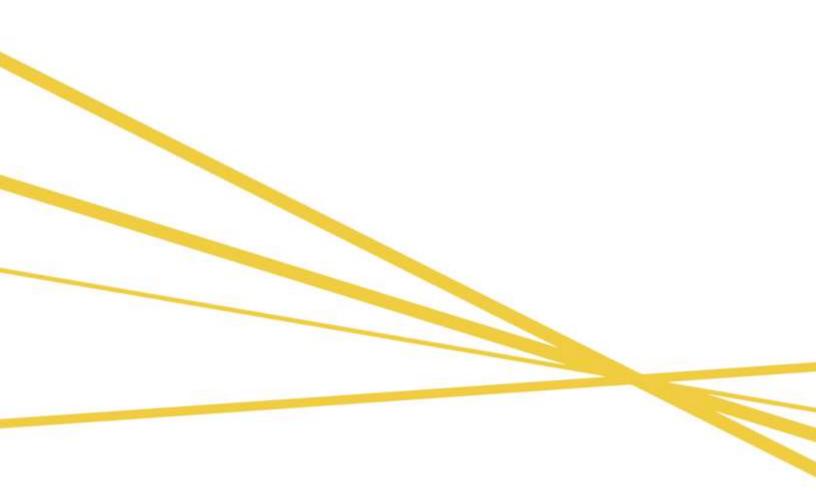


Canadian University Survey Consortium Consortium canadien de recherche sur les étudiants universitaires





# 2020 Middle-Years Students Survey Master Report June 2020

## Acknowledgment:

The Canadian University Survey Consortium - Consortium canadien de recherche sur les étudiants universitaires (CUSC-CCREU) wishes to acknowledge the excellent work of Prairie Research Associates Inc. (PRA) for assistance with all aspects of this research. The surveys could not proceed without the cooperation and support of institutional contacts at all our participating institutions; we are grateful for their support. And finally, we appreciate the willingness of the thousands of students who complete our surveys. Their willingness to take the time to complete the surveys and help Canadian institutions find ways to improve is appreciated.

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

#### Introduction

The 2020 *Middle-Years Student Survey* marks the 26<sup>th</sup> cooperative study undertaken by the Canadian University Survey Consortium/Consortium canadien de recherche sur les étudiants universitaires (CUSC-CCREU). The survey involved 29 universities and over 20,000 students from across Canada.

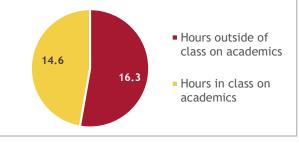
#### Profile of middle-years students

- ► The majority of middle-years students tend to be studying full-time, Canadian citizens, single, female, living separate from their parents/family, non-visible minority, 22 years old, and have a B- to B+ average.
- About one-third of students report having a disability, with mental health conditions being the most common.
- ► Just 14% of middle-years students are first-generation students that is, neither parent has had any post-secondary education.

#### Activities

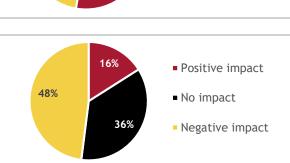
About 23% of students volunteer on or off campus for an average of three to four hours per week.

On average, students spend about 31 hours per week on their studies, with slightly more hours spent outside of class than in class.



#### Employment

Fifty-six percent of middle-years students are employed, working about 17 hours a week. Among those who are employed, three times as many say that their employment has had a negative rather than positive impact on their academic performance.



#### Professors and staff

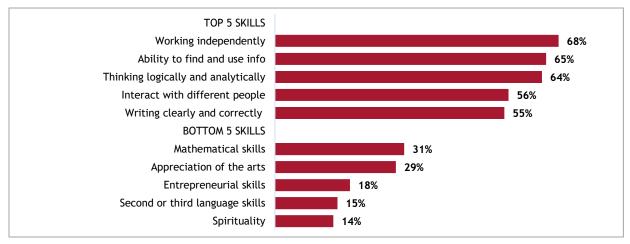
- Students reported having had positive experiences with professors, as only one area received less than 70% agreement professors taking a personal interest in their academic progress (57%). In addition, students say it is most important for professors to communicate well in their teaching (39% rated as most important).
- ► 71% of students said they were given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in their courses in all their courses.
- ► Almost 9 in 10 agreed that they are generally satisfied with the quality of teaching they received, including 15% who strongly agreed.
- ► The vast majority of students agreed that most university support staff are helpful and most teaching assistants in their academic program are helpful.





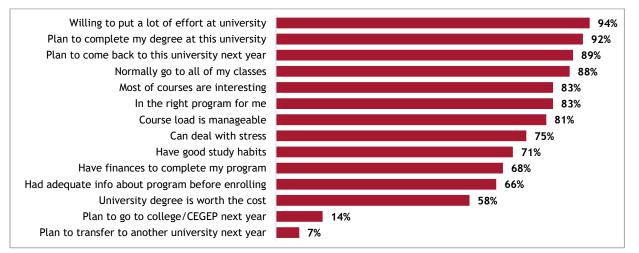
#### Growth and development

Students were asked to rate the extent to which their university contributes to 29 skills. The top and bottom skills according to ratings of institutions contributing much or very much are shown below.



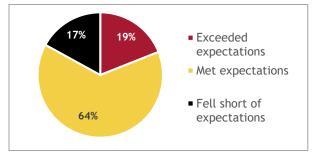
#### Commitment to completion

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



#### **Expectations and experience**

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

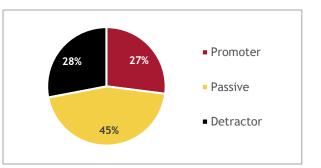






#### Overall evaluation of student experiences

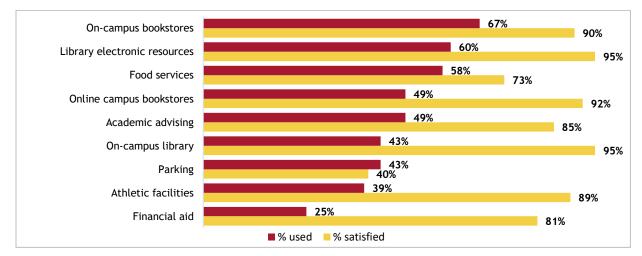
- Nine in 10 are satisfied with their decision to attend their university and 2 in 3 are satisfied with the concern shown by the university for them as an individual.
- Using the Net Promoter Score calculation, where detractors (rating of 0 to 6) are subtracted from promoters (rating of 9 or 10), participating universities have a score of -1 (27% promoters minus 28% detractors).



#### Goal development

- ▶ 92% of middle-years students said they had selected their major or discipline.
- ▶ Middle-years students are more likely to intend to apply to a graduate school (34%) than a professional program (28%).
- ► 32% of middle-years students have a specific career in mind. Despite many having a career (or two) in mind, just 20% said they know their career options very well.
- Almost all middle-years students have taken at least one step to prepare for employment or their career after graduation; most commonly, steps that might be considered casual – that is, talking with parents, family, or friends about employment.

#### Satisfaction with facilities and services



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

#### Finances

- ▶ 86% have at least one credit card, carrying a balance of just over \$1,000.
- ▶ 43% of middle-years students owe money, most commonly *government student loans*. The average debt among all students is almost \$10,000, but this more than doubles when only those reporting debt are considered.
- Students required just over \$17,000 to finance their current year of education, most commonly relying on parents, family or spouse, employment (summer or current), and government loans.





#### 1.0 Introduction

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

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

This is the 26th cooperative study undertaken by CUSC-CCREU. Prior to 2014, the surveys ran in a three-year cycle, targeting first-year, graduating, and all undergraduate students in separate years. In 2014, the all-students survey was changed to a survey of middle-years students (i.e., students in the second or third year of a four-year program, the second year of a three-year program, or the second to fourth years of a five-year program).

Table 1 shows the types of students CUSC-CCREU has surveyed and the number of participating universities for the first-year cycle. The final questionnaire for the 2020 Middle-Years Student Survey can be found in Appendix A.

