

Alberta Advanced Education

Alberta Graduate Outcomes Survey
Class of 2013/2014
Publicly-Funded Institutions Report

February 2017

Barry Davis
Associate Vice-President, Alberta

10080 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1V9
Tel: 780.423.0708 ext.242
Fax: 780.425.0400

Email: BDavis@Leger360.com

Contents

1. Executive Summary.....	8
1.1 Background and Introduction.....	8
1.2 Demographics.....	8
1.3 Satisfaction	9
1.4 Financing	9
1.5 Transitions	10
1.6 Outcomes	10
2. Background and Introduction.....	12
3. Demographics.....	15
3.1 Location Where First Applied for Post-Secondary Studies	16
Figure 3.1.1: Location Where First Applied for Post-Secondary Studies	16
Figure 3.1.2: Location Where First Applied for Post-Secondary Studies – by Sector.....	17
Figure 3.1.3: Location Where First Applied for Post-Secondary Studies – by Credential Type	17
3.2 Parental Educational Attainment	18
Figure 3.2.1: Parental Educational Attainment.....	18
Figure 3.2.2: Parental Educational Attainment – by Credential Type	19
3.3 Gender	20
Figure 3.3.1: Gender - by Field of Study	20
Figure 3.3.2: Gender - by Credential Type	20
3.4 Age and Marital Status	21
Figure 3.4.1: Age	21
Figure 3.4.2: Age – by Field of Study	21
Figure 3.4.3: Average Age – by Field of Study.....	22
Figure 3.4.4: Age – by Credential Type.....	22
Figure 3.4.5: Average Age – by Credential Type	22
Figure 3.4.6: Marital Status	23
Figure 3.4.7: Marital Status – by Field of Study	24
Figure 3.4.8: Age – by Marital Status	24
3.5 Number of Dependents	25
Figure 3.5.1: Number of Dependents When Entering Program – by Sector.....	25
Figure 3.5.2: Number of Dependents When Entering Program – by Field of Study	26
Figure 3.5.3: Number of Dependents When Entering Program – by Credential Type.....	26
3.6 Aboriginal Status.....	27
Figure 3.6.1: Aboriginal Status	27
Figure 3.6.2: Aboriginal Status	28
Figure 3.6.3: Ages in Categories of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Graduates	28
Figure 3.6.4: Aboriginal Status - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Credential Type.....	29
Figure 3.6.5: Aboriginal Status - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Field of Study	29

33.7 Disability Status	30
Figure 3.7.1: Disability Status	30
Figure 3.7.2: Disability Status – by Field of Study	31
Figure 3.7.3: Disability Status – by Credential Type	31
3.8 Historic Comparisons	32
Figure 3.8.1: Historic – Gender – by Field of Study	33
Figure 3.8.2: Historic – Gender – by Credential Type	34
Figure 3.8.3: Historic – Age – by Field of Study	36
Figure 3.8.4: Historic – Age – by Credential Type.....	37
4. Satisfaction	38
4.1 Benefits Provided by Post-Secondary Education.....	39
Figure 4.1.1: Benefits for Skills, Knowledge, and Abilities	40
4.2 General Satisfaction	41
Figure 4.2.1: Satisfaction with Quality of Teaching	41
Figure 4.2.2: Satisfaction with Quality of Teaching – by Sector	42
Figure 4.2.3: Satisfaction with Quality of Teaching – by Field of Study	42
Figure 4.2.4: Satisfaction with Quality of Teaching – by Credential Type.....	43
4.3 Quality of Program.....	44
Figure 4.3.1: Satisfaction with Program.....	44
Figure 4.3.2: Satisfaction with Program – by Sector	45
Figure 4.3.3: Satisfaction with Program – by Field of Study.....	45
Figure 4.3.4: Satisfaction with Program – by Credential Type	46
4.4 Quality of Educational Experience.....	47
Figure 4.4.1: Satisfaction with Educational Experience	47
Figure 4.4.2: Satisfaction with Educational Experience – by Sector	48
Figure 4.4.3: Satisfaction with Educational Experience – by Field of Study	48
Figure 4.4.4: Satisfaction with Educational Experience – by Credential Type	49
4.5 Perceived Cost/Benefit of Post-Secondary Studies	50
Figure 4.5.1: Program Worth Financial Cost	50
Figure 4.5.2: Program Worth Financial Cost – by Sector.....	51
Figure 4.5.3: Program Worth Financial Cost – by Field of Study	51
Figure 4.5.4: Program Worth Financial Cost – by Credential Type.....	52
Figure 4.5.5: Program Worth Financial Cost – by Total Loans	53
Figure 4.5.6: Program Worth Financial Cost – by Total Income	53
4.6 Studying Abroad	54
Figure 4.6.1: Study Abroad – Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ by Sector	54
Figure 4.6.2: Study Abroad – Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ by Field of Study.....	55
Figure 4.6.3: Study Abroad – Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ by Credential Type	55
Figure 4.6.4: Satisfaction with Overall Quality of Study Abroad Program.....	56

4.7 Historic Comparisons	57
Figure 4.7.1: Historic – Satisfaction with Program – by Sector	58
Figure 4.7.2: Historic – Satisfaction with Program – by Field of Study	59
Figure 4.7.3: Historic – Satisfaction with Program – by Credential Type	60
Figure 4.7.4: Historic – Program Worth the Financial Cost – by Sector	62
Figure 4.7.5: Historic – Program Worth the Financial Cost – by Field of Study	63
Figure 4.7.6: Historic – Program Worth the Financial Cost – by Credential Type	64
5. Financing	65
5.1 Government-Sponsored Student Loans	66
Figure 5.1.1: Government-Sponsored Student Loans	66
Figure 5.1.2: Government-Sponsored Student Loans - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Sector	67
Figure 5.1.3: Government-Sponsored Student Loans - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Field of Study	67
Figure 5.1.4: Government-Sponsored Student Loans - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Credential Type	68
Figure 5.1.5: Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation	69
Figure 5.1.6: Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation – by Sector	69
Figure 5.1.7: Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation - by Field of Study	70
Figure 5.1.8: Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation – by Credential Type	70
Figure 5.1.9: Average Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation	71
Figure 5.1.10: Average Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation – by Sector	71
Figure 5.1.11: Average Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation – by Field of Study	72
Figure 5.1.12: Average Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation – by Credential Type	73
5.2 Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions	74
Figure 5.2.1: Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions	74
Figure 5.2.2: Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Sector	75
Figure 5.2.3: Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Field of Study	75
Figure 5.2.4: Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Credential Type	76
Figure 5.2.5: Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation	77
Figure 5.2.6: Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation – by Sector	77

Figure 5.2.7: Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation – by Field of Study	78
Figure 5.2.8: Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation – by Credential Type.....	78
Figure 5.2.9: Average Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation	79
Figure 5.2.10: Average Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation – by Sector.....	79
Figure 5.2.11: Average Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation – by Field of Study	80
Figure 5.2.12: Average Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation – by Credential Type.....	81
5.3 Government-Sponsored Student Loans vs. Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions and Debt.....	82
Figure 5.3.1: Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions	82
Figure 5.3.2: Average Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions, including those who owe \$0.....	83
Figure 5.3.3: Average Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions, excluding those who owe \$0.....	83
5.4 Family Financial Assistance	84
Figure 5.4.1: Family Financial Assistance	84
Figure 5.4.2: Family Financial Assistance - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Sector	85
Figure 5.4.3: Family Financial Assistance - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Field of Study	85
Figure 5.4.4: Family Financial Assistance - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Credential Type	86
Figure 5.4.5: Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation	87
Figure 5.4.6: Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation – by Sector	87
Figure 5.4.7: Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation – by Field of Study	88
Figure 5.4.8: Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation – by Credential Type	88
Figure 5.4.9: Average Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation	89
Figure 5.4.10: Average Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation – by Sector	90
Figure 5.4.11: Average Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation – by Field of Study..	91
Figure 5.4.12: Average Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation – by Credential Type.....	92
5.5 Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries.....	93
Figure 5.5.1: Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries	93
Figure 5.5.2: Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Sector.....	94
Figure 5.5.3: Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Field of Study.....	94
Figure 5.5.4: Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries - Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ - by Credential Type	95
Figure 5.5.5: Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries	96

Figure 5.5.6: Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries – by Sector.....	96
Figure 5.5.7: Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries – by Field of Study ...	97
Figure 5.5.8: Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries – by Credential Type	97
Figure 5.5.9: Average Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries.....	98
Figure 5.5.10: Average Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries – by Sector	98
Figure 5.5.11: Average Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries – by Field of Study.....	99
Figure 5.5.12: Average Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries – by Credential Type	99
5.6 Overall Sources of Funding Used.....	100
Figure 5.6.1: Sources of Funding Used.....	101
Figure 5.6.2: Average Amount Owed from Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions (excluding family loans or scholarships, grants or bursaries).....	101
5.7 Historic Comparisons	102
Figure 5.7.1: Historic – Total Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions, excluding Family Loans and Scholarships, Grants and Bursaries – by Sector	104
Figure 5.7.2: Historic – Total Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions, excluding Family Loans and Scholarships, Grants and Bursaries – by Field of Study.....	105
Figure 5.7.3: Historic – Total Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions, excluding Family Loans and Scholarships, Grants and Bursaries – by Credential Type	106
Figure 5.7.4: Historic – Median Debt from Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions, excluding Family Loans and Scholarships, Grants and Bursaries.....	107
6. Transitions	108
6.1 Transfer Credits.....	109
Figure 6.1.1: Receipt of Transfer Credits - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Sector.....	109
Figure 6.1.2: Receipt of Transfer Credits - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Field of Study	110
Figure 6.1.3: Receipt of Transfer Credits - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Credential Type	110
Figure 6.1.4: Satisfaction with Transfer Credits	111
6.2 Post-Graduation Transitions.....	112
Figure 6.2.1: Current Enrollment - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Sector.....	113
Figure 6.2.2: Current Enrollment - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Field of Study	114
Figure 6.2.3: Current Enrollment - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Credential Type	114
Figure 6.2.4: Full-time and Part-time – by Sector.....	115
Figure 6.2.5: Full-time and Part-time – by Field of Study	115
Figure 6.2.6: Full-time and Part-time – by Credential Type.....	116
Figure 6.2.7: Type of Current Enrollment	117

Figure 6.2.8: Type of Current Enrollment (rows) – by Sector (attained, columns)	118
Figure 6.2.9: Type of Current Enrollment (rows) – by Field of Study (attained, columns) .	118
Figure 6.2.10: Type of Current Enrollment (rows) – by Credential Type (attained, columns)	118
6.3 Relocation since Graduation	119
Figure 6.3.1: Relocation since Graduation - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Sector	119
Figure 6.3.2: Relocation since Graduation - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Field of Study	120
Figure 6.3.3: Relocation since Graduation - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Credential Type	120
Figure 6.3.4: Relocation Destination after Graduation – by Sector	121
Figure 6.3.5: Relocation Destination after Graduation – by Field of Study	121
Figure 6.3.6: Relocation Destination after Graduation – by Credential Type	122
6.4 Historic Comparisons	123
Figure 6.4.1: Historic – Current Enrollment – by Sector Respondents Graduated From	124
Figure 6.4.2: Historic – Current Enrollment – by Field of Study Respondents Graduated From.....	125
Figure 6.4.3: Historic – Current Enrollment – by Credential Type Respondents Graduated From.....	126
7. Outcomes	127
7.1 Goals	128
Figure 7.1.1: Goals	129
Figure 7.1.2: Achieved Primary Goal.....	130
Figure 7.1.3: Achieved Primary Goal – by Sector	131
Figure 7.1.4: Achieved Primary Goal – by Field of Study.....	131
Figure 7.1.5: Achieved Primary Goal – by Credential Type	132
Figure 7.1.6: Reason for Not Fully Achieving Primary Goal.....	133
Figure 7.1.7: Reason for Not Achieving Primary Goal – by Sector	134
Figure 7.1.8: Reason for Not Achieving Primary Goal – by Field of Study	134
Figure 7.1.9: Reason for Not Achieving Primary Goal – by Credential Type	134
7.2 Employment.....	135
Figure 7.2.1: Employment Rate Overall among Those Who Are in Labour Force	136
Figure 7.2.2: Employment Rate among Those Who Are in Labour Force – by Sector	136
Figure 7.2.3: Employment Rate among Those Who Are in Labour Force – by Field of Study	137
Figure 7.2.4: Employment Rate among Those Who Are in Labour Force – by Credential Type	137
Figure 7.2.5: Main Reason Not Looking For a Job.....	138
Figure 7.2.6: Main Reason Looking For a Job	139
Figure 7.2.7: Number of Years of Working Experience Related to Post-Secondary Training	139
7.3 Paying Jobs	140

Figure 7.3.1: Number of Paying Jobs	140
Figure 7.3.2: Length of Time Employed in Main Job	140
7.4 Annual Income	141
Figure 7.4.1: Annual Total Income from All Jobs – by Demographics	141
Figure 7.4.2: Average Total Annual Income from All Jobs – By Demographics	142
Figure 7.4.3: Average Total Annual Income from All Jobs – By Sector, Field of Study and Credential Type	143
7.5 Relevance of Education to Job	144
Figure 7.5.1: Job Relatedness – Main Job	144
Figure 7.5.2: Job Relatedness (2/3 ratings) – By Sector, Field of Study and Credential Type	145
7.6 Qualifications	146
Figure 7.6.1: Education Required for Current Job	146
Figure 7.6.2: Qualified for Main Job	147
Figure 7.6.3: Qualified for Main Job – by Sector	148
Figure 7.6.4: Qualified for Main Job – by Field of Study	148
Figure 7.6.5: Qualified for Main Job – by Credential Type	149
7.7 Job Satisfaction	150
Figure 7.7.1: Job Satisfaction	150
7.8 Historic Comparisons	151
Figure 7.8.1: Historic – Achieved Primary Goal – by Sector	152
Figure 7.8.2: Historic – Achieved Primary Goal – by Field of Study	153
Figure 7.8.3: Historic – Achieved Primary Goal – by Credential Type	154
Figure 7.8.4: Historic – Employment Rate	155
Figure 7.8.5: Historic – Employment Rate – by Sector	156
Figure 7.8.6: Historic – Employment Rate – by Field of Study	157
Figure 7.8.7: Historic – Employment Rate – by Credential Type	158
Figure 7.8.8: Historic – Labour Status – by Sector	159
Figure 7.8.9: Historic – Labour Status – by Field of Study	160
Figure 7.8.10: Historic – Labour Status – by Credential Type	161
Figure 7.8.11: Historic – Median and Average Income	162
APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENT – GRADUATES	163
APPENDIX B: SURVEY CHANGES	182

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Background and Introduction

In December 2015, Leger Marketing Alberta Inc. (Leger) was contracted by Alberta Advanced Education (AE) to conduct and report on the Alberta Graduate Outcomes Survey, Class of 2013/14 ¹(GOS). The findings from this study will help inform the department's strategic planning and results reporting.

A total of 25 publicly-funded institutions participated in the survey. A census approach was used for institutions with less than 1,500 graduates and a stratified sampling approach was used for institutions with more than 1,500 graduates.

A total of 15,653 surveys were completed (38.2% gross response rate, based on total completes/total population of Alberta graduates in 2013/14, and a 48.1% valid response rate, based on the Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (MRIA) formula (Total Completes / (Total Population – Total Invalid²)), including:

- ✓ 8,615 completes by phone
- ✓ 7,038 completes via web

At the system level, the survey reached a margin of error ± 0.6 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

1.2 Demographics

This section reports on the respondents' location when they first applied for post-secondary studies, as well as parental educational attainment, gender, age, marital status, number of dependents, Aboriginal status and disability status. Key findings are as follows:

- The majority of graduates (63%) were living in an urban centre within Alberta when they first applied for post-secondary studies (not including adult upgrading).
- Nearly half (49%) of graduates indicated that the highest level of education attained by either one of their parent(s) or guardian(s) was an undergraduate degree (25%), or a college, technical institution or apprenticeship program (24%).
- Three in five (60%) 2013/14 graduates are female, while two in five (40%) are male.
- Nearly one-third (32%) of 2013/14 graduates are between the ages of 23 and 25 years.
- The majority (73%) of graduates were single (never married) when they started their post-secondary studies.

¹ Based on the reporting year of Alberta Advanced Education's Learner and Enrolment Reporting System.

² Invalid sample cases include, not in service, fax, invalid/wrong number, respondent deceased and duplicate number.

- The majority (81%) of graduates did not have any dependents when they started their post-secondary studies.
- About 4% of 2013/14 graduates self-identify as being Aboriginal³.
- When asked if they consider themselves to be a person with a disability, 3% of graduates indicate that they do.

1.3 Satisfaction

This section reports on graduates' perception of the benefits provided by post-secondary education, graduates' general satisfaction with their post-secondary experience, and graduates' satisfaction with specific aspects of their experience, including the quality of teaching, the quality of program, the perceived costs & benefits of the program, and the quality of study abroad programs. Key findings are as follows:

- Alberta graduates tend to feel that the program they took at their respective institution gave them all the potential benefits they were asked about to some positive extent (4/5 ratings), excluding mathematical skills (45%).
- The vast majority of graduates are satisfied to some positive degree overall (92%), with the quality of teaching in their program (91%), and the quality of their program (90%).
- A large majority (83%) of graduates agree to some extent that the program they took was worth the financial costs. Graduates' total loans, as well as their income, impacts their impression of the value of their program of study. Generally, the lower the graduates' loans, the more they consider the program they completed to be worth the financial costs; the higher the graduates' income, the more they consider the program they completed to be worth the financial costs.
- A small percentage (6%) of graduates studied abroad as part of their studies. Of the students who participated in a study abroad program while attending a post-secondary institution, almost all (94%) were satisfied to some extent with the study abroad program.

1.4 Financing

This section reports on the various sources and amounts of funding 2013/14 graduates used to finance their post-secondary education. The funding sources discovered in this study include government-sponsored loans and non-government sponsored assistance including loans from financial institutions or families, and scholarships, grants or bursaries. Key findings are as follows:

- The majority (87%) of Alberta graduates of 2013/14 received some form of financial assistance for education-related expenses, with the greatest proportion (82%) receiving assistance from one or more non-government sources including

³ The term "Aboriginal" is being used here to refer to persons with an Indigenous identity because that was the terminology used in the survey instrument.

scholarships, grants or bursaries, family loans, or non-government sponsored loans from financial institutions.

- Two in five (43%) graduates have received a government sponsored student loan at some point. On average (including those who owe \$0), Alberta graduates of 2013/14 who had ever received government-sponsored student loans owed \$25,309 on these loans at the time of graduation with the median amount being \$20,000.
- One in five (20%) graduates received non-government sponsored assistance from financial institutions for education-related expenses. On average (including those who owe \$0), Alberta graduates of 2013/14 who had ever received non-government loans from financial institutions owed \$15,009 on these loans at the time of graduation with the median amount being \$8,000.
- One in ten (12%) graduates have received both government-sponsored student loans and non-government student loans from financial institutions.
- Half (51%) of graduates have ever received financial assistance from family. On average (including those who owe \$0), Alberta graduates of 2013/14 who had ever received family loans owed \$7,731 on these loans at the time of graduation.
- Three in five (63%) graduates have ever received a scholarship, grant or bursary. On average, Alberta graduates of 2013/14 who had ever received a scholarship, grant or bursary received \$10,154 with the median amount being \$4,500.

1.5 Transitions

This section reports on graduates' experience with transfer credits, their post-graduation transitions and relocation since graduation. Key findings are as follows:

- Over two in five (44%) graduates completed some post-secondary courses, not including upgrading, prior to enrolling in the program they graduated from in 2013/14. Of those graduates, nearly half (46%) received transfer credit or advanced standing for these courses. The majority (89%) of graduates who received transfer credit or advanced credit are satisfied to some degree (satisfied/very satisfied) with the transfer credit they received.
- After 2013/14 graduation, not all students entered the work force. Nearly one-quarter (22%) of 2013/14 graduates enrolled as students to further their education. Of all the graduates currently enrolled as students, two-thirds (67%) are full-time students and one-third (33%) are part-time. Two in five (41%) graduates currently enrolled as students are working towards a graduate degree.
- Just over a quarter (27%) of 2013/14 graduates have permanently relocated to a different city or town since they graduated.

1.6 Outcomes

This section reports on graduates' primary goals achieved, employment status, job satisfaction, education-work relevance, and annual income. Key findings are as follows:

- Nearly three in five (61%) Alberta graduates had the primary goal of completing their program when they entered their post-secondary study. Nearly four in five (79%) graduates who set a goal fully achieved their primary goal(s) upon completion of their studies. Of those graduates who did not fully achieve their primary goal upon graduation, over two-thirds (35%) indicate lack of employment in their field as their primary reason.
- At the time of the survey, the majority (89%) of graduates indicated having at least one paying job (excluding those who were studying full time) and, of those who had a paying job, seven percent (7%) were self-employed.
- Overall, 2013/14 graduates who were in the labour force had an employment rate of 92% (excluding those who are currently studying full time or those who are unemployed but not actively looking for employment). When calculating the labour force totals among all 2013/14 Alberta graduates, about three-quarters (76%) are employed, while seven percent (7%) are not employed, but actively looking for employment, and three percent (3%) are not in the labour force (unemployed and not actively looking for employment). Among all graduates, one in seven (14%) are back in the post-secondary education system full time pursuing further educational endeavors.
- Based on how graduates stated their annual income, the average annual income among graduates is \$61,667, and the median income is \$56,420.
- Nearly two-thirds (63%) of employed graduates feel that the general skills and abilities they acquired through their post-secondary studies are very related to their main job. Employed graduates also feel that both their subject-area knowledge (56%) as well as their post-secondary program overall (56%) are very related to their main job.
- After graduation, and upon entering the workforce, the vast majority (95%) of employed graduates feel that they were qualified to some extent to undertake their new position in the work force.
- All things considered, Alberta graduates who are currently employed are satisfied overall (88%) with their current main job.

2. Background and Introduction

Leger presents this final report regarding the Alberta Graduate Outcomes Survey, Class of 2013/14 to Alberta Advanced Education (AE).

AE seeks to promote and foster lifelong learning in Alberta. Since 1998, the Government of Alberta and publicly-funded post-secondary institutions have collaborated to conduct a biennial survey of graduates to assess outcomes such as graduate satisfaction, achievement of personal goals, employment status and compensation. The ongoing collection of this important research reflects AE's continued commitment to ensure that the post-secondary system promotes the success of Albertans through education and enhanced employability.

AE contracted Leger Marketing Alberta Inc. in December 2015 to conduct the Graduate Outcomes Survey with 2013/14 graduates⁴ of parchment programs from Alberta's universities, private university colleges, colleges, and technical institutes. This report reflects the findings drawn from 15,653 surveys completed with graduates from publicly-funded post-secondary institutions. The findings from this study will help to inform strategic planning and results reporting.

The specific objectives of the GOS are to:

- ✓ Determine graduates' satisfaction with their post-secondary education experiences approximately two years after graduation,
- ✓ Quantify and describe employment related outcomes,
- ✓ Understand how students finance their education,
- ✓ Describe the demographic profile of graduates, and
- ✓ Compare research findings with GOS results from previous years.

The target participants for this study are all 2013/14 graduates from publicly-funded credit parchment programs in Alberta. A census approach was used for institutions with less than 1,500 graduates, and a stratified sampling approach was conducted for larger institutions with more than 1,500 graduates. A detailed sampling plan was developed by AE to achieve survey accuracy targets by institution, field of study, credential type, and program⁵. Given the geographic mobility of graduates after completing programs of study, achieving sufficient sample sizes to support meaningful analysis at these levels requires comparatively high response rates for the relatively smaller institutions, programs and fields of study.

Leger and AE conducted this research with graduates of post-secondary programs approximately two years after they completed their studies. Graduates were offered the option to complete a telephone survey or internet survey based on their preference.

The questionnaire consists mainly of questions used in previous iterations of the Alberta Graduate Outcomes Survey, with some new questions added and the removal of some previous questions.

⁴ Based on the reporting year of Alberta Advanced Education's Learner and Enrolment Reporting System.

⁵ Refer to Graduate Outcomes Survey Technical Report for details of accuracy targets.

The pre-test was conducted in March 2016 as a means of testing and, as necessary, fine-tuning the survey methodology and questionnaire to be used for completing the study. Pre-tests provide early indications of data quality and potential survey issues so that data collection strategies can be adapted to ensure the research is effective in fully addressing the intended objectives.

A total of 15,653 surveys were completed (38.2% gross response rate, based on total completes/total population of Alberta graduates in 2013/14, and a 48.1% valid response rate, based on the Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (MRIA) formula (Total Completes / (Total Population – Total Invalid⁶)), including:

- ✓ 8,615 completes by phone
- ✓ 7,038 completes via web

At the system level, the survey has a margin of error ± 0.6 percentage points, at the 95% confidence level.

A total of 25 publicly-funded post-secondary institutions participated in this research as follows:

Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions

Athabasca University
University of Alberta
University of Calgary
University of Lethbridge

Comprehensive Community Institutions

Bow Valley College
Grande Prairie Regional College
Keyano College
Lakeland College
Lethbridge College
Medicine Hat College
NorQuest College
Northern Lakes College
Olds College
Portage College
Red Deer College

Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions

Grant MacEwan University
Mount Royal University

Polytechnical Institutions

Northern Alberta Institute of Technology
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology

Independent Academic Institutions

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

Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions

Alberta College of Art and Design

This report is divided into seven sections:

- ✓ Executive summary
- ✓ Background and introduction
- ✓ Demographics
- ✓ Satisfaction
- ✓ Financing
- ✓ Transitions
- ✓ Outcomes

To aid in the interpretation of the findings, it is noted that responses of “don't know” and “no response” were removed from the analysis such that all percentages are calculated from the population that provided a response to the question.

⁶ Invalid sample cases include, not in service, fax, invalid/wrong number, respondent deceased and duplicate number.

To aid readers in interpreting the results of this study, groups of graduates (e.g. by institution sector, program, demographic characteristics) that are found to differ significantly from each other in terms of their results are discussed throughout this report. Such discussion is limited to differences that are found to be statistically significant⁷ at the 99% confidence level and analysis that can be conveyed through reasonably brief discussion in the report so as not to be overly long or technical.

⁷ Significant differences were defined through Z-Test for Percentages and T-Test for Means.

