

EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2015

Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators is the authoritative source for information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of education systems in the 34 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

Canada

Tertiary education: Short-cycle, bachelor's, master's and doctoral programmes

Canada has the largest share of tertiary-educated adults among OECD countries, but has a lower than average share of 25-64 year-olds with a master's, doctoral or equivalent degree.

- In 2014, 54% of Canadian adults held a tertiary qualification, the highest share among OECD countries (OECD average: 34%). In Canada, the tertiary education system rests on a wide diversity of institutions and programmes: a quarter of Canadians aged 25-64 attained a college diploma as their highest level of education, a proportion higher than in any other OECD country.¹
- Canada is close to the OECD average for the share of tertiary-educated adults with a bachelor's, master's, doctoral or equivalent degree: 28% compared with 27%. However, while the share of the Canadian population with a bachelor's or equivalent degree is higher than the average across OECD countries, the figure is lower at the higher levels; 9% of Canadian have completed a master's or doctoral degree compared with an OECD average of 12%.

Equity in education and the labour market

The gender gap in earnings is larger in Canada than on average across OECD countries.

- In Canada, women's earnings are 75% of that of men, whereas the figure is 80% on average across OECD countries. However, the gender gap in earnings narrows with increasing educational attainment in Canada, which is not the case across OECD countries on average.
- In Canada, 16.1% of 15-19 year-olds were not enrolled in education in 2014. This percentage includes 9.0% who were employed and 7.1% who were neither employed nor in education or training. This means that in Canada the majority of 15-19 year-olds who were not enrolled in education were employed. By contrast, across OECD countries, 13.7% of 15-19 year-olds were not enrolled in education that year, including 6.6% who were employed and 7.2% who were neither employed nor in education or training (NEET). Thus across OECD countries, the majority of 15-19 year-olds who were not enrolled in education were NEET.

¹ For the purposes of this note, the term "college" refers to both community colleges and polytechnics. It is important to note that many community colleges and polytechnics in Canada offer both ISCED 5 (short-cycle tertiary) and ISCED 4 (non-tertiary post-secondary) programmes, including occupational preparation and adult education programmes. Statistics Canada data on tertiary education do not distinguish between some adult education and occupational preparation programmes, so international comparisons of tertiary education systems should be handled with some caution.

The teaching profession

Canadian teachers are well paid: salaries after 15 years of experience are among the highest across OECD countries at USD 90 per teaching hour for secondary school teachers and more than USD 65 000 per year.

- Across OECD countries, the average statutory salary per teaching hour after 15 years of experience and with typical qualifications is USD 53² for primary teachers, USD 63 for lower secondary teachers, and USD 71 for upper secondary teachers in general education. In Canada, salaries per teaching hour are USD 84 at primary level and USD 90 at the lower and upper secondary levels.
- The annual salaries of Canadian lower secondary public school teachers with 15 years of experience and typical qualifications (about USD 66 700 per year) are the fourth highest of the OECD countries, after Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.
- On average, across countries and sub-national entities that participated the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) in 2012,³ 47% of teachers (defined as those who teach both pre-primary and primary school, primary teachers, and secondary teachers) have good information and communications technology (ICT) and problem-solving skills. In Canada, 55% of teachers and 35% of all 25-64 year-old Canadians are in this category.

Financing of education

Expenditure per tertiary student in Canada is among the highest of the OECD countries.

- Spending per student by educational institutions in OECD countries averages about USD 15 000 at the tertiary level. In Canada, average spending per tertiary student is about USD 22 000, the highest across OECD countries after Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.
- Tertiary students receive about half of Canada's per-capita GDP spending on education, the largest share among OECD countries after the United Kingdom and the United States. It is 12 percentage points higher than the OECD average of 40%.

Educational attainment, skills and participation in the labour market

Employment rates and earnings increase with educational attainment and, to a lesser extent, with higher skills.

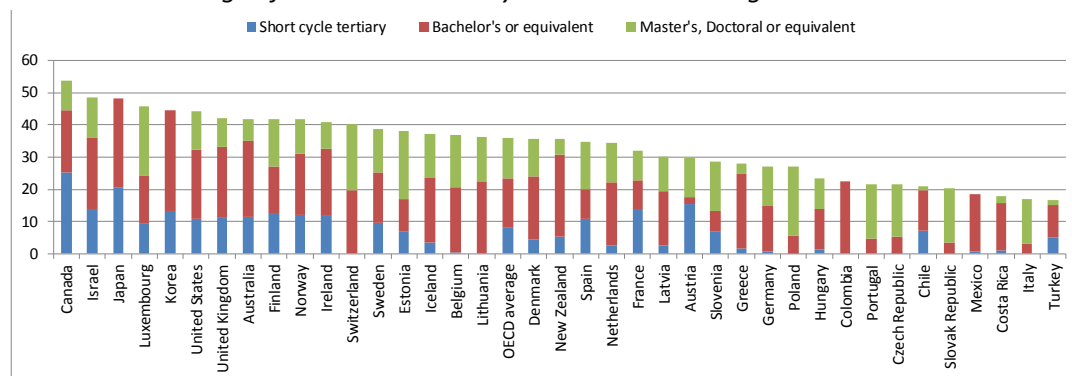
- On average across the countries and sub-national entities that participated in the 2012 Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC), employment rates and earnings increase with educational attainment and, to a lesser extent, with higher skills. This is also true in Canada, where the likelihood of being employed and the hourly earnings are more strongly correlated with educational attainment than with proficiency in literacy, numeracy or use of ICT for problem solving.
- The employment rate in Canada for all adults is 76%, 3 percentage points above the OECD average of 73%. It is 56% for Canadians who have not completed upper secondary education, 74% for

