

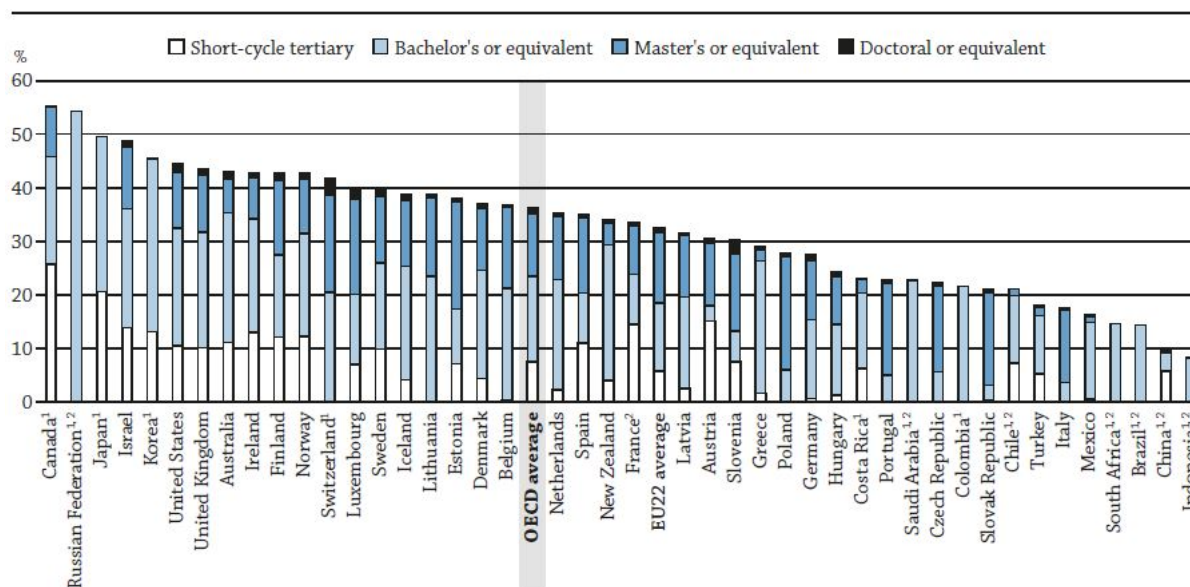
EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2016

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 35 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

Canada

- **Canada has the largest share of tertiary-educated adults of all the OECD countries** but has a lower than average share of 25-64 year-olds with a master's, doctoral or equivalent degree.
- **The gap between men and women's earnings is larger in Canada** than on average across OECD countries. However, the gender gap in earnings narrows with increasing educational attainment.
- **Canadians with foreign-born parents have high levels of educational attainment and upward educational mobility.**
- Canadian teachers are well paid: **teachers' salaries are among the highest across OECD countries** at more than USD 65 000¹ per year for teachers with 15 years of experience.
- **Canada spends more per tertiary student than almost all the OECD countries.**

Figure 1. Percentage of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education, by level of tertiary education (2015)



1. Some levels of education are included in others. Refer to the source table for more details.

2. Reference year differs from 2015. Refer to the source table for more details.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education, regardless of the level of tertiary attainment.

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

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933396600>

¹ Values reported in equivalent US dollars (USD) have been converted using purchasing power parities (PPPs).

