



COLLEGES | COLLÈGES
ONTARIO | ONTARIO

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2005 Environmental Scan

Chapter 1: Learners and Learner Profiles

LEARNERS AND LEARNER PROFILES

Section One

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1.0 HIGHLIGHTS

APPLICANT HIGHLIGHTS

Ontario

- Between 1995 and 2004, applications from learners not currently in secondary school decreased by six per cent while applications from high school students increased by seven per cent.
- The average age of applicants has held fairly steady since 1995 at 23 years.
- Twenty-four per cent of surveyed applicants in 2004 had a household income of less than \$29,999. 54 per cent had incomes below \$60,000.
- Thirty-eight per cent of surveyed 2004 applicants were employed, either full or part time or studying and working part time during the 12 months before applying to college.
- Compared with the general Ontario population, surveyed college applicants were more likely to come from communities with populations below 10,000 and less likely to come from cities with populations above 500,000.
- Forty-four per cent of surveyed college applicants had no money saved for college
- For the first year of college on average, college applicants expected that personal sources (eg. savings, employment) were going to supply almost two thirds of the total cost, with loans providing a further 30 per cent, and grants only four per cent.

STUDENT HIGHLIGHTS

Ontario

- Between 1988 and 2004, full-time, fall postsecondary enrolments in Ontario colleges increased by 69.5 per cent, with full-time equivalent enrolment increasing by 53 per cent. Nineteen of the 24 colleges increased their full-time equivalent enrolment over the previous year.
- In 2003-04, the sector with the highest enrolment was in arts (37 per cent), followed by business (31 per cent), technology (23 per cent) and health (nine per cent).
- From 1995 to 2004, the number of international students enrolled in Ontario colleges has increased by more than 400 per cent.

Canada

- An estimated 1.7 million, or close to two-thirds of young Canadians aged 18 to 24 in 2002-03, had taken some form of postsecondary education after leaving high school.
- From 1990-1991 to 1999-2000, full-time college enrolment increased by 25 per cent.

GRADUATE HIGHLIGHTS

Ontario

- From 1992-93 to 2002-03, the number of Ontario college graduates increased by 65 per cent to 52,265.
- The overall employment rate for 2003/04 Ontario college graduates six months after graduation was 87.5 per cent.
- The average earnings for those employed full time in a job related or partially related to program of study was \$30,759 for women and \$32,787 for men.
- For the 2002-03 graduates, 18.4 per cent had resumed full-time studies within six months after graduation; a further 4.4 per cent resumed part-time studies.

Canada

- Based on the 2001 census, 18 per cent of 20 to 24 year olds in Canada have graduated from college (26 per cent including trades,) and 13 per cent have graduated from university.
- Seventy-seven per cent of college graduates in 2000 were employed full time 2 years later, compared with seventy-five per cent of university graduates (bachelor's degree.)
- Fifty-one per cent of the Canadian population aged 25-34 has graduated from postsecondary education. This is the highest graduation rate of all Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries.

LIFELONG LEARNER HIGHLIGHTS

- While Canada has the highest level of postsecondary completion in the OECD, it has one of the lowest levels of participation in job-related continuing education and training, ranking 10th of the top 12 OECD countries.
- Sixty-one per cent of continuing education students are between the ages of 24 to 44 years.
- The participation rate in Ontario of job-related adult education activities has increased to 30.3 per cent in 2002 from 27.2 per cent in 1997, the fifth highest rate in the country.
- In 2002, the average number of job-related training hours per participant in Ontario was 184 hours, an increase of 14 per cent over 1997.

LEARNERS AND LEARNER PROFILES

In the information age, in which knowledge and education are the primary currency, there is a wealth of research available about learners. When looking at postsecondary education, it is useful to consider learners on a continuum, starting out as applicants, becoming students, then graduating and ultimately joining the workforce and becoming lifelong learners.

This section discusses the learners and learner profiles at all these stages on the postsecondary education continuum.

2.0 APPLICANTS

2.1 Ontario College Applicants

2.1.1 Secondary versus Non-Secondary Applicants

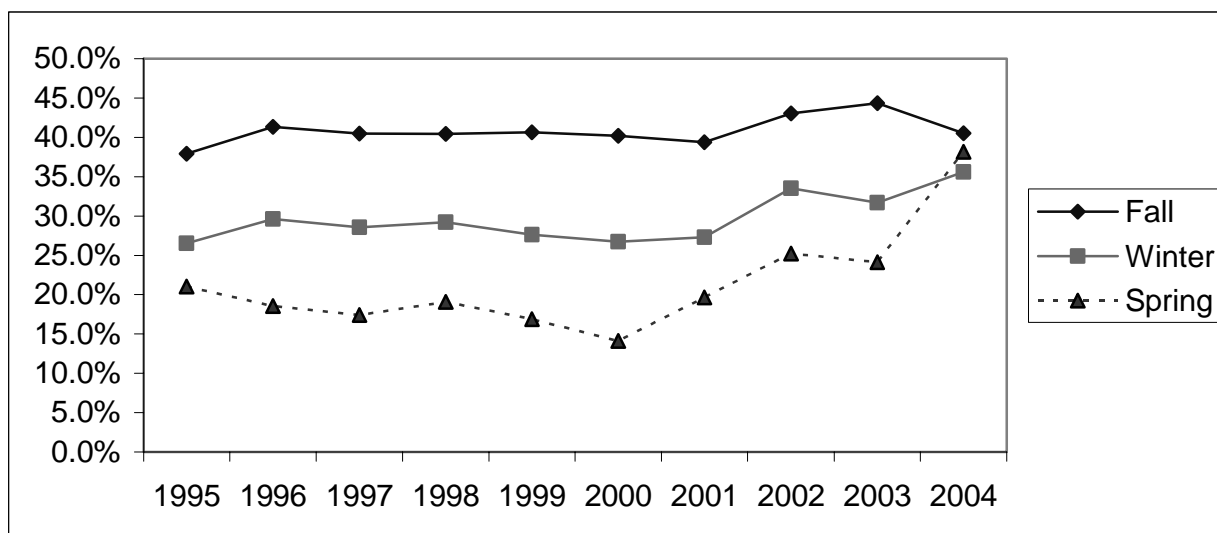
As shown in Table 1 below, from 1995 to 2004, applications from learners not currently in secondary school decreased by 6.3 per cent, while applications from high school students increased by seven per cent.

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

Year	Non-Secondary Applicants		Secondary Applicants		Total Applicants
	Number	per cent of total	Number	per cent of total	
1995	100,282	63.9%	56,589	36.1%	156,871
1996	92,974	60.8%	60,036	39.2%	153,010
1997	95,683	61.9%	58,983	38.1%	154,666
1998	95,013	62.0%	58,256	38.0%	153,269
1999	90,420	62.0%	55,336	38.0%	145,756
2000	91,199	62.7%	54,357	37.3%	145,556
2001	93,725	63.3%	54,248	36.7%	147,973
2002	94,643	59.4%	64,673	40.6%	159,316
2003	97,079	58.6%	68,659	41.4%	165,738
2004	93,968	60.8%	60,536	39.2%	154,504

* Fall/ Winter/Spring intake
Source: Ontario College Application Services data

Figure 1: Percentage of Secondary Applicants by Term



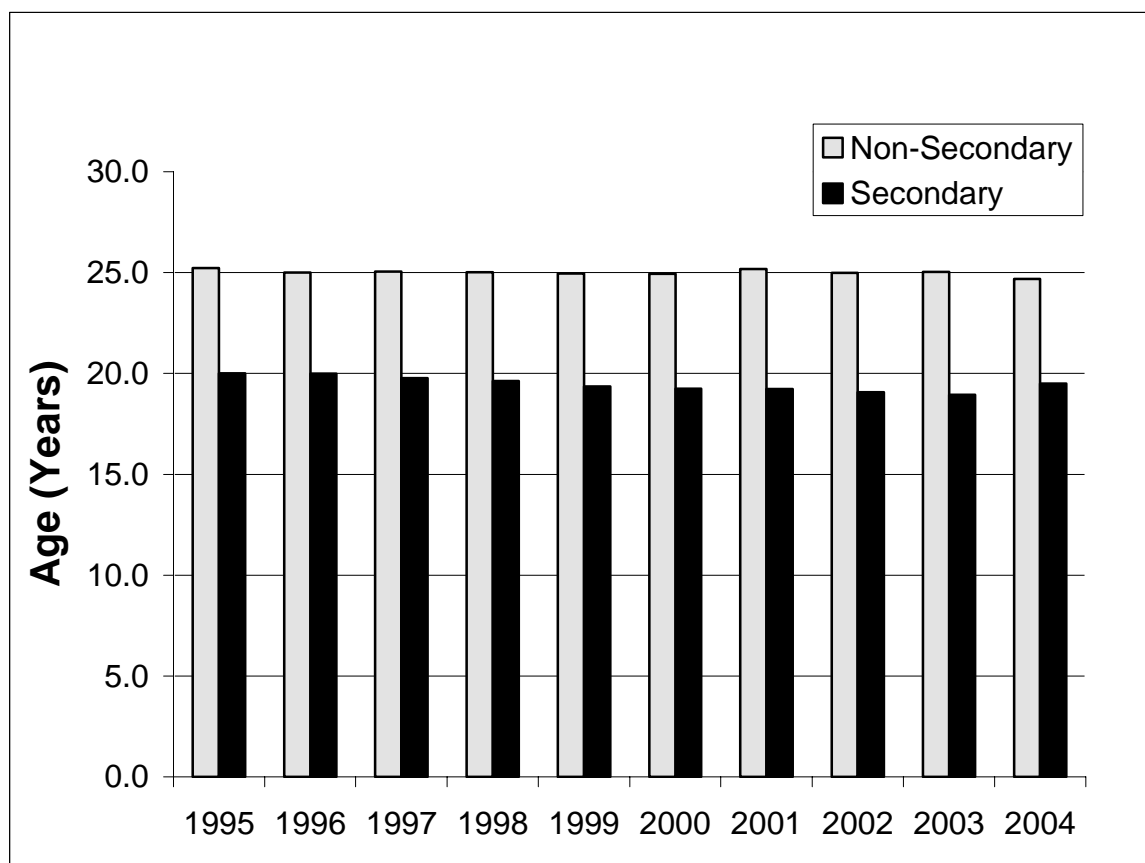
As seen in Table 2, for applicants not applying directly from high school, half of the applicant population is in the 20-to-24-year old age group, with a slightly increased proportion of applicants under 19 compared with previous years. For secondary applicants, as expected, the greatest number of full-time applicants is in the under 19-years age group. However, its proportion of the total has dropped, returning to 1999 levels.

