

**WHERE OUR STUDENTS ARE EDUCATED**

# **Measuring Student Enrolment In Canada - 2017**

Angela MacLeod and Sazid Hasan



Barbara Mitchell Centre



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## Executive summary

This study measures the degree to which Canadians in each province choose between the three principal ways of educating their children: public schools, independent schools, and home schooling. The study covers the period from 2000–01 to 2014–15.

It is important to understand the enrolment numbers within the context of a declining school age population, which obviously has an impact on school enrolment. The number of Canadians aged 5 to 17 declined 6.6 percent between 2000 and 2015. Every province except Alberta (growth of 11.6 percent) recorded a decline in their school-aged population over this period.

### Public schooling

As detailed in the **Executive Summary Table**, education in public schools is the dominant form of education in all ten provinces. Education in public schools can take a variety of forms depending on the province, including Anglophone public, Francophone public, Anglophone separate (largely Roman Catholic education), Francophone separate (again largely Roman Catholic), and charter schools. In 2014–15, New Brunswick had the highest level of enrolment in public schools at 98.5 percent of total enrolment; British Columbia had the lowest level at 86.8 percent.

Every province except Alberta (increase of 13.4 percent) recorded a decline in the absolute number of students enrolled in public schools. Newfoundland & Labrador recorded the largest decline over the period (24.8 percent). It also, however, experienced the largest decline (24.5 percent) in the school-aged population of any province. Every province, including Alberta, also experienced a decline in the share of total students receiving their education from public schools.

Every province provides both majority language instruction (French in Quebec, English in all other provinces) as well as official minority language instruction (English in Quebec, French in all other provinces) within its public school systems.

The highest rate of Anglophone public school enrolment in 2014–15 was in Newfoundland & Labrador (97.9 percent). Not surprisingly, Quebec maintained the lowest level of enrolment in Anglophone public schools at 8.5 percent. The lowest enrolment level outside of Quebec was Ontario at 62.6 percent.

Every province except Alberta (increase of 7.7 percent) experienced a decline in absolute enrolment in Anglophone public schools between 2000–01 and 2014–15. Every province except New Brunswick also experienced a decline in the share of enrolment represented by Anglophone public schools over this period.

Quebec maintains the highest level of enrolment in public Francophone schools, at 79.1 percent. New Brunswick, the only officially bilingual province, follows Quebec in terms of enrolment in public Francophone schools at 28.8 percent. Outside of these two provinces, Prince Edward Island has the highest level of enrolment in Francophone public schools at 4.1 percent of total enrolment. Three provinces have less than 1 percent of their students in Francophone public schools, with Newfoundland & Labrador registering the overall lowest rate of enrolment, at 0.5 percent.

Interestingly given the prominence of Francophone public education in Quebec and New Brunswick, both provinces actually recorded declines in enrolment in Francophone public schools between 2000–01 and 2014–15 of 12.8 percent and 24.6 percent, respectively. The eight remaining provinces all experienced increases in the enrolment levels in Francophone public schools. Similarly, only Quebec and New Brunswick experienced a proportional decline in the share of enrolment for Francophone public schools while the other eight provinces all recorded proportional increases.

Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta also offer separate schools (primarily Roman Catholic) within their respective public school systems. Over one-in-five students in 2014–15 in each of these provinces was educated in a separate school: 24.9 percent in Alberta, 22.8 percent in Saskatchewan, and 29.4 percent in Ontario.

Enrolment in separate schools in Ontario, both in absolute numbers and as a share of total enrolment, is declining. But enrolment in separate schools in both Alberta and Saskatchewan is increasing in terms of both absolute numbers and share of total enrolment.

The final category of public schooling is charter schools. They are autonomous schools that enjoy a fair degree of flexibility with respect to pedagogy, curriculum, and management (including exceptions from union contracts), but exist within the public school system. Only Alberta allows charter schools. Although enrolling a modest number of students as a share of total enrolment (1.4 percent), absolute enrolment has increased an impressive 257.0 percent over the period, from 2,558 in 2000–01 to 9,131 in 2014–15.

**Executive Summary Table****School choice by province, % of total enrolment, 2014–15**

	PUBLIC SYSTEM					Independent	Home school	Total
	Public, Anglophone	Public, Francophone	Separate, Anglophone	Separate, Francophone	Charter			
<b>BC</b>	85.9%	0.9%				12.9%	0.4%	100.0%
<b>AB</b>	68.1%	1.1%	23.5%		1.4%	4.4%	1.4%	100.0%
<b>SK</b>	73.3%	0.9%	22.1%			2.4%	1.2%	100.0%
<b>MB</b>	87.9%	2.7%				7.9%	1.5%	100.0%
<b>ON</b>	62.6%	1.3%	26.3%	3.4%		6.1%	0.3%	100.0%
<b>QC</b>	8.5%	79.1%				12.3%	0.1%	100.0%
<b>NB</b>	69.7%	28.8%				0.8%	0.7%	100.0%
<b>NS</b>	92.5%	4.0%				2.7%	0.8%	100.0%
<b>PEI</b>	94.4%	4.1%				1.1%	0.4%	100.0%
<b>NL</b>	97.9%	0.5%				1.4%	0.2%	100.0%

Notes and sources: See Appendix 1.

**Independent schools**

All ten provinces allow independent schools. Five provinces provide public funding for independent schools—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Quebec. Ontario and the four Atlantic provinces provide no financial support to independent schools.

British Columbia has the highest level of enrolment in independent schools (12.9 percent of total enrolment), with Quebec following closely at 12.3 percent of students. New Brunswick maintains the lowest level of enrolment at independent schools (0.8 percent). Indeed, all of the Atlantic Provinces record comparatively low levels of independent school enrolment.

Every province except New Brunswick (decline of 12.7 percent) recorded growth in the number of students enrolled in independent schools between 2000–01 and 2014–15; however, all provinces saw growth in the share of total enrolment for independent schools. Although still accounting for a modest portion of its total enrolment, independent schools in Saskatchewan saw the greatest amount of growth in both the number of students (89.8 percent) and the share of total enrolment (increase of 102.3 percent) as they increased from 1.2 percent of total enrolment in 2000–01 to 2.4 percent of total enrolment in 2014–15.

## Home schooling

Finally, the paper measures home schooling, wherein parents are the primary providers of education to their children. In 2014–15, Manitoba recorded the highest rate of students enrolled in home schooling at 1.5 percent. Seven provinces record home schooling enrolment rates of less than 1 percent but every province except British Columbia has experienced an increase in both absolute enrolment and the share of total enrolment. Home schooling remains a relatively small but growing part of the overall education system.



## Introduction

This paper continues to update and extend the analysis contained in the original *Measuring Choice and Competition in Canadian Education* (Clemens, Palacios, Loyers, and Fathers, 2014) and the previous edition of this study (Van Pelt, Clemens, Brown, and Palacios, 2015). The original study provided a general review of the existing research on school choice and competition, as well as data on current school enrolment by type of school by province. This was the first step in understanding the degree of school choice that is available to parents across Canada, as well as the level of competition between schools. The previous edition of this report contained enrolment data from the 2000–01 school year up until 2012–13. This version updates enrolment to 2014–15, the most recent year data is available from all provinces.

The paper is divided into three sections along with supporting data and appendices, with each section profiling a different type of schooling in Canada. The first section provides data and analysis on public school enrolment, the second looks at independent school enrolment, and the third examines home schooling. As a precursor, a general background is provided in order to contextualize the analyses. Finally, a series of data appendices are included that summarize the data both by province and by type of schooling.

There are two primary mechanisms for families to choose which school their child attends. The first is through the selection of the location of their residence, and their ability to move residences in order to select different schools. This is a result of the catchment system in many Canadian provinces: families need to reside within certain physical boundaries in order to attend a particular school.

This is distinct from parent’s ability to make educational choices for their children without having to move their residence. This is the version of choice—what we simply refer to as “school choice”—that is analyzed in this paper.

This paper measures several elements of school choice in Canada. In the public school system, this includes enrolments in both Anglophone and Francophone schools, religious-based separate schools, and specialized charter schools. It also includes enrolment outside of the public system in independent schools and home schooling.

There are additional dimensions of school choice and competition in Canada that are not specifically measured in this study. These include specialized programs within the public school system (such as French immersion or arts-centered education), distance or online education, and policies of open enrolment at the district or board level.

It is also worth reminding ourselves of the governance and accountability structure of K–12 education in Canada within which school choice occurs. Canada does not have a federal education system, but is instead composed of thirteen distinct provincial/territorial education systems. The federal government is only directly involved in K–12 education in relation to Aboriginal peoples, and families in the military and foreign service.<sup>1</sup> The absence of federal involvement provides the provinces with the authority and autonomy to implement their own unique systems. The decentralized nature of K–12 education has, not surprisingly, resulted in wide variations between the provinces regarding the funding and organization of K–12 education.

Each province has its own ministry of education with certain responsibilities distributed to local school boards. Generally speaking, the provincial ministries determine the curriculum standards, funding levels, and regulatory issues while the school boards are responsible to implement the provincial standards, administer local regulations, and manage day-to-day school operations. While recognizing the considerable scope for school choice policies at the district level, the analysis in this paper focuses on policies administered at the provincial level.

As noted above, the three broad types of schools in the Canadian K–12 system that we focus on are public schools, independent schools, and home schooling. The following section assesses the extent of enrolment in each of these three types of schooling by province. The data presented has been compiled using documents and data found on either the respective Ministry or Department of Education website, or through direct contact with representatives of the provincial governments.<sup>2</sup>

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1. In this report, we examine student enrolment only within the ten provinces. Federally administered programs, as well as education in the Territories, are excluded. Information on federal Aboriginal education can be found at <<http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100033601/1100100033605>>. Information on Canadian Forces Dependent Education can be found at <<http://www.forces.gc.ca/en/caf-community-support-services/children-education.page>> (as of May 2, 2017).

2. The figures presented in this paper show the number of students enrolled in various types of schools relative to total enrolment. The calculation of total enrolment includes students enrolled in fully-funded public or separate schools, independent schools, and home schooled students attending K–12 education. Therefore, the total enrolment figures might be different in some cases from the ones reported by provincial departments of education. For more details please see Appendix 1.

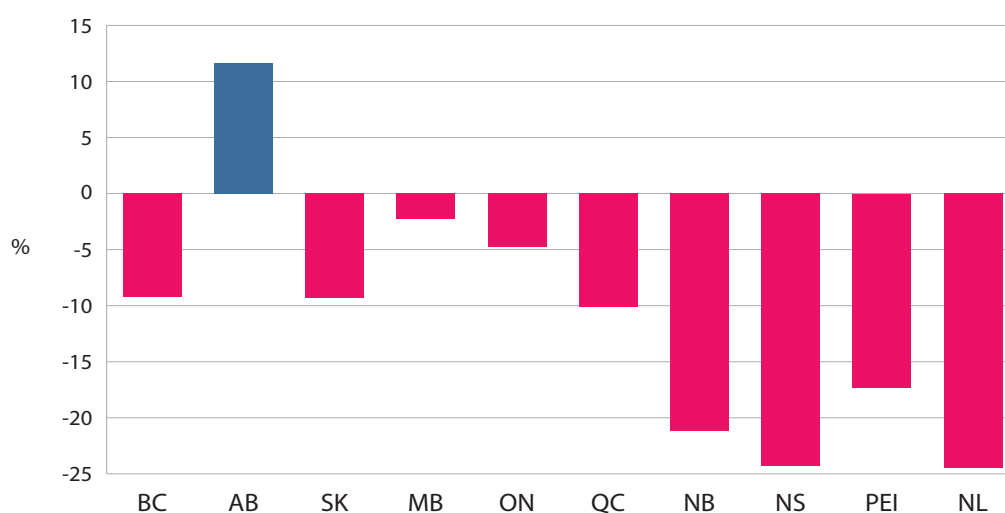
This report presents statistics for the most recent school year for which data was available across all ten provinces, 2014–15. Enrolment statistics for this year are presented alongside data from 2000–01, the earliest year for which comparable data were consistently available.<sup>3</sup> This comparison allows us to present general trends in K–12 student enrolment across the ten provinces. A profile of each province is provided in Appendix 2, with enrolment numbers reported for all years from 2000–01 to 2014–15.

Finally, it is important to understand the changes in school-age population (specifically, individuals aged 5 to 17, between 2000 and 2014). For the ten provinces as a whole (the three territories excluded) there was a 6.6 per cent decline in the number of school-aged children. Every province except Alberta experienced a decline in their school-aged population (**figure 1**). The most severe reduction in the school-aged population was recorded in Newfoundland and Labrador (24.5 percent). This is consistent with the trend reported in the previous edition of this paper.

The overall decline in the school-age population, as well as the variation between provinces, is important to consider as the enrolment analyses are presented in the following sections.

**Figure 1**

**Change in school-aged population (ages 5–17), 2000–2015**



Sources: Statistics Canada (2016); calculations by authors.

