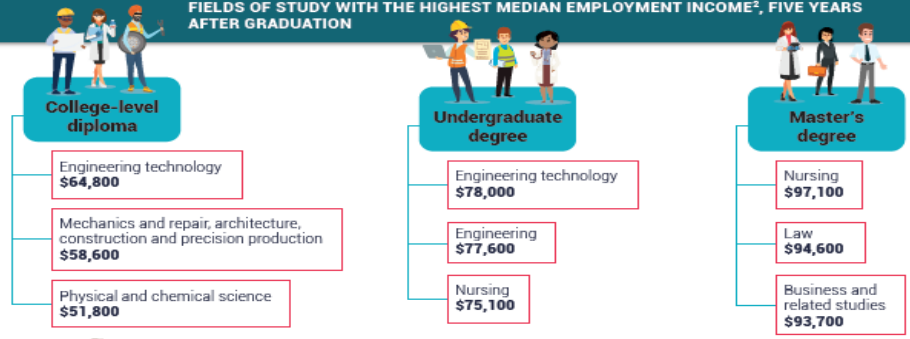




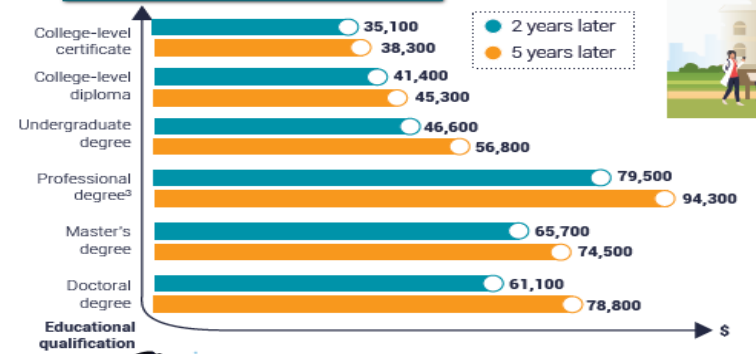
Ontario Results



FIELDS OF STUDY WITH THE HIGHEST MEDIAN EMPLOYMENT INCOME², FIVE YEARS AFTER GRADUATION



MEDIAN EMPLOYMENT INCOME TWO AND FIVE YEARS AFTER GRADUATION:



Of the 346,200 graduates of the 2012 class, 94,570 returned to school full time at some point in the five years after graduation.



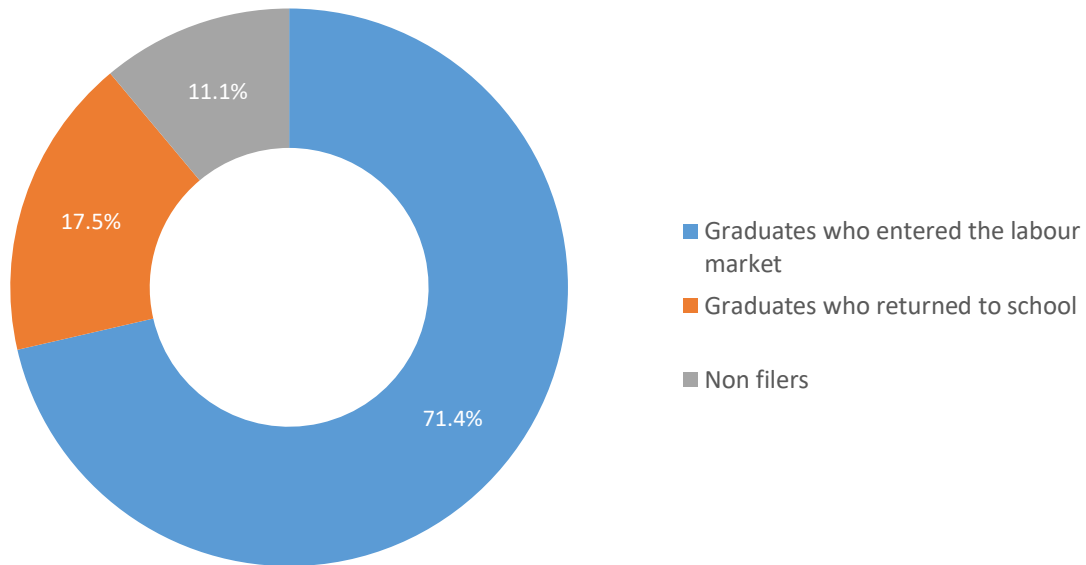
DID YOU KNOW?

While STEM⁴ graduates with a college-level certificate, college-level diploma or undergraduate degree **earn more than** their BHASE (non-STEM) counterparts both two and five years after graduation, BHASE graduates with a master's degree or doctoral degree **earn more than** their STEM counterparts.

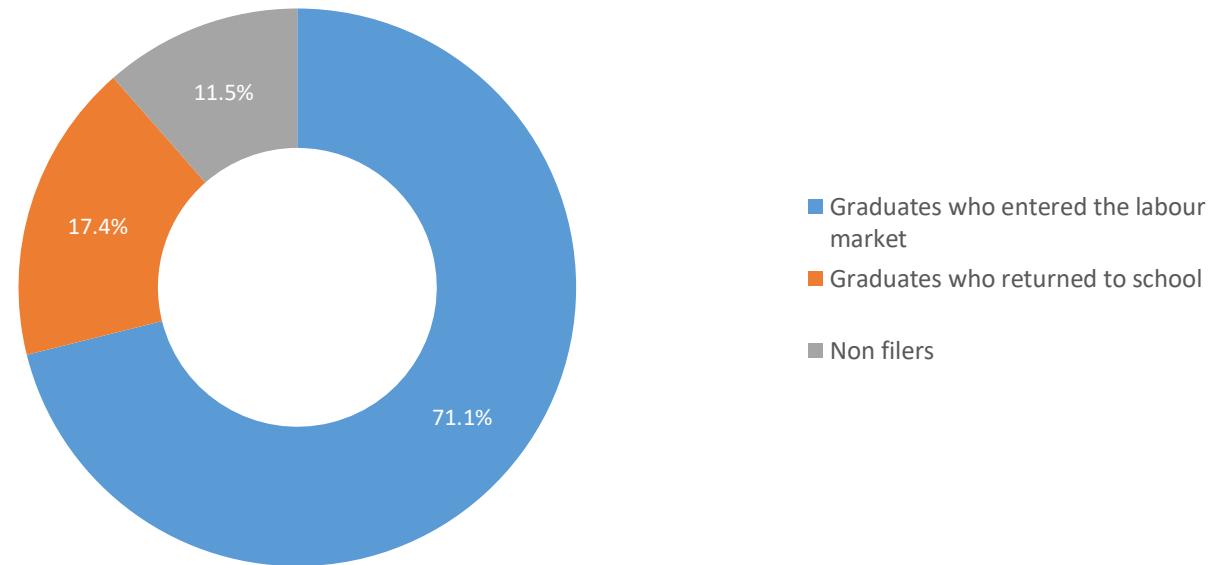
1. Data about graduates from 2012 were analyzed for a period of five years after graduation. These graduates form three groups: those with incomplete information over the period, those who returned to school full time at any point during the period, and those who did not return to school full time and reported employment income information for all five years.
 2. Median employment income is calculated for graduates who did not return to school full time and reported employment income information for all five years. All dollar figures are expressed in 2017 constant dollars.
 3. Professional degree includes undergraduate degree and post-baccalaureate non-graduate degree programs in any of the following fields of study (based on Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2016): Law (LLB, JD, BCL), Medicine (MD), Dentistry (DDS, DMD), Veterinary medicine (DVM), Optometry (OD), Pharmacy (PharmD, BS, BSc, BPharm).
 4. The fields of study are grouped according to the STEM and BI IASE groupings variant of the CIP Canada 2016. BI IASE includes fields of study in business, humanities, health, arts, social science, education, legal studies, trades, services, natural resources and conservation.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), 2009/2010 to 2015/2016 and T1 Family File (T1 FT), 2011 to 2017.

Proportion of Graduates in Labour Market in 2018

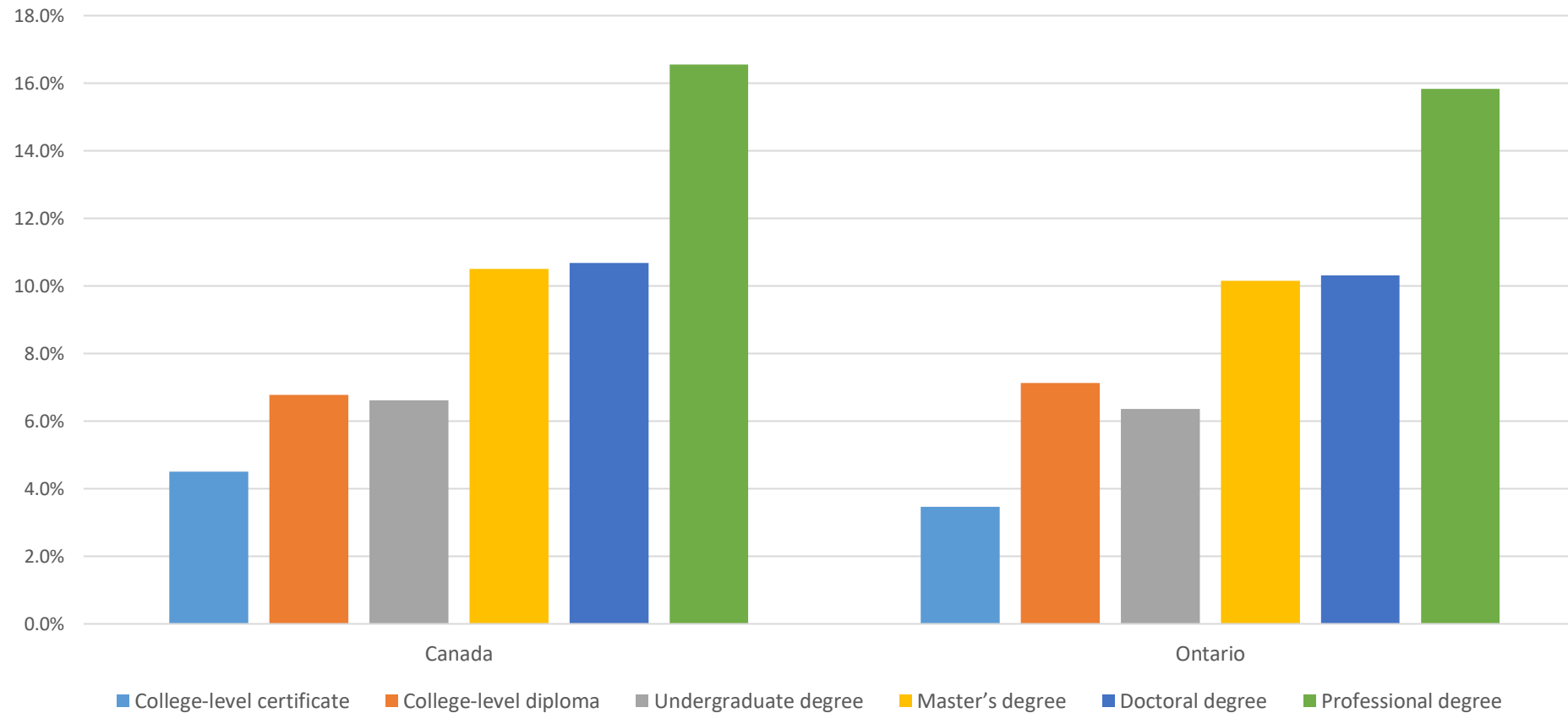
Canada
Total 2016 cohort: 469,485 graduates



