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Census in Brief

Does education pay? A comparison of earnings by level of education in Canada and its provinces and territories

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... not applicable
0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p} preliminary
^{r} revised
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E} use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Does education pay? A comparison of earnings by level of education in Canada and its provinces and territories

Highlights

- Men with an apprenticeship certificate in the skilled trades had strong earnings. With median earnings of $72,955 in 2015, they earned 7% more than men with a college diploma, 31% more than men with a high school diploma, and 11% less than men with a bachelor's degree.
- Women with a bachelor's degree earned considerably more than women with college, high school or trades education. With median earnings of $68,342 in 2015, they earned around 40% more than women with a college diploma, around 60% more than women with a high school diploma, and about 80% more than women with an apprenticeship certificate.
- Men with an apprenticeship certificate had faster growth in earnings from 2005 to 2015 than men at other levels of education. Women with a bachelor's degree saw faster earnings growth than women at other educational levels.
- Among the provinces, men and women residing in Alberta had the highest earnings at every level of education.
- Women with a high school diploma in Nunavut earned more than women with a bachelor's degree in every province and Yukon.

Introduction

Canadians complete postsecondary education for many reasons, including the desire to improve their quality of life or to pursue their passion. For many, ensuring financial security after graduation is also an important motivation. This report looks at how postsecondary education credentials pay off in earnings for working-age men and women in the labour market. One's choice of level of education, field of study and location of work all contribute to how much one gets paid. Broader trends in the Canadian economy also have an influence on how workers with different educational qualifications are compensated for their work. To shed light on the outcomes of the Canadian educational system and to inform Canadians about their education choices, this census report presents the earnings of Canadians aged 25 to 64[1,2] with different levels of education and living in different parts of the country.

Men with an apprenticeship certificate in the trades had strong earnings

Responding to a call for more skilled-trades workers in certain industries and regions, in recent years, the federal government has introduced measures to increase participation in apprenticeship training.[3] Young men have responded to job opportunities and incentives by moving into this sector. The percentage of young men with an apprenticeship certificate in skilled trades as their highest level of education increased substantially, from 4.9% in 2006 to 7.8% in 2016. The percentage of young women with an apprenticeship certificate remained low during this period.

1. The universe for this study includes both Canadian-born individuals aged 25 to 64 who obtained their highest certificate, diploma or degree in Canada and immigrants aged 25 to 64 who obtained their highest certificate, diploma or degree in Canada. For those with a high school diploma as their highest certificate, diploma or degree, the immigrant group consists of those who immigrated to Canada before or at age 15. For more information, please see the "Data sources, methods and definitions" section.
2. To make earnings of different groups more comparable, this report presents the median earnings for paid employees who worked full time and full year (minimum 30 hours per week and 49 weeks of the year) in 2015 and therefore excludes those who were self-employed. For more information, please see the "Data sources, methods and definitions" section.
3. Please see https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/services/apprentices/grants.html.

