

2023 Middle-Years Students Survey Master Report

June 2023

Acknowledgement:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The 2023 *Middle-Years Student Survey* marks the 29th cooperative study undertaken by the Canadian University Survey Consortium/Consortium canadien de recherche sur les étudiants universitaires (CUSC-CCREU). The survey involved 29 universities and almost 12,000 students from across Canada.

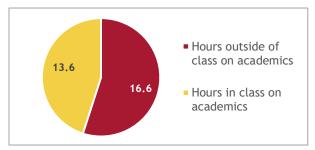
Profile of middle-years students

- The majority of middle-years students tend to be studying full-time, Canadian citizens, single, female, living separate from their parents/family, non-visible minority, 23 years old, and have a B- to B+ average.
- About two fifths of students report having a disability or impairment, with mental health conditions being the most common.
- Just 13% of middle-years students are first-generation students that is, neither parent has had any post-secondary education.

Activities

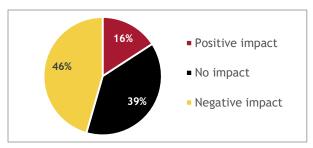
About 16% of students volunteer on or off campus for an average of three to four hours per week.

On average, students spend about 30 hours per week on their studies, with slightly more hours spent outside of class than in class.



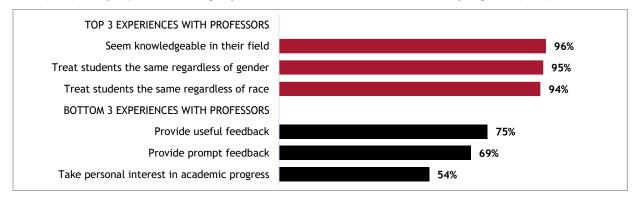
Employment

Fifty-eight percent of middle-years students are employed, working about 18 hours a week. Among those who are employed, almost three times as many say that their employment has had a negative rather than positive impact on their academic performance.



Professors and staff

- Students reported having had positive experiences with professors, as only two out of 13 areas received less than 70% agreement — professors provide prompt feedback on academic work (69%) and professors taking a personal interest in their academic progress (54%).



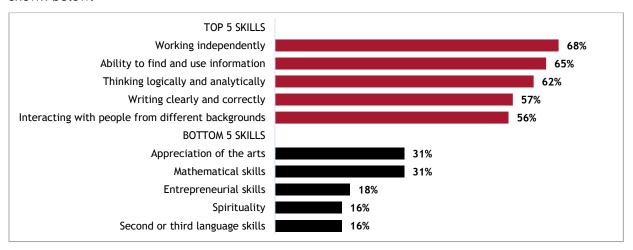




- In addition, students say it is most important for professors to *communicate well in their teaching* (41% rated in their top three areas).
- Sixty-five percent of students said they were given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in their courses for all of their courses.
- Over 8 in 10 agreed that they are *generally satisfied with the quality of teaching they received*, including 14% who strongly agreed.

Growth and development

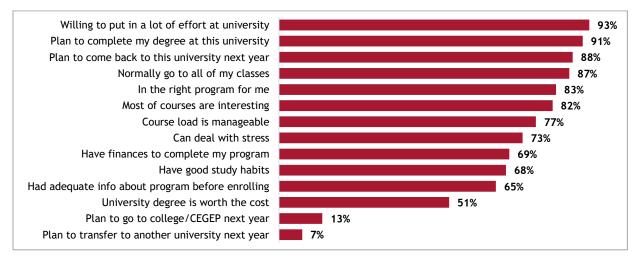
Students were asked to rate the extent to which their university experience contributed to 30 skills. The top and bottom skills that contributed much or very much to their growth and development are shown below.



Among the 30 areas, students were asked to rank the top three most important areas to which their university should be contributing and ranked *skills* and *knowledge* for employment (28%) highest.

Commitment to completion

Several measures were used to gauge students' commitment to completing their programs at their universities, and agreement with each statement is shown below.





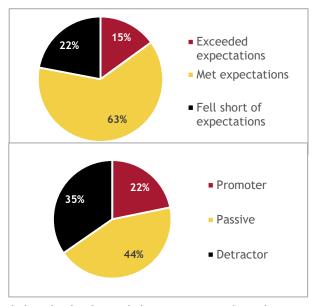


Expectations and experience

The majority of middle-years students say that their university met their expectations, while fewer say it exceeded and fell short.

Overall evaluation of student experiences

- Slightly less than nine in ten are satisfied with their decision to attend their university and two thirds 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 -13 (22% promoters minus 35% detractors).

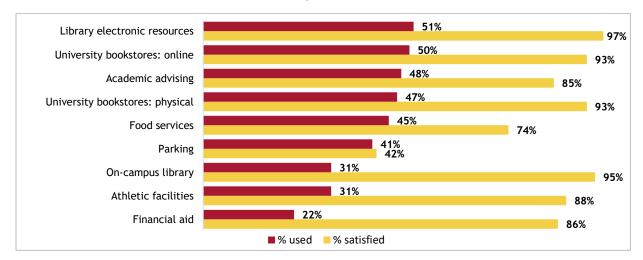


Goal development

- Ninety-one percent of middle-years students said they had selected their major or discipline.
- Middle-years students are more likely to intend to apply to a *graduate school* (34%) than a *professional program* (27%).
- Thirty-two percent of middle-years students have a specific career in mind. Despite many having a career (or two) in mind, just 20% said they know their career options very well.
- Almost all middle-years students have taken at least one step to prepare for employment or their career after graduation; most commonly, these were steps that might be considered casual that is, talking with parents, family, friends, or professors about employment.

Satisfaction with facilities and services

Satisfaction with facilities and services used by at least 20% of students are shown below.







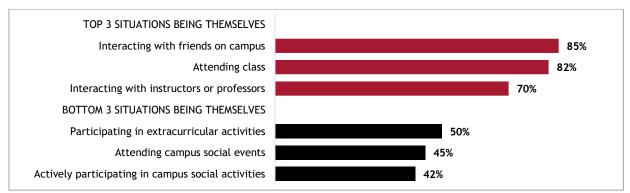
Finances

- Eighty-three percent have at least one credit card, carrying a balance of just over \$1,000.
- Thirty-seven percent of middle-years students have incurred debt related to their program, most commonly *government student loans*. The average debt among all students is almost \$8,000, but this more than doubles 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, employment (summer or current), university scholarship, awards, or bursaries, and government loans.

Equity, diversity, inclusivity, and accessibility (EDIA) module

- Among all respondents, 90% identified as either a man or woman only, while 3% identified as a man or woman and at least one other gender identity, and 4% identified as at least one-identity other than man or woman.
- Overall, 62% of respondents identified as heterosexual/straight only, while 2% identified as heterosexual and at least one other sexuality, and 27% identified as a sexuality other than heterosexual/straight (mostly commonly bisexual).

The graph below shows the most and least common situations students say they feel at least quite a bit comfortable being themselves.







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 universities and facilitated sharing of the survey data among its member universities. 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 inform decisions about needed improvements.
- Contribute to accountability reports to institutional governing bodies, governments, and the public.

This is the 29th 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 number of participating universities in middle-years students surveys. The 2023 Survey of Middle-Years Students questionnaire can be found in Appendix A.

Table 1: Past CUSC-CCREU surveys					
Year	Sample	Number of participating universities			
2014	Middle-years students	28			
2017	Middle-years students	24			
2020	Middle-years students	29			
2023	Middle-years students	29			

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 7.5% to 51.3%, with an overall response rate of 21.5%. This yielded 11,585 students who completed the survey.¹

Table 2: Survey response rate			
University (province)	Surve		Response rate
	Distributed	Completed	Kesponse rate
Alberta University of the Arts (Alberta)	517	137	26.5%
Ambrose University (Alberta)	175	35	20.0%
Brock University (Ontario)	2,000	325	16.3%
Capilano University (British Columbia)	1,436	108	7.5%
Carleton University (Ontario)	1,500	208	13.9%
Concordia University of Edmonton (Alberta)	771	287	37.2%
Lakehead University (Ontario)	2,382	1,044	43.8%
Laurentian University (Ontario)	2,541	850	33.5%
MacEwan University (Alberta)	5,039	1,274	25.3%
Mount Royal University (Alberta)	4,799	745	15.5%
Mount Saint Vincent University (Nova Scotia)	1,208	341	28.2%
Nipissing University (Ontario)	1,113	296	26.6%
NSCAD University (Nova Scotia)	389	122	31.4%
Redeemer University (Ontario)	461	217	47.1%
Simon Fraser University (British Columbia)	1,000	304	30.4%
St. Mary's University (Alberta)	244	72	29.5%
The King's University (Alberta)	232	119	51.3%
Thompson Rivers University (British Columbia)	1,000	186	18.6%
Trent University (Ontario)	1,000	171	17.1%
Trinity Western University (British Columbia)	887	153	17.2%
University of Lethbridge (Alberta)	1,000	273	27.3%
University of New Brunswick (New Brunswick)	4,620	724	15.7%
University of Northern British Columbia (British Columbia)	1,034	204	19.7%
University of Regina (Saskatchewan)	3,000	982	32.7%
University of the Fraser Valley (British Columbia)	2,439	473	19.4%
University of Victoria (British Columbia)	1,000	236	23.6%
University of Winnipeg (Manitoba)	2,000	513	25.7%
Wilfrid Laurier University (Ontario)	9,195	990	10.8%
Yorkville University (Ontario)	1,000	196	19.6%
Total	53,982	11,585	21.5%

