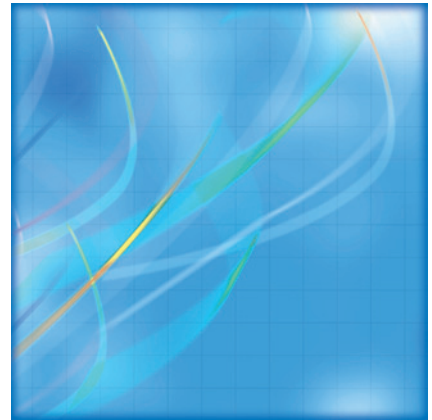




Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001012

# 2001 Census: analysis series

## Education in Canada: Raising the standard



This document provides detailed analysis of the 2001 Census of Population data released March 11, 2003.

To access the complete report, including colour maps, charts and tables, please consult Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). On the home page, choose Census.



Statistics Canada  
Census Operations Division

## 2001 Census: analysis series

### Education in Canada: Raising the standard

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#### **Note of appreciation**

*Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.*

# Education in Canada: Raising the standard

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# Canada

## Overview: Canadians better educated than ever

Canada entered the 21st century with a population better educated than ever, according to new data from the 2001 Census. The hallmark of the 1990s was the tremendous growth in the number of Canadians with a college or university education, a trend that began at the end of the Second World War.

Three developments set the stage for advances in education between 1991 and 2001: first, a labour market preference for skilled workers to compete in a global and technologically advanced economy; second, immigration practices designed to attract highly skilled immigrants; third, the recession of the early 90s that was particularly difficult for Canadian youth.

The increases in education were dramatically apparent for those in the age group 25 to 34. This generation was in the age range 15 to 24 when the recession of the 1990s hit. Many of them may have opted to stay in school rather than face uncertain prospects in the labour market.

According to the census, 28% of all individuals aged 25 to 34 had university qualifications, and 21% held a college diploma. Another 12% had trade credentials. In all, 61% of individuals in this age group had qualifications beyond high school. By comparison, at the time of the 1991 Census, 49% of those aged 25 to 34 had post-secondary credentials.

This growth has shifted the education profile of the adult population as a whole, that is, of Canadians aged 25 and over. Between 1991 and 2001, the proportion with university credentials grew from 15% to 20%. Another 16% had a college diploma in 2001, up from 12% a decade earlier. The proportion with a trade certificate remained stable at 12%.

Education levels rose for both men and women. In the case of men aged 25 and over, 21% were university graduates in 2001, up from 17% in 1991. The proportion of male college graduates increased from 10% to 13% over the decade.

The growth among women aged 25 and over was even greater. The proportion of university graduates among adult women jumped from 14% in 1991 to 20% in 2001. About 18% had college credentials in 2001, up from 14%.

In all, the number of Canadians aged 25 and over with university, college or trade credentials grew by 2.7 million, a 39% increase, more than 2.5 times the population growth for that same age group.

In 2001, 1.1 million people in the working-age population 25 to 64 had doctorates, master's degrees and other qualifications above the bachelor level, such as degrees in law, medicine, dentistry and veterinary science. This was a 50% increase from 750,000 in 1991.

In terms of field of study, changes during the decade reflect increasing numbers of students choosing technology and business fields. Of the 1.2 million people who graduated from university between 1991 and 2001, about 12%, or 154,000, studied in the field of business and commerce. Another 11%, or 133,000, studied engineering.

The census also revealed that 61% of immigrants of working age who arrived in the 1990s held trade, college or university credentials in 2001. In comparison, about 48% of immigrants who arrived in the 1980s and 1970s had post-secondary qualifications.

## **Half-century perspective: massive shift to higher education**

The census has tracked trends in the education of Canadians aged 15 and over for many decades. In 1951, just 2% had education beyond high school. In 2001, for the first time, more than half did.

At the end of the Second World War, the education system in Canada consisted of elementary and secondary schools and several universities. The Canadian government introduced programs to support the university education of more than 53,000 returning war veterans.

In 1951, only 2% of all Canadians aged 15 and over had university qualifications. Over the next five decades, the proportion of university graduates climbed steadily. In 1971, it was 5%; in 1991, it had more than doubled to 11%; and by 2001, it was 15%.

Meanwhile, during the 1960s and 1970s, a strong college system developed throughout Canada, including the CEGEP system in Quebec. By 1971, the appeal of the college system was evident, with 17% of the population having completed some post-secondary education other than university.

By 2001, the proportion of the population with non-university post-secondary credentials had more than doubled to 36%. This, added to the 15% with university qualifications, meant that more than one-half (51%) of all Canadians aged 15 and over had post-secondary qualifications in 2001.

## Levels of educational attainment

The census asks individuals aged 15 and older to report their level of education. This information can be used to classify the population into five levels of educational attainment:

- Less than high school (no certificates, diplomas or degrees);
- High school graduation certificate;
- Trades certificate;
- College certificate or diploma: a certificate from a community college, CEGEP, school of nursing, theological college or private college;
- University: a certificate below the bachelor level, bachelor's degree, certificate above the bachelor level, master's degree, earned doctorate or a professional degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry.

The order of these categories reflects education pathways that require increasing time commitments to schooling. Each person is classified according to the highest level completed. For example, a person holding both a college diploma and a university degree would be counted in the university category.

The top three categories are at times merged to form a broad group of “post-secondary graduates” or persons with “qualifications above the secondary level”. Trades certificates are included even though completion of secondary school may not have been a prerequisite. However, the trades category includes registered apprenticeships obtained after a combination of classroom and on-the-job training that may take up to five years to complete. This is a significant educational investment to achieve a highly-specialized skill.

With respect to age groups: In the census, education information is gathered for the population aged 15 and over. Most young people aged 15 to 24 are still in school, so their current level of education understates the skills they will ultimately bring to the labour market. Therefore, the discussion on levels of education is primarily about the population aged 25 and older, and the population aged 25 to 64. From a life-cycle perspective, the age group 25 to 64 roughly covers people who are old enough to have completed their formal education, but young enough to work. (The average age of retirement has been estimated at about 61 using Labour Force Survey data.)

## **Levels of educational attainment**

### **Surge in number of new college and university grads**

The demand for skills in the new economy is reflected in the tremendous growth in post-secondary graduates between 1991 and 2001.

In just 10 years, the number of adults aged 25 and over with trade, college or university credentials increased by 2.7 million. This was an increase of 39%, compared with population growth of 14% for this age group. University graduates accounted for 1.4 million of the total increase, while another million were college graduates and just under 300,000 were in the trades.

As a result of these increases, the total number of Canadians aged 25 and over with a university education reached about 4 million in 2001. Another 3.2 million held a college certificate, while 2.4 million were qualified in a trade.

The number of university graduates aged 25 and over increased 51% over the decade, while the growth in college graduates was close behind, at 48%. However, growth in the trades was just 13%, slightly below the population increase of 14% for this age group.

### **Women led growth in college and university, men in trades**

Women accounted for 57% of the growth in university qualifications during the 1990s. Similarly, 59% of new college graduates were women. Men accounted for 52% of the growth in trades between 1991 and 2001.

At the university level, the increase in female participation pushed up women's share of the graduate pool. In 2001, exactly one-half of all university graduates aged 25 and over were women, up from 47% in 1991.

Women have historically outnumbered men at the college level; nearly six in 10 college graduates in 2001 were women. However, almost two-thirds of all trades certificates were held by men.

### **Number of adults not completing high school drops dramatically**

The census enumerated just under 5.8 million adults aged 25 and over in 2001 who had less than a high school diploma, a decline of 686,000 from 1991.

In 2001, about 29% of the population aged 25 and over had not completed high school, a significant decrease from 37% in 1991.

The proportion of men aged 25 and over who did not complete high school dropped from 36% in 1991 to 29% in 2001. The decline was slightly greater for women, among whom the proportion fell from 38% to 29%.

Although individuals aged 25 to 34 are on the whole better educated than any previous generation, a significant number of them have not completed high school. In 2001, about 15% did not have a high school diploma. More young men than women had not completed high school, 17% compared with 13%.

However, the proportion without a high school diploma declined considerably in the past decade. In 1991, it stood at 25% for men aged 25 to 34, and 21% for their female counterparts.

## **Highly educated working-age population**

The analysis that follows focuses on the population aged 25 to 64, referred to as the working-age population.

From a life-cycle perspective, this age band roughly covers people who are old enough to have completed their education, but still young enough to work. (The labour force participation rate falls off after age 55. Still, about half the population aged 55 to 64 continues to be active in the labour market.)

The trend to higher education in the past decade has had a profound impact on the educational profile of the population aged 25 to 64. Indeed, the 2001 Census marked the first time that a majority of the working-age population had post-secondary credentials.

However, the growth was uneven across the different levels of post-secondary education. For example, 23% of the population aged 25 to 64 had a university education in 2001, up from 17% a decade earlier.

The proportion with a college diploma also increased during the 1990s, but only from 14% to 18%. In contrast, 13% had a trade certificate in 2001, unchanged from 1991.

## **More men with college and university**

In 2001, just over 4.3 million working-age men had a qualification above the high school level. Their proportion rose substantially, from 47% in 1991 to 54% in 2001.

More specifically, the proportion with a college diploma increased from 11% to 15%. The share with university credentials increased from 18% to 23%.

The one level of post-secondary certification that showed a decline in share for men was trades, albeit slight. In 1991, 17.4% of working-age men had a trade certificate. By 2001, this had slipped to 16.6%. To some extent, this may reflect the upgrading of certain programs to the college level.

## **Greatest growth for women was at the university level**

In 1991, almost three million women aged 25 to 64, or 41% of the total, had a trade, college or university education. By 2001, this had jumped to almost 4.4 million, or 53%.

While the proportion of women in this age group with a trade certificate remained stable at 9% through the decade, 21% had a college certificate or diploma, up from 16% a decade earlier. And 23% had graduated from a university, also up from 16%.

As a result of this growth, women in 2001 accounted for 51% of all working-age university graduates and 59% of all college graduates.

In contrast, the trades continued to be dominated by males: 63% of all working-age trades graduates in 2001 were men.



## **More than one million very highly qualified people of working age**

The number of individuals aged 25 to 64 with a university education above the bachelor's level surpassed one million for the first time in 2001.

In total, 1.1 million people aged 25 to 64 had doctorates, master's degrees and other qualifications above the bachelor level, such as degrees in law, medicine, dentistry and veterinary science. This was a 50% increase from 750,000 in 1991.

All very highly qualified levels experienced growth over the past decade. The largest increases occurred at the master's level, up 60% to more than 580,000 in 2001. About 109,000 Canadians had earned doctorates in 2001, up 48%.

These individuals represented 7% of the working age population, up from 5% a decade earlier.

## **Canada a world leader in education**

Canada ranks fourth overall in the proportion of its working-age population with a university degree, according to an annual study done by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

In 2000, 20% of Canada's population aged 25 to 64 had a university education. In comparison, 28% of the working age population in the United States had a university education, as did 26% in Norway and 21% in the Netherlands.

About 21% of Canada's working-age population had college credentials in 2000, second only to Ireland (22%).

In many countries, one form of education, either university or college, is highly prevalent. Canada offers two parallel systems of education after high school, each requiring a high school certificate for admission and each playing a key role in the development of knowledge and skills.

If university and college are combined, no other OECD nation had a higher proportion than Canada. In 2000, 41% of Canada's population aged 25 to 64 had either a college or university education, compared with 37% in the United States, 36% in Ireland and 34% in Japan.

Each year the OECD conducts an international comparison on levels of education in the working-age population. This comparison includes about 30 countries.

## **Newcomers to the working-age population: not as many but better-educated**

Canada depends on young entrants to the working-age population to replenish the knowledge and skills that are lost when older workers retire, and to bring new skills to the economy.

Trends in education become dramatically apparent when the census results for the youngest people likely to have completed their studies, those aged 25 to 34, are examined.

There were nearly 4 million individuals in this age group in 2001. About one million, or 28%, were university graduates. More than 800,000 or 21% were college graduates, and half a million (12%) were qualified in a trade. In all, 61% of the population aged 25 to 34 had credentials beyond the secondary level.

On the other hand, the size of this age group dropped by more than 800,000 during the 1990s. In 2001, people aged 25 to 34 represented just under one in four people in the working-age population, down from one in three a decade earlier.

Even though a large proportion of the younger age group had post-secondary education, the average age of post-secondary graduates in the working-age population has increased. In 1991, for example, 30% of all university graduates in the working-age population were age 45 or over. By 2001, this had jumped to 40%.

Similarly, 26% of the working-age population with a college certificate in 1991 were 45 or over; in 2001, their share was up to 37%.

The trades had an even greater share among those aged 45 and over, a reflection of the lack of recent growth in this category. In 1991, 34% of trade certificate graduates of working age were 45 or over. By 2001, this had increased to 44%.

## **Fields of study**

### **High-tech, finances join traditional fields**

The census collects information on the main field of study for people with university, college or trades credentials.

