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# Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (14), Age Groups (10A) 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)

Total - Sex

## Division No. 11

Highest certificate, diploma or degree (14)	Age groups (10A)									
	Total - Age groups	15 to 24 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree <sup>1</sup>	1,805	495	290	205	335	355	310	190	90	30
No certificate, diploma or degree	885	330	255	75	85	130	130	100	80	30
Certificate, diploma or degree	920	170	35	130	250	215	180	90	15	0
High school certificate or equivalent <sup>2</sup>	300	95	25	75	90	50	40	15	0	0
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	205	25	10	15	40	55	50	30	0	0
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma <sup>3</sup>	235	40	0	30	65	65	45	25	0	0
University certificate, diploma or degree	175	10	0	10	50	50	45	20	0	0
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	55	0	0	0	15	15	20	10	0	0
University certificate or degree	115	0	0	0	40	35	30	10	10	0
Bachelor's degree	95	0	0	0	35	25	25	0	0	0
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	10	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
Master's degree	15	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Earned doctorate	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. 97-560-XCB2006008.

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