





2021 Graduating Student SurveySimon Fraser University June 2021

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CUSC-CCREU 2021 Graduating Student Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The 2021 *Graduating Student Survey* marks the 27th cooperative study undertaken by the Canadian University Survey Consortium/Consortium canadien de recherche sur les étudiants universitaires (CUSC-CCREU). Over 15,000 students from 32 universities across Canada participated in the survey.

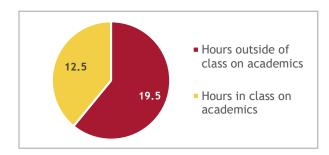
Profile of graduating students

- The majority of graduating students tend to be studying full-time, Canadian citizens, single, female, living with their parents/family, non-visible minority, 21 24 years old, and have a B-to B+ average.
- About one quarter of students report having a disability, with mental health conditions being the most common.
- Just 14% of graduating students are first-generation students that is, neither parent has had any post-secondary education.
- Half of graduating students have had some work or learning program experience.
- Two in 5 have experienced a delay completing their program, most often because required courses were not available.

Student activities

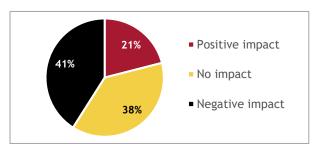
One third of students volunteer at least occasionally, on or off campus for an average of nearly five hours per week.

On average, students spend about 32 hours per week on their studies, with more hours spent outside of class than in class.



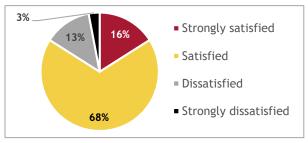
Employment

Over half of graduating students are employed in their final year, working about 20 hours a week. Among those who are employed, about twice as many say that their employment has had a negative rather than a positive impact on their academic performance.



Professors

- Students reported having had positive experiences with professors, as only two areas received less than 70% agreement professors provide prompt feedback on academic work (65%) and take a personal interest in academic progress (64%).
- Students say it is most important for professors to *communicate well in their teaching* (42% rated as most important).
- 55% of students said they were given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in all their courses.
- Over 8 in 10 agreed that they are generally satisfied with the quality of teaching they received, including 16% who strongly agreed.

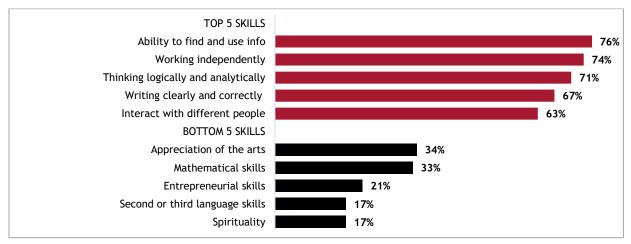






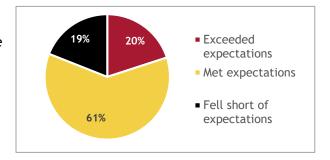
Growth and development

Students were asked to rate the extent to which their university contributed to their growth and development in 30 areas. The top and bottom skills (contributing much or very much) according to students' ratings are shown below.



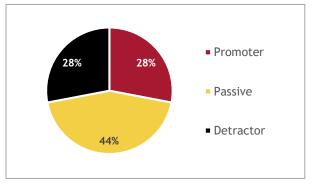
Expectations and experience

The majority of graduating students say that their experiences *met their expectations*, while about equal numbers say their experiences *exceeded* and *fell short*.



Overall evaluation of student experiences

- Nearly 9 in 10 are satisfied with the overall quality of education at their university, nearly two thirds agree they received good value for money at their university, and over half are satisfied with the concern shown by the university for them as an individual.
- Using the Net Promoter Score calculation, where detractors (rating of 0 to 6) are subtracted from promoters (rating of 9 or 10), participating universities have a score of 0 (28% promoters minus 28% detractors).



Indigenous education experiences

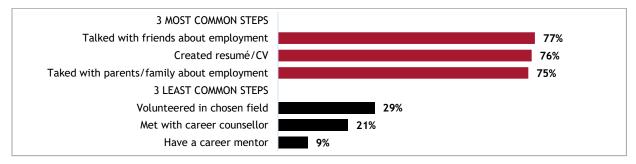
 Three quarters of graduating students agree that Indigenous course content has enriched their university experience and about two thirds say the same about participation in Indigenous activities or events.





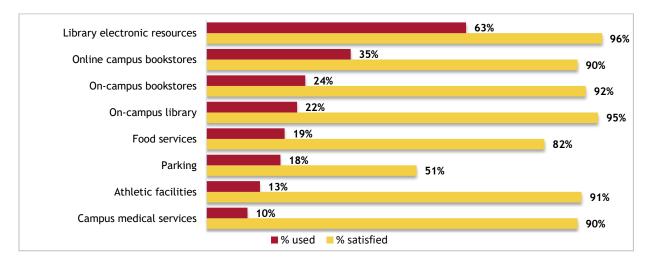
Educational and employment goals

- One third of graduating students said they had changed their major or program of study.
- More graduating students to intend to apply to a *graduate school* (39%) than a *professional* program (24%).
- About one third of graduating students have a specific career in mind. Despite many having a career (or two) in mind, just 21% said they know their career options very well.
- Almost all graduating students have taken at least one step to prepare for employment or their career after graduation. The most and least common employment preparation steps are shown below.



Satisfaction with facilities and services

Satisfaction with facilities and services used by at least 10% of students are shown below.

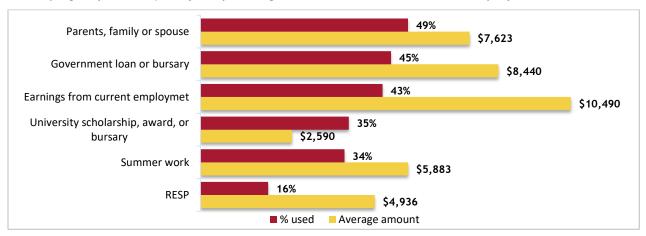






Finances

- Ninety-three percent of graduating students have at least one credit card, carrying a balance of just under \$800.
- Forty-six percent of graduating students report having debt, most commonly government student loans. The average debt among all students is just over \$13,000, but doubles to almost \$29,000 when only those reporting debt are considered.
- Students required over \$17,000 to finance their current year of education, most commonly relying on parents, family or spouse, government loans, and current employment.

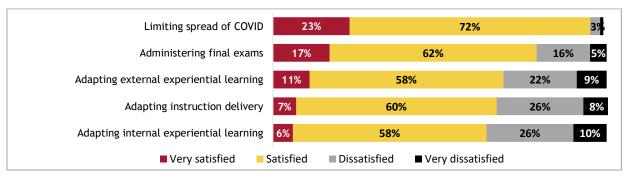


Post-graduation

- Just over two thirds of graduating students expect to take further education within the next five years, most often pursuing graduate school, with one quarter planning to continue their education at their current university.
- Nearly one third of students have post-graduation work arranged, with most expecting to work
 in full-time, permanent positions, earning an annual median salary of \$48,000. Over half say
 their desired job requires a degree, with over a third who say it requires their specific degree.
- Over 8 in 10 students who have post-graduation employment arranged are satisfied with the employment they have arranged.

COVID impact

Graduating students were asked their satisfaction with various adaptations that their university took in regards to the COVID pandemic and how it impacted their final year of studies.







1.0 Introduction

Since 1994, the Canadian University Survey Consortium/Consortium canadien de recherche sur les étudiants universitaires (CUSC-CCREU) has coordinated surveys of students attending member institutions and facilitated sharing the survey data among its member institutions. The surveys and shared data have the following four broad purposes:

- Offer students an opportunity to assess their university experience.
- Provide access to a broad base of comparative and collective data on the Canadian university experience, including measures of student characteristics, experiences, participation, expectations, and satisfaction.
- Manage and provide reliable, consistent data to track over time the quality of the postsecondary experience as perceived by students, in order to assess institutional strengths and educational outcomes, and to inform decisions about needed improvements.
- Contribute to accountability reports to institutional governing bodies, governments, and the public.

This is the 27th cooperative study undertaken by CUSC-CCREU. Prior to 2014, the surveys ran in a three-year cycle, targeting first-year, graduating, and all undergraduate students in separate years. In 2014, the all-students survey was changed to a survey of middle-years students (i.e., students in the second or third year of a four-year program, the second year of a three-year program, or the second to fourth years of a five-year program).

Table 1 shows the types of students CUSC-CCREU has surveyed and the number of participating universities for the graduating student cycle. The final questionnaire for the 2021 Graduating Student Survey can be found in Appendix A.

Table 1: CUSC-CCREU graduating student surveys						
Year	Sample	Number of participating universities				
2015	Graduating students	36				
2018	Graduating students	32				
2021	Graduating students	32				

1.1 Methodology

1.1.1 Surveying students

Each university supported the study by generating a sample of qualifying students. In some cases, universities provided all qualifying students, while others provided a random sample of students. PRA was responsible for programming and managing the online survey. This involved liaising with the participating universities, preparing the introductory and reminder emails to students, and responding to student questions about questionnaire content, as well as technical questions about using the online survey.





1.2 Response rates

Table 2 shows the response rates by university, which ranged from 11.9% to 68.9%, with an overall response rate of 29.5%. This yielded 15,334 students who completed the survey.¹

Table 2: Survey response rate			
University	Surve	eys	Dosponso voto
University	Distributed	Completed	Response rate
Alberta University of the Arts (Alberta)	138	78	56.5%
Ambrose University (Alberta)	71	37	52.1%
Athabasca University (Alberta)	2,584	500	19.3%
Brock University (Ontario)	1000	299	29.9%
Burman University (Alberta)	73	47	64.4%
Carleton University (Ontario)	1,500	456	30.4%
Concordia University (Quebec)	5,634	1,733	30.8%
Concordia University of Edmonton (Alberta)	312	37	11.9%
Lakehead University (Ontario)	1,210	530	43.8%
MacEwan University (Alberta)	2,715	829	30.5%
McMaster University (Ontario)	7,287	1,321	18.1%
Mount Royal University (Alberta)	1,454	535	36.8%
Mount Saint Vincent University (Nova Scotia)	319	117	36.7%
Nipissing University (Ontario)	702	183	26.1%
Redeemer University (Ontario)	90	62	68.9%
Ryerson University (Ontario)	5,802	2,418	41.7%
Saint Mary's University (Nova Scotia)	844	244	28.9%
Simon Fraser University (British Columbia)	1,000	415	41.5%
St. Mary's University (Alberta)	96	63	65.6%
The King's University (Alberta)	123	83	67.5%
Thompson Rivers University (British Columbia)	1,000	299	29.9%
Trinity Western University (British Columbia)	607	171	28.2%
University of Calgary (Alberta)	6,270	1,559	24.9%
University of King's College (Nova Scotia)	109	67	61.5%
University of Lethbridge (Alberta)	771	325	42.2%
University of New Brunswick (New Brunswick)	1,801	239	13.3%
University of Northern British Columbia (British Columbia)	808	289	35.8%
University of Regina (Saskatchewan)	1,000	445	44.5%
University of the Fraser Valley (British Columbia)	996	277	27.8%
University of Victoria (British Columbia)	1,000	449	44.9%
University of Winnipeg (Manitoba)	1,059	480	45.3%
Wilfrid Laurier University (Ontario)	3,517	747	21.2%
Total	51,892	15,334	29.5%

PRA defined a completed survey as student who answered up to the *Living Arrangements* section (approximately 80% of the questions).





1.3 Weighting

In order to compensate for the discrepancies between the population of graduating students among participating institutions and the sample population, the results in every section and every table (except tables in Section 1) in this report have been weighted. The applied weights are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Applied weights						
		f graduating	Complet			
University	stud	students		,	Applied	
·	Population	% of population	Population	% of population	weight	
Alberta University of the Arts (Alberta)	138	0.2%	78	0.5%	0.432	
Ambrose University (Alberta)	71	0.1%	37	0.2%	0.469	
Athabasca University (Alberta)	2,584	4.1%	500	3.3%	1.263	
Brock University (Ontario)	1,740	2.8%	299	1.9%	1.422	
Burman University (Alberta)	73	0.1%	47	0.3%	0.379	
Carleton University (Ontario)	7,478	11.9%	456	3.0%	4.006	
Concordia University (Quebec)	5,364	8.5%	1,733	11.3%	0.756	
Concordia University of Edmonton (Alberta)	312	0.5%	37	0.2%	2.060	
Lakehead University (Ontario)	1,210	1.9%	530	3.5%	0.558	
MacEwan University (Alberta)	2,715	4.3%	829	5.4%	0.800	
McMaster University (Ontario)	7,287	11.6%	1,321	8.6%	1.348	
Mount Royal University (Alberta)	1,454	2.3%	535	3.5%	0.664	
Mount Saint Vincent University (Nova Scotia)	319	0.5%	117	0.8%	0.666	
Nipissing University (Ontario)	702	1.1%	183	1.2%	0.937	
Redeemer University (Ontario)	90	0.1%	62	0.4%	0.355	
Ryerson University (Ontario)	5,802	9.2%	2,418	15.8%	0.586	
Saint Mary's University (Nova Scotia)	844	1.3%	244	1.6%	0.845	
Simon Fraser University (British Columbia)	3,848	6.1%	415	2.7%	2.265	
St. Mary's University (Alberta)	96	0.2%	63	0.4%	0.372	
The King's University (Alberta)	123	0.2%	83	0.5%	0.362	
Thompson Rivers University (British Columbia)	1,402	2.2%	299	1.9%	1.146	
Trinity Western University (British Columbia)	607	1.0%	171	1.1%	0.867	
University of Calgary (Alberta)	6,270	10.0%	1,559	10.2%	0.983	
University of King's College (Nova Scotia)	109	0.2%	67	0.4%	0.397	
University of Lethbridge (Alberta)	771	1.2%	325	2.1%	0.580	
University of New Brunswick (New Brunswick)	1,801	2.9%	239	1.6%	1.841	
University of Northern British Columbia (British Columbia)	808	1.3%	289	1.9%	0.683	
University of Regina (Saskatchewan)	1,207	1.9%	445	2.9%	0.663	
University of the Fraser Valley (British Columbia)	996	1.6%	277	1.8%	0.878	
University of Victoria (British Columbia)	1,970	3.1%	449	2.9%	1.072	
University of Winnipeg (Manitoba)	1,059	1.7%	480	3.1%	0.539	
Wilfrid Laurier University (Ontario)	3,517	5.6%	747	4.9%	1.150	
Total	62,767	100%	15,334	100%		





1.4 University comparisons

For comparison purposes, participating universities are categorized into three groups, shown in Table 4.

