



In addition to regular paths, there are other programs in the adult sector that lead to an achievement record or a statement of marks but that do not necessarily lead to a DVS, AVS or AVE. These other programs also include courses in health and safety on construction sites, courses offered to construction workers and upgrading courses for firefighting personnel in Québec municipalities.

## 2. Enrolment Trends

Before the vocational education reform, the trend was clear: enrolments in vocational education in the youth sector were on the decline. From 1977-78 to 1986-87, enrolments dropped by 59%, from 105 944 to 43 747. They declined by 43% in short programs. This decrease was the most pronounced in long programs (i.e. skilled trades), which experienced a 63% drop in enrolment.

After the reform, enrolments in the youth sector continued to decrease, dropping from 28 604 to 11 511. However, more and more young people under 20 years of age enrolled in the adult sector in regular paths. Since 1988-89, this number has risen from approximately 4 000 to 14 000. Even if young people enrolled in adult education in regular paths are taken into account, the total number of young people under 20 years of age dropped 26% between 1988-89 and 1993-94. In 1994-95, the situation reversed itself and the number of enrolments in regular paths in the youth sector began rising. In the last five years, enrolments have increased by almost 52% to stand at 25 716 in 1997-98. The number of students 20 years of age or over enrolled in the adult sector in regular paths has been steadily increasing since 1989-90, rising from 27 434 to 49 749. Also, enrolments have risen by 21% during the last five years.

Enrolments in other programs have been on the decline since 1989-90, dropping from 83 347 to 17 169. This decline is attributable to budget cutbacks in certain programs such as courses in health and safety on construction sites and upgrading courses for firefighting personnel. These programs are generally of a short duration and are offered to those over 20 years of age. For example, in 1997-98, enrolments measured in full-time equivalents totalled only 1 055 persons (for 17 169 persons registered).

In regular paths, the distribution of enrolments by gender practically reversed itself between 1990-91 and 1997-98. Male students, who represented only 46.8% of the 1990-91 enrolments, today account for 55.6% of students. However, in 1990-91, the majority of students (54.6%) under 20 years of age were male. This trend has become more pronounced in recent years, with male students accounting for 59.2% of this age group. The average age of enrolments in regular paths has decreased since 1990-91, dropping from 27.2 years to 25.6 years in 1997-98. The median age, however, was 22 years old in 1997-98.

For Québec as a whole, vocational education enrolments in regular paths rose by 38.5% between 1990-91 and 1997-98. The increase in enrolments during this period was particularly significant in the following seven regions: Côte-Nord (170%), Nord-du-Québec (116%), Laurentides (69%), Bas-Saint-Laurent (58%), Montérégie (58%), Estrie (57%) and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (54%). Regions in which enrolments grew more slowly include Centre-du-Québec (11%), Lanaudière (13%) and Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (20%). The Outaouais region is the only one to have experienced a decline in enrolments during this period (22%).

In Québec, young people under 20 years of age enrolled in regular vocational education paths represented approximately 35% of enrolments in 1990-91 and in 1997-98. However, enrolments for this group increased between 3 and 16 percentage points in numerous regions during this period: Côte-Nord (3.2 percentage points), Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (3.8 percentage points), Outaouais (5.2 percentage points), Chaudière-Appalaches (8.2 percentage points), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (8.7 percentage points), Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (10.7 percentage points), Lanaudière (11 percentage points), Laval (12.2 percentage points) and Centre-du-Québec (16.3 percentage points). In 1997-98, only a few regions departed from the provincial distribution of students under 20 years of age and those 20 years of age or over. Students under 20 years of age accounted for 51% of enrolments in Chaudière-Appalaches; 50%, in Laval; 47%, in Centre-du-Québec; 20%, in Montréal; and 13%, in Nord-du-Québec.

School boards, private schools and public institutions not under the responsibility of the Ministère de l'Éducation offer vocational education courses. However, close to 97% of students in regular paths attend training centres run by school boards. Courses are offered in French, and some are also offered in English. Students studying in French represent 91.6% of enrolments.

For 1997-98, enrolments could be broken down as follows: 89.7% in programs leading to a DVS; 8.9% in programs leading to an AVS; and only 1.4% in semi-skilled programs leading to an AVE. It should be noted that in 1990-91, enrolments in AVS programs accounted for only 4.1% of all vocational education enrolments.

Between 1990-91 and 1997-98, the percentage change in enrolments differed greatly according to sector of activity. Of those sectors with 3 000 or more students, three had enrolments that declined or remained stable during this period: Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology (0.4%); Buildings and Public Works (- 9%); and Health Services (- 20%). However, the following sectors with 3 000 or more students had significant increases in enrolments: Food Services and Tourism (167%); Mechanical Manufacturing (148%); Metallurgical Technology (122%); Motorized Equipment Maintenance (75%); Beauty Care (63%); and Electrotechnology (34%). Female students are concentrated in four "traditional" sectors of activity: Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology; Food Services and Tourism; Health Services; and Beauty Care. In 1990-91, 88% of female students were enrolled in these sectors, compared with 81% today. During the same period, the percentage of female students increased in male-dominated sectors such as Woodworking and Furniture Making; Electrotechnology; Land Use Planning and the Environment; Mechanical Manufacturing; and Metallurgical Technology.