² Values reported in equivalent US dollars (USD) have been converted using purchasing power parities (PPPs).

³ The Survey of Adult Skills is a product of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC).

those who have upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education and 82% for tertiary-educated adults. The OECD average is 56%, 74% and 83%, respectively.

Figure 1: Educational attainment of 26-64 year-olds (2014)
Percentage of adults with tertiary education as the highest level attained



Notes: Data refer to ISCED 2011. Please refer to the source table for information about inclusion codes. For example, in Portugal "short cycle tertiary" is included in "bachelor's or equivalent".

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds.

Source: OECD, Table A1.1a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

Sub-national comparisons

Education at a Glance provides an authoritative compilation of international comparisons of key education statistics. While countries attain specific values in these comparisons, readers should not assume that countries themselves are homogeneous. The country averages include significant variations among sub-national jurisdictions. Regional policy makers can benefit most from the comparisons presented in *Education at a Glance* when they can compare the results from their own sub-national areas with national and sub-national data from other countries. To this end, the OECD, with support from the U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, is, for the first time, releasing select sub-national data for six *Education at a Glance* Indicators in this edition (see <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/annualreports/oecd/index.asp>).

References


OECD (2015), *Education at a Glance 2015: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2015-en>.

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Note regarding data from Israel

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and are under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

For more information on *Education at a Glance 2015* and to access the full set of Indicators, visit www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm.

Updated data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en> and by following the *StatLinks*  under the tables and charts in the publication.

Explore, compare and visualise more data and analysis using:



<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=CAN&treshold=10&topic=EO>

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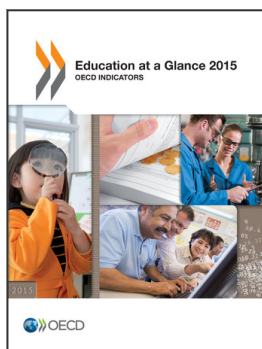
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Key Facts for Canada in Education at a Glance 2015

Table	Indicator	Canada	OECD average
Educational Access and Output			
	Enrolment rates	2013	2013
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	**	74%
	Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds	2014	2014
A1.4a	Below upper secondary	10%	24%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	36%	43%
	Tertiary	54%	34%
	Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds (disaggregation at tertiary level)	2014	2014
A1.1a	Short cycle tertiary	25%	8%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	19%	16%
	Master's or equivalent	9%	11%
	Doctoral or equivalent	**	1%
	Entry and graduation rates	2013	2013
C3.1	Percentage of today's young people expected to enter tertiary education at least once during their lifetime	**	67%
A3.1	Percentage of today's young people expected to graduate with a bachelor's or equivalent degree in their lifetime	33%	36%
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes			
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds	2014	2014
A5.4a	Below upper secondary	10.6%	12.8%
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6.5%	7.7%
	Tertiary	4.8%	5.1%
	Average earnings premium for tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds (upper secondary = 100)	2013	2013
A6.1a	Short cycle tertiary	118	125
	Bachelor's or equivalent	153	157
	Master's, Doctoral or equivalent	189	214
	All tertiary	143	160
	Percentage of people not in employment, education or training (NEET) for 15-29 year-olds	2014	2014
C5.2b	Men	13.2%	13.2%
	Women	13.6%	17.9%
Financial Investment in Education			
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2012	2012
B1.1a	Primary education	9680 USD	8247 USD
	Secondary education	**	9518 USD
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	22006 USD	15028 USD
	Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions	2012	2012
B2.2	As a percentage of GDP	6%	5.2%
	Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education	2012	2012
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	12%	11.6%
Schools and Teachers			
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2013	2013
D2.2	Primary education	14 students per teacher	15 students per teacher
	Secondary education	14 students per teacher	13 students per teacher
	Average actual teachers' salaries	2013	2013
D3.4	Pre-primary school teachers	**	37798 USD
	Primary school teachers	**	41248 USD
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**	43626 USD
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**	47702 USD

The reference year is the year cited or the latest year for which data are available.

** Please refer to the source table for details on this data.



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