- Group 1 consists of universities that offer primarily undergraduate studies and that have smaller student populations.
- Group 2 consists of universities that offer both undergraduate and graduate studies and that tend to be of medium size in terms of student population.
- Group 3 consists of universities that offer both undergraduate and graduate degrees, with most having professional schools as well. These tend to be the largest institutions in terms of student population.

Table 4: Categories of participating universities						
Grou	Group 2 (n = 10)					
Alberta University of the Arts Ambrose University Athabasca University Burman University Concordia University of Edmonton MacEwan University Mount Royal University	Saint Mary's University St. Mary's University The King's University Trinity Western University University of King's College University of Lethbridge University of New Brunswick (Saint John)	Brock University Carleton University Lakehead University Ryerson University Simon Fraser University Thompson Rivers University University of New Brunswick (Fredericton)				
Mount Saint Vincent University Nipissing University Redeemer University	University of Northern British Columbia University of the Fraser Valley University of Winnipeg	University of Regina University of Victoria Wilfrid Laurier University				
		Group 3 (n = 3) Concordia University McMaster University				
		University of Calgary				

1.5 Statistically significant differences

Large sample sizes may inflate measures of statistical significance and may lead to false conclusions about the strength of association. The chi-square measure of association in particular is susceptible to this possibility. Therefore, the standards for designating whether a relationship can be termed *statistically significant* have been increased: the Pearson's chi-square must have probability of a type 1 error of less than .001 and either the Phi coefficient or Cramer's V must have a value of .150 or greater. Throughout this document, any differences reported meet these criteria, unless otherwise stated.

Table 5: Criteria for statistical significance	
Test	Level for significance
Pearson's chi-square	<.001
Phi coefficient or Cramer's V	.150 or higher

1.6 Non-response

Non-responses have not been included in the analysis. Therefore, throughout this report, unless explicitly stated as a subpopulation, overall results exclude those who did not respond to a particular question.





2.0 Profile of graduating students

2.1 Personal profile

- About twice as many females as males completed the survey, which aligns closely with the population of graduating students.
- The average age of students is just over 24, although the majority are 24 or younger. Students attending Group 1 universities are older on average than those at Group 2 or Group 3 universities.
- Given students' ages, it is not surprising that just few report being married or having children. Group 1 students are most likely to be married and have children.
- The vast majority of students are Canadian citizens, and there are more international students than permanent residents.
- Almost half of students identify as a visible minority, although few identify as Indigenous. Students at Group 3 universities are most likely to identify as a visible minority.

Table (: Devectal anofile					
Table 6: Personal profile	A 11	 	Croun		Circan Fra
	All		Group	_	Simon Fraser
	students	1 (4 40 4)	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Gender (GENDER)		T			
Male	35%	30%	37%	36%	42%
Female	65%	70%	63%	64%	58%
Other	<1%	<1%		<1%	
Age at beginning of year (AGE)					
21 and under	32%	24%	35%	32%	8%
22 to 24	45%	38%	46%	49%	70%
25 to 29	12%	16%	11%	12%	17%
30 and older	11%	22%	8%	7%	5%
Average age	24.2	26.6	23.6	23.5	23.8
Marital status (LIVE3)					
Single	65%	54%	67%	69%	70%
In a relationship	24%	23%	25%	24%	24%
Married or common-law	11%	23%	8%	8%	7%
Children (LIVE4-7)					
Yes	7%	16%	4%	3%	2%
- Under 5 years old	3%	7%	1%	1%	<1%
- 5 to 11 years old	3%	7%	2%	1%	<1%
- 12 years old or older	3%	8%	2%	2%	<1%
Citizenship (CITIZENSHIP)					
Canadian citizen	86%	90%	85%	85%	77%
International student	8%	7%	10%	8%	18%
Permanent resident	5%	3%	5%	7%	6%
Visible minority* (ETH1-13)	•				
Total self-identified	44%	31%	46%	51%	72%
Indigenous (ETH1-13)	•				
Total self-identified	3%	7%	3%	2%	<1%
* "Visible minority" includes respondents who self-identified as	s belonging to a	group other tha	an "Indigenous,	" "Inuit," "Métis	s," or "White."





2.2 Disabilities and impairments

About one quarter of graduating students report having disability, with mental health being the most common. However, under 1 in 10 students (about one quarter of those with a disability) indicate it impacts them daily.

Table 7: Disabilities and impairments						
	All	Group			Simon Fraser	
	students	1	2	3	University	
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)	
Most commonly reported disability/impairment (DIS1)	-12)					
Total self-identified	27%	29%	28%	25%	22%	
- Mental health condition	17%	18%	17%	15%	11%	
- Attention deficit disorder	6%	8%	6%	7%	4%	
- Learning/memory	4%	5%	4%	3%	1%	
- Chronic conditions	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	
- Vision	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	
Daily activities always limited by disability/impairment	nt (DISF1-12)					
Yes	7%	8%	7%	7%	5%	
- Mental health condition	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	
- Attention deficit disorder	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	
- Learning/memory	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	
- Chronic conditions	<1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	
- Vision	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	

2.3 Living arrangements

A slight majority of students live with their family, while those living independently are doing so off campus. Among those not living on campus, 1 in 5 students would prefer living on campus. Group 1 students are most likely to be living independent from family.

- The older a student is, the more likely they are to report living in a personally-owned home and less likely to be living with parents, guardians, or relatives.
- Students who self-identify as a member of a visible minority (25%) are more likely than those who do not (12%) to say they would live on campus if given the choice.

Table 8: Living arrangements						
	All		Group		Simon Fraser	
	students	1	2	3	University	
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)	
Current living arrangement (LIVE1)						
With parents, guardians, or relatives	51%	42%	51%	57%	62%	
In rented housing off campus (shared or alone)	37%	34%	39%	35%	30%	
In personally-owned home	9%	19%	6%	6%	5%	
In on-campus housing	2%	3%	1%	<1%	2%	
Other	2%	2%	1%	1%	<1%	
Prefer to live on campus*						
Yes	18%	12%	20%	19%	24%	
* The proportion is out of those not currently living on campus	5.	•	•	•	•	





2.4 Main method of commuting to campus

Graduating students most commonly drive to campus, with most driving alone. However, one quarter say they do not attend campus, which is likely due to the impacts of the pandemic. Group 1 students are most likely to drive to campus.

- The younger a student is, the more likely they are to report *walking* to school. Compared to younger students, those 30 and older are less likely to report using *public transportation* to get to school, and more likely to report *not attending campus* at all.

Table 9: Methods of transportation (COMM1)					
	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Vehicle (alone)	30%	44%	26%	27%	25%
Public transportation	28%	15%	32%	31%	45%
Walk	11%	5%	11%	14%	4%
Vehicle (with others)	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Bicycle	1%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%
Other	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Don't attend campus	26%	30%	25%	24%	22%

2.5 Parents' education

Overall, 1 in 7 graduating students are first-generation students; that is, neither parent had any post-secondary education. In contrast, over half of students had at least one parent who completed a university or professional school degree or higher.

- The older a student is, the greater probability the student is a first-generation student. Just 10% of those 21 and younger are first-generation students, and this proportion increases across age groups up to 28% of those 30 and older.
- Visible minority students (18%) are more likely than non-minority (11%) students to be first-generation university students.

Table 10: Parents' highest level of education (MEDUC/PEDUC)							
	All		Group		Simon Fraser		
	students	1	2	3	University		
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)		
High school or less	14%	17%	15%	12%	17%		
Some college or university	10%	12%	10%	9%	10%		
College, CEGEP, or technical school graduate	19%	23%	19%	15%	16%		
University or professional school graduate	37%	32%	37%	41%	38%		
Graduate degree	18%	14%	18%	22%	17%		
Other	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%		
Note: 'Don't know' responses are not shown in the table but are	e included in the	calculations.					





3.0 Academic history

3.1 Academic profile

- Nearly 4 in 5 students are studying full-time in their final year. Students at Group 3 universities are most likely to be studying full-time.
- Less than 1 in 5 students began at their current university in 2015 or earlier, while one quarter began their post-secondary studies in that time period. Students at Group 1 universities enrolled at their university earlier than those at other universities.
- Just over 1 in 5 students transferred to their university from another post-secondary institution, and about a quarter interrupted their studies for one or more terms. The most common reasons students report for interrupting their studies are for *employment*, *financial reasons*, or *illness*.
- The majority of students report an average grade of B- or higher, with 2 in 5 reporting an average grade of A- or higher in university. Very few report an average grade of D or F.
- The older a student is, the more likely they are to be attending university part-time. The proportion of full-time students decreases from 94% of those 21 and younger attending full-time to just 45% of those 30 and older.
- Older students are also more likely to have transferred from another institution (rising from 5% of those 21 and younger to 47% of those 30 and older) and interrupted their studies (rising from 5% of those 21 and younger to 58% of those 30 and older).

Table 11: Academic profile					
	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Course load (LOAD)					
Full-time	79%	72%	77%	89%	44%
Part-time	21%	28%	23%	11%	56%
Year began post-secondary studies (HIST1)					
2019 or later	2%	3%	2%	1%	<1%
2018	5%	8%	4%	5%	2%
2017	39%	35%	41%	40%	14%
2016	29%	25%	31%	30%	40%
2015 or earlier	25%	30%	22%	24%	43%
Year enrolled at this university (HIST2)					
2019 or later	5%	8%	6%	3%	6%
2018	10%	12%	9%	9%	16%
2017	40%	33%	41%	45%	19%
2016	27%	22%	29%	29%	33%
2015 or earlier	17%	25%	15%	14%	25%
Transferred from other institution (HIST3)					
Yes	22%	31%	22%	15%	45%
Reported university grade (HIST4)					
A-, A, or A+	40%	45%	38%	40%	26%
B-, B, or B+	52%	48%	54%	53%	66%
C-, C, or C+	7%	7%	8%	7%	7%
D	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
F	<1%		<1%	<1%	
Interrupted studies for one or more terms (HIST5-13))				
Yes	24%	32%	23%	19%	40%





3.2 Practical program experience

Half of graduating students have been involved in a work or learning program. Although the total proportions are similar across groups, the percentage within various types differs, likely due to differences in the language used to define these experiences at each university.

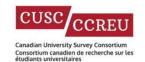
Table 12: Practical program experience (HIST14-19)					
	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Any experience	50%	40%	55%	50%	53%
- Work experience	16%	11%	17%	16%	14%
- Co-op	14%	5%	19%	15%	35%
- Practicum	13%	20%	12%	9%	3%
- Service learning	11%	8%	12%	11%	10%
- Internship (paid)	11%	6%	8%	19%	7%
- Internship (unpaid)	6%	5%	8%	6%	4%
Note: Respondents could provide more than one answer. Ther	efore, columns v	vill not sum to	100%.		

3.3 Delays in completion of program

Over a third of students have experienced a delay completing their program at their university. Most commonly it was because a *required course was not available*. About 1 in 10 students mention that their *grades* delayed the completion of their program on time.

- The youngest students, those 21 and under (19%), are less likely than students in older age groups to have experienced a delay (ranging from 46% to 53% in older age groups).
- Students with an average university grade of A- or higher (25%) are less likely to have experienced a delay than those with a B- to B+ grade (43%) or C+ or lower (73%).

	All	Group			Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Any delay	38%	43%	39%	34%	72%
- Required courses not available	20%	21%	22%	18%	56%
- Grades	11%	9%	12%	11%	21%
- Elective courses not available	9%	8%	10%	7%	24%
- Financial issues	8%	12%	8%	6%	13%
- Other	10%	13%	8%	10%	11%





4.0 Student activities

4.1 Involvement in campus activities

In the past year, students' involvement in campus activities was (often or very often) primarily from those who participated in *student clubs*.

- The older a student is, the less likely they are to have *participated in student clubs*, dropping from 26% of those 21 and younger to only 3% of those 30 and older.

Table 14: Involvement in campus activities since last September (% often or very often)						
	All		Group		Simon Fraser	
	students	1	2	3	University	
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)	
Participated in student clubs (ACT5)	18%	11%	18%	22%	19%	
Participated in on-campus student recreational and						
sports programs (ACT6)	9%	8%	11%	8%	7%	
Attended campus social events (ACT1)	8%	7%	8%	9%	6%	
Attended public lectures and guest speakers on						
campus (ACT2)	7%	6 %	8%	6%	9 %	
Participated in student government (ACT4)	7%	6%	8%	8%	5%	
Attended home games of university athletic teams						
(ACT7)	5%	6%	6 %	4%	3%	
Attended campus cultural events (ACT3)	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	

4.2 Involvement in community service and volunteer activities

Overall, one third (33%) of graduating students volunteered at least occasionally on- or off-campus in the past year. Of those students who participate in community service or volunteer activities often or very often, nearly twice as many participate off campus than on campus.

Table 15: Involvement in community service/vo	All	Group			Simon Fraser
	students (n=15,334)	1 (n=4,481)	2 (n=6,240)	3 (n=4,613)	University (n=415)
Participated in on/off-campus community service/volunteer activities (ACT8/9)	16%	15%	16%	17%	20%
Participated in off-campus community service/volunteer activities (ACT9)	13%	13%	13%	14%	16%
Participated in on-campus community service/volunteer activities (ACT8)	7%	6%	7%	8%	9%

Among those who participate in volunteer activities, the typical student spends nearly five hours a week volunteering. Just under 1 in 10 students overall spend more than five hours per week volunteering.