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 middle-years students among participating universities 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							
University	Population of middle-years students		Completed surveys		Applied		
University	Population	% of population	Population	% of population	weight		
Alberta University of the Arts (Alberta)	517	0.52%	137	1.18%	0.437		
Ambrose University (Alberta)	175	0.18%	35	0.30%	0.579		
Brock University (Ontario)	7,332	7.33%	325	2.81%	2.614		
Capilano University (British Columbia)	1,436	1.44%	108	0.93%	1.541		
Carleton University (Ontario)	11,409	11.41%	208	1.80%	6.356		
Concordia University of Edmonton (Alberta)	771	0.77%	287	2.48%	0.311		
Lakehead University (Ontario)	2,382	2.38%	1,044	9.01%	0.264		
Laurentian University (Ontario)	2,541	2.54%	850	7.34%	0.346		
MacEwan University (Alberta)	5,039	5.04%	1,274	11.00%	0.458		
Mount Royal University (Alberta)	4,799	4.80%	745	6.43%	0.746		
Mount Saint Vincent University (Nova Scotia)	1,208	1.21%	341	2.94%	0.410		
Nipissing University (Ontario)	1,113	1.11%	296	2.56%	0.436		
NSCAD University (Nova Scotia)	389	0.39%	122	1.05%	0.369		
Redeemer University (Ontario)	461	0.46%	217	1.87%	0.246		
Simon Fraser University (British Columbia)	11,386	11.39%	304	2.62%	4.340		
St. Mary's University (Alberta)	244	0.24%	72	0.62%	0.393		
The King's University (Alberta)	232	0.23%	119	1.03%	0.226		
Thompson Rivers University (British Columbia)	2,728	2.73%	186	1.61%	1.700		
Trent University (Ontario)	6,200	6.20%	171	1.48%	4.201		
Trinity Western University (British Columbia)	887	0.89%	153	1.32%	0.672		
University of Lethbridge (Alberta)	2,871	2.87%	273	2.36%	1.219		
University of New Brunswick (New Brunswick)	4,620	4.62%	724	6.25%	0.739		
University of Northern British Columbia (British Columbia)	1,034	1.03%	204	1.76%	0.587		
University of Regina (Saskatchewan)	5,783	5.78%	982	8.48%	0.682		
University of the Fraser Valley (British			472				
Columbia)	2,439	2.44%	473	4.08%	0.598		
University of Victoria (British Columbia)	7,837	7.84%	236	2.04%	3.848		
University of Winnipeg (Manitoba)	3,291	3.29%	513	4.43%	0.743		
Wilfrid Laurier University (Ontario)	9,195	9.20%	990	8.55%	1.076		
Yorkville University (Ontario)	1,657	1.66%	196	1.69%	0.980		
Total	99,976		11,585				





1.4 University comparisons

For comparison purposes, participating universities are categorized into three groups, two of which are 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 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 universities in terms of student population. In 2023, there were no participating Group 3 universities.

Table 4: Categories of participating universities				
Group 1 (n = 21)	Group 2 (n = 9)			
Alberta University of the Arts	Brock University			
Ambrose University	Carleton University			
Capilano University	Lakehead University			
Concordia University of Edmonton	Simon Fraser University			
Laurentian University	Thompson Rivers University			
MacEwan University	University of New Brunswick (Fredericton)*			
Mount Royal University	University of Regina			
Mount Saint Vincent University	University of Victoria			
Nipissing University	Wilfrid Laurier University			
NSCAD University				
Redeemer University				
St. Mary's University				
The King's University				
Trent University				
Trinity Western University				
University of Lethbridge				
University of New Brunswick (Saint John)*				
University of Northern British Columbia				
University of the Fraser Valley				
University of Winnipeg				
Yorkville University				
* The University of New Brunswick was split between the two groups acc	ording to which campus students attended.			

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 determining whether a relationship can be termed *statistically significant* have been increased: the Pearson's chi-square must have a 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 been excluded in the analyses. Therefore, throughout this report, unless explicitly stated as a subpopulation, overall results exclude those who did not respond to a particular question.

1.7 Experiment

For the 2023 survey, CUSC-CCREU conducted an experiment with participating universities to support or reject the hypothesis that *shortening the survey improves completion rates*. For the 2023 experiment, the questionnaire was split in half (Version A and Version B), so that experimental students received approximately half the survey (with some sections completed in both Version A and Version B). The sections assigned to each experimental group are shown below with the maximum number of questions students could answer in each version.

Table 6: Survey sections by experiment group				
Question section	Maximum number of questions			
Question section	Version A	Version B	Full version	
Academic history	5		5	
Activities	12		12	
Employment	3		3	
Professors	16		16	
Staff	2		2	
Growth and development		31	31	
Commitment to completion		14	14	
Expectations and experience	1	1	1	
Overall evaluation	4	4	4	
Goal development		6	6	
Services	52		52	
Finances		3	3	
Debt		5	5	
Income		12	12	
Living arrangements	7	7	7	
Commuting	1	1	1	
Disabilities/Impairments	11	11	11	
Parental educational attainment	2	2	2	
Ethnicity	2	2	2	
Comments	2	2	2	
Total	120	101	191	

Universities opted into the experiment, and PRA randomly assigned 10% of their sample to the experiment, equally distributed to Version A and Version B. Students assigned to the experiment received emails that stated: "The survey takes less than 15 minutes to complete." Rather than the standard text which indicated the survey takes 20 minutes to complete.

Because of the experiment, not all tables shown in the report will be out of the full sample of 11,585 students that completed the survey.





2.0 Profile of middle-years students

2.1 Personal profile

- About twice as many females as males completed the survey. Note: Values for gender were provided by universities from their information systems.
- Although the average age of students is just under 23, 69% of students are under 22 years of age. Students attending Group 1 universities are almost two years older than Group 2 students on average.
- Given students' ages, it is not surprising that very few are married or have children.
- The vast majority of students are Canadian citizens. Those who identify as a visible minority are less likely to be Canadian citizens.

	All atuals :- t -	Group		
	All students (n=11,585)	1 (n=6,785)	2 (n=4,800)	
Gender (GENDER)				
Male	32%	26%	36%	
Female	68%	74%	64%	
Other	<1%	<1%	<19	
Age as of September 1, 2022 (AGE)				
18 and under	6%	3%	8%	
19	21%	16%	25%	
20 to 21	41%	39%	42%	
22 and over	31%	41%	26%	
Average age	22.6	23.7	21.8	
Marital status (LIVE3)				
Single	68%	63%	71%	
In a relationship	23%	24%	21%	
Married or common-law	9%	13%	79	
Children (LIVE4-7)				
Has children	7%	10%	5%	
Citizenship (CITIZENSHIP)				
Canadian citizen	85%	89%	82%	
Permanent resident	4%	3%	5%	
International/visa student	11%	9%	12%	
Visible minority* (ETH1-13)				
Total self-identified	39%	33%	429	
Indigenous (ETH1-13)	<u> </u>			
Total self-identified	6%	7%	5%	





2.2 Disabilities and impairments

About four in 10 students report having a disability or impairment, with mental health conditions being the most common. Overall, about one in six students report a disability or impairment that impacts them daily, again with mental health conditions being the most common.

- Female (46%) students are more likely than male (26%) students to self-identify as having a disability or impairment.

Table 8: Disabilities and impairments				
	All students	Group		
	(n=11,585)	1	2	
	(11-11,363)	(n=6,785)	(n=4,800)	
Most commonly reported disability/impairment (DIS	1-12)	<u> </u>		
Total self-identified	40%	43%	38%	
- Mental health	25%	27%	24%	
- Neurodivergence	15%	17%	13%	
- Learning/memory	7%	9%	6%	
- Chronic conditions	5%	5%	5%	
- Vision	4%	4%	3%	
Daily activities always limited by disability/impairme	ent (DISF1-12)			
Yes	15%	17%	14%	
- Mental health	8%	9%	8%	
- Neurodivergence	7%	8%	7%	
- Learning/memory	2%	3%	2%	
- Chronic conditions	2%	2%	1%	
- Vision	<1%	<1%	<1%	

2.3 Living arrangements

A majority of students live away from their parents and family, most commonly in rented housing off campus. Among those not currently living on campus, about one in five students would prefer living on campus.

- Among those who are not currently living on campus, visible minority (31%) students are twice as likely as non-visible minority students (15%) to say they would prefer to live on campus if given the opportunity.

Table 9: Living arrangements					
	All students	All students Group			
	(n=11,585)	1 (n=6,785)	2 (n=4,800)		
Current living arrangement (LIVE1)					
In rented housing off campus (shared or alone)	43%	37%	47%		
With parents, guardians, or relatives	40%	42%	38%		
In on-campus housing	8%	9%	7%		
In personally-owned home	7%	9%	5%		
Other	2%	2%	1%		
Prefer to live on campus* (LIVE2)					
Yes	22%	18%	25%		
* The proportion is shown out of those not currently living on campus.					





2.4 Transportation to campus

Middle-years students most commonly report using a vehicle (either alone or in a carpool) to get to campus, followed by public transportation. Students attending Group 1 universities are more likely to report using a vehicle to get to campus than Group 2 students.

- Visible minority students are more likely than non-visible minority students to use *public* transportation (48% versus 27%) and less likely to use a vehicle (34% versus 50%).
- Older respondents are more likely to use a *vehicle* and less likely to use *public transportation* to commute.