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

#### 1.1 Methodology

#### 1.1.1 Surveying students

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





## 1.2 Response rates

Table 2 shows the response rates by university, which ranged from 16.1% to 58.3%, with an overall response rate of 28.5%. This yielded 20,449 students who completed the survey.<sup>1</sup>

Table 2: Survey response rate			
University (province)	Surve	eys	Response rate
oniversity (province)	Distributed	Completed	Response rate
Ambrose University (Alberta)	203	90	44.3%
Athabasca University (Alberta)	1,084	401	37.0%
Burman University (Alberta)	171	78	45.6%
Canadian Mennonite University (Manitoba)	265	147	55.5%
Capilano University (Alberta)	1,127	183	16.2%
Carleton University (Ontario)	3,000	683	22.8%
Concordia University of Edmonton (Alberta)	759	354	46.6%
Lakehead University (Ontario)	2,396	1,148	47.9%
MacEwan University (Alberta)	5,199	1,914	36.8%
McMaster University (Ontario)	13,162	2,115	16.1%
Mount Royal University (Alberta)	4,639	1,587	34.2%
Mount Saint Vincent University (Nova Scotia)	1,393	347	24.9%
Nipissing University (Ontario)	1,220	308	25.2%
Redeemer University (Ontario)	297	149	50.2%
Simon Fraser University (British Columbia)	1,000	583	58.3%
St. Mary's University (Alberta)	222	108	48.6%
The King's University (Alberta)	289	149	51.6%
Thompson Rivers University (British Columbia)	1,000	360	36.0%
Trent University (Ontario)	1,000	251	25.1%
Trinity Western University (British Columbia)	1,034	182	17.6%
University of Calgary (Alberta)	8,973	3,094	34.5%
University of Lethbridge (Alberta)	3,376	1,619	48.0%
University of Northern British Columbia (British Columbia)	1,101	419	38.1%
University of Regina (Saskatchewan)	3,000	1,158	38.6%
University of Saskatchewan (Saskatchewan)	1,500	306	20.4%
University of the Fraser Valley (British Columbia)	2,367	529	22.3%
University of Victoria (British Columbia)	1,000	197	19.7%
University of Winnipeg (Manitoba)	2,000	537	26.9%
Wilfrid Laurier University (Ontario)	8,920	1,453	16.3%
Total	71,697	20,449	28.5%

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





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## 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 results in every section and every table (except Section 1.0) in this report have been weighted. The applied weights are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Applied weights					
University	Population of middle-years students		Completed surveys		Applied
University	Population	% of population	Population	% of population	weight
Ambrose University (Alberta)	203	0.2%	90	0.4%	0.407
Athabasca University (Alberta)	1,084	1.0%	401	2.0%	0.488
Burman University (Alberta)	171	0.2%	78	0.4%	0.396
Canadian Mennonite University (Manitoba)	265	0.2%	147	0.7%	0.325
Capilano University (Alberta)	1,127	1.0%	183	0.9%	1.112
Carleton University (Ontario)	9,373	8.3%	683	3.3%	2.478
Concordia University of Edmonton (Alberta)	759	0.7%	354	1.7%	0.387
Lakehead University (Ontario)	2,396	2.1%	1,148	5.6%	0.377
MacEwan University (Alberta)	5,199	4.6%	1,914	9.4%	0.490
McMaster University (Ontario)	13,162	11.6%	2,115	10.3%	1.124
Mount Royal University (Alberta)	4,639	4.1%	1,587	7.8%	0.528
Mount Saint Vincent University (Nova Scotia)	1,393	1.2%	347	1.7%	0.725
Nipissing University (Ontario)	1,220	1.1%	308	1.5%	0.715
Redeemer University (Ontario)	297	0.3%	149	0.7%	0.360
Simon Fraser University (British Columbia)	11,938	10.5%	583	2.9%	3.697
St. Mary's University (Alberta)	222	0.2%	108	0.5%	0.371
The King's University (Alberta)	289	0.3%	149	0.7%	0.350
Thompson Rivers University (British Columbia)	3,108	2.7%	360	1.8%	1.559
Trent University (Ontario)	5,629	5.0%	251	1.2%	4.049
Trinity Western University (British Columbia)	1,034	0.9%	182	0.9%	1.026
University of Calgary (Alberta)	8,973	7.9%	3,094	15.1%	0.524
University of Lethbridge (Alberta)	3,376	3.0%	1,619	7.9%	0.376
University of Northern British Columbia (British			419	2.0%	
Columbia)	1,101	1.0%			0.474
University of Regina (Saskatchewan)	5,680	5.0%	1,158	5.7%	0.886
University of Saskatchewan (Saskatchewan)	8,331	7.4%	306	1.5%	4.915
University of the Fraser Valley (British			529	2.6%	
Columbia)	2,367	2.1%			0.808
University of Victoria (British Columbia)	7,639	6.7%	197	1.0%	7.001
University of Winnipeg (Manitoba)	3,370	3.0%	537	2.6%	1.133
Wilfrid Laurier University (Ontario)	8,920	7.9%	1,453	7.1%	1.108
Total	113,265	100.0%	20,449	100.0%	





#### 1.4 University comparisons

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

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

Table 4: Categories of participating universities							
Group 1 (n = 19)	Group 2 (n = 7)	Group 3 (n = 3)					
Ambrose University	Carleton University	McMaster University					
Athabasca University	Lakehead University	University of Calgary					
Burman University	Simon Fraser University	University of Saskatchewan					
Canadian Mennonite University	Thompson Rivers University						
Capilano University	University of Regina						
Concordia University of Edmonton	University of Victoria						
MacEwan University	Wilfrid Laurier University						
Mount Royal University							
Mount Saint Vincent University							
Nipissing University							
Redeemer University							
St. Mary's University							
The King's University							
Trent University							
Trinity Western University							
University of Lethbridge							
University of Northern British Columbia							
University of the Fraser Valley							
University of Winnipeg							

## 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

- About twice as many females as males completed the survey.
- Although the average age of students is just about 22, 71% of students are under 22 years age, which seems to indicate the typical middle year student is between 19 and 21. Those attending Group 1 universities tend to be older on average than those attending Group 2 or Group 3.
- ► Given students' ages, it is not surprising that very few are married or have children. Visible minority students (76%) are more likely than non-visible minority students (61%) to report being single.
- ► The vast majority of students are Canadian citizens.
- ► Although it falls below the threshold for statistical significance, it appears that students attending Group 1 institutions are less likely to self-identify as a member of visible minority group than students at Group 2 or Group 3 institutions.

Table 6: Personal profile	All		Group	
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Gender (GENDER)	( 20, , )	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(	(11 0,010)
Male	33%	29%	37%	33%
Female	67%	71%	63%	67%
Other	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Age as of September 1, 2019 (AGE)				
18 and under	7%	4%	7%	9%
19	23%	17%	24%	27%
20 to 21	41%	39%	44%	40%
22 to 24	14%	19%	12%	12%
25 and over	15%	21%	14%	11%
Average age	22.1	23.2	21.9	21.3
Marital status (LIVE3)			L	
Single	68%	64%	<b>69</b> %	70%
In a relationship	23%	24%	24%	22%
Married or common-law	9%	12%	7%	8%
Children (LIVE4-7)			•	
Yes	6%	8%	6%	4%
- Under 5 years old	3%	3%	2%	2%
- 5 to 11 years old	3%	4%	3%	2%
- 12 years old or older	3%	4%	3%	2%
Citizenship (CITIZENSHIP)			•	
Canadian citizen	86%	90%	83%	88%
Permanent resident	5%	4%	5%	7%
International student	9%	6%	12%	6%
Visible minority* (ETH1-13)				
Total self-identified	<b>39</b> %	31%	42%	44%
Indigenous** (ETH1-13)			•	
Total self-identified	6%	8%	5%	5%





#### 2.2 Disabilities

About one-third of students report having a disability, with mental health conditions being the most common. However, only about one-third of students who report a disability indicate that it impacts them daily.

Table 7: Disabilities				
	All		Group	
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Most commonly reported disability (DIS1-12)				
Total self-identified	30%	33%	31%	27%
- Mental health condition	<b>19</b> %	21%	18%	17%
- Attention deficit disorder	6%	7%	7%	5%
- Learning/memory	5%	5%	5%	4%
- Vision	4%	4%	4%	3%
- Chronic conditions	4%	4%	3%	3%
Daily activities always limited by disability (DISF1-12	)			
Yes	<b>9</b> %	10%	<b>9</b> %	7%
- Mental health condition	6%	6%	6%	5%
- Attention deficit disorder	3%	3%	3%	2%
- Learning/memory	2%	2%	2%	1%
- Vision	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
- Chronic conditions	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%

## 2.3 Living arrangements

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

- ► Among those who are not currently living on campus, visible minority (30%) students are twice as likely as non-visible minority students (15%) to say they would prefer to live on campus if given the chance.
- The older a student is, the more likely they are to own their own home, and the less likely they are to be living with family.

Table 8: Living arrangements						
	All	Group				
	students	1	2	3		
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)		
Current living arrangement (LIVE1)						
In rented housing off campus (shared or alone)	47%	40%	51%	51%		
With parents, guardians, or relatives	38%	41%	37%	38%		
In on-campus housing	6%	<b>9</b> %	6%	4%		
In personally-owned home	6%	8%	6%	5%		
Other	2%	2%	2%	1%		
Prefer to live on campus* (LIVE2)						
Yes	22%	17%	23%	26%		
* The proportion is shown out of those not currently living o	n campus.		•			





## 2.4 Main method of commuting to campus

Middle-years students most commonly take public transportation to campus, although almost as many report using a vehicle (either alone or in a carpool).