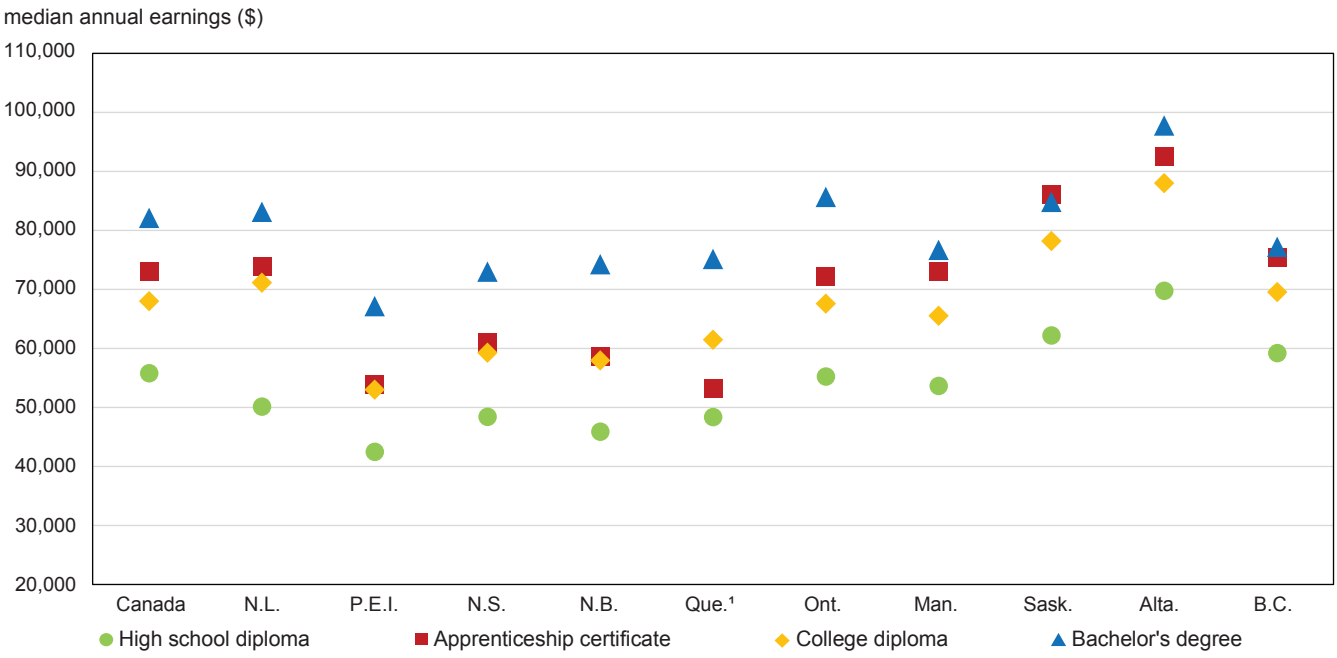
Men with an apprenticeship certificate had particularly high earnings in 2015 (Chart 1a). This reflects the strong demand in the labour market for these workers overall. With median earnings of $72,955, they earned 7%[4] more than men with a college diploma, 31% more than men with high school as their highest educational qualification, and 11%[4] less than men with a bachelor's degree.

In constant dollars, the earnings of men with apprenticeship qualifications were 14% higher in 2015 than they were in 2005. This growth was faster than that observed among men with all other educational qualifications.[5] For example, the earnings of men with a bachelor's degree grew by 6%, and those of men with a college diploma grew by 8%.

Men with an apprenticeship certificate most commonly trained to become electricians, where they had median earnings of $84,016 in 2015. The trade with the highest median earnings for men with apprenticeship qualifications was 'instrumentation technology',[6] where they earned $130,182. Instrumentation technicians install and maintain measuring and control instruments used in manufacturing, petrochemical and other industrial or commercial settings.

Among men with an apprenticeship certificate in Alberta, lineworkers[7] had the highest median earnings in 2015 ($148,156), followed by power engineering technicians[8] ($147,085). Both of these trades revolve around the installation, repair and maintenance of power generation, transmission and distribution systems.

Chart 1a
Median annual earnings of men aged 25 to 64 who worked full time and full year as paid employees, by highest level of education, the provinces and Canada overall, 2015



1. Quebec provides vocational trades training and issues a trades certificate called DEP/DVS (*Diplôme d'études professionnelles/Diploma of vocational studies*) offered at the high school level.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