### **3. Graduation Trends**

The number of diplomas awarded in vocational education virtually doubled between 1989-90 and 1996-97, rising from 16 002 to 28 910. The number of diplomas awarded to students under 20 years of age, however, declined by 43% between 1989-90 and 1994-95. During the last three years, however, the number of diplomas awarded to young people has increased by more than 41%.

In 1989-90, male students accounted for 51.8% of graduates; their number has increased in recent years and today they represent 55.8% of graduates. Roughly the same distribution exists for graduates under 20 years of age.

Up until 1992-93, diplomas were still being awarded for long vocational programs. However, since 1989-90, the number of DVSs and AVSs awarded has grown steadily. It should be noted that in 1989-90, the AVS accounted for only 7.6% of the diplomas awarded, whereas today it represents 14.9%.

Between 1989-90 and 1996-97, the percentage change in the number of diplomas awarded differed greatly depending on the sector of activity. Statistics for sectors with 2 000 or more diplomas awarded show that the number of diplomas awarded rose by less than 50% in three sectors [Buildings and Public Works (1.0%); Electrotechnology (34.0%); and Health Services (39.2%)] and rose by more than 50% in four sectors [Beauty Care (63.9%); Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology (82.4%); Motorized Equipment Maintenance (98.9%); and Food Services and Tourism (120.4%)]. As already mentioned, female students are concentrated in four "traditional" sectors of activity. Also, in 1989-90, 88.1% of female students earned a diploma in these sectors, whereas in 1996-97, the rate dropped to 84.6%.

### **4. Enrolment in Secondary School Vocational Education**

In 1997-98, 16.9% of students under the age of 20 enrolled in vocational education programs. This is a slight decrease compared with 1996-97 (17.3%). Since 1984-85, the proportion of persons who already had an SSD and enrolled in vocational education programs has, for the most part, risen steadily and stood at 10.5% in 1997-98.

Because short vocational programs were phased out, most students who would have opted for this path in the past are now enrolled in individualized paths for learning, more specifically, in work skills and life skills education programs, which are part of general education. In 1997-98, students without an SSD accounted for 6.4% of enrolments and represented only 38% of students under the age of 20 who were enrolled in vocational education.

Vocational education programs have traditionally attracted more boys than girls. In 1997-98, 19.6% of boys opted for this path, compared with 14.0% of girls. This situation applies equally to students who had a diploma and to those who did not. This gives some indication of what has been occurring in general education in the youth sector, where girls tend to stay in school longer. Boys more often leave general education and the youth sector and are more likely to enrol in vocational education programs than girls.

### 5. Graduation from Secondary School Vocational Education Programs

Results for 1997-98 suggest that 23 out of 100 young Quebecers can expect to earn a vocational education<sup>1</sup> diploma<sup>2</sup> in secondary school. This group includes 16 persons who already have a first SSD in general education. Since the beginning of the vocational education reform in 1987-88, a growing number of persons have earned a vocational education diploma after having obtained a diploma in general education.

In 1997-98, the probability of students in the youth sector or those under the age of 20 in the adult sector earning a first secondary-level diploma in vocational education was 1.8%, compared with over 16% in 1977-78. This confirms that one's first secondary-level diploma is less and less likely to be a vocational education diploma and that students in the youth sector or those under the age of 20 in the adult sector who obtain a first secondary-level diploma are most likely to do so in general education (69.7% in 1997-98).

The very nature of vocational education diplomas has also changed. Short vocational programs have been phased out in favour of general education. The basic difference between a DVS and its predecessor, the Long Vocational Diploma, is that the DVS deals exclusively with vocational education, since all the general education components of the old vocational programs have been transferred to the courses leading to an SSD.

The difference between male and female students is much less pronounced than in general education. Nevertheless, more male than female students enrol in vocational education.

In 1994-95, 4 617 vocational education diplomas<sup>3</sup> were awarded to students under 20 years of age. The Ministère's objective is to quadruple this number before the year 2000, that is, to award 18 500 diplomas. In 1996-97, 6 983 diplomas were awarded.

1. The diplomas considered here are the Short Vocational Diploma, the Long Vocational Diploma, the Secondary School Vocational Certificate (SSVC), the Diploma of Vocational Studies (DVS), the Attestation of Vocational Specialization (AVS), the Attestation of Vocational Education (AVE) and other Secondary School Diplomas (SSDs) with mention of vocational specialty.
2. Figures refer to the probability of earning a first secondary school vocational diploma. This rate includes only the first secondary school vocational diplomas earned. This indicator is a measure of the proportion of students in a generation that stay in school until they have earned a vocational education diploma.
3. This includes all vocational education diplomas earned by a student, be it the first, second, third, and so on. The other statistics in this section deal only with the first vocational education diploma, which may be the first diploma earned at the secondary level or the diploma earned after having obtained an SSD in general education.

## 6. Success<sup>1</sup> in Secondary School Vocational Education

### 6.1 Overall Results

In 1996-97, 78.5% of students in vocational education who are truly considered to be working toward a diploma (i.e. those enrolled on a full-time basis<sup>2</sup>) and who completed their studies that year earned a diploma.

