# CANADIAN UNIVERSITY SURVEY CONSORTIUM <br> 2014 MIDDLE-YEARS UNIVERSITY STUDENT SURVEY <br> MASTER REPORT 

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Prepared for:
Canadian University Survey Consortium/
Consortium canadien de recherche sur les étudiants universitaires

## AGREEMENT FOR DATA USE

Members of the consortium are bound by the following Agreement for the control of survey data. It was agreed by the participants that data are owned collectively and will be distributed only by collective agreement.

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Each participating member institution of the Canadian University Survey Consortium / Consortium canadien de recherche sur les étudiants universitaires (CUSC/CCREU) has committed, through a signed agreement, to terms and conditions regarding the collection, storage, and use of survey data and the dissemination of related reports as follows:
A. The Corporation hereby known as the Canadian University Survey Consortium / Consortium canadien de recherche sur les étudiants universitaires (CUSC/CCREU) coordinates surveys of students in member institutions, facilitates the exchange of the survey data among member institutions, and promotes awareness of the value of the surveys among university administrators and policy makers in the post-secondary educational system.
B. The survey data and analysis have five broad purposes for the members:

1) to better understand and track student experience and satisfaction with many aspects of the institutions they attend
2) to improve student educational outcomes
3) to improve the services available to students
4) to benchmark for purposes of internal management and decision making
5) to contribute to accountability reports to the governing bodies of member institutions, governments, and the public
C. The exchange of confidential data among member institutions requires goodwill and trust among the member institutions. This Agreement shall be guided by the principle that member institutions of CUSC/CCREU will act in the best interests of all member institutions 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 of the Corporation are encouraged to make best use of the survey data, including publication of research results while observing confidentiality requirements.
E. The Corporation and each member institution define their respective obligations in relation to the use of the data that is shared between the Corporation and the Members as follows:

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In this Agreement, unless the context requires or specifies otherwise:
a. "Data" means an electronic record of the answers to the questions on the survey instrument given by each respondent at the universities that 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" means a university that 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 officer of a member institution with overall responsibility for academic programs and student services.

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

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

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Access to the aggregate data for research purposes may be granted to interested persons, provided the intended use is a legitimate, non-commercial one, and the researcher is qualified and agrees to acknowledge ownership of the data by participating universities and provide the consortium with a copy of any report or publication that is produced. Decisions on such requests will be made by the CUSC/CCREU Board of Directors in consultation with members of the consortium (all participating institutions) in the case of requests that seem problematic.
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

The 2014 Middle-Years Student Survey marks the $20^{\text {th }}$ cooperative study undertaken by the Canadian University Survey Consortium/Consortium canadien de recherche sur les étudiants universitaires (CUSC-CCREU) and marks the first survey conducted of middle-years students, replacing the survey of all undergraduates in the three-year cycle of surveys. The 2014 survey was redesigned by CUSC-CCREU to fit with objectives for surveying middle-years students and was tested via focus groups with students prior to launch to assess students' understanding of questions.

The 2014 survey involved 28 universities and over 22,500 middle-years university students from across Canada. The 2014 survey yielded a $30 \%$ response rate.

## Demographic profile of middle-years students

The profile of middle-years students shows the following:

- Middle-years students tend to be female (61\%), 20 or younger (55\%), single (67\%), without children (94\%), and a Canadian citizen ( $86 \%$ ).
- About $37 \%$ self-report as a being a member of a visible minority, with another $4 \%$ selfidentifying as being Aboriginal.
- About $15 \%$ self-identify as having a disability, most often mental health (7\%). Among those with a disability, $35 \%$ require accommodation for their disability. Although there is virtually no difference by age for students self-reporting a disability, as students get older, they are more likely to report that their disability requires them to have accommodations.
- The majority of middle-years students live independently, either in rented housing (47\%), in on-campus housing (9\%), or in a home they personally own (7\%).
- Middle-years students most commonly take public transportation (42\%) to campus, although about 3 in 10 use a vehicle, more often driving alone (23\%) than with others $(6 \%)$. Many students also report walking to campus ( $22 \%$ ).
- Just over 1 in 10 (13\%) middle-years students are first-generation students. That is, neither parent had any post-secondary education. Visible minority students (17\%) are more likely than non-minority ( $11 \%$ ) students to be first-generation university students.


## Academic profile of middle-years students

The typical middle-years student is studying full-time (81\%) with a B- to B + (53\%) or A- or higher ( $29 \%$ ) average. Almost all ( $91 \%$ ) middle-years students have chosen their major, although $37 \%$ have changed their major or discipline of study since starting their post-secondary education. In addition, $23 \%$ have transferred to their current university from another institution. The older a student is, the more likely they are to be studying part-time and transferred from other institution.

On average, students spend about 32 hours a week on their academic work, almost evenly split between time spent in class ( 15 hours per week, on average) and out of class ( 17 hours per week, on average). As might be expected, students with lower grades tend to spend fewer hours outside of class on their academic work, although they spend virtually equal hours in class to students with higher grades.

## Financing education and current employment

Just over half ( $52 \%$ ) of middle-years students are currently employed, with about $11 \%$ being employed on campus. The typical employed student works an average of 17 hours per week. Employment does seem to have some impact on students' education, as students are more likely to say their employment has a negative (45\%) than positive (19\%) impact on their academic performance, although $36 \%$ say it has no impact.

When assessing employment, results show several interesting relationships:

- Visible minority students are less likely than non-minority students to be employed, although the average hours worked is virtually the same among these groups.
- The hours students work is very similar by students' grades, yet those with lower grades are more likely to report that work has a negative impact on their academic performance.
- The older a student is, the more likely they are to be employed and the more hours they tend to work per week.

About 4 in 10 students report having student debt, with the most common debt being government student loans ( $33 \%$ ). Among all middle-years students, the average education-related debt at the time of the survey is about $\$ 8,822$. When we consider only those who report having any debt, the average amount more than doubles to about $\$ 21,125$. There is some relationship between age and student debt, with those 25 to 29 typically reporting the highest levels of student debt.

When financing their current year, the most common source of funding for students is parents, family, or spouse (64\%), with many also using earnings from summer (46\%) or current employment ( $41 \%$ ). On average, students require about $\$ 16,059$ to fund a single year of education.

As students get older, they are less likely to rely on some sources, such as parents, family, or spouse; university scholarship, financial award, or bursary; or RESPs. However, the average amount required to fund their education increases substantially, almost double when comparing the amount required for those 20 and younger $(\$ 14,143)$ to those 30 and older $(\$ 26,677)$.

About $85 \%$ of middle-years students report they have at least one credit card, including $29 \%$ who say they have two or more. Among those with an unpaid balance on their credit card(s), the average credit card debt students have is $\$ 2,959$. The older a student is, the more likely they are to have a credit card and the higher the average credit card balance they carry.

About 7 in 10 middle-years students agree that they have the financial resources to complete their program, including $24 \%$ who strongly agree. As students get older, they are more likely to disagree that they have the financial resources to complete their program.

About 2 in 3 students agree that a university degree is worth the cost, including $28 \%$ who strongly agree. Those who disagree report higher levels of debt than those who agree.

## Satisfaction with university experiences

Students rated their satisfaction with various services, facilities, and staff, which included the following groupings:

- General facilities and services. Among those who provided a rating of the service, students are most satisfied with library electronic resources ( $32 \%$ very satisfied), athletic facilities ( $30 \%$ ), and campus medical services ( $30 \%$ ). On the other end, students are least satisfied with food services (11\%) and parking facilities (5\%).
- Academic services. Among those who have used the academic service, students report very high levels of satisfaction, ranging from $83 \%$ to $89 \%$ who report being satisfied or very satisfied. Even when only very satisfied responses are examined, results are very similar, with proportions ranging from $22 \%$ for tutoring to $26 \%$ for academic advising.
- Special services. Satisfaction with special services is very high, with at least $78 \%$ of those who used the service saying there are satisfied or very satisfied with it. However, there are some noticeable differences among the proportion reporting they are very satisfied, ranging from $43 \%$ for services for students with disabilities to $16 \%$ for financial aid.
- Faculty. Most students report having had positive experiences with university faculty, most often that most of my professors treat students the same regardless of gender ( $57 \%$ strongly agree), most of my professors treat students the same regardless of race (56\%), and most professors seem knowledgeable in their fields (43\%). On the lower end, students are less positive that most professors provide useful feedback on my academic work ( $12 \%$ strongly agree), faculty take a personal interest in my academic progress ( $11 \%$ ), and most professors provide prompt feedback on my academic work (10\%).
- Staff. About 9 in 10 middle-years students agree that most university support staff are helpful ( $24 \%$ strongly agree), and 8 in 10 agree that most teaching assistants in my academic program are helpful (18\%).


## University experiences

When rating their experiences at university, students indicate the following:

- Overall, almost all students say they were given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in their courses, including $65 \%$ who say they were able to evaluate the teaching in all their courses.
- Almost 9 in 10 agree that they generally satisfied with the quality of teaching they received, including $19 \%$ who strongly agree. Students with lower grades are less likely to strongly agree that they are satisfied with the quality of teaching.
- About 9 in 10 students agree that they are willing to put a lot of effort into being successful at university ( $50 \%$ strongly), which is reflected in the fact that almost as many agree that they normally go to all of their classes (52\%). About 8 in 10 students agree that they can deal with stress, but only $26 \%$ strongly agree. Also, just 7 in 10 agree that they have good study habits, with just $18 \%$ strongly agreeing. Students with lower grades are less likely to agree with many of these statements.
- More than 8 in 10 students agree that they are in the right program ( $39 \%$ strongly), most of their courses are interesting (29\%), or their course load is manageable (19\%). The lower a student's grades, the less likely they are to agree that they are in the right program for them.
- Students involvement in campus activities (often or very often) ranged from 1 in 4 who participated in student clubs to fewer than 1 in 10 who attended home games of university athletic teams, attended public lectures and guest speakers on campus, participated in student government, or attended campus cultural events.
- About 1 in 4 students are involved in community service or volunteer activities, putting in about four hours per week on such activities.


## Contribution to growth and development

Overall, students rated the contribution their university made to 29 skills, which were grouped into four categories (discussed below):

- Communication skills. Universities contributed most to students' growth and development for writing clearly and correctly ( $19 \%$ very much) and speaking to small groups ( $16 \%$ ). They contributed least to second or third language skills ( $6 \%$ very much).
- Analytical and learning skills Among the eight analytical and learning skills, students indicated that universities contributed most to ability to find and use information (22\% very much) and thinking logically and analytically ( $21 \%$ ), and least to mathematical skills (10\%).
- Working skills. Among seven working skills, about 7 in 10 say their university contributed much or very much to working independently ( $28 \%$ very much), while just 2 in 10 say their university contributed much or very much to entrepreneurial skills (4\%).
- Life skills. The ten life skills vary in terms of students' perceptions of the contribution their university made to each. At the upper end, universities contributed most to the ability to interact with people from backgrounds different than their own (20\% very much) and dealing successfully with obstacles to achieve an objective (14\%). On the lower end, universities contributed least to spirituality ( $5 \%$ very much).


## Key outcomes

Students rated several key outcomes, including the following:

- Overall, the majority ( $61 \%$ ) of middle-years students say that their experiences met their expectations, while $23 \%$ say their university experiences exceeded their expectations. Few (16\%) say their experiences fell short.
- Almost 7 in 10 middle-years students say they are satisfied with the concern shown by the university for them as an individual, although just $7 \%$ are very satisfied.
- Almost 9 in 10 middle-years students are satisfied with their decision to attend their university, including $24 \%$ who are very satisfied. As students' grades increase, the likelihood of being very satisfied with their decision to attend their university also increases.
- About 8 in 10 agree that they feel as if they belong at this university, including $18 \%$ who strongly agree.
- Overall, $91 \%$ of middle-years students would recommend their university to others.

