

### Presentation on 2025 First-Year Student Survey

Prepared for CUSC-CCREU
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PRA Inc.

#### Methodology

- This is the 31st cooperative study undertaken by CUSC-CCREU.
- 2025 survey includes 39 universities from across Canada, down from 44 in 2022.
- Survey included 47,759 students, yielding responses from 11,901.
  - Overall response rate of 25%, ranging from 14% to 56%.
  - Response rate decreased from 31% in 2022.
- Weighting was applied to results to match student populations from all participating universities.



## **Profile of First-Year Students**



### Personal profile

3%
Have children

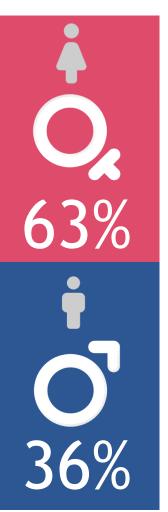
**87**%

Canadian

citizens

49%

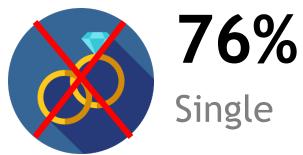
Racialized person













### Disabilities and impairments



- Mental health most common at 17%.
- However, just 11% say their disability/impairment impacts them daily, with most common being neurodivergence at 6%.

Disability/impairment



### Living arrangements and commuting



50%

Live with family

34%

Rented housing on









Rented housing off campus



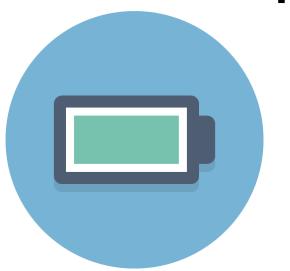
Own a home



### Academic profile



### Academic profile



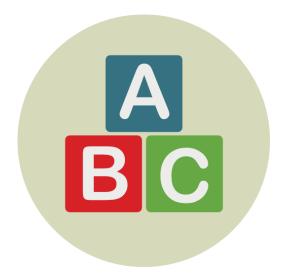
89%

Full-time



7%

Transferred from other institution



83%

B- or higher average

