







**Presentation to OCASA
June, 2014**

Ontario Vote Projection						Ontario Seat Projection					
	Projection du vote en Ontario						Projection des sièges en Ontario				
	Min.	Low/Bas		High/Haut	Max.	Min.	Low/Bas		High/Haut	Max.	
 LIBERAL ONTARIO	34.3	35.4	36.9%	40.6	47.2	29	42	49	55	68	
ONTARIO  PC	32.2	34.3	35.8%	39.0	45.4	25	33	36	44	60	
 NDP	18.4	20.4	22.2%	23.8	25.8	9	18	22	22	25	
 green <small>Parti du Nouveau Parti</small>	1.8	2.9	4.0%	5.1	6.3	0	0	0	0	0	
Others / Autres	0.3	0.5	1.1%	1.6	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	

Final projection of June 12, 2014 including polling in the field to June 11, 2014
 Projection finale du 12 juin 2014, y compris les sondages effectués jusqu'au 11 juin 2014

[Click for complete details / Cliquer ici pour plus d'information](#)

Clearly, the polls were wrong...

- Liberals: 58 seats from 53 (38.7% of pop vote)
 - Tories: 28 seats from 37 (31.3% of pop vote)
 - NDP: 21 seats from 17
-
- Where are we today, in the aftermath of the election, with a Liberal majority government?

BACK TO THE FUTURE™

Big wins for colleges will be realized

- Agreement to address critical deferred maintenance
- Online funding; support for our model, no new institute
- Greater transparency in transfers underway
- Mental health initiative with CSA, OUSA and COU
- Consultants hired to look at more flexibility for colleges to manage apprenticeship seats; pse credentials
- Skills agenda front and centre for all governments, public

What key policy issues were on hold during the election?

- SMAs were all signed by colleges - what will be done with them?
- New Executive compensation legislation is dead – will need to be reintroduced, probably no public service-wide freeze as premier supports collective bargaining process, but with no new money
- Satellite campus RFP has gone out – plan to have decisions by Spring of 2015 may not hold, but policy will go forward
- Budget did not pass but Premier will reintroduce it, including college deferred maintenance

What happens now?

- Legislature resumes in July, throne speech to be delivered
- Focus on skills mismatch, youth jobs, likely to continue
- Budget re-introduced - commitment to raise deferred maintenance funding to \$100 million in 5 years goes forward
- Have committed to no austerity budgets— other provinces have seen large cuts to pse or years of zero growth
- BUT, a large deficit requires action before bond rating agencies act



What else is important in the coming year?

- Post-election budget will be the pre-election budget, with a commitment of \$29 billion for transit over 10 years, but decisions re: cuts will be coming
- Tough round of bargaining
- New Ontario pension plan coming, solutions still needed to university pension plans
- Possible funding formula review in both college/university sectors
- New round of tuition discussions will be starting soon
- Investigation of three year degrees, stand alone nursing degrees, possible flexibility for apprenticeship seat distribution will continue
- Challenges facing our students, businesses, local communities remain the same - Colleges must continue to find solutions to these challenges

There are also significant long term challenges

- Province is facing \$12.5 billion deficit
- Bond rating agencies have Ontario on a watching brief
- Manufacturing will not return to pre-recession levels
- Youth unemployment is stubbornly high
- Productivity has fallen; well below the levels in the U.S.
- The government has serious funding challenge for infrastructure
- Government has committed to a “safe hands” platform that suggests savings can be realized without disruptions like strikes
- Governments are very nervous about new taxes to pay for their promises