3. Demographics

This section describes the demographic characteristics of Alberta's 2013/14 graduates, including location, relocation, gender, age, marital status, dependents, Aboriginal and disability status, as well as parents' educational attainment.

Understanding the demographic profile of graduates helps support both institutions and government in addressing potential barriers to post-secondary access and completion.

3.1 Location Where First Applied for Post-Secondary Studies

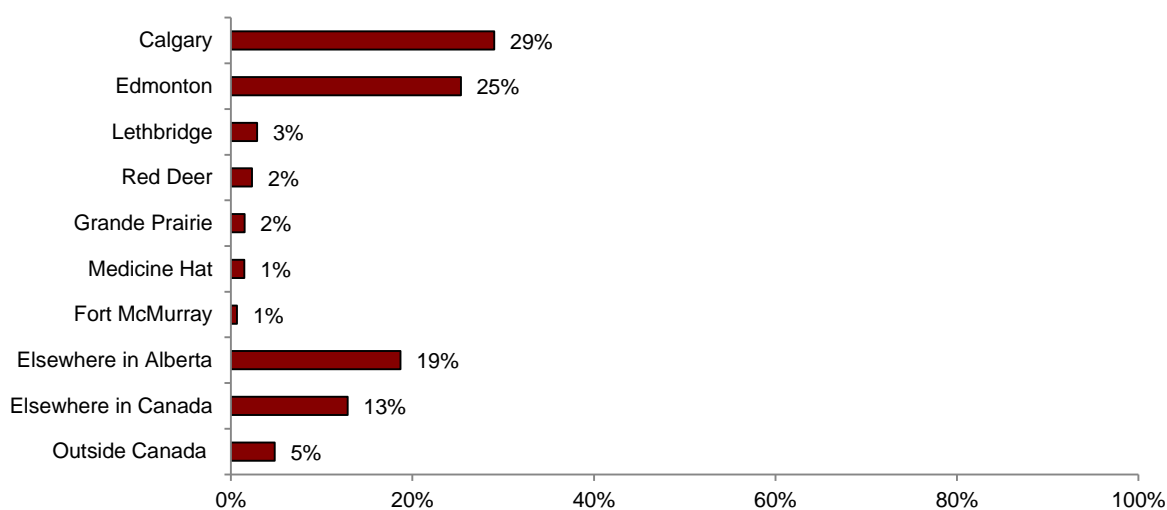
The majority of graduates (63%) were living in an urban centre within Alberta when they first applied for post-secondary studies (not including adult upgrading), with the greatest proportions living in Calgary (29%) or Edmonton (25%) specifically.

One in five (19%) were living in rural areas of Alberta, while 13% were elsewhere in Canada and 5% were outside of Canada.

Of those who indicated living elsewhere in Canada the greatest proportions indicated living in British Columbia (4%), Ontario (4%) or Saskatchewan (3%), while the greatest proportion of those who were outside of Canada are found to have lived in India (1%) or China (1%).

Figure 3.1.1: Location Where First Applied for Post-Secondary Studies

Q68. Which city or town were you living in when you first applied for post-secondary studies, not including adult upgrading?



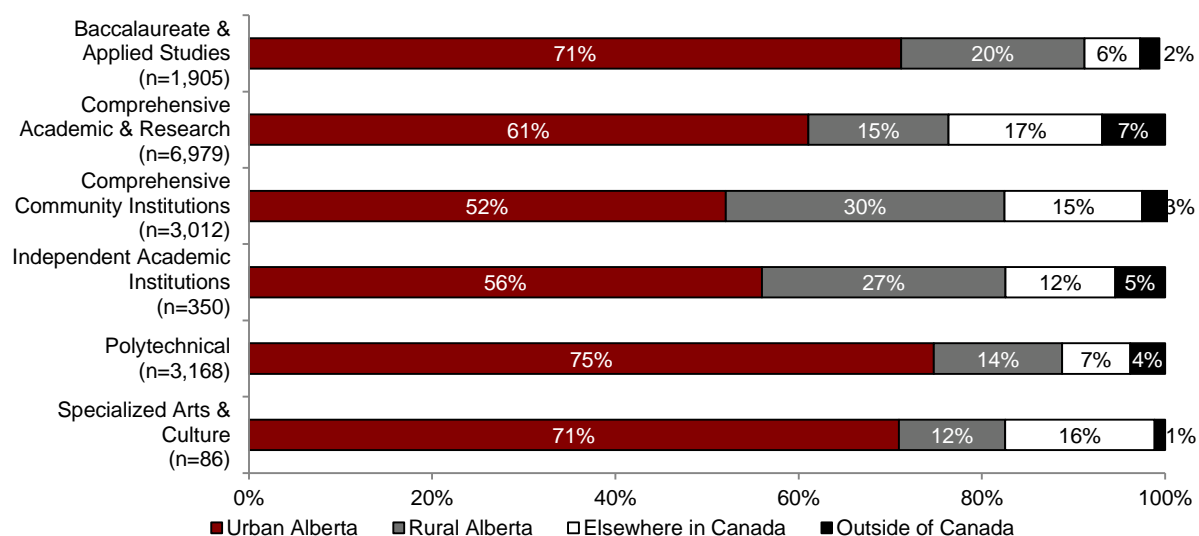
Base: Graduates, n=15,500. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Urban Alberta is defined as including the following cities: Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Medicine Hat, and Fort McMurray. Locations outside of these cities are defined as Rural Alberta.

Figure 3.1.2: Location Where First Applied for Post-Secondary Studies – by Sector

Q68. Which city or town were you living in when you first applied for post-secondary studies, not including adult upgrading?



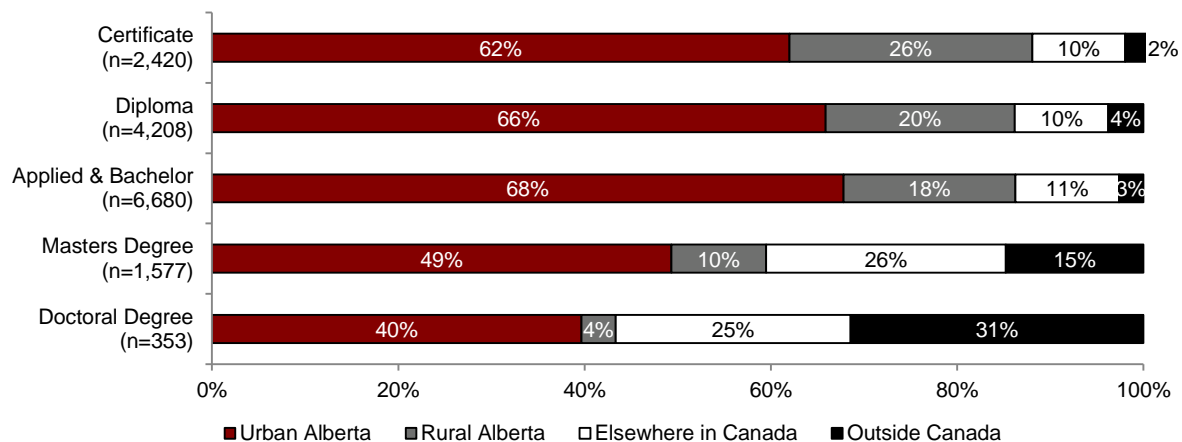
Base: Graduates, n=15,500. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Urban Alberta is defined as including the following cities: Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Medicine Hat, and Fort McMurray. Locations outside of these cities are defined as Rural Alberta.

Figure 3.1.3: Location Where First Applied for Post-Secondary Studies – by Credential Type

Q68. Which city or town were you living in when you first applied for post-secondary studies, not including adult upgrading?



Base: Graduates, n=15,238. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

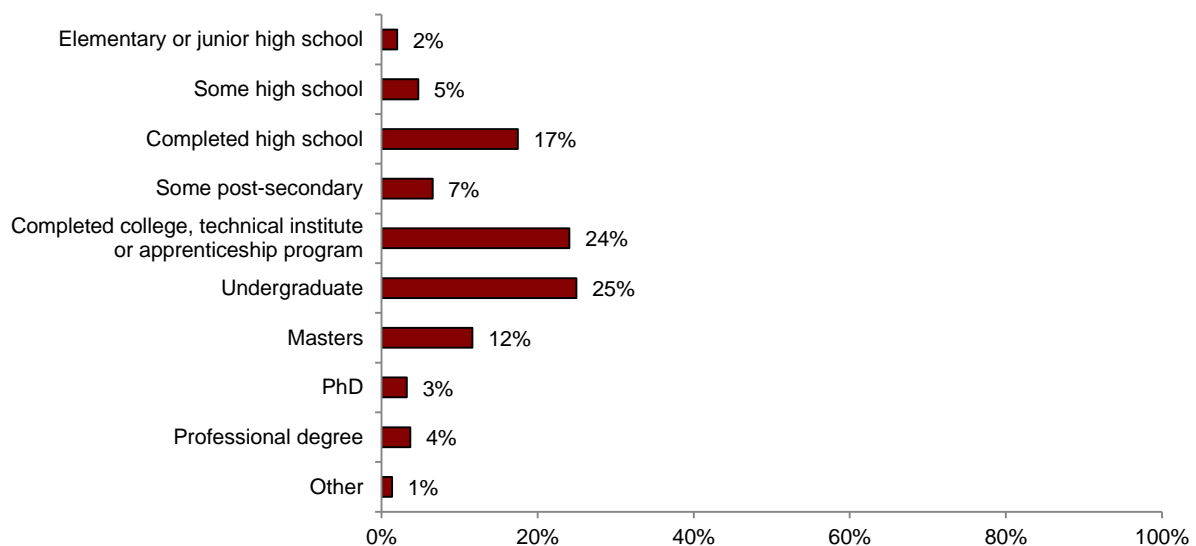
Note: Urban Alberta is defined as including the following cities: Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Medicine Hat, and Fort McMurray. Locations outside of these cities are defined as Rural Alberta.

3.2 Parental Educational Attainment

Nearly half (49%) of graduates indicated that the highest level of education attained by either one of their parent(s) or guardian(s) was an undergraduate Degree (25%), or a college, technical institute or apprenticeship program (24%). Graduates who were living in rural Alberta when they first applied for post-secondary are most likely to have a parent/guardian who completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program (31%), while parents of those who were living outside of Canada are more likely to have completed an undergraduate Degree (32%).

Figure 3.2.1: Parental Educational Attainment

Q80. What is/was the highest level of education attained by either one of your parent(s) or guardian(s)?



Base: Graduates, n=14,984. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Certificate (30%) and Diploma (29%) graduates are most likely to have a parent/guardian who completed college, technical, or an apprenticeship program, while those who attained an Applied or Bachelor Degree (50%), Masters (53%), or Doctoral Degree (57%) are more likely to have a parent/guardian who completed university (Bachelor's or higher).

Figure 3.2.2: Parental Educational Attainment – by Credential Type

	Elementary or Junior High School	Some High School	Completed High School	Some Post-Secondary	Completed College, Technical, or Apprenticeship Program	Completed University (Bachelor's or higher) and Professional Degrees
Certificate (n=2,253)	3%	7%	22%	7%	30%	30%
Diploma (n=3,987)	2%	5%	19%	8%	29%	36%
Applied and Bachelor Degree (n=6,565)	1%	4%	16%	6%	21%	50%
Masters Degree (n=1,567)	5%	5%	15%	5%	17%	53%
Doctoral Degree (n=354)	5%	4%	16%	5%	11%	57%

Base: Graduates, n=14,726. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

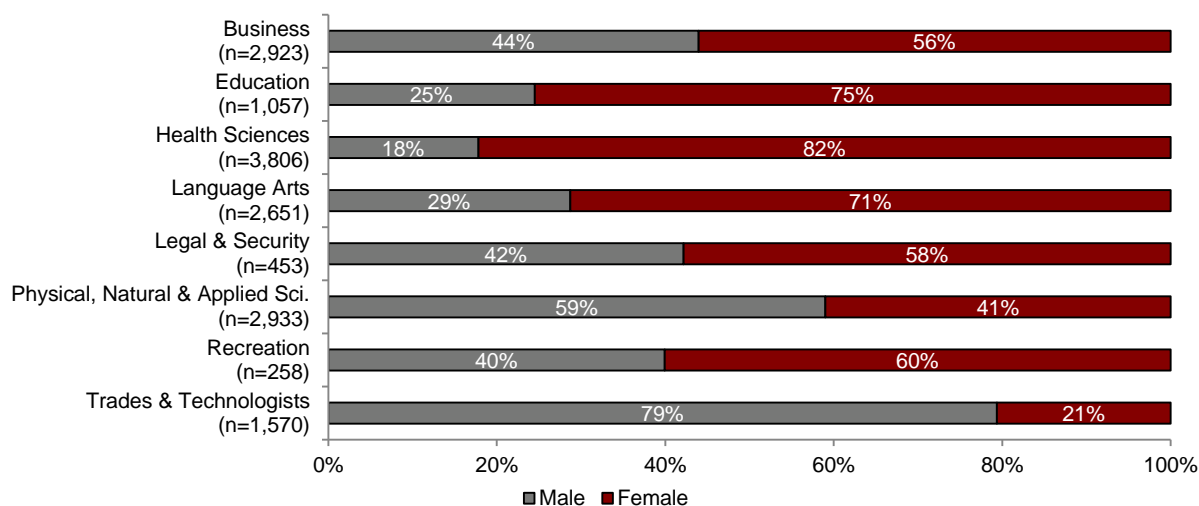
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

3.3 Gender

Three in five (60%) 2013/14 graduates are female, while two in five (40%) are male. A higher than average proportion of males studied Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences (59%), and Trades and Technologists (79%), while a greater proportion of female graduates is found among all other fields of study, with the highest proportion being in Health Sciences (82%).

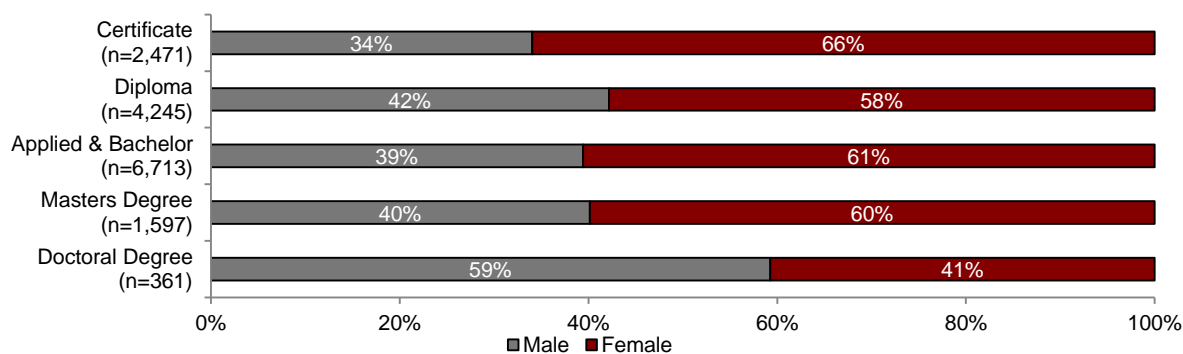
Figure 3.3.1: Gender - by Field of Study



Base: Graduates, n=15,651. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

A greater proportion of males attained a Doctoral Degree (59%) among 2013/14 graduates, while females are found in higher proportions in all other types of programs, particularly in Certificate (66%) programs.

Figure 3.3.2: Gender - by Credential Type

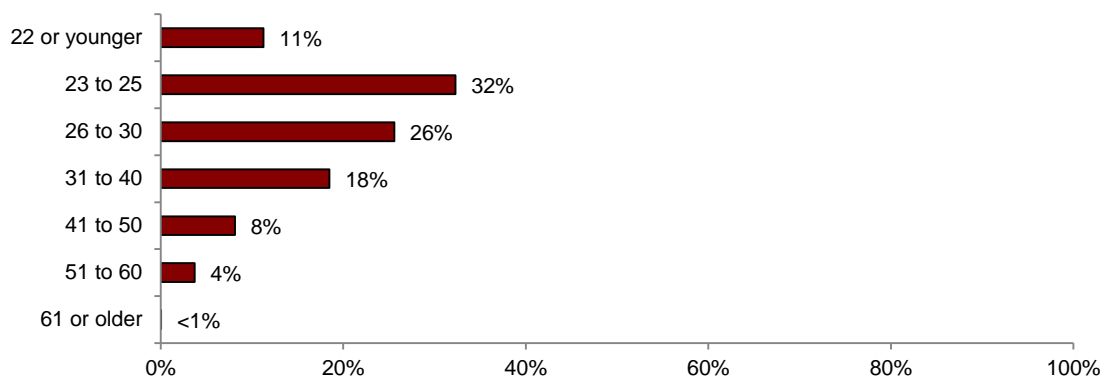


Base: Graduates, n=15,387. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.
Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

3.4 Age and Marital Status

Nearly one third (32%) of 2013/14 graduates were between the ages of 23 and 25 years at the time of the survey, followed by about one quarter (26%) who were between the ages of 26 and 30 years, with the average age being 30 years.

Figure 3.4.1: Age

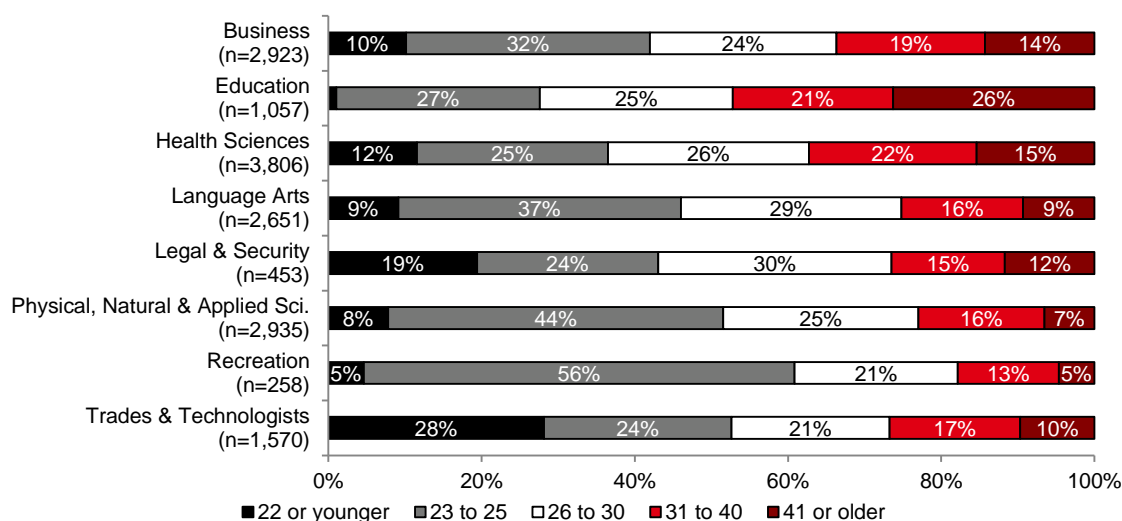


Base: Graduates, n=15,653. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Graduates between the ages of 23 and 25 are most likely to have studied Recreation (56%), which also has the youngest average age (27 years) among all fields of study, while Education graduates have the oldest average age (34 years).

Figure 3.4.2: Age – by Field of Study



Base: Graduates, n=15,653. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

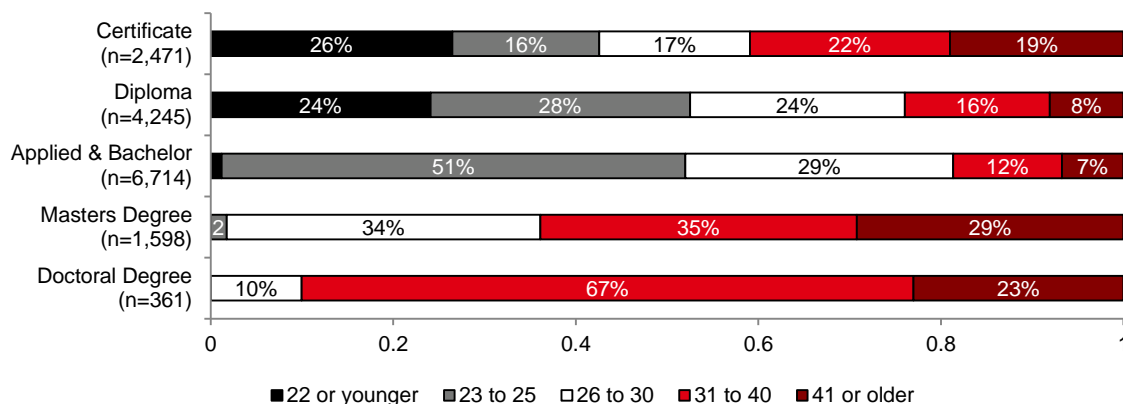
Figure 3.4.3: Average Age – by Field of Study

	Average Age
Business (n=2,923)	30
Education (n=1,057)	34
Health Sciences (n=3,806)	31
Language Arts (n=2,651)	29
Legal & Security (n=453)	29
Physical, Natural & Applied Sci. (n=2,935)	28
Recreation (n=258)	27
Trades & Technologists (n=1,570)	28

Base: Graduates, n=15,653.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Graduates between the ages of 23 and 25 years most typically attained an Applied or Bachelor Degree (51%). Applied or Bachelor Degree and Diploma programs have the youngest graduates on average (28 years), while those in Doctoral programs are older (37 years).

Figure 3.4.4: Age – by Credential Type

Base: Graduates, n=15,389. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

Figure 3.4.5: Average Age – by Credential Type

	Average Age
Certificate (n=2,471)	31
Diploma (n=4,245)	28
Applied & Bachelor (n=6,714)	28
Masters Degree (n=1,598)	36
Doctoral Degree (n=361)	37

Base: Graduates, n=15,389.

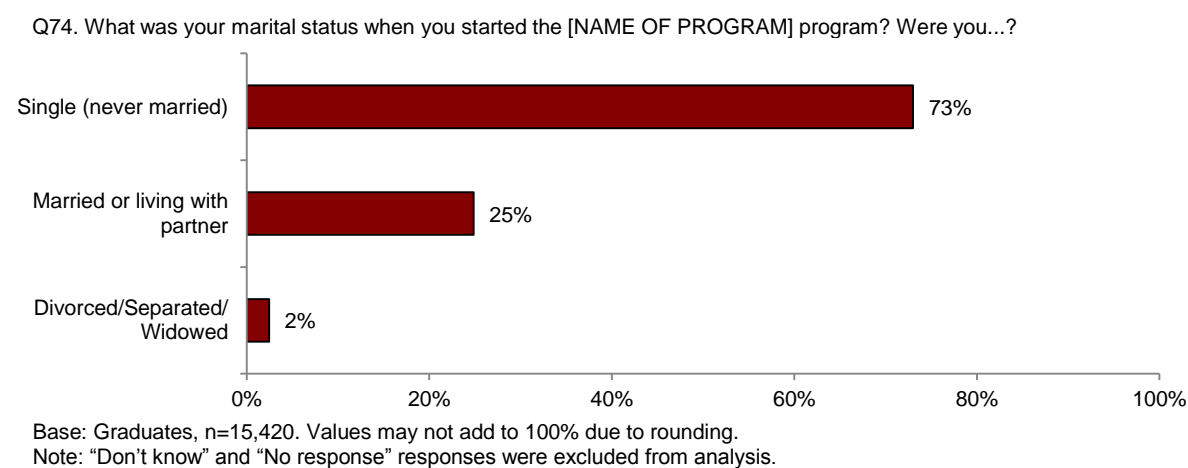
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

The majority (73%) of graduates were single (never married) when they started their post-secondary studies. The following graduates are more likely to have been single at the start of their post-secondary studies:

- Males (77%, compared to 70% of females);
- Those who are 23 years of age and younger (97%, compared to 14% of those 41 and older);
- Those who had no dependents when they started their post-secondary studies (86%, compared to 17% those who had dependents);
- Those who lived in rural Alberta when they first applied for post-secondary (76%, compared to a range of 62%-74% those who lived elsewhere); and
- Those who do not self-identify as Aboriginal (73%, compared to 65% of those who do).

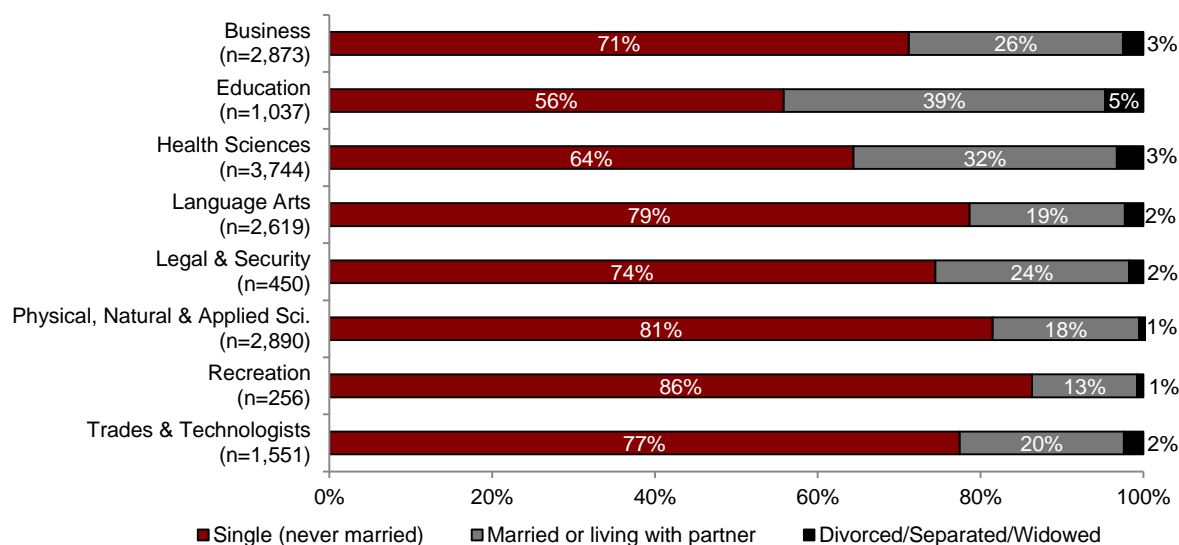
Figure 3.4.6: Marital Status



While the majority of graduates were single at the start of their post-secondary studies regardless of their field of study, Recreation (86%) and Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences graduates (81%) were most likely to have been single (compared to a range of 56%-86% all other fields of study), while those who were studying Education (39%) were the most likely to be married or living with a partner (compared to a range of 13%-32% all other fields of study).

