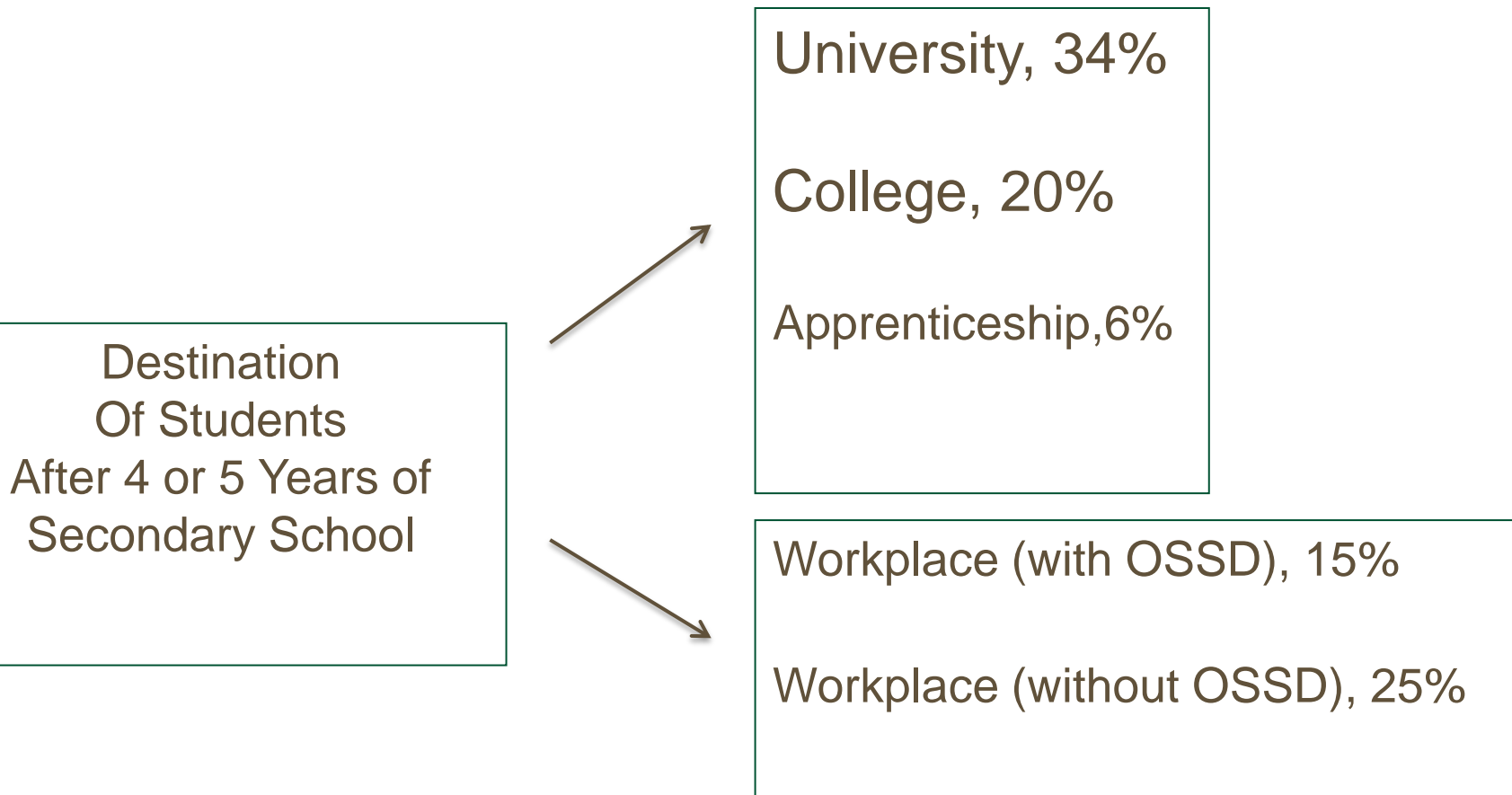




**COLLEGES**  
**ONTARIO**

# Why be concerned?

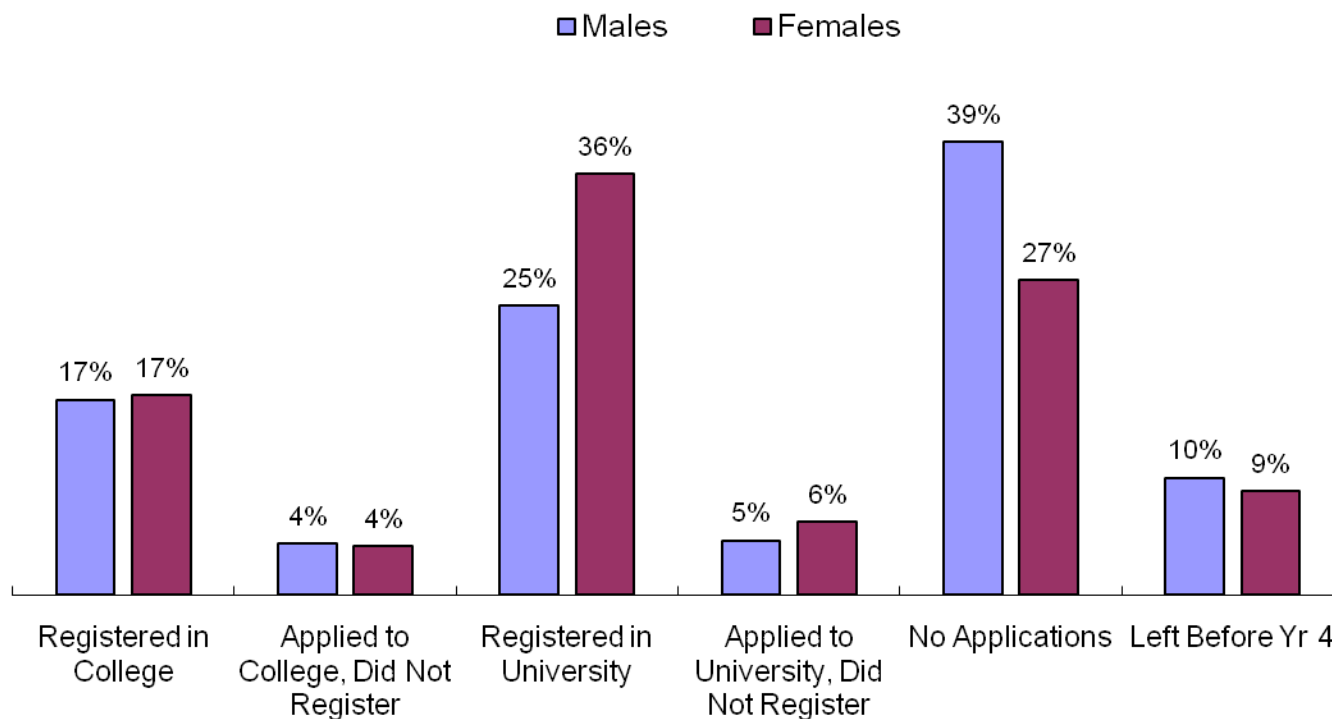
## Overall Transitions From Secondary School



Note: These percentages are the authors' estimates of the transition of students in 2008. University and college enrollment data were obtained from OUAC and OCAS. The university percentage was adjusted to include students who attended university outside of Ontario. Apprenticeship was based on 18 and 19 year olds registered in apprenticeship with MTCU. The large majority of those placed in the Workplace categories were in the workforce, but the percentages also include those enrolled in private colleges and the military.

