Research Paper

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics

Postsecondary Enrolment Trends to 2031: Three Scenarios

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Statistics Canada

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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Acronyms

The following acronyms are used in this publication:

CEGEP   Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel

LFS   Labour Force Survey

PSE   Postsecondary education

TFR   Total fertility rate

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1. Introduction

In this report, we apply various assumptions regarding future participation rates in postsecondary education to projected demographic trends to create three scenarios that estimate the potential future population of students in colleges and universities in Canada and the provinces. This project provides useful background information to assist policy makers in addressing the following question: "How should national and provincial strategies on postsecondary education respond to anticipated trends?"

We know that past demographic trends and changes in postsecondary participation rates have had a tremendous impact on postsecondary enrolments over the past half century. For example, University of Toronto economist/demographer David Foot (2006)[1] has documented the impact that the baby boom, the baby bust of the early 1970s, and the more recent echo boom cohort (the children of the Boomers) have had on Canada's university system. When the early Boomers reached their late teens in the late 1960s, postsecondary enrolments greatly expanded as a result of both increased numbers of young adults and increases in postsecondary participation rates that continued through to the mid-1980s. Growth in postsecondary enrolments slowed somewhat during the late 1980s and early 1990s, reflecting both a decline in the number of young adults (the baby-bust cohort of the 1970s) and stagnation in the rate of postsecondary participation. However, by the late 1990s, the children of the Boomer cohort (born 1980 to 1995) started to place pressure on the postsecondary system once again.

Learning from these past relationships between demographic conditions and postsecondary participation rates can help inform projections of postsecondary enrolments into the future. We know that the effect of the Echo Boom cohort, coupled with conditions of fertility, internal migration and immigration in effect in the middle of the first decade of the 21st century (these latter two factors play a large role in determining age structure at the provincial level) will be felt until around 2013.[2] However, what will happen after that point? Will we observe an enrolment plunge?

A recent report from the Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation warns postsecondary institutions to refocus enrolment strategies since enrolment will peak in about 2013 and then decline.[3] Similarly, a recent report by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada predicts that from 2006 to 2016, full-time enrolment in university will grow between 9 and 18 percent, depending on which demographic scenario is used.[4] The issue of projected enrolment takes on added importance in regions which contain a relatively large population in groups that historically have had low postsecondary participation rates. For example, Berger et al suggest that to increase enrolment, the "most obvious solution is to look to those currently under-represented in higher education – low-income Canadians, Aboriginal youth and those whose parents lack post-secondary credentials."[5]

In this study, we build on these reports by extending the discussion to include colleges as well as universities. We also provide information on possible trends by province and by gender.

Projections of possible future enrolment levels are provided, based on three sets of assumptions or 'what if' scenarios:

Scenario 1: Maintaining the status quo

What if college and university participation rates remain at the average level that existed over the 2003/2004 to 2005/2006 period?

Scenario 2: Growth in line with historical trends

What if national postsecondary participation rates were to maintain historical trends observed over the 1990/1991 to 2005/2006 period until 2016/2017, remaining constant thereafter?

Scenario 3: Closing the gender gap

What if, in future, male participation rates in postsecondary education matched the higher rates observed for females over the 2002/2003 to 2005/2006 period?

2.   Methodology

To carry out our projections and simulations, initial information comes from two sources:

- First, demographic information, both historical and projected, is necessary. We utilize demographic information from the Demography Division of Statistics Canada for the 1990 to 2031 period.[6] For the years between 2007 and 2031, we use a scenario which assumes medium levels of fertility, life expectancy, immigration, and interprovincial migration. While the assumption of medium interprovincial migration likely undercounts the immediate short-term net flow to Western Canada as a result of the current economic boom in Alberta, over the long run (to 2031 for instance), it may be a more likely scenario. Annual July 1 estimates are transformed into mid-school year (January 1) estimates. See Box 1 for a more complete description of the assumptions related to this demographic scenario.

- The second piece of required information consists of historical participation rates in college and university. We obtain our estimates of postsecondary (PSE) participation rates from the ratio of enrolment to population as reported by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). We capture enrolments for the academic year through averaging enrolments over the eight-month period between September and April, for the academic years from 1990/1991 to 2005/2006. Because of the coverage of the LFS, the population considered is that of the ten provinces.

Box 1: The underlying assumptions of the demographic projections

The projection scenario which was derived by the Demography Division of Statistics Canada assumes *medium* levels of fertility, mortality, immigration and interprovincial migration (specifically, it is Scenario No. 3). Due to data limitations in the LFS, these scenarios do not include the Yukon, Northwest Territories or Nunavut and therefore neither do our population projections at the national level.

In terms of **fertility**, the assumptions are based on a detailed analysis of trends in the completed fertility rate and the total fertility rate (TFR) for Canada as a whole as well as for each province. Specifically, the medium scenario assumes that the total fertility rates are set at the 2002 level (the year of the most recently available vital statistics) and maintained at that level throughout the projection period. At the national level in 2002, the TFR was 1.50 children per woman; it was at a low of 1.31 for Newfoundland and Labrador and a high of 1.83 in Saskatchewan.

In terms of **mortality**, we know that Canada has one of the highest life expectancies in the world and that it has been climbing steadily over the past century. The population projections start in 2002 when life expectancy at the national level was 82.2 years for females and 77.2 for males. The medium-level projections predict that life expectancy at birth will reach 86.0 for females and 81.9 for males in 2031. This represents an average annual gain of about 0.12 and 0.14 years for females and males, respectively. Provincially, by 2031, Newfoundland and Labrador has the lowest projected life expectancy at 85.1 and 80.1 for females and males, respectively; the highest life expectancy is for British Columbia (86.7 for females and 82.8 for males).

The population group of interest in this report is 17 to 29 year-olds, the group that historically has had the highest rates of participation in postsecondary education. While this age group is less affected by both fertility and mortality projections, two other components —immigration and internal migration—play larger roles. In general, due to Canada's below-replacement fertility level, **immigration** is playing an ever-increasing role in the overall growth of the Canadian population.

The demographic projections at the national level assume that the annual number of immigrants will evolve in relation to population growth by assuming a constant immigration rate until 2031. The medium-level scenario we use presumes that the immigration rate will reach 7 per 1,000 in 2010 and will remain at this level until 2031, resulting in approximately 280,000 immigrants entering by 2031. At the provincial level, the projections use rates observed in 2003 and 2004 and assume that 90% of the immigrants settle in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. As a result, age-sex immigrant distributions unique to these three provinces (as well as Alberta) are used and the remaining provinces use a single age-sex distribution. The opposite process, **emigration**, is more difficult to measure and project. Estimates are derived primarily from both Canadian and U.S. administrative data. The emigration projections used by Statistics Canada assume that the average emigration rates by age, sex and province observed from 1997/1998 to 2001/2002 are held constant over the entire projection period. Thus, the number of projected emigrants would increase from year to year in step with the growth of the Canadian population, going from about 45,000 in 2004/2005 to 55,000 in 2031. The average annual rate under the medium assumption is 1.5 per 1,000.

Last, we use **interprovincial migration** based on a medium assumption. Statistics Canada projects four different scenarios in which the end destination favours some provinces over others. For our purposes, a *medium* assumption is most useful since it combines two of the other scenarios. Specifically, the medium assumption takes an average of a *west-coast assumption* and a *recent-trends assumption*. The west-coast assumption, based on data from 1988 to 1996, mostly favours inflows to British Columbia and Alberta and is least favourable to the Atlantic Provinces. Also, this scenario is the least favourable for Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan due to the years it uses for projections. Meanwhile, the recent-trends assumption, based on data from 2000 to 2003, mostly favours Ontario and Alberta; however, it is also the one which shows the least deficit for Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, and Manitoba. Statistics Canada recommends using this medium assumption since it "covers a larger number of short-term and long-term eventualities, as interprovincial migration patterns have been unstable over the past two decades" (p. 31).

Adapted from, Statistics Canada (2005). *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031*. Catalogue Number 91-520-XIE.

Our analysis focuses on the age groups that are most relevant for college and university participation in order to make the simulations as meaningful as possible. Therefore, we analyze participation in postsecondary education between ages 17 and 29. We include age 17 for two reasons: first, in Quebec, students begin CEGEP at this age, and second, even in the rest of the country, individuals who go directly to postsecondary studies following high school graduation in the spring and who have a birthday between September and December will start either college or university at age 17. Even though the peak years for postsecondary participation are between age 18 and the early 20s, we include to age 29 in order to capture some impact of the potential development of lifelong learning. In our analyses, we split our estimates into three age groups: 17 to 19, 20 to 24 and 25 to 29.

In order to develop simulations sensitive to Canadian geographic realities, we make projections at the provincial level. We analyze postsecondary participation separately for college and university, since these are different educational pathways in terms of cost and time spent in the education system. Enrolment figures taken from the LFS may be slightly higher than estimates from administrative data since enrolment is self-reported – and possibly reported by proxy[7] – in the LFS. Specifically, the respondent is asked, for him/herself and for other members of the household, whether they are enroled in (1) primary or secondary school, (2) community college, junior college or CEGEP, (3) university or (4) other education programs (typically programs of shorter duration or delivered through other educational institutions). For our analysis, we focus on enrolment at the college and university levels. Also, at the national level, our sample size is large enough to allow analysis of trends in both full- and part-time enrolment; at the provincial level, we constrain our enquiry to full-time only. Last, we analyze enrolment trends separately by gender in order to assess current and expected gender gaps in postsecondary enrolment.

3.   Analysis plan and presentation

There are five substantive sections in this report.

First, since a major component of this project utilizes population projections, it is necessary initially to examine future demographic trends in based on the medium-term assumptions discussed earlier. We present population projections for Canada, as well as individually by province. In all cases, we use an estimate of the January 1st population in order to correspond to the months surrounding enrolment in school (ie, from September to April).

Second, we present historical trends in enrolment and participation rates in PSE (college and university) based on data from the LFS for the period 1990/1991 to 2005/2006. In order to maintain consistency between these past trends and those projected to 2031, we estimate enrolment figures using PSE participation rates from the LFS multiplied by observed population figures. These trends are established for the entire country, for each province, and separately for college and university. Participation rates are shown for three age groups: 17 to 19, 20 to 24, and 25 to 29.

Third, we determine the average level of college and university enrolment between 2003/2004 and 2005/2006 and the corresponding participation rates for this period. We then project enrolments to 2030/2031 using these participation rates as a constant over the projection horizon. We examine the difference between the 2003/2004 to 2005/2006 enrolment average and the projected enrolment levels to 2030/2031. This is done for Canada as well as by province. As the last three years of observed enrolment are affected by the Ontario 'double cohort' phenomenon, we make a specific correction in both the Ontario and the Canada figures (see Box 2).

> **Box 2: Correcting for the Ontario 'double cohort' phenomena**
>
> In 2003, Ontario eliminated Grade 13, with the result that all students would graduate from high school upon completion of Grade 12. As a consequence, a very large number of youth – two age cohorts – from Grades 12 and 13 in Ontario were eligible to enter college or university in September 2003. The impact on enrolment at the college level was much smaller than at the university level, mainly because acceptance into a college program required graduation at the Grade 12 level and so colleges in Ontario were less likely than universities to feel the double-cohort effect.
>
> Since one of our projection scenarios is based on average enrolment between 2003/2004 and 2005/2006, this policy-driven spike in university enrolment needed to be taken into account. We corrected for this 'bulge' in enrolment in Ontario (and Canada) by using the predicted values from an estimated linear trend line between 1990/1991 and 2005/2006. In a way, this nullifies the impact of the double cohort by looking at what the trend would have been between 2003/2004 and 2005/2006 had the pattern between 1990/1991 and 2005/2006 been linear. These estimated enrolment figures were carried out for the 17-to-19 and the 20-to- 24 age groups (the 25-to-29 age group was not affected).

Fourth, we use the past trends in enrolment and project this to 2016/2017 using a linear trend. We present two pieces of information under this simulation: predicted participation rates and predicted enrolment. For participation rates, we simply use the past linear trend in participation rates and project it forward to 2016/2017; for projected enrolment we take this projected linear trend in participation rates and multiply it by projected population. This projection is performed at the Canada level only.

Fifth, we attempt to shed some light on the issue of gender differences in postsecondary attendance by examining current differences in university and college participation rates and enrolment levels. In our analysis, we are able to determine the current and future gaps between men and women and project what enrolments would be if young men were to participate in postsecondary education at the same rate as young women, thus closing the gender gap which is currently in favour of women.

4. Demographic projections to 2031

Charts 4.1 to 4.11 present past and projected population trends for Canada and for each province for 17 to 29 year-olds. This section helps set the stage for the remainder of the report since it shows estimated levels of the target population until 2031. The charts are organized into two parts: the first part presents the observed population between January 1, 1991 and January 1, 2006, while the second part shows the projected population between January 1, 2007 and January 1, 2031.
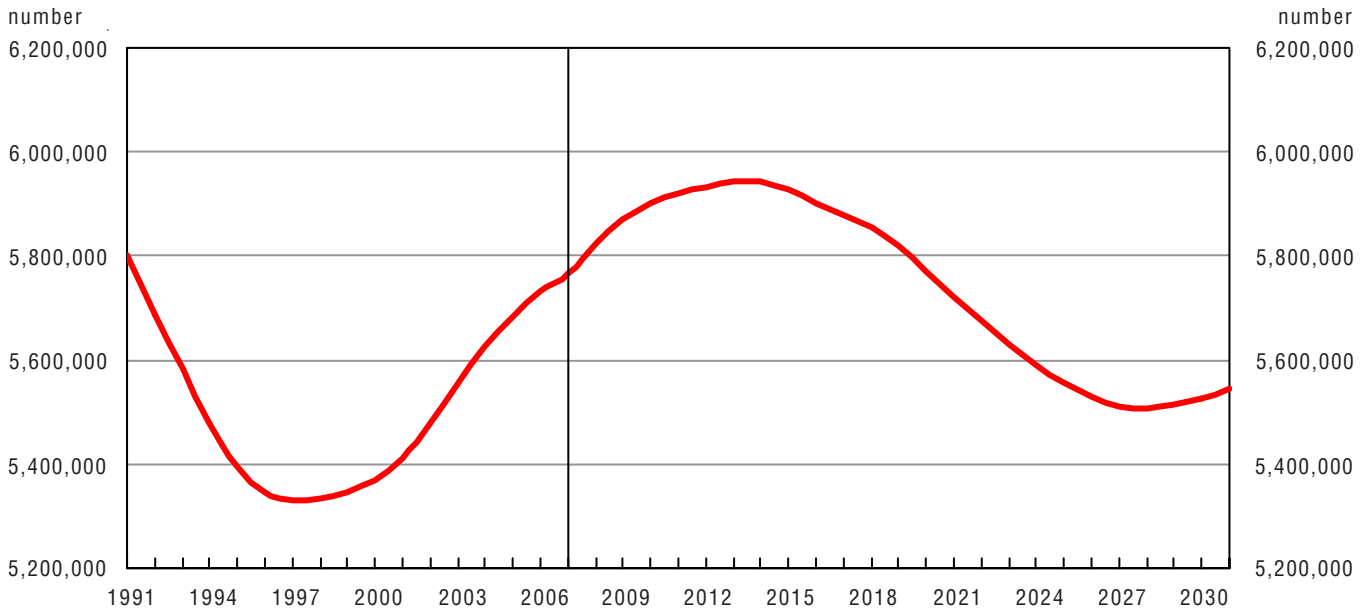
Analysis for Canada (Chart 4.1)

Nationally, due to the baby-bust period in the 1970s, we observe a relatively large decline in the population of 17 to 29 year-olds from 1991 to 1998. However, increased numbers as a result of the Echo Boom cohort (the children of the Baby Boomers) can be observed for this age group starting around 2003. This effect is projected to peak in around 2012 or 2013, by adding 211,000 young people to the 2006 youth population. The size of this population group then declines, shrinking by 400,000 from the 2013 peak by 2028.

Provincial analysis (Chart 4.2 to Chart 4.11)

- When considering this population at the provincial level, we note very different patterns, largely due to different rates of internal migration. For example, after 2007 there is a general decrease in the size of this age group in the Atlantic Provinces, especially in Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick (the decline in Prince Edward Island is not as precipitous), as well as in Saskatchewan and Quebec. The latter, however, is projected to experience a subtle rise among 17 to 29 year-olds until around 2010. In contrast, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia are characterized by a general increase in the 17 to 29 year-old population and a less acute decline past the peak, while Manitoba is projected to experience an increase up to about 2014 and then a fairly rapid decline until around 2027. These patterns are not surprising given what we know about interprovincial migration flows within Canada: Atlantic Canada and Saskatchewan typically lose their young adults to Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Readers are cautioned, however, to keep in mind that these projections are based on the assumption that migration will continue to benefit Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia.[8] Whether reality mirrors these projections remains to be seen.

Chart 4.1

Population age 17 to 29, Canada, 1991 to 2031

number

6,200,000

6,000,000

5,800,000

5,600,000

5,400,000

5,200,000

1991   1994   1997   2000   2003   2006   2009   2012   2015   2018   2021   2024   2027   2030

number

6,200,000

6,000,000

5,800,000

5,600,000

5,400,000

5,200,000

Note: This is not including Yukon, Northwest Territories or Nunavut.
Population estimates as of January 1st.
Source: Statistics Canada (2005), *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031.* Catalogue no. 91-520-XIE.

Chart 4.2

Population age 17 to 29, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1991 to 2031
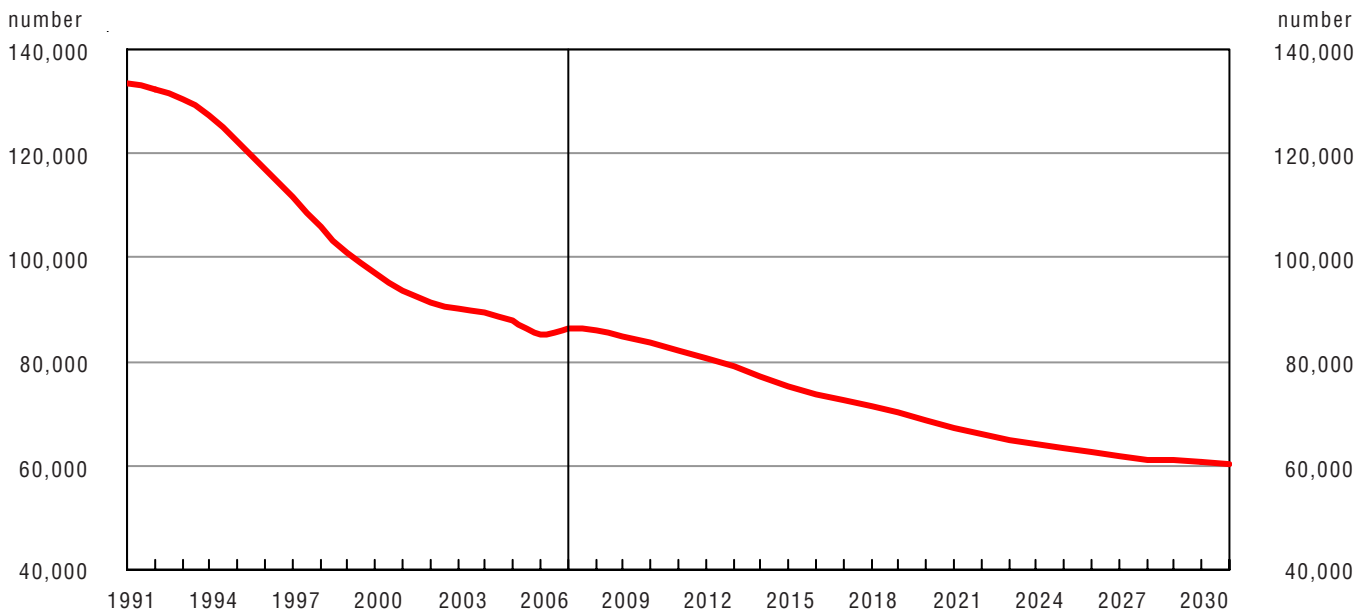
number

140,000

120,000

100,000

80,000

60,000

40,000

1991   1994   1997   2000   2003   2006   2009   2012   2015   2018   2021   2024   2027   2030

number

140,000

120,000

100,000

80,000

60,000

40,000

Note: Population estimates as of January 1st.
Source: Statistics Canada (2005), *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031.* Catalogue no. 91-520-XIE.

Chart 4.3

Population age 17 to 29, Prince Edward Island, 1991 to 2031

Note: Population estimates as of January 1st.
Source: Statistics Canada (2005), *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031.* Catalogue no. 91-520-XIE.

Chart 4.4

Population age 17 to 29, Nova Scotia, 1991 to 2031

Note: Population estimates as of January 1st.
Source: Statistics Canada (2005), *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031.* Catalogue no. 91-520-XIE.

Chart 4.5

Population age 17 to 29, New Brunswick, 1991 to 2031

number

175,000

155,000

135,000

115,000

95,000

75,000

number

175,000

155,000

135,000

115,000

95,000

75,000

1991 1994 1997 2000 2003 2006 2009 2012 2015 2018 2021 2024 2027 2030

Note: Population estimates as of January 1st.
Source: Statistics Canada (2005), *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031.* Catalogue no. 91-520-XIE.
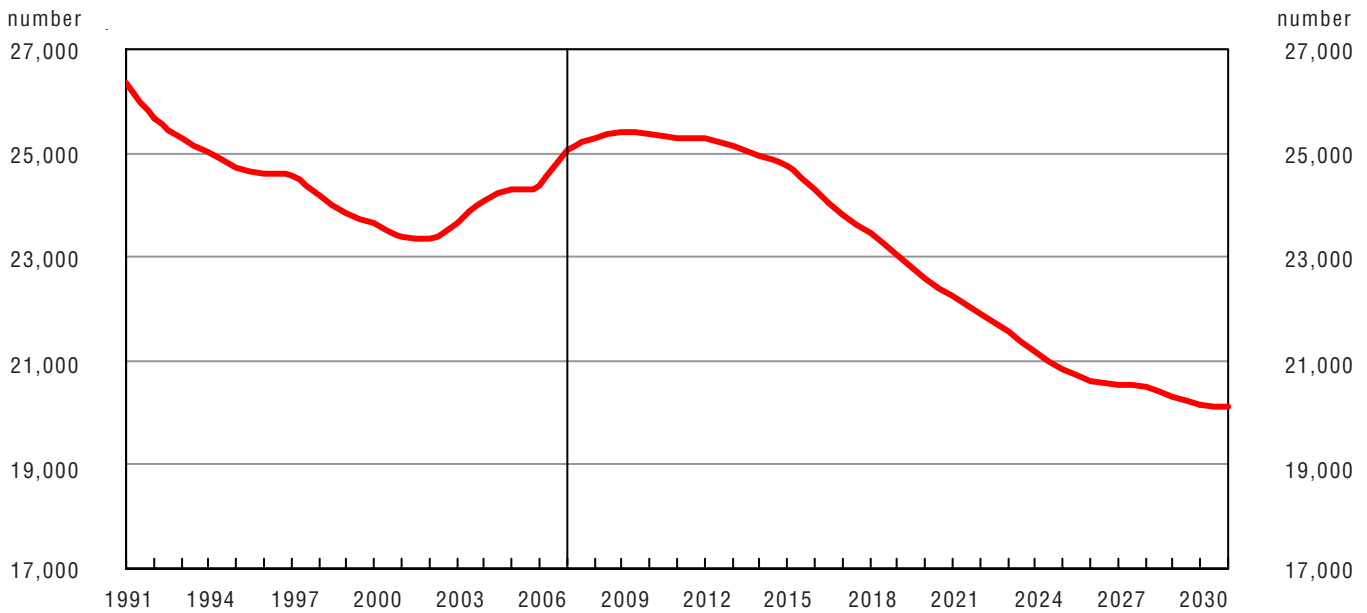
Chart 4.6

Population age 17 to 29, Quebec, 1991 to 2031

number

1,500,000

1,420,000

1,340,000

1,260,000

1,180,000

1,100,000

number

1,500,000

1,420,000

1,340,000

1,260,000

1,180,000

1,100,000

1991 1994 1997 2000 2003 2006 2009 2012 2015 2018 2021 2024 2027 2030

Note: Population estimates as of January 1st.
Source: Statistics Canada (2005), *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031.* Catalogue no. 91-520-XIE.
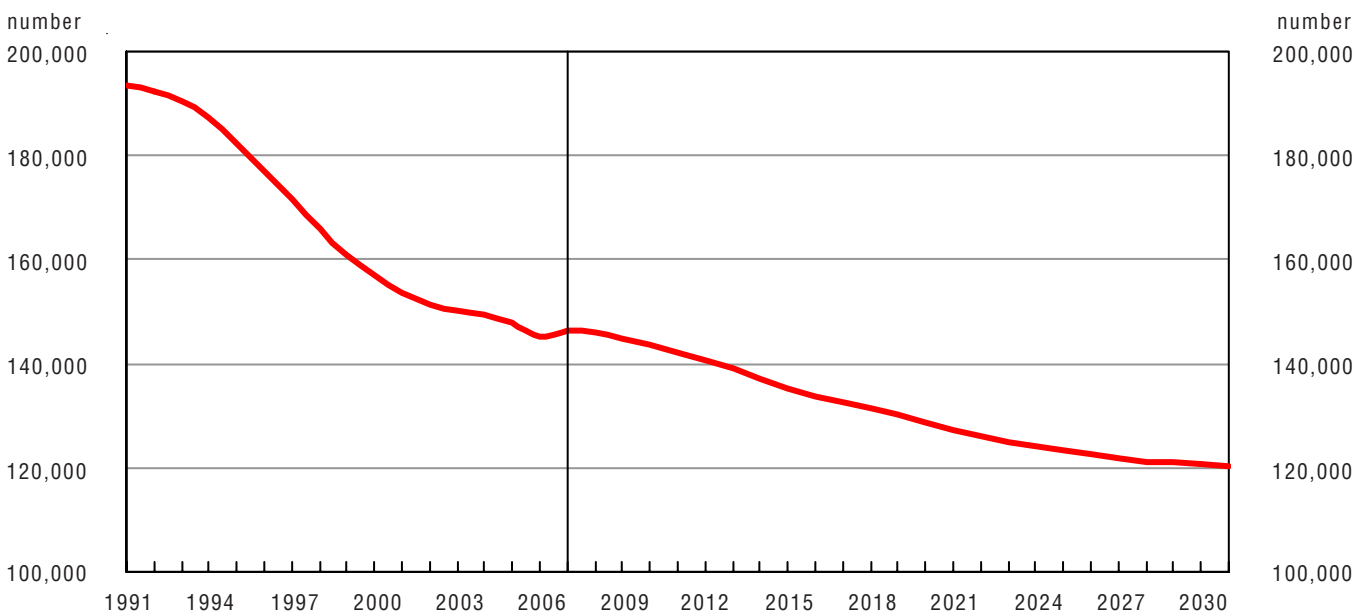
Population age 17 to 29, Ontario, 1991 to 2031
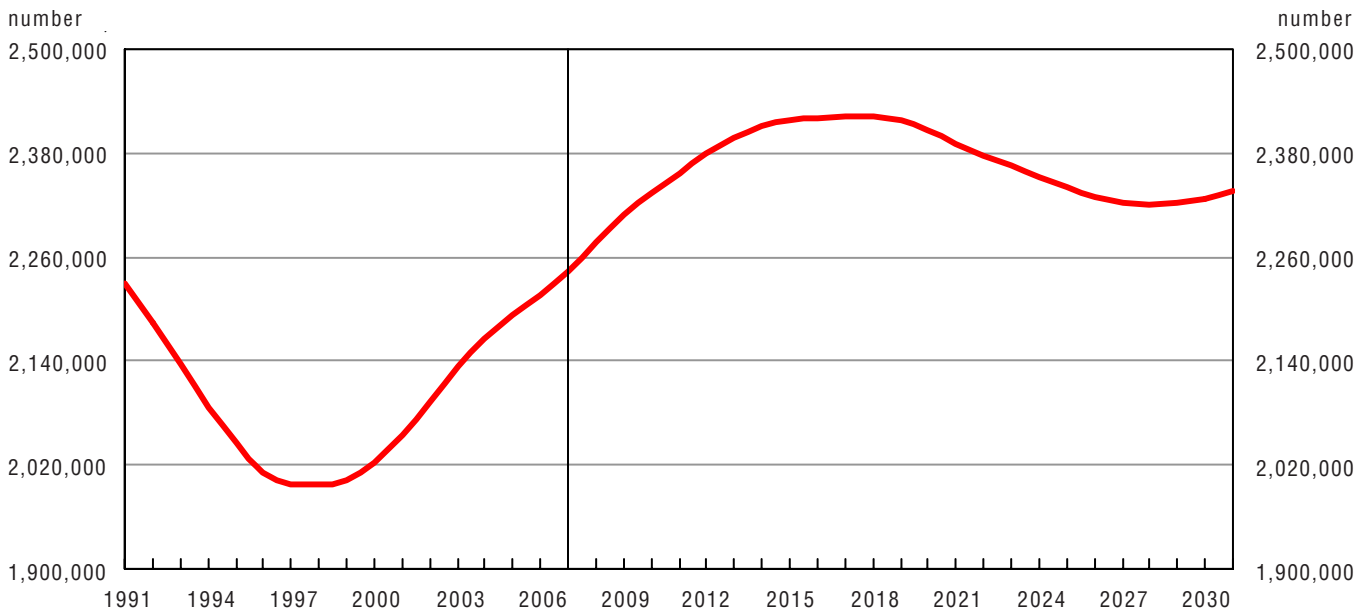
Note: Population estimates as of January 1st.
Source: Statistics Canada (2005), *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031.* Catalogue no. 91-520-XIE.

Population age 17 to 29, Manitoba, 1991 to 2031
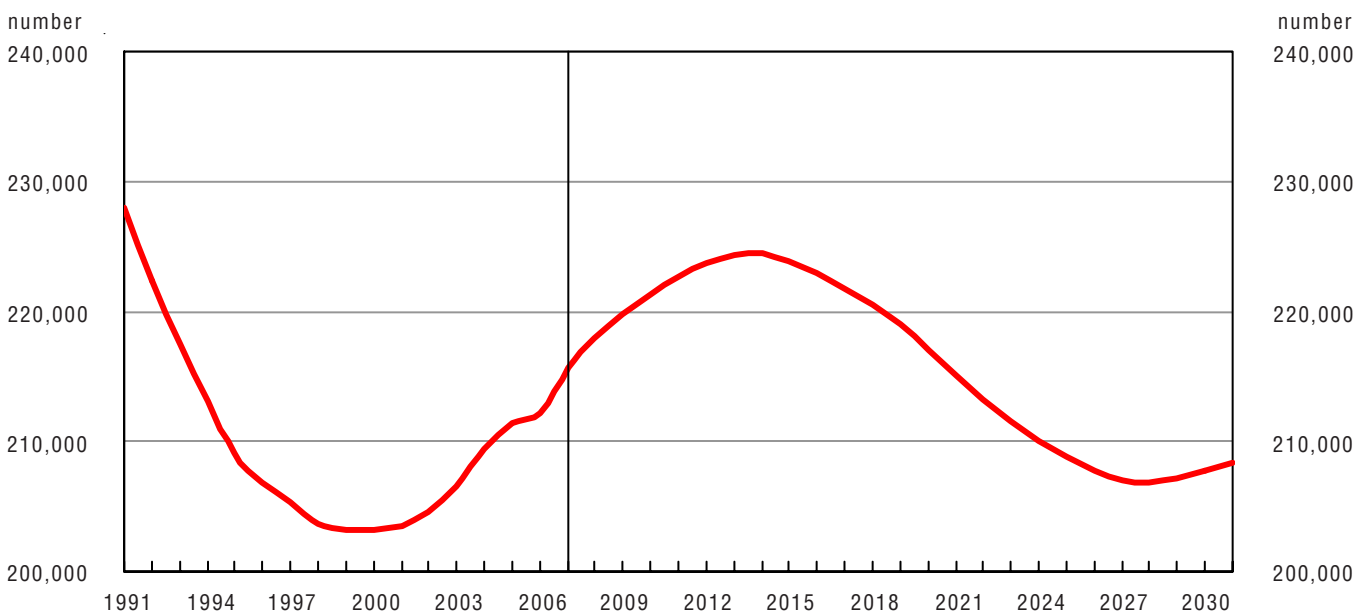
Note: Population estimates as of January 1st.
Source: Statistics Canada (2005), *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031.* Catalogue no. 91-520-XIE.
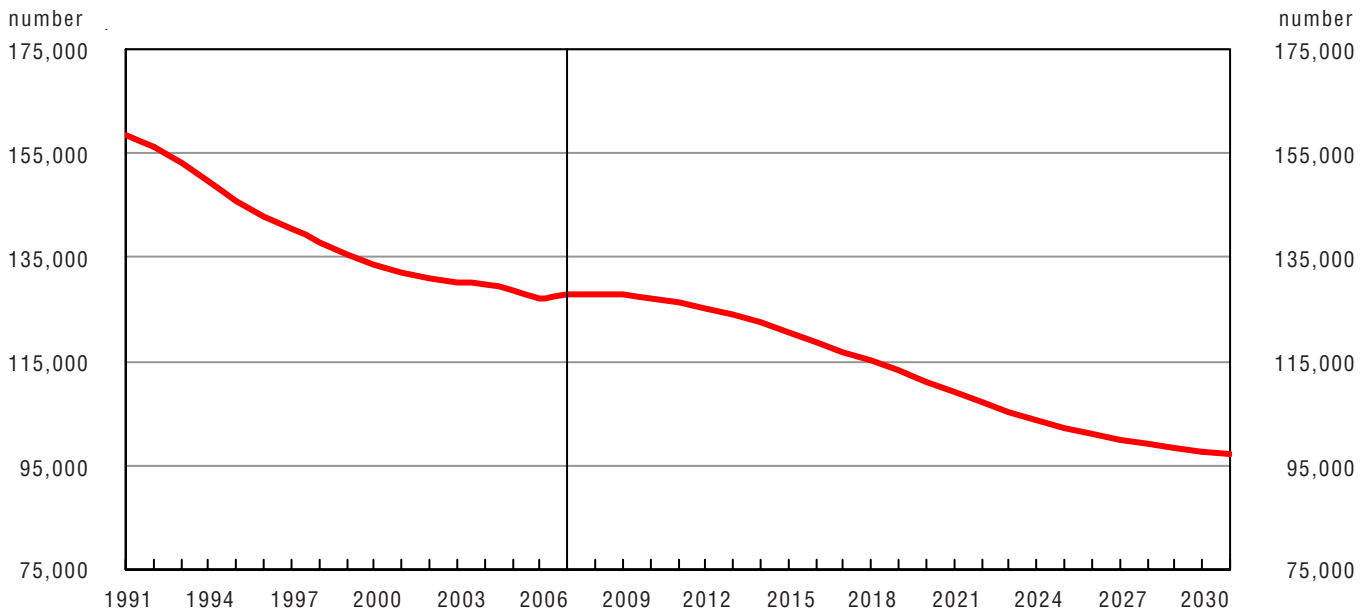
Chart 4.9

Population age 17 to 29, Saskatchewan, 1991 to 2031
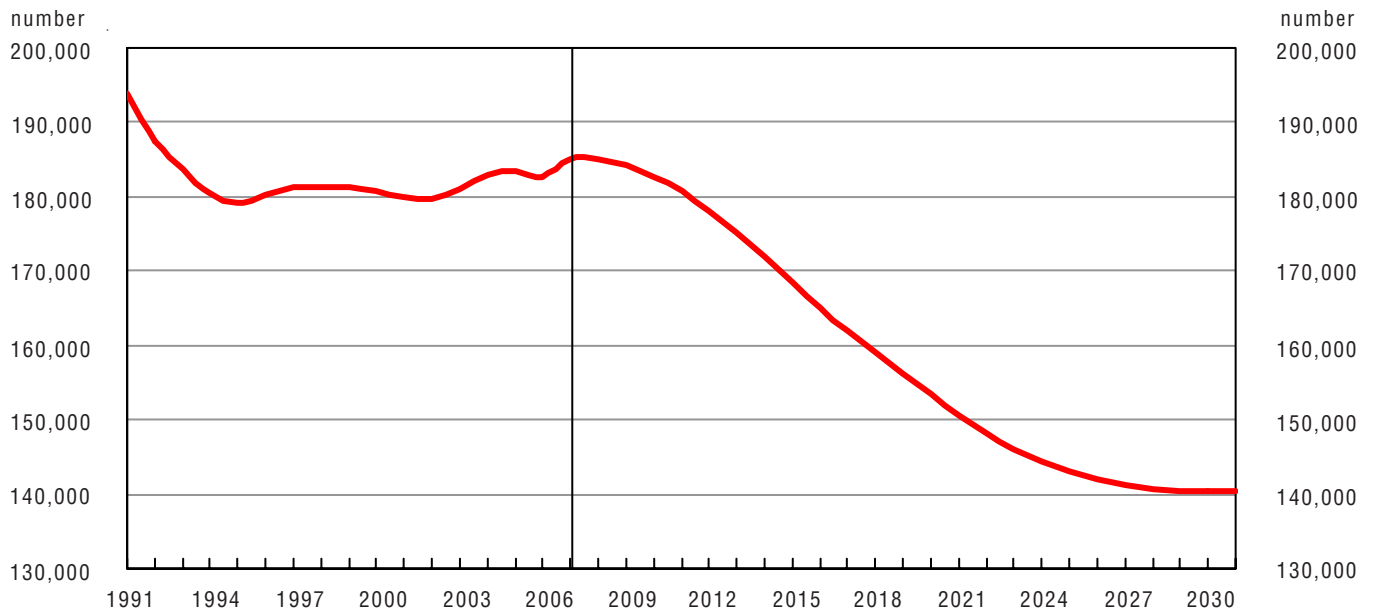
number

Note: Population estimates as of January 1st.
Source: Statistics Canada (2005), *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031.* Catalogue no. 91-520-XIE.

