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## Releases

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### University enrolment

2005/2006

Enrolment in Canadian universities hit a record high for the fifth consecutive year during the academic year 2005/2006, in the wake of on-going growth in the number of foreign students and young Canadian adults.

An estimated 1,047,700 students registered for classes, up 3.0% from 2004/2005 when enrolment surpassed the 1-million mark for the first time, thanks to Ontario's double cohort, among other factors. However, the 3.0% gain was the second slowest growth rate this decade.

(The data for enrolment in Saskatchewan are incomplete. Data for the University of Regina were not available. As a result, data at the national level are a slight underestimate of the true value.)

As in previous years, most of the growth in 2005/2006 was fuelled by students aged 18 to 24, whose numbers rose 2.8% to just over 673,000. These young adults accounted for 61% of the growth in 2005/2006. They also represented 64% of total enrolment, compared with 59% a decade earlier.

University enrolment, which was on the decline throughout the mid-1990s, started to pick up late in the decade. This was due largely to a higher number of students aged 18 to 24, whose rate of growth outpaced total enrolment.

Between 1998/1999 and 2005/2006, students aged 18 to 24 accounted for three-quarters of the growth in total enrolment, likely the result of the echo-boom generation, that is, children born between 1980 and 1995.

In addition, a record 80,200 students from other countries enrolled in programs at Canadian universities in 2005/2006, up 6.0% from the previous year. These foreign students represented 7.7% of the total registrations, nearly double the proportion a decade earlier. Half of them were from Asia, and China accounted for 46% of these Asian students.

Also, the impact of Ontario's double cohort has carried forward from the 2003/2004 academic year, when it had a substantial impact on enrolment. At that time, registrations jumped 6.4%, the strongest increase in the previous 28 years.

In 2002/2003, two cohorts of students graduated from Ontario secondary schools at the same time because of the elimination of Grade 13 Ontario Academic Courses from the Ontario curriculum.

#### Note to readers

University enrolment data for 2005/2006 are obtained using information from the Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), formerly the Enhanced Student Information System, and the University Student Information System (USIS).

Before PSIS was implemented, the USIS classification for the coding of university level fields of study was used. Data on fields of study are coded according to the new Classification of Instructional Program (CIP). Conversion tables between the two systems are available on request. For Quebec institutions, the CIP codes assigned to programs are under review.

Data on program levels, immigration status and country of citizenship were coded using the newer PSIS classifications. Conversion tables are also available for these variables.

Historical data on enrolments starting with 1992/1993 were converted using PSIS variable definitions and code sets, so as to maintain the historical continuity of the statistical series.

For the purposes of this release, a foreign student is defined as a non-Canadian student who does not have "permanent resident" status and has had to obtain the authorization of the Canadian government to enter Canada with the intention of pursuing an education.

The reconciliation of 2005/2006 data from Thompson Rivers University is not yet completed. Enrolment counts for certain universities are based on estimates.

### Women still outnumbering men, especially as undergrads

Women still vastly outnumbered men in Canadian universities, and their rate of growth rebounded in 2005/2006.

A total of 604,900 women registered for class, up 3.1% from the previous year, while the number of men rose 2.8% to 442,400. The gain in enrolment among men had been slightly faster during the previous year.

Female students accounted for 58% of all registrations, a proportion that has remained steady since 2001. This was up from 56% in 1995/1996 and 51% in 1985/1986.

Total undergraduate enrolment hit 803,500, up 2.1% from the previous academic year, and a 22% increase from 1995/1996. Just over 90% of the growth was due to full-time registrations.

Undergraduate enrolment among men edged up 2.2% in 2005/2006, compared with 2.0% among women. Women accounted for just over 55% of the total increase.

Some 94,000 students were enrolled in a master's program in 2005/2006, an increase of less than 1% from

the previous year, but almost 33% higher than a decade earlier. Women accounted for about 53% of enrolment at the master's level, a proportion that has remained relatively stable during the last decade.

At the doctorate level, enrolment climbed 6.1% to 36,700 in 2005/2006. This was the biggest percentage increase in enrolment among all degree programs, including the bachelor's and master's programs.

Men still outnumber women in doctorate programs. However, their proportion has been declining because their growth rate in registrations has been slower. In 2005/2006, men still accounted for 54% of doctorate registrations, but this was down from 61% in 1995/1996.

### **Full-time university enrolment hits record high**

Full-time university enrolment increased 2.8% to another record high 781,300 in 2005/2006.

