

2020 ENVIRONMENTAL
SCAN

Student and Graduate Profiles



COLLEGES | COLLÈGES
ONTARIO | ONTARIO

Student and Graduate Profiles

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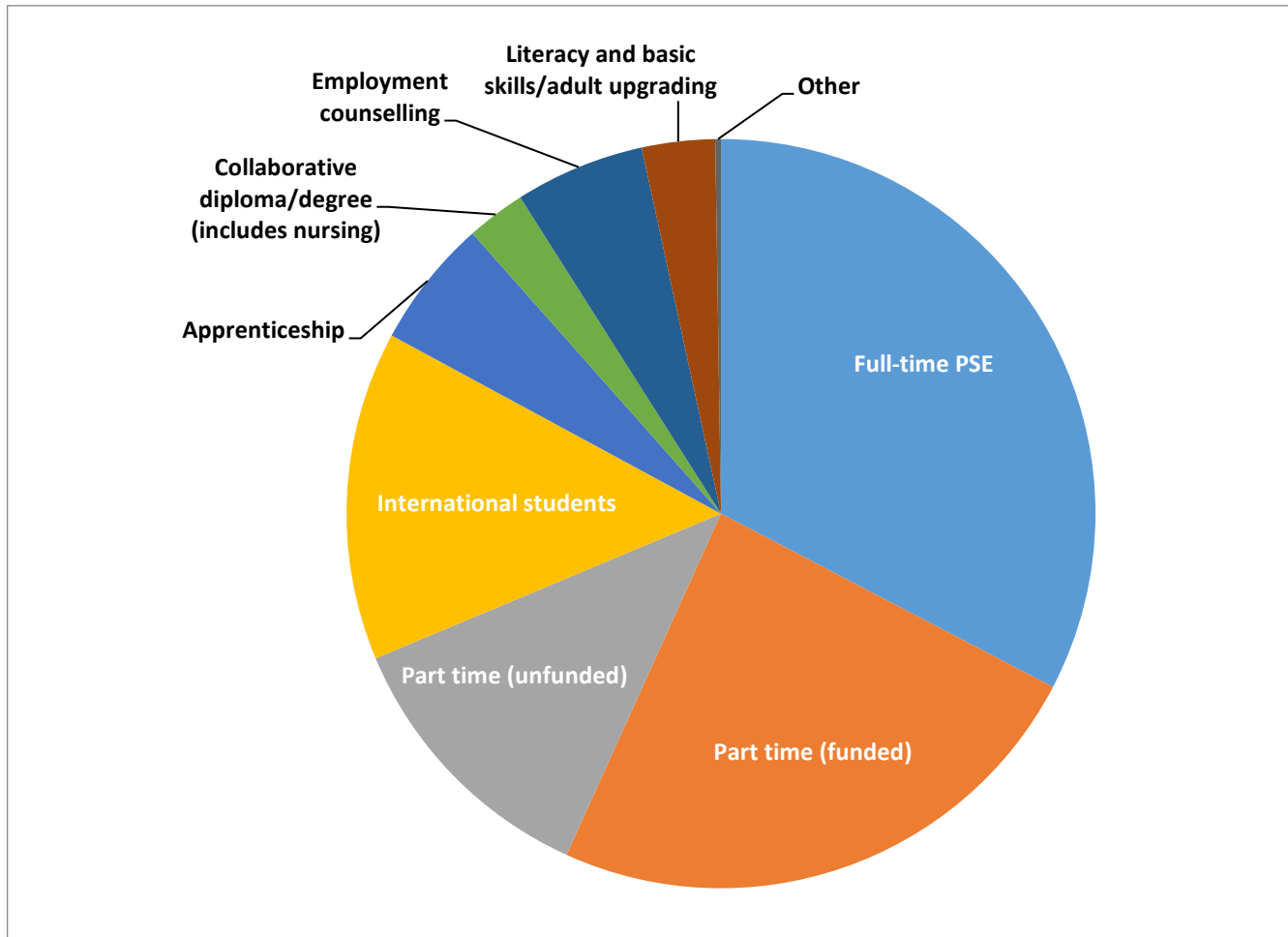
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1 HIGHLIGHTS

- Each year, more than 500,000 students and clients are served by Ontario's public colleges. Of this group, more than 260,000 are full-time post-secondary students.
- There were 199,306 distinct applicants for the 2018-19 academic year.
- Fifty-seven per cent of new fall 2019 entrants to Ontario post-secondary institutions enrolled in a college.
- In 2018-19, total funded, full-time equivalent (FTE) post-secondary enrolment in the colleges was 217,242 (including funded full-time, part-time and tuition-short programs).
- More than 85,000 international students were studying at Ontario's colleges in fall 2019.
- 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.
- Colleges delivered 83 per cent of new apprenticeship in-school training in 2018-19.
- Colleges reported more than 100,000 post-secondary graduates in 2017-18.
- Eighty-six per cent of 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 Colleges and Universities; Ontario Ministry of Labour, Training 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

3.1 Applicants

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

Year	Direct		Non-direct		Total
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	
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	52,971	26.9%	143,827	73.1%	196,798
2018-19**	49,903	25.0%	149,409	75.0%	199,306
2019-20**	50,902	26.3%	142,921	73.7%	193,823

*Distinct applicants across fall/winter/spring.

** Preliminary numbers as of May 2020.

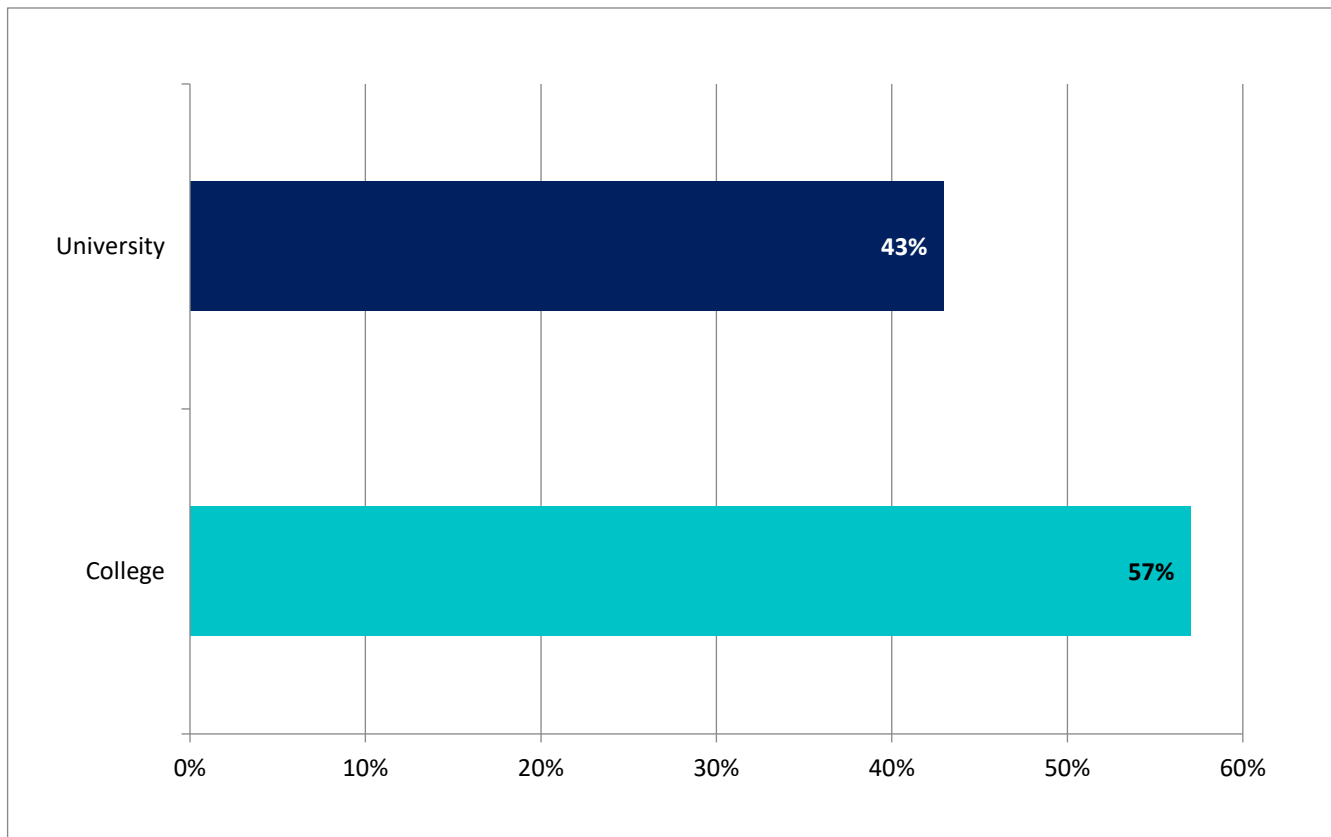
Direct: Applicants applying directly from high school (for OCAS applicant data, this category includes school board-run adult day schools).

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

Source: OCAS.



Figure 2. New fall 2019 Ontario post-secondary entrants by sector



Note: University and college data include first-year full-time domestic head counts for fall 2019. Significant numbers of students also enrol in colleges during the winter and spring intake periods, not shown in the above figure. New full-time apprentices at colleges are included with the college data. Sources: Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities; Ontario Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development; OCAS.

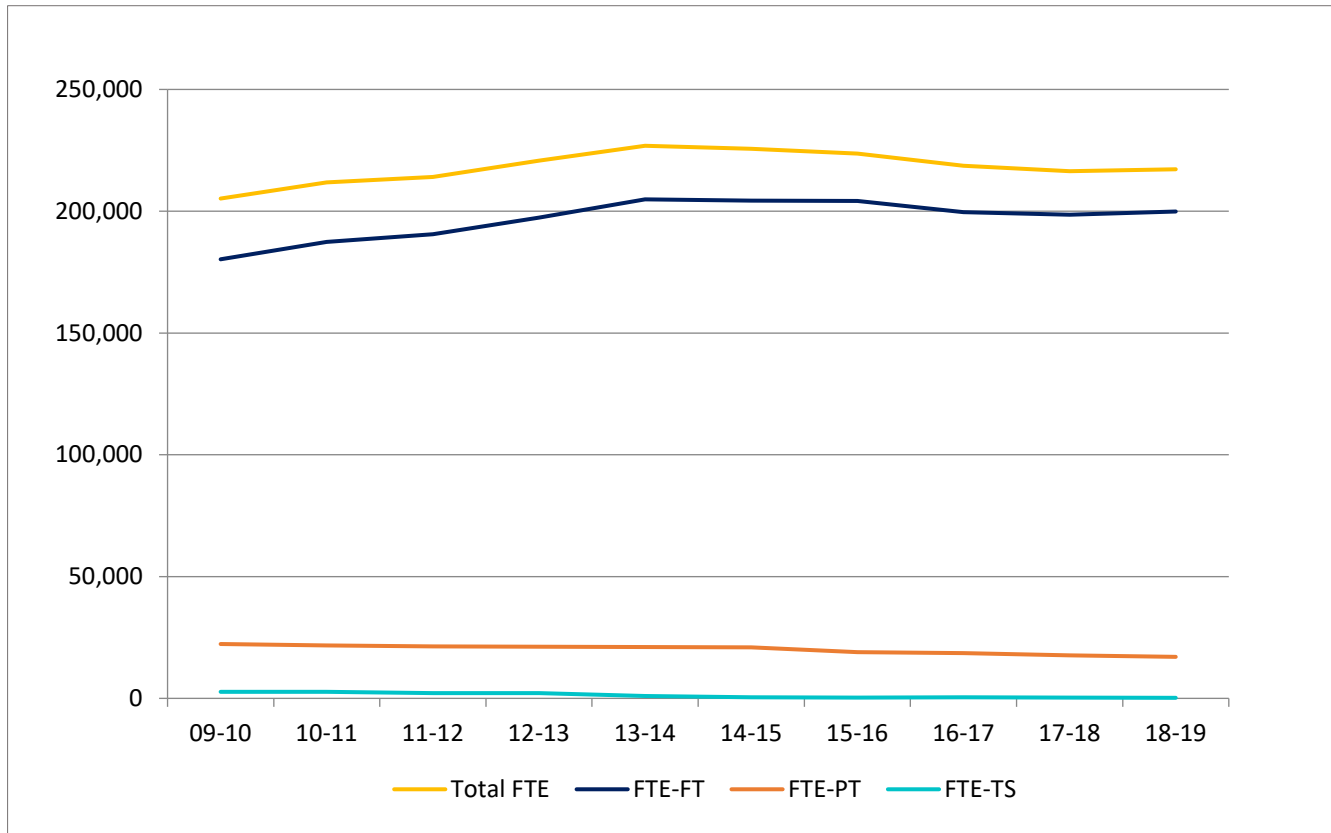


- A majority of new fall 2019 entrants to post-secondary education in Ontario enrolled in a college.

