



COLLEGES | COLLÈGES
ONTARIO | ONTARIO

ACAATO ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

2006 Environmental Scan

Chapter 1: Student and Graduate Profiles

STUDENT AND GRADUATE PROFILES

Section One

1.0	HIGHLIGHTS	4
2.0	LEARNERS AND LEARNER PROFILES	6
2.1	Flow through from Secondary School to Postsecondary	6
2.1.1	Double Cohort Study, Phase 4	6
2.1.2	Youth in Transition Survey.....	7
2.1.3	College and University Registrant data	7
2.2	Number of Ontario College Applicants, Students and Graduates	8
2.2.1	Number of Applicants	8
2.2.2	Ontario College Student Enrolments	9
2.2.2.1	Enrolment by College.....	11
2.2.2.2	Enrolment by Study Area	12
2.2.3	Numbers of Ontario College Graduates	12
2.2.4	Learner Demographics	14
2.2.4.1	Gender	14
2.2.4.2	Age.....	15
2.2.4.3	Dependents.....	18
2.2.4.4	Total Household Income of Ontario College Applicants	18
2.2.4.5	Parental Education.....	19
2.2.4.6	Applicants' Previous 12-Month Activity	21
2.2.4.7	Level of Education.....	22
2.2.4.8	Population of Applicant Community	24
2.2.4.9	First Language	24
2.2.4.10	Immigrant status	24
2.2.4.11	Students with Disabilities.....	25
3.0	APPRENTICES IN ONTARIO	26
3.1	Actual and Planned Apprenticeship Enrolment	26
3.2	Active Apprentices in Ontario	26
3.3	New Apprenticeship Starts In Ontario 1993/94 – 2005/06	28
4.0	INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN ONTARIO COLLEGES	29
5.0	GRADUATE OUTCOMES.....	30
5.1	Ontario College Graduates by Sector	30
5.2	Graduates by Occupational Cluster	30
5.3	Activity Six Months After Graduation	32
5.4	Employment of Ontario College Graduates	32
5.5	Earnings of Ontario College Graduates.....	33

5.6	Further Education of Ontario College Graduates.....	37
5.7	Ontario’s Postsecondary Attainment Rate.....	39
5.8	Comparisons of Postsecondary Graduates in Canada to Other OECD Countries.	40
6.0	LIFELONG LEARNERS.....	41
6.1	Lifelong Learners in Ontario.....	41
6.2	Lifelong Learners in Ontario’s Colleges.....	41
6.2.1	First Language and country of highest education	41
6.2.2	Demographics of Ontario CE Students	41
6.2.3	Goals of CE Students in Ontario	42
6.2.4	Level of Prior Education of Ontario College CE Students	44
6.2.5	Employment Status of CE Students	45
6.3	Lifelong Learners in Canada.....	45
7.0	WEBSITES OF INTEREST	49
8.0	ENDNOTES.....	49

1.0 HIGHLIGHTS

FLOW-THROUGH FROM SECONDARY TO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

- 19 per cent of the grade 9 cohort in 1999-2000 went to college after four or five years of high school and one third went to university.
- In 2001, 79 per cent of surveyed Ontarian 22 year olds had participated in PSE.

NUMBER OF ONTARIO COLLEGE APPLICANTS, STUDENTS, AND GRADUATES

- For the 2004-05 academic year, there were 158, 418 distinct applicants, a drop of 4.5 per cent from the previous year
- The total funded full time equivalent enrolment in Ontario's CAATs in 2004-05 was 182,682 (including part time and tuition short). Between 1989 and 2004, full-time college enrolment increased by 67 per cent with full-time equivalent (FTE) enrolment (including part-time activity) increasing by 51 per cent.
- From 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the total number of apprentices enrolled in CAATs increased by 21.9 per cent, from 19,788 to 24,124, comprising 87.7 per cent of total apprentices.
- In 2003-04, the number of graduates in Ontario continued to steadily climb, reaching 56,761.¹ The number of graduates has increased by 74 per cent since 1993-1994 and increased by 8.6 per cent over last year.

LEARNER DEMOGRAPHICS

- The average age of applicants has held fairly steady since 1995 at 22.7 years; the average age of non-secondary applicants is 24.8 and secondary applicants is 19.5.
- About two thirds of graduates are 25 years of age or under, with almost 19 per cent over 30 years of age.
- Twenty-five percent of surveyed applicants in 2005 had a household income of less than \$29,999 (15 per cent under 20,000) and 53 per cent had incomes below \$60,000. In contrast, the Ontario population (in 2001) had only 16 per cent of households earning less than \$30,000.
- When compared to a comparative age group in Ontario, parents of those who applied to or who are attending college are more likely to have graduated high school and less likely to have attained a postsecondary credential.
- 36 per cent of college students have had previous postsecondary education, 16 per cent of whom previously attained a college or university credential (9 per cent college, 7 per cent university).
- Applicants to Ontario's colleges traditionally come from smaller communities than the Ontario population as a whole, with 42 per cent coming from communities of under 50,000 in 2005. This compares with only 28 per cent for the Ontario population, based on the 2001 census.

¹ Data released by MTCU in April 2006 showed that there were 59,510 graduates in 2004-05, an increase of 4.8% over 2003-04.

- The first language for 80 per cent of college students was English; five per cent was French, and 15 per cent was other.
- Eighteen per cent of surveyed college applicants in 2005 were not born in Canada, and a further 11 per cent were first generation Canadians.
- In the 2005 Ontario College Applicant Survey, 6.3 per cent of surveyed applicants indicated they had a disability.
- For the 2003-2004 graduates, 67 per cent were working either full or part time and 21 per cent had returned to school full time six months after graduation.
- The highest employment rate was in the health sector (92.7 per cent) and the lowest were in the business and technology sectors, which were similar at 85 per cent.
- 93 per cent of Ontario college graduates (class of 2000) who had entered the labour force were employed two years after graduation, similar to the university (bachelors) graduates' rate of 94 per cent.
- On average between 2000 and 2004, 95 per cent of diploma or certificate holders in the Ontario labour force were employed.

FURTHER EDUCATION OF ONTARIO COLLEGE GRADUATES

- For the 2003-04 graduates, 21 per cent had resumed full-time studies within six months after graduation; a further 4 per cent resumed part-time studies.
- The highest proportion resuming studies were graduates from the applied arts (29.7 per cent) sector and the lowest in the health sector (7.2 per cent).
- In 2004, Ontario had the country's third highest PSE attainment rate (including apprenticeship/ trades) in the population aged 25-44, at 62.4 per cent, behind Nova Scotia and Quebec.

LIFELONG LEARNERS IN ONTARIO'S COLLEGES

- The proportion of students whose first language is other than English or French has continued to grow. It has increased from 16 per cent in 1996 to 26 per cent in 2005.
- Female CE students continue to outnumber male CE students 65 per cent to 35 per cent. This has changed little since 1996, when 64 per cent were female.
- 59 per cent of CE students are between 25 to 44 years old, with 25 per cent are 45 years and older.
- Sixty-seven per cent of students stated they were taking CE courses for career- related reasons, slightly higher than in 2002, which stood at 64 per cent.

2.0 LEARNERS AND LEARNER PROFILES

This section includes data on applicants, students (including apprentices, and continuing education students) in and graduates of Ontario's Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology. Where applicable, data from the general population, the rest of Canada, or universities is included as a reference group.

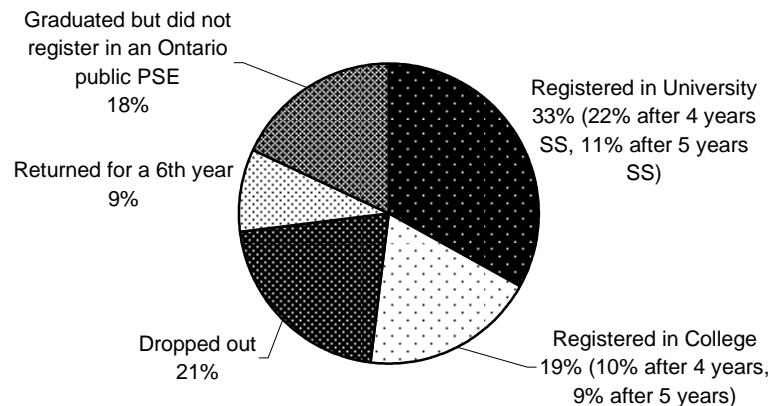
2.1 Flow-through from Secondary School to Postsecondary

2.1.1 Double Cohort Study, Phase 4¹

Phase four of the Double Cohort Study (King, 2005) provides information on the first cohort to go through Ontario's reorganized high school program. Using the students who were in grade 9 in 1999-2000 as a base, graduation rates and postsecondary pathways to college and university were tracked. Only 57 per cent of the first cohort completed high school within four years, far lower than that of other provinces. After five years, 70 per cent of the cohort had graduated. One third of the cohort went to university, either after four or five years of high school, and 19 per cent went to college. Those going to college were evenly split between four- and five-year graduates. A significant proportion (nine per cent) of the cohort returned for a sixth year, a proportion of whom may go directly on to college after graduation.

Figure 1

First New Cohort in Reorganized Program
(Five year outcome of the 1999-2000 cohort of grade 9 students)

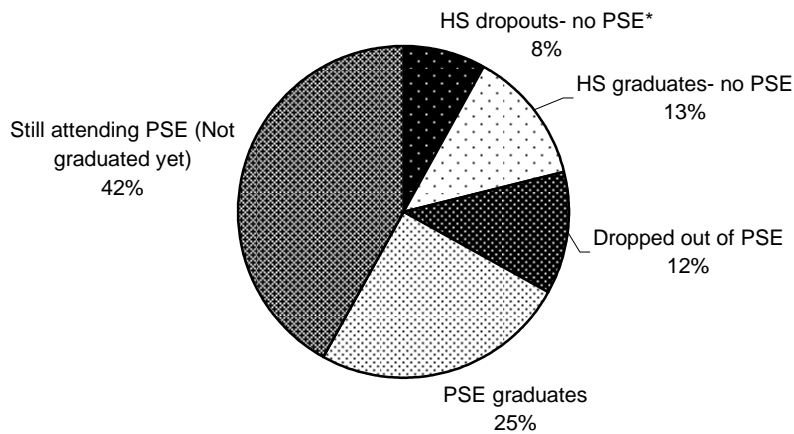


Data adapted from the Double Cohort Study, Report 4, 2005

2.1.2 Youth in Transition Survey

The Double Cohort Study provides important information on the proportions of high school students who directly enter postsecondary education (PSE). However, particularly for college, the majority of students do not come directly from high school. Only 43 per cent of registrants in fall 2004 (including adult day schools) came directly from high school (OCAS data). In contrast to the 52 per cent of high school students shown in the Double Cohort Study to have gone directly to an Ontario public college or university, data on the postsecondary experiences of 22 year olds in Ontario showed that 79 per cent in 2001 had participated in PSE.

Figure 2: Postsecondary Status of Ontarians Aged 22 (who were no longer in High School), December 2001



* A significant proportion of HS dropouts go on to PSE without a diploma (18% at a national level)

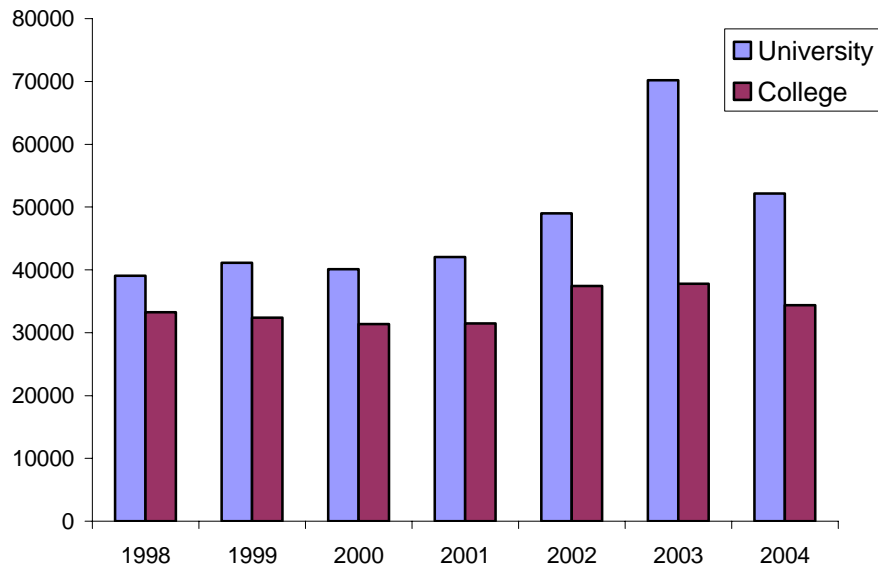
Source: Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada, 2004

2.1.3 College and University Registrant data

First-year registrant data for Ontario's colleges and universities demonstrates that since 1998, the numbers of students coming directly from high school and entering first year university (fall semester) has increased by 33 per cent while, the number of college registrants has increased only three per cent.

- In the fall of 1998, of high school students going directly on to PSE, 54 per cent went directly to university, versus 46 per cent to college.
- By the double cohort year (2003-04), the share going to university increased to 65 per cent, and subsequently dropped to 59 per cent in 2004-2005.
- Preliminary data for Fall 2005 from Ontario Universities' Application Centre (OUAC) and Ontario Colleges Application Services (OCAS) confirmation statistics shows the relative share for secondary students going directly to university to be similar to 2004 at 59 per cent.

Figure 3: Numbers of First-Year Fall Registrants Coming Directly from High School into Ontario’s Colleges and Universities, 1998-2004



Source: Ontario College Application Services and the Council of Ontario Universities "Facts and Figures, 2005"

2.2 Number of Ontario College Applicants, Students, and Graduates

2.2.1 Number of Applicants

For the 2004-05 academic year, there were 158,418 distinct applicants, a drop of 4.5 per cent from the previous year. The double cohort in 2003-04 was primarily attributable as shown by the high number of applicants applying directly from secondary school that year.