39%

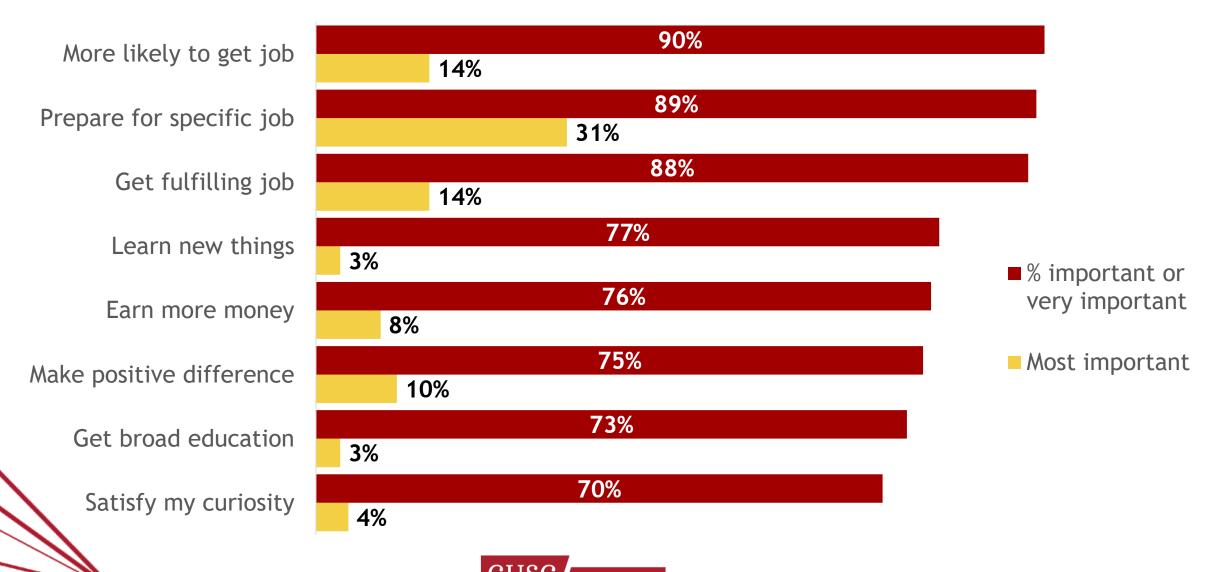
A- or higher average



# Motivation for attending



### Top motivators for attending university



# Choosing a university



### **Applications**



**77%** 

Applied to other universities



16%

Applied to a college or CEGEP

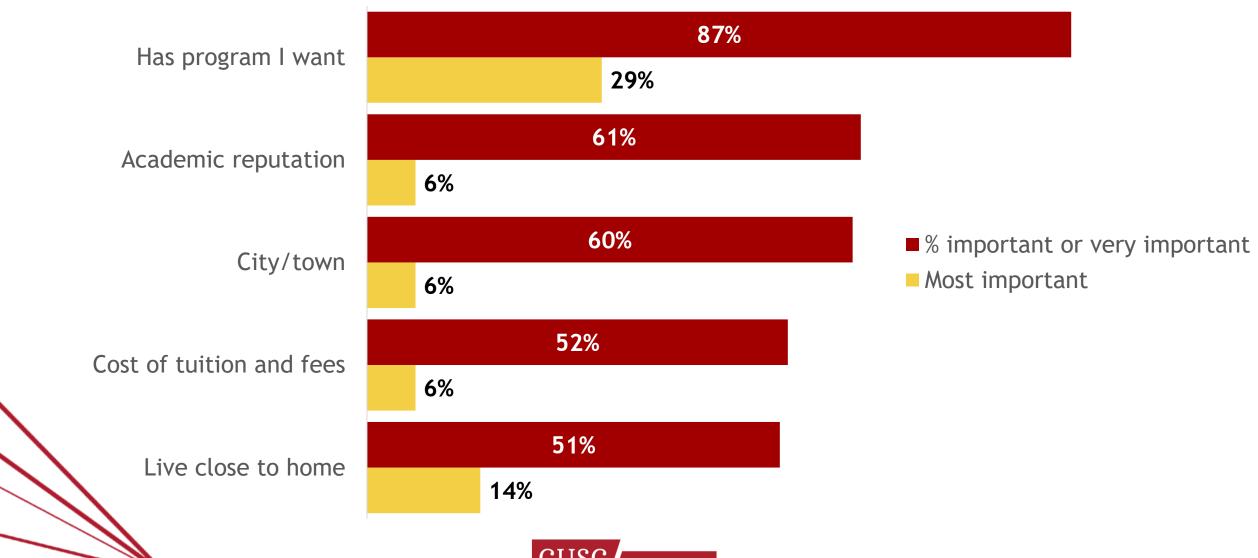


**79%** 

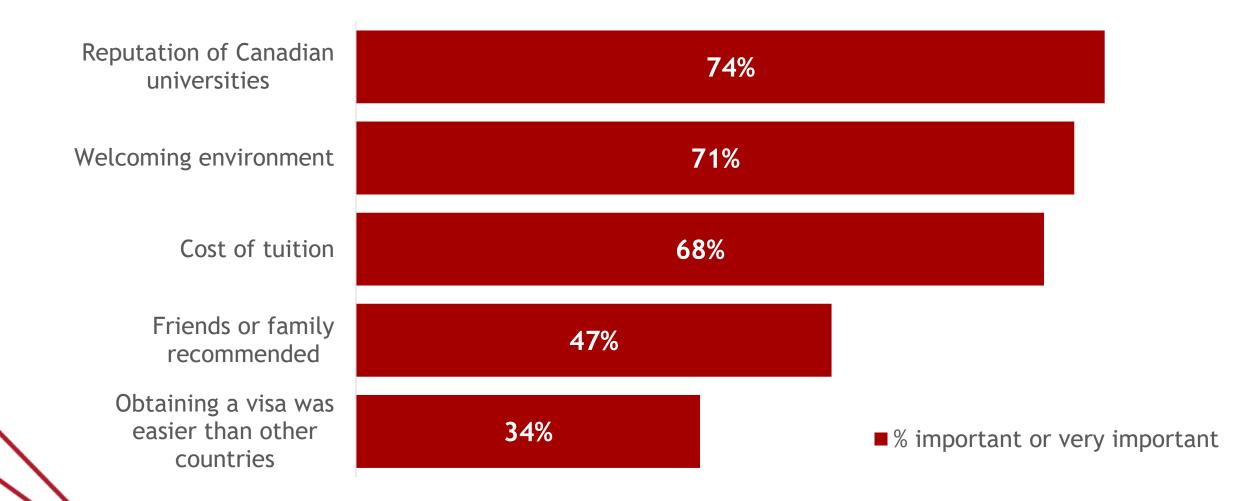
Are attending their first choice



### Top motivators for selecting university

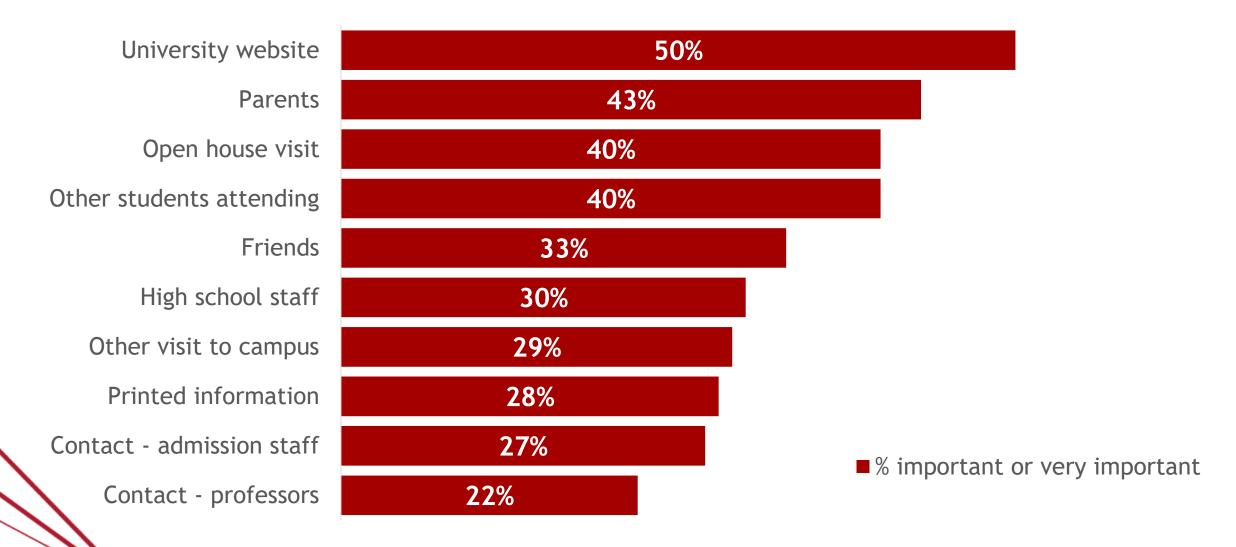


#### Motivators for international students





### Most important sources of information





### Orientation

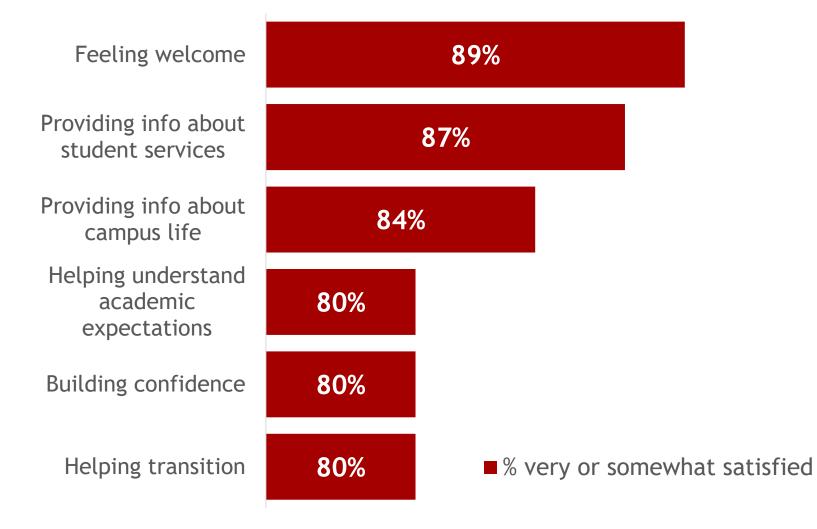


#### Orientation



**62%** 

**Attended** orientation





### Registration



### Registration



86%

Satisfied with getting into all the courses they wanted



81%

Satisfied with registration process



# Meeting expectations



### **Expectations**



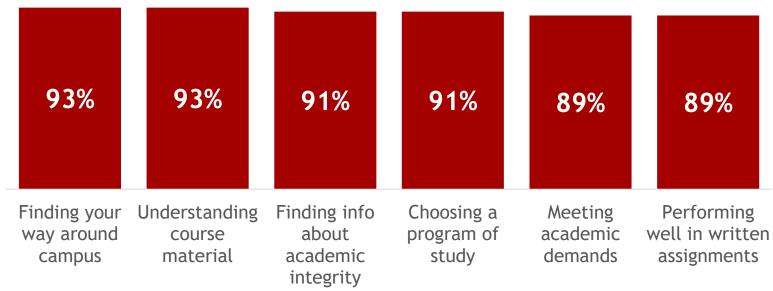


# Transition to university

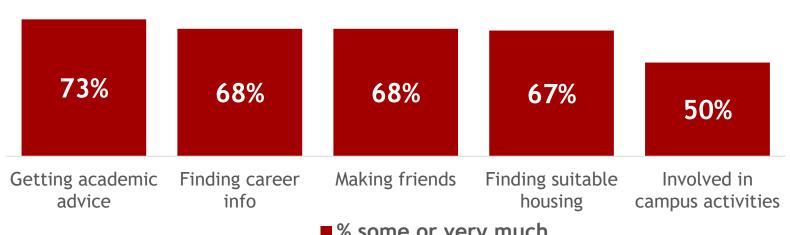


### Success transitioning





#### **Bottom** 5 areas





■% some or very much



# **Educational experiences**



### Perceptions of professors

#### **TOP 5 PERFORMANCE**

#### **TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT**

| Treat races the same | Communi |
|----------------------|---------|
|----------------------|---------|