3.2 Students

Post-secondary-funded enrolment

Figure 3. Funded college enrolments as FTEs* from 2009-10 to 2018-19



*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 Colleges and Universities.



Table 2. Total funded FTE enrolment by college, 2018-19

College	2018-19 FTE
Algonquin	20238
Boréal	1383
Cambrian	3274
Canadore	2786
Centennial	11478
Conestoga	10710
Confederation	2770
Durham	11676
Fanshawe	14174
Fleming	5850
George Brown	21116
Georgian	9168
Humber	21963
La Cité	4279
Lambton	2508
Loyalist	2881
Mohawk	12162
Niagara	7563
Northern	856
Sault	1933
Seneca	19716
Sheridan	16058
St. Clair	7502
St. Lawrence	5198
Total	217242

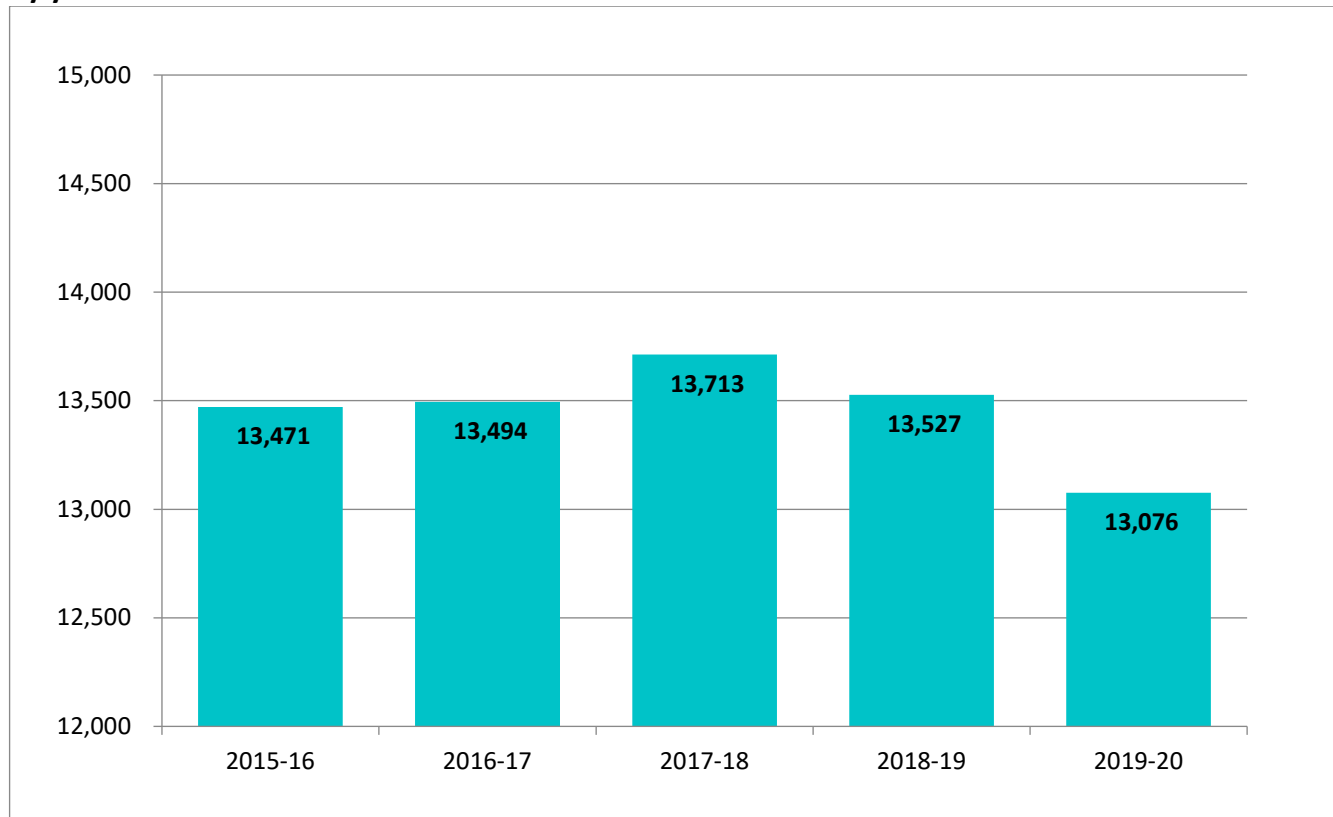
Note that funded students do not comprise the total college population.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities.



Collaborative nursing students

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



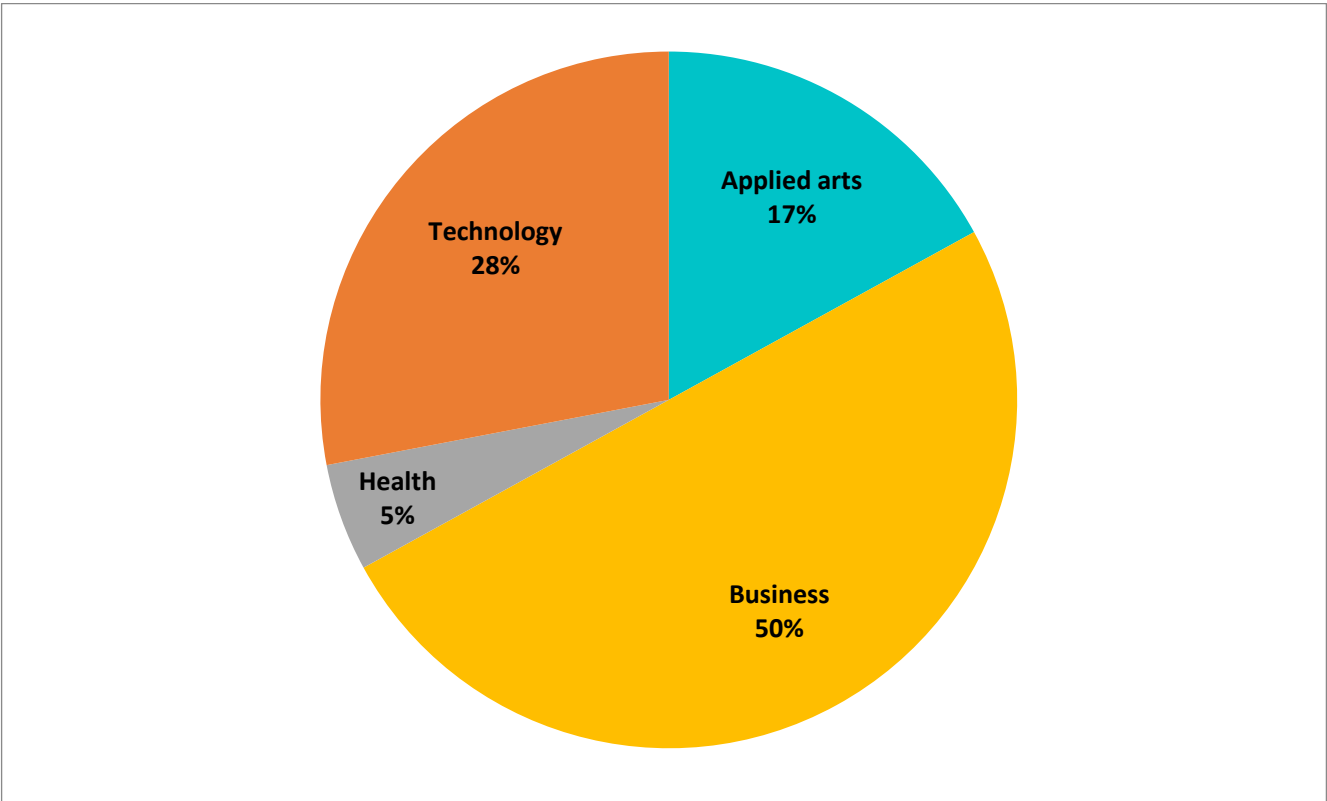
*Includes full-time students reported by colleges or their university partners.
Source: Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities.



- Collaborative nursing programs have been offered through college-university partnerships. Although individual models vary, nursing students have for years completed courses at both the college and university campuses (a policy change announced in 2020 will soon allow some institutions to offer independent programs). 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



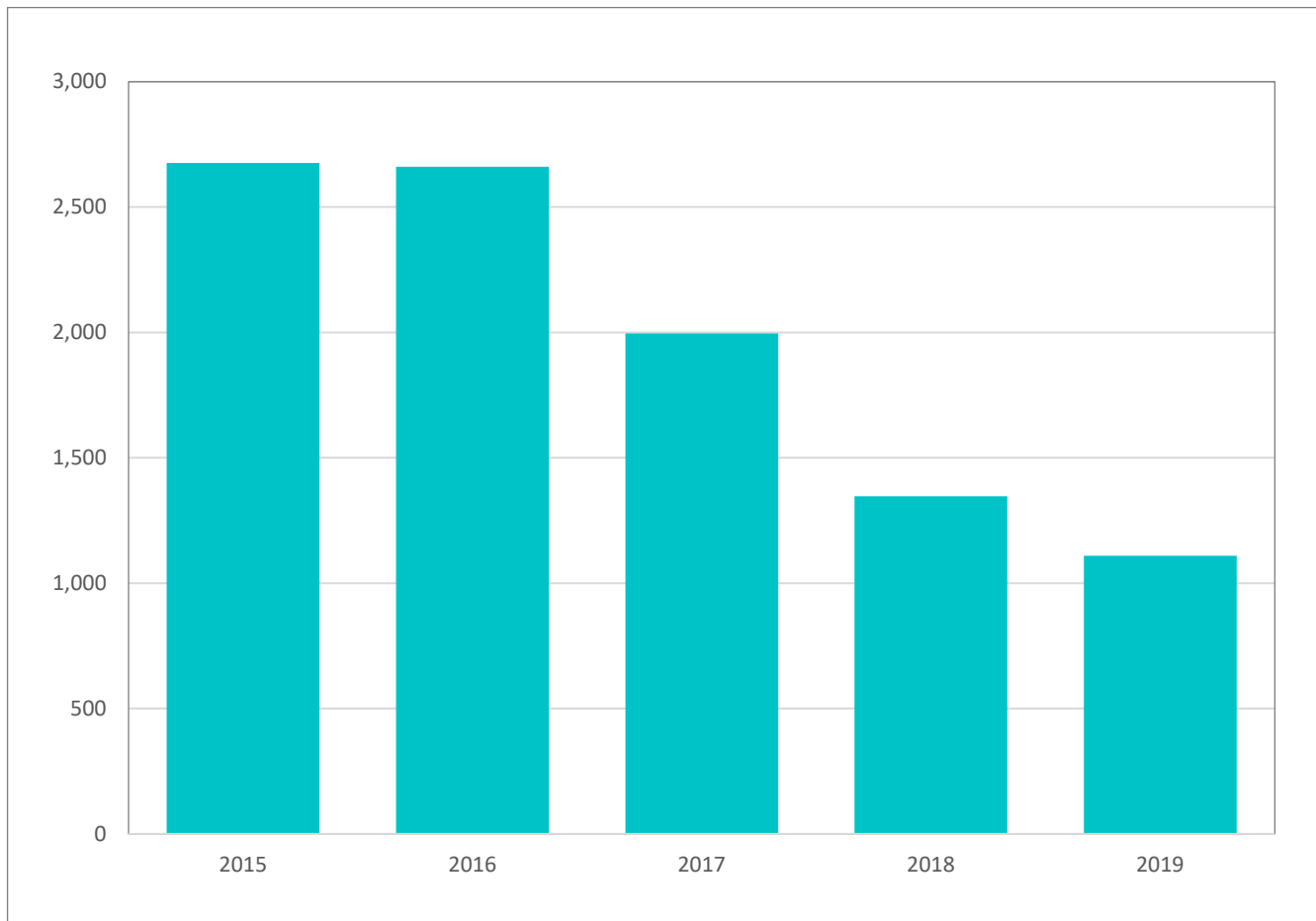
Source: OCAS, November enrolment count.



- More than 85,000 international students enrolled at colleges in 2019-20.