- ► Visible minority students are more likely than non-visible minority students to use *public transportation* (50% versus 35%) and less likely to *use a vehicle* (30% versus 42%).
- ► The older a student is, the more likely they are to report *driving*, and the less likely they are to report using *public transportation* or *walking*.

Table 9: Methods of transportation (COMM1)					
	All	Group			
	students	1	2	3	
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
Public transportation	42%	38%	41%	46%	
Vehicle (alone)	30%	40%	28%	22%	
Walk	17%	<b>9</b> %	19%	22%	
Vehicle (with others)	7%	7%	6%	7%	
Bicycle	1%	<1%	2%	1%	
Other	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	
Don't attend campus	3%	4%	3%	<1%	

## 2.5 Parents' education

About 1 in 7 middle-years students are first-generation students; that is, neither parent has had any post-secondary education. Conversely, over 5 in 10 had at least one parent graduate from university or professional school.

► As students get older, they are more likely to be first-generation students, increasing from 11% of those 19 and younger to 27% of those 25 and older.

Table 10: Parents' highest level of education (MEDUC/PEDUC)						
	All	Group				
	students	1	2	3		
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)		
High school or less	14%	16%	15%	12%		
Some college or university	11%	12%	11%	10%		
College, CEGEP, or technical school graduate	19%	23%	17%	18%		
University or professional school graduate	37%	34%	37%	40%		
Graduate degree	17%	14%	1 <b>9</b> %	19%		
Other	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%		
Note: "Don't know" responses are not shown in the table b	ut are included in th	ne calculations.				





## 2.6 Academic profile

- ► The vast majority of middle-years students are studying full-time, with Group 3 students much more likely to be studying full-time than Group 1 or Group 2 students. The older a student is, the less likely they are to be studying full-time.
- About 1 in 5 students have transferred from another institution, which explains why about one-third began their post-secondary studies over three years ago compared to about onefifth who registered at their university over three years ago. The older a student is, the more likely they are to have transferred from another institution.
- ▶ The most common reasons students report for interrupting their studies are for employment (7%), illness (6%), or financial reasons (5%). The older a student is, the more likely they are to have interrupted their studies.
- Most students report an average grade of B- or higher, with one-third reporting a grade of Aor higher.

Table 11: Academic profile				
	All		Group	
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Course load (LOAD)				•
Full-time	86%	<b>89</b> %	77%	<b>97</b> %
Part-time	14%	11%	23%	3%
Year began post-secondary studies (HIST1)				
2019 or later	4%	4%	5%	2%
2018	32%	26%	35%	33%
2017	36%	36%	35%	39%
2016	15%	17%	13%	14%
2015	5%	6%	4%	4%
2014 or earlier	<b>9</b> %	11%	8%	8%
Year enrolled at this university (HIST2)				
2019 or later	10%	<b>9</b> %	14%	5%
2018	34%	<b>29</b> %	38%	35%
2017	35%	34%	32%	40%
2016	13%	16%	11%	12%
2015	3%	5%	2%	3%
2014 or earlier	5%	8%	3%	5%
Transferred from other institution (HIST3)				
Yes	20%	22%	24%	12%
Interrupted studies for one or more terms (HIST5-13	3)			
Yes	21%	24%	23%	16%
Reported university grade (HIST4)				
A-, A, or A+	32%	35%	28%	35%
B-, B, or B+	52%	51%	55%	48%
C-, C, or C+	15%	14%	16%	16%
D	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%
F	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%





## 3.0 Activities

#### 3.1 Involvement in campus activities

Although participation in various campus activities is not common, when looking at all activities, 42% of students report participating in at least one activity often or very often.

• The older a student is, the less likely they are to participate in student clubs.

Table 12: Involvement in campus activities (% often or very often)					
	All	Group			
	students	1	2	3	
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
Participated in student clubs (ACT5)	20%	15%	1 <b>9</b> %	27%	
Participated in on-campus student recreational and sports					
programs (ACT6)	14%	11%	15%	18%	
Attended campus social events (ACT1)	13%	12%	12%	14%	
Attended public lectures and guest speakers on campus					
(ACT2)	<b>9</b> %	<b>9</b> %	<b>9</b> %	<b>9</b> %	
Attended home games of university athletic teams (ACT7)	8%	10%	7%	8%	
Attended campus cultural events (ACT3)	8%	8%	8%	7%	
Participated in student government (ACT4)	7%	7%	6%	<b>9</b> %	

## 3.2 Involvement in community service and volunteer activities

Students are more likely to volunteer off-campus than on-campus.

Table 13: Involvement in community service/volunteer activities (% often or very often)					
	All	Group			
	students (n=20,449)	1 (n=9,352)	2 (n=5,582)	3 (n=5,515)	
Participated in on/off-campus community service/volunteer activities (ACT8/9)	23%	21%	21%	28%	
Participated in off-campus community service/volunteer activities (ACT9)	16%	15%	15%	20%	
Participated in on-campus community service/volunteer activities (ACT8)	12%	10%	11%	15%	

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

Table 14: Hours engaged in community service or volunteer activities per week (ACT10)					
	All	Group			
	students	1	2	3	
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
None	58%	61%	<b>59</b> %	53%	
1 or 2	18%	16%	18%	19%	
3 to 5	16%	15%	15%	19%	
6 or more	<b>9</b> %	<b>9</b> %	8%	10%	
Average hours (all respondents)	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	
Average hours (those who participate)	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.6	





#### 3.3 Study patterns

On average, students spend about 31 hours a week on their academic work, almost evenly split between time spent in and out of class. Group 3 students spend more time on academics in and out of class than Group 1 or Group 2 students.

- On average, the lower a students' university grade, the less time they spend on academic activities in and out of class, with a bigger gap in hours spent outside of class (18.5 versus 14.2) than in class (15.4 versus 13.5) when comparing students with an A- or higher average to those with a C+ or lower average.
- ► The older a student is, the less time they spend in class; however, there are no differences by age for time spent on academics outside of class. Therefore, the ratio of time spent out of class to in class increases with age, from 1:1 for students 19 and younger to 1.3:1 for students 25 and older.

Table 15: Study patterns					
	All		Group		
	students	1	2	3	
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
Hours spent per week in scheduled classes and labs (	ACT11)				
10 or fewer	<b>29</b> %	32%	33%	21%	
11 to 15	36%	38%	38%	32%	
16 to 20	20%	18%	17%	26%	
21 to 30	12%	10%	<b>9</b> %	18%	
More than 30	3%	3%	3%	5%	
Average number of hours	14.6	13.8	13.8	16.7	
Hours spent per week on academic work outside of classes and labs (ACT12)					
10 or fewer	43%	47%	43%	38%	
11 to 15	17%	18%	17%	17%	
16 to 20	16%	15%	16%	18%	
21 to 30	14%	13%	14%	16%	
More than 30	<b>9</b> %	<b>8</b> %	10%	11%	
Average number of hours	16.3	15.1	16.3	17.6	
Total hours spent per week on academic work in and	out of class (A	ACT11/12)			
15 or fewer	14%	16%	15%	10%	
16 to 20	13%	15%	14%	<b>9</b> %	
21 to 30	30%	31%	31%	28%	
31 to 40	21%	21%	20%	25%	
More than 40	22%	17%	20%	<b>29</b> %	
Average number of hours	30.9	29.0	30.1	34.3	





#### 4.0 Current employment

- ► Just over half of middle-years students are currently employed, most often off-campus. Although not statistically significant, Group 1 students are more likely to be employed than Group 2 and Group 3 students.
- The typical student works about 17 hours a week, with few working full-time (more than 30 hours a week). Group 1 students work more hours (on average, per week) compared to Group 2 and Group 3 students.
- Students are three-times more likely to indicate their work has negative than positive impact on their academic performance. 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.
- Students who self-identify as a member of a visible minority (26%) are about twice as likely as non-visible minority students (12%) to say they are seeking work.
- ► The older a student is, the more likely they are to be employed and the more hours they work, as the average hours per week increases from 13 hours for students 19 and younger up to 25 hours for students 25 and older.
- Students with a C+ or lower average (18.1 hours) work more hours per week on average than those with a A+ or higher (15.4) and report a more negative impact on their academic performance (56% versus 39%).