The number of full-time registrations rose in six provinces in 2005/2006. A 16% increase in registrations in British Columbia was due to the movement of two institutions from the college sector to the university sector in 2005/2006. The next largest gains were in Ontario, at 4.5%, followed by Quebec (+2.2%) and Alberta (+1.9%).

Other provinces registering growth in full-time enrolment were New Brunswick and Manitoba. (Again, data exclude Saskatchewan.)

The largest decline in full-time registration occurred in Prince Edward Island (-2.9%), followed by Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia, each with declines of less than 1%.

Part-time university enrolment increased 3.3% to 266,400. The largest gain was in Newfoundland and Labrador (+6.3%). Quebec and all three Maritime provinces saw a drop in part-time enrolment.

### **Foreign students: More than three-quarters went to Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec**

The increase of about 4,500 foreign students accounted for 15% of the growth in total university enrolment in 2005/2006, compared with about 22% in the previous year.

A number of factors account for the continued strength of foreign registrations. These include strong economic growth in leading Asian countries, such as China; new university marketing strategies to counter competition from institutions in other countries; changes in immigration policies; and provincial agreements with other countries to attract foreign students.

Provincially, Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec attracted almost 78% of international students. Numerically, the largest increases of international

students occurred at universities in Ontario, where the gain was 1,400 and those in British Columbia, where the increase was 2,500.

Asian students accounted for the majority of the total increase in foreign students. Registrants from China rose 7% to a record high 19,200; the growth in students from China accounted for 28% of the gain in enrolment among international students.

Canadian universities also continued to register significant numbers of students from India, South Korea, Japan and Hong Kong, all of which increased in 2005/2006.

Women have accounted for about 45% of all international students since 1999. In 1992, the proportion was about 39%.

Among foreign students, enrolments increased in all but two fields of study. The biggest decline was in the field of mathematics, computer and information sciences, where foreign enrolment fell by almost 4%.

In the other fields of study, the numbers increased. The rate of growth had exceeded that of the prior year for three fields of study: education; humanities; and health, parks, recreation and fitness.

### **Majority of new enrolment from humanities**

Humanities experienced the fastest growth of all fields of study, a 6.4% increase. In 2005/2006, there were 161,100 students in humanities, nearly 10,000 more than in 2004/2005.

A record 182,800 students were registered in social and behavioural sciences, and law, up 6,400 from the previous academic year. It surpassed business, management and public administration, for the third time since 2002. Enrolment in business, management and public administration reached 169,300, up 4,200 from 2004/2005.

The top three fields of study by numbers of registrants — social and behavioral sciences and law; business, management and public administration; and the humanities — accounted for nearly one-half (49%) of total enrolment.

Student counts in health, parks, recreation and fitness surpassed the 100,000 mark for the first time with 104,200, with an annual growth of 5.9%.

Enrolment fell in three fields: mathematics, computer and information sciences; personal, protective and transportation services; and architecture, engineering and related technologies.

The decline in mathematics, computer and information sciences field continued a long-term trend. Only 36,600 students were enrolled in the field, down 9.9% from 2004/2005 and well below the peak of 46,000 in 2001/2002. The field accounted for

only 3.5% of total enrolment in 2005/2006, the lowest proportion since 1992.

Available on CANSIM: table 477-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5017.

Data tables are also available under the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For general information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

### University enrolment by registration status

	1999/2000	2003/2004	2004/2005 <sup>r</sup>	2005/2006 <sup>1</sup>	1999/2000 to 2005/2006 % change	2005/2006 actual change
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>847,500</b>	<b>993,200</b>	<b>1,017,600</b>	<b>1,047,700</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>200,200</b>
Male	363,800	419,500	430,400	442,400	21.6	78,600
Female	483,600	573,500	586,900	604,900	25.1	121,300
<b>Full time<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>592,700</b>	<b>738,000</b>	<b>759,800</b>	<b>781,300</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>188,600</b>
Male	262,600	319,300	329,200	338,700	29.0	76,100
Female	330,100	418,600	430,600	442,500	34.1	112,400
<b>Part time<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>254,800</b>	<b>255,300</b>	<b>257,800</b>	<b>266,400</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>11,600</b>
Male	101,200	100,200	101,300	103,700	2.5	2,500
Female	153,500	154,900	156,400	162,500	5.9	9,000
<b>Undergraduate level<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>650,400</b>	<b>770,400</b>	<b>787,100</b>	<b>803,500</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>153,100</b>
<b>Full time<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>495,100</b>	<b>617,500</b>	<b>633,200</b>	<b>647,900</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>152,800</b>
Male	213,600	258,900	266,200	273,000	27.8	59,400
Female	281,500	358,500	367,000	374,900	33.2	93,400
<b>Part time<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>155,300</b>	<b>152,900</b>	<b>154,000</b>	<b>155,600</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>300</b>
Male	60,300	58,800	59,700	60,200	-0.2	-100
Female	94,900	94,100	94,200	95,300	0.4	400
<b>Graduate<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>116,300</b>	<b>142,600</b>	<b>150,400</b>	<b>153,600</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>37,300</b>
<b>Full time<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>80,200</b>	<b>101,100</b>	<b>107,300</b>	<b>111,200</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>31,000</b>
Male	41,100	51,800	54,300	55,800	35.8	14,700
Female	39,200	49,300	52,900	55,300	41.1	16,100
<b>Part time<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>36,100</b>	<b>41,500</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>42,400</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>6,300</b>
Male	16,600	18,600	19,000	18,100	9.0	1,500
Female	19,500	22,900	24,100	24,200	24.1	4,700