This section analyzes changes during the 1990s in the most popular fields of study among graduates aged 25 to 64, highlighting developments in the top three fields among both men and women.

It also focuses on the fields that contributed most to the growth in the post-secondary credentials held by Canadians.

From 1991 to 2001, important changes in the choices made by graduates affected the skill profile of Canada's qualified population. To a large extent, these changes reflected a response to the technological and business demands of the 1990s.

Overall, the largest growth among men occurred in fields related to technology, such as engineering and computer science, at the university level, and data processing at college. Men also showed a strong interest in business and commerce. On the other hand, the primary focus among women at both the university and college level was on subjects related to business, commerce and finance.

### **Engineering, commerce draw more university graduates**

Just under 3.7 million people aged 25 to 64 had a university degree in 2001. Among these working-age graduates, about 14% obtained their degree in education, including elementary/secondary and pre-primary teaching, the most popular field of study. About 9% had degrees in engineering, the second most popular field, which includes technology-oriented studies. In third place was business and commerce, at 8%, followed by financial management, at 6%.

Education as a field of study lost some ground from 1991, when it accounted for 16% of graduates, while both engineering and business and commerce increased their share. In 1991, 8% of university graduates had studied engineering, and 6% were in business and commerce.

These shifts were driven by the choices of the 1.2 million people who joined the ranks of the university-educated during the 1990s. On the whole, new graduates chose high-tech and commerce fields.

In fact, more than one in every five new graduates chose just two fields as their discipline: business and commerce, or engineering. About 12% or 154,000 of the 1.2 million new working-age graduates obtained their degree in business and commerce, while 11% or 133,000 were in engineering.

Education accounted for 14% of the decade's new graduates, financial management 6%, and computer science and applied mathematics, 3%.

### **Men in university leaned toward technology; both men and women to business**

Technological fields contributed heavily to the growth in the number of male university graduates. Among men, engineering, including electronic and mechanical engineering, was the top contributor to growth, accounting for 20% of the increase during the 1990s.

Business and commerce was in second place, accounting for 16% of the growth, followed by computer science and applied mathematics, at 9%.

In contrast, there were no technological fields in the top three growth disciplines among female university graduates. This finding is consistent with recent research based on results from the Programme for International Student Assessment that showed teenage girls were not as engaged with technology as their male counterparts.

Among female university graduates, education accounted for 13% of the growth during the decade, followed by business and commerce (10%) and financial management (7%).

### **College graduates diversify in their studies**

Just over 2.9 million people aged 25 to 64 were college graduates in 2001. Women accounted for 59% of this total.

The top college field of study overall was office administration and secretarial sciences, a reflection of traditional choices made by female college graduates. This field, which accounted for 10% of all working-age college graduates in 2001, includes medical, legal and dental secretaries, law clerks, secretarial and computer accounting and office administration.

Tied for second were nursing and financial management, both accounting for 8% of the working-age graduates. They were followed by business and commerce (7%), and data processing and computer science technologies (6%).

Both office administration and nursing fields lost ground during the decade. In 1991, office administration accounted for 13% of all graduates, and nursing 11%. In contrast, the share for business and commerce rose from 5%, while data processing and computer science rose from 4%.

Again, these shifts were the outcome of academic choices made by recent graduates and immigrants.

Among the nearly one million new college graduates in the 1990s, the two most popular fields were data processing and computer science technologies, and business and commerce. Each accounted for 11% of the growth in college graduates.

Financial management, in third place, accounted for 9% of the growth, while social work and social services represented 7%.

### **College men choosing computer science; women finance and business**

Among male college graduates, the top growth area during the 1990s was data processing and computer science which accounted for 18% of total gains in college credentials held by men aged 25-64.

Business and commerce ranked second in its contribution to growth, representing 10% of growth, followed by social work and social services (7%).

Among female college graduates, financial management and business and commerce were the two largest growth fields, each accounting for 12% of gains. Social work and social services accounted for 7% of the growth.

### **Trades: data processing and computer science capture large share of growth**

Almost 2.1 million people aged 25 to 64 held trades certificates in 2001. Nearly two-thirds of them were men.

In 2001, the top field of study was building and construction trades, which accounted for 16% of all these certificate holders. Mechanical engineering trades were in second place, representing 13%.

These were followed by office administration and secretarial sciences (11%); aesthetics and other applied arts, including hairdressing (8%); industrial engineering trades (7%); and electronic and electrical trades (6%).

Proportionally, the top three fields declined slightly during the decade. In 1991, building and construction trades represented 17%, while mechanical engineering represented 14%. During the 1990s, the share of office administration fell three percentage points from 13%.

For the first time, data processing and computer science made the top 10 list of fields of study at the trade level, accounting for 3% of all working-age graduates in 2001. In fact, data processing and computer science was the field of choice for 14% of new trade graduates in Canada.

Another expanding field was aesthetics and other applied arts, accounting for 14% of the growth.

### **Computers also top growth field for men in the trades, while women are still drawn to aesthetics**

Men with trades certificates leaned more toward the field of data processing and computer science during the 1990s. This field alone accounted for 24% of the growth, the largest share of any field.

Transportation trades and industrial engineering were next, each accounting for 11% of the gains.

Among women, aesthetics and other applied arts, including hairdressing, contributed 22% of the growth in trade certificates. Next came data processing and computer science, with 8% of the growth and nursing assistant, with 7%.

## School attendance

### Young adults and school attendance: skills for the future

The census asked Canadians if they had attended school either full-time or part-time in the previous school year.

A total of 1.6 million men and women aged 20 to 34 reported that they attended school in the 2000/01 academic year. They accounted for 27% of the total population of this age group. Just over one million reported attending school on a full-time basis.

Of the 1.6 million attending school, 1 million had their secondary school diploma at the time of the census. One-third of all those aged 20 to 34 with a high school diploma were still in school, well above the average of 27% for the age group as a whole.

At the same time, the census counted nearly one million young adults aged 20 to 34 who had not completed high school. These individuals accounted for 16% of the total population in this age group. Only 9% of young adults who had not completed high school were in school during the previous nine months, 5% on a full-time basis and 4% part-time.

Incomplete high school education entails several risks. The International Adult Literacy Survey, as reported in the OECD publication, *Literacy in the Information Age*, showed that Canadians with less than high school tend to perform more poorly on simple daily literacy tasks than their counterparts in other countries.

Census data on employment income in the companion report to this education release indicate that the earning power for this population is particularly limited.

The census revealed distinct school attendance patterns by age group. For instance, about 900,000 young adults aged 20 to 24, or almost one half (48%) of the total, attended school at some point between September 2000 and May 2001. About 40% of this age group attended school full-time. In contrast, in 1991 only 41% of this age group were attending school, and 32% were doing so full-time.

During the 1990s, individuals aged 25 to 29 leaned more to attending school on a full-time basis rather than on a part-time basis. In 1991, 18% of them attended school in the academic year leading up to the census, 8% on a full-time basis and 10% part-time.

By 2001, these figures had reversed: 20% had attended school, but 11% were attending full-time and 9% part time. This marks the first time that men and women aged 25 to 29 chose to stay in school full-time more than part-time.

Among individuals aged 30 to 34, participation remained fairly stable at 13% during the 1990s. However, this age group also shifted toward increased full-time attendance. In 1991, 4% of those aged 30 to 34 had been in school full-time. This had increased slightly to 5% a decade later.

These high attendance rates show promise for an even more highly-skilled population in the future.

# Immigration

## Immigrants of the 1990s: contributing to Canada's skills

The educational profile of the Canadian working-age population has benefited greatly from the contribution made by immigrants of the 1990s.

Fully 41% of working age immigrants who arrived in the 1990s were university trained in 2001. Another 13% had a college diploma and 8% a trade certificate.

In all, 61% had qualifications above the secondary level as of Census Day 2001. This compares to 48% for immigrants of the 1980s and 1970s.

Among these recent immigrants, both sexes tended to be highly educated. About 45% of men and 37% of women had a university degree in 2001. For the rest of the working age population, 23% of both men and women were university graduates.

The proportion of immigrants with a college diploma has been stable at about 12% for the last three decades.

However, the proportion with trade qualifications dropped from 14% of immigrants who arrived in the 1970s to 11% in the 1980s, down to 8% in the 1990s.

Similarly, the proportion with secondary school or less declined from 52% of immigrants who arrived in the 1970s and 1980s to 39% in the 1990s.

## Recent immigrants have credentials in technology, business

One out of every three men who immigrated in the 1990s with post-secondary credentials had trained in a technology-related field of study such as engineering or computer science and applied mathematics at the university level, or electronic technologies at the college or trade level.

An additional 10% had university credentials in business, commerce or financial management. University credentials in medicine accounted for 1.5% of the certificates held by recent male immigrants.

Recent female immigrants also showed a strong business orientation. About 17% of the post-secondary graduates had university or college credentials in business, commerce or financial management. An additional 9% had studied computer science and applied mathematics or engineering in university.

Nursing accounted for 5% of all female immigrants of the 1990s with post-secondary qualifications, and elementary-secondary teaching, 4%. Census data on the workforce released on February 11, 2003 highlighted the difficulties that female immigrants of the 1990s faced in the labour market. Some of this may be linked to the need to re-certify.

In terms of school attendance, participation by young adult immigrants of the 1990s, those aged 20 to 34, outpaced the rest of the population. Of all individuals in this age group on Census Day 2001, fully 32% had attended school in the previous nine months, compared with 26% for the rest of the population.

## Population reporting Aboriginal identity

### Improving the education profile

Between 1996 and 2001, census years with comparable data, the education profile improved noticeably among individuals aged 25 to 64 who identified themselves as a member of an Aboriginal group.

In 2001, the proportion of Aboriginal people with a high school diploma increased from 21% to 23%, while the share of those with post-secondary qualifications increased from 33% to 38%.

More specifically, the proportion with a trade certificate increased from 14% to 16%. Similarly, college diploma holders increased their share of the working-age population from 13% to 15%. About 8% were university graduates, up from 6% five years earlier.

About 39% had less than high school, down substantially from 45% five years earlier.

These changes have helped close the gap somewhat between the educational profile of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. In particular, the proportion with a trade certificate in 2001 was higher among Aboriginal people, where they represented 16% of the working-age population, compared with 13% in the non-Aboriginal population. The proportions with college qualifications were also close, 15% among Aboriginal people and 18% among non-Aboriginal people.

However, the gap in university graduates remained wide. In 1996, 6% of Aboriginal people aged 25 to 64 had a university education. This increased to 8% in 2001.

### Aboriginal population drawn to trade, college credentials

Fields of study for the Aboriginal population reflected their heavier involvement with trade and college level education as opposed to university education.

Almost one in five Aboriginal men aged 25 to 64 with qualifications beyond high school held a trade or college level credential in building and construction technologies or trades.

Another 25% were college and trade level graduates of industrial, mechanical or electronic engineering technologies and trades. University or college graduates in elementary-secondary teaching accounted for 2% of Aboriginal men with qualifications beyond high school.

Among working-age Aboriginal women office administration and secretarial science accounted for 16% of college and trade certificates, the highest share. Elementary-secondary teaching at either the college or university level accounted for 10% of graduates among Aboriginal women, while nursing accounted for 9%. University and college credentials in business, commerce and financial management represented 10%.

Among Aboriginal people aged 20 to 24, just under one-third (31%) were attending school, as were 19% of those aged 25 to 29. These rates compare to 49% and 21%, respectively, for the rest of the population. However, from the age of 30 on, the attendance rate among Aboriginal people was higher.

## Provinces and territories

### Dramatic increase in education levels in all provinces and territories

Education levels among the working-age population improved dramatically in every province and territory during the past 10 years, according to the census.

Increases in the number of people aged 25 to 64 who were either trade school, college or university graduates exceeded the rate of growth in the general population in all 13 provinces and territories between 1991 and 2001.

All provinces and territories recorded increases of at least 20% in graduates from these three institutional levels, except for the Northwest Territories at 16%. This compares to a population growth rate of 12% for the working age population.

Education profiles were above the national average in four provinces and two territories. In Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Northwest Territories, 55% of the population had qualifications in one of the three levels beyond high school compared to 53% in the nation overall. In British Columbia and Alberta it was 56% and in the Yukon, it was a whopping 62%.

People with a high school education or below represented more than one-half the working age population in only three provinces and one territory in 2001.

These were New Brunswick, where people with high school education or lower represented 53% of the working-age population; Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador, both 51%; and Nunavut, 58%.

### Share of university degrees: Ontario and British Columbia highest

Men and women with university degrees accounted for at least one-fifth of the working-age population in six provinces and one territory in 2001.

One-quarter of Ontario's population aged 25 to 64 had a university degree in 2001, the highest share among the provinces.

Ontario was followed by British Columbia (24%), the Yukon (23%), Quebec (22%), Alberta (21%) and Manitoba and Nova Scotia (20%).

The number of people in British Columbia's working-age population with a university degree soared by 76% during the decade, the biggest percentage gain in Canada.

In Nunavut, 12% of the working-age population had a university degree, as did 14% in Newfoundland and Labrador and 16% in New Brunswick, the lowest shares in the country.