	All	Group		
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Currently employed (WORK1)				
Yes, both on and off campus	3%	4%	2%	3%
Yes, on campus	8%	7%	7%	<b>9</b> %
Yes, off campus	45%	53%	45%	36%
No, but seeking work	18%	16%	1 <b>9</b> %	20%
No, not seeking work	26%	20%	26%	32%
Number of hours worked per week* (WORK2)				•
10 or less	35%	30%	34%	46%
11 to 20	41%	42%	41%	40%
21 to 30	13%	14%	14%	<b>9</b> %
Over 30	11%	13%	11%	6%
Average	16.7	18.1	17.2	14.0
Impact of employment on academic performan	ce* (WORK3)			
Very positive	4%	4%	5%	4%
Somewhat positive	12%	13%	12%	13%
No impact	36%	34%	36%	38%
Somewhat negative	44%	45%	44%	42%
Very negative	4%	4%	4%	3%





#### 5.0 Professors

#### 5.1 Perceptions of professors

Students report very positive experiences with professors. The most positive ratings for professors were for seeming knowledgeable in their fields (41% strongly agree), treating students the same regardless of gender (53% strongly agree), and treating students the same regardless of race (53% strongly agree). Students report that the least positive experience with professors was taking a personal interest in their academic progress (11% strongly agree).

	All		Group	
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Seem knowledgeable in their fields (PROF6)	<b>97</b> %	97%	<b>96</b> %	97%
Treat students the same regardless of gender* (PROF13)	<b>96</b> %	<b>96</b> %	96%	<b>96</b> %
Treat students the same regardless of race* (PROF14)	95%	95%	95%	95%
Are reasonably accessible outside of class (PROF1)	90%	<b>9</b> 1%	90%	<b>9</b> 1%
Encourage students to participate in class discussions (PROF4)	88%	<b>9</b> 1%	86%	88%
Are fair in their grading (PROF11)	87%	<b>89</b> %	84%	88%
Are well-organized in their teaching (PROF5)	85%	87%	84%	84%
Communicate well in their teaching (PROF7)	84%	88%	82%	85%
Are consistent in their grading (PROF12)	83%	86%	81%	82%
Look out for students' interests* (PROF15)	82%	86%	80%	83%
Treat students as individuals, not just numbers (PROF3)	82%	88%	79%	78%
Are intellectually stimulating in their teaching (PROF8)	<b>79</b> %	83%	76%	80%
Provide useful feedback on academic work (PROF9)	76%	83%	73%	72%
Provide prompt feedback on academic work (PROF10)	71%	77%	68%	68%
Take a personal interest in academic progress (PROF2)	57%	66%	54%	52%

## 5.2 Most important aspect of teaching

Among the same 15 aspects related to professors, students rated *communicating well in their teaching*, being intellectually stimulating in their teaching, and being fair in their grading as the three most important.

Table 18: Most important aspects of professors (PROF18-20)						
	All		Group			
	students	1	2	3		
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)		
Communicate well in their teaching	39%	37%	<b>39</b> %	42%		
Are intellectually stimulating in their teaching	34%	32%	32%	38%		
Are fair in their grading	32%	<b>29</b> %	34%	34%		
Seem knowledgeable in their fields	<b>29</b> %	32%	28%	28%		
Are well organized in their teaching	27%	24%	28%	30%		
Provide useful feedback on my academic work	24%	25%	26%	22%		
Treat students as individuals, not just numbers	22%	26%	20%	20%		
Are consistent in their grading	14%	13%	15%	15%		
Treat students the same regardless of race	13%	12%	14%	14%		
Look out for students' interests	12%	14%	12%	11%		
Treat students the same regardless of gender	11%	10%	12%	11%		
Take a personal interest in my academic progress	11%	13%	10%	10%		
Provide prompt feedback on my academic work	10%	11%	11%	<b>9</b> %		
Are reasonably accessible outside of class	10%	11%	10%	<b>9</b> %		
Encourage students to participate in class discussions	<b>9</b> %	10%	10%	7%		
Note: Respondents provided top three choices. Therefore, col	umns will not sur	n to 100%.				





## 5.3 Ability to evaluate teaching

Almost all students say they were given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in their courses, including 71% who were able to evaluate the teaching in all their courses.

Table 19: Ability to evaluate teaching (PROF16)					
	All	Group			
	students	1	2	3	
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
All courses	71%	<b>69</b> %	70%	74%	
Most courses	18%	17%	19%	19%	
Some courses	7%	<b>9</b> %	7%	5%	
No courses	4%	5%	4%	2%	

## 5.4 Satisfaction with quality of teaching

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

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

Table 20: Agreement with statement "Generally, I am satisfied with the quality of teaching I have received" (PROF17)					
All Group					
	students	1	2	3	
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
Strongly agree	15%	21%	13%	13%	
Agree	71%	68%	71%	73%	
Disagree	12%	8%	14%	12%	
Strongly disagree	2%	2%	3%	2%	

## 6.0 Perceptions of staff

Middle-years students agree that most university support staff are helpful (25% strongly agree) and most teaching assistants in my academic program are helpful (21% strongly agree).

	All	Group			
	students (n=20,449)	1 (n=9,352)	2 (n=5,582)	3 (n=5,515)	
Most university support staff are helpful (STAFF2)	87%	<b>89</b> %	86%	87%	
Most teaching assistants are helpful (STAFF1)	<b>79</b> %	81%	77%	<b>79</b> %	
* These questions included an option for students to say "No bathe calculations.	asis for opinion" a	and those respor	ises have been r	emoved from	





#### 7.0 Growth and development

## 7.1 Contribution to communication skills

Among communication skills, universities contributed most to students' growth and development in *writing clearly and correctly* (17% very much) and *speaking to small groups* (16% very much).

Table 22: Contribution to communication skills (% much or very much)					
	All	Group			
	students	1	2	3	
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
Writing clearly and correctly (DVL8)	55%	62%	52%	52%	
Speaking to small groups (DVL6)	<b>49</b> %	53%	44%	51%	
Speaking to a class or audience (DVL7)	38%	45%	34%	37%	
Second or third language skills (DVL12)	15%	14%	16%	14%	

## 7.2 Contribution to analytical and learning skills

Among analytical and learning skills, students indicated that universities contributed most to their *ability to find and use information* (22% very much) and *thinking logically and analytically* (21% very much). Students rated their university as contributing least to *mathematical skills* (11% very much).

► Male (43%) students are more likely than female (25%) students to say that universities contributed much or very much to their *mathematical skills*.

Table 23: Contribution to analytical and learning skills (% much or very much)				
	All	Group		
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Ability to find and use information (DVL11)	65%	67%	63%	<b>66</b> %
Thinking logically and analytically (DVL1)	64%	65%	63%	65%
Listening to others to absorb information accurately (DVL10)	53%	53%	51%	55%
Understanding abstract concepts (DVL5)	52%	53%	50%	54%
Effective study and learning skills (DVL14)	52%	52%	<b>49</b> %	56%
Reading to absorb information accurately (DVL9)	50%	51%	<b>49</b> %	51%
Thinking creatively to find ways to achieve an objective (DVL4)	48%	50%	46%	47%
Mathematical skills (DVL2)	31%	27%	32%	34%

## 7.3 Contribution to working skills

Students' perceptions of their university's contribution to their working skills varied greatly, from *working independently* (28% very much) to *entrepreneurial skills* (5% very much).

Table 24: Contribution to work skills (% much or very much)				
	All	Group		
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Working independently (DVL15)	68%	66%	68%	70%
Skills for planning and completing projects (DVL13)	53%	55%	50%	55%
Cooperative interaction in groups (DVL16)	<b>49</b> %	50%	45%	53%
Skills and knowledge for employment (DVL20)	41%	43%	39%	42%
Knowledge of career options (DVL22)	37%	38%	36%	<b>39</b> %
Computer literacy skills (DVL17)	33%	32%	34%	33%
Entrepreneurial skills (DVL19)	18%	1 <b>9</b> %	17%	17%





## 7.4 Contribution to life skills

Students' perceptions varied as to the contribution that their university made to each of 10 skills, deemed "life skills," from *ability to interact with people from backgrounds different from your own* (21% very much) to *spirituality* (5% very much).

Table 25: Contribution to life skills (% much or very much)				
	All	Group		
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Ability to interact with people from backgrounds				
different from your own (DVL25)	56%	56%	54%	<b>59</b> %
Time management skills (DVL28)	54%	53%	53%	<b>58</b> %
Persistence with difficult tasks (DVL18)	52%	53%	50%	55%
Ability to evaluate your own strengths and weaknesses				
(DVL24)	51%	53%	48%	52%
Dealing successfully with obstacles to achieve an				
objective (DVL3)	<b>49</b> %	51%	47%	51%
Moral and ethical judgment (DVL29)	44%	<b>49</b> %	41%	43%
Ability to lead a group to achieve an objective (DVL21)	41%	44%	37%	46%
Self-confidence (DVL23)	37%	42%	35%	36%
Appreciation of the arts (DVL26)	<b>29</b> %	32%	28%	25%
Spirituality (DVL27)	14%	18%	13%	13%

#### 8.0 Commitment to completion

## 8.1 Financial resources to complete program

Two-thirds of students agree or strongly agree that they have the financial resources to complete their program.