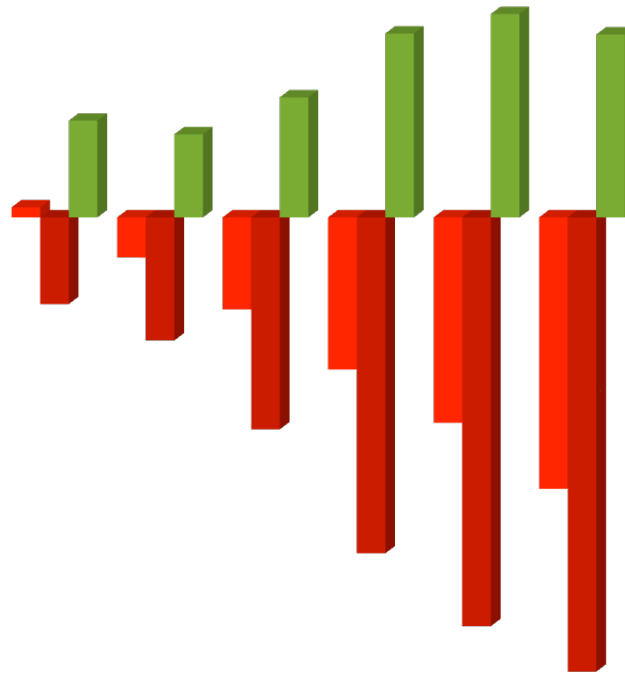
Overarching PSE Challenges

- More at-risk students entering pse needing more support to succeed, but colleges asked to do more with less
- Rapid changes in technology make equipment obsolete quickly; new careers invented yearly
- Students are increasingly sophisticated re: personalization of their education
- Employers are demanding increasing levels of training, but providing less
- Growing demand for retraining; non-traditional intakes
- Literacy continues to be a significant problem
- Mental health concerns growing on campuses

And there is no money to pay for this....

What is the most critical challenge for us? Our Labour Market Future & Youth Employment