Table 16: Hours engaged in community service or volunteer activities per week (ACT10)								
	All		Group		Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
None	67%	70%	67%	66%	64%			
1 or 2	11%	11%	11%	11%	9%			
3 to 5	13%	11%	13%	14%	15%			
6 or more	9%	7%	9%	9%	11%			
Average hours (all respondents)	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9			
Average hours (those who participate)	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5			





4.3 Study patterns

On average, students spend about 32 hours a week on their academic work, spending more than 50% more time studying outside of class (20 hours per week, on average) than in class (13 hours per week, on average).

- Results show that the older a student is, the less time they spend in scheduled classes and labs, dropping from 13.8 hours per week for those 21 and younger to 8.9 hours for those 30 and older.
- Students with lower grades spend less time on academic work outside of class. Students with an A- or higher spend 21.4 hours per week compared to 16.3 hours for those with a C+ or lower.

Table 17: Study patterns					
, ·	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Hours spent per week in scheduled classes and labs (ACT11)				
10 or fewer	48%	59%	43%	48%	58%
11 to 15	28%	22%	31%	29%	31%
16 to 20	13%	10%	14%	13%	8%
21 to 30	7%	6%	7%	7%	1%
More than 30	4%	4%	4%	3%	1%
Average number of hours	12.5	10.6	13.3	12.7	10.3
Hours spent per week on academic work outside of c	lasses and lab	s (ACT12)			
10 or fewer	34%	40%	33%	32%	35%
11 to 15	16%	15%	17%	14%	18%
16 to 20	18%	16%	18%	18%	20%
21 to 30	18%	16%	17%	19%	15%
More than 30	15%	13%	15%	16%	12%
Average number of hours	19.5	17.9	19.7	20.4	18.1
Total hours spent per week on academic work in and	out of class (ACT11/12)			
15 or fewer	18%	26%	16%	16%	21%
16 to 20	12%	13%	11%	12%	14%
21 to 30	24%	22%	25%	23%	27%
31 to 40	20%	19%	21%	21%	20%
More than 40	26%	21%	27%	28%	18%
Average number of hours	32.0	28.5	33.0	33.1	28.4





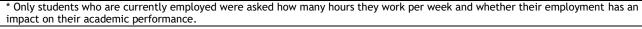
5.0 Current employment

Over half of graduating students are currently employed, with about 1 in 10 being employed on campus (including those employed both on and off campus).

Among those who are currently employed, results indicate that the typical student works about 20 hours a week, although the majority work 20 or fewer hours per week. Students who are working are twice as likely to say their employment has a negative impact than a positive impact on their academic performance, although over a third say it has no impact. While the proportion of students working is similar, students at Group 1 universities work the most hours per week on average.

- Although it falls outside the threshold for statistical significance, female (62%) students are more likely than male (50%) students to be currently employed.
- Despite older students being not much more likely to be employed, those who are employed work more hours. Specifically, those 21 and under work 16.5 hours per week, increasing to 30.9 hours for those 30 and older.
- Even though the proportion of students who are employed is virtually identical by university grades, the average time that students work per week increases as their grades decrease, from 18.5 hours per week for those with an average grade of A- or higher to 23.5 hours per week for those with an average grade of C+ or lower. Those with a higher grade are less likely to say their work has a negative impact on their academics, dropping from 56% of those with a C+ or lower to 34% of those with an A- or higher, although these results fall just outside the threshold for statistical significance.

Table 18: Employment status					
	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Currently employed (WORK1)					
Yes, both on and off campus	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Yes, on campus	6%	5%	6%	8%	3%
Yes, off campus	47%	57%	45%	43%	46%
No, but seeking work	22%	17%	23%	25%	27%
No, not seeking work	21%	18%	21%	22%	21%
Number of hours worked per week* (WORK2)					
10 or less	26%	21%	26%	30%	28%
11 to 20	38%	32%	40%	40%	36%
21 to 30	18%	18%	18%	17%	19%
Over 30	19%	29%	16%	14%	16%
Average	20.4	23.5	19.6	18.6	19.5
Impact of employment on academic performance* (W	ORK3)				
Very positive	6%	6%	6%	6%	3%
Somewhat positive	15%	15%	15%	14%	18%
No impact	38%	36%	38%	41%	40%
Somewhat negative	38%	39%	39%	36%	38%
Very negative	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%







6.0 Educational experiences

6.1 Perceptions of professors

Students rated their level of agreement with a series of statements about their professors. Most students report having had positive experiences with faculty. At the high end, students are most likely to agree with the following statements:

- ▶ Most of my professors seem knowledgeable in their fields (40% strongly agree)
- ► Most of my professors treat students the same regardless of gender (51% strongly agree)
- ▶ Most of my professors treat students the same regardless of race (50% strongly agree)

At the lower end, graduating students are least likely to agree with the following:

- ► Most of my professors take a personal interest in my academic progress (12% strongly agree)
- ► Most of my professors provide prompt feedback on my academic work (11% strongly agree)

Although it is not statistically significant, Group 1 students appear more likely to agree with statements where overall agreement is lower.

Table 19: Perception of professors (% agree or strong	ly agree)				
	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Seem knowledgeable in their fields (PROF6)	96%	97%	96%	96%	96%
Treat students the same regardless of gender*					
(PROF13)	94%	95%	94%	94%	95%
Treat students the same regardless of race* (PROF14)	93%	94%	92%	93%	91%
Are reasonably accessible outside of class (PROF1)	91%	93%	90%	90%	91%
Encourage students to participate in class discussions					
(PROF4)	90%	88%	90%	90%	93%
Communicate well in their teaching (PROF7)	82%	87%	80%	81%	80%
Look out for students' interests* (PROF15)	81%	87%	79%	80%	78%
Are well-organized in their teaching (PROF5)	80%	85%	78%	78%	78%
Are consistent in their grading (PROF12)	80%	84%	79%	79%	78%
Are intellectually stimulating in their teaching					
(PROF8)	75%	81%	73%	73%	79%
Provide useful feedback on academic work (PROF9)	73%	82%	72%	69%	70%
Provide prompt feedback on academic work (PROF10)	65%	75%	63%	61%	68%
Take a personal interest in academic progress					
(PROF2)	64%	75%	62%	60%	60%

* These questions included an option for students to say "No basis for opinion" and those responses have been removed from the calculations.





When asked to select the three most important aspects when considering their interactions with faculty, graduating students selected having instructors who communicate well in their teaching in the top three most often, followed by being well organized in their teaching and providing useful feedback on academic work.

Table 20: Most important aspects of professors (PROF18-20)								
	All	Group			Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Communicate well in their teaching	42%	37%	42%	46%	51%			
Are well organized in their teaching	37%	35%	35%	42%	41%			
Provide useful feedback on my academic work	30%	34%	29%	28%	32%			
Seem knowledgeable in their fields	29%	33%	29%	28%	23%			
Are intellectually stimulating in their teaching	28%	25%	28%	30%	27%			
Are reasonably accessible outside of class	24%	28%	25%	21%	23%			
Take a personal interest in my academic progress	19%	22%	21%	16%	19%			
Look out for students' interests	19%	18%	19%	19%	17%			
Are consistent in their grading	19%	19%	18%	20%	20%			
Treat students the same regardless of race	17%	15%	19%	16%	17%			
Treat students the same regardless of gender	14%	12%	15%	14%	14%			
Encourage students to participate in class discussions	12%	12%	12%	11%	10%			
Provide prompt feedback on my academic work	9%	12%	8%	7%	6%			
Note: Respondents provided top three choices. Therefore, col	umns will not su	m to 100%.	•	•				

6.2 Ability to evaluate teaching

Nearly all graduating students say they were given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in their courses, with over half being able to evaluate the teaching in all their courses.

Table 21: Ability to evaluate teaching (PROF16)					
	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
All courses	55%	64%	53%	53%	53%
Most courses	28%	23%	30%	29%	35%
Some courses	14%	11%	15%	14%	11%
No courses	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%

6.3 Satisfaction with quality of teaching

The majority of graduating students agree that they are generally satisfied with the quality of teaching they received.

Table 22: Agreement with statement "Generally, I am satisfied with the quality of teaching I have received" (PROF17)								
	All		Group		Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Strongly agree	16%	23%	14%	14%	10%			
Agree	68%	66%	69%	69%	74%			
Disagree	13%	9%	14%	14%	14%			
Strongly disagree	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%			





6.4 Perceptions of staff

The majority of graduating students agree that *most university support staff are helpful* (24% strongly agree) and that *most teaching assistants in my academic program are helpful* (20% strongly agree).

Table 23: Perception of staff (% agree or strongly agre	All	Group Sii	Simon Fraser		
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Most university support staff are helpful* (STAFF2)	86%	88%	86%	84%	89%
Most teaching assistants are helpful* (STAFF1)	80%	85%	77%	80%	81%
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7.0 University's contribution to students' growth and development

7.1 Contribution to communication skills

Among four communication skills rated, universities contributed most to students' growth and development in writing clearly and correctly (29% very much) and least to second or third language skills (6% very much).

- The younger a student is, the more likely they are to say university contributed to their ability of *speaking to small groups*, as 67% of those 21 and younger said it contributed much or very much, dropping to 39% of those 30 and older.
- Although just outside the threshold for statistical significance, students who identify in a visible minority group (23%) are more likely than those who do not (12%) to say university contributed to second or third language skills.

Table 24: Contribution to communication skills (% much or very much)								
	All		Simon Fraser					
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Writing clearly and correctly (DVL8)	67%	71%	67%	65%	60%			
Speaking to small groups (DVL6)	59%	58%	58%	63%	54%			
Speaking to a class or audience (DVL7)	49%	52%	46%	51%	42%			
Second or third language skills (DVL12)	17%	16%	16%	19%	17%			

7.2 Contribution to analytical and learning skills

Among eight analytical and learning skills rated, graduating students indicated that universities contributed most to the *ability to find and use information* (32% very much) and *thinking logically and analytically* (27% very much). Students rated their university as contributing least to *mathematical skills* (11% very much).

- Male (47%) students are more likely than female (26%) students to say that their university contributed much or very much to their *mathematical skills*.

Table 25: Contribution to analytical and learning skills (% much or very much)									
	All		Group		Simon Fraser				
	students	1	2	3	University				
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)				
Ability to find and use information (DVL11)	76%	77%	74%	78%	70%				
Thinking logically and analytically (DVL1)	71%	72%	69%	73%	61%				
Understanding abstract concepts (DVL5)	63%	64%	61%	64%	53%				
Reading to absorb information accurately (DVL9)	60%	62%	58%	62%	53%				
Thinking creatively to find ways to achieve an									
objective (DVL4)	59%	62%	58%	58%	50%				
Listening to others to absorb information accurately									
(DVL10)	59%	56%	58%	62%	52%				
Effective study and learning skills (DVL14)	57%	59%	55%	59%	42%				
Mathematical skills (DVL2)	33%	28%	34%	38%	30%				





7.3 Contribution to working skills

Among seven work skills rated, universities contributed most to students' growth and development in working independently (37% very much) and least to entrepreneurial skills (7% very much).

- The younger a student is, the more likely they are to say university contributed to cooperative interaction in groups, as 66% of those 21 and younger said it contributed much or very much, dropping to 39% of those 30 and older.

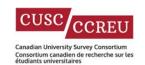
Table 26: Contribution to work skills (% much or very much)								
	All		Group		Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Working independently (DVL15)	74%	73%	74%	75%	68%			
Skills for planning and completing projects (DVL13)	59%	59%	58%	62%	50%			
Cooperative interaction in groups (DVL16)	59%	54%	59%	64%	52%			
Computer literacy skills (DVL17)	47%	45%	48%	46%	44%			
Skills and knowledge for employment (DVL20)	42%	45%	42%	39%	34%			
Knowledge of career options (DVL22)	38%	39%	39%	35%	31%			
Entrepreneurial skills (DVL19)	21%	22%	20%	21%	15%			

7.4 Contribution to life skills

Among 11 life skills rated, graduating students indicated that universities contributed most to the ability to interact with people from backgrounds different from their own (27% very much). Students rated their university as contributing least to spirituality (6% very much).

- Although it falls outside the threshold for statistical significance, female (46%) students are more likely than male (33%) students to say that universities contributed to understanding Indigenous worldviews, experiences, issues, and peoples of Canada.
- Younger students are more likely than older students to say universities contribute to their ability to interact with people from backgrounds different from their own (71% of those 21 and younger, decreasing to 45% of those 30 and older).

Table 27: Contribution to life skills (% much or very	much)				
	All	All Group			Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Ability to interact with people from backgrounds					
different from your own (DVL25)	63%	60%	63%	66%	56%
Dealing successfully with obstacles to achieve an					
objective (DVL3)	61%	63%	59%	63%	51%
Persistence with difficult tasks (DVL18)	61%	61%	60%	61%	53%
Time management skills (DVL28)	58%	59%	57%	58%	45%
Ability to evaluate your own strengths and					
weaknesses (DVL24)	54%	58%	53%	54%	42%
Moral and ethical judgment (DVL29)	50%	55%	49%	48%	38%
Ability to lead a group to achieve an objective					
(DVL21)	49%	47%	49%	52%	38%
Self-confidence (DVL23)	46%	52%	43%	45%	31%
Understanding Indigenous worldviews, experiences,					
issues, and peoples of Canada (DVL30)	41%	47%	43%	34%	35%
Appreciation of the arts (DVL26)	34%	37%	34%	33%	32%
Spirituality (DVL27)	17%	20%	16%	16%	11%





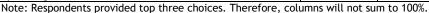
7.5 Most important areas

Students rated their university's contribution to all 30 areas, and students were asked to rank the top three most important areas to which their university should be contributing. The table below shows the percentage of students who ranked each area in their top three choices (among those selected by at least 10% of students).

Students rated thinking logically and analytically as most important, followed by skills and knowledge for employment and dealing successfully with obstacles to achieve an objective.