Since the beginning of the vocational education reform in 1987-88, the percentage of students who earn a diploma has increased appreciably. For example, at the end of 1996-97, the graduation rate for programs leading to a DVS was 67.0%, compared with 53.8% in 1990-91 (43.4% in 1988-89). The graduation rate does not seem to have increased much when compared with the figures for long vocational programs at the beginning of the 1980s, but it should be remembered that data on long vocational programs concerned only the youth sector. If only full-time students are considered, progress is more evident. As noted earlier, 78.5% of full-time students graduated in 1996-97, compared with 56.3% in 1980-81. The respective graduation rates for programs leading to a DVS were 79.3% and 61.8%.

In vocational education, a significant number of students enroll on a part-time basis or in other programs. These students are generally not looking to earn a diploma but rather are seeking to upgrade their skills while often already in the work force. It is therefore normal that few of them actually earn a diploma. Consequently, if we consider all students leaving vocational education, regardless of the program or attendance status, then 54.2% graduated in 1996-97, compared with 46.6% in 1980-81. This increase can be explained by greater enrolment in recent years on the part of certain categories of students whose success rate, as measured here, is higher.

Even if figures regarding part-time studies are not substantive, the proportion of students in this situation is sufficiently significant for the outcome of their studies to be known. Thus, more than one in five part-time students enrolled in programs leading to a DVS graduate (22.8% in 1996-97). In other words, 8% of students graduating from a DVS program studied on a part-time basis.

There was a significant decline in the number of new enrolments in vocational education during the 1980s. Students are now required to spend more time in general education before being admitted into vocational education. General education graduates still have higher success rates in vocational education than students who do not already have a diploma. This, in large part, explains the higher overall success rate in recent years.

Male and female students had varying degrees of differences in their success rates, depending on the year in question. In programs leading to a DVS, the success rate of male students was 2 to 10 percentage points higher than that of female students. Moreover, there were fewer female students enrolled part-time and in other programs.

### 6.2 Results by Sector of Activity

For the sectors of activity with 1 000 or more graduates (DVS), five sectors had success rates that increased from 1990-91 to 1996-97 (Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology; Food Services and Tourism; Buildings and Public Works; Mechanical Manufacturing; and Motorized Equipment Maintenance), whereas success rates for the Electrotechnology, Health Services and Beauty Care sectors remained relatively stable. Success rates rose in sectors with fewer than 1 000 graduates (DVS), except for the Communications and Documentation and Maintenance Mechanics sectors, where the rates varied little. However, the success rates dropped in the Fashion, Leather and Textiles, and Forestry and Pulp and Paper sectors. If 1990-91 is not counted, the success rate for the Fashion, Leather and Textiles sector rose between 1991-92 and 1996-97.

1. Success in vocational education is measured here by the ratio of new graduates to all vocational education students leaving secondary school with or without a diploma. The diplomas counted are those earned during or at the end of the last year of enrolment or the following year, when the student has not re-enrolled. Students are considered to have left school without a diploma when they have been absent for a period of at least two years following the last year of enrolment.

2. Refers to students enrolled for 270 or more course hours per year.

The success rate for all programs leading to a DVS in 1996-97 was 67.0%. The following sectors had lower rates: Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology (52.3%); Chemistry and Biology (53.6%); Arts (54.9%); Woodworking and Furniture Making (63.8%); Forestry and Pulp and Paper (64.6%); Metallurgical Technology (64.8%); and Fashion, Leather and Textiles (65.9%). The Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology sector had the lowest rate because it includes a significant proportion of part-time students who are not necessarily working toward a diploma.

In sectors with a strong concentration of female students and in sectors where there are as many female students as male students, the female students do better than their male colleagues. The sectors in question are Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology; Agriculture and Fisheries; Food Services and Tourism; Arts; Communications and Documentation; Health Services; and Beauty Care.

In the male-dominated sectors, the success rate for the male students is generally higher. This is particularly true in the sectors with the highest enrolments such as Buildings and Public Works; Electrotechnology; Motorized Equipment Maintenance; Mechanical Manufacturing; and Maintenance Mechanics. However, female students had higher success rates in the following sectors where male students are in the majority: Woodworking and Furniture Making; Land Use Planning and the Environment; Forestry and Pulp and Paper; Metallurgical Technology; and Transportation.

Overall, the success rates are higher for programs leading to an AVS than for programs leading to a DVS. There are few female students, however, except in the Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology, Beauty Care, and Food Services and Tourism sectors. In the first two sectors, female students also had the highest success rates.

### Conclusion

Enrolment of students under 20 years of age in regular vocational education paths declined steadily between 1977-78 and 1993-94. However, in the last five years, enrolments have risen by more than 50% for a total of close to 26 000 students. The number of diplomas awarded in the youth sector also increased by close to 40% from 1994-95 to 1996-97, with roughly 6 600 diplomas awarded in 1996-97. The objective of the Ministère de l'Éducation is to award 18 500 diplomas in the year 2000.

In 1997-98, 16.9% of young people under 20 years of age enrolled in vocational education, 62% of whom already had an SSD. In 1997-98, 22.9% of a generation could expect to earn a vocational education diploma in the youth and adult sectors. Except for 1982-83, this is the highest rate observed to date. At the end of 1996-97, the success rate for students enrolled full-time in vocational education was 78.5% and it has remained stable since the beginning of the 1990s.