Women made tremendous inroads in higher education between 1991 and 2001. During the 1990s, gains among women aged 25 to 64 who were graduates from a trade school, college or university surpassed those among men in all provinces and territories.

For example, in British Columbia, the number of women aged 25 to 64 with a university degree almost doubled (91%) compared with a gain of 62% among men.

The proportion of women in the working-age population with a university degree exceeded the share of men in every province and territory except in Quebec and British Columbia where they were equal, and in Ontario where they were fewer.



## Sub-provincial

### Canada's fastest growing regions attract university graduates

Canada's fastest growing regions – Montreal, the extended Golden Horseshoe, the Calgary-Edmonton corridor and Lower Mainland British Columbia – were home to 63% of the country's working-age university graduates in 2001. In comparison, these four regions accounted for only 52% of the total population aged 25 to 64.

About 29% of university graduates lived in the extended Golden Horseshoe, another 15% in Montreal, 11% in Lower Mainland British Columbia and 8% in the Calgary-Edmonton corridor.

In the extended Golden Horseshoe, 28% of the population aged 25 to 64 had a university education. Immigrants of the 1990s accounted for 14% of the region's university-educated. About 3% had moved in from another province during the last five years.

In Lower Mainland British Columbia, 28% of all the population aged 25 to 64 had a university education and, as in the Golden Horseshoe, 14% were recent immigrants to Canada. However, 6% of graduates in Lower Mainland British Columbia had moved from different provinces during the previous five years, double the proportion in the Golden Horseshoe.

In the Montreal region, 26% of the working-age population was university-educated. About 8% of university graduates were immigrants. About 2% of Montreal's university graduates had moved in from other provinces during the past five years.

One-quarter of the 25-64 year old population in the Calgary-Edmonton corridor had a university qualification. This region was most dependent on other provinces for its university graduates: 12% of the region's graduates had moved in during the past five years.

In comparison, 7% of the working-age population in the Calgary-Edmonton corridor as a whole had arrived from other provinces in the past five years. Recent immigrants made up 8% of its university educated population.

### Skills for a working nation: three urban areas stand out

Differences in the education profiles of cities across the country reflect the variety of skills needed for a working nation. Three census metropolitan areas stand out in terms of the education profile among their working-age population 25 to 64.

In St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, 21% of the working-age population were trade certificate holders in 2001, the highest proportion in the country. The province's off-shore oil industry may be a factor in St. John's education profile.

In the census metropolitan area of Oshawa in Ontario, 24% of the working-age population were college graduates, the nation's highest such proportion. Almost one in 10 graduates in Oshawa had a trade or college certificate in mechanical or industrial engineering, likely a reflection of the heavy impact of the automobile industry.

Ottawa-Hull was the census metropolitan area with the highest proportion of the working-age population with university education (35%). The high tech sector and the federal government are large employers of university graduates.

Ottawa-Hull was tied with Halifax and Victoria with the highest proportion of the working-age population with any education beyond high school (63%).

Level of educational attainment and school participation information is available on-line for all census metropolitan areas in the Highlights Tables for this release, at <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/highlight/Education/>.

## Provincial and territorial highlights

### Newfoundland and Labrador: big growth in graduates of trade schools

The census enumerated almost 141,000 people aged 25 to 64 in Newfoundland and Labrador who had graduated from a trade school, college or university in 2001. This was a gain of 30,850, or 28%, during the 1990s.

These individuals accounted for 49% of the working-age population, up from 39% a decade earlier.

An estimated 61,500 people aged 25 to 64 were graduates of a trade school in 2001. They represented 22% of the working-age population, the highest proportion of trade graduates in any province or territory.

A total of 39,970 people aged 25 to 64 had a university degree in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2001, up 32% from 1991. They accounted for 14% of the working-age population, compared with about 11% a decade earlier.

Women accounted for 69% of the gain in university graduates during the 1990s. In 2001, just over 21,200 women in this age group had a university degree, up 46% from 1991, more than twice the rate of growth among men.

About 146,000 people aged 25 to 64 had either a high school education or below in 2001. They accounted for over one-half (51%) of Newfoundland and Labrador's entire working-age population in 2001, down from 61% a decade earlier.

Newfoundland and Labrador had the largest decline among the provinces in the number of individuals who had high school education or less.

### Prince Edward Island: working-age population with high school or less falls below halfway mark

The proportion of people in Prince Edward Island's working-age population who had a high school education or less fell below the halfway mark for the first time during the 1990s.

The 2001 Census enumerated almost 35,000 of these individuals. They accounted for 49% of the total working-age population in 2001, down from 57% a decade earlier.

This shift in the education profile was mainly the result of a 10% decrease among working-age people with less than a high school education, combined with a 32% increase among those with a trade, college or university education.

Prince Edward Island had fairly equal proportions of trade (16%), college (18%) and university graduates (17%) in 2001.

Prince Edward Island had more than 11,900 university graduates in its working-age population in 2001, up 41% from a decade earlier. Women accounted for almost two-thirds of this increase.

### Nova Scotia: highest share of postsecondary graduates in Atlantic Canada

Nova Scotia's working-age population had the highest proportion of graduates from a trade school, college or university in Atlantic Canada. The census enumerated almost 274,600 such graduates in Nova Scotia, who represented 55% of the population aged 25 to 64.

Just over 100,000 people aged 25 to 64, or 20% of the province's working-age population, had a university degree in 2001, compared with about 16% a decade earlier.

Women accounted for almost 64% of the growth in university graduates in Nova Scotia's working-age population during the 1990s.

The number of working-age people in Nova Scotia with a college diploma rose 46%, which was the biggest gain among all education levels.

An estimated 221,100 people had a high school education or less in 2001. They represented about 45% of the working-age population, a substantial decline from 54% a decade earlier.

This was mainly the result of a 20% decrease in the number of people who had less than a high school education.

### **New Brunswick: large declines in the proportion of working-age population with less than a high school education**

The census enumerated 213,200 individuals with high school or less in New Brunswick. They represented 53% of New Brunswick's working-age population, down from almost 62% a decade earlier. This was largely the result of a 19% decline in the number of people aged 25 to 64 who did not have a high school education.

New Brunswick had 186,500 people in its working-age population who had graduated from a trade school, college or university. They accounted for 47% of this population, up from 38% a decade earlier.

The number of college graduates showed the largest growth (46%) over the decade. In 2001, about 17% of the province's working age population had a college certificate, up from 12% a decade earlier.

The 64,800 university graduates in New Brunswick's working-age population accounted for 16% of the total, up from about 13% a decade earlier.

Women accounted for two-thirds of the gain in university graduates in the working-age population during the 1990s. The census counted almost 35,600 women aged 25 to 64 with a university degree in 2001, up from 23,500 in 1991.

### **Quebec: largest decline in working-age population with less than high school**

Quebec recorded the largest decline among the provinces and territories in the number of working-age people who had less than a high school education.

The census counted almost 980,000 such individuals in 2001, down 24% from slightly less than 1.3 million a decade earlier. They accounted for just under one-quarter (24%) of Quebec's working-age population, compared with 34% in 1991.

The number of college graduates increased by more than 186,000 during the decade. Women represented 57% of these new graduates.

More than one-fifth (22%) of Quebec's working-age population had a university degree in 2001, compared with only 16% a decade earlier.

The census enumerated 866,450 men and women aged 25 to 64 with a university education in 2001, an increase of almost 253,400, or 41%, during the 1990s. Women accounted for about 62% of this growth.

### **Ontario: one of the highest educated working-age populations**

Ontario had one of the highest-educated working-age populations among the provinces, according to the 2001 Census.

More than 3.4 million people aged 25 to 64 had graduated from a trade school, college or university in 2001, a gain of 968,815 or 40% during the 1990s. These people accounted for 55% of Ontario's entire working-age population in 2001, up from 45% a decade earlier.

Ontario experienced a 47% increase in the number of college graduates, which surpassed one million by the end of the decade. Women accounted for 58% of the growth in college graduates.

One-quarter (25%) of Ontario's working-age population had a university degree in 2001, the highest proportion in Canada. This was up from only 18% in 1991.

The 2001 Census counted more than 1.5 million working-age men and women who were university graduates, an increase of 539,065, or 55% during the 1990s. Women accounted for 57% of this increase.

Ontario was the only province in which the proportion of men in the working-age population with a university degree (25%) was higher than the share among their female counterparts (24%).

Just under 2.8 million people in Ontario's working-age population had high school education or less in 2001. But they represented only 45% of the total, one of the lowest shares in Canada.

This was largely the result of a 20% decline in the numbers of men and women who did not have a high school education. Their numbers fell by 318,480 to 1,274,200 during the 1990s.

### **Manitoba: one-fifth of working-age population had university degree**

The census counted almost 280,500 men and women in Manitoba's working-age population who had graduated from a trade school, college or university in 2001, a 26% increase during the 1990s. This was five times the growth rate in the population for Manitoba.

Graduates from trade schools, colleges or universities accounted for almost one-half (49%) of the total working-age population, up from 41% a decade earlier.

Manitoba experienced equal growth in the number of college and university graduates through the 1990s, both of which increased by 32%. In 2001, there were 93,200 college graduates in Manitoba, representing 16% of the working-age population.

The census enumerated just over 112,400 people aged 25 to 64 with a university degree in Manitoba in 2001. They accounted for virtually one-fifth (20%) of the total population in this age group, up from 16% a decade earlier.

Manitoba had 26,900 more university graduates aged 25 to 64 in 2001 than it did in 1991. Women accounted for about two-thirds of this growth. Of the 112,400 people with a university degree in the working-age population in 2001, almost 58,500 were women.

The census counted just under 291,200 people with high school education or less. They accounted for 51% of the working-age population, compared with 59% a decade earlier.

## **Saskatchewan: women account for almost three-quarters of gains in university graduates**

The census counted almost 237,500 men and women in Saskatchewan's working-age population who had graduated from a trade school, college or university in 2001, a 21% increase during the 1990s.

These individuals represented one-half of Saskatchewan's population aged 25-64 in 2001, up from barely 42% in 1991.

College-level graduates showed the largest increase, up by 34% over the decade. These graduates accounted for 12% of the age group 25 to 64 in 1991, and 16% in 2001. Women comprised 64% of the growth.

The census counted 87,000 men and women in the working-age population with a university degree. They represented 18% of the entire working-age population, up from 15% a decade earlier.

Women accounted for 72% of the growth among university graduates in the working-age population.

About 238,500 working-age men and women had high school education or less in 2001. They represented just over 50% of the working-age population, down from about 58% a decade earlier.

For the most part, this was the result of a 22% decline in people with less than a high school education.

## **Alberta: working-age population one of nation's highest educated**

Alberta had one of the highest-educated working-age populations among the 10 provinces, according to the 2001 Census.

More than 889,200 people aged 25 to 64 had graduated from a trade school, college or university in 2001, a gain of almost 256,000, or 40%.

These people accounted for 56% of Alberta's entire working-age population in 2001, compared with only 47% a decade earlier.

Alberta had the highest growth of any province or territory in the trades at 21%, well above the national average growth rate in the trades of just 9%.

Alberta had almost 98,000 more college graduates in 2001 than in 1991. This was a 49% increase over the decade. They now represent 19% of Alberta's working age population.

The number of university graduates alone in Alberta soared by 51% during the 1990s to 343,500. As a result, they accounted for more than 21% of the working-age population in 2001, up from 17% in 1991.

Women accounted for almost 59% of the gain in university graduates during the decade.

Almost 713,200 working-age men and women had high school education or less in Alberta in 2001. They represented just over 44% of the working-age population, down from about 53% a decade earlier.

This was the result of a 9% decline in men and women with less than a high school education, and a 13% increase among those who had obtained a high school diploma.

### **British Columbia: highest education profile among the provinces**

British Columbia had the highest-educated working-age population among the provinces, according to the 2001 Census.

More than 1.2 million people aged 25 to 64 had graduated from a trade school, college or university in 2001, a gain of more than 386,700, graduates during the 1990s.

These people accounted for just over 56% of British Columbia's entire working-age population in 2001, up from 47% a decade earlier.

British Columbia saw a 50% gain in the number of college graduates, up 267,000 in 1991 to slightly less than 401,800 in 2001.

Growth in the working-age population with a university degree during the 1990s was phenomenal for both men and women.

The census counted 249,475 working-age men with a university education, up 62%, and 263,240 women, up 91%.

The total of 512,700 with university degrees represented 24% of the entire working-age population. Women accounted for 57% of the growth in the number of university graduates during the 1990s.

Less than 44% of British Columbia's working-age population had high school education or less in 2001, down substantially from almost 53% in 1991.

This was the result of an 11% decline in the number of people aged 25 to 64 who had less than high school education, combined with an 12% gain among those who had obtained a high school diploma.

### **Yukon: women account for two-thirds of growth in university graduates**

The census enumerated just over 10,500 men and women in the working-age population of the Yukon who had graduated from a trade school, college or university in 2001. This was a 20% increase from 1991, three times the rate of growth in the working age population of the territory.