Table 10: Methods of transportation to campus (COMM1)					
	All students Group		up		
	(n=11,585)	1 (n=6,785)	2 (n=4,800)		
Public transportation	36%	32%	40%		
Vehicle (alone)	35%	43%	30%		
Walk	14%	9%	17%		
Vehicle (with others)	7%	8%	7%		
Bicycle	<1%	<1%	1%		
Other	1%	1%	1%		
Don't attend campus	5%	7%	4%		

2.5 Parents' education

About one in eight middle-years students are first-generation students; that is, neither parent has had any post-secondary education. Conversely, over half had at least one parent graduate from university or professional school or higher.

- Visible minority students are more likely than non-visible minority students to be first-generation students (17% versus 10%).
- As students get older, they are more likely to be first-generation students, increasing from 9% of those 19 and younger up to 20% of those 22 and older.

Table 11: Parents' highest level of education (MEDUC/PEDUC)					
	All students	All students Group			
	(n=11,585)	1	2		
	1 ' '	(n=6,785)	(n=4,800)		
High school or less	13%	15%	12%		
Some college or university	11%	12%	10%		
College, CEGEP, or technical school graduate	19%	22%	17%		
University or professional school graduate	36%	34%	38%		
Graduate degree	18%	15%	20%		
Other	<1%	<1%	<1%		
Note: 'Don't know' responses are not shown in the table but are included in the calculations.					





2.6 Academic profile

- The vast majority of middle-years students are studying full-time. The older a student is, the less likely they are to be studying full-time.
- About one in five students have transferred from another institution, which likely explains why three in ten began their post-secondary studies over three years ago compared to about two in ten who registered at their university over three years ago. The older a student is, the more likely they are to have transferred from another institution.
- About one in five students say they interrupted their studies for one or more terms, most commonly for *employment* (6%), *financial reasons* (6%), or *illness* (5%). The older a student is, the more likely they are to have interrupted their studies.
- Most students report an average grade of B- or higher, with four in 10 reporting a grade of A- or higher.

Table 12: Academic profile			
	All students Gro		up
	(n=11,438)	1 (n=6,716)	2 (n=4,722)
Course load (LOAD)*	<u>.</u>		
Full-time	86%	91%	82%
Part-time	14%	9%	18%
Year began post-secondary studies (HIST1)			
2022 or later	5%	5%	5%
2021	33%	30%	35%
2020	34%	34%	33%
2019	15%	16%	15%
2018 or earlier	13%	15%	12%
Year enrolled at this university (HIST2)			
2022 or later	12%	10%	13%
2021	34%	32%	36%
2020	32%	33%	31%
2019	14%	14%	13%
2018 or earlier	8%	10%	7%
Transferred from other institution (HIST3)			
Yes	21%	20%	22%
Interrupted studies for one or more terms (HIST5	-13)		
Yes	22%	23%	21%
Reported university grade (HIST4)			
A-, A, or A+	39%	44%	36%
B-, B, or B+	48%	45%	50%
C-, C, or C+	12%	11%	13%
D	<1%	<1%	<1%
F	<1%	<1%	<1%
* Course load is out of all students (n=11,585).	<u>.</u>	-	





3.0 Activities

3.1 Involvement in campus activities

Although participation in various campus activities is not common, when looking at all activities, 36% of students report participating in at least one activity often or very often.

Table 13: Involvement in campus activities (% often or very often)			
	All students (n=11,438)	Gro	up
		11	2
	(,)	(n=6,716)	(n=4,722)
Participated in student clubs (ACT5)	15%	11%	17%
Participated in on-campus student recreational and			
sports programs (ACT6)	13%	9%	16%
Attended campus social events (ACT1)	12%	11%	13%
Attended public lectures and guest speakers on			
campus (ACT2)	9 %	8%	9%
Attended home games of university athletic teams			
(ACT7)	9 %	8%	9%
Attended campus cultural events (ACT3)	7%	7%	7%
Participated in student government (ACT4)	5%	5%	6%

3.2 Involvement in community service and volunteer activities

About one in six students report volunteering often or very often, with students slightly more likely to volunteer off-campus than on-campus.

Table 14: Involvement in community service/volunteer activities (% often or very often)				
	All students	Gro	up	
	(n=11,438)	1 (n=6,716)	2 (n=4,722)	
Participated in on/off-campus community service/volunteer activities (ACT8/9)	16%	14%	17%	
Participated in off-campus community service/volunteer activities (ACT9)	11%	10%	11%	
Participated in on-campus community service/volunteer activities (ACT8)	8%	6%	9%	

Among those who participate in volunteer activities, the typical student spends between three to four hours a week.

Table 15: Hours engaged in community service or volunteer activities per week (ACT10)			
	All students (n=11,438)	Gro	up
		1	2
		(n=6,716)	(n=4,722)
None	69%	70%	68%
1 or 2	13%	13%	14%
3 to 5	11%	10%	12%
6 or more	6%	6%	7%
Average hours (all respondents)	1.4	1.3	1.5
Average hours (those who participate)	3.5	3.5	3.5





3.3 Study patterns

On average, students spend about 30 hours a week on their academic work, with slightly more time spent on academics outside of class than in class.

- On average, the lower a student's university grade, the less time they spend on academic activities outside of class, from 18.4 hours per week for students with an A- or higher average down to 14.1 hours per week for those with a C+ or lower average.
- The older a student is, the less time they spend in class; however, there are no differences by age for time spent on academics outside of class. Therefore, the ratio of time spent out of class to in class increases with age, from 1:1 for students 19 and younger to 1.3:1 for students 22 and older.

Table 16: Study patterns				
· ·	All students	Gro	Group	
	(n=11,438)	1	2	
	, , ,	(n=6,716)	(n=4,722)	
Hours spent per week in scheduled classes and lab				
10 or fewer	38%	38%	39%	
11 to 15	32%	33%	32%	
16 to 20	17%	16%	17%	
21 to 30	9%	9%	9%	
More than 30	3%	4%	3%	
Average number of hours	13.6	13.6	13.6	
Hours spent per week on academic work outside of	f classes and labs (AC	T12)		
10 or fewer	42%	42%	41%	
11 to 15	18%	18%	18%	
16 to 20	16%	17%	16%	
21 to 30	15%	14%	15%	
More than 30	9%	9%	9%	
Average number of hours	16.6	16.5	16.7	
Total hours spent per week on academic work in a	nd out of class (ACT1	1/12)		
15 or fewer	16%	15%	16%	
16 to 20	14%	15%	14%	
21 to 30	29%	30%	29%	
31 to 40	21%	20%	21%	
More than 40	20%	20%	20%	
Average number of hours	30.2	30.0	30.3	





4.0 Current employment

Approximately six in ten middle-years students are currently employed, most often off-campus. The typical student works about 18 hours a week, with few working full-time (more than 30 hours a week).

Students are three-times more likely to indicate their work has negative (46%) than positive (16%) impact on their academic performance.

- Female (63%) students are more likely to be currently employed than male (47%) students.
- The older a student is, the more hours they work, as the average hours per week increases from 14 hours for students 19 and younger up to 23 hours for students 22 and older.
- Students with a C+ or lower average report a more negative impact on their academic performance than students with an A- or higher average (59% versus 38%).

	All students	Group	
	(n=11,438)	1 (n=6,716)	2 (n=4,722)
Currently employed (WORK1)	·		
Yes, both on and off campus	3%	3%	2%
Yes, on campus	6%	6%	7%
Yes, off campus	49%	56%	45%
No, but seeking work	19%	16%	21%
No, not seeking work	23%	20%	25%
Number of hours worked per week* (WOR	K2)		
10 or less	30%	26%	34%
11 to 20	41%	41%	41%
21 to 30	16%	17%	15%
Over 30	13%	15%	10%
Average	18.0	19.3	17.1
Impact of employment on academic perfo	rmance* (WORK3)		
Very positive	5%	5%	4%
Somewhat positive	11%	12%	10%
No impact	39%	37%	40%
Somewhat negative	42%	42%	42%
Very negative	4%	4%	4%





5.0 Professors

5.1 Perceptions of professors

Students report very positive experiences with professors. The most positive ratings for professors were for seeming knowledgeable in their fields (42% strongly agree), treating students the same regardless of gender (52% strongly agree), and treating students the same regardless of race (52% strongly agree). Students report that the least positive experience with professors was taking a personal interest in their academic progress (11% strongly agree).

	Alletudente	Gro	ıb
	All students (n=11,438)	1 (n=6,716)	2 (n=4,722)
Seem knowledgeable in their fields (PROF6)	96%	97%	95%
Treat students the same regardless of gender*			
(PROF13)	95%	95%	95%
Treat students the same regardless of race* (PROF14)	94%	93%	95%
Are reasonably accessible outside of class (PROF1)	89%	90%	88%
Encourage students to participate in class discussions			
(PROF4)	87%	90%	86%
Communicate well in their teaching (PROF7)	83%	86%	81%
Are well-organized in their teaching (PROF5)	82%	84%	81%
Are consistent in their grading (PROF12)	81%	82%	80%
Look out for students' interests* (PROF15)	80%	82%	79%
Are intellectually stimulating in their teaching			
(PROF8)	75%	80%	73%
Provide useful feedback on academic work (PROF9)	75%	80%	72%
Provide prompt feedback on academic work (PROF10)	69%	72%	67%
Take a personal interest in academic progress			
(PROF2)	54%	61%	51 9

5.2 Most important aspect of teaching

Among the same 13 aspects related to professors, communicating well in their teaching and being intellectually stimulating in their teaching standout as being the most important to students.