Chart 4.10

Population age 17 to 29, Alberta, 1991 to 2031

number

Note: Population estimates as of January 1st.
Source: Statistics Canada (2005), *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031.* Catalogue no. 91-520-XIE.
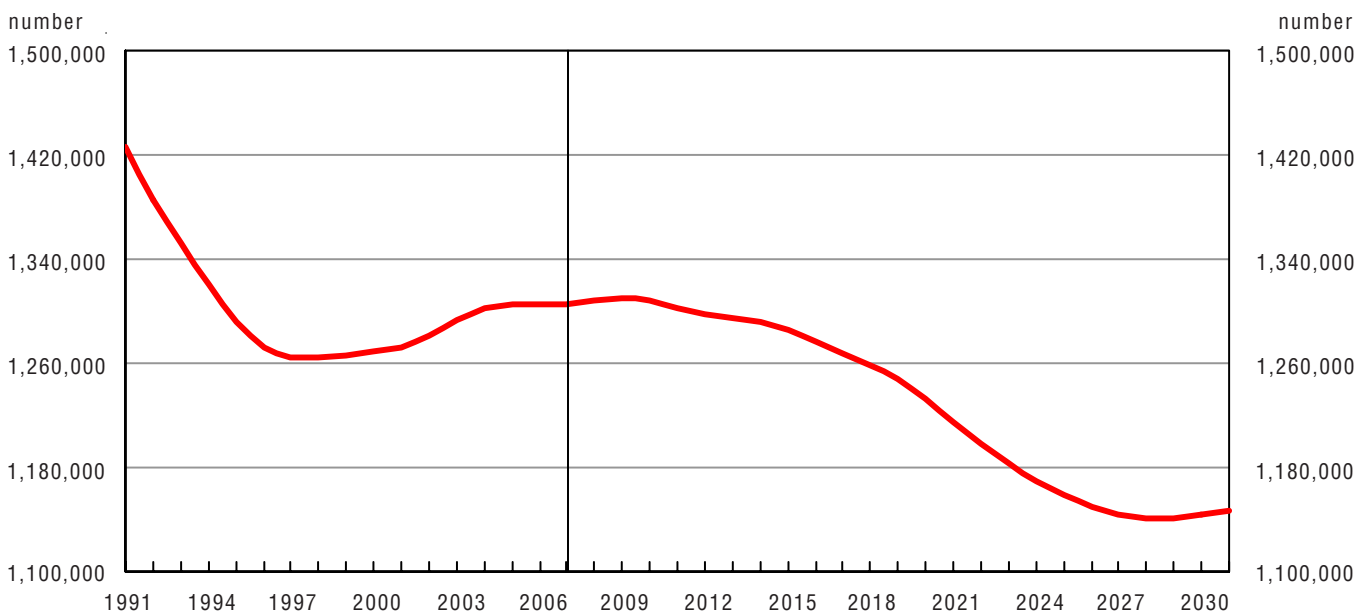
Chart 4.11

Population age 17 to 29, British Columbia, 1991 to 2031

Note: Population estimates as of January 1st.
Source: Statistics Canada (2005), *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031.* Catalogue no. 91-520-XIE.
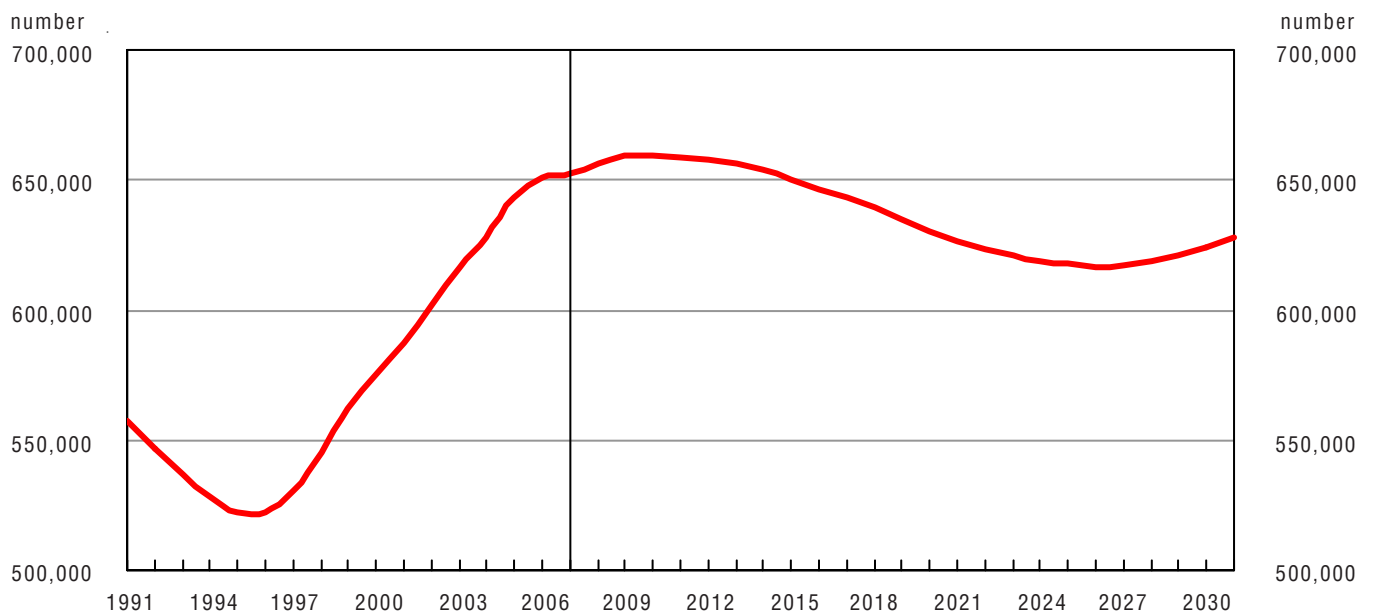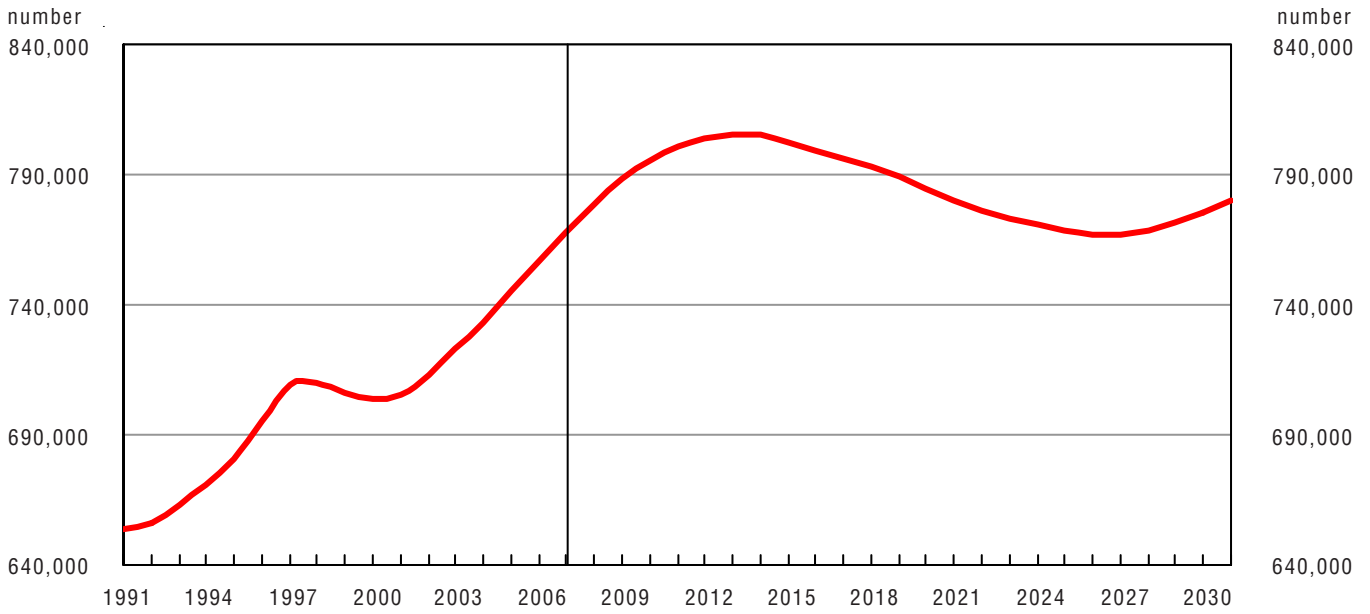
5. Past trends in postsecondary education participation rates

Charts 5.1.1 to 5.11.3 illustrate historical trends in postsecondary participation rates between 1990/1991 and 2005/2006 using the Labour Force Survey. We report participation rates for Canada, both full-time and part-time, and full-time participation rates at the provincial level for 17 to 19 year-olds, 20 to 24 year-olds and 25 to 29 year-olds, as well as for the entire group of 17 to 29 year-olds. Participation in college and university is analyzed separately.

The charts are set up in exactly the same way nationally and provincially, with the exception of university for Canada and Ontario due to the "double cohort" in Ontario. To these charts, we apply linear trend lines which help smooth out the notable increase in the number of university students in Ontario in 2003. The trend line provides us with a linear estimate of participation rates between 1990/1991 and 2005/2006. For instance in Chart 5.1.2, we observe that the university participation rate for 17 to 19 year-olds in Canada increased dramatically between 2003/2004 and 2005/2006. The trend line for this age group shows what the rates would have been had the trend between 1990/1991 to 2005/2006 been linear.

Analysis for Canada (Charts 5.1.1 to 5.1.6)

- Generally, at the national level, there was an increase in postsecondary participation from 1990/1991 to 2005/2006. Charts 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 show that the age group 20 to 24 had highest university participation rates, while the highest rates for college are noted for 17 to 19 year-olds. This last fact is due in large part to the CEGEP system in Quebec where young people typically begin college at age 17. University participation rates are also higher than college rates nationally and for all provinces except for Quebec, again due to the CEGEP system. Chart 5.6.3 for Quebec confirms this: participation rates in college among the youngest age group never fall below 35%, while the national rate is approximately 10% when not including Quebec.

- Nationally, participation rates in full-time university are lowest among the 25 to 29 age group. This reflects, in part, the lower levels of university participation in graduate programs (at the masters or PhD level). The trend among part-time university attendance is the reverse: the highest rates are noted for the older age group. Individuals during this life-cycle phase are more likely to combine work and education, often after an absence from the education system. Furthermore, as individuals age into their late 20s, they are more likely to have increased family commitments which make full-time attendance more challenging.

Provincial analysis (Charts 5.2.1 to 5.11.3)

- Provincially, the rates of postsecondary participation for 17 to 29 year-olds range between a low of around 13% in Saskatchewan in 1990/1991 to a high of around 24% in Quebec in 2005/2006. Moreover, provincially, we also observe a general increase in postsecondary participation rates between 1990/1991 and 2005/2006, with a slightly larger increase noted for university attendance than for college attendance.

- Whether these trends will continue into the future is to where we now turn our attention.

Chart 5.1.1

Full-time postsecondary participation rate: Canada, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
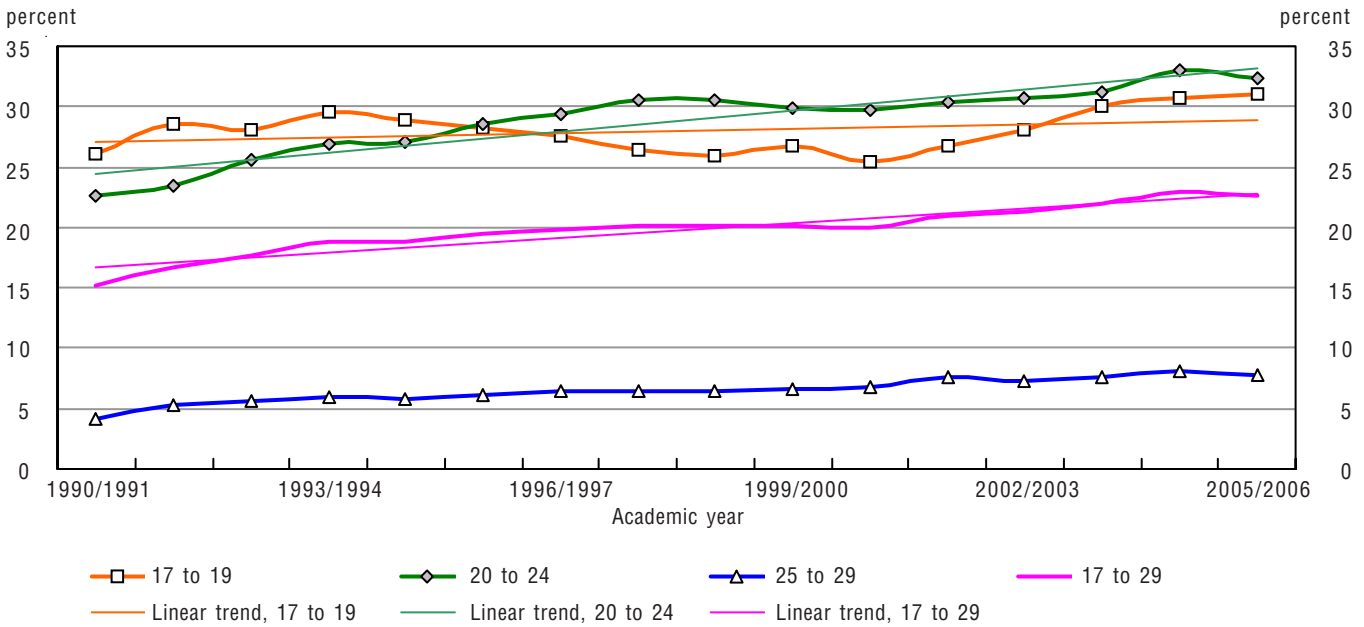
Note: Linear trend lines adjust for the effect of the Ontario "double cohort" for university enrolment for ages 17 to 19, 20 to 24, and 17 to 29. Academic year from September to April.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.1.2

Full-time university participation rate: Canada, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
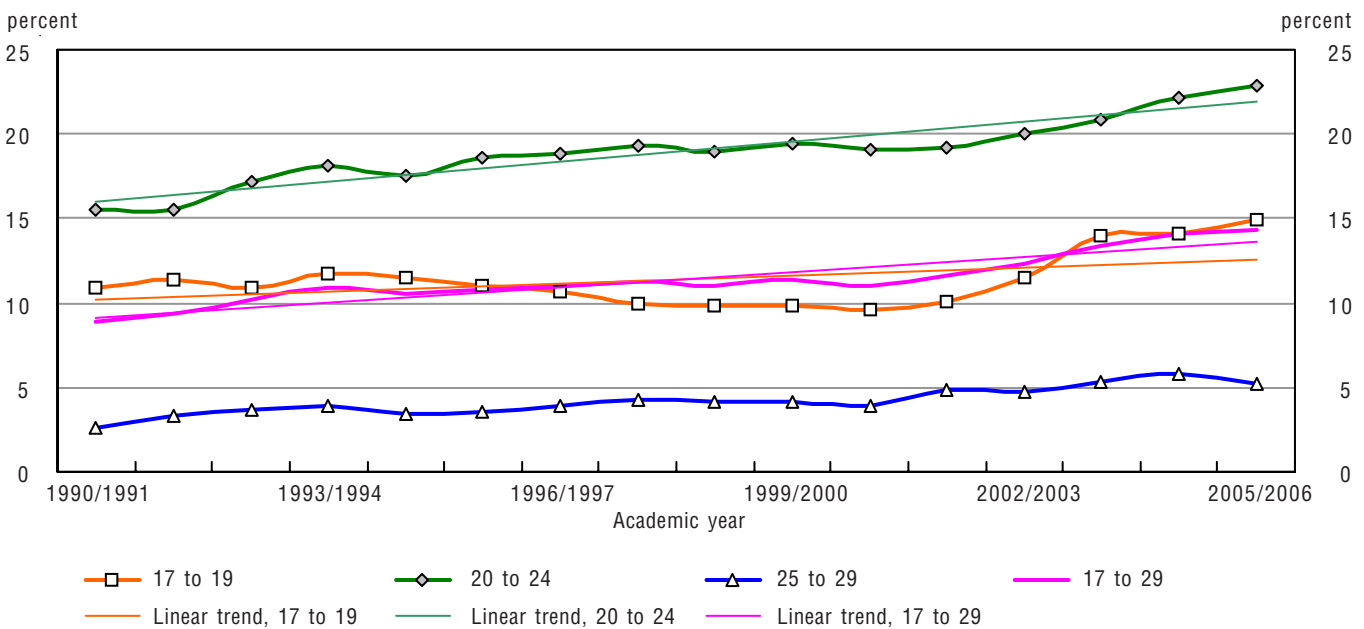
Note: Linear trend lines adjust for the effect of the Ontario "double cohort" for university enrolment for ages 17 to 19, 20 to 24, and 17 to 29. Academic year from September to April.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.1.3

Full-time college participation rate: Canada, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
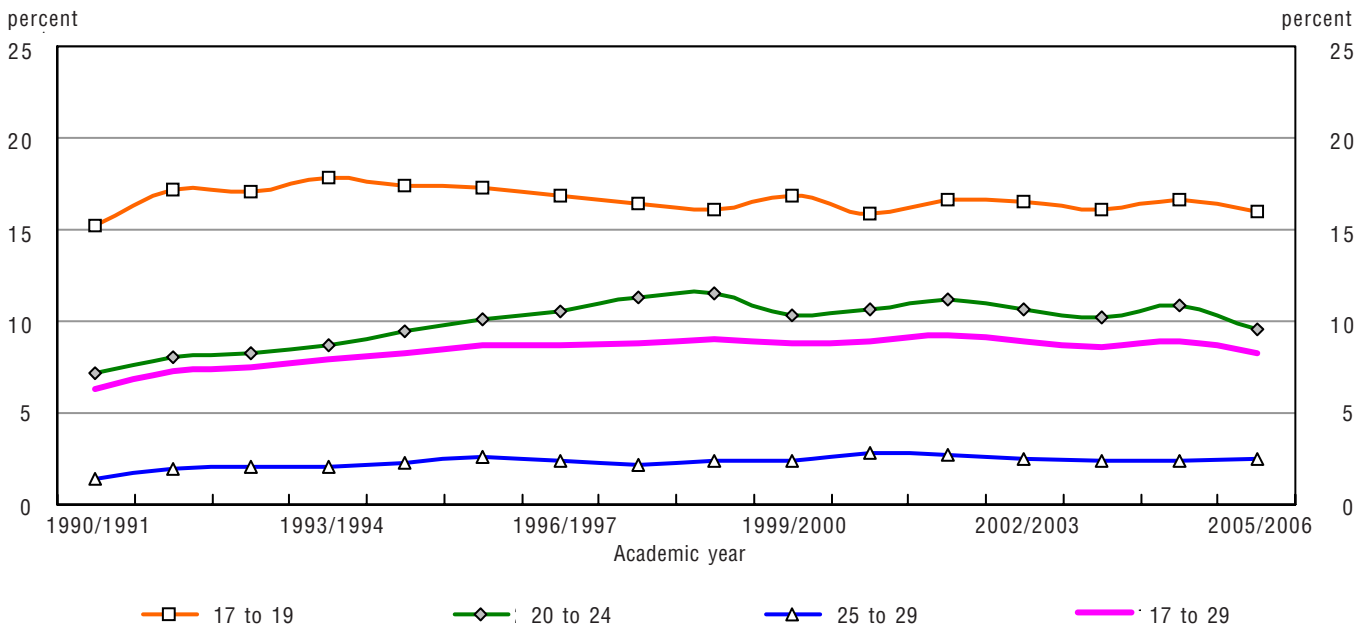
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.1.4

Part-time postsecondary participation rate: Canada, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.1.5

Part-time university participation rate: Canada, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.1.6

Part-time college participation rate: Canada, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.2.1

Full-time postsecondary participation rate: Newfoundland and Labrador, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.2.2

Full-time university participation rate: Newfoundland and Labrador, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
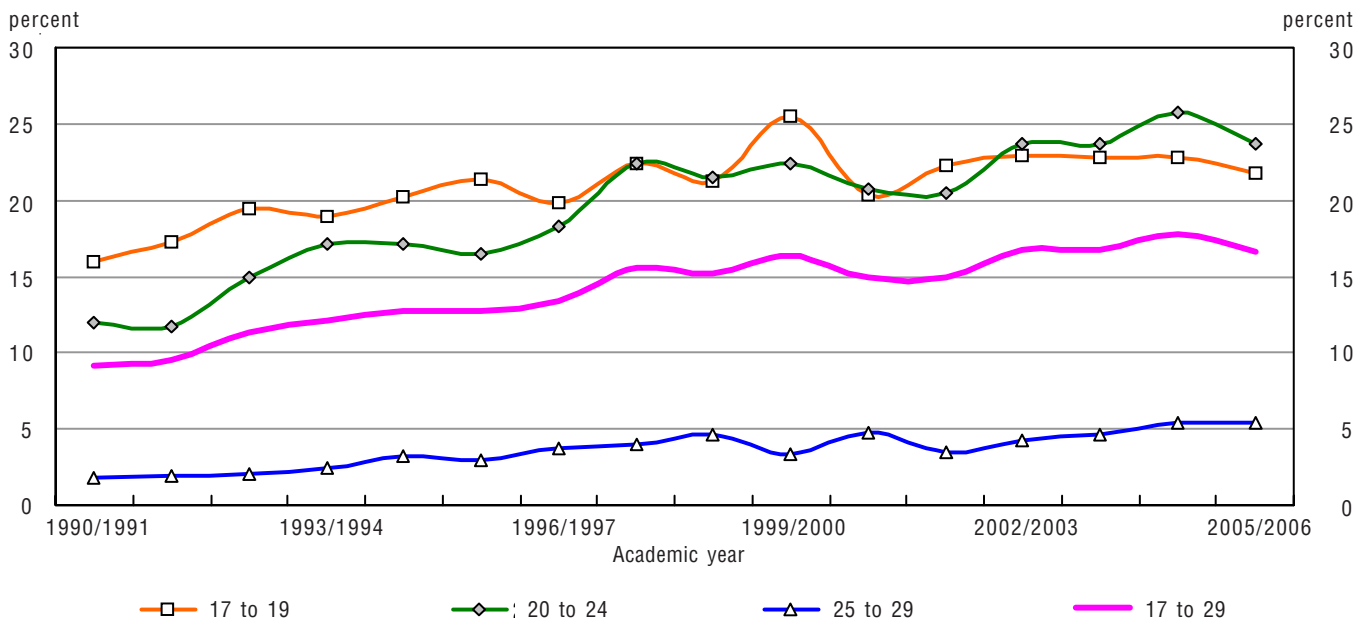
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.2.3

Full-time college participation rate: Newfoundland and Labrador, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
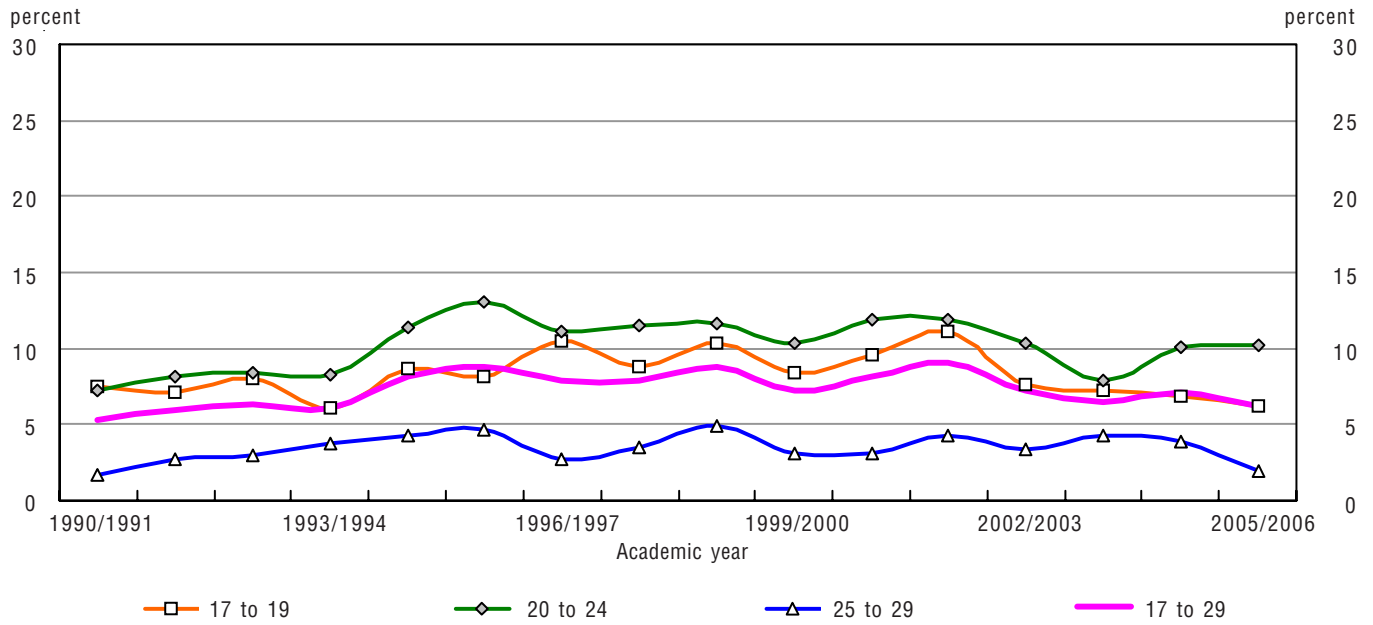
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.3.1

Full-time postsecondary participation rate: Prince Edward Island, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.3.2

Full-time university participation rate: Prince Edward Island, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.3.3

Full-time college participation rate: Prince Edward Island, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.4.1

Full-time postsecondary participation rate: Nova Scotia, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.4.2

Full-time university participation rate: Nova Scotia, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.4.3

Full-time college participation rate: Nova Scotia, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.5.1

Full-time postsecondary participation rate: New Brunswick, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.5.2

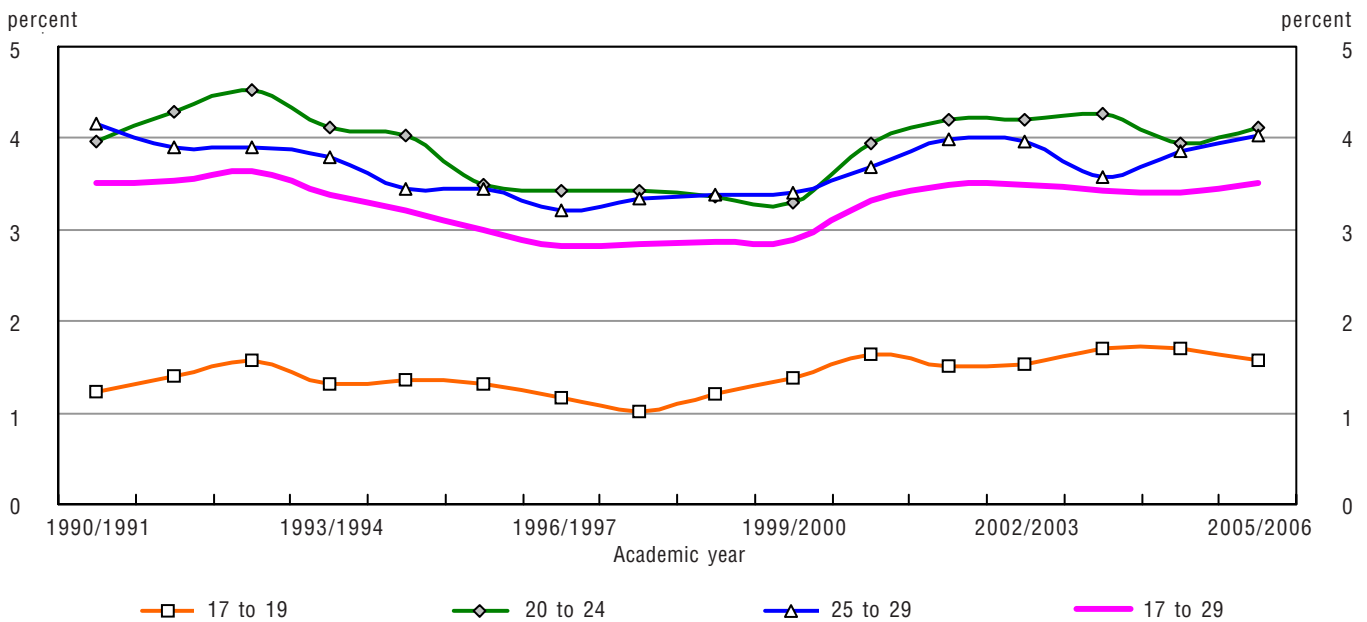**Full-time university participation rate: New Brunswick, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006**
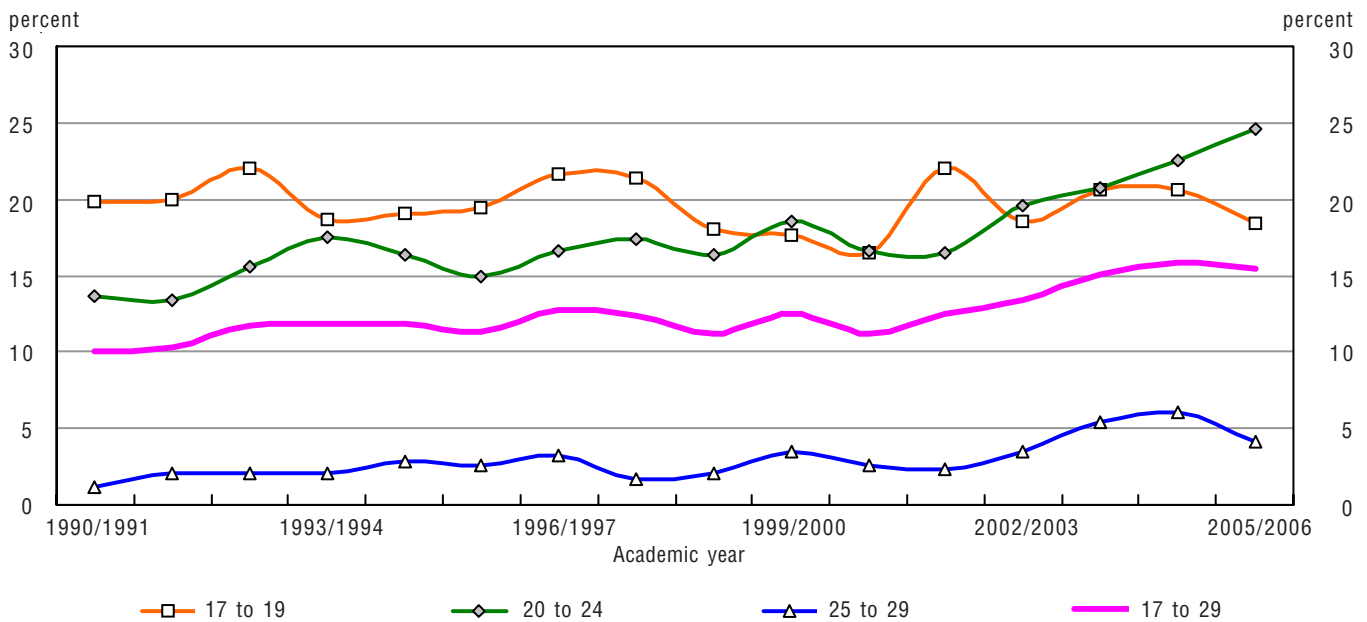
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.5.3

Full-time college participation rate: New Brunswick, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
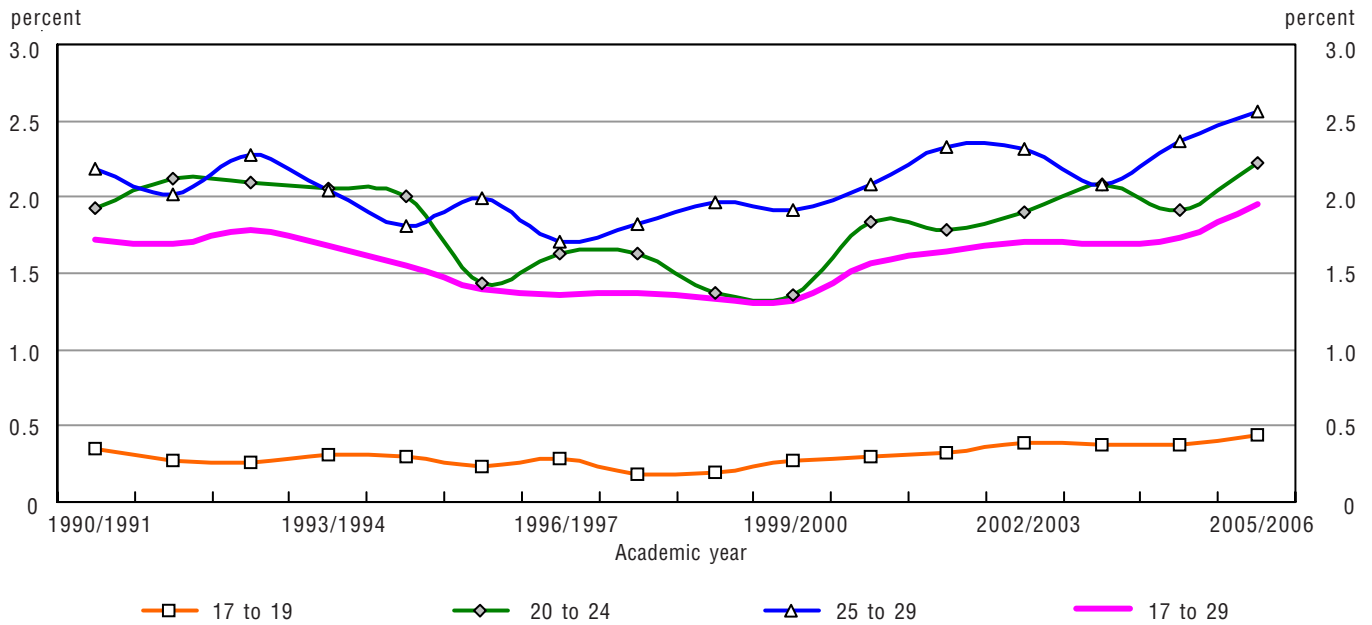

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.6.1

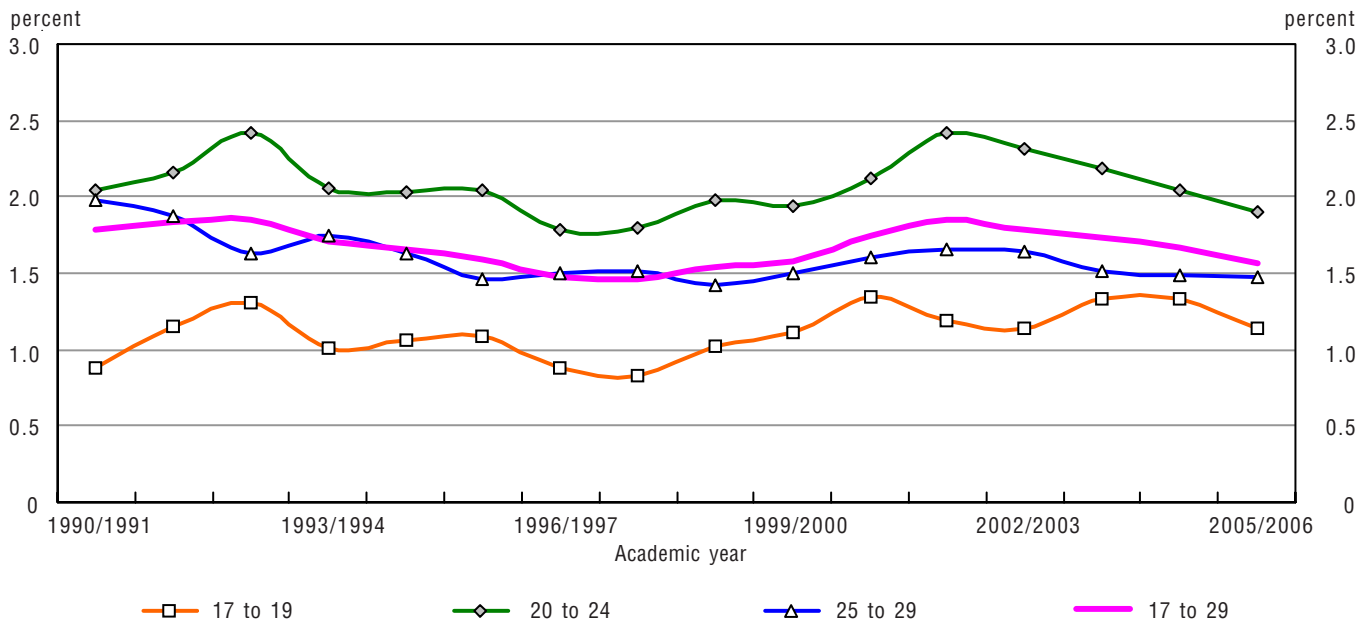**Full-time postsecondary participation rate: Quebec, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006**

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.6.2

Full-time university participation rate: Quebec, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
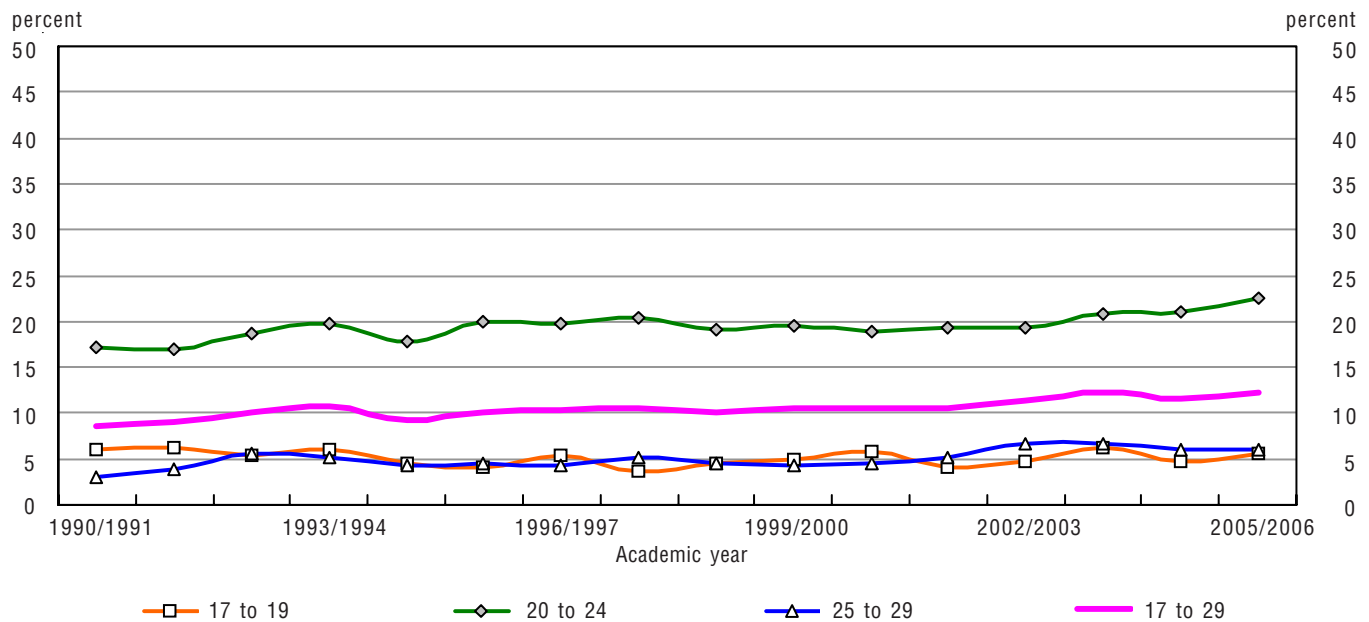
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.6.3