Table 26: Agreement that they have financial resources to complete program (CMT1)				
	All	Group		
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Strongly agree	23%	22%	23%	25%
Agree	45%	43%	45%	46%
Disagree	18%	1 <b>9</b> %	17%	17%
Strongly disagree	7%	8%	7%	7%
Don't know	7%	7%	7%	5%

There appears to be a correlation between average debt and the belief that they have the financial resources to complete their program, as those who are less likely to agree carry higher debt loads. However, this does not appear to be driven by higher costs per year, as the average funding is virtually the same.

Table 27: Agreement that they have financial resources to complete program by average debt and financing per year				
	Average total debt	Funding per year		
Strongly agree	\$4,998	\$17,936		
Agree	\$8,764	\$16,623		
Disagree	\$14,751	\$16,906		
Strongly disagree	\$20,539	\$17,735		
Don't know	\$10,499	\$15,850		





## 8.2 Perceptions of university education

Students are more likely to agree that *most of their courses are interesting* (26% strongly agree) and that they are *in the right program for them* (43% strongly agree). Conversely, 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		
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Most of my courses are interesting (CMT4)	83%	86%	81%	83%
I am in the right program for me (CMT3)	83%	86%	83%	81%
My course load is manageable (CMT5)	81%	84%	81%	<b>79</b> %
I had adequate information about my program from				
the university before I enrolled (CMT2)	66%	<b>68</b> %	65%	64%

## 8.3 Perceptions of effort

Students are most likely to agree that they are *willing to put a lot of effort into being successful at university* (51% strongly agree), which is reflected in the fact that almost as many agree that they *normally go to all of their classes* (53% strongly agree). Although students may feel that they can put in the effort, fewer say that they *can deal with stress* (21% strongly agree) and have *good study habits* (20% strongly agree).

- ► Male (29%) students are more likely than female (17%) students to strongly agree that *they can deal with stress*.
- Students with an A- or higher average (84%) are more likely to agree or strongly agree that they have good study habits compared to those with a B- to B+ (70%) or C+ or lower (49%) average.

Table 29: Agreement with statements about students' abilities and effort (% agree or strongly agree)				
	All	Group		
	students (n=20,449)	1 (n=9,352)	2 (n=5,582)	3 (n=5,515)
I am willing to put a lot of effort into being successful				
at university (CMT7)	<b>9</b> 4%	<b>95</b> %	<b>9</b> 3%	<b>95</b> %
I normally go to all of my classes (CMT6)	88%	<b>9</b> 1%	87%	88%
I can deal with stress (CMT8)	75%	76%	75%	76%
I have good study habits (CMT9)	71%	73%	<b>69</b> %	72%
Note: 'Don't know' responses are not shown in the table but are	e included in the	calculations.		





## 8.4 Commitment to completion

The vast majority of students agree or strongly agree that they *plan to come back to their university next year*; however, 1 in 20 disagree or strongly disagree.

Table 30: Plan to come back to this university next year (CMT10)				
	All	Group		
	students	1 2 3		
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Strongly agree	57%	57%	55%	<b>59</b> %
Agree	32%	30%	34%	31%
Disagree	3%	3%	3%	2%
Strongly disagree	2%	3%	2%	2%
Don't know	6%	7%	6%	6%

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

Table 31: Plan to complete my degree at this university (CMT13)				
	All	Group		
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Strongly agree	63%	63%	61%	67%
Agree	<b>29</b> %	27%	31%	26%
Disagree	2%	2%	1%	1%
Strongly disagree	1%	2%	1%	<1%
Don't know	5%	6%	5%	4%

## 8.5 Plans to change institutions

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

Table 32: Plans to change (% agree or strongly agree				
	All		Group	
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
I plan to go to college/CEGEP next year (CMT12)	14%	15%	13%	14%
I plan to transfer to another university next year				
(CMT11)	7%	8%	7%	6%





#### 8.6 University is worth the cost

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

Table 33: Agreement that university degree is worth the cost (CMT14)				
	All	Group		
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Strongly agree	1 <b>9</b> %	22%	18%	19%
Agree	39%	38%	38%	40%
Disagree	22%	20%	24%	21%
Strongly disagree	<b>9</b> %	8%	<b>9</b> %	10%
Don't know	11%	12%	11%	10%

There appears to be a correlation between debt and the belief that university is worth the cost, as the average debt level increases the less students agree. However, the cost to finance per year is virtually the same across groups. This seems to indicate that feelings about the cost may be more related to how students finance their education rather than the cost of their education.

Table 34: Agreement that university degree is worth the cost by average debt and total funding per year				
	Average debt	Total funding		
Strongly agree	\$8,758	\$18,075		
Agree	\$9,169	\$16,832		
Disagree	\$10,848	\$16,939		
Strongly disagree	\$13,364	\$16,772		
Don't know	\$9,968	\$16,100		

#### 9.0 Expectations and experience

The majority of middle-years students say that their experiences *met their expectations*, while nearly an equal number say that their expectations were *exceeded* or *fell short*.

Results show that those with higher average university grades are more likely to say that their university exceeded their expectations than those with lower average grades. In fact, 28% of those with an average grade of A- or higher said that their expectations were exceeded, compared to 12% of those with an average grade of C+ or lower.

Table 35: Meeting expectations (EXP18)				
	All	Group		
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Exceeded	1 <b>9</b> %	26%	15%	17%
Met	64%	60%	66%	65%
Fell short	17%	14%	1 <b>9</b> %	18%





#### 10.0 Overall evaluation

## 10.1 Satisfaction with concern shown by university

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

Table 36: Satisfaction with concern shown by the university for student as an individual (EVAL3)					
	All	Group			
	students	1	3		
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
Very satisfied	7%	12%	6%	5%	
Satisfied	59%	63%	57%	58%	
Dissatisfied	25%	19%	28%	27%	
Very dissatisfied	9%	7%	<b>9</b> %	10%	

#### 10.2 Satisfaction with decision to attend this university

About 9 in 10 middle-years students are satisfied with their decision to attend their university.

Table 37: Satisfaction with decision to attend this university (EVAL9)				
	All	Group		
	students	1	3	
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Very satisfied	21%	26%	17%	21%
Satisfied	67%	64%	68%	67%
Dissatisfied	10%	8%	11%	10%
Very dissatisfied	2%	2%	3%	2%

## 10.3 Recommend university to others

Students were asked to rate the likelihood that they would recommend their university on a scale from 0 (not at all likely) to 10 (extremely likely). Using the Net Promoter Score calculation, where detractors (rating of 0 to 6) are subtracted from promoters (rating of 9 or 10), participating universities have a score of -1 (27% promoters minus 28% detractors).

Table 38: Recommend university to others (EVAL14)					
	All	Group			
	students	1 2 3			
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
Promoter (rating of 9 or 10)	27%	34%	21%	28%	
Passive (rating of 7 or 8)	45%	44%	46%	46%	
Detractor (rating of 0 to 6)	28%	23%	33%	26%	
Net promoter score (promoter minus detractor)	-1	+11	-12	+2	
Note: The net promoter score may not exactly equal the diffe	rence between 'p	promoter' and 'de	etractor' due to r	ounding.	





