

vocational education: secondary schools, trade and occupational training schools and post-secondary institutes of technology. Many municipal school boards provide vocational courses as part of the regular secondary school program in technical or composite-type schools. Students in these schools get some general vocational training or training in certain specific fields, such as typing or auto mechanics, along with instruction in general academic or cultural subjects.

Trade and occupational training schools, on the other hand, are open only to those who have passed the provincial school-leaving age and have left the regular school system. These schools offer specialized training and their purpose is to develop competent people for a variety of occupations. Courses at the trade level do not usually require high school graduation; the grade level demanded varies according to province or trade from grade 8 to grade 12.

The third type, the institutes of technology, operate at a higher level of training. Enrollment in these institutions requires high school graduation or at least high school standing in such relevant subjects as mathematics and the sciences. Graduates from institutes of technology are awarded diplomas of applied arts or diplomas of technology and form an essential link between professionals on the one hand and qualified craftsmen on the other. Most of the institutes of technology and trade schools across Canada are provincially operated.

In addition to the vocational education and training provided by these three types of publicly operated schools, many private business colleges and trade schools offer a wide variety of business, trade and technical courses, some through correspondence. Vocational education is also carried out under a system of apprenticeship training. Such training is given mainly on the job, with classes taken at the trade schools either during the evening or on a full-time basis during the day for periods ranging from three to 10 weeks a year.

#### 7.1.2.4 Tertiary education

Community colleges and related institutions provide post-secondary education in various programs that enable students to proceed to university with credit of up to three years of university study, or undertake technical/vocational training in programs of up to four years in duration, leading to the occupational level of the skilled technologist.

Entry requirements involve secondary school graduation but in some institutions a "mature student" status is used to enable promising but otherwise ineligible students to enter. Qualifying programs are also offered to help students overcome academic deficiencies.

Programs offered in the technical/vocational sphere are widely diversified and reflect the manpower requirements of the college region. Other programs offered are: business administration, applied arts, health sciences and a wide variety of technologies such as architectural, mechanical, electrical, chemical and resource. Many of these colleges offer credit and non-credit programs in continuing education.

There were approximately 150 institutions offering college-level programs in Canada in 1971-72. The Atlantic Provinces had 12 colleges: the College of Fisheries and the College of Trades and Technology in Newfoundland; Holland College in Prince Edward Island; two marine institutes, two technical institutes, a land survey institute and an agricultural college in Nova Scotia; and two technical institutes and a forest ranger school in New Brunswick. Quebec had a total of 68 colleges including 35 CEGEPs (*collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel*), 29 private colleges and several other colleges operated by departments other than education. In Ontario there were 26 CAATs (colleges of applied arts and technology), four agricultural colleges, three regional medical laboratory institutes, one college of art, one chiropractic college and one school of horticulture.

The western provinces had 34 colleges as follows: Manitoba, three community colleges; Saskatchewan, two public colleges and two private colleges; Alberta, six community colleges, three agricultural and vocational colleges, two technical institutes and two private colleges; and British Columbia, nine community colleges, two schools of art, two private colleges and one technical institute.

#### 7.1.2.5 Nursing education

Traditionally, nurses' (RN) diploma courses have been conducted in hospital schools. In 1964 Ryerson Institute of Technology became the first non-hospital institution in Canada to provide nurses' diploma training. Since then, there has been a definite trend toward giving the theoretical part of the instruction in community colleges and providing only the practical instruction in hospitals. Several provinces — Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia — offer nurses' training in non-hospital schools. Ontario has a network of regional schools