



**COLLEGES**  
**ONTARIO**

# The College System

March 2014

# Outline

- Higher Education Impacts
- Overview of Ontario Colleges
  - Students
  - Programs
  - Resources and Results
- Challenges Ahead
- Strategic Priorities
- Colleges Ontario

# Higher Education Impacts

## ➤ Individual Social Benefits

- Beyond the knowledge gained in the field of study, graduates have a broader knowledge basis and think more critically, analytically and clearly;
- Higher self-esteem;
- Greater willingness to be open to differing opinions;
- Higher levels of civic participation and volunteerism;
- Greater involvement with children's extra-curricular activities;
- Greater participation in leisure time exercise;
- Improved health outcomes, including reduced likelihood of smoking.

# Higher Education Impacts

## ➤ **Individual Economic Benefits**

- Higher incomes and more likely to be in the workforce;
- Improved occupational status;
- Reduced risk of unemployment and living in poverty;

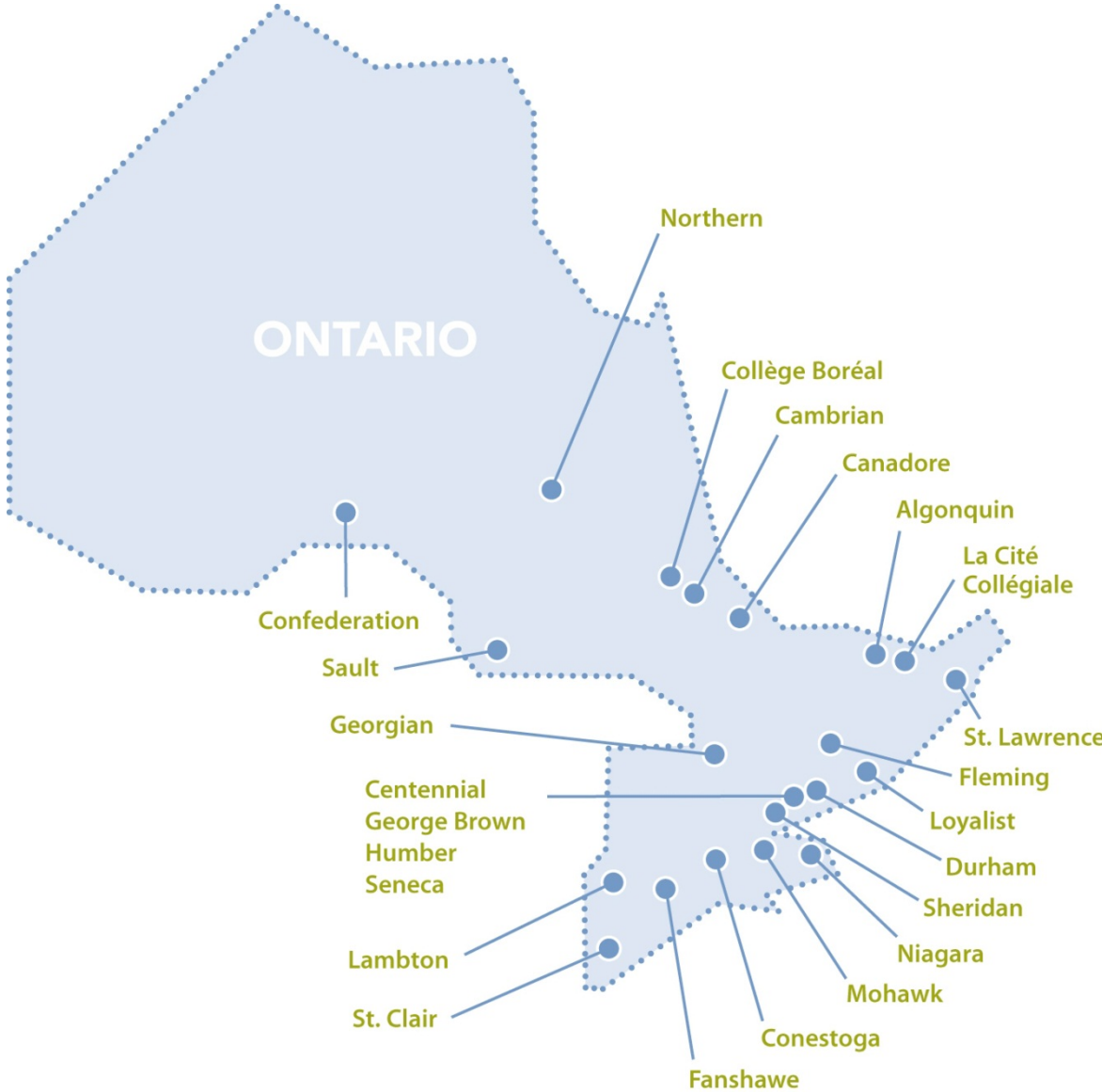
# Higher Education Impacts

## ➤ Societal Benefits

- Enables and improves social mobility, especially among under-represented groups;
  - E.g. First Generation, Aboriginals
- Contributes towards a more tolerant society;
- Reduced demand for health and social support programs;
- Higher tax revenues;
- Upskilling people for technical job;
- Supports and drives productivity and prosperity gains;
  - Over 2 million college graduates in the Ontario workforce
  - More than 78,000 students graduated in 2012

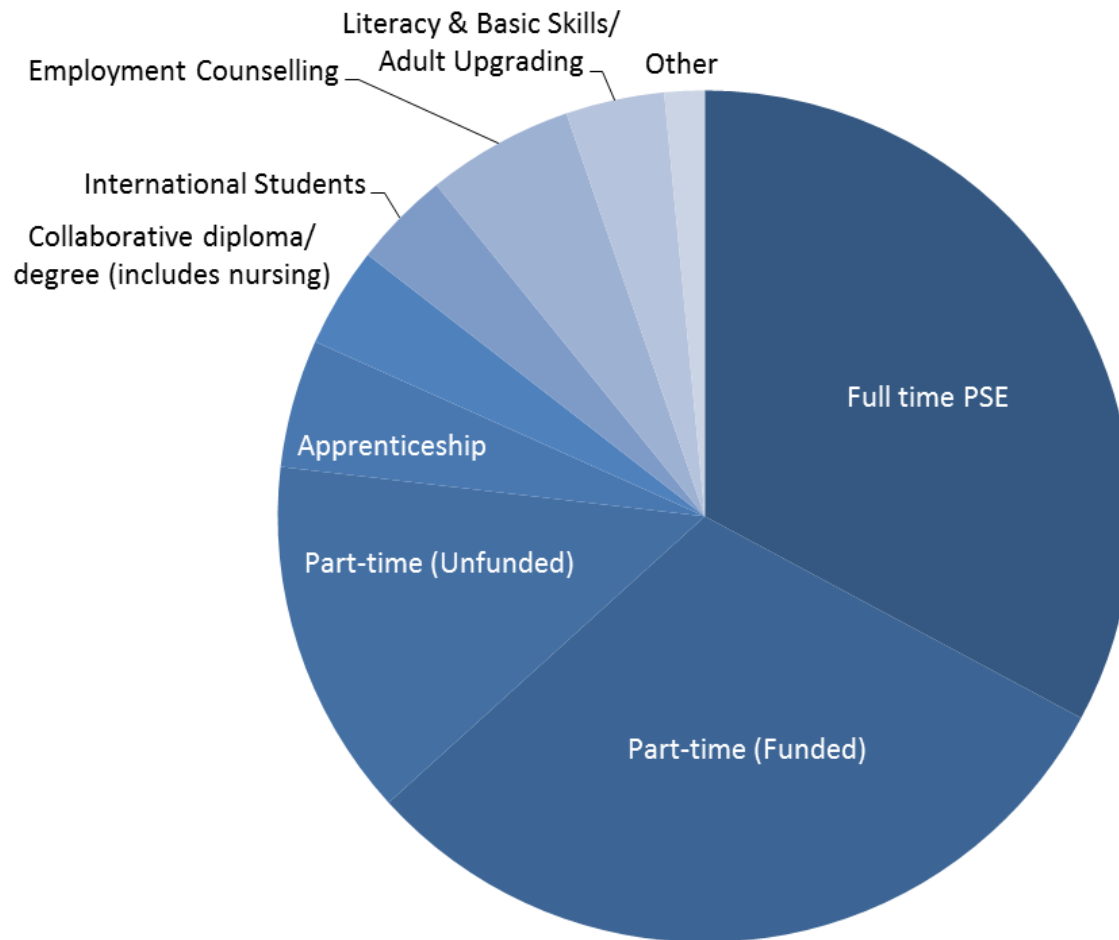
# **Ontario's 24 Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology**