Table 1: Full-Time Secondary/Non-Secondary CAAT Applicants*

Year	Non-Secondary Applicants		Secondary Applicants		Total Applicants
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	
1995-96	100,282	63.9%	56,589	36.1%	156,871
1996-97	92,974	60.8%	60,036	39.2%	153,010
1997-98	95,683	61.9%	58,983	38.1%	154,666
1998-99	95,013	62.0%	58,256	38.0%	153,269
1999-00	90,420	62.0%	55,336	38.0%	145,756
2000-01	91,199	62.7%	54,357	37.3%	145,556
2001-02	93,725	63.35%	54,248	36.7%	147,973
2002-03	94,643	59.4%	64,673	40.6%	159,316
2003-04	97,159	58.65%	68,579	41.4%	165,738
2004-05	97,120	61.3%	61,298	38.7%	158,418

* Fall/Winter/Spring intake

Source: Ontario College Application Services

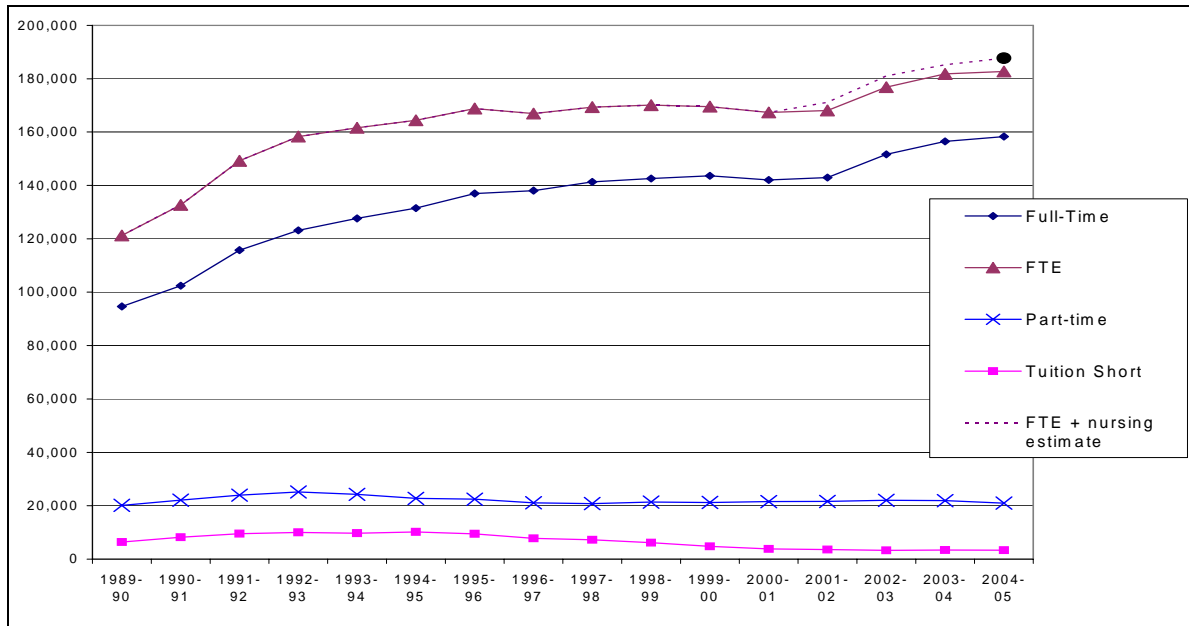
Non-secondary: applicants not applying directly from high school

Secondary: applicants applying directly from high school (includes School board-run adult day schools)

2.2.2 Ontario College Student Enrolments

Between 1989 and 2004, full-time college enrolment increased by 67 per cent with full-time equivalent (FTE) enrolment (including part-time activity) increasing by 51 per cent. (With the inclusion of separately funded collaborative nursing enrolment, the FTE enrolment increased 55 per cent between 1989 and 2004.)

Figure 4: Full-Time, Part-time, Tuition-Short and Total FTE College Enrolment 1989-90 to 2004-05



Source: Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities, February 2006

Note:

1. Full Time Equivalent (FTE) is the total funded activity (General Purpose Operating Grant, GPOG). It excludes separately funded nursing enrolment for the years 2001-02 to 2004-05.
2. FTE + nursing is the FTE plus estimated collaborative nursing FTE for the years 2001-02 to 2004-05. In 2004-05, the college share of collaborative nursing programs was estimated to be, 5000 FTE, based on individual reporting from colleges.
3. Tuition Short Programs are programs that are generally less than 52 weeks in duration.

2.2.2.1 Enrolment by College

Table 2: Total FTE Enrolment by College

Institution	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Total FTE	% of Total	Total FTE	% of Total	Total FTE	% of Total
Algonquin	13,564	7.7%	14,449	7.9%	14,827	8.1%
Boréal	1,289	0.7%	1,491	0.8%	1,660	0.9%
Cambrian	4,395	2.5%	4,503	2.5%	4,417	2.4%
Canadore	2,814	1.6%	2,811	1.5%	3,027	1.7%
Centennial	11,858	6.7%	11,468	6.3%	10,540	5.8%
Conestoga	6,610	3.7%	6,737	3.7%	6,909	3.8%
Confederation	3,143	1.8%	3,251	1.8%	3,180	1.7%
Durham	6,596	3.7%	6,905	3.8%	6,848	3.7%
Fanshawe	12,187	6.9%	12,674	7.0%	12,390	6.8%
George Brown	12,427	7.0%	14,019	7.7%	14,841	8.1%
Georgian	6,796	3.8%	6,785	3.7%	6,799	3.7%
Humber	14,494	8.2%	15,175	8.3%	15,779	8.6%
La Cité	3,416	1.9%	3,461	1.9%	3,367	1.8%
Lambton	2,425	1.4%	2,393	1.3%	2,349	1.3%
Loyalist	3,315	1.9%	3,343	1.8%	3,090	1.7%
Mohawk	10,627	6.0%	10,783	5.9%	10,464	5.7%
Niagara	6,588	3.7%	6,780	3.7%	6,866	3.8%
Northern	1,611	0.9%	1,554	0.9%	1,492	0.8%
St.Clair	7,105	4.0%	7,179	3.9%	7,158	3.9%
St.Lawrence	5,121	2.9%	5,286	2.9%	5,384	2.9%
Sault	2,259	1.3%	2,274	1.3%	2,341	1.3%
Seneca	18,405	10.4%	18,722	10.3%	19,062	10.4%
Sheridan	13,610	7.7%	13,393	7.4%	13,571	7.4%
Fleming	6,207	3.5%	6,348	3.5%	6,320	3.5%
Total	176,861	100.0%	181,783	100.0%	182,682	100.0%

Source: MTCU Audited Actuals, February, 2006

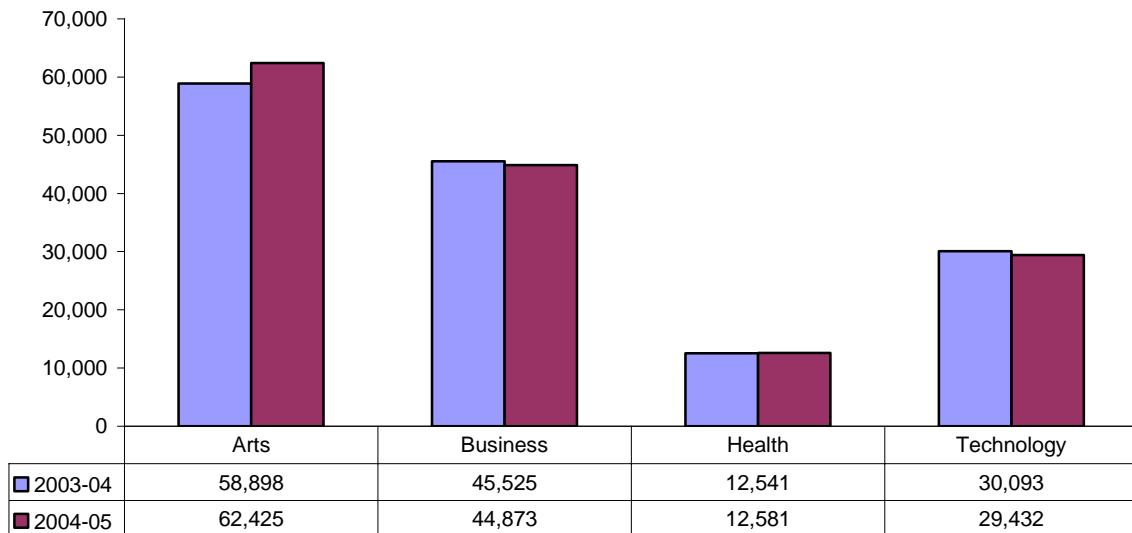
Data excludes enrolment in the Final Diploma Nursing Program and the Collaborative Nursing Baccalaureate Program.

Further FTE enrolment data in relation to funding is available in Appendix 1, Section Four, College Resources.

2.2.2.2 Enrolment by Study Area

Although overall, full-time, fall head count enrolment was stable over last year, increases were seen only in the arts area (+5.7 per cent), with declines in business (-1.5 per cent), health (-0.3 per cent) and the technology area (-2.3 per cent), which had the largest decline. As a proportion of the total full-time head count, arts programs made up 42 per cent, followed by business (30 per cent) technology (20 per cent) and health (8.4 per cent).

Figure 5. Fall, Full time College Head Count by Study Area

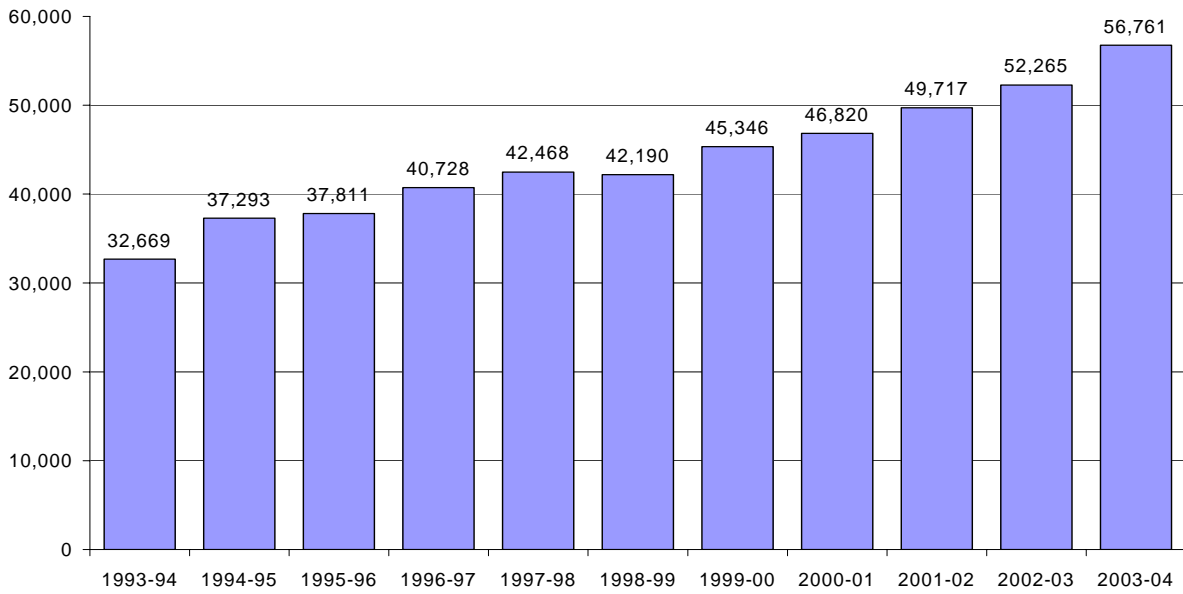


Source: Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities, February, 2006

2.2.3 Number of Ontario College Graduates

In 2003-04, the number of graduates in Ontario continued to steadily climb, reaching 56,761. The number of graduates has increased by 74 per cent since 1993-1994 and increased by 8.6 per cent over last year. Two-year programs produced the most graduates (47 per cent), followed by three-year programs (27 per cent). One-year certificate programs produced 18 per cent of the graduates, followed by eight per cent from post-graduate programs.

Figure 6: Total Number of Ontario College Graduates 1994-2004



Source: Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities, Colleges Branch

Table 3. Number of Graduates by College and Semester of Graduation, 2003-04

College	Summer 2003	Fall 2003	Winter 2004	Total
Algonquin	741	405	2,994	4,140
Boréal	110	114	327	551
Cambrian	288	120	1,307	1,715
Canadore	259	53	725	1,037
Centennial	482	793	2,238	3,513
Confederation	132	27	994	1,153
Conestoga	342	320	1,118	1,780
Durham	224	118	1,623	1,965
Fanshawe	937	503	2,484	3,924
Fleming	260	265	1,722	2,247
Georgian	981	215	949	2,145
George Brown	1,086	460	2,867	4,413
Humber	808	662	3,048	4,518
La Cité	226	71	724	1,021
Lambton	177	73	667	917
Loyalist	46	91	1,055	1,192
Mohawk	878	763	1,782	3,423
Niagara	301	167	1,651	2,119
Northern	67	98	609	774
Sault	87	25	563	675
Seneca	1,077	885	2,925	4,887
Sheridan	540	636	3,159	4,335
St. Lawrence	464	168	1,257	1,889
St. Clair	374	301	1,753	2,428
Total	10,887	7,333	38,541	56,761
	(19%)	(13%)	(68%)	

Source: Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities, Colleges Branch, 2005

For a complete list of the number of graduates by occupational cluster, please see Appendix 1.

2.2.4 Learner Demographics

2.2.4.1 Gender

In general, females outnumber males in Ontario's colleges, but not to the extent currently seen in Ontario's universities (57 per cent female to 43 per cent male). In the 2004-05 academic year, the proportions were:

Applicants: 54 per cent female; 46 per cent male (OCAS)

Registrants: 53 per cent female; 47 per cent male (OCAS) (First year)

Students: (all years) 54 per cent female; 46 per cent male (Student Satisfaction Survey)

Graduates: The gender ratio for graduates has differed from that of applicants and students for the past three years (2001-2004), with 60 per cent of the graduates being female and 40 per cent male.

2.2.4.2 Age

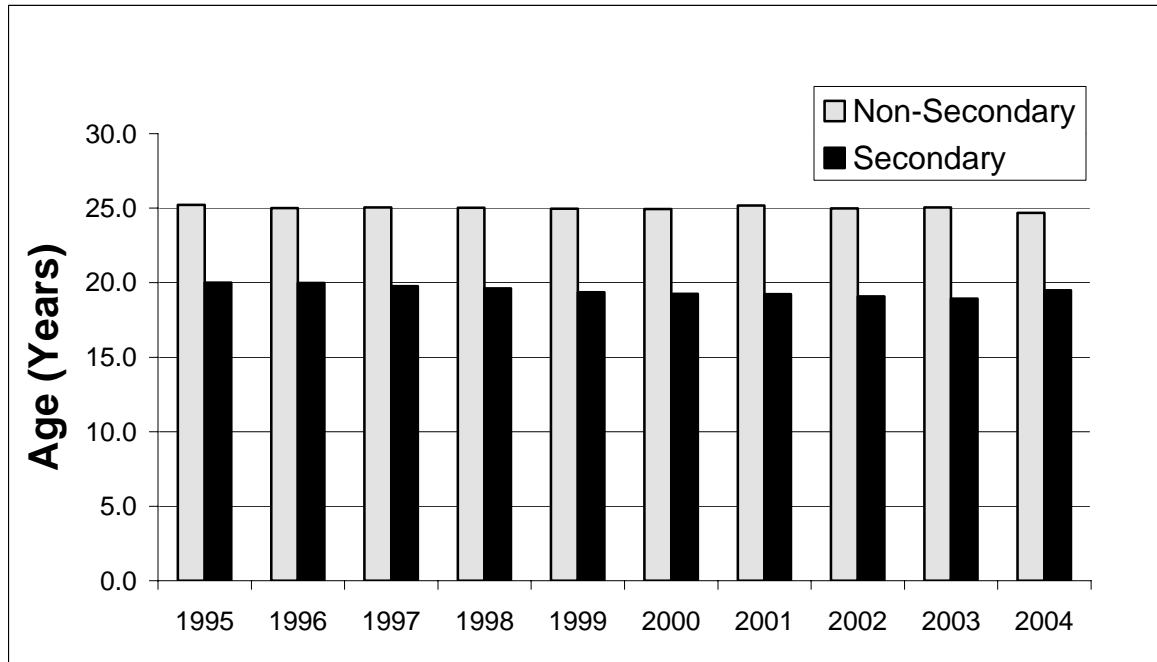
Applicants: As seen in Table 4, for applicants not applying directly from high school, half of the applicant population is in the 20- to-24-year-old age group, with a slightly increased proportion of applicants under 19 compared with previous years. For secondary applicants, as expected, the greatest number of full-time applicants is in the under 19 age group. However, its proportion of the total has dropped, returning to 1999 levels. Applicants coming directly from adult day schools are included in the definition of “secondary” applicants, which can explain the vast age range of secondary applicants.

