

Census 2021: Education and Labour Force



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Agenda

Part 1

- Education
- Labour Force
- Returns to Education

Part 2

- Immigrants
- Racialized Groups
- Indigenous Population



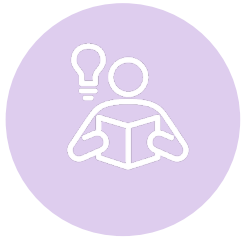
Education



Education Related Content



- Highest Level of Schooling Completed



- Major field of study



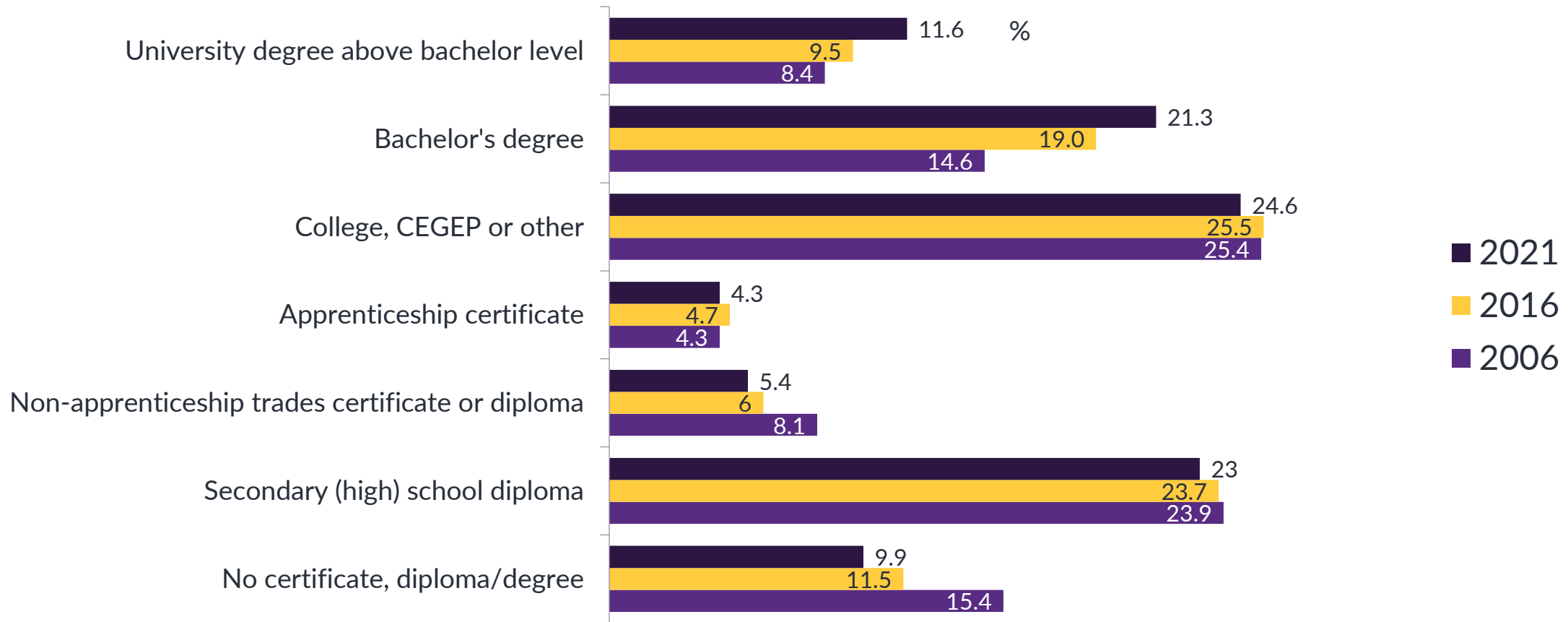
- Location of highest degree or diploma



- School attendance in 9 months prior to Census (since September 2020)

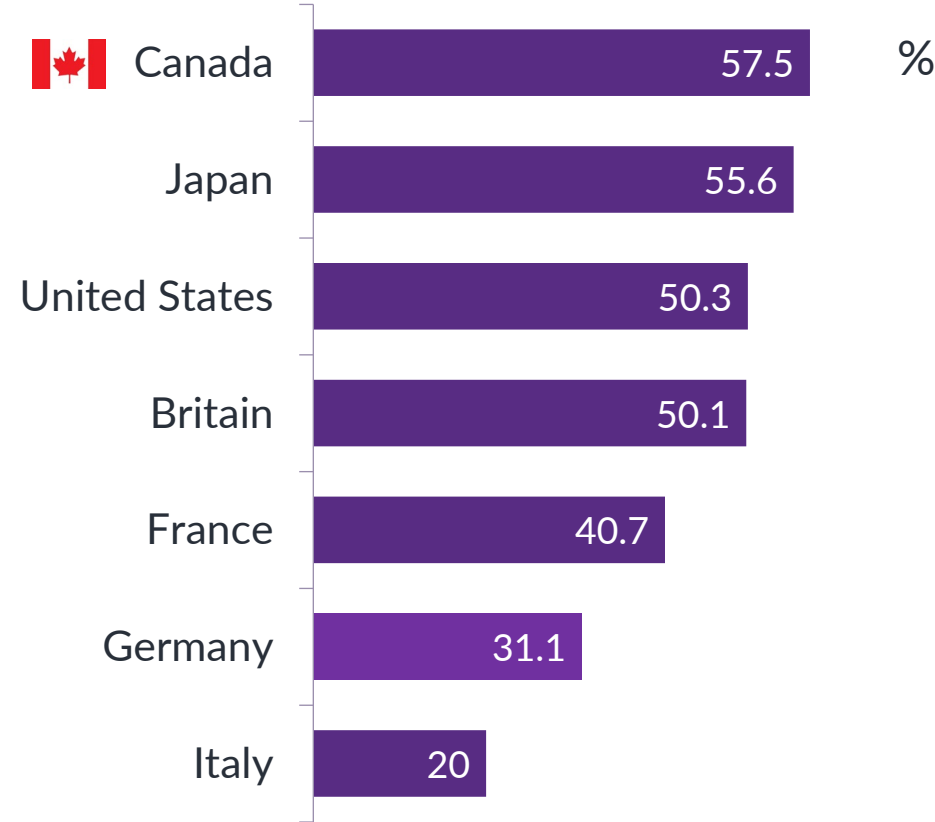
Two-Thirds of Working Age Population Has Postsecondary Degrees or Diplomas; Gains over Time Mostly at Bachelors Level and Above

Percent of Population Aged 25-64 by Highest Level of Education



Canada Has the Highest Level of Postsecondary Education in the G7

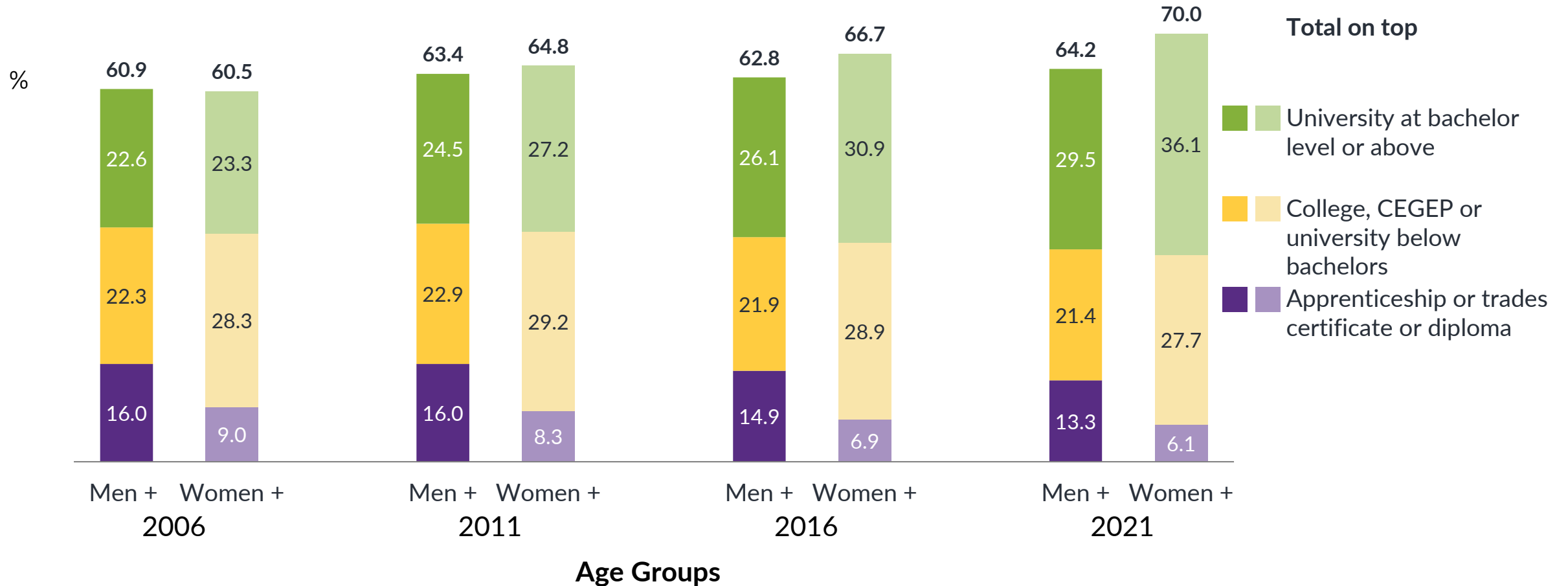
Percent of Population Aged 25-64 with College or University Degrees by Country, 2021



Bachelors or higher			Graduate degrees	
U.K	41.3	%	Canada	9.30%
U.S.	39.5	%	All other G7	13-15%
Japan	34.2	%		
Canada	32.9	%		

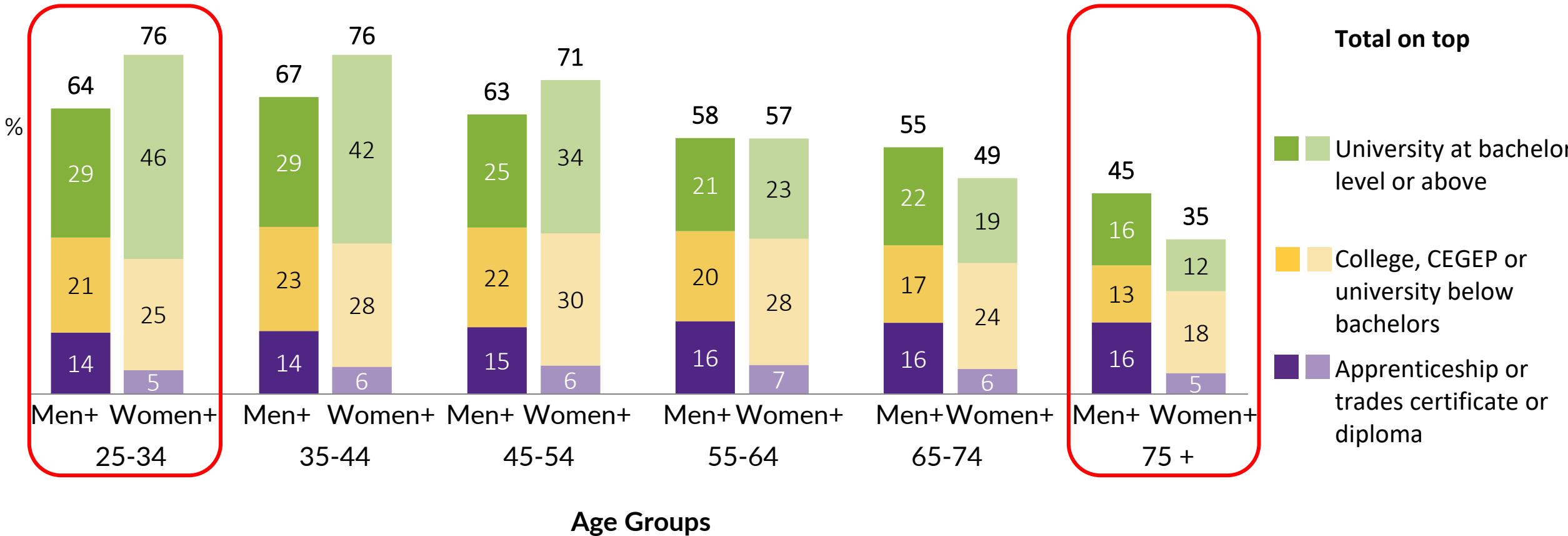
A Widening Gender Gap in Postsecondary Education

Percentage of population aged 25-64 with post secondary credentials



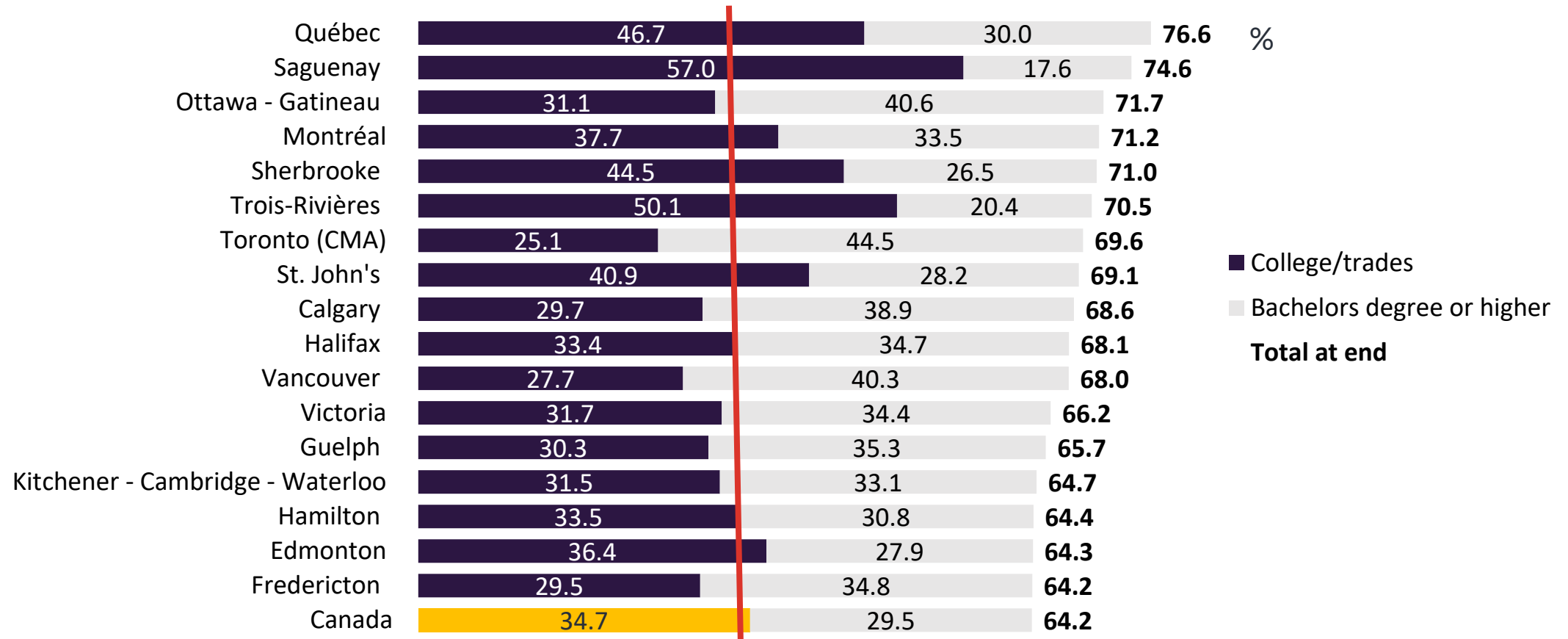
A Generational Change in Educational Levels

Percentage of population with post secondary credentials, 2021



Quebec CMAs Have Highest Concentration of Persons with Post-Secondary Degrees or Diplomas, Mainly as a Result of CEGEP

Percent of Population Aged 25-64 with a Post-Secondary Degree or Diploma, 2021



Field of Study



Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2021

12 Major groups/51 Two-digit groups/435 minor groups

Examples of Classification

Business, management and public administration

52. Business, management, marketing and related support services

52.02 Business administration, management and operations

52.08 Finance and financial management services

52.14 Marketing

Mathematics, computer and information sciences

11. Computer and information sciences and support services

11.02 Computer programming

11.07 Computer science

11.10 Computer/information technology administration and management

STEM and non-STEM (BHASE) Classification

Business, Humanities, Health, Arts, Social science and Education

10 Major Groups/ 27 minor groups

STEM (3 groups)

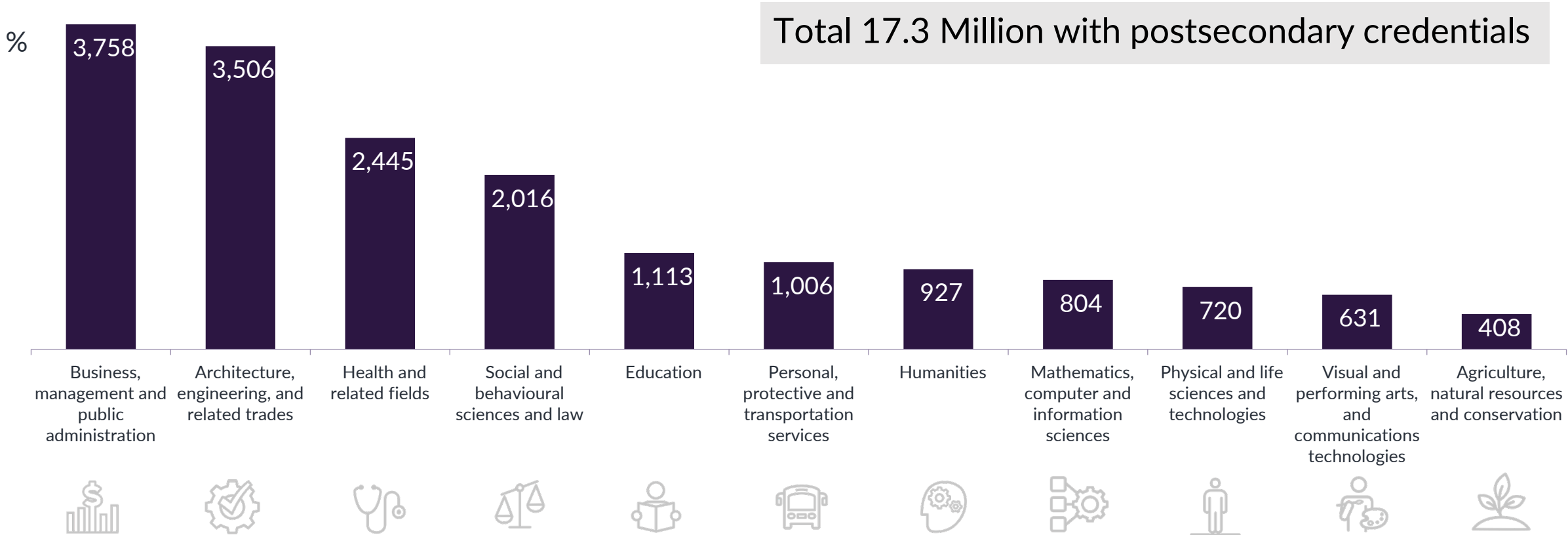
- Science and science technology
- Engineering and engineering technology
- Mathematics and computer and information sciences
 - Mathematics and related studies
 - Computer and information sciences