# Ontario's 24 Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology



# Learners/Clients Served by Ontario's Colleges

**Estimated Annual Headcount = 500,000+**

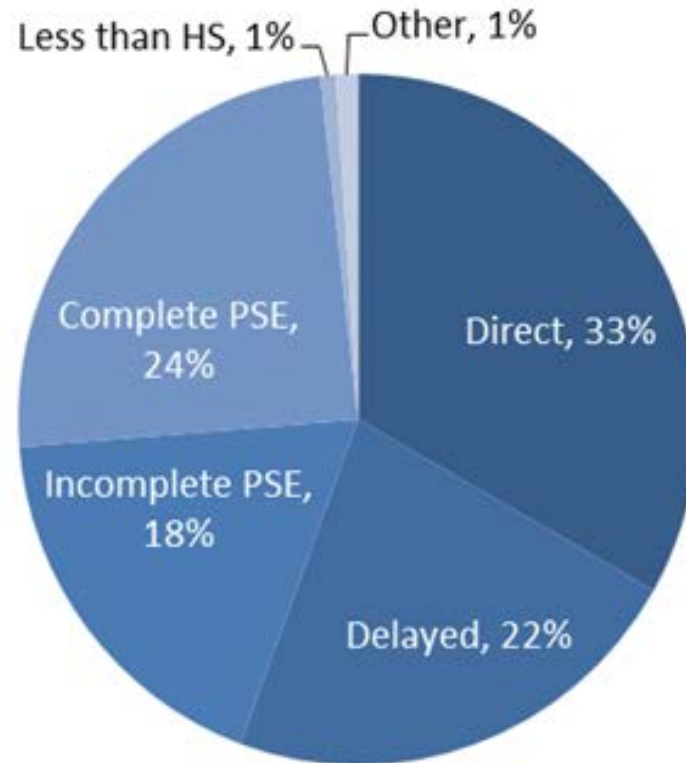




# Learner Profile

- 57% of college students have high school or less
  - 42% have attended PSE previously
  - 12% have completed a university degree
  - 12% have completed a college credential
- 20% of college students (34% in the GTA) report neither French nor English as their first language
- 18% of surveyed applicants were not born in Canada
- 13% of college students use “Special Needs/Disability Services.”

# Pathways to College



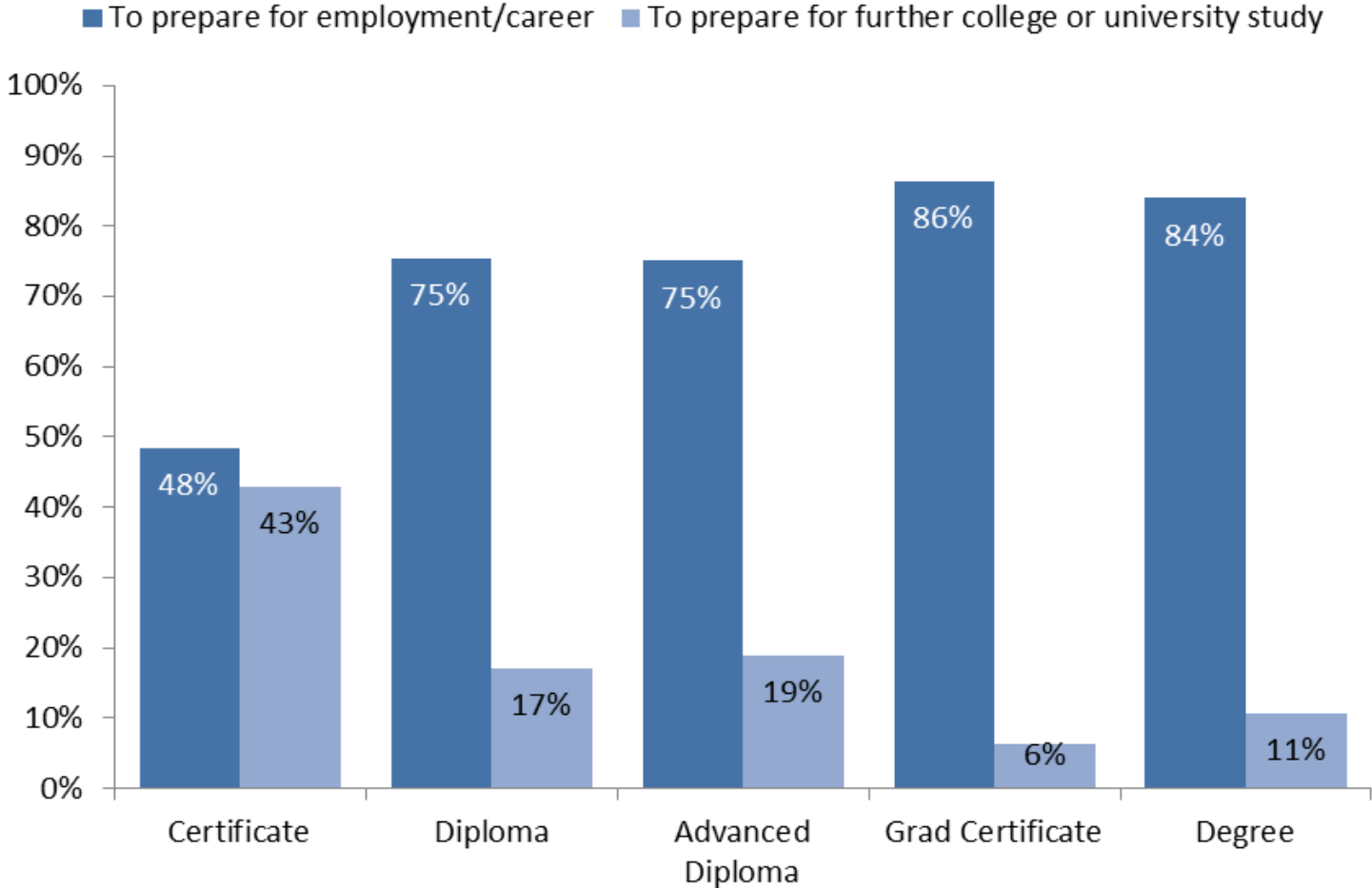
Direct: entered college directly from secondary school