Table 4: Applicants by Age Group

Year	Non-Secondary					Secondary				
	19 and under	20-24	25-30	31-40	> 40	19 and under	20-24	25-30	31-40	> 40
1995-96	11.7%	52.5%	17.5%	13.0%	5.3%	71.2%	21.7%	3.1%	3.1%	1.0%
1996-97	11.7%	54.1%	17.0%	12.0%	5.1%	71.7%	21.2%	3.0%	2.9%	1.1%
1997-98	12.2%	53.0%	17.2%	12.5%	5.1%	74.1%	20.0%	2.6%	2.5%	0.9%
1998-99	13.0%	52.4%	17.1%	12.3%	5.2%	77.2%	17.4%	2.3%	2.2%	0.8%
1999-00	14.0%	52.0%	16.6%	12.1%	5.3%	80.6%	15.2%	2.0%	1.6%	0.6%
2000-01	14.6%	51.3%	16.7%	12.2%	5.2%	82.6%	13.7%	1.7%	1.4%	0.5%
2001-02	14.75%	50.1%	16.2%	13.0%	5.9%	83.7%	12.5%	1.7%	1.6%	0.6%
2002-03	15.25%	50.8%	16.1%	12.4%	5.6%	85.4%	11.4%	1.5%	1.3%	0.5%
2003-04	15.7%	50.1%	16.1%	12.4%	5.7%	87.3%	9.5%	1.5%	1.3%	0.6%
2004-05	17.8%	49.7%	15.3%	11.6%	5.6%	79.7%	13.5%	3.1%	2.7%	1.0%

Source: Ontario College Application Services data; Percentages calculated only for applicants with known age; Includes distinct applicants for full year (Fall/winter/spring)

Figure 7: Average Age of Secondary and Non-Secondary Applicants

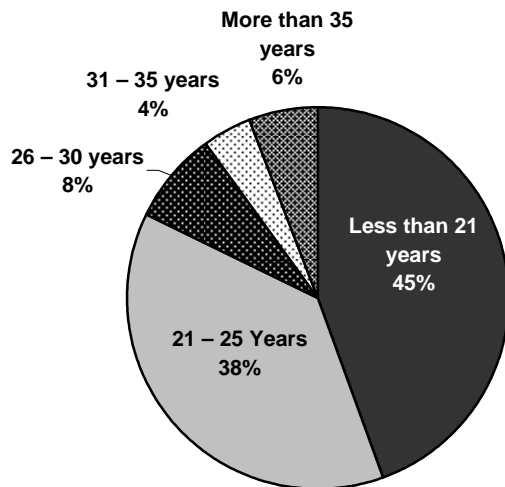


Source: Ontario College Application Services data

The average age of applicants has held fairly steady since 1995 at 22.7 years; the average age of non-secondary applicants is 24.8 and secondary applicants is 19.5. Of interest is that although the re-organized high school program allows students to graduate in four years, only 54 per cent of secondary applicants are 18 and under (as of August that year).

Students: In 2004-05, 45 per cent of the student body was under 21 years of age, and 10 per cent was over 30.

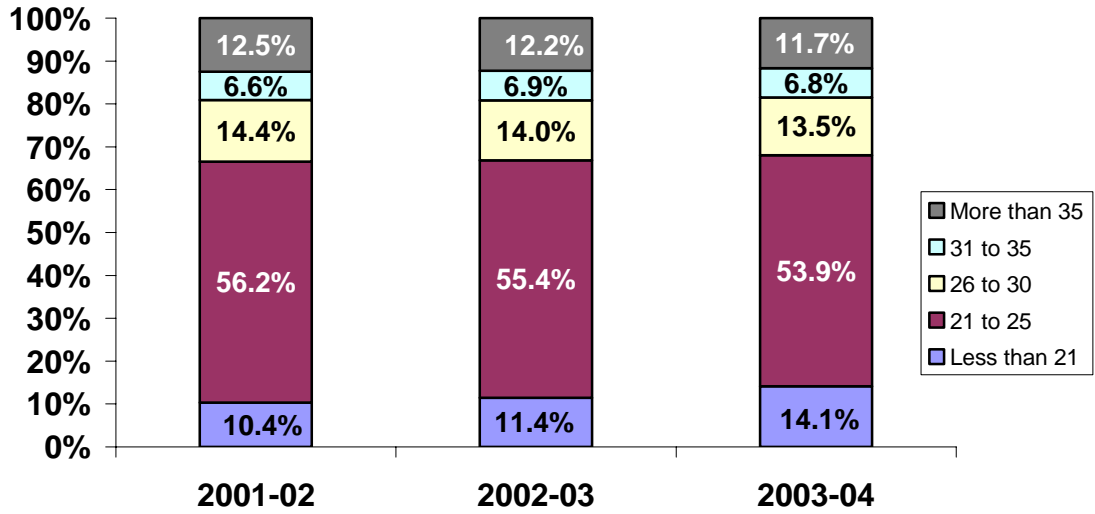
Figure 8. Age of Ontario College Students



Source: Student Satisfaction Survey, 2005, MTCU

Graduates: About two thirds of graduates are 25 years of age or under, with almost 19 per cent over 30 years of age. In 2003-04, there was an increase in the proportion of the under 21 age group, from 11 per cent to 14 per cent.

Figure 9. Age of Ontario College Graduates, 2003-04



Source: Graduate Satisfaction Survey, 2005 (2003-04 graduates), MTCU

2.2.4.3 Dependents

Applicants: Nine per cent of surveyed college applicants reported having a dependent child in 2005, and five per cent support a dependent adult (College Applicant Survey, 2005)

Students: First-year student survey respondents indicated that 11 per cent had at least one person less than 18 financially dependent on them (Preliminary Ontario data, Pan-Canadian Survey on Student Engagement)

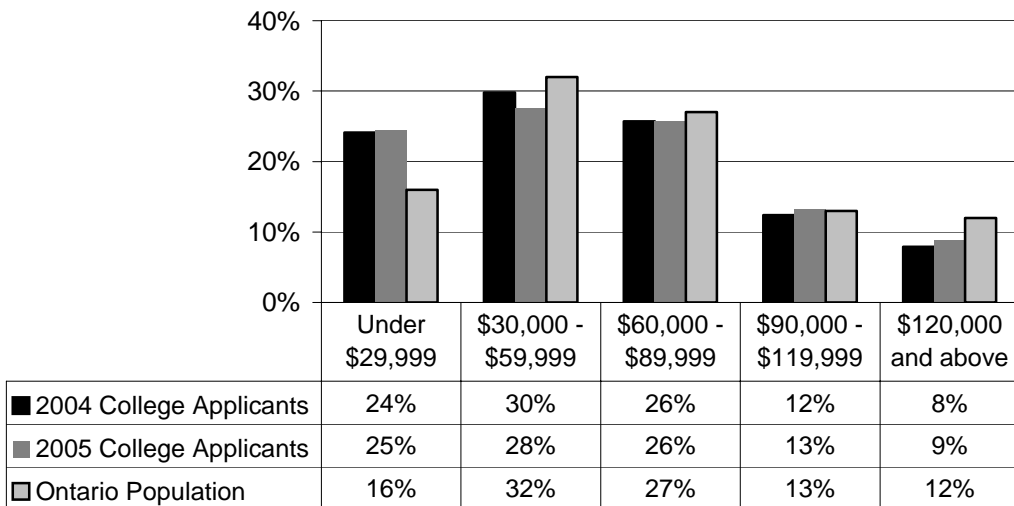
Graduates: The National Graduate Survey reported that 26per cent of Ontario college graduates (class of 2000) had children as of two years after graduation, twice as many as university (bachelor’s) graduates (13 per cent).

2.2.4.4 Total Household Income of Ontario College Applicants

The disproportionately large numbers of participants from higher- versus lower-socioeconomic backgrounds has been a longstanding issue in postsecondary education. Although some evidence suggests this is true for university students, it does not appear to be the case for those who go to college.

Twenty-five per cent of surveyed applicants in 2005 had a household income of less than \$29,999 (15 per cent under 20,000) and 53 per cent had incomes below \$60,000.² In contrast, the Ontario population (in 2001) had only 16 per cent of households earning less than \$30,000.

Figure 10: Household Incomes of Ontario College Applicants Compared with the Ontario Population

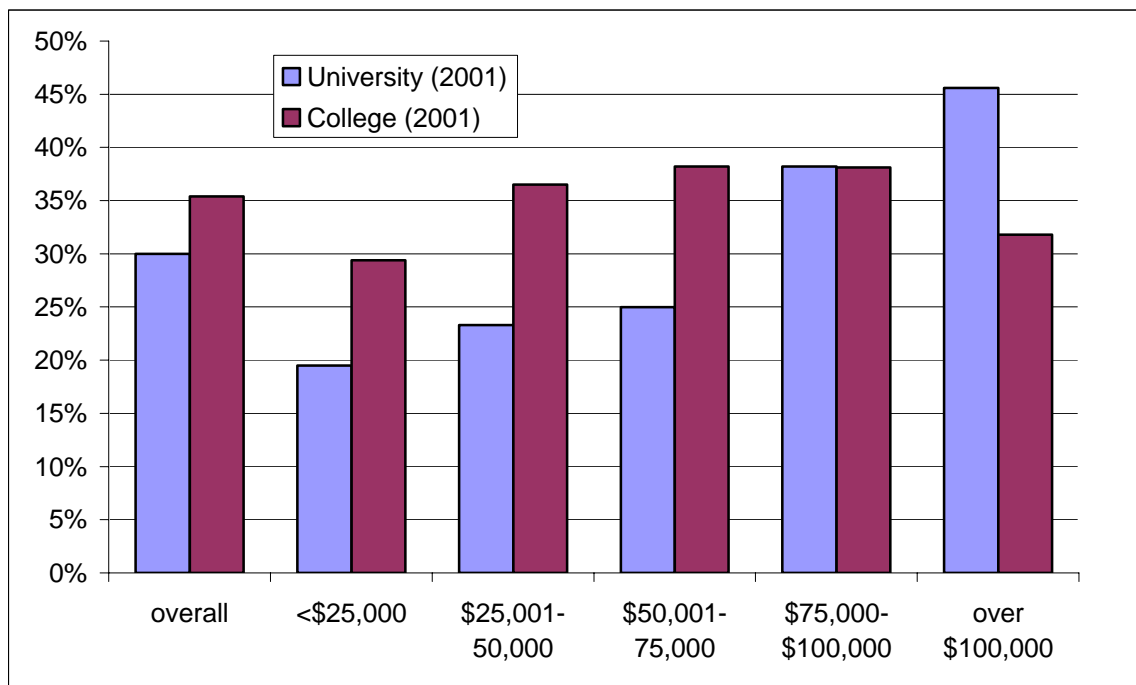


Source: *College Applicant Survey 2004, 2005*. Acumen Research Group Inc. – Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation and the 2001 Census (note that about one fifth of respondents did not know their household income)

The College Applicant Survey data includes those who may or may not be living at home, thus affecting household income. Using the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) data, the household income of respondents aged 18 to 24 who were living with at least one parent during the reference year were analyzed in terms of postsecondary attendance. The data showed that:

- In 2001, about 46 per cent of 18 to 24 year olds from high-income families had completed or were enrolled in university studies, compared with 20 per cent of youths from low-income families.
- For college, there is little difference in participation rates for high- and low-income groups. Thirty-two per cent of 18 to 24 year olds from high-income families had completed or were enrolled in college studies, compared with 29 per cent of youths from low-income families.

