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2011 National Household Survey: Education in Canada: Attainment, field of and location of study

New data from the National Household Survey (NHS) show that 11,782,700 adults aged 25 to 64 had postsecondary qualifications in 2011, representing almost two-thirds (64.1%) of the total population aged 25 to 64. In comparison, the 2006 Census indicated that 60.7% of Canadians aged 25 to 64 had a postsecondary qualification.

Women held a higher share of university degrees among younger graduates than among older ones

In 2011, women accounted for 59.1% of young adults aged 25 to 34 with a university degree. This was higher than the 47.3% share they represented among older university degree holders aged 55 to 64.

Among all university degree holders, the difference between the share of younger and older women was the largest for those with a medical degree. Women represented about two-thirds (62.2%) of adults aged 25 to 34 with a medical degree, compared with just over one-quarter (28.0%) among adults aged 55 to 64 with a medical degree.

Nearly half (47.3%) of adults aged 25 to 34 with an earned doctorate were women, whereas this share was about one-third (31.6%) in the older age group (55 to 64). This was the only university degree held mostly by men among younger graduates.

Most Registered Apprenticeship certificates were held by men

At the trades level, about 8 in 10 Registered Apprenticeship certificates were held by men.

Men accounted for over three-quarters (78.9%) of Registered Apprenticeship certificate holders aged 25 to 34. This proportion was virtually the same as the proportion of men among those aged 55 to 64 (80.1%). Registered Apprenticeship certificate holders include, for example, electricians and plumbers.

Among the three postsecondary credentials, trades certificate was the only one held by a lower proportion of younger adults compared with older adults.

In 2011, 10.7% of adults aged 25 to 34 had a trades certificate compared with 12.8% among adults aged 55 to 64. On the other hand, a higher proportion of adults aged 25 to 34 had a university degree (31.9%) compared with adults aged 55 to 64 with the same credentials (20.2%). The proportion of college graduates was also higher at 22.1% among younger adults compared with 18.3% among older ones.

Women held a higher share of university STEM degrees among younger graduates than among older ones, but men still held the majority

STEM fields of study include 'science and technology,' 'engineering and engineering technology' and 'mathematics and computer sciences.'

In 2011, men represented the majority (67.4%) of adults aged 25 to 64 with STEM degrees at the university level. In comparison, among adults with a non-STEM university degree, 6 in 10 (60.6%) were women.

While women overall represented just under one-third (32.6%) of adults aged 25 to 64 with a university STEM degree, younger women had a larger share of university STEM degrees compared with older women. Young women aged 25 to 34 represented 39.1% of university STEM degrees in that age group, higher than the share of 22.6% in the older age group of 55 to 64. In non-STEM fields, younger women's share of university degree holders was 65.7% compared with older women's share of 53.6%.

In the STEM fields of 'science and technology,' younger women held the majority (58.6%) of university degrees compared with the share of 34.9% held by older women. Younger women also had a larger share (23.1%) of university degrees in 'engineering and engineering technology' compared with women's share in the older age group (8.5%). In 'mathematics and computer sciences,' the shares held by women were similar in the younger and older age groups at 30.4% and 29.3% respectively.

Immigrants held about half of the STEM university degrees

In 2011, immigrant adults aged 25 to 64 represented just under one-quarter (24.6%) of Canada's total adult population but over one-third (34.3%) of adults with a university degree. About half (50.9%) of all STEM degrees were held by immigrants, including those who have lived in Canada for many years, as well as newcomers.

Just over two-fifths of doctorate degrees were earned outside of Canada

The majority (73.8%) of Canada's 11.8 million adults aged 25 to 64 with a postsecondary qualification had studied in the province or territory in which they lived in 2011, while 9.9% had studied in another province or territory, and 16.3% studied in another country. Among those who studied in another country, 83.6% were immigrants and 7.5% were non-permanent residents.

Just over two-fifths (41.9%) of doctorate degree holders completed their credential in another country compared with 33.8% of those with a master's degree and 21.0% with a bachelor's degree.

Trades certificate holders were the most likely to have studied in their province or territory of residence (86.4%), a higher proportion than among college diploma (82.5%) and university degree (62.3%) holders.