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

Incomplete PSE: previous PSE experience, without a completed credential

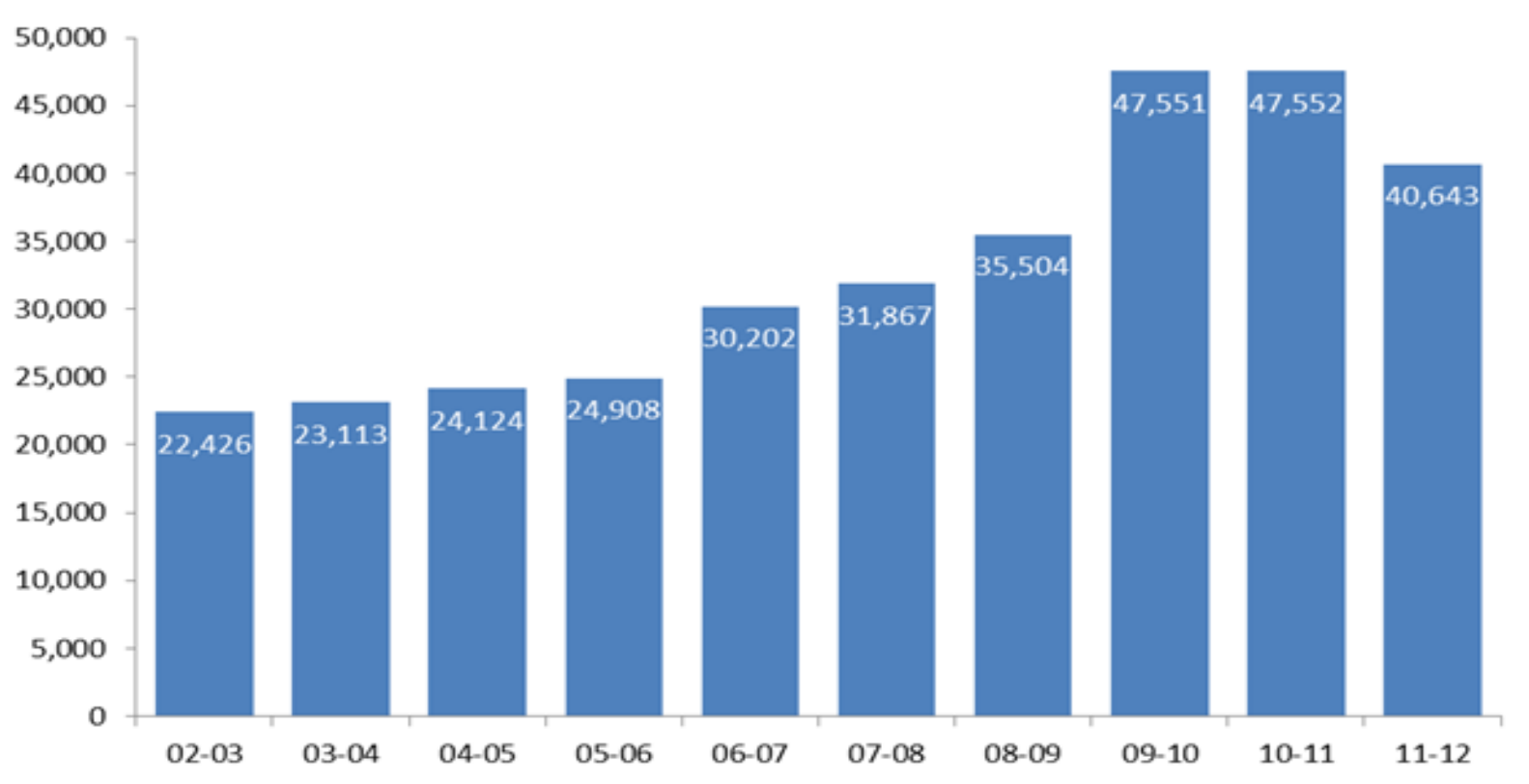
Complete PSE: previous attainment of a diploma or degree