Ontario
Total 2016 cohort: 204,655 graduates

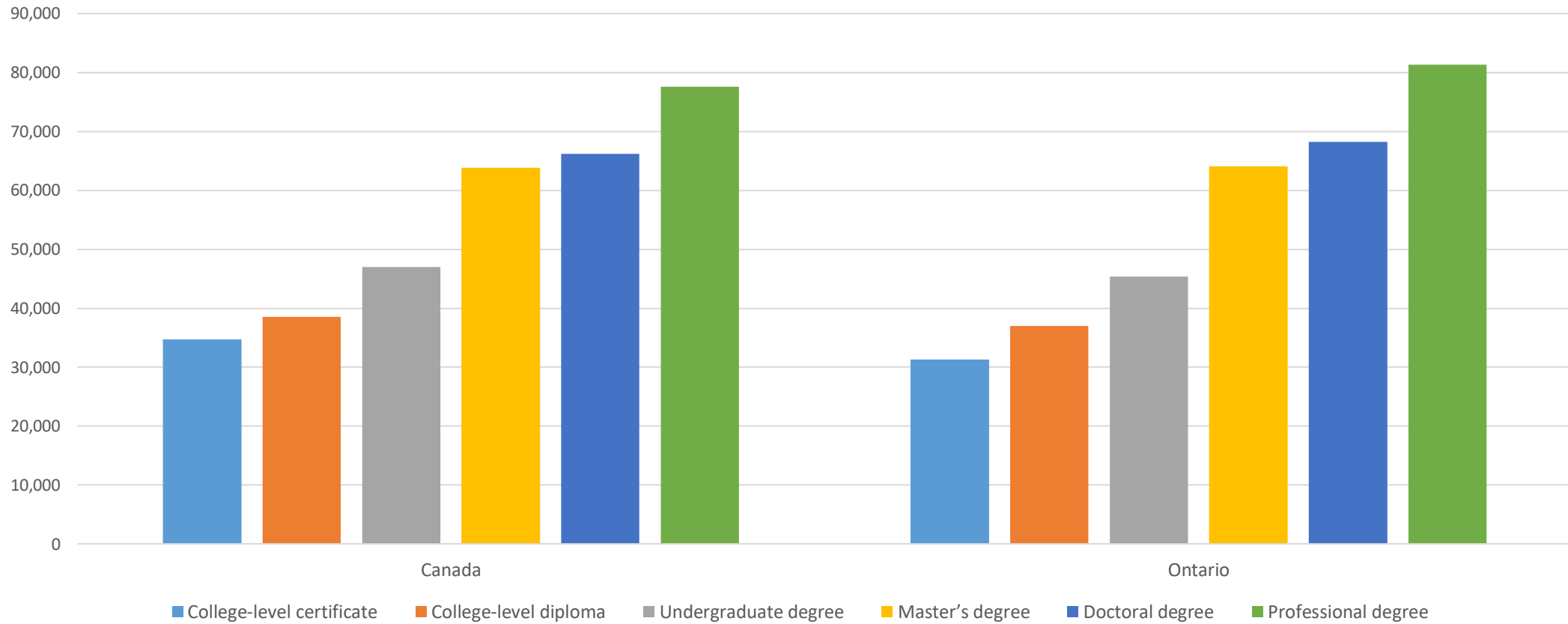


Proportion of graduates working as self-employed after graduation



* Includes graduates aged less than 35 at graduation in 2016, observed two years after graduation (in 2018).
 Source: PSIS and T1FF, 2010 to 2018.

Median employment income increases with the level of education

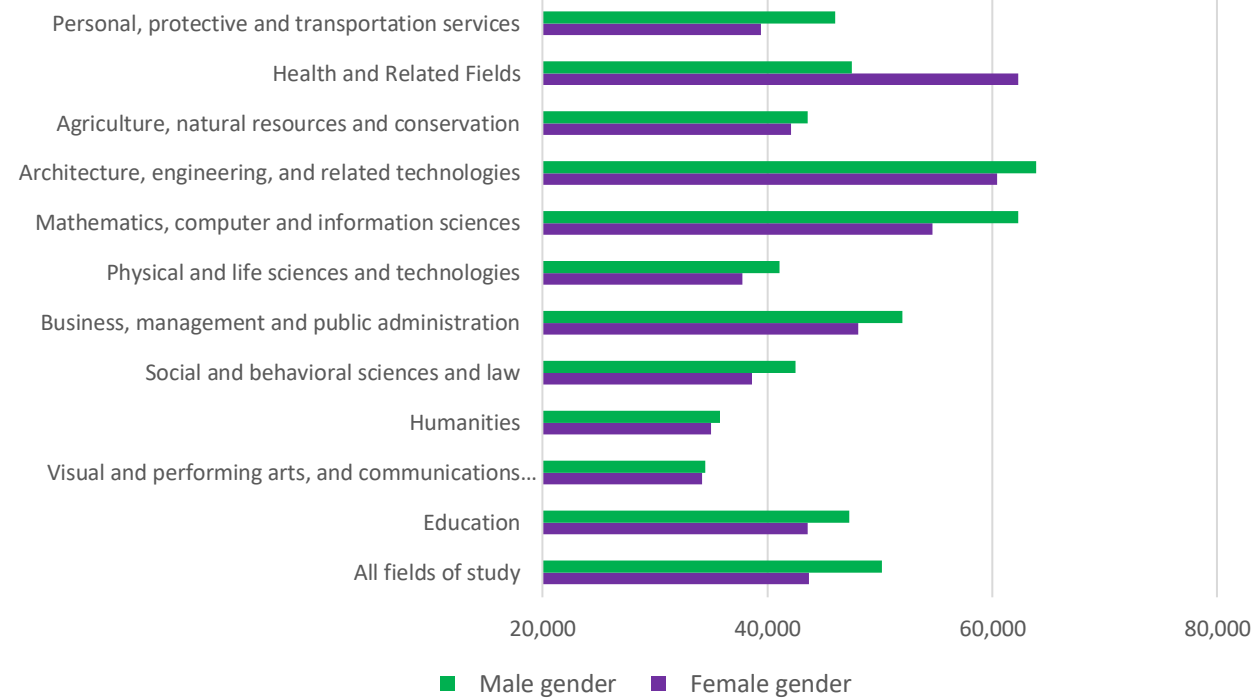
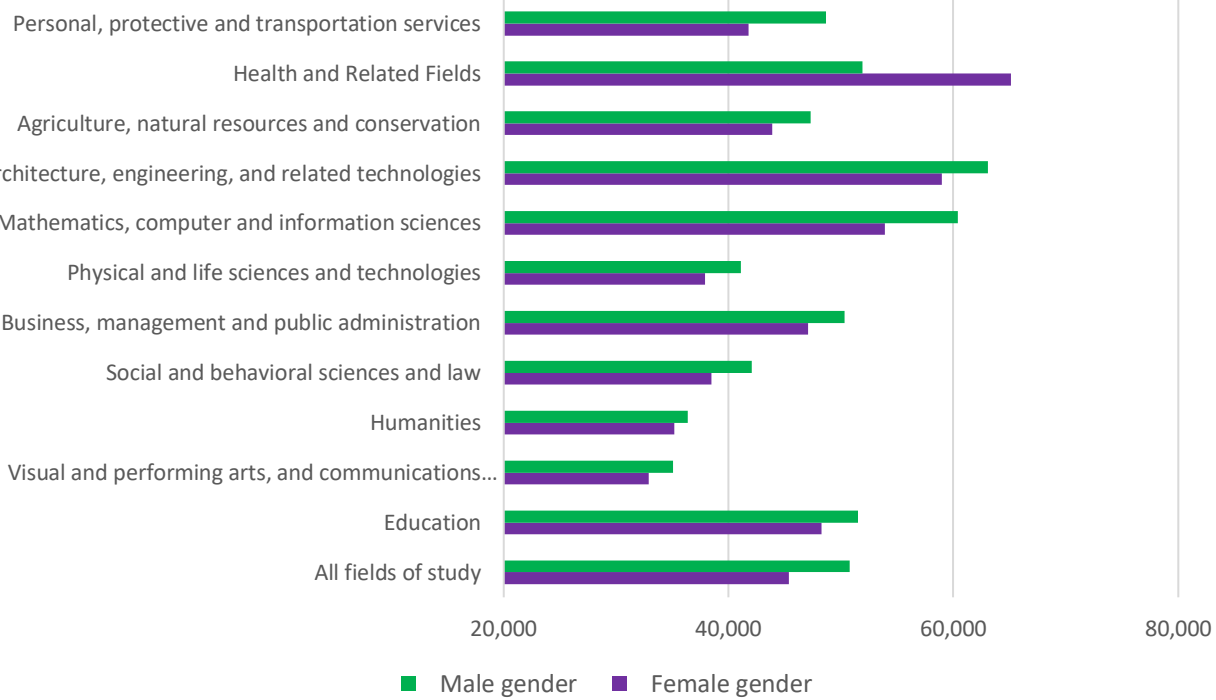


* Includes the graduates of 2016 observed in 2018.
Source: PSIS and T1FF, 2010 to 2018