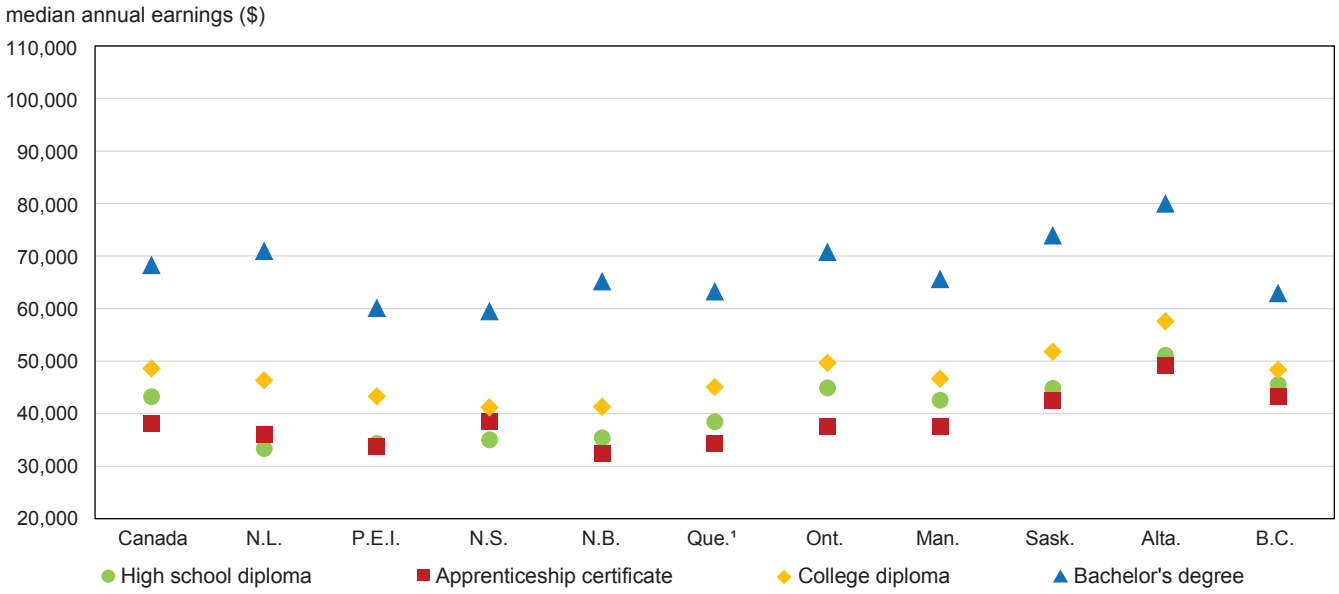
4. These percentages are slightly different from Table 2 as the reference categories are reversed.
5. The highest levels of education in this paper are based on the "highest certificate, diploma or degree" variable and include high school diploma or equivalent, apprenticeship certificate, college diploma, and bachelor's degree. For graduates at a given level of education, findings about their earnings or earnings growth being higher or lower than those for other levels of education refer only to comparisons made with the levels of education included in this study.
6. Refers to 15.0404 – Instrumentation technology/technician in the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP), 2016.
7. Refers to 46.0303 – Lineworker in the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP), 2016.
8. Refers to 47.0501 – Stationary energy sources installer and operator in the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP), 2016.

Women with a bachelor's degree earned more than women with a college, apprenticeship or high school qualification

Completing an apprenticeship certificate did not result in higher earnings for women as it did for men (Chart 1b). In fact, women with an apprenticeship certificate earned 12% less than women with high school as their highest educational qualification. Women were more likely than men to apprentice in lower-paying trades. For example, almost 3 in 10 women with an apprenticeship certificate apprenticed in 'hairstyling', and their median earnings were $34,319.[9] In contrast, women with a bachelor's degree as their highest educational qualification earned significantly more than women with college or high school credentials.

The earnings of women with a bachelor's degree were 58% higher than the earnings of women with a high school diploma and 41% higher than the earnings of women with college education. As such, for women, a university education is associated with a strong return on the labour market, and this was the case across Canada. Moreover, the earnings of women with a bachelor's degree increased 11% in constant dollars in the past decade. This rate is faster than the increase in earnings of women at other levels of education and faster than the increase of 6% observed in the earnings of men with a bachelor's degree.

Chart 1b
Median annual earnings of women aged 25 to 64 who worked full time and full year as paid employees, by highest level of education, the provinces and Canada overall, 2015



1. Quebec provides vocational trades training and issues a trades certificate called DEP/DVS (*Diplôme d'études professionnelles/Diploma of vocational studies*) offered at the high school level.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

In 2015, women earned less than men at every level of education in all provinces and territories, except in Nunavut, where women with a high school diploma as the highest level of education had earnings similar to those of comparably educated men (Table 1).

