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Table A1.1

Estimates and projections of the school-age population (ages 5 to 24), Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 to 2026

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
Ages 5 to 24														
Population in thousands														
1991	7,848	196	39	262	222	1,909	2,879	323	302	781	904	9	13	9
1996	8,050	169	40	253	209	1,897	2,969	323	309	822	1,024	9	14	11
2001	8,305	142	39	247	197	1,903	3,161	326	303	892	1,059	9	14	12
2006	8,210	127	37	235	183	1,795	3,236	314	287	866	1,092	8	14	12
2011	7,996	113	35	219	167	1,701	3,231	298	264	835	1,099	8	14	12
2016	7,739	101	33	202	152	1,601	3,182	281	245	806	1,103	7	13	12
2021	7,507	92	32	190	139	1,496	3,127	269	231	788	1,112	7	13	12
2026	7,528	86	31	184	131	1,461	3,179	265	224	788	1,145	7	13	12
Indices of change														
1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	103	86	101	97	94	99	103	100	102	105	113	109	104	113
2001	106	72	99	94	89	100	110	101	101	114	117	100	105	129
2006	105	65	95	90	82	94	112	97	95	111	121	98	106	130
2011	102	58	89	83	75	89	112	92	88	107	122	89	103	132
2016	99	52	84	77	68	84	111	87	81	103	122	84	97	129
2021	96	47	81	72	62	78	109	83	76	101	123	81	95	128
2026	96	44	79	70	59	77	110	82	74	101	127	81	96	131
Ages 5 to 13														
Population in thousands														
1991	3,456	81	18	112	94	844	1,235	143	145	362	406	4	6	5
1996	3,626	70	18	113	90	826	1,356	149	144	385	458	5	7	6
2001	3,702	57	17	107	85	837	1,445	150	136	390	460	4	7	7
2006	3,452	51	15	94	75	755	1,382	133	119	359	454	3	6	6
2011	3,184	45	14	84	65	665	1,291	120	106	339	440	3	5	5
2016	3,168	42	14	81	61	646	1,296	118	105	340	452	3	5	6
2021	3,233	40	14	80	58	639	1,341	119	104	347	475	3	6	6
2026	3,292	38	14	79	56	634	1,393	119	101	349	496	3	6	6
Indices of change														
1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	105	87	102	101	96	98	110	104	99	106	113	112	112	121
2001	107	71	96	96	90	99	117	104	94	108	113	95	115	141
2006	100	63	86	85	79	89	112	93	82	99	112	79	99	123
2011	92	56	80	75	69	79	105	84	73	93	108	71	87	115
2016	92	52	79	72	65	76	105	83	72	94	111	71	88	119
2021	94	49	80	72	62	76	109	83	72	96	117	74	93	125
2026	95	47	78	70	60	75	113	83	70	96	122	74	96	125

Table A1.1 (concluded)
Estimates and projections of the school-age population (ages 5 to 24), Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 to 2026

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
Ages 14 to 18														
Population in thousands														
1991	1,909	54	10	66	59	469	692	81	76	181	215	2	3	2
1996	2,012	46	10	63	53	497	721	79	80	200	255	2	3	2
2001	2,072	39	10	64	51	456	785	83	79	226	271	2	3	3
2006	2,166	35	10	63	49	479	850	83	78	224	285	2	4	3
2011	2,118	30	9	58	45	459	861	78	70	212	288	2	4	3
2016	1,896	26	8	50	38	387	783	68	59	194	274	2	3	3
2021	1,857	24	8	47	35	371	773	66	57	191	276	2	3	3
2026	1,888	23	8	47	34	368	793	66	57	195	288	2	3	3
Indices of change														
1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	105	85	101	95	91	106	104	98	106	110	118	114	111	117
2001	109	73	105	97	87	97	114	102	104	125	126	126	109	134
2006	113	65	102	96	84	102	123	103	103	124	132	117	134	168
2011	111	57	92	87	76	98	124	97	92	117	134	102	122	158
2016	99	49	82	75	65	83	113	84	79	107	127	89	104	139
2021	97	45	80	71	60	79	112	82	76	105	128	87	102	143
2026	99	43	81	71	58	78	115	82	76	108	134	89	107	152
Ages 19 to 24														
Population in thousands														
1991	2,483	62	12	84	70	595	951	98	81	238	283	3	4	3
1996	2,412	54	12	78	66	574	892	95	85	237	311	3	4	3
2001	2,531	45	12	75	61	610	931	94	88	276	329	2	4	3
2006	2,592	42	12	77	59	561	1,005	98	91	283	354	3	4	3
2011	2,694	37	12	77	57	577	1,079	100	89	285	371	3	5	4
2016	2,675	33	11	72	53	568	1,102	95	81	273	377	3	5	4
2021	2,417	28	10	63	45	486	1,013	83	69	250	361	2	4	3
2026	2,348	26	9	59	41	459	993	80	66	244	361	2	4	3
Indices of change														
1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	97	87	100	92	95	96	94	97	105	100	110	100	88	97
2001	102	73	101	89	88	102	98	96	108	116	116	88	87	106
2006	104	68	102	92	85	94	106	100	112	119	125	112	99	116
2011	108	60	101	92	82	97	113	101	109	120	131	109	111	141
2016	108	54	93	85	76	95	116	96	99	115	133	100	106	138
2021	97	46	82	74	65	82	106	85	85	105	128	88	92	123
2026	95	41	79	70	59	77	104	81	81	103	128	84	89	125

Sources: Annual Demographic Statistics 2001, *Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-213-XPB*.
Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2000-2026, *Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-520-XPB*.

Table A1.2
Change in the school-age population (ages 5 to 24) by census metropolitan area, 1991 to 2001

	%		%
St. John's	-16.8	Montréal	3.3
Sudbury	-14.8	Saskatoon	3.9
Saguenay	-10.2	London	4.2
Thunder Bay	-10.1	Edmonton	5.9
Saint John	-9.9	Hamilton	6.7
Québec	-5.2	Windsor	8.2
Trois-Rivières	-4.4	Ottawa-Gatineau	9.5
Winnipeg	-2.5	Kitchener	10.4
Regina	-2.1	Toronto	17.7
Sherbrooke	-0.1	Calgary	20.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	-0.1	Oshawa	22.9
Halifax	1.4	Vancouver	23.2
Victoria	2.1		

Source: Annual Demographic Statistics 2001, *Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-213-XPB*.

Table A2.1

Proportion of immigrants among the school-age population (ages 5 to 24),
Canada and jurisdictions, in and out of census metropolitan areas,
1991, 1996 and 2001

	1991	1996	2001
	%		
CANADA	9	10	10
CMA	13	14	15
Non-CMA	2	2	2
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	1	1
St. John's	1	2	1
Non-CMA	<1	<1	<1
Prince Edward Island	1	1	1
Nova Scotia	2	2	2
Halifax	3	4	5
Non-CMA	1	1	1
New Brunswick	2	2	2
Saint John	2	1	2
Non-CMA	2	2	1
Quebec	6	6	6
Chicoutimi	1	1	1
Montréal	11	12	11
Québec	2	2	3
Sherbrooke	3	4	5
Trois-Rivières	1	1	1
Gatineau	4	4	5
Non-CMA	1	1	1
Ontario	13	14	15
Hamilton	10	10	11
Kingston	6	6	5
Kitchener	13	12	12
London	10	10	10
Oshawa	7	6	4
Ottawa	12	13	14
St. Catharines–Niagara	6	6	6
Sudbury	1	1	2
Thunder Bay	3	3	2
Toronto	24	26	26
Windsor	10	11	13
Non-CMA	3	3	3
Manitoba	7	6	6
Winnipeg	10	8	8
Non-CMA	3	3	3
Saskatchewan	2	2	2
Regina	4	4	4
Saskatoon	4	4	4
Non-CMA	1	1	1
Alberta	8	8	7
Calgary	12	12	11
Edmonton	10	10	8
Non-CMA	3	3	3
British Columbia	12	14	15
Abbotsford	9	9	9
Vancouver	20	25	26
Victoria	7	7	7
Non-CMA	4	4	3
Yukon	5	4	3
Northwest Territories	2	2	2
Nunavut			<1

Source: 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses of Population, Statistics Canada.

Table A2.2
Proportion of visible minorities among the school-age population (ages 5 to 24), Canada and jurisdictions, in and out of census metropolitan areas, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	1991	1996	2001
	%		
CANADA	11	13	16
CMA	17	20	23
Non-CMA	2	2	2
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	1	1
St. John's	1	2	1
Non-CMA	1	<1	<1
Prince Edward Island	1	2	1
Nova Scotia	4	5	5
Halifax	8	9	10
Non-CMA	2	2	2
New Brunswick	1	1	2
Saint John	3	3	4
Non-CMA	1	1	1
Quebec	7	8	9
Chicoutimi	1	1	1
Montréal	14	16	17
Québec	2	2	2
Sherbrooke	3	3	3
Trois-Rivières	1	1	1
Gatineau	5	4	5
Non-CMA	1	1	1
Ontario	15	18	22
Hamilton	9	10	13
Kingston	5	6	6
Kitchener	11	11	14
London	9	10	12
Oshawa	7	7	8
Ottawa	16	18	21
St. Catharines–Niagara	5	5	6
Sudbury	2	2	3
Thunder Bay	3	3	3
Toronto	30	37	42
Windsor	12	13	17
Non-CMA	3	2	3
Manitoba	8	8	9
Winnipeg	13	14	16
Non-CMA	2	1	1
Saskatchewan	3	3	3
Regina	6	6	6
Saskatoon	6	6	6
Non-CMA	1	1	1
Alberta	10	11	12
Calgary	16	18	19
Edmonton	14	15	17
Non-CMA	3	3	3
British Columbia	17	21	26
Abbotsford	13	15	21
Vancouver	30	37	44
Victoria	9	10	12
Non-CMA	6	6	5
Yukon	4	4	3
Northwest Territories	2	2	4
Nunavut			<1

Source: 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses of Population, Statistics Canada.

Table A2.3

Proportion of the school-age population (ages 5 to 24) with non-official home language, Canada and jurisdictions, in and out of census metropolitan areas, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	1991	1996	2001
		%	
CANADA	6	7	8
CMA	9	10	11
Non-CMA	3	3	3
Newfoundland and Labrador	<1	1	1
St. John's	<1	1	<1
Non-CMA	1	1	1
Prince Edward Island	<1	<1	<1
Nova Scotia	1	1	2
Halifax	1	2	2
Non-CMA	1	1	1
New Brunswick	1	<1	1
Saint John	<1	<1	1
Non-CMA	1	1	1
Quebec	5	5	5
Chicoutimi	<1	<1	<1
Montréal	9	10	9
Québec	1	1	1
Sherbrooke	1	2	2
Trois-Rivières	<1	<1	<1
Gatineau	2	3	3
Non-CMA	2	2	2
Ontario	8	10	10
Hamilton	6	7	8
Kingston	2	2	3
Kitchener	8	8	9
London	5	6	6
Oshawa	2	2	2
Ottawa	7	8	9
St. Catharines–Niagara	2	3	3
Sudbury	1	1	1
Thunder Bay	3	2	1
Toronto	15	18	19
Windsor	7	7	10
Non-CMA	2	2	2
Manitoba	8	8	7
Winnipeg	6	6	5
Non-CMA	10	10	9
Saskatchewan	4	4	4
Regina	2	2	2
Saskatoon	3	3	2
Non-CMA	5	5	5
Alberta	6	6	6
Calgary	6	8	8
Edmonton	6	6	6
Non-CMA	5	5	5
British Columbia	8	11	12
Abbotsford	7	7	10
Vancouver	13	20	22
Victoria	2	4	4
Non-CMA	2	3	2
Yukon	1	2	1
Northwest Territories	35	33	6
Nunavut			61

Source: 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses of Population, Statistics Canada.

Table A2.4
Proportion of the school-age population (ages 5 to 24) with Aboriginal identity, Canada and jurisdictions, in and out of census metropolitan areas, 1996 and 2001¹

	1996	2001
	%	
CANADA	4	5
CMA	1	2
Non-CMA	7	9
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	5
St. John's	1	1
Non-CMA	5	8
Prince Edward Island	1	1
Nova Scotia	2	3
Halifax	1	1
Non-CMA	3	4
New Brunswick	2	3
Saint John	1	1
Non-CMA	2	4
Quebec	1	2
Chicoutimi	1	1
Montréal	<1	<1
Québec	<1	1
Sherbrooke	<1	<1
Trois-Rivières	1	1
Gatineau	2	2
Non-CMA	3	4
Ontario	2	2
Hamilton	1	2
Kingston	1	2
Kitchener	1	1
London	2	2
Oshawa	1	1
Ottawa	1	1
St. Catharines–Niagara	1	2
Sudbury	4	7
Thunder Bay	8	10
Toronto	<1	1
Windsor	1	2
Non-CMA	4	5
Manitoba	17	20
Winnipeg	10	12
Non-CMA	26	30
Saskatchewan	17	20
Regina	10	12
Saskatoon	11	13
Non-CMA	21	26
Alberta	6	8
Calgary	3	3
Edmonton	5	6
Non-CMA	10	12
British Columbia	6	6
Abbotsford	3	4
Vancouver	2	3
Victoria	3	4
Non-CMA	9	12
Yukon	24	29
Northwest Territories²	58	61
Nunavut²	92	94

1. Data from the 1991 Census are not directly comparable.

2. Nunavut and Northwest Territories: data are calculated using 1999 boundaries.

Source: 1996 and 2001 Censuses of Population, Statistics Canada.

Table A3.1

Distribution of the school-age population by age group and living arrangements, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2001

	1991				2001			
	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24
	%							
CANADA								
Living with their parents	84	98	94	54	87	99	96	61
Married parents	66	78	74	43	62	69	69	46
Common-law parents	4	6	4	1	8	11	7	3
Lone parents	14	15	16	10	17	19	20	12
Not living with their parents	16	2	6	46	13	<1	4	39
Living as a spouse	7	0	<1	22	5	0	<1	17
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	2	<1	0	<1	3
Other living arrangements	9	2	5	21	7	<1	3	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	7,539.9	3,398.6	1,845.0	2,296.3	7,994.2	3,623.1	2,044.0	2,327.2
Newfoundland and Labrador								
Living with their parents	87	97	95	67	90	99	97	71
Married parents	75	83	82	56	69	72	74	59
Common-law parents	3	4	2	<1	6	9	5	2
Lone parents	10	10	11	10	16	18	17	10
Not living with their parents	13	3	5	33	10	<1	3	29
Living as a spouse	6	0	<1	19	4	0	<1	14
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	2	2	0	<1	4
Other living arrangements	6	3	4	12	4	<1	2	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	190.5	80.8	52.3	57.3	137.3	57.0	39.0	41.3
Prince Edward Island								
Living with their parents	86	98	95	60	89	100	96	63
Married parents	71	82	77	49	68	75	75	50
Common-law parents	3	4	3	<1	5	7	4	1
Lone parents	12	12	14	10	16	17	18	12
Not living with their parents	14	2	5	40	12	<1	4	37
Living as a spouse	7	0	<1	22	5	0	<1	18
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	2	1	0	<1	5
Other living arrangements	7	2	4	16	5	<1	2	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	39.1	17.7	10.0	11.4	38.0	17.0	10.4	10.6

Table A3.1 (continued)
Distribution of the school-age population by age group and living arrangements, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2001

	1991				2001			
	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24
	%							
Nova Scotia								
Living with their parents	84	98	94	56	87	99	97	59
Married parents	67	78	75	45	62	69	70	45
Common-law parents	3	5	4	1	6	9	6	2
Lone parents	13	15	16	10	19	22	22	11
Not living with their parents	16	2	6	44	13	<1	3	41
Living as a spouse	7	0	<1	22	5	0	<1	17
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	3	1	0	<1	4
Other living arrangements	8	2	5	19	7	<1	2	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	254.0	110.5	64.9	78.6	234.6	105.5	62.1	67.1
New Brunswick								
Living with their parents	85	98	94	57	87	99	96	59
Married parents	68	79	76	46	62	69	70	45
Common-law parents	4	5	4	1	8	11	7	3
Lone parents	13	14	15	10	17	19	19	11
Not living with their parents	15	2	6	43	13	<1	4	41
Living as a spouse	7	0	<1	23	6	0	<1	21
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	3	1	0	<1	4
Other living arrangements	7	2	5	17	6	<1	3	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	213.2	91.8	57.4	64.0	189.0	82.9	50.2	55.9
Quebec								
Living with their parents	85	98	95	55	86	99	97	60
Married parents	64	74	71	42	52	54	61	42
Common-law parents	6	9	6	2	16	25	13	5
Lone parents	15	16	18	11	19	20	23	14
Not living with their parents	15	2	5	45	14	<1	3	40
Living as a spouse	8	0	1	25	6	0	<1	20
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	2	<1	0	<1	2
Other living arrangements	7	2	4	18	7	<1	2	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	1,846.0	834.4	456.1	555.5	1,859.3	828.8	452.3	578.2
Ontario								
Living with their parents	85	98	94	60	90	99	97	69
Married parents	69	80	76	48	68	75	73	53
Common-law parents	3	4	3	1	5	7	5	2
Lone parents	13	14	15	10	17	18	19	13
Not living with their parents	15	2	6	40	10	<1	3	31
Living as a spouse	6	0	<1	18	4	0	<1	14
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	2	<1	0	<1	3
Other living arrangements	8	2	5	20	5	<1	2	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	2,744.4	1,212.9	663.7	867.8	3,036.3	1,407.8	772.4	856.1

Table A3.1 (continued)

Distribution of the school-age population by age group and living arrangements, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2001

	1991				2001			
	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24
	%							
Manitoba								
Living with their parents	82	97	92	49	85	98	94	55
Married parents	65	78	73	39	63	71	71	42
Common-law parents	3	5	3	1	5	8	5	2
Lone parents	13	14	16	10	17	20	19	11
Not living with their parents	18	3	8	51	15	2	6	45
Living as a spouse	8	0	1	24	6	0	1	20
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	3	2	0	<1	5
Other living arrangements	10	3	7	23	7	2	4	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	309.6	140.2	77.6	91.8	310.8	144.7	79.9	86.2
Saskatchewan								
Living with their parents	82	97	92	44	83	99	94	47
Married parents	66	78	75	36	61	70	71	36
Common-law parents	3	5	3	<1	5	8	4	1
Lone parents	12	14	14	7	17	21	19	9
Not living with their parents	18	3	8	56	17	1	6	53
Living as a spouse	7	0	1	26	6	0	<1	22
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	3	2	0	<1	5
Other living arrangements	10	3	7	27	9	1	4	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	292.3	142.6	73.9	75.8	286.8	129.9	77.9	79.1
Alberta								
Living with their parents	80	98	92	42	83	99	94	49
Married parents	64	78	73	33	63	74	71	38
Common-law parents	3	5	3	<1	5	8	5	2
Lone parents	13	15	15	8	15	17	18	9
Not living with their parents	20	2	8	58	17	<1	6	51
Living as a spouse	8	0	2	26	7	0	<1	22
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	3	<1	0	<1	3
Other living arrangements	11	2	7	29	9	<1	4	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	752.7	354.5	174.9	223.4	859.0	384.5	221.3	253.2
British Columbia								
Living with their parents	81	98	92	47	87	99	95	60
Married parents	64	77	72	37	63	71	69	46
Common-law parents	4	6	4	1	5	7	5	2
Lone parents	14	15	16	9	18	21	21	12
Not living with their parents	19	2	8	53	13	1	5	40
Living as a spouse	7	0	1	23	5	0	<1	15
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	2	<1	0	<1	3
Other living arrangements	11	2	7	28	8	1	4	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	868.5	398.7	207.6	262.2	1,011.0	448.6	270.5	291.9

Table A3.1 (concluded)
Distribution of the school-age population by age group and living arrangements, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2001

	1991				2001			
	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24
	%							
Yukon								
Living with their parents	78	96	88	39	85	97	93	53
Married parents	53	65	62	25	48	51	52	36
Common-law parents	10	15	10	4	14	19	12	5
Lone parents	15	16	16	11	24	27	29	12
Not living with their parents	22	4	12	61	15	3	7	47
Living as a spouse	8	0	2	28	5	0	2	20
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	3	1	0	<1	5
Other living arrangements	13	4	9	30	8	3	5	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	8.1	3.9	1.9	2.3	8.2	3.8	2.4	2.0
Northwest Territories								
Living with their parents	75	93	85	39	84	98	91	49
Married parents	53	65	63	27	48	52	54	32
Common-law parents	10	15	8	3	17	23	15	5
Lone parents	12	14	14	9	20	22	22	13
Not living with their parents	25	7	15	61	16	2	9	51
Living as a spouse	9	0	2	28	7	0	1	25
Living as lone parent	<1	0	<1	3	2	0	2	7
Other living arrangements	16	7	13	30	7	2	6	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	12.3	5.9	2.7	3.8	12.7	6.5	3.0	3.2
Nunavut								
Living with their parents	78	93	86	46	82	98	86	38
Married parents	57	67	66	33	45	51	53	24
Common-law parents	8	13	6	2	18	26	15	4
Lone parents	13	13	14	11	18	21	19	10
Not living with their parents	22	7	14	54	18	2	14	61
Living as a spouse	11	0	4	35	11	0	5	41
Living as lone parent	<1	0	0	2	2	0	3	7
Other living arrangements	10	7	10	17	5	2	5	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total population (000s)	9.0	4.6	2.0	2.5	11.2	6.0	2.6	2.5

Source: 1991 and 2001 Censuses of Population, Statistics Canada.

Table A3.2

Distribution of the school-age population by age group and working situation of parents, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2001

	1991				2001			
	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24
	%							
CANADA								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	48	45	52	49	52	48	55	55
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	24	27	23	19	23	26	22	18
the other not working	23	24	20	23	19	20	16	18
Other situations*	6	4	5	9	6	6	6	8
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	54	54	49	58	54	57	49	52
Working part time	25	18	33	33	28	20	35	40
Not working	21	29	18	9	18	23	16	9
Newfoundland and Labrador								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	50	51	50	48	52	52	53	51
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	17	18	17	13	17	18	17	14
the other not working	25	25	25	27	20	19	20	22
Other situations*	8	6	8	12	12	11	11	13
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	59	56	56	68	47	46	48	50
Working part time	16	11	18	20	19	14	22	28
Not working	25	33	26	12	34	41	30	22
Prince Edward Island								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	56	56	57	54	65	64	67	65
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	23	24	23	20	20	22	19	17
the other not working	17	17	16	18	11	11	10	13
Other situations*	4	3	4	8	3	2	4	5
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	64	64	62	67	65	71	58	60
Working part time	21	15	27	26	27	20	33	33
Not working	15	21	12	7	9	10	8	7
Nova Scotia								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	43	42	47	42	49	47	52	50
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	24	26	23	20	23	25	22	19
the other not working	26	28	24	26	21	22	19	22
Other situations*	7	5	7	11	7	6	7	9
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	45	43	43	52	47	46	47	51
Working part time	28	22	32	35	27	21	32	37
Not working	27	35	24	13	26	33	22	12

Table A3.2 (continued)
Distribution of the school-age population by age group and working situation of parents, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2001

	1991				2001			
	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24
	%							
New Brunswick								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	45	44	48	44	53	51	56	55
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	21	23	21	18	21	22	20	17
the other not working	26	27	24	26	19	20	18	19
Other situations*	8	6	8	12	6	6	6	8
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	50	47	46	59	54	56	48	60
Working part time	23	18	27	26	26	19	34	30
Not working	28	35	26	15	20	25	18	11
Quebec								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	45	44	47	42	53	52	55	52
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	20	21	20	17	19	20	18	17
the other not working	28	29	26	30	21	22	20	22
Other situations*	7	6	7	11	7	6	6	9
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	55	55	53	57	57	60	55	52
Working part time	21	14	26	31	25	16	29	39
Not working	24	31	22	12	18	24	16	9
Ontario								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	51	48	57	53	54	51	57	57
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	24	27	22	19	22	24	21	17
the other not working	20	22	17	21	18	20	16	18
Other situations*	4	3	4	7	6	5	6	8
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	52	53	46	57	53	57	47	51
Working part time	28	19	38	36	31	22	39	41
Not working	20	29	16	7	16	21	15	8
Manitoba								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	47	43	53	51	53	47	59	61
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	29	33	27	23	27	30	24	20
the other not working	18	20	16	18	15	17	12	13
Other situations*	5	4	5	8	6	6	5	6
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	52	52	47	57	52	54	46	53
Working part time	25	17	32	34	27	17	38	40
Not working	23	31	20	9	21	28	16	7

Table A3.2 (continued)

Distribution of the school-age population by age group and working situation of parents, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2001

	1991				2001			
	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24
	%							
Saskatchewan								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	47	43	52	53	54	49	59	61
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	31	33	28	24	27	30	25	21
the other not working	17	19	14	15	13	14	10	11
Other situations*	6	5	5	8	6	7	5	7
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	51	51	48	58	49	50	46	52
Working part time	25	20	31	29	27	20	36	35
Not working	24	28	21	13	24	30	18	12
Alberta								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	49	44	56	55	50	43	56	58
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	28	31	25	21	29	33	26	22
the other not working	19	22	15	17	17	20	14	15
Other situations*	4	3	4	7	4	4	4	5
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	57	59	51	63	60	64	53	57
Working part time	26	19	36	32	28	20	37	38
Not working	17	22	13	5	12	16	10	5
British Columbia								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	43	38	49	48	42	38	47	47
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	29	33	27	22	29	33	28	22
the other not working	22	25	18	21	19	21	16	18
Other situations*	6	5	5	9	9	8	9	12
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	55	56	50	60	49	50	46	50
Working part time	27	20	36	33	31	24	36	40
Not working	17	24	13	7	21	27	18	10
Yukon								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99
Both parents working full time	55	48	64	67	61	54	69	73
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	26	29	23	15	25	31	21	12
the other not working	15	18	10	12	10	11	7	10
Other situations*	4	4	4	6	4	5	3	4
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	74	75	77	69	62	70	51	63
Working part time	20	16	19	29	29	20	41	35
Not working	6	10	4	2	9	10	7	4

Table A3.2 (concluded)
Distribution of the school-age population by age group and working situation of parents, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2001

	1991				2001			
	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24	5 to 24	5 to 13	14 to 18	19 to 24
	%							
Northwest Territories								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	56	54	63	50	60	57	64	66
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	17	20	14	13	18	21	15	11
the other not working	19	20	15	18	15	16	14	12
Other situations*	8	6	8	19	7	6	7	10
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	65	71	57	60	65	69	58	63
Working part time	21	15	31	22	21	17	28	23
Not working	14	15	13	16	14	15	13	14
Nunavut								
Two-parent families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working full time	35	38	34	26	40	40	41	41
One parent working full time								
the other working part time	18	19	17	14	19	20	20	16
the other not working	26	26	27	28	22	22	20	22
Other situations*	20	17	21	32	18	18	19	20
Lone parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working full time	57	58	52	55	50	52	44	56
Working part time	22	19	26	24	23	20	31	29
Not working	22	22	22	22	27	29	26	17

* Both parents working part time; one part time, the other not working; both non-working.

Source: 1991 and 2001 Censuses of Population, Statistics Canada.

Table A3.3
Percentage of children born to a lone parent or who have experienced parental separation, by age and year of birth, Canada

	Birth	5 years	10 years	16 years
	%			
1961 to 1963	4	6	14	20
1971 to 1973	6	12	18	27
1983 to 1984	6	16	25	..
1987 to 1988	8	20	..	..

Source: Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 2000-2001, Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-209-XPB.

Table A4.1

Percentage of the school-age population (ages 5 to 24) in low income
(based on after-tax LICOs), Canada and provinces, 1990, 1995 and 2000

	1990	1995	2000
	%		
CANADA			
All	13	17	13
Living with two parents	6	9	7
Living with lone parent	31	36	25
Not living with parents	29	39	35
Newfoundland and Labrador			
All	16	19	16
Living with two parents	9	12	10
Living with lone parent	46	42	40
Not living with parents	28	44	45
Prince Edward Island			
All	7	9	10
Living with two parents	4	4	5
Living with lone parent	19	28	10
Not living with parents	18	22	33
Nova Scotia			
All	11	18	12
Living with two parents	3	8	6
Living with lone parent	33	42	23
Not living with parents	29	39	31
New Brunswick			
All	13	17	12
Living with two parents	6	9	5
Living with lone parent	38	38	27
Not living with parents	24	33	34
Quebec			
All	14	19	14
Living with two parents	7	10	7
Living with lone parent	37	35	29
Not living with parents	32	48	38
Ontario			
All	11	15	11
Living with two parents	5	8	6
Living with lone parent	24	36	21
Not living with parents	26	34	34
Manitoba			
All	18	20	17
Living with two parents	10	11	9
Living with lone parent	36	36	37
Not living with parents	35	47	37
Saskatchewan			
All	16	17	13
Living with two parents	9	10	5
Living with lone parent	37	36	28
Not living with parents	31	34	30
Alberta			
All	15	19	14
Living with two parents	6	9	8
Living with lone parent	40	44	24
Not living with parents	31	40	31
British Columbia			
All	14	17	16
Living with two parents	6	11	9
Living with lone parent	28	25	24
Not living with parents	32	35	38

Sources: 1990 and 1995: Survey of Consumer Finances, Statistics Canada.

2000: Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, Statistics Canada.

Table A4.2
Distribution of the school-age population (ages 5 to 24), by number of years in low income between 1996 and 2000, Canada and provinces

	Never in low income	Up to one year in low income	More than one year in low income	Total
	%			
CANADA				
All	70	11	19	100
Living with two parents	78	9	12	100
Living with lone parent	46	15	38	100
Not living with parents	48	16	36	100
Newfoundland and Labrador				
All	67	11	23	100
Living with two parents	71	12	18	100
Living with lone parent	42	9	49	100
Not living with parents	57	7	36	100
Prince Edward Island				
All	75	13	12	100
Living with two parents	81	11	8	100
Living with lone parent	61	13	26	100
Not living with parents	47	27	26	100
Nova Scotia				
All	71	13	16	100
Living with two parents	81	11	8	100
Living with lone parent	30	16	55	100
Not living with parents	47	20	33	100
New Brunswick				
All	73	10	17	100
Living with two parents	82	9	8	100
Living with lone parent	50	13	37	100
Not living with parents	52	11	37	100
Quebec				
All	66	12	22	100
Living with two parents	75	10	14	100
Living with lone parent	44	16	40	100
Not living with parents	42	19	38	100
Ontario				
All	75	9	16	100
Living with two parents	83	8	10	100
Living with lone parent	51	13	35	100
Not living with parents	46	17	37	100
Manitoba				
All	67	9	23	100
Living with two parents	74	7	18	100
Living with lone parent	47	14	39	100
Not living with parents	53	12	35	100
Saskatchewan				
All	68	13	18	100
Living with two parents	76	11	13	100
Living with lone parent	46	22	31	100
Not living with parents	54	17	29	100
Alberta				
All	66	15	19	100
Living with two parents	74	13	13	100
Living with lone parent	50	21	29	100
Not living with parents	45	22	33	100
British Columbia				
All	66	10	24	100
Living with two parents	74	9	17	100
Living with lone parent	35	15	50	100
Not living with parents	56	7	37	100

Source: Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, Statistics Canada.

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Combined public and private expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002 (in millions of 2001 constant dollars)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College ⁴	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
(millions of 2001 constant dollars)						
CANADA¹						
1997-1998	40,425	6,168	5,066	13,214	24,448	64,873
1998-1999	41,700	6,909	5,099	13,778	25,786	67,487
1999-2000	41,414	6,127	5 757	15 317	27,200	68,614
2000-2001 ^e	40,743	6,269	5,400	15,435	27,105	67,848
2001-2002 ^e	41,008	6,232	5,390	15,977	27,599	68,607
Newfoundland and Labrador²						
1997-1998	598	455	39	253	747	1,345
1998-1999	601	339	32	262	633	1,234
1999-2000	598	202	36	283	520	1,118
2000-2001 ^e	574	200	36	281	517	1,091
2001-2002 ^e	598	193	38	301	532	1,130
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	137	59	30	49	137	274
1998-1999	155	56	23	53	132	287
1999-2000	152	39	24	58	121	273
2000-2001 ^e	149	38	24	63	125	273
2001-2002 ^e	153	37	24	63	125	278
Nova Scotia						
1997-1998	993	221	80	502	802	1,795
1998-1999	1,100	223	98	559	880	1,980
1999-2000	1,138	117	108	639	864	2,002
2000-2001 ^e	1,030	134	109	630	873	1,903
2001-2002 ^e	1,039	137	109	636	882	1,921
New Brunswick⁴						
1997-1998	909	228	72	346	647	1,556
1998-1999	924	215	83	343	641	1,565
1999-2000	931	271	67	358	696	1,627
2000-2001 ^e	870	346	66	357	768	1,637
2001-2002 ^e	853	346	65	371	782	1,635
Quebec³						
1997-1998	8,418	1,155	2,126	3,370	6,651	15,070
1998-1999	8,453	1,874	2,118	3,384	7,377	15,829
1999-2000	8,942	1,518	2,117	3,686	7,321	16,263
2000-2001 ^e	8,918	1,576	2,108	3,720	7,405	16,323
2001-2002 ^e	9,040	1,519	2,123	3,853	7,496	16,536
Ontario						
1997-1998	16,911	1,637	1,488	4,764	7,888	24,799
1998-1999	17,500	1,572	1,459	5,109	8,140	25,640
1999-2000	16,726	1,398	2,039	5,688	9,125	25,851
2000-2001 ^e	16,151	1,339	1,660	5,577	8,575	24,726
2001-2002 ^e	15,986	1,328	1,546	5,729	8,603	24,588

Table B1.1 (concluded)
Combined public and private expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002 (in millions of 2001 constant dollars)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College ⁴	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
(millions of 2001 constant dollars)						
Manitoba						
1997-1998	1,756	220	99	489	808	2,564
1998-1999	1,813	255	99	536	890	2,703
1999-2000	1,849	248	110	568	926	2,775
2000-2001 ^e	1,827	260	117	626	1,003	2,829
2001-2002 ^e	1,815	275	121	641	1,037	2,852
Saskatchewan						
1997-1998	1,456	283	65	554	902	2,358
1998-1999	1,476	307	66	551	924	2,400
1999-2000	1,464	361	65	626	1,052	2,516
2000-2001 ^e	1,453	387	67	654	1,108	2,561
2001-2002 ^e	1,442	390	66	657	1,113	2,555
Alberta						
1997-1998	3,870	755	436	1,168	2,359	6,229
1998-1999	4,200	900	477	1,246	2,624	6,823
1999-2000	4,122	822	583	1,461	2,866	6,989
2000-2001 ^e	4,169	888	579	1,472	2,939	7,108
2001-2002 ^e	4,330	892	625	1,560	3,076	7,406
British Columbia						
1997-1998	5,043	939	578	1,633	3,150	8,193
1998-1999	5,129	930	589	1,645	3,163	8,292
1999-2000	5,174	987	540	1,855	3,383	8,557
2000-2001 ^e	5,270	997	568	1,955	3,520	8,791
2001-2002 ^e	5,404	1,010	606	2,068	3,684	9,088
Yukon⁵						
1997-1998	88	18	8	4	30	118
1998-1999	81	19	7	4	30	111
1999-2000	84	30	8	4	41	125
2000-2001 ^e	90	30	8	5	43	133
2001-2002 ^e	83	29	9	4	42	125
Northwest Territories⁵						
1997-1998	221	40	45	4	88	309
1998-1999	218	45	43	5	92	311
1999-2000	122	39	35	5	79	201
2000-2001 ^e	114	42	37	5	84	198
2001-2002 ^e	118	42	38	6	86	204
Nunavut⁵						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	88	38	21	1	60	148
2000-2001 ^e	105	29	20	1	49	155
2001-2002 ^e	121	29	20	1	50	171

1. The data shown at the Canada level include Canada's spending on education in foreign countries (e.g., Department of National Defence schools), and undistributed expenditures.
2. The decline in expenditure in Newfoundland and Labrador was in fact a return to "normal" expenditure level after a significant but short-term funding increase in the mid-1990s, notably for the Atlantic Groundfish Strategy.
3. Expenditures at the elementary-secondary level in Quebec include trade-vocational expenditures administered through the elementary-secondary system.
4. Expenditures on private business colleges are not included.
5. Expenditures shown for the territories at the university level include student aid, as well as administrative expenditures incurred by the territories.
6. Actual data for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 for New Brunswick show an increase in actual expenditures for school district operations at the elementary/secondary level in both years.

Sources: *Survey of Uniform Financial System of School Boards, Statistics Canada.*

Survey of Financial Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, Statistics Canada.

Survey of Federal Government Expenditures in Support of Education, Statistics Canada.

Survey of Financial Information of Universities and Colleges, Statistics Canada.

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools, Statistics Canada.

Survey of Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students, Statistics Canada.

Provincial Expenditures on Education in Reform and Correctional Institutions, Statistics Canada.

Provincial Public Accounts.

Table B1.2

Indices of change in combined public and private expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002 (1997-1998 = 100)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
CANADA						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	103	112	101	104	105	104
1999-2000	102	99	114	116	111	106
2000-2001 ^e	101	102	107	117	111	105
2001-2002 ^e	101	101	106	121	113	106
Newfoundland and Labrador						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	101	74	83	103	85	92
1999-2000	100	44	92	112	70	83
2000-2001 ^e	96	44	92	111	69	81
2001-2002 ^e	100	42	99	119	71	84
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	113	95	80	107	96	105
1999-2000	111	67	81	118	88	100
2000-2001 ^e	109	64	82	128	91	100
2001-2002 ^e	112	63	82	128	91	101
Nova Scotia						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	111	101	123	111	110	110
1999-2000	115	53	136	127	108	112
2000-2001 ^e	104	61	137	125	109	106
2001-2002 ^e	105	62	137	127	110	107
New Brunswick						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	102	94	116	99	99	101
1999-2000	102	119	94	103	108	105
2000-2001 ^e	96	151	91	103	119	105
2001-2002 ^e	94	151	91	107	121	105
Quebec						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	100	162	100	100	111	105
1999-2000	106	131	100	109	110	108
2000-2001 ^e	106	136	99	110	111	108
2001-2002 ^e	107	132	100	114	113	110
Ontario						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	103	96	98	107	103	103
1999-2000	99	85	137	119	116	104
2000-2001 ^e	96	82	112	117	109	100
2001-2002 ^e	95	81	104	120	109	99
Manitoba						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	103	116	101	110	110	105
1999-2000	105	112	112	116	115	108
2000-2001 ^e	104	118	119	128	124	110
2001-2002 ^e	103	125	123	131	128	111

Table B1.2 (concluded)
Indices of change in combined public and private expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002 (1997-1998 = 100)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
Saskatchewan						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	101	109	102	99	102	102
1999-2000	101	128	100	113	117	107
2000-2001 ^e	100	137	103	118	123	109
2001-2002 ^e	99	138	102	119	123	108
Alberta						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	109	119	109	107	111	110
1999-2000	107	109	134	125	121	112
2000-2001 ^e	108	118	133	126	125	114
2001-2002 ^e	112	118	143	134	130	119
British Columbia						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	102	99	102	101	100	101
1999-2000	103	105	93	114	107	104
2000-2001 ^e	105	106	98	120	112	107
2001-2002 ^e	107	108	105	127	117	111
Yukon						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	92	102	91	106	100	94
1999-2000	95	162	100	104	138	106
2000-2001 ^e	102	164	108	122	144	113
2001-2002 ^e	94	161	109	120	142	106
Northwest Territories¹						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000-2001 ^e	93	107	106	100	106	98
2001-2002 ^e	97	109	108	115	109	101
Nunavut¹						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000-2001 ^e	119	77	92	114	83	104
2001-2002 ^e	137	77	93	109	83	116

1. Since the series for Nunavut starts in 1999-2000, the calculation for Northwest Territories and Nunavut is for the period 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 only (1999-2000 = 100).

Source: Table B1.1.