Second Career students

Figure 6. College Second Career enrolment

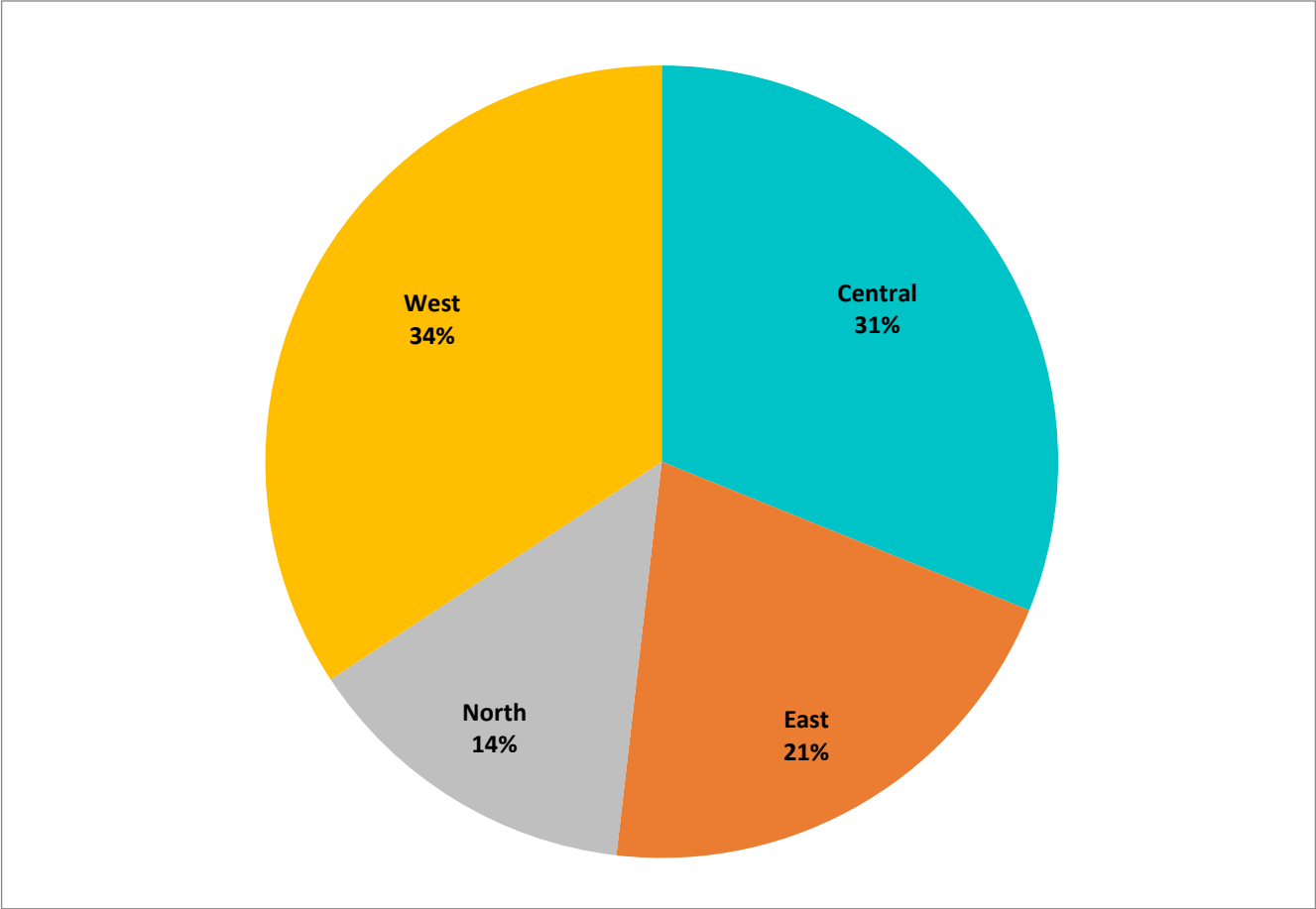


Fall enrolment only. Additional learners enrol in the winter and spring semesters.
Source: OCAS.



- The Ontario government's Second Career program has provided funding for adult retraining since 2008. Second Career clients in Ontario can pursue their training at public or private colleges.
- During the 2019-20 fiscal year, 33 per cent of Second Career clients received training at a public college. Second Career enrolment declined in recent years due to an improving labour market.
- 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 top occupations pursued are as truck drivers, heavy equipment operators, social and community service workers, medical administrative assistants and accounting clerks.

Figure 7. Relative distribution of Second Career clients by provincial region



Source: Ontario Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development.



- As shown in Figure 7, the relative distribution of these clients across provincial regions generally reflects local population densities.

3.3 Graduates

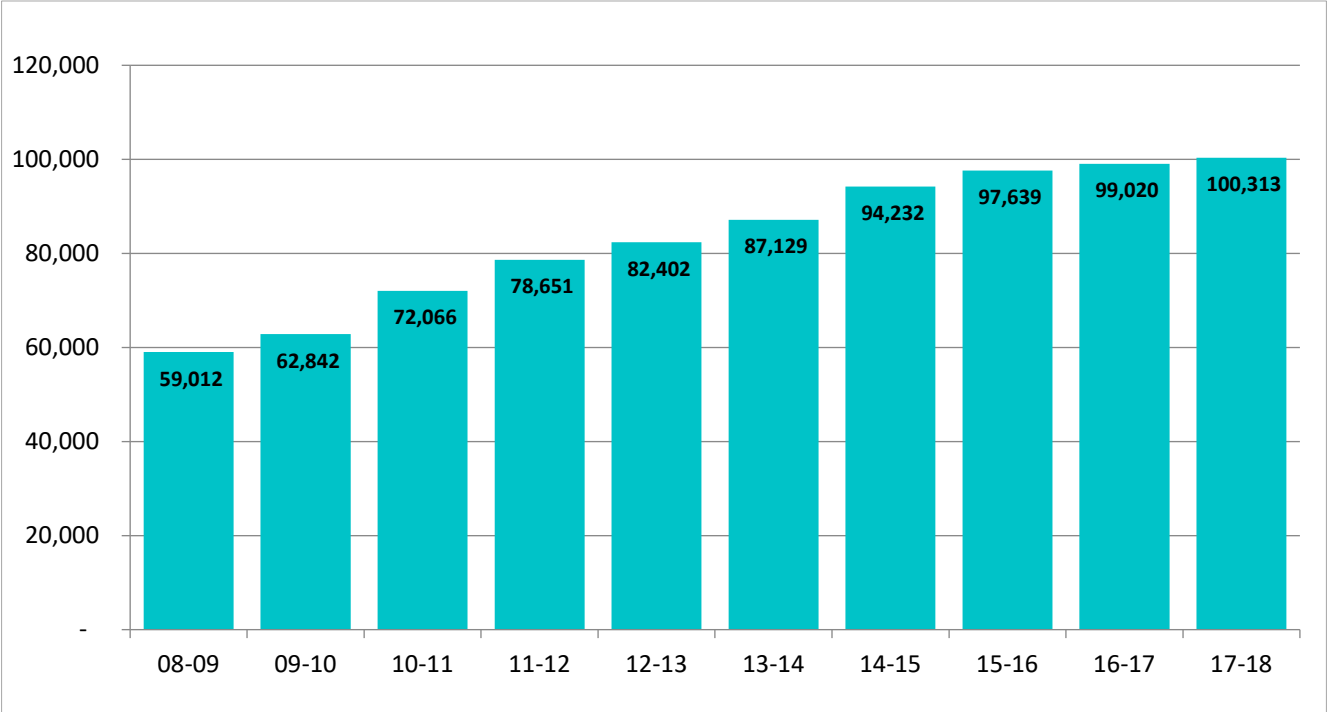
Table 3. Number of graduates by college and semester of graduation*

College	Summer 2016	Fall 2016	Winter 2017	Total
Algonquin	1063	2295	4690	8048
Boréal	32	134	588	754
Cambrian	503	755	1509	2767
Canadore	181	204	978	1363
Centennial	1256	1384	4505	7145
Conestoga	610	1084	2879	4573
Confederation	81	168	1237	1486
Durham	381	965	3068	4414
Fanshawe	902	1411	4722	7035
Fleming	410	759	1874	3043
George Brown	1449	2170	5482	9101
Georgian	761	1584	1916	4261
Humber	1287	2013	6204	9504
La Cité	111	332	1259	1702
Lambton	324	398	742	1464
Loyalist	68	186	1195	1449
Mohawk	771	804	3694	5269
Niagara	528	1013	2715	4256
Northern	19	62	466	547
Sault	38	109	643	790
Seneca	1440	2126	4567	8133
Sheridan	933	1598	4406	6937
St. Clair	172	885	2330	3387
St. Lawrence	366	828	1691	2885
Total	13686	23267	63360	100313

*2017-18 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 Colleges and Universities.



Figure 8. Ontario college graduates by year* 2008-09 to 2017-18



*Reporting year (actual year of graduation is the academic year prior to the reporting year).
Source: Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities.



4 DOMESTIC LEARNER DEMOGRAPHICS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4. College applicants

	Per cent
Gender	
Female	55%
Male	45%
Other gender identity	<1%
Average applicant age	
Direct from secondary school	20 years
Non-direct	26 years
Applicant region	
Central Ontario	7%
Eastern Ontario	12%
Golden Horseshoe (excluding Toronto)	36%
Northern Ontario	6%
Southwestern Ontario	19%
Toronto	19%
Status in Canada	
Canadian citizen	85%
Immigrant or refugee	15%
Employment status*	
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.”

Sources: OCAS, 2017 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.).



Table 5. College students

	Percent
Gender	
Female	53%
Male	47%
Other gender identity	<1%
Age	
<21 years	53%
21-25 years	27%
26-30 years	9%
31-35 years	4%
>35 years	7%
First-generation status*	
	29%
Ethnicity of new registrants**	
Caucasian	56%
Mixed caucasian	5%
Visible minority	31%
Aboriginal	7%
Other	2%
First language	
English	86%
French	4%
Other	10%

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

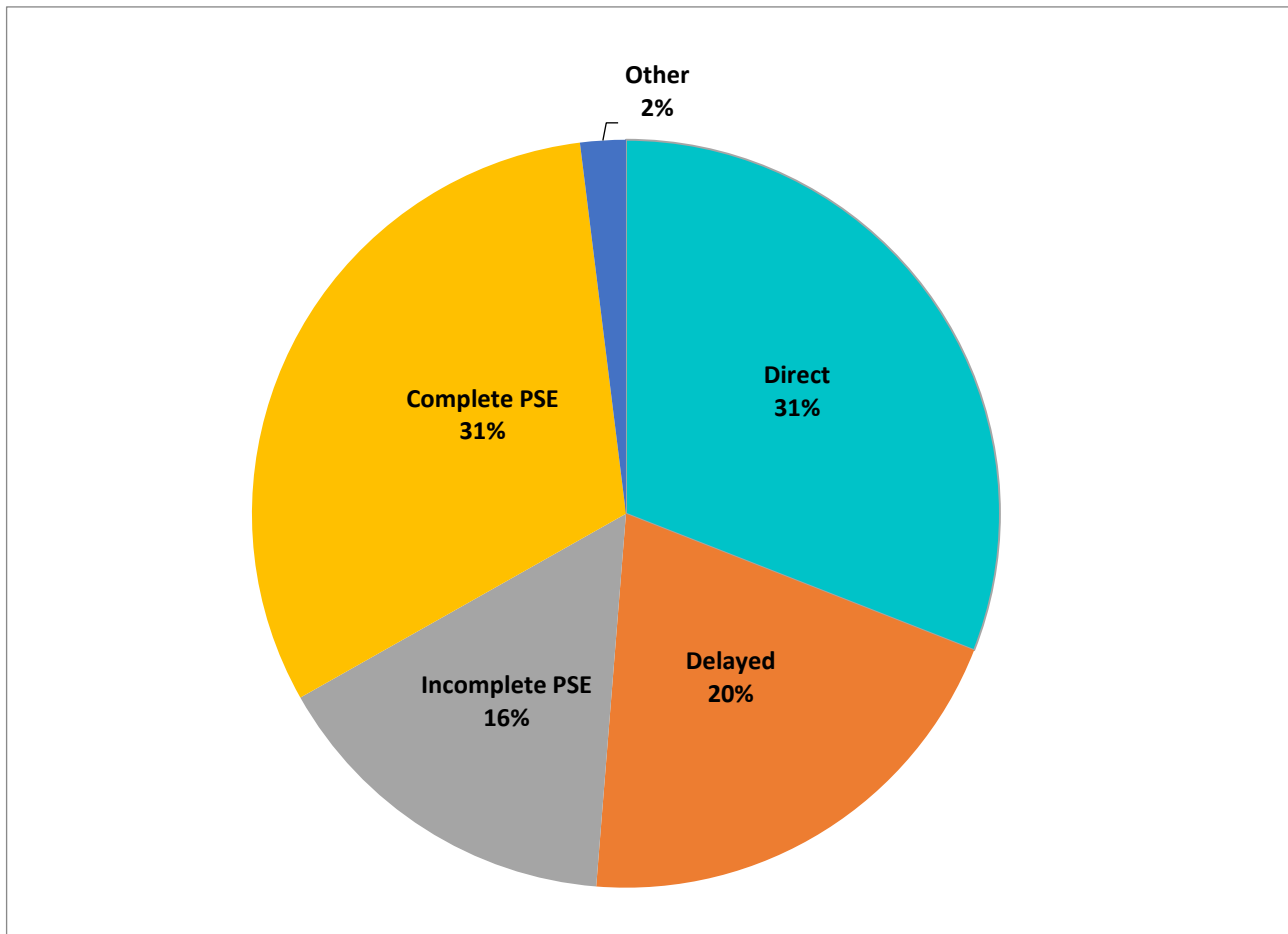
**Estimate based on a survey of applicants who later registered at a college. Excludes respondents who selected N/A or “prefer not to answer.”

