

# STUDENT AND GRADUATE PROFILES 18



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## 1. HIGHLIGHTS

- 1. HIGHLIGHTS** **3**
- 2. COLLEGE ACTIVITY**
- 3. NUMBERS OF ONTARIO COLLEGE APPLICANTS, STUDENTS AND GRADUATES** **5**
  - Applicants 5
  - Students 7
    - Collaborative nursing students 9
    - International students 10
    - Second Career students 11
  - Graduates 13
- 4. LEARNER DEMOGRAPHICS AND CHARACTERISTICS** **15**
  - Level of education 17
  - Household income 18
  - Population of applicant communities 19
  - Aboriginal status 20
  - Students with disabilities 21
  - Main goals 22
- 5. APPRENTICES** **24**
- 6. CONTINUING EDUCATION STUDENTS** **27**
- 7. GRADUATES** **29**
- 8. PERCEPTIONS** **36**
  - Students 36
  - Graduates 37
- 9. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS** **39**
- 10. NOTES ON DATA SOURCES** **42**

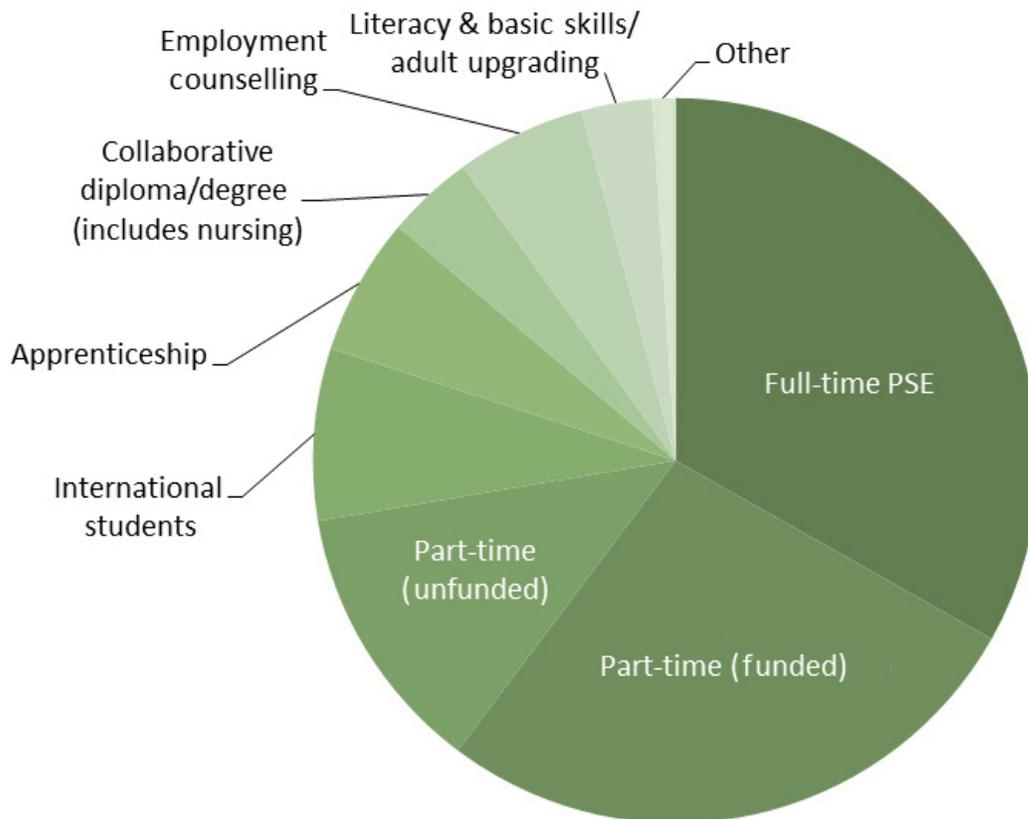
# STUDENT AND GRADUATE PROFILES 18

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 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 191,359 distinct applicants for the 2016-17 academic year.
- Fifty-nine per cent of new fall 2017 entrants to Ontario post-secondary institutions enrolled in a college.
- More than 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 218,701 (including funded full-time, part-time and tuition-short programs).
- More than 55,000 international students enrolled in Ontario colleges in fall 2017.
- Colleges delivered 85 per cent of apprenticeship in-school training in 2016-17.
- Last year, more than 99,000 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; College Sector Committee for Adult Upgrading.



- 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	
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**	54,450	28.5%	136,909	71.5%	191,359
2017-18**	53,685	27.0%	144,840	73.0%	198,525

\*Distinct applicants across fall/winter/spring.

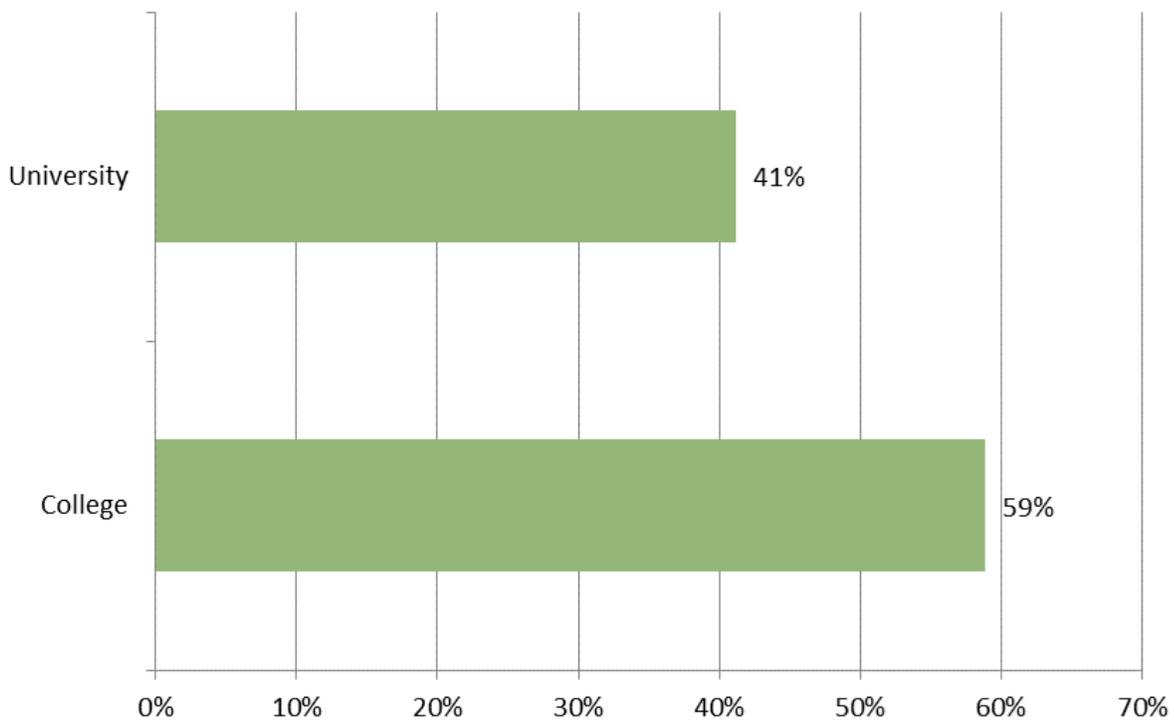
\*\* Preliminary numbers; the application cycle is not complete. To date, May 2018.

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 after high school.

Source: OCAS.

**Figure 2. New fall 2017 Ontario post-secondary entrants by sector**



Note: University and college data include first-year full-time domestic head counts for fall 2017. 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.

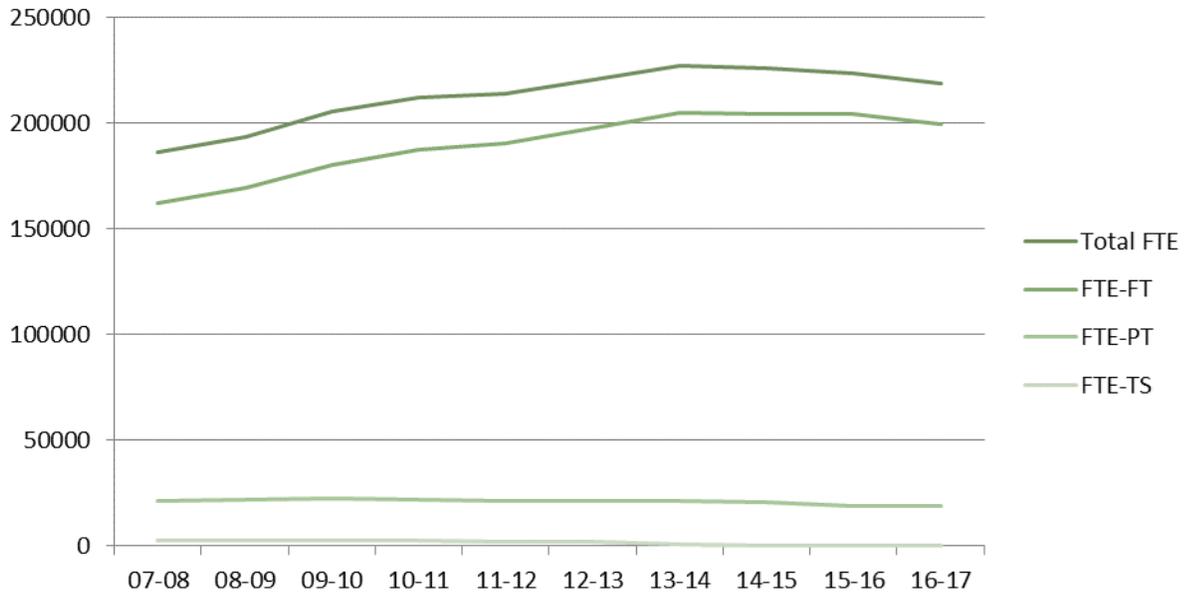


- A majority of new fall 2017 entrants to post-secondary education in Ontario enrolled in a college.