Notes: (1) Postcensal estimates are based on the 2011 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU) (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves (IEIR)) and the components of demographic growth that occurred since that census. Intercensal estimates are produced using counts from two consecutive censuses adjusted for CNU (including (IEIR) and postcensal estimates. (2) Estimates are final intercensal up to 2010, final postcensal for 2011 and 2012, and updated postcensal from 2013 to 2015. (3) Age at last birthday in years.

**3.** Home schooling data was not collected or reported by all provinces in 2000–01. The earliest year for which we have data for all ten provinces is 2007–08. The analysis for home schooling therefore uses 2007–08 as the base year of comparison.

## Public schools

This section measures enrolment in public schools in each of the provinces. Contrary to the popular perception of a monolithic public school system, and depending on the province of residence, there can be a number of schooling options within the public system. These may include:

- 1 Anglophone public schools;
- 2 Francophone public schools;
- 3 Separate schools (primarily Roman Catholic, with a few minor exceptions)
- 4 Charter schools.

For clarity and comparability, each type of public school is assessed separately before the public system is treated in aggregate.

### Anglophone public schools

Every province, with the notable exception of Quebec, has multiple Anglophone public school boards acting as its primary source of education. While almost all public schools in Canada, outside of the separate systems that will be discussed later, are secular—that is, non-religious—it is important to recognize that there are some religious-based schools present in the Anglophone public system.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 1** contains data for Anglophone public school enrolment.<sup>5</sup> **Figure 2** illustrates the Anglophone public school enrolment levels as a share of total enrolment for 2000–01 and 2014–15.

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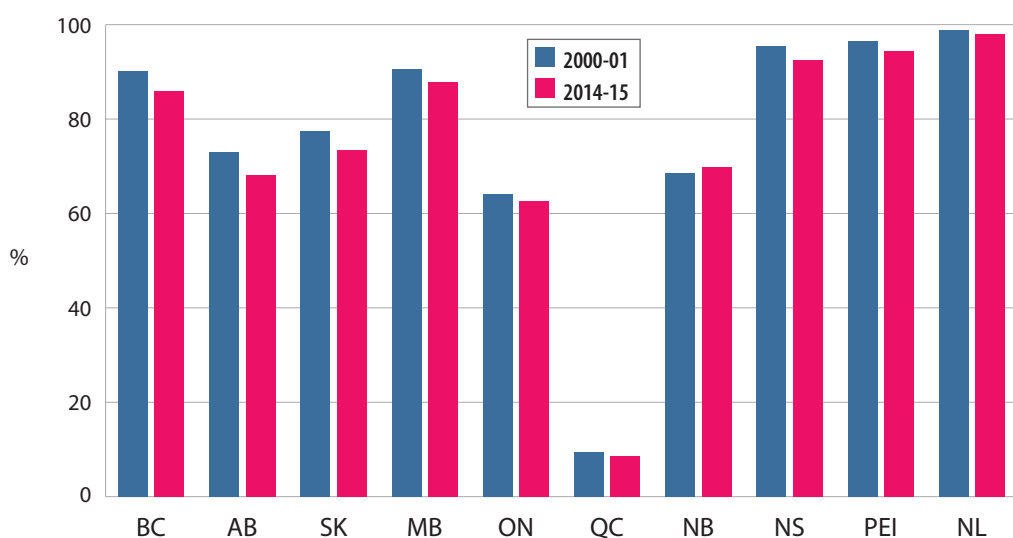
4. Although largely secular, Alberta also has faith-based schools as a part of its Anglophone public system, not to be confused with Catholic schools in the separate system as discussed below. The majority of these public schools are Christian, but there are also schools geared toward families of Jewish and Muslim faiths. We are unaware of religious-based public schools being offered in any other province.

5. Anglophone public school enrolment data for British Columbia has been restated from the previous edition of this paper in order to exclude adults enrolled in Continuing Education from the total value.

**Table 1****Anglophone enrolment, fully-funded public schools, selected years**

	2000/01 <i>Number</i>	2014/15	2000–2014 <i>Percentage change</i>	2000/01 <i>Percent of total enrolment</i>	2014/15
BC	616,392	538,981	-12.6%	90.2%	85.9%
AB	421,765	454,110	7.7%	73.1%	68.1%
SK	145,062	128,766	-11.2%	77.5%	73.3%
MB	184,066	171,020	-7.1%	90.5%	87.9%
ON	1,446,255	1,339,282	-7.4%	64.2%	62.6%
QC	105,575	84,523	-19.9%	9.5%	8.5%
NB	86,555	69,972	-19.2%	68.5%	69.7%
NS	151,445	113,931	-24.8%	95.4%	92.5%
PEI	23,089	19,113	-17.2%	96.6%	94.4%
NL	90,031	66,937	-25.7%	98.9%	97.9%

Notes and sources: See Appendix 1.

**Figure 2****Anglophone public school enrolment as a share of total enrolment, 2000-01 & 2014-15**

Notes and sources: See Appendix 1.

As was also true in the previous edition of this study, Newfoundland and Labrador maintains the highest rate of public Anglophone enrolment at 97.9 percent. In general, the Atlantic Provinces have the highest rates of public Anglophone enrolment with bilingual New Brunswick being an exception.

Quebec's 8.5 percent enrolment in Anglophone schools is by far the lowest of any of the provinces, as is to be expected with French being Quebec's official language and the language of instruction in most schools. In



addition, the Government of Quebec places restrictions on students attending Anglophone schools in the province.<sup>6</sup> Other than Quebec, Ontario has the lowest rate of public Anglophone enrolment at 62.6 percent.

In terms of the absolute numbers of students enrolled in Anglophone public schools, as summarized in table 1 and detailed in Appendix 2, there has been an overall decline in enrolment since 2000–01. This trend was first reported in the previous edition of this paper. Every province except Alberta experienced a decline in the absolute number of students enrolled in public Anglophone schools. Newfoundland and Labrador experienced the largest decline of 25.7 percent, while Manitoba experienced the smallest decline of 7.1 percent.

Nine of the ten provinces experienced a decline in public Anglophone enrolment as a share of total enrolment between 2000–01 and 2014–15 (**figure 3**). Quebec recorded the largest decline of 10.4 percent, from 9.5 percent of total enrolment in 2000–01 to 8.5 percent in 2014–15. Alberta has the second largest decline of 6.8 percent in the share of total enrolment, from 73.1 percent in 2000–01 to 68.1 percent in 2014–15 despite being the only province to have increased its absolute enrolment numbers. Newfoundland and Labrador had the smallest decline, 1.0 percent of total enrolment, from 98.9 percent in 2000–01 to 97.9 percent in 2014–15.

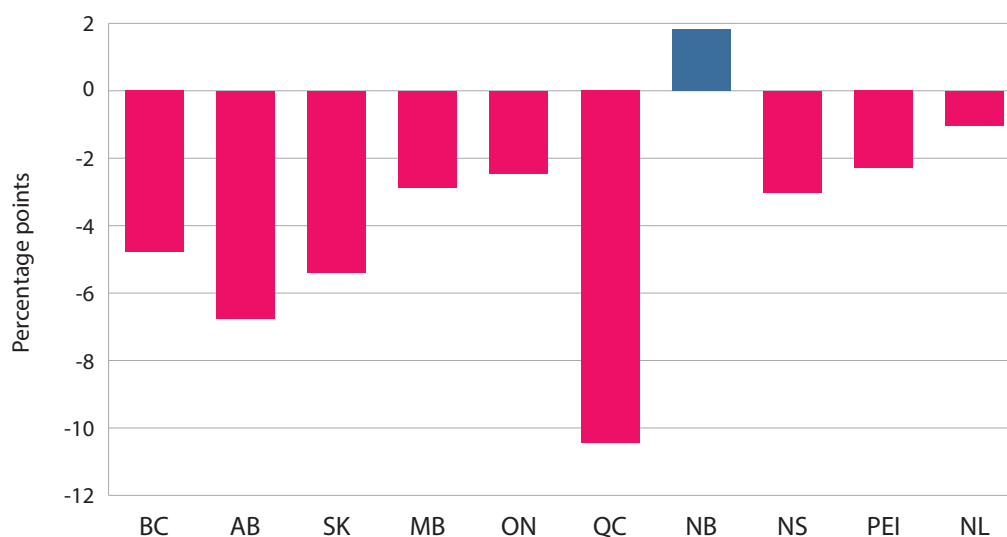
Of the ten provinces, only New Brunswick recorded an increase in the share of students attending an Anglophone public school, increasing from 68.5 percent to 69.7 percent. It should be noted that this measurement actually peaked at 70.5 percent in 2010–11 and has been declining in the years since, as detailed in Appendix 3.

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6. Specifically, in Quebec, only students who are Anglophone Canadian citizens and whose parents or siblings were educated in Canada in English are entitled to English-language education, under the Charter provisions outlined in the following footnote. All other students must attend Francophone schools, or enrol in a private English-language school for at least one year (Allison and Van Pelt, 2012: 85).

**Figure 3**

**Percent change in Anglophone public school enrolment  
as a share of total enrolment, 2000-01 to 2014-15**



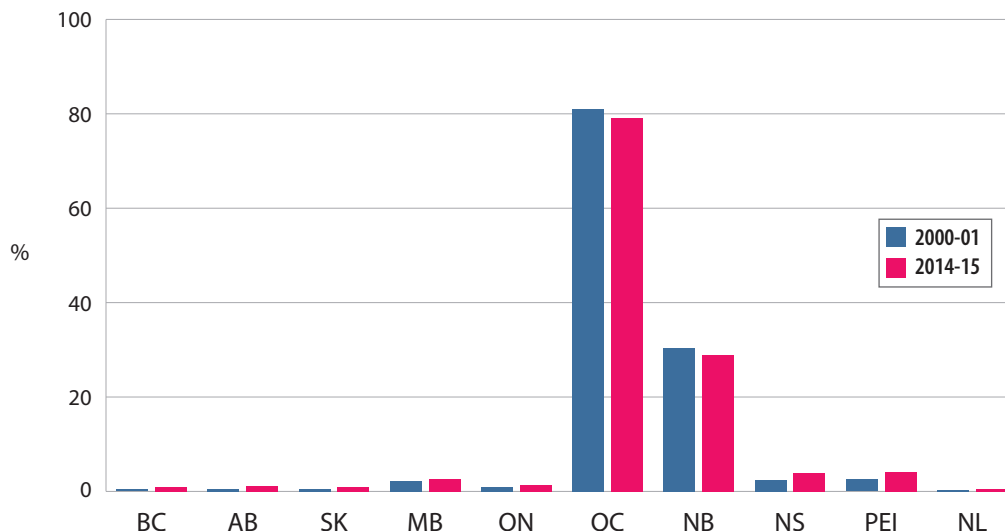
Notes and sources: See Appendix 1.

### Francophone public schools

**Figure 4** illustrates Francophone public school enrolment for each province for 2014–15 as a share of total student enrolment,<sup>7</sup> and table 2 extends the data from table 1 to include both Anglophone and Francophone public school enrolment.

Quebec is the only province that has a public Francophone system as its main school system. A total of 79.1 percent of Quebec students attended a Francophone public school in 2014–15 (figure 4). For the nine provinces other than Quebec, French is considered the minority language. Enrolment in Francophone public schools ranges from a low of 0.5 percent in Newfoundland and Labrador to a high of 28.8 percent in New Brunswick—Canada’s only officially bilingual province.

7. Section 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms constitutionally guarantees the right to minority language education across the country. This theoretically guarantees public Francophone education for French-speaking families outside of Quebec, and public Anglophone education for families in Quebec who meet the requirements imposed by the provincial government. In practice, this mandates that every province in Canada simply maintains at least one public Francophone school board. This does not, however, guarantee access to Francophone education as school boards, like all organizations, face restraints.

**Figure 4****Francophone public school enrolment as a share of total enrolment, 2000-01 & 2014-15**

Notes and sources: See Appendix 1.

The Francophone school boards in Alberta<sup>8</sup> and Saskatchewan<sup>9</sup> operate not only secular schools but also Catholic schools, as is consistent with English-language Catholic education available in these provinces. However, only total Francophone enrolment is tracked by the respective education ministries and this is the value that has been included in this section. In contrast, Ontario—the only other province to provide publicly funded Catholic education—has distinct Francophone public and Francophone separate school boards and is able to provide differentiated enrolment figures. As such, Francophone Catholic school enrolment for Ontario has been included in the following section detailing separate schools and is not included here.

8. The previous edition of this study attempted to separate Alberta Francophone students into secular and Catholic enrolment as there was one school board, the Greater Southern Separate Catholic Francophone Education Region No. 4, that only operated Catholic schools. However, this board has since been amalgamated, and it has become apparent that the other Francophone boards are also operating both secular and Catholic schools. This resulted in previously reported Francophone public enrolment in Alberta to be overstated, and Francophone Separate enrolment to be understated. As the Alberta government only collects and reports total Francophone enrolment we are only including this value, but readers should be aware that this also includes Francophone Catholic schools.

