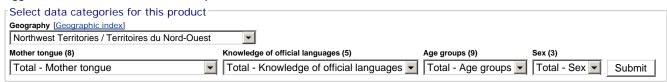




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Mother Tongue (8), Labour Force Activity (8), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (7), Knowledge of Official Languages (5), Age Groups (9) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data



Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Highest certificate, diploma or degree (7)	Labour force activity (8)							
	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
Total - Highest certificate,								
diploma or degree 1	31,135	23,825	21,350	2,475	7,310	76.5	68.6	10.4
No certificate, diploma or degree	10,265	5,600	4,330	1,275	4,665	54.6	42.2	22.8
High school certificate or equivalent ²	6,130	5,145	4,705	440	980	83.9	76.8	8.6
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	2,940	2,560	2,300	260	380	87.1	78.2	10.2
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ³	6,060	5,415	5,070	345	645	89.4	83.7	6.4
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	885	765	730	40	115	86.4	82.5	5.2
University certificate or degree	4,855	4,335	4,220	120	515	89.3	86.9	2.8

Note(s):

i. Census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations crossing provincial boundaries

There is one census metropolitan area (Ottawa - Gatineau) and three census agglomerations (Campbellton, Hawkesbury and Lloydminster) that cross provincial boundaries. The data for their respective provincial parts are included with the appropriate census metropolitan area or census agglomeration, with data for the census metropolitan area or census agglomeration within the province of the provincial part that contributes the majority of the population to the area. For example, Ottawa - Gatineau can be found in Ontario, Campbellton in New Brunswick, Hawkesbury in Ontario and Lloydminster in Alberta.

Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

High school certificate or equivalent

'High school certificate or equivalent' refers to graduation from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-560-XCB2006030.

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