

STUDENT AND GRADUATE PROFILES 17



ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN 2017



COLLEGES | COLLÈGES
ONTARIO | ONTARIO

STUDENT AND GRADUATE PROFILES 17

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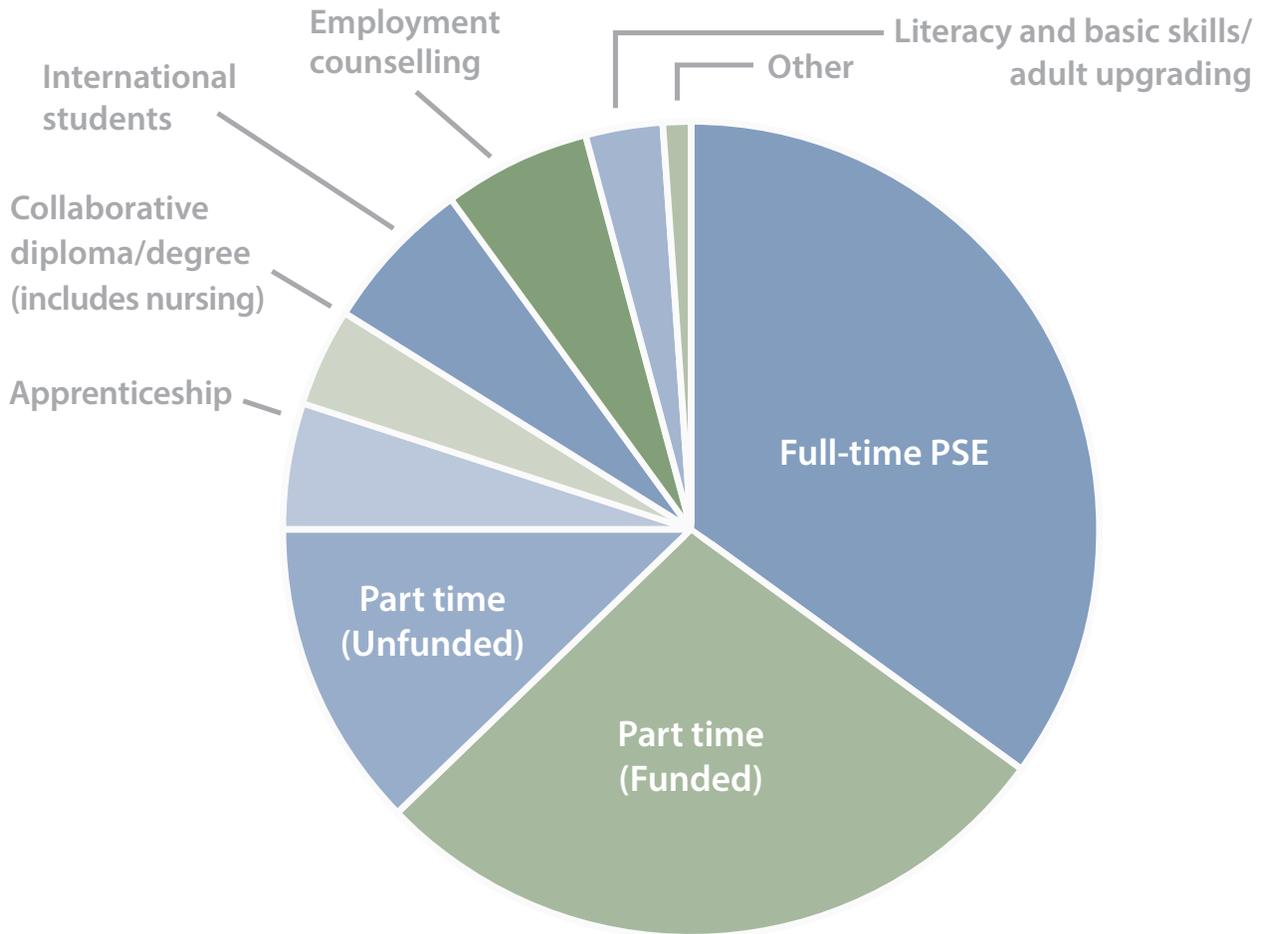
STUDENT AND GRADUATE PROFILES 17

1. HIGHLIGHTS

- Each year, more than 500,000 students and clients are served by Ontario's colleges of applied arts and technology (CAATs). Of this group, more than 200,000 are full-time students.
- There were 194,928 distinct applicants for the 2015-16 academic year.
- Fifty-eight per cent of new fall 2016 entrants to Ontario post-secondary institutions enrolled in a college.
- Approximately 25 per cent of college applicants reported household incomes of less than \$30,000, and almost 50 per cent had incomes of less than \$60,000.
- Total funded full-time equivalent (FTE) post-secondary enrolment in the colleges was 223,597 (including funded full-time, part-time and tuition-short programs).
- More than 42,000 international students enrolled in Ontario colleges in 2016.
- Colleges delivered 84 per cent of the apprenticeship in-school training in 2015-16.
- Last year, more than 97,000 people graduated from college post-secondary programs.
- Eighty-three per cent of 2015-16 graduates in the labour force were working six months after graduation.

2. COLLEGE ACTIVITY

Figure 1. Relative distribution of learners/clients served by Ontario's colleges



Sources: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development; OCAS; continuing education surveys; College Sector Committee for Adult Upgrading; Colleges Ontario.

- Serving more than 500,000 people, learners at Ontario colleges comprise a diverse population. In addition to traditional post-secondary education (PSE), colleges offer many other types of programs and courses, including apprenticeship training, continuing education courses, collaborative programs with universities, and literacy and basic skills programs.

3. NUMBERS OF ONTARIO COLLEGE APPLICANTS, STUDENTS AND GRADUATES

APPLICANTS

Table 1. Per cent of CAAT applicants* direct from secondary school vs. non-direct by year

Year	Direct		Non-direct		Total
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	
2007-08	64,952	39.5%	99,652	60.5%	164,604
2008-09	68,056	38.9%	106,776	61.1%	174,832
2009-10	70,970	36.5%	123,597	63.5%	194,567
2010-11	71,480	36.6%	123,868	63.4%	195,348
2011-12	64,124	34.7%	120,916	65.3%	185,040
2012-13	67,714	34.5%	128,656	65.5%	196,370
2013-14	69,256	34.6%	130,742	65.4%	199,998
2014-15	68,384	34.7%	128,639	65.3%	197,023
2015-16**	62,488	32.1%	132,440	67.9%	194,928
2016-17**	55,286	28.7%	137,646	71.3%	192,932

*Distinct applicants for fall/winter/spring.

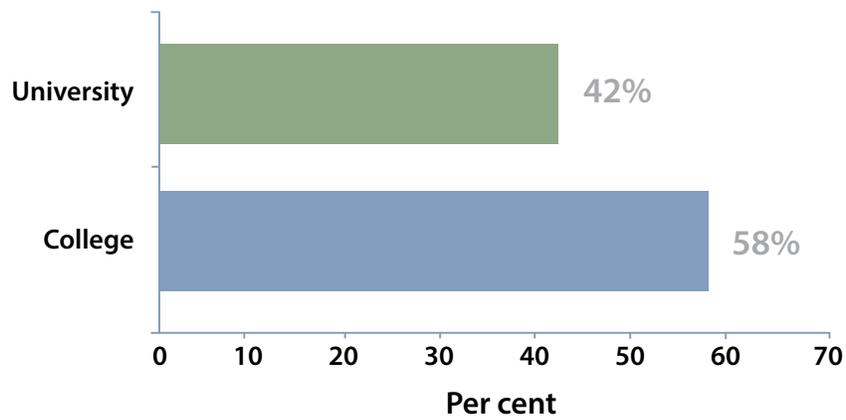
** Preliminary numbers; the application cycle is not complete. To date, May 2017.

Direct: Applicants applying directly from high school (for OCAS applicant data, this category includes school board-run adult day schools).

Non-direct: Applicants not applying directly from high school.

Source: OCAS.

Figure 2. New fall 2016 Ontario post-secondary entrants by sector



Note: University and college data include first-year full-time domestic head counts for fall 2016. Significant numbers of students also enrol in colleges during the winter and spring intake periods, not shown in the above figure. Full-time CAAT apprentices are included with the college data.

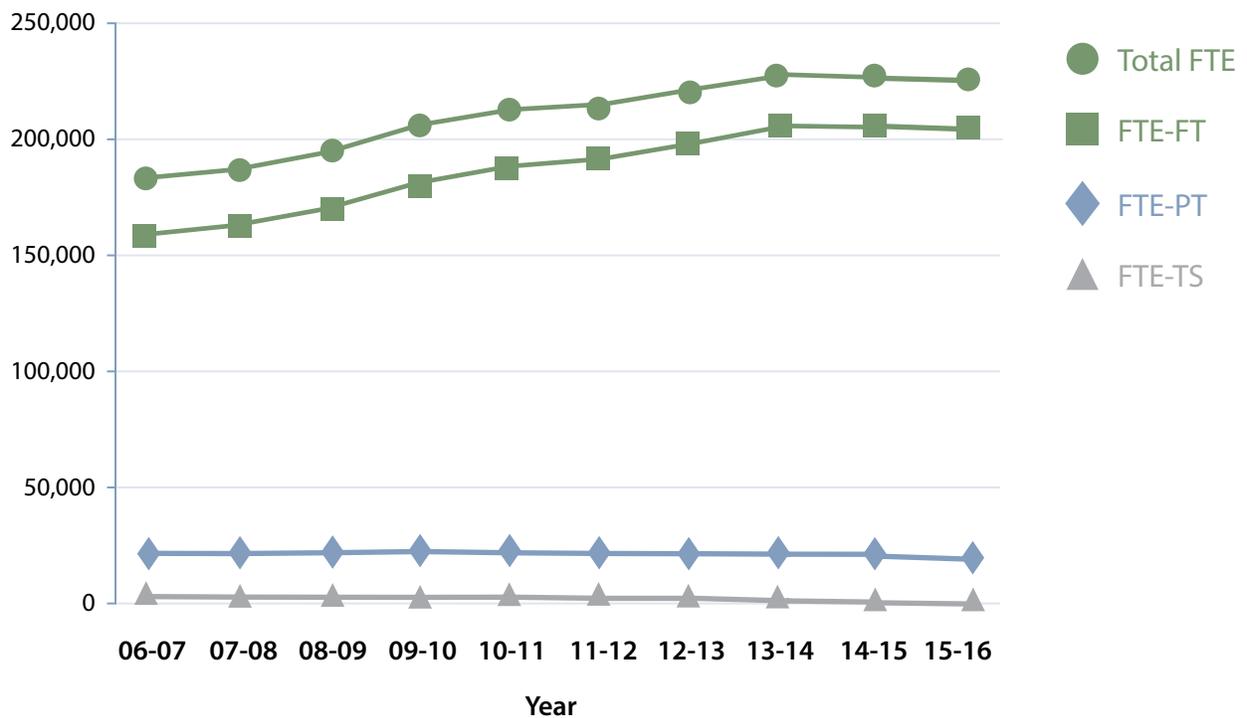
Sources: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development; OCAS.

- A majority (58 per cent) of new fall 2016 entrants to post-secondary education in Ontario enrolled in a college.

STUDENTS

Post-secondary-funded enrolment

Figure 3. Funded college enrolment as FTEs* from 2006-07 to 2015-16



* FTE = full-time equivalent; FT = full time; PT = part time; TS = tuition short (typically, these programs are less than 52 weeks in duration). Note that funded students do not comprise the total college population.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.

