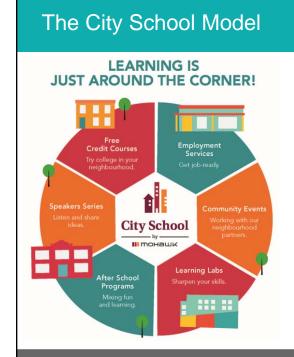
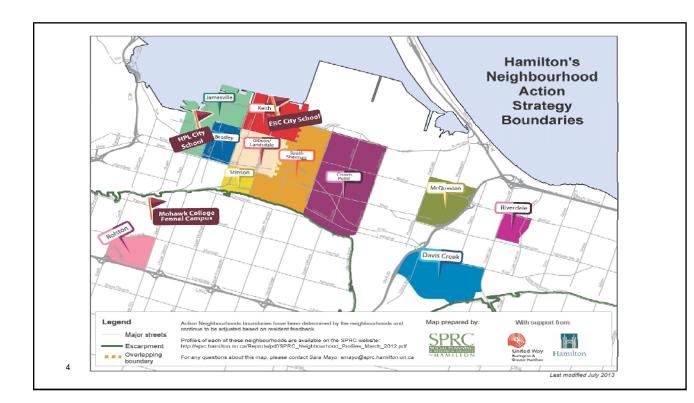


Presentation overview □ City School origins and background □ A look at the City School Model □ Research methodology □ Research findings □ City School in the municipal, provincial, and federal context □ Challenges, lessons learned, and future directions □ Q ❖ A





- Mobilizing college and community resources to reduce poverty through innovative educational initiatives targeted to vulnerable communities
- Community-based (place-based) and communityinformed educational initiative
- Accessible and timely learning activities delivered within targeted neighbourhoods
- Specialized learning programs, workshops and services that will encourage gradual steps forward to postsecondary
- Engagement and collaboration with community stakeholders in planning and launching City School activities









Research Methodology



- Semi-structured interviews of City School (CS) students and Faculty.
- Online survey about the City School course.
- Follow-up online/phone surveys to track post-secondary and labour market participation rates every 6 months for 18 months.

Research Questions:

- 1. What is the post-secondary education participation rate of students who successfully complete a City School course?
- 2. What are the experiences, issues, challenges and barriers facing City School students and faculty?
- 3. How can City School be improved to better meet the needs of City School students, City School faculty and the community at large?



Preliminary Research Findings



- City School Student Demographics
 - Age range 18 to 73. Mean=36 (Median=34).
 - Students include refugees, recent immigrants, native-born & Indigenous people.
 - PSE experience also greatly varies from unfinished High School to post graduate degrees.
 - There is no pithy or meaningful demographic profile of a 'typical' CS student.

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Preliminary Research Findings: Winter & Spring/Summer 2016 cohort



Table 2	
Overview of City School	l Students

Course Code	COURSE NAME	REGISTERED	DAY 10	WITHDRAWN	COMPLETED
SSCI 10057	Introduction to				
	Postsecondary	8	8	6	2
	Experiences				
SSCI 10057	Introduction to				
	Postsecondary	8	8	3	5
	Experiences				
HLTH EC101	Health Safety &	20	47	0	0
	Nutrition	30	17	9	8
SSCI 10057	Introduction to				
	Postsecondary	7	7	1	6
	Experiences -POGO				
HLTH 10081	Introduction to Health &	13	9	4	5
	Wellness				
		66	49	23	26
			Graduation Rate		53%

Preliminary Research Findings: Winter & Spring/Summer 2016 cohort



- Follow-up of Initial Cohort (n=21 completers)
- Of the 15 students that were reached after attending City School;
 - 14 were in PSE or planning on attending PSE.
 - 2 students were in PSE on a full-time basis.
 - 5 students had PSE plans.
 - 7 students were verified by the Office of the Registrar as being registered at Mohawk College.

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Preliminary Research Findings: Fall 2016 cohort



Table 4		
City School Graduation	Rates	September 2016

Course Code	Course Name	Registered	Day 10	Withdrawn	Completed
MCOM 10134	Digital				
	Photojournalism	28	20	6	14
EDUC EC129	Family Dynamics	25	12	4	8
SSCI 10057	College 101 (Intro to				
	PSE)	20	14	9	5
	Total	73	46	19	27
			(Graduation Rate	59%



Preliminary Research Findings: Winter & Spring/Summer 2016 cohort



- Key Instructor Findings
 - Passion and direct population knowledge
 - Flexibility
 - Student needs/skills assessment
 - Improving the transition
 - Rewarding teaching environment
 - Quote: "I'm not going to lie, that is probably one of the most challenging things I find about this class... is making it challenging for some and then, you know, not making it defeating for others" (on determining the difficulty level of course content).

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Preliminary Research Findings: Winter & Spring/Summer 2016 cohort



- Key Student Findings
 - Mastering Anxiety
 - Strong Instructor Positive Feedback
 - For-credit and free
 - Career Alignment
 - Quote: "So, I decided to do it [enroll] and I was scared to death [but]
 after the first assignment... that was it. I wasn't nervous anymore or
 anything...that was pretty much it then, after that it was like well I can do
 this." (On reaching an "Aha" moment)



Municipal, provincial, and federal context



- City of Hamilton's Neighbourhood Action Strategy focus on education, employment, and skills-building
- Government of Ontario's focus on community hubs emphasis on how residents can become catalysts of social change
- Federal Poverty Reduction Strategy calls for a coordinated response to poverty reduction - City School is a community-based response to this strategy

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Building community capacity



- Poverty reduction strategies often highlight the importance of building human capital (i.e. knowledge, skills, and attributes that individuals possess) in combating intergenerational cycles of poverty
- Research into building pathways to education for marginalized populations highlights the importance of **social capital** (i.e. sense of community connectedness, well-being, and trust)
- Poverty is *not* a standalone factor in determining the accessibility of post-secondary education...



Conclusions and Future Directions



- A majority of (sampled) students are continuing their PSE journey after City School.
- Areas where improvements could be made:
 - Supporting the transition to PSE after course completion.
 - Student retention
 - Bolstering students' skills in reading/writing & computer literacy.
- Future directions
 - Indigenous student experiences.
 - Early leavers.
 - Developing diversified learning opportunities to address the unique challenges that individuals face – as based on data and evidence

