

PCEIP 2005 TABLES

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Table A3.1

Percentage of the school-age population (ages 5 to 24) in low income (based on after-tax low-income cutoffs), Canada and provinces, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2004
Updated December 1, 2006.

Table A3.2

Distribution of the school-age population (ages 5 to 24), by number of years in low income between 1999 and 2004, Canada and provinces
Updated December 1, 2006.



Table A1.1

Estimates and projections, population ages 5 to 29, 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 29														
Population in thousands														
1991	10,355	245	49	343	286	2,536	3,846	417	381	993	1,198	11	17	12
1996	10,202	211	49	319	263	2,396	3,792	402	374	1,049	1,293	11	17	13
2001	10,378	174	47	306	247	2,377	3,968	402	365	1,125	1,354	11	17	15
2006	10,404	163	47	297	233	2,307	4,078	392	358	1,099	1,387	11	18	15
2011	10,259	145	45	282	215	2,180	4,134	379	336	1,080	1,419	10	17	15
2016	10,075	131	43	266	198	2,085	4,141	363	315	1,053	1,438	10	17	15
2021	9,863	119	41	250	182	1,984	4,119	348	295	1,027	1,456	9	17	15
2026	9,661	109	39	237	168	1,881	4,092	335	280	1,007	1,472	9	16	15
Indices of change														
1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	99	86	99	93	92	94	99	97	98	106	108	101	99	110
2001	100	71	96	89	86	94	103	97	96	113	113	96	100	122
2006	100	66	95	87	81	91	106	94	94	111	116	94	102	123
2011	99	59	91	82	75	86	108	91	88	109	118	91	100	127
2016	97	53	87	78	69	82	108	87	83	106	120	87	99	129
2021	95	49	83	73	64	78	107	84	78	103	121	83	96	128
2026	93	45	79	69	59	74	106	81	74	101	123	81	94	127
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, population ages 5 to 29, 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
Ages 25 to 29														
Population in thousands														
1991	2,507	49	10	81	64	627	967	94	79	242	284	3	4	2
1996	2,152	42	9	66	54	499	823	79	65	211	295	3	4	3
2001	2,074	32	8	59	50	474	807	76	62	228	270	2	3	2
2006	2,194	36	10	62	50	512	841	78	71	233	295	2	3	2
2011	2,264	33	10	63	48	479	903	81	71	245	321	3	4	3
2016	2,336	30	10	64	46	484	959	82	70	247	335	3	4	3
2021	2,356	27	9	60	43	488	992	80	65	240	344	2	4	3
2026	2,133	23	8	53	37	420	913	70	56	219	327	2	4	3
Indices of change														
1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	86	86	90	81	84	80	85	84	82	87	104	84	99	125
2001	83	65	80	73	78	76	83	81	78	94	95	64	83	124
2006	88	72	97	77	78	82	87	83	90	96	104	70	85	120
2011	90	67	99	78	75	76	93	86	90	101	113	83	93	135
2016	93	60	97	79	72	77	99	87	89	102	118	83	103	160
2021	94	54	91	74	68	78	103	85	82	99	121	77	100	160
2026	85	47	80	65	58	67	94	74	71	90	115	70	88	140

 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 A1.1

Estimates and projections, population ages 5 to 29, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 to 2031

	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 29														
Population in thousands														
1991	10 354	245	49	343	286	2 536	3 846	417	381	993	1 198	11	17	12
1996	10 202	211	49	319	263	2 396	3 792	402	374	1 049	1 293	11	17	13
2001	10 396	172	47	301	245	2 381	3 998	402	359	1 121	1 329	11	17	14
2006	10 571	156	46	291	231	2 366	4 162	408	347	1 164	1 357	11	18	15
2011	10 493	143	44	278	218	2 276	4 224	406	325	1 158	1 376	11	19	16
2016	10 356	130	42	262	204	2 222	4 229	400	303	1 149	1 369	10	19	16
2021	10 254	122	40	248	192	2 168	4 237	397	288	1 148	1 371	10	19	16
2026	10 196	116	38	238	183	2 110	4 256	395	278	1 154	1 384	10	19	16
2031	10 306	112	38	233	177	2 103	4 340	398	272	1 171	1 416	10	19	16
Indices of change														
1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	99	86	99	93	92	94	99	97	98	106	108	101	99	110
2001	100	70	95	88	86	94	104	97	94	113	111	98	98	117
2006	102	64	93	85	81	93	108	98	91	117	113	95	103	125
2011	101	58	90	81	76	90	110	97	85	117	115	95	108	134
2016	100	53	85	76	71	88	110	96	80	116	114	91	108	137
2021	99	50	80	72	67	85	110	95	76	116	114	89	108	137
2026	98	47	78	69	64	83	111	95	73	116	115	88	108	137
2031	100	46	76	68	62	83	113	96	72	118	118	89	109	138
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	3 686	57	17	106	83	836	1 443	149	132	391	457	4	7	6
2006	3 495	49	15	93	74	763	1 421	142	116	375	430	3	6	6
2011	3 295	44	14	83	67	706	1 343	132	107	369	414	3	6	6
2016	3 297	42	13	80	64	711	1 331	132	105	380	422	3	6	6
2021	3 384	41	13	79	63	717	1 380	137	104	393	440	3	7	6
2026	3 475	39	13	79	61	717	1 444	140	102	402	459	3	7	6
2031	3 506	38	13	77	59	708	1 487	141	98	403	468	3	7	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	95	88	99	117	104	91	108	113	95	115	129
2006	101	61	85	84	79	90	115	99	80	103	106	84	105	130
2011	95	55	76	75	71	84	109	92	74	102	102	74	101	134
2016	95	52	74	71	68	84	108	92	72	105	104	75	103	134
2021	98	50	74	71	67	85	112	95	72	109	108	78	106	135
2026	101	49	74	71	65	85	117	98	71	111	113	81	110	136
2031	101	47	72	69	63	84	120	98	68	111	115	81	110	136
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	2 100	39	10	63	51	457	804	83	80	227	278	2	3	3
2006	2 165	34	10	62	48	482	850	86	76	232	276	2	4	3
2011	2 119	29	9	56	44	464	865	84	66	223	270	2	4	3
2016	1 953	26	8	50	39	406	815	78	58	211	254	2	3	3
2021	1 936	24	8	47	37	409	796	76	57	218	257	2	3	3
2026	1 979	24	8	46	36	413	818	79	57	224	266	2	3	3
2031	2 044	23	8	47	36	415	857	81	57	232	279	2	4	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	110	73	105	95	87	97	116	103	106	125	129	104	109	134
2006	113	63	101	94	83	103	123	106	100	128	128	121	120	158
2011	111	54	92	85	75	99	125	104	87	123	126	114	124	156
2016	102	48	81	75	66	86	118	96	77	116	118	97	113	155
2021	101	45	77	71	63	87	115	94	75	120	120	97	116	158
2026	104	44	77	70	61	88	118	97	75	124	124	100	118	158
2031	107	43	78	70	61	89	124	101	75	128	130	105	122	161
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	2 536	44	11	73	61	615	945	95	86	275	325	2	4	3
2006	2 684	42	12	77	61	582	1 043	102	90	300	366	3	4	3
2011	2 749	37	12	76	58	599	1 095	104	84	299	371	3	5	4
2016	2 730	33	11	71	54	593	1 121	104	75	290	367	3	5	4
2021	2 542	30	10	64	48	524	1 068	97	67	275	349	2	4	4
2026	2 501	28	9	60	45	519	1 041	94	65	279	350	2	4	4
2031	2 557	27	9	59	45	526	1 068	97	66	288	361	2	4	4
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	71	95	87	88	103	99	97	106	116	115	77	87	106
2006	108	68	104	91	87	98	110	103	111	126	129	114	99	118
2011	111	60	104	91	84	101	115	106	103	126	131	111	107	140
2016	110	54	96	84	78	100	118	105	92	122	130	106	108	139

2021	102	48	85	76	69	88	112	98	83	116	123	94	101	136
2026	101	45	80	71	65	87	109	96	80	117	124	92	101	138
2031	103	45	81	71	64	88	112	99	81	121	128	95	103	137

Ages 25 to 29

Population in thousands

1991	2 506	49	10	81	64	627	967	94	79	242	284	3	4	2
1996	2 152	42	9	66	54	499	823	79	65	211	295	3	4	3
2001	2 074	32	8	59	50	474	807	76	62	228	270	2	3	2
2006	2 226	31	9	58	48	538	849	79	65	257	284	2	4	2
2011	2 330	32	10	62	49	506	921	85	69	268	320	2	4	3
2016	2 377	30	10	62	48	512	962	87	65	267	325	2	4	3
2021	2 392	27	9	58	45	518	992	87	59	262	324	2	4	3
2026	2 241	25	8	53	40	460	954	81	54	248	309	2	4	3
2031	2 199	23	8	50	38	454	928	79	52	249	309	2	4	3

Indices of change

1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	86	86	90	81	84	80	85	84	82	87	104	84	99	125
2001	83	65	80	73	78	76	83	81	78	94	95	64	83	124
2006	89	64	86	72	75	86	88	84	82	106	100	64	89	122
2011	93	66	95	76	77	81	95	90	87	111	113	82	106	138
2016	95	60	95	76	75	82	99	92	82	111	115	81	111	159
2021	95	55	90	72	70	83	103	92	75	108	114	79	110	157
2026	89	50	81	65	63	73	99	87	68	102	109	73	104	150
2031	88	47	76	61	59	72	96	84	66	103	109	71	103	153

Data sources: Annual Demographic Statistics 2005, Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-213-XPB.
Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2005-2031, Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-520-XPB.

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.
Updated December 1, 2006.

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 (CMAs), 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 Territories¹	2	2	2
Nunavut¹	...	...	<1

1. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999–2000.

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 (CMAs), 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 Territories¹	2	2	4
Nunavut¹	...	...	<1

1. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

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 (CMAs), 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 Territories¹	35	33	6
Nunavut¹	...	...	61

1. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

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 (CMAs), 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

Percentage of the school-age population (ages 5 to 24) in low income (based on after-tax low-income cutoffs), 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 A3.1

Percentage of the school-age population (ages 5 to 24) in low income (based on after-tax low-income cutoffs), Canada and provinces, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2004

	1990	1995	2000	2004
	%			
Canada				
All	14	19	15	15
Living with two parents	7	10	8	7
Living with lone parent	32	38	27	26
Not living with parents	33	43	39	38
Newfoundland and Labrador				
All	17	19	17	17
Living with two parents	10	13	10	9
Living with lone parent	46	43	38	26
Not living with parents	32	45	45	50
Prince Edward Island				
All	7	10	11	7
Living with two parents	3	4	6	3
Living with lone parent	15	28	14	10
Not living with parents	21	22	34	31
Nova Scotia				
All	12	18	14	11
Living with two parents	3	8	7	4
Living with lone parent	35	43	25	23
Not living with parents	32	40	35	35
New Brunswick				
All	13	18	12	10
Living with two parents	5	9	5	3
Living with lone parent	37	39	26	24
Not living with parents	25	34	34	27
Quebec				
All	16	21	16	13
Living with two parents	8	11	8	7
Living with lone parent	39	37	30	21
Not living with parents	36	52	41	36
Ontario				
All	11	17	13	14
Living with two parents	6	9	7	7
Living with lone parent	24	38	23	27
Not living with parents	28	38	40	39
Manitoba				
All	18	23	17	13
Living with two parents	10	13	9	7
Living with lone parent	36	40	36	21
Not living with parents	36	52	38	36
Saskatchewan				
All	18	19	15	16
Living with two parents	10	11	6	6
Living with lone parent	39	40	31	21
Not living with parents	34	36	35	42
Alberta				
All	16	21	15	16
Living with two parents	6	10	8	8
Living with lone parent	40	47	22	22
Not living with parents	35	47	35	42
British Columbia				
All	15	19	18	18
Living with two parents	7	13	11	10
Living with lone parent	29	28	28	36
Not living with parents	36	40	43	36

Note: The data for 1990, 1995 and 2000 have been revised and may be different from those previously published in the Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program 2005.

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

2000 and 2004: Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

Table A3.2
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.

Table A3.2

Distribution of the school-age population (ages 5 to 24), by number of years in low income between 1999 and 2004, Canada and provinces

	Never in low income	Up to one year in low income	More than one year in low income	Total
	%			
Canada				
All	74	11	15	100
Living with two parents	81	9	10	100
Living with lone parent	55	14	32	100
Not living with parents	56	17	27	100
Newfoundland and Labrador				
All	65	14	21	100
Living with two parents	76	12	12	100
Living with lone parent	32	16	53	100
Not living with parents	30	24	47	100
Prince Edward Island				
All	79	8	13	100
Living with two parents	79	8	12	100
Living with lone parent	F	F	F	F
Not living with parents	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia				
All	70	12	18	100
Living with two parents	81	8	12	100
Living with lone parent	40	20	41	100
Not living with parents	50	28	22	100
New Brunswick				
All	70	14	16	100
Living with two parents	78	13	10	100
Living with lone parent	49	13	39	100
Not living with parents	48	22	29	100
Quebec				
All	75	8	16	100
Living with two parents	83	6	11	100
Living with lone parent	56	9	35	100
Not living with parents	53	19	28	100
Ontario				
All	79	10	11	100
Living with two parents	83	9	8	100
Living with lone parent	62	13	25	100
Not living with parents	63	14	23	100
Manitoba				
All	70	11	19	100
Living with two parents	76	8	15	100
Living with lone parent	48	22	31	100
Not living with parents	62	13	25	100
Saskatchewan				
All	70	15	16	100
Living with two parents	77	12	12	100
Living with lone parent	49	20	31	100
Not living with parents	59	21	19	100
Alberta				
All	71	11	17	100
Living with two parents	75	9	15	100
Living with lone parent	62	11	26	100
Not living with parents	56	22	23	100
British Columbia				
All	67	13	20	100
Living with two parents	76	11	12	100
Living with lone parent	44	19	37	100
Not living with parents	54	F	37	100

F too unreliable to be published

Data source: Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005.

Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

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Updated June 26, 2006.

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Updated December 1, 2006.

Table B1.1

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 ⁷	College ⁷	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	6,141	5,755	15,316	27,212	68,626
2000-2001	41,482	5,799	5,667	16,580	28,046	69,528
2001-2002 ^e	41,875	5,594	5,824	17,466	28,884	70,759
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	584	200	34	285	519	1,103
2001-2002 ^e	597	200	42	308	550	1,147
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	137	59	30	49	137	274
1998-1999	155	56	23	53	132	287
1999-2000	152	36	22	58	116	268
2000-2001	151	34	23	62	119	270
2001-2002 ^e	153	32	25	66	123	276
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	1,110	142	106	661	909	2,019
2001-2002 ^e	1,115	124	110	681	915	2,030
New Brunswick³						
1997-1998	909	228	72	346	647	1,556
1998-1999	924	215	83	343	641	1,565
1999-2000	931	273	67	358	698	1,629
2000-2001	858	288	76	374	738	1,596
2001-2002 ^e	856	274	85	381	740	1,596
Quebec⁴						
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	9,263	1,287	2,201	3,883	7,371	16,634
2001-2002 ^e	9,308	1,240	2,227	4,231	7,698	17,006
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	1,406	2,039	5,688	9,133	25,860
2000-2001	16,285	1,295	1,759	6,103	9,157	25,442
2001-2002 ^e	16,278	1,167	1,808	6,406	9,381	25,659
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	249	110	568	928	2,777
2000-2001	1,887	239	119	606	964	2,851
2001-2002 ^e	1,884	247	117	628	992	2,876

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 ⁷	College ⁷	University	All post- secondary	All levels combined
(millions of 2001 constant dollars)						
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	363	65	626	1,054	2,518
2000-2001	1,467	332	72	678	1,082	2,549
2001-2002 ^e	1,461	336	74	723	1,133	2,594
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	823	583	1,461	2,867	6,989
2000-2001	4,293	859	680	1,688	3,227	7,520
2001-2002 ^e	4,409	862	671	1,756	3,289	7,698
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	990	540	1,855	3,385	8,559
2000-2001	5,229	1,026	530	2,147	3,703	8,932
2001-2002 ^e	5,425	1,007	598	2,185	3,790	9,215
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	82	27	8	5	40	122
2001-2002 ^e	92	30	9	4	43	135
Northwest Territories^{5,6}						
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	117	38	37	4	79	196
2001-2002 ^e	123	43	40	4	87	210
Nunavut^{5,6}						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	..
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	..
1999-2000	88	38	21	1	60	148
2000-2001	104	28	21	1	50	154
2001-2002 ^e	123	31	16	2	49	172

Note: Large year-over-year variations in public and private funding to school boards are caused by accounting adjustments to prior-year surpluses and/or deficits. This means that trends should be observed over a period of years rather than from one year to the next.

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. Although the decrease in public expenditures in New Brunswick in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 reflects a change in employer contributions to teachers' pension plans, the actual data for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 for New Brunswick show an increase in expenditures for school district operations at the elementary/secondary level in both years.
4. Expenditures at the elementary-secondary level in Quebec include trade-vocational expenditures administered through the elementary-secondary system.
5. Expenditures shown for the territories at the university level include student aid, as well as administrative expenditures incurred by the territories.
6. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.
7. 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 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	100	114	116	111	106
2000-2001	103	94	112	125	115	107
2001-2002 ^e	104	91	115	132	118	109
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	98	44	88	113	69	82
2001-2002 ^e	100	44	109	122	74	85
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	113	95	80	107	96	104
1999-2000	111	61	75	118	84	98
2000-2001	110	58	78	126	87	98
2001-2002 ^e	112	55	85	134	90	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	112	64	133	132	113	112
2001-2002 ^e	112	56	138	136	114	113
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	94	126	106	108	114	103
2001-2002 ^e	94	120	119	110	114	103
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	110	111	104	115	111	110
2001-2002 ^e	111	107	105	126	116	113
Ontario						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	103	96	98	107	103	103
1999-2000	99	86	137	119	116	104
2000-2001	96	79	118	128	116	103
2001-2002 ^e	96	71	122	134	119	103
Manitoba						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	103	116	101	110	110	105
1999-2000	105	113	112	116	115	108
2000-2001	107	109	120	124	119	111
2001-2002 ^e	107	112	118	128	123	112

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	101	117	111	122	120	108
2001-2002 ^e	100	119	115	131	126	110
Alberta						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	109	119	109	107	111	110
1999-2000	107	109	134	125	122	112
2000-2001	111	114	156	145	137	121
2001-2002 ^e	114	114	154	150	139	124
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	104	109	92	131	118	109
2001-2002 ^e	108	107	103	134	120	112
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	93	148	108	122	134	103
2001-2002 ^e	104	165	109	120	144	114
Northwest Territories¹						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000-2001	96	97	106	80	100	97
2001-2002 ^e	101	110	115	80	110	104
Nunavut¹						
1997-1998	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-1999	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999-2000	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000-2001	118	75	99	114	84	104
2001-2002 ^e	139	83	75	229	82	116

Note: Large year-over-year variations in public and private funding to school boards are caused by accounting adjustments to prior-year surpluses and/or deficits. This means that trends should be observed over a period of years rather than from one year to the next.

1. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000 (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	60	8	8	24	40	100
2001-2002 ^e	59	8	8	25	41	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	53	18	3	26	47	100
2001-2002 ^e	52	17	4	27	48	100
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	50	21	11	18	50	100
1998-1999	54	19	8	18	46	100
1999-2000	57	13	8	22	43	100
2000-2001	56	13	9	23	44	100
2001-2002 ^e	55	12	9	24	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	55	7	5	33	45	100
2001-2002 ^e	55	6	5	34	45	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	54	18	5	23	46	100
2001-2002 ^e	54	17	5	24	46	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	56	8	13	23	44	100
2001-2002 ^e	55	7	13	25	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	64	5	7	24	36	100
2001-2002 ^e	63	5	7	25	37	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	66	8	4	21	34	100
2001-2002 ^e	66	9	4	22	34	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	58	13	3	27	42	100
2001-2002 ^e	56	13	3	28	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	57	11	9	22	43	100
2001-2002 ^e	57	11	9	23	43	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	59	11	6	24	41	100
2001-2002 ^e	59	11	6	24	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	67	22	7	4	33	100
2001-2002 ^e	68	22	6	3	32	100
Northwest Territories¹						
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	60	19	19	2	40	100
2001-2002 ^e	59	20	19	2	41	100
Nunavut¹						
1997-1998	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-1999	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999-2000	60	25	14	1	40	100
2000-2001	68	18	14	1	32	100
2001-2002 ^e	72	18	9	1	28	100

1. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

Source: Table B1.1.

Table B1.4

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. ¹	Nvt. ¹
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	..	..
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	..	..
1999-2000	2,250	2,068	1,952	2,131	2,159	2,213	2,244	2,430	2,456	2,362	2,125	4,031	4,910	5,508
2000-2001	2,260	2,053	1,963	2,146	2,112	2,255	2,177	2,488	2,494	2,499	2,201	3,998	4,779	5,581
2001-2002 ^e	2,277	2,150	1,999	2,154	2,109	2,295	2,161	2,501	2,554	2,512	2,250	4,537	5,141	6,075
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	97	111	105	107	102	108	106	108	103	110	100	100
2000-2001	104	85	98	112	102	109	99	110	108	114	106	109	97	101
2001-2002 ^e	105	89	100	112	102	111	98	111	111	114	109	124	105	110

Note: Large year-over-year variations in public and private funding to school boards are caused by accounting adjustments to prior-year surpluses and/or deficits. This means that trends should be observed over a period of years rather than from one year to the next.

1. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000 (1999-2000=100).

Sources: Expenditures: Table B1.1.

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

Table B1.5

Combined public and private expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP and index of change, Canada and jurisdictions, 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

	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														
1999-2000 ^f	6.4	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.2	5.9	8.2	7.4	4.8	6.5	10.5	8.0	17.7
2000-2001	6.3	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.2	5.6	8.1	7.7	5.0	6.7	9.7	6.6	18
2001-2002 ^e	6.1	6.9	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.0	5.4	7.8	7.5	5.1	6.7	10.6	6.9	18.3
Index of change (1999-2000 = 100)														
1999-2000 ^f	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000-2001	98	97	99	96	95	100	96	99	103	103	102	92	82	99
2001-2002 ^e	97	89	94	96	98	97	95	96	98	103	100	109	106	104

Sources: Expenditures: Table B1.1.

GDP: Appendix 6.

Table B1.6

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 college and university levels, G-7 countries and OECD mean, 2000

Canada	14,983	Japan	10,914
		United Kingdom	9,657
France	8,373	United States ²	20,358
Germany	10,898		
Italy ¹	8,063	OECD countries (Mean)	11,109

1. Public institutions only.

2. Public and independent private institutions only.

Source: OECD, Education at a Glance 2003, Table B1.1.

Table B1.7

Combined public and private expenditures on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, all levels of education combined, G-7 countries and OECD mean, 2001

Canada	6.1	Japan	4.6
		United Kingdom	5.5
France	6.0	United States	7.3
Germany	5.3		
Italy	5.3	OECD countries (Mean)	5.5

Source: OECD, Education at a Glance 2004, Table B2.1c.

Table B2.1

Public expenditures¹ 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)						
Canada²						
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	5,636	4,584	10,302	20,522	58,819
2000-2001	38,213	5,210	4,334	10,843	20,387	58,600
2001-2002 ^e	38,579	4,995	4,387	10,856	20,238	58,817
Newfoundland and Labrador³						
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	562	186	32	200	418	980
2001-2002 ^e	575	183	38	213	434	1,009
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	135	52	16	38	106	242
1998-1999	154	48	14	38	100	254
1999-2000	149	29	13	36	78	227
2000-2001	149	29	15	41	85	234
2001-2002 ^e	151	27	17	41	85	236
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	1,086	127	90	341	558	1,644
2001-2002 ^e	1,089	112	94	326	532	1,621
New Brunswick⁴						
1997-1998	893	215	60	242	516	1,409
1998-1999	907	207	70	223	500	1,408
1999-2000	915	262	49	237	549	1,464
2000-2001	842	275	61	248	583	1,426
2001-2002 ^e	841	264	71	247	582	1,423
Quebec⁵						
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	8,300	1,238	1,949	2,845	6,032	14,332
2001-2002 ^e	8,349	1,174	1,941	3,047	6,161	14,511
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	1,305	1,486	3,764	6,556	22,263
2000-2001	15,275	1,166	1,105	3,607	5,878	21,153
2001-2002 ^e	15,253	1,061	1,096	3,419	5,575	20,829
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	229	95	403	728	2,437
2000-2001	1,735	220	101	446	767	2,502
2001-2002 ^e	1,733	224	102	413	739	2,472

Table B2.1 (concluded)
**Public expenditures¹ 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	344	58	428	830	2,257
2000-2001	1,431	315	66	511	891	2,323
2001-2002 ^e	1,424	312	66	484	863	2,286
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	695	395	959	2,049	5,709
2000-2001	3,765	666	416	1,029	2,112	5,876
2001-2002 ^e	3,880	667	417	1,119	2,203	6,083
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	862	437	1,231	2,529	7,241
2000-2001	4,722	894	437	1,483	2,814	7,536
2001-2002 ^e	4,904	872	486	1,447	2,805	7,709
Yukon⁶						
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	81	25	7	5	37	118
2001-2002 ^e	91	27	8	4	39	130
Northwest Territories^{6,7}						
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	114	36	33	4	73	187
2001-2002 ^e	121	42	36	4	82	203
Nunavut^{6,7}						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	86	37	21	1	59	144
2000-2001	101	27	20	1	48	149
2001-2002 ^e	120	30	15	2	47	167

Note: Large year-over-year variations in public and private funding to school boards are caused by accounting adjustments to prior-year surpluses and/or deficits. This means that trends should be observed over a period of years rather than from one year to the next.

1. Includes expenditures by the federal, provincial/territorial and local levels of government.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Although the decrease in public expenditures in New Brunswick in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 reflects a change in employer contributions to teachers' pension plans, the actual data for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 for New Brunswick show an increase in expenditures for school district operations at the elementary/secondary level in both years.
5. Expenditures at the elementary-secondary level in Quebec include trade-vocational expenditures administered through the elementary-secondary system.
6. Expenditures shown for the territories at the university level include student aid, as well as administrative expenditures incurred by the territories.
7. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

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 B2.2

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	102	92	108	123	110	105
2001-2002 ^e	103	89	109	123	110	105
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	98	43	126	111	65	81
2001-2002 ^e	100	42	149	119	68	83
Prince Edward Island						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	114	93	84	100	94	105
1999-2000	110	56	80	94	73	94
2000-2001	110	56	93	107	80	97
2001-2002 ^e	112	52	105	107	80	98
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	114	60	134	120	99	109
2001-2002 ^e	115	53	140	115	95	107
New Brunswick						
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	102	96	117	92	97	100
1999-2000	103	122	83	98	106	104
2000-2001	94	128	102	102	113	101
2001-2002 ^e	94	123	119	102	113	101
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	110	112	103	113	109	109
2001-2002 ^e	110	106	102	121	112	111
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	96	77	109	126	109	99
2001-2002 ^e	96	70	108	120	104	98
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	107	110	114	128	120	111
2001-2002 ^e	107	112	115	118	116	109

Table B2.2 (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	120	106
2000-2001	100	120	114	137	128	109
2001-2002 ^e	99	119	114	129	124	107
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	110	105	139	127	121	114
2001-2002 ^e	114	105	140	138	126	118
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	103	112	100	139	123	110
2001-2002 ^e	107	110	112	136	122	112
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	96	164	114	122	145	107
2001-2002 ^e	107	177	116	120	153	118
Northwest Territories^{1,2}						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000-2001	95	95	103	80	98	96
2001-2002 ^e	101	111	113	80	110	104
Nunavut^{1,2}						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000-2001	118	73	97	114	81	103
2001-2002 ^e	140	81	73	229	80	116

Note: Large year-over-year variations in public and private funding to school boards are caused by accounting adjustments to prior-year surpluses and/or deficits. This means that trends should be observed over a period of years rather than from one year to the next.

- Expenditures shown for the territories at the university level include student aid, as well as administrative expenditures incurred by the provinces.
- 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 B2.1.

Table B2.3

**Public expenditures¹ on education, health, social services, and non-social programs, Canada, 1990 to 2002
(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 ^r	36,664	24,169	4,311	65,145	185,035	72,265	112,959	435,405
2001 ^r	36,635	25,352	4,231	66,218	179,766	76,998	114,801	437,783
2002	36,410	23,537	4,139	64,518	178,719	82,017	114,231	439,485
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 ^r	8.4	5.6	1.0	15.0	42.5	16.6	25.9	100.0
2001 ^r	8.4	5.8	1.0	15.1	41.1	17.6	26.2	100.0
2002	8.3	5.4	0.9	14.7	40.7	18.7	26.0	100.0

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

1. Includes expenditures by the federal, provincial/territorial and local levels of government.

Source: Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.

Table B2.3**Public expenditures¹ on education, health, social services, and non-social programs, Canada, 1990 to 2004 (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 ^r	36,664	24,169	4,311	65,145	185,035	72,265	112,959	435,405
2001 ^r	36,635	25,352	4,231	66,218	179,766	76,998	114,801	437,783
2002 ^r	36,410	23,537	4,139	64,518	178,719	82,017	114,231	439,485
2003 ^r	36,759	25,778	4,236	66,773	175,125	78,549	111,540	431,988
2004	37,407	25,998	4,494	67,900	176,266	83,414	112,999	440,578
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 ^r	8.4	5.6	1.0	15.0	42.5	16.6	25.9	100.0
2001 ^r	8.4	5.8	1.0	15.1	41.1	17.6	26.2	100.0
2002 ^r	8.3	5.4	0.9	14.7	40.7	18.7	26.0	100.0
2003 ^r	8.5	6.0	1.0	15.5	40.5	18.2	25.8	100.0
2004	8.5	5.9	1.0	15.4	40.0	18.9	25.6	100.0

r revised

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

1. Includes expenditures by the federal, provincial/territorial and local levels of government.

Data source: Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.**Table source:** Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table B2.3

Public expenditures¹ on education, health, social services, and non-social programs, Canada, 1990 to 2006 (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								
1989-1990	31 707	19 963	2 402	54 071	179 586	50 655	91 184	375 497
1990-1991	33 471	20 893	2 496	56 860	184 620	52 919	96 252	390 652
1991-1992	36 502	22 156	2 815	61 472	188 218	57 018	107 818	414 526
1992-1993	37 998	22 888	3 360	64 246	184 001	58 327	112 130	418 704
1993-1994	37 941	22 906	3 278	64 126	182 516	58 903	115 423	420 968
1994-1995	38 158	22 642	3 773	64 573	186 530	57 839	108 768	417 711
1995-1996	36 967	22 726	3 519	63 213	190 405	58 346	106 809	418 772
1996-1997	36 217	21 564	2 829	60 610	177 825	57 937	106 698	403 070
1997-1998	35 941	22 037	3 112	61 091	171 426	60 931	106 626	400 074
1998-1999	35 551	23 395	3 808	62 754	174 466	62 421	107 657	407 298
1999-2000	36 664	24 169	4 311	65 145	185 035	72 265	112 959	435 405
2000-2001	36 635	25 352	4 231	66 218	179 766	76 998	114 801	437 783
2001-2002	36 410	23 537	4 139	64 518	178 719	82 017	114 231	439 485
2002-2003	36 759	25 778	4 236	66 773	175 125	78 549	111 540	431 988
2003-2004	37 407	25 998	4 494	67 900	176 266	83 414	112 999	440 578
2004-2005	40 034	29 826	4 705	74 564	179 604	91 569	117 725	463 462
2005-2006	40 436	30 603	4 636	75 676	181 801	93 528	119 917	470 921
Percentage distribution of expenditures by program								
1989-1990	8,4	5,3	0,6	14,4	47,8	13,5	24,3	100,0
1990-1991	8,6	5,3	0,6	14,6	47,3	13,5	24,6	100,0
1991-1992	8,8	5,3	0,7	14,8	45,4	13,8	26,0	100,0
1992-1993	9,1	5,5	0,8	15,3	43,9	13,9	26,8	100,0
1993-1994	9,0	5,4	0,8	15,2	43,4	14,0	27,4	100,0
1994-1995	9,1	5,4	0,9	15,5	44,7	13,8	26,0	100,0
1995-1996	8,8	5,4	0,8	15,1	45,5	13,9	25,5	100,0
1996-1997	9,0	5,3	0,7	15,0	44,1	14,4	26,5	100,0
1997-1998	9,0	5,5	0,8	15,3	42,8	15,2	26,7	100,0
1998-1999	8,7	5,7	0,9	15,4	42,8	15,3	26,4	100,0
1999-2000	8,4	5,6	1,0	15,0	42,5	16,6	25,9	100,0
2000-2001	8,4	5,8	1,0	15,1	41,1	17,6	26,2	100,0
2001-2002	8,3	5,4	0,9	14,7	40,7	18,7	26,0	100,0
2002-2003	8,5	6,0	1,0	15,5	40,5	18,2	25,8	100,0
2003-2004	8,5	5,9	1,0	15,4	40,0	18,9	25,6	100,0
2004-2005	8,6	6,4	1,0	16,1	38,8	19,8	25,4	100,0
2005-2006	8,6	6,5	1,0	16,1	38,6	19,9	25,5	100,0

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

"Social services" comprises: Social assistance, Workers' compensation benefits, Employee pension plan benefits and changes in equity, Veterans benefits, Motor vehicle accident compensation, and Other social services.

"Non-social services" comprises: General government services, Protection of persons and property, Transportation and communication, Resource conservation and industrial development, Environment, Recreation and culture, Labour, employment and immigration, Housing, Foreign affairs and international assistance, Regional planning and development, Research establishments, General purpose transfers to other government subsectors, Debt charges, and Other expenditures.

1. Includes expenditures by the federal, provincial / territorial and local levels of government.

Data sources: Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

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 ¹	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	3,269	509	1,177	5,497	7,183	10,452
2001-2002 ^e	3,296	511	1,176	5,752	7,439	10,735
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	22	14	2	85	100	122
2001-2002 ^e	22	14	2	86	101	123
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	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	24	14	18	304	337	361
2001-2002 ^e	27	14	18	315	347	374
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	15	11	18	123	151	166
2001-2002 ^e	15	11	18	127	155	170
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	963	62	257	1,076	1,395	2,358
2001-2002 ^e	959	62	257	1,078	1,397	2,356
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	1,010	100	553	2,358	3,012	4,022
2001-2002 ^e	1,026	100	550	2,549	3,199	4,225
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	153	19	15	179	213	366
2001-2002 ^e	151	19	15	194	229	380

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 ¹	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	37	22	8	200	230	267
2001-2002 ^e	37	21	8	201	230	267
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	528	129	188	520	836	1,364
2001-2002 ^e	529	129	188	545	863	1,392
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	507	129	104	628	862	1,369
2001-2002 ^e	521	130	105	634	869	1,390
Yukon						
1997-1998	3	3	1	..	4	8
1998-1999	3	2	1	..	3	6
1999-2000	1	2	1	..	3	5
2000-2001	1	2	1	..	3	5
2001-2002 ^e	2	2	1	..	3	5
Northwest Territories²						
1997-1998	2	1	3	..	4	6
1998-1999	2	1	1	..	2	4
1999-2000	2	1	3	..	4	6
2000-2001	2	1	3	..	4	6
2001-2002 ^e	3	1	3	..	4	7
Nunavut²						
1997-1998	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-1999	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999-2000	3	0	1	..	1	3
2000-2001	3	0	1	..	1	4
2001-2002 ^e	3	0	1	..	1	4

Note: Large year-over-year variations in public and private funding to school boards are caused by accounting adjustments to prior-year surpluses and/or deficits. This means that trends should be observed over a period of years rather than from one year to the next.

- Expenditures on private business colleges are not included.
- Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

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 ¹	College ¹	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	108	95	111	125	120	116
2001-2002 ^e	108	95	111	131	124	119
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	92	67	13	115	93	93
2001-2002 ^e	92	68	13	117	95	94
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	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	55	133	149	140	140	127
2001-2002 ^e	62	134	150	145	145	132
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	90	78	145	118	116	113
2001-2002 ^e	90	79	147	122	119	116
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	114	118	111	127	123	119
2001-2002 ^e	113	118	111	127	123	119
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	98	80	116	124	120	114
2001-2002 ^e	100	80	116	134	128	120
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	117	100	152	128	126	122
2001-2002 ^e	115	100	152	139	135	126

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 ¹	College ¹	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	167	102	114	111	111	116
2001-2002 ^e	167	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	117	108	137	146	137	128
2001-2002 ^e	117	109	137	153	141	131
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	108	90	73	111	101	103
2001-2002 ^e	111	91	74	112	102	105
Yukon						
1997-1998	100	100	100	..	100	100
1998-1999	78	70	70	..	70	73
1999-2000	40	76	75	..	76	60
2000-2001	36	77	75	..	76	59
2001-2002 ^e	59	77	76	..	76	69
Northwest Territories²						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	100	100	100	..	100	100
2000-2001	97	102	103	..	103	101
2001-2002 ^e	145	104	104	..	104	118
Nunavut²						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	100	100	100	..	100	100
2000-2001	115	101	101	..	101	112
2001-2002 ^e	115	101	102	..	102	112

Note: Large year-over-year variations in public and private funding to school boards are caused by accounting adjustments to prior-year surpluses and/or deficits. This means that trends should be observed over a period of years rather than from one year to the next.