- Male students (50%) are more likely than female students (30%) to say that thinking logically and analytically is important. Female students rate many other aspects as more important than male students, although the differences are not as evident as thinking logically and analytically.
- As student age increases, so does the perceived importance of *thinking logically and analytically*, as 33% of those 21 and younger believe it is important, rising to 42% of those 30 and older.

Table 28: Most important areas for university to contribute (DVL1ST-DVL3RD)								
	All		Group		Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Thinking logically and analytically	37%	35%	37%	39%	41%			
Skills and knowledge for employment	24%	24%	24%	25%	27%			
Dealing successfully with obstacles to achieve an								
objective	23%	22%	23%	23%	22%			
Ability to find and use information	19%	19%	19%	19%	20%			
Writing clearly and correctly	16%	18%	17%	14%	17%			
Thinking creatively to find ways to achieve an								
objective	16%	16%	15%	16%	19%			
Time management skills	14%	13%	15%	13%	11%			
Effective study and learning skills	13%	14%	13%	13%	14%			
Knowledge of career options	11%	11%	11%	12%	9%			
Self-confidence	10%	11%	10%	10%	8%			
Speaking to a class or audience	10%	10%	10%	9%	10%			



Note: Only those that are 10% or more nationally are shown in the table.





8.0 Evaluation of student experiences

8.1 Meeting students' expectations

The majority of graduating students say their university experiences met their expectations. A near equal proportion say their experiences exceeded compared to fell short of expectations.

- Students with an average grade of A- or higher (26%) are more likely than those with a B- to B+ (16%) or C+ or lower (12%) to report that their university exceeded their expectations.

Table 29: Meeting expectations (EXP18)					
	All		Group		
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Exceeded	20%	26%	18%	17%	12%
Met	61%	59%	61%	62%	63%
Fell short	19%	15%	20%	20%	25%

8.2 Satisfaction with university experiences

Students rated their satisfaction with several aspects of their university experience and were most satisfied with their personal safety on campus (24% very satisfied) and least satisfied with the availability of information about career options in their study area (10% very satisfied).

- As students get older, they are less likely to be satisfied with *opportunities to develop lasting friendships*, as 79% of those 21 and younger are satisfied, which drops to 66% of those 30 and older.

Table 30: Satisfaction with university experiences (% satisfied or very satisfied)							
	All		Group		Simon Fraser		
	students	1	2	3	University		
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)		
Personal safety on campus (EVAL7)	88%	88%	86%	92%	76%		
Your university's commitment to environmental	700/	0.40/	770/	700/	770/		
sustainability (EVAL8)	79%	84%	77%	78%	77%		
Opportunities to become involved in campus life							
(EVAL6)	76%	74 %	75%	77%	60%		
Opportunities to develop lasting friendships (EVAL1)	74%	71%	75%	74%	59%		
Opportunities to enhance your education through							
activities beyond the classroom (EVAL5)	69%	70%	69%	69%	65%		
Opportunities to participate in international study or							
student exchanges (EVAL13)	65%	65%	63%	69%	62%		
Availability of information about career options in							
your area of study (EVAL2)	60%	62%	62%	56%	58%		





8.3 Satisfaction with concern shown for student as an individual

Over half of graduating students are satisfied or very satisfied with the concern shown by the university for them as an individual.

Table 31: Satisfaction with concern shown by the university for student as an individual (EVAL3)							
	All		Group				
	students	1	2	3	University		
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)		
Very satisfied	8%	11%	7%	6%	3%		
Satisfied	48%	55%	47%	45%	43%		
Dissatisfied	30%	24%	31%	33%	33%		
Very dissatisfied	14%	10%	15%	16%	21%		

8.4 Overall quality of education at this university

The vast majority of graduating students are satisfied or very satisfied with the overall quality of education at their university, with very few who are very dissatisfied.

Table 32: Satisfaction with overall quality of education at this university (EVAL4)								
	All		Group		Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Very satisfied	20%	26%	17%	19%	12%			
Satisfied	66%	64%	67%	66%	68%			
Dissatisfied	11%	8%	13%	12%	16%			
Very dissatisfied	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%			

8.5 Value for money

Most graduating students agree they received good value for their money at their university, however, over a third disagree.

- Students with an average grade of A- or higher (68%) are more likely than those with a B- to B+ (60%) or C+ or lower (51%) to agree they received good value for money at their university, although this falls just outside the threshold for statistical significance.

Table 33: Received good value for money at this university (EVAL10)									
	All		Group						
	students	1	2	3	University				
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)				
Strongly agree	9%	14%	8%	8%	3%				
Agree	53%	56%	51%	55%	44%				
Disagree	27%	23%	30%	27%	40%				
Strongly disagree	10%	7%	11%	9%	13%				





8.6 Feel as if they belong at this university

Just over three quarters of students feel as if they belong at their university.

Table 34: Agreement with statement "I feel as if I belong at this university" (EVAL11)								
	All		Simon Fraser					
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Strongly agree	17%	19%	16%	18%	7%			
Agree	60%	61%	60%	59%	56%			
Disagree	17%	16%	18%	18%	29%			
Strongly disagree	5%	5%	6%	5%	8%			

8.7 Impact of Indigenous experiences

The questions shown in the tables below were added to the 2021 survey. Three quarters of graduating students agree that *Indigenous course content has enriched their university experience* (32% strongly agree), and about two thirds say the same about participation in *Indigenous activities or events* (25% strongly agree).

- Female (82%) students are more likely than male (60%) students to agree that *Indigenous* course content has enriched their university experience. Similarly, female (75%) students are more likely than male (53%) students to agree that participation in Indigenous activities or events has enriched their university experience.

Table 35: Agreement with "Indigenous course content has enriched my university experience" (IDG1)								
	All	Group			Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Strongly agree	19%	22%	20%	14%	17%			
Agree	25%	29%	26%	21%	28%			
Disagree	8%	7%	9%	8%	9%			
Strongly disagree	6%	5%	6%	6%	5%			
Not applicable/did not participate	42%	37%	39%	50%	41%			

Table 36: Agreement with "Participation in Indigenous activities or events has enriched my university experience" (IDG2)								
	All		Group		Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Strongly agree	11%	14%	12%	8%	10%			
Agree	19%	23%	19%	16%	21%			
Disagree	9%	8%	10%	8%	9%			
Strongly disagree	6%	5%	6%	6%	5%			
Not applicable/did not participate	55%	51%	53%	62%	55%			





8.8 Recommend university to others

Students were asked to rate the likelihood they would recommend their university on a scale from 0 (not at all likely) to 10 (extremely likely). Using the Net Promoter Score calculation, where detractors (rating of 0 to 6) are subtracted from promoters (rating of 9 or 10), universities have a score of 0. The low score is due to the fact that the largest group is passives (rating of 7 or 8). Although it is not statistically significant, Group 1 universities have a higher score than Group 2 and Group 3 universities.

Table 37: Recommend university to others (EVAL14)					
	All		Simon Fraser		
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Promoter (rating of 9 or 10)	28%	36%	24%	29%	12%
Passive (rating of 7 or 8)	44%	41%	44%	45%	45%
Detractor (rating of 0 to 6)	28%	23%	31%	26%	42%
Net Promoter Score (promoter minus detractor)	0	+13	-7	+3	-30
Note: The Net Promoter Score may not exactly equal the diffe	rence between '	promoter' and	'detractor' due	to rounding.	





9.0 Educational goals

9.1 Changed majors or programs since beginning studies

Since beginning their post-secondary studies, one third of graduating students had changed their major or program of study.

- Students 21 and under (23%) are less likely than other age groups (ranging from 32% to 45%) to say they have changed their major or program of study.

Table 38: Changed major or program of study since beginning post-secondary studies (GOAL2)							
	All		Simon Fraser				
	students	1	2	3	University		
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)		
Yes	33%	35%	33%	32%	46%		
No	67%	65%	67%	68%	54%		

9.2 Post-graduation plans

After graduation, 2 in 5 students plan to apply to graduate school, while about a quarter plan to apply to a professional program.

- As students' grades increase, they are more likely to say expect to apply to graduate school, up from 19% of those with a C+ or lower average to 48% of those with an A- or higher average.

Table 39: Post-graduation plans					
	All		Simon Fraser		
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Apply to professional program (GOAL3)					
Yes	24%	26%	23%	24%	25%
No	52%	47%	53%	54%	49%
Unsure	24%	27%	25%	22%	26%
Apply to graduate school (GOAL4)					
Yes	39%	36%	39%	41%	32%
No	29%	29%	29%	28%	31%
Unsure	33%	35%	33%	31%	37%





9.3 Career planning

One third of graduating students have a specific career in mind or have several possible careers. About 7 in 10 students say they know their career options at least fairly well.

Table 40: Career plans							
	All	Group			Simon Fraser		
	students	1	2	3	University		
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)		
Description of career plans (GOAL5)							
I have a specific career in mind	34%	40%	32%	33%	30%		
I have several possible careers in mind	36%	35%	37%	36%	36%		
I have some general ideas but I need to clarify them	21%	18%	22%	22%	22%		
I am unsure, but I want to develop a career plan	8%	7%	8%	8%	11%		
I am not thinking about a career at this stage of my							
studies	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%		
How well students know career options (GOAL6)							
Very well	21%	26%	20%	19%	16%		
Fairly well	48%	45%	50%	46%	49%		
Only a little	27%	25%	26%	30%	32%		
Not at all	4%	4%	4%	5%	3%		

9.4 Steps taken for employment post-graduation

Almost all graduating students have taken at least one step to prepare for employment or a career after graduation, most often *talking with friends*, *parents or family about employment options*. Although it falls just below the threshold for statistical significance, it is worth noting that students at Group 1 universities are least likely to have *created a resumé/CV*.

- Although it falls just outside the threshold for statistical significance, female (34%) students are more likely than male (20%) students to have *volunteered in their chosen field of employment*.
- The younger students are, the more likely they are to have talked with parents/family about employment, talked with friends about employment, or created a resumé/CV.
- Students with higher grades are more likely to report that they *talked with professors about employment/career*, as the proportion increases from 23% of those with a C+ or lower grade to 52% of those with an A- or higher grade.

	All	Group			Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Talked with friends about employment/career					
(GOAL9)	77%	72%	78%	80%	79 %
Created resume, CV, e-portfolio, or online profile					
(GOAL10)	76%	65%	77%	82%	76%
Talked with parents/family about					
employment/career (GOAL8)	75%	70%	75%	77%	72%
Talked with professors about employment/career					
(GOAL7)	44%	47%	43%	42%	37%
Worked in chosen field of employment (GOAL14)	43%	41%	45%	42%	43%
Attended an employment fair (GOAL12)	33%	27%	34%	36%	35%
Volunteered in chosen field of employment (GOAL15)	29%	30%	30%	29%	34%
Met with a career counsellor (GOAL13)	21%	17%	22%	23%	25%
I have a career mentor (GOAL16)	9%	9%	9%	10%	8%
None (GOAL17)	4%	6%	4%	3%	3%





10.0 Satisfaction with facilities and services

10.1 General facilities and services

The most commonly used service among graduating students is *library electronic resources*, while few report using *facilities for university-based social activities* or *university residences*.

- Although falling outside the threshold for statistical significance, female (68%) students are more likely to report using *library electronic resources* than male (55%) students.

Table 42: Use of general facilities and services								
	All	Group			Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Library electronic resources (SRV5)	63%	67%	65%	58%	58%			
Online campus bookstores (SRV19)	35%	37%	33%	37%	27%			
On-campus bookstores (SRV18)	24%	30%	23%	21%	20%			
On-campus library (SRV4)	22%	25%	21%	20%	22%			
Food services (SRV25)	19%	19%	19%	19%	22%			
Parking (SRV26)	18%	23%	17%	17%	19%			
Athletic facilities (SRV16)	13%	13%	16%	10%	10%			
Campus medical services (SRV20)	10%	8%	11%	11%	8%			
Computing services help desk (SRV24)	7%	8%	8%	5%	12%			
Other recreational facilities (SRV17)	6%	6%	7%	5%	7%			
Facilities for student associations (SRV23)	6%	5%	6%	5%	7%			
Facilities for university-based social activities (SRV22)	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%			
University residences (SRV13)	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%			

The table below shows satisfaction with general facilities and services among those who have used them. Only about half are satisfied with *parking facilities*, while the majority are satisfied with all other services and facilities.

- Although falling just outside the threshold for statistical significance, female (85%) students are more likely than male (73%) students to be satisfied with *university residences*.

	All Group				Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
Library electronic resources (SRV5SAT)	96%	95%	96%	96%	98%
On-campus library (SRV4SAT)	95%	94%	95%	95%	95%
Other recreational facilities (SRV17SAT)	94%	94%	94%	93%	89%
Computing services help desk (SRV24SAT)	94%	94%	93%	95%	96%
Facilities for university-based social activities					
(SRV22SAT)	93%	91%	94%	92%	96%
Facilities for student associations (SRV23SAT)	92%	92%	90%	93%	89%
On-campus book stores (SRV18SAT)	92%	91%	91%	93%	88%
Athletic facilities (SRV16SAT)	91%	92%	90%	91%	86%
Campus medical services (SRV20SAT)	90%	96%	88%	89%	88%
Online campus book store (SRV19SAT)	90%	90%	90%	91%	82%
Food services (SRV25SAT)	82%	75%	85%	84%	84%
University residences (SRV13SAT)	80%	84%	81%	76%	69%
Parking (SRV26SAT)	51%	52%	53%	45%	42%





10.2 Academic services

Less than half of graduating students used academic advising, and few used other academic services.

Table 44: Use of academic services					
	All	Group			Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Academic advising (SRV9)	42%	45%	41%	41%	66%
Writing skills (SRV12)	7%	9%	7%	5%	7%
Co-op offices and supports (SRV21)	7%	3%	9%	7%	19%
Tutoring (SRV10)	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%
Study skills and learning supports (SRV11)	5%	6%	5%	4%	6%

The majority of graduating students are satisfied with all academic services used.