Sources: OCAS, 2017 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.).



4.1 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.

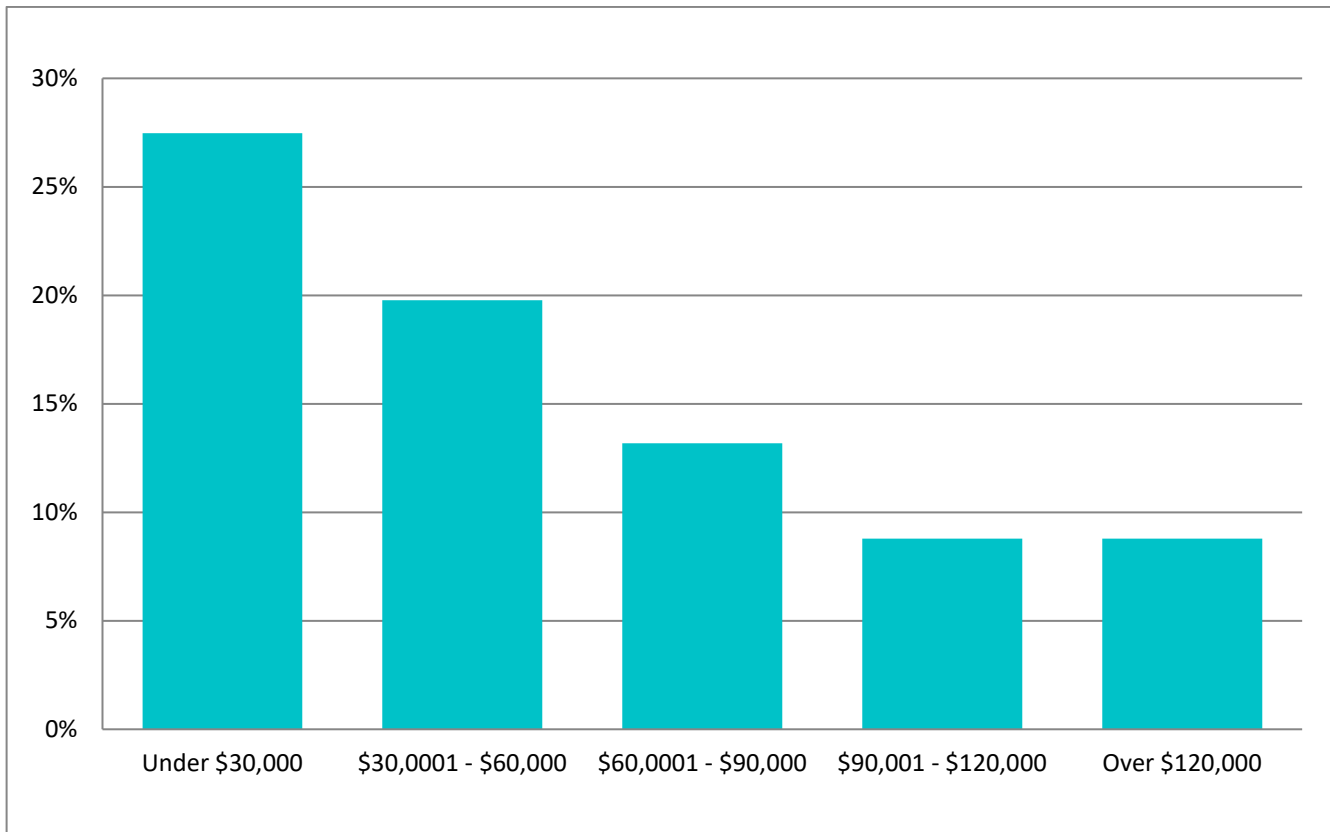
Source: 2017-18 student satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities).



- In 2017-18, 31 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-seven per cent of students had some previous post-secondary education, 31 per cent of whom previously completed a college and/or university credential (18 per cent were university graduates).

4.2 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.

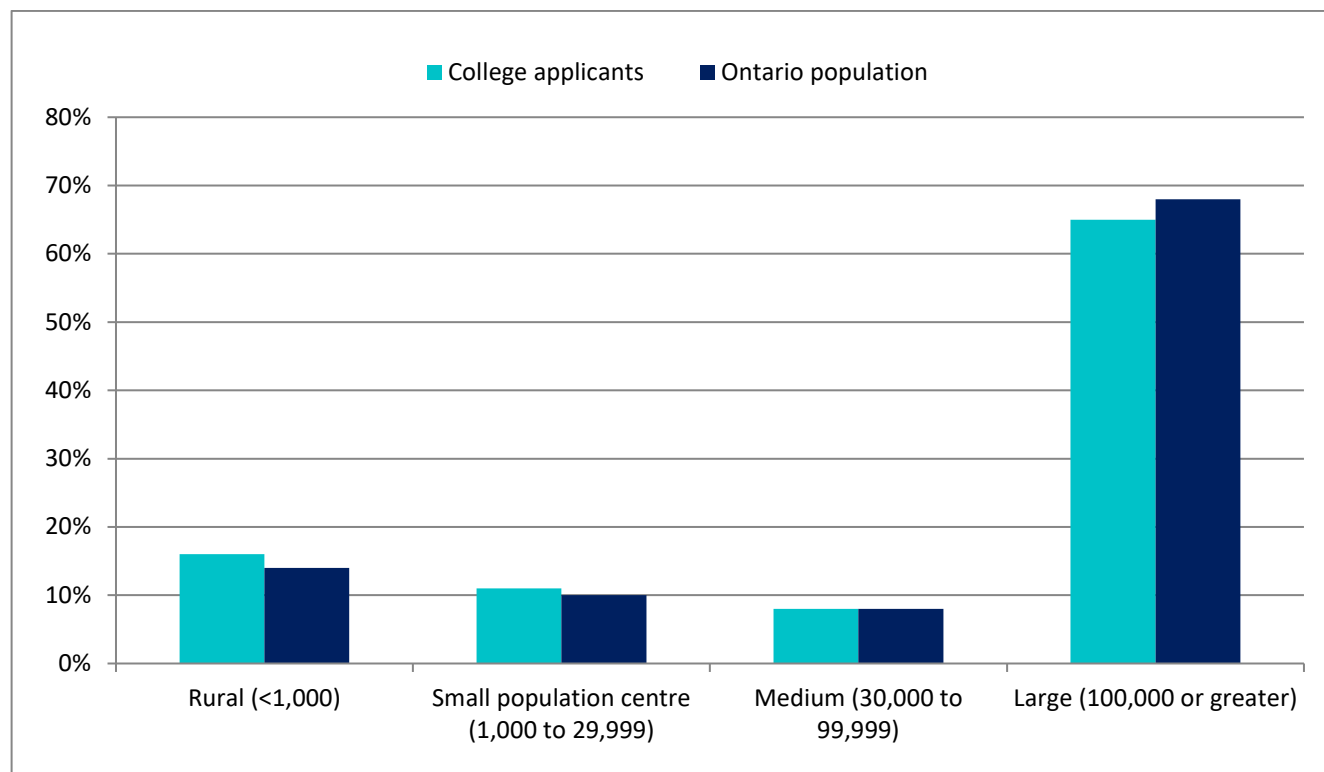
Source: 2017 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.).



- 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.

4.3 Population of applicant communities

Figure 11. Approximate population of applicant community



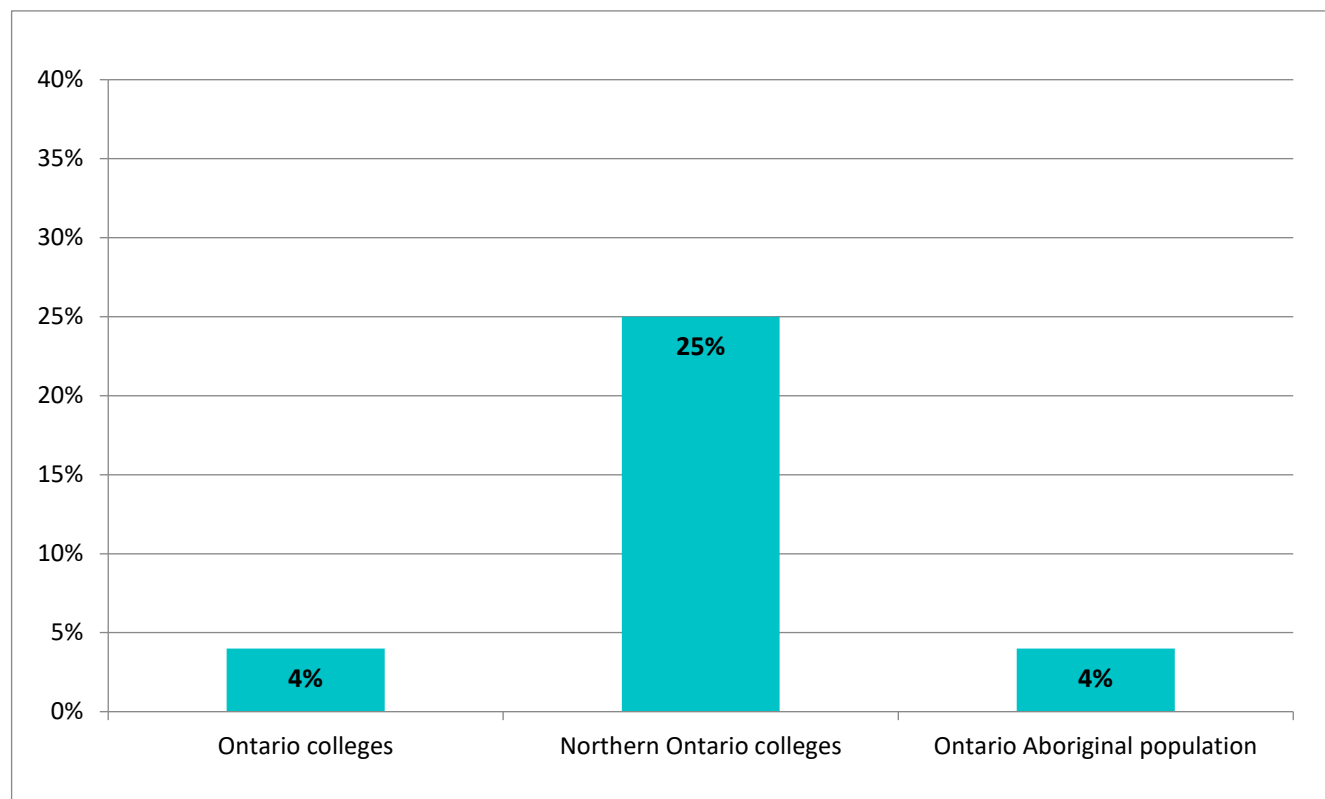
Sources: 2017 applicant survey (Academica Group Inc.), 2016 census.



- 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.

4.4 Aboriginal status

Figure 12. Proportion of college students of Aboriginal identity



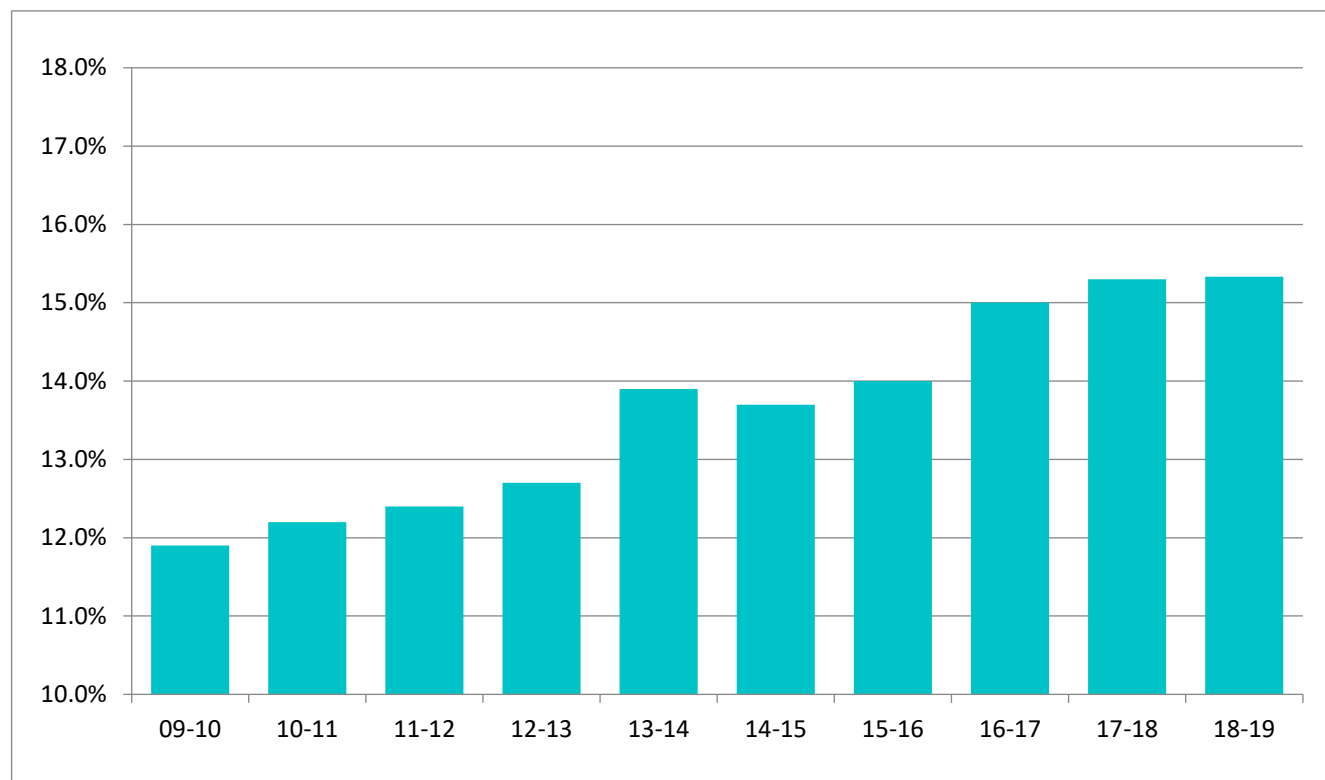
Sources: OCAS, 2016 census.