1. Expenditures on private business colleges are not included.
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 B2.4.

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 ¹	College ¹	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	7.9	8.9	21.4	33.6	26.1	15.1
2001-2002 ^e	7.9	9.3	21.1	34.6	26.9	15.4
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	3.8	6.8	5.1	29.7	19.3	11.1
2001-2002 ^e	3.7	7.0	4.4	28.7	18.9	10.9
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	19.7	43.0	38.2	33.4	15.5
2000-2001	1.7	19.4	39.1	36.3	32.0	15.4
2001-2002 ^e	1.7	20.6	36.2	36.3	32.0	15.3
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	2.2	9.8	16.9	47.2	37.6	18.0
2001-2002 ^e	2.4	11.0	16.4	49.1	39.5	18.8
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	1.8	3.8	22.3	33.1	20.6	10.4
2001-2002 ^e	1.8	4.0	20.0	33.9	21.1	10.7
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	10.4	4.7	11.6	27.4	18.8	14.1
2001-2002 ^e	10.3	5.0	11.7	26.1	18.5	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	7.1	27.1	33.8	28.2	13.9
2000-2001	6.2	7.9	33.4	39.5	33.9	16.0
2001-2002 ^e	6.3	8.6	33.4	42.7	36.5	16.9
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	8.4	15.6	40.9	27.4	13.9
2000-2001	8.8	8.8	14.9	40.1	27.8	14.6
2001-2002 ^e	8.7	8.7	14.7	47.0	30.9	15.4

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 ¹	College ¹	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	2.6	6.8	11.6	39.2	25.8	11.5
2001-2002 ^e	2.6	6.9	11.6	41.5	26.6	11.7
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	18.4	47.6	52.4	40.0	22.4
2000-2001	14.0	19.3	45.1	50.5	39.6	23.2
2001-2002 ^e	13.6	19.4	45.1	48.7	39.2	22.9
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	14.8	23.8	50.8	33.9	18.2
2000-2001	10.7	14.4	23.9	42.4	30.6	18.2
2001-2002 ^e	10.6	14.9	21.7	43.8	31.0	18.0
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	1.5	9.2	13.0	..	8.9	3.8
2001-2002 ^e	2.2	8.6	12.9	..	8.4	4.1
Northwest Territories²						
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	1.8	3.4	9.3	..	5.9	3.4
2001-2002 ^e	2.5	3.0	8.6	..	5.3	3.6
Nunavut²						
1997-1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998-1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999-2000	3.0	0.1	3.4	..	1.3	2.3
2000-2001	3.0	0.2	3.5	..	1.6	2.5
2001-2002 ^e	2.5	0.2	4.8	..	1.6	2.3

1. Expenditures on private business colleges are not included.

2. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

Sources: Tables B2.1 and B2.4.

Table B2.7
Average expenditure per household on education, and percentage of households incurring education expenditures, Canada and provinces, 2003

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Percentage of households incurring expenditures on education	45	44	38	42	39	43	46	43	41	47	46
Supplies all levels	29	35	27	31	28	28	29	31	29	28	29
Textbooks all levels	20	30	10	14	15	27	19	16	17	18	17
Tuition: pre-elementary and elementary-secondary	9	8	F	4	7	12	4	6	18	23	8
Tuition: postsecondary	19	16	14	16	15	18	19	17	15	18	21
Average education expenditure per household incurring expenditure	2,263	1,816	2,152	2,207	1,904	1,357	2,897	1,979	1,924	2,348	2,372
Supplies all levels	208	167	151	207	201	177	217	198	162	265	211
Textbooks all levels	510	419	683	617	564	351	617	628	627	567	532
Tuition: pre-elementary and elementary-secondary	1,411	253	F	1,049	151	894	4,526	1,561	216	447	1,744
Tuition: postsecondary	3,156	3,209	4,532	4,108	3,719	1,331	4,124	2,919	3,342	3,668	3,106

Source: Survey of Household Spending, 2003, Statistics Canada.

Table B2.8
Average¹ undergraduate university tuition fees, Canada and provinces, 1994-1995 and 2004-2005 (in 2001 constant dollars)

	1994-1995	2004-2005	% change
	\$	\$	
Canada	2,535	3,863	52
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,453	2,432	-1
Prince Edward Island	3,021	4,082	35
Nova Scotia	3,395	5,602	65
New Brunswick	2,727	4,404	61
Quebec	1,945	1,762	-9
Ontario	2,609	4,508	73
Manitoba	2,731	3,020	11
Saskatchewan	2,903	4,724	63
Alberta	2,824	4,610	63
British Columbia	2,778	4,419	59

1. Both in- and out-of-province students are included in the weighted average calculations; foreign students are not included.

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

Table B2.7
Average expenditure per household on education, and percentage of households incurring education expenditures, Canada and provinces, 2004

	Can.	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Percentage of households incurring expenditures on education	43	41	41	37	36	41	45	41	41	46	45
Supplies all levels	28	33	31	26	28	26	29	29	29	28	28
Textbooks all levels	20	30	11	10	12	24	20	13	16	18	18
Tuition: pre-elementary and elementary-secondary	9	7	F	4	7	13	4	8	15	21	6
Tuition: postsecondary	18	15	14	12	13	17	20	14	16	18	19
Average education expenditure per household incurring expenditure	2,484	1,745	1,944	2,432	2,219	1,548	3,053	1,765	2,059	2,441	2,989
Supplies all levels	222	191	173	227	215	222	202	219	205	276	245
Textbooks all levels	567	362	913	708	733	405	673	609	541	586	624
Tuition: pre-elementary and elementary-secondary	1,392	175	F	2,677	304	954	3,237	1,354	274	838	2,381
Tuition: postsecondary	3,593	2,980	3,983	4,693	4,436	1,655	4,589	2,681	3,227	3,468	4,171

F too unreliable to be published

Data source: Survey of Household Spending, 2004, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada, 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table B2.8**Average¹ undergraduate university tuition fees, Canada and provinces, 1995-1996 and 2005-2006 (in 2001 constant dollars)**

	1995-1996	2005-2006	Percentage change
	\$	\$	%
Canada	2 664	3 844	44
Newfoundland and Labrador	2 583	2 377	-8
Prince Edward Island	3 180	4 237	33
Nova Scotia	3 630	5 729	58
New Brunswick	2 831	4 595	62
Quebec	1 903	1 733	-9
Ontario	2 813	4 452	58
Manitoba	2 816	2 985	6
Saskatchewan	2 994	4 617	54
Alberta	3 066	4 675	52
British Columbia	2 864	4 446	55

1. Both in- and out-of-province students are included in the weighted average calculations; foreign students are not included.

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

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

Table B2.9

Average¹ university tuition fees by faculty, Canada, 1994-1995 and 2004-2005 (in 2001 constant dollars)

	1994-1995	2004-2005	% change
	\$	\$	
Faculty			
Dentistry	3,255	11,421	251
Medicine	3,111	9,462	204
Law	2,630	6,138	133
Commerce	2,424	3,537	46
Engineering	2,666	4,284	61
Science	2,577	3,820	48
Music	2,456	3,503	43
Arts	2,531	3,697	46
Agriculture	2,447	3,376	38
Architecture	2,546	3,359	32
Household sciences	2,641	3,561	35
Education	2,327	3,035	30
Undergraduate	2,535	3,863	52
Graduate	2,490	5,084	104

1. Both in- and out-of-province students are included in the weighted average calculations; foreign students are not included.

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, 1992-1993 and 2002-2003

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Government											
1992-1993	66	77	72	60	61	72	63	66	65	66	67
2002-2003	56	67	65	41	52	69	48	58	60	58	57
Student fees											
1992-1993	14	12	15	18	19	11	16	16	16	13	13
2002-2003	21	17	18	30	27	10	27	18	17	20	18
Non-government grants and contracts, donations and bequests											
1992-1993	7	3	4	3	5	8	7	7	6	7	7
2002-2003	9	4	4	7	6	10	11	12	8	8	7
Sales											
1992-1993	8	4	7	12	10	3	10	8	7	9	9
2002-2003	9	5	12	16	12	7	7	9	14	14	14
Investment											
1992-1993	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4
2002-2003	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	0	-2	3
Miscellaneous											
1992-1993	2	2	0	4	2	4	1	0	2	1	1
2002-2003	4	7	1	3	2	3	6	1	1	1	2

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

Table B2.9
Average¹ university tuition fees by faculty, Canada, 1995-1996 and 2005-2006 (in 2001 constant dollars)

	1995-1996	2005-2006	Percentage change
	\$	\$	%
Faculty			
Dentistry	3 389	11 805	248
Medicine	3 207	9 440	194
Law	2 705	6 177	128
Commerce	2 536	3 514	39
Engineering	2 825	4 266	51
Science	2 713	3 785	40
Music	2 572	3 575	39
Arts	2 666	3 674	38
Agriculture	2 585	3 352	30
Architecture	2 724	3 586	32
Household sciences	2 702	3 568	32
Education	2 416	3 008	25
Undergraduate	2 664	3 844	44
Graduate	2 707	5 198	92

1. Both in- and out-of-province students are included in the weighted average calculations; foreign students are not included.

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

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005.

Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.



Table B3.1

Percentage of graduates who borrowed from government student loan programs, average debt at graduation, and percentage of debt repaid 2 years after graduation, 1995 and 2000 graduates,¹ Canada and provinces

Province of study and level of education	Percentage of graduates who borrowed		Average debt of those who borrowed at graduation		Percentage change in average debt at graduation of those who borrowed	Percentage of debt repaid 2 years after graduation	
	1995	2000	1995	2000		1995	2000
	%		(2000 dollars)			%	
Canada							
College	49	46	10,510	12,500	19	26	28
Bachelor's	55	51	14,619	19,000	30	30	26
Master's	51	53	15,011	18,200	21	35	28
Doctorate	42	50	14,168	20,000	41	46	33
All university	54	51	14,665	18,900	29	31	27
Newfoundland and Labrador							
College	56	59	12,670	15,400	22	16	12
Bachelor's	73	75	17,081	27,600	62	26	16
Master's	56	62	13,415	18,700	39	25	18
Doctorate	..	..	..	x	..	..	x
All university	71	72	16,783	26,900	60	26	16
Prince Edward Island							
College	48	57	7,372	12,900	75	13	20
Bachelor's	71	60	13,245	17,700	34	18	11
Master's	..	..	..	x	..	..	x
Doctorate	..	..	..	x	..	..	x
All university	70	60	13,245	18,500	40	18	13
Nova Scotia							
College	47	54	11,542	11,300	-2	21	17
Bachelor's	62	58	16,350	22,700	39	24	15
Master's	51	56	18,404	20,900	14	28	28
Doctorate	32	..	..	x	..	..	x
All university	60	58	16,562	22,600	36	25	16
New Brunswick							
College	47	62	11,267	12,300	9	30	20
Bachelor's	64	63	16,378	21,500	31	16	14
Master's	58	57	15,459	19,700	27	20	25
Doctorate	43	..	..	x	..	..	x
All university	63	62	16,297	21,400	31	16	15
Quebec							
College	61	50	8,681	7,400	-15	26	26
Bachelor's	57	49	12,865	12,600	-2	20	22
Master's	61	60	14,254	15,300	7	38	25
Doctorate	61	63	14,697	17,900	22	43	32
All university	58	52	13,129	13,500	3	24	24
Ontario							
College	47	44	11,318	15,200	34	23	30
Bachelor's	52	50	14,651	22,000	50	36	31
Master's	44	51	14,897	20,100	35	32	27
Doctorate	36	47	12,843	21,200	65	55	36
All university	51	50	14,660	21,600	47	36	31
Manitoba							
College	29	28	8,964	10,400	16	29	21
Bachelor's	44	39	12,918	17,800	38	42	23
Master's	38	36	14,629	18,300	25	40	24
Doctorate	25	..	..	x	..	..	x
All university	43	39	13,040	17,800	37	42	24

Table B3.1 (concluded)
Percentage of graduates who borrowed from government student loan programs, average debt at graduation, and percentage of debt repaid 2 years after graduation, 1995 and 2000 graduates,¹ Canada and provinces

Province of study and level of education	Percentage of graduates who borrowed		Average debt of those who borrowed at graduation		Percentage change in average debt at graduation of those who borrowed	Percentage of debt repaid 2 years after graduation	
	1995	2000	1995	2000		1995	2000
	%		(2000 dollars)		%	%	
Saskatchewan							
College	52	44	12,194	11,000	-10	37	30
Bachelor's	56	53	19,538	22,000	13	30	21
Master's	45	49	17,296	20,800	20	38	36
Doctorate	..	50	..	34,200	..	..	..
All university	54	52	19,387	22,100	14	31	23
Alberta							
College	50	47	10,511	10,800	3	39	30
Bachelor's	63	55	16,174	17,800	10	37	29
Master's	52	42	17,579	18,700	6	33	32
Doctorate	38	34	16,595	19,400	17	37	28
All university	61	53	16,293	17,900	10	37	29
British Columbia							
College	37	44	12,029	11,300	-6	25	27
Bachelor's	52	50	16,703	20,000	20	39	26
Master's	50	48	16,404	20,600	26	36	37
Doctorate	36	37	16,337	19,300	18	45	36
All university	51	49	16,656	20,100	21	39	27

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.

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Physical limitations, participation in out-of-school activities and exposure to books, 4- and 5-year-olds, by sex, Canada, 2002-2003
Updated June 26, 2006.

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Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (Revised) scores for 4- and 5-year-olds, by sex, Canada, 2002-2003
Updated June 26, 2006.

Table C2.1

Full-time-equivalent enrolments in public elementary and secondary schools,1 Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2003-2004
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Frequency of use of computers, by sex, 15-year-old students, Canada, provinces and other countries, 2003
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Table C1.1

Physical limitations, participation in out-of-school activities and exposure to books, 4- and 5-year-olds, by sex, Canada, 2000-2001

	Boys		Girls	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Percentage of children whose general health was:				
Excellent	59	(1.6)	62	(1.6)
Very good	29	(1.5)	27	(1.4)
Good	10	(1.0)	9	(0.9)
Fair to poor	2	(0.5)	1	(0.2)
Percentage of children with:				
Difficulty seeing	1	(0.2)	1	(0.3)
Difficulty hearing	0	(0.1)	1	(0.3)
Difficulty being understood when speaking	5	(0.7)	2	(0.5)
Difficulty walking	0	(0.1)	0	(0.1)
Pain or discomfort	2	(0.5)	2	(0.5)
Asthma in last 12 months	7	(0.8)	4	(0.7)
Long-term allergies	15	(1.2)	13	(1.0)
Long-term bronchitis	1	(0.3)	1	(0.2)
Long-term condition(s) that limit participation in physical activities	4	(0.6)	3	(0.5)
Percentage of children who, in the past 12 months, on a weekly basis:				
Participated in sports that are coached	38	(1.1)	37	(1.4)
Took lessons/instruction in dance, gymnastics, martial arts, etc.	19	(1.0)	37	(1.5)
Participated in music, art or other non-sport activities	9	(0.8)	14	(1.2)
Participated in clubs, groups or community programs with leadership	13	(0.7)	16	(1.0)
Percentage of children with adult who:				
Reads to them daily	59	(1.3)	61	(1.4)
Percentage of 4-year-olds who look at books, magazines or comics daily on their own				
	64	(2.4)	78	(2.2)
Percentage of 5-year-olds who look at books or try to read on their own daily				
	62	(0.9)	75	(1.4)

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, Cycle 4, 2000-2001, Statistics Canada.

Table C1.1
Physical limitations, participation in out-of-school activities and exposure to books, 4- and 5-year-olds,
by sex, Canada, 2002-2003

	Boys		Girls	
	Standard	error	Standard	error
	%		%	
Percentage of children whose general health was:				
Excellent	59	(1.2)	64	(1.2)
Very good	31	(1.2)	26	(1.1)
Good	9	(0.7)	9	(0.8)
Fair to poor	1	(0.3)	1	(0.2)
Percentage of children with:				
Difficulty seeing	4	(0.4)	3	(0.5)
Difficulty hearing	1	(0.2)	1	(0.3)
Difficulty being understood when speaking	8	(0.7)	3	(0.4)
Difficulty walking	0	(0.1)	0	(0.1)
Pain or discomfort	1	(0.3)	2	(0.3)
Asthma in last 12 months	16	(1.0)	11	(0.9)
Long-term allergies	14	(0.8)	13	(0.9)
Long-term bronchitis	2	(0.3)	2	(0.3)
Percentage of children who, in the past 12 months, on a weekly basis:				
Participated in sports that are coached	45	(1.2)	38	(1.2)
Took lessons/instruction in dance, gymnastics, martial arts, etc.	19	(1.0)	42	(1.2)
Participated in music, art or other non-sport activities	10	(0.8)	16	(1.0)
Participated in clubs, groups or community programs with leadership	13	(0.8)	17	(0.9)
Percentage of children with adult who:				
Reads to them daily	60	(1.2)	63	(1.2)
Percentage of 4-year-olds who look at books, magazines or comics daily on their own				
	68	(1.9)	80	(1.8)
Percentage of 5-year-olds who look at books or try to read on their own daily				
	66	(1.4)	78	(1.3)

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, Cycle 5, 2002-2003, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada, 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table C1.2

Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (Revised) scores for 4- and 5-year-olds, by sex, Canada, 2000-2001

	4-year-olds				5-year-olds			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Delayed receptive language skills	19	(2.5)	17	(2.4)	18	(1.6)	16	(1.4)
Normal receptive language skills	69	(2.7)	69	(2.7)	67	(1.7)	70	(1.9)
Advanced receptive language skills	12	(1.6)	15	(1.9)	14	(1.3)	14	(1.5)

Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, Cycle 4, 2000-2001, Statistics Canada.

Table C1.2**Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (Revised) scores for 4- and 5-year-olds, by sex, Canada, 2002-2003**

	4-year-olds				5-year-olds			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard
	%	error	%	error	%	error	%	error
Delayed receptive language skills	15	(1.7)	11	(1.6)	16	(1.2)	10	(0.9)
Normal receptive language skills	71	(2.0)	71	(2.0)	65	(1.5)	71	(1.4)
Advanced receptive language skills	14	(1.5)	18	(1.6)	19	(1.3)	19	(1.2)

Data source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, Cycle 5, 2002-2003, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada, 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table C2.1

Full-time-equivalent enrolments in public elementary and secondary schools,¹ Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2002-2003

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ²	Ont.	Man. ³	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T. ⁴	Nvt. ⁴
1997-1998	5,034,731	98,527	24,397	161,780	131,586	1,118,504	1,976,177	186,590	189,095	514,256	611,280	6,097	16,444	...
Percentage change	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-1999	5,051,566	94,628	24,146	159,449	129,131	1,116,248	1,994,989	186,897	187,975	525,148	610,261	5,872	16,825	...
Percentage change	0.3	-4.0	-1.0	-1.4	-1.9	-0.2	1.0	0.2	-0.6	2.1	-0.2	-3.7	2.3	...
1999-2000	5,052,805	91,203	24,089	158,205	127,003	1,101,644	2,011,430	191,361	186,355	528,099	609,074	5,766	9,381	9,196
Percentage change	0.0	-3.6	-0.2	-0.8	-1.6	-1.3	0.8	2.4	-0.9	0.6	-0.2	-1.8	...	...
2000-2001	5,042,469	87,550	23,153	155,873	124,942	1,094,472	2,026,039	184,334	184,316	531,165	606,587	5,577	9,291	9,171
Percentage change	-0.2	-4.0	-3.9	-1.5	-1.6	-0.7	0.7	-3.7	-1.1	0.6	-0.4	-3.3	-1.0	-0.3
2001-2002	5,042,647	84,284	22,843	153,450	122,792	1,090,176	2,046,333	183,545	180,485	529,758	605,055	5,397	9,337	9,194
Percentage change	0.0	-3.7	-1.3	-1.6	-1.7	-0.4	1.0	-0.4	-2.1	-0.3	-0.3	-3.2	0.5	0.3
2002-2003	5,021,604	81,767	22,615	150,599	120,600	1,084,480	2,049,535	181,886	176,700	533,127	596,441	5,412	9,422	9,021
Percentage change	-0.4	-3.0	-1.0	-1.9	-1.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.9	-2.1	0.6	-1.4	0.3	0.9	-1.9
Percentage change														
1997-1998 to														
2002-2003	-0.3	-17.0	-7.3	-6.9	-8.3	-3.0	3.7	-2.5	-6.6	3.7	-2.4	-11.2	...	...

1. These data are for public schools only and do not include private schools, federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired. As a result, figures reported in this table are not comparable to figures reported in PCEIP 2003.
2. Includes enrolments in adult programs and professional training under the authority of the school boards or districts. Certain jurisdictions include all students whether they are funded or not while others include only funded students.
3. Until 2000-2001, includes enrolments in adult programs and professional training under the authority of the school boards or districts. Certain jurisdictions include all students whether they are funded or not while others include only funded students.
4. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000. As a result, the overall percentage change is calculated for the period 1999-2000 to 2002-2003 for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Elementary-Secondary Education Statistics Project, Statistics Canada.

Table C2.1

Full-time-equivalent enrolments in public elementary and secondary schools,¹ Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2003-2004

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ²	Ont.	Man. ³	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T. ⁴	Nvt. ⁴
1997-1998	5,034,731	98,527	24,397	161,780	131,586	1,118,504	1,976,177	186,590	189,095	514,256	611,280	6,097	16,444	...
Percentage change	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-1999	5,051,566	94,628	24,146	159,449	129,131	1,116,248	1,994,989	186,897	187,975	525,148	610,261	5,872	16,825	...
Percentage change	0.3	-4.0	-1.0	-1.4	-1.9	-0.2	1.0	0.2	-0.6	2.1	-0.2	-3.7	2.3	...
1999-2000	5,052,805	91,203	24,089	158,205	127,003	1,101,644	2,011,430	191,361	186,365	528,099	609,074	5,766	9,381	9,196
Percentage change	0.0	-3.6	-0.2	-0.8	-1.6	-1.3	0.8	2.4	-0.9	0.6	-0.2	-1.8	...	...
2000-2001	5,042,469	87,550	23,153	155,873	124,942	1,094,472	2,026,039	184,334	181,515	531,165	606,587	5,577	9,291	9,171
Percentage change	-0.2	-4.0	-3.9	-1.5	-1.6	-0.7	0.7	-3.7	-2.6	0.6	-0.4	-3.3	-1.0	-0.3
2001-2002	5,042,647	84,284	22,843	153,450	122,792	1,090,176	2,046,333	183,545	180,485	529,758	605,055	5,397	9,337	9,194
Percentage change	0.0	-3.7	-1.3	-1.1	-1.7	-0.4	1.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-3.2	0.5	0.3
2002-2003	5,021,604	81,767	22,615	150,599	120,600	1,084,480	2,049,535	181,886	176,700	533,127	596,441	5,412	9,422	9,021
Percentage change	-0.4	-3.0	-1.0	-1.9	-1.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.9	-2.1	0.6	-1.4	0.3	0.9	-1.9
2003-2004	4,958,760	79,001	22,239	148,514	118,869	1,075,989	2,015,627	181,238	173,231	530,901	589,442	5,327	9,342	9,041
Percentage change	-1.3	-3.4	-1.7	-1.4	-1.4	-0.8	-1.7	-0.4	-2.0	-0.4	-1.2	-1.6	-0.8	0.2
Percentage change 1997-1998 to 2003-2004	-1.5	-19.8	-8.8	-8.2	-9.7	-3.8	2.0	-2.9	-8.4	3.2	-3.6	-12.6	-0.4	-1.7

... not applicable

1. These data are for public schools only and do not include private schools, federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired. As a result, figures reported in this table are not comparable to figures reported in PCEIP 2003.

2. Includes enrolments in adult programs and professional training under the authority of the school boards or districts. Certain jurisdictions include all students whether they are funded or not while others include only funded students.

3. Until 2000-2001, includes enrolments in adult programs and professional training under the authority of the school boards or districts. Certain jurisdictions include all students whether they are funded or not while others include only funded students.

4. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000. As a result, the overall percentage change is calculated for the period 1999-2000 to 2003-2004 for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Data source: Elementary-Secondary Education Statistics Project, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table C2.2
Full-time-equivalent educators¹ in public elementary and secondary schools,² Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2002-2003

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T. ³	Nvt. ³
1997-1998	302,729	6,745	1,439	9,396	7,696	73,750	117,047	12,028	10,873	27,417	34,966	457	917	...
Percentage change	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-1999	308,150	6,492	1,444	9,621	7,568	74,437	120,543	12,034	11,142	28,041	35,461	452	916	...
Percentage change	1.8	-3.7	0.3	2.4	-1.7	0.9	3.0	0.0	2.5	2.3	1.4	-1.0	-0.1	...
1999-2000	308,502	6,414	1,444	9,611	7,571	74,415	120,597	12,147	11,128	28,037	35,687	453	519	479.0
Percentage change	0.1	-1.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	-43.3	...
2000-2001	311,295	6,323	1,457	9,444	7,468	74,708	122,394	12,224	10,794	28,877	36,113	463	553	477
Percentage change	0.9	-1.4	0.9	-1.7	-1.4	0.4	1.5	0.6	-3.0	3.0	1.2	2.3	6.5	0.6
2001-2002	311,521	6,304	1,467	9,304	7,263	74,925	121,939	12,147	11,066	29,669	35,930	452	577	479
Percentage change	0.1	-0.3	0.7	-1.5	-2.7	0.3	-0.4	-0.6	2.5	2.7	-0.5	-2.4	4.4	0.5
2002-2003	310,780	6,102	1,479	9,276	7,285	76,025	122,577	12,129	10,985	29,517	33,901	446	578	481
Percentage change	-0.2	-3.2	0.8	-0.3	0.3	1.5	0.5	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-5.6	-1.3	0.1	0.5
Percentage change														
1997-1998 to														
2002-2003	2.7	-9.5	2.8	-1.3	-5.3	3.1	4.7	0.8	1.0	7.7	-3.0	-2.4	4.5	0.4

1. Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Educator is defined as the number of full-time educators on September the 30th (or as close as possible thereafter) of the school year, plus the sum of part-time educators according to their percentage of a full-time employment allocation (determined by the province or territory).
2. These data are for public schools only and do not include private schools, federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired. As a result, figures reported in this table are not comparable to figures reported in PCEIP 2003.
3. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000. The overall percentage change is calculated for the period 1999-2000 to 2002-2003 for Nunavut and for the period 2000-2001 to 2002-2003 for the Northwest Territories.

Source: Elementary-Secondary Education Statistics Project, Statistics Canada.

Table C2.2

Full-time-equivalent educators¹ in public elementary and secondary schools,² Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2003-2004

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T. ³	Nvt. ³
1997-1998	302,729	6,745	1,439	9,396	7,696	73,750	117,047	12,028	10,873	27,417	34,966	457	917	...
Percentage change	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1998-1999	308,150	6,492	1,444	9,621	7,568	74,437	120,543	12,034	11,142	28,041	35,461	452	916	...
Percentage change	1.8	3.7	0.3	2.4	-1.7	0.9	3.0	0.0	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.0	-0.1	...
1999-2000	308,502	6,414	1,444	9,611	7,571	74,415	120,597	12,147	11,128	28,037	35,687	453	519	479
Percentage change	0.1	-1.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	-43.3	...
2000-2001	311,295	6,323	1,457	9,444	7,468	74,708	122,394	12,224	10,794	28,777	36,113	463	553	477
Percentage change	0.9	-1.4	0.9	-1.7	-1.4	0.4	1.5	0.6	-3.0	3.0	1.2	2.3	6.5	0.6
2001-2002	311,521	6,304	1,467	9,304	7,263	74,925	121,939	12,147	11,066	29,669	35,930	452	577	479
Percentage change	0.1	-0.3	0.7	-1.5	-2.7	0.3	-0.4	0.6	2.5	2.7	-0.5	-2.4	4.4	0.5
2002-2003	310,780	6,102	1,479	9,276	7,285	76,025	122,577	12,129	10,985	29,517	33,901	446	578	481
Percentage change	-0.2	-3.2	0.8	-0.3	0.3	1.5	0.5	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-5.6	-1.3	0.1	0.5
2003-2004	309,565	5,899	1,485	9,306	7,330	76,183	121,724	12,169	10,999	29,601	33,345	444	609	473
Percentage change	-0.4	-3.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	-0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	-1.6	-0.4	5.4	-1.7
Percentage change 1997-1998 to 2003-2004	2.3	-12.5	3.2	-1.0	-4.8	3.3	4.0	1.2	1.2	8.0	-4.6	-2.8	10.1	-1.3

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Educator is defined as the number of full-time educators on September the 30th (or as close as possible thereafter) of the school year, plus the sum of part-time educators according to their percentage of a full-time employment allocation (determined by the province or territory).

2. These data are for public schools only and do not include private schools, federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired. As a result, figures reported in this table are not comparable to figures reported in PCEIP 2003.

3. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000. The overall percentage change is calculated for the period 1999-2000 to 2003-2004 for Nunavut and for the period 2000-2001 to 2003-2004 for the Northwest Territories.

Data source: Elementary-Secondary Education Statistics Project, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table C2.3

Student-educator ratio in public elementary and secondary schools,¹ Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2002-2003

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T. ²	Nvt. ²
1997-1998	16.6	14.6	17.0	17.2	17.1	15.2	16.9	15.5	17.4	18.8	17.5	13.3	17.9	...
Percentage change	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1998-1999	16.4	14.6	16.7	16.6	17.1	15.0	16.6	15.5	16.9	18.7	17.2	13.0	18.4	...
Percentage change	-1.4	-0.2	-1.4	-3.7	-0.2	-1.1	-2.0	0.1	-3.0	-0.2	-1.6	-2.7	2.4	...
1999-2000	16.4	14.2	16.7	16.5	16.8	14.8	16.7	15.8	16.8	18.8	17.1	12.7	18.1	19.2
Percentage change	-0.1	-2.4	-0.2	-0.7	-1.7	-1.3	0.8	1.4	-0.7	0.6	-0.8	-1.9	-1.6	..
2000-2001	16.2	13.9	15.9	16.5	16.7	14.7	16.6	15.1	17.1	18.4	16.8	12.0	16.8	19.2
Percentage change	-1.1	-2.6	-4.7	0.3	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8	-4.3	2.0	-2.3	-1.6	-5.4	-7.0	0.3
2001-2002	16.2	13.4	15.6	16.5	16.9	14.6	16.8	15.1	16.3	17.9	16.8	11.9	16.2	19.2
Percentage change	-0.1	-3.4	-2.0	-0.1	1.1	-0.7	1.4	0.2	-4.5	-2.9	0.3	-0.9	-3.8	-0.2
2002-2003	16.2	13.4	15.3	16.2	16.6	14.3	16.7	15.0	16.1	18.1	17.6	12.1	16.3	18.8
Percentage change	0.0	0.2	-1.8	-1.5	-2.1	-2.0	-0.4	-0.7	-1.3	0.9	4.5	1.7	0.9	-2.3

1. These data are for public schools only and do not include private schools, federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired. As a result, figures reported in this table are not comparable to figures reported in PCEIP 2003.
2. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

Source: Elementary-Secondary Education Statistics Project, Statistics Canada.

Table C2.3**Student-educator ratio in public elementary and secondary schools,¹****Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 to 2003-2004**

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T. ²	Nvt. ²
1997-1998	16.6	14.6	17.0	17.2	17.1	15.2	16.9	15.5	17.4	18.8	17.5	13.3	17.9	...
Percentage change	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-1999	16.4	14.6	16.7	16.6	17.1	15.0	16.6	15.5	16.9	18.7	17.2	13.0	18.4	...
Percentage change	-1.4	-0.2	-1.4	-3.7	-0.2	-1.1	-2.0	0.1	-3.0	-0.2	-1.6	-2.7	2.4	...
1999-2000	16.4	14.2	16.7	16.5	16.8	14.8	16.7	15.8	16.8	18.8	17.1	12.7	18.1	19.2
Percentage change	-0.1	-2.4	-0.2	-0.7	-1.7	-1.3	0.8	1.4	-0.7	0.6	-0.8	-1.9	-1.6	..
2000-2001	16.2	13.9	15.9	16.5	16.7	14.7	16.6	15.1	16.8	18.4	16.8	12.0	16.8	19.2
Percentage change	-1.1	-2.6	-4.7	0.3	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8	-4.3	0.4	-2.3	-1.6	-5.4	-7.0	0.3
2001-2002	16.2	13.4	15.6	16.5	16.9	14.6	16.8	15.1	16.3	17.9	16.8	11.9	16.2	19.2
Percentage change	-0.1	-3.4	-2.0	-0.1	1.1	-0.7	1.4	0.2	-3.0	-2.9	0.3	-0.9	-3.8	-0.2
2002-2003	16.2	13.4	15.3	16.2	16.6	14.3	16.7	15.0	16.1	18.1	17.6	12.1	16.3	18.8
Percentage change	-0.2	0.2	-1.8	-1.6	-2.1	-2.0	-0.4	-0.8	-1.4	1.2	4.5	1.7	0.9	-2.3
2003-2004	16.0	13.4	15.0	16.0	16.2	14.1	16.6	14.9	15.8	17.9	17.7	12.0	15.3	19.1
Percentage change	-0.9	-0.1	-2.1	-1.7	-2.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.7	-2.1	-0.7	0.5	-1.1	-5.9	1.9

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. These data are for public schools only and do not include private schools, federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired. As a result, figures reported in this table are not comparable to figures reported in PCEIP 2003.

2. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

Data source: Elementary-Secondary Education Statistics Project, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.



Table C3.1

Student-to-computer ratio (median), Canada and jurisdictions, school year 2003-2004

	All schools	Instructional level of school			Location of school		Type of school		Size of school		
		Elementary	Sec- ondary	Mixed	Urban	Rural	Public	Private	Small	Medium	Large
Canada	5.0	5.5	4.3	3.4	5.4	3.8	4.9	4.7	3.4	5.0	6.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.4	5.7	4.5	3.4	6.1	3.7	4.4	3.3	2.9	4.5	6.5
Prince Edward Island	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.4	5.6	F	3.6	5.7	6.3
Nova Scotia	4.9	5.6	4.4	4.1	5.1	4.3	4.9	5.6*	4.2	5.5	4.6
New Brunswick	4.6	5.2	3.8	3.9	5.3	3.9	4.7	3.1	3.4	5.6	6.1
Quebec	5.9	5.8	6.6	3.6	6.5	4.0	5.8	6.8	3.8	6.2	7.1
Ontario	5.4	5.8	4.1	4.2	5.6	4.6	5.5	4.5	3.7	5.2	6.5
Manitoba	3.6	4.1	3.4	2.7	4.3	2.6	3.4	3.9	2.6	4.2	5.0
Saskatchewan	3.7	4.4	3.7	3.1	4.4	3.0	3.7	2.4	3.0	3.7	5.3
Alberta	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.0	4.1	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.8
British Columbia	5.0	5.3	4.7	3.8	5.3	3.4	4.9	5.3	3.5	5.1	6.1
Yukon	2.9	3.6	3.5	2.5	3.5	2.6	2.9	F	2.9	2.7	3.3
Northwest Territories	3.5	4.3	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	F	1.8	3.7	4.0
Nunavut	4.1	7.7	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	F	3.9	4.3	8.7

Source: Information and Communications Technologies in Schools Survey 2003-2004, Statistics Canada.

Table C3.2

Types of technology applications frequently incorporated into teaching practices, Canada and jurisdictions, school year 2003-2004

All schools	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
Percentage of schools with technology applications frequently¹ incorporated into teaching practices														
Use of software for special needs students and/or remedial programs providing individualized learning	29.1	34.1	19.6*	29.7	18.9	10.1	39.9	29.9	31.8	25.3	31.2	x	20.0*	x
Use of software for specific subject areas	28.3	20.7	13.4*	19.8	8.8	19.2	38.6	34.0	20.1	28.7	21.8	25.0	20.0*	x
Use of spreadsheets and database software for simple data manipulation and statistical analysis	15.3	5.0*	x	9.2	5.0	8.3	21.7	21.3	11.6	21.3	7.2	x	x	x
Use of word processing	78.2	79.7	76.9	72.9	61.2	79.7	80.3	79.6	79.1	75.0	76.8	75.0	68.6	50.0*
Use of desktop publishing	24.1	34.7	31.7	22.3	11.5	9.1	34.5	29.4	25.6	20.4	18.0	29.2	x	x
Use of presentation software	21.4	27.2	x	25.3	10.4	17.3	23.5	24.7	23.8	29.2	13.3	x	x	x
Use of software supporting creative works	10.8	11.7	x	8.2	3.5	7.5	14.8	7.2	8.1	10.6	9.6	x	x	x
Use of Internet/Intranet to disseminate information	34.4	45.5	31.0	33.5	16.7	32.6	38.4	31.5	35.3	34.5	29.2	x	25.7*	x
Use of Internet for online learning	28.8	51.2	39.0	30.6	15.3	22.4	30.7	30.0	37.8	30	25.3	31.8	23.5*	x
Other	18.1	x	x	x	x	35.0**	13.9**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

1. Technology applications were defined as frequently incorporated into teaching practices when they were used "most of the time" or "always".