Non-STEM (BHASE) (7 groups)

- Business and administration
 - Business and related studies
 - Public administration

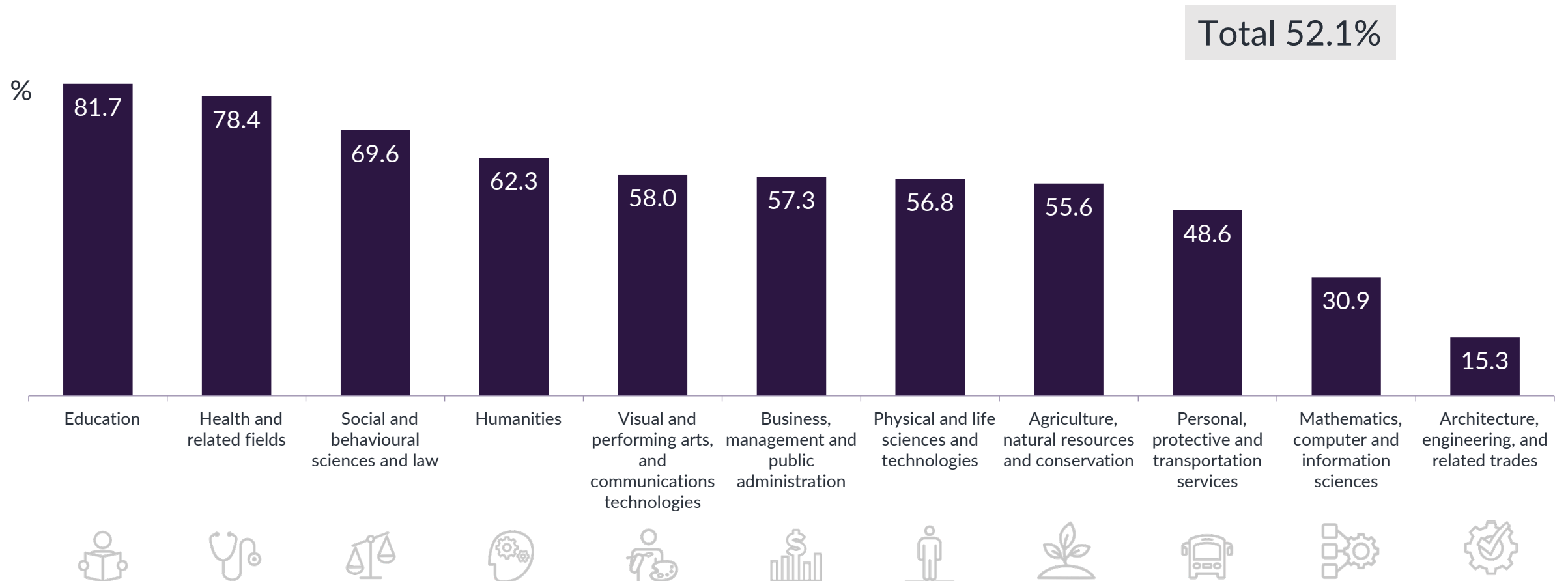
Top Two Groups Account for Four in Ten Workers

Total Population (thousands) by Field of Study (CIP) ,2021



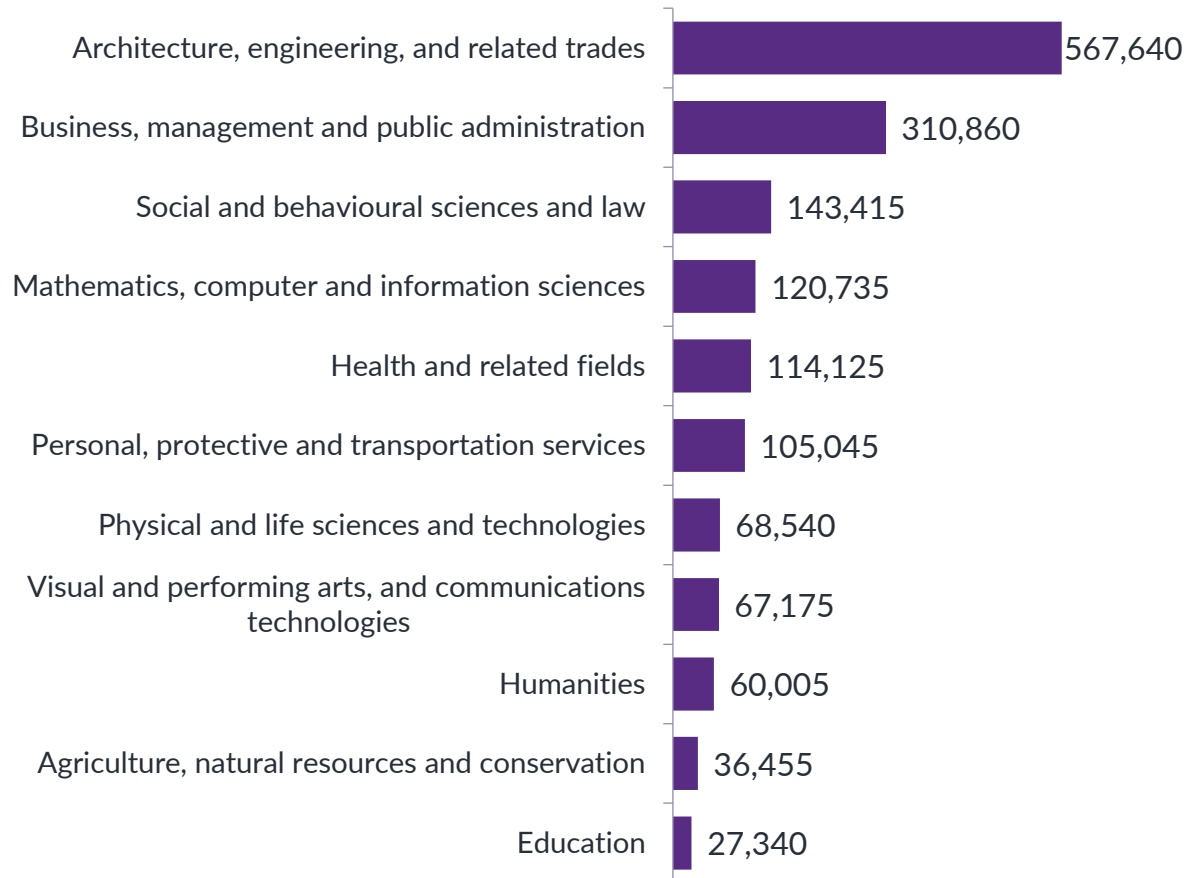
Women Dominate in Health, Education and Social Fields; Men in Math and Engineering

Percent of women by field of study (CIP) 2021

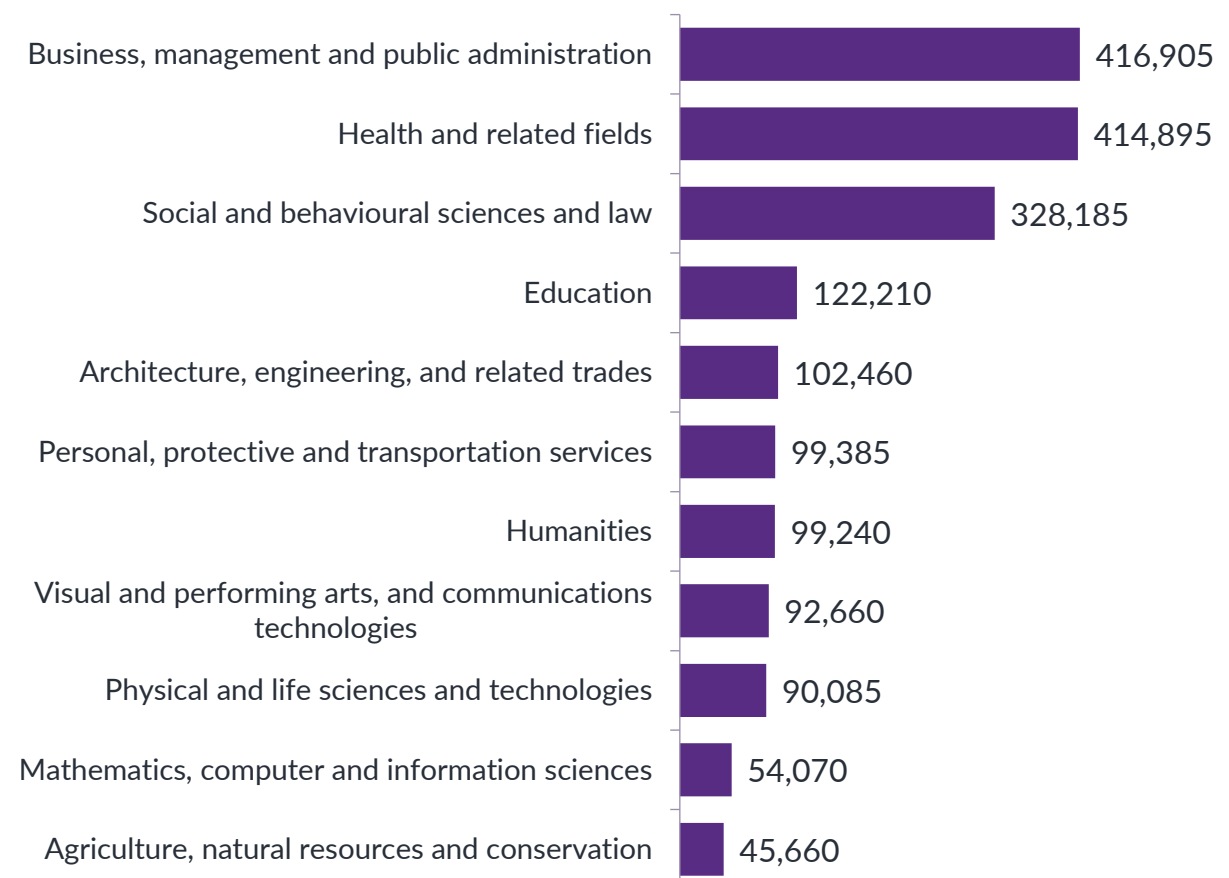


Young Men and Women Differ in Terms of Fields of Study

Field of Study(CIP) for Men Aged 25-34



Field of Study (CIP) for Women Aged 25-34



Labour Force

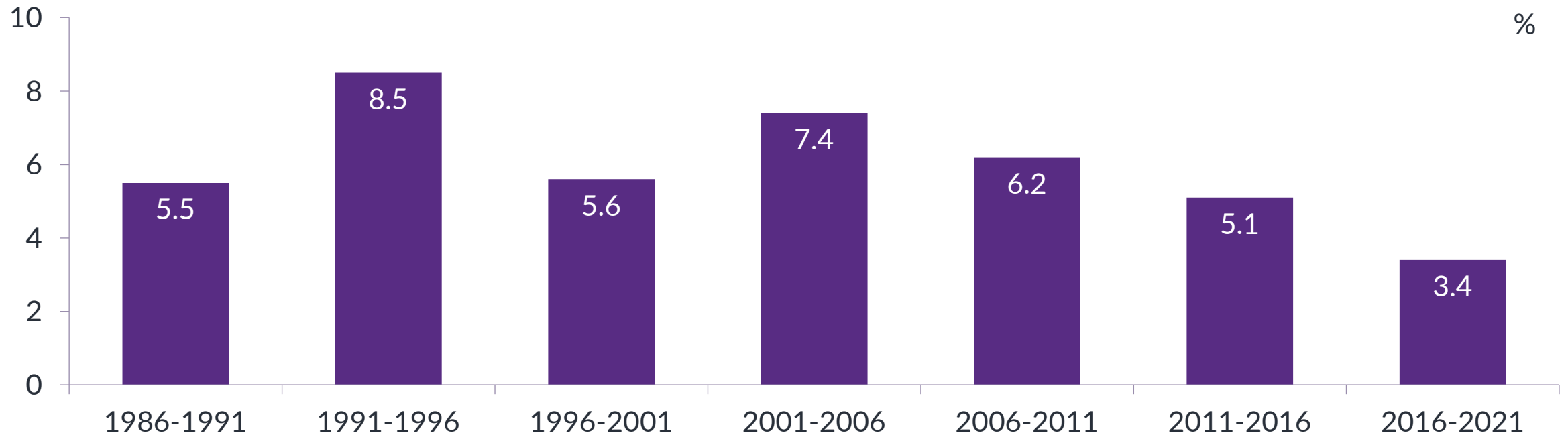


Labour Related Data

- Labour Force Status
- Class of worker (permanent employee/temporary employee/self-employed)
- Work Activity during 2020 (full/part-time; full/part-year)
- Industry (NAICS Canada 2017)
- Occupation (NOC 2021)
- Main reason for working mostly part-time
- Place of Work (At Home, Outside Canada, No fixed place, Usual place of work)

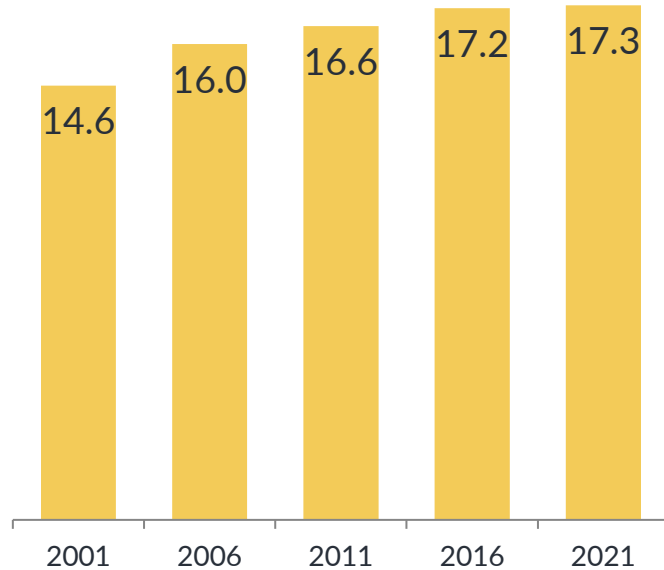
Slowdown in Labour Force Growth Due to Ageing population

Percent Growth of Census Labour Force

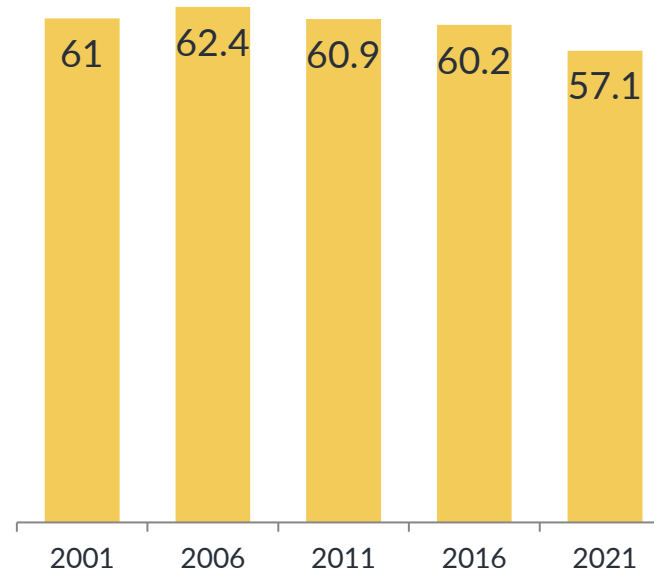


Employment Rate Down and Unemployment Up Due to Ageing and the Pandemic

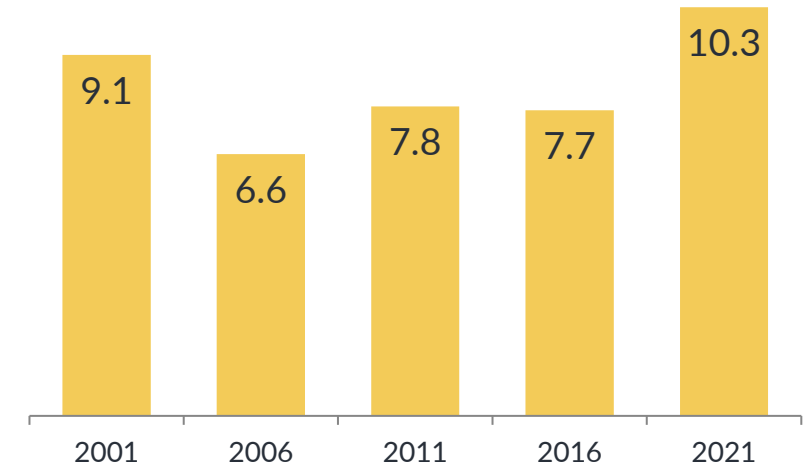
Employment (Millions)



