



Alberta

**Results of the  
Graduate Outcomes Survey  
for the Publicly Funded  
Post-Secondary Institutions'  
Class of 2019/2020**

**Prepared by:**

 **CCI**Research

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Results of the Graduate Outcomes Survey for the Publicly Funded Post Secondary Institutions’  
Class of 2019/2020 | Published by Advanced Education  
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## Executive Summary

### Introduction

Every two years, Alberta Advanced Education (AE) commissions a survey of post-secondary graduates to collect information that will inform strategic planning and results reporting regarding graduate demographics, financing of education, outcomes and changes over time.

CCI Research began work on the AE Graduate Outcomes Survey (GOS) for the class of 2019/2020 in November 2021. The GOS instrument was based on previous years' surveys, with changes made after reviews by CCI Research Analysts and approval from AE. The online and telephone survey tools were programmed by the in-house CCI Research Information Technology staff based on these approved survey documents.

The administration period began on December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2021. A pre-test was conducted before launching the survey in full and up to three email reminders were sent to all graduates with a valid, available email address. By June 15<sup>th</sup>, 2022, a total of 14,773 surveys were completed for a gross response rate of 33.6%.

### Demographics

Administrative data and responses collected from the survey were used in combination to determine the demographic profile of graduates who responded to the survey:

- Almost two out of three survey respondents were female.
- The average age of survey respondents was 30, the median was 27 and the most common age was 24.
- About two-thirds of survey respondents were single (never married) when they started their post-secondary program and about four out of five survey respondents did not have dependents when they started their post-secondary program.
- Only 5% of survey respondents self-identified as an Indigenous person and 7% of graduates self-identified as a person with a disability when they started their program.

### Financing of Post-Secondary Education

Information was also collected to better understand the sources of financing that graduates used to fund their post-secondary education:

- Half of all survey respondents reported receiving government-sponsored student loans, with an average debt of \$32,034 at graduation, and an average (previous) monthly re-payment of about \$264.
- Almost two-thirds of survey respondents overall indicated that they received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries, with a median amount received of \$5,000.
- About two out of five survey respondents indicated receiving family assistance or loans, with an average amount received of \$17,240 and an average amount to be repaid at graduation of \$1,755, or \$10,147 when those who reported having to repay \$0 were excluded.
- Almost one in five survey respondents reported receiving non-government loans from financial institutions for education-related expenses, with an average amount owing in non-government loans at graduation of \$15,706.

Altogether, more than half of survey respondents indicated receiving either or both government-sponsored loans and non-government-sponsored loans from financial institutions. Additionally, compared to previous years, a similar proportion of graduates indicated that they 'agree' or 'strongly agree' their post-secondary education program was worth the financial cost (79% for the 2019/20 survey compared to 81% for 2017/18 and 80% in 2015/16).

**Outcomes**

In total, approximately three-quarters of survey respondents were employed, 18% were enrolled in full-time studies, 4% were unemployed and looking for work, and 1% were not employed and not looking for work. The employment rate of 2019/2020 graduates in the labour market was 95% at the time of the survey, which is within the range of results that have been observed for graduates in previous years.

A large majority of employed graduates indicated that they had obtained full-time employment, or the equivalent to full-time employment within a year of graduating. On average, graduates who had not previously had their job while in school and who found a job within two years of graduating, did so approximately five months after graduation. Graduates who took longer than six months tended to indicate that the challenges which most affected their ability to find employment were the Covid-19 pandemic and a lack of experience or a lack of available jobs, either in their field of study or near their place of residence.

Graduates who were not working and not looking for a job most often reported that they were not looking because of personal or family responsibilities. Graduates who had a job but were looking for a new one often wanted a job related to their field of study, permanent or full-time employment, more compensation and benefits, or something related to their personal or career goals.

More than three-quarters were employed in permanent positions, and slightly less than half had been at their current position for between one and three years.

On average, employed graduates reported earning \$66,215 annually in total, with half indicating they made \$59,800 or more annually in total. After taking inflation into account, the average annual income reported by 2019/2020 graduates was \$3,444 higher based on 2022-dollar values compared to the average annual income reported by 2017/2018 graduates.

More than half of graduates reported that their current main job was 'very related' to the program from which they graduated in 2019/2020. Similarly, more than half of graduates indicated that the subject-area knowledge they acquired during their program was 'very related' to their current job and about two-thirds indicated that the general skills and abilities they acquired were 'very related' to their job.

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# 1 Introduction

Every two years, Alberta Advanced Education (AE) commissions a survey of post-secondary graduates from credit parchment programs (programs offering certificates, diplomas or degrees after successful completion of the program), called the Graduate Outcomes Survey (GOS). Surveys are completed approximately two years after graduation. Graduates have the option of completing the GOS either online or over the telephone.

The objectives of the GOS are to collect information that is then used to inform strategic planning and results reporting, both for the Province and for institutions in the Province. The specific objectives of the GOS are to:

- Explore graduates' employment outcomes,
- Understand how students finance their education,
- Describe the demographic profile of graduates from different fields of study, and
- Maintain historical comparisons with surveys from previous years.

This collaborative project of data collection for research reflects AE's continued commitment to ensure that the post-secondary system enables the success of Albertans through education and enhanced employability through lifelong learning. The survey findings from this research project will continue to help inform strategic planning and results reporting for both the Province and for institutions in the Province.

In fall 2021, CCI Research Inc. (CCI Research) was contracted by AE to conduct the GOS survey with the 2019/2020 academic year graduates from credit parchment programs from publicly funded post-secondary institutions, excluding the Banff Centre, and 2020/2021 academic year graduates from credit parchment programs from Private Career Colleges. This report covers results from publicly funded post-secondary institutions.

## 2 Methodology

Based on previous instruments, AE and CCI Research prepared a survey instrument aimed at assessing outcomes such as graduate satisfaction, how graduates finance their education, and employment status and compensation.

A copy of the complete survey instrument can be found in the Appendix.

The target population included alumni who had graduated from publicly funded Alberta post-secondary institutions in 2019/20. A total of 25 publicly funded post-secondary institutions participated in the project, including:

**Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities**

Athabasca University  
 University of Alberta  
 University of Calgary  
 University of Lethbridge

**Undergraduate Universities**

Alberta University of Arts and Design  
 Grant MacEwan University  
 Mount Royal University

**Polytechnic Institutions**

Northern Alberta Institute of Technology  
 Southern Alberta Institute of Technology  
 Red Deer Polytechnic

**Independent Academic Institutions**

Ambrose University  
 Burman University  
 Concordia University of Edmonton  
 The King’s University  
 St. Mary’s University

**Comprehensive Community Colleges**

Bow Valley College  
 Northwestern Polytechnic  
 Keyano College  
 Lakeland College  
 Lethbridge College  
 Medicine Hat College  
 Norquest College  
 Northern Lakes College  
 Olds College  
 Portage College

AE and post-secondary institutions provided CCI Research with contact information, which was used to invite graduates to participate in the survey.

To achieve accuracy targets by institution, field of study, credential and program, a detailed sampling plan was developed by AE. Publicly funded institutions with fewer than 1,500 graduates were surveyed using a census approach, while institutions with 1,500 graduates or more were surveyed using stratified sampling<sup>1</sup>.

The data required for stratification were included as part of the contact information that was provided. Information about the final survey sample compared to the population by sector, field of study, and credential type is provided in Tables 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3.

<sup>1</sup> More details about the stratified sample plan and accuracy targets are provided in the Graduate Outcomes Survey Technical Report.

Table 2-1 *Sample Statistics by Sector*

Sector	Population *	Proportion (%) of Population	Completed Survey Sample	Proportion (%) of Sample
Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities	19,504	44%	6,489	44%
Comprehensive Community Colleges	9,354	21%	2,974	20%
Polytechnic Institutions	8,945	20%	3,047	21%
Undergraduate Universities	5,084	12%	1,756	12%
Independent Academic Institutions	1,075	2%	507	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,962</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,773</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Includes each graduate only once; duplicates were removed from the population count here and prior to survey fielding.

Table 2-2 *Sample Statistics by Field of Study*

Field of Study By CIP Group <sup>2</sup>	Population *	Proportion (%) of Population	Completed Survey Sample	Proportion (%) of Sample
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation	1,442	3%	576	4%
Architecture, Engineering, and Related Technologies	5,657	13%	1,966	13%
Business, Management and Public Administration	10,382	24%	2,968	20%
Education	3,172	7%	1,161	8%
Health and Related Fields	9,678	22%	3,293	22%
Humanities	1,286	3%	448	3%
Mathematics, Computer, and Information Sciences	1,701	4%	533	4%
Personal, Protective and Transportation Services	1,348	3%	501	3%
Physical and Life Sciences and Technologies	2,457	6%	844	6%
Social and Behavioural Sciences and Law	5,603	13%	2,023	14%
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	1,236	3%	460	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,962</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,773</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Includes each graduate only once; duplicates were removed from the population count here and prior to survey fielding.

The field of study groups that are used in this report are based on the primary groupings of the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) outlined by Statistics Canada. Using the CIP, advanced education programs can be assigned a six-digit code, based on the name and content of the program. Throughout this report the most common CIP code breakdown presented is the primary groupings, which divide the CIP codes into eleven fields of study. The population and sample breakdowns by primary grouping are shown above in Table 2-2. The primary grouping 00- Personal Improvement and Leisure is not included in the report as this grouping includes courses that are not for credit<sup>3</sup>. The second CIP code breakdown used in this report is the BHASE/STEM breakdown defined by Statistics Canada. BHASE refers to business, humanities, health, arts,

<sup>2</sup> More information on the Classification of Instructional Programs can be found at <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/subjects/standard/cip/2016/introduction>

<sup>3</sup> A full description and breakdown of the primary groupings can be found at <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=394056>

social science, education, legal studies, trades, services, and natural resources and conservation; and STEM refers to science, technology, engineering and mathematics.<sup>4</sup>

Table 2-3 *Sample Statistics by Credential Type*

Credential Type	Population* (N)	Proportion (%) of Population	Completed Survey Sample (n)	Proportion (%) of Sample
Doctoral	804	2%	330	2%
Master's	4,323	10%	1,648	11%
Applied & Bachelor	19,499	44%	6,230	42%
Diploma	12,559	29%	4,286	29%
Certificate	6,777	15%	2,279	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,962</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,773</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Includes each graduate only once; duplicates were removed from the population count here and prior to survey fielding.

Data collection for the Graduate Outcomes Survey took place during the period of December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2021 to June 15<sup>th</sup>, 2022, with an average survey completion time of 20 minutes<sup>5</sup> by phone and 12 minutes<sup>6</sup> online. Trained interviewers used a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) system to complete 4,039 surveys with Alberta graduates and an additional 10,734 Alberta graduates completed the survey online, for a total of 14,773 completed surveys. Based on the population of 43,962 the gross response rate was 33.6%.

<sup>4</sup> A full description and breakdown of the STEM and BHASE groupings can be found at <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=401856>

<sup>5</sup> After excluding surveys that had a longer period than 59 minutes or a shorter period than 5 minutes between start and end time.

<sup>6</sup> After excluding surveys that had a longer period than 59 minutes between start and end time.



### 3 Analysis

For the purposes of this report, first-level data analysis includes the presentation of descriptive statistics (frequencies) for survey items in text, tables, and figures, as appropriate. The following should be noted regarding the presentation of frequency data:

- Percentages include only valid and relevant responses to each item (i.e., ‘don’t know/not applicable’ and ‘no response’ are excluded from the calculation of results).
- All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number based on computer-generated analysis. For single-response items, percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding. Similarly, rounded percentages for individual response options may not total exactly to combined percentages due to rounding. Therefore, percentages in text, tables, and charts may appear to differ by 1% due to rounding.
- Results with fewer than ten responses are suppressed. Complementary suppression<sup>7</sup> is also applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.
- Some numeric questions were open-ended and received responses that appeared to be extreme. In these cases, outliers were recoded for the calculation of results, and are noted below the applicable charts.
- Historical data are presented for some items that have been asked in previous years. Results were examined for changes or fluctuations across the survey periods and are discussed in the interpretation.
- In previous years, graduates of Post-Baccalaureate, Post-Basic, Post-Certificate, Post-Diploma, Post-Doctoral, and Post-Master’s programs were excluded from credential type analysis. This should be considered when interpreting results. This year, graduates of these programs were grouped as follows:
  - Post-Baccalaureate graduates were included with Applied & Bachelor’s Degree graduates,
  - Post-Basic graduates were included with Applied & Bachelor’s Degree graduates,
  - Post-Certificate graduates were included with Diploma graduates,
  - Post-Diploma graduates were included with Diploma graduates,
  - Post-Doctoral graduates were included with Doctoral graduates, and
  - Post-Master’s graduates were included with Master’s graduates.
- Apart from comparisons to historical data, any differences in results mentioned within the analysis were determined to be significantly different. Significance was determined based on independent t-

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<sup>7</sup> Demographic categories with less than 10 responses were combined and reported under a ‘Combined Suppressed Categories’. If only one category had less than 10 responses another category was suppressed to prevent the calculation of results. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and if the suppressed response options had less than ten responses in total for that category, another category would be suppressed. If all response options were suppressed, the category was combined with the ‘Combined Suppressed Categories’. Additionally, results with less than 10 responses were not included in the written analysis.

tests of means or z-tests of proportions at the 95% level with adjustment using the Bonferroni method.

A t-test compares the difference between two means and produces a t-statistic, which is a ratio of the size of the difference between means relative to the variation of the data being tested. A large t-statistic indicates a difference that is more likely to have occurred for reasons other than random error. To be significant at the 95% level, and thus considered significant for reporting, the t-statistic of each test had to exceed a critical value which varies depending on the size of the sample. Similarly, a z-test compares the difference between proportions, but has a single critical value for each significance level. To be significant at the 95% level, and thus considered significant for reporting, the z-score of each test had to exceed a value of 1.96. The Bonferroni correction was also applied when multiple z-tests were conducted by adjusting the critical value to be more conservative to account for the fact that multiple hypotheses were being tested.

Results for the total sample of 14,773 graduates are accurate to within +/-0.66% in the “worst-case scenario” (i.e., results measuring proportions of 50%) at the 95% confidence level.

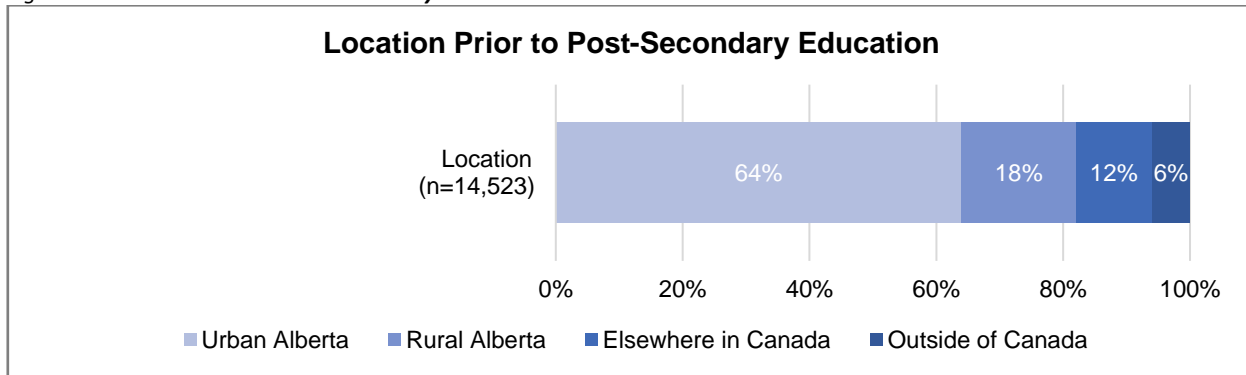
## 4 Sample Demographics

This section details the demographics of the graduates of 2019/2020 who responded to the Graduate Outcome Survey. It covers location prior to post-secondary education, gender, age, marital status, number of dependents, Indigenous status, disability status, parent or guardian’s education and domestic and international student status.

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Figure 4-1 Location Prior to Post-Secondary Education



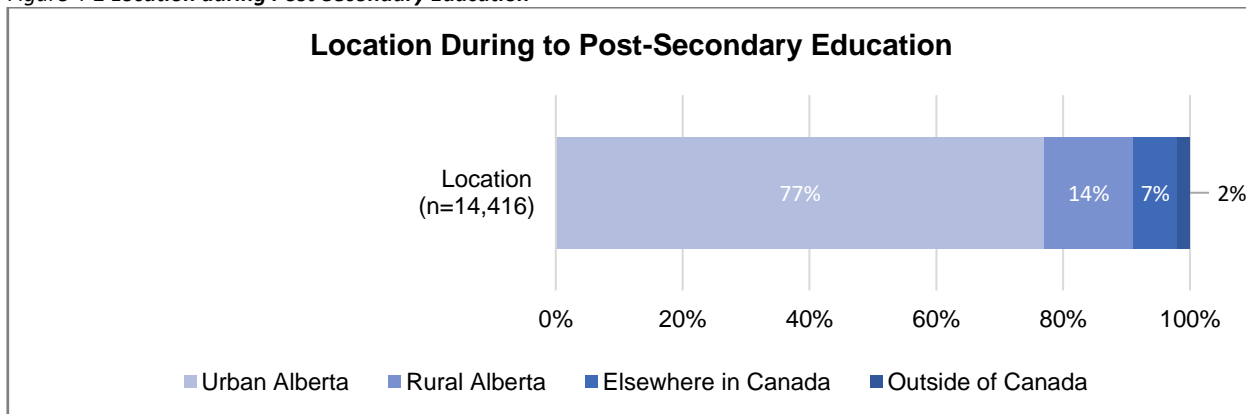
Q61. Which city or town were you living in when you first applied for post-secondary studies, not including adult upgrading?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Most graduates (64%) were living in urban Alberta<sup>8</sup> prior to beginning their post-secondary education, with the majority (53%) coming from either Calgary (27%) or Edmonton (26%). About one out of five graduates (18%) were originally from rural Alberta<sup>9</sup>, 12% were from another province or territory in Canada and 6% were from outside of Canada.

Graduates who lived in another province or territory in Canada when they first applied to post-secondary studies were most often from British Columbia (4%), Ontario (4%), or Saskatchewan (2%), and graduates who lived outside of Canada were most often from India (2%) or China (1%).

Figure 4-2 Location during Post-Secondary Education



Q63. Where did you live while you attended post-secondary institution?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

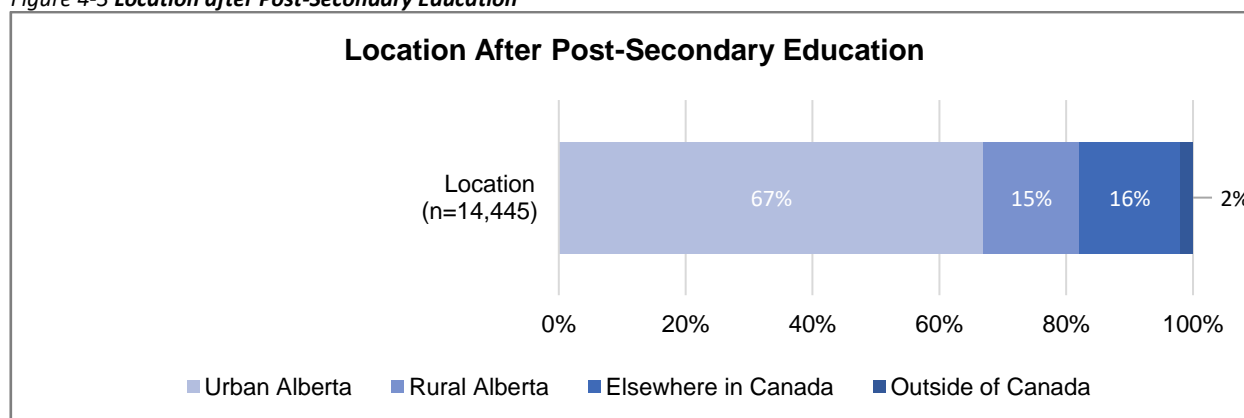
<sup>8</sup> Urban Alberta refers to the urban centres Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Medicine Hat, and Fort McMurray, which were listed as individual response options in the survey instrument.

<sup>9</sup> Rural Alberta refers to areas in Alberta outside of the listed urban centres.

Most graduates (77%) were living in urban Alberta<sup>10</sup> during their post-secondary education, with the majority (65%) living in either Edmonton (35%) or Calgary (30%). In addition, 14% lived in rural Alberta<sup>11</sup>, 7% were from another province or territory in Canada and 2% were from outside of Canada.

Graduates who lived in another province or territory in Canada during their post-secondary studies were most often from Ontario (3%) or British Columbia (2%), and for graduates who lived outside of Canada all countries were less than 1%.

Figure 4-3 Location after Post-Secondary Education



Q64. Where do you live now?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Most graduates (67%) were living in urban Alberta<sup>12</sup> after their post-secondary education, with the majority (58%) living in either Edmonton (29%) or Calgary (29%). In addition, 15% were living in rural Alberta<sup>13</sup>, 16% were from another province or territory in Canada and 2% were living outside of Canada.

Graduates who lived in another province or territory in Canada after their post-secondary studies were most often from British Columbia (6%), Ontario (5%) or Saskatchewan (2%) and graduates who lived outside of Canada were most often from the United States (1%).

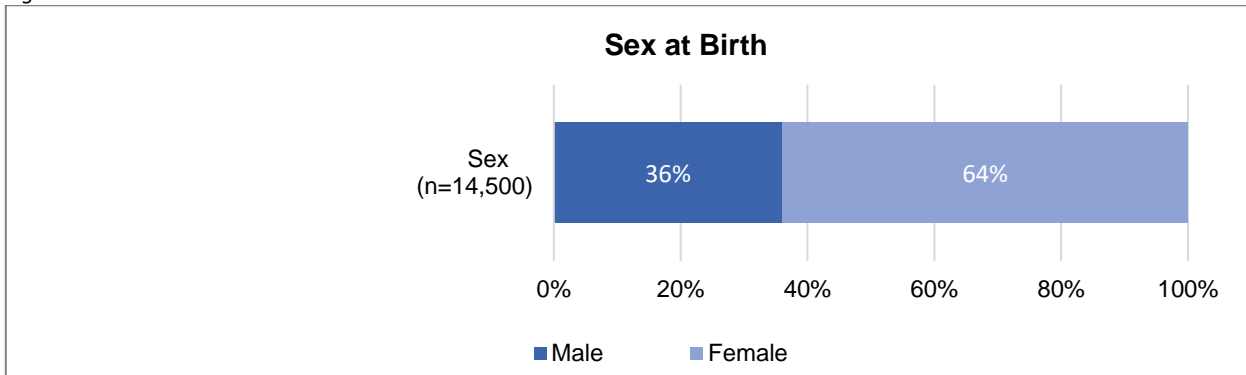
<sup>10</sup> Urban Alberta refers to the urban centres Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Medicine Hat, and Fort McMurray, which were listed as individual response options in the survey instrument.

<sup>11</sup> Rural Alberta refers to areas in Alberta outside of the listed urban centres.

<sup>12</sup> Urban Alberta refers to the urban centres Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Medicine Hat, and Fort McMurray, which were listed as individual response options in the survey instrument.

<sup>13</sup> Rural Alberta refers to areas in Alberta outside of the listed urban centres.

Figure 4-4 Sex at Birth

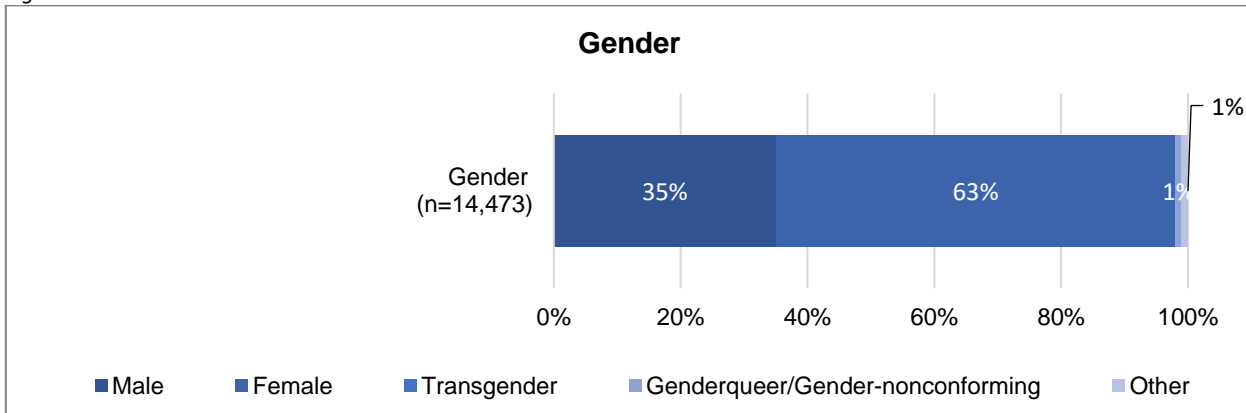


Q65. What was your sex at birth? Sex refers to sex assigned at birth.

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Overall, 64% of Albertan graduates were assigned female as their sex at birth, and 36% were assigned male as their sex at birth.

Figure 4-5 Gender

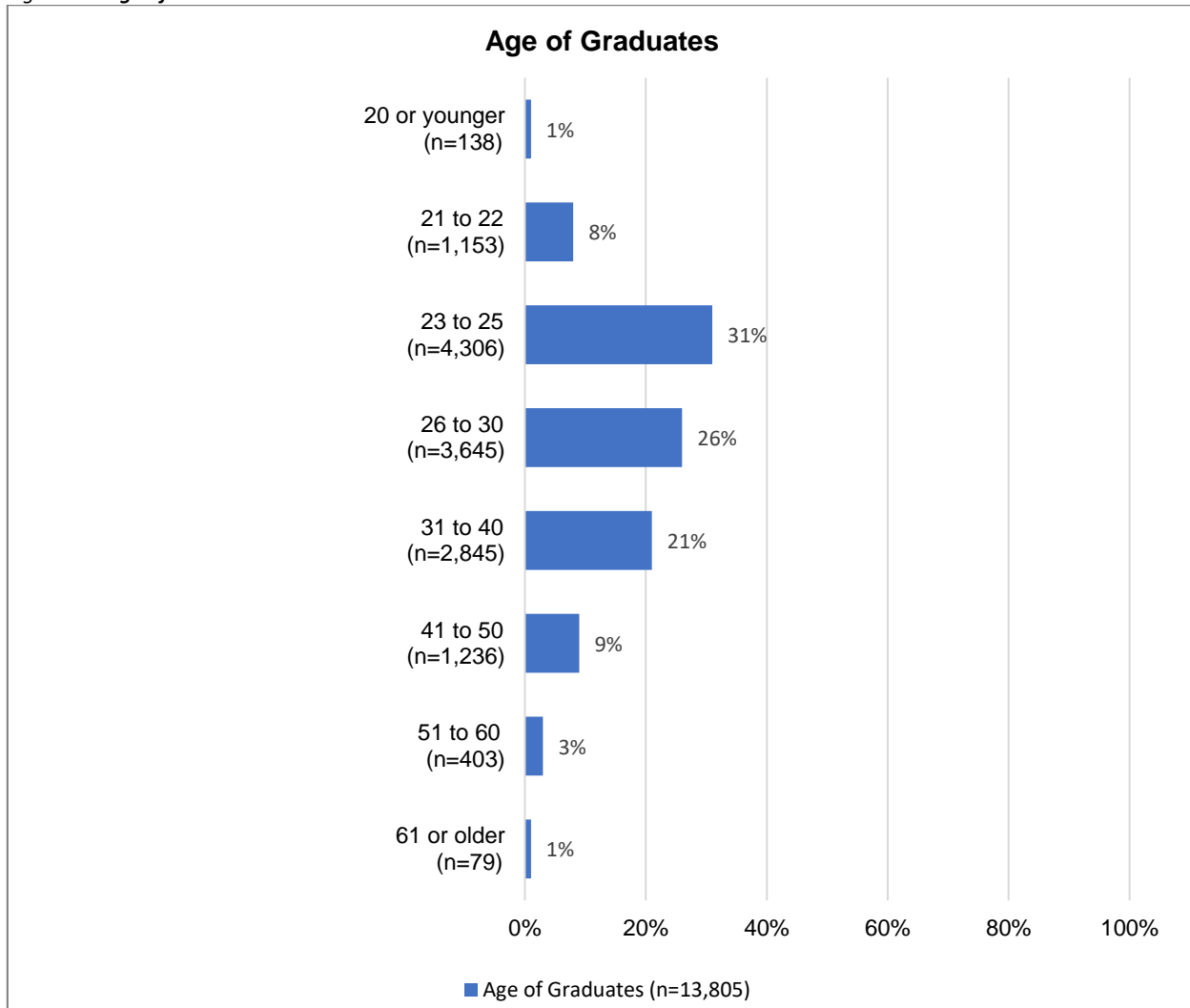


Q66. What is your current gender identity? Current gender may be different from sex assigned at birth and may be different from what is indicated on legal documents.

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Overall, 63% of Albertan graduates were female, 35% were male, 1% were genderqueer or gender nonconforming, and 1% preferred to describe their gender instead of selecting an option in the survey. Less than 1% identified as transgender.

Figure 4-6 Age of Graduates

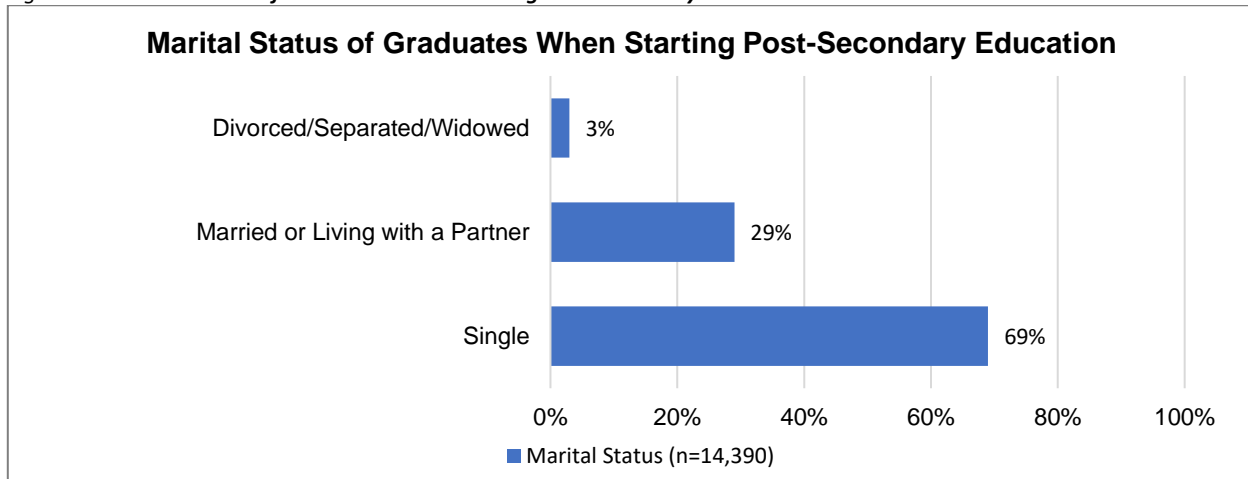


Q67. What is your current age?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

The average age of graduates was 30, the median age was 27 and the most common age was 24 years. Overall, approximately one third of graduates (31%) were between the ages of 23 and 25 and about a quarter (26%) were between the ages of 26 and 30.

Figure 4-7 **Marital Status of Graduates When Starting Post-Secondary Education**

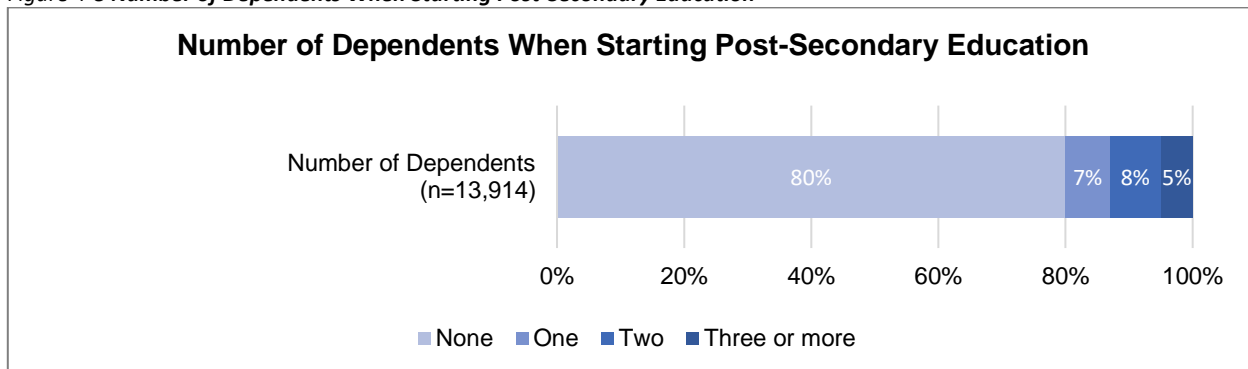


Q68. What was your marital status when you started the *\_(program name)\_* program? Were you ...?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

About two-thirds (69%) of graduates were single (never married) when they started post-secondary school.

Figure 4-8 **Number of Dependents When Starting Post-Secondary Education**



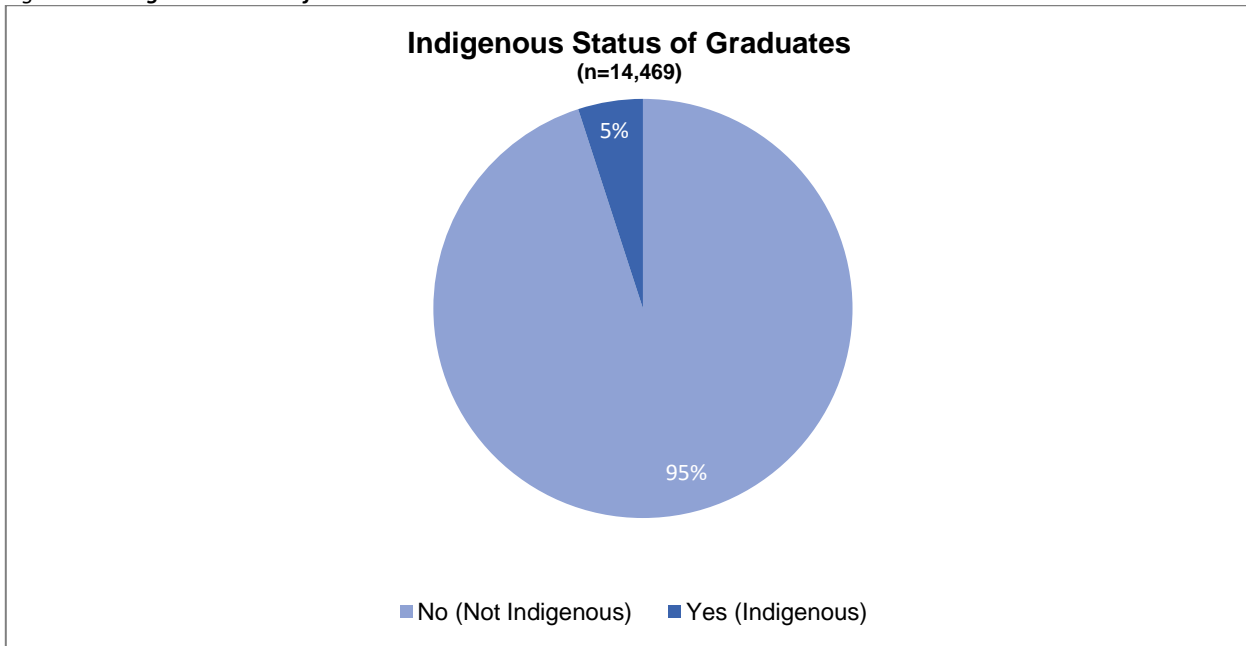
Q69. When you started the *\_(program name)\_* program how many dependents (including dependent adults) were you responsible for?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Most graduates (80%) indicated that when they started their post-secondary education, they did not have any dependents, while 7% indicated that they had one, 8% indicated that they had two and 5% indicated that they had three or more.



Figure 4-9 Indigenous Status of Graduates

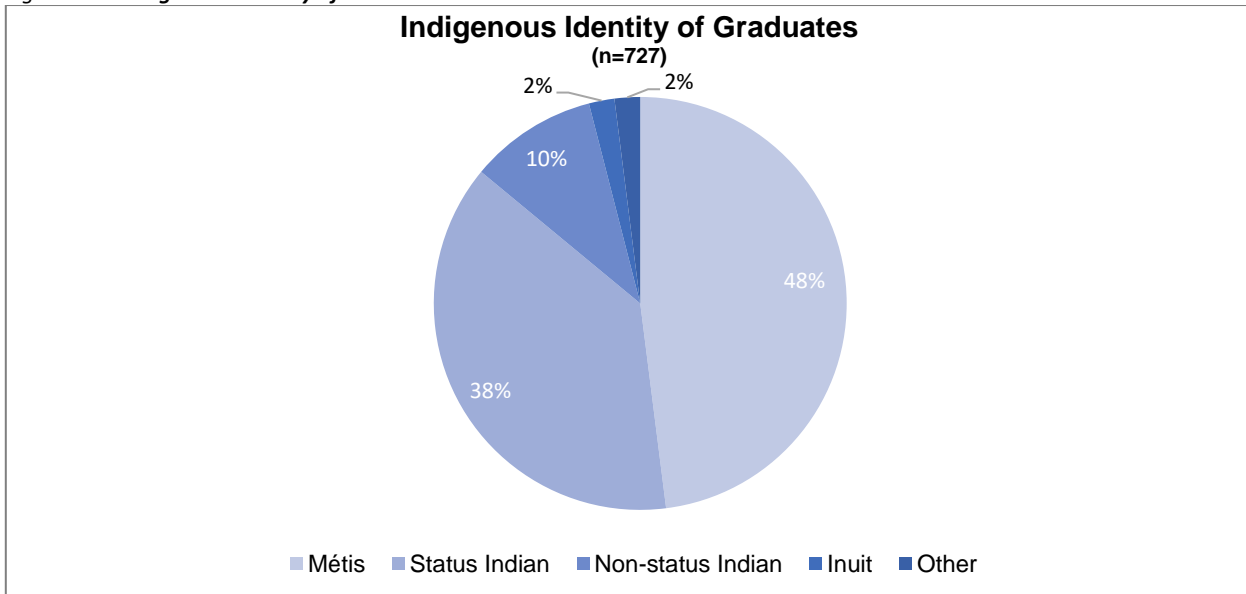


Q70. Do you identify as Indigenous?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Of the graduates who self-identified as an Indigenous person (5% of all graduates) the majority self-identified as either Métis (48%) or Status Indian (38%).

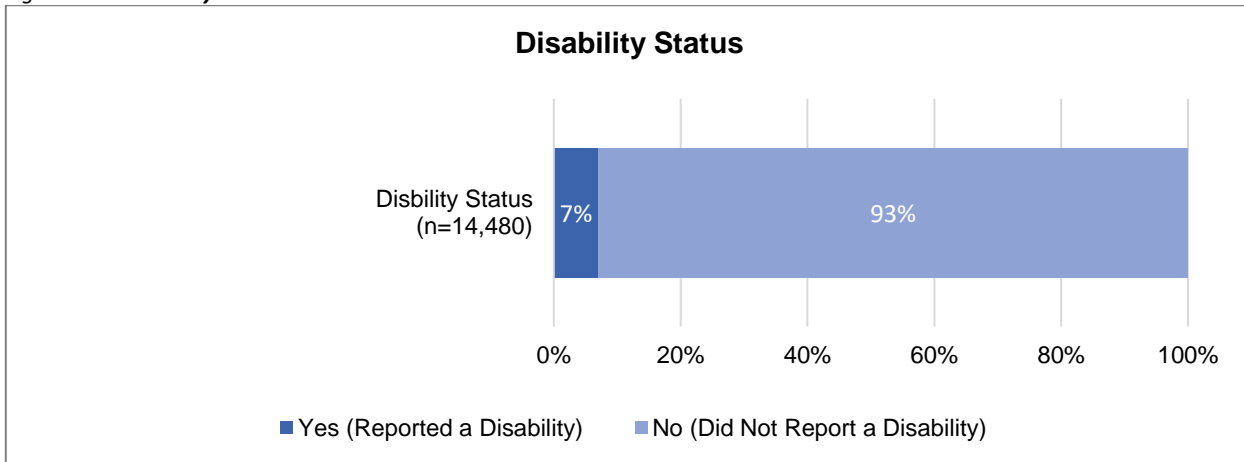
Figure 4-10 Indigenous Identity of Graduates



Q71. Are you...?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 4-11 Disability Status

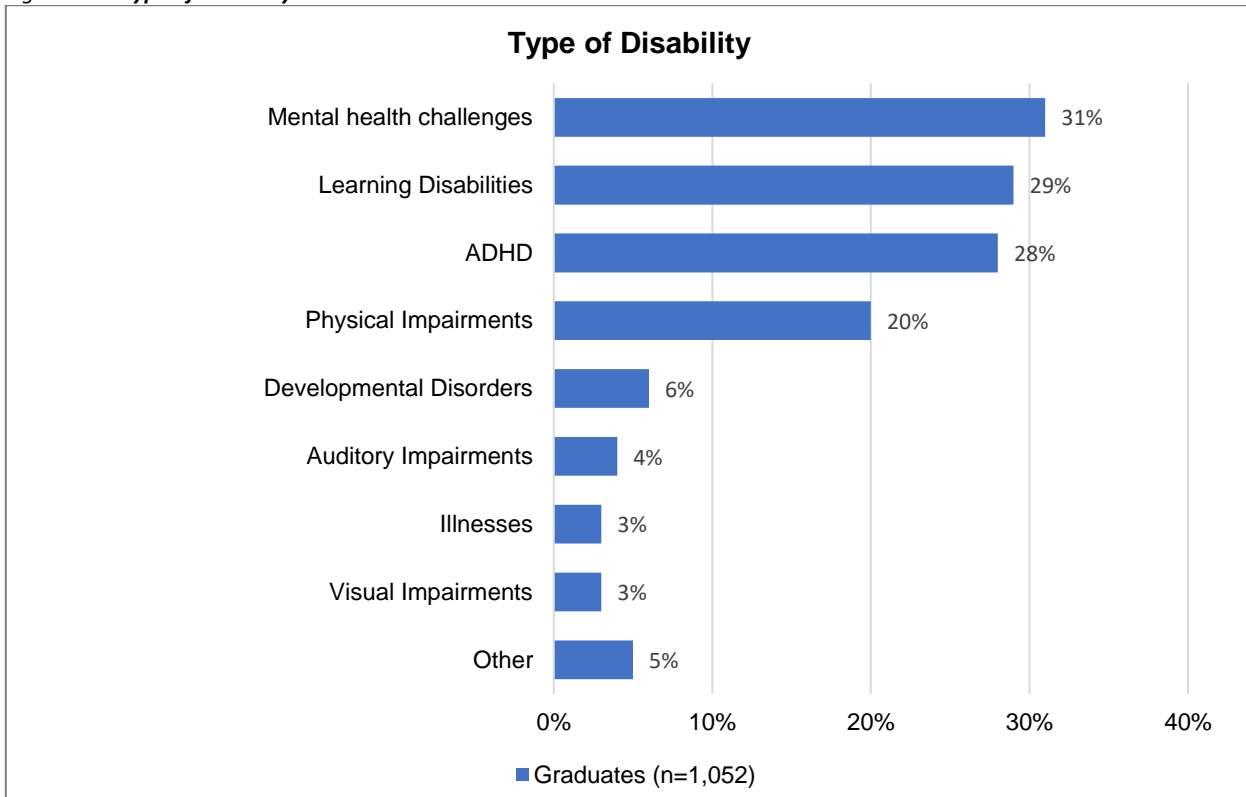


Q72. When you started the \_(program name)\_ program, did you consider yourself to be a person with a disability (that is, someone with a long-term physical, mental or learning disability that limits the kind or amount of activities they can do)?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Most graduates (93%) reported that they did not have a disability when they started their post-secondary education. Of those who reported having a disability, about a third self-identified as having mental health challenges (31%), learning disabilities (29%), or ADHD (28%).

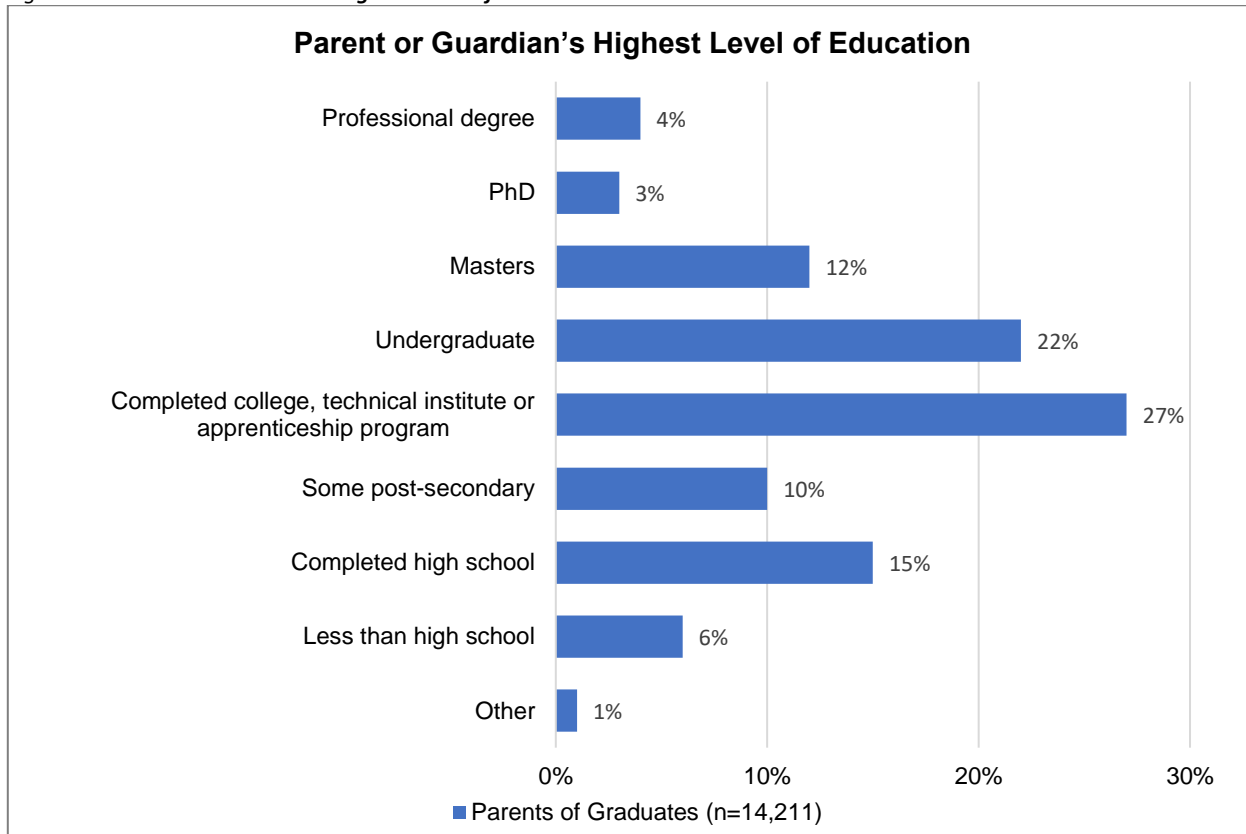
Figure 4-12 **Type of Disability**



Q73. What is the nature of your disability?

Notes: Total sum is not equal to 100% as respondents were asked to select all responses that applied to them. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

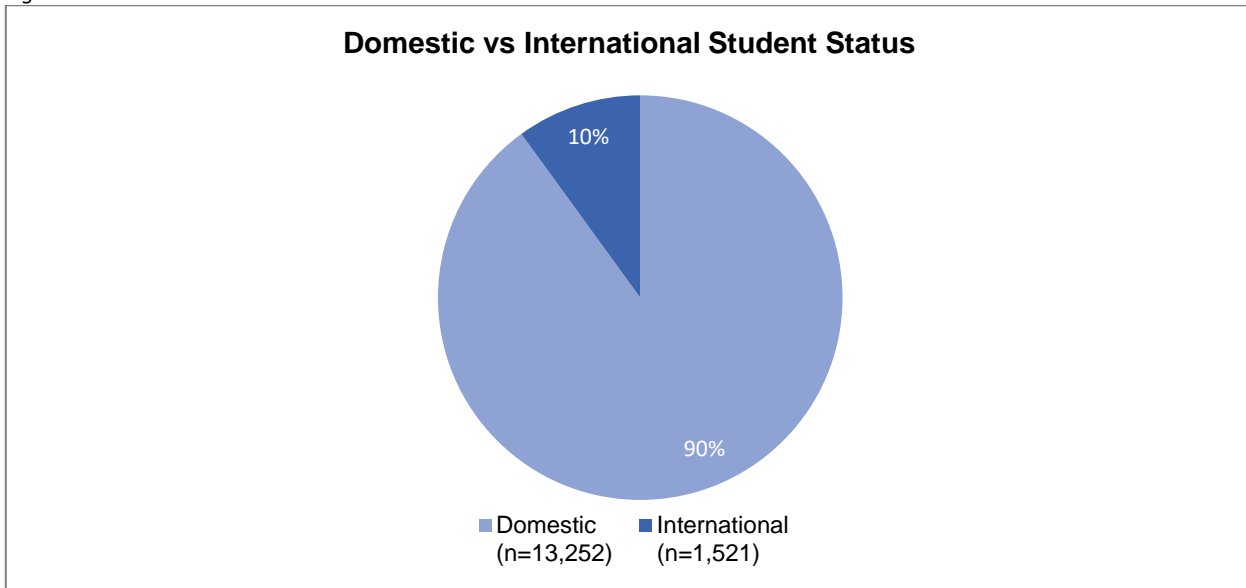
Figure 4-13 Parent or Guardian’s Highest Level of Education



Q74. What is/was the highest level of education attained by either one of your parent(s) or guardian(s)?  
 Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis.

More than three-quarters of graduates (78%) reported that their parent or guardian had at least some post-secondary education. The most commonly reported post-secondary education was a completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program (27%), followed by an undergraduate degree (22%).

Figure 4-14 Domestic vs International Student Status



Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Canadians, permanent residents, and refugees were considered to be domestic students, and students with a student visa, other visa, and other Non-Canadians are considered to be international. Graduates whose status was not reported or unknown were excluded from this breakdown.

## 5 Financing

This section covers the sources of financing that graduates used to pay for their education. This includes government-sponsored loans, scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries received, family assistance or loans, and non-government loans. This section will also cover graduates’ perceptions of if their education was worth the cost.

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## 5.1 Government-Sponsored Student Loans

This section covers the government-sponsored student loans that graduates received to pay for their post-secondary education. This includes the number of students who received government-sponsored student loans, the distribution of the amount received, the average amount received, and the amount of the payment from the month before responding.

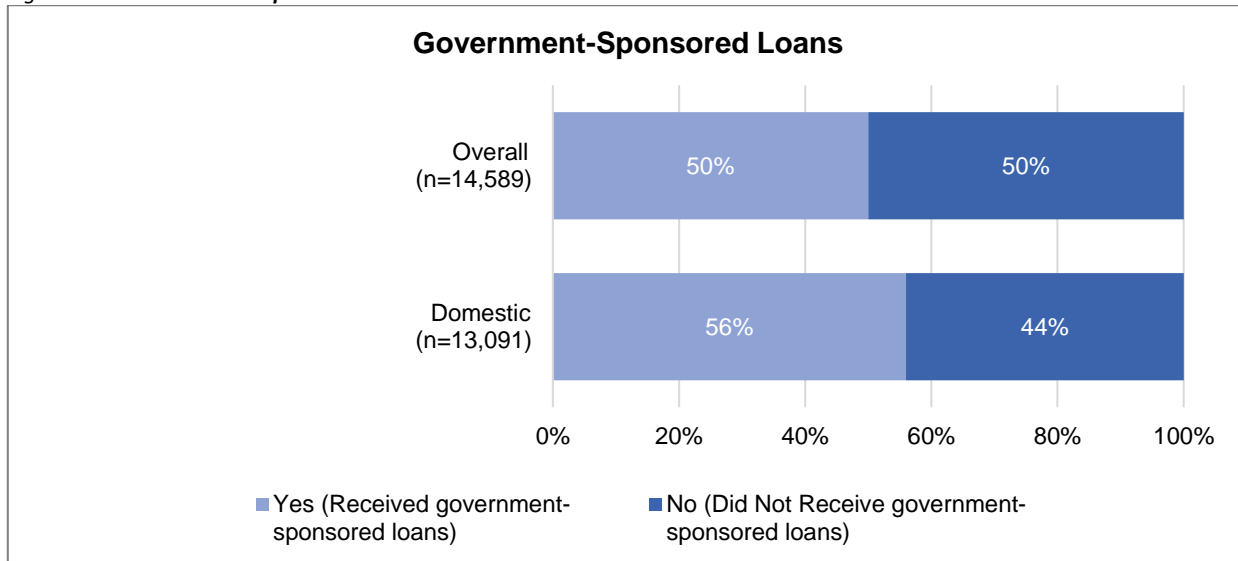
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Figure 5.1-1 **Government-Sponsored Loans**



Q51: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources?  
Government student loans.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Half of graduates (50%) received government-sponsored student loans over the course of their post-secondary education. Certain demographic groups were more likely to receive government-sponsored loans than some of their peers, with the significant differences<sup>14</sup> between different demographics within the sample listed below:

- Domestic graduates (56% received government loans, compared to 4% of International graduates).
- Female and genderqueer or gender nonconforming graduates compared to male graduates (a range of 52% to 63% received government loans, compared 48% of male graduates).
- Graduates who were between 23 and 40 years of age (a range of 51% to 58% received government loans, compared to a range of 23% to 41% of graduates who were 21 to 22 years of age or older than 50 years of age). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who were single, divorced, separated, or widowed (a range of 52% to 63% received government loans, compared to 46% of graduates who were married, or living with a partner). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who do not have any dependents (52% received government loans, compared to 48% of graduates with one or more dependents). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who self-identified as an Indigenous person (54% received government loans compared to 51% of domestic graduates who did not self-identify as an Indigenous person).

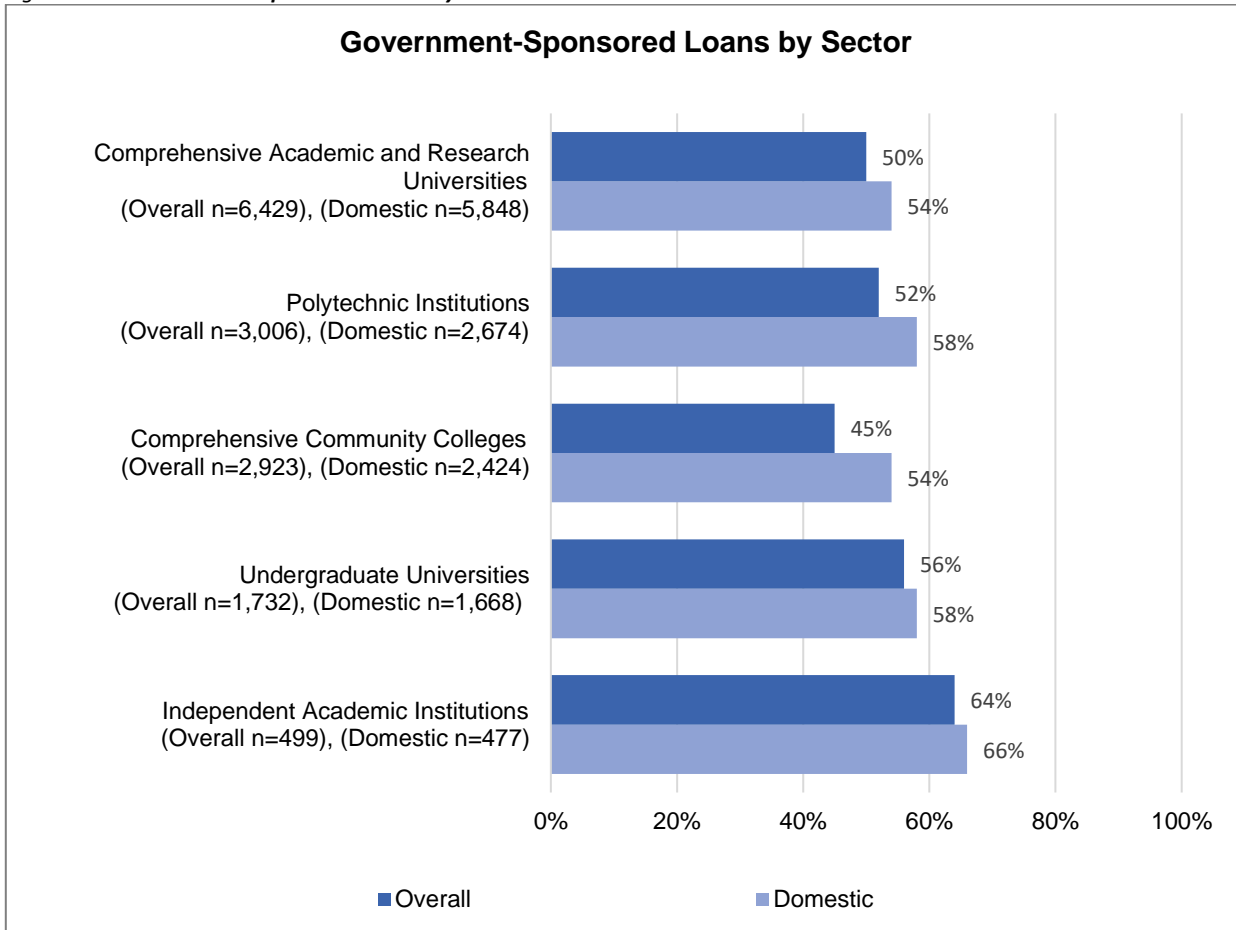
<sup>14</sup> If the results for the domestic population were similar to the results for the total population, the domestic results were not reported.

- Graduates who self-identified as a person with a disability (63% received government loans compared to 49% of graduates who did not self-identify as a person with a disability). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates originally from Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, or Red Deer (a range of 63% to 71% received government loans, compared to 12% to 54% of graduates originally from outside Canada, elsewhere in Canada, Fort McMurray, Edmonton, or rural Alberta). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who studied in Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Calgary, Edmonton, or rural Alberta (a range of 48% to 63% received government loans, compared to 29% to 36% of graduates who studied outside Canada, or elsewhere in Canada). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who lived in Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Calgary, or Edmonton after graduating (a range of 51% to 63% received government loans, compared to 39% to 45% of graduates who lived outside Canada, or elsewhere in Canada after graduating).
- Domestic graduates who lived Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary, or Edmonton after graduating (a range of 58% to 69% received government loans, compared to 49% to 52% of graduates who lived elsewhere in Canada or in rural Alberta after graduating).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between six and 20 years before being surveyed (55% received government loans, compared to 45% to 46% of graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to five year or more than 20 years before being surveyed).
- Domestic graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between 2 and 20 years before being surveyed (a range of 54% to 59% received government loans, compared to 46% of domestic graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time more than 20 years before being surveyed).
- Graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was some post-secondary, completed high school, or a completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program (a range of 53% to 55% received government loans, compared to a range of 40% to 47% of graduates whose parents' or guardians' highest level of education was a professional degree, a PhD, or a Master's degree).
- Graduates of BHASE programs (51% received government loans, compared to 48% of STEM graduates).
- Graduates from Independent Academic Institutions (64% received government loans, compared to 45% to 56% of their peers). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates of Social and behavioural sciences and law; Health and related fields; Humanities; Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; Physical and life sciences and technologies; and Education (a range of 52% to 55% received government loans, compared to 44% of graduates of Architecture, engineering, and related technologies).
- Domestic graduates of Social and behavioural sciences and law (59% received government loans, compared to a range of 52% to 54% of domestic graduates of Education or Architecture, engineering, and related technologies).

- Graduates who received a certificate, a diploma, or an applied & bachelor’s degree (a range of 43% to 58% received government loans, compared to a range of 23% to 38% of their peers).
- Domestic graduates who received a diploma, or an applied & bachelor’s degree (a range of 58% to 61% received government loans, compared to a range of 32% to 47% of their peers).

It appears that some differences in results are not related to the demographics in question, but rather are related to the difference in the ratio of domestic to international students within the demographic subgroups; international students were less likely to receive government-sponsored loans.

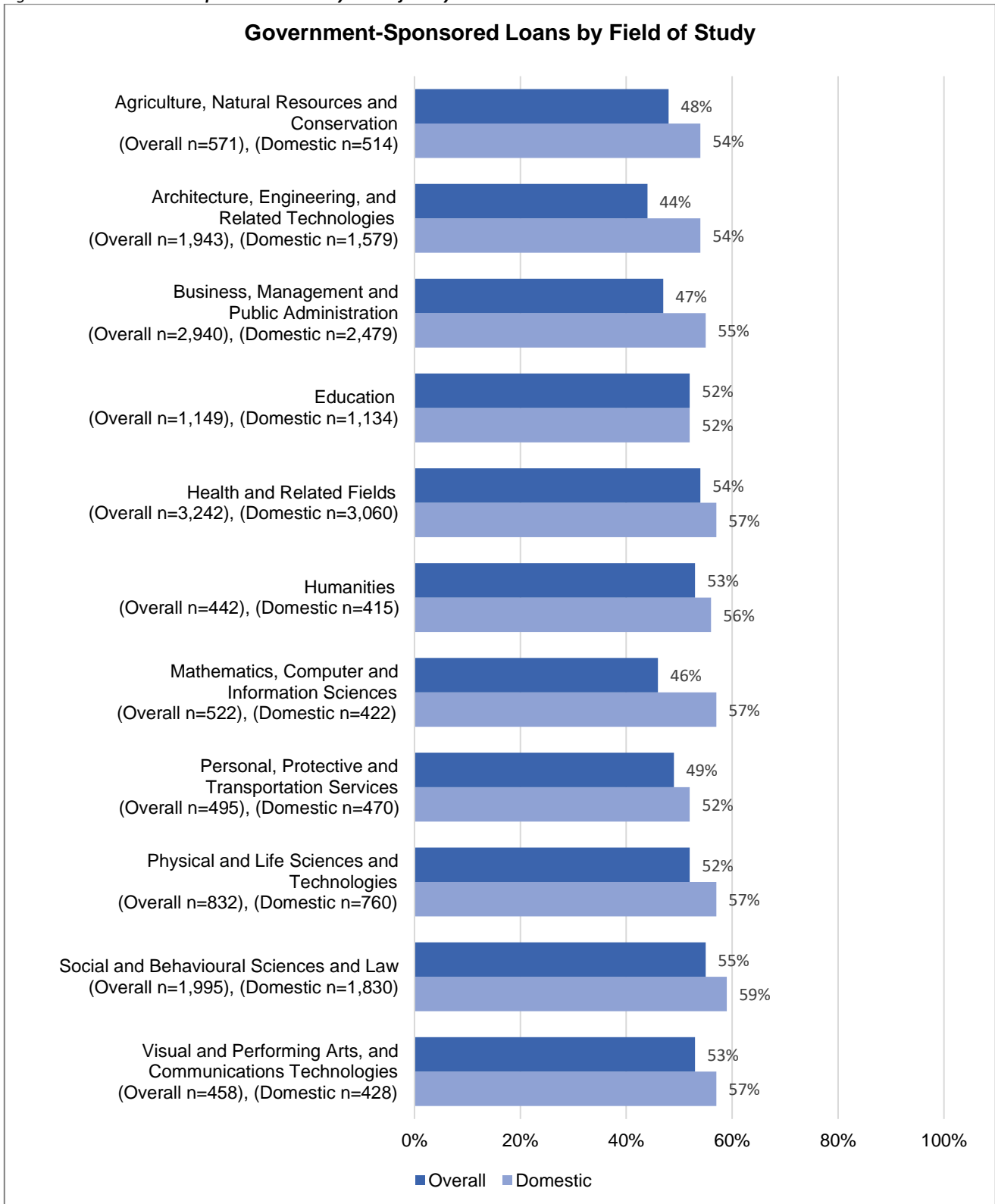
Figure 5.1-2 **Government-Sponsored Loans by Sector**



Q51: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources?  
Government student loans.

Notes: ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis.

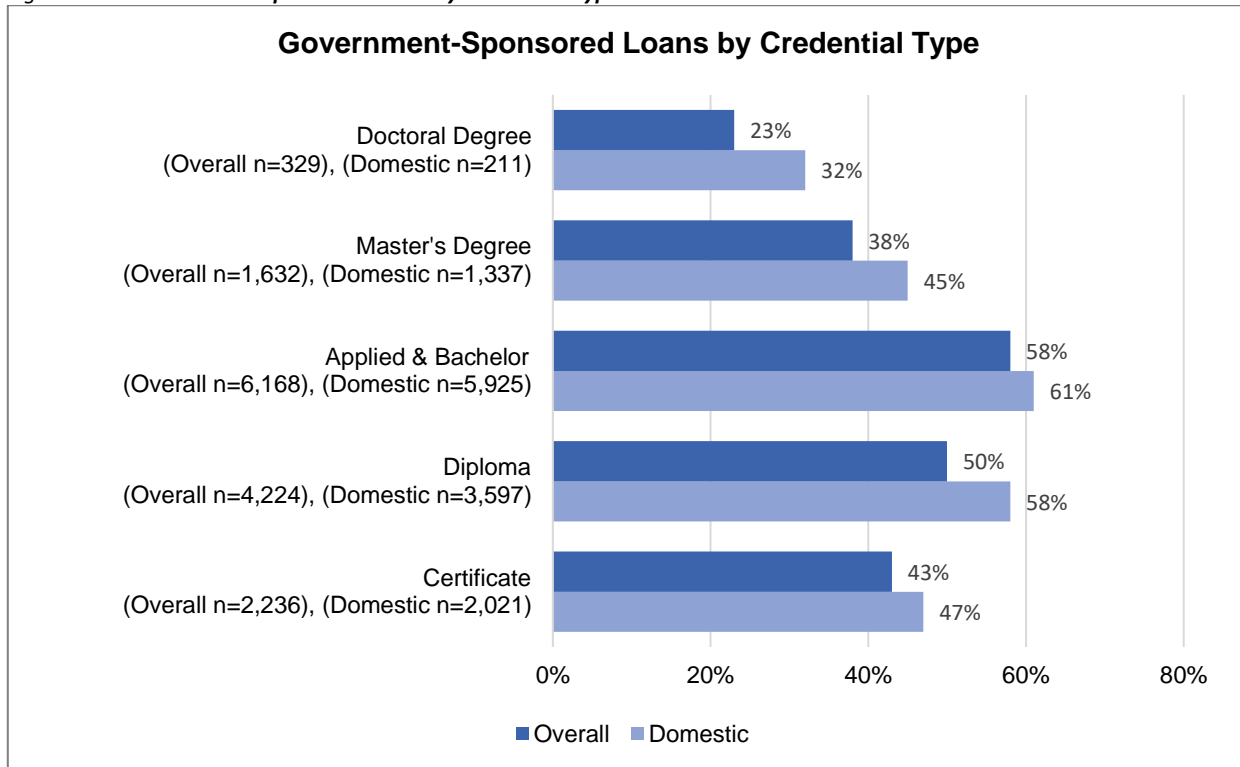
Figure 5.1-3 Government-Sponsored Loans by Field of Study



Q51: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources?  
Government student loans.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

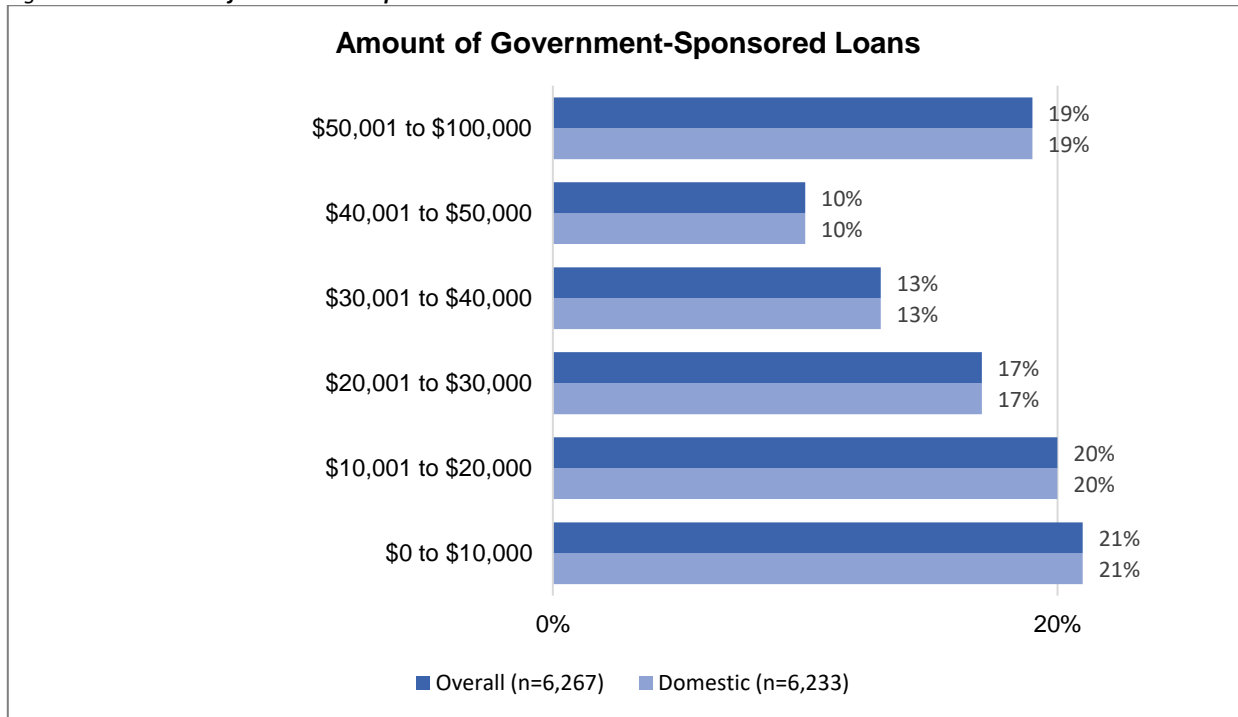
Figure 5.1-4 **Government-Sponsored Loans by Credential Type**



Q51: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources?  
Government student loans.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.1-5 Amount of Government-Sponsored Loans



Q55: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.

Graduates who reported receiving government-sponsored student loans were asked the amount they owed on those loans at graduation. The average amount owed was \$32,034 and, when graduates who reported owing \$0 were removed from this sample, the average amount was \$34,691. The median amount these graduates owed at graduation (including those reporting no money owed) was \$29,000. Certain demographic groups indicated that they owed a higher average amount in government-sponsored loans at graduation than some of their peers.<sup>15</sup> Specifically, when amounts of \$0 were included, the groups who reported higher averages owed in government-sponsored student loans were:

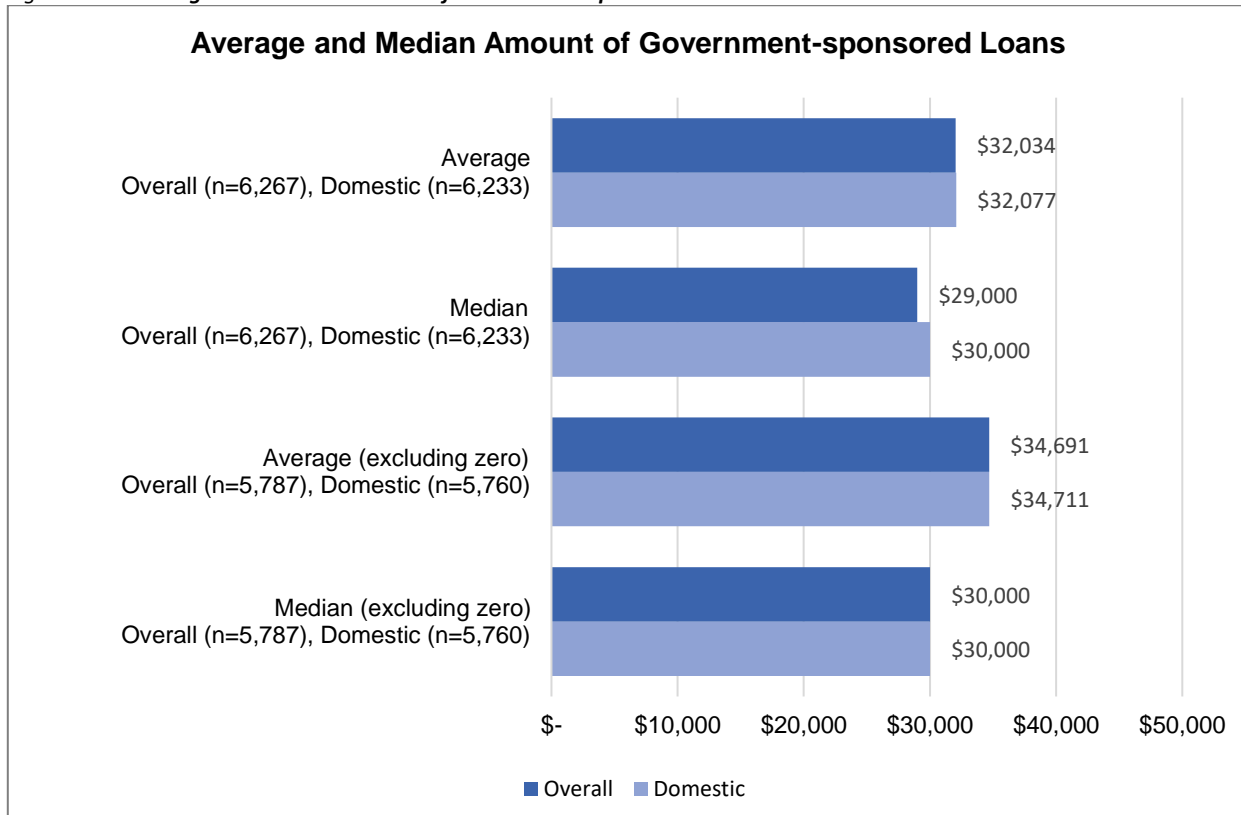
- Graduates who were between 23 and 50 years of age (averages ranging from \$28,775 to \$36,886 was owed in government student loans compared to averages ranging from \$18,101 to \$20,094 for graduates who were between 21 and 22 or 41 to 50 years of age). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates originally from Red Deer and Calgary (averages ranging from \$36,355 to \$33,800 was owed in government student loans compared to an average of \$29,433 that was owed by graduates originally from outside of Alberta). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who studied at Calgary, Edmonton, or Lethbridge (averages ranging from \$32,853 to \$34,623 was owed in government student loans compared to averages ranging from \$17,657 to \$27,482 that was owed by graduates who studied at Fort McMurray, elsewhere in Alberta, or

<sup>15</sup> If the results for the domestic population were similar to the results for the total population the domestic results were not reported.

outside of Alberta). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

- Graduates who lived in Calgary or Edmonton after graduating (averages ranging from \$32,817 to \$33,181 was owed in government student loans compared to an average of \$29,318 that was owed by graduates who lived in elsewhere in Alberta after graduating). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between six to 20 years before being surveyed (averages ranging from \$36,935 to \$39,502 was owed in government student loans compared to averages ranging from \$23,297 to \$22,011 that was owed by graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to five or more than 20 years before being surveyed). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates from Undergraduate Universities, Independent Academic Institutions, and Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities (averages ranging from \$34,337 to \$38,326 were owed in government student loans, compared to averages ranging from \$21,559 to \$24,064 that were owed by graduates of Comprehensive Community Colleges and Polytechnic Institutions). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
  - As an additional point of interest, graduates from Undergraduate Universities, Independent Academic Institutions, and Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities were more likely to indicate that they owed \$50,000 or more compared graduates of Comprehensive Community Colleges and Polytechnic Institutions (a range of 21% to 28%, compared to a range of 4% to 8%, respectively). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates of Business, management and public administration; Education; Health and related fields; Humanities; Physical and life sciences and technologies; or Social and behavioural sciences and law (averages ranging from \$30,851 to \$35,552 were owed in government student loans, compared to averages ranging from \$23,471 to \$26,631 that were owed by graduates of Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; or Personal, protective and transportation services). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who received an applied or bachelor's degree, a diploma, a doctoral degree, or a master's degree (averages ranging from \$25,299 to \$38,747 was owed in government student loans, compared to an average of \$16,775 that was owed by graduates who received a certificate). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

Figure 5.1-6 Average and Median Amount of Government-Sponsored Loans

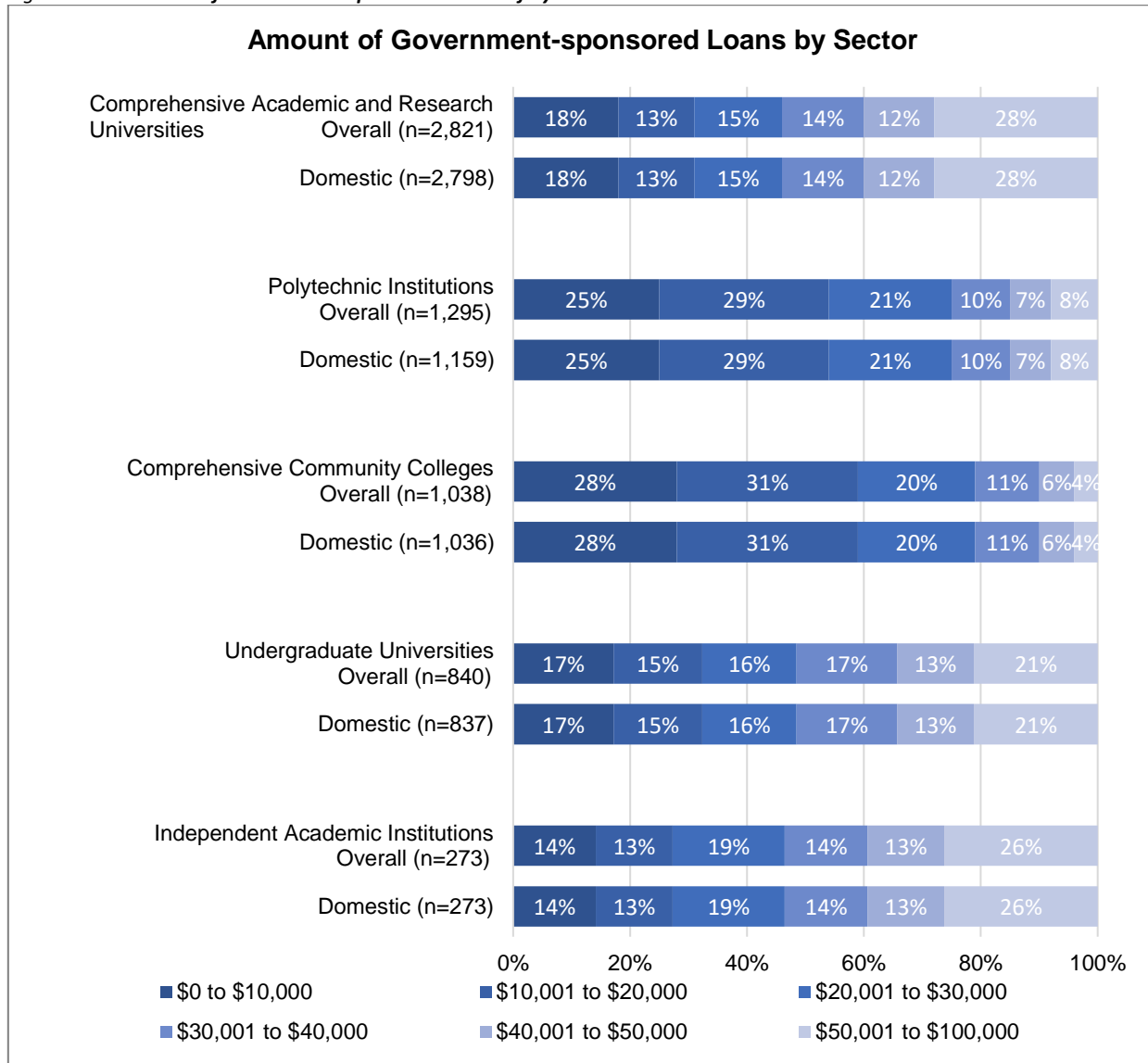


Q55: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.



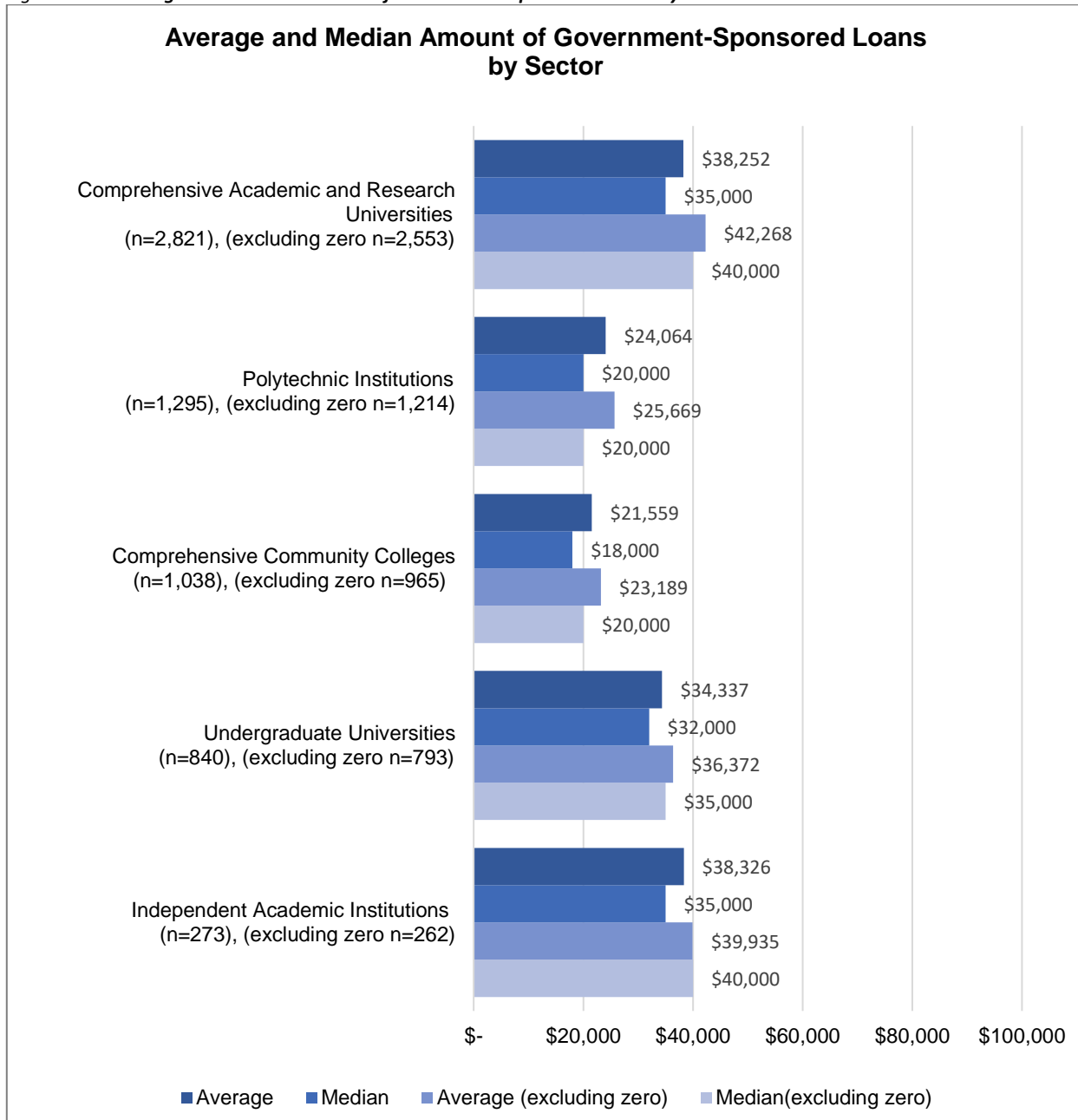
Figure 5.1-7 Amount of Government-Sponsored Loans of by Sector



Q55: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.

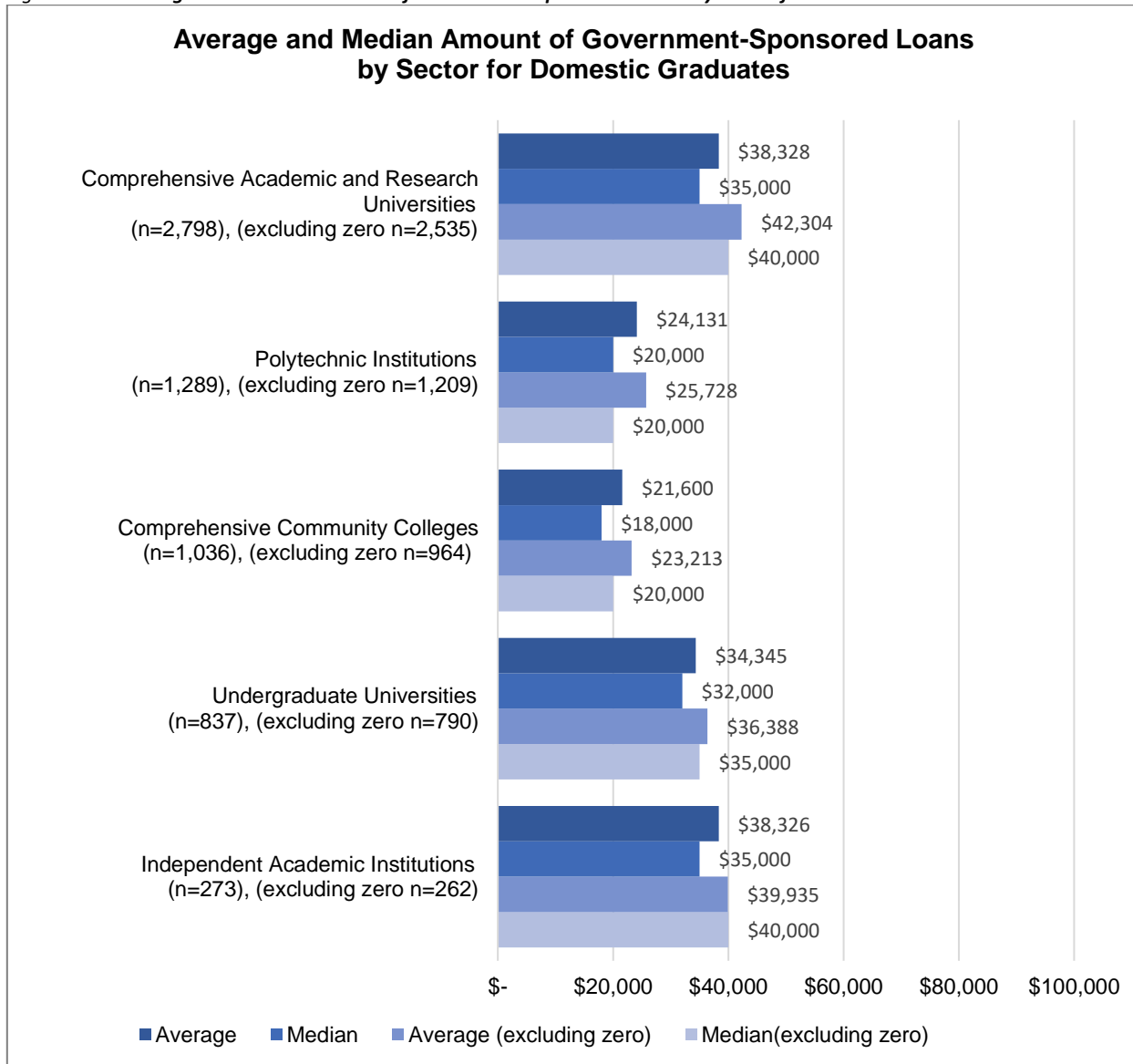
Figure 5.1-8 Average and Median Amount of Government-Sponsored Loans by Sector



Q55: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.