These individuals accounted for just over 62% of the entire working-age population, compared with 55% a decade earlier. The Yukon had the highest proportion of its population with a credential beyond high school in the country.

The Yukon also had the second highest proportion with trade qualifications (18%) and the highest with a college certificate or diploma (21%).

The census counted 3,960 men and women aged 25 to 64 with a university degree in 2001, up 38% from 1991. They represented just over 23% of the working-age population, up from 18% a decade earlier.

Women accounted for two-thirds of the increase in the number of university graduates.

About 38% of the Yukon's working-age population had high school education or less in 2001, down from almost 45% in 1991.

This was the result of a 16% drop in the number of people who had less than high school education, combined with a 5% decline among those who had obtained a high school diploma.

### **Northwest Territories: almost one-fifth of working age population had university education**

The census enumerated just under 10,900 men and women in the working-age population of the Northwest Territories who had graduated from a trade school, college or university in 2001. These individuals accounted for almost 55% of the entire working-age population.

The Northwest Territories had fairly equal proportions of its population with credentials from trade schools (17%), college (18%) and university (19%).

The Northwest Territories had 3,845 men and women aged 25 to 64 with a university degree, accounting for just over 19% of the working-age population.

Almost 9,000 men and women, or about 45% of the Northwest Territories' working-age population, had high school education or less in 2001.

Among men aged 25 to 64, just over 23% of men had graduated from a trade school, compared with 18% who had graduated from a university and 15% who had graduated from a college.

Among their female counterparts, less than 11% had a trade certificate, while about 22% had graduated from a college and 21% from a university.

### **Nunavut: number of college graduates in the region doubles in one decade**

The census enumerated 4,775 men and women in the working-age population of Nunavut who had graduated from a trade school, college or university in 2001. These individuals accounted for almost 42% of the entire working-age population.

The number of people with a college credential more than doubled between 1991 and 2001, increasing from 940 to 1,915 during the decade.

Nunavut had 1,355 men and women aged 25 to 64 with a university degree, accounting for 12% of the working-age population.

Just over 17% of men aged 25 to 64 had a diploma from a trade school in Nunavut, compared with 15% who had graduated from a college and 11% who had graduated from a university.

Among women aged 25 to 64, just over 18% had graduated from a college, 12% from a university and less than 9% from a trade school.

A total of 6,650 men and women, or about 58% of Nunavut's working-age population, had high school education or less in 2001, down from 63% a decade earlier.



## Population aged 15 and older, by highest level of educational attainment, 1951-2001, Canada

Census year	Total population	High school or less	Some postsecondary	University
	Number	Percent		
1951	9,758,712	98.1	..	1.9
1961	12,046,325	97.1	..	2.9
1971	15,052,525	78.1	17.1	4.8
1981	18,609,285	64.3	27.6	8.0
1991	21,304,740	56.9	31.7	11.4
2001	23,901,000	49.0	35.6	15.4

.. not available for a specific reference period.

## Levels of educational attainment in the population aged 25 and over, by sex, Canada, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Both sexes</b>						
Less than high school	6,461,005	37.0	5,775,010	29.0	-685,995	-10.6
High school	4,064,010	23.3	4,511,655	22.7	447,645	11.0
Trades	2,137,550	12.2	2,415,280	12.1	277,730	13.0
College	2,159,530	12.4	3,188,580	16.0	1,029,050	47.7
University	2,649,825	15.2	4,022,625	20.2	1,372,800	51.8
All trades, college and university	6,946,905	39.8	9,626,485	48.3	2,679,580	38.6
Population 25 and over	17,471,920	100.0	19,913,150	100.0	2,441,230	14.0
<b>Men</b>						
Less than high school	3,033,660	35.8	2,737,160	28.5	-296,500	-9.8
High school	1,756,680	20.7	2,021,785	21.1	265,105	15.1
Trades	1,392,460	16.4	1,536,775	16.0	144,315	10.4
College	875,665	10.3	1,293,700	13.5	418,035	47.7
University	1,416,490	16.7	2,003,085	20.9	586,595	41.4
All trades, college and university	3,684,615	43.5	4,833,560	50.4	1,148,945	31.2
Population 25 and over	8,474,955	100.0	9,592,505	100.0	1,117,550	13.2
<b>Women</b>						
Less than high school	3,427,330	38.1	3,037,840	29.4	-389,490	-11.4
High school	2,307,320	25.6	2,489,870	24.1	182,550	7.9
Trades	745,100	8.3	878,515	8.5	133,415	17.9
College	1,283,875	14.3	1,894,890	18.4	611,015	47.6
University	1,233,340	13.7	2,019,550	19.6	786,210	63.7
All trades, college and university	3,262,315	36.3	4,792,955	46.4	1,530,640	46.9
Population 25 and over	8,996,965	100.0	10,320,665	100.0	1,323,700	14.7

## Increase in population<sup>1</sup> with trade, college and university qualifications, by sex, Canada, 1991-2001

	Increase 1991-2001			Share of increase 1991-2001 (%)		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Trade	277,730	144,315	133,415	100.0	52.0	48.0
College	1,029,050	418,035	611,015	100.0	40.6	59.4
University	1,372,800	586,595	786,210	100.0	42.7	57.3
Total growth	2,679,580	1,148,945	1,530,640	100.0	42.9	57.1

<sup>1</sup> The population aged 25 and over.

## Levels of educational attainment among men and women aged 25 and over, Canada, 1991 and 2001

	1991			
	Both sexes		Men	Women
	Number	%	%	%
Less than high school	6,461,005	100.0	47.0	53.0
High school	4,064,010	100.0	43.2	56.8
Trades	2,137,550	100.0	65.1	34.9
College	2,159,530	100.0	40.5	59.5
University	2,649,825	100.0	53.5	46.5
All trades, college and university	6,946,905	100.0	53.0	47.0
Population aged 25 and over	17,471,920	100.0	48.5	51.5
	2001			
	Both sexes		Men	Women
	Number	%	%	%
Less than high school	5,775,010	100.0	47.4	52.6
High school	4,511,655	100.0	44.8	55.2
Trades	2,415,280	100.0	63.6	36.4
College	3,188,580	100.0	40.6	59.4
University	4,022,625	100.0	49.8	50.2
All trades, college and university	9,626,485	100.0	50.2	49.8
Population aged 25 and over	19,913,150	100.0	48.2	51.8

## Educational attainment in the population aged 25 and over, by age groups, Canada, 1991 and 2001

Age group	1991					
	Population 25 and over	Less than high school	High school	Trades	College	University
	Number	Percent				
25 to 34	4,840,335	23.0	28.3	13.8	17.2	17.7
35 to 44	4,353,580	24.9	26.7	13.6	15.0	19.9
45 to 54	2,960,445	37.2	21.5	13.4	11.5	16.5
55 to 64	2,385,240	53.5	18.0	11.1	7.6	9.8
65 and over	2,932,320	64.4	16.0	7.4	5.2	7.0
Population 25 and over	17,471,920	37.0	23.3	12.2	12.4	15.2

	2001					
	Population 25 and over	Less than high school	High school	Trades	College	University
	Number	Percent				
25 to 34	3,973,075	15.2	24.3	12.0	20.9	27.6
35 to 44	5,074,090	19.6	25.1	13.7	19.7	21.9
45 to 54	4,393,180	23.4	24.8	13.0	16.7	22.1
55 to 64	2,847,955	37.6	20.1	12.4	12.4	17.5
65 and over	3,624,850	57.3	16.9	8.8	7.5	9.5
Population 25 and over	19,913,150	29.0	22.7	12.1	16.0	20.2

## Levels of educational attainment in the working-age population,<sup>1</sup> by sex, Canada, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Both sexes</b>						
Less than high school	4,573,120	31.5	3,698,245	22.7	-874,875	-19.1
High school	3,595,365	24.7	3,898,400	23.9	303,035	8.4
Trades	1,920,300	13.2	2,097,145	12.9	176,845	9.2
College	2,007,485	13.8	2,917,890	17.9	910,405	45.4
University	2,443,330	16.8	3,676,620	22.6	1,233,290	50.5
All trades, college and university	6,371,115	43.8	8,691,655	53.4	2,320,540	36.4
Working-age population <sup>1</sup>	14,539,600	100.0	16,288,300	100.0	1,748,700	12.0
<b>Men</b>						
Less than high school	2,247,940	31.2	1,874,785	23.4	-373,155	-16.6
High school	1,587,190	22.0	1,796,465	22.5	209,275	13.2
Trades	1,252,920	17.4	1,323,705	16.5	70,785	5.6
College	826,690	11.5	1,201,225	15.0	374,535	45.3
University	1,300,360	18.0	1,804,240	22.6	503,880	38.7
All trades, college and university	3,379,970	46.8	4,329,170	54.1	949,200	28.1
Working-age population <sup>1</sup>	7,215,100	100.0	8,000,420	100.0	785,320	10.9
<b>Women</b>						
Less than high school	2,325,180	31.7	1,823,455	22.0	-501,725	-21.6
High school	2,008,175	27.4	2,101,940	25.4	93,765	4.7
Trades	667,395	9.1	773,450	9.3	106,055	15.9
College	1,180,780	16.1	1,716,670	20.7	535,890	45.4
University	1,142,960	15.6	1,872,390	22.6	729,430	63.8
All trades, college and university	2,991,135	40.8	4,362,510	52.6	1,371,375	45.8
Working-age population <sup>1</sup>	7,324,490	100.0	8,287,905	100.0	963,415	13.2

<sup>1</sup> The population aged 25 to 64.

## Levels of educational attainment among men and women of working age,<sup>1</sup> Canada, 1991 and 2001

	1991			
	Both sexes		Men	Women
	Number	%	%	%
Less than high school	4,573,120	100.0	50.7	50.8
High school	3,595,365	100.0	44.1	55.9
Trades	1,920,300	100.0	65.2	34.8
College	2,007,485	100.0	41.2	58.8
University	2,443,330	100.0	53.2	46.8
All trades, college and university	6,371,115	100.0	53.1	46.9
Working-age population <sup>1</sup>	14,539,600	100.0	49.6	50.4
	2001			
	Both sexes		Men	Women
	Number	%	%	%
Less than high school	3,698,245	100.0	50.7	49.3
High school	3,898,400	100.0	46.1	53.9
Trades	2,097,145	100.0	63.1	36.9
College	2,917,890	100.0	41.2	58.8
University	3,676,620	100.0	49.1	50.9
All trades, college and university	8,691,655	100.0	49.8	50.2
Working-age population <sup>1</sup>	16,288,300	100.0	49.1	50.9

<sup>1</sup> The population aged 25 to 64.

## The highly-qualified in the working-age population,<sup>1</sup> Canada 1991 and 2001

	1991					
	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Certificate above the bachelor's level <sup>2</sup>	232,120	30.9	119,570	25.9	112,550	39.1
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry	77,350	10.3	56,170	12.2	21,185	7.4
Master's degree	366,560	48.9	227,380	49.2	139,175	48.3
Earned doctorate	74,180	9.9	58,900	12.7	15,280	5.3
Total highly-qualified population	750,210	100.0	462,020	100.0	288,190	100.0
	2001					
	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Certificate above the bachelor's level <sup>2</sup>	331,285	29.4	152,950	24.7	178,335	35.0
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry	102,340	9.1	63,680	10.3	38,655	7.6
Master's degree	584,745	51.8	323,710	52.4	261,035	51.2
Earned doctorate	109,420	9.7	78,000	12.6	31,415	6.2
Total highly-qualified population	1,127,790	100.0	618,340	100.0	509,440	100.0

<sup>1</sup> The population aged 25 to 64.

<sup>2</sup> Certificates above the bachelor's degree level include professional certificates that have a bachelor's degree as a pre-requisite such as teaching, law, public administration and engineering.

## Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, OECD countries, 2000

	Less than college	College <sup>1</sup>	University <sup>2</sup>	College and university combined	Total
	%				
Australia	71	10	19	29	100
Austria	86	7	7	14	100
Belgium	73	15	12	27	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>
Czech Republic	81	8	11	19	100
Denmark	73	19	8	27	100
Finland	68	17	15	32	100
France	77	11	12	23	100
Germany	77	10	13	23	100
Greece	83	5	12	17	100
Hungary	86	..	14	14	100
Iceland	75	6	19	25	100
Ireland	64	22	14	36	100
Italy	82	8	10	18	100
Japan	66	15	19	34	100
Korea	76	7	17	24	100
Luxembourg	82	7	11	18	100
Mexico	85	2	13	15	100
Netherlands	76	3	21	24	100
New Zealand	71	15	14	29	100
Norway	71	3	26	29	100
Poland	80	8	12	20	100
Portugal	91	2	7	9	100
Slovak republic	89	1	10	11	100
Spain	76	7	17	24	100
Sweden	68	15	17	32	100
Switzerland	74	10	16	26	100
Turkey	83	8	9	17	100
United Kingdom	74	8	18	26	100
United States	63	9	28	37	100

<sup>1</sup> Tertiary type-B education.