Table 2: 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	11.7 %	52.5%	17.5%	13.0%	5.3%	71.2%	21.7%	3.1%	3.1%	1.0%
1996	11.7 %	54.1%	17.0%	12.0%	5.1%	71.7%	21.2%	3.0%	2.9%	1.1%
1997	12.2 %	53.0%	17.2%	12.5%	5.1%	74.1%	20.0%	2.6%	2.5%	0.9%
1998	13.0 %	52.4%	17.1%	12.3%	5.2%	77.2%	17.4%	2.3%	2.2%	0.8%
1999	14.0 %	52.0%	16.6%	12.1%	5.3%	80.6%	15.2%	2.0%	1.6%	0.6%
2000	14.6%	51.3%	16.7%	12.2%	5.2%	82.6%	13.7%	1.7%	1.4%	0.5%
2001	14.7%	50.1%	16.2%	13.0%	5.9%	83.7%	12.5%	1.7%	1.6%	0.6%
2002	15.2%	50.8%	16.1%	12.4%	5.6%	85.4%	11.4%	1.5%	1.3%	0.5%
2003	15.6%	50.1%	16.1%	12.4%	5.7%	87.3%	9.5%	1.5%	1.3%	0.6%
2004	18.1%	50.0%	15.1%	11.4%	5.4%	80.1%	13.3%	3.0%	2.6%	0.9%

Source: Ontario College Application Services data; Percentages calculated only for applicants with known age

Figure 2: 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 23 years; the average age of non-secondary applicants is 25 and secondary applicants is 19.5

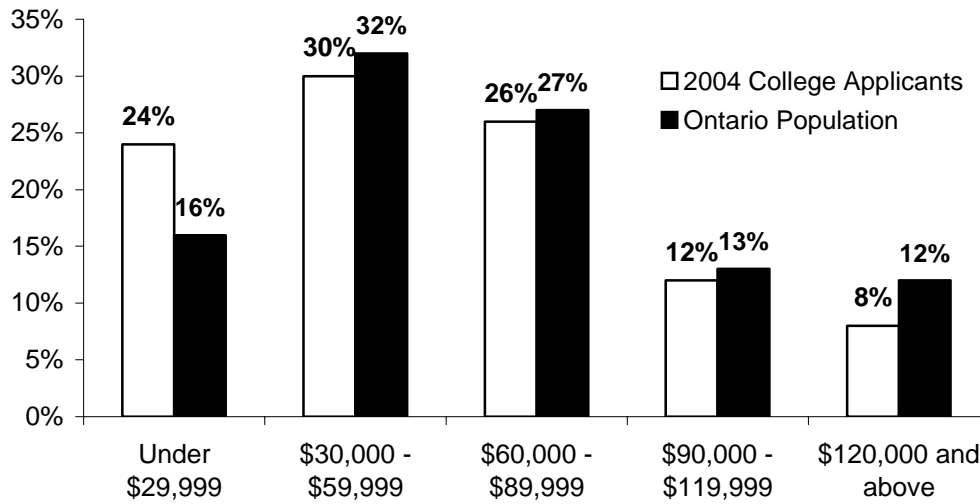
2.1.2 Marital Status and Dependents of Ontario College Applicants¹

- Ten per cent have a dependent child
- Five per cent support a dependent adult
- Eight per cent are married, two per cent live common law, and 90 per cent are single

2.1.3 Total Household Income of Ontario College Applicants

Twenty-four percent of surveyed applicants in 2004 had a household income of less than \$29,999 (14 per cent under 20,000) and 54 per cent had incomes below \$60,000.²

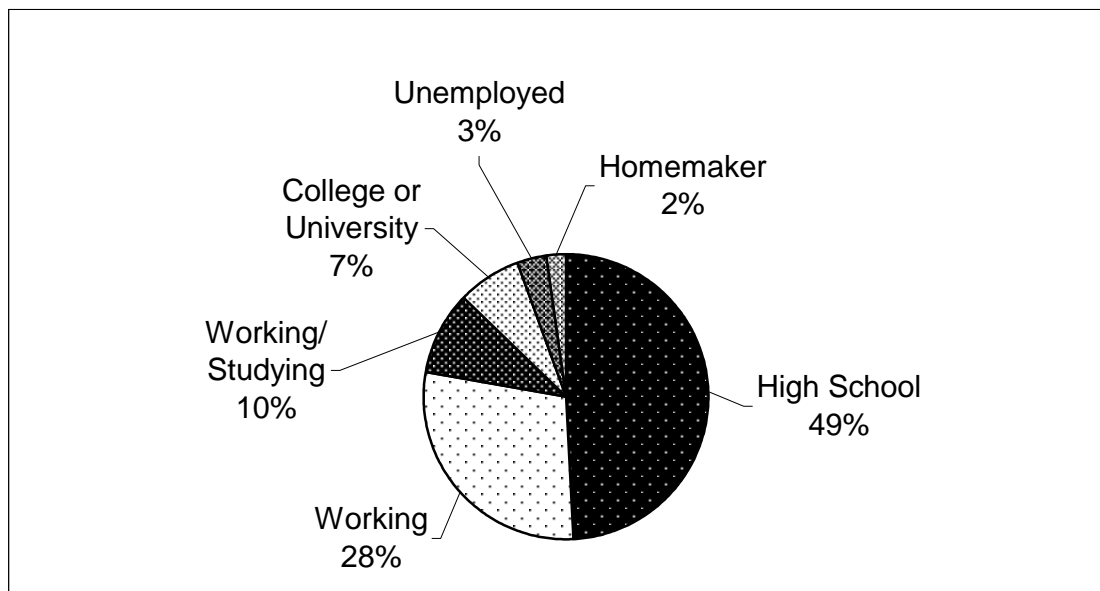
Figure 3: Household Incomes of Ontario College Applicants Compared with the Ontario Population



Source: *College Applicant Survey 2004*, Acumen Research Group Inc. – Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation and the 2001 Census

2.1.4 Applicants' Previous 12-Month Activity

Figure 4: Previous 12-month Activity of Ontario College Applicants

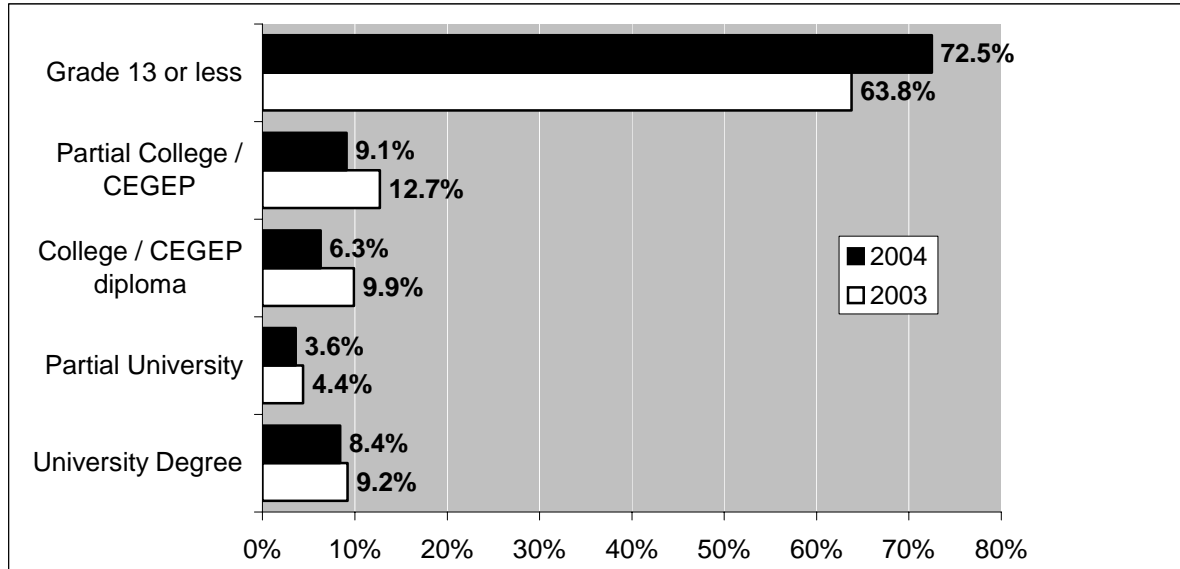


Source: *College Applicant Survey 2004*, Acumen Research Group Inc. – Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation

2.1.5 Level of Education of Ontario College Applicants

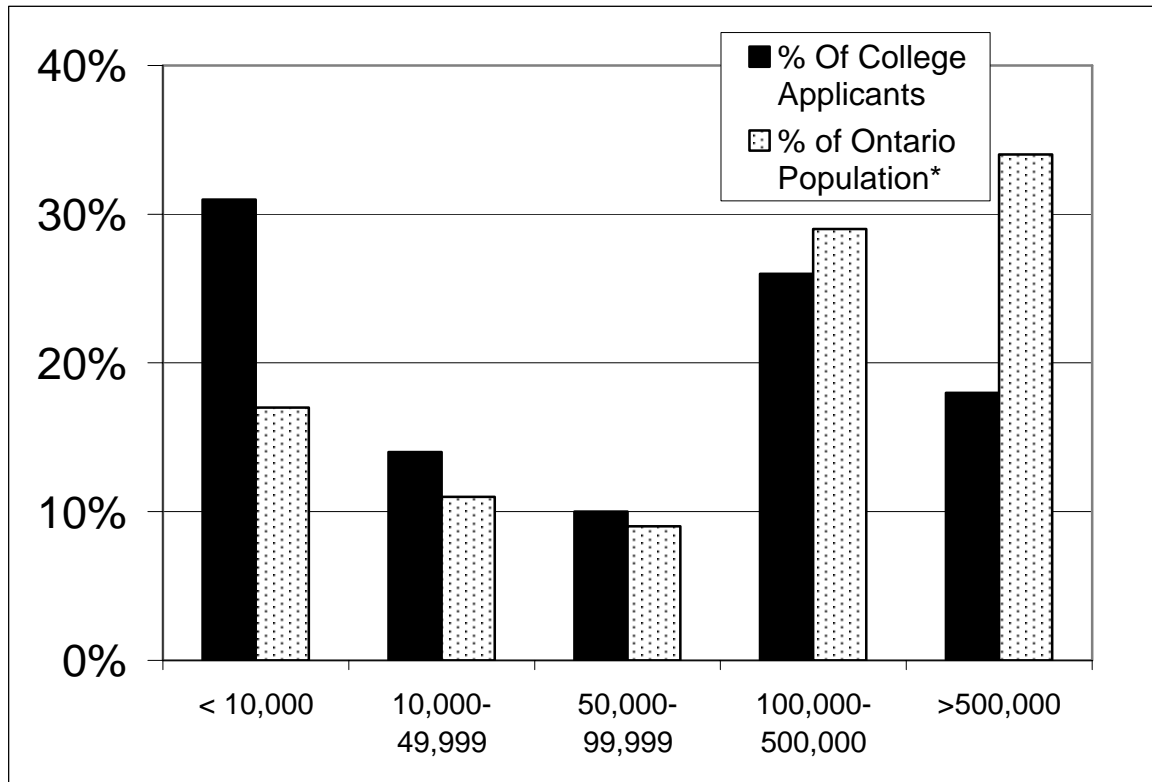
In the 2004 College Applicant Survey, 27.6 per cent had previous post secondary education, six per cent had a diploma and eight per cent had a degree.