Table B1.3

Percentage distribution of combined public and private expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College	University	All post- secondary	Total
CANADA						
1997-1998	62	10	8	20	38	100
1998-1999	62	10	8	20	38	100
1999-2000	60	9	8	22	40	100
2000-2001 ^e	60	9	8	23	40	100
2001-2002 ^e	60	9	8	23	40	100
Newfoundland and Labrador						
1997-1998	44	34	3	19	56	100
1998-1999	49	27	3	21	51	100
1999-2000	53	18	3	25	47	100
2000-2001 ^e	53	18	3	26	47	100
2001-2002 ^e	53	17	3	27	47	100
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	50	21	11	18	50	100
1998-1999	54	19	8	18	46	100
1999-2000	56	14	9	21	44	100
2000-2001 ^e	54	14	9	23	46	100
2001-2002 ^e	55	13	9	23	45	100
Nova Scotia						
1997-1998	55	12	4	28	45	100
1998-1999	56	11	5	28	44	100
1999-2000	57	6	5	32	43	100
2000-2001 ^e	54	7	6	33	46	100
2001-2002 ^e	54	7	6	33	46	100
New Brunswick						
1997-1998	58	15	5	22	42	100
1998-1999	59	14	5	22	41	100
1999-2000	57	17	4	22	43	100
2000-2001 ^e	53	21	4	22	47	100
2001-2002 ^e	52	21	4	23	48	100
Quebec						
1997-1998	56	8	14	22	44	100
1998-1999	53	12	13	21	47	100
1999-2000	55	9	13	23	45	100
2000-2001 ^e	55	10	13	23	45	100
2001-2002 ^e	55	9	13	23	45	100
Ontario						
1997-1998	68	7	6	19	32	100
1998-1999	68	6	6	20	32	100
1999-2000	65	5	8	22	35	100
2000-2001 ^e	65	5	7	23	35	100
2001-2002 ^e	65	5	6	23	35	100
Manitoba						
1997-1998	68	9	4	19	32	100
1998-1999	67	9	4	20	33	100
1999-2000	67	9	4	20	33	100
2000-2001 ^e	65	9	4	22	35	100
2001-2002 ^e	64	10	4	22	36	100

Table B1.3 (concluded)
Percentage distribution of combined public and private expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College	University	All post- secondary	Total
Saskatchewan						
1997-1998	62	12	3	23	38	100
1998-1999	61	13	3	23	39	100
1999-2000	58	14	3	25	42	100
2000-2001 ^e	57	15	3	26	43	100
2001-2002 ^e	56	15	3	26	44	100
Alberta						
1997-1998	62	12	7	19	38	100
1998-1999	62	13	7	18	38	100
1999-2000	59	12	8	21	41	100
2000-2001 ^e	59	12	8	21	41	100
2001-2002 ^e	58	12	8	21	42	100
British Columbia						
1997-1998	62	11	7	20	38	100
1998-1999	62	11	7	20	38	100
1999-2000	60	12	6	22	40	100
2000-2001 ^e	60	11	6	22	40	100
2001-2002 ^e	59	11	7	23	41	100
Yukon						
1997-1998	75	15	7	3	25	100
1998-1999	73	17	6	4	27	100
1999-2000	67	24	6	3	33	100
2000-2001 ^e	68	23	6	3	32	100
2001-2002 ^e	66	23	7	4	34	100
Northwest Territories						
1997-1998	71	13	14	1	29	100
1998-1999	70	14	14	1	30	100
1999-2000	61	19	17	2	39	100
2000-2001 ^e	57	21	19	3	43	100
2001-2002 ^e	58	21	18	3	42	100
Nunavut						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	60	25	14	1	40	100
2000-2001 ^e	68	19	13	1	32	100
2001-2002 ^e	71	17	12	1	29	100

Source: Table B1.1.

Table B1.4

Combined public and private expenditures on education per student (based on full-time equivalents), by level of education, excluding trade-vocational programs¹, Canada and provinces², 1997-1998 to 1999-2000 (in 2001 constant Canadian dollars)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	College ³	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
(2001 constant dollars)					
CANADA					
1997-1998	7,607	11,925	20,504	17,096	9,197
1998-1999	7,876	11,867	21,176	17,474	9,503
1999-2000	7,758	13,290	23,159	19,253	9,714
Newfoundland and Labrador					
1997-1998	6,048	6,419	18,220	14,649	7,490
1998-1999	6,318	5,267	18,872	14,710	7,774
1999-2000	6,503	5,230	20,507	15,455	8,141
Prince Edward Island					
1997-1998	5,538	17,974	19,006	18,606	7,450
1998-1999	6,339	12,225	20,354	16,892	7,982
1999-2000	6,239	12,547	21,116	17,615	8,057
Nova Scotia					
1997-1998	6,052	10,723	15,643	14,719	7,733
1998-1999	6,771	13,676	17,413	16,734	8,707
1999-2000	7,072	14,460	19,971	18,925	9,407
New Brunswick					
1997-1998	6,828	13,830	17,582	16,800	8,398
1998-1999	7,067	15,815	17,374	17,046	8,669
1999-2000	7,239	12,429	18,600	17,247	8,848
Quebec⁴					
1997-1998	6,781	12,771	21,068	16,836	8,875
1998-1999	6,833	12,683	20,864	16,714	8,910
1999-2000	7,333	12,801	22,866	17,769	9,537
Ontario					
1997-1998	8,392	10,243	19,136	15,859	9,614
1998-1999	8,725	10,044	20,370	16,583	10,021
1999-2000	8,130	13,896	21,998	19,065	9,930
Manitoba⁵					
1997-1998	8,204	21,951	20,527	20,753	9,671
1998-1999	8,470	20,294	22,601	22,205	10,089
1999-2000	8,432	18,609	24,012	22,930	10,157
Saskatchewan⁵					
1997-1998	7,178	19,935	21,333	21,178	8,940
1998-1999	7,311	23,774	21,330	21,566	9,080
1999-2000	7,293	21,913	24,003	23,790	9,378
Alberta					
1997-1998	7,127	12,703	20,091	17,348	8,614
1998-1999	7,691	12,864	21,018	17,880	9,220
1999-2000	7,401	15,777	23,207	20,461	9,387
British Columbia					
1997-1998	7,714	11,571	27,504	20,222	9,507
1998-1999	7,851	11,473	27,173	19,970	9,622
1999-2000	7,905	10,231	30,351	21,025	9,851

1. Trade-vocational programs are excluded because of poor quality in the estimation of full-time equivalent (FTE) students.

2. Estimates for the territories are not reliable.

3. College data include CEGEPs and university transfer programs but exclude private business colleges.

4. FTEs at the elementary-secondary level in Quebec include trade-vocational enrolments administered through the elementary-secondary system.

5. The higher costs per student at the college level may be explained by higher expenditures by the federal government for community colleges operated by Indian bands, for which enrolments are missing.

Sources: Expenditures: Table B1.1.

Full-time equivalents:

Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada.

Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels, Statistics Canada.

Community College Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table B1.5
Combined public and private expenditures on education per capita and index of change, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002 (in 2001 constant dollars)

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
Expenditures per capita														
1997-1998	2,165	2,427	2,003	1,921	2,063	2,064	2,204	2,256	2,307	2,196	2,069	3,657	7,402	...
1998-1999	2,233	2,263	2,094	2,115	2,078	2,161	2,252	2,375	2,341	2,347	2,074	3,506	7,565	...
1999-2000	2,250	2,068	1,983	2,131	2,156	2,213	2,244	2,429	2,454	2,361	2,124	4,031	4,910	5,508
2000-2001 ^e	2,205	2,031	1,981	2,022	2,168	2,212	2,116	2,469	2,506	2,362	2,166	4,345	4,838	5,635
2001-2002 ^e	2,207	2,118	2,008	2,038	2,160	2,231	2,071	2,480	2,515	2,417	2,219	4,198	4,986	6,072
Index of change (1997-1998 = 100)														
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...
1998-1999	103	93	105	110	101	105	102	105	101	107	100	96	...	...
1999-2000	104	85	99	111	105	107	102	108	106	108	103	110	100	100
2000-2001 ^e	102	84	99	105	105	107	96	109	109	108	105	119	99	102
2001-2002 ^e	102	87	100	106	105	108	94	110	109	110	107	115	102	110

Sources: Expenditures: Table B1.1.

Population: Annual Demographic Statistics, Cat. No. 91-213-XPB, Statistics Canada.

Table B1.6
Combined public and private expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP and index of change, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 1999-2000

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
Expenditures as a percentage of GDP														
1997-1998	6.8	12.0	9.1	8.2	8.6	7.4	6.3	8.0	7.5	5.4	6.9	10.2	11.1	...
1998-1999	6.9	10.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	7.5	6.3	8.2	7.7	5.8	6.9	9.8	11.9	...
1999-2000	6.6	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	7.4	6.0	8.3	7.8	5.4	6.9	11.0	8.9	16.8
Index of change (1997-1998 = 100)														
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...
1998-1999	101	86	99	105	97	102	99	103	103	108	100	96	...	...
1999-2000	97	71	91	101	96	100	95	104	104	101	99	108	...	...

Sources: Expenditures: Table B1.1.

GDP: Appendix 6.

Table B1.7
Combined public and private expenditures on educational institutions per student (based on full-time equivalents) in equivalent U.S. dollars converted using PPPs, at the university level, G-7 countries and OECD mean, 1999

CANADA	15,470	Japan	10,749
France	7,709	United Kingdom ²	9,554
Germany	11,209	United States ^{2,3}	19,220
Italy ¹	7,557	OECD countries (Mean)	9,210

1. Public institutions only.

2. Includes colleges.

3. Public and independent private institutions only.

Source: OECD, Education at a Glance 2002, Table B1.1.

Table B1.8
Combined public and private expenditures on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, all levels of education combined, G-7 countries and OECD mean, 1999

CANADA	6.6	Japan	4.7
France	6.2	United Kingdom	5.2
Germany	5.6	United States	6.5
Italy	4.8	OECD countries (Mean)	5.5

Source: OECD, Education at a Glance 2002, Table B2.1c.

Table B2.1

Public expenditures on education, health, social services, and non-social programs by federal, provincial/territorial and local levels of government combined, Canada, 1990 to 2001 (in 2001 constant dollars)

	Elementary- secondary education	Post- secondary education	Other education	Education total	Non-social programs	Health	Social services	Total expenditures
Expenditures in millions of 2001 constant dollars								
1990	31,707	19,963	2,402	54,071	179,586	50,655	91,184	375,497
1991	33,471	20,893	2,496	56,860	184,620	52,919	96,252	390,652
1992	36,502	22,156	2,815	61,472	188,218	57,018	107,818	414,526
1993	37,998	22,888	3,360	64,246	184,001	58,327	112,130	418,704
1994	37,941	22,906	3,278	64,126	182,516	58,903	115,423	420,968
1995	38,158	22,642	3,773	64,573	186,530	57,839	108,768	417,711
1996	36,967	22,726	3,519	63,213	190,405	58,346	106,809	418,772
1997	36,217	21,564	2,829	60,610	177,825	57,937	106,698	403,070
1998	35,941	22,037	3,112	61,091	171,426	60,931	106,626	400,074
1999	35,551	23,395	3,808	62,754	174,466	62,421	107,657	407,298
2000	34,226	24,828	3,512	62,567	173,591	66,263	106,749	409,169
2001	34,532	24,622	3,634	62,788	178,989	72,789	109,164	423,730
Percentage distribution of expenditures by program								
1990	8.4	5.3	0.6	14.4	47.8	13.5	24.3	100.0
1991	8.6	5.3	0.6	14.6	47.3	13.5	24.6	100.0
1992	8.8	5.3	0.7	14.8	45.4	13.8	26.0	100.0
1993	9.1	5.5	0.8	15.3	43.9	13.9	26.8	100.0
1994	9.0	5.4	0.8	15.2	43.4	14.0	27.4	100.0
1995	9.1	5.4	0.9	15.5	44.7	13.8	26.0	100.0
1996	8.8	5.4	0.8	15.1	45.5	13.9	25.5	100.0
1997	9.0	5.3	0.7	15.0	44.1	14.4	26.5	100.0
1998	9.0	5.5	0.8	15.3	42.8	15.2	26.7	100.0
1999	8.7	5.7	0.9	15.4	42.8	15.3	26.4	100.0
2000	8.4	6.1	0.9	15.3	42.4	16.2	26.1	100.0
2001	8.1	5.8	0.9	14.8	42.2	17.2	25.8	100.0

Note: Data in this table allow comparisons across government programs but are not directly comparable with data in other tables.

Source: Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.

Table B2.2
Public expenditures on education by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002
 (in millions of 2001 constant dollars)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
(millions of 2001 constant dollars)						
CANADA¹						
1997-1998	37,385	5,633	4,008	8,811	18,451	55,836
1998-1999	38,578	6,322	4,064	9,185	19,570	58,148
1999-2000	38,297	5,622	4,585	10,298	20,505	58,802
2000-2001 ^p	37,656	5,760	4,223	9,938	19,922	57,578
2001-2002 ^e	37,961	5,721	4,214	10,226	20,160	58,121
Newfoundland and Labrador						
1997-1998	574	435	25	179	640	1,214
1998-1999	586	328	24	185	537	1,123
1999-2000	576	188	34	198	419	995
2000-2001 ^p	557	187	34	196	417	974
2001-2002 ^e	580	179	37	216	431	1,011
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	135	52	16	38	106	242
1998-1999	154	48	14	38	100	254
1999-2000	149	32	14	36	82	231
2000-2001 ^p	146	31	14	40	85	231
2001-2002 ^e	151	30	15	40	85	235
Nova Scotia						
1997-1998	950	210	67	284	562	1,512
1998-1999	1,071	215	80	308	603	1,674
1999-2000	1,116	104	92	336	532	1,648
2000-2001 ^p	1,001	120	91	325	536	1,538
2001-2002 ^e	1,010	123	91	321	534	1,545
New Brunswick⁴						
1997-1998	893	215	60	242	516	1,409
1998-1999	907	207	70	223	500	1,408
1999-2000	915	260	49	237	547	1,462
2000-2001 ^p	852	335	48	234	617	1,468
2001-2002 ^e	835	335	48	245	627	1,462
Quebec²						
1997-1998	7,572	1,103	1,894	2,521	5,518	13,091
1998-1999	7,594	1,812	1,864	2,674	6,350	13,944
1999-2000	8,012	1,456	1,862	2,616	5,935	13,947
2000-2001 ^p	7,998	1,515	1,851	2,644	6,010	14,008
2001-2002 ^e	8,127	1,458	1,866	2,775	6,098	14,225
Ontario						
1997-1998	15,882	1,512	1,013	2,859	5,384	21,265
1998-1999	16,485	1,412	1,050	2,972	5,434	21,919
1999-2000	15,708	1,298	1,486	3,764	6,548	22,256
2000-2001 ^p	15,123	1,239	1,107	3,218	5,564	20,686
2001-2002 ^e	14,966	1,229	995	3,180	5,404	20,370
Manitoba						
1997-1998	1,624	201	89	349	639	2,263
1998-1999	1,674	233	87	372	692	2,367
1999-2000	1,709	228	95	403	727	2,436
2000-2001 ^p	1,693	240	102	447	789	2,482
2001-2002 ^e	1,683	255	106	447	808	2,491

Table B2.2 (concluded)

Public expenditures on education by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002
 (in millions of 2001 constant dollars)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
(millions of 2001 constant dollars)						
Saskatchewan						
1997-1998	1,434	262	58	374	694	2,128
1998-1999	1,417	287	59	389	736	2,153
1999-2000	1,427	342	58	428	827	2,255
2000-2001 ^p	1,416	365	59	454	879	2,295
2001-2002 ^e	1,407	369	58	456	883	2,289
Alberta						
1997-1998	3,418	636	299	813	1,748	5,165
1998-1999	3,701	749	305	837	1,891	5,592
1999-2000	3,661	694	395	959	2,048	5,708
2000-2001 ^p	3,743	759	391	952	2,103	5,846
2001-2002 ^e	3,929	763	437	1,014	2,214	6,143
British Columbia						
1997-1998	4,575	795	436	1,065	2,296	6,870
1998-1999	4,642	794	459	1,095	2,348	6,990
1999-2000	4,712	859	437	1,231	2,526	7,238
2000-2001 ^p	4,800	869	463	1,327	2,659	7,458
2001-2002 ^e	4,933	880	500	1,434	2,815	7,748
Yukon³						
1997-1998	85	15	7	4	25	110
1998-1999	78	17	6	4	27	105
1999-2000	82	27	7	4	38	120
2000-2001 ^p	89	28	7	5	40	128
2001-2002 ^e	82	27	8	4	39	121
Northwest Territories³						
1997-1998	219	39	42	4	84	303
1998-1999	216	44	42	5	91	307
1999-2000	120	38	32	5	75	195
2000-2001 ^p	111	41	34	5	80	191
2001-2002 ^e	115	41	34	6	81	197
Nunavut³						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	86	37	21	1	59	145
2000-2001 ^p	103	29	19	1	49	152
2001-2002 ^e	119	29	19	1	49	168

1. The data shown at the Canada level include Canada's spending on education in foreign countries (e.g., Department of National Defence schools), and undistributed expenditures.
2. Expenditures at the elementary-secondary level in Quebec include trade-vocational expenditures administered through the elementary-secondary system.
3. Expenditures shown for the territories at the university level include student aid, as well as administrative expenditures incurred by the territories.
4. Actual data for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 for New Brunswick show an increase in actual expenditures for school district operations at the elementary/secondary level in both years.

Sources: *Survey of Uniform Financial System of School Boards, Statistics Canada.*

Survey of Financial Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, Statistics Canada.

Survey of Federal Government Expenditures in Support of Education, Statistics Canada.

Survey of Financial Information of Universities and Colleges, Statistics Canada.

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools, Statistics Canada.

Survey of Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students, Statistics Canada.

Provincial Expenditures on Education in Reform and Correctional Institutions, Statistics Canada.

Provincial Public Accounts.

Table B2.3
Indices of change in public expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002 (1997-1998 = 100)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
CANADA						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	103	112	101	104	106	104
1999-2000	102	100	114	117	111	105
2000-2001 ^p	101	102	105	113	108	103
2001-2002 ^e	102	102	105	116	109	104
Newfoundland and Labrador						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	102	75	93	103	84	93
1999-2000	100	43	133	110	66	82
2000-2001 ^p	97	43	133	109	65	80
2001-2002 ^e	101	41	144	120	67	83
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	114	93	84	100	94	105
1999-2000	110	62	86	94	77	96
2000-2001 ^p	108	59	89	104	80	96
2001-2002 ^e	111	58	91	104	80	97
Nova Scotia						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	113	102	120	108	107	111
1999-2000	118	49	137	118	95	109
2000-2001 ^p	105	57	135	114	95	102
2001-2002 ^e	106	58	135	113	95	102
New Brunswick						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	102	96	117	92	97	100
1999-2000	103	121	83	98	106	104
2000-2001 ^p	95	156	80	97	119	104
2001-2002 ^e	94	156	80	101	121	104
Quebec						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	100	164	98	106	115	107
1999-2000	106	132	98	104	108	107
2000-2001 ^p	106	137	98	105	109	107
2001-2002 ^e	107	132	98	110	111	109
Ontario						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	104	93	104	104	101	103
1999-2000	99	86	147	132	122	105
2000-2001 ^p	95	82	109	113	103	97
2001-2002 ^e	94	81	98	111	100	96
Manitoba						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	103	116	98	107	108	105
1999-2000	105	114	107	116	114	108
2000-2001 ^p	104	120	115	128	124	110
2001-2002 ^e	104	127	120	128	126	110

Table B2.3 (concluded)

Indices of change in public expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002 (1997-1998 = 100)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
Saskatchewan						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	99	110	103	104	106	101
1999-2000	100	131	100	114	119	106
2000-2001 ^p	99	140	102	121	127	108
2001-2002 ^e	98	141	100	122	127	108
Alberta						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	108	118	102	103	108	108
1999-2000	107	109	132	118	117	111
2000-2001 ^p	110	119	131	117	120	113
2001-2002 ^e	115	120	146	125	127	119
British Columbia						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	101	100	105	103	102	102
1999-2000	103	108	100	116	110	105
2000-2001 ^p	105	109	106	125	116	109
2001-2002 ^e	108	111	115	135	123	113
Yukon¹						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	92	108	95	106	105	95
1999-2000	97	179	105	103	149	109
2000-2001 ^p	105	182	114	122	155	116
2001-2002 ^e	97	178	116	120	153	110
Northwest Territories^{1,2}						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000-2001 ^p	93	107	107	100	107	98
2001-2002 ^e	96	109	108	115	109	101
Nunavut^{1,2}						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000-2001 ^p	120	77	92	114	82	105
2001-2002 ^e	139	77	93	109	83	116

1. Expenditures shown for the territories at the university level include student aid, as well as administrative expenditures incurred by the provinces.

2. Since the series for Nunavut starts in 1999-2000, the calculation for Northwest Territories and Nunavut is for the period 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 only (1999-2000 = 100).

Source: Table B2.2.

Table B2.4
Private expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002
 (in millions of 2001 constant dollars)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College ¹	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
(millions of 2001 constant dollars)						
CANADA						
1997-1998	3,040	535	1,058	4,403	5,997	9,037
1998-1999	3,123	588	1,035	4,593	6,216	9,339
1999-2000	3,117	505	1,172	5,014	6,691	9,808
2000-2001^e	3,087	509	1,177	5,497	7,183	10,270
2001-2002^e	3,047	511	1,176	5,752	7,439	10,486
Newfoundland and Labrador						
1997-1998	24	20	13	73	107	131
1998-1999	15	11	8	76	96	111
1999-2000	22	14	2	85	101	123
2000-2001 ^e	18	14	2	85	100	117
2001-2002 ^e	18	14	2	86	101	120
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	1	7	13	11	31	33
1998-1999	1	7	10	15	32	33
1999-2000	3	7	10	22	39	42
2000-2001 ^e	3	7	10	23	40	43
2001-2002 ^e	3	7	10	23	40	43
Nova Scotia						
1997-1998	43	10	12	218	240	284
1998-1999	30	9	17	251	276	306
1999-2000	22	13	16	303	332	354
2000-2001 ^e	28	14	18	304	337	365
2001-2002 ^e	29	14	18	315	347	376
New Brunswick						
1997-1998	17	14	12	104	130	147
1998-1999	17	8	13	120	141	158
1999-2000	16	11	18	121	149	165
2000-2001 ^e	18	11	18	123	151	169
2001-2002 ^e	18	11	18	127	155	173
Quebec						
1997-1998	846	52	232	849	1,133	1,979
1998-1999	859	62	255	710	1,026	1,885
1999-2000	930	61	255	1,070	1,386	2,316
2000-2001 ^e	920	62	257	1,076	1,395	2,315
2001-2002 ^e	914	62	257	1,078	1,397	2,311
Ontario						
1997-1998	1,029	125	475	1,905	2,505	3,534
1998-1999	1,015	159	409	2,138	2,706	3,721
1999-2000	1,018	100	553	1,924	2,577	3,595
2000-2001 ^e	1,028	100	553	2,358	3,012	4,040
2001-2002 ^e	1,020	100	550	2,549	3,199	4,218
Manitoba						
1997-1998	131	19	10	140	169	300
1998-1999	139	22	12	163	198	336
1999-2000	140	19	15	165	199	339
2000-2001 ^e	134	19	15	179	213	347
2001-2002 ^e	133	19	15	194	229	361

Table B2.4 (concluded)

Private expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002
(in millions of 2001 constant dollars)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College ¹	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
(millions of 2001 constant dollars)						
Saskatchewan						
1997-1998	22	21	7	180	208	230
1998-1999	59	20	6	162	188	247
1999-2000	37	19	7	198	225	262
2000-2001 ^e	36	22	8	200	230	266
2001-2002 ^e	36	21	8	201	230	266
Alberta						
1997-1998	452	119	137	355	611	1,064
1998-1999	499	152	172	409	733	1,232
1999-2000	462	128	188	502	818	1,280
2000-2001 ^e	426	129	188	520	836	1,262
2001-2002 ^e	400	129	188	545	863	1,263
British Columbia						
1997-1998	468	143	143	568	854	1,323
1998-1999	486	135	130	550	815	1,301
1999-2000	462	128	104	625	856	1,318
2000-2001 ^e	471	129	104	628	862	1,332
2001-2002 ^e	472	130	105	634	869	1,341
Yukon						
1997-1998	3	3	1	..	4	8
1998-1999	3	2	1	..	3	6
1999-2000	1	2	1	..	3	5
2000-2001 ^e	1	2	1	..	3	5
2001-2002 ^e	1	2	1	..	3	5
Northwest Territories						
1997-1998	2	1	3	..	4	6
1998-1999	2	1	1	..	2	4
1999-2000	2	1	3	..	4	6
2000-2001 ^e	3	1	3	..	4	7
2001-2002 ^e	3	1	3	..	4	7
Nunavut						
1997-1998	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-1999	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999-2000	3	0	1	..	1	3
2000-2001 ^e	2	0	1	..	1	3
2001-2002 ^e	2	0	1	..	1	3

1. Expenditures on private business colleges are not included.

Sources: *Survey of Uniform Financial System of School Boards, Statistics Canada.*

Survey of Financial Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, Statistics Canada.

Survey of Financial Information of Universities and Colleges, Statistics Canada.

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools, Statistics Canada.

Survey of Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students, Statistics Canada.

Provincial Public Accounts.

Table B2.5
Indices of change in private expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002 (1997-1998 = 100)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
CANADA						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	103	110	98	104	104	103
1999-2000	103	94	111	114	112	109
2000-2001 ^e	102	95	111	125	120	114
2001-2002 ^e	100	95	111	131	124	116
Newfoundland and Labrador						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	62	57	64	104	90	85
1999-2000	94	68	13	116	94	94
2000-2001 ^e	74	67	13	115	93	90
2001-2002 ^e	77	68	13	117	95	91
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	83	107	74	132	102	101
1999-2000	175	106	73	200	125	128
2000-2001 ^e	180	104	72	211	129	131
2001-2002 ^e	184	104	72	211	129	131
Nova Scotia						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	69	82	139	115	115	108
1999-2000	50	128	132	139	138	125
2000-2001 ^e	66	133	149	140	140	129
2001-2002 ^e	67	134	150	145	145	133
New Brunswick						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	102	59	109	115	108	108
1999-2000	95	78	146	116	115	112
2000-2001 ^e	107	78	145	118	116	115
2001-2002 ^e	106	79	147	122	119	118
Quebec						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	101	119	110	84	91	95
1999-2000	110	118	110	126	122	117
2000-2001 ^e	109	118	111	127	123	117
2001-2002 ^e	108	118	111	127	123	117
Ontario						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	99	127	86	112	108	105
1999-2000	99	80	116	101	103	102
2000-2001 ^e	100	80	116	124	120	114
2001-2002 ^e	99	80	116	134	128	119
Manitoba						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	106	113	122	117	117	112
1999-2000	106	99	151	118	118	113
2000-2001 ^e	102	100	152	128	126	115
2001-2002 ^e	101	100	152	139	135	120

Table B2.5 (concluded)

Indices of change in private expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002 (1997-1998 = 100)

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
Saskatchewan						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	265	94	95	90	91	107
1999-2000	167	92	107	110	108	114
2000-2001 ^e	163	102	114	111	111	116
2001-2002 ^e	162	101	114	112	111	116
Alberta						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	110	128	125	115	120	116
1999-2000	102	108	137	141	134	120
2000-2001 ^e	94	108	137	146	137	119
2001-2002 ^e	89	109	137	153	141	119
British Columbia						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	104	94	91	97	95	98
1999-2000	99	89	73	110	100	100
2000-2001 ^e	101	90	73	111	101	101
2001-2002 ^e	101	91	74	112	102	101
Yukon						
1997-1998	100	100	100	..	100	100
1998-1999	78	70	70	..	70	73
1999-2000	40	76	75	..	76	60
2000-2001 ^e	36	77	75	..	76	59
2001-2002 ^e	37	77	76	..	76	59
Northwest Territories¹						
1997-1998	...	...	...	..	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	..	...	...
1999-2000	100	100	100	..	100	100
2000-2001 ^e	125	102	103	..	103	110
2001-2002 ^e	126	104	104	..	104	111
Nunavut¹						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	100	100	100	..	100	100
2000-2001 ^e	78	101	101	..	101	83
2001-2002 ^e	79	101	102	..	102	84

1. Since the series for Nunavut starts in 1999-2000, the calculation for Northwest Territories and Nunavut is for the period 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 only (1999-2000 = 100).

Source: Table B2.4.

Table B2.6
Private expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
(Percentage)						
CANADA						
1997-1998	7.5	8.7	20.9	33.3	24.5	13.9
1998-1999	7.5	8.5	20.3	33.3	24.1	13.8
1999-2000	7.5	8.2	20.4	32.7	24.6	14.3
2000-2001 ^e	7.6	8.1	21.8	35.6	26.5	15.1
2001-2002 ^e	7.4	8.2	21.8	36.0	27.0	15.3
Newfoundland and Labrador						
1997-1998	4.0	4.4	34.1	29.1	14.3	9.7
1998-1999	2.5	3.4	26.2	29.2	15.2	9.0
1999-2000	3.7	6.8	4.8	30.1	19.4	11.0
2000-2001 ^e	3.1	6.8	4.8	30.1	19.3	10.8
2001-2002 ^e	3.0	7.2	4.6	28.5	19.0	10.6
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	1.1	11.4	45.2	22.5	22.6	11.9
1998-1999	0.8	12.9	42.2	27.7	24.1	11.5
1999-2000	1.7	18.1	41.2	38.2	32.2	15.2
2000-2001 ^e	1.8	18.6	40.0	37.1	32.1	15.6
2001-2002 ^e	1.7	18.8	39.7	37.0	32.1	15.4
Nova Scotia						
1997-1998	4.4	4.7	15.5	43.4	30.0	15.8
1998-1999	2.7	3.8	17.5	44.9	31.4	15.5
1999-2000	1.9	11.4	15.0	47.4	38.4	17.7
2000-2001 ^e	2.8	10.3	16.8	48.4	38.6	19.2
2001-2002 ^e	2.8	10.2	16.9	49.5	39.4	19.6
New Brunswick						
1997-1998	1.8	6.1	16.8	30.1	20.1	9.4
1998-1999	1.8	3.8	15.8	34.9	22.0	10.1
1999-2000	1.7	4.0	26.3	33.7	21.4	10.1
2000-2001 ^e	2.0	3.1	26.8	34.4	19.7	10.3
2001-2002 ^e	2.1	3.2	27.1	34.1	19.8	10.6
Quebec						
1997-1998	10.1	4.5	10.9	25.2	17.0	13.1
1998-1999	10.2	3.3	12.0	21.0	13.9	11.9
1999-2000	10.4	4.0	12.0	29.0	18.9	14.2
2000-2001 ^e	10.3	3.9	12.2	28.9	18.8	14.2
2001-2002 ^e	10.1	4.1	12.1	28.0	18.6	14.0
Ontario						
1997-1998	6.1	7.6	31.9	40.0	31.8	14.2
1998-1999	5.8	10.1	28.0	41.8	33.2	14.5
1999-2000	6.1	7.2	27.1	33.8	28.2	13.9
2000-2001 ^e	6.4	7.5	33.3	42.3	35.1	16.3
2001-2002 ^e	6.4	7.5	35.6	44.5	37.2	17.2
Manitoba						
1997-1998	8.1	9.7	11.1	40.0	26.5	13.3
1998-1999	8.3	9.4	13.8	43.9	28.5	14.2
1999-2000	8.2	8.5	15.6	40.9	27.4	13.9
2000-2001 ^e	7.9	8.1	14.7	40.0	27.0	14.0
2001-2002 ^e	7.9	7.6	14.1	43.5	28.3	14.5

Table B2.6 (concluded)

Private expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures on education, by level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2001-2002

	Pre- elementary, elementary- secondary	Trade- vocational	College	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
(Percentage)						
Saskatchewan						
1997-1998	1.5	8.1	11.6	48.0	29.9	10.8
1998-1999	4.1	6.9	10.7	41.5	25.5	11.5
1999-2000	2.6	5.7	12.4	46.3	27.1	11.6
2000-2001 ^e	2.6	5.9	12.9	44.1	26.1	11.6
2001-2002 ^e	2.5	5.8	13.1	44.0	26.0	11.6
Alberta						
1997-1998	13.2	18.7	46.0	43.7	35.0	20.6
1998-1999	13.5	20.2	56.3	48.9	38.8	22.0
1999-2000	12.6	18.5	47.6	52.4	40.0	22.4
2000-2001 ^e	11.4	17.0	48.0	54.6	39.8	21.6
2001-2002 ^e	10.2	16.9	43.1	53.8	39.0	20.6
British Columbia						
1997-1998	10.2	18.0	32.8	53.3	37.2	19.3
1998-1999	10.5	17.0	28.4	50.2	34.7	18.6
1999-2000	9.8	14.9	23.8	50.8	33.9	18.2
2000-2001 ^e	9.8	14.8	22.5	47.4	32.4	17.9
2001-2002 ^e	9.6	14.8	21.0	44.2	30.9	17.3
Yukon						
1997-1998	4.0	19.8	19.7	..	16.9	7.0
1998-1999	3.4	12.7	14.4	..	11.3	5.4
1999-2000	1.7	8.4	14.0	..	8.6	3.8
2000-2001 ^e	1.4	8.3	13.0	..	8.3	3.5
2001-2002 ^e	1.5	8.5	12.9	..	8.4	3.8
Northwest Territories						
1997-1998	0.9	2.6	7.1	..	4.8	2.0
1998-1999	0.9	2.3	2.4	..	2.2	1.3
1999-2000	1.7	3.2	9.3	..	5.6	3.2
2000-2001 ^e	2.3	3.0	9.0	..	5.4	3.6
2001-2002 ^e	2.3	3.0	9.0	..	5.3	3.5
Nunavut						
1997-1998	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-1999	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999-2000	3.0	0.1	3.4	..	1.3	2.3
2000-2001 ^e	2.0	0.2	3.7	..	1.5	1.8
2001-2002 ^e	1.7	0.2	3.7	..	1.5	1.7

Sources: Tables B2.2 and B2.4.

Table B2.7
Average expenditure per household on education, and percentage of households incurring education expenditures, Canada and provinces, 2000

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Percentage of households incurring expenditures on education	43	43	35	40	42	41	41	43	42	51	46
Supplies all levels	28	37	26	29	33	26	28	31	27	30	26
Textbooks all levels	20	34	12	12	14	27	17	15	18	23	19
Tuition: pre-elementary and elementary-secondary	9	7	F	4	10	14	4	6	15	22	9
Tuition: postsecondary	17	16	13	14	13	16	17	17	17	20	20
Average education expenditure per household incurring expenditure	1,946	2,056	2,144	2,054	1,599	1,202	2,530	1,833	1,823	1,970	1,829
Supplies all levels	189	157	174	162	196	152	229	171	169	203	159
Textbooks all levels	454	394	617	551	468	288	582	547	483	525	486
Tuition: pre-elementary and elementary-secondary	974	712	F	1,318	199	727	1,988	1,252	193	570	1,507
Tuition: postsecondary	2,907	3,742	4,522	4,021	3,732	1,362	4,105	2,792	3,011	2,939	2,074

Source: *Survey of Household Spending, 2000, Statistics Canada.*

Table B2.8
Average¹ undergraduate university tuition fees, Canada and provinces, 1990-1991 and 2001-2002 (in 2001 constant dollars)

	1990-1991	2001-2002	% change
	\$	\$	
CANADA	1,806	3,585	99
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,657	3,036	83
Prince Edward Island	2,310	3,710	61
Nova Scotia	2,393	4,855	103
New Brunswick	2,373	3,863	63
Quebec	1,115	1,842	65
Ontario	2,072	4,492	117
Manitoba	1,864	3,243	74
Saskatchewan	1,905	4,142	117
Alberta	1,586	4,030	154
British Columbia	2,230	2,527	13

1. Both in- and out-of-province students are included in the weighted average calculations.

Source: *Survey of Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students, Statistics Canada.*

Table B2.9

Average university tuition fees by faculty, Canada, 1990-1991 and 2001-2002 (in 2001 constant dollars)

	1990-1991	2000-2001	% change
	\$	\$	
Faculty			
Dentistry	2,220	9,105	310
Medicine	2,121	7,458	252
Law	1,790	4,375	144
Commerce	1,646	3,550	115
Engineering	1,889	3,778	100
Science	1,837	3,556	93
Music	1,803	3,458	92
Arts	1,845	3,479	88
Agriculture	1,749	3,266	87
Architecture	1,950	3,583	84
Household sciences	1,838	3,359	83
Education	1,652	2,923	76
Undergraduate	1,806	3,585	98
Graduate	1,886	4,454	138

Source: Survey of Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students, Statistics Canada.

Table B2.10

University and university-college revenues by source, as a percentage of total revenue, Canada and provinces, 1990-1991 and 1999-2000¹

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Government											
1990-1991	68	77	74	63	63	78	63	68	72	69	67
1999-2000	55	62	55	43	53	65	49	59	57	55	55
Student fees											
1990-1991	12	11	12	15	16	8	14	12	11	10	12
1999-2000	19	20	22	25	23	12	24	18	16	18	17
Non-government grants and contracts, donations and bequests											
1990-1991	6	4	3	4	4	6	7	8	5	7	6
1999-2000	9	4	3	8	6	10	11	9	7	9	6
Sales											
1990-1991	8	4	7	12	10	4	10	8	7	9	10
1999-2000	9	5	17	17	13	7	7	10	15	12	12
Investment											
1990-1991	3	2	2	3	5	2	4	3	4	4	4
1999-2000	4	2	2	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	4
Miscellaneous											
1990-1991	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	0
1999-2000	4	8	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	1	5

1. In 1999-2000, endowment fund data were removed from the total revenue for comparability purposes.

Source: Survey of Financial Information of Universities and Colleges, Statistics Canada.

Table B3.1

Expenditures¹ on education, by resource category and level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 1999-2000 (in thousands of 2001 constant dollars)

	Pre-elementary, elementary-secondary					
	Total capital expenditure	Total current expenditure	Current expenditure			Other current expenditure
			Compensation			
			Educators	Other staff	All staff	
Thousands of 2001 constant dollars						
1999-2000						
CANADA	2,619,337	38,794,626	23,785,625	5,872,922	29,658,547	9,136,079
Newfoundland and Labrador	17,492	580,707	395,084	70,754	465,838	114,868
Prince Edward Island	13,397	138,567	91,577	22,303	113,880	24,687
Nova Scotia	35,896	1,102,066	634,604	165,751	800,355	301,712
New Brunswick ³	126,643	804,080	544,206	101,466	645,673	158,407
Quebec ²	455,212	8,497,876	4,973,904	1,329,069	6,302,973	2,194,903
Ontario	1,420,093	15,306,302	10,101,562	2,333,065	12,434,628	2,871,674
Manitoba	129,301	1,719,388	891,795	259,079	1,150,874	568,514
Saskatchewan	53,842	1,410,333	817,868	147,763	965,630	444,703
Alberta	271,316	3,851,069	2,390,663	453,586	2,844,249	1,006,820
British Columbia	88,305	5,085,861	2,800,853	948,684	3,749,537	1,336,324
Yukon	11,005	72,839	42,598	5,551	48,149	24,690
Northwest Territories	15,979	106,270	56,650	14,600	71,250	35,020
Nunavut	5,680	81,191	46,316	15,173	61,488	19,703
1998-1999						
CANADA	2,999,939	38,700,457	23,896,025	5,847,951	29,743,976	8,956,481
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,787	603,955	407,594	64,410	472,004	131,951
Prince Edward Island	10,309	144,611	89,019	21,841	110,860	33,751
Nova Scotia	59,909	1,040,517	643,149	126,102	769,251	271,266
New Brunswick ³	127,443	796,992	533,072	97,134	630,207	166,786
Quebec ²	462,816	7,791,147	4,713,641	1,287,562	6,001,202	1,789,945
Ontario	1,341,422	16,158,385	10,616,325	2,433,649	13,049,974	3,108,411
Manitoba	120,343	1,692,328	891,268	242,508	1,133,777	558,551
Saskatchewan	62,991	1,412,625	809,057	144,366	953,424	459,202
Alberta	284,698	3,914,970	2,246,376	457,501	2,703,876	1,211,094
British Columbia	288,941	4,839,645	2,810,885	933,507	3,744,393	1,095,252
Yukon	9,430	71,430	41,980	5,856	47,835	23,595
Northwest Territories	34,385	182,075	100,829	26,542	127,371	54,704
1997-1998						
CANADA	3,041,486	37,383,594	23,577,491	5,635,064	29,212,554	8,171,040
Newfoundland and Labrador	21,490	573,014	420,289	58,384	478,673	94,341
Prince Edward Island	6,531	130,174	84,071	22,884	106,956	23,218
Nova Scotia	58,705	926,062	630,866	117,041	747,907	178,154
New Brunswick ³	123,254	777,945	526,482	94,645	621,127	156,819
Quebec ²	474,919	7,779,122	4,838,290	1,290,866	6,129,156	1,649,966
Ontario	1,190,343	15,650,670	10,361,308	2,289,861	12,651,168	2,999,503
Manitoba	107,929	1,643,369	880,291	240,764	1,121,055	522,313
Saskatchewan	59,310	1,384,366	791,883	141,532	933,415	450,952
Alberta	298,157	3,529,636	2,062,437	416,973	2,479,410	1,050,226
British Columbia	486,451	4,540,996	2,778,357	881,164	3,659,522	881,474
Yukon	13,131	76,064	42,074	5,360	47,434	28,629
Northwest Territories	48,904	172,192	100,203	25,297	125,500	46,691

Table B3.1 (concluded)
Expenditures¹ on education, by resource category and level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 1999-2000 (in thousands of 2001 constant dollars)

	Postsecondary					
	Total capital expenditure	Total current expenditure	Current expenditure			Other current expenditure
			Compensation			
			Educators	Other staff	All staff	
Thousands of 2001 constant dollars						
1999-2000						
CANADA	1,012,274	22,224,925	7,690,204	7,220,236	14,910,440	7,314,485
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,919	383,358	156,892	99,510	256,402	126,956
Prince Edward Island	5,018	90,669	28,375	26,819	55,194	35,476
Nova Scotia	40,277	754,317	234,472	239,462	473,934	280,383
New Brunswick ³	13,913	548,013	213,763	173,249	387,012	161,001
Quebec ²	336,924	5,601,849	2,410,525	1,666,150	4,076,676	1,525,173
Ontario	314,976	7,697,983	2,181,978	2,590,146	4,772,124	2,925,859
Manitoba	23,513	832,800	279,795	268,017	547,813	284,987
Saskatchewan	30,720	853,486	277,725	287,188	564,913	288,573
Alberta	116,390	2,383,014	760,987	784,360	1,545,347	837,667
British Columbia	115,023	2,833,607	1,053,804	1,012,644	2,066,448	767,159
Yukon	762	31,155	11,624	9,253	20,878	10,278
Northwest Territories	0	44,231	12,829	11,841	24,670	19,561
Nunavut	0	41,489	23,512	7,973	31,485	10,004
1998-1999						
CANADA	1,109,343	20,510,943	8,060,823	6,723,233	14,784,057	5,726,886
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,771	359,940	143,286	100,192	243,478	116,462
Prince Edward Island	5,596	90,407	31,647	29,348	60,995	29,412
Nova Scotia	29,491	738,438	292,867	234,686	527,553	210,885
New Brunswick ³	11,270	520,805	209,143	168,708	377,850	142,955
Quebec ²	477,890	5,399,043	2,674,722	1,639,662	4,314,384	1,084,658
Ontario	269,892	6,935,058	2,249,294	2,404,892	4,654,186	2,280,872
Manitoba	38,436	726,034	253,815	241,031	494,846	231,188
Saskatchewan	22,670	780,714	275,830	283,707	559,537	221,177
Alberta	124,066	2,029,758	784,554	631,849	1,416,403	613,355
British Columbia	124,955	2,655,019	1,039,150	916,614	1,955,763	699,256
Yukon	336	23,901	8,888	7,140	16,028	7,873
Northwest Territories	0	76,398	31,065	9,748	40,813	35,585
1997-1998						
CANADA	1,096,257	18,025,737	6,508,895	5,775,017	12,283,912	5,741,825
Newfoundland and Labrador	12,091	375,786	165,359	98,242	263,601	112,186
Prince Edward Island	325	89,614	40,056	24,315	64,372	25,242
Nova Scotia	12,952	599,370	222,141	190,712	412,853	186,517
New Brunswick ³	12,281	508,722	202,121	161,897	364,019	144,703
Quebec ²	443,708	4,459,037	1,739,684	1,288,936	3,028,620	1,430,416
Ontario	238,973	6,069,248	2,072,647	2,172,126	4,244,773	1,824,476
Manitoba	10,921	622,247	225,129	207,545	432,673	189,574
Saskatchewan	28,338	717,892	251,126	250,012	501,138	216,754
Alberta	62,401	1,793,677	665,305	572,657	1,237,962	555,716
British Columbia	261,654	2,530,400	826,689	744,163	1,570,852	959,548
Yukon	680	16,735	6,552	5,217	11,769	4,966
Northwest Territories	5,019	61,170	23,566	7,730	31,296	29,874

1. The total expenditures shown here are slightly different from the ones in Table B1.1, because revised data were used. Quebec provided the amounts for capital expenditures in Quebec.
2. Expenditures at the elementary-secondary level in Quebec include trade-vocational expenditures administered through the elementary-secondary system.
3. The capital expenditures reported by New Brunswick are higher than those shown here.