## 11.0 Goal development

## 11.1 Choosing a discipline or major

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

Table 39: Chosen a major or discipline (GOAL1)				
All Group				
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Yes	92%	93%	<b>9</b> 1%	93%
No	8%	7%	<b>9</b> %	7%

## 11.2 Plans for additional schooling

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

Table 40: Post-graduation plans					
	All	Group			
	students	1	2	3	
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
Apply to graduate school (GOAL4)					
Yes	34%	34%	33%	34%	
No	25%	27%	24%	26%	
Unsure	41%	<b>39</b> %	43%	40%	
Apply to professional program (GOAL3)					
Yes	28%	27%	26%	32%	
No	41%	42%	41%	41%	
Unsure	31%	31%	33%	27%	





## 11.3 Career plans

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

Table 41: Career plans				
	All Group			
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Description of career plans (GOAL5)				
I have a specific career in mind	32%	36%	27%	34%
I have several possible careers in mind	35%	35%	35%	36%
I have some general ideas but I need to clarify them	23%	20%	26%	21%
I am unsure, but I want to develop a career plan	<b>9</b> %	7%	10%	8%
I am not thinking about a career at this stage of my				
studies	2%	2%	2%	<1%
How well students know career options (GOAL6)				
Very well	20%	22%	17%	21%
Fairly well	<b>49</b> %	48%	50%	48%
Only a little	28%	25%	2 <b>9</b> %	28%
Not at all	4%	4%	4%	4%

## 11.4 Steps taken to prepare for employment

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

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

Table 42: Steps taken to prepare for employment or	career after g	raduation			
	All	Group			
	students	1	2	3	
	(n=20,449) (n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)		
Talked with parents/family about					
employment/career (GOAL8)	78%	77%	77%	80%	
Talked with friends about employment/career					
(GOAL9)	78%	76%	78%	80%	
Created resumé or curriculum vitae (GOAL10)	58%	50%	5 <b>9</b> %	65%	
Talked with professors about employment/career					
(GOAL7)	40%	46%	37%	<b>39</b> %	
Volunteered in chosen field of employment (GOAL15)	32%	35%	28%	34%	
Worked in chosen field of employment (GOAL14)	30%	31%	30%	31%	
Attended an employment fair (GOAL12)	30%	27%	31%	34%	
Met with a career counsellor (GOAL13)	23%	21%	24%	25%	
Created an e-portfolio (GOAL11)	18%	17%	19%	18%	
I have a career mentor (GOAL16)	7%	8%	6%	7%	
None (GOAL17)	5%	6%	6%	4%	
Note: Respondents could provide more than one answer. The	refore, columns v	will not sum to 1	00%.		





#### 12.0 Satisfaction with facilities and services

## 12.1 General facilities and services

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

- The younger a student is, the more likely they are to use *university residences* and *athletic facilities*.
- Visible minority students are less likely than non-visible minority students to use parking (34% versus 51%).

Table 43: Use of general facilities and services					
	All	Group			
	students	1	2	3	
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
On-campus book stores (SRV18)	67%	68%	65%	68%	
Library electronic resources (SRV5)	60%	63%	58%	5 <b>8</b> %	
Food services (SRV25)	58%	<b>59</b> %	56%	61%	
Online campus book stores (SRV19)	49%	52%	48%	47%	
On-campus library (SRV4)	43%	47%	43%	40%	
Parking (SRV26)	43%	48%	41%	41%	
Athletic facilities (SRV16)	39%	36%	37%	45%	
Campus medical services (SRV20)	<b>19</b> %	16%	20%	23%	
Other recreational facilities (SRV17)	16%	14%	15%	19%	
Facilities for university-based social activities (SRV22)	15%	14%	15%	17%	
Computing services help desk (SRV24)	13%	14%	13%	<b>9</b> %	
Facilities for student associations (SRV23)	11%	11%	11%	13%	
University residences (SRV13)	11%	13%	11%	10%	

Among those who used the facilities and services, results show very little difference in satisfaction with general facilities and services, with the exception of *parking facilities* and, to a lesser extent, *food services*.

	All			
	students	1	2	3
Library electronic resources (SRV5SAT)	95%	95%	<b>95</b> %	95%
On-campus library (SRV4SAT)	95%	<b>96</b> %	<b>94</b> %	95%
Other recreational facilities (SRV17SAT)	95%	<b>96</b> %	<b>93</b> %	95%
Facilities for university-based social activities (SRV22SAT)	95%	95%	94%	95%
Computing services help desk (SRV24SAT)	94%	94%	<b>94</b> %	93%
Online campus book store (SRV19SAT)	92%	90%	<b>92</b> %	93%
Facilities for student associations (SRV23SAT)	90%	92%	87%	<b>94</b> %
On-campus book stores (SRV18SAT)	90%	<b>89</b> %	<b>9</b> 1%	<b>92</b> %
Athletic facilities (SRV16SAT)	89%	<b>91</b> %	88%	<b>90</b> %
Campus medical services (SRV20SAT)	86%	<b>89</b> %	81%	90%
University residences (SRV13SAT)	81%	82%	81%	<b>79</b> %
Food services (SRV25SAT)	73%	68%	76%	75%
Parking (SRV26SAT)	40%	44%	38%	39%





#### 12.2 Academic services

Academic advising is used much more than the other four academic services. Students attending Group 2 universities are more likely than those attending Group 1 and Group 3 universities to have used *co-op offices and supports*.

Table 45: Use of academic services					
	All	Group			
	students	1 2 3			
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
Academic advising (SRV9)	<b>49</b> %	50%	48%	<b>49</b> %	
Co-op offices and supports (SRV21)	15%	7%	21%	13%	
Writing skills (SRV12)	12%	12%	13%	11%	
Study skills and learning supports (SRV11)	12%	12%	13%	11%	
Tutoring (SRV10)	9%	<b>9</b> %	<b>9</b> %	8%	

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

	All	Group		
	students	1	2	3
Study skills and learning supports (SRV11SAT)	91%	93%	90%	<b>90</b> %
Writing skills (SRV12SAT)	89%	93%	87%	<b>87</b> %
Tutoring (SRV10SAT)	87%	87%	87%	88%
Academic advising (SRV9SAT)	85%	86%	85%	83%
Co-op offices and supports (SRV21SAT)	84%	86%	83%	85%

## 12.3 Special services

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

Students who self-identify as a visible minority are more likely than those who do not to use services for international students (9% versus 2%).

Table 47: Use of special services				
	All	Group		
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Financial aid (SRV15)	25%	30%	22%	27%
Personal counselling (SRV8)	14%	16%	13%	13%
Career counselling (SRV7)	10%	10%	10%	11%
Employment services (SRV6)	<b>9</b> %	8%	<b>9</b> %	10%
Services for students with disabilities (SRV3)	8%	8%	8%	7%
Advising for students who need financial aid (SRV14)	7%	<b>9</b> %	7%	5%
Services for international students (SRV2)	5%	4%	6%	3%
Services for Indigenous students (SRV1)	2%	3%	2%	2%





Satisfaction with special services is very high, with at least 78% of those who used each service saying that they are satisfied or very satisfied with it.

	All		Group	
	students	1	2	3
Services for Indigenous students (SRV1SAT)	90%	93%	88%	<b>90</b> %
Services for students with disabilities (SRV3SAT)	88%	<b>89</b> %	85%	<b>9</b> 1%
Career counselling (SRV7SAT)	86%	86%	88%	83%
Employment services (SRV6SAT)	85%	85%	86%	83%
Services for international students (SRV2SAT)	85%	85%	85%	86%
Personal counselling (SRV8SAT)	81%	86%	77%	81%
Financial aid (SRV15SAT)	81%	83%	81%	77%
Advising for students who need financial aid (SRV14SAT)	78%	80%	78%	76%

#### 13.0 Finances

#### 13.1 Credit cards

Eighty-six percent of middle-years students report that they have at least one credit card, including 23% with two or more. Among those students who have credit cards, three-quarters pay off their balance each month and, as such, their current credit card balance should be zero; however, when asked what their current credit card balance is, just 33% say it is zero. The average credit card debt for students who have an unpaid balance is over \$3,000.

- ► Although there are only slight differences in the number of credit cards and repaying balances each month across groups, students in Group 1 carry the most credit card debt.
- ► The older the student, the more likely they are to have multiple credit cards, and the less likely they are to pay off their balance each month. Older students also carry a higher credit card balance, increasing from \$378 for those 19 and younger to \$3,228 for those 25 and older.

Table 49: Credit cards				
	All		Group	
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Number of credit cards (FIN1)				
None	14%	14%	14%	12%
One	63%	61%	62%	<b>66</b> %
Тwo	15%	16%	15%	16%
Three or more	8%	<b>9</b> %	<b>9</b> %	6%
Regularly pay off balance each month* (FIN2)				
Yes	77%	72%	<b>79</b> %	81%
Total credit card balance* (FIN3)				
Zero	33%	31%	33%	35%
\$500 or less	15%	15%	15%	14%
\$501 to \$1,000	6%	7%	5%	6%
Over \$1,000	10%	13%	8%	8%
Don't know	36%	33%	38%	36%
Average (all with credit card)	\$1,049	\$1,387	\$944	\$827
Average (those with unpaid balance)	\$3,434	\$3,764	\$3,540	\$2,714
* Total credit card balance and payment of the balance w	vere asked of those w	ho had at least o	one credit card.	•





## 13.2 Debt from financing post-secondary education

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

Table 50: Sources of debt (DEBT)					
	All	Group			
	students	1	2	3	
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)	
Any debt	43%	47%	37%	48%	
Government student loans	38%	40%	32%	44%	
Loans from parents/family	11%	11%	10%	10%	
Loans from financial institutions	8%	10%	7%	<b>9</b> %	
Debt from other sources	4%	5%	4%	4%	

Among all middle-years students, the average education-related debt at the time of the survey was almost \$10,000. When only those who report having debt are considered, the average amount of debt is almost 2.5 times higher.

