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**Labour Force Activity (8), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (14), Age Groups (12A) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data**

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Geography [[Geographic index](#)]

Division No. 11

Sex (3)      Age groups (12A)

Division No. 11 

Highest certificate, diploma or degree (14)	Labour force activity (8)							
	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree <sup>1</sup>	1,805	1,020	695	320	790	56.5	38.5	31.4
No certificate, diploma or degree	885	310	170	140	575	35.0	19.2	45.2
Certificate, diploma or degree	925	710	530	180	215	76.8	57.3	25.4
High school certificate or equivalent <sup>2</sup>	300	210	155	55	95	70.0	51.7	26.2
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	205	155	95	60	50	75.6	46.3	38.7
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma <sup>3</sup>	235	185	135	45	50	78.7	57.4	24.3
University certificate, diploma or degree	180	160	145	15	20	88.9	80.6	9.4
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	60	55	40	10	10	91.7	66.7	18.2
University certificate or degree	120	110	105	10	10	91.7	87.5	9.1
Bachelor's degree	90	85	80	0	10	94.4	88.9	0.0
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Master's degree	15	15	15	0	0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Earned doctorate	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Note(s) :**

1.

**Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree**

'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.

2.


**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.

3.

**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.

 **Data quality note(s)**

- 2001 adjusted count; most of these are the result of boundary changes.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-559-XCB2006020.

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