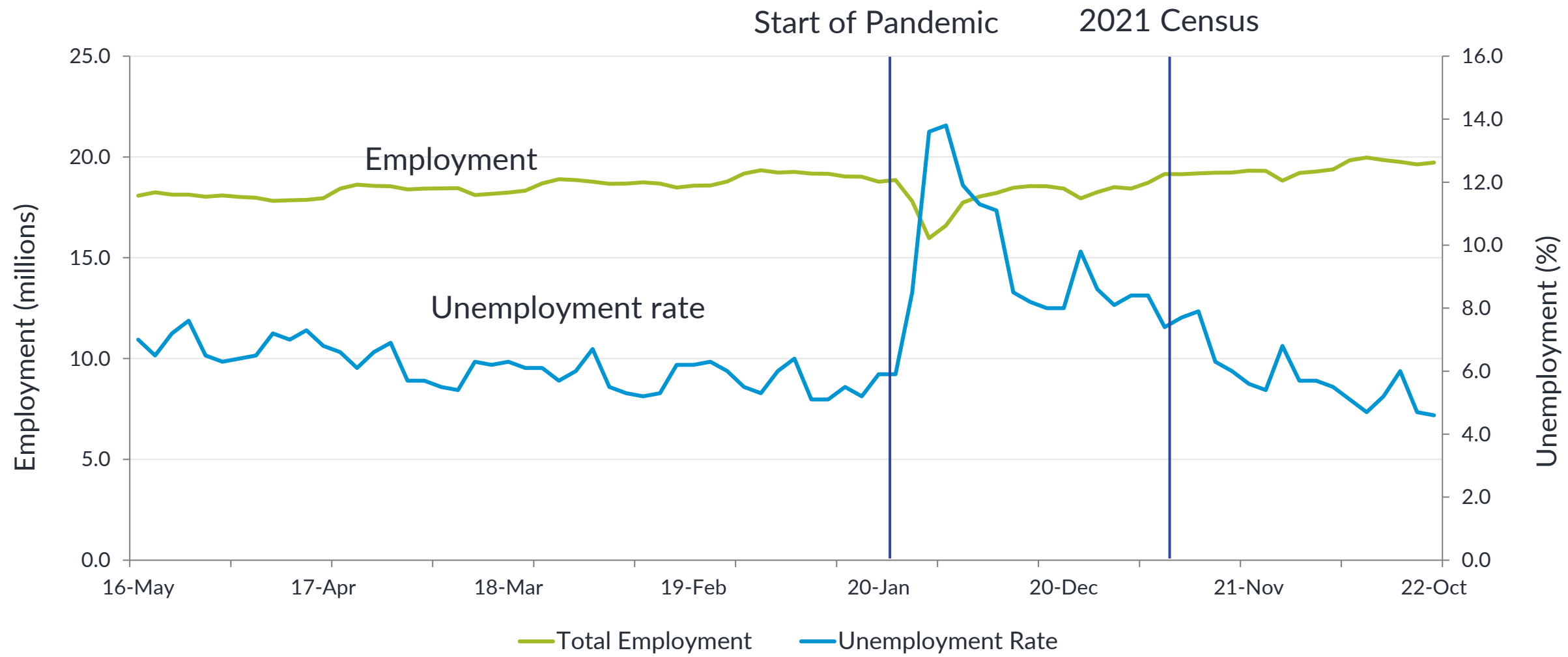
Employment Rate



Unemployment Rate

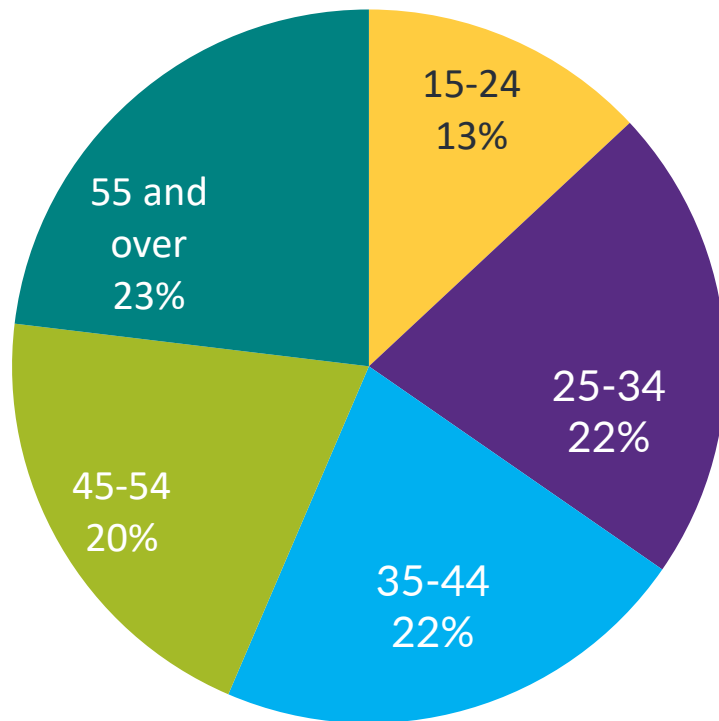


Slow Rise in Employment and Decreasing Unemployment since the Census

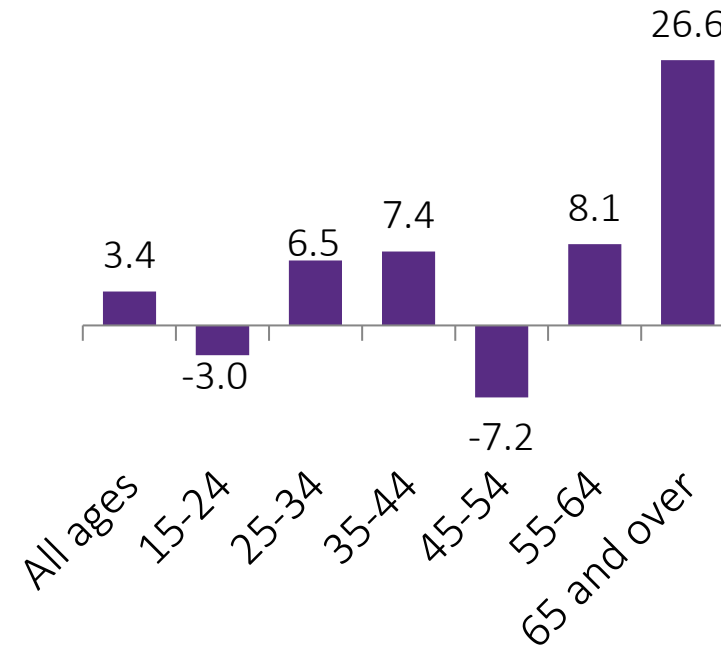


An Older Labour Force

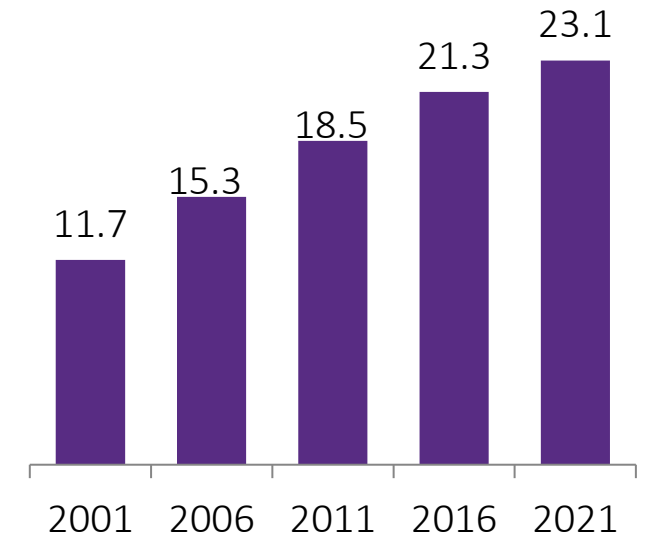
Labour Force, 2021, Canada



Percent Growth 2016-2021

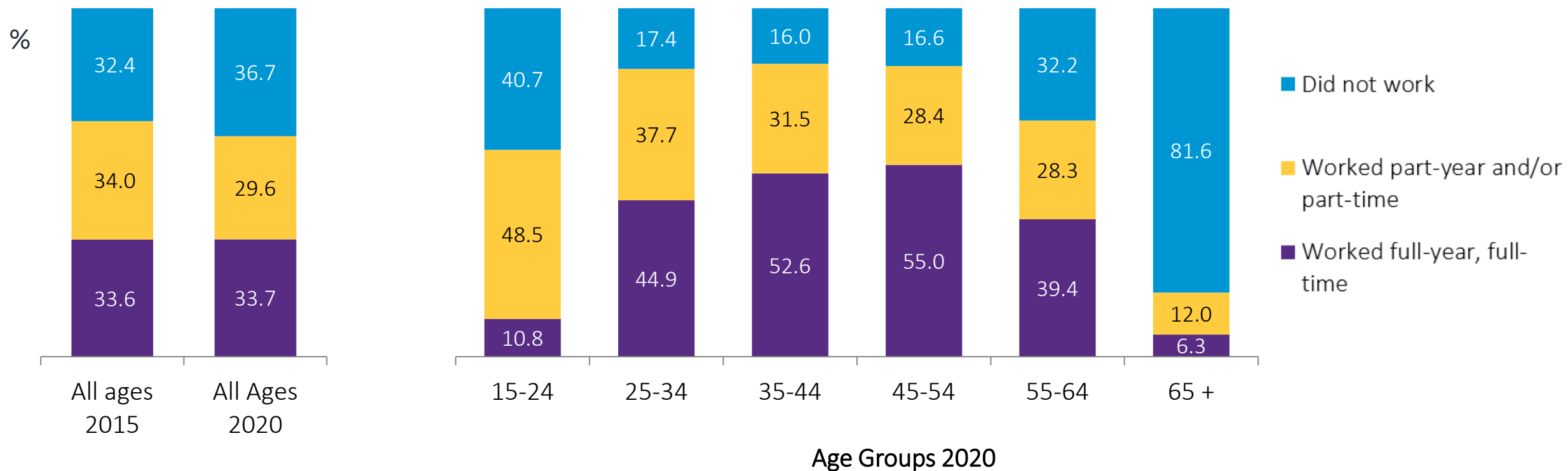


Percent age 55 and over



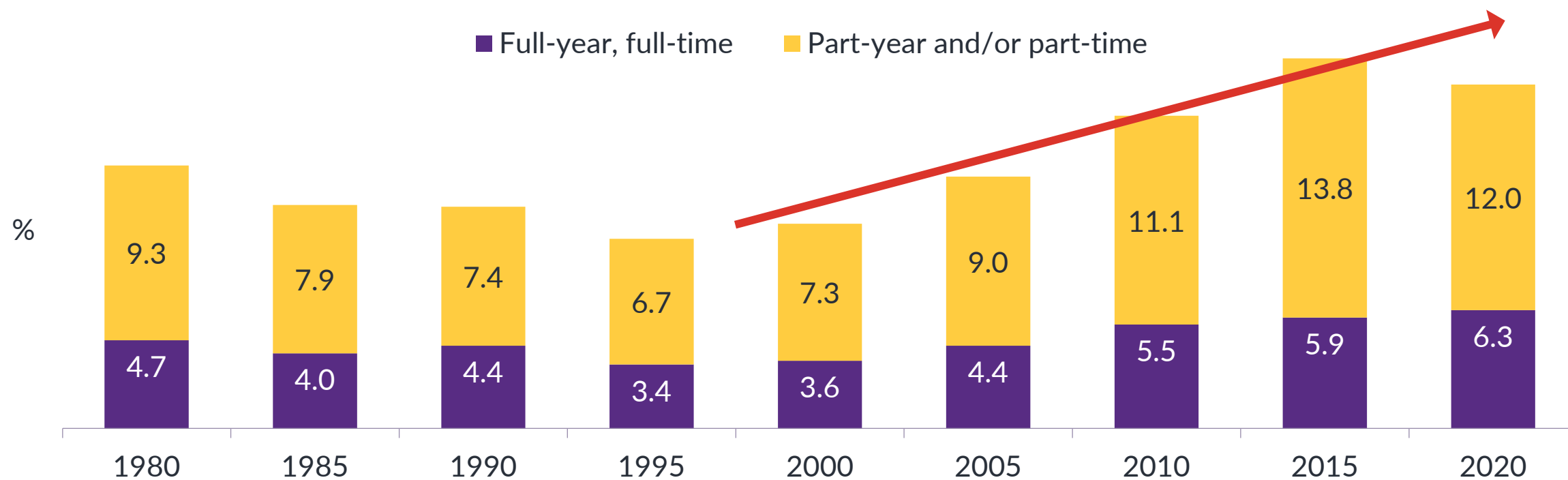
Increase in Population Not Employed in 2020

Work Activity of Population Aged 15 and Over, 2020

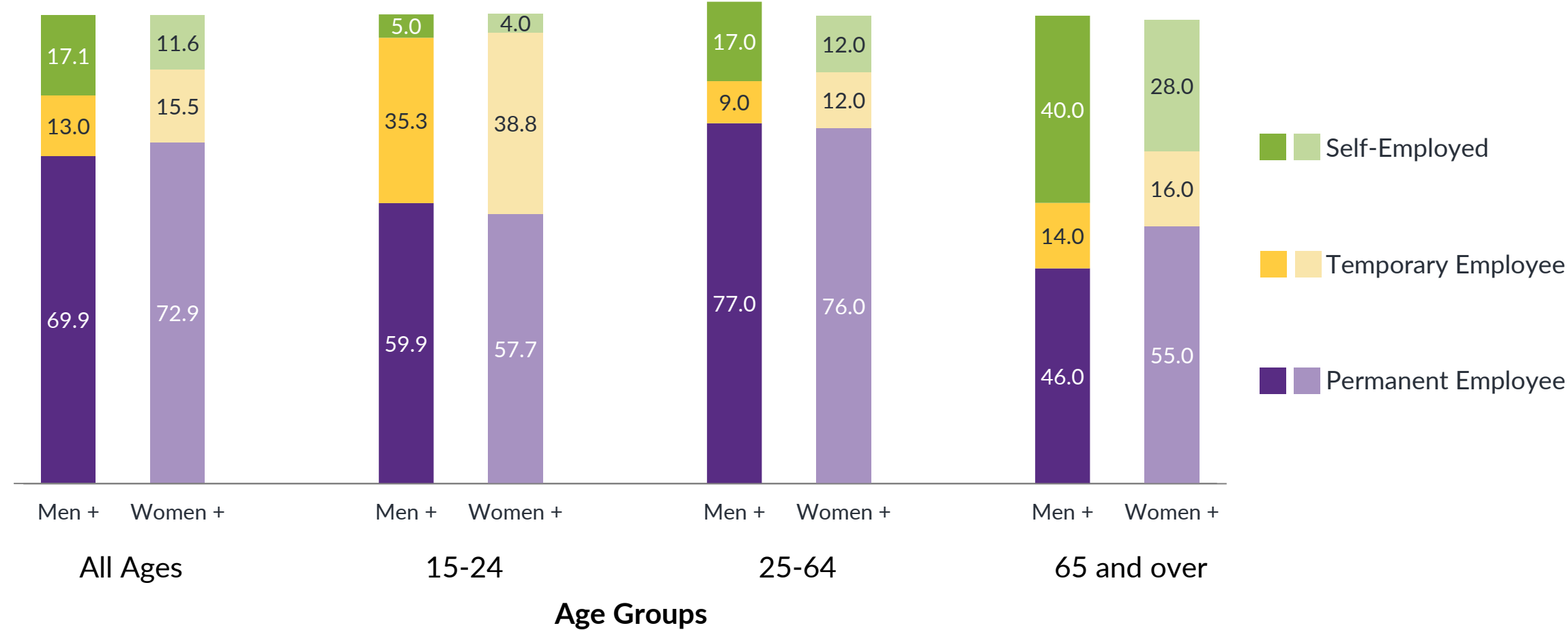


Employment for Seniors Drops Slightly Due to pandemic

Work Activity of Seniors, 1980 to 2020



Just Over 70% of Workers are Permanent Employees; 14 percent are Temporary Employees and 16 Percent are Self-Employed



Industry



NAICS Canada 2017 Industry Classification

20 Sectors

102 Subsectors

324 Industry Groups

710 Industries

928 Canadian Industries

Example of NAICS Classification System

44-45 Retail trade

- 445 Food and beverage stores

 - 4451 Grocery stores

 - 4452 Specialty food stores

 - 4453 Beer, wine and liquor stores

62 Health care and social assistance

- 621 Ambulatory health care services (7 sub-groups)

 - 6211 Offices of physicians

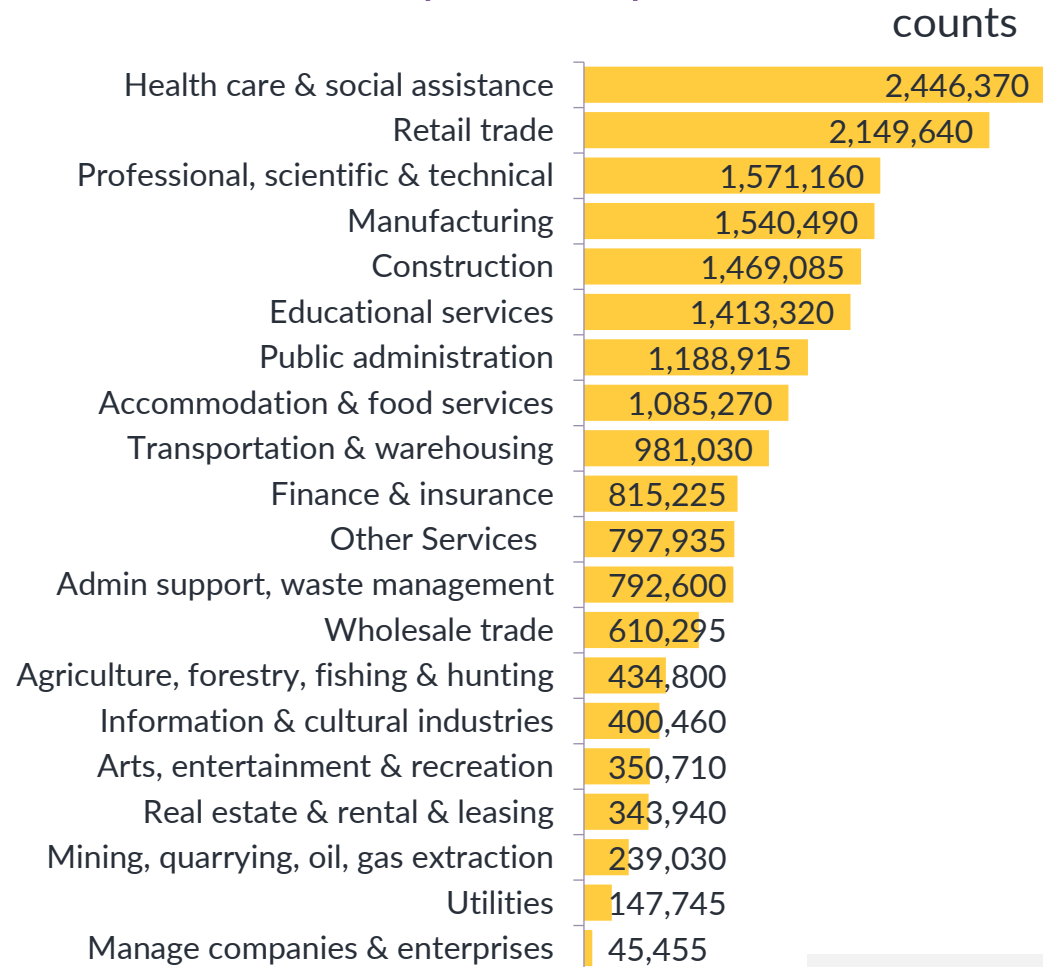
 - 6215 Medical and diagnostic laboratories