Full-time college participation rate: Quebec, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
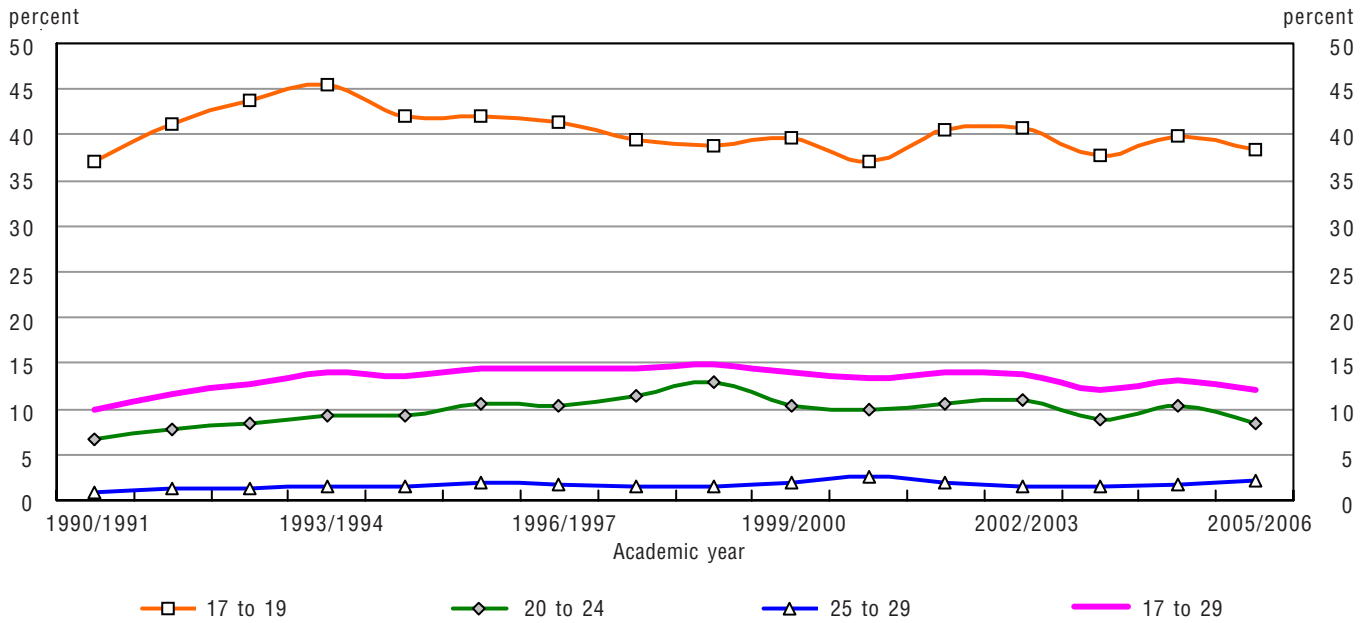
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.
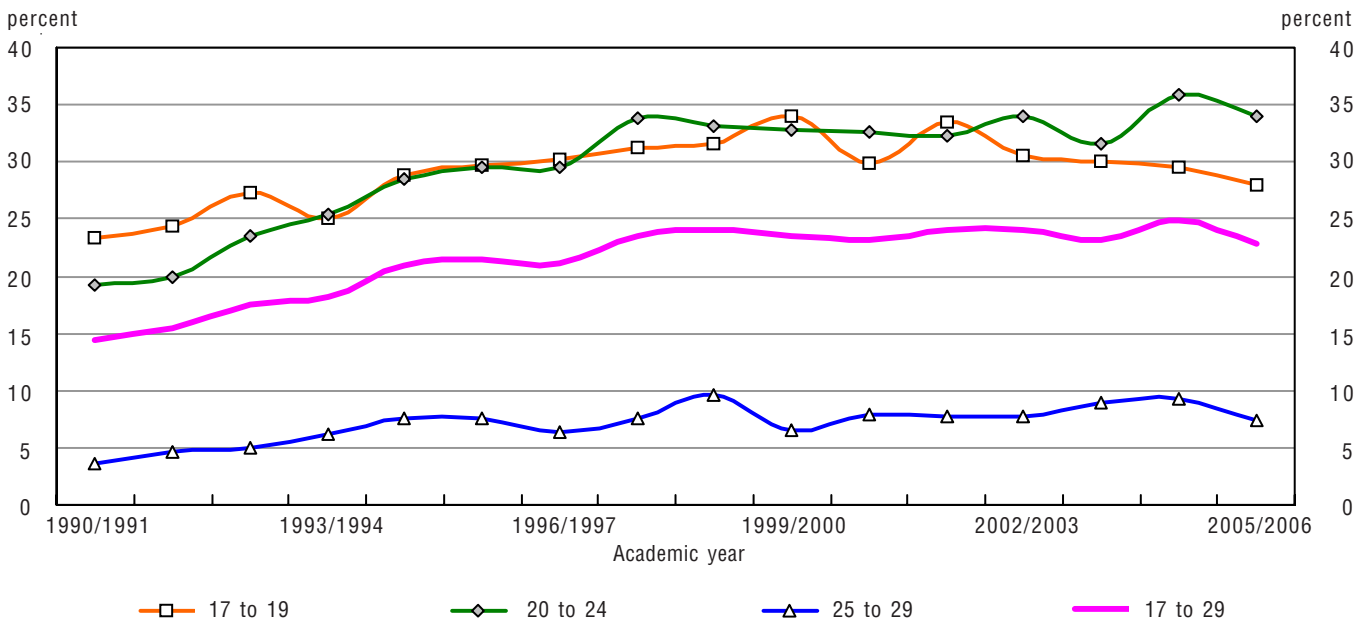
Chart 5.7.1

Full-time postsecondary participation rate: Ontario, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

percent

**Note:** Linear trend lines adjust for the effect of the "double cohort" for university enrolment for ages 17 to 19, 20 to 24, and 17 to 29. Academic year from September to April.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.7.2

Full-time university participation rate: Ontario, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
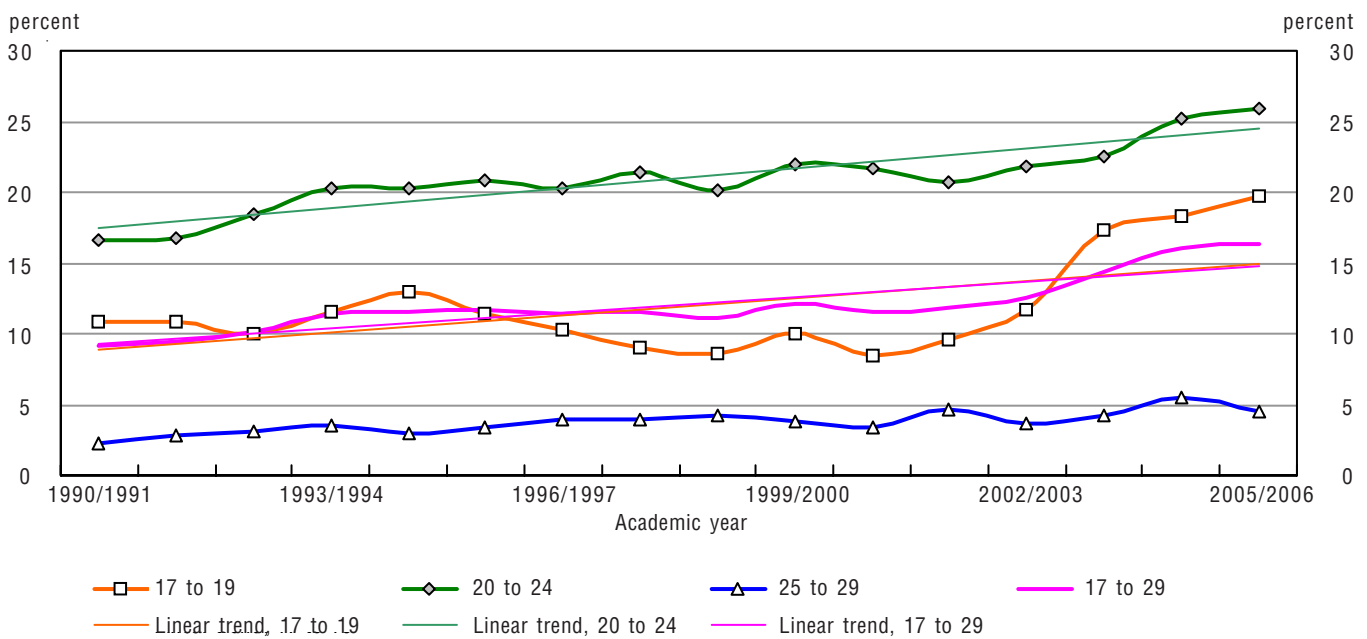
percent

**Note:** Linear trend lines adjust for the effect of the "double cohort" for university enrolment for ages 17 to 19, 20 to 24, and 17 to 29. Academic year from September to April.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.7.3

Full-time college participation rate: Ontario, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
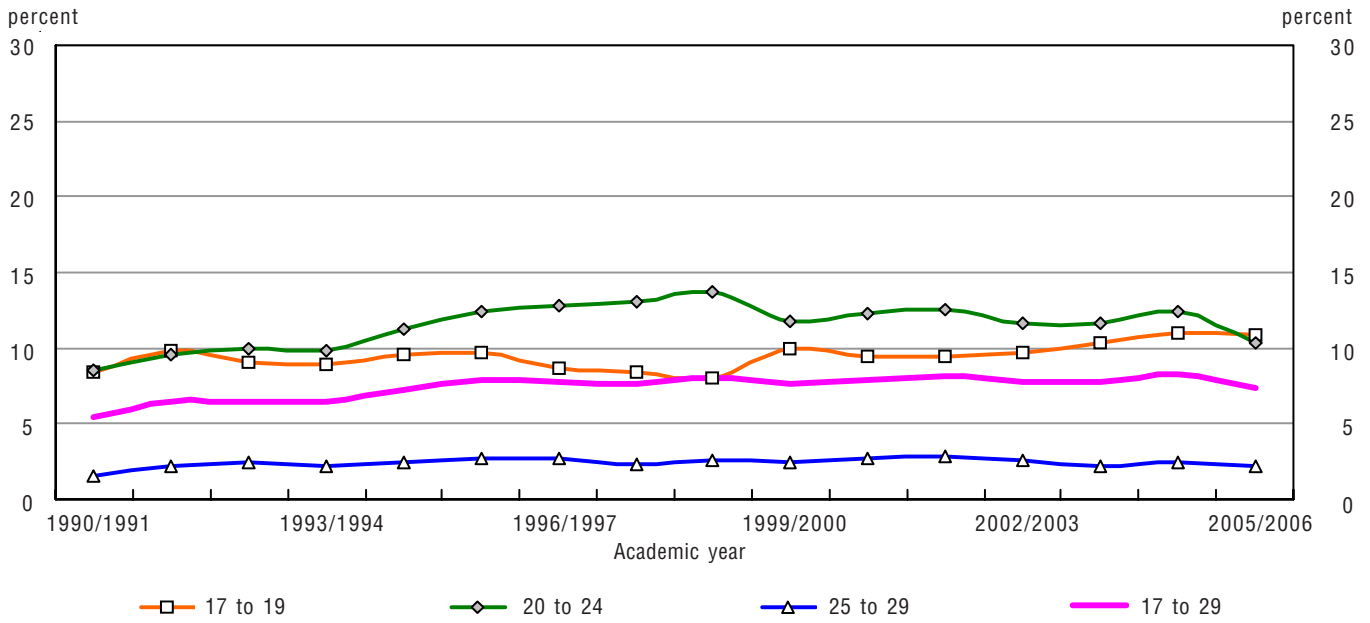
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.8.1

Full-time postsecondary participation rate: Manitoba, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
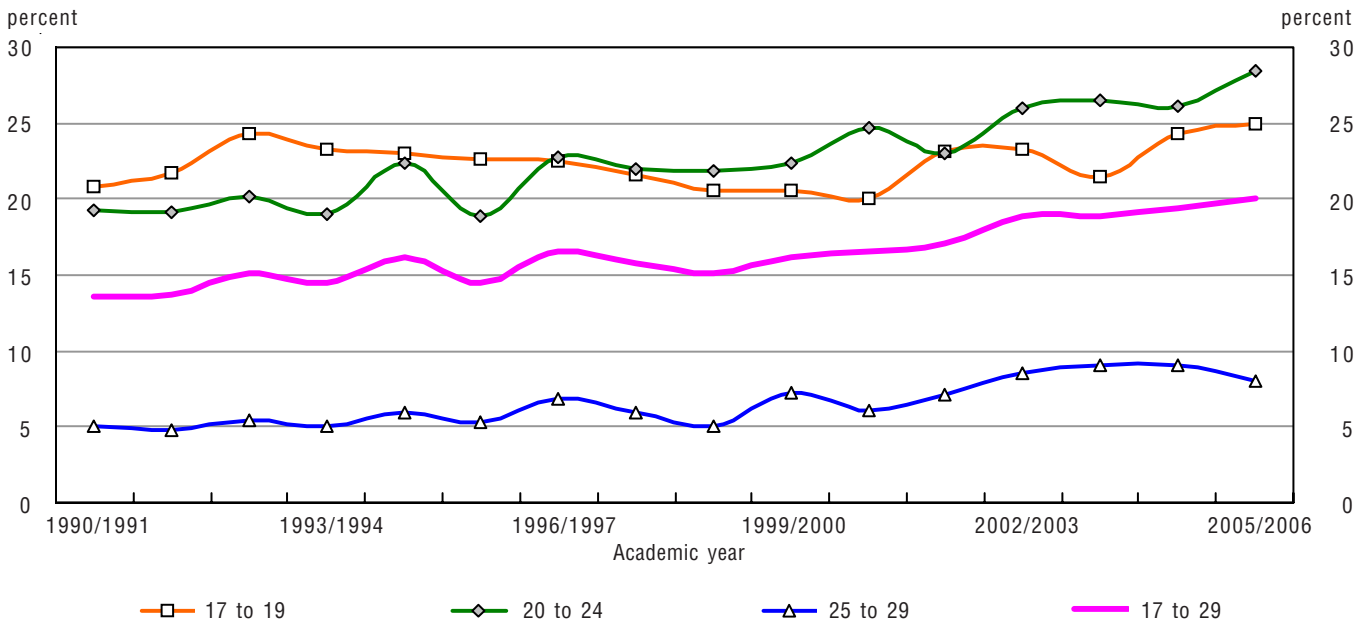
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.8.2

Full-time university participation rate: Manitoba, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
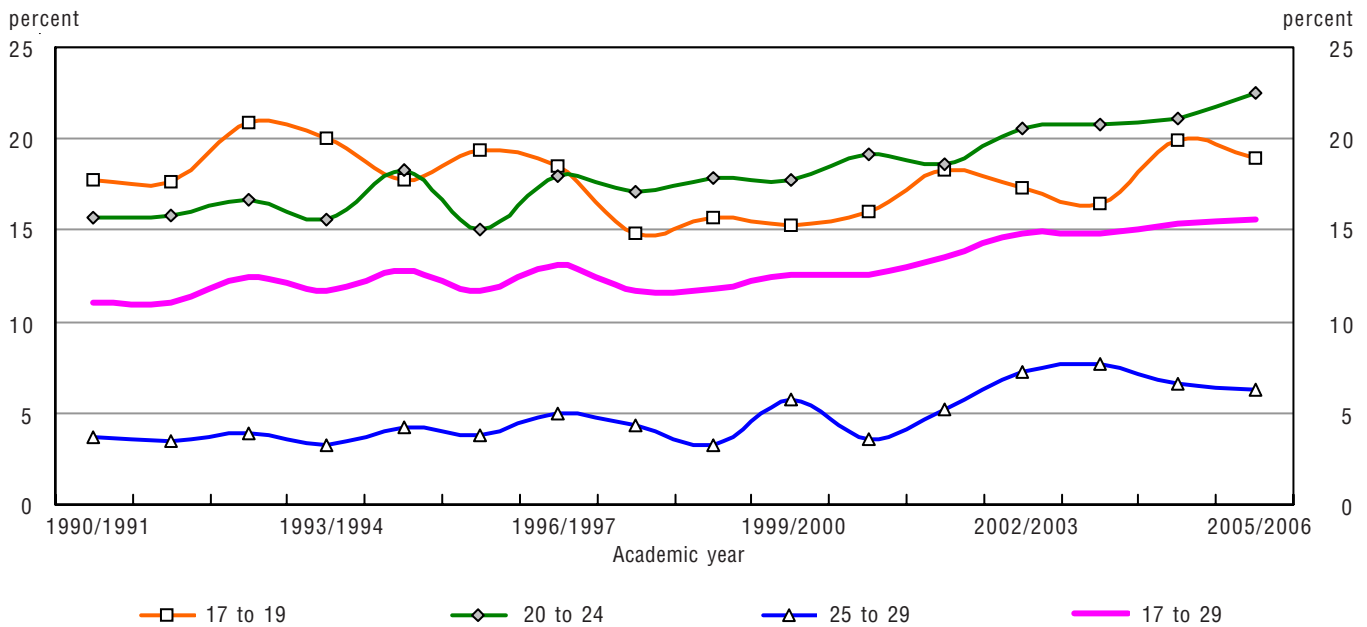
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.8.3

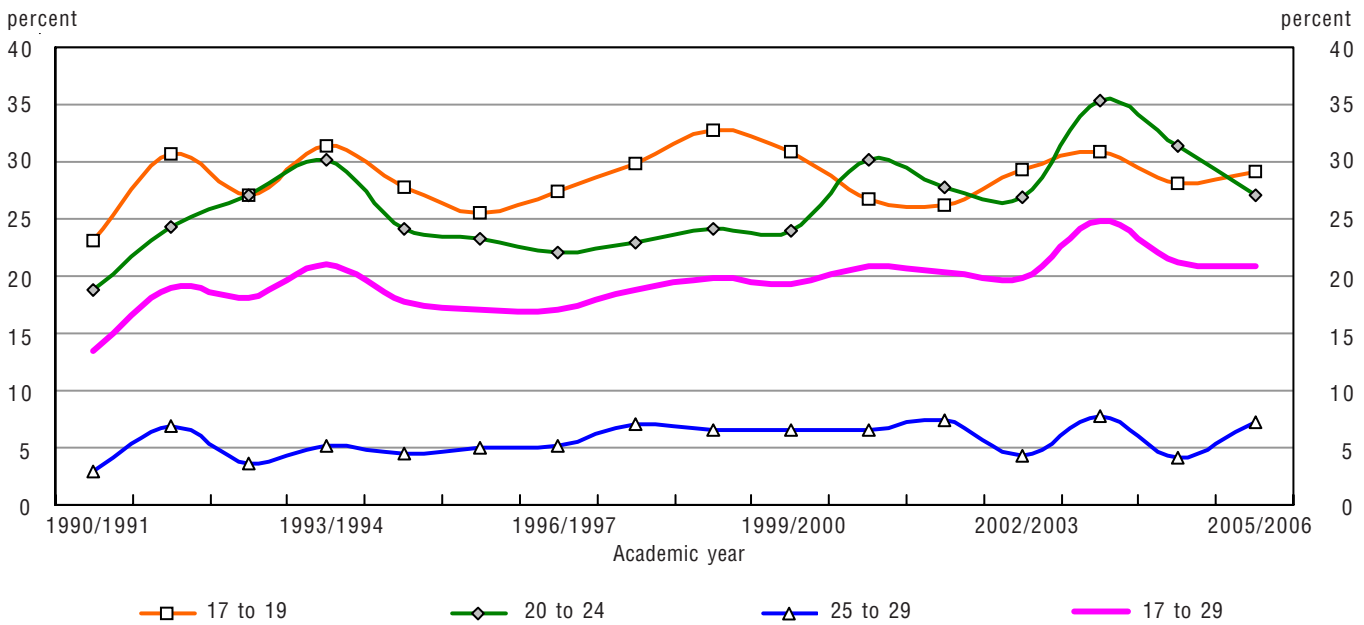**Full-time college participation rate: Manitoba, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006**
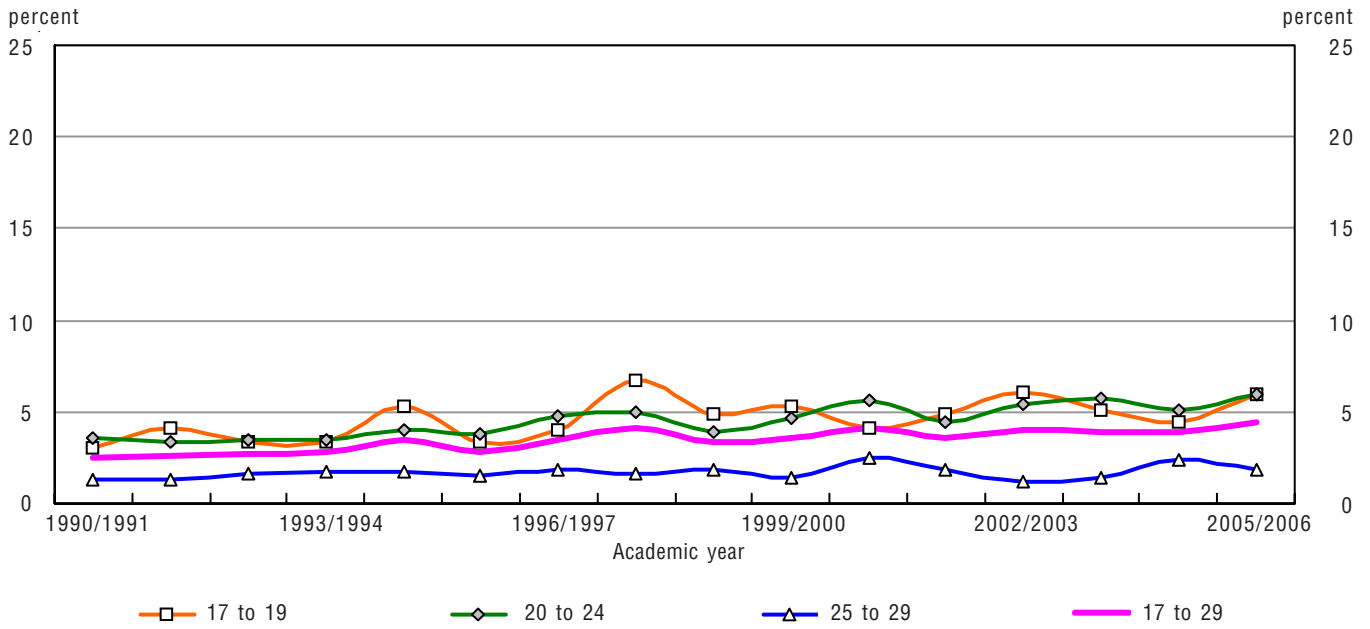
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.9.1

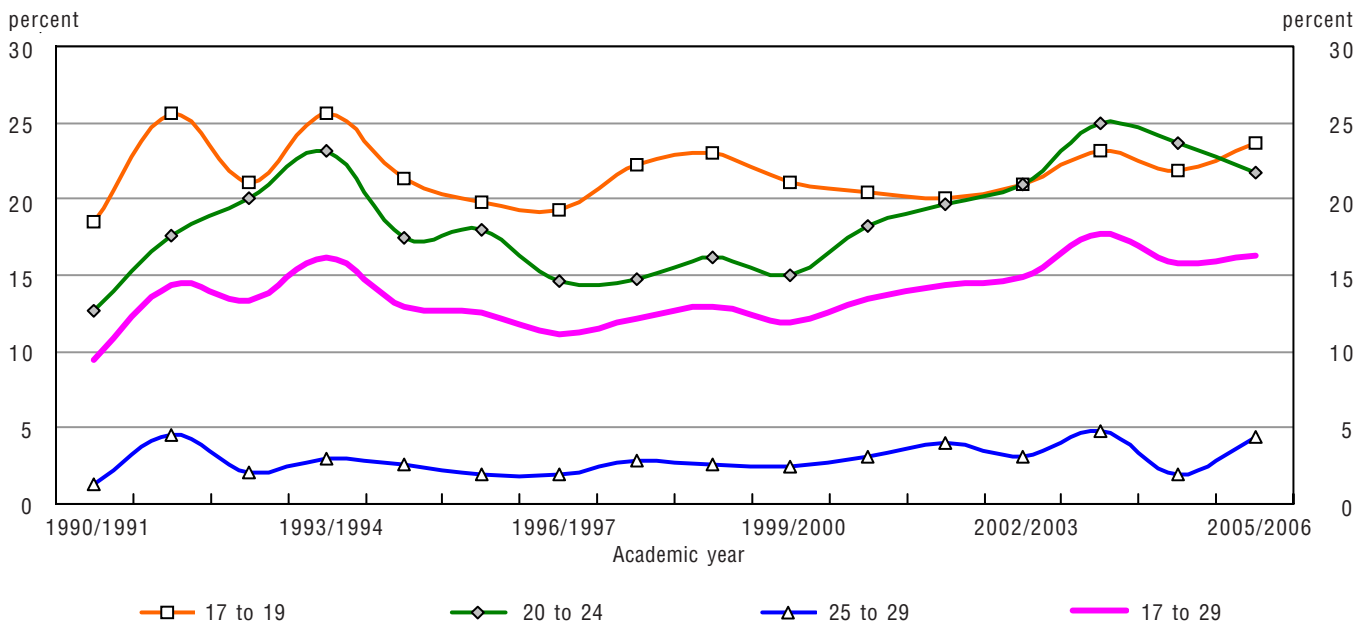**Full-time postsecondary participation rate: Saskatchewan, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006**
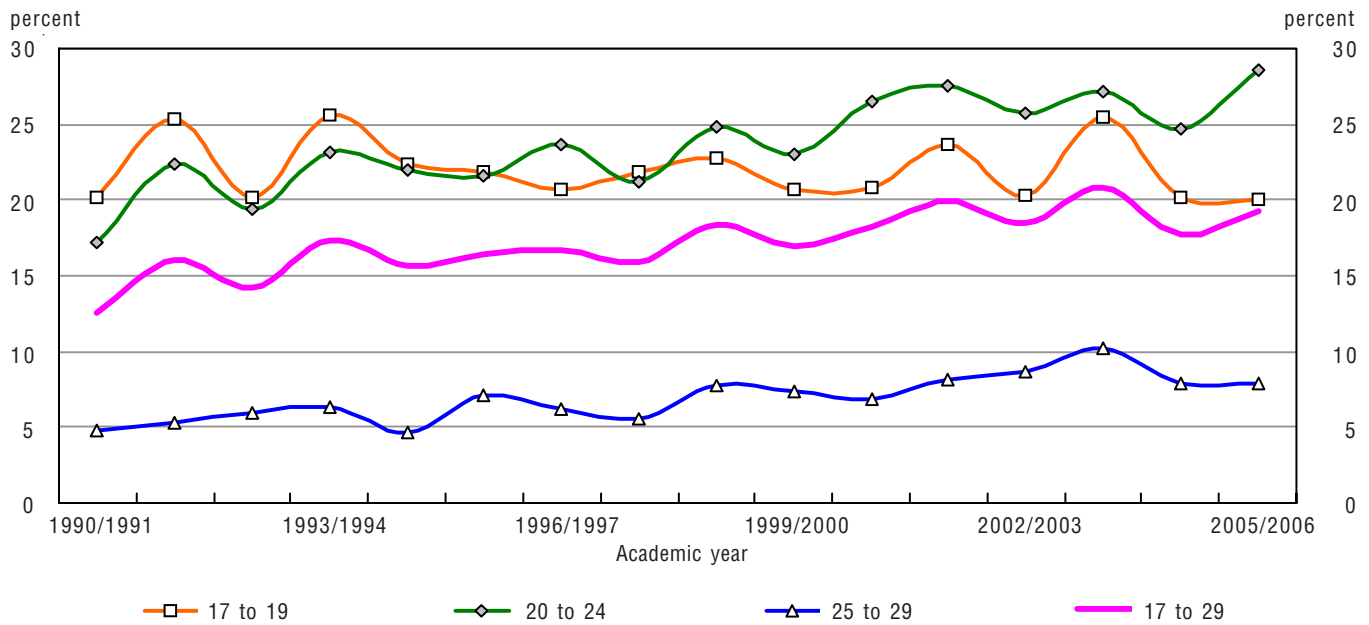
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.9.2

Full-time university participation rate: Saskatchewan, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
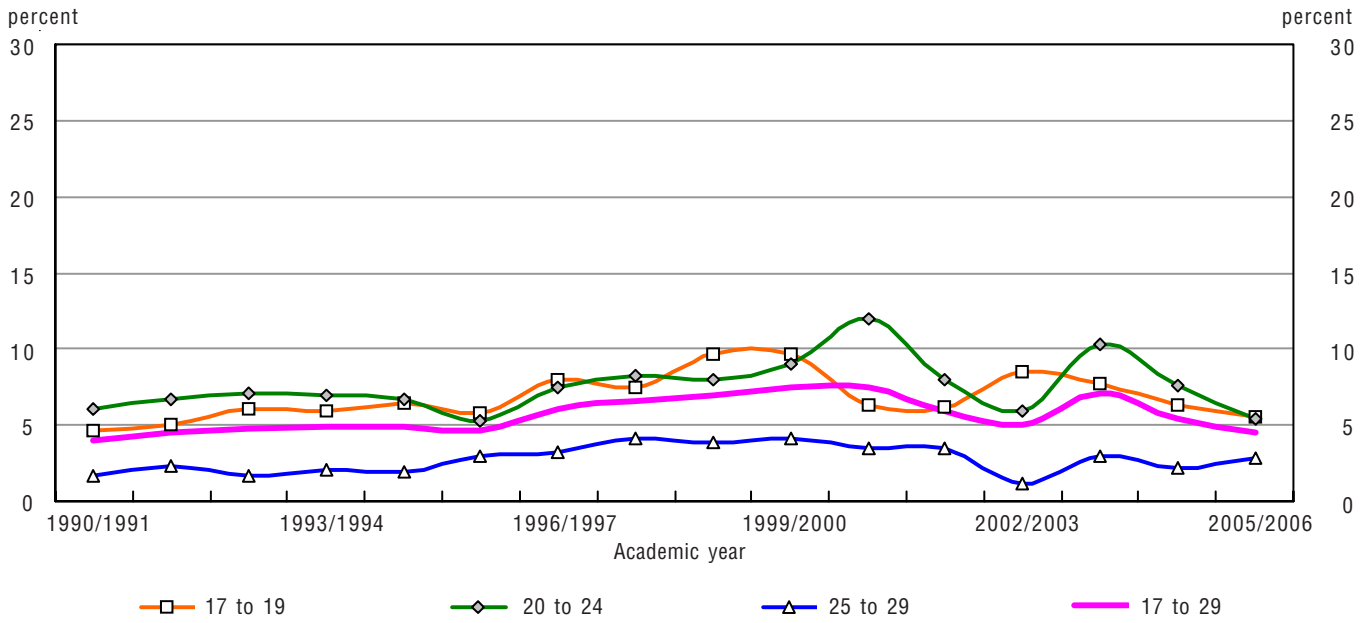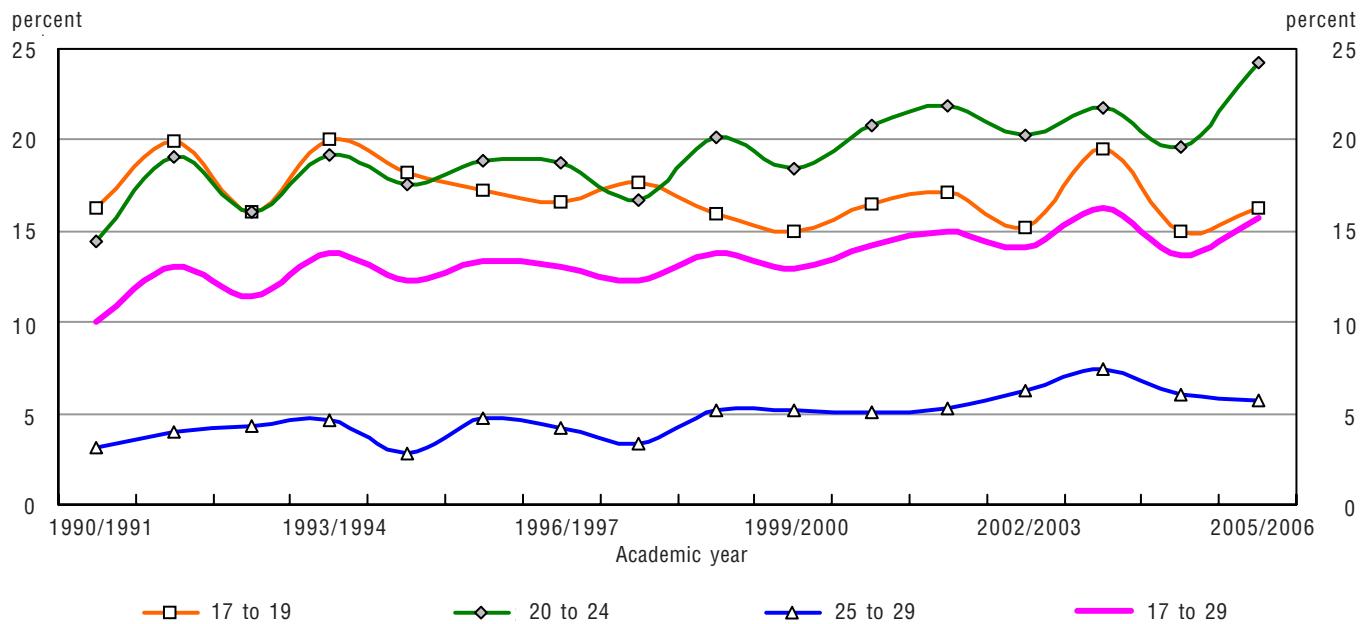

Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.9.3

Full-time college participation rate: Saskatchewan, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
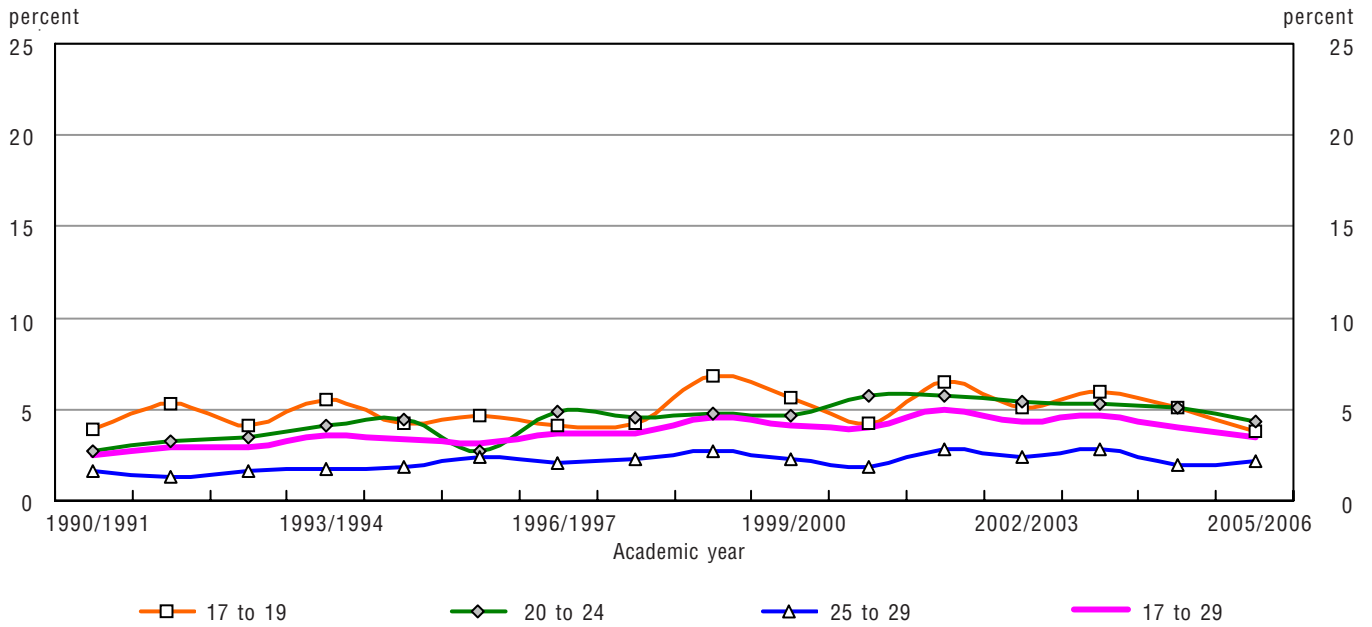
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.10.1

Full-time postsecondary participation rate: Alberta, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
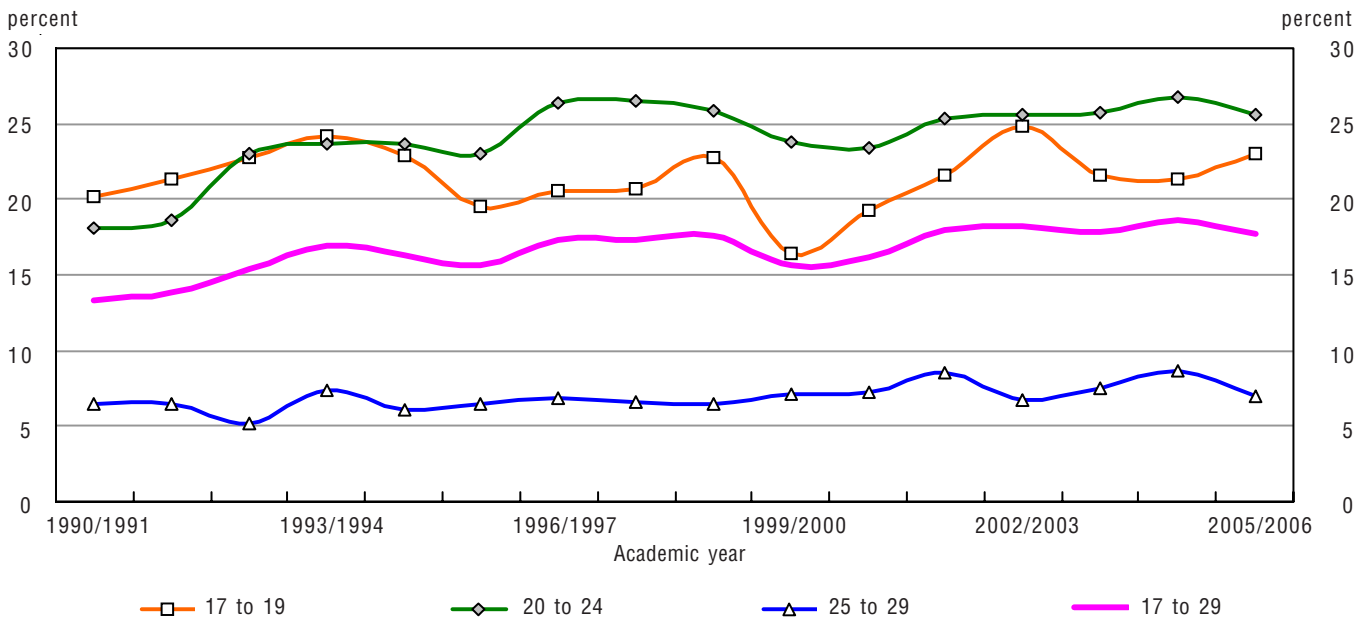
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.10.2

