

stitutions had been opened, and in 1961 a Technical and Vocational Training Act was passed to encourage provinces to extend and improve facilities. Thereafter, new comprehensive schools frequently incorporated technical and vocational programs.

Trades courses, which emphasize manipulative skills and performance of established procedures and techniques, are generally of one year's duration, and require Grade 9 or 10 for admission. These courses are provided in a variety of environments — "trade divisions" of community colleges, specially designated provincial trade schools, private business colleges, and on-the-job training programs.

Training-in-industry is provided by business and industrial establishments to train new employees, retrain experienced workers or upgrade qualifications. It may be publicly supported in whole or in part, or entirely financed by the company. Under cost-sharing agreements, the federal government may reimburse companies providing on-the-job training programs.

Apprenticeship programs combine on-the-job training with classroom instruction. Under contract with an employer, individuals learn a skilled trade and eventually reach journeyman status. Apprentices may be registered with a provincial department of labour or manpower that sets standards for journeyman qualifications, or they may enter into a private agreement with an employer. In co-operation with the provinces, the federal government has introduced standard interprovincial examinations to promote the mobility of journeymen. Those who pass examinations in certain apprenticeable trades may work in any province.

The federal Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Persons Act facilitates trades training for the handicapped. The federal government reimburses the province for 50 per cent of the costs of programs that allow disabled persons to support themselves fully or partially. The provinces provide training directly in community colleges or trade schools, or purchase it from the private sector or voluntary organizations.

Adult education

Adult education, also known as continuing education, is designed for persons not in the regular school system; out-of-school adults can acquire accreditation at various education levels or advance their personal interests.

Continuing education courses are provided by local school boards, provincial departments of education, community colleges, and universities. Programs are also offered by voluntary organizations, churches,