Figure 11: Participation Rates in Postsecondary Education by Parental Income



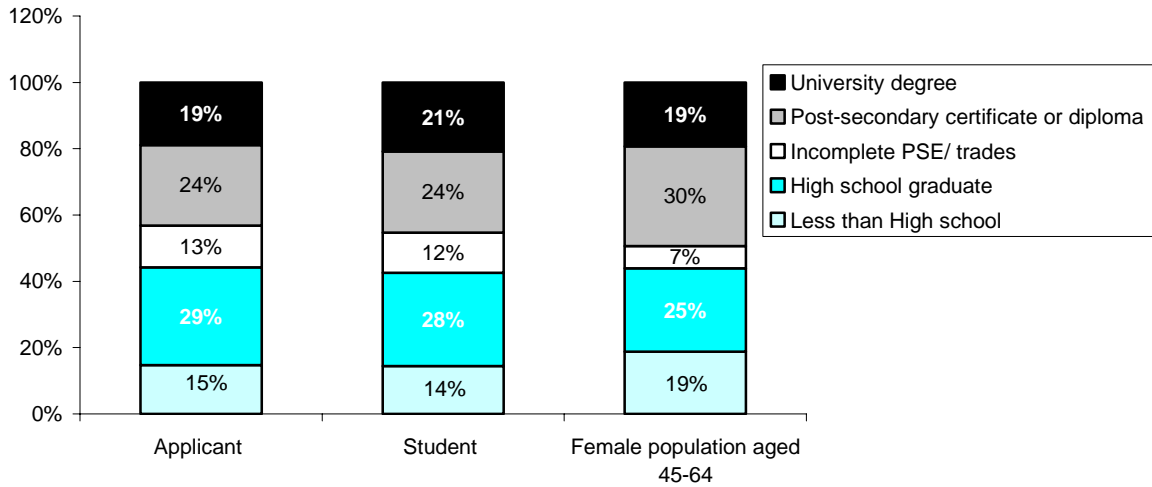
Source: Participation in Post-secondary Education in Canada: Has the role of Parental Income and Education Changed over the 1990s? Statistics Canada, February, 2005

2.2.4.5 Parental Education

Parental education has long been considered a key indicator of socioeconomic status. Additionally, the term “first-generation students” has been developed to indicate those whose parents have not attended PSE. Young people who have had neither parent attend a postsecondary institution have been shown to be at higher risk for not attending PSE compared with non-first-generation students. Data from both the 2005 College Applicant Survey and the 2005 Pan Canadian survey on college students (preliminary data) show that when compared with a comparative age group in Ontario, parents of those who applied to or who are attending college are:

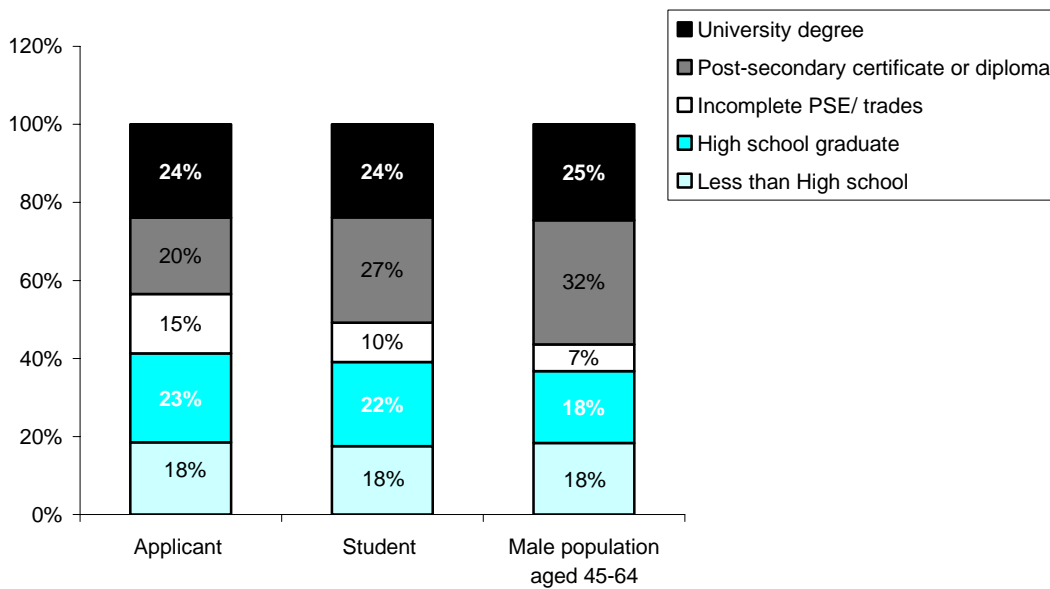
- More likely to have graduated high school
- Less likely to have attained a postsecondary credential

Figure 12: Maternal Education of Ontario College Applicants and Students Relative to the Ontario Population



Sources: 2005 College Applicant Survey, 2005 Pan Canadian survey of College students (Ontario preliminary data), 2001 Census

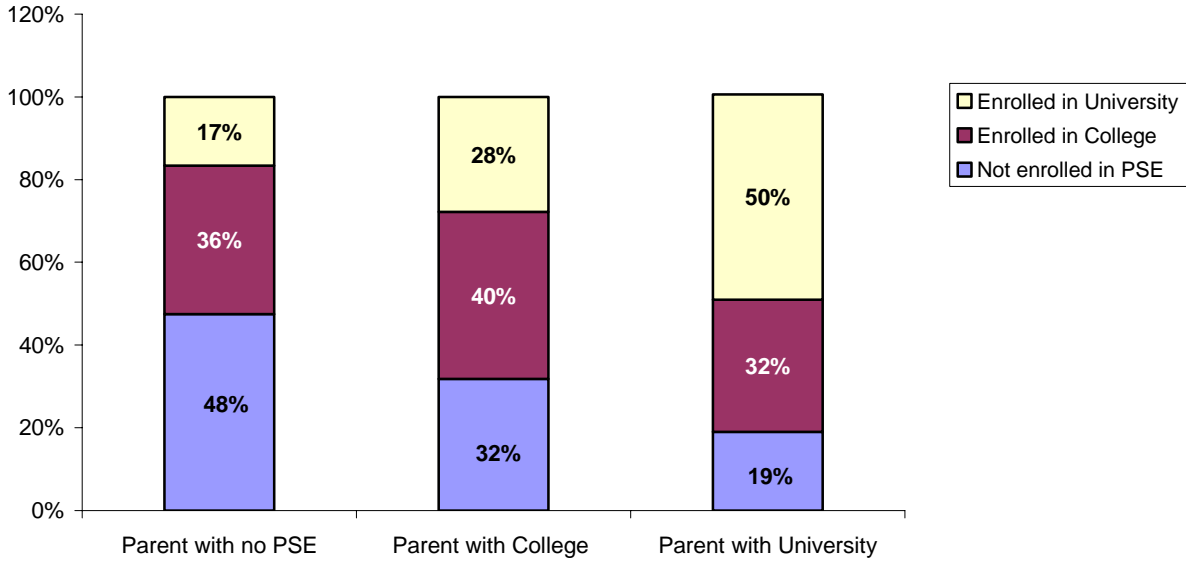
Figure 13: Paternal Education of Ontario College Applicants and Students Relative to the Ontario Population



Sources: 2005 College Applicant Survey, 2005 Pan Canadian survey of College students (Ontario preliminary data), 2001 Census

Data comparing Ontario college student or applicants with university applicants/students is not available; however nationally the effect of parental education on PSE choices of their offspring has been shown. Children of parents with no PSE only have a 52 per cent chance of attending PSE, and are twice as likely to attend college than to attend university. They have a slightly higher rate of college attendance than children of university educated parents. Children of parents with college credentials are most likely to attend college.

Figure 14: Parental Education of Those Enrolled in College, University or Not Attending PSE

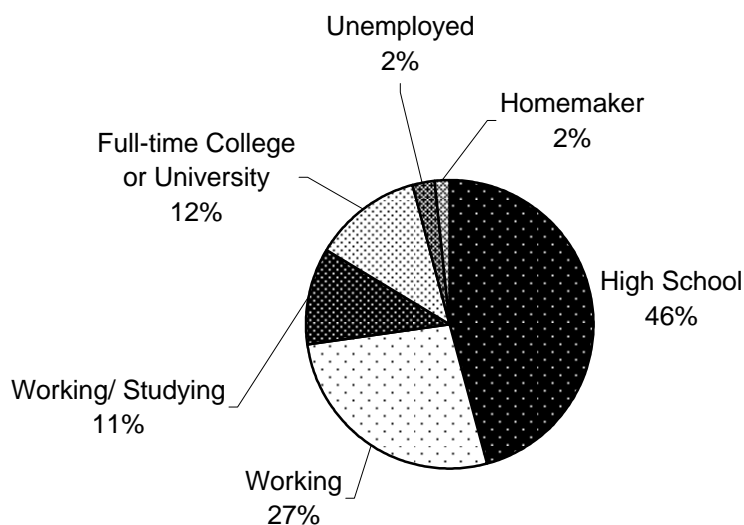


Source: Participation in Post-secondary Education in Canada: Has the role of Parental Income and Education Changed over the 1990s? Statistics Canada, February, 2005

2.2.4.6 Applicants’ Previous 12-Month Activity

Applicants to college have a diverse background; over half of surveyed applicants did not come directly from high school, but have come from the labour force, college or university, or have been balancing work and education.

Figure 15: Previous 12-month Activity of Ontario College Applicants



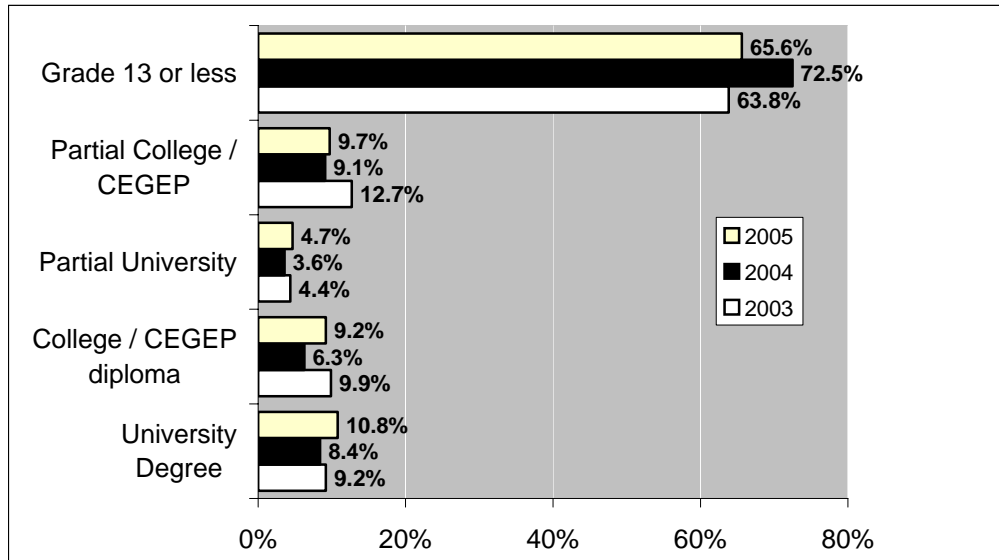
Source: College Applicant Survey 2005, Acumen Research Group Inc. – Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation

2.2.4.7 Level of Education

Multiple pathways throughout the postsecondary education system are evident. Data collected from college applicants, students and graduates demonstrate that over one-third of learners have previous PSE experience before they go to college, which may include a combination of some college or university credits, a complete diploma, or a complete degree.

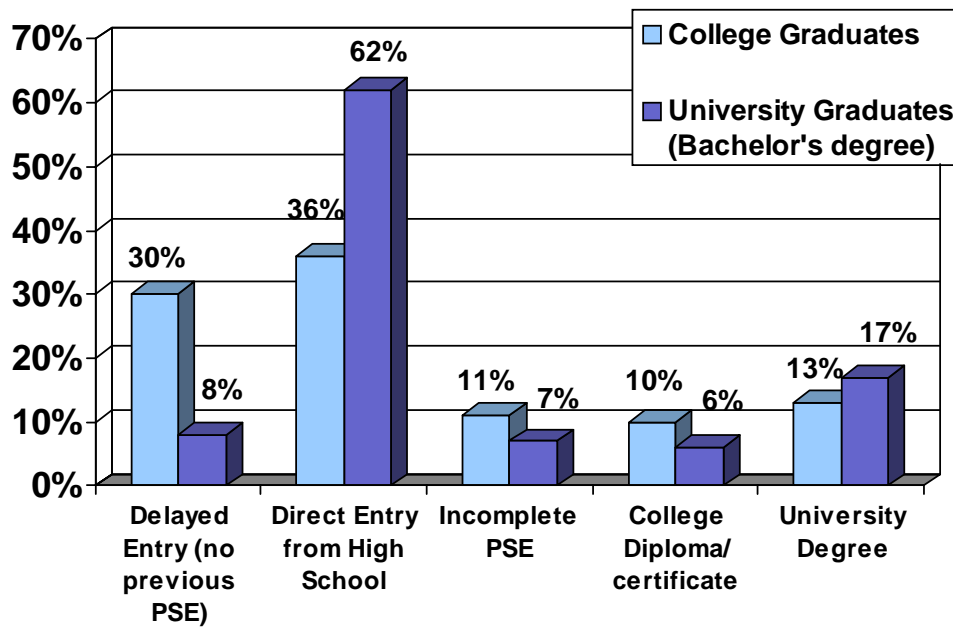
- In the 2005 College Applicant Survey, 34 per cent had previous postsecondary education, nine per cent had a diploma and 11 per cent had a degree.
- Similarly, data from the Student Satisfaction Survey students indicates that 36 per cent of college students (beyond their first semester of college) have had previous postsecondary education, 16 per cent of whom previously attained a college or university credential (nine per cent college, seven per cent university).
- Data for Ontario from the National Graduate Survey (Figure 16) also shows a similar proportion with previous PSE, however, the proportion who had attained a credential previously was higher than for the applicants or students (10 per cent diploma/certificate, 13 per cent a degree), which may indicate a better graduation rate for this population.

Figure 16: Level of Education of Ontario College Applicants



Source: College Applicant Survey 2003, 2004, 2005 Acumen Research Group Inc. – Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation

Figure 17: Previous education of Ontario College and University graduates, Class of 2000.

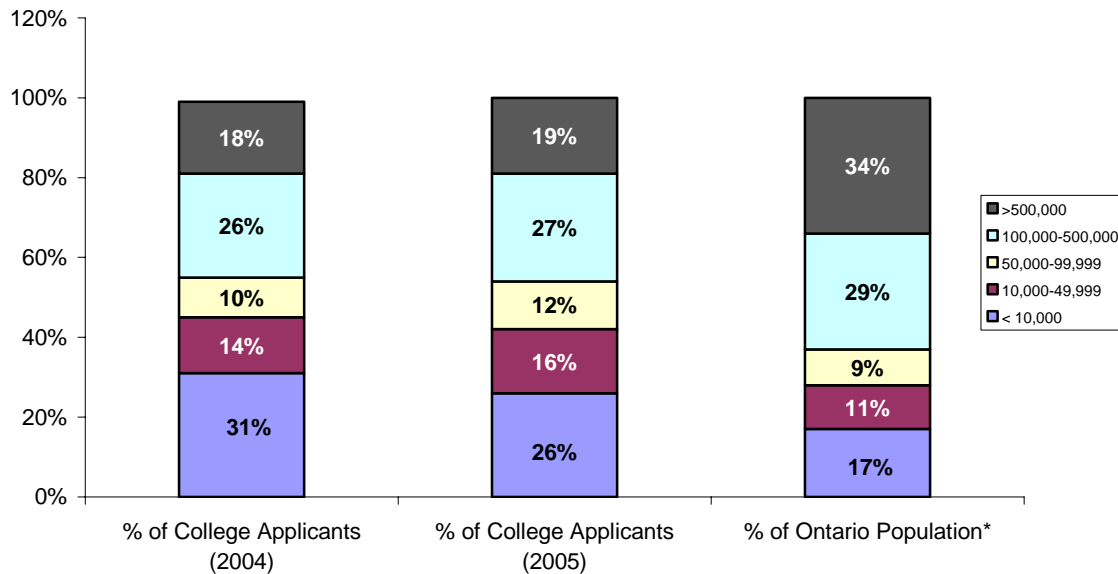


Source: National Graduate Survey, Statistics Canada.

2.2.4.8 Population of Applicant Community

Applicants to Ontario’s colleges traditionally come from smaller communities than the Ontario population as a whole, with 42 per cent coming from communities of under 50,000 in 2005. This compares with only 28 per cent for the Ontario population, based on the 2001 census.