Sources: Survey of Uniform Financial System of School Boards, Statistics Canada.

Survey of Financial Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, Statistics Canada.

Survey of Federal Government Expenditures in Support of Education, Statistics Canada.

Survey of Financial Information of Universities and Colleges, Statistics Canada.

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools, Statistics Canada.

Survey of Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students, Statistics Canada.

Provincial Expenditures on Education in Reform and Correctional Institutions, Statistics Canada.

Provincial Public Accounts.

Table B3.2

Percentage distribution of expenditures on education, by resource category and level of education,
Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 1999-2000

	Pre-elementary, elementary-secondary					
	Total capital expenditure	Total current expenditure	Current expenditure			Other current expenditure
			Compensation			
			Educators	Other staff	All staff	
Percentage						
1999-2000						
CANADA	6.3	93.7	61.3	15.1	76.5	23.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.9	97.1	68.0	12.2	80.2	19.8
Prince Edward Island	8.8	91.2	66.1	16.1	82.2	17.8
Nova Scotia	3.2	96.8	57.6	15.0	72.6	27.4
New Brunswick	13.6	86.4	67.7	12.6	80.3	19.7
Quebec	5.1	94.9	58.5	15.6	74.2	25.8
Ontario	8.5	91.5	66.0	15.2	81.2	18.8
Manitoba	7.0	93.0	51.9	15.1	66.9	33.1
Saskatchewan	3.7	96.3	58.0	10.5	68.5	31.5
Alberta	6.6	93.4	62.1	11.8	73.9	26.1
British Columbia	1.7	98.3	55.1	18.7	73.7	26.3
Yukon	13.1	86.9	58.5	7.6	66.1	33.9
Northwest Territories	13.1	86.9	53.3	13.7	67.0	33.0
Nunavut	6.5	93.5	57.0	18.7	75.7	24.3
1998-1999						
CANADA	7.2	92.8	61.7	15.1	76.9	23.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.9	98.1	67.5	10.7	78.2	21.8
Prince Edward Island	6.7	93.3	61.6	15.1	76.7	23.3
Nova Scotia	5.4	94.6	61.8	12.1	73.9	26.1
New Brunswick	13.8	86.2	66.9	12.2	79.1	20.9
Quebec	5.6	94.4	60.5	16.5	77.0	23.0
Ontario	7.7	92.3	65.7	15.1	80.8	19.2
Manitoba	6.6	93.4	52.7	14.3	67.0	33.0
Saskatchewan	4.3	95.7	57.3	10.2	67.5	32.5
Alberta	6.8	93.2	57.4	11.7	69.1	30.9
British Columbia	5.6	94.4	58.1	19.3	77.4	22.6
Yukon	11.7	88.3	58.8	8.2	67.0	33.0
Northwest Territories	15.9	84.1	55.4	14.6	70.0	30.0
1997-1998						
CANADA	7.5	92.5	63.1	15.1	78.1	21.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.6	96.4	73.3	10.2	83.5	16.5
Prince Edward Island	4.8	95.2	64.6	17.6	82.2	17.8
Nova Scotia	6.0	94.0	68.1	12.6	80.8	19.2
New Brunswick	13.7	86.3	67.7	12.2	79.8	20.2
Quebec	5.8	94.2	62.2	16.6	78.8	21.2
Ontario	7.1	92.9	66.2	14.6	80.8	19.2
Manitoba	6.2	93.8	53.6	14.7	68.2	31.8
Saskatchewan	4.1	95.9	57.2	10.2	67.4	32.6
Alberta	7.8	92.2	58.4	11.8	70.2	29.8
British Columbia	9.7	90.3	61.2	19.4	80.6	19.4
Yukon	14.7	85.3	55.3	7.0	62.4	37.6
Northwest Territories	22.1	77.9	58.2	14.7	72.9	27.1

Table B3.2 (concluded)
Percentage distribution of expenditures on education, by resource category and level of education, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 1999-2000

	Postsecondary					
	Total capital expenditure	Total current expenditure	Current expenditure			Other current expenditure
			Compensation			
			Educators	Other staff	All staff	
Percentage						
1999-2000						
CANADA	4.4	95.6	34.6	32.5	67.1	32.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.5	96.5	40.9	26.0	66.9	33.1
Prince Edward Island	5.2	94.8	31.3	29.6	60.9	39.1
Nova Scotia	5.1	94.9	31.1	31.7	62.8	37.2
New Brunswick	2.5	97.5	39.0	31.6	70.6	29.4
Quebec	5.7	94.3	43.0	29.7	72.8	27.2
Ontario	3.9	96.1	28.3	33.6	62.0	38.0
Manitoba	2.7	97.3	33.6	32.2	65.8	34.2
Saskatchewan	3.5	96.5	32.5	33.6	66.2	33.8
Alberta	4.7	95.3	31.9	32.9	64.8	35.2
British Columbia	3.9	96.1	37.2	35.7	72.9	27.1
Yukon	2.4	97.6	37.3	29.7	67.0	33.0
Northwest Territories	0.0	100.0	29.0	26.8	55.8	44.2
Nunavut	0.0	100.0	56.7	19.2	75.9	24.1
1998-1999						
CANADA	5.1	94.9	39.3	32.8	72.1	27.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.8	99.2	39.8	27.8	67.6	32.4
Prince Edward Island	5.8	94.2	35.0	32.5	67.5	32.5
Nova Scotia	3.8	96.2	39.7	31.8	71.4	28.6
New Brunswick	2.1	97.9	40.2	32.4	72.6	27.4
Quebec	8.1	91.9	49.5	30.4	79.9	20.1
Ontario	3.7	96.3	32.4	34.7	67.1	32.9
Manitoba	5.0	95.0	35.0	33.2	68.2	31.8
Saskatchewan	2.8	97.2	35.3	36.3	71.7	28.3
Alberta	5.8	94.2	38.7	31.1	69.8	30.2
British Columbia	4.5	95.5	39.1	34.5	73.7	26.3
Yukon	1.4	98.6	37.2	29.9	67.1	32.9
Northwest Territories	0.0	100.0	40.7	12.8	53.4	46.6
1997-1998						
CANADA	5.7	94.3	36.1	32.0	68.1	31.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.1	96.9	44.0	26.1	70.1	29.9
Prince Edward Island	0.4	99.6	44.7	27.1	71.8	28.2
Nova Scotia	2.1	97.9	37.1	31.8	68.9	31.1
New Brunswick	2.4	97.6	39.7	31.8	71.6	28.4
Quebec	9.1	90.9	39.0	28.9	67.9	32.1
Ontario	3.8	96.2	34.1	35.8	69.9	30.1
Manitoba	1.7	98.3	36.2	33.4	69.5	30.5
Saskatchewan	3.8	96.2	35.0	34.8	69.8	30.2
Alberta	3.4	96.6	37.1	31.9	69.0	31.0
British Columbia	9.4	90.6	32.7	29.4	62.1	37.9
Yukon	3.9	96.1	39.2	31.2	70.3	29.7
Northwest Territories	7.6	92.4	38.5	12.6	51.2	48.8

Source: Table B3.1.

Table B3.3

Percentage distribution of expenditures, by public and private educational institutions, by resource category and level of education, G-7 countries, 1998-1999

	Primary, secondary and postsecondary non-tertiary					
	Total capital expenditure	Total current expenditure	Current expenditure			Other current expenditure
			Compensation			
			Educators	Other staff	All staff	
Percentage						
CANADA¹	3.6	96.4	61.7	15.1	76.8	23.2
France	8.6	91.4	..	..	78.6	21.4
Germany	7.7	92.3	..	..	88.8	11.2
Italy ²	5.2	94.8	63.6	16.6	80.2	19.8
Japan ³	12.4	87.6	..	..	88.1	11.9
United Kingdom	6.1	93.9	49.0	18.1	67.2	32.8
United States ^{1,2}	11.9	88.1	55.9	26.4	82.3	17.7
OECD countries (Mean)	7.9	92.1	65.1	14.3	80.3	19.7
	Tertiary education					
	Total capital expenditure	Total current expenditure	Current expenditure			Other current expenditure
			Compensation			
			Educators	Other staff	All staff	
Percentage						
CANADA¹	4.6	95.4	..	..	71.7	28.3
France	10.8	89.2	..	..	70.0	30.0
Germany	11.1	88.9	..	..	76.2	23.8
Italy ²	17.3	82.7	43.8	22.5	66.3	33.7
Japan ³	18.5	81.5	..	..	68.4	31.6
United Kingdom	2.8	97.2	32.5	25.0	57.6	42.4
United States ^{1,2}	9.3	90.7	40.4	35.5	75.9	24.1
OECD countries (Mean)	13.0	87.0	46.7	23.3	69.4	30.6

1. Postsecondary non-tertiary education is included in tertiary education.

2. Public institutions only.

3. Postsecondary non-tertiary included in both upper secondary and tertiary education.

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2002, Table B6.3.*

Table B3.4
Number and salary of full-time educators in universities, by rank and sex, Canada and provinces, 1989-1990 and 1999-2000 (in 2001 constant dollars)

		CANADA		Newfoundland and Labrador		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
		1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990	1999-2000
All teaching faculty											
Males	No.	29,159	24,646	776	631	130	129	1,591	1,345	947	761
Females	No.	6,758	9,155	212	226	23	60	481	618	266	348
Both sexes	No.	35,917	33,801	988	857	153	189	2,072	1,963	1,213	1,109
Females	%	19	27	21	26	15	32	23	31	22	31
Average salary											
Males	\$	84,636	83,224	74,478	68,735	76,678	73,225	77,699	75,026	76,312	72,880
Females	\$	69,767	71,601	63,511	60,090	63,491	64,288	64,145	63,553	63,001	62,070
Both sexes	\$	81,855	80,071	72,177	66,507	74,743	70,453	74,526	71,434	73,439	69,551
Gender gap ¹	%	82	86	85	87	83	88	83	85	83	85
Full Professors											
Males	No.	12,395	11,875	281	273	35	44	564	587	415	384
Females	No.	965	1,992	22	31	2	7	49	99	39	93
Both sexes	No.	13,360	13,867	303	304	37	51	613	686	454	477
Females	%	7	14	7	10	5	14	8	14	9	19
Average salary											
Males	\$	100,049	95,718	91,069	78,672	x	86,494	92,937	88,477	90,981	85,087
Females	\$	93,924	90,637	88,323	77,055	x	83,526	85,589	83,334	84,436	78,818
Both sexes	\$	99,608	94,979	90,876	78,509	91,551	86,086	92,343	87,739	90,427	83,881
Gender gap ¹	%	94	95	97	98	x	97	92	94	93	93
Associate Professors											
Males	No.	10,315	8,138	307	263	61	44	614	476	315	209
Females	No.	2,343	3,564	77	114	7	21	143	227	83	94
Both sexes	No.	12,658	11,702	384	377	68	65	757	703	398	303
Females	%	19	30	20	30	10	32	19	32	21	31
Average salary											
Males	\$	79,903	77,204	71,257	64,713	76,406	74,229	74,629	69,450	72,005	67,123
Females	\$	76,351	73,682	71,418	62,978	76,507	72,516	71,503	67,310	70,691	64,995
Both sexes	\$	79,249	76,132	71,287	64,199	76,415	73,712	74,030	68,757	71,739	66,474
Gender gap ¹	%	96	95	100	97	100	98	96	97	98	97
Other ranks											
Males	No.	6,449	4,633	188	95	34	41	413	282	217	168
Females	No.	3,450	3,599	113	81	14	32	289	292	144	161
Both sexes	No.	9,899	8,232	301	176	48	73	702	574	361	329
Females	%	35	44	38	46	29	44	41	51	40	49
Average salary											
Males	\$	62,355	61,858	54,838	50,987	61,770	57,906	61,314	56,526	54,107	52,000
Females	\$	58,476	58,771	53,671	49,288	55,150	55,195	56,819	53,887	52,900	50,517
Both sexes	\$	61,004	60,510	54,404	50,218	59,839	56,718	59,455	55,200	53,627	51,287
Gender gap ¹	%	94	95	98	97	89	95	93	95	98	97

Table B3.4 (concluded)

Number and salary of full-time educators in universities, by rank and sex, Canada and provinces, 1989-1990 and 1999-2000 (in 2001 constant dollars)

		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
		1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990	1999-2000
All teaching faculty													
Males	No.	6,729	6,020	11,289	9,081	1,338	1,058	1,257	1,031	2,613	2,251	2,489	2,339
Females	No.	1,471	1,985	2,686	3,405	279	413	233	366	585	873	522	861
Both sexes	No.	8,200	8,005	13,975	12,486	1,617	1,471	1,490	1,397	3,198	3,124	3,011	3,200
Females	%	18	25	19	27	17	28	16	26	18	28	17	27
Average salary													
Males	\$	81,722	79,704	86,626	87,487	85,387	81,996	87,887	70,306	89,136	83,221	87,598	88,750
Females	\$	70,268	70,884	70,553	75,615	67,537	66,769	69,623	58,841	72,460	68,804	72,835	75,712
Both sexes	\$	79,666	77,516	83,557	84,226	82,355	77,843	85,094	66,554	88,108	79,261	85,038	85,239
Gender gap ¹	%	86	89	81	86	79	81	79	84	81	83	83	85
Full Professors													
Males	No.	2,859	2,999	4,531	4,211	613	523	634	551	1,346	1,136	1,117	1,167
Females	No.	281	529	308	685	44	72	30	68	126	215	64	193
Both sexes	No.	3,140	3,528	4,839	4,896	657	595	664	619	1,472	1,351	1,181	1,360
Females	%	9	15	6	14	7	12	5	11	9	16	5	14
Average salary													
Males	\$	94,121	88,877	103,264	100,443	102,594	96,668	103,208	89,381	107,603	101,222	102,996	102,582
Females	\$	89,847	85,235	97,857	95,299	93,627	88,238	89,114	80,771	99,661	92,032	101,830	100,890
Both sexes	\$	93,739	88,332	102,922	99,724	102,005	95,641	102,637	87,980	106,926	99,749	102,933	102,341
Gender gap ¹	%	95	96	95	95	91	91	86	90	93	91	99	98
Associate Professors													
Males	No.	2,681	2,166	3,857	2,995	456	310	407	280	805	666	812	729
Females	No.	637	895	825	1,343	102	123	98	127	198	309	173	311
Both sexes	No.	3,318	3,061	4,682	4,338	558	433	505	407	1,003	975	985	1,040
Females	%	19	29	18	31	18	28	19	31	20	32	18	30
Average salary													
Males	\$	78,894	74,911	82,724	82,095	77,738	75,252	78,686	68,017	80,726	75,300	81,682	80,348
Females	\$	74,721	71,068	78,713	78,048	73,256	72,223	74,091	70,687	77,642	71,770	81,950	76,065
Both sexes	\$	78,093	73,788	82,025	80,829	76,918	74,403	77,806	68,792	80,121	74,191	81,729	79,067
Gender gap ¹	%	95	95	95	95	94	96	94	104	96	95	100	95
Other ranks													
Males	No.	1,189	855	2,901	1,875	269	225	216	200	462	449	560	443
Females	No.	553	561	1,553	1,377	133	218	105	171	261	349	285	357
Both sexes	No.	1,742	1,416	4,454	3,252	402	443	321	371	723	798	845	800
Females	%	32	40	35	42	33	49	33	46	36	44	34	45
Average salary													
Males	\$	58,233	59,667	65,620	66,323	59,075	57,210	60,871	49,906	60,098	58,624	65,312	65,978
Females	\$	55,161	57,060	60,783	63,385	54,214	55,984	60,448	47,583	58,485	54,744	60,738	61,749
Both sexes	\$	57,256	58,634	63,933	65,059	57,500	56,628	60,735	48,792	59,516	56,971	63,767	64,086
Gender gap ¹	%	95	96	93	96	92	98	99	95	97	93	93	94

1. Gender gap is defined as the average salary of females as a percentage of the average salary of males.

Source: University and College Academic Staff Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table B3.5
**Number and salary of full-time college educators, by sex, Canada and jurisdictions, 1989-1990 and 1999-2000
(in 2001 constant dollars)**

		CANADA		Newfoundland and Labrador		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
		1989- 1990	1999- 2000	1989- 1990	1999- 2000	1989- 1990	1999- 2000	1989- 1990	1999- 2000	1989- 1990	1999- 2000	1989- 1990	1999- 2000	1989- 1990	1999- 2000
Males	No.	12,112	16,813	519	523	87	50	525	411	468	582	..	6,671	5,444	3,934
Females	No.	6,404	11,019	196	313	30	23	208	205	188	338	..	4,546	3,558	2,905
Both sexes	No.	18,516	27,832	715	836	117	73	733	616	656	920	..	11,217	9,002	6,839
Females	%	35	40	27	37	26	32	28	33	29	37	..	41	40	42
Average salary															
Males	\$	62,351	58,154	53,768	49,013	54,606	49,011	57,042	52,930	52,709	41,582	..	56,457	66,108	65,083
Females	\$	58,794	56,472	49,584	43,908	51,186	48,783	53,692	52,420	47,377	39,872	..	54,423	60,923	63,238
Both sexes	\$	61,122	57,503	52,621	47,149	53,729	48,944	56,092	52,759	51,182	40,951	..	55,666	64,060	64,266
Gender gap ¹	%	94	97	92	90	94	100	94	99	90	96	..	96	92	97
		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories		Nunavut	
Males	No.	457	456	353	507	2,292	2,125	1,935	1,456	..	41	32	41	...	16
Females	No.	188	259	195	377	885	1,046	945	891	..	43	11	42	...	31
Both sexes	No.	645	715	548	884	3,177	3,171	2,880	2,347	..	84	43	83	...	47
Females	%	29	36	36	43	28	33	33	38	..	51	26	51	...	66
Average salary															
Males	\$	59,393	51,763	58,389	49,871	61,048	56,688	63,892	66,085	..	61,054	73,072	70,072	...	60,523
Females	\$	56,772	48,568	57,648	48,637	57,021	53,928	60,626	64,052	..	50,024	69,139	68,268	...	58,478
Both sexes	\$	58,627	50,597	58,125	49,351	59,926	55,811	62,820	65,283	..	55,465	72,067	69,134	...	59,205
Gender gap ¹	%	96	94	99	98	93	95	95	97	..	82	95	97	...	97

1. Gender gap is defined as the average salary of females as a percentage of the average salary of males.

Source: *Annual College and Related Institutions Education Staff Survey, Statistics Canada.*

Table B4.1

Average debt and percentage change in average debt of 1990 and 1995 graduates¹, Canada and provinces

Province of study and level of education	Average debt of 1990 graduates who borrowed (1995 dollars)			Average debt of 1995 graduates who borrowed (1995 dollars)			Percentage change in average debt of 1990 and 1995 graduates who borrowed		
	At graduation	2 years after graduation	5 years after graduation	At graduation	2 years after graduation	5 years after graduation	At graduation	2 years after graduation	5 years after graduation
CANADA	7,953	6,002	4,703	10,601	9,760	7,017	33	63	49
College	6,217	4,309	3,342	9,186	7,717	5,598	48	79	67
Bachelor's	8,869	6,934	5,526	12,234	10,920	7,895	38	57	43
Master's	7,456	5,190	3,701	12,029	9,596	6,501	61	85	76
Doctorate	6,062	3,084	1,491	11,471	8,199	4,054	89	166	172
All university	8,665	6,673	5,254	12,203	10,748	7,701	41	61	47
Newfoundland and Labrador	10,677	8,184	5,807	13,830	13,091	10,439	30	60	80
College	7,071	4,623	2,867	11,575	9,685	5,866	64	110	105
Bachelor's	12,160	9,571	6,953	14,698	14,212	11,944	21	48	72
Master's	4,408	2,290	1,119	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	11,802	9,219	6,671	14,390	13,995	11,544	22	52	73
Prince Edward Island	7,075	6,038	4,796	9,278	9,666	7,665	31	60	60
College	5,504	4,251	3,450	6,167	6,251	4,511	12	47	31
Bachelor's	8,954	8,031	6,359	11,007	11,181	9,431	23	39	48
Master's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	8,913	7,983	6,356	11,007	11,181	9,431	23	40	48
Nova Scotia	9,502	8,315	6,587	12,242	12,013	9,422	29	44	43
College	8,130	6,585	4,076	9,334	9,082	7,633	15	38	87
Bachelor's	9,872	8,932	7,308	12,780	12,529	10,139	29	40	39
Master's	7,971	5,183	3,204	13,243	12,571	6,297	66	143	97
Doctorate	3,730	2,320	2,486	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	9,654	8,508	6,866	12,805	12,531	9,759	33	47	42
New Brunswick	8,520	7,753	6,316	12,714	12,823	10,092	49	65	60
College	7,509	5,807	4,194	9,801	7,576	5,698	31	30	36
Bachelor's	9,020	8,517	7,148	13,618	14,120	11,388	51	66	59
Master's	5,476	3,480	2,350	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	8,727	8,097	6,731	13,435	13,989	11,154	54	73	66
Quebec	7,895	6,588	5,425	9,446	9,044	6,755	20	37	25
College	6,192	4,833	4,277	7,421	6,705	5,482	20	39	28
Bachelor's	8,872	7,741	6,382	9,928	10,217	7,419	12	32	16
Master's	7,840	5,801	4,117	11,667	8,781	6,256	49	51	52
Doctorate	6,395	3,584	1,842	12,291	9,180	5,925	92	156	222
All university	8,669	7,364	5,946	10,218	9,989	7,225	18	36	22
Ontario	6,766	4,298	3,672	11,529	9,537	6,572	70	122	79
College	4,719	2,636	2,208	10,023	8,297	5,801	112	215	163
Bachelor's	7,594	4,934	4,349	12,603	10,424	7,137	66	111	64
Master's	7,354	4,941	3,792	11,948	9,776	6,937	62	98	83
Doctorate	7,008	3,307	1,018	10,184	6,600	2,208	45	100	117
All university	7,555	4,906	4,225	12,512	10,323	7,071	66	110	67

Table B4.1 (concluded)
Average debt and percentage change in average debt of 1990 and 1995 graduates¹, Canada and provinces

Province of study and level of education	Average debt of 1990 graduates who borrowed (1995 dollars)			Average debt of 1995 graduates who borrowed (1995 dollars)			Percentage change in average debt of 1990 and 1995 graduates who borrowed		
	At graduation	2 years after graduation	5 years after graduation	At graduation	2 years after graduation	5 years after graduation	At graduation	2 years after graduation	5 years after graduation
Manitoba	7,961	5,840	4,442	10,247	7,963	5,964	29	36	34
College	7,098	4,889	2,766	7,612	5,960	2,965	7	22	7
Bachelor's	8,330	6,270	5,120	11,012	8,393	6,873	32	34	34
Master's	6,915	4,337	2,763	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	8,192	6,084	4,886	11,017	8,457	6,848	34	39	40
Saskatchewan	10,032	7,798	5,822	15,049	11,615	7,381	50	49	27
College	8,713	5,303	3,640	10,869	7,664	5,105	25	45	40
Bachelor's	10,769	8,797	6,759	16,433	12,739	8,092	53	45	20
Master's	5,937	4,599	2,345	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	10,402	8,468	6,426	16,176	12,668	8,013	56	50	25
Alberta	8,696	6,108	4,209	11,849	9,215	6,255	36	51	49
College	7,215	4,926	3,160	8,960	6,456	3,954	24	31	25
Bachelor's	10,055	7,181	5,132	13,980	11,090	8,144	39	54	59
Master's	6,646	4,530	2,840	12,221	11,225	4,960	84	148	75
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	9,736	6,929	4,944	13,801	11,077	7,816	42	60	58
British Columbia	9,252	7,419	4,537	13,993	11,717	8,690	51	58	92
College	8,347	6,155	4,288	10,540	9,960	7,540	26	62	76
Bachelor's	10,009	8,536	4,842	15,783	12,797	9,597	58	50	98
Master's	7,930	5,084	3,695	14,589	10,477	7,102	84	106	92
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	9,666	7,991	4,646	15,632	12,524	9,257	62	57	99

1. For graduates who incurred government student loans and who reported data at both collection points (two and five years after graduation).

Source: *National Graduates Survey, Statistics Canada.*

Table B4.2

Percentage of 1990 and 1995 graduates¹ borrowing from government student loan programs and percentage of debt repaid², Canada and provinces

Province of study and level of education	Percentage borrowing			Percentage of debt repaid two years after graduation			Percentage of debt repaid five years after graduation		
	1990	1995	Change	1990 class	1995 class	Change	1990 class	1995 class	Change
CANADA	48	44	-5	25	8	-17	41	34	-7
College	44	42	-2	31	16	-15	46	39	-7
Bachelor's	51	46	-5	22	11	-11	38	35	-2
Master's	47	38	-9	30	20	-10	50	46	-4
Doctorate	41	29	-13	49	29	-21	75	65	-11
All university	50	45	-6	23	12	-11	39	37	-2
Newfoundland and Labrador	72	55	-17	23	5	-18	46	25	-21
College	69	45	-24	35	16	-18	59	49	-10
Bachelor's	75	62	-13	21	3	-18	43	19	-24
Master's	43	..	..	48	..	..	75	..	..
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	72	58	-14	22	3	-19	43	20	-24
Prince Edward Island	65	46	-20	15	-4	-19	32	17	-15
College	64	37	-27	23	-1	-24	37	27	-10
Bachelor's	68	54	-14	10	-2	-12	29	14	-15
Master's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	68	54	-14	10	-2	-12	29	14	-14
Nova Scotia	63	47	-16	12	2	-11	31	23	-8
College	60	38	-22	19	3	-16	50	18	-32
Bachelor's	66	52	-14	10	2	-8	26	21	-5
Master's	53	33	-20	35	5	-30	60	52	-7
Doctorate	33	..	..	38	..	..	33	..	..
All university	64	49	-15	12	2	-10	29	24	-5
New Brunswick	65	50	-15	9	-1	-10	26	21	-5
College	59	39	-19	23	23	0	44	42	-2
Bachelor's	68	56	-13	6	-4	-9	21	16	-4
Master's	52	..	..	36	..	..	57	..	..
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	67	54	-13	7	-4	-11	23	17	-6
Quebec	57	50	-8	17	4	-12	31	28	-3
College	52	54	2	22	10	-12	31	26	-5
Bachelor's	59	48	-12	13	-3	-16	28	25	-3
Master's	63	51	-12	26	25	-1	47	46	-1
Doctorate	55	52	-3	44	25	-19	71	52	-19
All university	60	48	-12	15	2	-13	31	29	-2
Ontario	39	41	3	36	17	-19	46	43	-3
College	35	42	7	44	17	-27	53	42	-11
Bachelor's	41	43	2	35	17	-18	43	43	1
Master's	39	32	-7	33	18	-15	48	42	-6
Doctorate	39	21	-18	53	35	-18	85	78	-7
All university	40	41	0	35	17	-18	44	43	-1
Manitoba	47	30	-17	27	22	-4	44	42	-2
College	49	22	-27	31	22	-9	61	61	0
Bachelor's	47	35	-12	25	24	-1	39	38	-1
Master's	39	..	..	37	..	..	60	..	..
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	46	33	-13	26	23	-2	40	38	-3

Table B4.2 (concluded)
Percentage of 1990 and 1995 graduates¹ borrowing from government student loan programs and percentage of debt repaid², Canada and provinces

Province of study and level of education	Percentage borrowing			Percentage of debt repaid two years after graduation			Percentage of debt repaid five years after graduation		
	1990	1995	Change	1990 class	1995 class	Change	1990 class	1995 class	Change
Saskatchewan	53	44	-9	22	23	1	42	51	9
College	59	44	-15	39	29	-10	58	53	-5
Bachelor's	53	47	-6	18	22	4	37	51	14
Master's	36	..	..	23	..	..	61	..	..
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	52	44	-7	19	22	3	38	50	12
Alberta	60	47	-13	30	22	-8	52	47	-4
College	59	42	-17	32	28	-4	56	56	0
Bachelor's	65	56	-8	29	21	-8	49	42	-7
Master's	40	31	-9	32	8	-24	57	59	2
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	61	52	-9	29	20	-9	49	43	-6
British Columbia	41	35	-6	20	16	-4	51	38	-13
College	33	27	-6	26	6	-21	49	28	-20
Bachelor's	46	43	-4	15	19	4	52	39	-12
Master's	40	31	-9	36	28	-8	53	51	-2
Doctorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All university	45	41	-5	17	20	3	52	41	-11

1. For graduates who incurred government student loans and who reported data at both collection points (two and five years after graduation).

2. Where the percentage of debt repaid is a negative number, this indicates that a number of graduates had incurred student debt for subsequent study, thus increasing, rather than decreasing, their overall debt load.

Source: *National Graduates Survey, Statistics Canada.*

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Physical limitations, participation in out-of-school activities and exposure to books, 4- and 5-year-olds, by sex, Canada, 1998-1999

	Boys		Girls	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Percentage of children whose general health was:				
Excellent	56	(1.3)	60	(1.2)
Very good	29	(1.2)	28	(1.1)
Good	13	(0.9)	10	(0.8)
Fair to poor	2	(0.4)	1	(0.2)
Percentage of children with:				
Difficulty seeing	5	(0.6)	4	(0.5)
Difficulty hearing	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)
Difficulty being understood when speaking	7	(0.6)	3	(0.4)
Difficulty walking	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)
Pain or discomfort	2	(0.4)	2	(0.2)
Asthma in last 12 months	16	(0.6)	9	(0.5)
Long-term allergies	14	(0.9)	10	(0.7)
Long-term bronchitis	3	(0.4)	2	(0.3)
Long-term condition(s) that limit participation in physical activities	3	(0.4)	2	(0.3)
Percentage of children who, in the past 12 months, on a weekly basis:				
Participated in sports that are coached	37	(1.1)	32	(1.0)
Took lessons/instruction in dance, gymnastics, martial arts, etc.	17	(1.0)	29	(1.1)
Participated in music, art or other non-sport activities	9	(0.8)	12	(0.8)
Participated in clubs, groups or community programs with leadership	14	(0.7)	16	(0.8)
Percentage of children with adult who:				
Reads to them daily	66	(1.3)	68	(1.2)
Helps/encourages them to write or pretend to write daily	51	(1.3)	65	(1.2)
Percentage of 4-year-olds who look at books, magazines or comics daily on their own				
	64	(2.4)	79	(1.9)
Percentage of 5-year-olds who look at books or try to read on their own daily				
	67	(0.9)	78	(0.8)

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, Cycle 3, 1998-1999, Statistics Canada.

Table C1.2

Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (Revised) scores for 4- and 5-year-olds, by sex, Canada, 1998-1999

	4-year-olds				5-year-olds			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Delayed receptive language skills	18	(2.3)	17	(2.1)	15	(0.8)	13	(0.8)
Normal receptive language skills	66	(3.4)	71	(3.0)	72	(1.5)	74	(1.2)
Advanced receptive language skills	16	(1.9)	12	(1.8)	13	(0.7)	13	(0.7)

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, Cycle 3, 1998-1999, Statistics Canada.

Table C2.1

Elementary-secondary enrolments and index of change (1989-1990 = 100), Canada and jurisdictions, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000^a

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B. ¹	Que. ²	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	D.N.D. ³
Enrolment														
1989-1990	5,316,355	130,503	24,804	169,630	136,527	1,384,450	1,967,497	219,245	212,676	492,910	555,546	5,113	13,732	3,722
1990-1991	5,381,758	127,400	24,523	169,170	134,761	1,389,525	2,009,090	219,859	212,278	507,460	564,627	5,266	14,079	3,720
1991-1992	5,470,019	125,492	24,754	168,897	142,687	1,396,848	2,046,492	220,515	212,071	519,936	587,920	5,516	15,515	3,376
1992-1993	5,514,639	122,125	24,596	169,755	141,722	1,376,982	2,085,395	221,578	212,386	531,783	604,740	5,811	15,872	1,894
1993-1994	5,557,120	118,595	24,483	169,805	140,378	1,369,721	2,113,813	222,038	212,677	540,230	623,069	5,777	15,921	613
1994-1995	5,598,560	114,445	24,481	168,507	138,306	1,373,321	2,140,085	221,747	212,666	544,561	638,111	5,792	16,338	200
1995-1996	5,671,682	110,901	24,704	167,960	136,776	1,379,523	2,189,029	223,045	212,986	548,459	654,351	6,132	17,625	191
1996-1997	5,652,326	106,494	24,814	167,162	135,254	1,374,893	2,161,483	223,826	212,941	553,726	667,070	6,378	18,047	238
1997-1998	5,624,922	102,074	24,688	164,715	133,154	1,368,657	2,131,871	224,136	211,062	563,170	677,270	6,370	17,534	221
1998-1999	5,601,996	98,129	24,441	163,122	130,801	1,357,346	2,128,642	223,013	209,768	566,361	675,874	6,199	18,041	259
1999-2000	5,616,865	94,751	24,312	160,844	127,982	1,352,493	2,160,605	223,821	205,515	580,293	661,360	6,141	18,510	238
Index of change (1989-1990 = 100)														
1989-1990	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1990-1991	101	98	99	100	99	100	102	100	100	103	102	103	103	100
1991-1992	103	96	100	100	105	101	104	101	100	105	106	108	113	91
1992-1993	104	94	99	100	104	99	106	101	100	108	109	114	116	51
1993-1994	105	91	99	100	103	99	107	101	100	110	112	113	116	16
1994-1995	105	88	99	99	101	99	109	101	100	110	115	113	119	5
1995-1996	107	85	100	99	100	100	111	102	100	111	118	120	128	5
1996-1997	106	82	100	99	99	99	110	102	100	112	120	125	131	6
1997-1998	106	78	100	97	98	99	108	102	99	114	122	125	128	6
1998-1999	105	75	99	96	96	98	108	102	99	115	122	121	131	7
1999-2000	106	73	98	95	94	98	110	102	97	118	119	120	135	6

1. Mandatory kindergarten was introduced in New Brunswick in 1991-1992.

2. Quebec enrolment statistics were provided by the Ministry of Education in Quebec. These enrolments include enrolments in general academic programs and in vocational programs offered to youths and adults.

3. Department of National Defense.

Includes all students registered in public, private and federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired.

Sources: *Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada; Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories, Statistics Canada; Government of Quebec, Ministry of Education (for Quebec data).*

Table C2.2
Pre-elementary enrolment and enrolment rate, Canada and jurisdictions, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000^a

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B. ¹	Que. ²	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
Enrolment													
1989-1990	468,164	8,811	25	13,085	558	94,363	229,015	20,064	18,110	37,371	47,267	501	1,286
1990-1991	468,358	8,502	18	13,222	379	92,902	235,685	20,261	17,899	37,985	42,185	495	1,254
1991-1992	481,938	8,057	24	13,060	9,237	92,058	237,792	20,340	17,496	37,579	47,041	480	1,447
1992-1993	477,971	7,700	31	12,794	9,556	90,794	236,051	20,339	17,094	37,741	46,949	484	1,428
1993-1994	486,744	7,475	35	12,710	9,627	92,839	241,797	20,492	16,884	38,304	48,312	503	1,315
1994-1995	510,037	7,626	30	12,831	9,699	103,346	253,282	20,811	17,248	38,496	48,575	457	1,383
1995-1996	542,037	7,522	49	13,224	9,866	112,335	273,787	21,114	17,261	38,211	50,502	531	1,640
1996-1997	513,241	6,867	32	12,568	9,636	112,723	245,882	21,133	16,533	39,560	50,197	535	1,640
1997-1998	516,028	6,502	43	12,053	9,417	110,821	251,803	20,208	16,400	40,315	50,365	465	1,512
1998-1999	519,795	5,918	43	11,826	9,082	106,899	264,905	17,907	15,881	40,613	48,559	460	1,459
1999-2000	518,815	5,828	41	11,525	8,857	103,926	267,822	19,557	15,461	42,809	46,509	433	1,495
Enrolment rate													
1989-1990	61	52	1	53	3	53	82	62	54	45	53	50	50
1990-1991	60	51	0	53	2	53	82	61	54	45	46	50	47
1991-1992	63	51	1	53	46	53	83	62	54	44	51	50	52
1992-1993	62	51	1	52	49	53	83	62	55	45	51	49	48
1993-1994	63	50	1	52	50	52	83	63	54	45	51	50	43
1994-1995	63	50	1	51	49	55	83	62	54	45	49	46	44
1995-1996	66	51	1	52	50	57	88	62	54	44	51	51	51
1996-1997	62	50	1	51	50	57	79	63	54	47	50	51	51
1997-1998	63	51	1	51	50	58	81	61	54	48	50	47	48
1998-1999	65	49	1	51	50	58	86	55	54	49	49	52	47
1999-2000	66	51	1	52	50	58	87	60	53	52	48	52	48

1. Mandatory kindergarten was introduced in New Brunswick in 1991-1992.

2. Quebec enrolment statistics were provided by the Quebec Ministry of Education. These enrolments include enrolments in general academic programs and in vocational programs offered to youths and adults.

Enrolment rate = (pre-elementary enrolment / population 4- to 5-year-olds) x 100. Includes all students registered in public, private and federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired.

Sources: *Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada; Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories, Statistics Canada; Government of Quebec, Ministry of Education (for Quebec data).*

Table C2.3
Enrolment rate by age, Canada and jurisdictions, 1999-2000^a

Age	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ¹	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
4 years	45	0	1	3	24	18	81	44	26	32	22	21	0
5 years	95	99	30	97	97	97	95	94	95	94	93	95	89
4 to 5 years	70	50	16	51	61	58	88	69	61	63	58	58	45
6 to 15 years	97	97	98	97	97	98	96	95	98	98	95	95	97
16 years	95	98	95	95	97	96	93	93	99	95	94	91	89
17 years	78	95	76	88	79	57	90	76	84	78	78	81	80
18 years	42	23	24	27	23	34	67	27	24	26	21	35	60
19 years	15	6	6	9	7	26	14	14	10	9	5	17	34
20 years or over ²	7	0	0	1	0	22	2	11	1	2	2	1	9

1. Quebec enrolment statistics were provided by the Quebec Ministry of Education. These enrolments include enrolments in general academic programs and in vocational programs offered to youths and adults.

2. The enrolment rate for the 20 and above age group is calculated as total enrolments aged 20 and over/population aged 19 to 24. Includes all students registered in public, private and federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired.

