

operating expenditures; at present, tax transfers to the provinces for education and other social services have replaced direct federal support.

Estimated expenditures of Canadian universities totalled \$5.7 billion in 1982-83, \$3.9 billion coming from provincial grants and \$727 million from the federal government. Student fees in 1982-83 amounted to \$559 million or 10 per cent of revenues.

Community colleges

Although universities account for nearly 60 per cent of full-time students, post-secondary education is provided by a variety of institutions that do not have degree-granting status.

About 250 institutions offer college level programs. These establishments have a variety of designations: colleges of applied arts and technology in Ontario; general and vocational colleges (CEGEP) in Quebec; institutes of applied arts and technology in Saskatchewan; and institutes of technology, colleges of agricultural technology, community colleges, etc. Some colleges provide training only in limited, specialized fields — such as fisheries, marine and paramedical technologies. Community colleges also provide most of the registered nurses' training programs.

Many of today's community colleges began as private colleges, public technical schools, or university-affiliated junior colleges. Not until the 1960s did provinces structure post-secondary non-university education into a community college system, either by transforming older institutions or by founding new ones. Community colleges are based on the philosophy that choice in post-secondary education should extend beyond universities to include those students interested in a career-oriented technical program as an alternative to university education.

Community colleges have developed a range of programs to meet the needs of the communities they serve. Not all of these programs may be properly classified as "post-secondary" in that high school graduation is often not a requirement for admission, as in skilled trades programs, for example. They also operate extensive adult education programs so that workers already employed can take trade and technical courses.

The structure and organization of community college education differ from province to province but, in general, the province is responsible for co-ordinating, regulating and financing. Some provinces finance community colleges completely; in all provinces, provincial funding is extensive. Similarly, local autonomy varies.