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. Enrolment figures do not include the University of Regina .

2. Enrolment figures may not add up due to the exclusion of the unknown sex category, the other program level category or because of the rounding to the nearest 100.

University enrolment by fields of study and sex

	1999/2000	2004/2005 <sup>r</sup>	2005/2006 <sup>1</sup>	1999/2000 to 2005/2006 % change	2004/2005 to 2005/2006
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>847,500</b>	<b>1,017,600</b>	<b>1,047,700</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Male	363,800	430,400	442,400	21.6	2.8
Female	483,600	586,900	604,900	25.1	3.1
<b>Personal improvement and leisure education<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
Male	0	0	200	...	...
Female	0	0	200	...	...
<b>Education<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>66,300</b>	<b>72,100</b>	<b>73,500</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Male	16,800	17,400	17,600	4.8	1.1
Female	49,400	54,700	55,800	13.0	2.0
<b>Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>25,400</b>	<b>36,900</b>	<b>37,200</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Male	8,700	12,500	12,600	44.8	0.8
Female	16,800	24,300	24,700	47.0	1.6
<b>Humanities<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>119,400</b>	<b>151,400</b>	<b>161,100</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Male	45,100	57,700	61,600	36.6	6.8
Female	74,300	93,700	99,500	33.9	6.2
<b>Social and behavioural sciences, and law<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>132,400</b>	<b>176,400</b>	<b>182,800</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Male	47,500	61,100	63,700	34.1	4.3
Female	84,900	115,300	119,000	40.2	3.2
<b>Business, management and public administration<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>134,400</b>	<b>165,100</b>	<b>169,300</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Male	60,300	76,400	79,400	31.7	3.9
Female	74,100	88,600	89,800	21.2	1.4
<b>Physical and life sciences, and technologies<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>79,400</b>	<b>96,400</b>	<b>98,400</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Male	36,700	42,600	44,100	20.2	3.5
Female	42,700	53,800	54,200	26.9	0.7
<b>Mathematics, computer and information sciences<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>36,600</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>-9.9</b>
Male	29,400	29,700	26,700	-9.2	-10.1
Female	12,100	10,900	9,900	-18.2	-9.2
<b>Architecture, engineering and related technologies<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>67,400</b>	<b>86,500</b>	<b>85,600</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Male	52,000	67,400	67,600	30.0	0.3
Female	15,400	19,100	18,000	16.9	-5.8
<b>Agriculture, natural resources and conservation<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Male	8,100	6,600	6,700	-17.3	1.5
Female	8,300	8,100	8,500	2.4	4.9
<b>Health, parks, recreation and fitness<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>98,400</b>	<b>104,200</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Male	24,200	27,900	29,400	21.5	5.4
Female	50,700	70,400	74,700	47.3	6.1
<b>Personal, protective and transportation services<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Male	300	1,100	1,000	233.3	-9.1
Female	100	800	700	600.0	-12.5
<b>Other<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>89,700</b>	<b>77,200</b>	<b>81,700</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Male	34,700	30,100	31,700	-8.6	5.3
Female	54,900	47,100	49,800	-9.3	5.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