Figure 5: Level of Education of Ontario College Applicants



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

Figure 6: Population of Applicant Community Compared with the Ontario population

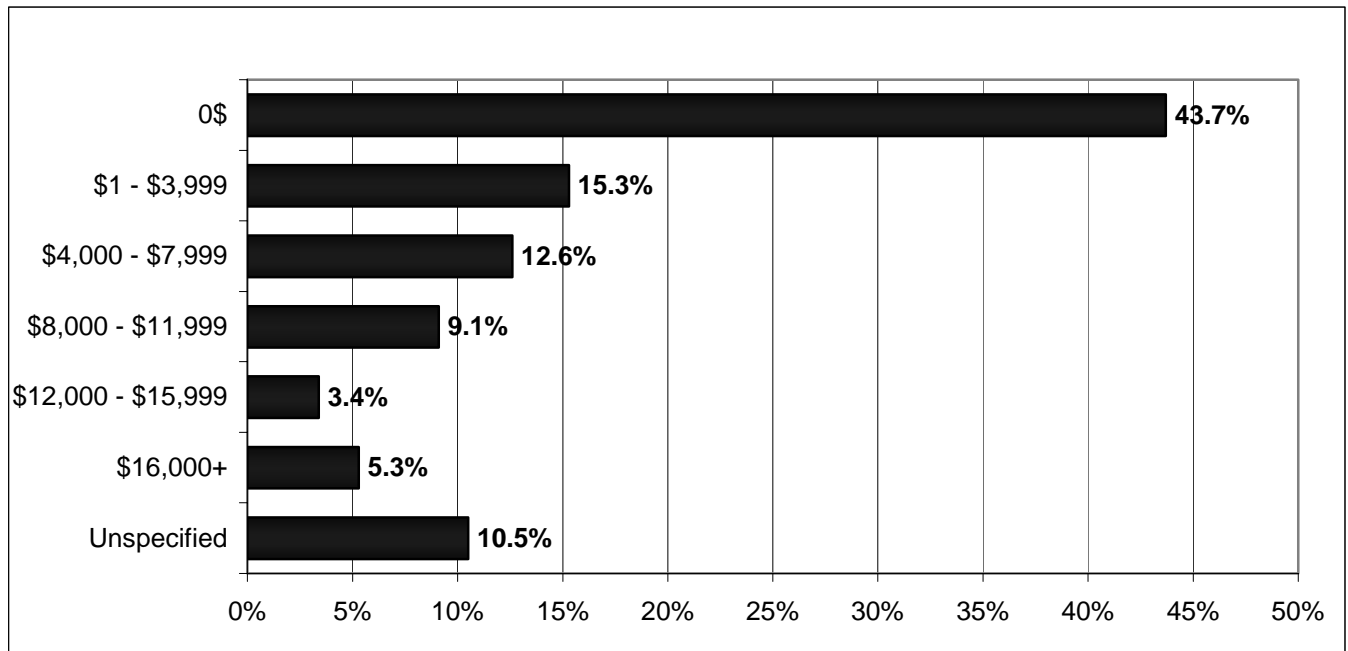


College Applicant Survey 2004, Acumen Research Group Inc. – Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation;
*Census Canada 2001

2.1.6 Total Amount Saved for College by Ontario College Applicants

As seen in Figure 7, a striking 44 per cent of applicants have no money set aside for college. Aboriginals, visible minority applicants and females in general are less likely to have any money saved for college.

Figure 7: Total Amount Saved by Ontario College Applicants



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

- Only 56 per cent of respondents had any money saved for college. In the under-\$30,000 income group, only 31 per cent had money set aside, compared with 82 per cent in the over-\$120,000 category.
- The younger the applicant, the more likely that money has been set aside. Of those who had saved, 61 per cent had less than \$8,000 saved. The average total amount of saving in the whole group was \$4,030.
- The parents of 36 per cent of respondents had money set aside for them. 50 per cent of those under 18 had money set aside for them, compared to 14 per cent of those over 25. As well, parental savings increases with income, at only 14 per cent for those in the under-\$30,000 income category.
- Fifty-three per cent of respondents personally saved for college, 43 per cent of whom had been saving for less than a year.
- Ninety-three per cent expect to draw on private sources of funding, compared to 44 per cent to draw on loans and 18 per cent to draw on scholastic sources.
- Of the 44 per cent who will draw on loans, the average debt load is expected to be \$6,024 after the first year of college.
- Sixty-five per cent of those from the highest-income bracket expect to graduate with no debt, compared with 18 per cent in the lowest-income bracket.
- Forty-per cent are very concerned about not having enough funds to finish their education
- The level of concern about debt increased as family income decreased.

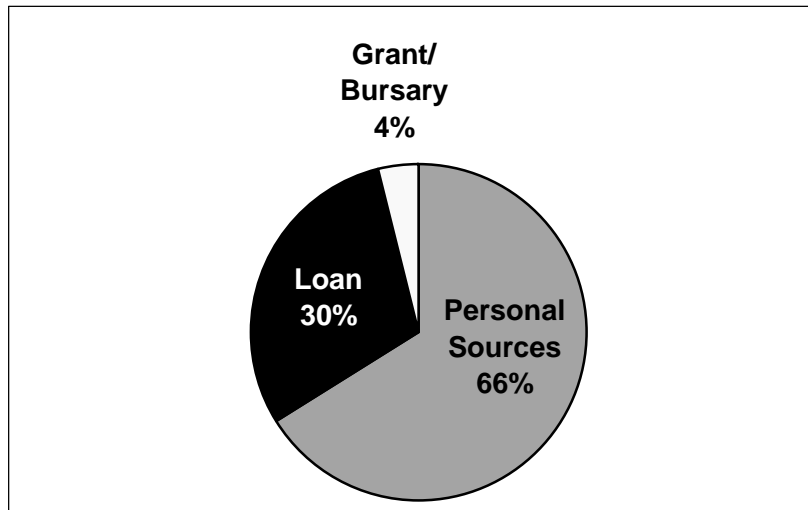
Table 3: Major Expected Sources of Financial Support for Ontario College Applicants

	Depending on Selected Sources	Average Amount expected (excluding \$0 amounts)
Private	93%	\$6,357
Money from Parents/ family	57.6%	\$3,916
RESP	12.3%	\$4,102
Trust Fund	5.1%	\$3,773
Personal Savings (pre-college)	51.3%	\$2,627
Employment earnings	65.1%	\$2,475
Loans	44.4%	\$6,024
Loan from parents/ family	5.9%	\$3,234
Government student loan	30.5%	\$5,791
Bank Loan	14.4%	\$4,967
Scholastic Grants/ Bursaries	18.2%	\$1,947
Scholarship/ Bursary	16.0%	\$1,296
Aboriginal Scholarship/ Bursary	1.6%	\$3,307
Other Government Grant	3.5%	\$2,789
All Sources		\$8,939

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

- College applicants, on average, expect to draw an average of \$8,939 from all sources for the first year of studies.
- Overall, on average, money from parents/family accounts for the largest individual source of funding, followed by student loans, and employment earnings.
- Private/personal sources account for almost two thirds of expected funding for the first year of college.

Figure 8: Average Expected Financial Contributions for First Year of College



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

For more information on student knowledge of finances, please see the discussion of College Applicant perceptions in Section Three, Performance and Perceptions.

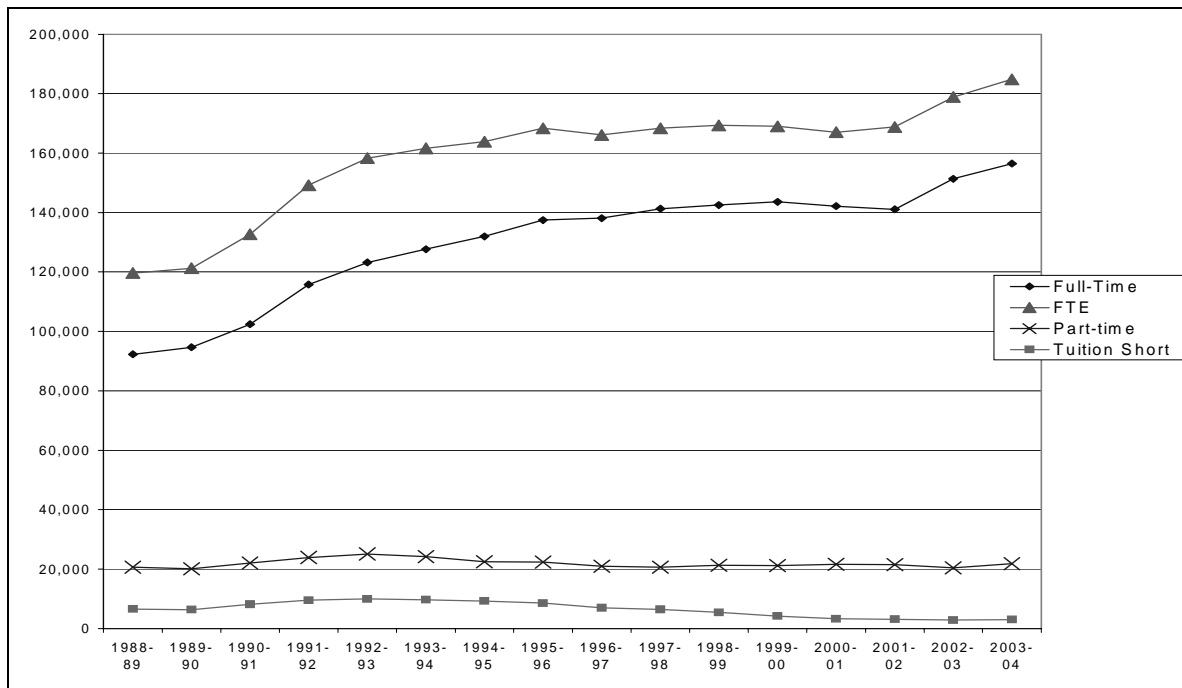
3.0 COLLEGE STUDENTS

3.1 Ontario College Students

3.1.1 Ontario College Student Enrolments

Between 1988 and 2003, full-time postsecondary enrolment increased by 69.5 per cent with full-time equivalent (FTE) enrolment increasing by 54.5 per cent. (With the separately funded nursing enrolment excluded, the FTE enrolment increased 53 percent between 1988 and 2003.)

Figure 9: Full-Time, Part-time, Tuition-Short and Total FTE Post Secondary Enrolment 1988-89 to 2003-04



Source: Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities data

Note:

1. FTE also includes separately funded nursing enrolment
2. Full-time enrolment does not include separately-funded nursing enrolment for the years 2001-02 to 2003-04

3.1.2 Enrolment by College

Table 4: Total FTE Enrolment By College

Institution	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	Total FTE	% of Total	Total FTE	% of Total	Total FTE	% of Total
Algonquin	13,165	7.7%	13,252	7.4%	14,445	7.8%
Boréal	1,314	0.8%	1,271	0.7%	1,500	0.8%
Cambrian	4,200	2.5%	4,392	2.5%	4,592	2.5%
Canadore	2,867	1.7%	2,883	1.6%	2,953	1.6%
Centennial	11,478	6.7%	11,980	6.7%	11,581	6.3%
Conestoga	6,288	3.7%	6,632	3.7%	6,797	3.7%
Confederation	3,172	1.9%	3,228	1.8%	3,331	1.8%
Durham	6,224	3.6%	6,698	3.7%	7,064	3.8%
Fanshawe	11,221	6.6%	12,300	6.9%	12,939	7.0%
George Brown	11,970	7.0%	12,527	7.0%	14,103	7.6%
Georgian	6,755	4.0%	7,105	4.0%	7,084	3.8%
Humber	14,294	8.4%	14,863	8.3%	15,777	8.5%
La Cité collégiale	3,425	2.0%	3,445	1.9%	3,510	1.9%
Lambton	2,313	1.4%	2,518	1.4%	2,507	1.4%
Loyalist	3,214	1.9%	3,456	1.9%	3,513	1.9%
Mohawk	10,089	5.9%	10,814	6.0%	10,929	5.9%
Niagara	5,826	3.4%	6,521	3.6%	6,758	3.7%
Northern	1,767	1.0%	1,859	1.0%	1,704	0.9%
St.Clair	6,915	4.1%	7,093	4.0%	7,366	4.0%
St.Lawrence	4,875	2.9%	5,143	2.9%	5,209	2.8%
Sault	2,368	1.4%	2,370	1.3%	2,383	1.3%
Seneca	18,066	10.6%	18,506	10.3%	19,024	10.3%
Sheridan	12,840	7.5%	13,655	7.6%	13,360	7.2%
Sir Sandford Fleming	6,017	3.5%	6,380	3.6%	6,406	3.5%
Total	170,681	100%	178,891	100%	184,835	100%

Source: MTCU Audited Actuals

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

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

3.1.3 Enrolment by Program

Since 2002-2003, Art and Technology divisions increased slightly at the expense of the Health division, with business unchanged.