Figure 18: Population of Applicant Community Compared with the Ontario Population



Sources: College Applicant Survey 2004, 2005 Acumen Research Group Inc. – Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation; *Census Canada 2001

2.2.4.9 First Language

In the 2005 College Applicant Survey, it was asked what language was most often spoken at home, and the survey found that 85 per cent spoke English, 3.6 per cent spoke French, 2.3 per cent spoke Chinese, and 9.2 per cent spoke a variety of other languages. Only 46 per cent of those who were not born in Canada spoke mostly English at home. Another source of data, the Student Satisfaction Survey, asked students whether their first language was English, French or “other”. It showed that the first language for 80 per cent was English; five per cent was French, and 15 per cent was other.

2.2.4.10 Immigrant status

Eighteen per cent of surveyed college applicants in 2005 were not born in Canada, and a further 11 per cent were first-generation Canadians. This mirrors the 2001 census in which 18 per cent of 15 to 24 year-old Ontarians were not born in Canada (30 per cent for the population aged 25-44).

- Thirty-seven per cent came to Canada in the past five years (almost seven per cent of total applicant pool)
- Immigrant applicants were more likely than Canadian-born applicants to have a university degree (16 per cent vs. 9.6 per cent), have dependent children (16 per cent vs. five per cent for non-immigrants), be older (28 per cent are over 25 years of age vs. 9.6 per cent), and report lower family incomes (65 per cent report incomes under \$50,000 vs. 39 per cent for non-immigrants).

2.2.4.11 Students with Disabilities

Data on students with disabilities is limited because it is derived from individuals who choose to identify themselves as such and therefore may not accurately represent the population.

- In the 2005 Ontario College Applicant Survey, 6.3 per cent of surveyed applicants indicated they had a disability. Half of those have a learning disability, 17 per cent have a medical disability, 13 per cent have a psychiatric disability and seven per cent have a mobility disability. This group was also older, 21 per cent were over 25 years of age vs. 12 per cent of the survey pool without disabilities.
- In the 2005 Student Satisfaction Survey, 10 per cent of Ontario college students indicated use of “Special Needs/Disability Services,” half of whom reported high usage.
- In 2001, Statistics Canada’s Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS) found that 4.3 per cent of the Canadian population between the ages of 20 to 24 reports a disability.³
- Two surveys, one on university students⁴ and one on college students,⁵ reported that 5.4 per cent of university students and seven per cent of college students reported having a disability. The number of students reporting a learning disability tripled over the course of the 1990s.⁶
- As a measure of on-campus assistance required, a survey of 156 professionals from 146 institutions reported that 3.8 per cent of college students registered to receive disability-related services, compared with 1.8 per cent of university students.⁷

3.0 Apprentices in Ontario

3.1 Actual and Planned Apprenticeship Enrolment

As seen in table five, in 2004-05, there were 27,946 apprentices enrolled (including OYAP) in Ontario, with a planned enrolment of 29,786 in 2005-06.

3.2 Active Apprentices in Ontario

- From 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the total number of apprentices enrolled in CAATs in all sectors increased by 21.9 per cent, from 19,788 to 24,124.
- Since 1993-94, the total number of active apprentices in Ontario has increased by 56 per cent, from 46,271 to 72,200. The greatest number of apprentices is in the construction sector, but the greatest increase since 1993 has been in the service sector (234 per cent), followed by the industrial sector (162 per cent).
- In 2004-05, the largest proportion of apprentices in Ontario colleges was enrolled in the construction sector, accounting for 38 per cent of the total. The remaining three sectors are almost equally distributed: service sector (21 per cent), motive power (22 per cent) and industrial (18 per cent).
- There was a five per cent increase planned for college apprenticeship seats for 2005-06.
- In 2004-05, Ontario Youth Apprenticeship Program (OYAP) apprentices accounted for 2.9 per cent of the total in CAATs.
- In 2004-05, CAATs were allocated 87.7 per cent of total seat purchases, continuing the slight but steady decline in allocation from 94.9 per cent in 1993-04.

Table 5: Apprenticeship Training by Sector - Actual and Planned Enrolment (Including OYAP*)

Program - Sector Name	Total Actual Enrolment (Including OYAP)				Planned Total 2005/ 2006	Actual Enrolment - OYAP Only				Planned Enrolment (OYAP Only) 2005/ 2006
	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005		2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	
Total Construction Sector - CAAT	7,495	7,622	8,165	8,600	8,265	30	13	49	40	32
Total Construction Sector - Private	2,122	2,390	2,533	2,726	3,628	43	45	78	31	60
Grand Total - Construction Sector	9,617	10,012	10,698	11,326	11,893	73	58	127	71	92
Total Industrial Sector - CAAT	5,889	4,702	4,179	3,934	3,841	134	74	61	107	76
Total Industrial Sector - Private	12	0	10	53	104	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total Industrial Sector	5,901	4,702	4,189	3,987	3,945	134	74	61	107	76
Total Motive Power Sector - CAAT	5,077	4,925	5,387	5,615	5,238	183	235	159	219	133
Total Motive Power Sector - Private	84	163	112	104	230	25	0	0	0	0
Grand Total Motive Power Sector	5,161	5,088	5,499	5,719	5,468	208	235	159	219	133
Total Service Sector - CAAT	4,338	5,068	5,382	5,975	8,081	232	312	384	325	642
Total Service Sector - Private	112	371	442	489	399	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total Service Sector	4,450	5,439	5,824	6,464	8,480	232	312	384	325	642
Total - All Sectors - CAAT	22,799	22,317	23,113	24,124	25,425	579	634	653	691	883
Total - All Sectors - Private	2,330	2,924	3,097	3,372	4,361	68	45	78	31	60
Total - All Sectors	25,129	25,241	26,210	27,496	29,786	647	679	731	722	943

CAAT = Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology

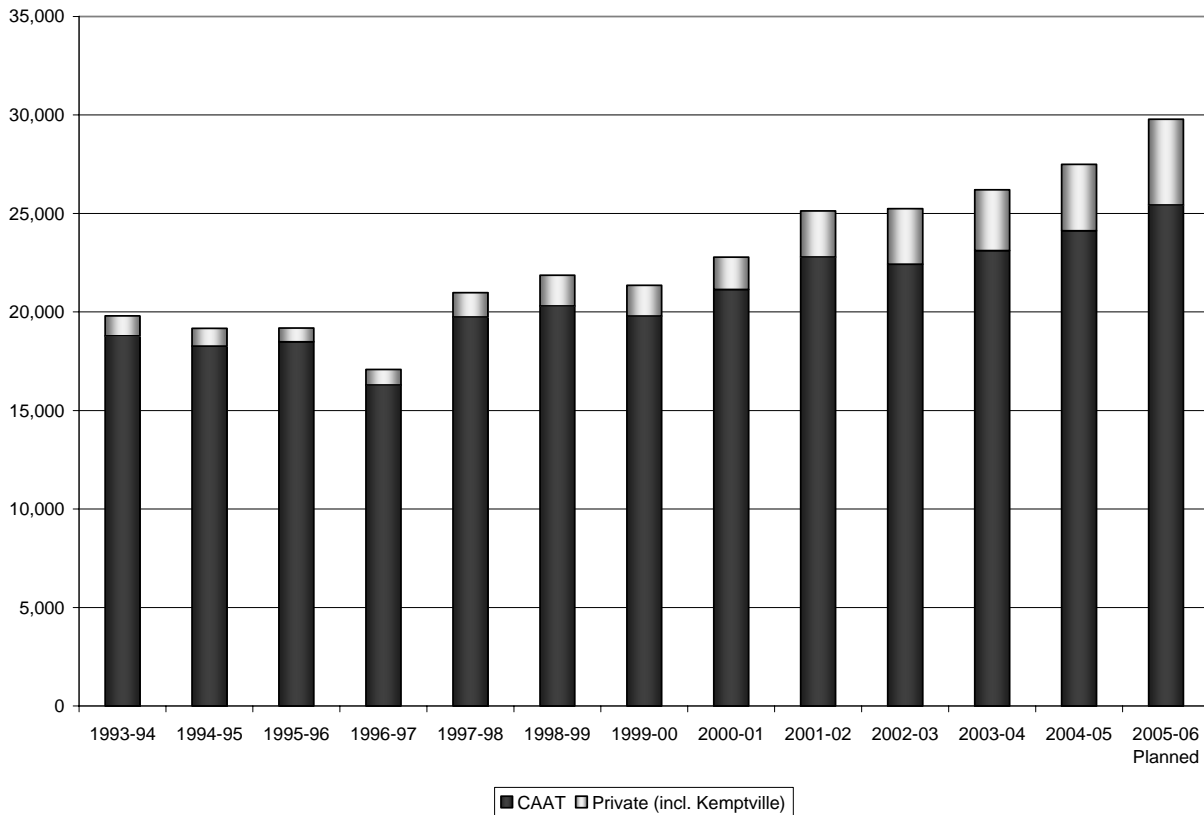
Private - includes Kemptville College as of October 2003

Source: Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities

3.3 New Apprenticeship Starts In Ontario 1993/94 – 2005/06

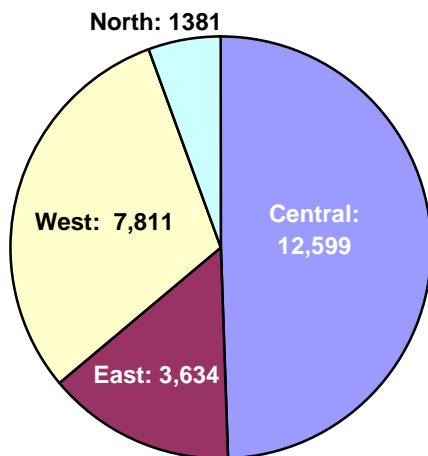
Since 1993-94, new apprenticeship starts have increased by 33 per cent, from 18,789 to 24,924.

Figure 19: New Apprenticeship Starts, 1993-94 – 2005-06



Source: Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities data

Figure 20: CAAT Planned Apprenticeship Enrolment by Region 2005-06



Source: Ontario Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities data

4.0 International Students in Ontario Colleges

International student enrolment is similar to 2004 level, totalling 6,173 students.

- Sixty-nine per cent are enrolled in colleges in the central region; 19 per cent in western, 11 per cent from eastern; and less than two per cent at northern colleges.
- The majority are enrolled in business programs (54 per cent); followed by arts (24 per cent), technology (19 per cent) and a very small number in health programs (two per cent).

Table 6: International Students in Ontario Colleges

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
International Full-time Enrolment	1175	1411	1606	1823	2088	2777	3707	4685	5855	6193	6172

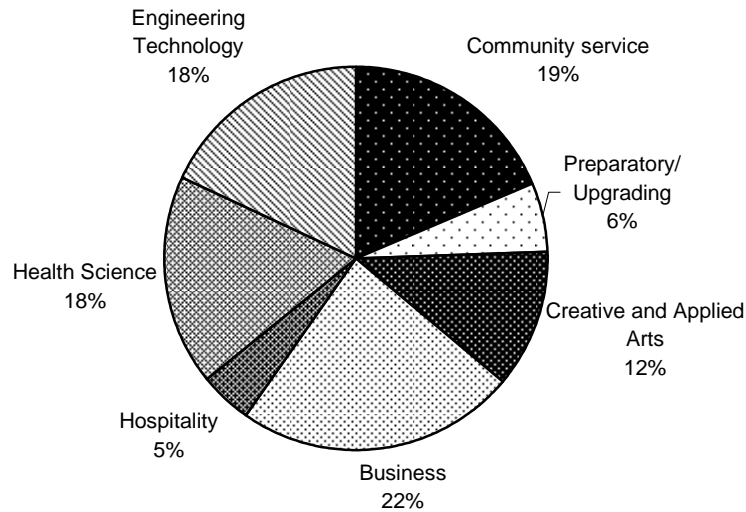
Source: November enrolment count, Ontario College Application Services, enrolment cubes; Note that not all international student enrolments are reported to OCAS.

A recent survey of 1,700 international students in Canada revealed that for 60 per cent of respondents, Canada was their number 1 choice, primarily for the quality of education followed closely by safety. Most reported being satisfied with their studies (90 per cent) and 83 per cent would recommend it to their friends. Challenges include rising tuition and restrictions on working off-campus. Half of the students reported experiencing difficulty in covering their costs. As well, racism was cited as an issue; 25 per cent reported being affected by it.⁸

5.0 GRADUATE OUTCOMES

5.1 Ontario College Graduates by Sector

Figure 21: College Graduates by Employment Sector, 2004

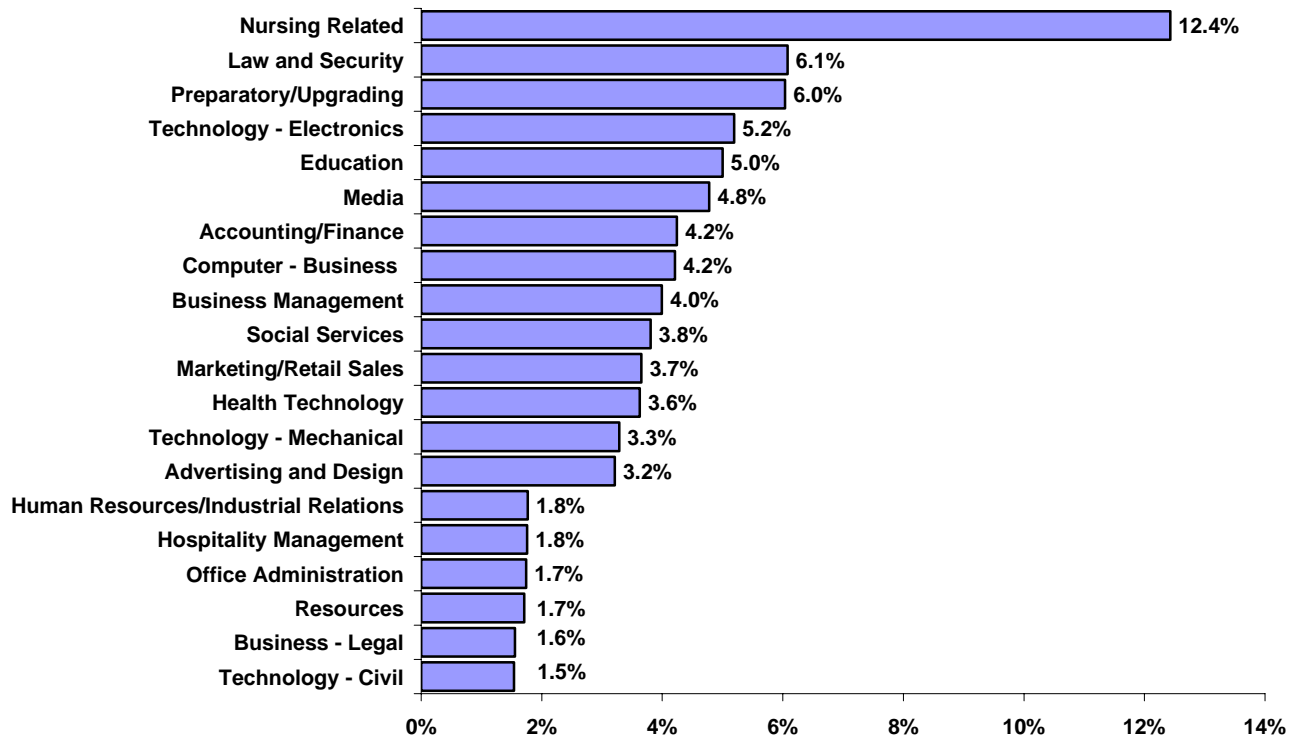


Source: Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges, and Universities

5.2 Graduates by Occupational Cluster

Figure 22 shows the breakdown of graduates by the top 20 occupational clusters. By far the highest proportion was in the nursing-related cluster, at 12.4 per cent. For the total breakdown of all clusters, please see Appendix 1. (For historical data on numbers of graduates, see section 2.2.3).