Given that many middle-years students have positive experiences, it may not be surprising that $90 \%$ plan to come back to this university next year ( $57 \%$ who strongly agree) and $89 \%$ agree that they plan to complete their degree at this university (64\%).

## Post-graduation plans

Overall, $32 \%$ of middle-years students intend to apply to graduate school, and $26 \%$ intend to apply to a professional program. In terms of employment, $34 \%$ have a specific career in mind, and $21 \%$ say they know their career options very well.

Overall, $95 \%$ of middle-years students have taken at least one step to prepare for employment or career after graduation. Most commonly, their preparation might be considered casual - that is, they have talked with parents or family about employment or their career $(76 \%)$ or talked with friends about employment or their career ( $76 \%$ ).

### 1.0 Introduction

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

- to better understand and track students' experiences and satisfaction with many aspects of the universities they attend
- to improve students' educational outcomes
- to improve the services available to students
- to benchmark for purposes of internal management and decision making
- to contribute to accountability reports for the governing bodies of member institutions, governments, and the public

This is the $20^{\text {th }}$ cooperative study undertaken by CUSC-CCREU. Prior to 2014, the surveys ran in a three-year cycle, targeting first-year, graduating, and all 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, second year of a three-year program, or second to fourth year of a five-year program).

Table 1 shows the types of students CUSC-CCREU has surveyed and the number of participating universities each year.

Table 1: Past CUSC-CCREU surveys

| Year | Sample | Number of participating <br> universities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1994 | All undergraduates | 8 |
| 1996 | All undergraduates | 10 |
| 1997 | Graduating students | 9 |
| 1998 | First-year students | 19 |
| 1999 | All undergraduates | 23 |
| 2000 | Graduating students | 22 |
| 2001 | First-year students | 26 |
| 2002 | All undergraduates | 30 |
| 2003 | Graduating students | 26 |
| 2004 | First-year students | 27 |
| 2005 | All undergraduates | 28 |
| 2006 | Graduating students | 25 |
| 2007 | First-year students | 34 |
| 2008 | All undergraduates | 31 |
| 2009 | Graduating students | 34 |
| 2010 | First-year students | 38 |
| 2011 | All undergraduates | 25 |
| 2012 | Graduating students | 37 |
| 2013 | First-year students | 35 |
| 2014 | Middle-years students | 28 |

### 1.1 Methodology

### 1.1.1 Questionnaire design

CUSC-CCREU surveys run on a three-year cycle, targeting a different group of undergraduate Baccalaureate students each year. Starting in 2014, CUSC-CCREU redesigned the surveys with a core set of questions that is common to all three surveys and questions that are specific to each group of students.

The questions for the new 2014 Survey of Middle-Years Students were tested by PRA in focus groups with university students in December 2013 to determine areas where students had difficulty answering questions or did not interpret the question correctly or consistently. This resulted in wording and scale changes to several questions. The final questionnaire for the 2014 Survey of Middle-Years Students can be found in Appendix A. A summary of question topics by survey year can be found in Appendix B.

### 1.1.2 Surveying students

Each university supported the study by generating a sample of qualifying students. In some cases, institutions provided all qualifying students, while others provided a random sample of students.

PRA was responsible for managing the online survey. This involved liaising with the participating universities, providing the company contracted to host the online survey with a database of student email addresses, 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 $16.3 \%$ to $59.1 \%$, with an overall response rate of $30.0 \%$. This yielded 22,537 students who completed the survey. ${ }^{1}$

Table 2: Survey response rate

| University | Surveys |  | Response rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Distributed | Completed |  |
| Athabasca University | 1,000 | 247 | 24.7\% |
| Canadian Mennonite University | 237 | 140 | 59.1\% |
| Carleton University | 9,922 | 3,223 | 32.5\% |
| Concordia University College of Alberta | 336 | 98 | 29.2\% |
| Dalhousie University | 5,490 | 1,801 | 32.8\% |
| MacEwan University | 3,823 | 1,134 | 29.7\% |
| McGill University | 1,000 | 163 | 16.3\% |
| McMaster University | 7,977 | 1,862 | 23.3\% |
| Mount Royal University | 3,683 | 1,479 | 40.2\% |
| Nipissing University | 1,000 | 384 | 38.4\% |
| Redeemer University College | 371 | 210 | 56.6\% |
| Simon Fraser University | 1,000 | 538 | 53.8\% |
| The King's University College | 232 | 84 | 36.2\% |
| Thompson Rivers University | 1,000 | 423 | 42.3\% |
| Trinity Western University | 993 | 351 | 35.3\% |
| Université de Moncton | 2,346 | 966 | 41.2\% |
| University of British Columbia (Okanagan) | 3,500 | 801 | 22.9\% |
| University of British Columbia (Vancouver) | 15,920 | 4,146 | 26.0\% |
| University of Lethbridge | 1,000 | 413 | 41.3\% |
| University of New Brunswick (Fredericton) | 1,500 | 441 | 29.4\% |
| University of New Brunswick (Saint John) | 869 | 245 | 28.2\% |
| University of Northern British Columbia | 1,054 | 509 | 48.3\% |
| University of Regina | 3,000 | 941 | 31.4\% |
| University of Saskatchewan | 1,500 | 394 | 26.3\% |
| University of the Fraser Valley | 1,000 | 386 | 38.6\% |
| University of Victoria | 1,000 | 295 | 29.5\% |
| University of Winnipeg | 3,310 | 636 | 19.2\% |
| Wilfrid Laurier University | 1,000 | 227 | 22.7\% |
| Total | 75,063 | 22,537 | 30.0\% |

1 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 institutions and the sample population, the data in this report have been weighted. The applied weights are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Applied weights

| University | Population of middleyears students |  | Completed surveys |  | Applied weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Population | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% of } \\ \text { population } \end{gathered}$ | Population | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { \% of } \\ \text { population } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Athabasca University | 5,588 | 4.6\% | 247 | 1.1\% | 4.24 |
| Canadian Mennonite University | 238 | 0.2\% | 140 | 0.6\% | 0.32 |
| Carleton University | 9,922 | 8.3\% | 3,223 | 14.3\% | 0.58 |
| Concordia University College of Alberta | 336 | 0.3\% | 98 | 0.4\% | 0.64 |
| Dalhousie University | 5,490 | 4.6\% | 1,801 | 8.0\% | 0.57 |
| MacEwan University | 3,823 | 3.2\% | 1,134 | 5.0\% | 0.63 |
| McGill University | 6,876 | 5.7\% | 163 | 0.7\% | 7.91 |
| McMaster University | 7,977 | 6.6\% | 1,862 | 8.3\% | 0.80 |
| Mount Royal University | 3,683 | 3.1\% | 1,479 | 6.6\% | 0.47 |
| Nipissing University | 1,675 | 1.4\% | 384 | 1.7\% | 0.82 |
| Redeemer University College | 370 | 0.3\% | 210 | 0.9\% | 0.33 |
| Simon Fraser University | 11,620 | 9.7\% | 538 | 2.4\% | 4.05 |
| The King's University College | 232 | 0.2\% | 84 | 0.4\% | 0.52 |
| Thompson Rivers University | 1,808 | 1.5\% | 423 | 1.9\% | 0.80 |
| Trinity Western University | 993 | 0.8\% | 351 | 1.6\% | 0.53 |
| Université de Moncton | 2,346 | 2.0\% | 966 | 4.3\% | 0.46 |
| University of British Columbia (Okanagan) | 3,500 | 2.9\% | 801 | 3.6\% | 0.82 |
| University of British Columbia (Vancouver) | 15,920 | 13.2\% | 4,146 | 18.4\% | 0.72 |
| University of Lethbridge | 3,424 | 2.8\% | 413 | 1.8\% | 1.55 |
| University of New Brunswick (Fredericton) | 1,500 | 1.2\% | 441 | 2.0\% | 0.64 |
| University of New Brunswick (Saint John) | 869 | 0.7\% | 245 | 1.1\% | 0.66 |
| University of Northern British Columbia | 1,054 | 0.9\% | 509 | 2.3\% | 0.39 |
| University of Regina | 5,430 | 4.5\% | 941 | 4.2\% | 1.08 |
| University of Saskatchewan | 6,081 | 5.1\% | 394 | 1.7\% | 2.89 |
| University of the Fraser Valley | 1,953 | 1.6\% | 386 | 1.7\% | 0.95 |
| University of Victoria | 6,524 | 5.4\% | 295 | 1.3\% | 4.15 |
| University of Winnipeg | 3,310 | 2.8\% | 636 | 2.8\% | 0.98 |
| Wilfrid Laurier University | 7,700 | 6.4\% | 227 | 1.0\% | 6.36 |

### 1.4 University comparisons

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

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

| Table 4: Categories of participating universities |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Group 1 ( $\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{1 5 )}$ | Group 2 (n = 8) | Group 3 (n = 5) |
| Athabasca University |  | Dalhousie University |
| Canadian Mennonite University | Carleton University | McGill University |
| Concordia University College of Alberta | Simon Fraser University | Thompson Rivers University |
| MacEwan University | Université de Moncton | McMaster University |
| Mount Royal University | University of New Brunswick (Fredericton) | University of British Columbia (Vancouver) |
| Nipissing University | University of Regina |  |
| Redeemer University College | University of Victoria |  |
| The King's University College | Wilfrid Laurier University |  |
| Trinity Western University |  |  |
| University of British Columbia (Okanagan) |  |  |
| University of Lethbridge |  |  |
| University of New Brunswick (Saint John) |  |  |
| University of Northern British Columbia |  |  |
| University of the Fraser Valley |  |  |

### 1.5 Statistically significant differences

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

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

### 1.6 Non-response

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

### 2.0 Profile of middle-years students

### 2.1 Personal profile

Results in Table 6 show the following:

- There are about one-and-a-half times more females (61\%) than males (39\%) who completed the survey. Although not statistically significant, the female-to-male ratio is much higher at Group 1 universities ( $69 \%$ female) and Group 2 ( $63 \%$ ) compared to Group 3 ( $53 \%$ ) universities where the gender split is almost equal.
- Although the average age of students is just over 22, more than three-quarters of students are 22 or younger, with $55 \%$ being 20 and younger. Those attending Group 1 universities (24.2 years) tend to be older on average than those attending Group 2 (21.6) or Group 3 (21.4). In fact, $18 \%$ of Group 1 students are 30 years of age or older, which is more than three times more than those attending Group $2(5 \%)$ or Group $3(4 \%)$ universities.
- Given students' ages, it is not surprising that just $9 \%$ report being married and $6 \%$ have children. Also, because Group 1 students tend to be older than Group 2 or Group 3 students, it is not surprising they are most likely to have children ( $12 \%$ ) or be married ( $19 \%$ ) compared to Group 2 and Group 3 students.
- About $86 \%$ of students are Canadian citizens, with the remaining students equally split among those who are permanent residents (7\%) and international students (7\%). Those attending Group 3 ( $11 \%$ ) universities are about twice as likely as those attending Group 2 (6\%) or Group 1 (4\%) universities to be international students.
- Overall, $37 \%$ of students report being a visible minority, and $4 \%$ self-identify as being Aboriginal. Among students nationally, the most common visible minority groups include Chinese ( $14 \%$ of all students), South Asian (6\%), and Black (3\%). Group 3 (45\%) students are much more likely to self-identify as being a member of visible minority compared to Group $2(39 \%)$ and Group $1(23 \%)$ students. The fact that Group 3 universities are most likely to have international students likely accounts for some of this difference.