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#### Other [Education Statistics Bulletins](#) available:

- Lespérance, André. *Level of Graduation Upon Leaving the Education System*, **No. 1, November 1997**.
- Demers, Marius. *Statutory Salaries and Teaching Time of Teachers in Public Elementary and Lower Secondary Schools: A Comparison of Québec and OECD Countries*, **No. 2, November 1997**.
- Demers, Marius. *Educational Expenditure Relative to the GDP: A Comparison of Québec and OECD Countries*, **No. 3, June 1998**.

- Maheu, Robert. *Graduation from Secondary School, College and University in 1995: A Comparison of Québec and OECD Countries*, **No. 4, June 1998**.
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**Table 1**

Vocational education enrolments<sup>1</sup> in the public and private school systems, by sector and path, 1977-78 to 1997-98 (all sources of funding)

	1977-78	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88	1990-91	1993-94	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Youth Sector</b>	<b>105 944</b>	<b>80 947</b>	<b>43 747</b>	<b>28 604</b>	<b>14 601</b>	<b>7 537</b>	<b>10 886</b>	<b>11 511</b>
DVS, SSVC, AVS and AVE				6 794	14 601	7 537	10 886	11 511
Long vocational programs	84 638	62 643	31 519	11 708				
Short vocational programs	21 306	18 304	12 228	10 102				
<b>Adult Sector</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>28 013</b>	<b>57 785</b>	<b>124 020</b>	<b>90 176</b>	<b>77 489</b>	<b>77 698</b>	<b>81 123</b>
DVS, SSVC, AVS and AVE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39 766	50 486	62 073	63 954
Long vocational programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	117			
Other programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50 293	27 003	15 625	17 169
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>108 960</b>	<b>92 860</b>	<b>152 624</b>	<b>104 777</b>	<b>85 026</b>	<b>88 584</b>	<b>92 634</b>
<b>DVS, SSVC, AVS and AVE</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>54 367</b>	<b>58 023</b>	<b>72 959</b>	<b>75 465</b>
Long vocational programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	117			
Short vocational programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Other programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50 293	27 003	15 625	17 169

Sources: Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle (DCFP);  
Déclaration des clientèles scolaires (DCS);  
Système d'information financière sur les clientèles adultes (SIFCA);  
Système d'information du Ministère sur les effectifs adultes (SIMCA).

1. Includes only persons having taken courses for which credits are earned for certification purposes. Persons enrolled in more than one program in the same year are counted only once.

N/A: Data not available

DVS: Diploma of Vocational Studies; SSVC: Secondary School Vocational Certificate; AVS: Attestation of Vocational Specialization; AVE: Attestation of Vocational Education

**Table 2**

Vocational education enrolments<sup>1</sup> in the public and private school systems, by path and age, 1988-89 to 1997-98 (all sources of funding)

	Regular Paths			Other Programs		
	under 20 years of age	20 years of age or over	Total	under 20 years of age	20 years of age or over	Total
1988-89	22 836	41 833	64 669	5 593	66 754	72 347
1989-90	18 596	27 434	46 030	6 223	77 478	83 701
1990-91	19 469	35 015	54 484	4 123	46 170	50 293
1991-92	17 855	39 621	57 476	2 758	31 249	34 007
1992-93	17 066	41 347	58 413	2 207	24 106	26 313
1993-94	16 871	41 152	58 023	1 609	25 394	27 003
1994-95	18 015	41 756	59 771	1 640	24 607	26 247
1995-96	20 921	46 029	66 950	1 455	18 495	19 950
1996-97	24 524	48 435	72 959	1 217	14 408	15 625
1997-98	25 716	49 749	75 465	1 459	15 710	17 169

Sources: Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle (DCFP);  
Déclaration des clientèles scolaires (DCS);  
Système d'information financière des clientèles adultes (SIFCA).

1. Includes only persons having taken courses for which credits are earned for certification purpose. Persons enrolled in more than one program in the same year are counted only once.



**Table 3**  
Enrolments<sup>1</sup> in regular vocational education paths in the public and private systems, by age and gender, 1990-91 and 1997-98 (all sources of funding)

	1990-91		1997-98	
	Enrolments	%	Enrolments	%
<b>Under 20 years of age</b>	<b>19 469</b>		<b>25 716</b>	
Male	10 634	54,6	15 233	59,2
Female	8 835	45,4	10 483	40,8
<b>20 years of age or over</b>	<b>35 015</b>		<b>49 749</b>	
Male	14 839	42,4	26 747	53,8
Female	20 176	57,6	23 002	46,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 484</b>		<b>75 465</b>	
Male	25 473	46,8	41 980	55,6
Female	29 011	53,2	33 485	44,4
<b>Average age</b>	<b>27,2</b>		<b>25,6</b>	
Male	25,2		24,8	
Female	29		26,6	

Sources: Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle (DCFP);  
Déclaration des clientèles scolaires (DCS).