9. The previous edition of this study only reported total Francophone enrolment for Saskatchewan, but that province also operates both secular and Catholic schools. The provincial government only collects and reports total Francophone enrolment, but as with Alberta noted above, the reader should be aware that this represents a mix of both secular and Catholic schools.

In terms of absolute numbers, as summarized in [table 2](#) and detailed in Appendix 2, eight of the ten provinces had moderate increases in the number of students attending Francophone public schools between 2000–01 and 2014–15. Two provinces experienced an overall decline in Francophone public enrolment: Quebec (12.8 percent) and New Brunswick (24.6 percent), which incidentally are the two provinces with the highest rate of Francophone enrolment.

**Table 2****Anglophone and Francophone enrolment, public schools, selected years**

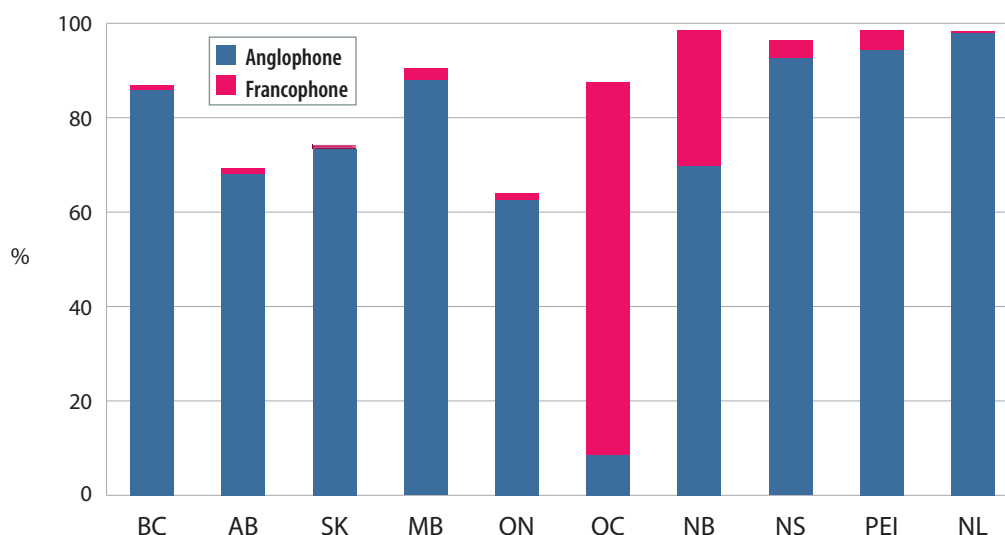
		2000/01 Number	2014/15 Number	2000/01–2014/15 Percentage change	2000/01 Percent of total enrolment	2014/15 Percent of total enrolment
BC	Anglophone	616,392	538,981	-12.6%	90.2%	85.9%
	Francophone	2,769	5,382	94.4%	0.4%	0.9%
	<b>Anglophone and Francophone</b>	<b>619,161</b>	<b>544,363</b>	<b>-12.1%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	<b>86.8%</b>
AB	Anglophone	421,765	454,110	7.7%	73.1%	68.1%
	Francophone	3,141	7,353	134.1%	0.5%	1.1%
	<b>Anglophone and Francophone</b>	<b>424,906</b>	<b>461,463</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>69.2%</b>
SK	Anglophone	145,062	128,766	-11.2%	77.5%	73.3%
	Francophone	1,007	1,645	63.4%	0.5%	0.9%
	<b>Anglophone and Francophone</b>	<b>146,069</b>	<b>130,411</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>	<b>78.1%</b>	<b>74.3%</b>
MB	Anglophone	184,066	171,020	-7.1%	90.5%	87.9%
	Francophone	4,470	5,257	17.6%	2.2%	2.7%
	<b>Anglophone and Francophone</b>	<b>188,536</b>	<b>176,277</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>
ON	Anglophone	1,446,255	1,339,282	-7.4%	64.2%	62.6%
	Francophone	20,000	28,862	44.3%	0.9%	1.3%
	<b>Anglophone and Francophone</b>	<b>1,466,255</b>	<b>1,368,144</b>	<b>-6.7%</b>	<b>65.1%</b>	<b>63.9%</b>
QC	Anglophone	105,575	84,523	-19.9%	9.5%	8.5%
	Francophone	903,246	787,930	-12.8%	81.1%	79.1%
	<b>Anglophone and Francophone</b>	<b>1,008,821</b>	<b>872,453</b>	<b>-13.5%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	<b>87.6%</b>
NB	Anglophone	86,555	69,972	-19.2%	68.5%	69.7%
	Francophone	38,387	28,934	-24.6%	30.4%	28.8%
	<b>Anglophone and Francophone</b>	<b>124,942</b>	<b>113,931</b>	<b>-8.8%</b>	<b>98.8%</b>	<b>98.5%</b>
NS	Anglophone	151,445	113,931	-24.8%	95.4%	92.5%
	Francophone	3,976	4,877	22.7%	2.5%	4.0%
	<b>Anglophone and Francophone</b>	<b>155,421</b>	<b>118,808</b>	<b>-23.6%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>	<b>96.5%</b>
PEI	Anglophone	23,089	19,113	-17.2%	96.6%	94.4%
	Francophone	603	825	36.8%	2.5%	4.1%
	<b>Anglophone and Francophone</b>	<b>23,692</b>	<b>19,938</b>	<b>-15.8%</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>98.4%</b>
NL	Anglophone	90,031	66,937	-25.7%	98.9%	97.9%
	Francophone	256	358	39.8%	0.3%	0.5%
	<b>Anglophone and Francophone</b>	<b>90,287</b>	<b>67,295</b>	<b>-25.5%</b>	<b>99.2%</b>	<b>98.4%</b>

Sources: see Appendix 1. Note that Francophone school districts in Alberta and Saskatchewan operate both secular and Catholic schools. The previous edition of this paper attempted to separate Catholic Francophone enrolment as one of the districts at the time operated only Catholic schools. However, it has become apparent that the other district operated both types of schools, thereby underestimating Catholic enrolment, and overestimating secular enrolment. As neither Alberta nor Saskatchewan currently only track total Francophone enrolment, all Francophone enrolment in these two provinces have thus been included in the figures above.

The combination of Anglophone and Francophone public schools constitutes the majority of total public schools in every province, although several provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Ontario) also provide separate schools (primarily Roman Catholic) as a part of their overall public system, which will be discussed shortly. **Figure 5** illustrates the share of total enrolment represented by both Anglophone and Francophone public enrolment by province for 2014–15. New Brunswick maintains the highest level of public school enrolment at 98.5 percent, while Ontario has the lowest level at 63.9 percent.

**Figure 5**

**Anglophone and Francophone public school enrolment as a share of total enrolment, 2014-15**



Notes and sources: See Appendix 1.

### Separate (Roman Catholic) public schools

Three provinces—Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Ontario—also operate separate school boards.<sup>10</sup> Most separate schools in these three provinces are

**10.** In addition to constitutionally guaranteed language-based choice, these three provinces extend constitutional guarantees for publicly funded denominational schools under section 93 of the British North America Act (1867). This section guaranteed the continuation of a pre-existing right in Ontario for members of the minority religion (here, Roman Catholic) to choose between majority common schools or Roman Catholic separate schools. The provision was extended to Alberta and Saskatchewan when they joined confederation (Allison and Van Pelt, 2012: 88, 91). However, recent analysis has found that amending separate school funding in Ontario would only require a resolution passed by the Ontario legislature and federal Parliament (Pardy, 2016). In fact, Quebec and Newfoundland & Labrador historically also had denominationally defined public school boards, but these were replaced by linguistically based public systems in each province in 1997 and 1998, respectively. In Quebec, this change was announced in 1987, but only took effect in 1997.



Roman Catholic, although there is also one Protestant separate board in each of Ontario and Saskatchewan.<sup>11</sup> All three provinces offer Roman Catholic instruction in both official languages.<sup>12</sup> In Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Francophone school districts operate both secular and Roman Catholic schools, and their total enrolment is captured in the Francophone section above. However, Ontario has Francophone separate school boards operating distinctly from its Francophone public school boards, and as such Francophone separate enrolment has been included in **table 3**.

Table 3 contains information regarding separate school enrolment in both official languages for Ontario, and Anglophone schools in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In 2014–15, separate school enrolment accounted for a meaningful portion of the total student enrolment in each of the three provinces: 24.9 percent in Alberta, 22.8 percent in Saskatchewan, and 29.4 percent in Ontario.

**Table 3**  
**Anglophone and Francophone separate school enrolment, selected years**

		2000/01 <i>Number</i>	2014/15 <i>Number</i>	2000–2015 <i>Percentage change</i>	2000/01 <i>Percent of total enrolment</i>	2014/15 <i>Percent of total enrolment</i>
<b>AB</b>	Anglophone	125,845	156,768	24.6%	21.8%	24.9%
<b>SK</b>	<i>Anglophone</i>	<b>37,225</b>	<b>38,744</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
<b>ON</b>	Anglophone	603,902	562,017	-6.9%	26.8%	26.1%
	Francophone	73,442	73,156	-0.4%	3.3%	3.4%
	<i>Anglophone and Francophone</i>	<b>677,344</b>	<b>635,173</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>

Sources: See Appendix 1. The Francophone school districts in both Alberta and Saskatchewan operate both secular and Catholic schools; however, the provinces only track total Francophone enrolment. As such only Anglophone separate school enrolment has been included.

**11.** Alberta also historically had one Protestant separate board, the St. Albert Protestant Separate School District in Edmonton. In 2012, this school switched from a separate board to a public board (Tumilty, 2012).

**12.** The enrolment requirements for separate schools differ somewhat between the three provinces. Alberta, for instance, admits non-Catholic students to all of its separate boards. Ontario and Saskatchewan both formally restrict enrolment in elementary schools to Catholic families, but have accepted non-Catholic students to secondary schools since 1985 and 1995, respectively. Thus, although access for Roman Catholic families and their children is prioritized, separate school boards can and do admit non-Catholic students if there is adequate room. On April 20, 2017, Court of Queen Bench Justice Donald Layh ruled that Saskatchewan's funding of non-Catholic students to attend Catholic schools violates the "state's duty of religious freedoms" under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This ruling could have far-reaching ramifications for non-Catholics attending separate schools not only in Saskatchewan, but in Alberta and Ontario as well. The provincial government will be appealing the decision, and Premier Brad Wall has announced his intention to use the Notwithstanding Clause if necessary to protect the rights of non-Catholics to attend Catholic schools. See <<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/education/saskatchewan-ruling-on-catholic-schools-could-have-far-reaching-consequences/article34789962/>>.

In Alberta, separate school enrolment grew both in nominal terms and as a share of total enrolment between 2000–01 and 2014–15. Specifically, the number of students attending a separate school increased by 24.6 percent over the period, and the portion of total enrolment increased from 21.8 percent in 2000–01 to 24.9 percent in 2014–15.

Saskatchewan saw a small increase in nominal enrolment of 4.1 percent. We should note that separate school enrolment in absolute terms was on the decline until 2008–09 but has been increasing in recent years (Appendix 2). The portion of total enrolment has increased from 19.9 percent in 2000–01 to 22.8 percent in 2014–15.

In contrast, Ontario has experienced declining enrolment in separate schools in both absolute terms (6.2 percent) and as a share of total enrolment, from 30.1 percent in 2000–01 to 29.4 percent in 2014–15. It is interesting to note that there has been a decline in Anglophone separate school enrolment (from 26.8 percent of total enrolment in 2000–01 to 26.1 percent in 2014–15) while Francophone separate school enrolment increased marginally from 3.3 percent to 3.4 percent of total enrolment over the same period.

### Charter schools

Charter schools offer an additional avenue for school choice within the public system.<sup>13</sup> Despite popular perception, charter schools are not part of the independent education system. Rather, they are autonomous, not-for-profit schools within the public system that provide alternative education programs. They generally have greater discretion in selecting curriculum, offer diverse teaching approaches, and focus on more specific learning styles than public schools.

While the United States has broadly experimented with charter schools, Canada's experience is more limited. Currently Alberta is the only province to offer charter schools, with legislation allowing a total of 15 schools in the province (as of 2014–15 there were 13 charter school authorities operating). Charter schools represent a fairly small proportion of total student enrolment at 1.4 percent or 9,131 students (table 4). However, this is a substantial increase from 2000–01 when charter schools enrolled only 2,558 students with 0.4 percent of total enrolment.

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13. For a complete discussion on Alberta's charter schools, please see Bosetti, Brown, Hasan, and Van Pelt (2015).