Source: Information and Communications Technologies in Schools Survey 2003-2004, Statistics Canada.

Table C3.3
Percentage of schools having teachers with technical skills needed to use ICT, Canada and jurisdictions, school year 2003-2004

	Percentage of schools with teachers possessing the required technical skills to use ICT for administrative purposes				Percentage of schools with teachers possessing the required technical skills to engage students in using ICT effectively			
	Less than 25% of the teachers	From 25% to 49% of the teachers	From 50% to 74% of the teachers	75% of the teachers or more	Less than 25% of the teachers	From 25% to 49% of the teachers	From 50% to 74% of the teachers	75% of the teachers or more
All schools								
Canada	14.6	3.3	6.4	75.6	18.9	11.4	23.5	46.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	32.6	9.6	7.6*	50.1	29.2	18.3	23.0	29.5
Prince Edward Island	21.3	13.7*	20.8	44.3	x	12.7*	21.0	55.9
Nova Scotia	21.1	7.6	12.5	58.7	20.0	12.1	25.1	42.8
New Brunswick	18.9	4.8	7.1	69.2	23.0	14.9	26.1	35.9
Quebec	16.4	3.9	7.3	72.5	13.0	12.2	29.6	45.2
Ontario	10.8	1.4	3.1	84.7	18.4	11.9	22.1	47.6
Manitoba	23.4	5.8	14.6	56.2	27.1	9.2	18.3	45.4
Saskatchewan	30.6	8.6	12.7	48.1	30.3	10.6	20.8	38.2
Alberta	12.7	2.2*	4.9	80.2	12.0	5.5	16.4	66.0
British Columbia	9.4	3.1*	7.1	80.3	24.3	13.4	27.2	35.2
Yukon	x	x	x	95.7	x	x	x	56.5
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	71.4	25.7*	20.0*	28.6	25.7*
Nunavut	x	x	x	71.4	42.9*	x	x	x

Source: Information and Communications Technologies in Schools Survey 2003-2004, Statistics Canada.

Table C3.4
Percentage of schools reporting ICT-related challenges, by type of challenge, Canada and jurisdictions, school year 2003-2004

All schools	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
Obtaining sufficient number of computers	39.3	59.2	52.9	37.4	41.1	51.7	36.8	22.0	23.6	37.5	39.3	x	22.2*	27.3*
Ensuring computers and peripherals are up to date	51.8	71.2	55.7	51.8	64.2	57.4	50.2	35.6	34.7	53.0	54.8	x	41.7	57.1
Obtaining sufficient copies/licences of software for instructional purposes	43.4	62.6	36.4	51.7	53.8	55.0	35.3	38.7	40.5	41.2	46.6	x	44.4	50.0
Having enough training opportunities for teachers	40.1	56.9	52.7	43.7	48.1	37.5	44.7	25.4	39.0	29.0	40.7	29.2	54.3	72.7
Having sufficient funding for technology	66.8	79.6	74.8	59.6	74.7	78.8	63.6	49.2	43.7	69.5	70.5	33.3	57.1	61.9

Source: Information and Communications Technologies in Schools Survey 2003-2004, Statistics Canada.

Table C4.1

Mean scores, standard errors and distribution of 15-year-old students by mathematics proficiency on the PISA mathematics combined scale,¹ Canada, provinces and selected countries, 2003

Country and province ²	Mean	Below level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6
Hong Kong - China	550 (4.5)	3.9 (0.7)	6.5 (0.6)	13.9 (1.0)	20.0 (1.2)	25.0 (1.2)	20.2 (1.0)	10.5 (0.9)
Alberta	549 (4.3)	1.7 (0.3)	5.7 (0.8)	15.0 (2.1)	24.6 (1.4)	26.0 (1.7)	18.5 (1.1)	8.5 (1.4)
Finland	544 (1.9)	1.5 (0.2)	5.3 (0.4)	16.0 (0.6)	27.7 (0.7)	26.1 (0.9)	16.7 (0.6)	6.7 (0.5)
Korea	542 (3.2)	2.5 (0.3)	7.1 (0.7)	16.6 (0.8)	24.1 (1.0)	25.0 (1.1)	16.7 (0.8)	8.1 (0.9)
British Columbia	538 (2.4)	1.7 (0.3)	6.9 (0.6)	17.6 (1.0)	25.8 (1.1)	26.3 (1.0)	15.8 (0.8)	5.9 (0.6)
Netherlands	538 (3.1)	2.6 (0.7)	8.4 (0.9)	18.0 (1.1)	23.0 (1.1)	22.6 (1.3)	18.2 (1.1)	7.3 (0.6)
Quebec	537 (4.7)	3.3 (0.6)	7.8 (0.9)	16.2 (1.3)	23.5 (1.5)	25.6 (1.5)	16.6 (1.2)	7.0 (0.8)
Liechtenstein	536 (4.1)	4.8 (1.3)	7.5 (1.7)	17.3 (2.8)	21.6 (2.5)	23.2 (3.1)	18.3 (3.2)	7.3 (1.7)
Japan	534 (4.0)	4.7 (0.7)	8.6 (0.7)	16.3 (0.8)	22.4 (1.0)	23.6 (1.2)	16.1 (1.0)	8.2 (1.1)
Canada	532 (1.8)	2.4 (0.3)	7.7 (0.4)	18.3 (0.6)	26.2 (0.7)	25.1 (0.6)	14.8 (0.5)	5.5 (0.4)
Ontario	530 (3.6)	2.0 (0.4)	7.7 (0.8)	19.1 (1.1)	27.7 (1.3)	25.1 (1.3)	13.8 (1.2)	4.6 (0.8)
Belgium	529 (2.3)	7.2 (0.6)	9.3 (0.5)	15.9 (0.6)	20.1 (0.7)	21.0 (0.6)	17.5 (0.7)	9.0 (0.5)
Manitoba	528 (3.1)	2.8 (0.6)	8.2 (0.8)	19.2 (1.2)	26.3 (1.4)	24.5 (1.5)	14.2 (1.2)	4.8 (0.6)
Macao - China	527 (2.9)	2.3 (0.6)	8.8 (1.3)	19.6 (1.4)	26.8 (1.8)	23.7 (1.7)	13.8 (1.6)	4.8 (1.0)
Switzerland	527 (3.4)	4.9 (0.4)	9.6 (0.6)	17.5 (0.8)	24.3 (1.0)	22.5 (0.7)	14.2 (1.1)	7.0 (0.9)
Australia	524 (2.1)	4.3 (0.4)	10.0 (0.5)	18.6 (0.6)	24.0 (0.7)	23.3 (0.6)	14.0 (0.5)	5.8 (0.4)
New Zealand	523 (2.3)	4.9 (0.4)	10.1 (0.6)	19.2 (0.7)	23.2 (0.9)	21.9 (0.8)	14.1 (0.6)	6.6 (0.4)
Newfoundland and Labrador	517 (2.5)	2.9 (0.6)	9.6 (0.9)	22.2 (1.6)	27.5 (1.5)	23.6 (1.4)	11.2 (1.1)	3.0 (0.5)
Saskatchewan	516 (3.9)	3.9 (1.0)	9.9 (0.9)	20.9 (1.5)	26.7 (1.5)	23.7 (1.5)	11.7 (1.1)	3.2 (0.5)
Czech Republic	516 (3.5)	5.0 (0.7)	11.6 (0.9)	20.1 (1.0)	24.3 (0.9)	20.8 (0.9)	12.9 (0.8)	5.3 (0.5)
Nova Scotia	515 (2.2)	3.2 (0.5)	10.4 (0.7)	21.5 (1.1)	28.3 (1.1)	22.3 (1.4)	11.3 (1.1)	3.0 (0.6)
Iceland	515 (1.4)	4.5 (0.4)	10.5 (0.6)	20.2 (1.0)	26.1 (0.9)	23.2 (0.8)	11.7 (0.6)	3.7 (0.4)
Denmark	514 (2.7)	4.7 (0.5)	10.7 (0.6)	20.6 (0.9)	26.2 (0.9)	21.9 (0.8)	11.8 (0.9)	4.1 (0.5)
New Brunswick	512 (1.8)	3.7 (0.5)	10.6 (0.6)	22.8 (0.9)	27.4 (1.0)	22.0 (1.0)	10.1 (0.8)	3.4 (0.4)
France	511 (2.5)	5.6 (0.7)	11.0 (0.8)	20.2 (0.8)	25.9 (1.0)	22.1 (1.0)	11.6 (0.7)	3.5 (0.4)
Sweden	509 (2.6)	5.6 (0.5)	11.7 (0.6)	21.7 (0.8)	25.5 (0.9)	19.8 (0.8)	11.6 (0.6)	4.1 (0.5)
Austria	506 (3.3)	5.6 (0.7)	13.2 (0.8)	21.6 (0.9)	24.9 (1.1)	20.5 (0.8)	10.5 (0.9)	3.7 (0.5)
Ireland	503 (2.4)	4.7 (0.6)	12.1 (0.8)	23.6 (0.8)	28.0 (0.8)	20.2 (1.1)	9.1 (0.8)	2.2 (0.3)
Germany	503 (3.3)	9.2 (0.8)	12.4 (0.8)	19.0 (1.0)	22.6 (0.8)	20.6 (1.0)	12.2 (0.9)	4.1 (0.5)
Prince Edward Island	500 (2.0)	5.2 (0.5)	12.5 (1.0)	23.7 (1.6)	28.0 (1.8)	20.5 (1.2)	7.5 (0.8)	2.6 (0.7)
OECD average	500 (0.6)	8.2 (0.2)	13.2 (0.2)	21.1 (0.1)	23.7 (0.2)	19.1 (0.2)	10.6 (0.1)	4.0 (0.1)
Slovak Republic	498 (3.3)	6.7 (0.8)	13.2 (0.9)	23.5 (0.9)	24.9 (1.1)	18.9 (0.8)	9.8 (0.7)	2.9 (0.4)
Norway	495 (2.4)	6.9 (0.5)	13.9 (0.8)	23.7 (1.2)	25.2 (1.0)	18.9 (1.0)	8.7 (0.6)	2.7 (0.3)
Luxembourg	493 (1.0)	7.4 (0.4)	14.3 (0.6)	22.9 (0.9)	25.9 (0.8)	18.7 (0.8)	8.5 (0.6)	2.4 (0.3)
Poland	490 (2.5)	6.8 (0.6)	15.2 (0.8)	24.8 (0.7)	25.3 (0.9)	17.7 (0.9)	7.8 (0.5)	2.3 (0.3)
Hungary	490 (2.8)	7.8 (0.8)	15.2 (0.8)	23.8 (1.0)	24.3 (0.9)	18.2 (0.9)	8.2 (0.7)	2.5 (0.4)
Spain	485 (2.4)	8.1 (0.7)	14.9 (0.9)	24.7 (0.8)	26.7 (1.0)	17.7 (0.6)	6.5 (0.6)	1.4 (0.2)
Latvia	483 (3.7)	7.6 (0.9)	16.1 (1.1)	25.5 (1.2)	26.3 (1.2)	16.6 (1.2)	6.3 (0.7)	1.6 (0.4)
United States	483 (2.9)	10.2 (0.8)	15.5 (0.8)	23.9 (0.8)	23.8 (0.8)	16.6 (0.7)	8.0 (0.5)	2.0 (0.4)
Russian Federation	468 (4.2)	11.4 (1.0)	18.8 (1.1)	26.4 (1.1)	23.1 (1.0)	13.2 (0.9)	5.4 (0.6)	1.6 (0.4)
Portugal	466 (3.4)	11.3 (1.1)	18.8 (1.0)	27.1 (1.0)	24.0 (1.0)	13.4 (0.9)	4.6 (0.5)	0.8 (0.2)
Italy	466 (3.1)	13.2 (1.2)	18.7 (0.9)	24.7 (1.0)	22.9 (0.8)	13.4 (0.7)	5.5 (0.4)	1.5 (0.2)
Greece	445 (3.9)	17.8 (1.2)	21.2 (1.2)	26.3 (1.0)	20.2 (1.0)	10.6 (0.9)	3.4 (0.5)	0.6 (0.2)
Serbia and Montenegro (Ser.)	437 (3.8)	17.6 (1.3)	24.5 (1.1)	28.6 (1.2)	18.9 (1.1)	8.1 (0.9)	2.1 (0.4)	0.2 (0.1)
Turkey	423 (6.7)	27.7 (2.0)	24.6 (1.3)	22.1 (1.1)	13.5 (1.3)	6.8 (1.0)	3.1 (0.8)	2.4 (1.0)
Uruguay	422 (3.3)	26.3 (1.3)	21.8 (0.8)	24.2 (0.9)	16.8 (0.7)	8.2 (0.7)	2.3 (0.3)	0.5 (0.2)
Thailand	417 (3.0)	23.8 (1.3)	30.2 (1.2)	25.4 (1.1)	13.7 (0.8)	5.3 (0.5)	1.5 (0.3)	0.2 (0.1)
Mexico	385 (3.6)	38.1 (1.7)	27.9 (1.0)	20.8 (0.9)	10.1 (0.8)	2.7 (0.4)	0.4 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)
Indonesia	360 (3.9)	50.5 (2.1)	27.6 (1.1)	14.8 (1.1)	5.5 (0.7)	1.4 (0.4)	0.2 (0.1)	0.0
Tunisia	359 (2.5)	51.1 (1.4)	26.9 (1.0)	14.7 (0.8)	5.7 (0.6)	1.4 (0.3)	0.2 (0.1)	0.0
Brazil	356 (4.8)	53.3 (1.9)	21.9 (1.1)	14.1 (0.9)	6.8 (0.8)	2.7 (0.5)	0.9 (0.4)	0.3 (0.2)

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

2. Jurisdictions are ordered by mean scores.

Source: Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. (2004). Measuring Up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Mathematics, Reading, Science and Problem Solving 2003. First Findings for Canadians Aged 15. Ottawa: Minister of Industry.

Table C4.2
Estimated average scores and standard errors on the PISA mathematics subscales, Canada, provinces and selected countries, 2003

Mathematics subscales					
Space and Shape			Change and Relationships		
Country and province	Estimated average	Standard error	Country and province	Estimated average	Standard error
Hong Kong - China	558	(4.8)	Alberta	554	(4.4)
Japan	553	(4.3)	Netherlands	551	(3.1)
Korea	552	(3.8)	Korea	548	(3.5)
Switzerland	540	(3.5)	British Columbia	543	(2.5)
Finland	539	(2.0)	Finland	543	(2.2)
Liechtenstein	538	(4.6)	Hong Kong - China	540	(4.7)
Alberta	534	(4.3)	Liechtenstein	540	(3.7)
Belgium	530	(2.3)	Quebec	538	(5.0)
Macao - China	528	(3.3)	Canada	537	(1.9)
Quebec	528	(4.5)	Japan	536	(4.3)
Czech Republic	527	(4.1)	Ontario	536	(3.8)
Netherlands	526	(2.9)	Belgium	535	(2.4)
New Zealand	525	(2.3)	Manitoba	532	(3.2)
British Columbia	523	(2.6)	New Zealand	526	(2.4)
Australia	521	(2.3)	Australia	525	(2.3)
Canada	518	(1.8)	Switzerland	523	(3.7)
Austria	515	(3.5)	Newfoundland and Labrador	521	(2.6)
Manitoba	513	(3.5)	Saskatchewan	520	(4.1)
Denmark	512	(2.8)	France	520	(2.6)
Ontario	512	(3.6)	Macao - China	519	(3.5)
France	508	(3.0)	Nova Scotia	517	(2.2)
Slovak Republic	505	(4.0)	Czech Republic	515	(3.5)
Iceland	504	(1.5)	New Brunswick	513	(1.9)
Saskatchewan	500	(3.7)	Iceland	509	(1.4)
Germany	500	(3.3)	Denmark	509	(3.0)
Sweden	498	(2.6)	Germany	507	(3.7)
Newfoundland and Labrador	498	(2.7)	Ireland	506	(2.4)
Nova Scotia	498	(2.4)	Sweden	505	(2.9)
New Brunswick	498	(1.7)	Prince Edward Island	502	(2.0)
OECD average	496	(0.7)	Austria	500	(3.6)
Poland	490	(2.7)	OECD average	499	(0.7)
Luxembourg	488	(1.4)	Hungary	495	(3.1)
Latvia	486	(4.0)	Slovak Republic	494	(3.5)
Norway	483	(2.5)	Norway	488	(2.6)
Prince Edward Island	480	(2.5)	Latvia	487	(4.4)
Hungary	479	(3.3)	Luxembourg	487	(1.2)
Spain	476	(2.6)	United States	486	(3.0)
Ireland	476	(2.4)	Poland	484	(2.7)
Russian Federation	474	(4.7)	Spain	481	(2.8)
United States	472	(2.8)	Russian Federation	477	(4.6)
Italy	470	(3.1)	Portugal	468	(4.0)
Portugal	450	(3.4)	Italy	452	(3.2)
Greece	437	(3.8)	Greece	436	(4.3)
Serbia and Montenegro (Ser.)	432	(3.9)	Turkey	423	(7.6)
Thailand	424	(3.3)	Serbia and Montenegro (Ser.)	419	(4.0)
Turkey	417	(6.3)	Uruguay	417	(3.6)
Uruguay	412	(3.0)	Thailand	405	(3.4)
Mexico	382	(3.2)	Mexico	364	(4.1)
Indonesia	361	(3.7)	Tunisia	337	(2.8)
Tunisia	359	(2.6)	Indonesia	334	(4.6)
Brazil	350	(4.1)	Brazil	333	(6.0)

Table C4.2 (concluded)

Estimated average scores and standard errors on the PISA mathematics subscales, Canada, provinces and selected countries, 2003

Mathematics subscales					
Quantity			Uncertainty		
Country and province	Estimated average	Standard error	Country and province	Estimated average	Standard error
Finland	549	(1.8)	Hong Kong - China	558	(4.6)
Hong Kong - China	545	(4.2)	Alberta	556	(4.4)
Alberta	545	(4.0)	British Columbia	550	(2.4)
Korea	537	(3.0)	Netherlands	549	(3.0)
Liechtenstein	534	(4.1)	Finland	545	(2.1)
British Columbia	533	(2.3)	Quebec	542	(4.8)
Macao - China	533	(3.0)			
Switzerland	533	(3.1)	Canada	542	(1.8)
Quebec	531	(4.7)			
Belgium	530	(2.3)	Ontario	540	(3.6)
Netherlands	528	(3.1)	Korea	538	(3.0)
			Manitoba	538	(3.0)
Canada	528	(1.8)	New Zealand	532	(2.3)
			Macao - China	532	(3.2)
Czech Republic	528	(3.5)	Australia	531	(2.2)
Japan	527	(3.8)	Newfoundland and Labrador	530	(2.5)
Ontario	526	(3.8)	Japan	528	(3.9)
Manitoba	523	(3.2)	Iceland	528	(1.5)
Australia	517	(2.1)	Nova Scotia	528	(2.2)
Denmark	516	(2.6)	Saskatchewan	526	(4.0)
Germany	514	(3.4)	Belgium	526	(2.2)
Sweden	514	(2.5)	Liechtenstein	523	(3.7)
Iceland	513	(1.5)	New Brunswick	523	(1.8)
Austria	513	(3.0)	Ireland	517	(2.6)
Saskatchewan	513	(3.9)	Switzerland	517	(3.3)
Newfoundland and Labrador	512	(2.6)	Denmark	516	(2.8)
Slovak Republic	513	(3.4)	Prince Edward Island	515	(2.2)
New Zealand	511	(2.2)	Norway	513	(2.6)
Nova Scotia	511	(2.2)	Sweden	511	(2.7)
France	507	(2.5)	France	506	(2.4)
New Brunswick	507	(2.1)			
Ireland	502	(2.5)	OECD average	502	(0.6)
OECD average	501	0.6	Czech Republic	500	(3.1)
			Austria	494	(3.1)
Luxembourg	501	(1.1)	Poland	494	(2.3)
Hungary	496	(2.7)	Germany	493	(3.3)
Prince Edward Island	496	(2.2)	Luxembourg	492	(1.1)
Norway	494	(2.2)	United States	491	(3.0)
Spain	492	(2.5)	Hungary	489	(2.6)
Poland	492	(2.5)	Spain	489	(2.4)
Latvia	482	(3.6)	Slovak Republic	476	(3.2)
United States	476	(3.2)	Latvia	474	(3.3)
Italy	475	(3.4)	Portugal	471	(3.4)
Russian Federation	472	(4.0)	Italy	463	(3.0)
Portugal	465	(3.5)	Greece	458	(3.5)
Serbia and Montenegro (Ser.)	456	(3.8)	Turkey	443	(6.2)
Greece	446	(4.0)	Russian Federation	436	(4.0)
Uruguay	430	(3.2)	Serbia and Montenegro (Ser.)	428	(3.5)
Thailand	415	(3.1)	Thailand	423	(2.5)
Turkey	413	(6.8)	Uruguay	419	(3.1)
Mexico	394	(3.9)	Mexico	390	(3.3)
Tunisia	364	(2.8)	Indonesia	385	(2.9)
Brazil	360	(5.0)	Brazil	377	(3.9)
Indonesia	357	(4.3)	Tunisia	363	(2.3)

Source: Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. (2004). Measuring Up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Mathematics, Reading, Science and Problem Solving 2003. First Findings for Canadians Aged 15. Ottawa: Minister of Industry.

Table C4.3
Comparison of estimated average performance in mathematics for PISA 2003 and PISA 2000 assessments, Canada and provinces

	PISA 2000		PISA 2003	
	Estimated average score	95% confidence interval	Estimated average score	95% confidence interval
Mathematics – space and shape				
Canada	515	512-518	518	505-530
Newfoundland and Labrador	489	482-496	498	485-511
Prince Edward Island	500	492-508	480	467-493
Nova Scotia	498	491-505	498	485-510
New Brunswick	497	490-504	498	485-510
Quebec	536	531-541	528	514-543
Ontario	504	498-510	512	499-526
Manitoba	517	507-527	513	499-526
Saskatchewan	507	500-514	500	486-514
Alberta	523	516-530	534	520-549
British Columbia	519	513-525	523	510-535
Mathematics – change and relationships				
Canada	520	517-523	537	526-547
Newfoundland and Labrador	497	491-503	521	510-531
Prince Edward Island	506	499-513	502	492-512
Nova Scotia	505	500-510	517	507-528
New Brunswick	497	492-502	513	503-524
Quebec	529	524-534	538	524-551
Ontario	513	508-518	536	524-548
Manitoba	523	515-531	532	521-544
Saskatchewan	517	511-523	520	508-532
Alberta	533	527-539	554	542-567
British Columbia	525	519-531	543	532-554

Note: Statistically significant differences are shown in bold. The confidence interval represents the range within which the score for the population is likely to fall, with 95% probability. Approximate Confidence Interval = average score +/- 1.96 x Standard Error. This confidence interval gives a range within which the true mean is likely to fall. If two confidence intervals overlap, there is no significant difference between the means.

Source: Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. (2004). Measuring Up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Mathematics, Reading, Science and Problem Solving 2003. First Findings for Canadians Aged 15. Ottawa: Minister of Industry.

Table C4.4

Comparison of estimated average performance in reading for PISA 2003 and PISA 2000 assessments, Canada and provinces

	PISA 2000		PISA 2003	
	Estimated average score	95% confidence interval	Estimated average score	95% confidence interval
Reading				
Canada	534	531-537	528	520-536
Newfoundland and Labrador	517	512-522	521	511-531
Prince Edward Island	517	512-522	495	486-503
Nova Scotia	521	516-526	513	504-521
New Brunswick	501	497-505	503	494-511
Quebec	536	530-542	525	514-536
Ontario	533	527-539	530	520-540
Manitoba	529	522-536	520	511-530
Saskatchewan	529	524-534	512	501-523
Alberta	550	544-556	543	532-554
British Columbia	538	532-544	535	526-544

Note: Statistically significant differences are shown in bold. The confidence interval represents the range within which the score for the population is likely to fall, with 95% probability. Approximate Confidence Interval = average score +/- 1.96 x Standard Error. This confidence interval gives a range within which the true mean is likely to fall. If two confidence intervals overlap, there is no significant difference between the means.

Source: Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. (2004). Measuring Up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Mathematics, Reading, Science and Problem Solving 2003. First Findings for Canadians Aged 15. Ottawa: Minister of Industry.

Table C4.5

Comparison of estimated average performance in science PISA 2003 and PISA 2000 assessments, Canada and provinces

	PISA 2000		PISA 2003	
	Estimated average score	95% confidence interval	Estimated average score	95% confidence interval
Science				
Canada	529	526-532	519	512-526
Newfoundland and Labrador	516	509-523	514	506-522
Prince Edward Island	508	503-513	489	481-497
Nova Scotia	516	510-522	505	498-513
New Brunswick	497	492-502	498	491-505
Quebec	541	534-548	520	508-532
Ontario	522	515-529	515	506-525
Manitoba	527	520-534	512	503-522
Saskatchewan	522	516-528	506	495-516
Alberta	546	539-553	539	527-552
British Columbia	533	527-539	527	519-535

Note: Statistically significant differences are shown in bold. The confidence interval represents the range within which the score for the population is likely to fall, with 95% probability. Approximate Confidence Interval = average score +/- 1.96 x Standard Error. This confidence interval gives a range within which the true mean is likely to fall. If two confidence intervals overlap, there is no significant difference between the means.

Source: Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. (2004). Measuring Up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Mathematics, Reading, Science and Problem Solving 2003. First Findings for Canadians Aged 15. Ottawa: Minister of Industry.

Table C4.6
Average scores and standard errors in the PISA combined mathematics scale by quartile of family socio-economic status, Canada, provinces and selected countries, 2003

Country and province	First quartile		Second quartile		Third quartile		Fourth quartile		Difference between first and fourth quartile
	Average	Standard error	Average	Standard error	Average	Standard error	Average	Standard error	
Manitoba	504	(4.3)	524	(5.7)	538	(5.1)	559	(4.4)	56
British Columbia	507	(4.1)	525	(3.7)	546	(3.4)	571	(3.9)	65
Iceland	464	(6.6)	486	(4.1)	510	(2.7)	531	(1.9)	68
Ontario	503	(5.1)	526	(4.1)	540	(4.5)	571	(5.9)	68
Prince Edward Island	469	(4.1)	496	(4.1)	517	(4.2)	541	(5.3)	72
New Brunswick	483	(2.4)	508	(2.7)	523	(3.1)	555	(3.5)	73
Finland	500	(3.4)	523	(2.5)	548	(2.5)	576	(2.6)	76
Canada	486	(3.3)	510	(2.3)	532	(2.0)	563	(2.2)	77
Saskatchewan	477	(5.9)	521	(5.0)	524	(4.8)	556	(4.2)	79
Newfoundland and Labrador	485	(3.0)	516	(4.4)	532	(4.7)	565	(5.7)	79
Alberta	506	(5.1)	539	(6.7)	552	(4.5)	585	(4.9)	79
Nova Scotia	479	(3.2)	510	(4.0)	529	(3.5)	559	(4.1)	80
Spain	452	(3.0)	477	(3.0)	506	(2.7)	534	(3.3)	82
Quebec	502	(5.1)	531	(5.2)	556	(5.3)	584	(6.1)	82
Mexico	365	(3.2)	406	(4.8)	424	(4.3)	452	(6.7)	87
Italy	421	(4.2)	463	(4.0)	485	(3.3)	508	(4.4)	88
Portugal	439	(3.6)	465	(4.5)	490	(3.8)	529	(3.8)	91
Ireland	457	(3.7)	494	(2.9)	519	(3.0)	549	(3.9)	92
Luxembourg	442	(2.6)	463	(3.4)	497	(2.9)	536	(2.2)	94
Korea	496	(4.3)	533	(3.6)	558	(3.7)	592	(7.0)	95
Greece	406	(4.0)	434	(4.0)	456	(4.5)	502	(4.6)	95
Japan	483	(5.4)	522	(4.2)	553	(4.7)	582	(7.1)	99
Australia	469	(5.5)	501	(2.6)	526	(2.5)	567	(2.7)	99
Austria	457	(4.9)	487	(3.4)	521	(3.1)	557	(4.3)	100
Sweden	450	(5.0)	485	(3.3)	509	(2.6)	551	(3.4)	101
Netherlands	490	(5.8)	520	(4.1)	550	(3.1)	592	(3.5)	103
Poland	448	(3.8)	484	(2.8)	513	(3.4)	551	(3.8)	103
France	458	(4.5)	505	(3.4)	531	(2.7)	564	(3.8)	106
United Kingdom	454	(3.8)	486	(2.7)	515	(3.1)	561	(3.6)	107
Norway	418	(7.3)	455	(3.3)	484	(3.1)	526	(2.8)	108
Denmark	451	(4.1)	491	(3.5)	522	(3.0)	560	(3.5)	110
New Zealand	462	(4.4)	501	(3.6)	524	(3.0)	573	(2.5)	111
United States	417	(3.9)	453	(3.3)	483	(3.3)	529	(3.1)	112
Switzerland	468	(4.2)	520	(3.1)	541	(3.7)	581	(4.8)	113
Czech Republic	456	(4.9)	498	(3.2)	532	(3.6)	574	(4.3)	118
OECD average	423	(1.6)	481	(1.2)	510	(1.1)	546	(1.4)	123
Slovakia	434	(5.4)	489	(2.7)	524	(2.9)	557	(4.3)	123
Germany	442	(4.5)	482	(3.7)	526	(3.6)	567	(3.6)	124
Hungary	427	(4.4)	477	(2.9)	513	(3.4)	557	(4.0)	130
Belgium	451	(4.2)	508	(3.1)	545	(2.9)	592	(2.6)	140
Turkey	394	(4.2)	434	(7.2)	475	(9.1)	553	(19.6)	159

Source: Based on data from PISA 2003.

Table C4.7

Distribution of 13-year-old students by performance level in the SAIP science assessment, Canada and jurisdictions, 2004¹

	Below Level 1		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5	
Canada	13.7	(0.6)	15.3	(0.6)	30.9	(0.8)	37.2	(0.8)	2.4	(0.3)	0.5	(0.1)
			86.3	(0.6)	71.0	(0.8)	40.1	(0.8)	2.9	(0.3)	0.5	(0.1)
Canada (E)	13.8	(0.7)	15.4	(0.7)	31.3	(0.9)	36.6	(0.9)	2.4	(0.3)	0.5	(0.1)
			86.2	(0.7)	70.8	(0.9)	39.5	(0.9)	2.9	(0.3)	0.5	(0.1)
Canada (F)	13.2	(1.1)	15.2	(1.2)	29.7	(1.5)	39.0	(1.6)	2.4	(0.5)	0.5	(0.2)
			86.8	(1.1)	71.6	(1.5)	41.9	(1.6)	2.9	(0.5)	0.5	(0.2)
Newfoundland and Labrador	20.2	(2.6)	14.2	(2.1)	36.9	(2.9)	26.6	(2.7)	1.8	(0.8)	0.3	(0.3)
			79.8	(2.4)	65.6	(2.9)	28.7	(2.7)	2.2	(0.9)	0.3	(0.3)
Prince Edward Island	18.9	(2.8)	15.3	(2.0)	34.7	(2.7)	30.4	(2.6)	0.5	(0.4)	0.1	(0.2)
			81.1	(2.2)	65.8	(2.7)	31.1	(2.6)	0.7	(0.5)	0.1	(0.2)
Nova Scotia (E)	18.9	(2.5)	18.0	(2.4)	31.2	(2.9)	30.4	(2.9)	1.2	(0.7)	0.2	(0.3)
			81.1	(2.5)	63.1	(3.0)	31.9	(2.9)	1.4	(0.7)	0.2	(0.3)
Nova Scotia (F)	31.0	(5.4)	10.2	(0.0)	26.1	(0.0)	32.4	(0.0)	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
			69.0	(0.0)	58.8	(0.0)	32.7	(0.0)	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
New Brunswick (E)	18.7	(2.4)	19.5	(2.4)	30.3	(2.8)	31.0	(2.8)	0.3	(0.4)	0.1	(0.2)
			81.3	(2.4)	61.7	(3.0)	31.4	(2.9)	0.5	(0.4)	0.1	(0.2)
New Brunswick (F)	34.8	(2.8)	16.5	(2.2)	25.4	(2.6)	23.0	(2.5)	0.1	(0.2)	0.1	(0.2)
			65.2	(2.8)	48.6	(2.9)	23.2	(2.5)	0.2	(0.3)	0.1	(0.2)
Quebec (E)	17.2	(2.5)	14.9	(2.3)	31.5	(3.0)	34.1	(3.1)	1.9	(0.9)	0.3	(0.4)
			82.8	(2.5)	67.9	(3.1)	36.4	(3.2)	2.2	(1.0)	0.3	(0.4)
Quebec (F)	11.2	(2.0)	15.9	(2.3)	30.3	(2.9)	39.7	(3.1)	2.5	(1.0)	0.5	(0.5)
			88.8	(2.0)	73.0	(2.8)	42.7	(3.1)	3.0	(1.1)	0.5	(0.5)
Ontario (E)	11.5	(2.0)	16.7	(2.4)	32.5	(3.0)	36.8	(3.0)	2.2	(0.9)	0.3	(0.4)
			88.5	(2.0)	71.8	(2.8)	39.3	(3.1)	2.5	(1.0)	0.3	(0.4)
Ontario (F)	23.3	(2.7)	13.5	(2.2)	32.4	(3.0)	29.8	(3.0)	1.0	(0.6)	0.0	(0.0)
			76.7	(2.7)	63.2	(3.1)	30.9	(3.0)	1.0	(0.6)	0.0	(0.0)
Manitoba (E)	17.7	(2.4)	14.7	(2.2)	30.3	(2.9)	35.0	(3.0)	1.8	(0.8)	0.4	(0.4)
			82.3	(2.4)	67.6	(2.9)	37.3	(3.0)	2.3	(0.9)	0.4	(0.4)
Manitoba (F)	29.5	(2.4)	12.2	(1.7)	25.8	(2.3)	30.9	(2.4)	1.1	(0.5)	0.5	(0.4)
			70.5	(2.4)	58.4	(2.6)	32.6	(2.4)	1.6	(0.7)	0.5	(0.4)
Saskatchewan	17.3	(2.2)	16.8	(2.2)	35.3	(2.8)	29.5	(2.7)	0.8	(0.5)	0.2	(0.3)
			82.7	(2.2)	65.9	(2.8)	30.5	(2.7)	1.0	(0.6)	0.2	(0.3)
Alberta	11.8	(1.9)	10.3	(1.8)	24.4	(2.6)	47.1	(3.0)	5.4	(1.3)	1.0	(0.6)
			88.2	(1.9)	77.9	(2.5)	53.5	(3.0)	6.4	(1.5)	1.0	(0.6)
British Columbia	16.0	(2.4)	14.3	(2.3)	31.1	(3.0)	35.6	(3.1)	2.2	(1.0)	0.7	(0.5)
			84.0	(2.4)	69.6	(3.0)	38.5	(3.2)	2.9	(1.1)	0.7	(0.5)
Yukon	24.2	(4.4)	14.3	(1.5)	29.5	(1.9)	30.9	(2.0)	1.1	(0.4)	0.0	(0.0)
			75.8	(1.8)	61.5	(2.1)	32.0	(2.0)	1.1	(0.4)	0.0	(0.0)
Northwest Territories	35.2	(4.1)	16.1	(1.7)	22.8	(1.9)	23.2	(1.9)	2.6	(0.7)	0.0	(0.0)
			64.8	(2.2)	48.7	(2.3)	25.8	(2.0)	2.6	(0.7)	0.0	(0.0)

1. For each population, the first line shows the percentages of students by highest level achieved; the second line shows the cumulative percentages of students at or above each level. The confidence intervals (± 1.96 times the standard errors) for the percentages are shown between parentheses. Results are weighted so as to correctly represent each population.

Source: CMEC (2005). School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Science III 2004.