# What Do We Need to Consider in addressing labour market challenges of the future?

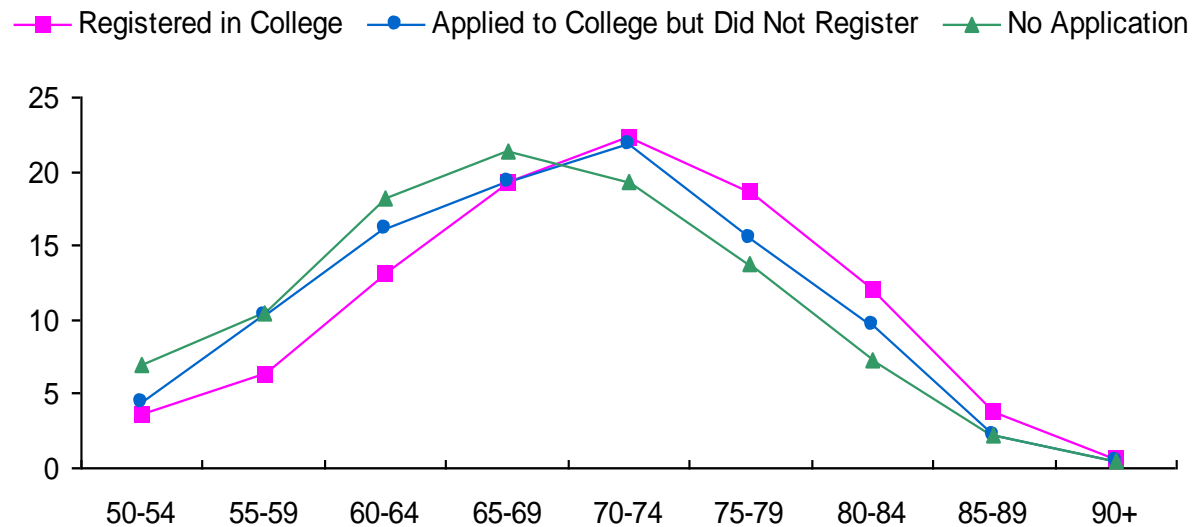
PSE Destinations by Gender



Males and females were equally likely to register in college, while females were more likely than males to register in university. Males were much more likely not to apply to PSE at all, and slightly more likely to have left secondary school before their fourth year.

# Secondary School: Average Marks

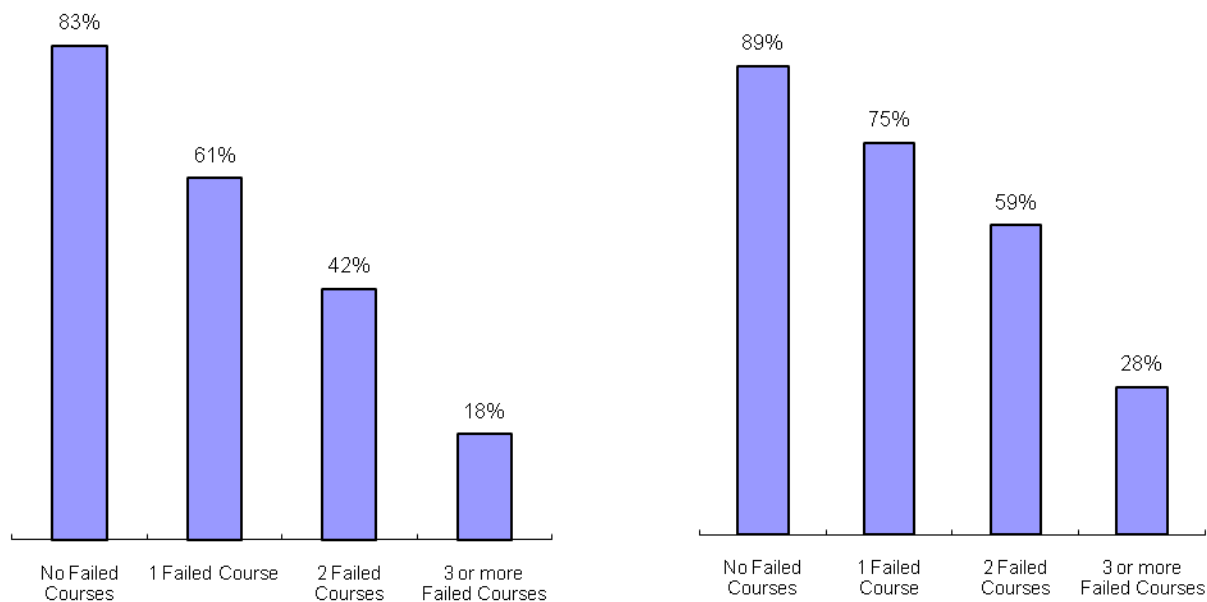
## College-Preparation OSSD Students: Grade 12 Average Marks by College Application Status



Average marks did not differentiate students who did not apply to college from those who did apply and/or from those who actually registered in a college.