<sup>2</sup> Tertiary type-A education and advanced research programs.

.. not available for a specific reference period.

Source: Education at a Glance. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2002.

**Population with trade, college or university qualifications, by selected age groups, Canada, 1991 and 2001**

	1991			
	Age 25-64		Age 25-44	Age 45-64
	Number	%	%	%
Trade	1,920,300	100.0	65.5	34.5
College	2,007,485	100.0	74.1	25.9
University	2,443,330	100.0	70.4	29.6
Total population with trade, college or university qualifications	6,371,115	100.0	70.1	29.9
	2001			
	Age 25-64		Age 25-44	Age 45-64
	Number	%	%	%
Trade	2,097,145	100.0	55.8	44.2
College	2,917,890	100.0	62.7	37.3
University	3,676,620	100.0	60.1	39.9
Total population with trade, college or university qualifications	8,691,655	100.0	59.9	40.1



## University graduates<sup>1</sup> top ten field of study, by sex, Canada, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001
<b>Both sexes</b>			
Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	16.45	Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	14.26
Engineering	7.74	Engineering	8.75
Financial management	6.32	Business and commerce	7.98
Business and commerce	5.73	Financial management	6.16
Nursing	3.89	Psychology	3.52
Psychology	3.38	Nursing	3.51
Law and jurisprudence	3.02	Computer science and applied mathematics	3.09
Medicine	2.82	Law and jurisprudence	2.73
Industrial management and administration	2.73	Economics	2.59
Economics	2.46	Medicine	2.45
All other subjects	45.46	All other subjects	44.96
Total	100.00	Total	100.00
<b>Men</b>			
Engineering	13.63	Engineering	15.38
Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	9.38	Business and commerce	9.99
Financial management	8.18	Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	8.22
Business and commerce	7.54	Financial management	7.16
Law and jurisprudence	3.96	Computer science and applied mathematics	4.48
Medicine	3.67	Economics	3.49
Economics	3.47	Law and jurisprudence	3.36
Industrial management and administration	3.26	Medicine	2.98
Computer science and applied mathematics	2.70	Psychology	2.16
Psychology	2.25	History	1.96
All other subjects	41.96	All other subjects	40.84
Total	100.00	Total	100.00
<b>Women</b>			
Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	24.48	Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	20.08
Nursing	7.98	Nursing	6.49
Psychology	4.66	Business and commerce	6.06
Financial management	4.21	Financial management	5.19
Business and commerce	3.67	Psychology	4.83
Medical related subjects	3.13	Medical related subjects	3.20
English language and literature	3.04	English language and literature	3.01
Social work and social services	2.75	Social work and social services	2.80
Sociology	2.45	Sociology	2.68
Humanities and Related	2.23	Engineering	2.36
All other subjects	41.39	All other subjects	43.30
Total	100.00	Total	100.00

<sup>1</sup> University graduates aged 25 to 64.

**Increase in the population of university graduates aged 25 to 64, by top ten field of study and sex, Canada, 2001**

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**Both sexes**

Increase in number of university graduates, 1991-2001 1,233,290

<b>Field of study</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Business and commerce	12.4
Engineering	10.7
Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	9.9
Financial management	5.8
Computer science and applied mathematics	5.2
Psychology	3.8
Economics	2.9
Nursing	2.8
Medical related subjects	2.6
Sociology	2.6
All other fields	41.2
Total growth	100.0

**Men**

Increase in number of university graduates, 1991-2001 503,880

<b>Field of study</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Engineering	19.9
Business and commerce	16.3
Computer science and applied mathematics	9.1
Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	5.2
Financial management	4.5
Economics	3.5
Political science	2.3
Sociology	2.0
Psychology	1.9
Mass media and communications	1.9
All other fields	33.5
Total growth	100.0

**Women**

Increase in number of university graduates, 1991-2001 729,430

<b>Field of study</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	13.2
Business and commerce	9.8
Financial management	6.7
Psychology	5.1
Engineering	4.4
Nursing	4.2
Medical related subjects	3.3
Sociology	3.0
English language and literature	3.0
Social work and social services	2.9
All other fields	44.4
Total growth	100.0

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## College graduates<sup>1</sup> top ten field of study, by sex, Canada, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001
<b>Both sexes</b>			
Office administration and secretarial sciences	13.05	Office administration and secretarial sciences	10.36
Nursing	11.49	Nursing	8.32
Financial management	8.10	Financial management	8.27
Business and commerce	5.39	Business and commerce	7.15
Electronic and electrical technologies	5.31	Data processing and computer science technologies	6.41
Elementary-secondary-pre-primary teaching	4.48	Social work and social services	4.53
Data processing and computer science technologies	4.24	Electronic and electrical technologies	4.40
Mechanical engineering technologies	4.09	Elementary-secondary-pre-primary teaching	3.79
Social work and social services	3.31	Mechanical engineering technologies.	3.77
General and civil engineering technologies	2.74	Marketing, merchandising, retail trade and sales	2.87
All other fields	37.80	All other fields	40.12
Total	100.00	Total	100.00
<b>Men</b>			
Electronic and electrical technologies	12.44	Electronic and electrical technologies	10.03
Mechanical engineering technologies	9.70	Data processing and computer science technologies	9.38
Financial management	8.04	Mechanical engineering technologies	8.70
Business and commerce	6.13	Business and commerce	7.28
General and civil engineering technologies	6.09	Financial management	6.66
Data processing and computer science technologies	5.58	Building and construction technologies	5.08
Building and construction technologies	5.22	General and civil engineering technologies	4.90
Industrial engineering technologies	3.62	Social work and social services	4.55
Social work and social services	3.40	Industrial engineering technologies	3.45
Marketing, merchandising, retail trade and sales	3.38	Marketing, merchandising, retail trade and sales	3.25
All other fields	36.40	All other fields	36.71
Total	100.00	Total	100.00
<b>Women</b>			
Office administration and secretarial sciences	21.74	Office administration and secretarial sciences	17.04
Nursing	18.79	Nursing	13.35
Financial management	8.14	Financial management	9.40
Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	6.91	Business and commerce	7.07
Business and commerce	4.86	Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	5.84
Nursing assistance	3.60	Social work and social services	4.52
Data processing and computer science technologies	3.31	Data processing and computer science technologies	4.34
Social work and social services	3.25	Nursing assistance	3.93
Medical treatment technologies	2.21	Marketing, merchandising retail trade and sales	2.61
Marketing, merchandising retail trade and sales	2.18	Medical treatment technologies	2.30
All other fields	25.02	All other fields	29.61
Total	100.00	Total	100.00

<sup>1</sup> College graduates aged 25 to 64.

**Increase in the population of college graduates aged 25 to 64, by top ten field of study and sex, Canada, 2001**

**Both sexes**

Increase in number of college graduates, 1991-2001 910,405

**Field of study** Percent

Data processing and computer science technologies	11.2
Business and commerce	11.1
Financial management	8.7
Social work and social services	7.2
Office administration and secretarial sciences	4.4
Marketing, merchandising, retail trade and sales	3.3
Physical education, fitness and recreation	3.1
Mechanical engineering technologies	3.1
Nursing assistance	3.0
Electronic and electrical technologies	2.4
All other fields	42.6
Total growth	100.0

**Men**

Increase in number of college graduates, 1991-2001 374,535

**Field of study** Percent

Data processing and computer science technologies	17.8
Business and commerce	9.8
Social work and social services	7.1
Mechanical engineering technologies	6.5
Building and construction technologies	4.8
Electronic and electrical technologies	4.7
Financial management	3.6
Industrial engineering technologies	3.1
Marketing, merchandising, retail trade and sales	3.0
Communication and mass media studies	2.5
All other fields	37.2
Total growth	100.0

**Women**

Increase in number of college graduates, 1991-2001 535,890

**Field of study** Percent

Financial management	12.2
Business and commerce	11.9
Social work and social services	7.3
Office administration and secretarial sciences	6.7
Data processing and computer science technologies	6.6
Nursing assistance	4.7
Physical education, fitness and recreation	3.7
Marketing, merchandising, retail trade and sales	3.6
Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	3.5
Industrial management and administration	2.8
All other fields	37.1
Total growth	100.0

## Trades graduates<sup>1</sup> top ten field of study, by sex, Canada, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001
<b>Both sexes</b>			
Building and construction trades	16.55	Building and construction trades	15.56
Mechanical engineering trades	14.06	Mechanical engineering trades	13.48
Office administration and secretarial sciences	13.44	Office administration and secretarial sciences	10.68
Esthetics and other applied arts	6.84	Esthetics and other applied arts	7.82
Industrial engineering trades	6.83	Industrial engineering trades	6.86
Electronic and electrical trades	6.43	Electronic and electrical trades	5.58
Nursing assistance	4.59	Nursing assistance	4.81
Food, nutrition and other household sciences	3.79	Food, nutrition and other household sciences	3.83
General and civil engineering trades	3.54	General and civil engineering trades	3.43
Social work and social services	1.77	Data processing and computer science trades	3.13
All other fields	22.15	All other fields	24.82
Total	100.00	Total	100.00
<b>Men</b>			
Building and construction trades	25.04	Building and construction trades	23.93
Mechanical engineering trades	21.31	Mechanical engineering trades	20.71
Industrial engineering trades	10.19	Industrial engineering trades	10.39
Electronic and electrical trades	9.57	Electronic and electrical trades	8.41
General and civil engineering trades	5.11	General and civil engineering trades	5.05
Food, nutrition and other household sciences	2.64	Food, nutrition and other household sciences	2.99
Transportation trades	2.34	Transportation trades	2.99
Other engineering-related trades	2.03	Data processing and computer science trades	2.70
Office administration and secretarial sciences	1.94	Other engineering-related trades	2.06
Graphic and audio-visual arts	1.72	Social work and social services	1.95
All other fields	18.13	All other fields	18.81
Total	100.00	Total	100.00
<b>Women</b>			
Office administration and secretarial sciences	35.02	Office administration and secretarial sciences	26.17
Esthetics and other applied arts	16.73	Esthetics and other applied arts	18.50
Nursing assistance	12.35	Nursing assistance	11.92
Food, nutrition and other household sciences	5.95	Food, nutrition and other household sciences	5.27
Data processing and computer science trades	2.83	Data processing and computer science trades	3.86
Elementary, secondary, pre-primary teaching	2.49	Business and commerce	2.96
Business and commerce	2.37	Social work and social services	2.95
Social work and social services	2.18	Medical treatment trades	2.60
Medical treatment trades	2.18	Marketing, merchandising and retail trade and sales	2.29
Marketing, merchandising and retail trade and sale	2.17	Physical education, fitness and recreation	1.90
All other fields	15.71	All other fields	21.59
Total	100.00	Total	100.00

<sup>1</sup> Trades graduates aged 25 to 64.

**Increase in the population of trades graduates aged 25 to 64, by top ten field of study and sex, Canada, 2001**

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**Both sexes**

Increase in number of trades graduates, 1991-2001 226,720

**Field of study** Percent

Data processing and computer science trades	14.4
Esthetics and other applied arts	14.4
Social work and social services	6.4
Industrial engineering trades	5.6
Nursing assistance	5.6
Mechanical engineering trades	5.6
Transportation trades	5.3
Physical education, fitness and recreation	3.9
Building and construction trades	3.7
Business and commerce	3.7
All other fields	31.4
Total growth	100.0

**Men**

Increase in number of trades graduates, 1991-2001 91,805

**Field of study** Percent

Data processing and computer science trades	23.6
Transportation trades	11.2
Industrial engineering trades	10.8
Mechanical engineering trades	7.8
Food, nutrition and other household sciences trades	7.2
Social work and social services	6.9
Building and construction trades	3.3
General and civil engineering trades	3.2
Nursing assistance	3.1
Primary industry resources processing trades	3.0
All other fields	20.0
Total	100.0

**Women**

Increase in number of trades graduates, 1991-2001 141,695

**Field of study** Percent

Esthetics and other applied arts	22.2
Data processing and computer science trades	7.8
Nursing assistance	6.9
Social work and social services	5.8
Other health-related trades	5.1
Business and commerce	5.0
Physical education, fitness and recreation	4.3
Medical treatment trades	3.9
Mechanical engineering trades	3.9
Building and construction trades	3.9
All other fields	31.3
Total	100.0

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**Level of educational attainment of those attending or not attending school, by selected age groups, Canada, 2001**