Table C4.8
Distribution of 16-year-old students by performance level in the SAIP science assessment, Canada and jurisdictions, 2004¹

	Below Level 1		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5	
Canada	7.3	(0.5)	6.0	(0.4)	22.7	(0.8)	41.4	(0.9)	16.0	(0.7)	6.5	(0.4)
			92.7	(0.5)	86.7	(0.6)	64.0	(0.9)	22.6	(0.8)	6.5	(0.4)
Canada (E)	7.4	(0.5)	6.0	(0.5)	22.6	(0.8)	41.1	(1.0)	15.6	(0.7)	7.2	(0.5)
			92.6	(0.5)	86.6	(0.7)	64.0	(1.0)	22.9	(0.8)	7.2	(0.5)
Canada (F)	6.8	(1.0)	6.1	(1.0)	23.2	(1.8)	42.6	(2.1)	17.7	(1.6)	3.6	(0.8)
			93.2	(1.0)	87.1	(1.4)	63.9	(2.0)	21.3	(1.7)	3.6	(0.8)
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.1	(1.9)	6.5	(1.6)	22.1	(2.7)	39.2	(3.2)	14.5	(2.3)	8.6	(1.8)
			90.9	(1.9)	84.4	(2.3)	62.3	(3.1)	23.1	(2.7)	8.6	(1.8)
Prince Edward Island	11.7	(2.0)	6.2	(1.5)	24.0	(2.7)	43.5	(3.1)	11.0	(2.0)	3.5	(1.2)
			88.3	(2.0)	82.0	(2.4)	58.0	(3.1)	14.5	(2.2)	3.5	(1.2)
Nova Scotia (E)	10.1	(2.0)	7.0	(1.7)	23.2	(2.8)	41.6	(3.3)	13.3	(2.3)	4.8	(1.4)
			89.9	(2.0)	82.9	(2.5)	59.7	(3.3)	18.1	(2.6)	4.8	(1.4)
Nova Scotia (F)	15.1	(2.3)	6.9	(1.6)	19.5	(2.5)	46.5	(3.2)	10.1	(1.9)	1.9	(0.9)
			84.9	(2.3)	78.0	(2.6)	58.5	(3.1)	11.9	(2.1)	1.9	(0.9)
New Brunswick (E)	11.5	(2.0)	6.8	(1.6)	24.1	(2.7)	42.5	(3.1)	11.8	(2.0)	3.3	(1.1)
			88.5	(2.0)	81.7	(2.4)	57.6	(3.1)	15.1	(2.3)	3.3	(1.1)
New Brunswick (F)	16.6	(2.3)	6.8	(1.6)	19.4	(2.5)	40.4	(3.1)	14.3	(2.2)	2.6	(1.0)
			83.4	(2.3)	76.6	(2.6)	57.2	(3.1)	16.8	(2.3)	2.6	(1.0)
Quebec (E)	9.1	(2.0)	7.9	(1.9)	25.3	(3.0)	37.9	(3.4)	15.9	(2.5)	3.9	(1.3)
			90.9	(2.0)	83.0	(2.6)	57.7	(3.4)	19.8	(2.8)	3.9	(1.3)
Quebec (F)	5.3	(1.5)	5.9	(1.5)	23.0	(2.8)	43.4	(3.3)	18.6	(2.6)	3.8	(1.3)
			94.7	(1.5)	88.8	(2.1)	65.8	(3.1)	22.4	(2.7)	3.8	(1.3)
Ontario (E)	5.8	(1.8)	5.8	(1.8)	24.4	(3.2)	41.1	(3.7)	14.6	(2.7)	8.3	(2.1)
			94.2	(1.8)	88.4	(2.4)	64.0	(3.6)	22.9	(3.2)	8.3	(2.1)
Ontario (F)	17.1	(2.7)	9.3	(2.0)	25.4	(3.1)	34.5	(3.4)	11.0	(2.2)	2.6	(1.1)
			82.9	(2.7)	73.6	(3.1)	48.2	(3.5)	13.6	(2.4)	2.6	(1.1)
Manitoba (E)	11.9	(2.1)	5.6	(1.5)	23.1	(2.8)	40.9	(3.3)	14.7	(2.3)	3.8	(1.3)
			88.1	(2.1)	82.5	(2.5)	59.3	(3.3)	18.4	(2.6)	3.8	(1.3)
Manitoba (F)	13.0	(2.9)	4.3	(1.8)	24.5	(3.7)	45.8	(4.3)	10.5	(2.7)	1.9	(1.2)
			87.0	(2.9)	82.7	(3.3)	58.2	(4.3)	12.4	(2.8)	1.9	(1.2)
Saskatchewan	8.0	(1.7)	9.3	(1.8)	23.4	(2.7)	43.1	(3.1)	12.4	(2.1)	3.9	(1.2)
			92.0	(1.7)	82.7	(2.4)	59.3	(3.1)	16.2	(2.3)	3.9	(1.2)
Alberta	4.9	(1.4)	4.6	(1.3)	18.0	(2.4)	40.4	(3.1)	23.3	(2.7)	8.7	(1.8)
			95.1	(1.4)	90.4	(1.8)	72.4	(2.8)	32.0	(2.9)	8.7	(1.8)
British Columbia	10.9	(2.0)	5.8	(1.5)	19.7	(2.6)	42.0	(3.2)	15.9	(2.4)	5.7	(1.5)
			89.1	(2.0)	83.3	(2.4)	63.6	(3.1)	21.6	(2.7)	5.7	(1.5)
Yukon	14.5	(2.3)	6.9	(1.7)	17.9	(2.6)	46.2	(3.3)	9.3	(1.9)	5.2	(1.5)
			85.5	(2.3)	78.6	(2.7)	60.7	(3.2)	14.5	(2.3)	5.2	(1.5)
Northwest Territories	20.4	(2.6)	10.2	(1.9)	20.4	(2.6)	34.2	(3.1)	9.9	(1.9)	5.0	(1.4)
			79.6	(2.6)	69.5	(3.0)	49.1	(3.2)	14.9	(2.3)	5.0	(1.4)

1. For each population, the first line shows the percentages of students by highest level achieved; the second line shows the cumulative percentages of students at or above each level. The confidence intervals (± 1.96 times the standard errors) for the percentages are shown between parentheses. Results are weighted so as to correctly represent each population.

Source: CMEC (2005). School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Science III 2004.

Table C4.9**Distribution of 13-year-old students by performance level in the SAIP science assessment, by gender, Canada, 2004¹**

	Below Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Females	13.3 (0.8)	16.3 (0.9)	32.0 (1.1)	35.2 (1.1)	2.5 (0.4)	0.6 (0.2)
		86.7 (0.8)	70.4 (1.1)	38.3 (1.1)	3.1 (0.4)	0.6 (0.2)
Males	14.0 (0.8)	14.4 (0.8)	29.7 (1.1)	39.3 (1.1)	2.3 (0.4)	0.4 (0.1)
		86.0 (0.8)	71.7 (1.1)	42.0 (1.2)	2.7 (0.4)	0.4 (0.1)
Canada	13.7 (0.6)	15.3 (0.6)	30.9 (0.8)	37.2 (0.8)	2.4 (0.3)	0.5 (0.1)
		86.3 (0.6)	71.0 (0.8)	40.1 (0.8)	2.9 (0.3)	0.5 (0.1)

1. For each population, the first line shows the percentage of students by highest level achieved; the second line shows the cumulative percentages of students at or above each level. The confidence intervals (± 1.96 times the standard errors) for the percentages are shown between parentheses. Results are weighted so as to correctly represent each population.

Source: CMEC (2005). School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Science III 2004.

Table C4.10**Distribution of 16-year-old students by performance level in the SAIP science assessment, by gender, Canada, 2004¹**

	Below Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Females	6.5 (0.6)	6.2 (0.6)	25.2 (1.1)	40.3 (1.2)	15.3 (0.9)	6.5 (0.6)
		93.5 (0.6)	87.3 (0.8)	62.1 (1.2)	21.8 (1.1)	6.5 (0.6)
Males	8.1 (0.7)	5.8 (0.6)	20.2 (1.0)	42.6 (1.3)	16.7 (1.0)	6.6 (0.6)
		91.9 (0.7)	86.1 (0.9)	65.8 (1.2)	23.2 (1.1)	6.6 (0.6)
Canada	7.3 (0.5)	6.0 (0.4)	22.7 (0.8)	41.4 (0.9)	16.0 (0.7)	6.5 (0.4)
		92.7 (0.5)	86.7 (0.6)	64.0 (0.9)	22.6 (0.8)	6.5 (0.4)

1. For each population, the first line shows the percentage of students by highest level achieved; the second line shows the cumulative percentages of students at or above each level. The confidence intervals (± 1.96 times the standard errors) for the percentages are shown between parentheses. Results are weighted so as to correctly represent each population.

Source: CMEC (2005). School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Science III 2004.

Table C4.11
Distribution of 13-year-old students by performance level in the SAIP writing assessment, Canada and jurisdictions, 2002¹

	Below Level 1		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5	
Canada	4.2	(0.4)	12.3	(0.6)	41.1	(0.9)	35.2	(0.9)	6.8	(0.5)	0.4	(0.1)
			95.8	(0.4)	83.5	(0.7)	42.4	(0.9)	7.2	(0.5)	0.4	(0.1)
Canada (E)	4.4	(0.4)	13.2	(0.7)	42.4	(1.0)	33.2	(1.0)	6.4	(0.5)	0.3	(0.1)
			95.6	(0.4)	82.4	(0.8)	39.9	(1.0)	6.7	(0.5)	0.3	(0.1)
Canada (F)	3.7	(0.7)	9.0	(1.1)	36.6	(1.8)	41.9	(1.8)	8.0	(1.0)	0.8	(0.3)
			96.3	(0.7)	87.3	(1.2)	50.7	(1.9)	8.8	(1.1)	0.8	(0.3)
Newfoundland and Labrador	7.9	(1.9)	17.4	(2.6)	41.9	(3.4)	27.8	(3.1)	5.0	(1.5)	0.1	(0.2)
			92.1	(1.9)	74.8	(3.0)	32.9	(3.3)	5.1	(1.5)	0.1	(0.2)
Prince Edward Island	5.1	(1.8)	16.9	(2.4)	44.4	(3.2)	29.9	(3.0)	3.3	(1.2)	0.3	(0.4)
			94.9	(1.4)	77.9	(2.7)	33.6	(3.1)	3.7	(1.2)	0.3	(0.4)
Nova Scotia (E)	6.6	(1.5)	17.9	(2.4)	45.8	(3.1)	26.0	(2.7)	3.3	(1.1)	0.5	(0.4)
			93.4	(1.5)	75.6	(2.7)	29.8	(2.8)	3.8	(1.2)	0.5	(0.4)
Nova Scotia (F)	2.6	(2.0)	24.7	(2.7)	50.2	(3.1)	20.4	(2.5)	1.7	(0.8)	0.4	(0.4)
			97.4	(1.0)	72.8	(2.7)	22.6	(2.6)	2.1	(0.9)	0.4	(0.4)
New Brunswick (E)	5.9	(1.5)	16.5	(2.3)	43.3	(3.1)	29.9	(2.9)	4.2	(1.3)	0.2	(0.3)
			94.1	(1.5)	77.6	(2.6)	34.3	(3.0)	4.4	(1.3)	0.2	(0.3)
New Brunswick (F)	3.9	(1.2)	17.7	(2.3)	46.7	(3.0)	28.3	(2.7)	3.2	(1.1)	0.3	(0.3)
			96.1	(1.2)	78.5	(2.5)	31.7	(2.8)	3.5	(1.1)	0.3	(0.3)
Quebec (E)	3.7	(1.3)	17.3	(2.5)	40.5	(3.3)	32.0	(3.1)	6.1	(1.6)	0.5	(0.5)
			96.3	(1.3)	79.0	(2.7)	38.5	(3.3)	6.5	(1.7)	0.5	(0.5)
Quebec (F)	3.4	(1.2)	8.3	(1.9)	35.1	(3.2)	43.8	(3.4)	8.6	(1.9)	0.8	(0.6)
			96.6	(1.2)	88.4	(2.2)	53.2	(3.4)	9.5	(2.0)	0.8	(0.6)
Ontario (E)	3.4	(1.3)	11.3	(2.2)	42.0	(3.4)	35.5	(3.3)	7.5	(1.8)	0.2	(0.3)
			96.6	(1.3)	85.3	(2.4)	43.2	(3.4)	7.7	(1.8)	0.2	(0.3)
Ontario (F)	7.8	(2.0)	12.6	(2.4)	49.2	(3.6)	27.1	(3.2)	2.7	(1.2)	0.5	(0.5)
			92.2	(2.0)	79.5	(2.9)	30.4	(3.3)	3.3	(1.3)	0.5	(0.5)
Manitoba (E)	5.1	(1.4)	11.8	(2.0)	39.1	(3.0)	36.2	(3.0)	7.1	(1.6)	0.7	(0.5)
			94.9	(1.4)	83.0	(2.3)	44.0	(3.1)	7.8	(1.6)	0.7	(0.5)
Manitoba (F)	4.5	(0.9)	20.5	(1.8)	46.8	(2.3)	25.6	(2.0)	2.2	(0.7)	0.3	(0.3)
			95.5	(0.9)	75.0	(2.0)	28.2	(2.0)	2.6	(0.7)	0.3	(0.3)
Saskatchewan	3.7	(1.2)	20.9	(2.6)	43.2	(3.2)	27.2	(2.9)	4.7	(1.4)	0.3	(0.4)
			96.3	(1.2)	75.4	(2.8)	32.2	(3.0)	5.0	(1.4)	0.3	(0.4)
Alberta	6.0	(1.7)	11.5	(2.3)	42.3	(3.5)	34.0	(3.4)	6.0	(1.7)	0.3	(0.4)
			94.0	(1.7)	82.6	(2.7)	40.2	(3.5)	6.3	(1.7)	0.3	(0.4)
British Columbia	4.5	(1.5)	14.6	(2.5)	44.1	(3.5)	30.8	(3.2)	5.8	(1.6)	0.1	(0.2)
			95.5	(1.5)	80.8	(2.7)	36.7	(3.4)	5.9	(1.6)	0.1	(0.2)
Yukon	6.0	(2.6)	26.4	(2.3)	36.9	(2.5)	26.1	(2.3)	4.2	(1.0)	0.3	(0.3)
			94.0	(1.2)	67.6	(2.4)	30.6	(2.4)	4.5	(1.1)	0.3	(0.3)
Northwest Territories	11.4	(2.8)	30.9	(2.2)	35.7	(2.3)	19.1	(1.9)	2.5	(0.7)	0.4	(0.3)
			88.6	(1.5)	57.7	(2.4)	22.0	(2.0)	2.9	(0.8)	0.4	(0.3)

1. For each population, the first line shows the percentages of students by highest level achieved; the second line shows the cumulative percentages of students at or above each level. The confidence intervals (± 1.96 times the standard errors) for the percentages are shown between parentheses. Results are weighted so as to correctly represent each population.

Source: CMEC (2003). School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Writing III 2002.

Table C4.12**Distribution of 16-year-old students by performance level in the SAIP writing assessment, Canada and jurisdictions, 2002¹**

	Below Level 1		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5	
Canada	5.5	(0.4)	7.7	(0.5)	26.2	(0.8)	39.2	(0.9)	18.1	(0.7)	3.3	(0.3)
			94.5	(0.4)	86.8	(0.6)	60.6	(0.9)	21.4	(0.8)	3.3	(0.3)
Canada (E)	5.0	(0.5)	8.4	(0.6)	28.8	(1.0)	39.7	(1.0)	15.9	(0.8)	2.2	(0.3)
			95.0	(0.5)	86.5	(0.7)	57.7	(1.1)	18.0	(0.8)	2.2	(0.3)
Canada (F)	7.1	(1.1)	4.9	(0.9)	16.3	(1.5)	37.4	(2.0)	26.7	(1.8)	7.5	(1.1)
			92.9	(1.1)	88.0	(1.4)	71.7	(1.9)	34.2	(2.0)	7.5	(1.1)
Newfoundland and Labrador	5.8	(1.8)	6.3	(1.8)	29.7	(3.4)	43.7	(3.7)	13.4	(2.6)	1.0	(0.8)
			94.2	(1.8)	87.9	(2.4)	58.2	(3.7)	14.4	(2.6)	1.0	(0.8)
Prince Edward Island	9.2	(2.0)	11.5	(2.2)	27.6	(3.1)	37.3	(3.4)	12.4	(2.3)	2.1	(1.0)
			90.8	(2.0)	79.3	(2.8)	51.8	(3.5)	14.5	(2.5)	2.1	(1.0)
Nova Scotia (E)	6.0	(1.7)	8.2	(1.9)	32.9	(3.3)	39.3	(3.4)	11.7	(2.3)	1.8	(0.9)
			94.0	(1.7)	85.7	(2.5)	52.8	(3.5)	13.5	(2.4)	1.8	(0.9)
Nova Scotia (F)	0.6	(0.7)	11.9	(2.7)	44.7	(4.1)	32.7	(3.9)	9.4	(2.4)	0.6	(0.7)
			99.4	(0.7)	87.4	(2.8)	42.8	(4.1)	10.1	(2.5)	0.6	(0.7)
New Brunswick (E)	5.2	(1.5)	8.0	(1.8)	28.4	(2.9)	42.1	(3.2)	14.6	(2.3)	1.7	(0.8)
			94.8	(1.5)	86.7	(2.2)	58.4	(3.2)	16.3	(2.4)	1.7	(0.8)
New Brunswick (F)	4.1	(1.3)	10.0	(2.0)	29.5	(3.0)	43.6	(3.3)	11.1	(2.1)	1.7	(0.9)
			95.9	(1.3)	85.9	(2.3)	56.4	(3.3)	12.8	(2.2)	1.7	(0.9)
Quebec (E)	3.0	(1.3)	5.2	(1.6)	25.2	(3.2)	45.0	(3.7)	18.8	(2.9)	2.9	(1.2)
			97.0	(1.3)	91.8	(2.0)	66.6	(3.5)	21.6	(3.1)	2.9	(1.2)
Quebec (F)	7.2	(1.8)	4.1	(1.4)	14.3	(2.4)	37.5	(3.3)	28.7	(3.1)	8.3	(1.9)
			92.8	(1.8)	88.8	(2.2)	74.5	(3.0)	37.0	(3.3)	8.3	(1.9)
Ontario (E)	5.7	(1.7)	9.2	(2.1)	27.6	(3.2)	39.4	(3.5)	16.3	(2.7)	1.8	(0.9)
			94.3	(1.7)	85.1	(2.6)	57.5	(3.6)	18.0	(2.8)	1.8	(0.9)
Ontario (F)	7.6	(2.2)	13.2	(2.8)	34.3	(4.0)	34.3	(4.0)	9.3	(2.4)	1.3	(0.9)
			92.4	(2.2)	79.1	(3.4)	44.8	(4.2)	10.5	(2.6)	1.3	(0.9)
Manitoba (E)	5.2	(1.5)	6.1	(1.6)	28.7	(3.1)	40.4	(3.4)	17.0	(2.6)	2.6	(1.1)
			94.8	(1.5)	88.7	(2.2)	60.0	(3.3)	19.6	(2.7)	2.6	(1.1)
Manitoba (F)	11.6	(2.3)	10.7	(2.2)	35.3	(3.4)	33.5	(3.4)	7.9	(1.9)	0.9	(0.7)
			88.4	(2.3)	77.7	(3.0)	42.3	(3.5)	8.8	(2.0)	0.9	(0.7)
Saskatchewan	3.2	(1.1)	9.1	(1.8)	30.6	(2.9)	42.3	(3.1)	12.9	(2.1)	1.9	(0.9)
			96.8	(1.1)	87.7	(2.1)	57.1	(3.1)	14.8	(2.2)	1.9	(0.9)
Alberta	2.6	(1.2)	7.4	(2.0)	30.8	(3.5)	37.8	(3.6)	18.5	(2.9)	2.9	(1.3)
			97.4	(1.2)	89.9	(2.3)	59.2	(3.7)	21.4	(3.1)	2.9	(1.3)
British Columbia	4.8	(1.6)	7.7	(2.0)	30.5	(3.4)	39.5	(3.6)	14.3	(2.6)	3.2	(1.3)
			95.2	(1.6)	87.6	(2.5)	57.0	(3.7)	17.5	(2.8)	3.2	(1.3)
Yukon	11.3	(2.3)	15.0	(2.6)	22.9	(3.1)	36.5	(3.5)	13.2	(2.5)	1.1	(0.8)
			88.7	(2.3)	73.7	(3.2)	50.8	(3.7)	14.3	(2.6)	1.1	(0.8)
Northwest Territories	10.4	(2.3)	15.8	(2.8)	30.7	(3.5)	28.8	(3.4)	12.0	(2.5)	2.2	(1.1)
			89.6	(2.3)	73.7	(3.3)	43.0	(3.8)	14.2	(2.7)	2.2	(1.1)

1. For each population, the first line shows the percentages of students by highest level achieved; the second line shows the cumulative percentages of students at or above each level. The confidence intervals (± 1.96 times the standard errors) for the percentages are shown between parentheses. Results are weighted so as to correctly represent each population.

Source: CMEC (2003). School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Writing III 2002.

Table C4.13

Distribution of 13-year-old students by performance level in the SAIP writing assessment, by gender, Canada, 2002¹

	Below Level 1		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5	
Females	2.7	(0.4)	8.8	(0.7)	38.5	(1.2)	40.7	(1.2)	9.0	(0.7)	0.3	(0.1)
			97.3	(0.4)	88.5	(0.8)	50.0	(1.3)	9.4	(0.7)	0.3	(0.1)
Males	5.8	(0.6)	16.1	(0.9)	43.8	(1.3)	29.5	(1.2)	4.3	(0.5)	0.4	(0.2)
			94.2	(0.6)	78.1	(1.1)	34.3	(1.2)	4.8	(0.6)	0.4	(0.2)
Canada	4.2	(0.4)	12.3	(0.6)	41.1	(0.9)	35.2	(0.9)	6.8	(0.5)	0.4	(0.1)
			95.8	(0.4)	83.5	(0.7)	42.4	(0.9)	7.2	(0.5)	0.4	(0.1)

1. For each population, the first line shows the percentage of students by highest level achieved; the second line shows the cumulative percentages of students at or above each level. The confidence intervals(± 1.96 times the standard errors) for the percentages are shown between parentheses. Results are weighted so as to correctly represent each population.

Source: CMEC (2003). School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Writing III 2002.

Table C4.14

Distribution of 16-year-old students by performance level in the SAIP writing assessment, by gender, Canada, 2002¹

	Below Level 1		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5	
Females	3.1	(0.5)	5.1	(0.6)	22.5	(1.1)	43.4	(1.3)	22.2	(1.1)	3.9	(0.5)
			96.9	(0.5)	91.9	(0.7)	69.4	(1.2)	26.0	(1.2)	3.9	(0.5)
Males	7.0	(0.7)	10.3	(0.8)	29.7	(1.2)	35.6	(1.3)	14.5	(1.0)	2.8	(0.4)
			93.0	(0.7)	82.6	(1.0)	52.9	(1.4)	17.3	(1.0)	2.8	(0.4)
Canada	5.0	(0.4)	7.7	(0.5)	26.3	(0.8)	39.4	(0.9)	18.2	(0.7)	3.3	(0.3)
			95.0	(0.4)	87.3	(0.6)	61.0	(0.9)	21.5	(0.8)	3.3	(0.3)

1. For each population, the first line shows the percentage of students by highest level achieved; the second line shows the cumulative percentages of students at or above each level. The confidence intervals(± 1.96 times the standard errors) for the percentages are shown between parentheses. Results are weighted so as to correctly represent each population.

Source: CMEC (2003). School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP). Writing III 2002.

Table C5.1**Upper secondary graduation rates, Canada and G-7 countries, 2001***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
Canada	71	80	75
France	82	87	85
Germany	89	94	92
Italy	76	83	79
Japan	91	95	93
United Kingdom	..	..	..
United States	70	73	72
OECD country mean	78	85	82

Source: OECD. Education at a Glance, 2003, Table A1.1.

Table C5.2
High school¹ graduation rates (from first educational program), by sex and age relative to typical age of graduation, Canada and jurisdictions, 1997-1998 and 2002-2003

	1997-1998			2002-2003			Difference		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Overall graduation rate									
Canada²	72	67	77	74	70	78	2	3	1
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	81	75	88	77	72	81	-4	-3	-7
Prince Edward Island	87	83	90	83	79	86	-4	-4	-4
Nova Scotia	82	76	87	81	78	84	-1	2	-3
New Brunswick	83	78	89	82	77	86	-1	-1	-3
Quebec ⁴	82	75	90	79	71	86	-3	-4	-4
Ontario	76	72	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba ⁵	76	71	81	71	67	76	-5	-4	-5
Saskatchewan	73	70	77	77	73	81	4	3	4
Alberta	63	59	68	67	63	70	4	4	2
British Columbia	71	67	76	77	73	82	6	6	6
Yukon	58	53	64	57	52	60	-1	-2	-4
Northwest Territories ⁶	34	30	38	43	38	50	9	8	12
Nunavut ⁶	...	...	...	26	25	26	26	25	26
Typical-age graduation rate									
Canada²	62	57	67	67	62	72	5	5	5
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	75	67	83	71	65	77	-4	-2	-6
Prince Edward Island	71	65	79	76	70	81	5	5	2
Nova Scotia	73	66	80	76	72	79	3	6	-1
New Brunswick	69	62	78	71	64	79	2	2	1
Quebec ⁴	57	49	65	54	46	63	-3	-3	-2
Ontario	51	46	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba ⁵	60	56	65	63	58	69	3	2	4
Saskatchewan	65	61	70	70	65	75	5	4	5
Alberta	55	51	59	60	56	63	5	5	4
British Columbia	62	57	67	71	66	76	9	9	9
Yukon	37	31	43	43	38	48	6	7	5
Northwest Territories ⁶	18	16	20	30	28	33	12	12	13
Nunavut ⁶	...	...	...	13	12	14	13	12	14
After-typical-age graduation rate									
Canada²	10	10	9	7	8	6	-3	-2	-3
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	6	8	5	6	7	4	0	-1	-1
Prince Edward Island	15	19	12	7	9	5	-8	-10	-7
Nova Scotia	9	10	7	5	6	5	-4	-4	-2
New Brunswick	14	16	11	10	13	7	-4	-3	-4
Quebec ⁴	25	26	25	24	25	23	-1	-1	-2
Ontario	26	26	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba ⁵	16	16	15	8	9	7	-8	-7	-8
Saskatchewan	8	9	7	7	8	6	-1	-1	-1
Alberta	8	8	8	7	7	7	-1	-1	-1
British Columbia	10	10	9	6	7	6	-4	-3	-3
Yukon	21	22	20	13	14	13	-8	-8	-7
Northwest Territories ⁶	16	14	18	13	10	17	-3	-4	-1
Nunavut ⁶	...	...	...	13	13	13	13	13	13

1. High schools include public, private and federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired. Equivalencies and "General Education Diplomas" are excluded.
2. Canada rate excludes Quebec and Ontario.
3. From 1995-1996 to 1999-2000, high school graduation was based on school results only; there were no provincial examinations.
4. Secondary graduations for Quebec include graduates from adult and trade/vocational programs.
5. Until 2000-2001, includes enrolments in adult programs and professional training under the authority of the school boards or districts.
6. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

Source: Secondary School Graduates Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table C6.1

Number of students per computer, proportion of school and home computers connected to the Internet, 15-year-old students, Canada, provinces and other countries, 2003

	Students per computer ¹		Home computers connected to the Internet	
	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
Canada	6	(0,13)	89	(0,29)
Australia	4	(0,11)	85	(0,55)
Belgium	11	(0,42)	75	(0,80)
Finland	7	(0,32)	77	(0,77)
France	...	...	56	(1,30)
Germany	17	(0,54)	73	(0,83)
Italy	12	(0,55)	62	(0,97)
Japan	8	(0,30)	60	(1,11)
Mexico	23	(1,46)	18	(1,61)
Sweden	8	(0,24)	90	(0,55)
Switzerland	10	(0,81)	79	(0,91)
United Kingdom	5	(0,15)	81	(0,64)
United States	9	(4,90)	82	(0,88)
OECD countries (Mean)	15	(1,57)	64	(0,39)
Russian Federation	14	(0,98)	86	0,98
Newfoundland and Labrador	5	(0,08)	80	(1,05)
Prince Edward Island	6	(0,02)	84	(0,81)
Nova Scotia	5	(0,07)	87	(0,77)
New Brunswick	6	(0,01)	81	(0,61)
Quebec	8	(0,43)	84	(0,88)
Ontario	5	(0,18)	92	(0,66)
Manitoba	4	(0,12)	84	(1,26)
Saskatchewan	5	(0,16)	85	(0,87)
Alberta	5	(0,28)	88	(0,67)
British Columbia	6	(0,24)	91	(0,59)
... not applicable				
Note: Table C6.1 is an update of Table C5.1 (PCEIP 2003).				
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.				
2. Some data previously presented in Indicator C5 of PCEIP 2003 using PISA 2000 are not available from PISA 2003.				
Data sources: OECD PISA database, 2003.				
PISA/YITS Canada database, 2001.				
Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2003. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.				
Updated December 1, 2006.				

Table C6.2**Availability of computers to use at home or at school for 15-year-old students, Canada, provinces and other countries, 2003**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			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Canada	95	(0,24)	5	(0,24)	99	(0,13)	1	(0,13)
Australia	97	(0,23)	3	(0,23)	100	(0,07)	0	(0,07)
Belgium	94	(0,34)	6	(0,34)	91	(0,78)	9	(0,78)
Finland	91	(0,46)	9	(0,46)	97	(0,73)	3	(0,73)
Germany	96	(0,37)	4	(0,37)	93	(0,56)	7	(0,56)
Mexico	51	(1,88)	49	(1,88)	83	(1,64)	17	(1,64)
Sweden	98	(0,24)	2	(0,24)	97	(0,56)	3	(0,56)
Switzerland	97	(0,30)	3	(0,30)	94	(0,73)	6	(0,73)
United States	90	(0,69)	10	(0,69)	97	(0,38)	3	(0,38)
OECD countries (Mean)	83	(0,33)	17	(0,33)	91	(0,36)	9	(0,36)
Russian Federation	37	(2,00)	63	(2,00)	76	(1,70)	24	(1,70)
Newfoundland and Labrador	90	(0,71)	10	(0,71)	99	(0,27)	1	(0,27)
Prince Edward Island	93	(0,58)	7	(0,58)	99	(0,24)	1	(0,24)
Nova Scotia	94	(0,50)	6	(0,50)	99	(0,24)	1	(0,24)
New Brunswick	90	(0,53)	10	(0,53)	98	(0,30)	2	(0,30)
Quebec	93	(0,66)	7	(0,66)	97	(0,47)	3	(0,47)
Ontario	97	(0,41)	3	(0,41)	99	(0,14)	1	(0,14)
Manitoba	94	(0,73)	6	(0,73)	100	(0,17)	0	(0,17)
Saskatchewan	94	(0,64)	6	(0,64)	100	(0,12)	0	(0,12)
Alberta	96	(0,66)	4	(0,66)	100	(0,20)	0	(0,20)
British Columbia	96	(0,44)	4	(0,44)	99	(0,21)	1	(0,21)

Note: Table C6.2 is an update of Table C5.2 (PCEIP 2003).

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

2. Some data previously presented in Indicator C5 of PCEIP 2003 using PISA 2000 are not available from PISA 2003.

Data sources: OECD PISA database, 2003.

PISA/YITS Canada database, 2001.

Table C6.3

Frequency of use of computers at home and at school by 15-year-old students, Canada, provinces and other countries, 2003

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	90	(0,29)	6	(0,27)	5	(0,21)	40	(0,89)	52	(0,79)	8	(0,43)
Australia	87	(0,47)	9	(0,35)	4	(0,23)	59	(1,01)	38	(0,90)	3	(0,26)
Belgium	84	(0,53)	10	(0,41)	6	(0,34)	27	(0,94)	53	(1,02)	20	(1,04)
Finland	78	(0,57)	14	(0,50)	8	(0,41)	36	(1,45)	59	(1,30)	5	(0,81)
Germany	82	(0,63)	14	(0,54)	4	(0,36)	23	(1,21)	55	(1,38)	21	(1,20)
Mexico	48	(1,77)	7	(0,51)	44	(1,89)	54	(1,85)	26	(1,22)	20	(1,62)
Sweden	89	(0,52)	8	(0,44)	3	(0,29)	48	(1,55)	45	(1,20)	6	(0,76)
Switzerland	81	(0,64)	15	(0,58)	3	(0,36)	30	(1,40)	57	(1,24)	13	(0,89)
United States	83	(0,71)	9	(0,52)	8	(0,52)	43	(1,38)	49	(1,17)	8	(0,68)
OECD countries (Mean)	72	(0,37)	13	(0,22)	15	(0,31)	41	(0,61)	44	(0,56)	15	(0,51)
Russian Federation	43	(1,98)	3	(0,26)	54	(2,04)	43	(2,12)	42	(1,39)	15	(1,55)
Newfoundland and Labrador	85	(0,91)	5	(0,52)	10	(0,73)	51	(1,40)	45	(1,36)	5	(0,62)
Prince Edward Island	88	(0,86)	6	(0,61)	7	(0,57)	47	(1,36)	48	(1,35)	6	(0,66)
Nova Scotia	89	(0,66)	5	(0,48)	6	(0,51)	39	(1,06)	54	(1,11)	8	(0,58)
New Brunswick	83	(0,69)	7	(0,48)	10	(0,57)	26	(0,67)	59	(0,80)	15	(0,63)
Quebec	85	(0,58)	8	(0,67)	7	(0,50)	26	(1,65)	57	(1,47)	17	(1,55)
Ontario	93	(0,67)	4	(0,46)	3	(0,42)	44	(2,01)	52	(1,89)	3	(0,43)
Manitoba	87	(1,04)	7	(0,69)	6	(0,68)	58	(1,32)	39	(1,19)	3	(0,53)
Saskatchewan	87	(0,87)	7	(0,58)	6	(0,62)	56	(1,24)	41	(1,15)	3	(0,36)
Alberta	89	(0,76)	6	(0,68)	4	(0,68)	49	(2,84)	47	(2,76)	4	(0,90)
British Columbia	91	(0,64)	6	(0,52)	4	(0,41)	38	(2,07)	54	(1,60)	8	(0,90)

Note: Table C6.3 is an update of Table C5.3 (PCEIP 2003).

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.

Data sources: OECD PISA database, 2003.

PISA/YITS Canada database, 2001.

Table C6.4
15-year-olds who use computers to help them learn school material, Canada, provinces and other countries, 2003

	Almost every day	A few times each week	Between once a week and once a month	Less than once a month	Never
	%				
Canada	9	20	24	20	28
Australia	7	25	26	21	22
Belgium	6	18	21	19	36
Czech Republic	6	20	25	21	28
Finland	3	15	38	31	13
Germany	7	20	24	22	27
Mexico	13	31	19	13	23
New Zealand	8	22	25	22	23
Sweden	5	18	25	22	29
Switzerland	5	15	20	23	37
United States	12	23	24	19	21
OECD countries (Mean)	9	21	21	18	30
Russian Federation	12	27	25	17	18
Newfoundland and Labrador	9	27	27	16	22
Prince Edward Island	9	19	22	23	27
Nova Scotia	8	21	24	22	24
New Brunswick	7	15	20	22	36
Quebec	5	10	18	22	45
Ontario	12	21	25	18	23
Manitoba	8	19	26	23	24
Saskatchewan	9	22	25	21	24
Alberta	9	24	25	21	21
British Columbia	9	26	26	18	21

Note: Table C6.4 is an update of Table C5.4 (PCEIP 2003).

Data sources: OECD PISA database, 2003.
PISA/YITS Canada database, 2001.