| al |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All |  | Group |  |
|  | students $(\mathrm{n}=22,537)$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Gender |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 39\% | 31\% | 37\% | 47\% |
| Female | 61\% | 69\% | 63\% | 53\% |
| Other | <1\% |  | <1\% |  |
| Age at beginning of year |  |  |  |  |
| 20 and under | 55\% | 40\% | 61\% | 58\% |
| 21 to 22 | 22\% | 19\% | 20\% | 25\% |
| 23 to 24 | 8\% | 9\% | 8\% | 7\% |
| 25 to 29 | 8\% | 13\% | 6\% | 6\% |
| 30 and above | 8\% | 18\% | 5\% | 4\% |
| Average age | 22.2 | 24.2 | 21.6 | 21.4 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |
| Single | 67\% | 58\% | 68\% | 73\% |
| In a relationship | 23\% | 23\% | 25\% | 21\% |
| Married or common-law | 9\% | 19\% | 7\% | 5\% |
| Children |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 6\% | 12\% | 4\% | 3\% |
| - Under 5 years | 3\% | 7\% | 2\% | 1\% |
| - 5 to 11 years old | 2\% | 5\% | 2\% | 1\% |
| -12 years old or older | 2\% | 4\% | 2\% | 1\% |
| Citizenship |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian citizen | 86\% | 93\% | 86\% | 81\% |
| Permanent resident | 7\% | 3\% | 8\% | 8\% |
| International student | 7\% | 4\% | 6\% | 11\% |
| Visible minority* |  |  |  |  |
| Total self-identified | 37\% | 23\% | 39\% | 45\% |
| Aboriginal** |  |  |  |  |
| Total self-identified | 4\% | 6\% | 4\% | 3\% |
| * "Visible minority" includes respondents who self-identified as belonging to a group other than "Aboriginal", "Inuit", "Métis", or "White". <br> ** "Aboriginal" includes respondents who self-identified as "Aboriginal". |  |  |  |  |

### 2.2 Disabilities

Overall, $15 \%$ of middle-years students self-identify as having a disability. The most common disabilities reported by students are mental health (7\%), vision impairment (3\%), and learning (3\%).

Among those with a disability, $35 \%$ say their disability requires accommodation from their university, with those with a learning disability (65\%) being most likely to say their disability requires accommodation.

Among those who require accommodation for their disability, $61 \%$ say the accommodation was adequate, while just $10 \%$ say it was not adequate.


Difference by age. Although older participants are not more likely to report having a disability, among those who self-declare, the older a student is, the more likely they are to say their disability requires accommodation (rising from $29 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $53 \%$ of those 30 and older).

### 2.3 Living arrangements

As Table 8 shows, a majority of students live on their own, most commonly renting their accommodations either off campus ( $47 \%$ ) or on campus ( $9 \%$ ). Just over 1 in 3 ( $35 \%$ ) middleyears students live with parents, guardians, or relatives. Among those not currently living on campus, just $23 \%$ say they would prefer to live on campus if they had the choice.

The fact that Group 1 ( $16 \%$ ) students are four times more likely than Group 2 ( $4 \%$ ) or Group 3 $(4 \%)$ students to own their own home is likely due to the fact that they have a higher proportion of students 30 years of age and older.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| In rented housing off-campus (shared or alone) | 47\% | 34\% | 51\% | 50\% |
| With parents, guardians, or relatives | 35\% | 38\% | 36\% | 31\% |
| In on-campus housing | 9\% | 9\% | 6\% | 13\% |
| In personally-owned home | 7\% | 16\% | 4\% | 4\% |
| Other | 2\% | 3\% | 1\% | 2\% |

Difference by visible minority. Students who self-identify as a visible minority ( $40 \%$ ) are more likely than non-minority students ( $31 \%$ ) to be living with family (although this difference is not statistically significant). Among those who are not currently living on campus, visible minority ( $34 \%$ ) students are about twice as likely as non-minority students (17\%) to say they would prefer to live on campus if given the chance.

### 2.4 Main method of commuting to campus

Middle-years students most commonly take public transportation (42\%) to campus, although about 3 in 10 use a vehicle, more often driving alone ( $23 \%$ ) than with others ( $6 \%$ ). Many students also report walking to campus ( $22 \%$ ).

Likely based on where the universities are located, students in Group 3 (49\%) and Group 2 ( $46 \%$ ) universities are more likely than those in Group 1 ( $27 \%$ ) universities to use public transportation. They are also more likely to walk, with $32 \%$ of Group 3 students reporting most often walking compared to $20 \%$ of Group 2 and $11 \%$ of Group 1 students.

Table 9: Methods of transportation

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Public transportation | 42\% | 27\% | 46\% | 49\% |
| Vehicle (alone) | 23\% | 37\% | 25\% | 11\% |
| Walk | 22\% | 11\% | 20\% | 32\% |
| Vehicle (with others) | 6\% | 8\% | 6\% | 4\% |
| Bicycle | 2\% | <1\% | 2\% | 3\% |
| Other | <1\% | 1\% | <1\% | <1\% |
| Don't attend campus | 5\% | 15\% | <1\% | <1\% |

### 2.5 Parents' education

Just over 1 in $10(13 \%)$ middle-years students are first-generation students. That is, neither parent had any post-secondary education. Indeed, over half (55\%) of students had at least one parent who completed a university or professional school degree or higher.

Although there is very little difference among groups and the proportion of students that are firstgeneration, the proportion of students who had a least one parent graduate from university (or higher) is much higher among Group 3 ( $64 \%$ ) students compared to Group 2 ( $54 \%$ ) or Group 1 (43\%) students.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{2}{2} \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| High school or less | 13\% | 16\% | 14\% | 11\% |
| Some college or university | 11\% | 13\% | 11\% | 8\% |
| College, CEGEP, or technical school graduate | 19\% | 25\% | 19\% | 15\% |
| University or professional school graduate | 36\% | 31\% | 35\% | 41\% |
| Graduate degree | 18\% | 12\% | 18\% | 23\% |
| Other | <1\% | $<1 \%$ | <1\% | <1\% |

Difference by visible minority. Visible minority students (17\%) are more likely than nonminority ( $11 \%$ ) students to be first-generation university students.

### 2.6 Academic profile

The academic profile in Table 11 shows the following:

- About $81 \%$ of middle-years students are studying full-time, with those attending Group 1 (68\%) universities being less likely than Group 2 ( $82 \%$ ) or Group 3 ( $89 \%$ ) students to be studying full-time.
- Given that these are middle-years students, it is not surprising that the vast majority of students began studying at their university in the past three years. About 8 in 10 began at their university in 2011 or later. Because Group 1 students tend to be older, it is not surprising that a higher proportion of Group 1 students compared to Group 2 or Group 3 students started their post-secondary education at their current university in 2008 or earlier.
- About 1 in 4 ( $23 \%$ ) students say they have transferred to their university from another post-secondary institution, with a similar proportion saying they interrupted their studies for one or more terms ( $22 \%$ ). The most common reasons students report for interrupting their studies are for employment (8\%), financial reasons (5\%), or illness (5\%). Group 1 students are more likely to have transferred from another university or interrupted their studies for one or more semesters than students from Group 2 or Group 3 universities (although the differences among the proportions of students who have transferred falls below the threshold for statistical significance).
- Most students report an average grade of B- or higher, with $29 \%$ reporting an average grade of A- or higher in university. Very few (less than 1\%) report an average grade of D or F.
- By their middle years, almost all students (91\%) say they have chosen a major or discipline, although many ( $37 \%$ ) have changed their major or program of study since they began their post-secondary studies.


Differences by age. The older a student is, the more likely they are to be attending university parttime. The proportion of full-time students decreases from $91 \%$ of those 20 and younger attending full-time to just $38 \%$ of those 30 and older. Older students are also more likely to have transferred from another institution (rising from $11 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $47 \%$ of those 30 and older) and interrupted their studies (rising from $8 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $58 \%$ of those 30 and older).

### 2.7 Study patterns

On average, students spend about 32 hours a week on their academic work, almost evenly split between time spent in class ( 15 hours per week, on average) and out of class ( 17 hours per week, on average).

Group 3 students spent more time on their academic work, both in and out of class, compared to Group 1 and Group 2 students. This difference is likely driven by the fact that Group 3 students were most likely to be studying full-time.


Differences by university grades. On average, the lower a students' university grade, the less time they spend on academic activities overall. Specifically, those with an A- or higher average spend 35.4 hours per week on academic activities (in and out of class) compared to 31.2 hours for those with a B-, B, or B+ average and 28.5 hours for those with a C+ or lower average. This difference is largely due to a difference in time spent on academic activities outside of class, as time spent decreases as grade decreases - from 19.6 hours for those with an A- or higher average down to 13.9 hours for those with a $\mathrm{C}+$ or lower average.

Difference by age. Likely due to the fact that older students are more likely to be studying parttime, results show that the older a student is, the less time they spend in classes and labs, dropping from 16.5 hours per week for those 20 and younger to 8.1 hours for those 30 and older. However, the time spent outside of class on academic work is virtually the same across age groups, ranging narrowly from 15.5 to 17.1 hours across groups. This seems to indicate that older students are spending a greater ratio of time outside of class to in class than younger students.

### 3.0 Financing education and current employment

### 3.1 Current employment

Just over half ( $52 \%$ ) of middle-years students are currently employed, with about $11 \%$ being employed on campus ( $8 \%$ exclusively on campus and $3 \%$ employed both on and off campus). Group 1 ( $66 \%$ ) and Group 2 ( $50 \%$ ) students are more likely to be employed than Group 3 (42\%) students.

Among those who are currently employed, results show the following:

- The typical student works about 17 hours a week, with 3 in 4 students working 20 or fewer hours per week. Not only are Group 1 students more likely to be employed, they also work more hours, on average, per week. Group 1 students work 22 hours per week, on average, compared to 16 hours for Group 2 students and 13 hours for Group 3 students.
- Students are more likely to say their employment has a negative (45\%) impact than positive (19\%) impact on their academic performance, although $36 \%$ say it has no impact. Although Group 1 students work more hours than Group 2 and Group 3 students, there is very little difference among the groups and students' perceptions of the impact their employment has on their academic performance.

Table 13 presents students' current employment status.

| Table 13: Employment status |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Currently employed |  |  |  |  |
| Yes, both on and off campus | 3\% | 3\% | 3\% | 2\% |
| Yes, on campus | 8\% | 6\% | 7\% | 11\% |
| Yes, off campus | 41\% | 57\% | 40\% | 29\% |
| No, but seeking work | 19\% | 13\% | 21\% | 22\% |
| No, not seeking work | 30\% | 21\% | 29\% | 36\% |
| Number of hours worked per week* |  |  |  |  |
| 10 or less | 38\% | 26\% | 37\% | 52\% |
| 11 to 20 | 37\% | 32\% | 41\% | 36\% |
| 21 to 30 | 12\% | 14\% | 14\% | 7\% |
| Over 30 | 14\% | 27\% | 8\% | 5\% |
| Average | 17.2 | 22.1 | 15.9 | 13.3 |
| Impact of employment on academic performance* |  |  |  |  |
| Very positive | 5\% | 5\% | 5\% | 6\% |
| Somewhat positive | 14\% | 12\% | 14\% | 16\% |
| No impact | 36\% | 32\% | 37\% | 39\% |
| Somewhat negative | 41\% | 45\% | 42\% | 36\% |
| Very negative | 4\% | 6\% | 3\% | 3\% |
| * Only students who are currently employed were asked how many hours they work per week and whether their employment has an impact on their academic performance. |  |  |  |  |

Difference by visible minority. Students who self-identify as a member of a visible minority group ( $45 \%$ ) are statistically less likely than non-minority students ( $56 \%$ ) to be employed. However, among those who are employed, visible minority ( 16.0 hours) and non-minority (17.8 hours) students work about the same average hours per week.