 - 6216 Home health care services

Health Care and Retail Account for Nearly a Quarter of All Jobs

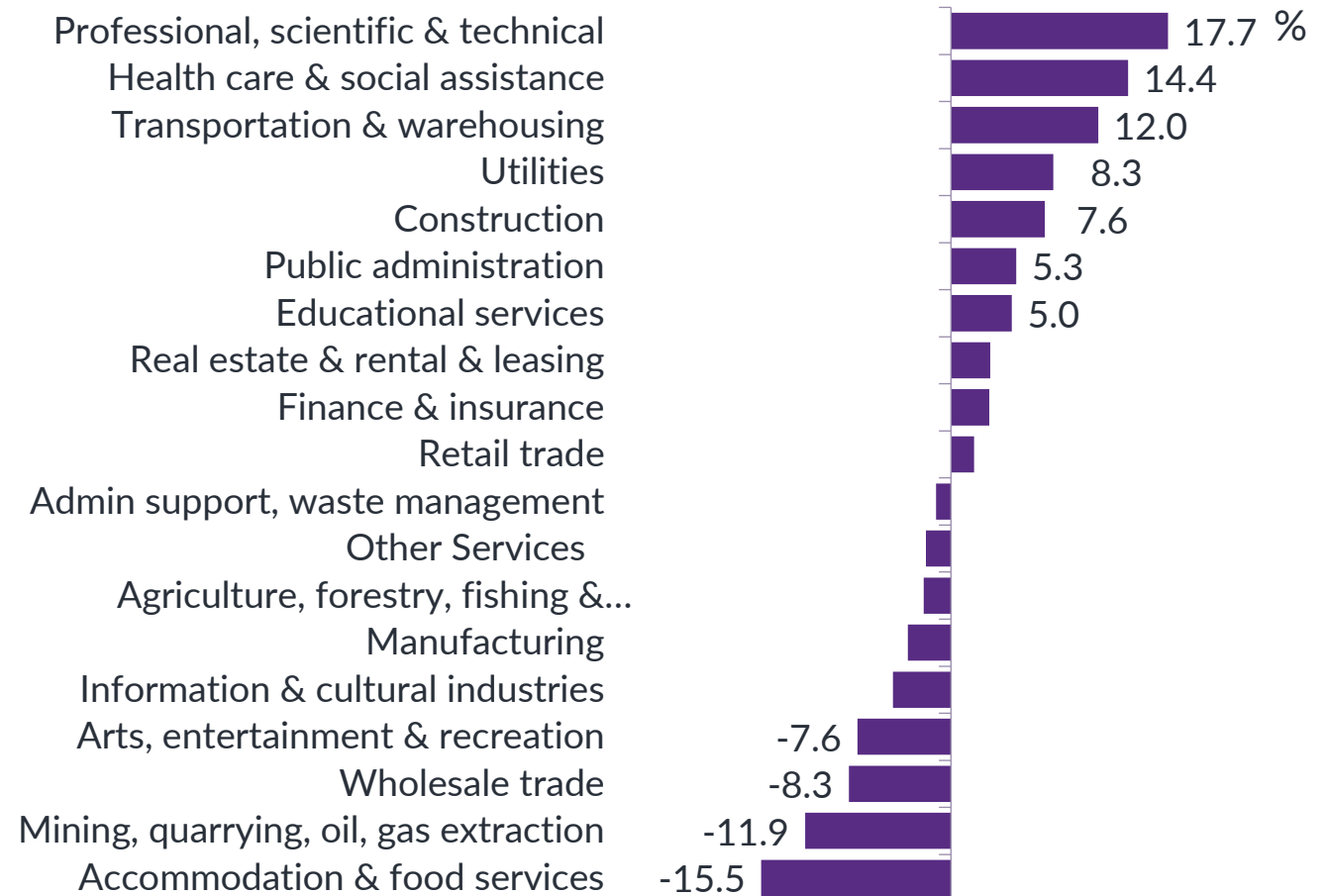
Professional, Scientific and Technical and Health Care were Fastest Growing

Labour Force by Industry



Total All Industry Groups **18,823,475**

Percent Change, 2016-2021



Occupation



NOC 2021 Occupation Classification

- NOC 2021 replaces “skill level” structure with new categorization representing the degree of Training, Education, Experience and Responsibilities (TEER) required for an occupation.
- 5-digit hierarchical structure
 - 10 Broad Categories
 - 45 Major groups (2-digit)
 - 89 Sub-major groups (3-digit)
 - 162 Minor groups (4 digit)
 - 516 Unit groups (5-digit)

Examples of Occupation Groups (NOC)

2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations

21 Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences

212 Professional occupations in applied sciences (except engineering)

2122 Computer and information systems professionals

21223 Database analysts and data administrators

7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations

72 Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers

723 Technical construction trades

7230 Plumbers, pipefitters and gas fitters

72300 Plumbers

TEER (6 categories denoted by 2nd digit of NOC code)

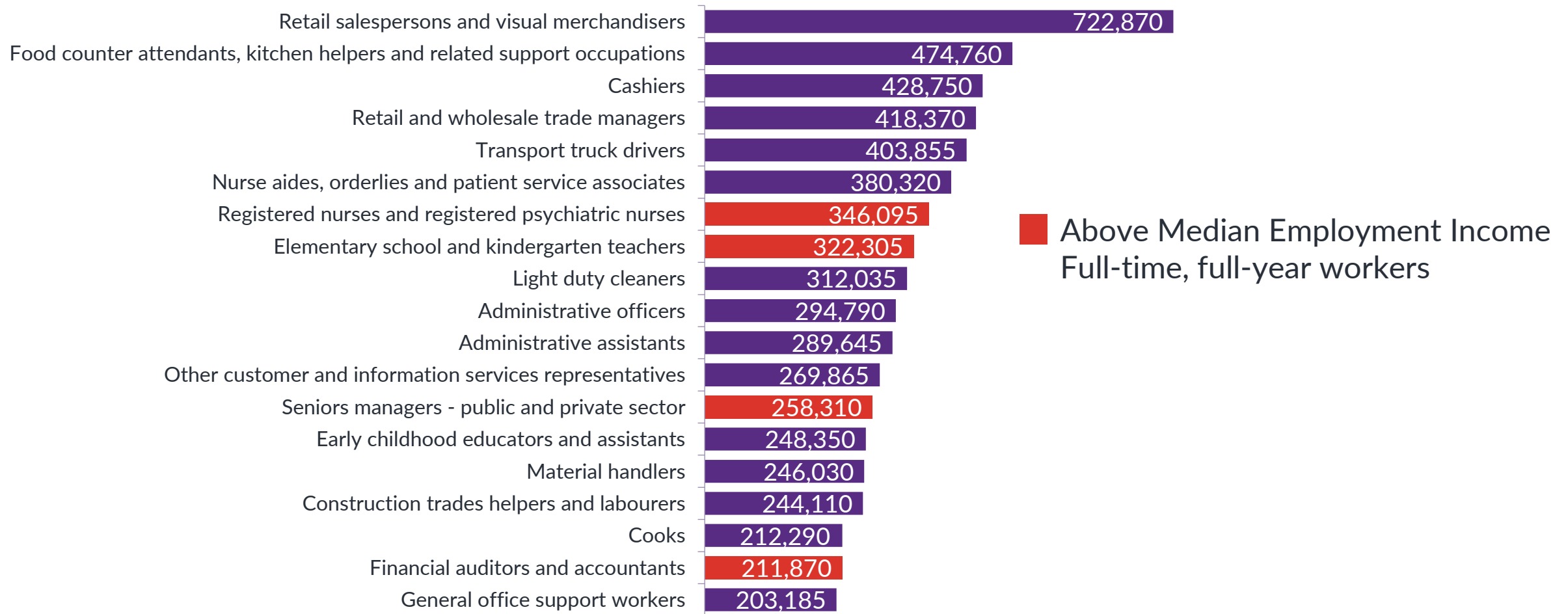
As part of NOC 2021 TEER replaces “skill level” structure with new categorization representing the degree of Training, Education, Experience and Responsibilities (TEER) required for an occupation.

0. Management
1. Completion of a university degree
2. Completion of a postsecondary education program of two to three years at a community college, institute of technology or CEGEP.
3. Completion of a post-secondary education program of less than two years at community college, institute of technology or CÉGEP;
4. Completion of secondary school;
5. Short work demonstration and no formal educational requirements.

Note: Categories 1-4 recognize factors other than education level, such as experience, supervision, significant safety related, length of apprenticeship training

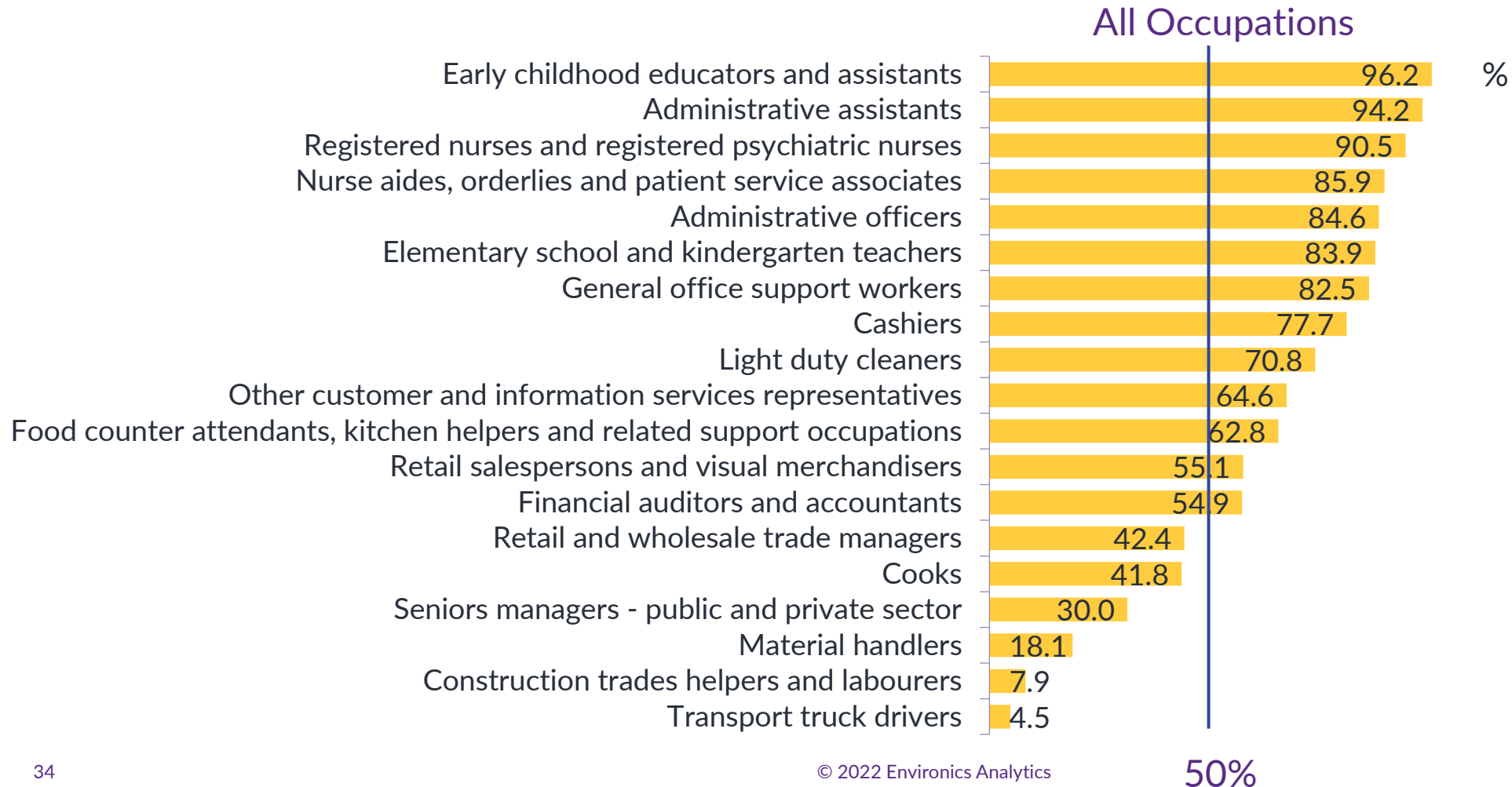
Most Top Occupations Are Lower Paid

Occupations with 200,000 or More Workers in 2020



Many Large Occupation Groups are Dominated by Women

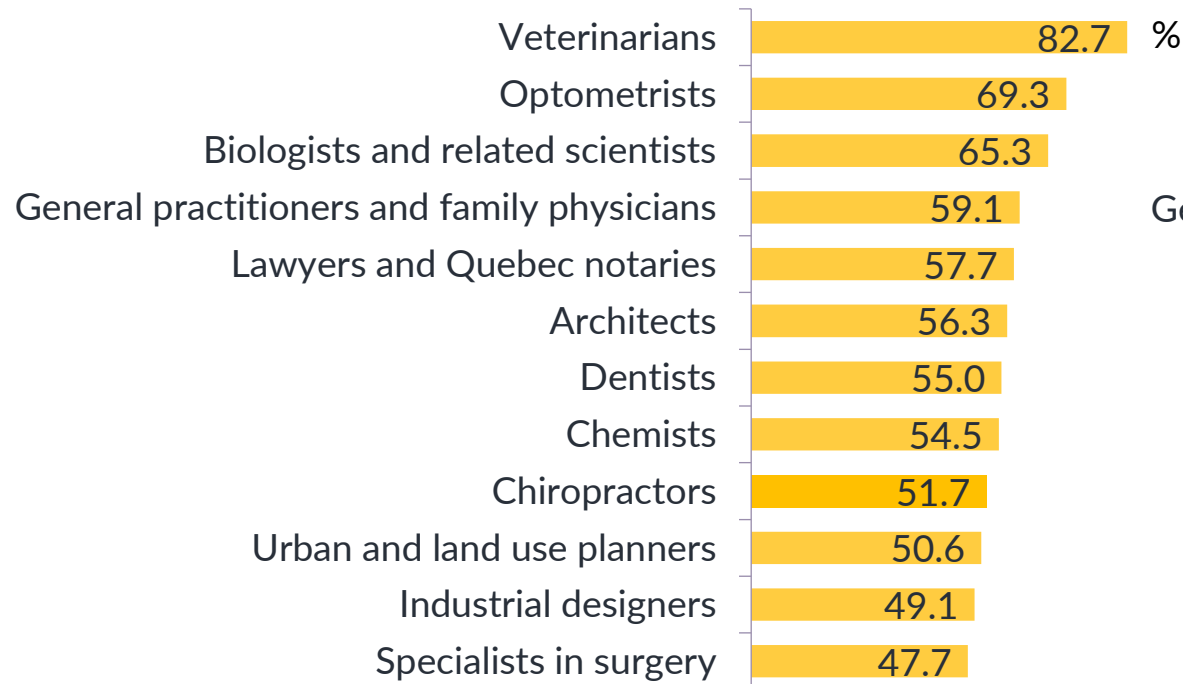
Percent Women in Occupations with 200,000 or More Workers in 2020



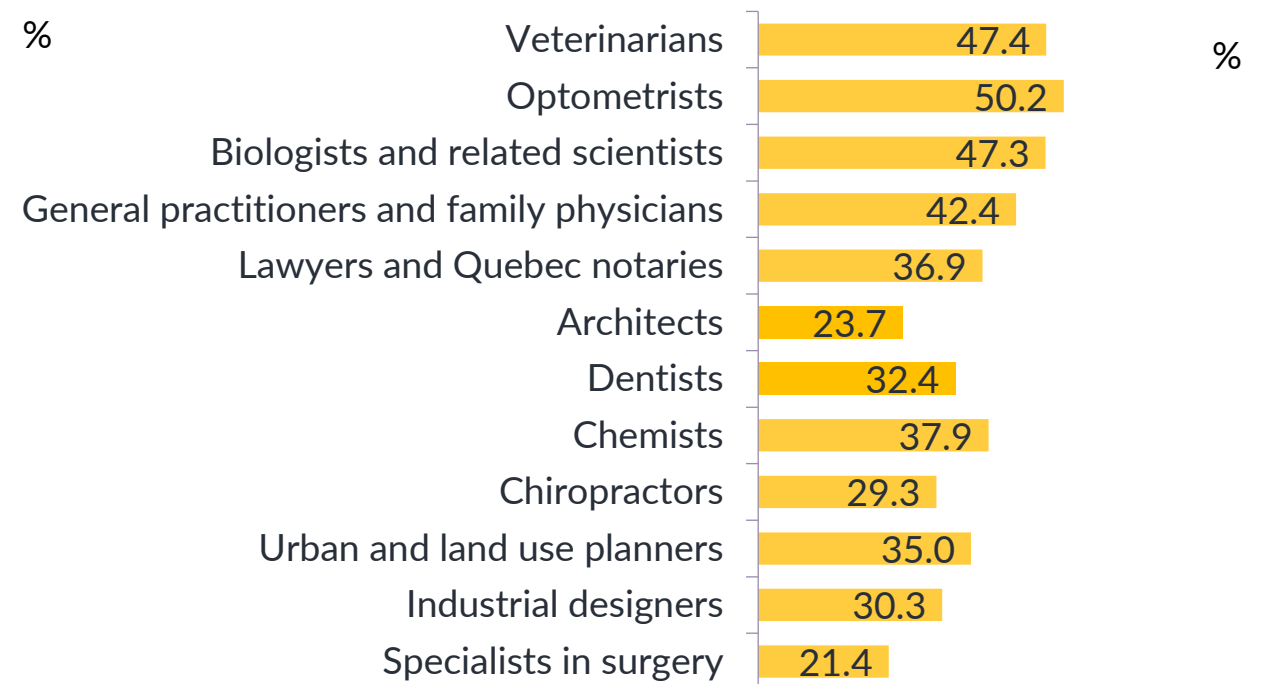
Young Women Had Gains of 15 Percentage Points or More in Representation Compared With Their Parents Generation in Some Professional Occupations