Median Employment Income by Field of Study and Gender: Bachelor's Degree

Canada

Ontario



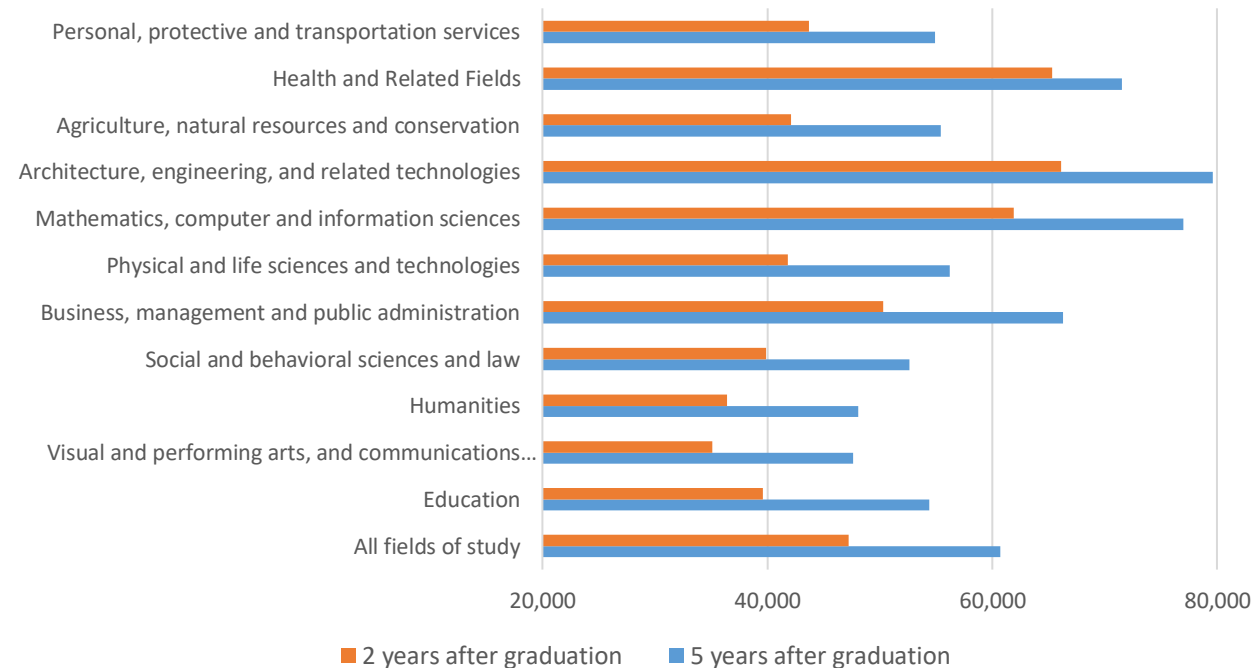
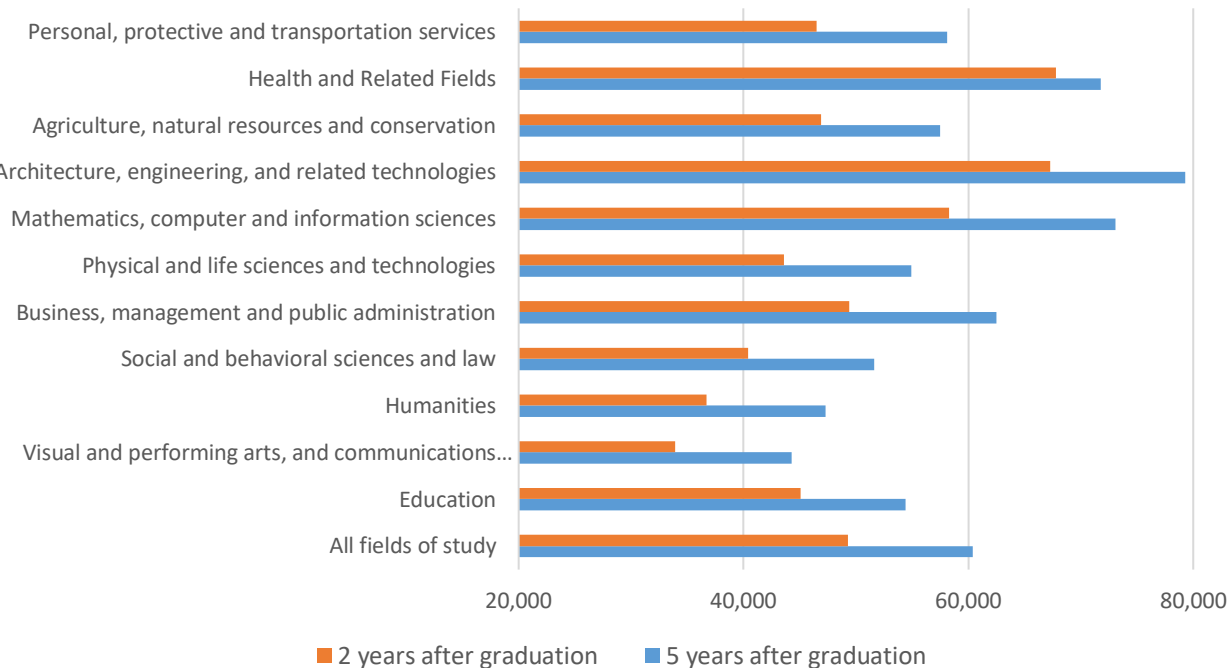
* The median earnings are presented for the 2016 graduates under the age of 35 at graduation who entered the labour market as employees, observed 2 years after graduation in 2018.

Source: PSIS and T1FF, 2010 to 2018

Median Employment Income by Field of Study: Longitudinal Cohort 2013 Bachelor's Degree

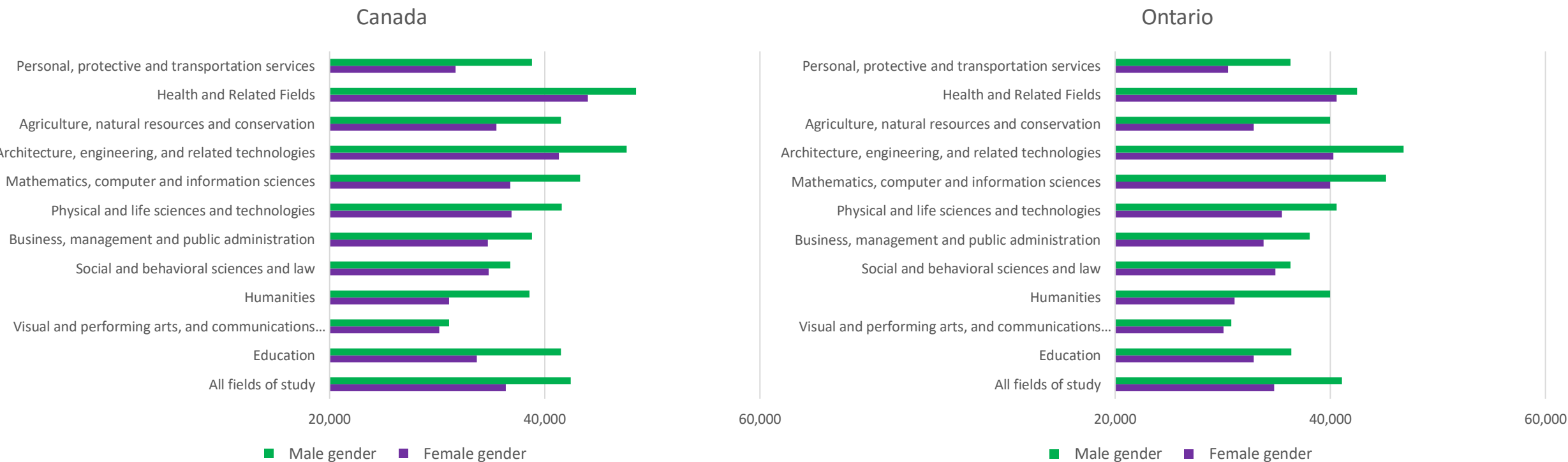
Canada

Ontario



* The median earnings are presented for the Longitudinal cohort of 2013 graduates under the age of 35 who entered the labour market as employees, observed 2 and 5 years after graduation in 2015 and 2018 respectively.
Source: PSIS and T1FF, 2010 to 2018

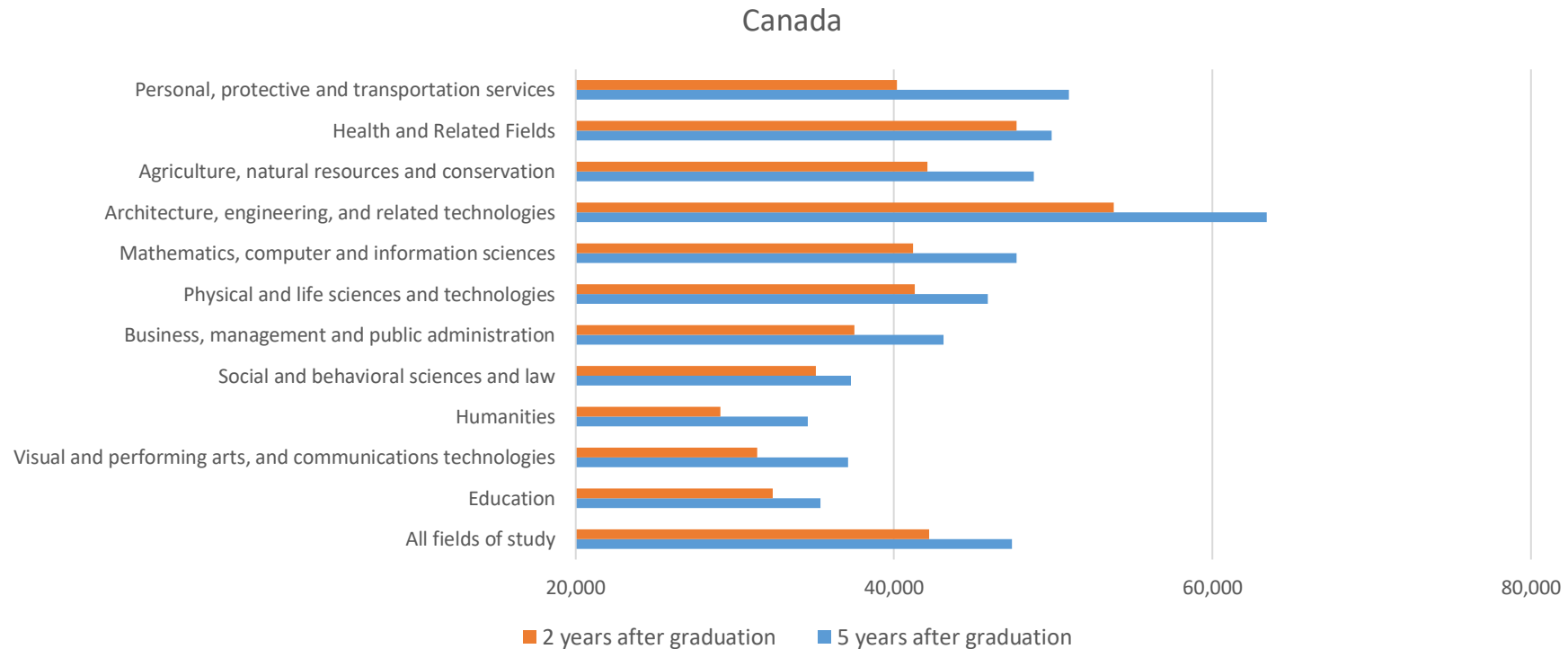
Median Employment Income by Field of Study and Gender: College-level Diploma



* The median earnings are presented for the 2016 graduates under the age of 35 at graduation who entered the labour market as employees, observed 2 years after graduation in 2018.