Difference by university grades. Although the average hours worked per week is virtually the same by university grades (A- or higher work 16.2 hours per week compared to 17.6 for both those with a B- to B+ average or C+ or lower), the lower students' grades, the more likely they are to say their work has a negative impact on their grades. Specifically, $36 \%$ of those with an Aor higher grade say their work has a negative impact on their grades compared to $48 \%$ of those with a B-, B, or B+ average and $53 \%$ of those with a C+ or lower average.

Difference by age. Older students are more likely to be employed and work more hours per week than younger students. The proportion of students who are employed ranges from $47 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $73 \%$ of those 30 and older. In addition, the average hours worked increases from 13.2 hours per week for those 20 and younger up to 30.5 hours for those 30 and older. Indeed, just $3 \%$ of students 20 and younger report working full-time hours (i.e., 30 or more hour per week) compared to $58 \%$ of those 30 and older.

Older students are also more likely to report that their work has a negative impact on their academic performance, although the difference is not as sizeable as might be expected given the disparity in the number of hours students work per week by age groups. In fact, the lowest group are those 20 and younger, of which $40 \%$ say their work has a negative impact on their academic performance, while the highest are those 25 to $29(56 \%)$ followed by those 30 and older (53\%).

Average hours worked by impact on education. It would be logical that the relationship between the impact work has on students' education and the number of hours worked per week would be linear. That is, those who work more would perceive their work to have more of a negative impact on their studies. However, the relationship appears to be curvilinear, as shown in Table 14. Those who say work has a negative impact on their academic performance work the most hours per week, on average ( 25.8 hours). This decreases as the impact becomes less negative and then increases again as the impact becomes more positive, with those saying it has a very positive impact reporting 17.4 hours per week.

| Table 14: Average hours worked per week by impact of employment on academic performance |  |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | All students |
|  | Average hours worked per week <br> $(\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{2 2}, 537)$ |
| Very positive | 17.4 hours |
| Somewhat positive | 15.7 hours |
| No impact | 13.7 hours |
| Somewhat negative | 19.9 hours |
| Very negative | 25.8 hours |
| Note: Only students who are currently employed were asked these questions. |  |

### 3.2 Debt from financing post-secondary education

We asked students to identify the repayable debt they have incurred from financing their university education, which was defined as money students had acquired to help finance their education that they owe and will have to pay back.

About 4 in 10 students report owing money to at least one of the four sources tested, although some sources are more common than others. As Table 15 shows, $33 \%$ report debt from government student loans, which is about three times as much as those who report debt from parents or family ( $12 \%$ ) or financial institutions ( $10 \%$ ).


Among all middle-years students, the average education-related debt at the time of the survey is about $\$ 8,822$. When we consider only those who report having any debt, the average amount more than doubles to about $\$ 21,125$.

Looking at the debt among students who report debt from that source shows that not only do students rely on government student loans more often, they also account for the highest levels of debt at $\$ 18,030$. Loans from financial institutions, although used by just $10 \%$ of middle-year students, account for $\$ 13,345$ in debt, indicating that those who do use these loans rely on them fairly heavily. Students also have a fair amount of debt from family and friends (\$9,564), but not to the same degree as government student loans or loans from financial institutions.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Average total debt |  |  |  |  |
| All respondents | \$8,822 | \$9,535 | \$8,174 | \$9,017 |
| Those with debt | \$21,125 | \$21,925 | \$19,486 | \$22,382 |
| Average among those with these sources |  |  |  |  |
| Government student loans | \$18,031 | \$19,606 | \$17,166 | \$17,859 |
| Loans from financial institutions | \$13,345 | \$13,643 | \$10,422 | \$16,361 |
| Loans from parents/family | \$9,565 | \$8,725 | \$8,917 | \$11,114 |
| Debt from other sources | \$5,939 | \$6,584 | \$5,738 | \$5,509 |

Although the average amount owed (among those with debt) was just over $\$ 21,000$, the distribution of total student debt tends to skew towards those with $\$ 20,000$ or more in debt. Indeed, among those reporting debt, students with $\$ 20,000$ or more in debt make up $43 \%$, but they make up just $18 \%$ of all middle-years students. See Table 17.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| No debt | 58\% | 57\% | 58\% | 60\% |
| Less than \$5,000 | 5\% | 6\% | 5\% | 4\% |
| \$5,000 to \$9,999 | 6\% | 7\% | 6\% | 6\% |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 7\% | 7\% | 8\% | 7\% |
| \$15,000 to \$19,999 | 5\% | 6\% | 5\% | 5\% |
| \$20,000 or more | 18\% | 18\% | 17\% | 18\% |

Difference by age. As students get older, they are more likely to report having debt from all sources, with the exception of government student loans. However, the relationship is not quite linear. The proportion with debt and the average debt tends to rise from those 20 and younger to those 25 to 29 years; however, those 30 and older tend to report less debt, and a lower proportion of these students have education-related debt than those 25 to 29 . For instance, the proportion with debt rises from $36 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $61 \%$ of those 25 to 29 , before falling to $49 \%$ of those 30 and above. This pattern is likely because many older participants are working (and working full-time) and financing their education through employment income (as discussed in the following section).

### 3.3 Sources of university funding

### 3.3.1 Use of sources

We asked students to indicate which of 11 different sources they are using to fund their current year of university education. The most common source is parents, family or spouse (64\%), with many also using earnings from summer (46\%) or current (41\%) employment. The proportion who use government loans or bursaries (36\%) are in line with the proportion that had debt from government student loans (33\%).

Group 3 ( $72 \%$ ) and Group 2 ( $65 \%$ ) students are more likely than Group 1 ( $53 \%$ ) students to rely on parents, family or spouse to finance their current year, but less likely to rely on earnings from current employment ( $34 \%$ of Group 3, $40 \%$ of Group 2, and $53 \%$ of Group 1). This is expected, given that Group 1 students tend to be older and less likely to be living at home with their parents.

These and other sources are shown in Table 18.


Difference by university grades. As might be expected, students with an average university grade of A- or higher (53\%) are about two to three times more likely than those with an average grade of $\mathrm{B}-$, B , or $\mathrm{B}+(27 \%)$ or C+ or lower (18\%) to say they have received university scholarship, financial award, or bursary.

Difference by age. The older a student is, the less likely they are to be financing their education through parents, family and spouse (decreasing from 73\% of those 20 and younger to $30 \%$ of those 30 and older), university scholarship, financial award, or bursary (decreasing from $39 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $17 \%$ of those 30 and older), and RESPS (decreasing from $25 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $1 \%$ of those 30 and older).

Most students do not just rely on one source to finance their education. In fact, the average number of sources reported is about three, with about half relying on three or more sources. See Table 19.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| One | 24\% | 27\% | 24\% | 23\% |
| Two | 24\% | 25\% | 25\% | 24\% |
| Three | 24\% | 23\% | 25\% | 24\% |
| Four or more | 27\% | 25\% | 26\% | 29\% |
| Average | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 |

Difference by visible minority. On average, visible minority students require fewer sources to fund their current year than non-minority students. Visible minority students use 2.3 sources on average compared to 2.9 sources for non-minority students. Further proof is that $32 \%$ of nonminority students report using four or more sources to fund their current year, versus $19 \%$ of minority students.

### 3.3.2 Average financing

Overall, students required $\$ 16,059$ of financing for their current year of university education.
The largest single sources of financing, based on their average amount, include the following:

- Co-op program, internship, and other practical experiences related to program $(\$ 9,735)$
- Loans from financial institutions $(\$ 8,363)$
- Earnings from current employment $(\$ 7,986)$
- Parents, family, or spouse $(\$ 7,896)$
- Government loan or bursary $(\$ 7,577)$

Worth noting is that the average amount contributed by each source is not perfectly in line with the proportion who report using each source. For example, just 7\% use co-op program, internship, and other practical experiences related to program, but it provides the highest average amount to those using that source. Conversely, the most used source was parents, family, or spouse, yet it contributed about the same as several other sources.

Because Group 1 students worked more hours on average than Group 2 or Group 3 students, it is not surprising that they finance more on average through earnings from current employment. However, the amount students require for financing tends to be very similar across groups, ranging from $\$ 14,975$ among Group 2 students to $\$ 17,629$ for Group 1 students.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| All respondents |  |  |  |  |
| Overall | \$16,058 | \$17,629 | \$14,975 | \$16,117 |
| Average among those with these sources |  |  |  |  |
| Co-op program, internship, and other practical experiences related to program | \$9,725 | \$9,592 | \$8,557 | \$11,034 |
| Loans from financial institution | \$8,363 | \$7,461 | \$7,498 | \$10,103 |
| Earnings from current employment | \$7,986 | \$13,389 | \$5,804 | \$4,622 |
| Parents, family, or spouse | \$7,895 | \$5,704 | \$8,009 | \$8,935 |
| Government loan or bursary | \$7,577 | \$7,798 | \$7,200 | \$7,855 |
| Earnings from summer work | \$4,715 | \$5,272 | \$4,551 | \$4,490 |
| RESP | \$4,346 | \$4,060 | \$4,608 | \$4,223 |
| Investment income (e.g., bonds, dividends) | \$3,676 | \$5,852 | \$2,568 | \$3,440 |
| University scholarship, financial award, or bursary | \$2,585 | \$2,467 | \$2,695 | \$2,553 |
| Other | \$8,719 | \$9,758 | \$7,331 | \$9,197 |

Differences by visible minority. Although non-minority students required more sources to fund their current year, the average amount required comparing non-minority $(\$ 16,179)$ to visible minority $(\$ 15,881)$ is virtually the same.

Difference by age. As age increases, the average amount students require to finance their current year of education increases, from $\$ 14,143$ for those 20 and younger to $\$ 26,677$ for those 30 and older. This result is somewhat perplexing, given that older students are more likely to be studying full-time, and therefore, would assume that it would require less financing to pay for courses and associated costs. However, it is likely that older students may have considered other expenses, such as living expenses, as what they pay when financing their education.

### 3.4 Credit cards

About 85\% of middle-years students report they have at least one credit card, including $29 \%$ who say they have two or more. Among those students who have credit cards, about $80 \%$ report they pay off their balance each month and, as such, their current credit card balance is zero; however, when asked what their current credit card balance is just $37 \%$ say it is zero. Among those with an unpaid balance the average credit card debt students have is $\$ 2,959$.