Treat genders the same

Seem knowledgeable

Accessible outside of class

Encourage class discussions

Communicate well — 9th

Well organized — 6th

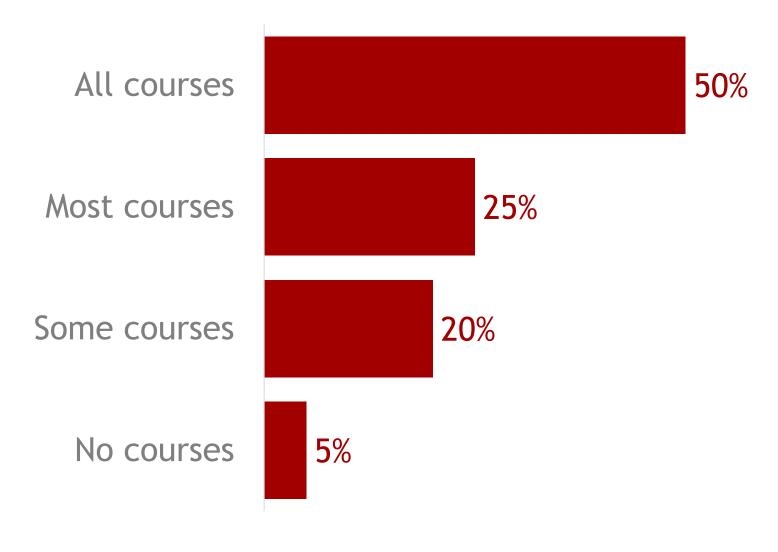
→ Seem knowledgeable — 3rd

Useful feedback — 11th

Intellectually stimulating — 10th

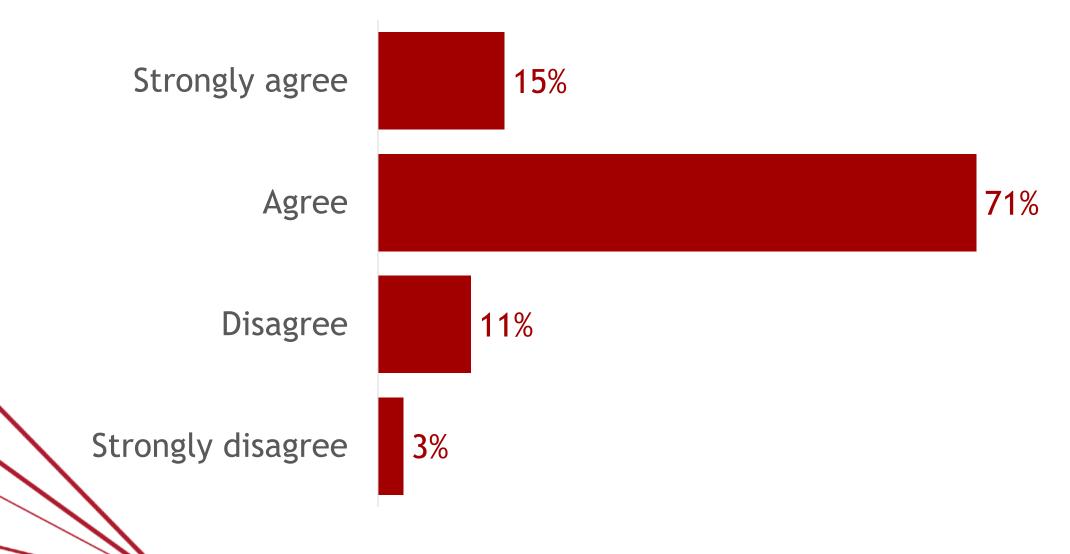


### Opportunity to evaluate teaching



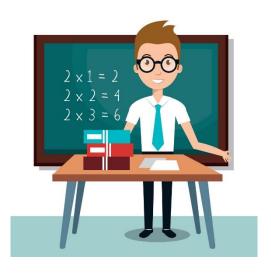


### Satisfied with quality of teaching





### Perceptions of staff



Teaching assistants are helpful





Support staff are helpful



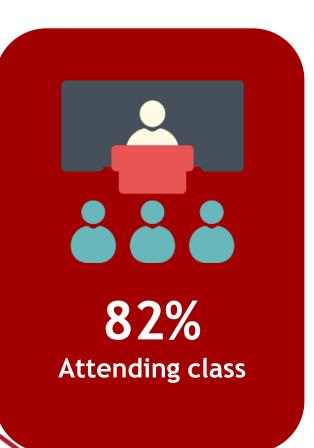
% strongly agree/agree



### Inclusivity



### Inclusivity (% quite a bit or very much)





**76%**Interacting with friends on campus



**62%**Interacting with instructors/professors



**60%**Participating in class activities



**59%**Interacting with university staff





48%
Interacting with students you don't know well



**47%**Participating in extracurricular activities



46%
Attending campus social events



46%

Actively participating in campus social activities

# Commitment to completion



### Perceptions of effort (% agree or strongly agree)



95%