... not applicable

1. Enrolment figures do not include the University of Regina.

2. Enrolment figures may not add up due to the exclusion of the unknown sex category and rounding to the nearest 100.

## University enrolment by province

	1999/2000	2004/2005 <sup>r</sup>	2005/2006	1999/2000 to 2005/2006	2004/2005 to 2005/2006
				% change	
<b>Canada<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>847,500</b>	<b>1,017,600</b>	<b>1,047,700</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,300	18,000	18,300	12.3	1.7
Prince Edward Island	3,100	4,000	3,800	22.6	-5.0
Nova Scotia	37,600	43,500	43,300	15.2	-0.5
New Brunswick	22,400	24,900	25,000	11.6	0.4
Quebec	237,900	263,400	266,000	11.8	1.0
Ontario	312,300	413,400	431,000	38.0	4.3
Manitoba	30,700	39,300	39,700	29.3	1.0
Saskatchewan	31,500	33,000	20,600 <sup>2</sup>	... <sup>3</sup>	... <sup>3</sup>
Alberta	81,600	89,300	91,700	12.4	2.7
British Columbia	74,300	88,800	108,200	45.6	21.8
<b>Full-time student</b>					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>592,700</b>	<b>759,800</b>	<b>781,300</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,500	14,900	14,800	9.6	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	2,600	3,400	3,300	26.9	-2.9
Nova Scotia	30,000	35,600	35,400	18.0	-0.6
New Brunswick	18,200	20,400	20,600	13.2	1.0
Quebec	137,700	164,900	168,600	22.4	2.2
Ontario	237,200	333,200	348,300	46.8	4.5
Manitoba	20,900	29,000	29,100	39.2	0.3
Saskatchewan	23,900	24,800	15,800 <sup>2</sup>	... <sup>3</sup>	... <sup>3</sup>
Alberta	55,500	66,700	68,000	22.5	1.9
British Columbia	53,100	67,000	77,700	46.3	16.0
<b>Part-time student</b>					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>254,800</b>	<b>257,800</b>	<b>266,400</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,800	3,200	3,400	21.4	6.3
Prince Edward Island	500	600	500	0.0	-16.7
Nova Scotia	7,600	8,000	7,900	3.9	-1.3
New Brunswick	4,100	4,500	4,400	7.3	-2.2
Quebec	100,100	98,500	97,400	-2.7	-1.1
Ontario	75,100	80,200	82,800	10.3	3.2
Manitoba	9,800	10,300	10,700	9.2	3.9
Saskatchewan	7,500	8,200	4,900 <sup>2</sup>	... <sup>3</sup>	... <sup>3</sup>
Alberta	26,000	22,600	23,700	-8.8	4.9
British Columbia	21,200	21,800	30,500	43.9	39.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. Enrolment figures may not add up due to rounding to the nearest 100.
2. Enrolment figures do not include the University of Regina.
3. Percentage change is not provided due to the absence of data for the University of Regina in 2005/2006.



## Study: Participation in sports

2005

Barely 3 out of every 10 Canadians aged 15 and over participated regularly in one or more sports in 2005, a dramatic decline from the early 1990s when the proportion was closer to one-half, according to a new report.

The report, based on data from the General Social Survey (GSS), estimated that 7.3 million individuals, about 28% of the adult population, participated in some form of sport. This was down substantially from 8.3 million, or 34% of adults, in 1998, and 9.6 million, or 45%, in 1992.

The decline was widespread, cutting across all age groups, education levels, income brackets, both sexes and almost all provinces. Teenagers aged 15 to 18 had the highest participation rate, but that, too, declined from 77% in 1992 to 59% in 2005.

In addition, many more of us were spectators. In 2005, an estimated 9.2 million adults were "involved" in amateur sports as spectators, a 20.3% increase from 1998.

The report cautioned that the downward trend in sport participation does not necessarily mean that Canadians do not engage in physical activities. Many exercise regularly through various physical programs or classes, while others enjoy jogging, gardening or other such activities.

While active participation declined, indirect involvement in sports on a voluntary basis actually increased, the study found. In 2005, the number of amateur coaches reached 1.8 million or 7% of the population. This was up from 1.7 million in 1998, and more than twice the 840,000 in 1992.

In 2005, the tables turned and female coaches outnumbered their male counterparts by a slight margin. An estimated 882,000 women were coaching in 2005, up 15% from 1998 and more than four times the total in 1992. During the 13-year period, the number of male coaches fell 9% to 874,000.

In addition, women have gained considerable ground as referees, officials or umpires in amateur sports. In 1992, men outnumbered women five to one. By 2005, the ratio was down to only two to one.

Golf replaced ice hockey as the most popular sport in Canada in 1998. Almost 1.5 million adult Canadians were golfers in 2005, three-quarters of them men. Ice hockey drew 1.3 million. Other sports in order of popularity — swimming, soccer, basketball and baseball and volleyball — all drew between 500,000 and 800,000 participants.