Although differences in credit card use fall below the threshold for statistical significance, results indicate that Group 1 students are less likely than Group 2 or Group 3 students to regularly pay off their credit card debt and hold higher levels of credit card debt on average.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Number of credit cards |  |  |  |  |
| None | 15\% | 13\% | 16\% | 14\% |
| One | 57\% | 54\% | 56\% | 59\% |
| Two | 15\% | 15\% | 14\% | 15\% |
| Three or more | 14\% | 18\% | 14\% | 12\% |
| Average number | 6.0 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Regularly pay off balance each month* |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 80\% | 73\% | 79\% | 85\% |
| Total credit card balance* |  |  |  |  |
| Zero | 37\% | 34\% | 36\% | 39\% |
| \$500 or less | 41\% | 36\% | 44\% | 42\% |
| \$501 to \$1,000 | 11\% | 11\% | 10\% | 11\% |
| Over \$1,000 | 12\% | 19\% | 10\% | 8\% |
| Average (all with credit card) | \$932 | \$1,534 | \$695 | \$743 |
| Average (those with unpaid balance) | \$2,959 | \$4,740 | \$1,896 | \$2,109 |

* Total credit card balance and payment of the balance were asked of those who had at least one credit card.

Difference by age. The older a student is, the more likely they are to have at least one credit card (increasing from $81 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $92 \%$ of those 30 and older) and carry a debt on their credit card (increasing from $12 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $39 \%$ of those 30 and older). In addition, the average unpaid debt (among those carrying a balance), increases with age from $\$ 955$ for those 20 and younger to $\$ 8,493$ for those 30 and older.

Credit card debt by number of credit cards. As might be expected, the more credit cards a student has, the higher their reported credit card debt. The average credit card balance among all students with one card is $\$ 582$. This compares to $\$ 1,213$ for those with two cards and $\$ 2,034$ for those with three or more.

### 3.5 Financial resources to complete program

About 7 in 10 middle-years students agree that they have the financial resources to complete their program, including $24 \%$ who strongly agree. Conversely, about 1 in 4 disagree that they have the financial resources, including $7 \%$ who strongly disagree.


Difference by age. As students get older, they are more likely to disagree that they have the financial resources to complete their program, increases from $22 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $34 \%$ of those 30 and older.

Average debt by agreement that have financial resources to complete program. Table 23 shows that students' perceptions of having enough financial resources to complete their program seem to be very much tied to their current debt levels. The less likely students are to agree (or more likely to disagree), the higher their average debt, increasing from $\$ 3,174$ for those who strongly agree to $\$ 18,421$ for those who strongly disagree.

| Table 23: Agreement that have financial resources to complete program by <br> average debt |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | All students <br> Average debt <br> $(\mathbf{n}=22,537)$ |  |
| Strongly agree |  |  |
| Agree | $\$ 3,174$ |  |
| Disagree | $\$ 7,353$ |  |
| Strongly disagree | $\$ 15,352$ |  |

### 3.6 University is worth the cost

About 2 in 3 students agree that a university degree is worth the cost, including $28 \%$ who strongly agree. About 1 in 4 disagrees, including 7\% who strongly disagree.


Average debt by agreement that university degree is worth the cost. Although not nearly as pronounced as the relationship between debt and students' perception that they have the financial resources to complete their education, Table 25 shows that the less likely students are to agree that $a$ university degree is worth the cost, the more debt they have. Those who strongly agree carry about $\$ 7,654$ in debt compared to $\$ 11,726$ for those who strongly disagree.

| Table 25: Agreement that university degree is worth the cost by average debt |  |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | All students <br> Average debt <br> $(\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{2 2 , 5 3 7 )}$ |
| Strongly agree |  |
| Agree | $\$ 7,654$ |
| Disagree | $\$ 8,697$ |
| Strongly disagree | $\$ 9,953$ |

### 4.0 Satisfaction with facilities and services

### 4.1 General facilities and services

As Table 26 shows that some services are used by middle-years students more often than others. For instance, the most commonly used resources are on-campus bookstores ( $74 \%$ ) and electronic library resources (73\%), while few report using facilities for student associations, clubs, etc.
(14\%), university residences (14\%), and computing services help desk (13\%).
Given that Group 1 students tend to drive to campus more often than students in other groups, it might be expected that they are most likely to have used parking facilities ( $44 \%$ compared to $37 \%$ of Group 2 and $25 \%$ of Group 3 students).

Table 26: Use of general facilities and services

|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| On-campus book stores | 74\% | 68\% | 74\% | 79\% |
| Library electronic resources | 73\% | 75\% | 71\% | 74\% |
| Food services | 63\% | 55\% | 64\% | 69\% |
| On-campus library | 53\% | 50\% | 54\% | 53\% |
| Athletic facilities | 42\% | 32\% | 44\% | 46\% |
| Parking | 35\% | 44\% | 37\% | 25\% |
| Online campus book stores | 33\% | 30\% | 36\% | 33\% |
| Campus medical services | 23\% | 15\% | 25\% | 27\% |
| Other recreational facilities | 18\% | 15\% | 16\% | 22\% |
| Facilities for university-based social activities | 16\% | 11\% | 15\% | 20\% |
| Facilities for student associations | 14\% | 10\% | 13\% | 17\% |
| University residences | 14\% | 10\% | 12\% | 19\% |
| Computing services help desk | 13\% | 13\% | 15\% | 10\% |

Difference by age. The younger a student is, the more likely they are to use many of these services, including the following:

- on-campus book stores, decreasing from $81 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $46 \%$ of those 30 and older
- food services, decreasing from $70 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $34 \%$ of those 30 and older
- athletic facilities, decreasing from $50 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $11 \%$ of those 30 and older
- facilities for social based activities, decreasing from $21 \%$ of those 20 and younger to just $4 \%$ of those 30 and older
- university residences, decreasing from $20 \%$ of those 20 and younger to just $2 \%$ of those 30 and older

Among those who used the service, Table 27 shows very little difference in the satisfaction of general facilities and services, with the exception of parking facilities, which only $40 \%$ are satisfied with.

The differentiator among these services is the proportion that are very satisfied with each service. When these proportions are examined, results show students are most satisfied with library electronic resources ( $32 \%$ ), athletic facilities ( $30 \%$ ), and campus medical services ( $30 \%$ ) and least satisfied with food services (11\%) and parking facilities (5\%).


### 4.2 Academic services

With the exception of academic advising (of which $47 \%$ have used), between $9 \%$ and $14 \%$ provide a rating of academic services shown in Table 28. Students attending Group $2(20 \%)$ and Group 3 (14\%) universities are more likely than those attending Group 1 (5\%) universities to have used co-op offices and supports.

Table 28: Use of academic services

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Academic advising | 47\% | 48\% | 46\% | 47\% |
| Co-op offices and supports | 14\% | 5\% | 20\% | 14\% |
| Tutoring | 12\% | 11\% | 13\% | 12\% |
| Writing skills | 10\% | 10\% | 11\% | 8\% |
| Study skills and learning supports | 9\% | 8\% | 12\% | 7\% |

Among those who have used the academic service, students report very high levels of satisfaction, ranging from $83 \%$ to $89 \%$ who report being satisfied or very satisfied. Even when only very satisfied responses are examined, results are very similar with proportions ranging from $22 \%$ for tutoring to $26 \%$ for academic advising.


Note: Percentages are based on those who have used the service.

### 4.3 Special services

As the name implies, special services are those that tend to be created for specific groups of students, although often are accessible for all students. Use of these special services ranges from $26 \%$ for use of financial aid to $2 \%$ for use of services for First Nations students.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Financial aid | 26\% | 24\% | 27\% | 25\% |
| Employment services | 15\% | 9\% | 16\% | 17\% |
| Career counselling | 13\% | 9\% | 15\% | 14\% |
| Personal counselling | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 11\% |
| Advising for students who need financial aid | 7\% | 7\% | 8\% | 7\% |
| Services for international students | 7\% | 3\% | 8\% | 8\% |
| Services for students with disabilities | 5\% | 6\% | 5\% | 5\% |
| Services for First Nations students | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% |

Satisfaction with special services is very high, with at least $78 \%$ of those who used the service saying there are satisfied or very satisfied with it. However, there are some noticeable differences among the proportion reporting they are very satisfied, ranging from $43 \%$ for services for students with disabilities to $16 \%$ for financial aid.

Table 31: Satisfaction with special services (\% satisfied or very satisfied)

|  | All | Group |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| Services for First Nations students |  | $92 \%$ | $91 \%$ | $95 \%$ |
| Services for students with disabilities | $89 \%$ | $89 \%$ | $96 \%$ | $83 \%$ |
| Services for international students | $89 \%$ | $90 \%$ | $88 \%$ | $88 \%$ |
| Career counselling | $83 \%$ | $85 \%$ | $82 \%$ | $84 \%$ |
| Financial aid | $82 \%$ | $82 \%$ | $81 \%$ | $82 \%$ |
| Employment services | $82 \%$ | $87 \%$ | $79 \%$ | $83 \%$ |
| Personal counselling | $81 \%$ | $88 \%$ | $79 \%$ | $78 \%$ |
| Advising for students who need financial aid | $78 \%$ | $82 \%$ | $75 \%$ | $78 \%$ |
| Note: Percentages are based on those who have used the service. |  |  |  |  |

### 5.0 Educational experiences

### 5.1 Perceptions of professors

Students rated their level of agreement with a series of statements about their professors. Most students report having had positive experiences with university faculty. At the high end, more than 9 in 10 middle-years students agree with the following:

- Most of my professors seem knowledgeable in their fields (43\% strongly agree)
- Most of my professors treat students the same regardless of gender (57\% strongly agree)
- Most of my professors treat students the same regardless of race ( $56 \%$ strongly agree)
- Most of my professors are reasonably accessible outside of class (20\% strongly agree)

At the lower end, about 7 in 10 middle-years students agree with the following:

- Most of my professors provide useful feedback on my academic work (12\% strongly agree)
- Most of my professors provide prompt feedback on my academic work ( $10 \%$ strongly agree)
- Most of my professors take a personal interest in my academic progress ( $11 \%$ strongly agree)

Table 32: Perception of professors (\% agree or strongly agree)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Seem knowledgeable in their fields | 97\% | 97\% | 98\% | 98\% |
| Treat students the same regardless of gender* | 96\% | 96\% | 96\% | 97\% |
| Treat students the same regardless of race* | 96\% | 97\% | 94\% | 97\% |
| Are reasonably accessible outside of class | 92\% | 93\% | 92\% | 92\% |
| Encourage students to participate in class discussions | 89\% | 88\% | 88\% | 90\% |
| Are well-organized in their teaching | 88\% | 90\% | 88\% | 86\% |
| Are fair in their grading | 87\% | 90\% | 87\% | 86\% |
| Communicate well in their teaching | 86\% | 89\% | 85\% | 85\% |
| Are consistent in their grading | 86\% | 88\% | 85\% | 85\% |
| Look out for students' interests* | 84\% | 88\% | 81\% | 84\% |
| Treat students as individuals, not just numbers | 83\% | 89\% | 81\% | 79\% |
| Are intellectually stimulating in their teaching | 79\% | 83\% | 77\% | 79\% |
| Provide useful feedback on academic work | 72\% | 82\% | 71\% | 65\% |
| Provide prompt feedback on academic work | 69\% | 78\% | 69\% | 62\% |
| Take a personal interest in academic progress | 68\% | 75\% | 65\% | 64\% |

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

Difference by visible minority. Although it falls just below the threshold for statistical significance, visible minority students ( $93 \%$ ) are slightly less likely than non-minority ( $98 \%$ ) to agree that most of their professors treat students the same regardless of race.

### 5.2 Ability to evaluate teaching

Overall, almost all students say they were given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in their courses, including $65 \%$ who say they were able to evaluate the teaching in all their courses.