	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
Study skills and learning supports (SRV11SAT)	94%	96%	95%	89%	88%
Writing skills (SRV12SAT)	92%	95%	93%	86%	86%
Tutoring (SRV10SAT)	90%	92%	90%	89%	87%
Co-op offices and supports (SRV21SAT)	86%	85%	86%	86%	84%
Academic advising (SRV9SAT)	85%	86%	86%	81%	89%

10.3 Special services

Less than a quarter of students used financial aid, while fewer made use of other special services.

- Students who identify as belonging to a visible minority group (10%) are more likely than those who do not (1%) to report using *services for international students*.

Table 46: Use of special services									
	All		Group						
	students	1	2	3	University				
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)				
Financial aid (SRV15)	22%	24%	21%	21%	24%				
Employment services (SRV6)	11%	7%	12%	12%	9%				
Career counselling (SRV7)	11%	7%	12%	12%	11%				
Personal counselling (SRV8)	10%	11%	10%	9%	10%				
Services for students with disabilities (SRV3)	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%				
Services for international students (SRV2)	5%	4%	6%	5%	10%				
Advising for students who need financial aid (SRV14)	3%	4%	3%	3%	5%				
Services for Indigenous students (SRV1)	1%	2%	1%	<1%	<1%				





The majority of graduating students are satisfied with all special services used. Although not significant, it is worth noting that students at Group 3 universities are least likely to be satisfied with *personal counselling*.

Table 47: Satisfaction with special services (% satisfied or very satisfied)								
	All	All		Group				
	students	1	2	3	University			
Services for Indigenous students (SRV1SAT)	88%	89%	89%	85%	100%			
Services for international students (SRV2SAT)	88%	82%	89%	91%	88%			
Financial aid (SRV15SAT)	87%	91%	87%	85%	86%			
Services for students with disabilities (SRV3SAT)	87%	87%	84%	92%	84%			
Employment services (SRV6SAT)	83%	85%	85%	79%	74%			
Career counselling (SRV7SAT)	83%	81%	84%	83%	78%			
Personal counselling (SRV8SAT)	80%	87%	81%	73%	81%			
Advising for students who need financial aid								
(SRV14SAT)	79%	84%	81%	71%	74%			
Note: Percentages are based on those who have used the service.								





11.0 Financing post-secondary education

11.1 Credit cards

The vast majority of graduating students have at least one credit card, with most having just one. Most students with credit cards pay off their balance each month; however, when asked what their current credit card balance is, 2 in 5 say it is zero.

- The older a student is, the more likely they are to have two or more credit cards (increasing from 20% of those 21 and younger to 50% of those 30 and older). Younger students are also more likely to pay off their balance each month, with 90% of those 21 and younger saying that they paid off their last balance compared to 64% of those 30 and older.
- Among those with credit card debt, the average debt also increases with age from \$1,578 for those 21 and younger to \$6,986 for those 30 and older. This difference in age may also explain why Group 1 students carry the highest credit card debt, as these students were older on average than students at other universities.

Table 48: Credit cards								
	All	Group			Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Number of credit cards (FIN1)								
None	7%	8%	8%	6%	6%			
One	65%	61%	65%	68%	61%			
Two	20%	20%	20%	21%	25%			
Three or more	8%	10%	8%	6%	9%			
Regularly pay off balance each month* (FIN2)								
Yes	83%	75%	84%	87%	90%			
Total credit card balance* (FIN3)								
Zero	39%	35%	38%	42%	40%			
\$500 or less	13%	13%	13%	12%	11%			
\$501 to \$1,000	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%			
Over \$1,000	8%	14%	7%	6%	4%			
Don't know	36%	33%	38%	37%	41%			
Average (those with credit card)	\$786	\$1,341	\$687	\$503	\$454			
Average (those with unpaid balance)	\$3,588	\$4,401	\$3,306	\$2,882	\$3,326			
* Total credit card balance and payment of the balance were asked of those who had at least one credit card.								





11.2 Debt sources

Nearly half of graduating students incurred debt to help finance their education, most often from government student loans.

Table 49: Sources of debt (DEBT)									
	All			Simon Fraser					
	students	1	2	3	University				
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)				
Any debt	46%	47%	47%	44%	29%				
Government student loans	42%	40%	43%	41%	25%				
Loans from financial institutions	8%	10%	8%	6%	3%				
Loans from parents/family	8%	8%	9%	7%	6%				
Debt from other sources	3%	5%	3%	2%	2%				

Among all graduating students, the average education-related debt at the time of the survey was just over \$13,000. Among only those with debt, the average amount more than doubles, while students with *government student loans* carry the most debt.

Table 50: Average amount of repayable debt					
	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Average total debt (DEBT1AMT-DEBT4AMT)					
All respondents	\$13,119	\$15,392	\$12,909	\$11,729	\$8,196
Those with debt	\$28,533	\$32,676	\$27,748	\$26,490	\$28,109
Average among those with these sources					
Government student loans (DEBT1AMT)	\$26,041	\$31,140	\$24,580	\$24,614	\$27,053
Loans from financial institutions (DEBT2AMT)	\$13,169	\$14,501	\$12,793	\$12,257	\$15,110
Loans from parents/family (DEBT3AMT)	\$12,454	\$11,495	\$12,953	\$12,221	\$16,705
Debt from other sources (DEBT4AMT)	\$6,668	\$9,299	\$5,685	\$4,696	\$5,951

The distribution of total student debt skews towards those with \$20,000 or more in debt, accounting for nearly one third of all graduating students.

Table 51: Total debt (DEBT1AMT-DEBT4AMT)					
	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
No debt	54%	53%	53%	56%	71%
Less than \$5,000	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4%	4%	3%	4%	2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	5%	4%	5%	5%	3%
\$20,000 or more	30%	32%	30%	27%	17%





11.3 Sources of university funding

11.3.1 Use of sources

Out of 11 different sources, the most common sources used to fund graduating students' current year of university education are parents, family, or spouse, followed by government loans or bursaries and earnings from employment. Although not statistically significant, financing does appear to differ slightly by university type, as those at Group 1 universities are most likely to rely on current employment and least likely to rely on parents, family, or spouses and work experience programs.

- The older a student is, the less likely they are to be financing their education through parents, family, or spouse (decreasing from 60% of those 21 and younger to 24% of those 30 and older); a university scholarship, financial award, or bursary (decreasing from 46% of those 21 and younger to 23% of those 30 and older); earnings from summer work (decreasing from 44% of those 21 and younger to 11% of those 30 and older); or RESPs (decreasing from 26% of those 21 and younger to 1% of those 30 and older).
- Students who self-identify as a member of a visible minority (24%) are less likely than those who do not (43%) to indicate that they rely on *earnings from summer work* to pay for the current year of university.
- Students with an average university grade of A- or higher (52%) are more likely than those with an average grade of B-, B, or B+ (24%) or C+ or lower (14%) to say they have received a university scholarship, financial award, or bursary.

Table 52: Sources of financing					
	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Parents, family, or spouse (INC3)	49%	40%	51%	53%	57%
Government loan or bursary (INC1)	45%	42%	47%	44%	27%
Earnings from current employment (INC6/7)	43%	51%	41%	39%	43%
University scholarship, financial award, or bursary					
(INC2)	35%	38%	34%	34%	23%
Earnings from summer work (INC8)	34%	33%	35%	32%	19%
RESP (INC10)	16%	13%	17%	17%	13%
Co-op program, internship, and other practical					
experiences related to program (INC5)	9%	3%	11%	12%	18%
Loans from financial institution (INC4)	6%	7%	6%	5%	3%
Investment income (INC9)	5%	4%	5%	6%	5%
Other (INC11)	5%	7%	4%	4%	4%





11.4 Number of sources of financing

Most students rely on multiple sources to finance their education, with an average of nearly three sources of financing.

- The older a student is, the fewer sources they use to finance their education. Students 21 and younger use about 2.8 sources on average compared to 1.9 for students 30 and older.
- Students with higher grades generally rely on more sources to finance their education. Students with an average university grade of A- or higher use about 2.7 sources compared to 2.3 for those with an average grade of B-, B, or B+ and 2.1 for those with an average grade of C+ or lower.

Table 53: Number of sources of financing (INC1-11)					
	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
One	30%	33%	29%	32%	38%
Two	26%	27%	26%	25%	33%
Three	22%	21%	23%	21%	17%
Four or more	22%	20%	23%	22%	12%
Average	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.1





11.4.1 Average financing

Students required an average of over \$17,000 of financing for their current year of university education. The largest single sources of financing, based on their average amount, include the following:

- ▶ co-op program, internship, and other practical experiences related to program
- ► earnings from current employment
- government loan or bursary
- ► parents, family, or spouse
- ▶ loans from financial institutions

Worth noting is that the average amount contributed by each source is not perfectly in line with the proportion who report using each source. For example, just 9% use *co-op program*, *internship*, *and other practical experiences related to program*, but it provides the highest average amount to those using that source. Conversely, the most used source was *parents*, *family*, *or spouse*, yet it contributed at a level similar to other sources.

- As age increases, the average amount that students require to finance their current year of education increases, from \$15,734 for those 21 and younger to \$25,232 for those 30 and older.

Table 54. Assessment from a shift or significant					
Table 54: Average amount from each financing source					
	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
All respondents					
Overall (INC1AMT-INC11AMT)	\$17,357	\$18,782	\$17,050	\$16,759	\$15,878
Average among those using each source					
Co-op program, internship, and other practical					
experiences related to program (INC5AMT)	\$11,136	\$6,845	\$10,078	\$13,327	\$9,533
Earnings from current employment					
(INC6AMT/INC7AMT)	\$10,490	\$14,765	\$8,806	\$9,071	\$10,951
Government loan or bursary (INC1AMT)	\$8,440	\$9,698	\$8,007	\$8,261	\$7,214
Parents, family, or spouse (INC3AMT)	\$7,623	\$5,743	\$8,130	\$7,932	\$9,240
Loans from financial institution (INC4AMT)	\$7,071	\$6,251	\$7,899	\$6,273	\$7,570
Earnings from summer work (INC8AMT)	\$5,883	\$6,289	\$5,833	\$5,650	\$4,995
RESP (INC10AMT)	\$4,936	\$5,014	\$4,801	\$5,096	\$5,334
Investment income (e.g., bonds, dividends)					
(INC9AMT)	\$4,355	\$5,780	\$3,776	\$4,370	\$2,819
University scholarship, financial award, or bursary					
(INC2AMT)	\$2,590	\$2,808	\$2,610	\$2,373	\$2,736
Other (INC11AMT)	\$8,213	\$8,392	\$8,074	\$8,231	\$4,336





12.0 Post-graduation educational plans

12.1 Plans for additional schooling

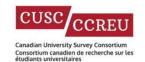
Just over two thirds of graduating students expect to take further education within the next five years, most often pursuing *graduate school*. Students at Group 2 and Group 3 universities are more likely than Group 1 students to plan to go to *graduate school*.

- Although falling just outside the threshold for statistical significance, female (73%) students are more likely than male (60%) students to say they expect to take further education within the next five years.
- Getting better grades seems to be related to increased desire for further education, as 76% of those with an A- or higher average plan on taking further education compared to 65% of those with a B+, B, or B- average and 52% of those with a C+ or lower average.

Table 55: Future education plans within next five years									
	All		Group		Simon Fraser				
	students	1	2	3	University				
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)				
Take further education (EDPLAN)	68%	67%	68%	71%	64%				
- Graduate school (EDPLAN2_1/EDPLAN2_2)	52%	47%	52%	55%	44%				
- A professional program (e.g., law)									
(EDPLAN3_1/EDPLAN3_2)	24%	25%	22%	26%	27%				
- Further undergraduate studies									
(EDPLAN1_1/EDPLAN1_2)	11%	14%	11%	11%	9 %				
- Community college or CEGEP									
(EDPLAN4_1/EDPLAN4_2)	6%	4%	8%	5%	6%				
- Technical/vocational school									
(EDPLAN5_1/EDPLAN5_2)	4%	4%	5%	4%	8%				
- Other formal education (EDPLAN6_1/EDPLAN6_2)	11%	12%	11%	9%	13%				
Note: Respondents could provide more than one answer. Ther	efore, columns v	vill not sum to	100%.						

Fewer than 1 in 5 students plan on pursuing *graduate school* at their current university, and fewer plan on pursuing a *professional program* or *further undergraduate studies* at their university.

Table 56: Plan to take further education at current university									
	All		Group		Simon Fraser				
	students	1	2	3	University				
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)				
Graduate school (EDPLAN2_3)	16%	11%	16%	20%	13%				
A professional program (e.g., law) (EDPLAN3_3)	5%	5%	4%	7%	8%				
Further undergraduate studies (EDPLAN1_3)	4%	6%	3%	4%	3%				
Note: Respondents could provide more than one answer.									





12.2 Impact of debt on future education

Less than half of graduating students say that debt has a negative impact on their future education; however, nearly a quarter say it discourages them from taking further education.

- Younger students are more likely to say that they have no debt, thus it does not impact their decisions. About 42% of those 21 and younger say they have no debt compared to 29% of those 30 and older.

Table 57: Impact of debt on future education in year after graduation (EDPLAN7)									
	All		Simon Fraser						
	students	1	2	3	University				
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)				
I have no debt	40%	37%	39%	43%	54%				
It does not affect my decision	22%	21%	22%	23%	16%				
It discourages me from taking further education	23%	23%	24%	20%	19%				
It prevents me from taking further education	8%	9%	8%	6%	6%				
I need more education to earn enough to repay it	8%	9%	7%	8%	5%				





13.0 Employment plans

13.1 Profile of post-graduation employment

Nearly a third of students have employment arranged after graduating. Among those with employment arranged, results show the following:

- Over half say their job requires a degree, with over a third saying it requires their specific degree.
- About 2 in 3 say their job is at least moderately related to the skills and knowledge they acquired.
- The vast majority will be working in Canada. Over two thirds will be working full-time, about two thirds will be in a permanent jog, over a quarter will be working a new job, and very few will be self-employed. Group 1 students are most likely to have a job that is a continuation of a job they had before starting their program.
- Male (83%) students are more likely than female (63%) students to have a full-time job arranged.
- The older a student, the more likely they are to report that their job is a continuation of a job they had before starting their program (from 15% of those 21 and younger to 55% of those 30 and older) and is a permanent job (increasing from 54% of those 21 and younger to 87% of those 30 and older).
- Although falling outside the threshold for statistical significance, students who self-identify as a member of a visible minority (25%) are less likely than those who do not (37%) to indicate that they have employment arranged for after graduation.