### Note to readers

*This release is based on a report that examines participation in sports by adult Canadians.*

*Data came from the 2005 General Social Survey (GSS) on time use covering 19,600 respondents aged 15 and over. In addition to how they spent their time, half of the respondents in all 10 provinces were asked whether they or other family members had regularly participated in any sport during the 12 months prior to the survey.*

*Similar questions were also asked in 1992 and 1998. These three data bases were the primary data source for this study.*

*Regularly is defined as at least once a week during the season or for a certain period of the year. Respondents were also asked whether they or any other household member had participated in amateur sport as a coach, sports official/referee/umpire, administrator or helper.*

*Sport is defined as mainly team or organized activity such as hockey, baseball, basketball, golf, competitive swimming, soccer, downhill skiing, volleyball and tennis.*

*A number of popular recreational physical activities were not defined as sport by the survey. It excluded activities such as non-competitive aerobics, aquafit, bicycling for recreation/transportation only, body building/body sculpting, car racing, dancing, fishing, fitness classes, hiking, jogging, lifting weights (non-competitive), motorcycling, snowmobiling, and non-competitive walking.*

### Why participation has dropped: An aging population, time crunch

The report found that one of the many factors in declining participation in sports is Canada's aging population. Other factors include time pressures, family responsibilities, child rearing, careers, lack of interest and participation in other leisure time activities such as watching television, surfing and chatting on the Internet.

As Canadians get older, their rate of participation in sport decreases. In 1992, people aged 35 and over represented 60% of the adult population; about 36% of them participated in sports. By 2005, two-thirds (67%) of Canadians were in this age group, and their participation rate was down to 22%. Thus, society is aging and becoming less active.

Only 17% of Canadians aged 55 and over participated in sports, well below the proportion of 25% in 1992.

The report found various other social and economic factors behind the decline in participation. But for many, it was the time crunch.

Overall, 30% of all non-active Canadians reported lack of time as the major factor. This proportion jumped to 45% of those aged 25 to 34, a group that was probably busy raising young families and pursuing careers.

Among older non-active Canadians aged 55 and over, 28% indicated that age was the biggest factor. Almost a quarter of them reported health conditions as the most important reason, while another quarter of this group cited lack of interest in sport.

According to the 2005 GSS, Canadians spent an average of only 30 minutes a day on active sport. The rest of the day was spent working (paid and unpaid work), participating in civic and voluntary activities, sleeping, having meals, socializing, reading, surfing the Internet, watching television, going to the movies and participating in other entertainment activities.

### **Participation rates highest in Nova Scotia and Alberta**

Reflecting the national trend, participation in sport declined between 1998 and 2005 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island. The biggest declines occurred in Quebec and British Columbia.

In 1998, Quebec led the nation in sport participation with a rate of 38%. By 2005, only 27% of the adult population was participating. In British Columbia, the rate fell from nearly 36% to 26%.

Participation rates in 2005 were above the national rate (28%) in six provinces: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

One-third (32%) of Nova Scotia's population participated in some form of sports, the highest rate among the provinces. Rates in both Nova Scotia and Manitoba remained virtually unchanged between 1998 and 2005.

The real success story was Prince Edward Island. It had the lowest rate in 1998 but by 2005, it ranked fourth overall at almost 29%, just behind Nova Scotia, Alberta and Manitoba. Residents of Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest participation rate, about 24%.

### **Who participates: Women closing the gap with men**

Men participate in sport much more actively than women. While there remains a huge gender gap in participation between the sexes, the spread has narrowed over the last seven years.

In 1998, the gap was 17 percentage points as 43% of men and 26% of women participated. By 2005, it had narrowed to 15 points, with just 36% of men and 21% of women participating.

The higher the level of education and household income, the more likely a person is to participate actively in sport. In 2005, one-quarter of Canadians aged 15 and over with a high school diploma or less participated in sport. This compares with 30% for those with a postsecondary diploma and 33% for those with a university degree.

Sport participation increases as household income grows. In 2005, families with household incomes of \$80,000 and over were twice as likely to participate

in sport as those with household incomes of less than \$30,000.

The most active group was still students. However, their active involvement in sport has slowed from a participation rate of 64% in 1998 to 51% in 2005. The rate was highest for male students at 59%, but that was down from 76% in 1998.

### **Canadian children aged 5 to 14 prefer soccer**

GSS data showed that soccer has become the sport of choice for Canadian children aged 5 to 14. The game was played by about 44% of both boys and girls in this age group. Soccer was followed by ice hockey, swimming and baseball.

Overall, 55% of boys were actively involved in sport, compared with only 44% of girls. However, the rate for girls remained stable from 1998, while the rate for boys dropped from 59%.