# Secondary School: Early Failed Courses

Percent OSSD Completion by Number of Courses Failed



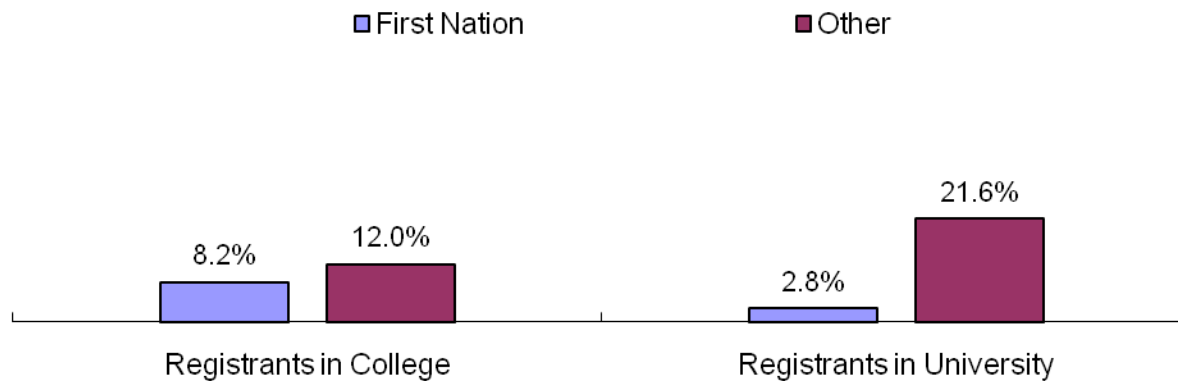
**Grade 9**

**Grades 9 and 10 combined**

Students who failed courses early in secondary school (especially in Grade 9) were much less likely to go on to complete an OSSD, as compared to those who did not fail courses.

# Secondary School Student Characteristics: First Nation

## PSE Registration Rates for First Nation\* & Other Students

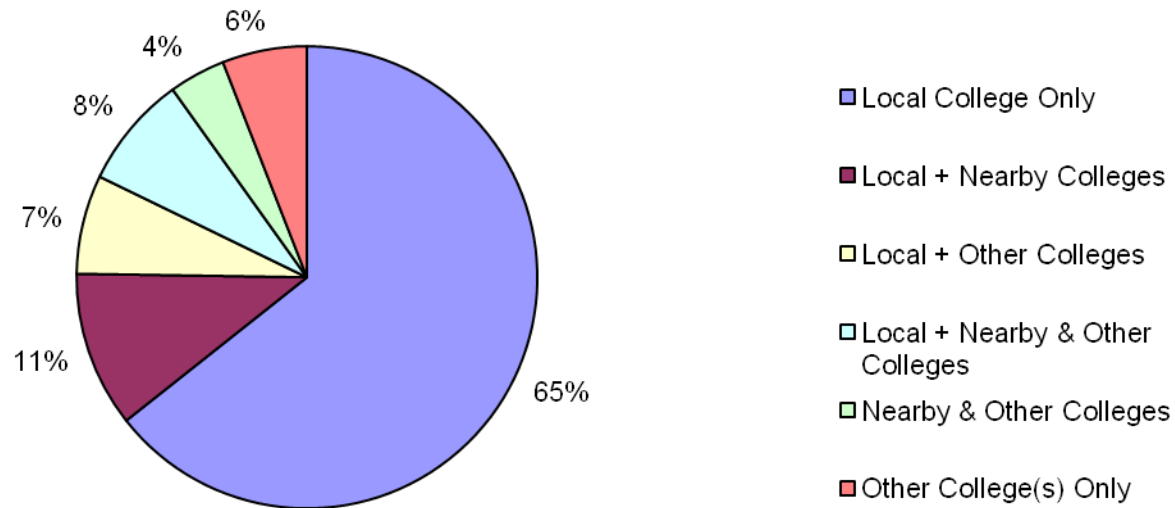


First Nation students were less likely to register in college, and much less likely to register in university, as compared to other students.