Although it falls below the threshold for statistical significance, Group 3 (71\%) students were more likely than Group 2 ( $64 \%$ ) and Group 1 (59\%) students to indicate that they were able to evaluate the teaching in all their courses.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| All courses | 65\% | 59\% | 64\% | 71\% |
| Most courses | 22\% | 23\% | 23\% | 19\% |
| Some courses | 11\% | 14\% | 11\% | 9\% |
| No courses | 3\% | 5\% | 2\% | 1\% |

Difference by age group. The older a student is, the less likely they are to say they were given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in all their courses. About $69 \%$ of those 20 and younger say they were able to evaluate all their courses, compared to $52 \%$ of those 30 and older. Conversely, the proportion who say they did not evaluate any courses, rises from $1 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $8 \%$ of those 30 and older.

### 5.3 Satisfaction with quality of teaching

Among middle-years students, almost 9 in 10 agree that they are generally satisfied with the quality of teaching they received, including $19 \%$ who strongly agree.

Table 34: Satisfaction with statement "Generally, I am satisfied with the quality of teaching I have received"

|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Strongly agree | 19\% | 25\% | 16\% | 17\% |
| Agree | 68\% | 64\% | 70\% | 68\% |
| Disagree | 10\% | 7\% | 11\% | 12\% |
| Strongly disagree | 4\% | 4\% | 3\% | 3\% |

Difference by university grades. As students' university grades decrease, they are less likely to strongly agree that generally, they are satisfied with the quality of teaching they received. About $27 \%$ of those with an average university grade of A- or higher strongly agree compared with $16 \%$ of those with a B-, B, or B+ average and just $11 \%$ of those with a C+ or lower average.

### 5.4 Perceptions of effort

About 9 in 10 students 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 they can put in the effort, about 8 in 10 agree that they can deal with stress, but only $26 \%$ who strongly agree. Also, just 7 in 10 agree that they have good study habits, with just $18 \%$ who strongly agree.

| Table 35: Agreement with statements about student's abilities and effort (\% agree or strongly |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| agree) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Differences by university grades. Students seem to have some self-awareness when it comes to their ability and efforts and its impact on their grades. Specifically, results show that as university grades decrease, agreement also decreases for the following:

- I am willing to put a lot of effort into being successful at university, declining from $96 \%$ of those with an average university grade of A- or higher to $87 \%$ of those with an average grade of $\mathrm{C}+$ or lower (not statistically significant).
- I can deal with stress, declining from $86 \%$ of those with an average university grade of A- or higher to $70 \%$ of those with an average grade of $\mathrm{C}+$ or lower (not statistically significant).
- I have good study habits, declining from $82 \%$ of those with an average university grade of A- or higher to $48 \%$ of those with an average grade of C+ or lower (not statistically significant).

The one area where there is almost no noticeable difference by students' university grades is their agreement that they normally go to all of their classes, as the proportion ranges from $89 \%$ of those with an A- or higher average to $83 \%$ of those with a C+ or lower average. This result seems to be in line with the hours student spent in class, as there was virtually no difference in the average hours spent in class per week by university grades (ranging from 15.8 hours per week for those with an A- or higher average to 14.6 hours for those with a $\mathrm{C}+$ or lower average).

### 5.5 Perceptions of university education

Results in Table 36 show that more than 8 in 10 students agree with statements about their university education, including the following:

- Most of their courses are interesting, including 29\% who strongly agree
- They are in the right program, including $39 \%$ who strongly agree
- Their course load is manageable, including $19 \%$ who strongly agree

However, students are less likely to agree that they had adequate information about their program from the university before they enrolled, including $18 \%$ who strongly agree.

|  | All |  | Group |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { students } \\ & (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Most of my courses are interesting | 85\% | 88\% | 83\% | 85\% |
| I am in the right program for me | 83\% | 87\% | 83\% | 79\% |
| My course load is manageable | 81\% | 85\% | 80\% | 79\% |
| I had adequate information about my program from the university before I enrolled | 71\% | 76\% | 71\% | 68\% |
| Note: "Don't know" responses are not shown in the table but are included in the calculations. |  |  |  |  |

Difference by university grades. The lower students' university grades are the less likely they are to agree that they are in the right program for them. The proportion drops from $88 \%$ of those with an average university grade of A- or higher to $72 \%$ of those with a C+ or lower.

### 5.6 Perceptions of staff

As shown in Table 37, about 9 in 10 middle-years students agree that most university support staff are helpful ( $24 \%$ strongly agree) and 8 in 10 agree that most teaching assistants in my academic program are helpful ( $18 \%$ strongly agree).

Table 37: Perception of staff (\% agree or strongly agree)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Most university support staff are helpful | 86\% | 89\% | 87\% | 84\% |
| Most teaching assistants are helpful | 79\% | 84\% | 78\% | 78\% |

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


### 5.7 Involvement in campus activities

Students involvement in campus activities (often or very often) ranged from 1 in 4 who participated in student clubs ( $10 \%$ very often) to fewer than 1 in 10 attended home games of university athletic teams ( $3 \%$ very often), attended public lectures and guest speakers on campus ( $2 \%$ very often), participated in student government ( $3 \%$ very often), or attended campus cultural events ( $2 \%$ very often).

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Participated in student clubs | 24\% | 17\% | 22\% | 30\% |
| Participated in on-campus student recreational and sports programs | 19\% | 15\% | 18\% | 22\% |
| Attended campus social events | 13\% | 11\% | 12\% | 16\% |
| Attended home games of university athletic teams | 9\% | 10\% | 8\% | 10\% |
| Attended public lectures and guest speakers on campus | 9\% | 8\% | 8\% | 9\% |
| Participated in student government | 9\% | 7\% | 8\% | 10\% |
| Attended campus cultural events | 7\% | 8\% | 6\% | 8\% |

Difference by age. The older a student is the less likely he or she is to participate in student clubs often or very often. The proportion of students who participated in student clubs often or very often drops from $28 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $7 \%$ of those 30 and older.

### 5.8 Involvement in community service and volunteer activities

Overall, just over half (53\%) volunteer at least occasionally on or off campus, including $24 \%$ of students who participate often or very often in community service or volunteer activities.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Participated in on/off-campus community service/volunteer activities | 24\% | 20\% | 23\% | 28\% |
| Participated in off-campus community service/volunteer activities | 19\% | 17\% | 18\% | 22\% |
| Participated in on-campus community service/volunteer activities | 12\% | 9\% | 11\% | 15\% |

Among those who participate in volunteer activities, the typical student spends about four hours a week volunteering. Although Group 3 students are more likely than Group 1 or Group 2 students to devote some hours to community service or volunteer activities (not statistically different), the average number of hours students devote is virtually the same across groups, among those who devote at least some hours.

Table 40: Hours engaged in community service or volunteer activities per week

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| None | 47\% | 55\% | 48\% | 42\% |
| 1 or 2 | 27\% | 25\% | 27\% | 29\% |
| 3 to 5 | 17\% | 13\% | 17\% | 19\% |
| 6 or more | 9\% | 8\% | 9\% | 10\% |
| Average hours (all respondents) | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Average hours (those who participate) | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 |

### 6.0 University's contribution to students' growth and development

### 6.1 Contribution to communication skills

Among the four communication skills rated, universities contributed most to students growth and development writing clearly and correctly ( $19 \%$ very much) and speaking to small groups ( $16 \%$ very much). They contributed least to second or third language skills ( $6 \%$ very much).


### 6.2 Contribution to analytical and learning skills

Among the eight analytical and learning skills students assessed their university's contribution, students indicated that universities contributed most to ability to find and use information (22\% very much) and thinking logically and analytically ( $21 \%$ very much).

Students rated their university as contributing least (among the analytical and learning skills) to mathematical skills ( $10 \%$ very much).

Table 42: Contribution to analytical and learning skills (\% much or very much)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Ability to find and use information | 66\% | 69\% | 64\% | 67\% |
| Thinking logically and analytically | 65\% | 68\% | 62\% | 66\% |
| Understanding abstract concepts | 56\% | 58\% | 54\% | 56\% |
| Reading to absorb information accurately | 53\% | 57\% | 52\% | 53\% |
| Listening to others to absorb information accurately | 53\% | 50\% | 53\% | 55\% |
| Thinking creatively to find ways to achieve an objective | 51\% | 56\% | 49\% | 50\% |
| Effective study and learning skills | 50\% | 52\% | 48\% | 49\% |
| Mathematical skills | 32\% | 30\% | 31\% | 36\% |

### 6.3 Contribution to working skills

Students' perceptions of their university's contribution to their working skills varied greatly depending on the skills. For instance, about 7 in 10 say their university contributed much or very much to working independently ( $28 \%$ very much), while just 2 in 10 say their university contributed much or very much to entrepreneurial skills (4\% very much). See Table 43 for complete results for working skills.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2} \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Working independently | 69\% | 71\% | 68\% | 69\% |
| Cooperative interaction in groups | 51\% | 49\% | 51\% | 53\% |
| Skills for planning and completing projects | 48\% | 50\% | 48\% | 48\% |
| Skills and knowledge for employment | 37\% | 40\% | 36\% | 36\% |
| Computer literacy skills | 36\% | 36\% | 36\% | 38\% |
| Knowledge of career options | 36\% | 36\% | 35\% | 36\% |
| Entrepreneurial skills | 19\% | 21\% | 19\% | 18\% |

### 6.4 Contribution to life skills

The ten skills (deemed 'life skills') shown in Table 44, vary in terms of students' perceptions of the contribution their university made to each. At the upper end, more than half of students say their university contributed much or very much to several skills, most notably ability to interact with people from backgrounds different than their own ( $20 \%$ very much) and dealing successfully with obstacles to achieve an objective ( $14 \%$ very much).

On the lower end, fewer than 2 in 10 say their university contributed much or very much to their spirituality ( $5 \%$ very much).

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Ability to interact with people from backgrounds different from your own | 55\% | 52\% | 55\% | 58\% |
| Dealing successfully with obstacles to achieve an objective | 55\% | 57\% | 52\% | 56\% |
| Persistence with difficult tasks | 53\% | 55\% | 50\% | 55\% |
| Time management skills | 52\% | 54\% | 50\% | 52\% |
| Ability to evaluate your own strengths and weaknesses | 51\% | 54\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Moral and ethical judgment | 43\% | 47\% | 42\% | 42\% |
| Self-confidence | 43\% | 48\% | 43\% | 41\% |
| Ability to lead a group to achieve an objective | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% | 39\% |
| Appreciation of the arts | 31\% | 33\% | 31\% | 30\% |
| Spirituality | 17\% | 19\% | 16\% | 16\% |

### 7.0 Key outcomes

### 7.1 Meeting students' expectations

Overall, the majority ( $61 \%$ ) of middle-years students say that their experiences met their expectations, while $23 \%$ say their university experiences exceeded their expectations. Few (16\%) say their experiences fell short.

|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{array}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Exceeded | 23\% | 29\% | 20\% | 21\% |
| Met | 61\% | 59\% | 63\% | 60\% |
| Fell short | 16\% | 11\% | 17\% | 19\% |

Differences by university grades. Although it falls just below the threshold for statistical significance, results show that those with higher average university grades were more likely to say that their university exceeded their expectations than those with lower average grades. In fact, $30 \%$ of those with an average grade of A- or higher say their expectations were exceeded compared to $16 \%$ of those with an average grade of $\mathrm{C}+$ or lower.

### 7.2 Satisfaction with concern shown by student as an individual

Almost 7 in 10 middle-years students say they are satisfied with the concern shown by the university for them as an individual, although just $7 \%$ are very satisfied. Among the approximately 3 in 10 who are dissatisfied, just $8 \%$ are dissatisfied.

