

# Education in Saskatchewan

2006 Census of Canada

## OVERALL LEVELS OF SCHOOLING

According to the 2006 Census, Saskatchewan had 329,010 individuals who earned a diploma, a certificate, or a degree from a post-secondary program. The three most common broad fields of study were: architecture, engineering, and related technologies (69,150); business, management and public administration (66,305); and health, parks, recreation and fitness (56,905). Another 205,495 individuals aged 15 and over do not have postsecondary training but have completed high school or an equivalent course of study.

Table 1 provides a breakdown by gender of the types of credentials earned.

**Table 1: Census Population by Postsecondary Educational Attainment and Gender 2006**

	Men	Women	Total
Trades/Apprenticeships	52,700	33,610	86,310
College	39,770	72,005	111,770
University	55,325	72,455	127,785
Medical degrees*	2,060	1,090	3,145
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,850</b>	<b>179,160</b>	<b>329,010</b>

\* Includes degrees in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Canada

## ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

72.4 per cent (488,345) of the non-Aboriginal Census population of Saskatchewan 15 years of age and over has some kind of educational qualification including graduating from high school or its equivalent. The similar number for individuals self-identifying as Aboriginal (91,295) is 50.6 per cent. There were 26,105 Aboriginals with a completed postsecondary qualification, or 28.6 per cent of that population. The comparable number for non-Aboriginals was 302,900; or 44.9 per cent.

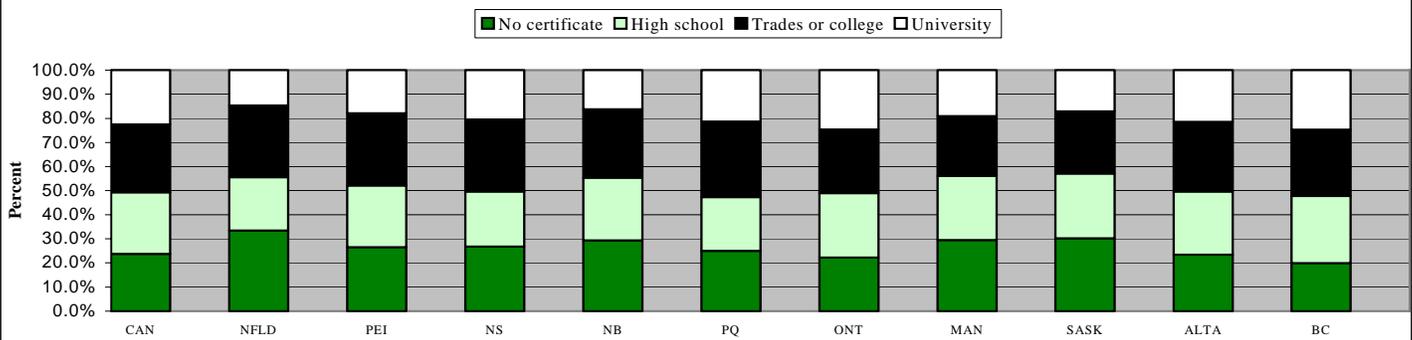
However, 20,055 Aboriginal individuals have a high school diploma, which is 22.0 per cent of that total population. The equivalent value for non-Aboriginals is 185,400; or 27.5 per cent.

## PROVINCIAL COMPARISONS

Among all provinces, British Columbia had the highest proportion of its population over the age of 15 with a completed education qualification including high school (80.1 per cent). British Columbia also led the nation in university degrees (24.7 per cent). Expressed as a portion of its total population, Quebec had more individuals with certification in the trades (31.3 per cent).

Canada was ahead of all other OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and

**Chart 1: Educational Attainment by Province for Individuals Over 15 Years of Age, 2006 Census**



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Development) countries with respect to the share of its population with postsecondary education (48 per cent).

## INTERPROVINCIAL MOBILITY

This release of 2006 Census data provided summary data on the educational levels of interprovincial migrants for the period 2001-2006. While complete and detailed information on destination has not yet been released, the net number of persons leaving or entering each territory or province is available. Over this five year period, Saskatchewan had a net loss of 13,805 people. There was a net loss at every level of education from less than high school to university degree. Every province or territory had a net surplus of emigrants over immigrants except for the Yukon (20), Alberta (44,320), and British Columbia (19,140). Ontario had the largest net decline (17,930). 28,000 of the net growth in Alberta were postsecondary graduates. 7,500 of these were from Saskatchewan and 7,200 were from Ontario.

## IMMIGRANTS FROM OUTSIDE CANADA

The percentage of immigrants from outside of Canada living in Saskatchewan with a completed postsecondary credential is 55.2 per cent. The corresponding value for Canadian-born residents of Saskatchewan is 42.1 per cent. 23.1 per cent of immigrants have not completed high school or its equivalent. For Canadian-born residents, the equivalent percentage is 30.8 per cent.

## LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

In the 2006 Census, the Saskatchewan labour force was recorded as 524,305. The overall unemployment rate was 5.6 per cent. However, the unemployment rate for individuals with less than a high school education was 8.5 per cent. Individuals with university training had an unemployment rate of 3.3 per cent. The participation rate for individuals without a complete high school education was only 50.3 per cent, while for individuals who had attended university it was 79.3 per cent. Table 2 presents additional data on this subject.

**Table 2: Saskatchewan Labour Force Performance as Recorded by the 2006 Census**

	Total	Less than high school	High school or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College diploma	University certificate, diploma or degree
Labour force	524,305	133,000	391,300	50,110	81,865	103,790
Employed	494,900	121,720	373,180	47,870	78,680	100,335
Unemployed	29,405	11,275	18,125	2,240	3,185	3,450
Employment rate	64.6	46	74.4	76.7	76.4	76.6
Unemployment rate	5.6	8.5	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.3
Participation rate	68.4	50.3	78	80.3	79.5	79.3

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## **REGINA AND SASKATOON**

21.7 per cent of the population of the City of Regina has not completed high school. In the City of Saskatoon, the number is 22.1 per cent. In Regina, 47.6 per cent of the population has graduated from a postsecondary course, while the Saskatoon number is 50.6 per cent. The percentages of the population in both cities with only a high school education is 30.7 (Regina) and 27.2 (Saskatoon).

Not all data in the 2006 Census of Canada with respect to education is comparable to data from the 2001 Census due to changes on this subject in the questionnaire.

All data in this report are based on the 2006 Census of Canada. The Census population counts are not comparable to quarterly population estimates from the Statistics Canada Demography Division. Census population does not include net undercount (number of persons missed by the Census less the number of persons counted twice) and other adjustments made by Demography Division to the Census data. All data in this report are preliminary and subject to revision. For more details, contact the Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics at (306) 787-6327 or visit [www.stats.gov.sk.ca](http://www.stats.gov.sk.ca)