Sources: *Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada; Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories, Statistics Canada; Government of Quebec, Ministry of Education (for Quebec data).*

Table C3.1

Pupil-educator ratio in public elementary-secondary schools, Canada and jurisdictions, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000^p

Year	CANADA ¹	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont. ²	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T. ³
1989-1990	15.9	15.6	17.3	16.0	17.0	14.9	15.3	14.8	16.7	17.2	16.8	13.9	15.7
1990-1991	15.7	15.4	17.1	16.6	16.1	14.6	15.0	15.0	17.3	17.3	16.5	12.6	15.4
1991-1992	15.6	15.4	17.3	16.4	16.9	14.4	14.9	15.1	16.8	17.3	16.4	13.0	13.5
1992-1993	15.9	15.1	17.1	16.9	17.1	14.2	15.1	15.1	17.6	17.7	16.7	12.4	12.9
1993-1994	16.3	14.7	17.0	16.9	17.2	14.4	15.7	15.1	17.4	18.1	17.3	12.0	11.7
1994-1995	16.5	14.7	17.4	17.4	17.3	14.4	16.2	15.2	17.4	18.4	17.3	11.8	12.2
1995-1996	16.6	14.4	17.3	17.9	17.3	14.4	16.3	15.5	17.3	17.1	17.3	12.6	13.5
1996-1997	16.9	14.4	17.1	17.6	17.4	14.7	16.7	15.9	17.3	17.5	17.4	12.2	12.3
1997-1998	16.9	14.6	17.2	17.5	17.6	14.9	16.7	16.3	17.3	17.8	17.5	13.2	13.1
1998-1999	16.4	14.5	16.6	16.5	16.9	14.9	16.4	15.6	16.2	16.8	17.0	12.7	12.9
1999-2000	16.3	14.1	16.8	15.9	16.7	15.0	16.3	14.7	16.9	16.9	16.9	12.7	13.1

1. Canada ratio excludes Quebec.
2. These data differ from data published by the Ontario Ministry of Education.
3. Northwest Territories data for 1999-2000 are estimates.

Sources: *Elementary-Secondary Educational Staff Survey and Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada.*

Quebec educational staff data were provided by the Quebec Ministry of Education. These staff data include general academic programs and trade vocational programs for the youth and adult sectors.

Table C3.2

Pupil-educator ratio, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrolments and educators, and percentage change, public schools, Canada and jurisdictions, 1989-1990 and 1999-2000^p

	CANADA ¹	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont. ²	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T. ³
1989-1990													
Enrolment FTEs	3,583,117	125,533	24,722	165,776	134,997	1,055,214	1,787,729	189,470	192,651	452,687	491,565	4,879	13,110
Educator FTEs	225,438	8,046	1,428	10,341	7,931	70,757	116,561	12,800	11,529	26,273	29,343	351	835
Pupil-educator ratio	15.9	15.6	17.3	16.0	17.0	14.9	15.3	14.8	16.7	17.2	16.8	13.9	15.7
1999-2000													
Enrolment FTEs	3,826,513	91,162	24,069	155,897	126,430	1,101,644	1,933,043	185,541	184,735	523,146	578,724	5,968	17,800
Educator FTEs	234,765	6,477	1,432	9,784	7,587	73,541	118,826	12,643	10,957	30,889	34,343	470	1,359
Pupil-educator ratio	16.3	14.1	16.8	15.9	16.7	15.0	16.3	14.7	16.9	16.9	16.9	12.7	13.1
Change 1989-1990 to 1999-2000 (%)													
Enrolment FTEs	6.8	-27.4	-2.6	-6.0	-6.3	4.4	8.1	-2.1	-4.1	15.6	17.7	22.3	35.8
Educator FTEs	4.1	-19.5	0.3	-5.4	-4.3	3.9	1.9	-1.2	-5.0	17.6	17.0	33.9	62.8
Pupil-educator ratio	2.5	-9.8	-2.9	-0.6	-2.1	0.7	6.1	-0.9	0.9	-1.7	0.6	-8.7	-16.6

1. Canada ratio excludes Quebec.
2. These data differ from data published by the Ontario Ministry of Education.
3. Northwest Territories data for 1999-2000 are estimates.

Sources: *Elementary-Secondary Educational Staff Survey and Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada.*

Quebec educational staff data were provided by the Quebec Ministry of Education. These staff data include general academic programs and trade vocational programs for the youth and adult sectors.

Table C3.3
Number of full-time and part-time educators in public elementary-secondary schools, by sex, Canada and jurisdictions, 1989-1990 and 1999-2000¹

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T. ¹
Educators													
1989-1990													
Full-time educators													
Both sexes	276,662	7,932	1,375	10,031	7,707	62,853	111,352	11,889	10,740	24,806	26,834	319	824
Male	113,704	3,733	579	4,177	3,039	24,344	44,632	5,419	4,713	10,198	12,426	127	317
Female	162,958	4,199	796	5,854	4,668	38,509	66,720	6,470	6,027	14,608	14,408	192	507
Part-time educators													
Both sexes	30,606	225	95	616	419	8,632	9,985	1,664	1,514	2,880	4,509	45	22
Male	4,045	26	21	39	46	1,979	1,146	159	109	184	332	4	0
Female	26,561	199	74	577	373	6,653	8,839	1,505	1,405	2,696	4,177	41	22
1999-2000													
Full-time educators													
Both sexes	275,947	6,287	1,355	9,354	7,339	59,524	112,227	11,300	10,036	27,427	29,337	423	1,338
Male	97,669	2,627	501	3,350	2,383	19,659	38,270	4,492	3,926	9,979	11,885	142	455
Female	178,278	3,660	854	6,004	4,956	39,865	73,957	6,808	6,110	17,448	17,452	281	883
Part-time educators													
Both sexes	46,439	332	124	749	395	13,399	12,939	2,235	1,670	6,528	7,956	70	42
Male	8,742	61	23	93	47	3,999	2,320	276	160	824	923	12	4
Female	37,697	271	101	656	348	9,400	10,619	1,959	1,510	5,704	7,033	58	38
Percentage change in educators, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000													
Full-time educators													
Both sexes	0	-21	-1	-7	-5	-5	1	-5	-7	11	9	33	62
Male	-14	-30	-13	-20	-22	-19	-14	-17	-17	-2	-4	12	44
Female	9	-13	7	3	6	4	11	5	1	19	21	46	74
Part-time educators													
Both sexes	52	48	31	22	-6	55	30	34	10	127	76	56	91
Male	116	135	10	138	2	102	102	74	47	348	178	200	...
Female	42	36	36	14	-7	41	20	30	7	112	68	41	73

1. Northwest Territories data for 1999-2000 are estimates.

Sources: *Elementary-Secondary Educational Staff Survey, Statistics Canada.*

Quebec educational staff data were provided by the Quebec Ministry of Education. These staff data include general academic programs and trade/vocational programs for the youth and adult sectors.

Table C3.4

Part-time educators as a percentage of educators in public elementary-secondary schools, by sex, Canada and jurisdictions, 1989-1990 and 1999-2000¹

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T. ¹
1989-1990													
Both sexes	10	3	6	6	5	12	8	12	12	10	14	12	3
Male	3	1	4	1	1	8	3	3	2	2	3	3	0
Female	14	5	9	9	7	15	12	19	19	16	22	18	4
1990-2000													
Both sexes	14	5	8	7	5	18	10	17	14	19	21	14	3
Male	8	2	4	3	2	17	6	6	4	8	7	8	1
Female	17	7	11	10	7	19	13	22	20	25	29	17	4
Change 1989-1990 to 1999-2000													
Both sexes	4	2	2	2	0	6	2	4	2	9	7	2	0
Male	5	2	1	2	0	9	3	3	2	6	5	5	1
Female	3	2	2	1	-1	4	1	3	1	9	6	0	0

1. Northwest Territories data for 1999-2000 are estimates.

Source: Table C3.3.

Table C3.5

Males as a percentage of educators in public elementary-secondary schools, Canada and jurisdictions, 1989-1990 and 1999-2000¹

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T. ¹
Males as a percentage of educators													
1989-1990													
Full-time educators	41	47	42	42	39	39	40	46	44	41	46	40	38
Part-time educators	13	12	22	6	11	23	11	10	7	6	7	9	...
1999-2000													
Full-time educators	35	42	37	36	32	33	34	40	39	36	41	34	34
Part-time educators	19	18	19	12	12	30	18	12	10	13	12	17	10
Change 1989-1990 to 1999-2000													
Full-time educators	-6	-5	-5	-6	-7	-6	-6	-6	-5	-5	-6	-6	-4
Part-time educators	6	7	-4	6	1	7	6	3	2	6	4	8	...

1. Northwest Territories data for 1999-2000 are estimates.

Source: Table C3.3.

Table C3.6
Full-time educators in public elementary-secondary schools, number and percentage distribution by age and sex, Canada and jurisdictions, 1999-2000^p

Age group	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T. ¹
Number of educators													
Both sexes													
All ages²	275,947	6,287	1,355	9,354	7,339	59,524	112,227	11,300	10,036	27,427	29,337	423	1,338
Less than 30	22,573	381	115	993	864	5,633	6,462	1,566	974	2,764	2,791	30	..
30 to 39	67,182	1,873	317	1,808	1,775	13,658	29,354	2,542	2,499	6,820	6,426	110	..
40 to 49	94,166	3,067	432	4,012	2,667	17,969	39,680	3,896	3,394	8,610	10,302	137	..
50 to 59	87,473	958	490	2,514	2,002	21,614	35,617	3,160	3,003	8,509	9,476	130	..
60 and over	3,211	8	1	27	31	650	1,114	136	166	720	342	16	..
Male													
All ages²	97,669	2,627	501	3,350	2,383	19,659	38,270	4,492	3,926	9,979	11,885	142	455
Less than 30	5,028	106	28	262	189	857	1,411	470	271	623	797	14	..
30 to 39	22,493	664	109	601	474	3,612	9,795	993	1,009	2,484	2,710	42	..
40 to 49	32,369	1,349	149	1,356	864	5,603	13,082	1,500	1,263	3,102	4,055	46	..
50 to 59	36,082	504	215	1,124	849	9,278	13,620	1,473	1,326	3,464	4,194	35	..
60 and over	1,239	4	0	7	7	309	362	56	57	303	129	5	..
Female													
All ages²	178,272	3,660	854	6,004	4,956	39,865	73,951	6,808	6,110	17,448	17,452	281	883
Less than 30	17,545	275	87	731	675	4,776	5,051	1,096	703	2,141	1,994	16	..
30 to 39	44,690	1,209	208	1,207	1,301	10,046	19,560	1,549	1,490	4,336	3,716	68	..
40 to 49	61,797	1,718	283	2,656	1,803	12,366	26,598	2,396	2,131	5,508	6,247	91	..
50 to 59	51,391	454	275	1,390	1,153	12,336	21,997	1,687	1,677	5,045	5,282	95	..
60 and over	1,972	4	1	20	24	341	752	80	109	417	213	11	..
Distribution of educators³ (%)													
Both sexes													
Less than 30	8.2	6.1	8.5	10.6	11.8	9.5	5.8	13.9	9.7	10.1	9.5	7.1	..
30 to 39	24.5	29.8	23.4	19.3	24.2	22.9	26.2	22.5	24.9	24.9	21.9	26.0	..
40 to 49	34.3	48.8	31.9	42.9	36.3	30.2	35.4	34.5	33.8	31.4	35.1	32.4	..
50 to 59	31.9	15.2	36.2	26.9	27.3	36.3	31.7	28.0	29.9	31.0	32.3	30.7	..
60 and over	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.6	1.2	3.8	..
Male													
Less than 30	5.2	4.0	5.6	7.8	7.9	4.4	3.7	10.5	6.9	6.2	6.7	9.9	..
30 to 39	23.1	25.3	21.8	17.9	19.9	18.4	25.6	22.1	25.7	24.9	22.8	29.6	..
40 to 49	33.3	51.4	29.7	40.5	36.3	28.5	34.2	33.4	32.2	31.1	34.1	32.4	..
50 to 59	37.1	19.2	42.9	33.6	35.6	47.2	35.6	32.8	33.8	34.7	35.3	24.6	..
60 and over	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	3.0	1.1	3.5	..
Female													
Less than 30	9.9	7.5	10.2	12.2	13.6	12.0	6.8	16.1	11.5	12.3	11.4	5.7	..
30 to 39	25.2	33.0	24.4	20.1	26.3	25.2	26.4	22.8	24.4	24.9	21.3	24.2	..
40 to 49	34.8	46.9	33.1	44.2	36.4	31.0	36.0	35.2	34.9	31.6	35.8	32.4	..
50 to 59	29.0	12.4	32.2	23.2	23.3	30.9	29.7	24.8	27.4	28.9	30.3	33.8	..
60 and over	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.2	3.9	..

1. Northwest Territories data for 1999-2000 are estimates.

2. Includes a small number of cases for which age is not reported.

3. Percentage distribution is based on educators for which age is reported.

Sources: *Elementary-Secondary Educational Staff Survey, Statistics Canada.*

Quebec educational staff data were provided by the Quebec Ministry of Education. These staff data include general academic programs and trade vocational programs for the youth and adult sectors.

Table C3.7
Age distribution of full-time educators and total labour force aged 30 and older, Canada, 1999

Age group	Full-time educators	Total labour force
30 to 39	32.7	36.8
40 to 49	34.3	36.1
50 to 59	31.8	21.3
60 and over	1.2	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: *Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.*

Table C4.1

Elementary-secondary schools, by level and total enrolment, Canada and jurisdictions, 1999-2000

Level and size of institution	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ¹	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Over-seas
Elementary-secondary:														
49 and less	1,827	34	3	44	24	199	413	181	152	417	343	3	14	0
50 to 99	1,165	39	5	51	42	218	301	65	84	162	185	6	6	1
100 to 199	2,674	78	11	100	65	551	748	171	224	344	349	7	26	0
200 to 299	2,844	66	16	91	81	509	1,023	149	178	316	381	5	28	1
300 to 399	2,539	54	12	87	56	575	909	107	123	280	326	2	8	0
400 to 499	1,729	30	10	49	44	361	673	73	63	210	210	2	4	0
500 to 999	2,544	49	12	76	56	629	1,096	85	53	253	231	1	3	0
1,000 to 1,499	512	1	1	13	9	117	236	15	11	34	74	1	0	0
1,500 to 1,999	154	0	0	1	2	46	64	2	2	15	22	0	0	0
2,000 and over	36	0	0	0	1	13	14	1	0	4	3	0	0	0
Total	16,024	351	70	512	380	3,218	5,477	849	890	2,035	2,124	27	89	2
Elementary:														
49 and less	1,473	32	3	38	21	98	334	174	141	358	257	3	14	0
50 to 99	949	36	5	46	41	158	236	60	81	124	149	6	6	1
100 to 199	2,268	62	11	90	59	430	647	141	194	289	321	6	18	0
200 to 299	2,529	42	15	70	65	435	974	124	157	268	350	5	23	1
300 to 399	2,215	41	7	63	45	482	864	89	99	225	291	2	7	0
400 to 499	1,437	14	8	29	34	288	627	54	53	158	169	1	2	0
500 to 999	1,573	25	3	37	22	352	831	44	23	140	95	0	1	0
1,000 to 1,499	36	0	0	0	0	13	15	1	0	2	5	0	0	0
1,500 to 1,999	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
2,000 and over	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,490	252	52	373	287	2,260	4,529	689	748	1,567	1,637	23	71	2
Secondary:														
49 and less	354	2	0	6	3	101	79	7	11	59	86	0	0	0
50 to 99	216	3	0	5	1	60	65	5	3	38	36	0	0	0
100 to 199	406	16	0	10	6	121	101	30	30	55	28	1	8	0
200 to 299	315	24	1	21	16	74	49	25	21	48	31	0	5	0
300 to 399	324	13	5	24	11	93	45	18	24	55	35	0	1	0
400 to 499	292	16	2	20	10	73	46	19	10	52	41	1	2	0
500 to 999	971	24	9	39	34	277	265	41	30	113	136	1	2	0
1,000 to 1,499	476	1	1	13	9	104	221	14	11	32	69	1	0	0
1,500 to 1,999	147	0	0	1	2	44	63	1	2	12	22	0	0	0
2,000 and over	33	0	0	0	1	11	14	0	0	4	3	0	0	0
Total	3,534	99	18	139	93	958	948	160	142	468	487	4	18	0

1. Quebec enrolment statistics used in the calculation of the indicators above were provided by the Quebec Ministry of Education. These enrolments include enrolments in general academic programs and in vocational programs offered to youths and adults.

Sources: *Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada; Government of Quebec, Ministry of Education (for Quebec data).*

Table C4.2
Percentage distribution of elementary-secondary schools, by level and total enrolment, Canada and jurisdictions, 1999-2000

Level and size of institution	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Over-seas
Elementary-secondary:														
49 and less	11	10	4	9	6	6	8	21	17	20	16	11	16	0
50 to 99	7	11	7	10	11	7	5	8	9	8	9	22	7	50
100 to 199	17	22	16	20	17	17	14	20	25	17	16	26	29	0
200 to 299	18	19	23	18	21	16	19	18	20	16	18	19	31	50
300 to 399	16	15	17	17	15	18	17	13	14	14	15	7	9	0
400 to 499	11	9	14	10	12	11	12	9	7	10	10	7	4	0
500 to 999	16	14	17	15	15	20	20	10	6	12	11	4	3	0
1,000 to 1,499	3	0	1	3	2	4	4	2	1	2	3	4	0	0
1,500 to 1,999	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
2,000 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary:														
49 and less	12	13	6	10	7	4	7	25	19	23	16	13	20	0
50 to 99	8	14	10	12	14	7	5	9	11	8	9	26	8	50
100 to 199	18	25	21	24	21	19	14	20	26	18	20	26	25	0
200 to 299	20	17	29	19	23	19	22	18	21	17	21	22	32	50
300 to 399	18	16	13	17	16	21	19	13	13	14	18	9	10	0
400 to 499	12	6	15	8	12	13	14	8	7	10	10	4	3	0
500 to 999	13	10	6	10	8	16	18	6	3	9	6	0	1	0
1,000 to 1,499	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500 to 1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary:														
49 and less	10	2	0	4	3	11	8	4	8	13	18	0	0	0
50 to 99	6	3	0	4	1	6	7	3	2	8	7	0	0	0
100 to 199	12	16	0	7	6	13	11	19	21	12	6	25	44	0
200 to 299	9	24	6	15	17	8	5	16	15	10	6	0	28	0
300 to 399	9	13	28	17	12	10	5	11	17	12	7	0	6	0
400 to 499	8	16	11	14	11	8	5	12	7	11	8	25	11	0
500 to 999	28	24	50	28	37	29	28	26	21	24	28	25	11	0
1,000 to 1,499	13	1	6	9	10	11	23	9	8	7	14	25	0	0
1,500 to 1,999	4	0	0	1	2	5	7	1	1	3	5	0	0	0
2,000 and over	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

Source: Table C4.1.

Table C4.3

Change in number of elementary-secondary schools, total enrolment and average school enrolment, Canada and jurisdictions, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000

	Number of schools			Total enrolment			Average school enrolment		
	1989-1990	1999-2000	% change	1989-1990	1999-2000	% change	1989-1990	1999-2000	% change
CANADA	15,653	16,024	2.4	5,316,355	5,616,865	5.7	340	351	3.2
N.L.	546	351	-35.7	130,503	94,751	-27.4	239	270	12.9
P.E.I.	72	70	-2.8	24,804	24,312	-2.0	345	347	0.8
N.S.	558	512	-8.2	169,630	160,844	-5.2	304	314	3.3
N.B.	459	380	-17.2	136,527	127,982	-6.3	297	337	13.2
Que. ¹	3,136	3,218	2.6	1,384,450	1,352,493	-2.3	441	420	-4.8
Ont.	5,284	5,477	3.7	1,967,497	2,160,605	9.8	372	394	5.9
Man.	838	849	1.3	219,245	223,821	2.1	262	264	0.8
Sask.	1,002	890	-11.2	212,676	205,515	-3.4	212	231	8.8
Alta.	1,712	2,035	18.9	492,910	580,293	17.7	288	285	-1.0
B.C.	1,937	2,124	9.7	555,546	661,360	19.0	287	311	8.6
Y.T.	25	27	8.0	5,113	6,141	20.1	205	227	11.2
N.W.T.	76	89	17.1	13,732	18,510	34.8	181	208	15.1
Overseas	8	2	-75.0	3,722	238	-93.6	465	119	-74.4

1. Quebec enrolment statistics used in the calculation of the indicators above were provided by the Quebec Ministry of Education. These enrolments include enrolments in general academic programs and in vocational programs offered to youths and adults.

Sources: *Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada; Government of Quebec, Ministry of Education (for Quebec data).*

Table C4.4

Average scores of school resource indicators, Canada and provinces, 2000

	Inadequacy of:			
	Instructional resources		Material resources	
	Average	Standard error	Average	Standard error
CANADA	-0.24	(0.0)	-0.35	(0.0)
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.39	(0.2)	-0.16	(0.2)
Prince Edward Island	0.08	(0.4)	-0.35	(0.3)
Nova Scotia	0.54	(0.1)	0.20	(0.2)
New Brunswick	0.03	(0.1)	-0.25	(0.2)
Quebec	-0.65	(0.1)	-0.61	(0.0)
Ontario	-0.16	(0.1)	-0.38	(0.0)
Manitoba	0.13	(0.1)	-0.19	(0.1)
Saskatchewan	-0.16	(0.1)	-0.30	(0.1)
Alberta	-0.16	(0.1)	0.00	(0.1)
British Columbia	-0.25	(0.1)	-0.34	(0.1)

Notes:

Higher positive values indicate greater inadequacy of resources.

The average for all PISA countries on these two indices is 0.0.

Source: *PISA Canada (2001). Measuring Up: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Reading, Mathematics and Science, OECD PISA Study – First Results for Canadians Aged 15.*

Table C5.1

Number of students per computer, proportion of school and home computers connected to the Internet, 15-year-old students, Canada, provinces and other countries, 2000

	Students per computer ¹		School computers connected to the Internet		Home computers connected to the Internet	
	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
CANADA	7	(0.13)	80	(0.01)	70	(0.00)
Australia	6	(0.17)	80	(0.01)	67	(0.01)
Belgium	15	(0.69)	45	(0.02)	43	(0.01)
Finland	10	(0.35)	84	(0.01)	55	(0.01)
France	12	(0.53)	26	(0.01)	27	(0.01)
Germany	24	(0.83)	37	(0.02)	40	(0.01)
Italy	16	(0.69)	24	(0.02)	33	(0.01)
Japan	15	(0.65)	35	(0.02)	40	(0.01)
Mexico	87	(12.72)	14	(0.02)	12	(0.01)
Sweden	12	(2.11)	74	(0.17)	83	(0.00)
Switzerland	12	(0.64)	47	(0.02)	52	(0.01)
United Kingdom	8	(0.16)	51	(0.02)	58	(0.01)
United States	6	(0.22)	39	(0.03)	70	(0.02)
OECD countries (Mean)	31	(1.53)	51	(0.03)	47	(0.01)
Russian Federation	109	(8.85)	6	(0.01)	5	(0.00)
Newfoundland and Labrador	6	(0.05)	85	(0.01)	55	(0.01)
Prince Edward Island	7	(0.02)	86	(0.00)	59	(0.01)
Nova Scotia	6	(0.10)	83	(0.01)	68	(0.01)
New Brunswick	6	(0.02)	82	(0.00)	62	(0.01)
Quebec	10	(0.51)	82	(0.02)	59	(0.01)
Ontario	6	(0.14)	78	(0.02)	77	(0.01)
Manitoba	5	(0.05)	73	(0.01)	62	(0.01)
Saskatchewan	7	(0.08)	75	(0.01)	64	(0.01)
Alberta	5	(0.10)	86	(0.01)	74	(0.01)
British Columbia	6	(0.17)	76	(0.02)	76	(0.01)

1. Total number of students enrolled in the school divided by the total number of computers for the school in which 15-year-olds are enrolled.

Sources: OECD PISA database, 2001.

PISA/YITS Canada database, 2001.

Table C5.2

Availability of computers to use at home or at school for 15-year-old students, Canada, provinces and other countries, 2000
Mean percentage² of 15-year-olds who reported that computers are available to use at home or at school

	Availability of computers to use at home ¹						Availability of computers to use at school ¹					
	Frequent		Infrequent		Never		Frequent		Infrequent		Never	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
CANADA	85	(0.00)	3	(0.00)	12	(0.00)	76	(0.00)	19	(0.00)	5	(0.00)
Australia	89	(0.00)	2	(0.00)	9	(0.00)	82	(0.01)	15	(0.01)	2	(0.00)
Belgium	76	(0.01)	9	(0.00)	16	(0.00)	42	(0.01)	38	(0.01)	20	(0.01)
Finland	78	(0.00)	5	(0.00)	18	(0.00)	59	(0.01)	36	(0.01)	4	(0.01)
Germany	80	(0.01)	7	(0.00)	13	(0.00)	22	(0.01)	48	(0.01)	30	(0.01)
Mexico	28	(0.01)	6	(0.00)	66	(0.01)	47	(0.02)	17	(0.01)	37	(0.02)
Sweden	93	(0.01)	2	(0.00)	6	(0.01)	68	(0.01)	27	(0.01)	5	(0.00)
Switzerland	84	(0.00)	6	(0.00)	10	(0.00)	45	(0.01)	42	(0.01)	12	(0.01)
United States	75	(0.01)	9	(0.00)	15	(0.00)	67	(0.01)	23	(0.01)	10	(0.01)
OECD countries (Mean)	70	(0.02)	6	(0.00)	24	(0.01)	56	(0.02)	30	(0.01)	14	(0.01)
Russian Federation	20	(0.01)	8	(0.00)	73	(0.01)	29	(0.01)	34	(0.01)	38	(0.02)
Newfoundland and Labrador	74	(0.01)	2	(0.00)	24	(0.01)	84	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	2	(0.00)
Prince Edward Island	77	(0.01)	2	(0.00)	20	(0.01)	83	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	3	(0.00)
Nova Scotia	82	(0.01)	2	(0.00)	17	(0.01)	74	(0.01)	21	(0.01)	5	(0.00)
New Brunswick	73	(0.01)	3	(0.00)	23	(0.01)	67	(0.01)	25	(0.01)	8	(0.00)
Quebec	74	(0.01)	5	(0.00)	21	(0.01)	57	(0.01)	32	(0.01)	11	(0.01)
Ontario	91	(0.00)	2	(0.00)	7	(0.00)	82	(0.01)	15	(0.01)	3	(0.00)
Manitoba	83	(0.01)	2	(0.00)	15	(0.01)	85	(0.01)	12	(0.01)	2	(0.00)
Saskatchewan	85	(0.01)	2	(0.00)	13	(0.01)	88	(0.01)	11	(0.00)	2	(0.00)
Alberta	88	(0.01)	2	(0.00)	10	(0.00)	87	(0.01)	12	(0.01)	1	(0.00)
British Columbia	90	(0.01)	2	(0.00)	8	(0.00)	78	(0.01)	17	(0.01)	5	(0.00)

1. Frequent: Available almost every day or a few times each week.
 Infrequent: Available between once a week and once a month or less than once a month.
 Never: Computer never available.
2. Totals might not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: OECD PISA database, 2001.

PISA/YITS Canada database, 2001.

Table C5.3

Frequency of use of computers at home and at school by 15-year-old students, Canada, provinces and other countries, 2000
 Mean percentage² of 15-year-olds who reported using computers at home and at school

	Use of computers at home ¹						Use of computers at school ¹					
	Frequent		Infrequent		Never		Frequent		Infrequent		Never	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
CANADA	72	(0.00)	14	(0.00)	13	(0.00)	39	(0.00)	45	(0.00)	16	(0.00)
Australia	74	(0.01)	17	(0.00)	10	(0.00)	50	(0.01)	41	(0.01)	8	(0.00)
Belgium	64	(0.01)	20	(0.00)	17	(0.00)	31	(0.01)	44	(0.01)	25	(0.01)
Finland	67	(0.01)	15	(0.00)	18	(0.00)	47	(0.01)	46	(0.01)	7	(0.01)
Germany	66	(0.01)	21	(0.01)	14	(0.00)	18	(0.01)	45	(0.01)	37	(0.01)
Mexico	24	(0.01)	8	(0.00)	68	(0.01)	34	(0.02)	16	(0.01)	50	(0.02)
Sweden	81	(0.00)	12	(0.00)	6	(0.00)	45	(0.01)	44	(0.01)	11	(0.01)
Switzerland	64	(0.01)	24	(0.01)	12	(0.00)	22	(0.01)	57	(0.01)	21	(0.01)
United States	67	(0.02)	18	(0.01)	15	(0.01)	37	(0.01)	46	(0.01)	17	(0.01)
OECD countries (Mean)	60	(0.01)	16	(0.00)	24	(0.01)	38	(0.01)	42	(0.01)	19	(0.01)
Russian Federation	18	(0.01)	8	(0.00)	74	(0.01)	26	(0.01)	35	(0.01)	39	(0.01)
Newfoundland and Labrador	64	(0.01)	12	(0.01)	24	(0.01)	50	(0.01)	42	(0.01)	8	(0.01)
Prince Edward Island	65	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	21	(0.01)	43	(0.01)	41	(0.01)	17	(0.01)
Nova Scotia	72	(0.01)	10	(0.00)	17	(0.01)	37	(0.01)	47	(0.01)	16	(0.01)
New Brunswick	64	(0.01)	11	(0.00)	24	(0.01)	28	(0.01)	51	(0.01)	21	(0.00)
Quebec	63	(0.01)	15	(0.00)	22	(0.01)	26	(0.01)	47	(0.01)	27	(0.01)
Ontario	80	(0.01)	13	(0.00)	8	(0.00)	44	(0.01)	44	(0.01)	12	(0.01)
Manitoba	68	(0.01)	16	(0.01)	16	(0.01)	53	(0.01)	38	(0.01)	9	(0.01)
Saskatchewan	69	(0.01)	16	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	51	(0.01)	47	(0.01)	8	(0.01)
Alberta	74	(0.01)	15	(0.01)	11	(0.01)	48	(0.01)	44	(0.01)	7	(0.00)
British Columbia	76	(0.01)	15	(0.01)	9	(0.01)	35	(0.01)	46	(0.01)	18	(0.01)

1. Frequent: Use computer most every day or a few times each week.
 Infrequent: Use computer between once a week and once a month or less than once a month.
 Never: Computer never available.
2. Totals might not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: OECD PISA database, 2001.

PISA/YITS Canada database, 2001.

Table C5.4
15-year-olds who use computers to help them learn school material, Canada, provinces and other countries, 2000

	Almost every day	A few times each week	Between once a week and once a month	Less than once a month	Never
	%				
CANADA	10	21	28	21	20
Australia	12	30	29	17	12
Belgium	8	16	21	21	35
Czech Republic	6	14	21	21	37
Finland	6	18	32	27	17
Germany	11	23	28	21	18
Mexico	17	34	17	14	18
New Zealand	13	25	28	21	13
Sweden	13	26	29	19	12
Switzerland	6	17	27	24	26
United States	19	26	25	17	12
OECD countries (Mean)	11	24	26	19	19
Russian Federation	12	27	25	17	18
Newfoundland and Labrador	11	25	31	19	15
Prince Edward Island	11	16	31	22	19
Nova Scotia	11	23	31	21	14
New Brunswick	10	17	27	22	24
Quebec	4	11	18	26	41
Ontario	14	25	29	19	13
Manitoba	10	22	29	24	15
Saskatchewan	9	24	30	22	14
Alberta	11	25	33	19	12
British Columbia	10	24	33	20	14

Sources: OECD PISA database, 2001.

PISA/YITS Canada database, 2001.

Table C5.5

Frequency of use of computers, by sex, 15-year-old students, Canada, provinces and other countries, 2000
Mean percentage² of males and females who reported using computers at home and at school

Countries and provinces	Use of computers at home ¹											
	Frequent				Infrequent				Never			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	Male		
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error		
CANADA	69	(0.00)	77	(0.00)	17	(0.00)	11	(0.00)	14	(0.00)	12	(0.00)
Australia	70	(0.01)	77	(0.01)	20	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	10	(0.01)	9	(0.00)
Belgium	58	(0.01)	71	(0.01)	23	(0.01)	13	(0.00)	18	(0.01)	15	(0.01)
Finland	58	(0.01)	78	(0.01)	20	(0.01)	8	(0.00)	22	(0.01)	14	(0.01)
Germany	55	(0.01)	78	(0.01)	28	(0.01)	10	(0.01)	16	(0.01)	10	(0.00)
Mexico	20	(0.01)	25	(0.02)	5	(0.00)	5	(0.00)	74	(0.01)	69	(0.02)
Sweden	75	(0.01)	89	(0.01)	17	(0.01)	6	(0.00)	8	(0.00)	5	(0.00)
Switzerland	56	(0.01)	71	(0.01)	31	(0.01)	17	(0.01)	13	(0.01)	11	(0.01)
United States	71	(0.01)	75	(0.01)	13	(0.01)	12	(0.01)	15	(0.01)	13	(0.01)
OECD countries (Mean)	56	(0.01)	70	(0.01)	19	(0.01)	11	(0.01)	24	(0.01)	19	(0.01)
Russian Federation	10	(0.01)	18	(0.01)	3	(0.00)	4	(0.00)	83	(0.01)	74	(0.01)
Newfoundland and Labrador	61	(0.01)	67	(0.01)	13	(0.01)	10	(0.01)	26	(0.01)	23	(0.01)
Prince Edward Island	62	(0.01)	68	(0.01)	16	(0.01)	11	(0.01)	22	(0.01)	20	(0.01)
Nova Scotia	70	(0.01)	74	(0.01)	12	(0.01)	9	(0.01)	18	(0.01)	16	(0.01)
New Brunswick	64	(0.01)	65	(0.01)	13	(0.01)	10	(0.01)	23	(0.01)	25	(0.01)
Quebec	56	(0.01)	69	(0.01)	18	(0.01)	12	(0.01)	26	(0.01)	19	(0.01)
Ontario	76	(0.01)	84	(0.01)	16	(0.01)	9	(0.00)	9	(0.01)	7	(0.00)
Manitoba	63	(0.01)	73	(0.01)	20	(0.01)	11	(0.01)	17	(0.01)	15	(0.01)
Saskatchewan	66	(0.01)	72	(0.01)	19	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	16	(0.01)	13	(0.01)
Alberta	72	(0.01)	75	(0.01)	18	(0.01)	13	(0.01)	11	(0.01)	12	(0.01)
British Columbia	72	(0.01)	80	(0.01)	18	(0.01)	12	(0.01)	10	(0.01)	8	(0.01)
	Use of computers at school ¹											
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	Male		
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error		
CANADA	34	(0.01)	45	(0.01)	48	(0.01)	42	(0.01)	18	(0.00)	13	(0.00)
Australia	45	(0.01)	55	(0.01)	46	(0.01)	38	(0.01)	9	(0.01)	7	(0.01)
Belgium	28	(0.01)	31	(0.01)	45	(0.01)	45	(0.01)	27	(0.01)	25	(0.01)
Finland	38	(0.01)	58	(0.01)	53	(0.01)	39	(0.01)	9	(0.01)	3	(0.01)
Germany	14	(0.01)	18	(0.01)	41	(0.01)	51	(0.01)	44	(0.01)	32	(0.01)
Mexico	36	(0.02)	31	(0.02)	14	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	50	(0.02)	55	(0.02)
Sweden	36	(0.01)	54	(0.01)	51	(0.01)	38	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	8	(0.01)
Switzerland	19	(0.01)	24	(0.01)	57	(0.01)	58	(0.01)	25	(0.01)	17	(0.01)
United States	32	(0.01)	41	(0.01)	51	(0.01)	44	(0.01)	18	(0.01)	15	(0.01)
OECD countries (Mean)	35	(0.01)	42	(0.01)	44	(0.01)	41	(0.01)	21	(0.01)	18	(0.01)
Russian Federation	26	(0.01)	23	(0.01)	36	(0.02)	34	(0.01)	38	(0.02)	43	(0.02)
Newfoundland and Labrador	46	(0.01)	55	(0.01)	44	(0.01)	39	(0.01)	10	(0.01)	6	(0.01)
Prince Edward Island	39	(0.01)	47	(0.01)	43	(0.01)	38	(0.01)	19	(0.01)	14	(0.01)
Nova Scotia	34	(0.01)	40	(0.01)	48	(0.01)	46	(0.01)	18	(0.01)	15	(0.01)
New Brunswick	25	(0.01)	32	(0.01)	55	(0.01)	47	(0.01)	20	(0.01)	21	(0.01)
Quebec	21	(0.01)	31	(0.01)	47	(0.01)	47	(0.01)	32	(0.01)	21	(0.01)
Ontario	38	(0.01)	51	(0.01)	49	(0.01)	40	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	10	(0.01)
Manitoba	48	(0.02)	58	(0.01)	41	(0.02)	35	(0.01)	10	(0.01)	8	(0.01)
Saskatchewan	48	(0.01)	54	(0.01)	42	(0.01)	39	(0.01)	9	(0.01)	7	(0.01)
Alberta	43	(0.01)	53	(0.01)	49	(0.01)	40	(0.01)	8	(0.01)	7	(0.00)
British Columbia	29	(0.01)	41	(0.01)	51	(0.01)	43	(0.01)	19	(0.01)	17	(0.01)

1. Frequent: Use computer most every day or a few times each week.

Infrequent: Use computer between once a week and once a month or less than once a month.

Never: Computer never available.

2. Totals might not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: OECD PISA database, 2001.

PISA/YITS Canada database, 2001.

Table C5.6

Perceived comfort level with computers, by sex, 15-year-old students, Canada, provinces and other countries, 2000

	Female				Male			
	Very comfortable or comfortable		Somewhat comfortable or not at all comfortable		Very comfortable or comfortable		Somewhat comfortable or not at all comfortable	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
CANADA	85	(0.00)	15	(0.00)	92	(0.00)	8	(0.00)
Australia	86	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	91	(0.00)	9	(0.00)
Belgium	72	(0.01)	28	(0.01)	86	(0.01)	14	(0.01)
Finland	64	(0.01)	36	(0.01)	84	(0.01)	16	(0.01)
Germany	49	(0.01)	51	(0.01)	73	(0.01)	27	(0.01)
Mexico	70	(0.01)	30	(0.01)	72	(0.01)	28	(0.01)
Sweden	67	(0.01)	33	(0.01)	88	(0.00)	12	(0.00)
Switzerland	47	(0.01)	53	(0.01)	73	(0.01)	27	(0.01)
United States	88	(0.01)	12	(0.01)	91	(0.01)	9	(0.01)
OECD average	70	(0.01)	30	(0.01)	82	(0.01)	18	(0.01)
Russian Federation	53	(0.01)	47	(0.01)	62	(0.01)	38	(0.01)
Newfoundland and Labrador	86	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	90	(0.01)	10	(0.01)
Prince Edward Island	86	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	91	(0.01)	9	(0.01)
Nova Scotia	87	(0.01)	13	(0.01)	92	(0.01)	8	(0.01)
New Brunswick	87	(0.01)	13	(0.01)	90	(0.01)	10	(0.01)
Quebec	81	(0.01)	19	(0.01)	91	(0.01)	9	(0.01)
Ontario	88	(0.01)	12	(0.01)	93	(0.01)	7	(0.01)
Manitoba	86	(0.01)	14	(0.01)	92	(0.01)	8	(0.01)
Saskatchewan	87	(0.01)	13	(0.01)	91	(0.01)	9	(0.01)
Alberta	87	(0.01)	13	(0.01)	92	(0.01)	8	(0.01)
British Columbia	83	(0.01)	17	(0.01)	91	(0.01)	9	(0.01)

Sources: OECD PISA database, 2001.

PISA/YITS Canada database, 2001.