# STUDENTS

## Post-secondary-funded enrolment

Figure 3. Funded college enrolments as FTEs\* from 2007-08 to 2016-17



\* FTE = full-time equivalent; FT = full time; PT = part time; TS = tuition short (programs typically 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.



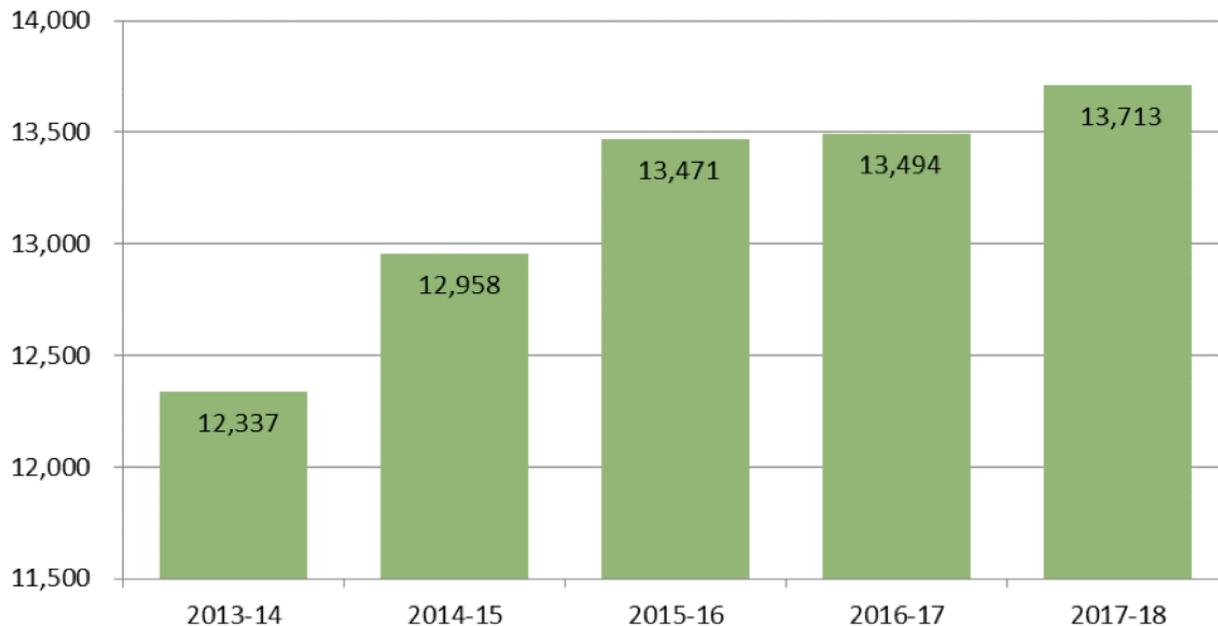
**Table 2. Total funded college enrolment as FTE by college, 2016-17**

College	2016-17 FTE
Algonquin	19,209
Boréal	1,471
Cambrian	3,568
Canadore	2,507
Centennial	10,753
Conestoga	10,857
Confederation	3,015
Durham	11,110
Fanshawe	14,093
Fleming	6,340
George Brown	21,300
Georgian	9,711
Humber	22,056
La Cité	4,317
Lambton	2,490
Loyalist	3,089
Mohawk	12,364
Niagara	7,915
Northern	996
Sault	2,046
Seneca	20,024
Sheridan	16,121
St. Clair	8,109
St. Lawrence	5,242
<b>Total</b>	<b>218,701</b>

Note that 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**



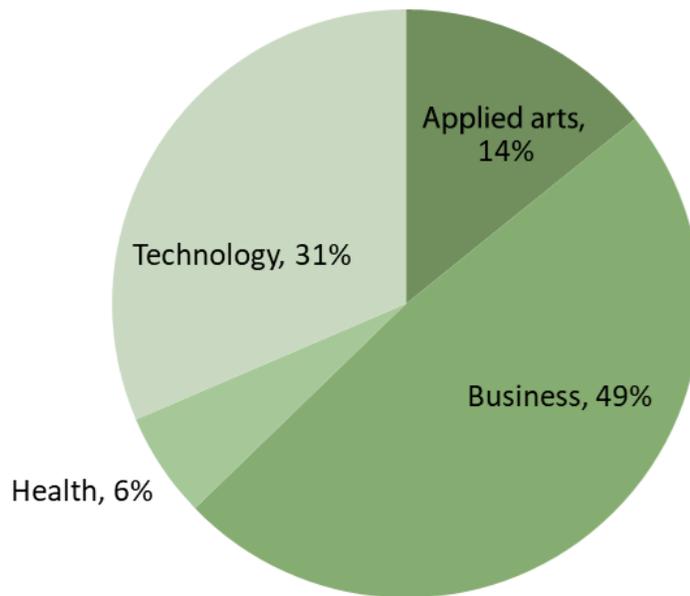
\* Includes full-time students reported by colleges or their university partners.  
Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.



- 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



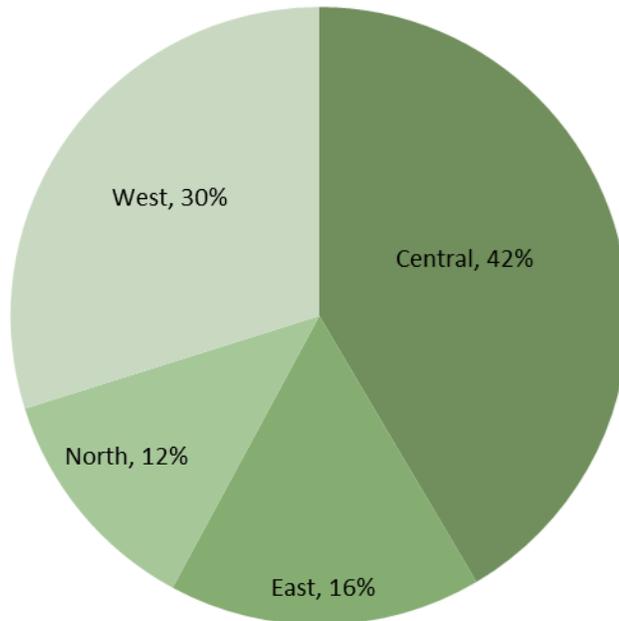
Source: OCAS, November enrolment count.



- More than 55,000 international students enrolled at colleges in 2017-18.

## Second Career students

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

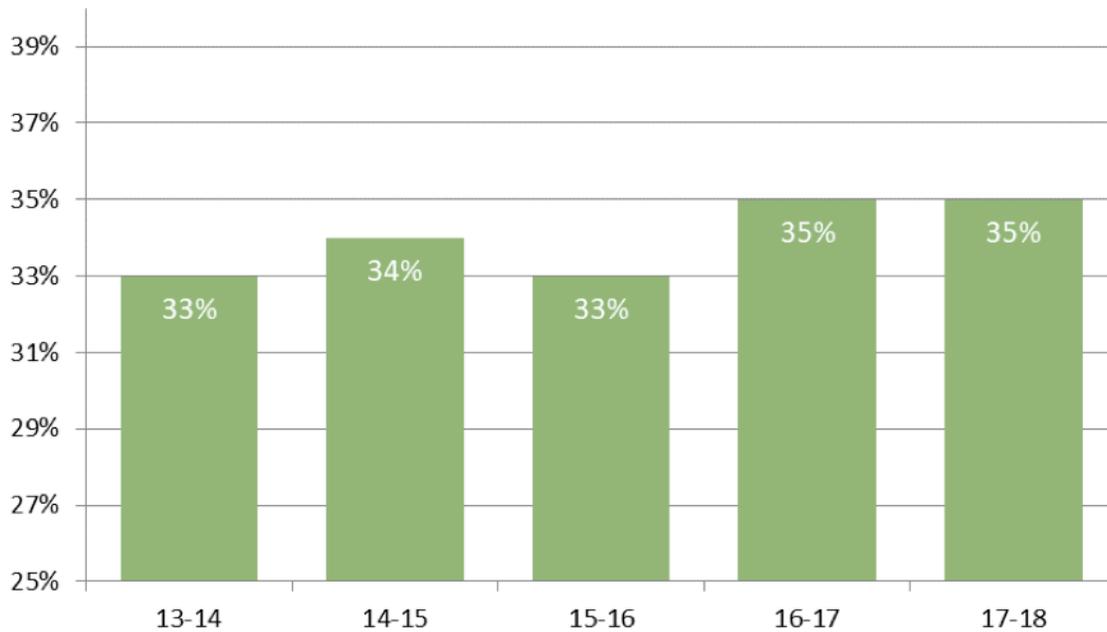


Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.



- 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. Currently, the five most popular occupations pursued by students are as 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 2017-18 fiscal year, 35 per cent of Second Career clients received training at a public college.

