

of nursing which are neither part of the general education system nor under the administration of hospitals.

Another trend in nursing education is a shortening of the course from three years to two, except in Quebec where the three-year training period will remain (according to present plans) with the first two years spent in CEGEPs and the third in hospital to gain "polytechnical" training.

In addition to nursing education solely at the post-secondary non-university level, students receiving their nurses' (RN) diploma in hospital schools may qualify for a degree on completion of the necessary additional one- or two-year course or longer (depending on the institution) offered by some universities. Further, undergraduate and graduate degrees are offered to students who enter university directly from secondary school.

#### **7.1.2.6 Teacher training**

All provinces require candidates for elementary school teaching certificates to have high school completion or better, with at least one year of professional training in a faculty of education or a teachers' college. The training usually consists of professional and academic courses and some time spent in practice teaching. High school teachers are generally university graduates who have taken an additional year of professional training in a college of education, or who have graduated with a degree in education. The trend is for departments of education to delegate to universities the responsibility for training elementary school teachers as well as secondary school teachers.

In all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, all teacher training is conducted at the university level where three or four different courses leading to a degree are provided; about three quarters of the time is devoted to academic courses in arts and science and the remainder to professional courses. Teachers' colleges still exist in these three provinces but are generally disappearing as independent institutions. In Nova Scotia, there is no plan to integrate its one teachers' college with the university, but an optional third year will be included in the program which currently requires two years after senior matriculation. Five universities also offer degree programs in education. The pattern in Quebec is for students to first complete the two-year academic program in a CEGEP and then continue their teacher training at university. Sixteen *écoles normales* have been absorbed by other institutions since 1969-70 and only five are still in operation. In Ontario only eight teachers' colleges remain, and by 1973-74 only persons holding a university degree were accepted for teacher training.

#### **7.1.2.7 University and college education**

A university may be defined as an institution of post-secondary education, professional training and research which grants first and advanced degrees; a college is an institution with usually only one faculty granting a first degree but is more likely to be affiliated with a degree-granting university. To qualify for entrance into university, students must have high school graduation (11 to 13 years of schooling depending on the province) or equivalent standing. In Quebec the new "collegial" program requires two years of CEGEP training before entering university. An applicant who lacks the usual academic qualifications may gain admittance to university after reaching a certain age by passing entrance examinations and being assessed as a "mature" student.

Courses of instruction ranging in duration from three to five years (in Quebec a minimum of five years from high school graduation) lead to a bachelor degree in arts, pure science and such professional fields as agriculture, engineering, business administration, pharmacy, nursing and education. Courses in law, theology, dentistry, medicine and some other fields are longer — usually requiring completion of part or all of a first-degree course in arts or science for admission. For those pursuing graduate studies and research, the second degree is normally the master's or licence (at least one year beyond the first degree) and the third is the doctorate (normally requiring at least two additional years beyond the second degree).

#### **7.1.2.8 Continuing education**

A relatively new phenomenon in Canadian education is the growth of continuing education, sometimes referred to as adult education. The provision of evening and summer extension and correspondence courses in a variety of subjects is now an important part of the education system. Diversified programs of study for adults through correspondence and extension courses are offered by school boards, provincial government schools, private trade