Table C6.1

Mean scores, standard errors and distribution of 15-year-old students by reading proficiency on the PISA combined reading literacy scale¹, Canada, provinces and selected countries, 2000

Country and province ²	Mean	Below level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Alberta	550 (3.3)	1.8 (0.5)	6.1 (0.7)	14.7 (0.8)	26.7 (1.2)	28.2 (1.0)	22.5 (1.4)
Finland	546 (2.6)	1.7 (0.5)	5.2 (0.4)	14.3 (0.7)	28.7 (0.8)	31.6 (0.9)	18.5 (0.9)
British Columbia	538 (2.9)	2.4 (0.5)	7.0 (0.7)	17.5 (0.9)	26.3 (1.1)	28.7 (1.0)	18.1 (1.1)
Quebec	536 (3.0)	2.0 (0.4)	6.4 (0.6)	17.2 (0.9)	29.4 (1.1)	29.2 (1.1)	15.9 (1.0)
CANADA	534 (1.6)	2.4 (0.3)	7.2 (0.3)	18.0 (0.4)	28.0 (0.5)	27.7 (0.6)	16.8 (0.5)
Ontario	533 (3.3)	2.6 (0.6)	7.4 (0.6)	18.2 (0.8)	27.5 (0.9)	27.6 (1.1)	16.7 (1.0)
Manitoba	529 (3.5)	2.0 (0.4)	8.6 (0.9)	18.7 (1.2)	29.6 (1.5)	25.2 (1.2)	15.9 (1.2)
Saskatchewan	529 (2.7)	2.0 (0.5)	7.3 (0.5)	19.2 (0.9)	29.8 (1.3)	27.8 (1.1)	14.0 (1.0)
New Zealand	529 (2.8)	4.8 (0.5)	8.9 (0.5)	17.2 (0.9)	24.6 (1.1)	25.8 (1.1)	18.7 (1.0)
Australia	528 (3.5)	3.3 (0.5)	9.1 (0.8)	19.0 (1.1)	25.7 (1.1)	25.3 (0.9)	17.6 (1.2)
Ireland	527 (3.2)	3.1 (0.5)	7.9 (0.8)	17.9 (0.9)	29.7 (1.1)	27.1 (1.1)	14.2 (0.8)
Republic of Korea	525 (2.4)	0.9 (0.2)	4.8 (0.6)	18.6 (0.9)	38.8 (1.1)	31.1 (1.2)	5.7 (0.6)
United Kingdom	523 (2.6)	3.6 (0.4)	9.2 (0.5)	19.6 (0.7)	27.5 (0.9)	24.4 (0.9)	15.6 (1.0)
Japan	522 (5.2)	2.7 (0.6)	7.3 (1.1)	18.0 (1.3)	33.3 (1.3)	28.8 (1.7)	9.9 (1.1)
Nova Scotia	521 (2.3)	2.9 (0.4)	9.2 (0.9)	20.7 (1.2)	29.0 (1.3)	24.6 (1.5)	13.6 (0.9)
Newfoundland and Labrador	517 (2.8)	3.5 (0.5)	10.3 (0.9)	21.0 (1.3)	28.4 (1.4)	23.5 (1.2)	13.3 (0.9)
Prince Edward Island	517 (2.4)	2.4 (0.5)	10.4 (1.2)	21.9 (1.2)	28.3 (1.5)	23.9 (1.6)	13.1 (1.1)
Sweden	516 (2.2)	3.3 (0.4)	9.3 (0.6)	20.3 (0.7)	30.4 (1.0)	25.6 (1.0)	11.2 (0.7)
Belgium	507 (3.6)	7.7 (1.0)	11.3 (0.7)	16.8 (0.7)	25.8 (0.9)	26.3 (0.9)	12.0 (0.7)
Austria	507 (2.4)	4.4 (0.4)	10.2 (0.6)	21.7 (0.9)	29.9 (1.2)	24.9 (1.0)	8.8 (0.8)
Iceland	507 (1.5)	4.0 (0.3)	10.5 (0.6)	22.0 (0.8)	30.8 (0.9)	23.6 (1.1)	9.1 (0.7)
Norway	505 (2.8)	6.3 (0.6)	11.2 (0.8)	19.5 (0.8)	28.1 (0.8)	23.7 (0.9)	11.2 (0.7)
France	505 (2.7)	4.2 (0.6)	11.0 (0.8)	22.0 (0.8)	30.6 (1.0)	23.7 (0.9)	8.5 (0.6)
United States	504 (7.1)	6.4 (1.2)	11.5 (1.2)	21.0 (1.2)	27.4 (1.3)	21.5 (1.4)	12.2 (1.4)
New Brunswick	501 (1.8)	5.1 (0.5)	11.7 (0.8)	23.1 (1.2)	29.7 (1.1)	21.0 (1.0)	9.5 (0.6)
OECD average	500 (0.6)	6.2 (0.4)	12.1 (0.4)	21.8 (0.4)	28.6 (0.4)	21.8 (0.4)	9.4 (0.4)
Denmark	497 (2.4)	5.9 (0.6)	12.0 (0.7)	22.5 (0.9)	29.5 (1.0)	22.0 (0.9)	8.1 (0.5)
Switzerland	494 (4.3)	7.0 (0.7)	13.3 (0.9)	21.4 (1.0)	28.0 (1.0)	21.0 (1.0)	9.2 (1.0)
Spain	493 (2.7)	4.1 (0.5)	12.2 (0.9)	25.7 (0.7)	32.8 (1.0)	21.1 (0.9)	4.2 (0.5)
Czech Republic	492 (2.4)	6.1 (0.6)	11.4 (0.7)	24.8 (1.2)	30.9 (1.1)	19.8 (0.8)	7.0 (0.6)
Italy	487 (2.9)	5.4 (0.9)	13.5 (0.9)	25.6 (1.0)	30.6 (1.0)	19.5 (1.1)	5.3 (0.5)
Germany	484 (2.5)	9.9 (0.7)	12.7 (0.6)	22.3 (0.8)	26.8 (1.0)	19.4 (1.0)	8.8 (0.5)
Liechtenstein	483 (4.1)	7.6 (1.5)	14.5 (2.1)	23.2 (2.9)	30.1 (3.4)	19.5 (2.2)	5.1 (1.6)
Hungary	480 (4.0)	6.9 (0.7)	15.8 (1.2)	25.0 (1.1)	28.8 (1.3)	18.5 (1.1)	5.1 (0.8)
Poland	479 (4.5)	8.7 (1.0)	14.6 (1.0)	24.1 (1.4)	28.2 (1.3)	18.6 (1.3)	5.9 (1.0)
Greece	474 (5.0)	8.7 (1.2)	15.7 (1.4)	25.9 (1.4)	28.1 (1.7)	16.7 (1.4)	5.0 (0.7)
Portugal	470 (4.5)	9.6 (1.0)	16.7 (1.2)	25.3 (1.0)	27.5 (1.2)	16.8 (1.1)	4.2 (0.5)
Russian Federation	462 (4.2)	9.0 (1.0)	18.5 (1.1)	29.2 (0.8)	26.9 (1.1)	13.3 (1.0)	3.2 (0.5)
Latvia	458 (5.3)	12.7 (1.3)	17.9 (1.3)	26.3 (1.1)	25.2 (1.3)	13.8 (1.1)	4.1 (0.6)
Luxembourg	441 (1.6)	14.2 (0.7)	20.9 (0.8)	27.5 (1.3)	24.6 (1.1)	11.2 (0.5)	1.7 (0.3)
Mexico	422 (3.3)	16.1 (1.2)	28.1 (1.4)	30.3 (1.1)	18.8 (1.2)	6.0 (0.7)	0.9 (0.2)
Brazil	396 (3.1)	23.3 (1.4)	32.5 (1.2)	27.7 (1.3)	12.9 (1.1)	3.1 (0.5)	0.6 (0.2)

1. The standard error of the estimates is included in parenthesis.

2. Jurisdictions are ordered by mean scores.

Sources: OECD (2001). Knowledge and Skills for Life. First Results from PISA 2000. *Excel data tables*.

PISA Canada (2001). Measuring Up: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Reading, Mathematics and Science, OECD PISA Study – First Results for Canadians Aged 15.

Table C6.2
Mean scores and standard errors on the PISA reading subscales, Canada, provinces and selected countries, 2000

Reading subscales								
Retrieving information			Interpreting texts			Reflection and evaluation		
Country and province	Average	Standard error	Country and province	Average	Standard error	Country and province	Average	Standard error
Finland	556	(2.8)	Finland	555	(2.9)	Alberta	559	(3.5)
Alberta	549	(3.5)	Alberta	546	(3.3)	British Columbia	547	(2.8)
Australia	536	(3.7)	Quebec	538	(3.0)	Ontario	544	(3.2)
British Columbia	535	(3.1)	British Columbia	534	(2.8)			
New Zealand	535	(2.8)				CANADA	542	(1.6)
Quebec	531	(3.2)	CANADA	532	(1.6)			
						Saskatchewan	539	(2.6)
CANADA	530	(1.7)	Ontario	529	(3.3)	United Kingdom	539	(2.5)
			Australia	527	(3.5)	Manitoba	539	(3.3)
Republic of Korea	530	(2.5)	Ireland	526	(3.3)	Quebec	537	(3.1)
Ontario	528	(3.5)	New Zealand	526	(2.7)	Ireland	533	(3.1)
Saskatchewan	527	(2.7)	Manitoba	526	(3.3)	Nova Scotia	533	(2.4)
Manitoba	527	(3.6)	Saskatchewan	525	(2.6)	Finland	533	(2.7)
Japan	526	(5.5)	Republic of Korea	525	(2.3)	Japan	530	(5.4)
Ireland	524	(3.3)	Sweden	522	(2.1)	New Zealand	529	(2.9)
United Kingdom	523	(2.5)	Japan	518	(5.0)	Newfoundland and Labrador	529	(2.6)
Nova Scotia	516	(2.7)	Nova Scotia	517	(2.4)	Prince Edward Island	528	(2.5)
Sweden	516	(2.4)	Iceland	514	(1.4)	Australia	526	(3.4)
France	515	(3.0)	United Kingdom	514	(2.5)	Republic of Korea	526	(2.6)
Belgium	515	(3.9)	Prince Edward Island	513	(2.5)	Austria	512	(2.7)
Newfoundland and Labrador	512	(2.9)	Belgium	512	(3.2)	Sweden	510	(2.3)
Prince Edward Island	512	(2.8)	Newfoundland and Labrador	512	(2.7)	New Brunswick	510	(1.9)
Norway	505	(2.9)	Austria	508	(2.4)	United States	507	(7.1)
Austria	502	(2.3)	France	506	(2.7)	Norway	506	(3.0)
Iceland	500	(1.6)	Norway	505	(2.8)	Spain	506	(2.8)
United States	499	(7.4)	United States	505	(7.1)			
						OECD average	502	(0.7)
OECD average	498	(0.7)	OECD average	501	(0.6)	Iceland	501	(1.3)
Switzerland	498	(4.4)	New Brunswick	500	(1.7)	Denmark	500	(2.6)
Denmark	498	(2.8)	Czech Republic	500	(2.4)	Belgium	497	(4.3)
New Brunswick	494	(1.8)	Switzerland	496	(4.2)	France	496	(2.9)
Liechtenstein	492	(4.9)	Denmark	494	(2.4)	Greece	495	(5.6)
Italy	488	(3.1)	Spain	491	(2.6)	Switzerland	488	(4.8)
Spain	483	(3.0)	Italy	489	(2.6)	Czech Republic	485	(2.6)
Germany	483	(2.4)	Germany	488	(2.5)	Italy	483	(3.1)
Czech Republic	481	(2.7)	Liechtenstein	484	(4.5)	Hungary	481	(4.3)
Hungary	478	(4.4)	Poland	482	(4.3)	Portugal	480	(4.5)
Poland	475	(5.0)	Hungary	480	(3.8)	Germany	478	(2.9)
Portugal	455	(4.9)	Greece	475	(4.5)	Poland	477	(4.7)
Latvia	451	(5.7)	Portugal	473	(4.3)	Liechtenstein	468	(5.7)
Russian Federation	451	(4.9)	Russian Federation	468	(4.0)	Latvia	458	(5.3)
Greece	450	(5.4)	Latvia	459	(4.9)	Russian Federation	455	(4.0)
Luxembourg	433	(1.6)	Luxembourg	446	(1.6)	Mexico	446	(3.7)
Mexico	402	(3.9)	Mexico	419	(2.9)	Luxembourg	442	(1.9)
Brazil	365	(3.4)	Brazil	400	(3.0)	Brazil	417	(3.3)

Sources: OECD (2001). Knowledge and Skills for Life. First Results from PISA 2000. *Excel data tables*.

PISA Canada (2001). Measuring Up: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Reading, Mathematics and Science, OECD PISA Study – First Results for Canadians Aged 15.

Table C6.3

Mean scores and standard errors in the mathematics assessments of 15-year-olds in the PISA 2000 and of 14-year-olds in the TIMSS 1999, Canada, provinces and selected countries

PISA 2000 (Mathematics) ¹			TIMSS 1999 (Mathematics) ¹		
Country and province	Mean score	Standard error	Country and province	Mean score	Standard error
Japan	557	(5.5)	Singapore	604	(6.3)
Quebec	550	(2.7)	Republic of Korea	587	(2.0)
Alberta	547	(3.3)	Chinese Taipei/Taiwan	585	(4.0)
Republic of Korea	547	(2.8)	Hong Kong SAR	582	(4.3)
New Zealand	537	(3.1)	Japan	579	(1.7)
Finland	536	(2.1)	Quebec	566	(5.3)
British Columbia	534	(2.8)	Belgium (Flemish)	558	(3.3)
Australia	533	(3.5)	Netherlands	540	(7.1)
Manitoba	533	(3.7)	Slovak Republic	534	(4.0)
			Hungary	532	(3.7)
CANADA	533	(1.4)	CANADA	531	(2.5)
Switzerland	529	(4.4)	Slovenia	530	(2.8)
United Kingdom	529	(2.5)	Alberta	530	(4.2)
Saskatchewan	525	(2.9)	Russian Federation	526	(5.9)
Ontario	524	(2.9)	Australia	525	(4.8)
Belgium	520	(3.9)	British Columbia	522	(5.6)
France	517	(2.7)	Finland	520	(2.7)
Austria	515	(2.5)	Czech Republic	520	(4.2)
Denmark	514	(2.4)	Malaysia	519	(4.4)
Iceland	514	(2.3)	Ontario	517	(3.0)
Liechtenstein	514	(7.0)	Bulgaria	511	(5.8)
Nova Scotia	513	(2.8)	Latvia	505	(3.4)
Prince Edward Island	512	(3.7)	Newfoundland and Labrador	504	(6.1)
Sweden	510	(2.5)	United States	502	(4.0)
Newfoundland and Labrador	509	(3.0)	England	496	(4.1)
New Brunswick	506	(2.2)	New Zealand	491	(5.2)
Ireland	503	(2.7)			
OECD average	500	(0.7)	International average	487	(0.7)
Norway	499	(2.8)	Lithuania	482	(4.3)
Czech Republic	498	(2.8)	Italy	479	(3.8)
United States	493	(7.6)	Cyprus	476	(1.8)
Germany	490	(2.5)	Romania	472	(5.8)
Hungary	488	(4.0)	Moldova	469	(3.9)
Russian Federation	478	(5.5)	Thailand	467	(5.1)
Spain	476	(3.1)	Israel	466	(3.9)
Poland	470	(5.5)	Tunisia	448	(2.4)
Latvia	463	(4.5)	Republic of Macedonia	447	(4.2)
Italy	457	(2.9)	Turkey	429	(4.3)
Portugal	454	(4.1)	Jordan	428	(3.6)
Greece	447	(5.6)	Iran, Islamic Republic	422	(3.4)
Luxembourg	446	(2.0)	Indonesia	403	(4.9)
Mexico	387	(3.4)	Chile	392	(4.4)
Brazil	334	(3.7)	Philippines	345	(6.0)
			Morocco	337	(2.6)
			South Africa	275	(6.8)

1. Different instruments are used in each assessment and scales have not been linked. Hence, numerical values on PISA cannot be transformed to the TIMSS scale and vice versa.

Sources: IEA Math (2000). TIMSS 1999. *International Mathematics Report*.

OECD (2001). Knowledge and Skills for Life. First Results from PISA 2000. *Excel data tables*.

PISA Canada (2001). Measuring Up: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Reading, Mathematics and Science, OECD PISA Study – First Results for Canadians Aged 15.

TIMSS-Canada Report (2000). Robitaille, David and Taylor, Alan. Volume 5: "New Findings for a New Century".

Table C6.4
Mean scores and standard errors in the TIMSS mathematics assessments for grade 8 students, Canada, provinces and selected countries, 1995 and 1999¹

	TIMSS 1995		TIMSS 1999	
	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
Singapore	609	(4.0)	604	(6.3)
Republic of Korea	581	(2.0)	587	(2.0)
Hong Kong, SAR	569	(6.1)	582	(4.3)
Japan	581	(1.6)	579	(1.7)
Quebec	556	(5.9)	566	(5.3)
Belgium (Flemish)	550	(5.9)	558	(3.3)
Netherlands	529	(6.1)	540	(7.1)
Slovak Republic	534	(3.1)	534	(4.0)
Hungary	527	(3.2)	532	(3.7)
CANADA	521	(2.2)	531	(2.5)
Alberta	524	(3.5)	530	(4.2)
Slovenia	531	(2.8)	530	(2.8)
Russian Federation	524	(5.3)	526	(5.9)
Australia	519	(3.8)	525	(4.8)
British Columbia	533	(7.1)	522	(5.6)
International average²	519	(0.9)	521	(0.9)
Czech Republic	546	(4.5)	520	(4.2)
Ontario	501	(2.9)	517	(3.0)
Bulgaria	527	(5.8)	511	(5.8)
Latvia	488	(3.6)	505	(3.4)
Newfoundland and Labrador	509	(9.5)	504	(6.1)
United States	492	(4.7)	502	(4.0)
England	498	(3.0)	496	(4.1)
New Zealand	501	(4.7)	491	(5.2)
Italy	491	(3.4)	485	(4.8)
Lithuania	472	(4.1)	482	(4.3)
Israel	513	(6.2)	482	(4.7)
Cyprus	468	(2.2)	476	(1.8)
Romania	474	(4.6)	472	(5.8)
Thailand	516	(6.0)	467	(5.1)
Iran, Islamic Republic	418	(3.9)	422	(3.4)
South Africa	278	(9.2)	275	(6.8)

1. Jurisdictions displayed by 1999 mean scores.

2. International average calculated using countries that participated in both years.

Sources: IEA Math (2000). TIMSS 1999. *International Mathematics Report*.

TIMSS-Canada Report (2000). Robitaille, David and Taylor, Alan. Volume 5: "New Findings for a New Century".

Table C6.5

Distribution of 13-year-old students by performance level in the SAIP mathematics problem solving, Canada and jurisdictions, 2001¹

	Below Level 1		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5	
CANADA	13.3	(0.6)	19.1	(0.7)	42.2	(0.9)	21.6	(0.8)	3.4	(0.3)	0.5	(0.1)
			86.7	(0.6)	67.6	(0.9)	25.4	(0.8)	3.8	(0.4)	0.5	(0.1)
Newfoundland and Labrador	20.0	(3.1)	21.8	(3.2)	36.2	(3.8)	19.5	(3.1)	2.2	(1.2)	0.3	(0.4)
			80.0	(3.1)	58.2	(3.9)	22.1	(3.3)	2.6	(1.2)	0.3	(0.4)
Prince Edward Island	19.2	(3.3)	29.0	(3.8)	36.1	(4.0)	13.3	(2.8)	2.0	(1.2)	0.4	(0.5)
			80.8	(3.3)	51.8	(4.2)	15.7	(3.0)	2.4	(1.3)	0.4	(0.5)
Nova Scotia	22.4	(2.7)	26.5	(2.9)	37.3	(3.1)	12.4	(2.1)	1.1	(0.7)	0.2	(0.3)
			77.6	(2.7)	51.1	(3.2)	13.7	(2.2)	1.3	(0.7)	0.2	(0.3)
New Brunswick	16.3	(1.8)	23.5	(2.1)	39.8	(2.4)	18.0	(1.9)	2.3	(0.7)	0.2	(0.2)
			83.7	(1.8)	60.3	(2.4)	20.5	(2.0)	2.5	(0.8)	0.2	(0.2)
Quebec	12.0	(1.7)	17.1	(2.0)	41.9	(2.6)	24.1	(2.3)	4.0	(1.0)	0.8	(0.5)
			88.0	(1.7)	70.9	(2.4)	29.0	(2.4)	4.8	(1.1)	0.8	(0.5)
Ontario	12.1	(1.9)	19.2	(2.2)	43.7	(2.8)	21.7	(2.4)	3.2	(1.0)	0.1	(0.2)
			87.9	(1.9)	68.7	(2.6)	25.1	(2.5)	3.4	(1.0)	0.1	(0.2)
Manitoba	16.7	(1.9)	21.8	(2.1)	38.9	(2.5)	20.0	(2.0)	2.1	(0.7)	0.5	(0.4)
			83.3	(1.9)	61.5	(2.5)	22.6	(2.1)	2.6	(0.8)	0.5	(0.4)
Saskatchewan	16.6	(2.4)	22.5	(2.7)	44.6	(3.3)	14.3	(2.3)	1.8	(0.9)	0.1	(0.2)
			83.4	(2.4)	60.8	(3.2)	16.2	(2.4)	1.9	(0.9)	0.1	(0.2)
Alberta	9.7	(2.0)	13.7	(2.3)	44.7	(3.4)	25.4	(2.9)	5.2	(1.5)	1.3	(0.8)
			90.3	(2.0)	76.5	(2.9)	31.9	(3.1)	6.5	(1.7)	1.3	(0.8)
British Columbia	15.0	(2.1)	21.7	(2.5)	40.2	(2.9)	19.9	(2.4)	3.0	(1.0)	0.3	(0.3)
			85.0	(2.1)	63.3	(2.9)	23.1	(2.5)	3.2	(1.1)	0.3	(0.3)
Yukon	18.5	(6.3)	17.8	(6.2)	48.6	(8.1)	13.0	(5.5)	1.4	(1.9)	0.7	(1.3)
			81.5	(6.3)	63.7	(7.8)	15.1	(5.8)	2.1	(2.3)	0.7	(1.3)
Northwest Territories	44.2	(5.4)	22.9	(4.6)	24.7	(4.7)	7.3	(2.8)	0.9	(1.0)	0.0	0.0
			55.8	(5.4)	32.9	(5.1)	8.2	(3.0)	0.9	(1.0)	0.0	0.0
Nunavut	90.7	(4.4)	7.0	(3.8)	1.7	(2.0)	0.6	(1.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			9.3	(4.3)	2.3	(2.3)	0.6	(1.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1. For each population, the first line shows the percentage of students by highest level achieved, the second line shows the cumulative percentage of students at or above each level; the confidence intervals (± 1.96 times the standard errors) for the first and second lines respectively are in parentheses.

Source: CMEC (2002). *School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Mathematics 2001.*

Table C6.6
Distribution of 16-year-old students by performance level in the SAIP mathematics problem solving, Canada and jurisdictions, 2001^{1,2}

	Below Level 1		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5	
CANADA	9.0	(0.6)	10.6	(0.7)	33.3	(1.0)	32.4	(1.0)	11.3	(0.7)	3.5	(0.4)
			91.0	(0.6)	80.4	(0.9)	47.1	(1.1)	14.8	(0.8)	3.5	(0.4)
Newfoundland and Labrador	13.8	(2.8)	13.6	(2.7)	35.2	(3.8)	27.4	(3.6)	8.3	(2.2)	1.7	(1.0)
			86.2	(2.8)	72.6	(3.6)	37.4	(3.9)	10.0	(2.4)	1.7	(1.0)
Prince Edward Island	11.8	(2.7)	11.3	(2.7)	37.7	(4.1)	31.0	(3.9)	6.7	(2.1)	1.5	(1.0)
			88.2	(2.7)	76.9	(3.5)	39.2	(4.1)	8.2	(2.3)	1.5	(1.0)
Nova Scotia	9.2	(2.0)	13.5	(2.3)	36.8	(3.3)	29.4	(3.1)	8.9	(1.9)	2.1	(1.0)
			90.8	(2.0)	77.3	(2.8)	40.5	(3.3)	11.0	(2.1)	2.1	(1.0)
New Brunswick	9.6	(1.6)	11.5	(1.7)	33.2	(2.5)	32.2	(2.5)	9.7	(1.6)	3.7	(1.0)
			90.4	(1.6)	78.9	(2.2)	45.6	(2.7)	13.5	(1.8)	3.7	(1.0)
Ontario	9.1	(1.7)	11.4	(1.9)	33.3	(2.8)	31.5	(2.8)	11.4	(1.9)	3.2	(1.1)
			90.9	(1.7)	79.5	(2.4)	46.2	(3.0)	14.6	(2.1)	3.2	(1.1)
Manitoba	9.0	(1.6)	10.3	(1.7)	32.2	(2.7)	33.6	(2.7)	9.1	(1.6)	5.8	(1.3)
			91.0	(1.6)	80.7	(2.3)	48.4	(2.9)	14.9	(2.0)	5.8	(1.3)
Saskatchewan	9.2	(2.0)	10.8	(2.1)	34.7	(3.3)	34.2	(3.3)	8.8	(2.0)	2.2	(1.0)
			90.8	(2.0)	80.0	(2.8)	45.3	(3.4)	11.0	(2.2)	2.2	(1.0)
Alberta	6.4	(2.0)	6.4	(2.0)	28.2	(3.7)	36.9	(4.0)	16.6	(3.1)	5.5	(1.9)
			93.6	(2.0)	87.2	(2.8)	59.0	(4.1)	22.1	(3.4)	5.5	(1.9)
British Columbia	8.5	(1.9)	10.0	(2.1)	36.4	(3.3)	32.5	(3.2)	9.6	(2.0)	2.9	(1.2)
			91.5	(1.9)	81.5	(2.7)	45.1	(3.4)	12.5	(2.3)	2.9	(1.2)
Yukon	20.5	(7.0)	15.7	(6.4)	32.3	(8.2)	22.0	(7.2)	7.1	(4.5)	2.4	(2.7)
			79.5	(7.0)	63.8	(8.4)	31.5	(8.1)	9.4	(5.1)	2.4	(2.6)
Northwest Territories	34.6	(8.2)	15.4	(6.2)	30.0	(7.9)	13.8	(6.0)	5.4	(3.9)	0.8	(1.5)
			65.4	(8.2)	50.0	(8.6)	20.0	(6.9)	6.2	(4.1)	0.8	(1.5)
Nunavut	84.5	(9.4)	1.7	(3.4)	8.6	(7.3)	3.4	(4.7)	1.7	(3.4)	0.0	0.0
			15.5	(9.3)	13.8	(8.9)	5.2	(5.7)	1.7	(3.4)	0.0	0.0

1. Quebec did not participate in this assessment.

2. For each population, the first line shows the percentage of students by highest level achieved, the second line shows the cumulative percentage of students at or above each level; the confidence intervals (± 1.96 times the standard errors) for the first and second lines respectively are in parentheses.

Source: CMEC (2002). *School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Mathematics 2001.*

Table C6.7

Mean scores and standard errors in the science assessments of 15-year-olds in the PISA 2000 and of 14-year-olds in the TIMSS 1999, Canada, provinces and selected countries

PISA 2000 (Science) ¹			TIMSS 1999 (Science) ¹		
Country and province	Mean	Standard error	Country and province	Mean	Standard error
Republic of Korea	552	(2.7)	Chinese Taipei/Taiwan	569	(4.4)
Japan	550	(5.5)	Singapore	568	(8.0)
Alberta	546	(3.5)	Alberta	561	(4.7)
Quebec	541	(3.4)	Hungary	552	(3.7)
Finland	538	(2.5)	Japan	550	(2.2)
British Columbia	533	(3.2)	Republic of Korea	549	(2.6)
United Kingdom	532	(2.7)	Netherlands	545	(6.9)
CANADA	529	(1.6)	British Columbia	542	(4.8)
New Zealand	528	(2.4)	Australia	540	(4.4)
Australia	528	(3.5)	Quebec	540	(4.8)
Manitoba	527	(3.6)	Czech Republic	539	(4.2)
Ontario	522	(3.4)	England	538	(4.8)
Saskatchewan	522	(3.0)	Finland	535	(3.5)
Austria	519	(2.5)	Slovak Republic	535	(3.3)
Newfoundland and Labrador	516	(3.4)	Belgium (Flemish)	535	(3.1)
Nova Scotia	516	(3.0)	Slovenia	533	(3.2)
Ireland	513	(3.2)	CANADA	533	(2.1)
Sweden	512	(2.5)	Hong Kong, SAR	530	(3.7)
Czech Republic	511	(2.4)	Russian Federation	529	(6.4)
Prince Edward Island	508	(2.7)	Bulgaria	518	(5.4)
OECD average	500	(0.7)	Ontario	518	(3.1)
France	500	(3.2)	United States	515	(4.6)
Norway	500	(2.7)	Newfoundland and Labrador	512	(5.6)
United States	499	(7.3)	New Zealand	510	(4.9)
New Brunswick	497	(2.3)	Latvia	503	(4.8)
Hungary	496	(4.2)	Italy	493	(3.9)
Iceland	496	(2.2)	Malaysia	492	(4.4)
Belgium	496	(4.3)	Lithuania	488	(4.1)
Switzerland	496	(4.4)	International average	488	(0.7)
Spain	491	(3.0)	Thailand	482	(4.0)
Germany	487	(2.4)	Romania	472	(5.8)
Poland	483	(5.1)	Israel	468	(4.9)
Denmark	481	(2.8)	Cyprus	460	(2.4)
Italy	478	(3.1)	Moldova	459	(4.0)
Liechtenstein	476	(7.1)	Republic of Macedonia	458	(5.2)
Greece	461	(4.9)	Jordan	450	(3.8)
Russian Federation	460	(4.7)	Iran, Islamic Republic	448	(3.8)
Latvia	460	(5.6)	Indonesia	435	(4.5)
Portugal	459	(4.0)	Turkey	433	(4.3)
Luxembourg	443	(2.3)	Tunisia	430	(3.4)
Mexico	422	(3.2)	Chile	420	(3.7)
Brazil	375	(3.3)	Philippines	345	(7.5)
			Morocco	323	(4.3)
			South Africa	243	(7.8)

1. Different instruments are used in each assessment and scales have not been equated. Hence, numerical values on PISA cannot be transformed to the TIMSS scale and vice versa.

Sources: IEA Science (2000). *TIMSS 1999. International Science Report*.

OECD (2001). *Knowledge and Skills for Life. First Results from PISA 2000. Excel data tables*.

OECD (2002). *Excel data tables: <http://www.pisa.org/knowledge/annexb/intro.htm>. March 2002*.

PISA Canada (2001). *Measuring Up: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Reading, Mathematics and Science, OECD PISA Study -- First Results for Canadians Aged 15*.

TIMSS-Canada Report (2000). *Robitaille, David and Taylor, Alan. Volume 5: "New Findings for a New Century"*.

Table C6.8
Mean scores and standard errors in the TIMSS science assessment of grade 8 students, Canada, provinces and selected countries, 1995 and 1999

	TIMSS 1995		TIMSS 1999	
	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
Singapore ¹	580	(5.5)	568	(8.0)
Alberta	537	(4.3)	561	(4.7)
Hungary	537	(3.1)	552	(3.7)
Japan	554	(1.8)	550	(2.2)
Republic of Korea	546	(2.0)	549	(2.6)
Netherlands	541	(6.0)	545	(6.9)
British Columbia	533	(10.1)	542	(4.8)
Quebec	510	(6.9)	540	(4.8)
Australia	527	(4.0)	540	(4.4)
Czech Republic	555	(4.5)	539	(4.2)
England	533	(3.6)	538	(4.8)
Slovak Republic	532	(3.3)	535	(3.3)
Belgium (Flemish)	533	(6.4)	535	(3.1)
CANADA	514	(2.6)	533	(2.1)
Slovenia	541	(2.8)	533	(3.2)
Hong Kong, SAR	510	(5.8)	530	(3.7)
Russian Federation	523	(4.5)	529	(6.4)
International average²	518	(0.9)	521	(0.9)
Ontario	496	(3.7)	518	(3.1)
Bulgaria	545	(5.2)	518	(5.4)
United States	513	(5.6)	515	(4.6)
Newfoundland and Labrador	509	(10.0)	512	(5.6)
New Zealand	511	(4.9)	510	(4.9)
Latvia	476	(3.3)	503	(4.8)
Italy	497	(3.6)	498	(4.8)
Lithuania	464	(4.0)	488	(4.1)
Israel	509	(6.3)	484	(5.7)
Thailand	510	(4.7)	482	(4.0)
Romania	471	(5.1)	472	(5.8)
Cyprus	452	(2.1)	460	(2.4)
Iran, Islamic Republic	463	(3.6)	448	(3.8)
South Africa	263	(11.1)	243	(7.8)

1. Jurisdictions displayed by 1999 mean scores.

2. International average calculated using countries that participated in both years.

Sources: IEA Science (2000). *TIMSS 1999. International Science Report*.

TIMSS-Canada Report (2000). Robitaille, David and Taylor, Alan. Volume 5: "New Findings for a New Century".

Table C6.9

Distribution of 13-year-old students by performance level in the SAIP science written component, Canada and jurisdictions, 1999¹

	Below Level 1		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5	
CANADA	11.9	(0.6)	14.7	(0.6)	20.0	(0.7)	44.9	(0.9)	7.7	(0.5)	0.8	(0.2)
			88.1	(0.6)	73.3	(0.8)	53.3	(0.9)	8.5	(0.5)	0.8	(0.2)
Newfoundland and Labrador	16.4	(2.1)	15.5	(2.0)	21.1	(2.3)	41.7	(2.7)	4.5	(1.2)	0.7	(0.5)
			83.6	(2.1)	68.0	(2.6)	46.9	(2.8)	5.2	(1.2)	0.7	(0.5)
Prince Edward Island	9.8	(2.0)	15.9	(2.4)	21.4	(2.7)	45.6	(3.3)	7.2	(1.7)	0.2	(0.3)
			90.2	(2.0)	74.3	(2.9)	52.9	(3.3)	7.3	(1.7)	0.2	(0.3)
Nova Scotia	10.9	(2.0)	19.8	(2.6)	21.3	(2.6)	40.9	(3.1)	7.0	(1.6)	0.1	(0.2)
			89.1	(2.0)	69.4	(3.0)	48.0	(3.2)	7.2	(1.7)	0.1	(0.2)
New Brunswick	14.3	(1.7)	19.2	(2.0)	20.4	(2.0)	40.9	(2.5)	4.9	(1.1)	0.2	(0.2)
			85.7	(1.7)	66.5	(2.4)	46.0	(2.5)	5.1	(1.1)	0.2	(0.2)
Quebec	13.6	(1.5)	14.0	(1.6)	15.8	(1.6)	49.0	(2.3)	7.3	(1.2)	0.4	(0.3)
			86.4	(1.5)	72.5	(2.0)	56.6	(2.2)	7.7	(1.2)	0.4	(0.3)
Ontario	12.2	(1.6)	16.4	(1.8)	23.7	(2.1)	40.7	(2.5)	6.7	(1.2)	0.5	(0.3)
			87.8	(1.6)	71.5	(2.3)	47.8	(2.5)	7.1	(1.3)	0.5	(0.3)
Manitoba	15.4	(2.0)	13.3	(1.9)	19.3	(2.2)	44.3	(2.7)	7.3	(1.4)	0.5	(0.4)
			84.6	(2.0)	71.3	(2.5)	52.0	(2.7)	7.8	(1.5)	0.5	(0.4)
Saskatchewan	9.2	(1.9)	15.3	(2.4)	23.4	(2.8)	44.3	(3.3)	6.7	(1.7)	1.2	(0.7)
			90.8	(1.9)	75.5	(2.9)	52.1	(3.3)	7.8	(1.8)	1.2	(0.7)
Alberta	9.3	(1.8)	8.2	(1.7)	17.6	(2.4)	50.2	(3.2)	12.0	(2.1)	2.7	(1.0)
			90.7	(1.8)	82.5	(2.4)	64.9	(3.0)	14.7	(2.3)	2.7	(1.0)
British Columbia	8.9	(2.0)	14.9	(2.4)	18.2	(2.6)	47.5	(3.4)	9.1	(2.0)	1.3	(0.8)
			91.1	(2.0)	76.1	(2.9)	57.9	(3.4)	10.4	(2.1)	1.3	(0.8)
Yukon	17.1	(2.2)	11.6	(1.9)	16.2	(2.2)	45.3	(2.9)	8.3	(1.6)	1.5	(0.7)
			82.9	(2.2)	71.3	(2.6)	55.0	(2.9)	9.8	(1.7)	1.5	(0.7)
Northwest Territories	32.6	(2.2)	15.2	(1.7)	16.2	(1.7)	32.4	(2.2)	3.2	(0.8)	0.4	(0.3)
			67.4	(2.2)	52.2	(2.3)	36.0	(2.2)	3.6	(0.9)	0.4	(0.3)
Nunavut	71.0	(2.9)	11.5	(2.1)	5.4	(1.5)	10.3	(2.0)	0.9	(0.6)	0.9	(0.6)
			29.0	(2.9)	17.5	(2.5)	12.1	(2.1)	1.8	(0.9)	0.9	(0.6)

1. For each population, the first line shows the percentage of students by highest level achieved, the second line shows the cumulative percentage of students at or above each level; the confidence intervals (± 1.96 times the standard errors) for the first and second lines respectively are in parentheses.

Source: CMEC (2000). *School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Science 1999.*

Table C6.10
Distribution of 16-year-old students by performance level in the SAIP science written component, Canada and jurisdictions, 1999¹

	Below Level 1		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5	
CANADA	6.4	(0.4)	6.3	(0.4)	11.2	(0.6)	44.5	(0.9)	26.0	(0.8)	5.6	(0.4)
			93.6	(0.4)	87.3	(0.6)	76.1	(0.8)	31.6	(0.8)	5.6	(0.4)
Newfoundland and Labrador	10.6	(1.9)	7.3	(1.6)	9.4	(1.8)	42.3	(3.1)	24.7	(2.7)	5.6	(1.4)
		0.0	89.4	(1.9)	82.0	(2.4)	72.7	(2.8)	30.4	(2.9)	5.6	(1.4)
Prince Edward Island	4.1	(1.6)	3.9	(1.5)	10.8	(2.4)	45.4	(3.9)	29.2	(3.6)	6.7	(2.0)
		0.0	95.9	(1.6)	92.0	(2.1)	81.3	(3.1)	35.9	(3.8)	6.7	(2.0)
Nova Scotia	7.5	(1.9)	6.6	(1.8)	12.0	(2.3)	45.1	(3.5)	25.3	(3.1)	3.6	(1.3)
			92.5	(1.9)	85.9	(2.4)	73.9	(3.1)	28.9	(3.2)	3.6	(1.3)
New Brunswick	9.5	(1.6)	8.0	(1.4)	11.1	(1.7)	46.2	(2.7)	22.1	(2.2)	3.1	(0.9)
			90.5	(1.6)	82.5	(2.0)	71.4	(2.4)	25.2	(2.3)	3.1	(0.9)
Quebec	4.7	(0.9)	5.1	(1.0)	10.2	(1.4)	47.2	(2.2)	27.1	(2.0)	5.8	(1.1)
			95.3	(0.9)	90.3	(1.3)	80.1	(1.8)	32.9	(2.1)	5.8	(1.0)
Ontario	7.7	(1.5)	7.7	(1.5)	12.7	(1.9)	44.2	(2.9)	22.9	(2.4)	4.9	(1.2)
			92.3	(1.5)	84.7	(2.1)	72.0	(2.6)	27.8	(2.6)	4.9	(1.2)
Manitoba	5.1	(1.2)	4.8	(1.2)	10.6	(1.7)	45.4	(2.7)	28.2	(2.5)	6.0	(1.3)
			94.9	(1.2)	90.1	(1.6)	79.6	(2.2)	34.2	(2.6)	6.0	(1.3)
Saskatchewan	5.7	(1.6)	6.5	(1.7)	10.4	(2.1)	48.7	(3.4)	23.9	(2.9)	4.9	(1.5)
		0.0	94.3	(1.6)	87.8	(2.2)	77.4	(2.9)	28.8	(3.1)	4.9	(1.5)
Alberta	3.1	(1.1)	3.6	(1.2)	7.5	(1.7)	36.0	(3.1)	38.0	(3.1)	11.8	(2.1)
		0.0	96.9	(1.1)	93.3	(1.6)	85.8	(2.3)	49.8	(3.2)	11.8	(2.1)
British Columbia	6.8	(1.9)	5.6	(1.7)	11.7	(2.4)	46.3	(3.7)	25.6	(3.3)	3.9	(1.4)
		0.0	93.2	(1.9)	87.6	(2.5)	75.8	(3.2)	29.5	(3.4)	3.9	(1.4)
Yukon	9.1	(2.2)	4.7	(1.7)	12.2	(2.6)	35.8	(3.7)	30.7	(3.6)	7.5	(2.1)
		0.0	90.9	(2.2)	86.2	(2.7)	74.0	(3.4)	38.2	(3.8)	7.5	(2.1)
Northwest Territories	11.5	(2.5)	8.7	(2.2)	12.1	(2.6)	38.4	(3.8)	25.4	(3.4)	4.0	(1.5)
		0.0	88.5	(2.5)	79.9	(3.1)	67.8	(3.7)	29.4	(3.6)	4.0	(1.5)
Nunavut	48.4	(7.2)	18.3	(5.6)	9.5	(4.2)	16.7	(5.4)	5.6	(3.3)	1.6	(1.8)
		0.0	51.6	(7.2)	33.3	(6.8)	23.8	(6.2)	7.1	(3.7)	1.6	(1.8)

1. For each population, the first line shows the percentage of students by highest level achieved, the second line shows the cumulative percentage of students at or above each level; the confidence intervals (± 1.96 times the standard errors) for the first and second lines respectively are in parentheses.