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

4.5 Students with disabilities

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



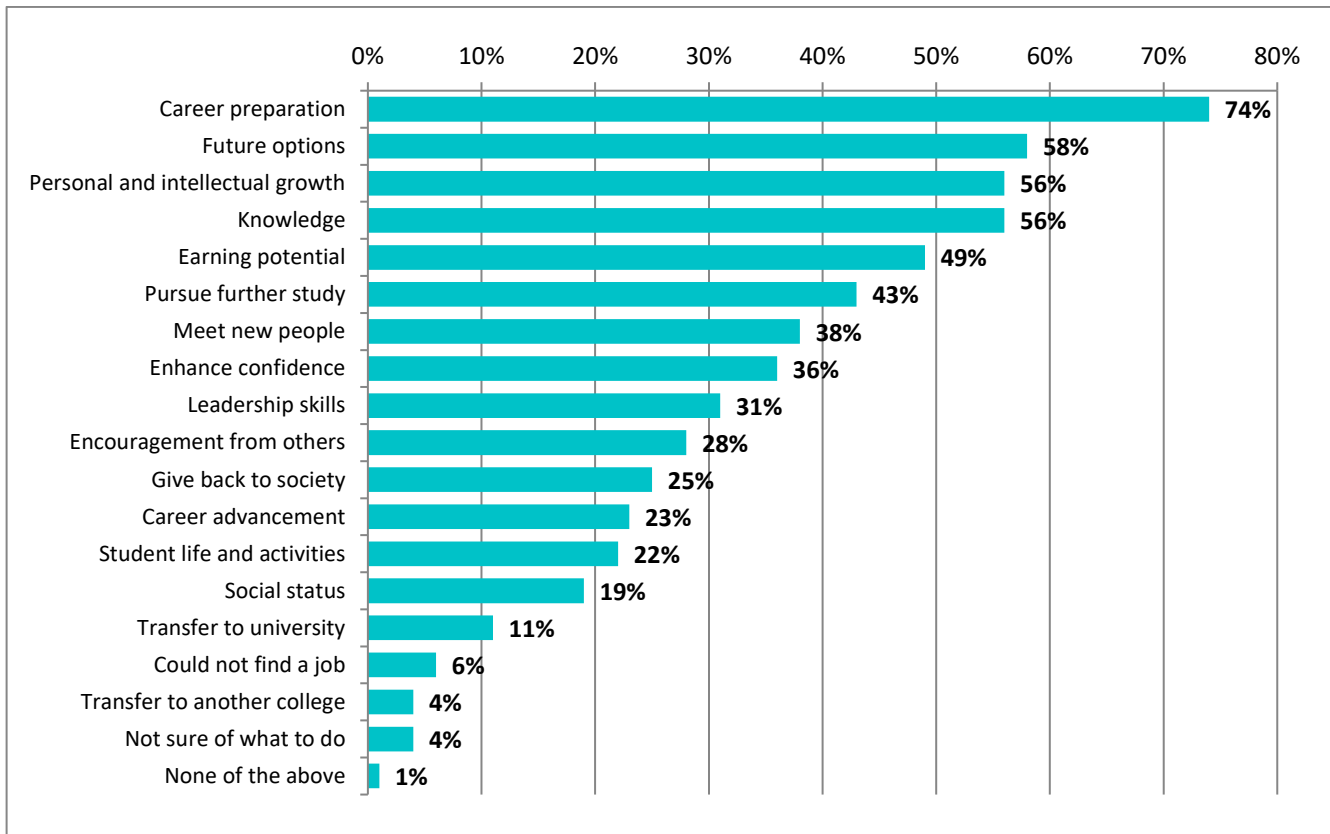
Source: Student satisfaction surveys (Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities).



- In 2018-19, 17 per cent of Ontario college students reported having a physical, intellectual, mental health or learning disability and over 15 per cent (Figure 13) indicated using their college's special needs/disability services office. Of those using those services, approximately half indicated high usage.

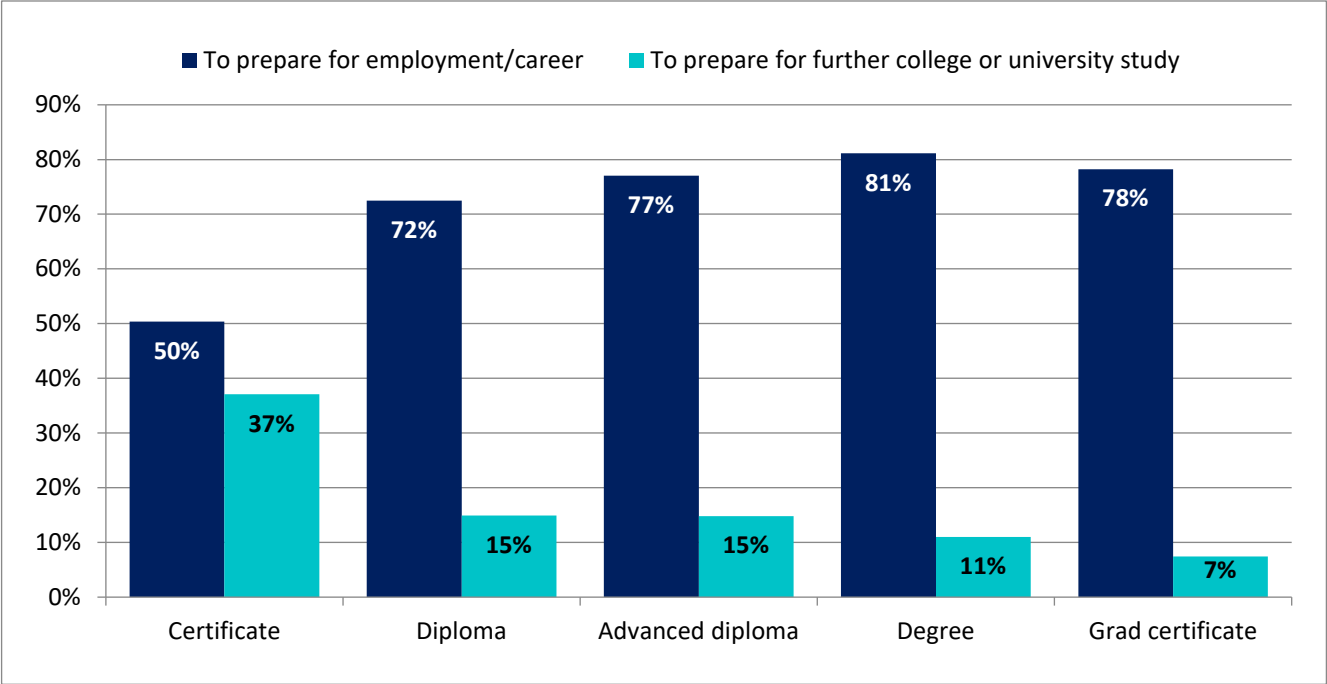
4.6 Main goals

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

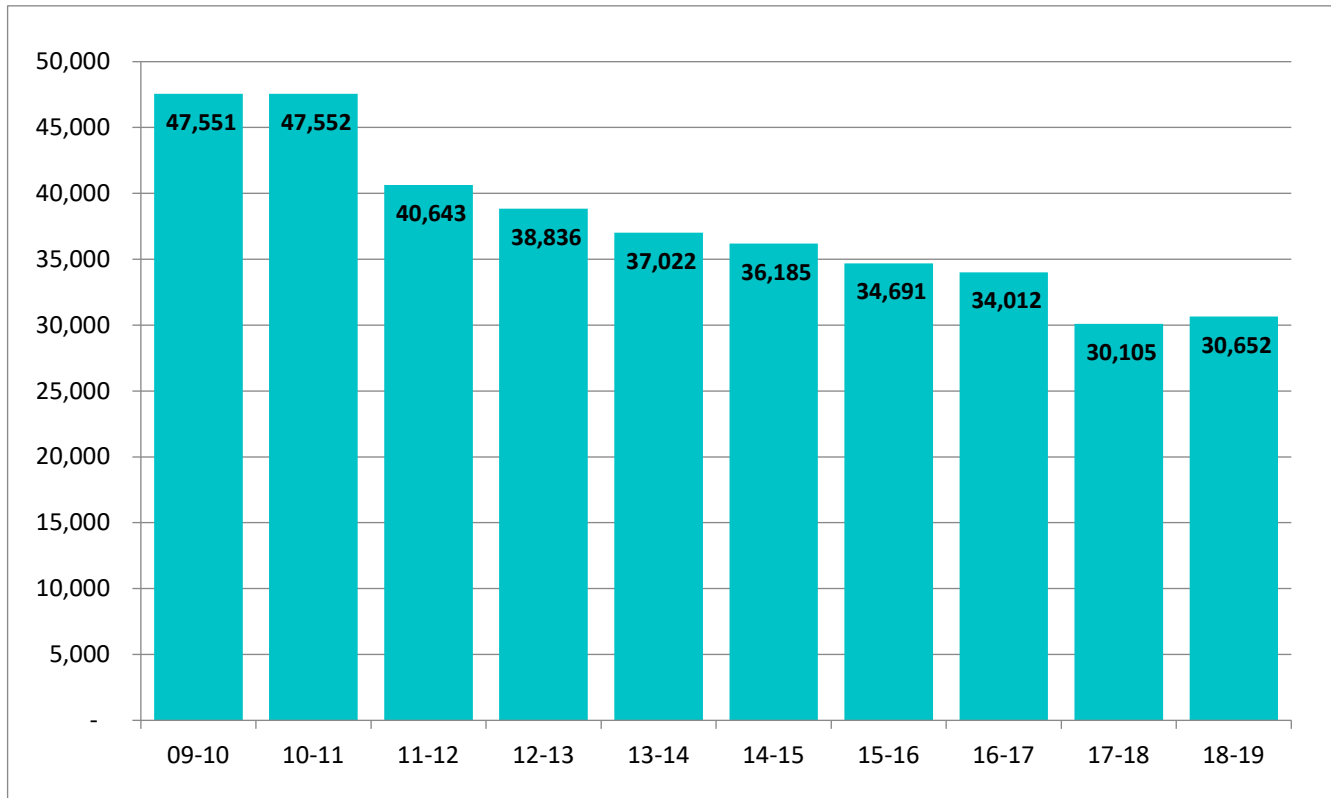


Source: 2018-19 student satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities).