Source: PSIS and T1FF, 2010 to 2018

Median Employment Income by Field of Study: Longitudinal Cohort 2013 College-level Diploma



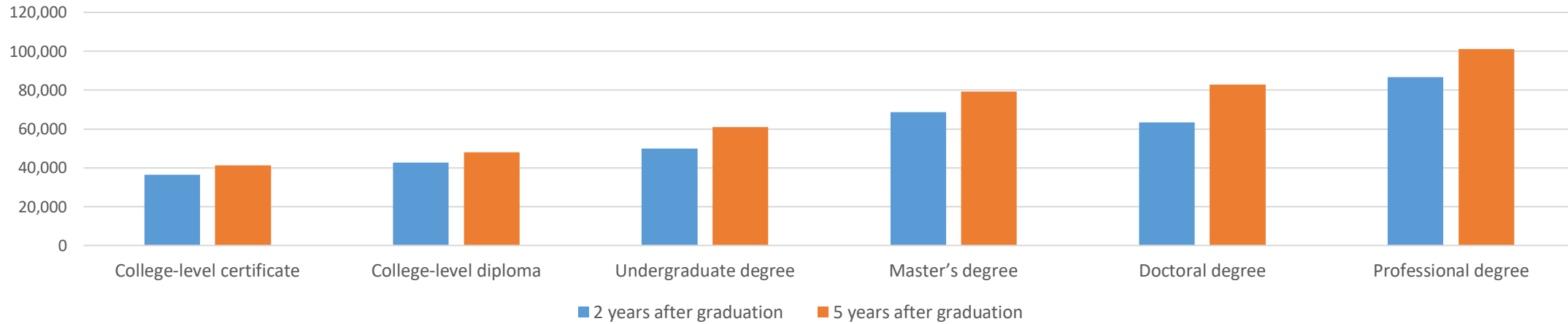
* The median earnings are presented for the Longitudinal cohort of 2013 graduates under the age of 35 who entered the labour market as employees, observed 2 and 5 years after graduation in 2015 and 2018 respectively.

Source: PSIS and T1FF, 2010 to 2018

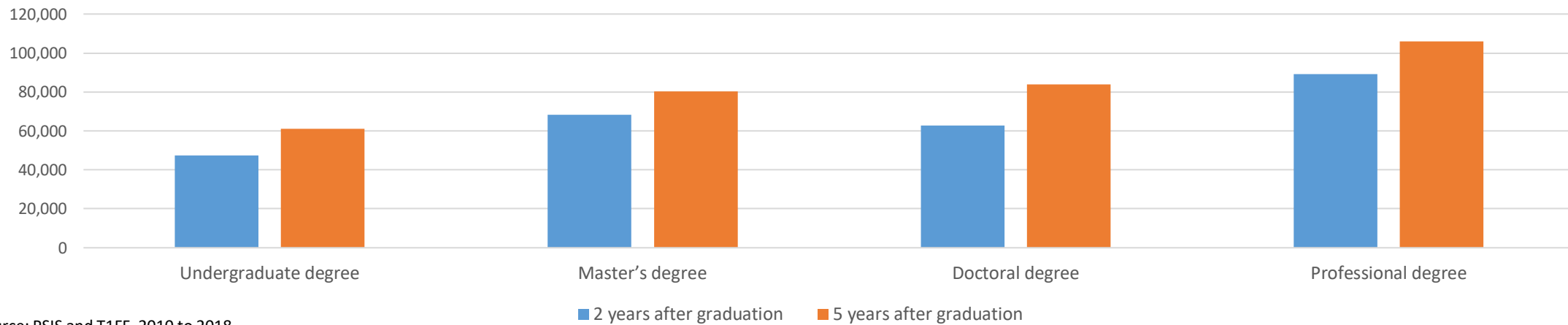
Whatever the degree obtained, the median earnings increase over time: Longitudinal Cohort 2013

100

Canada



Ontario



Source: PSIS and T1FF, 2010 to 2018



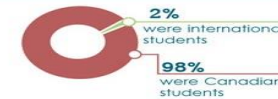
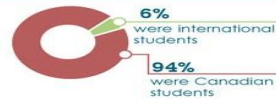
Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

Canada

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE²

COLLEGE DIPLOMA²

Of the students aged 19 years and younger who enrolled full-time in a program in 2010/2011:¹



One year after entry



89%
of female students

87%
of male students



were still enrolled in an undergraduate degree program.



74%
of female students

71%
of male students



were still enrolled in a college diploma program.

Graduation rate³



77%
of female students

69%
of male students



had graduated with an undergraduate degree within six years



51%
of female students

46%
of male students



had graduated with a college diploma within four years

while

3%
of female students

3%
of male students



had graduated with a different educational qualification, such as a college diploma.

while

9%
of female students

7%
of male students



had graduated with a different educational qualification, such as a college certificate.

Average time to graduation



4.4 years for women.
4.6 years for men.



3.0 years for women.
2.9 years for men.

Source: Statistics Canada, Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS).

1. The 2010/2011 group is based on the new entrants to a program leading to a specific educational qualification enrolled full time during the fall term.

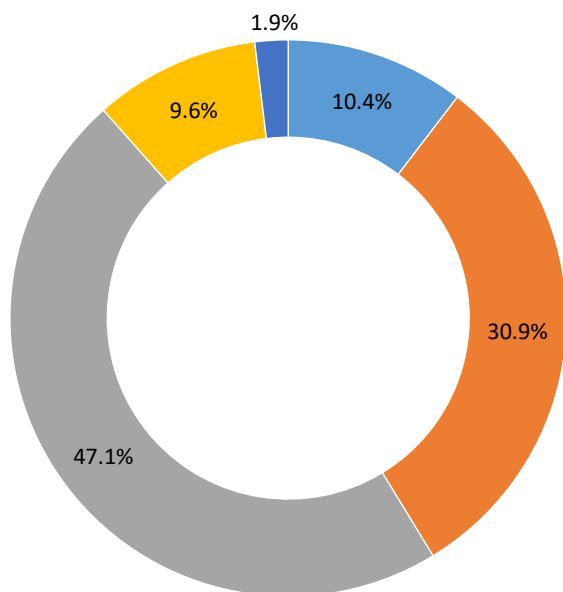
2. The estimates exclude all colleges in Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba, the Territories, and a small number of other institutions.

3. Graduation rate is measured at one and a half times the typical program length.

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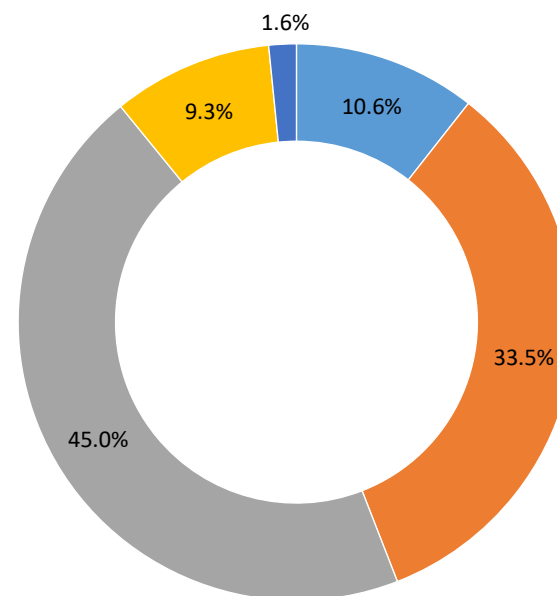
New full-time students in 2016/2017

Canada
Total students: 447,003



- College-level certificate
- College-level diploma
- Undergraduate degree
- Master's degree
- Doctoral degree

Ontario
Total students: 224,745



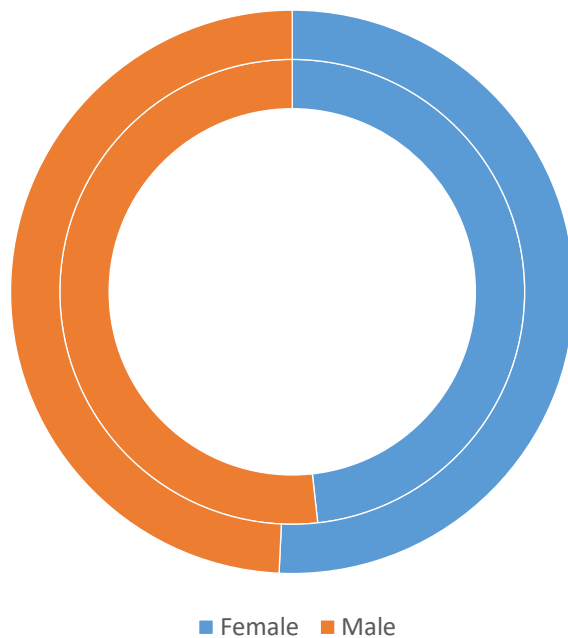
- College-level certificate
- College-level diploma
- Undergraduate degree
- Master's degree
- Doctoral degree

* Entry cohort of 2016/2017

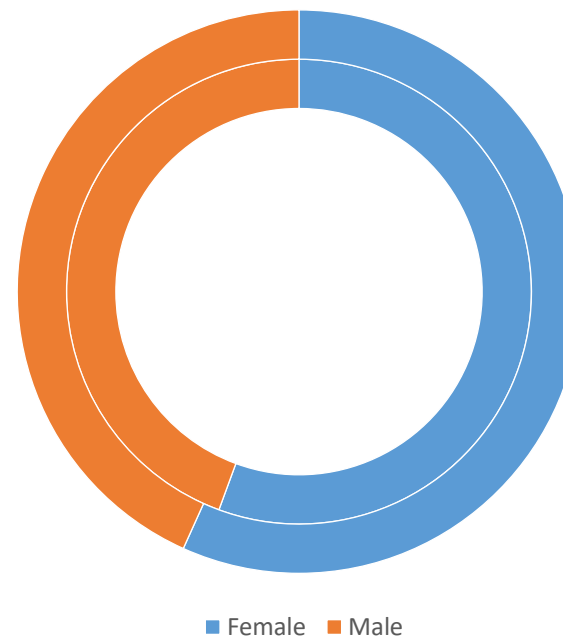
Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.

Female students generally outnumber male students

College-level diploma



Undergraduate degree



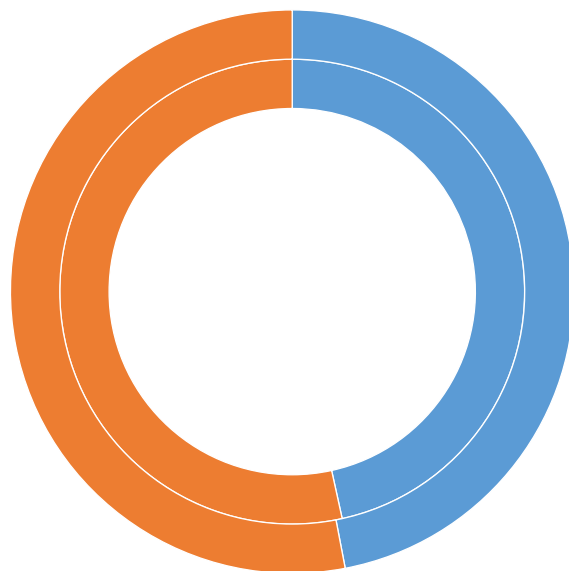
Inner ring = Ontario
Outer ring = Canada

* Entry cohort of 2016/2017

Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.