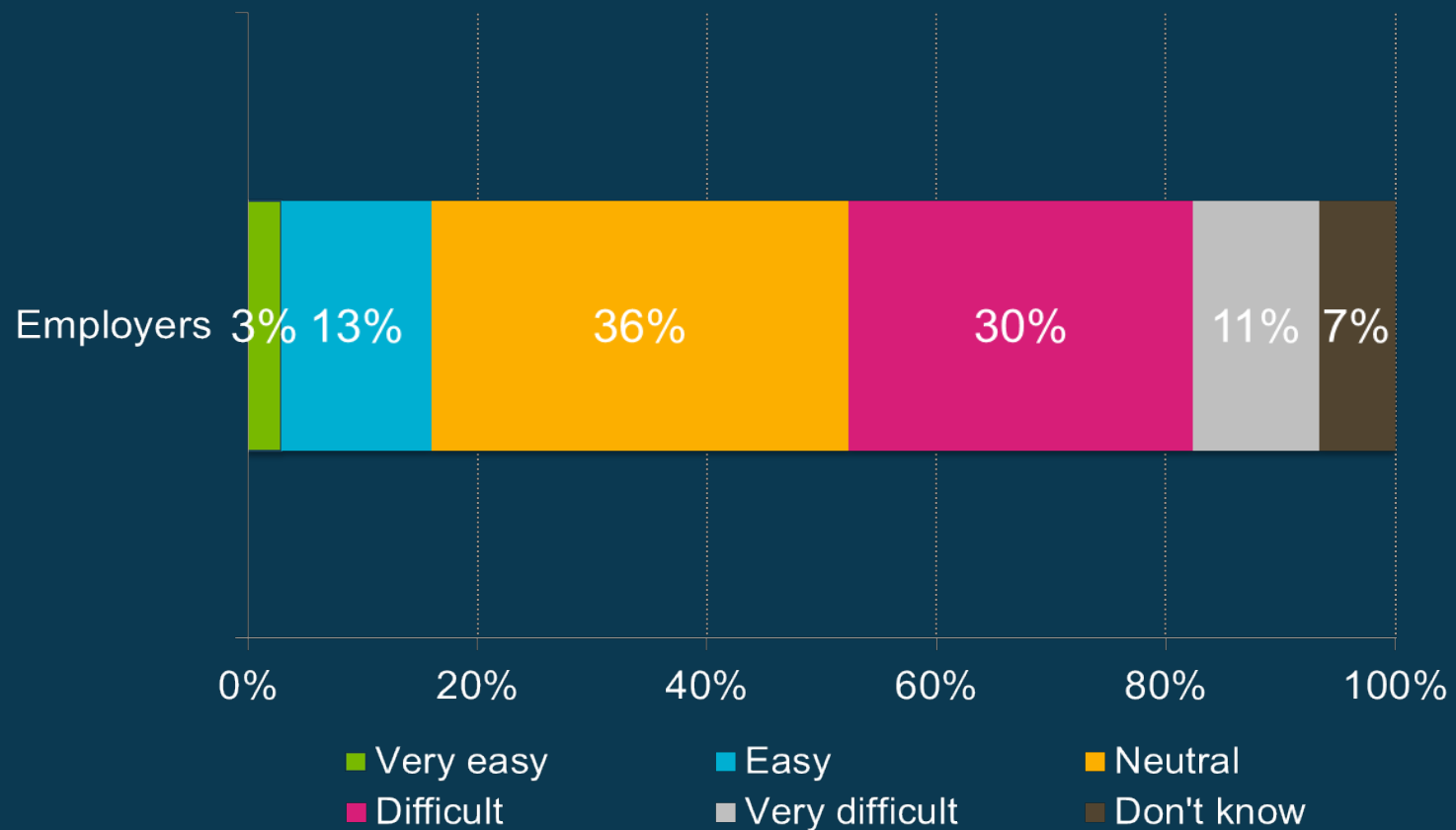
People Without Jobs,



Jobs Without People

NAVIGATOR

How difficult is it to find recent graduates who are qualified for jobs in your organization?



Employers n = 1004

Comparing respondents with a college-level education

Percent of population with a college-level credential

Canada	35
OECD average	15

Percent of college graduates who are immigrants

Canada	21
OECD average	12

Percent of college graduates whose mother tongue is different from the language of the assessment

Canada	18
OECD average	8

Percent of college graduates who are indigenous persons

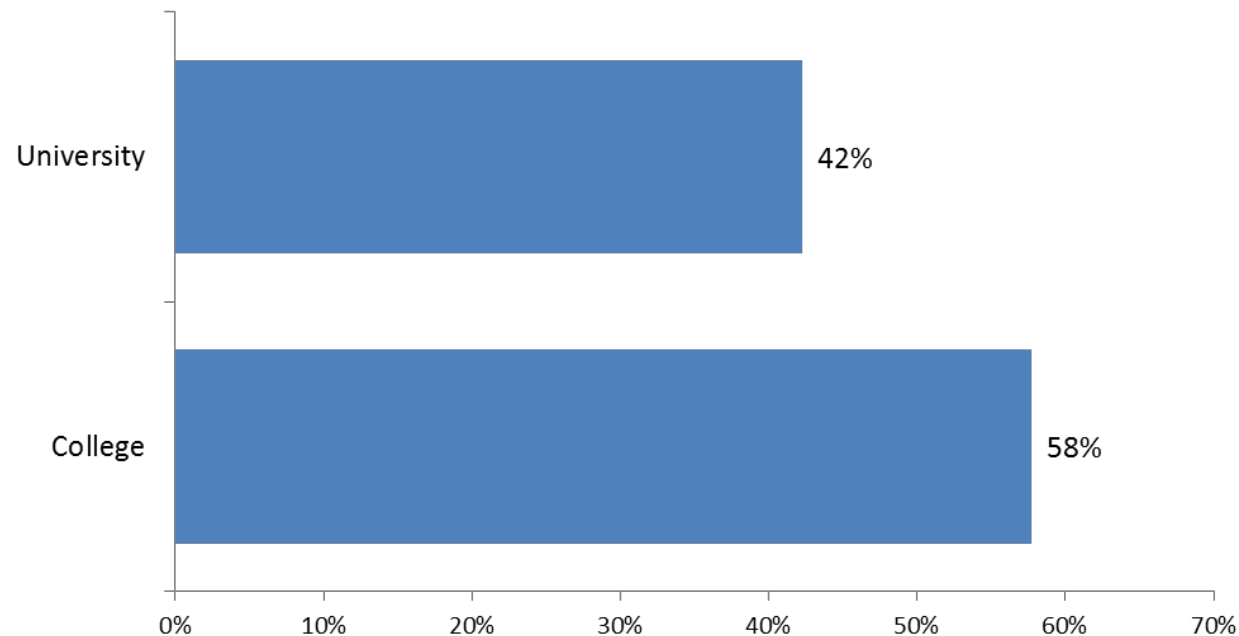
Canada*	3
OECD average	n.a.