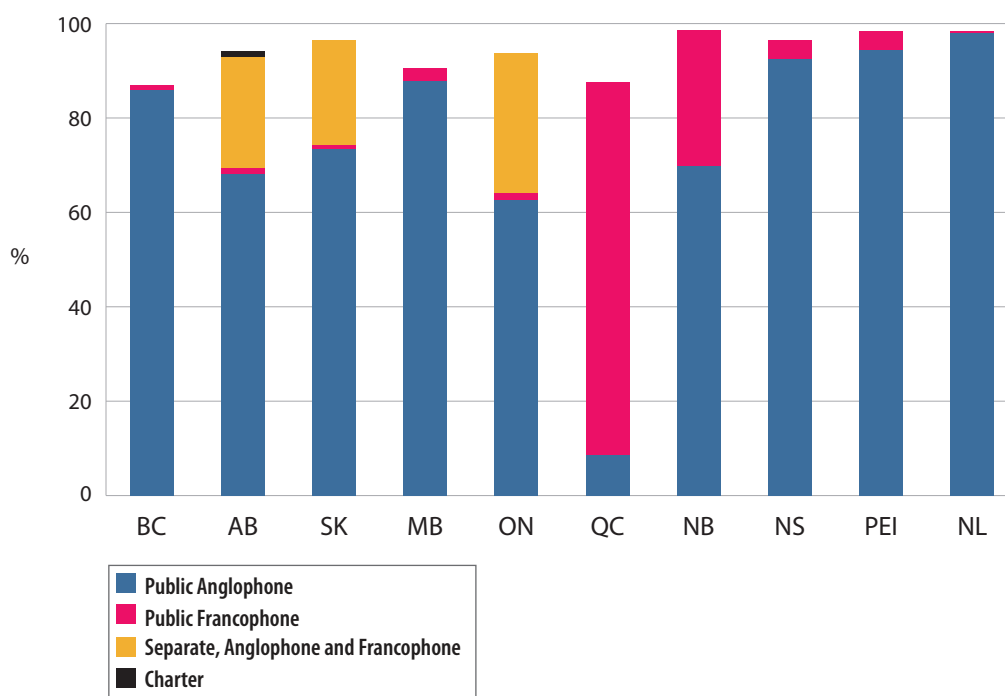
## Public school enrolment summary

**Table 4** contains comprehensive public school enrolment data for each of the provinces. **Figure 6** illustrates the share of total student enrolment represented by all the different types of public school enrolment by province for 2014–15. The vast majority of students in Canada attend public schools. The range of enrolment varies from a low of 86.8 percent in British Columbia to a high of 98.5 percent in New Brunswick.

The share of Canadian students enrolled in a public school—Anglophone, Francophone, separate, or charter—has declined between 2000–01 and 2014–15 in each of the ten provinces. British Columbia has seen the largest decline over the period, from 90.6 percent in 2000–01 to 86.8 percent in 2014–15 (a 4.3 percent reduction) and New Brunswick had the smallest decline, from 98.8 percent in 2000–01 to 98.5 percent in 2014–15 (a 0.3 percent reduction).

**Figure 6**

Public school enrolment as a share of total enrolment, by type of school, 2014/15



Notes and sources: See Appendix 1.

**Table 4****Public Anglophone, public Francophone, separate Anglophone and Francophone, and Charter, selected years**

		2000/01 <i>Number</i>	2014/15	2000/01–2014/15 <i>Percentage change</i>	2000/01 <i>Percent of total enrolment</i>	2014/15
<b>BC</b>	Anglophone	616,392	538,981	-12.6%	90.2%	85.9%
	Francophone	2,769	5,382	94.4%	0.4%	0.9%
	<b>Total Public</b>	<b>619,161</b>	<b>544,363</b>	<b>-12.1%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	<b>86.8%</b>
<b>AB</b>	Anglophone	421,765	454,110	7.7%	73.1%	68.1%
	Francophone	3,141	7,353	134.1%	0.5%	1.1%
	Separate (Anglophone)	125,845	156,768	24.6%	21.8%	23.5%
	Charter	2,558	9,131	257.0%	0.4%	1.4%
	<b>Total Public</b>	<b>553,309</b>	<b>627,362</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>95.9%</b>	<b>94.1%</b>
<b>SK</b>	Anglophone	145,062	128,766	-11.2%	77.5%	73.3%
	Francophone	1,007	1,645	63.4%	0.5%	0.9%
	Separate (Anglophone)	37,225	38,744	4.1%	19.9%	22.1%
	<b>Total Public</b>	<b>183,294</b>	<b>169,155</b>	<b>-7.7%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>	<b>96.3%</b>
<b>MB</b>	Anglophone	184,066	171,020	-7.1%	90.5%	87.9%
	Francophone	4,470	5,257	17.6%	2.2%	2.7%
	<b>Total Public</b>	<b>188,536</b>	<b>176,277</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>
<b>ON</b>	Anglophone	1,446,255	1,339,282	-7.4%	64.2%	62.6%
	Francophone	20,000	28,862	44.3%	0.9%	1.3%
	Separate (Anglophone)	603,902	562,017	-6.9%	26.8%	26.3%
	Separate (Francophone)	73,442	73,156	-0.4%	3.3%	3.4%
	<b>Total Public</b>	<b>2,143,599</b>	<b>2,003,317</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>95.1%</b>	<b>93.6%</b>
<b>QC</b>	Anglophone	105,575	84,523	-19.9%	9.5%	8.5%
	Francophone	903,246	787,930	-12.8%	81.1%	79.1%
	<b>Total Public</b>	<b>1,008,821</b>	<b>872,453</b>	<b>-13.5%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	<b>87.6%</b>
<b>NB</b>	Anglophone	86,555	69,972	-19.2%	68.5%	69.7%
	Francophone	38,387	28,934	-24.6%	30.4%	28.8%
	<b>Total Public</b>	<b>124,942</b>	<b>98,906</b>	<b>-20.8%</b>	<b>98.8%</b>	<b>98.5%</b>
<b>NS</b>	Anglophone	151,445	113,931	-24.8%	95.4%	92.5%
	Francophone	3,976	4,877	22.7%	2.5%	4.0%
	<b>Total Public</b>	<b>155,421</b>	<b>118,808</b>	<b>-23.6%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>	<b>96.5%</b>
<b>PEI</b>	Anglophone	23,089	19,113	-17.2%	96.6%	94.4%
	Francophone	603	825	36.8%	2.5%	4.1%
	<b>Total Public</b>	<b>23,692</b>	<b>19,938</b>	<b>-15.8%</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>98.4%</b>
<b>NL</b>	Anglophone	90,031	66,937	-25.7%	98.9%	97.9%
	Francophone	256	358	39.8%	0.3%	0.5%
	<b>Total Public</b>	<b>90,287</b>	<b>67,295</b>	<b>-25.5%</b>	<b>99.2%</b>	<b>98.4%</b>

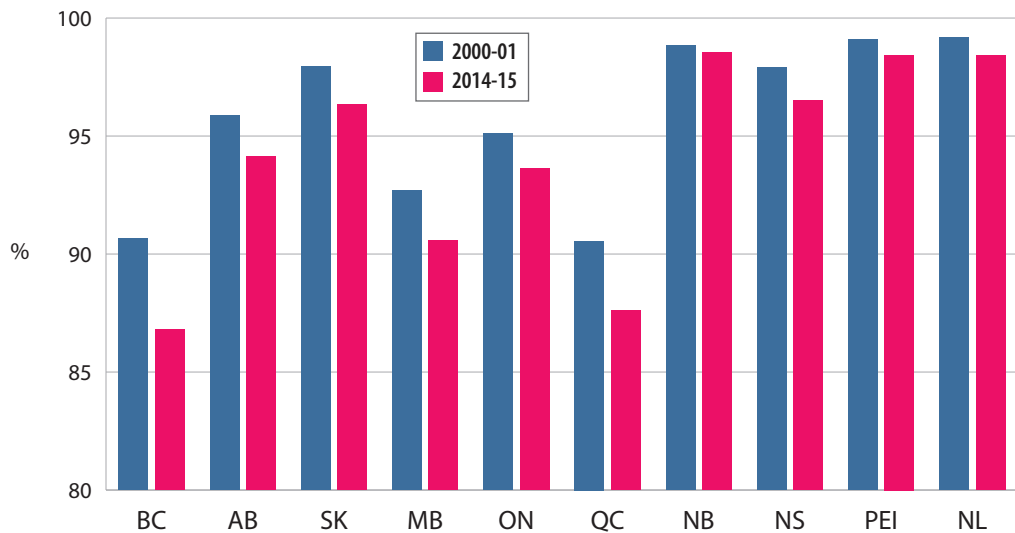
Sources: See Appendix 1.

Francophone school districts in Alberta and Saskatchewan operate both secular and Catholic schools. In the previous edition of this paper, it was attempted to separate Catholic Francophone enrolment in Alberta as one of the districts at the time operated only Catholic schools. However, it has become apparent that the other district operated both types of schools, thereby underestimating Catholic enrolment, and overestimating secular enrolment. As both Alberta and Saskatchewan only track total Francophone enrolment, we have used those figures above.

**Figure 7** shows that, despite the majority of students who still attend public schools, an increasing number of families across Canada are choosing educational options outside of the public system for their children. The number of students enrolled in public schools, measured as a share of total enrolment, has declined in all ten provinces over the period.

**Figure 7**

Aggregate public school enrolment as a share of total enrolment, 2000-01 and 2014-15



Notes and sources: See Appendix 1.



## Independent schools

All provinces in Canada have independent schools.<sup>14</sup> Independent schools are characterized by alternative approaches to teaching, usually with a distinct academic focus or religious orientation.<sup>15</sup> Alternative academic schools include those using Waldorf or Montessori teaching methods. Most religiously defined schools in Canada are either Roman Catholic (in provinces without a fully funded separate school board) or Protestant Christian, although Islamic, Jewish, Mennonite, Seventh Day Adventists, Amish, and other denominational schools are also offered.<sup>16</sup>

Currently, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Quebec offer partial funding for independent schools, while Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces do not.<sup>17</sup> Government formulas for determining independent school funding differ by province but are generally linked to the average per-student operating funding for the public school district in which the independent school is located.

**Table 5** contains enrolment data for independent schools across all Canadian provinces. **Figure 8** presents independent enrolment for 2014–15. British Columbia has the highest proportion of students enrolled in an independent school at 12.9 percent. Quebec has the second highest at 12.3 percent. This is a change from the previous edition of this study that had Quebec with the highest and British Columbia with the second highest proportion of students in independent schools in the 2012–13 school year. An increasing number of families in British Columbia are choosing independent schools for their children’s education.

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<sup>14</sup>. Non-public schools in Canada are alternatively called private or independent, depending on the province. For the purposes of this paper, we refer to both private and independent schools as “independent.”

<sup>15</sup>. For a complete discussion of the independent schools in Canada as well as an overview of the different funding categories across provinces, please see Allison, Hasan, and Van Pelt (2016).

<sup>16</sup>. For example, Clemens (2012: 21) found that Catholic schools represent 33.6 percent of all independent schools in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia.

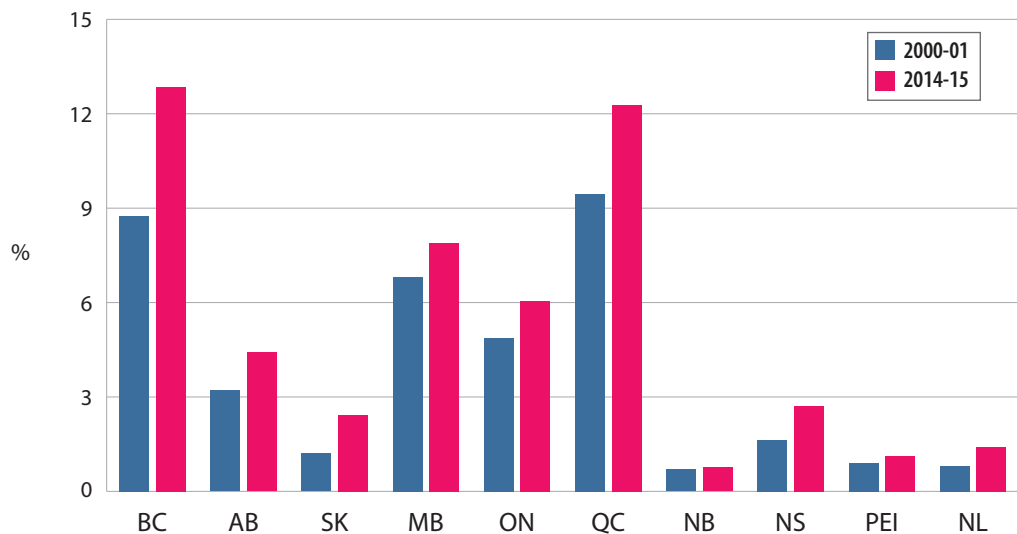
<sup>17</sup>. A complete study of all regulations and requirements for the operation and funding of independent schools across Canada is currently being undertaken by the Barbara Mitchell Centre for Improvement in Education and will be released in 2017.