Figure 3.4.7: Marital Status – by Field of Study

Q74. What was your marital status when you started the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program? Were you...?



Base: Graduates, n=15,420. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Graduates 30 years of age and younger (a range of 15%-43%) are most likely to have been single at the time they started their post-secondary education.

Figure 3.4.8: Age – by Marital Status

Age Range	Single (never married) (n=11,206)	Married or Living with Partner (n=3,834)	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed (n=380)
22 or younger	15%	1%	<1%
23 to 25	43%	5%	1%
26 to 30	29%	19%	7%
31 to 40	11%	39%	29%
41 and older	2%	36%	62%

Base: Graduates, n=15,420. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

3.5 Number of Dependents

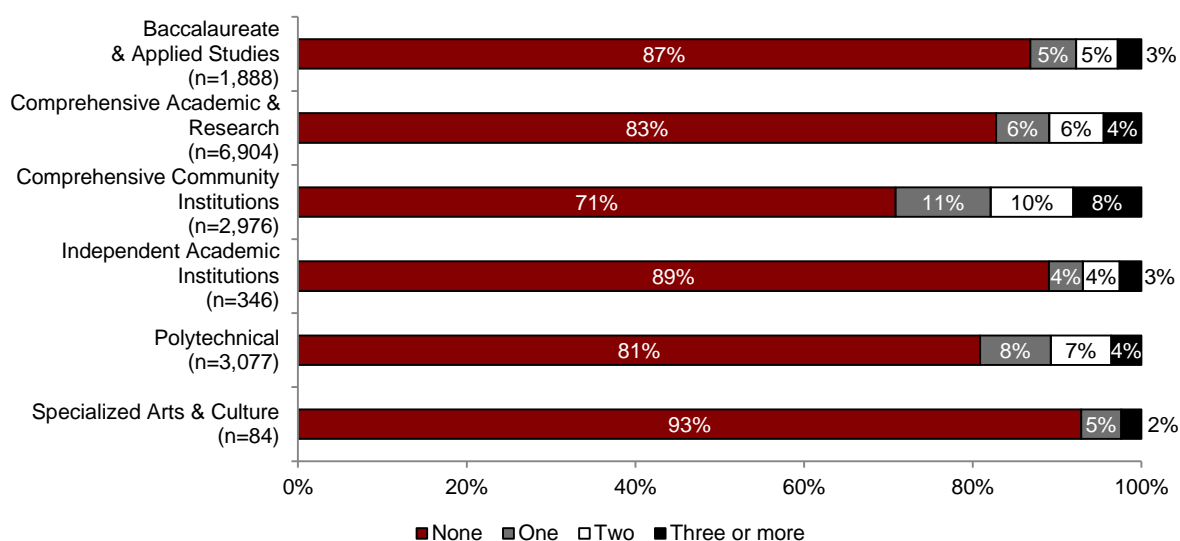
The majority (81%) of graduates did not have any dependents when they started their post-secondary studies, 8% indicate having one, 7% had two, and 5% had three or more.

The following graduates are more likely to have had at least one dependent when they started their post-secondary studies:

- Females (21%, compared to 16% of males);
- Graduates 41 years of age or older (71%, compared to a range of 3%-38% 40 years of age or younger);
- Graduates who were married or living in common law or separated, divorced or widowed at the start of their post-secondary studies (a range of 58%-63%, compared to 4% single);
- Graduates who identify as Aboriginal (34%, compared to 19% those who do not);
- Graduates who were living elsewhere in Canada when they first applied for post-secondary studies (24%, compared to a range of 18%-19% in Alberta);
- Graduates who were studying Education (32%, compared to a range of 8%-25% all other fields of study);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Comprehensive Community Institutions (29%, compared to a range of 7%-19% all other sectors); and
- Graduates who attained a Certificate, Masters Degree or Doctoral Degree (a range of 27%-34%, compared to a range of 10%-17% all other credential types).

Figure 3.5.1: Number of Dependents When Entering Program – by Sector

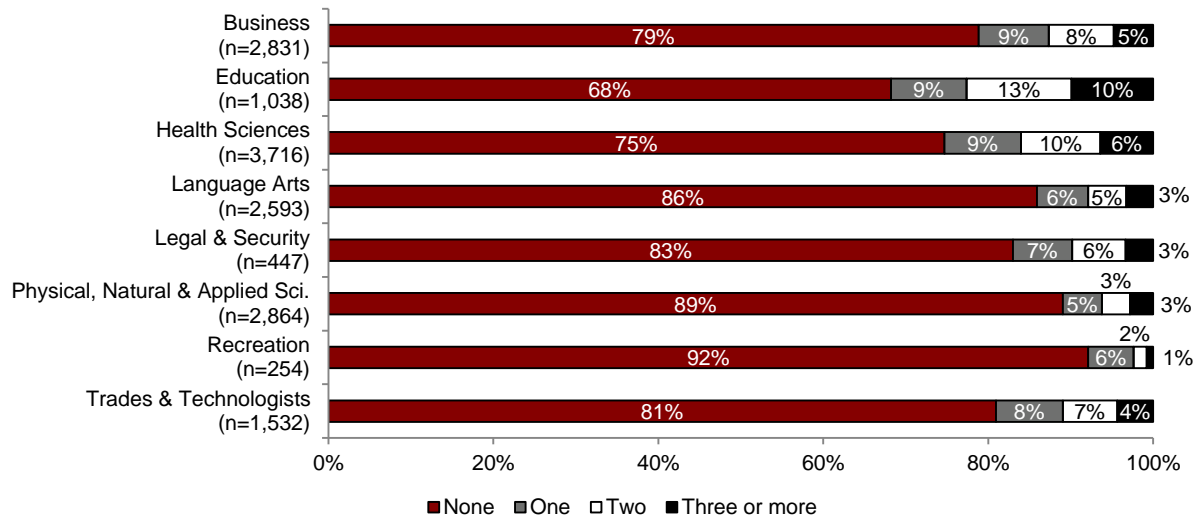
Q75. When you started the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program how many dependents (including dependent adults) were you responsible for?



Base: Graduates, n=15,275. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 3.5.2: Number of Dependents When Entering Program – by Field of Study

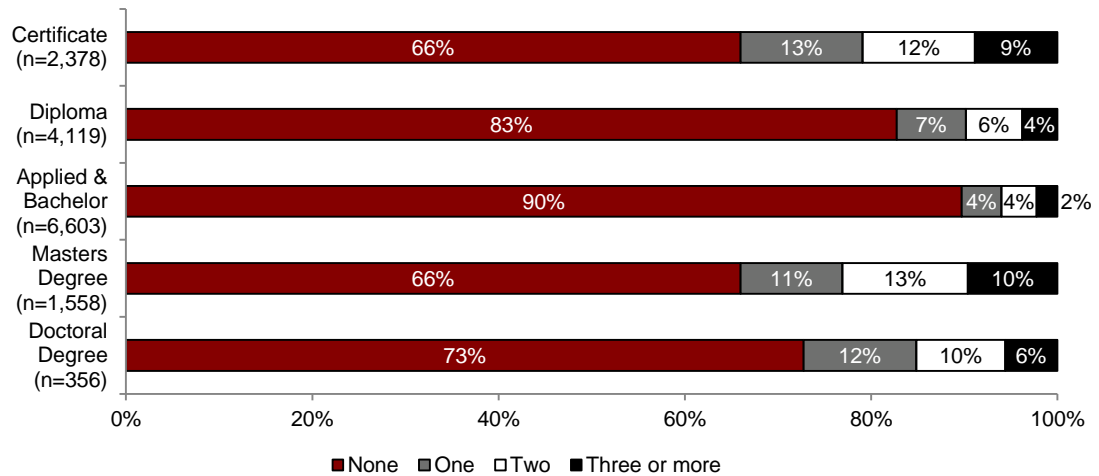
Q75. When you started the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program how many dependents (including dependent adults) were you responsible for?



Base: Graduates, n=15,275. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 3.5.3: Number of Dependents When Entering Program – by Credential Type

Q75. When you started the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program how many dependents (including dependent adults) were you responsible for?



Base: Graduates, n=15,014 Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.
 Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

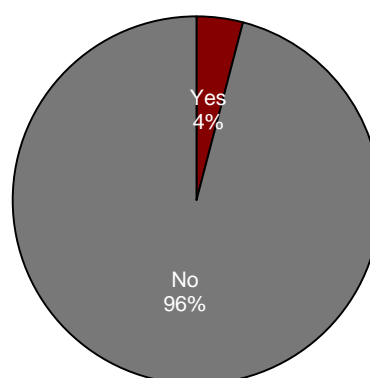
3.6 Aboriginal Status

The vast majority (96%) of 2013/14 graduates do not self-identify as being Aboriginal⁸. Those graduates who do self-identify as Aboriginal (4%) are more likely to be:

- Female (5%, compared to 3% males);
- 41 years of age or older (7%, compared to a range of 3%-5% all other age groups);
- Married or living with a partner, separated, divorced or widowed when they started their post-secondary studies (a range of 5%-7%, compared to 4% of those who were single);
- With one dependent at the start of the post-secondary studies (7%, compared to 3% of those who had none);
- Disabled (8%, compared to 4% who do not); and
- Living in rural Alberta when they first started their post-secondary studies (7%, compared to a range of 1%-5% who lived elsewhere).

Figure 3.6.1: Aboriginal Status

Q76. Do you consider yourself to be an Aboriginal person?



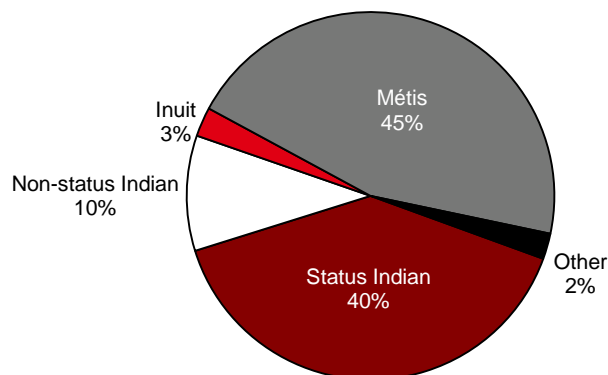
Base: Graduates, n=15,506. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

⁸ The term "Aboriginal" is being used here to refer to Indigenous identity because that was the terminology used in the survey instrument.

Similar proportions of graduates who self-identify as Aboriginal identify as either Métis (45%) or Status Indian⁹ (40%).

Figure 3.6.2: Aboriginal Status

Q77. Are you...?



Base: Graduates who self-identify as Aboriginal, n=621. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

On average, graduates who self-identify as Aboriginal are more likely to be older (32 years among Aboriginal graduates, compared to 30 years among those who do not self-identify as Aboriginal).

Figure 3.6.3: Ages in Categories of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Graduates

Age Range	Aboriginal Graduates (n=631)	Non-Aboriginal Graduates (n=14,875)
22 or younger	13%	11%
23 to 25	24%	33%
26 to 30	22%	26%
31 to 40	20%	18%
41 and older	21%	12%

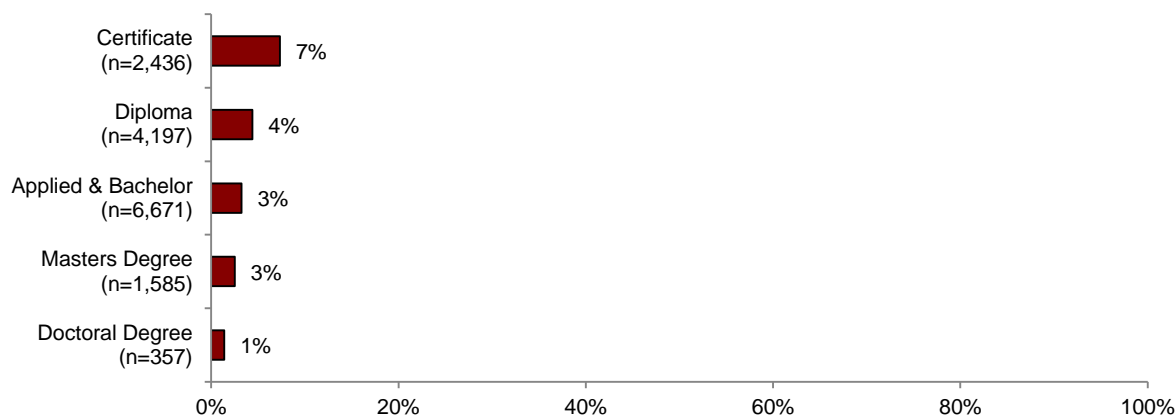
Base: Graduates, n=15,506. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

⁹ The term "Status Indian" was used in the survey to refer to a specific legal identity of some Indigenous persons in Canada, as defined in the *Indian Act* of 1876.

Graduates who completed a Certificate (7%) are more likely to self-identify as Aboriginal, as are those who studied Education (7%).

Figure 3.6.4: Aboriginal Status - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Credential Type

Q76. Do you consider yourself to be an Aboriginal person?



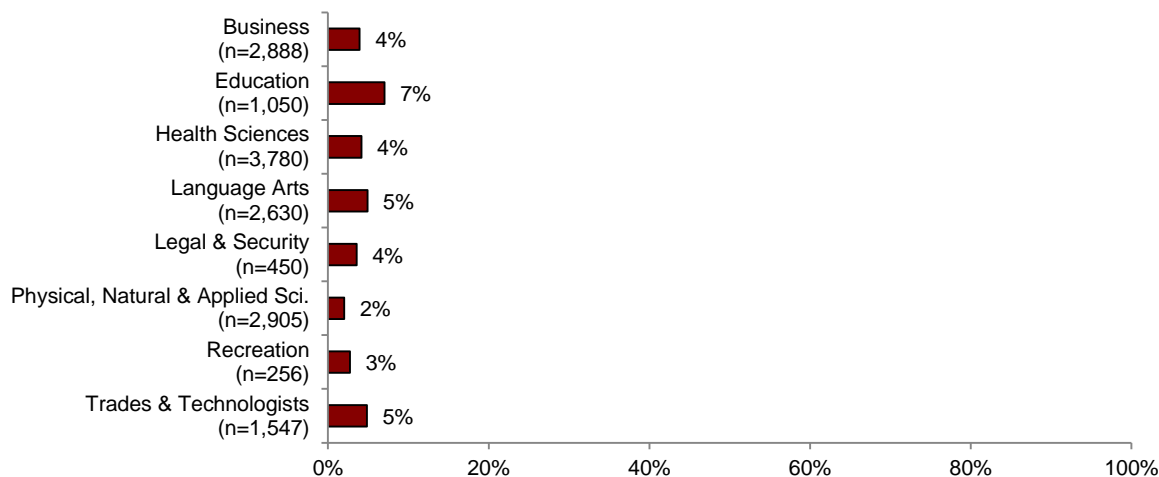
Base: Graduates who self-identify as Aboriginal, n=15,246.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

Figure 3.6.5: Aboriginal Status - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Field of Study

Q76. Do you consider yourself to be an Aboriginal person?



Base: Graduates who self-identify as Aboriginal, n=15,506.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

3.7 Disability Status

When asked if they considered themselves to be a person with a disability, the majority (97%) of graduates indicate they do not. Among those who do, nearly one-third (32%) indicated having a learning disability.

The following graduates were more likely to self-identify as having a disability:

- Those who studied Language Arts (6%, compared to a range of 2%-3% those in other fields of study, excluding Recreation);
- Certificate graduates (5%, compared to a range of 1%-3% those from other credential types);
- Those who are 41 years of age or older (7%, compared to a range of 3%-5% those 40 and younger);
- Those who were separated, divorced or widowed when they began their post-secondary studies (7%, compared to 3% those who were single or married or living in common law);
- Those who self-identified as Aboriginal (6%, compared to 3% of those who do not); and
- Those who were living within Canada when they first applied for post-secondary studies (3%, compared to 1% of those outside of Canada).

Figure 3.7.1: Disability Status

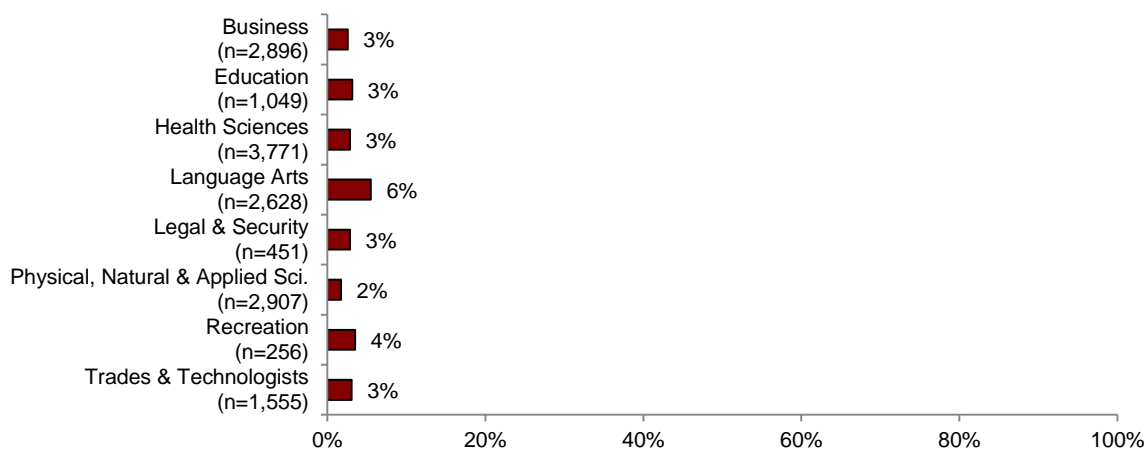
Disability	Frequency
Learning Disabilities	32%
Physical impairments	17%
ADHD	17%
Mental health challenges	15%
Illnesses	12%
Auditory impairments	7%
Visual impairments	3%
Other	6%

Base: Graduates who self-identify as having a disability, n=417. Values may over 100% due to multiple responses allowed.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 3.7.2: Disability Status – by Field of Study

Q78. Do 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 paid work that they can do)?

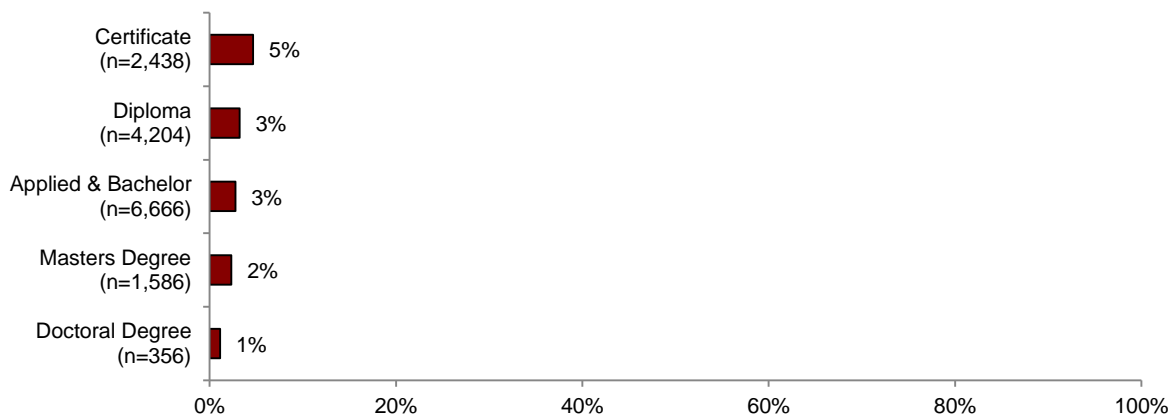


Base: Graduates, n=15,513.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 3.7.3: Disability Status – by Credential Type

Q78. Do 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 paid work that they can do)?



Base: Graduates, n=15,250.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

3.8 Historic Comparisons

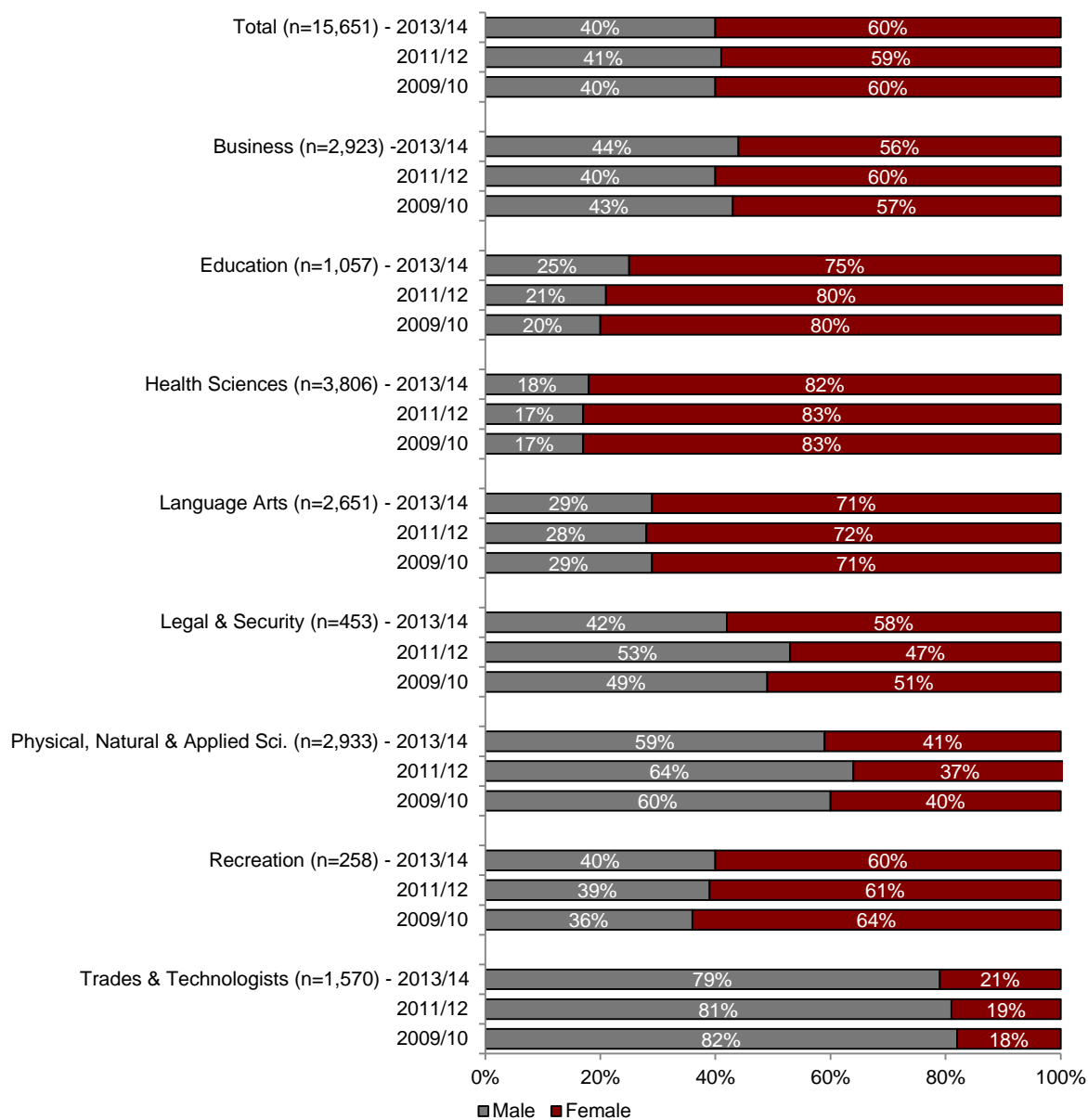
This section compares the demographic characteristics of students who graduated from publicly-funded post-secondary institutions in 2009/10, 2011/12, and 2013/14. Specific characteristics explored below include gender and age, and are presented by field of study and credential type.