Percentage of Women by occupation, 2021

Ages 25-34



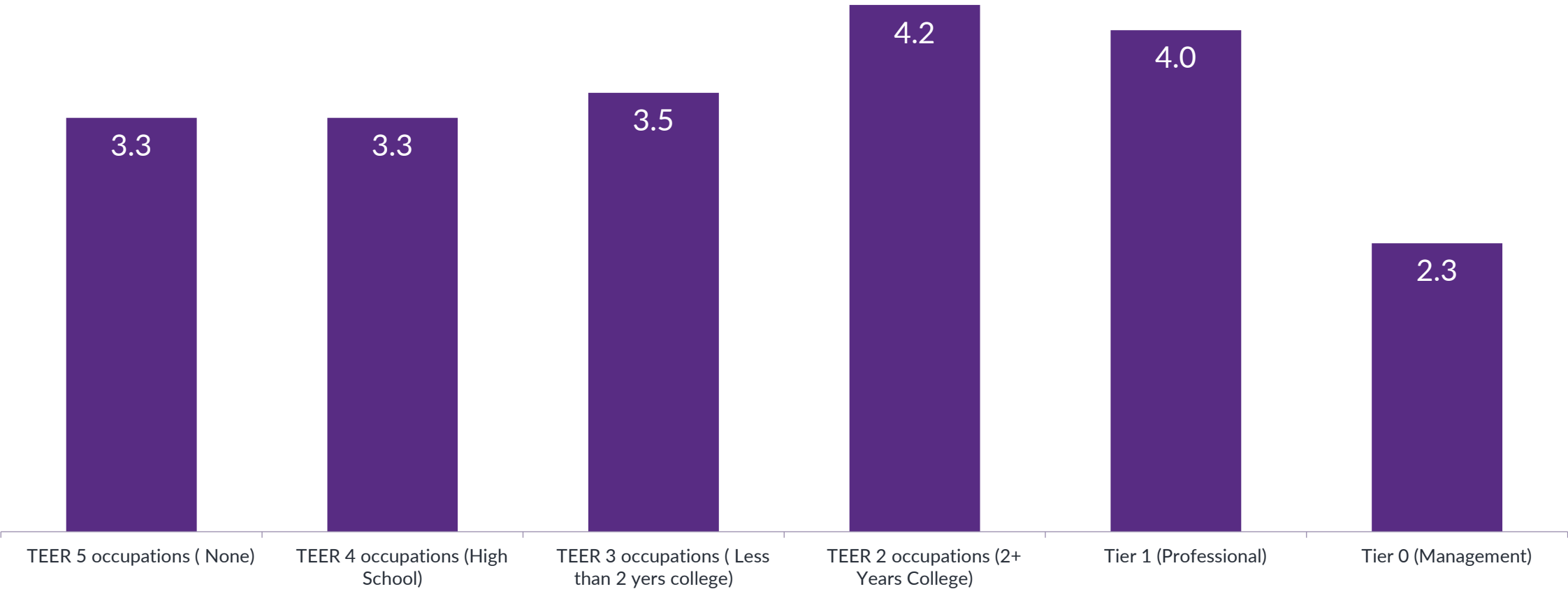
Ages 55-64 All ages



Over One Third of Jobs Do Not Require Postsecondary Education

TEER of Occupation by highest level of schooling (Millions)

Total 20.6 Million Workers

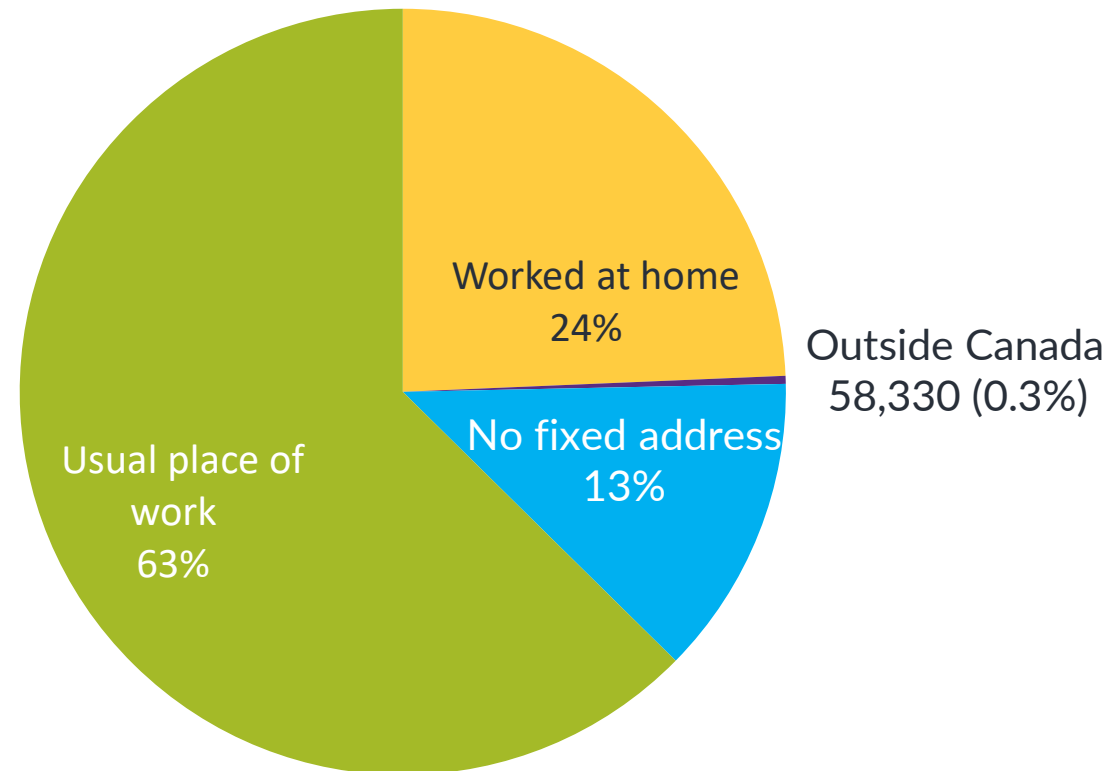


Place of Work



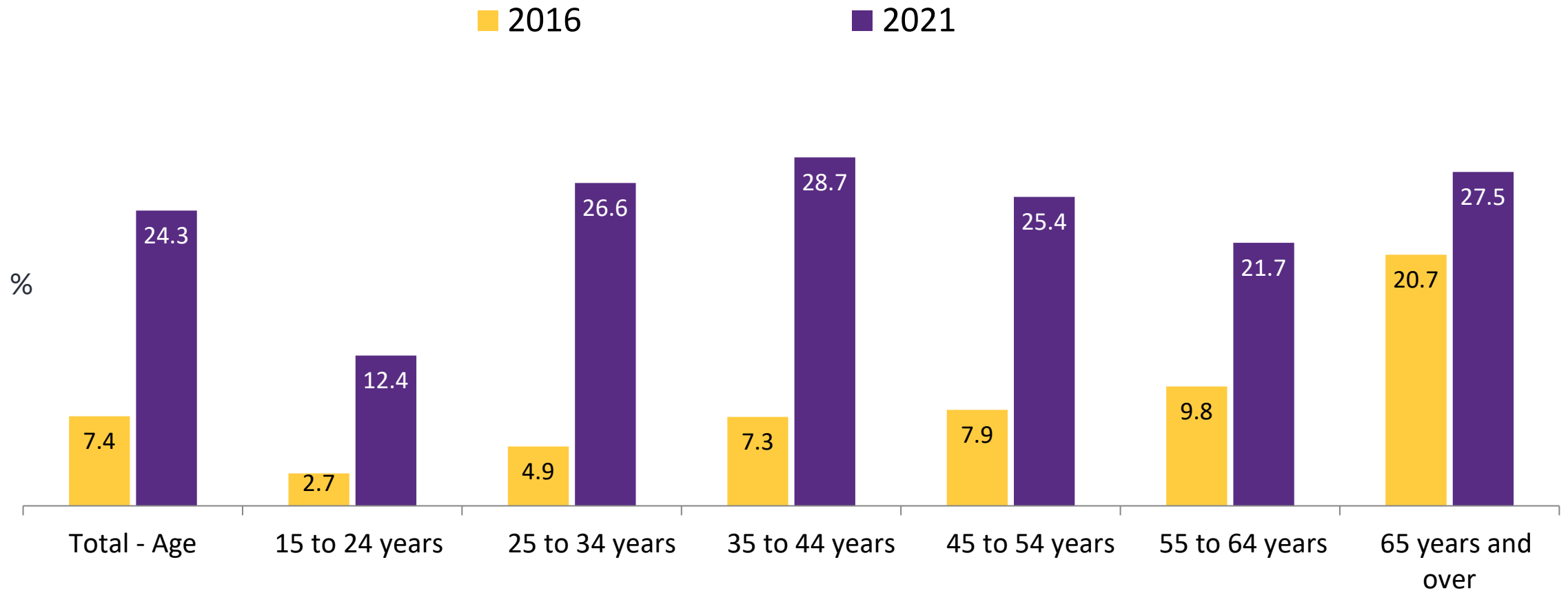
In May 2021 One in Four Workers Worked at Home

Employed population by place of work, 2021



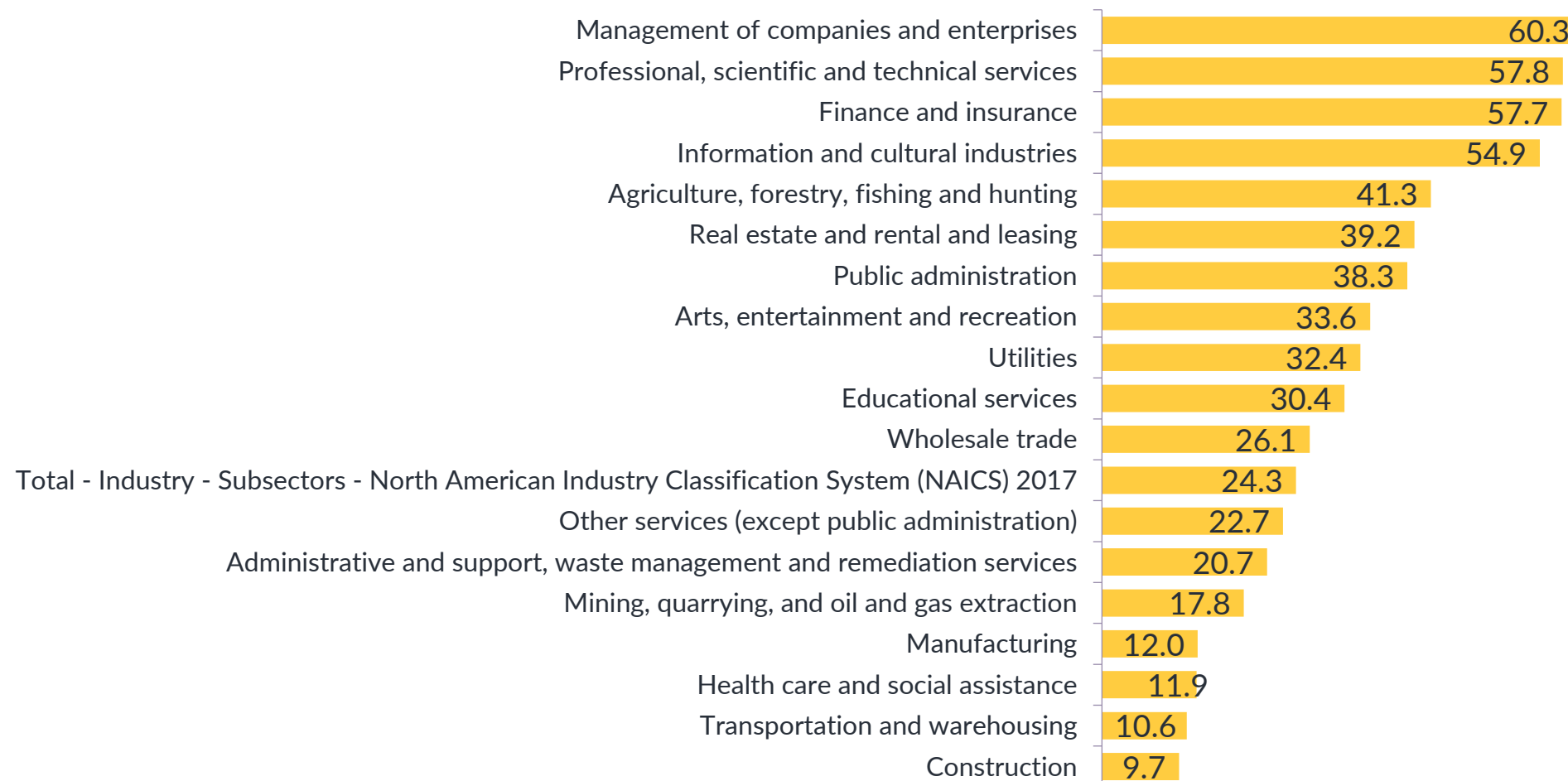
Similar Levels of Working From Home Except for Youth

Percent of employed population working from home



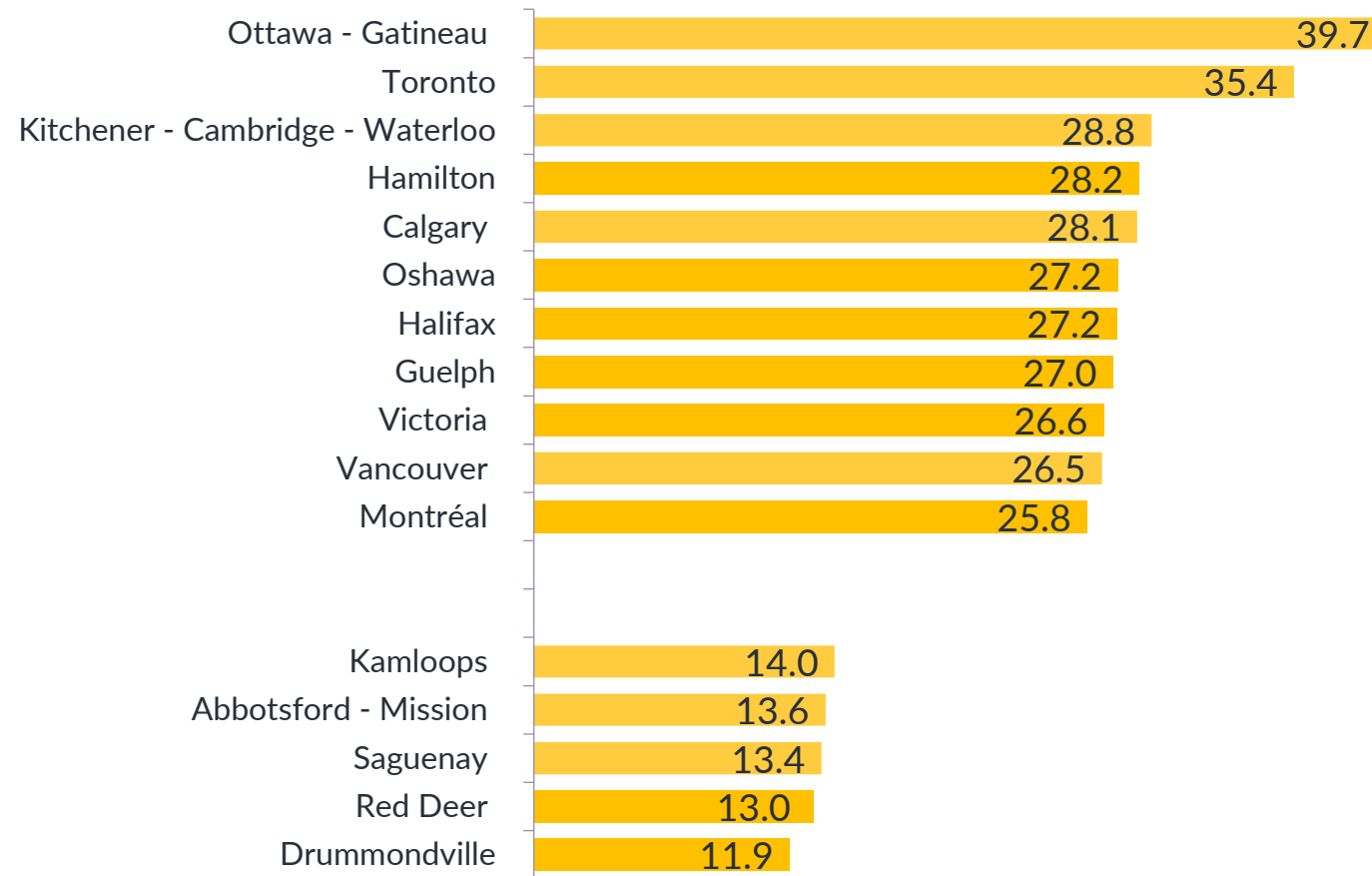
Working From Home Varied By Industry

Percent of employed population working from home



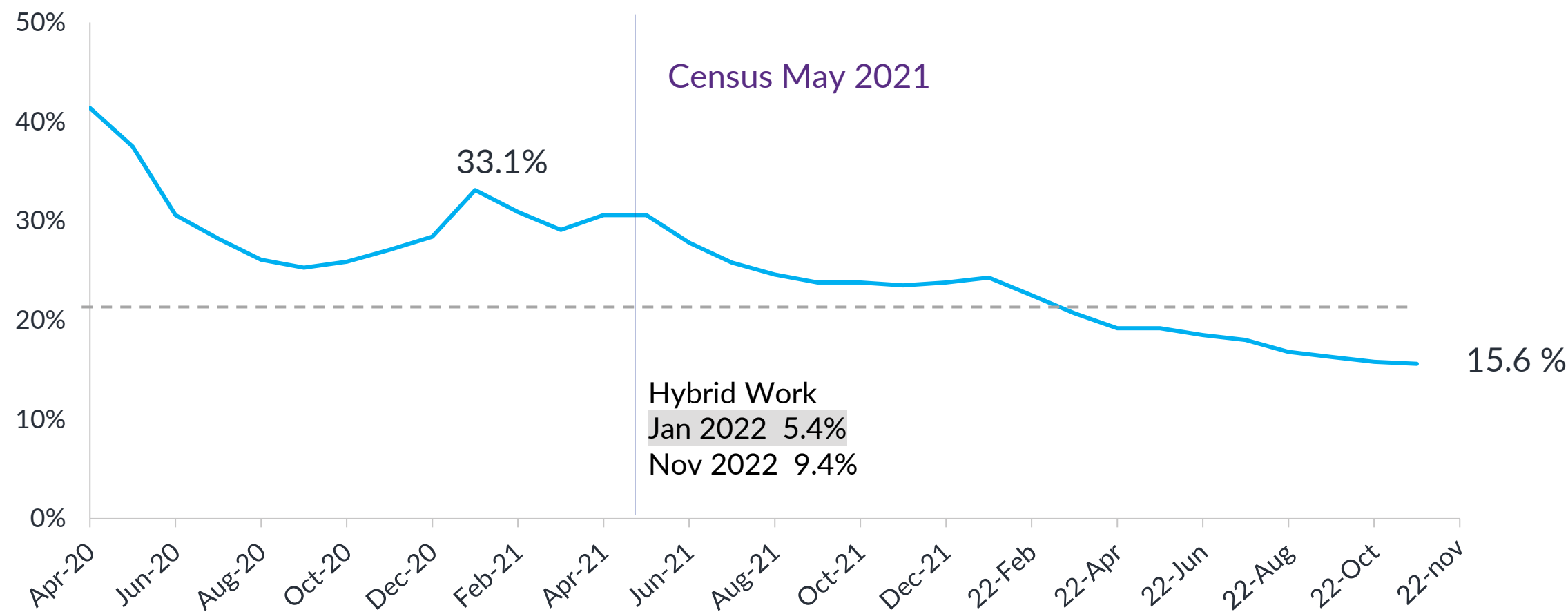
Working From Home Highest in Ottawa-Gatineau and Toronto