1. Persons enrolled in more than one program in the same year are counted only once.

**Table 4**  
Enrolments<sup>1</sup> in regular vocational education paths in the public and private school systems, by age and administrative region, 1990-91 and 1997-98 (all sources of funding)

	1990-91				1997-98			
	Enrolments			%	Enrolments			%
	under 20	20 and over	Total	under 20	under 20	20 and over	Total	under 20
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	148	347	495	29,9	201	395	596	33,7
Bas-Saint-Laurent	868	1 000	1 868	46,5	1 264	1 694	2 958	42,7
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	962	2 406	3 368	28,6	2 018	3 187	5 205	38,7
Québec	2 562	3 897	6 459	39,7	2 752	5 836	8 588	32,0
Chaudière-Appalaches	1 322	1 783	3 105	42,6	2 070	2 005	4 075	50,8
Mauricie	788	1 260	2 048	38,4	1 041	1 572	2 613	39,8
Centre-du-Québec	620	1 398	2 018	30,7	1 050	1 185	2 235	47,0
Estrie	1 084	1 153	2 237	48,5	1 479	2 037	3 516	42,1
Montérégie	3 054	4 588	7 642	40,0	4 054	5 840	9 894	41,0
Montréal	3 695	8 495	12 190	30,3	3 927	15 327	19 254	20,4
Laval	1 227	1 981	3 208	38,2	1 554	3 081	4 635	50,4
Lanaudière	556	1 118	1 674	33,2	835	1 052	1 887	44,3
Laurentides	965	1 256	2 221	43,4	1 354	2 396	3 750	36,1
Outaouais	837	2 804	3 641	23,0	805	2 050	2 855	28,2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	493	982	1 475	33,4	820	1 126	1 946	42,1
Côte-Nord	251	362	613	40,9	431	547	978	44,1
Nord-du-Québec	37	185	222	16,7	61	419	480	12,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 469</b>	<b>35 015</b>	<b>54 484</b>	<b>35,7</b>	<b>25 716</b>	<b>49 749</b>	<b>75 465</b>	<b>34,1</b>

Sources: Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle (DCFP);  
Déclaration des clientèles scolaires (DCS).

1. Persons enrolled in more than one program in the same year are counted only once.

**Table 5**  
Enrolments<sup>1</sup> in regular vocational education paths, by school system and language of instruction, 1990-91 and 1997-98 (all sources of funding)

	1990-91				1997-98			
	French	English	Total	% in French	French	English	Total	% in French
School boards	49 747	4 023	53 770	92,5	67 076	6 032	73 108	91,7
Private schools	460		460	100,0	1 439	322	1 761	81,7
Public institutions outside the jurisdiction of the Ministère de l'Éducation	254		254	100,0	596		596	100,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 461</b>	<b>4 023</b>	<b>54 484</b>	<b>92,6</b>	<b>69 111</b>	<b>6 354</b>	<b>75 465</b>	<b>91,6</b>

Sources: Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle (DCFP);  
Déclaration des clientèles scolaires (DCS).

1. Persons enrolled in more than one program in the same year are counted only once.

**Table 6**  
Vocational education enrolments<sup>1</sup> in the public and private school systems, by path and gender, 1990-91 and 1997-98 (all sources of funding)

	1990-91				1997-98				
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	
Long vocational program		65	52	117	0,2				
Secondary School Vocational Certificate (SSVC)		2 646	2 279	4 925	8,7				
Diploma of Vocational Studies (DVS)		22 471	27 044	49 515	87,0	39 260	32 482	71 742	89,4
DVS (Option 4)						41	6	47	0,1
DVS (Option 5)						110	38	148	0,2
DVS (apprenticeship scheme)						11	1	12	-
Attestation of Vocational Specialization (AVS)		1 520	808	2 328	4,1	4 412	2 706	7 118	8,9
Attestation of Vocational Education (AVE) (semi-skilled occupations)						767	399	1 166	1,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 702</b>	<b>30 183</b>	<b>56 885</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>44 601</b>	<b>35 632</b>	<b>80 233</b>	<b>100,0</b>	

Sources: Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle (DCFP);  
Déclaration des clientèles scolaires (DCS).

1. Persons enrolled in more than one program in the same school year are counted only once for each path.

**Table 7**  
Enrolments<sup>1</sup> in regular vocational education paths in the public and private school systems, by sector of activity and gender, in 1990-91 and 1997-98 (all sources of funding)

	1990-91			1997-98			Percentage Change Between 1990 and 1997 Enrolments
	Male	Female	% of Females	Male	Female	% of Females	
Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology	2 272	18 075	88,8	4 044	16 382	80,2	0,4
Agriculture and Fisheries	332	588	63,9	1 109	1 262	53,2	157,7
Food Services and Tourism	1 285	1 288	50,1	2 902	3 957	57,7	166,6
Arts	261	936	78,2	211	1 044	83,2	4,8
Buildings and Public Works	4 974	513	9,3	4 515	497	9,9	-8,7
Woodworking and Furniture Making	245	46	15,8	818	208	20,3	252,6
Chemistry and Biology	146	19	11,5	69	29	29,6	-40,6
Communications and Documentation	701	593	45,8	1 044	945	47,5	53,7
Fashion, Leather and Textiles	25	219	89,8	130	809	86,2	284,8
Electrotechnology	5 202	160	3,0	6 847	339	4,7	34,0
Motorized Equipment Maintenance	4 200	180	4,1	7 334	332	4,3	75,0
Land Use Planning and the Environment	236	14	5,6	192	62	24,4	1,6
Mechanical Manufacturing	2 297	222	8,8	5 611	629	10,1	147,7
Forestry and Pulp and Paper	352	43	10,9	1 331	167	11,1	279,2
Maintenance Mechanics	1 144	37	3,1	2 229	78	3,4	95,3
Metallurgical Technology	2 082	64	3,0	4 488	271	5,7	121,8
Mining and Site Operations	245	7	2,8	556	15	2,6	126,6
Health Services	481	3 882	89,0	293	3 209	91,6	-19,7
Beauty Care	92	3 270	97,3	142	5 320	97,4	62,5
Transportation	130	27	17,2	736	77	9,5	417,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 702</b>	<b>30 183</b>	<b>53,1</b>	<b>44 601</b>	<b>35 632</b>	<b>44,4</b>	<b>41,0</b>