In general gender remains fairly consistent with previous years. The following differences (between 2013/14 and 2011/12) and trends (since 2009/10) are observed:

Among field of study:

- Education
 - The proportion of male graduates is trending up
 - The proportion of female graduates has trended down noticeably since 2011/12
- Legal and Security
 - The proportion of male graduates has gone down since 2011/12
- Recreation
 - The proportion of male graduates is trending up
- Trades and Technologists
 - The proportion of female graduates is trending up slightly

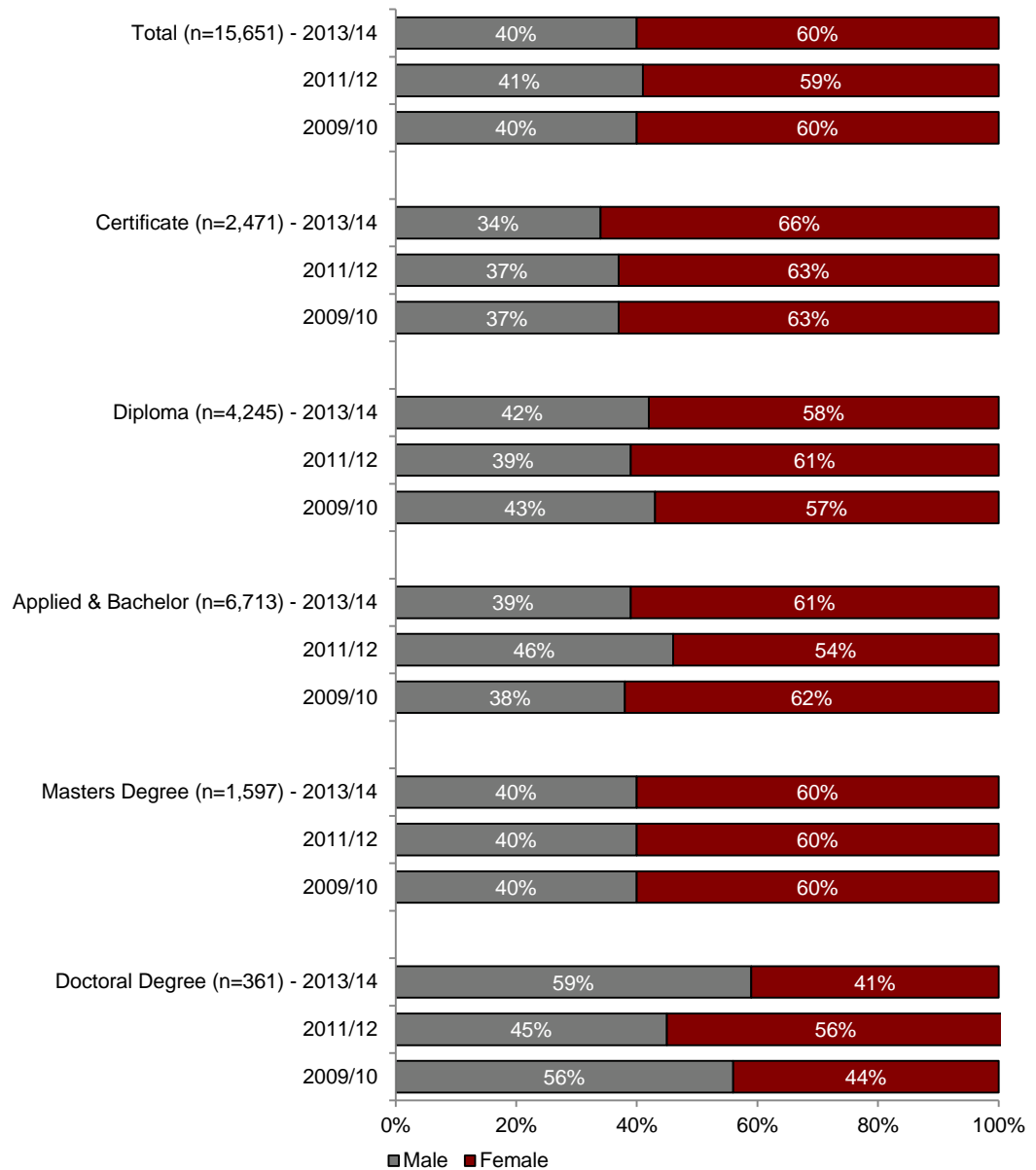
Figure 3.8.1: Historic – Gender – by Field of Study



Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 3.8.2: Historic – Gender – by Credential Type



Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

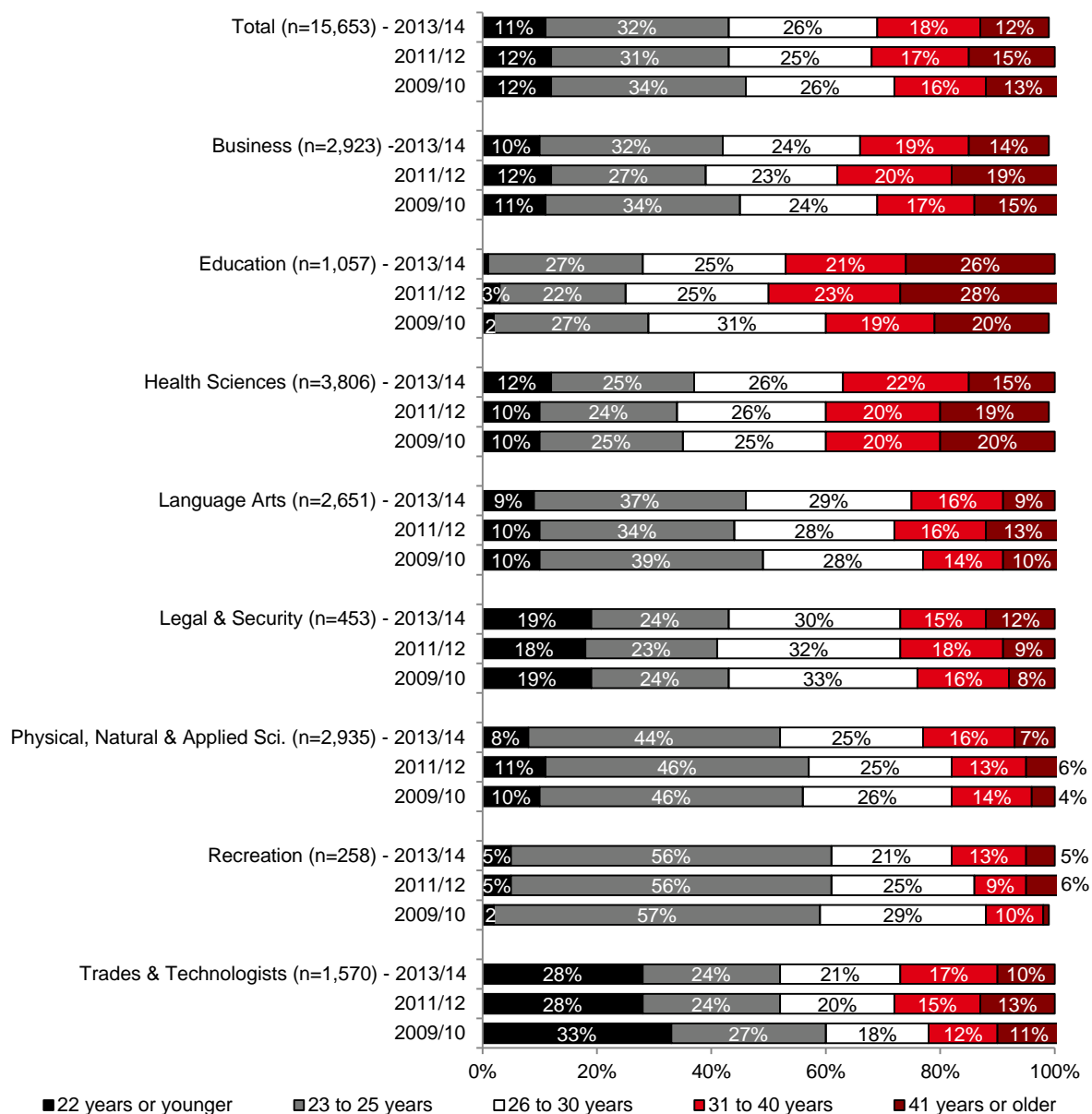
Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from 2013/14 analysis.

In general age remains fairly consistent with previous years. The following differences (between 2013/14 and 2011/12) and trends (since 2009/10) are observed:

Among field of study:

- Legal and Security
 - There are increased numbers of graduates aged 41 years and older
- Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences
 - There are increased numbers of graduates aged 41 years and older
- Recreation
 - There are decreased numbers of graduates aged 26 to 30 years

Figure 3.8.3: Historic – Age – by Field of Study

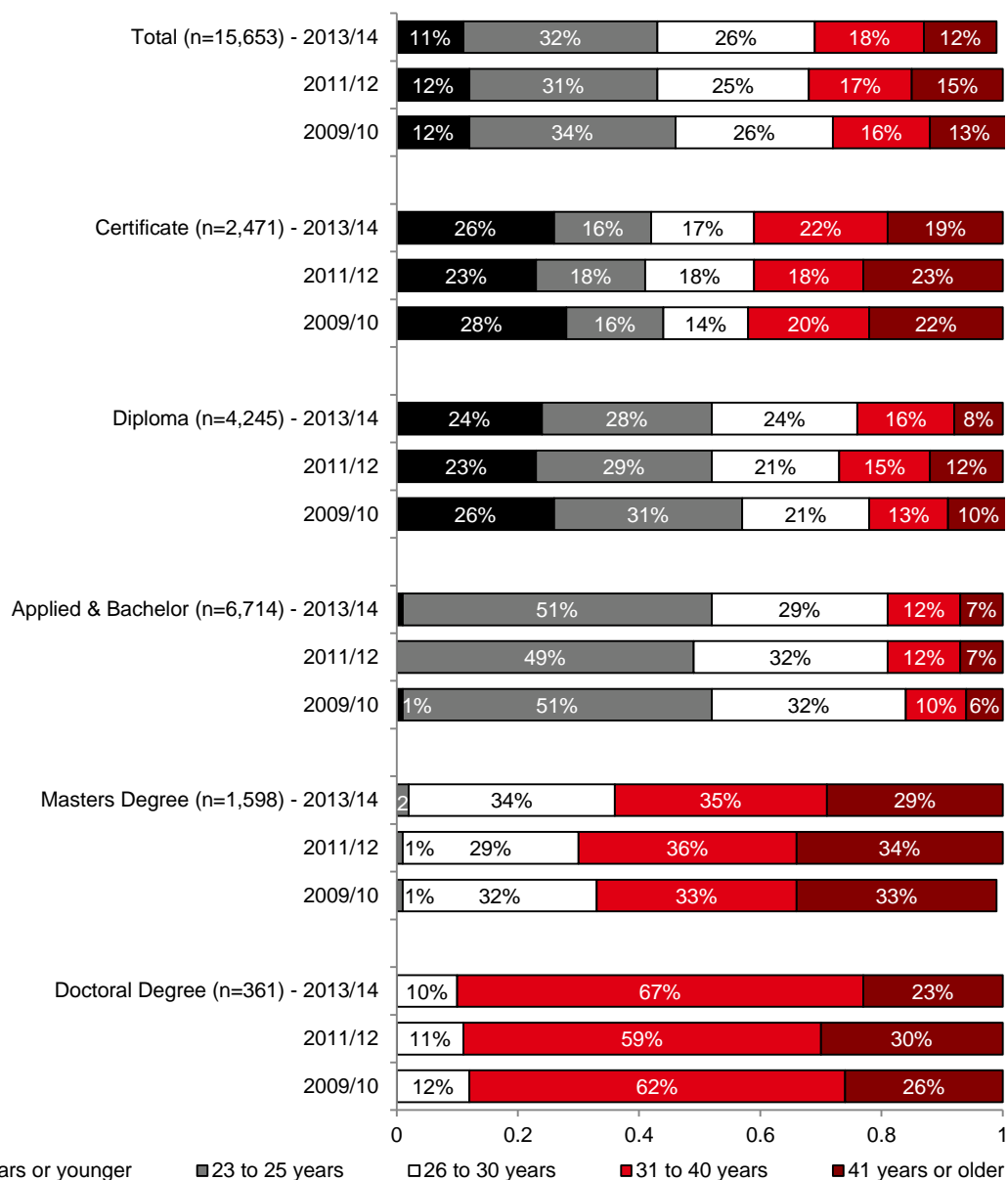


Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 3.8.4: Historic – Age – by Credential Type



Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from 2013/14 analysis.

4. Satisfaction

The following section focuses on the skills and abilities graduates acquired, their assessment of the quality of their program and overall educational experience, if they would recommend their program and institution to future students, and their perception of the value of their post-secondary investment.

4.1 Benefits Provided by Post-Secondary Education

Alberta graduates tend to feel, based on a 5-point scale with 1 being not at all and 5 being to a great extent, that the program from which they graduated at their respective institution gave them all the potential benefits they were asked about to some positive extent (4/5 ratings), excluding mathematical skills (45%).

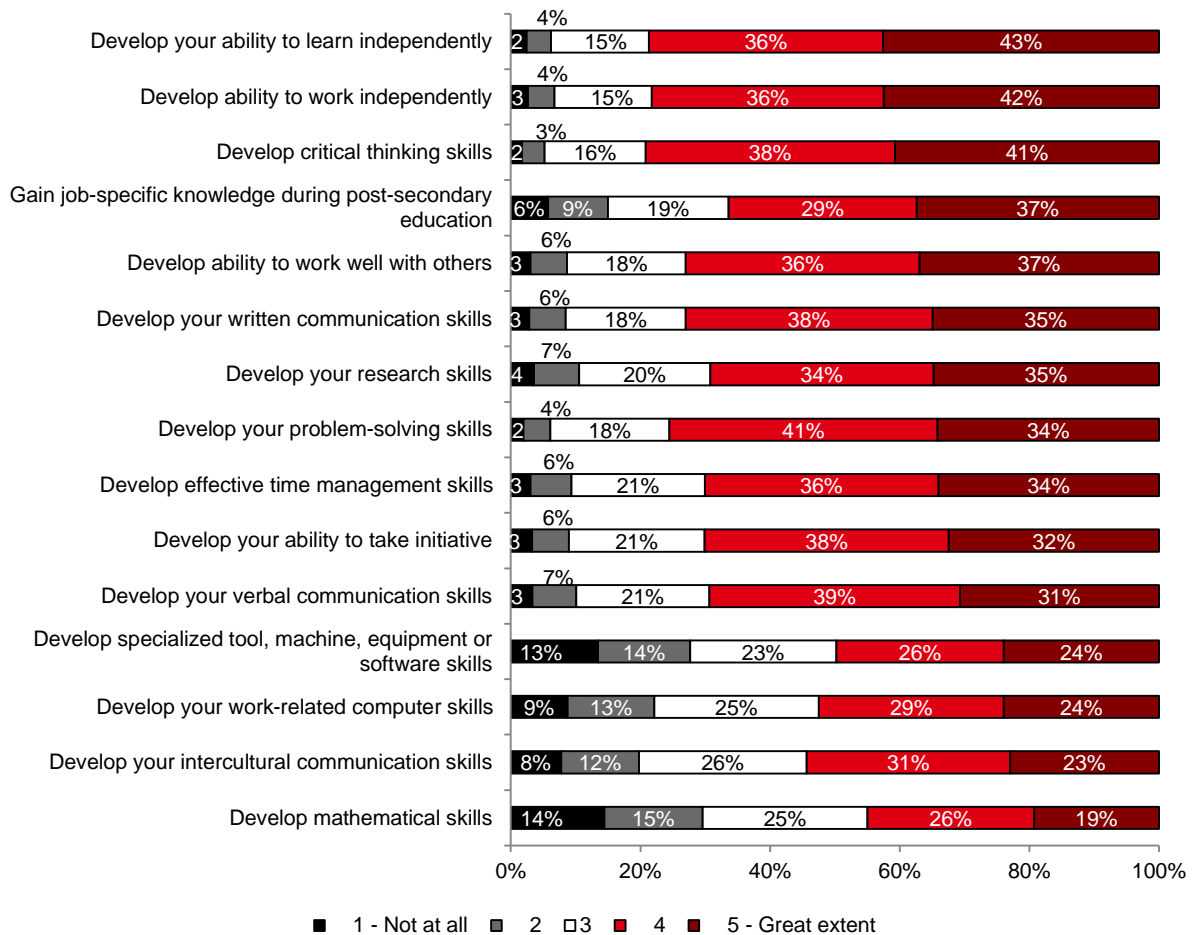
The majority of graduates assign positive (4/5) ratings to 14 of the 15 areas rated. Over three quarters of graduates feel that their educational experience helped them to learn independently (79% 4/5 rating), develop critical thinking skills (79% 4/5 rating), and work independently (78% 4/5 rating).

Regarding the skills and abilities that graduates believe they effectively achieved, to a great extent (5 rating), the following is observed:

- The majority (52%) of Health Sciences graduates believe they effectively achieved (5 rating) job-specific knowledge during their post-secondary education.
- The majority (53%) of Comprehensive Community Institution graduates believe they effectively achieved (5 rating) job-specific knowledge during their post-secondary education.
- The majority of Independent Academic Institution graduates believe they effectively achieved (5 rating):
 - Critical thinking skills (55%); and
 - The ability to work independently (52%).
- The majority of Doctoral Degree graduates believe they effectively achieved (5 rating):
 - The ability to learn independently (64%);
 - Critical thinking skills (61%); and
 - Problem-solving skills (54%).
- The majority of Aboriginal graduates (52%) believe they effectively achieved (5 rating) the ability to learn independently.

Figure 4.1.1: Benefits for Skills, Knowledge, and Abilities

Q4-18. Reflecting on your educational experience at [NAME OF INSTITUTION], do you feel that it has helped you to effectively:



Base: Graduates, n=12,804 – 15,478. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know", "No response" and "Not applicable" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed from the "Not at all" category to clearly show the numbers.

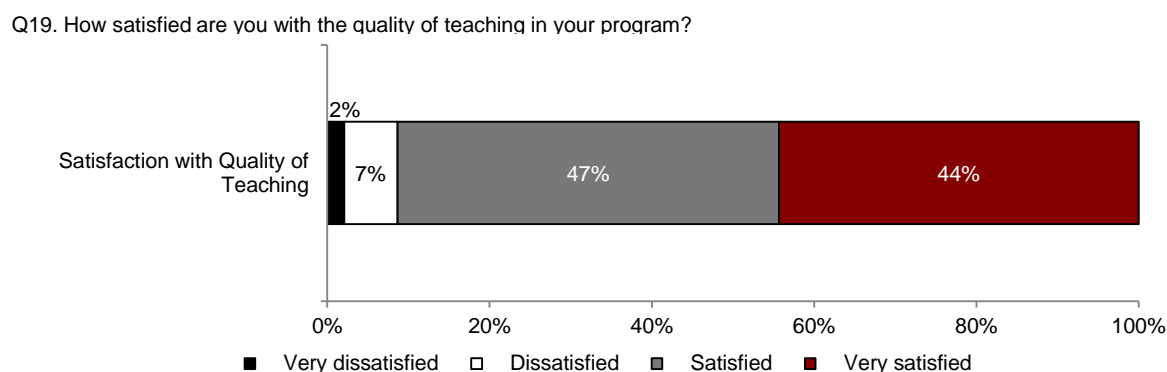
4.2 General Satisfaction

A high majority (91%) of graduates are satisfied to some positive degree with the quality of teaching in their program, with 47% satisfied and 44% very satisfied.

Particularly high ratings (very satisfied) are provided among:

- Females (45%, compared to 43% males);
- Graduates 22 years of age or younger or 41 years of age or older (53%, compared to a range of 40%-44% 23 to 40 years of age);
- Graduates who were married or living in common law or separated, divorced or widowed at the start of their post-secondary studies (a range of 48%-52%, compared to 43% single);
- Graduates who had dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (49%, compared to 43% who did not);
- Graduates who identify as Aboriginal (55%, compared to 44% who do not);
- Graduates who were living in rural Alberta or elsewhere in Canada (a range of 48%-49%, compared to a range of 41%-42% urban Alberta or outside of Canada);
- Graduates who were studying Trades and Technologists, Language Arts, Health Sciences or Legal and Security (a range of 47%-52%, compared to a range of 36%-43% Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences, Business and Education);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Independent Academic Institutions (61%, compared to a range of 33%-52% Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions, Polytechnical Institutions, Comprehensive Community Institutions and Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained a Certificate (53%, compared to a range of 39%-48% all other credential types).

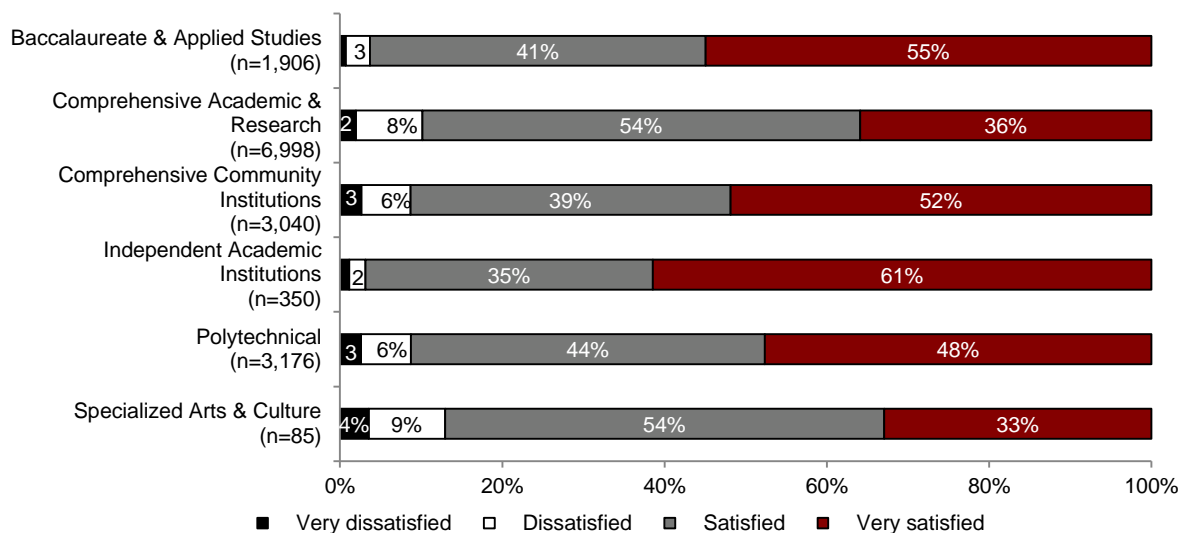
Figure 4.2.1: Satisfaction with Quality of Teaching



Base: Graduates, n=15,555. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 4.2.2: Satisfaction with Quality of Teaching – by Sector

Q19. How satisfied are you with the quality of teaching in your program?



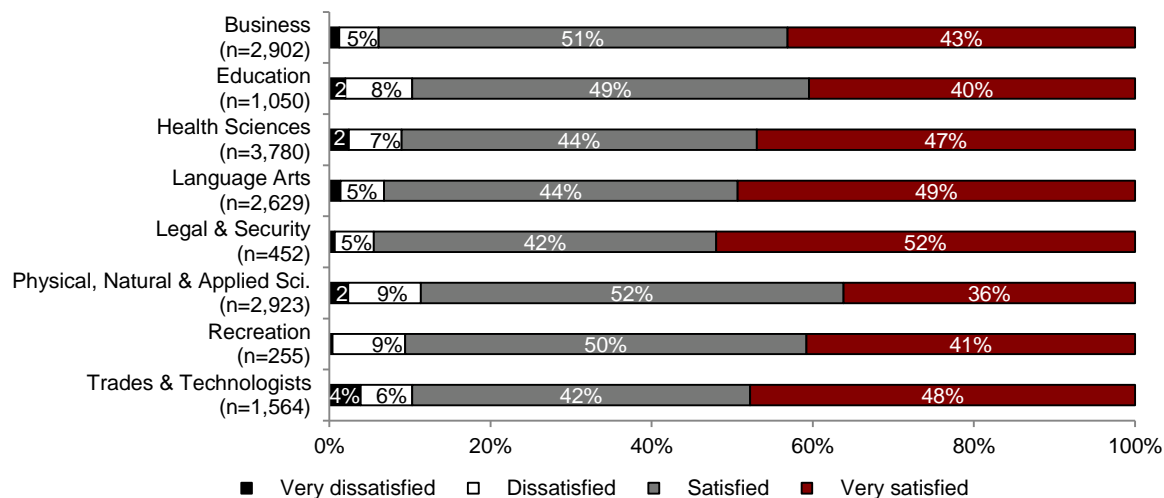
Base: Graduates, n=15,555. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 4.2.3: Satisfaction with Quality of Teaching – by Field of Study

Q19. How satisfied are you with the quality of teaching in your program?



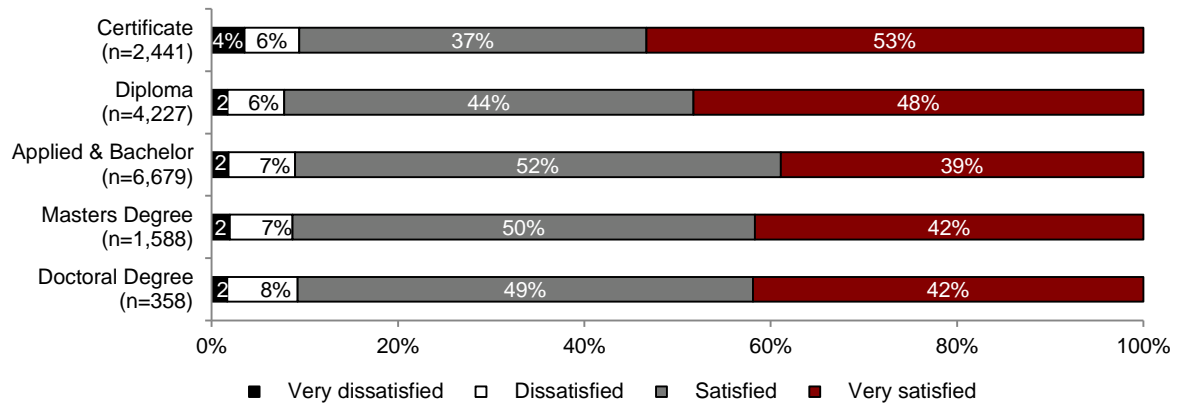
Base: Graduates, n=15,555. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 4.2.4: Satisfaction with Quality of Teaching – by Credential Type

Q19. How satisfied are you with the quality of teaching in your program?



Base: Graduates, n=15,293. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed from the "Very dissatisfied" category to clearly show the numbers.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

4.3 Quality of Program

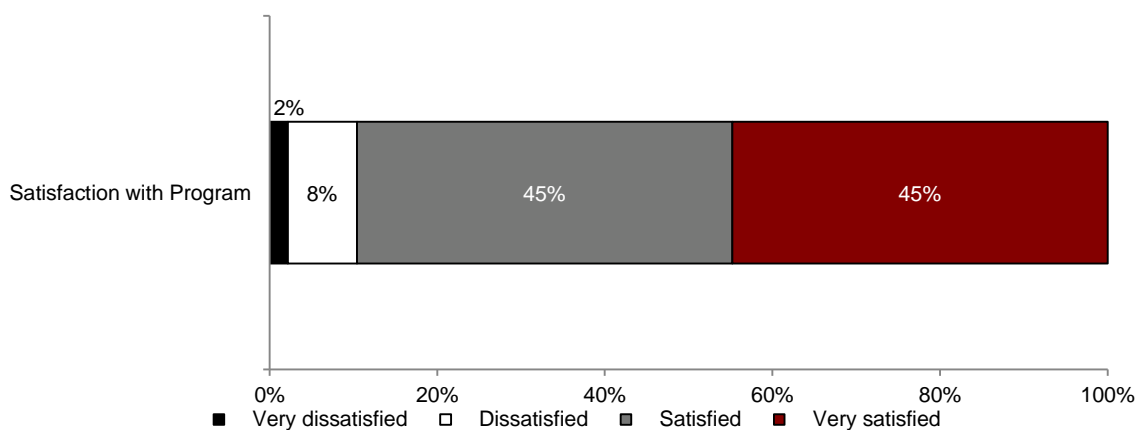
A high majority (90%) of graduates are satisfied to some positive degree with the quality of their program. Satisfaction is split evenly between those who are very satisfied (45%) and those who are satisfied (45%).

Particularly high ratings (very satisfied) are provided among:

- Females (46%, compared to 43% of males);
- Graduates 22 years of age or younger or 41 years of age or older (a range of 53%-55%, compared to a range of 40%-46% of those who were 23 to 40 years of age);
- Graduates who were married or living in common law (51%) or separated, divorced or widowed at the start of their post-secondary studies (54%, compared to 43% of single graduates);
- Graduates who had dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (52%, compared to 44% who did not);
- Graduates who identify as Aboriginal (57%, compared to 44% those who do not);
- Graduates who were living in rural Alberta or elsewhere in Canada (a range of 49%-51%, compared to a range of 41%-42% urban Alberta or outside of Canada);
- Graduates who were studying Legal and Security (53%, compared to a range of 37%-46% of Language Arts, Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences, Business and Education graduates);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Independent Academic Institutions (56%), Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions (55%) or Comprehensive Community Institutions (52%, compared to a range of 29%-49% Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions, Polytechnical Institutions, and Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained a Certificate (51%) or Diploma (50%, compared to a range of 39%-43% Applied or Bachelor Degree and Masters Degree).