## GRADUATES

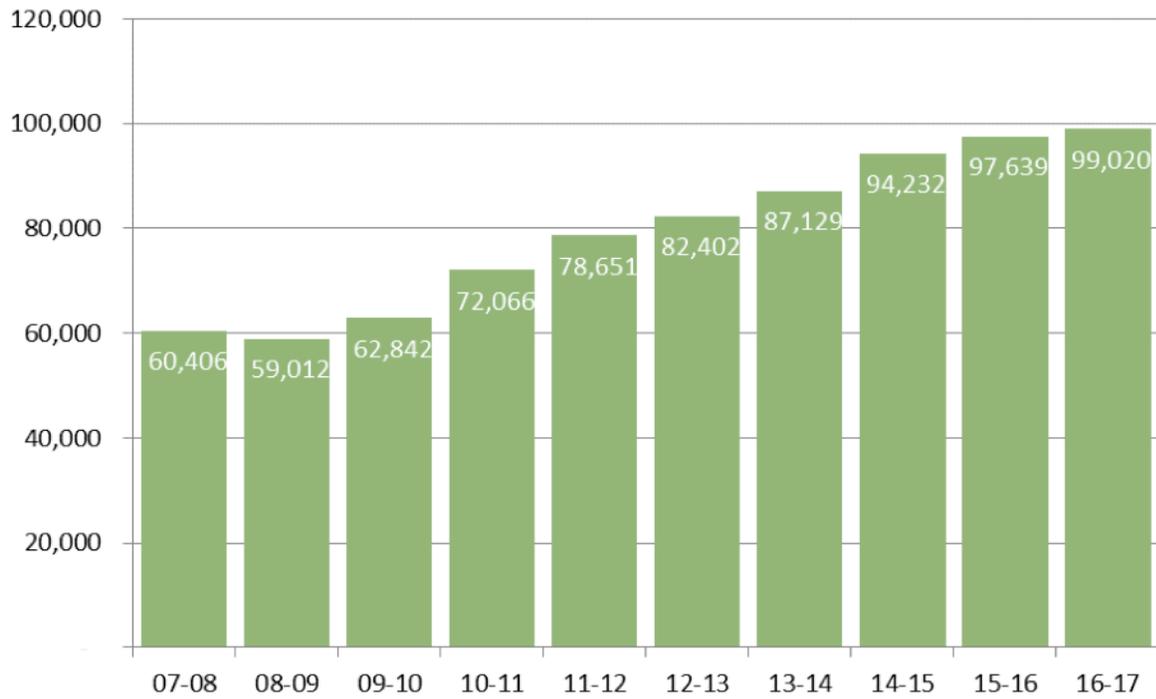
**Table 3. Number of graduates by college and semester of graduation\***

College	Summer 2015	Fall 2015	Winter 2016	Total
Algonquin	2025	949	4682	7656
Boréal	130	32	626	788
Cambrian	497	331	1951	2779
Canadore	182	120	951	1253
Centennial	1486	1309	4356	7151
Conestoga	918	495	2940	4353
Confederation	146	107	1148	1401
Durham	800	313	3246	4359
Fanshawe	1448	949	4179	6576
Fleming	745	398	2008	3151
George Brown	1878	1329	5466	8673
Georgian	1481	768	1925	4174
Humber	2383	1445	6031	9859
La Cité	373	102	1229	1704
Lambton	462	313	835	1610
Loyalist	153	52	1259	1464
Mohawk	796	797	3425	5018
Niagara	1080	644	2665	4389
Northern	83	19	477	579
Sault	136	43	662	841
Seneca	2001	1442	4779	8222
Sheridan	1603	886	4462	6951
St. Clair	1069	105	2209	3383
St. Lawrence	791	192	1703	2686
<b>Total</b>	<b>22666</b>	<b>13140</b>	<b>63214</b>	<b>99020</b>

\* 2016-17 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\* 2007-08 to 2016-17**



\*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	45%
Other gender identity	<1%
<b>Average applicant age</b>	
Direct from secondary school	19.6 years
Non-direct	25.6 years
<b>Applicant region*</b>	
Southwestern Ontario	23%
Central Ontario	23%
GTA (excludes metro Toronto)	16%
Eastern	15%
Metro Toronto	15%
Northern Ontario	7%
<b>Immigrant status*</b>	
Born in Canada	80%
Immigrant	20%
- Immigrated prior to 2005	33%
- Between 2005-2009	21%
- Between 2010-2014	36%
- Between 2015-2016	9%
- Yet to arrive	1%
<b>Employment status*</b>	
Full time	21%
Part time	46%
Unemployed	24%
Military	1%
Not in the labour force	7%

\* Excludes respondents who selected N/A or "prefer not to answer." Immigrant data excludes international students. Sources: OCAS; 2017 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.).

**Table 5. College students**

Gender	Per cent
Female	52%
Male	47%
Other gender identity	<1%
<b>Age</b>	
<21 years	40%
21-25 years	39%
26-30 years	11%
31-35 years	4%
>35 years	6%
<b>First-generation status*</b>	33%
<b>Ethnicity of new registrants**</b>	
Caucasian	56%
Mixed caucasian	5%
Visible minority	31%
Aboriginal	7%
Other	2%
<b>First language</b>	
English	72%
French	3%
Other	25%

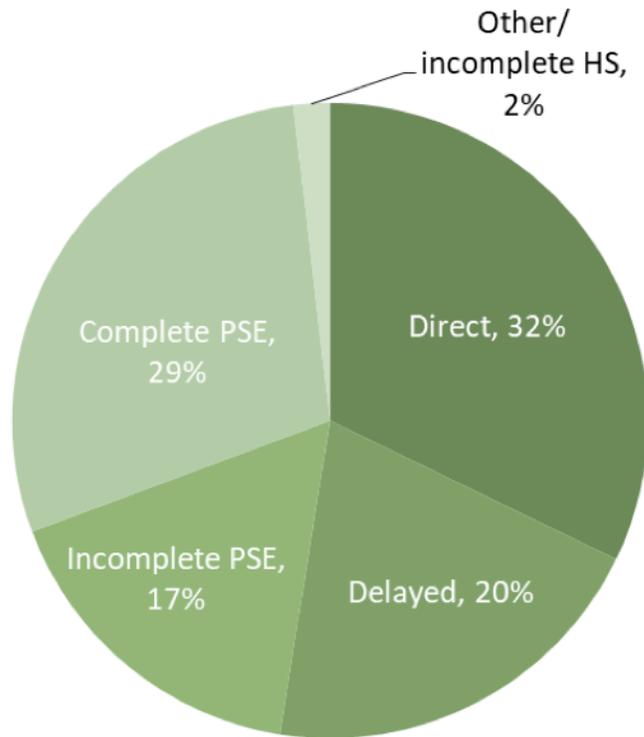
\* Percentage of students whose parents never attended a post-secondary institution.

\*\* 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); 2017 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.).

## 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 after secondary school.

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

Complete PSE: Previous attainment of a PSE credential.

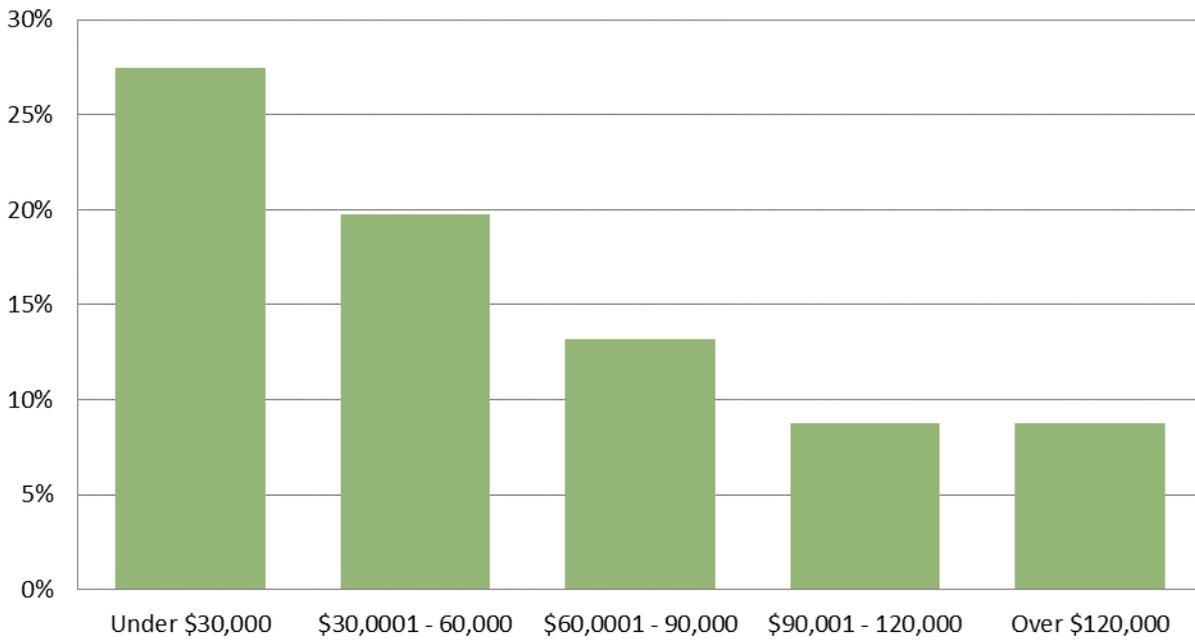
Sources: 2016-17 student satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development).