Tertiary education has a strong impact in the labour market

- In 2015, 55% of Canadian adults held a tertiary qualification, the highest share among OECD countries against an OECD average of 35%. In Canada, the tertiary education system rests on a wide diversity of institutions and programmes: about a quarter of Canadians aged 25-64 attained a college diploma as their highest level of education, a higher proportion than in any other OECD country.²
- Even though the share of tertiary-educated adults is higher in Canada than on average across OECD countries, a lower proportion obtain a master's degree, especially among the younger generation. In Canada, 20% of adults hold a bachelor's degree compared to an OECD average of 16%, but only 9% have completed a master's or doctoral degree while the OECD average is 12%. The gap is even more significant among younger adults: 9% of 25-34 year-old Canadians have completed a master's or doctoral degree while the OECD average is 14%.
- In Canada, the earnings advantage from tertiary education compared to upper secondary education is smaller than across OECD countries, on average. Full-time full-year 25-64 year-old workers with tertiary education earn 39% more than those with upper secondary education, while on average across OECD countries it is 55% more.
- In Canada, 10% of tertiary students are international students while within OECD countries the share is 6%. The share of foreign students increases with tertiary level of education in Canada as it does across OECD countries. Foreign students make up 8% of students at bachelor's level, 14% at master's level and 27% at doctoral level.

Gender gaps in education and employment persist

- Similarly to the OECD average, women in Canada represent a higher proportion among graduates at tertiary level with the exception of the doctoral or equivalent level where the proportion of men is larger (45% in Canada and 47% on average across OECD countries).
- Among 25-64 year-olds with below upper secondary education, women in Canada earn 61% of what men earn, compared with 76% 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. A tertiary-educated woman earns on average 72% of what a similarly educated man earns, which is in line with the OECD average of 73%.
- As in most OECD countries, Canadian tertiary-educated women are more likely to have studied teacher training and education science than men (16% of women compared to 5% of men) while the opposite is true for engineering, manufacturing and construction (3% of women compared to 30% of men). This gives men the advantage in labour market outcomes as the mean monthly earnings of adults who studied teacher training and education science is USD 4 200, only about three-quarters the monthly earnings of adults who studied engineering, manufacturing and construction (USD 5 400).
- Women aged 25 to 44 have greater upward intergenerational mobility in education than men in Canada: 59% achieved upward mobility from upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary to tertiary education, compared with 45% among men. Despite this large gender gap, upward mobility for men is still greater in Canada than the 34% on average found across the OECD countries and subnational entities that participated in the Survey of Adult Skills, a product of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC).
- Men make up 26% of primary teachers in Canada, more than the OECD average of 18%. Men also make up a larger share of graduates in the field of study of education (1 man for every 3.0 women) compared to the OECD average (1 man for every 4.2 women).

Education helps immigrants integrate into their host communities

- In Canada, 36% of 25-44 year-olds have two foreign-born parents, which is 20 percentage points more than the average across the OECD countries and subnational entities that participated in the Survey of Adult Skills. Among tertiary-educated 25-44 year-olds in Canada the gap is even wider: 42% have parents who are both foreign born,

² 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 (post-secondary non-tertiary) programmes, including occupational preparation and adult education programmes. Data from Statistics Canada 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.

compared with an average of 16%. This reflects the high educational attainment of adults with foreign-born parents in Canada.