Figure 4.3.1: Satisfaction with Program

Q20. How satisfied are you with your program at [NAME OF INSTITUTION]?

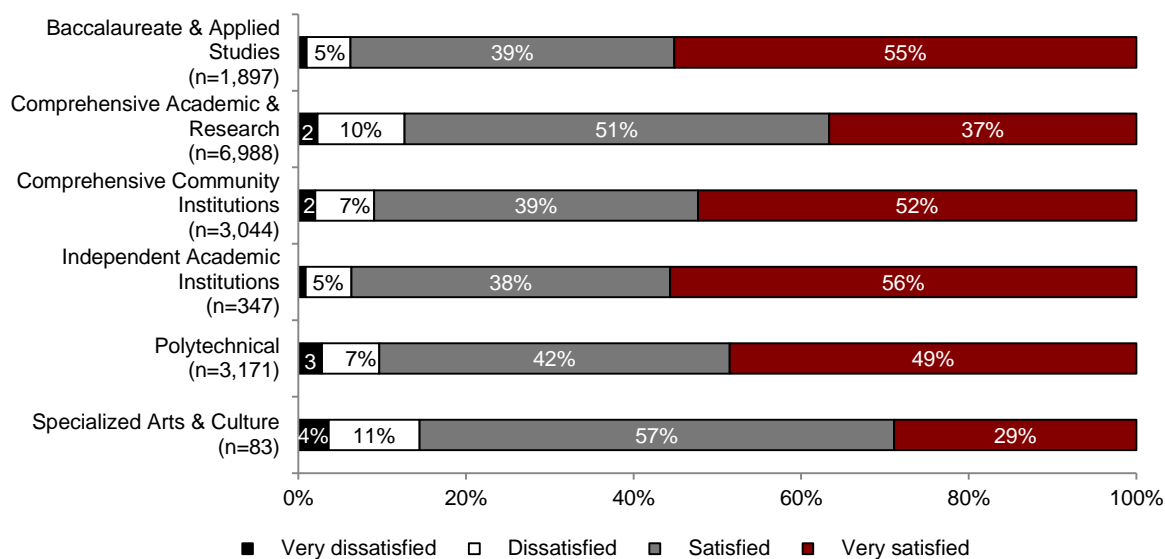


Base: Graduates, n=15,530. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 4.3.2: Satisfaction with Program – by Sector

Q20. How satisfied are you with your program at [NAME OF INSTITUTION]?



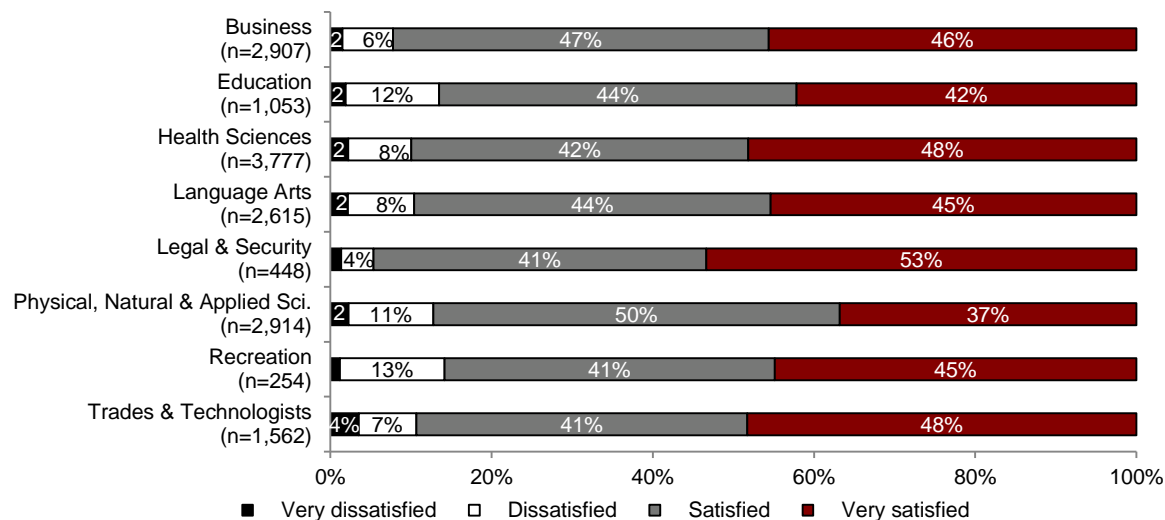
Base: Graduates, n=15,530. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 4.3.3: Satisfaction with Program – by Field of Study

Q20. How satisfied are you with your program at [NAME OF INSTITUTION]?



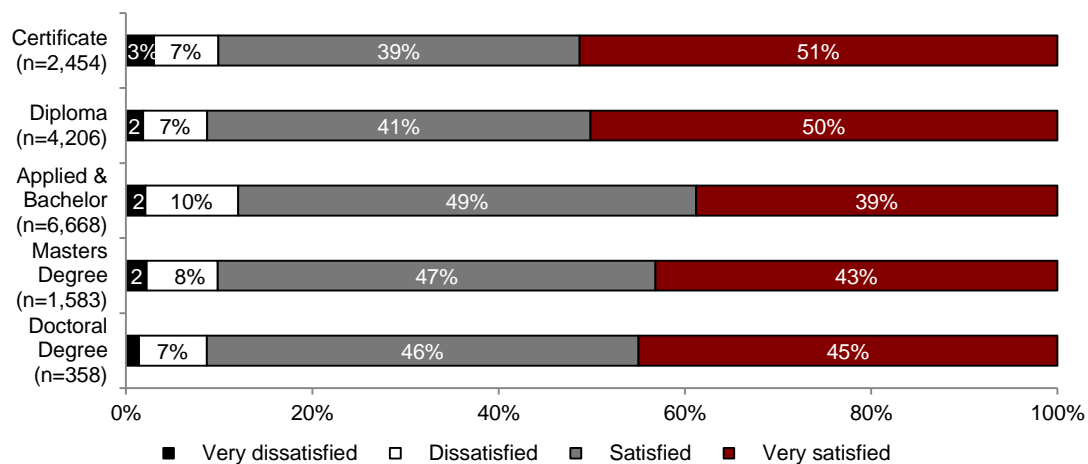
Base: Graduates, n=15,530. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 4.3.4: Satisfaction with Program – by Credential Type

Q20. How satisfied are you with your program at [NAME OF INSTITUTION]?



Base: Graduates, n=15,269. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

4.4 Quality of Educational Experience

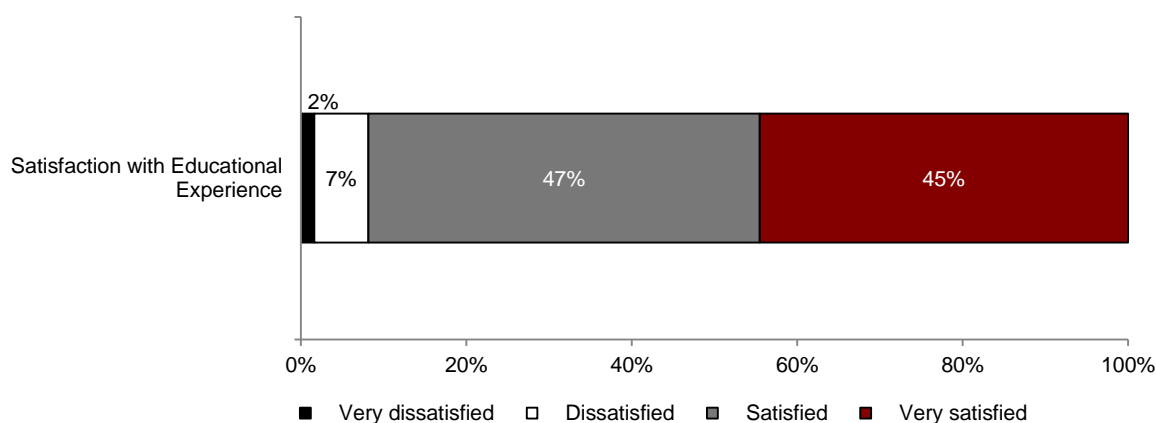
A high majority (92%) of graduates are satisfied overall with their post-secondary educational experience, with 47% satisfied and 45% very satisfied.

Particularly high ratings (very satisfied) were provided by:

- Females (46%, compared to 42% of males);
- Graduates 22 years of age or younger or 41 years of age or older (a range of 52%-53%, compared to a range of 41%-45% of those 23 to 40 years of age);
- Graduates who were married or living in common-law relationships (49%) or separated, divorced or widowed at the start of their post-secondary studies (51%, compared to 43% single);
- Graduates who had dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (50%, compared to 44% who did not);
- Graduates who identify as Aboriginal (55%, compared to 44% those who do not);
- Graduates who were living in rural Alberta or elsewhere in Canada (a range of 49%-50%, compared to a range of 41%-43% of graduates from urban Alberta or outside of Canada);
- Graduates who were in any field of study other than Recreation or Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences (a range of 44%-49%, compared to 36%-44% of Recreation and Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences graduates);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions (56%) or Independent Academic Institutions (61%, compared to a range of 28%-50% from all other sectors); and
- Graduates who attained a Certificate (50%) or Diploma (49%, compared to a range of 40%-43% of Applied or Bachelors Degree and Masters Degree graduates).

Figure 4.4.1: Satisfaction with Educational Experience

Q21. How satisfied are you with the overall quality of your educational experience?



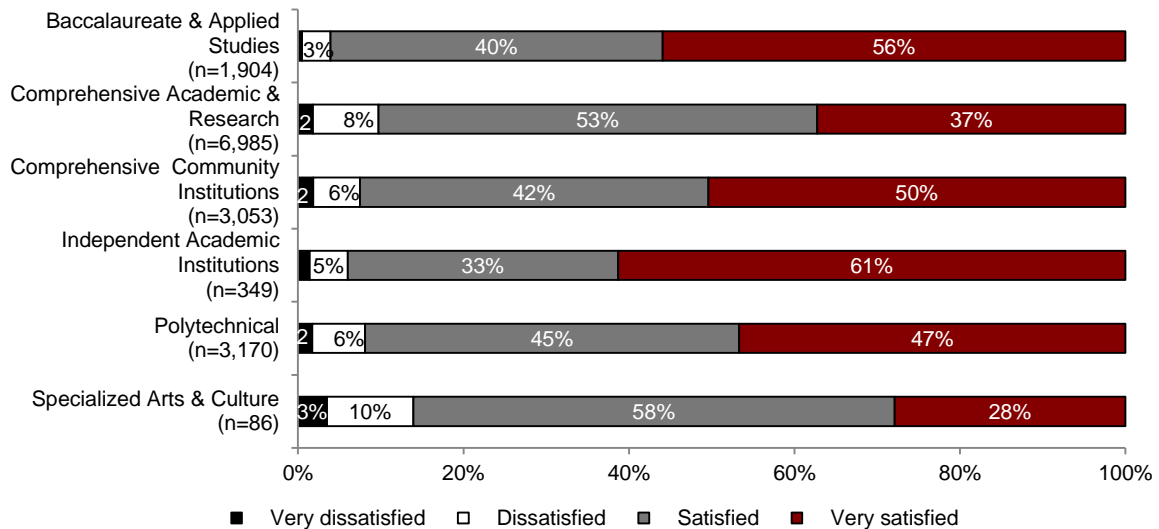
Base: Graduates, n=15,547. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Mentions less than 1% not labeled.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 4.4.2: Satisfaction with Educational Experience – by Sector

Q21. How satisfied are you with the overall quality of your educational experience?



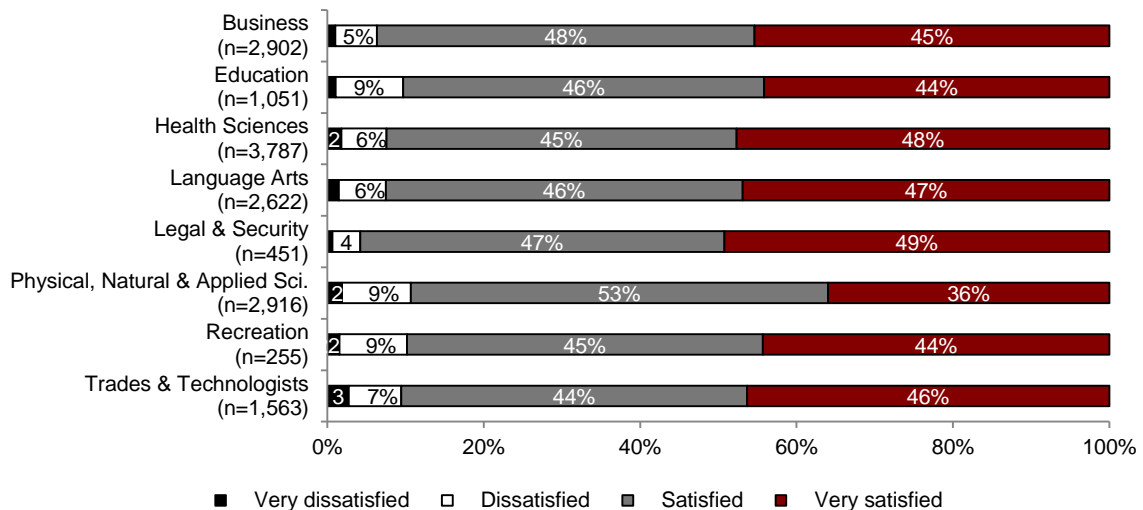
Base: Graduates, n=15,547. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 4.4.3: Satisfaction with Educational Experience – by Field of Study

Q21. How satisfied are you with the overall quality of your educational experience?



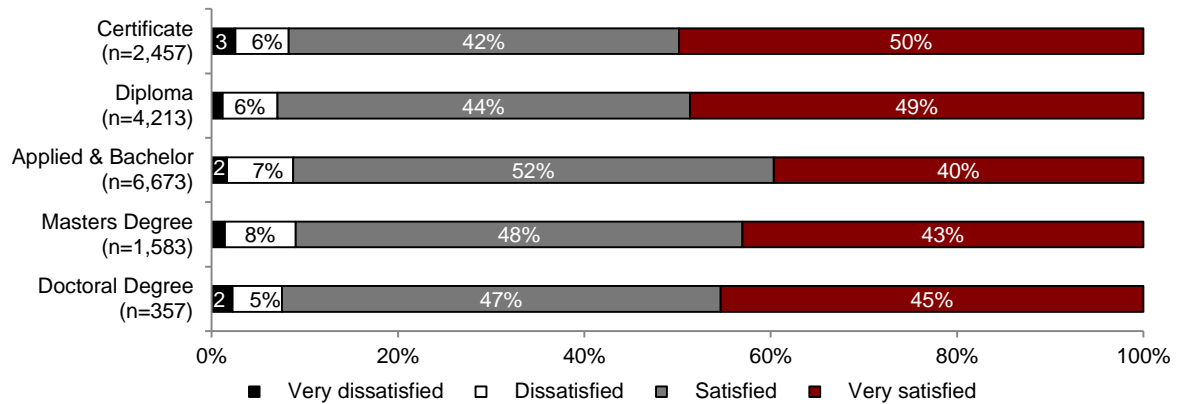
Base: Graduates, n=15,547. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 4.4.4: Satisfaction with Educational Experience – by Credential Type

Q21. How satisfied are you with the overall quality of your educational experience?



Base: Graduates, n=15,283. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

4.5 Perceived Cost/Benefit of Post-Secondary Studies

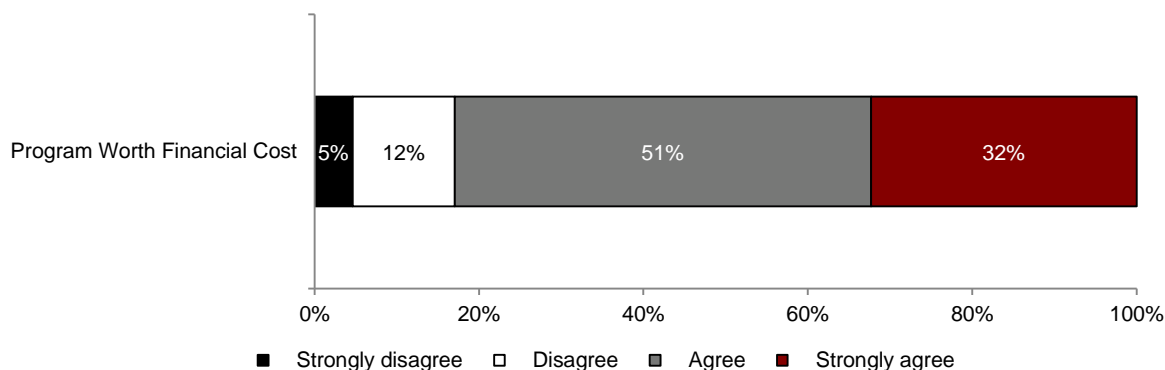
A large majority (83%) of graduates agree to some extent that the program they took was worth the financial costs. Half (51%) agree and about a third (32%) strongly agree.

Strong agreement is particularly high among:

- Graduates 41 years of age or older (41%, compared to a range of 28%-36% for those 40 years of age and younger);
- Graduates who were married or living in common law (38%, compared to 30% for those who were single);
- Graduates who had dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (38%, compared to 31% who did not);
- Graduates who identify as Aboriginal (39%, compared to 32% those who do not);
- Graduates who were living in rural Alberta or elsewhere in Canada (a range of 36%-38%, compared to a range of 25%-30% urban Alberta or outside of Canada);
- Graduates who studied Trades and Technologies, Education or Health Sciences (a range of 34%-37%, compared to a range of 23%-30% Recreation, Language Arts and Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions, Polytechnical Institutions or Comprehensive Community Institutions (a range of 33%-36%, compared to 30% Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained a Certificate, Diploma or Masters Degree (a range of 33%-35%, compared to 30% Applied or Bachelor Degree).

Figure 4.5.1: Program Worth Financial Cost

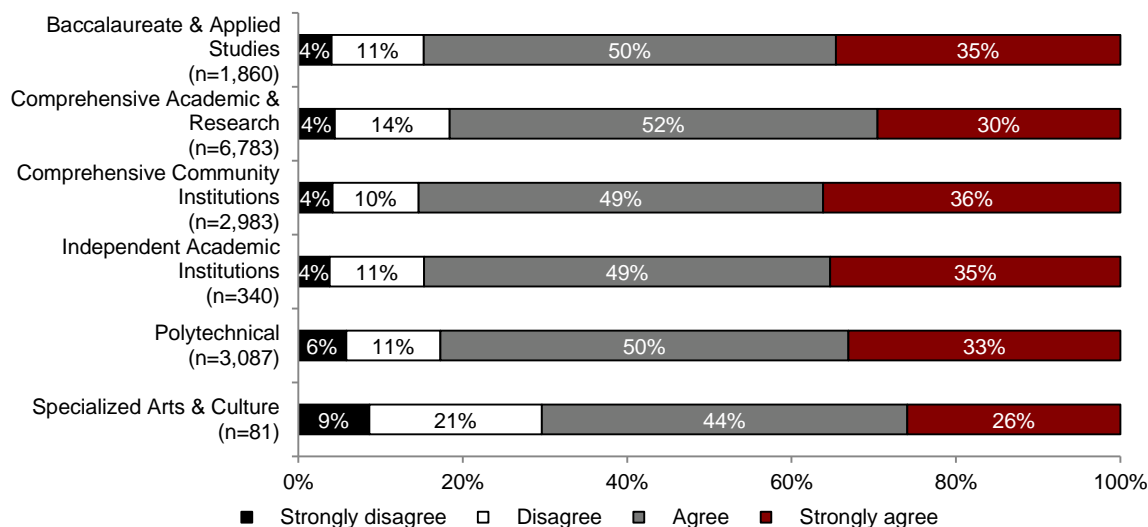
Q25. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...?



Base: Graduates, n=15,134. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 4.5.2: Program Worth Financial Cost – by Sector

Q25. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...?

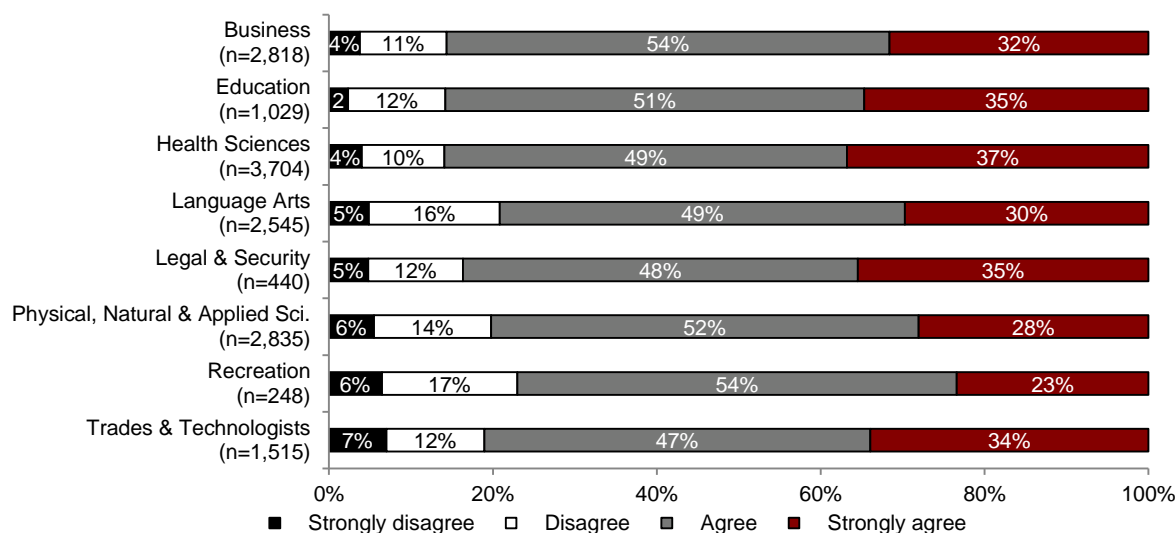


Base: Graduates, n=15,134. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 4.5.3: Program Worth Financial Cost – by Field of Study

Q25. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...?



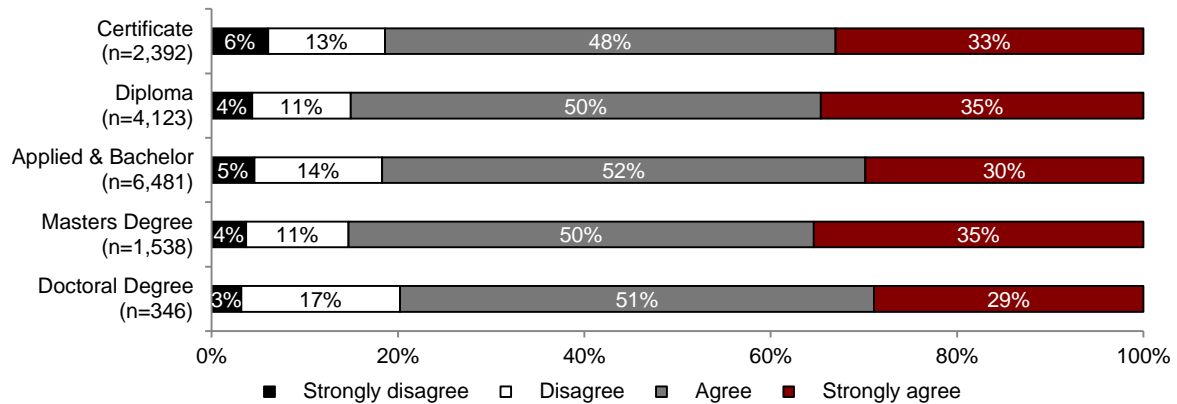
Base: Graduates, n=15,134. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed from the "Strongly disagree" category to clearly show the numbers.

Figure 4.5.4: Program Worth Financial Cost – by Credential Type

Q25. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...?



Base: Graduates, n=14,880. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

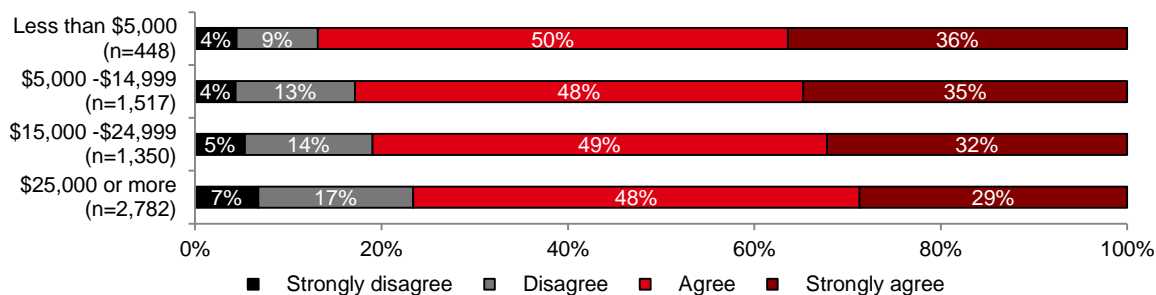
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

The amount of loans graduates have impacts their impression of the value of their program of study. While those with loans under \$5,000 provide 86% agreement that their program of study was worth the cost, including 36% strong agreement, this declines to 77% agreement, including 29% strong agreement, among those with loans of \$25,000 or more.

Figure 4.5.5: Program Worth Financial Cost – by Total Loans

Q25. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...?