Household income was also a major determinant of sport participation for children. In 2005, only 43% of children from households with incomes of less than \$40,000 were active in sport, as opposed to 65% of those from households with incomes of over \$80,000.

### **More active Canadian adults participate in tournaments**

The proportion of active Canadians participating in tournaments and competitions continued to grow. About 39% of adults did so in 2005, up from 36% in 1998.

More active males participated in competitive sports than active females. However, the gap between them narrowed from a 12-percentage-point spread in 1998 to 10 points in 2005.

In 1998, 29% of active females participated in competitive sports. By 2005, the proportion had reached 33%.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4503.**

The research paper, "Sport participation in Canada, 2005," as part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers* series (81-595-MIE2008060, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-5418; fax: 613-951-1333; [culture@statcan.ca](mailto:culture@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fidelis Ifedi (613-951-1569) or Erika Dugas



(613-951-1568), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

**Profile of adult Canadians regularly participating in sport by sex, 1992, 1998 and 2005**

	1992			1998			2005			1998 to 2005
	Population		Participation %	Population		Participation %	Population		Participation %	
	thousands			thousands			thousands			
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,294</b>	<b>9,594</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>24,260</b>	<b>8,309</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>26,106</b>	<b>7,314</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
Male	10,421	5,454	52.3	11,937	5,140	43.1	12,867	4,568	35.5	-7.6
Female	10,873	4,141	38.1	12,323	3,169	25.7	13,239	2,745	20.7	-5.0

**Note:** Population counts include Canadians 15 years of age and older. Participation rates were calculated using the total Canadian population 15 years and older within gender category, thus providing gender specific-rates.

**Profile of Canadians (aged 15+ years) who regularly participate in sport, 2005**

	Total			Male			Female		
	Population		Participation	Population		Participation	Population		Participation
	thousands		%	thousands		%	thousands		%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,106</b>	<b>7,314</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>4,568</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>13,239</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>20.7</b>
<b>Age group</b>									
15 to 18	1,796	1,061	59.1	919	608	66.1	877	454	51.7
19 to 24	2,567	1,099	42.8	1,314	678	51.6	1,253	421	33.6
25 to 34	4,365	1,348	30.9	2,198	899	40.9	2,167	449	20.7
35 to 54	9,942	2,509	25.2	4,965	1,545	31.1	4,977	965	19.4
55 and over	7,436	1,296	17.4	3,472	839	24.2	3,964	457	11.5
<b>Level of education</b>									
Some secondary or less	5,199	1,310	25.2	2,570	794	30.9	2,629	516	19.6
Some college/trade/high school diploma	6,682	1,665	24.9	3,273	1,095	33.5	3,409	570	16.7
Postsecondary diploma/some university	8,031	2,396	29.8	3,906	1,485	38.0	4,125	911	22.1
University degree	5,861	1,934	33.0	2,980	1,188	39.9	2,880	746	25.9
Don't know/not stated	334	F	F	138	F	F	195	F	F
<b>Family income</b>									
Less than \$20,000	1,852	340	18.4	679	183	26.9	1,173	158	13.4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,546	293	18.9	697	175	25.2	849	118 <sup>E</sup>	13.8 <sup>E</sup>
\$30,000 to \$49,999	4,082	949	23.3	1,937	576	29.7	2,145	374	17.4
\$50,000 to \$79,999	5,267	1,551	29.4	2,695	957	35.5	2,571	594	23.1
\$80,000 or more	6,351	2,560	40.3	3,745	1,747	46.7	2,606	813	31.2
Don't know/not stated	7,009	1,621	23.1	3,115	931	29.9	3,894	690	17.7
<b>Province of residence</b>									
Newfoundland and Labrador	431	105	24.3	211	72	34.2	220	33	14.8
Prince Edward Island	112	32	28.6	54	20	36.9	58	12 <sup>E</sup>	21.4 <sup>E</sup>
Nova Scotia	775	251	32.4	377	159	42.3	398	91	23.0
New Brunswick	620	158	25.5	304	101	33.4	316	57	18.0
Quebec	6,224	1,684	27.1	3,063	1,031	33.7	3,161	653	20.6
Ontario	10,128	2,890	28.5	4,977	1,885	37.9	5,151	1,005	19.5
Manitoba	930	269	28.9	459	159	34.6	471	110	23.4
Saskatchewan	784	222	28.4	387	127	32.9	397	95	24.0
Alberta	2,592	778	30.0	1,306	432	33.1	1,286	345	26.8
British Columbia	3,511	925	26.3	1,730	581	33.6	1,781	344	19.3
<b>Labour force participation</b>									
Full time	13,422	4,114	30.7	7,911	2,869	36.3	5,511	1,246	22.6
Part time	1,708	459	26.9	527	190	36.0	1,181	269	22.8
Student with/without employment	2,474	1,270	51.3	1,187	696	58.6	1,286	574	44.6
Not employed	8,153	1,404	17.2	3,084	775	25.1	5,069	629	12.4
Don't know/not stated	349	66 <sup>E</sup>	19.0 <sup>E</sup>	158	39 <sup>E</sup>	24.7 <sup>E</sup>	191	F	F
<b>Mother tongue</b>									
English only	15,201	4,513	29.7	7,640	2,881	37.7	7,561	1,632	21.6
French only	5,871	1,733	29.5	2,875	1,051	36.6	2,996	682	22.8
Other only	4,393	956	21.8	2,107	576	27.3	2,286	380	16.6
Multiple languages	345	102 <sup>E</sup>	29.7 <sup>E</sup>	136 <sup>E</sup>	57 <sup>E</sup>	42.1 <sup>E</sup>	209	F	F
Don't know/not stated	296	F	F	109 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	187	F	F