5 APPRENTICES

Figure 16. Total new apprenticeship starts at colleges by year

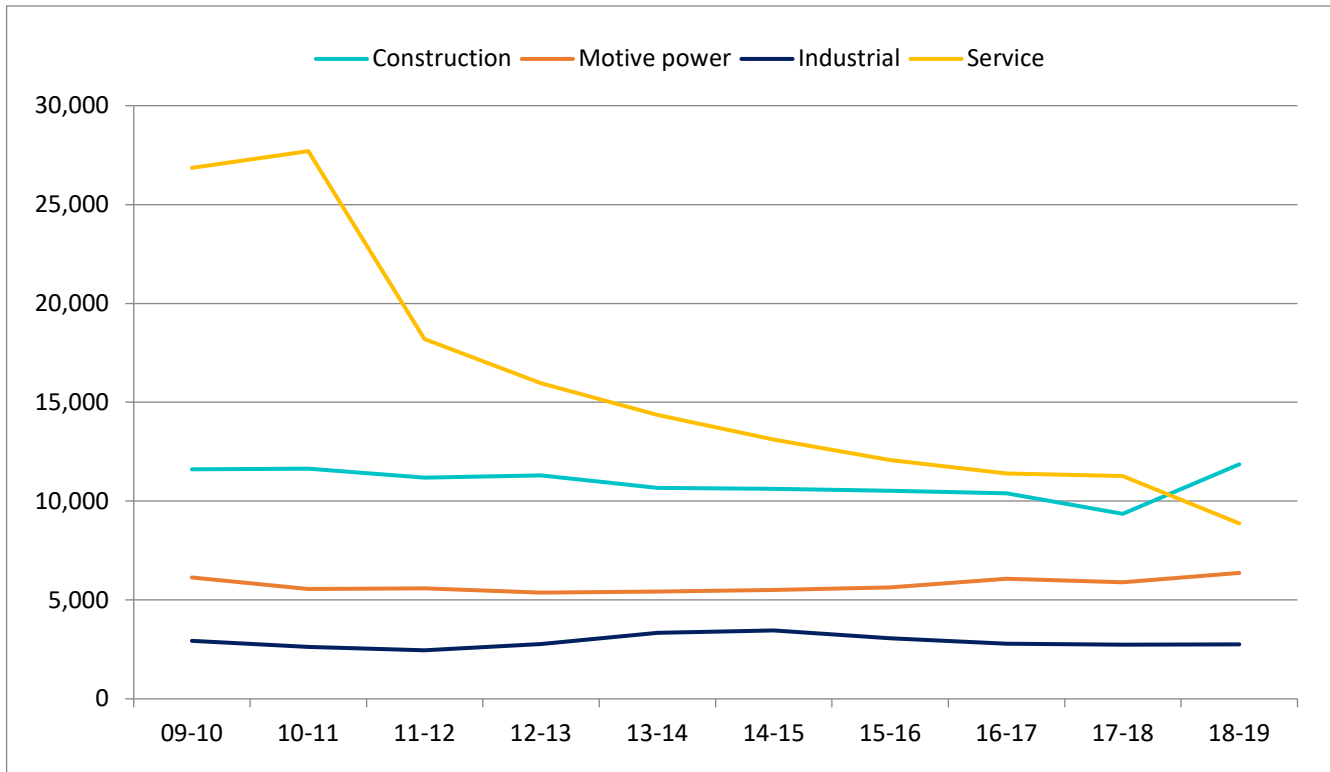


Source: Ontario Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development.



- In 2018-19, 83 per cent of new apprenticeship seats in Ontario were allocated to the colleges for a total of 30,652.
- Previous changes in government policy have led to a decrease in the number of apprenticeship starts, particularly in the service sector.

Figure 17. New apprenticeship starts* at colleges by sector and year

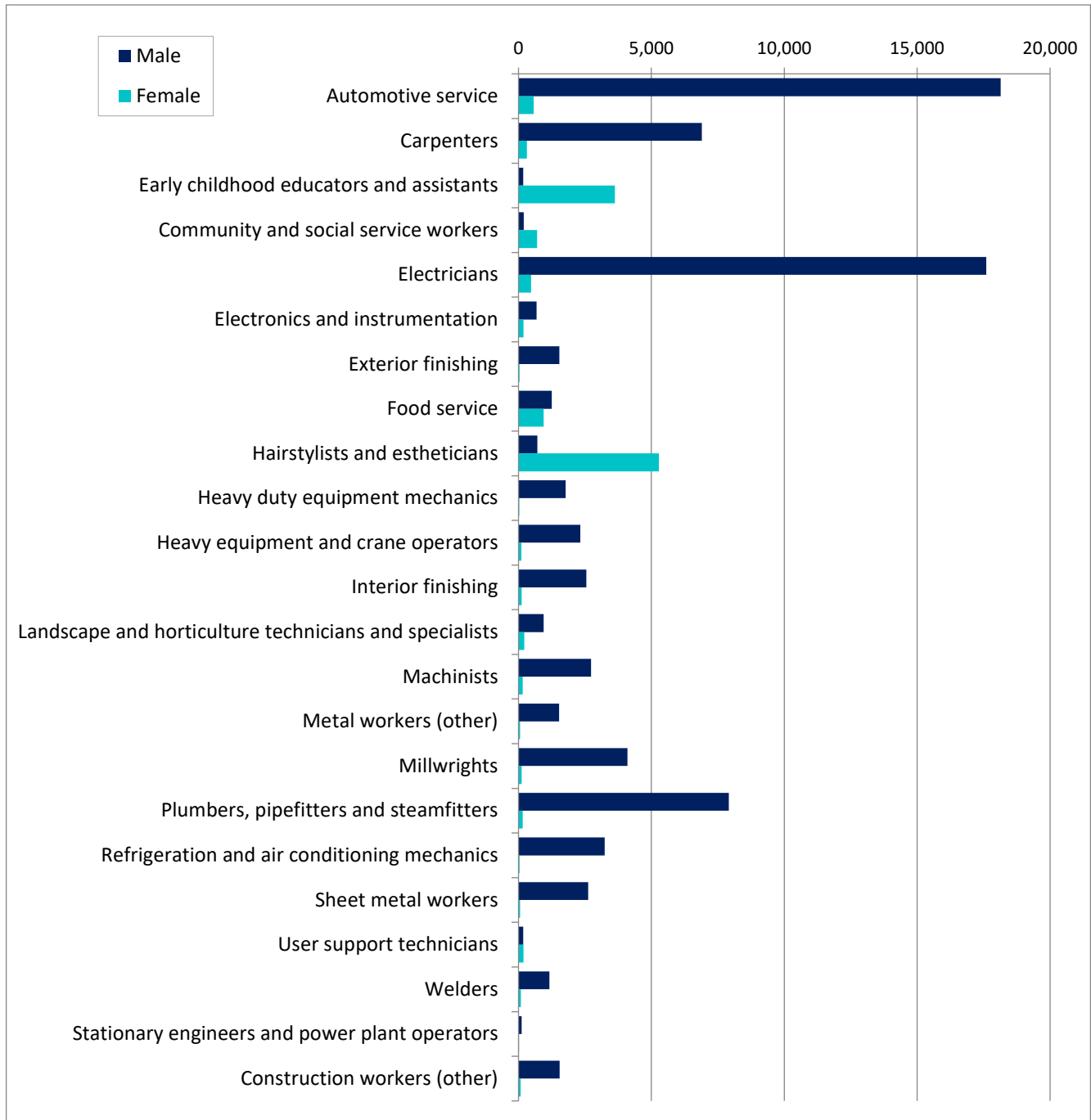


*Includes full- and part-time apprentices. Excludes starts in exam preparation.
 Source: Ontario Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development.



- 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 37-10-0023-01.



- Detailed information on the gender of registered apprentices is available from Statistics Canada. In Ontario, females comprise 15 per cent of total registered apprentices and are under-represented in many trades.

6 CONTINUING EDUCATION STUDENTS

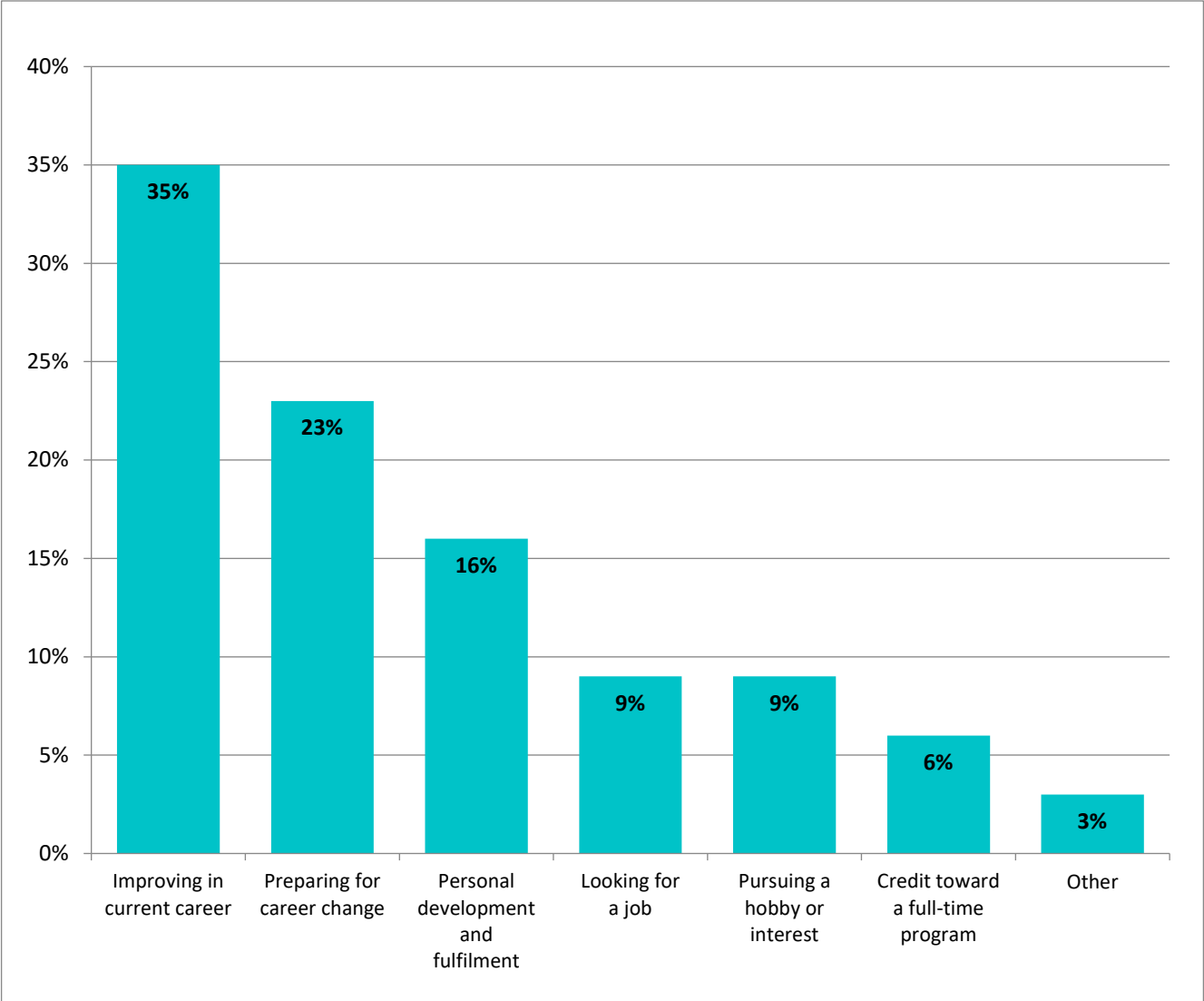
Table 6. Background characteristics of college continuing education students

Gender	In class	Online	Total
Female	62%	78%	67%
Male	36%	20%	31%
Prefer not to answer	2%	2%	2%
Age			
<20	3%	2%	2%
20-24	11%	9%	10%
25-29	18%	15%	17%
30-34	17%	15%	16%
35-44	24%	29%	26%
45-54	17%	22%	19%
55-64	8%	7%	8%
65+	3%	1%	2%
First language			
English	61%	78%	66%
French	2%	4%	3%
Other	37%	17%	31%
Immigrant status			
Recent immigrant (last 10 years)	25%	12%	21%
Previous education			
High school or less	21%	21%	21%
College certificate	9%	10%	9%
College diploma	23%	28%	24%
University degree	48%	41%	46%
First-generation status			
Neither parents nor sibling attended PSE	33%	47%	37%
Employment status			
Full time	62%	62%	62%
Part time	19%	21%	20%
Unemployed	9%	7%	8%
Homemaker	3%	5%	4%
Retired	4%	1%	3%
Other	4%	3%	4%

Sources: 2018 continuing education survey (CCI Research Inc.).