9. Data on earnings in the census are derived from tax data obtained from the Canada Revenue Agency, and the statistics presented here reflect the earnings reported to this federal agency through individual tax forms.

Several factors have been shown to contribute to the gender earnings gap.[10] One of these factors is the different fields of study from which women and men have graduated. For example, at the college level, women are more likely to graduate from low-paying fields, such as 'administrative assistant and secretarial science' while men are more likely to graduate from high-paying fields, such as 'engineering technology'. However, field-of-study difference contributes only to a portion of this gap, as men in a given field of study still tend to earn more than comparably educated women.[11]

Workers in Alberta had the highest earnings at every level of education among the provinces

For women and men, not only do level of education and the choice of program affect earnings, but where a person works and the state of the economy also have an impact. In Alberta, men and women at every level of education had higher annual earnings in 2015 than workers in the other provinces. This was likely due to the rise in the price of oil over the period from 2002 to 2014, which helped increase investment and production in the province's oil and gas sector and bring about subsequent growth in the demand for labour, especially in the skilled trades.

Given the strong demand, the earnings of men in the skilled trades were particularly high in Alberta in 2015: the earnings of men with an apprenticeship certificate in Alberta were close to the earnings of men with a bachelor's degree in that province and higher than those of men with a bachelor's degree in all the other provinces. However, given the fall in the price of oil that began in September 2014, the situation may have changed since these census results. Coinciding with this drop in the price of oil, other Statistics Canada labour data showed employment and earnings declines in Alberta across most sectors in 2016.[12]

In Saskatchewan, men earned more with an apprenticeship certificate than with a bachelor's degree

High earnings among men with an apprenticeship certificate were seen not just in Alberta in 2015. Men with an apprenticeship certificate in Saskatchewan had higher median earnings than men in that province with bachelor's degrees (Chart 1a). In constant dollars, the earnings of men with apprenticeship qualifications grew by 42% in Saskatchewan from 2005 to 2015, the fastest growth rate observed among men and women in the provinces for all levels of education.[13] The second-fastest growth in earnings in the provinces was found among men with a college diploma in Saskatchewan, at 31%. This group was followed by men with an apprenticeship certificate in Newfoundland and Labrador, for whom the earnings growth was 30%.

10. Some of the factors that can explain part of the earnings gap include field of study, occupation, industry, accumulated work experience, hours worked per week, etc. Even when all of these factors are taken into account, however, there is still a portion of the gender earnings gap that remains unexplained. For more information on this topic, see, for example, Baker and Drolet (2010) or Gunderson (2006).

11. According to *Is field of study a factor in the earnings of young bachelor's degree holders?*, (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/as-sa/98-200-x/2016023/98-200-x2016023-eng.cfm), Canadian-educated young women aged 25 to 34 working as full-time and full-year paid employees who completed their bachelor's degree in 'engineering' earned 96% of the salary of similarly educated young men. The gender earnings ratio was lower among those with an apprenticeship certificate, at 52% overall. While women with this credential were highly concentrated among lower-paying fields such as 'hairstyling', they also earned less than men in the same program. For example, women who apprenticed to become an electrician earned 82% of what similarly educated men earned. This percentage was even lower among other common apprenticeship trades such as 'welding' (67%) and 'carpentry' (65%).

12. Bourbeau, E., and A. Fields. 2017. *Annual review of the labour market, 2016*. Labour Statistics: Research Papers.

13. The highest levels of education in this paper are based on the "highest certificate, diploma or degree" variable and include high school diploma or equivalent, apprenticeship certificate, college diploma, and bachelor's degree. For graduates at a given level of education, findings about their earnings or earnings growth being higher or lower than those for other levels of education refer only to comparisons made with the levels of education included in this study.

The oil boom in the decade preceding this census likely increased demand for workers in the skilled trades, and this increased demand may have led to the particularly high earnings shown here. Just like in Alberta, the situation may have changed in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador since these census results.