Table 19: Most important aspects of professors (PROF18-20)			
	All students	Gro	up
	(n=11,438)	1	2
	(11-11,436)	(n=6,716)	(n=4,722)
Communicate well in their teaching	41%	40%	41%
Are intellectually stimulating in their teaching	38%	36%	39%
Provide useful feedback on my academic work	33%	34%	33%
Are well organized in their teaching	31%	30%	32%
Seem knowledgeable in their fields	28%	31%	26%
Treat students the same regardless of race	23%	22%	24%
Are consistent in their grading	21%	18%	22%
Treat students the same regardless of gender	18%	17%	18%
Look out for students' interests	16%	17%	16%
Are reasonably accessible outside of class	14%	14%	14%
Provide prompt feedback on my academic work	14%	14%	13%
Take a personal interest in my academic progress	13%	15%	11%
Encourage students to participate in class discussions	10%	11%	10%
Note: Respondents provided top three choices. Therefore, colu	umns will not sum to 1	00%.	





5.3 Ability to evaluate teaching

Almost all students say they were given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in their courses, including two thirds who were able to evaluate the teaching in all of their courses.

	All students	Gro	up
	(n=11,438)	1 (n=6,716)	2 (n=4,722)
All courses	65%	64%	66%
Most courses	21%	19%	22%
Some courses	11%	13%	10%
No courses	3%	4%	2%

5.4 Satisfaction with quality of teaching

Middle-years students are generally satisfied with the quality of teaching they received, although much more tend to agree than strongly agree.

- As students' university grades decrease, they are less likely to strongly agree that, generally, they are satisfied with the quality of teaching they received.

Table 21: Agreement with statement "Generally, I am satisfied with the quality of teaching I have received" (PROF17)			
All students Group			
	All students (n=11,438)	1	2
		(n=6,716)	(n=4,722)
Strongly agree	14%	18%	12%
Agree	69%	68%	70%
Disagree	14%	11%	16%
Strongly disagree	3%	3%	3%

6.0 Perceptions of staff

Middle-years students agree that most university support staff are helpful (28% strongly agree) and most teaching assistants in my academic program are helpful (23% strongly agree).

Table 22: Perception of staff (% agree or strongly agree)				
	All students Group		All students Group	up
	(n=11,438)	1	2	
	` , ,	(n=6,716)	(n=4,722)	
Most university support staff are helpful (STAFF2)	88%	89%	87%	
Most teaching assistants are helpful (STAFF1)	78%	80%	78%	
Note: These questions included an option for students to say	"No basis for opinion" ar	nd those responses ha	ve been removed	
from the calculations.				





7.0 Growth and development

7.1 Contribution to communication skills

Among communication skills, universities contributed most to students' growth and development in writing clearly and correctly (21% very much).

- Students who identify as a visible minority (23%) are more likely than those who do not identify (11%) to indicate their university contributed much or very much to their second or third language skills.

Table 23: Contribution to communication skills (% much or very much)			
	All students Group		Group
	(n=11,409)	1 (n=6,698)	2 (n=4,711)
Writing clearly and correctly (DVL8)	57%	61%	55%
Speaking to small groups (DVL6)	48%	51%	45%
Speaking to a class or audience (DVL7)	34%	38%	32%
Second or third language skills (DVL12)	16%	16%	16%

7.2 Contribution to analytical and learning skills

Among analytical and learning skills, students indicated that universities contributed most to their ability to find and use information (25% very much) and thinking logically and analytically (21% very much). Students rated their university as contributing least to mathematical skills (11% very much).

- Male (42%) students are more likely than female (26%) students to say that their universities contributed much or very much to their *mathematical skills*.

Table 24: Contribution to analytical and learning skills (% much or very much)			
	All students	Gro	up
	(n=11,409)	1	2
	(, ,	(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)
Ability to find and use information (DVL11)	65%	69%	63%
Thinking logically and analytically (DVL1)	62%	64%	60%
Listening to others to absorb information accurately			
(DVL10)	52%	54%	51%
Understanding abstract concepts (DVL5)	52%	53%	51%
Thinking creatively to find ways to achieve an			
objective (DVL4)	50%	53%	48%
Effective study and learning skills (DVL14)	49%	52%	47%
Reading to absorb information accurately (DVL9)	47%	49%	45%
Mathematical skills (DVL2)	31%	29%	32%





7.3 Contribution to working skills

Students' perceptions of their university's contribution to their working skills varied greatly, from working independently (32% very much) to entrepreneurial skills (5% very much).

Table 25: Contribution to work skills (% much or very much)			
	All students (n=11,409)	Gro	up
		1	2
		(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)
Working independently (DVL15)	68%	69%	67%
Skills for planning and completing projects (DVL13)	53%	55%	53%
Cooperative interaction in groups (DVL16)	45%	49%	43%
Skills and knowledge for employment (DVL20)	41%	42%	40%
Knowledge of career options (DVL22)	37%	38%	37%
Computer literacy skills (DVL17)	36%	37%	35%
Entrepreneurial skills (DVL19)	18%	20%	17%

7.4 Contribution to life skills

Students' perceptions varied as to the contribution that their university made to each of 11 skills, deemed "life skills," from ability to interact with people from backgrounds different from your own (23% very much) to spirituality (6% very much).

Table 26: Contribution to life skills (% much or very much)			
	All students	Grou	лb
	(n=11,409)	1	2
	(11-11,407)	(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)
Ability to interact with people from backgrounds			
different from your own (DVL25)	56%	58%	55%
Persistence with difficult tasks (DVL18)	51%	52%	50%
Time management skills (DVL28)	50%	51%	49%
Ability to evaluate your own strengths and			
weaknesses (DVL24)	49%	52%	48%
Dealing successfully with obstacles to achieve an			
objective (DVL3)	49%	50%	48%
Understanding Indigenous worldviews, experiences,			
issues, and peoples of Canada (DVL30)	47%	53%	44%
Moral and ethical judgment (DVL29)	44%	49%	41%
Ability to lead a group to achieve an objective			
(DVL21)	40%	42%	39%
Self-confidence (DVL23)	37%	41%	34%
Appreciation of the arts (DVL26)	31%	35%	28%
Spirituality (DVL27)	16%	19%	14%





7.5 Most important areas

Among the 30 areas, 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 skills and knowledge for employment in their top three most often, followed by effective study and learning skills and time management skills.

Table 27: Most important areas for university to contribute (DVL1ST-DVL3RD)			
•	All students	Grou	лb
	(n=11,409)	1 (n=6,698)	2 (n=4,711)
Skills and knowledge for employment	28%	27%	28%
Effective study and learning skills	22%	23%	22%
Time management skills	22%	23%	22%
Thinking logically and analytically	21%	20%	22%
Dealing successfully with obstacles to achieve an			
objective	18%	17%	18%
Knowledge of career options	16%	16%	16%
Ability to find and use information	16%	14%	17%
Self-confidence	15%	15%	14%
Ability to interact with people from backgrounds different from your own	13%	13%	13%
Ability to evaluate your own strengths and weaknesses	12%	12%	12%
Thinking creatively to find ways to achieve an objective	12%	11%	12%
Persistence with difficult tasks	11%	10%	11%
Note: Respondents provided top three choices. Therefore, columns will not sum to 100%. Note: Only those that are 10% or more nationally are shown in the table.			





8.0 Commitment to completion

8.1 Financial resources to complete program

About seven in 10 students agree or strongly agree that they have the financial resources to complete their program.

Table 28: Agreement that they have financial resources to complete program (CMT1)			
	All students	Gro	oup
	(n=11,409)	1	2
	(11-11,409)	(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)
Strongly agree	24%	22%	25%
Agree	45%	46%	45%
Disagree	16%	18%	15%
Strongly disagree	7%	8%	6%
Don't know	7%	7%	8%

8.2 Perceptions of university education

Students are more likely to agree that they are in the right program for them (42% strongly agree) and most of their courses are interesting (27% strongly agree). Conversely, students are less likely to agree that they had adequate information about their program from the university before they enrolled (18% strongly agree).

	All students Group	y education (% agree or strongly agree All students Grou	
	(n=11,409)	1 (n=6,698)	2 (n=4,711)
I am in the right program for me (CMT3)	83%	85%	82%
Most of my courses are interesting (CMT4)	82%	85%	80%
My course load is manageable (CMT5)	77%	79%	77%
I had adequate information about my program from			
the university before I enrolled (CMT2)	65%	67%	63%





8.3 Perceptions of effort

Students are most likely to agree that they are willing to put a lot of effort into being successful at university (50% strongly agree), which is reflected in the fact that almost as many agree that they normally go to all of their classes (52% strongly agree). Although students may feel that they can put in the effort, fewer say that they can deal with stress (19% strongly agree) or have good study habits (19% strongly agree).

- Male (26%) students are more likely than female (15%) students to strongly agree that *they* can deal with stress.
- Students with an A- or higher average are more likely to agree or strongly agree that they have good study habits and can deal with stress than those with lower average grades.

Table 30: Agreement with statements about students' abilities and effort (% agree or strongly agree)			
	All students (n=11,409)	Gro	up
		1 (n=6,698)	2 (n=4,711)
I am willing to put a lot of effort into being successful			
at university (CMT7)	93%	94%	93%
I normally go to all of my classes (CMT6)	87%	90%	86%
I can deal with stress (CMT8)	73%	72%	73%
I have good study habits (CMT9)	68%	73%	65%
Note: 'Don't know' responses are not shown in the table but are included in the calculations.			