# Main Goals for Enrolling in College



Source: 2012-13 Student Satisfaction Survey (MTCU)

# New CAAT Apprenticeship Starts

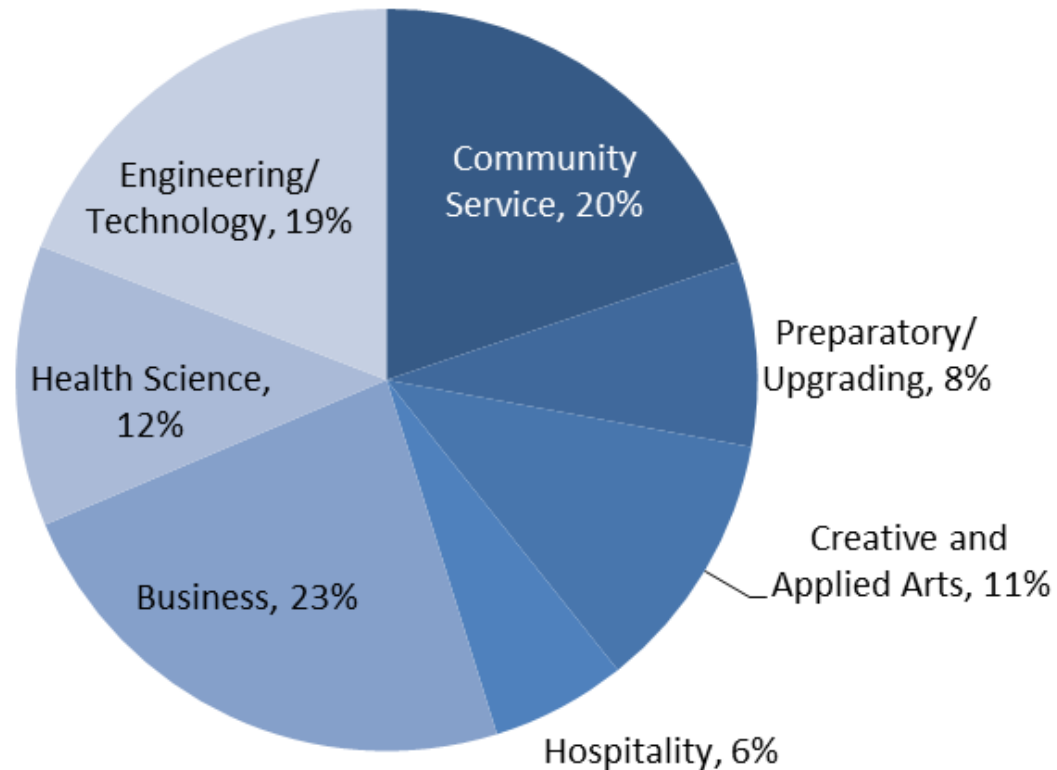


Source: MTCU (total full- and part-time)

- New CAAT apprenticeship starts reached 40,643 in 2011-12.
- Ontario colleges deliver 87% of Ontario's apprenticeship in-school training.