Almost half of Aboriginal people aged 25 to 64 had a postsecondary qualification

In 2011, nearly 671,400 adults aged 25 to 64 reported an Aboriginal identity on the NHS questionnaire, representing 3.7% of the total population aged 25 to 64.

Almost half (48.4%) of the Aboriginal population aged 25 to 64 had a postsecondary qualification in 2011. In comparison, almost two-thirds (64.7%) of the non-Aboriginal population aged 25 to 64 had a postsecondary qualification.

More than 4 in 10 First Nations people aged 25 to 64 (44.8%) had a postsecondary qualification. The proportion of First Nations people with a postsecondary qualification was higher among those without registered Indian status (52.1%) than among those with registered Indian status (42.3%).

Over half (54.8%) of Métis aged 25 to 64 had a postsecondary qualification.

More than one-third (35.6%) of Inuit aged 25 to 64 had a postsecondary qualification.

Younger Aboriginal people had higher levels of education than older ones

In 2011, among Aboriginal people aged 35 to 44, 68.0% had at least a high school diploma, compared with 58.7% among those aged 55 to 64.

Younger Aboriginal women were more likely to be university graduates than older Aboriginal women. The proportion of Aboriginal women aged 35 to 44 with a university degree in 2011 was 13.6%, compared with 10.2% of those aged 55 to 64. It was 7.6% for men in both age groups.

Younger Aboriginal women and men were both more likely to have college diplomas than older ones. Among Aboriginal women aged 35 to 44, 27.1% had a college diploma in 2011, compared with 21.4% of those aged 55 to 64. With a proportion of 18.3%, Aboriginal men aged 35 to 44 were also more likely to have college diplomas than those aged 55 to 64 where the proportion was 14.1%.

Note to readers

Non-permanent residents: Non-permanent residents are persons from another country, who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and any non-Canadian born family member living in Canada with them.

Indian reserves and settlements: The majority of Indian reserves and settlements participated in the 2011 National Household Survey. However, 36 of the 863 inhabited reserves were incompletely enumerated because enumeration was either not permitted, was interrupted before completion, or because of natural events (for example, forest fires). Most of the people living on reserves are First Nations Registered Indians, and consequently, the impact of the incomplete enumeration will be greatest on data for this population.

'Younger' age group for Aboriginal people: In this study, the proportions of Aboriginal people with various education credentials are examined between two age groups to see how they have evolved between older and younger Aboriginal people. Previous research on First Nations women has indicated that they may defer their postsecondary studies until later in life compared with women in the total Canadian population. For this reason, the 'younger' age group chosen in the analysis is 35 to 44.

Educational attainment: Educational attainment in this study is measured using the variable 'highest certificate, diploma or degree.' Certain category names of this variable are shortened for ease of use in text. These short forms are outlined here:

The term 'university degree' includes 'bachelor's degree,' 'university certificate or diploma above bachelor level,' 'degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry,' 'master's degree' and 'earned doctorate.'

The term 'medical degree' includes 'degrees in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry.'

The term 'college diploma' refers to 'college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma.'

The term 'trades certificate' refers to 'apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma' and is an aggregation which includes both 'Registered Apprenticeship certificates' as well as 'trades certificates other than Registered Apprenticeship certificates.'

The term 'Registered Apprenticeship certificate' includes those with a 'Certificate of Qualification'/'Journeyperson's designation.'

The terms 'postsecondary qualifications' or 'postsecondary credentials' include 'trades certificates,' 'college diplomas,' 'university certificates below bachelor level' and 'university degrees.'

The term 'high school diploma' refers to 'secondary (high) school diploma or equivalent.'

The term 'no certificate, diploma or degree' refers to those who have not completed high school nor any postsecondary certificates, diplomas or degrees.

National Household Survey

This is the second release of data from the NHS. The third release will be on August 14, 2013.

The analytical document [Education in Canada: Attainment, Field of Study and Location of Study](#) presents the results of the NHS on education. In addition, there is a companion analytical article in the *National Household Survey in Brief series* entitled '[The educational attainment of Aboriginal peoples in Canada](#).'

A second analytical document, [Portrait of Canada's Labour Force](#), also released today, analyses findings from the NHS on Canada's labour force. There are also two companion articles in the *National Household Survey in Brief series* for this topic entitled '[Commuting to work](#)' and '[Language use in the workplace in Canada](#).'