Table C6.5

Frequency of use of computers, by sex, 15-year-old students, Canada, provinces and other countries, 2003

Mean percentage² of males and females who reported using computers at home and at school

Countries and provinces	Use of computers at home ¹												Use of computers at school ¹											
	Frequent				Infrequent				Never				Frequent				Infrequent				Never			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	Standard % error	
Canada	88	(0,48)	91	(0,39)	7	(0,42)	5	(0,32)	5	(0,29)	4	(0,26)	35	(1,00)	47	(1,11)	57,4	(0,95)	46,3	(1,02)	8	(0,51)	7	(0,48)
Australia	86	(0,63)	89	(0,56)	10	(0,52)	8	(0,54)	4	(0,39)	4	(0,42)	55	(1,37)	63	(1,19)	42	(1,24)	33,9	(1,06)	3	(0,35)	3	(0,30)
Belgium	81	(0,85)	86	(0,65)	12	(0,61)	8	(0,54)	7	(0,56)	6	(0,44)	26	(1,30)	27	(1,07)	54	(1,37)	53,2	(1,27)	20	(1,40)	20	(1,22)
Finland	69	(0,94)	86	(0,63)	20	(0,93)	8	(0,49)	10	(0,61)	6	(0,44)	25	(1,42)	47	(1,91)	68	(1,40)	50,2	(1,80)	7	(1,10)	2	(0,62)
Germany	75	(1,00)	90	(0,69)	21	(0,91)	6	(0,55)	5	(0,48)	4	(0,41)	21	(1,47)	25	(1,56)	55	(1,83)	55,4	(1,60)	23	(1,47)	19	(1,40)
Mexico	47	(2,02)	50	(1,99)	8	(0,57)	7	(0,80)	46	(2,08)	43	(2,05)	53	(2,31)	56	(1,92)	27	(1,43)	24,3	(1,41)	21	(1,75)	20	(1,80)
Sweden	84	(0,83)	94	(0,54)	12	(0,73)	4	(0,44)	4	(0,46)	2	(0,27)	41	(1,66)	56	(1,88)	52	(1,37)	38,6	(1,60)	7	(0,70)	6	(1,01)
Switzerland	75	(0,87)	87	(0,79)	21	(0,83)	10	(0,64)	4	(0,47)	3	(0,51)	26	(1,54)	33	(2,00)	59	(1,68)	55,7	(1,86)	15	(1,14)	11	(0,96)
United States	82	(0,93)	84	(0,83)	9	(0,74)	9	(0,59)	9	(0,67)	7	(0,67)	39	(1,58)	46	(1,58)	52	(1,45)	46,2	(1,42)	8	(0,96)	7	(0,68)
OECD countries (Mean)	68	(0,53)	75,1	(0,45)	15,6	(0,36)	11	(0,33)	16	(0,37)	14	(0,36)	39	(0,68)	42	(0,71)	45,5	(0,69)	43	(0,62)	15	(0,59)	15	(0,55)
Russian Federation	35	(1,97)	50	(2,42)	4	(0,36)	3	(0,34)	61	(2,04)	47	(2,46)	42	(2,48)	44	(2,02)	44,7	(1,81)	38,9	(1,24)	13	(1,90)	17	(1,63)
Newfoundland and Labrador	85	(1,17)	86	(1,33)	4	(0,65)	5	(0,75)	11	(1,00)	9	(1,01)	47	(1,66)	56	(2,00)	49	(1,69)	40	(2,09)	5	(0,90)	4	(0,80)
Prince Edward Island	88	(1,26)	87	(1,28)	6	(0,88)	6	(0,88)	6	(0,86)	7	(0,86)	46	(1,78)	48	(1,82)	50	(1,86)	45	(1,74)	5	(0,78)	7	(0,98)
Nova Scotia	88	(1,00)	89	(0,96)	5	(0,64)	5	(0,82)	7	(0,85)	6	(0,64)	33	(1,33)	44	(1,60)	59	(1,36)	49	(1,75)	8	(0,79)	7	(0,97)
New Brunswick	82	(0,93)	84	(0,98)	8	(0,66)	6	(0,57)	10	(0,68)	10	(0,85)	23	(1,04)	30	(1,10)	62	(1,29)	56	(1,26)	15	(0,82)	14	(1,06)
Quebec	81	(1,08)	89	(0,95)	11	(1,08)	5	(0,72)	8	(0,70)	6	(0,78)	20	(2,04)	32	(1,77)	62	(2,12)	52	(1,55)	18	(2,01)	16	(1,49)
Ontario	92	(1,00)	94	(0,66)	5	(0,76)	3	(0,47)	3	(0,54)	3	(0,49)	38	(2,09)	52	(2,51)	58	(2,02)	45	(2,37)	4	(0,51)	3	(0,66)
Manitoba	87	(1,09)	88	(1,56)	7	(0,91)	6	(0,87)	6	(0,84)	6	(1,04)	54	(1,94)	62	(1,68)	43	(1,81)	35	(1,74)	4	(0,69)	3	(0,63)
Saskatchewan	87	(1,14)	87	(1,32)	7	(0,76)	7	(0,95)	6	(0,70)	6	(0,87)	51	(1,85)	62	(1,98)	46	(1,84)	35	(1,91)	3	(0,58)	2	(0,49)
Alberta	88	(1,49)	91	(1,06)	6	(1,03)	6	(0,93)	5	(1,09)	3	(0,71)	44	(3,11)	54	(3,20)	52	(2,70)	42	(3,52)	4	(1,16)	4	(1,05)
British Columbia	89	(0,90)	92	(0,76)	6	(0,76)	5	(0,60)	4	(0,57)	3	(0,50)	32	(2,26)	45	(2,45)	60	(1,95)	48	(1,83)	8	(1,12)	8	(1,03)

Note: Table C6.5 is an update of Table C5.5 (PCEIP 2003).

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.

Data sources: OECD PISA database, 2003.

PISA/YITS Canada database, 2003.

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2003. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

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Number and percentage distribution of registered apprentices, by age group, Canada, 1993 and 2003
Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D1.4

University enrolment, by registration status and sex, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993, 1997-1998 and 2002-2003
Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D1.5

Percentage of males relative to total full-time university enrolment, by registration status, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993 and 2002-2003
Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D3.1

Number of full-time educators in universities, by rank and sex, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993 and 2002-2003
Revised June 26, 2006.

Table D3.2

Age distribution and median age of full-time university educators, by sex, Canada and provinces, 2002-2003
Revised June 26, 2006.

Table D3.3

Number and salary of full-time educators in universities, by rank and sex, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993 and 2002-2003 (in 2001 constant dollars)
Revised June 26, 2006.

Table D4.1

Total domestic expenditures on R&D as a percentage of GDP, Canada in relation to all OECD countries, 2004 (or latest available year)
Updated December 1, 2006.

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, 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004
Updated December 1, 2006.

Table D4.3

Percentage of total R&D by sector, Canada and jurisdictions, G-7, leading OECD countries, 2004
Updated December 1, 2006.

Table D4.4

Real expenditures on R&D, and percentage change, Canada and provinces, 1991, 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004
Updated December 1, 2006.

Table D4.5

Sources of funds for university R&D expenditures in millions of real dollars and as a percentage of total funding, Canada and provinces, 1991, 1995, 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004
Updated December 1, 2006.

Table D6.1

Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, OECD countries, 2004
Updated December 1, 2006.

Table D4.5

Sources of funds for university R&D expenditures in millions of real dollars and as a percentage of total funding, Canada and provinces, 1991, 1995, 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004
Updated December 1, 2006.

Table D5.1

Number of registered apprenticeship completions, Canada and jurisdictions, 1993 and 2003
Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D5.2

Number of registered apprenticeship completions, by trade group and sex, Canada, 1993 and 2003
Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D5.3

Number of diplomas and degrees granted and graduation rates, by level of education, Canada, 1976 to 2003
Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D5.4

Graduation rates, by program level and jurisdiction of study, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 to 2003
Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D5.5

University graduation rates, by level of degree, sex and field of study, Canada, 1992 and 2002
Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D5.6

Number of university degrees granted, by sex and field of study, Canada and provinces,
Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D5.7

Number of university degrees granted, by sex and field of study, Canada and provinces,
Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D1.1**Number of registered apprentices, Canada and jurisdictions, 1992 and 2002**

	1992	2002
Canada	180,963	234,460
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	2,416	10,119
Prince Edward Island	427	552
Nova Scotia	4,597	5,534
New Brunswick	5,631	4,534
Quebec	50,982	50,373
Ontario	60,778	75,410
Manitoba	3,968	6,121
Saskatchewan	4,409	7,116
Alberta	27,676	52,124
British Columbia	19,277	21,730
Yukon	244	275
Northwest Territories ²	558	427
Nunavut ²	...	145

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. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

Source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D1.2**Number of registered apprentices, by trade groups and sex, Canada, 1992 and 2002**

	Male		Female				Both sexes	
	1992	2002	1992	2002		1992	2002	
			% female	% female				
Total	172,740	212,649	8,223	5	21,811	9	180,963	234,460
Building construction trades	42,935	48,689	768	2	1,377	3	43,703	50,066
Electrical, electronics and related	33,935	38,898	466	1	1,011	3	34,401	39,909
Food and service trades	5,706	9,031	5,349	48	14,339	61	11,055	23,370
Industrial and related mechanical trades	14,893	18,351	158	1	316	2	15,051	18,667
Metal fabricating trades	36,266	49,131	360	1	973	2	36,626	50,104
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	36,874	45,146	583	2	984	2	37,457	46,130
Other trades	2,131	3,403	539	20	2,811	45	2,670	6,214

Source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D1.1
Number of registered apprentices, Canada and jurisdictions, 1993 and 2003

	1993	2003
Canada	168,983	249,837
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	2,171	10,641
Prince Edward Island	413	670
Nova Scotia	4,438	5,833
New Brunswick	5,453	4,527
Quebec	43,121	53,525
Ontario	57,666	84,463
Manitoba	3,692	6,393
Saskatchewan	4,520	6,861
Alberta	27,583	54,115
British Columbia	19,163	21,948
Yukon	226	295
Northwest Territories ²	537	424
Nunavut	...	142

... not applicable

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. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for the Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for the Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

Data source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2004. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D1.2
Number of registered apprentices, by trade groups and sex, Canada, 1993 and 2003

	Male		1993	Female		2003	Both sexes	
	1993	2003		Percent female	Percent female		1993	2003
Total	160,019	225,613	8,964	5	24,224	10	168,983	249,837
Building construction trades	40,180	52,131	816	2	1,475	3	40,996	53,606
Electrical, electronics and related	30,969	41,290	454	1	1,110	3	31,423	42,400
Food and service trades	5,888	9,405	6,066	51	15,769	63	11,954	25,174
Industrial and related mechanical trades	13,226	19,222	150	1	351	2	13,376	19,573
Metal fabricating trades	33,235	51,481	365	1	1,026	2	33,600	52,507
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	34,328	48,576	582	2	1,081	2	34,910	49,657
Other trades	2,193	3,508	531	19	3,412	49	2,724	6,920

Data source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2004. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D1.3
Number and percentage distribution of registered apprentices, by age group, Canada, 1992 and 2002

	1992		2002	
	Number	% distribution	Number	% distribution
Under 20	4,384	2	14,302	6
20 to 24	50,412	28	63,371	27
25 to 29	54,625	30	54,954	23
30 to 34	35,185	20	36,259	15
35 to 39	18,775	10	26,988	12
40 to 44	9,406	5	19,327	8
45 and over	8,176	5	19,259	9
Total	180,963	100	234,460	100

Source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D1.4
University enrolment, by registration status and sex, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993, 1997-1998 and 2001-2002

	Male			Female			Both sexes ¹		
	1992-1993	1997-1998	2001-2002	1992-1993	1997-1998	2001-2002	1992-1993	1997-1998	2001-2002
Full-time students									
Total²									
Canada	273,024	260,436	276,533	296,456	312,663	359,062	569,480	573,099	635,639
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,902	5,673	5,575	7,311	7,442	8,570	13,213	13,115	14,158
Prince Edward Island	1,230	948	991	1,494	1,504	1,795	2,724	2,452	2,786
Nova Scotia	13,718	13,171	13,701	15,709	16,906	19,015	29,427	30,077	32,745
New Brunswick	9,029	8,365	8,299	10,081	10,138	11,381	19,110	18,503	19,681
Quebec	64,374	59,011	62,067	70,646	72,063	81,942	135,020	131,074	144,009
Ontario	111,405	104,554	112,582	119,165	122,599	141,609	230,570	227,153	254,191
Manitoba	10,126	9,594	10,513	10,449	11,430	14,311	20,575	21,024	24,824
Saskatchewan	10,962	10,540	10,507	11,886	13,324	13,754	22,848	23,864	24,262
Alberta	24,060	24,293	26,798	26,284	28,531	33,368	50,344	52,824	60,166
British Columbia	22,218	24,287	25,500	23,431	28,726	33,317	45,649	53,013	58,817
Undergraduate									
Canada	223,211	212,852	223,178	257,097	268,280	303,905	480,308	481,132	527,120
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,894	3,869	3,854	3,638	5,023	5,699	6,532	8,892	9,562
Prince Edward Island	1,203	920	954	1,458	1,461	1,727	2,661	2,381	2,681
Nova Scotia	11,712	11,497	11,712	13,775	15,206	16,972	25,487	26,703	28,711
New Brunswick	8,215	7,494	7,438	9,461	9,228	10,432	17,676	16,722	17,870
Quebec	50,905	45,425	45,596	60,168	59,271	64,814	111,073	104,696	110,410
Ontario	93,551	87,469	94,378	106,394	107,983	124,678	199,945	195,452	219,056
Manitoba	8,376	7,906	8,274	9,291	9,948	11,614	17,667	17,854	19,888
Saskatchewan	9,302	8,912	8,862	10,563	11,880	12,191	19,865	20,792	21,054
Alberta	20,116	20,492	22,334	23,173	25,030	29,119	43,289	45,522	51,453
British Columbia	16,937	18,868	19,776	19,176	23,250	26,659	36,113	42,118	46,435

Table D1.4 (concluded)

University enrolment, by registration status and sex, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993, 1997-1998 and 2001-2002

	Male			Female			Both sexes ¹		
	1992-1993	1997-1998	2001-2002	1992-1993	1997-1998	2001-2002	1992-1993	1997-1998	2001-2002
Graduate									
Canada	41,464	39,794	43,068	30,242	35,588	41,704	71,706	75,382	84,773
Newfoundland and Labrador	523	696	468	343	670	512	866	1,366	980
Prince Edward Island	13	16	21	10	21	32	23	37	53
Nova Scotia	1,328	1,129	1,459	1,057	1,074	1,421	2,385	2,203	2,881
New Brunswick	634	491	586	400	436	526	1,034	927	1,112
Quebec	12,010	11,749	13,283	9,195	10,900	13,196	21,205	22,649	26,479
Ontario	15,794	15,085	16,467	11,227	12,850	15,095	27,021	27,935	31,562
Manitoba	1,635	1,291	1,211	986	1,073	1,072	2,621	2,364	2,283
Saskatchewan	1,027	998	940	553	736	891	1,580	1,734	1,831
Alberta	3,399	3,267	3,871	2,514	2,918	3,543	5,913	6,185	7,414
British Columbia	5,101	5,072	4,762	3,957	4,910	5,416	9,058	9,982	10,178
Part-time students									
Total²									
Canada	121,287	97,978	100,298	194,878	151,695	150,741	316,165	249,673	251,133
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,908	1,023	1,168	2,734	1,660	1,669	4,642	2,683	2,851
Prince Edward Island	292	138	167	622	344	402	914	482	569
Nova Scotia	3,052	2,617	2,843	5,401	4,389	5,251	8,453	7,006	8,156
New Brunswick	1,909	1,387	1,678	3,803	2,794	3,020	5,712	4,181	4,714
Quebec	47,524	39,908	38,605	74,927	61,113	57,671	122,451	101,021	96,276
Ontario	40,832	30,152	32,835	67,646	46,103	48,086	108,478	76,255	80,921
Manitoba	7,224	3,971	3,410	9,789	5,825	5,910	17,013	9,796	9,320
Saskatchewan	3,894	2,781	2,989	6,155	4,583	4,843	10,049	7,364	7,832
Alberta	6,362	7,022	7,414	11,567	11,572	11,549	17,929	18,594	18,963
British Columbia	8,290	8,979	9,189	12,234	13,312	12,340	20,524	22,291	21,531
Undergraduate									
Canada	71,881	57,289	62,169	124,969	94,596	98,194	196,850	151,885	160,392
Newfoundland and Labrador	762	473	591	767	723	813	1,529	1,196	1,412
Prince Edward Island	248	120	105	538	318	217	786	438	322
Nova Scotia	1,309	1,358	1,493	2,406	2,199	2,605	3,715	3,557	4,114
New Brunswick	593	511	966	1,465	1,132	1,545	2,058	1,643	2,514
Quebec	29,291	22,950	23,521	52,143	39,431	39,305	81,434	62,381	62,826
Ontario	23,217	18,018	20,185	43,294	29,655	30,362	66,511	47,673	50,547
Manitoba	5,916	3,043	2,319	7,682	4,351	3,767	13,598	7,394	6,086
Saskatchewan	1,821	1,286	1,495	2,998	2,316	2,713	4,819	3,602	4,208
Alberta	2,424	2,708	4,095	4,434	4,576	7,309	6,858	7,284	11,404
British Columbia	6,300	6,822	7,399	9,242	9,895	9,558	15,542	16,717	16,959
Graduate									
Canada	17,904	17,026	18,903	19,883	20,282	23,205	37,787	37,308	42,115
Newfoundland and Labrador	243	280	286	274	352	306	517	632	592
Prince Edward Island	..	..	16	..	..	32	..	..	48
Nova Scotia	505	478	740	805	808	1,404	1,310	1,286	2,151
New Brunswick	280	252	231	343	309	338	623	561	569
Quebec	8,712	8,603	9,667	9,405	9,807	11,228	18,117	18,410	20,895
Ontario	5,528	4,385	4,401	5,756	4,963	5,068	11,284	9,348	9,469
Manitoba	507	352	307	684	530	553	1,191	882	860
Saskatchewan	525	602	476	475	647	556	1,000	1,249	1,032
Alberta	953	1,254	1,798	1,274	1,621	2,133	2,227	2,875	3,931
British Columbia	651	820	981	867	1,245	1,587	1,518	2,065	2,568

1. Includes enrolments for which sex was not reported.

2. Includes other program levels not listed in this table.

Source: Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

Table D1.3
Number and percentage distribution of registered apprentices, by age group, Canada,
1993 and 2003

	1993		2003	
	Number	% distribution	Number	% distribution
Under 20	3,677	2	15,553	6
20 to 24	41,467	27	67,124	27
25 to 29	45,854	30	57,671	23
30 to 34	31,514	20	37,589	15
35 to 39	17,087	11	26,908	11
40 to 44	8,441	5	20,438	8
45 and over	7,172	5	21,283	9
Total	155,212	100	246,566	100

1. Excludes cases for which age was unreported.

Data source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2004. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D1.4
University enrolment, by registration status and sex, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993, 1997-1998 and 2002-2003

	Male			Female			Both sexes ¹		
	1992-1993	1997-1998	2002-2003	1992-1993	1997-1998	2002-2003	1992-1993	1997-1998	2002-2003
Full-time students									
Total²									
Canada	273,024	260,436	294,200	296,456	312,663	381,254	569,480	573,099	675,487
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,902	5,673	5,354	7,311	7,442	8,584	13,213	13,115	13,955
Prince Edward Island	1,230	948	1,040	1,494	1,504	1,912	2,724	2,452	2,952
Nova Scotia	13,718	13,171	14,354	15,709	16,906	19,537	29,427	30,077	33,901
New Brunswick	9,029	8,365	8,399	10,081	10,138	11,488	19,110	18,503	19,887
Quebec	64,374	59,011	67,015	70,646	72,063	86,315	135,020	131,074	153,330
Ontario	111,405	104,554	121,261	119,165	122,599	154,262	230,570	227,153	275,524
Manitoba	10,126	9,594	10,740	10,449	11,430	14,486	20,575	21,024	25,228
Saskatchewan	10,962	10,540	11,014	11,886	13,324	14,907	22,848	23,864	25,923
Alberta	24,060	24,293	28,055	26,284	28,531	34,834	50,344	52,824	62,889
British Columbia	22,218	24,287	26,968	23,431	28,726	34,929	45,649	53,013	61,898
Undergraduate									
Canada	223,211	212,852	238,434	257,097	268,280	325,365	480,308	481,132	563,823
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,894	3,869	3,580	3,638	5,023	5,597	6,532	8,892	9,189
Prince Edward Island	1,203	920	1,003	1,458	1,461	1,849	2,661	2,381	2,852
Nova Scotia	11,712	11,497	12,357	13,775	15,206	17,581	25,487	26,703	29,945
New Brunswick	8,215	7,494	7,504	9,461	9,228	10,509	17,676	16,722	18,013
Quebec	50,905	45,425	50,017	60,168	59,271	69,550	111,073	104,696	119,567
Ontario	93,551	87,469	101,420	106,394	107,983	135,822	199,945	195,452	237,243
Manitoba	8,376	7,906	9,266	9,291	9,948	13,086	17,667	17,854	22,354
Saskatchewan	9,302	8,912	9,339	10,563	11,880	13,339	19,865	20,792	22,680
Alberta	20,116	20,492	23,085	23,173	25,030	30,278	43,289	45,522	53,363
British Columbia	16,937	18,868	20,863	19,176	23,250	27,754	36,113	42,118	48,617
Graduate									
Canada	41,464	39,794	47,317	30,242	35,588	45,357	71,706	75,382	92,675
Newfoundland and Labrador	523	696	582	343	670	616	866	1,366	1,198
Prince Edward Island	13	16	23	10	21	37	23	37	60
Nova Scotia	1,328	1,129	1,487	1,057	1,074	1,403	2,385	2,203	2,890
New Brunswick	634	491	647	400	436	573	1,034	927	1,220
Quebec	12,010	11,749	14,671	9,195	10,900	14,317	21,205	22,649	28,988
Ontario	15,794	15,085	18,022	11,227	12,850	16,516	27,021	27,935	34,538
Manitoba	1,635	1,291	1,134	986	1,073	997	2,621	2,364	2,131
Saskatchewan	1,027	998	1,031	553	736	984	1,580	1,734	2,015
Alberta	3,399	3,267	4,334	2,514	2,918	3,828	5,913	6,185	8,162
British Columbia	5,101	5,072	5,386	3,957	4,910	6,086	9,058	9,982	11,473
Part-time students									
Total²									
Canada	121,287	97,978	102,964	194,878	151,695	155,380	316,165	249,673	258,378
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,908	1,023	1,166	2,734	1,660	1,774	4,642	2,683	2,951
Prince Edward Island	292	138	187	622	344	423	914	482	610
Nova Scotia	3,052	2,617	2,871	5,401	4,389	5,105	8,453	7,006	7,992
New Brunswick	1,909	1,387	1,740	3,803	2,794	3,024	5,712	4,181	4,767
Quebec	47,524	39,908	38,801	74,927	61,113	58,677	122,451	101,021	97,478
Ontario	40,832	30,152	34,848	67,646	46,103	49,913	108,478	76,255	84,761

Manitoba	7,224	3,971	3,608	9,789	5,825	6,324	17,013	9,796	9,934
Saskatchewan	3,894	2,781	3,211	6,155	4,583	5,121	10,049	7,364	8,332
Alberta	6,362	7,022	7,774	11,567	11,572	12,783	17,929	18,594	20,557
British Columbia	8,290	8,979	8,758	12,234	13,312	12,236	20,524	22,291	20,996
Undergraduate									
Canada	71,881	57,289	63,234	124,969	94,596	99,619	196,850	151,885	162,866
Newfoundland and Labrador	762	473	541	767	723	766	1,529	1,196	1,315
Prince Edward Island	248	120	103	538	318	228	786	438	331
Nova Scotia	1,309	1,358	1,522	2,406	2,199	2,453	3,715	3,557	3,976
New Brunswick	593	511	952	1,465	1,132	1,332	2,058	1,643	2,284
Quebec	29,291	22,950	22,278	52,143	39,431	37,696	81,434	62,381	59,974
Ontario	23,217	18,018	21,639	43,294	29,655	31,474	66,511	47,673	53,113
Manitoba	5,916	3,043	2,800	7,682	4,351	4,526	13,598	7,394	7,328
Saskatchewan	1,821	1,286	1,743	2,998	2,316	3,099	4,819	3,602	4,842
Alberta	2,424	2,708	4,575	4,434	4,576	8,478	6,858	7,284	13,053
British Columbia	6,300	6,822	7,081	9,242	9,895	9,567	15,542	16,717	16,650
Graduate									
Canada	17,904	17,026	19,250	19,883	20,282	23,149	37,787	37,308	42,400
Newfoundland and Labrador	243	280	319	274	352	377	517	632	696
Prince Edward Island	..	..	28	..	..	51	..	..	79
Nova Scotia	505	478	815	805	808	1,544	1,310	1,286	2,360
New Brunswick	280	252	266	343	309	388	623	561	654
Quebec	8,712	8,603	9,368	9,405	9,807	10,477	18,117	18,410	19,845
Ontario	5,528	4,385	4,778	5,756	4,963	5,324	11,284	9,348	10,102
Manitoba	507	352	308	684	530	544	1,191	882	852
Saskatchewan	525	602	438	475	647	472	1,000	1,249	910
Alberta	953	1,254	1,839	1,274	1,621	2,297	2,227	2,875	4,136
British Columbia	651	820	1,091	867	1,245	1,675	1,518	2,065	2,766

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Includes enrolments for which sex was not reported.

2. Includes other program levels not listed in this table.

Data source: Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D1.5

Percentage of males relative to total full-time university enrolment, by registration status, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993 and 2001-2002

	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total	
	1992-1993	2001-2002	1992-1993	2001-2002	1992-1993	2001-2002
Canada	46.5	42.3	57.8	50.8	47.9	43.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	44.3	40.3	60.4	47.8	44.7	39.4
Prince Edward Island	45.2	35.6	56.5	39.6	45.2	35.6
Nova Scotia	46.0	40.8	55.7	50.6	46.6	41.8
New Brunswick	46.5	41.6	61.3	52.7	47.2	42.2
Quebec	45.8	41.3	56.6	50.2	47.7	43.1
Ontario	46.8	43.1	58.5	52.2	48.3	44.3
Manitoba	47.4	41.6	62.4	53.0	49.2	42.4
Saskatchewan	46.8	42.1	65.0	51.3	48.0	43.3
Alberta	46.5	43.4	57.5	52.2	47.8	44.5
British Columbia	46.9	42.6	56.3	46.8	48.7	43.4

Source: Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

Table D1.5
Percentage of males relative to total full-time university enrolment, by registration status, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993 and 2002-2003

	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total	
	1992-1993	2002-2003	1992-1993	2002-2003	1992-1993	2002-2003
Canada	46.5	42.3	57.8	51.1	47.9	43.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	44.3	39.0	60.4	48.6	44.7	38.4
Prince Edward Island	45.2	35.2	56.5	38.3	45.2	35.2
Nova Scotia	46.0	41.3	55.7	51.5	46.6	42.3
New Brunswick	46.5	41.7	61.3	53.0	47.2	42.2
Quebec	45.8	41.8	56.6	50.6	47.7	43.7
Ontario	46.8	42.7	58.5	52.2	48.3	44.0
Manitoba	47.4	41.5	62.4	53.2	49.2	42.6
Saskatchewan	46.8	41.2	65.0	51.2	48.0	42.5
Alberta	46.5	43.3	57.5	53.1	47.8	44.6
British Columbia	46.9	42.9	56.3	46.9	48.7	43.6

Data source: Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D2.1**Participation rate in formal job-related training for the adult work force,¹ by sex, age, educational attainment and province, 1997 and 2002**

	1997	2002
Canada	28.5	34.7
By sex		
Males	26.7	32.5
Females	30.5	37.2
By age		
25 to 34 years	32.6	41.5
35 to 44 years	29.5	34.6
45 to 54 years	27.8	33.8
55 to 64 years	14.9	22.9
By education level		
High school or less	15.7	17.9
Some postsecondary education	30.9	38.3
Completed postsecondary certificate or diploma	32.3	38.1
Completed university degree	42.8	51.7
By province		
Newfoundland and Labrador	22.9	29.5
Prince Edward Island	23.2	30.6
Nova Scotia	35.0	38.1
New Brunswick	25.1	34.7
Quebec	20.2	31.7
Ontario	31.1	34.6
Manitoba	29.3	38.6
Saskatchewan	31.5	37.7
Alberta	32.1	34.7
British Columbia	32.0	38.8

1. The adult work force is the population aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D2.2**Mean annual number of hours of formal job-related training per participant,¹ by sex, age, educational attainment and province, 1997 and 2002**

	1997	2002
All training participants	156	150
By sex		
Males	152	153
Females	160	147
By age		
25 to 34 years	252	248
35 to 44 years	131	114
45 to 54 years	82	97
55 to 64 years	43	88
By education level		
High school or less	107	105
Some postsecondary education	165	212
Completed postsecondary certificate or diploma	141	132
Completed university degree	201	178
By province		
Newfoundland and Labrador	231	219 *
Prince Edward Island	171	86
Nova Scotia	132	160
New Brunswick	164	170 *
Quebec	200	123
Ontario	140	159
Manitoba	125	144
Saskatchewan	127	168
Alberta	153	142
British Columbia	164	160

* Numbers marked with this symbol have a coefficient of variation between 16.5% and 25% and are less reliable than unmarked numbers.

1. A participant is an employed adult who received formal, job-related training during the reference year.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D2.3
Participation rate in employer-supported formal job-related training for the adult work force,¹ by sex, age, educational attainment, province, occupation group, industry and firm size, 1997 and 2002

	1997	2002
Total adult work force	22.4	25.0
By sex		
Males	21.8	23.4
Females	23.2	26.8
By age		
25 to 34 years	22.6	29.0
35 to 44 years	24.1	25.9
45 to 54 years	23.9	24.5
55 to 64 years	13.1	15.6
By education level		
High school or less	12.8	13.0
Some postsecondary education	24.0	25.8
Completed postsecondary certificate or diploma	25.2	28.1
Completed university degree	33.5	36.7
By province		
Newfoundland and Labrador	16.4	19.9
Prince Edward Island	18.0	20.3
Nova Scotia	28.4	28.9
New Brunswick	19.3	25.8
Quebec	14.9	24.0
Ontario	25.2	24.5
Manitoba	24.3	27.9
Saskatchewan	27.0	27.4
Alberta	25.8	25.1
British Columbia	23.9	26.4
By occupation group		
Professional and managerial white collar occupations	31.0	35.1
Clerical, sales and service white collar occupations	17.9	19.8
Blue collar occupations	14.3	15.7
Total goods-producing industries	18.2	18.1
Agriculture	8.0**	7.3**
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	24.4	26.9
Utilities	38.0*	46.4*
Construction	14.1	12.8
Manufacturing – durables	20.0	20.4
Manufacturing – non-durables	17.3	17.1
Total service producing industries	24.3	27.7
Wholesale trade	19.7	20.1
Retail trade	13.2	17.3
Transportation and warehousing	23.2	23.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	34.5	35.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	24.4	19.6
Management, administrative and other support	10.7*	14.3
Educational services	31.0	42.6
Health care and social assistance	29.6	35.4
Information, culture and recreation	26.1	27.8
Accommodation and food services	6.8*	11.7
Other services	16.3	17.1
Public administration	41.4	50.6
By firm size		
Less than 20 employees	14.6	18.5
20 to 99 employees	20.8	25.1
100 to 500 employees	32.2	32.1
Over 500 employees	31.8	37.2

* Numbers marked with this symbol have a coefficient of variation between 16.5% and 25% and are less reliable than unmarked numbers.

** Numbers marked with this symbol have a coefficient of variation between 25% and 33.3% and are very unreliable.

1. The adult work force is the population aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D2.4**Participation rate in self-directed learning for the adult work force,¹ by sex, age, educational attainment and province, 2002**

	2002
Total adult work force	32.5
By sex	
Males	30.3
Females	35.0
By age	
25 to 34 years	37.9
35 to 44 years	32.4
45 to 54 years	31.7
55 to 64 years	23.1
By education level	
High school or less	16.4
Some postsecondary education	34.0
Completed postsecondary certificate or diploma	35.4
Completed university degree	50.1
By province	
Newfoundland and Labrador	25.7
Prince Edward Island	29.7
Nova Scotia	34.1
New Brunswick	31.2
Quebec	30.5
Ontario	32.5
Manitoba	35.0
Saskatchewan	32.9
Alberta	31.5
British Columbia	36.7

1. The adult work force is the population aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D2.5**Proportion of participants¹ and non-participants reporting unmet training needs or wants by age, sex and educational attainment, Canada, 2002**

	Training participants	Non-participants
Total	36.4	23.3
By sex		
Males	34.3	22.6
Females	38.6	24.1
By age		
25 to 34 years	38.3	31.3
35 to 44 years	37.8	26.2
45 to 54 years	35.5	19.3
55 to 64 years	27.6	12.2
By education level		
High school or less	29.6	18.0
Some postsecondary education	40.9	29.0
Completed postsecondary certificate or diploma	36.9	26.4
Completed university degree	38.0	27.1

1. The adult work force is the population aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D2.6

Reasons for unmet training needs or wants, training participants¹ and non-participants, Canada, 2002

	Training participants	Non-participants
Couldn't find training wanted to take	6.2	7.2
Not sure training was worth it	7.2	6.4
Training conflicted with work schedule	33.7	27.3
Did not have the prerequisites	4.3	4.5
Family responsibilities	24.0	27.4
Lack of employer support	12.7	8.5
Too busy at work	37.6	34.7
Training too expensive/could not afford	40.9	44.8
Training offered at inconvenient time	18.5	15.7
Health reasons	2.8*	3.7
Lack of confidence	2.0*	2.6*
Other	11.5	8.7

* Numbers marked with this symbol have a coefficient of variation between 16.5% and 25% and are less reliable than unmarked numbers.

1. A participant is an employed adult who received formal, job-related training during the reference year.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table D3.1

Number of full-time educators in universities, by rank and sex, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993 and 2002-2003

	Male		Female				Both sexes	
	1992-1993	2002-2003	1992-1993		2002-2003		1992-1993	2002-2003
			Number	% female	Number	% female		
All teaching faculty								
Canada	29,323	25,273	7,943	21	10,780	30	37,266	36,053
Newfoundland and Labrador	794	593	255	24	246	29	1,049	839
Prince Edward Island	145	134	33	19	70	34	178	204
Nova Scotia	1,538	1,319	524	25	688	34	2,062	2,007
New Brunswick	943	795	265	22	387	33	1,208	1,182
Quebec	7,120	6,160	1,804	20	2,307	27	8,924	8,467
Ontario	10,985	9,155	3,065	22	4,026	31	14,050	13,181
Manitoba	1,420	1,133	364	20	490	30	1,784	1,623
Saskatchewan	1,235	1,062	274	18	439	29	1,509	1,501
Alberta	2,578	2,442	655	20	1,080	31	3,233	3,522
British Columbia	2,565	2,480	704	22	1,047	30	3,269	3,527
Full professors								
Canada	13,387	11,532	1,401	9	2,393	17	14,788	13,925
Newfoundland and Labrador	302	271	32	10	37	12	334	308
Prince Edward Island	47	45	0	0	9	17	47	54
Nova Scotia	599	565	69	10	109	16	668	674
New Brunswick	485	383	60	11	109	22	545	492
Quebec	3,180	3,030	369	10	689	19	3,549	3,719
Ontario	4,974	3,917	536	10	774	16	5,510	4,691
Manitoba	655	495	48	7	88	15	703	583
Saskatchewan	659	500	34	5	90	15	693	590
Alberta	1,325	1,177	147	10	259	18	1,472	1,436
British Columbia	1,161	1,149	106	8	229	17	1,267	1,378
Associate professors								
Canada	9,901	7,793	2,782	22	3,886	33	12,683	11,679
Newfoundland and Labrador	312	224	99	24	121	35	411	345
Prince Edward Island	60	53	13	18	24	31	73	77
Nova Scotia	593	447	178	23	246	35	771	693
New Brunswick	272	218	86	24	102	32	358	320
Quebec	2,590	1,996	751	22	902	31	3,341	2,898
Ontario	3,703	2,850	992	21	1,488	34	4,695	4,338
Manitoba	461	323	133	22	143	31	594	466
Saskatchewan	359	293	116	24	153	34	475	446
Alberta	788	711	222	22	355	33	1,010	1,066
British Columbia	763	678	192	20	352	34	955	1,030
Other ranks								
Canada	6,035	5,948	3,760	38	4,501	43	9,795	10,449
Newfoundland and Labrador	180	98	124	41	88	47	304	186
Prince Edward Island	38	36	20	34	37	51	58	73
Nova Scotia	346	307	277	44	333	52	623	640
New Brunswick	186	194	119	39	176	48	305	370
Quebec	1,350	1,134	684	34	716	39	2,034	1,850
Ontario	2,308	2,388	1,537	40	1,764	42	3,845	4,152
Manitoba	304	315	183	38	259	45	487	574
Saskatchewan	217	269	124	36	196	42	341	465
Alberta	465	554	286	38	466	46	751	1,020
British Columbia	641	653	406	39	466	42	1,047	1,119

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

Table D3.1
Number of full-time educators in universities, by rank and sex, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993 and 2002-2003

	Male		1992-1993	Female		2002-2003 2002-2003 % female	Both sexes	
	1992-1993 1992-1993	2002-2003 Number		1992-1993 % female	2002-2003 Number		2002-2003 % female	Number	Number
Canada	29,325	25,272	7,944	21	10,779	30	37,266	36,054
Newfoundland and Labrador	795	594	255	24	246	29	1,049	837
Prince Edward Island	144	135	33	19	69	34	178	204
Nova Scotia	1,536	1,320	522	25	690	34	2,062	2,007
New Brunswick	942	795	264	22	387	33	1,208	1,182
Quebec	7,119	6,159	1,803	20	2,307	27	8,924	8,466
Ontario	10,983	9,156	3,066	22	4,026	31	14,050	13,179
Manitoba	1,422	1,134	363	20	489	30	1,784	1,623
Saskatchewan	1,236	1,062	273	18	438	29	1,509	1,500
Alberta	2,577	2,442	654	20	1,080	31	3,233	3,522
British Columbia	2,565	2,478	705	22	1,047	30	3,269	3,528
				All teaching faculty				
Canada	13,386	11,532	1,401	9	2,391	17	14,790	13,926
Newfoundland and Labrador	303	270	33	10	39	13	333	306
Prince Edward Island	48	45	0	0	9	17	48	54
Nova Scotia	597	564	69	10	108	16	669	672
New Brunswick	486	381	60	11	108	22	546	492
Quebec	3,180	3,030	369	10	687	18	3,549	3,720
Ontario	4,974	3,918	537	10	774	17	5,511	4,689
Manitoba	657	495	48	7	87	15	702	585
Saskatchewan	660	501	33	5	90	15	693	591
Alberta	1,326	1,176	147	10	258	18	1,473	1,434
British Columbia	1,161	1,149	105	8	228	17	1,269	1,380
				Full professors				
Canada	9,900	7,794	2,784	22	3,888	33	12,684	11,679
Newfoundland and Labrador	312	225	99	24	120	35	411	345
Prince Edward Island	60	51	12	17	24	31	72	78
Nova Scotia	594	447	177	23	246	35	771	693
New Brunswick	273	219	87	24	102	32	360	321
Quebec	2,592	1,998	750	22	903	31	3,339	2,898
Ontario	3,702	2,850	993	21	1,488	34	4,695	4,338
Manitoba	459	324	135	23	144	31	594	465
Saskatchewan	360	294	117	25	153	34	474	444
Alberta	789	711	222	22	354	33	1,011	1,065
British Columbia	762	678	192	20	351	34	954	1,032
				Associate professors				
Canada	6,036	5,946	3,759	38	4,500	43	9,795	10,449
Newfoundland and Labrador	180	96	126	42	87	47	303	186
Prince Edward Island	36	36	21	37	36	50	57	72
Nova Scotia	345	309	276	44	333	52	624	639
New Brunswick	186	192	120	39	177	48	306	369
Quebec	1,350	1,134	684	34	714	39	2,034	1,848
Ontario	2,307	2,388	1,539	40	1,764	42	3,846	4,152
Manitoba	306	315	183	37	258	45	489	573
Saskatchewan	216	267	123	36	198	43	339	465
Alberta	465	552	285	38	468	46	750	1,020
British Columbia	639	654	408	39	468	42	1,047	1,119
				Other ranks				

Data source: University and College Academic Staff Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program.