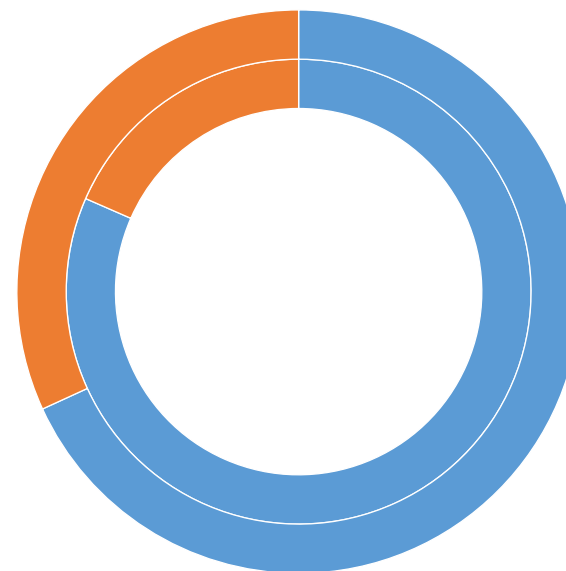
College-level students are more likely to be 20 years and over at the time of first enrollment

College-level diploma



■ 15 to 19 years ■ 20 years and over

Undergraduate degree



■ 15 to 19 years ■ 20 years and over

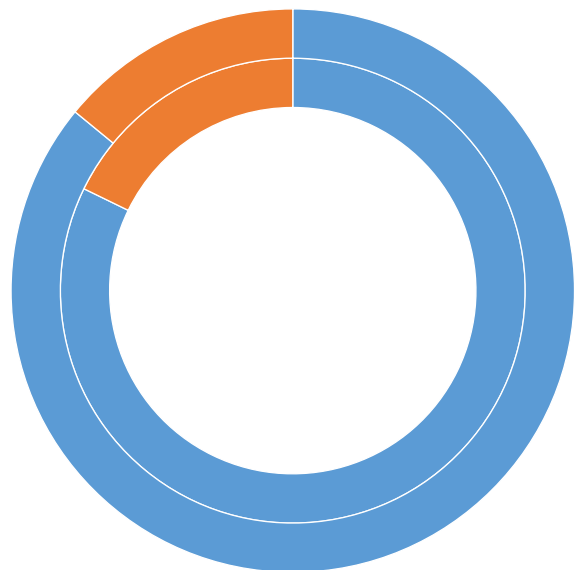
Inner ring = Ontario
Outer ring = Canada

* Entry cohort of 2016/2017

Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.

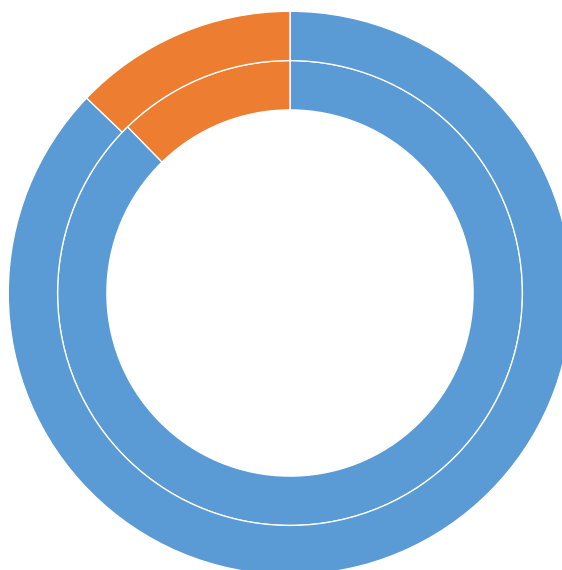
Higher proportion of international students are in graduate studies

College-level diploma



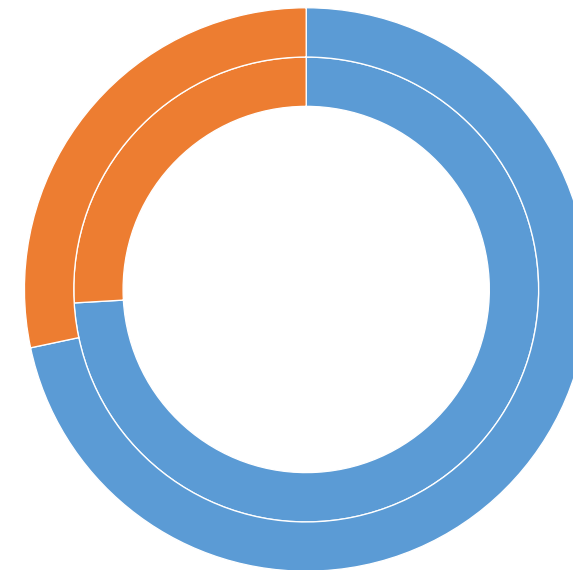
■ Canadian students ■ International students

Undergraduate degree



■ Canadian students ■ International students

Master's degree



■ Canadian students ■ International students

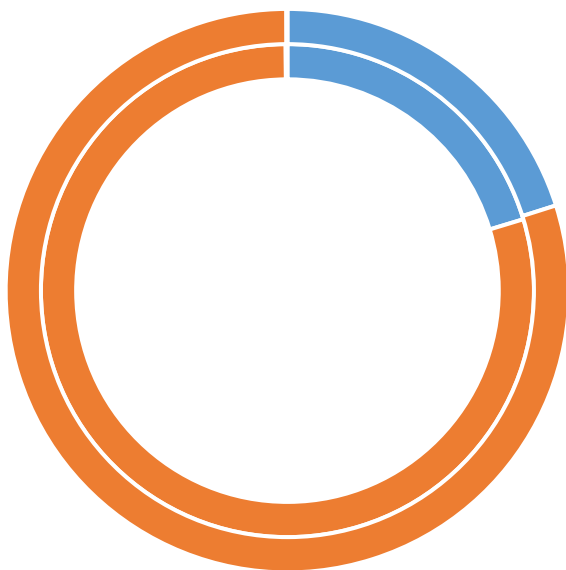
Inner ring = Ontario
Outer ring = Canada

* Entry cohort of 2016/2017

Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.

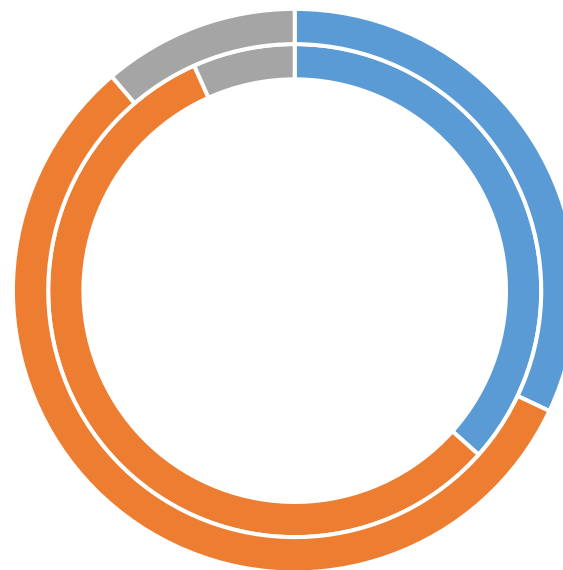
BHASE students greatly outnumber STEM students in most educational qualifications

College-level diploma



■ STEM ■ BHASE ■ Unclassified

Undergraduate degree



■ STEM ■ BHASE ■ Unclassified

Inner ring = Ontario
Outer ring = Canada

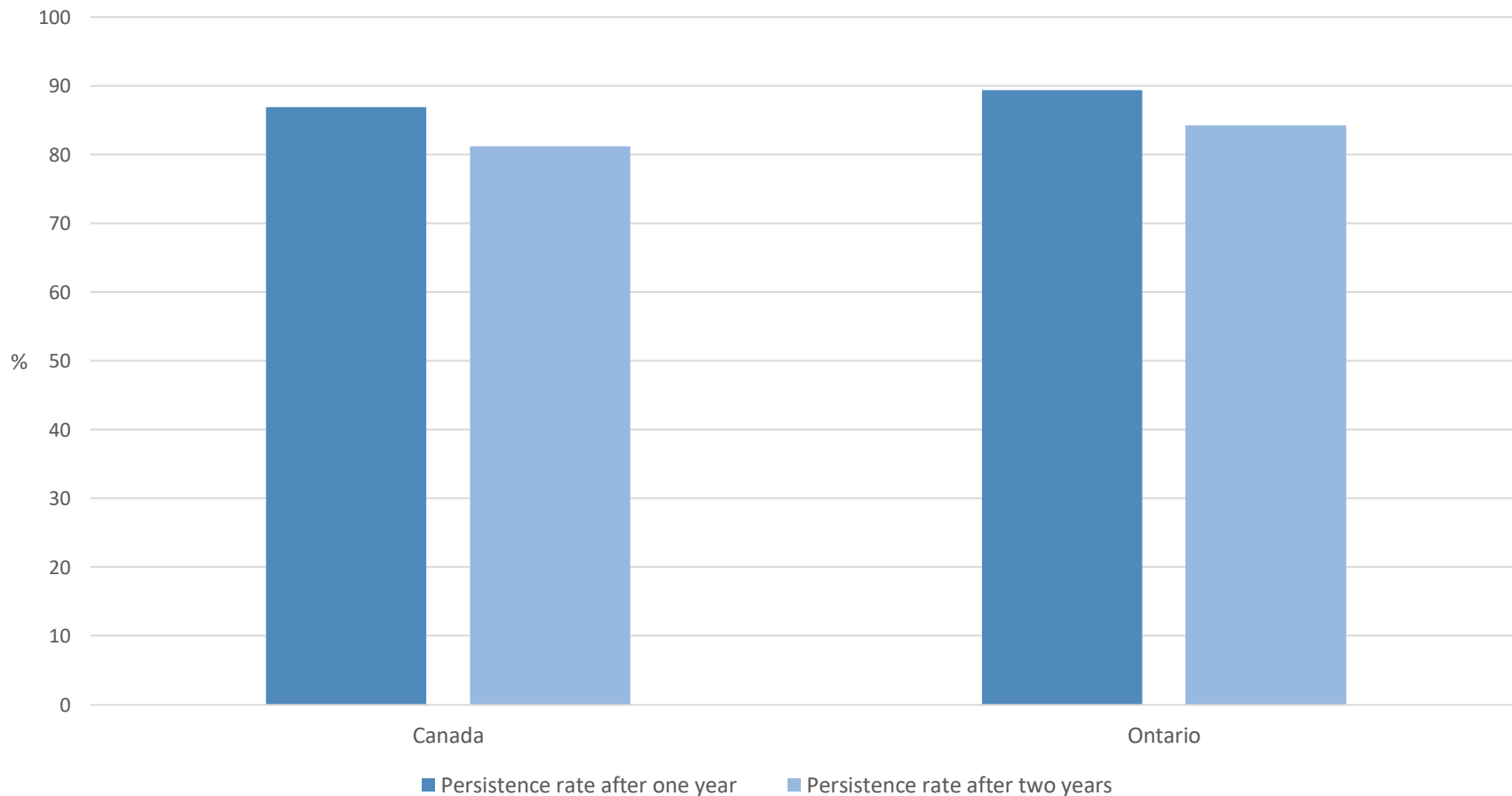
* Entry cohort of 2016/2017

The STEM category includes fields of study in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics and computer sciences. The BHASE (non-STEM) category includes fields of study in business, humanities, health, arts, social science, education, legal studies, trades, services, natural researches and conservation.

Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.



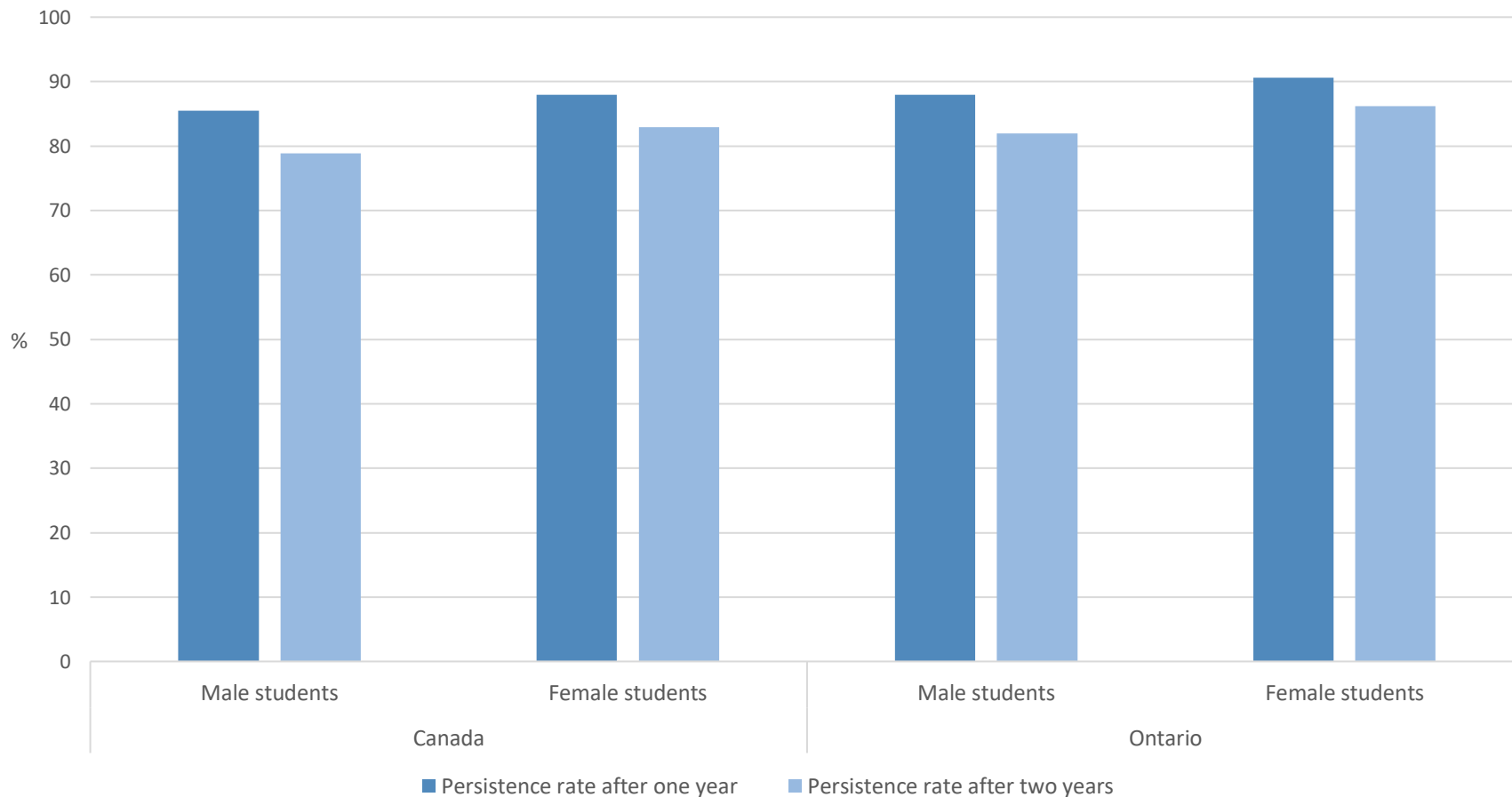
More than four fifths of young undergraduate degree students were still in their program two years after enrolment



* Students persistent within the province and educational qualification of first entry. Entry cohort of 2015/2016.
Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.



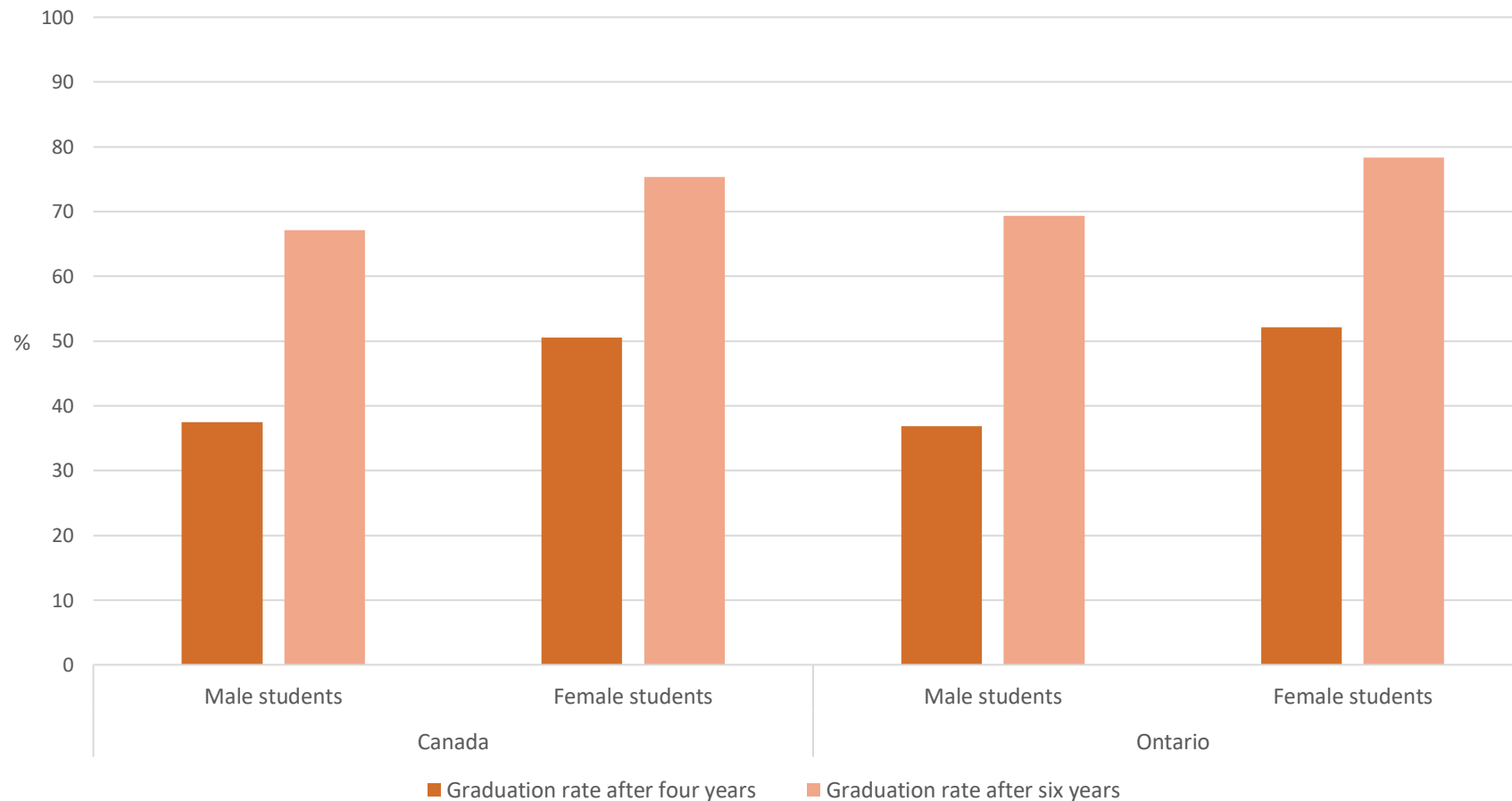
Female undergraduate degree students are slightly more likely to be persistent both one and two years after entry than male students



* Students persistent within the province and educational qualification of first entry. Entry cohort of 2015/2016.
Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.

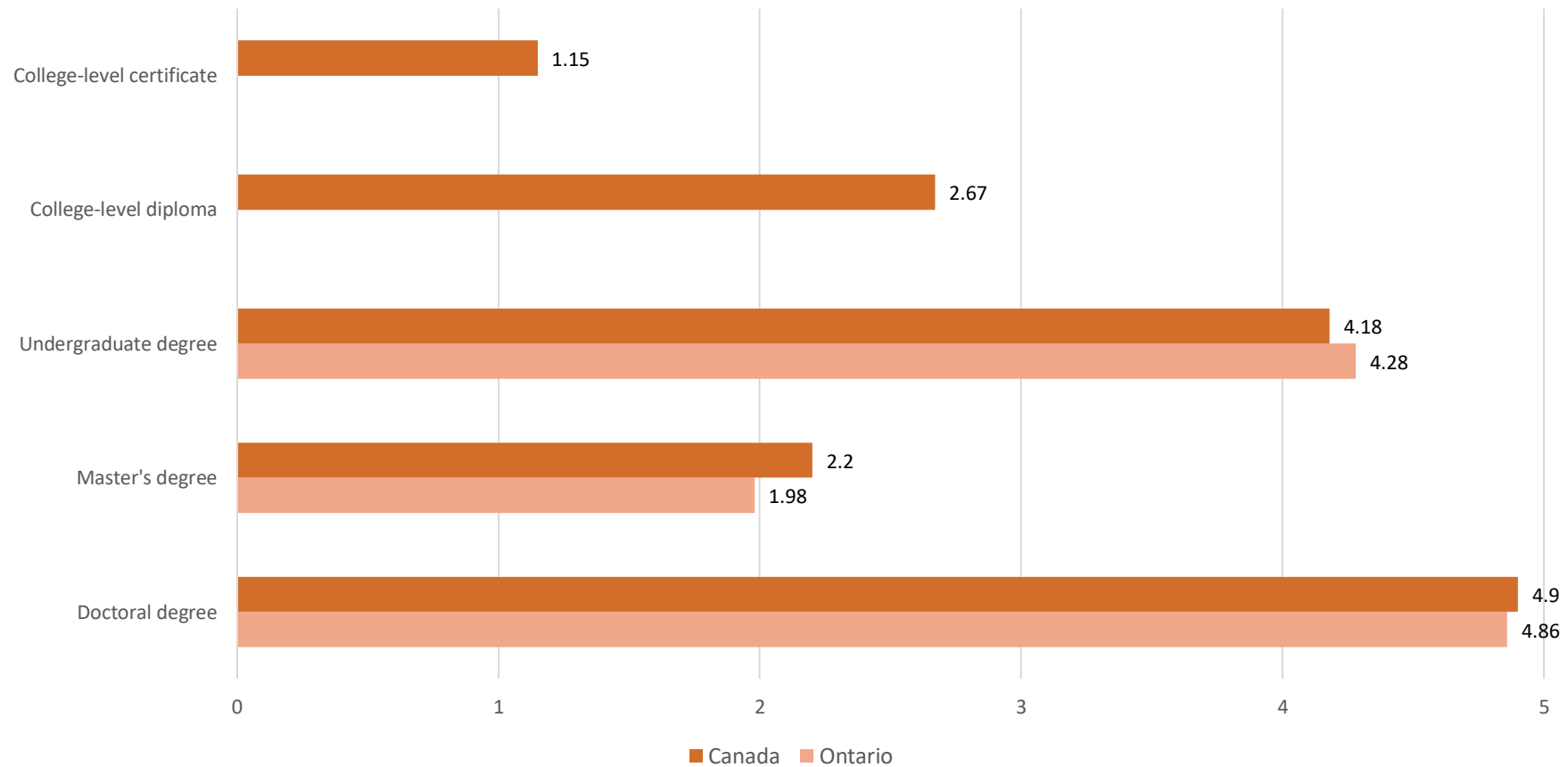


Less than half of undergraduate degree students graduated within 4 years of entry, however by 6 years after entry, almost three quarters had graduated