- 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**



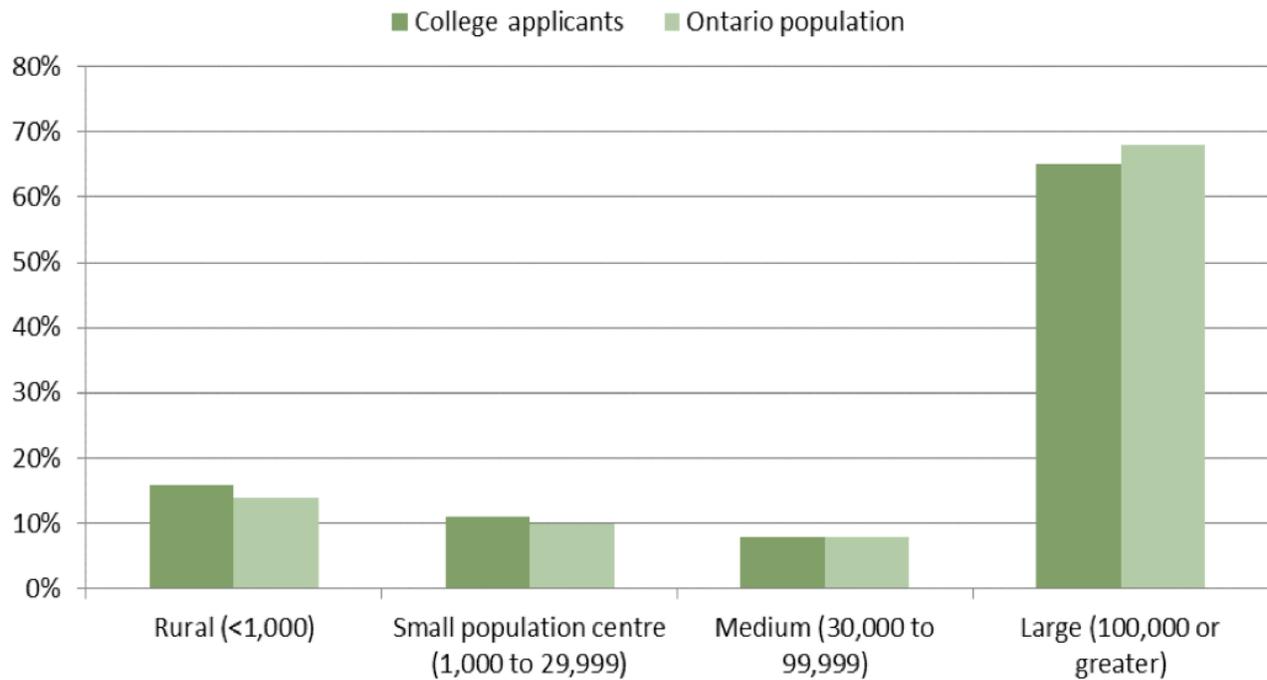
\*Excludes respondents who selected "prefer not to answer".  
An additional 20 per cent report not knowing their household income.  
Sources: 2017 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.).



- More than 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**



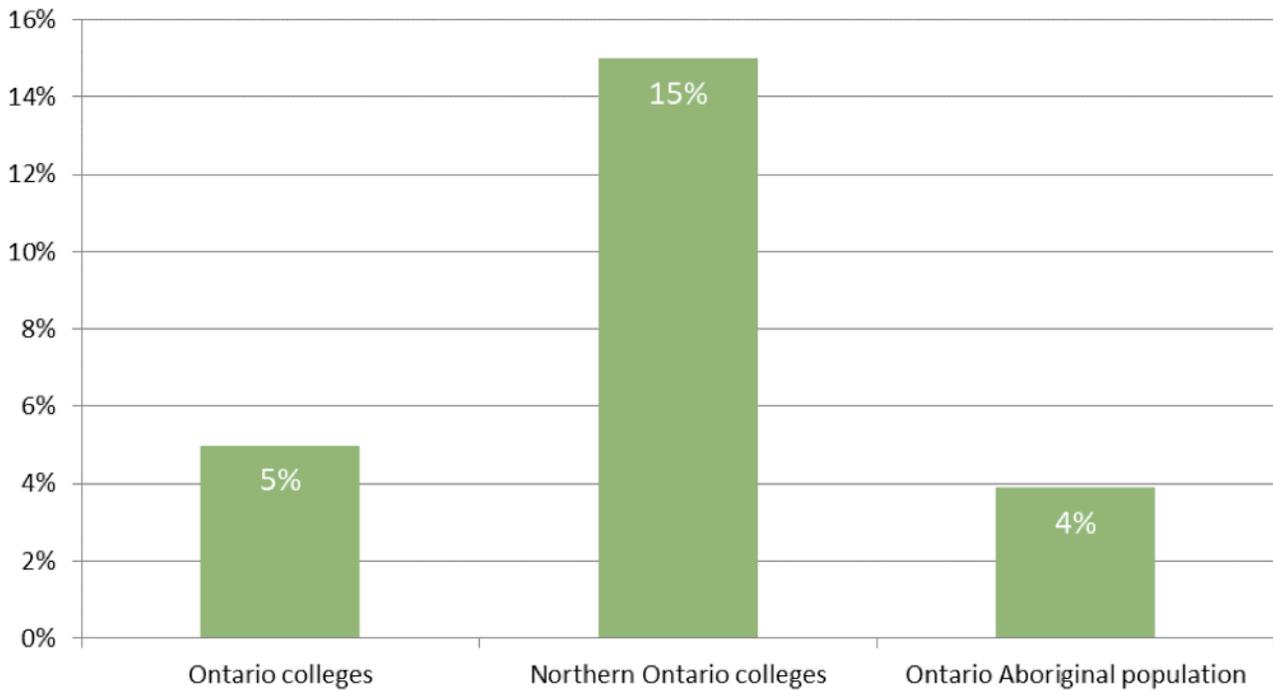
Sources: 2017 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.); 2016 census.



- 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**



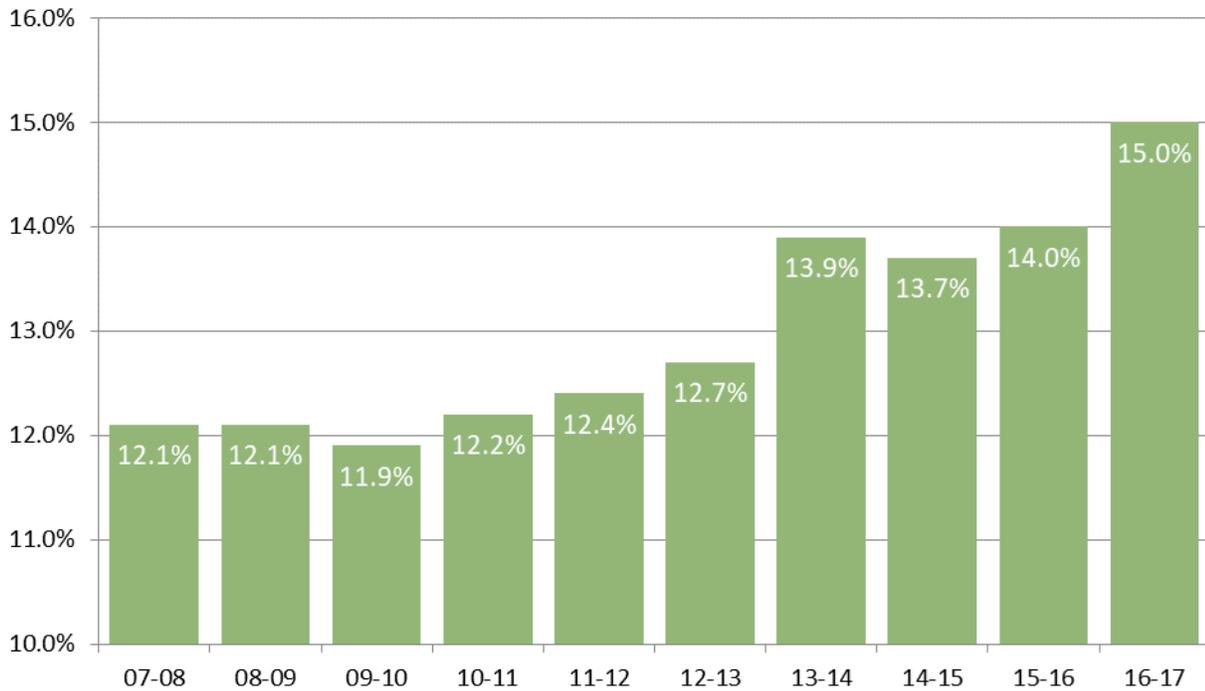
Sources: 2016-17 student satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development); 2016 census.



- 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**



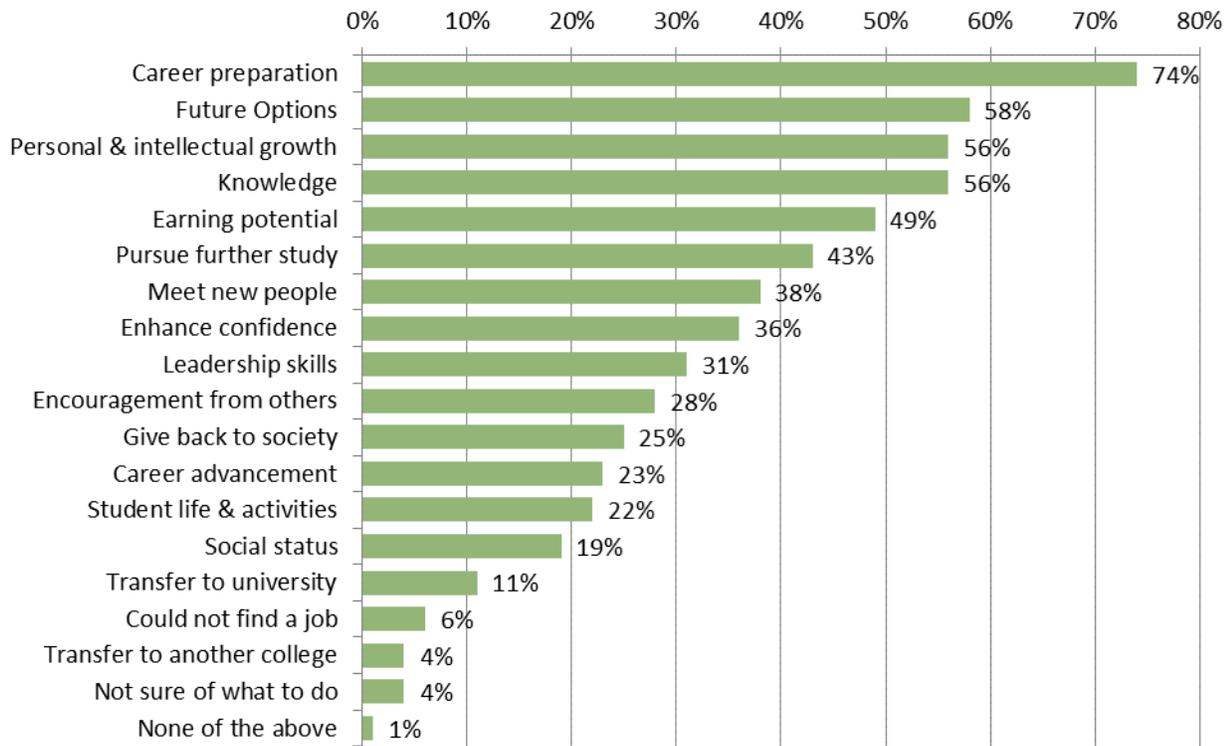
Source: Student satisfaction surveys (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development).