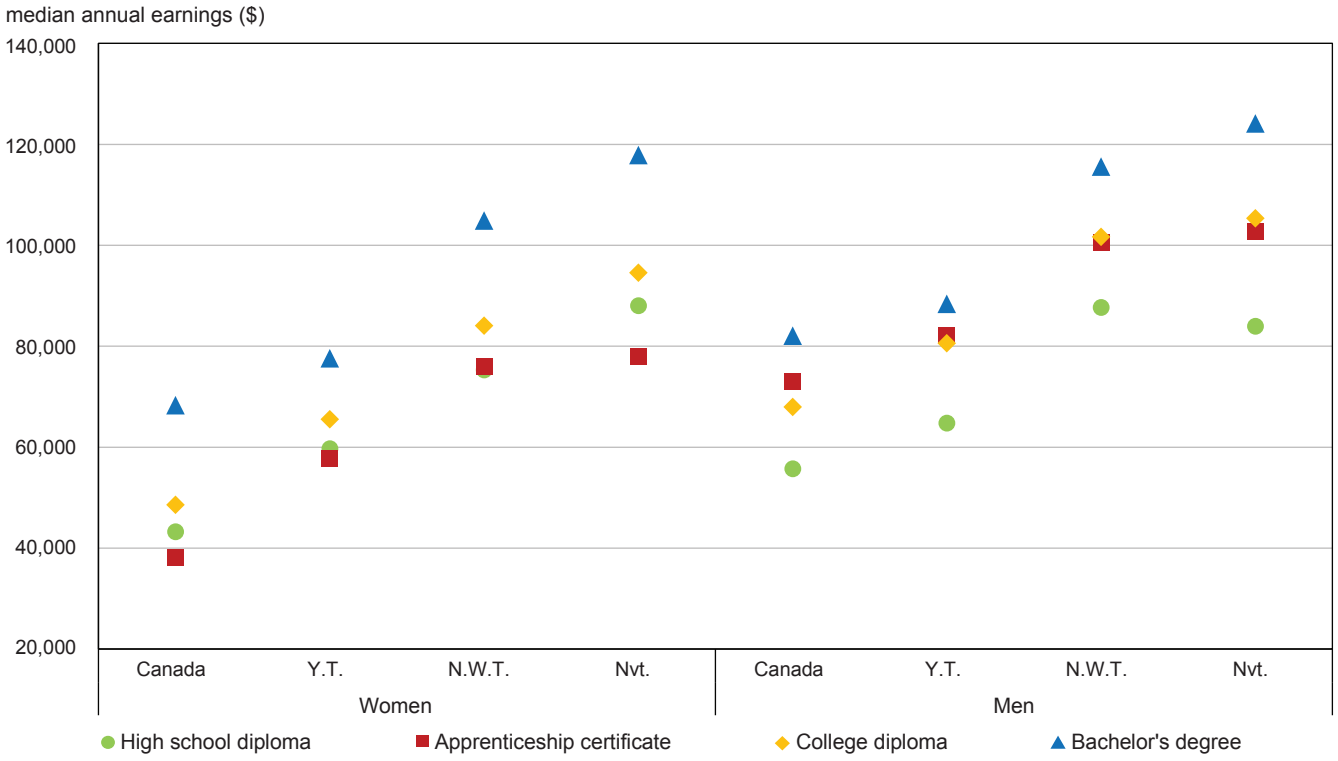
Women with a bachelor's degree earned more in oil-rich Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Newfoundland and Labrador than in other provinces

The oil boom of the decade preceding the census did not benefit only men in the skilled trades. Women in oil-producing provinces with a bachelor's degree also had higher earnings. Among the provinces, the earnings of women with a bachelor's degree were highest in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador. Ontario is the only province other than these three oil-rich provinces where women with a bachelor's degree had median earnings over $70,000.

Women with a high school diploma in Nunavut earned more than women with a bachelor's degree in every province

In Nunavut, women with a high school diploma as the highest level of education earned more than women with a bachelor's degree (as highest) in all the provinces and Yukon. For both men and women and at every level of education, workers in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories had higher earnings than workers in the provinces, and this was especially true for women in Nunavut. Workers in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories are often paid higher earnings to compensate for the isolation of working in remote locations and the higher cost of living. These 'Northern Allowances' are especially common among public sector workers, who make up a substantially higher share of employed persons in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories than in the provinces.