Table 58: Post-graduation employment	All		Group		Simon Frase
	students	1	9 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3	University
	(n=15,334)	(n=4,481)	(n=6,240)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Have employment arranged (EMPLAN1)	(11-13,334)	(11-4,401)	(11-0,2-10)	(11-4,013)	(11-413)
Yes	31%	36%	30%	30%	28%
No, looking for work	60%	56%	62%	59%	63%
No, not looking for work	9%	8%	8%	11%	9%
Degree requirements* (EMPLAN2)	770	3,0	J 3/0	1170	,
Requires specific degree	37%	32%	36%	43%	299
Requires any degree	19%	16%	18%	22%	219
Degree helps, but not required	24%	30%	24%	17%	289
Does not require degree	21%	22%	22%	18%	22%
Relation to skills and knowledge learned* (EM					
Strongly	43%	44%	41%	44%	319
Moderately	22%	22%	22%	21%	269
Slightly	17%	16%	17%	16%	239
Not at all	18%	17%	19%	19%	209
Not sure	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	
Employment status* (EMPLAN4)					
Full-time	70%	70%	69%	70%	549
Part-time	24%	24%	25%	23%	339
Several part-time jobs	6%	6%	7%	7%	139
Self-employed* (EMPLAN5)					
Yes	5%	5%	5%	4%	79
Permanent or temporary* (EMPLAN6)					
Permanent	66%	73%	61%	67%	629
Temporary with end date	17%	12%	19%	18%	99
Temporary without end date	17%	15%	20%	15%	299
Continuation of previous employment* (EMPL					
New job	29%	22%	29%	36%	309
Continuation of job while in program	48%	42%	52%	49%	519
Continuation of job before program	22%	36%	19%	15%	199
Job in Canada* (EMPLAN10)					
Yes	97%	97%	97%	96%	939

13.2 Main way of finding job

Students with employment arranged most commonly found work through *direct contact with the employer*, *workplace experience programs*, *a jobs website*, *friends*, or *family*.

Table 59: Main way of finding the job* (EMPLAN8)					
	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students	1	2	3	University
Direct contact with the employer	19%	24%	18%	16%	13%
Workplace experience in your program	17%	11%	20%	19%	21%
A jobs web site	16%	18%	16%	16%	19%
Friends	14%	14%	14%	15%	13%
Family	12%	12%	12%	12%	15%
External career or employment centre/agency	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%
Professor(s)	3%	2%	3%	4%	<1%
Job fair or recruiters at your university	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%
University career or employment centre	2%	2%	1%	3%	
Other employer contact through your program	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Other	8%	8%	8%	7%	13%
* The proportion is out of those who have employment arra	nged.	•	•		•





13.3 Earnings

The typical student expects to be making over \$13,000 per month after graduating (over \$160,000 annually). However, the average is likely skewed by some high reported incomes, as the median income is a more reasonable \$4,000 per month (or \$48,000 annually). However, the average may also be skewed because many are unsure of what their monthly income may be and perhaps those with a higher salary are more likely to be aware of what they will be earning.

- As students get older, they report a higher monthly income. The average salary among those 21 and under is \$9,190 per month and increases to \$20,774 for those 30 and older.

Table 60: Monthly earnings* (EMPLAN9)									
	All		Group		Simon Fraser				
	students	1	2	3	University				
Less than \$2,000	9%	9%	8%	9%	7%				
\$2,000 to \$2,999	9%	8%	10%	9%	10%				
\$3,000 to \$4,999	15%	16%	14%	14%	10%				
\$5,000 to \$7,499	10%	9%	9%	12%	10%				
\$7,500 or more	15%	17%	13%	15%	15%				
Unsure	43%	42%	45%	42%	48%				
Median monthly earnings	\$4,000	\$4,079	\$4,000	\$4,201	\$4,500				
* The proportion is out of those who have employment arranged.									

13.4 Satisfaction with employment

Overall, over 8 in 10 graduating students who have employment arranged for after graduation are satisfied with the employment they have arranged, including a quarter who are very satisfied.

Table 61: Satisfaction with post-graduation employment* (EMPLAN12)							
	All		Group				
	students	1	2	3	University		
Very satisfied	26%	26%	25%	29%	15%		
Satisfied	60%	60%	60%	58%	67%		
Dissatisfied	12%	10%	12%	11%	17%		
Very dissatisfied	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%		
* The proportion is out of those who have employment arranged.							





14.0 COVID impact

Starting in March 2020, the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic brought many challenges for post-secondary institutions and students. There was physical closure of post-secondary institutions across Canada, most face-to-face courses transitioned to online (remote delivery), as did many student services. Some courses were postponed or cancelled. Experiential learning classes were also affected.

For the 2021 survey, CUSC-CCREU added a module of questions about the impacts of the pandemic on graduating students' final year of studies. This module was optional for universities. The results reported are only from graduating students at universities that opted to participate in the COVID module.

14.1 Method of instruction

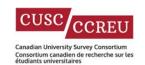
Graduating students most commonly had online lectures with or without synchronous instruction. Few had in-class seminars or labs.

	All		Group		Simon Fraser
	students (n=12,916)	1 (n=4,481)	2 (n=3,822)	3 (n=4,613)	University (n=415)
Online with live/synchronous instruction (e.g., real-					
time audio or video)	90%	78%	92%	95%	95%
Online without live/asynchronous instruction (e.g.,					
learning modules, recorded lectures)	84%	84%	85%	83%	82%
In a seminar room, classroom or lecture hall	16%	20%	16%	14%	17%
In a lab or studio	12%	12%	12%	12%	17%
Other	3%	5%	3%	2%	2%

14.2 Satisfaction with adapting instruction

Three quarters of graduating students say that their method of instruction changed from what was anticipated due to the pandemic, with two-thirds saying they were satisfied or very satisfied with the change.

Table 63: Satisfaction with adapting instruction							
	All		Group		Simon Fraser		
	students	1	2	3	University		
	(n=12,916)	(n=4,481)	(n=3,822)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)		
Method of instruction/delivery changed from anticipa	ted (COVID2)						
Yes	74%	67%	77%	76%	77%		
No	26%	33%	23%	24%	23%		
Satisfaction with adapting (COVID2B)*							
Very satisfied	7%	9%	6%	7%	5%		
Satisfied	60%	61%	59%	60%	62%		
Dissatisfied	26%	23%	27%	27%	26%		
Very dissatisfied	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%		
* The proportion is out of those who indicated instruction has changed from anticipated.							





14.3 Satisfaction with adapting experiential learning

About one- fifth of graduating students were enrolled in external experiential learning opportunities (e.g. practicum, placement, co-op) in their last year, with two- thirds of them experiencing changes to the method of providing this learning component.

Table 64: Satisfaction with adapting external experiential learning								
	All		Group		Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=12,916)	(n=4,481)	(n=3,822)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Enrollment in external experiential learning (COVID3/COVID3A)								
Enrolled in external experiential learning, with								
changes	12%	13%	14%	10%	13%			
Enrolled in external experiential learning, no changes	6%	8%	6%	6%	4%			
Not enrolled	81%	79%	80%	84%	83%			
Satisfaction with adapting (COVID3B)*								
Very satisfied	11%	14%	10%	9%	4%			
Satisfied	58%	63%	57%	56%	71%			
Dissatisfied	22%	16%	23%	25%	24%			
Very dissatisfied	9%	7%	10%	10%	2%			
* The proportion is out of those who indicated external experi	ential learning h	as changed fro	m anticipated.					

About two- fifths of graduating students were enrolled in internal experiential learning (e.g. lab, studio, applied project), with three- quarters of them experiencing changes to the method of providing this learning component.

Table 65: Satisfaction with adapting internal experiential learning								
	All		Group		Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=12,916)	(n=4,481)	(n=3,822)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Enrollment in internal experiential learning (COVID4/COVID4A)								
Enrolled in internal experiential learning, with								
changes	28%	21%	31%	30%	28%			
Enrolled in internal experiential learning, no changes	10%	9%	10%	10%	7%			
Not enrolled	62%	70%	59%	59%	65%			
Satisfaction with adapting (COVID4B)*								
Very satisfied	6%	9%	5%	7%	7%			
Satisfied	58%	63%	57%	56%	53%			
Dissatisfied	26%	20%	28%	26%	33%			
Very dissatisfied	10%	8%	11%	11%	8%			
* The proportion is out of those who indicated internal experie	ential learning h	as changed fro	m anticipated.	•				





14.4 Delays from COVID-19

About 1 in 6 graduating students say their plans to complete their program were delayed because of COVID-19. Although not statistically significant, those at Group 1 universities were most likely to have experienced a delay.

Table 66: Plans to complete program have been delayed by COVID (COVID6)							
	All		Simon Fraser				
	students	1 2 3			University		
	(n=12,916)	(n=4,481)	(n=3,822)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)		
Yes, plans to complete have been delayed	15%	19%	16%	11%	32%		
No, plans unchanged	85%	81%	84%	89%	68%		

14.5 Ability to access services

About 4 out of 10 graduating students say that it was more difficult to access services they use at their university, although the majority say it was the same.

Table 67: Ability to access services (COVID7)					
	All		Simon Fraser		
	students	1	2	3	University
	(n=12,916)	(n=4,481)	(n=3,822)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)
Less difficult	4%	3%	4%	4%	5%
The same	52%	55%	51%	52%	50%
More difficult	44%	42%	45%	45%	45%

14.6 Satisfaction with university's efforts

About 8 in 10 graduating students were satisfied or very satisfied with their *university's efforts to administer final exams in their courses*, and almost all graduating students were at satisfied with their university's *safety measures to limit the spread of the COVID-19 virus*.

Table 68: Satisfaction with efforts university has taken								
	All		Group		Simon Fraser			
	students	1	2	3	University			
	(n=12,916)	(n=4,481)	(n=3,822)	(n=4,613)	(n=415)			
Administer final exams (COVID5)								
Very satisfied	17%	21%	14%	16%	11%			
Satisfied	62%	64%	60%	63%	59%			
Dissatisfied	16%	11%	19%	16%	23%			
Very dissatisfied	5%	4%	6%	5%	7%			
Limit spread of COVID-19 (COVID8)								
Very satisfied	23%	25%	22%	23%	16%			
Satisfied	72%	70%	73%	72%	80%			
Dissatisfied	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%			
Very dissatisfied	1%	2%	1%	2%	<1%			





Appendix A - 2021 CUSC-CCREU Survey (© 2021)





This survey is being completed by undergraduates in their last year of study at approximately 30 Canadian universities. We want to learn more about how university contributed to the development of our students and what our students think about their university experience.

If you cannot finish the survey in one sitting, you can close it and return to it using the link in the email we sent you. You will be returned to the page you were on when you closed.

All of your responses are confidential.

_	shading	description
·-	No shading	Question only in the Graduating survey
		Question in all 3 surveys
		Question in the First Year Survey and the Middle Years Survey
		Question in the Middle Years Survey and the Graduating Survey
14	-	
grad1		ect to graduate in 2021?
	☐ Yes, in t	he Spring
	☐ Yes, in t	he Fall
	☐ Expect t	o graduate after 2021
	•	xpect to graduate
		7.Poor to 5. addition
Acac	lemic histor	у
hist1	In what yea	ar did you begin your post-secondary studies? Year:
hist2	In what yea	ar did you first enrol at <university name="">? Year:</university>
hist3		ransferred to <university name=""> from another post-secondary</university>
	institution?	
	Yes □ No	
hist4	Please cho	ose the letter grade that best reflects your overall average grade:
	☐ A (includ	des A+, A and A-)
	•	des B+, B and B-)
	•	des C+, C and C-)
		des c., c und c ,



 \Box F



hist5 hist6 hist7 hist8 hist9 hist10 hist11 hist12 hist13 hist13txt	Since starting your post-secondary education, have you ever interstudies for one or more terms (not including inter-sessions, summ work terms)? Check all that apply. No Yes, due to illness Yes, for financial reasons Yes, to have/raise children Yes, required to withdraw by the university Yes, for employment Yes, for other family reasons Yes, to travel Yes, for other reasons (please specify):	
hist14 hist15 hist16 hist17 hist18 hist19 hist20	As part of your current program, did you participate in any of the Please select all that apply. Co-op Work experience Practicum Internship (unpaid) Internship (paid) Service learning (community service or activities recognized by None of the above	
hist21 hist22 hist23 hist24 hist25 hist25txt	Did any of the following delay the completion of your program at name>? Please select all that apply. □ Required courses not available □ Elective courses not available □ Grades □ Financial issues □ Other (please specify): □ None of the above	<university< td=""></university<>