Figure 22. Graduates by Occupational Cluster, 2003-04 (top 20 clusters)

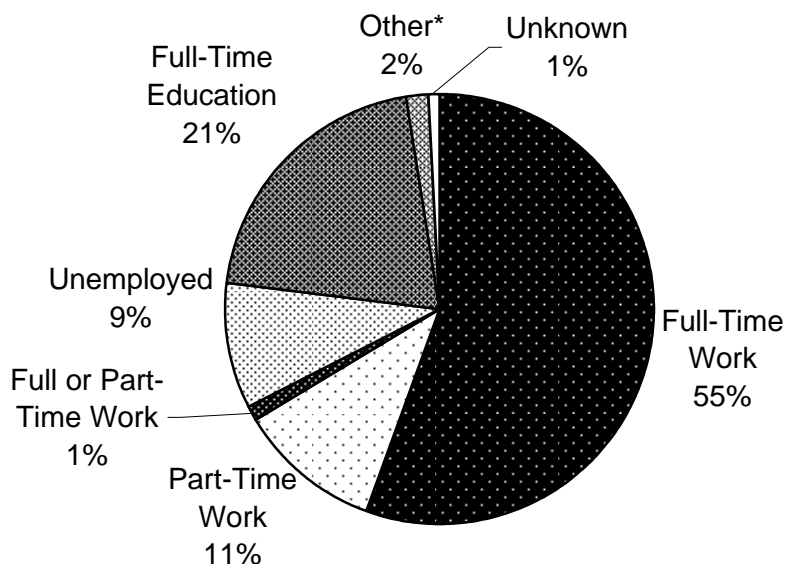


Source: Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities

5.3 Activity Six Months After Graduation

For the 2003-2004 graduates, 67 per cent were working either full or part time and 21 per cent had returned to school full time six months after graduation. Of those looking for work, 88 per cent had found jobs at this point.

Figure 23: Ontario College Graduates' Activity, Six Months After Graduation (2003-04 Graduates)



* Other graduates' status includes travel, health and family responsibilities

Source: 2005 Graduate Satisfaction Survey, Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities data

5.4 Employment of Ontario College Graduates

Six months after graduation (class of 2003-04):

- The overall employment rate for the 2003-04 graduates who had entered the labour force was 87.7 per cent.
- The highest employment rate was in the health sector (92.7 per cent) and the lowest rates were in the business and technology sectors, which were similar at 85 per cent.
- Overall, females are slightly more likely to be employed than males (89 per cent females employed vs. 85.8 per cent of males). The technology sector is an exception, in which males are more likely to be employed than females.

Please see Table 7 for more detailed information.

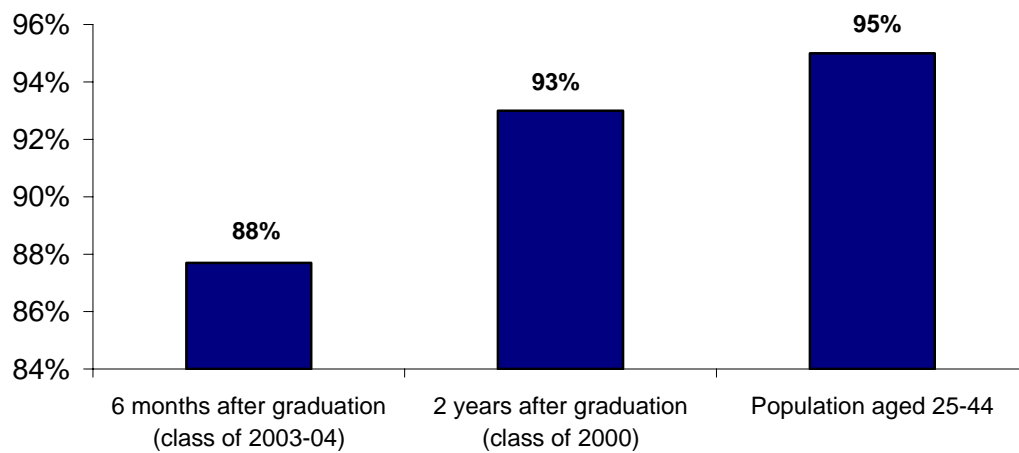
Two years after graduation (National Graduate Survey, Class of 2000):

- 93 per cent of Ontario college graduates (Class of 2000) who had entered the labour force were employed two years after graduation (excluding those in school and not looking for work), similar to the university (Bachelor's) graduates' rate of 94 per cent.

College graduates relative to the Ontario population:

On average, between the years 2000 to 2004, 87 per cent of the Ontario population aged 25-44 with a diploma or certificate were employed, compared with 85 per cent of bachelor graduates, and 77 per cent of those without postsecondary credential (including those without a high school diploma). When those not in the labour force are excluded (i.e. those not looking for work), 95 per cent of diploma or certificate holders are employed.

Figure 24: Employment Rate of Ontario College Graduates*



* Rate is a proportion of those who are not in school and are actively looking for work

Sources: Ontario Graduate Satisfaction Survey, National Graduate Survey, and Labour Force Survey

5.5 Earnings of Ontario College Graduates

Six months after graduation:

- The average earnings for those employed full time in a job related or partially related to program of study was \$31,812 for women and \$33,261 for men.
- The highest average and median annual earnings were for males employed in the health sector (\$43,657 and \$44,713).
- The lowest average and median annual earnings were for females in business (\$27,476 and \$26,546).
- In both business and health sectors, females earned only 87 and 89 per cent respectively of what males earned, (employed in full-time jobs related to area of study). Please see Table 8 for more detailed information.

Two years after graduation:

- The median salary in 2002 of a college graduate two years after graduation was \$33,300 (\$34,800 average), compared with the national average of \$31,200. University graduates earned a median salary of \$40,000, slightly above the national average of \$39,000 (see Figure 26).

Table 7: Employment of Ontario College Graduates by Discipline (2003-2004 Graduates)

Graduate Status	Applied Arts			Business			Health			Technology			Total		
	Female	Male	Total ^a	Female	Male	Total ^a	Female	Male	Total ^a	Female	Male	Total ^a	Female	Male	Total ^b
Total Graduates	13,777	6,995	20,883	9,518	5,936	15,528	8,978	1,096	10,126	1,677	8,489	10,224	33,950	22,516	56,761
Total in the Survey	10,248	5,174	15,513	7,006	4,252	11,312	6,868	810	7,714	1,254	6,500	7,794	25,376	16,736	42,333
Response rate	74.4%	74.0%	74.3%	73.6%	71.6%	72.8%	76.5%	73.9%	76.2%	74.8%	76.6%	76.2%	74.7%	74.3%	74.6%
Total in Labour Force	6,888	3,606	10,544	5,629	3,335	9,013	6,172	759	6,962	966	5,092	6,085	19,655	12,792	32,604
Employment rate	89.4%	87.6%	88.8%	85.3%	83.6%	84.6%	92.8%	91.7%	92.7%	82.5%	85.2%	84.8%	89.0%	85.8%	87.7%
Full-Time	4,754	2,661	7,447	4,099	2,456	6,584	4,101	559	4,680	706	4,042	4,770	13,660	9,718	23,481
Part-Time	1,308	447	1,765	652	290	949	1,457	116	1,582	81	264	347	3,498	1,117	4,643
Unknown	95	51	147	52	42	94	171	21	192	10	32	42	328	146	475
Unemployed	731	447	1,185	826	547	1,386	443	63	508	169	754	926	2,169	1,811	4,005
Unemployment Rate	10.6%	12.4%	11.2%	14.7%	16.4%	15.4%	7.2%	8.3%	7.3%	17.5%	14.8%	15.2%	11.0%	14.2%	12.3%
Not in the Labour Force	3,360	1,568	4,969	1,377	917	2,299	696	51	752	288	1,408	1,709	5,721	3,944	9,729
Full-Time Education	3,083	1,487	4,609	1,156	823	1,982	511	45	559	248	1,306	1,566	4,998	3,661	8,716
Other ^c	185	48	234	151	55	207	127	3	132	26	52	79	489	158	652
Unknown	92	33	126	70	39	110	58	3	61	14	50	64	234	125	361
Self-Employed Full-Time	138	173	311	70	129	200	49	6	55	5	106	112	262	414	678
Self-Employed rate	2.9%	6.5%	4.2%	1.7%	5.3%	3.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.7%	2.6%	2.3%	1.9%	4.3%	2.9%

Source: Graduate Employment Profile 2005, MTCU

- a. Each division total includes records with missing gender information
- b. All divisions total includes records with missing gender information
- c. Other graduates' status includes travel, health and family responsibilities

Table 8: Annual Earnings of 2003-04 Graduates Employed Full-time in Jobs Related or Partially Related to Program of Study

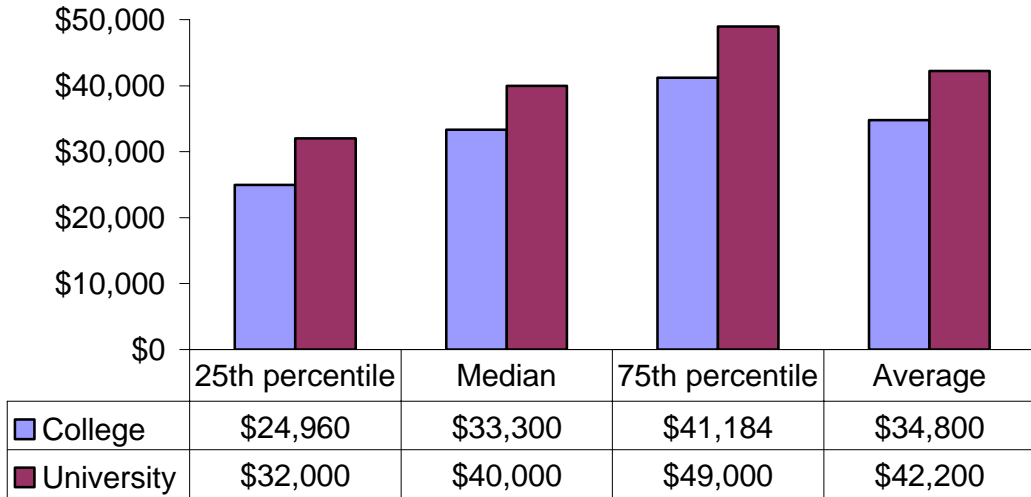
Average Annual Salary Range	Applied Arts			Business			Health			Technology			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Less than \$10,000	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	--	0.1%	--	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	16.7%	13.9%	15.8%	17.2%	12.5%	15.6%	5.4%	2.8%	5.1%	5.7%	6.6%	6.5%	12.2%	9.4%	11.1%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	47.2%	39.0%	44.7%	44.7%	32.3%	40.3%	21.8%	13.7%	20.9%	31.2%	29.5%	29.8%	36.5%	31.1%	34.4%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	27.5%	30.4%	28.4%	29.2%	34.3%	31.1%	24.1%	18.8%	23.5%	41.3%	36.2%	37.0%	27.5%	33.1%	29.6%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	6.0%	10.9%	7.5%	6.3%	13.3%	8.8%	30.2%	30.6%	30.2%	16.0%	19.0%	18.6%	15.4%	16.7%	15.9%
\$50,000 and over	2.2%	5.4%	3.2%	1.9%	6.9%	3.7%	18.4%	34.1%	20.2%	5.7%	8.5%	8.1%	8.1%	9.4%	8.6%
Total Number	2,769	1,232	4,001	2,520	1,396	3,916	3,260	431	3,691	455	2,550	3,005	9,004	5,609	14,613
Average	\$27,476	\$30,130	\$28,293	\$27,366	\$31,360	\$28,790	\$38,730	\$43,657	\$39,305	\$33,261	\$34,058	\$33,937	\$31,812	\$33,261	\$32,368
Median	\$26,400	\$28,679	\$27,010	\$26,546	\$30,000	\$28,000	\$39,107	\$44,713	\$40,000	\$32,000	\$32,329	\$32,120	\$30,000	\$31,286	\$30,000

Source: Graduate Employment Profile 2005, MTCU

Of graduates working in related fields, 253 had unknown full/part time status, 2698 had unknown salary

Of all graduates, 295 had unknown gender, 8413 had unknown job related status

Figure 25: Estimated Gross Annual Salaries of Ontario College and University (Bachelor's) Graduates Two Years After Graduation



Source: National Graduate Survey, Class of 2000, Statistics Canada

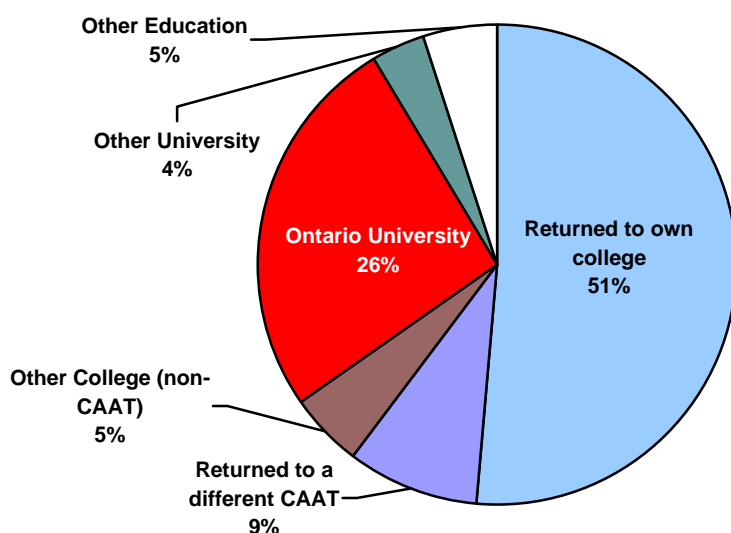
5.6 Further Education of Ontario College Graduates

The following data is from an analysis of the Graduate Satisfaction Survey (MTCU) (2003-04 graduates), conducted six months after graduation:

- For the 2003-04 graduates, 21 per cent had resumed full-time studies within six months after graduation; a further four per cent resumed part-time studies.
- The highest proportion resuming studies were graduates from the applied arts (29.7 per cent) sector and the lowest in the health sector (7.2 per cent).
- Thirteen per cent of all 2004 graduates returned to college within six months; of those, 85 per cent returned to their college of graduation. Sixty-five per cent of those who returned full or part time went to a CAAT and five per cent went to a non-CAAT college.
- Twenty-six per cent of those who returned to school went to an university in Ontario, and four per cent went to a university outside Ontario.
- Of those attending university, 85 per cent were in a degree program.
- Females are slightly more likely to attend university after graduation and slightly less likely to attend college.
- Graduates 25 and under are more likely to further their education as compared to older graduates. Those under 21 are far more likely to return to college after graduation than the other age groups, with 34 per cent of graduates returning to college within six months.
- Graduates of two- and three-year programs are more likely to attend university after graduation (8.2 per cent) than graduates of post-diploma (3.1 per cent) and 1 yr. programs (5.6 per cent)

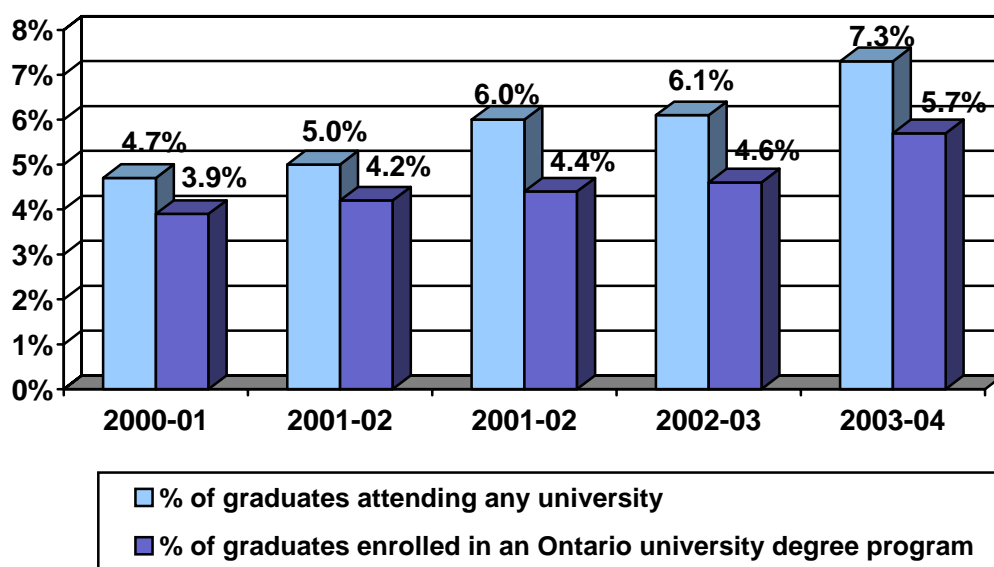
The National Graduate Survey (Statistics Canada) showed that 26 per cent of college graduates (class of 2000), had returned to education at some point within two years. Forty per cent of university (Bachelor's) graduates had returned to education within two years.

Figure 26: Education Pathways for Ontario College Graduates Six Months after Graduation (2003-04 Graduates)



Source: 2004 Graduate Satisfaction Survey, MTCU.

Figure 27: Proportion of College Graduates Attending University (2000-04)



Source: MTCU Graduate Satisfaction Surveys, 2001-2005.

Table 9. Further Education* of College Graduates by Age

	College	University	Total in Further Education
Less than 21	34.3%	9.3%	43.5%
21 to 25	15.7%	9.2%	25.0%
26 to 30	13.0%	3.8%	16.8%
31 to 35	14.4%	3.0%	17.7%
More than 35	14.2%	2.3%	16.5%
Overall	18.0%	7.3%	25.3%

*Further education includes degree, diploma, third year options to diplomas, and continuing education courses

Although on a system level the percentage attending university was only just over seven per cent, many individual program clusters exceed this average considerably. For example, the preparatory/upgrading cluster, which includes some university transfer programs, has 20 per cent of its graduates enrolling in university within six months.

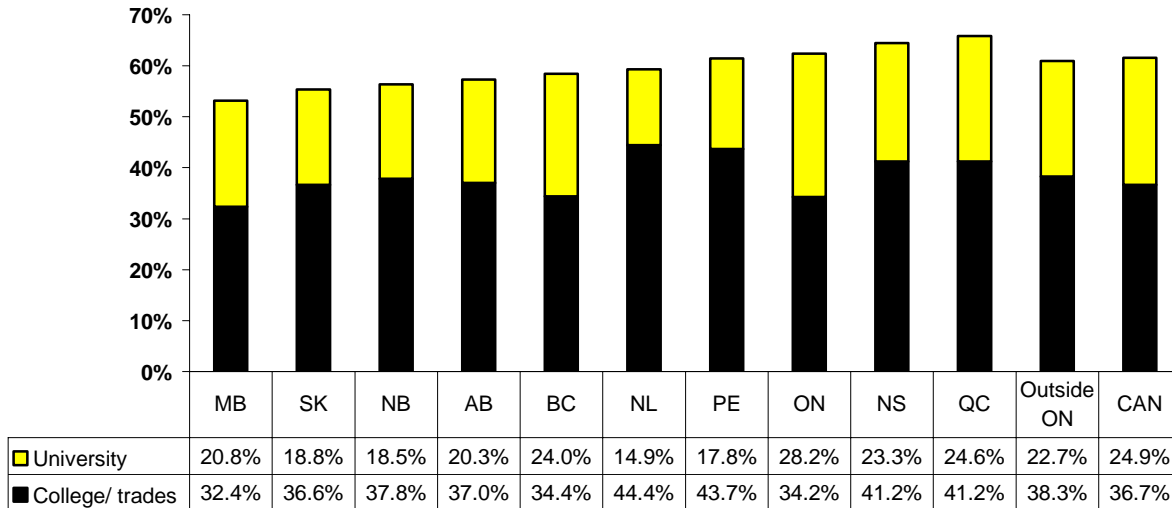
Table 10. Occupational Clusters With the Highest Proportion of Graduates Attending University, 6 Months After Graduation (Top 10 clusters)

	Percent of surveyed graduates attending university	Total Graduates
Preparatory/Upgrading	20.2%	3427
Native Community Worker	19.6%	70
Education	15.3%	2838
Social Services	13.4%	2162
Business - Management	12.8%	2267
Child/Youth Worker	12.6%	674
Business-Legal	12.2%	883
Law and Security	11.6%	3449
Recreation/Fitness	11.0%	774
Technology-Chemical/ Biological	10.5%	543

5.7 Ontario's Postsecondary Attainment Rate

In 2004, Ontario had the country's third-highest PSE attainment rate (including apprenticeship/trades) in the population aged 25 to 44, at 62.4 per cent, behind Nova Scotia and Quebec. It has the country's highest proportion of degree holders (28 per cent) and the second lowest proportion of diploma or certificate holders (including trades) (34 per cent). The high proportion of degree holders in Ontario is in part attributable to the Ontario's high proportion of skilled immigrants who have degrees.

Figure 28: Population Aged 25 to 44 with College or University Qualifications in 2004



College: Completed a certificate (including a trade certificate) or diploma from an educational institution beyond the secondary level. This includes certificates from vocational schools, apprenticeship training, community college, CEGEP, and school of nursing. Also included are certificates below a Bachelor's degree obtained at a university.

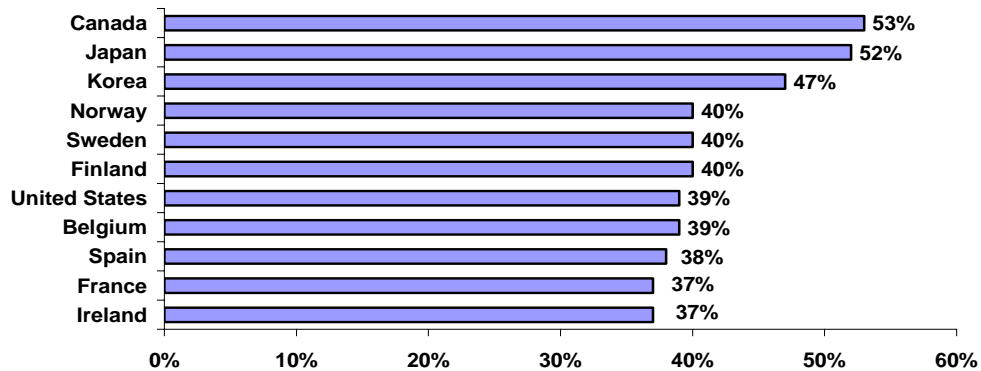
University: Attained at least a university bachelor's degree.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Table 282-0004, Statistics Canada

5.8 Comparisons of Postsecondary Graduates in Canada to Other OECD Countries

Canada and Japan are substantially ahead in the proportion of their 25- to 34-year-old population who are postsecondary graduates, compared with other OECD countries. Korea has made huge strides in this age group, increasing from 41 per cent in the 2002 survey.

Figure 29: Population Aged 25 to 34 with College or University Qualifications, Top OECD Countries, 2003



Source: Education at a Glance 2005, Table A1.3a, OECD; Includes only tertiary programs; excludes non-tertiary postsecondary programs (eg. trade certificates).

6.0 LIFELONG LEARNERS

6.1 Lifelong Learners in Ontario

Statistics Canada's 2003 Adult Education and Training survey provided a province-by-province breakdown of job-related training for the total population aged 25 to 64 in 2002.

Key results for Ontario include:

- Participation rate increased to 30.3 per cent from 27.2 per cent in 1997.
- The average number of job-related training hours per participant was 184 hours, an increase of 14 per cent over 1997.
- The proportion of employer-supported, job-related training dropped slightly since 1997, from 20.6 per cent to 20 per cent. However, the number of hours provided increased from 80 to 125, slightly above the national average of 120 hours.

6.2 Lifelong Learners in Ontario's Colleges⁹

Data in this section is from the latest CAAT Continuing Education Survey (Compustat Consultants Inc.), a survey administered in Fall 2005 to students currently registered in CAAT continuing education courses.

Continuing Education is abbreviated as CE throughout this sub-section.

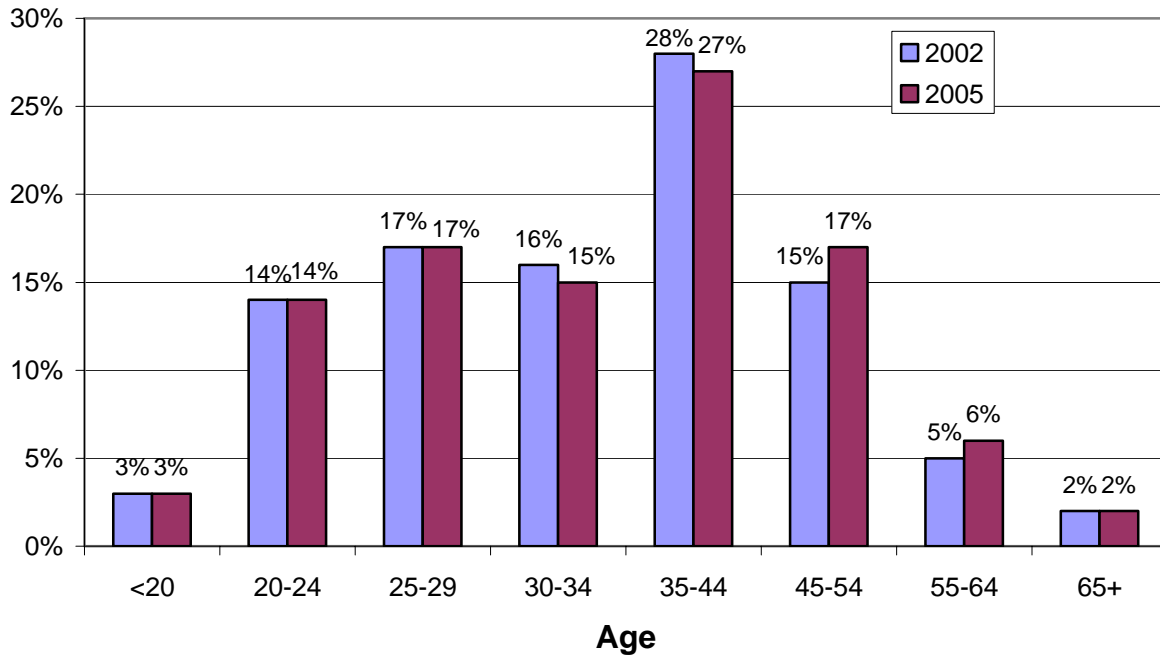
6.2.1 First Language and country of highest education

The proportion of students whose first language is other than English or French has continued to grow. It has increased from 16 per cent in 1996 to 26 per cent in 2005. Similarly, an increasing number indicate that they completed their previous education in another country, rising from 15 per cent in 1996 to 24 per cent in 2005.