Willing to put effort into university



73%

Can deal with stress



87%

Normally go to all classes



63%

Good study habits



#### Perceptions of education (% agree or strongly agree)



83%

Most courses are interesting



**78%** 

In the right program



82%

Course load is manageable



**78**%

Had adequate information about program before enrolling



### Perceptions of finances (% agree or strongly agree)



74%

Have financial resources to complete program

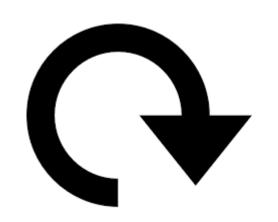


68%

University degree is worth the cost



#### Perceptions of persistence (% agree or strongly agree)



89%

Plan to come back to this university next year



10%

Plan to transfer to another university next year



84%

Plan to complete their degree at this university



9%

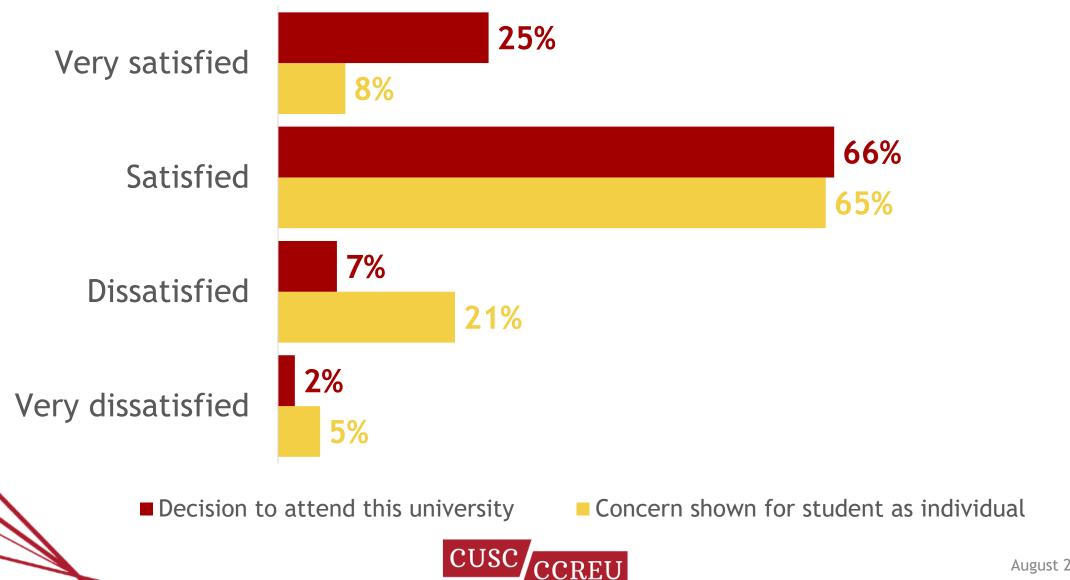
Plan to transfer to college/CEGEP next year



## Overall evaluations



## Satisfaction with university

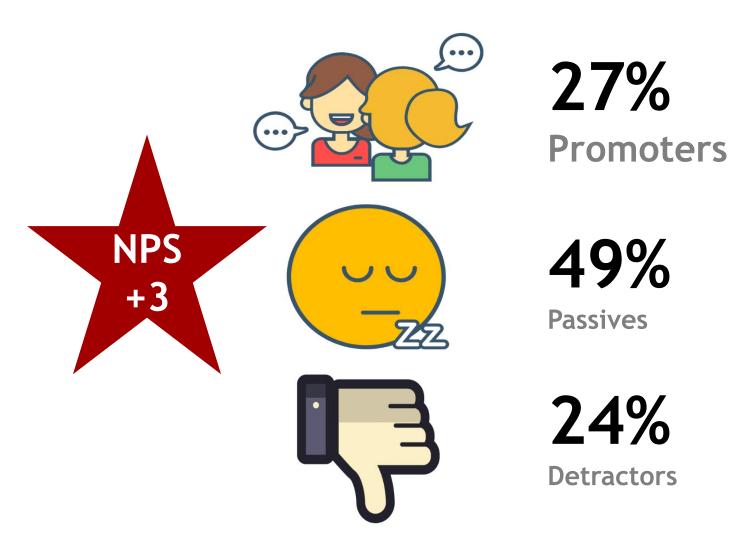


### Recommend university

 Question asked is the 'Net Promoter Score' (NPS) question.