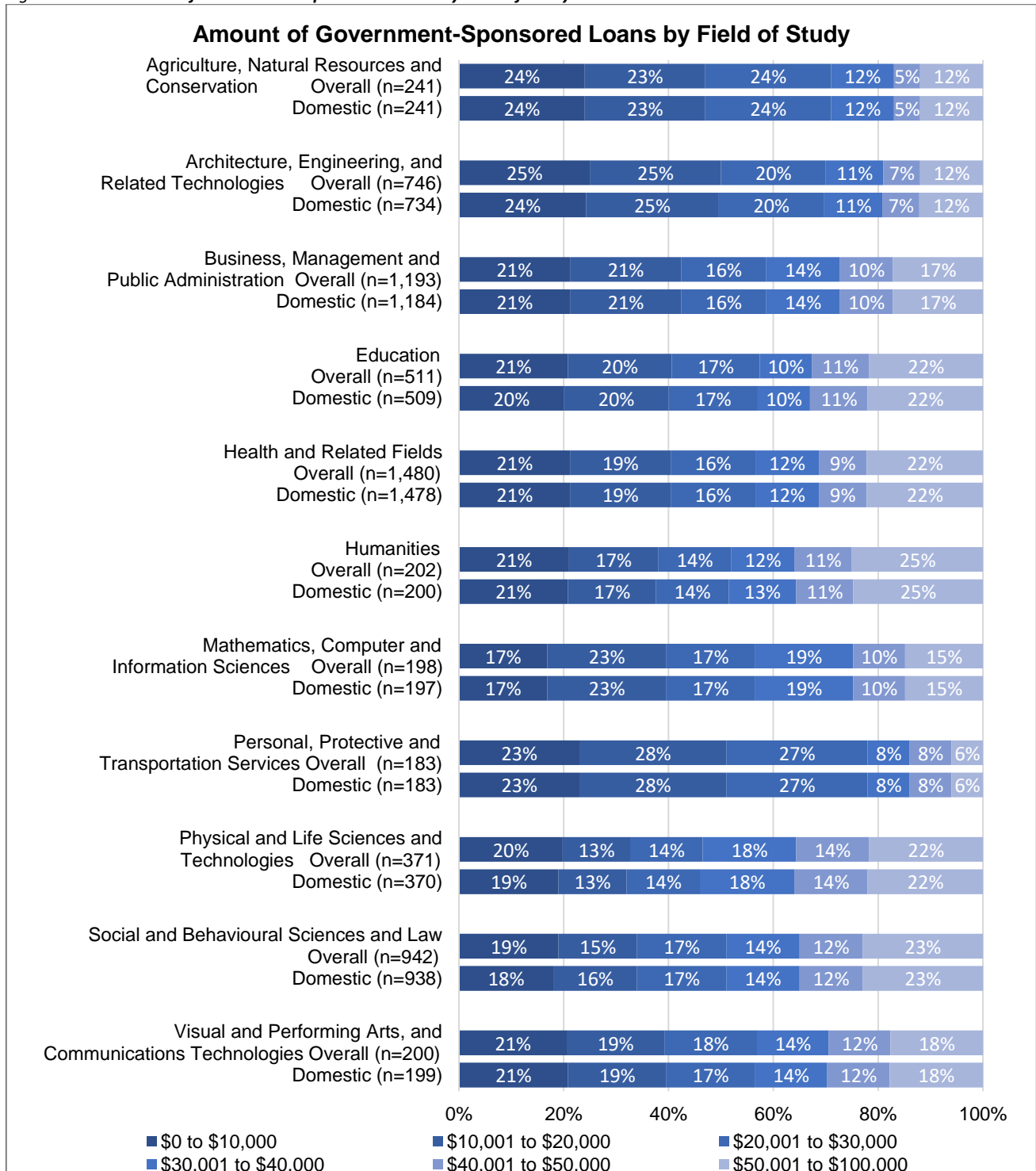
Figure 5.1-9 Average and Median Amount of Government-Sponsored Loans by Sector for Domestic Graduates



Q55: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.

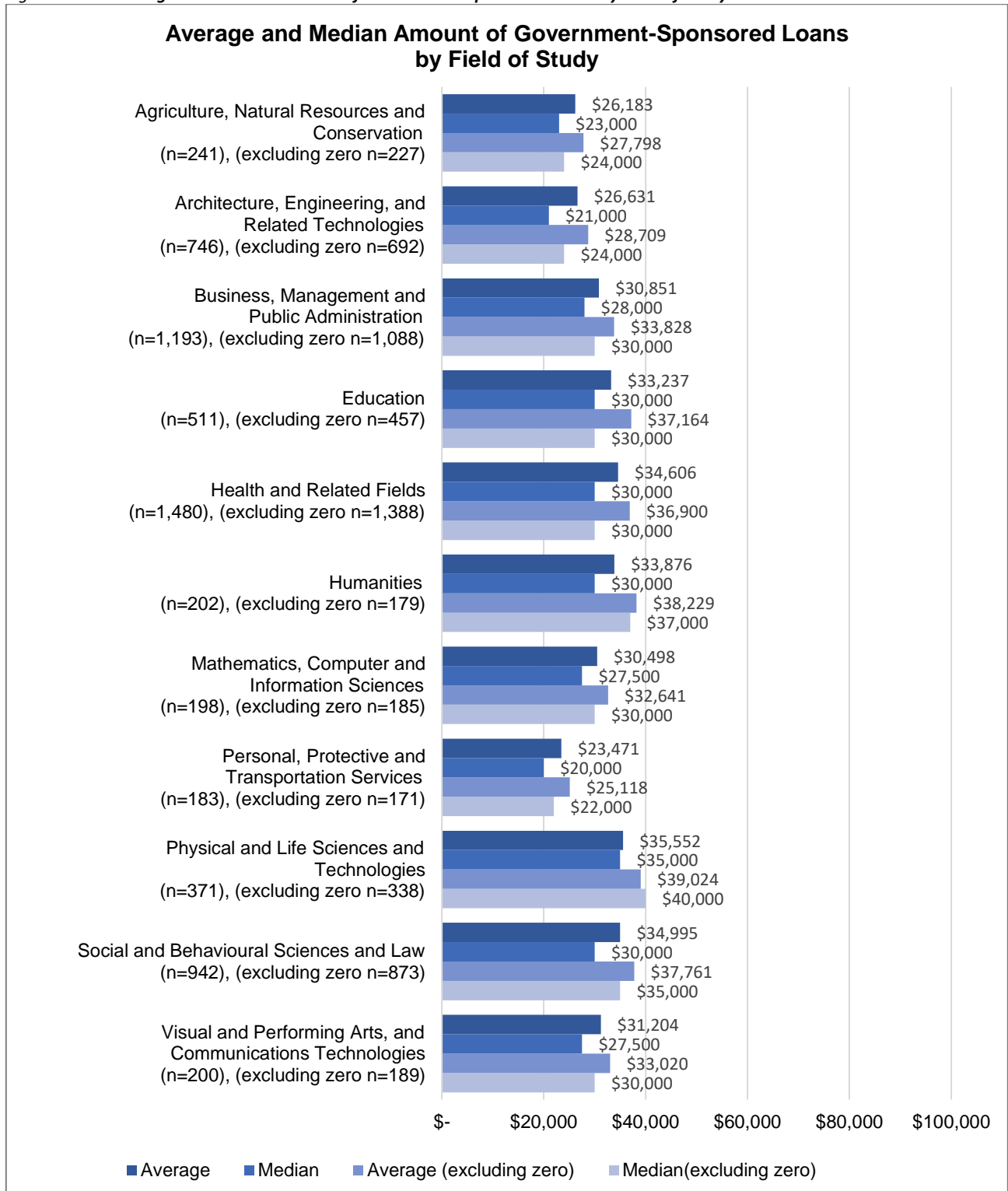
Figure 5.1-10 Amount of Government-Sponsored Loans by Field of Study



Q55: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers

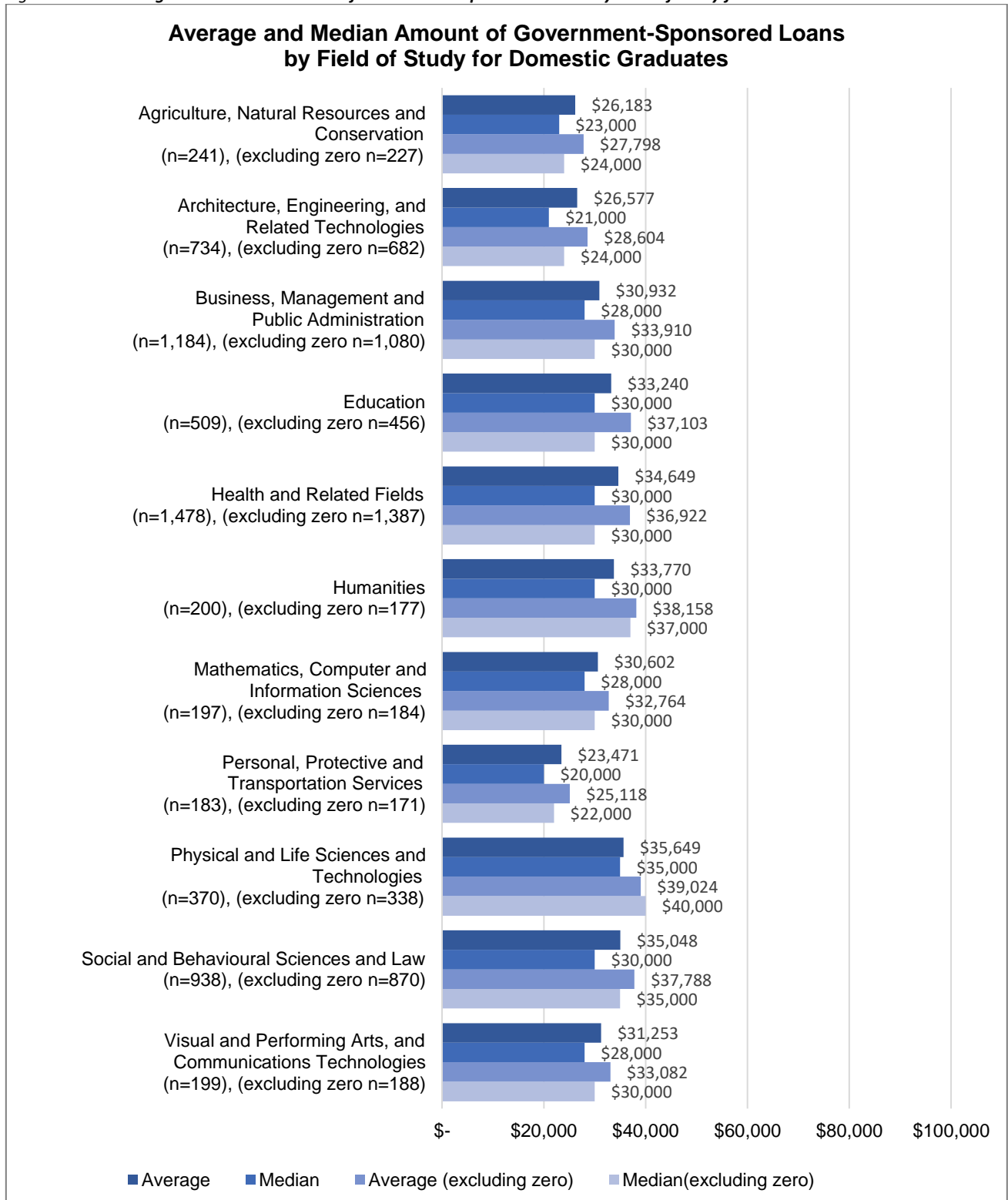
Figure 5.1-11 Average and Median Amount of Government-Sponsored Loans by Field of Study



Q55: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.

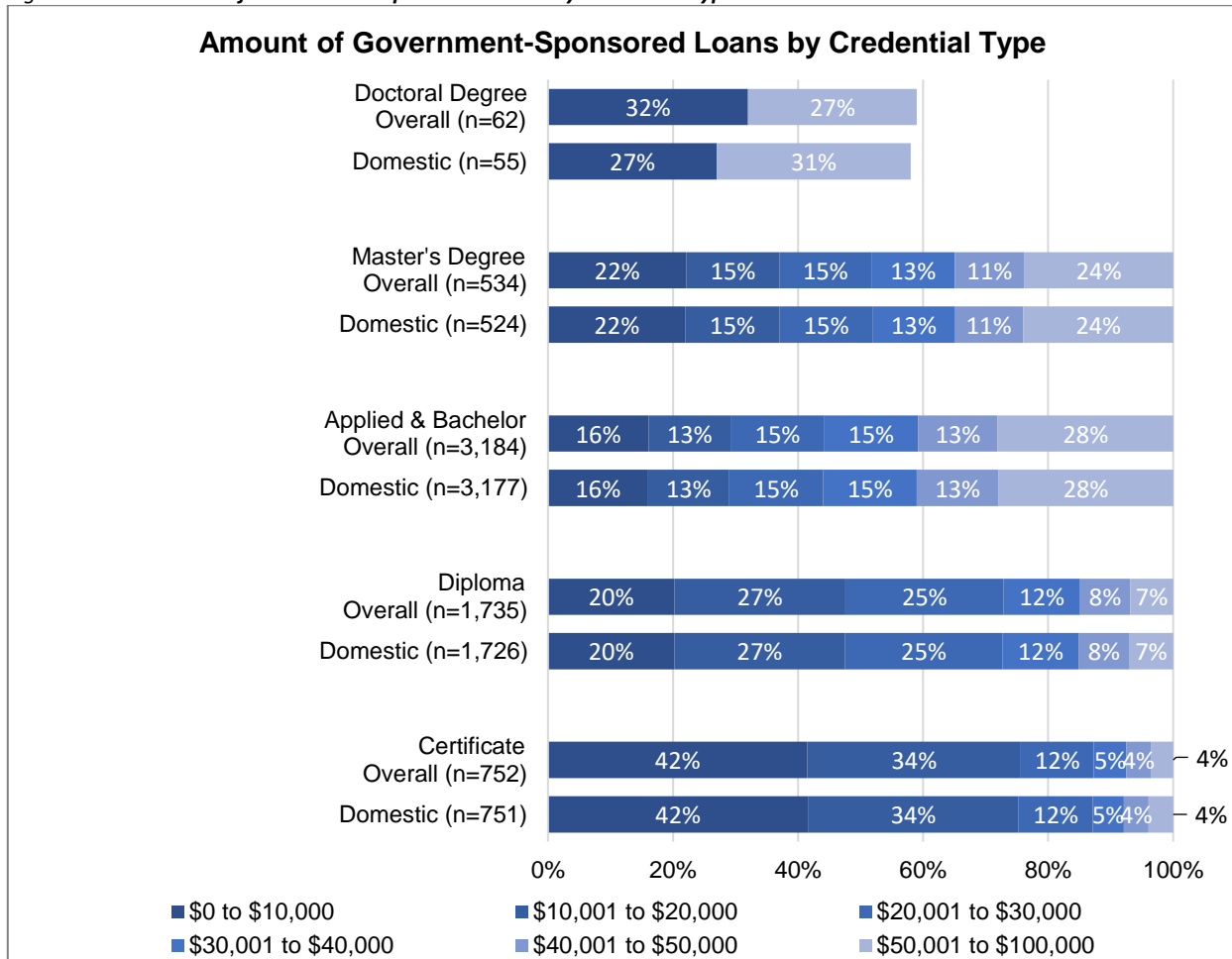
Figure 5.1-12 Average and Median Amount of Government-Sponsored Loans by Field of Study for Domestic Graduates



Q55: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.

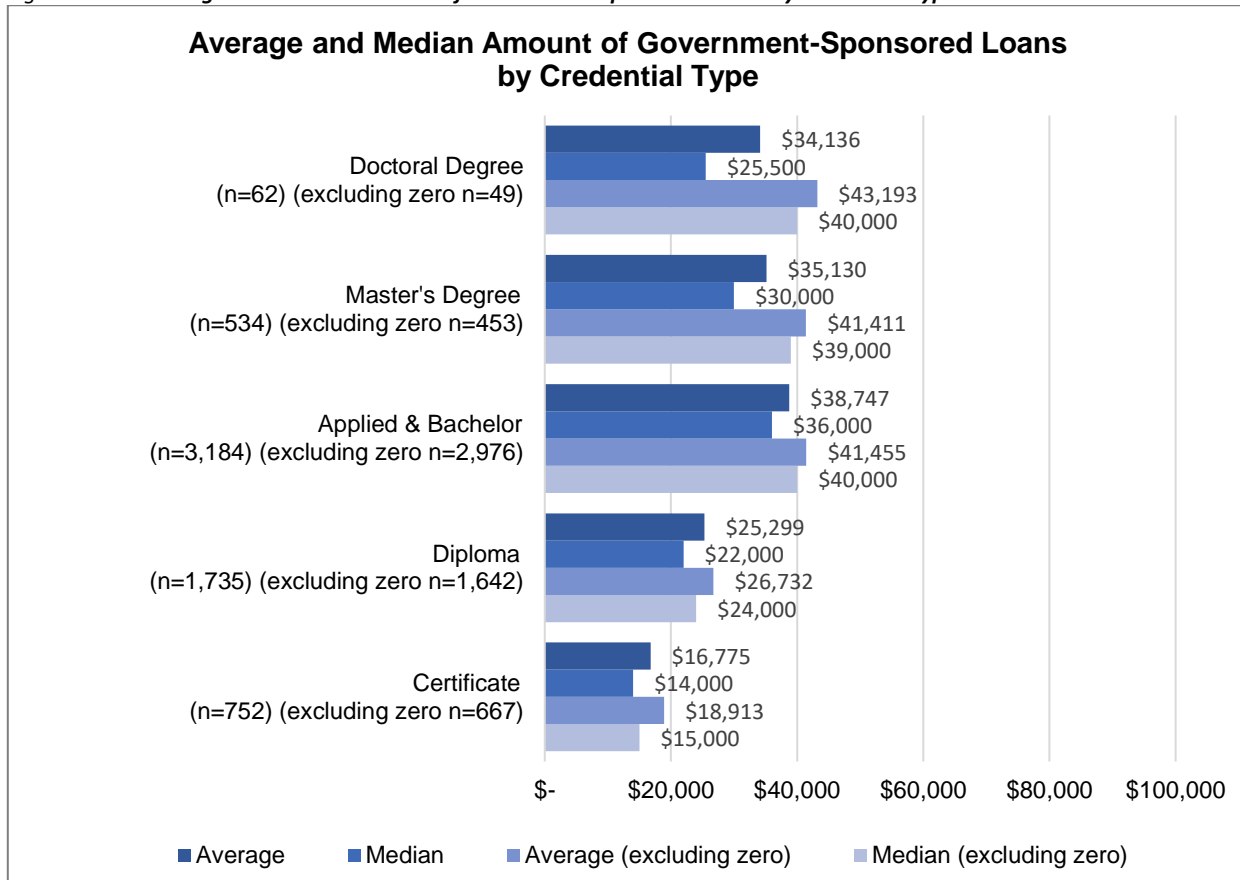
Figure 5.1-13 Amount of Government-Sponsored Loans by Credential Type



Q55: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

Figure 5.1-14 Average and Median Amount of Government-Sponsored Loans by Credential Type

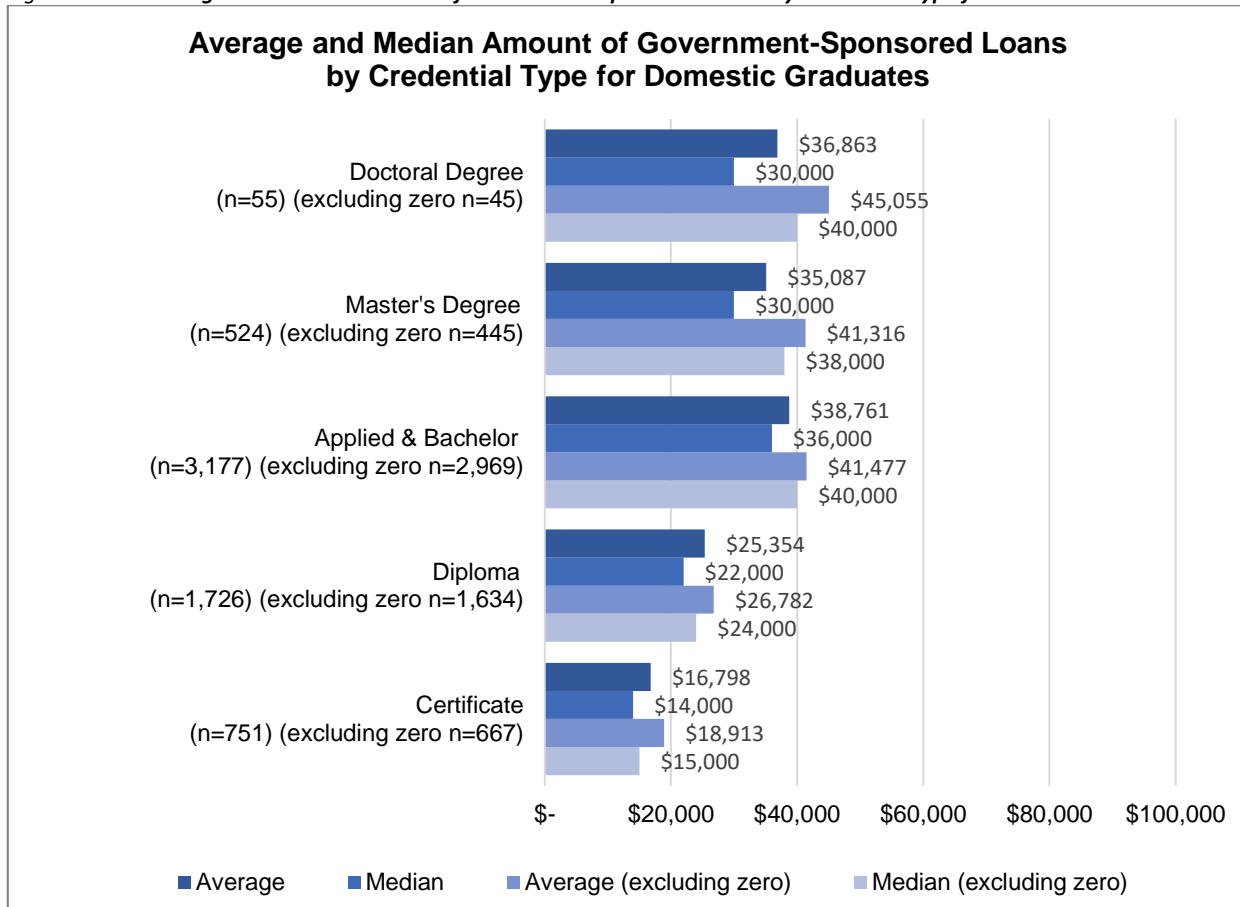


Q55: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.



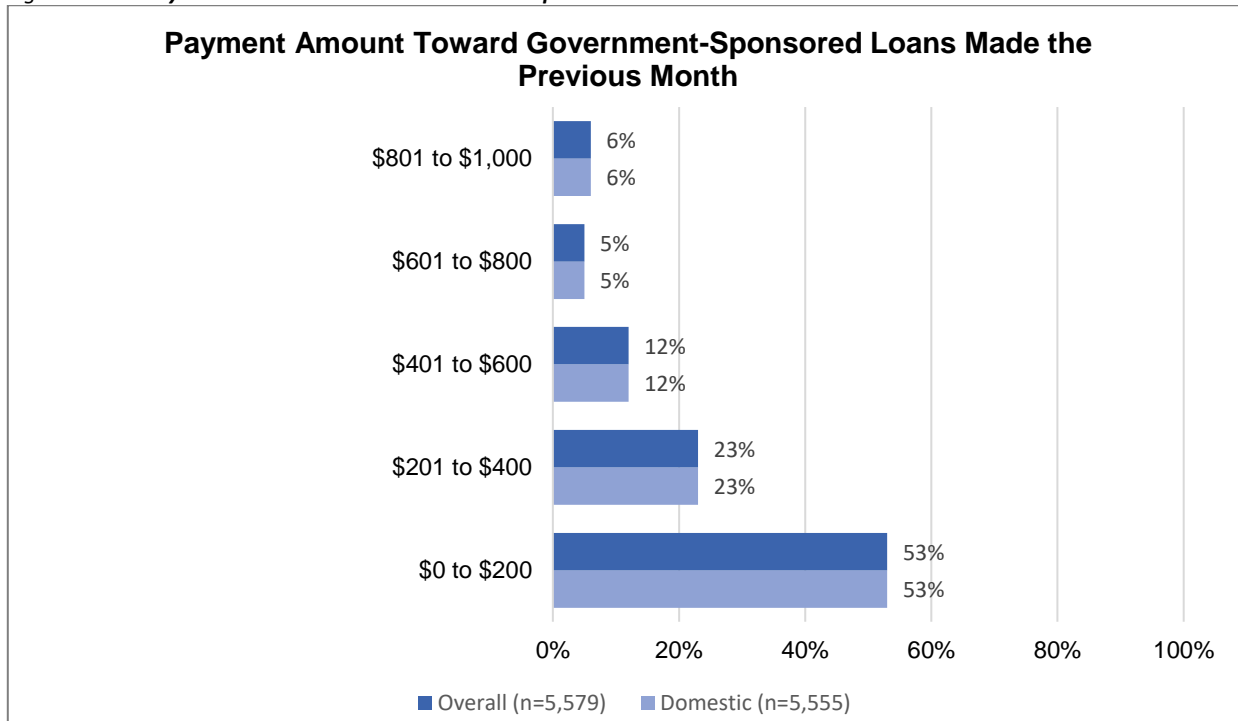
Figure 5.1-15 Average and Median Amount of Government-Sponsored Loans by Credential Type for Domestic Graduates



Q55: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.

Figure 5.1-16 Payment Amount toward Government-Sponsored Loans Made the Previous Month



Q56: What was your last month’s payment for all government student loans?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$1,000 were rounded down to \$1,000 to exclude outliers.

Graduates who reported receiving government-sponsored student loans were also asked the amount they paid on those loans the month before completing the survey. The average amount paid was \$264 and, when graduates who reported paying \$0 were removed from this sample, the average amount was \$379. The median amount these graduates paid (including those reporting no money paid) was \$200. Certain demographic groups had higher averages of paid amounts towards government-sponsored loans at graduation than some of their peers<sup>16</sup>. Specifically, when amounts of \$0 were included, the groups who reported higher averages paid in government-sponsored student loans were:

- Graduates who were between 23 and 40 years of age (averages ranging from \$250 to \$291 was paid for government student loans in the previous month compared to an average of \$193 that was paid by graduates who were between 21 and 22 years of age). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates originally from Calgary (an average of \$278 was paid for government student loans in the previous month compared to \$226 that was paid by graduates originally from elsewhere in Canada). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who studied in Edmonton (an average of \$276 was paid for government student loans in the previous month compared to \$232 that was paid by graduates who studied in rural Alberta<sup>17</sup>).

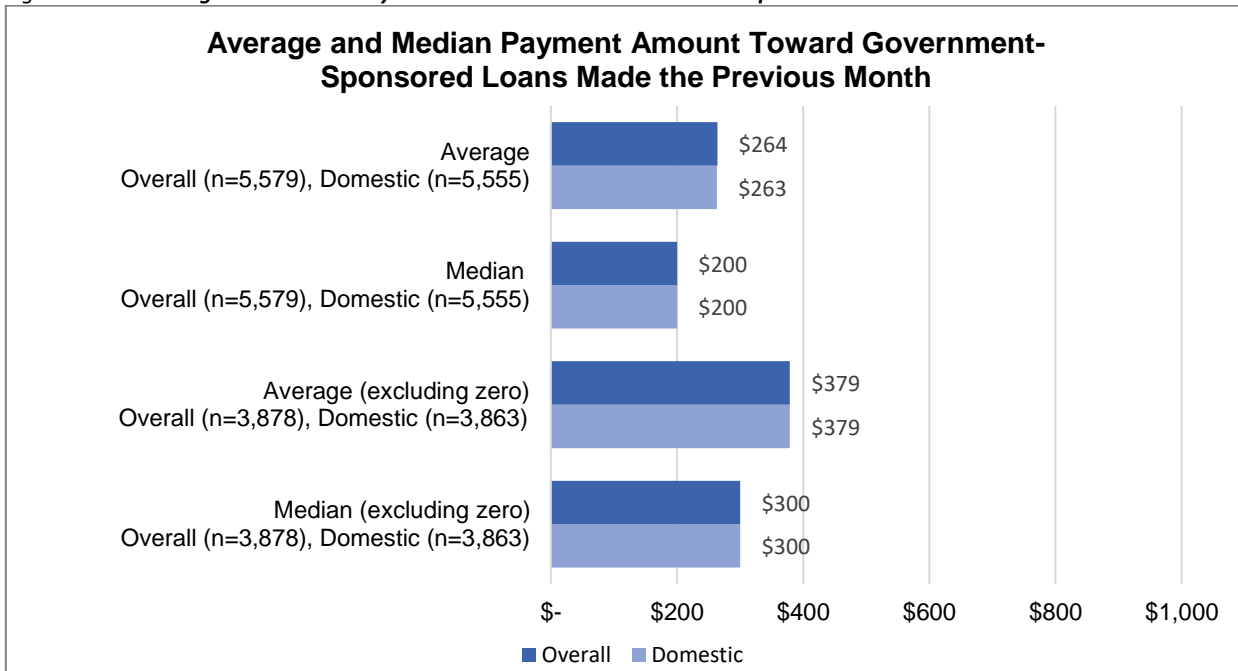
<sup>16</sup> If the results for the domestic population were similar to the results for the total population the domestic results were not reported.

<sup>17</sup> Rural Alberta refers to areas in Alberta outside of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Medicine Hat, and Fort McMurray.

This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between six to 20 years before being surveyed (averages ranging from \$286 to \$300 was paid for government student loans in the previous month compared averages ranging from \$204 to \$222 that was paid by graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to five or more than 20 years before being surveyed). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates of BHASE programs (an average of \$269 was paid for government student loans in the previous month compared to an average of \$242 that was paid by graduates of STEM programs). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates from Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities, and Undergraduate Universities (averages ranging from \$276 to \$293 was paid for government student loans in the previous month compared averages ranging from \$222 to \$225 that was paid by graduates of Comprehensive Community Colleges and Polytechnic Institution). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates of Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; Business, management and public administration; Education; Health and related fields; and Social and behavioural sciences and law fields (averages ranging from \$252 to \$304 was paid for government student loans in the previous month compared to an average of \$186 that was paid by graduates of the Physical and life sciences and technologies fields). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who received a master’s degree and an applied & bachelor’s degree (averages ranging from \$275 to \$299 was paid for government student loans in the previous month compared to averages ranging from \$186 to \$231 that was paid by graduates who received a certificate and a diploma). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

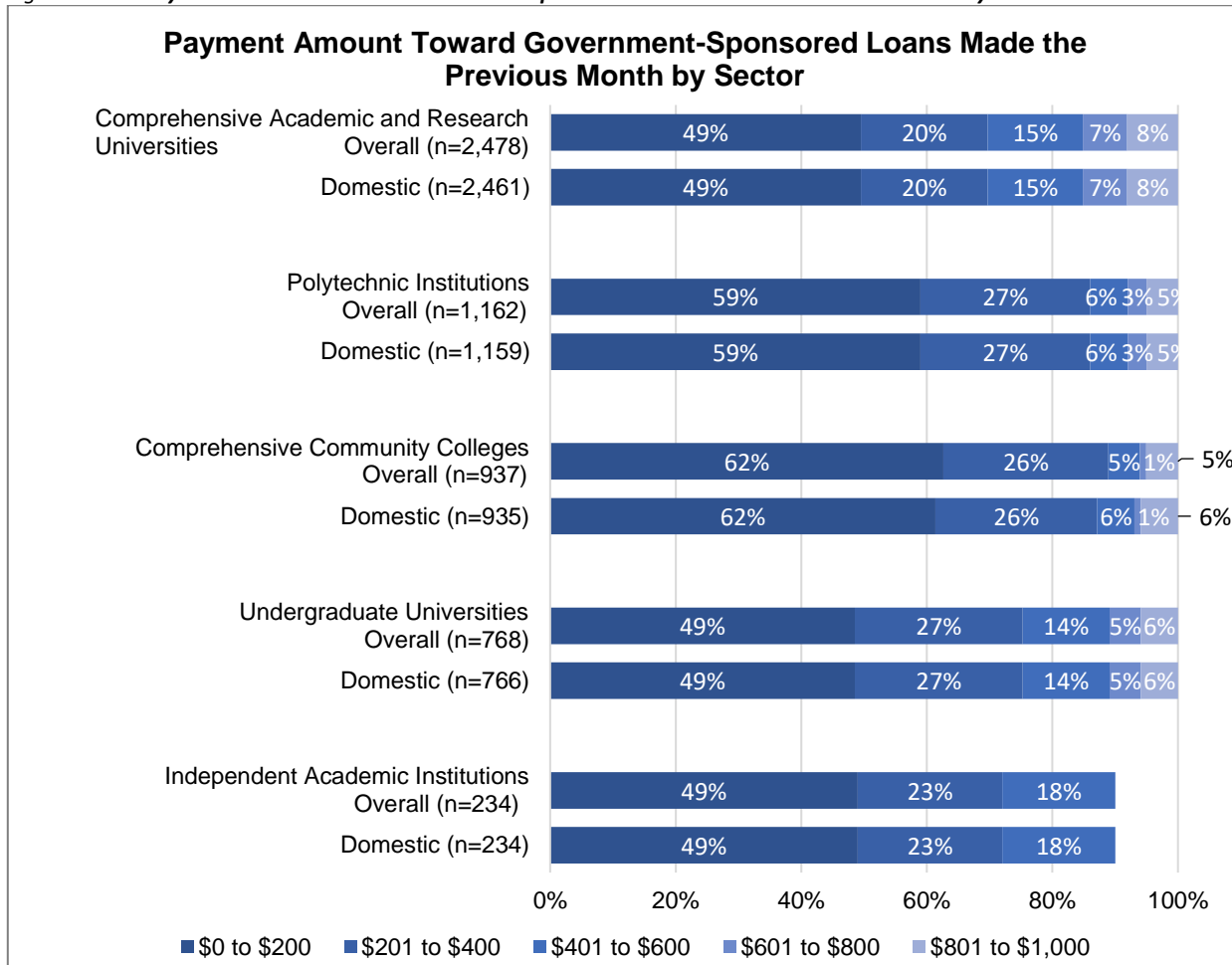
Figure 5.1-17 Average and Median Payment Amount Toward Government-Sponsored Loans Made the Previous Month



Q56: What was your last month’s payment for all government student loans?

Notes: ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$1,000 were rounded down to \$1,000 to exclude outliers.

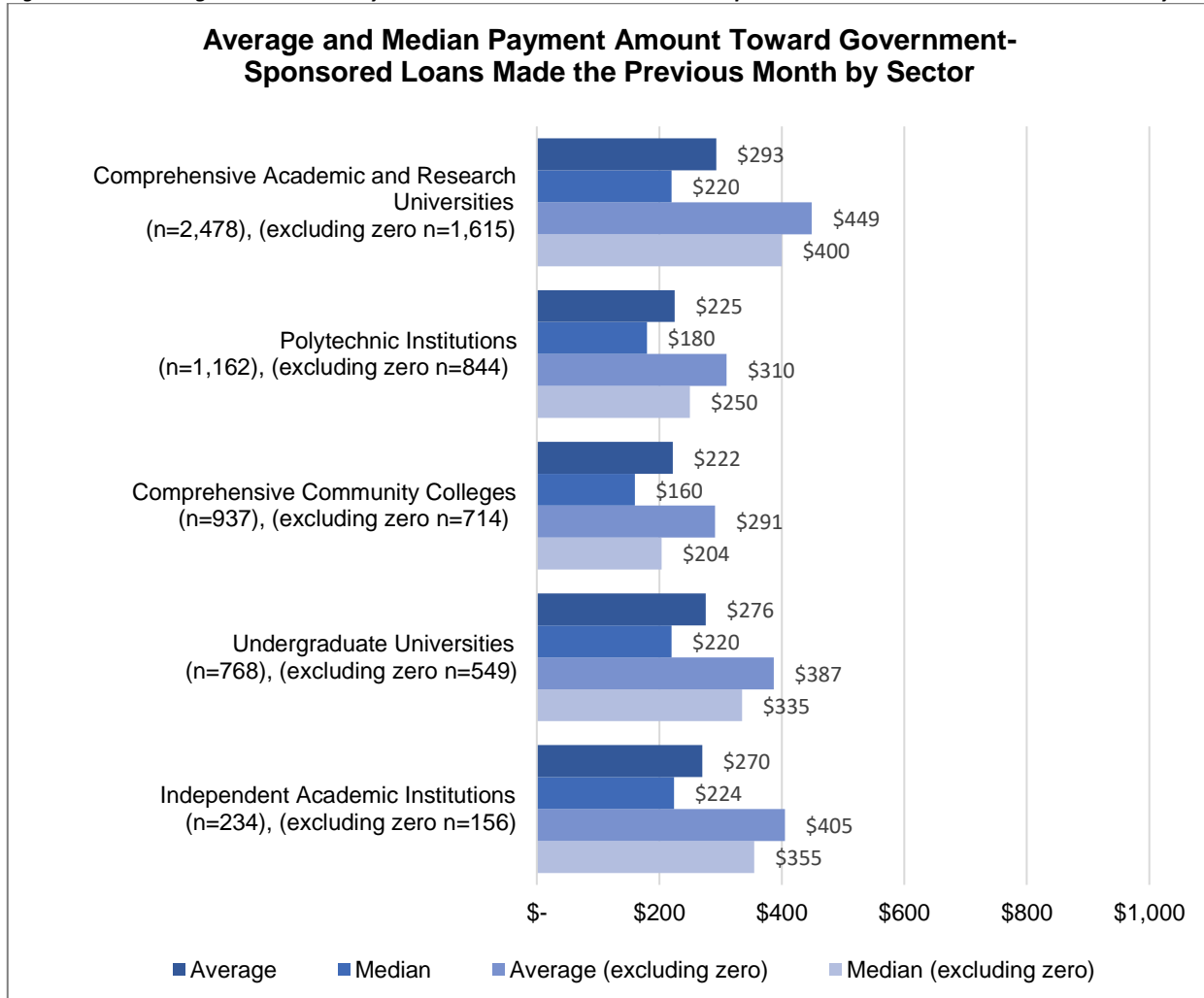
Figure 5.1-18 Payment Amount toward Government-Sponsored Loans Made the Previous Month by Sector



Q56: What was your last month's payment for all government student loans?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$1,000 were rounded down to \$1,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

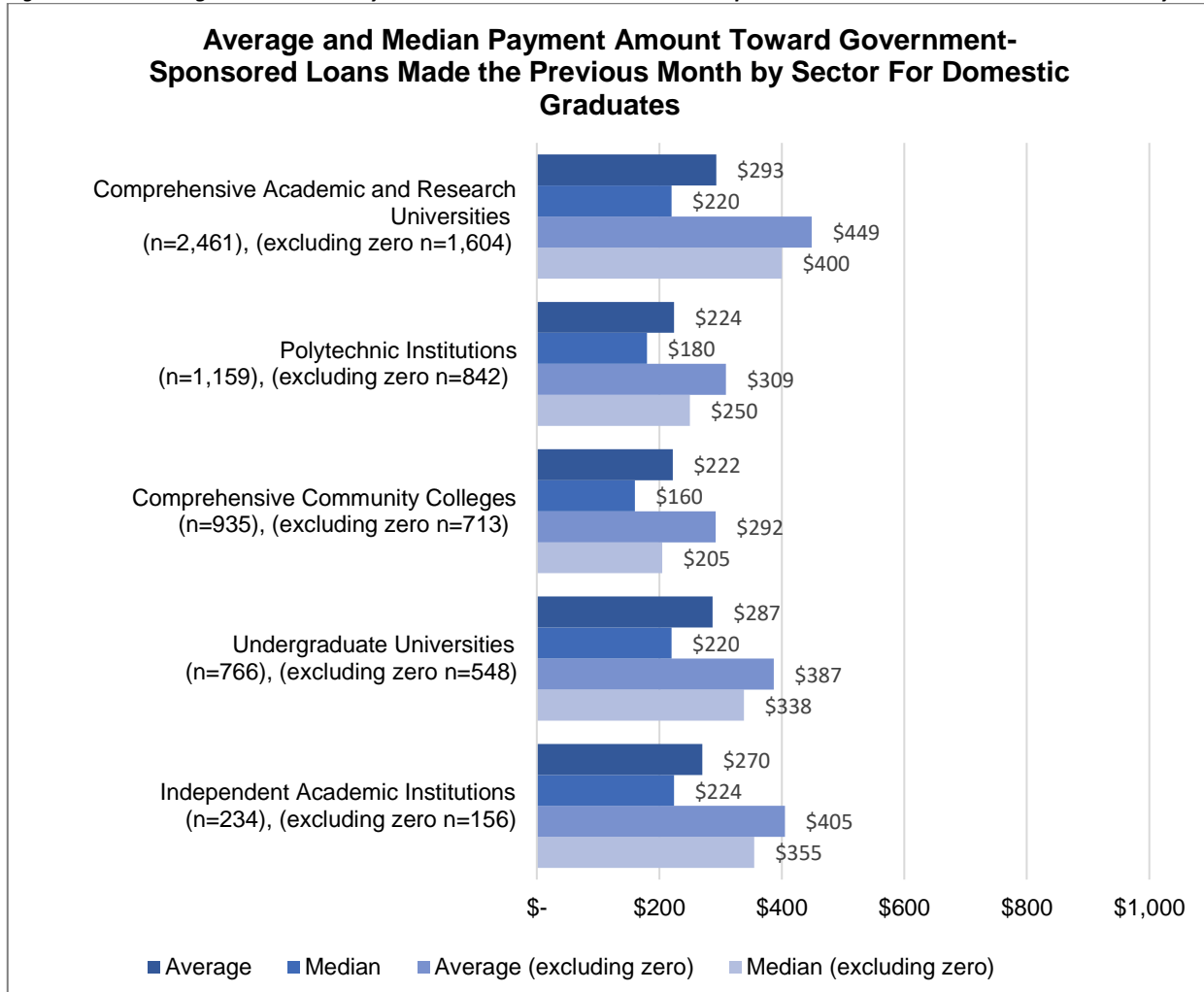
Figure 5.1-19 Average and Median Payment Amount toward Government-Sponsored Loans Made the Previous Month by Sector



Q56: What was your last month's payment for all government student loans?

Notes: Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$1,000 were rounded down to \$1,000 to exclude outliers.

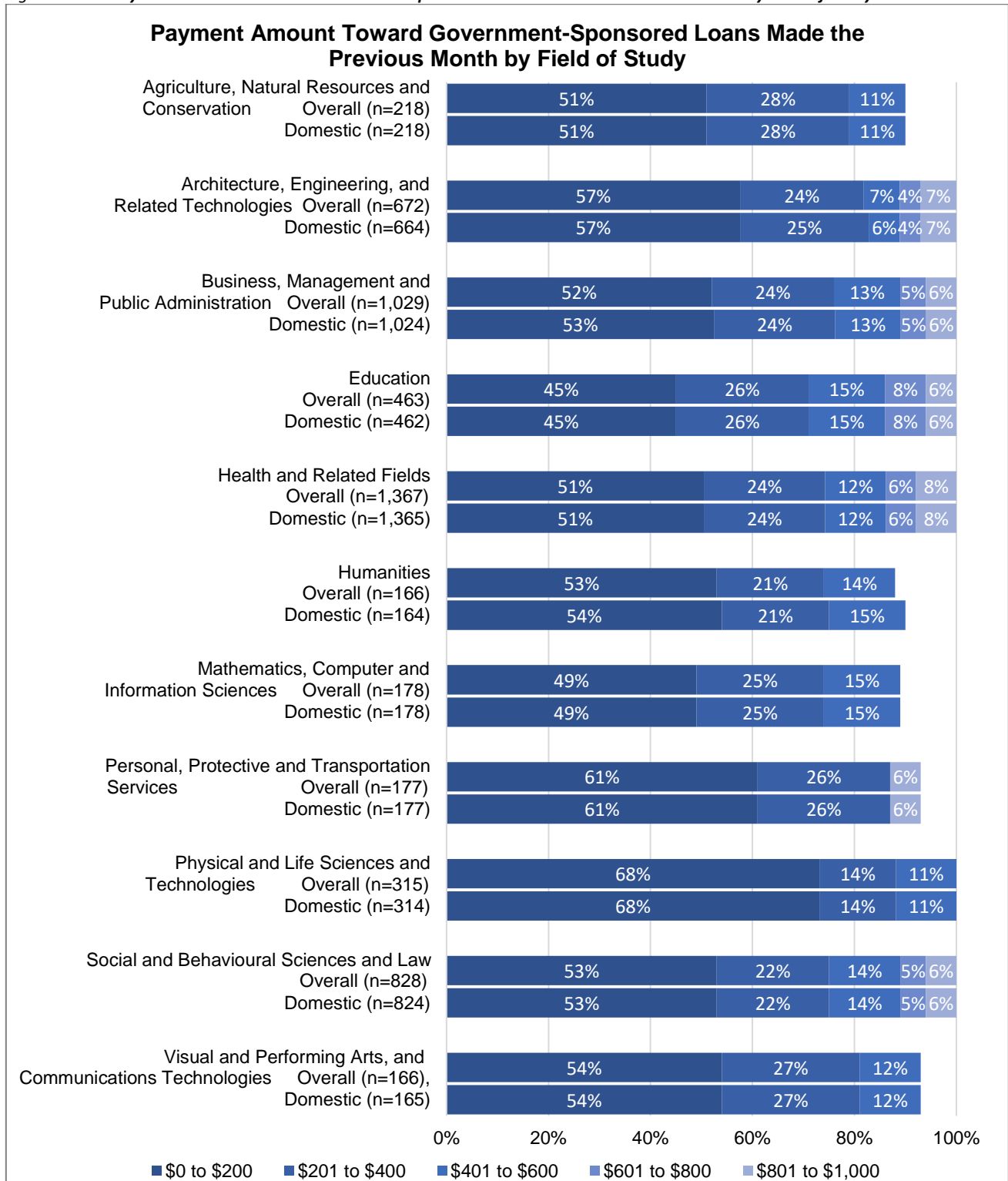
Figure 5.1-20 Average and Median Payment Amount toward Government-Sponsored Loans Made the Previous Month by Sector



Q56: What was your last month's payment for all government student loans?

Notes: Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$1,000 were rounded down to \$1,000 to exclude outliers.

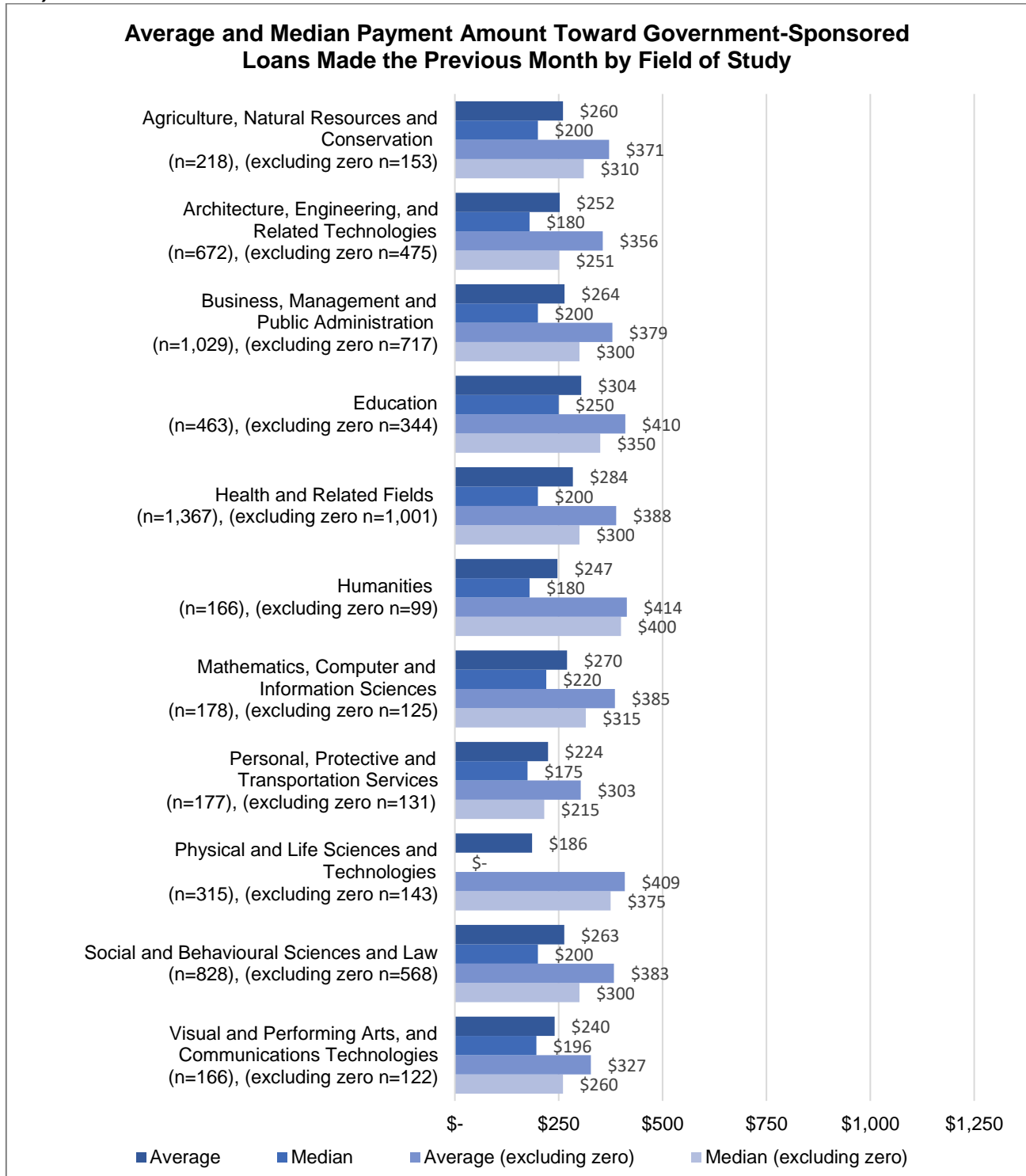
Figure 5.1-21 Payment Amount toward Government-Sponsored Loans Made the Previous Month by Field of Study



Q56: What was your last month's payment for all government student loans?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$1,000 were rounded down to \$1,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

Figure 5.1-22 Average and Median Payment Amount toward Government-Sponsored Loans Made the Previous Month by Field of Study

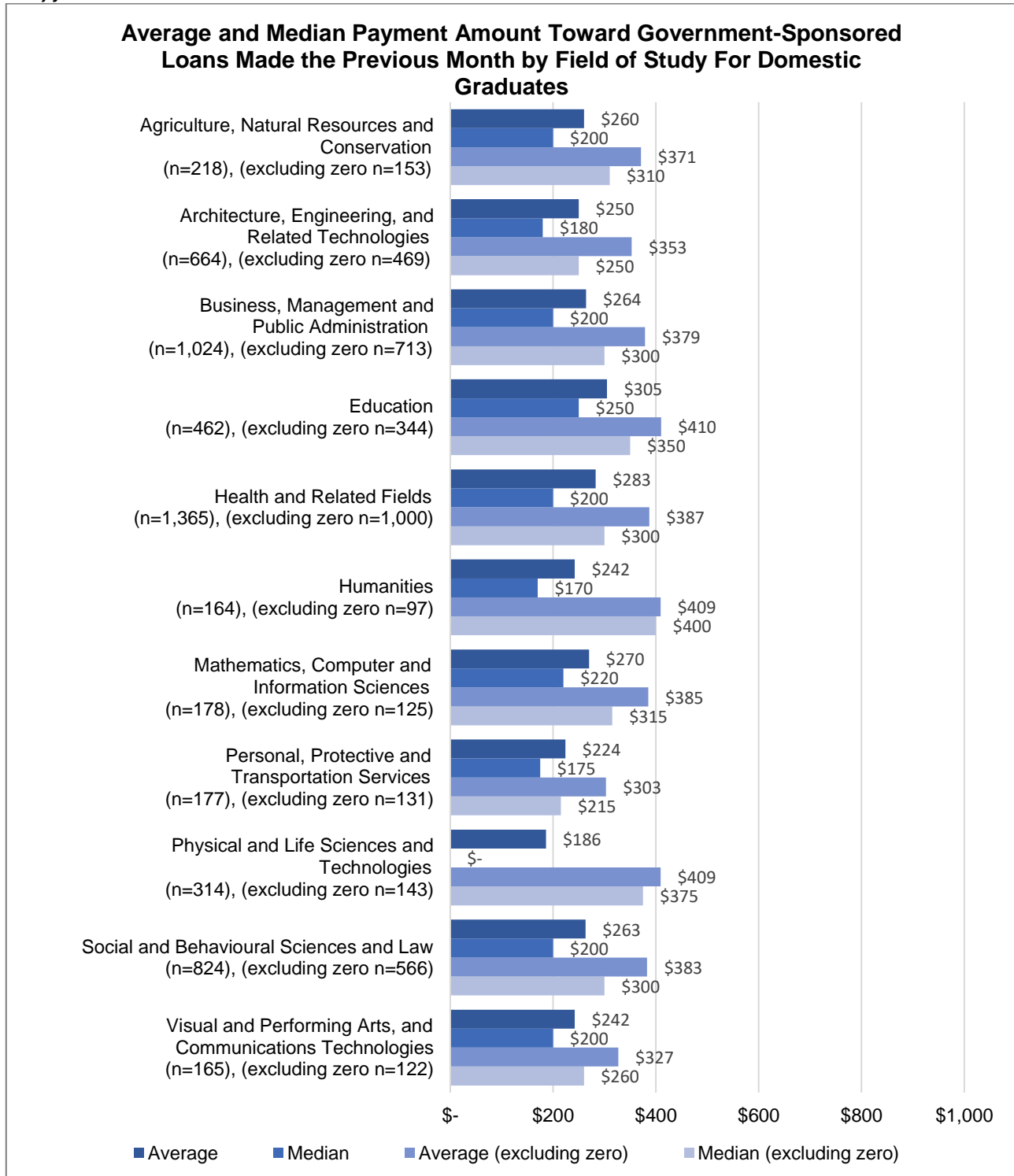


Q56: What was your last month's payment for all government student loans?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$1,000 were rounded down to \$1,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.



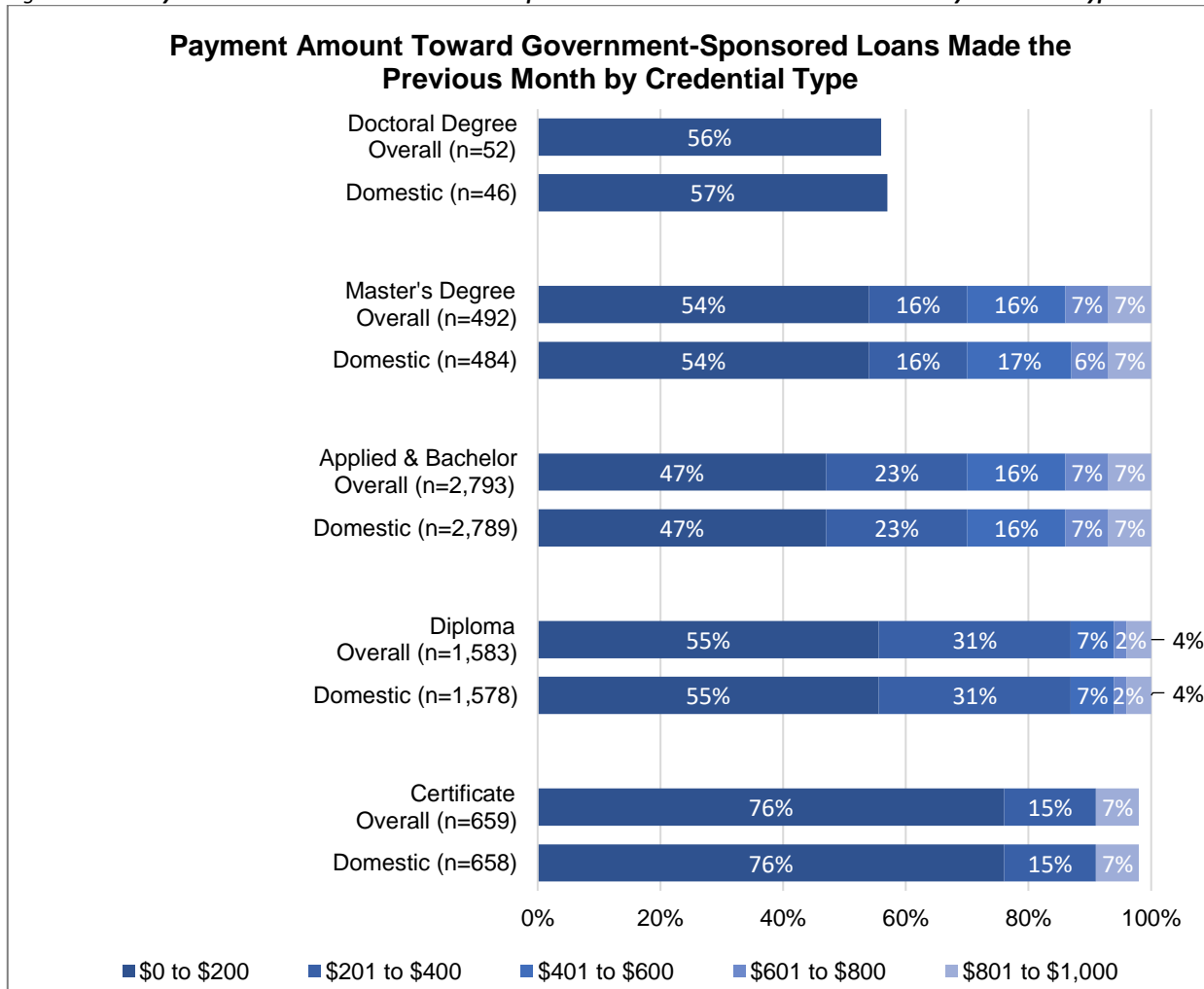
Figure 5.1-23 Average and Median Payment Amount toward Government-Sponsored Loans Made the Previous Month by Field of Study for Domestic Graduates



Q56: What was your last month's payment for all government student loans?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$1,000 were rounded down to \$1,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

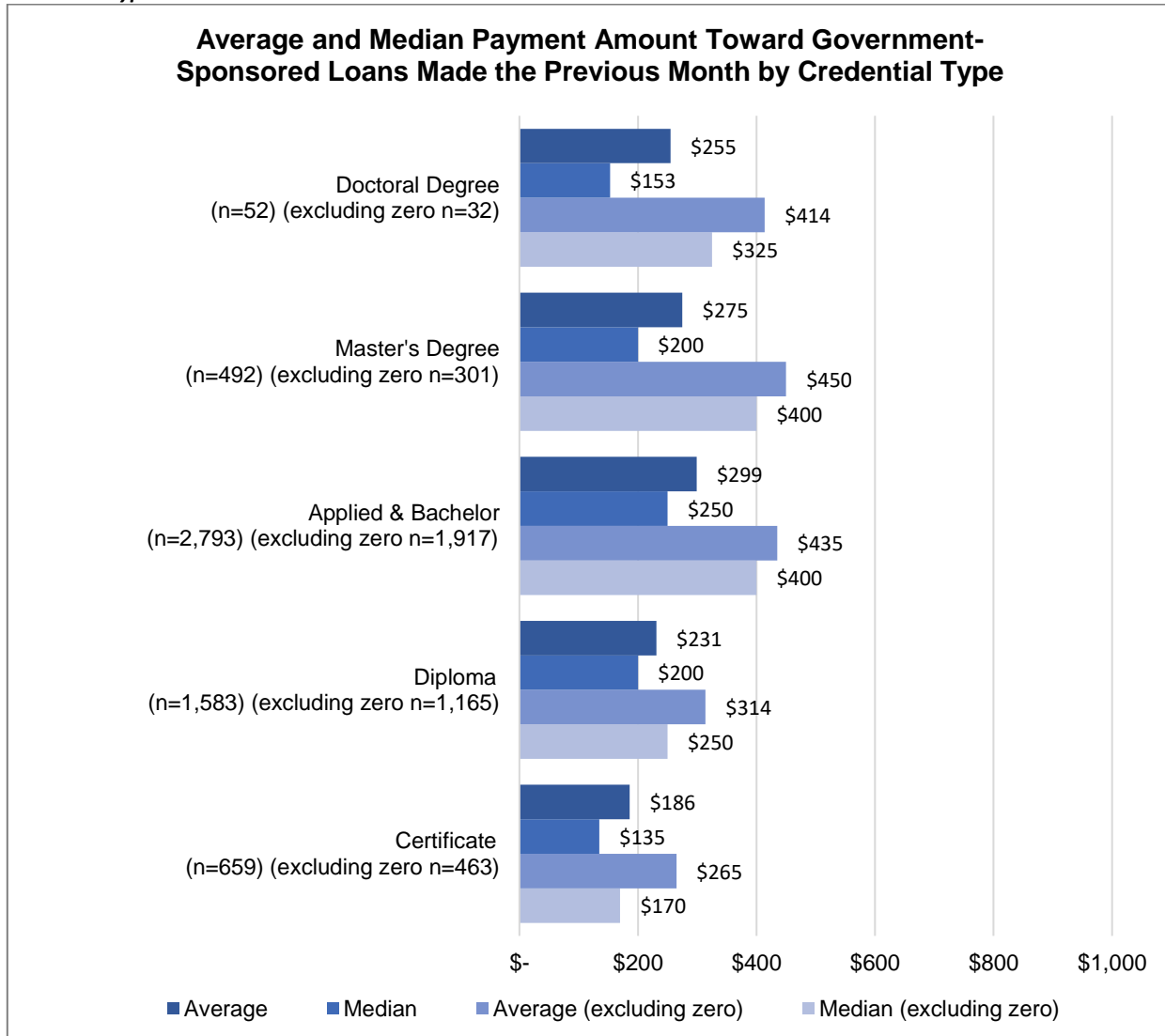
Figure 5.1-24 Payment Amount toward Government-Sponsored Loans Made the Previous Month by Credential Type



Q56: What was your last month's payment for all government student loans?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$1,000 were rounded down to \$1,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

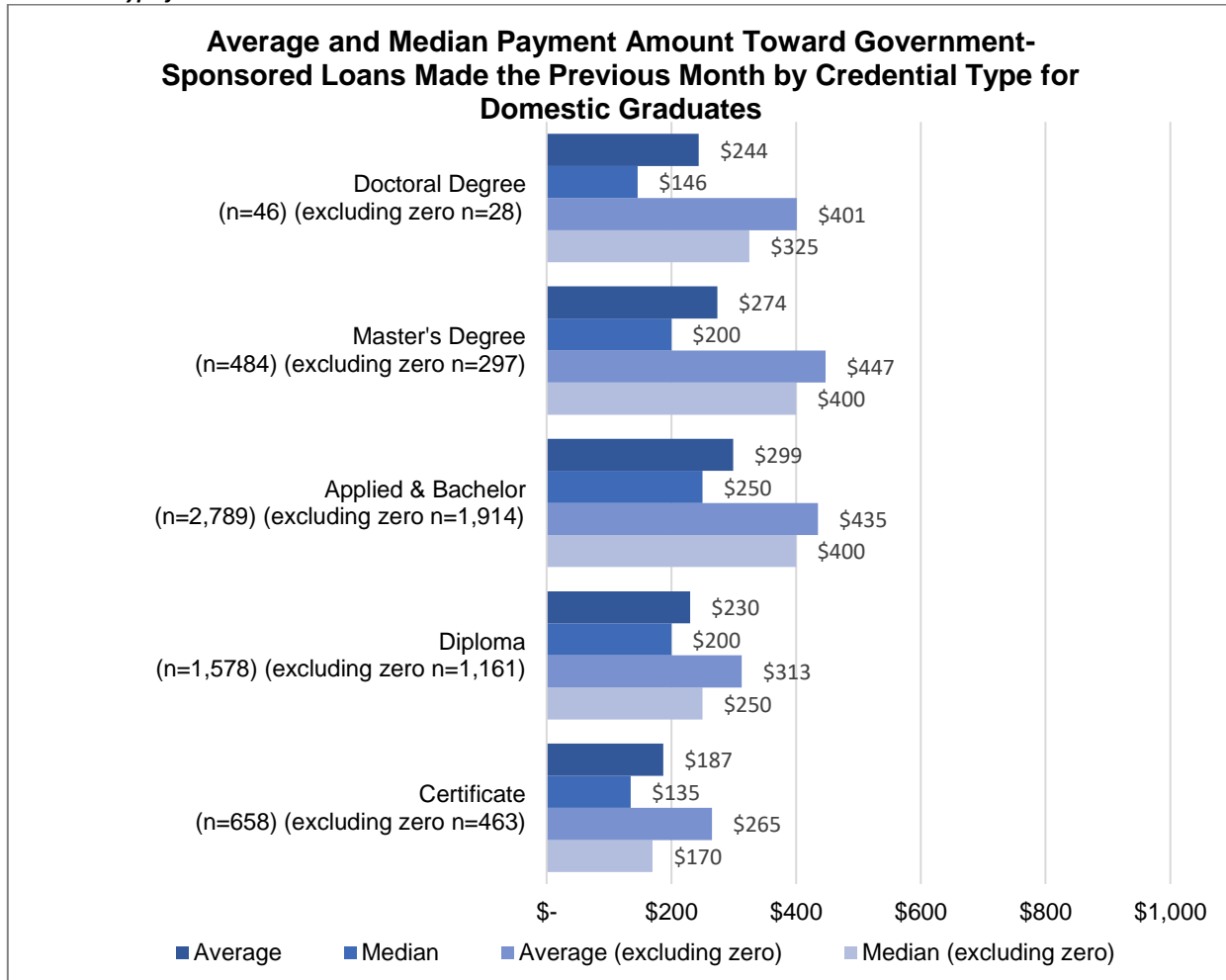
Figure 5.1-25 Average and Median Payment Amount toward Government-Sponsored Loans Made the Previous Month by Credential Type



Q56: What was your last month's payment for all government student loans?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$1,000 were rounded down to \$1,000 to exclude outliers.

Figure 5.1-26 Average and Median Payment Amount toward Government-Sponsored Loans Made the Previous Month by Credential Type for Domestic Graduates



Q56: What was your last month's payment for all government student loans?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$1,000 were rounded down to \$1,000 to exclude outliers.

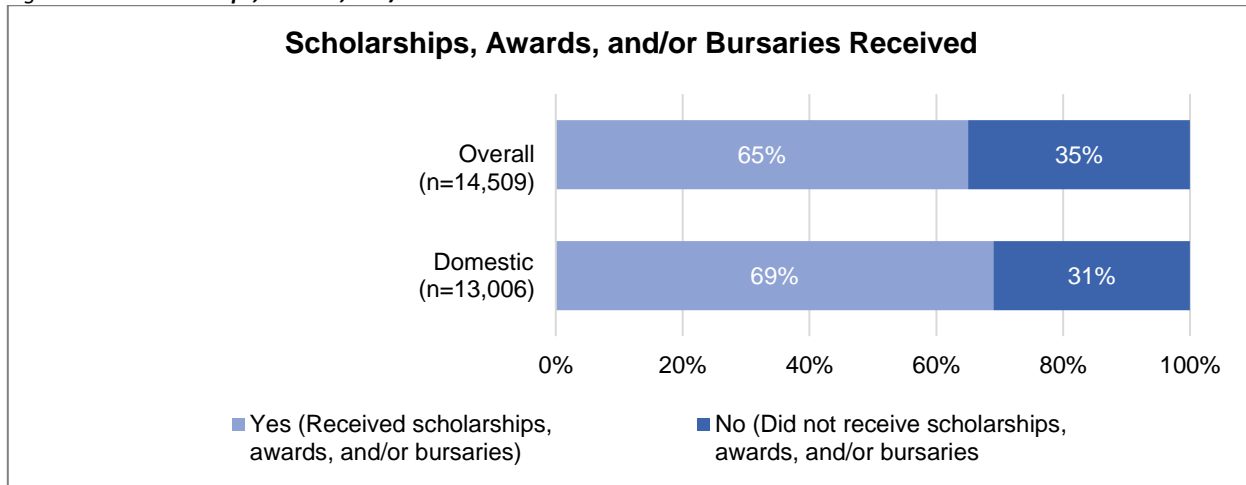
## 5.2 Scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries Received

This section covers scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries graduates received to pay for their post-secondary education. This includes the proportion of graduates who received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries; distribution of the amounts received; and the average amount received.

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Figure 5.2-1 Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received



Q52: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Scholarships, awards or bursaries.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Almost two-thirds of graduates (65%) received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries over the course of their post-secondary education. Additionally, over two-thirds (69%) of domestic graduates received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries. Certain demographic groups indicated that they received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries at a higher rate than some of their peers<sup>18</sup>, specifically:

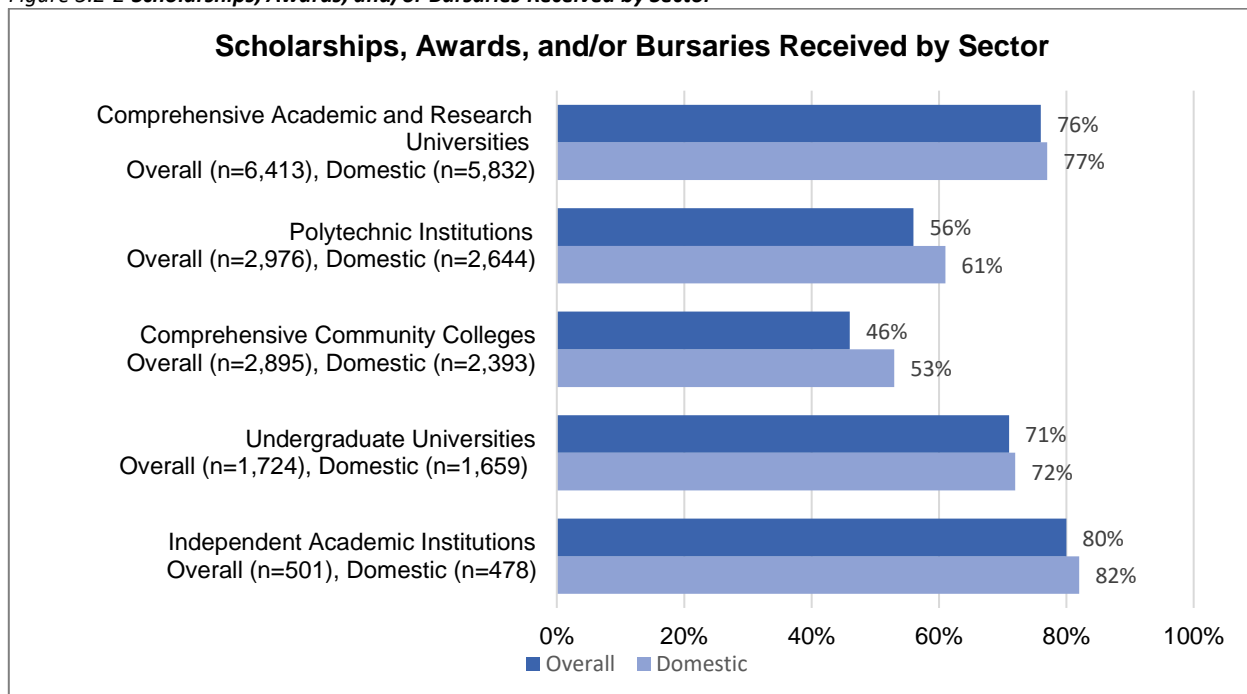
- Domestic graduates (69% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to 36% of international graduates).
- Genderqueer and gender non-conforming graduates (80% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 63% to 67% of female or male graduates).
- Domestic genderqueer and gender non-conforming or female graduates (a range of 70% to 81% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to 67% of male graduates).
- Graduates who were younger than 41 years of age (a range of 59% to 78% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 35% to 38% for graduates older than 51 years of age).
- Domestic graduates who were between 21 to 40 years of age (a range of 60% to 81% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 36% to 50% for graduates older than 41 years of age).
- Graduates who were single at the start of their post-secondary studies (71% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 54% to 57% of graduates who were married, living with a partner, divorced, separated, or widowed). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

<sup>18</sup> If the results for the domestic population were similar to the results for the total population, the domestic results were not reported.

- Graduates without dependents (71% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to 50% of graduates with one or more dependents). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who self-identified as a person with a disability (70% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to 65% of graduates who did not self-identify as a person with a disability).
- Graduates who self-identified as an Indigenous person (72% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to 65% of graduates who did not self-identify as an Indigenous person). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates originally from Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, elsewhere in Alberta, Edmonton, or Calgary (a range of 66% to 74% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 47% to 59% of graduates originally from outside of Canada, Fort McMurray, and elsewhere in Canada).
- Domestic graduates originally from Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Grande Prairie, Edmonton, rural Alberta, and Calgary (a range of 69% to 75% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 53% to 60% of graduates originally from Fort McMurray and elsewhere in Canada).
- Graduates who studied in Lethbridge, Edmonton, Calgary, rural Alberta, or Medicine Hat (a range of 63% to 74% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 41% to 47% of graduates who studied in outside of Canada, elsewhere in Canada, and Fort McMurray).
- Domestic graduates who studied in Lethbridge, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Calgary, rural Alberta, Grande Prairie, and Red Deer (a range of 59% to 77% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 41% to 47% of graduates who studied Fort McMurray, outside Canada, or elsewhere in Canada).
- Graduates who lived outside of Canada, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Calgary, rural Alberta, or elsewhere in Canada after graduating (a range of 62% to 77% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to 47% of graduates who lived Fort McMurray after graduating).
- Domestic graduates who lived in Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, and outside Canada after graduating (a range of 70% to 79% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 49% to 59% of graduates who lived Fort McMurray or Red Deer after graduating).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between six to 20 years before being surveyed (a range of 70% to 79% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 52% to 53% of graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to five years or more than 20 years before being surveyed). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was undergraduate degree, PhD master's degree, professional degree, and completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program (a range of 66% to 73% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to 62% graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was less than high school or a completed high school). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- STEM graduates (73% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to 63% of BHASE graduates). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

- Graduates from Undergraduate Universities, Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities, or Independent Academic Institutions (a range of 71% to 80% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 46% to 56% of their peers). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates of Physical and life sciences and technologies; Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; Agriculture, natural resources and conservation; Humanities; and Social and behavioural sciences and law fields (a range of 70% to 85% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 53% to 64% of graduates of Personal, protective and transportation services; Business, management and public administration; Mathematics, computer and information sciences; Health and related fields; and Architecture, engineering, and related technologies).
- Domestic graduates of Physical and life sciences and technologies, Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies, Agriculture, natural resources and conservation, Humanities, Social and behavioural sciences and law; Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; Education; Health and related fields; and Business, management and public administration fields (a range of 63% to 87% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to 54% of graduates of Personal, protective and transportation services).
- Graduates who received a doctoral degree or an applied & bachelor’s degree (a range of 79% to 92% received scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to a range of 36% to 65% of their peers). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

Figure 5.2-2 **Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received by Sector**

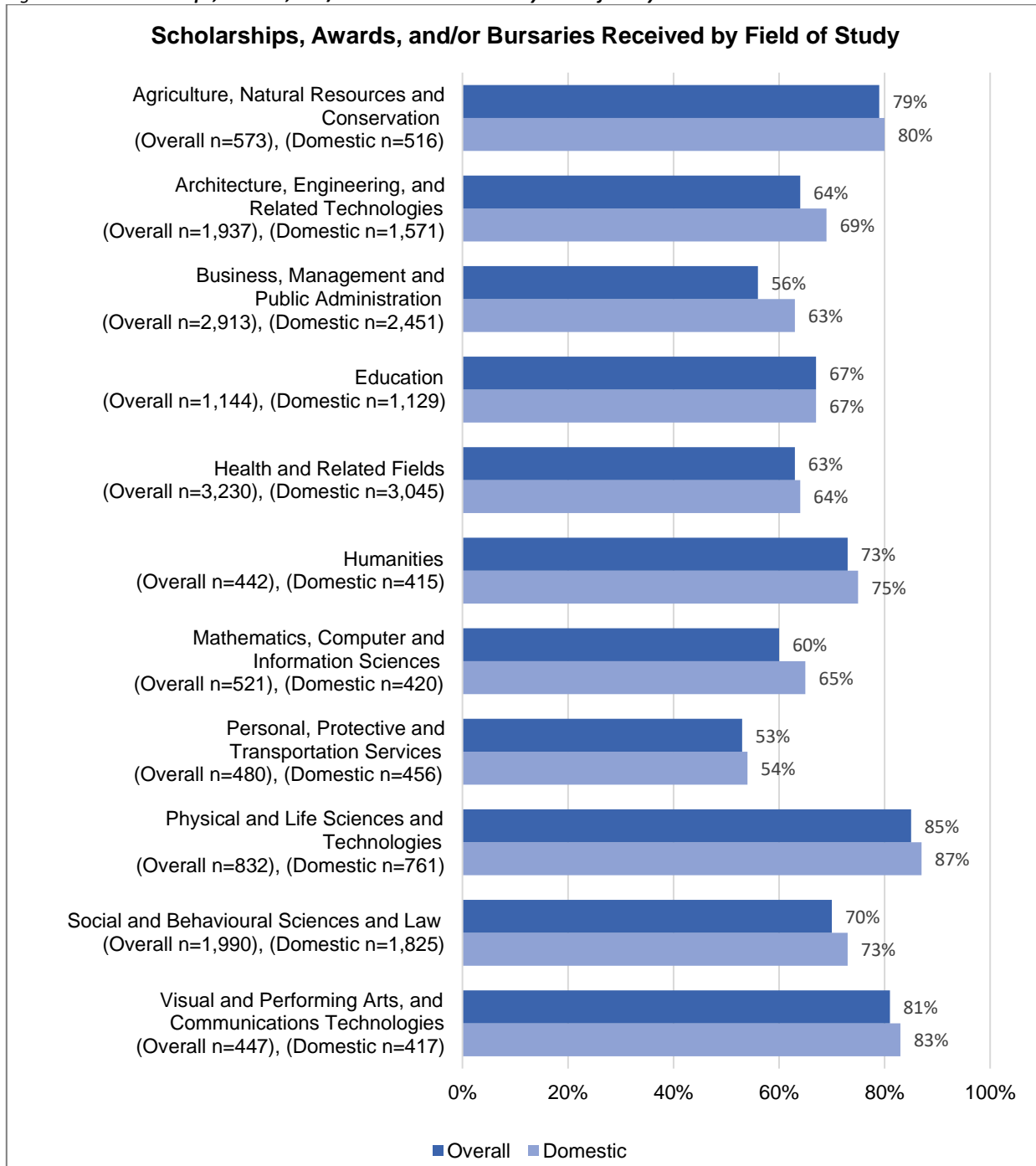


Q52: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources?  
Scholarships, awards or bursaries.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.



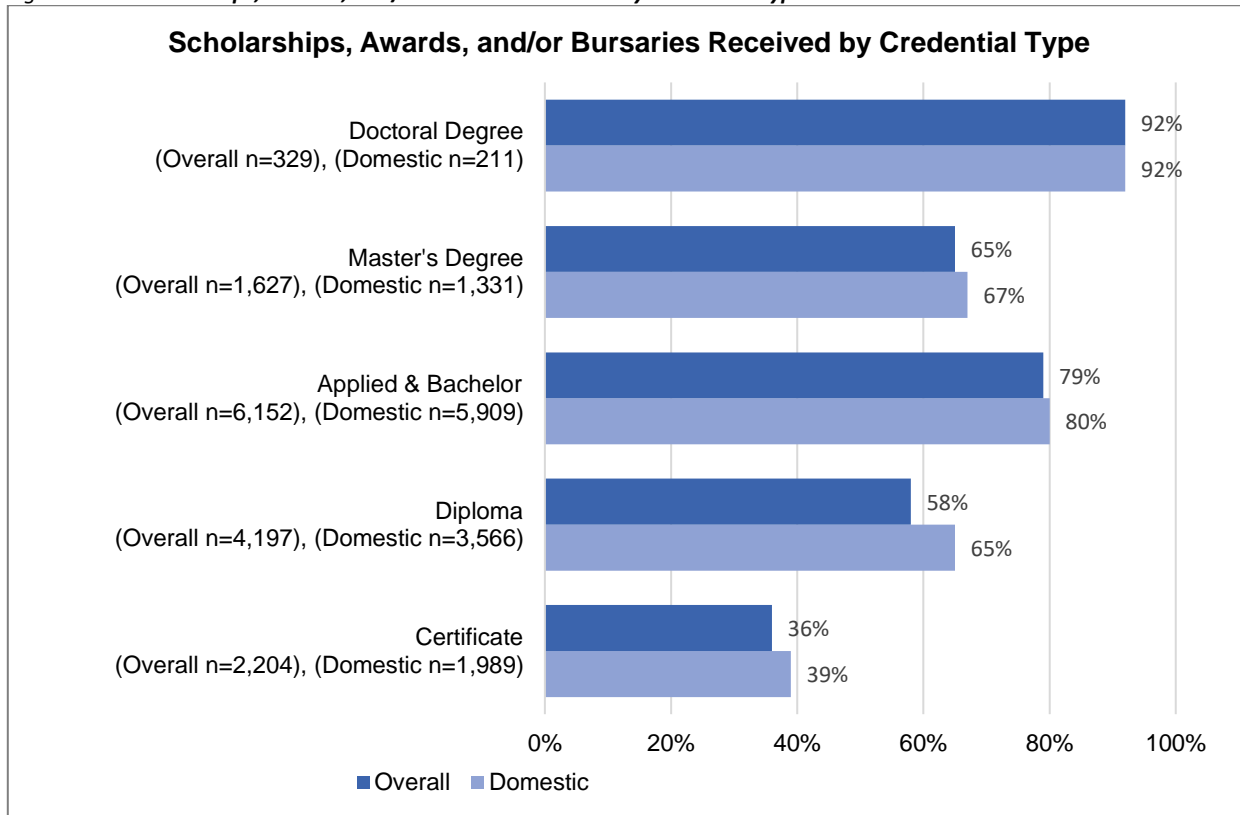
Figure 5.2-3 *Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received by Field of Study*



Q52: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources?  
Scholarships, awards or bursaries.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

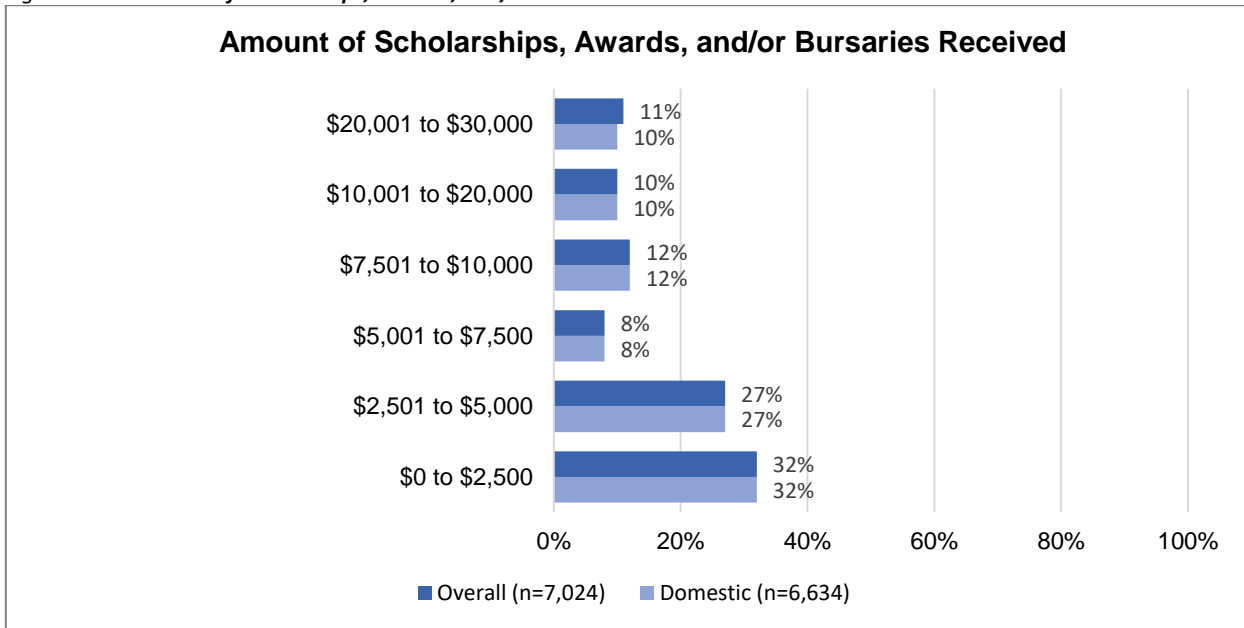
Figure 5.2-4 *Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received by Credential Type*



Q52: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources?  
Scholarships, awards or bursaries.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.2-5 Amount of Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received



Q57: In total, approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, awards and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$30,000 were rounded down to \$30,000 to exclude outliers. All responses to this question were greater than zero.