Activit	ties				
Since la	st September how often have you	Never	Occasionally	Often	Very often
act1	attended campus social events				
act2	attended public lectures and guest speakers on campus	П	П	П	
act3	attended campus cultural events	_	_		
act 4	(theatre, concerts, art exhibits, etc.)				
act4	participated in student government (excluding voting in student elections)				
act5	participated in student clubs				
act6	participated in on-campus student recreational and sports programs	П	П	П	П
act7	attended home games of university		Ц	Ш	Ш
. 0	athletic teams				
act8	participated in on-campus community service/volunteer activities	П	П	П	П
act9	participated in off-campus community	_	_	_	_
	service/volunteer activities				
	[If act8 and act9 <> "Never" branch to a	ct10, oth	nerwise branch	to act11]	
act10	During an average week how many hours				
	service/volunteer activities? Hours:	_			
	During an average week in the current t	erm, abo	ut how many h	ours do yo	ou spend
act11	on the following academic activities? In scheduled classes, labs, seminars and	tutorials	(hours per wee	ok).	
act12	Academic work outside of class time		s per week): _		
-					
Emplo work1	yment Excluding work related to a co-op progra	am are ve	ou amployed du	ring the	current
WOLKI	academic term?	aiii aie yc	ou employed di	ii iiig tile t	Luiteiit
	☐ Yes, off campus				
	☐ Yes, on campus				
	☐ Yes, both off campus and on campus				
	□ No, but I am looking for work□ No, and I am not looking for work				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
المسادي	[If work1= "Yes" branch to work2, oth				section.]
work2	On average, how many hours per week a	are you ei	mptoyea in this	works	
			_	_	
work3	What impact has this employment had o	n your ac	cademic perfori	mance?	
	□ Very negative□ Somewhat negative				
	☐ No impact				
	☐ Somewhat positive				
	☐ Very positive				





Profes	Protessors								
	ndicate your level of agreeme our professors.	ent or disagr	eement with	n the follov	wing statem	ients			
	Most of my professors	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree				
prof1	are reasonably accessible outside of class								
prof2	take a personal interest in my academic progress								
prof4	encourage students to participate in class		_						
prof5	discussions are well organized in their								
prof6	teaching seem knowledgeable in								
prof7	their fields communicate well in their								
prof8	teaching are intellectually								
prof9	stimulating in their teaching								
	provide useful feedback on my academic work								
prof10	provide prompt feedback on my academic work								
prof12	are consistent in their grading								
		Ci			C	No basis			
64.2	Most of my professors	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	for opinion			
prof13	treat students the same regardless of gender								
prof14	treat students the same regardless of race								
prof15	look out for students' interests Regardless of how well you t	□ hink vour pr	□ ofessors did	□ . which thi	□ ree stateme	□ ents do			
	you think are the most impo	•		rof19 Yes,	prof20				
		Yes, all courses	Yes, most courses	some courses	No courses				
prof16	Were you given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in your courses?								





	ring all of your professors and cou ement with the following stateme		e indicate y	our level	of agreement or	
uisagiee	ment with the following stateme	Strongly			Strongly	
		disagree	Disagree	Agree	agree	
prof17	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
	the quality of teaching I have received					
	received				Ш	
Covid1	Since September 2020, which o have you used to take academi apply.	c courses f	rom this un		_	
	□ In a seminar room, classroon□ In a lab or studio	n or lecture	e hall			
	☐ Online with live/synchronous	s instructio	n (e a real	-time aud	lio or video)	
	☐ Online without live/asynchro		, •		•	ed
	lectures)		` `		·	
C:12	□ Other (specify):	1-12				
Covid2	Has the method of instruction/ university changed from what y					
	☐ Yes [BRANCH TO COVID2B]	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	reio.pacii.ig		,,,,	
	□ No					
	☐ Don't know					
Covid2b	How satisfied are you with how component of your courses?	your unive	ersity has a	dapted the	e instructional	
	☐ Very satisfied					
	☐ Satisfied					
	☐ Dissatisfied					
	☐ Very dissatisfied					
Covid3	Are you enrolled in a course or external experiential learning of			-		
	ops)?					
	☐ Yes [BRANCH TO COVID3A] ☐ No					
	☐ Don't know					
Covid3a						our
	□ Don't know					
Covid3b					e <u>external</u>	
	☐ Very satisfied	•		•		
	☐ Satisfied					
	☐ Dissatisfied					
	☐ Very dissatisfied					





Covid4	Are you enrolled in a course or program that includes an <u>internal</u> experiential learning component (e.g. lab, studio or applied project)?
	☐ Yes [BRANCH TO COVID4A]
	□ No
	□ Don't know
Covid4A	
	course/program changed from what you would anticipated due to COVID-19?
	☐ Yes [BRANCH TO COVID4B]
	□ No
	□ Don't know
Covid4B	How satisfied are you with how your university has adapted the <u>internal</u> experiential learning component of your course/program?
	□ Very satisfied
	□ Satisfied
	□ Dissatisfied
	☐ Very dissatisfied
Covid5	Since the COVID-19 pandemic, how satisfied are you with the efforts your university
	has taken to administer final exams in your courses?
	□ Very satisfied
	□ Satisfied
	□ Dissatisfied
	□ Very dissatisfied
	□ Not applicable
Covid6	Have your plans to complete your program been delayed because of the COVID-19 pandemic?
	□ Yes
	□ No
Covid7	Generally speaking, since the COVID-19 pandemic began, would you say that being able to access the services you used at your university is:
	☐ More difficult [BRANCH TO COVID7A]
	☐ The same
	☐ Less difficult
Covid7a	Please comment on which services have been more difficult to access at your university because of COVID-19.
	□ Specify:
Covid8	How satisfied are you with the safety measures taken by your university to limit the spread of the COVID-19 virus?
	☐ Very satisfied
	□ Satisfied
	☐ Dissatisfied [BRANCH TO COVID8A]
	☐ Very dissatisfied [BRANCH TO COVID8A]
Covid8a	Please comment on how the safety measures taken by your university to limit the spread of COVID-19 could be improved.
	□ Specify:





Staff						
Please in	ndicate your level of agreement or	disagreem	ent with th	e followi	ng stateme	nts.
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No basis for opinion
staff1 staff2	Most teaching assistants in my academic program are helpful Most university support staff					
	(e.g., clerks, secretaries, etc.) are helpful					

Growt	ch and development					
	uch has your experience at <university nar<br="">oment in the following areas?</university>	ne> contr	ibuted to	your grov	vth and	
шологор		None	Very little	Some	Much	Very much
dvl1	Thinking logically and analytically					
dvl2	Mathematical skills					П
dvl3	Dealing successfully with obstacles to				Ц	Ц
avis	achieve an objective					
dvl4	Thinking creatively to find ways to					
	achieve an objective					
dvl5	Understanding abstract concepts					
dvl6	Speaking to small groups					
dvl7	Speaking to a class or audience					
dvl8	Writing clearly and correctly					
dvl9	Reading to absorb information					
	accurately					
dvl10	Listening to others to absorb					
	information accurately					
dvl11	Ability to find and use information					
dvl12	Second or third language skills					
dvl13	Skills for planning and completing	_	_	_	_	_
1.14.4	projects					
dvl14	Effective study and learning skills					
dvl15	Working independently					
dvl16	Cooperative interaction in groups					
dvl17	Computer literacy skills					
dvl18	Persistence with difficult tasks					
dvl19	Entrepreneurial skills					
dvl20	Skills and knowledge for employment					
dvl21	Ability to lead a group to achieve an					
	objective					
dvl22	Knowledge of career options					
dvl23	Self-confidence					
dvl24	Ability to evaluate your own strengths					
	and weaknesses					





dvl25 dvl26 dvl27 dvl28 dvl29 dvl30	Ability to interact with people from backgrounds different from your own Appreciation of the arts Spirituality Time management skills Moral and ethical judgment Understanding Indigenous worldviews, experiences, issues, and peoples of Canada				
Regard	iless of how well you think your univers	sity did whic	h three area	s do vou thi	nk are the
	mportant? dvl1st dvl2nd			do you till	TIK GIC CIIC
F	stations and comparisons				
Expe	ctations and experience	Exceed	dod A	let F	allen short
exp18	Has <university name=""> exceeded, me</university>	t			
•	or fallen short of your expectations?	`			
	The state of the s				
	all evaluation	·			to the
	indicate your level of satisfaction or ding areas.	issatisfaction	ı with <unive< td=""><td>rsity name></td><td>in the</td></unive<>	rsity name>	in the
1011011	5 4. 645.	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
eval1	opportunities to develop lasting	a issue is i i c	Dissacionica	Jucisirea	Sacisifica
12	friendships				
eval2	availability of information about career options in your area of				
	study				
eval3	concern shown by the university				
eval4	for you as an individual the overall quality of the				
Cvat	education you have received at				
	this university				
eval5	opportunities to enhance your education through activities				
	beyond the classroom (e.g.,				
	undergraduate research, service				
140	learning)				
eval13	Opportunities to participate in international study or student				
	exchanges				
eval6	opportunities to become involved	_	_	_	_
017	in campus life				
eval7 eval8	personal safety on campus your university's commitment to		Ш	Ц	Ц
Crato	environmental sustainability				





Please in	dicate your level of agreement or d	lisagreeme	ent with t	he followin	g stateme	nts.
			rongly sagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
eval10	I have received good value for money at this university					
eval11	I feel as if I belong at this university					
	_	Strongly disagree	Disagre	e Agree	Strongly agree	Not applicable/ did not participate
idg1	Indigenous course content has enriched my university experience Participation in Indigenous					
	activities or events has enriched my university experience					
eval14	How likely is it that you would member? □ 0 Not at all likely through to	□ 10 Extr	emely like	ely		
[If eval14	4 =< 6 branch to eval14txt, otherwis					
	Please explain why you gave a r	rating of [EVAL14] 0	out of 10 fo	r recomme	ending this
eval14txt	university.					
CVUCITION						_
Goal de	evelopment					
goal2	Have you changed your major or	program o	of study si	nce vou be	gan vour r	ost-
3	secondary studies? Yes □ No □	, ,	,	,	5 , ,	
	After you have completed your u	ndergradu	ate studie	es do you ir	ntend to:	
goal3	apply to a professional program (_				
	etc.)				No □	Unsure □
goal4	apply to graduate school			Yes □	No □	Unsure □
goal5	Which of the following best descri	-	career pl	ans?		
	☐ I have a specific career in min	d				
	\square I have several possible careers	in mind				
	\square I have some general ideas but	I need to	clarify the	em		
	\square I am unsure, but I want to dev	elop a car	eer plan			
	☐ I am not thinking about a care		_	-		
goal6	How well do you know the career	r options y	our progr	am or inte	nded prog	ram could
	open for you?					
	☐ Very well					
	□ Fairly well □ Only a little					
	□ Not at all					
	10t at att					





	Please indicate what steps if any you have taken to prepare for employment/your career after graduation. Please choose all that apply.
goal7	☐ Talked with professors about employment/career
goal8	□ Talked with parents/family about employment/career
goal9	□ Talked with friends about employment/career
goal10	□ Created resume, CV, e-portfolio, or online profile (e.g.
	LinkedIn)
goal12	□ Attended an employment fair
goal13	☐ Met with a career counsellor
goal14	☐ Worked in my chosen field of employment
goal15	□ Volunteered in my chosen field of employment
goal16	☐ I have a career mentor
goal17	\square None of the above

Services

Since September 2020, please indicate which of the following services you have used and how satisfied you are with the ones you have used.

you are with the ones you have used.			Satisfaction if service used			
	Used		Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Services for Indigenous students		srv1sat				
srv2 Services for international students		srv2sat				
srv3 Services for students with disabilities		srv3sat				
university libraries: physical books, magazines, stacks		srv4sat				
srv5 University libraries: electronic resources	: 🗆	srv5sat				
srv6 Employment services		srv6sat				
srv7 Career counselling		srv7sat				
srv8 Personal counselling		srv8sat				
srv9 Academic advising		srv9sat				
srv10 Tutoring		srv10sat				
srv11 Study skills and learning supports		srv11sat				
srv12 Writing skills		srv12sat				
srv13 University residences		srv13sat				
srv14 Advising for students who need financial aid		srv14sat				
srv15 Financial aid		srv15sat				
srv16 Athletic facilities		srv16sat				
srv17 Other recreational facilities		srv17sat				





srv18	University bookstores: physical stores		srv18sat				
srv19	University bookstores: online		srv19sat				
31 4 1 7	inventory check, ordering,		31 1 1 7346				
	etc.						
srv20	Campus medical services		srv20sat				
srv21	Co-op offices and supports		srv21sat				
srv22	Facilities for university-based		srv22sat				
	social activities	Ш		Ш			
srv23	Facilities for student		srv23sat				
cm/2.4	associations		sm/2.4sst			_	
srv24	Computing services help desk		srv24sat				
srv25	Food services		srv25at				
srv26	Parking		srv26at				
	Eigenee						
	Finances		2				
	fin1 How many credit cards do y		e:				
	Options 0 through 10, 11 or [If fin1 = 0 branch to debt,		so fin? 1				
	fin2 Do you usually pay off the v			month?	Yes □ No □		
	fin3 What is the total unpaid ba		•			Don't know	
	What is the total dispaid be	itarice o	in all or your	carus: 7	Ш	DOIT C KITO	, ,
	Debt						
	debt Have you acquired repaya	ble deb	t to finance	vour uni	versity education	? Yes □ No	,
			c to imanec	your um	construction		
	By repayable debt, we me	an mon	ev vou owe	and have	to pay back. We	are	
	interested in repayable de		• •				
	education, such as tuition		_			_	
	expenses that are incurred	d while	attending ur	niversity.			
	[If debt = "Yes" branch to					-	
	Please enter the approximate amo	unt of d	ebt from ea	ch source		llars.	
	Repayable debt from government	studen	t loans: d	ebt1 □	debt1amt \$		
	Repayable debt from loans from 1	inancia	l,		debt2amt		
	institutions:		d	ebt2 □	\$		
	Repayable debt from loans from p	narents	family: d	ebt3 □	debt3amt		
	Repayable debt from tours from p	Jai Ciics/	rainity. U		\$		
	Repayable debt from other source	es:	d	ebt4 □	debt4amt		





