

[Home](#) >
 [2006 Aboriginal Population Profile](#) >
 [Search results for "nunavik"](#) >
 [Data table](#) >

 **Figure**

Educational attainment of the Aboriginal identity population

	Nunavik (Inuit region)			Quebec		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Aboriginal identity population 15 years and over ³⁴	5,870	2,970	2,900	80,910	39,490	41,420
No certificate, diploma or degree	3,985	1,990	2,000	35,730	17,835	17,895
High school certificate or equivalent ³⁵	640	305	335	13,790	5,890	7,900
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	855	520	340	14,070	8,585	5,480
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ³⁶	230	120	115	9,790	4,160	5,625
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	75	15	65	2,575	1,000	1,565
University certificate or degree	80	30	50	4,965	2,020	2,940
Total Aboriginal identity population aged 15 to 24 ³⁷	1,985	1,020	965	17,785	8,815	8,975
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,635	850	785	10,945	5,790	5,160
High school certificate or equivalent ³⁸	240	105	125	3,710	1,640	2,070
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	95	50	45	1,290	770	520
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ³⁹	20	10	0	1,410	500	910
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	0	0	0	115	40	75
University certificate or degree	0	0	0	310	75	235
Total Aboriginal identity population aged 25 to 34 ⁴⁰	1,370	695	675	14,440	7,015	7,420
No certificate, diploma or degree	755	375	375	5,055	2,695	2,360
High school certificate or equivalent ⁴¹	250	120	135	2,455	1,085	1,365
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	250	150	100	2,865	1,695	1,170
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ⁴²	85	40	45	2,370	905	1,460
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	10	0	10	450	155	295
University certificate or degree	20	10	10	1,250	480	765
Total Aboriginal identity population aged 35 to 64 ⁴³	2,250	1,110	1,135	40,695	20,095	20,600
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,355	640	715	14,685	7,275	7,405
High school certificate or equivalent ⁴⁴	150	75	75	6,680	2,825	3,860
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	500	305	190	8,935	5,465	3,470

College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ⁴⁵	125	65	60	5,550	2,555	2,995
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	65	10	55	1,765	730	1,035
University certificate or degree	55	20	35	3,075	1,250	1,825

Major field of study of the Aboriginal identity population	Nunavik (Inuit region)			Quebec		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Aboriginal identity population 15 years and over ⁴⁶	5,870	2,970	2,900	80,910	39,490	41,420
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	4,625	2,295	2,335	49,520	23,725	25,800
Education	155	20	135	2,125	465	1,660
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	35	15	20	1,060	535	530
Humanities	30	10	15	1,590	625	970
Social and behavioural sciences and law	140	15	125	2,905	750	2,150
Business, management and public administration	160	55	105	6,180	1,805	4,370
Physical and life sciences and technologies	25	20	0	455	250	205
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	10	10	0	1,130	610	520
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	265	235	30	7,525	6,960	565
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	35	30	0	1,205	845	355
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	110	30	80	3,485	665	2,815
Personal, protective and transportation services	280	235	45	3,705	2,245	1,465
Other ⁴⁷	0	0	0	15	0	20

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

How to cite: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Nunavik, Quebec (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2006 Census.* Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa. Released January 15, 2008.

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed July 21, 2009).

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

Date Modified: 2009-07-08



2006 Aboriginal Population Profile

Definitions and symbols

Definitions:

34. 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.

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. Other

Includes multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies (other).

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. *Nunavik, Quebec (table). Aboriginal Population Profile*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa. Released January 15, 2008.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed July 21, 2009).

[Return to previous page](#)

Date Modified: 2009-07-08