*E use with caution*

*F too unreliable to be published*

**Note:** Population counts include Canadians 15 years of age and older. Participation rates were calculated using the total Canadian population 15 years and older within gender category, thus providing gender specific-rates.

## University degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded

2005

University students received a record number of bachelor's and master's degrees in 2005, as the overall number of degrees, diplomas and certificates rose for the seventh consecutive year.

Universities granted a record high 215,400 degrees, diplomas and certificates in 2005, up 2.3% from 2004. This was an increase of more than 43,000 over the level in 1998, which was the lowest in 10 years.

A record 172,700 students received an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma, a 2.1% gain from 2004 and the seventh consecutive annual increase. This corresponds to the total of all undergraduate and graduate qualifications awarded in 1998.

Some 33,000 students received a master's level qualification in 2005, up 1.9% from the previous year and the eighth annual increase in a row. The 2005 level represents about 8,000 more master's degrees than the level in 2001, which is the equivalent of a 33% increase.

Women continued to outnumber men at graduation ceremonies. The estimated 128,600 women who received some form of qualification in 2005 accounted for 60% of all graduates for the fourth year in row. Women outnumbered men at every level other than at the earned doctorate level.

The number of doctorates granted remained stable at 4,200. However, the number of doctorates earned by women in 2005 was 28% higher than the level in 1998, while the number earned by men was 4% lower.

Universities awarded master's degrees to 15,900 men in 2005, up 1.3% from 2004, and to 17,100 women, a 1.8% increase.

The number of degrees, diplomas and certificates rose in a majority of fields of study in 2005. Notable exceptions were: mathematics, computer and information sciences (-9.1%), agriculture, natural resources and conservation (-8.3%), and education (-0.8%).

The largest gains occurred in health, parks, recreation and fitness, where the number of

qualifications granted rose 8.4%. The second largest occurred in humanities, with a 6.2% increase.

For the fourth year in a row, the business, management and public administration field ranked above all others, with 45,318 qualifications awarded in 2005. This field accounted for 21% of all qualifications granted.

The social and behavioural sciences and law field accounted for 20%, and humanities, 11%. With two consecutive years of gains, qualifications in health, parks, recreation and fitness for the first time accounted for just over 10% of qualifications.

The agriculture, natural resources and conservation field has experienced a regular increase of women. In 2005, women accounted for 54% of registrants, compared with 37% in 1992.

**Note:** Data are subject to revision. For Quebec institutions, the Classification of Instructional Program codes assigned to programs are under review, and qualifications awarded do not include micro programs and attestations. The reconciliation of the 2005/2006 data from Thompson Rivers University is not yet completed. Data for the province of Saskatchewan for 2005/2006 are not complete. Data for the University of Regina were not available. Estimates of change at the national level, from any prior year to 2005/2006, will underestimate the true value. Data on immigration status, country of citizenship and age should be used with caution due to a high level of non-response.