Graduates who reported receiving scholarships, bursaries, and/or awards were asked the amount they had received during their post-secondary studies. The average amount received was \$8,131 and the median was \$5,000. Certain demographic groups reported receiving higher scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries on average than some of their peers.<sup>19</sup> Specifically, the groups who reported higher averages received in scholarships, bursaries, or awards were:

- International graduates (an average of \$13,752 was received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to an average of \$7,801 that was received by domestic graduates).
- Male graduates compared to female graduates (an average of \$8,781 was received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to an average of \$7,779).
- Graduates who were between 23 and 50 years of age (averages ranging from \$7,491 to \$10,440 were received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to averages ranging from \$3,706 to \$4,716 that was received by graduates who were younger than 23 years of age).
- Domestic graduates who were between 26 and 50 years of age (averages ranging from \$7,672 to \$9,523 were received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to averages ranging from \$3,812 to \$4,742 that was received by graduates who were younger than 23 years of age).
- Graduates who self-identified as an Indigenous person (an average of \$10,853 was received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to an average of \$7,986 that was received by

<sup>19</sup> If the results for the domestic population were similar to the results for the total population, the domestic results were not reported.

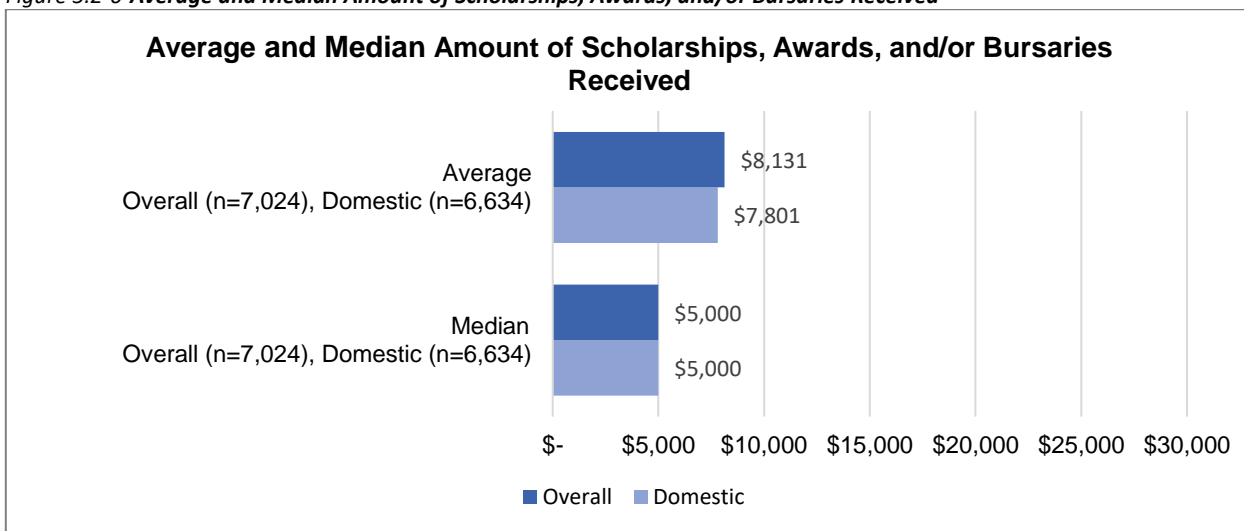
graduates who did not self-identify as an Indigenous person). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time more than five years before being surveyed (averages ranging from \$7,924 to 11,135 were received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to averages ranging from an average of \$5,591 that was received by graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two and five years being surveyed). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates originally from outside of Canada or elsewhere in Canada (averages ranging from \$9,815 to \$14,831 were received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to averages ranging from \$5,287 to \$8,048 that was owed by their peers). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who studied outside of Canada (an average of \$13,906 were received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to averages ranging from \$4,512 to \$8,693 that was owed by their peers).
- Domestic graduates who studied outside of Canada (an average of \$10,635 were received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to averages ranging from \$4,527 to \$6,387 that was received by graduates who studied in Medicine Hat, Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie, or rural Alberta).
- Graduates who lived outside of Canada or elsewhere in Canada after graduating (averages ranging from \$9,574 to \$14,530 were received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to averages ranging from \$5,525 to \$8,345 that was owed by graduates who lived in Alberta after graduating). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Domestic graduates who lived outside of Canada after graduating (an average of \$12,585 were received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to averages ranging from \$5,546 to \$9,081 that was owed by graduates who lived in Canada after graduating).
- Domestic graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was completed high school, an undergraduate degree, master's degree, a PhD, or a professional degree (averages ranging from \$7,976 to \$12,132 were received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to averages ranging from \$6,481 to \$6,832 that was received by graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was some post-secondary or completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program).
- Graduates of STEM programs (an average of \$10,246 was received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared an average of \$7,432 that was received BHASE graduates). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates from Undergraduate Universities, Independent Academic Institutions, and Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities (averages ranging from \$6,015 to \$10,835 was received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to averages ranging from \$4,498 to \$4,570 that were received by graduates of Polytechnic Institutions and Comprehensive Community Colleges). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates of the Agriculture, natural resources and conservation; Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; Health and related fields; Humanities; Physical and life sciences and technologies; and Social and behavioural sciences and law field (averages ranging from \$8,052 to \$12,242 were received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared averages ranging from

\$4,871 to \$6,531 were received by graduates of the Business, management and public administration, and Personal, protective and transportation services). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

- Domestic graduates of the Agriculture, natural resources and conservation; Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; Education; Health and related fields; Humanities; Physical and life sciences and technologies; and Social and behavioural sciences and law field (averages ranging from \$7,385 to \$11,852 were received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to \$4,828 received by graduates of the Personal, protective and transportation services).
- Graduates who received a doctoral degree (an average of \$24,785 was received in scholarships, awards, and/or bursaries compared to averages ranging from \$4,432 to \$13,332 received by their peers). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

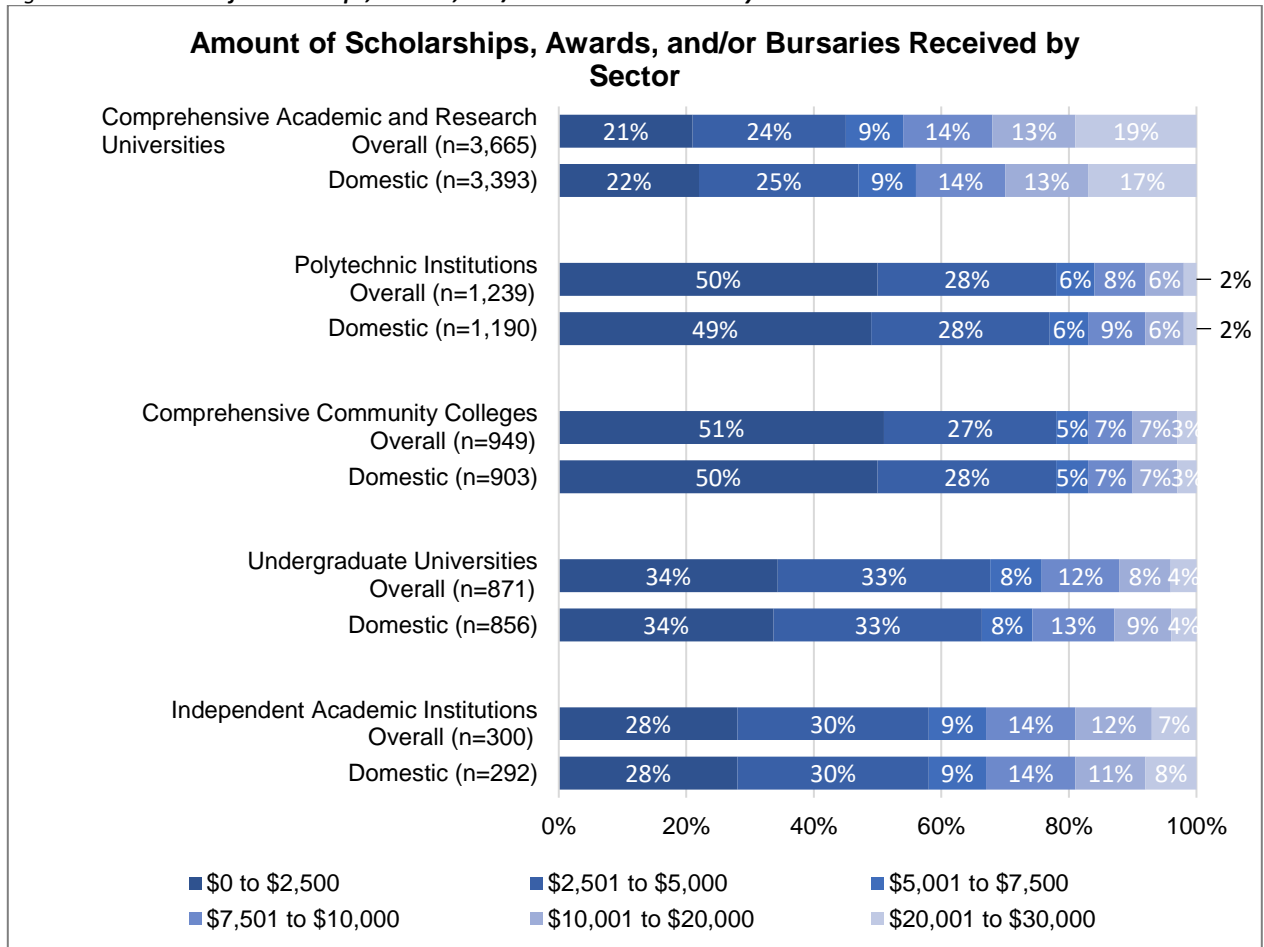
Figure 5.2-6 Average and Median Amount of Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received



Q57: In total, approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, awards and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$30,000 were rounded down to \$30,000 to exclude outliers. All responses to this question were greater than zero.

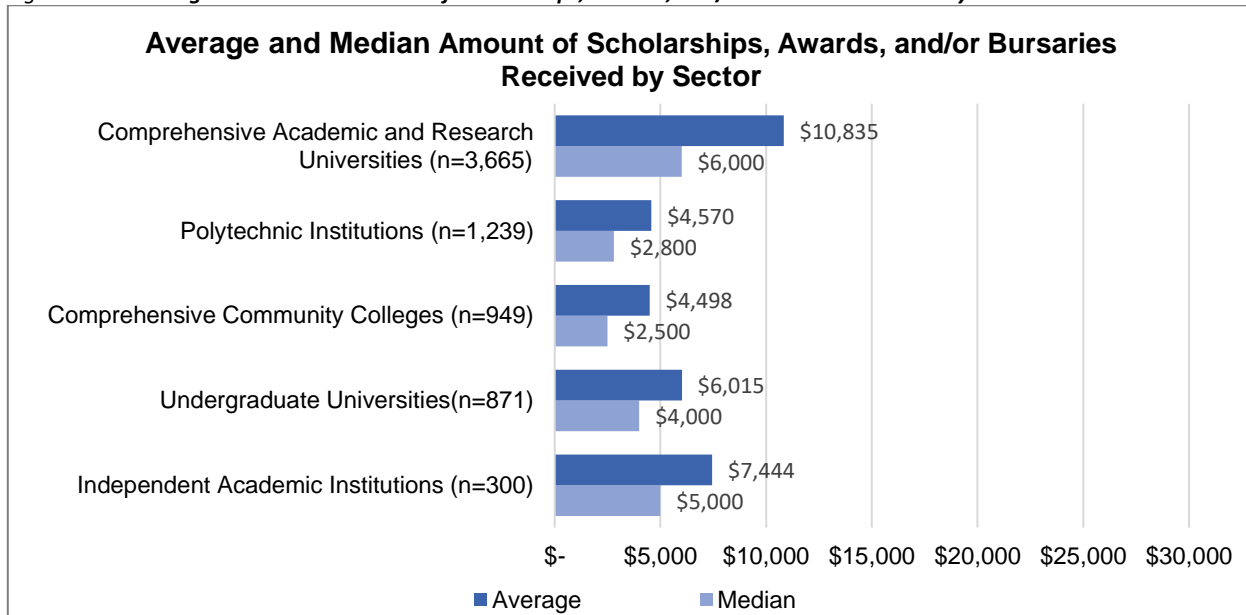
Figure 5.2-7 Amount of Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received by Sector



Q57: In total, approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, awards and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$30,000 were rounded down to \$30,000 to exclude outliers. All responses to this question were greater than zero.

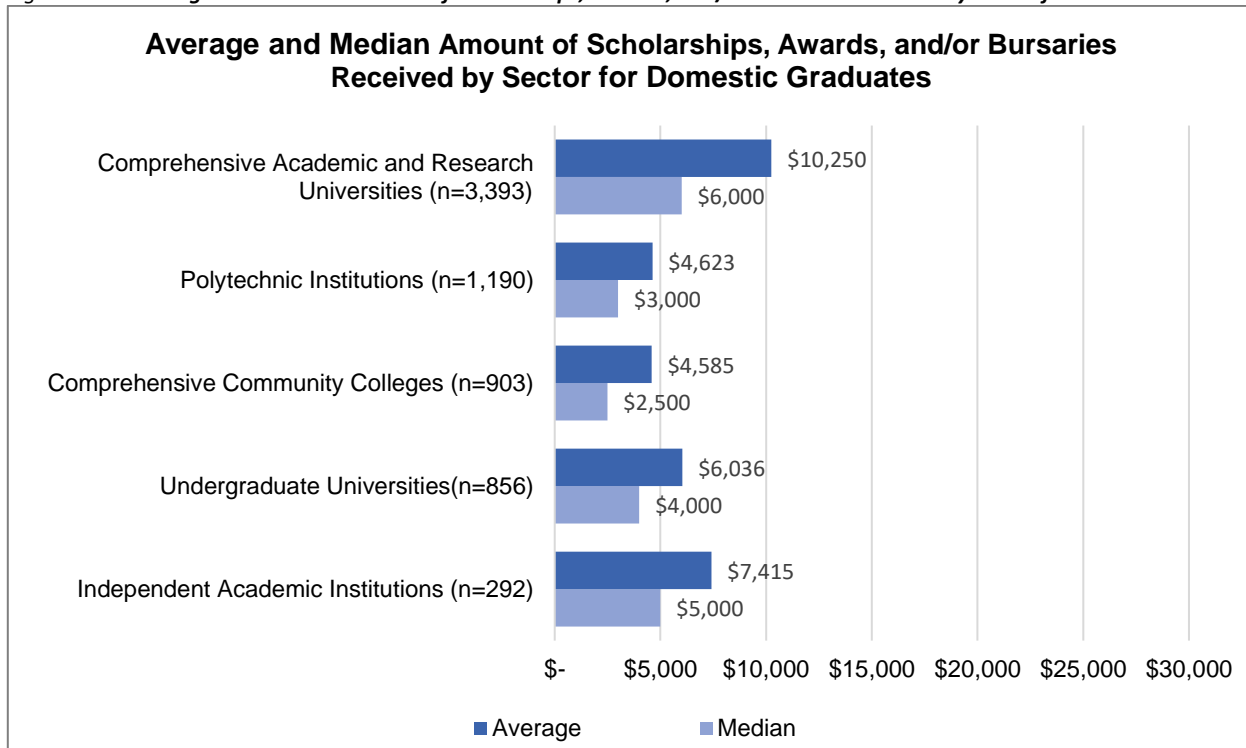
Figure 5.2-8 Average and Median Amount of Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received by Sector



Q57: In total, approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, awards and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$30,000 were rounded down to \$30,000 to exclude outliers. All responses to this question were greater than zero.

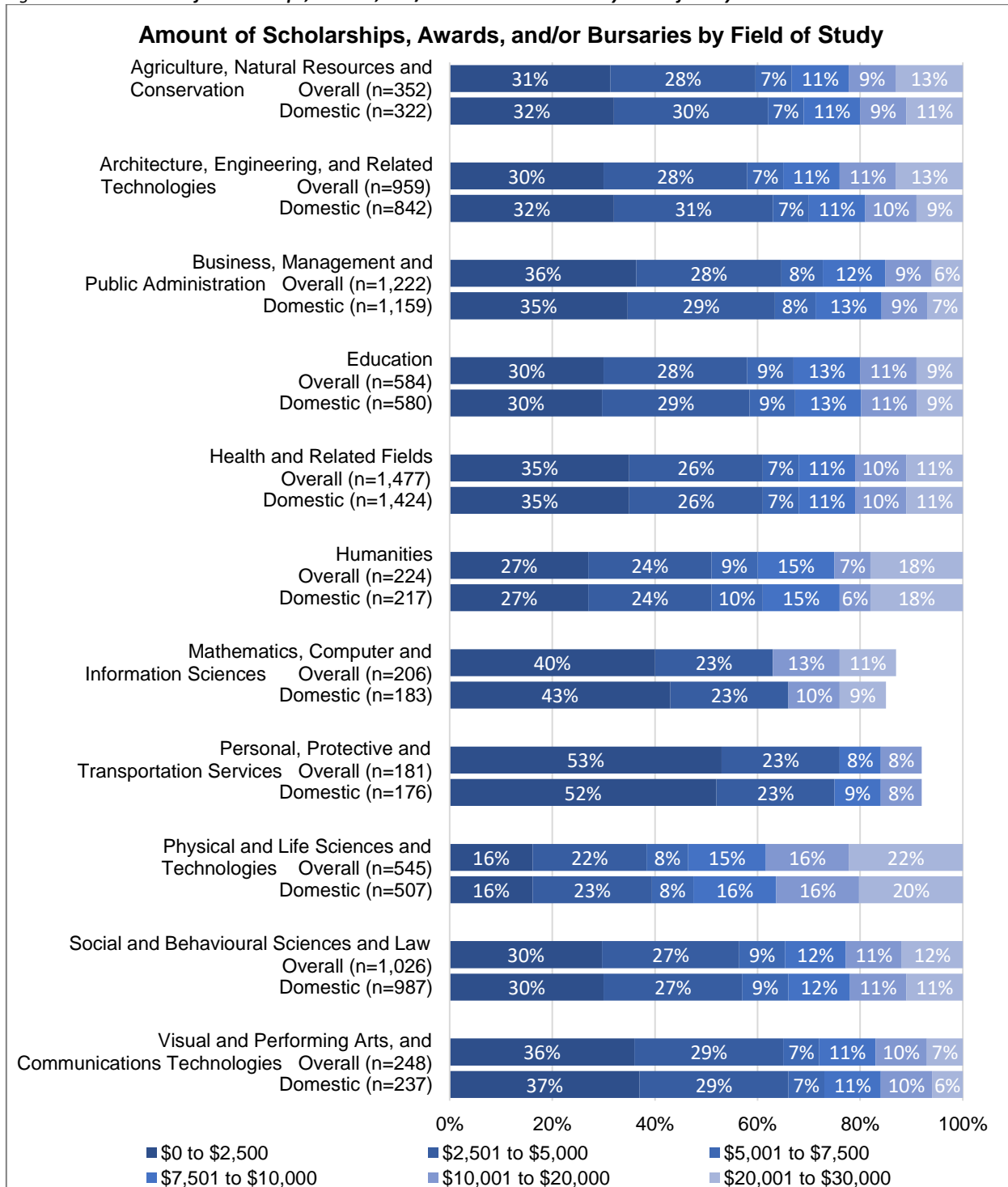
Figure 5.2-9 Average and Median Amount of Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received by Sector for Domestic Graduates



Q57: In total, approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, awards and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$30,000 were rounded down to \$30,000 to exclude outliers. All responses to this question were greater than zero.

Figure 5.2-10 Amount of Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received by Field of Study

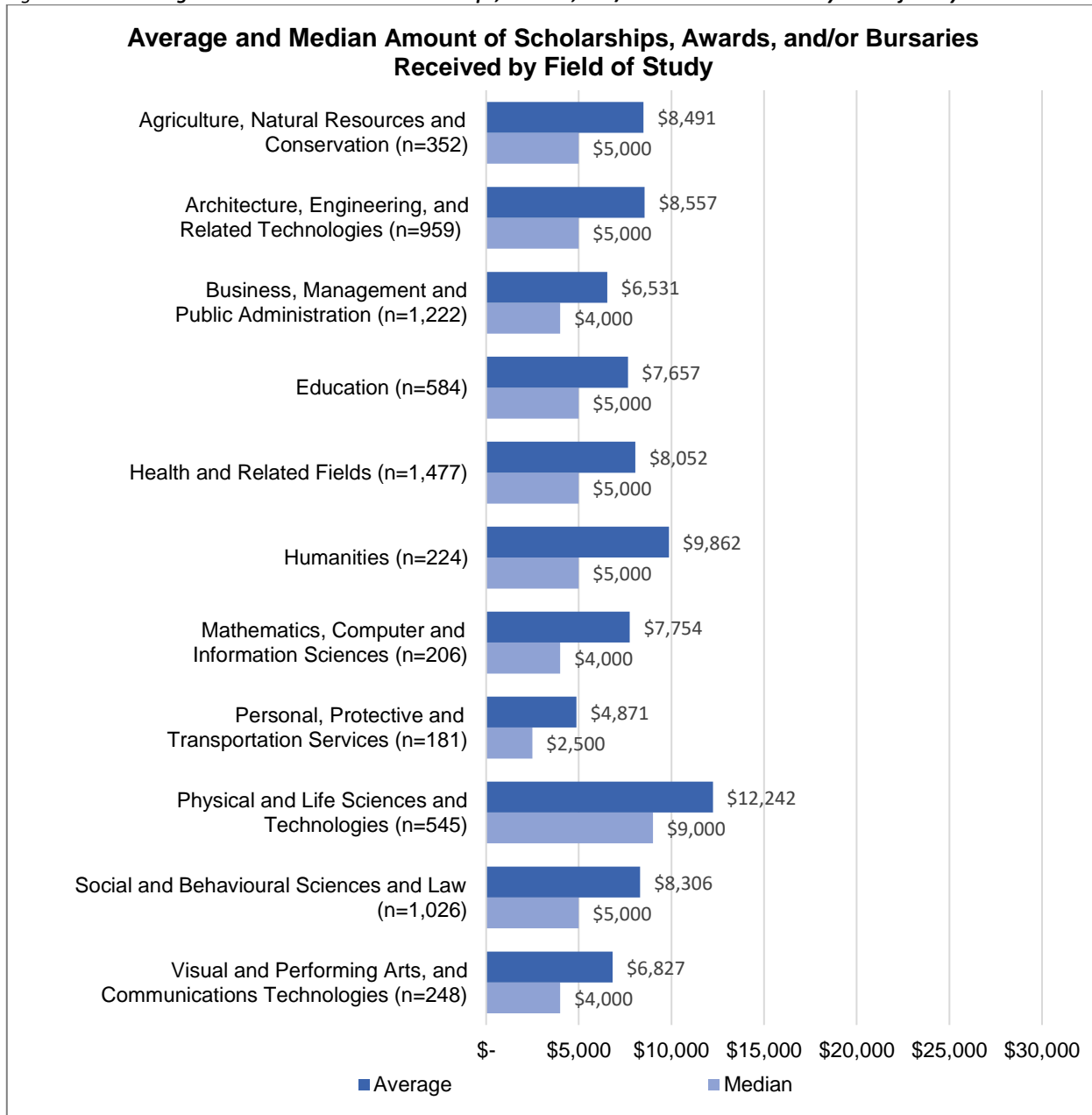


Q57: In total, approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, awards and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis Responses of more than \$30,000 were rounded down to \$30,000 to exclude outliers. All responses to this question were greater than zero. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.



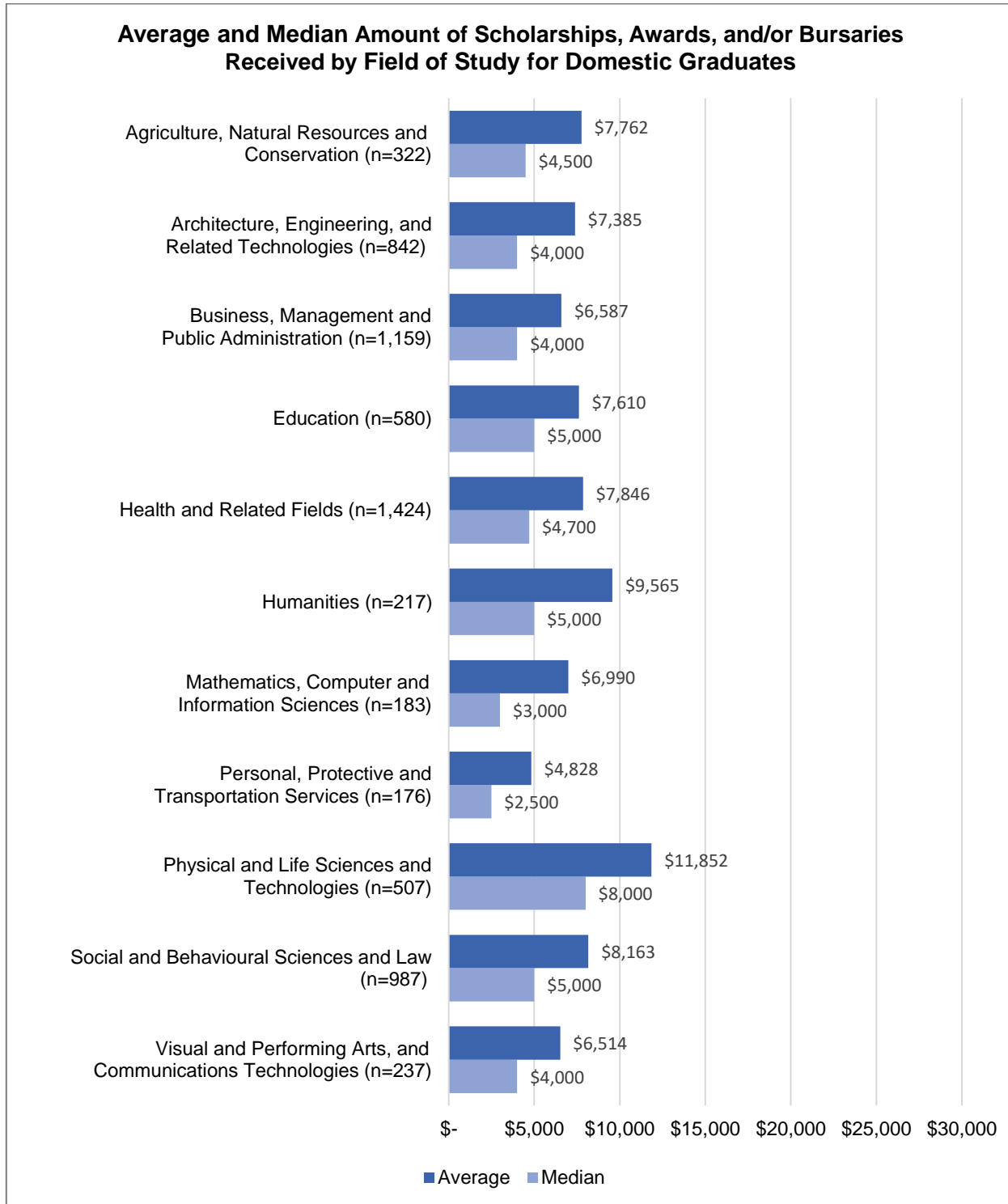
Figure 5.2-11 Average and Median Amount Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received by Field of Study



Q57: In total, approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, awards and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

Notes: Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$30,000 were rounded down to \$30,000 to exclude outliers. All responses to this question were greater than zero.

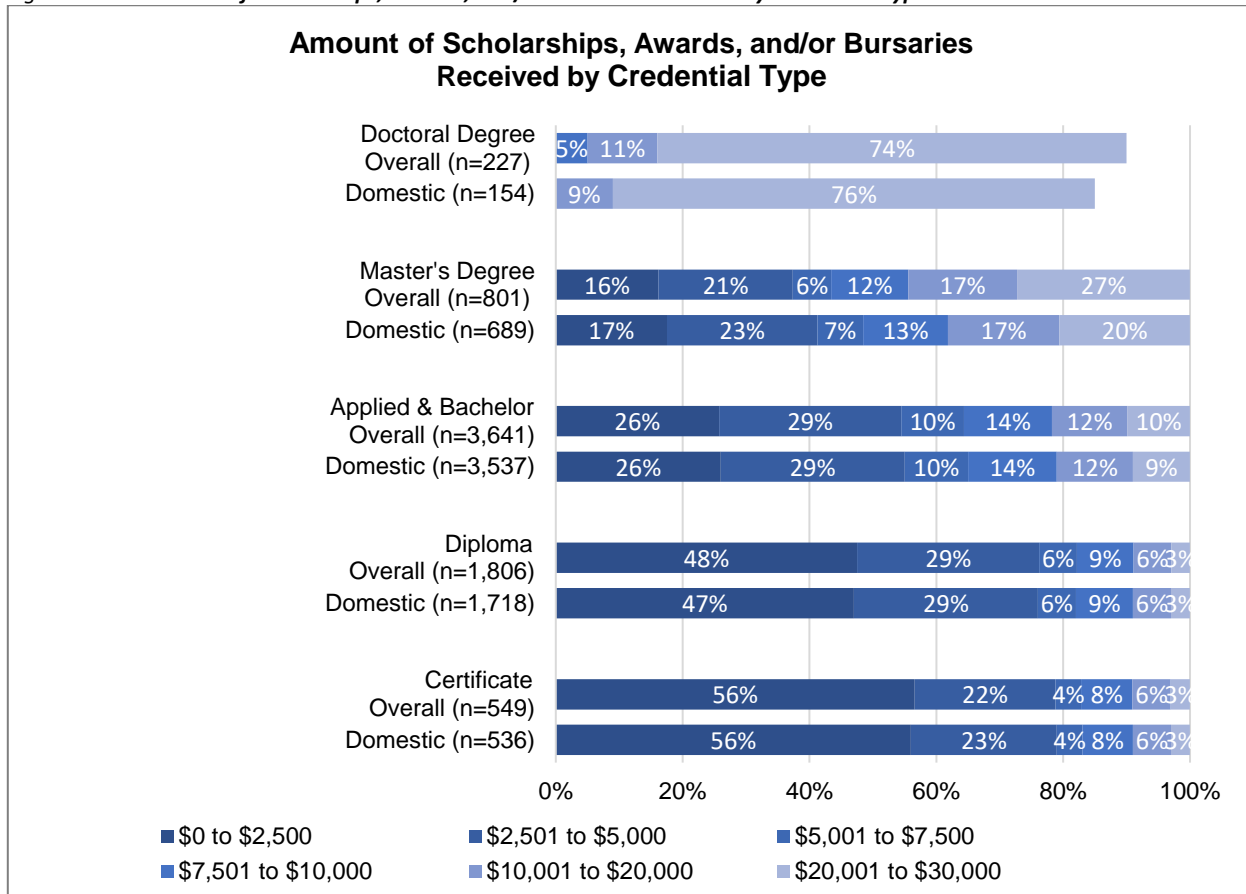
Figure 5.2-12 Average and Median Amount Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received by Field of Study for Domestic Graduates



Q57: In total, approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, awards and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

Notes: Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$30,000 were rounded down to \$30,000 to exclude outliers. All responses to this question were greater than zero.

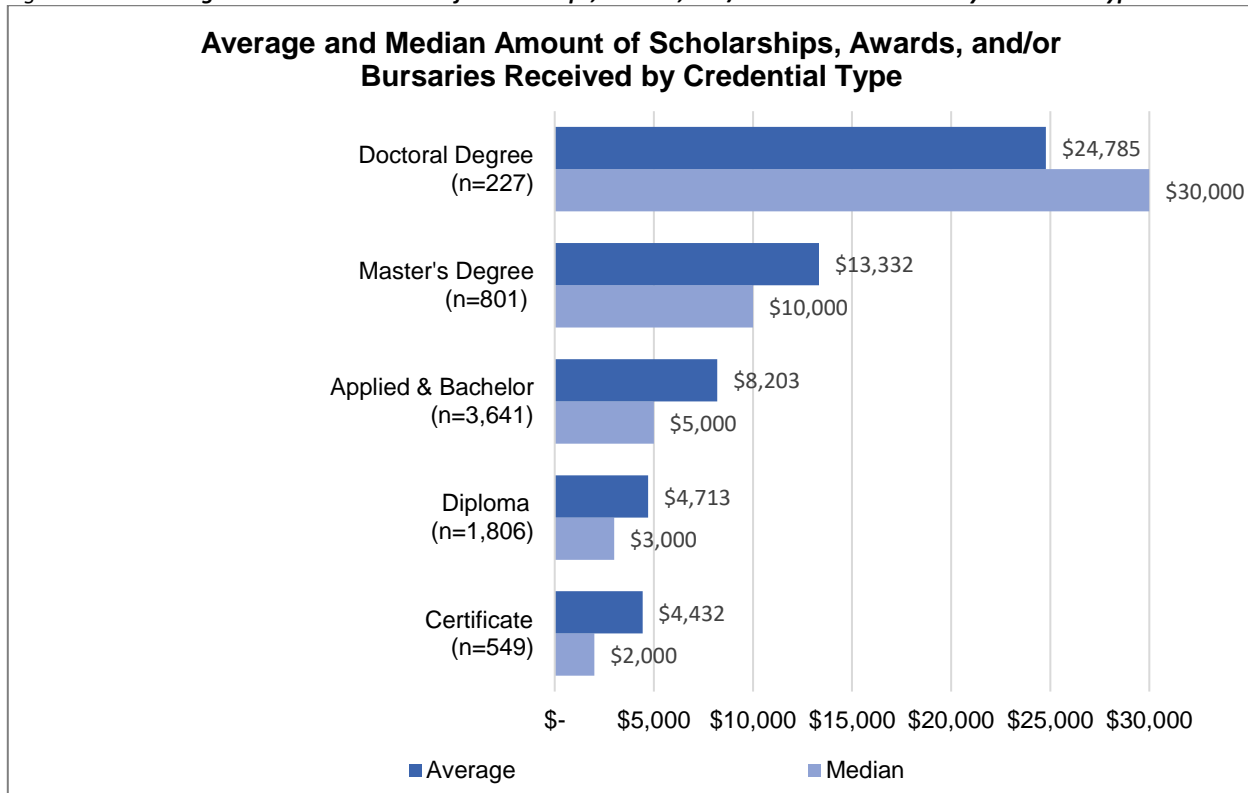
Figure 5.2-13 Amount of Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received by Credential Type



Q57: In total, approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, awards and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$30,000 were rounded down to \$30,000 to exclude outliers. All responses to this question were greater than zero. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

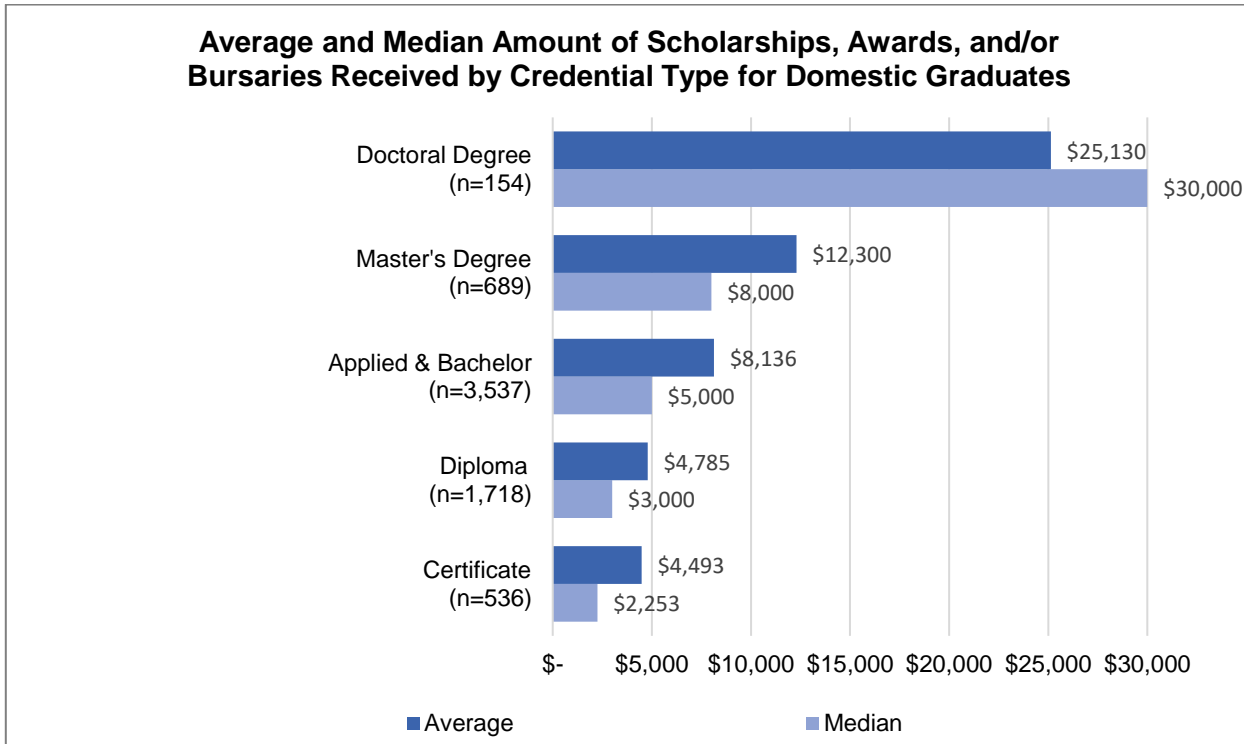
Figure 5.2-14 Average and Median Amount of Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received by Credential Type



Q57: In total, approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, awards and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$30,000 were rounded down to \$30,000 to exclude outliers. All responses to this question were greater than zero.

Figure 5.2-15 Average and Median Amount of Scholarships, Awards, and/or Bursaries Received by Credential Type for Domestic Graduates



Q57: In total, approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, awards and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$30,000 were rounded down to \$30,000 to exclude outliers. All responses to this question were greater than zero.

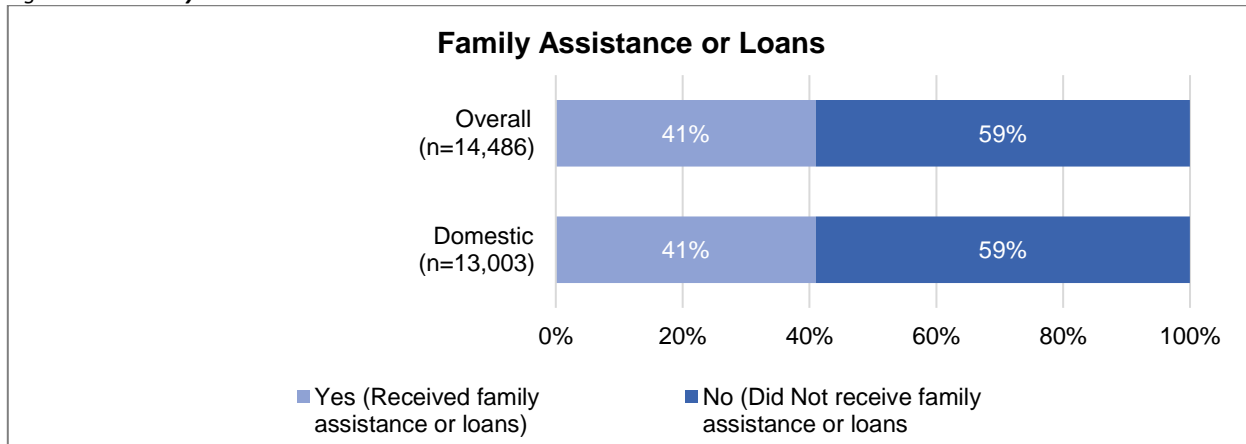
### 5.3 Family Assistance or Loans

This section covers the family assistance or loans that graduates received to pay for their post-secondary education. This includes the proportion of graduates who received family assistance or loans, the distribution of the amounts received, the average amount received, and the amount of loans to be repaid.

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Figure 5.3-1 **Family Assistance or Loans**



Q53: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Family assistance or loans.

Notes: ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis.

About two out of five graduates (41%) received family assistance or loans over the course of their post-secondary education. Certain demographic groups were more likely to receive family assistance or loans than some of their peers<sup>20</sup>, specifically:

- International graduates (44% received family assistance or loans, compared to 41% of domestic graduates).
- Graduates who identified as genderqueer or gender-nonconforming compared to graduates who identified as female or male (59% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of a 40% to 43%). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who were between 21 and 30 years of age (a range of 45% to 54% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of 14% to 29% of graduates who were older than 30 years of age).
- Domestic graduates who were younger than 31 years of age (a range of 39% to 54% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of 14% to 21% of graduates who were older than 40 years of age).
- Graduates who were single at the start of their post-secondary studies (48% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of a 22% to 27% of graduates who were married, living with a partner, divorced, separated, or widowed). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates without dependents (46% received family assistance or loans, compared to 22% of graduates with dependents). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who did not self-identify as an Indigenous person (42% received family assistance or loans, compared to 30% of graduates who self-identified as an Indigenous person). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

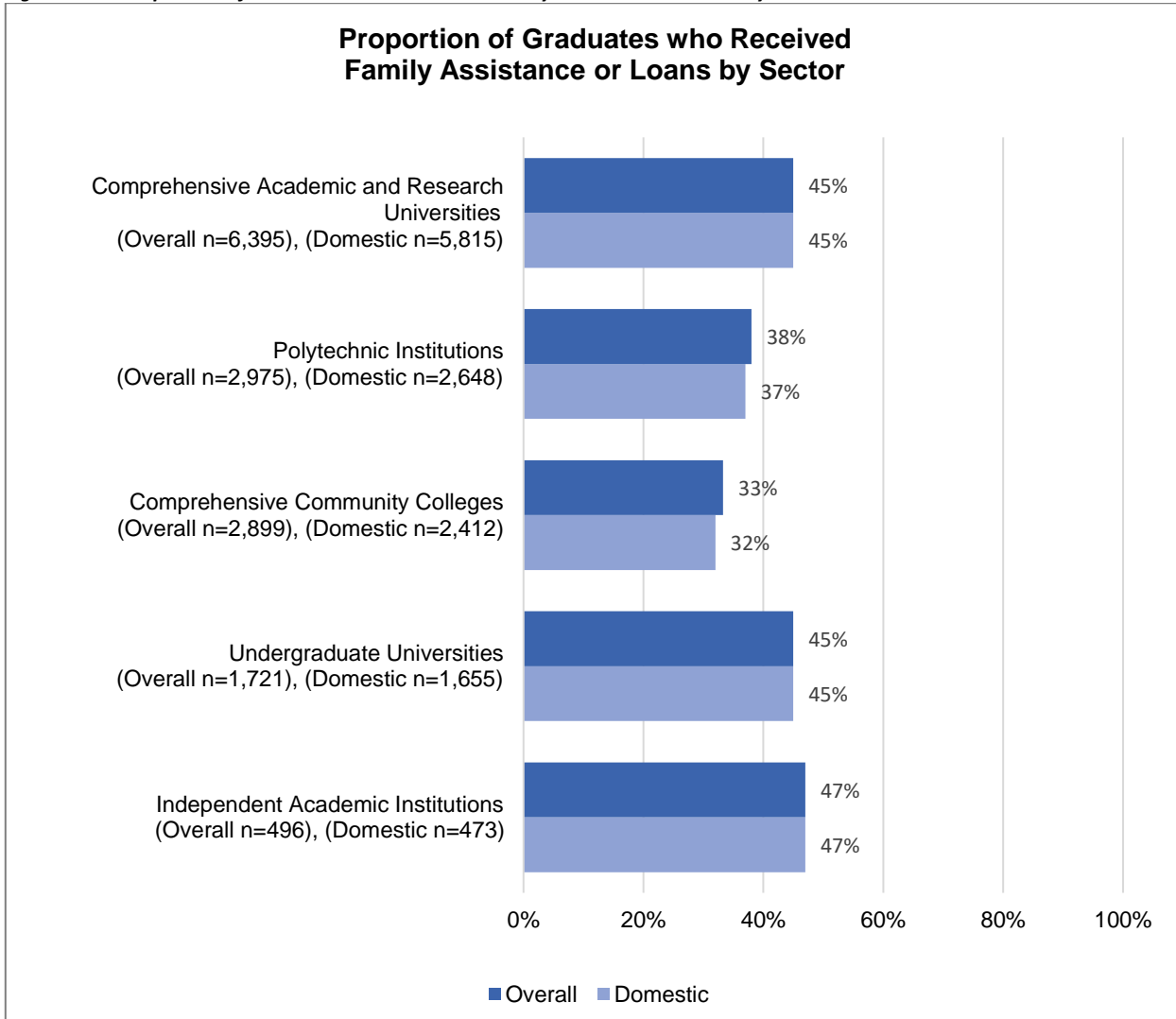
<sup>20</sup> If the results for the domestic population were similar to the results for the total population, the domestic results were not reported.

- Graduates originally from outside of Canada (44% received family assistance or loans, compared to 34% of graduates originally from Red Deer).
- Graduates who studied in Edmonton or Lethbridge (45% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of 28% to 38% of graduates who studied in Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie, elsewhere in Canada, Red Deer, or rural Alberta).
- Domestic graduates who studied in Lethbridge, Edmonton, or Calgary (a range of 42% to 46% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of 27% to 31% of domestic graduates who studied in Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie, outside Canada, or elsewhere in Canada).
- Graduates who lived outside of Canada after graduating (51% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of 32% to 41% of graduates who lived in Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie, Red Deer, rural Alberta, or elsewhere in Canada after graduating).
- Domestic graduates who lived outside of Canada after graduating (55% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of 30% to 42% of domestic graduates who lived in Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie, Red Deer, rural Alberta, elsewhere in Canada, or Calgary after graduating).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between six to ten years before being surveyed (49% received family assistance or loans, compared to 29% to 40% of their peers). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was an undergraduate degree, a master's degree, a PhD, or a professional degree (a range of 48% to 54% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of 25% to 41% graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was less than high school, completed high school, some post-secondary, or completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates. This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates of STEM programs (47% received family assistance or loans, compared to 40% of graduates of BHASE programs). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates from Independent Academic Institutions, Undergraduate Universities, and Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities (a range of 45% to 47% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of 33% to 38% of graduates from Comprehensive Community Colleges and Polytechnic Institutions). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates of Physical and life sciences and technologies; and Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies fields (a range of 52% to 53% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of 35% to 44% of graduates of Education; Personal, protective and transportation services; Business, management and public administration; Health and related fields, Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; and Social and behavioural sciences and law).
- Domestic graduates of Physical and life sciences and technologies, and Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies fields (a range of 53% to 54% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of 34% to 44% of graduates of Personal, protective and transportation services; Education; Business, management and public administration; Mathematics, computer and information sciences; Health and related fields; Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; and Social and behavioural sciences and law).



- Graduates who received an applied & bachelor’s degree (50% received family assistance or loans, compared to a range of 29% to 39% of their peers). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

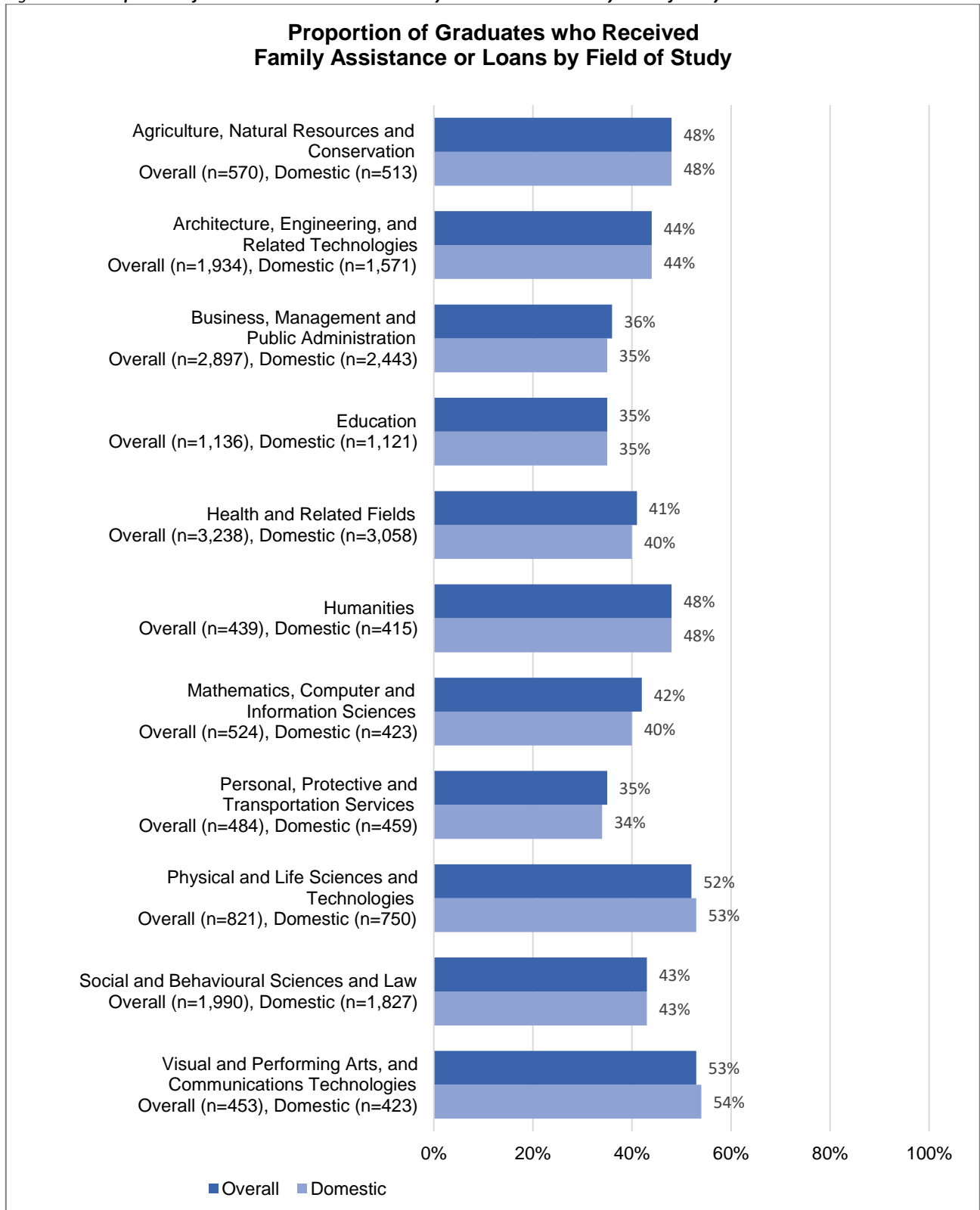
Figure 5.3-2 *Proportion of Graduates who Received Family Assistance or Loans by Sector*



Q53: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Family assistance or loans.

Notes: ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis.

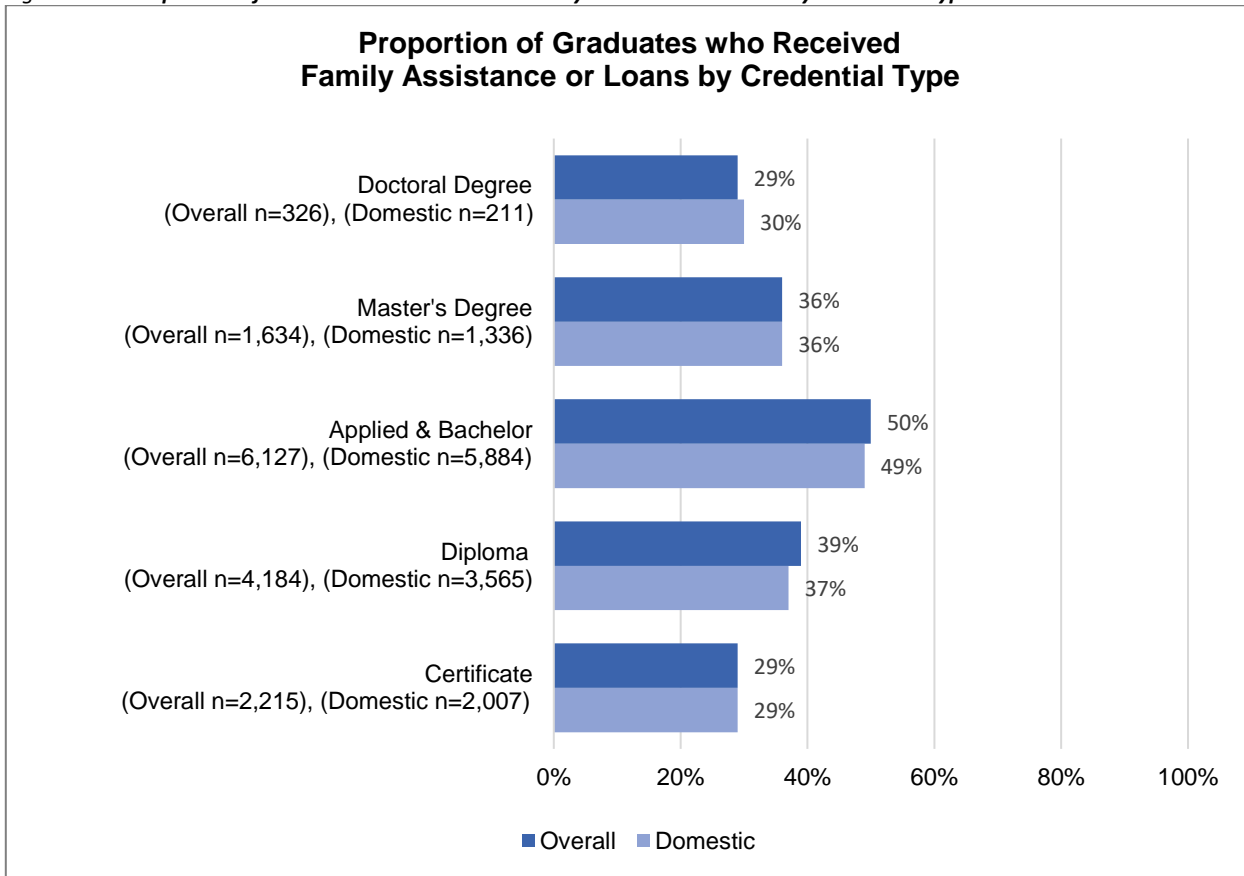
Figure 5.3-3 Proportion of Graduates who Received Family Assistance or Loans by Field of Study



Q53: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Family assistance or loans.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

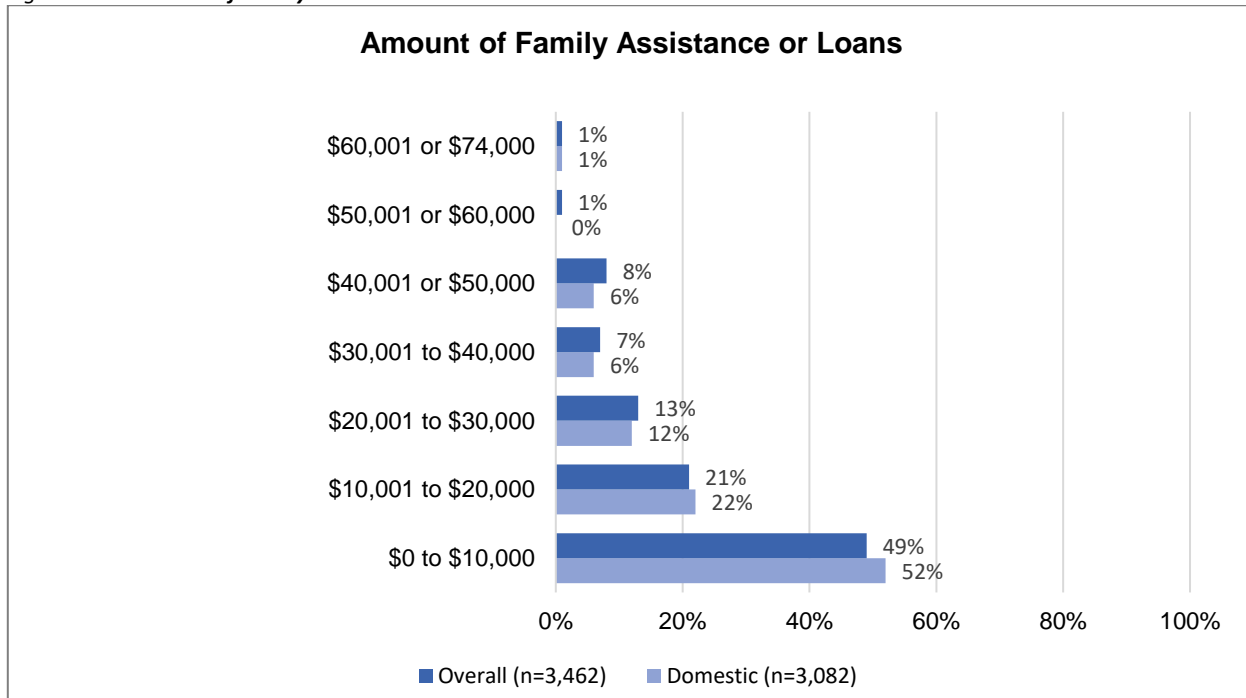
Figure 5.3-4 Proportion of Graduates who Received Family Assistance or Loans by Credential Type



Q53: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Family assistance or loans.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.3-5 Amount of Family Assistance or Loans



Q58: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you receive from your family for education-related financial assistance that you did not need to repay? Q59: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. These numbers are the sum of the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did not need to repay (Q58) and the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did need to repay (Q59). For Q58 responses of more than \$50,000 were rounded down to \$50,000 to exclude outliers, for Q59 responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.

Graduates who reported receiving family assistance and loans were asked the amount that they needed to repay and the amount they received but did not need to repay for family assistance and loans at the time of graduation. The sum of these two questions was then used as the total amount of family assistance and loans. The average total amount was \$17,240 and, when graduates who reported \$0 to both questions were removed from this sample, the average amount was \$18,757. The median amount these graduates received (including those reporting no money in total) was \$12,000. Certain demographic groups indicated that they received more in family assistance and loans on average than some of their peers<sup>21</sup>. Specifically, when amounts of \$0 were included, the groups that reported higher total averages received in family assistance and loans were:

- International graduates (an average of \$29,551 was received in family assistance and loans, compared to an average of \$15,722 received by domestic graduates).

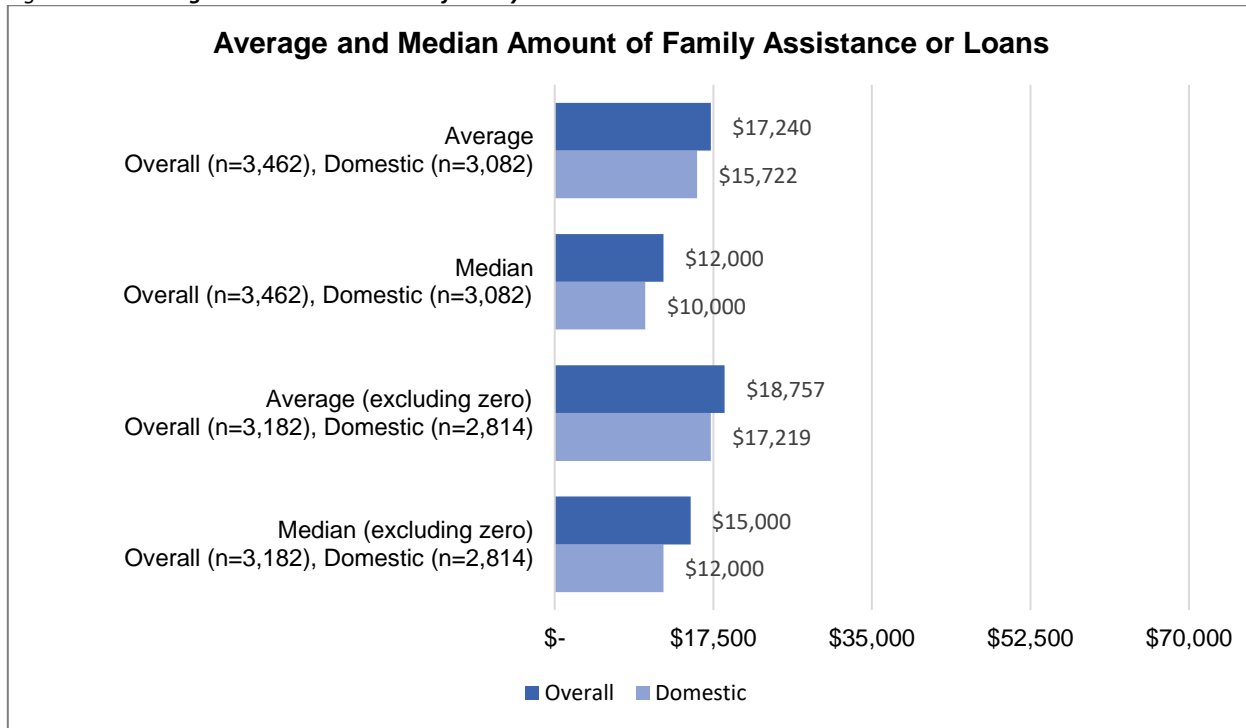
<sup>21</sup> If the results for the domestic population were similar to the results for the total population, the domestic results were not reported.

- Graduates who were between 23 and 30 years of age (averages ranging from \$18,233 to \$19,553 were received in family assistance and loans compared to averages ranging from \$8,121 to \$14,806 received by graduates who were younger than 23 or between 31 and 60 years of age).
- Domestic graduates who were between 23 and 25 years of age (an average of \$18,594 was received in family assistance and loans compared to averages ranging from \$8,393 to \$15,988 received by domestic graduates who were younger than 23 or between 26 and 60 years of age).
- Graduates who were single (an average of \$18,261 was received in family assistance and loans, compared to averages ranging from \$11,860 to \$13,427 received by graduates who were married, living with a partner, divorced, separated, or widowed). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who do not have any dependents (an average of \$17,807 was received in family assistance and loans, compared to an average of \$12,131 that was received by graduates with one or more dependents). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who did not self-identify as an Indigenous person (an average of \$17,450 was received in family assistance and loans, compared to an average of \$11,298 received by graduates who self-identified as an Indigenous person). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates originally from outside of Canada (an average of \$25,951 was received in family assistance and loans, compared to averages ranging from \$12,601 to \$18,004 received by their peers).
- Graduates who studied in Edmonton (an average of \$19,265 was received in family assistance and loans, compared to averages ranging from \$9,849 to \$15,234 received by graduates who studied in Grande Prairie, Red Deer, Lethbridge, rural Alberta, or elsewhere in Canada).
- Domestic graduates who studied in Calgary or Edmonton (averages ranging from \$16,746 to \$17,058 was received in family assistance and loans, compared to an average of \$13,330 received by graduates who studied in rural Alberta).
- Graduates who lived in Calgary, Edmonton, or outside of Canada after graduating (averages ranging from \$17,737 to \$23,334 was received in family assistance and loans, compared to an average of \$14,005 that was received by graduates who studied in rural Alberta after graduating). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between six to ten years before being surveyed an (an average of \$19,511 was received in family assistance and loans, compared to averages ranging from \$11,752 to \$16,592 that were received by graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to five years or more than ten years before being surveyed).
- Domestic graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between six to ten years before being surveyed (an average of \$18,453 was received in family assistance and loans, compared to averages ranging from \$10,247 to \$16,270 received by domestic graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time two to five or more than 20 years before being surveyed).
- Graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was a professional degree (an average of \$24,769 was received in family assistance and loans, compared to averages ranging from \$14,333 to \$18,894 received by graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was completed high school, less than high school, completed college, technical institute or

apprenticeship program, some post-secondary, a master’s degree, or an undergraduate degree). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

- Graduates of STEM programs (an average of \$19,702 was received in family assistance and loans, compared an average of \$16,412 that was received by BHASE graduates). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates from Undergraduate Universities, Independent Academic Institutions, and Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities (averages ranging from \$16,955 to \$20,646 were received in family assistance and loans, compared to averages ranging from \$11,522 to \$13,374 received by graduates of Comprehensive Community Colleges and Polytechnic Institutions). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates of Social and behavioural sciences and law; Physical and life sciences and technologies; Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; and Mathematics, computer and information sciences fields (averages ranging from \$18,107 to \$20,851 were received in family assistance and loans, compared averages ranging from \$11,681 to \$13,336 received by graduates of Personal, protective and transportation services and Agriculture, natural resources and conservation).
- Domestic graduates of Humanities; Social and behavioural sciences and law; Physical and life sciences and technologies; and Education fields (averages ranging from \$16,472 to \$18,785 were received in family assistance and loans, compared to an average of \$10,241 received by domestic graduates of Personal, protective and transportation).
- Graduates who received an applied or bachelor’s degree, or a doctoral degree (averages ranging from \$20,080 to \$23,852 that were received in family assistance and loans, compared to averages ranging from \$9,521 to \$17,393 received by their peers). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

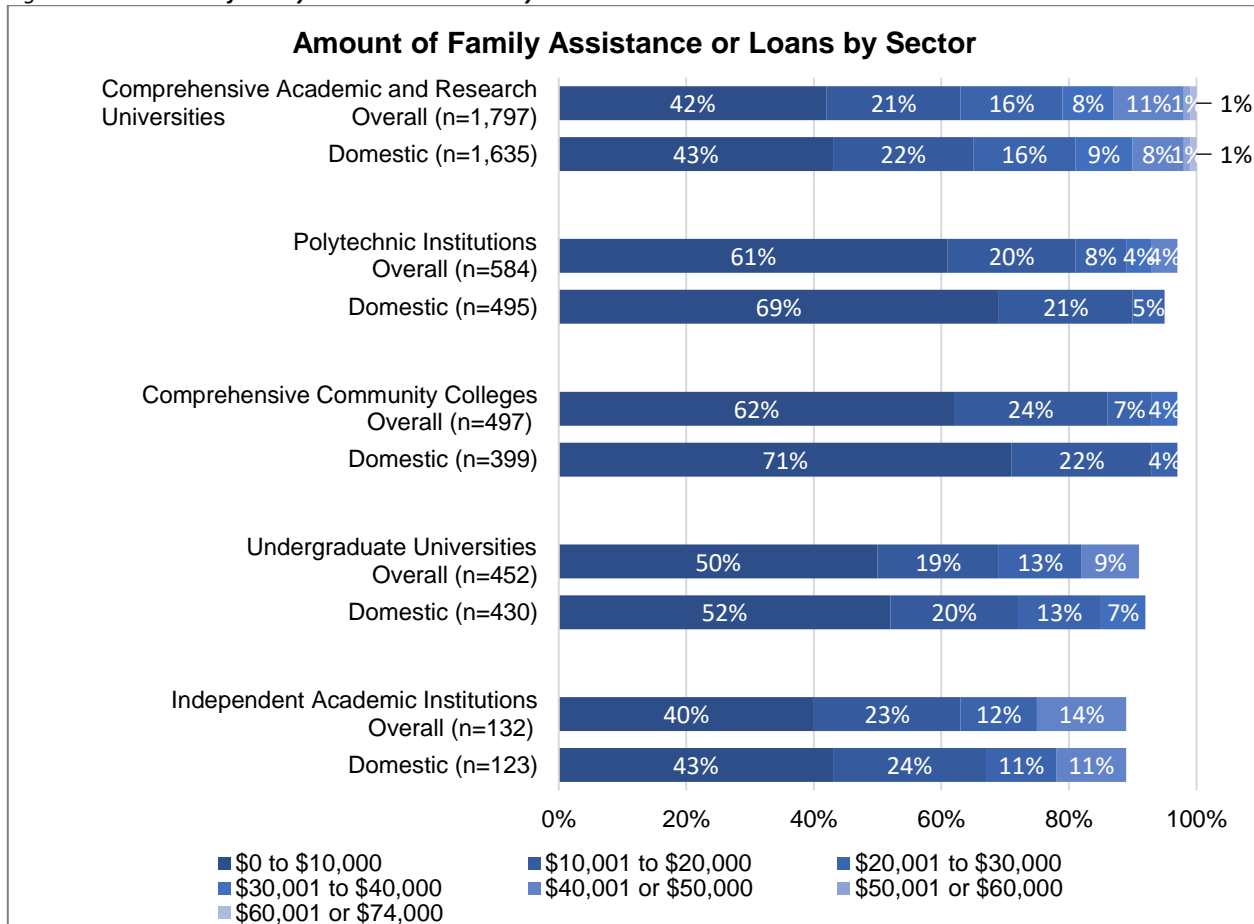
Figure 5.3-6 Average and Median Amount of Family Assistance or Loans



Q58: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you receive from your family for education-related financial assistance that you did not need to repay? Q59: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. These numbers are the sum of the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did not need to repay (Q58) and the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did need to repay (Q59). For Q58 responses of more than \$50,000 were rounded down to \$50,000 to exclude outliers, for Q59 responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.

Figure 5.3-7 Amount of Family Assistance or Loans by Sector

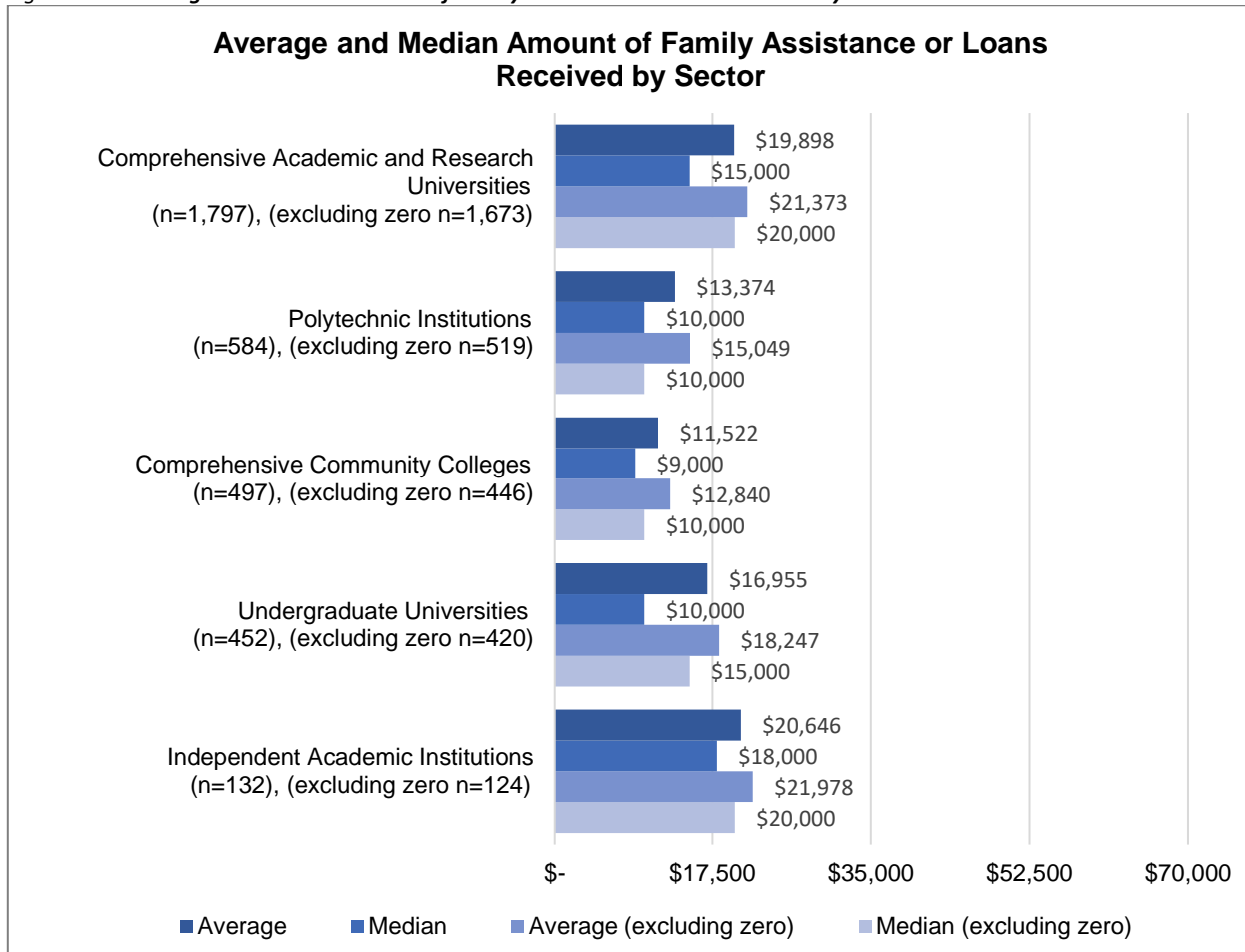


Q58: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you receive from your family for education-related financial assistance that you did not need to repay? Q59: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. These numbers are the sum of the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did not need to repay (Q58) and the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did need to repay (Q59). For Q58 responses of more than \$50,000 were rounded down to \$50,000 to exclude outliers, for Q59 responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.



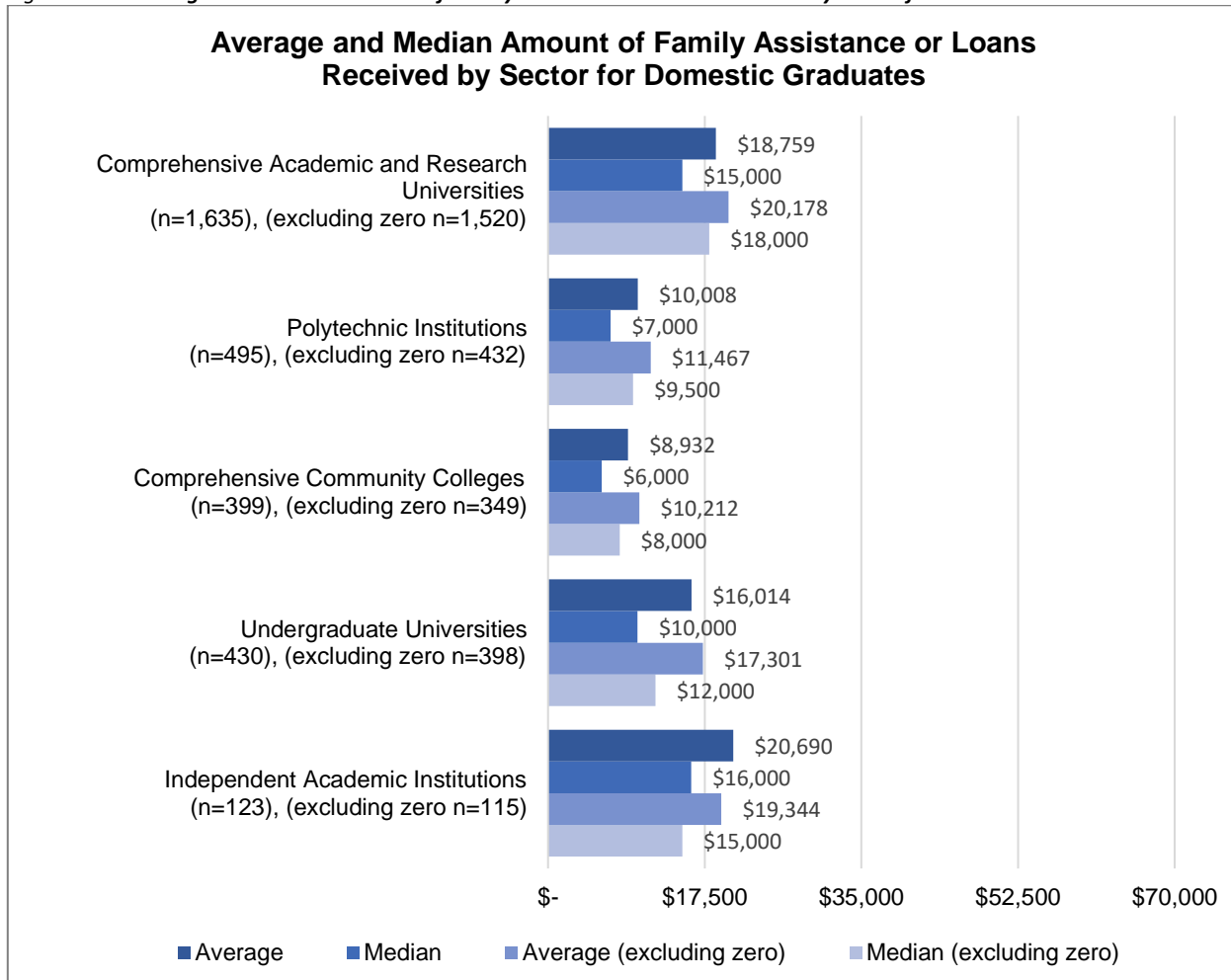
Figure 5.3-8 Average and Median Amount of Family Assistance or Loans Received by Sector



Q58: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you receive from your family for education-related financial assistance that you did not need to repay? Q59: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. These numbers are the sum of the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did not need to repay (Q58) and the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did need to repay (Q59). For Q58 responses of more than \$50,000 were rounded down to \$50,000 to exclude outliers, for Q59 responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.

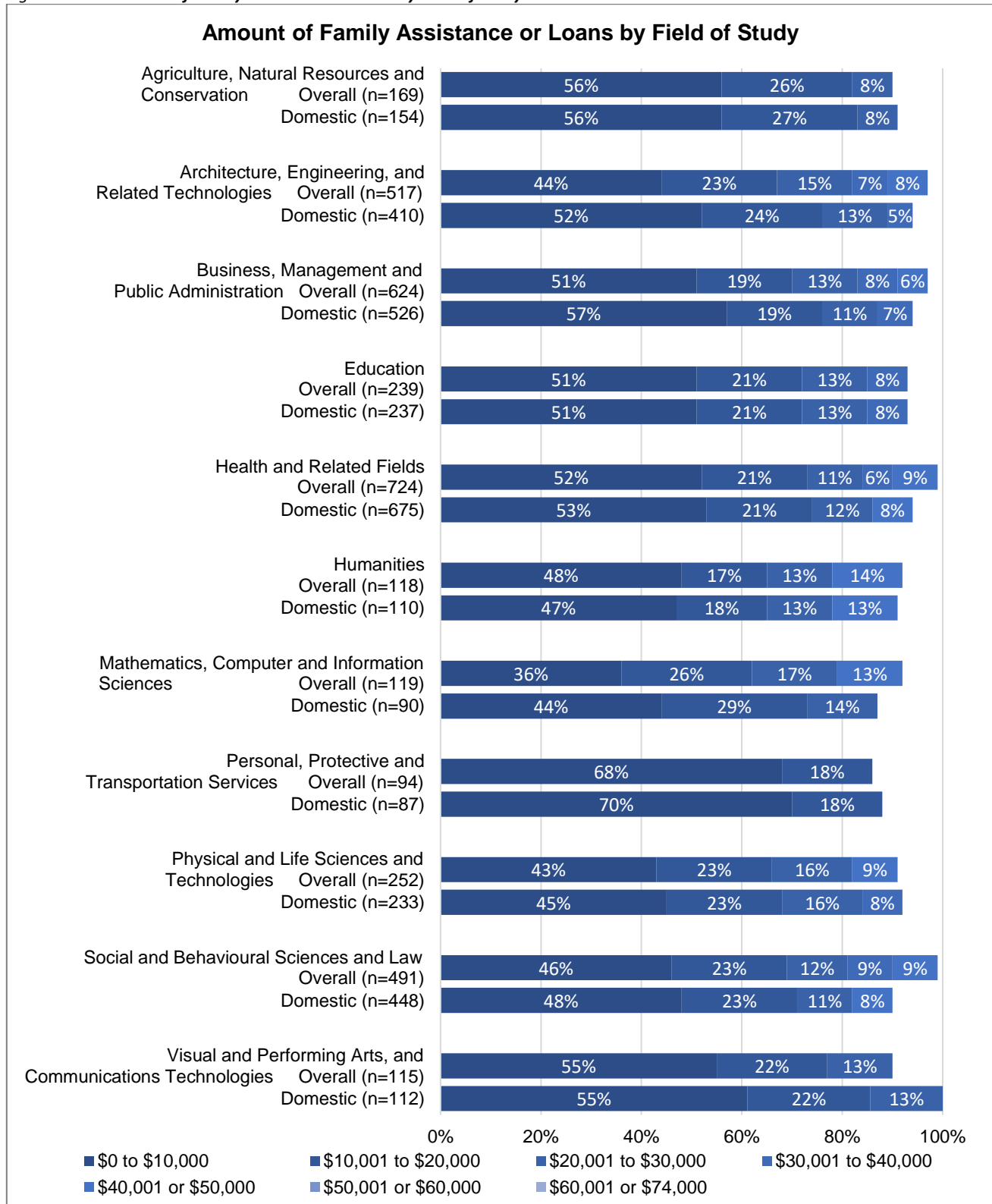
Figure 5.3-9 Average and Median Amount of Family Assistance or Loans Received by Sector for Domestic Graduates



Q58: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you receive from your family for education-related financial assistance that you did not need to repay? Q59: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. These numbers are the sum of the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did not need to repay (Q58) and the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did need to repay (Q59). For Q58 responses of more than \$50,000 were rounded down to \$50,000 to exclude outliers, for Q59 responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.