Source: CMEC (2000). *School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Science 1999.*

Table C6.11

Mean scores and standard errors in the PISA combined reading literacy scale by quarter of family socio-economic status, Canada, provinces and selected countries, 2000

Country and province	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		Difference between first and fourth quarter
	Average	Standard error	Average	Standard error	Average	Standard error	Average	Standard error	
Japan ¹	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Saskatchewan	510	(4.8)	530	(3.9)	528	(4.8)	551	(4.1)	40
Finland	522	(4.8)	535	(3.2)	555	(3.1)	577	(3.3)	54
Manitoba	501	(4.8)	525	(5.4)	540	(4.8)	558	(5.5)	56
British Columbia	510	(4.6)	533	(4.0)	546	(3.8)	568	(3.7)	58
Quebec	508	(3.8)	532	(4.0)	546	(3.5)	567	(3.7)	60
CANADA	503	(2.2)	528	(2.1)	542	(1.9)	568	(2.0)	65
Italy	457	(4.3)	480	(3.3)	493	(3.7)	525	(3.8)	67
Sweden	484	(3.0)	506	(3.1)	523	(3.2)	557	(3.2)	72
Prince Edward Island	484	(4.2)	513	(5.7)	521	(4.2)	557	(4.6)	72
New Brunswick	467	(4.3)	494	(3.6)	511	(3.8)	539	(4.0)	72
Alberta	515	(4.9)	548	(4.7)	554	(4.2)	587	(4.9)	72
Nova Scotia	485	(4.4)	520	(4.7)	530	(3.8)	558	(4.4)	73
Russian Federation	428	(5.7)	450	(3.8)	472	(4.7)	502	(3.8)	74
Ontario	498	(5.4)	525	(3.4)	547	(4.2)	571	(4.2)	74
France	468	(4.6)	493	(3.3)	520	(3.1)	552	(3.5)	84
Australia	490	(3.8)	522	(4.6)	537	(4.2)	575	(5.3)	85
Newfoundland and Labrador	478	(4.2)	508	(4.7)	528	(5.5)	563	(4.9)	85
Mexico	385	(4.5)	403	(3.5)	434	(4.0)	470	(5.8)	86
United States	466	(7.1)	503	(6.7)	525	(6.0)	554	(6.1)	89
United Kingdom	481	(3.1)	512	(3.7)	535	(3.3)	578	(3.4)	97
Belgium	459	(6.4)	489	(4.4)	536	(3.1)	560	(3.4)	101
Germany	424	(5.6)	469	(4.0)	511	(3.3)	540	(3.5)	116
Switzerland	432	(4.3)	492	(4.7)	513	(4.4)	549	(5.3)	117

1. Data for Japan are not included in this table due to a high percentage of missing data on parental education and parental occupation.

Sources: OECD (2001). Knowledge and Skills for Life. First Results from PISA 2000. *Excel data tables*.

PISA Canada (2001). Measuring Up: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Reading, Mathematics and Science, OECD PISA Study – First Results for Canadians Aged 15.

Table C7.1

Upper secondary graduation rates, Canada and G-7 countries, 2000

Ratio of upper secondary graduates to total population at typical age of graduation (times 100) in public and private institutions

	Graduation rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Japan	92	96	94
Germany	89	94	91
France	81	86	84
CANADA	73	83	78
Italy	68	81	75
United States	73	74	74
United Kingdom	..	..	..
OECD country mean	74	80	77

Source: OECD. *Education at a Glance, 2002, Table A1.*

Table C7.2
High school graduation rates (from first educational program), by sex and age relative to typical age of graduation, Canada and jurisdictions, 1994-1995 and 1999-2000^{1,2}

	1994-1995			1999-2000			Difference		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Overall graduation rate									
CANADA	76	70	83	78	73	83	2	3	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	76	70	82	82	75	88	6	6	6
Prince Edward Island	80	74	87	84	82	86	4	9	-1
Nova Scotia	75	71	79	77	73	82	2	2	3
New Brunswick	83	78	88	86	81	92	3	3	4
Quebec	88	78	98	85	79	92	-2	1	-6
Ontario	75	70	81	78	74	82	3	4	1
Manitoba	76	72	80	77	73	82	1	0	1
Saskatchewan	73	69	78	79	74	85	6	5	7
Alberta	65	60	70	66	62	70	1	2	0
British Columbia	66	61	72	75	71	79	9	10	8
Yukon	44	40	48	59	53	67	16	14	19
Northwest Territories	27	25	30	39	33	46	...	...	...
Nunavut	...	...	...	35	27	43	...	...	...
Typical-age graduation rate									
CANADA	55	49	62	61	56	67	6	6	6
Newfoundland and Labrador	69	61	77	77	69	84	8	8	8
Prince Edward Island	67	57	77	72	67	76	5	10	-1
Nova Scotia	67	61	73	71	66	76	4	5	4
New Brunswick	68	60	76	73	66	82	6	6	6
Quebec	66	59	74	67	59	75	0	0	1
Ontario	44	38	50	53	48	58	10	11	9
Manitoba	61	56	66	63	59	67	2	3	1
Saskatchewan	65	60	71	71	64	78	5	4	7
Alberta	53	48	58	59	54	63	6	7	5
British Columbia	57	51	63	67	62	72	10	11	9
Yukon	33	28	39	54	48	61	21	20	22
Northwest Territories	17	14	19	27	23	32	...	...	...
Nunavut	...	...	...	13	9	17	...	...	...
After-typical-age graduation rate									
CANADA	21	21	21	17	18	16	-4	-3	-5
Newfoundland and Labrador	7	8	5	5	6	4	-2	-2	-1
Prince Edward Island	13	17	10	12	16	9	-1	-1	-1
Nova Scotia	8	10	7	6	7	6	-2	-3	-1
New Brunswick	15	18	12	13	15	10	-2	-3	-2
Quebec	22	19	24	19	20	18	-3	0	-7
Ontario	31	32	31	25	25	24	-7	-7	-7
Manitoba	15	16	14	14	14	15	-1	-2	0
Saskatchewan	8	9	7	9	10	7	1	1	0
Alberta	12	13	12	8	8	7	-4	-5	-4
British Columbia	9	10	9	8	9	7	-1	-1	-2
Yukon	10	12	9	5	5	5	-5	-6	-4
Northwest Territories	11	11	11	12	11	14	...	...	...
Nunavut	...	...	...	22	18	26	...	...	...

1. Canada rate excludes Quebec.

2. Ontario and Quebec data for 1999-2000 are estimates.

Source: Secondary School Graduates Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table C7.3

A comparison of high school leaver rates among 20-year-olds, Canada and provinces, 1991 and 1999

	School Leavers Survey (1991)			Youth in Transition Survey (1999)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
CANADA	18	22	14	12	15	9
Newfoundland and Labrador	24	29	19	11 *	15 *	6 *
Prince Edward Island	25	33	17	16 **	22 **	9 **
Nova Scotia	22	29	13 *	10 *	15 *	5 **
New Brunswick	20	23	16 *	8 *	12 *	4 **
Quebec	22	26	18 *	16	20	12
Ontario	17	22	10 *	10	11	8
Manitoba	19	20	18	15	16 *	14 *
Saskatchewan	16	16 *	16 *	7	10 *	5 *
Alberta	14	16 *	12 *	13	14 *	11 *
British Columbia	16	17 *	14 *	13	17 *	9

* Indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) between 16.6% and 33.3%. Caution should be used when interpreting these results.

** Indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3%. Caution should be used when interpreting these results.

Sources: *School Leavers Survey and Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.*

Table C7.4
Characteristics of 18- to 20-year-old high school leavers and graduates, by sex, Canada, 1999

	High school graduates			High school leavers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	%					
Family structure during high school:						
Lived in a two-parent household	81	83	80	64	65	62
Lived in a single-parent household	16	14	17	32	32	32
Highest educational attainment of parents or guardians:						
Less than high school	9	7	10	27	25	29
High school	35	36	34	45	47	42
Post-secondary certificate or diploma	26	25	27	17	16	18
University degree	31	33	29	11	11	11
Overall grade average in last year of high school attended:						
A (80% to 100%)	42	36	49	13	11	16
B (70% to 79%)	43	46	41	35	31	40
C (60% to 69%)	14	17	10	35	39	29
D (50% to 59%)	1	1	1	14	16	12
F (under 50%)	0	0	0	4	4	3 *
Proportion reporting that most or all of the time they:						
Got along well with teachers	89	85	92	60	53	71
Did as little work as possible	15	21	9	35	40	26
Paid attention to the teacher	82	77	87	60	55	69
Were interested in class material	60	55	66	44	38	52
Completed homework on time	80	74	86	48	40	62
Spent 3 hours or less on homework per week:						
	37	46	29	63	68	54
Participation in extra-curricular activities:						
Participated in school-based activities	66	64	68	37	39	36
Participated in non-school activities	65	67	63	44	46	40
Hours worked for pay each week during the last year of high school:						
None (no job)	37	38	37	48	46	52
1 to 9 hours	17	15	19	11	11	9 *
10 to 19 hours	23	21	25	13	12	13
20 to 29 hours	17	19	16	16	16	15
30 or more hours	5	7	4	13	14	10
Had dependent children in early 2000:						
	2	1 *	3	14	5	28

* Indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) between 16.6% and 33.3%. Caution should be used when interpreting these results.

Sources: *Human Resources Development Canada and Statistics Canada, At a Crossroads: First Results for the 18- to 20-year-old Cohort of the Youth in Transition Survey, 2002.*

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Table D1.1

Trade-vocational enrolment¹, by program type, Canada and jurisdictions, 1988-1989 and 1998-1999

	CANADA		Newfoundland and Labrador		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec ²		Ontario ³	
	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999
Total	233,639	191,335	6,781	7,155	1,502	719	9,941	5,777	14,165	12,546	18,804	22,016	71,641	55,815
Pre-employment/pre-apprenticeship programs	77,572	31,783	3,787	264	794	0	5,194	308	2,613	98	3,026	0	20,616	5,322
Programs for registered apprentices	52,282	42,559	1,229	806	206	101	2,131	1,014	2,028	1,653	173	0	22,408	10,578
Pre-vocational, academic upgrading (BTSD) programs	43,378	43,088	633	1,048	51	439	736	920	2,329	2,483	4,214	6,913	11,911	13,096
Pre-vocational language programs	22,315	24,560	132	12	46	28	0	0	696	488	4,384	7,227	9,929	9,403
Skill upgrading or refresher programs	14,451	7,156	251	1,451	15	0	1,520	2,208	539	2,558	560	0	1,061	2
Job Readiness Training programs	8,961	2,433	169	7	71	66	330	11	34	132	4,523	0	2,507	1,520
Orientation programs	7,519	16,558	312	2	159	10	30	30	2,877	189	202	0	2,204	13,775
Special training projects/other	7,161	23,198	268	3,565	160	75	0	1,286	3,049	4,945	1,722	7,876	1,005	2,119
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia ⁴		Yukon		Northwest Territories			
	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999		
Total	9,061	6,845	11,153	9,988	39,250	25,195	49,022	44,102	501	452	1,818	768		
Pre-employment/pre-apprenticeship programs	3,678	1,812	4,194	2,786	8,037	3,431	25,138	17,548	179	88	316	169		
Programs for registered apprentices	2,489	1,961	1,768	2,889	11,423	14,625	8,220	8,902	0	30	207	0		
Pre-vocational, academic upgrading (BTSD) programs	1,374	819	2,903	3,342	13,357	5,413	5,007	7,961	311	110	552	544		
Pre-vocational language programs	404	375	903	247	3,969	1,078	1,846	5,695	0	0	6	7		
Skill upgrading or refresher programs	549	159	484	0	1,639	8	7,507	726	11	44	315	0		
Job Readiness Training programs	87	40	323	257	339	162	244	179	0	32	334	27		
Orientation programs	379	38	578	443	473	278	217	1,779	0	0	88	14		
Special training projects/other	101	1,641	0	24	13	200	843	1,312	0	148	0	7		

1. These figures include full- and part-time enrolment and are adjusted for non-response.

2. Quebec enrolment in pre-employment/pre-apprenticeship programs, prior to 1993-1994, does not include "adultes" registered in "formation professionnelle" programs.

3. A change to the data source for Ontario in-class registered apprenticeship training information created a significant decrease in enrolment between 1995-1996 and 1996-1997 because under the previous data source, all enrolments had been counted as full-time.

4. In British Columbia, changes occurred after 1994-1995 in the definition and reporting of Job Readiness Training, Orientation and Skill Upgrading programs.

Source: Trade-vocational Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D1.2

Trade-vocational enrolment, by registration status and index of change, Canada, 1988-1989 to 1998-1999 (1988-1989=100)

	Enrolment ¹		Index of change (1988-1989=100)	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
1988-1989	107,858	125,781	100	100
1989-1990	120,366	122,775	112	98
1990-1991	119,861	137,514	111	109
1991-1992	124,787	147,393	116	117
1992-1993	117,216	146,847	109	117
1993-1994	116,720	149,229	108	119
1994-1995	126,051	129,612	117	103
1995-1996	107,147	117,862	99	94
1996-1997	85,465	129,359	79	103
1997-1998	78,554	122,785	73	98
1998-1999	71,041	120,294	66	96

1. Differences in the total enrolment shown in Table D1.1 and the sum of the full- and part-time enrolments shown here are accounted for by an adjustment made to acknowledge the enrolments that Quebec reports differently.

Source: *Trade-vocational Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada.*

Table D1.3

Trade-vocational enrolment, by registration status and sex, Canada and jurisdictions, 1988-1989 and 1998-1999

	Male		Female				Both sexes ¹		
	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989		1998-1999		1988-1989	1998-1999	% change
			Enrolment	% female	Enrolment	% female			
Full-time									
CANADA²	41,406	33,329	28,497	41	33,976	50	107,857	71,041	-34
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,921	874	2,064	52	1,064	55	4,129	2,485	-40
Prince Edward Island	473	200	322	41	224	53	864	424	-51
Nova Scotia	3,641	898	2,488	41	903	50	6,224	1,884	-70
New Brunswick	2,426	1,070	2,174	47	911	46	5,284	1,981	-63
Quebec ³	2,813	4,831	3,729	57	4,313	47	9,017	9,270	3
Ontario	23,255	7,623	8,065	26	9,083	54	33,464	16,706	-50
Manitoba	1,798	1,400	1,389	44	1,000	42	3,345	2,400	-28
Saskatchewan	2,655	1,785	3,622	58	2,232	56	6,500	4,017	-38
Alberta	2,154	3,116	4,138	66	4,628	60	9,447	7,744	-18
British Columbia ⁴	..	11,405	..	...	9,313	45	28,782	23,297	-19
Yukon	159	72	293	65	122	63	455	194	-57
Northwest Territories	111	55	213	66	183	77	346	639	96
Part-time									
CANADA²	50,258	81,899	35,614	41	34,468	31	125,782	120,294	-4
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,677	4,312	894	35	336	7	2,652	4,670	76
Prince Edward Island	235	195	172	42	100	34	638	295	-54
Nova Scotia	3,391	3,388	317	9	490	13	3,717	3,893	5
New Brunswick	4,441	6,714	4,134	48	3,851	37	8,881	10,565	19
Quebec ³	3,324	5,665	4,234	56	5,022	47	9,787	12,746	32
Ontario	20,184	24,590	15,750	44	14,506	37	38,177	39,109	2
Manitoba	4,110	3,286	1,501	27	1,159	26	5,716	4,445	-22
Saskatchewan	3,411	4,106	1,036	23	1,865	31	4,653	5,971	28
Alberta	8,522	15,407	7,071	45	2,044	12	29,803	17,451	-42
British Columbia ⁴	..	13,953	..	...	5,063	27	20,240	20,805	3
Yukon	26	252	14	35	6	2	46	258	461
Northwest Territories	937	31	491	34	26	46	1,472	86	-94

1. Includes enrolments for which sex was not reported.
2. Differences in the total enrolment shown in Table D1.1 and the sum of the full- and part-time enrolments shown here for 1988-1989 are accounted for by an adjustment made to acknowledge enrolments that Quebec reported differently.
3. Quebec's "adultte" enrolments in trade-vocational pre-employment/formation professionnelle programs, and sponsored by the Government of Quebec, Ministry of Education, are not included, but reported with the elementary and secondary information.
4. For 1988-1989, British Columbia did not report sex breakdowns.

Source: Trade-vocational Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D1.4
Number of registered apprentices, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2000

	1991	2000
CANADA	192,946	201,586
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	2,828	7,804
Prince Edward Island	442	445
Nova Scotia	4,949	4,823
New Brunswick	5,693	4,328
Quebec	59,184	39,693
Ontario	62,512	66,675
Manitoba	4,140	5,343
Saskatchewan	4,148	6,971
Alberta	29,075	43,429
British Columbia	19,196	21,299
Yukon	222	287
Northwest Territories ²	557	489

1. Beginning in 1997, Newfoundland and Labrador expanded its definition of registered apprentices to include students in pre-apprenticeship programs in community colleges and similar institutions.
2. Data for Nunavut are included with Northwest Territories data for 2000.

Source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D1.5
Number of registered apprentices, by trade groups and sex, Canada, 1991 and 2000

	Male		Female				Both sexes	
	1991	2000	1991		2000		1991	2000
			Enrol- ment	% female	Enrol- ment	% female		
Total	184,703	184,099	8,243	4	17,487	9	192,946	201,586
Building construction trades	46,260	39,938	665	1	996	2	46,925	40,934
Electrical, electronics and related	36,598	32,114	437	1	739	2	37,035	32,853
Food and service trades	5,890	7,880	5,532	48	12,190	61	11,422	20,070
Industrial and related mechanical trades	14,968	16,052	143	1	254	2	15,111	16,306
Metal fabricating trades	39,160	43,710	375	1	710	2	39,535	44,420
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	38,761	41,173	555	1	818	2	39,316	41,991
Other trades	3,066	3,232	536	15	1,780	36	3,602	5,012

Source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D1.6

Number and percentage distribution of registered apprentices, by age group, Canada, 1992 and 2000

	1992		2000	
	Number	% distribution	Number	% distribution
Age				
Under 20	4,384	2	10,004	5
20 to 24	50,412	28	54,201	27
25 to 29	54,625	30	48,585	24
30 to 34	35,185	19	32,846	16
35 to 39	18,775	10	24,961	12
40 to 44	9,406	5	15,938	8
45 and over	8,176	5	15,051	7
Total	180,963	100	201,586	100

Note: Due to the high percentage of age data not reported in 1991 (27%), 1992 has been used as the comparison year for this table.

Source: *Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.*

Table D1.7

Indices of college enrolment, by registration status, and population aged 18 to 21, Canada, 1987-1988 to 1999-2000 (1987-1988=100)

	Full-time	Part-time	Population aged 18 to 21
1987-1988	100	100	100
1988-1989	99	106	98
1989-1990	99	107	99
1990-1991	102	112	99
1991-1992	109	133	98
1992-1993	114	138	96
1993-1994	116	129	95
1994-1995	119	119	95
1995-1996	122	116	96
1996-1997	124	114	97
1997-1998	125	120	98
1998-1999	126	120	99
1999-2000	128	112	100

Source: *Community College Student Information System, Statistics Canada.*

Table D1.8
College enrolment, by program type and sex, Canada and jurisdictions, 1989-1990 and 1999-2000

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990	1999-2000
Full-time						
Career technical						
CANADA	95,728	143,214	117,996	156,766	213,724	299,980
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,620	3,615	1,870	2,645	3,490	6,260
Prince Edward Island	420	987	531	874	951	1,861
Nova Scotia	1,094	3,805	1,545	3,517	2,639	7,322
New Brunswick	1,249	2,944	1,234	2,422	2,483	5,366
Quebec	29,196	38,397	39,792	45,993	68,988	84,390
Ontario	42,401	69,929	50,936	73,688	93,337	143,617
Manitoba	1,609	2,247	2,171	2,779	3,780	5,026
Saskatchewan	1,242	1,117	1,922	1,801	3,164	2,918
Alberta	10,147	10,837	11,197	13,217	21,344	24,054
British Columbia	6,628	9,228	6,590	9,562	13,218	18,790
Yukon	28	51	61	65	89	116
Northwest Territories	94	11	147	77	241	88
Nunavut	...	46	...	126	...	172
University transfer						
CANADA	48,828	44,988	54,289	63,813	103,117	108,801
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	142	...	174	...	316
Nova Scotia	...	37	...	18	...	55
Quebec	40,201	32,730	45,101	45,754	85,302	78,484
Manitoba	47	54	28	196	75	250
Alberta	2,063	3,448	2,134	5,715	4,197	9,163
British Columbia	6,473	8,519	6,972	11,867	13,445	20,386
Yukon	42	53	45	87	87	140
Northwest Territories	2	5	9	2	11	7
Part-time						
Career technical						
CANADA	20,195	20,167	30,864	27,948	51,059	48,115
Newfoundland and Labrador	138	302	98	457	236	759
Prince Edward Island	0	91	0	22	0	113
Nova Scotia	18	99	266	300	284	399
New Brunswick	18	58	36	54	54	112
Quebec	3,721	2,271	6,273	2,385	9,994	4,656
Ontario	4,913	5,317	5,931	5,671	10,844	10,988
Manitoba	558	958	1,168	1,310	1,726	2,268
Saskatchewan	104	51	515	80	619	131
Alberta	2,429	4,284	4,869	7,383	7,298	11,667
British Columbia	8,194	6,559	11,493	9,720	19,687	16,279
Yukon	58	62	109	150	167	212
Northwest Territories	44	93	106	368	150	461
Nunavut	...	22	...	48	...	70
University transfer						
CANADA	14,085	14,534	16,510	22,747	30,595	37,281
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	20	...	53	...	73
Quebec	7,604	1,974	4,622	2,211	12,226	4,185
Manitoba	0	5	1	22	1	27
Alberta	425	536	759	793	1,184	1,329
British Columbia	5,986	11,909	10,991	19,533	16,977	31,442
Yukon	29	80	51	106	80	186
Northwest Territories	41	10	86	29	127	39

Note: Not all jurisdictions offer university transfer programs.

Source: Community College Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D1.9

College enrolment, by registration status and sex, Canada and jurisdictions, 1989-1990 and 1999-2000

	Male				Female		Both sexes	
	1989-1990		1999-2000		1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990	1999-2000
	Enrolment	% male	Enrolment	% male				
Full-time								
CANADA	144,556	46	188,202	46	172,285	220,579	316,841	408,781
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,620	46	3,757	57	1,870	2,819	3,490	6,576
Prince Edward Island	420	44	987	53	531	874	951	1,861
Nova Scotia	1,094	41	3,842	52	1,545	3,535	2,639	7,377
New Brunswick	1,249	50	2,944	55	1,234	2,422	2,483	5,366
Quebec	69,397	45	71,127	44	84,893	91,747	154,290	162,874
Ontario	42,401	45	69,929	49	50,936	73,688	93,337	143,617
Manitoba	1,656	43	2,301	44	2,199	2,975	3,855	5,276
Saskatchewan	1,242	39	1,117	38	1,922	1,801	3,164	2,918
Alberta	12,210	48	14,285	43	13,331	18,932	25,541	33,217
British Columbia	13,101	48	17,747	45	13,562	21,429	26,663	39,176
Yukon	70	40	104	41	106	152	176	256
Northwest Territories	96	38	16	17	156	79	252	95
Nunavut	...	...	46	27	...	126	...	172
Part-time								
CANADA	31,298	38	34,701	41	50,356	50,695	81,654	85,396
Newfoundland and Labrador	138	58	322	39	98	510	236	832
Prince Edward Island	0	...	91	81	0	22	0	113
Nova Scotia	18	6	99	25	266	300	284	399
New Brunswick	18	33	58	52	36	54	54	112
Quebec	8,343	38	4,245	48	13,877	4,596	22,220	8,841
Ontario	4,913	45	5,317	48	5,931	5,671	10,844	10,988
Manitoba	558	32	963	42	1,169	1,332	1,727	2,295
Saskatchewan	104	17	51	39	515	80	619	131
Alberta	2,854	34	4,820	37	5,628	8,176	8,482	12,996
British Columbia	14,180	39	18,468	39	22,484	29,253	36,664	47,721
Yukon	87	35	142	36	160	256	247	398
Northwest Territories	85	31	103	21	192	397	277	500
Nunavut	...	...	22	31	...	48	...	70

Source: Community College Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D1.10
University enrolment, by registration status and sex, Canada and provinces, 1988-1989, 1992-1993 and 1998-1999

	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	1988-1989	1992-1993	1998-1999	1988-1989	1992-1993	1998-1999	1988-1989	1992-1993	1998-1999
Full-time									
Total									
CANADA	250,462	273,024	260,901	249,058	296,456	319,475	499,520	569,480	580,376
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,269	5,902	5,553	6,145	7,311	7,562	11,414	13,213	13,115
Prince Edward Island	972	1,230	950	1,209	1,494	1,520	2,181	2,724	2,470
Nova Scotia	11,991	13,718	12,845	13,203	15,709	17,182	25,194	29,427	30,027
New Brunswick	7,812	9,029	8,251	7,861	10,081	10,278	15,673	19,110	18,529
Quebec	59,676	64,374	59,363	59,341	70,646	74,799	119,017	135,020	134,162
Ontario	100,728	111,405	105,119	100,460	119,165	124,866	201,188	230,570	229,985
Manitoba	10,108	10,126	9,380	9,655	10,449	11,503	19,763	20,575	20,883
Saskatchewan	10,444	10,962	10,499	9,834	11,886	13,157	20,278	22,848	23,656
Alberta	23,470	24,060	24,302	22,760	26,284	29,208	46,230	50,344	53,510
British Columbia	19,992	22,218	24,639	18,590	23,431	29,400	38,582	45,649	54,039
Undergraduate									
CANADA	215,092	231,269	219,819	224,584	265,972	281,132	439,676	497,241	500,951
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,859	5,379	4,885	5,879	6,968	6,857	10,738	12,347	11,742
Prince Edward Island	965	1,217	937	1,200	1,484	1,504	2,165	2,701	2,441
Nova Scotia	10,730	12,372	11,692	12,282	14,642	16,045	23,012	27,014	27,737
New Brunswick	7,280	8,390	7,709	7,591	9,680	9,772	14,871	18,070	17,481
Quebec	49,089	52,214	46,445	51,525	61,317	62,205	100,614	113,531	108,650
Ontario	87,096	95,546	89,825	91,152	107,895	111,311	178,248	203,441	201,136
Manitoba	8,651	8,483	8,098	8,865	9,451	10,438	17,516	17,934	18,536
Saskatchewan	9,581	9,934	9,496	9,338	11,332	12,414	18,919	21,266	21,910
Alberta	20,304	20,638	21,074	20,652	23,746	26,215	40,956	44,384	47,289
British Columbia	16,537	17,096	19,658	16,100	19,457	24,371	32,637	36,553	44,029
Graduate									
CANADA	35,370	41,755	41,082	24,474	30,484	38,343	59,844	72,239	79,425
Newfoundland and Labrador	410	523	668	266	343	705	676	866	1,373
Prince Edward Island	7	13	13	9	10	16	16	23	29
Nova Scotia	1,261	1,346	1,153	921	1,067	1,137	2,182	2,413	2,290
New Brunswick	532	639	542	270	401	506	802	1,040	1,048
Quebec	10,587	12,160	12,918	7,816	9,329	12,594	18,403	21,489	25,512
Ontario	13,632	15,859	15,294	9,308	11,270	13,555	22,940	27,129	28,849
Manitoba	1,457	1,643	1,282	790	998	1,065	2,247	2,641	2,347
Saskatchewan	863	1,028	1,003	496	554	743	1,359	1,582	1,746
Alberta	3,166	3,422	3,228	2,108	2,538	2,993	5,274	5,960	6,221
British Columbia	3,455	5,122	4,981	2,490	3,974	5,029	5,945	9,096	10,010
Part-time									
Total									
CANADA	114,655	121,287	96,579	187,491	194,878	149,406	302,146	316,165	245,985
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,920	1,908	1,045	2,828	2,734	1,550	4,748	4,642	2,595
Prince Edward Island	287	292	107	526	622	310	813	914	417
Nova Scotia	2,916	3,052	2,689	5,008	5,401	4,525	7,924	8,453	7,214
New Brunswick	1,825	1,909	1,405	3,327	3,803	2,832	5,152	5,712	4,237
Quebec	48,646	47,524	38,568	75,791	74,927	59,548	124,437	122,451	98,116
Ontario	37,082	40,832	29,129	64,441	67,646	43,829	101,523	108,478	72,958
Manitoba	5,975	7,224	4,006	9,050	9,789	5,846	15,025	17,013	9,852
Saskatchewan	3,446	3,894	2,824	5,767	6,155	4,798	9,213	10,049	7,622
Alberta	5,683	6,362	7,740	10,283	11,567	12,523	15,966	17,929	20,263
British Columbia	6,875	8,290	9,066	10,470	12,234	13,645	17,345	20,524	22,711

Table D1.10 (concluded)

University enrolment, by registration status and sex, Canada and provinces, 1988-1989, 1992-1993 and 1998-1999

	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	1988-1989	1992-1993	1998-1999	1988-1989	1992-1993	1998-1999	1988-1989	1992-1993	1998-1999
Undergraduate									
CANADA	95,725	101,015	78,485	168,768	173,058	128,110	264,493	274,073	206,595
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,598	1,665	780	2,537	2,460	1,225	4,135	4,125	2,005
Prince Edward Island	287	290	105	525	619	302	812	909	407
Nova Scotia	2,344	2,376	2,088	4,179	4,379	3,455	6,523	6,755	5,543
New Brunswick	1,529	1,609	1,143	3,038	3,436	2,512	4,567	5,045	3,655
Quebec	39,715	37,458	29,583	67,468	64,562	49,496	107,183	102,020	79,079
Ontario	31,036	34,611	24,536	58,560	61,390	38,777	89,596	96,001	63,313
Manitoba	5,435	6,693	3,664	8,281	9,006	5,291	13,716	15,699	8,955
Saskatchewan	3,022	3,348	2,205	5,412	5,639	4,080	8,434	8,987	6,285
Alberta	4,666	5,374	6,339	9,146	10,244	10,781	13,812	15,618	17,120
British Columbia	6,093	7,591	8,042	9,622	11,323	12,191	15,715	18,914	20,233
Graduate									
CANADA	18,930	20,272	18,094	18,723	21,820	21,296	37,653	42,092	39,390
Newfoundland and Labrador	322	243	265	291	274	325	613	517	590
Prince Edward Island	...	2	2	1	3	8	1	5	10
Nova Scotia	572	676	601	829	1,022	1,070	1,401	1,698	1,671
New Brunswick	296	300	262	289	367	320	585	667	582
Quebec	8,931	10,066	8,985	8,323	10,365	10,052	17,254	20,431	19,037
Ontario	6,046	6,221	4,593	5,881	6,256	5,052	11,927	12,477	9,645
Manitoba	540	531	342	769	783	555	1,309	1,314	897
Saskatchewan	424	546	619	355	516	718	779	1,062	1,337
Alberta	1,017	988	1,401	1,137	1,323	1,742	2,154	2,311	3,143
British Columbia	782	699	1,024	848	911	1,454	1,630	1,610	2,478

Source: University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D1.11

Percentage of males relative to total full-time university enrolment, by registration status, Canada and provinces, 1988-1989 and 1998-1999

	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total	
	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999	1988-1989	1998-1999
CANADA	49	44	59	52	50	45
Newfoundland and Labrador	45	42	61	49	46	42
Prince Edward Island	45	38	44	45	45	38
Nova Scotia	47	42	58	50	48	43
New Brunswick	49	44	66	52	50	45
Quebec	49	43	58	51	50	44
Ontario	49	45	59	53	50	46
Manitoba	49	44	65	55	51	45
Saskatchewan	51	43	64	57	52	44
Alberta	50	45	60	52	51	45
British Columbia	51	45	58	50	52	46

Source: University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D2.1

Percentage of the total¹, adult² and employed³ population participating in adult education and training, Canada and provinces, 1991, 1993 and 1997

	1991			1993			1997		
	Total	Adult	Em- ployed	Total	Adult	Em- ployed	Total	Adult	Em- ployed
CANADA	33.0	28.9	37.9	34.8	30.3	39.6	31.4	27.7	36.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	25.4	18.8	32.2	27.1	22.0	33.2	25.2	18.6	32.2
Prince Edward Island	26.2	21.6	31.6	31.8	26.6	39.1	27.3	22.2	32.6
Nova Scotia	27.9	22.9	32.5	31.1	27.6	42.2	32.3	28.8	40.6
New Brunswick	23.9	19.5	29.0	27.3	22.6	32.8	27.1	23.4	34.5
Quebec	32.2	27.4	36.3	31.0	25.8	34.6	25.3	20.6	27.2
Ontario	33.5	29.3	37.7	35.9	31.3	39.9	34.0	30.8	38.7
Manitoba	34.4	31.3	40.3	36.4	32.3	41.8	31.2	27.6	36.8
Saskatchewan	32.0	27.7	36.2	32.9	28.6	38.2	31.6	28.0	36.2
Alberta	39.0	35.8	43.3	40.1	36.0	42.8	34.1	31.1	38.5
British Columbia	33.8	30.5	40.4	39.1	35.9	46.0	35.3	31.9	42.5

1. Total population refers to the population aged 17 and over.
2. The adult population is the population aged 17 and over but excluding individuals who were 17- to 19-years-old and enrolled full-time in a non employer-sponsored elementary or secondary program or 17- to 24-years-old and enrolled full-time in a non employer-sponsored postsecondary program.
3. An individual is considered to be employed if his/her labour force status in the week prior to the survey was "employed".

Source: *A Report on Adult Education and Training in Canada: Learning a Living*, Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table D2.2

Mean annual number of hours spent on adult education and training per participant and per capita¹, Canada and provinces 1991, 1993 and 1997

	1991		1993		1997	
	Per participant	Per capita	Per participant	Per capita	Per participant	Per capita
CANADA	149	43	165	50	209	58
Newfoundland and Labrador	205	39	247	54	307	57
Prince Edward Island	170	37	142	38	192	43
Nova Scotia	152	35	182	50	184	53
New Brunswick	165	32	187	42	221	52
Quebec	140	38	179	46	234	48
Ontario	144	42	150	47	207	64
Manitoba	199	62	199	64	180	50
Saskatchewan	133	37	158	45	177	50
Alberta	168	60	171	62	199	62
British Columbia	146	45	161	58	200	64

1. The mean annual number of hours per capita is obtained by dividing total hours of training by the total adult population; that is, the sum of the participants and the non-participants in adult education and training.

Source: *A Report on Adult Education and Training in Canada: Learning a Living*, Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table D2.3

Percentage of adult population participating in education and training, by age group and study orientation, and mean hours of study, by age group, Canada, 1997

Age	Overall participation		Job-related	Personal interest	Employer-sponsored	Non employer-sponsored
	%	Mean hours of study ¹	%	%	%	%
17 to 24	39.5	451	30.8	12.9	25.0	22.5
25 to 34	38.6	272	30.6	12.6	24.1	21.7
35 to 44	33.6	157	27.3	10.5	25.5	15.1
45 to 54	30.3	106	23.7	10.2	25.7	12.2
55 to 64	14.6	49	8.4	7.6	14.4	7.8
65 and over	5.0	43	0.5	4.5	5.0	4.5

1. Mean hours of training per participant.

Source: *A Report on Adult Education and Training in Canada: Learning a Living, Statistics Canada, 2001.*

Table D2.4

Percentage distribution of barriers to adult education and training, Canada, 1993 and 1997

	1993	1997
Too busy at work or job	45.6	42.0
Too expensive/have no money	31.8	40.0
Course or program offered at inconvenient time or location	24.8	34.5
Course or program not offered	22.2	24.4
Lack of employer support	21.3	23.1
Other family responsibilities	9.5	12.1
Other	10.6	11.4
Lack of childcare	3.5	7.0
Lack of sufficient qualifications or prerequisites	3.5	5.4
Health reasons	2.3	3.4

Source: *Sussman, Deborah. Barriers to job-related training, Perspectives on Labour and Income, March 2002, Statistics Canada.*

Table D2.5

Percentage distribution of suppliers of adult education and training, by type and level of programs and courses, Canada, 1997

	Educational institution	Commercial school/private training provider	Employer	Non-profit organization	Supplier of equipment	Someone else	No instructor
Programs							
Elementary/High school	89.6	3.4	1.9	1.5	0.5	2.9	1.1
Apprenticeship	58.5	18.1	19.2	1.4	4.0	2.8	1.5
Trade-vocational	49.2	23.8	6.5	3.7	3.9	5.7	1.8
College	84.0	4.4	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.4
University	90.0	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.0	1.5	1.2
Total	75.3	9.7	4.7	1.9	1.5	2.8	1.4
Courses							
Job-related	25.3	20.4	31.6	6.2	10.7	12.3	1.5
Personal interest and other	28.3	19.7	4.5	15.5	5.5	27.5	1.6
Not stated	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	26.1	20.0	22.3	9.2	8.9	17.3	1.5

Source: *A Report on Adult Education and Training in Canada: Learning a Living*, Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table D2.6

Percentage of kinds of support given by employers for employer-sponsored programs and courses, by types of jobs, Canada, 1997

	Type of job	Paying for fees and tuition	Paying for materials	Paid time off leave	Unpaid time off leave	Providing premises	Providing accommodation	Organizing the training	Other
Program	Full-time	72.6	55.5	43.5	24.3	35.8	19.7	27.8	14.0
	Part-time	20.4	15.8	17.7	62.3	18.7	4.3	14.9	8.8
	Total	58.8	44.8	36.5	34.6	31.2	15.5	24.3	12.6
Course	Full-time	88.5	81.4	76.0	14.2	66.9	35.0	62.9	14.9
	Part-time	78.0	66.0	57.4	21.6	60.4	22.5	62.1	13.3
	Total	87.3	79.7	73.9	15.0	66.2	33.6	62.8	14.7

Note: Estimates were based on the respondents who were enrolled in at least one program or course sponsored by employers.