**Table 5**  
Independent school enrolment, selected years

	2000/01 <i>Number</i>	2014/15	2000–2014 <i>Percentage change</i>	2000/01 <i>Percent of total enrolment</i>	2014/15
BC	59,734	80,636	35.0%	8.7%	12.9%
AB	18,491	29,400	59.0%	3.2%	4.4%
SK	2,245	4,261	89.8%	1.2%	2.4%
MB	13,855	15,344	10.7%	6.8%	7.9%
ON	109,904	129,607	17.9%	4.9%	6.1%
QC	105,245	122,224	16.1%	9.4%	12.3%
NB	874	763	-12.7%	0.7%	0.8%
NS	2,608	3,343	28.2%	1.6%	2.7%
PEI	216	226	4.6%	0.9%	1.1%
NL	734	957	30.4%	0.8%	1.4%

Notes and sources: See Appendix 1.

**Figure 8**  
Independent school enrolment as a share of total enrolment, 2000-01 and 2014-15



Notes and sources: See Appendix 1.

Interestingly, Ontario has a higher percentage (6.1 percent) of students enrolled in independent schools than two of the five provinces (Alberta and Saskatchewan) that provide financial support for independent schools. However, it is important to note that Ontario is also the province with the fewest regulations for establishing an independent school (Allison, 2015) and Saskatchewan's policy change for funding all Qualified Independent Schools was only recently introduced, in 2012.

New Brunswick maintains the lowest rate of independent school enrolment as a share of total enrolment, at 0.8 percent. In general, the Atlantic Provinces have quite low rates of independent school enrolment with Nova Scotia at 2.7 percent, Prince Edward Island at 1.1 percent, and Newfoundland & Labrador at 1.4 percent.

The share of independent school enrolment relative to total enrolment has increased between 2000–01 and 2014–15 in each of the ten provinces. Although Saskatchewan has a relatively modest share of students attending independent schools (2.4 percent of total enrolment), it has seen the largest increase over the period (102.3 percent) from 1.2 percent of total enrolment in 2000–01. New Brunswick independent school enrolment declined in absolute terms, but still saw a modest increase in the share of total enrolment from 0.7 percent in 2000–01 to 0.8 percent in 2014–15.

## Home schooling

The final type of education examined in this report is home schooling, the choice of parents to provide their children's education themselves. Parents in every province are legally entitled to educate their children at home. Some provinces allow parents more discretion in their choice to home educate, solely requiring a notification to the local school board, while others require approval of education plans prior to beginning home school, as well as periodic reports on the student's progress.

In general, home education is not funded by provincial governments. Three provinces—British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan—offer limited funding towards the direct cost of home schooling. While the other provinces do not provide any specific funding to home schooled students, they may allow home educated students to enroll in specific school courses, participate in school extracurricular activities such as sports teams and field trips, and offer curriculum material and resources without any fees.

**Table 6** contains home school enrolment data,<sup>18</sup> which is illustrated in **figure 9**.<sup>19</sup> In general, home education represents a very small share of total student enrolment. Manitoba has the highest level of home schooling in the country, although it accounts for only 1.5 percent of total enrolment. The other two prairie provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, have the next highest proportion of students being home schooled at 1.4 percent and 1.2 percent respectively. Quebec has the lowest proportion of students being home schooled at only 0.1 percent.

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**18.** Data was unavailable for Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland & Labrador until the mid-2000s, as these provinces did not report home school data in their provincial statistics.

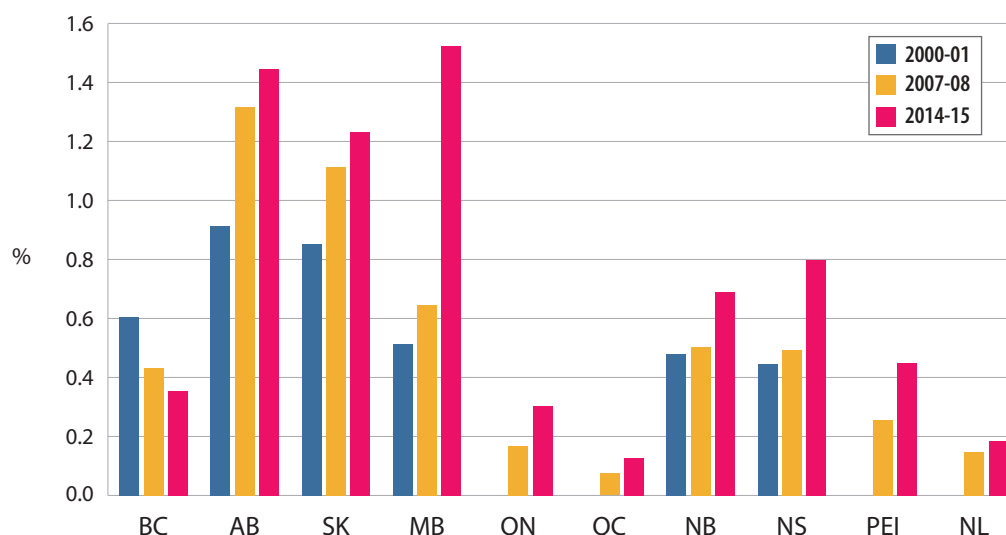
**19.** At the time of writing, home school enrolment for Ontario was not available for 2014–15. As there has not been a consistent rate of increase year over year since Ontario began tracking this figure, we have chosen to estimate 2014–15 home school enrolment to be equivalent to 2013–14 for the purpose of this analysis. We anticipate this number to be understated compared to the actual figure.

Despite overall low shares of student enrolment, home schooling has experienced strong growth in terms of absolute enrolment over the past five years in nine out of ten provinces.<sup>20</sup>

**Table 6****Home school enrolment, selected years**

	2000/01	2007/08	2014/15	2000–2014	2007–2014	2000/01	2007/08	2014/15
	<i>Number</i>			<i>Percentage change</i>		<i>Percent of total enrolment</i>		
BC	4,134	2,789	2,221	-46.3%	-20.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
AB	5,278	7,752	9,631	82.5%	24.2%	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%
SK	1,595	1,838	2,162	35.5%	17.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%
MB	1,047	1,235	2,964	183.1%	140.0%	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%
ON	N/A	3,711	6,502	N/A	75.2%	N/A	0.2%	0.3%
QC	N/A	774	1,275	N/A	64.7%	N/A	0.1%	0.1%
NB	608	561	693	14.0%	23.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
NS	708	683	981	38.6%	43.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
PEI	N/A	54	91	N/A	68.5%	N/A	0.3%	0.4%
NL	N/A	107	126	N/A	17.8%	N/A	0.1%	0.2%

Sources: See Appendix 1. At the time of writing, home school enrolment for Ontario was not available for 2014–15. As there has not been a consistent rate of increase year-over-year since Ontario began tracking this figure, we have chosen to estimate 2014–15 home school enrolment to be equivalent to 2013–14 for the purpose of this analysis. We anticipate that this number is understated.

**Figure 9****Home school enrolment as a share of total enrolment, selected years**

Notes and sources: See Appendix 1.

<sup>20</sup> In her report on the state of home education across the country, Van Pelt (2015:25–26) attributes this decline in part to the tremendous growth of distributed learning (DL) programs in British Columbia over this same period of time, which act as both a substitute and complement for traditional home-based learning.

## Conclusion

As one might expect given the decentralized nature of K–12 education in Canada, the mix of public, independent, and home-based education varies by province, as does the funding and regulation of these sectors. Some provinces rely more heavily on choice and competition within the public systems while others rely more heavily on independent schools to provide choice and competition.

Across Canada, the public school systems remain by far the largest providers of education. In 2014–15, between 86.8 percent (British Columbia) and 98.5 percent (New Brunswick) of K–12 students were enrolled in public schools. Of this, the majority-language public schools—Francophone in Quebec, Anglophone in all other provinces—dominate enrolment, educating between 62.6 percent (Ontario) and 97.9 percent (Newfoundland & Labrador) of students in Canada. However, depending on the province, there are several opportunities for school choice within the public system.

One form of choice and competition afforded to students across the country is education in a second language—English in Quebec, French in all other provinces. Enrolment in these schools ranges from 0.5 percent in Newfoundland & Labrador to 28.8 percent in New Brunswick. Put simply, depending on the province and particular city (and school district), there is the possibility of selecting a public school based on linguistic preferences that provide yet another layer of choice and competition within the public education system.

Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Ontario also provide full funding for separate schools (primarily Roman Catholic). Between 22.1 percent (Saskatchewan) and 29.7 percent (Ontario) of students in these provinces are enrolled in separate schools. The loosening of regulations regarding the degree of religious instruction and the admittance of non-religious students (or students of different faiths) heightens the degree of parental choice and competition since these schools are no longer exclusively available to Roman Catholic families.

Finally, charter schools are another method by which to inject parental choice and competition into the public education system. Currently, the only province to provide charter schools is Alberta. There are 13 charters granted

in Alberta (with a provision in the legislation for an additional two) enrolling 1.4 percent of the province's students.

The large number of students enrolled in the public systems includes those in majority language schools, minority language schools, separate schools, and charter schools. However, we should note that these schools also offer further layers of choice through specialized programs such as French Immersion and International Baccalaureate, and, especially in Alberta, some additional pedagogical and religious options.

Nevertheless, the proportion of students enrolled in public schools has declined over time. Every province has seen a decline in the proportion of students enrolled in the public system from 2000–01 to 2014–15. British Columbia and Quebec have seen the largest declines in public enrolment as a proportion of total enrolment in this period, from 90.6 to 86.8 percent in British Columbia (a 4.3 percent decline) and from 90.6 to 87.6 percent in Quebec (3.3 percent decline). In the previous edition of this paper studying 2012–13 enrolment it was Quebec that had the largest overall decline, but British Columbia's families are increasingly choosing educational options outside of the public system.

The general reduction in public school enrolment has been met both with increased enrolment in independent schools and with a larger share of families choosing to home school their children. British Columbia has the highest level of independent school enrolment at 12.9 percent of total enrolment, and Quebec is not far behind at 12.3 percent.

As previously discussed, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Ontario provide some degree of religious instruction (mainly Roman Catholic) within their public education systems. The remaining provinces, however, provide almost all other religious education outside the public education system through independent schools. This in part explains some of the variation in both public school enrolment and independent school enrolment in provinces like British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec.

In addition to the differences in the treatment of religious schools, there is also a fairly wide disparity in the funding and regulation of independent schools. British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Quebec all provide public funding for independent schools ranging between 35 percent and 80 percent of public school per-student operating allocations. Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces, on the other hand, provide no funding for independent schools. However, in general, independent schools in these provinces enjoy much more autonomy with respect to provincial guidelines on curriculum and other regulations.

The final type of schooling analyzed in this paper is home schooling. Over the period between 2007–08 and 2014–15 there was an increase in the proportion of home educated students in every province except British Columbia. While this sector of education is experiencing enormous growth,



total enrolment in home schooling remains quite modest. Manitoba is leading the country in terms of the proportion of students being educated at home at 1.5 percent of total enrolment, with Alberta close behind at 1.4 percent.

Generally speaking, Alberta currently offers the greatest degree of school choice in Canada. Apart from having five fully funded public school choices, it also provides substantial funding for students wishing to attend independent schools and for parents wishing to educate their children at home. The presence of charter schools provides parents with additional options outside of traditional linguistic and religious options offered by public school boards.

At the other end of the spectrum, the Atlantic Provinces tend to offer comparatively less parental choice and competition between schools. None of the Atlantic Provinces provide separate school education, nor do they offer funding for parents who choose independent schools.

However, despite the different levels of funding and the wide variety of regulatory environments across the country, an increasing number of families—from every single province—are choosing educational options outside of the public education system for their children.

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## **Saskatchewan**

Information provided by e-mail from Information Management and Support Branch, Ministry of Education, Government of Saskatchewan. June 12, 2015 and January 20, 2017.

# Appendix 1

## Notes and sources for tables and figures

### General notes

- 1 Enrolment statistics are based on total head count enrolment, not full-time equivalent.
- 2 Total enrolment includes students enrolled in fully-funded religious and non-religious public schools and independent schools as well as homeschooled students attending K–12 education, unless otherwise mentioned.
- 3 Aboriginal students in federal or band-operated schools and students in federal schools for the military and foreign services are not included.
- 4 Enrolment numbers include adults who are registered in public, independent, or home school programs. Adults registered in Adult Education Centres are not included. For Quebec, adult education is managed separately from the general education program, so all adults are excluded from the counts.
- 5 Data includes students enrolled in French Immersion programs.
- 6 Home school education can be included within the public school count or a separate count depending on the province.
- 7 Home school counts include students who have been reported to the ministry. Numbers for unreported home schoolers is unknown, and therefore cannot be included in our analysis.
- 8 Numbers either taken directly from Ministry of Education documents or calculated using multiple documents.