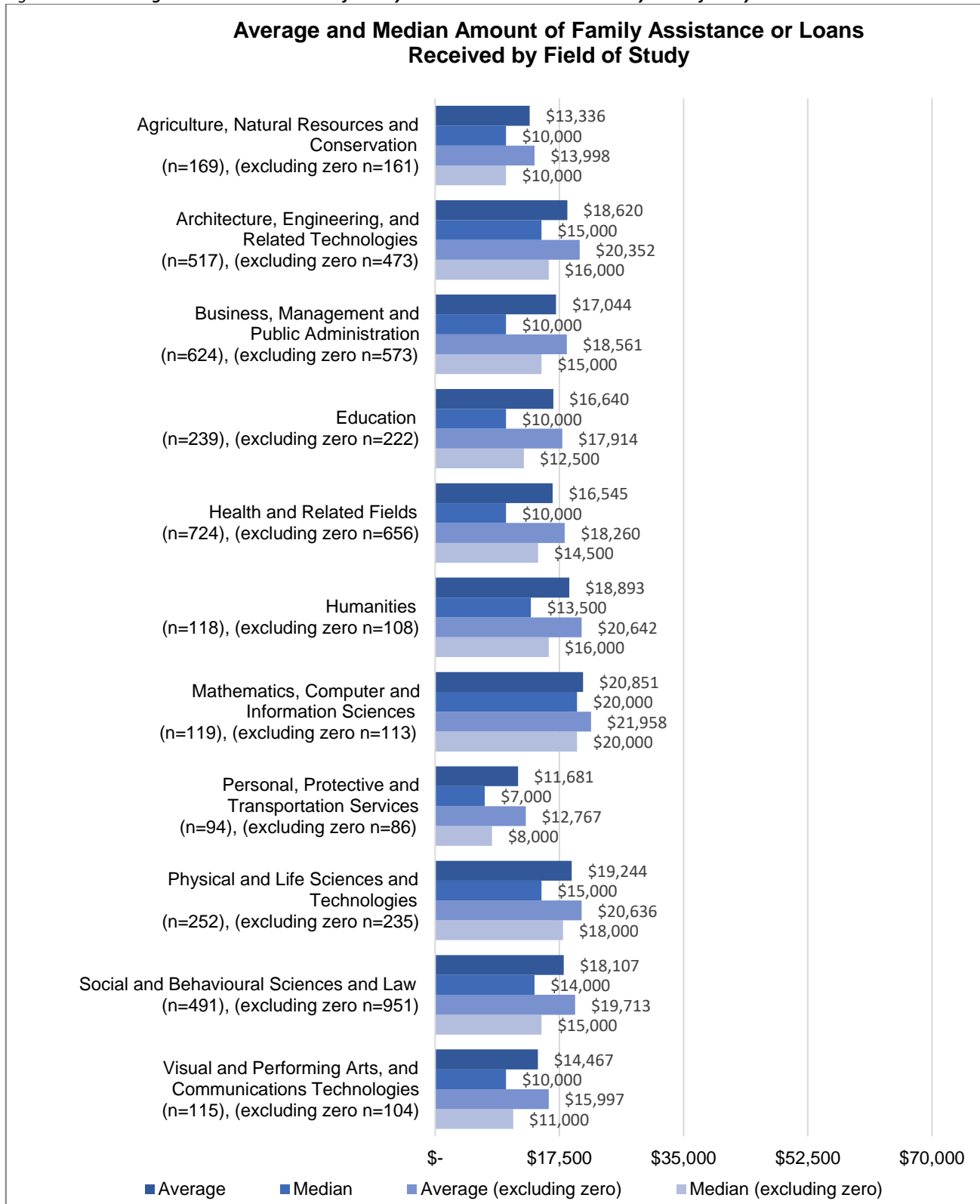
Figure 5.3-10 Amount of Family Assistance or Loans by Field of Study



Q58: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you receive from your family for education-related financial assistance that you did not need to repay? Q59: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

*Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. These numbers are the sum of the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did not need to repay (Q58) and the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did need to repay (Q59). For Q58 responses of more than \$50,000 were rounded down to \$50,000 to exclude outliers, for Q59 responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.*

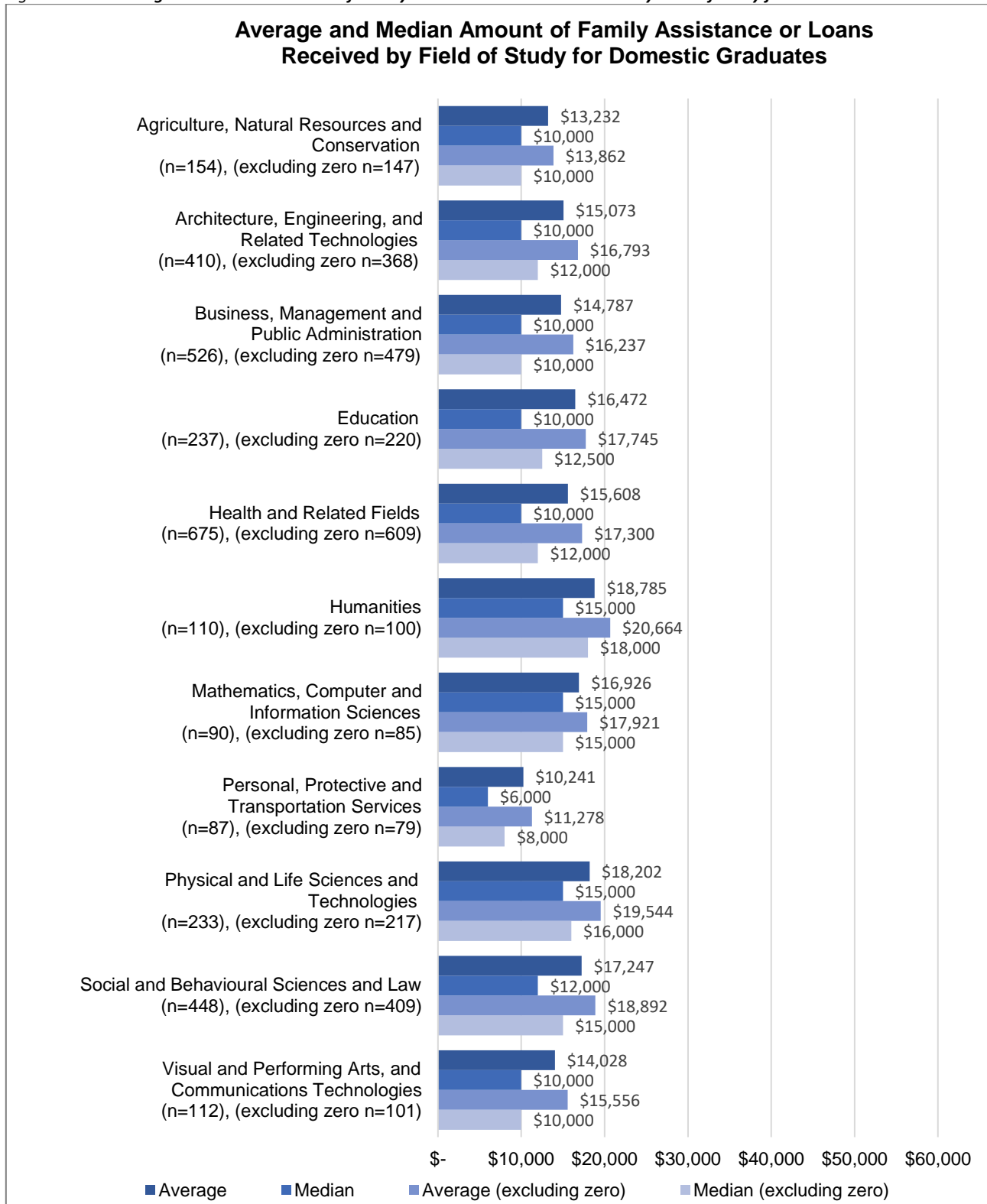
Figure 5.3-11 Average and Median Amount of Family Assistance or Loans Received by Field of Study



Q58: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you receive from your family for education-related financial assistance that you did not need to repay? Q59: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

*Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. These numbers are the sum of the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did not need to repay (Q58) and the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did need to repay (Q59). For Q58 responses of more than \$50,000 were rounded down to \$50,000 to exclude outliers, for Q59 responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.*

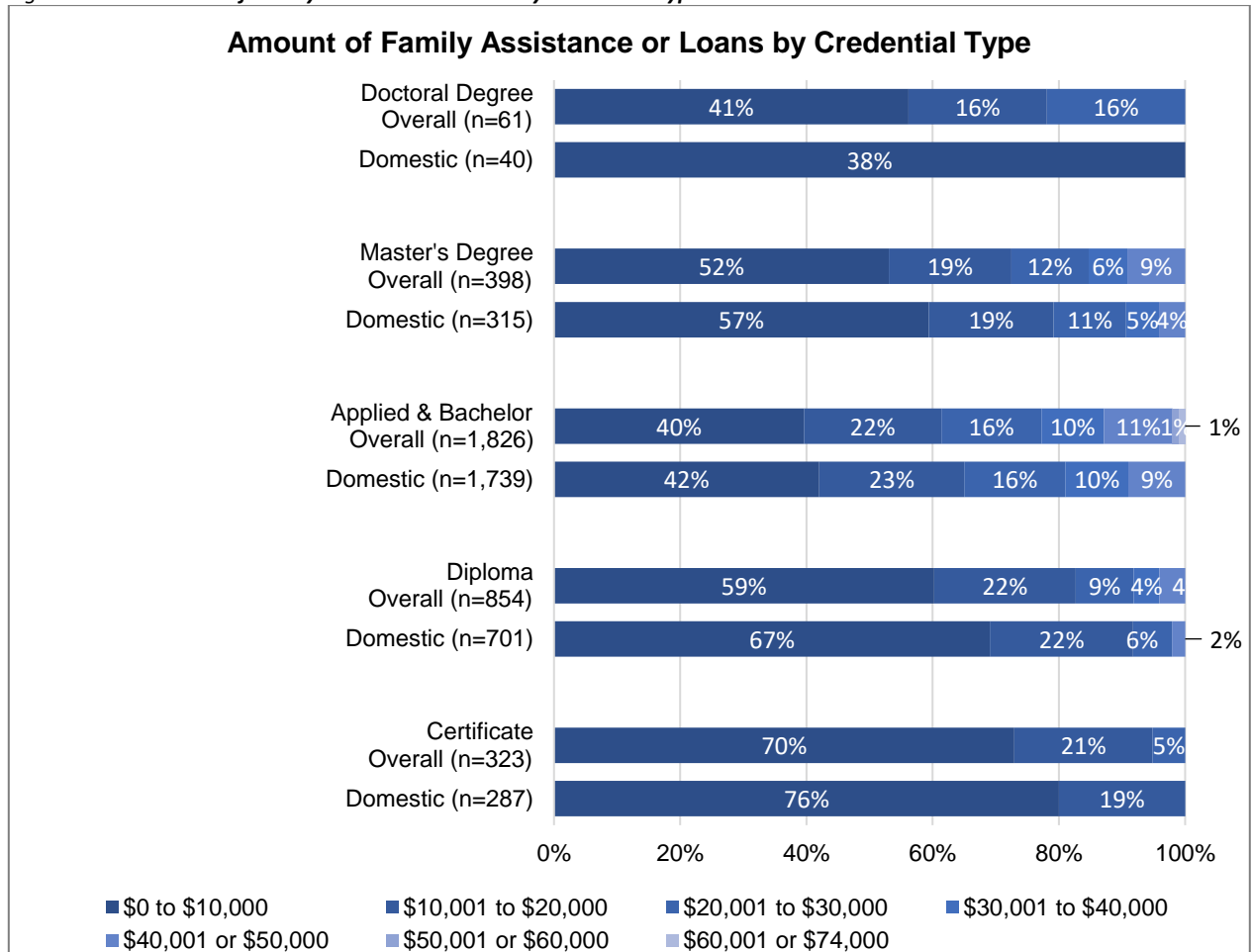
Figure 5.3-12 Average and Median Amount of Family Assistance or Loans Received by Field of Study for Domestic Graduates



Q58: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you receive from your family for education-related financial assistance that you did not need to repay? Q59: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. These numbers are the sum of the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did not need to repay (Q58) and the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did need to repay (Q59). For Q58 responses of more than \$50,000 were rounded down to \$50,000 to exclude outliers, for Q59 responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

Figure 5.3-13 Amount of Family Assistance or Loans by Credential Type

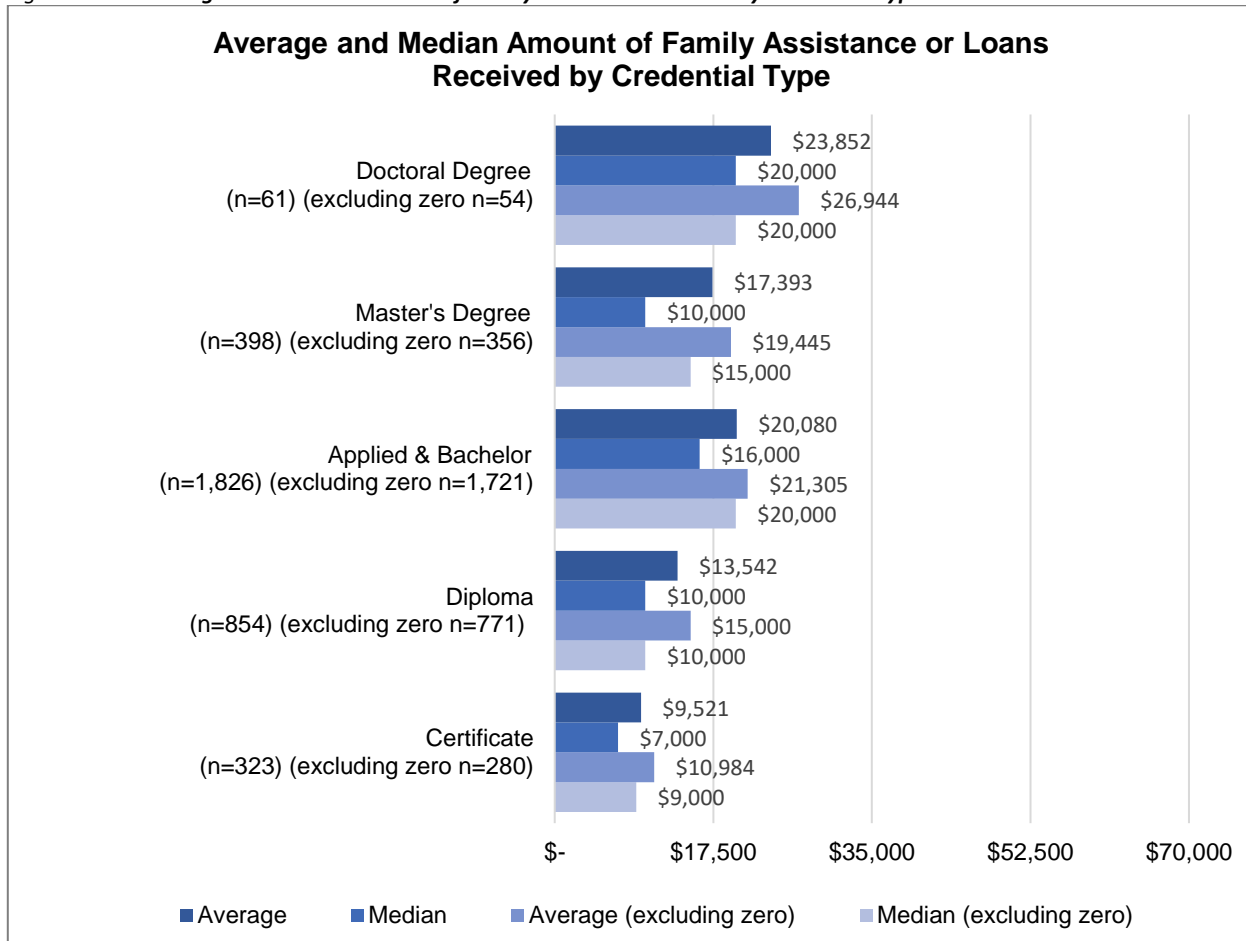


Q58: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you receive from your family for education-related financial assistance that you did not need to repay? Q59: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. These numbers are the sum of the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did not need to repay (Q58) and the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did need to repay (Q59). For Q58 responses of more than \$50,000 were rounded down to \$50,000 to exclude outliers, for Q59 responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.



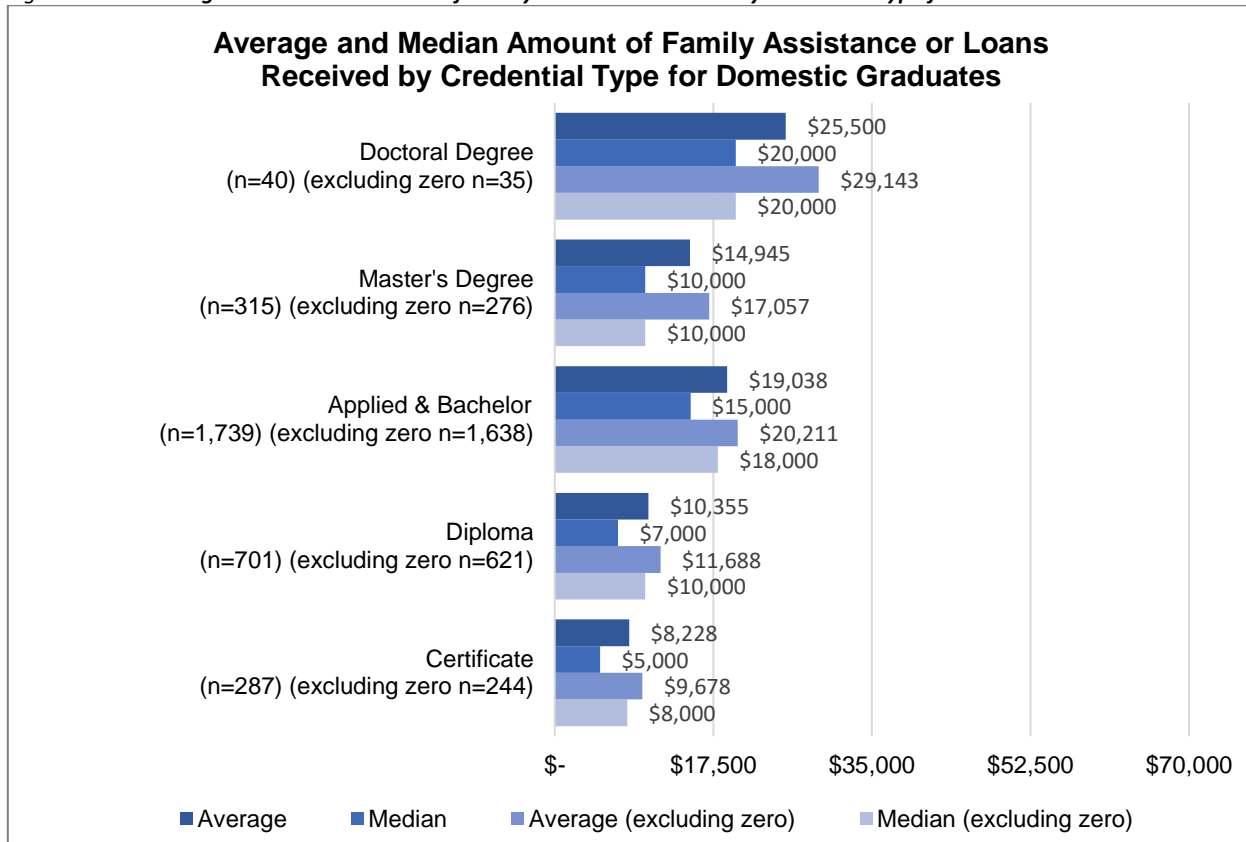
Figure 5.3-14 Average and Median Amount of Family Assistance or Loans by Credential Type



Q58: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you receive from your family for education-related financial assistance that you did not need to repay? Q59: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. These numbers are the sum of the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did not need to repay (Q58) and the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did need to repay (Q59). For Q58 responses of more than \$50,000 were rounded down to \$50,000 to exclude outliers, for Q59 responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.

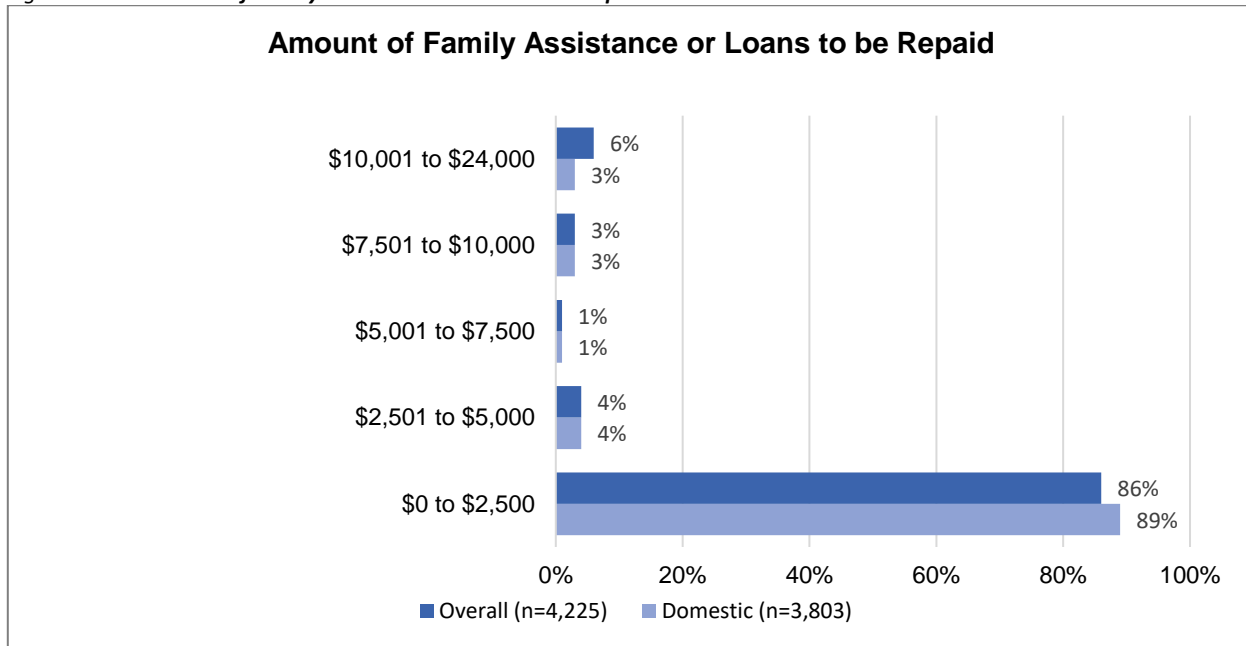
Figure 5.3-15 Average and Median Amount of Family Assistance or Loans by Credential Type for Domestic Graduates



Q58: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you receive from your family for education-related financial assistance that you did not need to repay? Q59: At the time of your graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. These numbers are the sum of the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did not need to repay (Q58) and the amount of money graduates received from their family for education-related financial assistance that they did need to repay (Q59). For Q58 responses of more than \$50,000 were rounded down to \$50,000 to exclude outliers, for Q59 responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.

Figure 5.3-16 Amount of Family Assistance or Loans to be Repaid



Q59: At the time of graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.

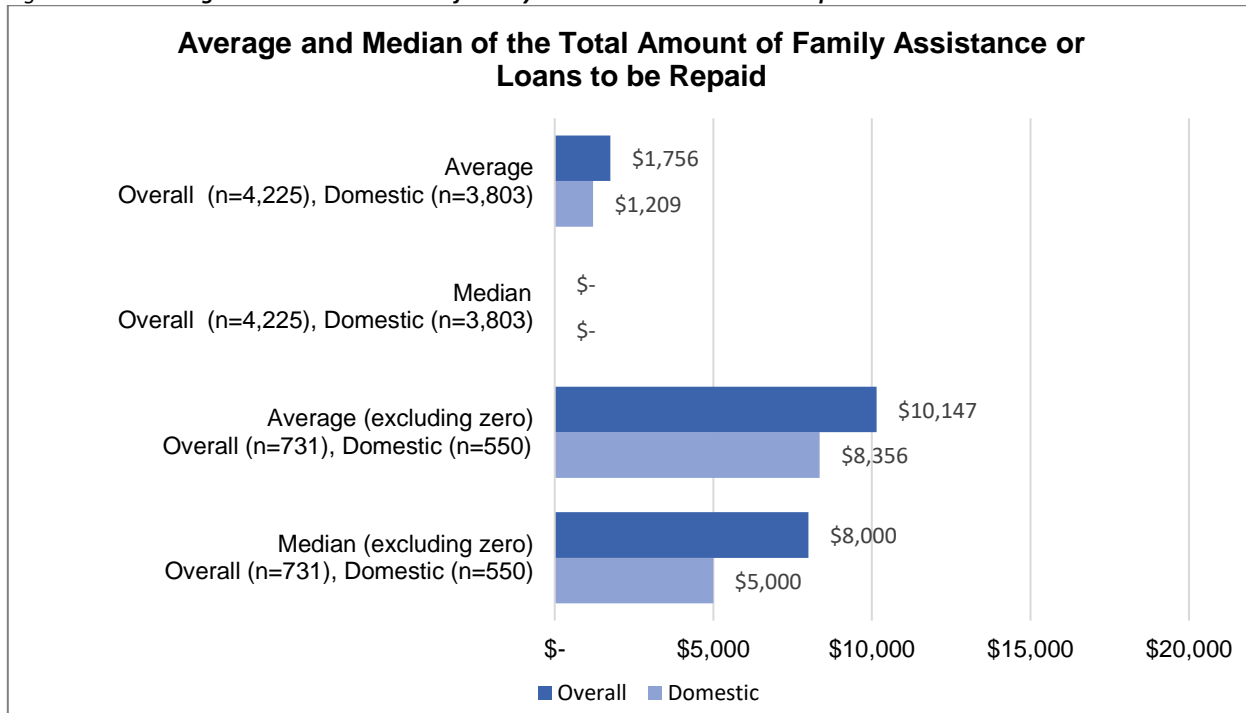
Graduates who reported receiving family assistance and loans were asked the amount that they needed to repay. The average amount to be repaid was \$1,755 and, when graduates who reported \$0 needed to be repaid were removed from this sample, the average amount was \$10,147. The median amount these graduates owed (including those reporting no money owed) was \$0 and when those who owed no money on family assistance and loans were excluded, the median amount owed was \$8,000. Certain demographic groups reported higher averages of family loans owed than some of their peers<sup>22</sup>. Specifically, when amounts of \$0 were included, the groups who reported higher averages owed in family loans were:

- International graduates (an average of \$6,686 in family assistance and loans was to be repaid, compared to an average of \$1,209 that was owed by domestic graduates).
- Graduates who were between 26 and 50 years of age (averages ranging from \$2,134 to \$2,607 in family assistance and loans were to be repaid, compared to an average of \$1,034 owed by graduates who were between 23 and 25 years of age).
- Domestic graduates who were between 31 and 50 years of age (averages ranging from \$1,818 to \$2,236 in family assistance and loans were to be repaid, compared to averages ranging from \$766 to \$805 owed by domestic graduates who were between 21 and 25 years of age).
- Graduates who were married or living with a partner, or divorced, separated, or widowed (averages ranging from \$2,099 to \$3,758 in family assistance and loans were to be repaid, compared to an average of \$1,597 that was owed by graduates who were single). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

<sup>22</sup> If the results for the domestic population were similar to the results for the total population, the domestic results were not reported.

- Graduates with one or more dependents (an average of \$3,276 in family assistance and loans was to be repaid, compared to an average of \$1,489 that was owed by graduates who do not have any dependents). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Domestic graduates who self-identified as a person with a disability (an average of \$1,861 in family assistance and loans was to be repaid, compared to an average of \$1,128 that was owed by graduates who did not self-identify as a person with a disability).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two and five years before being surveyed (an average of \$2,755 in family assistance and loans was to be repaid, compared to averages ranging from \$1,129 to \$1,691 owed by graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between six and 20 years before being surveyed).
- Domestic graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to five or more than 20 years before being surveyed (averages ranging from \$1,451 to \$2,351 in family assistance and loans were to be repaid, compared to an average of \$965 owed by domestic graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between six to ten years before being surveyed).
- Graduates originally from outside of Canada (an average of \$4,342 in family assistance and loans was to be repaid, compared to averages ranging from \$907 to \$1,840 owed graduates originally from Medicine Hat, rural Alberta, elsewhere in Canada, Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton, and Grande Prairie).
- Graduates who studied outside of Canada (an average of \$4,267 in family assistance and loans was to be repaid, compared to averages ranging from \$1,192 to \$1,835 owed by graduates who studied in Lethbridge, rural Alberta, elsewhere in Canada, Edmonton, or Calgary).
- Graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was completed high school or less than high school (averages ranging from \$2,320 to \$2,880 in family assistance and loans was to be repaid, compared to an average of \$1,313 that was owed by graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was a master's degree).
- Graduates from Comprehensive Community Colleges and Polytechnic Institutions (averages ranging from \$2,460 to \$2,560 in family assistance and loans was to be repaid, compared to averages ranging from \$987 to \$1,496 owed by graduates of Undergraduate Universities and Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities).
- Graduates of Business, management and public administration and Architecture, engineering, and related technologies fields (averages ranging from \$2,306 to \$2,340 were to be repaid in family assistance and loans, compared an average of \$1,094 owed by graduates of Physical and life sciences and technologies).
- Graduates who received a master's degree or a diploma (averages ranging from \$2,131 to \$2,461 in family assistance and loans were to be repaid, compared to an average of \$1,281 owed by graduates who received an applied & bachelor's degree).

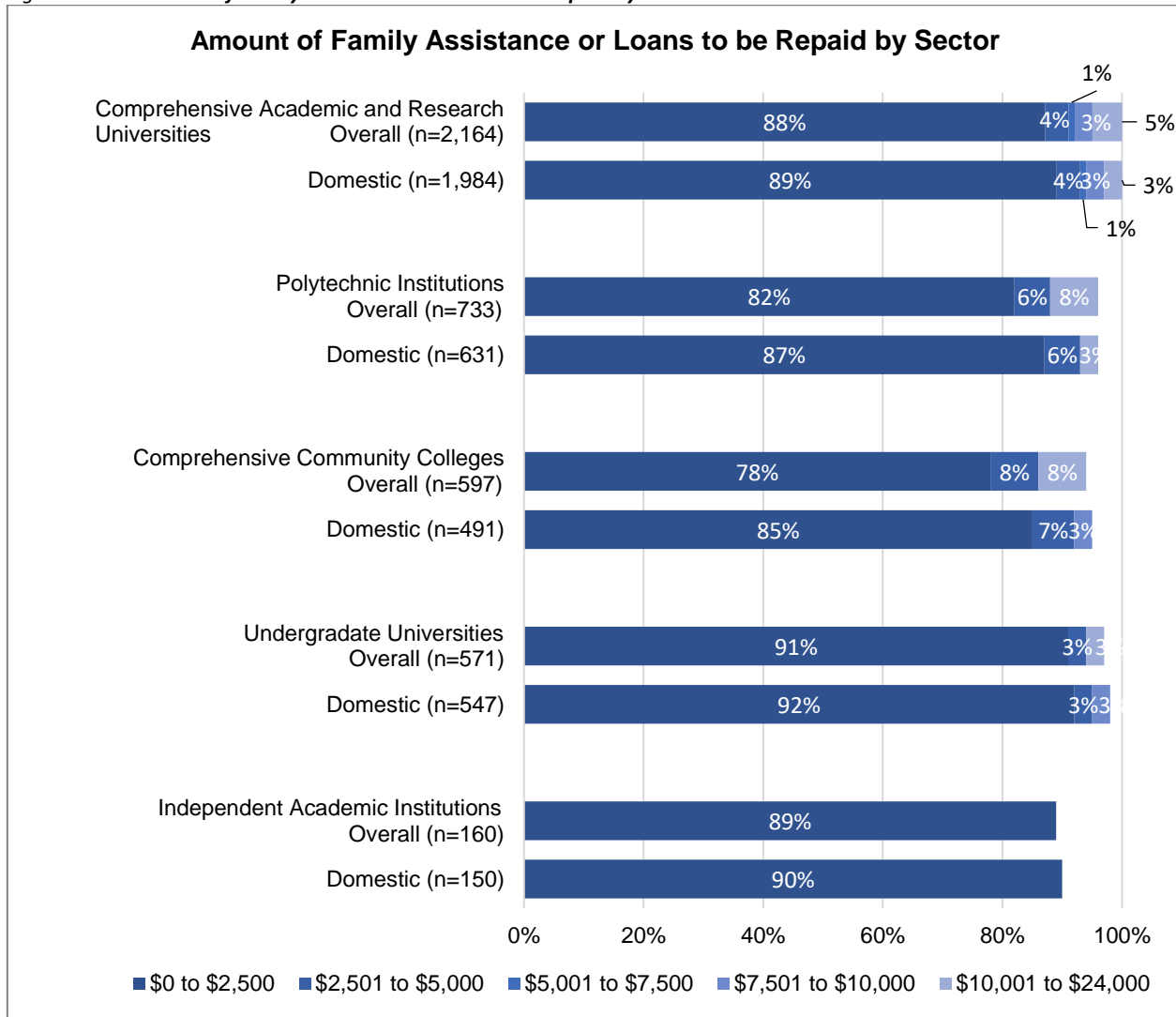
Figure 5.3-17 Average and Median Amount of Family Assistance or Loans to be Repaid



Q59: At the time of graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.

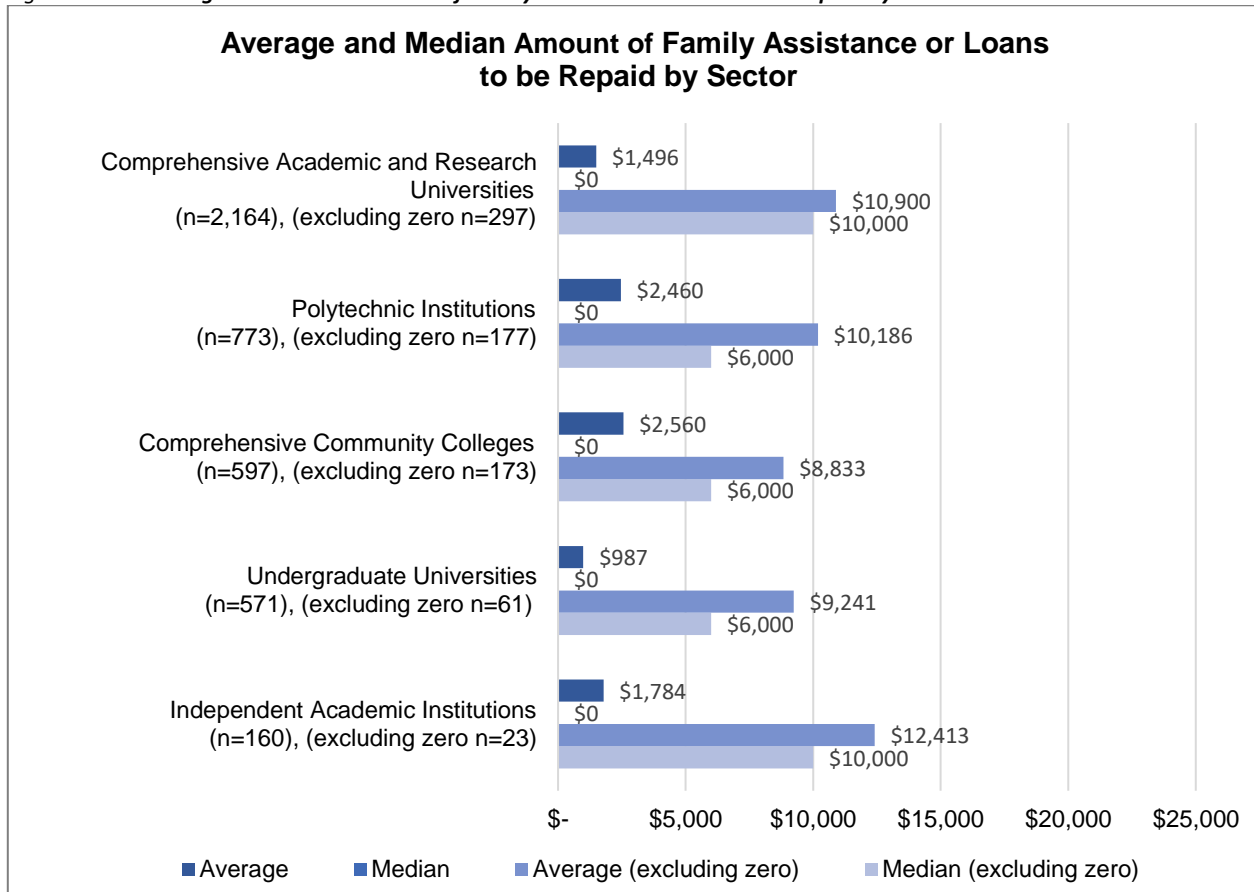
Figure 5.3-18 Amount of Family Assistance or Loans to be Repaid by Sector



Q59: At the time of graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

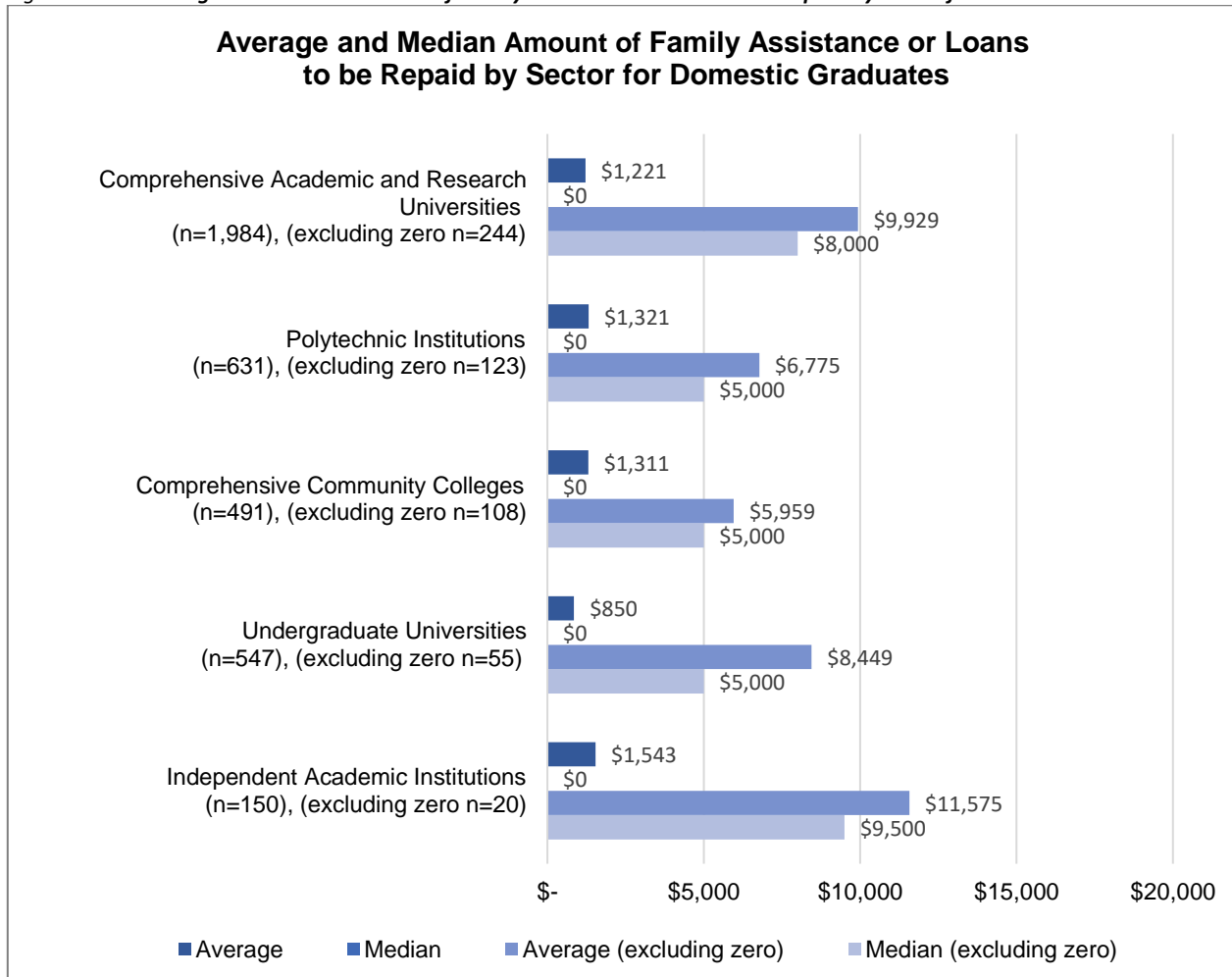
Figure 5.3-19 Average and Median Amount of Family Assistance or Loans to be Repaid by Sector



Q59: At the time of graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.

Figure 5.3-20 Average and Median Amount of Family Assistance or Loans to be Repaid by Sector for Domestic Graduates

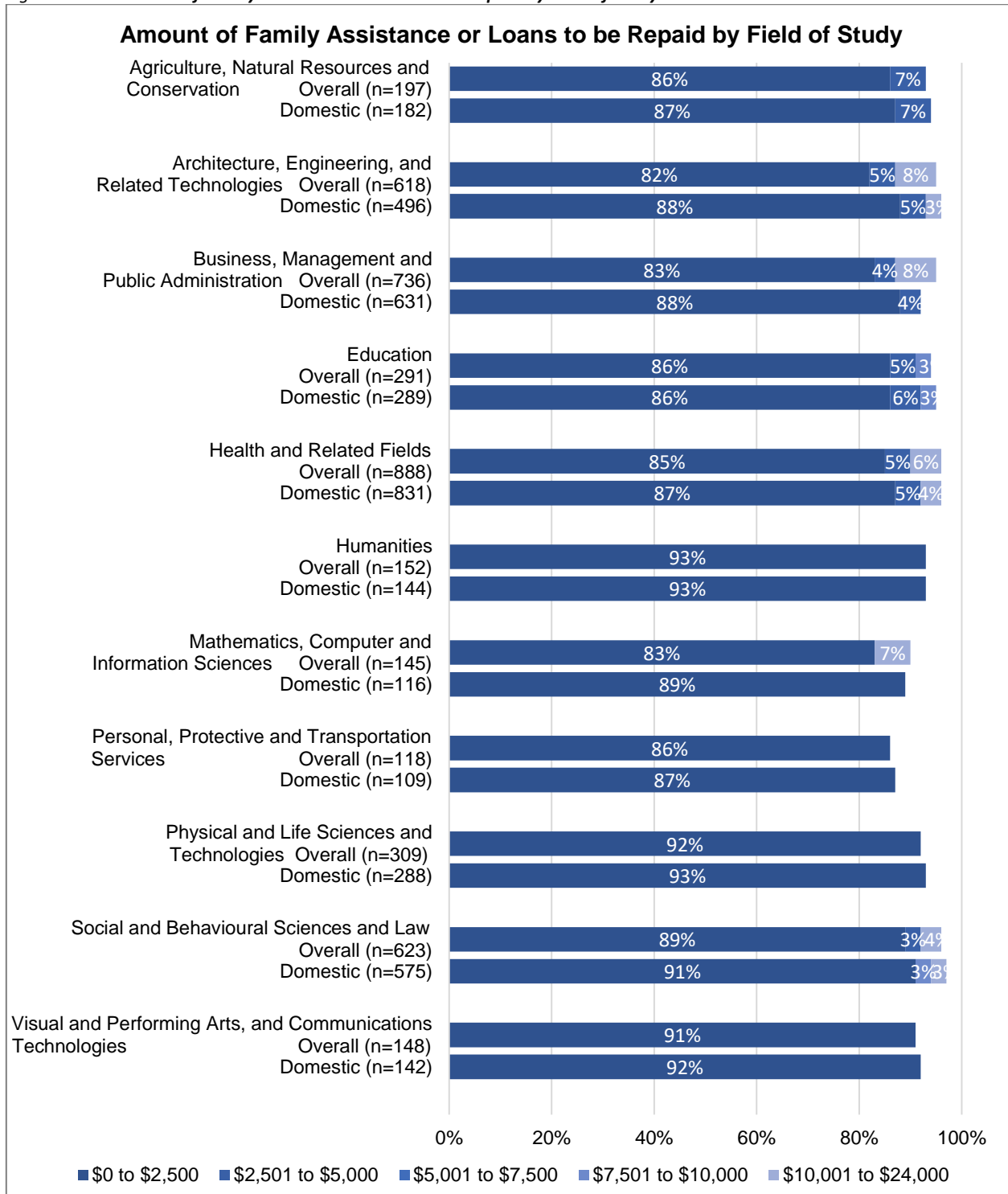


Q59: At the time of graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.



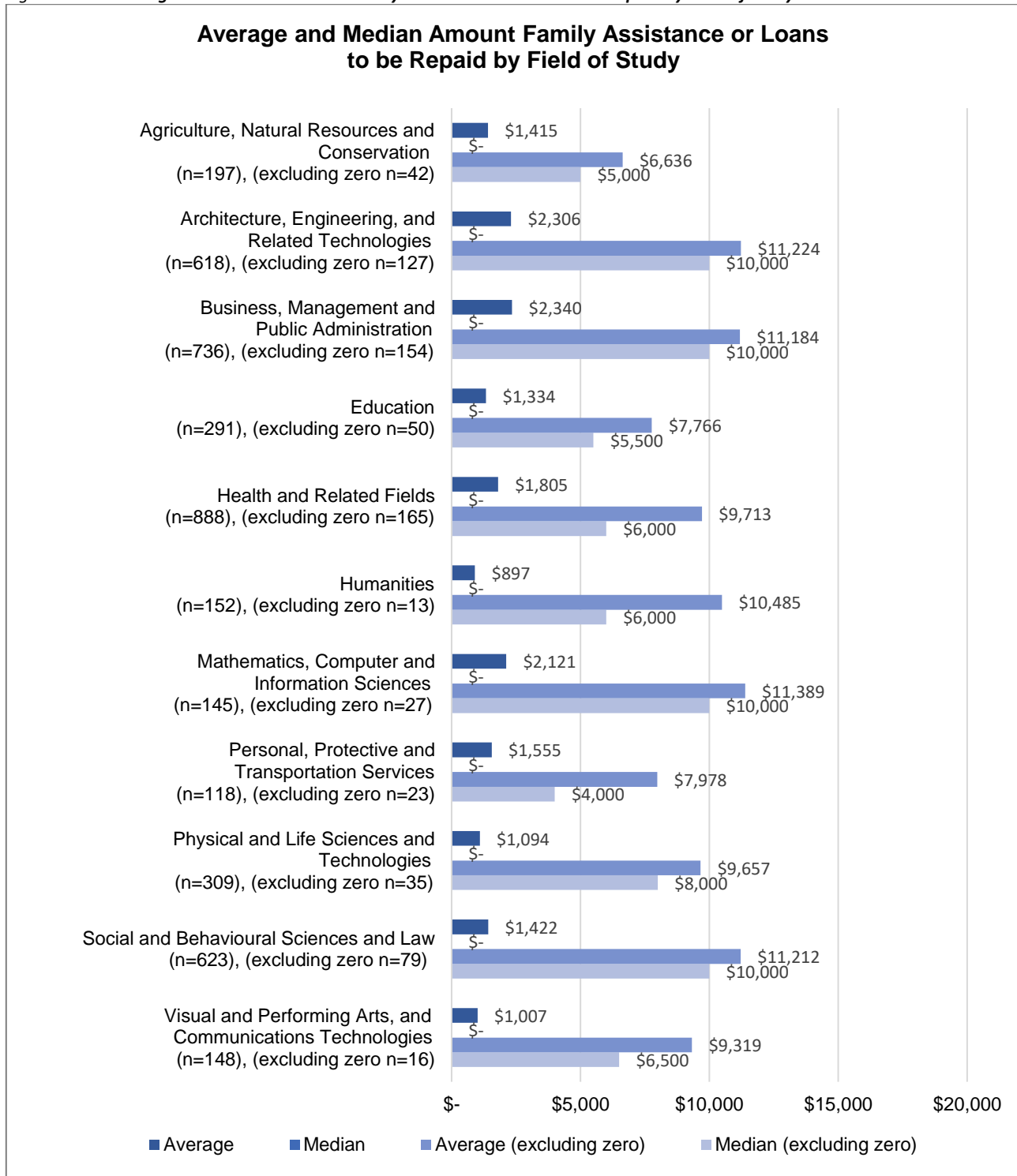
Figure 5.3-21 Amount of Family Assistance or Loans to be Repaid by Field of Study



Q59: At the time of graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

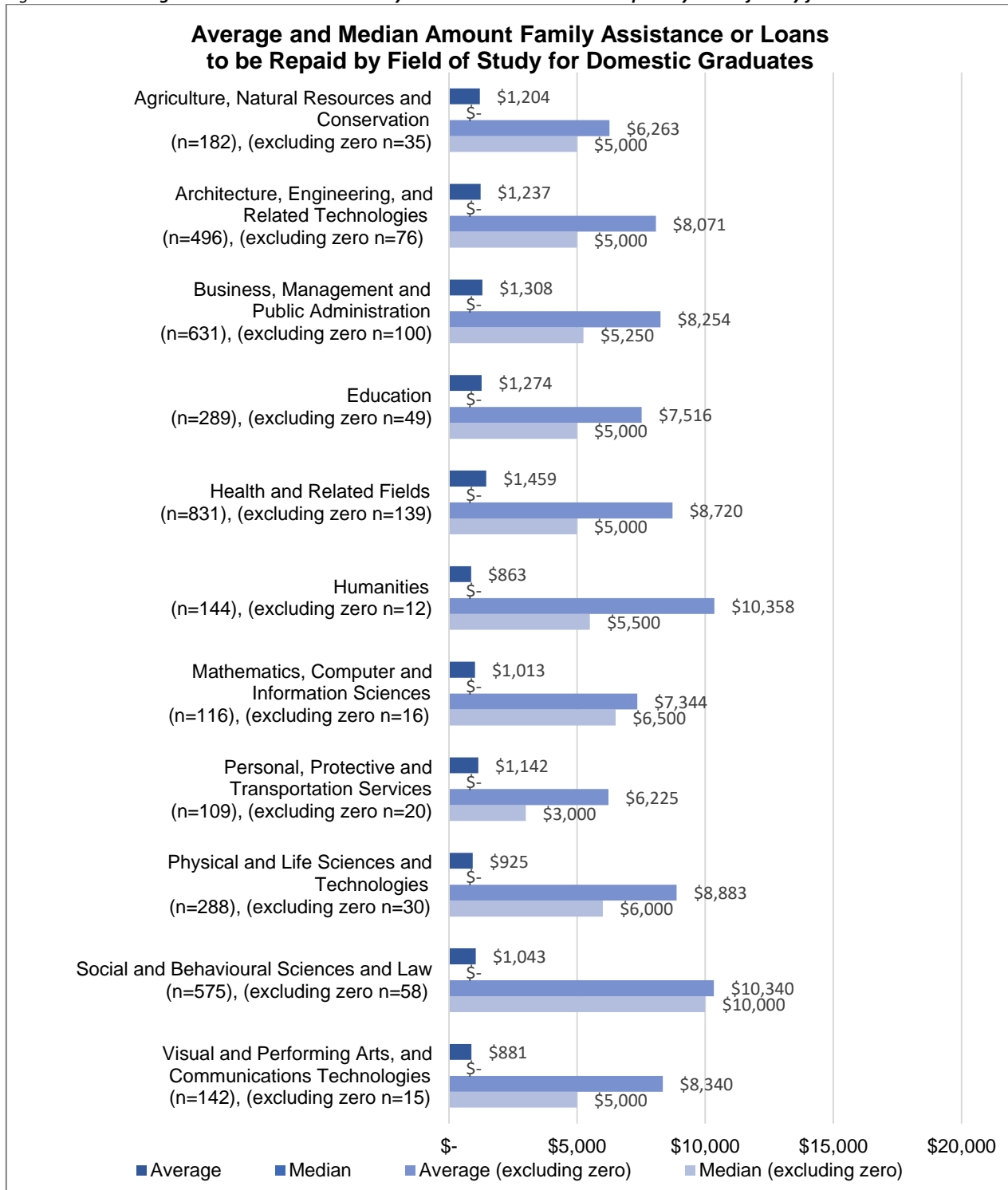
Figure 5.3-22 Average and Median Amount Family Assistance or Loans to be Repaid by Field of Study



Q59: At the time of graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

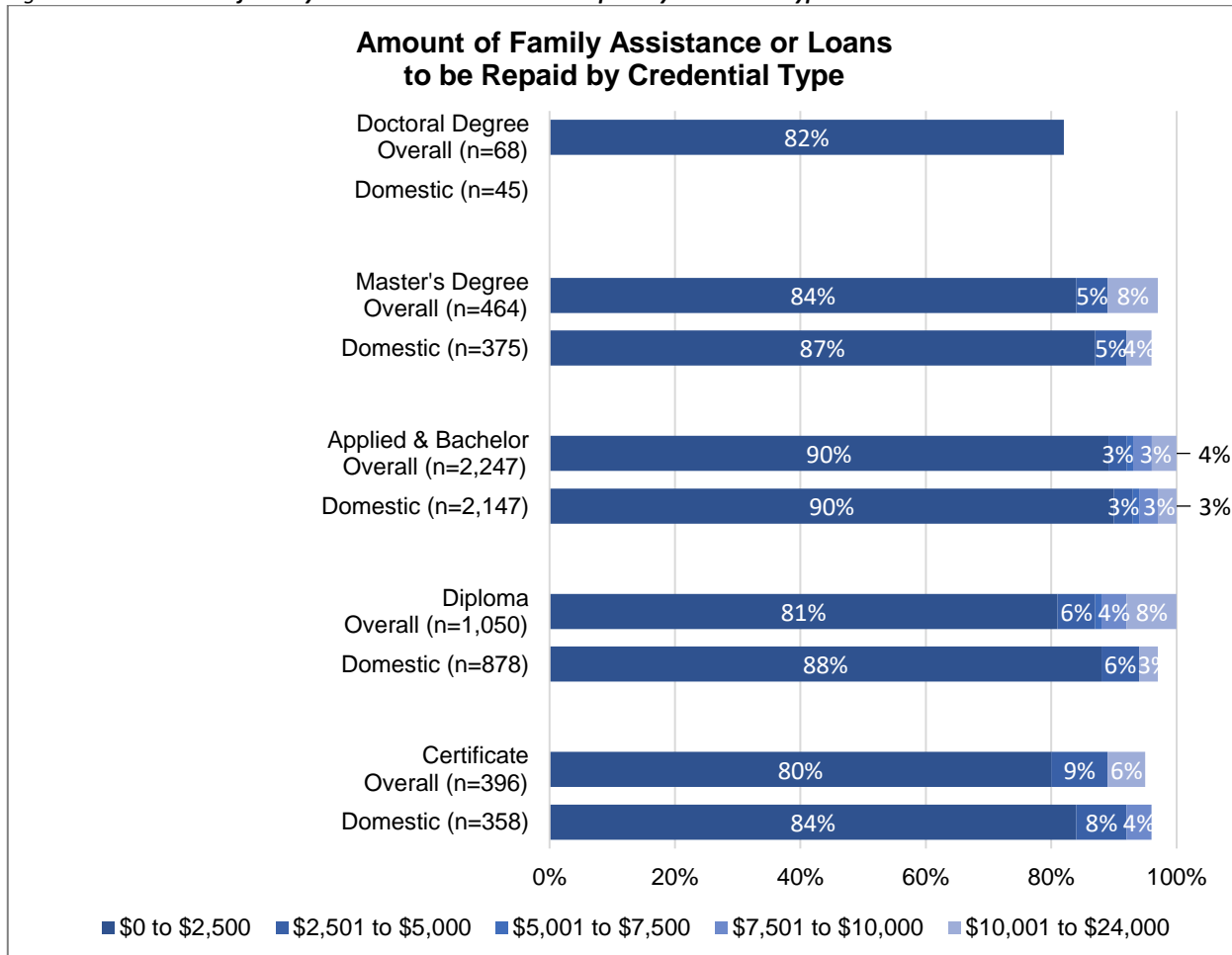
Figure 5.3-23 Average and Median Amount Family Assistance or Loans to be Repaid by Field of Study for Domestic Graduates



Q59: At the time of graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

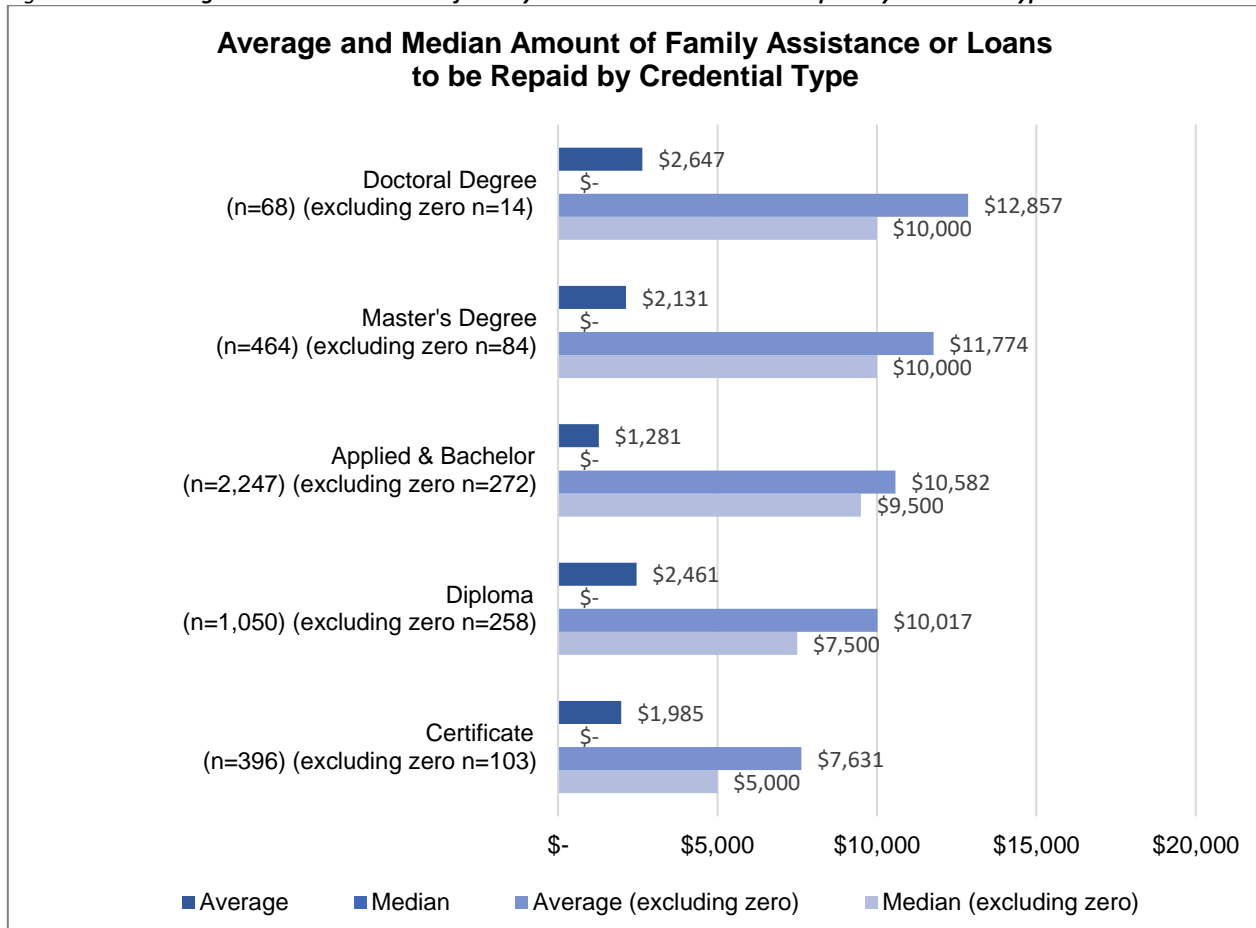
Figure 5.3-24 Amount of Family Assistance or Loans to be Repaid by Credential Type



Q59: At the time of graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

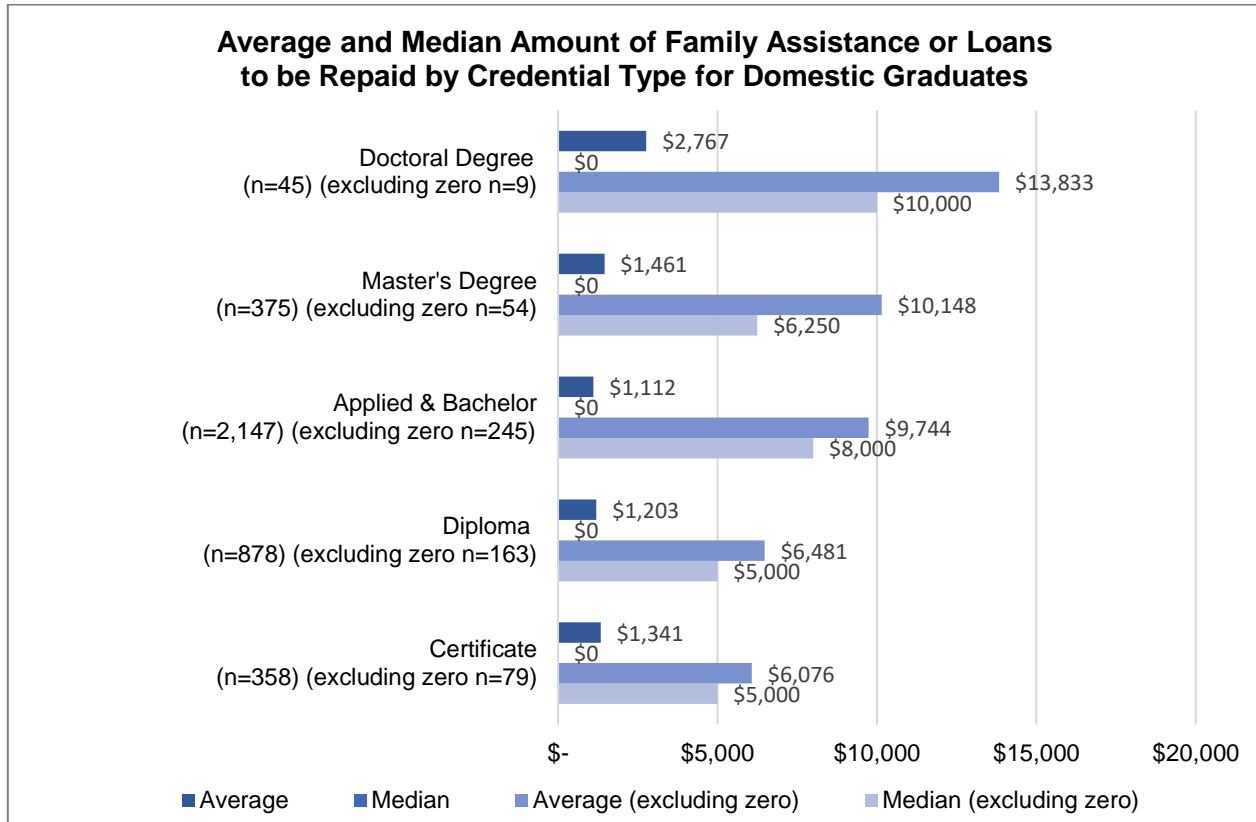
Figure 5.3-25 Average and Median Amount of Family Assistance or Loans to be Repaid by Credential Type



Q59: At the time of graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.

Figure 5.3-26 Average and Median Amount of Family Assistance or Loans to be Repaid by Credential Type for Domestic Graduates



Q59: At the time of graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$24,000 were rounded down to \$24,000 to exclude outliers.

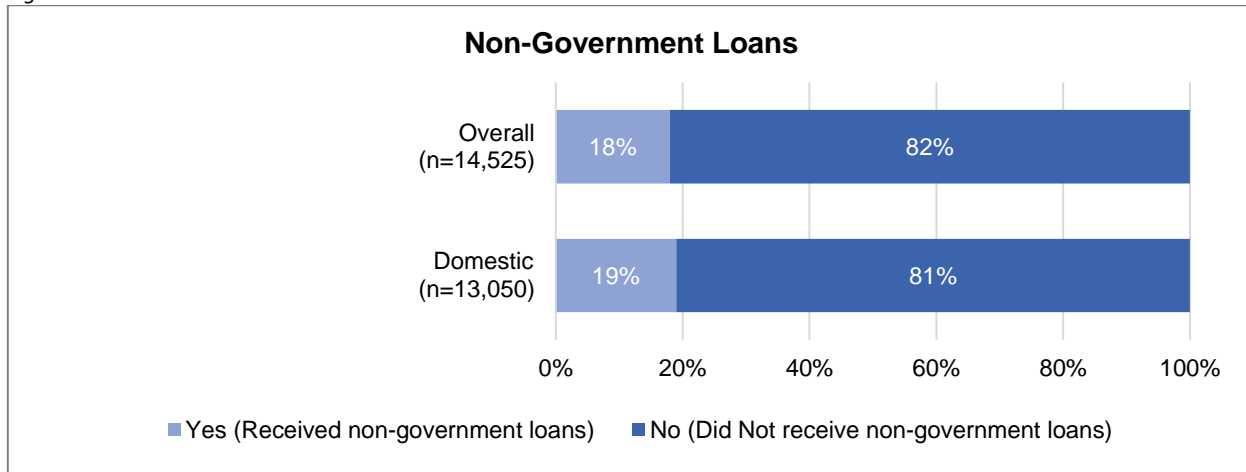
## 5.4 Non-Government Loans

This section covers the non-government loans from financial institutions (that is, bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.) that graduates received to pay for their post-secondary education. This analysis includes the proportion of graduates who received non-government student loans, the distribution of the amounts received, and the average amount received.

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Figure 5.4-1 **Non-Government Loans**



Q54: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Non-government loans from financial institutions (banks) (that is, bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

About one in five graduates (18%) received non-government loans over the course of their post-secondary education. Certain demographic groups were more likely to indicate that they received non-government loans than some of their peers<sup>23</sup>, specifically:

- Domestic graduates (19% received non-government loans, compared to 12% of international graduates).
- Female graduates compared to male graduates (19% received non-government loans, compared to 16% of males). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who were between 26 and 50 years of age (a range of 21% to 24% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 12% to 13% of graduates between 21 and 25 years of age). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who were divorced, separated, or widowed (26% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 17% to 20% of graduates who were single, married, or living with a partner).
- Domestic graduates who were married or living with a partner, or were divorced, separated, or widowed (a range of 21% to 26% received non-government loans, compared to 17% of domestic graduates who were single).
- Graduates who self-identified as a person with a disability (21% received non-government loans compared to 18% of graduates who did not self-identify as a person with a disability).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time more than ten years before being surveyed (a range of 22% to 28% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 16% to 17% of graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to ten years before being surveyed). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

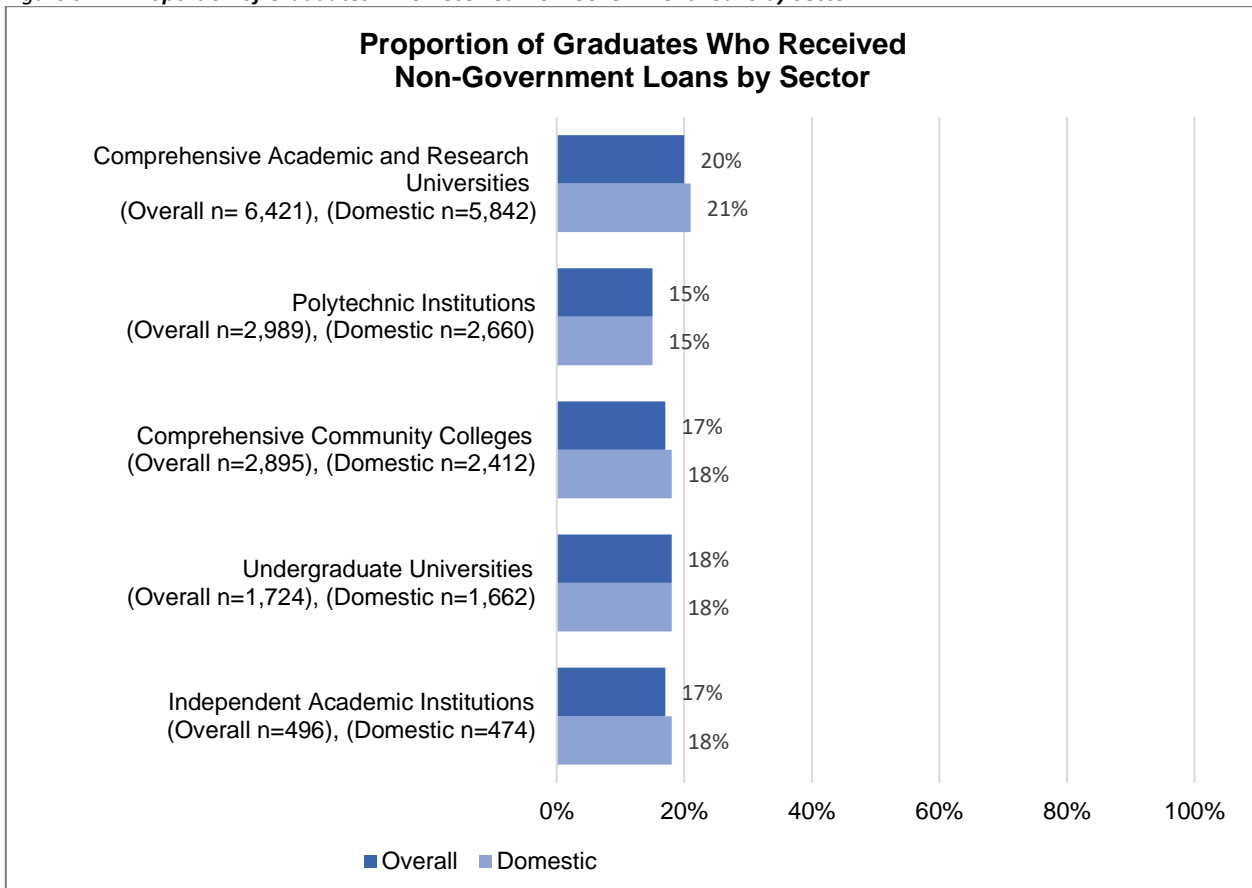
<sup>23</sup> If the results for the domestic population were similar to the results for the total population, the domestic results were not reported.



- Graduates originally from elsewhere in Canada (27% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 14% to 18% of graduates originally from outside Canada, or from Red Deer, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, or rural Alberta).
- Domestic graduates originally from elsewhere in Canada (28% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 14% to 18% of domestic graduates originally from Red Deer, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Lethbridge, or rural Alberta).
- Graduates who studied in elsewhere in Canada (26% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 13% to 19% of graduates who studied in Fort McMurray, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, rural Alberta, or outside Canada).
- Domestic graduates who studied in elsewhere in Canada (26% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 17% to 19% of domestic graduates who studied Edmonton, rural Alberta, or Calgary).
- Graduates who lived elsewhere in Canada after graduating (23% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 15% to 18% of graduates who lived in Red Deer, Edmonton, Calgary, or rural Alberta after graduating).
- Domestic graduates who lived elsewhere in Canada after graduating (24% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 15% to 18% of domestic graduates who lived in Red Deer, Edmonton, Calgary, or rural Alberta after graduating).
- Graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was another level of education not listed in the survey (26% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 14% to 15% of graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was a PhD or a master's degree).
- Domestic graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was completed high school, completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program, or another level of education not listed in the survey (a range of 20% to 26% received non-government loans, compared to 16% of domestic graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was a master's degree).
- Graduates of BHASE programs (19% received non-government loans, compared to 13% of STEM graduates). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates from Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities (20% of each received non-government loans, compared to a range of 15% to 17% of graduates from Polytechnic Institutions, and Comprehensive Community Colleges). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates of Health and related fields, Agriculture, natural resources and conservation, Business, management and public administration, Social and behavioural sciences and law, or Education (a range of 19% to 21% received non-government loans, compared to 12% of graduates of Architecture, engineering, and related technologies).
- Domestic graduates of Health and related fields (22% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 13% to 16% of domestic graduates of Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; Humanities; Mathematics, computer and information sciences; or Physical and life sciences and technologies).

- Graduates who received a master’s degree (24% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 15% to 18% of graduates who received certificate, a diploma, or an applied or bachelor’s degree).
- Domestic graduates who received a master’s degree (26% received non-government loans, compared to a range of 15% to 18% of domestic graduates who received a certificate, a diploma, or an applied and bachelor’s degree).

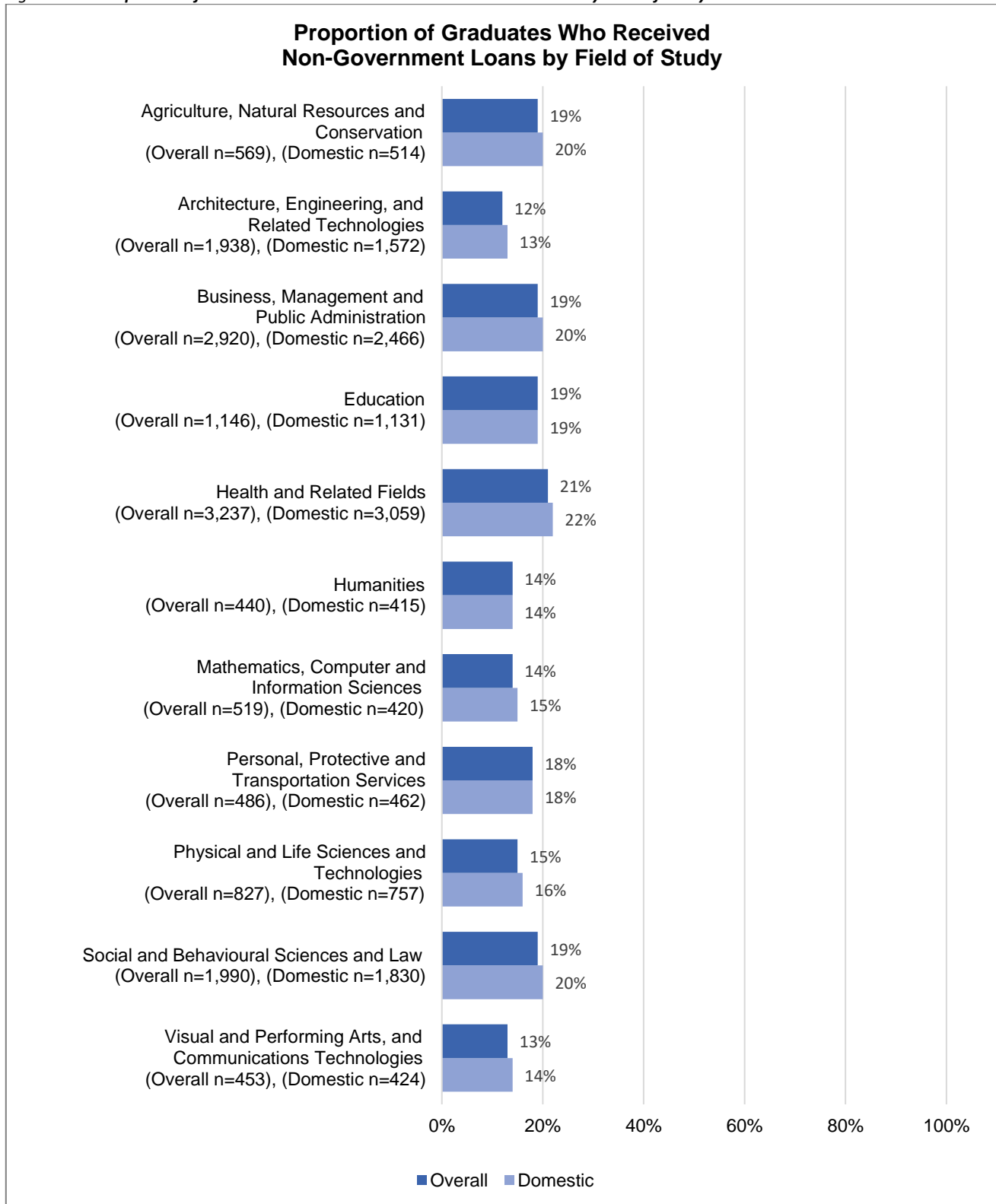
Figure 5.4-2 Proportion of Graduates Who Received Non-Government Loans by Sector



Q54: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Non-government loans from financial institutions (banks) (that is, bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

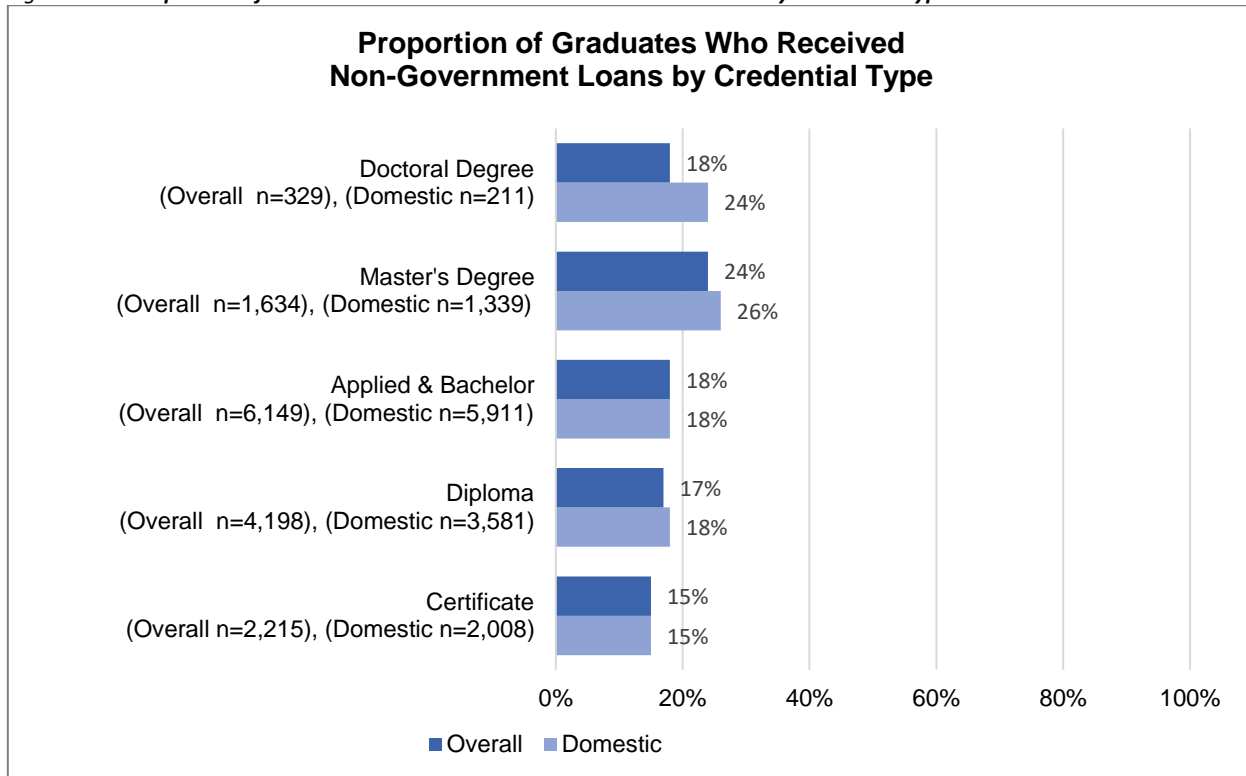
Figure 5.4-3 Proportion of Graduates Who Received Non-Government Loans by Field of Study



Q54: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Non-government loans from financial institutions (banks) (that is, bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)

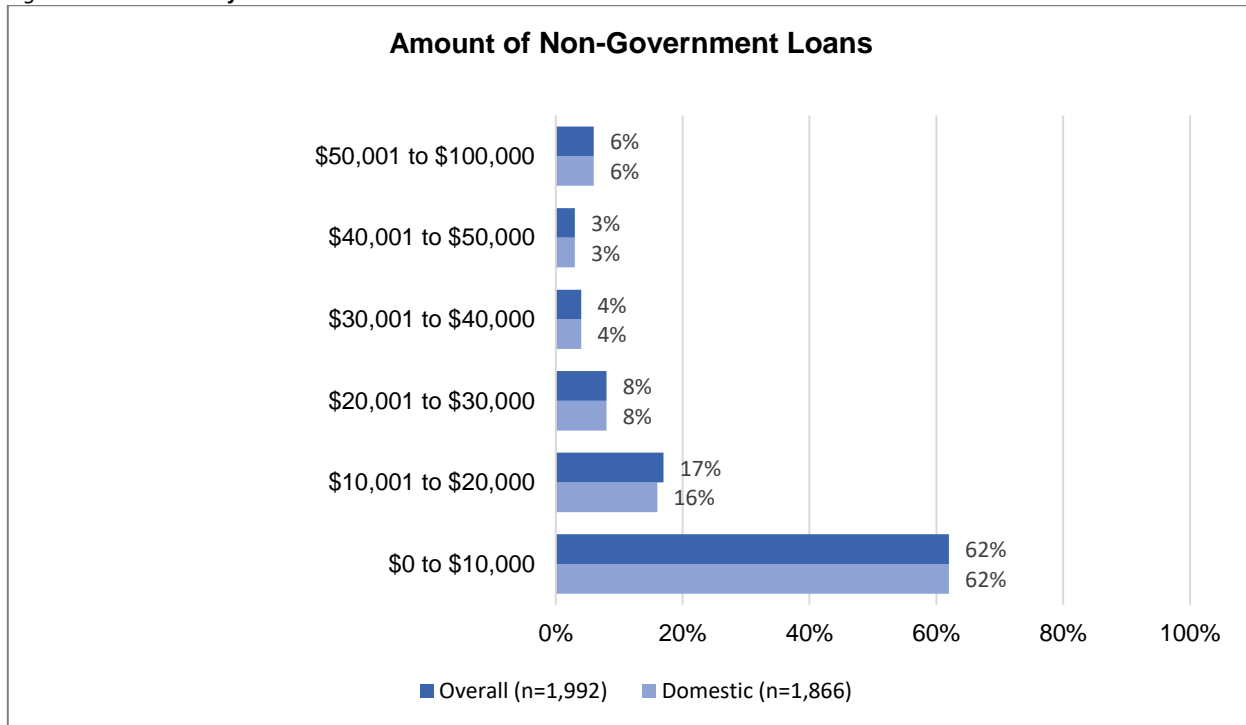
Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.4-4 Proportion of Graduates Who Received Non-Government Loans by Credential Type



Q54: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Non-government loans from financial institutions (banks) (that is, bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)  
 Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.4-5 Amount of Non-Government Loans



Q60: At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources? This amount does NOT include what you owe for government sponsored student loans or relatives.

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.

Graduates who reported receiving non-government loans (from banks or other financial institutions) were asked the amount they owed on those loans at the time of graduation. The average amount owed was \$15,706 and, when graduates who reported owing \$0 were removed from this sample, the average amount was \$20,185. The median amount these graduates owed (including those reporting no money owed) was \$8,250. Certain demographic groups indicated that they owed more in non-government-sponsored loans than some of their peers.<sup>24</sup> Specifically, when amounts of \$0 were included, the groups who reported higher averages owed in non-government-sponsored student loans were:

- Male graduates (an average of \$17,905 was owed in non-government loans, compared \$14,406 that were owed by female graduates). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who were between 26 and 40 years of age (averages ranging from \$17,309 to \$18,714 was owed in non-government loans, compared to averages ranging from \$8,306 to \$10,589 that was owed by graduates who were between 21 and 25 years of age). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

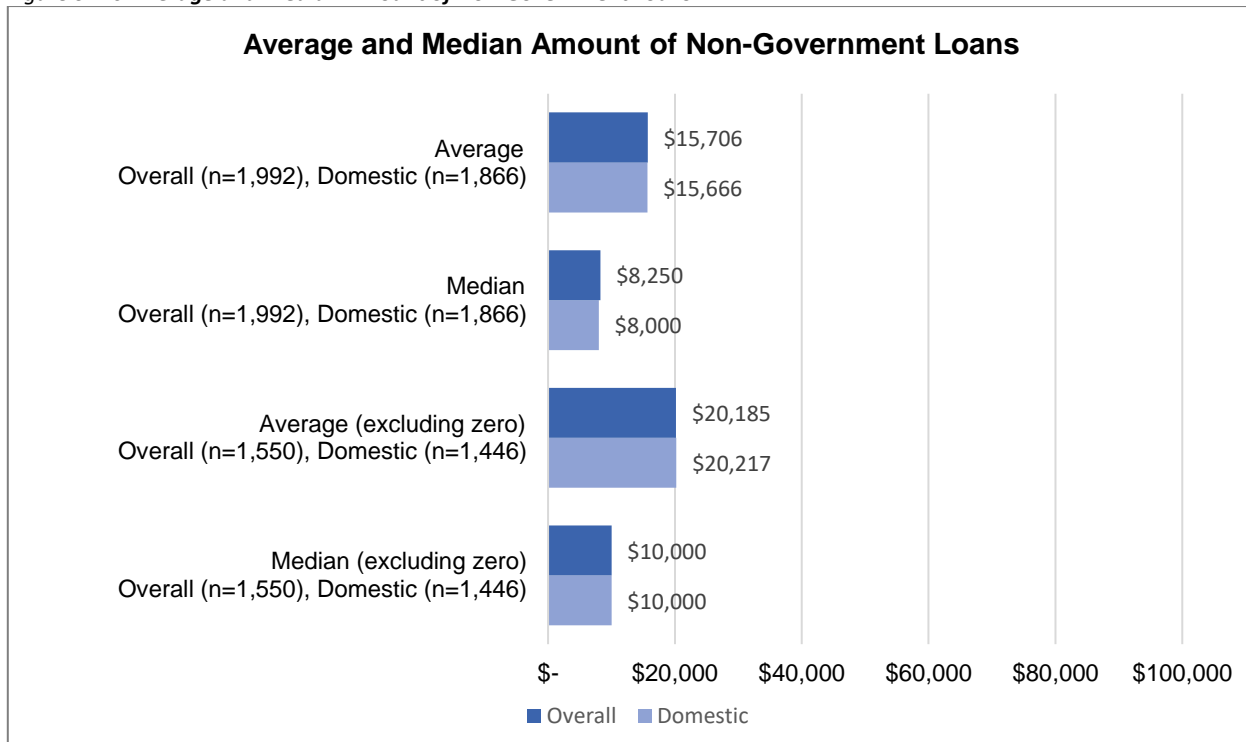
<sup>24</sup> If the results for the domestic population were similar to the results for the total population, the domestic results were not reported.

- Graduates who were married or living with a partner (an average of \$17,918 was owed in non-government loans, compared to an average of \$14,575 that was owed by graduates who were single). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates originally from elsewhere in Canada (an average of \$19,706 was owed in non-government loans, compared to an average of \$13,735 owed by graduates originally from rural Alberta). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who studied in Edmonton or elsewhere in Canada (averages ranging from \$17,400 to \$20,013 was owed in non-government loans, compared to averages ranging from \$9,468 to \$11,787 owed by graduates who studied in Lethbridge or rural Alberta). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates who lived elsewhere in Canada after graduating (an average of \$19,003 was owed in non-government loans, compared to averages ranging from \$12,748 to \$14,236 owed by graduates who lived in rural Alberta or Calgary after graduating).
- Domestic graduates who lived elsewhere in Canada after graduating (an average of \$18,981 was owed in non-government loans, compared to an average of \$12,666 owed by domestic graduates who lived in rural Alberta after graduating).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between 11 to 20 years before being surveyed (an average of \$21,711 was owed in non-government loans, compared to averages ranging from \$13,550 to \$14,689 that was owed by graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to ten years before being surveyed). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was a professional degree (an average of \$25,882 was owed in non-government loans, compared to averages ranging from \$13,548 to \$16,639 owed by graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program, less than high school, a master's degree, completed high school, or an undergraduate degree).
- Domestic graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was a professional degree (an average of \$26,034 was owed in non-government loans, compared to averages ranging from \$13,436 to \$15,049 owed by domestic graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program, less than high school, or a master's degree).
- Graduates from Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities (an average of \$20,227 was owed in non-government loans, compared to averages ranging from \$10,284 to \$11,405 owed by graduates of Undergraduate Universities, Polytechnic Institutions, and Comprehensive Community Colleges). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates of Health and related fields (an average of \$21,618 was owed in non-government loans, compared to averages ranging from \$8,080 to \$14,459 owed by graduates from the fields of Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; Humanities; Personal, protective and transportation services; Agriculture, natural resources and conservation; Social and behavioural sciences and law; Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; Education; and Business, management and public administration).
- Domestic graduates of Health and related fields (an average of \$22,163 was owed in non-government loans, compared to averages ranging from \$7,533 to \$14,042 owed by domestic

graduates from the fields of Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; Humanities; Personal, protective and transportation services; Mathematics, computer and information sciences; Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; Education; Agriculture, natural resources and conservation; Social and behavioural sciences and law; or Business, management and public administration).

- Graduates who received an applied or bachelor’s degree or a master’s degree (averages ranging from \$18,047 to \$18,609 were owed in non-government loans, compared to averages ranging from \$8,244 to \$13,078 that were owed by graduates who received a certificate or a diploma). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.

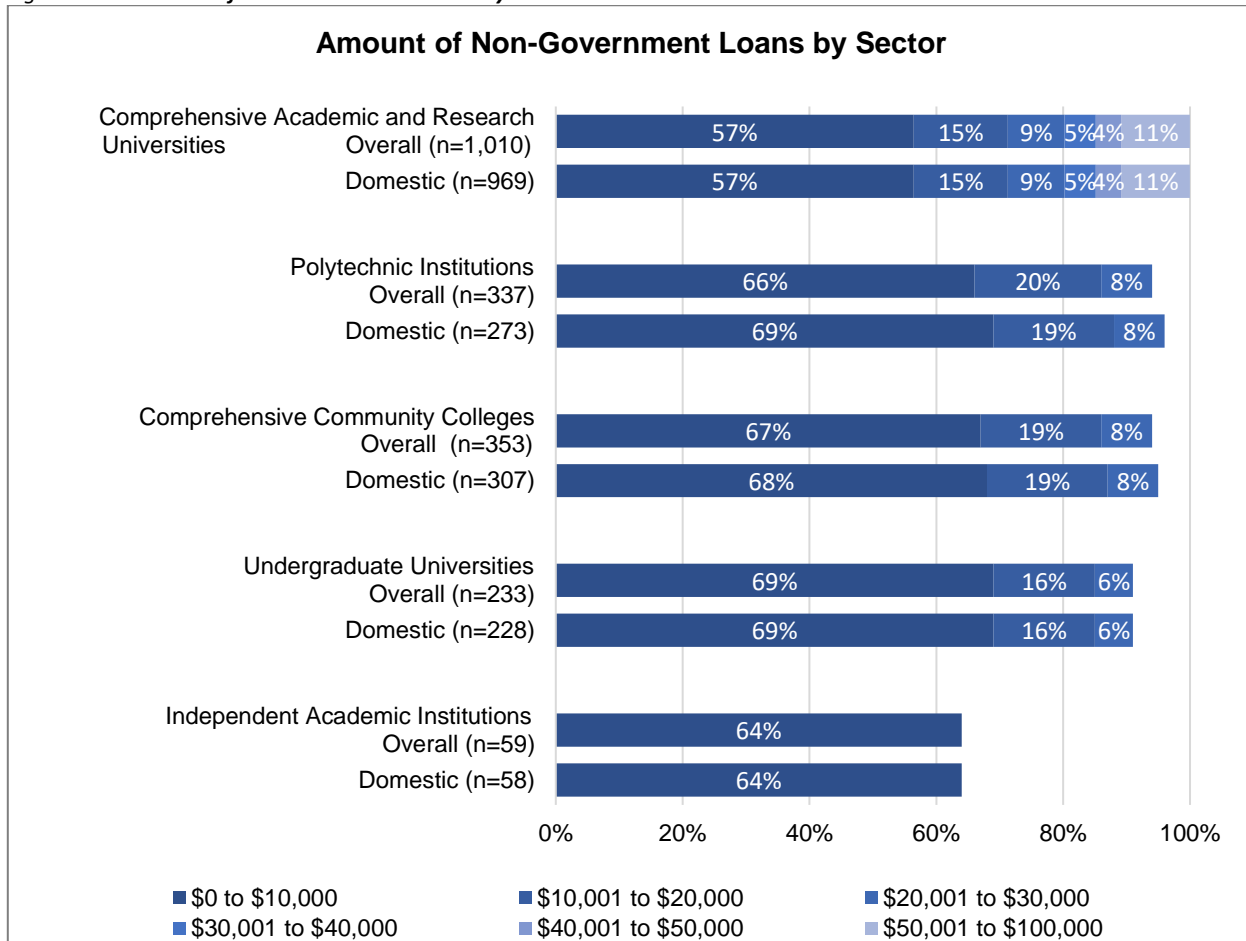
Figure 5.4-6 Average and Median Amount of Non-Government Loans



Q60: At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources? This amount does NOT include what you owe for government sponsored student loans or relatives.