Source: *A Report on Adult Education and Training in Canada: Learning a Living*, Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table D3.1

Number of full-time college educators, by sex, Canada and jurisdictions, 1989-1990 and 1999-2000

	Male		Female				Both sexes	
	1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990		1999-2000		1989-1990	1999-2000
			Number	% female	Number	% female		
CANADA	12,112	16,813	6,404	35	11,019	40	18,516	27,832
Newfoundland and Labrador	519	523	196	27	313	37	715	836
Prince Edward Island	87	50	30	26	23	32	117	73
Nova Scotia	525	411	208	28	205	33	733	616
New Brunswick	468	582	188	29	338	37	656	920
Quebec	..	6,671	..	..	4,546	41	..	11,217
Ontario	5,444	3,934	3,558	40	2,905	42	9,002	6,839
Manitoba	457	456	188	29	259	36	645	715
Saskatchewan	353	507	195	36	377	43	548	884
Alberta	2,292	2,125	885	28	1,046	33	3,177	3,171
British Columbia	1,935	1,456	945	33	891	38	2,880	2,347
Yukon	..	41	..	..	43	51	..	84
Northwest Territories	32	41	11	26	42	51	43	83
Nunavut	...	16	...	...	31	66	...	47

Source: Annual College and Related Institutions Educational Staff Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D3.2
Number of full-time educators in universities, by rank and sex, Canada and provinces, 1989-1990 and 1999-2000

	Male		Female				Both sexes	
	1989-1990	1999-2000	1989-1990		1999-2000		1989-1990	1999-2000
			Number	% female	Number	% female		
All teaching faculty								
CANADA	29,159	24,646	6,758	19	9,155	27	35,917	33,801
Newfoundland and Labrador	776	631	212	21	226	26	988	857
Prince Edward Island	130	129	23	15	60	32	153	189
Nova Scotia	1,591	1,345	481	23	618	31	2,072	1,963
New Brunswick	947	761	266	22	348	31	1,213	1,109
Quebec	6,729	6,020	1,471	18	1,985	25	8,200	8,005
Ontario	11,289	9,081	2,686	19	3,405	27	13,975	12,486
Manitoba	1,338	1,058	279	17	413	28	1,617	1,471
Saskatchewan	1,257	1,031	233	16	366	26	1,490	1,397
Alberta	2,613	2,251	585	18	873	28	3,198	3,124
British Columbia	2,489	2,339	522	17	861	27	3,011	3,200
Full professors								
CANADA	12,395	11,875	965	7	1,992	14	13,360	13,867
Newfoundland and Labrador	281	273	22	7	31	10	303	304
Prince Edward Island	35	44	2	5	7	14	37	51
Nova Scotia	564	587	49	8	99	14	613	686
New Brunswick	415	384	39	9	93	19	454	477
Quebec	2,859	2,999	281	9	529	15	3,140	3,528
Ontario	4,531	4,211	308	6	685	14	4,839	4,896
Manitoba	613	523	44	7	72	12	657	595
Saskatchewan	634	551	30	5	68	11	664	619
Alberta	1,346	1,136	126	9	215	16	1,472	1,351
British Columbia	1,117	1,167	64	5	193	14	1,181	1,360
Associate professors								
CANADA	10,315	8,138	2,343	19	3,564	30	12,658	11,702
Newfoundland and Labrador	307	263	77	20	114	30	384	377
Prince Edward Island	61	44	7	10	21	32	68	65
Nova Scotia	614	476	143	19	227	32	757	703
New Brunswick	315	209	83	21	94	31	398	303
Quebec	2,681	2,166	637	19	895	29	3,318	3,061
Ontario	3,857	2,995	825	18	1,343	31	4,682	4,338
Manitoba	456	310	102	18	123	28	558	433
Saskatchewan	407	280	98	19	127	31	505	407
Alberta	805	666	198	20	309	32	1,003	975
British Columbia	812	729	173	18	311	30	985	1,040
Other ranks								
CANADA	6,449	4,633	3,450	35	3,599	44	9,899	8,232
Newfoundland and Labrador	188	95	113	38	81	46	301	176
Prince Edward Island	34	41	14	29	32	44	48	73
Nova Scotia	413	282	289	41	292	51	702	574
New Brunswick	217	168	144	40	161	49	361	329
Quebec	1,189	855	553	32	561	40	1,742	1,416
Ontario	2,901	1,875	1,553	35	1,377	42	4,454	3,252
Manitoba	269	225	133	33	218	49	402	443
Saskatchewan	216	200	105	33	171	46	321	371
Alberta	462	449	261	36	349	44	723	798
British Columbia	560	443	285	34	357	45	845	800

Source: University and College Academic Staff Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D3.3

Age distribution and median age of full-time college educators, by sex, Canada and jurisdictions, 1999-2000

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
Number of educators														
Male														
All ages ¹	16,813	523	50	411	582	6,671	3,934	456	507	2,125	1,456	41	41	16
20 to 29	393	25	1	8	26	218	56	12	12	32	2	1	0	0
30 to 39	2,555	136	10	61	115	1,192	367	86	77	334	161	5	8	3
40 to 49	5,793	221	24	208	223	2,195	1,276	152	197	751	506	24	16	0
50 to 59	7,141	129	12	126	201	2,827	1,887	175	199	865	689	8	13	10
60 and over	931	12	3	8	17	239	348	31	22	143	98	3	4	3
Female														
All ages ¹	11,019	313	23	205	338	4,546	2,905	259	377	1,046	891	43	42	31
20 to 29	387	35	0	8	19	229	34	10	9	34	3	1	5	0
30 to 39	2,023	80	4	54	80	1,045	355	53	62	170	91	9	14	6
40 to 49	4,627	132	14	103	140	1,945	1,160	110	168	454	353	19	13	16
50 to 59	3,678	62	5	40	96	1,247	1,217	84	128	363	407	12	8	9
60 and over	304	4	0	0	3	80	139	2	10	25	37	2	2	0
Both sexes														
All ages ¹	27,832	836	73	616	920	11,217	6,839	715	884	3,171	2,347	84	83	47
20 to 29	780	60	1	16	45	447	90	22	21	66	5	2	5	0
30 to 39	4,578	216	14	115	195	2,237	722	139	139	504	252	14	22	9
40 to 49	10,420	353	38	311	363	4,140	2,436	262	365	1,205	859	43	29	16
50 to 59	10,819	191	17	166	297	4,074	3,104	259	327	1,228	1,096	20	21	19
60 and over	1,235	16	3	8	20	319	487	33	32	168	135	5	6	3
Percentage distribution²														
Male														
20 to 29	2.3	4.8	2.0	1.9	4.5	3.3	1.5	2.6	2.5	1.5	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0
30 to 39	15.2	26.0	20.0	14.8	19.8	17.9	9.3	18.9	15.2	15.7	11.1	12.2	19.5	18.8
40 to 49	34.5	42.3	48.0	50.5	38.3	32.9	32.5	33.3	38.9	35.3	34.8	58.5	39.0	0.0
50 to 59	42.5	24.7	24.0	30.7	34.5	42.4	48.0	38.4	39.3	40.7	47.3	19.5	31.7	62.5
60 and over	5.5	2.3	6.0	1.9	2.9	3.6	8.8	6.8	4.3	6.7	6.7	7.3	9.8	18.8
Female														
20 to 29	3.5	11.2	0.0	3.9	5.6	5.0	1.2	3.9	2.4	3.3	0.3	2.3	11.9	0.0
30 to 39	18.4	25.6	17.4	26.3	23.7	23.0	12.2	20.5	16.4	16.3	10.2	20.9	33.3	19.4
40 to 49	41.9	42.2	60.9	50.2	41.4	42.8	39.9	42.5	44.6	43.5	39.6	44.2	31.0	51.6
50 to 59	33.4	19.8	21.7	19.5	28.4	27.4	41.9	32.4	34.0	34.7	45.7	27.9	19.0	29.0
60 and over	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	4.8	0.8	2.7	2.4	4.2	4.7	4.8	0.0
Both sexes														
20 to 29	2.8	7.2	1.5	2.6	4.9	4.0	1.3	3.1	2.4	2.1	0.2	2.4	6.0	0.0
30 to 39	16.5	25.8	19.2	18.7	21.2	19.9	10.6	19.4	15.7	15.9	10.7	16.7	26.5	19.1
40 to 49	37.4	42.2	52.1	50.5	39.5	36.9	35.6	36.6	41.3	38.0	36.5	51.2	34.9	34.0
50 to 59	38.9	22.8	23.3	26.9	32.3	36.3	45.4	36.2	37.0	38.7	46.7	23.8	25.3	40.5
60 and over	4.4	1.9	4.1	1.3	2.2	2.8	7.1	4.6	3.6	5.3	5.8	6.0	7.2	6.4
Median age of educators³														
Male	47	45	44	46	47	46	49	48	47	47	47	45	47	55
Female	44	43	45	42	45	42	46	45	45	44	45	43	45	45
Both sexes	45	44	45	45	46	44	48	47	46	45	46	44	46	46

1. Includes a small number of cases for which age is not reported.

2. Percentage distribution is based on educators for whom age is reported.

3. Median age of educators is based on individual records for which age is reported.

Source: Annual College and Related Institutions Educational Staff Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D3.4
Age distribution and median age of full-time university educators, by sex, Canada and provinces, 1999-2000

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Number of educators											
Male											
All ages ¹	24,646	631	129	1,345	761	6,020	9,081	1,058	1,031	2,251	2,339
20 to 29	139	0	1	13	5	30	56	7	12	7	8
30 to 39	3,519	67	26	181	140	779	1,327	129	149	401	320
40 to 49	7,394	183	48	411	247	1,888	2,553	265	328	767	704
50 to 59	10,024	311	44	588	312	2,498	3,696	459	384	821	911
60 and over	3,544	70	10	151	57	825	1,425	198	158	254	396
Female											
All ages ¹	9,155	226	60	618	348	1,985	3,405	413	366	873	861
20 to 29	90	3	0	9	4	16	30	6	1	14	7
30 to 39	1,874	39	17	117	72	399	719	93	77	189	152
40 to 49	3,636	84	33	262	136	801	1,281	174	160	344	361
50 to 59	2,991	86	8	196	115	653	1,148	118	108	275	284
60 and over	541	14	2	28	15	116	220	22	19	48	57
Both sexes											
All ages ¹	33,801	857	189	1,963	1,109	8,005	12,486	1,471	1,397	3,124	3,200
20 to 29	229	3	1	22	9	46	86	13	13	21	15
30 to 39	5,393	106	43	298	212	1,178	2,046	222	226	590	472
40 to 49	11,030	267	81	673	383	2,689	3,834	439	488	1,111	1,065
50 to 59	13,015	397	52	784	427	3,151	4,844	577	492	1,096	1,195
60 and over	4,085	84	12	179	72	941	1,645	220	177	302	453
Percentage distribution²											
Male											
20 to 29	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3
30 to 39	14.3	10.6	20.2	13.5	18.4	12.9	14.6	12.2	14.5	17.8	13.7
40 to 49	30.0	29.0	37.2	30.6	32.5	31.4	28.1	25.0	31.8	34.1	30.1
50 to 59	40.7	49.3	34.1	43.7	41.0	41.5	40.7	43.4	37.2	36.5	38.9
60 and over	14.4	11.1	7.8	11.2	7.5	13.7	15.7	18.7	15.3	11.3	16.9
Female											
20 to 29	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.8
30 to 39	20.5	17.3	28.3	18.9	20.7	20.1	21.1	22.5	21.0	21.6	17.7
40 to 49	39.7	37.2	55.0	42.4	39.1	40.4	37.6	42.1	43.7	39.4	41.9
50 to 59	32.7	38.1	13.3	31.7	33.0	32.9	33.7	28.6	29.5	31.5	33.0
60 and over	5.9	6.2	3.3	4.5	4.3	5.8	6.5	5.3	5.2	5.5	6.6
Both sexes											
20 to 29	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
30 to 39	16.0	12.4	22.8	15.2	19.1	14.7	16.4	15.1	16.2	18.9	14.8
40 to 49	32.6	31.2	42.9	34.3	34.5	33.6	30.7	29.8	34.9	35.6	33.3
50 to 59	38.5	46.3	27.5	39.9	38.5	39.4	38.8	39.2	35.2	35.1	37.3
60 and over	12.1	9.8	6.3	9.1	6.5	11.8	13.2	15.0	12.7	9.7	14.2
Median age of educators³											
Male	51	52	47	51	49	51	51	53	51	49	51
Female	47	48	42	46	46	47	47	46	46	47	47
Both sexes	50	51	46	49	48	50	50	51	49	48	50

1. Includes a small number of cases for which age is not reported.

2. Percentage distribution is based on educators for whom age is reported.

3. Median age of educators is based on individual records for which age is reported.

Source: University and College Academic Staff Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D4.1

**Total domestic expenditures on R&D as a percentage of GDP, Canada in relation to all OECD countries, 2000
(or latest available year)**

OECD countries	Domestic R&D expenditures/GDP	OECD countries	Domestic R&D expenditures/GDP		
Sweden ⁴	3.8	CANADA	1.8		
Finland	3.4				
Japan	3.0				
Iceland	2.7				
United States ¹	2.7				
Republic of Korea ²	2.7				
Switzerland	2.6				
Germany	2.5				
Total OECD	2.2^p			Norway	1.7
France	2.2			Australia	1.5
Denmark	2.1	Czech Republic	1.3		
Netherlands	2.0 ^p	Ireland	1.2		
Belgium	2.0	Italy	1.1		
European Union	1.9 ^p	New Zealand	1.0		
Austria	1.9	Spain	0.9		
United Kingdom	1.9	Hungary ³	0.8		
		Portugal	0.8		
		Poland	0.7		
		Greece	0.7		
		Slovak Republic ⁴	0.7		
		Turkey	0.6		
		Mexico	0.4		

1. Excludes most or all capital expenditures.

2. Excludes R&D in the social sciences and humanities.

3. Defence excluded (all or mostly).

4. Underestimated.

Note: 1999 data are shown for Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and Sweden.

Sources: OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators, 2002 No. 2, November 2002, Table 02.

Statistics Canada. Estimates of Canadian Research and Development Expenditures (GERD), Canada, 1991 to 2002, and by Province 1991 to 2000. Catalogue No. 88E0006XIE2002015.

Table D4.2
Total domestic expenditures on R&D as a percentage of GDP, Canada and jurisdictions, G-7, and leading OECD countries, 1991, 1995 and 2000

	1991	1995	2000
	% of GDP		
CANADA	1.6	1.7	1.8
	% of provincial/territorial GDP		
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.1	0.9	1.0
Prince Edward Island	0.7	0.6	1.1
Nova Scotia	1.4	1.4	1.5
New Brunswick	0.9	0.9	0.8
Quebec ¹	1.8	2.1	2.3
Ontario ¹	1.6	1.9	2.1
Manitoba	1.2	1.1	1.2
Saskatchewan	1.0	1.0	1.1
Alberta	1.1	1.1	0.9
British Columbia	1.0	1.0	1.2
Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut ²	0.0	0.1	0.2
	% of GDP		
G-7			
CANADA	1.6	1.7	1.8
France ³	2.4	2.3	2.2
Germany	2.6	2.3	2.5
Italy	1.2	1.0	1.1
Japan ⁴	3.0	3.0	3.0
United Kingdom	2.1	2.0	1.9
United States ⁵	2.8	2.6	2.7
Leading OECD countries			
Finland	2.1	2.4	3.4
Republic of Korea ⁶	..	2.7	2.7
Sweden ⁷	2.9	3.6	3.8
Total OECD	..	..	2.2^p

1. Quebec and Ontario figures exclude federal government expenditures contributed in the National Capital Region.

2. Data not available by individual territory.

3. Data for 2000 represent break in series with previous year for which data are available.

4. Data for 1991 and 1995 exclude most or all capital expenditure.

5. Data exclude most or all capital expenditures.

6. Data exclude R&D in the social sciences and humanities.

7. Underestimated data. Data for Sweden are for 1999.

Sources: Statistics Canada. *Estimates of Canadian Research and Development Expenditures (GERD), Canada, 1991 to 2002, and by Province 1991 to 2000.* Catalogue No. 88E0006XIE2002015.

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators, 2002 No. 2, November 2002, Table 02, for G-7 and OECD countries for 2000.

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators, 1998 No. 1, 1998, Table 05, for G-7 and OECD countries for 1991 and 1995.

Table D4.3

Percentage of total R&D by sector, Canada and jurisdictions, G-7, leading OECD countries, 2000

	Government	Federal	Provincial	Business enterprise	Post-secondary sector	Private non-profit	All sectors
CANADA	11.9	10.6	1.3	58.3	29.5	0.3	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	25.7	22.0	3.7	13.2	61.1	0.0	100.0
Prince Edward Island	44.4	44.4	0.0	13.9	41.7	0.0	100.0
Nova Scotia	26.1	24.5	1.7	17.8	55.5	0.6	100.0
New Brunswick	19.6	17.6	2.0	21.6	57.5	1.3	100.0
Quebec ¹	7.9	6.8	1.1	60.7	31.3	0.0	100.0
Ontario ¹	4.0	3.3	0.8	71.0	24.9	0.1	100.0
Manitoba	17.8	17.1	0.7	30.9	46.8	4.5	100.0
Saskatchewan	19.5	16.8	2.7	18.7	61.8	0.0	100.0
Alberta	14.8	9.0	5.8	41.3	42.6	1.3	100.0
British Columbia	9.5	7.4	2.1	56.7	33.1	0.7	100.0
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut ²	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
G-7							
CANADA	11.9	10.6	1.3	58.3	29.5	0.3	100.0
France	17.3	...	...	62.5	18.8	1.4	100.0
Germany ³	13.6	...	...	70.3	16.1	..	100.0
Italy	18.9	...	...	50.1	31.0	...	100.0
Japan	9.9	...	...	71.0	14.5	4.6	100.0
United Kingdom	12.2	...	...	65.6	20.8	1.5	100.0
United States ⁴	6.8	...	...	75.2	13.9	4.1	100.0
Leading OECD countries							100.0
Finland	10.6	...	...	70.9	17.8	0.7	100.0
Republic of Korea ⁵	13.3	...	...	74.0	11.3	1.4	100.0
Sweden ⁶	3.4	...	...	75.1	21.4	0.1	100.0
Total OECD	10.4^p	...	...	69.5^p	17.2^p	3.0^p	100.0

1. Quebec and Ontario figures exclude federal government expenditures allocated in the National Capital Region.

2. Data not available by individual territory.

3. Government category includes private non-profit.

4. Government category includes federal or central government only. Business enterprise, postsecondary and private non-profit categories exclude most or all capital expenditures.

5. All categories exclude R&D in the social sciences and humanities.

6. Data for Sweden are for 1999. Government, postsecondary, and private non-profit categories, exclude most or all capital expenditures.

Sources: Statistics Canada. *Estimates of Canadian Research and Development Expenditures (GERD), Canada, 1991 to 2002, and by Province 1991 to 2000.* Catalogue No. 88E0006XIE2002015.

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators, 2002 No. 2, November 2002, Tables 17-20.

Table D4.4
Expenditures on R&D, by sector (in millions of 2001 constant dollars), and percentage change, Canada and provinces, 1991 and 2000

Jurisdiction and R&D contributing sector	1991 \$	2000 \$	% change 1991-2000
CANADA, total	12,509	19,839	59
Government	2,339	2,365	1
Federal government	1,958	2,102	7
Provincial governments	381	264	-31
Business enterprise	6,221	11,569	86
University	3,821	5,848	53
Private non-profit	128	58	-55
Newfoundland and Labrador, total	124	134	8
Government	46	35	-25
Federal government	41	30	-28
Provincial government	5	5	5
Business enterprise	12	18	51
University	67	82	23
Private non-profit	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island, total	18	37	103
Government	11	16	44
Federal government	11	16	44
Provincial government	0	0	0
Business enterprise	2	5	125
University	5	15	238
Private non-profit	0	0	0
Nova Scotia, total	274	365	33
Government	98	95	-3
Federal government	93	89	-3
Provincial government	6	6	7
Business enterprise	30	65	119
University	146	203	39
Private non-profit	1	2	78
New Brunswick, total	144	155	8
Government	48	30	-36
Federal government	44	27	-38
Provincial government	4	3	-15
Business enterprise	36	33	-6
University	59	89	51
Private non-profit	1	2	71
Quebec, total	3,234	5,256	63
Government	333	417	25
Federal government	245	359	46
Provincial government	88	58	-34
Business enterprise	1,717	3,190	86
University	1,164	1,647	41
Private non-profit	19	2	-89
Ontario, total	5,117	9,387	83
Government	417	379	-9
Federal government	278	308	11
Provincial government	139	72	-48
Business enterprise	3,273	6,665	104
University	1,343	2,336	74
Private non-profit	85	6	-93
Manitoba, total	329	413	25
Government	114	74	-35
Federal government	110	71	-36
Provincial government	3	3	-12
Business enterprise	74	128	72
University	132	193	46
Private non-profit	9	18	98

Table D4.4 (concluded)

Expenditures on R&D, by sector (in millions of 2001 constant dollars), and percentage change, Canada and provinces, 1991 and 2000

Jurisdiction and R&D contributing sector	1991 \$	2000 \$	% change 1991-2000
Saskatchewan, total	275	369	34
Government	78	72	-7
Federal government	65	62	-5
Provincial government	13	10	-21
Business enterprise	69	69	0
University	128	228	78
Private non-profit	0	0	0
Alberta, total	1,105	1,312	19
Government	209	194	-7
Federal government	109	119	9
Provincial government	99	76	-24
Business enterprise	489	542	11
University	408	558	37
Private non-profit	0	17	
British Columbia, total	967	1,520	57
Government	155	145	-6
Federal government	119	112	-5
Provincial government	36	32	-10
Business enterprise	430	861	100
University	374	504	35
Private non-profit	7	10	37

Source: Statistics Canada. Estimates of Canadian Research and Development Expenditures (GERD), Canada, 1991 to 2002, and by Province 1991 to 2000. Catalogue No. 88E0006XIE2002015.

Table D4.5
University expenditures on R&D as a percentage of GDP, Canada, provinces, G-7 and leading OECD countries, 1991, 1995 and 2000

	1991	1995	2000
	% of GDP		
CANADA	0.5	0.5	0.5
	% of provincial GDP		
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.6	0.5	0.6
Prince Edward Island	0.2	0.1	0.5
Nova Scotia	0.7	0.6	0.8
New Brunswick	0.4	0.3	0.4
Quebec	0.7	0.6	0.7
Ontario	0.4	0.4	0.5
Manitoba	0.5	0.4	0.6
Saskatchewan	0.5	0.4	0.7
Alberta	0.4	0.4	0.4
British Columbia	0.4	0.3	0.4
	% of GDP		
G-7			
CANADA	0.5	0.5	0.5
France ¹	0.4	0.4	0.4
Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4
Italy	0.3	0.3	0.3
Japan ²	0.5	0.6	0.4
United Kingdom	0.4	0.4	0.4
United States ³	0.4	0.4	0.4
Leading OECD countries			
Finland	0.5	0.5	0.6
Republic of Korea ⁴	..	0.2	0.3
Sweden ⁵	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total OECD	..	..	0.4^p

1. Data for 2000 are not perfectly comparable with those of previous years.

2. Data for 1991 are overestimated.

3. Excludes most or all capital expenditure.

4. Excludes R&D in the social sciences and humanities.

5. Data for Sweden are for 1999.

Sources: Statistics Canada. *Estimation of Research and Development Expenditures in the Higher Education Sector, 2000–2001*. Cat. No. 88E006XIE No. 14.

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators, 2002 No. 2, November 2002, Table 46, for G-7 and OECD for 2000.

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators, 2001 No. 2, 2001, Table 44, for G-7 and OECD for 1995.

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators, 1998 No. 1, 1998, Table 47, for G-7 and OECD for 1991.

Table D4.6

Sources of funds for university R&D expenditures in millions of 2001 constant dollars and as a percentage of total funding, Canada and provinces, 1991, 1995 and 2000

Jurisdiction and source of R&D funds	1991		1995		2000	
	\$	% of total	\$	% of total	\$	% of total
CANADA, total	3,821.2	100.0	4,036.8	100.0	5,847.8	100.0
Business enterprise	266.3	7.0	324.5	8.0	559.2	9.6
Federal government	944.9	24.7	934.8	23.2	1,306.3	22.3
Provincial governments	335.6	8.8	353.5	8.8	593.3	10.1
Private non-profit	250.0	6.5	290.6	7.2	422.6	7.2
Foreign sources	12.8	0.3	26.6	0.7	50.1	0.9
University	2,011.7	52.6	2,106.9	52.2	2,916.3	49.9
University from own revenue sources	531.5	13.9	694.6	17.2	1,295.5	22.2
University from general university funds	1,480.2	38.7	1,412.3	35.0	1,620.8	27.7
Newfoundland and Labrador, total	67.4	100.0	65.3	100.0	82.3	100.0
Business enterprise	2.0	3.0	4.3	6.5	6.8	8.3
Federal government	19.4	28.7	16.7	25.5	23.0	27.9
Provincial government	1.2	1.7	3.8	5.8	1.5	1.8
Private non-profit	5.7	8.5	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.6
Foreign sources	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
University	39.2	58.1	39.2	59.9	49.7	60.4
Prince Edward Island, total	5.8	100.0	4.1	100.0	16.1	100.0
Business enterprise	0.1	2.0	0.4	10.8	0.6	3.8
Federal government	1.8	31.4	0.9	21.6	2.8	17.2
Provincial government	0.1	2.0	0.3	8.1	0.7	4.5
Private non-profit	0.3	5.9	0.3	8.1	1.0	6.4
Foreign sources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
University	3.4	58.8	2.1	51.4	11.0	68.2
Nova Scotia, total	145.6	100.0	127.7	100.0	202.6	100.0
Business enterprise	5.7	3.9	8.5	6.7	20.1	9.9
Federal government	51.9	35.6	33.7	26.4	40.5	20.0
Provincial government	8.0	5.5	3.3	2.6	7.9	3.9
Private non-profit	4.7	3.2	4.9	3.8	10.7	5.3
Foreign sources	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.9
University	75.4	51.8	75.9	59.4	121.7	60.1
New Brunswick, total	59.0	100.0	61.3	100.0	89.3	100.0
Business enterprise	5.0	8.5	4.8	7.8	4.2	4.7
Federal government	14.6	24.7	15.2	24.7	15.4	17.3
Provincial government	3.9	6.6	4.0	6.6	2.3	2.6
Private non-profit	2.4	4.0	3.4	5.5	4.9	5.5
Foreign sources	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7
University	33.1	56.1	33.6	54.8	61.9	69.3
Quebec, total	1,164.4	100.0	1,194.2	100.0	1,646.9	100.0
Business enterprise	141.4	12.1	100.5	8.4	146.7	8.9
Federal government	237.9	20.4	245.0	20.5	377.8	22.9
Provincial government	94.6	8.1	126.6	10.6	168.8	10.3
Private non-profit	69.7	6.0	67.3	5.6	98.5	6.0
Foreign sources	4.4	0.4	9.2	0.8	12.1	0.7
University	616.4	52.9	645.7	54.1	842.9	51.2
Ontario, total	1,342.7	100.0	1,525.9	100.0	2,336.0	100.0
Business enterprise	65.5	4.9	127.5	8.4	252.8	10.8
Federal government	330.3	24.6	344.8	22.6	509.1	21.8
Provincial government	132.9	9.9	132.3	8.7	237.4	10.2
Private non-profit	95.7	7.1	127.8	8.4	205.3	8.8
Foreign sources	1.8	0.1	6.4	0.4	22.8	1.0
University	716.6	53.4	787.2	51.6	1,108.6	47.5
Manitoba, total	131.9	100.0	123.8	100.0	193.8	100.0
Business enterprise	3.7	2.8	4.6	3.7	15.3	7.9
Federal government	33.1	25.1	29.0	23.4	42.9	22.2
Provincial government	5.8	4.4	5.6	4.5	14.6	7.5
Private non-profit	15.4	11.7	14.7	11.9	17.0	8.8
Foreign sources	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.2
University	71.3	54.0	67.8	54.8	101.6	52.4

Table D4.6 (concluded)
Sources of funds for university R&D expenditures in millions of 2001 constant dollars and as a percentage of total funding, Canada and provinces, 1991, 1995 and 2000

Jurisdiction and source of R&D funds	1991		1995		2000	
	\$	% of total	\$	% of total	\$	% of total
Saskatchewan, total	128.4	100.0	127.1	100.0	228.3	100.0
Business enterprise	4.5	3.5	8.0	6.3	10.1	4.4
Federal government	33.3	25.9	25.2	19.8	54.1	23.7
Provincial government	14.7	11.4	13.6	10.7	39.8	17.4
Private non-profit	4.8	3.8	6.4	5.0	8.3	3.6
Foreign sources	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
University	70.9	55.2	73.3	57.7	115.6	50.6
Alberta, total	406.7	100.0	430.7	100.0	558.3	100.0
Business enterprise	18.5	4.5	32.3	7.5	50.8	9.1
Federal government	97.6	24.0	120.3	27.9	115.6	20.7
Provincial government	51.0	12.5	48.1	11.2	93.7	16.8
Private non-profit	30.4	7.5	35.7	8.3	35.0	6.3
Foreign sources	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	3.4	0.6
University	208.0	51.1	193.0	44.8	259.9	46.5
British Columbia, total	374.2	99.9	385.3	100.0	502.9	100.0
Business enterprise	17.4	4.7	33.7	8.8	52.5	10.4
Federal government	129.3	34.6	110.2	28.6	126.8	25.2
Provincial government	25.8	6.9	18.3	4.7	27.6	5.5
Private non-profit	21.1	5.7	30.0	7.8	41.3	8.2
Foreign sources	2.5	0.7	4.5	1.2	7.0	1.4
University	177.7	47.5	188.5	48.9	247.7	49.3

Note: General university funds not available at the provincial level.

Source: Statistics Canada. Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. Science and Innovation Surveys Section.

Table D4.7
Sources of funds for postsecondary R&D expenditures, Canada, G-7, and leading OECD countries, 1991, 1995 and 1999

Sources R&D funding	CANADA	France	Germany ¹	Italy ¹	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	Finland	Korea	Sweden
	Percent									
1991										
Business enterprise	7	4	7	4	2	8	5	4	..	5
Government	73	93	93	94	49	72	86	91	..	84
Direct government	34	47	22	..	9	27	67	28	..	30
General university funds	39	46	71	..	40	45	19	63	..	54
Postsecondary sector, from own revenue sources	14	2	..	..	48	4	2	3	..	3
Private non-profit	7	0	..	..	0	10	6	1	..	6
Foreign	0	1	..	2	0	5	0	1	..	1
1995										
Business enterprise	8	3	8	5	2	6	6	6	22	5
Government	67	91	91	93	52	68	74	89	44	84
Direct government	32	46	20	..	10	30	74	32	..	27
General university funds	35	45	71	..	42	38	0	57	..	57
Postsecondary sector, from own revenue sources	17	4	..	..	45	4	15	1	32	3
Private non-profit	7	0	..	..	0	14	6	1	2	6
Foreign	1	2	1	2	0	8	0	3	0	3
1999										
Business enterprise	9	6	11	5	2	7	6	5	11	4
Government	61	79	87	94	50	65	71	87	56	73
Direct government	30	..	22	..	9	30	71	41	..	25
General university funds	30	..	65	..	41	35	0	46	..	47
Postsecondary sector, from own revenue sources	23	10	..	..	48	4	16	1	32	1
Private non-profit	7	1	..	..	0	16	6	2	1	18
Foreign	1	5	2	1	0	8	0	6	0	5

1. Government includes other categories.

Sources: Basic Science and Technology Statistics, OECD, 1995 and 2001.

Statistics Canada. Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. Science and Innovation Surveys Section for Canada 1991.

Table D4.8

University R&D expenditures performed by major fields of study (millions of 2001 constant dollars),
Canada and provinces, 1991, 1995 and 2000

	1991		1995		2000		% change
	\$	% of total	\$	% of total	\$	% of total	1991-2000
CANADA	3,821.2	100.0	4,036.8	100.0	5,847.8	100.0	53.0
Social Sciences and Humanities	799.2	20.9	792.5	19.6	1,218.5	20.8	52.5
Health Sciences	1,343.4	35.2	1,562.1	38.7	2,115.2	36.2	57.4
Other Natural Sciences and Engineering	1,678.6	43.9	1,682.1	41.7	2,514.1	43.0	49.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	67.4	100.0	65.3	100.0	82.3	100.0	22.0
Social Sciences and Humanities	20.2	29.9	17.2	26.4	19.0	23.1	-5.6
Health Sciences	17.1	25.4	17.1	26.2	23.6	28.7	37.7
Other Natural Sciences and Engineering	30.1	44.7	31.0	47.4	39.7	48.2	31.6
Prince Edward Island	5.8	100.0	4.1	100.0	16.1	100.0	177.7
Social Sciences and Humanities	1.6	27.5	1.0	24.3	4.6	28.7	189.9
Health Sciences	0.8	13.7	0.3	8.1	1.4	8.9	80.4
Other Natural Sciences and Engineering	3.4	58.8	2.8	67.6	10.0	62.4	194.6
Nova Scotia	145.6	100.0	127.7	100.0	202.6	100.0	39.1
Social Sciences and Humanities	29.8	20.5	25.1	19.7	52.8	26.1	77.1
Health Sciences	41.8	28.7	49.9	39.1	73.0	36.0	74.6
Other Natural Sciences and Engineering	74.0	50.8	52.7	41.3	76.8	37.9	3.8
New Brunswick	59.0	100.0	61.3	100.0	89.3	100.0	51.3
Social Sciences and Humanities	15.7	26.6	15.1	24.6	30.7	34.3	95.5
Health Sciences	3.9	6.6	5.1	8.4	7.2	8.1	83.8
Other Natural Sciences and Engineering	39.4	66.8	41.1	67.1	51.5	57.6	30.5
Quebec	1,164.4	100.0	1,194.2	100.0	1,646.9	100.0	41.4
Social Sciences and Humanities	224.2	19.3	229.4	19.2	329.7	20.0	47.0
Health Sciences	453.6	39.0	486.2	40.7	637.4	38.7	40.5
Other Natural Sciences and Engineering	486.6	41.8	478.7	40.1	679.8	41.3	39.7
Ontario	1,342.7	100.0	1,525.9	100.0	2,336.0	100.0	74.0
Social Sciences and Humanities	294.2	21.9	286.6	18.8	479.2	20.5	62.9
Health Sciences	475.7	35.4	645.5	42.3	880.0	37.7	85.0
Other Natural Sciences and Engineering	572.8	42.7	593.8	38.9	976.8	41.8	70.5
Manitoba	131.9	100.0	123.8	100.0	193.8	100.0	47.0
Social Sciences and Humanities	28.7	21.8	26.9	21.8	44.1	22.7	53.3
Health Sciences	51.2	38.8	47.8	38.6	63.4	32.7	23.7
Other Natural Sciences and Engineering	51.9	39.4	49.1	39.6	86.4	44.6	66.4
Saskatchewan	128.4	100.0	127.1	100.0	228.3	100.0	77.9
Social Sciences and Humanities	26.4	20.6	26.6	20.9	47.6	20.9	80.6
Health Sciences	34.3	26.7	33.9	26.7	58.0	25.4	69.0
Other Natural Sciences and Engineering	67.7	52.7	66.6	52.4	122.7	53.7	81.3
Alberta	406.7	100.0	430.7	100.0	558.3	100.0	37.3
Social Sciences and Humanities	83.7	20.6	84.7	19.7	97.4	17.5	16.3
Health Sciences	155.0	38.1	166.6	38.7	230.0	41.2	48.4
Other Natural Sciences and Engineering	167.9	41.3	179.3	41.6	230.9	41.3	37.5
British Columbia	374.2	100.0	385.3	100.0	502.9	100.0	34.4
Social Sciences and Humanities	75.2	20.1	82.1	21.3	115.1	22.9	53.1
Health Sciences	109.8	29.3	111.1	28.8	144.8	28.8	31.9
Other Natural Sciences and Engineering	189.2	50.6	192.1	49.8	242.9	48.3	28.4

Source: Statistics Canada. Estimation of Research and Development Expenditures in the Higher Education Sector, 2000-2001. Cat. No. 88E006XIE No. 14.

Table D4.9
R&D commercialization activities of universities, Canada and regions, fiscal year 1998-1999

	Universities in survey	Income from sponsored research	Royalties from licenses	Inventions disclosed to uni- versities	Number of inventions protected ¹	Total patent applica- tions filed	Total patents held	New licenses executed	Active licenses	Total spin-off companies created ²
	Number	\$ millions		Number						
Atlantic	16	114	..	58	36	37	37	11	22	50
Quebec	19	582	5	174	87	92	310	70	244	41
Ontario	24	836	4	249	117	136	475	52	277	141
Prairies	15	315	9	174	71	148	475	59	366	82
British Columbia	10	185	2	166	199	203	548	26	200	136
CANADA	84	2,032	19	829	509	616	1,826	218	1,109	454
% of pan-Canadian total										
Atlantic	19	6	..	7	7	6	2	5	2	11
Quebec	23	29	25	21	17	15	17	32	22	9
Ontario	29	41	19	30	23	22	26	24	25	31
Prairies	18	16	46	21	14	24	26	27	33	18
British Columbia	12	9	9	20	39	33	30	12	18	30
CANADA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. Number of inventions protected refers to the number of inventions for which patent applications were started.
2. The category "total spin-off companies created" refers to the cumulative number ever created in formal arrangement with the university, regardless of whether they are still in operation.

Notes: Data regarding commercialization activities pertain to universities, exclusive of the activities of their affiliated research hospitals.
Data have been rounded for confidentiality purposes.

Source: Statistics Canada. *Survey of Intellectual Property Commercialization in the Higher Education Sector, 1999*.

Table D5.1

Number and percentage distribution of trade-vocational completions, by program type, Canada, 1991-1992 and 1998-1999

	1991-1992		1998-1999		% change
	Number	% distribution	Number	% distribution	1991-1992 to 1998-1999
Pre-employment/pre-apprenticeship programs	20,747	16.1	23,048	15.5	11.1
Programs for registered apprentices	47,463	36.9	41,156	27.7	-13.3
Pre-vocational, academic upgrading	17,020	13.2	29,007	19.5	70.4
Pre-vocational language programs	13,644	10.6	16,617	11.2	21.8
Skill upgrading or refresher programs	10,295	8.0	7,836	5.3	-23.9
Job-retraining programs	5,121	4.0	1,617	1.1	-68.4
Orientation programs	5,089	4.0	11,033	7.4	116.8
Special training projects/other	9,407	7.3	18,111	12.2	92.5
Total	128,786	100	148,452	100	15.3

Source: Trade-vocational Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D5.2

Number of registered apprenticeship completions, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2000

	1991	2000	% change
CANADA	19,724	18,254	-7
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	354	293	-17
Prince Edward Island	46	60	30
Nova Scotia	706	432	-39
New Brunswick	540	420	-22
Quebec	3,064	2,147	-30
Ontario	7,276	6,187	-15
Manitoba	740	538	-27
Saskatchewan	430	750	74
Alberta	3,866	4,509	17
British Columbia	2,661	2,861	8
Yukon	22	30	36
Northwest Territories ²	19	27	42

1. Beginning in 1997, Newfoundland and Labrador expanded its definition of registered apprentices to include students in pre-apprenticeship programs in community colleges and similar institutions.

2. Data for Nunavut are included with Northwest Territories data for 2000.

Source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D5.3
Number of registered apprenticeship completions, by trade group and sex, Canada, 1991 and 2000

	1991				2000				% change		
	Male	Female	% female	Both sexes	Male	Female	% female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Building construction trades	3,584	18	0	3,602	2,049	27	1	2,076	-43	50	-42
Electrical, electronics and related	3,375	18	1	3,393	2,681	58	2	2,739	-21	222	-19
Food and service trades	769	1,072	58	1,841	724	1,856	72	2,580	-6	73	40
Industrial and related mechanical trades	1,933	8	0	1,941	1,611	13	1	1,624	-17	63	-16
Metal fabricating trades	3,754	25	1	3,779	4,152	34	1	4,186	11	36	11
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	4,706	41	1	4,747	4,673	55	1	4,728	-1	34	0
Other trades	372	49	12	421	218	103	32	321	-41	110	-24
Total	18,493	1,231	6	19,724	16,108	2,146	12	18,254	-13	74	-7

Source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D5.4
Number of diplomas and degrees granted and graduation rates, by level of education, Canada, 1976 to 1998

	Number of degrees and diplomas					Graduation rates			
	College diplomas and certificates	Bachelor's and first professional degrees	Master's degrees	Earned doctoral degrees	Total	College diplomas and certificates	Bachelor's and first professional degrees	Master's degrees	Earned doctoral degrees
1976	56,655	83,292	11,555	1,693	153,195	12	18	3	0.4
1977	60,687	87,356	12,375	1,702	162,120	13	19	3	0.4
1978	64,891	89,349	12,637	1,819	168,696	14	19	3	0.4
1979	67,883	87,238	12,351	1,803	169,275	14	18	3	0.4
1980	67,343	86,410	12,432	1,738	167,923	14	18	3	0.4
1981	68,744	84,926	12,903	1,816	168,389	14	17	3	0.4
1982	71,818	87,106	13,110	1,715	173,749	14	17	3	0.4
1983	75,776	89,770	13,925	1,821	181,292	15	18	3	0.4
1984	83,557	92,856	14,568	1,878	192,859	17	19	3	0.4
1985	84,281	97,551	15,208	2,004	199,044	17	19	3	0.4
1986	81,761	101,670	15,948	2,220	201,599	17	20	3	0.5
1987	82,419	103,078	15,968	2,375	203,840	19	21	3	0.5
1988	80,096	103,606	16,320	2,418	202,440	19	23	3	0.5
1989	82,190	104,981	16,750	2,573	206,494	20	25	3	0.5
1990	82,506	109,777	17,653	2,673	212,609	20	27	4	0.5
1991	83,824	114,820	18,033	2,947	219,624	20	28	4	0.6
1992	85,949	120,745	19,435	3,136	229,265	21	29	5	0.6
1993	92,515	123,202	20,818	3,356	239,891	23	29	5	0.7
1994	95,296	126,538	21,292	3,552	246,678	24	31	5	0.8
1995	97,195	127,331	21,356	3,716	249,598	25	32	5	0.9
1996	100,978	127,989	21,558	3,928	254,453	25	32	5	0.9
1997	105,019	125,796	21,319	3,966	256,100	26	31	5	0.9
1998	113,057	124,861	22,026	3,976	263,920	28	30	5	0.9

Note: Graduation rates for university graduates are based on jurisdiction of study. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of graduates by the population at the typical age of graduation (age 21 for college diplomas, age 22 for undergraduate degrees, age 24 for master's degrees, and age 27 for earned doctorates).

Sources: University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.
Community College Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D5.5

Graduation rates, by jurisdiction of study, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 to 1998

Level and year	Typical age at graduation	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
College:														
1991	21	20	9	27	7	9	40	16	10	10	19	11	7	10
1992	21	21	10	25	7	10	42	16	9	10	19	10	5	33
1993	21	23	12	22	10	10	46	19	10	10	19	11	6	25
1994	21	24	13	25	10	12	47	20	11	11	20	13	7	32
1995	21	25	15	34	15	13	44	23	9	11	22	13	14	19
1996	21	25	20	35	29	12	37	26	9	10	21	14	9	31
1997	21	26	20	40	32	23	37	27	10	10	20	13	6	12
1998	21	28	26	53	34	26	40	30	9	8	20	14	21	17
Bachelor's and first professional degrees:														
1991	22	28	22	21	39	26	28	31	30	31	23	18	.	.
1992	22	29	21	24	42	26	28	32	30	32	23	20	.	.
1993	22	29	22	23	42	27	30	33	31	33	23	21	.	.
1994	22	31	24	25	45	28	32	36	33	29	26	22	.	.
1995	22	32	24	27	46	30	32	37	34	31	26	22	.	.
1996	22	32	25	24	46	33	32	38	32	31	26	21	.	.
1997	22	31	26	27	47	32	29	36	31	28	26	21	.	.
1998	22	30	27	21	48	31	28	36	30	28	25	23	.	.
Master's degrees:														
1991	24	4	2	0	6	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	.	.
1992	24	5	2	1	8	3	6	5	3	3	3	3	.	.
1993	24	5	3	1	8	4	6	5	3	3	4	4	.	.
1994	24	5	2	1	8	3	7	5	3	3	4	4	.	.
1995	24	5	3	0	8	4	7	5	4	4	4	4	.	.
1996	24	5	3	1	7	4	7	6	4	4	3	4	.	.
1997	24	5	3	0	8	4	7	6	4	3	4	4	.	.
1998	24	5	4	0	7	3	7	6	3	4	4	4	.	.
Earned doctorates:														
1991	27	0.6	0.3	.	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	.	.
1992	27	0.6	0.2	.	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	.	.
1993	27	0.7	0.3	.	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	.	.
1994	27	0.8	0.3	.	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	.	.
1995	27	0.9	0.3	.	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	.	.
1996	27	0.9	0.4	.	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	.	.
1997	27	0.9	0.4	.	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	.	.
1998	27	0.9	0.4	.	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	.	.

Note: Graduation rates were calculated by dividing the number of graduates by the population at the typical age of graduation. Rates presented in this table include foreign students.