Sources: Déclaration des clientèles en formation professionnelle (DCFP);  
Déclaration des clientèles scolaires (DCS).

- Persons enrolled in more than one program in the same school year are counted only once for each path.

**Table 8**  
Number of vocational education diplomas awarded in the public and private school systems, by age and gender, 1989-90 to 1996-97

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<b>Under 20 years of age<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8 144</b>	<b>7 716</b>	<b>5 602</b>	<b>5 665</b>	<b>4 810</b>	<b>4 655</b>	<b>5 328</b>	<b>6 579</b>
Male	4 226	4 095	2 941	2 897	2 466	2 317	2 975	3 702
Female	3 918	3 621	2 661	2 768	2 344	2 338	2 353	2 877
<b>20 years of age or over</b>	<b>7 858</b>	<b>10 829</b>	<b>17 008</b>	<b>25 348</b>	<b>17 225</b>	<b>18 075</b>	<b>19 983</b>	<b>22 331</b>
Male	4 065	5 755	9 592	14 039	9 252	9 610	10 983	12 437
Female	3 793	5 074	7 416	11 309	7 973	8 465	9 000	9 894
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 002</b>	<b>18 545</b>	<b>22 610</b>	<b>31 013<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>22 035</b>	<b>22 730</b>	<b>25 311</b>	<b>28 910</b>
Male	8 291	9 850	12 533	16 936	11 718	11 927	13 958	16 139
Female	7 711	8 695	10 077	14 077	10 317	10 803	11 353	12 771

Source: Système de sanction des études appliquées au ministère de l'Éducation (SESAME).

- This category includes the diplomas awarded in the youth sector and to those under 20 years of age in the adult sector.
- As of 1992-93, approximately 8 800 SSSVC graduates had also earned a DVS since the vocational education reform.

**Table 9**

Number of vocational education diplomas awarded in the public and private school systems, by path, 1989-90 to 1996-97

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Short vocational program	240	9	4	4	3	1	1	
Long vocational program	3 520	1 333	1 549	2 206	109	69	45	23
Secondary School Vocational Certificate (SSVC)	2 383	2 714	3 340	2 948		1	1	2
Diploma of Vocational Studies (DVS)	8 640	12 894	15 377	22 966	19 030	19 664	21 650	23 915
Attestation of Vocational Specialization (AVS)	1 219	1 595	2 340	2 889	2 893	2 995	3 373	4 309
Attestation of Vocational Education (AVE)							241	661
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 002</b>	<b>18 545</b>	<b>22 610</b>	<b>31 013<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>22 035</b>	<b>22 730</b>	<b>25 311</b>	<b>28 910</b>

Source: Système de sanction des études appliquées au ministère de l'Éducation (SESAME).

1. As of 1992-93, approximately 8 800 SSVC graduates had also earned a DVS since the vocational education reform.

**Table 10**

Number of vocational education diplomas awarded in the public and private school systems, by sector of activity and gender, 1989-90 and 1996-97

	1989-90			1996-97			Percentage Change in the Number of Diplomas Awarded Between 1990 and 1997 Enrolments
	Male	Female	% of Females	Male	Female	% of Females	
Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology	167	3 420	95,3	1 362	5 181	79,2	82,4
Agriculture and Fisheries	76	169	69,0	407	532	56,7	283,3
Food Services and Tourism	607	691	53,2	1 296	1 565	54,7	120,4
Arts	35	160	82,1	55	228	80,6	45,1
Buildings and Public Works	1 846	101	5,2	1 820	147	7,5	1,0
Woodworking and Furniture Making	136	12	8,1	279	50	15,2	122,3
Chemistry and Biology	20	-	-	14	3	17,6	-15,0
Communications and Documentation	209	176	45,7	323	269	45,4	53,8
Fashion, Leather and Textiles	5	91	94,8	43	185	81,1	137,5
Electrotechnology	1 586	24	1,5	2 070	88	4,1	34,0
Motorized Equipment Maintenance	1 438	42	2,8	2 853	91	3,1	98,9
Land Use Planning and the Environment	87	8	8,4	83	26	23,9	14,7
Mechanical Manufacturing	516	48	8,5	1 625	140	7,9	212,9
Forestry and Pulp and Paper	259	31	10,7	465	43	8,5	75,2
Maintenance Mechanics	396	11	2,7	739	27	3,5	88,2
Metallurgical Technology	478	26	5,2	1 739	85	4,7	261,9
Mining and Site Operations	212	6	2,8	223	1	0,4	2,8
Health Services	122	1 277	91,3	167	1 781	91,4	39,2
Beauty Care	17	1 408	98,8	54	2 281	97,7	63,9
Transportation	79	10	11,2	522	48	8,4	540,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 291</b>	<b>7 711</b>	<b>48,2</b>	<b>16 139</b>	<b>12 771</b>	<b>44,2</b>	<b>80,7</b>

Source: Système de sanction des études appliquées au ministère de l'Éducation (SESAME).