Full-time university participation rate: Alberta, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
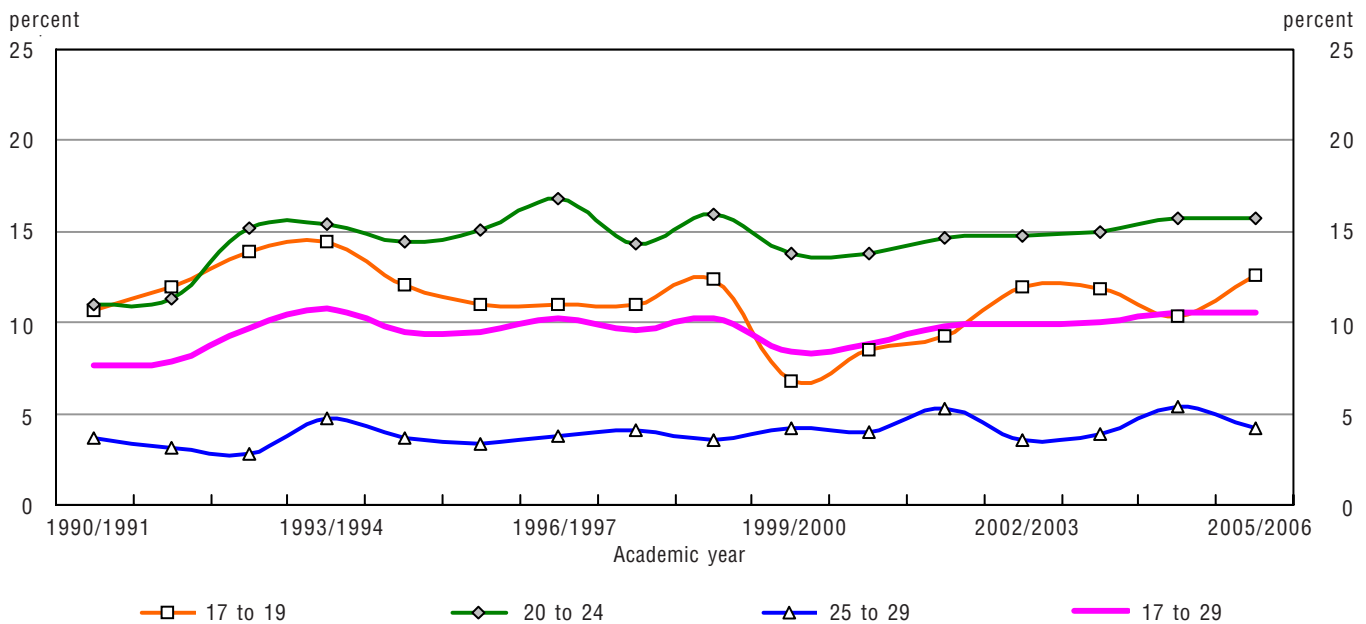
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.10.3

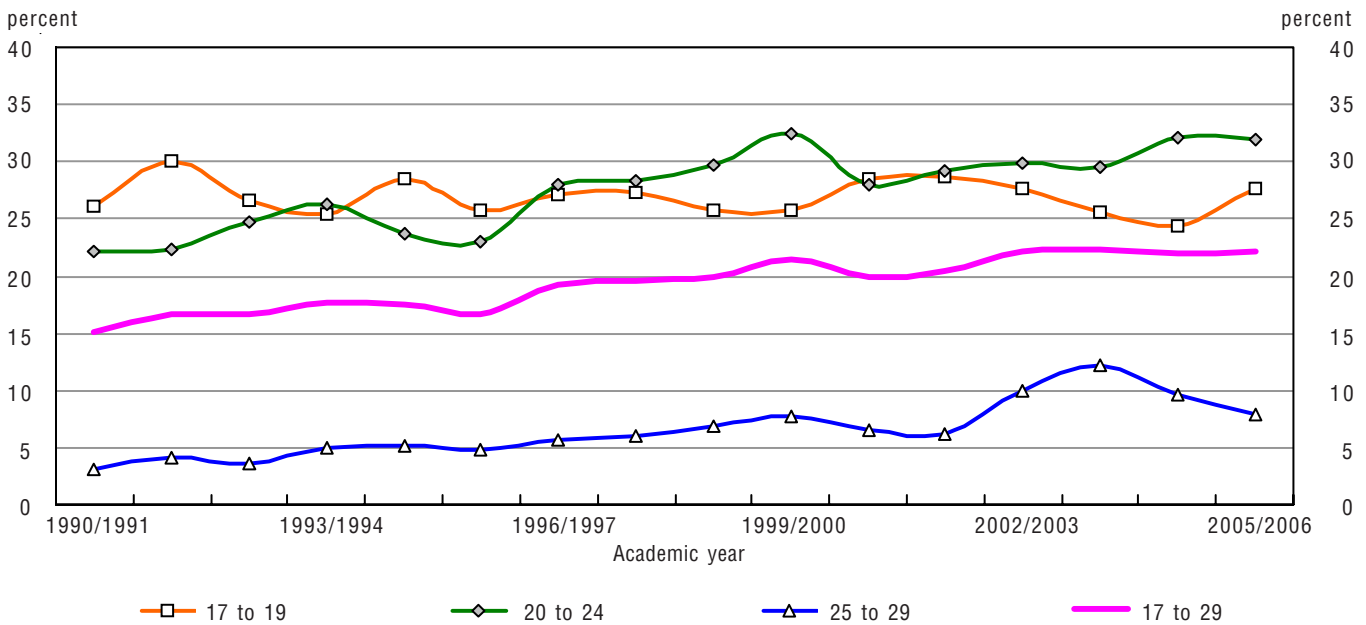## Full-time college participation rate: Alberta, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
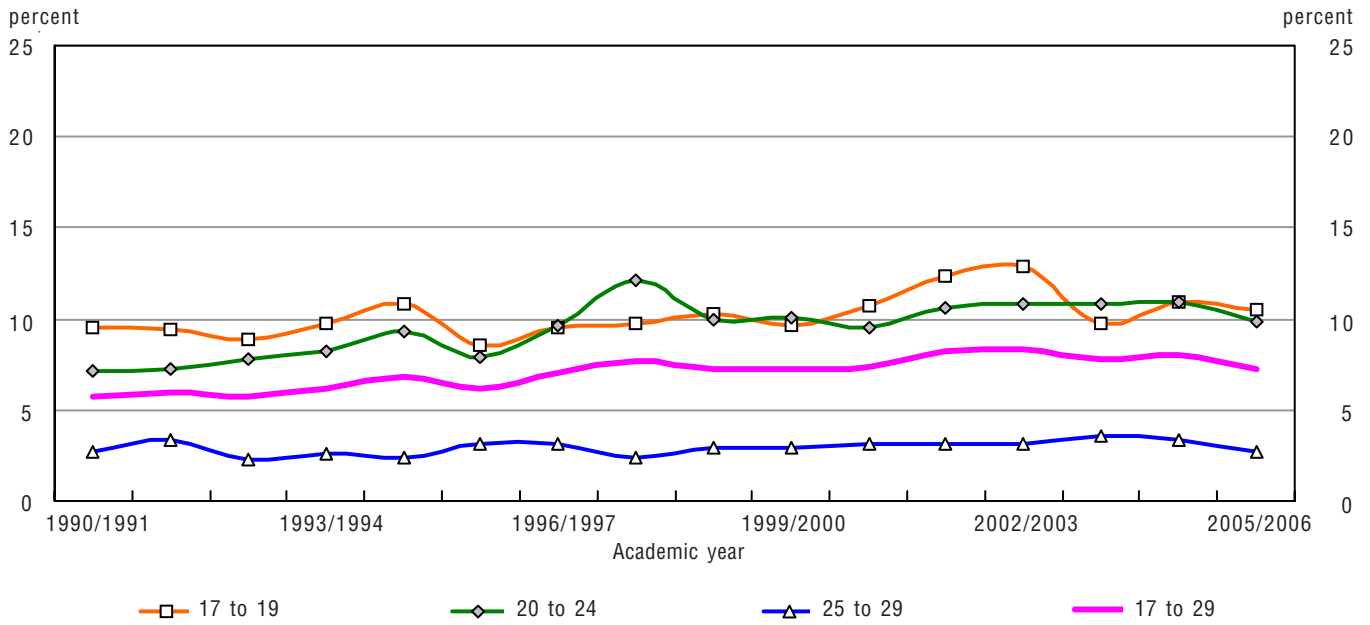
Note: Academic year from September to April.
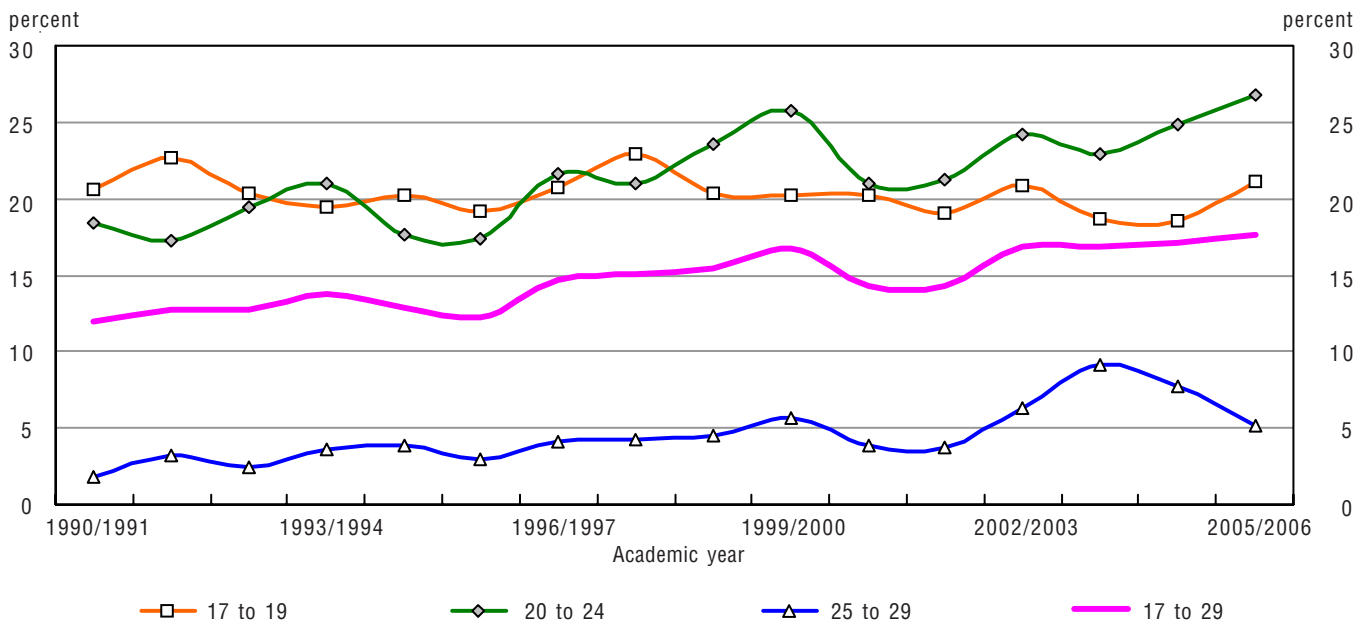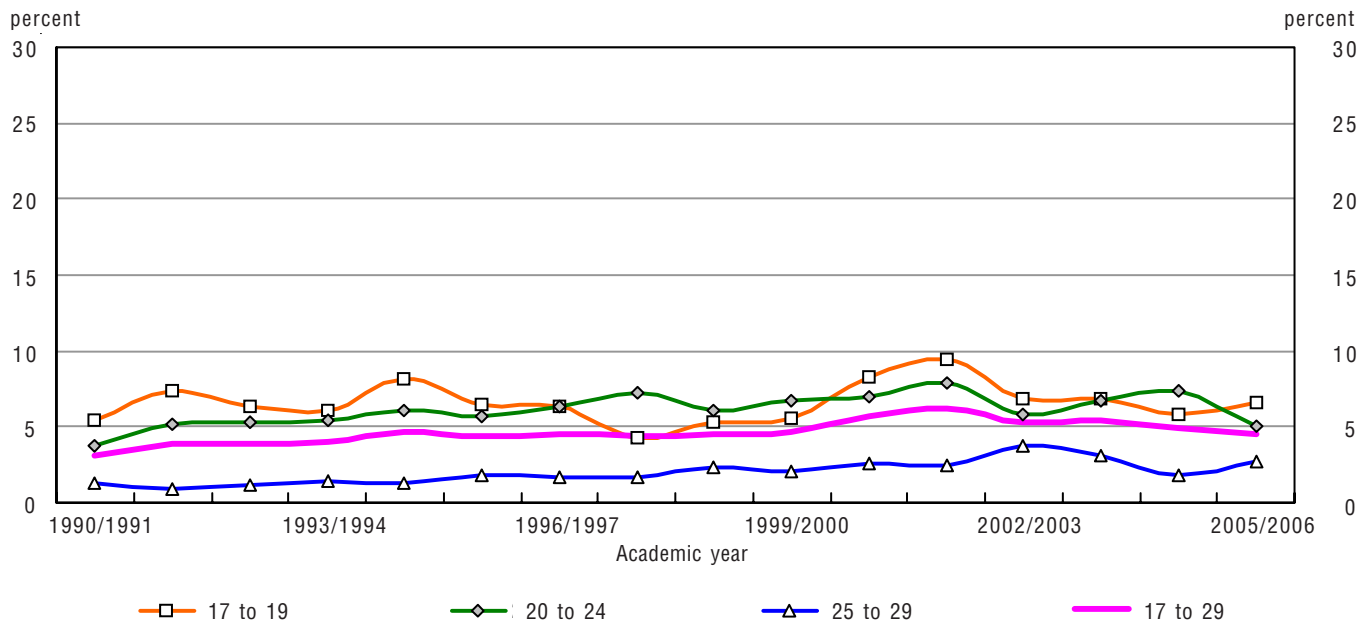**Source:** Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.11.1

Full-time postsecondary participation rate: British Columbia, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
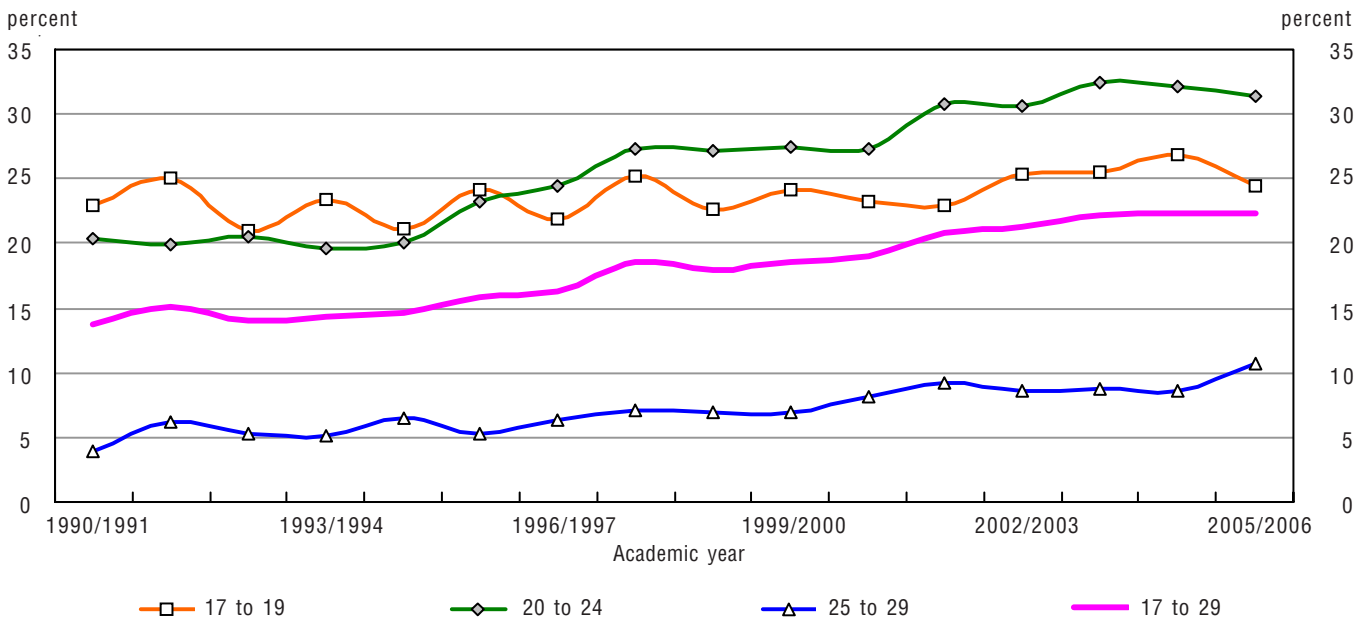
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.11.2

Full-time university participation rate: British Columbia, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006
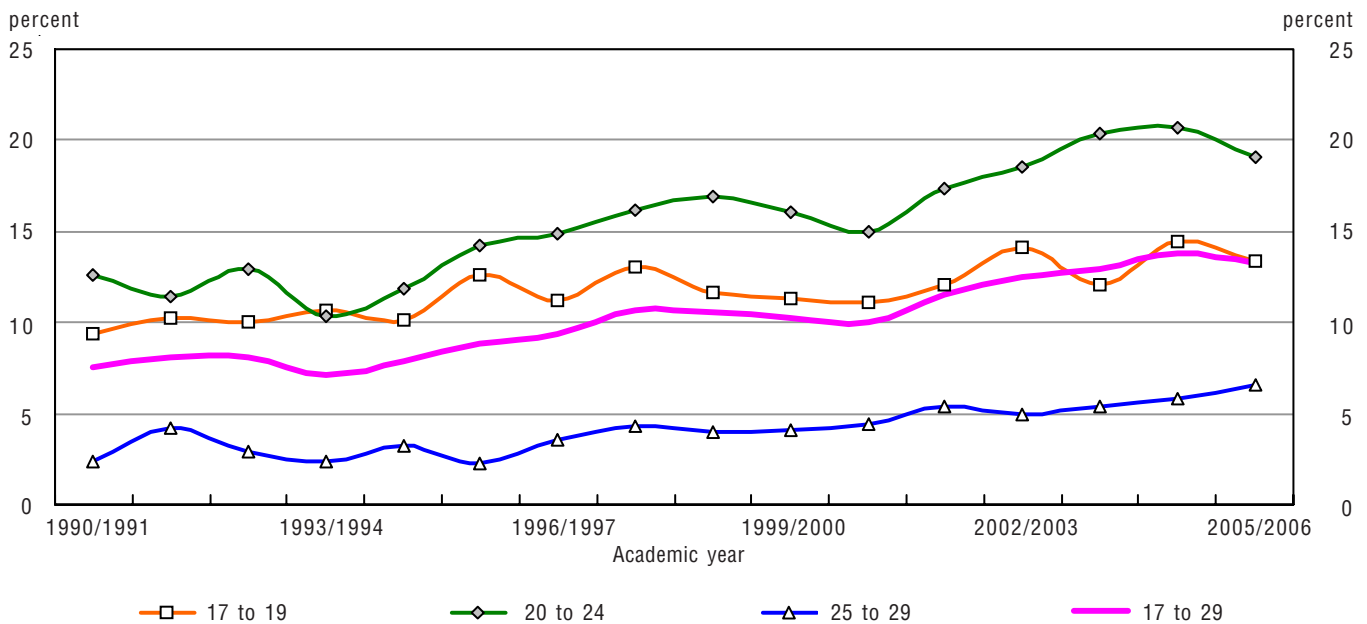
Note: Academic year from September to April.
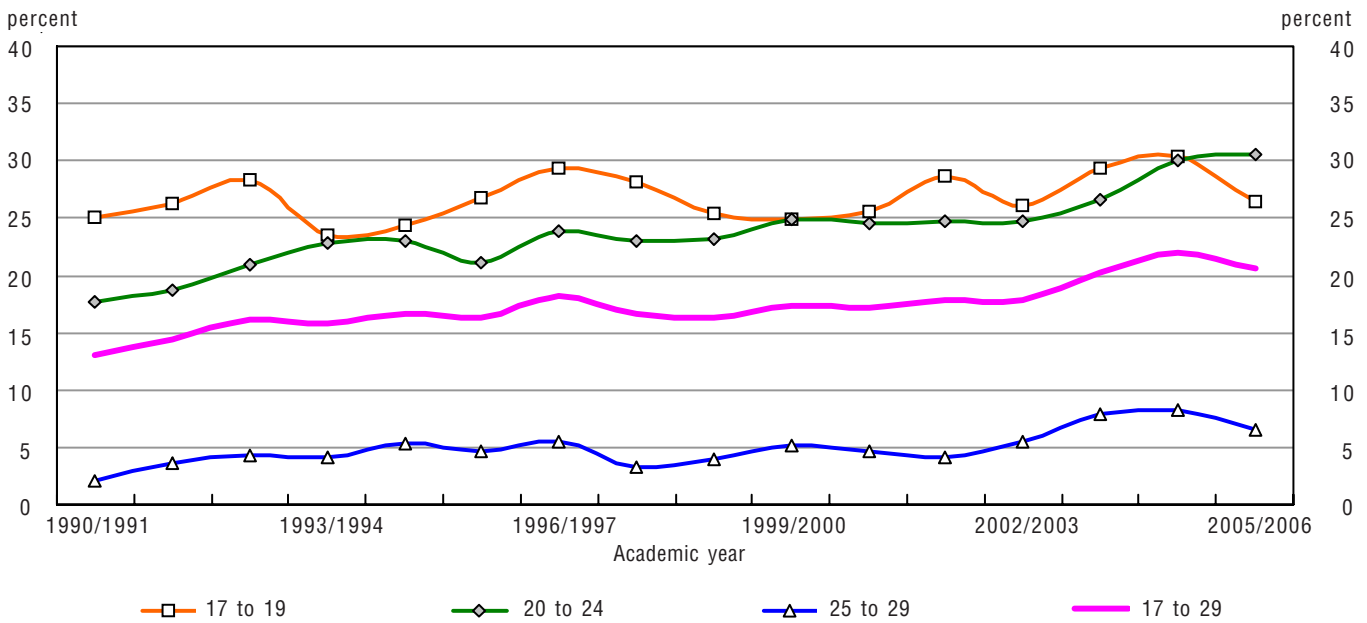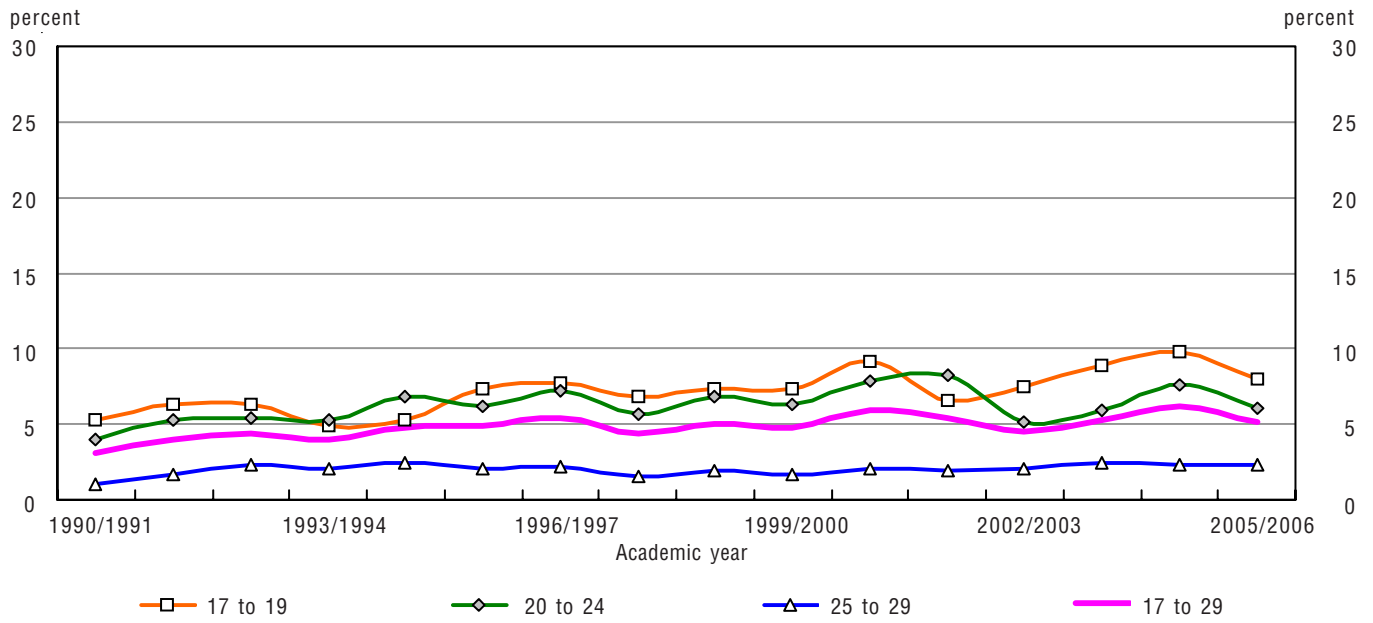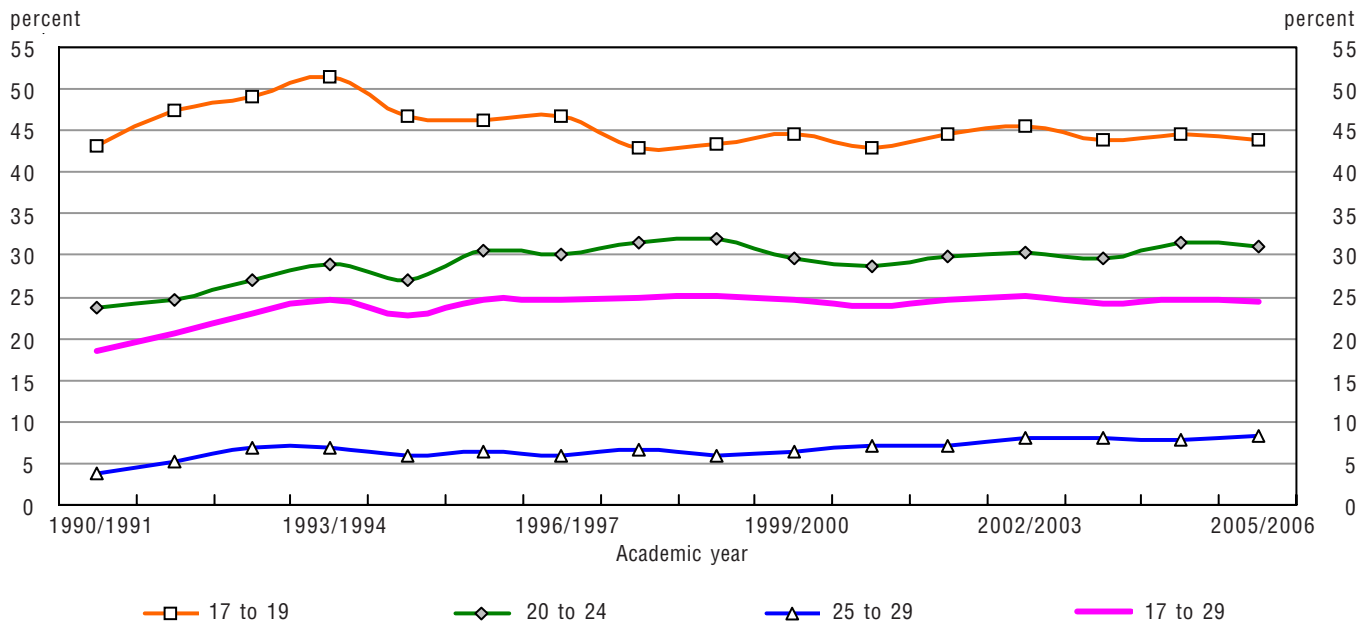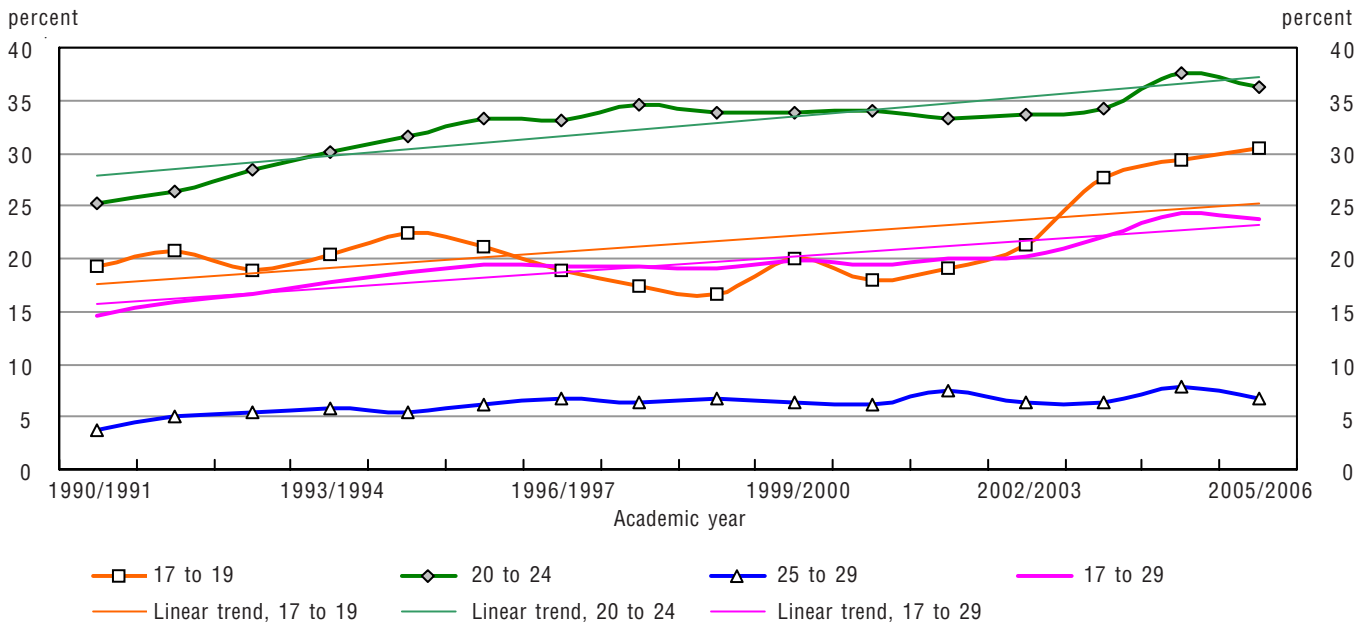**Source:** Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5.11.3

Full-time college participation rate: British Columbia, 1990/1991 to 2005/2006

percent
percent
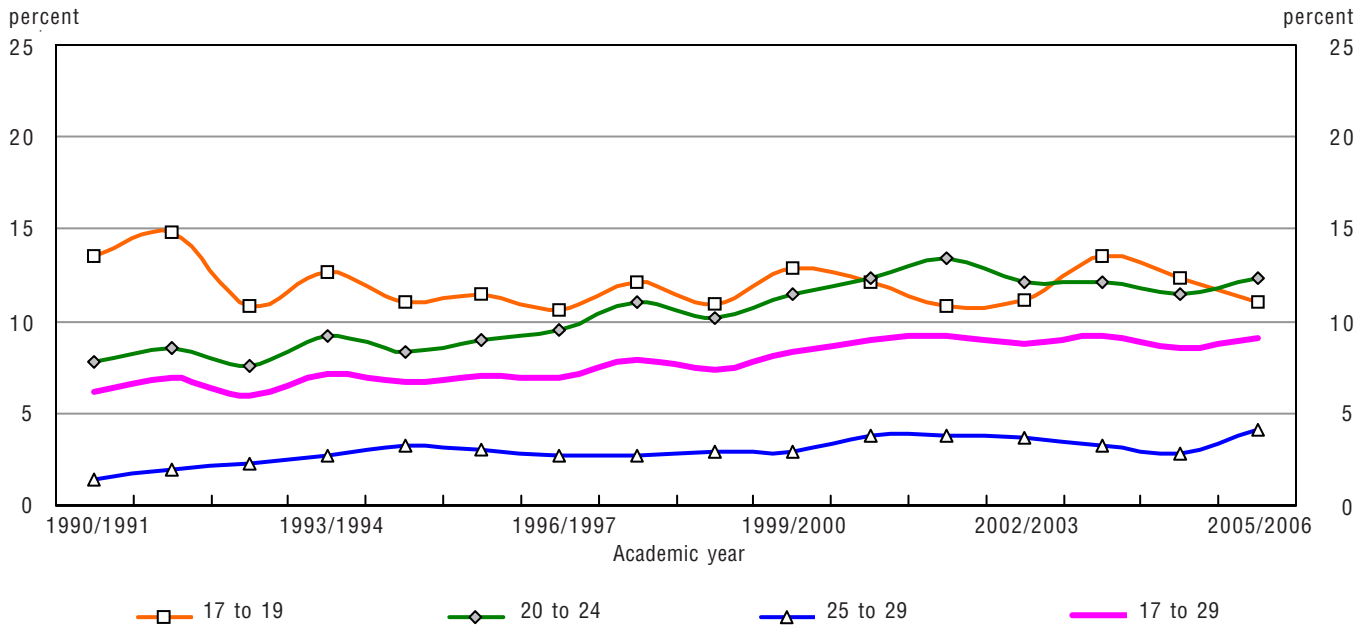
Note: Academic year from September to April.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

6.   Scenario 1: Maintaining the status quo

What if college and university participation rates remain at the average level that existed over the 2003/2004 to 2005/2006 period?

Taking average full-time enrolment based on average participation rates over the 2003/2004 to 2005/2006 period as the "base line," we calculate the difference between that and full-time enrolment projected using the demographic projections identified in Section 4. Under this scenario, projected enrolments closely follow the overall demographic patterns since a constant participation rate is applied to the projected population figures. As a consequence, differences between the provinces in terms of their respective projected enrolment patterns under this scenario are driven mainly by differences in the various components contributing to the overall demographic projections.

The information is first presented in a chart that shows the pattern of projected enrolment growth and decline over the next 25 years. We then present a table in which the statistical information is derived directly from the figure. It shows in successive rows by the different age groups: (1) the average full-time enrolment in the last three academic years; (2) the year in which projected enrolment reaches its peak over the 25-year projection period—always different for different age groups as aging of the cohorts is naturally taken into account; (3) the projected total enrolment in that peak enrolment year; (4) the year in which the projected enrolment reaches its trough over the 25-year projection period; (5) the projected total enrolment in that year; (6) the difference between the projected enrolment in the peak year and the base case enrolment; (7) the difference between the projected enrolment in the trough year and the base case enrolment; (8) the difference in enrolment between the projected enrolment in the peak year and the projected enrolment in the trough year—this difference represents the magnitude of the change in enrolment that can be expected under the assumptions underlying this scenario over the projection period; finally (9) this difference in enrolment is divided by the base case enrolment to provide an index of total variability in enrolment relative to the base case—this allows for comparisons across age groups and across geographical areas where the populations vary widely.

Charts and tables are presented for postsecondary education as a whole and separately for university and college, for Canada and each province.

Analysis for Canada (Charts and Tables 6.1.1 to 6.1.3)

- Total full-time postsecondary enrolment is projected to grow steadily until 2012/2013 to reach close to 1.3 million students, about 50,000 more than in the 2003/2004 to 2005/2006 period.

- Then the major drop in the size of the youth cohorts begin to affect enrolments—considering here the stable participation rates— reaching a trough in full-time postsecondary enrolment in 2025/2026, with a student population down 9% from the previous peak 13 years earlier. Enrolments actually start to show up below the base case level in 2019/2020.

- These movements are first felt among the new entrants to postsecondary education (mostly among the 17-to19-year-olds) for whom the peak year would arrive early (by 2009/2010). But soon after, it will affect the larger age group in PSE, the 20 to 24 year-olds. In relative terms, the largest index of variability in enrolment is among the youngest age group (about 13%), while in terms of absolute numbers, it is the number of 20 to 24 year-olds that will be affected most (a peak-to-trough magnitude of 76,000 students).

- Because participation rates are higher in university than in college, overall for the 17 to 29 year-old age group, the change in enrolment numbers are higher at the university level. However, the same basic pattern is found at the college level: the changes are of the same magnitude, with peaks and troughs occurring in the same years reflecting the fact that, in this scenario, trends are influenced purely by demographic changes.

Provincial analysis (Charts and Tables 6.2.1 to 6.11.3)

- Since the demographic projections show wide differences across provinces, the timing and magnitude of enrolment changes also vary dramatically. In these summary notes, we focus on provincial differences for the whole postsecondary sector, since, as for the country as a whole, the timing and relative magnitude of enrolment peaks and troughs are the same within each province for enrolment at both the university and college levels. The exception is Quebec because of its specific postsecondary institutional arrangements.

- In the Atlantic Provinces and Saskatchewan, any enrolment growth from the base line is minimal or even non-existent. In Newfoundland and Labrador and in New Brunswick, the base line level of enrolment is already the highest point, so the decline in enrolment is general for the whole projection period. In these provinces, the index of variability is the highest, ranging from 23% in Nova Scotia to 31% in Newfoundland and Labrador. In these provinces, enrolment is projected to fall below the base line early in the projection period, i.e. in the first couple of years in Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, in 2011/2012 in Nova Scotia and in 2012/2013 in Prince Edward Island.

- In Quebec, the pattern is different because of the different role of the college system. Young people in Quebec who pursue postsecondary education after high school typically attend CEGEP, whether for a couple of years prior to gaining access to university or for about three years to complete a technical diploma. As a result, the postsecondary participation rate of 17 to 19 year-olds is significantly higher than in other provinces.