Notes: ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.

Figure 5.4-7 Amount of Non-Government Loans by Sector

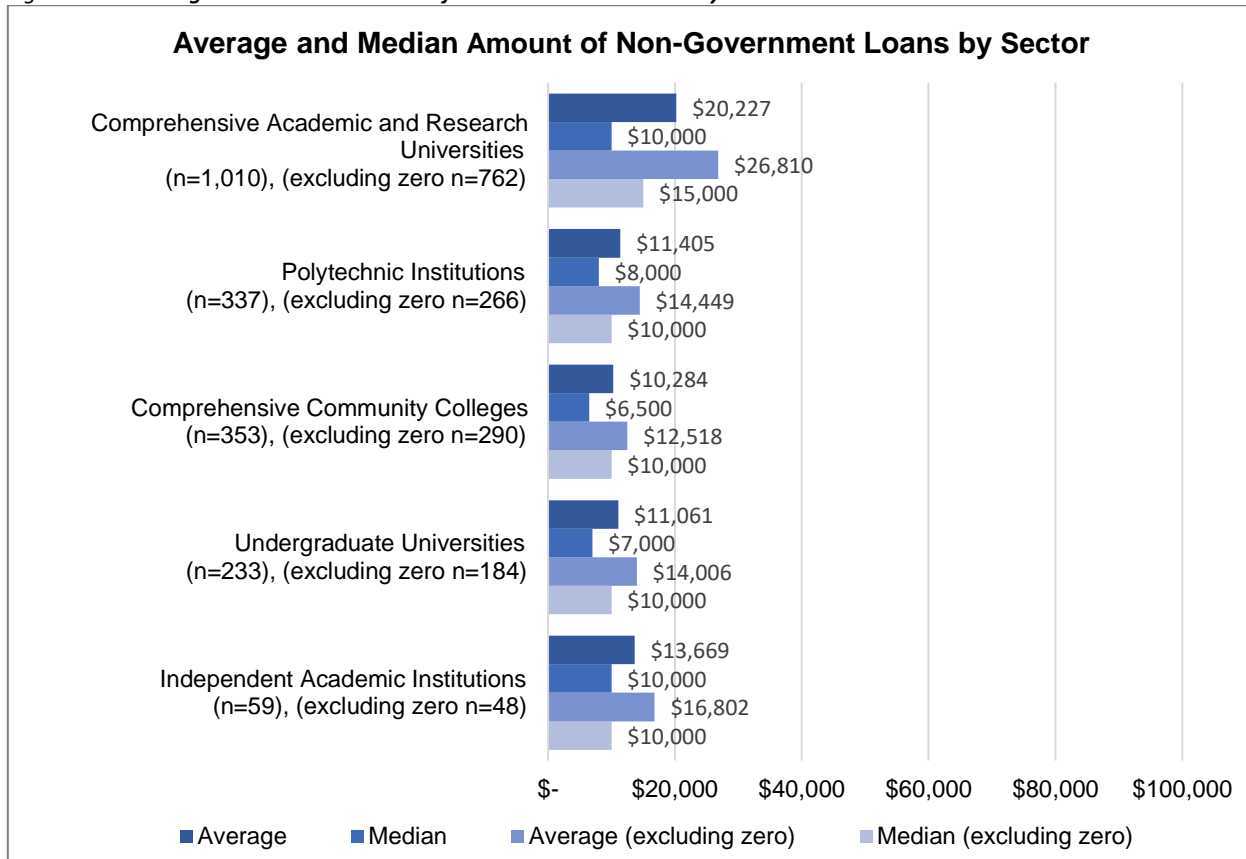


Q60: At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources? This amount does NOT include what you owe for government sponsored student loans or relatives.

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.



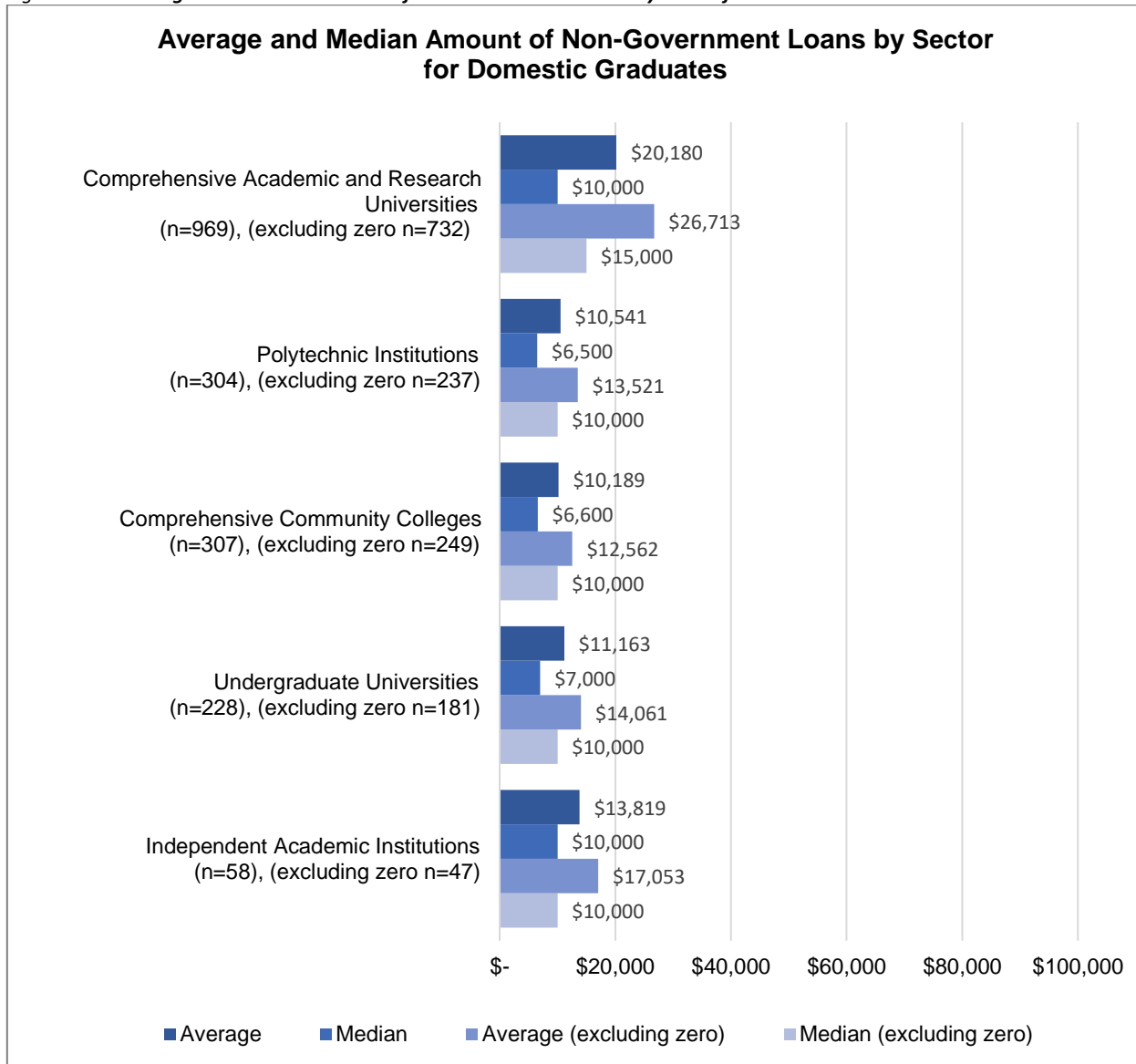
Figure 5.4-8 Average and Median Amount of Non-Government Loans by Sector



Q60: At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources? This amount does NOT include what you owe for government sponsored student loans or relatives.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.

Figure 5.4-9 Average and Median Amount of Non-Government Loans by Sector for Domestic Graduates



Q60: At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources? This amount does NOT include what you owe for government sponsored student loans or relatives.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.

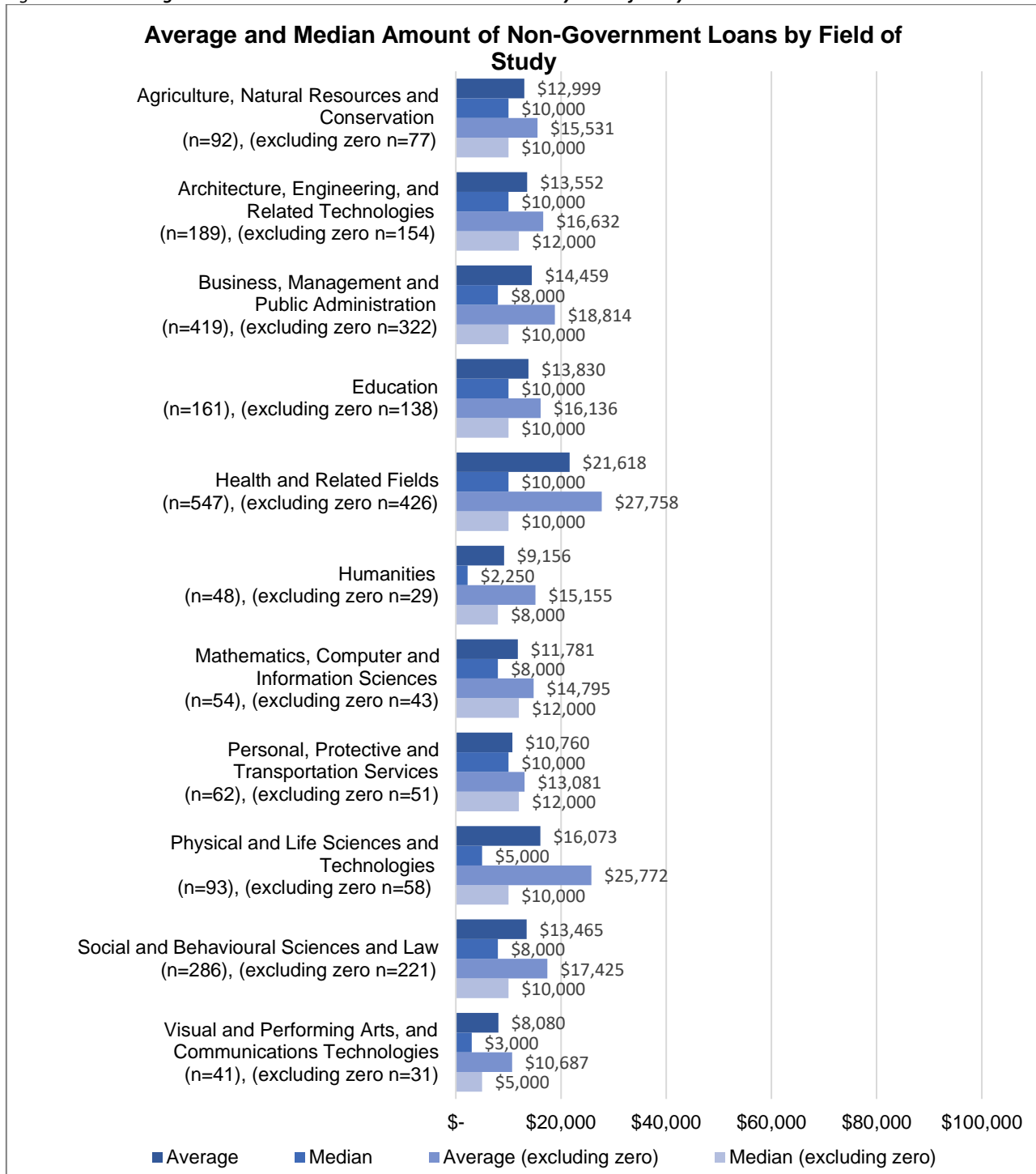
Table 5.4-10 Amount of Non-Government Loans by Field of Study

Amount of Non-Government Loans by Field of Study						
Overall	\$0 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$20,000	\$20,001 to \$30,000	\$30,001 to \$40,000	\$40,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation (n=92)	62%	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture, Engineering, and Related Technologies (n=189)	57%	25%	10%	-	-	-
Business, Management and Public Administration (n=419)	63%	15%	9%	5%	4%	5%
Education (n=161)	59%	22%	12%	-	-	-
Health (n=547)	58%	16%	5%	5%	3%	13%
Humanities (n=48)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematics, Computer, and Information Sciences (n=54)	59%	-	-	-	-	-
Personal, Protective and Transportation Services (n=62)	58%	-	-	-	-	-
Physical and Life Sciences and Technologies (n=93)	70%	11%	-	-	-	-
Social and Behavioural Sciences and Law (n=286)	66%	14%	9%	5%	-	-
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies (n=41)	76%	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	\$0 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$20,000	\$20,001 to \$30,000	\$30,001 to \$40,000	\$40,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation (n=85)	62%	16%	-	-	-	-
Architecture, Engineering, and Related Technologies (n=159)	61%	23%	8%	-	-	-
Business, Management and Public Administration (n=382)	64%	14%	10%	4%	4%	4%
Education (n=159)	60%	22%	12%	-	-	-
Health and Related Fields (n=527)	57%	15%	6%	5%	4%	13%
Humanities (n=46)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematics, Computer, and Information Sciences (n=47)	62%	-	-	-	-	-
Personal, Protective and Transportation Services (n=59)	59%	-	-	-	-	-
Physical and Life Sciences and Technologies (n=88)	69%	11%	-	-	-	-
Social and Behavioural Sciences and Law (n=274)	67%	14%	8%	-	-	-
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies (n=40)	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Q60: At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources? This amount does NOT include what you owe for government sponsored student loans or relatives.*

*Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers. Groups with fewer than 10 respondents were suppressed. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.*

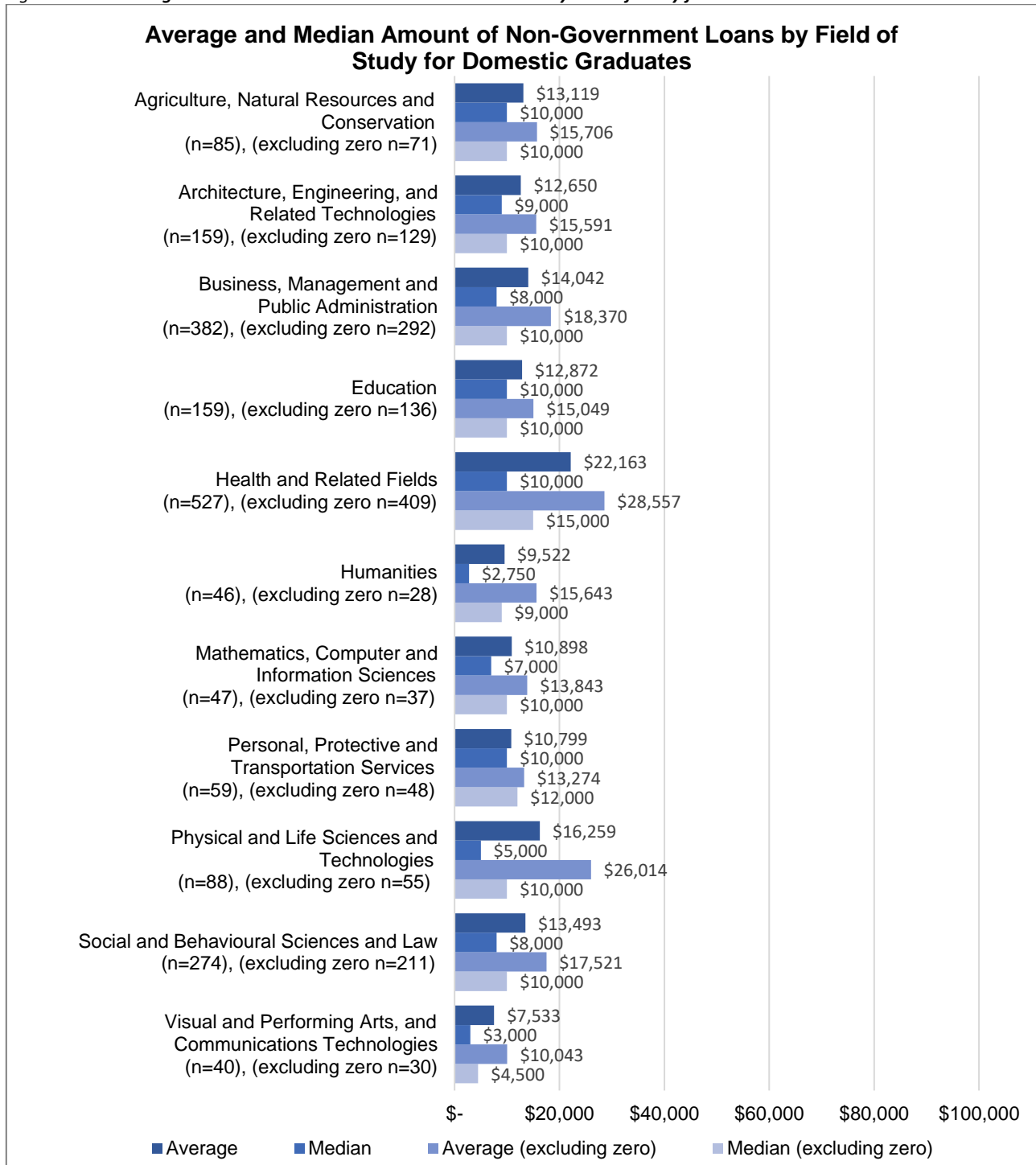
Figure 5.4-11 Average and Median Amount Non-Government Loans by Field of Study



Q60: At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources? This amount does NOT include what you owe for government sponsored student loans or relatives.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

Figure 5.4-12 Average and Median Amount Non-Government Loans by Field of Study for Domestic Graduates



Q60: At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources? This amount does NOT include what you owe for government sponsored student loans or relatives.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

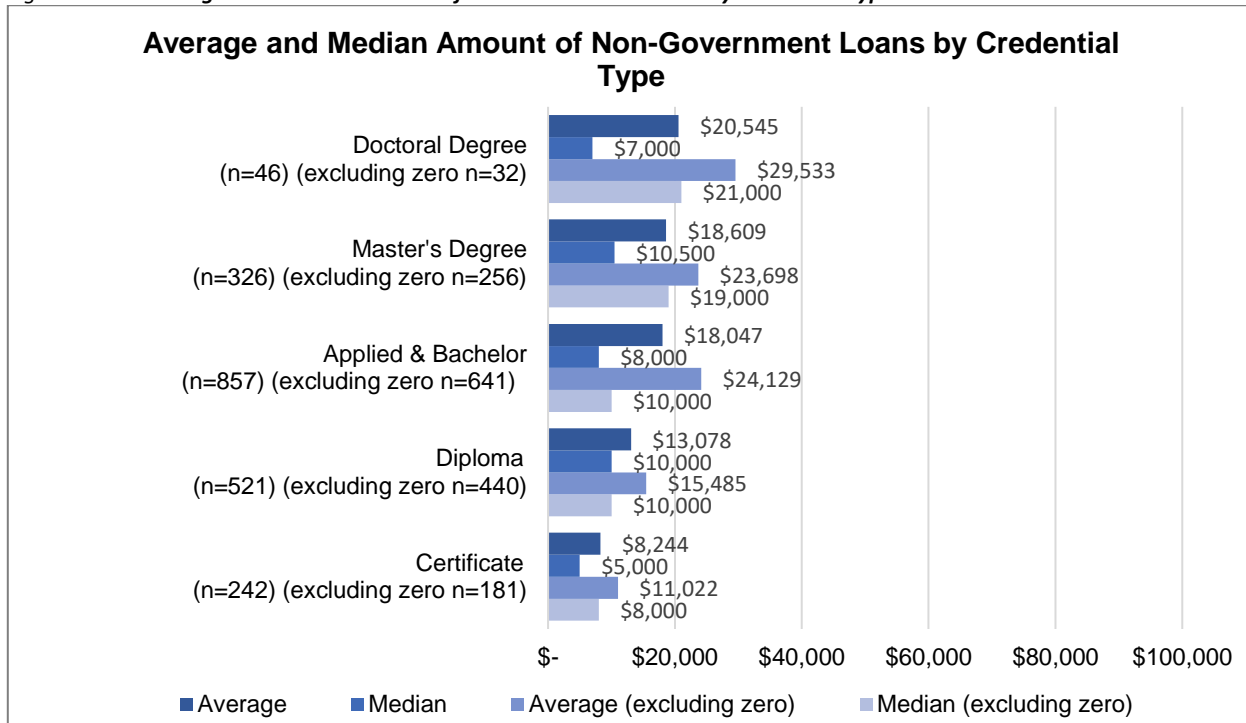
Table 5.4-13 Amount of Non-Government Loans by Credential Type

Amount of Non-Government Loans by Credential Type						
Overall	\$0 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$20,000	\$20,001 to \$30,000	\$30,001 to \$40,000	\$40,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000
Doctoral Degree (n=46)	57%	-	-	-	-	-
Master's Degree (n=326)	50%	19%	13%	6%	5%	7%
Applied & Bachelor (n=857)	64%	13%	7%	4%	3%	9%
Diploma (n=521)	60%	21%	11%	3%	2%	2%
Certificate (n=242)	76%	18%	-	-	-	-
Domestic	\$0 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$20,000	\$20,001 to \$30,000	\$30,001 to \$40,000	\$40,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000
Doctoral Degree (n=39)	56%	-	-	-	-	-
Master's Degree (n=299)	52%	18%	12%	6%	5%	7%
Applied & Bachelor (n=847)	64%	13%	7%	4%	3%	9%
Diploma (n=459)	61%	21%	11%	3%	2%-	2%
Certificate (n=222)	77%	17%	-	-	-	-

Q60: At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources? This amount does NOT include what you owe for government sponsored student loans or relatives.

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

Figure 5.4-14 Average and Median Amount of Non-Government Loans by Credential Type

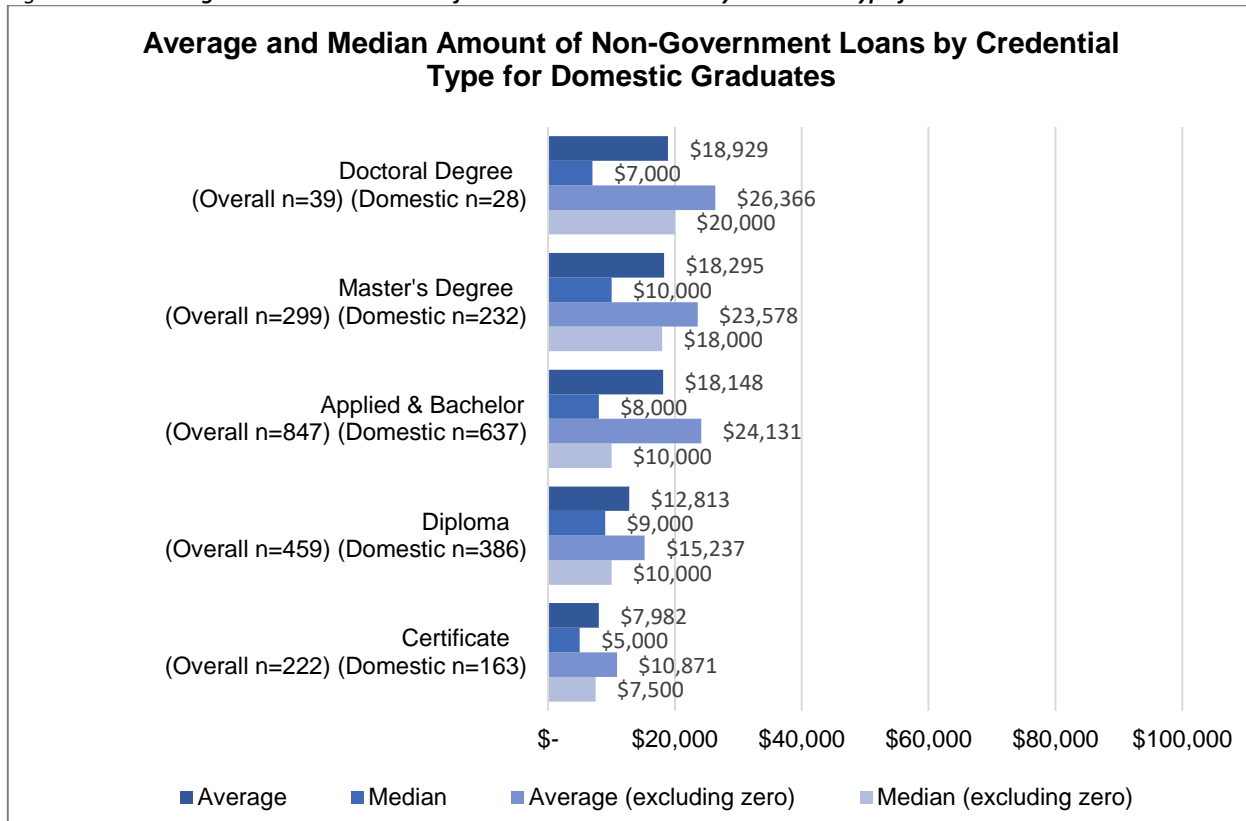


Q60: At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources? This amount does NOT include what you owe for government sponsored student loans or relatives.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.



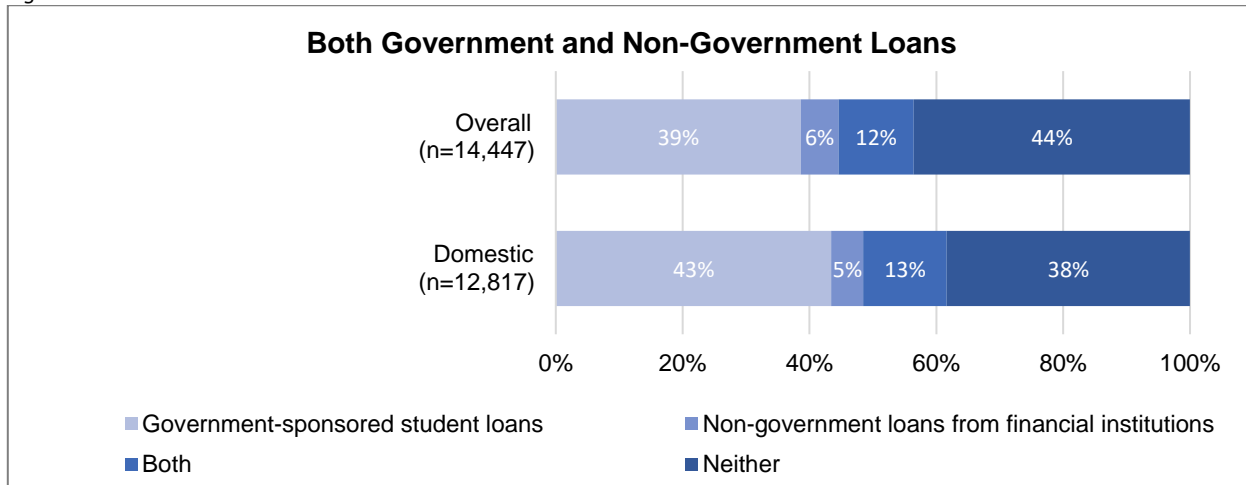
Figure 5.4-15 Average and Median Amount of Non-Government Loans by Credential Type for Domestic Graduates



Q60: At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources? This amount does NOT include what you owe for government sponsored student loans or relatives.

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$100,000 were rounded down to \$100,000 to exclude outliers.

Figure 5.4-16 Both Government and Non-Government Loans



Q54: Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Non-government loans from financial institutions (banks) (that is, bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Overall, more than half of graduates (56%) receive government or non-government sponsored loans, with approximately two in five (39%) graduates receiving government sponsored loans, 6% of graduates receiving non-government sponsored loans, and about one in ten (12%) graduates receiving both. For domestic graduates, about two in five (43%) domestic graduates receiving government sponsored loans, 5% of domestic graduates receiving non-government sponsored loans, and about one in ten (13%) domestic graduates receiving both.

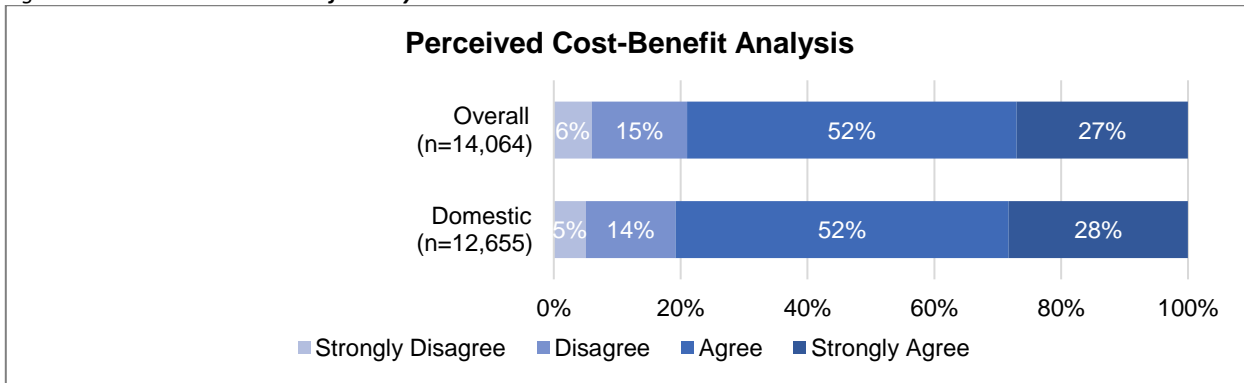
## 5.5 Perceived Cost-Benefit Analysis of Post-Secondary Education

This section covers graduates’ perceptions of if their education was worth the cost. It also shows how graduates’ total debt at graduation and total income affects their perception of the worth of their education.

### **Table of Figures: Section 5.5: Perceived Cost-Benefit Analysis of Post-Secondary Education**

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Figure 5.5-1 **Perceived Cost-Benefit Analysis**



Q22: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: *Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the   (program name)   program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...*

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis.

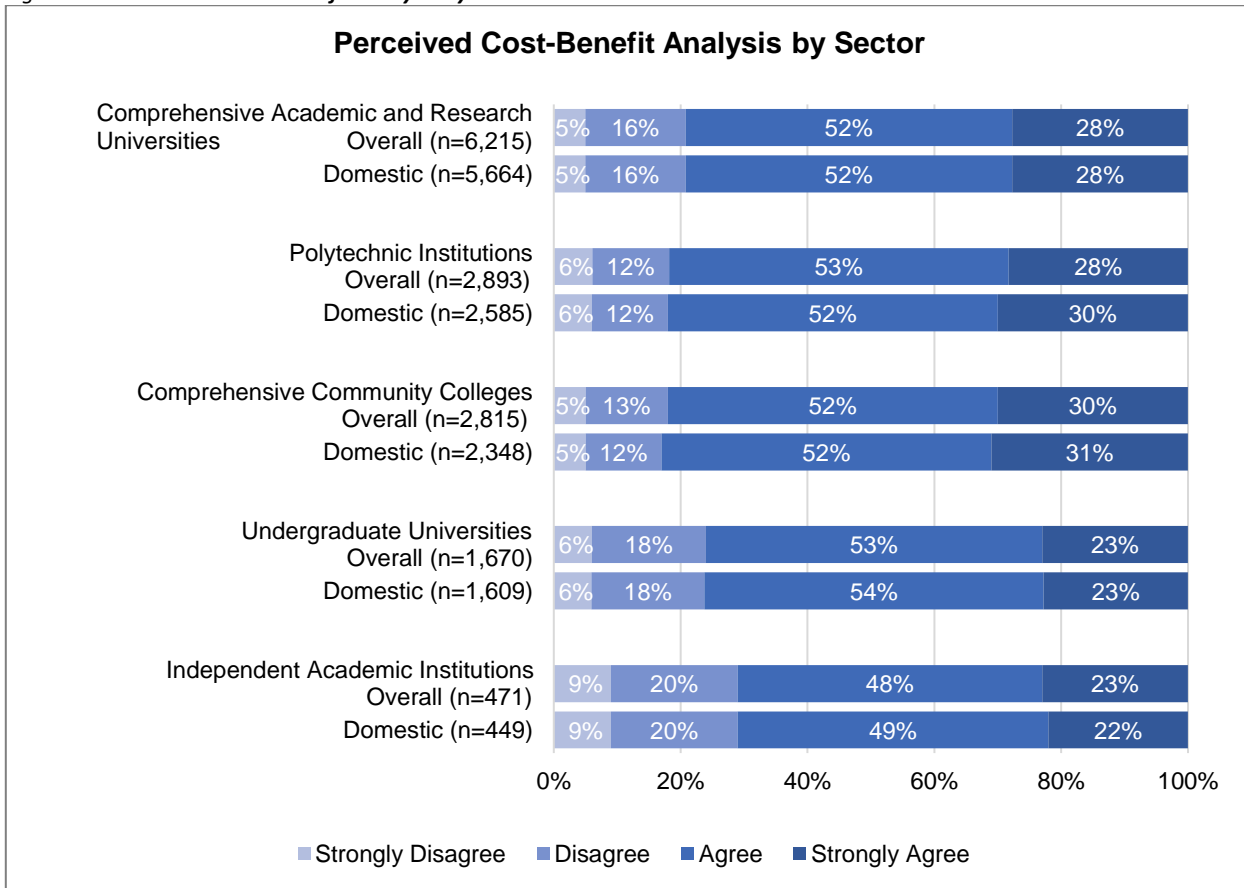
Most graduates (79%) perceived the benefits of their overall education experience to be worth the financial cost, with 52% agreeing and 27% strongly agreeing. Certain demographic groups indicated that they felt particularly positive about the value of their overall education experience. Specifically, the following groups were significantly more likely to have selected ‘strongly agree’ than some of their peers<sup>25</sup>:

- Domestic graduates (28% selected ‘strongly agree’ compared to 20% of international graduates).
- Graduates who were 41 years of age or older (a range of 35% to 48% selected ‘strongly agree’ compared to a range of 23% to 30% of graduates between 23 and 40 years of age).
- Domestic graduates who were 31 years of age or older (a range of 32% to 48% selected ‘strongly agree’ compared to a range of 24% to 27% of domestic graduates between 23 and 30 years of age).
- Graduates who were married or living with a partner (32% selected ‘strongly agree’ compared to 26% of graduates who were single). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates with one or more dependents (32% selected ‘strongly agree’ compared to 27% of graduates without dependents). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates originally from elsewhere in Canada, rural Alberta, Edmonton, and Calgary (a range of 26% to 34% selected ‘strongly agree’ compared to 21% of graduates originally from outside of Canada).
- Domestic graduates originally from elsewhere in Canada (34% selected ‘strongly agree’ compared to a range of 23% to 29% of domestic graduates originally from Red Deer, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, or rural Alberta).
- Graduates who studied elsewhere in Canada (36% selected ‘strongly agree’ compared to a range of 22% to 30% of graduates who studied in Red Deer, Lethbridge, Edmonton, Calgary, or rural Alberta).

<sup>25</sup> If the results for the domestic population were similar to the results for the total population, the domestic results were not reported.

- Domestic graduates who studied in elsewhere in Canada (36% selected 'strongly agree' compared to a range of 22% to 28% of domestic graduates who studied in Red Deer, Lethbridge, Edmonton, or Calgary).
- Graduates who lived elsewhere in Canada after graduating (32% selected 'strongly agree' compared to 26% of graduates who lived in Calgary or Edmonton after graduating).
- Domestic graduates who lived outside Canada after graduating (37% selected 'strongly agree' compared to 23% of domestic graduates who lived in Red Deer after graduating).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time more than 20 years before being surveyed (43% selected 'strongly agree' compared to a range of 24% to 32% of graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to 20 years before being surveyed). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates from Comprehensive Community Colleges, Polytechnic Institutions, and Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities (a range of 28% to 30% selected 'strongly agree' compared to 23% of graduates of Undergraduate Universities). This pattern of results was similar among domestic graduates.
- Graduates of Education; Mathematics, computer and information sciences; Health and related fields; and Agriculture, natural resources and conservation fields (a range of 31% to 35% selected 'strongly agree' compared to 21% of graduates who studied Physical and life sciences and technologies or Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies).
- Domestic graduates of Education; Mathematics, computer and information sciences; Health and related fields; Agriculture, natural resources and conservation; and Architecture, engineering, and related technologies fields (a range of 30% to 35% selected 'strongly agree' compared to a range of 22% to 25% of domestic graduates who studied Physical and life sciences and technologies; Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; and Social and behavioural sciences and law).
- Graduates who received a certificate or master's degree (a range of 31% to 34% selected 'strongly agree' compared to 25% to 27% who received an applied & bachelor's degree or a diploma).
- Domestic graduates who received a certificate, a diploma, or a master's degree (a range of 29% to 36% selected 'strongly agree' compared to 25% who received an applied & bachelor's degree).

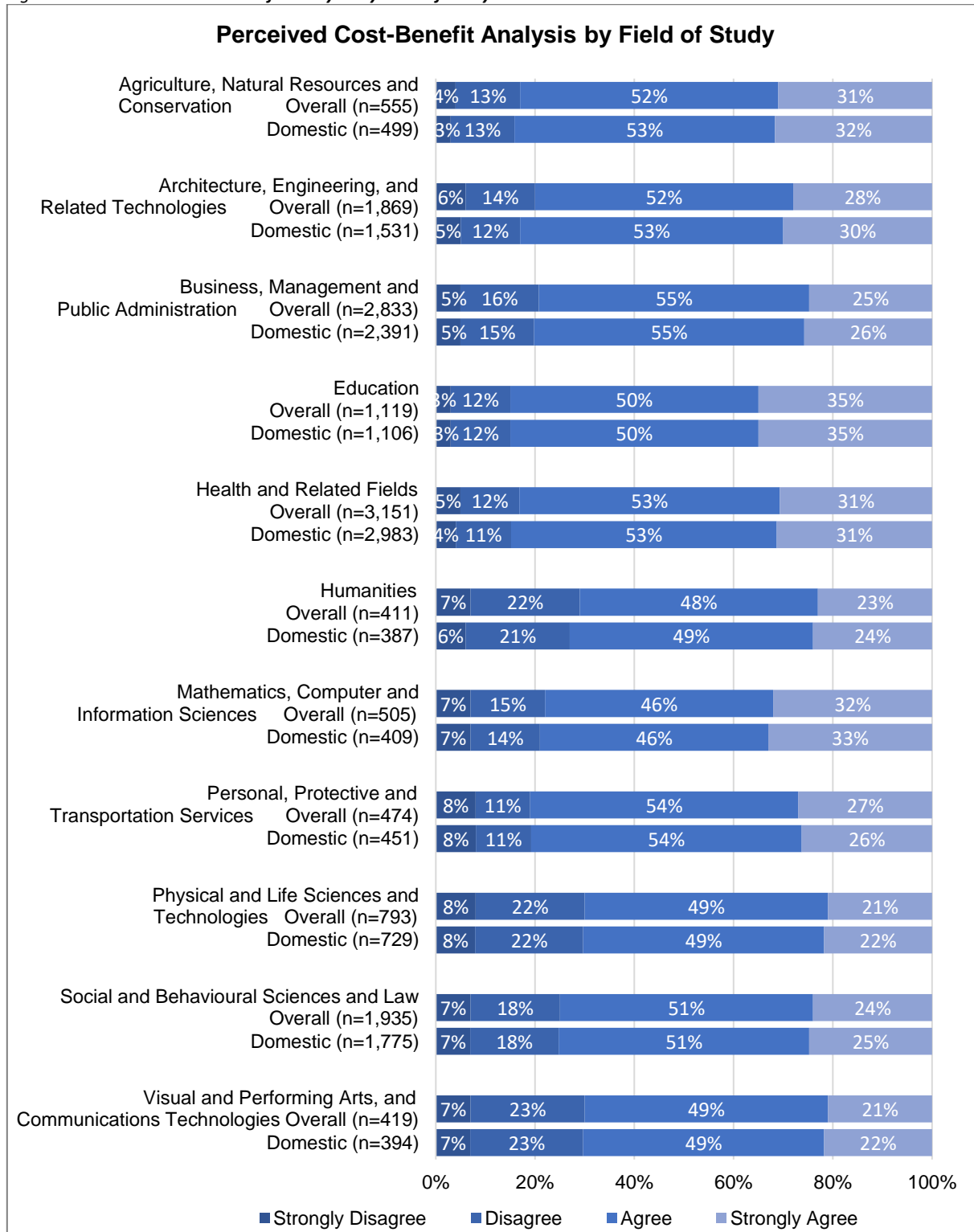
Figure 5.5-2 **Perceived Cost-Benefit Analysis by Sector**



Q22: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the \_(program name)\_. program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

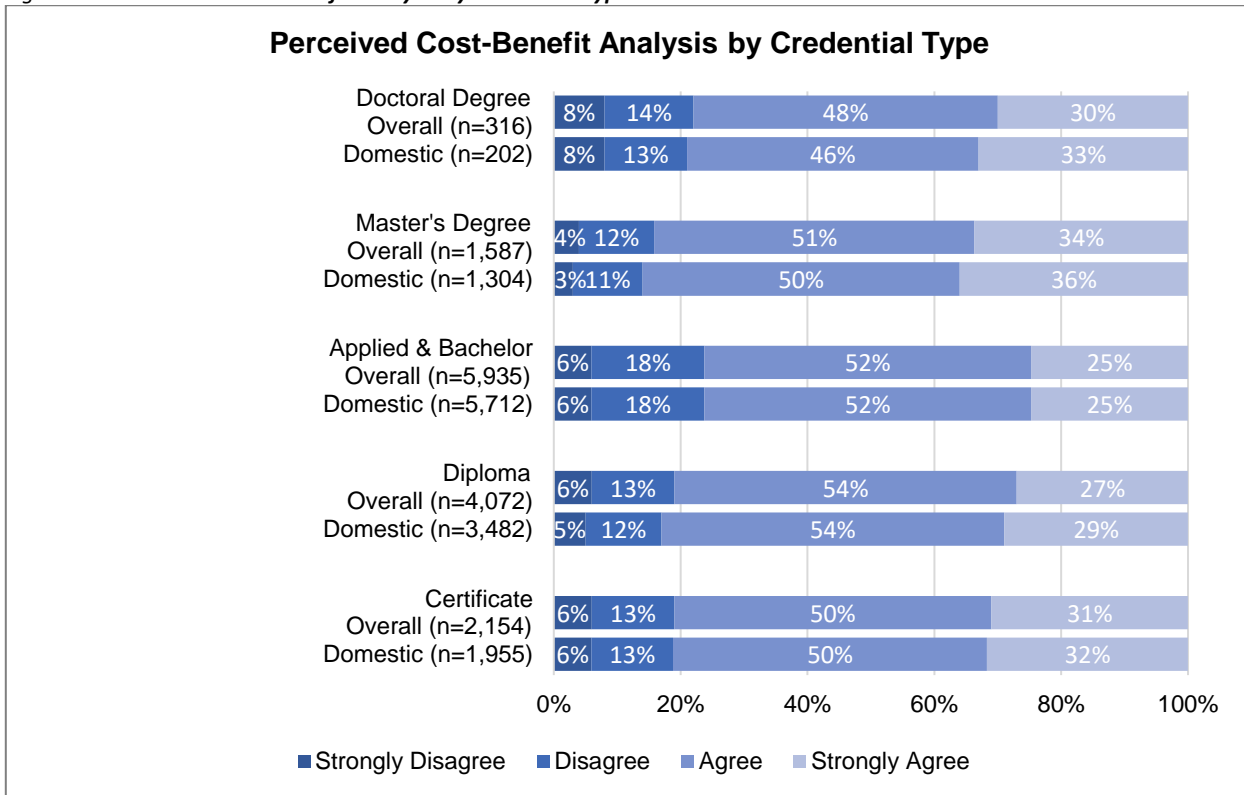
Figure 5.5-3 Perceived Cost-Benefit Analysis by Field of Study



Q22: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the \_(program name)\_ . program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.5-4 Perceived Cost-Benefit Analysis by Credential Type

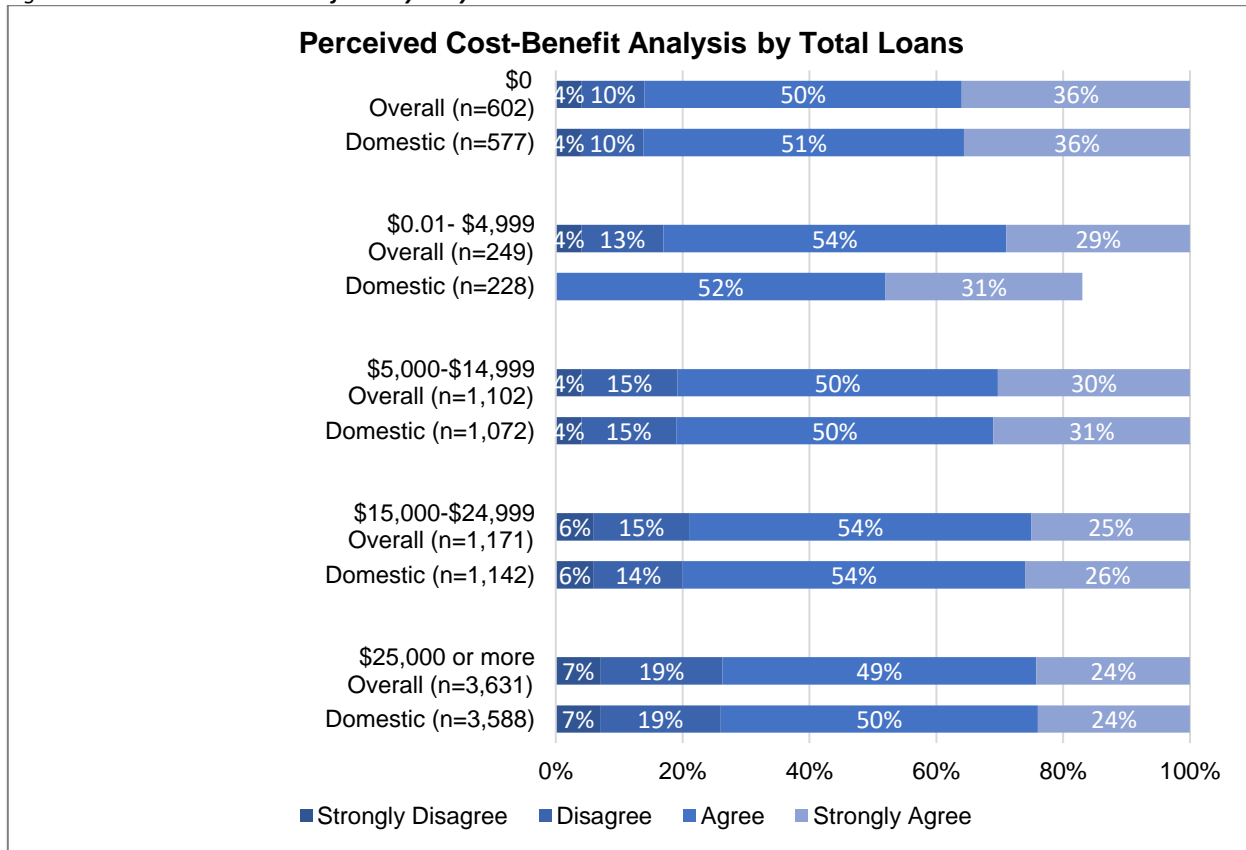


Q22: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the \_(program name)\_ program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.



Figure 5.5-5 Perceived Cost-Benefit Analysis by Total Loans



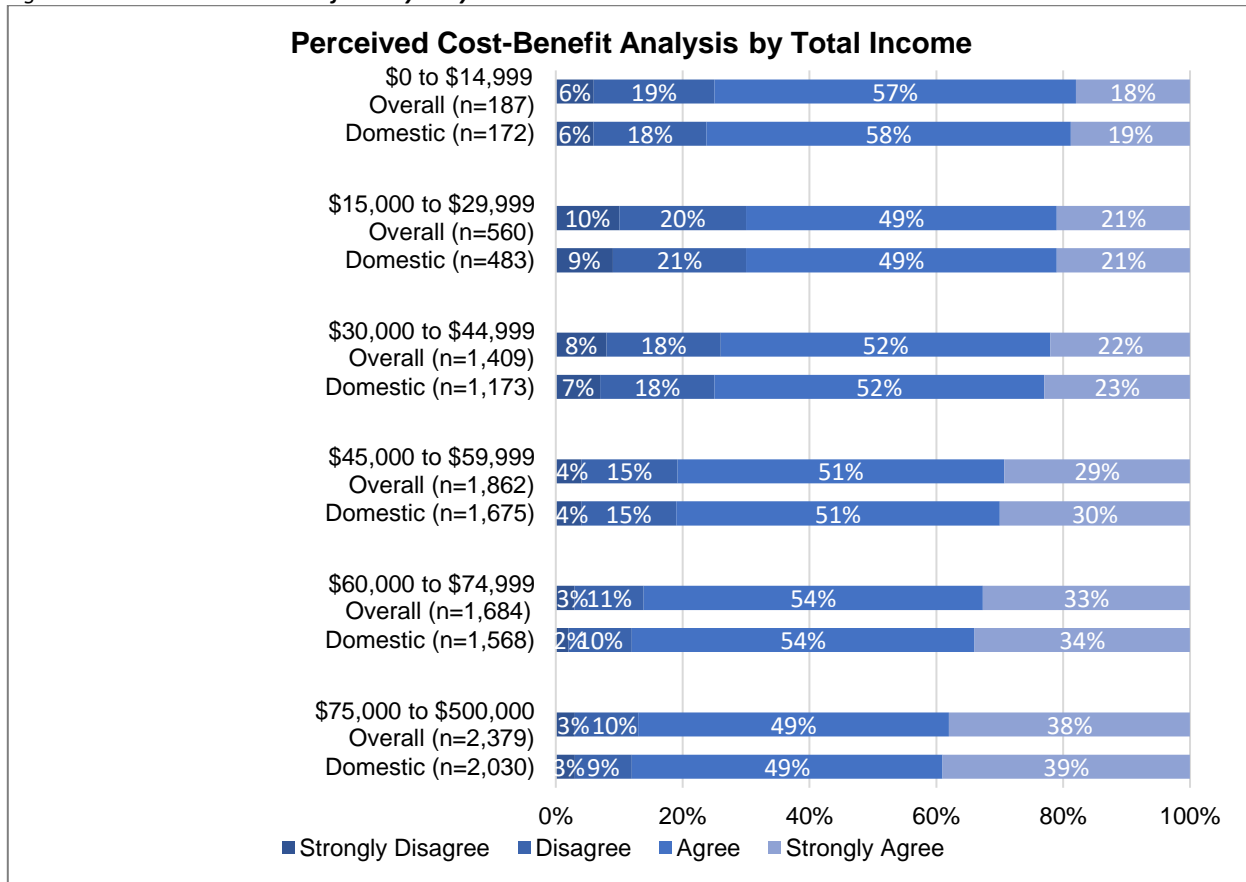
Q22: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the (program name) program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...  
 Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

The perceived benefits of post-secondary education compared to the cost also appeared to be affected by the amount of loans graduates owed at graduation.

Graduates with less than \$25,000 in total loans were more likely to select 'agree' or 'strongly agree' compared to graduates with more than \$25,000 in total loans, with 79% to 86% of the former indicating that they agreed or strongly agreed that the benefits of their education were worth the cost compared to 74% of the latter. In particular, graduates with \$0 owed in student loans were more likely to indicate they strongly agreed the benefits of their education outweighed the cost (36% compared to 24% of graduates with more than \$25,000 owed in loans).

Additionally, domestic graduates with less than \$25,000 in total loans were more likely to select 'agree' or 'strongly agree' compared to domestic graduates with more than \$25,000 in total loans, with 80% to 86% of the former indicating that they agreed or strongly agreed that the benefits of their education were worth the cost compared to 74% of the latter. In particular, domestic graduates with \$0 owed in student loans were more likely to indicate that they strongly agreed that the benefits of their education outweighed the cost (36% compared to 24% of domestic graduates with more than \$25,000 owed in loans).

Figure 5.5-6 Perceived Cost-Benefit Analysis by Total Income



Q22: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the (program name) program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

The graduates' total income also appeared to affect the perceived benefits of post-secondary education compared to the cost.

Graduates with an income of \$60,000 or more were more likely to select 'agree' or 'strongly agree' as compared to graduates with annual incomes of less than \$60,000, with 86% to 87% of the former indicating that they agreed or strongly agreed that the benefits of their education were worth the cost compared to 71% to 81% of the latter. Furthermore, graduates with an income of \$45,000 or over were more likely to indicate that they strongly agreed that the benefits of their education outweighed the cost (29% to 38% compared to 18% to 22% of graduates who made an income of less than \$45,000).

Additionally, domestic graduates with an income of \$60,000 or more were more likely to select 'agree' or 'strongly agree' as compared to domestic graduates with annual incomes of less than \$60,000, with 87% to 88% of the former indicating that they agreed or strongly agreed that the benefits of their education were worth the cost compared to 70% to 82% of the latter. Furthermore, domestic graduates with an income of \$60,000 or over were more likely to indicate that they strongly agreed that the benefits of their education outweighed the cost (34% to 39% compared to 19% to 30% of graduates who made an income of less than \$60,000).

## 5.6 Historic Financing

This historic financing section compares sources of graduates financing between the current collection year and the two previous survey periods to identify trends in the sources of financing that graduates accessed. It looks at the proportions of students who received government and non-government loans over three survey periods. Historic trends described below include trends for which there was a consistent change that occurred over the three pertinent years. Historic differences represent significant changes between the current data and that of the previous year.

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As compared to graduates of 2017/2018 and 2015/2016, graduates of 2019/2020 were similarly likely to receive either government-sponsored or non-government loans (55% and 58% vs. 57%, chronologically).

Looking at the result for the government-sponsored loans compared to the previous survey period, it appears that a similar proportion of 2019/2020 graduates and 2017/2018 graduates reported that they received government-sponsored loans (50% vs. 50%, respectively).

However, there were several absolute changes of 5% or more in the results of graduates from 2019/2020, such as:

FIELD OF STUDY

- Mathematics, computer and information sciences (2019/2020: 46% vs. 2017/2018 51%)

Additionally, looking at the result for the non-government loans compared to the previous survey period, it appears that a similar proportion of 2019/2020 graduates and 2017/2018 graduates reported that they received non-government loans (18% vs. 22%, respectively). However, there were several absolute changes of 5% or more in the results of graduates from 2019/2020, such as:

SECTOR

- Independent Academic Institution (2019/2020: 17% vs. 2017/2018 23%)

FIELD OF STUDY

- Health and related fields (2019/2020: 21% vs. 2017/2018 27%)
- Personal protective and transportation services (2019/2020: 18% vs. 2017/2018 23%)
- Social and behavioural sciences and law (2019/2020: 19% vs. 2017/2018 25%)

CREDENTIAL

- Doctoral degree (2019/2020: 18% vs. 2017/2018 24%)
- Applied & Bachelor's degree (2019/2020: 18% vs. 2017/2018 24%)

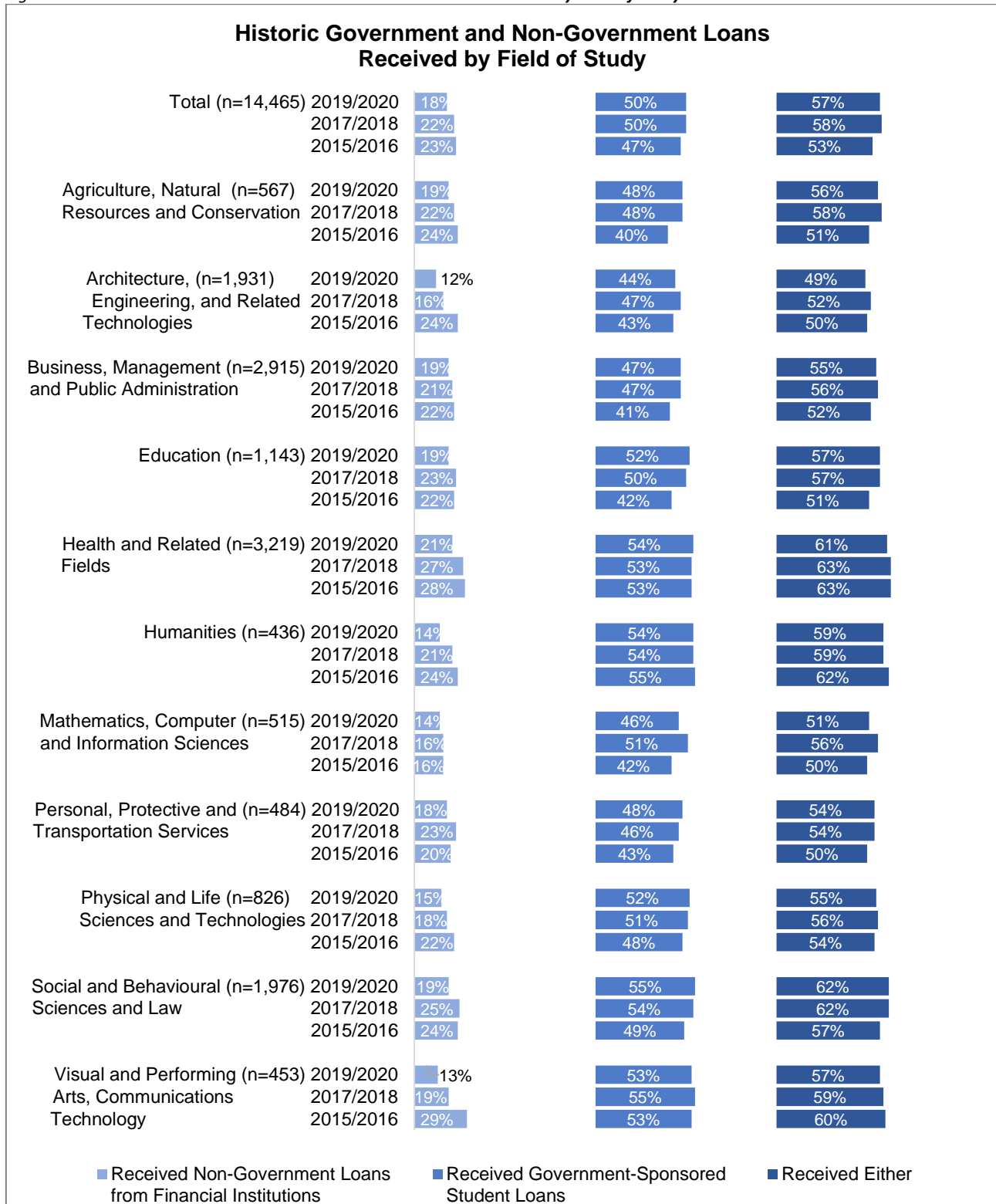
Figure 5.6-1 **Historic Government and Non-Government Loans Received by Sector**



Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Q51. Government student loans... or Q54. Non-government loans from financial institutions (banks) (that is, bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)...

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

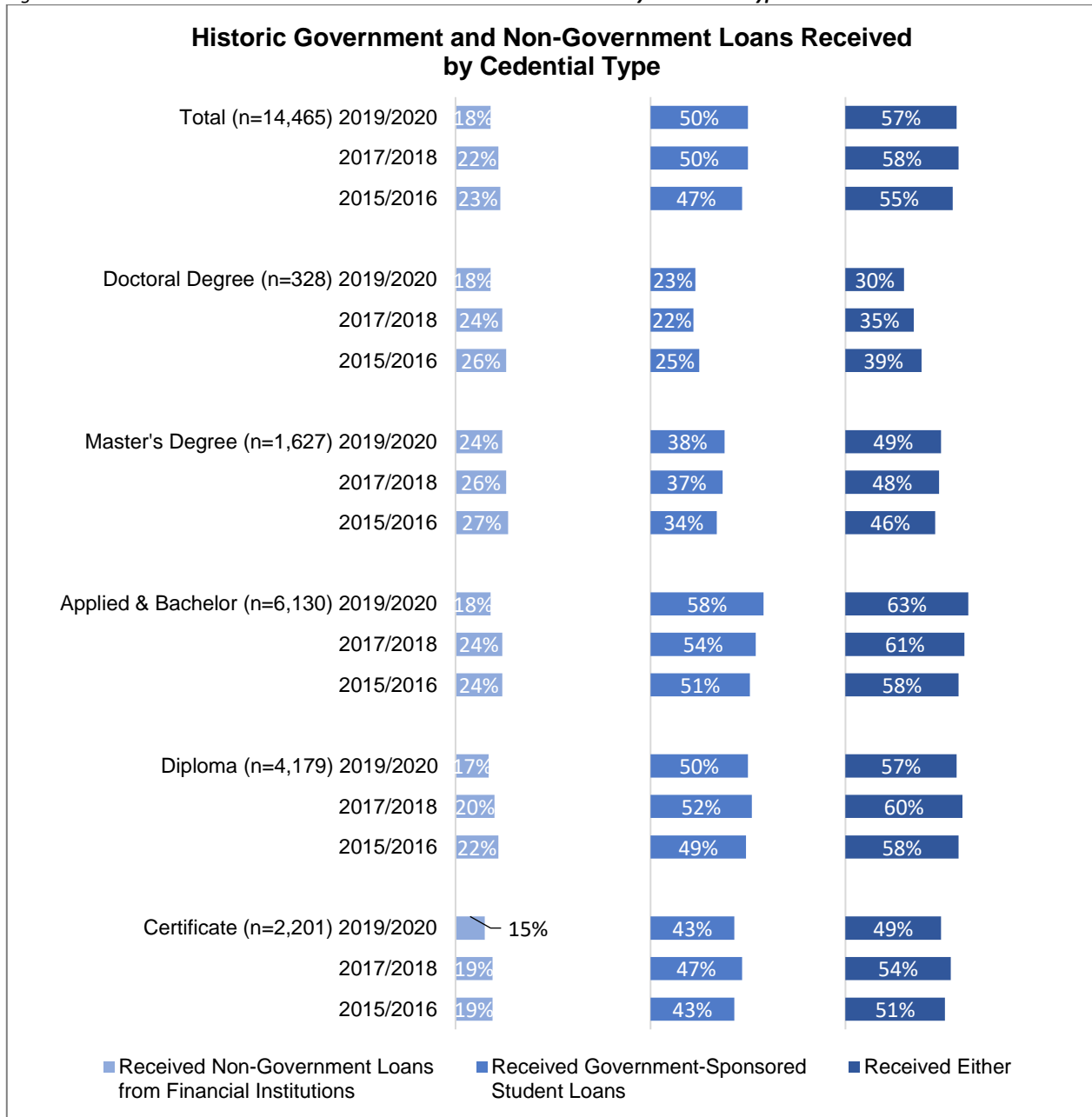
Figure 5.6-2 **Historic Government and Non-Government Loans Received by Field of Study**



Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Q51. Government student loans... or Q54. Non-government loans from financial institutions (banks) (that is, bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)...

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.6-3 **Historic Government and Non-Government Loans Received by Credential Type**

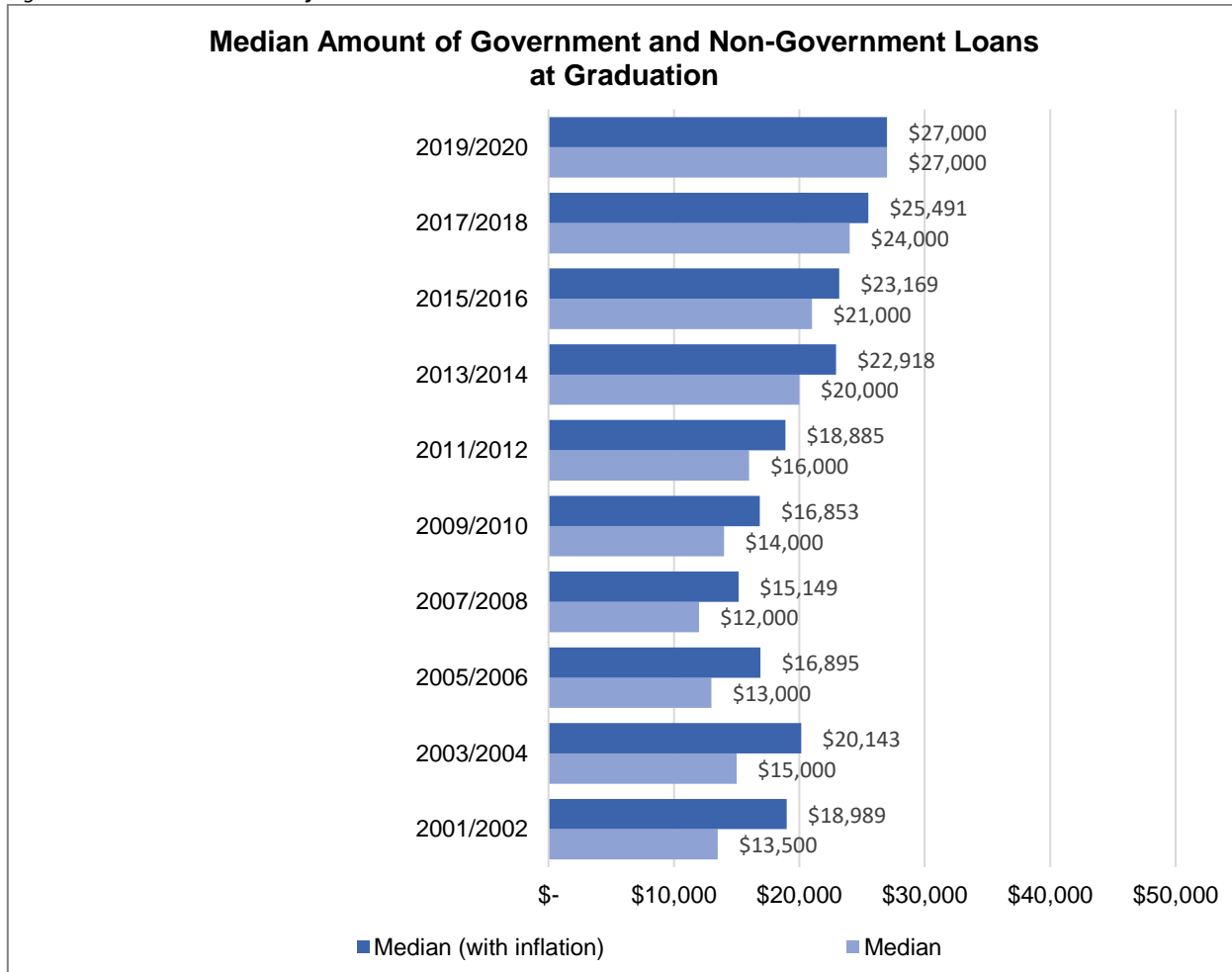


Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources? Q51. Government student loans... or Q54. Non-government loans from financial institutions (banks) (that is, bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)...

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

As compared to graduates of 2017/2018, graduates of 2019/2020 were likely to graduate with slightly more owing in loans. The median amount falls above the typical range of loans owed by graduating students observed in previous years when adjusted for inflation. Additionally, the average amount is slightly higher than the previous years’ averages, even when inflation is considered.

Figure 5.6-4 Median Amount of Government and Non-Government Loans at Graduation



Q55. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education? Q60. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources?

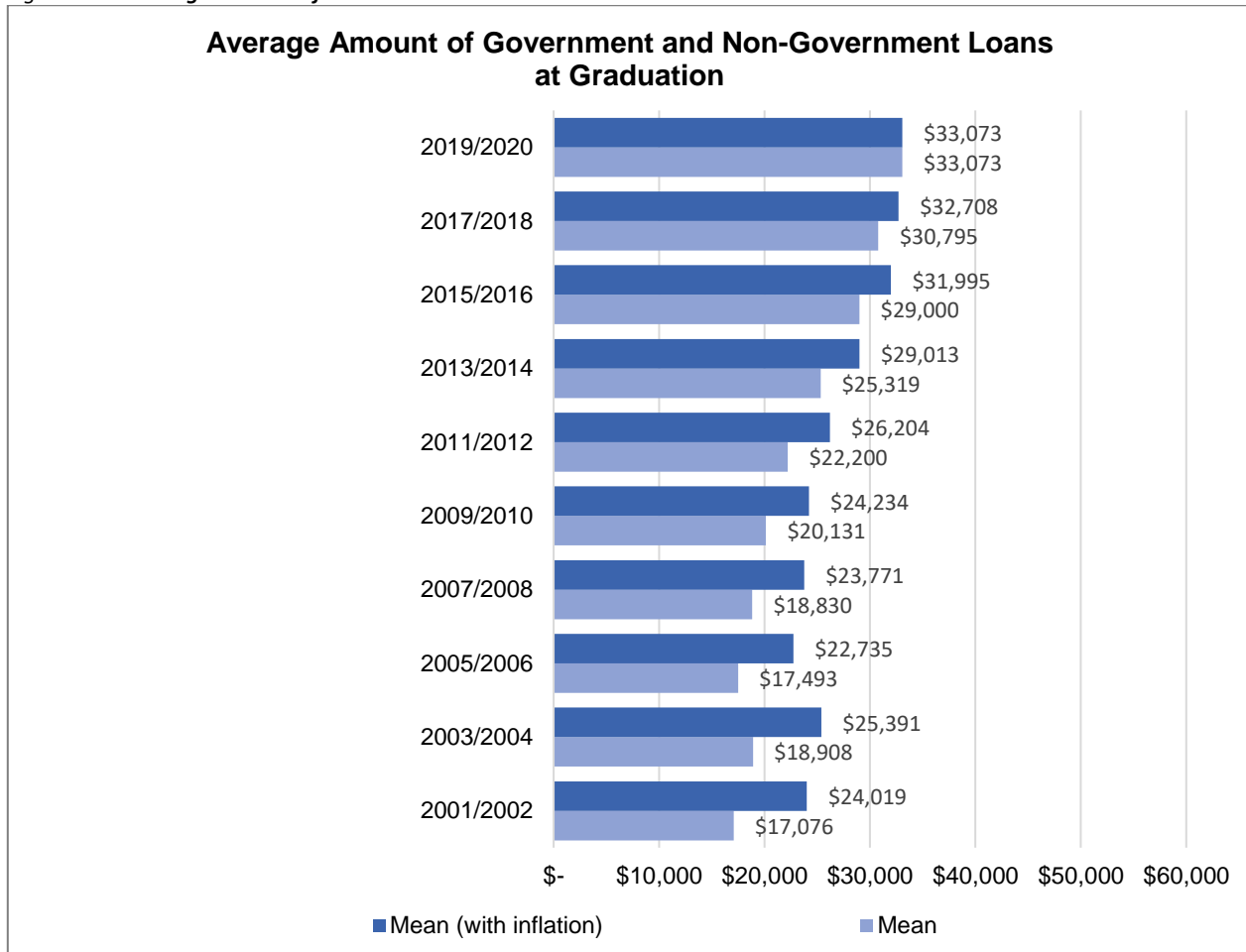
Notes: This chart shows the median of the sum of responses of 200,000 or less for both question 55 and 60. If the respondent selected “Don’t know”, “Prefer not to say”, or a value greater than \$200,000 only the response to the other question was included. Note that these calculations include responses of zero for the amounts still owing at graduation. “Not Applicable”, “Don’t know”, and “No response” responses were excluded from analysis.

Inflation was calculated using the Bank of Canada Inflation Calculator. The base year used was the year of reporting (2022) and the compared year used was the survey year. For example, the 2001/2002 adjusted median was calculated by comparing how much the median was worth in 2004 to 2022. The Inflation Calculator can be found at <https://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/related/inflation-calculator/>.

The unadjusted values shown here were taken from previous years’ reports. It should be noted however, that there appeared to be some discrepancies in values between years and that the calculation itself may have varied in different years. For example, it was difficult to determine whether values of \$0 were included in the calculation in every year.



Figure 5.6-5 Average Amount of Government and Non-Government Loans at Graduation



Q55. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education? Q60. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources?

Notes: This chart shows the average of the sum of responses of \$200,000 or less question 55 and 60. If the respondent selected “Don’t know”, “Prefer not to say”, or a value greater than \$200,000 only the response to the other question was included. Note that these calculations include responses of zero for the amounts still owing at graduation. “Not Applicable”, “Don’t know”, and “No response” responses were excluded from analysis.

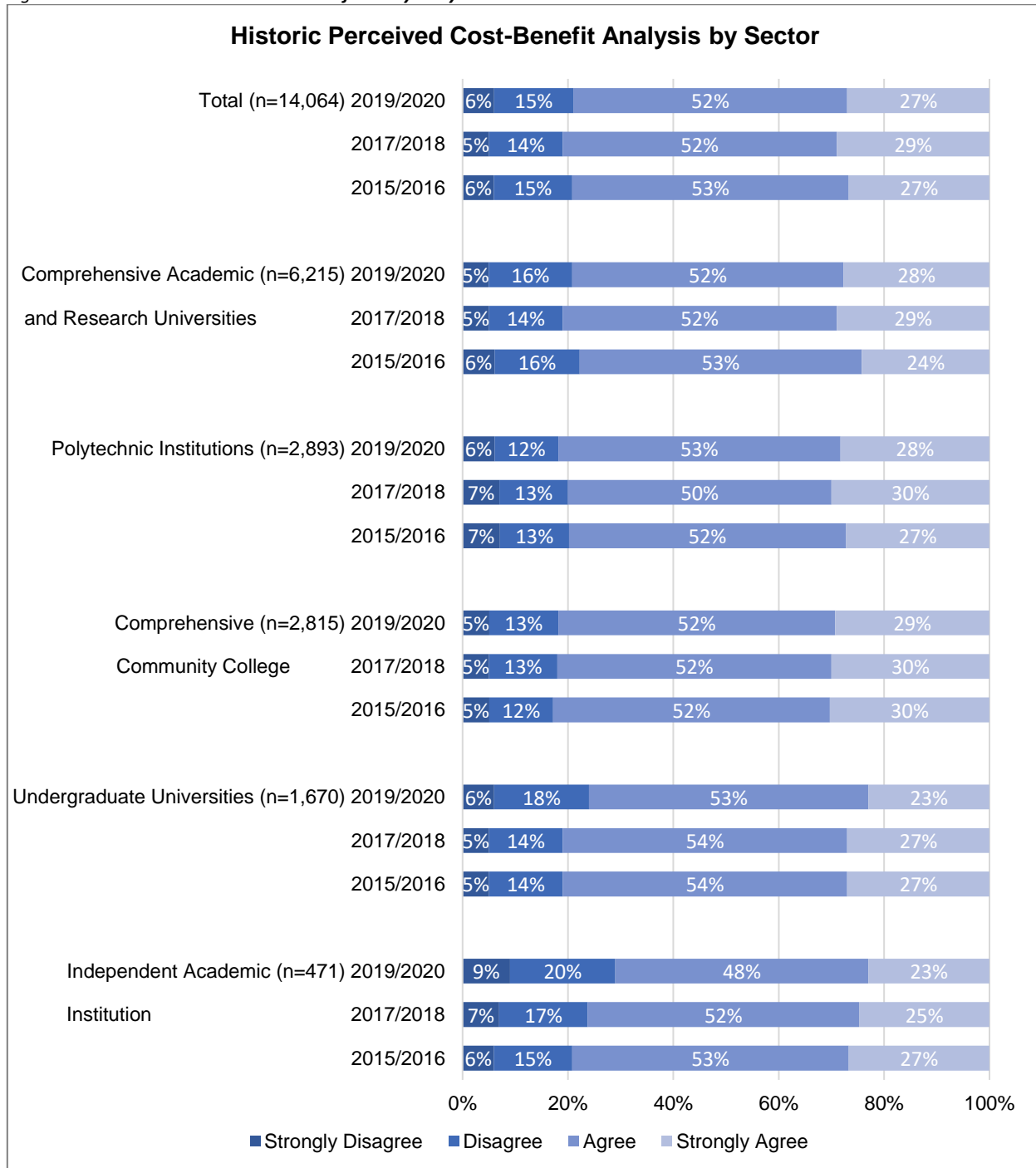
Inflation was calculated using the Bank of Canada Inflation Calculator. The base year used was the year of reporting (2022) and the compared year used was the survey year. For example, the 2001/2002 adjusted median was calculated by comparing how much the median was worth in 2004 to 2022. The Inflation Calculator can be found at <https://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/related/inflation-calculator/>.

The unadjusted values shown here were taken from previous years’ reports. It should be noted however, that there appeared to be some discrepancies in values between years and that the calculation itself may have varied in different years. For example, it was difficult to determine whether values of \$0 were included in the calculation in every year.

As compared to graduates of 2015/2016 and 2017/2018, graduates of 2019/2020 were similarly likely to indicate that they ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that the benefit of their education was worth the financial cost (80% and 81% vs. 79%, chronologically).

Looking at the result for the top response option compared to the previous survey period, it appears that a similar proportion of 2019/2020 graduates and 2017/2018 graduates reported that they strongly agreed (27% vs. 29%, respectively).

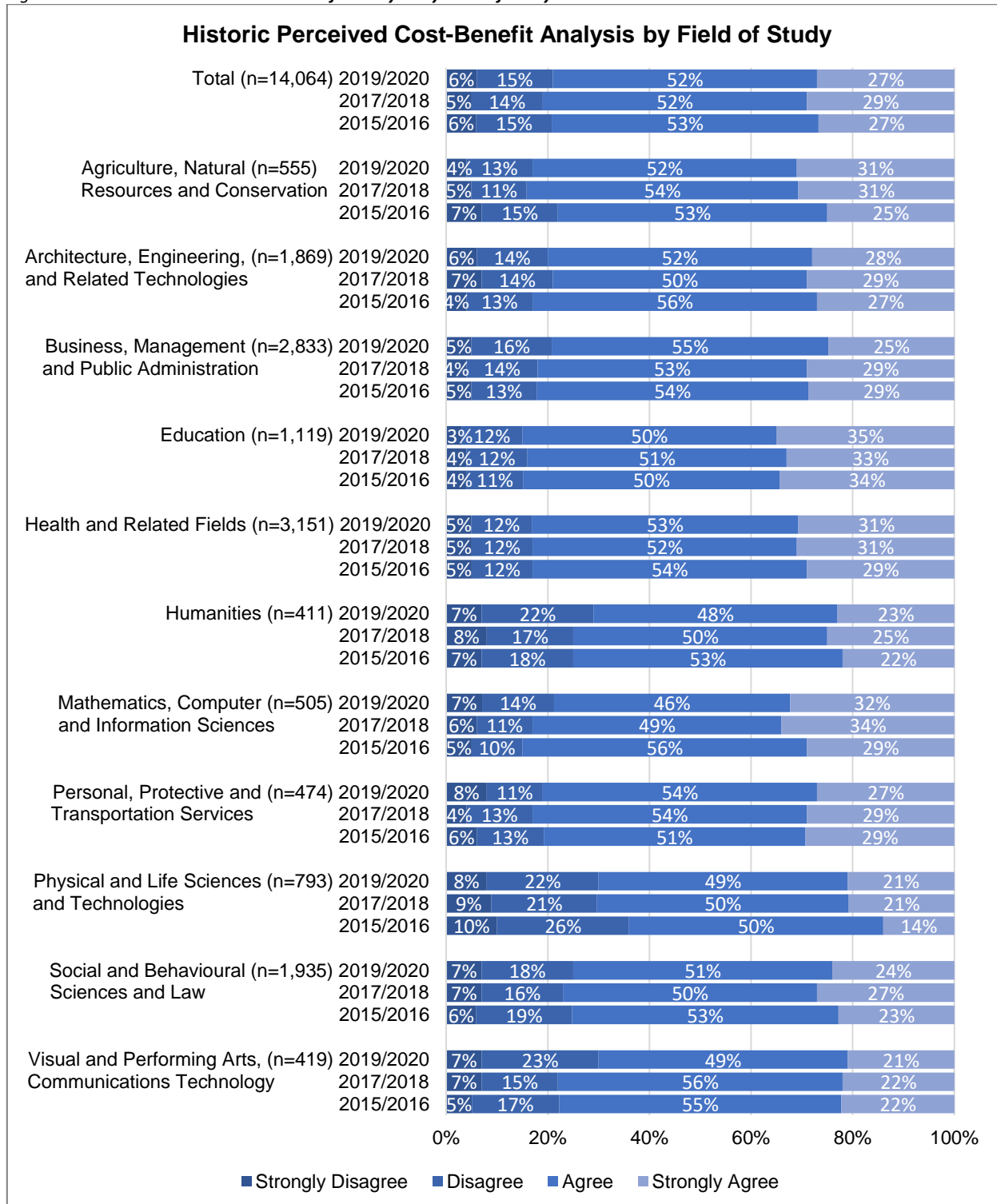
Figure 5.6-6 Historic Perceived Cost-Benefit Analysis by Sector



Q22: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the \_(program name)\_ program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

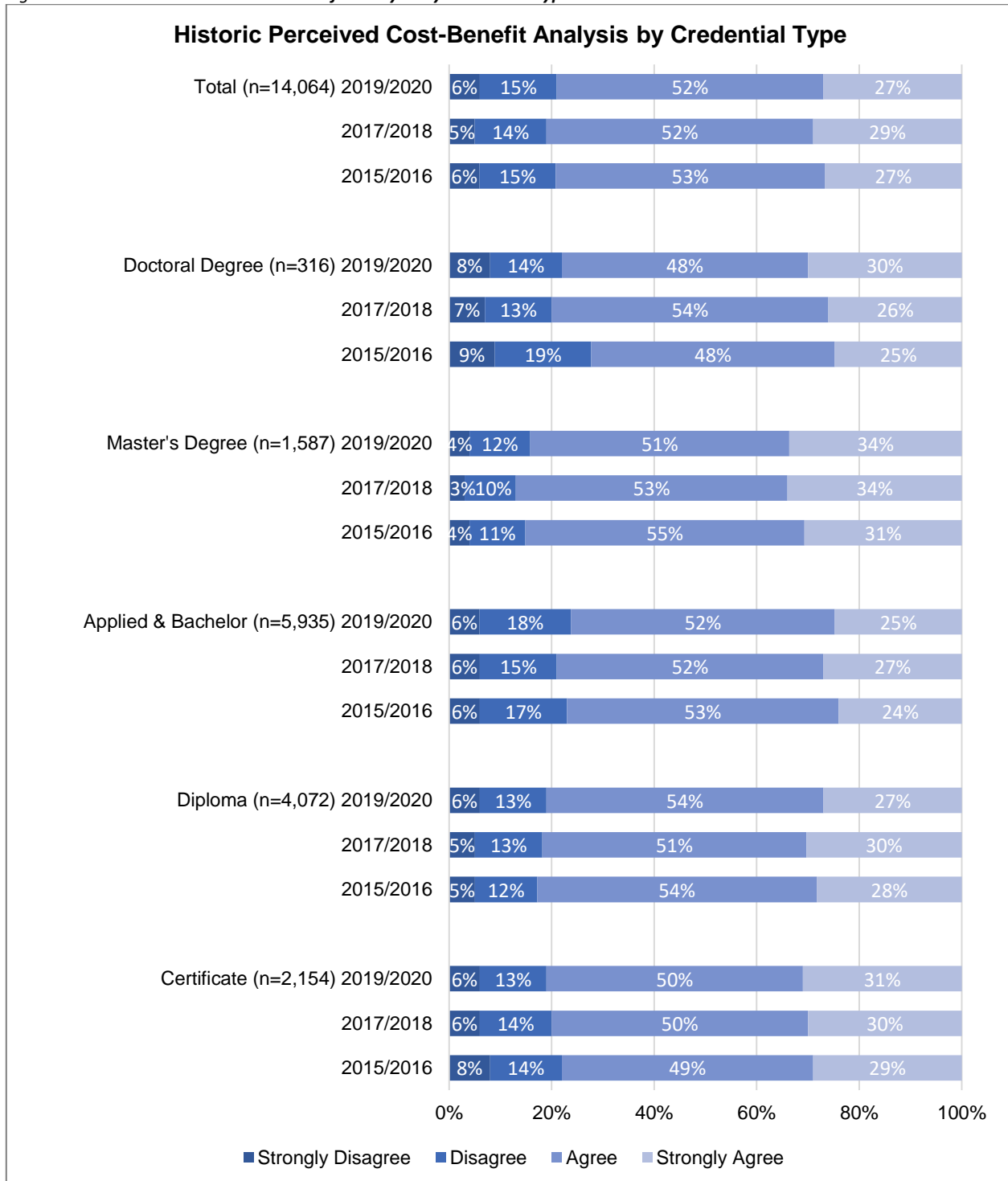
Figure 5.6-7 Historic Perceived Cost-Benefit Analysis by Field of Study



Q22: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the (program name) program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.6-8 Historic Perceived Cost-Benefit Analysis by Credential Type



Q22: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the\_(program name)\_ program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

## 6 Outcomes

This section covers the outcomes that graduates experienced after they completed their post-secondary program. It includes employment rate and labour force status, average incomes, how related their program was to their current position, and historic outcomes.