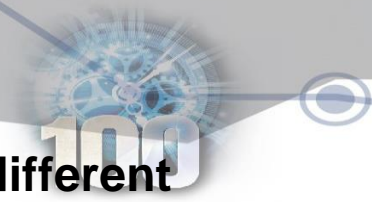
* Students graduated within the province and educational qualification of first entry. Entry cohort of 2011/2012.
Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.

Average time to graduation, entry cohort of 2011/2012

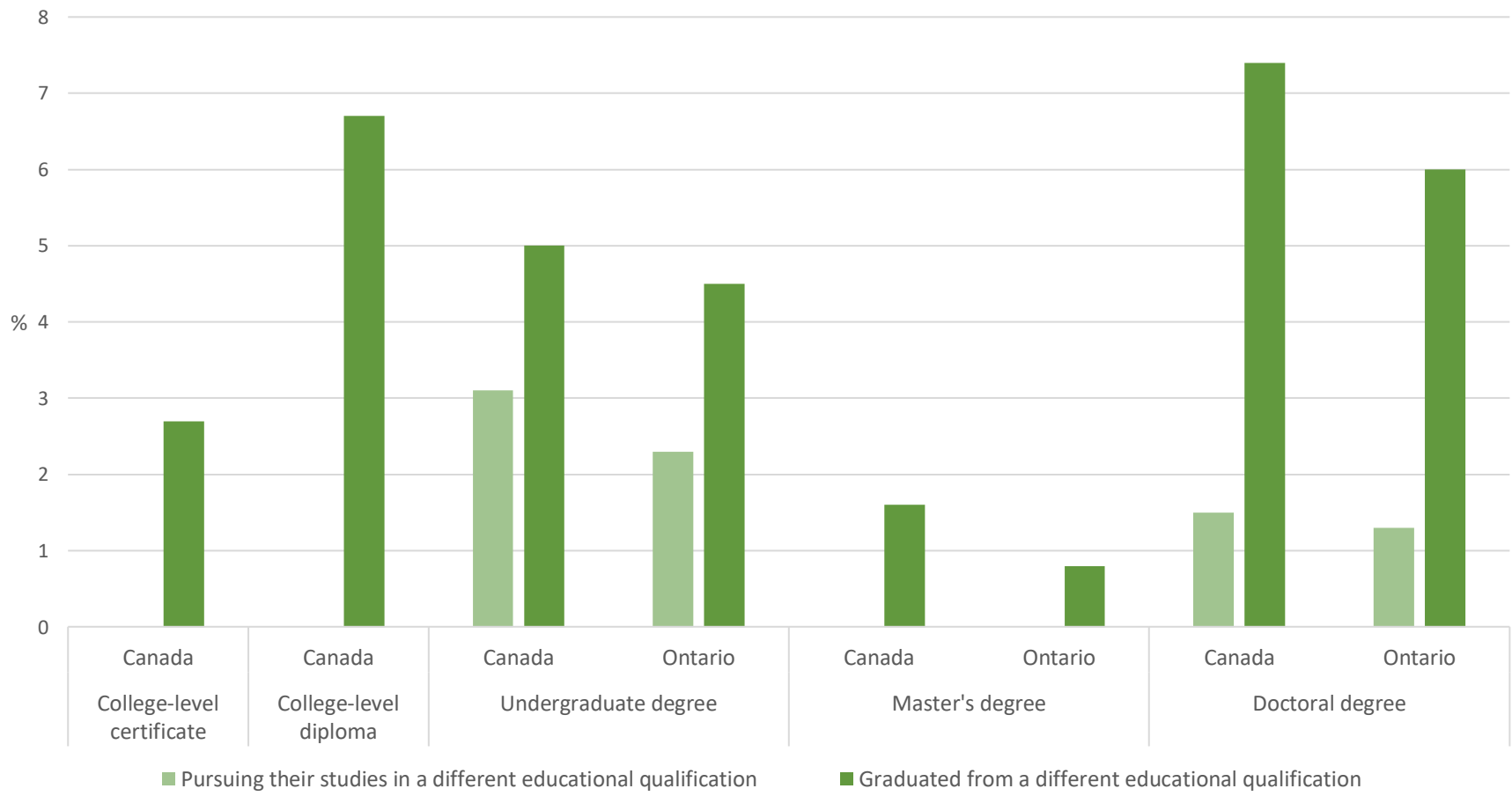


The student's time to graduation is measured in total PSIS reporting years. PSIS does not provide the number of months to graduation. The student's time to graduation is influenced by various factors such as fields of study and the specific program length, options for work integrated learning placements, and full-time or part-time studies. This study does not account for these factors in the calculation of the average across students for this indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.



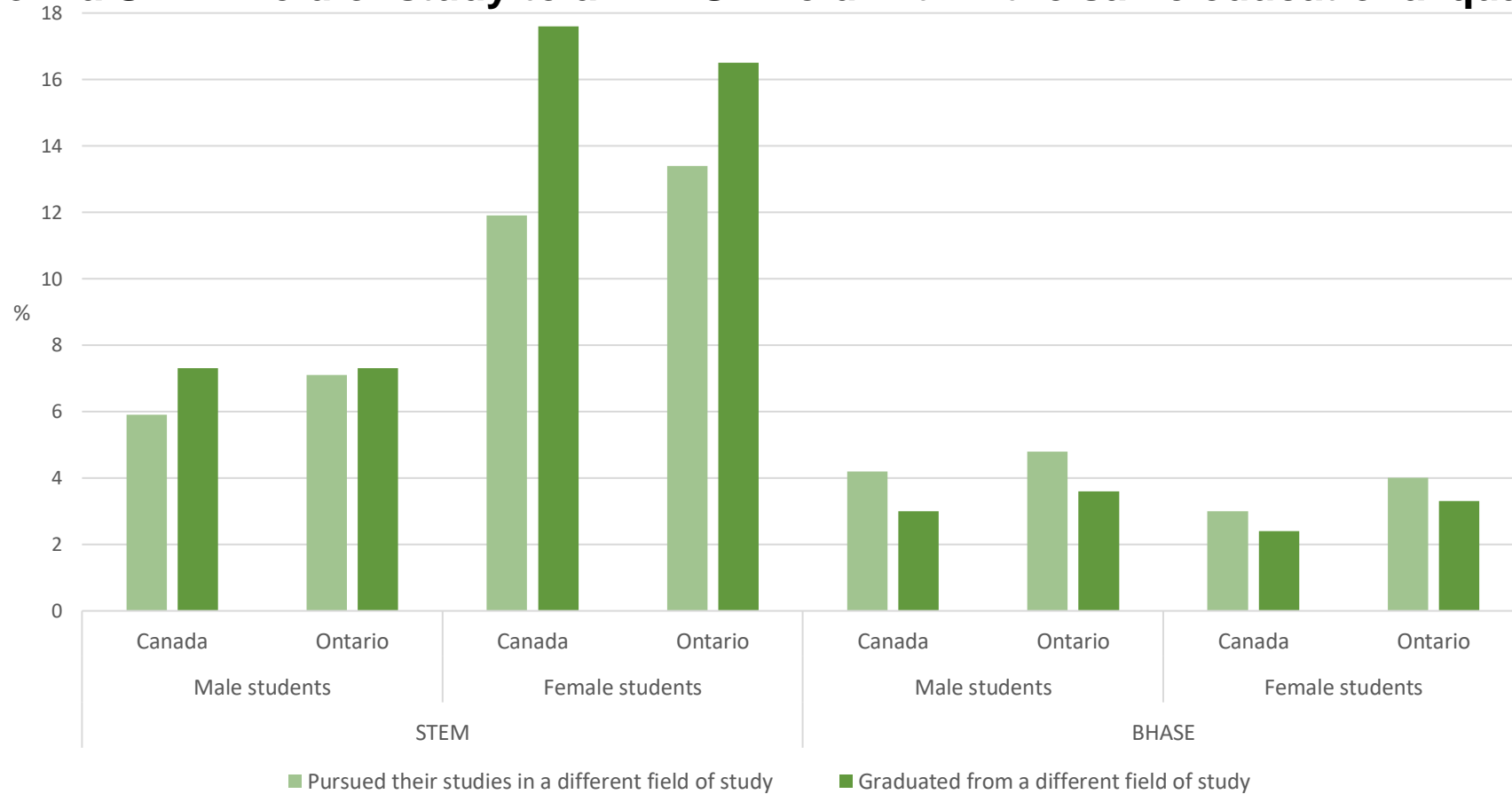
College-level diploma and doctoral degree students are the most likely to switch to a different educational qualification



* Persistence is shown for the entry cohort of 2015/2016, graduation is shown for the entry cohort of 2011/2012. Persistence is calculated at one year after entry, graduation is calculated at 1.5 times the expected program length (e.g. six years after entry for undergraduate degree). Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.