    Early in the projection period, the number of new entrants into the postsecondary education system increases significantly, with this growth being in large part offset by a shrinking cohort of 20 to 24 year-olds.

The net effect produces a peak in enrolment in postsecondary institutions in Quebec in 2009/2010. This enrolment level is then maintained for the following four years, prior to a steep decline bottoming out in 2025/2026. While the early projected growth will have produced an increase of about 6,000 students, the following projected decline would bring the number of PSE students in the province to a total of 37,000 less than the base line enrolment level. This produces an index of variability of 13.5% which is lower than in the previous group of provinces but significantly higher than in Ontario and Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

Furthermore, in Quebec, the different institutional organization of the postsecondary system results in a difference in the projected enrolment profile by age between university and college—unlike in the other provinces. CEGEPs benefit from the early growth in the 17 to 19 year-old cohort, while universities are negatively affected by the early downward trend in the size of the 20 to 24 year-age cohort. As a result, while the indexes of total variability are still similar for the two types of institutions, the peak in enrolment above the base line is higher for college/CEGEP and the trough below the base line is not as low as it is for university.

- Ontario also presents a pattern that is different from all other provinces in that it is the only province where, under this purely demographic scenario, the level of enrolment projected to 2030/2031 never bottoms out below the base line enrolment level. Even after adjusting for the blip in enrolment caused by the "double cohort" in the last three years of the base line period, Ontario postsecondary institutions benefit from significant demographic growth in all three age groups to 2014/2015. This is especially the case for 20 to 24 year-olds, which has the highest PSE participation among all three age groups. The subsequent projected decline, bottoming out in 2025/2026, is not large enough to eliminate the earlier gains in relation to the base line. The index of total variability (7%) is one of the lowest in the country with projected enrolment gains of 46,000 students above the base line at the peak and a subsequent projected decline of 34,000 students at the trough. The respective patterns for college and university are identical, the difference in numbers is accounted for by the relative proportions of students in college and university during the base line period.

- The projected enrolment pattern in British Columbia resembles that of Ontario except that it bottoms out in 2024/2025 just slightly below the base enrolment—a difference large enough to make it a separate pattern. In this province, the index of total variability comes in as the lowest in the country, at 5.8%.

- Finally, Manitoba and Alberta show similar patterns, having similar trends in projected enrolment and both with a fairly low index of total variability (9.3% and 7.1%, respectively). However, the timing and respective magnitudes of peaks and troughs relative to base line enrolment remain different. In Manitoba, projected enrolment peaks in 2013/2014 after adding more than 2,000 students in postsecondary education, then drops to reach a trough in 2025/2026 with about 1,500 fewer students below than the base line. In Alberta, projected enrolment gains peak early in 2008/2009, adding only 1,000 additional students (less than 1%) and bottom out in 2023/2024 with more than 7,000 students below the base line.

Chart 6.1.1

Difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Canada, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031
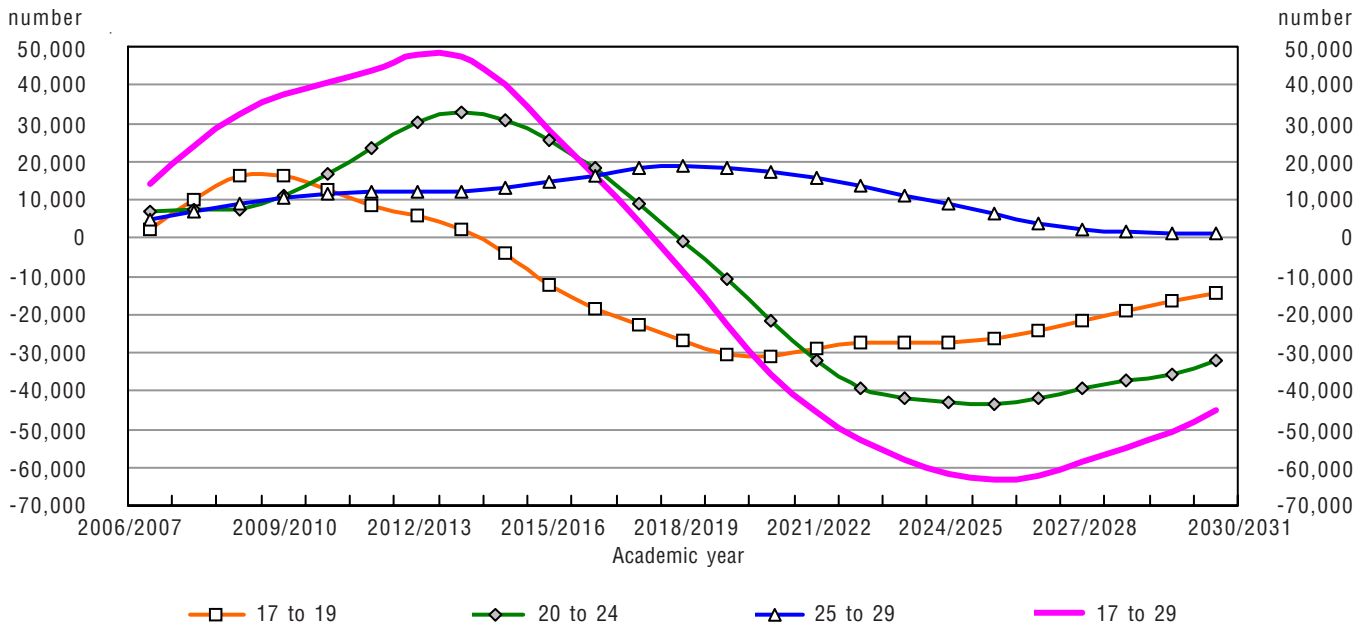
1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.

Table 6.1.1

Summary of the difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Canada, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	1,249,661	369,126	709,452	171,083
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2012/2013**	**2009/2010**	**2013/2014**	**2018/2019**
Projected enrolment	number	1,297,463	385,346	742,513	190,030
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2025/2026**	**2020/2021**	**2025/2026**	**2029/2030**
Projected enrolment	number	1,186,224	337,833	666,070	172,458
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	47,802	16,221	33,061	18,947
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-63,437	-31,293	-43,381	1,375
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	111,239	47,513	76,442	17,572
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	8.90	12.87	10.77	10.27

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.1.2

Difference in full-time university enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Canada, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.

Table 6.1.2

Summary of the difference in full-time university enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Canada, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	757,046	159,165	480,031	118,274
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2013/2014**	**2009/2010**	**2013/2014**	**2018/2019**
Projected enrolment	number	788,398	166,148	502,167	130,833
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2025/2026**	**2020/2021**	**2025/2026**	**2029/2030**
Projected enrolment	number	720,292	145,632	450,429	118,717
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	31,352	6,983	22,135	12,559
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-36,754	-13,533	-29,603	443
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	68,106	20,516	51,738	12,116
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	9.00	12.89	10.78	10.24

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.1.3

Difference in full-time college enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Canada, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.

Table 6.1.3

Summary of the difference in full-time college enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Canada, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	487,875	208,446	226,809	52,620
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2012/2013**	**2009/2010**	**2013/2014**	**2018/2019**
Projected enrolment	number	504,233	217,595	237,311	58,404
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2025/2026**	**2020/2021**	**2025/2026**	**2029/2030**
Projected enrolment	number	460,892	190,727	212,861	52,996
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	16,358	9,149	10,503	5,784
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-26,983	-17,720	-13,947	376
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	43,341	26,868	24,450	5,409
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	8.88	12.89	10.78	10.28

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.2.1

Difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.

Table 6.2.1

Summary of the difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	20,770	6,230	11,913	2,626
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2009/2010**
Projected enrolment	number	20,250	5,884	11,685	2,767
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2030/2031**	**2030/2031**	**2030/2031**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	13,828	4,118	7,733	1,977
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	-519	-346	-228	140
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-6,941	-2,113	-4,180	-649
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	6,422	1,767	3,951	789
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	30.92	28.36	33.17	30.05

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.2.2

Difference in full-time university enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
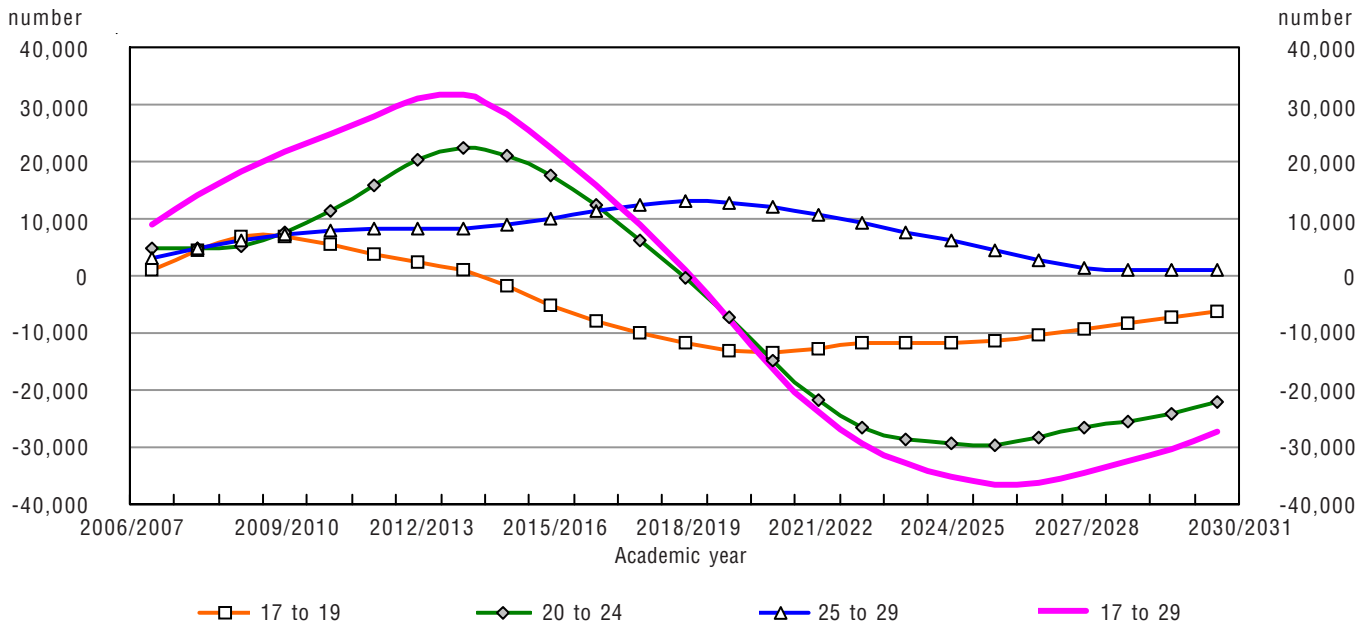
Table 6.2.2

Summary of the difference in full-time university enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	14,977	4,789	8,601	1,586
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2009/2010**
Projected enrolment	number	14,579	4,525	8,432	1,672
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2030/2031**	**2030/2031**	**2030/2031**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	9,943	3,167	5,581	1,195
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	-398	-264	-169	86
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-5,034	-1,623	-3,020	-391
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	4,636	1,359	2,851	477
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	30.95	28.37	33.15	30.08

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.2.3

Difference in full-time college enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
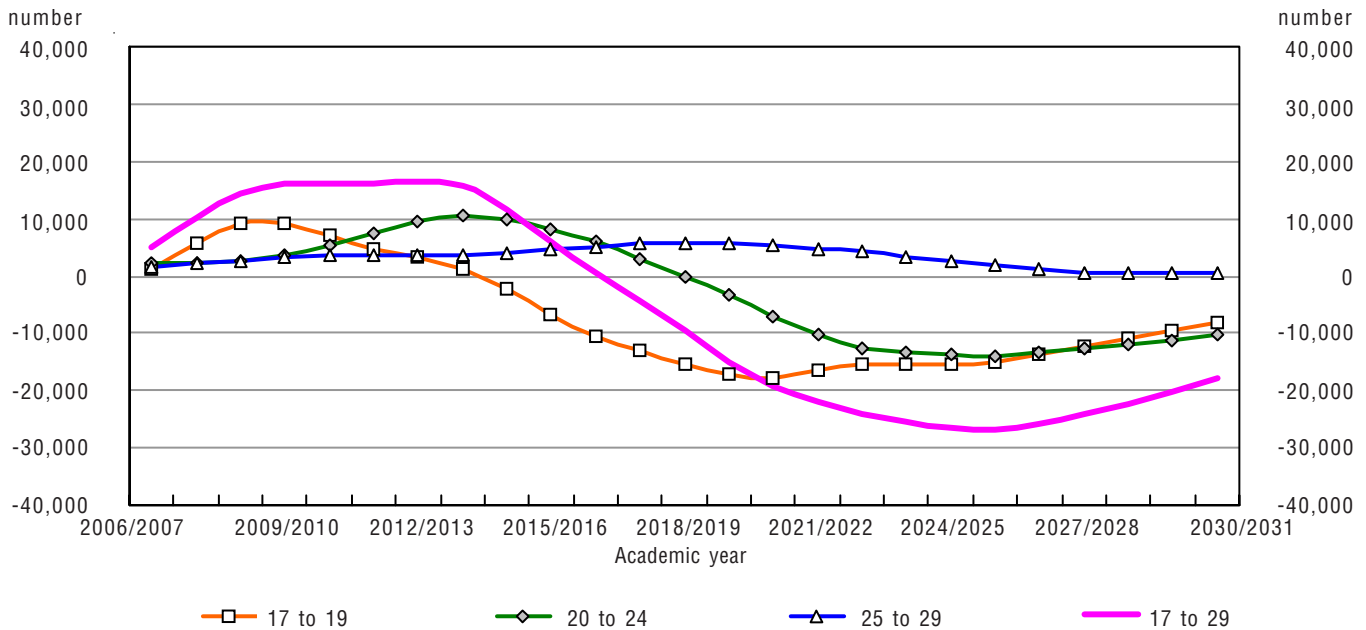
Table 6.2.3

Summary of the difference in full-time college enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	5,793	1,441	3,312	1,040
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2009/2010**
Projected enrolment	number	5,672	1,359	3,252	1,094
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2030/2031**	**2030/2031**	**2030/2031**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	3,885	951	2,152	782
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	-121	-82	-59	54
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-1,907	-490	-1,159	-258
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	1,786	408	1,100	312
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	30.84	28.32	33.21	30.01

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.3.1

Difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Prince Edward Island, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
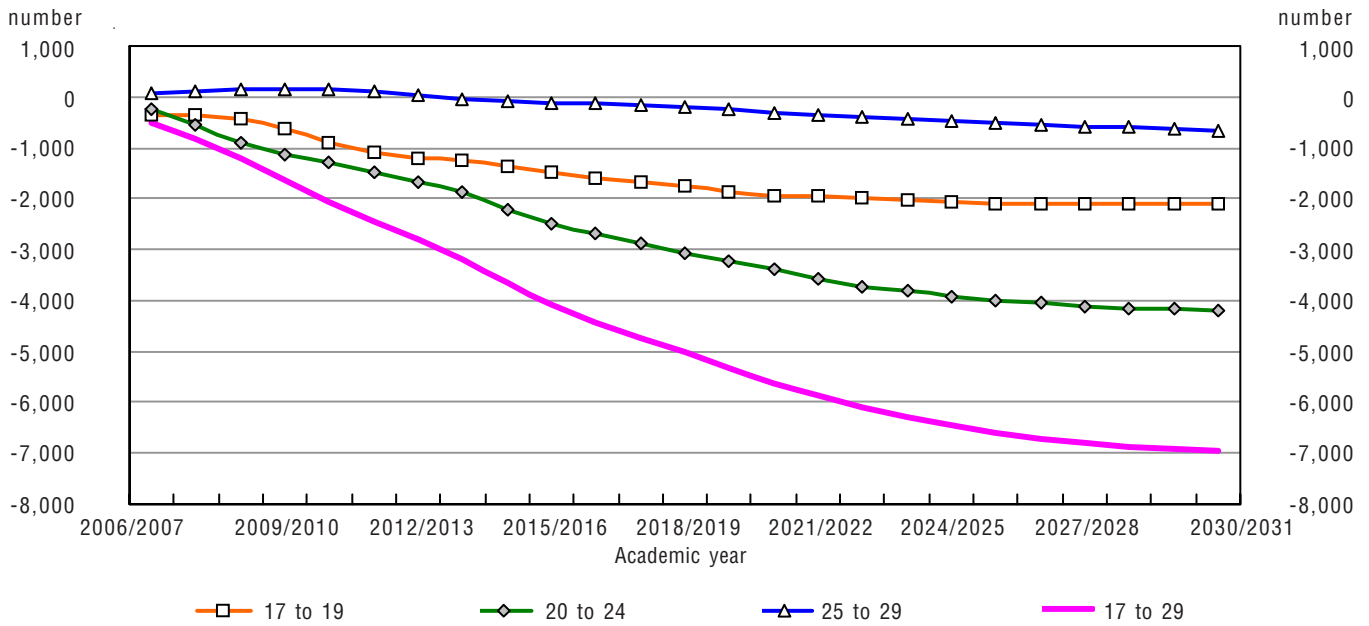
Table 6.3.1

Summary of the difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Prince Edward Island, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	5,369	1,842	2,995	532
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2008/2009**	**2007/2008**	**2008/2009**	**2011/2012**
Projected enrolment	number	5,554	1,822	3,168	613
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2029/2030**	**2024/2025**	**2029/2030**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	4,300	1,337	2,403	479
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	185	-20	173	81
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-1,069	-505	-592	-52
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	1,254	485	765	133
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	23.35	26.33	25.53	25.08

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.3.2

Difference in full-time university enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Prince Edward Island, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
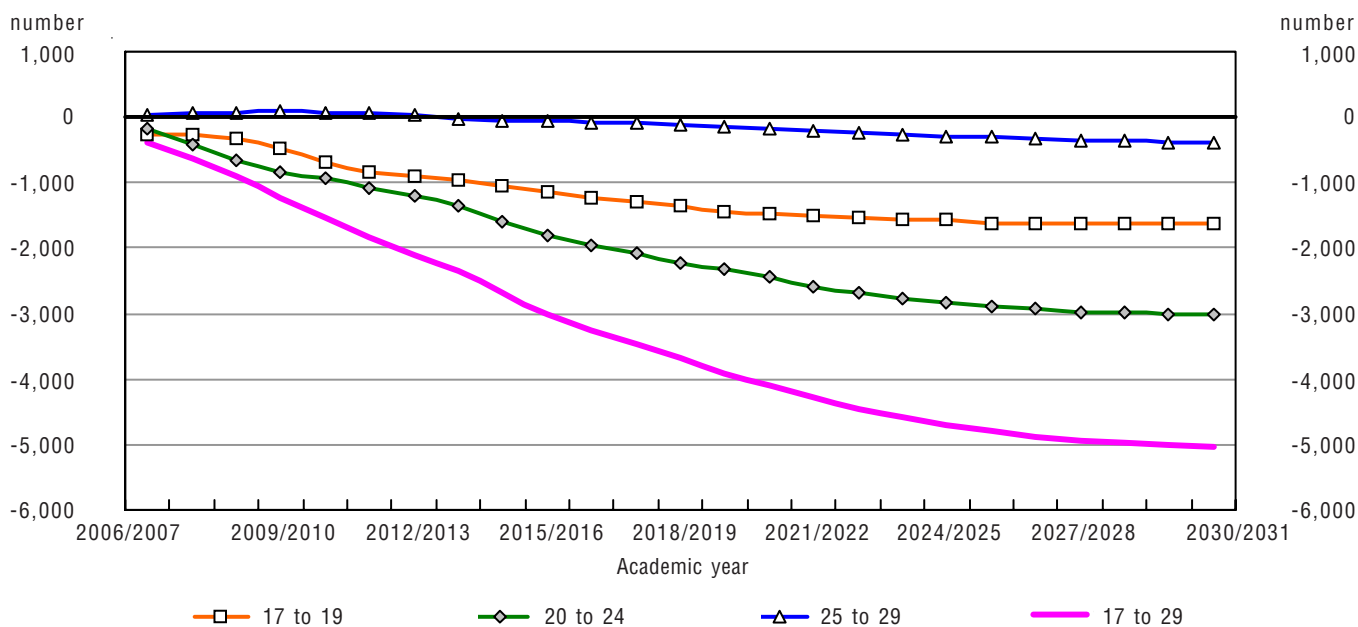
Table 6.3.2

Summary of the difference in full-time university enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Prince Edward Island, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	3,996	1,434	2,252	311
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2008/2009**	**2007/2008**	**2008/2009**	**2011/2012**
Projected enrolment	number	4,126	1,419	2,381	358
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2025/2026**	**2024/2025**	**2029/2030**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	3,187	1,041	1,806	280
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	130	-15	129	47
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-809	-392	-446	-31
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	939	378	575	78
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	23.50	26.34	25.52	25.08

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.3.3

Difference in full-time college enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Prince Edward Island, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
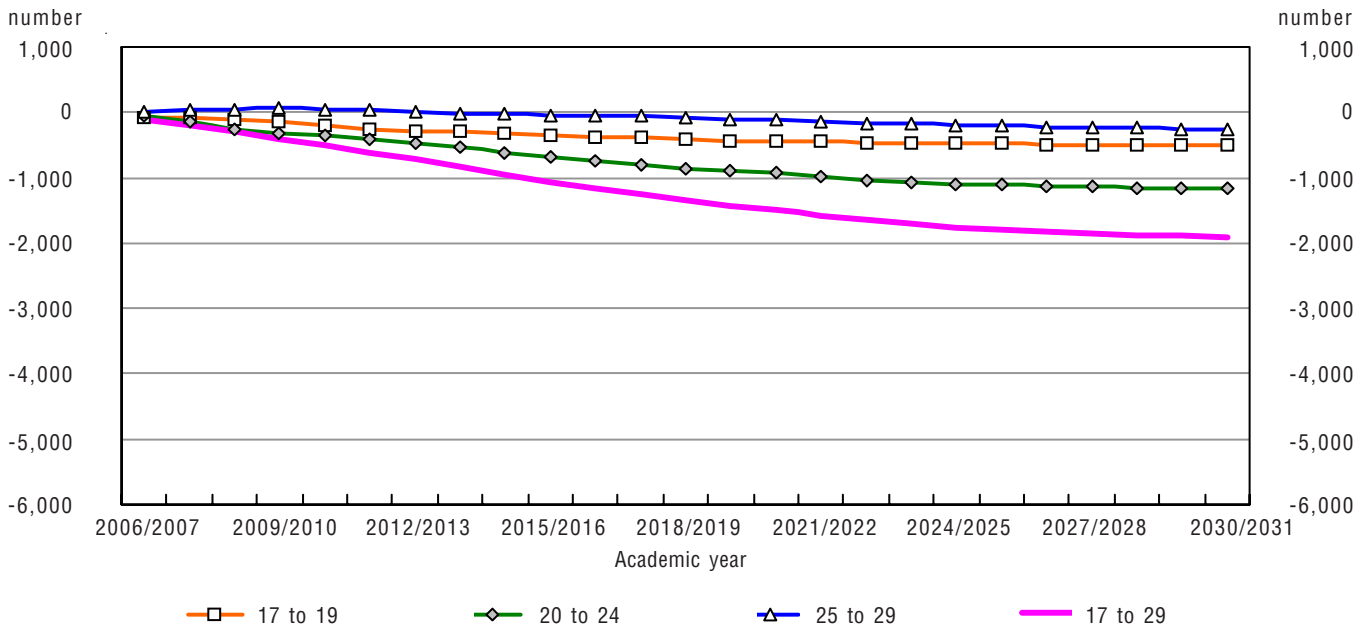
Table 6.3.3

Summary of the difference in full-time college enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Prince Edward Island, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	1,372	409	743	221
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2008/2009**	**2007/2008**	**2008/2009**	**2011/2012**
Projected enrolment	number	1,427	404	787	255
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2029/2030**	**2024/2025**	**2029/2030**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	1,111	296	597	199
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	55	-5	44	34
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-261	-112	-146	-22
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	316	107	190	55
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	23.03	26.30	25.57	25.07

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.4.1

Difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Nova Scotia, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1.   Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
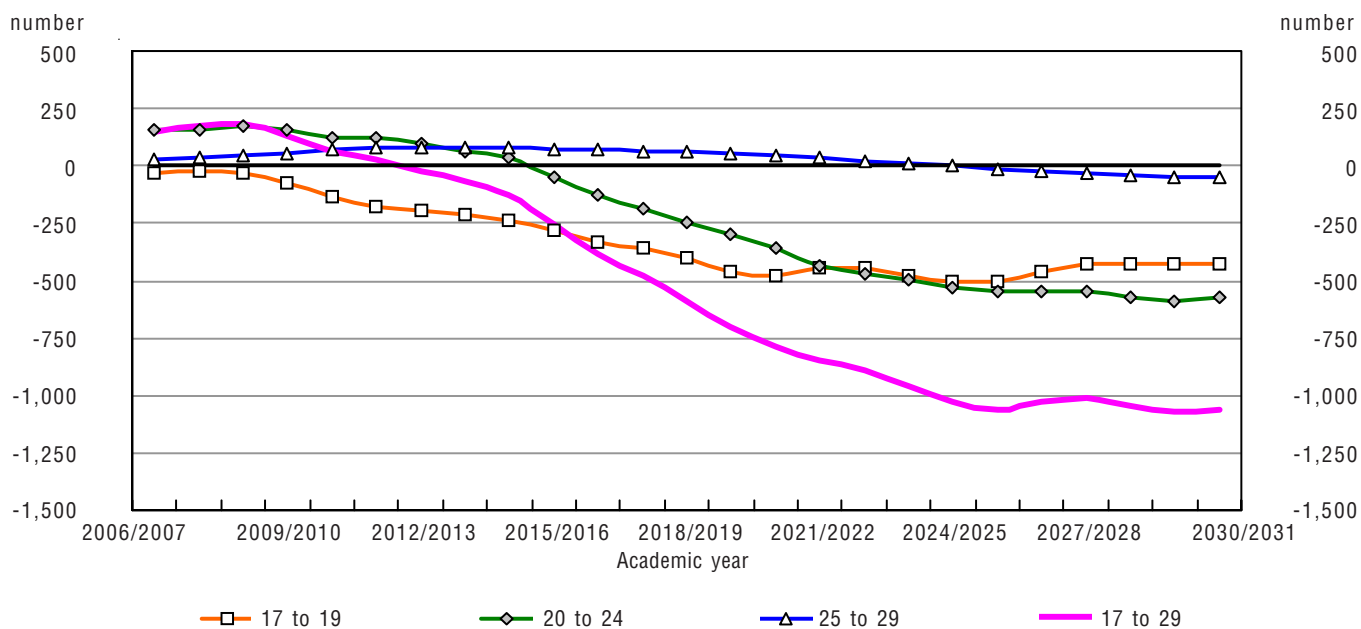
Table 6.4.1

Summary of the difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Nova Scotia, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	35,232	9,883	19,695	5,655
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2007/2008**	**2007/2008**	**2007/2008**	**2012/2013**
Projected enrolment	number	35,858	9,835	20,177	6,113
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2030/2031**	**2026/2027**	**2029/2030**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	27,807	7,341	15,483	4,890
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	626	-48	482	458
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-7,425	-2,542	-4,211	-765
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	8,051	2,494	4,693	1,223
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	22.85	25.24	23.83	21.62

1.   Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.4.2

Difference in full-time university enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Nova Scotia, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
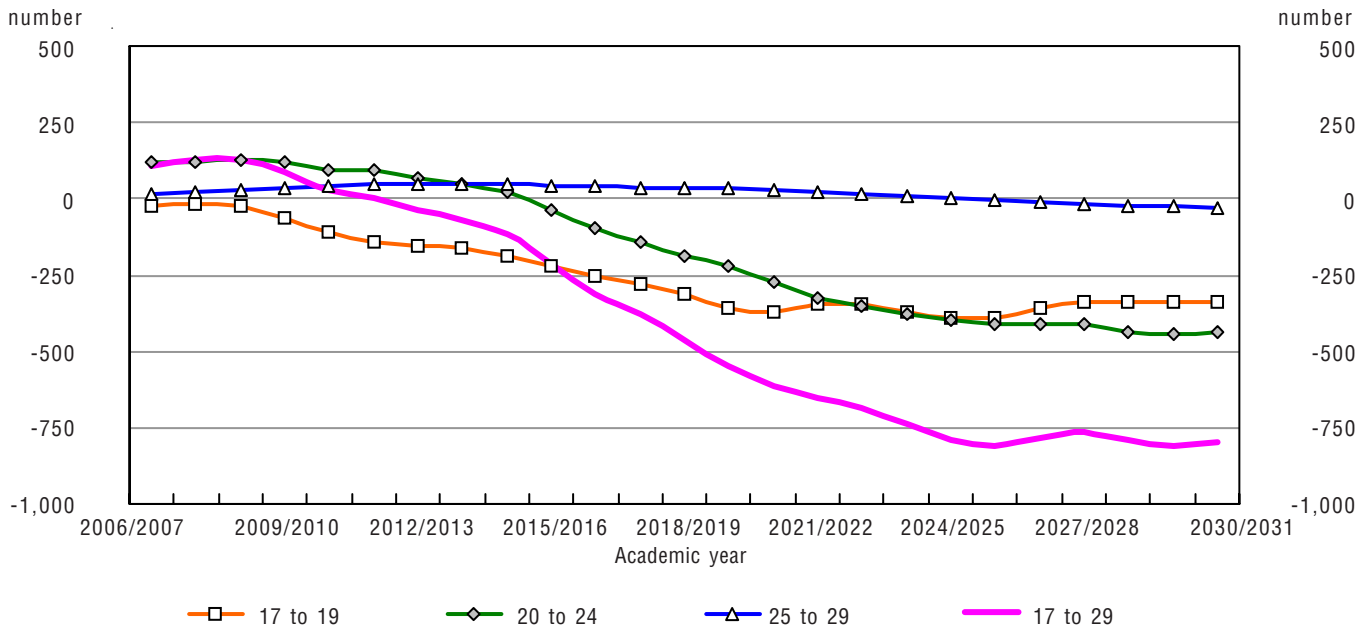
Table 6.4.2

Summary of the difference in full-time university enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Nova Scotia, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	27,316	7,427	15,680	4,209
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2007/2008**	**2007/2008**	**2007/2008**	**2012/2013**
Projected enrolment	number	27,806	7,392	16,063	4,549
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2030/2031**	**2026/2027**	**2029/2030**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	21,554	5,517	12,326	3,639
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	490	-35	382	340
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-5,762	-1,909	-3,354	-569
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	6,252	1,875	3,736	910
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	22.89	25.24	23.83	21.62

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.4.3

Difference in full-time college enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Nova Scotia, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
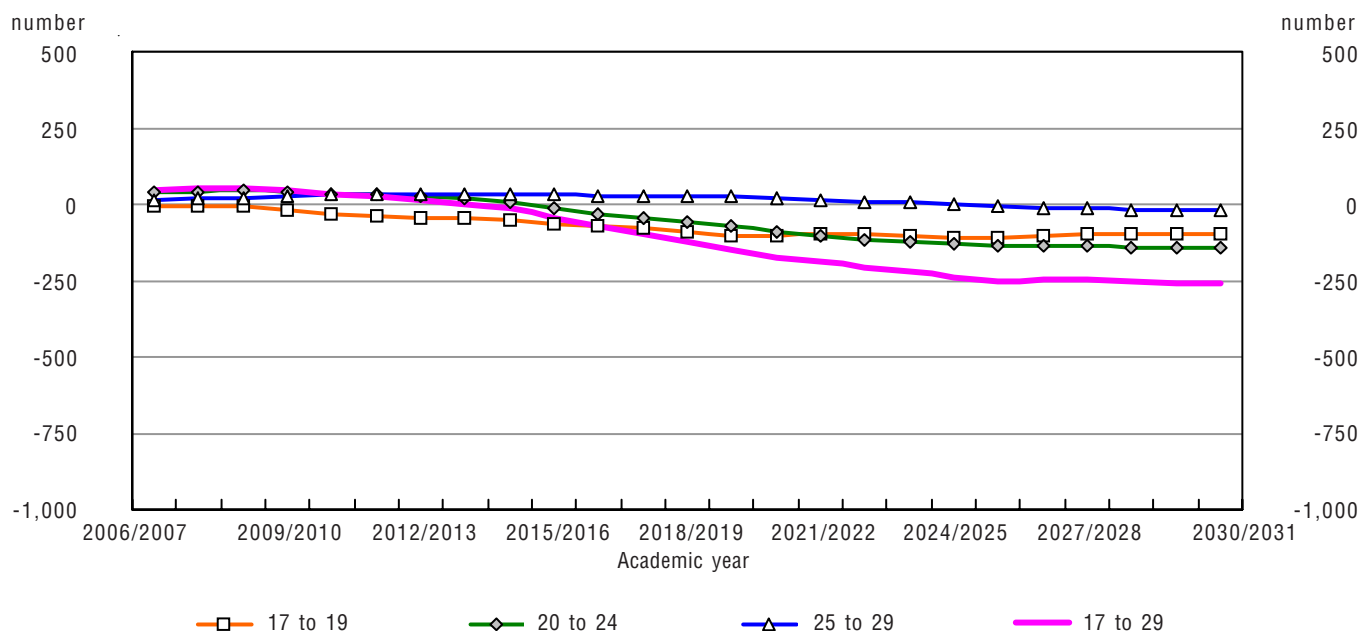
Table 6.4.3

Summary of the difference in full-time college enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Nova Scotia, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	7,916	2,456	4,014	1,446
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2008/2009**	**2007/2008**	**2007/2008**	**2012/2013**
Projected enrolment	number	8,056	2,443	4,114	1,563
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2030/2031**	**2026/2027**	**2029/2030**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	6,254	1,824	3,157	1,251
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	140	-13	100	117
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-1,663	-632	-857	-195
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	1,802	620	957	313
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	22.77	25.23	23.84	21.62

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.5.1

Difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: New Brunswick, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
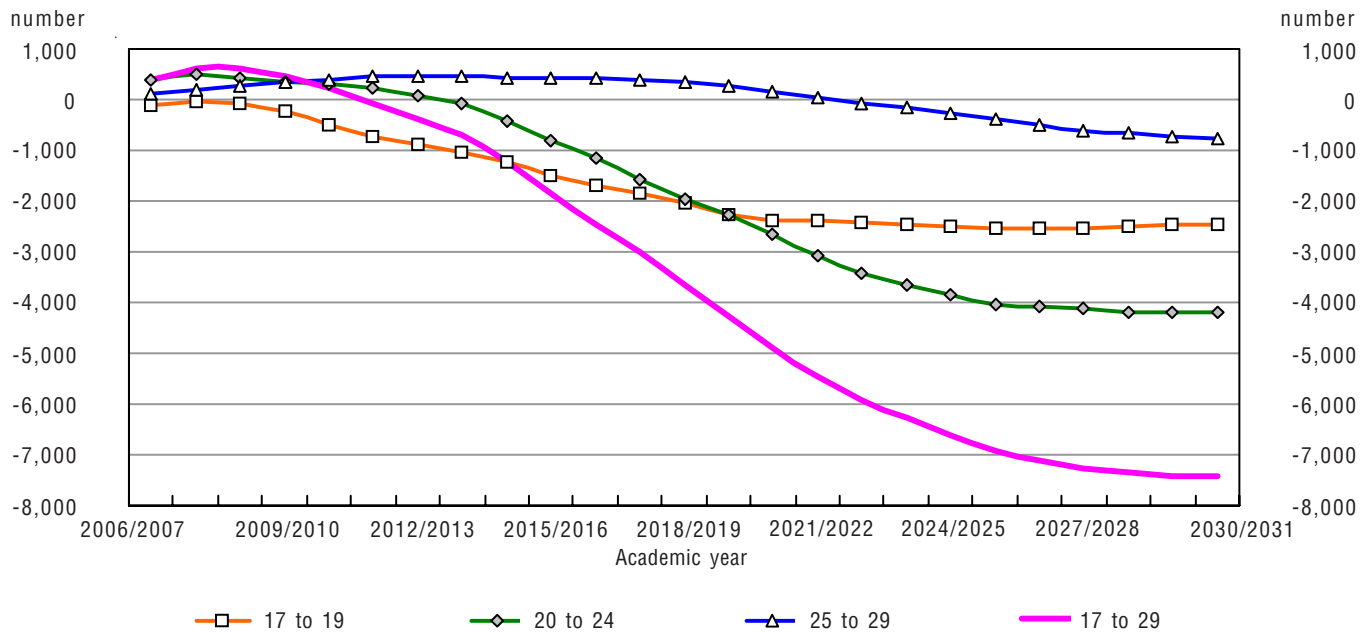
Table 6.5.1

Summary of the difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, New Brunswick, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	27,006	8,635	14,758	3,614
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2010/2011**
Projected enrolment	number	26,813	8,405	14,798	3,717
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2030/2031**	**2026/2027**	**2030/2031**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	20,033	6,235	10,913	2,885
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	193	-230	40	103
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-6,973	-2,400	-3,845	-729
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	6,780	2,169	3,885	832
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	25.11	25.12	26.33	23.02

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.5.2

Difference in full-time university enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: New Brunswick, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1.   Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
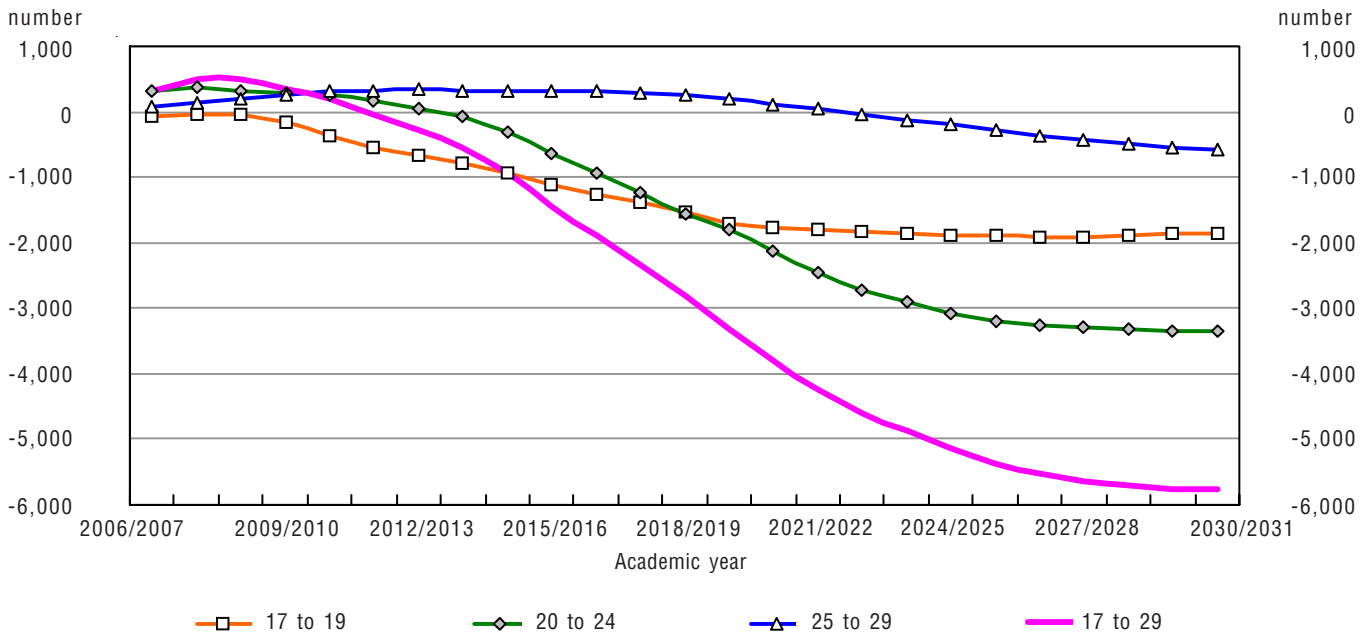
Table 6.5.2