- 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

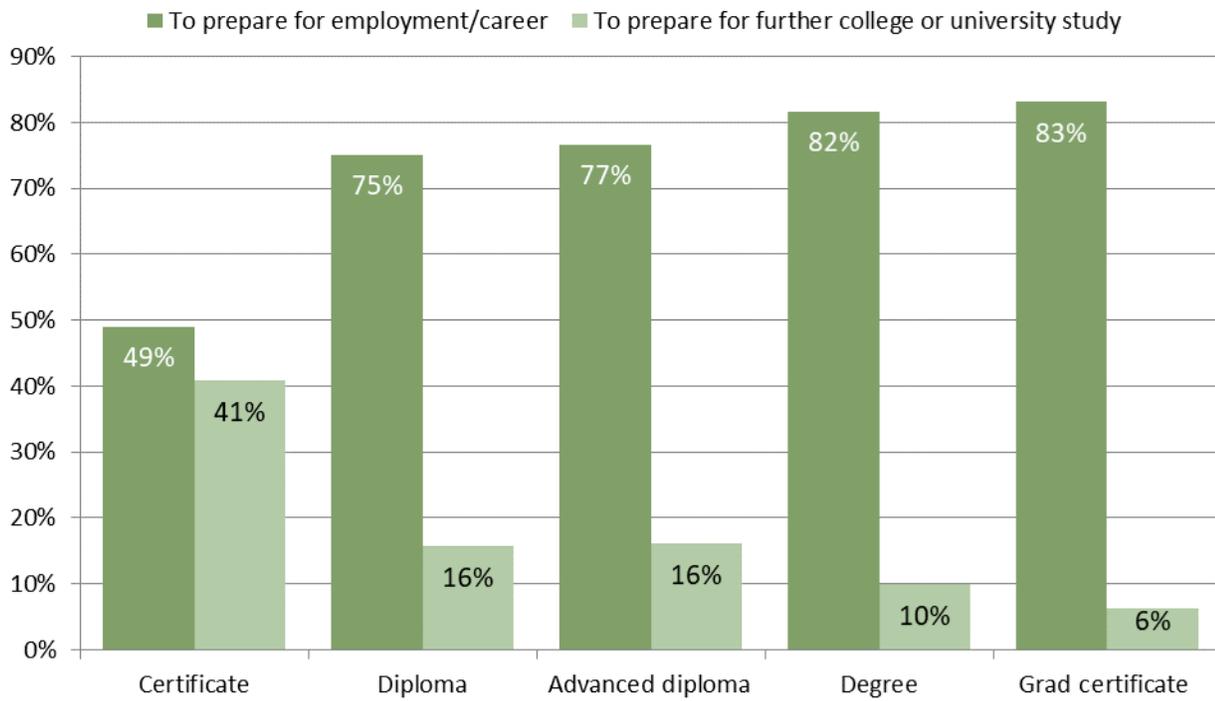
**Figure 14. Major reasons for applying to college as reported by applicants**



Source: 2017 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.).



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

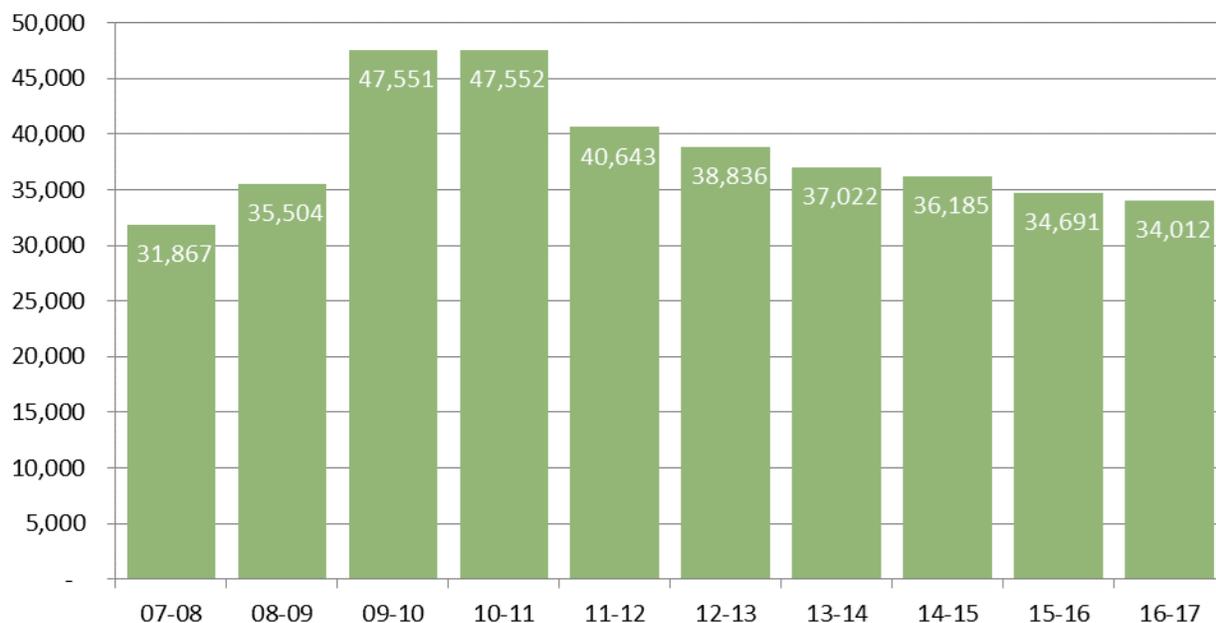


Source: 2016-17 student satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development).



## 5. APPRENTICES

Figure 16. Total new CAAT apprenticeship starts by year

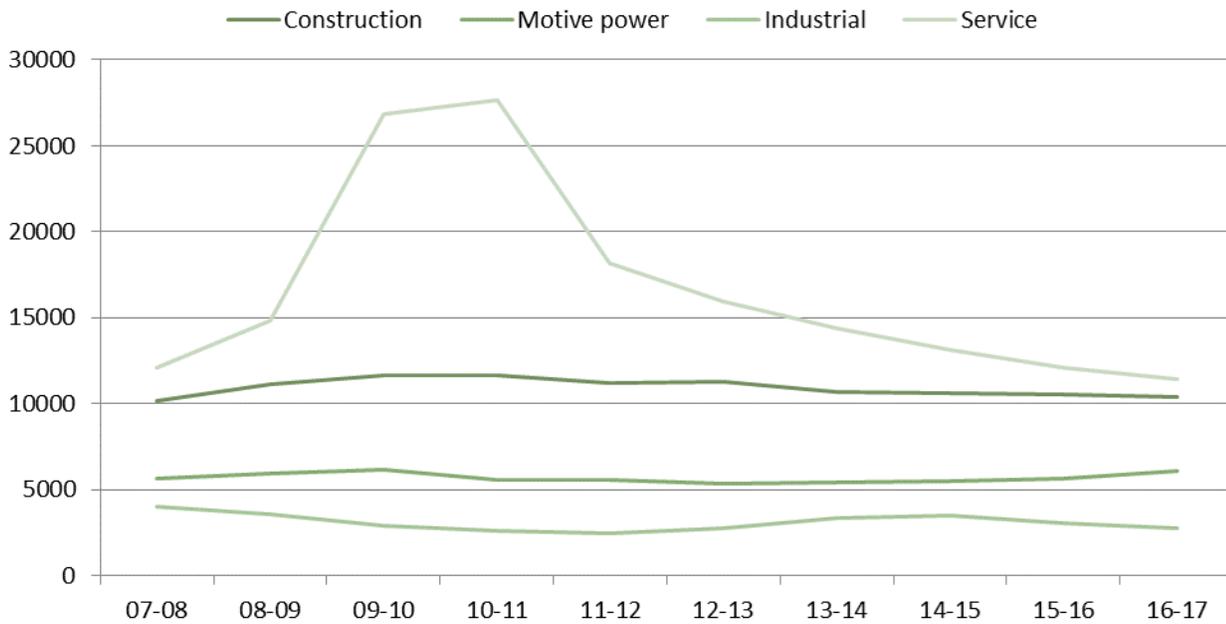


Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.