Government student loans account for the most debt at almost \$20,000, one and half times higher than loans from financial institutions and double the debt from loans from parents or family.

- ► Group 3 students have more debt on average than Group 1 and Group 2 students, largely driven by carrying more debt from *loans from financial institutions*.
- ► The older the student, the more debt they report, increasing from \$6,067 for those 19 and younger up to \$18,871 for those 25 and older.

Table 51: Average amount of repayable debt				
	All		Group	
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Average total debt (DEBT1AMT-DEBT4AMT)				
All respondents	\$9,922	\$11,126	\$7,575	\$12,369
Those with debt	\$23,032	\$23,826	\$20,321	\$25,544
Average among those with these sources				
Government student loans (DEBT1AMT)	\$19,779	\$21,418	\$17,267	\$21,014
Loans from financial institutions (DEBT2AMT)	\$13,570	\$11,271	\$10,654	\$20,596
Loans from parents/family (DEBT3AMT)	\$9,653	\$8,591	\$10,072	\$10,205
Debt from other sources (DEBT4AMT)	\$6,725	\$8,173	\$6,166	\$5,570

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

► The older the student, the more likely they are to report having debt. Just 36% of those 19 and younger report having debt compared to 60% of those 25 and older.

Table 52: Total debt (DEBT1AMT-DEBT4	AMT)			
	All		Group	
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
No debt	57%	53%	63%	52%
Less than \$5,000	4%	4%	5%	4%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5%	5%	5%	6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7%	7%	7%	7%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6%	5%	5%	6%
\$20,000 or more	21%	25%	16%	26%





## 13.3 Sources of university funding

#### 13.3.1 Use of sources

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

- ► Students who self-identify as a member of a visible minority are less likely than those who do not to rely on *earnings from summer work* (31% versus 56%).
- ► As might be expected, students with an average university grade of A- or higher (57%) are more likely than those with an average grade of B- to B+ (31%) or C+ or lower (20%) to say that they have received a *university scholarship*, *financial award*, *or bursary*.
- ► The older the student, the less likely they are to be financing their education through their parents, family, or spouse, their earnings from summer work, or RESPs.

Table 53: Sources of financing				
	All	Group		
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
Parents, family, or spouse (INC3)	58%	51%	62%	61%
Earnings from summer work (INC8)	45%	46%	42%	47%
Government loan or bursary (INC1)	45%	46%	<b>39</b> %	53%
Earnings from current employment (INC6/7)	43%	<b>49</b> %	42%	37%
University scholarship, financial award, or bursary (INC2)	37%	40%	33%	41%
RESP (INC10)	23%	20%	23%	26%
Loans from financial institution (INC4)	7%	8%	6%	7%
Co-op program, internship, and other practical				
experiences related to program (INC5)	<b>6</b> %	2%	8%	6%
Investment income (INC9)	5%	4%	5%	5%
Other (INC11)	4%	5%	4%	3%

Most students rely on about three sources to fund their education, although more than a quarter of students use four or more sources.

- ► On average, visible minority students rely on fewer sources (2.4) than non-visible minority students (2.9). In addition, 31% of visible minority students report using one source to fund their current year, compared to 18% of non-visible minority students.
- ► As students get older, they rely on fewer sources to fund their education; 20% of those 19 and younger rely on just one source compared to 35% of those 25 and older.
- ▶ The higher a student's grade, the more sources they rely on to fund their current year.

Table 54: Number of sources of financing (INC1-11)				
	All		Group	
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
One	24%	23%	27%	1 <b>9</b> %
Тwo	24%	24%	24%	23%
Three	24%	24%	24%	26%
Four or more	28%	2 <b>9</b> %	26%	31%
Average	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9





## 13.3.2 Average financing

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

- ► Male students (\$18,746) require more to finance their current year than female students (\$16,155).
- ► As students get older, they report needing more to finance their current year. The average amount needed increases from \$15,168 for those 19 and younger to \$22,451 for those 25 and older.

Table 55: Average amount from each financing sour	ce			
	All		Group	
	students	1	2	3
	(n=20,449)	(n=9,352)	(n=5,582)	(n=5,515)
All respondents				
Overall (INC1AMT-INC11AMT)	\$17,012	\$16,457	\$17,141	\$17,422
Average among those with these sources				
Co-op program, internship, and other practical				
experiences related to program (INC5AMT)	\$10,669	\$8,400	\$9,633	\$13,697
Government loan or bursary (INC1AMT)	\$8,273	\$8,920	\$7,274	\$8,816
Loans from financial institution (INC4AMT)	\$8,231	\$6,444	\$7,414	\$11,636
Parents, family, or spouse (INC3AMT)	\$7,566	\$5,509	\$9,199	\$6,805
Earnings from current employment				
(INC6AMT/INC7AMT)	\$7,173	\$8,321	\$7,135	\$5,575
Earnings from summer work (INC8AMT)	\$5,476	\$5,575	\$5,454	\$5,398
RESP (INC10AMT)	\$5,152	\$4,750	\$5,360	\$5,211
Investment income (e.g., bonds, dividends)				
(INC9AMT)	\$3,091	\$3,748	\$2,963	\$2,662
University scholarship, financial award, or bursary				
(INC2AMT)	\$2,312	\$2,285	\$2,339	\$2,306
Other (INC11AMT)	\$8,090	\$7,323	\$8,219	\$9,181





Appendix A - 2020 CUSC-CCREU Survey (© 2020)





## 2020 Survey of Middle Years Students

This survey is being completed by students in the middle year(s) of their program, including second, third, and in some cases, fourth year students at approximately 50 Canadian universities. We want to learn more about what our students think of their university experience and how they are developing as they move through their programs of study.

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

shading	Description
No shading	Question only in the Middle Years survey
	Question in all 3 surveys
	Question in the First Year Survey and the Middle Years Survey
	Question in the Middle Years Survey and the Graduating Survey

Acad	emic history					
hist1	In what year did you begin your postsecondary studies? Year:					
hist2	In what year did you first enrol at <university name="">? Year:</university>					
hist3	Have you transferred to <university name=""> from another postsecondary institution?</university>					
	🗆 Yes 🛛 No					
hist4	Please choose the letter grade that best reflects your overall average grade:					
	□ A (includes A+, A and A-) □ B (includes B+, B and B-)					
	C (includes C+, C and C-)					
	□ F					
	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					

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		





Activit	ties				
Since la	st September how often have you	Never	Occasionally	Often	Very often
act1	attended campus social events				
act2	attended public lectures and guest				
	speakers on campus				
act3	attended campus cultural events (theatre,				
	concerts, art exhibits, etc.)				
act4	participated in student government	_	_	_	_
	(excluding voting in student elections)				
act5	participated in student clubs				
act6	participated in on-campus student				
	recreational and sports programs				
act7	attended home games of university				
	athletic teams				
act8	participated in on-campus community				
	service/volunteer activities				
act9	participated in off-campus community				
	service/volunteer activities				
	[If act8 or act9 <> "Never" branch to act10, or act10	otherwise l	branch to act11]		

act10 During an average week how many hours do you spend in community service/volunteer activities? Hours: \_\_\_\_

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): \_\_\_\_\_

act12 Academic work outside of class time (hours per week): \_\_\_\_\_





#### Employment 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.] On average, how many hours per week are you employed in this work? \_ work2 work3 What impact has this employment had on your academic performance? □ Very negative □ Somewhat negative □ No impact □ Somewhat positive □ Very positive

#### Professors

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

		Strongly			Strongly
	Most of my professors	disagree	Disagree	Agree	agree
prof1	Are reasonably accessible outside of				
	class				
prof2	Take a personal interest in my academic				
	progress				
prof3	Treat students as individuals, not just				
	numbers				
prof4	Encourage students to participate in				
	class discussions				
prof5	Are well organized in their teaching				
prof6	Seem knowledgeable in their fields				
prof7	Communicate well in their teaching				
prof8	Are intellectually stimulating in their				
	teaching				
prof9	Provide useful feedback on my academic				
	work				
prof10	Provide prompt feedback on my				
	academic work				
prof11	Are fair in their grading				
prof12	Are consistent in their grading				





	Most of my professors	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No basis for opinion
prof13	Treat students the same regardless of gender					
prof14	Treat students the same regardless of race					
prof15	Look out for students' interests					

profxx Regardless of how well you think your professors did, which three statements do you think are the most important? choose from prof1 to prof15

		Yes,				
		Yes, all	Yes, most	some	No	
		courses	courses	courses	courses	
prof16	Were you given the chance to evaluate the quality of teaching in your courses this past fall?					