Summary of the difference in full-time university enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, New Brunswick, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	19,912	5,960	11,462	2,490
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2010/2011**
Projected enrolment	number	19,784	5,801	11,495	2,560
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2030/2031**	**2026/2027**	**2030/2031**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	14,768	4,304	8,477	1,987
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	-128	-159	33	71
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-5,144	-1,656	-2,985	-502
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	5,015	1,497	3,018	573
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	25.19	25.12	26.33	23.02

1.   Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.5.3

Difference in full-time college enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: New Brunswick, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
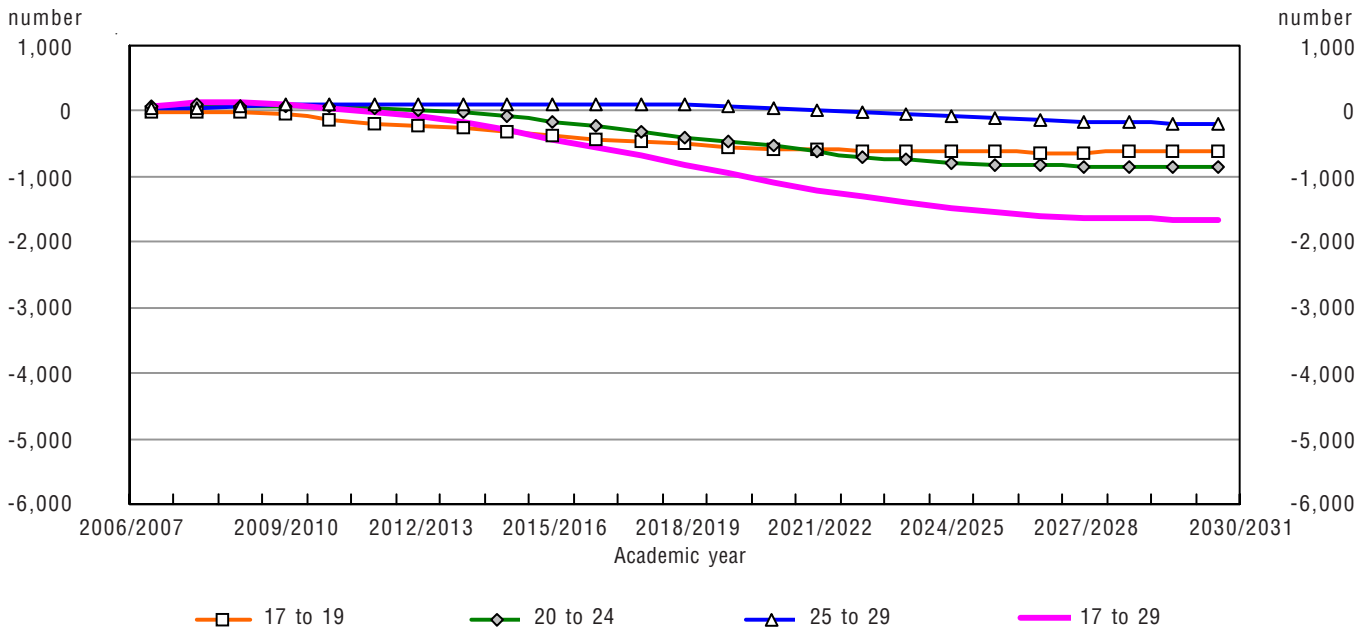
Table 6.5.3

Summary of the difference in full-time college enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, New Brunswick, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	7,094	2,675	3,296	1,124
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2010/2011**
Projected enrolment	number	7,030	2,604	3,303	1,156
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2030/2031**	**2026/2027**	**2030/2031**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	5,265	1,932	2,436	898
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	-64	-71	7	32
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-1,829	-743	-860	-226
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	1,765	672	867	259
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	24.88	25.13	26.31	23.03

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.6.1

Difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Quebec, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
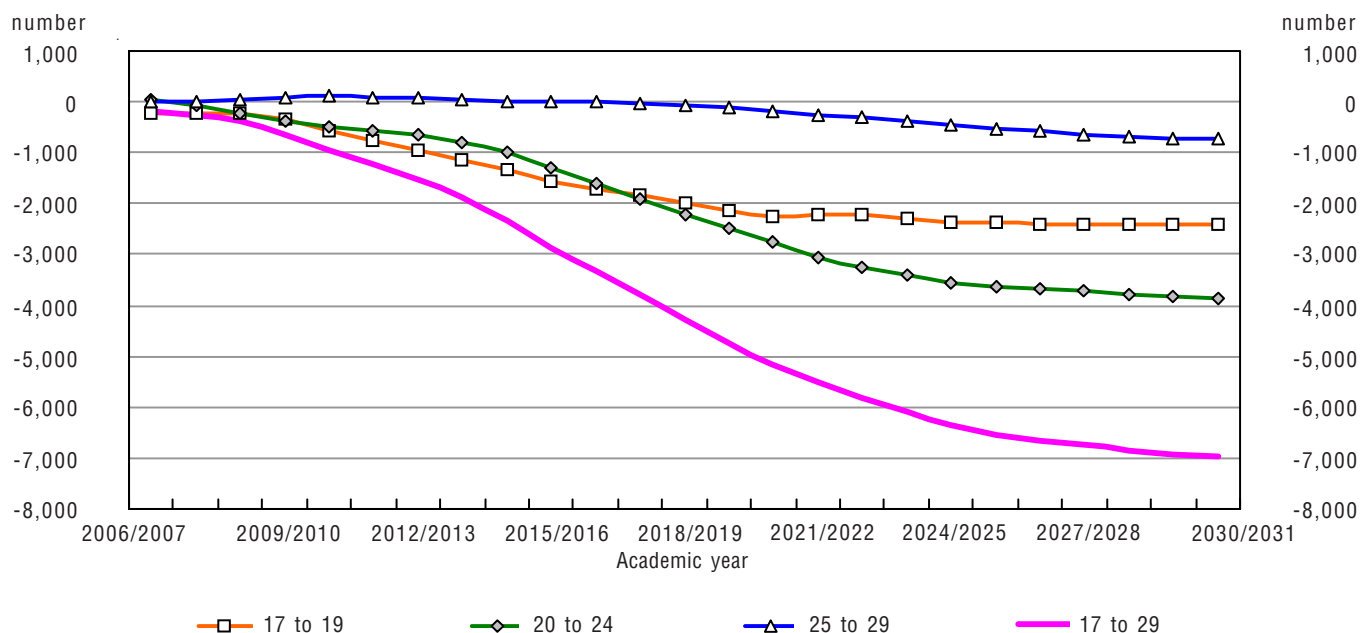
Table 6.6.1

Summary of the difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Quebec, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	318,621	121,442	154,996	42,183
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2009/2010**	**2009/2010**	**2013/2014**	**2006/2007**
Projected enrolment	number	324,281	134,267	158,505	43,360
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2025/2026**	**2019/2020**	**2023/2024**	**2028/2029**
Projected enrolment	number	281,136	108,327	132,113	36,283
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	5,660	12,825	3,508	1,177
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-37,485	-13,115	-22,884	-5,900
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	43,145	25,940	26,392	7,077
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	13.54	21.36	17.03	16.78

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.6.2

Difference in full-time university enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Quebec, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
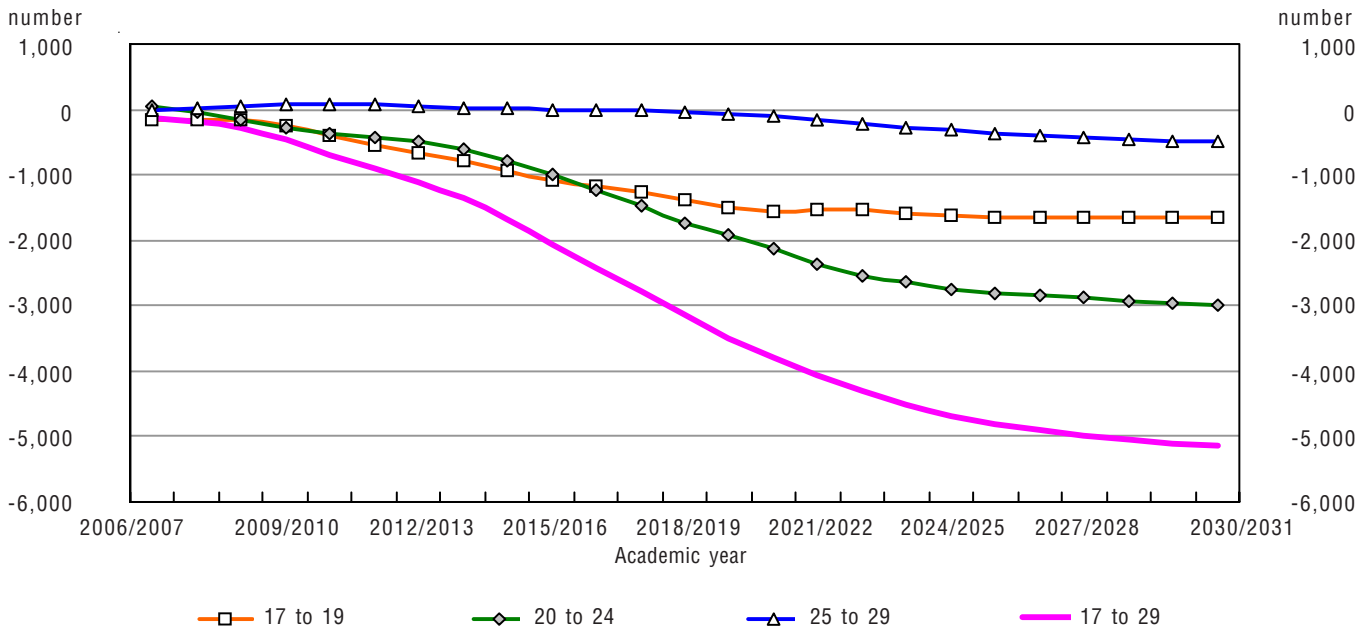
Table 6.6.2

Summary of the difference in full-time university enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Quebec, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	156,427	15,216	108,505	32,706
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2013/2014**	**2009/2010**	**2013/2014**	**2006/2007**
Projected enrolment	number	157,438	16,812	110,989	33,645
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2026/2027**	**2019/2020**	**2023/2024**	**2028/2029**
Projected enrolment	number	135,986	13,564	92,508	28,154
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	1,011	1,596	2,484	939
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-20,441	-1,652	-15,997	-4,552
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	21,452	3,248	18,480	5,491
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	13.71	21.35	17.03	16.79

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.6.3

Difference in full-time college enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Quebec, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
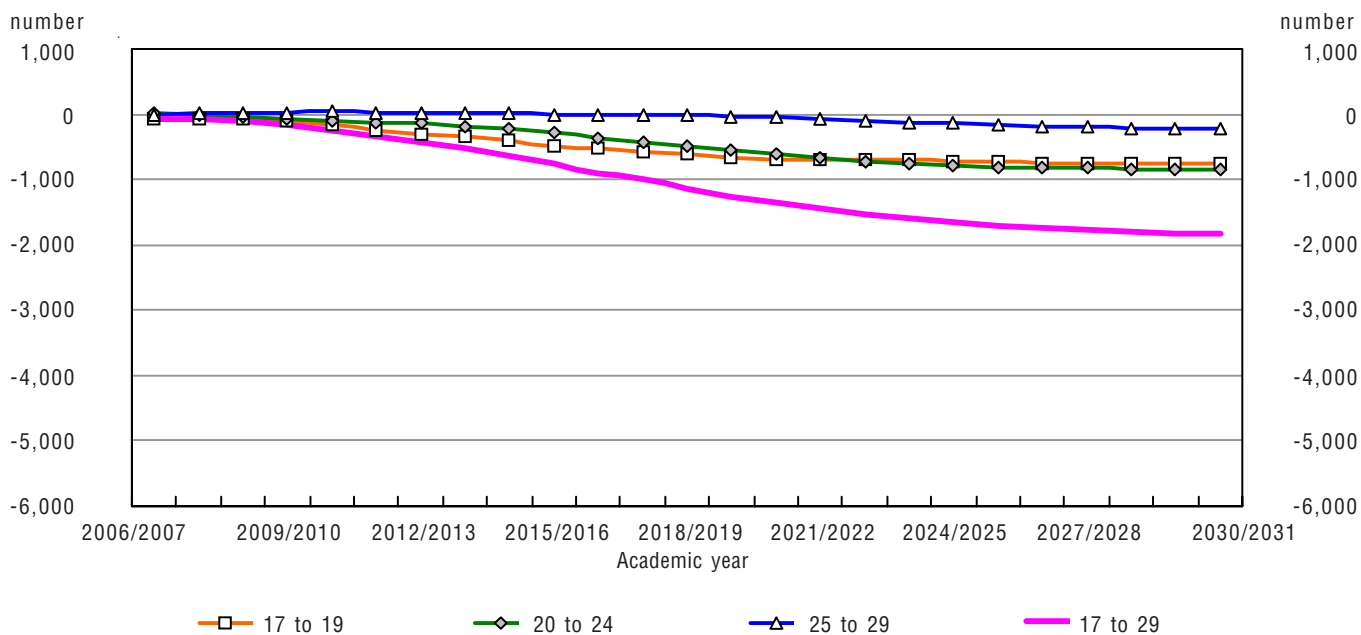
Table 6.6.3

Summary of the difference in full-time college enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Canada, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	162,194	106,226	46,491	9,477
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2009/2010**	**2009/2010**	**2013/2014**	**2006/2007**
Projected enrolment	number	171,233	117,454	47,516	9,714
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2024/2025**	**2019/2020**	**2023/2024**	**2028/2029**
Projected enrolment	number	144,966	94,762	39,604	8,129
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	9,039	11,229	1,025	238
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-17,227	-11,463	-6,887	-1,348
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	26,267	22,692	7,912	1,586
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	16.19	21.36	17.02	16.73

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.7.1

Difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Ontario, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
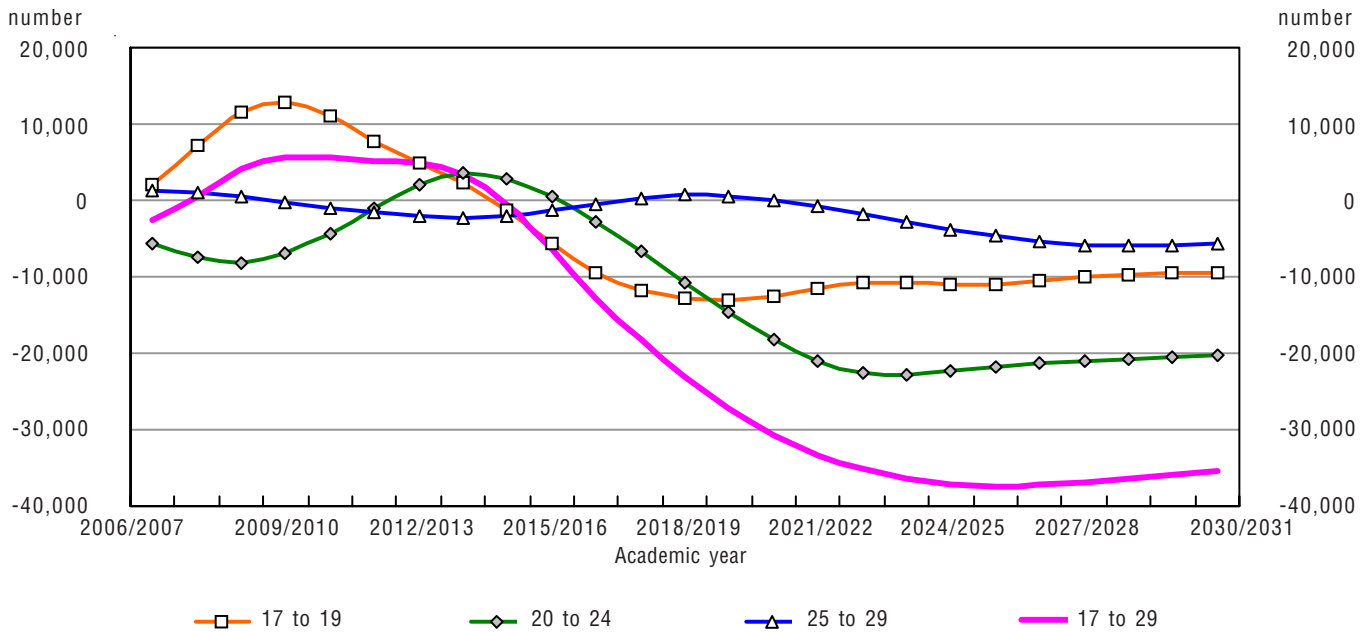
Table 6.7.1

Summary of the difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Ontario, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	487,951	126,749	302,652	58,550
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2014/2015**	**2012/2013**	**2015/2016**	**2020/2021**
Projected enrolment	number	534,189	134,889	335,096	69,483
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2006/2007**	**2020/2021**	**2025/2026**	**2006/2007**
Projected enrolment	number	499,895	123,368	310,167	59,912
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	46,238	8,140	32,444	10,933
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	11,944	-3,381	7,515	1,362
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	34,294	11,521	24,929	9,571
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	7.03	9.09	8.24	16.35

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.7.2

Difference in full-time university enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Ontario, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
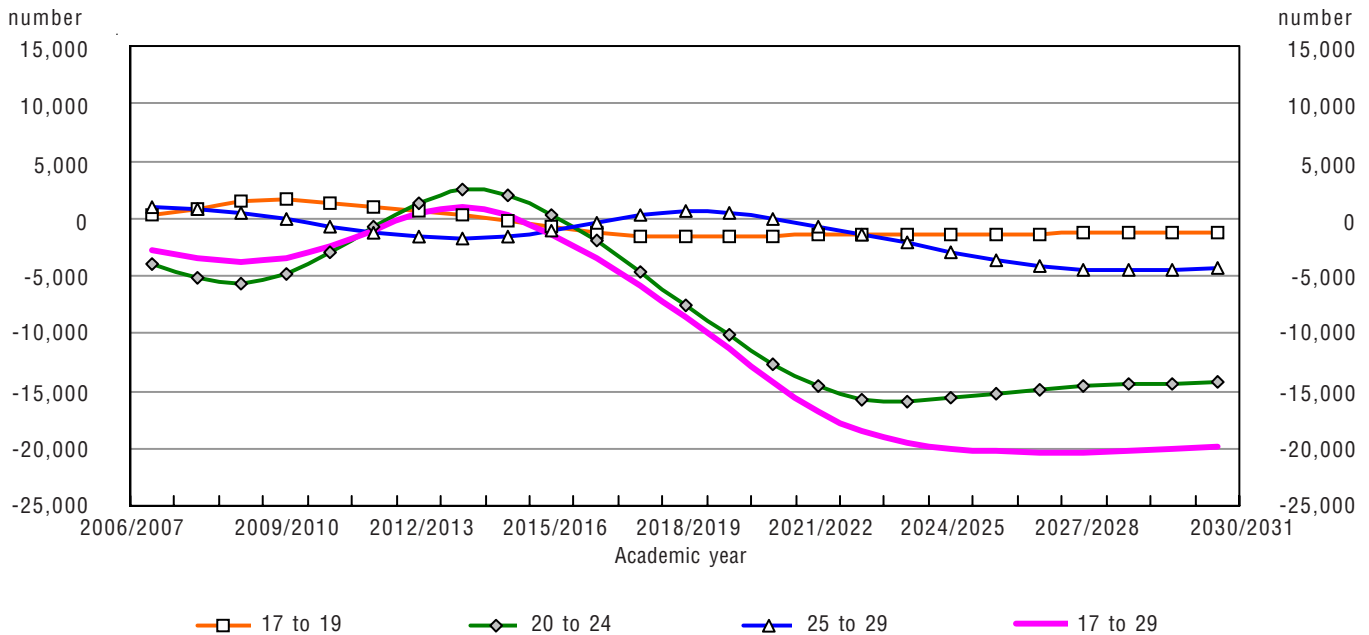
Table 6.7.2

Summary of the difference in full-time university enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Ontario, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	317,215	72,900	204,732	39,583
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2014/2015**	**2012/2013**	**2015/2016**	**2020/2021**
Projected enrolment	number	347,788	77,582	226,632	46,968
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2006/2007**	**2020/2021**	**2025/2026**	**2006/2007**
Projected enrolment	number	325,069	70,956	209,772	40,498
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	30,572	4,682	21,900	7,385
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	7,854	-1,945	5,040	915
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	22,718	6,627	16,860	6,470
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	7.16	9.09	8.24	16.34

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.7.3

Difference in full-time college enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Ontario, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
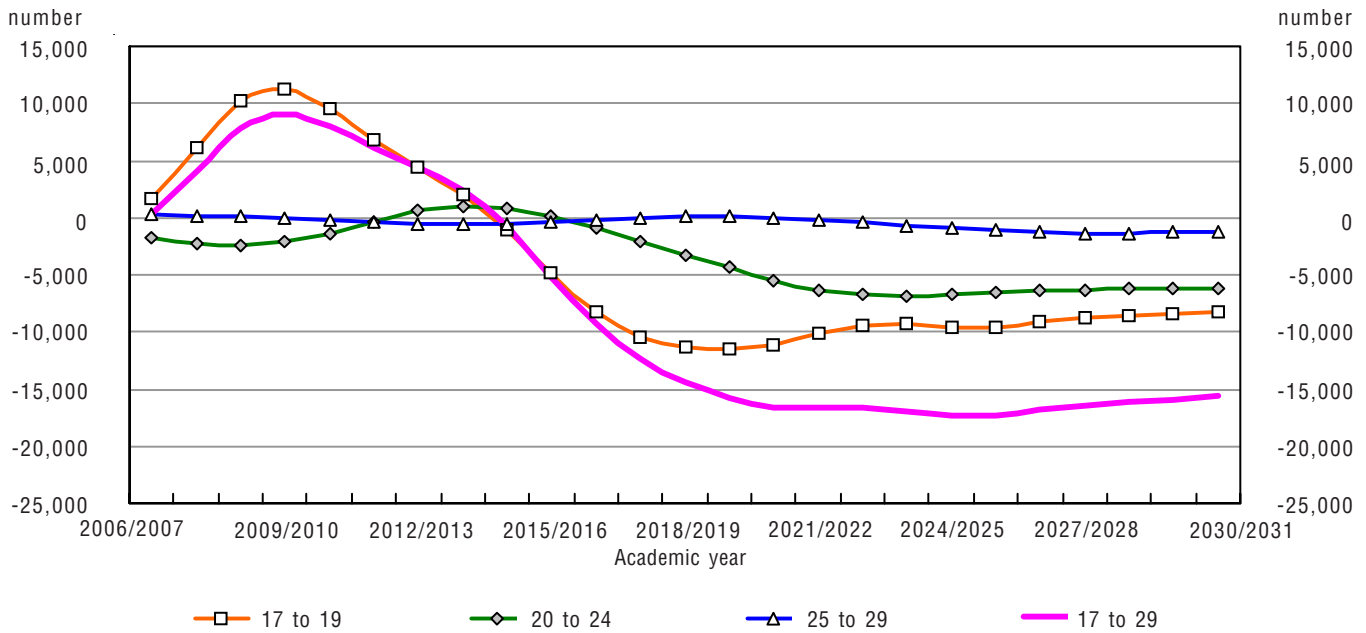
Table 6.7.3

Summary of the difference in full-time college enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Ontario, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	170,736	53,849	97,920	18,967
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2014/2015**	**2012/2013**	**2015/2016**	**2020/2021**
Projected enrolment	number	186,401	57,307	108,464	22,515
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2006/2007**	**2020/2021**	**2025/2026**	**2006/2007**
Projected enrolment	number	174,826	52,412	100,395	19,414
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	15,666	3,458	10,544	3,548
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	4,090	-1,437	2,475	447
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	11,576	4,895	8,069	3,101
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	6.78	9.09	8.24	16.35

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.8.1

Difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Manitoba, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
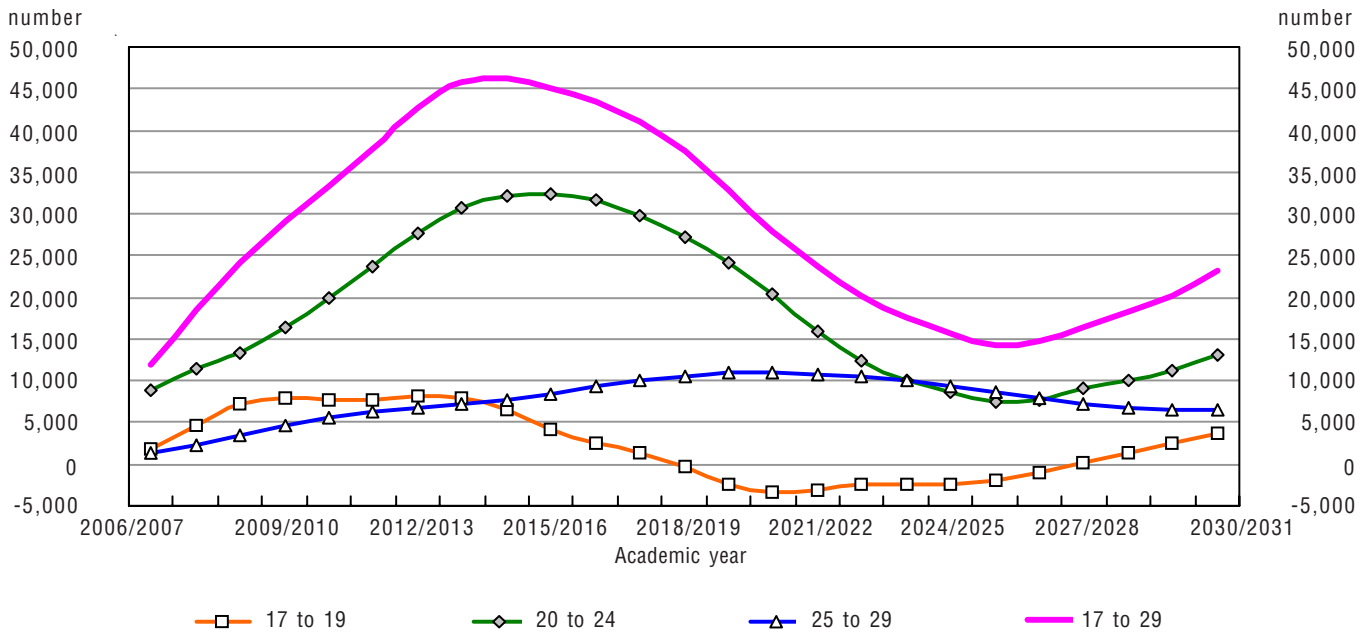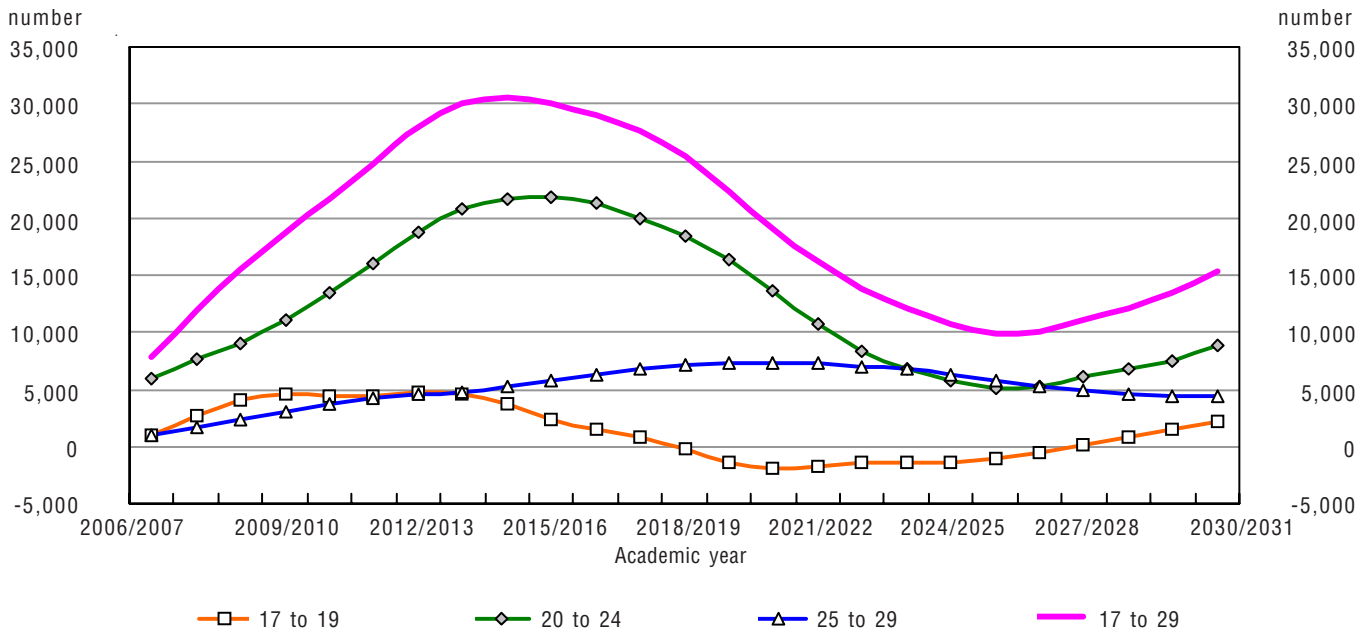
Table 6.8.1

Summary of the difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Manitoba, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	41,033	11,901	22,351	6,781
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2013/2014**	**2008/2009**	**2013/2014**	**2018/2019**
Projected enrolment	number	43,269	12,353	23,813	7,636
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2025/2026**	**2020/2021**	**2025/2026**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	39,470	10,821	21,287	6,909
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	2,237	453	1,462	855
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-1,563	-1,080	-1,064	127
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	3,799	1,532	2,526	728
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	9.26	12.88	11.30	10.73

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.8.2

Difference in full-time university enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Manitoba, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.

Table 6.8.2

Summary of the difference in full-time university enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Manitoba, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	32,362	9,293	17,731	5,338
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2013/2014**	**2008/2009**	**2013/2014**	**2018/2019**
Projected enrolment	number	34,131	9,646	18,889	6,013
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2025/2026**	**2020/2021**	**2025/2026**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	31,131	8,450	16,886	5,440
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	1,769	353	1,159	675
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-1,231	-843	-845	102
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	3,000	1,197	2,004	573
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	9.27	12.88	11.30	10.74

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.8.3

Difference in full-time college enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Manitoba, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
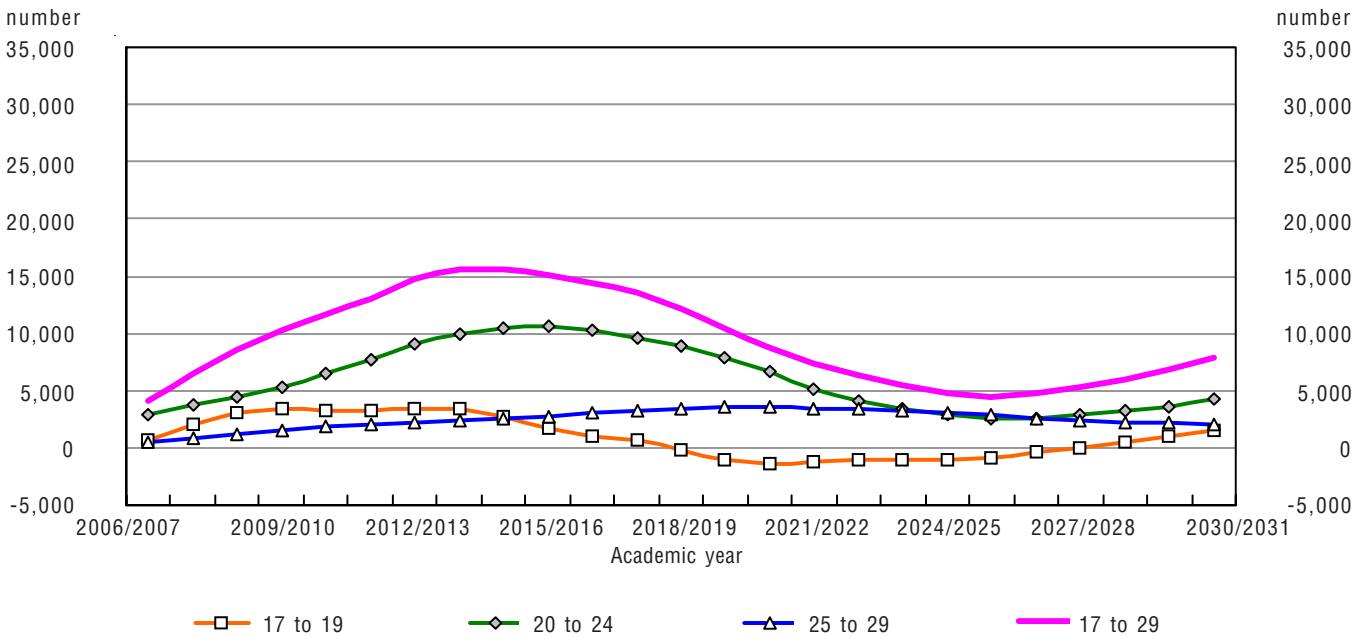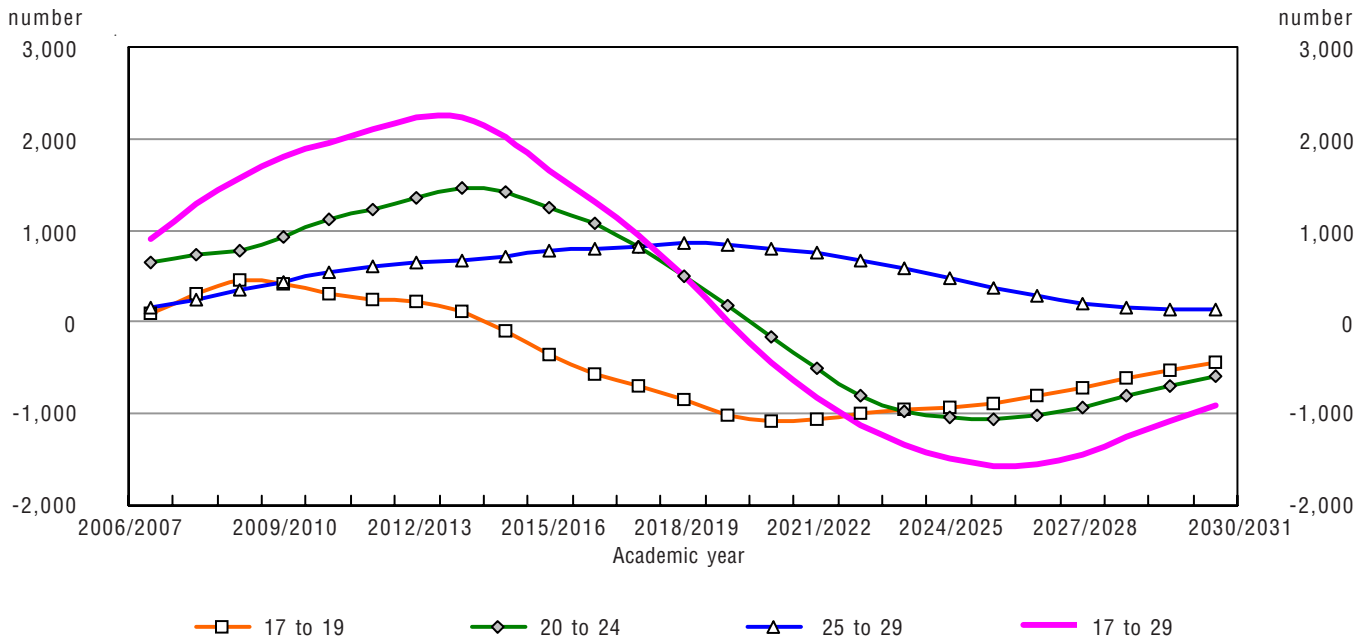
Table 6.8.3

Summary of the difference in full-time college enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Manitoba, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	8,671	2,608	4,620	1,443
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2013/2014**	**2008/2009**	**2013/2014**	**2018/2019**
Projected enrolment	number	9,138	2,707	4,923	1,623
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2025/2026**	**2020/2021**	**2025/2026**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	8,339	2,372	4,401	1,469
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	468	100	303	181
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-332	-236	-219	26
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	799	336	522	155
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	9.22	12.88	11.30	10.73

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.9.1

Difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Saskatchewan, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
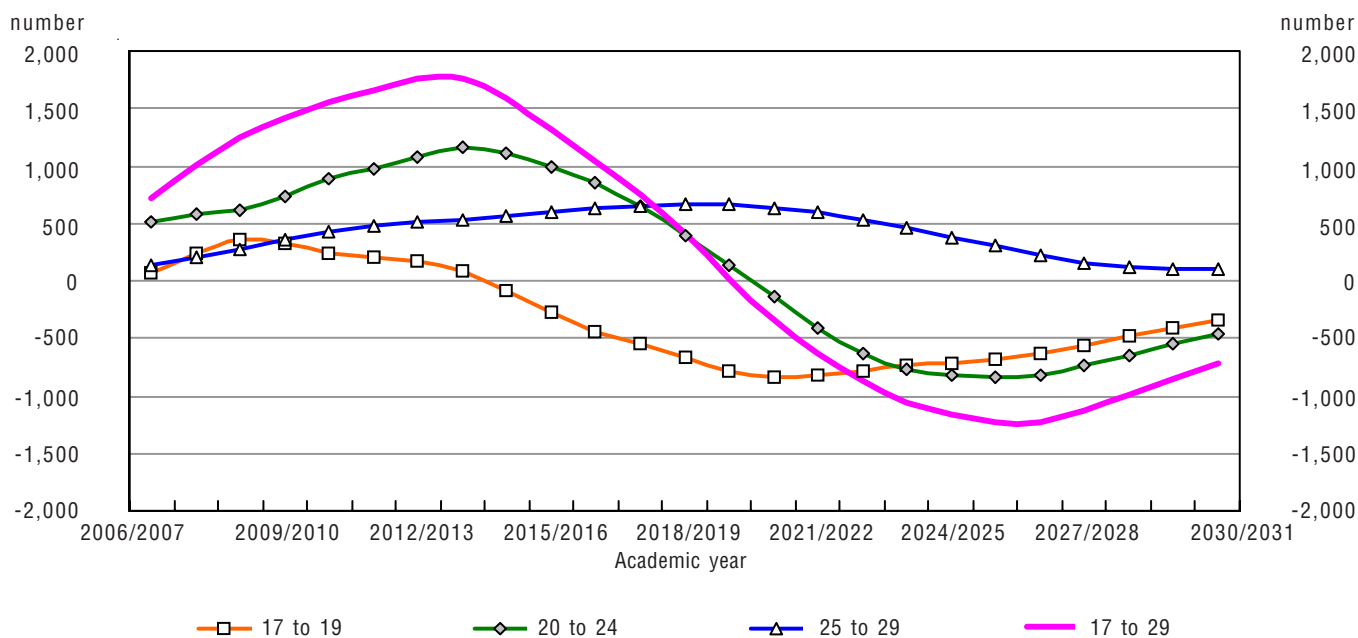
Table 6.9.1

Summary of the difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Saskatchewan, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	35,392	10,182	19,744	5,466
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2010/2011**
Projected enrolment	number	35,552	9,852	20,017	5,970
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2029/2030**	**2024/2025**	**2029/2030**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	26,461	7,304	14,510	4,540
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	161	-330	274	504
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-8,930	-2,877	-5,233	-927
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	9,091	2,548	5,507	1,431
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	25.69	25.02	27.89	26.17

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.9.2

Difference in full-time university enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Saskatchewan, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.