Table 2. Total funded enrolment as FTE by college, 2015-16

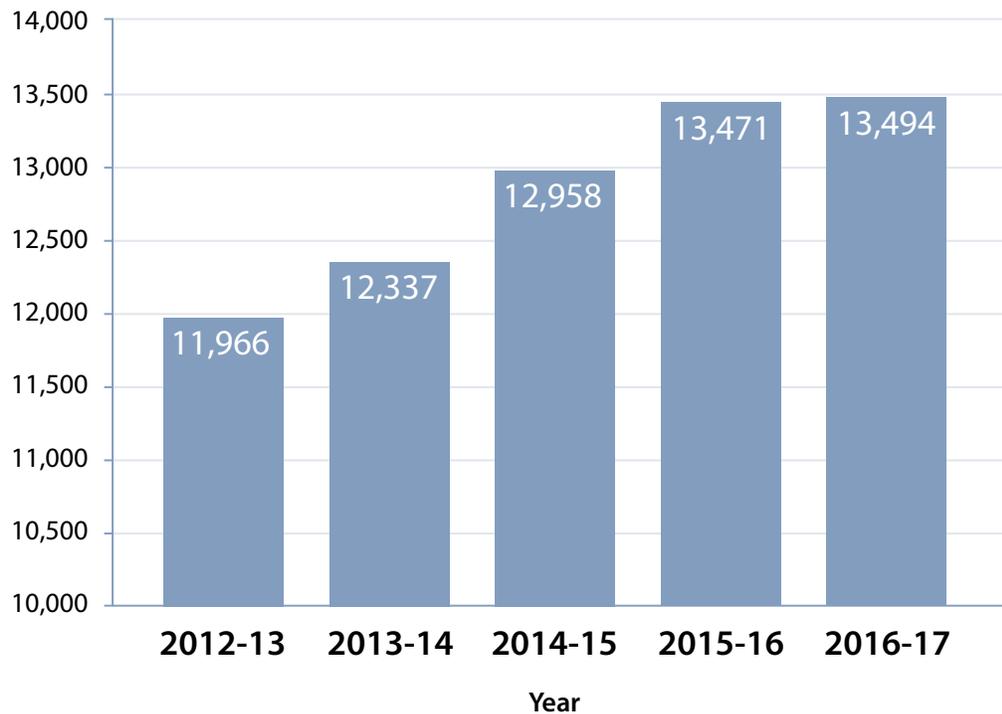
College	2015-16 FTE
Algonquin	19,671
Boréal	1,572
Cambrian	3,534
Canadore	2,544
Centennial	10,731
Conestoga	11,161
Confederation	3,049
Durham	11,065
Fanshawe	14,030
Fleming	6,557
George Brown	21,721
Georgian	9,804
Humber	22,491
La Cité	4,491
Lambton	2,604
Loyalist	3,226
Mohawk	12,676
Niagara	8,157
Northern	1,110
Sault	2,191
Seneca	21,109
Sheridan	16,453
St. Clair	8,265
St. Lawrence	5,384
Total	223,597

Note: Funded students do not comprise the total college population.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.

Collaborative nursing students

Figure 4. Ontario college-university collaborative nursing programs: Total full-time fall enrolment* by year



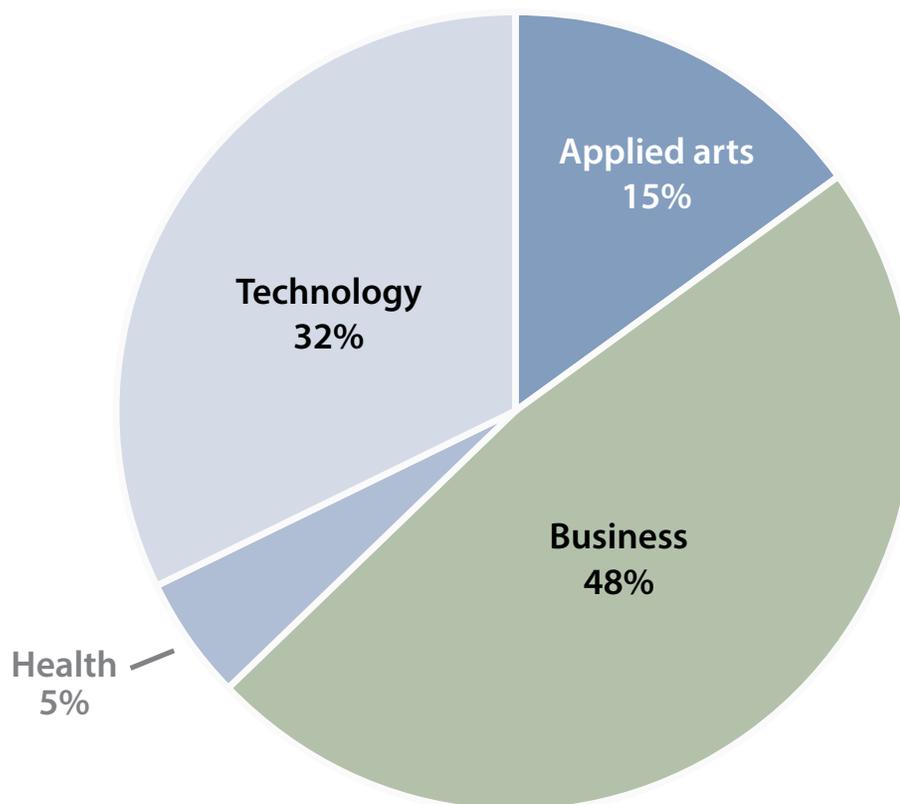
*Includes full-time students reported either through the colleges or the universities.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.

- Collaborative nursing programs are offered through college-university partnerships; although individual models vary, nursing students typically complete courses at both the college and university campuses. Students in these nursing programs are counted separately from the post-secondary-funded FTEs and enrolment numbers are reported either through the college or the university.

International students

Figure 5. International student enrolment by program category

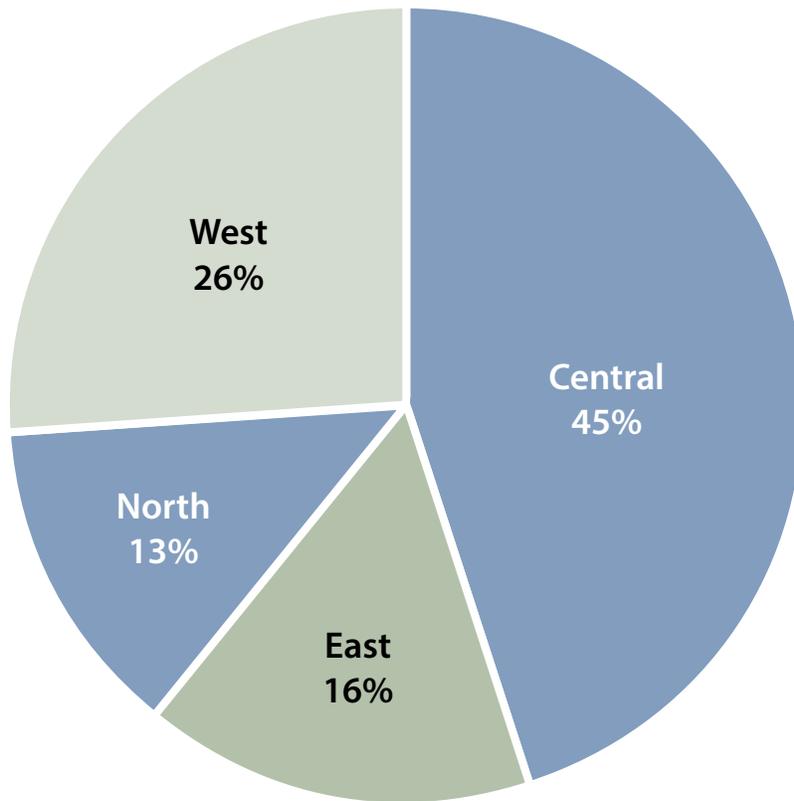


Source: OCAS, November enrolment count.

- More than 42,000 international students enrolled full time at colleges in 2016-17.

Second Career students

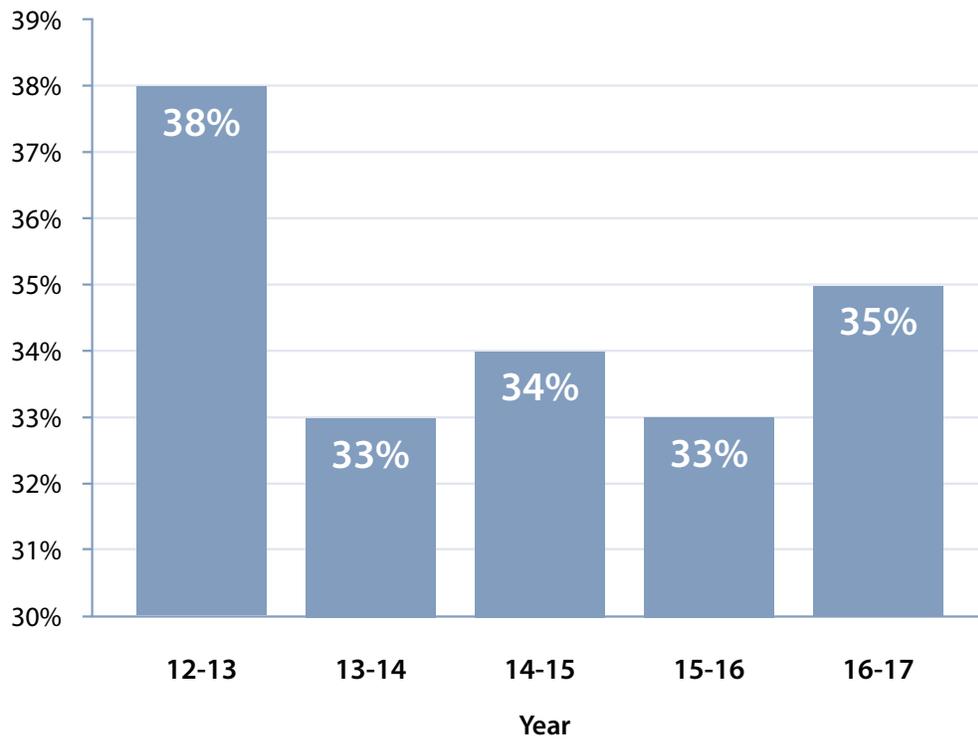
Figure 6. Relative distribution of Second Career clients by provincial region



Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.

- The Ontario government's Second Career program has provided funding for adult retraining since 2008. Second Career clients can pursue their training at public or private colleges in Ontario. As shown in Figure 6, the relative distribution of these clients across provincial regions generally reflects local population densities.
- The average age of Second Career clients is 41 years, with an almost equal distribution of males and females. Clients pursue a range of career options, with the top five most popular occupations currently being truck drivers, heavy equipment operators, social and community service workers, medical administrative assistants, and accounting clerks.

Figure 7. Percentage of Second Career clients training at public colleges



Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.

- During the 2016-17 fiscal year, 35 per cent of Second Career clients received training at a public college.