Base: Graduates, n=6,097. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

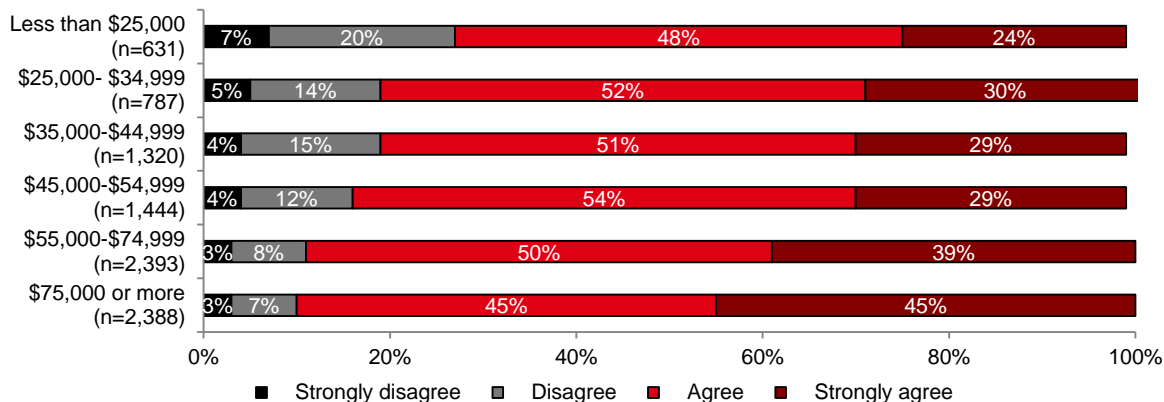
Note: Zeros (\$0) were excluded from total loans calculation, and total loans refer to the sum of government-sponsored student loans and non-government loans from financial institutions.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Generally, the higher the graduates' income, the more they consider the program they completed to be worth the financial costs. Even among those in the lowest income category (less than \$25,000 per year), the majority agree to some extent (72% agree/strongly agree) that their program was worth the financial cost, with 24% strongly agreeing. Strong agreement increases to 45% among those earning \$75,000 or more per year.

Figure 4.5.6: Program Worth Financial Cost – by Total Income

Q25. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...?



Base: Graduates, n=8,963. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: Due to outliers included in sample set, the top and bottom 1% of graduate responses were removed from the sample, leaving the range of annual total incomes reported as \$5,200-\$265,000.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

4.6 Studying Abroad

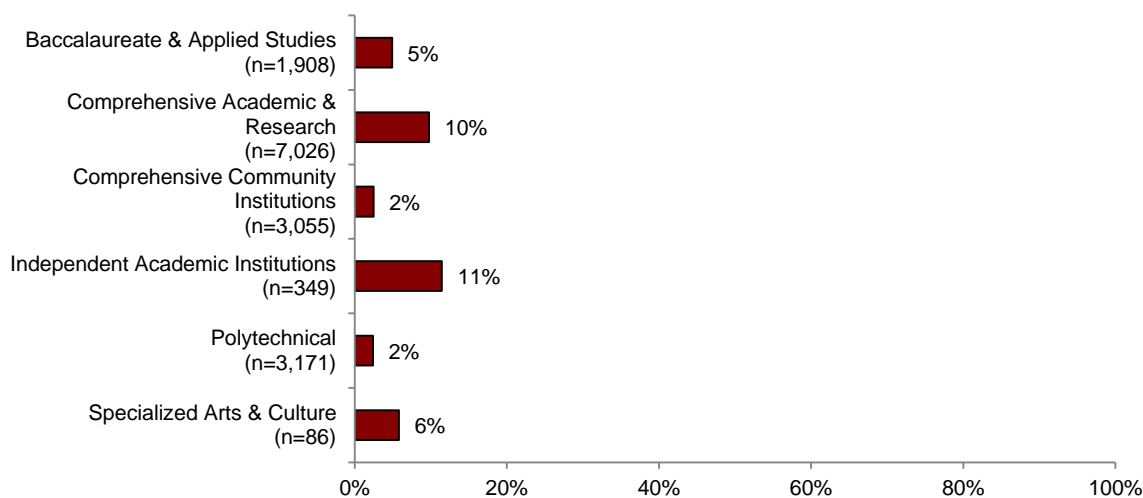
A small percentage (6%) of graduates studied abroad as part of their studies. Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions (10%) and Independent Academic Institutions (11%) graduates are more likely than graduates from other sectors (a range of 2%-5%, excluding Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions) to have participated in a study abroad program, as are Applied and Bachelor Degree (9%), Masters (10%), and Doctoral Degree graduates (7%) (compared to a range of 2%-3% of other credential types), and Language Arts graduates (11%, compared to a range of 2%-8% in other fields of study, excluding Recreation).

Other groups found to include relatively more graduates participating in study abroad programs include:

- Females (7%, compared to 6% of males);
- Graduates between 23 and 25 years of age (9%, compared to a range of 2%-7% of all other age groups);
- Graduates who were single at the start of their post-secondary studies (7%, compared to a range of 4%-5% who were married, living in common-law relationships, or who were separated, divorced or widowed);
- Graduates who had no dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (7%, compared to 4% who did);
- Graduates who do not identify as Aboriginal (6%, compared to 3% of those who do); and
- Graduates who were living in urban Alberta when they first applied for post-secondary studies (7%, compared to 5% rural Alberta).

Figure 4.6.1: Study Abroad – Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ by Sector

Q26. As part of your studies at [NAME OF INSTITUTION], did you participate in a study abroad program (which might include a student exchange, field school experience, course taken abroad, co-op/practicum or internship) outside of Canada?

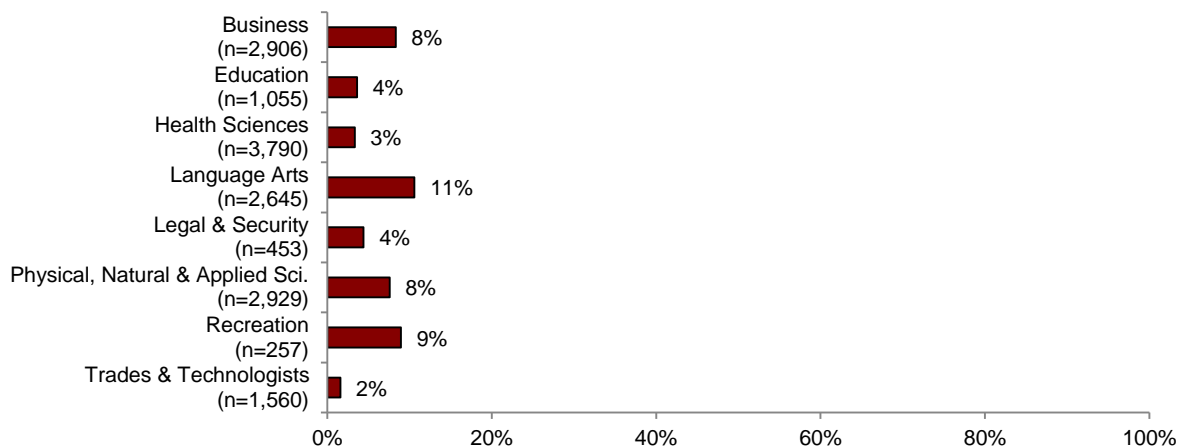


Base: Graduates, n=15,595.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 4.6.2: Study Abroad – Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ by Field of Study

Q26. As part of your studies at [NAME OF INSTITUTION], did you participate in a study abroad program (which might include a student exchange, field school experience, course taken abroad, co-op/practicum or internship) outside of Canada?

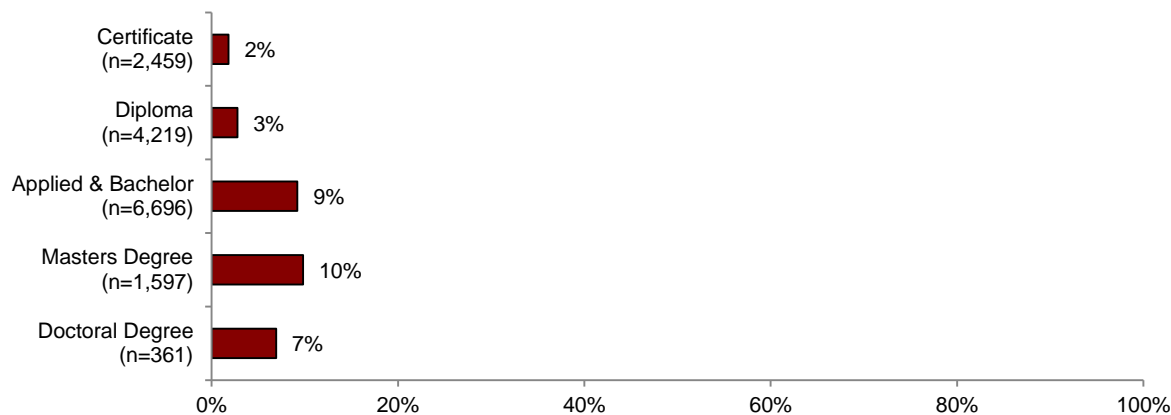


Base: Graduates, n=15,595.

Note: “Don’t know” and “No response” responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 4.6.3: Study Abroad – Those Who Responded ‘Yes’ by Credential Type

Q26. As part of your studies at [NAME OF INSTITUTION], did you participate in a study abroad program (which might include a student exchange, field school experience, course taken abroad, co-op/practicum or internship) outside of Canada?



Base: Graduates, n=15,332.

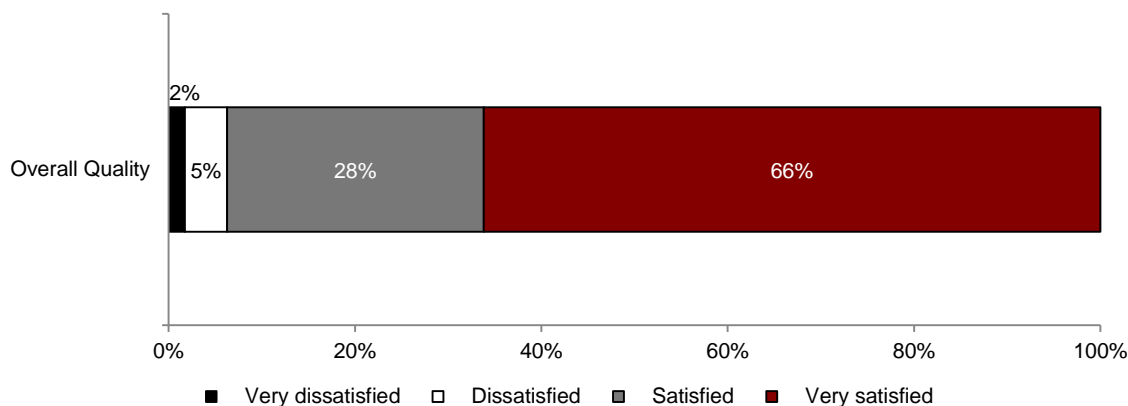
Note: “Don’t know” and “No response” responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

Of the students who participated in a study abroad program while attending a post-secondary institution, almost all (94%) were satisfied to some extent with the program, with two-thirds (66%) being very satisfied.

Figure 4.6.4: Satisfaction with Overall Quality of Study Abroad Program

Q28. How satisfied were you with the overall quality of your study abroad educational experience?



Base: Graduates, n = 970. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Very satisfied ratings are provided in the highest proportions among:

- Graduates 22 years of age or younger (79%, compared to 54% of graduates aged 41 years or older);
- Graduates who were single (69%, compared to 56% who were married or living common law);
- Graduates who studied Language Arts (71%), Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences (69%) and Education (78%, compared to 52% of Health Sciences graduates); and
- Graduates who were enrolled in Independent Academic Institutions (79%, compared to a range of 47%-55% in Polytechnical Institutions or Comprehensive Community Institutions).

4.7 Historic Comparisons

This section compares satisfaction with program of study, as well as whether graduates feel the program was worth the financial cost, among students who graduated from publicly-funded post-secondary institutions in 2009/10, 2011/12, and 2013/14. Results are presented by sector, field of study, and credential type.

In general satisfaction ratings with the program remain fairly consistent with previous years. The following differences (between 2013/14 and 2011/12) and trends (since 2009/10) are observed:

Among sectors:

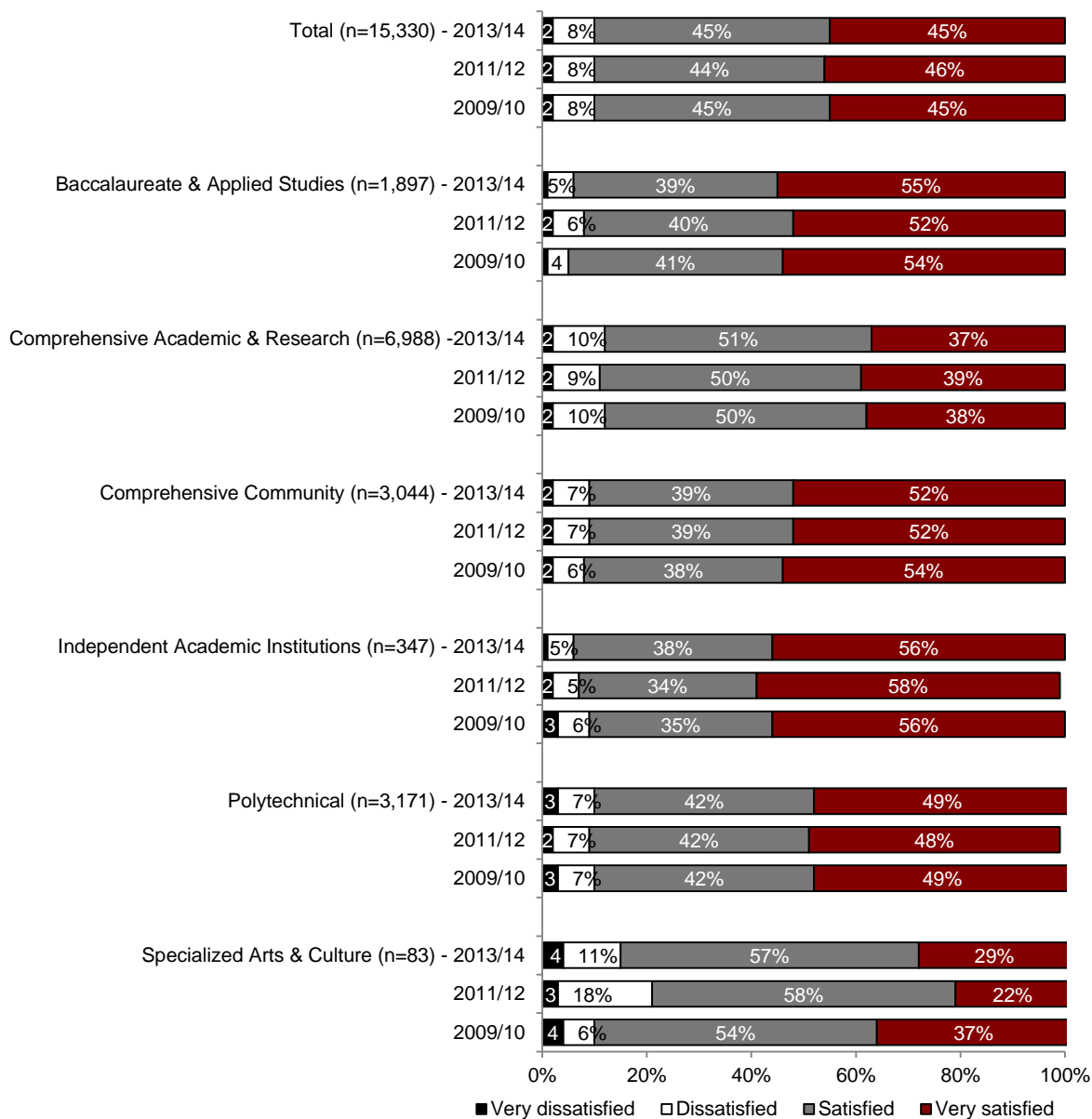
- Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions
 - The proportion of dissatisfied mentions has gone down since 2011/12
 - The proportion of very satisfied mentions has gone up since 2011/12

Among fields of study:

- Business
 - The proportion of satisfied mentions is trending up
 - The proportion of very satisfied mentions is trending down
- Recreation
 - The proportion of satisfied mentions has gone down since 2011/12
 - The proportion of very satisfied mentions has gone up since 2011/12
- Trades and Technologies
 - The proportion of satisfied mentions is trending up
 - The proportion of very satisfied mentions is trending down

Among credential types:

- Certificates
 - The proportion of very satisfied mentions is trending down

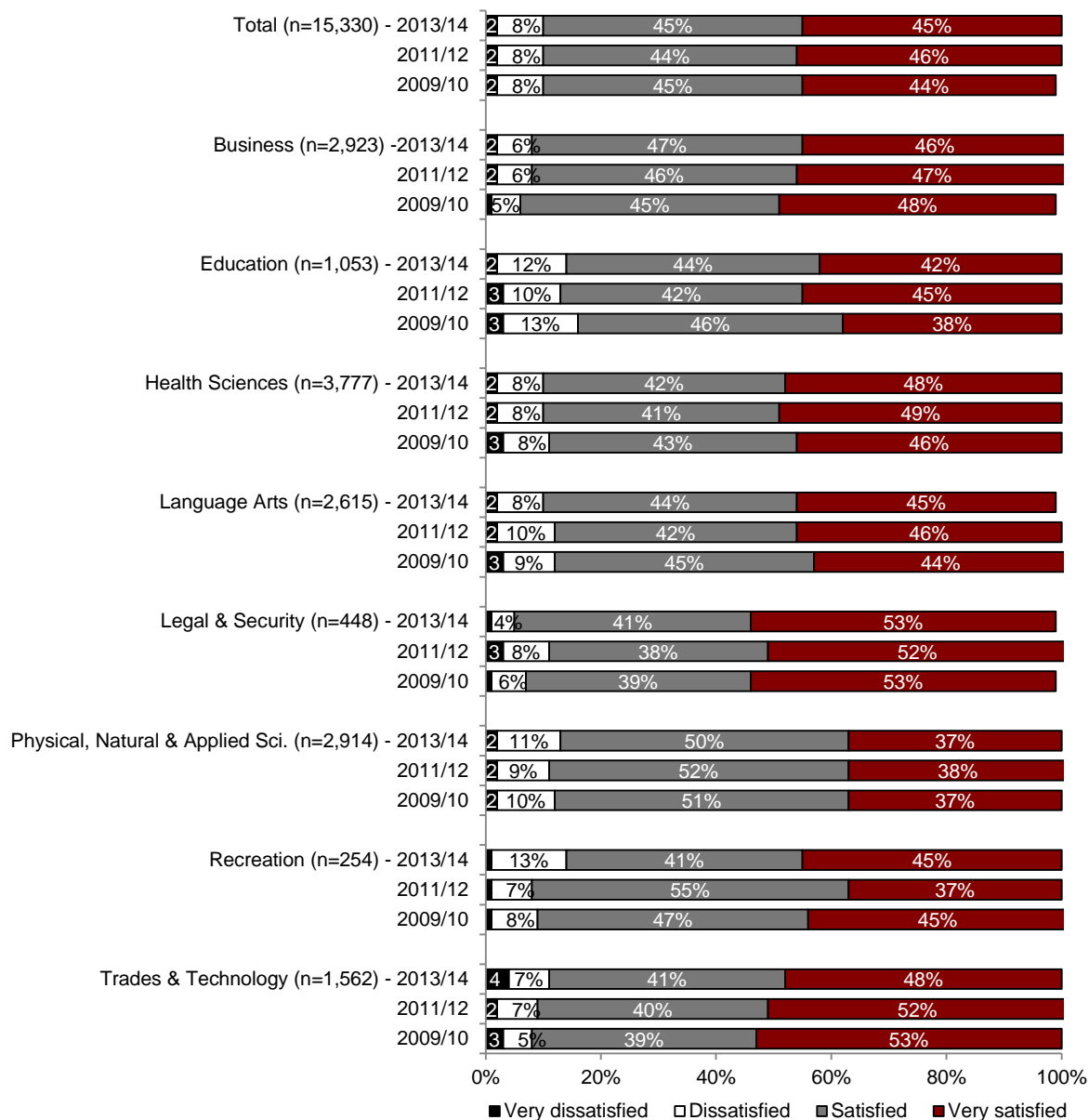
Figure 4.7.1: Historic – Satisfaction with Program – by Sector


Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 4.7.2: Historic – Satisfaction with Program – by Field of Study

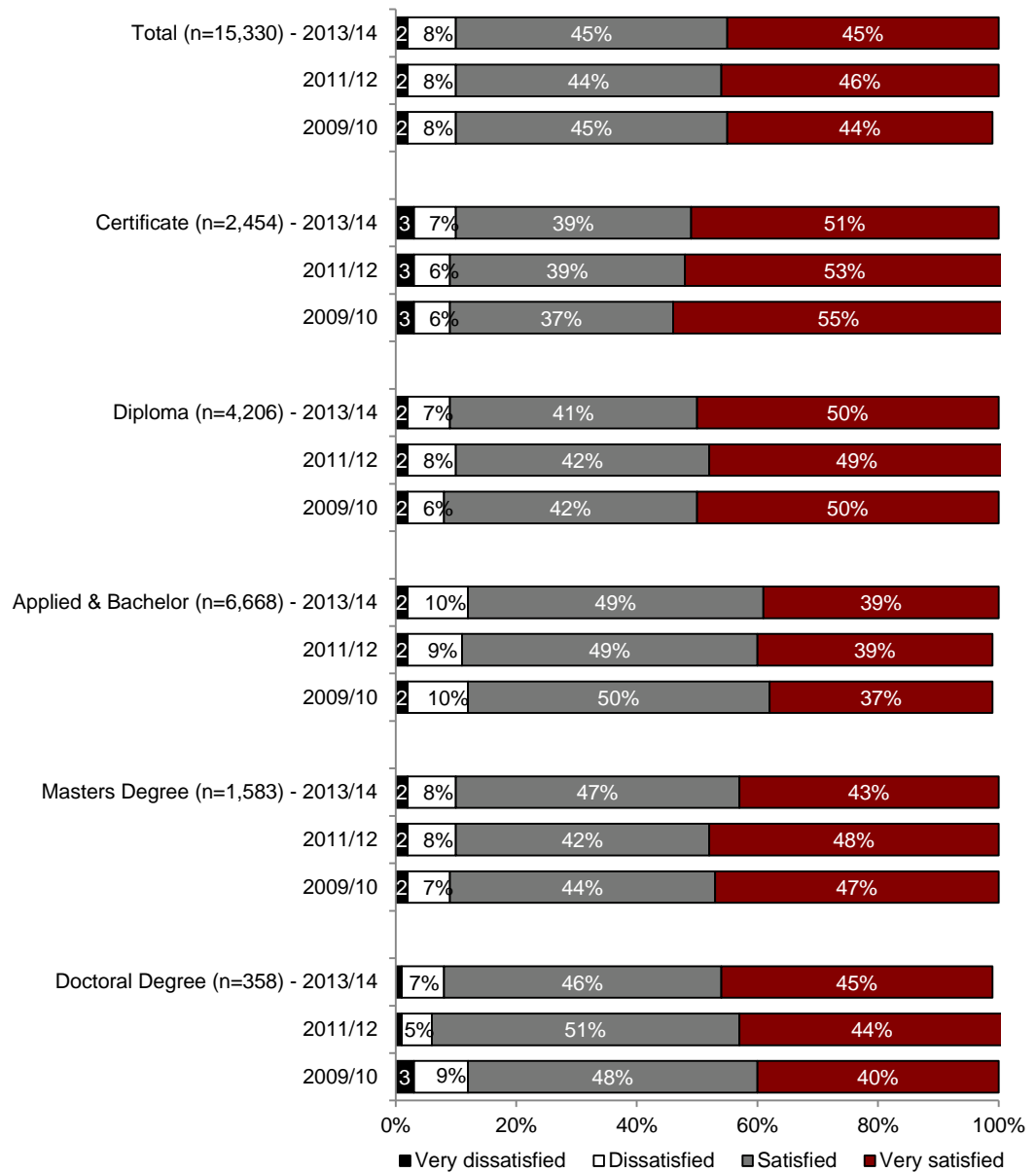


Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 4.7.3: Historic – Satisfaction with Program – by Credential Type



Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from 2014/14 analysis.