Chart 2
Median annual earnings of women and men aged 25 to 64 who worked full time and full year as paid employees, by highest level of education, the territories and Canada overall, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Table 1
Median annual earnings of women and men aged 25 to 64 who worked full time and full year as paid employees, by highest level of education and province or territory, 2015

Highest certificate, diploma or degree	High school diploma	Apprenticeship certificate	College diploma	Bachelor's degree
	dollars			
Women				
Canada	**43,254**	**38,230**	**48,599**	**68,342**
Newfoundland and Labrador	33,382	36,031	46,358	70,994
Prince Edward Island	34,391	33,784	43,332	60,157
Nova Scotia	35,025	38,547	41,188	59,551
New Brunswick	35,434	32,516	41,312	65,219
Quebec[1]	38,487	34,436	45,081	63,305
Ontario	44,928	37,510	49,649	70,832
Manitoba	42,596	37,560	46,646	65,647
Saskatchewan	44,820	42,571	51,820	73,996
Alberta	51,169	49,305	57,580	80,054
British Columbia	45,563	43,327	48,353	62,985
Yukon	59,706	57,910	65,552	77,605
Northwest Territories	75,322	76,044	84,075	104,929
Nunavut	88,064	78,080	94,571	117,888
Men				
Canada	**55,774**	**72,955**	**67,965**	**82,082**
Newfoundland and Labrador	50,121	73,800	71,088	83,115
Prince Edward Island	42,454	53,829	52,992	67,149
Nova Scotia	48,401	60,943	59,236	72,962
New Brunswick	45,895	58,631	57,922	74,252
Quebec[1]	48,344	53,177	61,450	75,107
Ontario	55,216	72,135	67,576	85,645
Manitoba	53,615	73,086	65,524	76,677
Saskatchewan	62,199	86,059	78,176	84,825
Alberta	69,774	92,580	87,983	97,733
British Columbia	59,180	75,344	69,513	77,168
Yukon	64,789	82,125	80,595	88,387
Northwest Territories	87,721	100,531	101,668	115,579
Nunavut	83,968	102,656	105,344	124,160

1. Quebec provides vocational trades training and issues a trades certificate called DEP/DVS (Diplôme d'études professionnelles/Diploma of vocational studies) offered at the high school level.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Table 2
Earnings advantages of obtaining a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree among women and men aged 25 to 64 who worked full time and full year as paid employees, by highest level of education and province or territory, 2015

Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Relative to high school			Relative to apprenticeship certificate		Relative to college
	Apprenticeship certificate	College diploma	Bachelor's degree	College diploma	Bachelor's degree	Bachelor's degree
	percentage					
Women						
Canada	**-11.6**	**12.4**	**58.0**	**27.1**	**78.8**	**40.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	7.9	38.9	112.7	28.7	97.0	53.1
Prince Edward Island	-1.8	26.0	74.9	28.3	78.1	38.8
Nova Scotia	10.1	17.6	70.0	6.9	54.5	44.6
New Brunswick	-8.2	16.6	84.1	27.1	100.6	57.9
Quebec[1]	-10.5	17.1	64.5	30.9	83.8	40.4
Ontario	-16.5	10.5	57.7	32.4	88.8	42.7
Manitoba	-11.8	9.5	54.1	24.2	74.8	40.7
Saskatchewan	-5.0	15.6	65.1	21.7	73.8	42.8
Alberta	-3.6	12.5	56.5	16.8	62.4	39.0
British Columbia	-4.9	6.1	38.2	11.6	45.4	30.3
Yukon	-3.0	9.8	30.0	13.2	34.0	18.4
Northwest Territories	1.0	11.6	39.3	10.6	38.0	24.8
Nunavut	-11.3	7.4	33.9	21.1	51.0	24.7
Men						
Canada	**30.8**	**21.9**	**47.2**	**-6.8**	**12.5**	**20.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	47.2	41.8	65.8	-3.7	12.6	16.9
Prince Edward Island	26.8	24.8	58.2	-1.6	24.7	26.7
Nova Scotia	25.9	22.4	50.7	-2.8	19.7	23.2
New Brunswick	27.8	26.2	61.8	-1.2	26.6	28.2
Quebec[1]	10.0	27.1	55.4	15.6	41.2	22.2
Ontario	30.6	22.4	55.1	-6.3	18.7	26.7
Manitoba	36.3	22.2	43.0	-10.3	4.9	17.0
Saskatchewan	38.4	25.7	36.4	-9.2	-1.4	8.5
Alberta	32.7	26.1	40.1	-5.0	5.6	11.1
British Columbia	27.3	17.5	30.4	-7.7	2.4	11.0
Yukon	26.8	24.4	36.4	-1.9	7.6	9.7
Northwest Territories	14.6	15.9	31.8	1.1	15.0	13.7
Nunavut	22.3	25.5	47.9	2.6	20.9	17.9