## Specific notes

- BC** The previous edition of this paper included adults enrolled in Continuing Education programs in total Anglophone Public enrolment. They have been excluded in this edition, and previously published figures have been restated.

Enrolment numbers include students enrolled in Standard, Alternate, Distance, and Long-Term Provincial Resource Program facility types. They exclude students enrolled in Youth Custody schools. Adults enrolled in these programs are included in the counts; adults enrolled in Continuing Education are not.

- AB** Total public enrolment includes Charter Schools enrolment.

Early child services (ECS) includes both kindergarten students and other early childhood education services, and cannot be disaggregated. Although Alberta does not offer a pre- or junior-kindergarten, any other ECS programs offered through public schools may be included in these figures.

In the previous edition of this paper there was an attempt to break down Francophone enrolment into secular and Catholic by breaking out a single district that operated only Catholic schools. However, this district has since been amalgamated and it has become apparent that all Francophone districts in Alberta operate both Catholic and secular schools. Therefore previously reported Francophone Catholic enrolment was understated, and Francophone secular enrolment was overstated. The province of Alberta only tracks Francophone enrolment as a whole, and as such we will not attempt to further divide into Catholic and secular.

- SK** The Francophone school district in Saskatchewan operates both secular and Catholic schools; however, the Ministry only tracks Francophone enrolment as a whole. We have not attempted to further break down this figure into secular and Catholic enrolment.

Enrolment data for Registered Independent schools was missing for the 2000–01 school year. This number was estimated as an average of the 1999–2000 data point and the 2001–2002 data point.

**MB** Enrolment statistics reported by the Department of Education and Advanced Learning include students enrolled in Nursery programs in addition to K–12 enrolment; nursery students have been excluded.

Federally operated First Nations schools are excluded from analysis. Public enrolment counts exclude band-operated First Nations schools managed by the Park West and Frontier School Divisions under educational agreements.

Francophone enrolment includes only students enrolled with the Francophone school division (Division Scolaire Franco-Manitobaine). There are several schools offering a Francophone program that are listed within the Anglophone divisions; these schools are included in the Anglophone count.

**ON** In the enrolment statistics set by the Ministry of Education, data for schools which enrolled less than ten students were compressed to a “<10” value. In our counts, we gave these schools a median enrolment value of “5”.

Independent school data includes independent schools, First Nations schools, overseas schools, and combined schools.

**QC** Federally operated First Nations schools are excluded from analysis. Students enrolled in indigenous language school boards are also not included in this analysis.

Quebec’s education system includes two years of kindergarten (Maternelle 4 ans and Maternelle 5 ans). Both years are included.

Quebec’s education system goes from kindergarten to grade 11. Following grade 11, most students enroll in a CÉGEP college for two years, equivalent to grade 12 and first-year university. Due to this system, enrolment statistics for Quebec are for K–11 enrolment rather than K–12.

**NS** Enrolment numbers have been adjusted to exclude pre-kindergarten students from the public and independent school counts.

**PEI** Kindergarten was not part of the provincial education system in Prince Edward Island until 2010–11. Prior to this year, all Kindergarten and Early Childhood Education facilities were private, and not comparable to the post-2010 Kindergarten program.

Because of this change in provincial policy, prior to 2010–11, Kindergarten students are not included in the K-12 enrolment statistics. Calculations were done to ensure that this change did not have a significant effect on our results.

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- SK** Information provided by e-mail from the Department of Education on June 12, 2015 and January 20, 2017.

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- ON** Information sent by the Ontario Ministry of Education through Requests of Information (ROIs) on June 30, 2015 and March 7, 2017.

- QC** Information provided by e-mail from the Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport on June 11, 2015; June 16, 2015; and January 20, 2017.

- NB** Information provided by e-mail from the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development on June 5, 2015 and January 20, 2017.

**NS** Information provided by e-mail from the Department of Education on June 9, 2015 and February 22, 2017.

**PEI** Department of Education, Learning, and Culture. *Annual Student Enrolments*. <<http://www.gov.pe.ca/eecd/index.php3?number=1028841&lang=E>>

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**NL** Information provided by e-mail the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development on May 26, 2015 and February 20, 2017.

## Appendix 2

### Provincial profiles, enrolment by type of school, 2000/01 to 2014/15

**Table A2.1: British Columbia**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2000–2014	2000/01	2014/15
	Raw enrolment data															Percent Change	% of total enrolment	
Public Anglophone	616,392	612,848	603,219	597,587	590,891	583,907	572,629	569,383	564,632	564,391	562,824	554,131	548,445	553,327	538,981	-12.6%	90.2%	85.9%
Public Francophone	2,769	2,873	2,930	3,146	3,455	3,631	3,816	3,964	4,222	4,369	4,469	4,602	4,744	5,068	5,382	94.4%	0.4%	0.9%
<i>Total Public</i>	<i>619,161</i>	<i>615,721</i>	<i>606,149</i>	<i>600,733</i>	<i>594,346</i>	<i>587,538</i>	<i>576,445</i>	<i>573,347</i>	<i>568,854</i>	<i>568,760</i>	<i>567,293</i>	<i>558,733</i>	<i>553,189</i>	<i>558,395</i>	<i>544,363</i>	-12.1%	90.6%	86.8%
Independent	59,734	59,947	62,599	63,377	64,833	66,131	67,916	68,928	69,138	69,467	70,273	71,866	74,307	76,075	80,636	35.0%	8.7%	12.9%
Home School	4,134	3,649	3,686	3,329	3,068	2,710	2,811	2,789	2,722	2,463	2,228	2,084	2,062	2,033	2,221	-46.3%	0.6%	0.4%
<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>683,029</b>	<b>679,317</b>	<b>672,434</b>	<b>667,439</b>	<b>662,247</b>	<b>656,379</b>	<b>647,172</b>	<b>645,064</b>	<b>640,714</b>	<b>640,690</b>	<b>639,794</b>	<b>632,683</b>	<b>629,558</b>	<b>636,503</b>	<b>627,220</b>	<b>-8.2%</b>		

Data for Public Anglophone enrolment has been restated from the previous report in order to remove adults enrolled in Continuing Education programs from the total value.

**Table A2.2: Alberta**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2000–2014	2000/01	2014/15
	Raw enrolment data															Percent Change	% of total enrolment	
Public Anglophone	421,765	419,424	421,108	418,155	413,524	411,236	416,819	415,098	416,422	418,550	421,456	422,909	433,373	442,940	454,110	7.7%	73.1%	68.1%
Public Francophone	3,141	3,289	3,466	3,607	3,866	4,138	4,925	5,399	5,606	5,566	5,630	5,945	6,286	6,801	7,353	134.1%	0.5%	1.1%
Separate Anglophone	125,845	127,018	127,882	128,517	130,323	131,990	133,459	132,814	133,919	134,959	136,763	140,049	144,862	151,259	156,768	24.6%	21.8%	23.5%
Charter	2,558	2,868	3,889	4,955	5,547	6,122	6,632	6,782	7,160	7,554	7,852	7,847	8,418	8,732	9,131	257.0%	0.4%	1.4%
<i>Total Public</i>	<i>553,309</i>	<i>552,599</i>	<i>556,345</i>	<i>555,234</i>	<i>553,260</i>	<i>553,486</i>	<i>561,835</i>	<i>560,093</i>	<i>563,107</i>	<i>566,629</i>	<i>571,701</i>	<i>576,750</i>	<i>592,939</i>	<i>609,732</i>	<i>627,362</i>	13.4%	95.9%	94.1%
Independent	18,491	18,938	19,610	18,730	19,204	19,620	20,178	20,679	21,125	20,969	21,145	22,331	27,175	28,076	29,400	59.0%	3.2%	4.4%
Home School	5,278	8,278	7,656	7,108	6,732	6,769	7,356	7,752	7,774	7,912	8,091	8,644	9,028	9,337	9,631	82.5%	0.9%	1.4%
<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>577,078</b>	<b>579,815</b>	<b>583,611</b>	<b>581,072</b>	<b>579,196</b>	<b>579,875</b>	<b>589,369</b>	<b>588,524</b>	<b>592,006</b>	<b>595,510</b>	<b>600,937</b>	<b>607,725</b>	<b>629,142</b>	<b>647,145</b>	<b>666,393</b>	<b>15.5%</b>		

In the previous edition of this paper there was an attempt to break down Francophone enrolment into secular and Catholic by breaking out a single district that operated only Catholic schools. However, this district has since been amalgamated and it has become apparent that all Francophone districts in Alberta operate both Catholic and secular schools - therefore previously reported Francophone Catholic enrolment was understated, and Francophone secular enrolment was overstated. The province of Alberta only tracks Francophone enrolment as a whole, and as such we will not attempt to further divide into Catholic and secular.

**Table A2.3: Saskatchewan**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2000–2014	2000/01	2014/15
	Raw enrolment data															Percent Change	% of total enrolment	
Public Anglophone	145,062	141,389	137,694	134,747	131,554	128,236	125,420	123,975	122,589	122,687	124,206	123,977	125,350	126,910	128,766	-11.2%	77.5%	73.3%
Public Francophone	1,007	1,023	1,014	1,039	1,034	1,095	1,113	1,112	1,162	1,226	1,272	1,312	1,460	1,547	1,645	63.4%	0.5%	0.9%
Separate Anglophone	37,225	37,335	37,158	36,545	36,545	35,772	34,993	34,280	33,812	33,885	35,366	36,111	37,189	37,938	38,744	4.1%	19.9%	22.1%
<i>Total Public</i>	<i>183,294</i>	<i>179,747</i>	<i>175,866</i>	<i>172,331</i>	<i>169,133</i>	<i>165,103</i>	<i>161,526</i>	<i>159,367</i>	<i>157,563</i>	<i>157,798</i>	<i>160,844</i>	<i>161,400</i>	<i>163,999</i>	<i>166,395</i>	<i>169,155</i>	-7.7%	97.9%	96.3%
Independent	2,245	2,928	3,260	3,356	3,247	3,608	3,773	3,744	3,766	3,793	3,818	3,764	4,096	4,116	4,261	89.8%	1.2%	2.4%
Home School	1,595	1,792	1,826	1,798	1,741	1,723	1,679	1,838	1,749	1,647	1,951	1,996	1,986	2,098	2,162	35.5%	0.9%	1.2%
<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>187,134</b>	<b>184,467</b>	<b>180,952</b>	<b>177,485</b>	<b>174,121</b>	<b>170,434</b>	<b>166,978</b>	<b>164,949</b>	<b>163,078</b>	<b>163,238</b>	<b>166,613</b>	<b>167,160</b>	<b>170,081</b>	<b>172,609</b>	<b>175,578</b>	-6.2%		

*Like Alberta, Saskatchewan's Francophone school district operates both secular and Catholic schools.*

**Table A2.4: Manitoba**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2000–2014	2000/01	2014/15
	Raw enrolment data															Percent Change	% of total enrolment	
Public Anglophone	184,066	184,109	181,120	180,468	177,295	175,138	172,659	171,938	170,451	169,911	169,976	170,880	171,054	170,574	171,020	-7.1%	90.5%	87.9%
Public Francophone	4,470	4,435	4,457	4,467	4,495	4,569	4,681	4,775	4,804	4,870	4,903	4,952	5,094	5,201	5,257	17.6%	2.2%	2.7%
<i>Total Public</i>	<i>188,536</i>	<i>188,544</i>	<i>185,577</i>	<i>184,935</i>	<i>181,790</i>	<i>179,707</i>	<i>177,340</i>	<i>176,713</i>	<i>175,255</i>	<i>174,781</i>	<i>174,879</i>	<i>175,832</i>	<i>176,148</i>	<i>175,775</i>	<i>176,277</i>	-6.5%	92.7%	90.6%
Independent	13,855	14,082	14,104	13,847	13,929	13,699	13,699	13,754	13,872	14,172	14,518	14,478	14,622	14,842	15,344	10.7%	6.8%	7.9%
Home School	1,047	1,100	1,050	1,242	1,167	1,133	1,175	1,235	1,289	1,677	1,635	1,814	2,387	2,810	2,964	183.1%	0.5%	1.5%
<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>203,438</b>	<b>203,726</b>	<b>200,731</b>	<b>200,024</b>	<b>196,886</b>	<b>194,539</b>	<b>192,214</b>	<b>191,702</b>	<b>190,416</b>	<b>190,630</b>	<b>191,032</b>	<b>192,124</b>	<b>193,157</b>	<b>193,427</b>	<b>194,585</b>	-4.4%		