GRADUATES

Table 3. Number of graduates by college and semester of graduation*

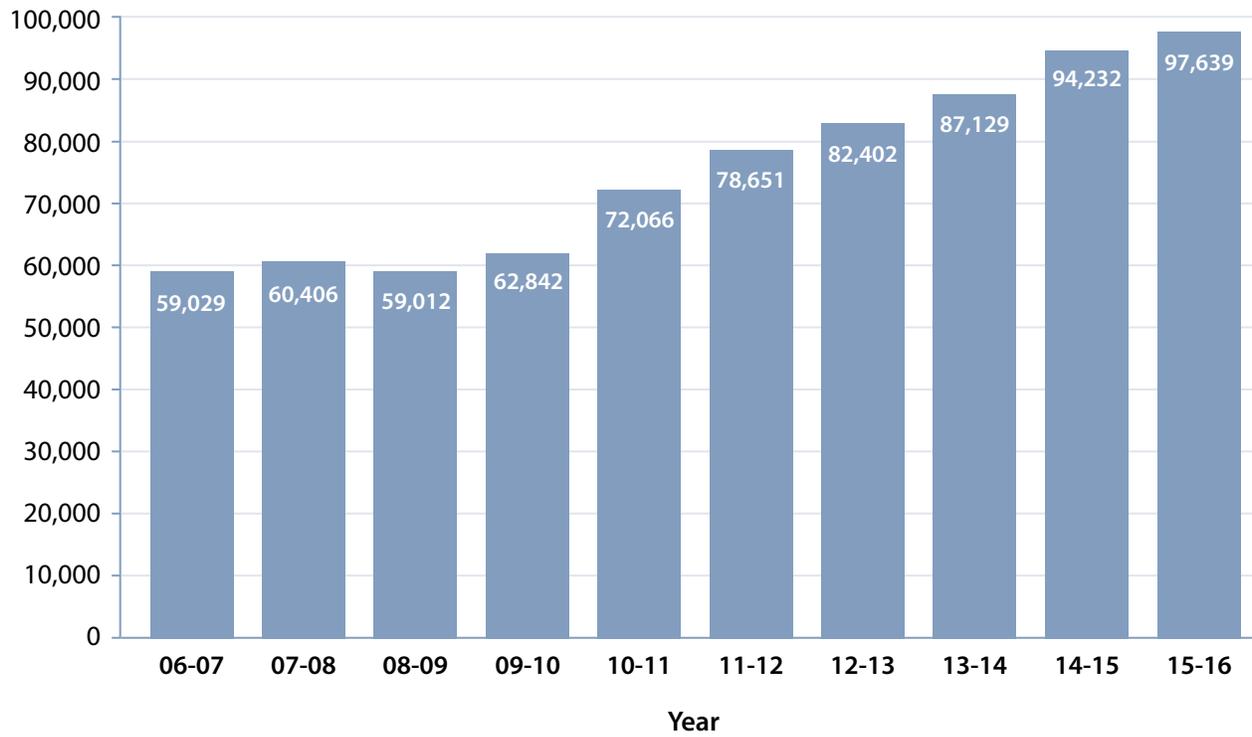
College	Summer 2014	Fall 2014	Winter 2015	Total
Algonquin	2,167	951	4,769	7,887
Boréal	109	46	604	759
Cambrian	442	370	1,656	2,468
Canadore	123	54	1,002	1,179
Centennial	1,444	1,329	3,969	6,742
Conestoga	803	585	2,834	4,222
Confederation	164	112	1,197	1,473
Durham	730	324	3,112	4,166
Fanshawe	1,366	870	4,123	6,359
Fleming	657	385	1,960	3,002
George Brown	1,688	1,268	5,400	8,356
Georgian	1,459	788	2,141	4,388
Humber	2,507	1,355	5,962	9,824
La Cité	405	112	1,322	1,839
Lambton	447	234	860	1,541
Loyalist	166	49	1,313	1,528
Mohawk	725	662	3,463	4,850
Niagara	1,198	708	2,945	4,851
Northern	61	20	534	615
Sault	167	54	648	869
Seneca	2,097	1,142	4,225	7,464
Sheridan	1,538	998	4,529	7,065
St. Clair	1,126	105	2,085	3,316
St. Lawrence	872	300	1,704	2,876
Total	22,461	12,821	62,357	97,639

*2015-16 reporting year; actual year of graduation is the academic year prior to the reporting year.

These totals exclude the graduates of collaborative nursing programs.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.

Figure 8. Ontario college graduates by year*, 2006-07 to 2015-16



*Reporting year; actual year of graduation is the academic year prior to the reporting year.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.

4. LEARNER DEMOGRAPHICS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4. College applicants

Gender	Per cent
Female	54%
Male	46%
Other gender identity	<1%
Average applicant age	23.7 years
Direct from secondary school	19.6 years
Non-direct	25.3 years
Applicant region*	
Southwestern Ontario	22%
Central Ontario	22%
Eastern	17%
GTA (excludes metro Toronto)	16%
Metro Toronto	16%
Northern Ontario	6%
Immigrant status*	
Born in Canada	80%
Immigrant	20%
• Immigrated prior to 2005	33%
• Between 2005-2009	22%
• Between 2010-2014	37%
• After 2014	8%
• Yet to arrive	1%
Employment status*	
Full time	18%
Part time	46%
Unemployed	27%
Military	1%
Not in the labour force	8%

*Excludes respondents who selected N/A or “prefer not to answer.” Immigrant data exclude international students.

Sources: OCAS, 2016 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.); Colleges Ontario.

Table 5. College students

Gender	Per cent
Female	52%
Male	48%
Other gender identity	<1%
Age	
<21 years	40%
21-25 years	39%
26-30 years	11%
31-35 years	4%
>35 years	6%
First-generation status*	33%
Ethnicity of new registrants**	
Caucasian	56%
Mixed caucasian	5%
Visible minority	31%
Aboriginal	7%
Other	2%
First language	
English	71%
French	4%
Other	25%

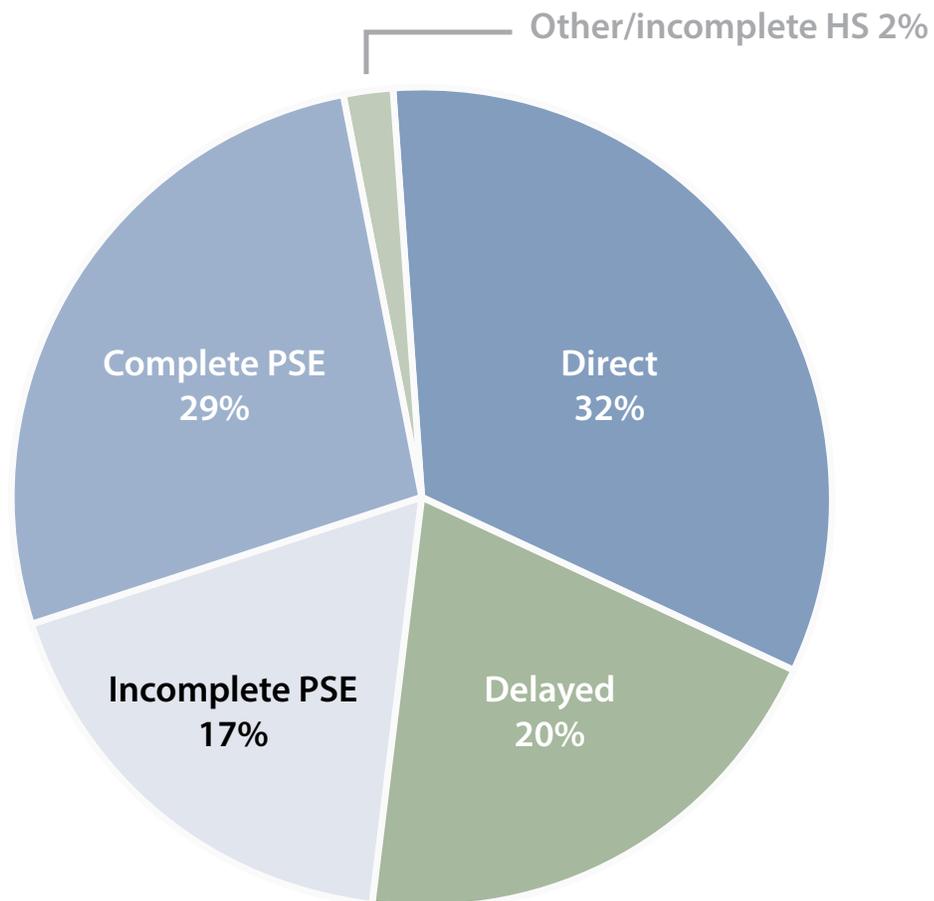
*Percentage of students whose parents never attended a post-secondary institution.

** Estimate based on a survey of applicants who later registered at a college. Excludes respondents who selected N/A or "prefer not to answer."

Sources: OCAS; 2016-17 student satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development); 2016 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.); Colleges Ontario.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Figure 9. Pathways to college



Direct: Entered college directly from secondary school.

Delayed: No prior PSE experience, but did not enter directly from secondary school.

Incomplete PSE: Previous PSE experience, without a completed credential.

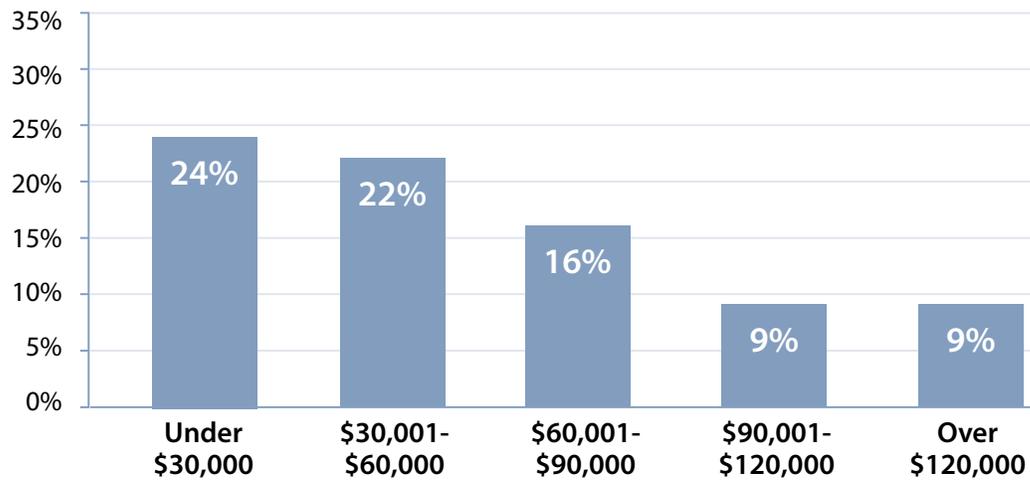
Complete PSE: Previous attainment of a diploma or degree.

Sources: 2016-17 student satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development); Colleges Ontario.

- In 2016-17, 32 per cent of college students came directly from high school and an additional 20 per cent were delayed entrants (i.e., no prior PSE experience, but did not come directly from high school). Forty-six per cent of students had some previous post-secondary education, 29 per cent of whom previously completed a college and/or university credential (16.5 per cent university graduates).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Figure 10. Household income of college applicants

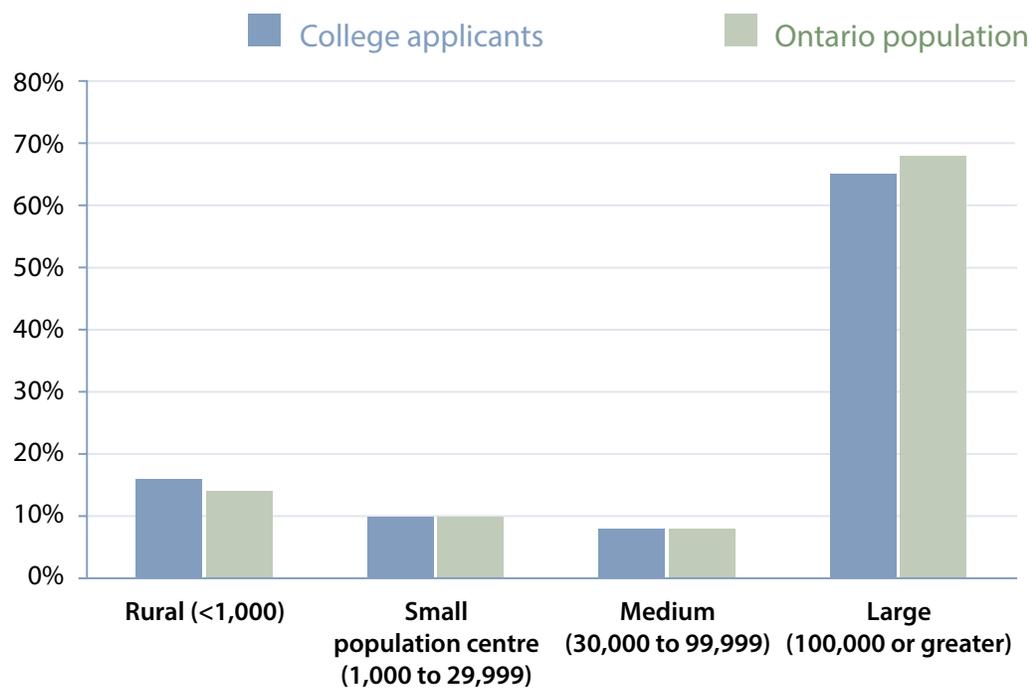


Excludes respondents who selected N/A or “prefer not to answer.” An additional 20 per cent reported not knowing their household income.
Source: 2016 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc).