Table 6.9.2

Summary of the difference in full-time university enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Saskatchewan, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	27,992	7,876	16,109	4,008
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2010/2011**
Projected enrolment	number	28,122	7,624	16,331	4,377
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2029/2030**	**2025/2026**	**2029/2030**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	20,902	5,652	11,839	3,328
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	129	-252	222	369
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-7,091	-2,223	-4,270	-680
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	7,220	1,972	4,493	1,049
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	25.79	25.03	27.89	26.17

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.9.3

Difference in full-time college enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Saskatchewan, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
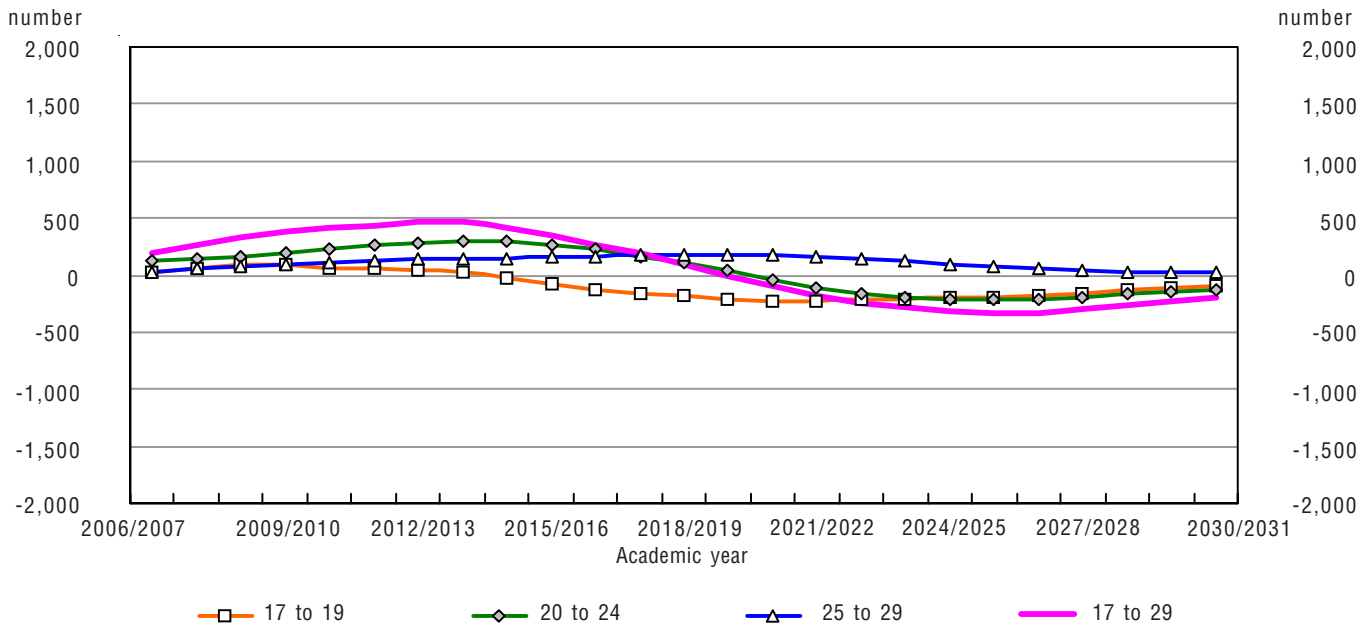
Table 6.9.3

Summary of the difference in full-time college enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Saskatchewan, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	7,399	2,306	3,635	1,459
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2006/2007**	**2010/2011**
Projected enrolment	number	7,431	2,228	3,686	1,593
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2029/2030**	**2024/2025**	**2029/2030**	**2030/2031**
Projected enrolment	number	5,560	1,652	2,672	1,211
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	31	-78	51	135
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-1,839	-654	-963	-247
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	1,871	576	1,014	382
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	25.28	24.99	27.90	26.17

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.10.1

Difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Alberta, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
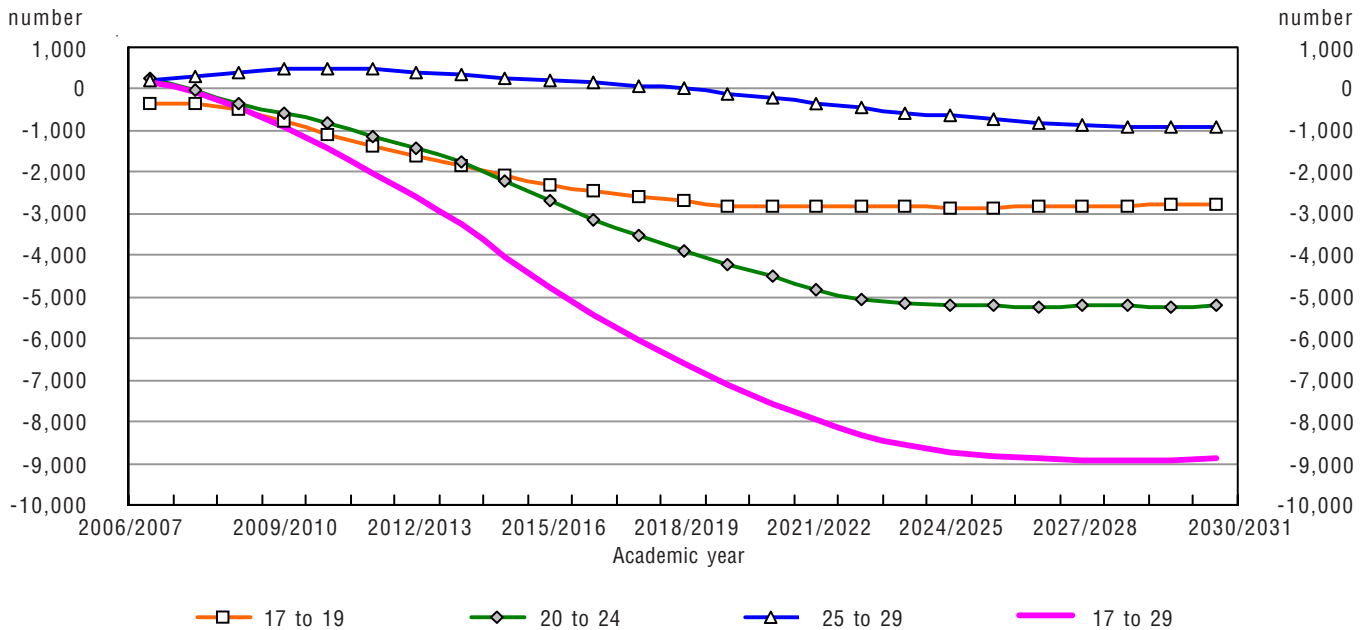
Table 6.10.1

Summary of the difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Alberta, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	116,294	31,271	65,608	19,416
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2008/2009**	**2008/2009**	**2006/2007**	**2017/2018**
Projected enrolment	number	117,300	31,600	65,589	20,723
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2023/2024**	**2019/2020**	**2022/2023**	**2027/2028**
Projected enrolment	number	109,070	28,354	59,810	19,003
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	1,006	329	-19	1,307
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-7,224	-2,917	-5,798	-413
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	8,230	3,246	5,779	1,720
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	7.08	10.38	8.81	8.86

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.10.2

Difference in full-time university enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Alberta, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
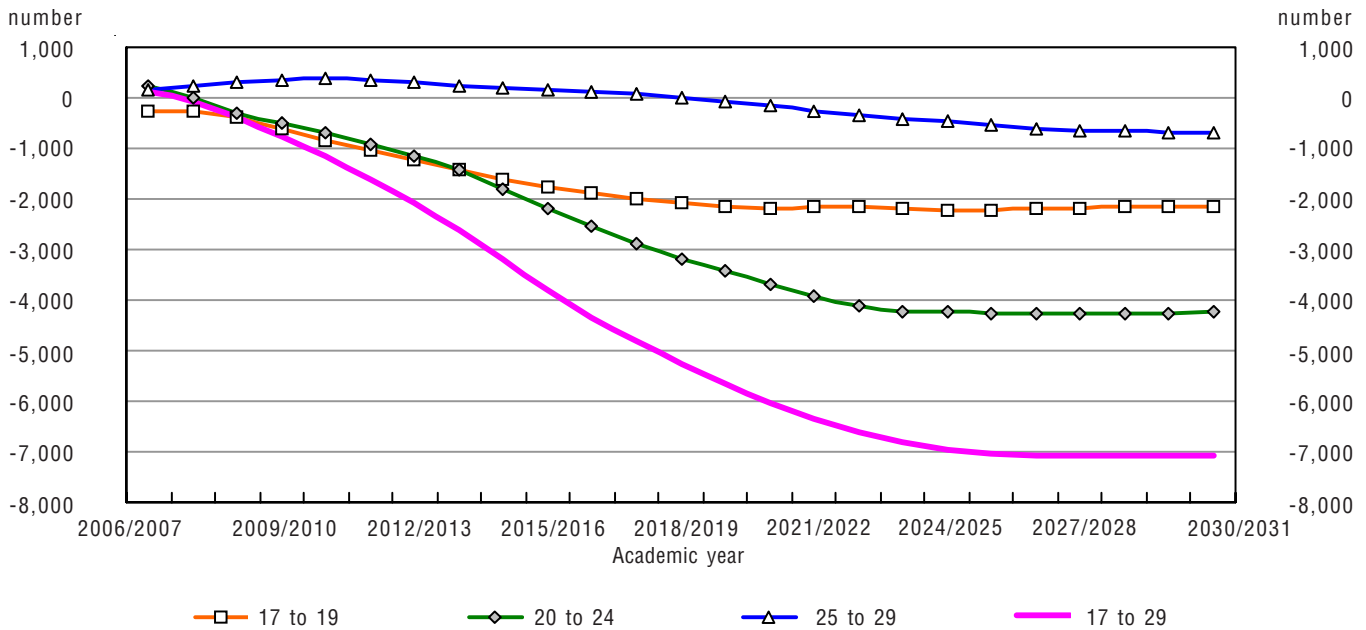
Table 6.10.2

Summary of the difference in full-time university enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Alberta, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	66,940	16,482	39,113	11,345
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2008/2009**	**2008/2009**	**2006/2007**	**2017/2018**
Projected enrolment	number	67,461	16,654	39,079	12,089
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2023/2024**	**2019/2020**	**2022/2023**	**2027/2028**
Projected enrolment	number	62,715	14,944	35,636	11,086
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	521	172	-34	744
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-4,225	-1,538	-3,477	-259
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	4,746	1,711	3,443	1,003
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	7.09	10.38	8.80	8.84

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.10.3

Difference in full-time college enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: Alberta, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
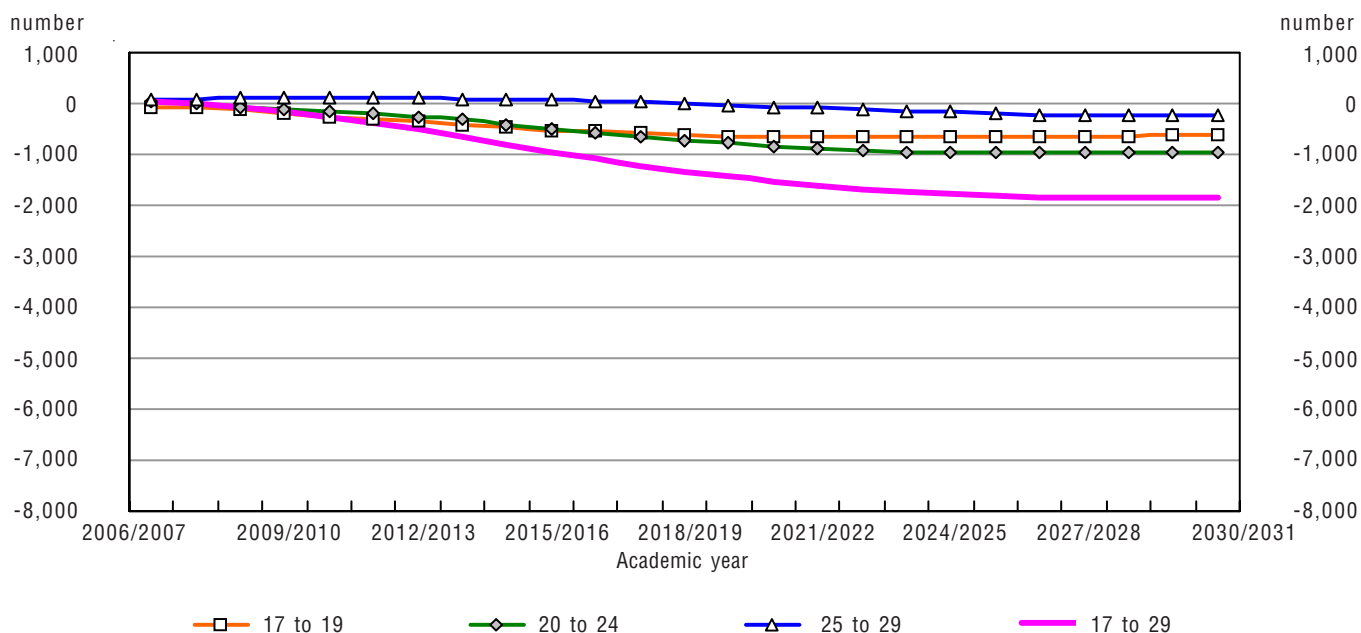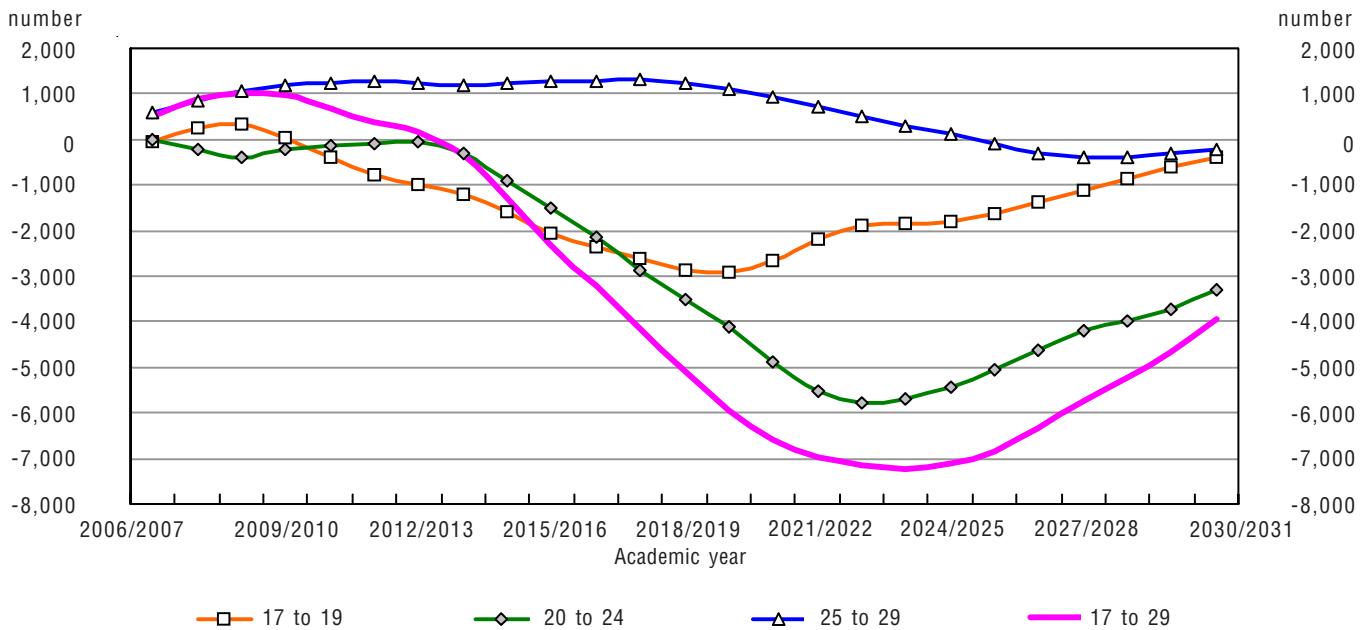
Table 6.10.3

Summary of the difference in full-time college enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, Alberta, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	49,354	14,788	26,495	8,071
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2008/2009**	**2008/2009**	**2006/2007**	**2017/2018**
Projected enrolment	number	49,839	14,945	26,510	8,634
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2023/2024**	**2019/2020**	**2022/2023**	**2027/2028**
Projected enrolment	number	46,355	13,410	24,174	7,917
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	485	157	15	563
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-2,999	-1,379	-2,320	-153
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	3,484	1,535	2,336	717
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	7.06	10.38	8.82	8.88

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.11.1

Difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: British Columbia, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
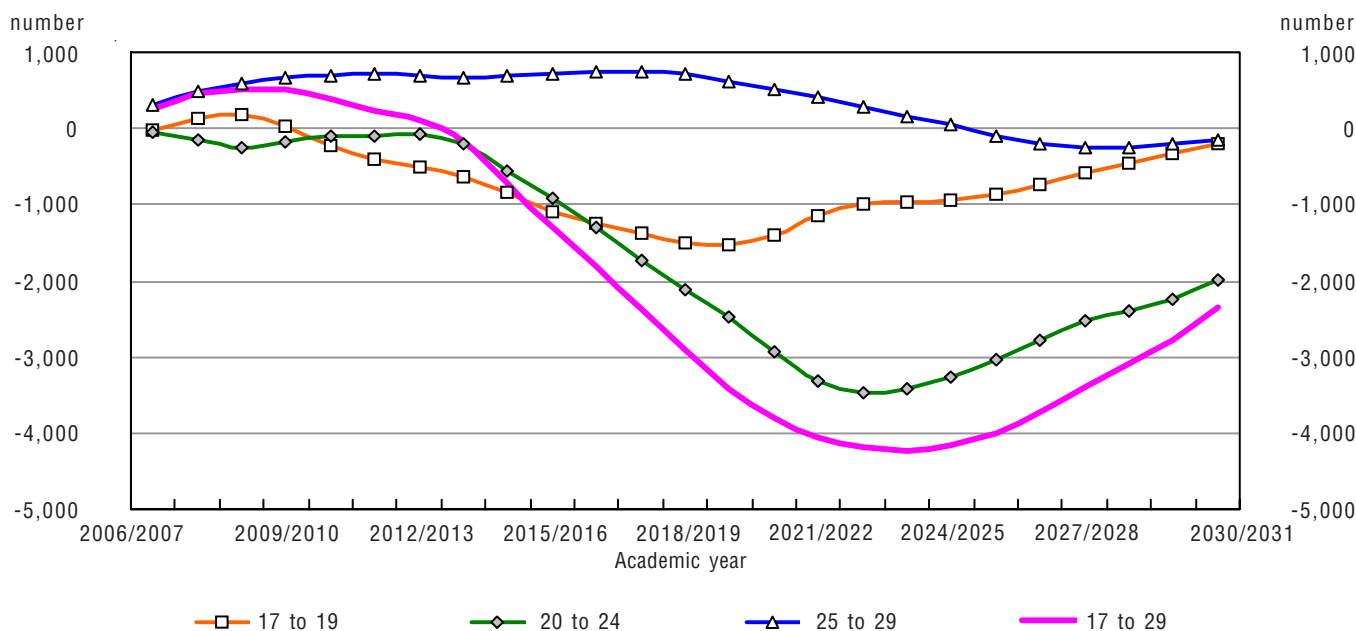
Table 6.11.1

Summary of the difference in full-time postsecondary enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, British Columbia, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	165,142	43,686	95,661	25,796
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2012/2013**	**2008/2009**	**2012/2013**	**2018/2019**
Projected enrolment	number	174,056	44,258	100,667	30,593
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2024/2025**	**2019/2020**	**2022/2023**	**2006/2007**
Projected enrolment	number	164,510	40,392	93,700	26,862
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	8,914	572	5,006	4,798
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-632	-3,293	-1,961	1,066
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	9,546	3,865	6,967	3,731
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	5.78	8.85	7.28	14.47

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.11.2

Difference in full-time university enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: British Columbia, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031
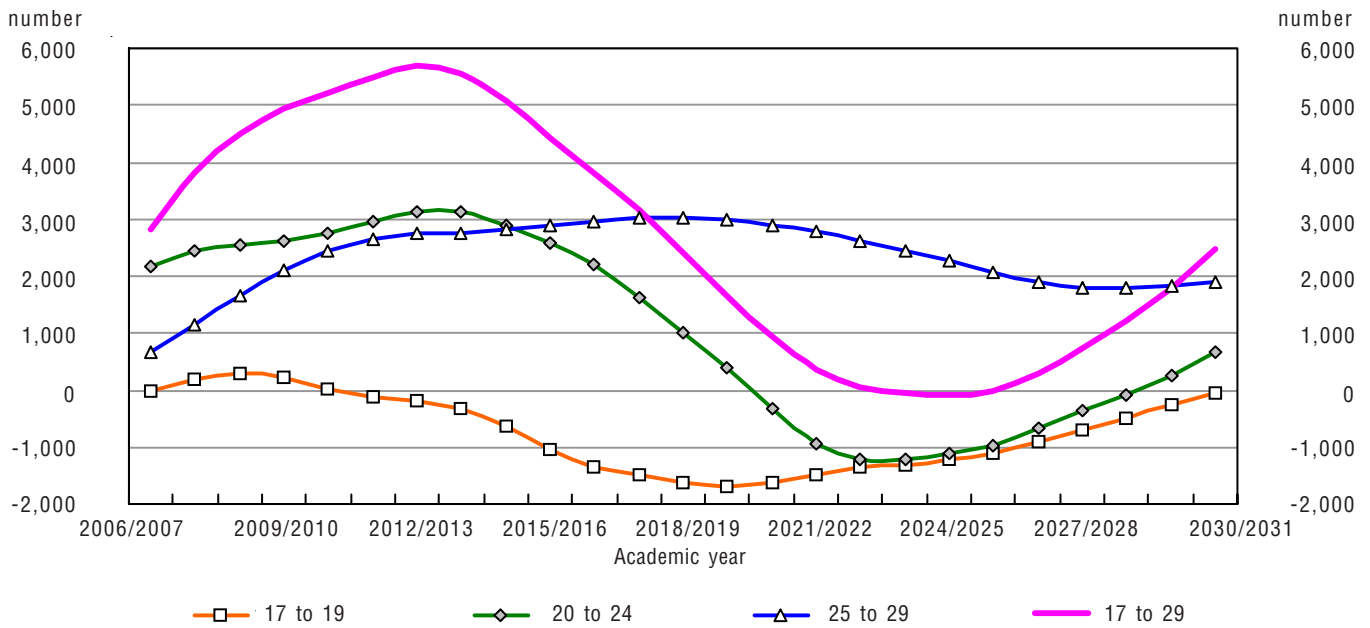
1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
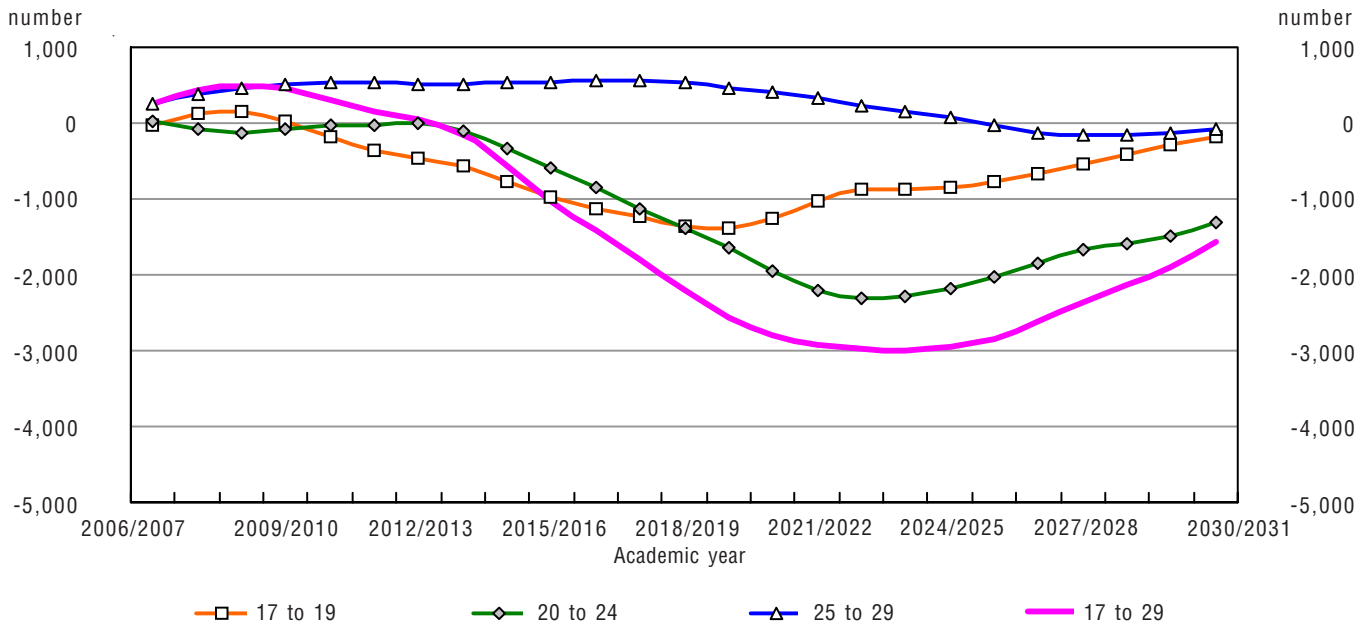
Table 6.11.2

Summary of the difference in full-time university enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, British Columbia, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	98,837	22,700	59,800	16,337
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2012/2013**	**2008/2009**	**2012/2013**	**2018/2019**
Projected enrolment	number	104,515	23,007	62,942	19,379
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2024/2025**	**2019/2020**	**2022/2023**	**2006/2007**
Projected enrolment	number	98,748	20,998	58,586	17,016
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	5,678	308	3,142	3,042
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-89	-1,702	-1,214	679
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	5,767	2,009	4,356	2,364
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	5.83	8.85	7.28	14.47

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Chart 6.11.3

Difference in full-time college enrolment[1] between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment: British Columbia, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031
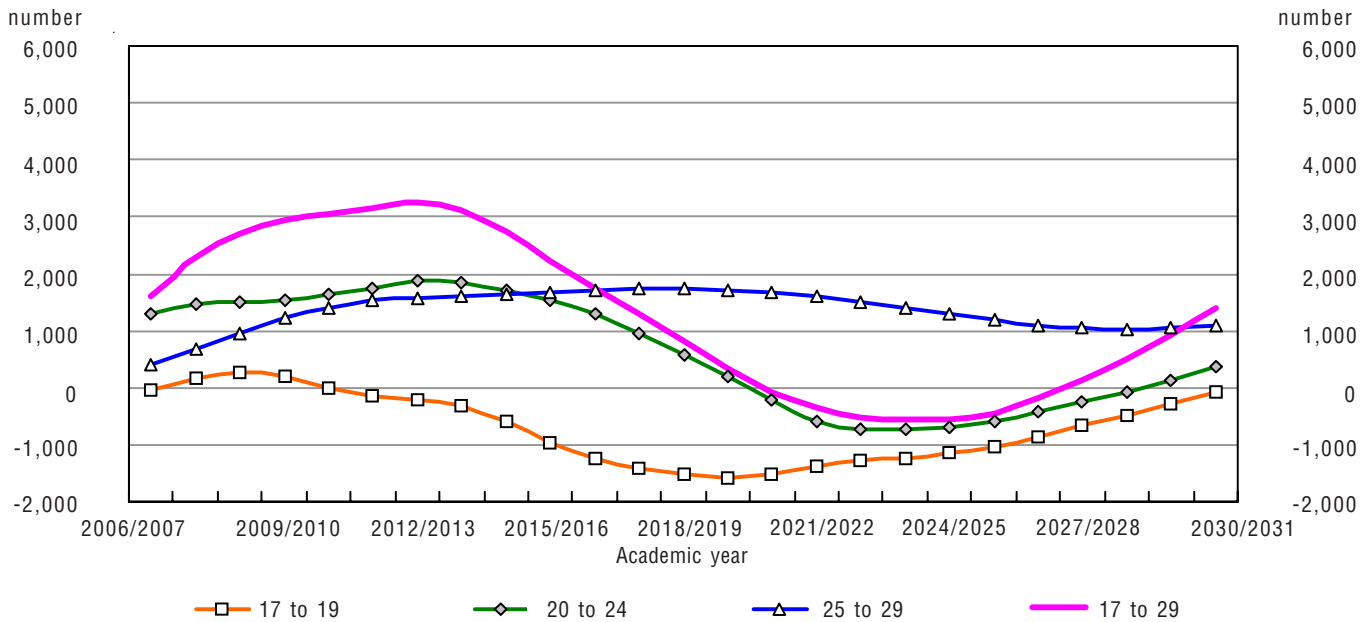
1. Enrolment difference is calculated by subtracting the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment from the projected enrolment.
Note: The line at zero indicates no difference between the projected enrolment and the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average enrolment.
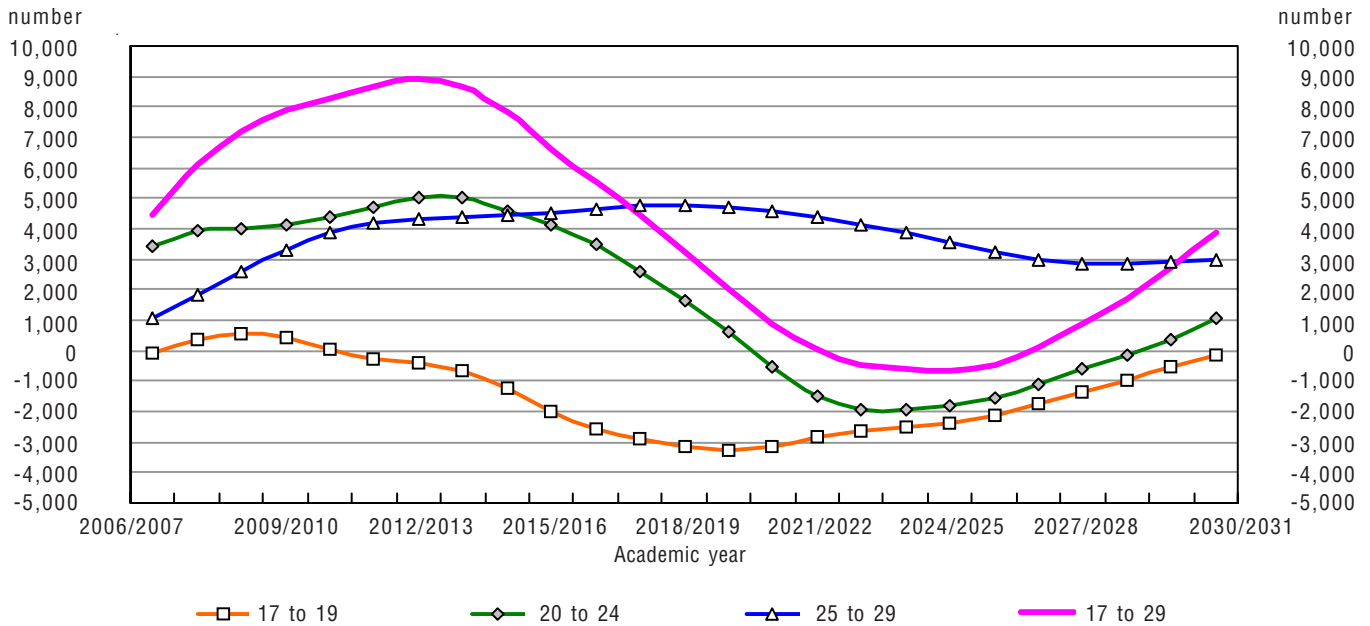
Table 6.11.3

Summary of the difference in full-time college enrolment between the 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and the projected enrolment, British Columbia, 2006/2007 to 2030/2031

		Age group			
		17 to 29	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29
Average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006	number	66,305	20,986	35,861	9,458
Year in which projected enrolment maximizes		**2012/2013**	**2008/2009**	**2012/2013**	**2018/2019**
Projected enrolment	number	69,542	21,250	37,725	11,214
Year in which projected enrolment minimizes		**2023/2024**	**2019/2020**	**2022/2023**	**2006/2007**
Projected enrolment	number	65,747	19,394	35,114	9,846
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and maximum	number	3,236	264	1,864	1,756
Difference between 2003/2004-to-2005/2006 average and minimum	number	-558	-1,592	-747	388
Absolute difference between maximum and minimum	number	3,795	1,856	2,611	1,368
Index of total variability in enrolment relative to average enrolment 2003/2004 to 2005/2006[1]	percent	5.72	8.84	7.28	14.46

1. Calculated by taking the ratio of the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum enrolments and the average enrolment in years 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

7. Scenario 2: Growth in line with historical trends

What if national postsecondary participation rates were to maintain historical trends observed over the 1990/1991 to 2005/2006 period until 2016/2017, remaining constant thereafter?

In our second projection scenario, we take historical trends in postsecondary participation between 1990/1991 and 2005/2006 and project these to 2016/2017 using a linear trend. We present two pieces of information under this simulation: predicted participation rates and predicted enrolment. For participation rates, we simply use the past linear trend in participation rates and project it forward to 2016/2017, while for projected enrolment we take this linear trend in participation rates and multiply it by the projected population. The analysis in this section is only carried out at the national level.

The participation rate charts are divided into two parts: the period between 1990/1991 and 2005/2006 presents the past trends in postsecondary participation rates, while the second part from 2006/2007 to 2016/2017 shows projected participation rates assuming a constant linear trend based on the rates from period one. This section of the analysis simply projects forward into the future what we would expect if past trends in participation rates continued in a linear fashion.

The enrolment charts, meanwhile, are divided into three parts. The first two parts are identical to the aforementioned participation rate charts, except that these show past and future enrolment levels instead. The third section from 2016/2017 to 2030/2031 shows predicted enrolment levels based on the projected participation reached by 2016/2017; that is, this participation rate is then held constant to 2030/2031.

Projected Participation Rates, Canada (Charts 7.1.1, 7.1.3 and 7.1.5)

- Chart 7.1.1 shows that if historical trends in postsecondary participation were to continue in a linear fashion, the participation rate among all 17 to 29 year-olds in postsecondary education would be about 27% by 2016/2017 The largest increase is among those ages 20 to 24, whereby in 2016/2017, the participation rate is projected to approach 40%. Meanwhile, the slope is more gradual for age groups 17 to 19 and 25 to 29.

- Examining university and college separately indicates that the same basic trend applies to the participation rate in university as was observed for participation in all PSE: the 20 to 24 age group experiences the largest increase and reaches a participation rate of about 26% by 2016/2017. Recall that between 2003/2004 and 2005/2006, the impact of Ontario's "double cohort" on university participation rates at the national level can be observed for 17 to 19 year-olds (and to a lesser extent, for 20 to

24 year-olds). However, by applying a linear trend from 1990/1991 to 2005/2006, this short-term increase in the participation rate is smoothed out, so much so that there would be only a gradual increase in the university participation rate for this age group to 2016/2017.

- Future college participation rates exhibit a somewhat different trend. For instance, 17 to 19 year-olds have the highest participation rate at the college level, but that participation rate is projected to decline slightly between 2006/2007 and 2016/2017 based on the historical trend between 1990/1991 and 2005/2006. Even with the slight decline by 2016/2017, the college participation rate among this youngest group will remain higher than for the other age groups. This national trend is being driven by the college system in Quebec which requires 17 year-olds to enter college if they plan to continue on to a university program. At the same time, the growth in college participation rates for the other age groups is minimal and less than what we observed with the university rates.

Projected Enrolment, Canada (Charts 7.1.2, 7.1.4, 7.1.6)

- In terms of postsecondary enrolment, we note an increase for each age group to 2016/2017, except for age 17 to 19 which experiences a slight decline. Once the age structure is taken into account (and participation rates are held constant at the 2016/2017 level) a decline in postsecondary enrolment is noted between 2016/2017 and 2030/2031. For instance, the enrolment level for all 17 to 29 year-olds would decline by over 90,000 between 2016/2017 and 2030/2031, with over 60,000 of this decline coming from the 20 to 24 age group alone.