Percent of employed population working from home (highest and lowest CMAs)



Exclusively Working from Home Slowly Declining and Close to One in Ten Reported Hybrid Work in November 2022

Proportion (%) of Non-Absent Workers 15-69 who usually work exclusively from home

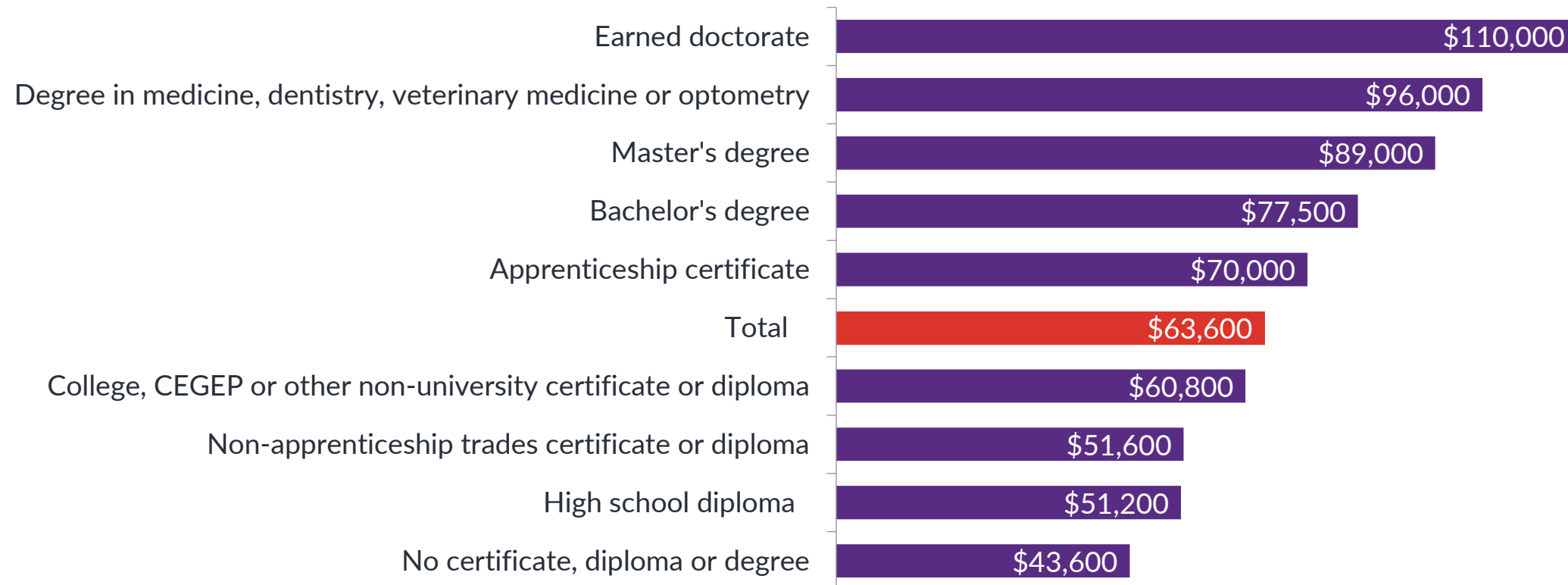


Returns to education



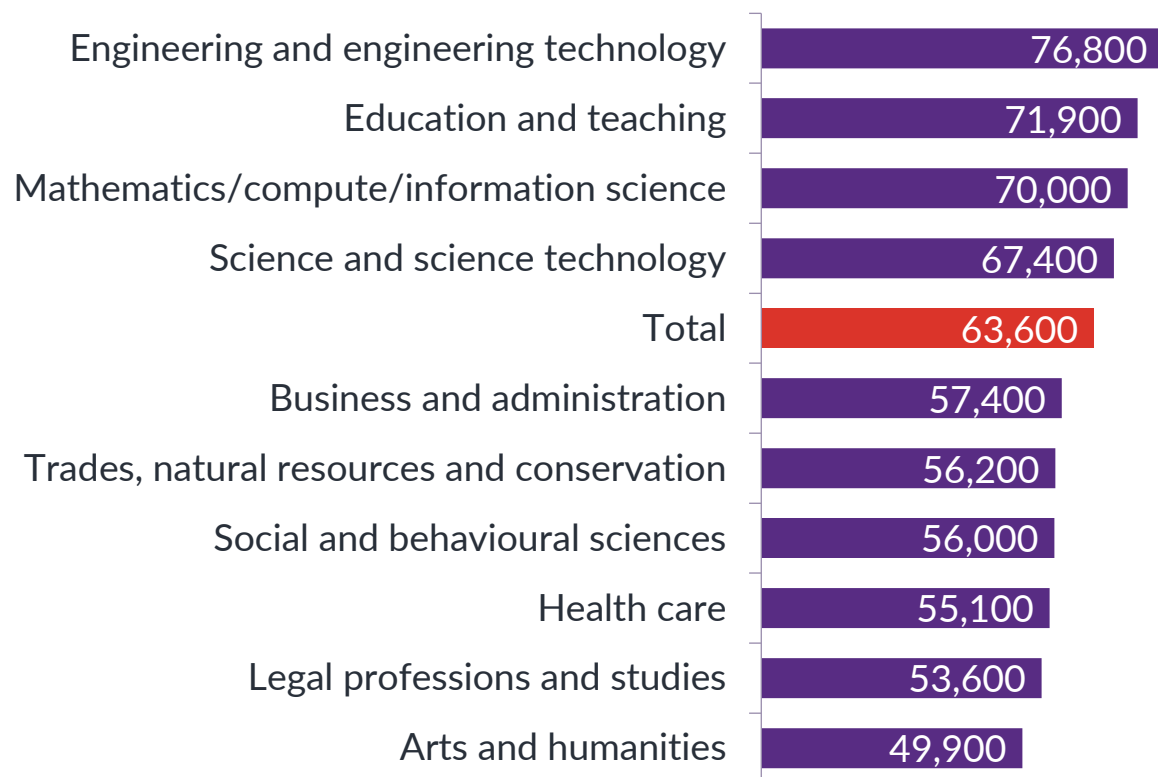
Higher Education Pays

Median Employment Income, Full-Time/Full-Year Workers, All Ages, 2020



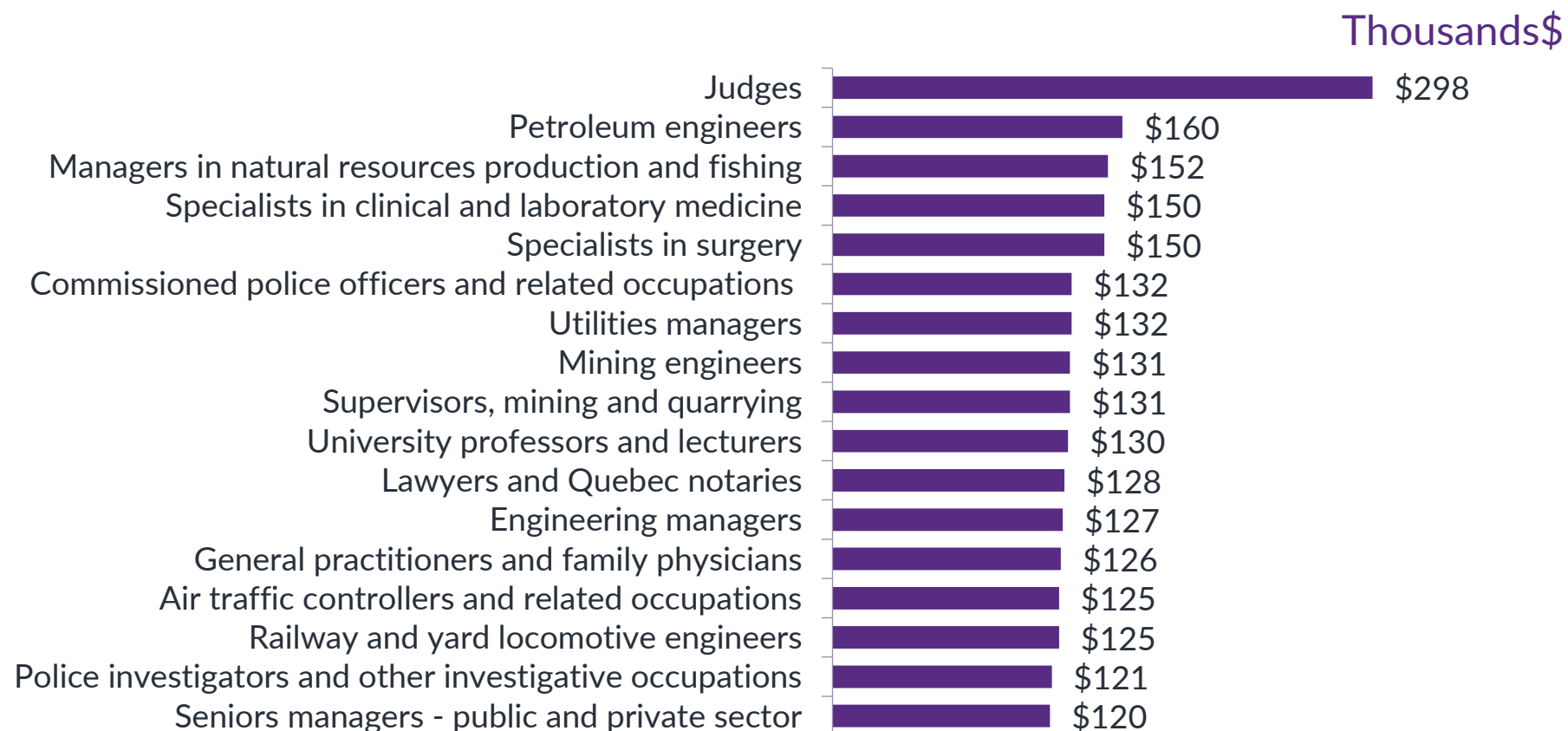
Employment Income Highest for STEM Fields of Study and Education

Median Employment Income, Full-Time/Full-Year Workers, 2020



Employment Income Highest For Judges

Median Employment Income, Full-Time/Full-Year Workers, 2020

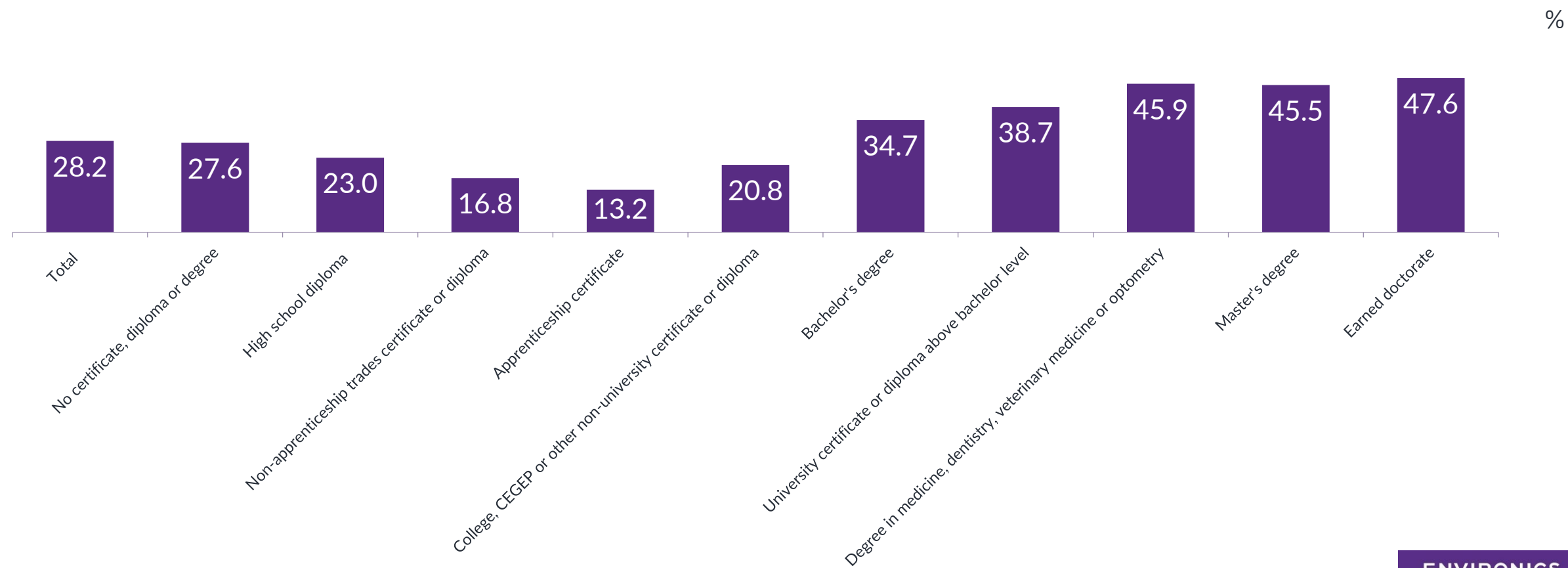


Immigrants



Immigrants Make up High Percent of Highly Educated

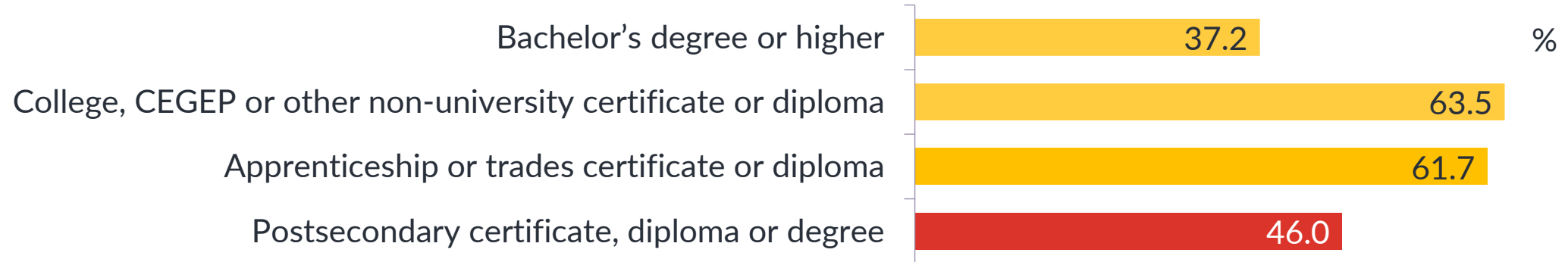
Immigrants as percent of population, aged 25-54



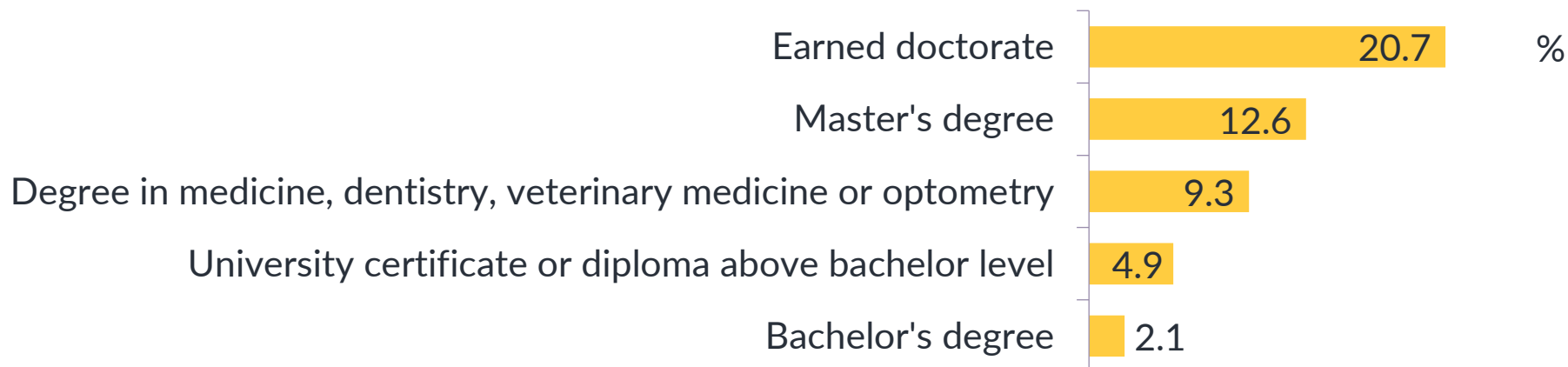
Many Immigrants Get Higher Education in Canada