- Approximately 25 per cent of college applicants reported household incomes of less than \$30,000, and almost 50 per cent had incomes of less than \$60,000.

POPULATION OF APPLICANT COMMUNITIES

Figure 11. Approximate population of applicant community

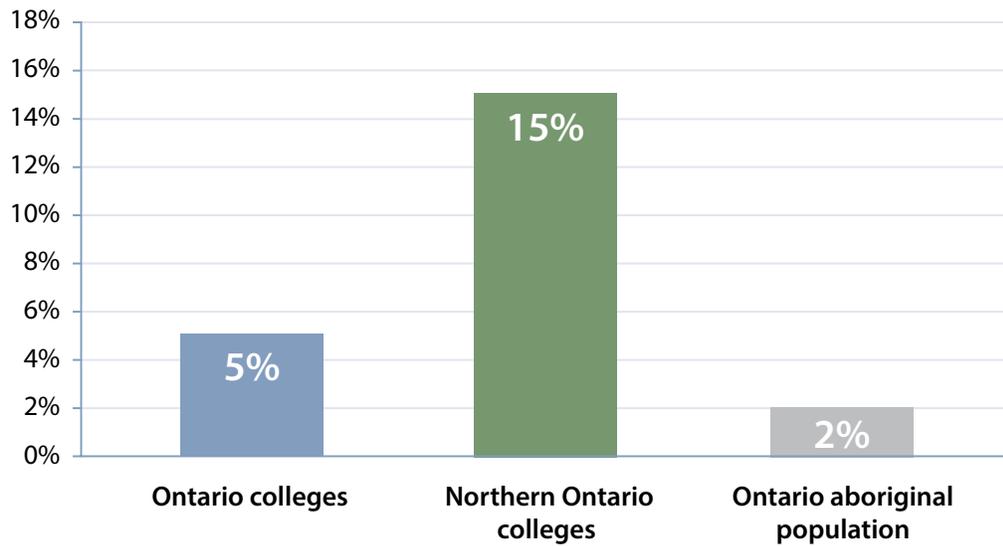


Source: 2016 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.); 2016 census, Statistics Canada.

- Thirty-five per cent of applicants come from communities with fewer than 100,000 people. For comparison, 32 per cent of the Ontario population lives in communities of this size, based on the latest available census data.

ABORIGINAL STATUS

Figure 12. Proportion of college students of aboriginal identity

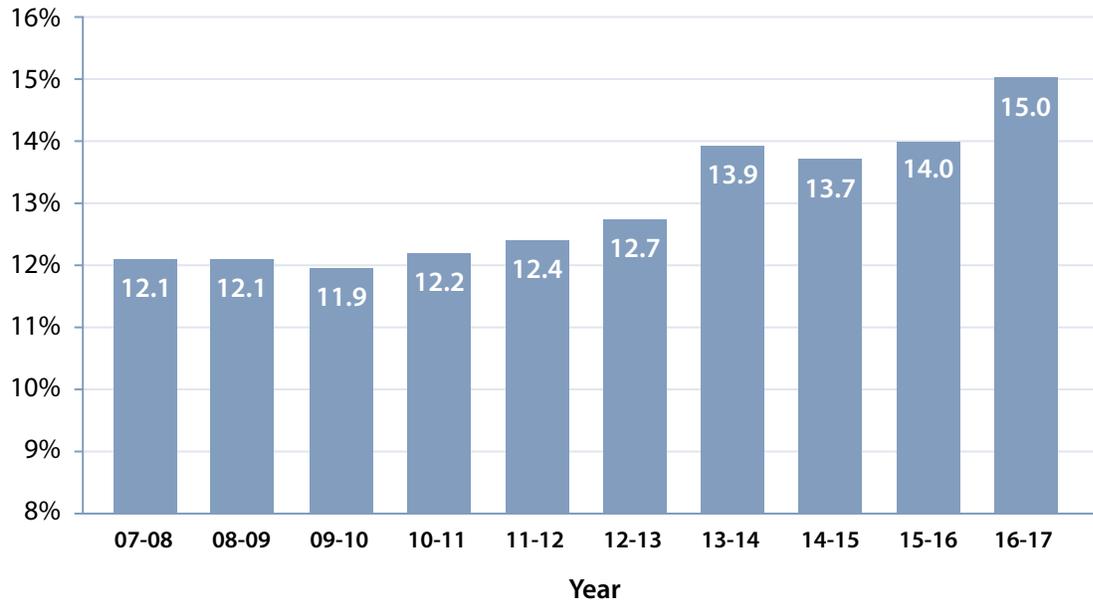


Sources: 2016-17 student satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development); Statistics Canada; Colleges Ontario.

- Approximately five per cent of Ontario college students self-identify as aboriginal, a high proportion of whom study at a northern college.

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Figure 13. Per cent of students self-reporting the use of special needs/disability services

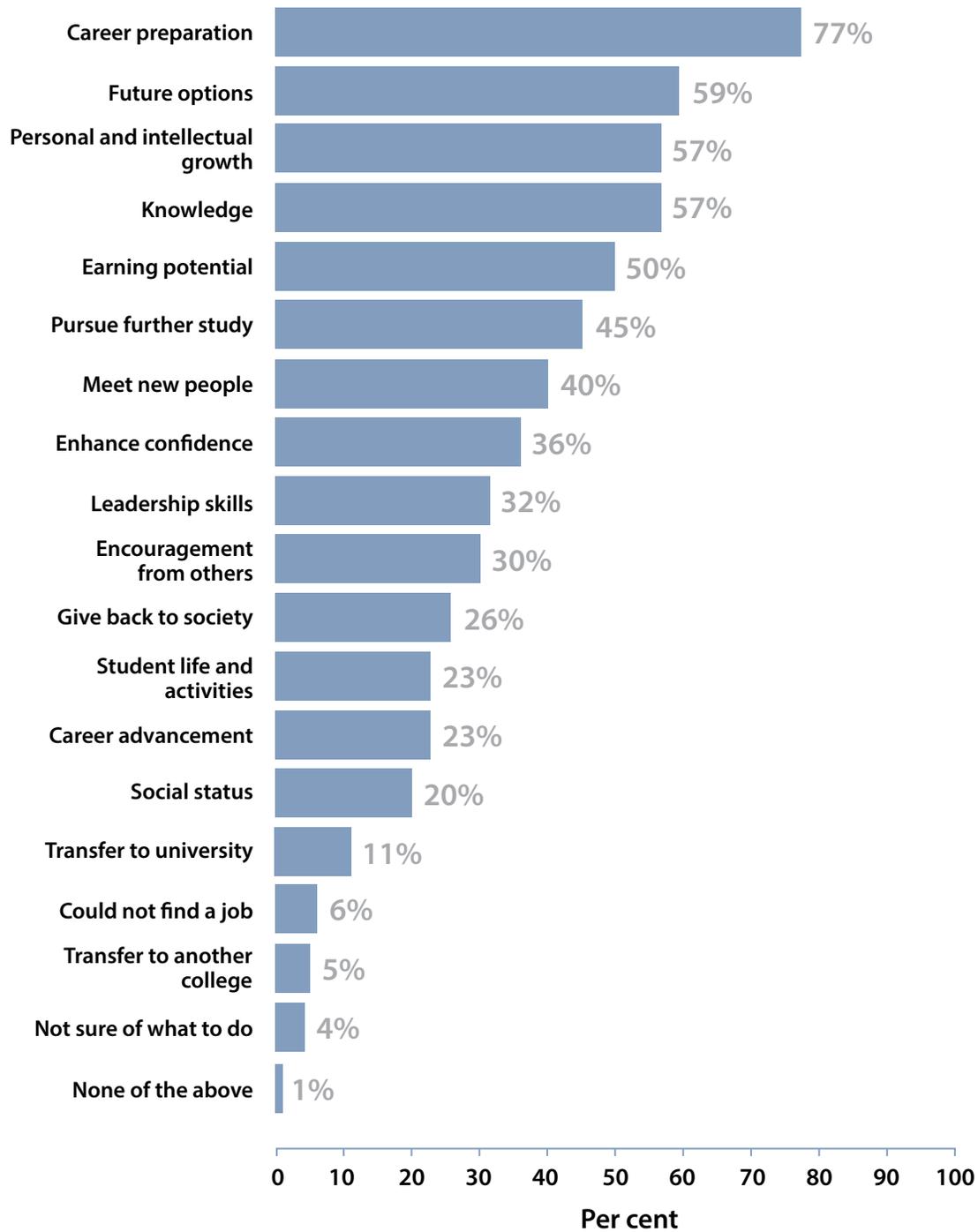


Sources: Student satisfaction surveys (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development); Colleges Ontario.

- In 2016-17, 17 per cent of Ontario college students reported having a physical, intellectual, mental health or learning disability and 15 per cent (Figure 13) indicated using their college's special needs/disability services office. Of those using these services, approximately half indicated high usage.

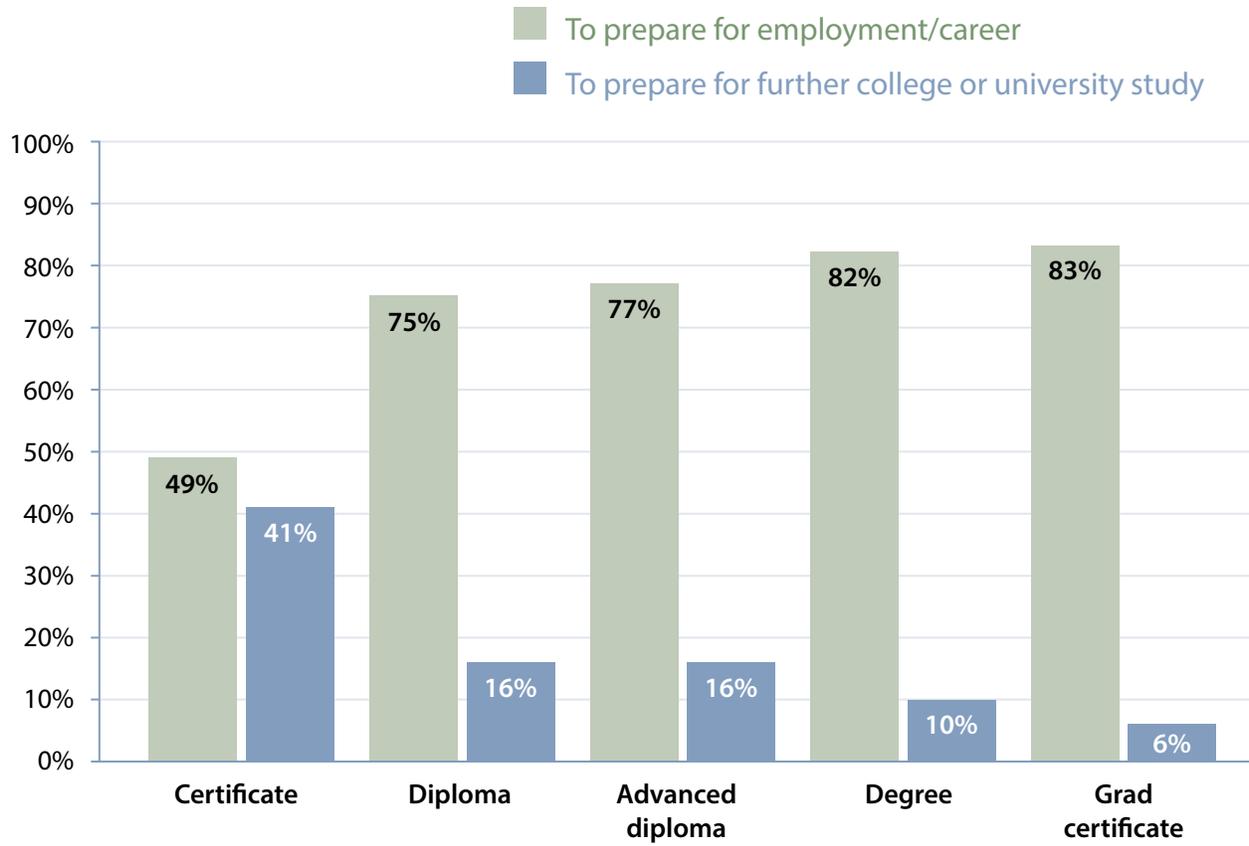
MAIN GOALS

Figure 14. Major reasons for applying to college as reported by college applicants



Source: 2016 applicant survey (Academic Group Inc.).

