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Registered Indian Status (3), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (14), Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs, 2000 (14), Area of Residence (6), Age Groups (10A) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data

Select data categories for this product

Geography [Geographic Index] Nunavut	
Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs, 2000 (14) ¹ Total - Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs, 2000	Area of residence (6) ² Total - Area of residence
Age groups (10A) Total - Age groups	Sex (3) Total - Sex
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

Nunavut 

Highest certificate, diploma or degree (14)	Registered Indian status (3)		
	Total - Registered Indian status	Registered Indian ³	Not a Registered Indian
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree ⁴	19,340	105	19,235
No certificate, diploma or degree	11,080	35	11,050
Certificate, diploma or degree	8,260	75	8,185
High school certificate or equivalent ⁵	2,110	15	2,095
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,345	10	1,340
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ⁶	2,745	20	2,720
University certificate, diploma or degree	2,060	25	2,035
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	315	10	310
University certificate or degree	1,745	20	1,720
Bachelor's degree	1,160	15	1,145
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	165	0	160
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	30	0	30
Master's degree	360	0	355
Earned doctorate	35	0	35

Note(s) :

- Total - Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs, 2000**
 '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.
- Total - Area of residence**
 'Area of residence' refers to the following geographic areas: on reserve, urban census metropolitan area, urban non-census metropolitan area and rural area. These geographic areas can be used to show where the Aboriginal population is residing.

 'On reserve' includes eight census subdivision (CSD) types legally affiliated with First Nations or Indian bands, i.e., Indian reserve (IRI), Indian settlement (S-E), Indian government district (IGD), terres réservées aux Cris (TC), terres réservées aux Naskapis (TK), Nisga'a village (NVL), Nisga'a land (NL) and Teslin land (TL), as well as 35 additional CSDs of various other types that are generally northern communities in Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, which have large concentrations of Registered Indians.

 An urban area has a minimum population concentration of 1,000 persons and a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre, based on the current census population count. All territory outside urban areas is classified as rural. On-reserve CSDs are excluded from this category.

 A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a large urban area and has a population of at least 100,000.

 Urban non-census metropolitan areas are smaller urban areas with a population of less than 100,000.

 Rural areas include remote and wilderness areas and agricultural lands, as well as small towns, villages and other populated places with a population of less than 1,000. On-reserve CSDs are excluded from this category.

 Additional information on the geographic units can be obtained from the 2006 Census Dictionary.
- Registered Indian**
 Registered or Treaty Indian: The expression 'Registered Indian' refers to those persons who reported they were registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who are registered under the Indian Act and can prove descent from a band that signed a treaty.

 The Registered Indian counts in this table may differ from the administrative counts maintained by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, with the most important causes of these differences being the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements as well as methodological and conceptual differences between the two sources.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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)

- Data quality index showing, for the long census questionnaire (20% sample data), a global non response rate higher than or equal to 5% but lower than 10%.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-560-XCB2006029.

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