		Age groups			
		20-34	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34
<b>Total population</b>	Number	5,916,940	1,943,845	1,887,195	2,085,890
Full-time	%	18.4	39.9	11.5	4.8
Part-time	%	8.6	8.6	9.4	7.8
Not attending	%	73.0	51.6	79.1	87.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Levels of educational attainment</b>					
<b>Less than high school</b>	Number	920,235	317,170	277,445	325,620
Full-time	%	4.6	9.1	2.9	1.7
Part-time	%	3.7	6.0	3.0	2.1
Not attending	%	91.7	85.0	94.2	96.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>High school</b>	Number	1,825,700	859,905	472,660	493,135
Full-time	%	25.0	45.6	9.7	3.7
Part-time	%	7.6	8.7	7.6	5.5
Not attending	%	67.4	45.7	82.6	90.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Trades</b>	Number	636,470	158,625	214,310	263,535
Full-time	%	10.5	23.7	8.3	4.3
Part-time	%	8.2	10.3	8.3	6.7
Not attending	%	81.4	66.0	83.4	89.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>College</b>	Number	1,179,435	348,530	395,155	435,750
Full-time	%	18.5	44.9	10.4	4.8
Part-time	%	10.8	10.0	12.0	10.3
Not attending	%	70.7	45.1	77.6	84.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>University</b>	Number	1,355,085	259,630	527,610	567,845
Full-time	%	22.7	61.8	19.6	7.8
Part-time	%	11.6	8.3	13.0	11.7
Not attending	%	65.7	29.9	67.4	80.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## School attendance, by selected age groups and sex, Canada, 1991 and 2001

Age group	School attendance	1991		2001	
		Number	%	Number	%
<b>Both sexes</b>					
20 to 34	Full-time	904,760	13.3	1,091,455	18.4
	Part-time	657,225	9.7	508,075	8.6
	Not attending	5,238,950	77.0	4,317,410	73.0
	Total	6,800,935	100.0	5,916,940	100.0
20 to 24	Full-time	634,860	32.4	774,930	39.9
	Part-time	179,795	9.2	166,600	8.6
	Not attending	1,145,940	58.4	1,002,315	51.6
	Total	1,960,595	100.0	1,943,845	100.0
25 to 29	Full-time	177,450	7.5	216,460	11.5
	Part-time	245,645	10.4	177,975	9.4
	Not attending	1,934,800	82.1	1,492,765	79.1
	Total	2,357,895	100.0	1,887,200	100.0
30 to 34	Full-time	92,450	3.7	100,065	4.8
	Part-time	231,785	9.3	163,500	7.8
	Not attending	2,158,210	86.9	1,822,330	87.4
	Total	2,482,445	100.0	2,085,895	100.0
<b>Men</b>					
20 to 34	Full-time	458,025	13.5	519,775	17.7
	Part-time	296,690	8.8	231,345	7.9
	Not attending	2,633,205	77.7	2,177,970	74.4
	Total	3,387,920	100.0	2,929,090	100.0
20 to 24	Full-time	318,475	32.3	365,970	37.3
	Part-time	84,910	8.6	82,250	8.4
	Not attending	582,485	59.1	532,330	54.3
	Total	985,870	100.0	980,550	100.0
25 to 29	Full-time	95,925	8.2	106,815	11.5
	Part-time	109,955	9.4	78,665	8.5
	Not attending	964,580	82.4	740,225	80.0
	Total	1,170,460	100.0	925,705	100.0
30 to 34	Full-time	43,625	3.5	46,990	4.6
	Part-time	101,825	8.3	70,430	6.9
	Not attending	1,086,140	88.2	905,415	88.5
	Total	1,231,590	100.0	1,022,835	100.0
<b>Women</b>					
20 to 34	Full-time	446,730	13.1	571,685	19.1
	Part-time	360,540	10.6	276,730	9.3
	Not attending	2,605,735	76.3	2,139,435	71.6
	Total	3,413,005	100.0	2,987,850	100.0
20 to 24	Full-time	316,385	32.5	408,965	42.5
	Part-time	94,885	9.7	84,355	8.8
	Not attending	563,450	57.8	469,980	48.8
	Total	974,720	100.0	963,300	100.0
25 to 29	Full-time	81,520	6.9	109,645	11.4
	Part-time	135,695	11.4	99,310	10.3
	Not attending	970,220	81.7	752,545	78.3
	Total	1,187,435	100.0	961,500	100.0
30 to 34	Full-time	48,825	3.9	53,075	5.0
	Part-time	129,960	10.4	93,065	8.8
	Not attending	1,072,065	85.7	916,910	86.3
	Total	1,250,850	100.0	1,063,050	100.0



## Levels of educational attainment among immigrants of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s,<sup>1</sup> Canada, 2001

	Total	Male	Female
<b>Immigrants of the 1970s</b>			
All levels of education	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than high school	32.53	26.50	38.28
High school	19.06	17.06	20.97
Trades	14.04	17.98	10.29
College	12.12	11.78	12.44
University	22.24	26.69	18.01
<b>Immigrants of the 1980s</b>			
All levels of education	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than high school	27.19	24.43	29.82
High school	24.26	22.52	25.91
Trades	10.85	13.23	8.60
College	12.56	11.18	13.86
University	25.14	28.65	21.82
<b>Immigrants of the 1990s</b>			
All levels of education	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than high school	20.17	17.95	22.12
High school	18.95	17.35	20.35
Trades	7.57	8.80	6.48
College	12.60	11.18	13.84
University	40.71	44.71	37.21

<sup>1</sup> Immigrants aged 25 to 64 who arrived in the ten years preceding the 1981, 1991 and 2001 Censuses, respectively.

## Recent immigrants<sup>1</sup> top fields of study, by sex, Canada, 2001

Level of certification	Field of study	%
<b>Men</b>		
All levels of certification	All fields of study	100.0
University	Engineering	18.8
University	Computer science and applied mathematics	6.5
University	Business and commerce	5.5
University	Financial management	4.3
College or trades	Electronic and electrical technologies	3.4
University	Economics	2.5
College	Data processing and computer science technologies	2.4
Trades	Building and construction-related trades	2.2
College or trades	Mechanical engineering technologies	1.9
University	Medicine	1.5
	All other fields	51.0
<b>Women</b>		
All levels of certification	All fields of study	100.0
University or college	Financial management	9.1
University or college	Business and commerce	8.3
Trades	Office administration and secretarial science	5.4
University or college	Nursing	5.2
University	Engineering	5.3
University	Elementary, secondary teaching	3.5
University	Computer science and applied mathematics	3.3
University	Economics	2.7
University	Other languages and literature (not English or French)	2.1
University	English language and literature	1.7
	All other fields	53.5

<sup>1</sup> Those who arrived from 1991 to 2001.

**School attendance by recent immigrants<sup>1</sup> and all other residents of Canada, by selected age groups and sex, Canada, 2001**

Age group	Attendance	Immigrants of the 1990s			All other residents of Canada		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
20 to 34	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Full-time	21.1	22.2	20.2	18.2	17.3	19.0
	Part-time	11.4	10.8	11.8	8.3	7.6	9.0
	Not Attending	67.5	66.9	68.0	73.5	75.1	72.0
20 to 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Full-time	46.5	47.7	45.5	39.3	36.5	42.2
	Part-time	10.9	10.8	11.0	8.4	8.2	8.6
	Not Attending	42.6	41.5	43.6	52.3	55.3	49.2
25 to 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Full-time	15.2	16.3	14.5	11.1	11.1	11.0
	Part-time	11.8	11.1	12.3	9.2	8.3	10.1
	Not Attending	72.9	72.6	73.2	79.7	80.6	78.9
30 to 34	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Full-time	10.2	10.1	10.3	4.1	3.9	4.2
	Part-time	11.4	10.7	12.0	7.4	6.4	8.3
	Not Attending	78.4	79.2	77.7	88.5	89.6	87.5

<sup>1</sup> Those who arrived from 1991 to 2001.

**Population aged 25 to 64 reporting Aboriginal identity, by level of educational attainment and sex, Canada, 1996 and 2001**

	1996		2001		Growth 1996-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Both sexes</b>						
Less than high school	156,605	45.2	171,725	38.7	15,120	9.7
High school	74,105	21.4	101,365	22.9	27,260	36.8
Trades	48,845	14.1	69,265	15.6	20,420	41.8
College	45,755	13.2	66,805	15.1	21,050	46.0
University	21,180	6.1	34,465	7.8	13,285	62.7
All trades, college and university	115,780	33.4	170,535	38.4	54,755	47.3
Population 25 to 64	346,490	100.0	443,625	100.0	97,135	28.0
<b>Men</b>						
Less than high school	77,180	47.3	86,495	41.3	9,315	12.1
High school	32,490	19.9	45,770	21.8	13,280	40.9
Trades	29,360	18.0	41,340	19.7	11,980	40.8
College	16,175	9.9	23,580	11.2	7,405	45.8
University	8,045	4.9	12,440	5.9	4,395	54.6
All trades, college and university	53,580	32.8	77,360	36.9	23,780	44.4
Population 25 to 64	163,250	100.0	209,625	100.0	46,375	28.4
<b>Women</b>						
Less than high school	79,415	43.3	85,225	36.4	5,810	7.3
High school	41,610	22.7	55,575	23.8	13,965	33.6
Trades	19,480	10.6	27,940	11.9	8,460	43.4
College	29,585	16.1	43,225	18.5	13,640	46.1
University	13,135	7.2	22,015	9.4	8,880	67.6
All trades, college and university	62,200	33.9	93,180	39.8	30,980	49.8
Population 25 to 64	183,225	100.0	233,980	100.0	50,755	27.7

**Top ten field of study in the population reporting Aboriginal identity,<sup>1</sup> by level of certification and sex, Canada 2001**

Level of certification	Field of study	%
<b>Men</b>		
All levels of certification	All fields of study	100.0
College or trades	Building and construction technologies and trades	18.8
College or trades	Mechanical engineering technologies and trades	11.8
College or trades	General and civil engineering technologies and trades	5.1
College or trades	Industrial engineering technologies and trades	3.8
University or college or trades	Social work and social services	6.1
College or trades	Electronic and electrical technologies and trades	4.2
University or college	Business and commerce	3.5
College or trades	Transportation technologies and trades	2.7
College or trades	Primary industry processing technologies and trades	2.4
University	Elementary, secondary teaching	2.2
	All other fields	39.4
<b>Women</b>		
All levels of certification	All fields of study	100.0
College or trades	Office administration and secretarial sciences	15.7
University/College	Elementary, secondary teaching	9.9
University/College	Nursing	8.9
University or college or trades	Social work and social services	8.8
University or college or trades	Business and commerce	5.8
College or trades	Esthetics and other applied arts	4.8
University or college	Financial management	4.0
College or trades	Data processing and computer science technologies	3.2
College or trades	Nutrition and other household sciences	3.2
College or trades	Counselling services	2.9
	All other fields	32.8

<sup>1</sup> The population aged 25 to 64.

**School attendance<sup>1</sup> by population reporting Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal population, by selected age groups, Canada, 2001**

Age groups	School attendance	Population reporting Aboriginal identity	Non-Aboriginal population
		Participation rate (%)	
Total population 20 to 64	Full-time	8.9	6.9
	Part-time	5.1	5.7
	Did not attend	86.0	87.4
	Total	100.0	100.0
20 to 24	Full-time	24.1	40.5
	Part-time	6.9	8.6
	Did not attend	69.0	50.9
	Total	100.0	100.0
25 to 29	Full-time	13.1	11.4
	Part-time	6.2	9.6
	Did not attend	80.7	79.0
	Total	100.0	100.0
30 to 34	Full-time	9.3	4.6
	Part-time	5.8	7.9
	Did not attend	84.9	87.5
	Total	100.0	100.0
35 to 39	Full-time	5.9	2.7
	Part-time	5.7	6.7
	Did not attend	88.4	90.6
	Total	100.0	100.0
40 to 44	Full-time	4.8	1.9
	Part-time	4.9	5.6
	Did not attend	90.2	92.4
	Total	100.0	100.0
45 to 49	Full-time	3.3	1.3
	Part-time	4.2	4.5
	Did not attend	92.5	94.2
	Total	100.0	100.0
50 to 54	Full-time	2.2	0.8
	Part-time	3.2	3.0
	Did not attend	94.6	96.3
	Total	100.0	100.0
55 to 59	Full-time	1.6	0.4
	Part-time	2.2	1.8
	Did not attend	96.2	97.8
	Total	100.0	100.0
60 to 64	Full-time	0.6	0.2
	Part-time	1.4	1.1
	Did not attend	97.9	98.7
	Total	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> School attendance in the nine months preceding the census.