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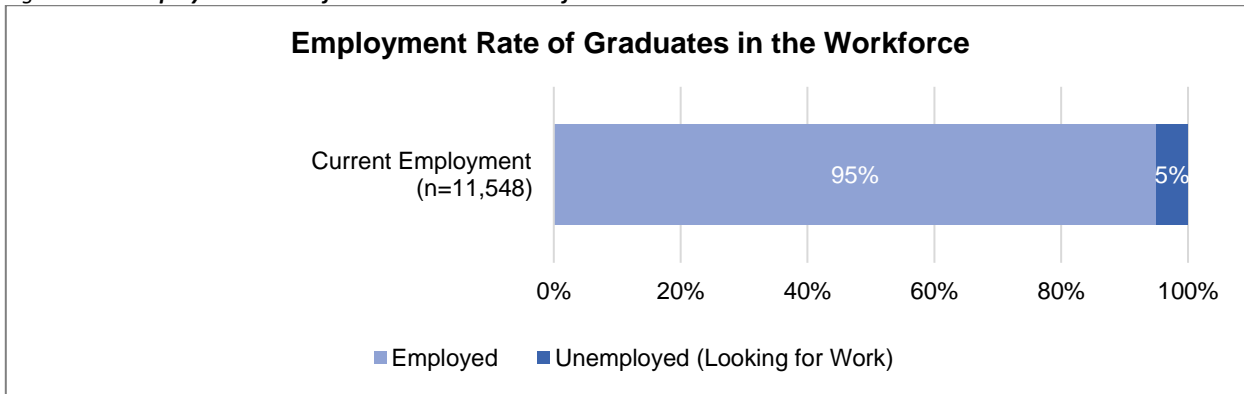
## 6.1 Employment Rate

This section covers graduates' employment rate and details of the graduates' job search. The details of the graduates' job search include the time to full time employment, if their first job was related to their education, challenges to finding employment, and their main reason for looking for a job or not looking for a job.

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Figure 6.1-1 *Employment Rate of Graduates in the Workforce*



Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Full-time students and graduates who indicated that they were unsure of their student status were excluded from this calculation of results. Based on their open-ended response to question 36, some respondents were also determined to be employed and were included as such in the calculation of employment results.

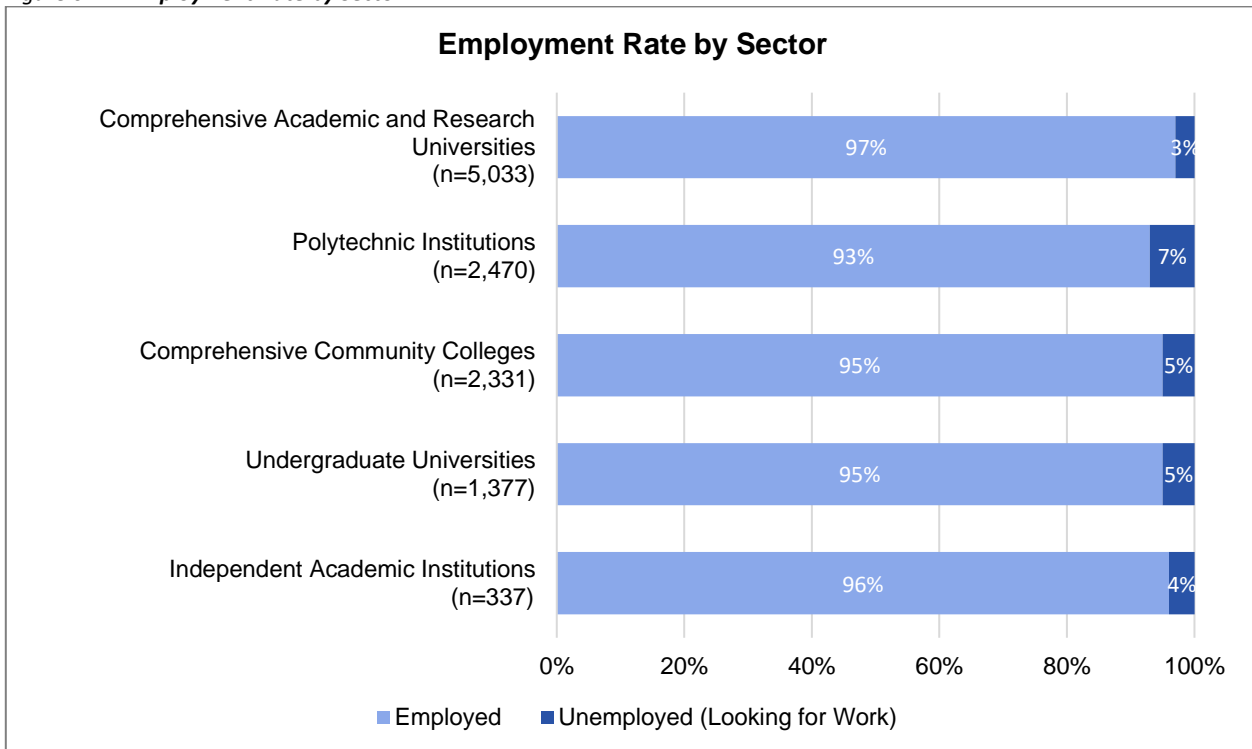
Most graduates (95%) in the workforce were currently employed. Certain demographic groups reported a higher employment rate than others, specifically:

- Female and male graduates (a range of 94% to 96% employment rate compared to 85% of graduates who identified as another gender).
- Graduates between 23 and 40 years of age (96% employment rate compared to 91% of graduates between 51 and 60 years of age).
- Graduates who did not have any dependents (96% employment rate compared 94% of graduates who did).
- Graduates who did not self-identify as a person with a disability (96% employment rate compared to 89% of graduates who self-identified as a person with a disability).
- Graduates originally from elsewhere in Canada (98% employment rate compared to a range of 93% to 95% of graduates originally from Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, or Fort McMurray).
- Graduates who studied elsewhere in Canada (98% employment rate compared to 94% of graduates who studied in Lethbridge or Calgary).
- Graduates who lived elsewhere in Canada after graduating (97% employment rate compared to 94% of graduates who lived in Calgary after graduating).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time more than five years before being surveyed (a range of 96% to 97% employment rate compared to 94% of graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time two to five years before being surveyed).
- Graduates of BHASE programs (96% employment rate compared to 94% of STEM graduates).
- Graduates from Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities (97% employment rate compared to a range of 93% to 95% of graduates from Comprehensive Community Colleges and Polytechnic Institutions).



- Graduates of Health and related fields; Agriculture, natural resources and conservation; and Education (97% to 98% employment rate compared to a range of 89% to 91% of graduates of Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies and Humanities).
- Graduates who received an applied or bachelor’s degree or a master’s degree (a range of 96% to 97% employment rate compared to 94% who received a diploma).

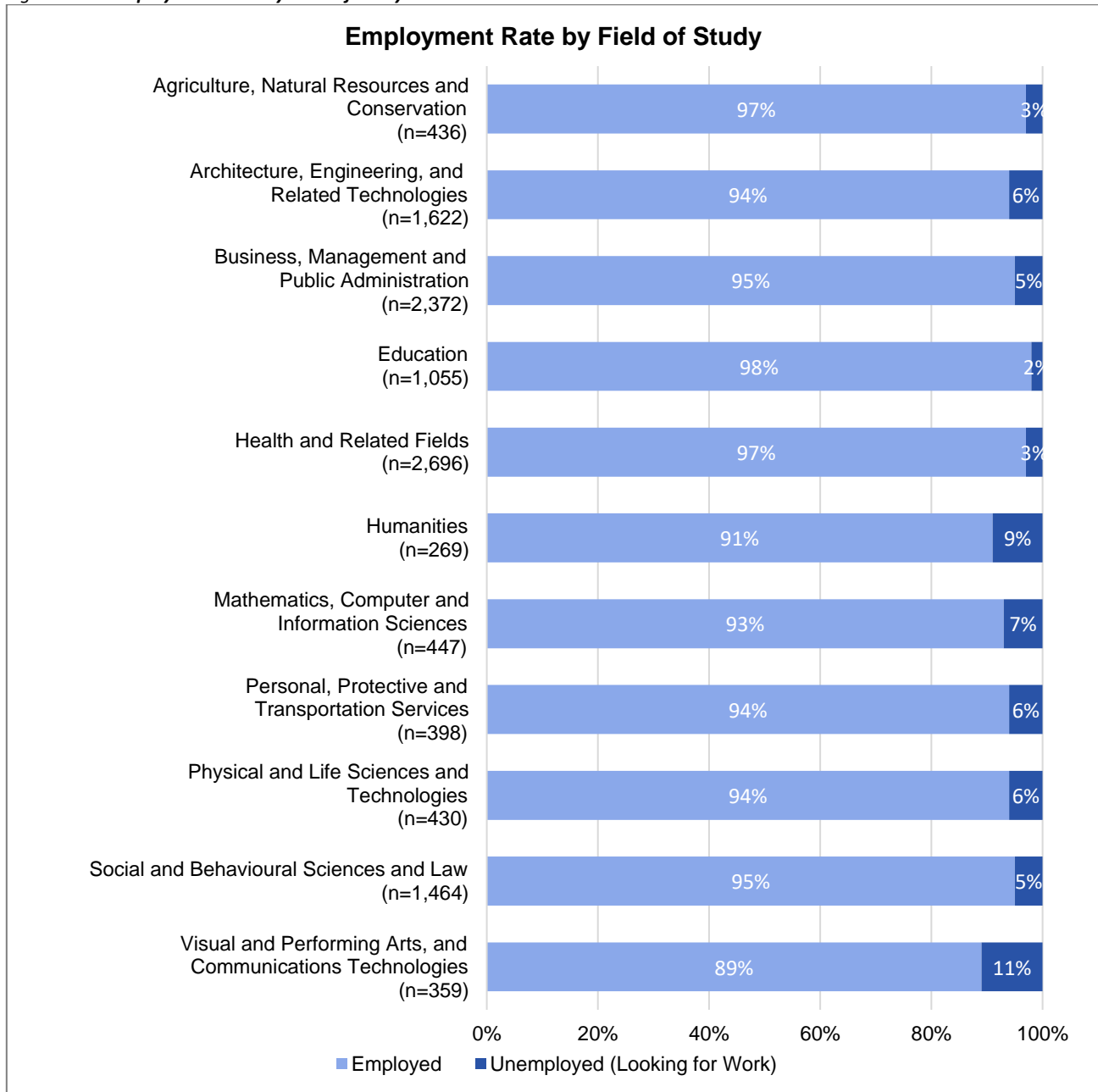
Figure 6.1-2 **Employment Rate by Sector**



Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis. Full-time students and graduates who indicated that they were unsure of their student status were excluded from this calculation of results. Based on their open-ended response to question 36, some respondents were also determined to be employed and were included as such in the calculation of employment results.

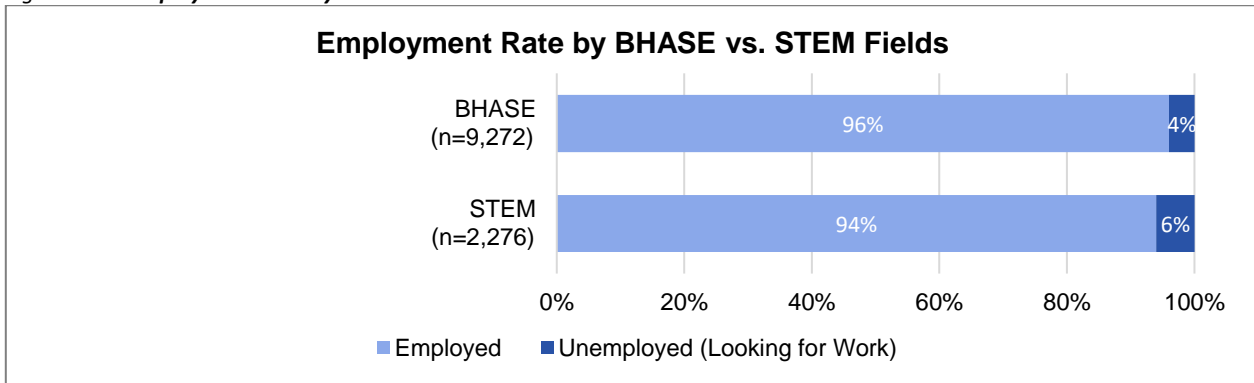
Figure 6.1-3 **Employment Rate by Field of Study**



Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Full-time students and graduates who indicated that they were unsure of their student status were excluded from this calculation of results. Based on their open-ended response to question 36, some respondents were also determined to be employed and were included as such in the calculation of employment results.

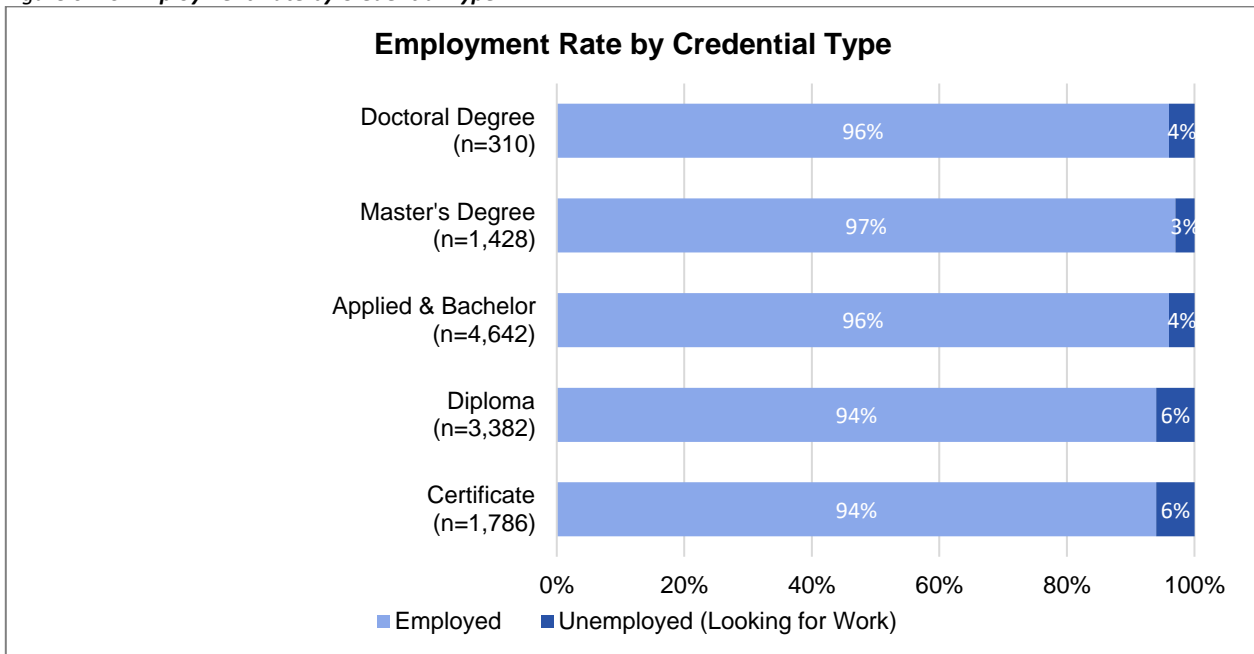
Figure 6.1-4 **Employment Rate by BHASE vs. STEM Fields**



Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Full-time students and graduates who indicated that they were unsure of their student status were excluded from this calculation of results. Based on their open-ended response to question 36, some respondents were also determined to be employed and were included as such in the calculation of employment results.

Figure 6.1-5 **Employment Rate by Credential Type**

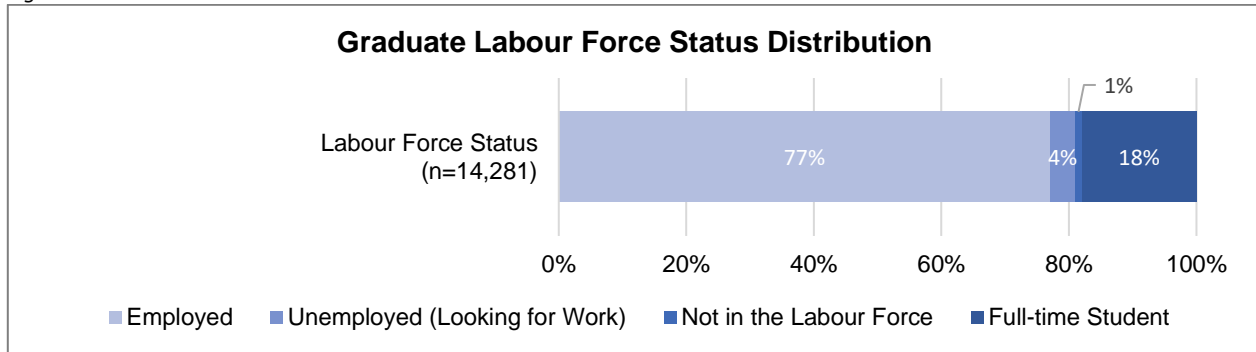


Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Full-time students and graduates who indicated that they were unsure of their student status were excluded from this calculation of results. Based on their open-ended response to question 36, some respondents were also determined to be employed and were included as such in the calculation of employment results.

Unlike the employment rate, which only includes graduates who are employed or those unemployed graduates who are looking for work, labour force status also includes those who are unemployed and not looking for work, such as retirees, stay-at-home parents, those experiencing health issues, and full-time students.

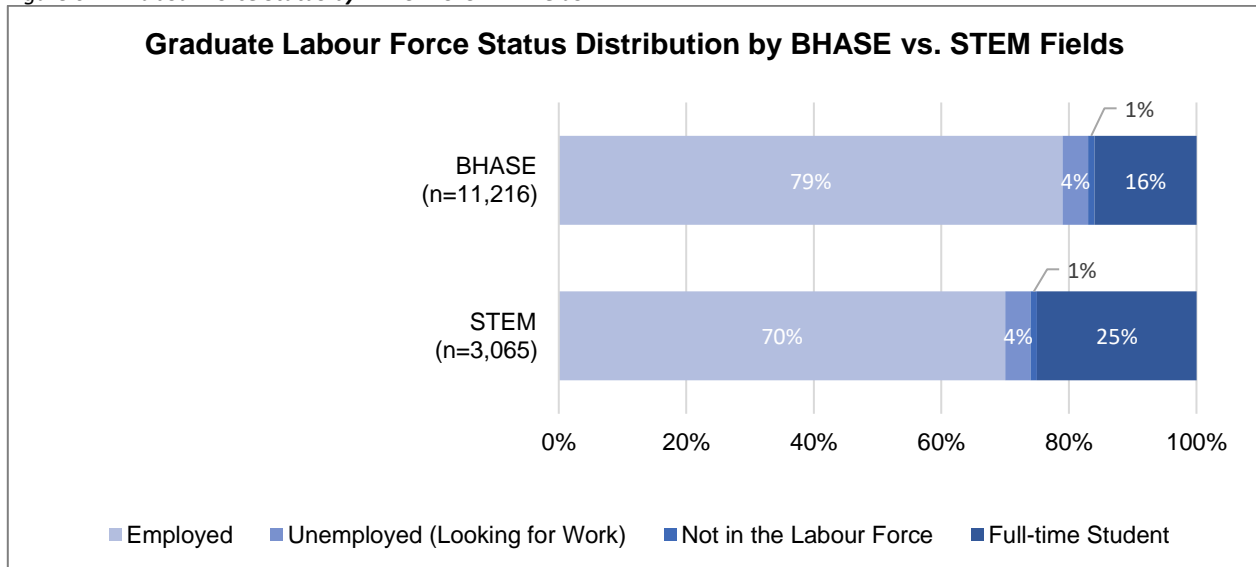
Figure 6.1-6 Graduate Labour Force Status Distribution



Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Based on their open-ended response to question 36, some respondents were also determined to be employed and were included as such in the calculation of employment results.

Figure 6.1-7 Labour Force Status by BHASE vs. STEM Fields



Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Based on their open-ended response to question 36, some respondents were also determined to be employed and were included as such in the calculation of employment results.

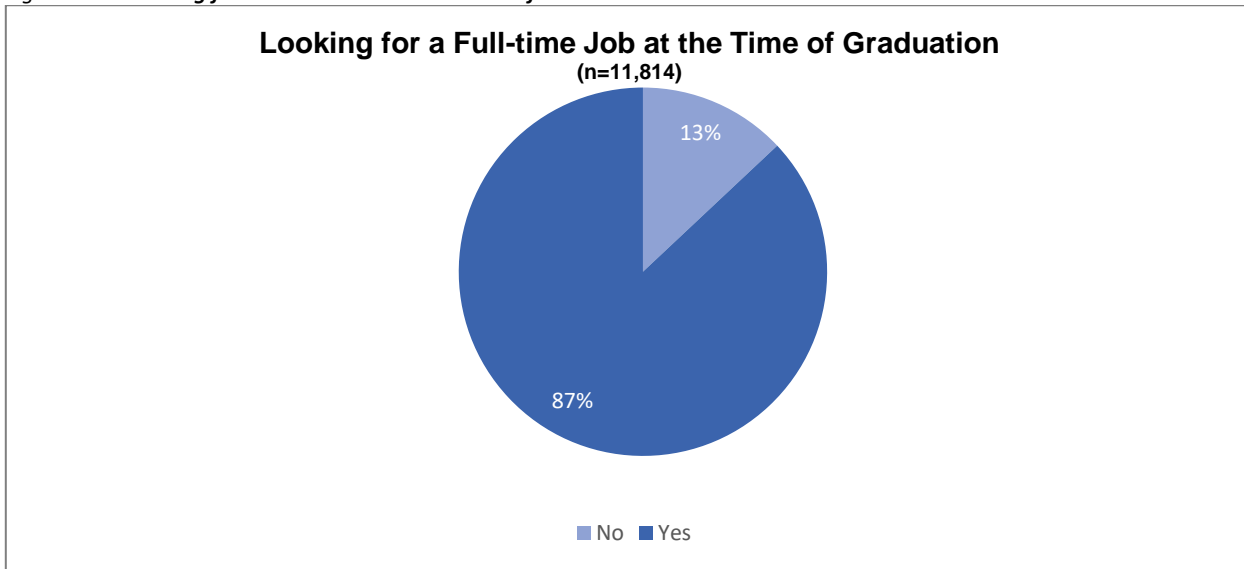
Figure 6.1-8 Labour Force Status by Age

Labour Force Status by Age				
Overall	Employed	Unemployed, looking for work	Not in the Labour Force	Full-time student
61 or older (n=74)	68%	-	-	-
51 to 60 (n=396)	83%	9%	3%	5%
41 to 50 (n=1,209)	86%	5%	1%	9%
31 to 40 (n=2,786)	85%	4%	1%	10%
26 to 30 (n=3,529)	81%	4%	1%	15%
23 to 25 (n=4,195)	69%	3%	1%	27%
21 to 22 (n=1,120)	65%	-	-	31%
20 or younger (n=128)	63%	-	-	-

Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

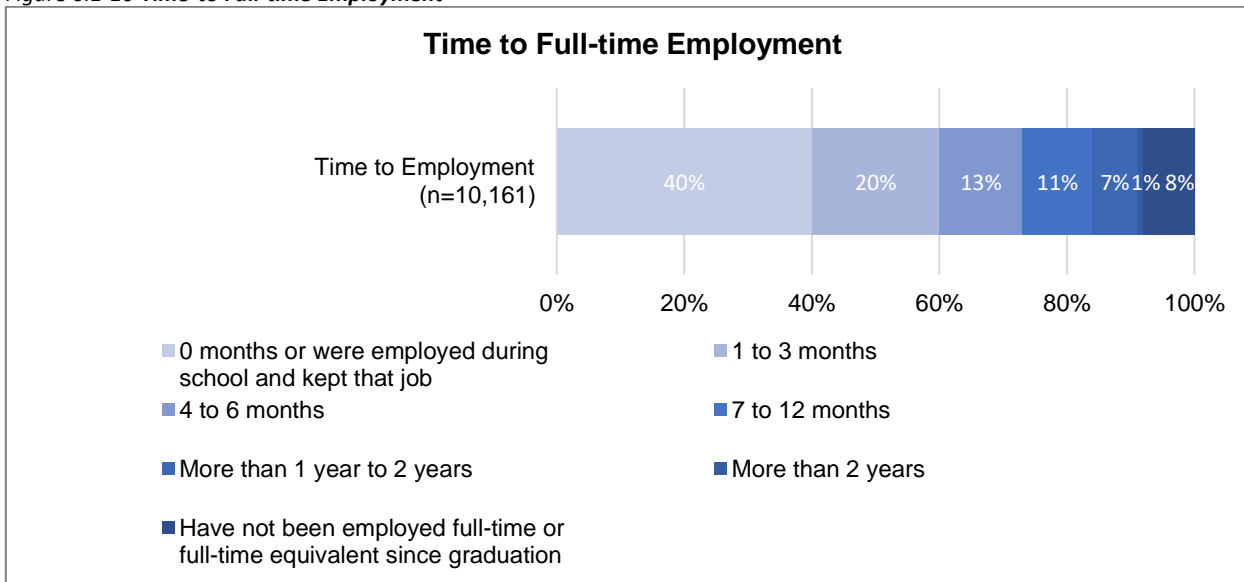
Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Based on their open-ended response to question 36, some respondents were also determined to be employed and were included as such in the calculation of employment results. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

Figure 6.1-9 Looking for a Full-time Job at the Time of Graduation



Q29. When you graduated, did you want to find a full-time job (work of 30 hours or more per week)? (In some cases, people may have taken time off after graduation, or may have preferred to work part-time instead.)  
 Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.1-10 Time to Full-time Employment



Q30. How many months after graduation did it take you to obtain a full-time job?  
 Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Most graduates (84%) were able to find a full-time job, or the equivalent within a year of graduating. Of those graduates who found a job within two years after graduating and excluding graduates who already had a job while in school that they kept, the average time to obtain a full-time job or equivalent was 4.7 months. Certain demographic groups reported a shorter average time to full-time employment than their peers, specifically:

- Female graduates (4.5 months to employment compared to 4.9 months for male graduates).

- Graduates who were between 31 and 40 years of age (4.2 months to employment compared to a range of 5.0 to 5.2 months for graduates between 23 and 25 or 41 and 50 years of age).
- Graduates who were married or living with a partner (4.2 months to employment compared to 4.8 months for graduates who were single).
- Graduates who did not self-identify as a person with a disability (4.6 months to employment compared to 5.7 months for graduates who did self-identify as a person with a disability).
- Graduates originally from elsewhere in Canada (3.5 months to employment compared to a range of 4.5 to 5.2 months for graduates originally from rural Alberta, outside of Canada, Edmonton, or Calgary).
- Graduates who studied elsewhere in Canada (3.5 months to employment compared to a range of 4.8 to 5.0 months for graduates who studied in Calgary, Lethbridge, or Edmonton).
- Graduates who lived elsewhere in Canada after graduating (3.8 months to employment compared to a range of 5.0 to 5.1 months for graduates who lived in Edmonton or Calgary after graduating).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between 11 and 20 years before being surveyed (3.7 months to employment compared to a range of 4.7 to 4.9 months to employment for graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two and ten before being surveyed).
- Graduates of BHASE programs (4.4 months to employment compared to 5.6 months for STEM graduates).
- Graduates of Comprehensive Community Colleges (3.8 months to employment compared to a range of 4.5 to 5.4 months for graduates of Undergraduate Universities, Polytechnic Institutions, Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities, or Independent Academic Institutions).
- Graduates of Agriculture, natural resources and conservation; Health and related fields; and Personal, protective and transportation services fields (a range of 3.4 to 3.6 months to employment compared to a range of 4.9 to 6.9 months for graduates of Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; Humanities; Mathematics, computer and information sciences; Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; Physical and life sciences and technologies; and Social and behavioural sciences and law fields).
- Graduates who received a doctoral degree (2.4 months to employment compared to a range of 4.3 to 5.0 months for their peers).

Table 6.1-11 Time to Full-time Employment by Sector

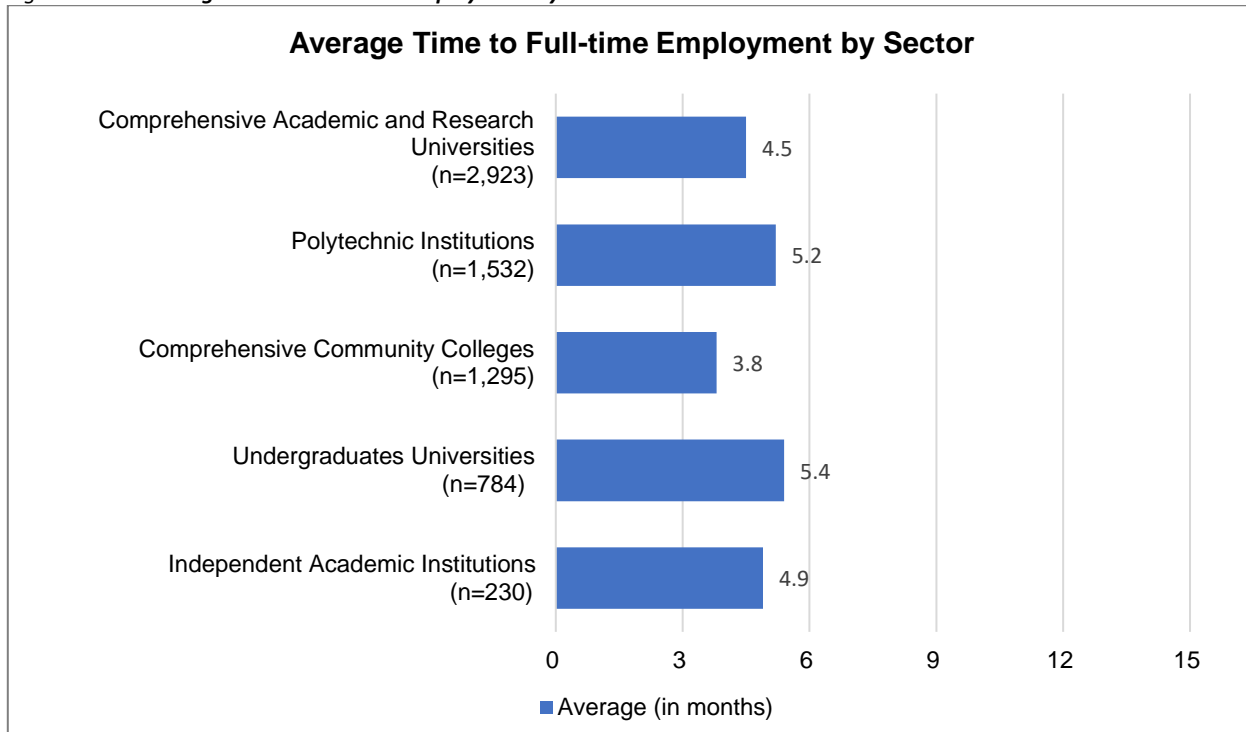
Time to Full-time Employment by Sector							
	0 months or were employed during school and kept that job	1 to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 12 months	More than 1 year to 2 years	More than 2 years	Have not been employed full-time or full-time equivalent since graduation
Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities (n=4,291)	44%	18%	13%	11%	7%	1%	6%
Polytechnic Institutions (n=2,269)	36%	19%	13%	13%	10%	1%	10%
Comprehensive Community Colleges (n=2,098)	43%	23%	11%	8%	5%	1%	10%
Undergraduate Universities (n=1,202)	36%	18%	14%	13%	-	-	10%
Independent Academic Institutions (n=301)	19%	28%	25%	9%	-	-	11%

Q30. How many months after graduation did it take you to obtain a full-time job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.



Figure 6.1-12 Average Time to Full-time Employment by Sector



Q30. How many months after graduation did it take you to obtain a full-time job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Graduates who were employed during school and kept that job or who did not obtain full-time employment within two years were excluded from the calculation of these results.

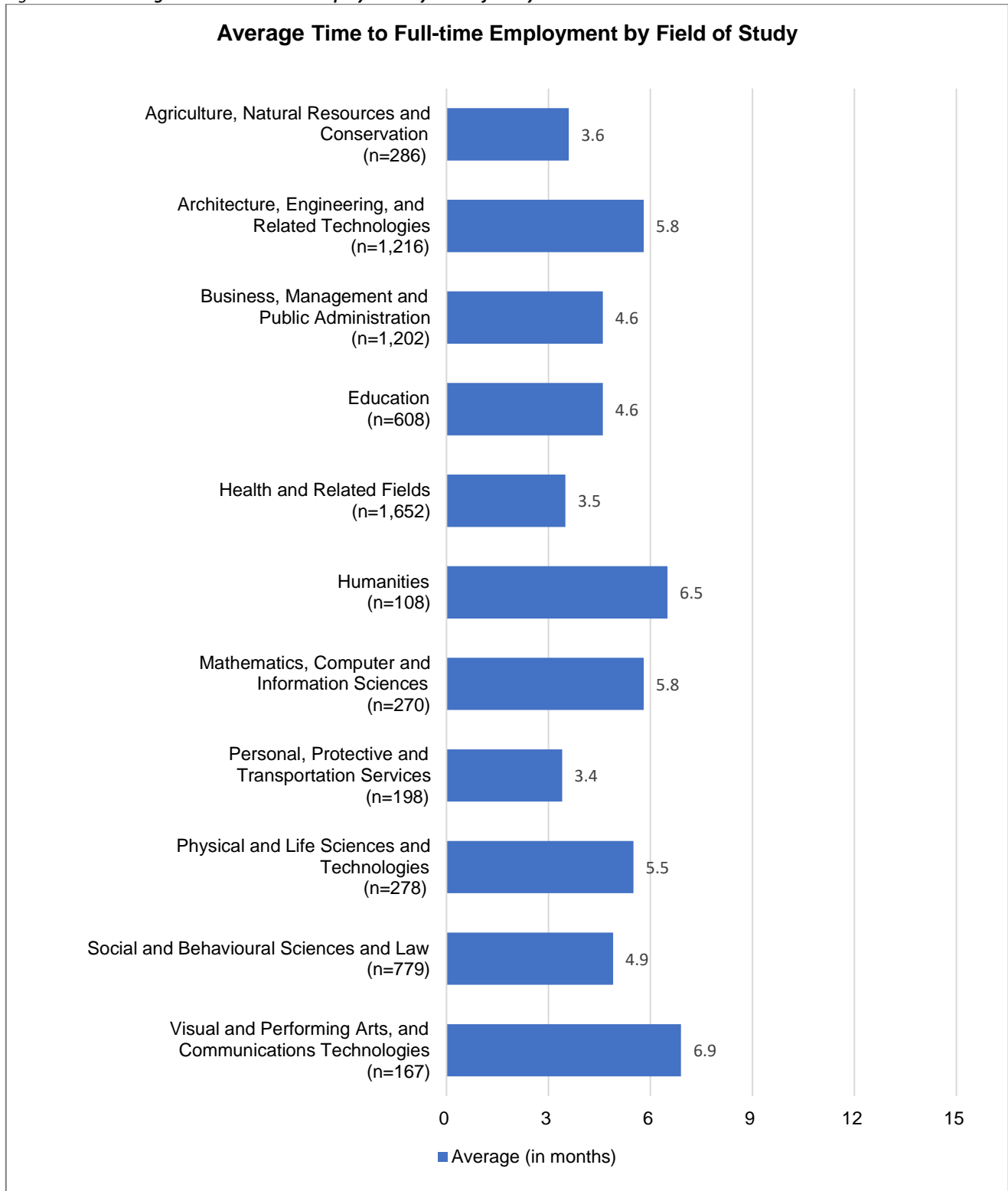
Table 6.1-13 Time to Full-time Employment by Field of Study

Time to Full-time Employment by Field of Study							
	0 months or were employed during school and kept that job	1 to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 12 months	More than 1 year to 2 years	More than 2 years	Have not been employed full-time or full-time equivalent since graduation
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation (n=404)	47%	19%	9%	7%	-	-	9%
Architecture, Engineering, and Related Technologies (n=1,524)	28%	19%	14%	17%	12%	1%	8%
Business, Management and Public Administration (n=2,084)	48%	17%	12%	9%	6%	1%	7%
Education (n=871)	32%	25%	23%	10%	-	-	5%
Health and Related Fields (n=2,354)	42%	24%	11%	8%	5%	1%	8%
Humanities (n=194)	38%	16%	-	15%	12%	-	12%
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences (n=418)	40%	14%	11%	13%	11%	-	-
Personal, Protective and Transportation Services (n=346)	49%	23%	9%	4%	-	-	9%
Physical and Life Sciences and Technologies (n=378)	33%	16%	14%	16%	11%	-	-
Social and Behavioural Sciences and Law (n=1,304)	46%	16%	13%	10%	-	-	8%
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies (n=284)	21%	16%	14%	-	13%	-	22%

Q30. How many months after graduation did it take you to obtain a full-time job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

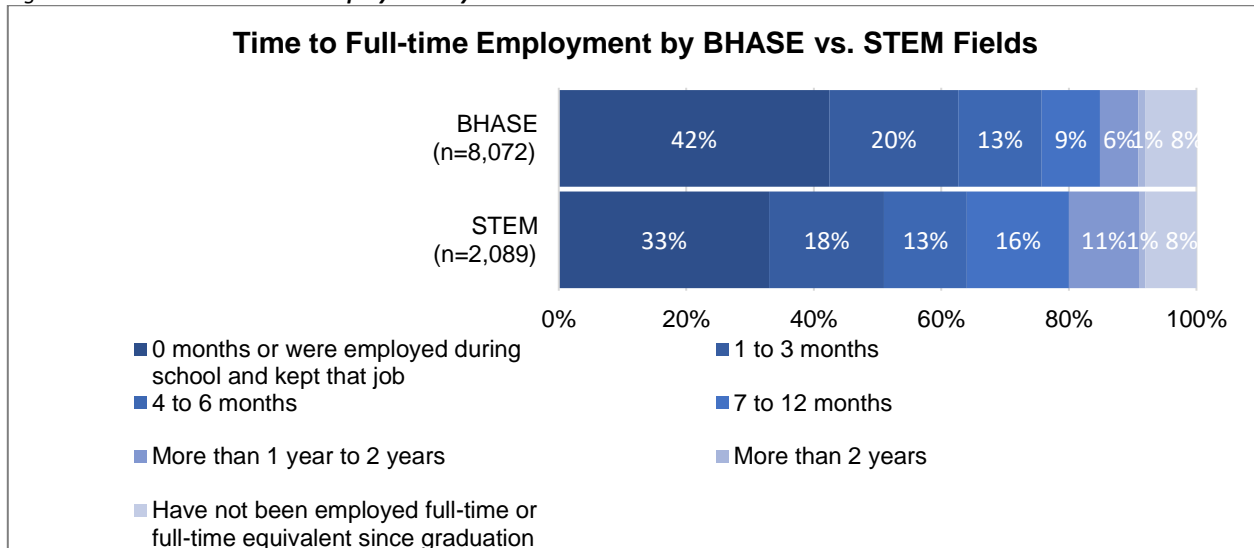
Figure 6.1-14 Average Time to Full-time Employment by Field of Study



Q30. How many months after graduation did it take you to obtain a full-time job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Graduates who were employed during school and kept that job or who did not obtain full-time employment within two years were excluded from the calculation of these results.

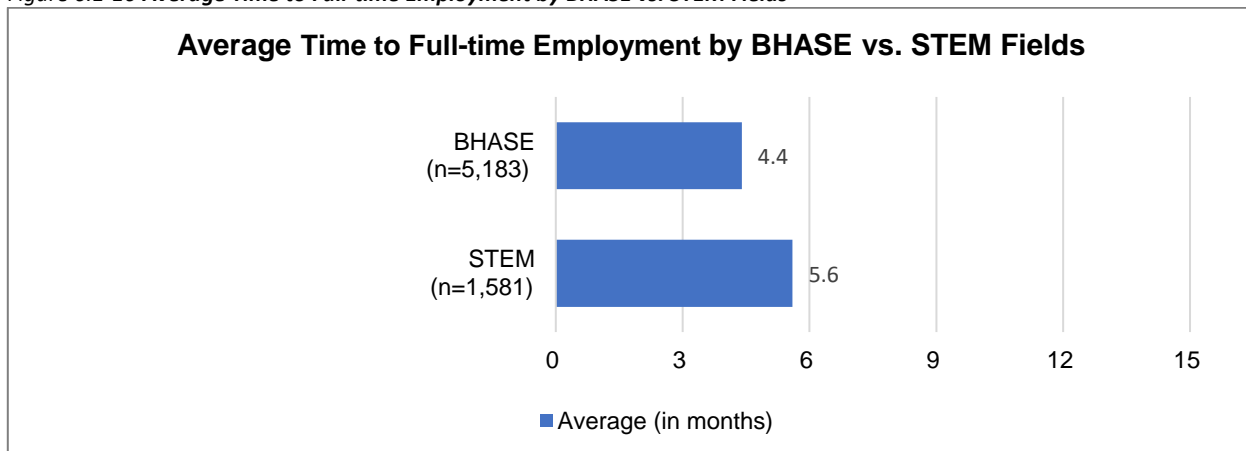
Figure 6.1-15 Time to Full-time Employment by BHASE vs. STEM Fields



Q30. How many months after graduation did it take you to obtain a full-time job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

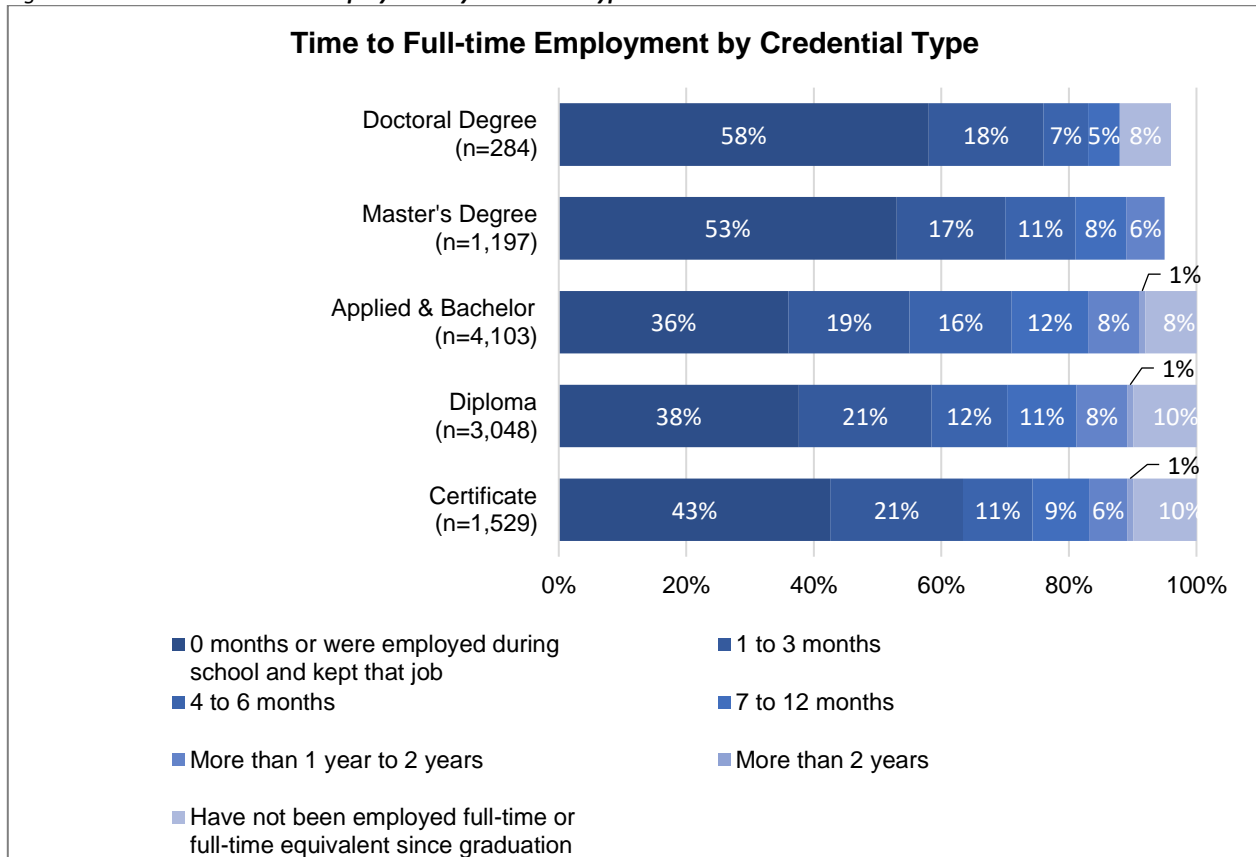
Figure 6.1-16 Average Time to Full-time Employment by BHASE vs. STEM Fields



Q30. How many months after graduation did it take you to obtain a full-time job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Graduates who were employed during school and kept that job or who did not obtain full-time employment within two years were excluded from the calculation of these results.

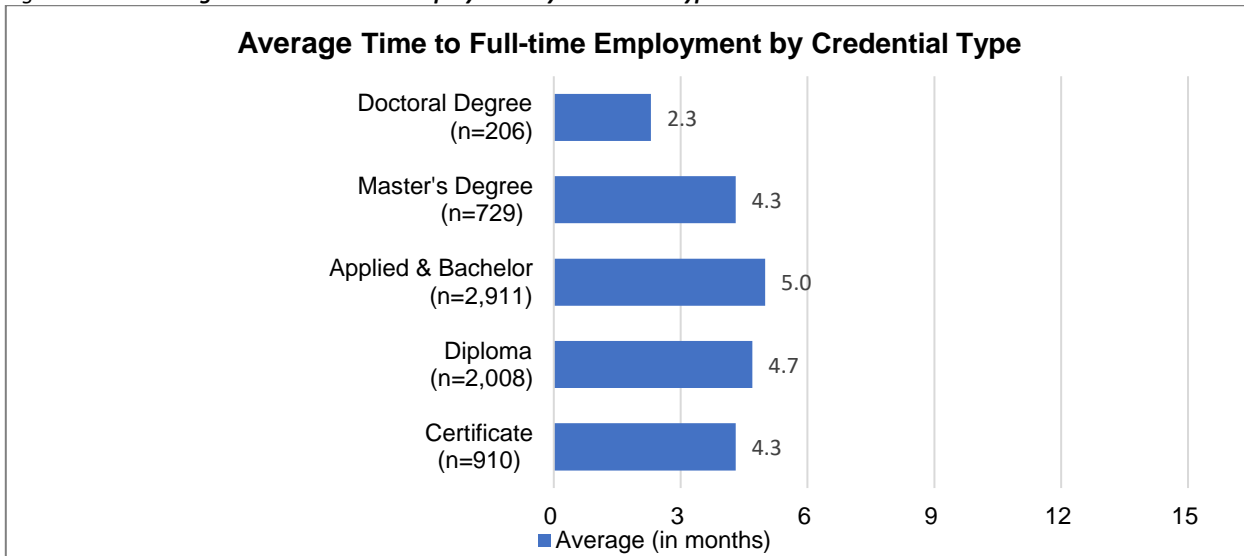
Figure 6.1-17 Time to Full-time Employment by Credential Type



Q30: How many months after graduation did it take you to obtain a full-time job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

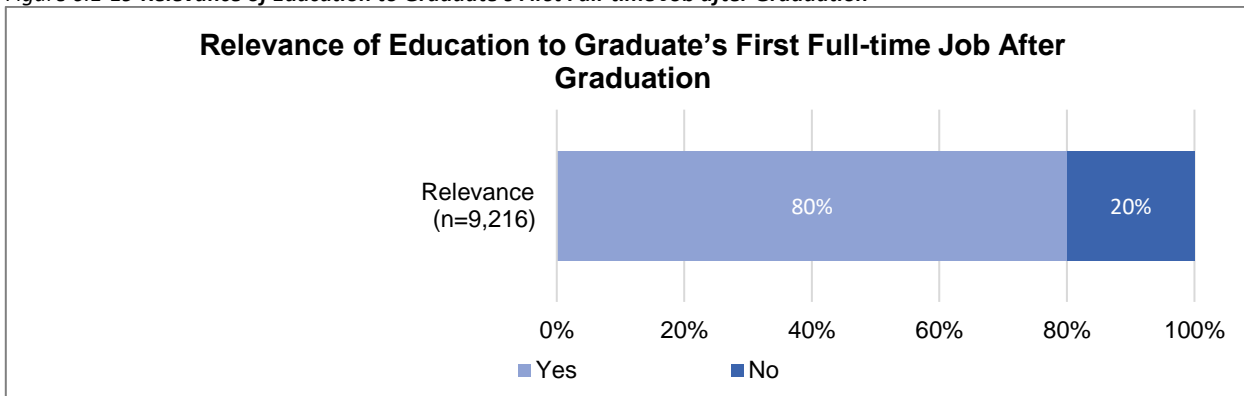
Figure 6.1-18 Average Time to Full-time Employment by Credential Type



Q30. How many months after graduation did it take you to obtain a full-time job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Graduates who were employed during school and kept that job or who did not obtain full-time employment within two years were excluded from the calculation of these results.

Figure 6.1-19 Relevance of Education to Graduate's First Full-time Job after Graduation

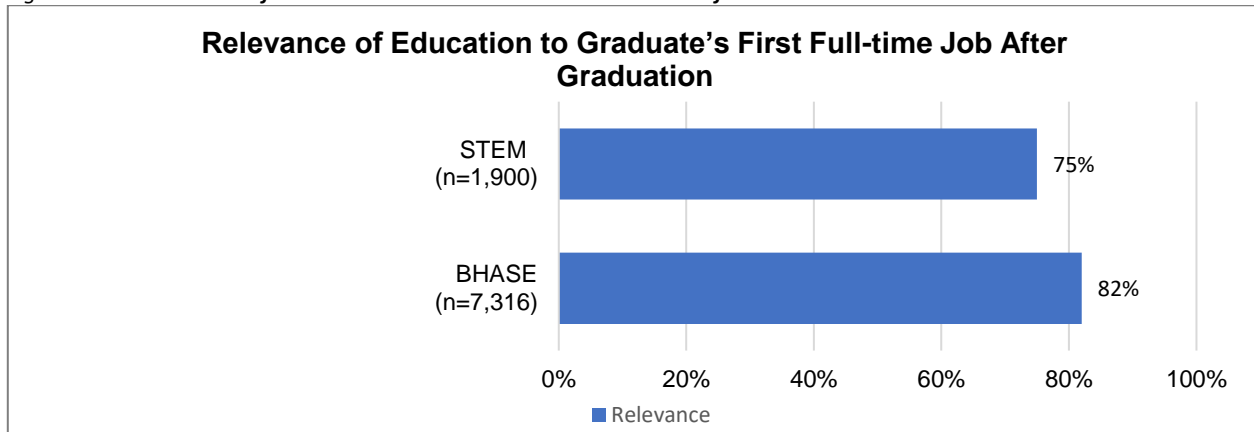


Q31. Was this full-time job related to your program of studies?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

The majority of graduates (80%) found a full-time job that was relevant to their education.

Figure 6.1-20 *Relevance of Education to Graduate’s First Full-time Job after Graduation*

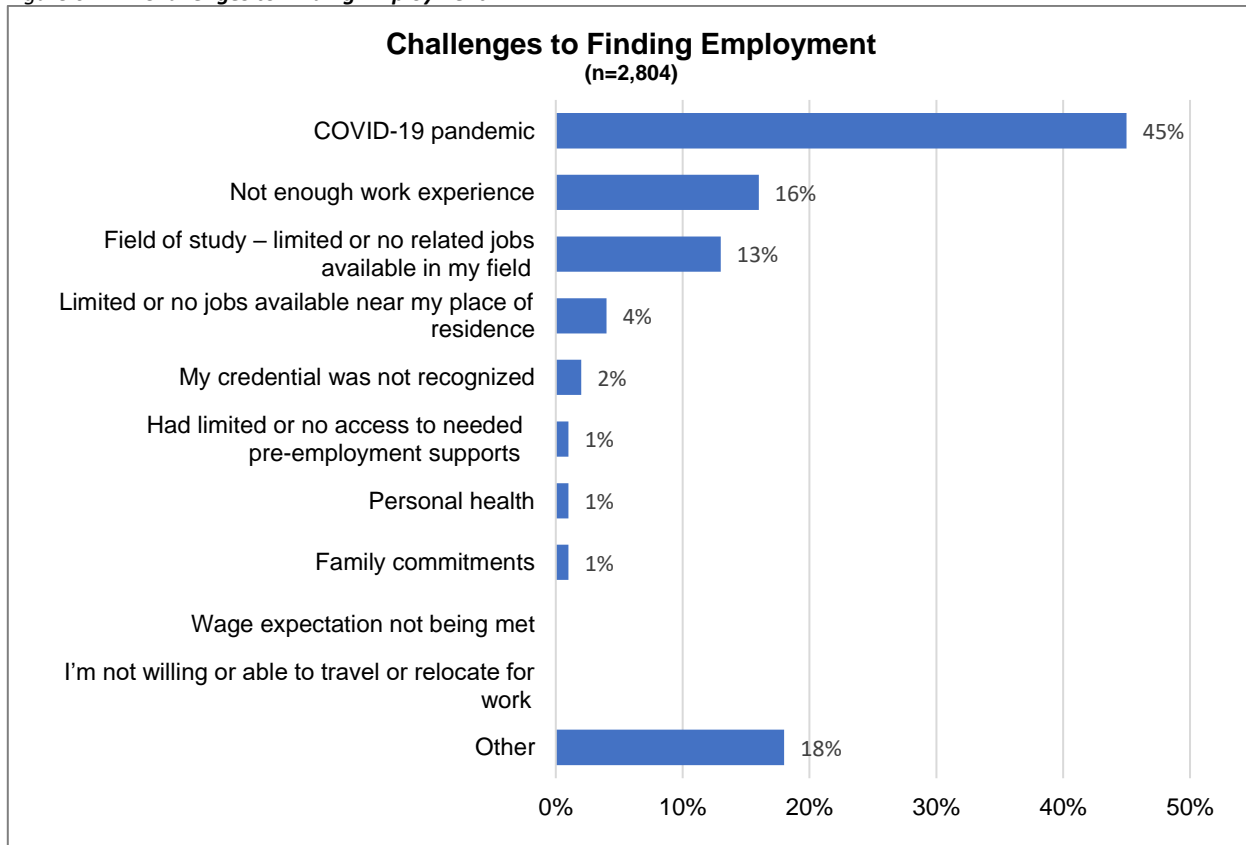


Q31. Was this full-time job related to your program of studies?

Notes: ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis.

Graduates of BHASE programs were more likely to have a job relevant to their program of studies than STEM graduates (82% compared to 75%).

Figure 6.1-21 *Challenges to Finding Employment*



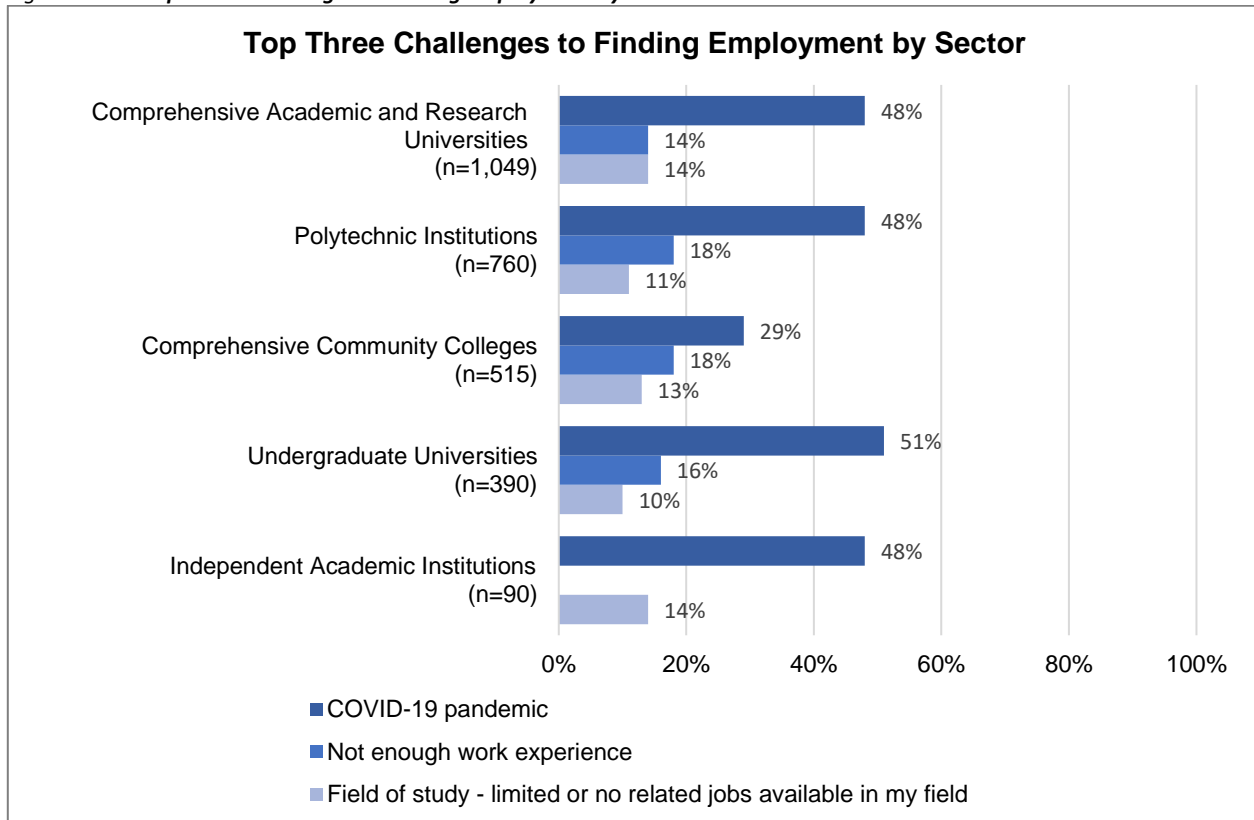
Q32: What challenge most impacted your ability to find employment?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis. This question was only asked of respondents who indicated that it took them longer than 6 months after graduation to obtain a full-time job or the equivalent to a full-time job. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

Almost half of the graduates who did not find a job until six months or longer after graduating found that the Covid-19 pandemic (45%) was the main challenge to finding employment. More than one in ten reported that they did not have enough work experience (16%) or that there were not enough jobs related to their field of study (13%). Almost one in five indicated that their greatest challenge was something other than the challenges listed above (18%).

The top three challenges for finding a job (excluding comments that could not be categorized) are shown below by sector, field of study, STEM/BHASE, and credential are shown in Figures 6.1-21 to 6.1-24.

Figure 6.1-22 Top Three Challenges to Finding Employment by Sector



Q32: What challenge most impacted your ability to find employment?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. This question was only asked of respondents who indicated that it took them longer than 6 months after graduation to obtain a full-time job or the equivalent to a full-time job. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.



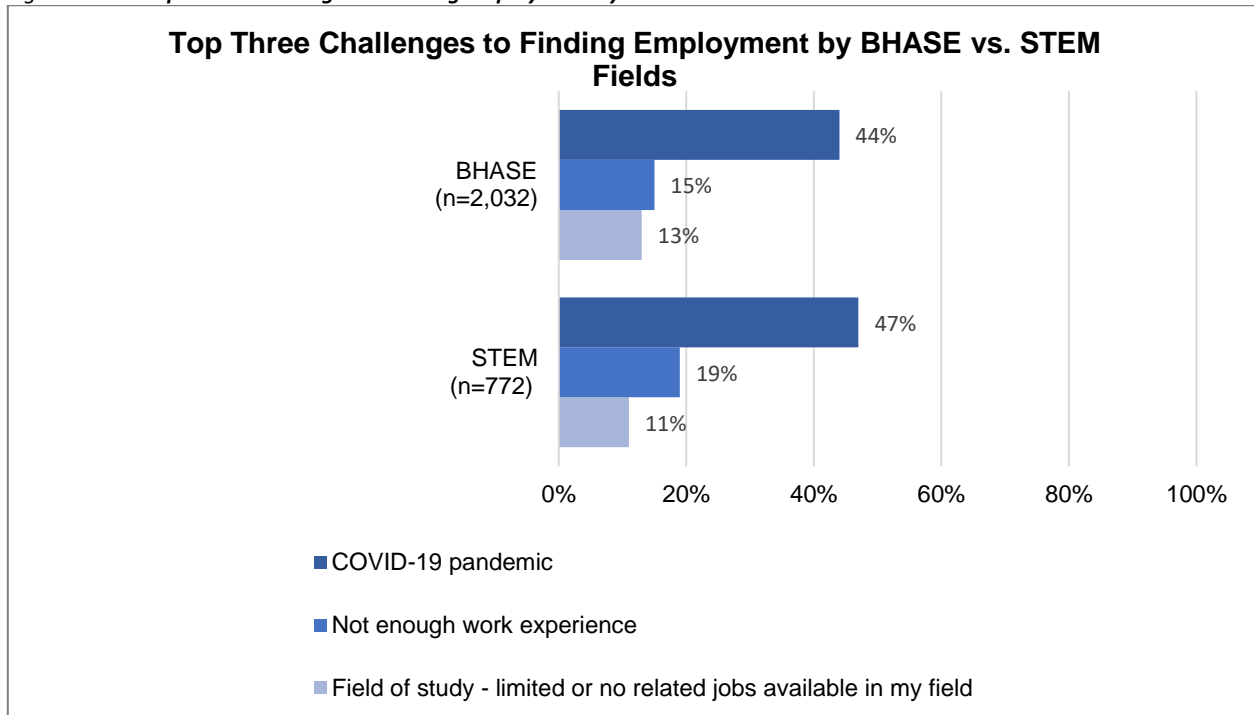
Table 6.1-23 Top Three Challenges to Finding Employment by Field of Study

Top Three Challenges to Finding Employment by Field of Study			
	COVID-19 pandemic	Not enough work experience	Field of study - limited or no related jobs available in my field
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation (n=104)	43%	14%	14%
Architecture, Engineering, and Related Technologies (n=588)	53%	18%	9%
Business, Management and Public Administration (n=476)	47%	22%	6%
Education (n=182)	51%	5%	22%
Health and Related Fields (n=536)	26%	15%	20%
Humanities (n=81)	44%	-	14%
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences (n=142)	39%	21%	-
Personal, Protective and Transportation Services (n=69)	43%	14%	-
Physical and Life Sciences and Technologies (n=146)	49%	12%	17%
Social and Behavioural Sciences and Law (n=338)	51%	15%	12%
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies (n=142)	56%	13%	13%

Q32: What challenge most impacted your ability to find employment?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. This question was only asked of respondents who indicated that it took them longer than 6 months after graduation to obtain a full-time job or the equivalent to a full-time job. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

Figure 6.1-24 Top Three Challenges to Finding Employment by BHASE vs. STEM Fields



Q32: What challenge most impacted your ability to find employment?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. This question was only asked of respondents who indicated that it took them longer than 6 months after graduation to obtain a full-time job or the equivalent to a full-time job.

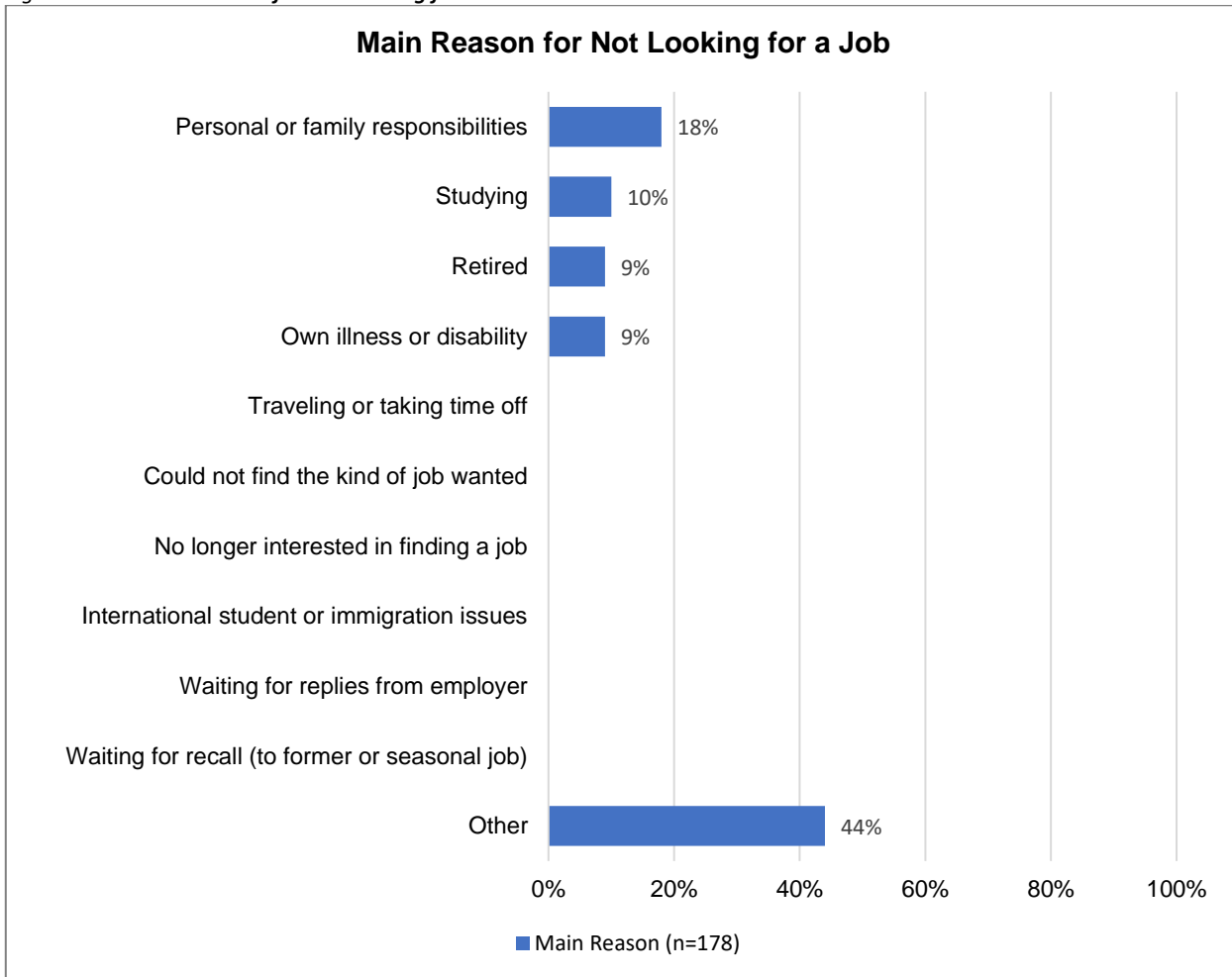
Table 6.1-25 Top Three Challenges to Finding Employment by Credential Type

Top Three Challenges to Finding Employment by Credential Type			
	COVID-19 pandemic	Not enough work experience	Field of study - limited or no related jobs available in my field
Doctoral Degree (n=49)	-	-	43%
Master's Degree (n=240)	37%	18%	10%
Applied & Bachelor (n=1,197)	53%	14%	12%
Diploma (n=910)	42%	17%	13%
Certificate (n=408)	35%	18%	11%

Q32: What challenge most impacted your ability to find employment?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. This question was only asked of respondents who indicated that it took them longer than 6 months after graduation to obtain a full-time job or the equivalent to a full-time job. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

Figure 6.1-26 Main Reason for Not Looking for a Job

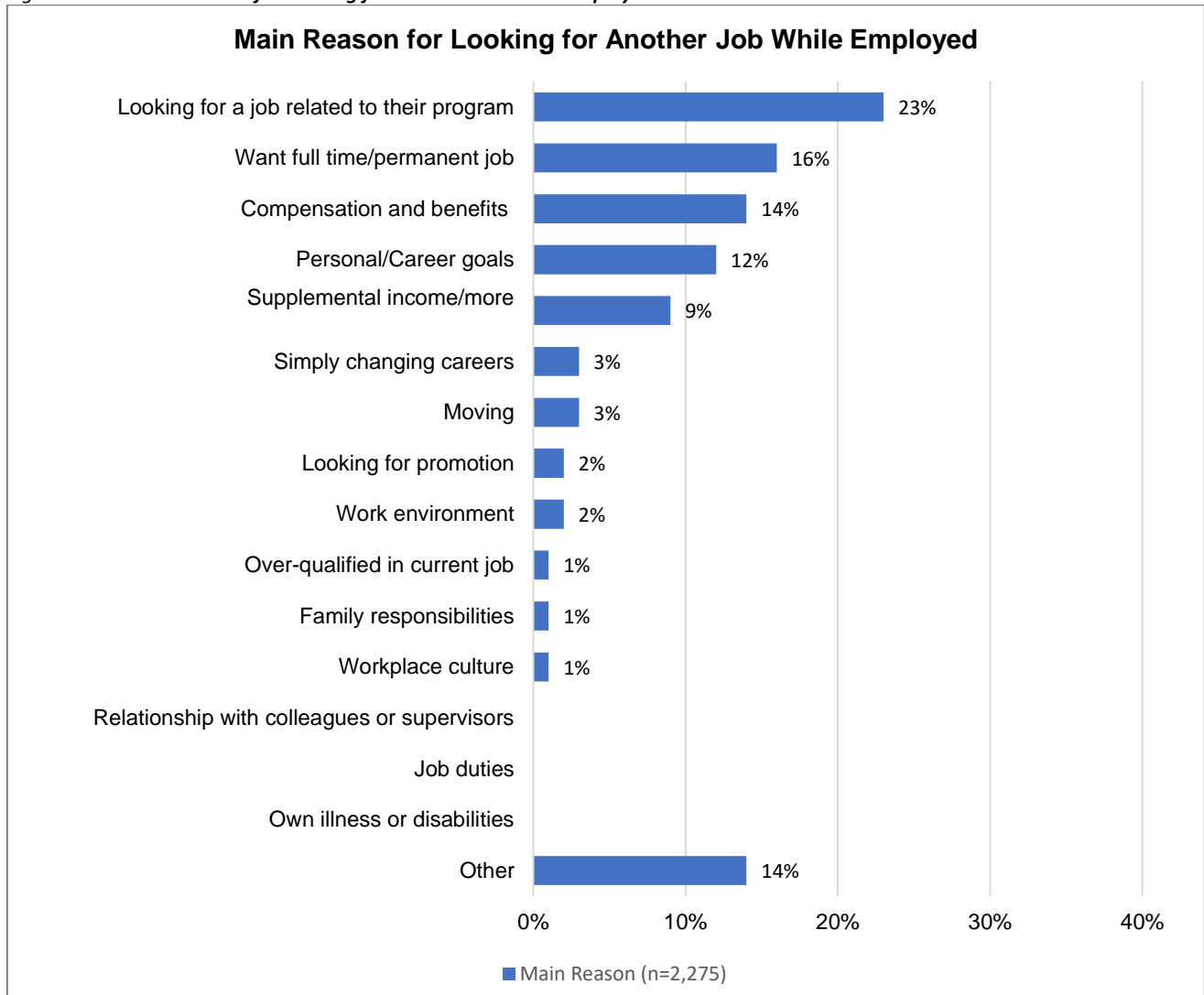


Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

The main reason that graduates who were unemployed were not looking for a job was personal or family responsibilities (18%), followed by continuing their studies (10%), retirement (9%) or own illness or disability (9%). Almost half (44%) indicated that their greatest challenge was something other than the challenges listed above.

Figure 6.1-27 Main Reason for Looking for another Job While Employed



Q37. What is the main reason you are looking for a job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

About a one in five graduates (21%) who were employed indicated that they were looking for another job. The main reasons that graduates who were employed were looking for a job included seeking a job related to their studies (23%), wanting full-time or permanent employment (16%), wanting increased compensation and benefits (14%), or for personal/career goals (12%). More than one in ten (14%) indicated they were looking for a job for reasons besides the options available.

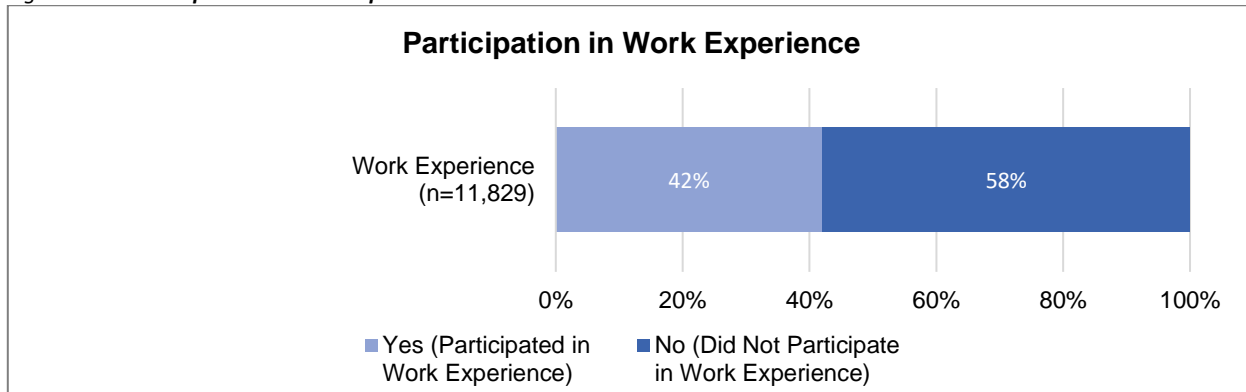
## 6.2 Work Experience and Current Employment

This section covers graduates’ previous work experience and current work situation. This includes if they are self-employed, how long they have been employed, and the number of hours, and the graduates’ opinions on their current jobs.

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Figure 6.2-1 **Participation in Work Experience**



Q26. Did you have any work placements that were part of your program?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

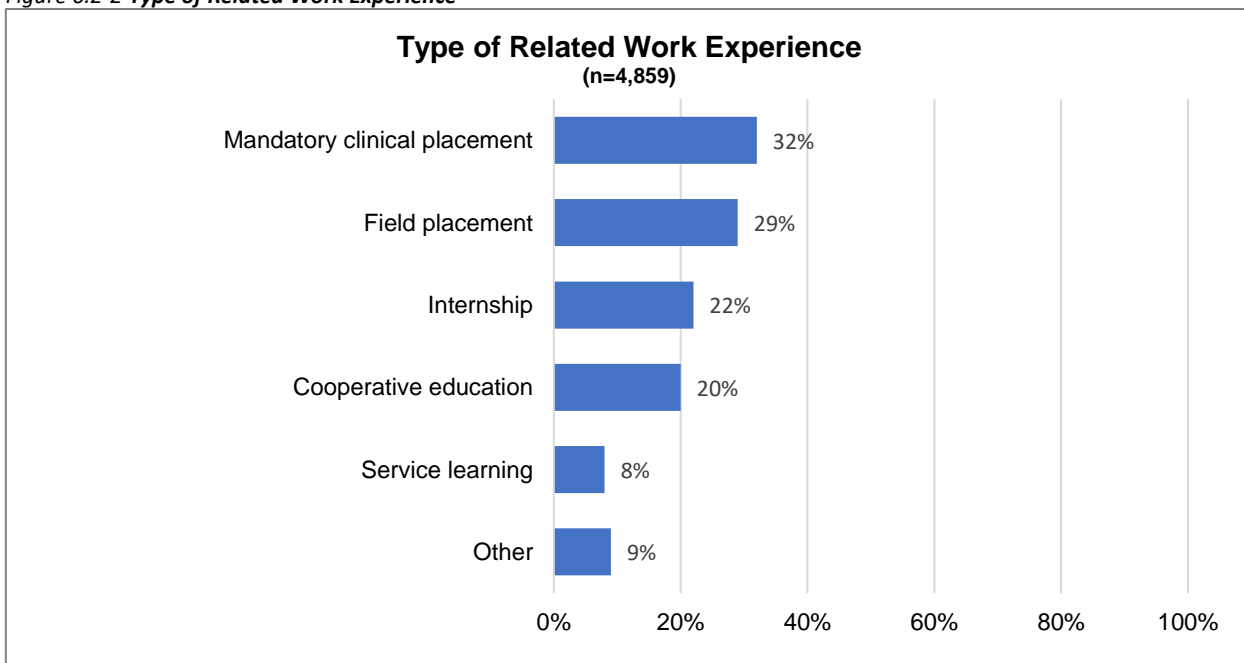
Approximately two in five (42%) graduates participated in work experience related to their field of study while they were a student. Of those that did, approximately one third did a mandatory clinical placement (32%), more than a quarter did a field placement (29%), and about one out of five did an internship (22%) or a Co-op (20%). Certain demographic groups were more likely to report participating in work experience related to their field of study than some of their peers, specifically:

- Domestic graduates (44% participated in work experience compared to 32% international graduates).
- Female graduates (47% participated in work experience compared to 36% male graduates).
- Graduates who were between 21 and 30 years of age (a range of 45% to 46% participated in work experience compared to a range of 29% to 40% of graduates who were between 31 and 60 years of age).
- Graduates who were single (44% participated in work experience compared to a range of 34% to 40% of graduates who were married, living with a partner, divorced, separated, or widowed).
- Graduates without dependents (43% participated in work experience compared to 40% of graduates with dependents).
- Graduates who did self-identify as an Indigenous person (48% participated in work experience compared to 42% of graduates who did not self-identify as an Indigenous person).
- Graduates originally from elsewhere in Canada, Calgary, Lethbridge, Grande Prairie, rural Alberta, Edmonton, Red Deer, Fort McMurray, or Medicine Hat (a range of 38% to 55% participated in work experience compared to 29% of graduates originally from Outside of Canada).
- Graduates who studied in elsewhere in Alberta, Medicine Hat or Fort McMurray (a range of 44% to 64% participated in work experience compared to 34% of graduates who studied in outside of Canada or elsewhere in Canada).
- Graduates who lived in Edmonton, elsewhere in Alberta, Medicine Hat or Fort McMurray after graduating (a range of 44% to 58% participated in work experience compared to a range of 31% to 40% of graduates who lived outside of Canada, elsewhere in Canada, or in Calgary after graduating).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to 20 years before being surveyed (a range of 39% to 45% participated in work experience compared to 28% of

graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time more than 20 years before being surveyed).

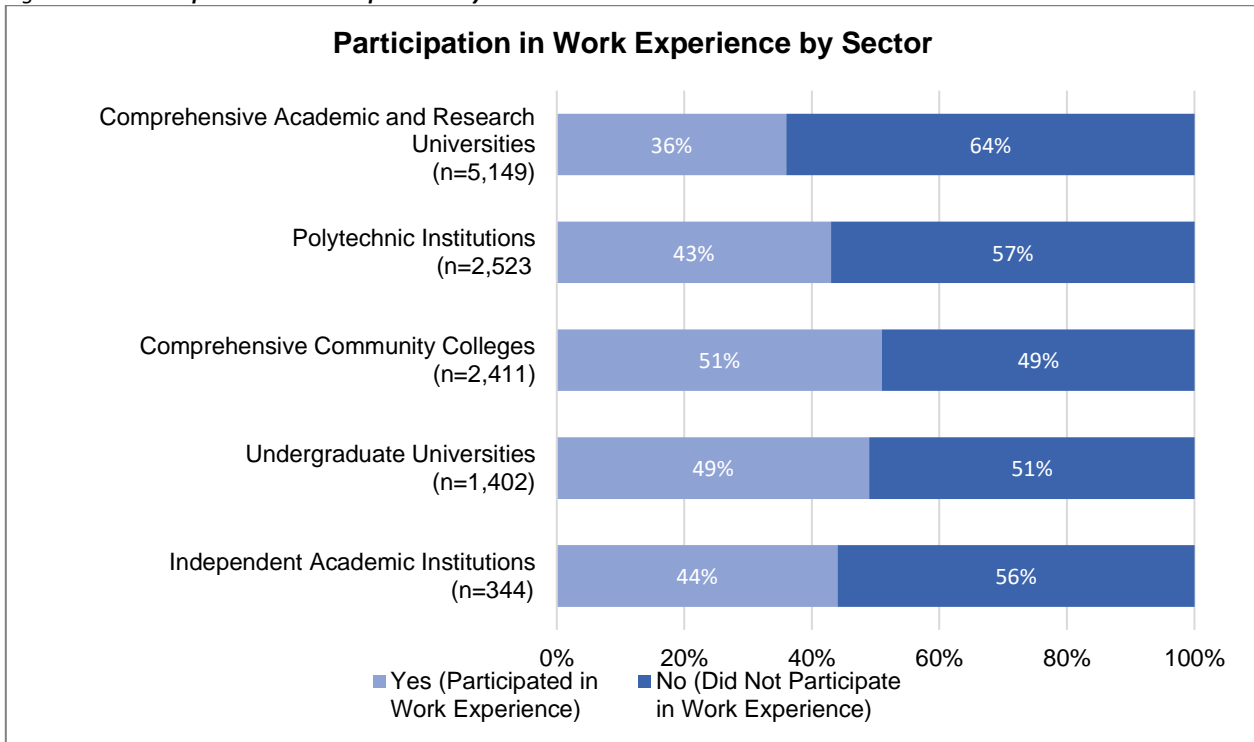
- Graduates whose parents or guardians’ highest level of education was completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program (45% participated in work experience compared to 39% graduates whose parents or guardians’ highest level of education was a master’s degree).
- Graduates of BHASE programs (45% participated in work experience compared to 31% of graduates of STEM programs).
- Graduates from Independent Academic Institutions, Polytechnic Institutions, Undergraduate Universities, or Comprehensive Community Colleges (a range of 43% to 51% participated in work experience compared to 36% of graduates from Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities).
- Graduates of Health and related fields; Education; Personal, protective and transportation services; Social and behavioural sciences and law; Mathematics, computer and information sciences; Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; Agriculture, natural resources and conservation; and Business, management and public administration fields (a range of 29% to 65% participated in work experience compared to a range of 13% to 15% of graduates of Humanities or Physical and life sciences and technologies).
- Graduates who received an applied or bachelor’s degree, a diploma, or a certificate (a range of 44% to 48% participated in work experience compared to a range of 18% to 28% of graduates who received a doctoral degree or master’s degree).

Figure 6.2-2 *Type of Related Work Experience*



Q27. What type(s) of work placements did you have as a part of your program? Please select all that apply.  
 Notes: ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis. Total sum is not equal to 100% as respondents were asked to select all responses that applied to them.

Figure 6.2-3 *Participation in Work Experience by Sector*

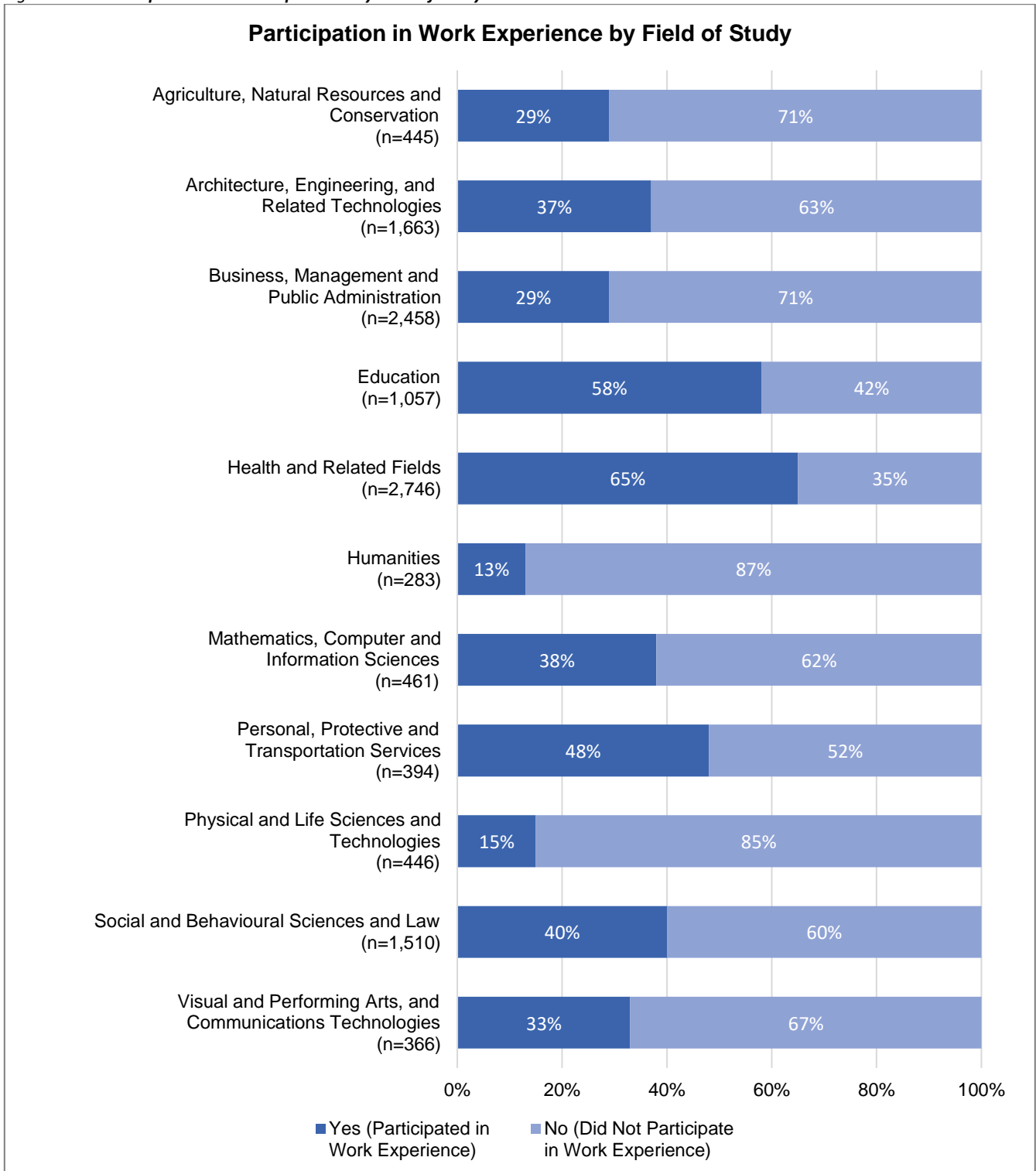


Q26. *Did you have any work placements that were part of your program?*

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.