Figure 10: Postsecondary Enrolment by Division – 2002-03

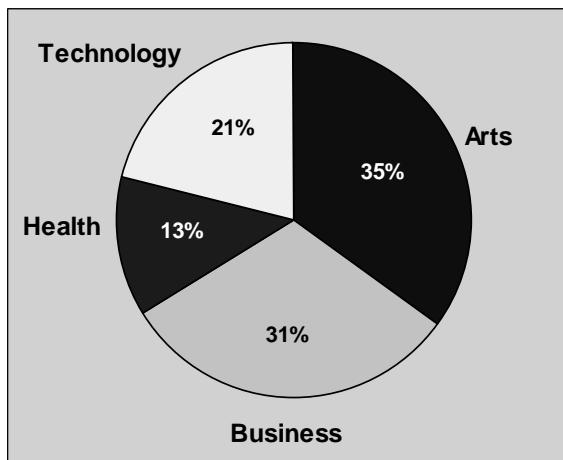
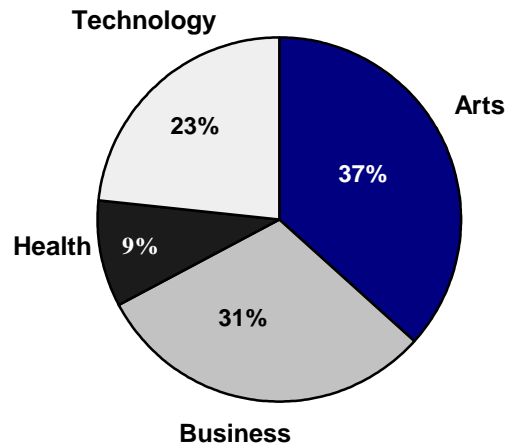


Figure 11: Postsecondary Enrolment by Division – 2003-04



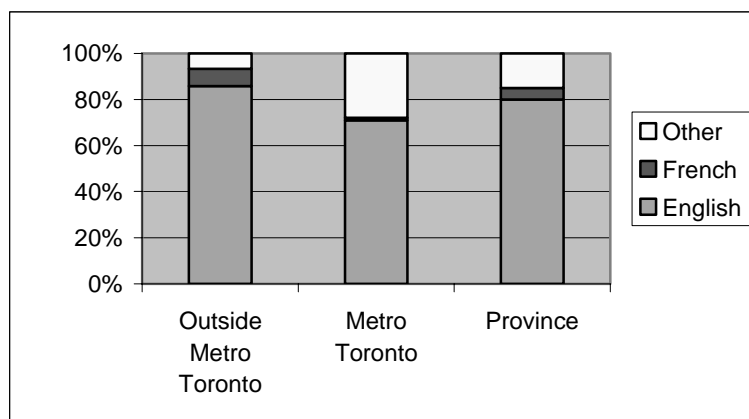
Source: Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities data

3.1.4 Ontario College Student Demographics

The Student Satisfaction Survey is issued to all Ontario students beyond their first semester of college. In 2004, out of the 96,350 survey respondents:

- Fifty-four per cent were female; 46 per cent male
- Forty-five per cent of students were under 21 yrs of age, and 10 per cent were over 30.
- The first language for 80 per cent was English; five per cent was French, and 15 per cent was other. Outside of Metro Toronto, the percentage of French students is slightly higher than the percentage of non-English or French (8 per cent vs. 7 per cent). Twenty-eight per cent of Metro Toronto students report neither French nor English as their first language.
- Seven per cent had a university degree, 8 per cent had a college diploma; and 21 per cent did not have a high school diploma
- Seventy-two per cent enrolled to prepare for employment/career; 22 per cent for further university or college study.

Figure 12: First Language of Ontario College Students



Source: Student Satisfaction Survey, MTCU

3.1.5 Students in Ontario - Apprentices

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

Program Sector Name	Total Actual Enrolment (Including OYAP)				Planned Total	Actual Enrolment- OYAP Only				Planned Enrolment (OYAP Only)
	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004		2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	
Total Construction - CAAT	6,199	7,495	7,622	7,229	8,681	0	30	13	49	26
Total Construction - Private	1,502	2,122	2,390	2,733	3,531	48	43	45	70	80
Grand Total—Construction	7,701	9,617	10,012	9,962	12,212	48	73	58	70	106
Total Industrial - CAAT	5,876	5,901	4,702	4,695	4,485	101	134	74	48	102
Total Industrial - Private	9	12	0	10	49	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total—Industrial	5,876	5,901	4,702	4,695	4,534	101	134	74	48	102
Total Motive Power - CAAT	5,099	5,077	4,925	5,201	5,227	129	183	235	101	171
Total Motive Power - Private	29	84	163	154	240	0	25	0	0	20
Grand Total—Motive Power	5,128	5,161	5,088	5,355	5,467	129	208	235	101	191
Total Service Sector - CAAT	3,977	4,338	5,068	7,483	6,531	172	232	312	384	468
Total Service Sector - Private	100	112	371	466	520	0	0	0	15	0
Grand Total—Service	4,077	4,450	5,439	7,949	7,051	172	232	312	399	468
Total All Sectors - CAAT	21,151	22,811	22,317	24,608	24,924	402	579	634	653	767
Total All Sectors - Private	1,631	2,318	2,924	3,353	4,340	48	68	45	78	100
TOTAL ALL SECTORS	22,782	25,129	25,241	27,961	29,264	450	647	679	731	867

* Ontario Youth Apprenticeship Program. As of October 2003; Private includes Kemptville College
Source: Ontario Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities

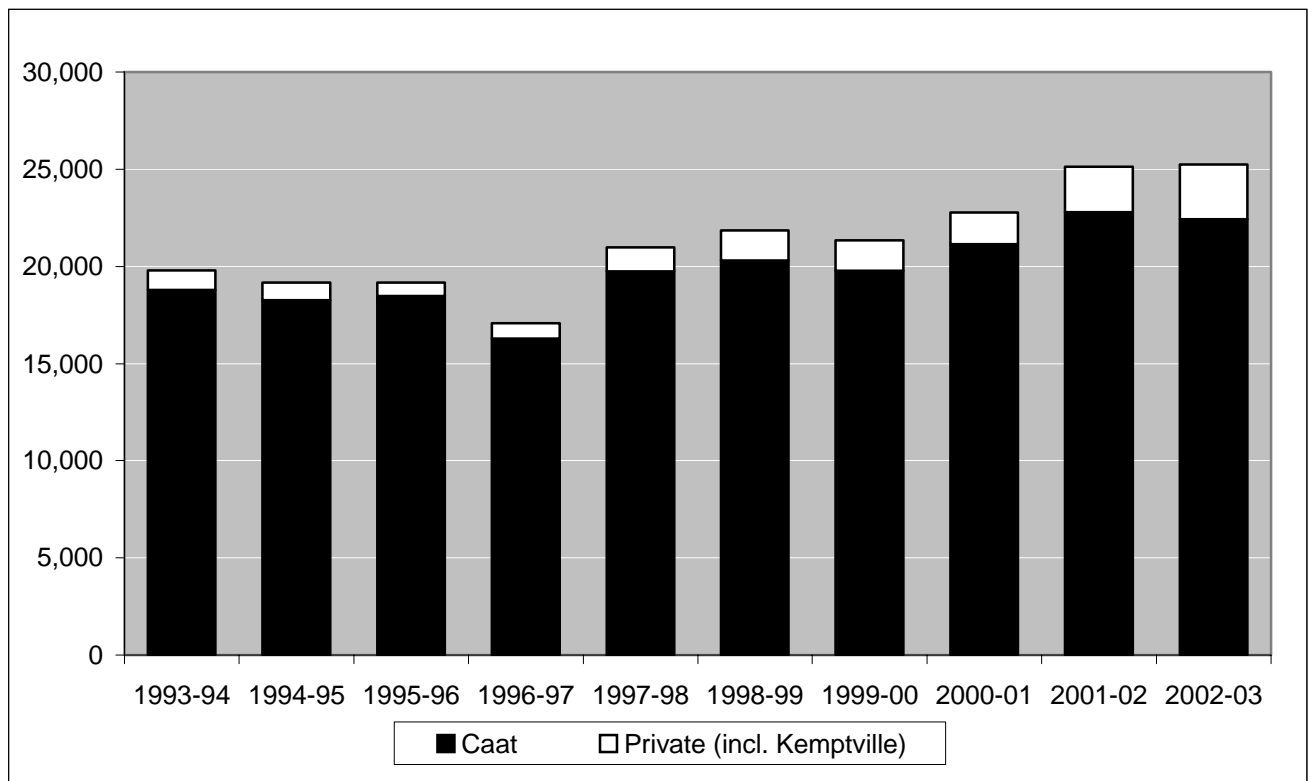
Active Apprentices in Ontario³

- From 1999-2000 to 2002-03, the total number of apprentices enrolled in Ontario colleges in all sectors increased by 24.3 per cent, from 19,788 to 24,608.
- Since 1993, the total number of active apprentices in Ontario has increased by 31 per cent, from 46,271 to 60,700. The greatest number of apprentices is in the construction sector, but the greatest increase has been in the service sector (62 per cent), followed by the industrial sector (59 per cent).
- In 2002/03, the largest proportion of apprentices in Ontario colleges was enrolled in the construction sector, accounting for 34 per cent of the total. The remaining three sectors are almost equally distributed: service sector (22.7 per cent), motive power (22 per cent), industrial (21 per cent).
- There was a 10 per cent increase planned for college apprenticeship seats for 2003-2004.
- In 2002-03, Ontario Youth Apprenticeship Program (OYAP) apprentices accounted for 2.8 per cent of the total in Ontario colleges.
- In 2002-03, Ontario colleges were allocated 88.4 per cent of total seat purchases.

New Apprenticeship Starts In Ontario 1994/94 – 2002/03

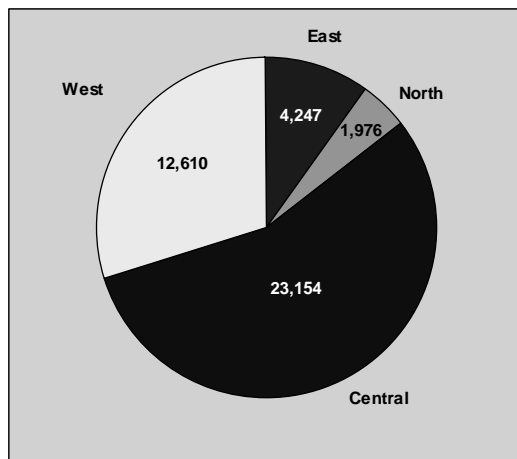
Since 1993-94, new apprenticeship starts have increased by 19 per cent from 18,789 to 22,426.

Figure 13: New Apprenticeship Starts, 1993-94 – 2002-03



Source: Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities data

Figure 14: Planned Apprenticeship Enrolment by Region



Source: Ontario Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities data

3.1.6 International Students in Ontario Colleges

International enrolment is up six per cent over 2003 and now totals 6,193.

- Seventy per cent are enrolled in colleges in the central region; 18 per cent in western, 10 per cent from eastern; and 2 per cent at northern colleges
- The majority are enrolled in business programs (57 per cent); followed by arts (23 per cent), technology (18 per cent) and a very small number in health programs (2 per cent).

