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Figure

Educational attainment

	Iqaluit, City			Nunavut		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over ⁵¹	4,535	2,320	2,210	19,340	9,930	9,410
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,615	810	810	11,080	5,575	5,510
High school certificate or equivalent ⁵²	775	400	375	2,110	1,055	1,055
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	265	225	40	1,345	1,045	300
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ⁵³	955	465	490	2,740	1,300	1,440
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	105	35	70	315	145	165
University certificate, diploma or degree	815	390	425	1,750	805	940
Total population aged 15 to 24 ⁵⁴	1,015	525	490	5,590	2,865	2,725
No certificate, diploma or degree	640	340	300	4,465	2,330	2,135
High school certificate or equivalent ⁵⁵	250	125	130	760	360	400
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	20	10	10	105	65	40
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ⁵⁶	80	35	45	205	85	115
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	10	10	0	10	0	10
University certificate, diploma or degree	20	10	10	50	25	30
Total population aged 25 to 34 ⁵⁷	1,180	580	605	4,550	2,250	2,295
No certificate, diploma or degree	285	155	135	2,095	1,065	1,030
High school certificate or equivalent ⁵⁸	225	105	120	625	295	330
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	65	55	15	350	270	80
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ⁵⁹	305	145	155	830	370	460
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	40	15	25	100	40	55
University certificate, diploma or degree	260	105	160	555	210	340
Total population aged 35 to 64 ⁶⁰	2,215	1,165	1,050	8,405	4,380	4,025
No certificate, diploma or degree	615	280	335	3,865	1,840	2,020
High school certificate or equivalent ⁶¹	295	165	130	715	385	320
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	175	155	20	860	680	180
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ⁶²	560	270	285	1,665	815	850

University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	60	20	40	205	100	105
University certificate, diploma or degree	505	265	240	1,100	555	545

Major field of study	Iqaluit, City			Nunavut		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over ⁶³	4,535	2,325	2,210	19,340	9,930	9,410
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	2,390	1,210	1,190	13,190	6,625	6,565
Education	200	60	145	800	255	545
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	50	30	20	165	95	65
Humanities	130	50	80	320	125	195
Social and behavioural sciences and law	310	140	175	685	250	435
Business, management and public administration	465	185	280	1,240	450	785
Physical and life sciences and technologies	90	50	45	205	135	65
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	80	50	30	185	95	90
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	400	355	40	1,330	1,230	100
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	55	35	15	135	100	40
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	215	55	160	530	145	385
Personal, protective and transportation services	155	110	45	550	410	135
Other ⁶⁴	0	0	0	10	0	0

 **Figure**
Location of study

	Iqaluit, City			Nunavut		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over ⁶⁵	4,535	2,325	2,210	19,340	9,930	9,410
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	2,395	1,210	1,185	13,195	6,625	6,565
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	2,140	1,115	1,025	6,150	3,305	2,845
Inside Canada	2,030	1,060	970	5,895	3,190	2,710
Outside Canada	110	55	55	255	115	135

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

How to cite: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Iqaluit, Nunavut* (table). *2006 Community Profiles*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed July 23, 2009).

[Print definitions and symbols included in this table](#)

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2006 Community Profiles

Definitions and symbols

Definitions:

51. Educational attainment - 20% sample data

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

52. High school certificate or equivalent

'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

53. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

54. Educational attainment - 20% sample data

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

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'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

56. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

57. Educational attainment - 20% sample data

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

58. High school certificate or equivalent

'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community

colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

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'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

60. Educational attainment - 20% sample data

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

61. High school certificate or equivalent

'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

62. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

63. Major field of study - 20% sample data

'Field of study' is defined as the main discipline or subject of learning. It is collected for the highest certificate, diploma or degree above the high school or secondary school level.

64. Other

Includes multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies (other).

65. Location of study - 20% sample data

'Location of study' refers to the province, territory or country where the highest certificate, diploma or degree above the high school level was completed.

Symbols:

^A adjusted figure due to boundary change

Users wishing to compare 2006 Census data with those of other censuses should then take into account that the boundaries of geographic areas may change from one census to another. In order to facilitate comparison, the 2001 Census counts are adjusted, as needed, to take into account boundary changes between the 2001 and 2006 censuses. The 2001 counts that were adjusted are identified by the letter 'A'. The letter 'A' may also refer to corrections to the 2001 counts; however, most of these are the result of boundary changes. This symbol is also used to identify areas that have been created since 2001, such as newly incorporated municipalities (census subdivisions).

^E use with caution

After the release of the 2001 or 2006 Census population and dwelling counts, errors are occasionally uncovered in the data. It is not possible to make changes to the 2001 or 2006 Census data presented in these tables.

Refer to the [2001 population and dwelling count amendments](#) or the [2006 population and dwelling count amendments](#) for further information.

^X area and data suppression

In addition to random rounding, area and data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information.

Area and data suppression results in the deletion of all information for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. For example, areas with a population of less than 40 persons are suppressed. If the community searched has a population of less than 40 persons, only the total population counts will be available.

Whenever income data are shown, those areas with populations below 250 persons, or where the number of private households is less than 40, income data are suppressed. If a community searched has less than 250 persons, or if the number of private households is less than 40, the income data will not be available. All suppressed cells and associated averages, medians and standard errors of average income have been replaced with zeros. In all cases, suppressed data are included in the appropriate higher-level aggregate subtotals and totals.

Persons living on Indian reserves and Indian settlements who were enumerated with the 2006 Census Form 2D questionnaire were not asked the questions on citizenship and immigration. Consequently, data are suppressed for Indian reserves and Indian settlements at the census subdivision level. These data are, however, included in the totals for larger geographic areas such as provinces and territories.

To view the extent to which data are suppressed, see '[suppression criteria](#)'.

† excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements

Excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements (For further information, see the '[Notes](#)'.)

†† incompletely enumerated Indian Reserve or Indian settlement (For further information, see the '[Notes](#)'.)

Due to incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements, data are not available for either the 2006 Census, the 2001 Census or for both the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

Refer to a complete list of these [geographic areas](#).

... not applicable

The possible reasons for the use of the three dots (...) symbol are:

- A value that cannot be calculated such as a percentage change where the denominator is zero;
- A figure is deemed inappropriate for areas that had a population and/or dwelling count amendment in 2001.

Refer to the [2001 population and dwelling count amendments](#) for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

How to cite: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Iqaluit, Nunavut* (table). *2006 Community Profiles*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007.
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