8.4 Commitment to completion

The vast majority of students agree or strongly agree that they plan to come back to their university next year; however, one in 20 disagree or strongly disagree.

Table 31: Plan to come back to this university next year (CMT10)				
	All students (n=11,409)	Alletudonte	Gro	up
		1 (n=6,698)	2 (n=4,711)	
Strongly agree	56%	56%	56%	
Agree	32%	31%	33%	
Disagree	2%	2%	3%	
Strongly disagree	3%	4%	3%	
Don't know	7%	7%	6%	

Compared to the previous table, results show that students are slightly more likely to say that they plan to complete their degree at this university than plan to come back to this university next year. The slight shift may indicate that some may not plan on returning the following year, but are planning to eventually return to complete their degree.

Table 32: Plan to complete my degree at this university (CMT13)			
	All students (n=11,409)	Gro	oup
		1	2
		(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)
Strongly agree	62%	63%	62%
Agree	29%	28%	30%
Disagree	1%	2%	1%
Strongly disagree	1%	2%	1%
Don't know	6%	6%	6%





8.5 Plans to change institutions

Students are about twice as likely to say that they plan to go to college or CEGEP next year as they are to say that they plan to transfer to another university next year.

Table 33: Plans to change (% agree or strongly agree)			
	All students	Gro	oup
	(n=11,409)	1	2
	(11-11,407)	(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)
I plan to go to college/CEGEP next year (CMT12)	13%	15%	12%
I plan to transfer to another university next year			
(CMT11)	7%	7%	6%

8.6 University is worth the cost

A slight majority agree or strongly agree that a university degree is worth the cost.

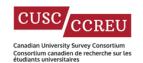
Table 34: Agreement that university degree is worth the cost (CMT14)			
	All students Group		up
	(n=11,409)	1	2
	(11-11,409)	(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)
Strongly agree	15%	17%	14%
Agree	36%	37%	36%
Disagree	26%	25%	26%
Strongly disagree	12%	11%	12%
Don't know	11%	10%	12%

9.0 Expectations and experience

The majority of middle-years students say that their experiences met their expectations, while fewer say their experiences fell short of or exceeded their expectations.

- Results show that those with higher average university grades are more likely to say that their university *exceeded their expectations* than those with lower average grades. In fact, 20% of those with an average grade of A- or higher said that their expectations were exceeded, compared to 7% of those with an average grade of C+ or lower.

Table 35: Meeting expectations (EXP18)			
	All students	Gro	oup
	(n=11,585)	1	2
	` ' '	(n=6,785)	(n=4,800)
Exceeded	15%	18%	13%
Met	63%	60%	64%
Fell short	22%	22%	22%





10.0 Overall evaluation

10.1 Satisfaction with concern shown by university

About two thirds of middle-years students say that they are satisfied or very satisfied with the concern shown by the university for them as an individual.

Table 36: Satisfaction with concern shown by the university for student as an individual (EVAL3)			
	All students	Gro	oup
	(n=11,585)	1	2
		(n=6,785)	(n=4,800)
Very satisfied	7%	8%	6%
Satisfied	57%	57%	56%
Dissatisfied	27%	25%	28%
Very dissatisfied	9%	9%	10%

10.2 Satisfaction with decision to attend this university

Slightly less than nine in 10 middle-years students are satisfied with *their decision to attend their university*.

Table 37: Satisfaction with decision to attend this university (EVAL9)			
	All students	Gro	oup
	(n=11,585) 1 (n=6,785)		2 (n=4,800)
Very satisfied	18%	21%	17%
Satisfied	67%	65%	68%
Dissatisfied	12%	12%	13%
Very dissatisfied	3%	3%	3%

10.3 Recommend university to others

Students were asked to rate the likelihood that 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), participating universities have a score of -13 (22% promoters minus 35% detractors). Results indicate that Group 2 universities have a lower Net Promoter Score than Group 1 universities.

Table 38: Recommend university to others (EVAL14			
	All students	Gro	oup
	(n=11,585)	1	2
	(n=11,565)	(n=6,785)	(n=4,800)
Promoter (rating of 9 or 10)	22%	26%	19%
Passive (rating of 7 or 8)	44%	41%	45%
Detractor (rating of 0 to 6)	35%	33%	36%
Net Promoter Score (promoter minus detractor)	-13	-7	-17
Note: The Net Promoter Score may not exactly equal the difference between 'promoter' and 'detractor' due to rounding.			





11.0 Goal development

11.1 Choosing a discipline or major

By their middle years, almost all students say that they have chosen a major or discipline.

Table 39: Chosen a major or discipline (GOAL1)			
	Gro	oup	
	All students (n=11,409)	1	2
	(11-11,409)	(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)
Yes	91%	92%	90%
No	9%	8%	10%

11.2 Plans for additional schooling

After completing their undergraduate studies, about one third plan on applying to graduate school and about one quarter plan on applying to a professional program.

Table 40: Post-graduation plans				
	All students (n=11,409)	All students Group		лb
		1	2	
		(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)	
Apply to graduate school (GOAL4)				
Yes	34%	35%	33%	
No	28%	29%	27%	
Unsure	39%	35%	40%	
Apply to professional program (GOAL3)				
Yes	27%	29%	25%	
No	44%	41%	45%	
Unsure	29%	30%	29%	

11.3 Career plans

Given that these are middle-years students, it is not surprising that many have not formed concrete career plans, as about one third *know their career options* only a little or not at all.

Table 41: Career plans			
	All students	Grou	up
	(n=11,409)	1 (((((((((((((((((((2
	` , ,	(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)
Description of career plans (GOAL5)			
I have a specific career in mind	32%	37%	29%
I have several possible careers in mind	35%	34%	36%
I have some general ideas but I need to clarify them	23%	20%	25%
I am unsure, but I want to develop a career plan	9%	7%	10%
I am not thinking about a career at this stage of my			
studies	2%	2%	2%
How well students know career options (GOAL6)			
Very well	20%	22%	19%
Fairly well	48%	47%	48%
Only a little	28%	27%	29%
Not at all	4%	4%	4%





11.4 Steps taken to prepare for employment

Almost all middle-years students have taken at least one step to prepare for employment or their career after graduation. Most commonly, they have taken steps that might be considered casual — that is, talking with parents, family, friends, or professors about employment.

- As students get older, they are less likely to have *talked with parents/family* about their career options.

Table 42: Steps taken to prepare for employment or career after graduation				
	All students	Gro	up	
	(n=11,409)	1	2	
	(11-11,409)	(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)	
Talked with parents/family about				
employment/career (GOAL8)	74%	73%	75 %	
Talked with friends about employment/career				
(GOAL9)	73%	71%	74%	
Created resume, CV, e-portfolio, or online profile				
(GOAL10)	56%	52%	59 %	
Talked with professors about employment/career				
(GOAL7)	35%	39%	32%	
Worked in chosen field of employment (GOAL14)	30%	31%	29%	
Volunteered in chosen field of employment (GOAL15)	25%	28%	23%	
Attended an employment fair (GOAL12)	21%	18%	22%	
Met with a career counsellor (GOAL13)	16%	15%	16%	
I have a career mentor (GOAL16)	6%	6%	6%	
None (GOAL17)	6%	7%	6%	
Note: Respondents could provide more than one answer. Therefore, columns will not sum to 100%.				





12.0 Satisfaction with facilities and services

12.1 General facilities and services

The table below shows that some services are used by middle-years students more often than others.

- Female (55%) students are more likely than male (39%) students to say they used *online* university bookstores.
- The younger a student is, the more likely they are to use *university residences* and *athletic facilities*.
- Visible minority students are less likely than non-visible minority students to use *online* university bookstores (39% versus 58%), physical university bookstores (38% versus 55%), and parking (31% versus 50%).

Table 43: Use of general facilities and services				
	All students	Gro	up	
	(n=11,438)	1	2	
	(11-11,430)	(n=6,716)	(n=4,722)	
Library electronic resources (SRV5)	51%	53%	50%	
University bookstores: online (SRV19)	50%	53%	48%	
University bookstores: physical stores (SRV18)	47%	49%	46%	
Food services (SRV25)	45%	45%	46%	
Parking (SRV26)	41%	45%	38%	
On-campus library (SRV4)	31%	32%	30%	
Athletic facilities (SRV16)	31%	27%	33%	
Campus medical services (SRV20)	14%	11%	15%	
Facilities for university-based social activities (SRV22)	13%	11%	13%	
Other recreational facilities (SRV17)	12%	10%	13%	
University residences (SRV13)	11%	11%	11%	
Facilities for student associations (SRV23)	9%	9%	10%	
Computing services help desk (SRV24)	9%	9%	9%	

Among those who used the facilities and services, results show very little difference in satisfaction with general facilities and services, with the exception of *parking facilities* (5% very satisfied).

Table 44: Satisfaction with general facilities and services (% satisfied or very satisfied)			
	All students	Group	
	All students	1	2
Library electronic resources (SRV5SAT)	97%	96%	97%
On-campus library (SRV4SAT)	95%	96%	95%
Facilities for university-based social activities			
(SRV22SAT)	94%	93%	94%
University bookstores: online (SRV19SAT)	93%	92%	94%
University bookstores: physical stores (SRV18SAT)	93%	92%	94%
Other recreational facilities (SRV17SAT)	92%	93%	92%
Computing services help desk (SRV24SAT)	92%	91%	92%
Facilities for student associations (SRV23SAT)	91%	91%	91%
Athletic facilities (SRV16SAT)	88%	88%	87%
Campus medical services (SRV20SAT)	82%	86%	80%
University residences (SRV13SAT)	78%	80%	76%
Food services (SRV25SAT)	74%	74%	74%
Parking (SRV26SAT)	42%	49%	37%
Note: Percentages are based on those who have used the service.			