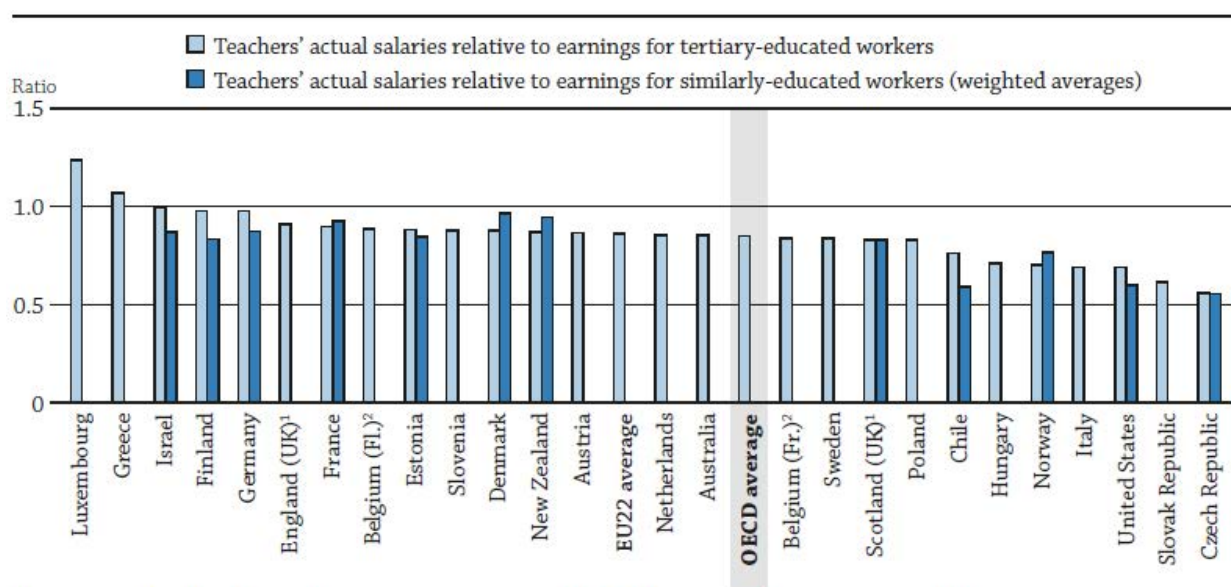
- In Canada, adults with foreign-born parents have greater intergenerational upward mobility than those whose parents are both native-born. For example, among 25-44 year-olds whose parents' highest educational attainment is upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary, 63% of those with two foreign-born parents attained tertiary education, against only 46% for those with native-born parents.

Salary, the school environment and workload all influence teachers' decisions to enter – and remain in – the profession

- The annual salaries of Canadian lower secondary public school teachers with 15 years of experience and typical qualifications (USD 65 543 per year) are the fourth highest among OECD countries, after Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The increase between the starting salary with minimum qualifications and the salary after 15 years of experience with typical qualifications is also higher in Canada (77%) than on average across OECD countries (42%). However, after 15 years of experience, Canadian teachers with typical qualifications have almost reached the top of the salary scale (USD 67 558) which is not the case on average across OECD countries. The difference between Canadian teachers' salaries after 15 years and the maximum salary is only USD 2 015 whereas on average across OECD countries there is a difference of USD 13 195.

Figure 2. Lower secondary teachers' salaries at different points in their careers (2014)

Annual statutory salaries of teachers in public institutions, in equivalent USD converted using PPPs



Note: For further details on the different metrics used to calculate these ratios, please refer to the *Methodology* section.

1. Data on earnings for full-time, full-year workers with tertiary education refer to the United Kingdom.

2. Data on earnings for full-time, full-year workers with tertiary education refer to Belgium.

Countries and economies are ranked in descending order of the ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year tertiary-educated workers aged 25-64.

Source: OECD, Table D3.2a. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933399005>

- In Canada, there are on average 14 students per teacher at upper secondary level. This is close to the 13 students per teacher observed on average across OECD countries at this level of education.
- The statutory net teaching time of lower secondary Canadian teachers is 743 hours, slightly higher than the OECD average of 694 hours, while lower secondary teachers in Canada are expected to spend 1 233 hours at school, again a slightly larger value than the OECD average of 1160 hours.

High-quality education needs sustainable funding

- Public expenditure on educational institutions at primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels increased by 11% from 2008 to 2012, against an OECD average increase of only 5%.
- In 2012, 92% of expenditure on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions was from public sources, similar to the OECD average of 91% for 2013. At tertiary level, the picture changes as only 52% of expenditure comes from public sources in Canada, much lower than the OECD average of 70%.
- In Canada, annual expenditure per tertiary student by educational institutions for all services represented 51% of per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in 2012, the largest share among OECD countries after Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. It is 10 percentage points higher than the OECD average of 41% for 2013.
- Canada spends USD 21 500 per tertiary student each year. This is the highest amount across OECD countries after Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

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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.