Data and highlights on key topics found in these analytical products are also available for various standard levels of geography in the [National Household Survey Focus on Geography Series](#).

Various data and reference products are also available from the [2011 National Household Survey \(NHS\)](#) website. A wide range of data on education, labour, place of work, commuting to work, language of work as well as mobility and migration are available for standard geographic areas in the [National Household Survey Profile](#) and [National Household Survey Data Tables](#).

Information on the quality of NHS data on education as well as explanations of concepts, classifications, questions and comparability with other data sources can be found in the [Education Reference Guide](#).

Other reference materials include the [National Household Survey Dictionary](#) which provides definitions of NHS concepts, universes and variables. As well, users can refer to the [National Household Survey User Guide](#) (released on May 8, 2013), which provides information on the methodology, collection, processing, evaluation and data quality of the NHS.

A brief portrait of education in Canada is presented on [video](#).

Users are also invited to [Chat with an expert](#) on June 28, from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5178.

The report *Education in Canada: Attainment, Field of Study and Location of Study* (99-012-X2011001) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Additional analysis is also available in the *National Household Survey in Brief Series* article (99-012-X2011003): '[The educational attainment of Aboriginal peoples in Canada](#).'

For more information, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

2011 National Household Survey: Portrait of Canada's labour force

New data from the National Household Survey (NHS) show that Canada had almost 18 million labour force participants aged 15 years and over in 2011, of which 16.6 million were employed. The employment rate was 60.9%.

In comparison, at the time of the 2006 Census, the employment rate was 62.6%.

Highest employment rates in the North and West

In 2011, Yukon and Alberta had the highest employment rates in Canada at 69.7% and 69.0% respectively. Employment rates were also above the national average in the Northwest Territories (66.8%), Saskatchewan (65.1%) and Manitoba (63.1%).

The lowest employment rates were observed in Newfoundland and Labrador (50.7%) and in Nunavut (52.1%).

Among all census metropolitan areas (CMA), Calgary had the highest employment rate at 70.0%, followed by Regina (69.1%) and Edmonton (69.0%). The lowest employment rates were in Windsor (53.3%), Peterborough (55.8%) and Trois-Rivières (55.9%).

Retail trade sector had the highest share of total employment

The three industrial sectors with the largest employment shares in 2011 were retail trade, health and social assistance and manufacturing.

In 2011, the retail trade sector ranked first among all sectors in terms of its share of total employment with 11.5%. This was followed closely by health care and social assistance with 11.4%. The manufacturing sector had the third highest share with 9.2% of total employment.

Most common occupations for women and men

In 2011, women comprised just under half of the employed labour force (48.0%).

Among the 500 detailed occupations within the NHS, the most common occupation for women was 'retail salesperson,' accounting for 4.7% of all employed women. This was followed by 'administrative assistant' (4.0%), 'registered nurse and registered psychiatric nurse' (3.4%), 'cashier' (3.3%) and 'elementary school and kindergarten teacher' (2.9%).

For men, the most common occupation was 'retail salesperson,' accounting for 3.3% of all employed men, followed by 'transport truck driver' (2.9%), 'retail trade manager' (2.5%), 'carpenter' (1.7%) and 'janitor, caretaker and building superintendent' (1.7%).

Employment rate increases with education level

In 2011, the employment rate for the population aged 25 to 64 was 75.3%. In general, the employment rate increases with education level. The employment rate for those with university credentials was 81.6%, compared with 55.8% for those who had no certificate, diploma or degree.

In the three Prairie provinces, employment rates were consistently above the national average for all education levels.

The difference in the employment rate for workers with university credentials compared with those with no certificate, diploma or degree varied by province or territory. For example, the difference was smallest in Alberta at 16.9 percentage points, followed by Prince Edward Island (20.9 percentage points) and Saskatchewan (22.8 percentage points). In comparison, the largest differences were in Nunavut (47.9 percentage points) and Newfoundland and Labrador (39.5 percentage points).

Note to readers

University credentials include university certificate or diploma below bachelor level; university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above: bachelor's degree; university certificate or diploma above bachelor level; degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry; master's degree; earned doctorate.