12.2 Academic services

Academic advising is used much more than the other four academic services. Students attending Group 2 universities are more likely than those attending Group 1 universities to have used co-op offices and supports.

Table 45: Use of academic services			
	All students	Gro	oup
	(n=11,438)	1 (n=6,716)	2 (n=4,722)
Academic advising (SRV9)	48%	46%	49%
Co-op offices and supports (SRV21)	13%	5%	19%
Study skills and learning supports (SRV11)	11%	11%	12%
Writing skills (SRV12)	9%	10%	8%
Tutoring (SRV10)	7%	7%	7%

Students who have used academic services report very high levels of satisfaction.

Table 46: Satisfaction with academic services (% satisfied or very satisfied)			
	All students Group		
	All students	1	2
Writing skills (SRV12SAT)	92%	92%	91%
Study skills and learning supports (SRV11SAT)	91%	92%	91%
Academic advising (SRV9SAT)	85%	84%	85%
Tutoring (SRV10SAT)	84%	87%	82%
Co-op offices and supports (SRV21SAT)	84%	86%	84%
Note: Percentages are based on those who have used the	service.	<u>. </u>	

12.3 Special services

As the name implies, special services are those that tend to be created for specific groups of students, although they are often accessible to all students. Use of these special services ranges quite drastically.

- Students who self-identify as a visible minority are more likely than those who do not to use services for international students (10% versus 1%).

Table 47: Use of special services			
	All students (n=11,438)	Gro	up
		1	2
	(11-11,430)	(n=6,716)	(n=4,722)
Financial aid (SRV15)	22%	26%	19%
Personal counselling (SRV8)	13%	14%	12%
Services for students with disabilities (SRV3)	10%	12%	10%
Career counselling (SRV7)	7%	7%	7%
Advising for students who need financial aid (SRV14)	6%	7%	5%
Employment services (SRV6)	6%	5%	7%
Services for international students (SRV2)	5%	5%	5%
Services for Indigenous students (SRV1)	2%	3%	2%





Satisfaction with special services is very high, with at least 76% of those who used each service saying that they are satisfied or very satisfied with it.

Table 48: Satisfaction with special services (% satisfied or very satisfied)			
	All students	Group	
	All students	1	2
Services for Indigenous students (SRV1SAT)	92%	88%	96%
Services for international students (SRV2SAT)	89%	90%	89%
Services for students with disabilities (SRV3SAT)	87%	86%	89%
Financial aid (SRV15SAT)	86%	87%	85%
Career counselling (SRV7SAT)	83%	85%	82%
Personal counselling (SRV8SAT)	80%	83%	79%
Employment services (SRV6SAT)	79%	79%	80%
Advising for students who need financial aid			
(SRV14SAT)	76%	83%	71%
Note: Percentages are based on those who have used the service.			

13.0 Finances

13.1 Credit cards

Eighty-three percent of middle-years students report that they have at least one credit card, including 21% with two or more. Among those students who have credit cards, more than three quarters pay off their balance each month and, as such, their current credit card balance should be zero; however, when asked what their current credit card balance is, just 34% say it is zero. The average credit card debt for students who have an unpaid balance is just under \$4,000.

- The older the student, the more likely they are to have a credit card or multiple credit cards, and the less likely they are to pay off their balance each month. Older students also carry a higher credit card balance, increasing from \$279 for those 19 and younger to \$2,162 for those 22 and older.

Table 49: Credit cards				
	All students (n=11,409)	Group		
		1	2	
	(11-11,409)	(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)	
Number of credit cards (FIN1)				
None	17%	16%	18%	
One	62%	60%	63%	
Two	14%	16%	12%	
Three or more	7%	7%	7%	
Regularly pay off balance each month* (FIN2)				
Yes	79%	75%	82%	
Total credit card balance* (FIN3)				
Zero	34%	32%	35%	
\$500 or less	14%	14%	14%	
\$501 to \$1,000	6%	5%	6%	
Over \$1,000	11%	14%	9%	
Don't know	36%	35%	36%	
Average (all with credit card)	\$1,019	\$1,262	\$860	
Average (those with unpaid balance)	\$3,712	\$3,908	\$3,539	
* Total credit card balance and payment of the balance were asked of those who had at least one credit card.				





13.2 Debt from financing post-secondary education

Just under two fifths of middle-years students report owing money, although some sources are more common than others. For instance, students are about three times more likely to report debt from government student loans than from loans from parents or family.

- The older a student is the more likely they are to report having debt, increasing from 28% of those 19 and younger to 50% of those 22 and older.

Table 50: Sources of debt (DEBT)			
	All students	Group	
	(n=11,409)	1	2
		(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)
Any debt	37%	42%	33%
Government student loans	32%	37%	29%
Loans from parents/family	9%	9%	9%
Loans from financial institutions	7%	8%	6%
Debt from other sources	4%	5%	3%

Among all middle-years students, the average education-related debt at the time of the survey was just under \$8,000. When only those who report having debt are considered, the average amount of debt is about 2.5 times higher.

Government student loans account for the most debt at about \$17,000, about 25% higher than loans from financial institutions and 43% more than debt from loans from parents or family.

- The older the student, the more debt they report, increasing from \$4,287 for those 19 and younger up to \$12,762 for those 22 and older.

Table 51: Average amount of repayable debt				
	All students	Group		
	(n=11,409)	1	2	
	(11-11,407)	(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)	
Average total debt (DEBT1AMT-DEBT4AMT)				
All respondents	\$7,853	\$9,546	\$6,780	
Those with debt	\$21,254	\$22,482	\$20,265	
Average among those with these sources				
Government student loans (DEBT1AMT)	\$17,059	\$19,149	\$15,330	
Loans from financial institutions (DEBT2AMT)	\$13,683	\$12,049	\$14,959	
Loans from parents/family (DEBT3AMT)	\$11,924	\$11,234	\$12,364	
Debt from other sources (DEBT4AMT)	\$9,325	\$9,588	\$9,103	

Although the majority of students do not have any debt, the distribution of total student debt tends to skew towards those who are \$20,000 or more in debt.

Table 52: Total debt (DEBT1AMT-DEBT4AMT)			
	All students	Group	
	(n=11,409)	1 (n=6,698)	2 (n=4,711)
No debt	63%	58%	67%
Less than \$5,000	5%	5%	5%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6%	6%	6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6%	7%	6%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	4%	5%	4%
\$20,000 or more	16%	20%	13%





13.3 Sources of university funding

13.3.1 Use of sources

The most common source that students use to fund their current year is *parents*, *family*, *or spouse*, with many also using earnings from *summer* or *current* employment. The proportion who are currently using *government loans or bursaries* is slightly higher than the proportion who reported debt from this source (Section 13.2).

- Students who self-identify as a member of a visible minority are less likely than those who do not to rely on *earnings from summer work* (26% versus 52%) and *RESPs* (15% versus 29%).
- As might be expected, students with an average university grade of A- or higher (57%) are more likely than those with an average grade of B- to B+ (30%) or C+ or lower (17%) to say that they have received a *university scholarship*, *financial award*, *or bursary*.
- The older the student, the more likely they are to be financing their education through government loans or bursaries, but less likely through parents, family or spouses, earnings from summer work, university scholarships, awards, or bursaries, or RESPs.

Table 53: Sources of financing				
	All students (n=11,409)	Group		
		1 (n=6,698)	2 (n=4,711)	
Parents, family, or spouse (INC3)	56%	49%	60%	
Earnings from current employment (INC6/7)	42%	48%	38%	
Earnings from summer work (INC8)	40%	41%	40%	
University scholarship, financial award, or bursary				
(INC2)	39%	40%	38%	
Government loan or bursary (INC1)	38%	45%	34%	
RESP (INC10)	22%	19%	24%	
Loans from financial institution (INC4)	6%	6%	5%	
Co-op program, internship, etc. related to your	404	201	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
program (INC5)	6%	2%	8%	
Investment income (INC9)	4%	4%	4%	
Other (INC11)	5%	5%	5%	

Most students rely on multiple sources to fund their education, with one quarter of students using four or more sources.

Table 54: Number of sources of financing (INC1-11)			
	All students	Group	
	(n=11,409)	1	2
		(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)
One	27%	26%	27%
Two	25%	25%	25%
Three	23%	24%	23%
Four or more	25%	25%	25%
Average	2.6	2.6	2.6





13.3.2 Average financing

Students require over \$17,000 to finance their current year. It is worth noting that the average amount contributed by each source is not perfectly in line with the proportion who report using each source. For example, just 6% cite using a co-op program, internship, or other practical experiences related to their program, but it provides the highest average amount. Conversely, the most common source reported was parents, family, or spouse, and yet it contributed the fourth highest amount on average.