**Table A2.5: Ontario**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2000–2012/14	2000/01	2014/15
	Raw enrolment data															Percent Change	% of total enrolment	
Public Anglophone	1,446,255	1,459,870	1,459,412	1,434,968	1,428,598	1,420,997	1,409,566	1,397,059	1,385,410	1,378,218	1,373,131	1,368,611	1,361,134	1,361,134	1,339,282	-7.4%	64.2%	62.6%
Public Francophone	20,000	19,963	20,684	20,653	20,866	21,860	21,972	22,313	22,767	23,555	24,571	25,748	26,740	26,740	28,862	44.3%	0.9%	1.3%
Separate Anglophone	603,902	610,479	613,264	604,712	605,508	607,510	603,703	599,480	593,513	590,196	583,885	577,826	571,364	566,480	562,017	-6.9%	26.8%	26.3%
Separate Francophone	73,442	72,796	71,580	69,409	68,932	68,177	68,223	68,736	69,046	69,421	70,278	70,932	71,957	72,755	73,156	-0.4%	3.3%	3.4%
<i>Total Public</i>	<i>2,143,599</i>	<i>2,163,108</i>	<i>2,164,940</i>	<i>2,129,742</i>	<i>2,123,904</i>	<i>2,118,544</i>	<i>2,103,464</i>	<i>2,087,588</i>	<i>2,070,736</i>	<i>2,061,390</i>	<i>2,051,865</i>	<i>2,043,117</i>	<i>2,031,195</i>	<i>2,027,109</i>	<i>2,003,317</i>	-6.5%	95.1%	93.6%
Independent	109,904	112,653	121,447	118,231	117,936	119,584	114,328	117,394	119,091	112,672	111,433	114,498	120,198	124,141	129,607	17.9%	4.9%	6.1%
Home School	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,584	3,711	3,502	3,584	4,745	4,948	5,680	6,502	6,502	N/A	N/A	0.3%
<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>2,253,503</b>	<b>2,275,761</b>	<b>2,286,387</b>	<b>2,247,973</b>	<b>2,241,840</b>	<b>2,238,128</b>	<b>2,221,376</b>	<b>2,208,693</b>	<b>2,193,329</b>	<b>2,177,646</b>	<b>2,168,043</b>	<b>2,162,563</b>	<b>2,157,073</b>	<b>2,157,752</b>	<b>2,139,426</b>	-5.1%		

*At the time of writing, home school enrolment was not available for 2014-15. As there has not been a consistent rate of increase year-over-year since Ontario began tracking this figure, we have chosen to estimate 2014-15 home school enrolment to be equivalent to 2013-14 for the purpose of this analysis. We anticipate that this number is understated.*

**Table A2.6: Quebec**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2000–2014	2000/01	2014/15
	Raw enrolment data															Percent Change	% of total enrolment	
Public Anglophone	105,575	106,898	107,928	108,161	107,715	106,361	104,129	101,282	98,810	94,971	92,171	90,220	87,850	85,592	84,523	-19.9%	9.5%	8.5%
Public Francophone	903,246	893,821	884,865	873,466	862,215	849,260	834,245	814,900	796,377	780,793	772,801	770,032	772,165	777,851	787,930	-12.8%	81.1%	79.1%
<i>Total Public</i>	<i>1,008,821</i>	<i>1,000,719</i>	<i>992,793</i>	<i>981,627</i>	<i>969,930</i>	<i>955,621</i>	<i>938,374</i>	<i>916,182</i>	<i>895,187</i>	<i>875,764</i>	<i>864,972</i>	<i>860,252</i>	<i>860,015</i>	<i>863,443</i>	<i>872,453</i>	<i>-13.5%</i>	<i>90.6%</i>	<i>87.6%</i>
Independent	105,245	108,360	111,725	115,210	118,446	121,681	124,121	125,264	125,539	125,909	126,280	125,839	124,281	123,249	122,224	16.1%	9.4%	12.3%
Home School	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	774	937	1,012	1,057	1,037	1,114	1,181	1,275	N/A	N/A	0.1%
<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>1,114,066</b>	<b>1,109,079</b>	<b>1,104,518</b>	<b>1,096,837</b>	<b>1,088,376</b>	<b>1,077,302</b>	<b>1,062,495</b>	<b>1,042,220</b>	<b>1,021,663</b>	<b>1,002,685</b>	<b>992,309</b>	<b>987,128</b>	<b>985,410</b>	<b>987,873</b>	<b>995,952</b>	<b>-10.6%</b>		

**Table A2.7: New Brunswick**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2000–2014	2000/01	2014/15
	Raw enrolment data															Percent Change	% of total enrolment	
Public Anglophone	86,555	85,689	84,575	83,799	82,819	81,360	79,660	78,563	77,288	75,974	74,579	73,124	71,955	70,935	69,972	-19.2%	68.5%	69.7%
Public Francophone	38,387	37,103	36,025	35,070	34,326	33,460	32,353	31,725	31,119	30,420	29,842	29,455	29,124	28,986	28,934	-24.6%	30.4%	28.8%
<i>Total Public</i>	<i>124,942</i>	<i>122,792</i>	<i>120,600</i>	<i>118,869</i>	<i>117,145</i>	<i>114,820</i>	<i>112,013</i>	<i>110,288</i>	<i>108,407</i>	<i>106,394</i>	<i>104,421</i>	<i>102,579</i>	<i>101,079</i>	<i>99,921</i>	<i>98,906</i>	<i>-20.8%</i>	<i>98.8%</i>	<i>98.5%</i>
Independent	874	994	1,069	1,094	750	730	741	816	819	794	753	767	752	763	763	-12.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Home School	608	623	524	447	506	553	520	561	525	560	577	664	631	680	693	14.0%	0.5%	0.7%
<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>126,424</b>	<b>124,409</b>	<b>122,193</b>	<b>120,410</b>	<b>118,401</b>	<b>116,103</b>	<b>113,274</b>	<b>111,665</b>	<b>109,751</b>	<b>107,748</b>	<b>105,751</b>	<b>104,010</b>	<b>102,462</b>	<b>101,364</b>	<b>100,362</b>	<b>-20.6%</b>		

**Table A2.8: Nova Scotia**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2000–2014	2000/01	2014/15
	Raw enrolment data															Percent Change	% of total enrolment	
Public Anglophone	151,445	149,107	146,232	144,057	140,978	137,860	134,178	130,671	128,675	126,008	123,395	120,663	117,606	115,818	113,931	-24.8%	95.4%	92.5%
Public Francophone	3,976	3,898	3,927	4,018	3,987	4,018	4,071	4,106	4,145	4,214	4,303	4,412	4,547	4,709	4,877	22.7%	2.5%	4.0%
<i>Total Public</i>	<i>155,421</i>	<i>153,005</i>	<i>150,159</i>	<i>148,075</i>	<i>144,965</i>	<i>141,878</i>	<i>138,249</i>	<i>134,777</i>	<i>132,820</i>	<i>130,222</i>	<i>127,698</i>	<i>125,075</i>	<i>122,153</i>	<i>120,527</i>	<i>118,808</i>	<i>-23.6%</i>	<i>97.9%</i>	<i>96.5%</i>
Independent	2,608	2,685	2,966	3,031	3,010	3,039	3,070	3,108	2,989	2,949	3,093	3,095	3,110	3,154	3,343	28.2%	1.6%	2.7%
Home School	708	730	724	683	680	673	665	683	707	732	873	807	895	948	981	38.6%	0.4%	0.8%
<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>158,737</b>	<b>156,420</b>	<b>153,849</b>	<b>151,789</b>	<b>148,655</b>	<b>145,590</b>	<b>141,984</b>	<b>138,568</b>	<b>136,516</b>	<b>133,903</b>	<b>131,664</b>	<b>128,977</b>	<b>126,158</b>	<b>124,629</b>	<b>123,132</b>	<b>-22.4%</b>		



**Table A2.9: Prince Edward Island**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2000–2014	2000/01	2014/15
	Raw enrolment data															Percent Change	% of total enrolment	
Public Anglophone	23,089	22,843	22,616	22,239	21,710	21,251	20,660	20,119	19,607	19,240	20,342	19,977	19,577	19,317	19,113	-17.2%	96.6%	94.4%
Public Francophone	603	606	626	666	673	697	705	694	707	715	820	854	829	814	825	36.8%	2.5%	4.1%
<i>Total Public</i>	<i>23,692</i>	<i>23,449</i>	<i>23,242</i>	<i>22,905</i>	<i>22,383</i>	<i>21,948</i>	<i>21,365</i>	<i>20,813</i>	<i>20,314</i>	<i>19,955</i>	<i>21,162</i>	<i>20,831</i>	<i>20,406</i>	<i>20,131</i>	<i>19,938</i>	<i>-15.8%</i>	<i>99.1%</i>	<i>98.4%</i>
Independent	216	212	191	178	168	190	197	194	212	193	203	206	211	209	226	4.6%	0.9%	1.1%
Home School	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	54	59	55	68	81	83	86	91	N/A	N/A	0.4%
<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>23,908</b>	<b>23,661</b>	<b>23,433</b>	<b>23,083</b>	<b>22,551</b>	<b>22,138</b>	<b>21,608</b>	<b>21,061</b>	<b>20,585</b>	<b>20,203</b>	<b>21,433</b>	<b>21,118</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>20,426</b>	<b>20,255</b>	<b>-15.3%</b>		

**Table A2.10: Newfoundland and Labrador**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2000–2014	2000/01	2014/15
	Raw enrolment data															Percent Change	% of total enrolment	
Public Anglophone	90,031	86,771	84,167	81,335	79,318	76,581	74,145	71,871	70,384	69,423	68,463	67,617	67,280	67,080	66,937	-25.7%	98.9%	97.9%
Public Francophone	256	248	230	210	193	203	223	251	269	256	266	306	348	356	358	39.8%	0.3%	0.5%
<i>Total Public</i>	<i>90,287</i>	<i>87,019</i>	<i>84,397</i>	<i>81,545</i>	<i>79,511</i>	<i>76,784</i>	<i>74,368</i>	<i>72,122</i>	<i>70,653</i>	<i>69,679</i>	<i>68,729</i>	<i>67,923</i>	<i>67,628</i>	<i>67,436</i>	<i>67,295</i>	<i>-25.5%</i>	<i>99.2%</i>	<i>98.4%</i>
Independent	734	781	807	807	845	877	834	823	852	830	872	874	910	968	957	30.4%	0.8%	1.4%
Home School	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75	74	107	107	112	124	135	126	144	126	N/A	N/A	0.2%
<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>91,021</b>	<b>87,800</b>	<b>85,204</b>	<b>82,352</b>	<b>80,356</b>	<b>77,736</b>	<b>75,276</b>	<b>73,052</b>	<b>71,612</b>	<b>70,621</b>	<b>69,725</b>	<b>68,932</b>	<b>68,664</b>	<b>68,548</b>	<b>68,378</b>	<b>-24.9%</b>		

## Appendix 3

### Enrolment by type of school, 2000/01 to 2014/15

**Table A3.1: Anglophone public enrolment**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	<b>Anglophone enrolment, raw number</b>														
BC	616,392	612,848	603,219	597,587	590,891	583,907	572,629	569,383	564,632	564,391	562,824	554,131	548,445	553,327	538,981
AB	421,765	419,424	421,108	418,155	413,524	411,236	416,819	415,098	416,422	418,550	421,456	422,909	433,373	442,940	454,110
SK	145,062	141,389	137,694	134,747	131,554	128,236	125,420	123,975	122,589	122,687	124,206	123,977	125,350	126,910	128,766
MB	184,066	184,109	181,120	180,468	177,295	175,138	172,659	171,938	170,451	169,911	169,976	170,880	171,054	170,574	171,020
ON	1,446,255	1,459,870	1,459,412	1,434,968	1,428,598	1,420,997	1,409,566	1,397,059	1,385,410	1,378,218	1,373,131	1,368,611	1,361,134	1,361,134	1,339,282
QC	105,575	106,898	107,928	108,161	107,715	106,361	104,129	101,282	98,810	94,971	92,171	90,220	87,850	85,592	84,523
NB	86,555	85,689	84,575	83,799	82,819	81,360	79,660	78,563	77,288	75,974	74,579	73,124	71,955	70,935	69,972
NS	151,445	149,107	146,232	144,057	140,978	137,860	134,178	130,671	128,675	126,008	123,395	120,663	117,606	115,818	113,931
PEI	23,089	22,843	22,616	22,239	21,710	21,251	20,660	20,119	19,607	19,240	20,342	19,977	19,577	19,317	19,113
NL	90,031	86,771	84,167	81,335	79,318	76,581	74,145	71,871	70,384	69,423	68,463	67,617	67,280	67,080	66,937
	<b>Anglophone enrolment, as percent of total enrolment</b>														
BC	90.2%	90.2%	89.7%	89.5%	89.2%	89.0%	88.5%	88.3%	88.1%	88.1%	88.0%	87.6%	87.1%	86.9%	85.9%
AB	73.1%	72.3%	72.2%	72.0%	71.4%	70.9%	70.7%	70.5%	70.3%	70.3%	70.1%	69.6%	68.9%	68.4%	68.1%
SK	77.5%	76.6%	76.1%	75.9%	75.6%	75.2%	75.1%	75.2%	75.2%	75.2%	74.5%	74.2%	73.7%	73.5%	73.3%
MB	90.5%	90.4%	90.2%	90.2%	90.0%	90.0%	89.8%	89.7%	89.5%	89.1%	89.0%	88.9%	88.6%	88.2%	87.9%
ON	64.2%	64.1%	63.8%	63.8%	63.7%	63.5%	63.5%	63.3%	63.2%	63.3%	63.3%	63.3%	63.1%	63.1%	62.6%
QC	9.5%	9.6%	9.8%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.8%	9.7%	9.7%	9.5%	9.3%	9.1%	8.9%	8.7%	8.5%
NB	68.5%	68.9%	69.2%	69.6%	69.9%	70.1%	70.3%	70.4%	70.4%	70.5%	70.5%	70.3%	70.2%	70.0%	69.7%
NS	95.4%	95.3%	95.0%	94.9%	94.8%	94.7%	94.5%	94.3%	94.3%	94.1%	93.7%	93.6%	93.2%	92.9%	92.5%
PEI	96.6%	96.5%	96.5%	96.3%	96.3%	96.0%	95.6%	95.5%	95.2%	95.2%	94.9%	94.6%	94.6%	94.6%	94.4%
NL	98.9%	98.8%	98.8%	98.8%	98.7%	98.5%	98.5%	98.4%	98.3%	98.3%	98.2%	98.1%	98.0%	97.9%	97.9%