 Asked on an 11-point scale from 0 to 10.

 Grouped into three categories to assess commitment to brand/organization.





# Goal development



# Goal development



**79%** 

Chosen their major



36%

Specific career in mind 32% several possible careers



29%

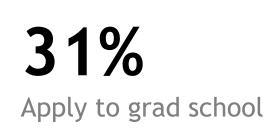
Apply to professional

program



21%

Know career options very well





# Facilities and services



# Most used services on campus

 Survey asks about use and satisfaction with 26 different services.



46%

On-campus bookstores



46%

Food services



43%

Online bookstore



41%

Library e-resources

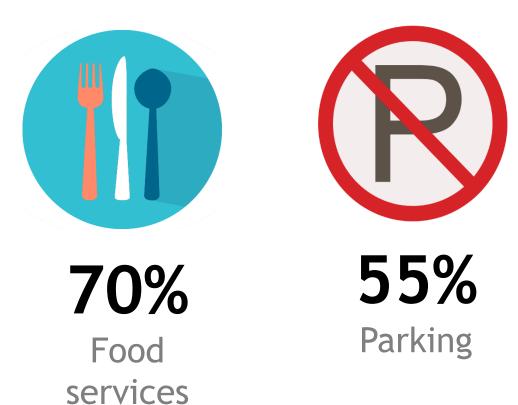


35%

Academic advising

#### Satisfaction with services

 Amongst those who use, satisfaction is typically 80% or higher, with a few exceptions:



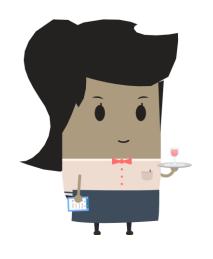
% satisfied or very satisfied



# Current employment



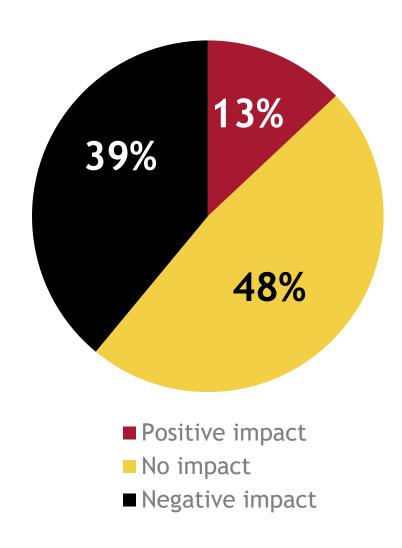
# **Employment**



36% Employed



15.6 Hours per week





# **Finances**



### Credit cards



53%

Have at least one credit card

\$0

85%

Do not carry a monthly balance



\$3,829

Average debt for those carrying a balance



# Financial awards from university



**56**%

Received a financial award



34%

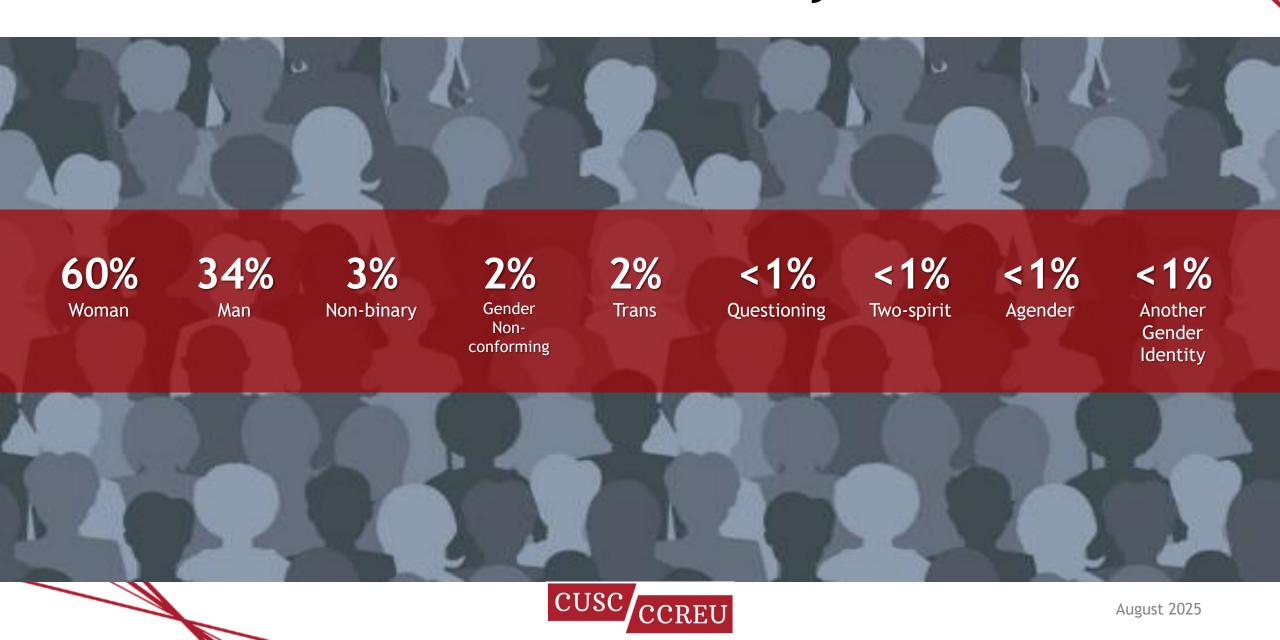
Would not have been able to attend without their award



