

this figure had increased to 39.8 per cent. During the same period, the percentage of women with master of arts degrees increased from 18.1 to 26.8. At the doctor of philosophy level, the percentage of women graduates increased from 8.1 to 11.2.

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 kinds of course women enrol in at post-secondary institutions. Though most women still enter disciplines customarily reserved for them (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 entering the professions usually regarded as reserved for men is on the increase.

Thus, between 1963 and 1973, the number of women among those receiving their first professional degrees in medicine, law and pharmacy increased from 7.8 per cent to 18.3 per cent, from 4.0 per cent to 13.8 per cent, and from 25.5 per cent to 49.2 per cent respectively. This was also true in other professions, particularly dentistry (1.9 per cent to 7.2 per cent), engineering (.2 per cent to 1.3 per cent) and commerce and business (3.9 per cent to 7.8 per cent).

One of the newer developments in Canadian education, the impact 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, offered in a wide variety of subjects by a number of institutions. This program enables men and women who find it difficult to enrol in full-time courses because of family or professional responsibilities to take courses with the aim of obtaining a diploma or certificate, or simply because they are interested in the subject. In 1972-1973, 55.9 per cent of the part-time students at the B.A. level and 25.8 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 past ten years, the number of women in the labour force has increased by 64.3 per cent.

At present, almost three million Canadian women are employed. Of these, more than half - 56.9 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, making house-