**Table 11**  
Percentage of students under the age of 20 enrolled in vocational education in the youth and adult sectors, by gender, 1984-85 to 1997-98

	1984-85	1989-90	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>MALE</b>						
Short vocational program <sup>1</sup>	11,9	—	—	—	—	—
<b>All other programs</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>18,0</b>	<b>15,0</b>	<b>17,4</b>	<b>20,5</b>	<b>19,6</b>
Without an SSD	18,2	11,5	6,6	7,2	8,7	8,3
With an SSD	3,6	6,5	8,4	10,2	11,8	11,3
<b>FEMALE</b>						
Short vocational program <sup>1</sup>	5,2	—	—	—	—	—
<b>All other programs</b>	<b>24,8</b>	<b>10,6</b>	<b>10,4</b>	<b>12,2</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>14,0</b>
Without an SSD	19,1	5,0	3,4	3,7	4,0	4,3
With an SSD	5,7	5,5	7,0	8,5	9,8	9,7
<b>BOTH</b>						
Short vocational program <sup>1</sup>	8,6	—	—	—	—	—
<b>All other programs</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>14,4</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>17,3</b>	<b>16,9</b>
Without an SSD	18,7	8,4	5,0	5,5	6,4	6,4
With an SSD	4,6	6,0	7,7	9,4	10,9	10,5

— : Not applicable

1. Most of the students in short vocational programs are young people without a diploma.

**Table 12**  
Probability of obtaining a vocational education diploma, by sector, age and gender, 1975-76 to 1997-98 (%)

	1975-76	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Youth sector or under 20 years of age in the adult sector</b>						
First diploma	9,4	8,8	2,8	1,3	1,7	1,4
After an SSD	2,1	6,4	3,9	3,5	4,1	4,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,5</b>	<b>15,1</b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>6,1</b>
Male	8,7	13,9	6,9	5,2	6,3	6,7
Female	14,5	16,4	6,6	4,3	5,2	5,4
<b>Adult sector: 20 years of age or over</b>						
First diploma	1,4	1,9	3,1	4,9	5,1	5,1
After an SSD	0,2	0,6	3,9	9,7	11,2	11,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>14,7</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>16,8</b>
Male	1,0	3,1	7,1	15,8	17,6	18,0
Female	2,1	2,0	6,8	13,5	14,9	15,6
<b>Both</b>						
First diploma	10,8	10,7	5,9	6,2	6,8	6,5
After an SSD	2,3	7,0	7,8	13,1	15,3	16,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,1</b>	<b>17,7</b>	<b>13,7</b>	<b>19,4</b>	<b>22,0</b>	<b>22,9</b>
Male	9,7	17,0	14,0	20,9	23,9	24,7
Female	16,5	18,4	13,4	17,7	20,1	21,0

e: Estimates

SSD: Secondary School Diploma

**Table 13**

Percentage of secondary school vocational education students who earned a diploma,<sup>1</sup> by gender, path, attendance status and last year of enrolment, 1980-81 to 1996-97

	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 <sup>a</sup>
<b>BOTH</b>									
LV or DVS <sup>2</sup>	61,7	64,1	53,8	58,7	60,5	63,2	65,0	65,8	67,0
Full-time <sup>3</sup>	61,8	63,9	80,9	79,5	79,3	80,0	80,8	80,4	79,3
Part time	45,8	67,0	18,7	19,6	22,8	18,2	20,0	24,4	22,8
AVS	N/A	N/A	86,2	89,0	84,4	79,3	76,1	75,2	77,8
AVE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	61,3	63,7
Other programs <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	3,3	4,9	8,8	2,8	4,1	3,9	3,0
<b>Total</b>									
Full-time <sup>3</sup>	56,3	56,6	80,1	79,0	79,1	78,2	78,3	78,9	78,5
Part-time <sup>4</sup>	4,9	6,0	7,6	9,5	14,1	7,5	9,0	13,3	12,7
<b>MALE</b>									
LV or DVS <sup>2</sup>	57,1	58,3	59,3	62,7	63,2	65,1	66,0	67,4	68,1
Full-time <sup>3</sup>	57,3	57,8	80,7	79,4	78,9	79,5	80,2	80,3	79,7
Part time	41,1	63,0	20,1	21,4	23,5	16,1	20,2	24,0	23,4
AVS	N/A	N/A	93,2	91,3	83,9	78,6	74,4	74,3	78,7
AVE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64,3	62,8
Other programs <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	2,8	4,2	8,0	2,2	3,3	3,2	2,6
<b>Total</b>									
Full-time <sup>3</sup>	51,8	51,4	80,5	80,0	79,0	78,7	78,8	79,6	79,0
Part-time <sup>4</sup>	9,4	4,9	5,2	7,5	11,7	4,9	7,0	10,9	10,6
<b>FEMALE</b>									
LV or DVS <sup>2</sup>	65,5	69,5	49,8	55,3	58,1	61,5	64,0	64,2	65,8
Full-time <sup>3</sup>	65,5	69,3	81,0	79,5	79,8	80,5	81,5	80,6	79,0
Part time	62,5	71,0	17,9	18,8	22,3	19,5	19,8	24,8	22,2
AVS	N/A	N/A	72,3	84,3	85,3	80,2	78,1	76,4	76,6
AVE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52,8	65,6
Other programs <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	5,9	7,3	11,1	4,4	6,4	5,5	4,2
<b>Total</b>									
Full-time <sup>3</sup>	61,3	62,0	79,6	78,1	79,1	77,7	77,9	78,2	78,0
Part-time <sup>4</sup>	3,8	7,3	13,3	13,5	18,2	11,9	12,8	17,3	16,7