* Aboriginal Peoples living off-reserve

Source: OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) in Canada

Majority of PSE entrants choose college – what do we owe them?

New fall post-secondary entrants by sector, Ontario 2012



Note: University and college data include first-year full-time undergraduate headcounts for fall 2012. Significant numbers of students also enrol in colleges during the winter and spring intake periods, which is not shown in the above figure. New full-time CAAT apprentices planned for 2012-13 are included with the college data.

Sources: MTCU, OCAS.

A vision for PSE that supports the future

Equal, complementary systems that are highly interconnected

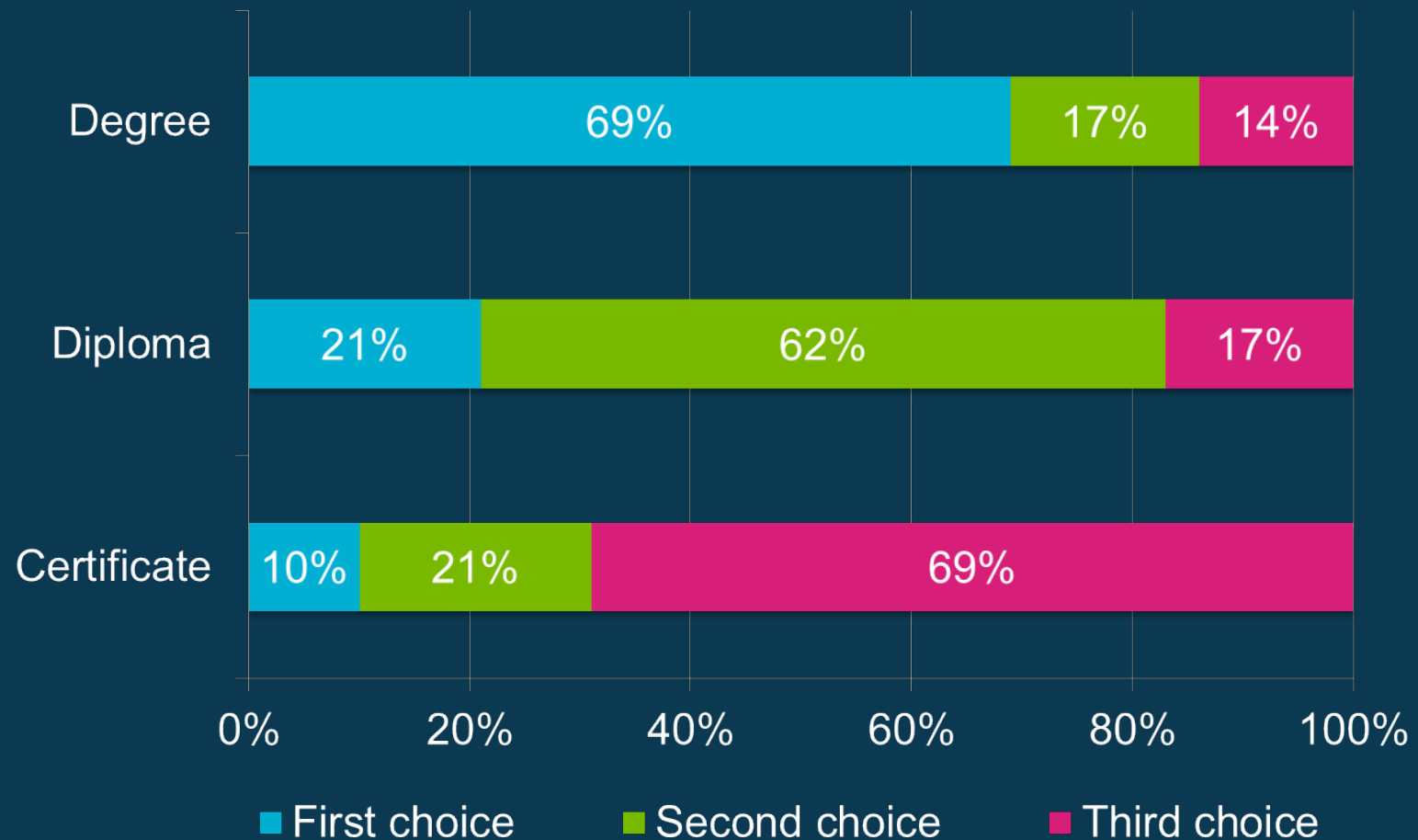


- Better and more transparent pathways
- Apprenticeship reform
- More innovative approaches to online education
- Three-year labour market degrees, more college degree granting
- The funds needed to help students succeed

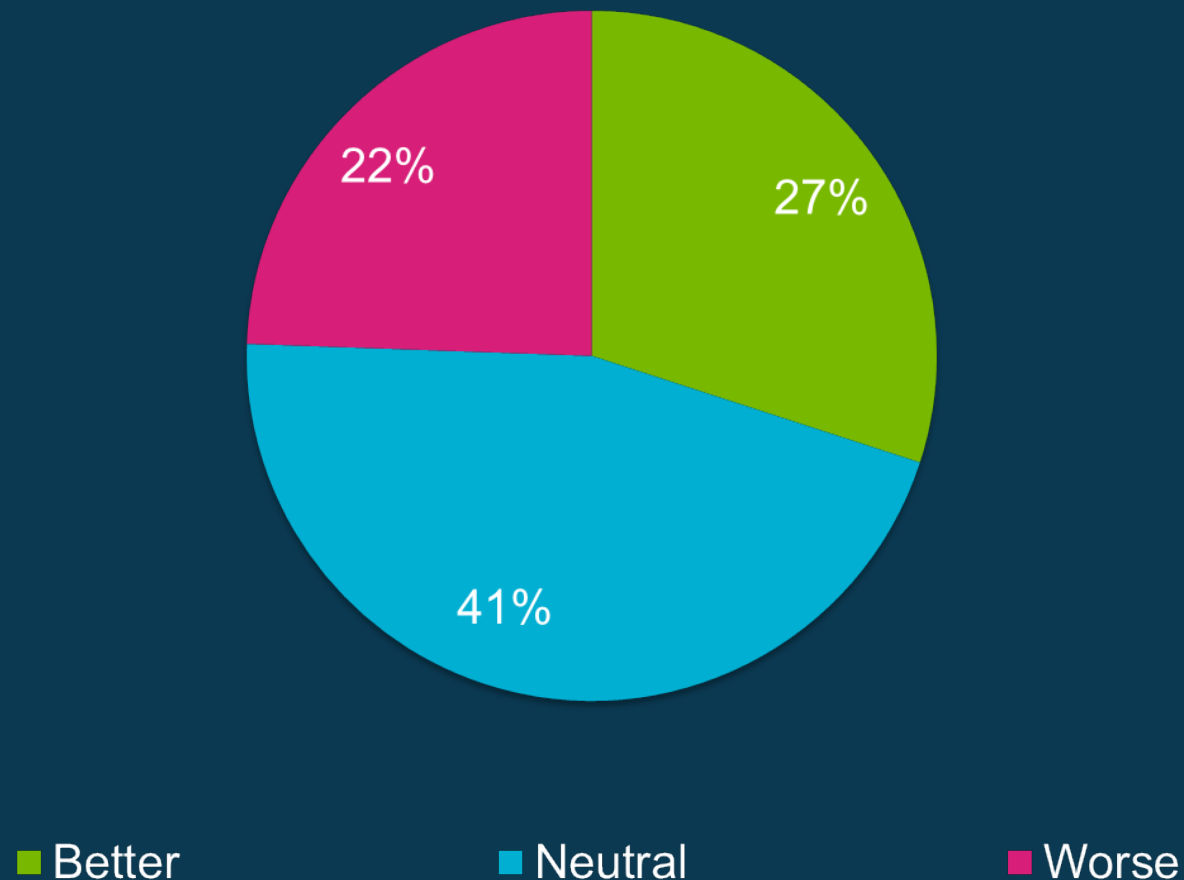
Excerpt from a speech Wm G. Davis gave in the legislature on May 21, 1965, when he introduced the legislation establishing the colleges:

“I believe Mr. Speaker that the proposed legislation for the CAAT must be viewed in light of the economic and social demands not only of today but tomorrow”

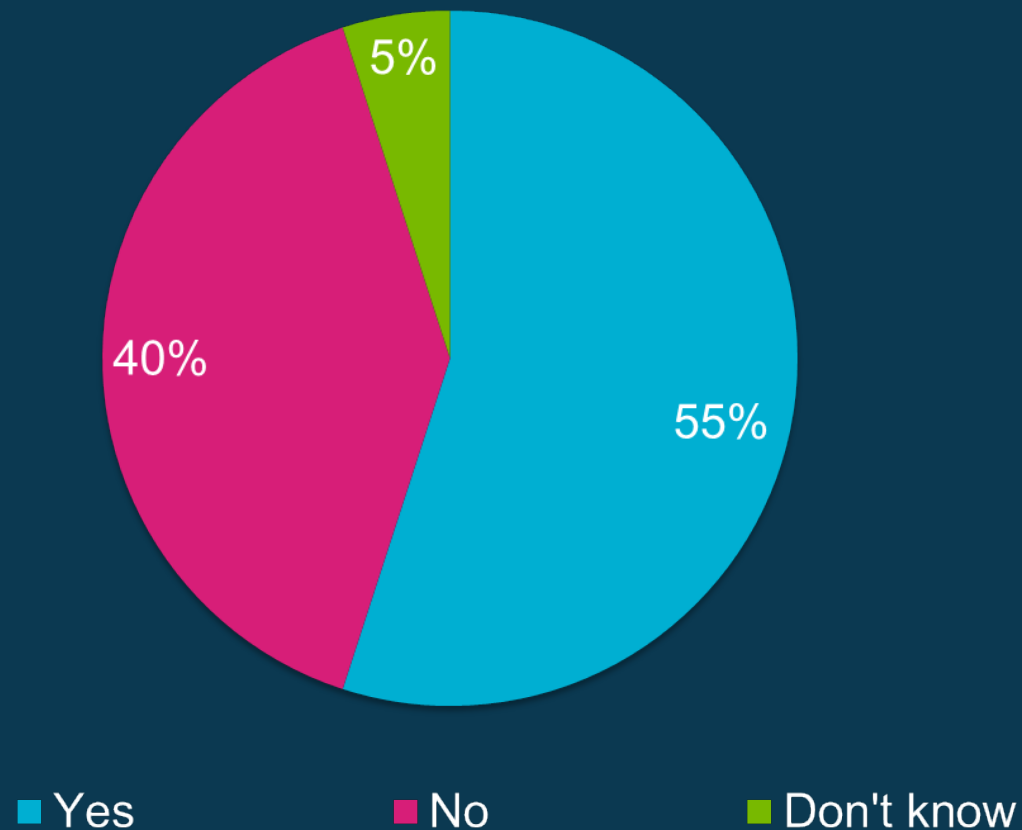
Academic credentials ranked by preference.



How would you rate a three-year college degree, in comparison to a three-year university degree?



Have you ever wanted to apply for a job but didn't because you did not have a degree?



What are we focusing on at CO?

- Development of a new strategic plan for Colleges Ontario this fall
 - Meetings with colleges over the summer
 - Thoughts from OCASA?
 - COP retreat in September, new strategic plan by end of year
- Continue to engage the public on the skills shortage challenge & college role; look at college role in helping address youth unemployment
- Advocate for the system's vision on credentials & nomenclature
 - Third party review underway
- Advocate for the importance of funding colleges in a tough fiscal environment – how do we get additional funds when there are none? Level playing field with universities? Secondary schools? Tuition room?
- How do we educate increasingly challenged students in absence of major government investment and ensure capable, competent employees for our workforce? Are colleges the gatekeepers of the labor market?