# College Graduates by Employment Sector

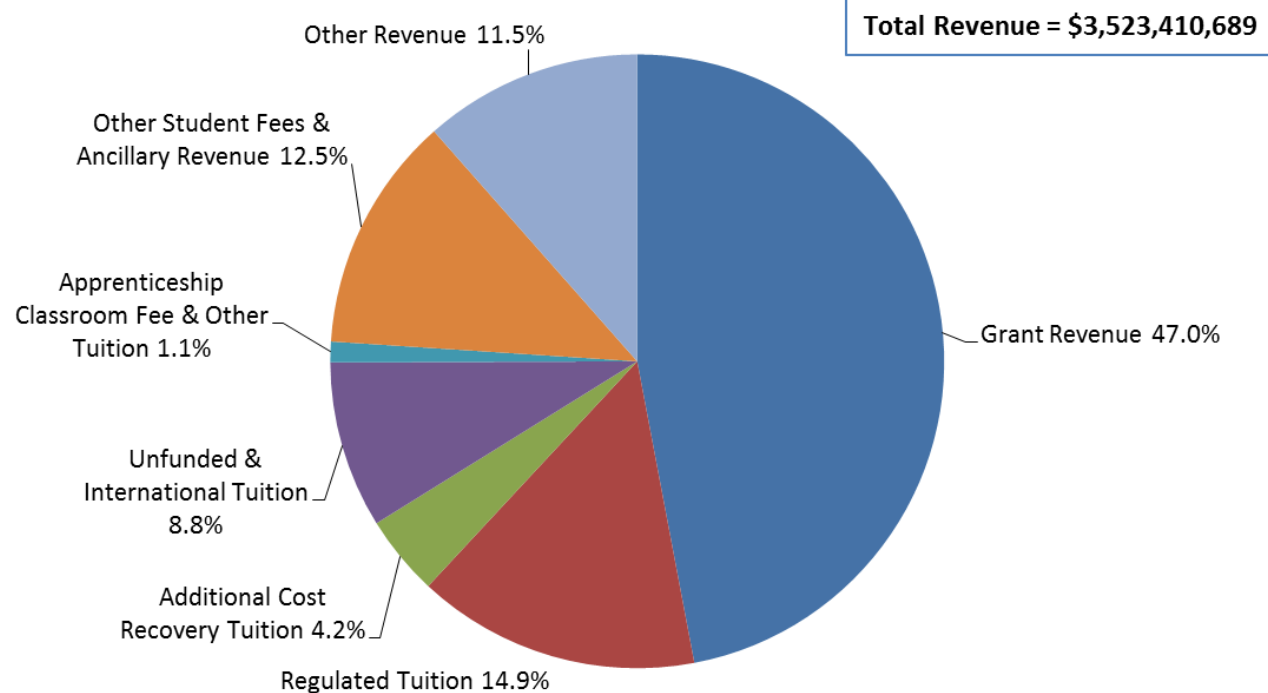
78,000+ graduates last year



Source: 2012 Employment Profile (MTCU); Colleges Ontario

# College System Revenues

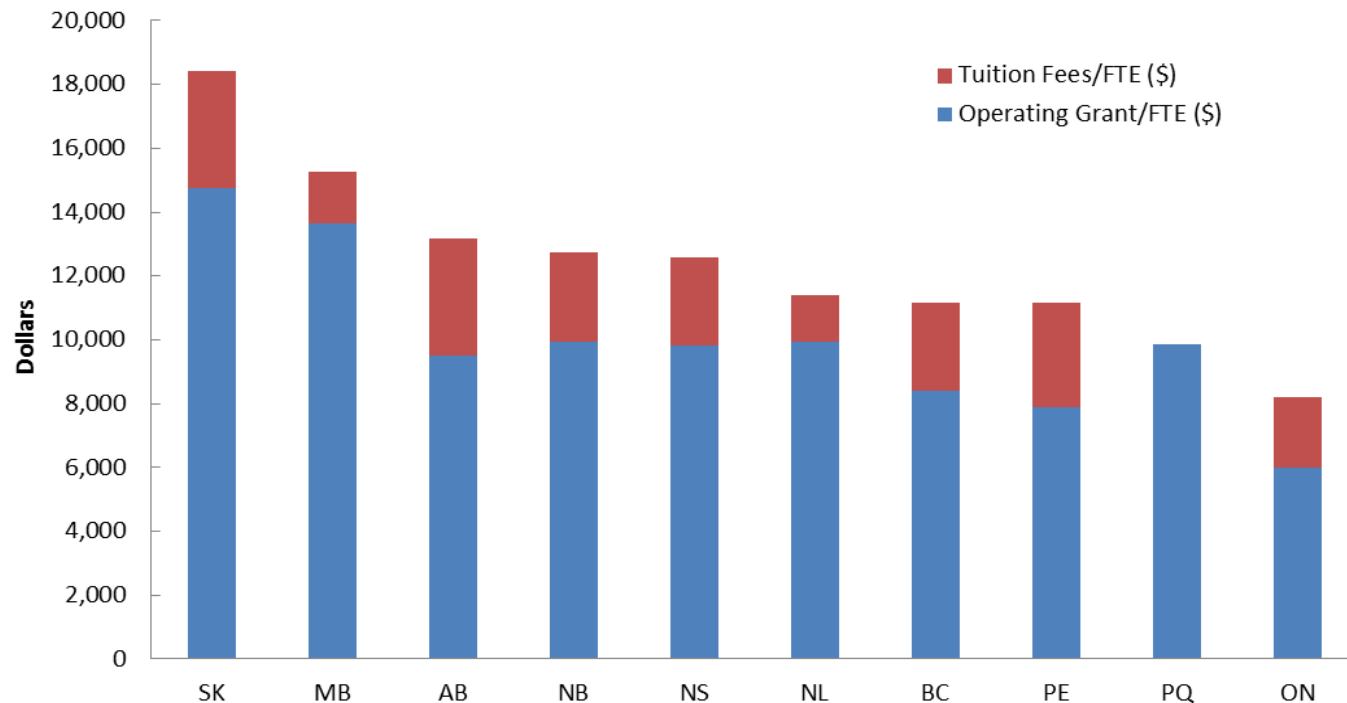
Ontario College System Revenue, 2011-12



Source: Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities, CFIS.

