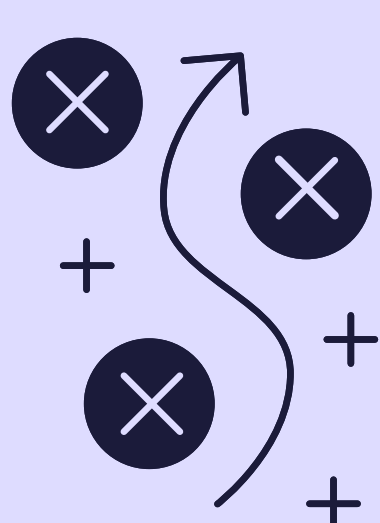


Employment-Related Continuing Education **at the University Level**

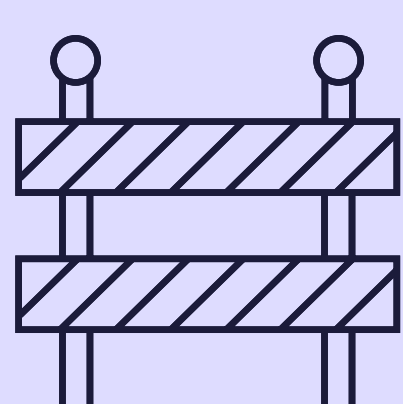
Access to continuing education is **more difficult** when one:



- Is older
- Is in precarious employment
- Has a low education level and income
- Works for a small company
- Has a job at risk of automation

(Bernier et al., 2015; OCDE, 2019; Solar et al., 2016)

Most frequently reported **barriers**:

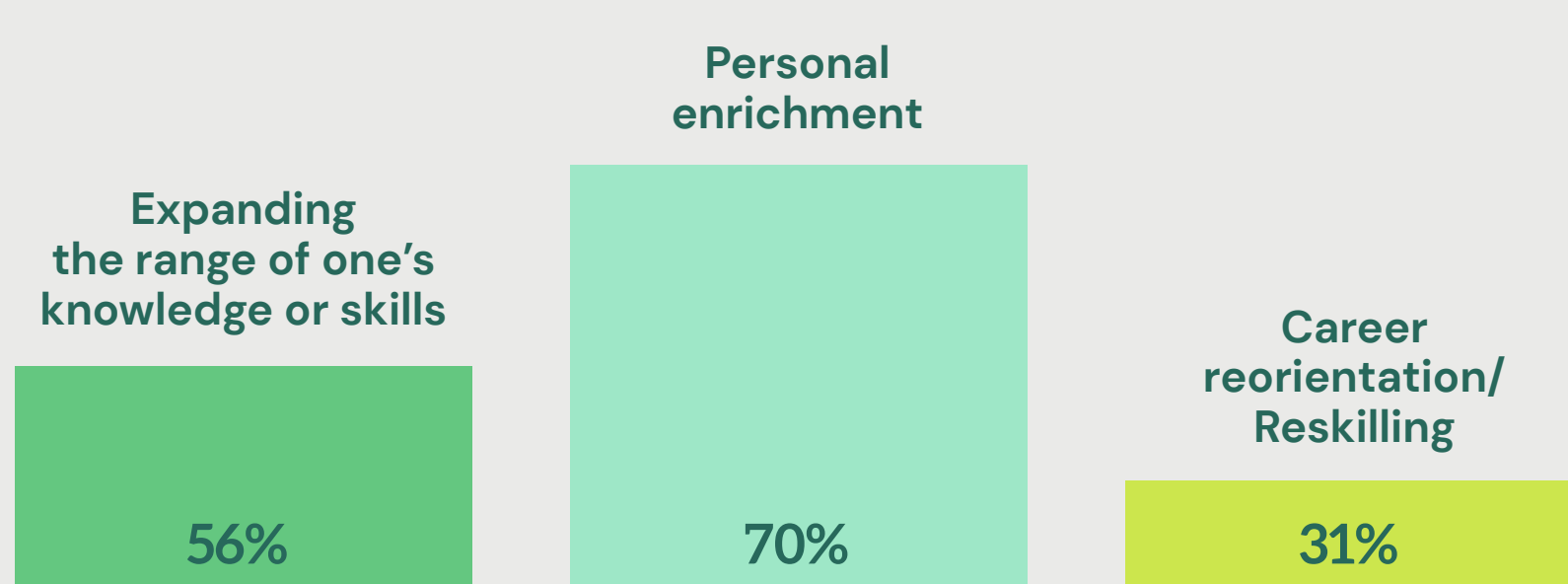


- The workload of the job
- The cost of training
- Lack of employer support
- Training terms and conditions (e.g., the schedule)
- Family-work-study balance (especially for women)

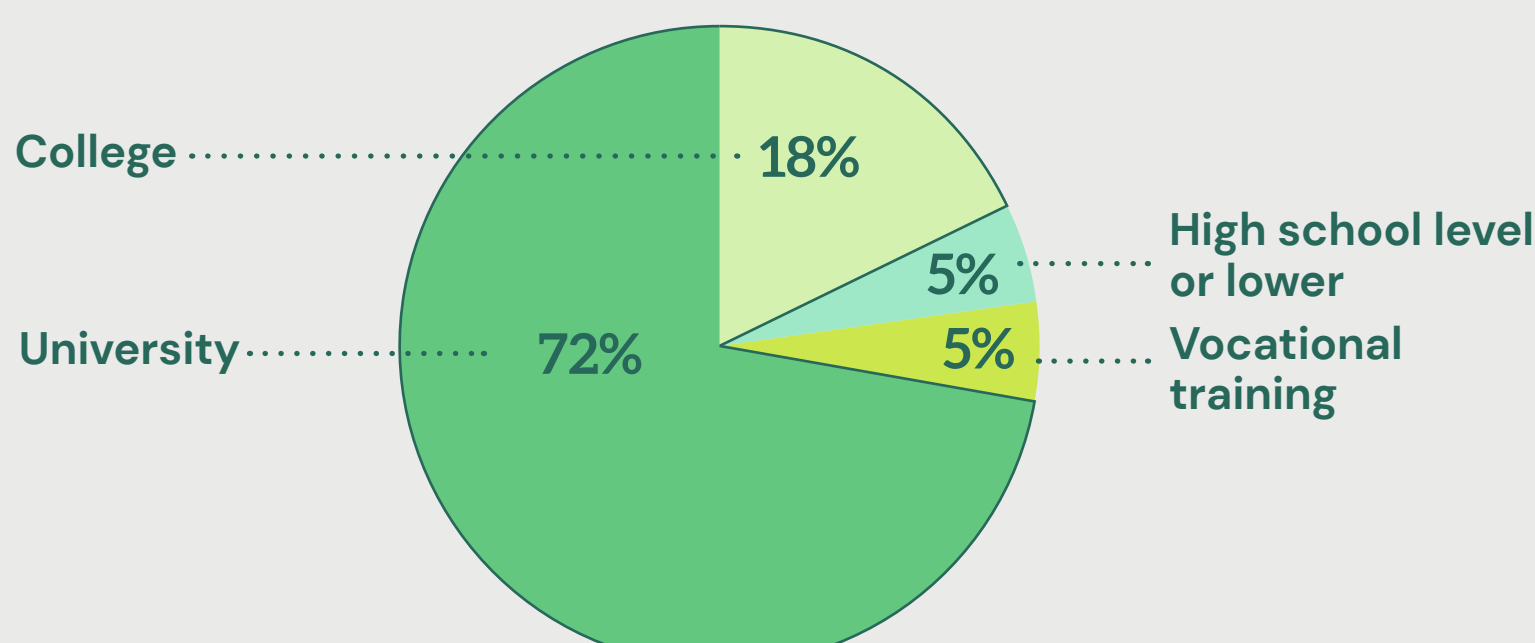
(ICÉA, 2019; LJD Conseils, 2022; Mercier et al., 2021; OCDE, 2019, p. 30)