Almost one in five workers was aged 55 years and over

According to the 2011 NHS, workers aged 55 and over accounted for 18.7% of total employment compared with 15.5% in the 2006 Census. This was the result of the aging of the baby boom generation and the increased participation of older workers in the labour force.

In 2011, just over 3 million people aged 55 and over were employed. The employment rate for this age group was 34.9% compared with 32.2% in the 2006 Census.

The North had the largest share of workers in 2011 who lived in another province or territory five years earlier

In 2011, 516,475 workers, or 3.2% of the employed population aged 15 and over, lived in a different province or territory five years earlier.

The proportion of workers in 2011 who reported living in another province or territory five years earlier was highest in the North, with the Northwest Territories at 19.2%, followed by Nunavut (17.3%) and Yukon (16.1%).

Among the provinces, Alberta (7.6%) had the largest proportions of workers in 2011 living in another province or territory five years earlier, followed by Prince Edward Island (7.3%), while Quebec (1.0%) and Ontario (1.7%) had the lowest.

Almost three out of four commuters drove to work

According to the 2011 NHS, 15.4 million people in the employed labour force or 92.7% of them commuted to work, while 1.1 million worked at home most of the time.

Of those who commuted to work, the predominant mode of transportation was driving. In 2011, 74.0% of commuters, or 11.4 million workers, drove a car, truck or van. Another 5.6%, or 867,100 people, commuted to work as passengers.

In 2011, 12.0% of commuters or 1.8 million workers used public transit, compared with 11.0% of commuters or 1.6 million workers in the 2006 Census.

In addition, 5.7% of commuters walked to work, while 1.3% cycled. In the 2006 Census, 6.4% of commuters walked and 1.3% cycled.

Commuting to work varied between CMAs in 2011.

The CMAs with the highest proportions of public transit users were Toronto (23.3%), Montréal (22.2%), Ottawa–Gatineau (20.1%) and Vancouver (19.7%).

Walking to work was most popular in Victoria (10.0%), Kingston (8.5%) and Halifax (8.5%).

Longest commuting times in Toronto, Oshawa and Montréal

Commuters spent an average of 25.4 minutes travelling to work in 2011. Commuters who travelled by public transit (42.9 minutes) took longer to get to work, on average, than commuters who used cars (23.7 minutes). Public transit commute times include the time required to walk to the bus stop, subway or train station, as well as wait times.

The average commuting time was longest in the CMAs of Toronto (32.8 minutes), Oshawa, (31.8 minutes) and Montréal (29.7 minutes).

For some commuters, the time it takes to get to work was longer. In 2011, 17.2% of commuters, or 2.6 million workers, took 45 minutes or more on average to get to work. Commuters who lived in the area surrounding and within the Toronto CMA were the most likely to be in this group, with 29.9% of commuters in Oshawa, 28.4% of those in Toronto and 26.6% of those in Barrie taking 45 minutes or more to get to work.

Language use in the workplace

Close to 99% of Canadian workers reported using English, French or both in the workplace most often or on a regular basis. Specifically, 84.7% of the population used English and 25.3% used French.

In 2011, 93.9% of the population in Quebec reported using French at work, while 39.2% reported using English. In all the other provinces and territories, English was the dominant language in the workplace. In 2011, 98.4% of the population reported using this language, and 4.6% of the population reported French as the language used at work.

Among all languages other than English or French used in the workplace, the family of Chinese languages, with 224,000 references, ranked first in 2011.

In 2011, 2.65 million individuals (13.9%) reported using more than one language at work. Of all the country's CMAs, the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA had the highest proportion of workers who reported using at least two languages in the workplace (58.4%), followed by the CMAs of Montréal (47.5%), Moncton (36.7%), Sherbrooke (28.7%), Ottawa–Gatineau [Ontario part] (27.9%) and Greater Sudbury (23.2%).

National Household Survey

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Information on the quality of NHS data on education, labour, place of work, commuting to work, language of work and mobility and migration as well as explanations of concepts, classifications, questions and comparability with other data sources can be found in the series of [reference guides](#) for these topics. Note the [Languages Reference Guide](#) (99-010-X2011007) was updated to include language of work.