# Interprovincial Funding Comparisons

**Estimated Grant and Tuition Fee Revenue Per College Student  
All Provinces, 2011-12**

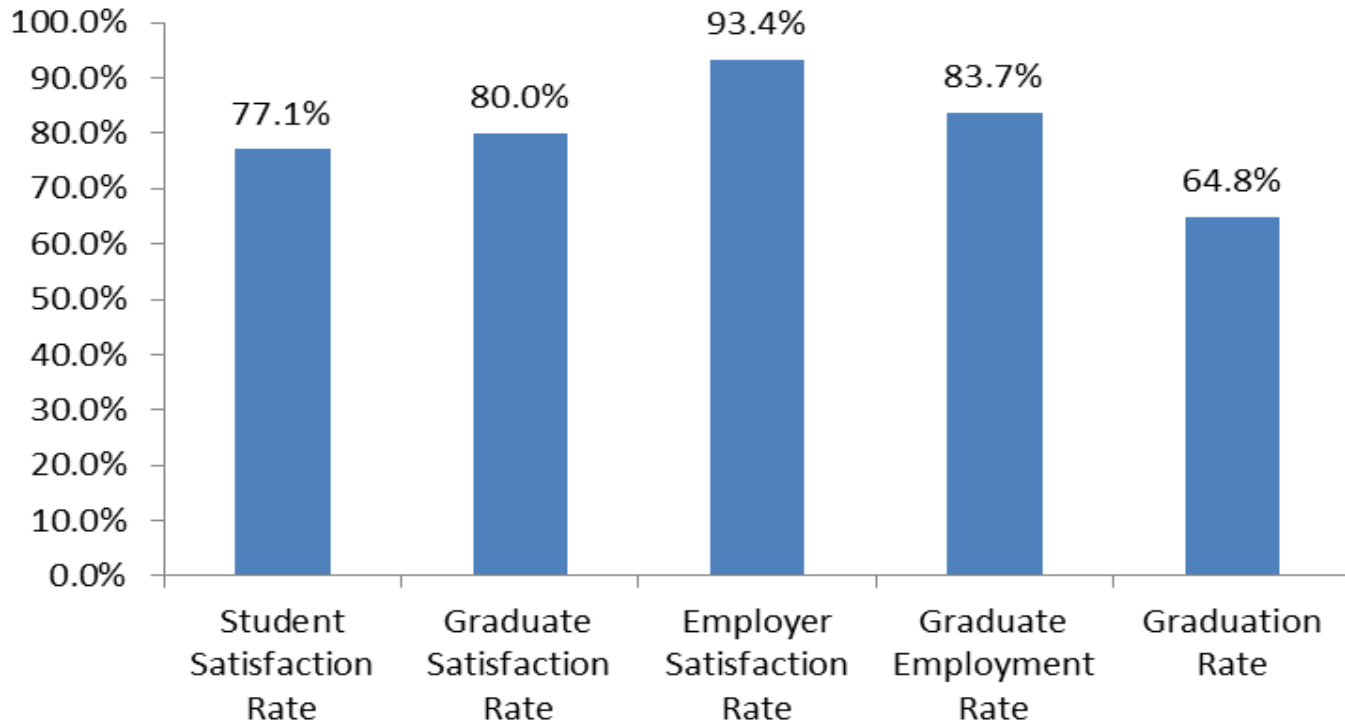


Sources: Colleges Ontario, Ontario Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities, relevant provincial ministries.