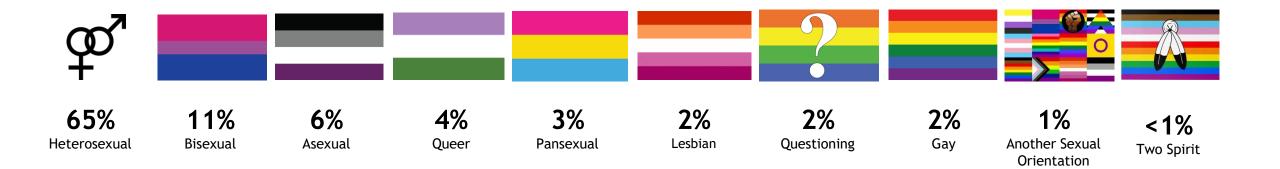
# **Equity and diversity**



# Gender identity



### Sexual orientation

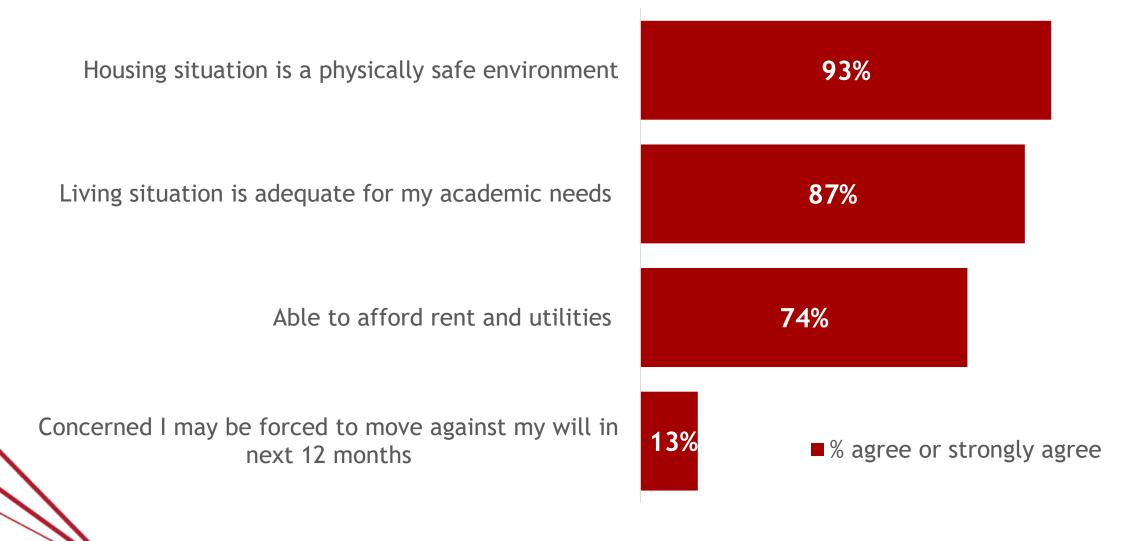




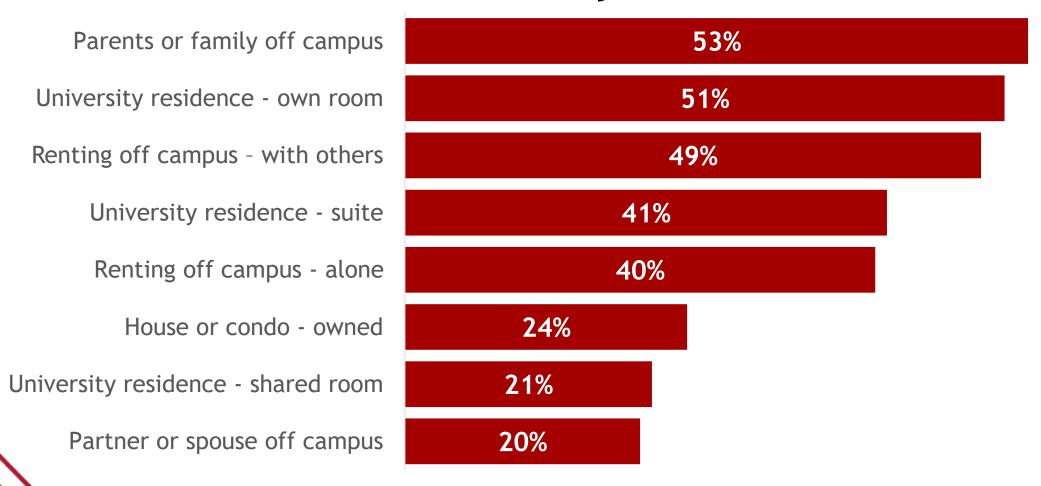
# Housing module



# Perceptions of housing situation

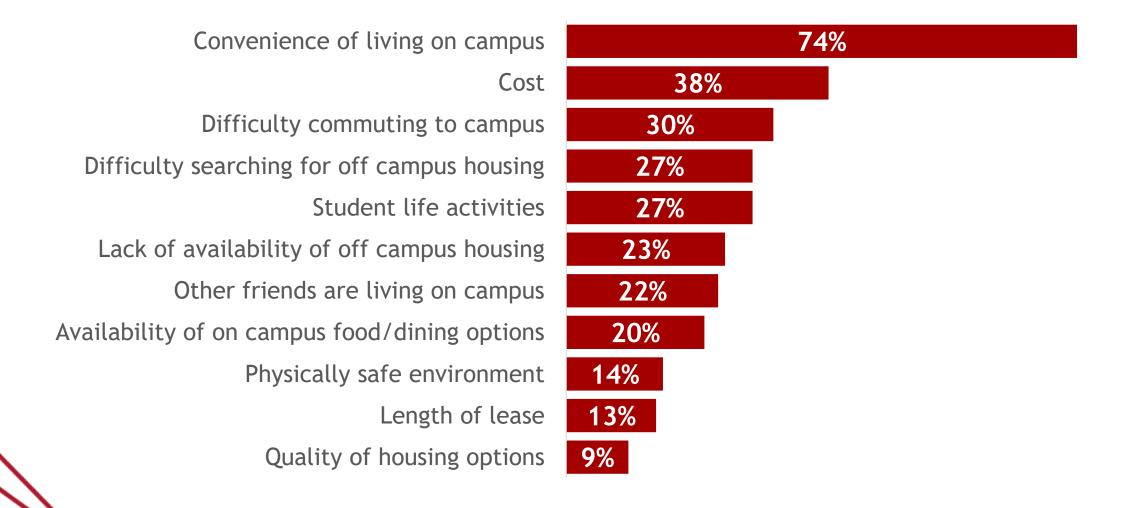


# Preference for living accommodations for 2025-26 academic year



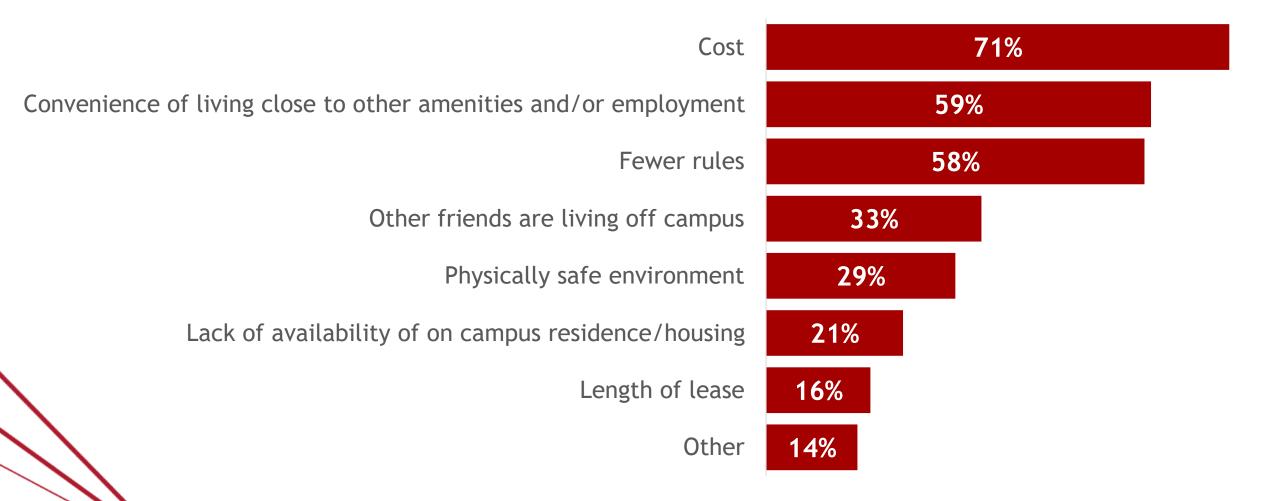