6.2.2 Demographics of Ontario CE Students

- **Sex:** Female CE students continue to outnumber male CE students 65 per cent to 35 per cent. This has changed little since 1996, when 64 per cent were female.
- **Age:** fifty-nine per cent of CE students are between 25 to 44 years old, with 25 per cent at 45 years and older. The proportion over 45 years of age has changed the most since 2002, an increase from 22 to 25 per cent

Figure 30: Age of CE Students in Ontario

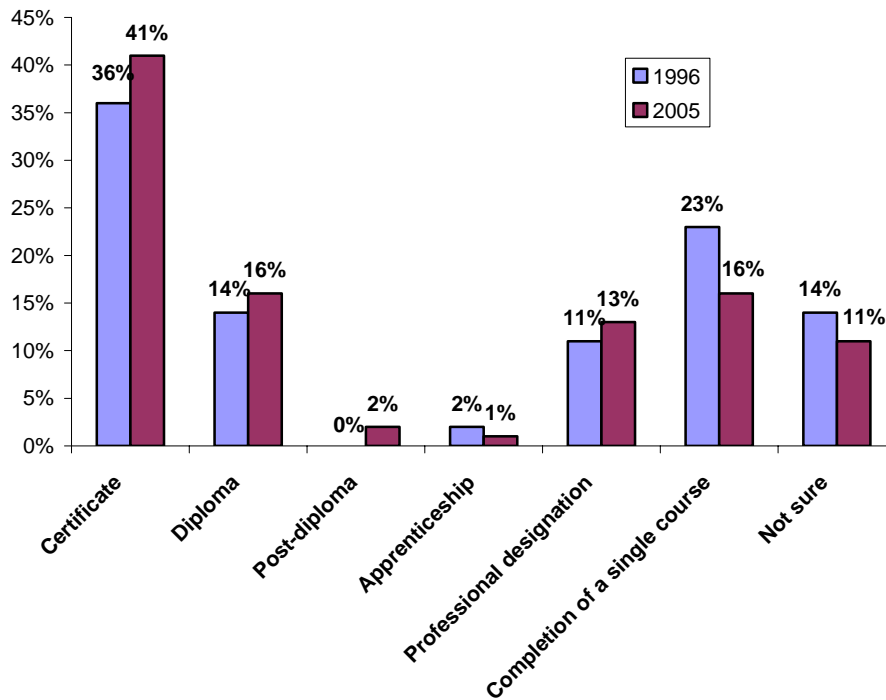


Source: Provincial Highlights: CAAT Continuing Education Survey – Fall 2005, Compustat Consultants Inc

6.2.3 Goals of CE Students in Ontario

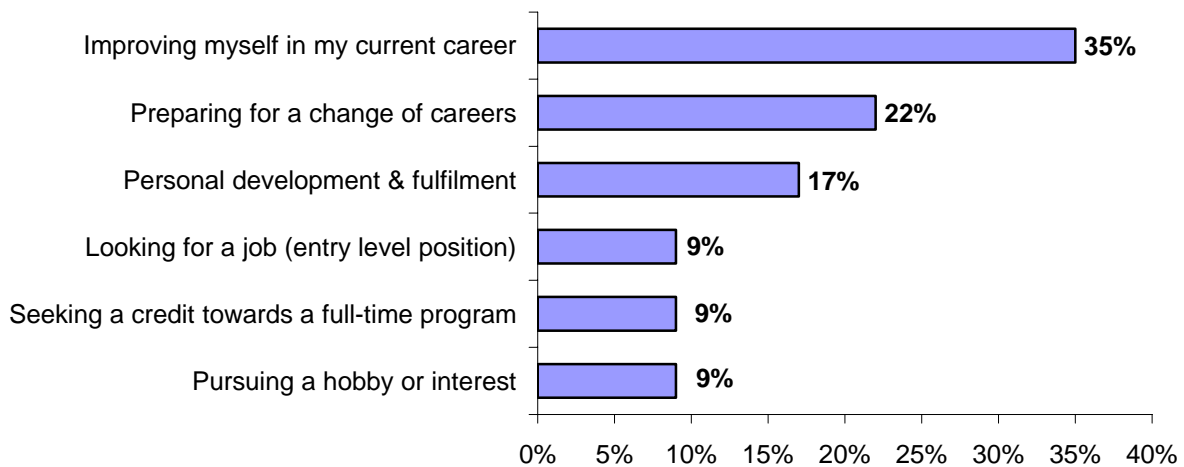
The vast majority of CE students surveyed reported working towards some type of credential (73 per cent), with only a small proportion indicating they were working towards completion of a single course (16 per cent).

Figure 31: Goals of CE Students



Sixty-seven per cent of students stated they were taking CE courses for career-related reasons, slightly higher than in 2002, which stood at 64 per cent. Personal development and fulfillment, or pursuing a hobby or interest, made up just one-quarter of the responses.

Figure 32: Main Reasons for Enrolling in CE at Ontario Colleges (Fall 2005)

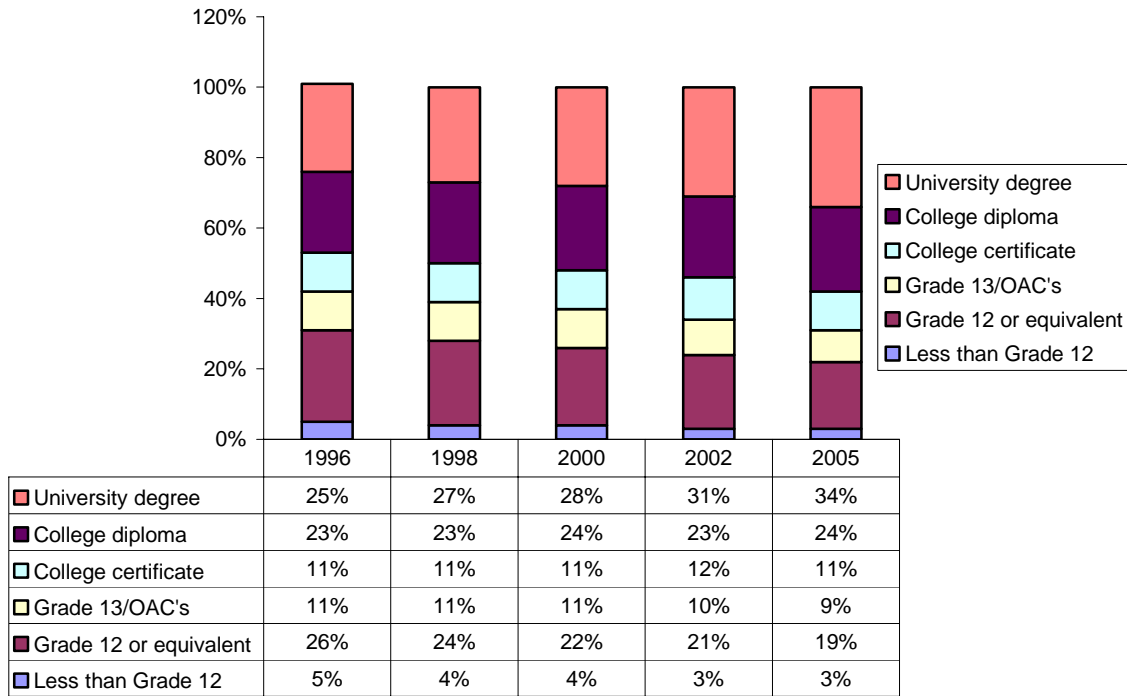


Source: Provincial Highlights: CAAT Continuing Education Survey – Fall 2005, Compustat Consultants Inc

6.2.4 Level of Prior Education of Ontario College CE Students

In 2005, 69 per cent of continuing education students had a certificate, diploma or degree, an increase from 59 per cent in 1996. The proportion of degree holders in particular has increased, from 25 per cent in 1996 to 34 per cent in 2005, and those with grade 12 or equivalent and less is decreasing.

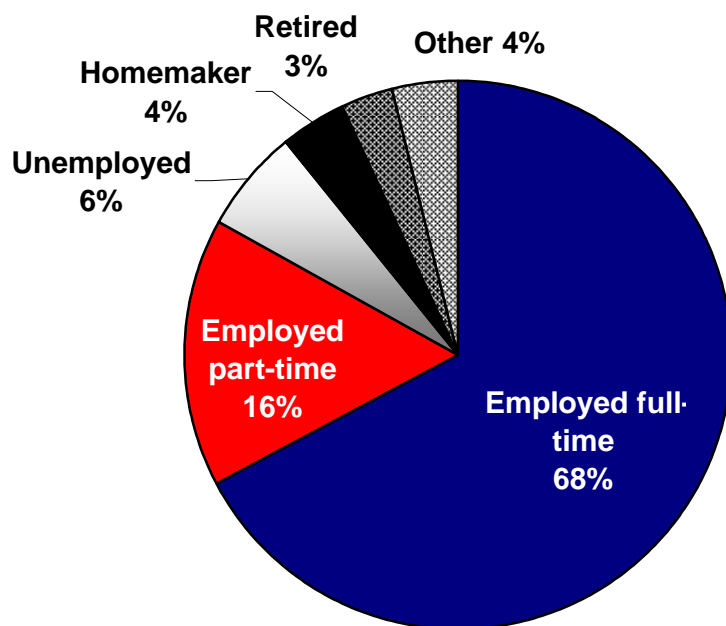
Figure 33: Highest Level of Education of CE Students (Fall 2005)



Source: CAAT Continuing Education Survey – Fall 2005, Compustat Consultants Inc.

6.2.5 Employment Status of CE Students

Figure 34: Employment Status of Continuing Education Students (Fall 2005)



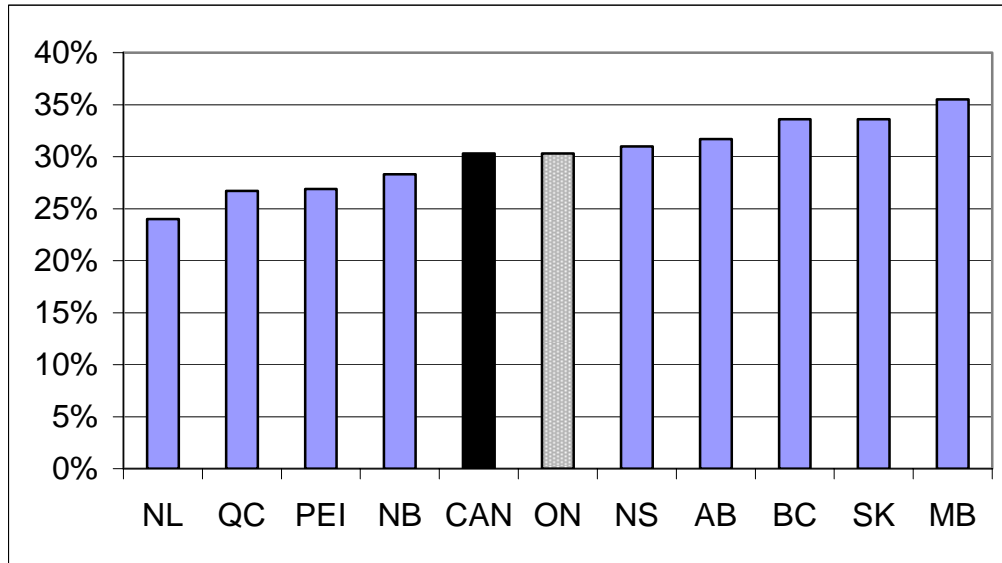
Source: Provincial Highlights: CAAT Continuing Education Survey – Fall 2005, Compustat Consultants Inc

6.3 Lifelong Learners in Canada

While Canada has the highest level of postsecondary completion in the OECD, it ranks only 7th in its participation rate in job-related continuing education and training.¹⁰

- In 2002, 30.1 per cent of Canadians aged 25 to 64 took part in job-related training, compared with 24.3 per cent in 1997.
- 35 per cent of the employed population participated, compared with 22 per cent of those unemployed.
- Ontario had the fifth-highest participation rate of the provinces, at 30.3 per cent. The prairies and British Columbia lead the country in participation rates.

Figure 35: Participation In Job-Related Training In 2002 By Province



Source: 2003 Adult education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada

Appendix 1. Graduates by Occupation Cluster, 2003-04

Area	Cluster Name	Total Graduates	Percent of Graduates
Health	Nursing Related	7055	12.4%
Arts	Law and Security	3449	6.1%
Arts	Preparatory/Upgrading	3427	6.0%
Technology	Technology - Electronics	2946	5.2%
Arts	Education	2838	5.0%
Arts	Media	2711	4.8%
Business	Accounting/Finance	2409	4.2%
Business	Computer - Business	2389	4.2%
Business	Business Management	2267	4.0%
Arts	Social Services	2162	3.8%
Business	Marketing/Retail Sales	2073	3.7%
Health	Health Technology	2057	3.6%
Technology	Technology - Mechanical	1866	3.3%
Arts	Advertising and Design	1823	3.2%
Business	Human Resources/Industrial Relations	1003	1.8%
Business	Hospitality Management	996	1.8%
Business	Office Administration	988	1.7%
Technology	Resources	970	1.7%
Business	Business - Legal	883	1.6%
Technology	Technology - Civil	874	1.5%
Arts	Art	851	1.5%
Business	Culinary Arts	842	1.5%
Arts	Recreation/Fitness	774	1.4%
Business	Travel/Tourism	745	1.3%
Health	Health - Miscellaneous	684	1.2%
Arts	Child/Youth Worker	674	1.2%
Technology	Automotive	635	1.1%
Technology	Chemical/Biological	543	1.0%
Arts	Fashion	493	0.9%
Technology	Technology - Machining	483	0.9%
Business	Office Administration - Health	467	0.8%
Arts	Developmental Services Worker	461	0.8%
Technology	Technology Miscellaneous	449	0.8%
Technology	Technology - Architectural	425	0.7%
Arts	Public Relations	380	0.7%
Health	Animal Care	330	0.6%
Arts	Performing Arts	294	0.5%
Technology	Aviation (Maintenance)	245	0.4%
Arts	Horticulture	224	0.4%
Technology	Furniture/Wood Products	182	0.3%
Business	Materials Management	153	0.3%
Business	Office Administration - Legal	151	0.3%
Technology	Instrumentation	110	0.2%
Technology	Power	106	0.2%
Business	Small Business	104	0.2%
Arts	Crafts	100	0.2%
Technology	Geology/Mining	94	0.2%
Arts	Library	82	0.1%
Technology	Aviation (Flight)	80	0.1%

Area	Cluster Name	Total Graduates	Percent of Graduates
Technology	Welding	77	0.1%
Arts	Native Community Worker	70	0.1%
Arts	Graphic Arts/Printing	60	0.1%
Technology	Marine	53	0.1%
Technology	Drafting	49	0.1%
Business	Aviation Management	38	0.1%
Technology	Industrial	37	0.1%
Business	Government/Real Estate	20	0.0%
Arts	Community Planning	10	0.0%
	Total Graduates	56761	

7 WEBSITES OF INTEREST

ORGANIZATION / SUBJECT	WEBSITE
Conference Board of Canada	http://www.conferenceboard.ca/
Education, Skills and Learning Research Papers	http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=81-595-MIE
Canadian Education Statistics	http://www.statcan.ca/english/Pgdb/educat.htm
Education Studies	http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/freepub.cgi?subject=1821#1821
Millennium Scholarships	http://www.millenniumscholarships.ca/factbook/en/
OECD	http://www.oecd.org
Statistics Canada	http://www.statcan.ca

8 ENDNOTES

¹ Double Cohort Study. Phase 4 Report for the Ontario Ministry of Education. King AJC, Warren WK, Boyer JC, Chin P. Social Program Evaluation Group, Queen's University.

² *2004 College Applicant Survey*, Acumen Research Group Inc., and the Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation.

³ *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey*, Statistics Canada, 2001

⁴ *Survey of Undergraduate Students 2002*, Canadian Undergraduate Survey Consortium, 2002.

⁵ *Institutional Report: 2004 Canadian College Student Survey*. Kwantlen University College, Prairie Research Associates Inc., the Canadian College Student Consortium, The Canadian Millennium Scholarship Foundation, June, 2004.

⁶ *At a Crossroads: First Results for the 18 to 20-year-old Cohort of the Youth in Transition Survey, 2002*, Human Resources Development Canada, Statistics Canada, p.18.

⁷ *Canadian Postsecondary Students with disabilities: Where are They?* Fichten, CS, Asuncion, JV et al, The Canadian Journal of Higher Education. Volume 33. No. 3, pgs. 71-114, 2003.

⁸ *2004 Survey of International Students, 2004*, Canadian Bureau of International Education.

⁹ *CAAT Continuing Education Survey – Fall 2005*, Compustat Consultants Inc.

¹⁰ *OECD Education at a Glance 2005*.