Table 55: Average amount from each financing source	e					
	All students	Group				
	(n=11,409)	1	2			
	` , ,	(n=6,698)	(n=4,711)			
All respondents						
Overall (INC1AMT-INC11AMT)	\$17,518	\$17,146	\$17,756			
Average among those with these sources						
Co-op program, internship, and other practical						
experiences related to program (INC5AMT)	\$10,406	\$6,713	\$11,057			
Earnings from current employment						
(INC6AMT/INC7AMT)	\$8,758	\$9,301	\$8,324			
Government loan or bursary (INC1AMT)	\$8,571	\$9,382	\$7,885			
Parents, family, or spouse (INC3AMT)	\$8,381	\$6,619	\$9,295			
Loans from financial institution (INC4AMT)	\$7,209	\$7,292	\$7,146			
Earnings from summer work (INC8AMT)	\$5,878	\$5,724	\$5,978			
RESP (INC10AMT)	\$5,639	\$5,431	\$5,747			
Investment income (e.g., bonds, dividends)						
(INC9AMT)	\$4,330	\$3,802	\$4,604			
University scholarship, financial award, or bursary			•			
(INC2AMT)	\$2,859	\$2,555	\$3,059			
Other (INC11AMT)	\$8,816	\$9,717	\$8,165			





14.0 Equity, diversity, inclusivity, and accessibility (EDIA) module

For the 2023 survey, CUSC-CCREU added a module of questions about gender identification, sexual orientation, and acceptance in a variety of situations on campus. This module was optional for universities. The results reported are only from universities that chose to participate in the EDIA module.

14.1 Gender identity

The proportion who self-identify as a woman or man is fairly in line with information provided by universities (shown in Section 2.1). Among all respondents, 90% identified as either a man or woman only, while 3% identified as a man or woman and at least one other gender identity and 4% identified as an at least one identity other than man or woman.

Table 56: Gender identity (GENDI1-10)						
	All students	Group				
	(n=10,410)	1	2			
	(11-10,410)	(n=5,935)	(n=4,475)			
Agender	<1%	<1%	<1%			
Gender non-conforming	2%	2%	2%			
Man	30%	24%	34%			
Non-binary	3%	3%	3%			
Questioning	1%	1%	1%			
Trans	2%	2%	1%			
Two Spirit	<1%	<1%	<1%			
Woman	63%	70%	59%			
Another gender identity	<1%	1%	<1%			
Prefer not to answer	3%	3%	3%			
Note: Respondents could provide more than one answer. Therefore, columns will not sum to 100%.						

14.2 Sexual orientation

Overall, 62% of respondents identified as heterosexual/straight only, while 2% identified as heterosexual and at least one other sexuality and 27% identified as at least one sexuality other than heterosexual/straight.

Table 57: Sexual orientation (SEXO1-11)						
	All students	Group				
	(n=10,410)	1	2			
	(11-10,410)	(n=5,935)	(n=4,475)			
Asexual	7%	6%	7%			
Bisexual	13%	14%	13%			
Gay	2%	2%	2%			
Heterosexual/straight	64%	64%	64%			
Lesbian	3%	2%	3%			
Pansexual	3%	3%	3%			
Queer	5%	5%	5%			
Questioning	3%	2%	3%			
Two Spirit	<1%	<1%	<1%			
Another sexual orientation	<1%	1%	<1%			
Prefer not to answer	9%	9%	9%			
Note: Respondents could provide more than one answer. Therefore, columns will not sum to 100%.						





14.3 Inclusivity

Students indicate that they feel most comfortable being themselves while *interacting with friends* on campus (58% very much) or attending class (51% very much). They feel least comfortable attending campus social events (20% very much) or actively participating in campus social activities (20% very much).

Table 58: Situations where students feel comfortable being themselves (% quite a bit or very much)						
	All students	onts Group				
	(n=10,410)	1	2			
	(11-10,410)	(n=5,935)	(n=4,475)			
Interacting with friends on campus (INCL6)	85%	85%	86%			
Attending class (INCL1)	82%	81%	83%			
Interacting with instructors or professors (INCL3)	70%	73%	68%			
Participating in class activities (INCL2)	68%	68%	67%			
Interacting with university staff (INCL4)	67%	68%	66%			
Interacting with students on campus who you don't						
know well (INCL5)	50%	49%	50%			
Participating in extracurricular activities (INCL7)	50%	45%	53%			
Attending campus social events (INCL8)	45%	43%	46%			
Actively participating in campus social activities						
(INCL9)	42%	40%	43%			





Appendix A - 2023 CUSC-CCREU Survey (© 2023)





1

This survey is being completed by middle-years students at about 30 Canadian universities. We want to learn more about what our students think of their university experience and how they are developing as they move through their programs of study.

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 Middle-Years 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

Academ	ic history
hist1	In what year did you begin your post-secondary studies? Year:
hist2	In what year did you first enrol at <university name="">? Year:</university>
hist3	Have you transferred to <university name=""> from another post-secondary</university>
	institution?
	□ Yes □ No
hist4	Please choose the letter grade that best reflects your overall average grade:
	☐ A (includes A+, A and A-)
	☐ B (includes B+, B and B-)
	☐ C (includes C+, C and C-)
	\square D

one or more terms (not including inter-sessions, summer sessions or work terms)? Check all that apply. hist5	Since start	ting your post-secondary education, have you ever interrupted your studies for
hist5	one or mo	re terms (not including inter-sessions, summer sessions or work terms)? Check all
hist6	that apply	'.
hist7	hist5	□ No
hist8	hist6	☐ Yes, due to illness
hist9	hist7	☐ Yes, for financial reasons
hist10	hist8	☐ Yes, to have/raise children
hist11		☐ Yes, required to withdraw by the university
hist12 ☐ Yes, to travel hist13 ☐ Yes, for other reasons (please specify):	hist10	☐ Yes, for employment
hist13	hist11	☐ Yes, for other family reasons
in res, for other reasons (prease speeny).	hist12	☐ Yes, to travel
hist13txt		\square Yes, for other reasons (please specify):
	hist13txt	





Activi	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					
act3	attended campus cultural events (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					
act7	attended home games of university athletic teams					
act8	participated in on-campus community service/ volunteer activities					
act9	participated in off-campus community service/ volunteer activities					
	[If act8 or act9 <> "Never" branch to act1	10. other	wise branch to a	act111		
act10	During an average week how many hours activities? Hours:				/ volunteer	
	in average week in the current term, about ic activities? In scheduled classes, labs, seminars and t Academic work outside of class time (hou	utorials (hours per week		the following	
_						
	yment					
work1 Excluding work related to a co-op program are you employed during the current academic term? ☐ 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						
orl-O	[If work1= "Yes" branch to work2, othe					
work2 work3	5 / / / / / 					
	☐ Somewhat negative					
	☐ No impact					
	☐ Somewhat positive					
	☐ Very positive					





	Professors						
Please ir	idicate your level of agreement with t	the followin	g stateme	nts abou	t your pr	ofessors	•
	Most of my professors	Strongly disag	ree Dis	agree	Agree	Strongly a	agree
prof1	Are reasonably accessible outside of class						
prof2	Take a personal interest in my academic progress						
prof4	Encourage students to participate in class discussions						
prof5	Are well organized in their teaching						
prof6	Seem knowledgeable in their fields						
prof7	Communicate well in their teaching						
prof8	Are intellectually stimulating in their teaching						
prof9	Provide useful feedback on my academic work						
prof10	Provide prompt feedback on my academic work						
prof12	Are consistent in their grading						
	Most of my professors	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agre	Stror e agre		asis for oinion
prof13	Treat students the same regardless of gender						
prof14	Treat students the same regardless of race						
prof15	Look out for students' interests						
Regardle most imp	ess of how well you think your professortant? prof18 prof19	ors did, which	ch three s	tatemen	ts do you	ı think ar	re the
		Yes, all courses	Yes, most courses	Yes, son			Not licable
prof16	Were you given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in your courses this past fall?					_	
C 1		-1		1			41
	ing all of your professors and courses g statement.	•					
C47	Consequence of Contract	Strongly dis	agree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly	
prof17	Generally, I am satisfied with the quality of teaching I have received						





Staff						
Please	indicate your level of agreement with the	he followin	ıg statemei	nts.		
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No basis for opinion
staff1	Most teaching assistants in my academic program are helpful					
staff2	Most university support staff (e.g., clerks, secretaries, etc.) are helpful					

Inclusivity (optional module)

A person's identity may be comprised of many parts, such as gender, race or ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability/ impairment, or other aspects. When you think of your identity as a whole, to what extent do you feel comfortable being yourself in the following situations or environments?