**Table A3.2: Francophone public enrolment**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>Francophone enrolment, raw number</b>															
BC	2,769	2,873	2,930	3,146	3,455	3,631	3,816	3,964	4,222	4,369	4,469	4,602	4,744	5,068	5,382
AB	3,141	3,289	3,466	3,607	3,866	4,138	4,925	5,399	5,606	5,566	5,630	5,945	6,286	6,801	7,353
SK	1,007	1,023	1,014	1,039	1,034	1,095	1,113	1,112	1,162	1,226	1,272	1,312	1,460	1,547	1,645
MB	4,470	4,435	4,457	4,467	4,495	4,569	4,681	4,775	4,804	4,870	4,903	4,952	5,094	5,201	5,257
ON	20,000	19,963	20,684	20,653	20,866	21,860	21,972	22,313	22,767	23,555	24,571	25,748	26,740	26,740	28,862
QC	903,246	893,821	884,865	873,466	862,215	849,260	834,245	814,900	796,377	780,793	772,801	770,032	772,165	777,851	787,930
NB	38,387	37,103	36,025	35,070	34,326	33,460	32,353	31,725	31,119	30,420	29,842	29,455	29,124	28,986	28,934
NS	3,976	3,898	3,927	4,018	3,987	4,018	4,071	4,106	4,145	4,214	4,303	4,412	4,547	4,709	4,877
PEI	603	606	626	666	673	697	705	694	707	715	820	854	829	814	825
NL	256	248	230	210	193	203	223	251	269	256	266	306	348	356	358
<b>Francophone enrolment, as percent of total enrolment</b>															
BC	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
AB	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
SK	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
MB	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%
ON	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
QC	81.1%	80.6%	80.1%	79.6%	79.2%	78.8%	78.5%	78.2%	77.9%	77.9%	77.9%	78.0%	78.4%	78.7%	79.1%
NB	30.4%	29.8%	29.5%	29.1%	29.0%	28.8%	28.6%	28.4%	28.4%	28.2%	28.2%	28.3%	28.4%	28.6%	28.8%
NS	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%
PEI	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%
NL	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

**Table A3.3: Anglophone separate enrolment**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>Anglophone separate enrolment, raw number</b>															
AB	125,845	127,018	127,882	128,517	130,323	131,990	133,459	132,814	133,919	134,959	136,763	140,049	144,862	151,259	156,768
SK	37,225	37,335	37,158	36,545	36,545	35,772	34,993	34,280	33,812	33,885	35,366	36,111	37,189	37,938	38,744
ON	603,902	610,479	613,264	604,712	605,508	607,510	603,703	599,480	593,513	590,196	583,885	577,826	571,364	566,480	562,017
<b>Anglophone separate enrolment, as percent of total enrolment</b>															
AB	21.8%	21.9%	21.9%	22.1%	22.5%	22.8%	22.6%	22.6%	22.6%	22.7%	22.8%	23.0%	23.0%	23.4%	23.5%
SK	19.9%	20.2%	20.5%	20.6%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	20.8%	20.7%	20.8%	21.2%	21.6%	21.9%	22.0%	22.1%
ON	26.8%	26.8%	26.8%	26.9%	27.0%	27.1%	27.2%	27.1%	27.1%	27.1%	26.9%	26.7%	26.5%	26.3%	26.3%

**Table A3.4: Francophone separate enrolment**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>Francophone separate enrolment, raw number</b>															
ON	73,442	72,796	71,580	69,409	68,932	68,177	68,223	68,736	69,046	69,421	70,278	70,932	71,957	72,755	73,156
<b>Francophone separate enrolment, as percent of total enrolment</b>															
ON	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%

**Table A3.5: Total public enrolment**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>Total public enrolment, raw number</b>															
BC	619,161	615,721	606,149	600,733	594,346	587,538	576,445	573,347	568,854	568,760	567,293	558,733	553,189	558,395	544,363
AB	553,309	552,599	556,345	555,234	553,260	553,486	561,835	560,093	563,107	566,629	571,701	576,750	592,939	609,732	627,362
SK	183,294	179,747	175,866	172,331	169,133	165,103	161,526	159,367	157,563	157,798	160,844	161,400	163,999	166,395	169,155
MB	188,536	188,544	185,577	184,935	181,790	179,707	177,340	176,713	175,255	174,781	174,879	175,832	176,148	175,775	176,277
ON	2,143,599	2,163,108	2,164,940	2,129,742	2,123,904	2,118,544	2,103,464	2,087,588	2,070,736	2,061,390	2,051,865	2,043,117	2,031,195	2,027,109	2,003,317
QC	1,008,821	1,000,719	992,793	981,627	969,930	955,621	938,374	916,182	895,187	875,764	864,972	860,252	860,015	863,443	872,453
NB	124,942	122,792	120,600	118,869	117,145	114,820	112,013	110,288	108,407	106,394	104,421	102,579	101,079	99,921	98,906
NS	155,421	153,005	150,159	148,075	144,965	141,878	138,249	134,777	132,820	130,222	127,698	125,075	122,153	120,527	118,808
PEI	23,692	23,449	23,242	22,905	22,383	21,948	21,365	20,813	20,314	19,955	21,162	20,831	20,406	20,131	19,938
NL	90,287	87,019	84,397	81,545	79,511	76,784	74,368	72,122	70,653	69,679	68,729	67,923	67,628	67,436	67,295
<b>Total public enrolment, as percent of total enrolment</b>															
BC	90.6%	90.6%	90.1%	90.0%	89.7%	89.5%	89.1%	88.9%	88.8%	88.8%	88.7%	88.3%	87.9%	87.7%	86.8%
AB	95.9%	95.3%	95.3%	95.6%	95.5%	95.4%	95.3%	95.2%	95.1%	95.2%	95.1%	94.9%	94.2%	94.2%	94.1%
SK	97.9%	97.4%	97.2%	97.1%	97.1%	96.9%	96.7%	96.6%	96.6%	96.7%	96.5%	96.6%	96.4%	96.4%	96.3%
MB	92.7%	92.5%	92.5%	92.5%	92.3%	92.4%	92.3%	92.2%	92.0%	91.7%	91.5%	91.5%	91.2%	90.9%	90.6%
ON	95.1%	95.0%	94.7%	94.7%	94.7%	94.7%	94.7%	94.5%	94.4%	94.7%	94.6%	94.5%	94.2%	93.9%	93.6%
QC	90.6%	90.2%	89.9%	89.5%	89.1%	88.7%	88.3%	87.9%	87.6%	87.3%	87.2%	87.1%	87.3%	87.4%	87.6%
NB	98.8%	98.7%	98.7%	98.7%	98.9%	98.9%	98.9%	98.8%	98.8%	98.7%	98.7%	98.6%	98.7%	98.6%	98.5%
NS	97.9%	97.8%	97.6%	97.6%	97.5%	97.5%	97.4%	97.3%	97.3%	97.3%	97.0%	97.0%	96.8%	96.7%	96.5%
PEI	99.1%	99.1%	99.2%	99.2%	99.3%	99.1%	98.9%	98.8%	98.7%	98.8%	98.7%	98.6%	98.6%	98.6%	98.4%
NL	99.2%	99.1%	99.1%	99.0%	98.9%	98.8%	98.8%	98.7%	98.7%	98.7%	98.6%	98.5%	98.5%	98.4%	98.4%

**Table A3.6: Total independent enrolment**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>Total independent enrolment, raw number</b>															
BC	59,734	59,947	62,599	63,377	64,833	66,131	67,916	68,928	69,138	69,467	70,273	71,866	74,307	76,075	80,636
AB	18,491	18,938	19,610	18,730	19,204	19,620	20,178	20,679	21,125	20,969	21,145	22,331	27,175	28,076	29,400
SK	2,245	2,928	3,260	3,356	3,247	3,608	3,773	3,744	3,766	3,793	3,818	3,764	4,096	4,116	4,261
MB	13,855	14,082	14,104	13,847	13,929	13,699	13,699	13,754	13,872	14,172	14,518	14,478	14,622	14,842	15,344
ON	109,904	112,653	121,447	118,231	117,936	119,584	114,328	117,394	119,091	112,672	111,433	114,498	120,198	124,141	129,607
QC	105,245	108,360	111,725	115,210	118,446	121,681	124,121	125,264	125,539	125,909	126,280	125,839	124,281	123,249	122,224
NB	874	994	1,069	1,094	750	730	741	816	819	794	753	767	752	763	763
NS	2,608	2,685	2,966	3,031	3,010	3,039	3,070	3,108	2,989	2,949	3,093	3,095	3,110	3,154	3,343
PEI	216	212	191	178	168	190	197	194	212	193	203	206	211	209	226
NL	734	781	807	807	845	877	834	823	852	830	872	874	910	968	957
<b>Total independent enrolment, as percent of total enrolment</b>															
BC	8.7%	8.8%	9.3%	9.5%	9.8%	10.1%	10.5%	10.7%	10.8%	10.8%	11.0%	11.4%	11.8%	12.0%	12.9%
AB	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%
SK	1.2%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
MB	6.8%	6.9%	7.0%	6.9%	7.1%	7.0%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.6%	7.5%	7.6%	7.7%	7.9%
ON	4.9%	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%	6.1%
QC	9.4%	9.8%	10.1%	10.5%	10.9%	11.3%	11.7%	12.0%	12.3%	12.6%	12.7%	12.7%	12.6%	12.5%	12.3%
NB	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
NS	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%
PEI	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
NL	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%

**Table A3.7: Total home school enrolment**

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>Total home school enrolment, raw number</b>															
<b>BC</b>	4,134	3,649	3,686	3,329	3,068	2,710	2,811	2,789	2,722	2,463	2,228	2,084	2,062	2,033	2,221
<b>AB</b>	5,278	8,278	7,656	7,108	6,732	6,769	7,356	7,752	7,774	7,912	8,091	8,644	9,028	9,337	9,631
<b>SK</b>	1,595	1,792	1,826	1,798	1,741	1,723	1,679	1,838	1,749	1,647	1,951	1,996	1,986	2,098	2,162
<b>MB</b>	1,047	1,100	1,050	1,242	1,167	1,133	1,175	1,235	1,289	1,677	1,635	1,814	2,387	2,810	2,964
<b>ON</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,584	3,711	3,502	3,584	4,745	4,948	5,680	6,502	6,502
<b>QC</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	774	937	1,012	1,057	1,037	1,114	1,181	1,275
<b>NB</b>	608	623	524	447	506	553	520	561	525	560	577	664	631	680	693
<b>NS</b>	708	730	724	683	680	673	665	683	707	732	873	807	895	948	981
<b>PEI</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	54	59	55	68	81	83	86	91
<b>NL</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75	74	107	107	112	124	135	126	144	126
<b>Total home school enrolment, as percent of total enrolment</b>															
<b>BC</b>	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
<b>AB</b>	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
<b>SK</b>	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
<b>MB</b>	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%
<b>ON</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>QC</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>NB</b>	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
<b>NS</b>	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>PEI</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
<b>NL</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

## About the authors



### Angela MacLeod

Angela MacLeod is an education policy analyst with the Barbara Mitchell Centre for Improvement in Education at the Fraser Institute. She holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Acadia University and a Master of Public Policy from the University of Calgary. She was formerly the executive director of a school choice advocacy organization and her previous research topics include municipal governance and poverty reduction initiatives, among others. Her work has been published by the Manning Foundation, *C2C Journal*, and the *National Post*.



### Sazid Hasan

Sazid Hasan is a researcher at the Fraser Institute. He received his MA in Economics from Simon Fraser University in 2015. He also holds an MSS and a BSS (Honours), both in Economics, from the University of Dhaka.

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