Percent of Immigrants Who Obtained Highest Degree in Canada, 2021



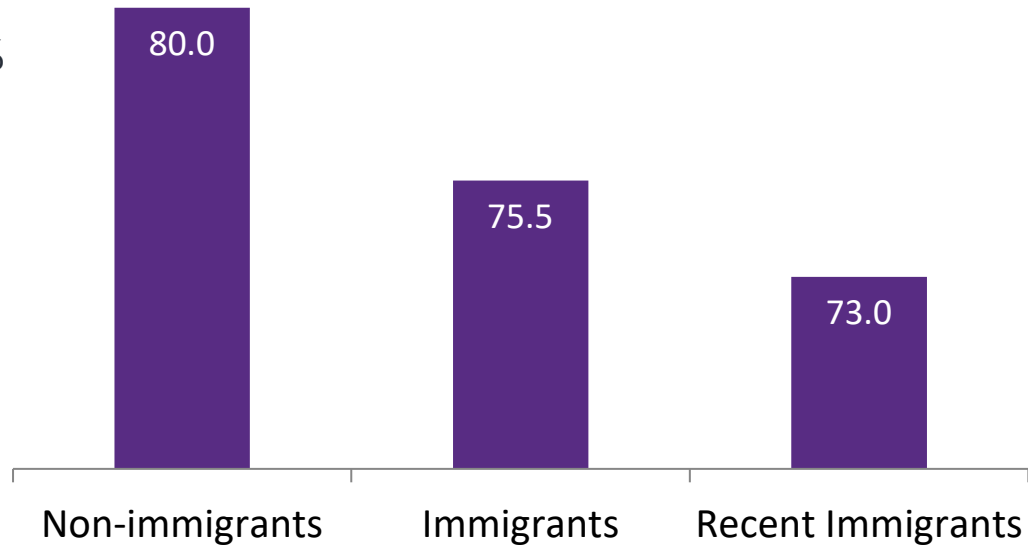
Percent of Canadian-Born Who Obtained Degree Outside Canada, 2021



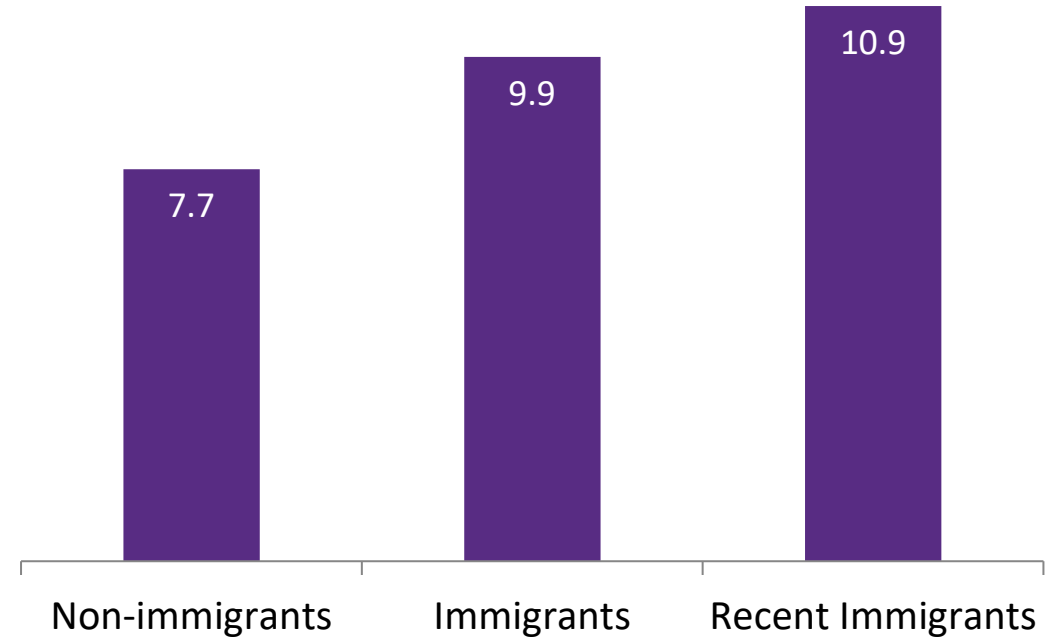
Immigrants Have Lower Employment and Higher Unemployment Rates

Employment rate, May 2021
Population aged 25-54

%



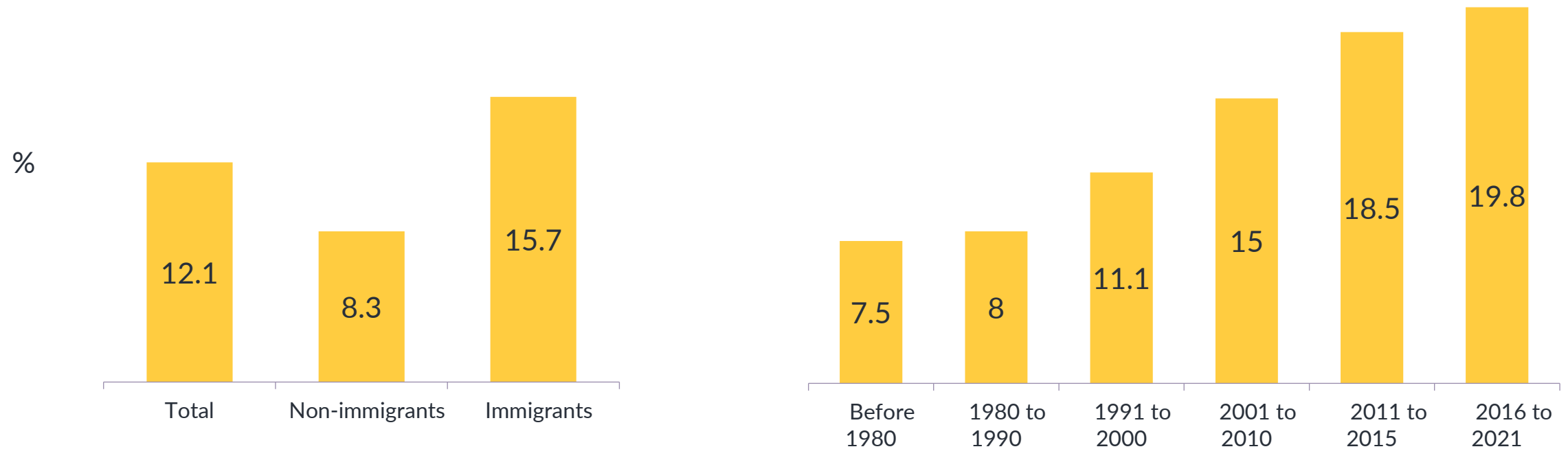
Unemployment Rate, May 2021
Population aged 25-54



One in Eight University Educated Workers Aged 25-54 are Over qualified; Much Higher for More Recent Immigrants

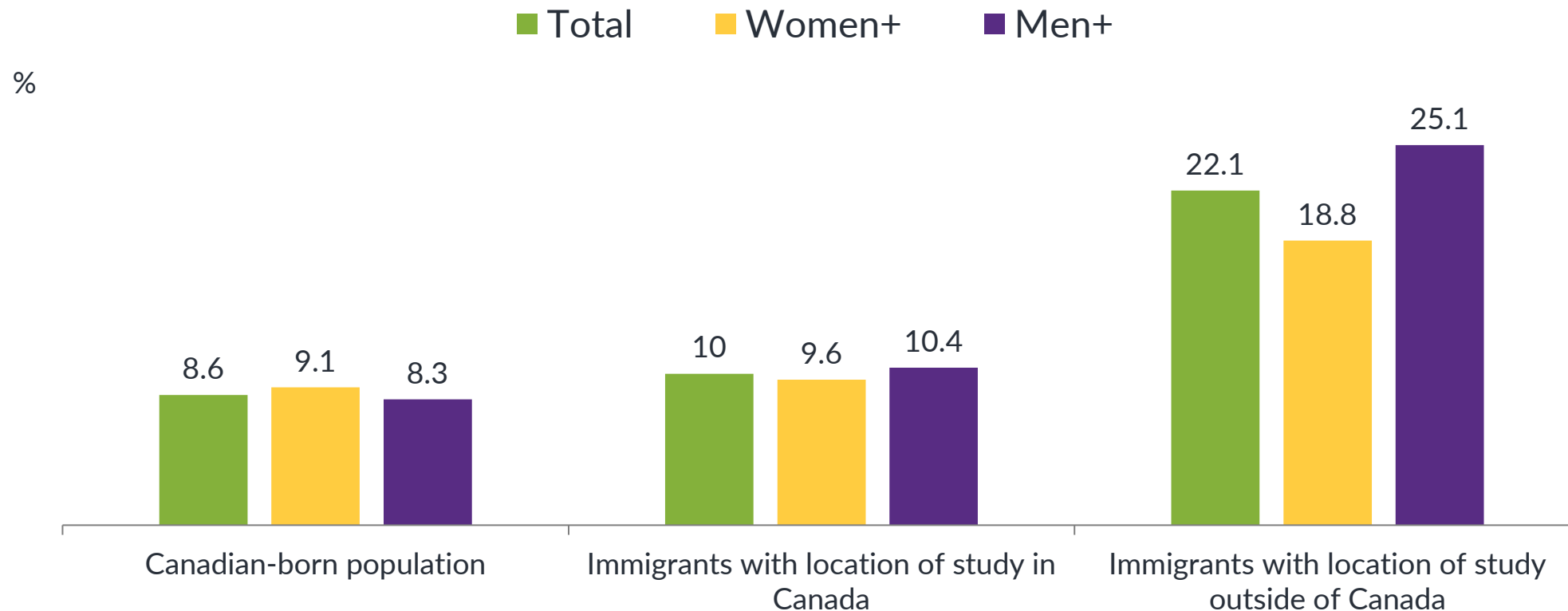
University educated population aged 25-54 working in jobs requiring only high school or less

Percent



Immigrants with Highest Degree from Abroad have High Levels of Overqualification

University degree holders aged 25 to 54 working in jobs requiring high school or less