\* The Ministry of Education data files were limited in the identification of Aboriginal status. In this study, First Nation students included only those students funded by Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada, who lived in First Nation communities and attended provincially-funded Public or Catholic District Schools and private schools.

# College Applicants: Direct from Secondary School

## College Application Patterns: Example from South-western Ontario School Boards

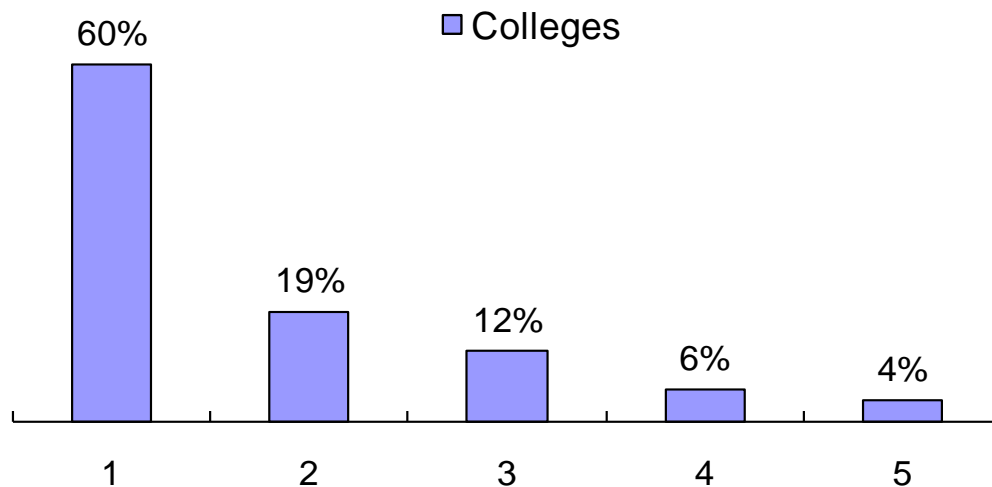


Local = within School Board area  
Nearby = commuting distance  
Other = student would have to live away from home

Although there was variation across the province, in general, the majority of college applicants only applied to colleges in their home communities.

# College Applicants: Non-Direct

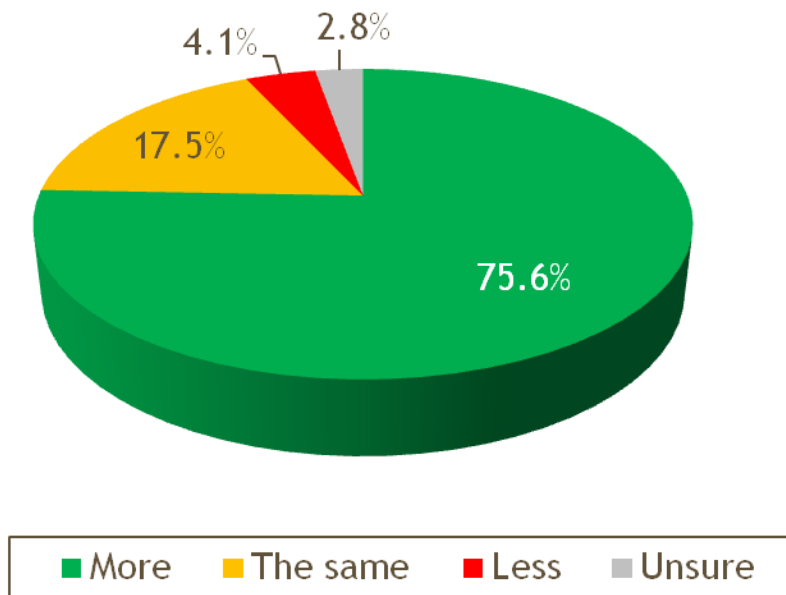
Non-Direct\* Applicants: Number of Colleges Applied To



The majority of non-direct applicants to college (i.e. 60%) applied to only one college.