		Not at all	Some	Quite a bit	Very much
incl1	Attending class				
incl2	Participating in class activities, e.g. discussions, group projects				
incl3	Interacting with instructors or professors				
incl4	Interacting with university staff				
incl5	Interacting with students on campus who you don't know well				
incl6	Interacting with friends on campus				
incl7	Participating in extracurricular activities, e.g. clubs, sports				
incl8	Attending campus social events				
incl9	Actively participating in campus social activities				





Growth and development

How much has your experience at	<university name=""></university>	contributed t	o your g	growth and	d development
in the following areas?					

in the re	ollowing areas?	None	Vory little	Some	Much	Very much
dvl1	Thinking logically and analytically		Very little			
dvl2	Mathematical skills					
dvl3	Dealing successfully with obstacles to	_	_	_	_	
	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	_	_	_	_	_
4.440	accurately					
dvl10	Listening to others to absorb information accurately				П	
dvl11	Ability to find and use information					
dvl12	Second or third language skills					
dvl13	Skills for planning and completing	Ш	Ь	Ш	Ш	Ш
ave.5	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	_	_	_	_	_
dvl25	and weaknesses					
UVIZO	Ability to interact with people from backgrounds different from your own					
dvl26	Appreciation of the arts	П			П	
dvl27	Spirituality					
dvl28	Time management skills	П				
dvl29	Moral and ethical judgment	П				
dvl30	Understanding Indigenous worldviews,	П				
3,130	experiences, issues, and peoples of			Ш		
	Canada					
_	ess of how well you think your university di	d, which	three do you	u think a	re the m	nost
importa						
dvl1st	dvl2nd dvl3rd					





Commitment to completion						
Please ii	ndicate your level of agreement with the f	following st	atements.			
	,	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
cmt1	I have the financial resources to complete my program					
cmt2	I had adequate information about my program from the university before I enrolled					
cmt3	I am in the right program for me					
cmt4	Most of my courses are interesting					
cmt5	My course load is manageable					
cmt6	I normally go to all of my classes					
cmt7	I am willing to put a lot of effort into being successful at university					
cmt8	I can deal with stress					
cmt9	I have good study habits					
cmt10	I plan to come back to this university next year					
cmt11	I plan to transfer to another university next year					
cmt12	I plan to go to college/CEGEP next year					
cmt13	I plan to complete my degree at this university					
cmt14	A university degree is worth the cost					
_						
Expec	tations and experience					
40			Exceeded	Met	Fall	en short
exp18	Has <university name=""> exceeded, met or short of your expectations?</university>	fallen				
_	ll evaluation					
Please in	ndicate your level of satisfaction with <un< td=""><td>-</td><td>ne> in the f</td><td>ollowing</td><td>areas.</td><td></td></un<>	-	ne> in the f	ollowing	areas.	
		Very	J Di	6: - J		Very
eval3	Concern shown by the university for	dissatisfie		ried Sai		satisfied
Evals	you as an individual					
eval9	Your decision to attend this university					
	,					
eval14	How likely is it that you would recomn member?	nend <unive< td=""><td>ersity name</td><td>> to a fri</td><td>end or far</td><td>mily</td></unive<>	ersity name	> to a fri	end or far	mily
	\square 0 Not at all likely \square 1 \square 2 \square 3 \square 4					
	[If eval14 =< 6 branch to eval14txt, ot					
eval14tx	Please explain why you gave a rating of university.	of <eval14></eval14>	out of 10 f	or recon	nmending 	this





Goal d	evelopment
goal1	Have you chosen a major or discipline?
	□ Yes □ No
Afterve	. have assembled vising undergraduate studies do visit intend to
goal3	u have completed your undergraduate studies do you intend to: Apply to a professional program (e.g., Medicine, Law, etc.) □ Yes □ No □ Unsure
goal4	Apply to graduate school
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
goal5	Which of the following best describes your career plans? □ I have a specific career in mind
	☐ I have several possible careers in mind
	☐ I have some general ideas but I need to clarify them
	☐ I am unsure, but I want to develop a career plan
	☐ I am not thinking about a career at this stage of my studies
	_ : am not a mining an one are an are conge or my contained
goal6	How well do you know the career options your program or intended program could open for you?
	\square Very well \square Fairly well \square Only a little \square Not at all
	ndicate what steps, if any, you have taken to prepare for employment/ your career after on. 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	□ None of the above





Services

Please indicate which of the following services you have used since last September and how satisfied you are with the ones you have used.

you are	e with the ones you have used.			Sat	isfaction if s	ervice use	d
		Used		Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
srv1	Services for Indigenous		srv1sat				
	students						
srv2	Services for international students		srv2sat				
srv3	Services for students with disabilities		srv3sat				
srv4	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 inventory check, ordering, etc.		srv19sat				
srv20	Campus medical services		srv20sat				
srv21	Co-op offices and supports		srv21sat				
srv22	Facilities for university-based social activities		srv22sat				
srv23	Facilities for student associations		srv23sat				
srv24	Computing services help desk		srv24sat				
srv25	Food services		srv25at				
srv26	Parking		srv26at				





Finances			
students help p fin1 How n □ 0 □ □ I pr	questions about credit cards are used to be for and finance their education. The nany credit cards do you have? \Box 1 \Box 2 \Box 3 \Box 4 \Box 5 \Box 6 \Box 7 \Box 8 \Box 9 befer not to answer	e information	collected is confidential.
	1 = 0 branch to fin3, otherwise fin2]		
•	u usually pay off the whole balance ev is the total unpaid balance on all of yo	•	
Debt			
debt, debt t debt t books, univer □ Yes	□ No	pay back. We university edu penses that ar	are interested in repayable cation, such as tuition, fees, e incurred while attending
	ot = "Yes" branch to debt1, otherwise		
	e approximate amount of debt from e	•	
	bt from government student loans:	debt1 □	debt1amt \$
Repayable de institutions:	bt from loans from financial	debt2 □	debt2amt \$
Repayable de	bt from loans from parents/family:	debt3 □	debt3amt \$
Repayable de	bt from other sources:	debt4 □	debt4amt \$
Income			
	the current academic year, please inc	licate which o	f the following sources of
	e using to help pay for your university of		
	e amount in Canadian dollars you expe		
Government lo	an or bursary	inc1 □	inc1amt \$
University scho	larship, financial award, or bursary	inc2 □	inc2amt \$
Parents, family	, or spouse	inc3 □	inc3amt \$
Loans from fina	ancial institution(s)	inc4 □	inc4amt \$
	, internship, etc. related to your	inc5 □	inc5amt \$
program Farnings from (current employment on campus	inal [inc6amt \$
_	current employment off campus	inc6 □	inc7amt \$
Earnings from s		inc7 □	inc8amt \$
_		inc8 □	
	ome (bonds, dividends, interest, etc.)	inc9 □	inc9amt \$
_	cation Savings Plan (RESP)	inc10 □	inc10amt \$
Other (please s	ресту)	inc11 □ inctxt	inc11amt \$





Living ar	rangements
live1	Where are you currently living?
	☐ 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	·
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 □ No
1: 2	Na
live3	What is your marital status?
	□ Single □ Married or common law
	☐ In a relationship other than married or common law
	☐ I prefer not to answer
	i prefer flot to answer
live4	Do you have children? □ Yes □ No
	[If live4 = "Yes" branch to live5, otherwise branch to Disabilities/ Impairments dis11]
live5	How many up to age 5?
live6	How many age 5 to 11?
live7	How many 12 or older?
Commut	ing
comm1	At 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
commtxt	□ Other (please specify):
	□ Don't attend the campus





Disabili	ties/ Impairments				
Do you ha	ve any of the following disabilities/ impairments	? Select all 1	that apply.		
dis11	☐ I do not have a disability/ impairment				
			How often	•	•
			activities l		•
			disability/	•	
dic1	The Hall March December 2	disf1	Sometimes	Often	Always
dis1	☐ Mobility/ Dexterity				
dis2	☐ Hearing	disf2			
dis3	□ Speech	disf3			
dis4	☐ Vision (e.g., blindness, low vision)	disf4			
dis5	☐ Learning/ Memory (e.g., learning disability)	disf5			
dis7	☐ Other physical disability	disf7			
dis8	☐ Neurodivergence (e.g., autism spectrum, attention deficit disorder)	disf8			
dis9	☐ Mental health condition	disf9			
dis12	☐ Chronic conditions (e.g., Multiple Sclerosis, Crohn's, Autoimmune)	disf12			
dis10	☐ Other (please specify)	disf10			
distxt					
dis13	☐ I prefer not to answer				

Parental educational attainment		
What is the highest level of education your parent(s)/guardia	n(s) have completed	d?
	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		
DUIL KIIUW/ NUL ADDULADIC		





	Ethnic	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	
	eth14	☐ I prefer not to answer
	V4(1 : 1)	[If eth1 is checked branch to ab1, otherwise branch to Comments negativ]
	which of ab1	the following describes your Indigenous background? (check all that apply)
	ab1	☐ First Nations status
	ab2	☐ First Nations non-status
	ab4	☐ Métis
	ab5	□ Inuit/ Inuk
	ab6	□ Other
	abo	☐ I prefer not to answer
(Gender	identity (optional module)
		ect the gender identity/ identities with which you identify. Select all that apply.
g	endi1	\square Woman (includes cis woman, trans woman, and everyone else who identifies as a
		woman)
_		☐ Man (includes cis man, trans man, and everyone else who identifies as a man)
_	endi3	☐ Gender non-conforming
_	endi4	□ Non-binary
_	endi5	□ Agender
_	endi6	□ Questioning
_	endi7	□ Trans
g	endi8	□ Two Spirit

☐ Another gender identity (please specify): _____



 \square I prefer not to answer

gendi9

gendi10



Sexua	l orientation (optional module)	
Please s	elect the sexual orientation(s) with whic	h you identify. Select all that apply.
sexo1	□ Asexual	
sexo2	☐ Bisexual	
sexo3	☐ Gay	
sexo4	☐ Heterosexual/ straight	
sexo5	□ Lesbian	
sexo6	□ Pansexual	
sexo7	☐ Queer	
sexo8	☐ Questioning	
sexo9	☐ Two Spirit	
sexo10	\square Another sexual orientation (pleas	e specify):
sexo11	\square I prefer not to answer	
_		
Comme		
		ut your overall university experience. Your
	ill provide valuable information to the in	
egativ	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	student, what aspects of your experience at ative? How could we have helped or done a
	better job?	active: How could we have helped of done a
	Comments (specify)	□ Don't know
ositiv	Looking back on your experiences as a	student, what aspects of your experience at
ositiv	Looking back on your experiences as a <university name=""> have been most posi</university>	student, what aspects of your experience at itive?





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

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.