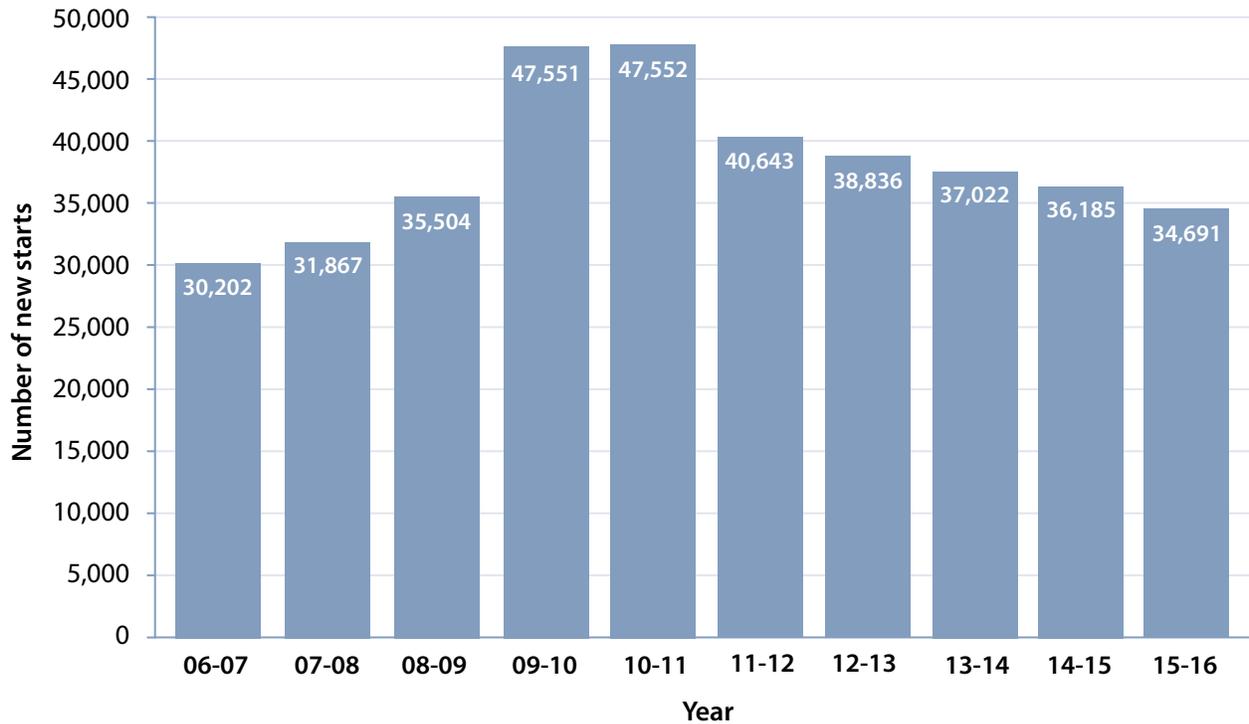
Figure 15. 'Main goal' of college students in enrolling in their programs by credential



Source: 2016-17 student satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development).

5. APPRENTICES

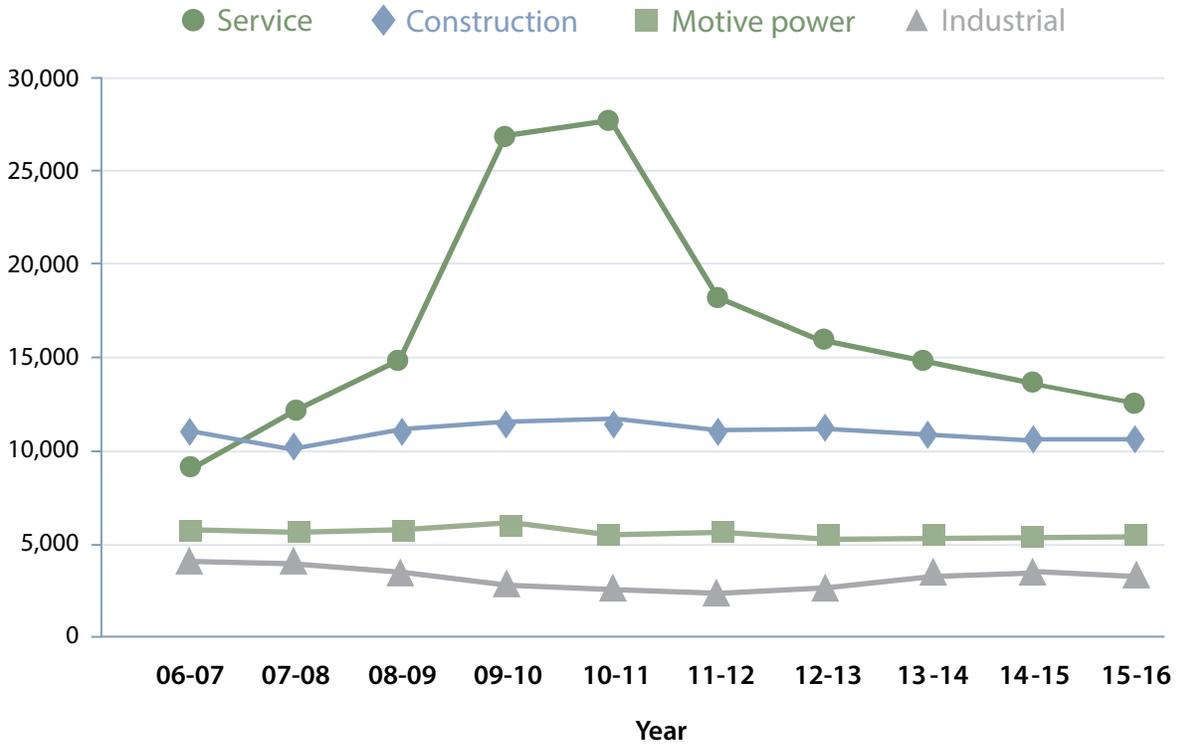
Figure 16. Total new CAAT apprenticeship starts by year



Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.

- In 2015-16, 84 per cent of new apprenticeship seats in Ontario were allocated to the colleges for a CAAT total of 34,691.
- Previous changes in government policy have led to a decrease in the number of apprenticeship starts, particularly in the service sector.

Figure 17. New CAAT apprenticeship starts* by sector and year

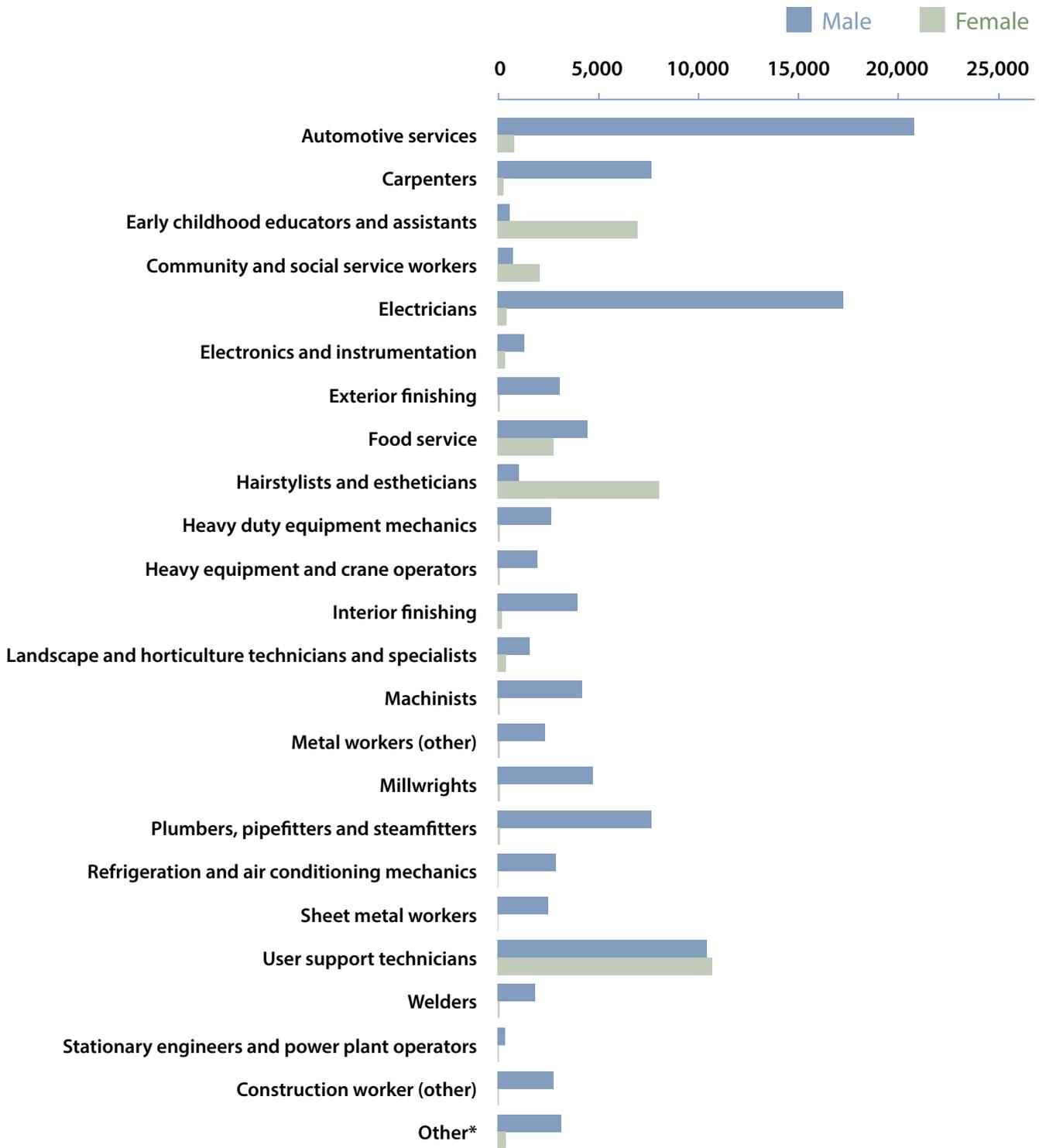


*Includes full and part time. Excludes starts in exam preparation.

Sources: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development; Colleges Ontario.

- Reflecting the needs of Ontario’s economy, the distribution of new apprenticeship starts varies by sector.

Figure 18. Distribution of Ontario registered apprentices by gender



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0053.

- Detailed information on the gender of registered apprentices is available from Statistics Canada. In Ontario, females comprise 24 per cent of total registered apprentices and are underrepresented in many trades.