- In 2016-17, 85 per cent of new apprenticeship seats in Ontario were allocated to the colleges for a CAAT total of 34,012.
- 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**

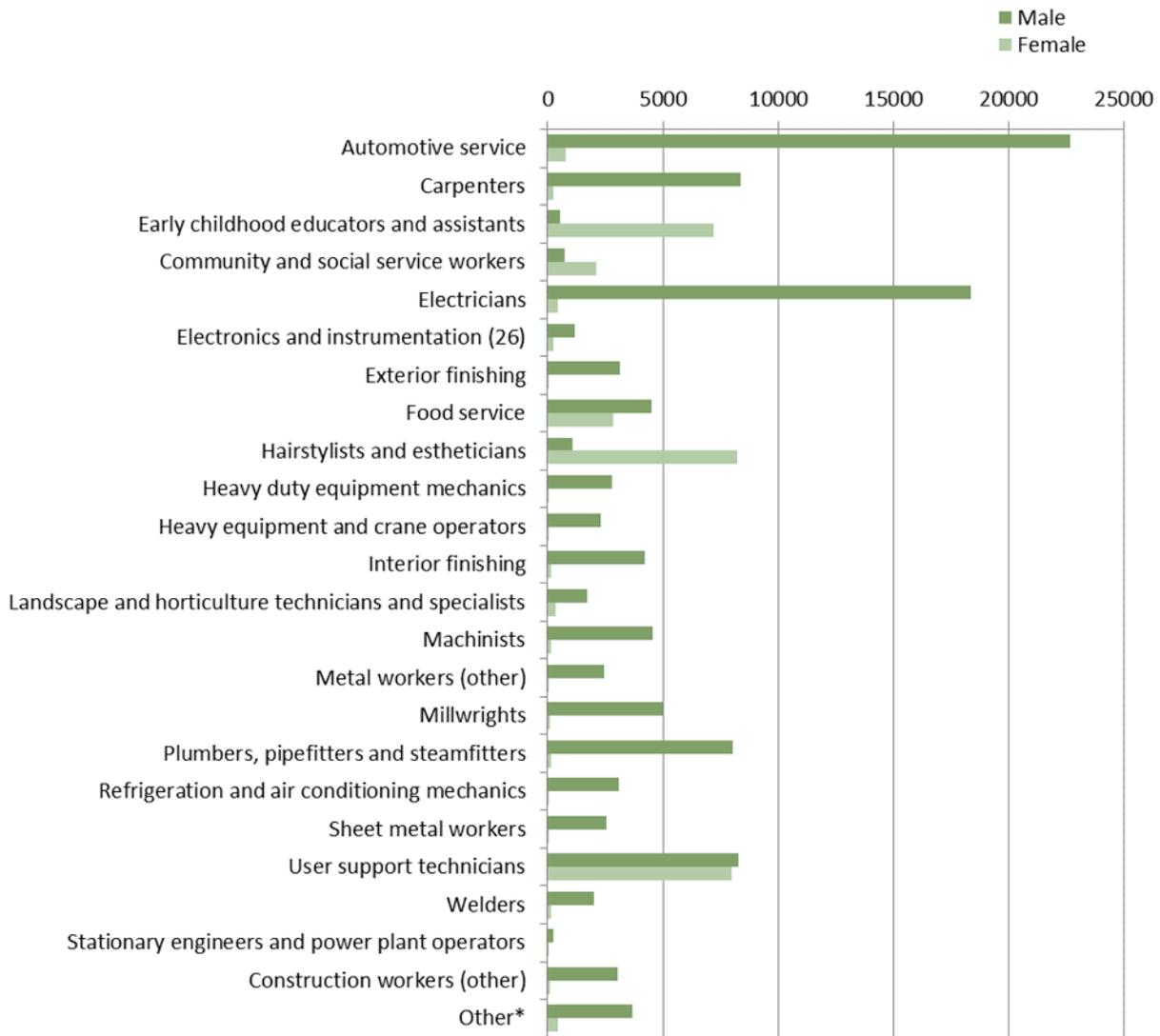


Includes full and part-time apprentices. Excludes starts in exam preparation.  
 Source: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development.



- 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; Table 477-0053.



- Detailed information on the gender of registered apprentices is available from Statistics Canada. In Ontario, females comprise 22 per cent of total registered apprentices and are underrepresented in many trades.

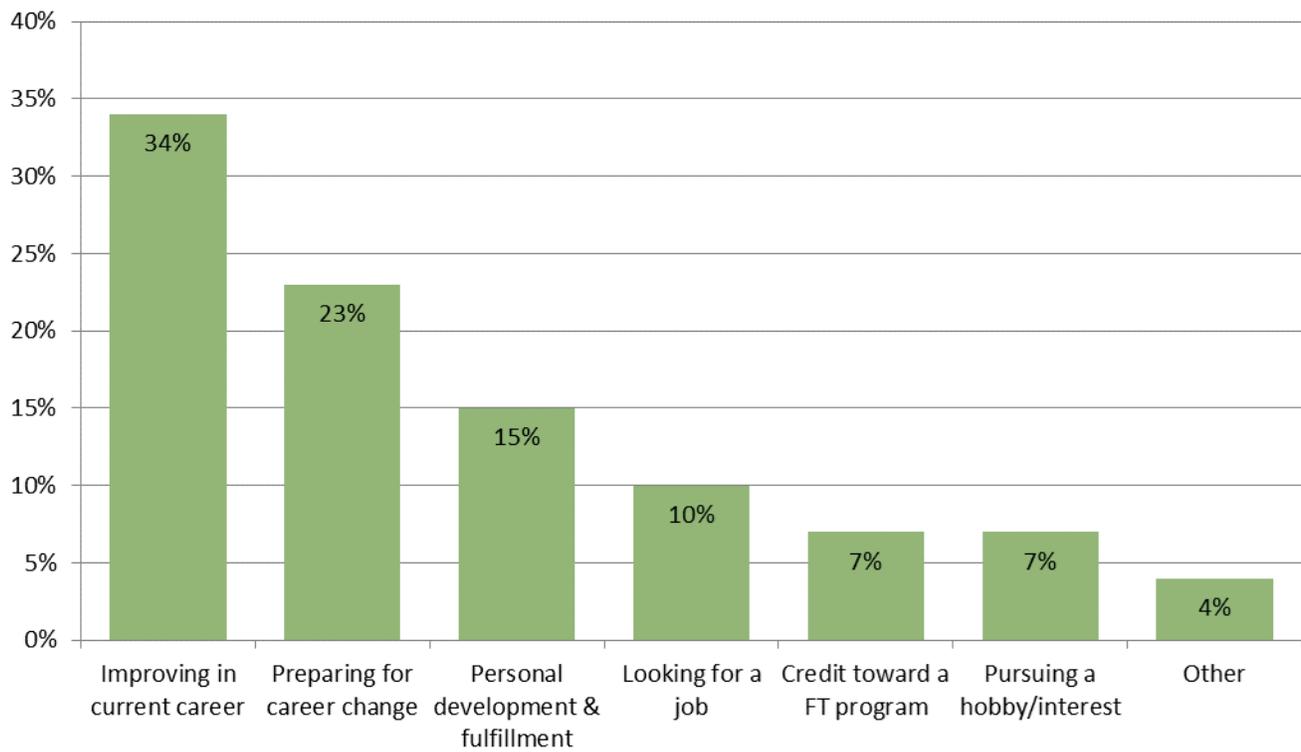
## 6. CONTINUING EDUCATION STUDENTS

**Table 6. Background characteristics of college continuing education students**

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

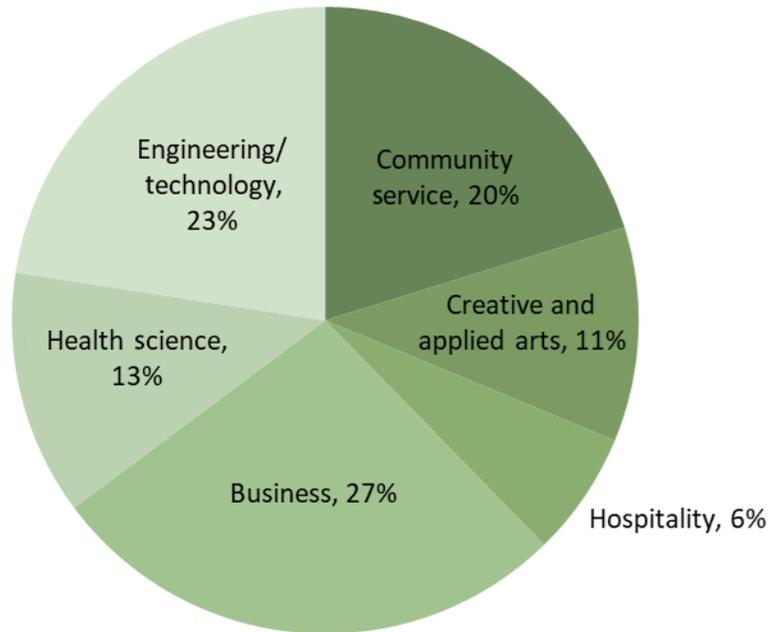


Source: 2015 continuing education survey (CCI Research Inc.).



## 7. GRADUATES

Figure 20. College graduates by employment sector



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

Source: 2016-17 Employment Profile (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development).