## Top five provinces and territories with trade, college and university populations aged 25 to 64, Canada 2001

	Number	%
<b>All trade, college university</b>		
Yukon	10,510	62.1
British Columbia	1,209,655	56.4
Alberta	889,220	55.5
Nova Scotia	274,555	55.4
Ontario	3,400,845	55.0
<b>Trade</b>		
Newfoundland and Labrador	61,540	21.4
Yukon	3,045	18.0
Nova Scotia	86,220	17.4
Northwest Territories	3,385	17.1
Saskatchewan	76,050	16.0
<b>College</b>		
Yukon	3,505	20.7
Ontario	1,194,425	19.3
British Columbia	401,765	18.7
Alberta	299,830	18.7
Prince-Edward-Island	12,950	18.3
<b>University</b>		
Ontario	1,528,670	24.7
British Columbia	512,715	23.9
Yukon	3,960	23.4
Quebec	866,450	21.6
Alberta	343,505	21.4

**Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1991 and 2001**

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	122,785	43.4	100,460	35.0	-22,325	-18.2
High school	50,340	17.8	45,435	15.8	-4,905	-9.7
Trades	53,335	18.8	61,540	21.5	8,205	15.4
College	26,440	9.3	39,450	13.8	13,010	49.2
University	30,335	10.7	39,970	13.9	9,635	31.8
All trades, college and university	110,110	38.9	140,960	49.1	30,850	28.0
Population 25 to 64	283,235	100.0	286,855	100.0	3,620	1.3

**Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, Prince Edward Island, 1991 and 2001**

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	22,810	36.0	20,450	28.9	-2,360	-10.3
High school	13,435	21.2	14,320	20.3	885	6.6
Trades	9,825	15.5	11,035	15.6	1,210	12.3
College	8,915	14.1	12,950	18.3	4,035	45.3
University	8,440	13.3	11,925	16.9	3,485	41.3
All trades, college and university	27,180	42.9	35,910	50.8	8,730	32.1
Population 25 to 64	63,425	100.0	70,680	100.0	7,255	11.4

**Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, Nova Scotia, 1991 and 2001**

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	164,365	35.3	131,095	26.4	-33,270	-20.2
High school	86,305	18.5	90,010	18.2	3,705	4.3
Trades	82,360	17.7	86,220	17.4	3,860	4.7
College	60,480	13.0	88,295	17.8	27,815	46.0
University	72,080	15.5	100,040	20.2	27,960	38.8
All trades, college and university	214,920	46.2	274,555	55.4	59,635	27.7
Population 25 to 64	465,590	100.0	495,660	100.0	30,070	6.5

**Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, New Brunswick, 1991 and 2001**

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	144,120	38.8	116,535	29.2	-27,585	-19.1
High school	85,465	23.0	96,630	24.2	11,165	13.1
Trades	49,760	13.4	55,045	13.8	5,285	10.6
College	45,720	12.3	66,670	16.7	20,950	45.8
University	46,820	12.6	64,795	16.2	17,975	38.4
All trades, college and university	142,300	38.3	186,510	46.7	44,210	31.1
Population 25 to 64	371,885	100.0	399,675	100.0	27,790	7.5



### Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, Quebec, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	1,290,350	34.0	979,955	24.4	-310,395	-24.1
High school	961,605	25.3	1,018,720	25.4	57,115	5.9
Trades	483,225	12.7	505,650	12.6	22,425	4.6
College	451,800	11.9	637,890	15.9	186,090	41.2
University	613,080	16.1	866,450	21.6	253,370	41.3
All trades, college and university	1,548,105	40.7	2,009,990	50.1	461,885	29.8
Population 25 to 64	3,800,060	100.0	4,008,665	100.0	208,605	5.5

### Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, Ontario, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	1,592,700	29.5	1,274,220	20.6	-318,480	-20.0
High school	1,379,060	25.5	1,509,580	24.4	130,520	9.5
Trades	630,545	11.7	677,750	11.0	47,205	7.5
College	811,880	15.0	1,194,425	19.3	382,545	47.1
University	989,605	18.3	1,528,670	24.7	539,065	54.5
All trades, college and university	2,432,030	45.0	3,400,845	55.0	968,815	39.8
Population 25 to 64	5,403,790	100.0	6,184,645	100.0	780,855	14.5

### Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, Manitoba, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	199,805	36.7	162,590	28.4	-37,215	-18.6
High school	121,425	22.3	128,575	22.5	7,150	5.9
Trades	67,035	12.3	74,860	13.1	7,825	11.7
College	70,545	13.0	93,205	16.3	22,660	32.1
University	85,485	15.7	112,405	19.7	26,920	31.5
All trades, college and university	223,065	41.0	280,470	49.1	57,405	25.7
Population 25 to 64	544,295	100.0	571,635	100.0	27,340	5.0

### Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, Saskatchewan, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	173,285	36.7	134,585	28.3	-38,700	-22.3
High school	102,700	21.8	103,875	21.8	1,175	1.1
Trades	69,630	14.8	76,050	16.0	6,420	9.2
College	55,725	11.8	74,405	15.6	18,680	33.5
University	70,615	15.0	87,005	18.3	16,390	23.2
All trades, college and university	195,970	41.5	237,460	49.9	41,490	21.2
Population 25 to 64	471,955	100.0	475,920	100.0	3,965	0.8

### Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, Alberta, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	382,275	28.6	349,940	21.8	-32,335	-8.5
High school	321,740	24.1	363,215	22.7	41,475	12.9
Trades	203,430	15.2	245,885	15.3	42,455	20.9
College	201,865	15.1	299,830	18.7	97,965	48.5
University	227,940	17.0	343,505	21.4	115,565	50.7
All trades, college and university	633,235	47.4	889,220	55.5	255,985	40.4
Population 25 to 64	1,337,250	100.0	1,602,375	100.0	265,125	19.8

### Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, British Columbia, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	467,610	26.6	416,255	19.4	-51,355	-11.0
High school	464,650	26.5	518,155	24.2	53,505	11.5
Trades	263,305	15.0	295,175	13.8	31,870	12.1
College	267,600	15.2	401,765	18.7	134,165	50.1
University	292,025	16.6	512,715	23.9	220,690	75.6
All trades, college and university	822,930	46.9	1,209,655	56.4	386,725	47.0
Population 25 to 64	1,755,190	100.0	2,144,065	100.0	388,875	22.2

### Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, Yukon, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	3,340	21.0	2,800	16.5	-540	-16.2
High school	3,790	23.8	3,615	21.4	-175	-4.6
Trades	3,355	21.1	3,045	18.0	-310	-9.2
College	2,560	16.1	3,505	20.7	945	36.9
University	2,875	18.1	3,960	23.4	1,085	37.7
All trades, college and university	8,790	55.2	10,510	62.1	1,720	19.6
Population 25 to 64	15,920	100.0	16,925	100.0	1,005	6.3

### Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, Northwest Territories,<sup>1</sup> 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	5,760	31.0	4,980	25.1	-780	-13.5
High school	3,500	18.8	3,990	20.1	490	14.0
Trades	3,160	17.0	3,385	17.1	225	7.1
College	2,990	16.1	3,605	18.2	615	20.6
University	3,190	17.2	3,845	19.4	655	20.5
All trades, college and university	9,340	50.2	10,835	54.7	1,495	16.0
Population 25 to 64	18,600	100.0	19,805	100.0	1,205	6.5

<sup>1</sup> The 1991 data have been compiled so that they reflect the territorial boundaries that existed in 2001, after the creation of Nunavut in 1999.

**Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, Nunavut,<sup>1</sup> 1991 and 2001**

	1991		2001		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than high school	3,930	47.0	4,350	38.1	420	10.7
High school	1,330	15.9	2,300	20.1	970	72.9
Trades	1,320	15.8	1,505	13.2	185	14.0
College	940	11.2	1,915	16.8	975	103.7
University	845	10.1	1,355	11.9	510	60.4
All trades, college and university	3,105	37.1	4,775	41.8	1,670	53.8
Population 25 to 64	8,365	100.0	11,425	100.0	3,060	36.6

<sup>1</sup> The 1991 data have been compiled so that they reflect the territorial boundaries that existed in 2001, after the creation of Nunavut in 1999.

## Educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, four main urban regions, 2001

	Population in the urban region				
	Share of Canada	Total in the urban region		Inter-provincial migrants <sup>1</sup>	Recent immigrants <sup>2</sup>
	%	Number	%	%	%
<b>All four main urban regions</b>					
Total population	51.9	8,449,850	100.0	2.9	5.9
Less than high school	44.8	1,656,860	19.6	1.7	3.7
High school	51.9	2,024,135	24.0	2.4	4.0
Trades	44.6	936,330	11.1	2.3	3.1
College	52.6	1,534,765	18.2	2.9	3.5
University	62.5	2,297,725	27.2	4.5	12.0
<b>Montreal and region</b>					
Total population	12.7	2,070,070	100.0	1.0	3.6
Less than high school	12.0	444,935	21.5	0.5	2.0
High school	13.4	521,440	25.2	0.8	2.2
Trades	10.9	227,945	11.0	0.7	2.3
College	11.6	337,505	16.3	1.1	2.6
University	14.6	538,210	26.0	1.8	7.6
<b>Extended Golden Horseshoe</b>					
Total population	22.7	3,695,575	100.0	2.2	7.2
Less than high school	19.5	722,560	19.6	1.3	4.6
High school	22.6	880,185	23.8	1.8	4.8
Trades	17.1	357,665	9.7	1.9	4.0
College	23.5	685,545	18.6	2.0	3.8
University	28.5	1,049,620	28.4	3.2	14.3
<b>Calgary-Edmonton corridor</b>					
Total population	7.3	1,183,395	100.0	6.7	3.8
Less than high school	6.2	228,675	19.3	4.1	2.4
High school	6.8	266,100	22.5	5.8	2.6
Trades	8.1	169,095	14.3	4.1	2.0
College	7.9	229,440	19.4	6.1	2.4
University	7.9	290,080	24.5	11.7	8.0
<b>Lower mainland British Columbia</b>					
Total population	9.2	1,500,810	100.0	4.3	7.5
Less than high school	7.0	260,690	17.4	2.8	5.3
High school	9.1	356,410	23.7	3.6	5.4
Trades	8.7	181,625	12.1	3.3	3.3
College	9.7	282,275	18.8	4.3	4.7
University	11.4	419,815	28.0	6.3	14.5

<sup>1</sup> Persons who moved from another province in the five years preceding the census.

<sup>2</sup> Recent immigrants are those who arrived in Canada from 1991 to 2001.

## Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, census metropolitan areas, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Growth 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador census metropolitan areas</b>						
<b>St. John's</b>						
Less than high school	25,840	29.3	20,485	21.2	-5,355	-20.7
High school	17,665	20.1	16,705	17.3	-960	-5.4
Trades	16,805	19.1	20,060	20.7	3,255	19.4
College	11,880	13.5	16,665	17.2	4,785	40.3
University	15,860	18.0	22,860	23.6	7,000	44.1
All trades, college and university	44,545	50.6	59,585	61.6	15,040	33.8
Population 25 to 64	88,050	100.0	96,775	100.0	8,725	9.9
<b>Nova Scotia census metropolitan areas</b>						
<b>Halifax</b>						
Less than high school	46,570	25.7	37,610	18.5	-8,960	-19.2
High school	36,700	20.2	37,685	18.5	985	2.7
Trades	30,495	16.8	31,020	15.3	525	1.7
College	27,205	15.0	39,125	19.3	11,920	43.8
University	40,445	22.3	57,805	28.4	17,360	42.9
All trades, college and university	98,145	54.1	127,950	63.0	29,805	30.4
Population 25 to 64	181,415	100.0	203,245	100.0	21,830	12.0
<b>New Brunswick census metropolitan areas</b>						
<b>Saint John</b>						
Less than high school	19,830	30.8	15,315	23.1	-4,515	-22.8
High school	17,055	26.5	17,510	26.4	455	2.7
Trades	9,385	14.6	9,620	14.5	235	2.5
College	9,610	14.9	11,960	18.1	2,350	24.5
University	8,430	13.1	11,845	17.9	3,415	40.5
All trades, college and university	27,425	42.6	33,425	50.5	6,000	21.9
Population 25 to 64	64,310	100.0	66,250	100.0	1,940	3.0
<b>Quebec census metropolitan areas</b>						
<b>Chicoutimi</b>						
Less than high school	25,910	29.4	17,635	20.6	-8,275	-31.9
High school	20,495	23.3	21,905	25.5	1,410	6.9
Trades	17,655	20.0	16,265	19.0	-1,390	-7.9
College	11,865	13.5	14,755	17.2	2,890	24.4
University	12,190	13.8	15,190	17.7	3,000	24.6
All trades, college and university	41,710	47.3	46,210	53.9	4,500	10.8
Population 25 to 64	88,115	100.0	85,750	100.0	-2,365	-2.7
<b>Montréal</b>						
Less than high school	544,250	30.2	399,340	20.9	-144,910	-26.6
High school	476,390	26.4	475,715	24.9	-675	-0.1
Trades	196,655	10.9	205,265	10.8	8,610	4.4
College	223,715	12.4	312,280	16.4	88,565	39.6
University	361,075	20.0	514,560	27.0	153,485	42.5
All trades, college and university	781,445	43.4	1,032,105	54.1	250,660	32.1
Population 25 to 64	1,802,085	100.0	1,907,160	100.0	105,075	5.8
<b>Québec</b>						
Less than high school	89,920	24.7	64,400	16.6	-25,520	-28.4
High school	96,800	26.6	97,815	25.2	1,015	1.0
Trades	46,215	12.7	49,155	12.7	2,940	6.4
College	53,885	14.8	75,005	19.3	21,120	39.2
University	76,565	21.1	101,670	26.2	25,105	32.8
All trades, college and university	176,665	48.6	225,830	58.2	49,165	27.8
Population 25 to 64	363,385	100.0	388,045	100.0	24,660	6.8

**Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, census metropolitan areas, 1991 and 2001 - Continued**

	1991		2001		Growth 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Quebec census metropolitan areas</b>						
<b>Sherbrooke</b>						
Less than high school	22,515	29.7	17,160	20.8	-5,355	-23.8
High school	18,250	24.1	20,245	24.5	1,995	10.9
Trades	10,975	14.5	11,575	14.0	600	5.5
College	10,405	13.7	14,485	17.6	4,080	39.2
University	13,675	18.0	19,040	23.1	5,365	39.2
All trades, college and university	35,055	46.2	45,100	54.7	10,045	28.7
Population 25 to 64	75,820	100.0	82,505	100.0	6,685	8.8
<b>Trois-Rivières</b>						
Less than high school	22,195	29.2	15,580	20.6	-6,615	-29.8
High school	19,860	26.1	20,080	26.5	220	1.1
Trades	12,185	16.0	11,065	14.6	-1,120	-9.2
College	10,490	13.8	13,700	18.1	3,210	30.6
University	11,225	14.8	15,225	20.1	4,000	35.6
All trades, college and university	33,900	44.6	39,990	52.9	6,090	18.0
Population 25 to 64	75,955	100.0	75,650	100.0	-305	-0.4
<b>Ontario census metropolitan areas</b>						
<b>Hamilton</b>						
Less than high school	97,890	30.6	74,655	21.1	-23,235	-23.7
High school	82,110	25.6	86,810	24.6	4,700	5.7
Trades	38,990	12.2	41,265	11.7	2,275	5.8
College	51,325	16.0	75,295	21.3	23,970	46.7
University	49,875	15.6	75,005	21.2	25,130	50.4
All trades, college and university	140,190	43.8	191,565	54.3	51,375	36.6
Population 25 to 64	320,190	100.0	353,030	100.0	32,840	10.3
<b>Kingston</b>						
Less than high school	16,985	23.9	13,255	17.3	-3,730	-22.0
High school	17,880	25.2	18,255	23.8	375	2.1
Trades	8,910	12.6	8,880	11.6	-30	-0.3
College	12,385	17.4	17,410	22.7	5,025	40.6
University	14,820	20.9	18,975	24.7	4,155	28.0
All trades, college and university	36,115	50.9	45,265	59.0	9,150	25.3
Population 25 to 64	70,980	100.0	76,775	100.0	5,795	8.2
<b>Kitchener</b>						
Less than high school	58,260	31.1	49,845	22.3	-8,415	-14.4
High school	46,615	24.9	56,370	25.2	9,755	20.9
Trades	23,025	12.3	26,490	11.9	3,465	15.0
College	27,785	14.8	42,970	19.2	15,185	54.7
University	31,585	16.9	47,705	21.4	16,120	51.0
All trades, college and university	82,395	44.0	117,165	52.5	34,770	42.2
Population 25 to 64	187,270	100.0	223,380	100.0	36,110	19.3
<b>London</b>						
Less than high school	56,475	27.0	43,610	19.0	-12,865	-22.8
High school	55,085	26.3	57,390	25.0	2,305	4.2
Trades	24,415	11.7	27,200	11.9	2,785	11.4
College	35,025	16.7	50,725	22.1	15,700	44.8
University	38,205	18.3	50,455	22.0	12,250	32.1
All trades, college and university	97,645	46.7	128,380	56.0	30,735	31.5
Population 25 to 64	209,205	100.0	229,380	100.0	20,175	9.6

**Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, census metropolitan areas, 1991 and 2001 - Continued**

	1991		2001		Growth 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Ontario census metropolitan areas - Continued</b>						
<b>Oshawa</b>						
Less than high school	37,725	29.1	32,800	20.5	-4,925	-13.1
High school	36,180	27.9	43,880	27.5	7,700	21.3
Trades	16,790	13.0	20,345	12.7	3,555	21.2
College	22,915	17.7	37,680	23.6	14,765	64.4
University	15,865	12.3	25,145	15.7	9,280	58.5
All trades, college and university	55,570	42.9	83,170	52.0	27,600	49.7
Population 25 to 64	129,475	100.0	159,850	100.0	30,375	23.5
<b>Ottawa-Hull</b>						
Less than high school	112,710	21.7	89,025	14.9	-23,685	-21.0
High school	134,800	25.9	135,065	22.6	265	0.2
Trades	50,635	9.7	50,965	8.5	330	0.7
College	79,825	15.4	115,900	19.4	36,075	45.2
University	141,715	27.3	207,800	34.7	66,085	46.6
All trades, college and university	272,175	52.4	374,665	62.6	102,490	37.7
Population 25 to 64	519,685	100.0	598,755	100.0	79,070	15.2
<b>St. Catharines-Niagara</b>						
Less than high school	62,325	33.0	45,340	23.1	-16,985	-27.3
High school	51,445	27.3	54,780	27.9	3,335	6.5
Trades	25,150	13.3	26,035	13.2	885	3.5
College	27,520	14.6	39,105	19.9	11,585	42.1
University	22,290	11.8	31,355	15.9	9,065	40.7
All trades, college and university	74,960	39.7	96,495	49.1	21,535	28.7
Population 25 to 64	188,730	100.0	196,615	100.0	7,885	4.2
<b>Sudbury</b>						
Less than high school	29,950	34.8	19,925	23.6	-10,025	-33.5
High school	20,355	23.6	21,045	24.9	690	3.4
Trades	11,860	13.8	12,920	15.3	1,060	8.9
College	13,115	15.2	17,610	20.8	4,495	34.3
University	10,840	12.6	12,965	15.3	2,125	19.6
All trades, college and university	35,815	41.6	43,495	51.5	7,680	21.4
Population 25 to 64	86,120	100.0	84,465	100.0	-1,655	-1.9
<b>Thunder Bay</b>						
Less than high school	20,305	31.0	14,265	21.9	-6,040	-29.7
High school	16,025	24.4	15,070	23.2	-955	-6.0
Trades	9,750	14.9	9,765	15.0	15	0.2
College	10,125	15.4	13,635	21.0	3,510	34.7
University	9,395	14.3	12,290	18.9	2,895	30.8
All trades, college and university	29,270	44.6	35,690	54.9	6,420	21.9
Population 25 to 64	65,600	100.0	65,025	100.0	-575	-0.9
<b>Toronto</b>						
Less than high school	592,180	27.2	492,570	18.8	-99,610	-16.8
High school	546,745	25.1	601,160	23.0	54,415	10.0
Trades	216,385	9.9	225,385	8.6	9,000	4.2
College	317,065	14.6	458,915	17.5	141,850	44.7
University	505,060	23.2	839,545	32.1	334,485	66.2
All trades, college and university	1,038,510	47.7	1,523,845	58.2	485,335	46.7
Population 25 to 64	2,177,435	100.0	2,617,575	100.0	440,140	20.2

**Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, census metropolitan areas, 1991 and 2001 - Continued**

	1991		2001		Growth 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Ontario census metropolitan areas - Continued</b>						
<b>Windsor</b>						
Less than high school	43,865	31.5	32,725	19.8	-11,140	-25.4
High school	40,120	28.8	48,740	29.5	8,620	21.5
Trades	16,685	12.0	19,695	11.9	3,010	18.0
College	18,415	13.2	28,490	17.3	10,075	54.7
University	20,270	14.5	35,370	21.4	15,100	74.5
All trades, college and university	55,370	39.7	83,555	50.6	28,185	50.9
Population 25 to 64	139,355	100.0	165,020	100.0	25,665	18.4
<b>Manitoba census metropolitan areas</b>						
<b>Winnipeg</b>						
Less than high school	107,870	31.4	81,180	22.8	-26,690	-24.7
High school	83,440	24.3	84,695	23.8	1,255	1.5
Trades	40,470	11.8	44,325	12.4	3,855	9.5
College	47,920	13.9	61,675	17.3	13,755	28.7
University	64,310	18.7	84,650	23.7	20,340	31.6
All trades, college and university	152,700	44.4	190,650	53.5	37,950	24.9
Population 25 to 64	344,010	100.0	356,525	100.0	12,515	3.6
<b>Saskatchewan census metropolitan areas</b>						
<b>Regina</b>						
Less than high school	27,655	28.3	21,035	21.2	-6,620	-23.9
High school	24,190	24.8	24,155	24.3	-35	-0.1
Trades	12,845	13.2	13,665	13.8	820	6.4
College	12,745	13.1	16,170	16.3	3,425	26.9
University	20,130	20.6	24,325	24.5	4,195	20.8
All trades, college and university	45,720	46.9	54,160	54.5	8,440	18.5
Population 25 to 64	97,565	100.0	99,350	100.0	1,785	1.8
<b>Saskatoon</b>						
Less than high school	28,555	26.9	23,315	20.4	-5,240	-18.4
High school	24,335	22.9	24,755	21.6	420	1.7
Trades	15,700	14.8	17,150	15.0	1,450	9.2
College	15,100	14.2	20,045	17.5	4,945	32.7
University	22,555	21.2	29,225	25.5	6,670	29.6
All trades, college and university	53,355	50.2	66,420	58.0	13,065	24.5
Population 25 to 64	106,245	100.0	114,490	100.0	8,245	7.8
<b>Alberta census metropolitan areas</b>						
<b>Calgary</b>						
Less than high school	95,135	22.7	90,415	16.7	-4,720	-5.0
High school	104,770	25.0	119,685	22.1	14,915	14.2
Trades	56,530	13.5	68,805	12.7	12,275	21.7
College	68,045	16.2	104,640	19.4	36,595	53.8
University	94,865	22.6	156,950	29.0	62,085	65.4
All trades, college and university	219,440	52.3	330,395	61.1	110,955	50.6
Population 25 to 64	419,345	100.0	540,495	100.0	121,150	28.9



**Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, census metropolitan areas, 1991 and 2001 - Concluded**

	1991		2001		Growth 1991-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Alberta census metropolitan areas - Continued</b>						
<b>Edmonton</b>						
Less than high school	120,720	26.8	103,585	20.4	-17,135	-14.2
High school	107,570	23.9	115,030	22.7	7,460	6.9
Trades	67,195	14.9	75,880	14.9	8,685	12.9
College	71,325	15.9	98,900	19.5	27,575	38.7
University	82,895	18.4	114,295	22.5	31,400	37.9
All trades, college and university	221,415	49.2	289,075	56.9	67,660	30.6
Population 25 to 64	449,705	100.0	507,690	100.0	57,985	12.9
<b>British Columbia census metropolitan areas</b>						
<b>Abbotsford</b>						
Less than high school	17,125	30.8	18,820	25.6	1,695	9.9
High school	15,515	27.9	19,115	26.0	3,600	23.2
Trades	8,490	15.3	10,615	14.4	2,125	25.0
College	7,985	14.3	13,180	17.9	5,195	65.1
University	6,555	11.8	11,765	16.0	5,210	79.5
All trades, college and university	23,030	41.4	35,560	48.4	12,530	54.4
Population 25 to 64	55,670	100.0	73,495	100.0	17,825	32.0
<b>Vancouver</b>						
Less than high school	203,300	22.9	190,555	16.9	-12,745	-6.3
High school	239,630	27.0	264,855	23.5	25,225	10.5
Trades	117,880	13.3	126,650	11.2	8,770	7.4
College	141,320	15.9	208,425	18.5	67,105	47.5
University	183,895	20.8	336,460	29.9	152,565	83.0
All trades, college and university	443,095	50.0	671,535	59.6	228,440	51.6
Population 25 to 64	886,025	100.0	1,126,945	100.0	240,920	27.2
<b>Victoria</b>						
Less than high school	30,390	20.6	23,155	13.9	-7,235	-23.8
High school	40,060	27.2	39,215	23.5	-845	-2.1
Trades	21,155	14.3	21,690	13.0	535	2.5
College	24,585	16.7	35,075	21.0	10,490	42.7
University	31,285	21.2	48,005	28.7	16,720	53.4
All trades, college and university	77,025	52.2	104,770	62.7	27,745	36.0
Population 25 to 64	147,475	100.0	167,140	100.0	19,665	13.3

**The five census metropolitan areas with the highest proportion of the population<sup>1</sup> with trade, college or university qualifications, Canada, 2001**

	Number	%
<b>All trades, college and university</b>		
Halifax	127,950	63.0
Victoria	104,770	62.7
Ottawa-Hull	374,665	62.6
St. John's	59,585	61.6
Calgary	330,395	61.1
<b>Trade</b>		
St. John's	20,060	20.7
Chicoutimi	16,265	19.0
Sudbury	12,920	15.3
Halifax	31,020	15.3
Thunder Bay	9,765	15.0
<b>College</b>		
Oshawa	37,680	23.6
Kingston	17,410	22.7
London	50,725	22.1
Hamilton	75,295	21.3
Victoria	35,075	21.0
<b>University</b>		
Ottawa-Hull	207,800	34.7
Toronto	839,545	32.1
Vancouver	336,460	29.9
Calgary	156,950	29.0
Victoria	48,005	28.7

<sup>1</sup> In the population aged 25 to 64.