In general, graduates continue to feel that their program was worth the financial cost. The following differences (between 2013/14 and 2011/12) and trends (since 2009/10) are observed:

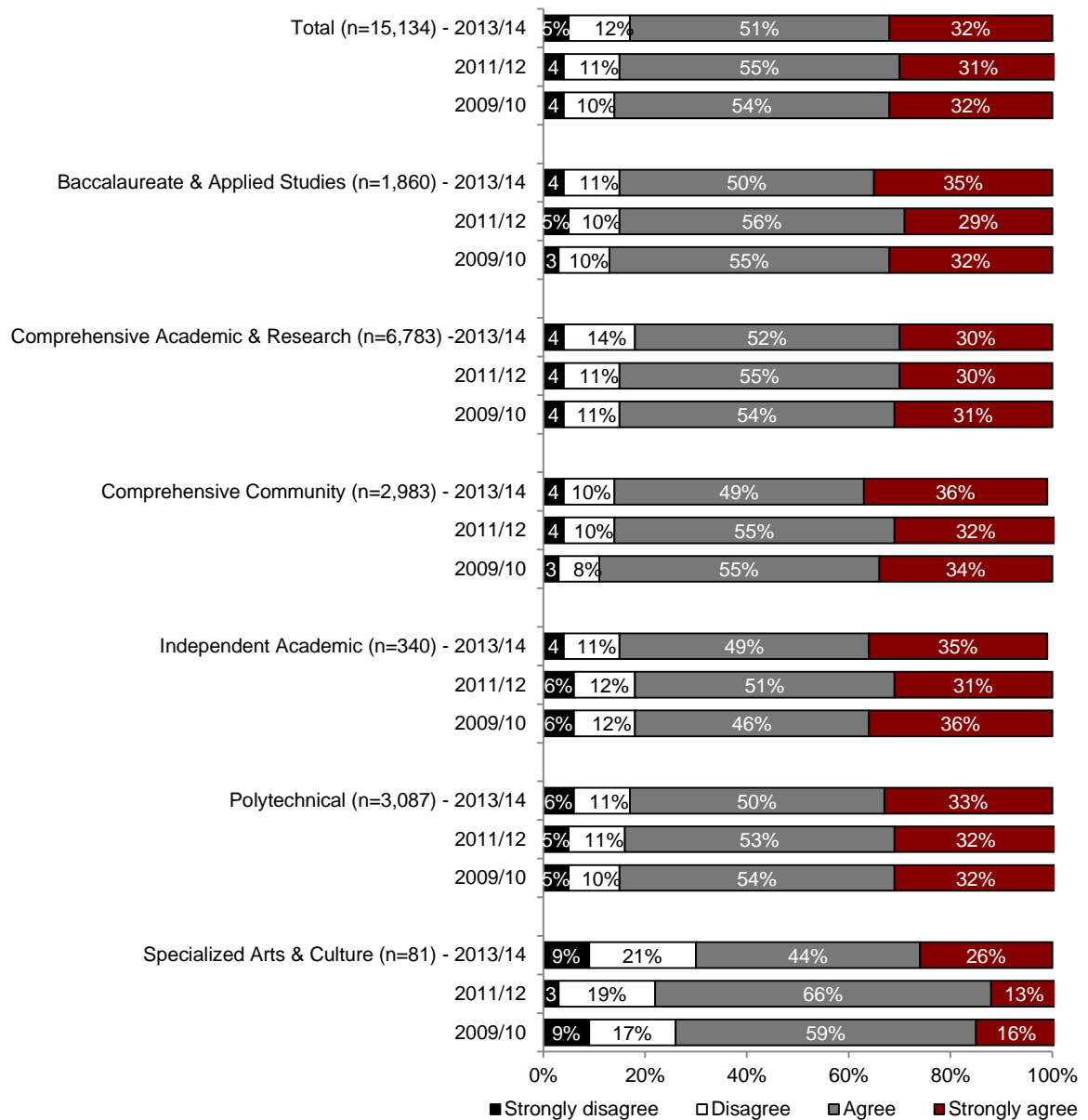
Among sector:

- Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions
 - The proportion of agree mentions has gone down noticeably since 2011/12
 - The proportion of strongly agree mentions has gone up noticeably since 2011/12
- Polytechnical Institutions
 - The proportion of strongly agree mentions is trending up
- Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions
 - The proportion of disagree mentions is trending up
 - The proportion of agree mentions has gone down noticeably since 2011/12
 - The proportion of strongly agree mentions has gone up noticeably since 2011/12

Among field of study:

- Education
 - The proportion of strongly agree mentions is trending up
- Language Arts
 - The proportion of strongly agree mentions is trending up
- Legal and Security
 - The proportion of agree mentions has gone down noticeably since 2011/12
 - The proportion of strongly agree mentions has gone up noticeably since 2011/12

Figure 4.7.4: Historic – Program Worth the Financial Cost – by Sector

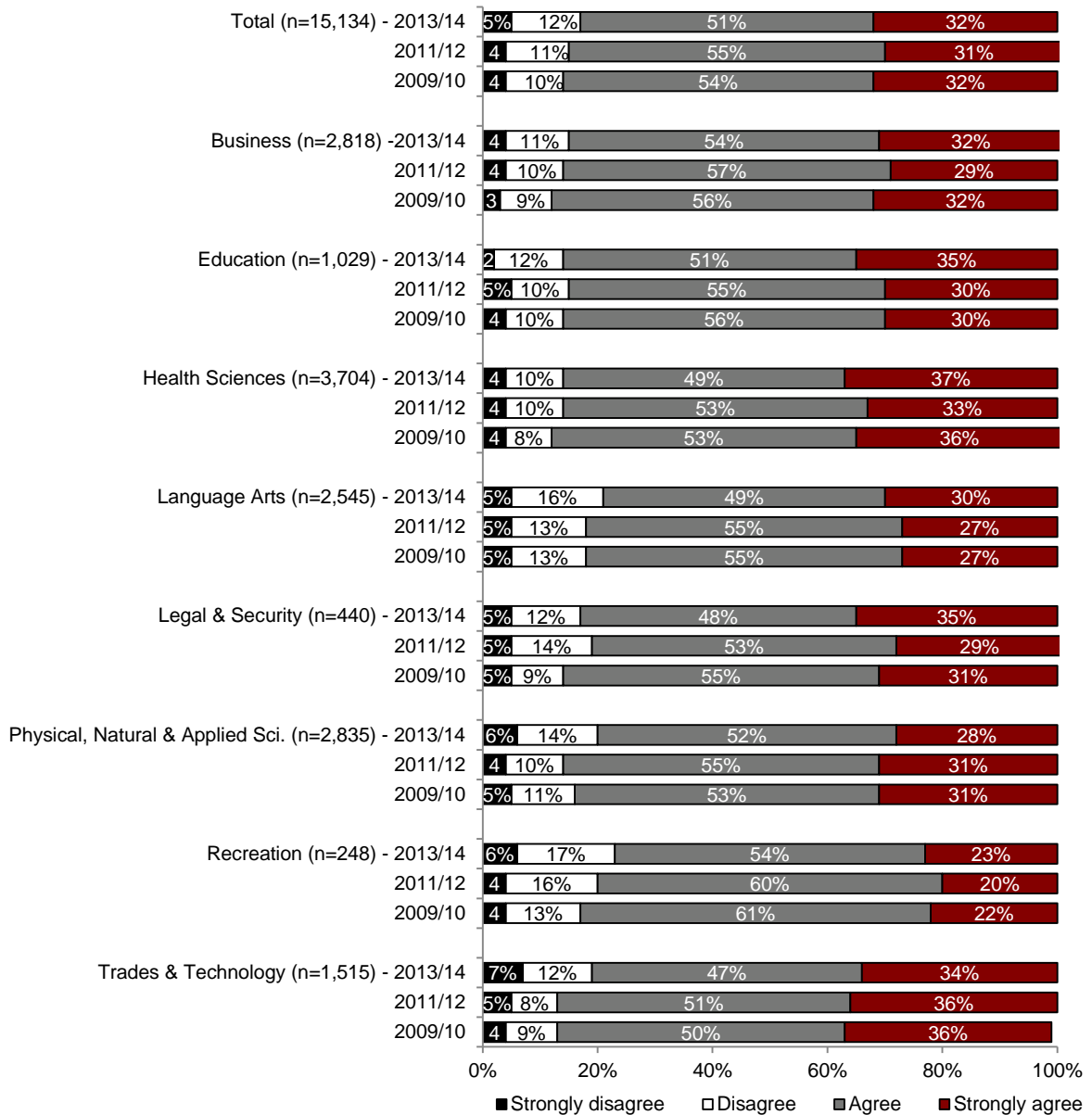


Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed from the "Strongly disagree" category to clearly show the numbers.

Figure 4.7.5: Historic – Program Worth the Financial Cost – by Field of Study

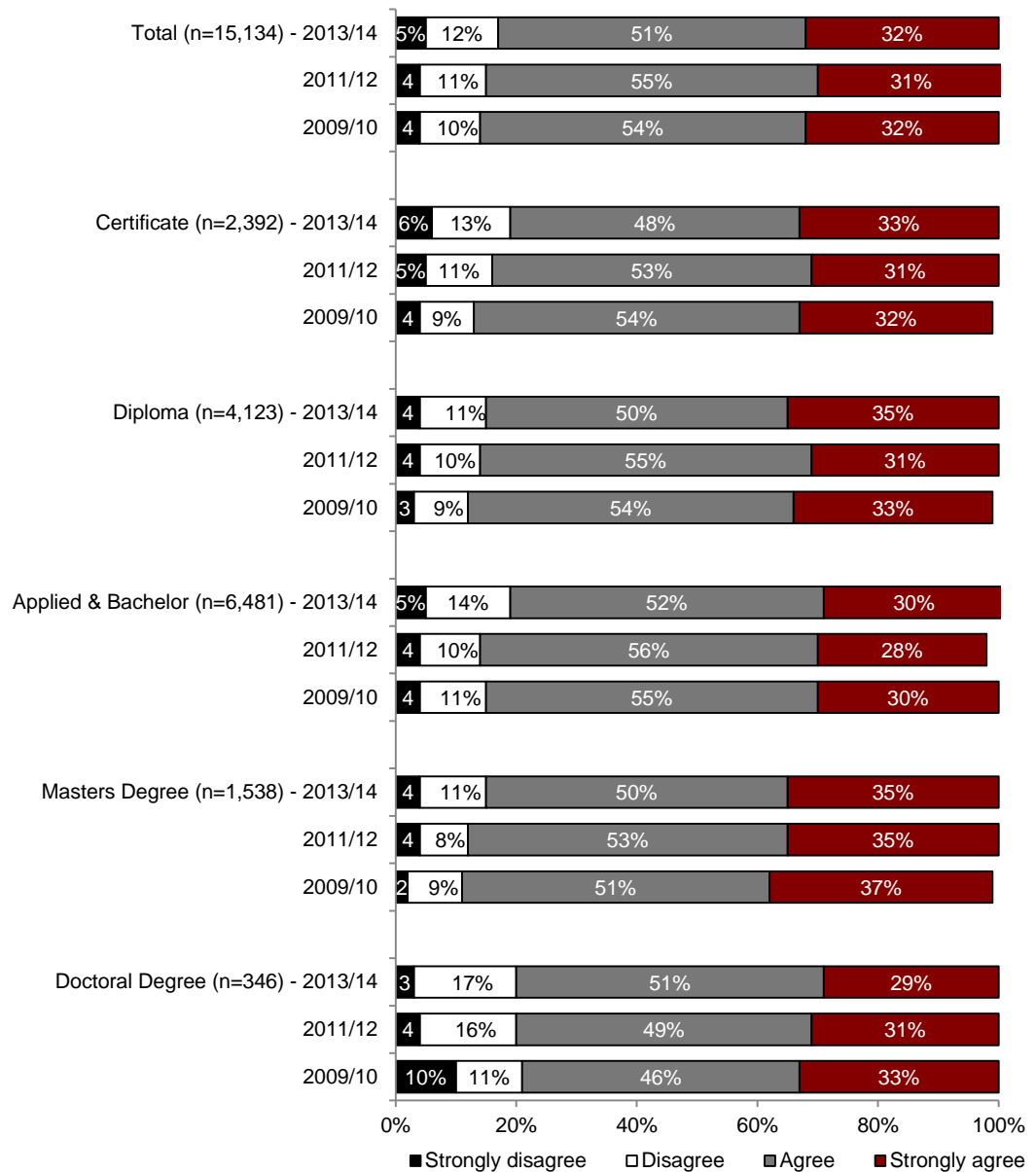


Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed from the "Strongly disagree" category to clearly show the numbers.

Figure 4.7.6: Historic – Program Worth the Financial Cost – by Credential Type



Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed from the "Strongly disagree" category to clearly show the numbers.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from 2013/14 analysis.

5. Financing

During their post-secondary studies, many graduates relied on financial aid from either the government or non-government sources. This section takes a look at graduates' sources of funding, including government and non-government loans, scholarships, bursaries and grants.

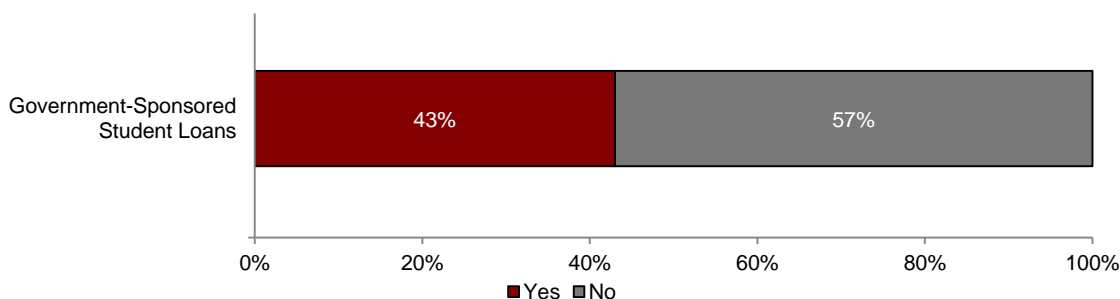
5.1 Government-Sponsored Student Loans

Two in five (43%) graduates have ever received a government sponsored student loan. The following are significantly more likely to have received government-sponsored loans:

- Females (44%, compared to 41% of males);
- Graduates 26 to 30 years of age (50%, compared to a range of 29%-45% for all other age groups);
- Graduates who were single or separated, divorced or widowed at the start of their post-secondary studies (a range of 45%-50%, compared to 36% of married or common-law graduates);
- Graduates who did not have dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (44%, compared to 39% of those who did);
- Graduates who have a disability (56%, compared to 42% of those who do not);
- Graduates who were living in urban Alberta when they first applied for post-secondary studies (46%, compared to a range of 13%-43% of graduates from elsewhere in Alberta or Canada or outside of Canada);
- Graduates who were studying Recreation, Language Arts or Legal and Security (a range of 47%-52%, compared to a range of 37%-42% for Trades and Technologies, Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences, and Business);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Independent Academic Institutions (55%, compared to a range of 40%-47% for all other sectors, excluding Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained an Applied or Bachelors Degree (49%, compared to a range of 19%-46% for all other credential types).

Figure 5.1.1: Government-Sponsored Student Loans

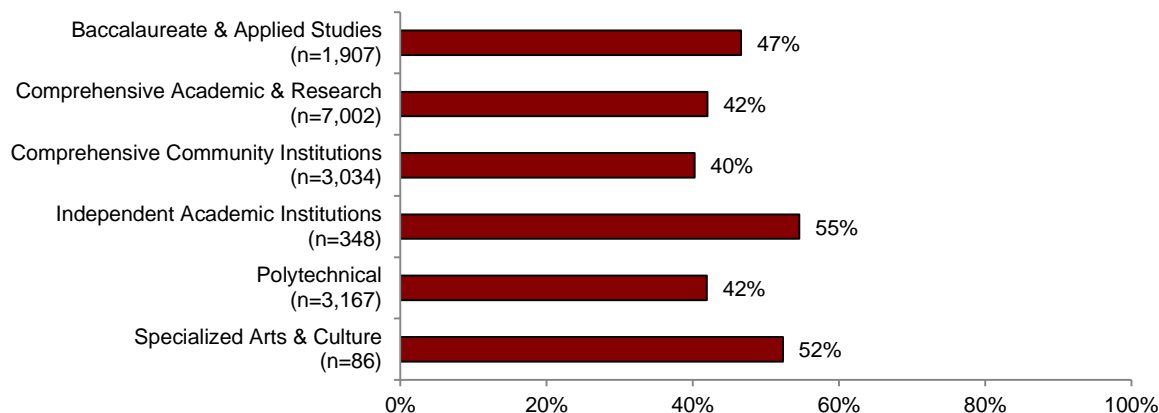
Q58. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Government-sponsored student loans?



Base: Graduates, n=15,544. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.1.2: Government-Sponsored Student Loans - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Sector

Q58. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Government-sponsored student loans?

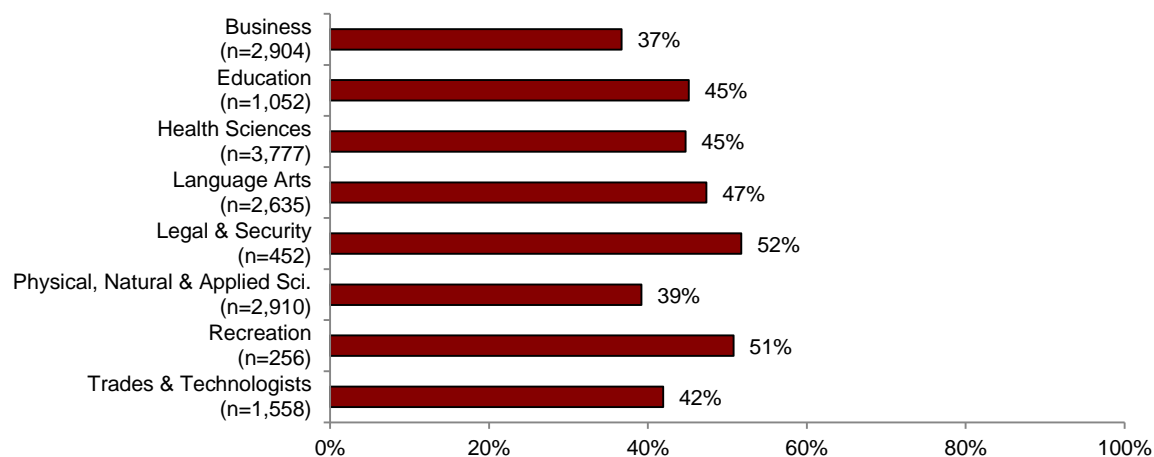


Base: Graduates, n=15,544.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.1.3: Government-Sponsored Student Loans - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Field of Study

Q58. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Government-sponsored student loans?

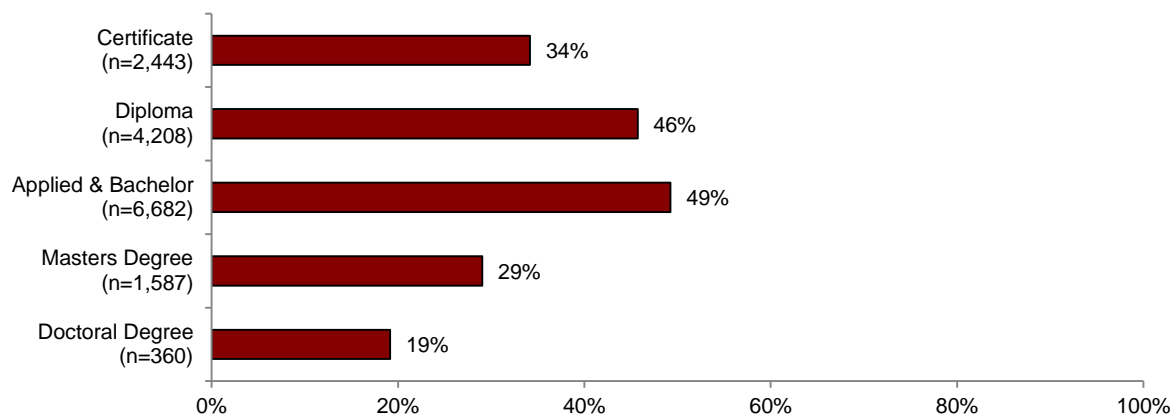


Base: Graduates, n=15,544.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.1.4: Government-Sponsored Student Loans - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Credential Type

Q58. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Government-sponsored student loans?



Base: Graduates, n=15,280.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

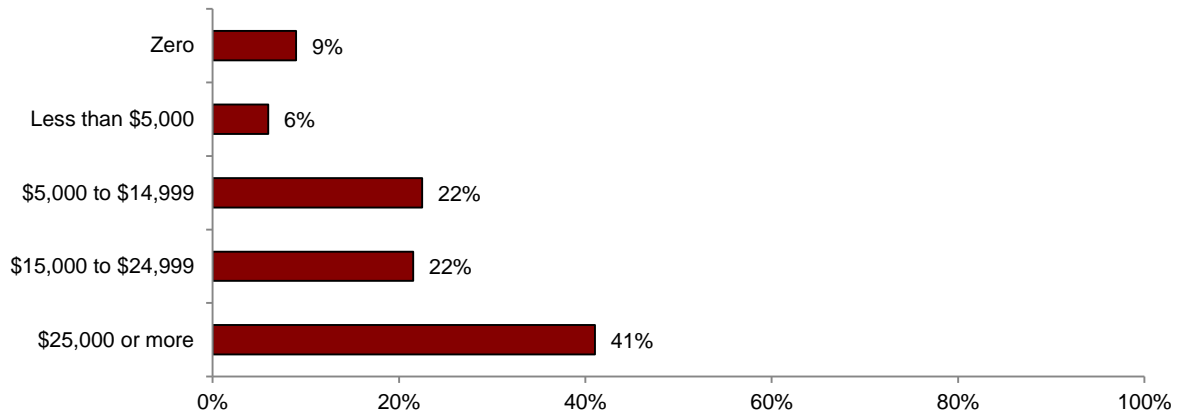
On average (including those who stated that they owed \$0 at the time of graduation), Alberta graduates of 2013/14 who had ever received government-sponsored student loans owed \$25,309 in these loans at the time of graduation with half owing more than \$20,000 and half owing less. Graduates of Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions (\$32,568), Masters Degree programs (\$41,077), and those who studied Health Sciences (\$31,571), are found to have the highest average amounts owed in government-sponsored student loans.

The following significant differences are found among graduates in regards to the average amounts owed in government-sponsored loans:

- Graduates 26 to 30 years of age (\$28,930, compared to a range of \$15,389-\$25,732 for those 25 years of age and younger, and 31 to 40 years);
- Graduates who did not have dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (\$24,698, compared to \$22,616 for those who did);
- Graduates who were studying Language Arts, Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences, Education, or Health Sciences (a range of \$24,195-\$31,571, compared to a range of \$18,000-\$20,831 for Trades and Technologies and Business);
- Graduates who had been enrolled in Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions (\$31,350, compared to a range of \$17,296-\$24,552 in Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions, Polytechnical Institutions, or Comprehensive Community Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained an Applied or Bachelor Degree (\$29,139, compared to a range of \$11,567-\$20,274 for Certificate and Diploma graduates).

Figure 5.1.5: Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation

Q62. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government sponsored financial assistance (i.e. student loans) accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

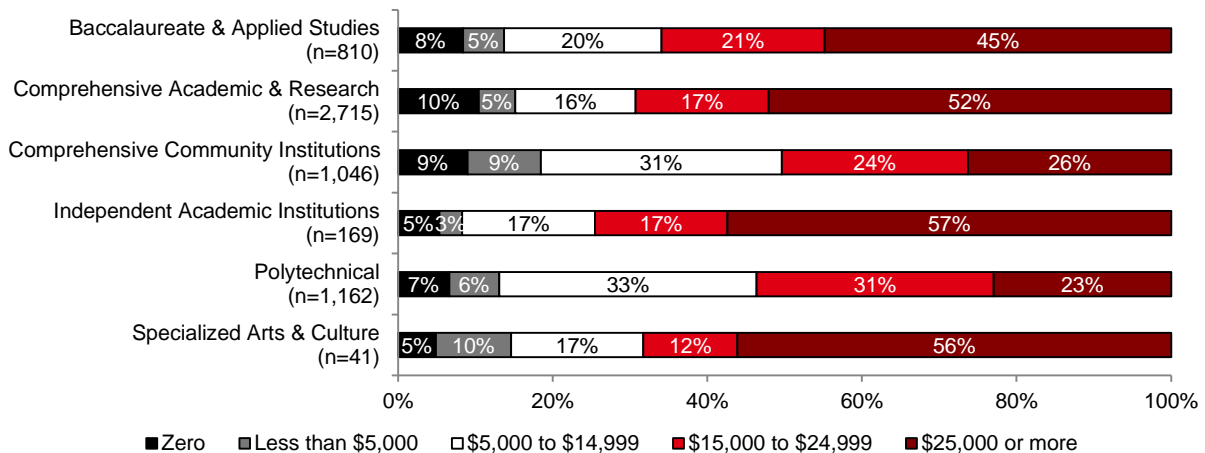


Base: Graduates who received government sponsored student loans, n=5,943. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.1.6: Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation – by Sector

Q62. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government sponsored financial assistance (i.e. student loans) accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

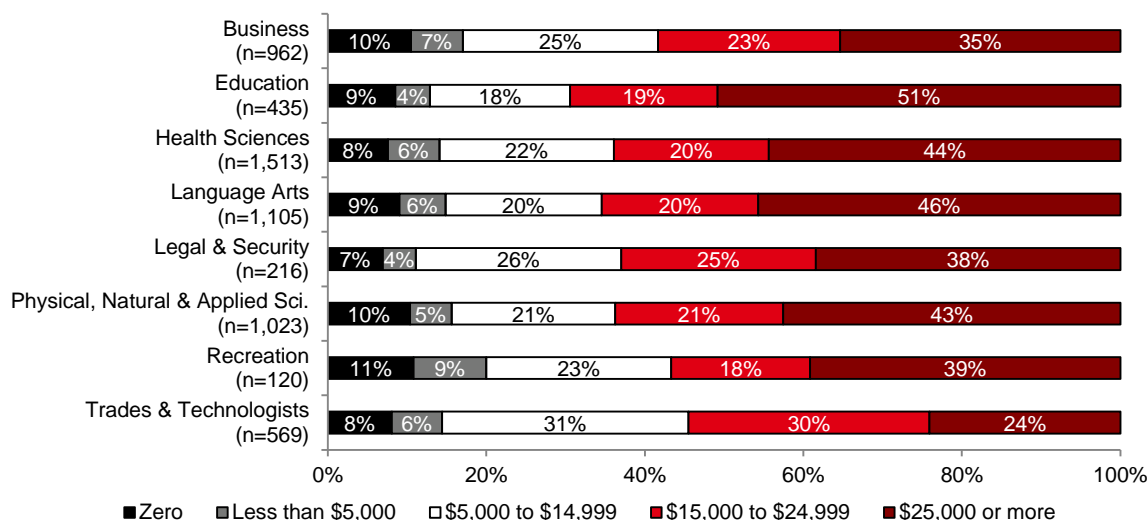


Base: Graduates who received government sponsored student loans, n=5,943. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.1.7: Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation - by Field of Study

Q62. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government sponsored financial assistance (i.e. student loans) accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?

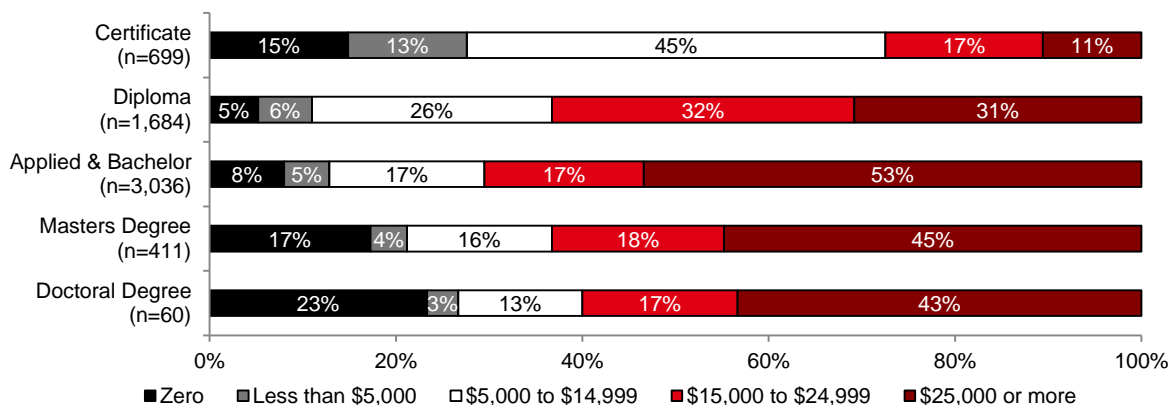


Base: Graduates who received government sponsored student loans, n=5,943. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.1.8: Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation – by Credential Type

Q62. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government sponsored financial assistance (i.e. student loans) accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?