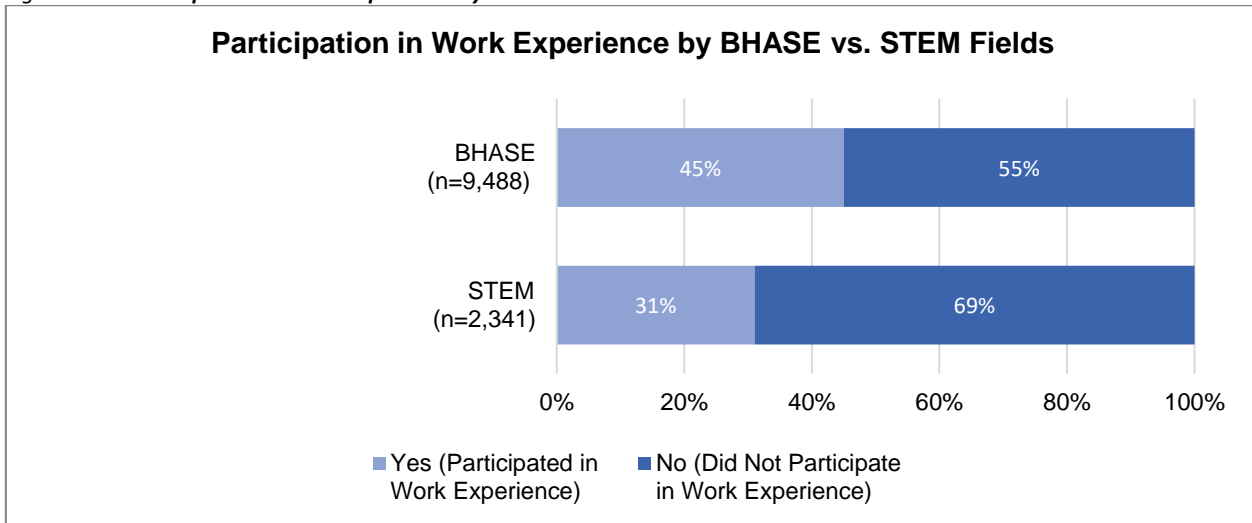
Figure 6.2-4 Participation in Work Experience by Field of Study



Q26. Did you have any work placements that were part of your program?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

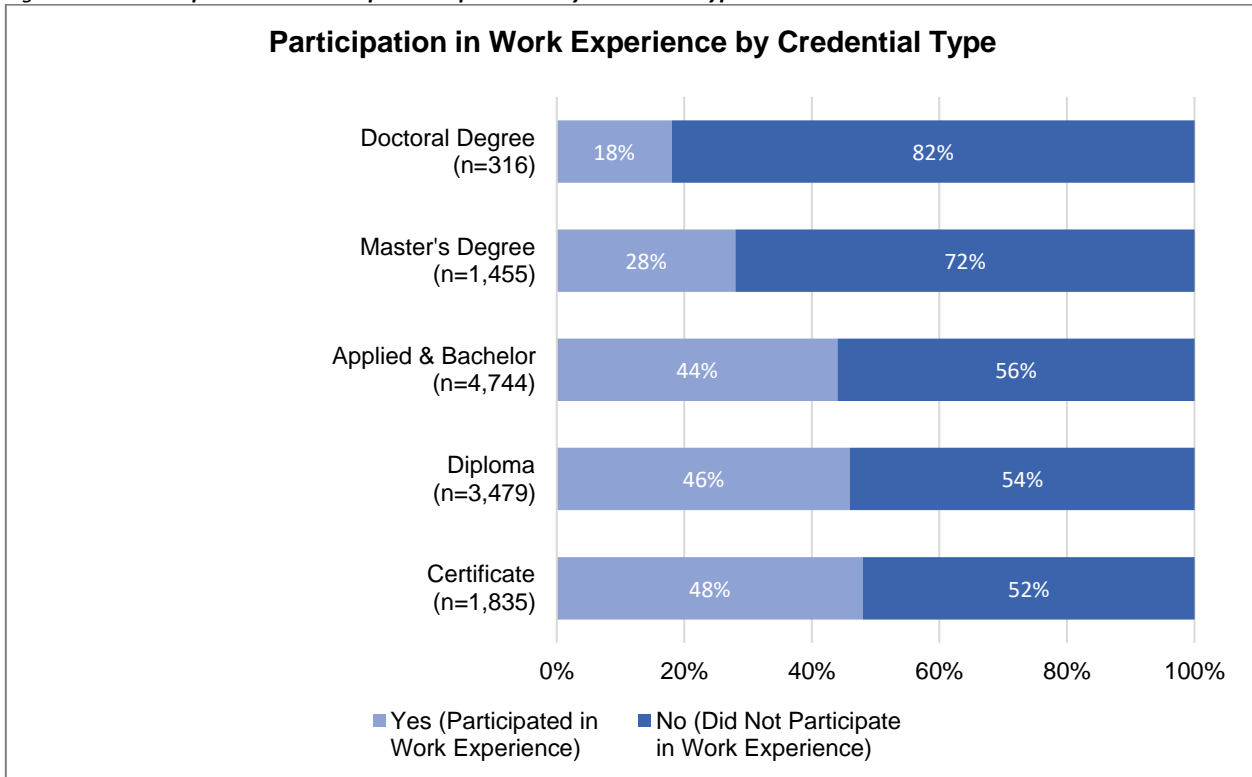
Figure 6.2-5 Participation in Work Experience by BHASE vs. STEM Fields



Q26. Did you have any work placements that were part of your program?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

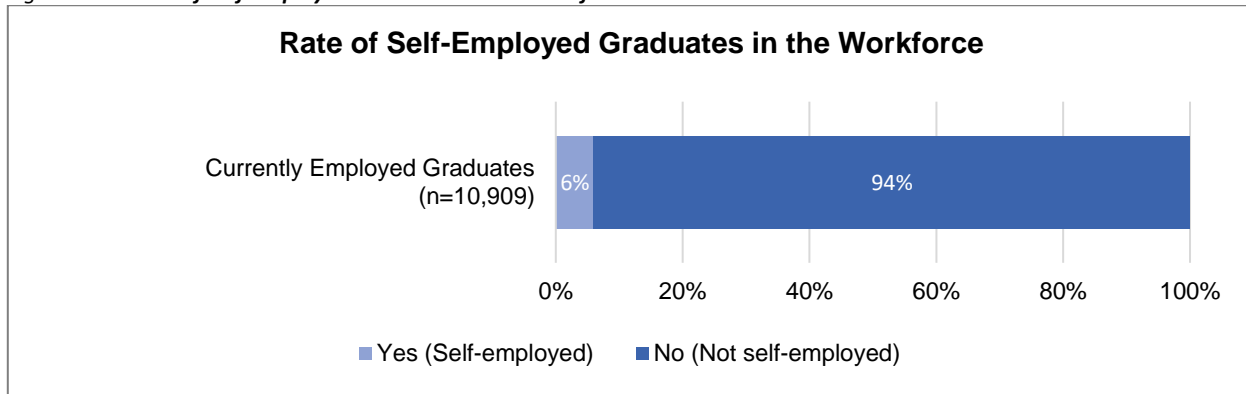
Figure 6.2-6 Participation in Work Experience per Week by Credential Type



Q26. Did you have any work placements that were part of your program?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.2-7 Rate of Self-Employed Graduates in the Workforce



Q39. Are you self-employed (in your current main job)?

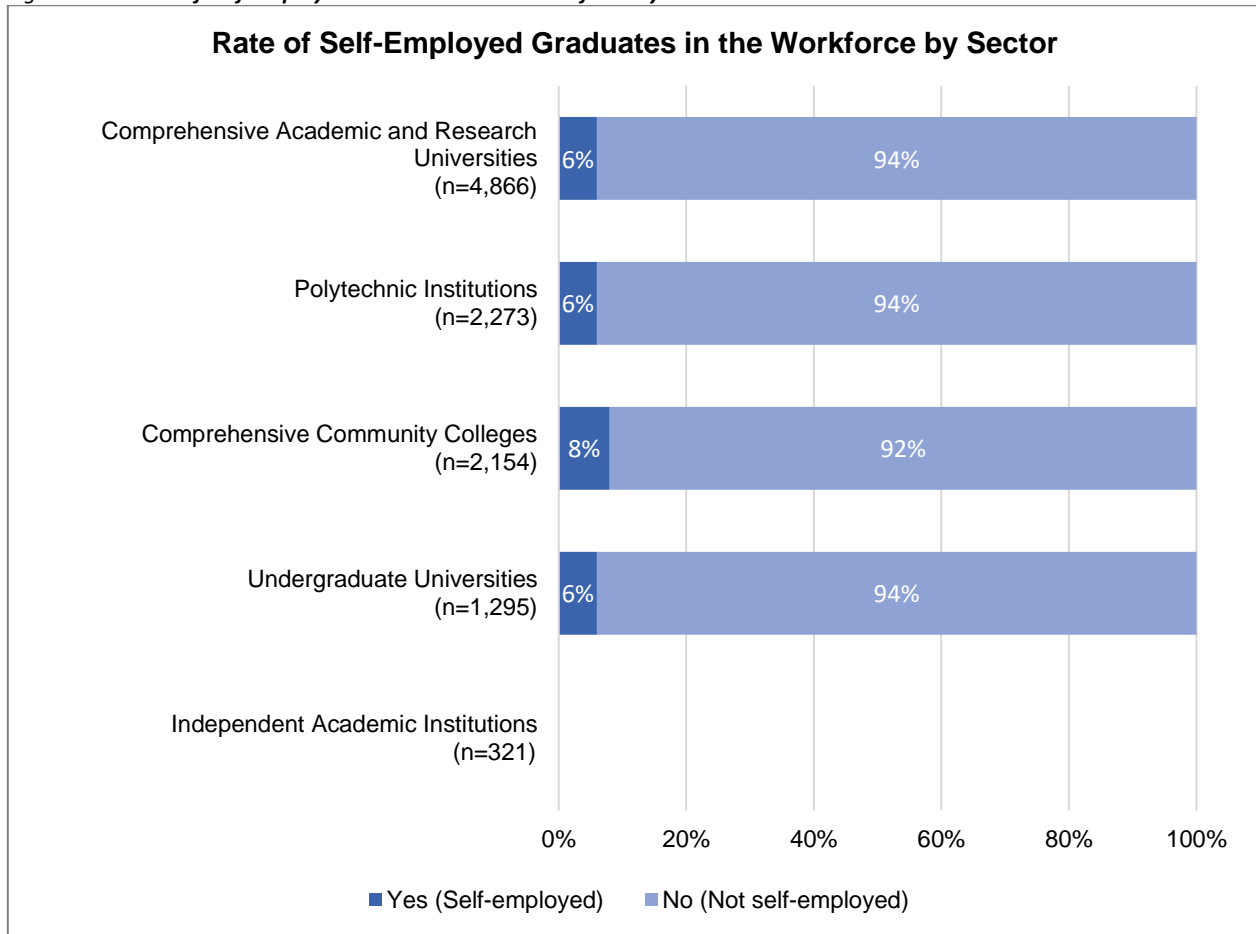
Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

A small percentage of graduates who indicated they currently had a job (6%) were self-employed.

Demographic groups with particularly high rates of self-employment include:

- Graduates older than 60 years of age (29% were self-employed compared to a range of 4% to 10% of graduates between the ages of 21 and 60).
- Graduates who were divorced, separated, or widowed (12% were self-employed compared to a range of 5% to 7% of graduates who were single, married, or living with a partner).
- Graduates with dependents (8% were self-employed compared to 6% of graduates without dependents).
- Graduates who self-identified as an Indigenous person (8% were self-employed compared to 6% of graduates who did not self-identify an Indigenous person).
- Graduates who studied in rural Alberta (8% were self-employed compared to 6% of graduates who studied in Edmonton).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time more than ten years before being surveyed (a range of 7% to 9% were self-employed compared to 5% of graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time six to ten years before being surveyed).
- BHASE graduates (7% were self-employed compared to 5% for STEM graduates).
- Graduates of Visual and performing arts, and communications Technologies; Agriculture, natural resources and conservation, or Social and behavioural sciences and law fields (10% to 18% were self-employed compared to a range of 3% to 4% for graduates of Education or Architecture, engineering, and related technologies).
- Graduates who received a master's degree, a certificate, or a diploma (a range of 7% to 9% self-employed compared to 5% who received an applied or bachelor's degree).

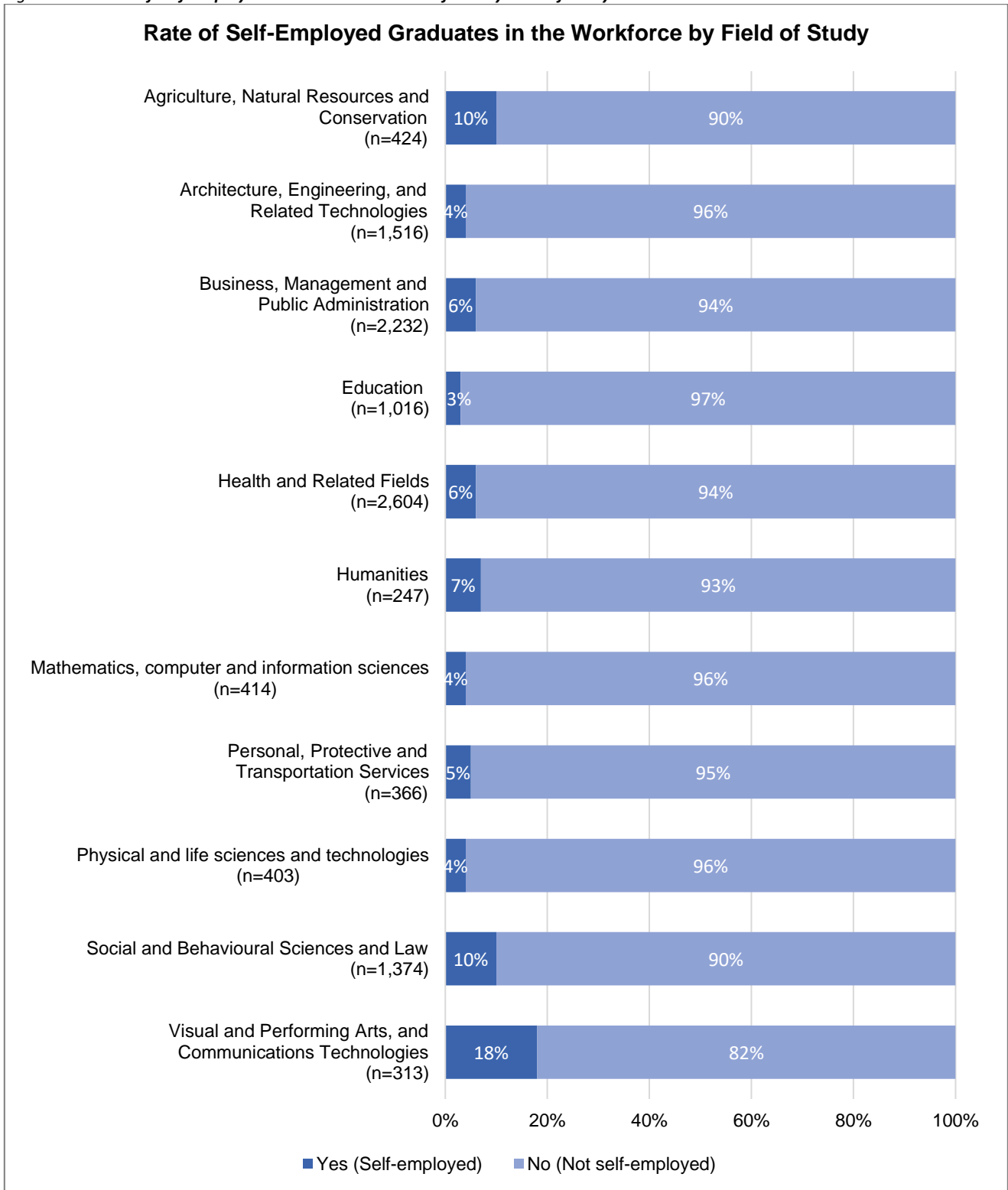
Figure 6.2-8 *Rate of Self-Employed Graduates in the Workforce by Sector*



Q39. Are you self-employed (in your current main job)?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

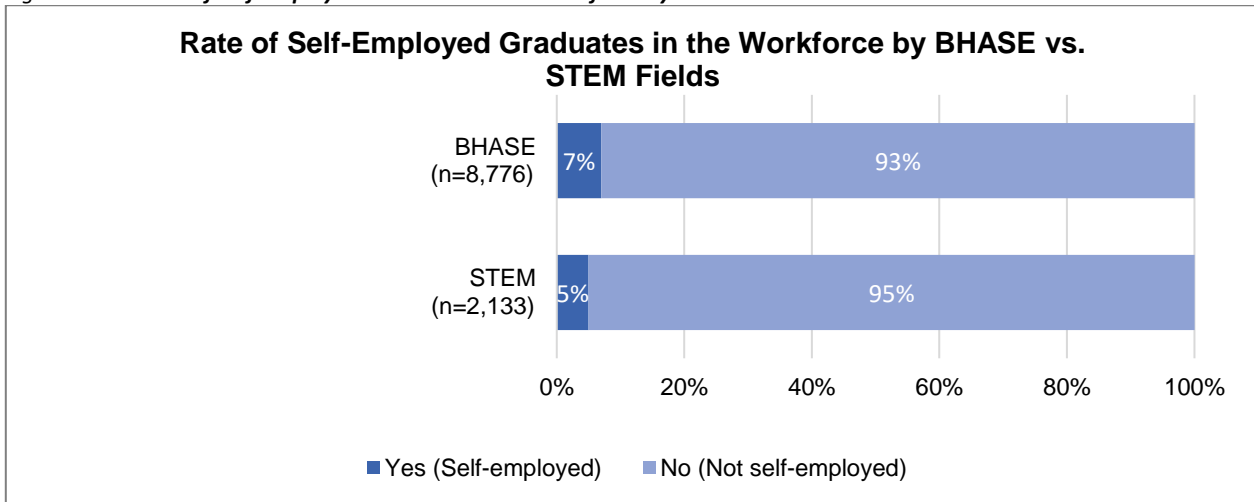
Figure 6.2-9 Rate of Self-Employed Graduates in the Workforce by Field of Study



Q39. Are you self-employed (in your current main job)?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

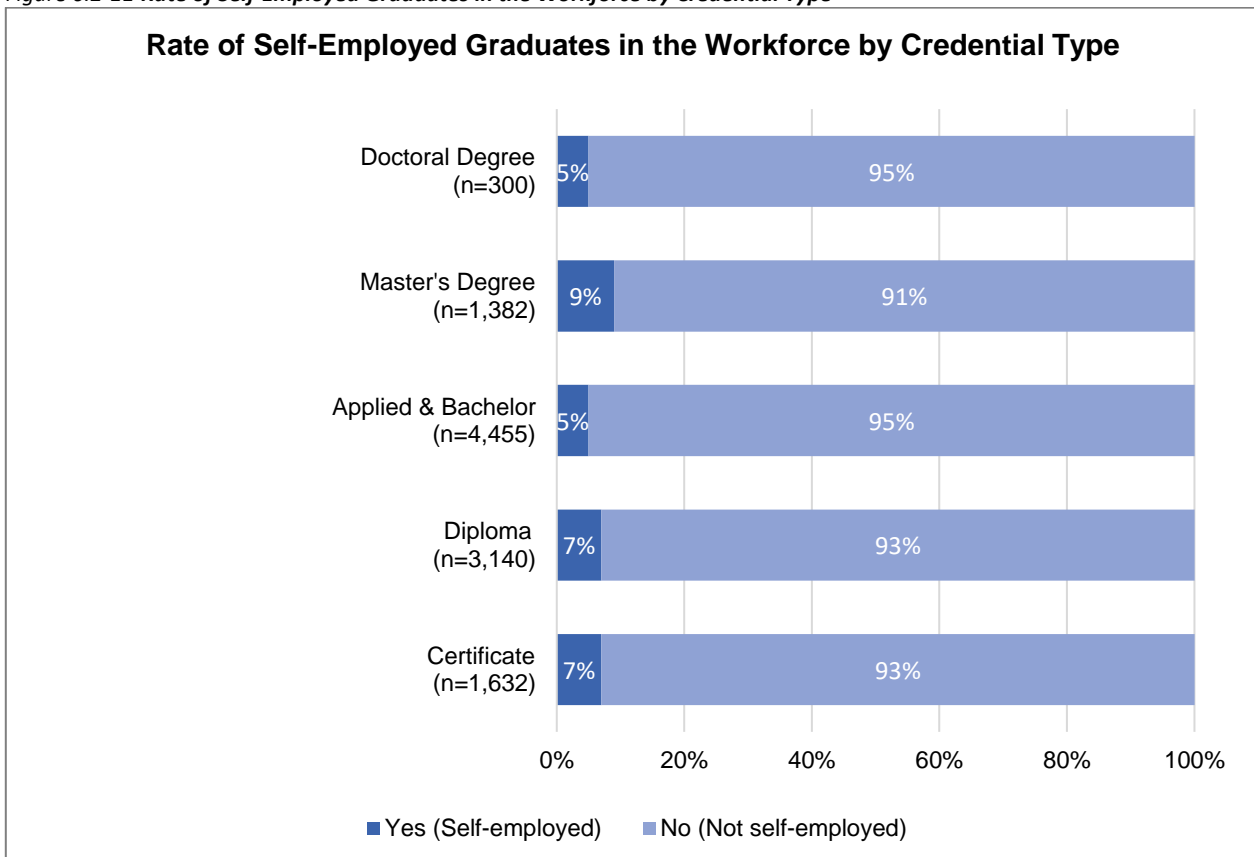
Figure 6.2-10 Rate of Self-Employed Graduates in the Workforce by BHASE vs. STEM Fields



Q39. Are you self-employed (in your current main job)?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

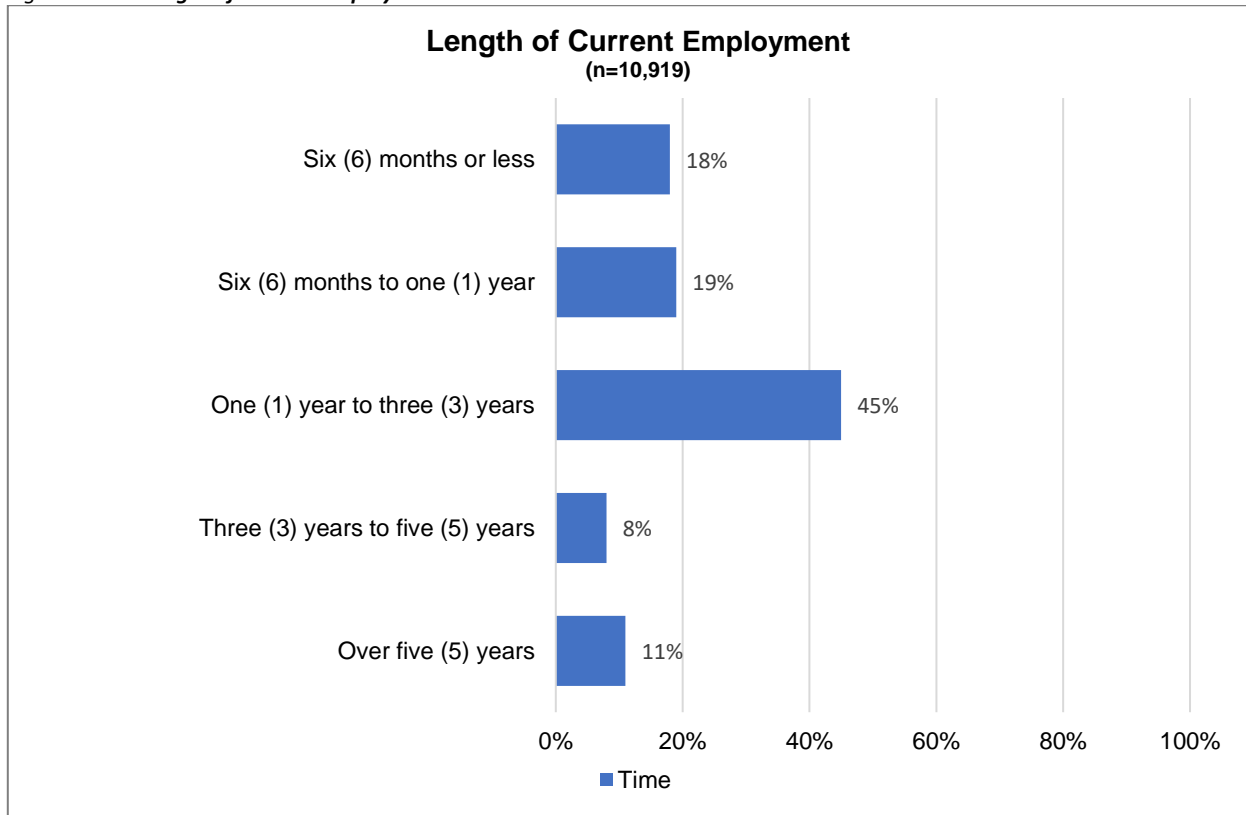
Figure 6.2-11 Rate of Self-Employed Graduates in the Workforce by Credential Type



Q39. Are you self-employed (in your current main job)?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.2-12 Length of Current Employment



Q40. How long have you been employed in your current main job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Almost half (45%) of graduates had been at their current position for between one to three years.

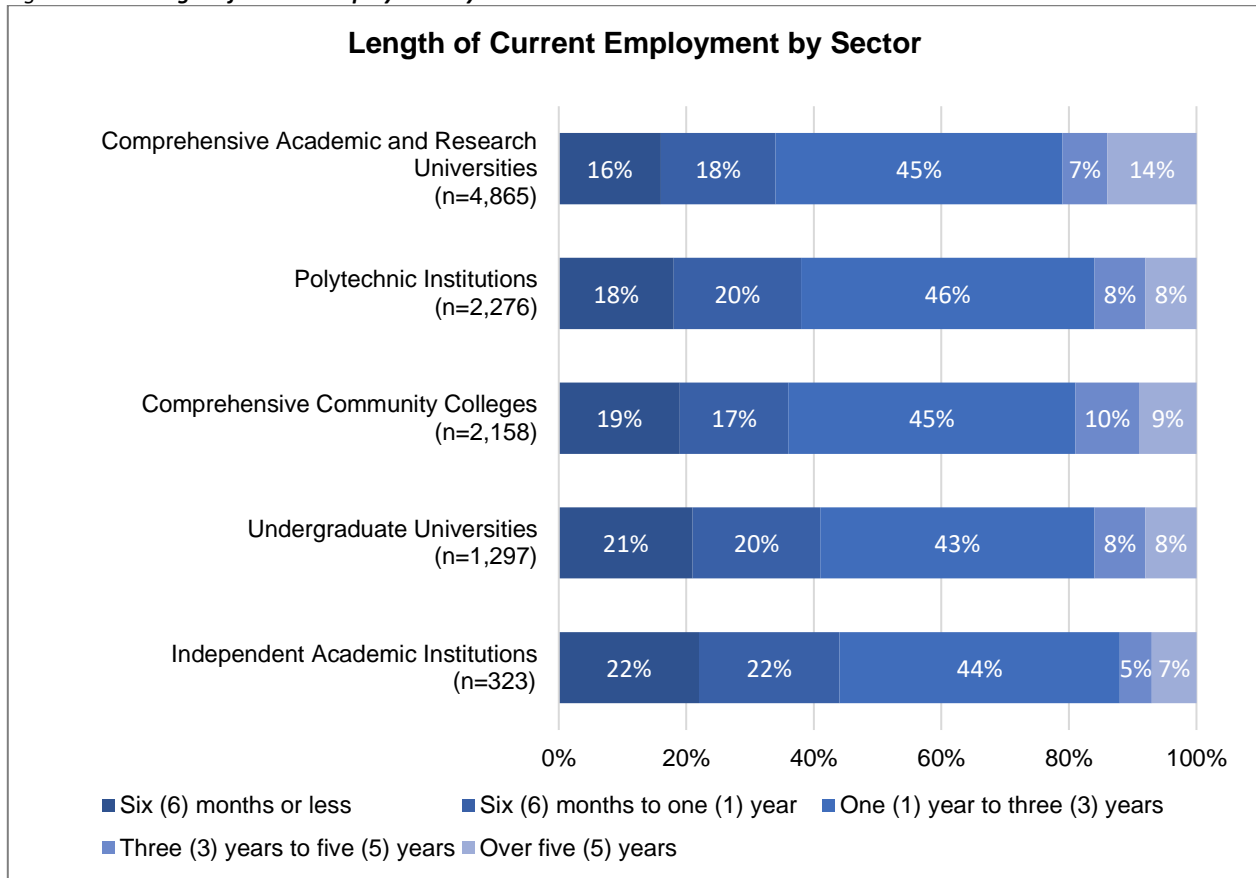
Demographic groups who were more likely to have been at their positions for more than five years include:

- Domestic graduates (12% were at their current position for more than five years compared to 2% for international graduates).
- Female graduates compared to male graduates (12% were at their current position for more than five years compared to 10%).
- Graduates between 41 and 60 years of age (a range of 30% to 39% were at their current position for more than five years compared to a range of 2% to 17% of graduates between 21 and 40 years of age).
- Graduates who were married or living with a partner, divorced, separated, or widowed (a range of 21% to 24% were at their current position for more than five years compared to 5% of graduates who were single).
- Graduates with dependents (24% were at their current position for more than five years compared to 7% of graduates without dependents).
- Graduates who were originally from elsewhere in Canada, rural Alberta, Red Deer, Lethbridge, Calgary, Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie, or Edmonton (a range of 9% to 20% were at their current position for more than five years compared to 3% of graduates who were originally from outside Canada).

- Graduates who studied elsewhere in Canada (32% were at their current position for more than five years compared to a range of 5% to 15% of their peers).
- Graduates who lived elsewhere in Canada or in rural Alberta after graduating (a range of 15% to 16% were at their current position for more than five years compared to a range of 6% to 10% of graduates who lived in Lethbridge, Edmonton, or Calgary after graduating).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time more than ten years before being surveyed (a range of 18% to 38% were at their current position for more than five years compared to a range of 7% to 9% of graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to ten years before being surveyed).
- Graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was less than a high school degree (16% were at their current position for more than five years compared to a range of 7% to 11% graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program, some post-secondary, undergraduate degree, master's degree, or professional degree).
- Graduates of BHASE programs (12% were at their current position for more than five years compared to 5% STEM graduates).
- Graduates from Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities (14% were at their current position for more than five years compared to a range of 7% to 9% their peers).
- Graduates of Education; Humanities; and Business, management and public administration fields (14% to 24% were at their current position for more than five years compared to a range of 4% to 7% of graduates of Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; Physical and life sciences and technologies; Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; and Mathematics, computer and information sciences).
- Graduates who received a diploma, a master's degree, or a certificate (a range of 10% to 21% were at their current position for more than five years compared to 7% who received an applied or bachelor's degree).



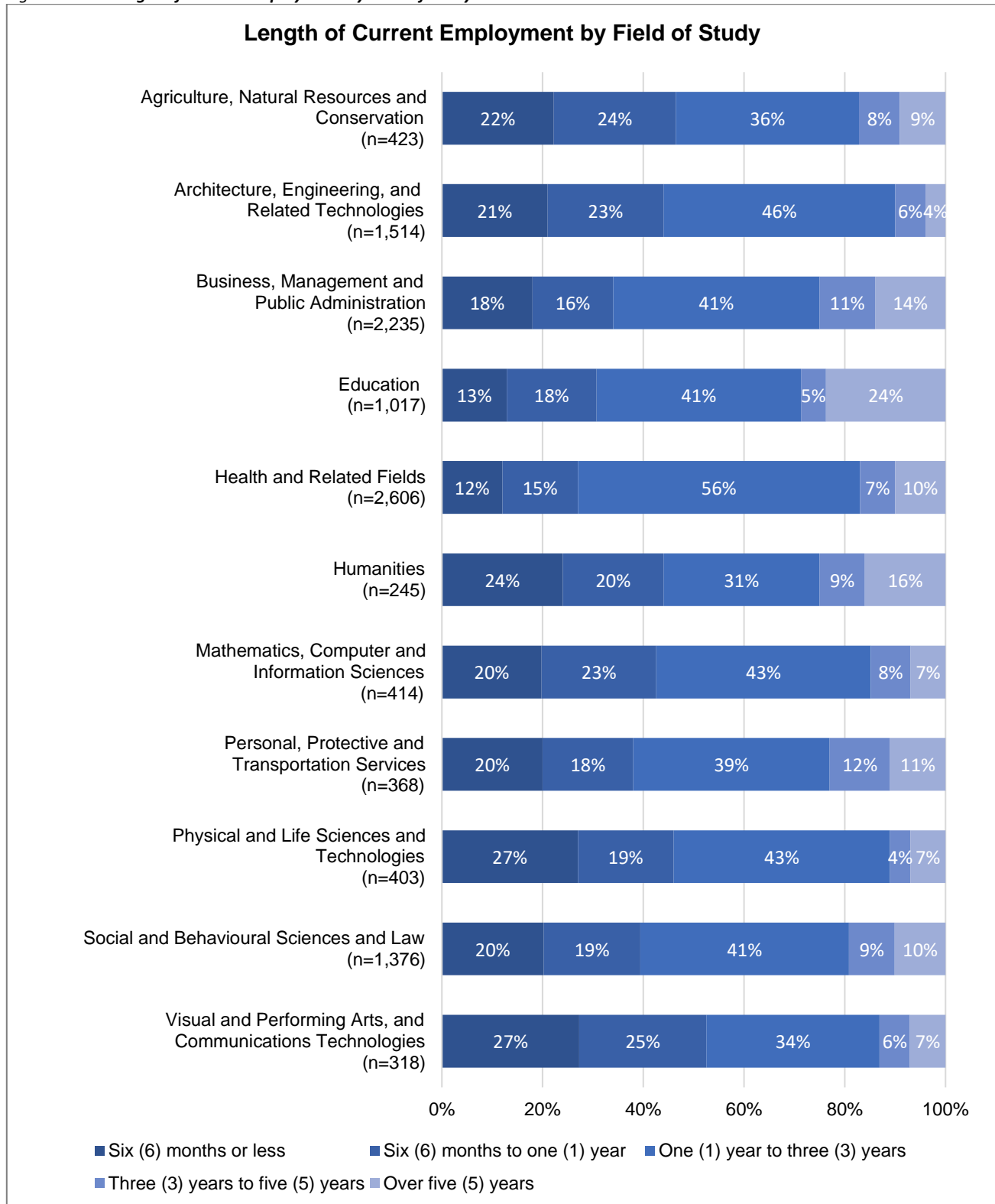
Figure 6.2-13 Length of Current Employment by Sector



Q40. How long have you been employed in your current main job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

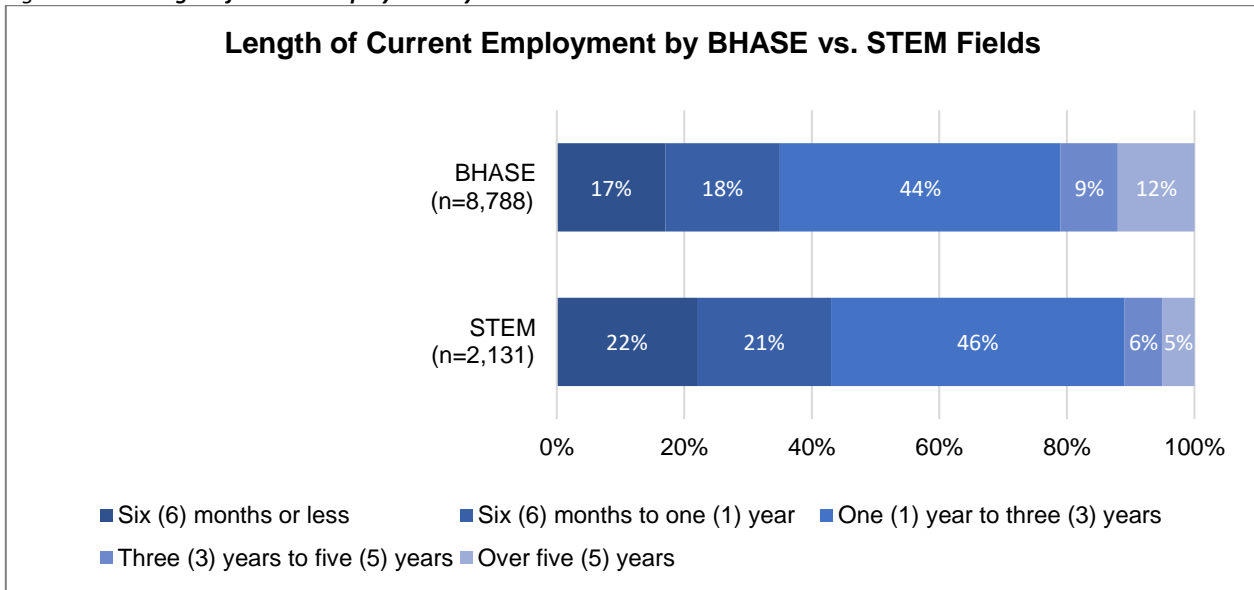
Figure 6.2-14 Length of Current Employment by Field of Study



Q40. How long have you been employed in your current main job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

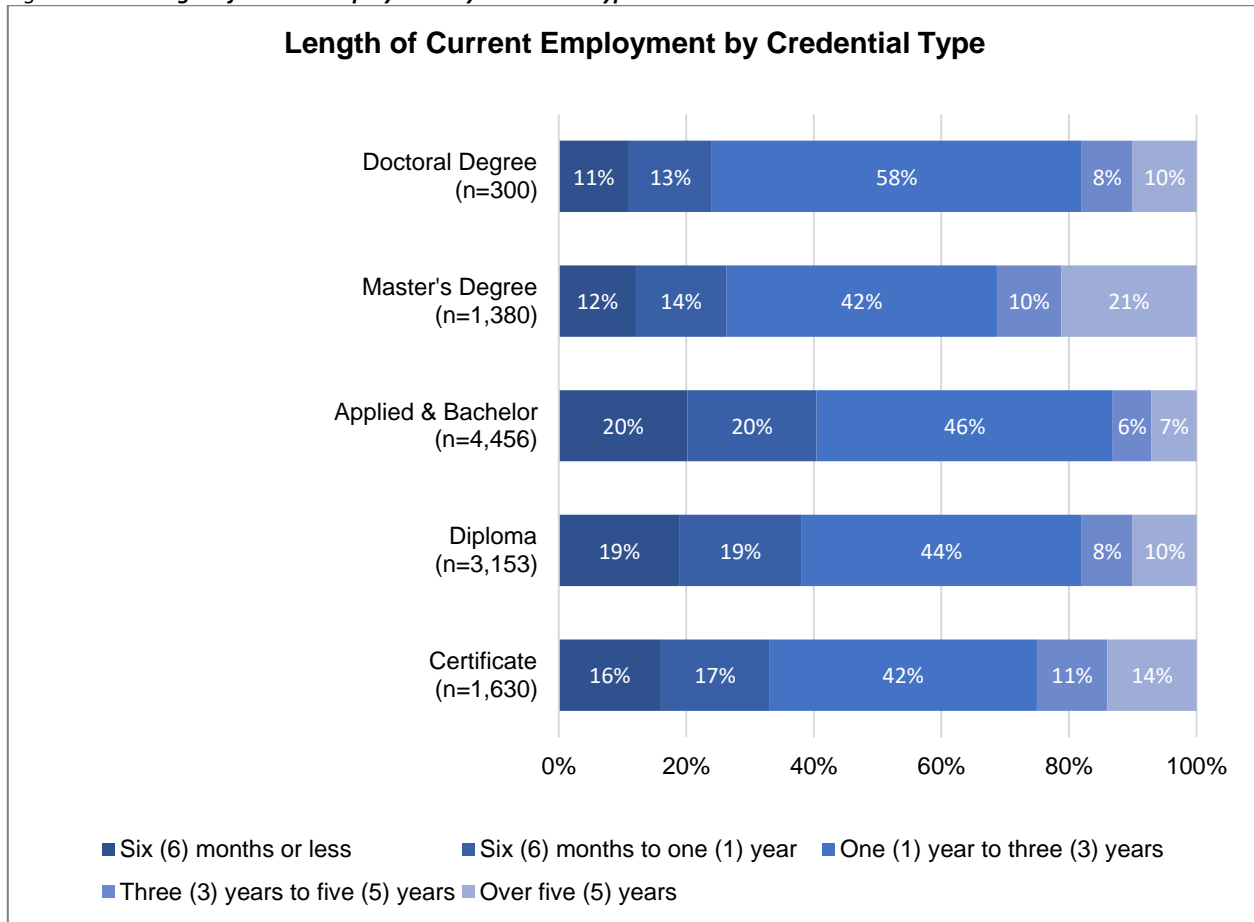
Figure 6.2-15 Length of Current Employment by BHASE vs. STEM Fields



Q40. How long have you been employed in your current main job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

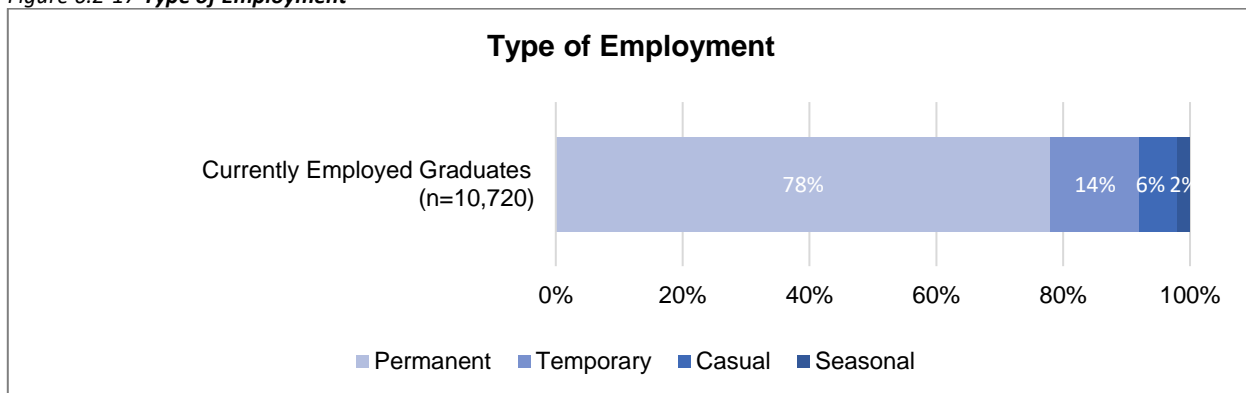
Figure 6.2-16 Length of Current Employment by Credential Type



Q40. How long have you been employed in your current main job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.2-17 Type of Employment

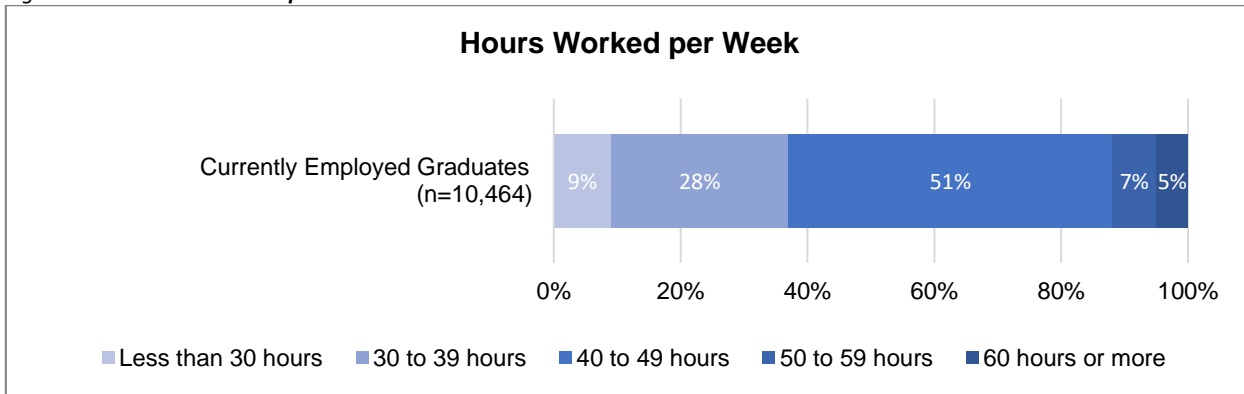


Q41. Is your main job

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

About four out of five (78%) of graduates were employed in permanent positions. However, doctoral graduates were less likely to have been employed in a permanent position (58%), and instead were more likely to be employed in a temporary position (39%) compared to their peers (range of 9% to 19%).

Figure 6.2-18 Hours Worked per Week

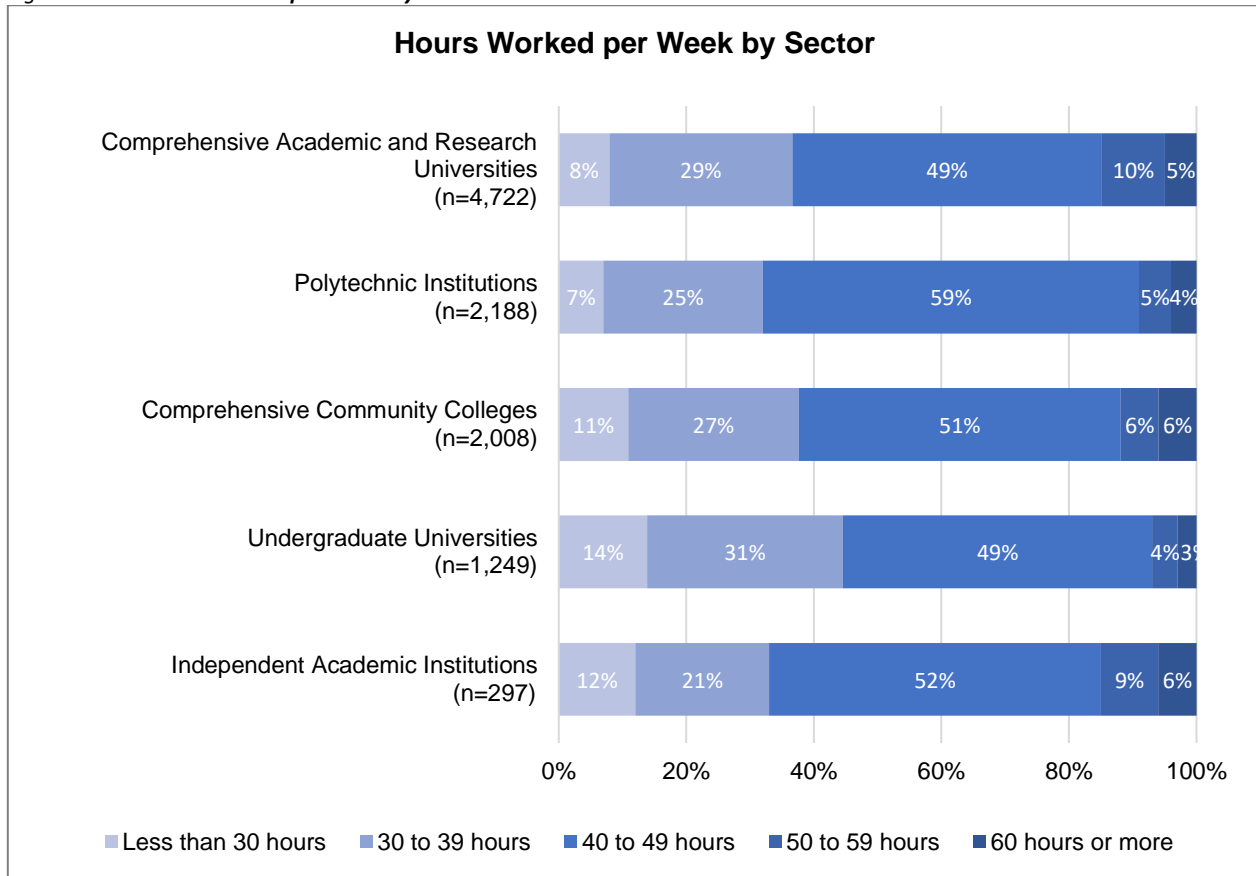


Q38: What is the total number of hours you usually work per week in your current main job? (The main job refers to the one with the most hours worked in a year).

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Results of more than 168 hours were excluded from the results.

Almost half (51%) of graduates worked 40 to 49 hours a week in total, and approximately a quarter (28%) worked 30 to 39 hours a week. The average total number of hours worked was 39 hours, and the median was 40 hours.

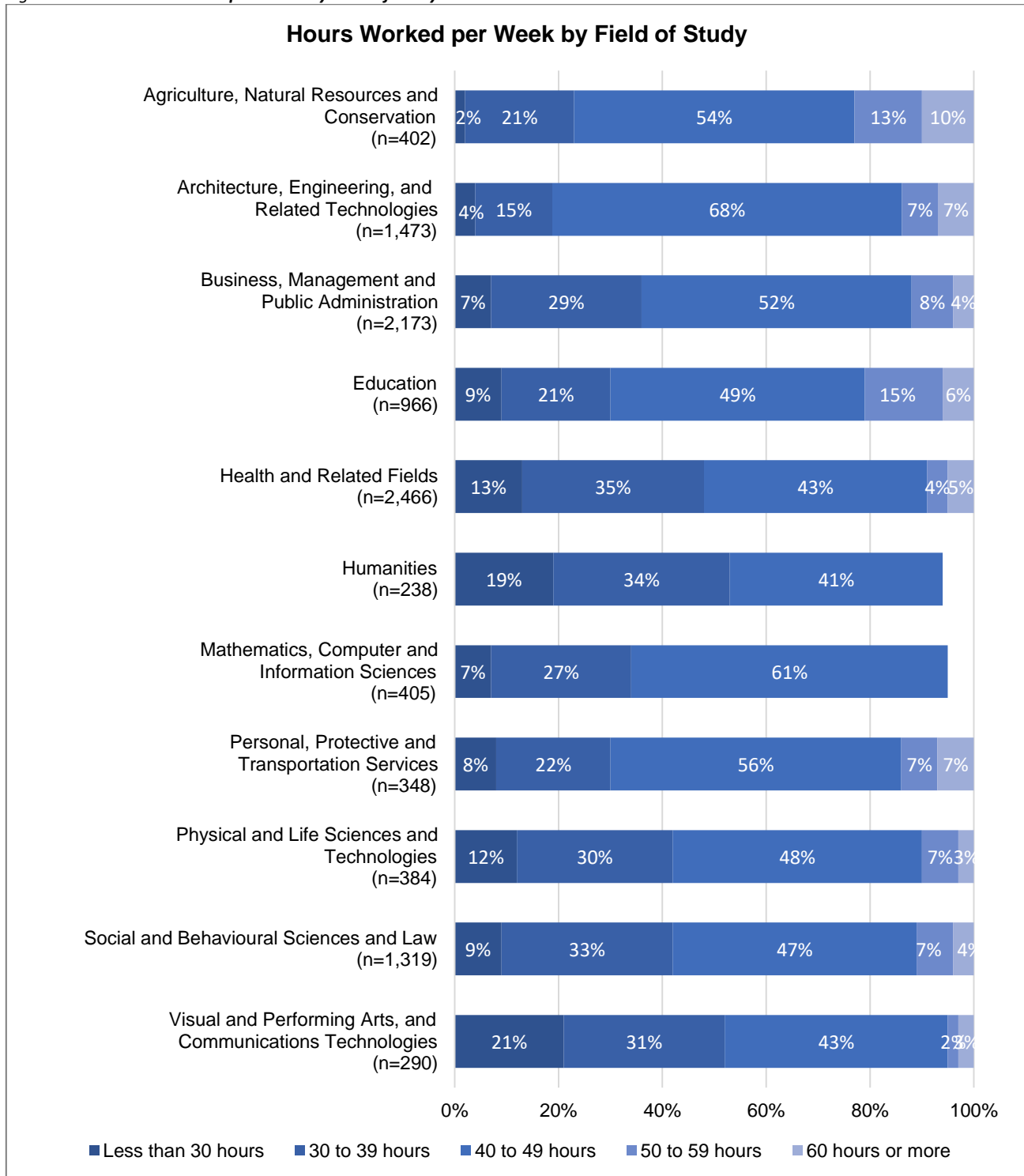
Figure 6.2-19 Hours Worked per Week by Sector



Q38: What is the total number of hours you usually work per week in your current main job? (The main job refers to the one with the most hours worked in a year).

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Results of more than 168 hours were excluded from the results.

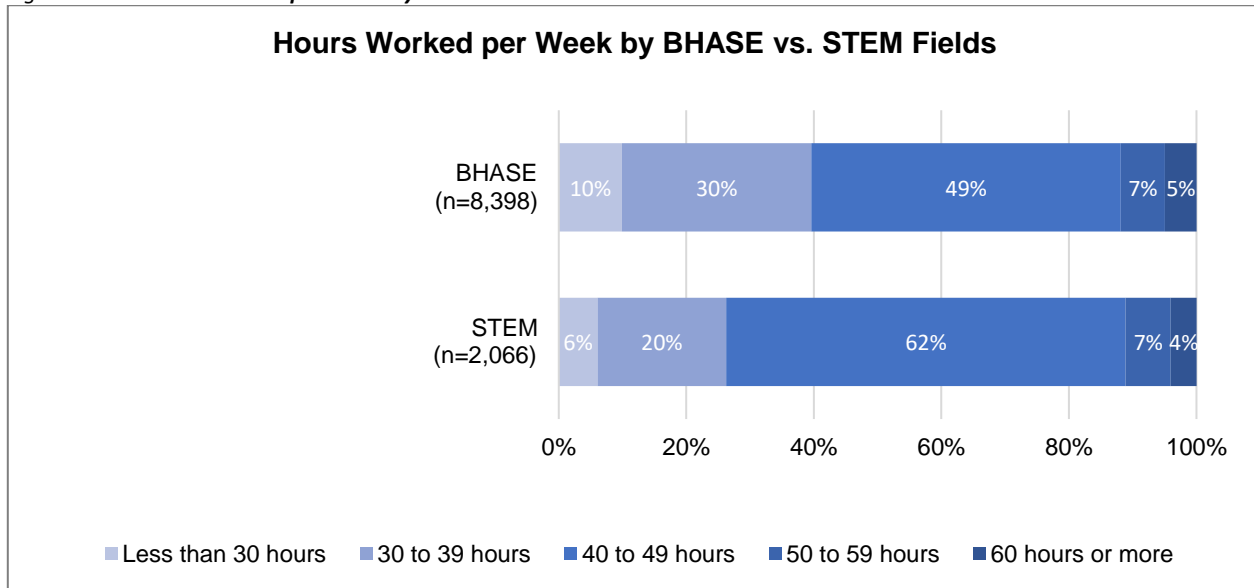
Figure 6.2-20 Hours Worked per Week by Field of Study



Q38: What is the total number of hours you usually work per week in your current main job? (The main job refers to the one with the most hours worked in a year).

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Results of more than 168 hours were excluded from the results. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

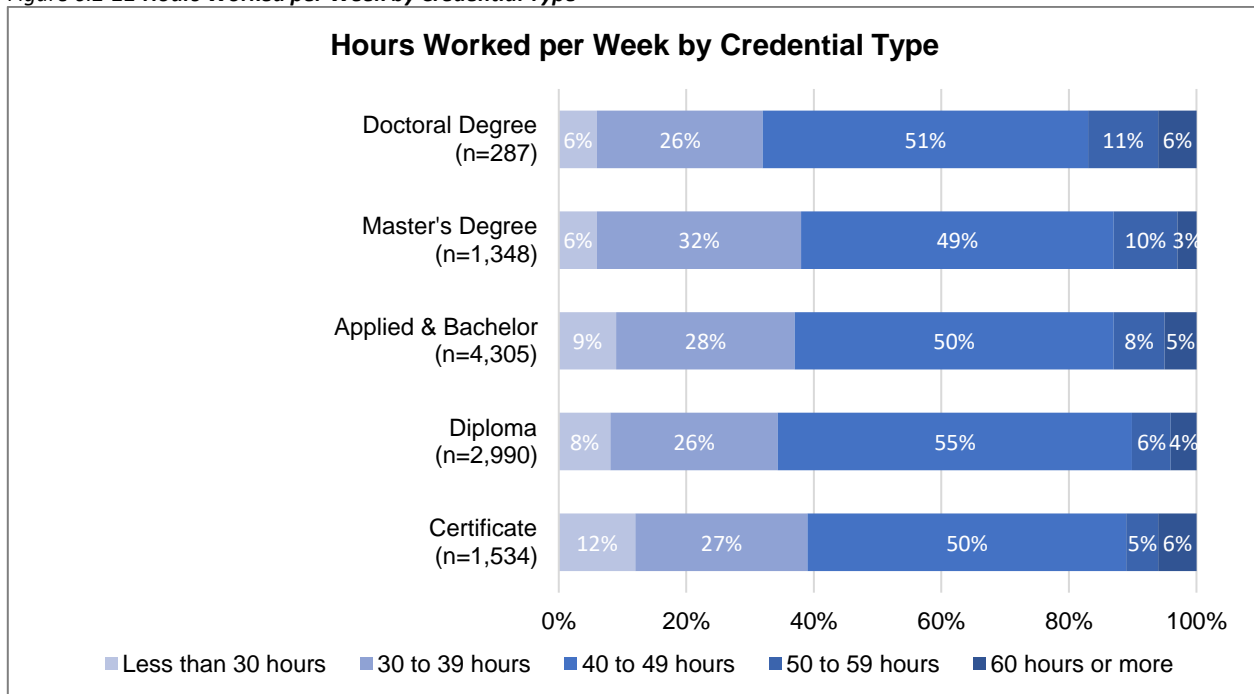
Figure 6.2-21 Hours Worked per Week by BHASE vs. STEM Fields



Q38: What is the total number of hours you usually work per week in your current main job? (The main job refers to the one with the most hours worked in a year).

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Results of more than 168 hours were excluded from the results.

Figure 6.2-22 Hours Worked per Week by Credential Type

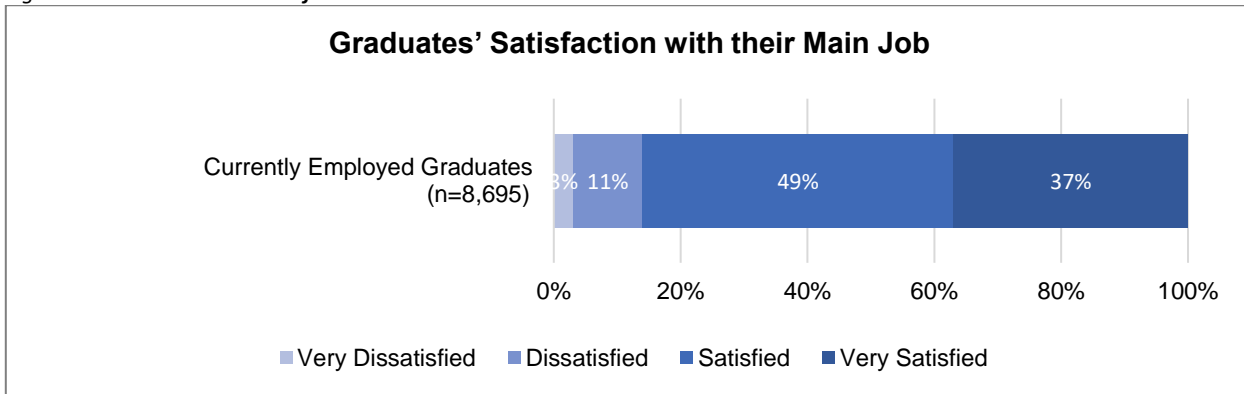


Q38: What is the total number of hours you usually work per week in your current main job? (The main job refers to the one with the most hours worked in a year).

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Results of more than 168 hours were excluded from the results.



Figure 6.2-23 **Graduates' Satisfaction with their Main Job**



Q50: All things considered, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your current main job? Would you say...?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

More than four out of five (86%) of graduates were satisfied or very satisfied with their main job.

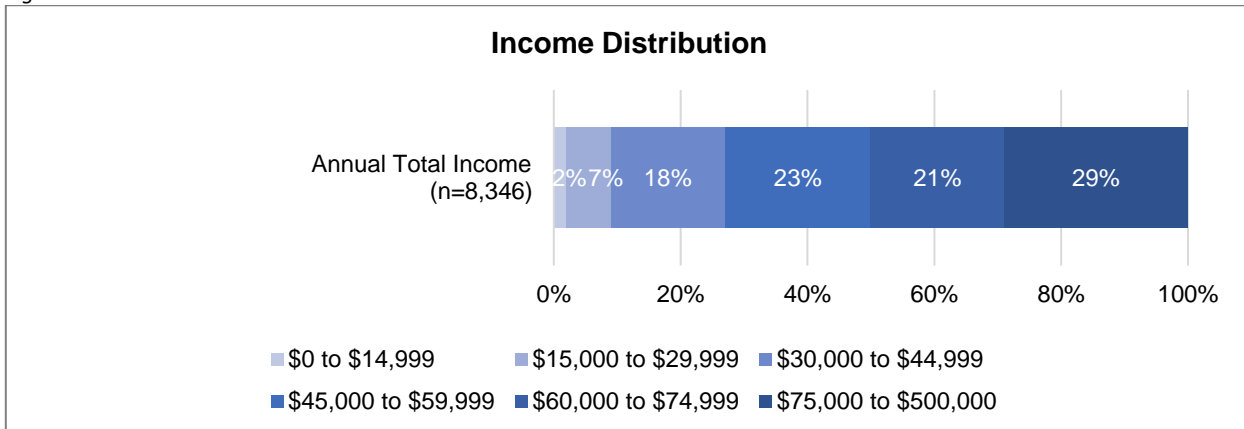
### 6.3 Income

This section covers the graduates' income at the time of the survey.

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 Figure 6.3-6 **Average and Median Total Income from Graduates' by Credential Type** .....201

Figure 6.3-1 **Income Distribution**



Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$500,000 were recoded to \$500,000 to remove outliers.

The average annual income was \$66,215 and half of graduates indicated that they made \$59,800 or more a year<sup>26</sup>. Certain demographic groups reported higher average annual incomes than some of their peers, specifically:

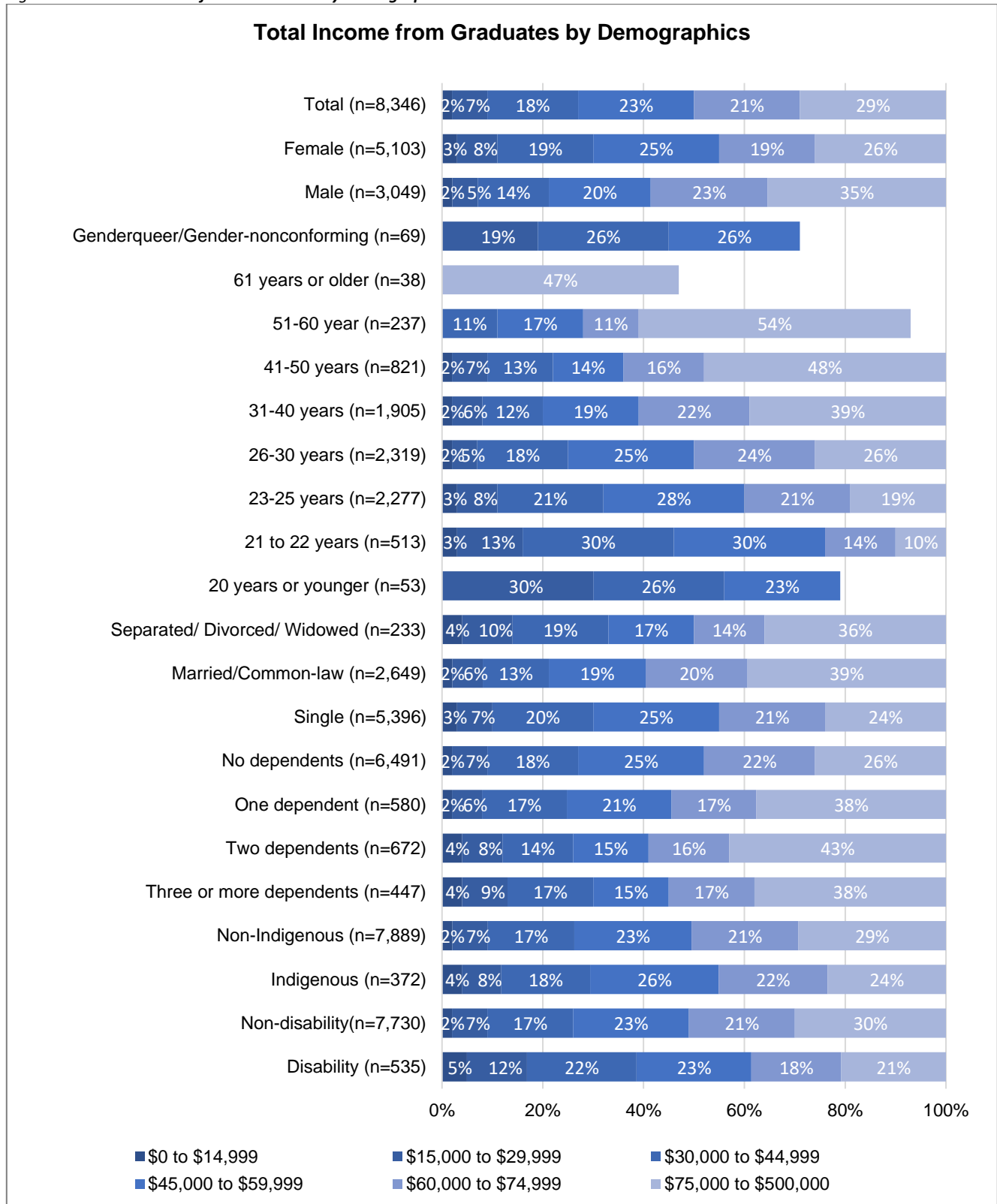
- Domestic graduates (an average of \$67,275 in total annual income compared to \$56,404 for international graduates).
- Male graduates (\$73,569 in annual income compared to averages ranging from \$49,252 to \$61,959 for genderqueer or gender-nonconforming, female, and graduates who preferred to specify their own gender).
- Graduates who were between 31 and 60 years of age (averages ranging from \$74,279 to \$82,580 in annual income compared to averages ranging from \$43,073 to \$63,234 for graduates younger than 31 years of age).
- Graduates who were married, living with a partner, divorced, separated, or widowed (averages ranging from \$70,867 to \$75,256 in annual income compared to \$61,454 for graduates who were single).
- Graduates with one or more dependents (\$75,670 in annual income compared to \$63,972 for graduates with no dependents).
- Graduates who did not self-identify as a person with a disability (\$66,917 in annual income compared to \$56,147 for graduates who self-identified as a person with a disability).
- Graduates originally from elsewhere in Canada and Fort McMurray (averages ranging from \$77,031 to \$90,681 in annual income for the main job income compared to averages ranging from \$57,214 to \$66,676 for graduates originally from Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Red Deer, rural Alberta, outside Canada, Edmonton, and Calgary).
- Graduates who studied elsewhere in Canada or in Fort McMurray (averages ranging from \$84,980 to \$98,198 in annual income for the main job income compared to averages ranging from \$57,446

<sup>26</sup> If the results for the income for the main job only were similar to the results for the total income, the main job results were not reported.

to \$71,314 for graduates who studied in Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, rural Alberta, Edmonton, Calgary, or outside Canada).

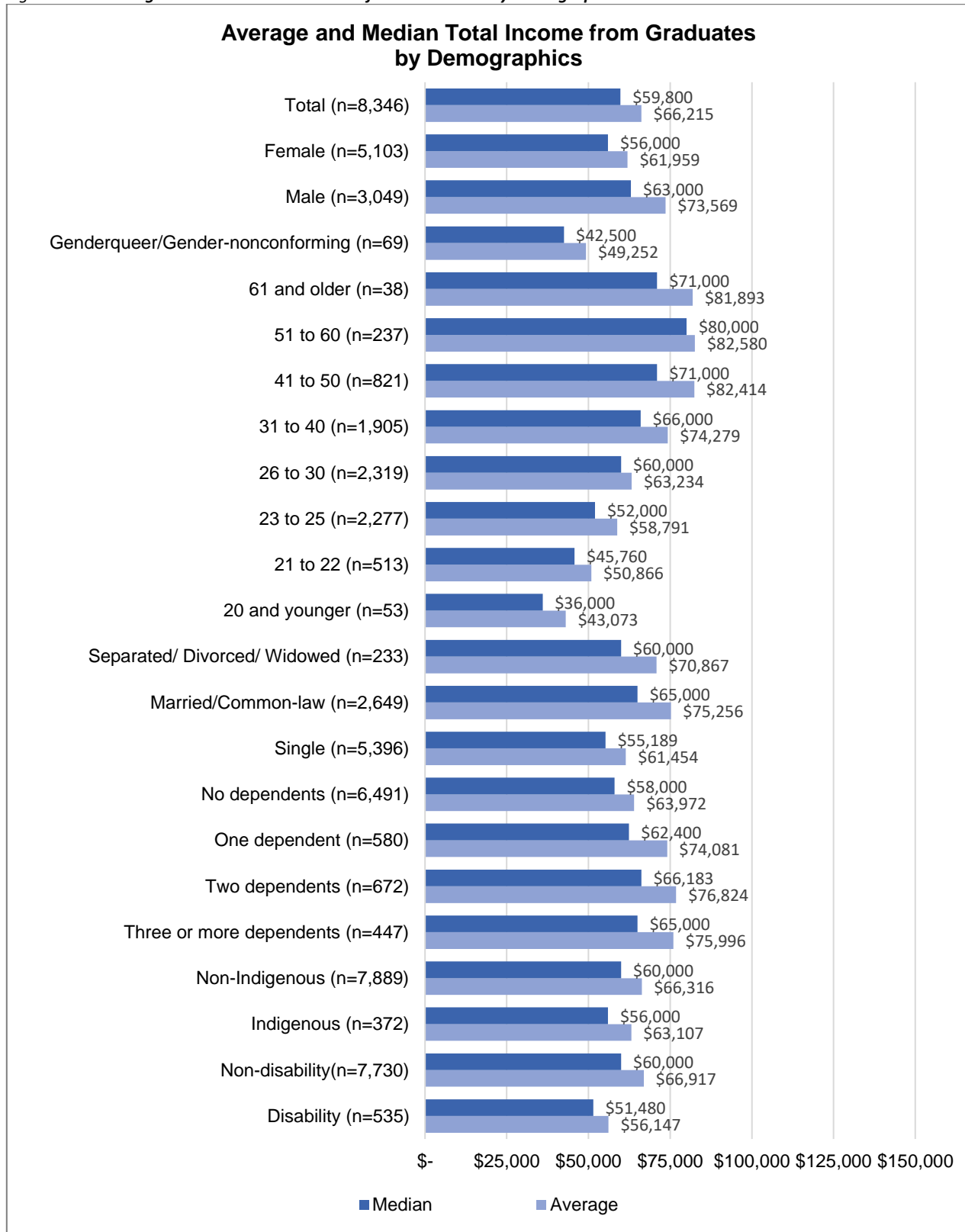
- Graduates who lived elsewhere in Canada, outside of Canada, or Fort McMurray after graduating (averages ranging from \$75,027 to \$94,598 in annual income for the main job income compared to averages ranging from \$54,493 to \$66,170 for graduates who lived in Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Grande Prairie, Red Deer, Edmonton, rural Alberta, or Calgary after graduating).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between 20 or more years before being surveyed (an averages of \$88,463 in annual income compared to averages ranging from \$61,760 to \$76,624 for graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to 20 years before being surveyed).
- Graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was a PhD (\$76,004 in annual income compared to averages ranging from \$63,761 to \$64,094 for graduates whose parents or guardians' highest level of education was completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program or some post-secondary).
- Graduates of STEM fields (\$70,533 in annual income compared to \$65,128 of BHASE graduates).
- Graduates from Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities (\$76,426 in annual income compared to averages ranging from \$52,859 to \$59,870 of their peers).
- Graduates of Business, management and public administration; Architecture, engineering, and related technologies; or Mathematics, computer and information sciences (averages ranging from \$71,568 to \$74,290 in annual income compared to averages ranging from \$40,885 to \$59,009 of graduates of Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; Humanities; Physical and life sciences and technologies; Social and behavioural sciences and law; or Personal, protective and transportation services).
- Graduates who received a master's degree or a doctoral degree (averages ranging from \$90,241 to \$91,173 in annual income compared to averages ranging from \$56,672 to \$64,475 for graduates who received a certificate, an applied or bachelor's degree, or a diploma).

Figure 6.3-2 Total Income from Graduates by Demographics



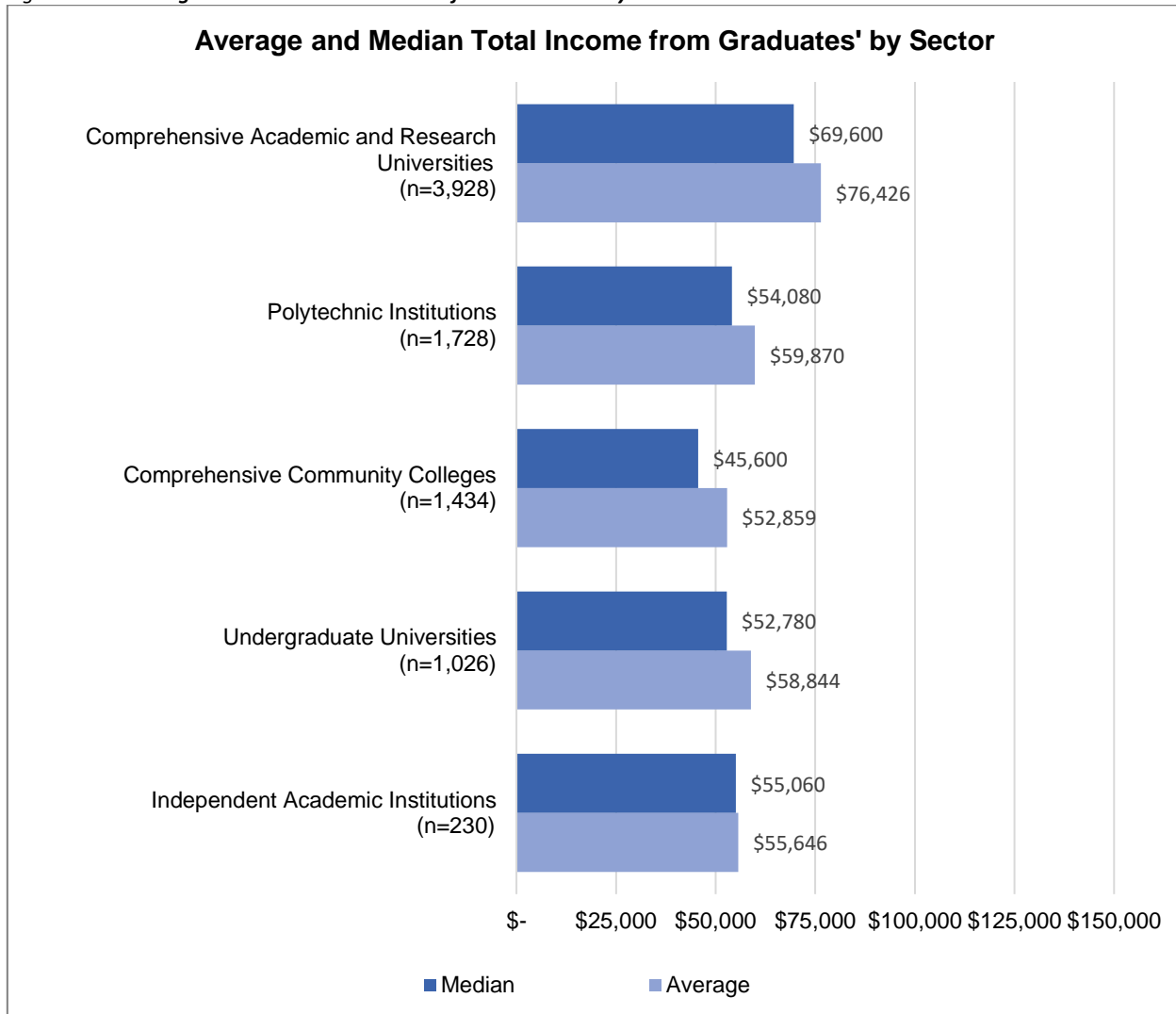
Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$500,000 were recoded to \$500,000 to remove outliers.

Figure 6.3-3 Average and Median Total Income from Graduates by Demographics



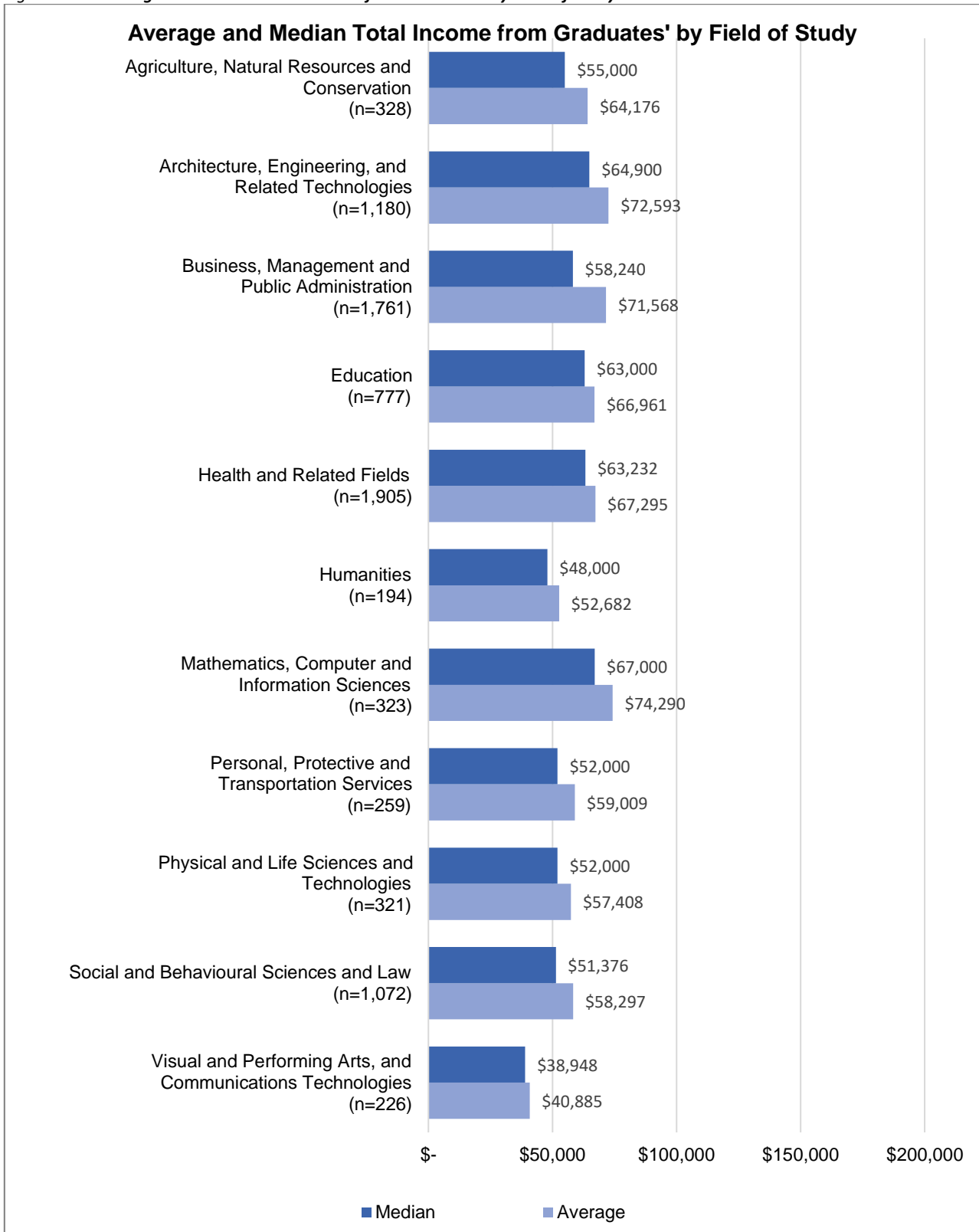
Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$500,000 were recoded to \$500,000 to remove outliers.

Figure 6.3-4 Average and Median Total Income from Graduates by Sector



Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$500,000 were recoded to \$500,000 to remove outliers.

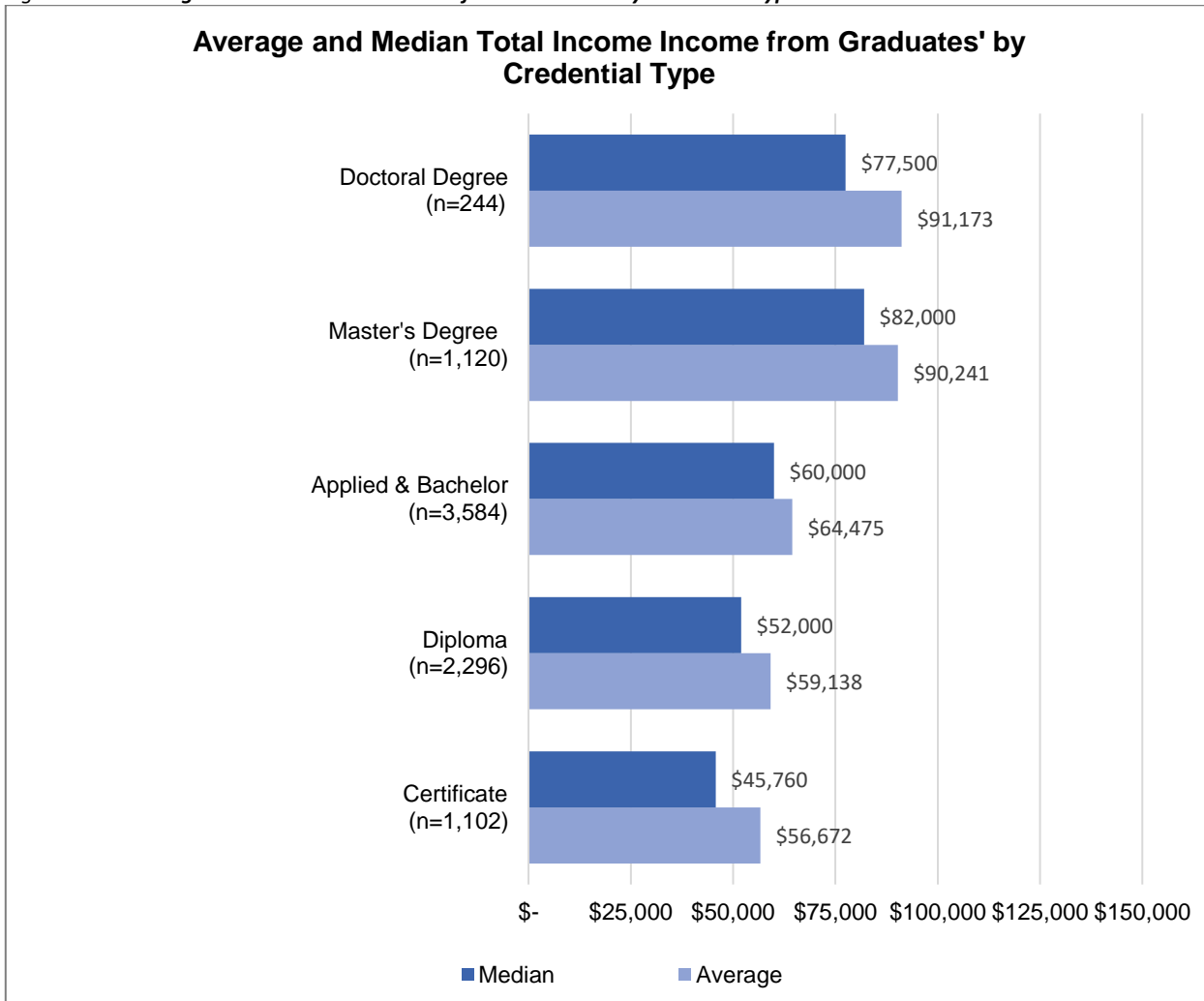
Figure 6.3-5 Average and Median Total Income from Graduates by Field of Study



Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$500,000 were recoded to \$500,000 to remove outliers.



Figure 6.3-6 Average and Median Total Income from Graduates by Credential Type



Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Responses of more than \$500,000 were recoded to \$500,000 to remove outliers.

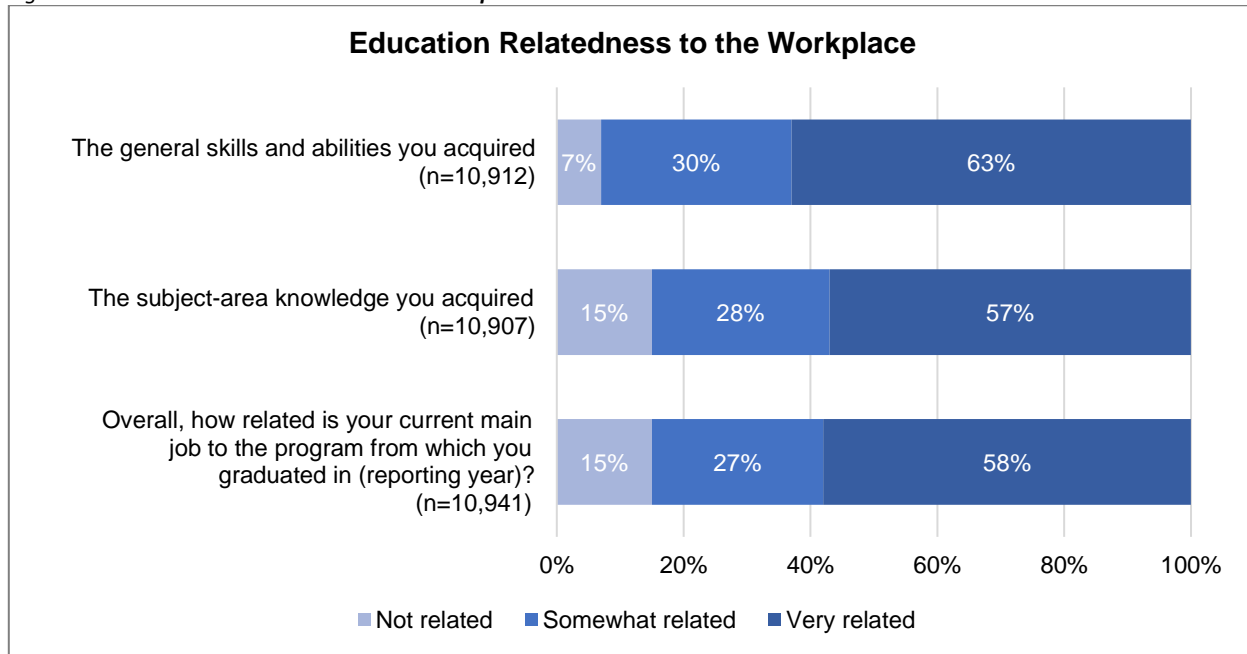
## 6.4 Relatedness of Education and Current Employment

This section covers how related the graduates’ education is to their current employment. This covers the general skills and abilities they acquired, the subject area knowledge they acquired, and overall, how related they are.