Notes: Ontario figures exclude the Tuition Set Aside and Collaborative & Second Entry Nursing & Clinical Education Funding for Collaborative Nursing. Operating grants and enrolments are for provincially-funded activity and exclude apprenticeship. Enrolment and funding data for Quebec are for full-time students.

# Key Performance Indicators

2012-13  
Reporting Year



- Ontario's Colleges and Ontario's Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities have defined five Key Performance Indicators
- Three of these indicators (graduate employment, graduate satisfaction, and employer satisfaction), are used to distribute performance funding to the colleges.
- The student survey is administered in class to all students beyond first semester, and the graduate & employer surveys are telephone surveys administered six months after graduation.

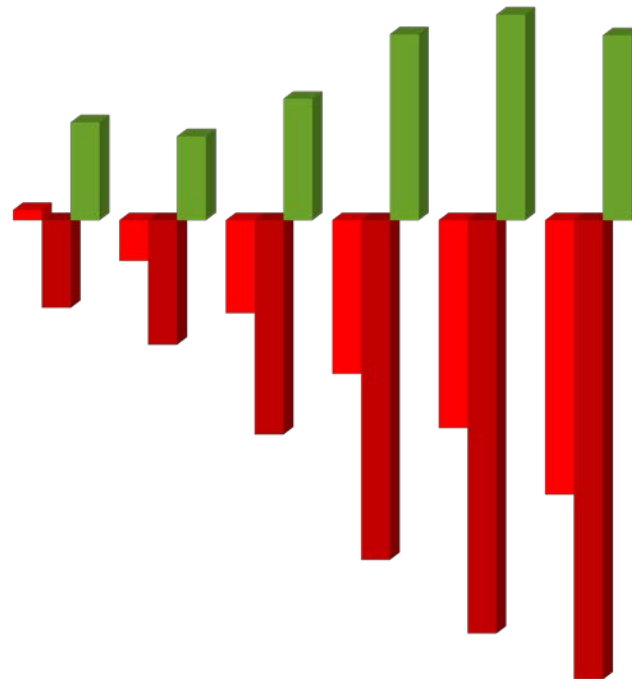


# Challenges Ahead

- Ontario's labour market future
- Fiscal pressures
- Potential government directions

# Ontario's Labour Market Future

*People Without Jobs,*



*Jobs Without People*

# Playing to College Strengths and Public Concerns

- Focus on the labour market shortage and the need to increase post-secondary attainment plays to the traditional strengths of colleges:
  - Destination of choice for underrepresented
  - Support for aboriginal learners
  - Serving students in rural and remote communities
  - Retraining – Second career, literacy, other programs
- And, this focus relates directly to the concerns of the public about jobs and the economy

# Fiscal Pressures

- The government has pledged to balance the provincial budget by 2017-18. This means that the growth of government funding will be severely constrained.
- This government needs to find significant savings everywhere, including pse, in spite of pledge to increase funding
- Many public sector contracts come up for renegotiation in 2014
- While demand for college education is forecast to continue growing over the next five years, colleges will be facing difficult financial circumstances and will need to both diversify revenue streams and continue to improve efficiencies.

# Government directions

- Uncertain political future...possible spring election
- Pathways, online learning and differentiation have been identified by current Minister
- Government has made it clear that this is also about cost constraint

# What are we thinking about as a system?

## ➤ **Big ideas for the pse vision:**

- Expanding student choice: Broader degree granting powers for colleges; far better credit recognition
- More autonomy for colleges
- Nomenclature – potential renaming of some 3 year diplomas to degrees, where learning outcomes match
- More funding, more consistent funding for access
- Greater college ownership of apprenticeship

# Conclusions

- The needs of Ontario's economy in the future are well aligned with the strengths of colleges
- Colleges are well-positioned to help the government achieve its goals, improve access to post secondary education and ensure Ontario meets the demands of the post-baby boom labour market

## **However,**

- The fiscal situation is uncertain and we are not entirely in control of our destiny – pse vision, possible election in spring, changes in fiscal situation or government priorities may impact our future – working together will give us more ability to impact government
- If colleges do not find a way to achieve this goal, Miner report will be Ontario's future reality -- but we can find the solutions working together

# Why Advocate Together

- Colleges rely on government funding and policy decision making
- We are in a very competitive environment with most areas that rely on government funding being underfunded and arguing for further support
- Not many decision makers and policy analysts at Queen's Park went to college
- Colleges matter to the future
- The voice of the college sector is stronger than the voice of any one college