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New products and studies

New products

Thematic Maps, National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 92-173-X (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Education in Canada: Attainment, Field of Study and Location of Study", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-012-X2011001 (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Portrait of Canada's Labour Force", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-012-X2011002 (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "National Household Survey in Brief Series", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-012-X2011003 (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Education Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-012-X2011006 (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Labour Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-012-X2011007 (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Journey to Work Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-012-X2011008 (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Profile - Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal Peoples, Labour and Education, and Mobility and Migration for Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-012-X2011015 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Profile - Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal Peoples, Labour and Education, and Mobility and Migration for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-012-X2011016 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Profile - Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal Peoples, Labour and Education, and Mobility and Migration for Canada, Provinces, Territories and Federal Electoral Districts (2003 Representation Order), National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-012-X2011017 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Profile - Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal Peoples, Labour and Education, and Mobility and Migration for Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Subdivisions, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011018 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Profile - Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal Peoples, Labour and Education, and Mobility and Migration for Census Metropolitan Areas, Tracted Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011019 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Language Used Most Often at Work (8), Other Language Used Regularly at Work (9), Mother Tongue (8), Industry - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007 (21), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (7), Immigrant Status (4) and Age Groups (5) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked Since 2010, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011026 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Language Used Most Often at Work (8), Other Language Used Regularly at Work (9), Language Spoken Most Often at Home (8), Immigrant Status (4) and Place of Work Census Division (296) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked Since 2010, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Divisions, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011027 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Language Used Most Often at Work (8), Other Language Used Regularly at Work (9), Mother Tongue (8), Industry - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007 (21), Occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2011 (11) and Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (7) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked Since 2010, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011028 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Language Used Most Often at Work (8), Other Language Used Regularly at Work (9), Language Spoken Most Often at Home (8), Other Language Spoken Regularly at Home (9), Mother Tongue (8) and Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (10) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked Since 2010, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011029 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Place of Work Status (5), Industry - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007 (102), Sex (3) and Age Groups (11) for the Employed Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011030 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Mode of Transportation (20), Average Commuting Duration, Commuting Duration (6), Time Leaving for Work (7), Sex (3) and Age Groups (11) for the Employed Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over Having a Usual Place of Work or No fixed Workplace Address, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011031 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Commuting Flow - Census Subdivisions: Sex (3) for the Employed Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over Having a Usual Place of Work, for Census Subdivisions, Flows Greater than or Equal to 20, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011032 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2011 (691), Class of Worker (5), Age Groups (13B) and Sex (3) for the Employed Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011033 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Industry - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007 (425), Class of Worker (5), Age Groups (13B) and Sex (3) for the Employed Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011034 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2011 (11), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15), Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2011 (82), Age Groups (13B) and Sex (3) for the Employed Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011035 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2011 - Skill-level Category (6), Mobility Status 5 Years Ago (8), Province or Territory of Residence 5 Years Ago (14), Age Groups (13B) and Sex (3) for the Employed Labour Force Aged 15 Years and over Excluding External Migrants, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011036 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Labour Force Status (8), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15), Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2011 (82), Location of Study Compared with Province or Territory of Residence (6), Age Groups (13B) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011037 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Labour Force Status (8), Visible Minority (15), Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (10), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (7), Age Groups (13B) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011038 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Labour Force Status (8), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15), Aboriginal Identity (8), Age Groups (13B) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-012-X2011039 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15), Age Groups (13B), Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2011 (14), Location of Study (29), Attendance at School (3) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-012-X2011040 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2011 (432), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (7), Age Groups (8B) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Metropolitan Areas, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-012-X2011041 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15), Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (11), Labour Force Status (8), Location of Study (29), Age Groups (13B) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
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National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "STEM Groupings, Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2011 (8), Labour Force Status (8), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (7), Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (11), Location of Study Compared with Province or Territory of Residence (6), Age Groups (13B) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
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National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Secondary (High) School Diploma or Equivalent (14), Labour Force Status (8), Aboriginal Identity (8), Area of Residence: On Reserve (3), Registered or Treaty Indian Status (3), Age Groups (13B) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
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National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15), Aboriginal Identity (8), Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2011 (14), Attendance at School (3), Age Groups (13B) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
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National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15), Age Groups (8B), Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2011 (14), Labour Force Status (8), Location of Study Compared with Province or Territory of Residence (6), Attendance at School (3) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Divisions, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
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National Household Survey: Education and Labour: "Occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2011 (11), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15), Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2011 (82), Age Groups (13B) and Sex (3) for the Employed Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Divisions, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
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