Sources: *University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.*
Community College Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D5.6
University graduation rates, by jurisdiction of residence, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 to 1998

	Typical age at graduation	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
Bachelor's and first professional degrees:														
1991	22	27	24	33	30	26	28	30	28	28	23	17	6	4
1992	22	28	24	33	31	27	28	30	28	30	23	21	7	4
1993	22	28	26	34	32	28	30	31	28	32	23	19	8	6
1994	22	30	27	36	35	28	32	34	30	29	26	20	19	6
1995	22	31	28	36	34	33	31	35	30	31	26	21	13	6
1996	22	31	30	34	37	32	31	36	29	31	27	21	12	8
1997	22	30	31	34	37	31	28	35	29	28	25	22	17	8
1998	22	30	33	30	37	28	28	34	28	28	24	23	18	8
Master's degrees:														
1991	24	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	3	2	3	2	1	1
1992	24	4	2	5	6	4	5	4	3	2	3	3	1	0
1993	24	4	3	5	5	4	5	4	3	2	3	2	0	1
1994	24	4	3	3	5	4	6	4	3	2	3	2	2	1
1995	24	4	4	7	5	4	6	4	4	4	3	2	3	1
1996	24	5	4	3	5	4	6	5	3	4	3	3	3	2
1997	24	5	4	3	5	5	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	1
1998	24	5	5	3	5	3	6	5	4	3	3	4	2	2
Earned doctorates:														
1991	27	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
1992	27	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1
1993	27	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
1994	27	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
1995	27	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
1996	27	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
1997	27	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1
1998	27	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2

Note: Graduation rates were calculated by dividing the number of graduates by the population at the typical age of graduation.

Source: University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D5.7

University graduation rates, by level of degree, sex and field of study, Canada, 1988 and 1998

	Bachelor's and first professional degrees			Master's degrees			Earned doctoral degrees		
	1988	1998	Change	1988	1998	Change	1988	1998	Change
Total male	21.0	24.5	3.5	3.5	5.1	1.7	0.6	1.2	0.5
Physical, natural and applied sciences	6.7	7.6	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3
Agricultural and biological sciences	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Engineering and applied sciences	3.1	3.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Mathematics and physical sciences	2.3	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Humanities and social sciences	13.3	15.7	2.5	2.3	3.5	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Education	2.1	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Fine and applied arts	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arts and sciences	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanities and related	2.0	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Social sciences balance	8.1	9.2	1.1	1.4	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Commerce, management and administration	3.0	3.6	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health professions and occupations	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total female	25.5	36.6	11.2	3.0	5.8	2.9	0.3	0.7	0.4
Physical, natural and applied sciences	3.2	5.3	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Agricultural and biological sciences	1.9	3.2	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Engineering and applied sciences	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mathematics and physical sciences	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Humanities and social sciences	20.0	28.2	8.3	2.4	4.4	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Education	5.1	6.8	1.7	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Fine and applied arts	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arts and sciences	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanities and related	3.5	4.7	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Social sciences balance	9.4	14.2	4.8	1.1	2.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Commerce, management and administration	2.5	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health professions and occupations	2.2	3.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Both sexes	23.2	30.4	7.2	3.2	5.5	2.2	0.5	0.9	0.4
Physical, natural and applied sciences	5.0	6.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Agricultural and biological sciences	1.6	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Engineering and applied sciences	1.8	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mathematics and physical sciences	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Humanities and social sciences	16.5	21.9	5.3	2.3	3.9	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.2
Education	3.6	4.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Fine and applied arts	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arts and sciences	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanities and related	2.8	3.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Social sciences balance	8.7	11.6	2.9	1.2	2.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Commerce, management and administration	2.8	3.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health professions and occupations	1.6	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D5.8
Number of university degrees granted, by sex and field of study, Canada and provinces¹, 1988

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Total male	66,807	997	154	2,891	1,526	20,497	25,276	2,802	2,620	4,994	5,050
Physical, natural and applied sciences	20,469	248	36	955	557	5,756	7,955	790	842	1,746	1,584
Agricultural and biological sciences	4,147	46	20	268	75	834	1,563	240	297	383	421
Engineering and applied sciences	9,289	90	8	372	302	2,974	3,607	279	244	802	611
Mathematics and physical sciences	7,033	112	8	315	180	1,948	2,785	271	301	561	552
Humanities and social sciences	31,301	564	74	1,306	678	8,099	12,713	1,611	1,298	2,314	2,644
Education	7,299	322	14	273	240	1,990	2,332	302	418	873	535
Fine and applied arts	1,513	5	3	89	13	516	549	71	43	97	127
Arts and sciences	1,338	..	..	124	26	367	417	225	2	24	153
Humanities and related	6,506	105	25	276	129	1,850	2,862	254	235	287	483
Social sciences balance	14,645	132	32	544	270	3,376	6,553	759	600	1,033	1,346
Commerce, management and administration	11,782	112	44	513	251	5,384	3,689	226	388	583	592
Health professions and occupations	3,255	73	..	117	40	1,258	919	175	92	351	230
Total female	76,425	1,059	181	3,315	1,665	25,458	28,773	2,916	2,855	5,170	5,033
Physical, natural and applied sciences	8,697	76	32	501	239	2,495	3,518	386	331	565	554
Agricultural and biological sciences	4,712	40	24	345	104	1,125	1,931	270	215	338	320
Engineering and applied sciences	1,359	11	4	43	49	545	484	33	22	81	87
Mathematics and physical sciences	2,626	25	4	113	86	825	1,103	83	94	146	147
Humanities and social sciences	51,207	830	120	2,104	1,095	15,059	20,766	2,101	1,967	3,469	3,696
Education	15,693	502	27	501	425	4,743	5,059	677	914	1,653	1,192
Fine and applied arts	2,870	5	1	131	36	1,064	1,057	152	59	154	211
Arts and sciences	2,319	..	5	195	50	906	682	137	4	64	276
Humanities and related	10,957	172	22	427	180	3,367	5,080	286	222	464	737
Social sciences balance	19,368	151	65	850	404	4,979	8,888	849	768	1,134	1,280
Commerce, management and administration	9,374	47	29	345	183	4,862	2,616	166	386	365	375
Health professions and occupations	7,147	106	..	365	148	3,042	1,873	263	171	771	408
Both sexes	143,232	2,056	335	6,206	3,191	45,955	54,049	5,718	5,475	10,164	10,083
Physical, natural and applied sciences	29,166	324	68	1,456	796	8,251	11,473	1,176	1,173	2,311	2,138
Agricultural and biological sciences	8,859	86	44	613	179	1,959	3,494	510	512	721	741
Engineering and applied sciences	10,648	101	12	415	351	3,519	4,091	312	266	883	698
Mathematics and physical sciences	9,659	137	12	428	266	2,773	3,888	354	395	707	699
Humanities and social sciences	82,508	1,394	194	3,410	1,773	23,158	33,479	3,712	3,265	5,783	6,340
Education	22,992	824	41	774	665	6,733	7,391	979	1,332	2,526	1,727
Fine and applied arts	4,383	10	4	220	49	1,580	1,606	223	102	251	338
Arts and sciences	3,657	..	5	319	76	1,273	1,099	362	6	88	429
Humanities and related	17,463	277	47	703	309	5,217	7,942	540	457	751	1,220
Social sciences balance	34,013	283	97	1,394	674	8,355	15,441	1,608	1,368	2,167	2,626
Commerce, management and administration	21,156	159	73	858	434	10,246	6,305	392	774	948	967
Health professions and occupations	10,402	179	0	482	188	4,300	2,792	438	263	1,122	638

1. Graduates shown by province of study.

Source: University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D5.9

Number of university degrees granted, by sex and field of study, Canada and provinces¹, 1998

	CANADA	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Total male	71,949	1,251	135	3,229	1,670	20,989	27,719	2,424	2,296	5,528	6,708
Physical, natural and applied sciences	21,776	418	49	1,080	642	5,831	8,425	718	804	1,757	2,052
Agricultural and biological sciences	4,779	110	29	304	106	902	1,824	234	296	419	555
Engineering and applied sciences	10,121	155	11	438	377	3,057	3,892	263	263	830	835
Mathematics and physical sciences	6,876	153	9	338	159	1,872	2,709	221	245	508	662
Humanities and social sciences	33,911	561	65	1,448	696	8,682	14,179	1,253	1,028	2,498	3,501
Education	7,565	146	3	293	186	1,931	2,680	322	341	858	805
Fine and applied arts	1,735	19	3	93	11	534	668	60	43	151	153
Arts and sciences	1,777	22	1	114	49	433	587	147	5	127	292
Humanities and related	7,589	100	25	326	183	2,128	3,158	174	199	399	897
Social sciences balance	15,245	274	33	622	267	3,656	7,086	550	440	963	1,354
Commerce, management and administration	12,748	207	21	579	304	5,153	4,031	277	391	928	857
Health professions and occupations	3,514	65		122	28	1,323	1,084	176	73	345	298
Total female	100,127	1,748	272	4,582	2,360	30,077	38,180	3,215	3,147	7,475	9,071
Physical, natural and applied sciences	13,255	269	93	827	399	3,059	5,281	582	469	997	1,279
Agricultural and biological sciences	7,430	171	79	531	212	1,440	2,945	394	326	583	749
Engineering and applied sciences	2,709	31	4	122	123	773	1,067	76	71	201	241
Mathematics and physical sciences	3,116	67	10	174	64	846	1,269	112	72	213	289
Humanities and social sciences	65,531	1,136	144	2,803	1,407	17,784	27,176	2,101	1,980	4,652	6,348
Education	18,391	296	21	589	413	5,209	6,709	763	751	1,981	1,659
Fine and applied arts	3,521	33	8	189	49	1,054	1,406	119	84	249	330
Arts and sciences	3,563	19	6	230	54	1,272	973	123	8	272	606
Humanities and related	13,227	213	45	543	270	3,901	5,784	268	232	618	1,353
Social sciences balance	26,829	575	64	1,252	621	6,348	12,304	828	905	1,532	2,400
Commerce, management and administration	12,197	199	18	568	329	5,939	2,951	192	488	785	728
Health professions and occupations	9,144	144	17	384	225	3,295	2,772	340	210	1,041	716
Both sexes	172,076	2,999	407	7,811	4,030	51,066	65,899	5,639	5,443	13,003	15,779
Physical, natural and applied sciences	35,031	687	142	1,907	1,041	8,890	13,706	1,300	1,273	2,754	3,331
Agricultural and biological sciences	12,209	281	108	835	318	2,342	4,769	628	622	1,002	1,304
Engineering and applied sciences	12,830	186	15	560	500	3,830	4,959	339	334	1,031	1,076
Mathematics and physical sciences	9,992	220	19	512	223	2,718	3,978	333	317	721	951
Humanities and social sciences	99,442	1,697	209	4,251	2,103	26,466	41,355	3,354	3,008	7,150	9,849
Education	25,956	442	24	882	599	7,140	9,389	1,085	1,092	2,839	2,464
Fine and applied arts	5,256	52	11	282	60	1,588	2,074	179	127	400	483
Arts and sciences	5,340	41	7	344	103	1,705	1,560	270	13	399	898
Humanities and related	20,816	313	70	869	453	6,029	8,942	442	431	1,017	2,250
Social sciences balance	42,074	849	97	1,874	888	10,004	19,390	1,378	1,345	2,495	3,754
Commerce, management and administration	24,945	406	39	1,147	633	11,092	6,982	469	879	1,713	1,585
Health professions and occupations	12,658	209	17	506	253	4,618	3,856	516	283	1,386	1,014

1. Graduates shown by province of study.

Source: University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D5.10
Percentage distribution of college and university graduates (Tertiary A and B programs), by field of study and level of education, Canada and OECD countries, 2000

		Education	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Services	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Agriculture	Health and welfare	Life sciences	Physical sciences	Mathematics and statistics	Com-puting	Not known or un-specified	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
OECD countries														
Australia	A	11.3	13.9	36.0	2.8	7.9	1.2	15.0	5.6	1.1	0.5	4.6	...	
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	A	10.7	9.6	39.1	2.2	17.3	2.9	8.1	3.2	3.1	0.8	2.8	0.2	
	B	32.8	1.8	2.9	7.9	33.9	5.6	12.9	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.6	...	
Belgium ¹	A	7.3	15.5	36.3	1.6	12.5	3.5	13.3	6.3	2.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	
	B	22.6	6.9	25.2	2.3	10.8	0.5	26.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	4.2	...	
CANADA	A	14.2	14.2	36.8	2.8	8.2	1.3	7.9	5.9	2.1	1.4	2.8	2.4	
	B	4.5	7.8	29.0	12.8	16.9	3.3	18.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.0	0.8	
Czech Republic	A	13.1	7.1	32.9	2.3	15.5	3.8	12.5	2.2	2.2	1.0	7.3	...	
	B	...	8.1	35.4	8.0	6.1	2.6	35.1	...	...	...	4.7	...
Denmark	A	1.0	23.6	44.7	0.3	8.9	3.2	5.5	4.2	4.3	1.0	1.8	0.0	
	B	19.2	2.2	7.9	5.4	12.4	1.1	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	
Finland	A	8.2	12.4	23.5	2.6	24.0	2.3	19.3	1.9	2.7	1.0	2.2	0.0	
	B	0.3	4.2	22.1	16.9	19.5	1.5	31.5	...	...	...	4.0	...
France	A	8.3	19.0	36.6	2.8	11.2	0.8	2.9	6.7	5.8	2.8	2.7	0.3	
	B	...	1.5	39.5	5.6	25.2	0.0	20.2	1.8	2.4	0.4	3.3	...	
Germany	A	8.1	15.0	25.9	1.6	19.0	1.9	15.0	3.0	5.8	1.9	2.8	0.0	
	B	10.9	1.2	9.6	9.6	13.7	3.4	50.3	...	0.0	...	0.3	1.0	
Greece	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary ¹	A	24.4	7.1	39.5	6.0	9.8	3.6	7.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	...	
	B	0.0	0.0	38.9	53.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	...	
Iceland	A	24.8	13.0	28.4	0.0	7.1	0.7	15.3	4.9	2.1	0.5	3.3	...	
	B	6.4	14.0	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	...	
Ireland	A	9.0	20.2	30.8	1.4	9.3	1.7	7.8	6.9	3.3	1.1	8.4	0.2	
	B	0.9	6.9	31.5	6.0	19.6	0.7	8.9	2.7	4.5	0.0	17.8	0.5	
Italy	A	4.3	14.2	37.3	0.3	16.0	2.1	17.3	3.0	1.8	2.8	0.9	0.0	
	B	38.7	61.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	A	6.3	18.1	37.2	x(13)	21.3	3.4	5.2	4.4	x(9)	x(9)	x(9)	4.0	
	B	8.1	17.9	9.6	22.7	16.9	0.7	18.1	0.0	x(9)	x(9)	x(9)	6.0	
Republic of Korea	A	5.6	20.9	22.8	2.5	27.4	3.2	6.6	2.1	4.4	2.1	2.4	...	
	B	8.6	14.8	19.7	5.0	38.0	1.3	8.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.4	...	
Luxembourg	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B	25.2	...	59.4	...	5.8	...	9.6	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	A	18.6	2.8	44.6	1.3	14.0	2.0	7.8	0.8	1.5	0.4	6.3	...	
	B	0.0	0.7	34.4	3.8	37.7	1.8	7.2	0.6	...	0.1	13.7	...	
Netherlands ²	A	16.8	7.3	34.8	2.6	10.4	2.3	20.9	1.1	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.0	
	B	...	...	39.7	11.1	2.3	...	37.7	...	...	...	9.2	...
New Zealand	A	12.6	21.3	28.3	2.0	5.6	1.4	12.9	0.0	11.3	0.1	1.6	2.8	
	B	27.8	13.2	22.4	18.1	3.4	2.4	7.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.2	1.5	
Norway	A	22.7	7.2	22.1	3.3	6.8	1.4	25.3	1.2	1.4	0.3	3.3	4.9	
	B	...	5.5	51.0	5.2	14.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	...	...	21.6	0.7
Poland ³	A	15.1	9.7	48.5	4.8	12.0	2.4	2.8	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	...	
	B	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal ¹	A	18.7	8.5	38.6	3.7	12.4	1.7	10.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	3.0	...	
	B	18.7	8.5	38.6	3.7	12.4	1.7	10.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	3.0	...	

Table D5.10 (concluded)

Percentage distribution of college and university graduates (Tertiary A and B programs), by field of study and level of education, Canada and OECD countries, 2000

	Education	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Services	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Agriculture	Health and welfare	Life sciences	Physical sciences	Mathematics and statistics	Computing	Not known or unspecified	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
OECD countries													
Slovak Republic	A	21.0	5.5	30.1	8.3	15.4	4.4	8.5	1.0	1.2	0.6	4.1	...
	B	3.2	12.5	5.0	7.1	6.9	1.5	63.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Spain	A	13.6	9.3	36.0	3.2	12.9	3.0	11.9	2.5	3.3	1.4	2.9	0.0
	B	4.4	6.7	30.9	12.8	23.6	0.5	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.1
Sweden	A	18.8	5.7	21.6	1.0	20.5	1.0	22.8	2.3	2.4	0.6	3.1	0.0
	B	4.9	6.3	14.6	14.3	23.3	7.1	8.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	20.5	...
Switzerland	A	9.9	11.8	31.1	3.8	15.7	1.4	11.4	3.3	4.3	1.1	5.8	0.4
	B	14.4	2.7	39.3	10.5	12.6	1.4	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0
Turkey	A	23.0	11.2	24.2	2.8	13.3	5.1	9.5	2.1	5.3	2.8	0.7	...
	B	...	3.7	34.8	6.8	37.6	6.3	5.4	...	0.0	...	5.4	...
United Kingdom	A	10.0	15.7	28.8	0.0	9.9	1.1	8.3	6.0	5.0	1.3	4.2	9.8
	B	6.1	7.6	22.6	0.0	9.2	1.6	28.4	1.6	1.5	0.3	7.1	13.9
United States	A	13.1	14.2	42.2	2.4	6.5	2.3	9.8	4.1	1.5	0.9	2.8	0.3
	B	2.5	0.2	33.4	8.6	18.6	1.9	27.9	...	...	...	6.2	0.8
Country mean	A	13.2	12.6	33.5	2.5	13.2	2.3	11.5	3.1	3.0	1.1	3.1	0.9
	B	13.0	7.6	25.8	9.0	14.7	2.4	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.9
Non-OECD country													
Israel	A	18.2	13.6	43.1	..	8.5	0.7	5.7	2.7	1.7	5.9	x(11)	...
	B	17.7	7.5	18.2	...	47.6	...	3.5	...	...	0.0	x(11)	5.4

1. Excludes Tertiary-Type-B second degree programmes.

2. Excludes advanced research programmes.

3. Excludes Tertiary-Type-A second degree programmes and advanced research programmes.

Notes: Column 1 specifies the level of education, where A equals Tertiary-Type-A and advanced research programmes, and B equals Tertiary-Type-B programmes.

x indicates that data are included in another column. The column reference is shown in brackets.

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2002, Table A4.1.*

Table D6.1

Level of educational attainment, population aged 25 to 64, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2001

	Number			%		
	1991	2001	Change 1991 to 2001	1991	2001	Change 1991 to 2001
CANADA						
Less than high school	4,573,120	3,698,245	-874,875	31	23	-19
High school	3,595,365	3,898,400	303,035	25	24	8
Trades	1,920,300	2,097,145	176,845	13	13	9
College	2,007,485	2,917,890	910,405	14	18	45
University	2,443,330	3,676,620	1,233,290	17	23	50
All trades, college and university	6,371,115	8,691,655	2,320,540	44	53	36
Total population aged 25 to 64	14,539,600	16,288,300	1,748,700	100	100	12
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Less than high school	122,785	100,460	-22,325	43	35	-18
High school	50,340	45,435	-4,905	18	16	-10
Trades	53,335	61,540	8,205	19	21	15
College	26,440	39,450	13,010	9	14	49
University	30,335	39,970	9,635	11	14	32
All trades, college and university	110,110	140,960	30,850	39	49	28
Total population aged 25 to 64	283,235	286,855	3,620	100	100	1
Prince Edward Island						
Less than high school	22,810	20,450	-2,360	36	29	-10
High school	13,435	14,320	885	21	20	7
Trades	9,825	11,035	1,210	15	16	12
College	8,915	12,950	4,035	14	18	45
University	8,440	11,925	3,485	13	17	41
All trades, college and university	27,180	35,910	8,730	43	51	32
Total population aged 25 to 64	63,425	70,680	7,255	100	100	11
Nova Scotia						
Less than high school	164,365	131,095	-33,270	35	26	-20
High school	86,305	90,010	3,705	19	18	4
Trades	82,360	86,220	3,860	18	17	5
College	60,480	88,295	27,815	13	18	46
University	72,080	100,040	27,960	15	20	39
All trades, college and university	214,920	274,555	59,635	46	55	28
Total population aged 25 to 64	465,590	495,660	30,070	100	100	6
New Brunswick						
Less than high school	144,120	116,535	-27,585	39	29	-19
High school	85,465	96,630	11,165	23	24	13
Trades	49,760	55,045	5,285	13	14	11
College	45,720	66,670	20,950	12	17	46
University	46,820	64,795	17,975	13	16	38
All trades, college and university	142,300	186,510	44,210	38	47	31
Total population aged 25 to 64	371,885	399,675	27,790	100	100	7
Quebec						
Less than high school	1,290,350	979,955	-310,395	34	24	-24
High school	961,605	1,018,720	57,115	25	25	6
Trades	483,225	505,650	22,425	13	13	5
College	451,800	637,890	186,090	12	16	41
University	613,080	866,450	253,370	16	22	41
All trades, college and university	1,548,105	2,009,990	461,885	41	50	30
Total population aged 25 to 64	3,800,060	4,008,665	208,605	100	100	5

Table D6.1 (continued)
Level of educational attainment, population aged 25 to 64, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2001

	Change			Change		
	1991	2001	1991 to 2001	1991	2001	1991 to 2001
	Number			%		
Ontario						
Less than high school	1,592,700	1,274,220	-318,480	29	21	-20
High school	1,379,060	1,509,580	130,520	26	24	9
Trades	630,545	677,750	47,205	12	11	7
College	811,880	1,194,425	382,545	15	19	47
University	989,605	1,528,670	539,065	18	25	54
All trades, college and university	2,432,030	3,400,845	968,815	45	55	40
Total population aged 25 to 64	5,403,790	6,184,645	780,855	100	100	14
Manitoba						
Less than high school	199,805	162,590	-37,215	37	28	-19
High school	121,425	128,575	7,150	22	22	6
Trades	67,035	74,860	7,825	12	13	12
College	70,545	93,205	22,660	13	16	32
University	85,485	112,405	26,920	16	20	31
All trades, college and university	223,065	280,470	57,405	41	49	26
Total population aged 25 to 64	544,295	571,635	27,340	100	100	5
Saskatchewan						
Less than high school	173,285	134,585	-38,700	37	28	-22
High school	102,700	103,875	1,175	22	22	1
Trades	69,630	76,050	6,420	15	16	9
College	55,725	74,405	18,680	12	16	34
University	70,615	87,005	16,390	15	18	23
All trades, college and university	195,970	237,460	41,490	42	50	21
Total population aged 25 to 64	471,955	475,920	3,965	100	100	1
Alberta						
Less than high school	382,275	349,940	-32,335	29	22	-8
High school	321,740	363,215	41,475	24	23	13
Trades	203,430	245,885	42,455	15	15	21
College	201,865	299,830	97,965	15	19	49
University	227,940	343,505	115,565	17	21	51
All trades, college and university	633,235	889,220	255,985	47	55	40
Total population aged 25 to 64	1,337,250	1,602,375	265,125	100	100	20
British Columbia						
Less than high school	467,610	416,255	-51,355	27	19	-11
High school	464,650	518,155	53,505	26	24	12
Trades	263,305	295,175	31,870	15	14	12
College	267,600	401,765	134,165	15	19	50
University	292,025	512,715	220,690	17	24	76
All trades, college and university	822,930	1,209,655	386,725	47	56	47
Total population aged 25 to 64	1,755,190	2,144,065	388,875	100	100	22
Yukon						
Less than high school	3,340	2,800	-540	21	17	-16
High school	3,790	3,615	-175	24	21	-5
Trades	3,355	3,045	-310	21	18	-9
College	2,560	3,505	945	16	21	37
University	2,875	3,960	1,085	18	23	38
All trades, college and university	8,790	10,510	1,720	55	62	20
Total population aged 25 to 64	15,920	16,925	1,005	100	100	6

Table D6.1 (concluded)

Level of educational attainment, population aged 25 to 64, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 and 2001

	1991	2001	Change 1991 to 2001	1991	2001	Change 1991 to 2001
	Number			%		
Northwest Territories¹						
Less than high school	5,760	4,980	-780	31	25	-14
High school	3,500	3,990	490	19	20	14
Trades	3,160	3,385	225	17	17	7
College	2,990	3,605	615	16	18	21
University	3,190	3,845	655	17	19	21
All trades, college and university	9,340	10,835	1,495	50	55	16
Total population aged 25 to 64	18,600	19,805	1,205	100	100	6
Nunavut¹						
Less than high school	3,930	4,350	420	47	38	11
High school	1,330	2,300	970	16	20	73
Trades	1,320	1,505	185	16	13	14
College	940	1,915	975	11	17	104
University	845	1,355	510	10	12	60
All trades, college and university	3,105	4,775	1,670	37	42	54
Total population aged 25 to 64	8,365	11,425	3,060	100	100	37

1. Based on 2001 Census geography.

Source: Censuses of Population 1991 and 2001, Statistics Canada.

Table D6.2

Population aged 25 to 64, by highest level of educational attainment and sex, Canada, 1991 and 2001

	Both sexes	Male	Female
1991			
Total	14,539,600	7,215,100	7,324,490
Less than high school	4,573,120	2,247,940	2,325,180
High school	3,595,365	1,587,190	2,008,175
Trades	1,920,300	1,252,920	667,395
College	2,007,485	826,690	1,180,780
University	2,443,330	1,300,360	1,142,960
2001			
Total	16,288,300	8,000,420	8,287,905
Less than high school	3,698,245	1,874,785	1,823,455
High school	3,898,400	1,796,465	2,101,940
Trades	2,097,145	1,323,705	773,450
College	2,917,890	1,201,225	1,716,670
University	3,676,620	1,804,240	1,872,390

Source: Censuses of Population 1991 and 2001, Statistics Canada.

Table D6.3
The very highly qualified in the population aged 25 to 64, by sex, Canada, 1991 and 2001

	1991			2001		
	Number			Number		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Certificate above the bachelor's level ¹	232,120	119,570	112,550	331,285	152,950	178,335
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry	77,350	56,170	21,185	102,340	63,680	38,655
Master's degree	366,560	227,380	139,175	584,745	323,710	261,035
Earned Doctorate	74,180	58,900	15,280	109,420	78,000	31,415
Total very highly qualified	750,210	462,020	288,190	1,127,790	618,340	509,440
Total working age population	14,539,600	7,215,095	7,324,490	16,288,310	8,000,410	8,287,905
	% distribution			% distribution		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Certificate above the bachelor's level	30.9	25.9	39.1	29.4	24.7	35.0
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry	10.3	12.2	7.4	9.1	10.3	7.6
Master's degree	48.9	49.2	48.3	51.8	52.4	51.2
Earned Doctorate	9.9	12.7	5.3	9.7	12.6	6.2
Total very highly qualified	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% growth 1991 to 2001			% growth 1991 to 2001		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Certificate above the bachelor's level	42.7	27.9	58.4			
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry	32.3	13.4	82.5			
Master's degree	59.5	42.4	87.6			
Earned Doctorate	47.5	32.4	105.6			
Total very highly qualified	50.3	33.8	76.8			

1. Certificates above the bachelor's level include professional certificates that have a bachelor's degree as a prerequisite such as teaching, law, public administration and engineering.

Source: *Censuses of Population 1991 and 2001, Statistics Canada.*

Table D6.4

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

	Less than college	College ¹	University ²	College and university combined	Total
	%				
Australia	71	10	19	29	100
Austria	86	7	7	14	100
Belgium	73	15	12	27	100
CANADA	59	21	20	41	100
Czech Republic ³	89	..	11	11	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 ³	90	..	10	10	100
Japan	66	15	19	34	100
Republic of 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 ³	88	..	12	12	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 ³	91	..	9	9	100
United Kingdom	74	8	18	26	100
United States	63	9	28	37	100

1. Tertiary-Type-B education.

2. Tertiary-Type-A education and advanced research programs.

3. College included in university.

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2002, Table A3.1a*.

Table D6.5

Distribution of the population aged 25 to 64, by highest level of educational attainment and age group, Canada, 2001

	Age group			
	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64
High school or less	39	45	48	58
Trades	12	14	13	12
College	21	20	17	12
University	28	22	22	17
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: *Census of Population 2001, Statistics Canada*.

Table D6.6
Levels of educational attainment among immigrants of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, by sex,¹ Canada, 2001

	Both sexes	Male	Female
	%		
Immigrants of the 1970s			
All levels of education	100	100	100
Less than high school	33	26	38
High school	19	17	21
Trades	14	18	10
College	12	12	12
University	22	27	18
Immigrants of the 1980s			
All levels of education	100	100	100
Less than high school	27	24	30
High school	24	23	26
Trades	11	13	9
College	13	11	14
University	25	29	22
Immigrants of the 1990s			
All levels of education	100	100	100
Less than high school	20	18	22
High school	19	17	20
Trades	8	9	6
College	13	11	14
University	41	45	37

1. Immigrants aged 25 to 64 who arrived in the ten years preceding the 1981, 1991 and 2001 censuses, respectively.

Source: *Censuses of Population 1981, 1991 and 2001, Statistics Canada.*

Table D6.7
Aboriginal identity population, level of educational attainment, aged 25 to 64, by sex, Canada, 1996 and 2001

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

Source: *Censuses of Population 1996 and 2001, Statistics Canada.*

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Table E1.1

Participation rate, by education level and age, Canada, 1991 and 2001

	Age														
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	%														
2001															
Secondary	96	93	78	40	13	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
College and trades	1	2	11	23	27	24	18	15	12	10	7	7	6	5	5
University	0	0	1	10	20	26	26	24	17	13	10	7	6	5	5
Total¹	97	95	90	73	60	53	45	41	29	23	17	14	12	10	10
1991															
Secondary	97	93	72	38	13	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
College and trades	1	2	14	23	23	18	14	10	7	7	5	5	4	3	3
University	0	0	2	10	21	24	22	19	14	10	7	6	4	4	3
Total¹	97	95	88	71	57	46	39	30	22	19	13	11	10	9	7

1. Totals might not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table E1.2

Proportion of students who are working, by education level and age, Canada, 1991 and 2001

	Age														
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	%														
2001															
Secondary	24	39	51	58	53	52	39	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
College and trades	0	24	49	53	56	58	59	52	56	55	56	55	53	61	55
University	0	0	45	41	41	46	52	47	50	54	56	52	63	69	64
Total¹	23	39	50	54	50	52	54	49	51	54	55	52	58	66	60
1991															
Secondary	31	45	54	57	55	58	33	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
College and trades	0	41	45	50	58	49	55	60	59	67	59	62	56	57	53
University	0	0	37	34	38	44	42	52	52	57	60	55	62	66	74
Total¹	31	45	52	51	50	47	46	55	53	60	57	55	59	61	65

1. Totals might not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table E1.3
Distribution of the population aged 15 to 29 by education level, labour force status and age, Canada, 2001

	Age															Total 15 to 29
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	%															
Non-student NILF ¹	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.8	5.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.8	9.8	9.8	10.3	6.7
Non-student unemployed	0.3	0.9	1.8	4.2	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.5	4.9
Non-student employed	0.7	1.6	5.5	18.6	28.1	34.3	41.8	45.3	56.1	62.7	68.3	70.2	72.1	73.8	74.5	43.4
University employed	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.3	8.0	12.0	13.4	11.2	8.6	7.2	5.4	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.3	5.7
University NILF ¹	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.1	11.6	14.0	12.2	12.5	8.6	6.2	4.2	3.5	2.2	1.7	1.8	5.7
College employed	0.0	0.5	5.3	12.4	15.2	13.7	10.5	8.1	6.5	5.5	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	6.4
College NILF ¹	1.4	1.7	5.6	11.0	12.0	9.9	7.3	7.3	5.1	4.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.1	5.2
Primary/secondary employed	22.5	36.8	39.7	22.9	7.0	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Primary/secondary NILF ¹	73.2	56.5	38.4	16.7	6.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. NILF: Not in the labour force.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table E1.4

Enrolment rate, by education level and age, Canada and provinces, 1998 to 1999

	Age												Total ¹
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25 and over	
	%												
	Total												
CANADA	95	95	86	66	52	46	32	26	19	14	11	7	5.50
Newfoundland and Labrador	99	98	95	57	41	34	31	27	23	17	11	9	5.43
Prince Edward Island	97	95	77	42	29	24	26	17	15	10	12	13	4.58
Nova Scotia	98	95	89	54	52	49	40	31	23	18	13	9	5.69
New Brunswick	100	97	81	56	44	36	31	23	17	12	9	8	5.13
Quebec	96	88	57	55	48	40	32	27	21	16	13	10	5.02
Ontario	93	93	90	75	53	51	37	30	22	15	10	7	5.76
Manitoba	98	93	77	47	37	35	21	18	13	11	8	6	4.64
Saskatchewan	99	99	84	45	34	32	24	21	16	12	11	9	4.85
Alberta	97	95	80	47	37	36	25	22	17	14	11	8	4.89
British Columbia	95	94	80	45	34	38	25	22	17	16	11	9	4.86
	Secondary												
CANADA	95	95	78	42	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.35
Newfoundland and Labrador	99	98	95	23	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.23
Prince Edward Island	97	95	76	24	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00
Nova Scotia	98	95	88	27	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.23
New Brunswick	100	97	79	23	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.08
Quebec	96	87	27	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.22
Ontario	93	93	90	67	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.67
Manitoba	98	93	76	27	14	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.19
Saskatchewan	99	99	84	24	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.23
Alberta	97	95	78	26	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.14
British Columbia	95	94	78	21	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.03
	Trade												
CANADA	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0.16
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	0.28
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	0.17
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.09
New Brunswick	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	0.17
Quebec	0	0	1	4	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	2	0.27
Ontario	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.07
Manitoba	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0.13
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	0.23
Alberta	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0.17
British Columbia	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	3	3	4	3	5	0.25
	College												
CANADA	0	0	8	15	19	15	11	7	5	4	3	2	0.89
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	13	11	9	8	6	5	4	3	1	0.60
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	5	5	2	5	7	0.35
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	2	8	9	7	5	4	3	2	2	0.41
New Brunswick	0	0	0	7	9	7	5	4	3	2	2	1	0.40
Quebec	0	1	28	41	34	21	13	8	5	3	2	1	1.56
Ontario	0	0	0	5	17	17	14	10	7	5	3	2	0.79
Manitoba	0	0	0	2	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	0.20
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0.15
Alberta	0	0	0	8	12	10	8	6	5	4	3	3	0.60
British Columbia	0	0	2	14	16	13	10	7	6	4	4	2	0.78

Table E1.4 (concluded)
Enrolment rate, by education level and age, Canada and provinces, 1998-1999

	Age												Total ¹
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25 and over	
	%												
	University undergraduate												
CANADA	0	0	0	7	16	18	19	16	11	8	5	3	1.03
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	21	22	19	19	17	13	8	5	3	1.26
Prince Edward Island	0	0	2	17	19	17	16	10	9	7	6	3	1.05
Nova Scotia	0	0	1	25	34	33	32	24	17	12	8	4	1.90
New Brunswick	0	0	1	26	26	24	23	17	11	7	5	3	1.44
Quebec	0	0	0	1	8	14	16	16	12	9	6	5	0.86
Ontario	0	0	0	3	22	23	22	19	12	7	5	3	1.17
Manitoba	0	0	0	17	18	17	17	14	9	7	5	3	1.08
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	16	18	18	19	17	12	8	7	5	1.21
Alberta	0	0	1	11	14	15	15	13	10	7	5	3	0.93
British Columbia	0	0	0	9	11	12	13	11	8	6	4	2	0.75
	University graduate												
CANADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	0.06
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.06
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0.06
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.04
Quebec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	2	0.10
Ontario	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0.06
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.04
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.04
Alberta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.04
British Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.05

1. Total represents expected years of schooling at each education level.

Sources: Trade-vocational Enrolment Survey, Statistics Canada.
Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.
Community College Student Information System, Statistics Canada.
University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table E2.1

Unemployment rates, by level of educational attainment and sex of 25- to 64-year-olds, G-7 countries, 2000

		Below high school	High school	College or trade	University	All levels of education
		%				
CANADA	Males	10.2	6.2	4.8	4.4	6.2
	Females	10.2	6.2	4.5	4.4	5.8
France	Males	9.7	5.1	4.3	4.1	6.2
	Females	14.4	9.3	5.0	5.6	9.8
Germany	Males	15.6	8.1	4.4	3.4	7.7
	Females	11.5	8.4	5.8	4.4	8.1
Italy	Males	6.9	4.9	...	3.8	5.8
	Females	14.0	9.3	...	7.2	10.7
Japan	Males	6.9	4.8	3.2	2.8	4.4
	Females	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	4.2
United Kingdom	Males	9.4	4.1	2.7	2.0	4.1
	Females	5.7	3.7	1.7	1.9	3.4
United States	Males	7.5	4.2	2.5	1.9	3.7
	Females	8.9	3.4	2.3	2.0	3.3
OECD mean	Males	8.9	4.8	3.3	2.8	5.0
	Females	9.4	6.4	4.0	3.5	6.1

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2002 (Table A11.2)*.

Table E2.2

Unemployment rates, by level of education, Canada, 1991 to 2000

	All levels	Less than high school	High school	College or trade	University
	%				
1991	10.3	15.3	10.3	8.3	5.3
1992	11.2	16.9	10.9	9.5	5.7
1993	11.4	16.9	11.6	9.8	6.0
1994	10.4	16.1	10.1	9.1	5.6
1995	9.4	15.0	9.6	8.0	5.2
1996	9.6	15.4	9.8	8.2	5.5
1997	9.1	15.6	9.2	7.4	5.1
1998	8.3	14.4	8.6	6.6	4.6
1999	7.6	13.4	7.8	5.9	4.4
2000	6.8	12.4	7.0	5.2	4.0

Source: *Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada*.

Table E2.3
Unemployment rates of 25- to 29-year-olds by educational attainment, Canada and provinces, 1990 and 2000

	All levels	Less than high school	High school graduate	College or trade	University graduate
	%				
	1990				
CANADA	9	17	9	8	5
Newfoundland and Labrador	17	32	20	14	4
Prince Edward Island	20	35	20	10	12
Nova Scotia	13	22	13	11	6
New Brunswick	13	28	11	10	6
Quebec	11	19	11	9	8
Ontario	7	14	7	6	3
Manitoba	8	13	8	7	6
Saskatchewan	9	18	8	7	5
Alberta	8	16	8	6	4
British Columbia	10	19	9	9	8
	2000				
CANADA	7	17	8	5	5
Newfoundland and Labrador	15	42	18	11	7
Prince Edward Island	15	33	20	10	4
Nova Scotia	9	23	9	8	5
New Brunswick	11	30	14	9	5
Quebec	9	22	10	6	6
Ontario	6	12	7	4	4
Manitoba	5	11	4	4	6
Saskatchewan	6	14	6	5	4
Alberta	5	11	6	4	4
British Columbia	7	16	8	5	4

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table E2.4
Relative earnings of the 25- to 64-year-old population with income from employment, by level of educational attainment, selected countries (high school graduation = 100)

	Below high school	College or trade	University	Postsecondary
CANADA (1999)	79	112	162	135
France (1999)	84	125	169	150
Germany (2000)	75	115	163	143
Italy (1998)	58	...	127	127
United Kingdom (2001)	67	128	174	159
United States (2001)	65	114	181	172

Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance, 2002* (Table A13.1).

Table E2.5

Average employment income, by age group and education level, Canada, 2000

	Age group										Total
	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	
	\$										
All education levels	4,921	13,888	26,421	33,008	37,010	39,364	41,020	41,535	38,535	32,877	31,757
Less than high school	4,002	14,383	21,161	24,013	26,593	28,303	29,177	29,014	28,060	25,047	21,230
High school	6,002	12,655	23,579	28,373	30,980	32,786	34,591	35,225	33,291	28,577	25,477
Trades	8,309	17,490	26,319	30,714	34,111	36,542	38,061	38,252	36,503	31,984	32,743
College	6,514	14,727	26,400	31,888	36,388	38,713	39,673	40,292	37,273	31,583	32,736
University	11,096	13,959	31,062	42,847	52,154	58,205	60,295	60,801	58,969	53,644	48,648

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

Table E2.6

Distribution of earners by educational attainment at different earnings levels, Canada, 2000

	< \$20,000	\$20,000 to	\$40,000 to	\$60,000 to	\$80,000 to	\$100,000
		< \$40,000	< \$60,000	< \$80,000	< \$100,000	or more
	%					
Less than high school	30	20	14	9	8	7
High school	32	28	21	17	15	12
Trade school	10	14	15	14	12	8
College	15	21	21	19	17	13
University	14	18	29	42	48	61
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