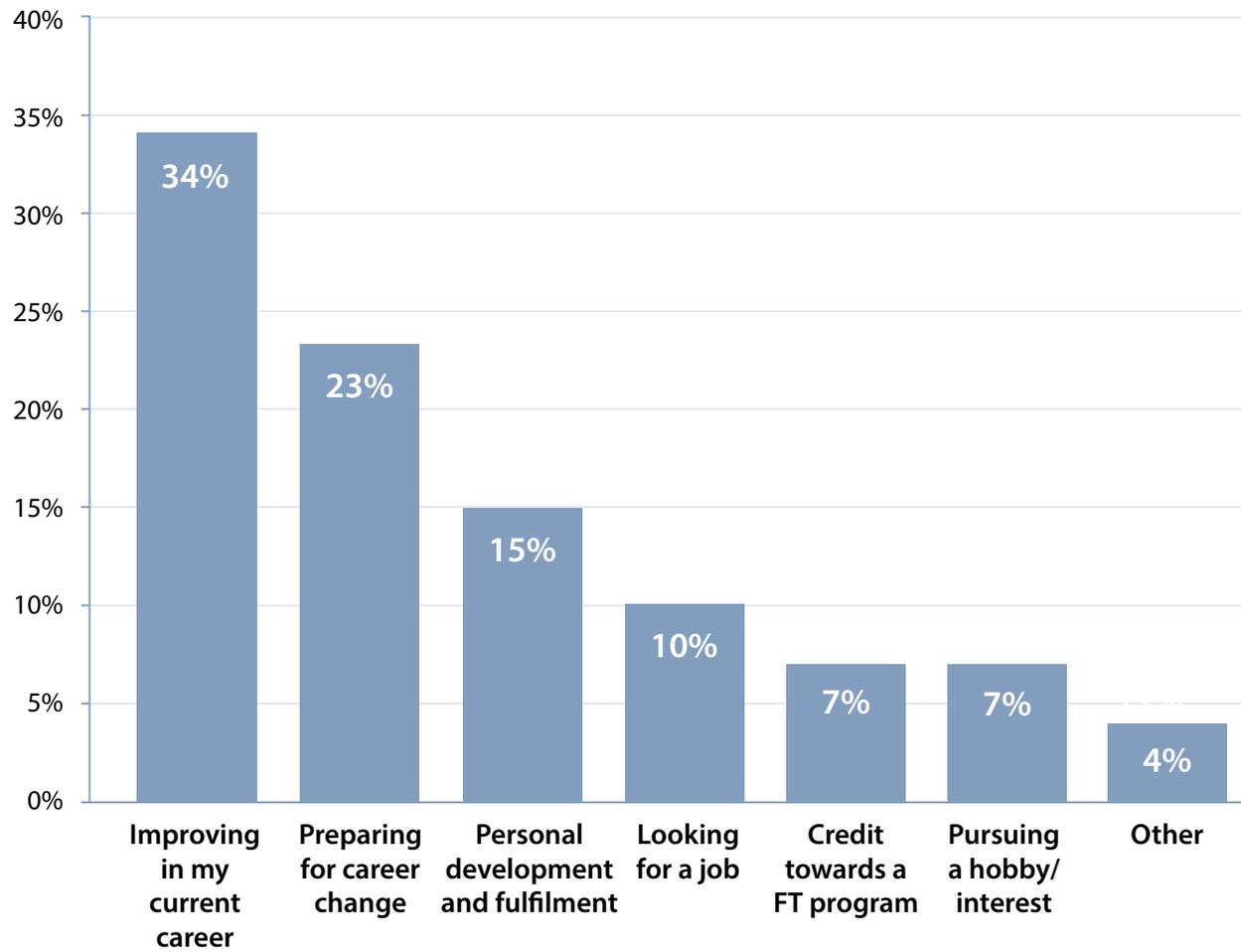
6. CONTINUING EDUCATION STUDENTS

Table 6. Background characteristics of college continuing education students

Gender	In-class	Online	Total
Female	63%	77%	67%
Male	37%	23%	33%
Age			
<20 years	3%	1%	2%
20-24 years	12%	10%	11%
25-29 years	18%	16%	18%
30-34 years	16%	16%	16%
35-44 years	25%	28%	26%
45-54 years	18%	22%	19%
55-64 years	6%	6%	6%
65+ years	2%	1%	2%
First language			
English	61%	79%	66%
French	3%	5%	3%
Other	36%	16%	31%
Immigrant status			
Recent immigrant (last 10 years)	23%	11%	20%
Previous education			
High school or less	24%	23%	24%
College certificate	9%	11%	10%
College diploma	23%	27%	24%
University degree	44%	37%	42%
First-generation status			
Neither parents nor siblings attended PSE	34%	27%	32%
Employment status			
Full time	59%	59%	59%
Part time	20%	22%	20%
Unemployed	11%	8%	10%
Homemaker	3%	5%	4%
Retired	3%	1%	3%
Other	4%	5%	4%

Sources: 2015 Continuing Education Survey (CCI Research Inc.); Colleges Ontario.

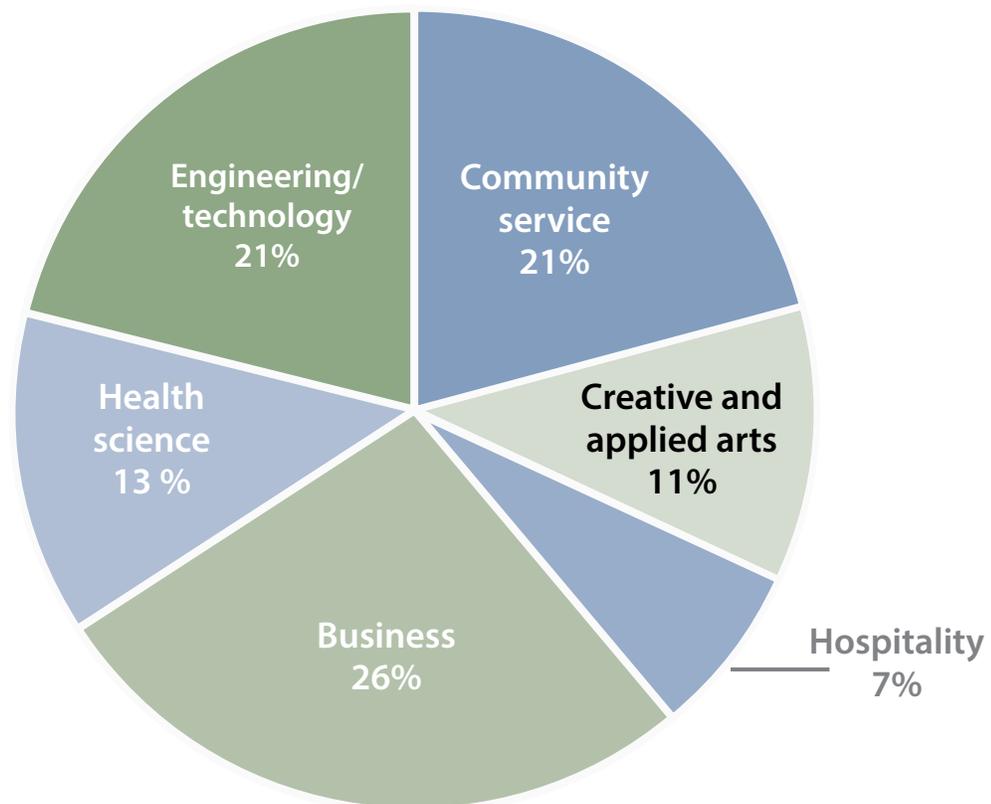
Figure 19. Main reason for taking a continuing education course



Source: 2015 Continuing Education Survey (CCI Research Inc.).

7. GRADUATES

Figure 20. College graduates by employment sector



Note that this chart does not include graduates of collaborative nursing programs.

Sources: 2015-16 Employment Profile (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development); Colleges Ontario.

Table 7. Graduates by occupation cluster: 2014-15

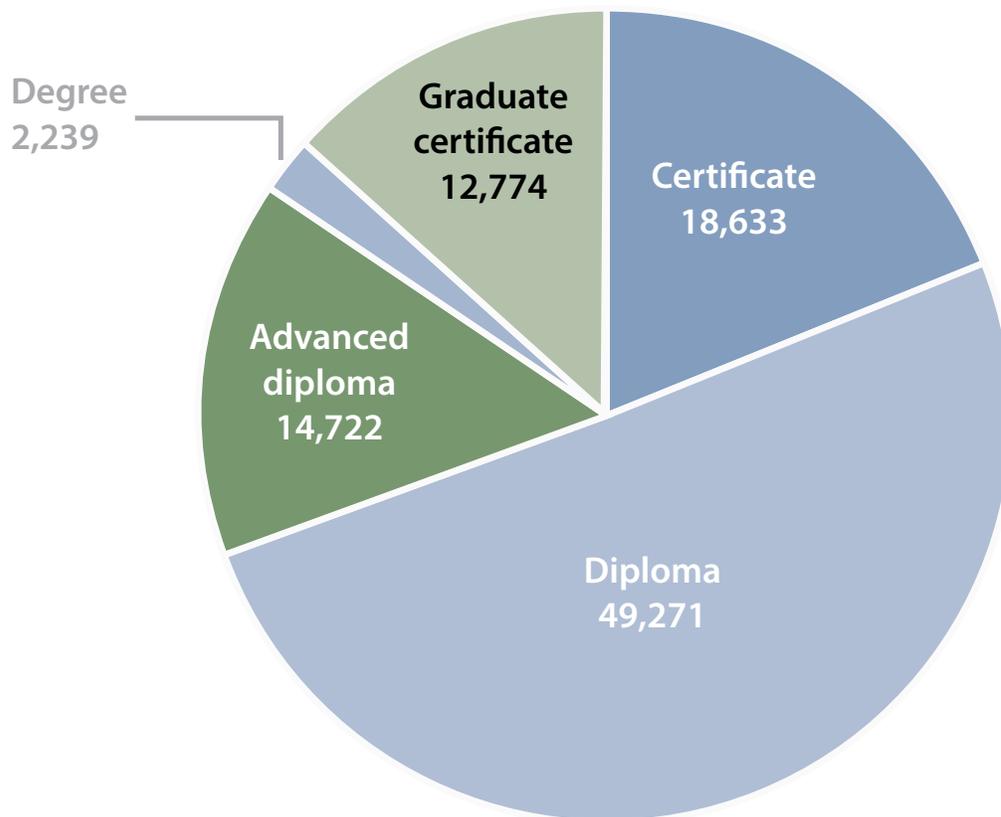
Applied arts	Number of graduates	% of total graduates	% change over previous year
Advertising and design	2,221	2.3%	5.2%
Art	1,195	1.2%	0.1%
Child/youth worker	1,571	1.6%	14.7%
Community planning	32	0.0%	-8.6%
Crafts	122	0.1%	24.5%
Developmental services worker	818	0.8%	9.4%
Education	5,117	5.2%	6.6%
Fashion	1,344	1.4%	9.9%
Graphic arts/printing	n/a	n/a	n/a
Horticulture	306	0.3%	-10.0%
Law and security	4,781	4.9%	-1.5%
Library	103	0.1%	-11.2%
Media	4,369	4.5%	6.6%
Native community worker	61	0.1%	90.6%
Performing arts	657	0.7%	11.4%
Preparatory/upgrading	8,011	8.2%	1.4%
Public relations	990	1.0%	13.0%
Recreation/fitness	2,046	2.1%	5.1%
Social services	4,449	4.6%	4.3%

Business	Number of graduates	% of total graduates	% change over previous year
Accounting/finance	4,270	4.4%	-1.1%
Aviation management	81	0.1%	19.1%
Business computer	1,484	1.5%	5.9%
Business legal	1,856	1.9%	5.0%
Business management	7,034	7.2%	7.5%
Culinary arts	2,275	2.3%	2.6%
Government/real estate	73	0.1%	-34.2%
Hospitality management	2,393	2.5%	-0.4%
Human resources/industrial relations	2,331	2.4%	6.5%
Marketing/retail sales	2,473	2.5%	3.4%
Materials management	246	0.3%	-19.3%
Office administration	1,377	1.4%	-4.9%
Office administration – health	1,079	1.1%	-3.5%
Office administration – legal	238	0.2%	-2.1%
Small business	156	0.2%	-17.9%
Travel/tourism	1,564	1.6%	2.2%
Health			
Animal care	699	0.7%	-1.1%
Health – miscellaneous	1,098	1.1%	-7.3%
Health technology	2,955	3.0%	3.4%
Nursing related	6,675	6.8%	1.0%

Technology	Number of graduates	% of total graduates	% change over previous year
Architectural	754	0.8%	-7.3%
Automotive	1,044	1.1%	14.0%
Aviation – flight	109	0.1%	65.2%
Aviation – maintenance	453	0.5%	26.9%
Chemical/biological	1,527	1.6%	-0.6%
Civil	2,507	2.6%	7.1%
Drafting	61	0.1%	13.0%
Electronics	5,037	5.2%	6.3%
Furniture/wood products	466	0.5%	7.4%
Geology/mining	100	0.1%	8.7%
Industrial	41	0.0%	46.4%
Instrumentation	121	0.1%	6.1%
Machining	291	0.3%	20.2%
Marine	67	0.1%	13.6%
Mechanical	3,505	3.6%	7.2%
Power	276	0.3%	-4.8%
Resources	1,297	1.3%	-4.2%
Technology miscellaneous	666	0.7%	-6.9%
Welding	767	0.8%	25.9%
Total	97,639	100.0%	3.6%

Sources: 2015-16 Employment Profile (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development); Colleges Ontario.