Table 6: International Students in Ontario Colleges

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
International Full-time Enrolment	1,175	1,411	1,606	1,823	2,088	2,777	3,707	4,685	5,855	6,193

Source: Ontario College Application Services

3.2 Postsecondary Students in Canada

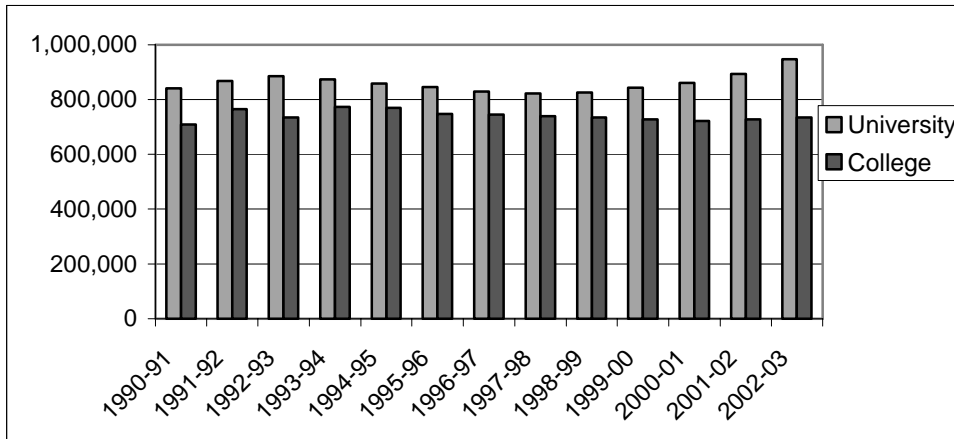
3.2.1 Enrolment

In 2002-03, 1.7 million Canadians were enrolled in PSE (includes full-and part-time head count); 57 per cent in university and 43 per cent in college, the highest total ever.⁴

- **Age:** The average age of a college student is 22, similar to university, and has remained fairly steady through the 1990s. However, the average age of part-time students is falling. In particular, the over-30 age group has shown a 40 per cent decline from 1992-93 to 1998-99.
- **Gender:** Female college students slightly outnumber males, at roughly 55 per cent for full time students in 1999-2000. This is more pronounced for the part-time group, where nearly 60 per cent of part-time students are female.
- **Location:** In contrast with Canadian university students, college students are not concentrated as heavily at a handful of institutions. For universities, 69 per cent of

Canadian students are enrolled in the 20 largest institutions, for colleges, that number is only 33 per cent.⁵

Figure 15: Full- and Part-time Postsecondary Enrolment in Canada from 1990-91 to 2003-04.

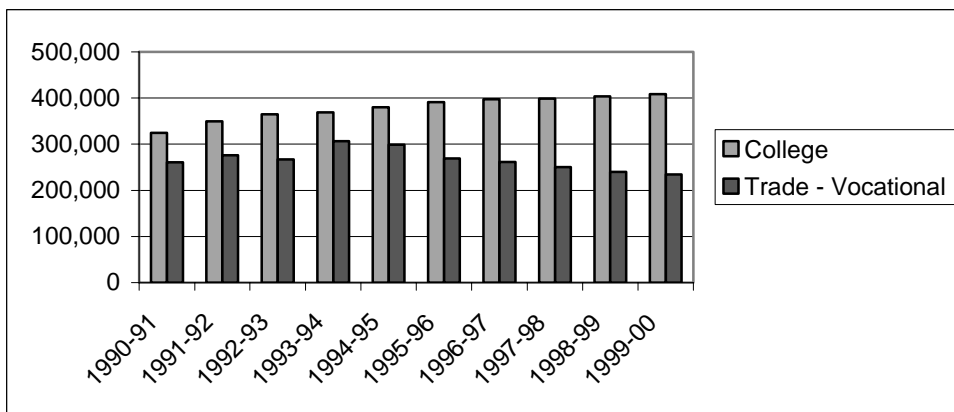


Source: The Price of Knowledge 2004 (using Statistic Canada’s University Student Information System and Community College Student information System, AUCC’s annual enrolment estimates, provincial government records and authors calculations.)

Notes: Data on part-time trade/vocational data has been excluded due to its unreliability; Data is head count data for both full- and part-time students and there have been no conversions to FTE.

- From 1990-91 to 1999-2000, full-time college enrolment increased by 25 per cent, from 324,529 to 408,781.⁶ However, trade/vocational programs saw a decrease of 10 per cent.
- After remaining fairly stable in the 1990’s, university enrolment jumped by 18 per cent from 1999-2000 to 2003-04, an increase of 155,000 students.⁷

Figure 16: Canadian Full-time College Enrolment by Type of Program



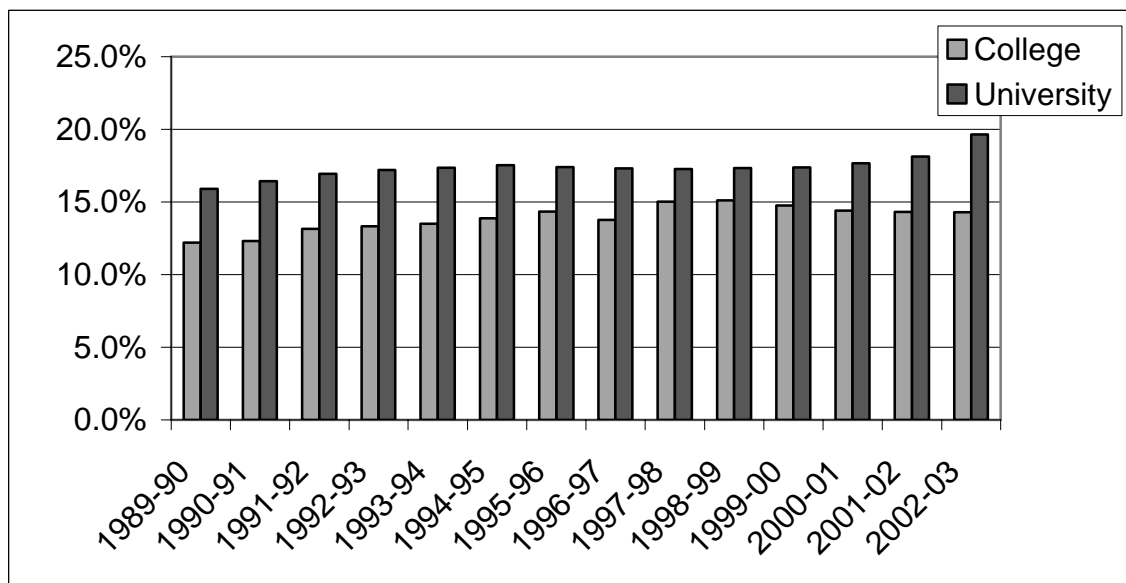
Source: Statistics Canada’s Community College Student Information System and the Canadian Millennium Scholarship Foundation

3.2.2 Participation Rates

In the examination of trends in postsecondary education (PSE) enrolment, the numbers should also be examined relative to the general population. The ratio of the student population to the general population at the same age is considered the participation rate. The 18 to 21-year-old age group tends to have the highest participation in PSE and is therefore often used as the “standard” measurement of participation.

- As seen in figure 18, both college and university participation rates have remained fairly flat through the 90s, with university rates increasing since 2000. In 2002-03, 34 percent of 18 to 21 year olds (19 to 22 year olds in Quebec and Ontario) were enrolled in PSE. It must be noted that the college trade vocational numbers are excluded due to concerns about the data quality, which results in an underestimate for the college participation rate.
- In survey data of young Canadians aged 18 to 24 in 2002, 62 per cent had taken some form of postsecondary education after leaving high school. Of this survey population, two thirds of women participated (67 per cent), compared with 57 per cent of men.⁸ About one in three took programs where on-the-job training was included. In all provinces except Québec and Ontario, over half took a university program. Youth in Québec (66 per cent) were more likely to be in a college, CEGEP or technical level program whereas college and university programs were fairly evenly split in Ontario (50 per cent college, 47 per cent university). The remaining 3 per cent in Ontario took other types of programs such as apprenticeship programs.

Figure 17: Full-time Canadian College and University Participation Rate, 18 to 21 year olds, 1989-90 to 2002-03 (excluding College Trade Vocational Programs)



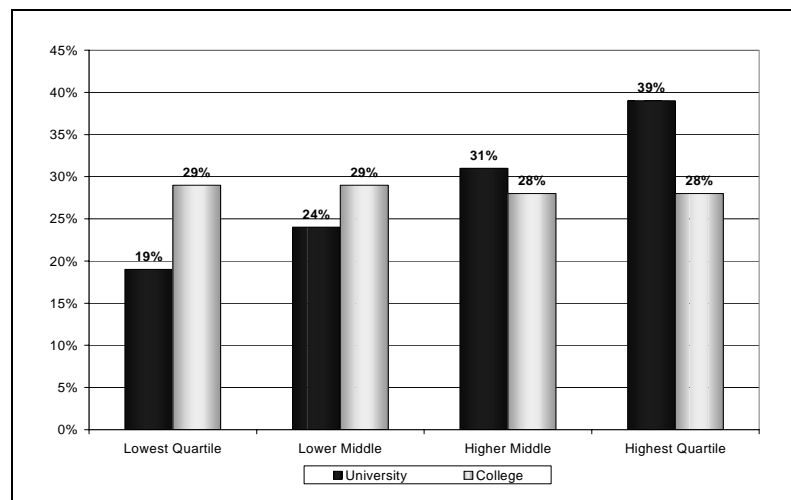
Source: The Price of Knowledge 2004 (using Statistic Canada’s University Student Information System and Community College Student information System, AUCC’s annual enrolment estimates, provincial government records and authors calculations.)
 Notes: Data on trade/vocational data has been excluded due to its unreliability.

3.2.3 Socioeconomic Background

The disproportionate 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 college students. A survey of 18 to 24 year-old Canadians in 2002 found that those with estimated family earnings of \$80,000 or more were the most likely to pursue further education (83 per cent). About two-thirds of youth with family earnings from \$55,000 to \$80,000 had taken some postsecondary education and this dropped to just over half when family earnings were estimated to be less than \$50,000.⁹

In the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), questions on the type of postsecondary studies were included. Conducted annually from 1993 to 1998, it included a sub-group of 18 to 21 year olds. The results in figure 19 illustrate that while college students have similar participation rates at all family income levels, university students have a tendency to come from middle- or higher income families. Other research has shown a similar trend. Analysis of data from the Survey of Consumer Finances showed that in 1997, 38 per cent of 18 to 24 year olds with parents earning greater than \$100,000 attended university, compared with 23 per cent who attended college.¹⁰

Figure 18: Proportion by family Income of 18 to 21 Year Olds Having Attended University or College



Source: Statistics Canada's Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

3.2.4 Canadian Students with Disabilities

- Enrolment 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 2001, Statistics Canada's Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS) found that 12.4 per cent of the Canadian population from the ages of 15 to 64 report a disability. In the 20 to 24 year age range, the rate of reported disability is 4.3 per cent.¹¹
- Two surveys, one on university students¹² and one on college students¹³ 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.¹⁴

- 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.¹⁵

3.2.5 International Students in Canada

Most recent Canadian international student enrolment data is for 2000-2001, which showed that there are 20,000 international students enrolled in Canadian colleges. For most of the 1990s, international postsecondary enrolment declined except for a spike at the end of the decade. From 1999 to 2001, international enrolment surged by nearly 30 per cent, with the increase more or less evenly split between colleges and undergraduate university programs.¹⁶

A recent survey of 1,700 international students in Canada revealed that for 60 per cent of respondents, Canada was their number one 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.¹⁷

4.0 COLLEGE GRADUATES

4.1 Ontario College Graduates

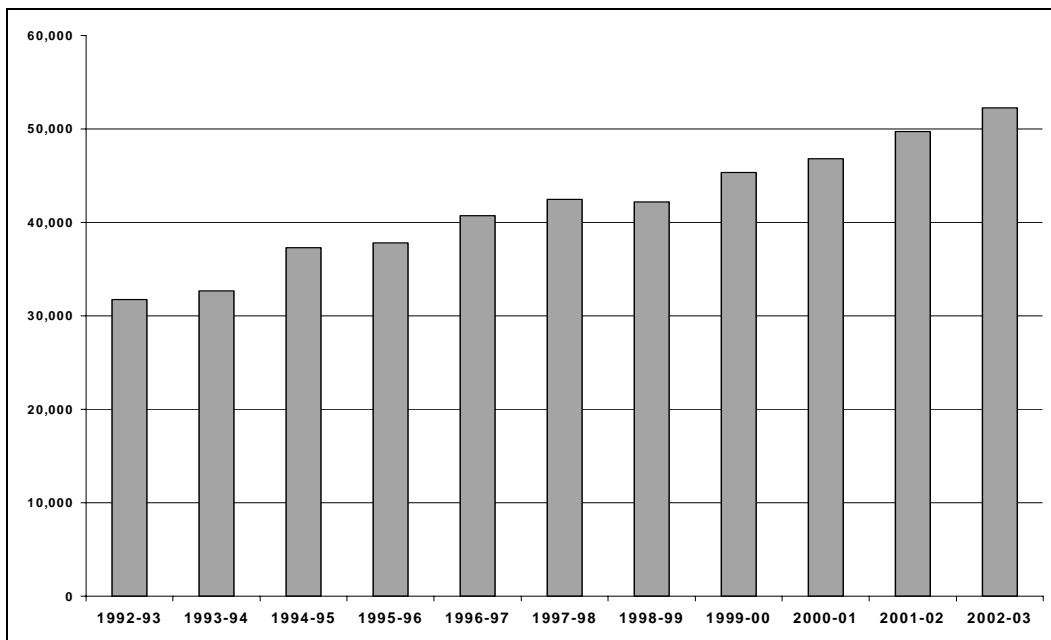
4.1.1 Numbers of Ontario College Graduates

In 2002-03, the number of graduates in Ontario surpassed 50,000, reaching 52,265. The number of graduates has shown a steady climb in the past 10 years (a 65 per cent increase since 1992-1993) and increased by 5.1 per cent over last year.