Racialized Groups

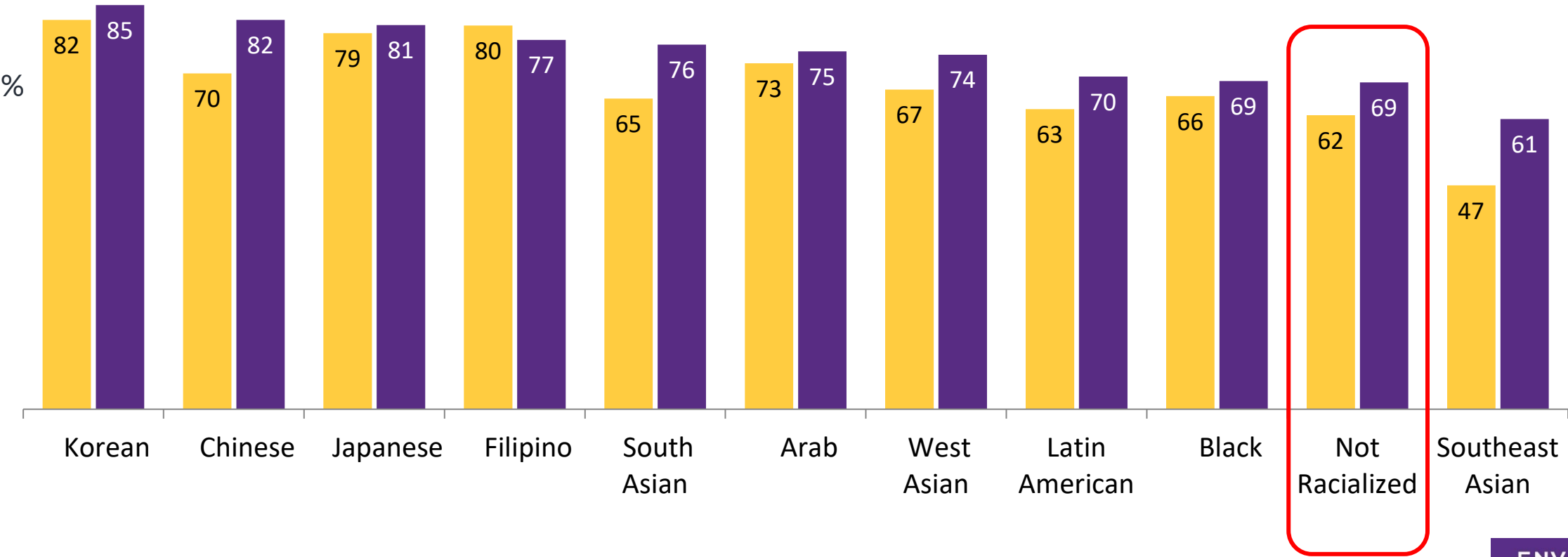


Most Racialized Groups Have Higher Levels of Education

Percent of population aged 25-54 with post-secondary degree or diploma

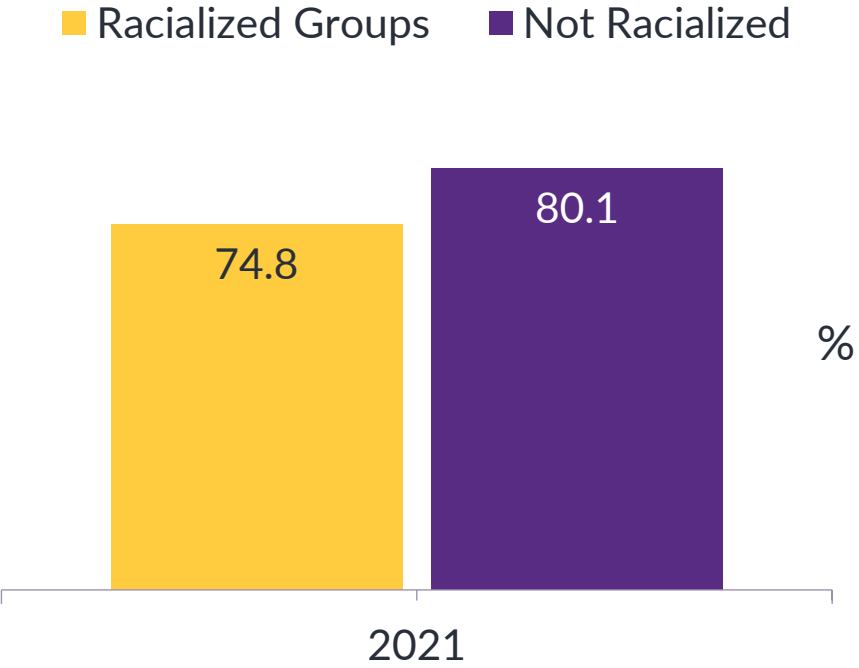
2006

2021

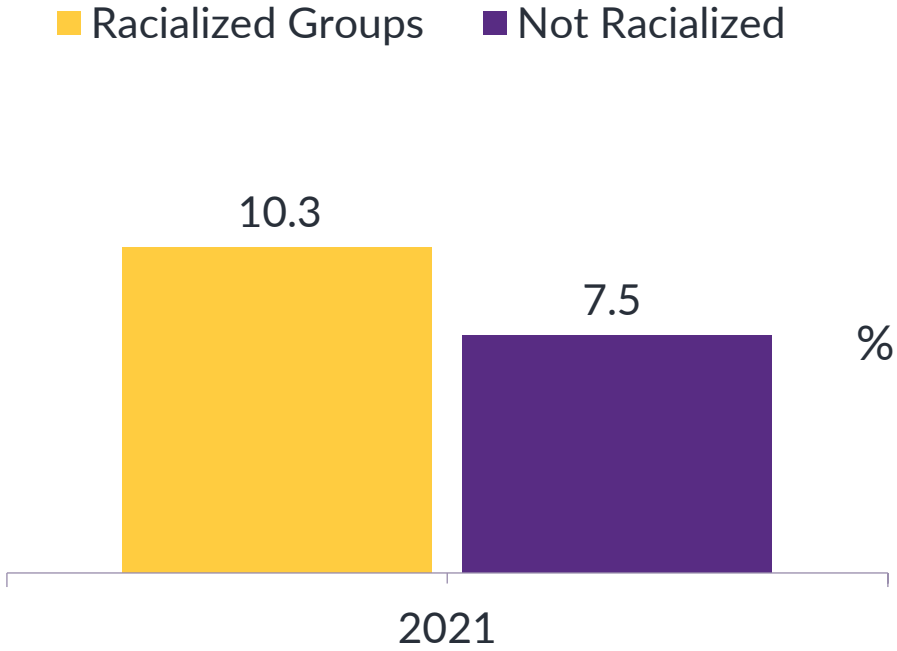


Lower Employment Rates and Higher Unemployment for Racialized Groups

Employment rate Aged 25-54,

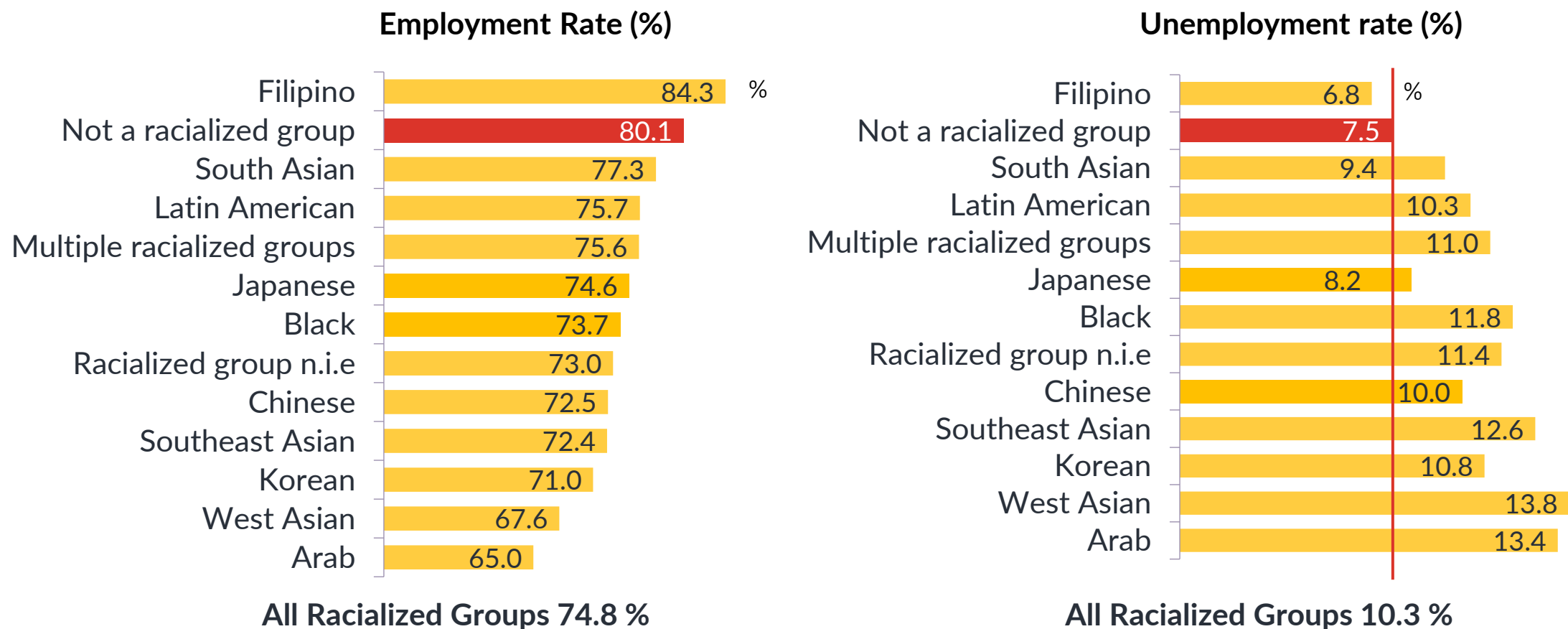


Unemployment rate Aged 25-54



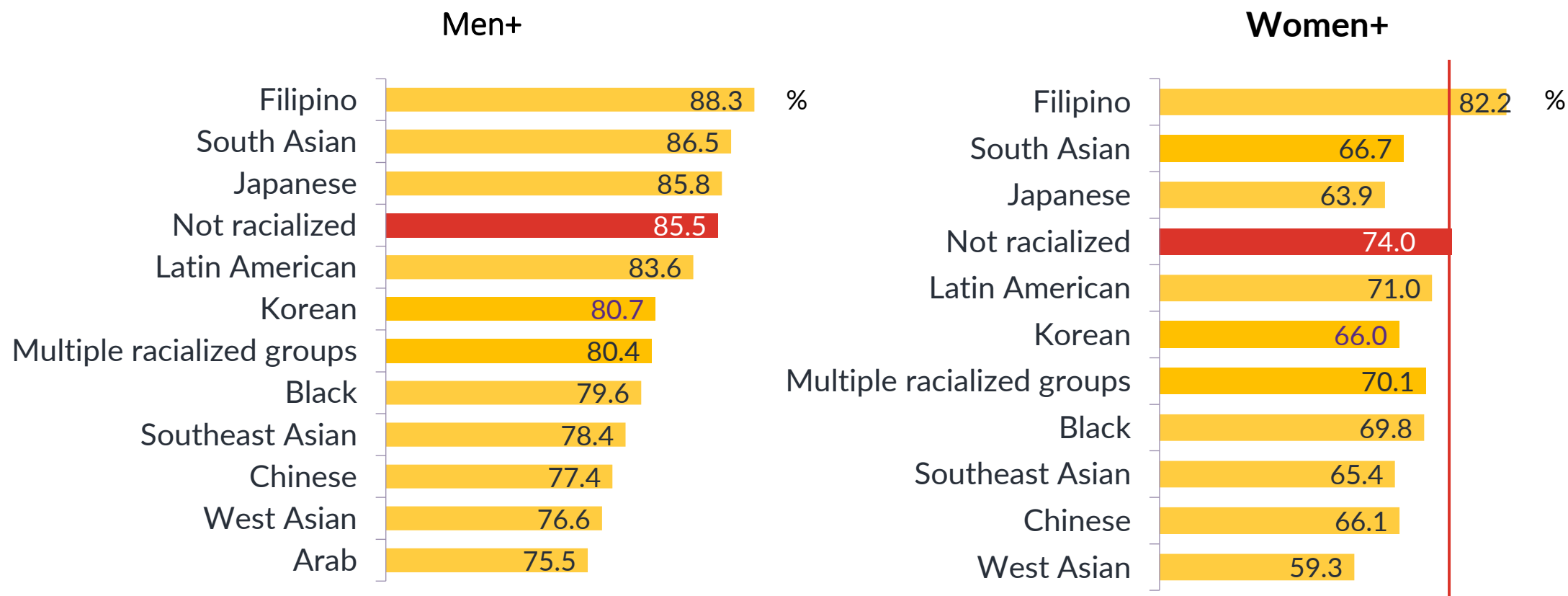
Labour Force Characteristics Vary by Group

Labour Force Characteristics of Population of Racialized Groups Aged 25-54, May 2021



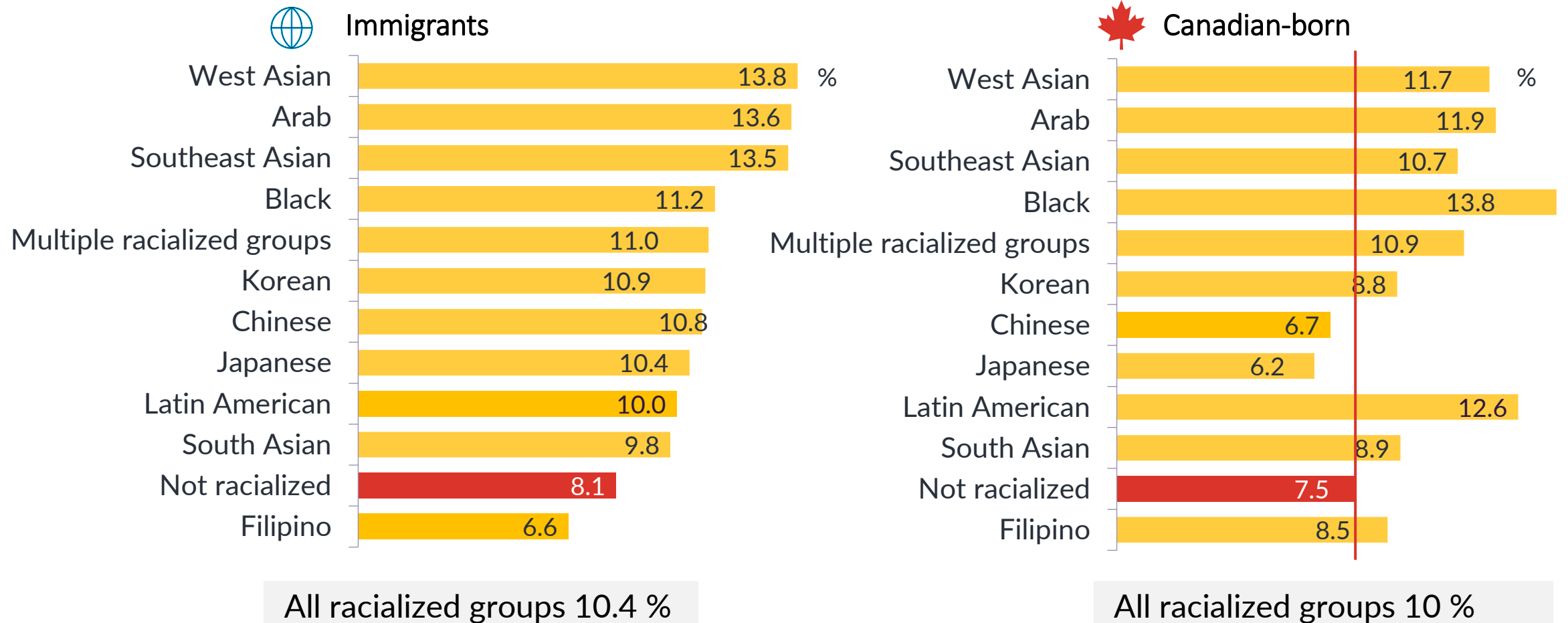
Men and Women Differ in Terms of Employment Levels

Employment rate Aged 25-54, May 2021



Canadian Born in Racialized Groups Have Lower Unemployment Rates

Unemployment Rate, Population Aged 25-54, May 2021

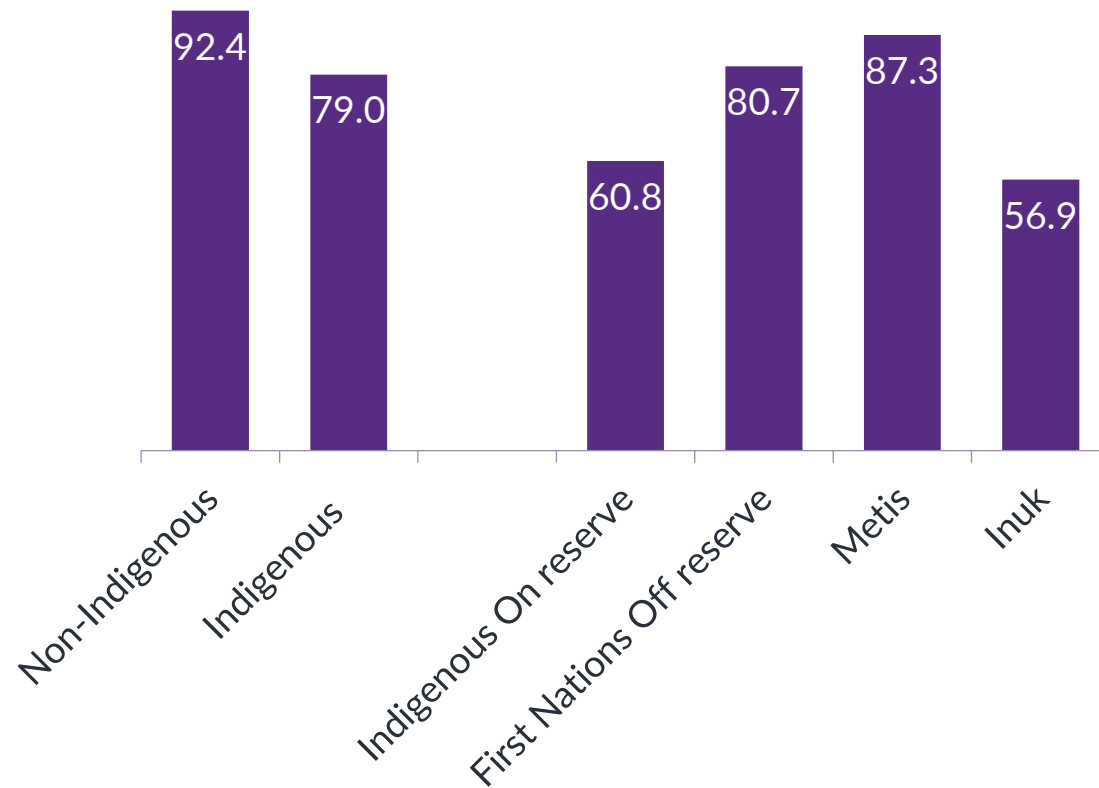


Indigenous Population

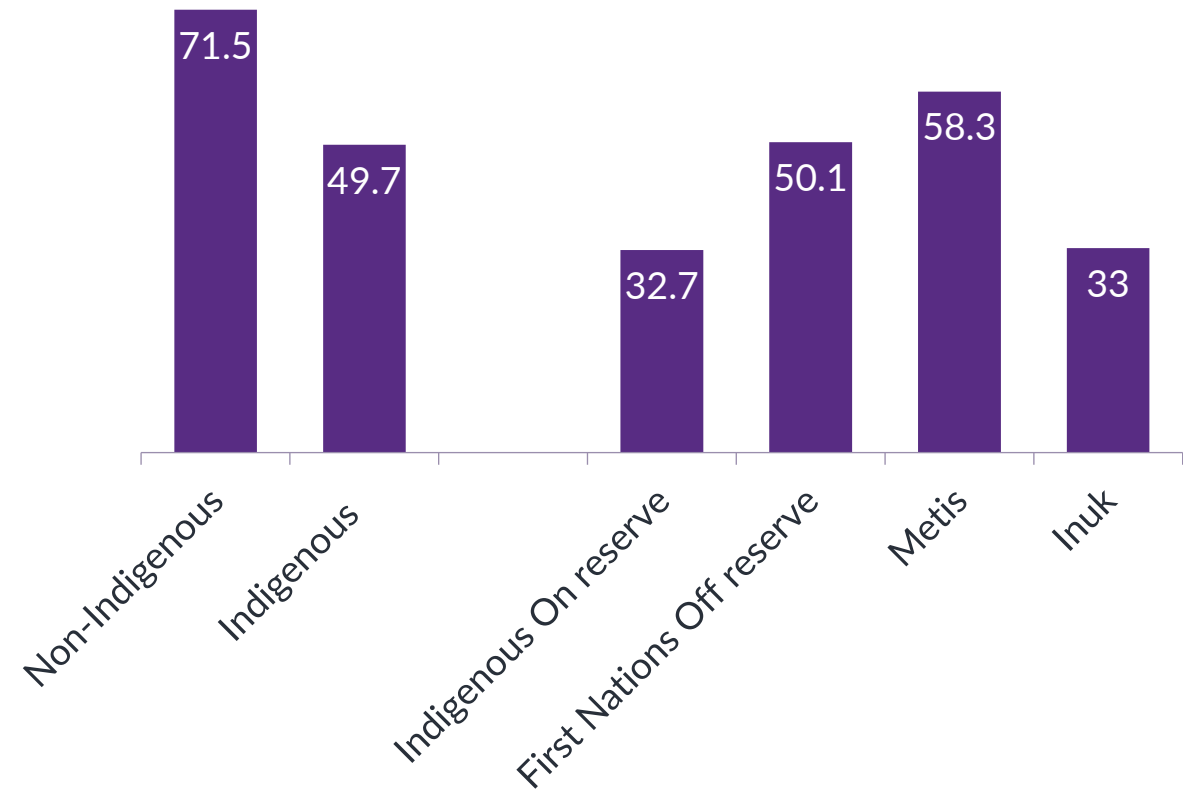


Large Difference in Education Levels Between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Populations

Percent of population aged 25-54 with high school or higher

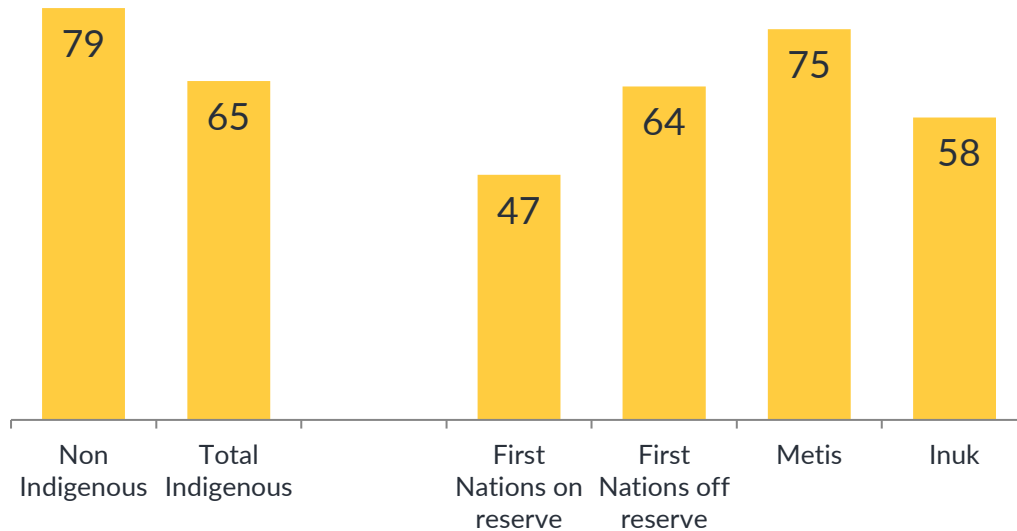


Percent of population aged 25-54 with postsecondary degree or diploma

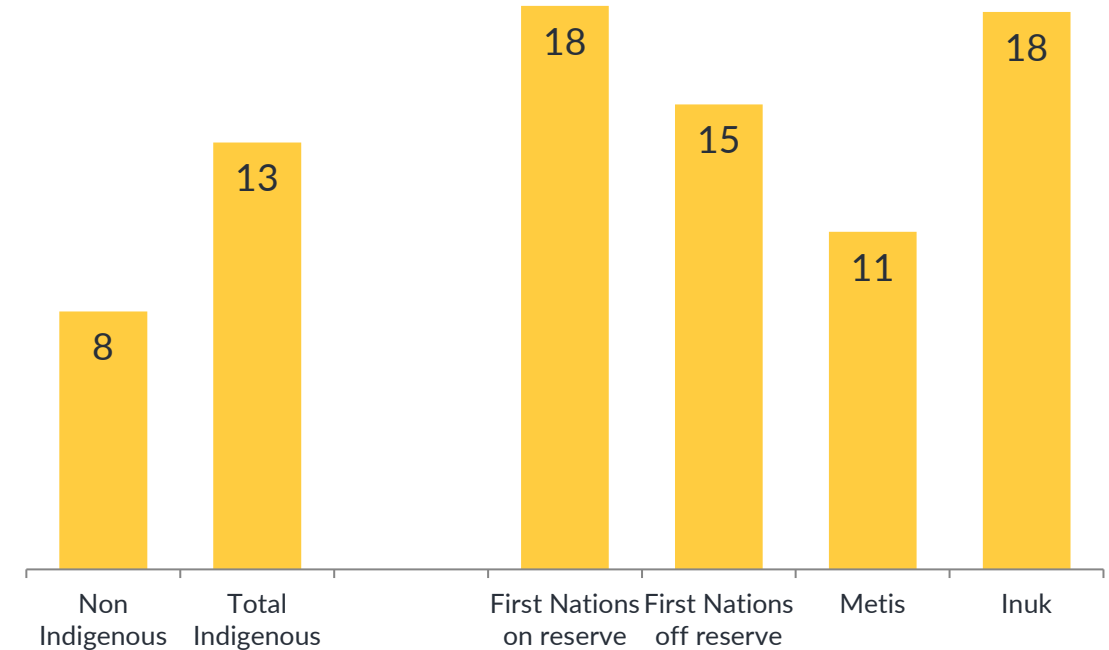


Indigenous Peoples Have Lower Employment and Higher Unemployment Rates

Employment rate population 25-54,



Unemployment rate population 25-54



Other Data Released November 30, 2022

- Commuting
- Languages spoken at work
- Instruction in the minority official language

What's Ahead for Environics Analytics'

2023

- DemoStats released at end of April
- Shift to 2021 Census geography
- Still based on 2016 Census, but will incorporate some trends from 2021 Census
- Complete release of Census Plus in Envision

2024

- Demostats will complete transition to 2021 Census base adjusted for undercoverage
- Timing dependent on availability of estimates of under coverage
- Review of PRIZM

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