Figure 19. Main reason for taking a continuing education course

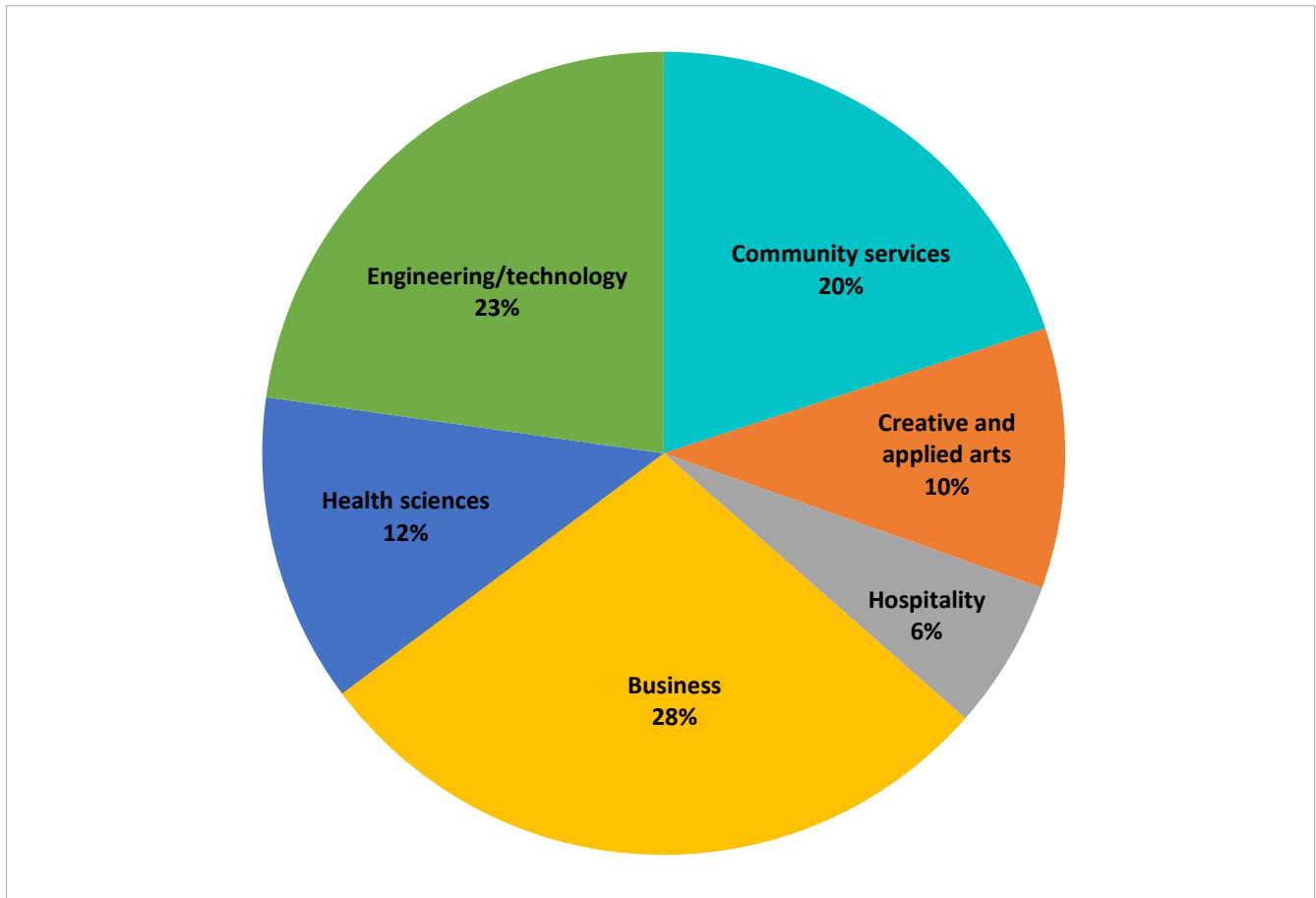


Source: 2018 continuing education survey (CCI Research Inc.)



7 GRADUATES

Figure 20. College graduates by employment sector



Note that this chart does not include graduates of collaborative nursing programs.
Source: 2017-18 Employment Profile (Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities).



Table 7. Graduates by occupation cluster: 2016-17

Occupation cluster	Number of graduates	% of total graduates	% change over previous year
Applied arts			
Advertising and design	1966	2.0%	-11.6%
Arts	1148	1.1%	-3.4%
Child/youth worker	1464	1.5%	-10.7%
Community planning	35	0.0%	52.2%
Crafts	91	0.1%	-27.2%
Developmental services worker	878	0.9%	22.3%
Education	5050	5.0%	3.3%
Fashion	1225	1.2%	4.7%
Graphic arts/printing	n/a	n/a	n/a
Horticulture	338	0.3%	7.0%
Law and security	4677	4.7%	-0.1%
Library	102	0.1%	0.0%
Media	4316	4.3%	-3.6%
Native community worker	37	0.0%	-5.1%
Performing arts	730	0.7%	7.4%
Preparatory/upgrading	6733	6.7%	-2.2%
Public relations	848	0.8%	-11.3%
Recreation/fitness	2060	2.1%	-0.5%
Social services	4380	4.4%	-1.7%
Business			
Accounting/finance	3939	3.9%	-1.0%
Aviation management	144	0.1%	21.0%
Business computer	2181	2.2%	22.5%
Business legal	1751	1.7%	-6.9%
Business management	9047	9.0%	14.8%
Culinary arts	2069	2.1%	-5.3%
Government/real estate	69	0.1%	-2.8%
Hospitality management	2076	2.1%	-7.1%
Human resources/industrial relations	2543	2.5%	2.2%
Marketing/retail sales	2662	2.7%	0.8%
Materials management	294	0.3%	34.9%
Office administration	1390	1.4%	-0.1%
Office administration – health	1266	1.3%	7.0%
Office administration – legal	191	0.2%	-2.1%
Small business	170	0.2%	-7.1%
Travel/tourism	1491	1.5%	-1.8%

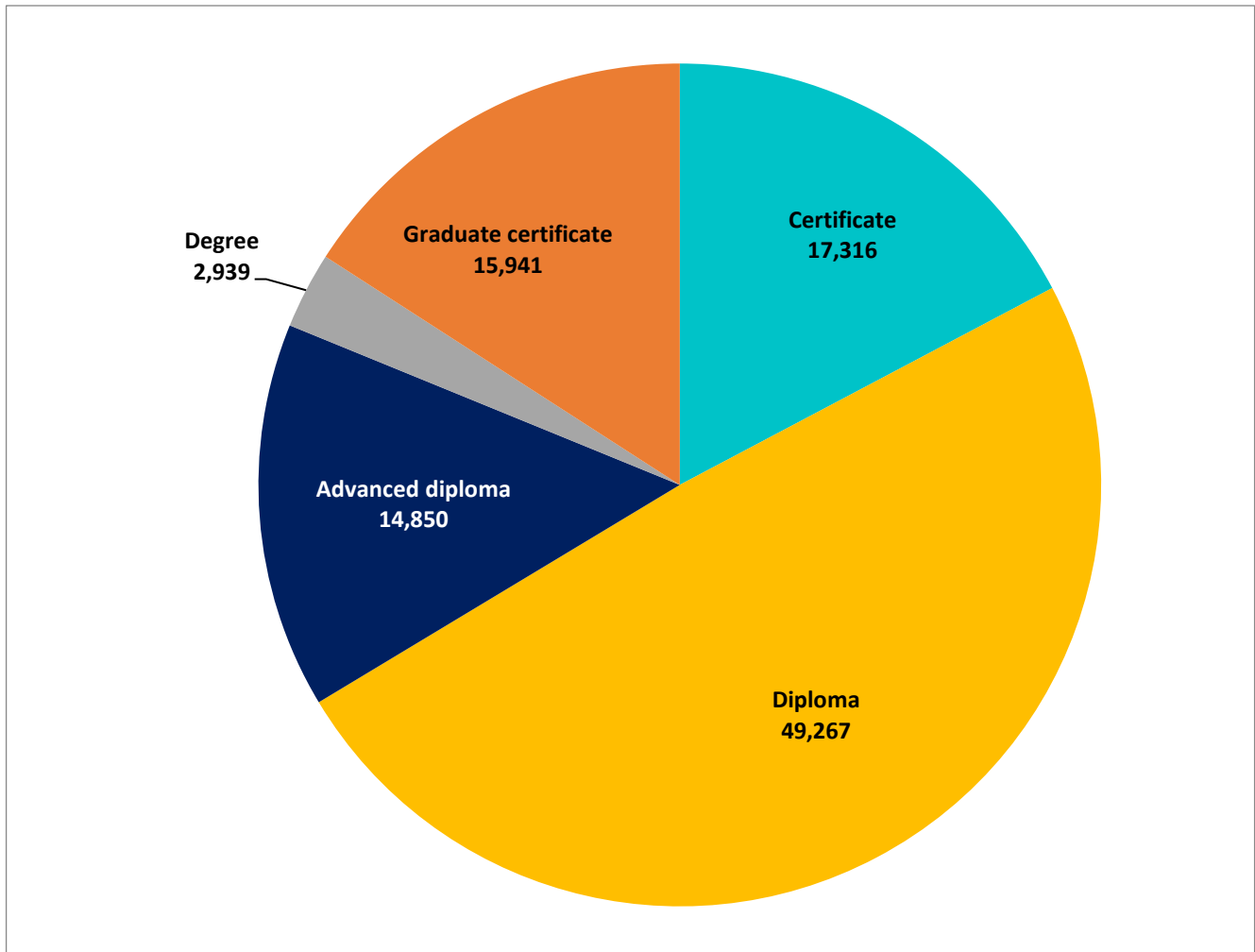
Table is continued on the next page.

Occupation cluster	Number of graduates	% of total graduates	% change over previous year
Health			
Animal care	672	0.7%	-9.9%
Health – miscellaneous	1286	1.3%	3.7%
Health technology	3069	3.1%	1.2%
Nursing related	6620	6.6%	-0.2%
Technology			
Architectural	898	0.9%	1.6%
Automotive	1169	1.2%	-3.9%
Aviation – flight	103	0.1%	47.1%
Aviation – maintenance	374	0.4%	-22.7%
Chemical/biological	1815	1.8%	12.7%
Civil	2664	2.7%	3.6%
Drafting	63	0.1%	26.0%
Electronics	5815	5.8%	4.2%
Furniture/wood products	424	0.4%	-4.7%
Geology/mining	84	0.1%	-2.3%
Industrial	122	0.1%	38.6%
Instrumentation	134	0.1%	3.9%
Machining	352	0.4%	12.1%
Marine	64	0.1%	-19.0%
Mechanical	4179	4.2%	3.4%
Power	284	0.3%	-22.2%
Resources	1324	1.3%	-6.4%
Technology – miscellaneous	780	0.8%	17.5%
Welding	657	0.7%	-4.8%
Total	100313	100.0%	1.3%

Source: 2017-18 Employment Profile (Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities).



Figure 21. 2016-17 graduates by credential

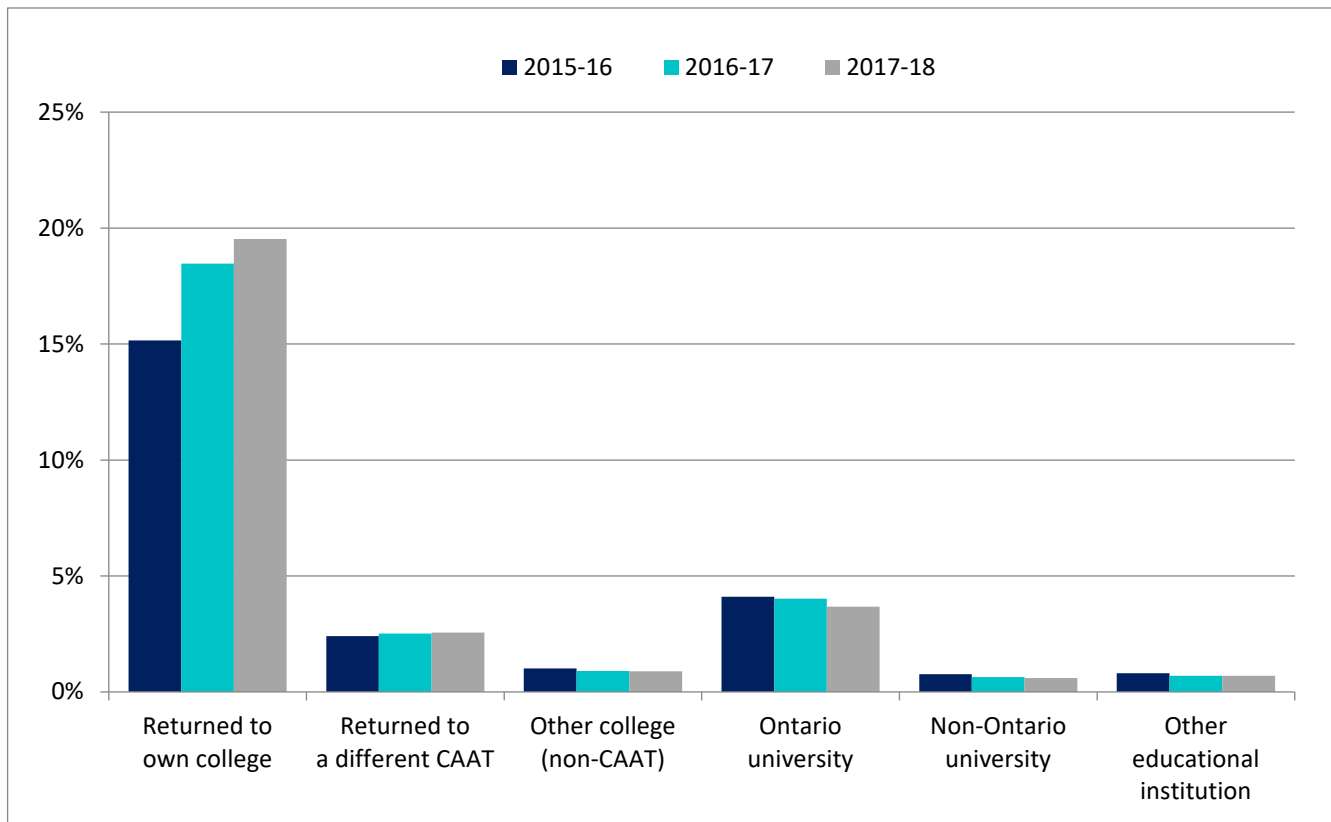


Note: The degree category does not include collaborative nursing degree programs.
Source: 2017-18 Employment Profile (Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities).