For the 2002-03 academic year,

- 86 per cent of graduates attended full time.
- 68 per cent graduated in the winter semester; 19 per cent in the summer and 13 per cent in the Fall

Figure 19: Total Number of Ontario College Graduates 1993-2003



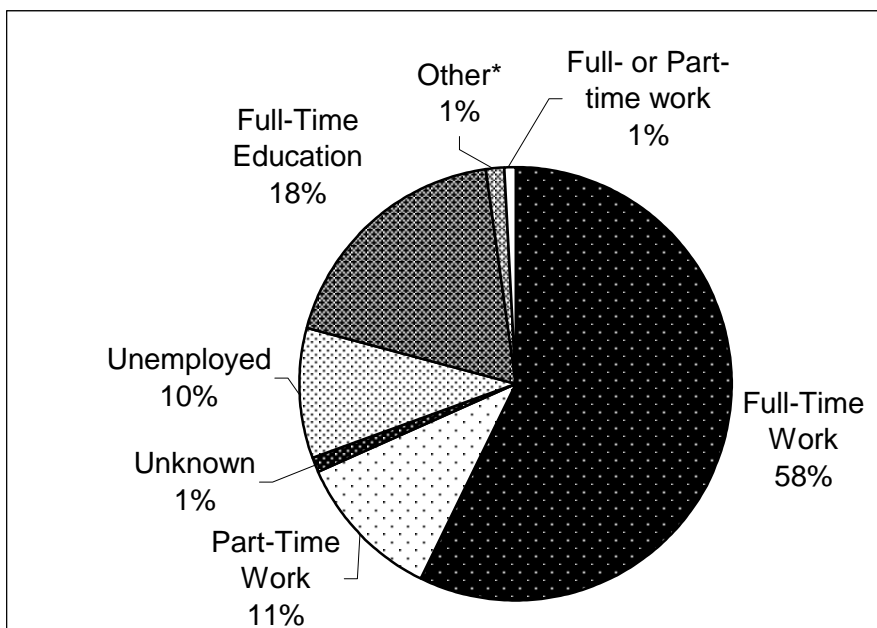
Source: Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities data

4.1.2 Activity Six Months After Graduation

For the 2002-2003 graduates, 70 per cent were working either full or part time and 18 per cent had returned to school full time six months after graduation.

Please see Figure 20 on the following page.

Figure 20: Ontario College Graduates' Activity, Six months After Graduation (2002-03 Graduates)



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

Source: 2004 Graduate Satisfaction Survey, Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities data

4.1.3 Employment of Ontario College Graduates

- The overall employment rate for 2002-03 Ontario college graduates six months after graduation was 87.5 per cent.
- The highest employment rate was in the health sector (94.2 per cent) and the lowest were in the business and technology sectors, which were similar at 84 per cent.

Please see Table 6 for more detailed information.

4.1.4 Earnings of Ontario College Graduates

- The average earnings for those employed full time in a job related or partially related to program of study was \$30,759 for women and \$32,787 for men.
- The highest average and median annual earnings for Ontario college graduates surveyed in 2002-03 were for males employed in the health sector (\$41,844 and \$42,000).
- The lowest average and median annual earnings were for females in applied arts (\$27,145 and \$26,072).
- In both business and health sectors, females earned only 87 per cent of males (employed in full-time jobs related to area of study).

Please see Table 8 for more detailed information.

Table 7: Employment of Ontario College Graduates by Discipline (2002-2003 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	12,550	6,337	18,947	9,146	5,736	14,927	7,824	932	8,852	1,680	7,787	9535	31,200	20,792	52,261
Total in the Survey	9,339	4,683	14,064	6,705	4,146	10,881	5,884	674	6,629	1,246	5,880	7178	23,174	15,383	38,752
Response rate	74.4%	73.9%	74.2%	73.3%	72.3%	72.9%	75.2%	72.3%	74.9%	74.2%	75.5%	75.3%	74.3%	74.0%	74.2%
Total in Labour Force	6,613	3,418	10,057	5,490	3,362	8,878	5,318	627	6,011	976	4,783	5783	18,397	12,190	30,729
Employment rate	89.5%	85.6%	88.1%	84.8%	83.8%	84.4%	94.3%	93.0%	94.2%	81.6%	84.6%	84.0%	89.0%	85.1%	87.5%
Full-Time	4,566	2,466	7,045	3,992	2,501	6,508	3,626	467	4,140	709	3,775	4,500	12,893	9,209	22,193
Part-Time	1,260	416	1,684	612	285	902	1,265	109	1,389	78	231	310	3,215	1,041	4,285
Unknown	91	43	135	50	33	83	123	10	135	9	40	49	273	126	402
Unemployed	696	493	1,193	836	543	1,385	304	41	347	180	737	924	2,016	1,814	3,849
Unemployment Rate	10.5%	14.4%	11.9%	15.2%	16.2%	15.6%	5.7%	6.5%	5.8%	18.4%	15.4%	16.0%	11.0%	14.9%	12.5%
Not in the Labour Force	2,726	1,265	4,007	1,215	784	2,003	566	47	618	270	1,097	1,395	4,777	3,193	8,023
Full-Time Education	2,472	1,183	3,669	1,003	707	1,713	435	40	478	233	1,005	1,264	4,143	2,935	7,124
Other ^c	147	42	190	146	40	187	92	4	97	26	49	76	411	135	550
Unknown	107	40	148	66	37	103	39	3	43	11	43	55	223	123	349
Self-Employed Full-Time	168	161	329	64	145	210	45	9	54	8	108	117	285	423	710
Self-Employed rate	3.7%	6.5%	4.7%	1.6%	5.8%	3.2%	1.2%	1.9%	1.3%	1.1%	2.9%	2.6%	2.2%	4.6%	3.2%

Source: Graduate Employment Profile 2003-2004, MTCU

- a. Each division total includes records with missing gender information
- b. All divisions total includes 195 records with missing gender information
- c. Other graduates' status includes travel, health and family responsibilities

Table 8: Annual Earnings of 2002-03 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%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	--	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	17.1%	16.1%	16.8%	16.0%	11.0%	14.2%	7.3%	2.8%	6.8%	7.5%	6.6%	6.7%	13.0%	9.6%	11.7%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	47.6%	38.5%	44.8%	43.8%	32.9%	39.9%	25.5%	11.8%	24.0%	32.7%	31.0%	31.3%	38.3%	31.9%	35.8%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	27.8%	30.8%	28.7%	31.3%	35.8%	32.9%	24.9%	24.8%	24.9%	37.6%	35.8%	36.1%	28.4%	33.9%	30.5%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	5.4%	9.0%	6.5%	6.6%	12.6%	8.7%	28.8%	33.5%	29.3%	17.5%	18.3%	18.2%	14.3%	15.8%	14.8%
\$50,000 and over	1.6%	5.5%	2.8%	1.8%	7.3%	3.7%	13.1%	27.0%	14.7%	4.0%	8.0%	7.4%	5.7%	8.5%	6.8%
Total Number	2,760	1,200	3,960	2,482	1,360	3,842	2,914	355	3,269	452	2,410	2,862	8,608	5,325	13,933
Average	\$27,145	\$29,612	\$27,893	\$27,612	\$31,578	\$29,016	\$36,669	\$41,844	\$37,231	\$31,997	\$33,717	\$33,445	\$30,759	\$32,787	\$31,534
Median	\$26,072	\$28,157	\$27,000	\$27,041	\$30,000	\$28,000	\$36,086	\$42,000	\$37,000	\$31,286	\$32,120	\$32,000	\$29,200	\$31,286	\$30,000

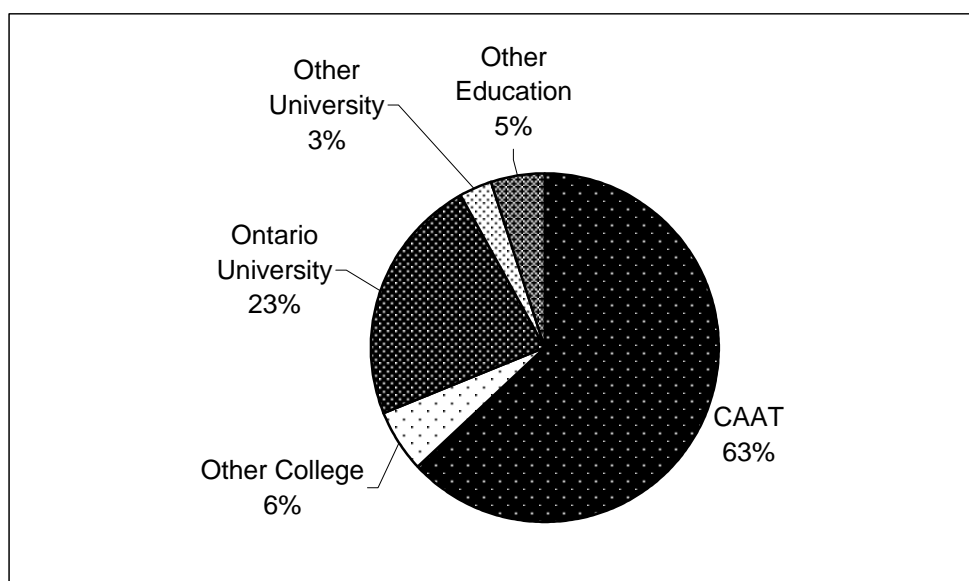
Source: Graduate Employment Profile 2003-04, MTCU

Of graduates working in related fields, 192 had unknown full/part time status, 2448 had unknown salary. Of all graduates, 269 had unknown gender, 7866 had unknown job related status; Totals exclude records without gender information.

4.1.5 Further Education of Ontario College Graduates

- For the 2002-03 graduates, 18.4 per cent had resumed full-time studies within six months after graduation; a further 4.4 per cent resumed part-time studies.
- The highest proportion resuming studies were graduates from the applied arts (26.1 per cent) sector and the lowest in the health sector (7.2 per cent).
- Sixty-three per cent of those who returned full or part-time went to a CAAT and six per cent went to a non- CAAT college.
- Twenty-three per cent went to an university in Ontario, and three per cent to a university outside Ontario.
- Of those attending university, 85 per cent were in a degree program.
- For those attending college; 46 per cent were in a different college program than what they graduated from; 16 per cent were in a third-year option of a two-year program; 14 per cent in a continuing education course, and 13 per cent in a post-diploma program (11 per cent other).

Figure 21: Education Pathways for Ontario College Graduates Six Months after Graduation (2002-03 Graduates)



Source: 2004 Graduate Satisfaction Survey, MTCU.