Note regarding data from the Russian Federation in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC)

Readers should note that the sample for the Russian Federation does not include the population of the Moscow municipal area. The data published, therefore, do not represent the entire resident population aged 16-65 in Russia but rather the population of Russia excluding the population residing in the Moscow municipal area. More detailed information regarding the data from the Russian Federation as well as that of other countries can be found in the Technical Report of the Survey of Adult Skills.

Subnational comparisons


Education at a Glance provides an authoritative compilation of international comparisons of key education statistics. While these comparisons give specific values for countries, readers should not assume that countries themselves are homogeneous. Country averages can conceal significant variations between subnational 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 subnational areas with national and subnational data from other countries. To this end, the OECD, with support from the U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, is releasing updated subnational data for six indicators with this edition of *Education at a Glance*. The updated subnational data are available at <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/annualreports/oecd/index.asp>.

References

OECD (2016), *Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2016-en>.

For more information on Education at a Glance 2016 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&threshold=10&topic=EQ>.

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Key Facts for Canada in Education at a Glance 2016

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Canada		OECD average	
Gender					
Chart A5.2.	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment	2015			
		Men	Women	Men	Women
	Below upper secondary	63%	45%	66%	46%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	79%	67%	81%	67%
	Tertiary	86%	79%	88%	80%
Table A6.2	Full-year earnings of women as a percentage of men's earnings, by educational attainment (25-64 year-olds)	2014			
		Ratio (women/men)		Ratio (women/men)	
	Below upper secondary	61%		76%	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	71%		77%	
	Tertiary	72%		73%	
Table C5.2	Percentage of people not in employment, nor in education or training (NEET)	2015			
		Men	Women	Men	Women
	15-29 year-olds	13%	13%	12%	17%
Table A3.4	Percentage of female graduates, by tertiary levels of education	2014			
		% Women		% Women	
	Short-cycle tertiary	56%		56%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	60%		58%	
	Master's or equivalent	56%		57%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	45%		47%	
Table A1.5.	Field of education studied among tertiary-educated adults (25-64 year-old non-students)	2012		2012 ¹	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
	Teacher training and education science	5%	16%	7%	18%
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	30%	3%	31%	7%
Vocational Education and Training (VET)					
Table C1.3a	Distribution of enrolment, by programme orientation	2014			
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational
	Upper secondary education	95%	5%	56%	44%
Table A1.4.	Educational attainment, by programme orientation	2015			
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational
	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education	24%	11%	17%	26%
Table A5.5	Unemployment rate, by programme orientation	2015			
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational
	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as their highest educational attainment level	8.9%	6.5%	10%	9.2%
Financial Investment in Education					
Table B1.1	Annual expenditure per student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2013			
	Primary education	USD 9 130		USD 8 477	
	Secondary education	**		USD 9 811	
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	USD 21 458		USD 15 772	
Table B2.2	Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions	2013			
	As a percentage of GDP	6.1%		5.2%	
Table B4.2	Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education	2013			
	As a percentage of total public expenditure	**		11.2%	
Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)					
Table C2.1	Enrolment rates in early childhood education at age 3	2014			
	ISCED 01 and 02	**		71%	
Table C2.3	Expenditure on all early childhood educational institutions	2013			
	As a percentage of GDP	**		0.8%	
	Proportions of total expenditure from public sources	**		81%	
Teachers					
Table D3.2a	Actual salaries of teachers in public institutions relative to wages of full-time, full-year workers with tertiary education	2014			
	Pre-primary school teachers	**		0.74	
	Primary school teachers	**		0.81	
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**		0.85	
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**		0.89	
Table D3.1a	Annual statutory salaries of teachers in public institutions, based on typical qualifications, at different points in teachers' careers (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2014			
		Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience	Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience
	Pre-primary school teachers	**	**	USD 29 494	USD 39 245
	Primary school teachers	USD 39 511	USD 65 543	USD 31 028	USD 42 675
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	USD 39 511	USD 65 543	USD 32 485	USD 44 407
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	USD 39 677	USD 65 833	USD 34 186	USD 46 379