- In terms of university enrolment, an increase is observed to 2016/2017 for all age groups, however, after 2016/2017 the number enroled in university would decline in all age groups, except for age 17 to 19. For this youngest age group, a small, almost negligible, increase in enrolment would occur between 2016/2017 and 2030/2031. College enrolment meanwhile witnesses increases for all age groups to 2016/2017 except for age 17 to 19. A similar pattern would emerge after 2016/2017: all age groups would experience a (small) decline in enrolment to 2030/301, except for age 17 to 19 which would see their college enrolment figure increase by about 2,000.

Chart 7.1.1

Projected full-time postsecondary participation rates to 2016/2017, Canada[1]
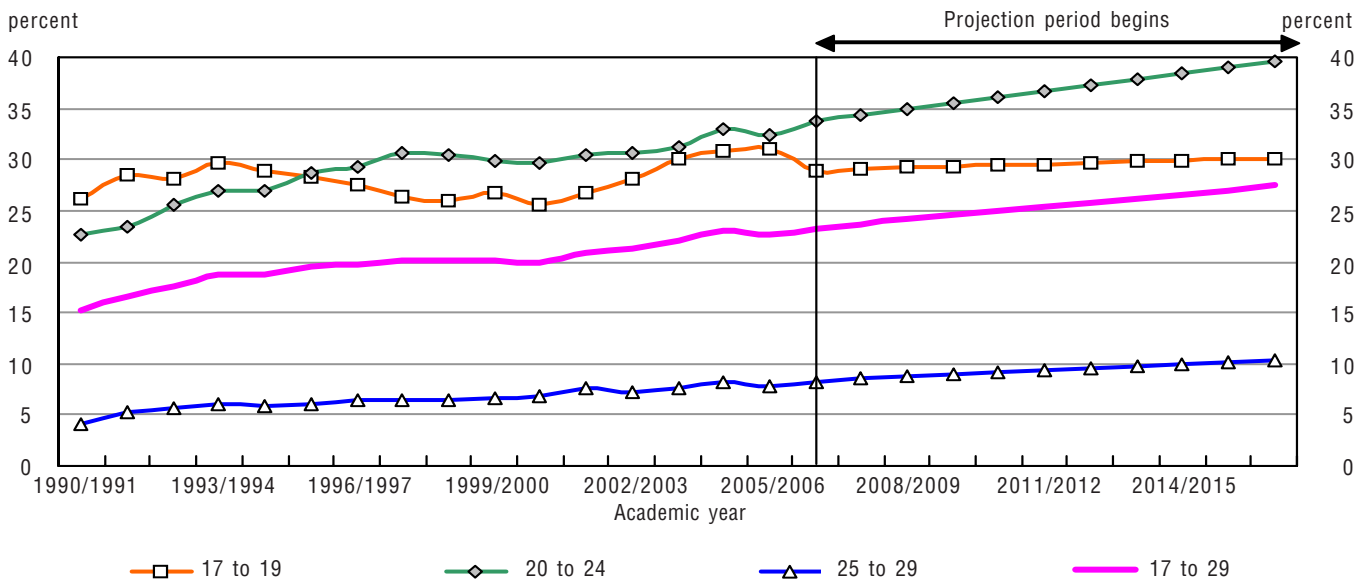
percent   Projection period begins   percent

Legend: 17 to 19 | 20 to 24 | 25 to 29 | 17 to 29

Academic year

1. Projections are based on extending the linear trend observed between 1990/1991 to 2005/2006.
Note: Not including Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Chart 7.1.2

Projected full-time postsecondary enrolment to 2030/2031, Canada[1]
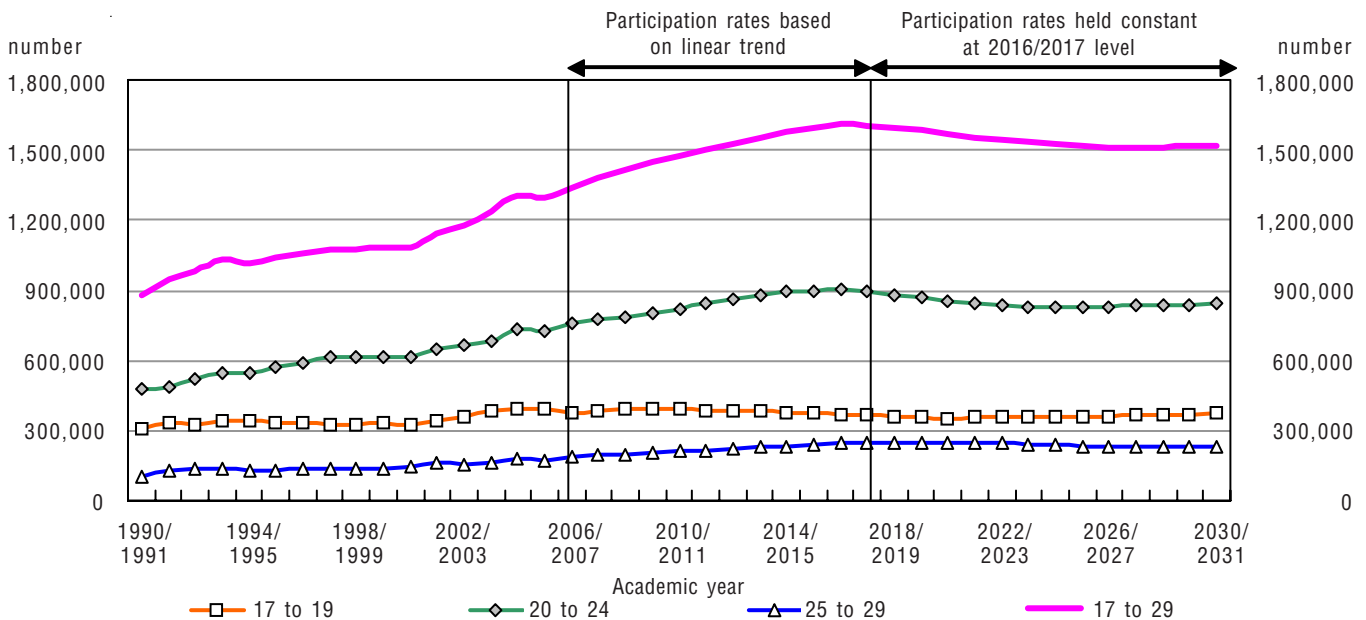
number   Participation rates based   Participation rates held constant   number
                            on linear trend   at 2016/2017 level

Legend: 17 to 19 | 20 to 24 | 25 to 29 | 17 to 29

Academic year

1. The chart is divided into three time periods: (1) 1990/1991 to 2005/2006, (2) 2006/2007 to 2016/2017, and (3) 2017/2018 to 2030/2031.
    In Period 1, enrolment is based on actual participation rates. In Period 2, enrolment is projected based on extending the linear trend observed
    in Period 1. In Period 3, enrolment is projected by holding constant the estimated participation rate reached by 2016/2017.
Note: Not including Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Chart 7.1.3

Projected full-time university participation rates to 2016/2017, Canada[1]
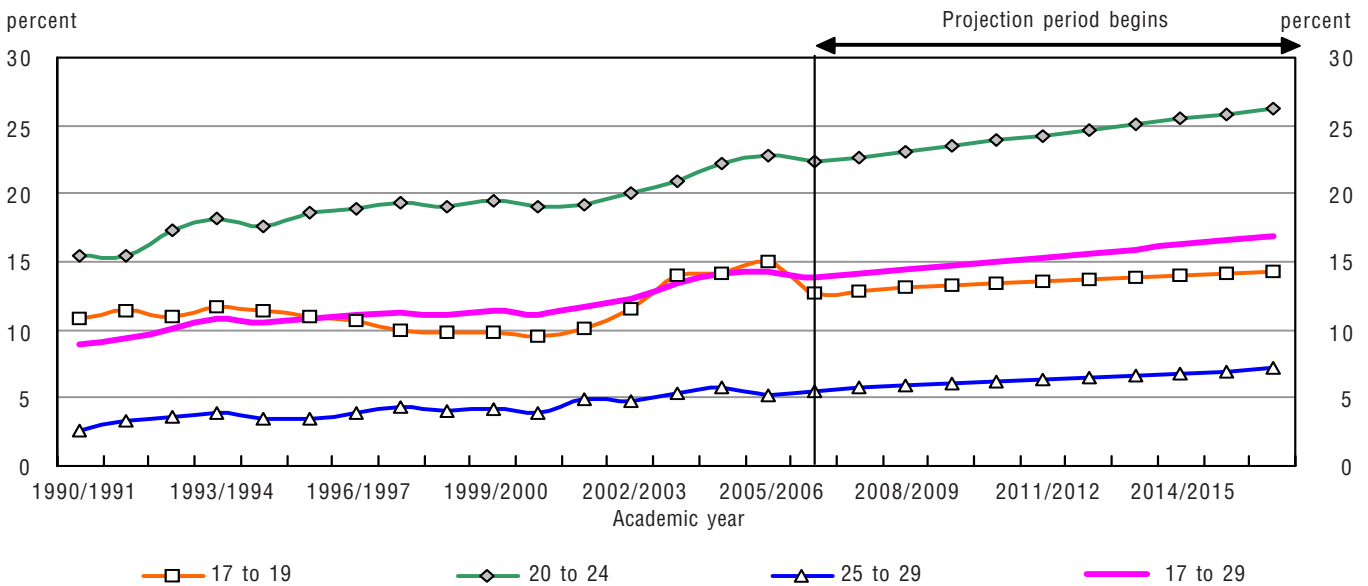
percent ... Projection period begins ... percent

Academic year

Legend: 17 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 29, 17 to 29

1. Projections are based on extending the linear trend observed between 1990/1991 to 2005/2006.
Note: Not including Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Chart 7.1.4

Projected full-time university enrolment to 2030/2031, Canada[1]
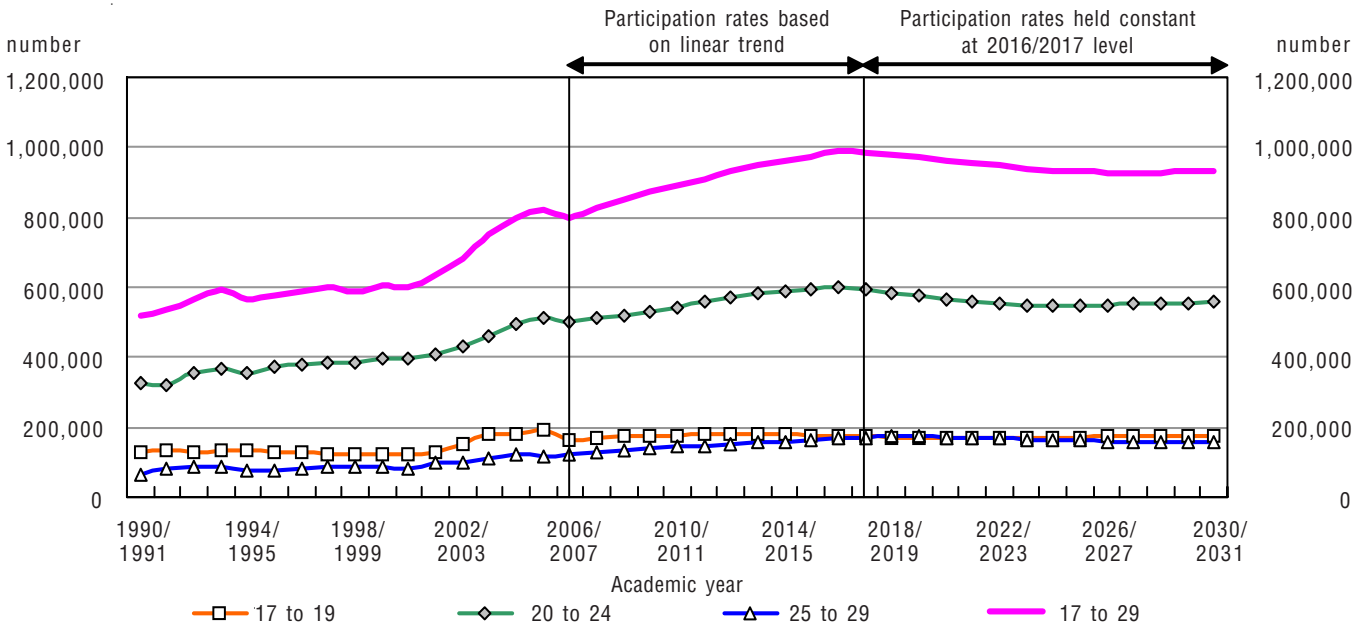
number ... Participation rates based on linear trend ... Participation rates held constant at 2016/2017 level ... number

Academic year

Legend: 17 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 29, 17 to 29

1. The chart is divided into three time periods: (1) 1990/1991 to 2005/2006, (2) 2006/2007 to 2016/2017, and (3) 2017/2018 to 2030/2031. In Period 1, enrolment is based on actual participation rates. In Period 2, enrolment is projected based on extending the linear trend observed in Period 1. In Period 3, enrolment is projected by holding constant the estimated participation rate reached by 2016/2017.
Note: Not including Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Chart 7.1.5

Projected full-time college participation rates to 2016/2017, Canada[1]
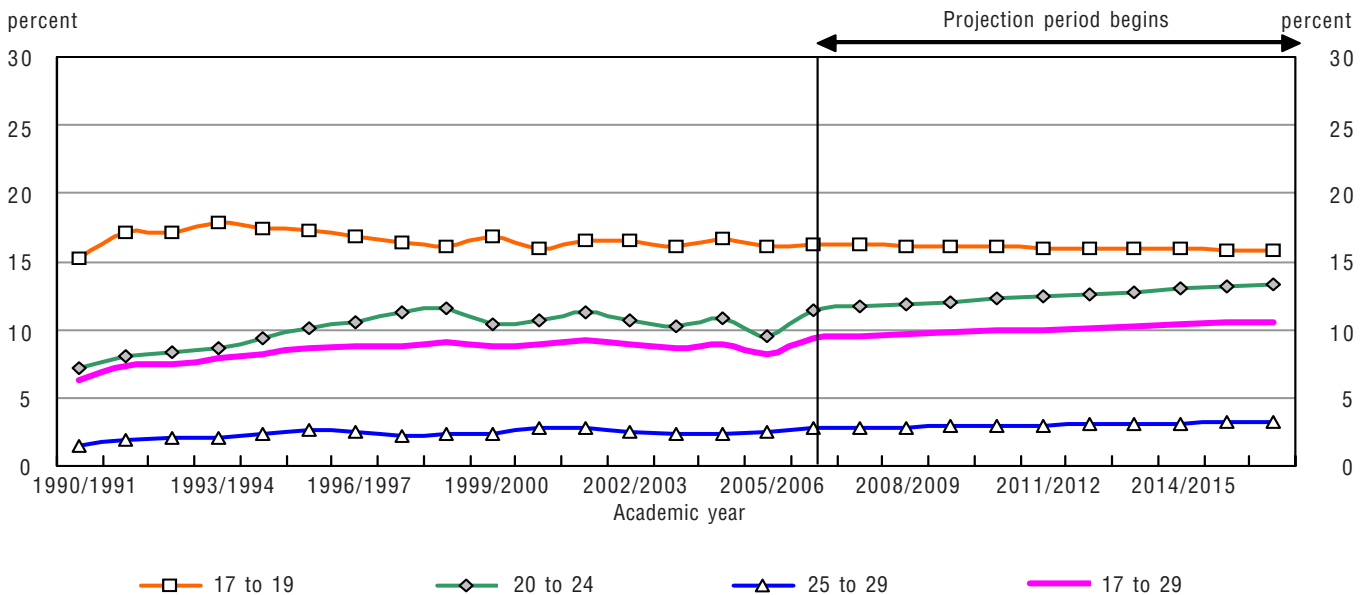
1. Projections are based on extending the linear trend observed between 1990/1991 to 2005/2006.
Note: Not including Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Chart 7.1.6

Projected full-time college enrolment to 2030/2031, Canada[1]
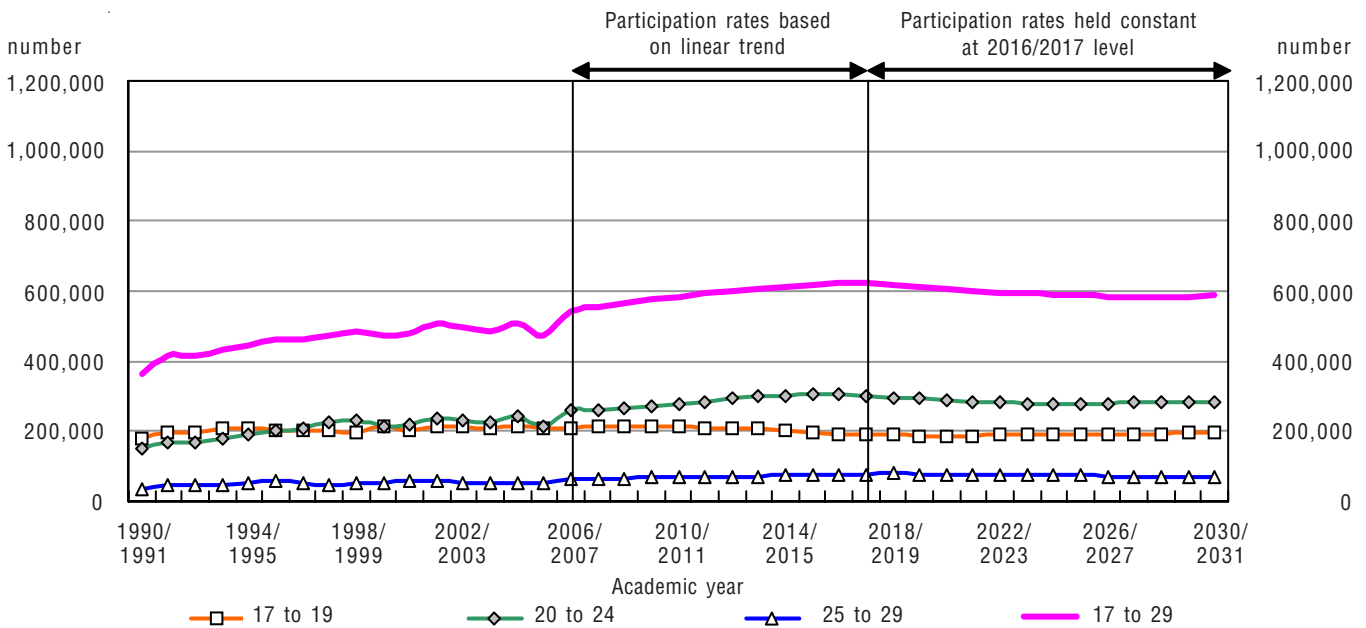
1. The chart is divided into three time periods: (1) 1990/1991 to 2005/2006, (2) 2006/2007 to 2016/2017, and (3) 2017/2018 to 2030/2031. In Period 1, enrolment is based on actual participation rates. In Period 2, enrolment is projected based on extending the linear trend observed in Period 1. In Period 3, enrolment is projected by holding constant the estimated participation rate reached by 2016/2017.
Note: Not including Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

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8.   Scenario 3: Closing the gender gap

What if, in future, male participation rates in postsecondary education matched the higher rates observed for females over the 2002/2003 to 2005/2006 period?

In this section, we compare female and male participation rates averaged over the 2002/2003 to 2005/2006 period as well as at five future time points for university and for college, both nationally and provincially. We observe that the female participation rate is consistently higher at the university level, especially for ages 17 to 19 and 20 to 24. Among 25 to 29 year-olds, the gender participation rates are more comparable. In contrast, there is much greater parity for college enrolment, nationally and provincially. The exception is for Quebec, which again sees a substantially higher female participation rate in the youngest age group. This is likely a result of the CEGEP system acting as a spring board for university programs for Quebec youth. Considering these overall gender patterns of postsecondary participation, the approach taken in this scenario is to look upon young men as a reservoir of participation in postsecondary education, especially at the university level: to what extent would raising the participation rates of young men compensate for the potential upcoming enrolment deficits that would result from projected demographic trends.

In order to make the material in the following tables more understandable, it is informative to work through an example using the situation for university enrolment at the national level. For instance, in Table 8.1.1, for 17 to 29 year-olds there were on average 428,000 females enrolled annually in university over the 2003/2004 to 2005/2006 period, compared to 332,000 males. However, if males were to be given the higher participation rate of females, there would have been 446,000 males enrolled in university annually over the 2003/2004 to 2005/2006 period, an increase of 114,000 over actual male enrolment. When considering future trends (the five columns on the right), we observe that the number of additional males in university would increase to over 118,000 in 2010/2011 and 2015/2016 and then would fall to around 110,000 in 2025/2026 and 2030/2031 as a result of a decrease in the projected size of this population sub-group.

Analysis for Canada (Tables 8.1.1 and 8.1.2)

- Nationally, female participation is consistently higher for university enrolment, especially for ages 17 to 19 and age 20 to 24; in the oldest age group, the gender participation rates are more comparable. This higher participation rate for females translates into higher female enrolment levels as well. However, if males were given the same participation rate as females, we observe that their university enrolment level would increase dramatically for ages 17 to 19 and 20 to 24, while for age 25 to 29 they would actually experience a loss.

- In contrast, there is much greater parity for college participation rates. For instance, nationally 9% of 17 to 29 year-old females attended college annually between 2003/2004 and 2005/2006, whereas 8% of men did so. The gender gap among university participation rates among this age group was more than three times as high. Even though the participation rates are closer, if males were to be given the female rates, their enrolment would increase.

Provincial analysis (Tables 8.2.1 to 8.11.2)

- For the most part, across all provinces, females have higher university participation rates than males, especially at the younger age groups. The largest difference is in the Atlantic provinces among 17 to 19 year-olds, while Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia have the smallest gender gaps at this age. Among 20 to 24 year-olds, again the four Atlantic Provinces have the largest difference between female and male university participation rates. In the oldest age group, 25 to 29 year-olds, we observe very little gender difference in university participation rates and in half of the provinces, males have a higher participation rate.

- With the exception of 17 to 19 year-olds in Quebec, provinces do not show nearly as much gender difference in college participation rates as we saw in universities. In Quebec, females age 17 to 19 have a participation rate 12 percentage points higher than their male counterparts; the province with the next largest gender gap is Alberta, where the college participation rate for females was four percentage points higher than for males.

Table 8.1.1

Full-time university participation of males assuming female participation rates, Canada

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average							Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]						
Age groups	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number				number			
17 to 29	15.3	11.4	428,357	331,646	445,585	113,940	118,560	118,125	114,448	110,562	110,911
17 to 19	15.2	9.8	95,361	64,985	100,419	35,434	36,587	34,248	32,396	32,937	34,100
20 to 24	25.1	18.2	273,862	207,615	286,756	79,140	80,821	81,850	76,535	74,051	75,443
25 to 29	5.4	5.4	58,301	59,974	59,827	-148	-157	-160	-162	-152	-148

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Notes: Participation rates at Canada level corrected for the influence of the "double cohort" in Ontario.
The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.1.2

Full-time college participation of males assuming female participation rates, Canada

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average							Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]						
Age groups	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number				number			
17 to 29	9.2	8.0	257,350	232,530	267,672	35,142	36,569	36,435	35,301	34,102	34,210
17 to 19	18.3	14.3	114,638	94,612	120,723	26,111	26,961	25,236	23,872	24,271	25,128
20 to 24	10.5	9.9	114,544	113,070	119,946	6,876	7,023	7,112	6,650	6,434	6,555
25 to 29	2.6	2.2	28,161	24,629	28,893	4,264	4,541	4,610	4,677	4,394	4,267

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.2.1

Full-time university participation of males assuming female participation rates, Newfoundland and Labrador

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average							Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]			
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]					
Age groups	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number				number		
17 to 29	20.2	13.9	8,832	6,080	8,871	2,791	2,622	2,374	2,154	1,992	1,916
17 to 19	27.6	17.6	2,892	1,905	2,989	1,084	944	839	750	720	720
20 to 24	29.5	19.2	5,194	3,402	5,232	1,831	1,633	1,473	1,323	1,209	1,178
25 to 29	5.0	5.2	784	802	775	-28	-29	-26	-24	-22	-21

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.2.2

Full-time college participation of males assuming female participation rates, Newfoundland and Labrador

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average							Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]			
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]					
Age groups	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number				number		
17 to 29	6.5	6.7	2,833	2,939	2,846	-93	-87	-79	-72	-66	-64
17 to 19	8.4	5.1	883	561	927	366	315	280	250	240	240
20 to 24	8.1	10.7	1,424	1,889	1,434	-455	-407	-367	-330	-301	-294
25 to 29	3.4	3.3	535	505	529	24	25	23	21	19	18

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.3.1

Full-time university participation of males assuming female participation rates, Prince Edward Island

Age groups	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average						Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]					
	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number		number				
17 to 29	19.4	13.7	2,372	1,642	2,331	689	726	708	634	594	585
17 to 19	27.6	18.3	853	580	877	296	275	247	205	224	224
20 to 24	27.8	19.0	1,339	911	1,330	419	443	425	381	333	351
25 to 29	4.1	3.3	178	132	167	35	40	42	39	36	33

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.3.2

Full-time college participation of males assuming female participation rates, Prince Edward Island

Age groups	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average						Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]					
	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number		number				
17 to 29	6.5	4.8	795	581	781	200	211	206	184	173	170
17 to 19	8.0	5.1	246	163	253	90	83	75	62	68	68
20 to 24	8.5	7.0	410	332	406	73	78	75	67	59	62
25 to 29	3.2	2.0	140	80	130	50	58	60	56	51	47

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.4.1

Full-time university participation of males assuming female participation rates, Nova Scotia

Age groups	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average						Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]					
	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number		number				
17 to 29	20.3	14.0	16,048	11,154	16,193	5,038	5,208	4,961	4,572	4,241	4,108
17 to 19	24.5	14.5	4,562	2,851	4,813	1,963	1,861	1,661	1,486	1,451	1,466
20 to 24	29.3	20.3	9,140	6,501	9,389	2,888	2,950	2,765	2,503	2,309	2,282
25 to 29	8.1	6.5	2,374	1,829	2,283	453	501	504	480	435	404

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.4.2

Full-time college participation of males assuming female participation rates, Nova Scotia

Age groups	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average						Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]					
	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number		number				
17 to 29	5.2	4.7	4,117	3,787	4,158	371	383	365	336	312	302
17 to 19	6.2	6.6	1,157	1,299	1,224	-76	-72	-64	-57	-56	-56
20 to 24	6.9	5.9	2,136	1,875	2,190	316	323	303	274	253	250
25 to 29	2.8	2.2	831	612	799	187	207	208	198	180	167

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.5.1

Full-time university participation of males assuming female participation rates, New Brunswick

Age groups	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average										
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number		number				
17 to 29	17.6	13.3	11,072	8,766	11,590	2,824	2,797	2,630	2,402	2,213	2,134
17 to 19	25.9	14.1	3,754	2,196	4,023	1,827	1,710	1,505	1,322	1,317	1,317
20 to 24	25.2	20.1	6,191	5,257	6,610	1,352	1,307	1,232	1,103	1,002	997
25 to 29	5.0	5.4	1,187	1,304	1,197	-108	-113	-110	-105	-94	-86

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.5.2

Full-time college participation of males assuming female participation rates, New Brunswick

Age groups	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average										
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number		number				
17 to 29	5.4	5.6	3,379	3,706	3,536	-170	-169	-159	-145	-134	-129
17 to 19	9.0	8.8	1,307	1,367	1,400	33	31	27	24	24	24
20 to 24	6.2	6.8	1,511	1,786	1,615	-171	-165	-156	-139	-127	-126
25 to 29	2.4	2.3	574	549	579	30	32	31	29	26	24

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.6.1

Full-time university participation of males assuming female participation rates, Quebec

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average						Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]					
Age groups	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number				number		
17 to 29	14.0	10.1	88,972	67,366	93,318	25,951	25,867	25,336	24,140	22,830	22,725
17 to 19	7.2	4.0	9,611	5,595	10,095	4,500	4,887	4,292	4,016	4,080	4,136
20 to 24	25.5	17.7	62,740	45,710	65,959	20,249	19,625	20,231	17,901	17,334	17,537
25 to 29	6.5	6.0	16,615	16,089	17,454	1,365	1,330	1,316	1,355	1,210	1,174

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.6.2

Full-time college participation of males assuming female participation rates, Quebec

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average						Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]					
Age groups	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number				number		
17 to 29	14.0	10.9	89,354	72,641	93,684	21,043	20,975	20,545	19,575	18,513	18,427
17 to 19	44.7	32.7	60,087	46,103	63,021	16,918	18,405	16,166	15,127	15,367	15,578
20 to 24	9.6	8.8	23,600	22,886	24,817	1,931	1,869	1,927	1,705	1,651	1,671
25 to 29	2.2	1.4	5,741	3,731	5,992	2,261	2,203	2,180	2,245	2,004	1,945

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.7.1

Full-time university participation of males assuming female participation rates, Ontario

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average										
Age groups	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under Scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under Scenario 3[2]	Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number		number				
17 to 29	16.5	12.4	178,683	137,915	183,813	45,898	49,306	50,595	49,971	48,651	48,870
17 to 19	17.9	11.3	43,491	29,135	46,255	17,120	18,174	17,616	16,696	16,922	17,689
20 to 24	27.7	20.4	115,002	88,606	120,384	31,778	33,917	35,238	33,844	32,618	33,244
25 to 29	4.3	5.1	18,004	21,593	18,126	-3,467	-3,776	-3,954	-4,101	-3,947	-3,825

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Notes: Participation rates corrected for the influence of the "double cohort".
The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.7.2

Full-time college participation of males assuming female participation rates, Ontario

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average										
Age groups	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number		number				
17 to 29	8.0	7.6	85,992	84,683	88,458	3,775	4,058	4,164	4,113	4,004	4,022
17 to 19	11.5	9.9	28,210	25,634	29,697	4,063	4,313	4,181	3,963	4,016	4,198
20 to 24	11.5	11.5	48,035	49,886	49,790	-96	-102	-106	-102	-98	-100
25 to 29	2.3	2.2	9,766	9,198	9,832	634	691	723	750	722	700

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.

Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.8.1

Full-time university participation of males assuming female participation rates, Manitoba

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average								Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]							
Age groups	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number				number				
17 to 29	17.0	13.6	17,492	14,745	18,378	3,633	3,814	3,829	3,703	3,580	3,589
17 to 19	22.3	14.6	5,506	3,771	5,764	1,992	2,022	1,945	1,810	1,848	1,925
20 to 24	23.2	19.7	9,332	8,386	9,894	1,508	1,572	1,585	1,505	1,436	1,470
25 to 29	7.1	6.6	2,722	2,614	2,838	224	242	248	250	237	228

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.8.2

Full-time college participation of males assuming female participation rates, Manitoba

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average								Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]							
Age groups	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number				number				
17 to 29	4.2	4.0	4,291	4,357	4,509	152	160	161	155	150	150
17 to 19	5.1	5.2	1,261	1,347	1,321	-26	-26	-25	-23	-24	-25
20 to 24	5.9	5.3	2,362	2,256	2,498	243	254	256	243	232	237
25 to 29	1.8	1.9	684	759	714	-46	-49	-51	-51	-48	-46

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.9.1

Full-time university participation of males assuming female participation rates, Saskatchewan

Age groups	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average						Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]					
	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number		number				
17 to 29	17.0	13.6	15,084	12,787	16,002	3,214	3,169	2,891	2,639	2,480	2,448
17 to 19	19.6	14.5	4,404	3,475	4,702	1,227	1,095	957	886	881	893
20 to 24	25.3	18.7	8,949	7,155	9,659	2,504	2,384	2,158	1,929	1,824	1,827
25 to 29	6.0	6.7	1,862	2,151	1,931	-219	-240	-227	-210	-189	-181

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.9.2

Full-time college participation of males assuming female participation rates, Saskatchewan

Age groups	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average						Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]					
	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number		number				
17 to 29	4.6	3.5	4,042	3,317	4,291	974	960	876	800	752	742
17 to 19	5.3	4.6	1,192	1,115	1,267	152	136	119	110	109	111
20 to 24	5.8	4.2	2,041	1,592	2,206	614	583	528	472	446	447
25 to 29	2.7	1.9	837	617	869	253	277	261	241	218	208

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.10.1

Full-time university participation of males assuming female participation rates, Alberta

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average							Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
Age groups	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031	
	Female	Male	Female	Male								
	percent		number		number		number					
17 to 29	11.3	9.5	35,198	31,885	37,720	5,835	5,913	5,780	5,590	5,504	5,605	
17 to 19	13.5	9.8	9,356	7,124	9,882	2,758	2,718	2,571	2,509	2,614	2,724	
20 to 24	17.0	14.1	20,697	18,409	22,064	3,655	3,622	3,544	3,348	3,333	3,442	
25 to 29	4.2	4.8	5,080	6,267	5,507	-760	-799	-794	-781	-739	-733	

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.10.2

Full-time college participation of males assuming female participation rates, Alberta

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average							Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
Age groups	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031	
	Female	Male	Female	Male								
	percent		number		number		number					
17 to 29	8.6	6.8	26,687	22,871	28,582	5,711	5,788	5,658	5,472	5,388	5,487	
17 to 19	12.5	8.4	8,633	6,154	9,119	2,965	2,923	2,764	2,697	2,811	2,929	
20 to 24	11.5	9.6	13,983	12,504	14,864	2,360	2,346	2,295	2,169	2,159	2,229	
25 to 29	3.3	3.1	3,966	4,106	4,337	231	243	241	238	225	223	

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.11.1

Full-time university participation of males assuming female participation rates, British Columbia

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average							Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]						
Age groups	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number				number		
17 to 29	14.8	11.9	54,191	45,010	56,166	11,156	11,961	11,914	11,645	11,434	11,620
17 to 19	14.9	11.8	12,323	10,363	13,036	2,673	2,672	2,554	2,481	2,547	2,667
20 to 24	22.1	18.0	32,291	27,470	33,818	6,348	6,589	6,591	6,286	6,202	6,381
25 to 29	6.8	5.0	9,341	6,987	9,416	2,429	2,813	2,851	2,862	2,734	2,700

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

Table 8.11.2

Full-time college participation of males assuming female participation rates, British Columbia

	2003/2004 to 2005/2006 average							Projected male enrolment under scenario 3[2][3]				
	Participation rates		Enrolment[1]		Male enrolment under scenario 3[2]	Difference in male enrolment under scenario 3[2]						
Age groups	Female	Male	Female	Male			2010/2011	2015/2016	2020/2021	2025/2026	2030/2031
	percent		number		number				number		
17 to 29	9.4	8.5	34,505	32,118	35,738	3,620	3,882	3,867	3,780	3,712	3,772
17 to 19	13.0	11.6	10,801	10,179	11,423	1,244	1,242	1,188	1,154	1,184	1,240
20 to 24	12.7	11.4	18,467	17,378	19,410	2,033	2,104	2,105	2,007	1,981	2,038
25 to 29	3.7	3.2	5,020	4,436	5,073	636	735	745	748	715	706

1. Enrolment figures are based on Labour Force Survey postsecondary participation rates applied to population figures.
2. Scenario 3 defined as male enrolment assuming female participation rates.
3. Numbers represent the projected increase/decrease in male enrolment if male participation rates were equal to average female participation rates in 2003/2004 to 2005/2006.
Note: The total for 17-to-29-year-olds differs from the summation of the three individual age groups because the total was calculated independently.

9. Conclusion

In this report, we have applied various assumptions regarding participation rates in postsecondary education to projected demographic trends to estimate the potential future population of students in postsecondary institutions in Canada and the provinces to 2031. In essence, we have created three scenarios of what future enrolment levels might be if certain conditions were to prevail: 1) a scenario based on the assumption that future participation rates would match those observed over the 2003/2004 to 2005/2006 period, 2) a scenario based on the assumption that future participation rates would continue to grow on the trend observed over the 1990/1991 to 2005/2006 period to 2016/2017, then remain at this level to 2031, and 3) a scenario based on the assumption that future participation rates for males would increase to match those observed for females over the 2003/2004 to 2005/2006 period. These scenarios also take into account changes in the size of three population sub-groups over time, based on demographic projections developed by Statistics Canada (17 to 19 year-olds, 20 to 24 year-olds and 25 to 29 year-olds).

This type of exercise can be useful in addressing policy-oriented 'what if' questions – for example, what are the likely impacts on enrolment in colleges and universities if participation rates were to continue to increase or if the participation rate of males were to increase to match those of females? Or, even if there are no changes in levels of participation in postsecondary education, what are likely to be the impacts of purely demographic changes in the population typically found in PSE – young people between the ages of 17 and 29?

Much can happen over 25 years. Projections based on a set of underlying assumptions that serve as the basis for the creation of future scenarios are simply a tool to gauge the impact of changes in behaviours. In other words, they paint a picture of possible futures; they are not predictions. Over this length of time circumstances related to postsecondary education will undoubtedly change. New postsecondary educational opportunities, likely as a result of added pressure on the system, may be created. For example, new institutions may be opened in response to labour market demands, while distance learning may become a more attractive option for populations separated geographically from conventional educational institutions. Moreover, the importance of additional levels of training may lead to a greater number of Canadians participating in lifelong learning. These potential factors would affect future educational demand and supply as well as reshape the age profile of future populations of Canadian students.

This report aimed to provide a general overview of what could happen to future enrolment trends in college and university given three potential scenarios; however, future projection exercises could build and improve upon projections presented here. For example, we will have much enhanced capabilities once the data from the 2006 Census become available. Using advanced modeling capacities presently being developed in Statistics Canada's Demography Division, the projection exercise and the accompanying simulations could take another dimension. Significant sub-groups of the population could be analyzed separately, reflecting very different situations in relation to present postsecondary enrolment and perspectives for development. We may consider in particular the situation of Aboriginal people and various groups of immigrants. We may also consider assumptions with respect to the evolution of provincial high school dropout rates.

Nonetheless, in this report we have shown that if past trends in university and college participation and enrolment were to continue, each province would face unique challenges. The underlying demographics alone indicate that there will be periods during which each is likely to face rapidly increasing enrolments, while at other times, declining enrolments will be the norm. Both of these situations present many challenges to governments, postsecondary administrators and students alike.

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Endnotes

1. Foot, David. (2006) "The Baby Boomer's Lingering Echo." *Academic Matters*, Spring: 6-9

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5. Berger, Joseph, Motte, Anne, and Parkin, Andrew. (2007). *The Price of Knowledge 2006-7: Chapter 1 – Why Access Matters*. The Canadian Millennium Scholarship Foundation. Montreal, p. 16.

6. Statistics Canada (2005). Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031. Catalogue Number 91-520-XIE.

7. By proxy we mean that one individual in the household answers the LFS questionnaire for all others.

8. Statistics Canada (2005). Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031. Catalogue Number 91-520-XIE.

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics
Research Papers
Cumulative index

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