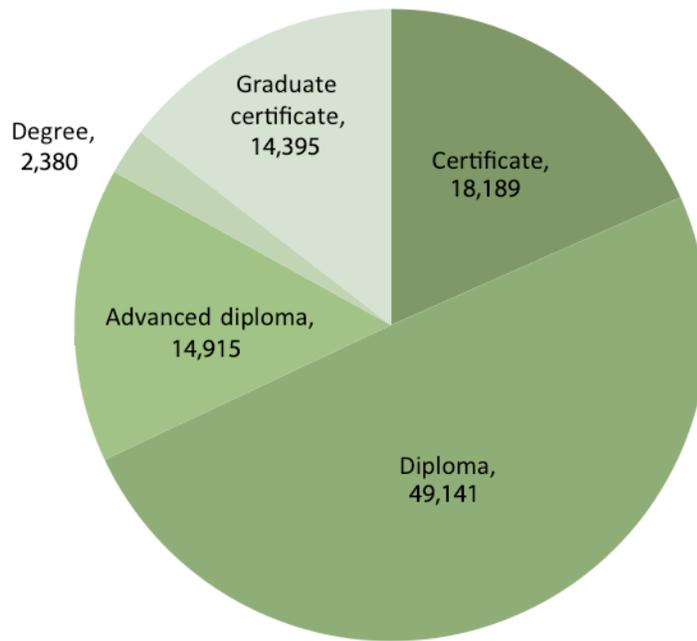
**Table 7. Graduates by occupation cluster: 2015-16**

Applied arts	Number of graduates	% of total graduates	% change over previous year
Advertising and design	2223	2.2%	0.1%
Art	1188	1.2%	-0.6%
Child/youth worker	1640	1.7%	4.4%
Community planning	23	0.0%	-28.1%
Crafts	125	0.1%	2.5%
Developmental services worker	718	0.7%	-12.2%
Education	4887	4.9%	-4.5%
Fashion	1170	1.2%	-12.9%
Graphic arts/printing	n/a	n/a	n/a
Horticulture	316	0.3%	3.3%
Law and security	4683	4.7%	-2.0%
Library	102	0.1%	-1.0%
Media	4478	4.5%	2.5%
Native community worker	39	0.0%	-36.1%
Performing arts	680	0.7%	3.5%
Preparatory/upgrading	6882	7.0%	-14.1%
Public relations	956	1.0%	-3.4%
Recreation/fitness	2071	2.1%	1.2%
Social services	4458	4.5%	0.2%
Business			
Accounting/finance	3978	4.0%	-6.8%
Aviation management	119	0.1%	46.9%
Business computer	1781	1.8%	20.0%
Business legal	1880	1.9%	1.3%
Business management	7882	8.0%	12.1%
Culinary arts	2185	2.2%	-4.0%
Government/real estate	71	0.1%	-2.7%
Hospitality management	2235	2.3%	-6.6%
Human resources/industrial relations	2488	2.5%	6.7%
Marketing/retail sales	2640	2.7%	6.8%
Materials management	218	0.2%	-11.4%
Office administration	1392	1.4%	1.1%
Office administration – health	1183	1.2%	9.6%
Office administration – legal	195	0.2%	-18.1%
Small business	183	0.2%	17.3%
Travel/tourism	1518	1.5%	-2.9%

<b>Health</b>			
Animal care	746	0.8%	6.7%
Health – miscellaneous	1240	1.3%	12.9%
Health technology	3032	3.1%	2.6%
Nursing related	6630	6.7%	-0.7%
<b>Technology</b>			
Architectural	884	0.9%	17.2%
Automotive	1217	1.2%	16.6%
Aviation – flight	70	0.1%	-35.8%
Aviation – maintenance	484	0.5%	6.8%
Chemical/biological	1611	1.6%	5.5%
Civil	2571	2.6%	2.6%
Drafting	50	0.1%	-18.0%
Electronics	5583	5.6%	10.8%
Furniture/wood products	445	0.4%	-4.5%
Geology/mining	86	0.1%	-14.0%
Industrial	88	0.1%	114.6%
Instrumentation	129	0.1%	6.6%
Machining	314	0.3%	7.9%
Marine	79	0.1%	17.9%
Mechanical	4040	4.1%	15.3%
Power	365	0.4%	32.2%
Resources	1415	1.4%	9.1%
Technology miscellaneous	664	0.7%	-0.3%
Welding	690	0.7%	-10.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>99020</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

Source: 2016-17 Employment Profile (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development).

**Figure 21. 2015-16 graduates by credential**



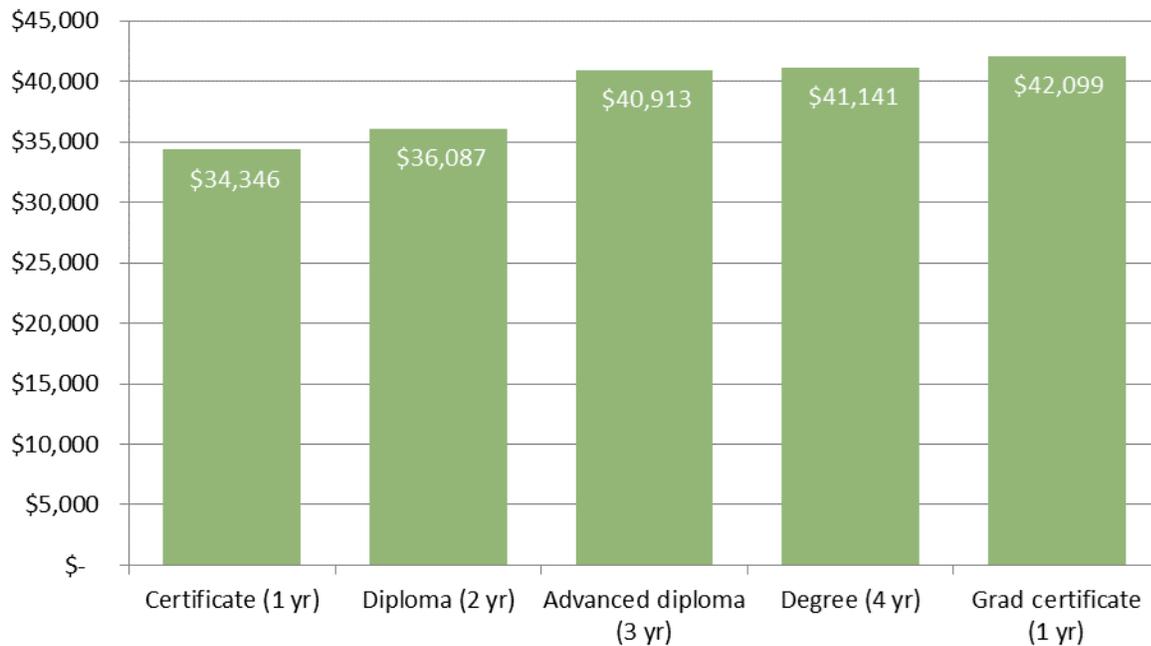
Note the degree category does not include collaborative nursing degree programs.

Source: 2016-17 Employment Profile (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development).



- There were 99,020 graduates in 2015-16, a 1.4 per cent increase over the previous year. The graduation rate was 66.6 per cent.

**Figure 22. Average annual salaries of 2015-16 graduates (six months after graduation) by college credential**

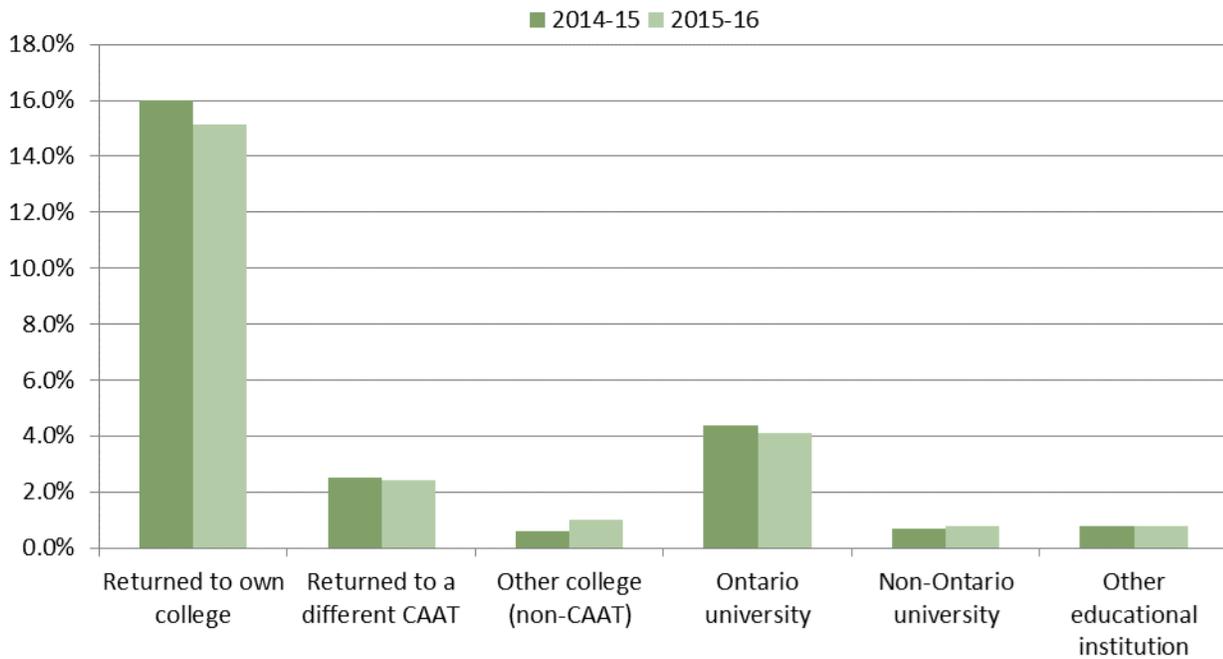


Salaries for graduates working full time in jobs related to their fields of study, six months after graduation.  
 Source: 2016-17 Employment Profile (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development).