Figure 21. 2014-15 graduates by credential

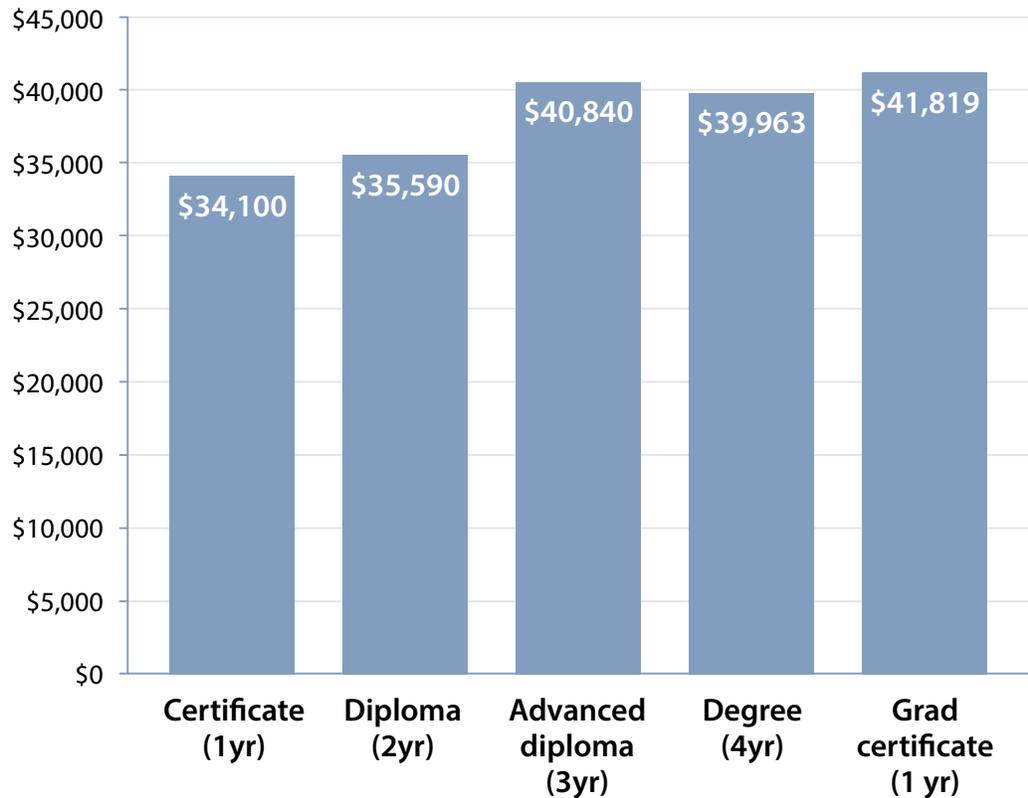


The degree category does not include collaborative college-university degree programs.

Source: 2015-16 Employment Profile (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development).

- There were 97,639 graduates in 2014-15, a 3.6 per cent increase over the previous year. The graduation rate was 66.7 per cent.

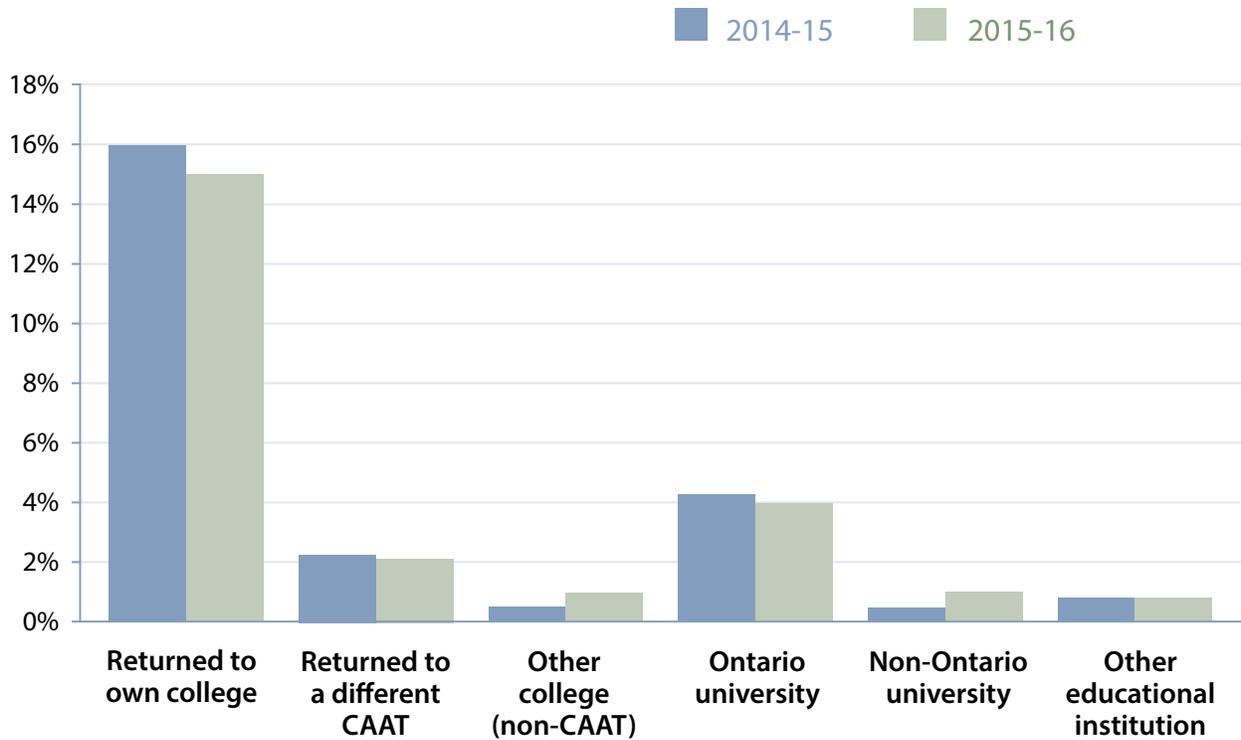
Figure 22. Average annual salaries of 2014-15 graduates (six months after graduation) by college credential earned



Salaries are for those working full time in jobs related to their fields of study, six months after graduation.
 Source: 2015-16 Employment Profile (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development).

- Very early in their labour market experience, salaries of college graduates are clearly related to the program duration. Graduates of one-year graduate certificate programs (specialist programs requiring a previous diploma or degree) earned the highest salaries on average (\$41,819), followed by advanced diploma and degree programs, two-year diplomas, and one-year certificate programs, demonstrating a greater return on investment with a longer duration of study.

Figure 23. Further education of college graduates* (within six months of college graduation)

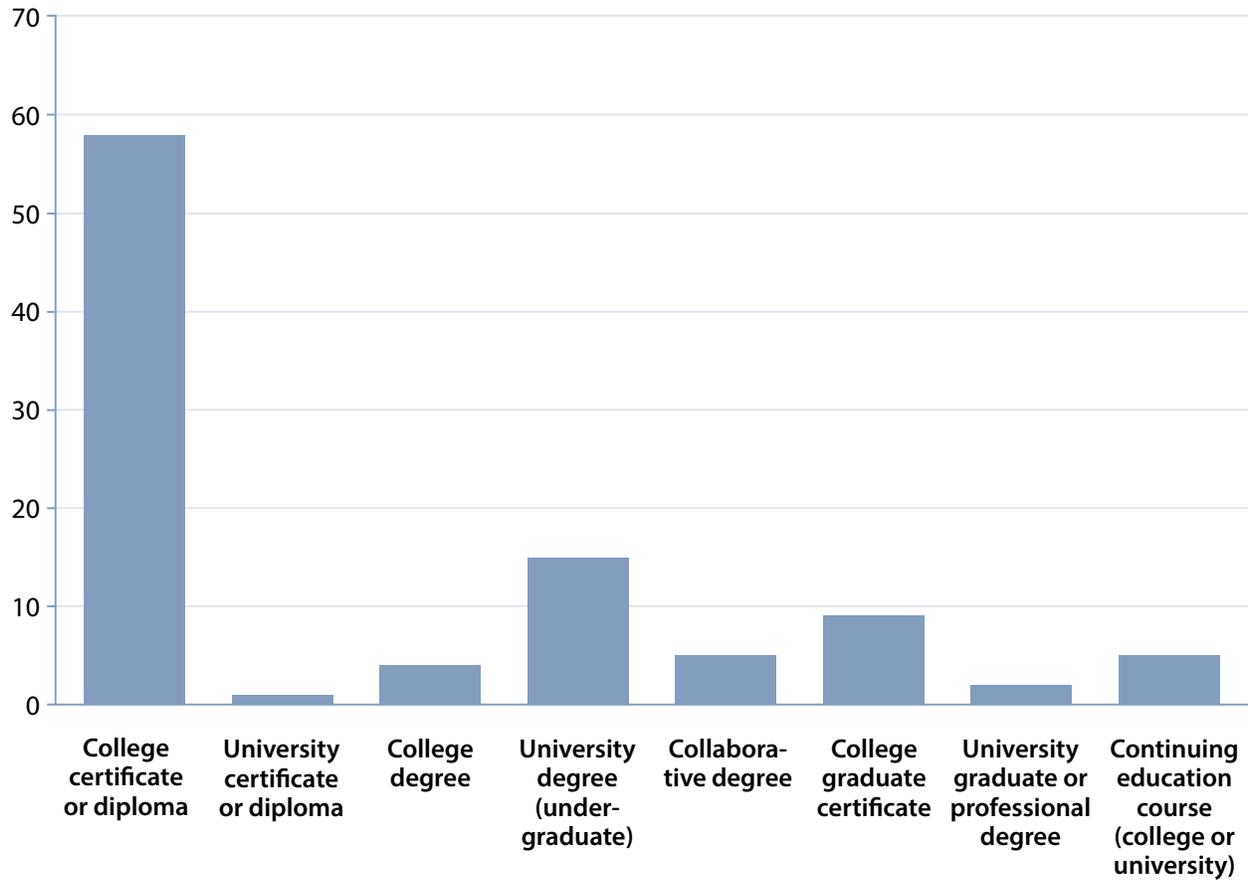


*Includes those studying full or part time.

Sources: Graduate satisfaction surveys (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development); Colleges Ontario.

- Last year, 24 per cent of graduates chose to further their education immediately (i.e., within six months) after graduation. The percentages vary slightly from year to year, but returning to their college of graduation or enrolling in an Ontario university continue to be the most popular choices for graduates.

Figure 24. Further education credential choices of college graduates (within six months of college graduation)



Sources: 2015-16 graduate satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development); Colleges Ontario.