→ A survey commissioned by Commission des partenaires du marché du travail (CPMT) on individuals enrolled in a continuing education related to employment at the university level reveals that:

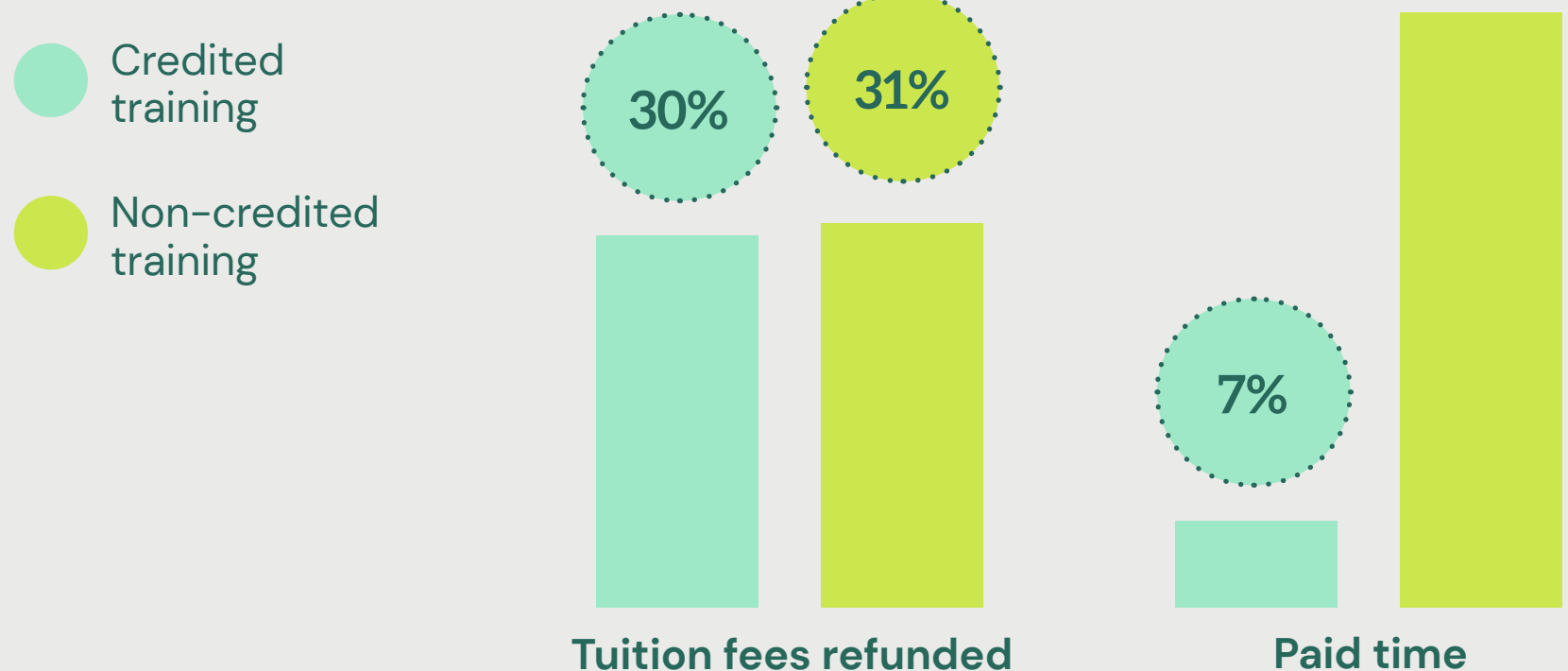
The main **reasons for enrolling** education program at the university level are:



90% of individuals have already completed a **post-secondary education program**:



A minority receive **financial support** from their employer:



Incentives to pursue additional training:

- 1 Proposal for additional **training complementary** to previous courses
- 2 → For **credited training**: more financial support
→ For **non-credited training**: developing a better understanding of the training pathway that meets one's needs

[To consult the dossier](#)

[Ton consult the full references](#)

Employment-Related Continuing Education **at the University Level**

References

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