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Revised June 26, 2006.

Table D3.1
Number of full-time educators in universities, by rank and sex, Canada and provinces, 1993-1994 and 2003-2004

	Male			Female			Both sexes	
	1993-1994	2003-2004	1993-1994	1993-1994	2003-2004	2003-2004	1993-1994	2003-2004
	Number			% female	Number	% female	Number	
Canada	28,830	25,704	8,082	22	11,496	31	36,912	37,203
Newfoundland and Labrador	729	588	231	24	258	30	960	846
Prince Edward Island	153	135	48	24	72	34	201	210
Nova Scotia	1,533	1,380	537	26	738	35	2,067	2,115
New Brunswick	918	798	270	23	402	33	1,191	1,203
Quebec	7,161	6,216	1,854	21	2,433	28	9,012	8,649
Ontario	10,734	9,369	3,099	22	4,368	32	13,836	13,737
Manitoba	1,371	1,137	372	21	507	31	1,740	1,644
Saskatchewan	1,200	1,056	279	19	459	30	1,479	1,518
Alberta	2,505	2,451	660	21	1,116	31	3,165	3,567
British Columbia	2,526	2,574	732	22	1,143	31	3,261	3,717
				All teaching faculty				
Canada	13,284	11,475	1,497	10	2,553	18	14,781	14,028
Newfoundland and Labrador	279	270	30	10	45	14	306	315
Prince Edward Island	51	42	3	6	12	24	51	51
Nova Scotia	597	582	72	11	120	17	672	699
New Brunswick	474	378	69	13	105	22	540	483
Quebec	3,228	3,024	396	11	735	20	3,624	3,759
Ontario	4,881	3,852	564	10	855	18	5,442	4,704
Manitoba	642	501	51	7	93	16	690	594
Saskatchewan	642	486	39	6	96	16	681	585
Alberta	1,323	1,188	156	11	273	19	1,482	1,464
British Columbia	1,170	1,146	120	9	225	16	1,290	1,374
				Full professors				
Canada	9,804	7,833	2,922	23	4,041	34	12,726	11,874
Newfoundland and Labrador	303	216	96	24	111	34	399	330
Prince Edward Island	60	57	15	21	27	31	72	87
Nova Scotia	582	450	183	24	255	36	762	708
New Brunswick	273	219	93	25	111	34	369	330
Quebec	2,610	1,989	780	23	912	31	3,390	2,904
Ontario	3,660	2,889	1,053	22	1,554	35	4,710	4,446
Manitoba	444	327	138	24	159	33	585	489
Saskatchewan	339	306	114	25	156	34	453	462
Alberta	774	702	243	24	372	35	1,020	1,077
British Columbia	765	669	201	21	378	36	969	1,047
				Associate professors				
Canada	5,739	6,399	3,666	39	4,905	43	9,402	11,301
Newfoundland and Labrador	150	99	105	41	105	51	255	204
Prince Edward Island	45	33	33	44	39	54	75	72
Nova Scotia	351	348	279	44	363	51	630	711
New Brunswick	171	198	108	39	189	49	279	387
Quebec	1,326	1,203	678	34	786	40	1,998	1,989
Ontario	2,199	2,628	1,485	40	1,959	43	3,681	4,587
Manitoba	288	306	183	39	252	45	468	558
Saskatchewan	216	267	129	37	204	44	345	468
Alberta	408	561	261	39	471	46	666	1,029
British Columbia	594	759	408	41	540	42	1,002	1,293
				Other ranks				

Data source: University and College Academic Staff Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D3.2
Age distribution and median age of full-time university educators, by sex, Canada and provinces, 2002-2003

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Number of educators											
Male											
All ages ¹	25,273	593	134	1,319	795	6,160	9,155	1,133	1,062	2,442	2,480
20 to 29	197	0	1	11	8	43	81	12	11	12	18
30 to 39	4,078	68	23	178	146	911	1,577	171	172	450	382
40 to 49	7,487	148	49	385	258	1,890	2,575	280	336	799	767
50 to 59	9,100	269	46	518	296	2,279	3,239	396	352	841	864
60 and over	4,391	108	15	226	87	1,036	1,667	274	191	340	447
Female											
All ages ¹	10,780	246	70	688	387	2,307	4,026	490	439	1,080	1,047
20 to 29	116	1	0	8	8	18	50	5	5	11	10
30 to 39	2,272	45	18	124	84	473	872	113	103	245	195
40 to 49	4,003	86	36	273	136	886	1,451	183	161	382	409
50 to 59	3,503	87	16	236	126	748	1,311	149	136	350	344
60 and over	865	27	0	43	29	182	334	40	33	89	88
Both sexes											
All ages ¹	36,053	839	204	2,007	1,182	8,467	13,181	1,623	1,501	3,522	3,527
20 to 29	313	1	1	19	16	61	131	17	16	23	28
30 to 39	6,350	113	41	302	230	1,384	2,449	284	275	695	577
40 to 49	11,490	234	85	658	394	2,776	4,026	463	497	1,181	1,176
50 to 59	12,603	356	62	754	422	3,027	4,550	545	488	1,191	1,208
60 and over	5,256	135	15	269	116	1,218	2,001	314	224	429	535
Percentage distribution²											
Male											
20 to 29	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7
30 to 39	16.1	11.5	17.2	13.5	18.4	14.8	17.3	15.1	16.2	18.4	15.4
40 to 49	29.6	25.0	36.6	29.2	32.5	30.7	28.2	24.7	31.6	32.7	31.0
50 to 59	36.0	45.4	34.3	39.3	37.2	37.0	35.4	35.0	33.1	34.4	34.9
60 and over	17.4	18.2	11.2	17.1	10.9	16.8	18.2	24.2	18.0	13.9	18.0
Female											
20 to 29	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
30 to 39	21.1	18.3	25.7	18.1	21.9	20.5	21.7	23.1	23.5	22.7	18.6
40 to 49	37.2	35.0	51.4	39.9	35.5	38.4	36.1	37.3	36.8	35.5	39.1
50 to 59	32.6	35.4	22.9	34.5	32.9	32.4	32.6	30.4	31.1	32.5	32.9
60 and over	8.0	11.0	0.0	6.3	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.2	7.5	8.3	8.4
Both sexes											
20 to 29	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.79
30 to 39	17.6	13.5	20.1	15.1	19.5	16.3	18.6	17.5	18.3	19.7	16.4
40 to 49	31.9	27.9	41.7	32.9	33.4	32.8	30.6	28.5	33.1	33.6	33.3
50 to 59	35.0	42.4	30.4	37.7	35.8	35.8	34.6	33.6	32.5	33.8	34.3
60 and over	14.6	16.1	7.4	13.4	9.8	14.4	15.2	19.3	14.9	12.2	15.2
Median age of educators³											
Male	51	53	48	51	49	51	51	53	50	49	50
Female	47	48	45	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Both sexes	49	52	47	50	48	50	49	50	49	49	49

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 D3.2
Age distribution and median age of full-time university educators, by sex, Canada and provinces, 2003-2004

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Number of educators											
Male											
All ages¹	25,677	588	135	1,377	798	6,216	9,345	1,137	1,059	2,451	2,571
20 to 29	219	0	0	9	3	51	93	6	6	18	24
30 to 39	4,293	60	21	216	117	948	1,713	162	177	426	453
40 to 49	7,623	147	54	384	282	1,887	2,667	303	333	795	774
50 to 59	8,850	252	45	513	288	2,211	3,144	372	342	822	864
60 and over	4,689	126	15	255	105	1,119	1,728	294	201	390	456
Female											
All ages¹	11,481	258	75	732	402	2,433	4,359	507	456	1,113	1,140
20 to 29	141	3	0	9	9	27	54	6	3	12	12
30 to 39	2,487	48	18	132	96	507	1,011	117	102	246	213
40 to 49	4,134	90	33	288	138	897	1,512	183	168	378	447
50 to 59	3,690	87	21	243	132	795	1,368	153	147	372	372
60 and over	1,023	30	0	57	30	204	411	45	36	105	102
Both sexes											
All ages¹	37,158	846	207	2,112	1,200	8,649	13,704	1,644	1,518	3,567	3,714
20 to 29	360	6	0	18	12	78	150	15	15	30	36
30 to 39	6,780	108	39	351	213	1,455	2,724	276	276	672	666
40 to 49	11,760	237	87	672	417	2,784	4,179	489	501	1,173	1,224
50 to 59	12,540	339	66	756	423	3,006	4,512	525	486	1,194	1,233
60 and over	5,715	159	15	312	135	1,320	2,142	342	240	498	558
Percentage distribution²											
Male											
20 to 29	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
30 to 39	16.7	10.2	15.6	15.7	14.7	15.3	18.3	14.2	16.7	17.4	17.6
40 to 49	29.7	25.0	40.0	27.9	35.3	30.4	28.5	26.6	31.4	32.4	30.1
50 to 59	34.5	42.9	33.3	37.3	36.1	35.6	33.6	32.7	32.3	33.5	33.6
60 and over	18.3	21.4	11.1	18.5	13.2	18.0	18.5	25.9	19.0	15.9	17.7
Female											
20 to 29	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.1
30 to 39	21.7	18.6	24.0	18.0	23.9	20.8	23.2	23.1	22.4	22.1	18.7
40 to 49	36.0	34.9	44.0	39.3	34.3	36.9	34.7	36.1	36.8	34.0	39.2
50 to 59	32.1	33.7	28.0	33.2	32.8	32.7	31.4	30.2	32.2	33.4	32.6
60 and over	8.9	11.6	0.0	7.8	7.5	8.4	9.4	8.9	7.9	9.4	8.9
Both sexes											
20 to 29	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.97
30 to 39	18.2	12.8	18.8	16.6	17.8	16.8	19.9	16.8	18.2	18.8	17.9
40 to 49	31.6	28.0	42.0	31.8	34.8	32.2	30.5	29.7	33.0	32.9	33.0
50 to 59	33.7	40.1	31.9	35.8	35.3	34.8	32.9	31.9	32.0	33.5	33.2
60 and over	15.4	18.8	7.2	14.8	11.3	15.3	15.6	20.8	15.8	14.0	15.0
Median age of educators³											
Male	50	54	48	51	49	51	50	53	50	49	50
Female	47	48	45	48	47	47	47	47	47	48	47
Both sexes	49	52	47	50	49	50	49	50	49	49	49

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.

Data source: University and College Academic Staff Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D3.3

Number and salary of full-time educators in universities, by rank and sex, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993 and 2002-2003 (in 2001 constant dollars)

		Canada		Newfoundland and Labrador		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
		1992-1993	2002-2003	1992-1993	2002-2003	1992-1993	2002-2003	1992-1993	2002-2003	1992-1993	2002-2003
All teaching faculty											
Males	No.	29,323	25,273	794	593	145	134	1,538	1,319	943	795
Females	No.	7,943	10,780	255	246	33	70	524	688	265	387
Both sexes	No.	37,266	36,053	1,049	839	178	204	2,062	2,007	1,208	1,182
Females	%	21	30	24	29	19	34	25	34	22	33
Average salary¹											
Males	\$	74,807	89,871	60,397	78,029	67,012	72,886	65,437	81,494	65,759	80,706
Females	\$	62,170	77,851	51,846	67,946	55,310	66,444	54,328	69,385	55,067	70,507
Both sexes	\$	72,135	86,294	58,322	75,131	64,818	70,685	62,625	77,413	63,473	77,396
Gender gap ²	%	83	87	86	87	83	91	83	85	84	87
Full Professors											
Males	No.	13,387	11,532	302	271	47	45	599	565	485	383
Females	No.	1,401	2,393	32	37	0	9	69	109	60	109
Both sexes	No.	14,788	13,925	334	308	47	54	668	674	545	492
Females	%	9	17	10	12	0	17	10	16	11	22
Average salary¹											
Males	\$	87,102	105,108	72,511	88,769	78,775	85,879	77,213	96,993	75,876	95,159
Females	\$	81,395	98,854	70,991	84,837	...	86,252	69,954	92,815	69,491	90,170
Both sexes	\$	86,567	104,028	72,363	88,292	78,775	85,943	76,455	96,327	75,211	94,059
Gender gap ²	%	93	94	98	96	...	100	91	96	92	95
Associate Professors											
Males	No.	9,901	7,793	312	224	60	53	593	447	272	218
Females	No.	2,782	3,886	99	121	13	24	178	246	86	102
Both sexes	No.	12,683	11,679	411	345	73	77	771	693	358	320
Females	%	22	33	24	35	18	31	23	35	24	32
Average salary¹											
Males	\$	70,610	84,499	58,256	73,662	66,714	73,193	62,096	76,563	60,761	74,032
Females	\$	66,876	80,883	58,315	71,730	66,751	71,290	59,148	73,481	57,814	71,671
Both sexes	\$	69,795	83,304	58,270	72,995	66,720	72,617	61,417	75,495	60,046	73,303
Gender gap ²	%	95	96	100	97	100	97	95	96	95	97
Other ranks											
Males	No.	6,035	5,948	180	98	38	36	346	307	186	194
Females	No.	3,760	4,501	124	88	20	37	277	333	119	176
Both sexes	No.	9,795	10,449	304	186	58	73	623	640	305	370
Females	%	38	43	41	47	34	51	44	52	39	48
Average salary¹											
Males	\$	54,176	67,456	43,733	58,262	52,919	56,552	50,391	60,211	46,353	59,269
Females	\$	51,460	63,870	42,054	55,127	47,874	58,614	47,194	58,772	45,769	57,654
Both sexes	\$	53,137	65,922	43,039	56,817	51,180	57,597	48,970	59,470	46,131	58,497
Gender gap ²	%	95	95	96	95	90	104	94	98	99	97

Table D3.3 (concluded)
Number and salary of full-time educators in universities, by rank and sex, Canada and provinces, 1992-1993 and 2002-2003 (in 2001 constant dollars)

		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan ¹		Alberta		British Columbia	
		1992-1993	2002-2003	1992-1993	2002-2003	1992-1993	2002-2003	1992-1993	2002-2003	1992-1993	2002-2003	1992-1993	2002-2003
All teaching faculty													
Males	No.	7,120	6,160	10,985	9,155	1,420	1,133	1,235	1,062	2,578	2,442	2,565	2,480
Females	No.	1,804	2,307	3,065	4,026	364	490	274	439	655	1,080	704	1,047
Both sexes	No.	8,924	8,467	14,050	13,181	1,784	1,623	1,509	1,501	3,233	3,522	3,269	3,527
Females	%	20	27	22	31	20	30	18	29	20	31	22	30
Average salary¹													
Males	\$	72,382	86,806	79,223	92,237	74,118	87,384	75,492	73,609	74,762	95,875	76,718	96,951
Females	\$	62,452	77,848	65,329	80,074	58,806	71,056	61,217	65,537	61,025	80,097	63,487	82,707
Both sexes	\$	70,374	84,364	76,227	88,549	70,981	82,596	73,014	70,918	72,022	91,092	73,860	92,721
Gender gap ²	%	86	90	82	87	79	81	81	89	82	84	83	85
Full Professors													
Males	No.	3,180	3,030	4,974	3,917	655	495	659	500	1,325	1,177	1,161	1,149
Females	No.	369	689	536	774	48	88	34	90	147	259	106	229
Both sexes	No.	3,549	3,719	5,510	4,691	703	583	693	590	1,472	1,436	1,267	1,378
Females	%	10	19	10	16	7	15	5	15	10	18	8	17
Average salary¹													
Males	\$	83,048	98,247	91,546	108,645	89,472	105,524	87,204	94,363	88,307	114,246	90,523	114,510
Females	\$	79,753	94,184	83,993	101,472	83,495	94,032	80,222	89,853	81,487	104,802	90,608	109,795
Both sexes	\$	82,705	97,495	90,826	107,470	89,061	103,773	86,896	93,455	87,631	112,548	90,530	113,721
Gender gap ²	%	96	96	92	93	93	89	92	95	92	92	100	96
Associate Professors													
Males	No.	2,590	1,996	3,703	2,850	461	323	359	293	788	711	763	678
Females	No.	751	902	992	1,488	133	143	116	153	222	355	192	352
Both sexes	No.	3,341	2,898	4,695	4,338	594	466	475	446	1,010	1,066	955	1,030
Females	%	22	31	21	34	22	31	24	34	22	33	20	34
Average salary¹													
Males	\$	69,710	81,537	75,808	88,674	67,512	81,679	67,198	72,202	66,292	85,036	71,679	90,783
Females	\$	65,638	77,959	71,723	85,272	63,639	75,998	64,008	71,952	63,696	80,634	69,972	84,434
Both sexes	\$	68,795	80,427	74,954	87,515	66,638	79,929	66,430	72,107	65,723	83,577	71,336	88,619
Gender gap ²	%	94	96	95	96	94	93	95	100	96	95	98	93
Other ranks													
Males	No.	1,350	1,134	2,308	2,388	304	315	217	269	465	554	641	653
Females	No.	684	716	1,537	1,764	183	259	124	196	286	466	406	466
Both sexes	No.	2,034	1,850	3,845	4,152	487	574	341	465	751	1,020	1,047	1,119
Females	%	34	39	40	42	38	45	36	42	38	46	39	42
Average salary¹													
Males	\$	52,391	65,081	57,677	69,694	50,673	63,312	54,491	54,904	50,376	70,502	57,281	72,513
Females	\$	49,619	61,909	54,660	66,291	48,734	59,550	53,391	52,530	48,119	65,512	53,280	67,975
Both sexes	\$	51,459	63,839	56,471	68,260	49,940	61,676	54,115	53,962	49,535	68,256	55,713	70,624
Gender gap ²	%	95	95	95	95	96	94	98	96	96	93	93	94

1. Data on average salaries for Saskatchewan does not include the University of Saskatchewan.
 2. 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 D3.3
Number and salary of full-time educators in universities, by rank and sex, Canada and provinces, 1993-1994 and 2003-2004 (in 2001 constant dollars)

		Canada		Newfoundland and Labrador		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan ¹		Alberta		British Columbia	
		1993-1994	2003-2004	1993-1994	2003-2004	1993-1994	2003-2004	1993-1994	2003-2004	1993-1994	2003-2004	1993-1994	2003-2004	1993-1994	2003-2004	1993-1994	2003-2004	1993-1994	2003-2004	1993-1994	2003-2004	1993-1994	2003-2004
All teaching faculty																							
Males	No.	28,827	25,707	726	588	150	132	1,530	1,380	918	798	7,161	6,216	10,737	9,366	1,368	1,137	1,200	1,056	2,505	2,451	2,526	2,571
Females	No.	8,082	11,499	234	258	45	75	534	738	270	405	1,854	2,433	3,102	4,368	372	507	282	459	660	1,116	732	1,143
Both sexes	No.	36,909	37,203	957	846	198	207	2,067	2,115	1,191	1,203	9,015	8,649	13,839	13,737	1,740	1,644	1,482	1,515	3,165	3,564	3,261	3,717
Females	%	22	31	24	30	23	36	26	35	23	34	21	28	22	32	21	31	19	30	21	31	22	31
Average salary¹																							
Males	\$	86,231	88,729	70,128	80,549	76,854	69,583	76,662	79,671	77,934	79,386	84,270	85,422	89,954	90,598	84,293	84,945	86,068	90,068	86,649	95,210	90,688	95,411
Females	\$	72,206	77,282	61,853	69,136	62,252	64,131	64,183	68,557	66,376	69,122	73,499	77,268	74,777	79,379	66,890	70,179	69,181	76,088	70,912	80,246	75,015	81,247
Both sexes	\$	83,160	85,190	68,126	77,059	73,405	67,643	73,426	75,802	75,300	75,936	82,057	83,131	86,553	87,027	80,584	80,401	82,873	85,838	83,367	90,531	87,169	91,054
Gender gap ²	%	84	87	88	86	81	92	84	86	85	87	87	90	83	88	79	83	80	84	82	84	83	85
Full Professors																							
Males	No.	13,287	11,475	279	270	48	42	600	582	474	378	3,228	3,027	4,878	3,852	639	504	645	486	1,323	1,191	1,170	1,146
Females	No.	1,497	2,553	30	45	0	9	72	117	69	105	396	732	567	852	48	93	39	96	156	273	120	228
Both sexes	No.	14,781	14,028	309	315	48	51	669	702	543	483	3,624	3,759	5,442	4,704	690	594	684	585	1,479	1,464	1,290	1,374
Females	%	10	18	10	14	0	18	11	17	13	22	11	19	10	18	7	16	6	16	11	19	9	17
Average salary¹																							
Males	\$	100,489	104,528	83,560	92,135	90,379	81,495	91,458	95,504	89,832	94,019	96,509	97,069	104,467	107,866	101,705	103,633	98,945	109,731	101,597	113,051	107,193	113,967
Females	\$	94,021	98,907	83,110	87,617	0	83,326	82,354	91,872	82,484	90,555	92,632	92,975	96,352	102,219	94,624	93,389	86,289	98,112	93,954	105,865	106,378	109,928
Both sexes	\$	99,835	103,507	83,516	91,504	90,136	81,854	90,481	94,891	88,910	93,274	96,086	96,273	103,625	106,841	101,192	102,049	98,222	107,805	100,797	111,705	107,117	113,300
Gender gap ²	%	94	95	99	95	0	102	90	96	92	96	96	96	92	95	93	90	87	89	92	94	99	96
Associate Professors																							
Males	No.	9,804	7,830	303	219	60	60	579	450	273	219	2,610	1,989	3,660	2,892	444	327	339	306	774	702	765	669
Females	No.	2,922	4,041	96	114	15	27	183	255	93	111	780	915	1,053	1,554	138	162	114	159	243	372	204	378
Both sexes	No.	12,726	11,874	399	330	72	84	765	708	369	330	3,390	2,904	4,710	4,443	585	489	453	462	1,017	1,074	969	1,047
Females	%	23	34	24	35	21	32	24	36	25	34	23	32	22	35	24	33	25	34	24	35	21	36
Average salary¹																							
Males	\$	81,049	83,510	67,182	75,655	76,740	69,636	73,101	75,050	71,209	72,897	80,900	80,689	85,890	87,558	75,565	78,228	77,170	81,285	75,537	84,617	84,226	89,801
Females	\$	76,902	80,627	67,978	72,873	76,554	68,483	70,050	71,980	68,501	70,835	76,830	77,932	80,899	85,138	72,478	74,305	73,884	80,690	72,439	79,384	80,935	84,315
Both sexes	\$	80,097	82,529	67,374	74,711	76,703	69,283	72,370	73,938	70,510	72,203	79,963	79,823	84,775	86,711	74,829	76,939	76,343	81,083	74,793	82,806	83,539	87,820
Gender gap ²	%	95	97	101	96	100	98	96	96	96	97	95	97	94	97	96	95	96	99	96	94	96	94
Other ranks																							
Males	No.	5,739	6,399	150	99	45	33	351	345	171	201	1,323	1,203	2,199	2,628	285	306	216	267	405	558	594	756
Females	No.	3,666	4,905	105	105	33	39	282	363	108	189	675	786	1,485	1,959	183	255	126	204	261	468	408	537
Both sexes	No.	9,402	11,301	252	204	75	72	630	711	279	390	1,998	1,989	3,681	4,587	468	558	345	471	666	1,029	1,002	1,296
Females	%	39	43	42	51	44	54	45	51	39	48	34	40	40	43	39	46	37	43	39	45	41	41
Average salary¹																							
Males	\$	62,077	66,789	50,998	59,609	61,636	55,125	57,308	59,122	55,692	58,760	61,071	63,699	64,504	68,739	58,878	61,449	61,922	63,968	59,048	70,584	66,460	72,252
Females	\$	59,559	63,293	50,290	57,178	55,503	56,102	55,706	58,565	54,365	56,322	58,447	61,756	62,211	64,913	55,004	59,114	59,705	62,143	55,736	65,961	62,920	66,990
Both sexes	\$	61,095	65,271	50,703	58,369	59,054	55,641	56,595	58,837	55,179	57,576	60,184	62,928	63,580	67,104	57,371	60,392	61,106	63,172	57,755	68,475	65,013	70,066
Gender gap	%	96	95	99	96	90	102	97	99	98	96	96	97	96	94	93	96	96	97	94	93	95	93

... non applicable.

1. Data on average salaries for Saskatchewan does not include the University of Saskatchewan.

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

Data source: University and College Academic Staff Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D4.1

**Total domestic expenditures on R&D as a percentage of GDP, Canada in relation to all OECD countries, 2002
(or latest available year)**

OECD countries	Domestic R&D expenditures/GDP	OECD countries	Domestic R&D expenditures/GDP
Sweden ⁴ (2001)	4.27	Netherlands (2001)	1.88
Finland	3.46	United Kingdom	1.87
Japan	3.12	European Union	1.86 ^p
Iceland	3.09	Norway	1.67
United States ¹	2.66 ^p	Australia (2000)	1.54
Switzerland (2000)	2.57	Czech Republic	1.30
Republic of Korea ²	2.53	New Zealand (2001) ⁵	1.16
Germany	2.53	Ireland (2001)	1.13
Denmark	2.52	Italy (2001)	1.11
Total OECD	2.26^p	Spain	1.03
France	2.26	Hungary ³	1.02
Belgium	2.24 ^p	Portugal	0.94
Austria	2.24	Turkey	0.66
Canada	1.90^p	Greece (2001)	0.65
		Poland	0.59
		Slovak Republic ⁴	0.58
		Mexico (2001)	0.39

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.
5. Break in series with previous year for which data is available.

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, 1993 to 2004, and by Province 1993 to 2002. Catalogue No. 88E0006XIE2004020.

Table D4.1

Total domestic expenditures on R&D as a percentage of GDP, Canada in relation to all OECD countries, 2004 (or latest available year)

OECD countries	Domestic R&D expenditures/GDP
Sweden (2003) ⁴	3,95
Finland	3,51
Japan	3,13
Iceland (2003)	2,92
United States ¹	2,68 ^p
Switzerland	2,94
Republic of Korea ²	2,85
Germany	2,49
Denmark	2,48 ^p
Total OECD	2,26^p
France	2,16 ^p
Belgium	1,90 ^p
Austria	2,24
Canada	2,01^p
Netherlands	1,78 ^p
United Kingdom (2003)	1,88
European Union (2003)	1,81
Norway	1,61
Australia (2002)	1,64
Czech Republic	1,27
New Zealand (2003)	1,14
Ireland	1,20 ^p
Italy (2003)	1,11
Spain	1,07
Hungary ³	0,89
Portugal	0,78
Turkey (2003)	0,66
Greece (2003)	0,62
Poland	0,58
Slovak Republic	0,53
Mexico (2003)	0,43

^p provisional

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.

Data sources: OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators, 2006 No. 1, June 2006, Table 02.
 Statistics Canada. Estimates of Canadian Research and Development Expenditures (GERD), Canada, 1995 to 2006, and by Province 1995 to 2004. Catalogue No. 88E0006XIE2006009.

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

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, 2000 and 2002

	1991	1995	2000	2002
% of GDP				
Canada	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
% of provincial/territorial GDP				
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Prince Edward Island	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8
Nova Scotia	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
New Brunswick	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Quebec ¹	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6
Ontario ¹	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0
Manitoba	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Saskatchewan	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Alberta	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1
British Columbia	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut ²	0.0	0.1	0.2	..
% of GDP				
G-7				
Canada	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
France ³	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
Germany	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5
Italy	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
Japan ⁴	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
United Kingdom	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
United States ⁵	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
Leading OECD countries				
Finland	2.1	2.4	3.4	3.5
Iceland	1.2	1.5	2.83.1	
Sweden ⁶	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.3
Total OECD	..	..	2.2^p	2.3^p

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

2. Data not available by individual territory. Data for 2002 included in Canada total.

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. Underestimated data. Data for Sweden are for 1999.

Sources: Statistics Canada. Estimates of Canadian Research and Development Expenditures (GERD), Canada, 1993 to 2004, and by Province 1993 to 2002. Catalogue No. 88E0006XIE2004020.

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 D4.2

Total domestic expenditures on R&D as a percentage of GDP, Canada and jurisdictions, G-7, and leading OECD countries, 1991, 1995, 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004

	1991	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004
	% of GDP					
Canada	1,6	1,7	1,9 ^r	2,0 ^r	2,0	2,0
	% of provincial/territorial GDP					
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,1	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9
Prince Edward Island	0,7	0,6	1,1	0,8	1,1	1,0
Nova Scotia	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,5 ^r	1,4	1,5
New Brunswick	0,9	0,9	0,8	1,0 ^r	1,0	1,0
Quebec ¹	1,8	2,1	2,5 ^r	2,8 ^r	2,7	2,7
Ontario ¹	1,6	1,9	2,2 ^r	2,2 ^r	2,2	2,3
Manitoba	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,3 ^r	1,2	1,3
Saskatchewan	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,3 ^r	1,1	1,1
Alberta	1,1	1,1	0,9	1,1	1,1	1,1
British Columbia	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,4 ^r	1,4	1,5
Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut ⁻	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
	% of GDP					
G-7						
Canada	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,0
France ³	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2 ^P
Germany	2,6	2,3	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5
Italy ⁶	1,2	1,0	1,1	1,1 ^r	1,1 ^r	1,1
Japan ⁴	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,1
United Kingdom ⁶	2,1	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9
United States ⁵	2,8	2,6	2,7	2,7	2,7 ^P	2,7 ^P
Leading OECD countries						
Finland	2,1	2,4	3,4	3,4 ^r	3,5	3,5
Iceland ⁶	1,2	1,5	2,7 ^r	3,1 ^r	2,9 ^r	2,9
Sweden ⁶	2,9	3,6	3,8	4,3	4,0	4,0
Total OECD	..	..	2,2	2,2	2,3^P	2,3^P

.. not available for a specific reference period

^P provisional

^r revised

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

2. Data not available by individual territory. Data for 2002 included in Canada total. Canada includes federal government expenditures contributed in the Nation

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 for 2003.

Data sources: Statistics Canada. Total spending on research and development in Canada, 1990 to 2006, and provinces, 1990 to 2004. Catalogue No. 88-0001XIE Vol. 30 no.7. OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators, 2006 No. 1, June 2006, Table 02, for G-7 and OECD countries for 2000.

Statistics Canada. Estimates of Canadian Research and Development Expenditure (GERD), Canada, 1995 to 2006, and by Province 1995 to 2004. Catalogue No. 88E0006XIE2006009

(for GERD for Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut).

CANSIM II, Table 384-0002 (Territorial GDP).

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

Table D4.3

Percentage of total R&D by sector, Canada and jurisdictions, G-7, leading OECD countries, 2002

	Government	Federal	Provincial	Business enterprise	Post-secondary sector	Private non-profit	All sectors
Canada	11.2	9.8	1.4	55.4	33.2	0.2	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	24.3	20.9	3.4	11.5	64.2	0.0	100.0
Prince Edward Island	25.8	25.8	0.0	12.9	61.3	0.0	100.0
Nova Scotia	22.0	20.4	1.6	17.4	60.1	0.5	100.0
New Brunswick	27.2	25.0	2.2	17.4	53.8	1.6	100.0
Quebec ¹	7.0	5.8	1.3	59.3	33.6	0.0	100.0
Ontario ¹	4.1	3.3	0.8	66.5	29.3	0.1	100.0
Manitoba	16.9	16.2	0.7	31.1	50.7	1.4	100.0
Saskatchewan	15.0	12.6	2.4	23.2	61.8	0.0	100.0
Alberta	12.2	5.6	6.6	42.3	44.3	1.2	100.0
British Columbia	6.5	5.4	1.1	53.0	39.9	0.5	100.0
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut ²	75.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
G-7							
Canada	11.2	9.8	1.4	55.4	33.2	0.2	100.0
France	16.5	..	..	63.3	18.9	1.4	100.0
Germany ³	13.7	..	..	69.2	17.0	..	100.0
Italy ³	18.4	..	..	49.1	32.6	..	100.0
Japan	9.5	..	..	74.4	13.9	2.1	100.0
United Kingdom	9.0	..	..	67.0	22.6	1.5	100.0
United States ⁴	8.8 ^p	..	..	70.2 ^p	15.9 ^p	5.1 ^p	100.0
Leading OECD countries							
Finland	10.4	..	..	69.9	19.2	0.6	100.0
Iceland	24.5	..	..	57.2	16.1	2.2	100.0
Sweden ⁵	2.8	..	..	77.6	19.4	0.1	100.0
Total OECD	10.5^p	..	..	67.9^p	18.2^p	2.9^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. Data for Italy and Sweden are for 2001. 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, 1993 to 2004, and by Province 1993 to 2002. Catalogue No. 88E0006XIE2004020.

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

Table D4.3
Percentage of total R&D by sector, Canada and jurisdictions, G-7, leading OECD countries, 2004

	Government	Federal	Provincial	Business enterprise	Postsecondary sector	Private non-profit	All sectors
Canada	9,3	8,0	1,3	55,5	34,8	0,4	100,0
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,6	13,6	3,0	15,4	68,0	0,0	100,0
Prince Edward Island	25,0	25,0	0,0	15,0	60,0	0,0	100,0
Nova Scotia	19,5	18,2	1,3	19,9	59,9	0,7	100,0
New Brunswick	13,5	11,7	1,8	33,8	51,4	1,3	100,0
Quebec ¹	5,6	4,5	1,1	60,2	34,2	0,0	100,0
Ontario ¹	3,6	2,8	0,8	63,6	32,7	0,1	100,0
Manitoba	14,8	14,0	0,8	31,8	50,3	3,1	100,0
Saskatchewan	15,9	12,8	3,1	26,3	57,8	0,0	100,0
Alberta	10,9	5,4	5,5	43,4	43,8	1,9	100,0
British Columbia	4,6	4,0	0,6	57,3	36,4	1,7	100,0
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut ^c	66,7	66,7	0,0	33,3	0,0	0,0	100,0
G-7							
Canada	9,3	8,0	1,3	55,5	34,8	0,4	100,0
France	16,7 ^P	..	..	62,9 ^P	19,1 ^P	1,3 ^P	100,0
Germany ³	13,2	..	..	70,4	16,3	..	100,0
Italy ^{3, 5 and 6}	17,5	..	..	47,3	33,9	1,4	100,0
Japan	9,5	..	..	75,2	13,4	1,9	100,0
United Kingdom ⁶	9,7	..	..	65,7	21,4	3,2	100,0
United States ^a	12,2 ^P	..	..	70,1 ^P	13,6 ^P	4,1 ^P	100,0
Leading OECD countries							
Finland	9,5	..	..	70,1	19,8	0,6	100,0
Iceland ⁶	24,8	..	..	51,8	21,3	2,1	100,0
Sweden ^{3, 5 and 6}	3,5	..	..	74,1	22,0	0,4	100,0
Total OECD	12,5 ^P	..	..	67,9 ^P	17,1 ^P	2,5 ^P	100,0

.. not available for a specific reference period

^P provisional

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. Data for Italy and Sweden are for 2003. Government, postsecondary, and private non-profit categories, exclude most or all capital expenditures.

6. Data for 2003.

Data sources: Statistics Canada. Estimates of Canadian Research and Development Expenditures (GERD), Canada, 1995 to 2006, and by Province 1995 to 2004. Catalogue No. 88E0006XIE2006009.

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators, 2006 No. 1, June 2006, Tables 17-20.