- There were 100,313 graduates in 2016-17, a 1.3 per cent increase over the previous year.

Figure 22. Further education of college graduates* (within six months of graduation)



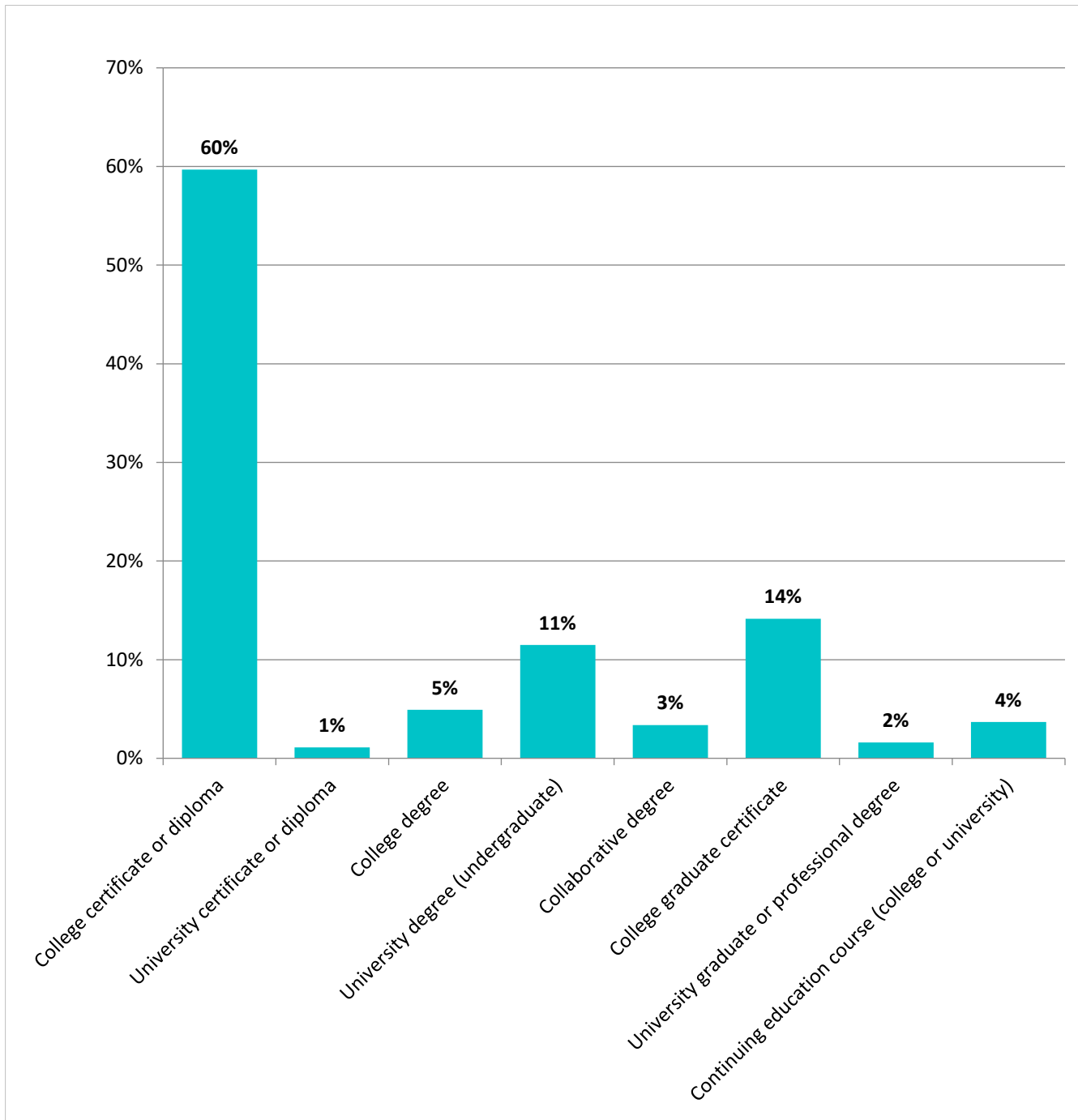
*Includes those studying full or part time.

Source: Graduate satisfaction surveys (Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities).



- Twenty-eight per cent of graduates in 2017-18 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 23. Further education credential choices of college graduates (within six months of graduating)



Source: 2018-19 Graduate satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities).



- Of the 28 per cent of college graduates who continued their education immediately after graduation, 60 per cent enrolled in a college certificate or diploma program. Undergraduate degrees (college or university) were chosen by 20 per cent of college graduates and a further 16 per cent pursued a graduate program.

8 PERCEPTIONS

8.1 Students

Each year, the provincial government has collected key performance indicators that measure the satisfaction levels for college students, graduates and employers who hire college graduates. The indicators have also included the graduation rates and the number of graduates employed after six months.

As part of the annual student satisfaction survey, college students were 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
This program provides you with skills and abilities specific to your chosen career	87%
This program develops your ability to work with others	83%
Teachers are up-to-date/current in their fields	81%
This program provides skills and abilities helpful for future life outside work	78%

Source: 2018-19 Graduate satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities).



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.

8.2 Graduates

Many details regarding graduates' experiences are available from the key performance indicators gathered each year by the provincial government. Some of the highlights from the 2019 survey included:

- Ninety-four per cent of graduates would recommend their colleges to someone else and 88 per cent of graduates would recommend their specific programs.
- Eighty-four per cent of college graduates were very satisfied/satisfied that the course material in their programs was up to date.
- Eighty-four per cent of graduates were very satisfied/satisfied that the equipment was up to date.
- Eighty-three per cent of graduates were very satisfied/satisfied with the course content and with the overall quality of instruction.

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	89%	91%	80%	84%
B. Specific job-related skills	89%	91%	81%	85%
C. Oral communication	95%	96%	86%	91%
D. Written communications	83%	83%	84%	86%
E. Comprehension	92%	97%	86%	91%
F. Math skills	58%	59%	69%	76%
G. Computer skills	74%	76%	77%	89%
H. Critical thinking	91%	94%	86%	86%
I. Problem solving	95%	95%	87%	85%
J. Research and analysis	64%	56%	76%	70%
K. Teamwork	94%	98%	88%	95%
L. Organization and planning	92%	93%	85%	86%
M. Time management	95%	97%	86%	86%
N. Quality of work	96%	99%	87%	92%
O. Productivity	94%	98%	85%	88%
P. Creative and innovative	73%	75%	76%	76%
Q. Adaptable	92%	96%	85%	91%
R. Responsible	97%	99%	89%	94%

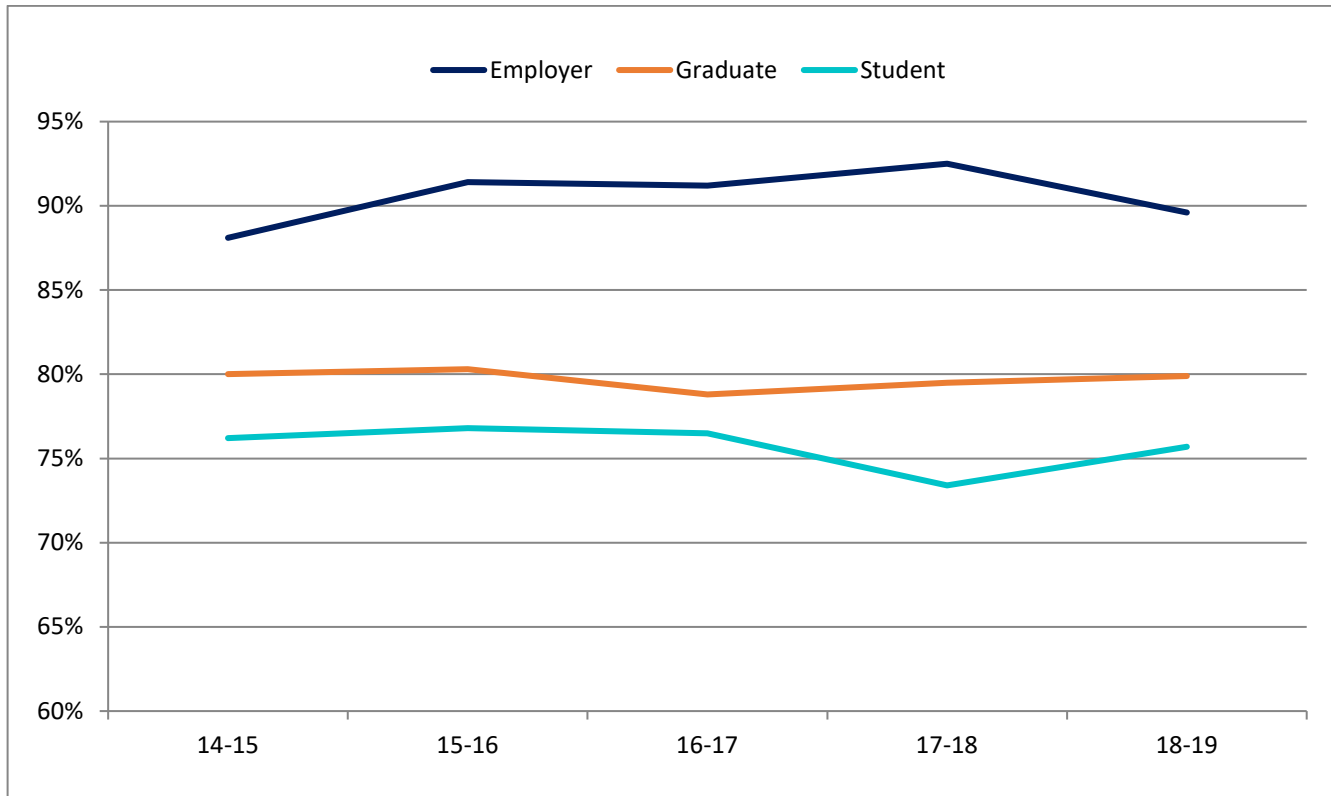
Source: 2018-19 Graduate satisfaction survey (Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities).



- 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 24. Satisfaction scores by year*



*Reporting year

Sources: Student, graduate and employer satisfaction surveys (Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities).



- 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 were used to collect all other information. Independent research firms collect the survey data on behalf of the colleges and the ministry.

Table 10. Key performance indicators 2009-10 to 2018-19*

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Graduate employment rate (%)	84.8	83.0	83.0	83.6	83.4	84.0	83.6	83.0	85.7	86.2
Graduation rate (%)	65.0	64.2	65.0	64.9	65.5	66.1	66.7	66.6	66.8	67.2
Graduate satisfaction rate (%)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	79.8	79.1	78.9	80.0	80.1	80.0	80.3	78.8	79.5	79.9
Neither	11.4	11.8	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.6	11.9	13.1	13.0	13.2
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	8.8	9.1	9.6	8.8	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.5	6.9
Employer satisfaction rate (%)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	93.0	93.2	92.8	93.4	92.2	88.1	91.4	91.2	92.5	89.6
Neither	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.3	5.0	9.2	5.6	5.8	5.1	7.2
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.2
Student satisfaction Rate (%)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	76.3	76.1	76.8	77.1	76.3	76.2	76.8	76.5	73.4	75.7
Neither	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.6	17.8	18.1	17.6	17.7	19.4	18.2
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.8	7.2	6.1
Knowledge and skills gained (Question 13)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	87.2	87.1	87.4	87.2	87.2	87.0	87.0	86.9	84.4	86.2
Neither	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.2	10.7	9.8
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.9	4.0
Quality of learning experience (Question 24)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	80.2	80.2	80.8	80.5	80.0	79.8	80.0	79.5	75.5	78.3
Neither	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.9	14.6	14.8	17.0	15.6
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.7	7.5	6.1
Quality of college services (Question 39)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	68.6	68.1	68.8	69.7	64.2	63.8	64.6	64.6	61.1	63.6
Neither	23.0	23.0	22.8	22.5	27.6	28.1	27.5	27.4	29.3	27.9
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	8.4	8.9	8.4	7.8	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.1	9.6	8.5
Quality of college facilities/resources (Question 49)										
Very satisfied/satisfied	69.3	68.8	70.1	71.0	73.8	74.4	75.6	75.3	72.6	74.8
Neither	21.5	21.4	21.1	20.7	20.2	19.9	19.1	19.2	20.7	19.4
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	9.2	9.7	8.8	8.3	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.5	6.7	5.8

*Reporting year

Sources: Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities.



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 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 (Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities), an annual in-class survey of all funded students beyond the first semester.
- **Apprentices:** Ontario Ministry of Labour, Training 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 the Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities' employment profiles provide data for college graduates six months after graduation.