- Very early in their labour market experience, salaries of college graduates are clearly related to program duration. Graduates of one-year graduate certificate programs (specialist programs requiring a previous diploma or degree) earned the highest salaries on average (\$42,099), 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 graduation)**

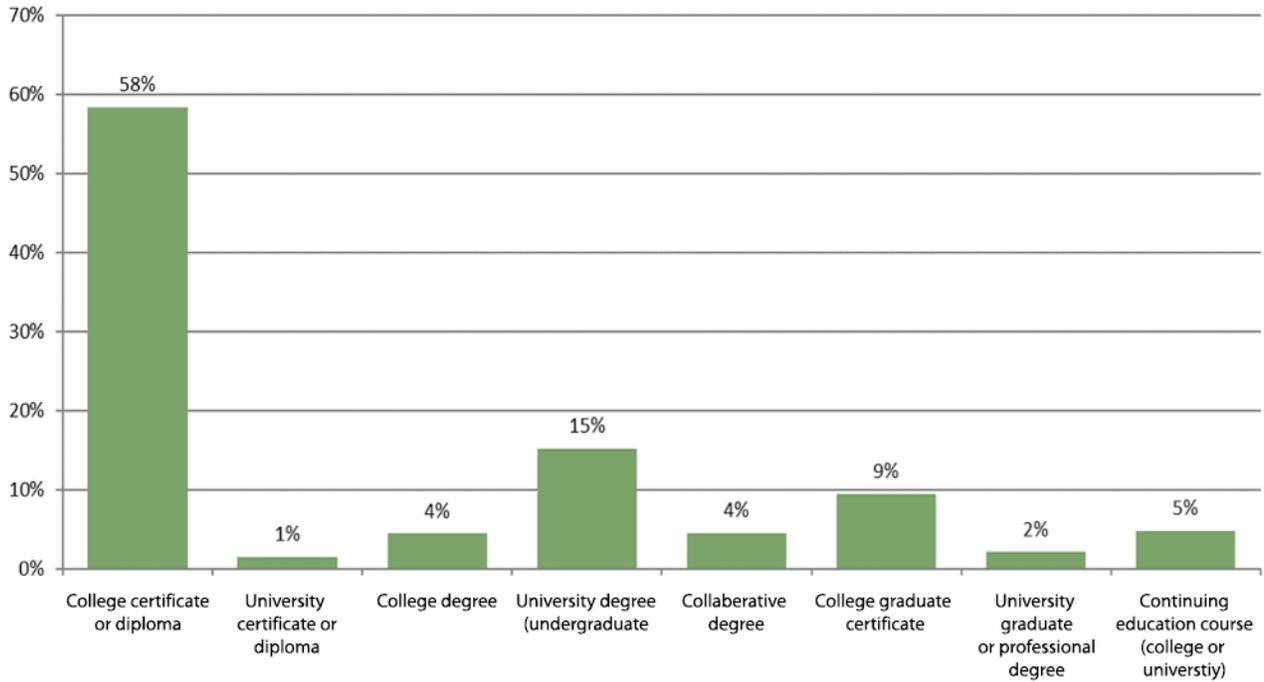


Includes those studying full or part time.  
 Source: Graduate satisfaction surveys (Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development).



- 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 continues to be the most popular choices for graduates.

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



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



- 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 fields	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**

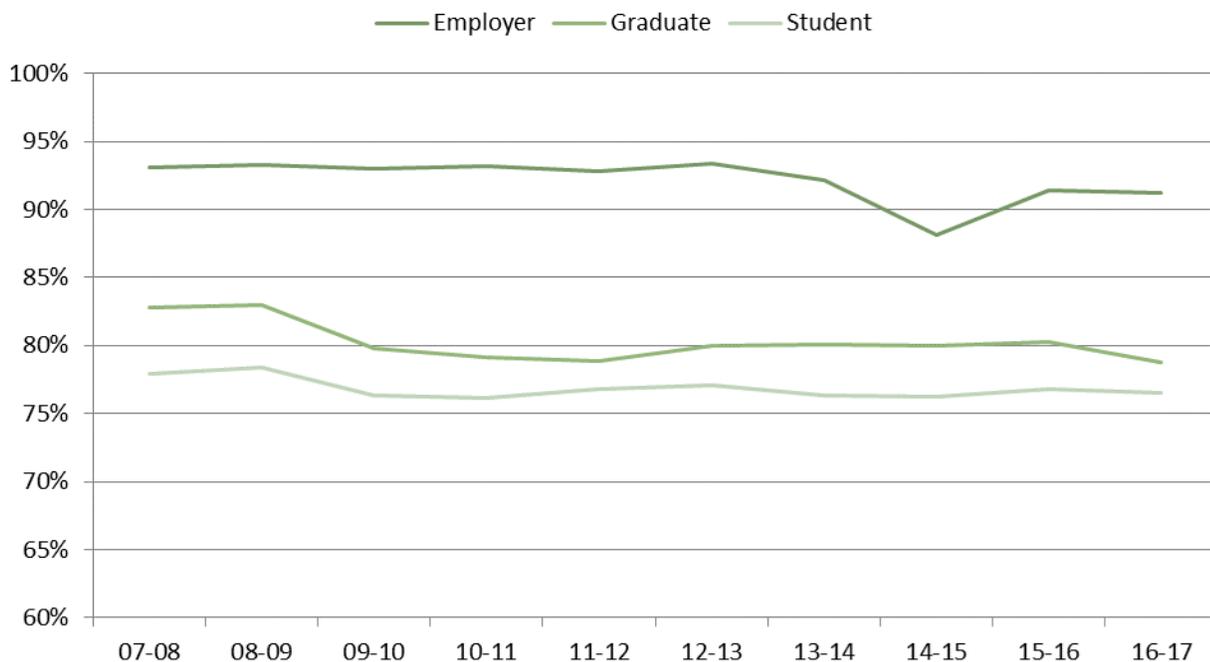
	Importance (extremely important/important)		Satisfaction (very satisfied/satisfied)	
	Graduate-rated	Employer-rated	Graduate-rated	Employer-rated
A. Specific job-related knowledge	90%	92%	83%	88%
B. Specific job-related skills	90%	93%	84%	89%
C. Oral communication	96%	98%	90%	93%
D. Written communications	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%

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

- 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\*



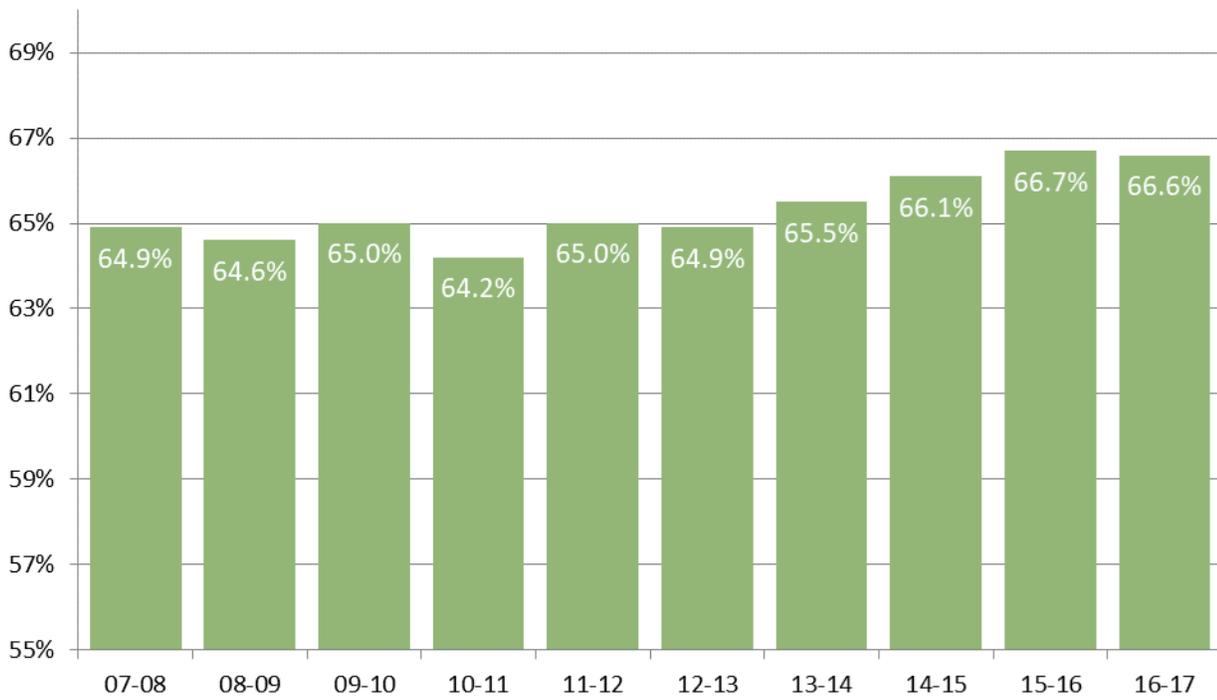
\*Reporting year.

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



- 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' program is giving them the knowledge and skills that will be useful in their future career; overall quality of the learning experience; 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 10. 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	84.0	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
<b>Graduate satisfaction rate (%)</b>										
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
<b>Employer satisfaction rate (%)</b>										
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
<b>Student satisfaction rate (%)</b>										
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
<b>• Knowledge and skills gained (Question 13)</b>										
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
<b>• Quality of learning experience (Question 24)</b>										
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
<b>• Quality of college services (Question 39)</b>										
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
<b>• Quality of college facilities/resources (Question 49)</b>										
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 (MAESD), an annual in-class survey of all funded students beyond first semester.
- Apprentices: Ontario Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development (MAESD).
- 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), provide data for college graduates six months after graduation.