Perhaps because Group 1 institutions tend to have smaller student populations, students are more likely to be satisfied with the concern shown by the university for them as an individual than those at Group 2 or Group 3 institutions.


### 7.3 Satisfaction with decision to attend this university

Almost 9 in 10 middle-years students are satisfied with their decision to attend their university, including $24 \%$ who are very satisfied. Among the 1 in 10 who are dissatisfied, just $2 \%$ are very dissatisfied.


Differences by university grades. As students' grades increase, the likelihood of being very satisfied with their decision to attend their university also increases. About $31 \%$ of those with an average grade of A- or higher are very satisfied with their decision compared to $17 \%$ of those with an average grade of $\mathrm{C}+$ or lower.

### 7.4 Feel as if they belong at this university

About 8 in 10 agree that they feel as if they belong at this university, including $18 \%$ who strongly agree. Among the 2 in 10 who disagree, just $5 \%$ strongly disagree.


### 7.5 Recommend university to others

Overall, $91 \%$ of middle-years students would recommend their university to others. Although there have been statistically significant differences among the three university groups, the proportion who would recommend their university is virtually the same across groups, ranging from $89 \%$ among Group 3 students to $93 \%$ among Group 1 students.


### 7.6 Commitment to completion

Given that many middle-years students have positive experiences, it may not be surprising that $90 \%$ agree that they plan to come back to this university next year, including $57 \%$ who strongly agree. Looking at Table 50, shows that more students don't know (6\%) than disagree (4\%), indicating that a larger proportion have not made up their mind than made up their mind not to return.

Table 50: Plan to come back to this university next year

|  | Allstudents$(\mathrm{n}=22,537)$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Strongly agree | 57\% | 57\% | 57\% | 57\% |
| Agree | 33\% | 32\% | 33\% | 34\% |
| Disagree | 2\% | 3\% | 2\% | 2\% |
| Strongly disagree | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% |
| Don't know | 6\% | 6\% | 5\% | 5\% |

Results in Table 51 are virtually identical to Table 50, with $64 \%$ strongly agreeing that they plan to complete their degree at this university. The slight shift in strongly agree compared to Table 50 may indicate that some may not plan on returning the following year, but may return after to complete their degree.

Table 51: Plan to complete my degree at this university

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Strongly agree | 64\% | 65\% | 62\% | 65\% |
| Agree | 25\% | 23\% | 26\% | 26\% |
| Disagree | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% |
| Strongly disagree | 2\% | 2\% | 3\% | 2\% |
| Don't know | 6\% | 7\% | 7\% | 5\% |

### 7.7 Plans to change institutions

Middle-years students were asked two questions about their plans to change institutions for the following academic year. Results in Table 51 show that approximately 1 in 6 students plan on changing institutions next year, with $9 \%$ agreeing ( $3 \%$ strongly) that they plan to transfer to another university next year and $7 \%$ agreeing ( $2 \%$ strongly) that they plan on going to college or CEGEP next year.

Table 52: Plans to change (\% agree or strongly agree)

|  | All | Group |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{1}$ <br> $(n=7,117)$ | $\mathbf{2}$ <br> $(n=7,054)$ | $\mathbf{3}$ <br> $(n=8,366)$ |
| I plan to transfer to another university next year |  | $9 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| I plan to go to college/CEGEP next year | $7 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $7 \%$ |

### 8.0 Post-graduation plans

### 8.1 Plans for additional schooling

After completing their undergraduate studies, students' plans include the following:

- About $32 \%$ intend to apply to graduate school, while $40 \%$ are unsure.
- About $26 \%$ intend to apply to a professional program, while $29 \%$ are unsure.

Combined, $47 \%$ of students plan on applying to graduate school or a professional program after their undergraduate studies, indicating that there is a small proportion (fewer than $10 \%$ ) who plan on doing both.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Apply to graduate school |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 32\% | 29\% | 29\% | 36\% |
| No | 28\% | 31\% | 28\% | 26\% |
| Unsure | 40\% | 40\% | 42\% | 39\% |
| Apply to professional program |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 26\% | 26\% | 25\% | 28\% |
| No | 45\% | 45\% | 46\% | 45\% |
| Unsure | 29\% | 29\% | 29\% | 28\% |

### 8.2 Career plans

Given that these are middle-years students, it is not surprising that many have not formed concrete career plans. Results in Table 53 show the following:

- About 1 in 3 have a specific career in mind (34\%), while about the same have several possible careers in mind (36\%). About 1 in 4 have some general ideas about their career but need to clarify them.
- Students are somewhat knowledgeable about their career options, with $21 \%$ saying they know their career options very well. Another $46 \%$ say they know them fairly well.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (\mathrm{n}=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Description of career plans |  |  |  |  |
| I have a specific career in mind | 34\% | 42\% | 31\% | 32\% |
| I have several possible careers in mind | 36\% | 34\% | 37\% | 37\% |
| I have some general ideas but I need to clarify them | 27\% | 22\% | 28\% | 29\% |
| I am not thinking about a career at this stage of my studies | 3\% | 2\% | 3\% | 3\% |
| How well students know career options |  |  |  |  |
| Very well | 21\% | 26\% | 19\% | 19\% |
| Fairly well | 46\% | 44\% | 46\% | 47\% |
| Only a little | 29\% | 26\% | 31\% | 30\% |
| Not at all | 4\% | 4\% | 4\% | 4\% |

Difference by age. The older a student is, the more likely they are to say they have a specific career in mind (increasing from $31 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $53 \%$ of those 30 and older) or know their career options very well (increasing from $17 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $38 \%$ of those 30 and older).

Differences by use of career counselling. Of interest, there is not statistical or practical relationship between those who have used career counselling and their knowledge of career options. Results show that regardless of use of career counselling, students have virtually the same knowledge of career options. Of those who have used career counselling, $21 \%$ say they know their career options very well, which is identical to the proportion of those who have not used career counselling (21\%).

### 8.3 Steps taken to prepare for employment

Overall, $95 \%$ of middle-years students have taken at least one step to prepare for employment or career after graduation. Most commonly their preparation might be considered casual - that is, they have talked with parents or family about employment or their career ( $76 \%$ ), talked with friends about employment or their career ( $76 \%$ ), or talked with professors about employment or their career (38\%).

Of the more concrete steps taken, $59 \%$ have created a resume or curriculum vitae, while $32 \%$ have volunteered in their chosen field of employment and $32 \%$ have worked in their chosen field of employment.

Group 3 ( $68 \%$ ) students are more likely than students at Group 2 ( $59 \%$ ) or Group 1 ( $46 \%$ ) institutions to have created a resume or curriculum vitae.

Table 55: Steps taken to prepare for employment or career after graduation

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { students } \\ (\mathrm{n}=22,537) \end{gathered}$ | Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (n=7,117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (n=7,054) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (n=8,366) \end{gathered}$ |
| Talked with parents/family about employment/career | 76\% | 71\% | 77\% | 79\% |
| Talked with friends about employment/career | 76\% | 72\% | 77\% | 78\% |
| Created resumé or curriculum vitae | 59\% | 46\% | 59\% | 68\% |
| Talked with professors about employment/career | 38\% | 39\% | 37\% | 37\% |
| Volunteered in chosen field of employment | 32\% | 33\% | 32\% | 33\% |
| Attended an employment fair | 32\% | 28\% | 33\% | 35\% |
| Worked in chosen field of employment | 32\% | 36\% | 30\% | 30\% |
| Met with a career counsellor | 24\% | 21\% | 27\% | 24\% |
| Created an e-portfolio | 15\% | 13\% | 15\% | 17\% |
| I have a career mentor | 7\% | 8\% | 7\% | 7\% |
| None | 5\% | 7\% | 5\% | 5\% |

Difference by age. As might be expected, there are many differences among these steps by age. As students get older, they are less likely to have talked with parents or family about employment or their career (decreasing from $84 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $40 \%$ of those 30 and older) or talked with friends about employment or their career (decreasing from $81 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $52 \%$ of those 30 and older). Conversely, older students are more likely than younger ones to have worked in their chosen field of employment (increasing from $26 \%$ of those 20 and younger to $52 \%$ of those 30 and older).

## Appendix A - 2014 CUSC-CCREU Survey

## 2014 Survey of Middle Years Students

This survey is being completed by second and third year students at approximately 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.
hist1 In what year did you begin your postsecondary studies? Year: $\qquad$

Year: $\qquad$
hist3 Have you transferred to <university name> from another postsecondary institution?
YesNo $\square$
hist4 Please choose the letter grade that best reflects your overall average grade:
A $\square$ $\square$ (includes $A+, A$ and $A-$ )
B (includes $B+$, $B$ and $B$-)
C(includes $\mathrm{C}+, \mathrm{C}$ and C -)
D
F $\square$
Since starting your post-secondary education, have you ever interrupted your studies for one or more terms (not including inter-sessions, summer sessions or work terms)? Check all that apply.

| hist5 | No |
| :--- | :--- |
| hist6 | Yes, due to illness |
| hist7 | Yes, for financial reasons |
| hist8 | Yes, to have/raise children |
| hist9 | Yes, required to withdraw by the university |
| hist10 | Yes, for employment |
| hist11 | Yes, for other family reasons |
| hist12 | Yes, to travel |
| hist13 | Yes, for other reasons (please specify): |
| hist13txt |  |

Since last September how often have you ...

|  |  | Never | Occasionally | Often | Very often |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| act1 | attended campus social events | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| act2 | attended public lectures and guest speakers on campus | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| act3 | attended campus cultural events (theatre, concerts, art exhibits, etc.) | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| act4 | participated in student government (excluding voting in student elections) | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| act5 | participated in student clubs | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| act6 | participated in on-campus student recreational and sports programs | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| act7 | attended home games of university athletic teams | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| act8 | participated in on-campus community service/volunteer activities | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| act9 | participated in off-campus community service/volunteer activities | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
|  | [If act8 or act9 <> "Never" branch to act10, otherwise branch to act11.] |  |  |  |  |
| act10 | During an average week how many hours do you spend in community service/volunteer activities? Hours: $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | During an average week in the current term, about how many hours do you spend on the following academic activities? |  |  |  |  |
| act11 | In scheduled classes, labs, seminars and tutorials (hours per week): $\qquad$ Academic work outside of class time (hours per week): $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |
| act12 |  |  |  |  |  |

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
[If work1 = "Yes ..." branch to work2, otherwise branch to Professors section]
work2 On average, how many hours per week are you employed in this work? $\qquad$
work3 What impact has this employment had on your academic performance?
Very negative
Somewhat negative $\square$
No impact $\square$
Somewhat positive $\square$
Very positive $\square$

Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements about your professors.

|  | Most of my professors ... | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Agree | Strongly agree | No basis for opinion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| prof1 | are reasonably accessible outside of class | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| prof2 | take a personal interest in my academic progress | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| prof3 | treat students as individuals, not just numbers | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| prof4 | encourage students to participate in class discussions | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| prof5 | are well organized in their teaching | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| prof6 | seem knowledgeable in their fields | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| prof7 | communicate well in their teaching | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| prof8 | are intellectually stimulating in their teaching | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| prof9 | provide useful feedback on my academic work | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| prof10 | provide prompt feedback on my academic work | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| prof11 | are fair in their grading | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| prof12 | are consistent in their grading | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| prof13 | treat students the same regardless of gender | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| prof14 | treat students the same regardless of race | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| prof15 | look out for students' interests | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
|  |  | Yes, all courses | Yes, most courses | Yes, some courses | No courses |  |
| prof16 | Were you given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in your courses? | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |

Considering all of your professors and courses please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement.

| Strongly |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| disagree | Disagree $\quad$ Agree | Strongly <br> agree |

Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements.

|  |  | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Agree | Strongly agree | No basis for opinion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| staff1 | Most teaching assistants in my academic program are helpful | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| staff2 | Most university support staff (e.g., clerks, secretaries, etc.) are helpful | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |

Growth and development

How much has your experience at <university name> contributed to your growth and development in the following areas?

|  |  | None | Very little | Some | Much | Very much |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| dvl1 | Thinking logically and analytically | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl2 | Mathematical skills | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl3 | Dealing successfully with obstacles to achieve an objective | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl4 | Thinking creatively to find ways to achieve an objective | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl5 | Understanding abstract concepts | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl6 | Speaking to small groups | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl7 | Speaking to a class or audience | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl8 | Writing clearly and correctly | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl9 | Reading to absorb information accurately | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl10 | Listening to others to absorb information |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | accurately | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl11 | Ability to find and use information | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl12 | Second or third language skills | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl13 | Skills for planning and completing projects | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl14 | Effective study and learning skills | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl15 | Working independently | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl16 | Cooperative interaction in groups | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl17 | Computer literacy skills | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl18 | Persistence with difficult tasks | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl19 | Entrepreneurial skills | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl20 | Skills and knowledge for employment | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl21 | Ability to lead a group to achieve an objective | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl22 | Knowledge of career options | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl23 | Self-confidence | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl24 | Ability to evaluate your own strengths and |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | weaknesses | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl25 | Ability to interact with people from |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | backgrounds different from your own | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl26 | Appreciation of the arts | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl27 | Spirituality | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl28 | Time management skills | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| dvl29 | Moral and ethical judgment | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |

Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements.

|  |  | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Agree | Strongly agree | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Don't } \\ & \text { know } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cmt1 | I have the financial resources to complete my program | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt2 | I had adequate information about my program from the university before I enrolled | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt3 | 1 am in the right program for me | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt4 | Most of my courses are interesting | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt5 | My course load is manageable | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt6 | I normally go to all of my classes | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt7 | I am willing to put a lot of effort into being successful at university | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt8 | I can deal with stress | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt9 | I have good study habits | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt10 | I plan to come back to this university next year | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt11 | I plan to transfer to another university next year | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt12 | I plan to go to college/CEGEP next year | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt13 | I plan to complete my degree at this university | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| cmt14 | A university degree is worth the cost | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |

Exceeded Met | Fallen |
| :---: |
| short |

exp18 Has <university name> exceeded, met or fallen short of your expectations?

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the following aspects of <university name>?

|  | Very <br> dissatisfied | Dissatisfied | Satisfied | Very <br> satisfied |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| eval3 | concern shown by the university <br> for you as an individual <br> your decision to attend the <br> university | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |

Please indicate whether you disagree or agree with the following:
$\begin{array}{l}\text { Strongly } \\ \text { disagree }\end{array}$ Disagree $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Strongly } \\ \text { agree }\end{array}\right]$
eval12 Would you recommend <university name> to others? Yes $\square$ No [If eval12 eq "No" branch to eval12txt, otherwise branch to Goal Development section.] Why wouldn't you recommend <university name>?

Have you chosen a major or discipline? Yes $\square$ No
Have you changed your major or program of study since you began your postsecondary studies? Yes $\square$ No $\square$

After you have completed your undergraduate studies do you intend to: experience maintained on the web)
Please indicate what steps if any you have taken to prepare for employment/your career after graduation? Check all that apply.

Talked with professors about employment/career
Talked with parents/family about employment/career
Talked with friends about employment/career
Created resume or curriculum vitae (CV)
Created an e-portfolio (an inventory of skills, abilities and
How well do you know the career options your program or intended program could open for you?

Very well
Fairly well
Only a little
Not at all

Attended an employment fair
Met with a career counsellor
Worked in my chosen field of employment
Volunteered in my chosen field of employment
I have a career mentor
None of the above

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

|  |  |  |  |  | isfaction if | ice used |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Used |  | Very dissatisfied | Dissatisfied | Satisfied | Very Satisfied |
| srv1 | Services for First Nations students | $\square$ | srv1sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv2 | Services for international students | $\square$ | srv2sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv3 | Services for students with disabilities | $\square$ | srv3sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv4 | University libraries: physical books, magazines, stacks | $\square$ | srv4sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv5 | University libraries: electronic resources | $\square$ | srv5sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv6 | Employment services | $\square$ | srv6sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv7 | Career counselling | $\square$ | srv7sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv8 | Personal counselling | $\square$ | srv8sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv9 | Academic advising | $\square$ | srv9sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv10 | Tutoring | $\square$ | srv10sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv11 | Study skills and learning supports | $\square$ | srv11sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv12 | Writing skills | $\square$ | srv12sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv13 | University residences | $\square$ | srv13sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv14 | Advising for students who need financial aid | $\square$ | srv14sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv15 | Financial aid | $\square$ | srv15sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv16 | Athletic facilities | $\square$ | srv16sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv17 | Other recreational facilities | $\square$ | srv17sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv18 | University bookstores: physical stores | $\square$ | srv18sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv19 | University bookstores: online inventory check, ordering, etc. | $\square$ | srv19sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv20 | Campus medical services | $\square$ | srv20sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv21 | Co-op offices and supports | $\square$ | srv21sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv22 | Facilities for university-based social activities | $\square$ | srv22sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv23 | Facilities for student associations | $\square$ | srv23sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv24 | Computing services help desk | $\square$ | srv24sat | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv25 | Food services | $\square$ | srv25at | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| srv26 | Parking | $\square$ | srv26at | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |

How many credit cards do you have? $\qquad$ [If <> 0 branch to fin2, otherwise to Debt.]
$\qquad$
debt
Have you acquired repayable debt to finance your university education? YesNo

By repayable debt, we mean money you owe and have to pay back. We are interested in repayable debt that is directly helping to finance you university education, such as tuition, fees, books, but also might include basic living expenses that are incurred while attending university.
[If debt = "Yes" branch to debt1, otherwise branch to the Income section.]

Please enter the approximate amount of debt from each source, in Canadian dollars.

Repayable debt from government student loans: debt1 $\square$ debt1amt \$ $\qquad$
Repayable debt from loans from financial institutions:
Repayable debt from loans from parents/family:
Repayable debt from other sources:

| debt2 $\square$ | debt2amt \$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| debt3 $\square$ | debt3amt \$ <br> debt4 $\square$ |

Thinking about the current academic year, please indicate which of the following sources of income you are using to help pay for your university education. For each source please provide the approximate amount in Canadian dollars you expect to receive for the current academic year.
Government loan or bursary
University scholarship, financial award, or bursary
Parents, family, or spouse
Loans from financial institution(s)
Co-op program, internship, etc. related to your program
Earnings from current employment on campus
Earnings from current employment off campus
Earnings from summer work
Investment income (bonds, dividends, interest, etc.)
Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP)
Other (please specify below):

| inc1 $\square$ | inc1amt \$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| inc2 $\square$ | inc2amt \$ |
| inc3 $\square$ | inc3amt \$ |
| inc4 $\square$ | inc4amt \$ |
| inc5 $\square$ | inc5amt \$ |
| inc6 $\square$ | inc6amt \$ |
| inc7 $\square$ | inc7amt \$ |
| inc8 $\square$ | inc8amt \$ |
| inc9 $\square$ | inc9amt \$ |
| inc10 $\square$ | inc10amt \$ |
| inc11 $\square$ | inc11amt \$ |
| inctxt |  |

live1

[If live4 eq "Yes" branch to live5, otherwise branch to Commuting section.]
How many up to age 5?
How many age 5 to 11?
How many 12 or older? ___
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
Other (please specify below):
```

Do you have any of the following disabilities? Select all that apply.


What is the highest level of education your mother and father have completed?

|  | meduc Mother | peduc Father |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than high school | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| High school | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Some college, CEGEP or technical school (no certificate or diploma) | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| College, CEGEP or technical school graduate | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Some university (no degree or diploma) | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Undergraduate university degree (e.g., BA, BSc, etc.) | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Professional degree (e.g., law, medicine, etc.) | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Graduate degree (e.g., Master's, PhD) | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Other - Mother (please specify) meductxt |  |  |
| Other - Father (please specify) peductxt |  |  |
| Don't know/Not applicable | $\square$ | $\square$ |

Are you ... (check all that apply)
eth1
eth2
eth3
eth4
eth5
eth6
eth7
eth8
eth9
eth10

Aboriginal (e.g., status, non-status, Métis, Inuit)
Arab (e.g., Saudi, Egyptian, etc.)
Black
Chinese
Filipino
Japanese
Korean
Latin American
South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan,
etc.)
Southeast Asian (e.g., Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese, etc.)
West Asian (e.g., Afghan, Iranian, etc.)
White
Other (please specify below:)
[If eth1 is checked branch to ab1, otherwise branch to the Comments section.] Which of the following describes your Aboriginal background?

| First Nations status | $\square$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| First Nations non-status | $\square$ |
| Metis | $\square$ |
| Inuit | $\square$ |
| Other | $\square$ |

Please take this opportunity to comment fully about your overall university experience. Your remarks will provide valuable information to the institution.
negativ Looking back on your experiences as a student, what aspects of your experience at <university name> have been most negative? How could we have helped or done a better job?

[^0]
## Appendix B - Question summary

New suite of surveys - questions summary

$$
\begin{gathered}
\checkmark=\text { all of the questions in this theme are on the survey } \\
\text { some = some of the questions are on the survey } \\
0=\text { none of the questions are on the survey }
\end{gathered}
$$

|  | Focus: | first year <br> making <br> transitions | middle years <br> persistence |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question themes | graduating <br> retrospective and <br> career pathway |  |  |
| Academic history | some | some | $\checkmark$ |
| Applications to post-secondary | $\checkmark$ | 0 | 0 |
| Activities - academic, on-campus, volunteer | 0 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Comments (open ended) - negative, positive | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Commitment to completion | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 0 |
| Commuting to campus | 0 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Current employment | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Current living arrangements | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Demographics - marital status, children | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Disability - types, accommodation | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 0 |
| Ethnicity | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Expectations versus experience | $\checkmark$ | some | $\checkmark$ |
| Facilities and services - use, satisfaction | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | some |
| Finances - credit cards | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Finances - financial assistance from this university | $\checkmark$ | 0 | $\checkmark$ |
| Finances - income sources, amount | 0 | $\checkmark$ | 0 |
| Finances - repayable debt sources, amount | 0 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Goal development - career/ employment plans | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Goal development - major | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Growth and development - knowledge, skills | 0 | $\checkmark$ | 0 |
| Motivation - reasons to attend university | $\checkmark$ | 0 | $\checkmark$ |
| Overall evaluation of this university | some | some | $\checkmark$ |
| Parental educational attainment | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Post-graduation - education plans | 0 | 0 | $\checkmark$ |
| Post-graduation - employment plans | 0 | 0 | $\checkmark$ |
| Professors, teaching |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Selection - reasons to attend this university | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Sources of information - about this university | $\checkmark$ | 0 | 0 |
| Staff | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 0 |
| Transition to university | $\checkmark$ | 0 | $\checkmark$ |
|  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |


[^0]:    positiv Looking back on your experiences as a student, what aspects of your experience at <university name> have been most positive?