- Of the 24 per cent of college graduates who continued their education immediately after graduation, 58 per cent enrolled in a college certificate or diploma program. Undergraduate degrees were chosen by 23 per cent of college graduates (four per cent college degrees, 15 per cent university degrees, and four per cent collaborative college-university degrees) and a further 11 per cent pursued graduate work, either at a college (nine per cent) or university (two per cent).

8. PERCEPTIONS

STUDENTS

As part of the annual student satisfaction survey, college students are asked to rate their satisfaction with numerous aspects of their college experience. Student satisfaction with academic components specific to teaching and learning experiences tend to be rated very highly.

Table 8: Examples of student satisfaction survey items on teaching and learning

Student satisfaction survey item	Per cent very satisfied/satisfied
Provides you with skills and abilities specific to your chosen career	87%
Develops your ability to work with others	83%
Teachers are up-to-date/current in their field	83%
Provides skills and abilities helpful for future life outside work	79%

The quality of other key areas of facilities/resources and services that impact students' experiences, however, have not been rated as highly. Examples of such responses include:

- Seventy-five per cent were very satisfied/satisfied with the overall quality of their colleges' facilities/resources.
- Sixty-five per cent were very satisfied/satisfied with the overall quality of the services in the colleges.

GRADUATES

In addition to the key performance indicators, many other details regarding graduate experiences are available from the graduate and employer surveys. Some of the highlights from last year's survey include:

- Ninety-five per cent of graduates would recommend their colleges to someone else, and 89 per cent of graduates would recommend their specific programs.
- Eighty-seven per cent of graduates were very satisfied/satisfied with the course content and with the overall quality of instruction.
- Eighty-nine per cent of college graduates were very satisfied/satisfied that the course material in their programs was up to date.
- Eighty-eight per cent of graduates were very satisfied/satisfied that the equipment was up to date.

Table 9. Graduate and employer beliefs about the importance of the following skills and abilities for the graduate's current position and their satisfaction with graduate's educational preparation (percentages)

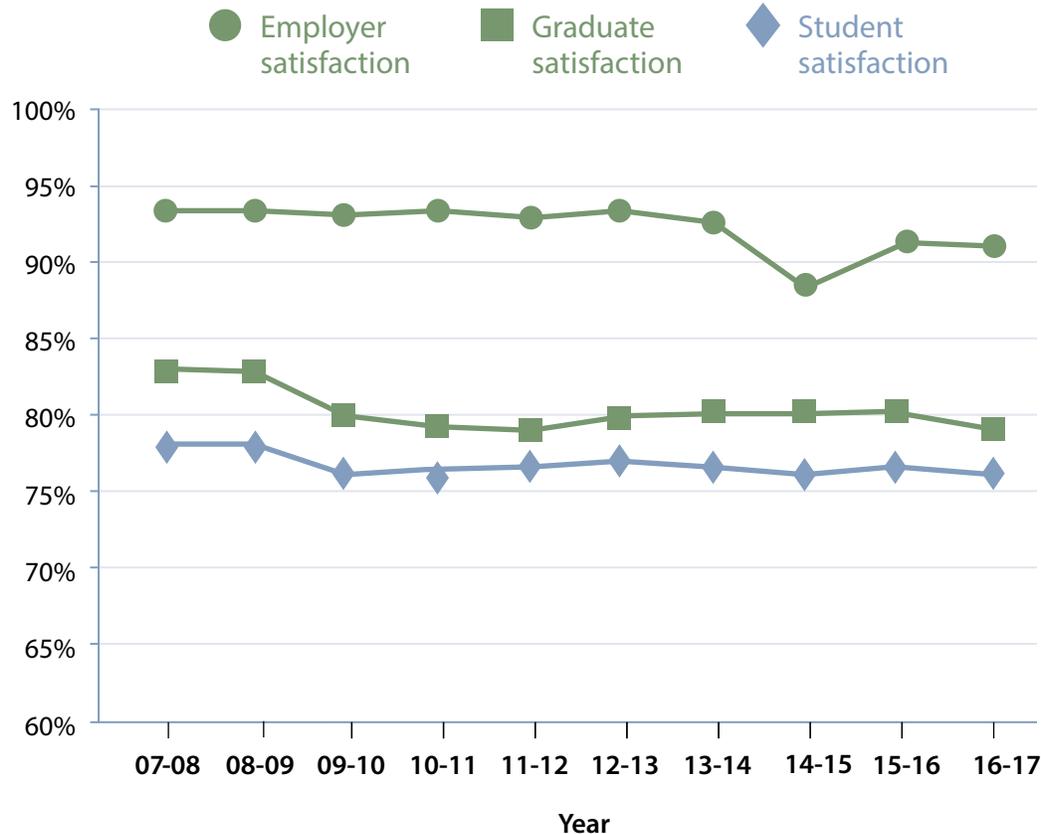
	Importance (Extremely important/important)		Satisfaction (Very satisfied/satisfied)	
	Graduate-rated	Employer-rated	Graduate-rated	Employer-rated
A. Specific job-related knowledge	90%	92%	83%	88%
B. Specific job-related skills	90%	93%	84%	89%
C. Oral communication	96%	98%	90%	93%
D. Written communications	84%	85%	88%	89%
E. Comprehension	95%	97%	91%	95%
F. Math skills	61%	61%	73%	82%
G. Computer skills	73%	76%	81%	90%
H. Critical thinking	92%	95%	90%	89%
I. Problem-solving	96%	97%	90%	88%
J. Research and analysis	64%	59%	80%	75%
K. Teamwork	95%	99%	91%	96%
L. Organization and planning	94%	95%	89%	90%
M. Time management	97%	98%	89%	89%
N. Quality of work	98%	99%	90%	94%
O. Productivity	96%	98%	89%	91%
P. Creative and innovative	73%	78%	80%	82%
Q. Adaptable	94%	97%	88%	93%
R. Responsible	99%	99%	92%	95%

Sources: 2016-17 graduate satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development); Colleges Ontario.

- Graduates and employers display very high agreement in their ratings of the relative importance and satisfaction of each of these components to the work the graduates are doing.

9. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Figure 25. Satisfaction scores by year*

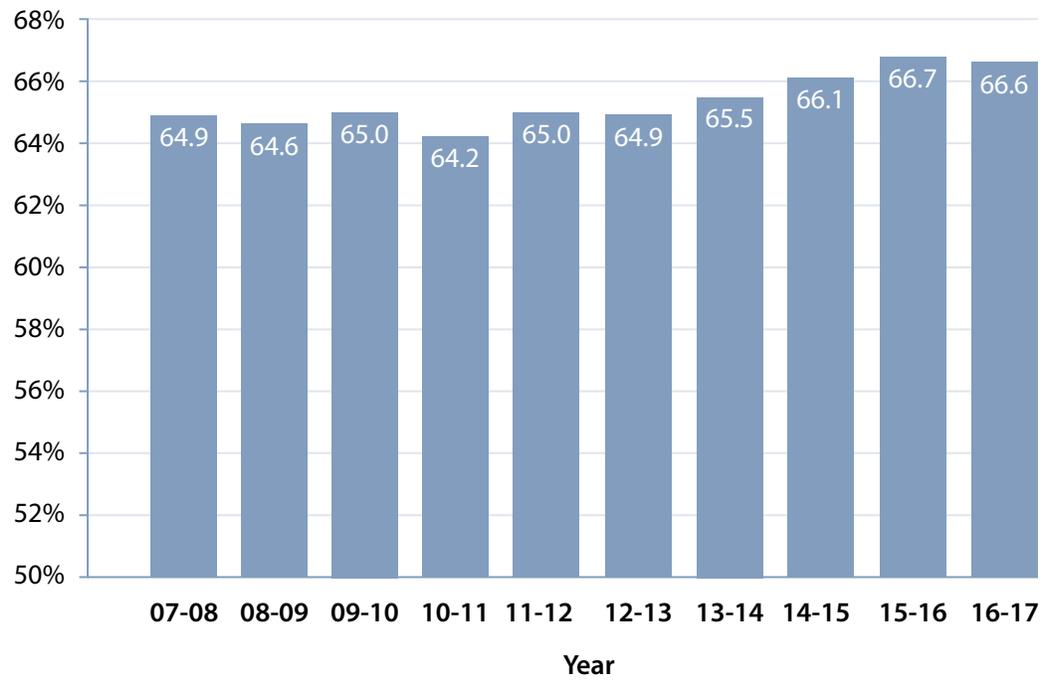


*Reporting year.

Sources: Student satisfaction surveys, graduate satisfaction surveys, employer satisfaction surveys (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development); Colleges Ontario.

- Ontario college data include five key performance indicators (KPIs): student satisfaction rate, graduate satisfaction rate, employer satisfaction rate, graduate employment rate, and graduation rate.
- The student satisfaction rate is calculated from the average score on four key questions on the survey: The students' programs are giving them the knowledge and skills that will be useful in their future careers; the overall quality of the learning experience; the overall quality of services; and the overall quality of facilities and resources.
- Graduation rates are reported by the colleges, while surveys are used to collect all other information. Independent research firms collect the survey data on behalf of the colleges and the ministry.

Figure 26. College graduation rates by year*



* Reporting year.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.

Table 11. Key performance indicators 2007-08 to 2016-17*

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Graduate employment rate (%)	90.5	88.9	84.8	83.0	83.0	83.6	83.4	84.1	83.6	83.0
Graduation rate (%)	64.9	64.6	65.0	64.2	65.0	64.9	65.5	66.1	66.7	66.6
Graduate satisfaction rate (%)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	82.8	82.7	79.8	79.1	78.9	80.0	80.1	80.0	80.3	78.8
Neither	10.0	9.6	11.4	11.8	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.6	11.9	13.1
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	7.2	7.7	8.8	9.1	9.6	8.8	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.1
Employer satisfaction rate (%)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	93.1	93.3	93.0	93.2	92.8	93.4	92.2	88.1	91.4	91.2
Neither	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.3	5.0	9.2	5.6	5.8
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0
Student satisfaction rate (%)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	77.9	78.4	76.3	76.1	76.8	77.1	76.3	76.2	76.8	76.5
Neither	16.2	15.8	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.6	17.8	18.1	17.6	17.7
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	5.9	5.8	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.8
• Knowledge and skills gained (Question 13)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	87.5	88.1	87.2	87.1	87.4	87.2	87.2	87.0	87.0	86.9
Neither	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.2
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9
• Quality of learning experience (Question 24)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	81.8	82.4	80.2	80.2	80.8	80.5	80.0	79.8	80.0	79.5
Neither	13.4	13.0	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.9	14.6	14.8
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	4.8	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.7
• Quality of college services (Question 39)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	70.9	71.3	68.6	68.1	68.8	69.7	64.2	63.8	64.6	64.6
Neither	21.8	21.5	23.0	23.0	22.8	22.5	27.6	28.1	27.5	27.4
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	7.3	7.2	8.4	8.9	8.4	7.8	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.1
• Quality of facilities/resources (Question 49)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	71.3	71.8	69.3	68.8	70.1	71.0	73.8	74.4	75.6	75.3
Neither	20.8	20.4	21.5	21.4	21.1	20.7	20.2	19.9	19.1	19.2
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	7.8	7.8	9.2	9.7	8.8	8.3	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.5

*Reporting year.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.

10. NOTES ON DATA SOURCES

Data shown in this chapter were derived from the following sources:

- Applicants: Ontario College Application Service (OCAS) application data and responses to survey questions from the annual college applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.).
- Students: Demographic and opinion data were obtained from OCAS enrolment reports, the annual applicant survey, and from the student satisfaction surveys conducted by the Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development (MAESD), an annual in-class survey of all funded students beyond the first semester.
- Apprentices: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.
- Continuing education students: Continuing education surveys conducted by CCI Research Inc. on behalf of the colleges.
- Graduates and employers: The graduate and employer satisfaction/outcomes survey and employment profiles (MAESD).