

been noted in recent years. In 1962-1963, women represented 27.9 per cent of Canada's B.A. graduates. Ten years later, this has increased to 39.3 per cent. During this period, the percentage of women with M.A. degrees increased from 18.1 to 24.7, an increase also observed at the Ph.D. level, where the number of women graduates increased by 1.2 per cent.

In addition to the increase in the number of women graduating with degrees and diplomas from institutions of higher learning, there has also been a change in the courses women enrol in at post-secondary institutions. Although most enter disciplines traditionally reserved for women (in 1970-1971, more than 80 per cent of the degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded to women at the master's level were in education, the social sciences, the humanities and related areas), the number of women entering traditionally masculine professions is increasing.

Thus, between 1963 and 1972, the number of women among those receiving their first professional degrees in medicine, law and pharmacy increased from 7.8 per cent to 17.3 per cent, from 4.0 per cent to 12.8 per cent and from 25.5 per cent to 50.3 per cent respectively. This was also the case in other areas, particularly dentistry (1.9 per cent to 3.7 per cent), engineering (.2 per cent to 1.26 per cent) and business (3.9 per cent to 7.8 per cent).

One of the newer developments in Canadian education, the importance of which is still increasing, is continuing education, sometimes called adult education. This consists of post-secondary classes in the evening or during the summer, or correspondence courses in a wide variety of subjects offered by various institutions of learning. This program enables men and women who find it difficult to enrol in full-time courses because of their family or professional responsibilities to take courses with the aim of obtaining a diploma or certificate or simply because they are interested in a particular subject. In 1969-1970, 46 per cent of the part-time students at the B.A. level and 24 per cent of those at the M.A. level were women.

Work The most radical changes in the position of women in Canada have occurred in the working world. During the last ten years, the number of women in the labour force has increased by 64.3 per cent.

At present, almost three million Canadian women hold jobs. Of these, more than half -- 56.7 per cent -- are married and 23 per cent have young children. Women represent 33.2 per cent of Canada's manpower.

There are numerous reasons for the greater number of women entering the job market. Automation has been a major factor, lightening