**Available on CANSIM: table 477-0014.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5017.**

Data tables are also available under the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For general information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

**University qualifications awarded by program level and gender**

	1998	2004 <sup>r</sup>	2005 <sup>1</sup>	1998 to 2005 % change	2004 to 2005
<b>Total qualifications<sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>172,100</b>	<b>210,500</b>	<b>215,400</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Male	71,900	84,900	86,700	20.6	2.1
Female	100,100	125,600	128,600	28.5	2.4
<b>Undergraduate level</b>					
<b>Total degree, certificate and diploma<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>143,100</b>	<b>169,100</b>	<b>172,700</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Male	57,500	64,800	66,000	14.8	1.9
Female	85,600	104,200	106,700	24.6	2.4
<b>Bachelor's, first professional and applied degree<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>124,900</b>	<b>148,600</b>	<b>151,900</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Male	51,300	57,600	58,600	14.2	1.7
Female	73,600	91,100	93,300	26.8	2.4
<b>Undergraduate certificate and diploma<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Male	6,200	7,300	7,400	19.4	1.4
Female	12,000	13,200	13,400	11.7	1.5
<b>Graduate level</b>					
<b>Total degree, certificate and diploma<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>40,500</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Male	14,200	19,600	20,100	41.5	2.6
Female	14,200	20,900	21,300	50.0	1.9
<b>Master's degree<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>32,400</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Male	10,500	15,700	15,900	51.4	1.3
Female	11,500	16,800	17,100	48.7	1.8
<b>Earned doctorate</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Male	2,500	2,300	2,400	-4.0	4.3
Female	1,400	1,800	1,800	28.6	0.0
<b>Graduate certificate and diploma</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Male	1,100	1,600	1,800	63.6	12.5
Female	1,300	2,300	2,400	84.6	4.3
<b>Non-university level</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>44.4</b>
Male	300	400	600	100.0	50.0
Female	300	500	700	133.3	40.0

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. Qualifications figures do not include the University of Regina.
2. Total includes sex unknown.
3. Qualifications figures may not add-up because of rounding to the nearest 100.

University qualifications awarded by field of study

	1998	2004 <sup>r</sup>	2005 <sup>1</sup>	1998 to 2005 % change	2004/2005
<b>Total qualifications<sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>172,100</b>	<b>210,500</b>	<b>215,400</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Male	71,900	84,900	86,700	20.6	2.1
Female	100,100	125,600	128,600	28.5	2.4
<b>Personal improvement and leisure education<sup>2</sup></b>	...	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	...	...
Male	...	0	0	...	...
Female	...	0	0	...	...
<b>Education<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>25,400</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Male	5,700	6,100	6,300	10.5	3.3
Female	16,000	19,300	18,900	18.1	-2.1
<b>Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Male	1,700	2,500	2,500	47.1	0.0
Female	3,500	5,000	5,300	51.4	6.0
<b>Humanities<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Male	7,400	7,900	8,500	14.9	7.6
Female	13,000	14,600	15,400	18.5	5.5
<b>Social and behavioural sciences, and law<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>37,900</b>	<b>41,300</b>	<b>42,100</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Male	13,700	13,800	14,100	2.9	2.2
Female	24,200	27,600	27,900	15.3	1.1
<b>Business, management and public administration<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>44,300</b>	<b>45,318</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Male	14,200	20,000	20,700	45.8	3.5
Female	16,300	24,300	24,600	50.9	1.2
<b>Physical and life sciences, and technologies<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Male	7,300	6,500	6,700	-8.2	3.1
Female	8,300	8,900	9,200	10.8	3.4
<b>Mathematics, computer and information sciences<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>-9.1</b>
Male	4,700	7,700	7,100	51.1	-7.8
Female	2,300	3,300	2,900	26.1	-12.1
<b>Architecture, engineering and related technologies<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Male	10,100	13,100	13,600	34.7	3.8
Female	2,900	4,400	4,400	51.7	0.0
<b>Agriculture, natural resources and conservation</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-8.3</b>
Male	1,700	1,700	1,500	-11.8	-11.8
Female	1,500	1,900	1,800	20.0	-5.3
<b>Health, parks, recreation and fitness<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Male	5,000	4,900	5,100	2.0	4.1
Female	11,500	15,300	16,800	46.1	9.8
<b>Personal, protective and transportation services</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>-25.0</b>
Male	100	200	200	100.0	0.0
Female	0	100	100	...	0.0
<b>Other</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>
Male	300	400	500	66.7	25.0
Female	700	900	1,100	57.1	22.2

<sup>r</sup> revised

... not applicable

1. Qualifications figures do not include the University of Regina.

2. Total includes sex unknown.

3. Qualifications figures may not add-up because of rounding to the nearest 100.

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**Civil aviation operating statistics**  
2006

Civil aviation data are now available for 2006.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.**

Civil aviation data appears in the publication *Aviation*, Vol. 40, no. 1 (51-004-XWE, free), which is

now available online from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; [transportationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

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