1. Quebec provides vocational trades training and issues a trades certificate called DEP/DVS (*Diplôme d'études professionnelles/Diploma of vocational studies*) offered at the high school level.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Data sources, methods and definitions

Data sources

The data in this analysis are from the 2016 Census of Population. Further information on the census can be found in the *Guide to the Census of Population, 2016* (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/98-304/index-eng.cfm), Catalogue no. 98-304-X.

All information on the quality and comparability of census data on education can be found in the *Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016* (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/013/98-500-x2016013-eng.cfm), Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013.

Methods

The universe for this study includes both the Canadian-born population aged 25 to 64 who obtained their highest certificate, diploma or degree in Canada and immigrants aged 25 to 64 who obtained their highest certificate, diploma or degree in Canada. For those with a high school diploma as their highest certificate, diploma or degree, the immigrant group consists of those who immigrated to Canada before or at age 15. According to the 2016 Census, Canadian-educated immigrant men and women aged 25 to 64 with a bachelor's degree (as their highest level of education) generally had lower earnings (by 7% for men and by 6% for women) than the Canadian-born and educated. Despite this difference, the patterns by field of study reported here do not change when Canadian-educated immigrants are included.

The highest certificate, diploma or degree analyzed in this report includes only the following levels: high school diploma, apprenticeship certificate, college diploma and bachelor's degree. This article focuses on persons with a certificate, diploma or degree up to and including the bachelor's degree level, and excludes those with high-earning degrees such as medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and optometry. 'Pharmacy' (CIP 2016 code 51.2001) and 'law' (CIP 2016 code 22.0101) at the bachelor's degree level are also excluded from the analysis because those programs are not first-entry programs like other programs compared here. For more information on 'highest certificate, diploma or degree', please see the *Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016* (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm), Catalogue no. 98-301-X.

To make earnings of different groups more comparable, this report presents the median earnings for paid employees who worked full time and full year (minimum 30 hours per week and 49 weeks per year) in 2015 and therefore excludes those who were self-employed. Among both men and women educated in Canada, the percentage who worked full time and full year varied by level of education and sex. For example, both men and women with bachelor's degrees were more likely to have worked full time and full year in 2015 (63.9% for men and 51.5% for women) than men and women at other levels of education. The proportion that were self-employed as opposed to paid employees also varied by level of education and sex. For example, women with an apprenticeship certificate were more likely to be self-employed (16.7%) than women overall (7.1%). The difference for men was not as large: 14.9% of men with apprenticeships were self-employed whereas this was the case for 11.7% of men overall.

There are differences in the age structure of the educational groups analyzed in this paper. When this analysis was conducted while controlling for the age differences between these educational groups, the overall results remained the same.

Random rounding and percentage distributions: To ensure the confidentiality of responses collected for the 2016 Census, a random rounding process is used to alter the values reported in individual cells. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the sum of the individual values, since the total and subtotals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentage distributions, which are calculated on rounded data, may not add up to 100%.

Because of random rounding, counts and percentages may vary slightly among census products, such as the analytical documents, highlight tables and data tables.