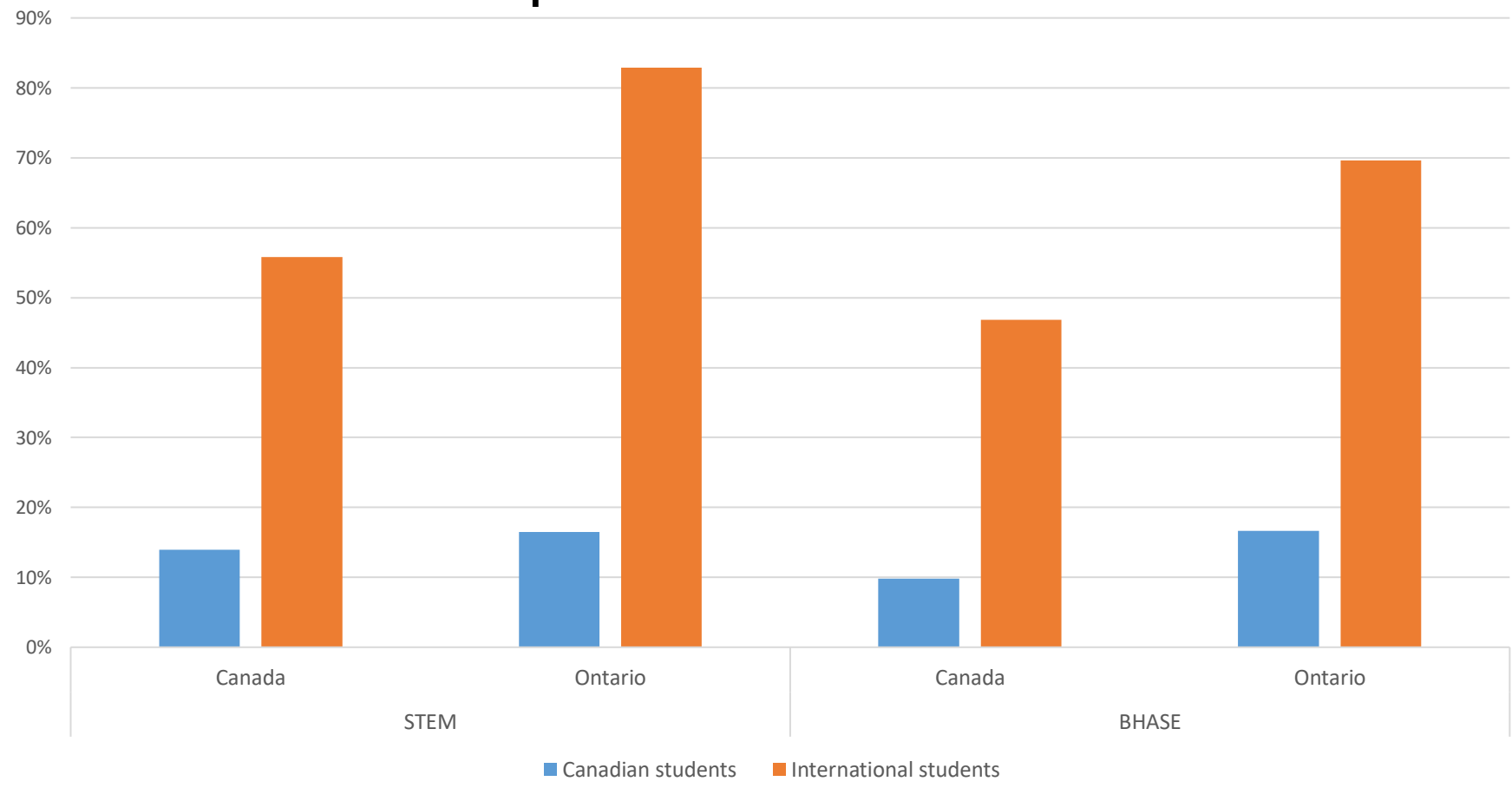
Female undergraduate degree students are more than twice as likely as male students to switch from a STEM field of study to a BHASE field within the same educational qualification



* Persistence is shown for the entry cohort of 2015/2016, graduation is shown for the entry cohort of 2011/2012. Persistence is calculated at one year after entry, graduation is calculated at six years after entry. Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.



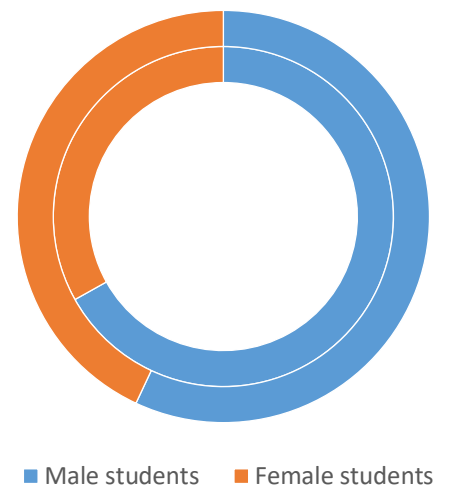
The number of international students entering a master's degree program in Ontario grew at more than four times the pace of new Canadian entrants from 2011 to 2016



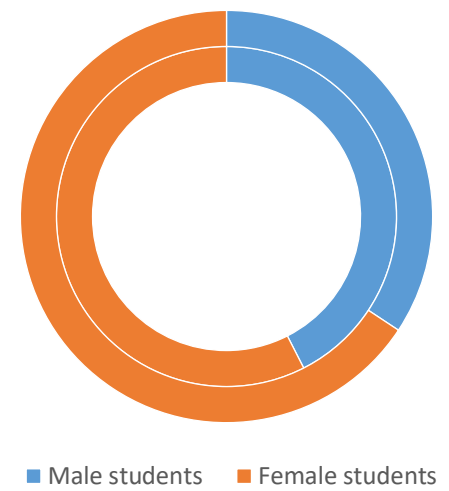
* Percent increase in number of new enrolments from the 2011/2012 cohort to the 2016/2017 cohort
Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.

International master's degree students are more likely to be male than their Canadian classmates

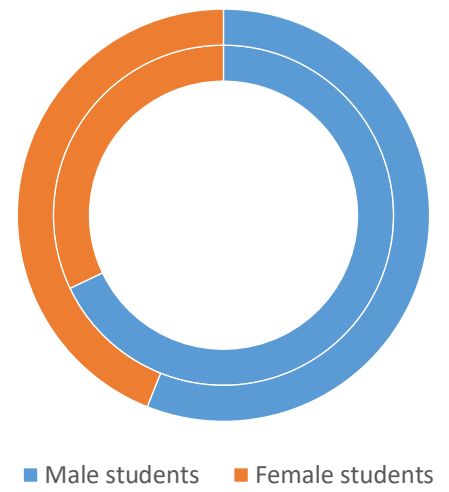
STEM - Canada



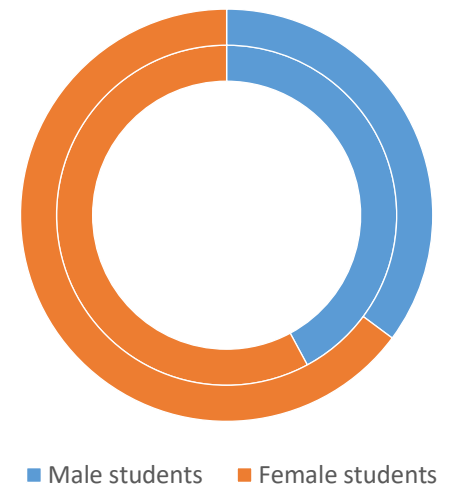
BHASE - Canada



STEM - Ontario



BHASE - Ontario

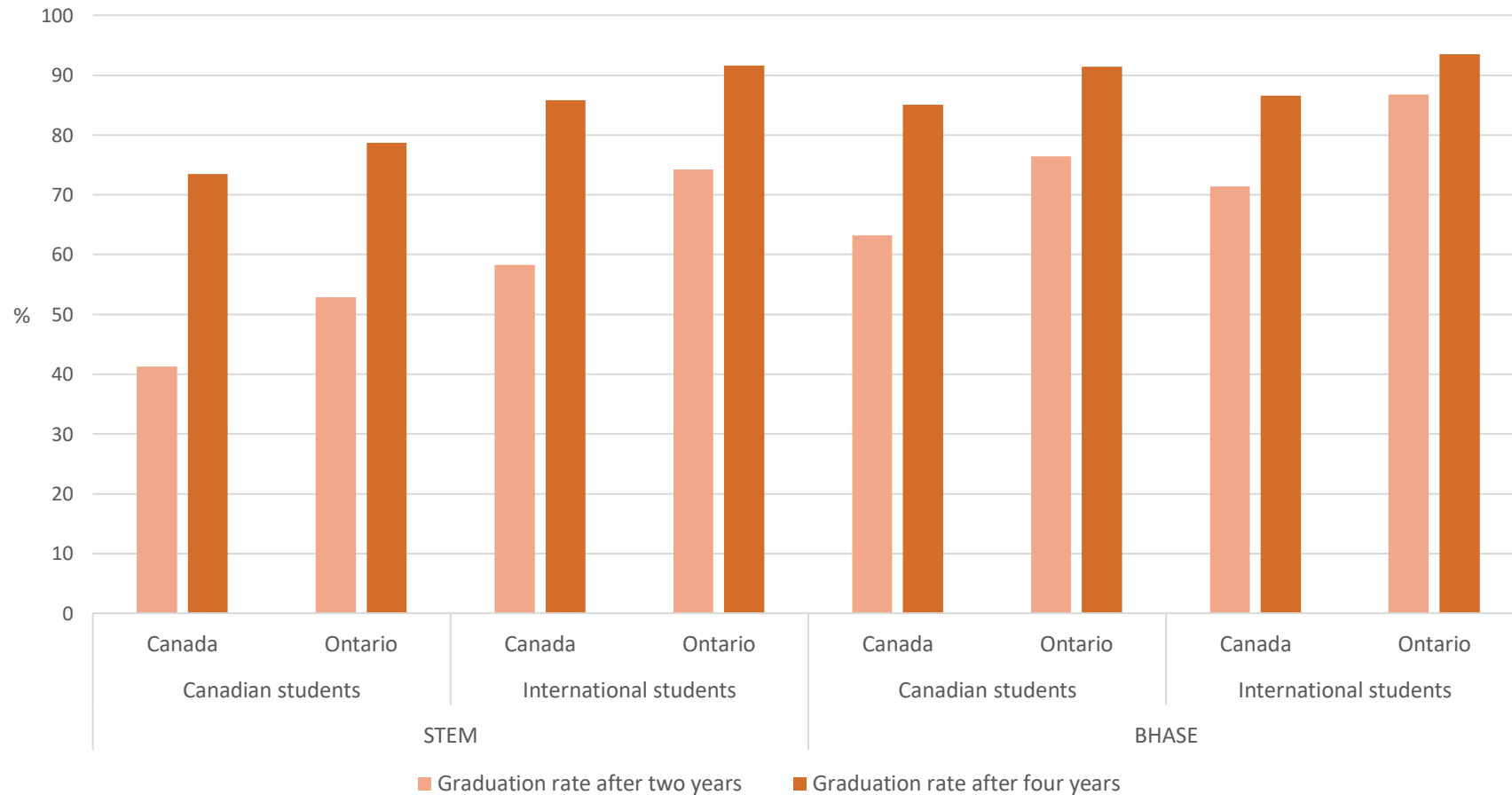


Inner ring = International students
Outer ring = Canadian students

* Entry cohort of 2016/2017
Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.



International students are more likely to graduate from a master's degree program within two years than Canadian students



* Entry cohort of 2013/2014

Source: Statistics Canada. Postsecondary Student Information System, longitudinal data 2010/2011 to 2017/2018.



Thank you!