4.2 Canadian Postsecondary Graduates

4.2.1 General Trends in College Graduates in Canada

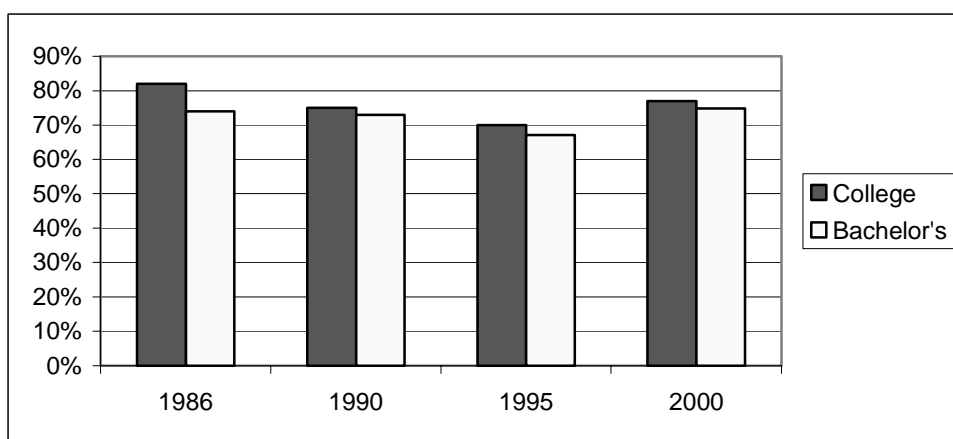
- The numbers of Canadian postsecondary graduates have not been updated by Statistics Canada since 2001 for universities and 1999 for colleges. For the late 1990s, the numbers of university graduates was stable; however, college graduates increased by 21 per cent from 1994-95 to 1998-99.
- For both college and university, females comprise a higher proportion of graduates at 58 per cent, a proportion that has held steady since 1994-95.

- Based on the 2001 census, 26 per cent of 20 to 24 year olds in Canada have graduated from college, and 13 per cent have graduated from university.
- Canada's share of postsecondary graduates is made up of a relatively high percentage of college graduates and fewer university graduates compared with most other leading OECD countries.¹⁸
[Caution should be exercised when using international educational comparisons as differences in the educational structures in each country may impact results, e.g. roles of CEGEPs in Québec.]
- The average age of community college graduates in 2000 was 27, with a median age of 23. While 75 per cent of the graduating class of 1986 was under age 25, the proportion dropped to 59 per cent for the class of 2000.¹⁹
- For the class of 2000, the average duration of a college program taken full time was 21 months; for a bachelor's degree, 40 months.
- Of those graduates, 26 per cent of college graduates pursued further education within two years compared with 41 per cent for university graduates.²⁰

4.2.2 Employment of Canadian College Graduates

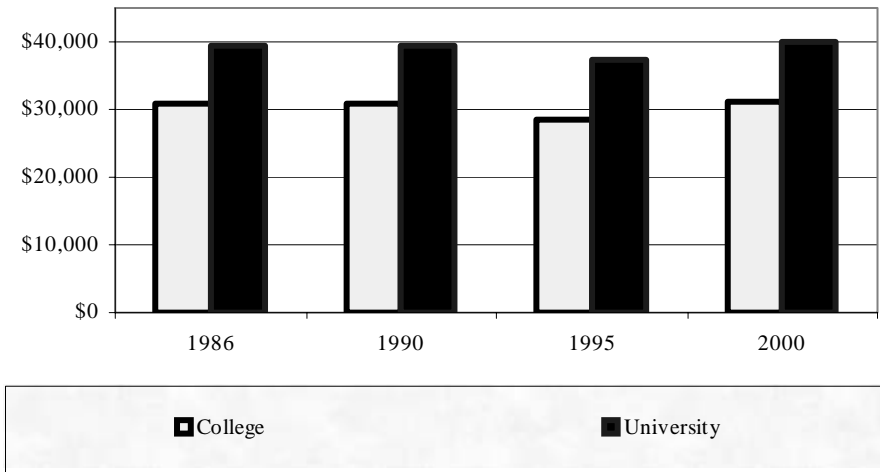
- Seventy-seven per cent of college graduates in 2000 were employed full time two years later, compared with 75 per cent of university bachelor's graduates. A further 10 per cent of both university and college graduates were working part time.²¹
- The median salary in 2002 of a college graduate two years after graduation was \$31,200, compared with \$40,000 for a university graduate.

Figure 22: Percentage of college and university graduates working full time two years after graduation (Class of 2000)



Source: Statistics Canada's 1986, 1990, 1995, and 2000 National Graduate Surveys.

Figure 23: Median estimated gross annual earnings of graduates working full-time two years after graduation (Class of 2000)



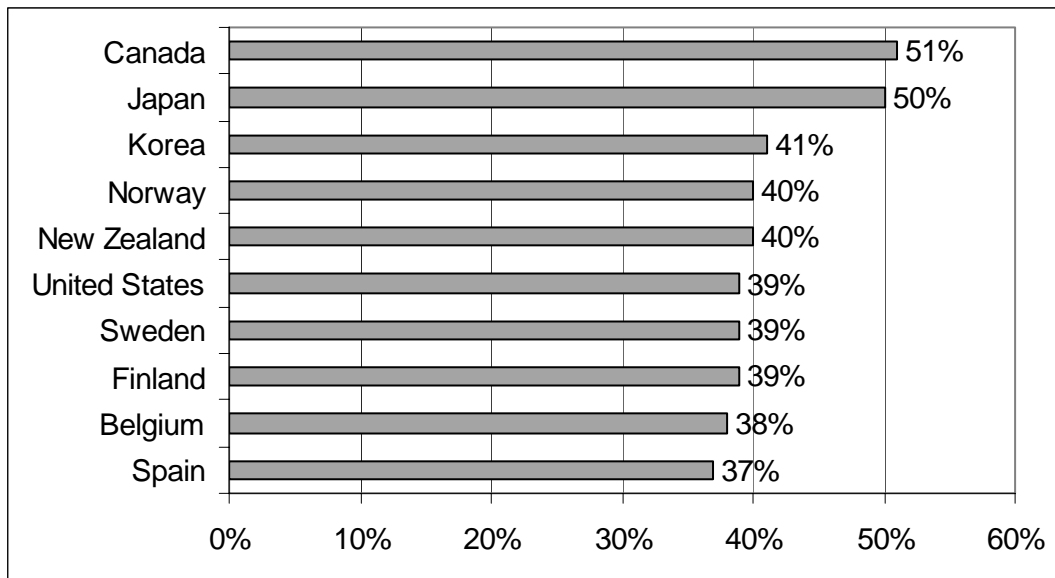
Source: National Graduates Survey, Statistics Canada, 2002

Please refer to Section Five, Labour, for more information on the employment of Canadian College Graduates.

4.2.3 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.

Figure 24: Population Aged 25 to 34 with College or University Qualifications, Top 10 OECD Countries, 2002



Source: Education at a Glance 2004, Table A3.4b, OECD

Includes only tertiary programs; excludes postsecondary programs less than two years in length

5.0 LIFELONG LEARNERS

5.1 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.
- A similar proportion (about one third) were in each of the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups, the lowest being in the 55 to 64 years age group, accounting for eight per cent of the total participants.
- Male and female participation was similar; 48.8 per cent of participants were males and 51.3 per cent were females.
- In terms of educational attainment, postsecondary non-university accounted for the majority of participants (47.6 per cent); postsecondary university accounted for 36.3 per cent, and high school or less accounted for 16.1 per cent.
- Eighty-eight per cent of the participants were employed and 11.7 per cent were unemployed.
- Of all job related courses offered, 41.9 per cent were offered through an employer, 4.7 per cent through a community college and 5.4 per cent through university.

5.2 Lifelong Learners in Ontario's Colleges²²

Information for this section has been gathered from the report *Provincial Highlights: CAAT Continuing Education Survey – Fall 2002* (Compustat Consultants Inc.), a survey administered in Fall 2002 to students currently registered in CAAT continuing education courses. It is the most recent survey available.

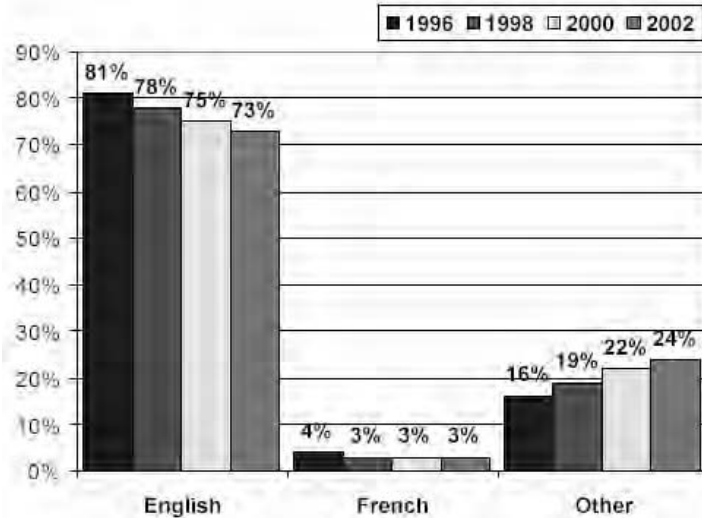
Continuing Education is abbreviated as CE throughout this sub-section.

5.2.1 First Language of CE Students

The proportion of students whose first language is other than English or French was up 2 per cent over 2000 and 8 per cent over 1996. In the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) colleges, the increase was more pronounced, with an increase of four per cent over 2000 and 11 per cent since 1996.

In total, 40 per cent of students at GTA colleges have a first language that is not English or French. Provincially, this number stands at 24 per cent.

Figure 25: First Language of CE Students (Fall 2002)

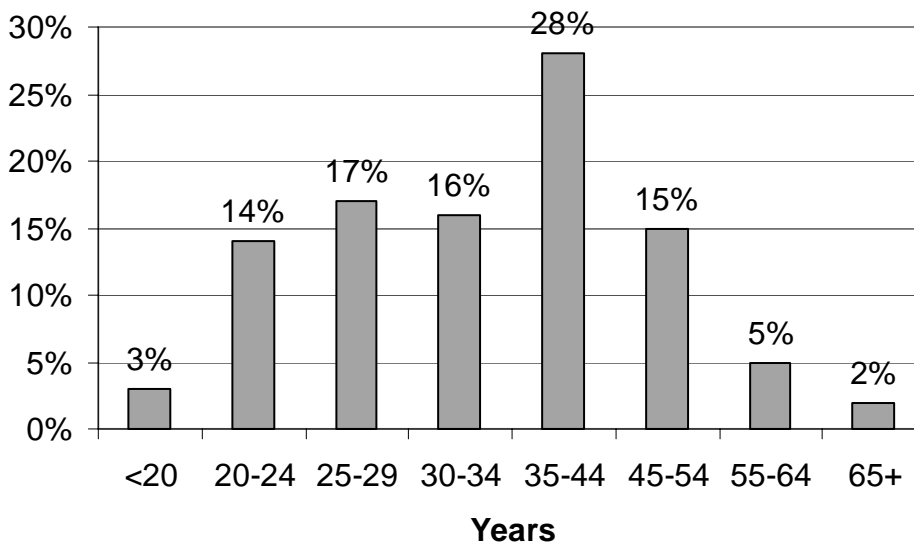


Source: Provincial Highlights: CAAT Continuing Education Survey – Fall 2002, Compustat Consultants Inc

5.2.2 Demographics of Ontario CE Students

- **Sex:** System-wide, female CE students continue to outnumber male CE students 64 per cent to 36 per cent in 2002. The highest proportion of females at a college was 78 per cent, with the lowest proportion at another college of 53 per cent
- **Age:** 61 per cent of CE students are between 25 to 44 years old, with 28 per cent of these in the 35 to 44 year bracket.