Definitions

Highest certificate, diploma or degree: All qualifications reported in this document are the highest certificate, diploma or degree. For example, bachelor's graduates include those who have completed only a bachelor's degree and excludes those who have completed a master's degree or an earned doctorate degree.

High school diploma: This refers to "Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate" which includes persons who have completed a high school diploma or equivalent but did not complete any postsecondary certificates, diplomas or degrees. In this paper, the short form 'high school diploma' is meant to include persons who completed a high school equivalency certificate. Examples of high school equivalency certificates are General Educational Development (GED) and Adult Basic Education (ABE).

Apprenticeship certificate or apprenticeship qualifications: These terms refer to "Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification" which includes persons who have obtained a certificate, diploma or equivalent qualification in the skilled trades, obtained typically through a combination of in-class training and on-the-job apprenticeship training. This category also includes persons who have obtained a journeyperson certificate in the trades through successful completion of the examinations for a Certificate of Qualification (C of Q) (with or without the apprenticeship period) as well as persons with qualifications in the trades that are higher than that of pre-employment or entry-level apprenticeship.

College diploma: This category refers to "College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma" which includes college, CEGEP (*collège d'enseignement général et professionnel*, in Quebec) and other non-university certificates or diplomas obtained from a community college; a CEGEP (both general and technical); an institute of technology; a school of nursing; a private business school; a private or public trade school; or a vocational school. Included in this category are teaching and nursing certificates awarded by provincial departments of education, with the exception of teachers' or nurses' qualifications obtained at university-affiliated faculties of education or nursing.

Bachelor's degree: This category includes persons who have obtained a bachelor's degree awarded by a degree-granting institution (for example a college or university) and who have not obtained any higher degrees, certificates or diplomas. It includes for example, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science.

Earnings: In this paper, the wages, salaries and commissions (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/pop128-eng.cfm) concept is used to measure earnings. This concept includes gross wages and salaries before deductions. Earnings also include other income, such as tips, commissions and cash bonuses associated with paid employment.

Median: The median wages of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves; i.e., the wages of half of the units in that group are below the median while those of the other half are above the median.

Please refer to the *Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016* (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm), Catalogue no. 98-301-X, for additional information on the census variables.

Additional information

Additional analyses on the subject of education can be found in *The Daily* (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171129/dq171129a-eng.htm) of November 29, 2017, and in the Census in Brief articles entitled *Is field of study a factor in the earnings of young bachelor's degree holders?* (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/as-sa/98-200-x/2016023/98-200-x2016023-eng.cfm), Catalogue no. 98-200-X2016023, and *Are young bachelor's degree holders finding jobs that match their studies?* (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/as-sa/98-200-x/2016025/98-200-x2016025-eng.cfm), Catalogue no. 98-200-X2016025.

Additional information on education can be found in the *Highlight tables* (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/hlt-fst/edu-sco/index-eng.cfm), Catalogue no. 98-402-X2016010; the *Data tables* (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/dt-td/Lp-eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREEZ=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=0&PRID=10&PTYPE=109445&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2017&THEME=123&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF=), Catalogue nos. 98-400-X2016204 and 98-400-X2016240 to 98-400-X2016280; the *Census Profile* (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E), Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001; and the *Focus on Geography Series* (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/as-sa/fogs-spg/Index-eng.cfm), Catalogue no. 98-404-X2016001.

Thematic maps (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/geo/map-carte/ref/thematic-thematiques/edu-sco/thematic-thematiques-eng.cfm) for this topic are also available for Canada by census division.

An infographic entitled *Canada's educational portrait* (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2017036-eng.htm) also illustrates some key findings on education in Canada.

For details on the concepts, definitions and variables used in the 2016 Census of Population, please consult the *Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016* (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm), Catalogue no. 98-301-X.

In addition to response rates and other data quality information, the *Guide to the Census of Population, 2016* (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/98-304/index-eng.cfm), Catalogue no. 98-304-X, provides an overview of the various phases of the census including content determination, sampling design, collection, data processing, data quality assessment, confidentiality guidelines and dissemination.

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