Rites of Passage

Becoming a Self Reliant Individual

- Leaving Home (Separating from your family of Origin)
- Education and Career Exploration
- Forming Supportive Relationships
Figure out whether you are an adult or not: howadultareyou.com
School to Work Transition

- Define Rite of Passage – recognizable stages of life that are distinguished by societal rituals

- Examples?
  - Cow Jumping in Harmar Ethiopia
What we will Discuss

➤ When do we leave home?
➤ What will we do now to help our post-secondary education and careers?
➤ Who is graduating? Where do they go afterward? How has post-secondary education changed? What is Credentialism and Education Inflation?
➤ How do boys and girls differ in education?
History of Leaving Home

- Prior to Industrialization, people left home at sexual maturity (16-18) and married and started their career.
- Little or no schooling for the majority of children – some for the upper class.
- Adolescence did not exist – from childhood to workplace.
- Because of mandatory schooling and the need to be educated, we have adolescence.
- Today, we reach sexual maturity earlier but leave home later.
More Twenty Somethings still living with 'rents.

1. What percentage of Canada's 20 somethings still live with their parents?
2. Compare the trend for males and females. Why are they different?
3. Why are more 20 somethings living with their parents longer?
4. Describe how the relationship between parents and child changes when a child leaves. Refer to page 88 too.
5. Apply the Social Exchange Theory to moving out.
Answers

- 41% of 20's still live with parents
- 64% or 2/3 between 20-24
- Fewer women live with their parents into their 20's than men because women face stricter parental supervision, less freedom.
- 20 Somethings are living with their parents longer because of lifestyle, economic necessity, necessity of education, comfort, debt, housing costs, financial stability before moving out, later marriages
- Family Relationship – systems theory, new house rules, adult-adult relationships
Your Cohort – The Millennials

➲ What is a cohort?
➲ What qualities do you possess?
➲ What will your workplace look like?
➲ How will your life be different than boomers or me?
➲ What will you give to society?

➲ Watch ½ of:
➲ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jHpbdQCMnMc
➲ Then watch:
Who are the Millennials

Definition? Who are they?
What positive qualities do they possess?
What challenges do they face?
What will the future look like for them?

Their future?

- Culture of the profession
- Work for public sector
- May have a number of jobs in their career
- Unemployment rate is double that of national average
- The average graduate is carrying $28,000 worth of debt
- In 1990, a little more than ½ of under 30's had a post-secondary degree by 2011 it was 75.5%
Challenges they will face.

What they will bring to the workforce
What does human capital mean?

- Many of the things you are doing now will help you to achieve success at university or college and in your career.
- Read “The Busy Lives of Teens” and pull out 5 trends that the average teenager does to help their post secondary lives?
- Consider time changes, gender differences
- Consider – what surprises you?
Why All the Singles?

Statscan reports that between the 1950s and mid-2000s, the percentage of single Canadian households quadrupled.

In Canada, single households now outnumber households with couples and kids.

Why are there more singles today?
Facts and Answers

- singles buy 70 per cent of the units in many condo developments
- In Britain, according to the Daily Mail, “the number of 25- to 45-year-old women living alone has doubled over the past two decades, with twice as many single women buying properties as single men.”
- Single seniors currently account for 43 per cent of all Canadian retirees, and as longevity continues to stretch
- Why?
Graduating Towards a Future - The Smarts on Education
History of Education (72 - 81)

Agricultural Families/Pre-Industrial -
Boys were trained in the craft of their father/girls became mothers

Middle Ages -
Wealthy boys went to Latin Schools to remove them from the company of women/Girls were not educated
Adolescent = adolescere = grow up
Printing press of late 1400's made education more accessible
Division between childhood and adulthood - those who could read and those who could not

Industrial-
Late 19^{th} century primary schools were established
Early 20^{th} century many left school by 14
Education in the 20th Century

1910's/1920's – child labour, women left school earlier than men, few men and fewer women went on to post secondary education

1947 - fewer than ½ graduate from high school

1960's/1970's - streams of education introduced (now applied, academic, workplace), open classrooms, more women in post secondary education

1980's/90's - changing workplace, concentration on girls
Education Today

- 7.8 – high school drop out rate in 2011/12
- 60% of students will go to post-secondary right away
  - 20% delay and then go
  - 20% do not go
- 53.6% of Canadians age 15 and over had completed a post-secondary certificate
- ¼ will complete a University degree and 1/3 will attend college
- 73.2% women and 65.1% men complete a post-secondary certificate
- In Ontario our high school graduation has gone from 68% in 2003 to 81% in 2010.
Canadian High School Drop Out Rate

Proportion of 20- to 24-year-olds

Start year of September to April school year
Level of education, 15 years of age and over, 1990-2012
(percentage)

- Without high school diploma
- High school diploma
- Some post-secondary
- College or trade certification
- University degree
Level of education, recent immigrant population, aged 25-64 years, 2006 (percent)

- Without high school diploma: 23% Canadian, 9% Recent immigrant
- High school diploma: 20% Canadian, 15% Recent immigrant
- Some post-secondary: 8% Canadian, 9% Recent immigrant
- College or trade certification: 30% Canadian, 16% Recent immigrant
- University degree: 51% Canadian, 19% Recent immigrant
Factors Influencing Education

➲ Problems with our Education System?

- Credentialism
- Education Inflation
- Human Capital
- Gender Gap
Human Capital

“The education, experience and abilities of an employee have an economic value for employers and for the economy as a whole.”

(http://www.investopedia.com/terms/h/humancapital.asp)
Are you an educated person or have you simply received an education?

- Robert J. Birgeneau – Page 79
Gender Gap in Education

- What are the stats on the gender gap in education?
- How does age play a role in the gap?
- What does the article say about new immigrants?
- 1. Causes – what has caused a gender gap in education?
- 2. Effects – what effects will this have?
Brain Sex – Are there differences between boys and girls?

Use the articles “Why boys need barbies...”, “Secrets of a Teenage Brain”, “He's got a girl brain...” to answer the following.

➲ Are there differences between the brains of boys and girls?
➲ Is our school system meeting the needs of both boys and girls? Why or why not? What can be done to solve the problem? – if you think there is one.
➲ Should we have segregated classrooms? Why or why not?
Differences Between Boys and Girls (Boys Adrift – Leonard Sax)

- Brain development at different tempo and sequence – differences not a superiority (2 years) – timing is everything – teach well to children who are developmentally ready
- Girl young chimps pay attention to adult and mimic what the grownups has done, male chimps want to run and learn