

the total enrolment, community colleges and related institutions accounted for 87.0% and universities for 5.5%. Enrolments in teachers' colleges and in hospital and regional schools of nursing decreased between 1971-72 and 1972-73 due to more teacher training programs being given in universities and nursing programs in community colleges. It is expected that within a few years no teachers' colleges or hospital or regional schools of nursing will remain in operation. Table 7.7 shows enrolment at the post-secondary non-university level by field of specialization and by sex for 1967-68 to 1970-71, and by field of specialization for 1971-72.

As shown in Table 7.8, community colleges in all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba offer university-transfer programs. In 1972-73, 63,219 students were enrolled in these programs, representing an increase of 15.3% over the previous year and 127% over 1968-69, the extremely large increase over the five-year period being due almost entirely to the introduction of the CEGEP system in Quebec.

### 7.2.1.3 University enrolment and graduate degrees conferred

During the 1968-69 to 1972-73 period, full-time university enrolment in Canada increased by approximately 55,600 students, or 21%. However, the rate of increase declined over the period from a high of 10.6% between 1968-69 and 1969-70 to 4.4% between 1970-71 and 1971-72. Between 1971-72 and 1972-73 enrolments declined by 1,612 students, representing a one half of 1% decrease (Table 7.9). Quebec and Ontario, the most populous provinces, accounted for more than 62% of all university and college enrolments.

It should be noted that, in addition to the full-time university-grade enrolment, the number of students enrolled in pre-matriculation or university-grade courses on a part-time basis, either in the evenings, during summer session or by correspondence, was equal to more than half of the full-time enrolment in the regular winter session in 1971-72.

Table 7.10 shows that during the five-year period 1966-67 to 1971-72 the number of degrees granted continued to increase, bachelor and first professional degrees by 70%, masters' degrees by 95% and earned doctorates by 121%. The proportion of women receiving these degrees has been approximately the same in all provinces.

In 1971-72, as in 1961-62, a large percentage of women graduated in courses traditionally considered to be of interest to women (Table 7.11). More than 83% of the bachelor and first professional degrees conferred on women were in arts and fine arts, education, humanities and related subjects, library science, nursing, and social sciences and related subjects; on the other hand, the proportion of men receiving first professional degrees in these fields was significantly lower, and has increased only slightly, from 50% to 54%, over the 10-year period. The percentage of women to total first and professional degrees granted in law, pharmacy and architecture has shown some increase recently but the proportion of women receiving these degrees to total first and professional degrees conferred on women has not.

Women received 22.6% of all graduate-level degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities (Table 7.12). Further, women were awarded 23.3% of the diplomas conferred, 24.8% of the masters and 9.3% of the doctorates. In relation to first professional degrees, over 80% of the graduate degrees and diplomas conferred on women were in education, the humanities and related subjects, and the social sciences and related subjects; at the same time, 33.1% of the men graduated in science and related subjects.

Each year Canadian universities and colleges admit a large number of students from other countries of whom a growing proportion come from countries other than the United States and Britain. In the 1971-72 academic year, of 28,758 full-time students from all countries, 13,046 were from Commonwealth countries; in 1972-73, students from outside Canada numbered 33,366, of whom 15,124 were from the Commonwealth. Historically, most of the foreign students in graduate schools in Canada have been males; consequently, the number of such students should be considered, for example, when analyzing the proportion of female enrolment and graduate degrees conferred on women to total enrolment and degrees granted. In 1970-71 male enrolments constituted 82.2% of the 22,376 students coming from other countries.

### 7.2.1.4 Registrations in continuing education programs

Students in continuing education courses (all levels) in 1971-72 are shown in Table 7.13. In 1971-72, adult enrolment in these courses totalled 1,141,027, with the highest proportion registered in courses given by school boards, 41.6%, followed by universities with 34.8%.