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

Table D4.4
Expenditures on R&D, by sector (in millions of 2001 constant dollars), and percentage change, Canada and provinces, 1991, 2000 and 2002

Jurisdiction and R&D contributing sector	1991 \$	2000 \$	2002 \$	% change 1991-2002
Canada, total	12,724	21,056	21,881	72
Government	2,379	2,395	2,450	3
Federal government	1,991	2,133	2,142	8
Provincial governments	388	262	308	-21
Business enterprise	6,328	12,661	12,112	91
University	3,887	5,941	7,267	87
Private non-profit	130	58	52	-60
Newfoundland and Labrador, total	123	139	144	17
Government	45	35	35	-22
Federal government	40	30	30	-24
Provincial government	5	5	5	-2
Business enterprise	12	20	17	38
University	66	84	93	41
Private non-profit	0	0	0	
Prince Edward Island, total	18	37	30	68
Government	12	17	8	-35
Federal government	12	17	8	-35
Provincial government	0	0	0	
Business enterprise	2	5	4	95
University	5	16	18	270
Private non-profit	0	0	0	
Nova Scotia, total	281	370	362	29
Government	101	96	80	-21
Federal government	95	90	74	-22
Provincial government	6	6	6	-3
Business enterprise	30	68	63	110
University	149	204	217	46
Private non-profit	1	2	2	94
New Brunswick, total	140	165	178	27
Government	46	31	48	5
Federal government	43	27	44	3
Provincial government	3	3	4	29
Business enterprise	35	42	31	-12
University	58	90	96	65
Private non-profit	1	2	3	190
Quebec, total	3,300	5,756	6,323	92
Government	340	418	444	31
Federal government	250	358	364	45
Provincial government	90	59	80	-11
Business enterprise	1,752	3,670	3,752	114
University	1,188	1,666	2,124	79
Private non-profit	20	2	3	-85
Ontario, total	5,488	9,855	9,618	75
Government	447	397	392	-12
Federal government	298	324	318	7
Provincial government	149	73	74	-50
Business enterprise	3,510	7,064	6,398	82
University	1,440	2,388	2,820	96
Private non-profit	92	6	9	-90
Manitoba, total	349	424	437	25
Government	120	74	74	-38
Federal government	117	71	71	-39
Provincial government	4	3	3	-26
Business enterprise	79	136	136	72
University	140	194	222	58
Private non-profit	10	18	6	-41

Table D4.4 (concluded)

Expenditures on R&D, by sector (in millions of 2001 constant dollars), and percentage change, Canada and provinces, 1991, 2000 and 2002

Jurisdiction and R&D contributing sector	1991 \$	2000 \$	2002 \$	% change 1991-2002
Saskatchewan, total	262	380	407	56
Government	74	74	61	-17
Federal government	62	64	52	-17
Provincial government	12	10	10	-19
Business enterprise	66	71	94	43
University	123	235	252	105
Private non-profit	0	0	0	0
Alberta, total	962	1,377	1,587	65
Government	182	194	193	6
Federal government	95	119	89	-6
Provincial government	87	76	104	20
Business enterprise	426	606	671	58
University	355	560	703	98
Private non-profit	0	17	19	...
British Columbia, total	925	1,641	1,804	95
Government	148	138	117	-21
Federal government	114	113	97	-15
Provincial government	34	25	21	-40
Business enterprise	412	987	957	132
University	358	505	720	101
Private non-profit	7	10	10	40

Source: Statistics Canada. Estimates of Canadian Research and Development Expenditures (GERD), Canada, 1993 to 2004, and by Province 1993 to 2002. Catalogue No. 88E0006XIE2004020.

Table D4.5

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, 2000, and 2002¹

Jurisdiction and source of R&D funds	1991		1995		2000		2002		Percentage change 1991-2002
	\$	Percent of total	\$	Percent of total	\$	Percent of total	\$	Percent of total	
Canada, total	3886.9	100.0	4123.4	100.0	5941.3	100.0	7266.5	100.0	86.9
Business enterprise	270.9	7.0	331.4	8.0	567.5	9.6	629.0	8.7	132.2
Federal government	961.1	24.7	954.9	23.2	1325.8	22.3	1777.0	24.5	84.9
Provincial governments	341.4	8.8	361.0	8.8	602.2	10.1	810.5	11.2	137.4
Private non-profit	254.3	6.5	296.9	7.2	428.9	7.2	591.3	8.1	132.5
Foreign sources	13.0	0.3	27.1	0.7	50.9	0.9	98.2	1.4	655.5
University	2046.3	52.6	2152.2	52.2	2966.0	49.9	3360.3	46.2	64.2
From own revenue sources	540.0	13.9	709.0	17.2	1317.6	22.2	1389.0	19.1	157.2
From general university funds ²	1506.0	38.8	1443.0	35.0	1648.5	27.7	1971.4	27.1	30.9
Newfoundland and Labrador, total	66.5	100.0	64.0	100.0	84.3	100.0	92.0	100.0	38.4
Business enterprise	2.1	3.1	4.2	6.5	7.0	8.3	9.8	10.6	368.9
Federal government	19.1	28.7	16.3	25.5	23.5	27.9	28.1	30.5	47.3
Provincial government	1.2	1.7	3.7	5.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.4	9.7
Private non-profit	5.7	8.5	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	-70.7
Foreign sources	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
University	38.6	58.1	38.4	59.9	50.9	60.4	51.2	55.7	32.7
Prince Edward Island, total	5.9	100.0	4.1	100.0	16.1	100.0	18.2	100.0	209.0
Business enterprise	0.1	2.0	0.4	10.8	0.6	3.8	0.5	2.7	321.4
Federal government	1.8	31.4	0.9	21.6	2.8	17.2	4.2	23.0	126.5
Provincial government	0.1	2.0	0.3	8.1	0.7	4.5	0.4	2.1	237.1
Private non-profit	0.3	5.9	0.3	8.1	1.0	6.4	0.9	4.8	152.8
Foreign sources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
University	3.5	58.8	2.1	51.4	11.0	68.2	12.3	67.4	254.0

Table D4.5 (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, 2000, and 2002¹

Jurisdiction and source of R&D funds	1991		1995		2000		2002		Percentage change 1991-2002
	\$	Percent of total	\$	Percent of total	\$	Percent of total	\$	Percent of total	
Nova Scotia, total	149.2	100.0	131.1	100.0	203.6	100.0	218.0	100.0	46.1
Business enterprise	5.7	3.8	8.7	6.7	20.2	9.9	20.3	9.3	253.5
Federal government	53.2	35.6	34.7	26.5	40.6	20.0	50.5	23.2	-5.1
Provincial government	8.2	5.5	3.4	2.6	7.9	3.9	6.7	3.1	-18.3
Private non-profit	4.8	3.2	5.0	3.8	10.7	5.3	17.0	7.8	253.8
Foreign sources	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.6	...
University	77.2	51.7	77.9	59.4	122.4	60.1	122.0	56.0	58.1
New Brunswick, total	57.4	100.0	62.3	100.0	89.7	100.0	95.6	100.0	66.6
Business enterprise	4.9	8.5	4.9	7.8	4.3	4.8	2.6	2.7	-46.2
Federal government	14.2	24.7	15.4	24.7	15.5	17.2	19.6	20.5	38.2
Provincial government	3.8	6.6	4.1	6.6	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.3	-41.6
Private non-profit	2.3	4.0	3.4	5.5	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.1	151.2
Foreign sources	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	...
University	32.2	56.1	34.2	54.8	62.2	69.4	64.8	67.7	101.1
Quebec, total	1188.1	100.0	1236.0	100.0	1666.9	100.0	2123.7	100.0	78.7
Business enterprise	144.3	12.1	104.0	8.4	148.2	8.9	171.8	8.1	19.0
Federal government	242.8	20.4	253.5	20.5	381.6	22.9	518.2	24.4	113.4
Provincial government	96.4	8.1	131.0	10.6	170.5	10.2	256.6	12.1	166.3
Private non-profit	71.1	6.0	69.6	5.6	99.6	6.0	167.5	7.9	135.5
Foreign sources	4.5	0.4	9.6	0.8	12.2	0.7	25.7	1.2	471.2
University	628.9	52.9	668.3	54.1	855.0	51.3	984.1	46.3	56.5
Ontario, total	1440.0	100.0	1616.8	100.0	2387.2	100.0	2820.2	100.0	95.8
Business enterprise	70.3	4.9	135.1	8.4	258.3	10.8	289.3	10.3	311.7
Federal government	354.2	24.6	365.3	22.6	520.3	21.8	671.3	23.8	89.5
Provincial government	142.5	9.9	140.2	8.7	242.5	10.2	301.6	10.7	111.5
Private non-profit	102.6	7.1	135.4	8.4	209.7	8.8	234.6	8.3	128.7
Foreign sources	1.9	0.1	6.8	0.4	23.3	1.0	51.1	1.8	2584.2
University	768.5	53.4	834.2	51.6	1133.2	47.5	1272.4	45.1	65.6
Manitoba, total	139.9	100.0	128.7	100.0	194.6	100.0	221.1	100.0	58.1
Business enterprise	3.9	2.8	4.8	3.7	15.4	7.9	17.6	8.0	348.0
Federal government	35.2	25.1	30.2	23.4	43.1	22.2	54.8	24.8	56.0
Provincial government	6.1	4.4	5.8	4.5	14.7	7.5	15.6	7.0	153.1
Private non-profit	16.3	11.7	15.3	11.9	17.0	8.8	24.1	10.9	47.5
Foreign sources	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.2	2.3	1.0	-18.1
University	75.6	54.0	70.5	54.8	101.9	52.4	106.7	48.3	41.2
Saskatchewan, total	122.4	100.0	128.2	100.0	235.2	100.0	252.0	100.0	105.9
Business enterprise	4.3	3.5	8.0	6.2	10.5	4.5	15.5	6.1	263.6
Federal government	31.7	25.9	25.4	19.8	55.7	23.7	55.0	21.8	73.6
Provincial government	14.0	11.4	13.7	10.7	41.0	17.4	34.6	13.7	147.8
Private non-profit	4.6	3.8	6.4	5.0	8.6	3.6	20.8	8.3	350.7
Foreign sources	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	-60.0
University	67.6	55.2	73.9	57.7	119.1	50.6	125.8	49.9	86.3
Alberta, total	354.1	100.0	375.1	100.0	558.6	100.0	702.8	100.0	98.5
Business enterprise	16.1	4.5	28.1	7.5	50.8	9.1	43.0	6.1	167.4
Federal government	85.0	24.0	104.8	27.9	115.7	20.7	174.7	24.9	105.6
Provincial government	44.4	12.5	41.9	11.2	93.7	16.8	117.7	16.7	165.2
Private non-profit	26.5	7.5	31.1	8.3	35.0	6.3	50.4	7.2	90.4
Foreign sources	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	3.4	0.6	6.6	0.9	439.3
University	181.1	51.1	168.0	44.8	260.0	46.6	310.3	44.2	71.4
British Columbia, total	357.9	100.0	380.6	100.0	505.8	100.0	720.3	100.0	101.3
Business enterprise	16.7	4.7	33.3	8.8	52.6	10.4	58.8	8.2	252.7
Federal government	123.7	34.6	108.8	28.6	127.2	25.1	200.0	27.8	61.7
Provincial government	24.7	6.9	18.0	4.7	27.7	5.5	73.4	10.2	196.9
Private non-profit	20.3	5.7	29.7	7.8	41.5	8.2	68.4	9.5	236.2
Foreign sources	2.4	0.7	4.5	1.2	7.0	1.4	10.6	1.5	346.1
University	170.0	47.5	186.2	48.9	249.8	49.4	309.2	42.9	81.9

1. 1991, 1995, 2000 data are revised.

2. Data on general university funds are not available at the provincial level.

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

Table D4.4

Real expenditures on R&D, and percentage change, Canada and provinces, 1991, 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004

Jurisdiction and R&D contributing sector	1991 \$	2000 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2004 \$	% change 1991-2004
CANADA, total	12 556	20 814	23 299	23 331	24 189	93
Government	2 347	2 362	2 479	2 299	2 241	-5
Federal government	1 965	2 104	2 168	1 997	1 938	-1
Provincial governments	382	258	312	302	303	-21
Business enterprise	6 245	12 536	13 378	13 138	13 434	115
University	3 835	5 859	7 379	7 806	8 407	119
Private non-profit	128	58	62	88	108	-16
Newfoundland and Labrador, total	129	138	153	162	150	17
Government	47	35	37	27	25	-48
Federal government	43	30	32	22	20	-52
Provincial government	5	5	5	5	4	-9
Business enterprise	12	20	21	25	23	90
University	69	83	95	110	102	47
Private non-profit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island, total	18	37	30	42	37	102
Government	12	16	8	11	9	-19
Federal government	12	16	8	11	9	-19
Provincial government	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business enterprise	2	5	4	7	6	142
University	5	15	19	24	22	385
Private non-profit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia, total	276	370	403	388	412	49
Government	99	96	82	67	80	-19
Federal government	93	90	76	62	75	-20
Provincial government	6	6	6	6	6	-4
Business enterprise	30	68	95	73	82	175
University	146	204	224	246	247	69
Private non-profit	1	2	2	2	3	141
New Brunswick, total	143	163	221	215	217	52
Government	47	30	51	34	29	-38
Federal government	44	27	47	30	25	-42
Provincial government	4	3	4	4	4	10
Business enterprise	35	41	65	61	73	107
University	59	90	101	117	111	88
Private non-profit	1	2	3	3	3	148
Quebec, total	3 250	5 762	6 543	6 635	6 705	106
Government	335	414	444	381	376	12
Federal government	246	355	363	302	300	22
Provincial government	89	59	81	79	77	-13
Business enterprise	1 725	3 694	4 058	3 996	4 034	134
University	1 170	1 651	2 037	2 256	2 291	96
Private non-profit	19	2	3	3	4	-81
Ontario, total	5 157	9 676	10 251	10 484	11 060	114
Government	420	389	392	422	392	-7
Federal government	280	318	317	338	310	11
Provincial government	140	72	74	84	81	-42
Business enterprise	3 298	6 936	6 918	6 979	7 037	113
University	1 353	2 344	2 933	3 072	3 620	168
Private non-profit	86	6	9	12	11	-87
Manitoba, total	331	422	456	440	484	46
Government	114	74	73	65	72	-37
Federal government	111	71	70	61	68	-38
Provincial government	3	3	3	4	4	7
Business enterprise	75	136	147	132	154	107
University	133	194	220	231	244	83
Private non-profit	9	19	16	13	15	60

Saskatchewan, total	273	372	417	371	374	37
Government	77	71	61	61	59	-23
Federal government	64	61	51	51	48	-26
Provincial government	13	10	10	10	12	-9
Business enterprise	68	75	108	79	98	45
University	127	225	248	231	216	70
Private non-profit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alberta, total	1 101	1 373	1 778	1 710	1 828	66
Government	208	195	206	176	199	-5
Federal government	109	119	95	81	98	-10
Provincial government	99	76	111	95	101	2
Business enterprise	487	599	804	738	794	63
University	406	562	748	771	800	97
Private non-profit	0	17	21	24	35	...
British Columbia, total	971	1 633	1 957	1 983	2 141	121
Government	155	137	120	91	98	-37
Federal government	119	112	99	78	85	-28
Provincial government	36	25	21	14	12	-66
Business enterprise	432	983	1 091	1 096	1 228	184
University	376	502	736	763	779	107
Private non-profit	7	10	10	32	37	391

... not applicable

Note: Real expenditures have been calculated by deflating the expenditures estimates using the GDP implicit price index re-referenced to 2001=100.

1991, 2000, 2002, and 2003 are revised.

Data source: Statistics Canada. Estimates of Canadian Research and Development Expenditure (GERD), Canada, 1995 to 2006, and by Province 1995 to 2004.

Catalogue No. 88E0006XIE2006009.

CANSIM II Table 358-0001 (1991 expenditures).

CANSIM II Table 384-0036 (GDP implicit price index).

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa. Updated December 1, 2006.

Table D4.5

Sources of funds for university R&D expenditures in millions of real dollars and as a percentage of total funding, Canada and provinces, 1991, 1995, 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004

Jurisdiction and source of R&D funds	1991		1995		2000		2002		2003		2004		Percentage change
	\$	Percent of total	\$	Percent of total	\$	Percent of total	\$	Percent of total	\$	Percent of total	\$	Percent of total	1991-2004
Canada, total	3 835,6	100,0	4 052,0	100,0	5 859,2	100,0	7 379,2	100,0	7 806,7	100,0	8 406,7	100,0	119,2
Business enterprise	267,3	7,0	325,7	8,0	559,7	9,6	636,6	8,6	651,0	8,3	691,3	8,2	158,6
Federal government	948,4	24,7	938,3	23,2	1 307,5	22,3	1 798,2	24,4	2 091,5	26,8	2 173,9	25,9	129,2
Provincial governments	336,9	8,8	354,8	8,8	593,9	10,1	820,1	11,1	976,0	12,5	966,5	11,5	186,9
Private non-profit	250,9	6,5	291,8	7,2	423,0	7,2	598,3	8,1	574,6	7,4	647,9	7,7	158,2
Foreign sources	12,8	0,3	26,7	0,7	50,2	0,9	99,5	1,3	72,7	0,9	89,0	1,1	594,0
University	2 019,3	52,6	2 114,9	52,2	2 925,0	49,9	3 426,5	46,4	3 441,0	44,1	3 838,0	45,7	90,1
From own revenue sources	533,0	13,9	697,2	17,2	1 299,4	22,2	1 416,3	19,2	1 636,1	21,0	1 747,5	20,8	227,8
From general university funds ²	1 485,8	38,7	1 417,6	35,0	1 625,7	27,7	2 010,2	27,2	1 804,9	23,1	2 090,6	24,9	40,7
Newfoundland and Labrador, total	70,0	100,0	67,8	100,0	83,6	100,0	94,7	100,0	110,3	100,0	102,3	100,0	46,2
Business enterprise	2,2	3,1	4,4	6,5	6,9	8,3	9,9	10,5	9,4	8,5	14,6	14,3	565,8
Federal government	20,1	28,7	17,3	25,5	23,4	27,9	28,9	30,5	34,0	30,9	31,2	30,5	55,5
Provincial government	1,2	1,7	3,9	5,8	1,5	1,8	1,3	1,4	0,8	0,7	0,9	0,9	-26,9
Private non-profit	6,0	8,5	1,2	1,7	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	4,4	3,9	2,0	1,9	-67,2
Foreign sources	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
University	40,6	58,1	40,6	59,9	50,5	60,4	52,7	55,7	61,8	56,0	53,5	52,4	31,7
Prince Edward Island, total	5,9	100,0	4,2	100,0	16,2	100,0	18,3	100,0	24,1	100,0	22,6	100,0	283,3
Business enterprise	0,1	2,0	0,5	10,8	0,6	3,8	0,5	2,7	0,4	1,6	0,7	3,3	546,2
Federal government	1,8	31,4	0,9	21,6	2,8	17,2	4,2	23,0	6,3	26,2	6,5	28,9	253,4
Provincial government	0,0	0,2	0,3	8,1	0,7	4,5	0,4	2,1	0,6	2,4	0,4	1,6	3130,8
Private non-profit	0,3	5,9	0,3	8,1	1,0	6,4	0,9	4,8	1,4	6,0	0,7	3,3	115,4
Foreign sources	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
University	3,5	58,8	2,2	51,4	11,0	68,2	12,3	67,4	15,5	64,3	14,3	63,2	311,9
Nova Scotia, total	146,6	100,0	128,7	100,0	203,6	100,0	224,9	100,0	245,8	100,0	246,2	100,0	67,9
Business enterprise	5,6	3,8	8,6	6,7	20,2	9,9	20,9	9,3	20,4	8,3	21,0	8,5	272,3
Federal government	52,2	35,6	34,1	26,5	40,6	20,0	51,9	23,1	56,9	23,2	67,5	27,4	29,2
Provincial government	8,1	5,5	3,3	2,6	7,9	3,9	6,9	3,1	6,5	2,6	7,3	3,0	-9,3
Private non-profit	4,7	3,2	4,9	3,8	10,7	5,3	17,5	7,8	22,3	9,1	20,0	8,1	323,4
Foreign sources	0,0	0,0	1,4	1,1	1,7	0,9	1,4	0,6	0,9	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
University	75,8	51,7	76,4	59,4	122,4	60,1	126,4	56,2	138,8	56,5	130,3	53,0	71,8
New Brunswick, total	58,7	100,0	60,9	100,0	89,4	100,0	101,0	100,0	116,3	100,0	111,5	100,0	90,1
Business enterprise	5,0	8,5	4,8	7,8	4,3	4,8	2,8	2,7	4,1	3,5	3,9	3,5	-21,3
Federal government	14,5	24,7	15,1	24,7	15,4	17,2	20,6	20,4	29,7	25,5	30,1	27,0	107,6
Provincial government	3,9	6,6	4,0	6,6	2,3	2,6	2,3	2,3	3,8	3,2	3,3	3,0	-14,8
Private non-profit	2,4	4,0	3,4	5,5	4,9	5,4	6,1	6,1	7,1	6,1	5,4	4,8	127,3
Foreign sources	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	...
University	32,9	56,1	33,4	54,8	62,0	69,4	68,4	67,7	71,6	61,5	68,7	61,6	108,6

Quebec, total	1 169,9	100,0	1 199,9	100,0	1652,0	100,0	2 037,7	100,0	2 255,5	100,0	2 291,4	100,0	95,9
Business enterprise	142,1	12,1	100,9	8,4	146,9	8,9	172,2	8,5	179,8	8,0	168,5	7,3	18,6
Federal government	239,0	20,4	246,1	20,5	378,2	22,9	519,4	25,5	620,9	27,5	608,5	26,6	154,6
Provincial government	94,9	8,1	127,2	10,6	169,0	10,2	257,1	12,6	320,8	14,2	297,9	13,0	214,0
Private non-profit	70,0	6,0	67,6	5,6	98,7	6,0	167,9	8,2	159,2	7,1	160,5	7,0	129,2
Foreign sources	4,4	0,4	9,3	0,8	12,1	0,7	25,7	1,3	14,8	0,7	17,5	0,8	295,5
University	619,3	52,9	648,8	54,1	847,4	51,3	895,4	43,9	960,1	42,6	1 038,4	45,3	67,7
Ontario, total	1 353,2	100,0	1 537,8	100,0	2343,3	100,0	2 933,4	100,0	3 072,1	100,0	3 619,9	100,0	167,5
Business enterprise	66,0	4,9	128,5	8,4	253,5	10,8	289,1	9,9	283,5	9,2	371,7	10,3	463,0
Federal government	332,8	24,6	347,4	22,6	510,7	21,8	670,8	22,9	796,4	25,9	862,9	23,8	159,3
Provincial government	134,0	9,9	133,3	8,7	238,0	10,2	301,3	10,3	344,1	11,2	369,2	10,2	175,6
Private non-profit	96,4	7,1	128,8	8,4	205,9	8,8	234,4	8,0	234,6	7,6	267,0	7,4	176,9
Foreign sources	1,8	0,1	6,4	0,4	22,9	1,0	51,0	1,7	41,9	1,4	58,4	1,6	3167,9
University	722,2	53,4	793,4	51,6	1112,3	47,5	1 386,7	47,3	1 371,7	44,7	1 690,7	46,7	134,1
Manitoba, total	132,5	100,0	124,4	100,0	194,2	100,0	219,5	100,0	230,9	100,0	243,2	100,0	83,5
Business enterprise	3,7	2,8	4,6	3,7	15,4	7,9	17,6	8,0	18,8	8,1	15,3	6,3	310,7
Federal government	33,3	25,1	29,2	23,4	43,0	22,2	54,5	24,8	60,4	26,1	67,3	27,7	102,0
Provincial government	5,8	4,4	5,6	4,5	14,6	7,5	15,5	7,0	15,3	6,6	17,6	7,2	202,9
Private non-profit	15,5	11,7	14,8	11,9	17,0	8,8	24,0	10,9	24,0	10,4	27,1	11,1	74,7
Foreign sources	2,7	2,0	2,1	1,7	2,4	1,2	2,2	1,0	1,7	0,8	1,4	0,6	-47,7
University	71,6	54,0	68,2	54,8	101,7	52,4	105,8	48,2	110,7	48,0	114,5	47,1	59,9
Saskatchewan, total	127,1	100,0	125,8	100,0	225,7	100,0	249,2	100,0	230,8	100,0	217,0	100,0	70,8
Business enterprise	4,4	3,5	7,8	6,2	10,1	4,5	15,3	6,1	16,7	7,2	16,1	7,4	265,6
Federal government	32,9	25,9	25,0	19,8	53,4	23,7	54,5	21,9	60,1	26,1	57,4	26,5	74,3
Provincial government	14,5	11,4	13,5	10,7	39,4	17,4	34,3	13,8	28,1	12,2	24,6	11,3	69,4
Private non-profit	4,8	3,8	6,3	5,0	8,2	3,6	20,6	8,3	11,0	4,8	11,0	5,1	129,4
Foreign sources	0,3	0,2	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,7	0,3	0,1	0,0	-64,8
University	70,2	55,2	72,5	57,7	114,2	50,6	124,4	49,9	114,2	49,5	107,9	49,7	53,8
Alberta, total	405,4	100,0	429,4	100,0	560,6	100,0	747,6	100,0	772,1	100,0	799,9	100,0	97,3
Business enterprise	18,4	4,5	32,2	7,5	51,0	9,1	45,7	6,1	55,9	7,2	52,6	6,6	185,6
Federal government	97,3	24,0	120,0	27,9	116,1	20,7	185,7	24,8	206,1	26,7	182,8	22,9	87,9
Provincial government	50,8	12,5	47,9	11,2	94,1	16,8	125,2	16,7	170,4	22,1	206,4	25,8	306,2
Private non-profit	30,3	7,5	35,6	8,3	35,1	6,3	53,5	7,2	41,3	5,3	44,3	5,5	46,4
Foreign sources	1,4	0,3	1,3	0,3	3,4	0,6	7,0	0,9	5,6	0,7	4,8	0,6	244,5
University	207,3	51,1	192,4	44,8	261,0	46,6	330,5	44,2	292,7	37,9	308,9	38,6	49,0
British Columbia, total	375,6	100,0	386,8	100,0	502,7	100,0	736,5	100,0	763,0	100,0	779,2	100,0	107,5
Business enterprise	17,5	4,7	33,9	8,8	52,2	10,4	60,1	8,2	63,7	8,3	29,7	3,8	69,9
Federal government	129,8	34,6	110,6	28,6	126,4	25,1	204,5	27,8	224,8	29,5	266,9	34,2	105,6
Provincial government	25,9	6,9	18,3	4,7	27,5	5,5	75,0	10,2	85,0	11,1	36,1	4,6	39,2
Private non-profit	21,3	5,7	30,2	7,8	41,2	8,2	69,9	9,5	71,1	9,3	113,4	14,6	431,2
Foreign sources	2,5	0,7	4,6	1,2	7,0	1,4	10,9	1,5	7,2	0,9	7,5	1,0	202,3
University	178,4	47,5	189,2	48,9	248,3	49,4	316,0	42,9	311,2	40,8	325,6	41,8	82,5

... not applicable

1. 1991, 1995, and 2000 data are revised.

2. Data on general university funds are not available at the provincial level.

Sources of funds in real dollars have been calculated by deflating the estimates using the GDP implicit price index.

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

CANSIM II Table 384-0036 (GDP implicit price index).

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

Table D5.1**Number of registered apprenticeship completions, Canada and jurisdictions, 1992 and 2002**

	1992	2002	Percentage change
Canada	18,720	16,494	-12
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	363	171	-53
Prince Edward Island	40	57	43
Nova Scotia	681	439	-36
New Brunswick	622	418	-33
Quebec	2,624	2,346	-11
Ontario	6,482	4,162	-36
Manitoba	475	628	32
Saskatchewan	415	835	101
Alberta	3,802	4,664	23
British Columbia	3,119	2,691	-14
Yukon	34	28	-18
Northwest Territories ²	63	42	-33
Nunavut ²	...	13	

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. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

Source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D5.2**Number of registered apprenticeship completions, by trade group and sex, Canada, 1992 and 2002**

	1992				2002				Percentage change		
	Male	Female	% female	Both sexes	Male	Female	% female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Building construction trades	3,451	25	1	3,476	2,040	29	1	2,069	-41	16	-40
Electrical, electronics and related	2,853	25	1	2,878	3,028	54	2	3,082	6	116	7
Food and service trades	651	845	56	1,496	602	1,232	67	1,834	-8	46	23
Industrial and related mechanical trades	2,217	19	1	2,236	1,595	21	1	1,616	-28	11	-28
Metal fabricating trades	3,694	24	1	3,718	3,746	43	1	3,789	1	79	2
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	4,606	43	1	4,649	3,764	61	2	3,825	-18	42	-18
Other trades	220	47	18	267	156	123	44	279	-29	162	4
Total	17,692	1,028	5	18,720	14,931	1,563	9	16,494	-16	52	-12

Source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D5.1
Number of registered apprenticeship completions, Canada and jurisdictions, 1993 and 2003

	1993	2003	Percentage change
Canada	18,411	18,345	0
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	325	199	-39
Prince Edward Island	45	50	11
Nova Scotia	645	466	-28
New Brunswick	709	566	-20
Quebec	1,977	3,062	55
Ontario	6,062	4,887	-19
Manitoba	410	763	86
Saskatchewan	468	799	71
Alberta	4,428	5,053	14
British Columbia	3,267	2,438	-25
Yukon	32	17	-47
Northwest Territories ²	43	41	-5
Nunavut	...	4	

... not applicable

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. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. Prior to that date, data for Nunavut were included with data for Northwest Territories. This creates a break in series for Northwest Territories in 1999-2000.

Data source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2004. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D5.2
Number of registered apprenticeship completions, by trade group and sex, Canada, 1993 and 2003

	1993				2003				Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	% female	Male	Female	Both sexes	% female	Male	Female	Both sexes
Building construction trades	3,066	31	3,097	1	2,471	49	2,520	2	-19	58	-19
Electrical, electronics and related	3,340	37	3,377	1	2,788	46	2,834	2	-17	24	-16
Food and service trades	692	859	1,551	55	534	1,516	2,050	74	-23	76	32
Industrial and related mechanical trades	2,097	13	2,110	1	1,902	19	1,921	1	-9	46	-9
Metal fabricating trades	3,738	29	3,767	1	4,382	46	4,428	1	17	59	18
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	4,176	30	4,206	1	4,171	68	4,239	2	0	127	1
Other trades	233	70	303	23	149	204	353	58	-36	191	17
Total	17,342	1,069	18,411	6	16,397	1,948	18,345	11	-5	82	0

Data source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2004. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D5.3
Number of diplomas and degrees granted and graduation rates, by level of education, Canada, 1976 to 2001

	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	12.1	18.4	2.7	0.4
1977	60,687	87,356	12,375	1,702	162,120	13.0	18.6	2.8	0.4
1978	64,891	89,349	12,637	1,819	168,696	13.7	19.1	2.8	0.4
1979	67,883	87,238	12,351	1,803	169,275	14.1	18.3	2.7	0.4
1980	67,343	86,410	12,432	1,738	167,923	13.7	17.7	2.7	0.4
1981	68,744	84,926	12,903	1,816	168,389	13.7	17.2	2.7	0.4
1982	71,818	87,106	13,110	1,715	173,749	14.2	17.3	2.7	0.4
1983	75,776	89,770	13,925	1,821	181,292	15.2	17.7	2.8	0.4
1984	83,557	92,856	14,568	1,878	192,859	16.5	18.5	2.9	0.4
1985	84,281	97,551	15,208	2,004	199,044	16.9	19.2	3.0	0.4
1986	81,761	101,670	15,948	2,220	201,599	16.9	20.2	3.2	0.5
1987	82,419	103,078	15,968	2,375	203,840	18.5	21.2	3.1	0.5
1988	80,096	103,606	16,320	2,418	202,440	19.2	23.2	3.2	0.5
1989	82,190	104,981	16,750	2,573	206,494	20.1	24.7	3.4	0.5
1990	82,506	109,777	17,653	2,673	212,609	20.1	26.5	3.9	0.5
1991	83,824	114,820	18,033	2,947	219,624	20.1	27.8	4.2	0.6
1992	85,949	120,745	19,435	3,136	229,265	20.6	28.7	4.6	0.6
1993	92,515	123,202	20,818	3,356	239,891	23.2	29.4	5.0	0.7
1994	95,296	126,538	21,292	3,552	246,678	24.2	31.6	5.0	0.8
1995	97,195	127,331	21,356	3,716	249,598	24.8	32.3	5.1	0.9
1996	100,978	127,986	21,558	3,928	254,450	25.0	32.5	5.3	0.9
1997	105,019	125,794	21,319	3,966	256,098	25.8	31.0	5.3	0.9
1998	113,057	124,861	22,026	3,976	263,920	27.7	30.8	5.6	0.9
1999	..	126,436	23,272	3,966	..	..	31.0	5.7	1.0
2000	..	128,568	24,228	3,860	..	..	31.4	5.9	0.9
2001	..	128,929	24,863	3,717	..	..	30.6	6.0	0.9

Note: Graduation rates 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.
 Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.
 Community College Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table D5.3
Number of diplomas and degrees granted and graduation rates, by level of education, Canada, 1976 to 2003

	Number of degrees and diplomas				Total	Graduation rates			
	College diplomas and certificates	Bachelor's and first professional degrees	Master's degrees	Earned doctoral degrees		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	12.1	18.4	2.7	0.4
1977	60,687	87,356	12,375	1,702	162,120	13.0	18.6	2.8	0.4
1978	64,891	89,349	12,637	1,819	168,696	13.7	19.1	2.8	0.4
1979	67,883	87,238	12,351	1,803	169,275	14.1	18.3	2.7	0.4
1980	67,343	86,410	12,432	1,738	167,923	13.7	17.7	2.7	0.4
1981	68,744	84,926	12,903	1,816	168,389	13.7	17.2	2.7	0.4
1982	71,818	87,106	13,110	1,715	173,749	14.2	17.3	2.7	0.4
1983	75,776	89,770	13,925	1,821	181,292	15.2	17.7	2.8	0.4
1984	83,557	92,856	14,568	1,878	192,859	16.5	18.5	2.9	0.4
1985	84,281	97,551	15,208	2,004	199,044	16.9	19.2	3.0	0.4
1986	81,761	101,670	15,948	2,220	201,599	16.9	20.2	3.2	0.5
1987	82,419	103,078	15,968	2,375	203,840	18.5	21.2	3.1	0.5
1988	80,096	103,606	16,320	2,418	202,440	19.2	23.2	3.2	0.5
1989	82,190	104,981	16,750	2,573	206,494	20.1	24.7	3.4	0.5
1990	82,506	109,777	17,653	2,673	212,609	20.1	26.5	3.9	0.5
1991	83,824	114,820	18,033	2,947	219,624	20.1	27.8	4.2	0.6
1992	85,949	120,745	19,435	3,136	229,265	20.6	28.7	4.6	0.6
1993	92,515	123,202	20,818	3,356	239,891	23.2	29.4	5.0	0.7
1994	95,296	126,538	21,292	3,552	246,678	24.2	31.6	5.0	0.8
1995	97,195	127,331	21,356	3,716	249,598	24.8	32.3	5.1	0.9
1996	100,978	127,986	21,558	3,928	254,450	25.0	32.5	5.3	0.9
1997	105,019	125,794	21,319	3,966	256,098	25.8	31.0	5.3	0.9
1998	113,057	124,861	22,026	3,976	263,920	27.7	30.8	5.6	0.9
1999	..	126,436	23,272	3,966	..	..	31.0	5.7	1.0
2000	..	128,568	24,228	3,860	..	..	31.4	5.9	0.9
2001	..	128,929	24,863	3,717	..	..	30.6	6.0	0.9
2002	..	134,039	26,325	3,731	..	..	30.8	6.3	0.9
2003	..	143,977	29,018	3,861	..	..	32.6	6.7	0.9

.. not available for a specific reference period

Note: Graduation rates 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 degree, and age 27 for earned doctorates.)

Data sources: University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

Community College Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D5.4

Graduation rates, by program level and jurisdiction of study, Canada and jurisdictions, 1991 to 2001

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
1999	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	32	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	33	25	24	46	33	32	38	32	31	27	21	.	.
1997	22	31	26	27	47	32	30	36	31	28	26	22	.	.
1998	22	31	28	22	49	31	28	36	30	28	25	23	.	.
1999	22	31	31	28	50	32	28	36	30	29	26	24	.	.
2000	22	31	30	28	49	34	28	36	29	31	26	26	.	.
2001	22	31	31	28	43	32	27	36	30	31	26	25	.	.
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	4	4	4	.	.
1998	24	6	4	0	7	4	7	6	3	4	4	4	.	.
1999	24	6	5	1	10	4	7	6	3	4	4	5	.	.
2000	24	6	6	1	9	4	8	6	3	4	4	5	.	.
2001	24	6	5	1	10	4	8	6	3	4	5	5	.	.
Earned doctorates:														
1991	27	1	0	.	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	.	.
1992	27	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	.	.
1993	27	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
1994	27	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
1995	27	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
1996	27	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
1997	27	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
1998	27	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
1999	27	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
2000	27	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
2001	27	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.

Note: Graduation rates were calculated by dividing the number of graduates by the population at the typical age of graduation (age 22 for undergraduate degrees, age 24 for master's degrees, and age 27 for earned doctorates). Rates presented in this table include foreign students.

Sources: University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Community College Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

1999	27	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
2000	27	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
2001 27 1			1	0	1		0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
2002 27 1			1	0	1		0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
2003 27 1			1	0	1		0	1	1	0	1	1	1	.	.

. not available for any reference period

.. not available for a specific reference period

Note: Graduation 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). Rates presented in this table include foreign students.

Data sources: University Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Community College Student Information System, Statistics Canada.

Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D5.5
University graduation rates, by level of degree, sex and field of study, Canada, 1992 and 2001

	Bachelor's and first professional degrees			Master's degrees			Earned doctoral degrees		
	1992	2001	Change	1992	2001	Change	1992	2001	Change
Total males	24.3	24.2	0.0	4.9	5.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Humanities and social sciences	11.3	9.8	-1.5	1.6	1.6	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Education	2.2	1.9	-0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanities	2.6	2.5	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Social and behavioural sciences, and law	5.8	4.7	-1.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Physical, natural and applied sciences	7.2	8.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0
Physical and life sciences, and technologies	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	3.3	3.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business, management and public administration	3.9	4.0	0.1	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	1.8	1.7	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total females	33.4	37.6	4.2	4.7	6.7	2.0	0.5	0.8	0.3
Humanities and social sciences	21.7	21.6	0.0	2.4	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Education	6.4	6.2	-0.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanities	5.1	4.6	-0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Social and behavioural sciences, and law	8.9	9.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Physical, natural and applied sciences	3.7	6.0	2.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Physical and life sciences, and technologies	2.0	3.3	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business, management and public administration	4.4	5.4	1.0	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	3.5	4.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, both sexes	28.7	30.8	2.1	4.8	6.3	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.1
Humanities and social sciences	16.4	15.6	-0.8	2.0	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Education	4.3	4.0	-0.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanities	3.8	3.5	-0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Social and behavioural sciences, and law	7.3	7.0	-0.4	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Physical, natural and applied sciences	5.5	7.3	1.9	1.3	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0
Physical and life sciences, and technologies	2.1	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	2.0	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business, management and public administration	4.2	4.7	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	2.7	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Graduation rates were calculated by dividing the number of graduates by the population at the typical age of graduation (age 22 for undergraduate degrees, age 24 for master's degrees, and age 27 for earned doctorates). Rates presented in this table include foreign students.

Source: Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

Table D5.5
University graduation rates, by level of degree, sex and field of study, Canada, 1992 and 2002
Bachelor's and first

	professional degrees			Master's degrees			Earned doctoral degrees		
	1992	2002	change	1992	2002	change	1992	2002	change
Total Males	24.3	23.5	-0.8	4.9	5.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.0
Humanities and social sciences	11.3	9.4	-1.9	1.6	1.5	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Education	2.2	1.8	-0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanities	2.6	2.3	-0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Law	5.8	4.6	-1.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Physical, natural and applied sciences	7.2	8.4	1.2	1.7	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0
Physical and Life Sciences, and Technologies	2.1	2.0	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences	1.4	2.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Architecture, Engineering and Related Technologies	3.3	3.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business, Management and Public Administration	3.9	4.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health, Parks, Recreation and Fitness	1.8	1.6	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Females	33.4	38.4	3.4	4.7	6.8	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.3
Humanities and social sciences	21.7	22.1	0.4	2.4	2.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1
Education	6.4	6.4	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanities	5.1	4.7	-0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Law	8.9	9.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Physical, natural and applied sciences	3.7	5.9	2.2	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Physical and Life Sciences, and Technologies	2.0	3.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Architecture, Engineering and Related Technologies	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business, Management and Public Administration	4.4	5.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health, Parks, Recreation and Fitness	3.5	4.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, both sexes	28.7	30.8	-2.3	4.8	6.3	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.1
Humanities and social sciences	16.4	15.6	-0.8	2.0	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Education	4.3	4.1	-0.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanities	3.8	3.5	-0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Law	7.3	6.9	-0.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Physical, natural and applied sciences	5.5	7.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
Physical and Life Sciences, and Technologies	2.1	2.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Architecture, Engineering and Related Technologies	2.0	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business, Management and Public Administration	4.2	4.8	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health, Parks, Recreation and Fitness	2.7	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Graduation rates were calculated by dividing the number of graduates by the population at the typical age of graduation (age 22 for undergraduate degrees, age 24 for master's degrees, and age 27 for earned doctorates). Rates presented in this table include foreign students.

Data sources: Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D5.6

Number of university degrees granted, by sex and field of study, Canada and provinces,¹ 1992

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Total males	73,670	1,144	191	3,259	1,627	22,748	28,004	2,646	2,706	5,299	6,046
Humanities and social sciences	31,820	605	70	1,381	690	7,616	13,496	1,303	1,167	2,206	3,286
Education	7,188	284	10	324	206	1,765	2,326	323	389	691	870
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	1,703	19	3	97	21	553	635	62	59	112	142
Humanities	7,831	134	29	355	194	1,851	3,427	238	270	427	906
Social and behavioural sciences, and law	15,098	168	28	605	269	3,447	7,108	680	449	976	1,368
Physical, natural and applied sciences	21,775	310	36	1,073	509	6,467	8,544	854	745	1,674	1,563
Physical and life sciences, and technologies	6,280	153	26	358	149	1,480	2,479	263	176	543	653
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	4,234	48	1	164	80	1,329	1,762	157	174	272	247
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	9,813	109	9	472	237	3,265	3,851	285	260	744	581
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	1,448	..	..	79	43	393	452	149	135	115	82
Business, management and public administration	14,922	164	65	606	347	6,904	4,394	311	501	863	767
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	4,941	65	20	199	81	1,618	1,541	173	293	548	403
Other	212	..	..	..	..	143	29	5	..	8	27
Total females	95,201	1,301	307	4,332	2,121	31,838	35,543	3,184	3,301	6,178	7,096
Humanities and social sciences	58,027	936	178	2,517	1,259	15,795	24,396	2,147	1,921	3,893	4,985
Education	19,050	493	36	717	498	6,013	6,018	856	959	1,751	1,709
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	3,290	17	11	147	38	1,123	1,303	122	61	200	268
Humanities	13,718	206	49	607	328	3,452	6,389	315	307	674	1,391
Social and behavioural sciences, and law	21,969	220	82	1,046	395	5,207	10,686	854	594	1,268	1,617
Physical, natural and applied sciences	10,477	126	34	683	212	3,366	4,150	376	256	616	658
Physical and life sciences, and technologies	5,255	90	28	367	133	1,445	2,086	202	105	344	455
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	2,303	20	2	84	28	836	1,005	54	77	110	87
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	2,082	16	4	168	41	828	785	44	24	108	64
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	837	..	..	64	10	257	274	76	50	54	52
Business, management and public administration	15,769	134	62	653	387	8,227	3,967	283	647	696	713
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	10,471	105	33	478	260	4,040	3,008	373	477	960	737
Other	457	..	..	1	3	410	22	5	..	13	3
Total, both sexes²	168,871	2,445	498	7,591	3,748	54,586	63,547	5,830	6,007	11,477	13,142
Humanities and social sciences	89,847	1,541	248	3,898	1,949	23,411	37,892	3,450	3,088	6,099	8,271
Education	26,238	777	46	1,041	704	7,778	8,344	1,179	1,348	2,442	2,579
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	4,993	36	14	244	59	1,676	1,938	184	120	312	410
Humanities	21,549	340	78	962	522	5,303	9,816	553	577	1,101	2,297
Social and behavioural sciences, and law	37,067	388	110	1,651	664	8,654	17,794	1,534	1,043	2,244	2,985
Physical, natural and applied sciences	32,252	436	70	1,756	721	9,833	12,694	1,230	1,001	2,290	2,221
Physical and life sciences, and technologies	11,535	243	54	725	282	2,925	4,565	465	281	887	1,108
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	6,537	68	3	248	108	2,165	2,767	211	251	382	334
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	11,895	125	13	640	278	4,093	4,636	329	284	852	645
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	2,285	..	..	143	53	650	726	225	185	169	134
Business, management and public administration	30,691	298	127	1,259	734	15,131	8,361	594	1,148	1,559	1,480
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	15,412	170	53	677	341	5,658	4,549	546	770	1,508	1,140
Other	669	..	..	1	3	553	51	10	..	21	30

1. Graduates shown by province of study.

2. Includes individuals for whom sex was not reported.

Source: Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

Table D5.6

Number of university degrees granted, by sex and field of study, Canada and provinces,¹

	2002											
	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	
Total males	73,670	1,145	190	3,260	1,625	22,750	28,005	2,645	2,705	5,300	6,045	
Humanities and social sciences	31,820	605	70	1,380	690	7,615	13,495	1,305	1,165	2,205	3,285	
Education	7,190	285	10	325	205	1,765	2,325	325	390	690	870	
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	1,705	20 ..		95	20	555	635	60	60	110	140	
Humanities	7,830	135	30	355	195	1,850	3,425	240	270	425	905	
Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Law	15,100	170	30	605	270	3,445	7,110	680	450	975	1,370	
Physical, natural and applied sciences	21,775	310	35	1,075	510	6,465	8,545	855	745	1,675	1,565	
Physical and Life Sciences, and Technologies	6,280	155	25	360	150	1,480	2,480	265	175	545	655	
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences	4,235	50 ..		165	80	1,330	1,760	155	175	270	245	
Architecture, Engineering and Related Technologies	9,815	110	10	470	235	3,265	3,850	285	260	745	580	
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation	1,450	..		80	45	395	450	150	135	115	80	
Business, Management and Public Administration	14,920	165	65	605	345	6,905	4,395	310	500	865	765	
Health, Parks, Recreation and Fitness	4,940	65	20	200	80	1,620	1,540	175	295	550	405	
Other	210	..	..	..	..	145	30	5	..	..	10	
Total females	95,200	1,300	305	4,330	2,120	31,840	35,545	3,185	3,300	6,180	7,095	
Humanities and social sciences	58,025	935	180	2,515	1,260	15,795	24,395	2,145	1,920	3,895	4,985	
Education	19,050	495	35	715	500	6,015	6,020	855	960	1,750	1,710	
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	3,290	15	10	145	40	1,125	1,305	120	60	200	270	
Humanities	13,720	205	50	605	330	3,450	6,390	315	305	675	1,390	
Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Law	21,970	220	80	1,045	395	5,205	10,685	855	595	1,270	1,615	
Physical, natural and applied sciences	10,475	125	35	685	210	3,365	4,150	375	255	615	660	
Physical and Life Sciences, and Technologies	5,255	90	30	365	135	1,445	2,085	200	105	345	455	
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences	2,305	20 ..		85	30	835	1,005	55	75	110	85	
Architecture, Engineering and Related Technologies	2,080	15 ..		170	40	830	785	45	25	110	65	
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation	835	..		65	10	255	275	75	50	55	50	
Business, Management and Public Administration	15,770	135	60	655	385	8,225	3,965	285	645	695	715	
Health, Parks, Recreation and Fitness	10,470	105	35	480	260	4,040	3,010	375	475	960	735	
Other	455	..	..	..	..	410	20	5	..	15	..	
Total, both sexes²	168,870	2,445	500	7,590	3,750	54,585	63,545	5,830	6,005	11,475	13,140	
Humanities and social sciences	89,845	1,540	250	3,900	1,950	23,410	37,890	3,450	3,090	6,100	8,270	
Education	26,240	775	45	1,040	705	7,780	8,345	1,180	1,350	2,440	2,580	
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	4,995	35	15	245	60	1,675	1,940	185	120	310	410	
Humanities	21,550	340	80	960	520	5,305	9,815	555	575	1,100	2,295	
Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Law	37,065	390	110	1,650	665	8,655	17,795	1,535	1,045	2,245	2,985	
Physical, natural and applied sciences	32,250	435	70	1,755	720	9,835	12,695	1,230	1,000	2,290	2,220	
Physical and Life Sciences, and Technologies	11,535	245	55	725	280	2,925	4,565	465	280	885	1,110	
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences	6,535	70 ..		250	110	2,165	2,765	210	250	380	335	
Architecture, Engineering and Related Technologies	11,895	125	15	640	280	4,095	4,635	330	285	850	645	
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation	2,285	..		145	55	650	725	225	185	170	135	
Business, Management and Public Administration	30,690	300	125	1,260	735	15,130	8,360	595	1,150	1,560	1,480	
Health, Parks, Recreation and Fitness	15,410	170	55	675	340	5,660	4,550	545	770	1,510	1,140	
Other	670	..	..	..	..	555	50	10	..	20	30	

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Graduates shown by province of study.

2. Includes individuals for whom sex was not reported.

Data source: Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D5.7
Number of university degrees granted, by sex and field of study, Canada and provinces¹, 2001

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Total males	72,913	1,100	194	2,732	1,613	21,071	28,512	2,213	2,318	6,124	7,036
Humanities and social sciences	27,067	401	80	865	527	6,427	11,705	884	839	2,141	3,198
Education	5,533	137	29	163	125	1,284	2,205	226	249	639	476
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	1,917	21	1	93	22	700	710	44	49	146	131
Humanities	7,194	93	19	250	155	1,500	3,111	294	200	509	1,063
Social and behavioural sciences, and law	12,423	150	31	359	225	2,943	5,679	320	341	847	1,528
Physical, natural and applied sciences	24,926	382	50	904	572	6,771	9,972	888	858	2,141	2,388
Physical and life sciences, and technologies	6,401	126	19	258	129	1,364	2,655	329	137	604	780
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	6,089	85	5	185	161	1,669	2,617	153	215	431	568
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	10,572	154	26	363	209	3,381	4,174	252	348	900	765
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	1,864	17	..	98	73	357	526	154	158	206	275
Business, management and public administration	15,909	213	46	712	392	6,539	5,022	262	424	1,316	983
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	4,469	104	18	243	106	926	1,720	172	197	525	458
Other	542	..	..	8	16	408	93	7	..	1	9
Total females	105,061	1,756	411	4,387	2,387	30,286	40,000	3,184	3,376	8,962	10,312
Humanities and social sciences	56,807	887	193	2,184	1,178	13,941	23,761	1,773	1,638	4,791	6,461
Education	16,607	309	68	602	340	4,238	6,235	634	738	1,979	1,464
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	3,966	33	..	180	51	1,367	1,458	106	75	342	354
Humanities	12,990	161	42	495	252	2,637	5,584	544	225	944	2,106
Social and behavioural sciences, and law	23,244	384	83	907	535	5,699	10,484	489	600	1,526	2,537
Physical, natural and applied sciences	16,437	289	70	758	326	3,913	6,937	638	493	1,401	1,612
Physical and life sciences, and technologies	8,345	175	65	373	169	1,641	3,724	375	194	710	919
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	2,830	54	2	102	55	879	1,202	52	75	161	248
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	3,294	42	3	121	74	993	1,369	76	84	296	236
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	1,968	18	..	162	28	400	642	135	140	234	209
Business, management and public administration	19,199	304	70	826	544	8,645	5,198	355	791	1,290	1,176
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	11,690	276	78	601	319	3,012	4,037	406	453	1,479	1,029
Other	928	..	..	18	20	775	67	12	1	1	34
Total, both sexes²	177,983	2,862	605	7,122	4,000	51,357	68,512	5,397	5,694	15,086	17,348
Humanities and social sciences	83,883	1,294	273	3,052	1,705	20,368	35,466	2,657	2,477	6,932	9,659
Education	22,142	447	97	766	465	5,522	8,440	860	987	2,618	1,940
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	5,883	54	1	273	73	2,067	2,168	150	124	488	485
Humanities	20,188	256	61	747	407	4,137	8,695	838	425	1,453	3,169
Social and behavioural sciences, and law	35,670	537	114	1,266	760	8,642	16,163	809	941	2,373	4,065
Physical, natural and applied sciences	41,363	671	120	1,662	898	10,684	16,909	1,526	1,351	3,542	4,000
physical and life sciences, and technologies	14,746	301	84	631	298	3,005	6,379	704	331	1,314	1,699
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	8,919	139	7	287	216	2,548	3,819	205	290	592	816
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	13,866	196	29	484	283	4,374	5,543	328	432	1,196	1,001
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	3,832	35	..	260	101	757	1,168	289	298	440	484
Business, management and public administration	35,108	517	116	1,538	936	15,184	10,220	617	1,215	2,606	2,159
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	16,159	380	96	844	425	3,938	5,757	578	650	2,004	1,487
Other	1,470	..	..	26	36	1,183	160	19	1	2	43

1. Graduates shown by province of study.

2. Includes individuals for whom sex was not reported.

Source: Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

Table D5.7

Number of university degrees granted, by sex and field of study, Canada and provinces¹, 2002

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Total males	75,105	1,150	195	3,005	1,725	21,650	28,765	2,210	2,345	6,865	7,195
Humanities and social sciences	27,360	450	80	945	615	6,285	11,520	955	845	2,285	3,375
Education	5,745	145	25	180	185	1,235	2,210	275	275	675	530
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	2,015	20 ..	..	70	35	760	720	50	55	155	150
Humanities	7,030	115	30	265	170	1,465	2,885	330	180	525	1,070
Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Law	12,570	165	25	435	225	2,820	5,705	305	340	935	1,625
Physical, natural and applied sciences	25,855	395	40	1,075	580	6,830	10,435	810	885	2,420	2,395
Physical and Life Sciences, and Technologies	6,135	125	20	245	130	1,350	2,420	255	155	680	755
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences	6,750	85	10	245	190	1,760	2,975	120	235	470	665
Architecture, Engineering and Related Technologies	11,265	165	10	495	200	3,380	4,570	310	335	1,050	745
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation	1,705	15	..	90	60	335	470	125	160	215	230
Business, Management and Public Administration	16,925	195	45	750	435	7,210	5,010	290	445	1,580	970
Health, Parks, Recreation and Fitness	4,480	115	30	220	90	1,005	1,700	150	165	565	445
Other	485	..	..	15	10	325	105	5	..	15	10
Total females	111,015	1,745	365	4,845	2,670	32,360	41,985	3,370	3,390	9,480	10,805
Humanities and social sciences	59,670	885	195	2,330	1,395	14,870	24,790	1,930	1,650	4,780	6,840
Education	17,810	300	75	635	435	4,605	6,735	690	735	1,980	1,620
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	3,930	40 ..	..	130	55	1,350	1,535	100	80	295	340
Humanities	13,620	180	50	555	305	2,905	5,590	640	265	1,020	2,110
Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Law	24,315	370	70	1,010	595	6,010	10,935	500	570	1,485	2,765
Physical, natural and applied sciences	16,780	275	45	800	310	3,870	7,375	540	505	1,480	1,585
Physical and Life Sciences, and Technologies	8,155	160	35	410	170	1,680	3,605	285	165	725	915
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences	3,000	50 ..	..	110	65	760	1,455	45	75	190	255
Architecture, Engineering and Related Technologies	3,705	45 ..	..	125	45	1,040	1,675	95	100	340	235
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation	1,920	20	..	150	30	390	640	110	165	225	185
Business, Management and Public Administration	21,030	300	55	930	560	9,720	5,490	355	750	1,645	1,225
Health, Parks, Recreation and Fitness	12,745	285	70	760	385	3,300	4,270	535	485	1,545	1,120
Other	790	..	..	30	25	600	60	10 ..	..	35	30
Total, both sexes	186,120	2,895	555	7,850	4,395	54,010	70,750	5,580	5,740	16,345	18,000
Humanities and social sciences	87,060	1,335	275	3,305	2,010	21,155	36,310	2,890	2,495	7,065	10,220
Education	23,580	445	100	845	625	5,845	8,945	965	1,010	2,655	2,150
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	5,945	60 ..	..	200	90	2,110	2,255	145	135	450	495
Humanities	20,650	295	75	820	475	4,370	8,475	970	445	1,545	3,185
Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Law	36,885	535	95	1,445	820	8,830	16,635	810	910	2,420	4,390
Physical, natural and applied sciences	42,640	670	85	1,870	885	10,700	17,810	1,350	1,390	3,900	3,980
Physical and Life Sciences, and Technologies	14,290	290	55	660	295	3,030	6,025	540	320	1,405	1,670
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences	9,750	130	15	350	250	2,525	4,430	165	310	660	920
Architecture, Engineering and Related Technologies	14,970	215	15	625	245	4,420	6,245	405	435	1,390	975
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation	3,625	35	..	240	95	725	1,115	235	325	440	415
Business, Management and Public Administration	37,955	500	100	1,675	990	16,930	10,500	640	1,195	3,225	2,195
Health, Parks, Recreation and Fitness	17,225	400	95	980	475	4,305	5,970	680	650	2,110	1,565
Other	1,275	..	..	45	35	920	165	20	5	50	40

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Graduates shown by province of study.

2. Includes individuals for whom sex was not reported.

Data source: Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS), Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated June 26, 2006.

Table D6.1

Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, OECD countries, 2002

	Less than college	College ¹	University ²	College and university combined	Total
	%				
Australia	69	11	20	31	100
Austria	86	7	7	14	100
Belgium	72	15	13	28	100
Canada	57	22	21	43	100
Czech Republic ³	88	..	12	12	100
Denmark	72	5	23	28	100
Finland	67	17	16	33	100
France	76	12	12	24	100
Germany	77	10	13	23	100
Greece	81	6	13	19	100
Hungary ³	86	..	14	14	100
Iceland	74	6	20	26	100
Ireland	74	10	16	26	100
Italy ³	90	..	10	10	100
Japan	64	16	20	36	100
Korea	74	8	18	26	100
Luxembourg	81	7	12	19	100
Mexico	95	3	2	5	100
Netherlands	75	3	22	25	100
New Zealand	70	15	15	30	100
Norway	69	3	28	31	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	67	15	18	33	100
Switzerland	75	9	16	25	100
Turkey ³	91	..	9	9	100
United Kingdom	73	8	19	27	100
United States	62	9	29	38	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, 2004, Table A3.3.

Table D6.1

Level of educational attainment in the population aged 25 to 64, OECD countries, 2004

	Less than college	College ¹	University ²	College and university combined	Total
	%				
Australia	69	9	22	31	100
Austria	82	9	9	18	100
Belgium	70	15	14	30	100
Canada³	55	22	22	45	100
Czech Republic	88	..	..	12	100
Denmark	68	7	25	32	100
Finland	66	17	17	34	100
France	76	10	14	24	100
Germany	75	10	15	25	100
Greece	79	6	15	21	100
Hungary	83	..	..	17	100
Iceland	72	4	24	28	100
Ireland	72	10	18	28	100
Italy	89	..	..	11	100
Japan ⁴	63	17	21	37	100
Korea	70	8	22	30	100
Luxembourg	77	9	13	23	100
Mexico	84	2	14	16	100
Netherlands	71	2	27	29	100
New Zealand	75	8	18	25	100
Norway	68	2	29	32	100
Poland	84	..	..	16	100
Portugal	87	..	..	13	100
Slovak republic	88	1	12	12	100
Spain	74	7	19	26	100
Sweden	65	15	19	35	100
Switzerland	72	10	18	28	100
Turkey	91	..	..	9	100
United Kingdom	74	8	18	26	100
United States	61	9	30	39	100

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Tertiary-Type-B education.

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

3. The data source (the Labour Force Survey) does not allow for a clear delineation between "post-secondary non-tertiary education" and "tertiary-type B education". As a result, the figure reported for College (Tertiary-type B) is inflated.

4. Year of reference 2003.

Data source: OECD, Education at a Glance, 2006, Table A1.3a.

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.



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Unemployment rates of 25- to 29-year-olds by educational attainment, Canada and provinces, 1995 and 2005
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Relative earnings of the 25- to 64-year-old population with income from employment, by level of educational attainment, selected OECD countries (high school and trade- vocational education = 100)
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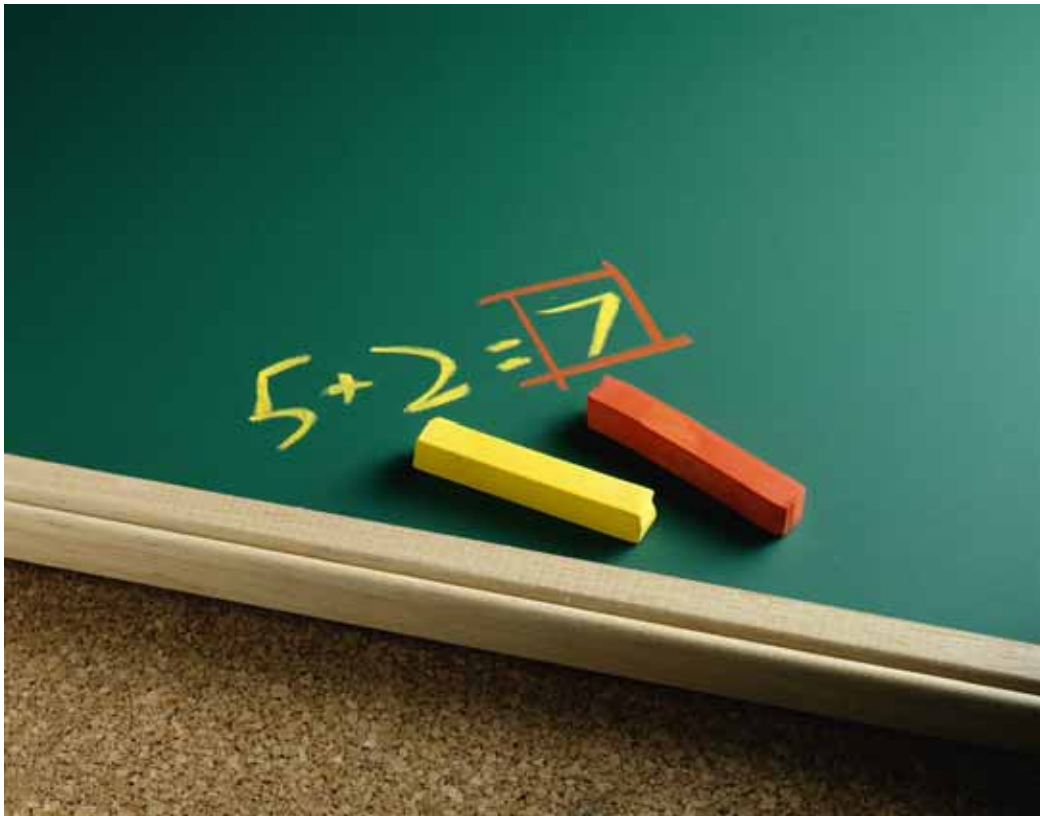


Table E1.1

Participation rate, by education level and age, Canada, 1993-1994 and 2003-2004

	Age															
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	%															
2003-2004																
Secondary	95	92	76	31	9	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
College and trades	1	1	11	23	27	21	17	13	12	8	6	6	5	4	5	
University	0	0	1	17	25	28	28	26	18	14	10	7	7	6	5	
Total	96	93	88	71	61	52	46	40	31	23	16	13	12	10	10	
1993-1994																
Secondary	97	94	73	39	14	4	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	
College and trades	0	1	16	25	24	19	14	12	9	8	6	4	5	4	4	
University	0	0	2	12	23	29	25	21	18	12	9	7	5	4	5	
Total	97	95	91	76	61	52	42	34	28	21	16	11	11	9	9	

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table E1.2

Proportion of students who are working, by education level and age, Canada, 1993-1994 and 2003-2004

	Age															
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	%															
2003-2004																
Secondary	26	42	52	55	48	56	52	49	40	43	F	...	...	...	...
College and trades	0	0	51	59	62	62	61	60	56	56	54	62	53	51	60	
University	...	...	33	35	43	46	51	53	53	59	53	59	62	67	63
Total	26	42	52	52	52	53	55	55	54	58	56	61	60	62	61	
1993-1994																
Secondary	26	39	49	53	48	45	51	41	39	F	53	F	0	F	F	
College and trades	...	0	40	51	55	53	54	50	48	54	49	45	57	50	40	
University	...	...	29	33	32	42	53	51	50	53	54	57	67	54	63
Total	26	39	47	49	45	47	53	50	50	54	54	56	57	53	53	

... not applicable

F too unreliable to be published

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table E1.1

Participation rate in education, by education level and age, Canada, 1995-1996 and 2005-2006

	Age														
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	%														
2005-2006															
Primary/Secondary	95	92	77	30	10	4	2	1	1	1	x	1	0	0	x
College and trades	1	1	9	20	23	18	12	10	10	7	5	4	4	3	3
University	x	x	2	19	27	29	30	27	21	18	11	9	8	6	5
Total	96	93	88	69	60	51	44	38	32	26	16	14	12	9	8
1995-1996															
Primary/Secondary	97	93	72	38	13	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
College and trades	x	2	12	20	23	18	15	11	10	7	6	5	4	3	3
University	x	x	2	10	21	25	26	22	15	12	8	7	5	5	4
Total	97	95	86	68	57	47	43	35	26	20	14	12	9	9	8

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

Note: The participation rate is based on a monthly average from September to April.

Data source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

Table E1.2

Proportion of students who are also working, by education level and age, Canada, 1995-1996 and 2005-2006

	Age														
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	%														
2005-2006															
Primary/Secondary	20	33	46	46	43	47	42	47	39	48	x	x	x	x	x
College and trades	x	36	50	55	57	54	53	57	55	58	62	51	56	52	51
University	x	x	24	34	39	44	48	52	51	56	52	58	62	67	66
Total	20	33	46	46	46	48	48	53	52	55	54	55	56	59	60
1995-1996															
Primary/Secondary	21	29	40	41	42	41	23	34	32	x	x	x	x	x	x
College and trades	x	x	37	40	48	47	52	52	42	48	49	49	52	47	48
University	x	x	34	33	38	39	44	48	44	48	54	61	61	62	66
Total	21	29	39	39	43	42	46	48	43	47	51	53	54	51	54

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

Note: The participation rate is based on a monthly average from September to April.

Data source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

Table E1.3
Distribution of the population aged 15 to 29 by education level, labour force status and age, Canada, 2003-2004

	Age															Total 15 to 29
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	%															
Non-student NILF ¹	2.4	2.5	2.9	4.6	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.2	6.8	7.3	8.1	9.1	9.3	9.0	8.8	6.3
Non-student unemployed	0.3	1.1	2.4	4.8	6.2	6.4	6.2	7.1	7.4	6.4	6.9	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.3
Non-student employed	1.3	2.5	6.2	20.3	27.7	35.8	41.6	46.2	54.0	62.8	67.7	70.9	71.8	74.6	75.3	44.1
University employed	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.9	10.7	12.7	14.2	13.5	9.7	8.3	5.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	2.9	6.5
University NILF ¹	0.0	0.0	1.0	10.9	13.9	14.8	13.8	12.1	8.7	5.9	4.6	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.7	6.4
College employed	0.0	0.0	5.8	13.5	16.5	13.0	10.4	8.1	6.9	4.5	3.4	3.8	2.8	2.2	3.0	6.5
College NILF ¹	1.1	1.5	5.4	9.2	10.1	7.8	6.6	5.4	5.4	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	4.5
Primary / secondary employed	24.6	38.3	39.7	17.1	4.4	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5
Primary / secondary NILF ¹	70.0	53.3	35.9	13.8	4.9	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
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 E1.3

Distribution of the population aged 15 to 29 by education level, labour force status and age, Canada, 2005-2006

	Age															Total 15 to 29
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	%															
2005-2006																
Non-student NILF ¹	2,1	2,8	2,5	4,1	5,2	5,1	5,4	6,0	6,6	7,6	9,1	9,1	9,0	9,0	9,7	6,2
Non-student unemployed	0,5	1,0	1,7	3,5	5,1	5,4	5,3	4,9	5,2	5,9	5,6	5,4	4,9	4,9	4,6	4,3
Non-student employed	1,2	2,4	6,7	21,0	27,5	35,4	42,2	48,5	55,1	58,7	67,2	69,6	72,7	75,0	76,2	44,2
University employed	x	x	0,5	6,3	10,3	12,9	14,4	14,2	10,6	10,0	5,7	5,3	4,7	4,2	3,3	6,9
University NILF ¹	x	x	1,4	11,4	15,5	15,7	15,1	12,4	9,5	7,5	4,6	3,6	2,8	1,9	1,5	6,9
College employed	x	0,4	4,4	11,2	13,0	10,0	6,6	5,7	5,3	4,0	3,3	2,3	2,1	1,6	1,6	4,7
College NILF ¹	0,5	0,7	3,9	8,0	8,6	7,2	5,2	3,9	4,1	2,6	1,8	2,1	1,5	1,5	1,3	3,5
Primary/secondary employed	18,6	30,5	35,5	13,8	4,4	1,8	0,9	0,6	0,4	0,5	x	x	x	x	x	7,1
Primary/secondary NILF ¹	70,9	53,3	35,6	13,6	5,0	1,6	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,4	x	0,4	x	x	x	12,1
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

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. NILF = Not in the labour force.

Data source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.**Table source:** Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

Table E2.1**Unemployment rates, by level of education, Canada, 1991 to 2004**

	All levels	Less than high school	High school	College or trade	University
	%				
1991	10.3	15.4	10.2	8.2	4.9
1992	11.2	17.1	10.9	9.3	5.5
1993	11.4	17.1	11.6	9.7	5.9
1994	10.4	16.2	10.2	9.0	5.4
1995	9.6	15.1	9.6	8.0	5.0
1996	9.7	15.5	9.8	8.2	5.2
1997	9.2	15.7	9.2	7.5	4.8
1998	8.4	14.5	8.6	6.6	4.4
1999	7.6	13.5	7.8	5.9	4.3
2000	6.8	12.5	7.0	5.2	3.9
2001	7.2	13.1	7.2	5.8	4.6
2002	7.7	13.9	7.8	5.9	5.1
2003	7.6	13.8	7.8	5.8	5.4
2004	7.2	13.2	7.4	5.6	4.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table E2.2**Unemployment rates of 25- to 29-year-olds by educational attainment, Canada and provinces, 1994 and 2004**

	All levels	Less than high school	High school graduate	College or trade	University graduate
	%				
	1994				
Canada	12	21	13	10	7
Newfoundland and Labrador	25	40	29	23	11
Prince Edward Island	20	40	20	14	x
Nova Scotia	15	29	17	14	8
New Brunswick	14	25	16	12	6
Quebec	14	27	16	11	8
Ontario	10	16	13	9	6
Manitoba	9	14	9	10	6
Saskatchewan	8	16	9	5	x
Alberta	9	16	8	9	6
British Columbia	12	24	12	10	6
	2004				
Canada	8	15	9	6	7
Newfoundland and Labrador	20	31	24	19	11
Prince Edward Island	13	31	15	10	x
Nova Scotia	11	22	12	10	8
New Brunswick	9	27	12	6	x
Quebec	9	19	10	6	8
Ontario	8	13	9	7	7
Manitoba	6	10	7	4	4
Saskatchewan	6	18	8	5	4
Alberta	5	9	5	4	4
British Columbia	7	17	7	5	6

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table E2.1**Unemployment rates of population aged 15 and over, by level of education, Canada, 1991 to 2005**

	All levels	Less than high school	High school graduate	College or trade	University
			%		
1991	10,3	15,4	10,3	8,2	4,9
1992	11,2	17,0	10,8	9,3	5,5
1993	11,4	17,0	11,5	9,6	5,8
1994	10,4	16,1	10,0	9,0	5,4
1995	9,5	15,1	9,5	7,9	5,0
1996	9,6	15,4	9,6	8,1	5,2
1997	9,1	15,7	8,7	7,4	4,8
1998	8,3	14,5	8,2	6,5	4,3
1999	7,6	13,5	7,4	5,9	4,2
2000	6,8	12,5	6,6	5,2	3,9
2001	7,2	13,1	6,9	5,8	4,6
2002	7,7	13,9	7,4	5,9	5,0
2003	7,6	13,8	7,3	5,8	5,4
2004	7,2	13,2	7,0	5,6	4,9
2005	6,8	12,6	6,7	5,3	4,6

Note: The data for 1995 to 1998 have been revised and are different from those previously published in the Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program 2005.

Data source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

Table E2.2
Unemployment rates of 25- to 29-year-olds by educational attainment,
Canada and provinces, 1995 and 2005

	All levels	Less than high school	High school graduate	College or trade	University graduate
	%				
1995					
Canada	11	21	12	9	6
Newfoundland and Labrador	21	42	20	19	10
Prince Edward Island	19	36	26	15	x
Nova Scotia	15	26	16	14	8
New Brunswick	13	23	14	11	7
Quebec	12	23	16	10	7
Ontario	10	21	13	7	5
Manitoba	8	16	7	7	7
Saskatchewan	9	20	9	8	x
Alberta	8	15	8	8	5
British Columbia	10	16	10	9	5
2005					
Canada	7	15	7	6	6
Newfoundland and Labrador	16	33	21	16	x
Prince Edward Island	10	29	13	9	x
Nova Scotia	9	21	14	6	7
New Brunswick	9	36	11	8	x
Quebec	9	18	9	7	7
Ontario	7	15	7	5	6
Manitoba	6	13	8	3	x
Saskatchewan	5	10	6	3	x
Alberta	4	4	4	4	3
British Columbia	5	14	5	5	4

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

Data source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.

Updated December 1, 2006.

Table E2.3
Relative earnings of the 25- to 64-year-old population with income from employment, by level of educational attainment, selected OECD countries (high school graduation = 100)

	Below high school	College or trade	University	Postsecondary
CANADA (2001)	79	115	177	143
France (2002)	84	125	167	150
Germany (2002)	78	120	161	146
Italy (2000)	78	..	138	138
United Kingdom (2001)	67	128	174	159
United States (2002)	71	118	195	186

Source: OECD, Education at a Glance, 2004 (Table A11.1a).

Table E2.4
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.

	Below high school	College	University	College and university
Canada (2003)	78	112	169	140
France (2004)	85	125	163	147
Germany (2004)	88	128	163	153
Italy (2002)	78	..	153	153
United Kingdom (2004)	67	124	174	158
United States (2004)	65	114	181	172
.. not available for a specific reference period				
Data source: OECD, Education at a Glance, 2006 (Table A9.1a).				
Table source: Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. 2005. Education indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Catalogue no. 81-582-XIE. Ottawa.				
Updated December 1, 2006.				