

Statistics Canada

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2011 National Household Survey: Data tables

Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (10), Registered or Treaty Indian Status (3), Aboriginal Identity (8), Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2011 (82), Attendance at School (3), Age Groups (8B) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey

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Nunavut

Aboriginal identity (8)

Total - Population by Aboriginal identity

Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs (...¹

Total - Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2011

Attendance at school (3)²

Total - Attendance at school

Age groups (8B)

Total - Age groups

Sex (3)

Total - Sex

Submit

Nunavut

Global non-response rate (GNR)³ = 25.2 %

Highest certificate, diploma or degree (10)	Registered or Treaty Indian status (3)		
	Total - Population by Registered or Treaty Indian status ⁴	Registered or Treaty Indian ⁵	Not a Registered or Treaty Indian
Total population aged 15 years and over by highest certificate, diploma or degree ⁶	21,255	95	21,160
No certificate, diploma or degree	11,890	25	11,865
High school diploma or equivalent ⁷	2,835	30	2,815
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree ⁸	6,525	50	6,480
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma ⁹	1,620	10	1,610
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	2,665	20	2,645
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level ¹⁰	265	0	260
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	1,980	20	1,960
Bachelor's degree	1,305	15	1,290
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level ¹¹	675	10	670

- 1 'Major 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 and classified according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2011. This variable shows the hierarchy of the 'primary groupings' (a CIP variant) with detail on the 2-digit 'series', as well as the 4-digit 'sub-series' from series '30. Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies.'

For more information on the CIP classification, see the Classification of Instructional Programs, Canada 2011, Catalogue no. 12-590-X available from: www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/classification-eng.htm.

We recommend that users not make comparisons between categories of the CIP Canada 2011 and the CIP Canada 2000 classification systems on the basis of their labels. Even though many entries in the two classifications are similar, direct comparison could be inappropriate, given the numerous changes made at the detailed level to update the classification.

For comments on collection, dissemination or data quality for this variable, refer to the Education Reference Guide, National Household Survey, Catalogue no. 99-012-X2011006.

- 2 Refers to attendance at a school, college, CEGEP or university at any time during the nine-month period between September 2010 and May 10, 2011. Attendance at school is reported only for course work that could be used as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Note: Data quality - Attendance at school

It is believed that a small proportion of respondents interpreted the National Household Survey (NHS) question as 'Has this person ever attended a school, college, CEGEP or university?', rather than the actual question 'At any time since September 2010, has this person attended a school, college, CEGEP or university?' As a result, the 2011 NHS could have overestimated categories with small proportions of school attendance, such as older age groups. We recommend that the data on school attendance be used with caution.

For any other comments on collection, dissemination or data quality for this variable, refer to the Education Reference Guide, National Household Survey, Catalogue no. 99-012-X2011006.

- 3 For the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) estimates, the global non-response rate (GNR) is used as an indicator of data quality. This indicator combines complete non-response (household) and partial non-response (question) into a single rate. The value of the GNR is presented to users. A smaller GNR indicates a lower risk of non-response bias and as a result, lower risk of inaccuracy. The threshold used for estimates' suppression is a GNR of 50% or more. For more information, please refer to the National Household Survey User Guide, 2011.
- 4 Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the National Household Survey (NHS). In 2011, there were a total of 36 Indian reserves and Indian settlements that were 'incompletely enumerated' in the NHS. For these reserves or settlements, NHS enumeration was either not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed, or was not possible because of natural events (specifically forest fires in Northern Ontario). For additional information, please refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.
- 5 Registered or Treaty Indian Status refers to whether or not a person reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian.

'Registered or Treaty Indian' includes persons who reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian in Question 20. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.

- 6 '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.

For further definitions, refer to the National Household Survey Dictionary, Catalogue no. 99-000-X. For any comments on collection, dissemination or data quality for this variable, refer to the Education Reference Guide, National Household Survey, Catalogue no. 99-012-X2011006.

- 7 'High school diploma or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.
- 8 'Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree' includes 'apprenticeship or trades certificates or diplomas,' 'college, CEGEP or other non-university certificates or diplomas' and university certificates, diplomas and degrees.
- 9 'Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma' includes Registered Apprenticeship certificates (including Certificate of Qualification, Journeyperson's designation) and other trades certificates or diplomas such as pre-employment or vocational certificates and diplomas from brief trade programs completed at community colleges, institutes of technology, vocational centres, and similar institutions.
- 10 Comparisons with other data sources suggest that the category 'University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level' was over-reported in the NHS. This category likely includes some responses that are actually college certificates or diplomas, bachelor's degrees or other types of education (e.g., university transfer programs, bachelor's programs completed in other countries, incomplete bachelor's programs, non-university professional designations). We recommend users interpret the results for the 'University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level' category with caution.
- 11 'University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level' includes the categories 'University certificate or diploma above bachelor level,' 'Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry,' 'Master's degree' and 'Earned doctorate.'

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011037.

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