Figure 26: Age of CE Students in Ontario (Fall 2002)



Source: Provincial Highlights: CAAT Continuing Education Survey – Fall 2002, Compustat Consultants Inc

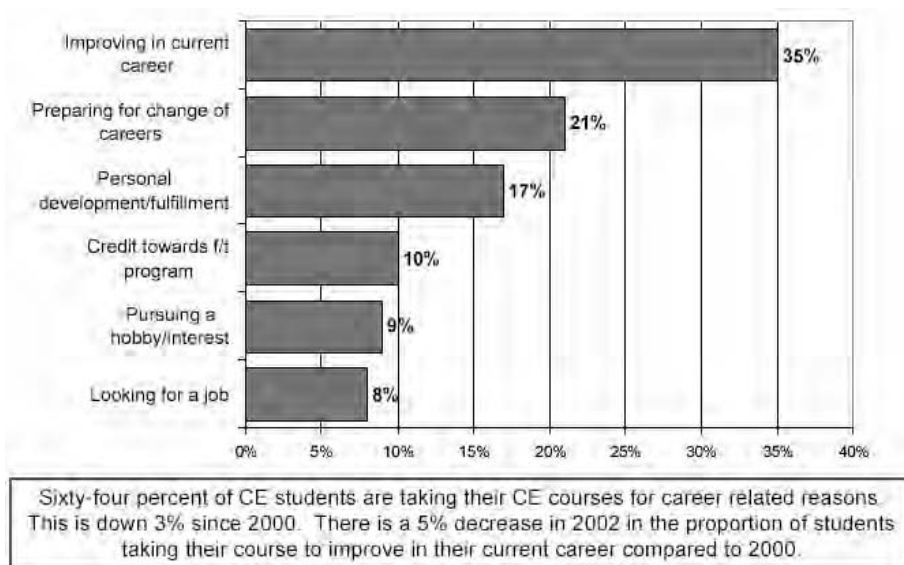
5.2.3 Goals of CE Students in Ontario

There is a wide range of goals among students at the various colleges. Seventeen per cent of students are working to complete a single course, but one college has a low of eight per cent while another has a high of 56 per cent. The same holds true for those working toward a certificate – the system rate is 40 per cent; the range between colleges is between 17 per cent - 50 per cent.

Sixty-four per cent of students stated they were taking CE courses for career reasons.

Please see Figure 27 for more information.

Figure 27: Main Reasons for Enrolling in CE at Ontario Colleges (Fall 2002)

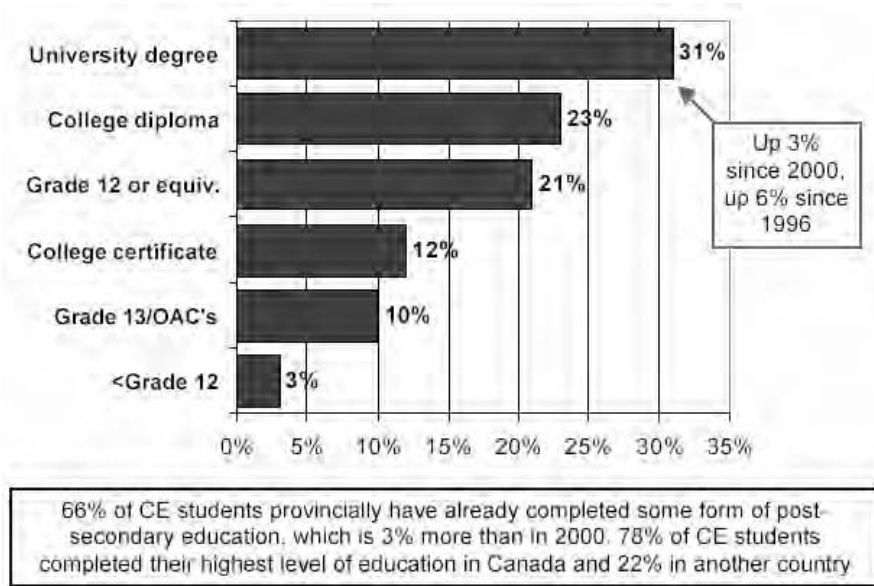


Source: Provincial Highlights: CAAT Continuing Education Survey – Fall 2002, Compustat Consultants Inc

5.2.4 Level of Prior Education of Ontario College CE Students

The proportion of Ontario colleges' CE students with a university degree continues to increase. In 2002, 31 per cent of CE students had a university degree, up 6 per cent since 1996.

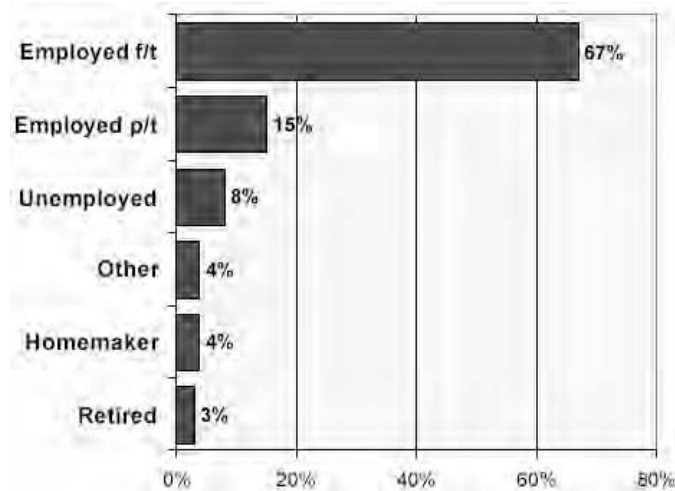
Figure 28: Highest Level of Education of CE Students (Fall 2002)



Source: *Provincial Highlights: CAAT Continuing Education Survey – Fall 2002*, Compustat Consultants Inc

5.2.5 Employment Status of Students

Figure 29: Employment Status of CE Students (Fall 2002)



Source: *Provincial Highlights: CAAT Continuing Education Survey – Fall 2002*, Compustat Consultants Inc

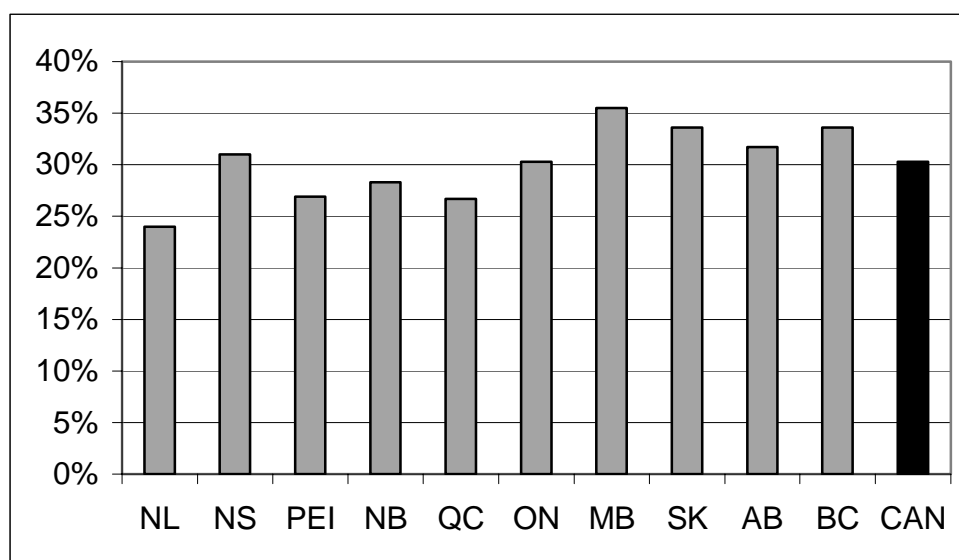
5.3 Lifelong Learners in Canada

While Canada has the highest level of postsecondary completion in the OECD, it has one of the lowest levels of participation in job-related continuing education and training, ranking 10th of the top 12 OECD countries.²³

Statistics Canada's 2003 Adult Education and Training survey collected data from adults aged 25 to 64 on their participation in job-related training undertaken in 2002.²⁴ The following represent some of the key findings:

- 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 BC lead the country in participation rates.

Figure 30: Participation in Job-Related Training in 2002 by Province



Source: 2003 Adult education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada

- Male and female participation rates were similar (30.0 per cent versus 30.1 per cent)
- Participation in job-related training was the highest among the 25 to 34 years age group and declined with age. However, the participation rate in the oldest age group (55 to 64 years) increased by the highest proportion, from 8.4 per cent in 1997 to 14.4 per cent in 2002.
- Participation in job-related training increased with increasing educational attainment. Only 14.4 per cent of those with high school (or less) participated in job-related training, compared with 34.4 per cent of those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma and 47.8 per cent of degree holders.

- There was a higher participation rate in urban than rural areas (30.8 per cent versus 26.3 per cent); and those born in Canada compared with those born elsewhere (31.4 per cent versus 26.1 per cent).
- The amount of time spent on job-related training was similar to 1997; 176 hours in 2002 versus 182 hours in 1997.
- Public sector employees were much more likely than private-sector employees to participate (50 per cent versus 27.9 per cent)
- The areas of education, health care, public administration and utilities each had participation rates of more than 50 per cent; whereas manufacturing, agriculture, construction, and accommodation/food services all had participation rates below 25 per cent.
- Employers provided 41.5 per cent of training courses, followed by professional associations (17.3 per cent).
- When asked what their predominant job-related training objective and expected outcome was, the vast majority chose the response “do your job better” (86.6 per cent and 82.1 per cent, respectively).
- Some 35.8 per cent reported barriers to obtaining job related training.
- For those employed, predominant barriers were cost, being too busy at work; and conflicts with work schedule.

6.0 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

7.0 ENDNOTES

¹ *2004 College Applicant Survey*, Acumen Research Group Inc., and the Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation

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

³ Ontario Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities

⁴ *The Price of Knowledge 2004. Access and Student Finance in Canada*, Junor, S, and Usher, A. Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation

⁵ *Community College Student information Surveys and University Student Information Surveys*, Statistics Canada.

⁶ *Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program, 2003*, Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education of Canada, p. 113

⁷ *University Student Information Surveys*, Statistics Canada.

⁸ *Access, persistence and financing: First results from the Postsecondary Education Participation Survey (PEPS), 2003*, Statistics Canada

⁹ *Access, persistence and financing: First results from the Postsecondary Education Participation Survey (PEPS), 2003*, Statistics Canada

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- ¹⁰ *Family Income and Participation in Post-Secondary Education*. Data from *Survey of Consumer Finances*. Corak, J, Lipps, M. and Zhao, G, Statistics Canada Catalogue No.11F0019MIE2003210, 2003
- ¹¹ *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey*, Statistics Canada, 2001
- ¹² *Survey of Undergraduate Students 2002*. Canadian Undergraduate Survey Consortium, 2002
- ¹³ *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.
- ¹⁴ *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
- ¹⁵ *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.
- ¹⁶ *National Report on International Students in Canada 2000-2001*, Canadian Bureau of International Education
- ¹⁷ *2004 Survey of International Students, 2004*. Canadian Bureau of International Education,
- ¹⁸ *Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program, 2003*, Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education of Canada
- ¹⁹ *Finding Their Way: A Profile of Young Canadian Graduates, 2003*, Statistics Canada
- ²⁰ *Class of 2000: Profile of postsecondary graduates and student debt, 2004*, Statistics Canada
- ²¹ *Class of 2000: Profile of postsecondary graduates and student debt, 2004*, Statistics Canada
- ²² *Provincial Highlights: CAAT Continuing Education Survey – Fall 2002*, Compustat Consultants Inc.
- ²³ *Performance and Potential 2003-2004, Defining the Canadian Advantage*, Conference Board of Canada
- ²⁴ *Working and Training: First Results of the 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, 2003*, Peters, V., Statistics Canada Catalogue # 81-595-MIE.