income						
income you	out the current academic year, pleas are using to help pay for your univer mate amount in Canadian dollars you	sity educati	on. For each	source	e pleas	e provide
year.	nate amount in Canadian dollars you	expect to i	eceive ioi ti	ie Curr	ent aca	ideiiic
-	loan or bursary	inc1	□ inc1a	mt Ś		
	cholarship, financial award, or bursa					
	nily, or spouse	inc3				
·	financial institution(s)	inc4				
Co-op progr	am, internship, etc. related to your	inc5				
program Farnings fro	m current ampleyment on campus		□ inc6a	mt ¢		
_	m current employment on campus	inc6	_			
_	m current employment off campus	inc7				
_	m summer work	inc8				
	income (bonds, dividends, interest, o					
_	Education Savings Plan (RESP)	inc1(
Other (pleas	se specify)	inc11	_	amt \$_		
		_ inctx	l.			
Post-gradu	uation education plans					
edplan	Do you expect to take further education	ation in the	first vear or	in 2 to	5 vear	s after
captan	you graduate? Yes □ No □	201011 111 0110	se year o.		o yeu.	J alte.
[If edplan eq	"Yes" branch to edplan1-1, otherwi	se branch to	edplan7.]			
		edplan1-1	edplan1-2	edpla	an1-3 to	edplan3-
		to edplan6-	to edplan6- 2	•	3	
		1 st year	2 to 5 years	Do	you plar	n to take
		after	after			llowing at
		graduation	graduation	,	your cu univers	
	Please select all that apply:			Yes	No	Not sure
	Further undergraduate study					
	Graduate school					
	A professional program (e.g.,					
	law)					
	Community college/cegep					
	Technical/vocational school					
	Other formal education					
	[If Further undergraduate study sel	ected and A	t current un	iversiti	v <> Ye	s]
	What other university is your prefer					
edplan1txt						-
	TIE Constitute ashard aslants day 1.44			1		
	[If Graduate school selected and At What other university is your prefer		•	_	7	
	Tribat outlet utiliversity is your prefet	TCG CHOICE I	or graduate	2011000	•	



edplan2txt



13

odplan2tyt	[If Professional progr What other university				gram?
edplan3txt					_
	[If any of edplan1-1 t branch to emplan1]	hrough edplan	6-1 are checked br	anch to edplan	7, otherwise
edplan7	Does the debt you made education affect you first your after you	r decision whe	-	•	•
	first year after you g □ I have no debt	raduates			
	☐ It does not affect	my decision			
	☐ It discourages me	-	ther education		
	\square It prevents me from	m taking furthe	er education		
	☐ I need more educa	ition to earn er	nough to repay it		
Post-grad	uation employme	nt			
emplan1			nged for after you g	graduate later t	his year?
	□ Yes		, ,	,	,
	\square No, I am look	ing for work			
	□ No, I am not l	ooking for wor	k		
	[If emplan1 = "Y	es" branch to	emplan2, otherwis	e branch to Liv	ing
	Arrangements.]		•		
emplan2	Does your job re				
	☐ it requires my☐ it requires a c				
	□ a degree is a	•	•		
	□ a degree does	•			
1 2					. 11
emplan3	s your job relations and selection of the selection of th		rledge and skills yo	u tearned in yo	ur studies at
	Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Strongly	Not sure
emplan4	Is your employm	ent			
Ciliptairi	□ a full-time jo				
	□ a part-time jo				
	□ several part-t	ime jobs			
emplan5	Will you have ar	ı employer □ c	or be self-employed	I □?	
emplan6	ls your job				
	□ permanent, a	s far as you kn	ow		
	\square temporary, w				
	□ temporary w	ithout a defini	te end date		





emplan7	Is your job
	□ new to you□ continuation of a job you found while in your
	program
	\square continuation of a job you had before you started your program
emplan8	What is the main way you found your job?
	□ workplace experience in your program (co-op, internship, practicum, etc.)
	□ other employer contact through your program
	☐ job fair or recruiters at your university
	\square university career or employment centre
	\square external career or employment centre/agency
	☐ a jobs web site (e.g., CareerBeacon.com, Workopolis.com, etc.)
	□ professor(s)
	☐ family ☐ friends
	☐ direct contact with the employer
	□ other way (please specify:)
emplan8txt	——————————————————————————————————————
	What are your anticipated gross monthly earnings from your job, before deductions for taxes and other things? If you have several jobs arranged include the total for all of them.
emplan9	Monthly gross earnings: \$ Unsure □
	Monthly gross curnings. \$ Onsaire \(\text{\tiny{\text{\tiny{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tiny{\text{\tiny{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tiny{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tiny{\text{\tiny{\tiny{\tiny{\tiny{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tiny{\titil\tiny{\tiny{\tiny{\tilitet{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tiny{\tiin}\tiny{\tiny{\tin}\tinithtet{\tiny{\tiny{\tiny{\tiny{\tiny{\tiny{\tiny{\tii
emplan10	Is your job in Canada? Yes \square No \square [If emplan10 eq "Yes" branch to emplan11, otherwise branch to emplan12]
emplan11	In which province? [pull down list of provinces] [Branch to emplan12]
emplan11txt	In which country:
ompani rocc	
emplan12	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your post-graduation employment? Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisfied





Living arrangements				
live1	Where are you currently living?			
	\square In on-campus housing (university residence, dorm, etc.)			
	☐ With parents, guardians or relatives			
	☐ In rented off-campus housing shared with others			
	☐ In rented off-campus housing on your own			
	☐ In a home you own			
livetxt	□ Other (please specify):			
	[If live1 <> "In on-campus housing" branch to live2, otherwise branch to live3]			
live2	Would you prefer to live in on-campus housing if you had the choice? Yes \Box No \Box			
live3	What is your marital status?			
	□ Single			
	☐ Married or common-law			
	☐ In a relationship other than married or common-law			
live4	Do you have children? Yes □ No □			
	[If live4 eq "Yes" branch to live5, otherwise branch to Commuting section.]			
live5	How many up to age 5?			
live6 live7	How many age 5 to 11?			
tive/	How many 12 or older?			
Commu	iting			
	t present, what method of transportation do you use most often to get to campus?			
	□ Vehicle (alone)			
	☐ Vehicle (with others or in a car pool)			
	□ Public transportation			
	□ Walk			
	□ Bicycle			
a a manual trade	□ Other (please specify below):			
commtxt	□ Don't attend the campus			





Disabilities/Impairments								
Do you have any of the following disabilities/ impairments? Select all that apply.								
dis11		I do not have a disability/ imp	pairment					
				How often are your daily activities limited by this disability/impairment?				
				Sometimes	Often	Always		
dis1	П	Mobility/ Dexterity	disf1		П			
dis2		Hearing	disf2					
dis3		Speech	disf3					
dis4		Vision (e.g. blindness, low	disf4					
		vision)						
dis5		Learning/ Memory (e.g.	disf5					
dis7	П	dyslexia) Other physical disability	disf7	П	П	П		
dis8		Attention deficit disorder	disf8	П	П	П		
dis9		Mental health condition	disf9	П	П	П		
dis12	П	Chronic conditions (e.g.	disf12	П	_	_		
uisiz	Ш	Multiple Sclerosis, Crohn's,	UISITZ	Ш				
		Autoimmune)						
dis10		Other (please specify)						
distxt	_			_	_			
		_						

Parental educational attainment						
What is the highest level of education your parent(s)/guardian(s) have completed?						
	meduc	peduc				
	Parent/Guardian1	Parent/Guardian2				
Less than high school						
High school graduate						
Some college, CEGEP or technical school (no certificate or diploma)						
College, CEGEP or technical school graduate						
Some university (no degree or diploma)						
Undergraduate university degree (e.g., BA, BSc, etc.)						
Professional degree (e.g., law, medicine, etc.)						
Graduate degree (e.g., Master's, PhD)						
Other Parent/Guardian 1 (please specify) meductxt						
Other Parent/Guardian 2 (please specify) peductxt						
Don't know/Not applicable						





Ethnici	ity				
Are you (check all that apply)					
eth1	☐ Indigenous person of Canada (e.g., status, non-status, Métis, Inuit)				
eth2	☐ Arab (e.g., Saudi, Egyptian, etc.)				
eth3	□ Black				
eth4	□ Chinese				
eth5	☐ Filipino				
eth6	☐ Japanese				
eth7	☐ Korean				
eth8	☐ Latin American				
eth9	☐ South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.)				
eth10	☐ Southeast Asian (e.g., Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian,				
	Vietnamese, etc.)				
eth11	☐ West Asian (e.g., Afghan, Iranian, etc.)				
eth12	☐ White/ Caucasian				
eth13	□ Other (please specify)				
ethtxt					
	[If eth1 is checked branch to ab1, otherwise branch to the Comments section.]				
	Which of the following describes your Indigenous background? (check all that				
	apply)				
ab1	☐ First Nations status				
ab2	☐ First Nations non-status				
ab3	☐ Métis				
ab4	□ Inuit				
ab5	□ Other				
Comme	ents ents				
Please ta	ake this opportunity to comment fully about your overall university experience.				
Your ren	narks will provide valuable information to the institution.				
negativ	Looking back on your experiences as a student, what aspects of your experience at <university name=""> have been most negative? How could we have helped or</university>				
	done a better job?				
	Comments (specify) \square Don't know				
positiv	Looking back on your experiences as a student, what aspects of your experience				
P	at <university name=""> have been most positive?</university>				
	Comments (specify) Don't know				





Appendix B - Data Licensing & Membership Agreement





Data Licensing & Membership Agreement

WHEREAS:

PREAMBLE

A. The mission of the Canadian University Survey Consortium - Consortium canadien de recherche sur les étudiants universitaires (the Corporation, or CUSC-CCREU) is to assess the Canadian university experience by surveying representative student populations enrolled in participating universities.

The Consortium is a membership not-for-profit corporation. It supports the annual collection, management, analysis and dissemination of survey data. Results provide measures of student characteristics, activities, and perceptions of the quality of their educational experience at their universities as well as a broad base of comparative information for the benefit of participating institutions.

- B. The purpose of the Consortium is to:
 - Offer students an opportunity to assess their university experience.
 - Provide access to a broad base of comparative and collective data on the Canadian university experience, including measures of student characteristics, experiences, participation, expectations and satisfaction.
 - Manage and provide reliable, consistent data to track over time the quality of the post-secondary experience as perceived by students, in order to assess institutional strengths and educational outcomes, and to inform decisions about needed improvements.
 - Contribute to accountability reports to institutional governing bodies, governments and the public.
- C. The exchange of confidential data among member institutions requires goodwill and trust among the members. This Agreement shall be guided by the principle that members of CUSC-CCREU will act in the best interests of all members of the Corporation. The primary consideration in issues of disclosure of research results shall be the avoidance of public comparisons that could damage the reputation of a member institution;
- D. Statistical measures and analysis of survey data may be of interest to wider audiences than the members of the Corporation for policy formulation, advocacy or publication of research. Members are encouraged to make best use of the survey data, including publication of research results, observing confidentiality requirements;
- E. The Corporation and the Member wish to define their respective obligations in relation to the use of the Data that is shared between the Corporation and the Members;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual promises herein made, and in consideration of the representations, warranties, undertakings and covenants herein contained, of the Corporation and the Member, the parties hereby agree as follows:

DEFINITIONS

- 1. In this Agreement, unless the context otherwise specifies or requires:
 - a) "Data" means an electronic record of the answers to the questions on the survey instrument given by each respondent at the universities which participated in the survey.
 - b) "Aggregate Data" means all of the data or data for groups of universities. Generally, aggregate data is expressed as statistics and research findings across data drawn from all universities or groups of universities.
 - c) "Member Institution" and "Member" mean a university which is a member of CUSC-CCREU.
 - d) "Publish" means dissemination of research findings beyond the senior administration of a member institution.
 - e) "Senior Administration" means the officers of a member institution with overall responsibility for academic programs and student services.

OWNERSHIP OF SURVEY DATA

2. The data collected in surveys of students attending a member institution is the property of that institution.

EXCHANGE OF SURVEY DATA AMONG MEMBERS

3. Each member will make its survey data available to the other members for the general purposes as outlined in the Preamble herein. Each member is bound by restrictions on the use and disclosure of data belonging to other members.

COMPARISONS LIMITED TO AGGREGATE DATA

- 4. The only interuniversity comparisons permitted for publication or circulation beyond a member's senior administrators are those that are based on the aggregate data for all members or the aggregate data for the groups of members identified by CUSC-CCREU.
- 5. A member may prepare and circulate reports based on aggregated data from selected groups of member institutions for internal use only to senior administrators of its institution.

LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF DATA

6. A member may not publish statistical measures or analysis of its own data for purposes of institutional promotion in a manner that would harm the reputation of another member institution.

- 7. Members may not publish statistical measures or analysis of data collected at another member institution with the name of the institution disclosed. Members may publish statistical measures and analysis of their own data.
- 8. A member may not publish statistical measures or analysis of data collected at another member institution that would allow an informed reader to identify the institution by reference to location, uncommon programs or other information contained in the published material.

REQUIREMENTS FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

- 9. A member may make available to its senior administrators statistical measures and analysis of data from another member, with the identity of the member disclosed, for the purposes outlined in the Preamble above. The member disclosing the identity of another member in these circumstances must ensure that those to whom the information is made available are aware of its confidential nature and restricted audience.
- 10. A member institution may be requested to disclose data or statistical measures under freedom of information legislation or other requirements for accountability. In these circumstances members may disclose their own data in order to fulfill the request. Members shall not disclose data that belongs to other member institutions unless the request explicitly demands it and legal counsel advises that the request must be fulfilled. If it must be fulfilled the member institution shall notify immediately the other member institution(s). If it does not have to be fulfilled the requester should be referred to the other member institution(s) which should be notified immediately.

EXCLUSIVE USE OF INSTRUMENTS AND METHODOLOGY

11. The survey instruments and methodology are for the exclusive use of the members and are not to be shared with organizations outside the Corporation.

INDEMNITY

12. The Member indemnifies and holds the Corporation, its directors, officers, employees or agents harmless in respect of any claim which may be brought against the Corporation, or which may be suffered or incurred directly or indirectly as a result of a breach of the Member's obligations under this Agreement or as a result of the negligent or willful act of the Member, its directors, officers, employees or agents.

SEVERABILITY

13. Should any portion of this Agreement be declared invalid or unenforceable, then such portion shall be deemed to be severable from this Agreement and shall not affect the remainder hereof.