Canada - Country Note - Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Canada		OECD average	
	Mean monthly earnings of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-old, by selected field of education studied	2012		2012 ¹	
Table A6.4	Teacher training and education science	USD 4 200		USD 3 004	
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	USD 5 400		USD 3 883	
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2014			
Table D2.2	Primary education (includes lower secondary in Canada)	16 students per teacher		15 students per teacher	
	Secondary education (only for upper secondary in Canada)	14 students per teacher		13 students per teacher	
	Tertiary education	**		17 students per teacher	
Tertiary Education					
	Percentage of adults who have attained tertiary education, by tertiary level of educational attainment and age group	2015			
		25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds	25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds
Table A1.2	Short-cycle tertiary	25%	26%	8%	8%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	25%	20%	21%	16%
	Master's or equivalent (includes Doctoral or equivalent in Canada)	9%	9%	14%	11%
	Doctoral or equivalent	**	**	1%	1%
	All tertiary levels of education	59%	55%	42%	35%
	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by tertiary educational attainment	2015			
Tables A5.1 & A5.3	Short-cycle tertiary	81%		80%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	83%		82%	
	Master's or equivalent	83%		87%	
	Doctoral or equivalent (includes Doctoral or equivalent in Canada)	**		91%	
	All tertiary levels of education	82%		84%	
	Relative earnings of full-time full-year 25-64 year-old workers, by tertiary educational attainment (upper secondary education = 100)	2014			
Table A6.1	Short-cycle tertiary	116		120	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	147		148	
	Master's, doctoral or equivalent	177		191	
	All tertiary levels of education	139		155	
	Share of international or foreign students, by level of tertiary education	2014			
Table C4.1.	Bachelor's or equivalent	8%		5%	
	Master's or equivalent	14%		12%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	27%		27%	
	All tertiary levels of education	10%		6%	
	First-time entry rates into tertiary education	2014			
Table C3.1.	All tertiary levels (including international students)	**		68%	
	All tertiary levels (excluding international students)	**		61%	
	All tertiary levels (students younger than 25 years old and excluding international students)	**		51%	
Other: Immigration and intergenerational mobility in education					
	Proportion of adults with same educational attainment levels as their parents, by parents' immigrant status ²	2012		2012 ¹	
		Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents	Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents
Table A4.3	25-44 year-old adults with below upper secondary education as their highest educational attainment level	20%	18%	27%	37%
Other: Adult education and learning					
	Participation of 25-64 year-olds in formal and/or non-formal education, by level of education ²	2012		2012 ¹	
Table C6.3	Below upper secondary	26%		26%	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	50%		46%	
	Tertiary	70%		70%	
Other: Education and social outcomes					
	Percentage of 25-64 year-old adults reporting that they are in good health, by selected literacy proficiency level	2012		2012 ¹	
Table A8.1 (L)	Low literacy proficiency (Level 1 or below)	78%		67%	
	High literacy proficiency (Level 4 or 5)	95%		90%	
	Life satisfaction today and life satisfaction expected in five years for 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment ³	2015			
		Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years	Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years
Table A8.3a	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	90%	96%	83%	87%
	Tertiary	97%	98%	92%	94%

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

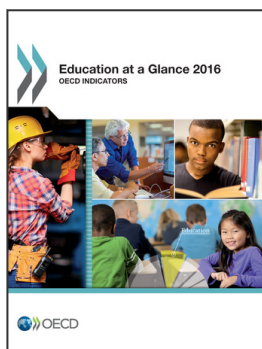
Refer to Annex 3 for notes and for more information on data presented in this key facts table (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

1. OECD average includes some countries with 2015 data.

2. Data refer to ISCED-97 instead of ISCED-A 2011.

3. Educational attainment categories collected by Gallup World Poll may differ from ISCED-A 2011.

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



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