### **Table of Figures: Section 6.4: Relatedness of Education and Current Employment**

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Figure 6.4-1 Education Relatedness to the Workplace



Q46-48. Thinking about your current main job, please rate the following statements as 'not related', 'somewhat related' or 'very related' to the program from which you graduated in (reporting year).

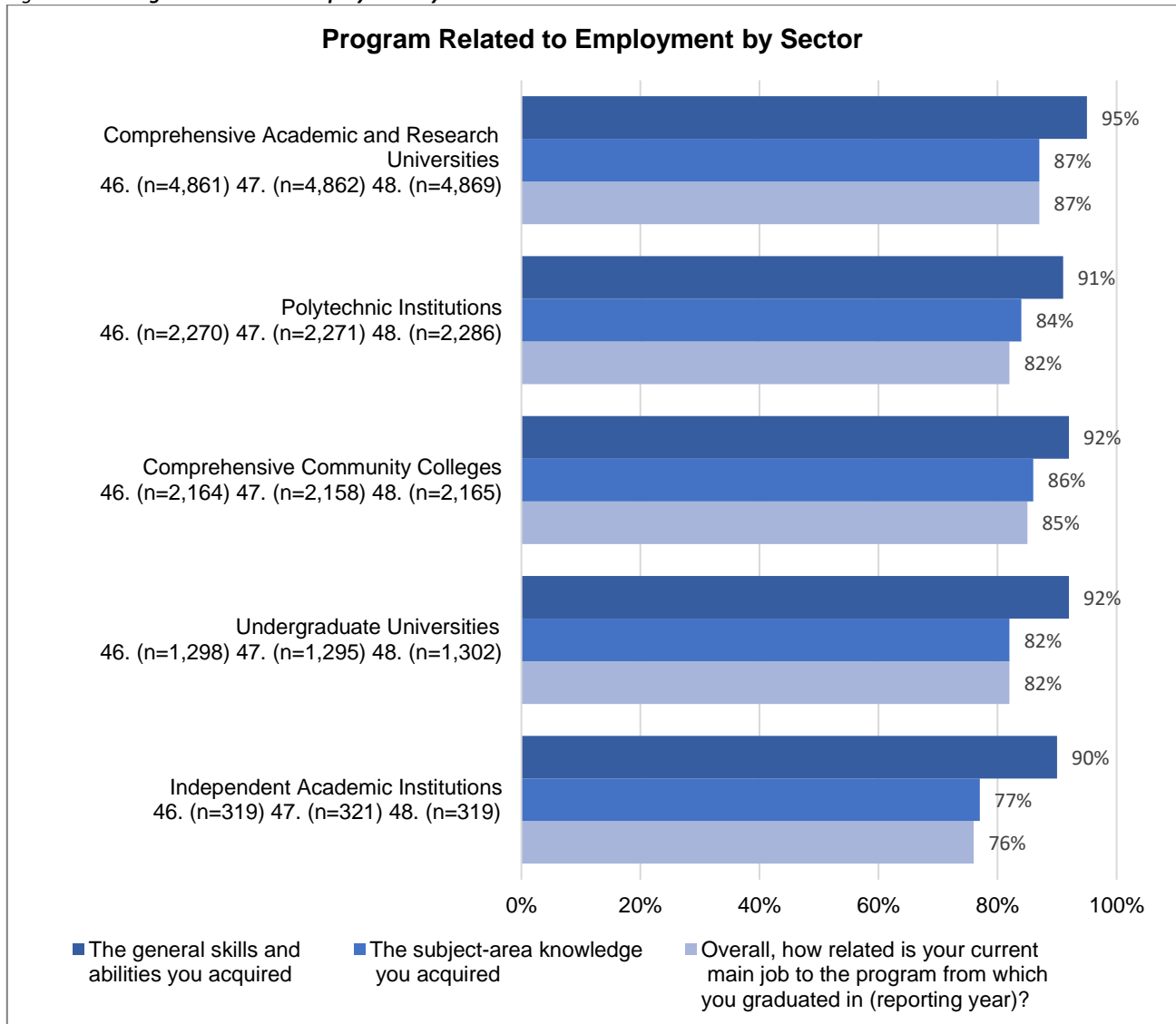
Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

The majority of graduates indicated that their post-secondary education was 'very related' to their current main job; specifically, 93% indicated that the general skills and abilities they acquired were 'very related' or 'related', 85% indicated that the subject area knowledge they acquired was 'very related' or 'related', and 85% indicated that their program was 'very related' or 'related' to their current main job overall. Certain demographic groups indicated that their program was 'very related' to their current main job overall more often than others, specifically:

- Female graduates (86% of female graduates indicated that their job was 'very related' or 'related' to their program compared to 82% among male graduates).
- Graduates who were between 31 and 60 years of age (89% indicated that their job was 'very related' or 'related' to their program compared to 81% of graduates between 23 and 25 years of age).
- Graduates who were married or living with a partner (89% indicated that their job was 'very related' or 'related' to their program compared to 82% of graduates who were single).
- Graduates with one or more dependents (88% indicated that their job was 'very related' or 'related' to their program compared to 84% of graduates with no dependents).
- Graduates who did not self-identify as a person with a disability (85% indicated that their job was 'very related' or 'related' to their program compared to 79% of graduates who self-identified as a person with a disability).
- Graduates originally from elsewhere in Canada (89% indicated that their job was 'very related' or 'related' to their program compared to a range of 82% to 85% of graduates originally from elsewhere in Alberta, outside of Canada, Calgary, or Edmonton).

- Graduates who studied elsewhere in Canada (91% indicated that their job was ‘very related’ or ‘related’ to their program compared to a range of 81% to 85% of graduates who studied in Red Deer, Lethbridge, Calgary, elsewhere in Alberta, or Edmonton).
- Graduates who lived elsewhere in Canada after graduating (89% indicated that their job was ‘very related’ or ‘related’ to their program compared to a range of 83% to 85% of graduates who lived in Calgary, Edmonton, or rural Alberta after graduating).
- Graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time eleven to twenty before being surveyed (89% indicated that their job was ‘very related’ or ‘related’ to their program compared to a range of 83% to 85% of graduates who started post-secondary schooling for the first time between two to ten years before being surveyed).
- Graduates of BHASE programs (86% indicated that their job was ‘very related’ or ‘related’ to their program compared to 78% of STEM graduates).
- Graduates from Undergraduate Universities, Comprehensive Community Colleges, and Comprehensive Academic and Research Universities (a range of 83% to 87% indicated that their job was ‘very related’ or ‘related’ to their program compared to 75% of graduates from Independent Academic Institutions).
- Graduates of Education; Health and related fields; and Business, management and public administration (a range of 95% to 88% indicated that their job was ‘very related’ or ‘related’ to their program compared to 55% to 79% of graduates from the Humanities; Physical and life sciences and technologies; Personal, protective and transportation services; and Social and behavioural sciences and law).
- Graduates who received a certificate, applied or bachelor’s degree, or diploma (a range of 82% to 85% indicated that their job was ‘very related’ or ‘related’ to their program compared to a range of 91% to 94% who received a master’s degree, or doctoral degree).

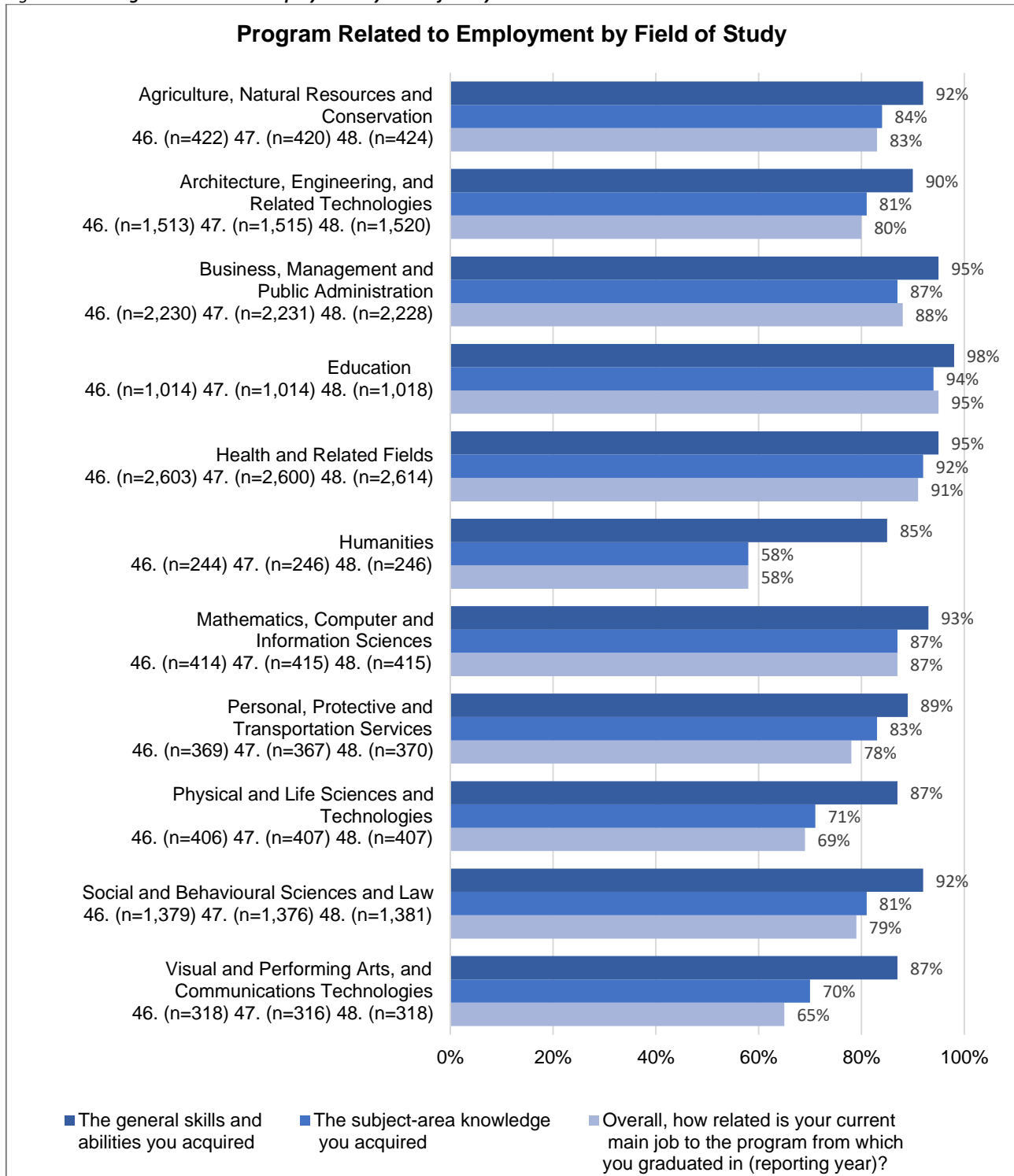
Figure 6.4-2 Program Related to Employment by Sector



Q46-48. Thinking about your current main job, please rate the following statements as ‘not related’, ‘somewhat related’ or ‘very related’ to the program from which you graduated in (reporting year).

Notes: ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis. This chart shows the combined results for ‘somewhat related’ or ‘very related’.

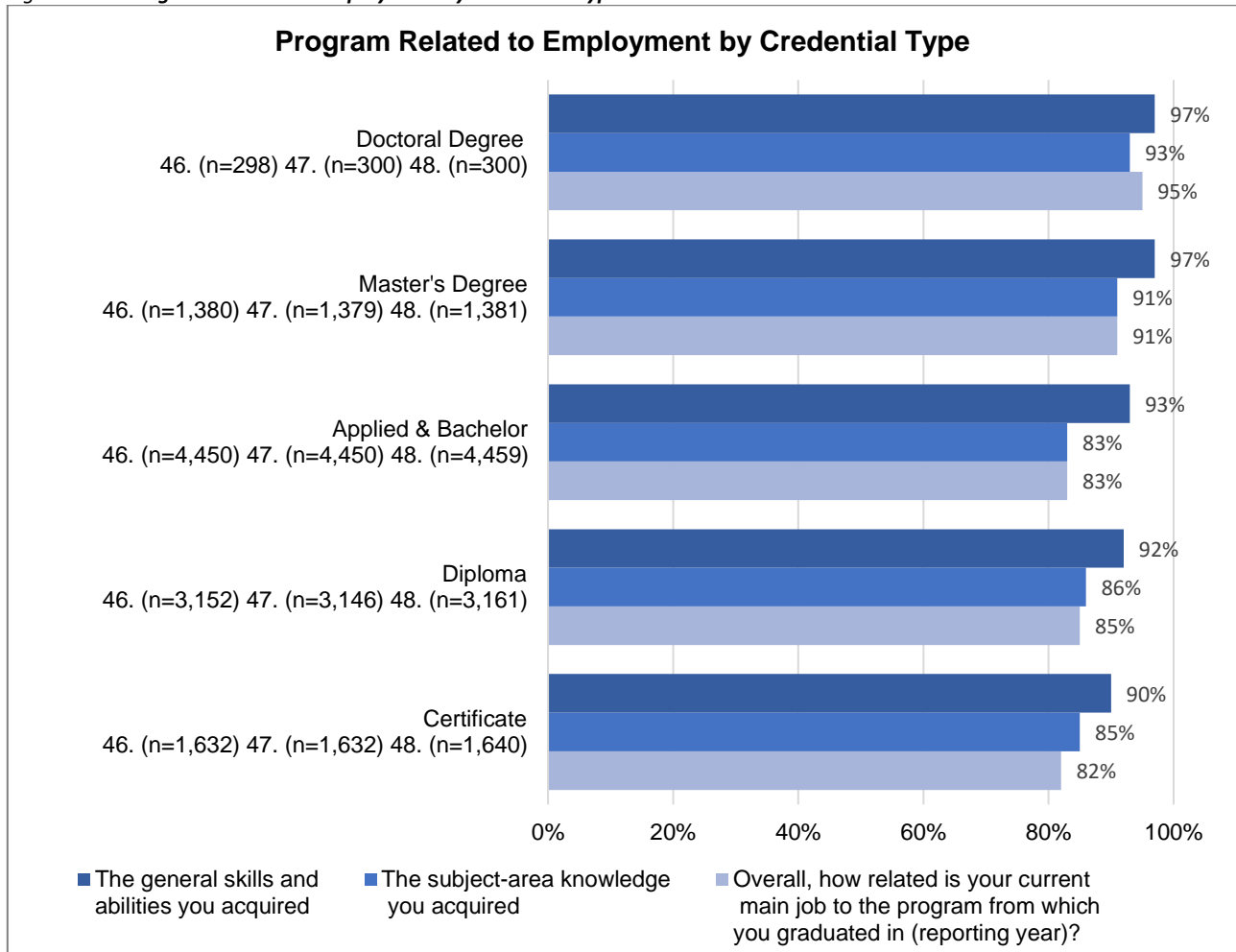
Figure 6.4-3 Program Related to Employment by Field of Study



Q46-48. Thinking about your current main job, please rate the following statements as ‘not related’, ‘somewhat related’ or ‘very related’ to the program from which you graduated in (reporting year).

Notes: ‘Don’t know’ and ‘Prefer not to say’ responses were excluded from analysis. This chart shows the combined results for ‘somewhat related’ or ‘very related’.

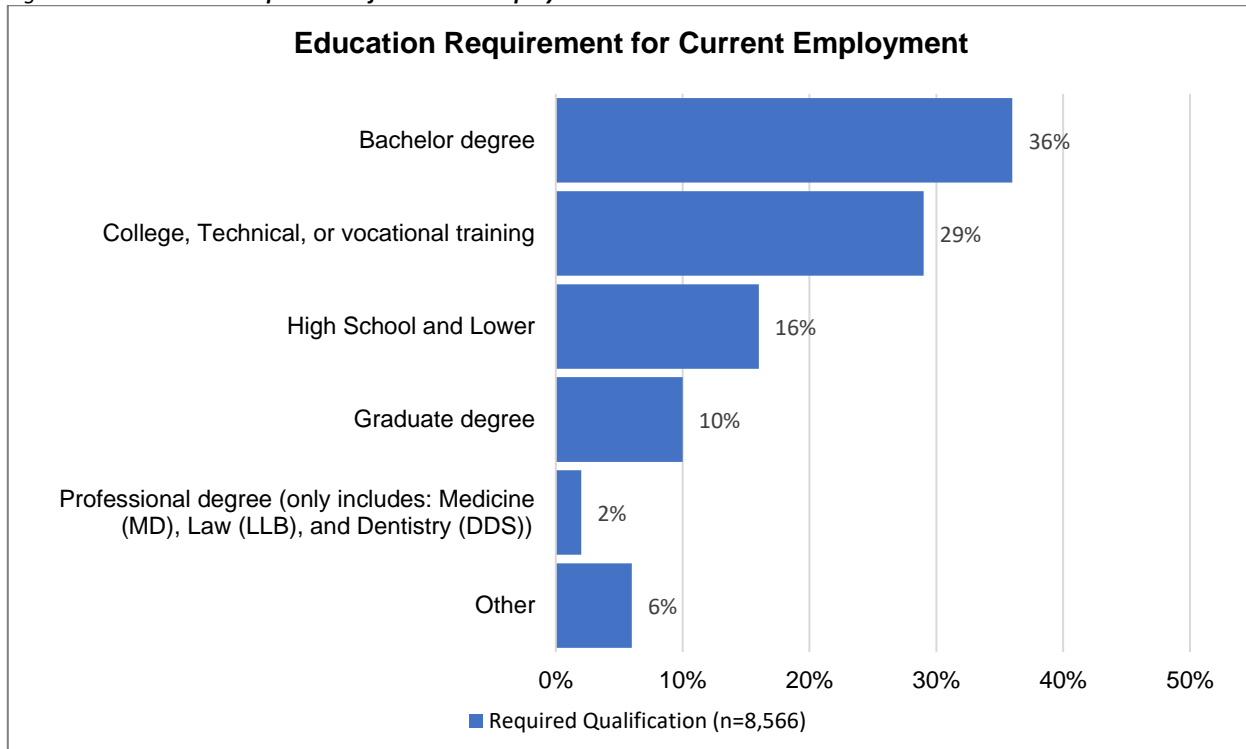
Figure 6.4-4 Program Related to Employment by Credential Type



Q46-48. Thinking about your current main job, please rate the following statements as 'not related', 'somewhat related' or 'very related' to the program from which you graduated in (reporting year).

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. This chart shows the combined results for 'somewhat related' or 'very related'.

Figure 6.4-5 Education Requirement for Current Employment



Q49. What is the minimum level of education needed to do your current main job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis.

About a third of graduates (36%) indicated that a completed bachelor's degree was a necessary qualification for their position when they were hired. The second most common requirement (29%) was a completed non-university, post-secondary degree (college, technical, or career colleges) and the third most common (16%) was a high school or lower.



## 6.5 Historic Outcomes

The historic outcomes section compares graduates’ employment rate and labour force status between the current collection year and the two previous survey periods to identify trends. The total income and the main job income were compared to the previous survey results. Historic trends described below include trends for which there was a consistent change that occurred over the three pertinent years. Historic differences represent significant changes between the current data and that of the previous year.

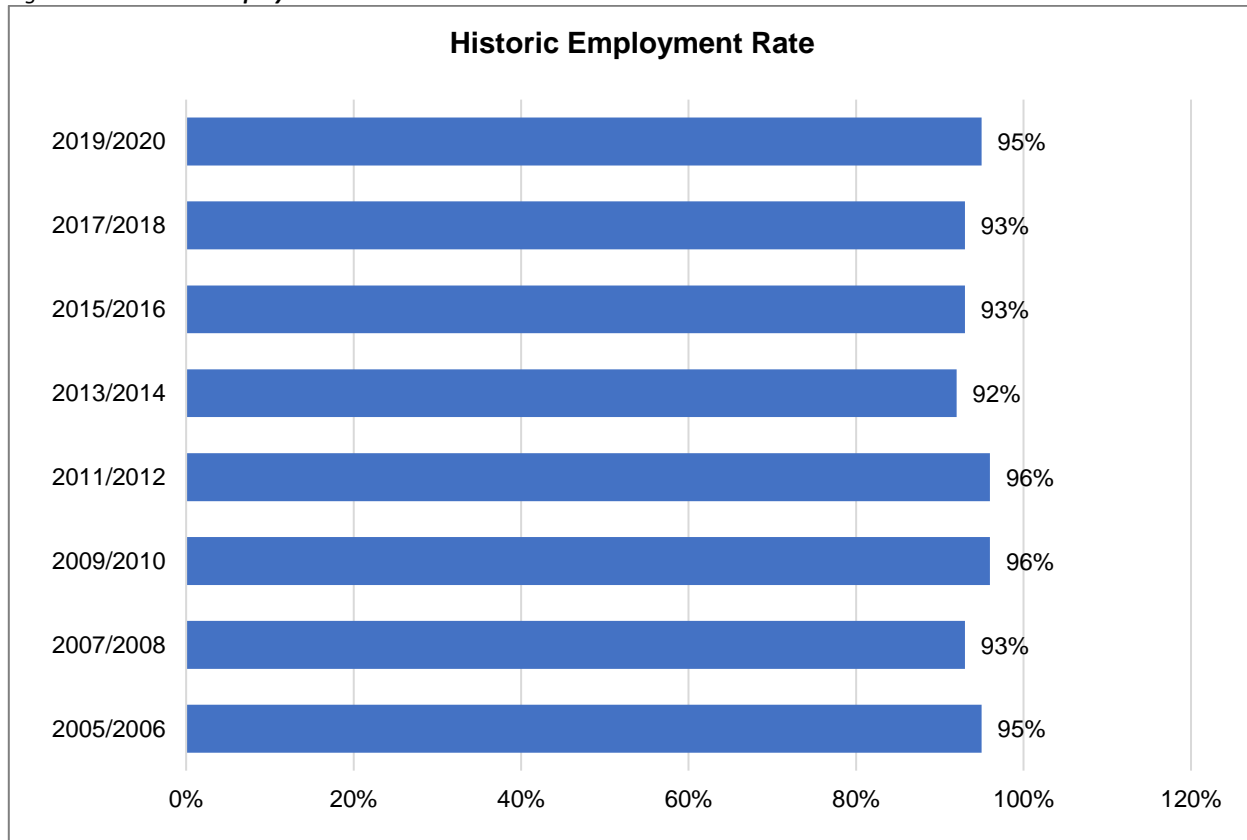
### **Table of Figures: Section 6.5: Historic Outcomes**

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Overall, there has been little change to the employment rate over the past survey periods. The employment rate from previous survey periods ranged from 92% to 96%. The 2019/2020 employment rate appears to have increased by 2% compared to the previous survey period.

There were no large changes in results of graduates from 2017/2018 and 2015/2016 within various groups.

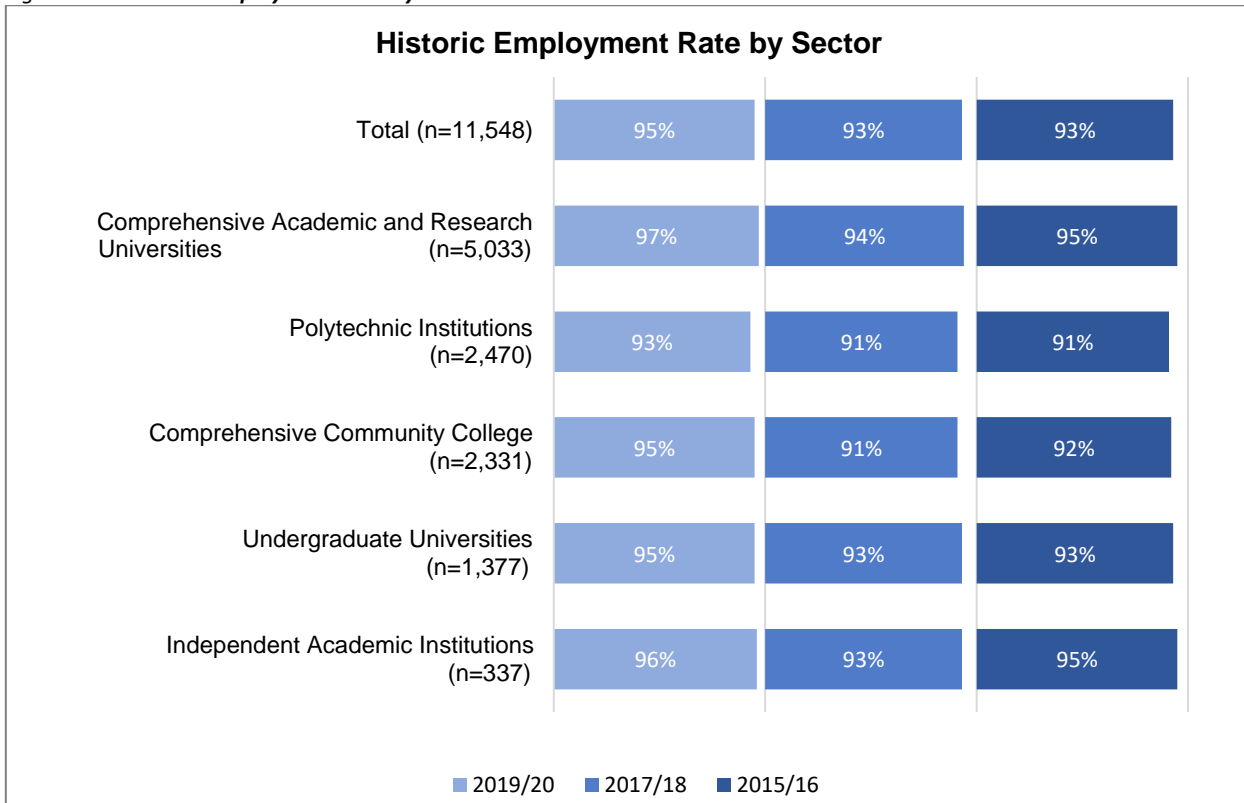
Figure 6.5-1 **Historic Employment Rate**



Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. Note that the historic employment rates presented in this chart are based only on questions 33 and 34 and therefore, do not account for whether graduates were currently in school, which is in contrast to the calculation of employment rate for the current years data and within other charts in this report.

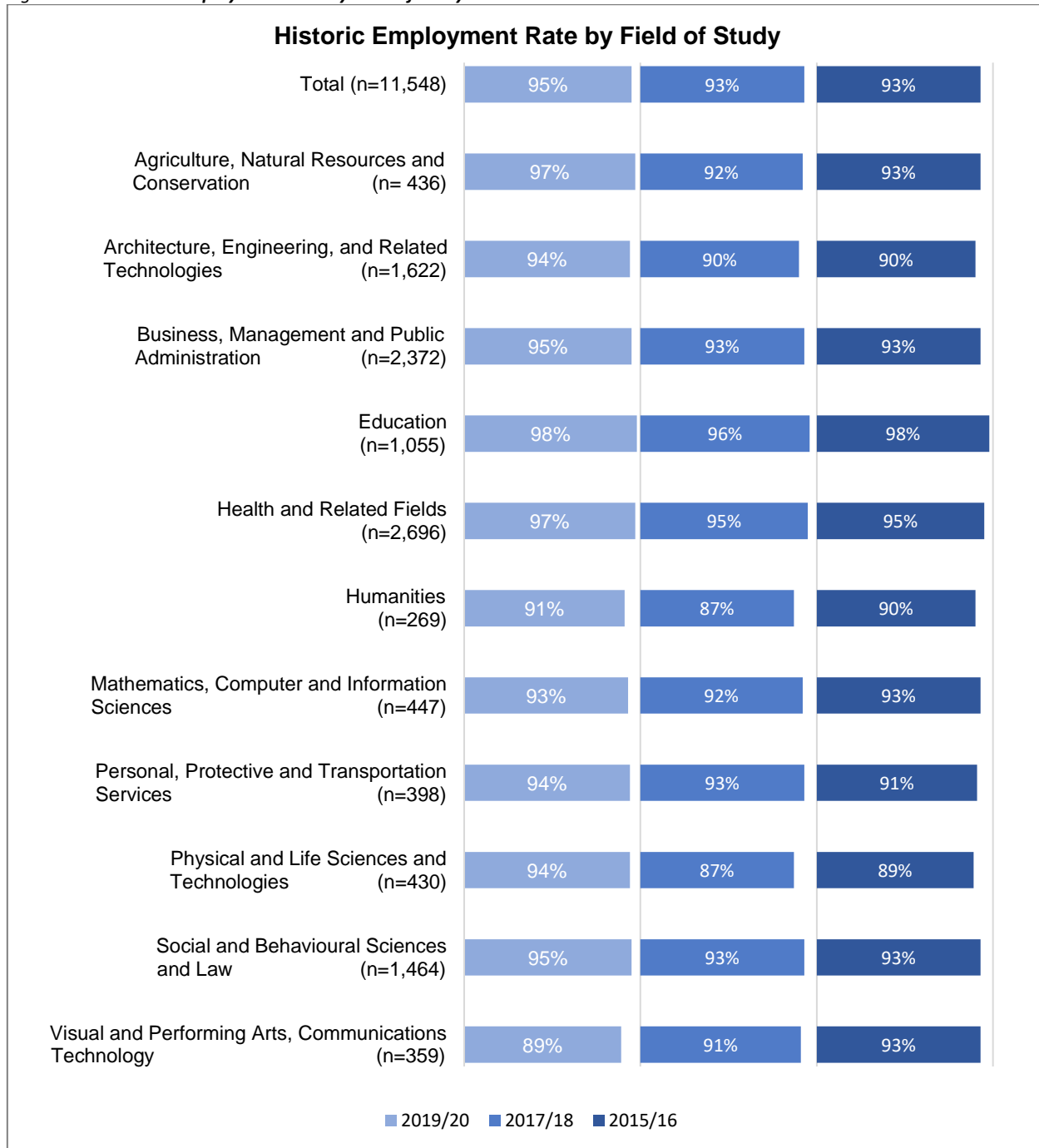
Figure 6.5-2 **Historic Employment Rate by Sector**



Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. This method does not include respondents who answered 'Don't know' or 'Prefer not to say' to questions 23, 25, 33, or 34 if their labour force status could not be determined.

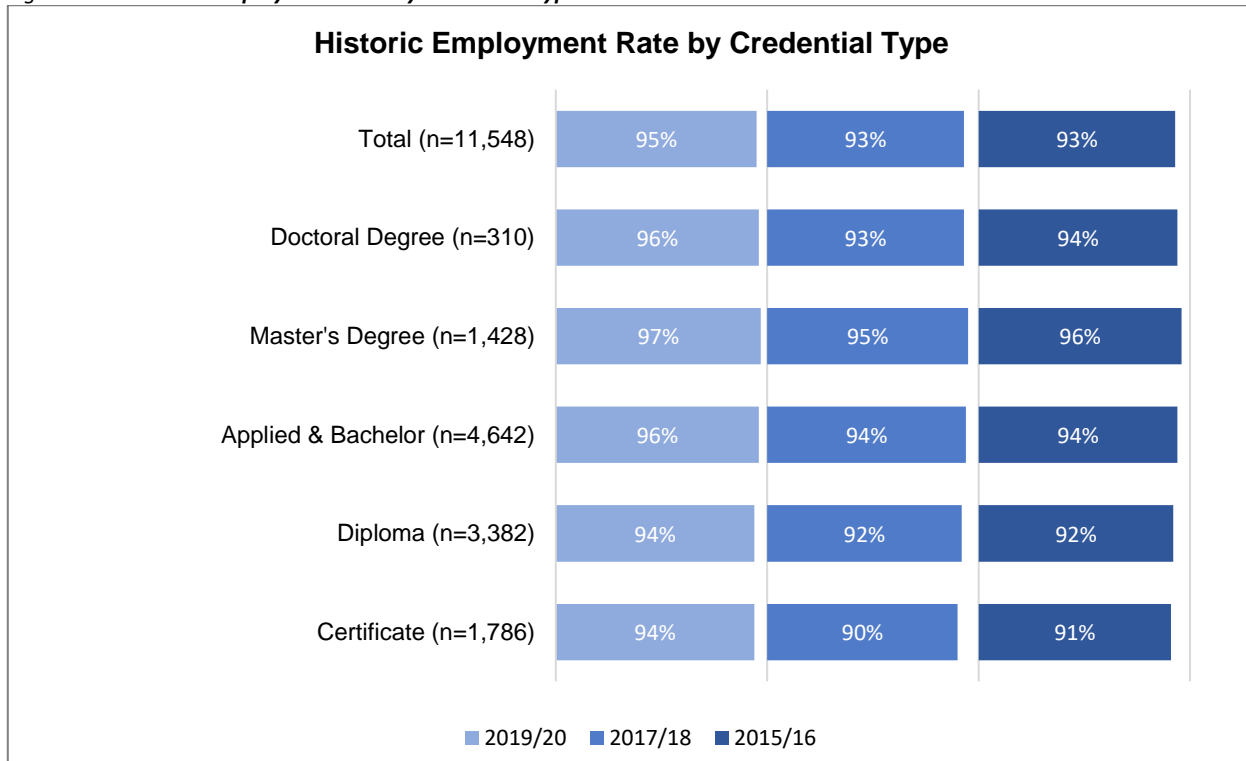
Figure 6.5-3 **Historic Employment Rate by Field of Study**



Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. This method does not include respondents who answered 'Don't know' or 'Prefer not to say' to questions 23, 25, 33, or 34 if their labour force status could not be determined.

Figure 6.5-4 **Historic Employment Rate by Credential Type**



Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. This method does not include respondents who answered 'Don't know' or 'Prefer not to say' to questions 23, 25, 33, or 34 if their labour force status could not be determined.

This following analysis discusses the labour force status of graduates. Labour force status includes graduates who were excluded from the employment rate because they were unemployed and not looking for work or they were a full-time student. As compared to graduates of 2015/2016 and 2017/2018, graduates of 2019/2020 appear to indicate that they were employed at a similar rate (74% and 74% vs. 77%, chronologically).

However, there were several absolute changes of 5% or more in the results of graduates in 2019/20 from 2017/2018 and 2015/2016, respectively, in the following groups:

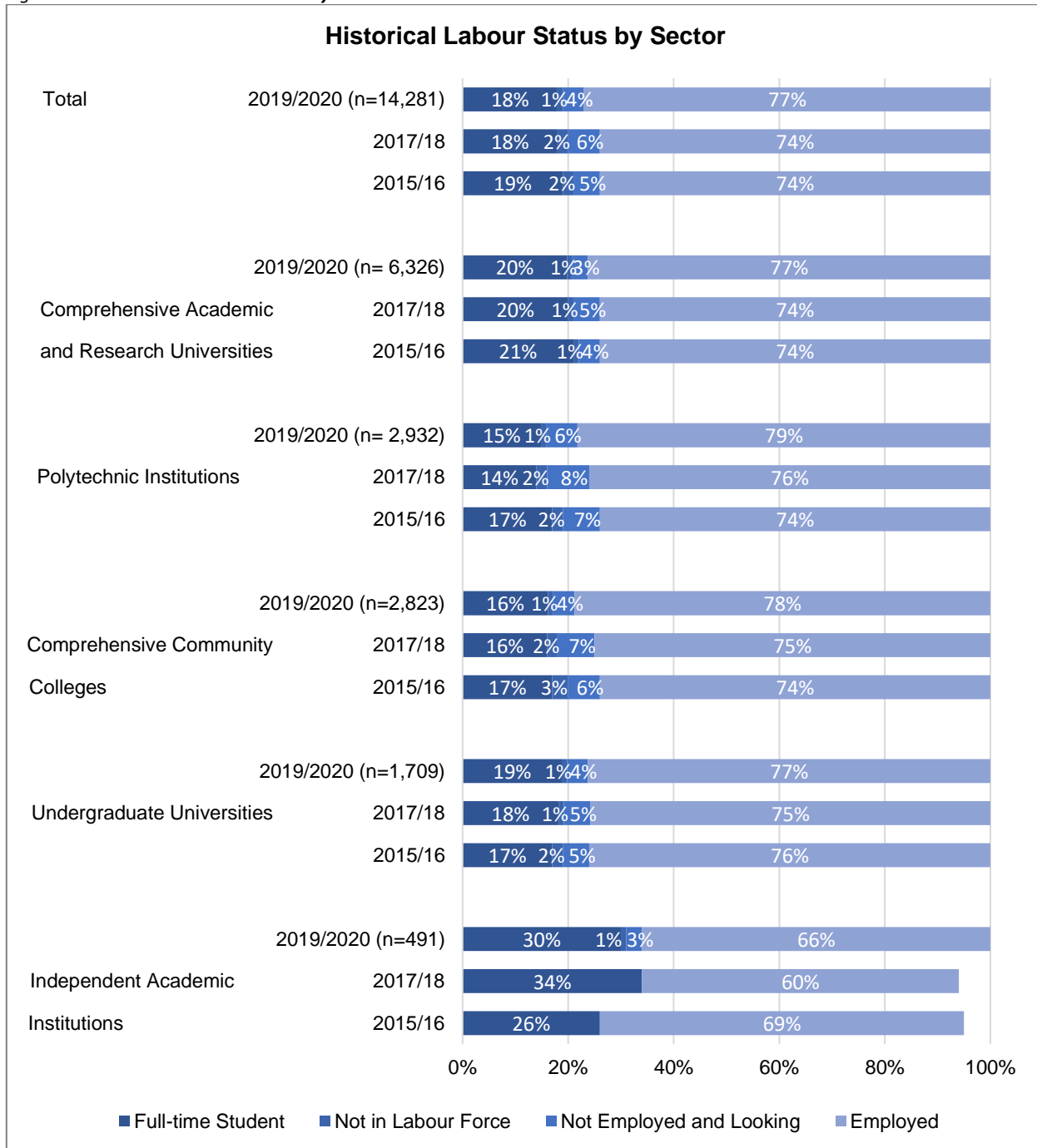
#### SECTOR

- Polytechnic Institutions: Employment (74% in 2015/16 vs. 79%)
- Independent Academic Institutions: Employment (60% in 2017/18 vs. 66%)

#### FIELD OF STUDY

- Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation: Employment (69% in 2017/18 vs. 76%)
- Architecture, Engineering, and Related Technologies: Employment (74% in 2015/16 vs. 80%)
- Humanities: Employment (52% in 2017/18 vs. 57%)
- Physical and Life Sciences and Technologies: Employment (44% in 2017/18 vs. 49%)

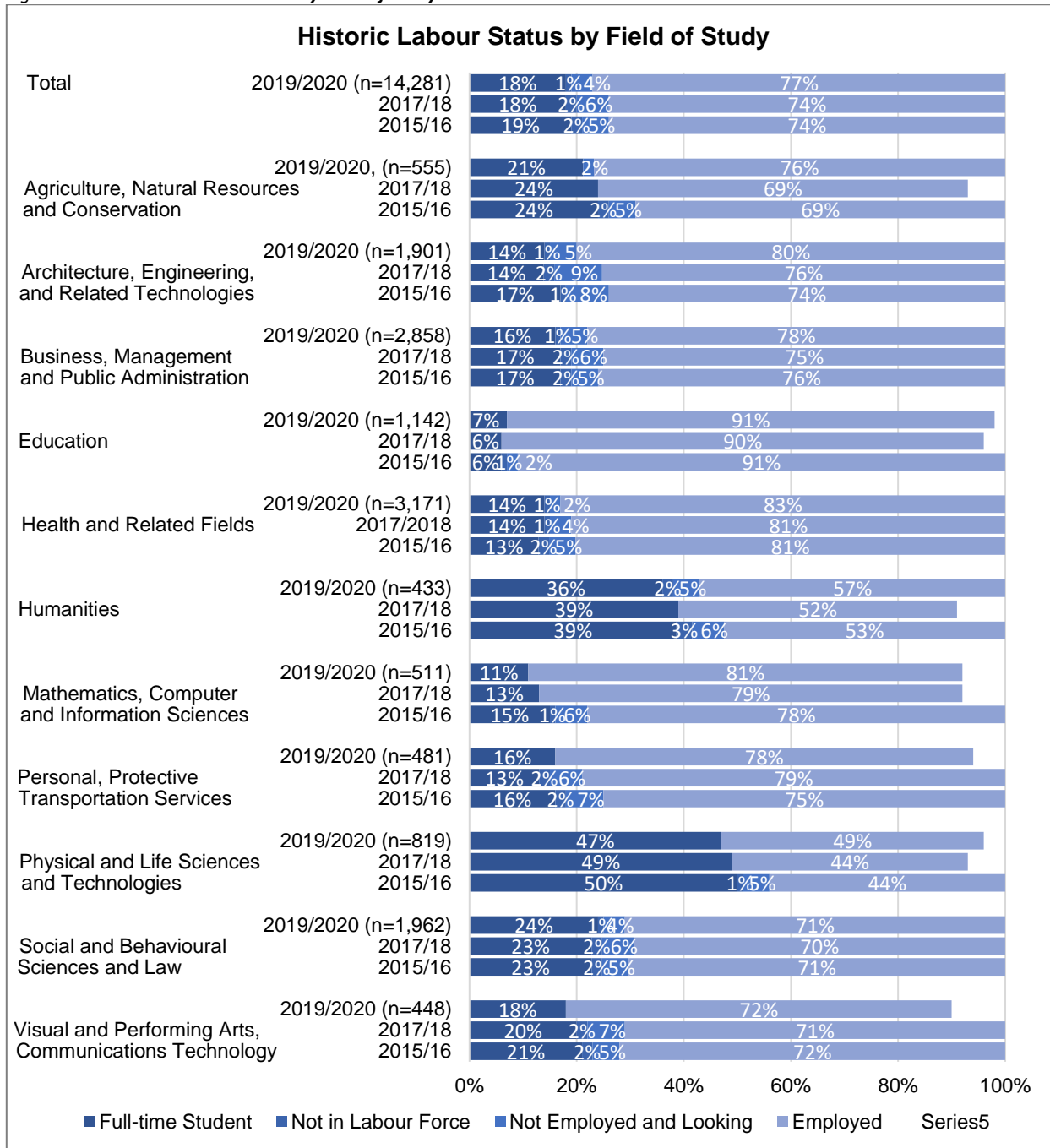
Figure 6.5-5 Historical Labour Status by Sector



Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. This method does not include respondents who answered 'Don't know' or 'Prefer not to say' to questions 23, 25, 33, or 34 if their labour force status could not be determined. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

Figure 6.5-6 **Historic Labour Status by Field of Study**

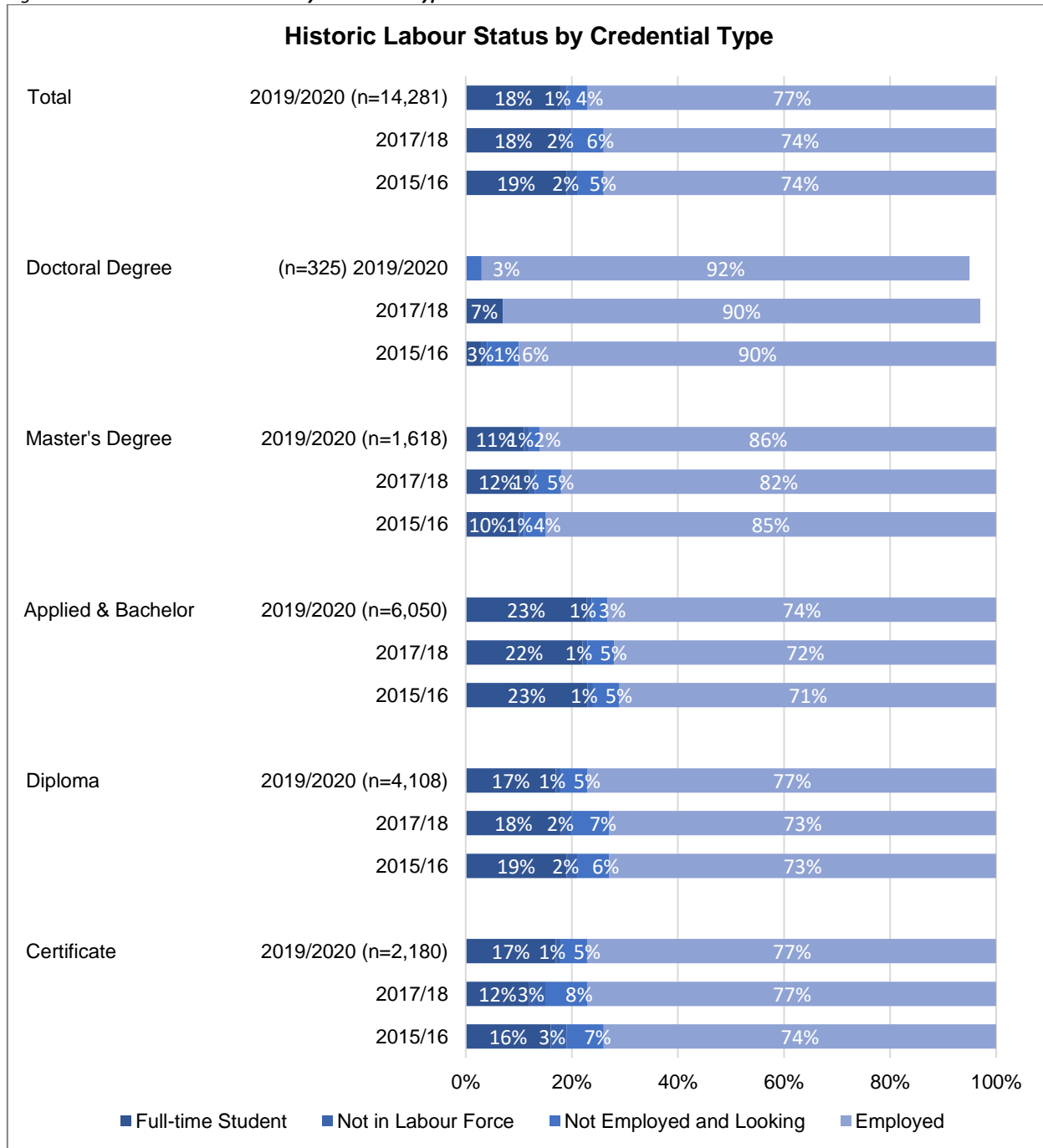


Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. This method does not include respondents who answered 'Don't know' or 'Prefer not to say' to questions 23, 25, 33, or 34 if their labour force status could not be determined. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.



Figure 6.5-7 Historic Labour Status by Credential Type



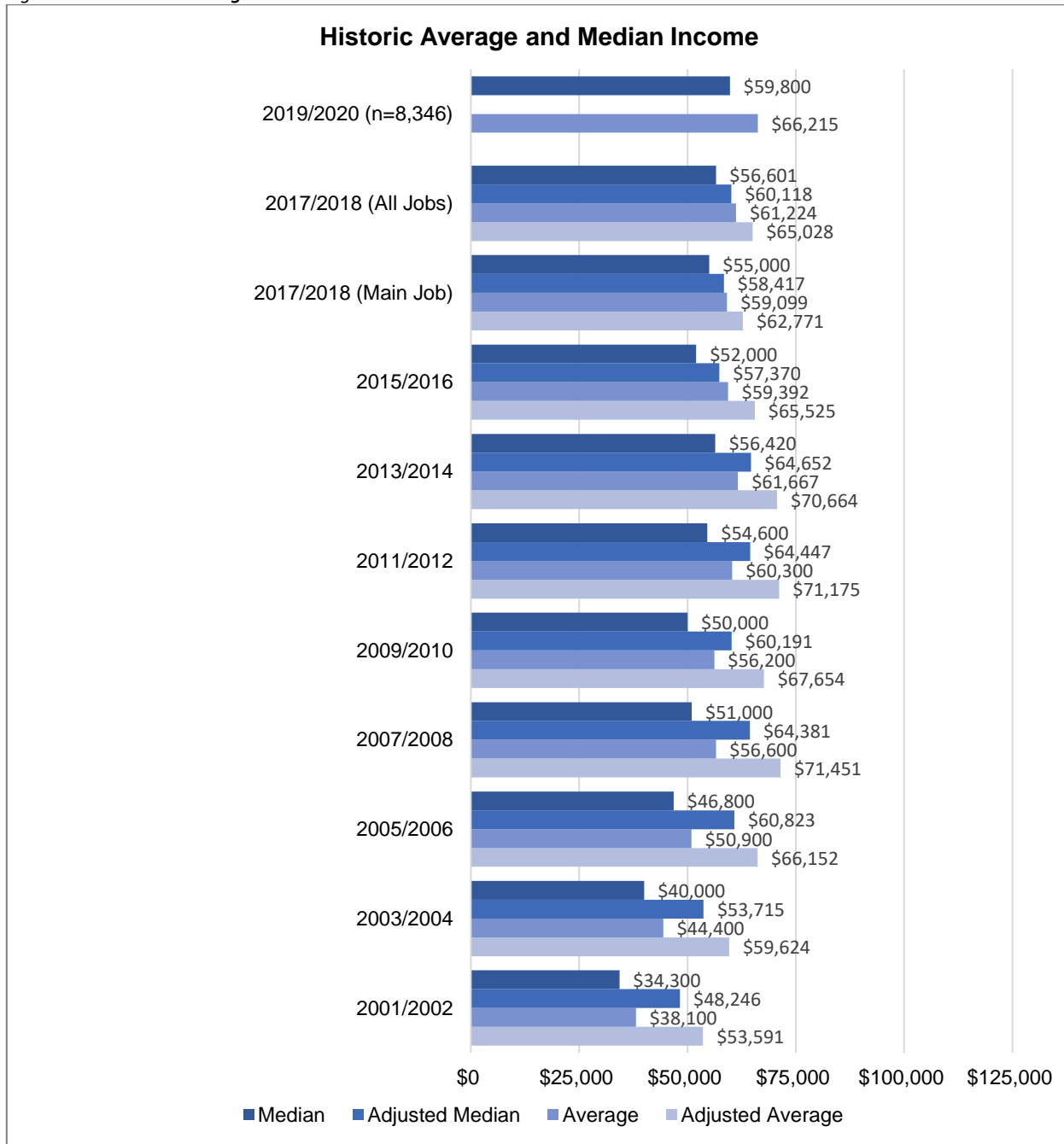
Q23. Are you currently enrolled as a student? Q25. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? Q33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? Q34. Are you currently looking for a job? Q36. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?

Notes: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding. 'Don't know' and 'Prefer not to say' responses were excluded from analysis. This method does not include respondents who answered 'Don't know' or 'Prefer not to say' to questions 23, 25, 33, or 34 if their labour force status could not be determined. Response options with less than 10 responses were suppressed, and in some cases, complementary suppression was applied, so that suppressed results cannot be determined by calculation.

Overall, there has been an increase in the average reported annual income since the 2001/2002 survey period. Without taking inflation into account, the average annual income has had an increase of \$28,115, and with inflation the increase has been \$12,624. Similarly, the increase in median wage was \$25,500, and with inflation the increase has been \$11,554.

Looking at the current average annual income at respondents' main job, compared to the 2017/2018 survey period, there has been an increase of about \$7,116 when inflation is not considered, and when inflation is taken into account there was an increase in average annual income at respondents' main job of \$3,444. Looking at the median income for respondents' main job, there was an increase of \$4,800, and when inflation was taken into account there was an increase of \$1,383.

Figure 6.5-8 **Historic Average and Median Income**



Notes: “Not Applicable”, “Don’t know”, and “No response” responses were excluded from analysis.  
 For the 2017/18 survey, Total Annual Income is based on the Sum of graduates’ annual wage at their main job and their annual wage at their other jobs. If graduates gave a valid answer to only one of these questions, their total income was treated as that value.  
 All surveys except the 2017/18, income data was collected for graduates’ main job only.  
 Inflation was calculated using the Bank of Canada Inflation Calculator. The base year used was the year of reporting (2022) and the compared year used was the survey year. For example, the 2001/2002 adjusted median was calculated by comparing how much the median was worth in 2004 to 2022. The Inflation Calculator can be found at <https://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/related/inflation-calculator/>.

## 7 Appendix

### Graduate Outcomes Survey Instrument

#### Telephone Introduction Script

Q11a. Hello, may I please speak to \_\_\_\_\_ (name of graduate) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

[Interviewer Prompt: If asked who is calling, I am calling from CCI Research on behalf of Alberta Advanced Education and (provider name) .

[Interviewer Prompt: if asked why we are calling, ‘We are conducting a survey of post-secondary graduates who completed programs of study in Alberta. The purpose of the study is to collect information about graduates’ employment and educational experiences, and to provide detailed information to (provider name) with ideas about how to improve their programs.’]

Interviewer Note: if asked who we are and why we are calling read both prompts.]

[Interviewer Note: Interviewers are not to collect survey information from parents, roommates or others.]

- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Speaking                    | Go to Q1aa            |
| 2. Goes to get them            | Go to Q12a            |
| 3. Not available/no later      | Go to callback screen |
| 4. Does not live there anymore | Go to Q1b             |
| 5. Don’t know                  | Go to Q1c             |
| 6. Refused                     | Go to Q1c             |

(IF Q11a=1)

Q11aa. Is now a safe and convenient time to speak with you ?

[Interviewer Prompt: if asked why we ask this questions say, ‘We may be contacting people on their cell phones and we want to ensure they are in a safe and convenient environment to talk to us.’]

[Interviewer prompt: If respondent is NOT in an appropriate environment to proceed with the call (e.g., driving or in a public place), say ‘I will try you at another time. Thank you’. And record as a general callback.]

[Interviewer Prompt: If asked who is calling, I am calling from CCI Research on behalf of Alberta Advanced Education and [\(provider name\)](#)

- |               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. Yes        | Go to Q12              |
| 2. No         | Go to call back screen |
| 3. Don’t know | Go to call back screen |
| 4. Refused    | Go to call back screen |

(If Q1a=4)

Q1b. Okay, I will explain the reason for my call. We are conducting a survey of post-secondary graduates who completed programs of study in Alberta. The purpose of the study is to collect information about graduates’ employment and educational experiences, and to provide detailed information to [\(provider name\)](#) with ideas about how to improve their programs.

Would you be willing to supply us with the telephone number and or email address of [<name of graduate>](#) so we may collect this information from them to help improve [\(provider name\)](#) programs.

The contact information you provide will only be used to contact [<name of graduate>](#) to conduct this survey.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 .Yes gives contact information | Go to Q11d   |
| 2. No                            | Thank you for your time. Have a good day/night. Good bye |
| 3. Ask permission/call later     | Go to callback screen                                    |
| 4. Don’t know                    | Thank you for your time. Have a good day/night. Good bye |
| 5. Refused                       | Thank you for your time. Have a good day/night. Good bye |

**Q11c.** We understand you may not be able to complete the survey at this time. However, the information we collect helps to improve [\(provider name\)](#) programs. Our calling hours are Monday to Friday 9:00 am to 9:00 pm and weekends 10:00 am to 6:30 pm when would be a better time to call you back or would you prefer to complete the survey online?

1. Yes do survey now Go to Q12
2. No later Goes to callback screen
3. Online Go to Q1e
4. Don't know Thank you for your time. Have a good day/night. Good bye
5. Refused Thank you for your time. Have a good day/night. Good bye.

( IF Q11b=1 and or if Q113=1 )

**Q11d** Thank you. May I have the phone number and or the email address?

1. Record phone number:
2. Record email address:
3. Refused Thank you for your time. Have a good day/night. Good bye.

Thank you for your cooperation. Have a good day/night. Good bye.

**Q11e.** Thank you. May I have your email address?

1. Record email address
2. Refused Thank you for your time. Have a good day/night. Good bye.

For respondent: Thank you, we will be sending you an invitation to complete this survey online.

	Begin period	End period	Reporting Year
Public Institutions	spring of 2019	spring of 2020	2019-20
Private Vocational Training Institutions	spring of 2020	spring of 2021	2020-21

(IF Q11aa= 1 or,Q12a=1

**Q12.** Hi, my name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am calling [from CCI Research](#) on behalf of Alberta Advanced Education and [\(provider name\)](#) \_\_\_\_\_. We are conducting a survey of post-secondary graduates, who completed programs of study in Alberta between the [\(begin period\)](#) \_\_\_\_\_ and the [\(end period\)](#) \_\_\_\_\_. The purpose of the study is to collect information about graduates' employment and

educational experiences, and to provide detailed information to           (provider name)           with ideas about how to improve their programs.

When the survey is completed, you will be entered in a draw to win one of twenty gift cards that are worth \$100 each, which you could receive, provided that you answer a skill-testing question. We also have more gift card opportunities at the end of the survey.

Are you willing to participate in the survey with me now?

[Interviewer Prompt: If the respondent wants to know how we came to have their name and phone number, say: ‘Your contact information was provided by the institution you attended and Alberta Advanced Education.’]

[Interviewer Prompt: if asked when the gift card winners will be notified. ‘The draw will take place on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2022, and the winners will be notified shortly thereafter.’]

[Interviewer Prompt: if asked what gift cards will be available ‘you will have a choice of Amazon.ca, Tim Hortons, Starbucks, or Indigo gift card if you are one of the winners’]

[Interviewer Prompt: if asked how long the survey will take say: It will take approximately 15 minutes to complete.]

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Yes         | Go to Q12b.             |
| 2. No later    | Go to call back screen. |
| 3. Don` t know | Go to Q11c.             |
| 4. Refused     | Go to Q11c              |

(If Q11a=2)

Q12a. Hi, am I speaking to <name of graduate>?

[Interviewer Note: after second attempt code as Refused}

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Yes                 | Go to Q12.                           |
| 2. No goes to get them | Stay on screen and re-read question. |
| 3. No later            | Go to callback screen                |

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 4. Don't know<br>Good bye. | Thank you for your time. Have a good day/night.           |
| 5. Refused                 | Thank you for your time. Have a good day/night. Good bye. |

(If Q12 =1)

Q12b. Thank you , Before we start, I'd like to assure you that your participation is voluntary and that any information you provide will be kept confidential. You may refuse to answer any question or end the survey at any time. Your personal information and your responses will be managed in accordance with the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

This call will be recorded for monitoring and quality assurance purposes.

May I continue?

[Interviewer prompt if needed: If you have any questions or concerns regarding this survey, please contact the Advanced Education Public Awareness Branch at 780-643-6393 or [ae.publicawareness@gov.ab.ca](mailto:ae.publicawareness@gov.ab.ca)

.]

[IF ASKED: The overall report of findings from this project will be publicly available on the Alberta Advanced Education website in early 2023. The report from the last wave of this research is currently available on this website.]

- |               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Yes        | Go to Q1.               |
| 2. No later   | Go to call back screen. |
| 3. Don't know | Go to Q1c.              |
| 4. Refused    | Go to Q1c               |

**Q13.** Hi, my name is \_\_<Interviewers name> and I am calling from [CCI Research](#) on behalf of Alberta Advanced Education and [\(provider name\)](#). We are conducting a survey of post-secondary graduates who completed programs of study in Alberta between the [\(begin period\)](#) and the [\(end period\)](#).



We contacted your household previously and were informed that <name of graduate> had moved. A request to obtain their contact information was made at that time. Were you able to obtain permission to supply us with their information?

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Yes permission given | Go to Q1d.  |
| 2. No permission given  | Thank you for your time. Have a good day/night. Good bye  |
| 3. No later             | Go to callback screen (scenario)                          |
| 4. Don't know           | Thank you for your time. Have a good day/night. Good bye  |
| 5. Refused              | Thank you for your time. Have a good day/night. Good bye. |

**[IF ASKED: The overall report of findings from this project will be publicly available on the Alberta Advanced Education website in 2022. The report from the last wave of this research is currently available on this website.]**

Online Introduction Script

Alberta Advanced Education is conducting a survey of post-secondary graduates who completed programs of study in Alberta between       (begin period)       and the       (end period)      . The purpose of the study is to collect information about graduates' employment and educational experiences, and to provide detailed information to       (provider name)       with ideas about how to improve their programs. When the survey is completed, you will be entered in a draw to win one of twenty gift cards that are worth \$100 each, which you could receive, provided that you answer a skill-testing question. Please see the rules and regulations here for more information. You will also have more giftcard opportunities at the end of the survey.

Your participation is voluntary and any information you provide will be kept confidential. Your personal information and your responses will be managed in accordance with the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

For more information about the survey, please contact:

Advanced Education	Public Awareness Branch	780-643-6393 <a href="mailto:ae.publicawareness@gov.ab.ca">ae.publicawareness@gov.ab.ca</a>
The CATI system will generate the title and telephone number for the Advanced Education contact.		

For issues with the survey administration, please contact:

CCI Research Inc.

[surveys@cci-research.com](mailto:surveys@cci-research.com)

**[The overall report of findings from this project will be publicly available on the Alberta Advanced Education website in early 2023. The report from the last wave of this research is currently available on this website.]**

The report uses aggregate results. You can be assured that all your responses to the survey will be kept confidential. Results are gathered for program evaluation and quality assurance and subject to Alberta’s Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIP Act).]

**YOUR PROGRAM**

The following statements examine the degree to which your post-secondary education completed in \_\_\_\_\_ (reporting year) \_\_\_\_\_ has added to your skills, knowledge and abilities. Please rate these statements using a 5-point scale where 1 means ‘not at all’ and 5 means ‘to a great extent’. If a statement is not applicable please indicate so.

Reflecting on your educational experience at \_\_\_\_\_ (provider name) \_\_\_\_\_, do you feel that it has helped you to effectively: [RANDOMIZE]

[Interviewer Prompt: The following statements examine the degree to which your post-secondary education completed in \_\_\_\_\_(reporting year)\_\_\_\_\_ has added to your skills, knowledge and abilities. Please rate these statements using a 5-point scale where 1 means ‘not at all’ and 5 means ‘to a great extent’. If a statement is not applicable please indicate so.]

		not at all		great extent			N/A	DK	PN	
		1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	
1.	Gain job-specific knowledge	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP100
2.	Develop your problem-solving skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP106
3.	Develop your verbal communication skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP107
4.	Develop your written communication skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP108
5.	Develop your ability to learn independently	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP110
6.	Develop your ability to take initiative	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP112
7.	Develop your intercultural communication skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP116
8.	Develop work-related computer skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP117

<b>9.</b>	Develop specialized tool, machine, equipment or software skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	<b>YP125</b>
<b>10.</b>	Develop research skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	<b>YP118</b>
<b>11.</b>	Develop mathematical skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	<b>YP119</b>
<b>12.</b>	Develop ability to work independently	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	<b>YP121</b>
<b>13.</b>	Develop ability to work well with others	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	<b>YP122</b>
<b>14.</b>	Develop effective time management skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	<b>YP123</b>
<b>15.</b>	Develop critical thinking skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	<b>YP124</b>

**EDUCATIONAL SATISFACTION**

The following question examines how satisfied you are with your educational experience in the        [\(program name\)](#) program at [\(provider name\)](#) .

- 16.** How satisfied are you with the quality of teaching in your program? **ES100**
- 1. Very dissatisfied
  - 2. Dissatisfied
  - 3. Satisfied
  - 4. Very satisfied
  - 88. Don't know
  - 99. Prefer not to say

- 17.** How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of your program at [\(provider name\)](#) ? **ES101**
- 1. Very dissatisfied
  - 2. Dissatisfied
  - 3. Satisfied
  - 4. Very satisfied
  - 88. Don't know

99. Prefer not to say

**18.** How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the overall quality of your educational experience? **ES102**

1. Very dissatisfied

2. Dissatisfied

3. Satisfied

4. Very satisfied

88. Don't know

99. Prefer not to say

**NOTE: FOR PRIVATE VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS, GO TO Q22**

**TRANSFER CREDITS**

**19.** Did you complete any post-secondary courses, not including adult upgrading, prior to enrolling in the  (program name)  program at  (provider name ) ? **T100**

1. Yes

2. No → **GO TO Q22**

88. Don't know → **GO TO Q22**

99. Prefer not to say → **GO TO Q22**

**20.** In completing requirements for the  (program name)  program, did you receive transfer credit or advanced standing for courses taken at any other institution? **T101**

1. Yes

2. No → **GO TO Q22**

88. Don't know → **GO TO Q22**

99. Prefer not to say → **GO TO Q22**

- 21.** How satisfied were you with the transfer credit that you received? **T106**
- 1. Very dissatisfied
  - 2. Dissatisfied
  - 3. Satisfied
  - 4. Very satisfied
  - 88. Don't know
  - 99. Prefer not to say

**ADDITIONAL EDUCATION QUESTIONS**

- 22.** To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the  (program name)  program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you... **EQ100**
- 1. Strongly disagree
  - 2. Disagree
  - 3. Agree
  - 4. Strongly agree
  - 88. Don't know
  - 99. Prefer not to say

**FURTHER STUDIES**

The following questions relate to any further studies you have undertaken since graduating.

- 23.** Are you currently enrolled as a student? **FS100**
- 1. **[DO NOT USE]**
  - 2. **[DO NOT USE]**
  - 3. Yes, in Alberta
  - 4. Yes, outside Alberta (specify)  [FS101 66]
  - 5. No → **GO TO Q26**
  - 88. Don't know → **GO TO Q26**
  - 99. Prefer not to say → **GO TO Q26**

**24.** Will these studies lead to a...?

**FS103**

1. Diploma
2. Certificate
3. Extension Certificate
4. Applied Degree
5. Undergraduate Degree
6. Graduate Degree
7. Professional School (For example, Law, Dentistry, Medicine)
8. Professional designation (For example, CMA – Certified Management Accounting designation)
77. Other (specify)                     [FS103 77]
88. Don't know
99. Prefer not to say

**25.** Are you currently a part-time or full-time student?

**FS102**

1. Full-time → **GO TO Q51**
2. Part-time
88. Don't know
99. Prefer not to say

**EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES**

The following questions are about your work placements. If you had more than one work placement, refer to the one with the longest duration.

**26.** Did you have any work placements that were part of your program?

**EO108**

1. Yes
2. No → **GO TO Q29**

- 88. Don't know → **GO TO Q29**
- 99. Prefer not to say → **GO TO Q29**

27. What type(s) of work placements did you have as a part of your program?

[Please select all that apply.]

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: Select all that apply.]

	Yes	Not Mentioned	
1. Cooperative education – co-ops are <b>full-time, paid, structured</b> work experiences with an employer, typically <b>4 months</b> long and interspersed between school terms	1	0	<b>EO10901</b>
2. Internship – a single, <b>structured, paid, or unpaid</b> work experience that lasts for between <b>4 to 16 months</b>	1	0	<b>EO10902</b>
3. Service learning – <b>unpaid short-term, volunteer</b> work in partnership with a community-based organization	1	0	<b>EO10903</b>
4. Field placement – intensive, <b>short-term, less structured</b> hands-on practical experience, on a <b>part-time</b> and <b>unpaid</b> basis	1	0	<b>EO10904</b>
5. Mandatory clinical placement – <b>unpaid</b> work under the supervision of a registered or licensed professional in a <b>health</b> discipline that requires practice-based work experience <b>for professional certification</b>	1	0	<b>EO10905</b>
	1	0	
77. Other (specify) _____ <a href="#">[EO109 77]</a>	1	0	<b>EO10977</b>
88. Don't know	1	0	<b>EO10988</b>
99. Prefer not to say	1	0	<b>EO10999</b>

28. What is the main reason you participated in that work placement?

- 1. Required to graduate
- 2. Gain skills or experience
- 3. Network
- 4. Find a job
- 5. Earn money
- 6. Help a business develop a new product or service, or use a new technology
- 7. Help a not-for-profit group or organization address a community need
- 8. Other



**29.** When you graduated, did you want to find a full-time job (work of 30 hours or more per week)? **EO113**

(In some cases, people may have taken time off after graduation, or may have preferred to work part-time instead.)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No → **GO TO Q33**
- 88. Don't know → **GO TO Q33**
- 99. Prefer not to say → **GO TO Q33**

**30.** How many months after graduation did it take you to obtain a full-time job? **[ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS]** **EO110**

- 55. I was employed during school and kept job
- 66. I have not been employed full-time since graduating
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**GO TO Q32, IF Q30 > 55**

**31.** Was this full-time job related to your program of studies? **EO111**

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**GO TO Q33, IF Q30 <= 6 or Q30 = 55**

**32. What challenge most impacted your ability to find employment? **EO112****

[QUESTION IS TO BE OPEN-ENDED ONLINE]

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: Do Not Read, Select One Only.]

1. Not enough work experience
2. Wage expectation not being met
3. Field of study – limited or no related jobs available in my field
4. Limited or no jobs available near my place of residence (for example, in my town, city, community)
5. I’m not willing or able to travel or relocate for work
6. Had limited or no access to needed pre-employment supports (For example, job search, resume writing, interview skills, career planning)
7. My credential was not recognized
8. Personal health
9. Family commitment
10. COVID-19 pandemic
77. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ [EO112 77]
88. Don’t know
99. Prefer not to say

**33. Do you currently have at least one paying job, including self-employment, seasonal positions and positions you will be returning to after temporary leave (such as maternity leave)? **EO100****

1. Yes (Select yes if you are self-employed or employed in a full-time, part-time, casual, temporary, contract, or seasonal position. If you are on temporary leave, such as maternity leave, and have a position that you will be returning to, select yes as well)
2. No

- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**34. Are you currently looking for a job? EO101**

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**GO TO Q36, IF Q33= DK or PN and Q34=NO**

**GO TO Q38, IF Q33=YES and Q34= DK or PN**

**GO TO Q51 IF Q33= NO or DK or PN and Q34= DK or PN**

**GO TO Q51 IF Q33= DK or PN and Q34=YES or DK or PN**

**35. To confirm, you have indicated that you were (employed/unemployed) and (not) looking for work, is that correct?**

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

**GO TO Q33, IF Q35=NO**

**GO TO Q36, IF Q33=NO and Q34=NO**

**GO TO Q37, IF Q33=YES and Q34=YES**

**GO TO Q38, IF Q33=YES and Q34=NO**

**GO TO Q51**

**36.** What is the main reason you are not looking for a job? **EO102**

[QUESTION IT TO BE OPEN-ENDED ONLINE]

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: DO NOT READ]

- 1. Own illness or disability
- 2. Personal or family responsibilities
- 3. **[DO NOT USE]**
- 4. No longer interested in finding a job
- 5. Waiting for recall (to former or seasonal job)
- 6. Waiting for replies from employer
- 7. Could not find the kind of job wanted
- 8. Traveling or taking time off
- 9. Retired
- 10. International student or immigration issues
- 11. Studying (including current part-time study, taking courses or trainings, or will be studying full time soon)
- 77. Other (specify)                     [EO102 77]
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**GO TO Q51**

**37.** What is the main reason you are looking for a job? (Multi-coded) **EO106**

[QUESTION TO TO BE OPEN-ENDED ONLINE]

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: DO NOT READ]

- 1. Over-qualified in current job
- 11. Looking for promotion
- 2. Job duties
- 3. Compensation and benefits

- 4. Work environment
- 5. Workplace culture
- 6. Relationship with colleagues or supervisors
- 7. Simply changing careers
- 8. Moving
- 9. Family responsibilities
- 10. Own illness or disabilities
- 12. Supplemental income/more hours/general finance
- 13. Looking for a job related to my studies/skills
- 14. Want a full time/permanent job
- 15. Personal/career goals
- 77. Other (specify)           [EO106 77]
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**38.** What is the total number of hours you usually work per week in your current main job? (The main job refers to the one with the most hours worked in a year.) **MJ100**

[ENTER HOURS]

- 888888. Don't know
- 999999. Prefer not to say

**39.** Are you self-employed (in your current main job)? **EO105**

[INTERVIEWER PROMPT: THE MAIN JOB REFERS TO THE JOB THAT HAS THE MOST HOURS IN A YEAR.]

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**MAIN JOB**

**40.** How long have you been employed in your current main job? **MJ101**

[RESPONSES TO BE DISPLAYED ONLINE]

[SELECT THE MOST APROPRIATE, DO NOT READ]

- 1. Six (6) months or less
- 2. Six (6) months to one (1) year
- 3. [DO NOT USE]
- 4. One (1) year to three (3) years
- 5. Three (3) years to five (5) years
- 6. Over five (5) years
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**41.** Is your main job **MJ115**

- 1. Permanent
- 2. Temporary
- 3. Casual
- 4. Seasonal
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**42.** What is the easiest way for you to provide your gross salary or earnings, including tips and commissions, before taxes and other deductions for your current main job? **MJ105**

[INTERVIEWER PROMPT: Would you be able to tell me how much you earn per year? Per month? Every 2 weeks? Per week? Per hour? Per day?]

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: READ LIST AS NECESSARY]

[PROBE AS NECESSARY: Next I will be asking you to tell me the amount of your salary. How would you like to tell me your salary? [READ LIST]]

1. Hourly
2. Daily
3. Weekly
4. Bi-weekly (every two weeks)
5. Semi-monthly (twice a month)
6. Monthly
7. Yearly
77. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ [MJ105 77] → GO TO Q45
88. Don't know → GO TO Q45
99. Prefer not to say → GO TO Q46

- 43.** Working your usual hours at your current main job, approximately what is your **MJ106**  
 [INSERT APPROPRIATE WORD(S) FROM MJ105: Hourly/Daily/Weekly/Bi-weekly/Semi-monthly (every two weeks)/Monthly/Yearly] gross salary or earnings, before taxes and deductions, in Canadian Dollars (including gratuities, commission and other earnings)?

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: ENTER SALARY, DO NOT USE DECIMALS EXCEPT IF MJ105=HOURLY; IF NECESSARY, HAVE PARTICIPANT CONVERT TO CANADIAN DOLLARS AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE]

[ENTER SALARY]

88888888. Don't know → GO TO Q45
99999999. Prefer not to say → GO TO Q46

<b>GO TO Q45, IF Q38=DK or PN and Q42=HOURLY</b>
<b>GO TO Q46, IF Q42=YEARLY</b>

- 44.** Based on your answers so far, your total expected **annual** income from your current main job before deductions is calculated to be \$ amount. Does that sound about right? **MJ107**
1. Yes → **GO TO Q46**
  2. No
  88. Don't know → **GO TO Q46**
  99. Prefer not to say → **GO TO Q46**

- 45.** In that case, what is your approximate **annual** income from your current main job before deductions including ANY tips OR commissions? **MJ108**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER]

[ENTER AMOUNT, NO DECIMALS]

88888888. Don't know  
 99999999. Prefer not to say

Thinking about your current main job, please rate the following statements as 'not related', 'somewhat related' or 'very related' to the program from which you graduated in (reporting year).

		<b>not related</b>	<b>very related</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>PN</b>	
<b>46.</b>	The general skills and abilities you acquired (For example, communication skills, critical thinking, problem solving)	1	2	3	88	99 <b>MJ109</b>
<b>47.</b>	The subject-area knowledge you acquired	1	2	3	88	99 <b>MJ110</b>



**48.** Overall, how related is your current main job to the program from which you graduated in [\(reporting year\)](#)?      1      2      3      88      99      **MJ111**

**GO TO Q51, IF Q40 = ANSWER #5 or #6**

**49.** What is the minimum level of education required to do your current main job?      **MJ119**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: DO NOT READ LIST, ACCEPT ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- 1. High school and lower
- 2. College, technical, or vocational training
- 3. Bachelor degree
- 4. Graduate degree
- 5. Professional degree (only includes: Medicine (MD), Law (LLB), and Dentistry (DDS))
- 77. Other (specify) [\[MJ119 77\]](#)
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**50.** All things considered, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your current job? Would you say...? **[READ]**      **MJ114**

- 1. Very Dissatisfied
- 2. Dissatisfied
- 3. Satisfied
- 4. Very Satisfied
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The next questions ask about any financial assistance you may have accessed at any point as a post-secondary student.

Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources?

	Yes	No	DK	PN	
51. Government student loans	1	0	88	99	<b>FI100</b>
52. Scholarships, awards or bursaries	1	0	88	99	<b>FI102</b>
53. Family assistance or loans	1	0	88	99	<b>FI104</b>
54. Non-government loans from financial institutions (banks) (that is, bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etcetera)	1	0	88	99	<b>FI106</b>

**GO TO Q55, IF Q51=YES**

**GO TO Q57, IF Q52=YES**

**GO TO Q58, IF Q53=YES**

**GO TO Q60, IF Q54=YES**

**GO TO Q61**

55. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education? **FI101**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER]

[ENTER AMOUNT, NO DECIMALS]

88888888. Don't know

99999999. Prefer not to say

**56.** What was your last month’s payment for all government student loans? **F1109**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER]

[ENTER AMOUNT, NO DECIMALS]

88888888. Don’t know

99999999. Prefer not to say

**GO TO Q57, IF Q52=YES**

**GO TO Q58, IF Q53=YES**

**GO TO Q60, IF Q54=YES**

**GO TO Q61**

**57.** In total, approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, awards and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies? **F1103**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER]

[ENTER AMOUNT, NO DECIMALS]

88888888. Don’t know

99999999. Prefer not to say

**GO TO Q58, IF Q53=YES**

**GO TO Q60, IF Q54=YES**

**GO TO Q61**

The next two questions ask you about any family assistance or loans that you may have received at any point as a post-secondary student.

- 58.** At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you receive from your family for education-related financial assistance that you did not need to repay? **F1108**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER]

[ENTER AMOUNT, NO DECIMALS]

88888888. Don't know  
99999999. Prefer not to say

- 59.** At the time of your graduation, approximately how much education-related financial assistance did you have to pay back to your family? **F1105**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER]

[ENTER AMOUNT, NO DECIMALS]

88888888. Don't know  
99999999. Prefer not to say

**GO TO Q60, IF Q54=YES**

**GO TO Q61**

**60.** At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources? This amount does NOT include what you owe for government sponsored student loans or relatives.

**F107**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: ROUND TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER]

[ENTER AMOUNT, NO DECIMALS]

88888888. Don't know

99999999. Prefer not to say

**Background and Demographics**

The following background and demographic questions are asked only to assist in classifying your responses, and are not used in any way to identify you. Any information you provide is kept strictly confidential.

**61.** Which city or town were you living in when you first applied for post-secondary studies, not including adult upgrading?

**BG103**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: Do Not Read]

- 1. Edmonton
- 2. Calgary
- 3. Lethbridge
- 4. Red Deer
- 5. Grande Prairie
- 6. Medicine Hat
- 7. Fort McMurray
- 55. Elsewhere in Alberta (specify)           [BG103 55]
- 66. Elsewhere in Canada (specify province/territory)           [BG103 66]
- 77. Outside Canada (specify country)           [BG103 77]

88. Don't know

99. Prefer not to say

**62.** In what year did you begin post-secondary studies, not including adult upgrading? **BG104**

[INTERVIEWER PROMPT: If asked for confirmation on the question – ‘We are asking about the first time you entered post-secondary studies which may not have been your most recent degree. However, we would like you to exclude any adult upgrading from your response’]

[ENTER FOUR DIGIT YEAR]

8888. Don't know

9999. Prefer not to say

**63.** Where did you live while you attended post-secondary institution? **BG105**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: Do Not Read

1. Edmonton

2. Calgary

3. Lethbridge

4. Red Deer

5. Grande Prairie

6. Medicine Hat

7. Fort McMurray

55. Elsewhere in Alberta (specify)

66. Elsewhere in Canada (specify province/territory

77. Outside Canada (specify country

88. Don't know

99. Prefer not to say

**64.** Where do you live now?

**BG107**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: Do Not Read

- 1. Edmonton
- 2. Calgary
- 3. Lethbridge
- 4. Red Deer
- 5. Grande Prairie
- 6. Medicine Hat
- 7. Fort McMurray
- 55. Elsewhere in Alberta (specify
- 66. Elsewhere in Canada (specify province/territory)
- 77. Outside Canada (specify country) \_\_\_\_\_
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**65.** What was your sex at birth? Sex refers to sex assigned at birth

**DG100**

- Male
- Female
- 88. Don't know

Prefer not to say

**66.**

What is your current gender identity? Current gender may be different from sex assigned at birth and may be different from what is indicated on legal documents.

- 1. Male
- 2. Female
- 3. Transgender
- 4. Genderqueer/Gender-nonconforming
- 5. Other (please specify)
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**67.** What is your current age? **DG101**

[ENTER AGE]

8888. Don't know

9999. Prefer not to say

**68.** What was your marital status when you started the           (program name)           program? Were you ...? **DG102**

- 1. Single (never married)
- 2. Married or living with partner
- 3. Divorced/Separated/Widowed
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**69.** When you started the           (program name)           program how many dependents (including dependent adults) were you responsible for? **DG103**

[ENTER NUMBER]

88. Don't know

99. Prefer not to say

**70.** Do you identify as Indigenous? **DG104**

- 1. Yes
- 2. No → **GO TO Q72**



- 88. Don't know → **GO TO Q72**
- 99. Prefer not to say → **GO TO Q72**

**71. Are you...? **DG105****

- 1. Status Indian
- 2. Non-status Indian
- 3. Inuit
- 4. Métis
- 77. Other (Specify)           [DG105 77]
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**72. When you started the           (program name)           program, did you consider yourself to be a person with a disability (that is, someone with a long-term physical, mental or learning disability that limits the kind or amount of activities they can do)? **DG107****

- 1. Yes
- 2. No → **GO TO Q74**
- 88. Don't know → **GO TO Q74**
- 99. Prefer not to say → **GO TO Q74**

**73. What is the nature of your disability? **DG108****

- 77. Please Describe           [DG108 77]
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**74.** What is/was the highest level of education attained by either one of your parent(s) or guardian(s)? **DG109**

- 1. Less than high school
- 2. Completed high school
- 3. Some post-secondary
- 4. Completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program
- 5. Undergraduate
- 6. Masters
- 7. PhD
- 8. Professional degree -- only includes Medicine (MD), Law (LLB), and Dentistry (DDS)
- 77. Other (specify)           [DG109 77]
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**75.** Is there anything about your education or work experience that you would like to add, for example, any information about your experience that has not been covered in this survey? **DG110**

- 1. Yes (specify)           [DG110 01]
- 2. No
- 88. Don't know
- 99. Prefer not to say

**[NOTE: FOR PRIVATE VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS, GO TO END SURVEY 2]**

**GO TO END SURVEY 2, IF Q33=NO or DK or PN**

**GO TO END SURVEY 2, IF Q39=YES or DK or PN**

**[END SURVEY 1]**

Telephone Script

QE1. The Ministry is also interested in the opinions of employers of recent post-secondary graduates. We would like to interview your work supervisor with the intention of collecting information about how well the post-secondary system is meeting the needs of employers. This survey is NOT to evaluate your individual job performance.

By participating in the survey, you will contribute to the understanding of Alberta employer needs and help future students be more career-ready. If you provide us with your supervisors contact information, you will receive a \$5.00 giftcard of your choice from Amazon.ca, Tim Hortons, Starbucks, or Indigo. Additionally, when the survey period is completed, you will be entered in another draw to win one of twenty gift cards that are worth \$100 each, which you could receive, provided that your supervisor completes the survey. The draw will take place on July 1st, 2022. Would you provide your supervisor’s name and business contact information?

[Interviewer Prompt if asked when the gift card winners will be notified. ‘The draw will take place on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022, and the winners will be notified shortly thereafter. ‘]

- 1. Yes gives contact information Go to QE11b.
- 2. No QE11a.
- 3. Ask permission/call later Link to employer call back
- 4. Don’t know QE11a.
- 5. Refused QE11a.

QE11a We understand you may be reluctant to provide your supervisors contact information without their consent. We would like to emphasise at this time that the information we are seeking is about how well the post-secondary system is meeting the needs of EMPLOYERS, and NOT to evaluate your individual job performance.

Would you be willing to ask your supervisor for permission to provide us with their name and business contact information? If you would like to give your supervisor some information about the survey before

they are contacted, please confirm your email address and we will send you some information that you can provide your supervisor by either printing it for them or emailing it to them.

1. Yes, please send the information to: <<insert email where available and allow for editing>>
2. No thank you, I do not wish to receive the additional information for my supervisor

Please confirm the email address you would like us to contact you at after your supervisor does the survey. When contacted you will be asked to specify your gift card choice.

Email:

Confirm Email:

Would you like to give your supervisors contact information now to receive your \$5 electronic gift card?

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Yes gives contact information | Go to QE11b.               |
| 2. No                            | Go to end of survey script |
| 3. Ask permission/call later     | Link to employer call back |
| 4. Don't know                    | Go to end of survey script |
| 5. Refused                       | Go to end of survey script |

QE11b. Thank you, may I have their:

1. Company name:
2. First name:
3. Last name:
4. Phone number:
5. Email address:

<<Page Break: If not contact info go to Survey End. If contact info provided continue>>

Please select the \$5.00 electronic gift card you would like to receive and confirm the email address you would like us to send it to. This is will also be the email we use to contact you if you are one of the twenty draw winners.

- Amazon
- Tim Hortons
- Starbucks
- Indigo

Email:

Confirm Email:

Online Script

Thank you for completing the Graduate Outcomes Survey, your responses have been submitted.

The Ministry is also interested in the opinions of **employers** of recent post-secondary graduates. We would like to contact your work supervisor with the intention of collecting information about how well the post-secondary system is meeting the needs of employers, **not to evaluate your individual job performance**.

If you provide us with your supervisors contact information, you will receive a \$5.00 giftcard of your choice from from Amazon.ca, Tim Hortons, Starbucks, or Indigo. Additionally, when the survey period is completed, you will be entered in another draw to win one of twenty gift cards that are worth \$100 each, which you could receive, provided that your supervisor completes the survey. The draw will take place on July 1<sup>st</sup>. 2022.

The survey results will help the Ministry and Institutions better prepare students to meet the needs of today's diverse economy. Please provide the following contact information for your direct supervisor so that we can complete the survey with them.

Company Name:

Supervisors Firstname:

Supervisor Lastname:

Supervisor Phone number:

Supervisor Email Address:

If you would like to know more about what we ask supervisors, you can view an infographic below from the previous survey [HERE](#), or review sample questions from the survey below.

Download Sample Questions

Confirm Email: If you would like to give your supervisor some information about the survey before they are contacted, please confirm your email address below and we will send you some information that you can provide your supervisor by either printing it for them or emailing it to them.

3. Yes, please send the information to: <<insert email where available and allow for editing>>
4. No thank you, I do not wish to receive the additional information for my supervisor

<<Page Break: If not contact info go to Survey End. If contact info provided continue>>

Please select the \$5.00 electronic gift card you would like to receive and confirm the email address you would like us to send it to. This is will also be the email we use to contact you if you are one of the twenty draw winners.

- Amazon
- Tim Hortons
- Starbucks
- Indigo

Email:

**[END SURVEY 2]**

**We've reached the end of the survey and I would like to thank you very much for your participation. Have a good day/night. Good bye.**

Your responses were successfully submitted. Thank you for your participation. You may now close your browser.