\*This category includes any applicants who did not apply directly from secondary school.

# Jobs and Postsecondary

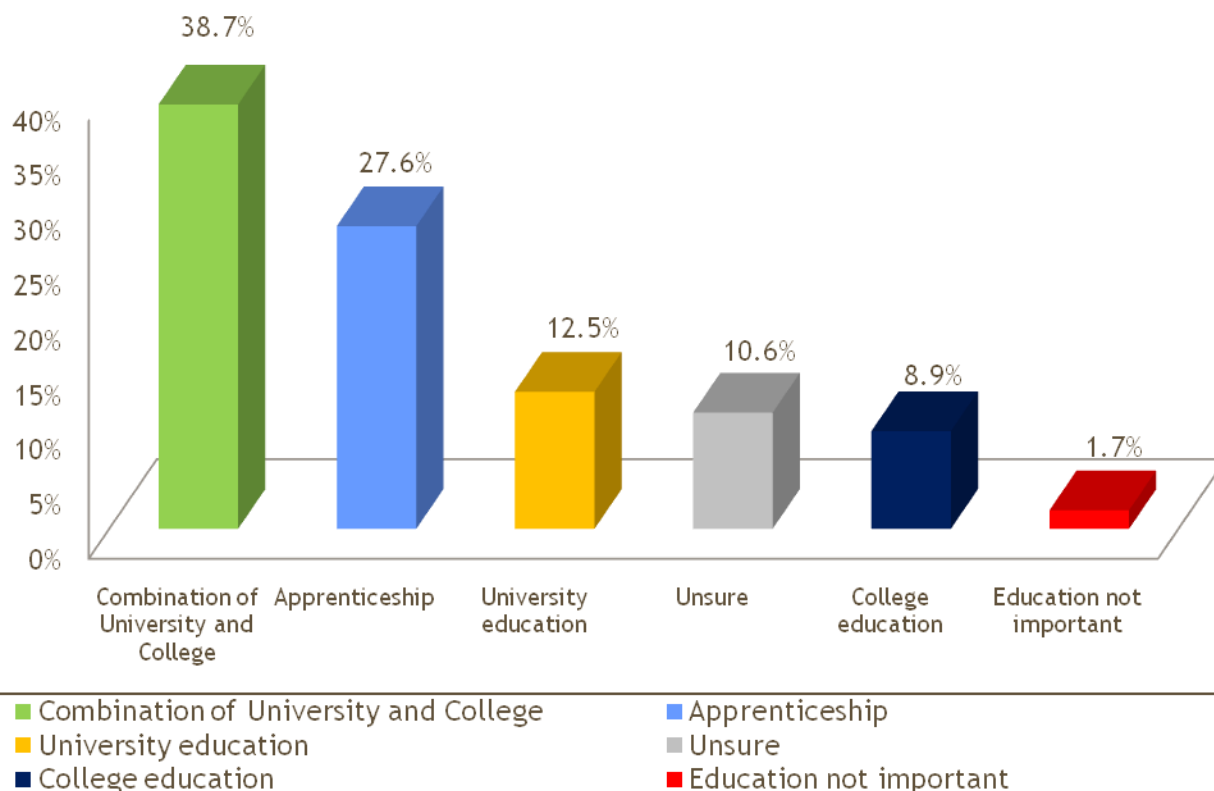


Majority (76%) of respondents said that jobs in the future will require more postsecondary education

Results were consistent among demographic sub-groups

Thinking of the future, do you think jobs will require more, less or the same amount of postsecondary education than today?

# Best Path to a Job



Respondents were comparatively more likely to say that a combination of university and college would provide the best path to a job (39%)

Nearly three in ten (28%) of Ontarians said that Apprenticeship was the best path to a job

Which of the following options do you feel provides the best path to a job? [ROTATE]  
(Source: Nanos Research, September 2010)