- All secondary school diplomas are taken into account.
- Figures for 1980-81 and 1985-86 cover enrolments in long vocational programs in the youth sector. After 1988-89, figures take into account DVSs in the youth and adult sectors.
- Refers to students enrolled for 270 or more course hours per year.
- Part-time students are primarily concentrated in other programs. Courses are of a short duration and lead only to an achievement record or statement of marks; they do not necessarily lead to a DVS, AVS or AVE. Courses in health and safety on construction sites and upgrading courses for firefighting personnel fall under this category.

e: Estimates  
 N/A: Not applicable  
 LV: Long vocational program  
 DVS: Diploma of Vocational Studies  
 AVS: Attestation of Vocational Specialization  
 AVE: Attestation of Vocational Education

**Table 14**  
Percentage of secondary school vocational education students who earned a diploma, by gender, path, sector of activity and last year of enrolment, 1990-91 to 1996-97

	1990-91			1993-94			1996-97 <sup>e</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Diploma of Vocational Studies (DVS)</b>									
Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology	17,5	39,3	36,7	35,9	50,8	48,6	40,3	54,6	52,3
Agriculture and Fisheries	62,5	64,7	63,6	66,8	76,2	72,2	70,2	75,6	72,9
Food Services and Tourism	59,2	64,8	62,1	73,9	71,2	72,6	70,8	73,6	72,4
Arts	32,2	43,3	41,0	41,5	54,1	52,0	48,2	56,5	54,9
Buildings and Public Works	66,5	64,9	66,4	71,9	53,5	70,7	73,8	65,1	72,9
Woodworking and Furniture Making	57,7	N	52,5	69,6	N	69,3	63,0	68,3	63,8
Chemistry and Biology	37,5	N	40,5	60,0	N	61,1	50,4	N	53,7
Communications and Documentation	72,4	72,1	72,2	60,8	67,9	63,4	67,1	75,7	70,9
Fashion, Leather and Textiles	N	75,0	74,7	48,0	61,0	59,3	59,3	67,6	65,9
Electrotechnology	68,8	63,5	68,6	64,2	60,7	64,0	66,9	62,0	66,7
Motorized Equipment Maintenance	63,3	66,0	63,4	69,1	60,9	68,8	72,2	59,7	71,7
Land Use Planning and the Environment	85,2	N	84,4	77,7	N	77,7	71,6	82,2	73,7
Mechanical Manufacturing	66,3	59,5	65,5	65,0	59,7	64,5	72,5	62,7	71,5
Forestry and Pulp and Paper	81,5	N	82,2	69,8	73,3	70,3	64,2	68,7	64,6
Maintenance Mechanics	79,7	57,7	79,1	71,5	N	71,3	77,0	65,0	76,7
Metallurgical Technology	48,6	N	48,4	61,6	71,0	62,1	64,3	75,9	64,8
Mining and Site Operations	N	N	N	89,6	N	89,2	79,4	N	79,5
Health Services	71,6	80,1	79,4	66,2	78,4	76,5	66,0	82,0	80,3
Beauty Care	59,5	75,0	74,6	48,6	75,8	74,9	66,7	76,4	76,1
Transportation	N	N	N	87,9	N	86,3	84,4	93,7	85,2
All programs leading to a DVS	59,3	49,8	53,8	65,1	61,5	63,2	68,1	65,9	67,0
<b>Attestation of Vocational Specialization (AVS)</b>									
Administration, Commerce and Computer Technology	N	68,1	68,7	63,0	77,1	72,3	61,5	72,1	67,7
Food Services and Tourism	N	N	91,7	N	N	N	95,1	85,3	90,4
Buildings and Public Works	99,5	N	99,5	N	N	N	97,4	N	97,4
Electrotechnology	93,6	N	93,7	89,6	N	90,0	88,3	N	88,5
Motorized Equipment Maintenance	89,8	N	90,0	92,3	N	92,5	98,9	N	99,0
Mechanical Manufacturing	86,7	N	87,1	75,6	N	76,3	91,0	N	91,3
Maintenance Mechanics	N	N	N	N	N	N	81,0	N	80,0
Metallurgical Technology	88,0	N	88,5	83,6	N	83,3	94,6	N	94,1
Beauty Care	N	N	N	N	100,0	100,0	N	96,9	96,9
All programs leading to an AVS	93,2	72,3	86,2	78,6	80,2	79,3	78,7	76,6	77,8

e: Estimates

N: Indicates that the number of graduates is negligible, that is, under 25.