# Reason for living in university residence





# Reason for living off-campus





# Anticipated costs for off-campus housing



\$903.42

Average monthly rent \$750.00 median monthly rent



\$205.87

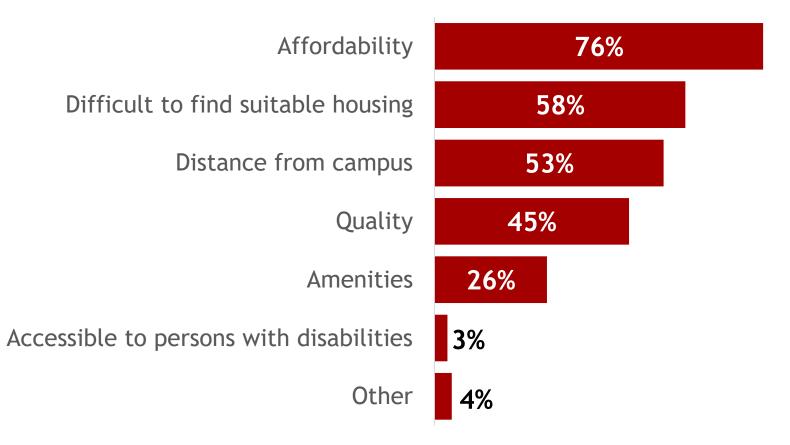
Average monthly utilities \$100.00 median monthly utilities