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

		Strongly			Strongly
		disagree	Disagree	Agree	agree
prof17	Generally, I am satisfied with the quality				
	of teaching I have received				

#### Staff

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					
staff2	Most university support staff (e.g., clerks, secretaries, etc.) are helpful					





# 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					
dvl2	Mathematical skills					
dvl3	Dealing successfully with obstacles to achieve an objective					
dvl4	Thinking creatively to find ways to achieve an objective					
dvl5	Understanding abstract concepts					
dvl6	Speaking to small groups					
dvl7	Speaking to a class or audience					
dvl8	Writing clearly and correctly					
dvl9	Reading to absorb information accurately					
dvl10	Listening to others to absorb information accurately					
dvl11	Ability to find and use information					
dvl12	Second or third language skills					
dvl13	Skills for planning and completing projects					
dvl14	Effective study and learning skills					
dvl15	Working independently					
dvl16	Cooperative interaction in groups					
dvl17	Computer literacy skills					
dvl18	Persistence with difficult tasks					
dvl19	Entrepreneurial skills					
dvl20	Skills and knowledge for employment					
dvl21	Ability to lead a group to achieve an objective					
dvl22	Knowledge of career options					
dvl23	Self-confidence					
dvl24	Ability to evaluate your own strengths and weaknesses					
dvl25	Ability to interact with people from backgrounds different from your own					
dvl26	Appreciation of the arts					
dvl27	Spirituality					
dvl28	Time management skills					
dvl29	Moral and ethical judgment					





#### **Commitment to completion**

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

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

# Expectations and experience exp18 Has <university name> exceeded, met or fallen short short of your expectations? Image: Colspan="3">Image: Colspan="3">Image: Colspan="3" Image: Colspan="3">Image: Colspan="3" Image: Colspan="3" Image

#### **Overall evaluation**

Please indicate your level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with <university name> in the following areas.

	Very			Very
	dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	satisfied
eval3 Concern shown by the university f	or			
you as an individual				
eval9 Your decision to attend this univer	sity 🗌			

eval14 How likely is it that you would recommend <university name> to a friend or family member? □ 0 Not at all likely through to □ 10 Extremely likely

> [If eval14 =< 6 branch to eval14txt, otherwise branch to the Goal development section.] Please explain why you gave a rating of [EVAL14] out of 10 for recommending this university.

eval14txt





14				
goal1	Have you chosen a major or discipline?			
•	have completed your undergraduate studies do you intend to	):		
goal3	Apply to a professional program (e.g., Medicine, Law, etc.)	🗆 Yes	🗆 No	🗆 Unsure
goal4	Apply to graduate school	🗆 Yes	🗆 No	🗆 Unsure
goolE	Which of the following best describes your sprear plane?			
goal5	Which of the following best describes your career plans?			
	□ I have a specific career in mind			
	□ I have several possible careers in mind			
	□ I have some general ideas but I need to clarify them			
	□ I am unsure, but I want to develop a career plan	00		
	□ I am not thinking about a career at this stage of my studi	5		
goal6	How well do you know the career options your program or i	ntended prog	gram could	d open for you?
	□ Very well			
	Fairly well			
	□ Only a little			
	□ Not at all			
	icate what steps, if any, you have taken to prepare for emplo	yment/your o	career afte	er graduation.
	pose all that apply.			
goal7	□ Talked with professors about employment/career			
goal8	Talked with parents/family about employment/career			
goal9	□ Talked with friends about employment/career			
goal10	Created resume or curriculum vitae (CV)			
goal11	Created an e-portfolio (an inventory of skills, abilities and	dexperience	maintaine	d on the web)
goal12	Attended an employment fair			
goal13	Met with a career counsellor			
goal14	□ Worked in my chosen field of employment			
goal15	□ Volunteered in my chosen field of employment			
goal16	I have a career mentor			
goal17	None of the above			





# Services

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

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





Finan	ices
fin1	How many credit cards do you have?
	options: 0 through 10, 11 or more
	[If fin1 = 0 branch to fin3, otherwise fin2.]
fin2	Do you usually pay off the whole balance every month? $\ \square$ Yes $\ \square$ No
fin3	What is the total unpaid balance on all of your cards? \$ 🛛 Don't know

## Debt

debt	t Have you acquired repayable debt to finance your university education? Yes $\Box$ No $\Box$					
	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 □ debt1amt \$						
Repay	able debt from loans from financial institutions:	debt2 🗆	debt2amt \$			

Repayable debt from other sources: debt4 debt4amt \$	

#### Income

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	inc1 🛛	inc1amt \$
	University scholarship, financial award, or bursary	inc2 🗆	inc2amt \$
	Parents, family, or spouse	inc3 🗆	inc3amt \$
	Loans from financial institution(s)	inc4 🗆	inc4amt \$
	Co-op program, internship, etc. related to your program	inc5 🗆	inc5amt \$
	Earnings from current employment on campus	inc6 🗆	inc6amt \$
	Earnings from current employment off campus	inc7 🗆	inc7amt \$
	Earnings from summer work	inc8 🗆	inc8amt \$
Investment income (bonds, dividends, interest, etc.)		inc9 🗆	inc9amt \$
Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP)		inc10 🗆	inc10amt \$
	Other (please specify)	inc11 🗆	inc11amt \$
		inctxt	





Living	arrangements
live1	Where are you currently living?
	In on-campus housing (university residence, dorm, etc.)
	With parents, guardians or relatives
	In rented off-campus housing shared with others
	In rented off-campus housing on your own
	In a home you own
livetxt	Other (please specify)
	[If live1 <> "In on-campus housing" branch to live2, otherwise branch to live3]
live2	Would you prefer to live in on-campus housing if you had the choice? 🛛 Yes 🖓 No
live3	What is your marital status?
	Single
	Married or common law
	In a relationship other than married or common law
live4	Do you have children? 🛛 Yes 🖓 No
	[If live4 = "Yes" branch to live5, otherwise branch to Disabilities/ Impairments section.]
live5	How many up to age 5?
live6	How many age 5 to 11?
live7	How many 12 or older?
•	

Commuting					
comm1 At present, what method of transportation do you use most often to get to campus?					
Vehicle (alone)					
$\Box$ Vehicle (with others or in a car pool)					
Public transportation					
□ Walk					
Bicycle					
Other (please specify below):					
commtxt					
Don't attend the campus					





# **Disabilities/ Impairments**

			How often are by this di	your daily act sability/ impai	
			Sometimes	Often	Always
dis1	Mobility/ Dexterity	disf1			
dis2	Hearing	disf2			
dis3	Speech	disf3			
dis4	Vision (e.g. blindness, low vision)	disf4			
dis5	Learning/ Memory (e.g. dyslexia)	disf5			
dis7	Other physical disability	disf7			
dis8	Attention deficit disorder	disf8			
dis9	Mental health condition	disf9			
dis12	Chronic conditions (e.g. Multiple	disf12			
	Sclerosis, Crohn's, Autoimmune)				
dis10	Other (please specify)				
distxt					

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





Ethnicity	y
Are you	(check all that apply)
eth1	Indigenous (e.g., status, non-status, Métis, Inuit)
eth2	Arab (e.g., Saudi, Egyptian, etc.)
eth3	Black
eth4	Chinese
eth5	Filipino
eth6	Japanese
eth7	🗆 Korean
eth8	🗆 Latin American
eth9	🛛 South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.)
eth10	Southeast Asian (e.g., Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese, etc.)
eth11	West Asian (e.g., Afghan, Iranian, etc.)
eth12	White/ Caucasian
eth13	Other (please specify)
ethtxt	

	[If eth1 is checked branch to ab1, otherwise branch to the Comments section.]
	Which of the following describes your Indigenous background? (check all that apply)
ab1	First Nations status
ab2	First Nations non-status
ab3	Metis
ab4	🗆 Inuit
ab5	□ Other

# Comments

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?</university>		
	Comments (specify)	Don't know	
positiv	Looking back on your experiences as a student, wha name> have been most positive?	t aspects of your experience at <university< th=""></university<>	
	Comments (specify)	Don't know	





Appendix B - Data Licensing & Membership Agreement





# Data Licensing & Membership Agreement

#### WHEREAS:

#### PREAMBLE

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

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

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





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

# DEFINITIONS

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

# **OWNERSHIP OF SURVEY DATA**

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

#### EXCHANGE OF SURVEY DATA AMONG MEMBERS

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

#### COMPARISONS LIMITED TO AGGREGATE DATA

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

#### LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF DATA

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





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

## **REQUIREMENTS FOR CONFIDENTIALITY**

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

#### EXCLUSIVE USE OF INSTRUMENTS AND METHODOLOGY

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

# **INDEMNITY**

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

#### SEVERABILITY

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



