

WHERE THE JOBS ARE

Research on future employment shows labour shortages for many occupations that require a university degree¹

Aerospace Engineers
Civil Engineers
Dentists
Electrical & Electronics Engineers
Financial & Investment Analysts & Securities Agents, Investment Dealers & Traders
Information Systems & Data Processing Managers
Health Care Managers
Physicians
Psychologists
Registered Nurses

A postsecondary education offers the best opportunity for employment in Ontario.²

Recent Ontario university graduates earn more than other postsecondary graduates - an average of 33% more.³

Over a lifetime, university grads make an average of \$1.1 million more than graduates from other postsecondary institutions.⁴

The number of university grads who got jobs increased by 57,500 in Ontario over the last year. Employment for those without a postsecondary education declined by 38,300 jobs. Almost all new jobs went to university grads.⁵

Since 2004, the number of university graduates employed in Canada rose by 1.5 million; 609,000 of these graduates were in Ontario.⁶

In Canada, 71.1% of jobs created by economic growth are expected to be in occupations requiring postsecondary education or management.⁷

71%

OF ALL NEW JOBS

CREATED BY 2022 WILL
REQUIRE A POSTSECONDARY
EDUCATION, OR WILL BE IN
MANAGEMENT.

\$

Recent Ontario university graduates earn more than other graduates -

33% MORE

a year, and graduates earn \$1.1 million more in a lifetime than college graduates

Sources: ¹Canadian Occupation Projection System (COPS) (Projections are from 2010 to 2022); ²Conference Board of Canada, The Cost of Ontario's Skill Gap, p.12; ³Statistics Canada, National Graduate Survey, 2013; ⁴Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011; ⁵Ontario Labour Market Statistics for January 2015; ⁶Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey; ⁷COPS (Projections are from 2010 to 2022).