# Concern for finding housing

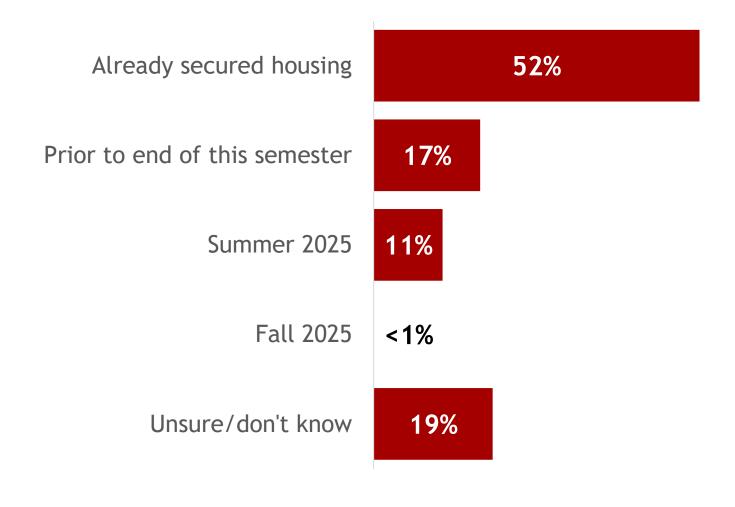


#### Reasons for concern





# Anticipated timeline for finalizing housing for 2025-26





# 2025 Experiment results



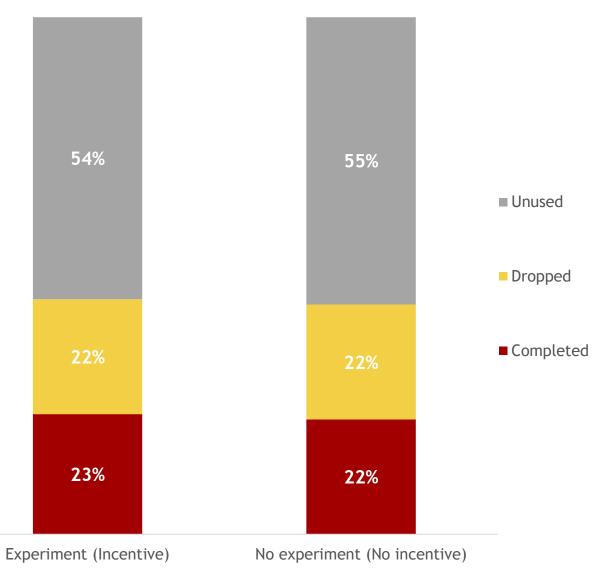
### **Experiment overview**

- CUSC-CCREU conducted an experiment for the 2025 First-Year Student Survey to test the hypothesis that offering large national incentives improves survey response rates.
- Universities that opted into the experiment had 50% of students in their sample randomly assigned to the experiment, where students were told (in email) that they would be entered into a draw for 1 of 2 national prizes of \$600.
- Students randomly assigned to the experiment had the following sentence added to each email they received from CUSC.
  - By completing the questionnaire, you will also automatically be entered into a draw for one of two CUSC national prizes of \$600 each.
- In total, 39 institutions opted into the 2025 experiment.



## **Experiment results - National**

- The experiment group saw a onepercentage point increase in the overall response rate, accounting for approximately 330 additional completed surveys from about 24,500 students.
- The experiment did not seem to impact students accessing the surveying, as 45% of experiment students accessed the survey compared to 44% of nonexperiment students.





### **Experiment results - Institutional**

- Experiment results by institution show a different pattern.
- Table is ordered from smallest to largest sample size.
- Nine of the 39 saw higher completion rates for no experiment. Six of those nine had the smallest sample sizes.
  - 300 or fewer, with 150 or fewer assigned to each experiment.
- Three institutions that did not offer an incentive to students at the institutional level saw significant and practical increases in their response rates.

| No experiment | Experiment | Difference    |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 51.9%         | 59.3%      | 7.4%          |
| 21.9%         | 25.0%      | 3.1%          |
| 51.1%         | 46.8%      | -4.3%         |
| 37.0%         | 45.5%      | 8.4%          |
| 48.4%         | 41.3%      | <b>-7.1</b> % |
| 43.0%         | 33.6%      | <b>-9.4</b> % |
| 33.8%         | 27.5%      | -6.4%         |
| 27.0%         | 26.3%      | -0.7%         |
| 44.0%         | 40.4%      | -3.6%         |
| 33.7%         | 38.2%      | 4.5%          |
| A1 Q%         | AA 6%      | <b>)7</b> %   |
| 21.0%         | 29.8%      | 8.8%          |
| 25.3%         | 28.5%      | 3.3%          |
| 25.6%         | 21.9%      | -3.7%         |
| 16.8%         | 19.4%      | 2.6%          |
| 26.8%         | 27.7%      | 0.9%          |
| 31.7%         | 32.9%      | 1.2%          |
| 24.0%         | 24.0%      | 0.0%          |
| 19.8%         | 22.0%      | 2.2%          |
| 74 8%         | 27.3%      | 2.5%          |
| 8.6%          | 16.8%      | 8.2%          |
| 16.0%         | 19.4%      | 3.4%          |
| 35.6%         | 37.0%      | 1.4%          |
| 20.6%         | 23.4%      | 2.8%          |
| 18.6%         | 22.1%      | 3.5%          |
| 23.9%         | 25.5%      | 1.5%          |
| 15.5%         | 19.8%      | 4.2%          |
| 33.6%         | 33.5%      | -0.1%         |
| 18.5%         | 23.2%      | 4.7%          |
| 16.1%         | 16.3%      | 0.1%          |
| 33.2%         | 33.6%      | 0.5%          |
| 29.3%         | 29.3%      | 0.0%          |
| 21.1%         | 22.0%      | 0.9%          |
| 23.6%         | 25.4%      | 1.8%          |
| 24.8%         | 24.9%      | 0.0%          |
| 17.9%         | 18.9%      | 0.9%          |
| 14.1%         | 16.0%      | 1.9%          |
| 16.8%         | 17.0%      | 0.2%          |
| 21.7%         | 21.4%      | -0.2%         |
|               |            |               |



### **Experiment conclusion**

- Nationally, the experiment did not yield statistically significant results; however, the
  experiment seems to identify areas where it strengthens responses rates and may hinder
  response rates.
- **Institution size**. For smaller institutions, the additional incentive offered at a national level appears to have a negative impact on response rates. This may be due to random-error associated with institutions with smaller sample sizes, but could also impact response rates as students view the national-level incentive as a disincentive.
- Institutions without an incentive. It is clear that the addition of any incentive drastically improved response rates, as those institutions without an incentive saw significant and practical increases in their response rates. When institutions already offer their own incentive, the addition of a secondary (national) incentive does not seem to have much additional impact.



# Closing



### Join us for 2026

- 2026 Survey of Middle Year Students
- Focuses on items such as:
  - Participation in campus activities
  - Satisfaction with facilities, services, professors
  - Perceptions of growth and development
  - Commitment to completing program
  - Student finances and debt
  - Future plans employment or education
  - Evaluation of overall educational experience

 Recording of this presentation will be posted to CUSC-CCREU's YouTube channel in September

 2025 Annual General Meeting will held virtually on Thursday, November 13 at 12 pm Eastern