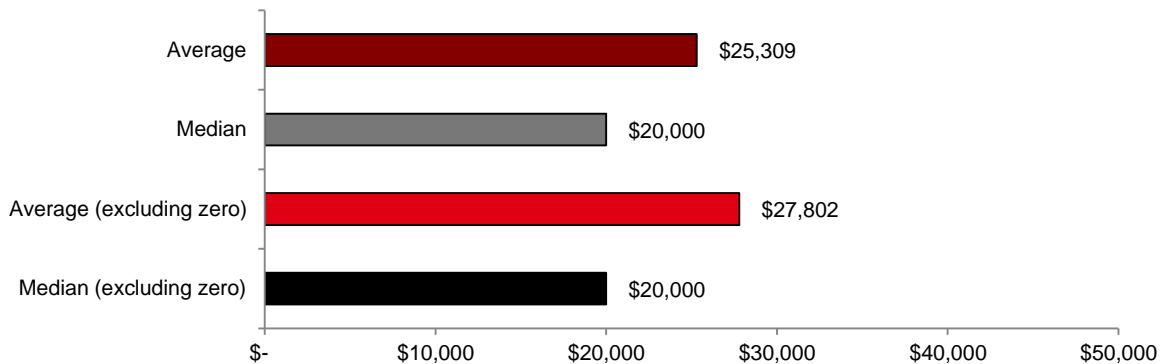
Base: Graduates who received government sponsored student loans, n=5,890. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.1.9: Average Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation

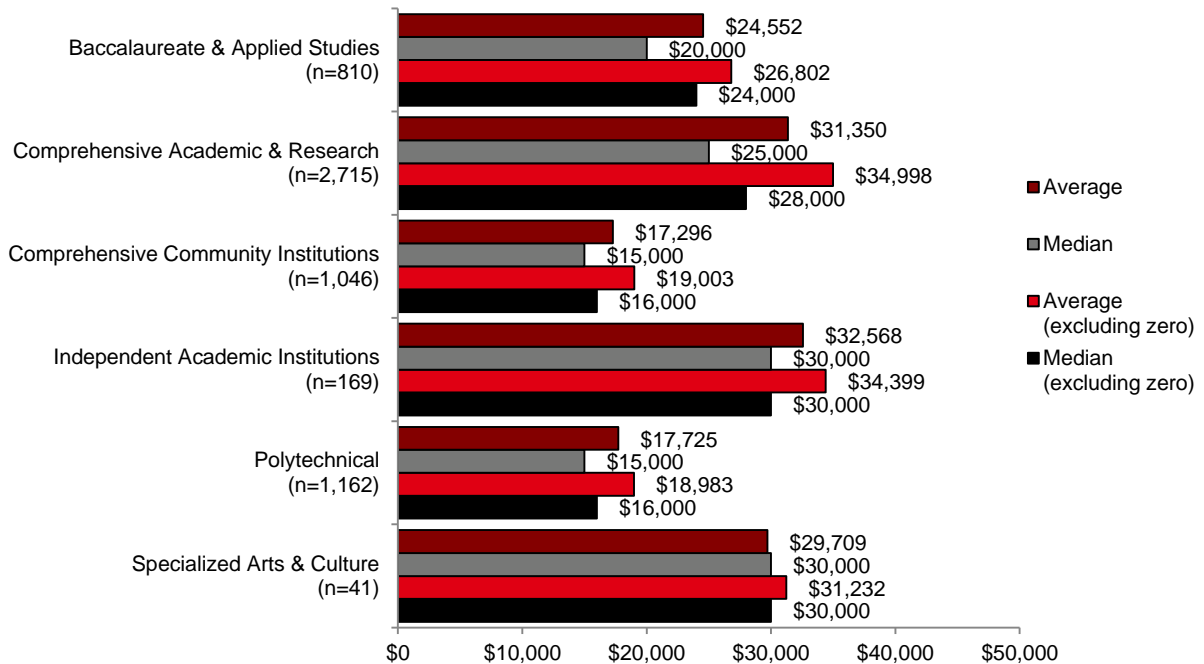
Q62. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government sponsored financial assistance (i.e. student loans) accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?



Base: Graduates who received government sponsored student loans, n=5,943 (n=5,410 when excluding zero).
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.1.10: Average Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation – by Sector

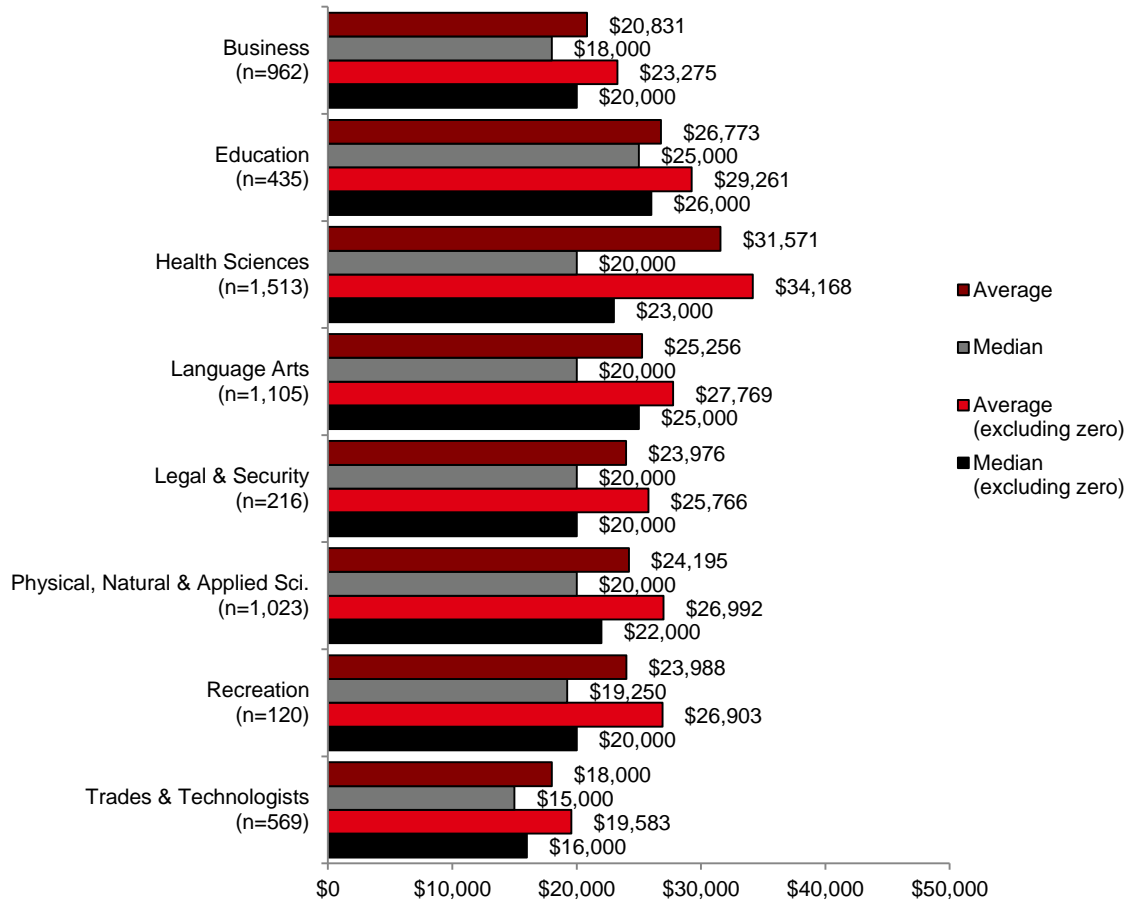
Q62. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government sponsored financial assistance (i.e. student loans) accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?



Base: Graduates who received government sponsored student loans, n=5,943 (n=5,410 when excluding zero).
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.1.11: Average Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation – by Field of Study

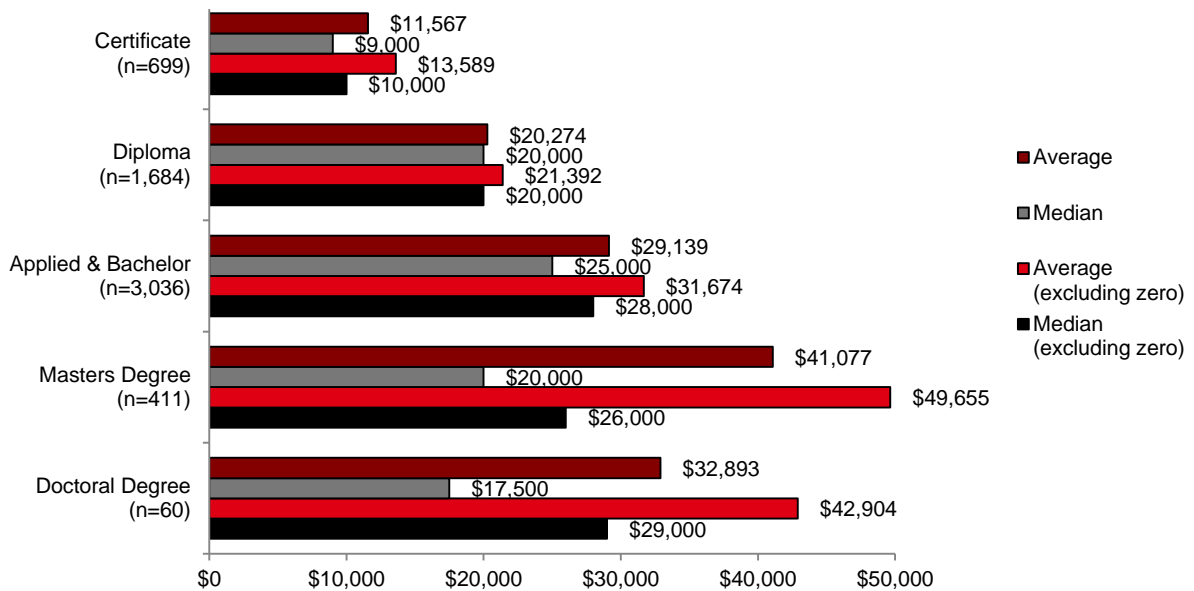
Q62. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government sponsored financial assistance (i.e. student loans) accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?



Base: Graduates who received government sponsored student loans, n=5,943 (n=5,410 when excluding zero).
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.1.12: Average Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans at Graduation – by Credential Type

Q62. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government sponsored financial assistance (i.e. student loans) accumulated during your entire post-secondary education?



Base: Graduates who received government sponsored student loans, n=5,890 (n=5,370 when excluding zero).

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

5.2 Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions

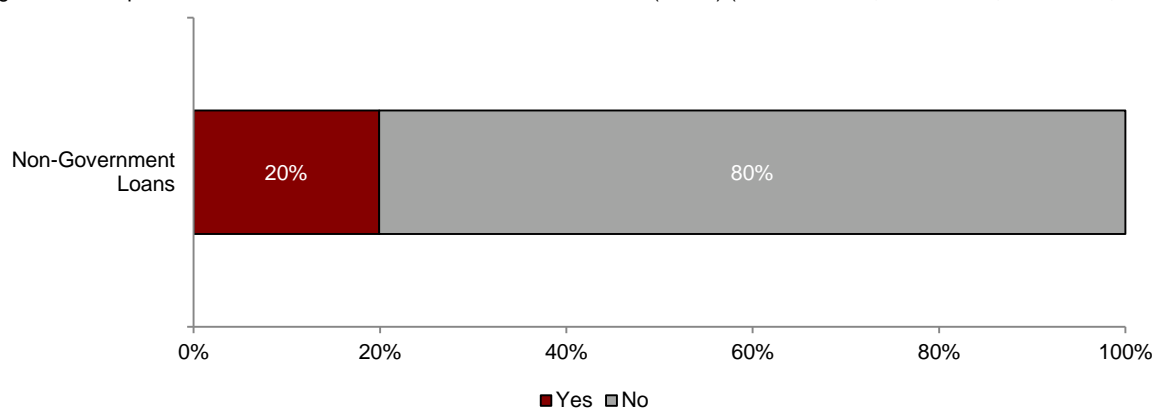
One in five (20%) graduates received some form of non-government financing from financial institutions (e.g., bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.) for education-related expenses.

The following significant differences are found among graduates who received non-government loans from financial institutions vs. those who did not:

- Females (21%, compared to 19% of males);
- Graduates 26 to 40 years of age (24%, compared to a range of 15%-18% for all other age groups);
- Graduates who did not have dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (21%, compared to 18% of those who did);
- Graduates who were living in Canada, excluding Alberta, when they first applied for post-secondary studies (27%, compared to a range of 13%-22% for graduates from Alberta or outside of Canada);
- Graduates who were studying Legal and Security (28%, compared to a range of 15%-21% for all other fields of study, excluding Education, Health Sciences, and Recreation);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions or Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions (a range of 21%-22%, compared to a range of 17%-18% Comprehensive Community Institutions or Polytechnical Institutions); and
- Graduates who graduated from any program other than Certificate (a range of 20%-22%, compared to 14% Certificate).

Figure 5.2.1: Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions

Q61. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Non-government sponsored financial assistance from financial institutions (banks) (i.e. bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)

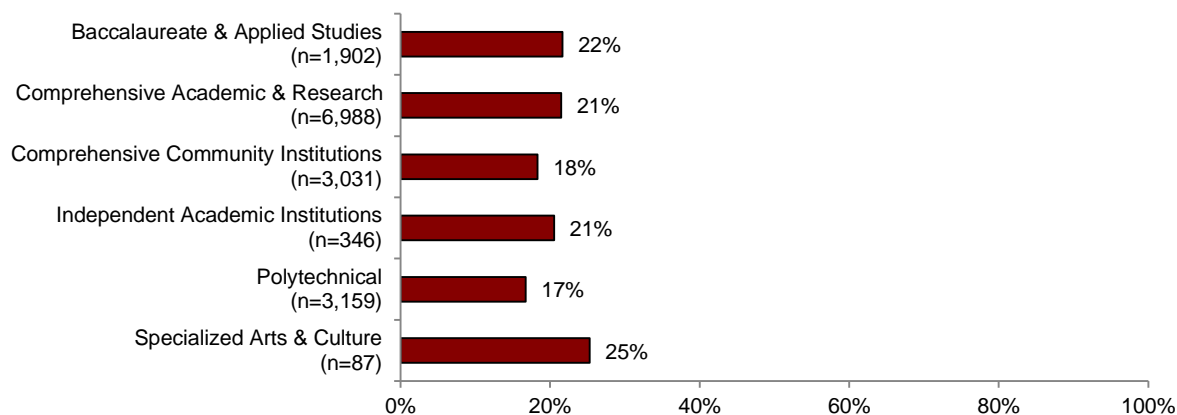


Base: Graduates, n=15,513. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.2.2: Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Sector

Q61. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Non-government sponsored financial assistance from financial institutions (banks) (i.e. bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)

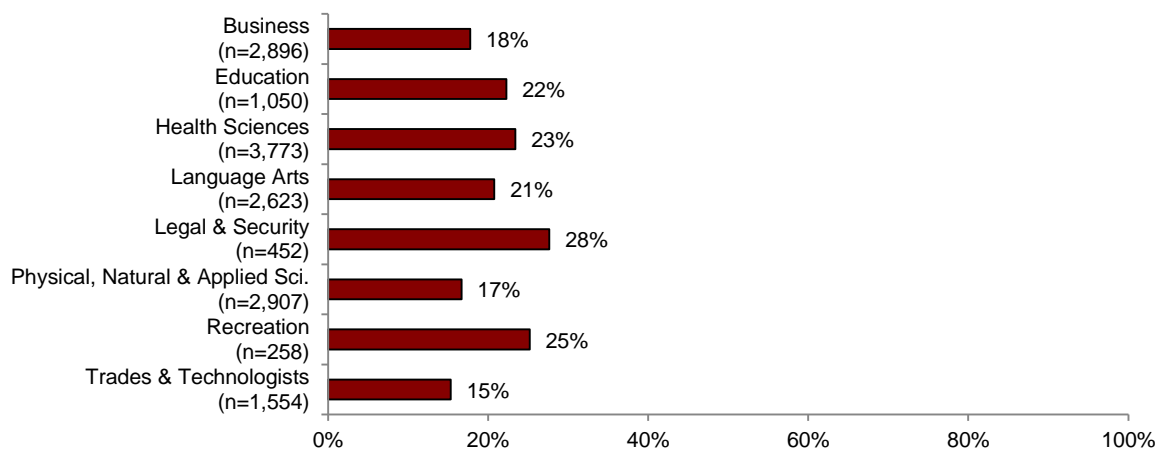


Base: Graduates, n=15,513.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.2.3: Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Field of Study

Q61. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Non-government sponsored financial assistance from financial institutions (banks) (i.e. bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)

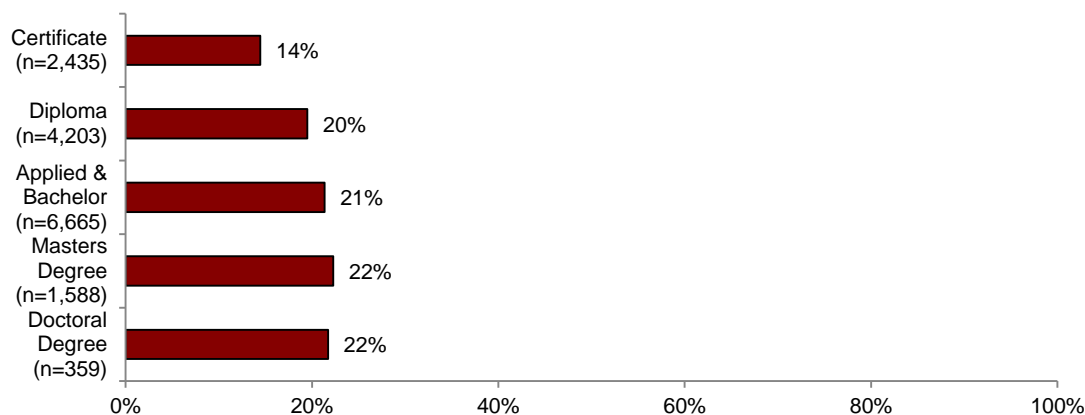


Base: Graduates, n=15,513.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.2.4: Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Credential Type

Q61. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Non-government sponsored financial assistance from financial institutions (banks) (i.e. bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)



Base: Graduates, n=15,250.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

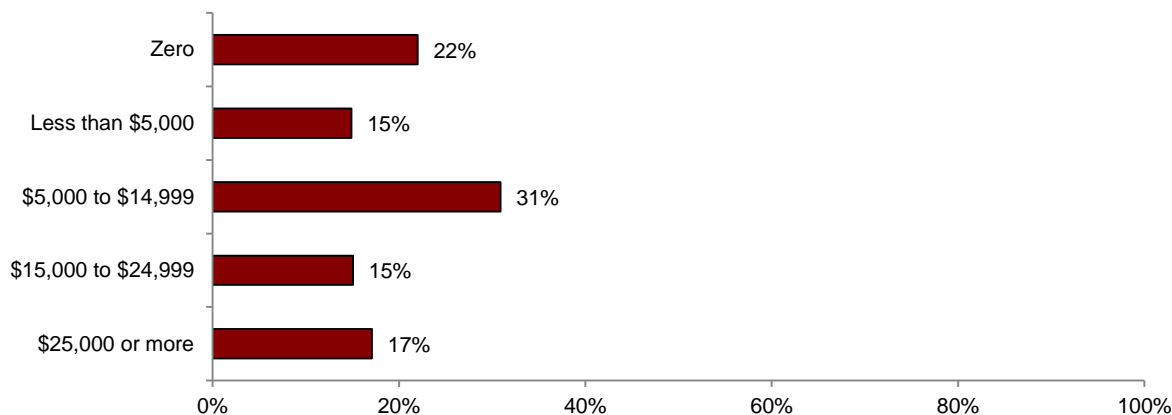
On average (including those who owe \$0), Alberta graduates of 2013/14 who had ever received non-government loans from financial institutions owed \$15,009 in these loans at the time of graduation with half owing more than \$8,000 and half owing less. Graduates of Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions (\$20,221), Applied and Bachelor programs (\$19,387), and those who studied Legal and Security (\$23,292), are found to have the highest average amounts owed in these non-government loans.

The following significant differences are found among graduates in regards to the average amounts owed in non-government loans from financial institutions:

- Graduates 26 to 30 years of age owed more (\$20,519, compared to a range of \$7,367-\$14,508 for graduates 25 years of age and younger, and those aged 31 to 40 years);
- Graduates who studied Legal and Security or Health Sciences (a range of \$22,772-\$23,292, compared to a range of \$10,702-\$12,425 for all other fields of study);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions (\$20,221, compared to a range of \$8,840-\$11,009 for Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions, Polytechnical Institutions, or Comprehensive Community Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained an Applied or Bachelor, or Masters Degree (a range of \$15,833-\$19,387, compared to a range of \$6,845-\$9,736 for Certificates and Diplomas).

Figure 5.2.5: Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation

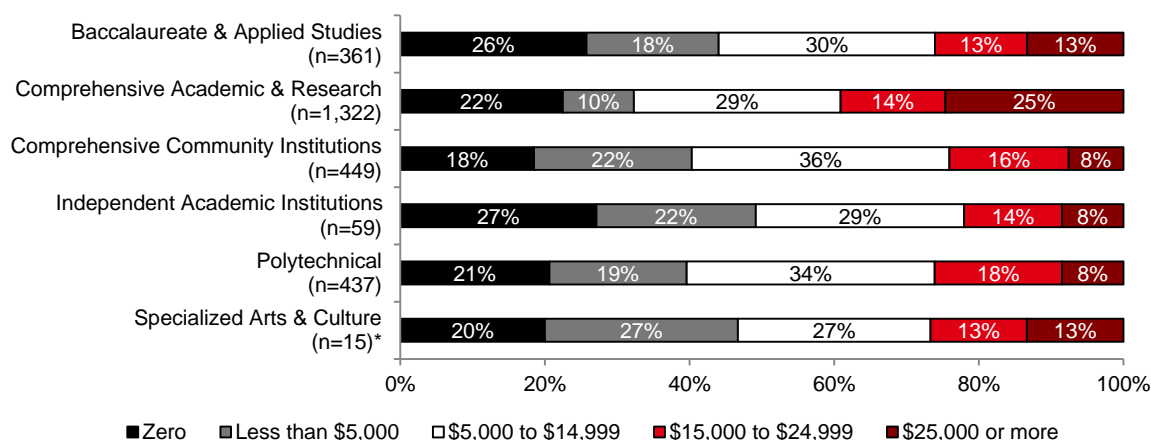
Q65. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources?



Base: Graduates who received non-government loans, n=2,643. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.2.6: Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation – by Sector

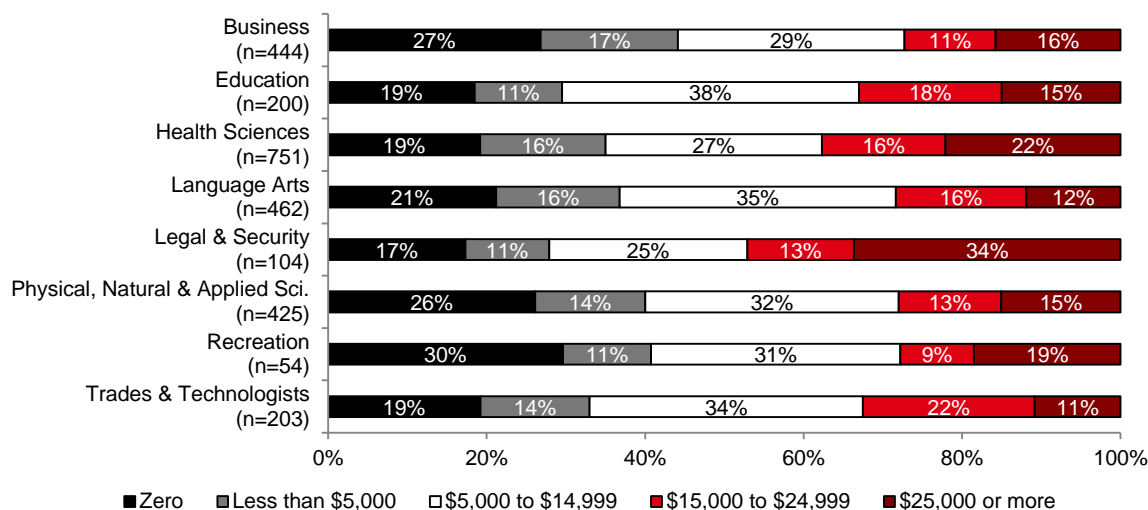
Q65. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources?



Base: Graduates who received non-government loans, n=2,643. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
*Caution when interpreting results due to small sample size.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.2.7: Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation – by Field of Study

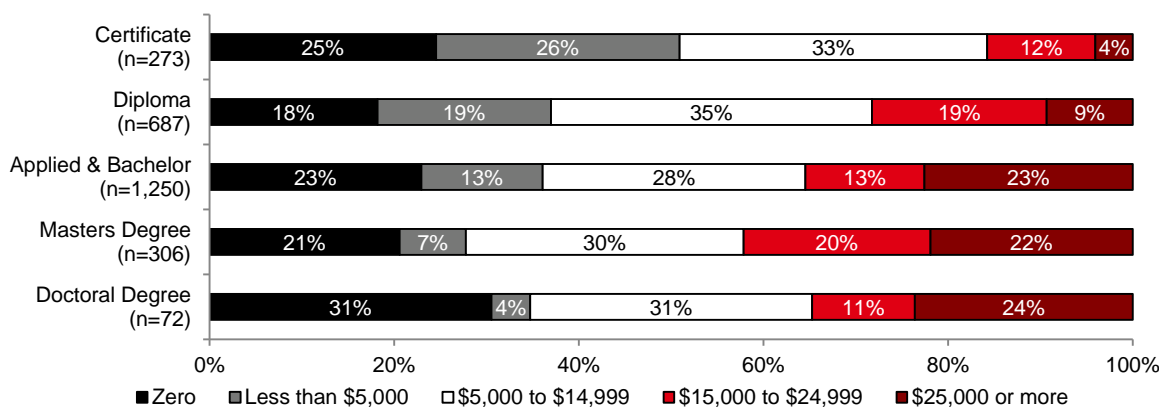
Q65. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources?



Base: Graduates who have received non-government loans, n=2,643. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.2.8: Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation – by Credential Type

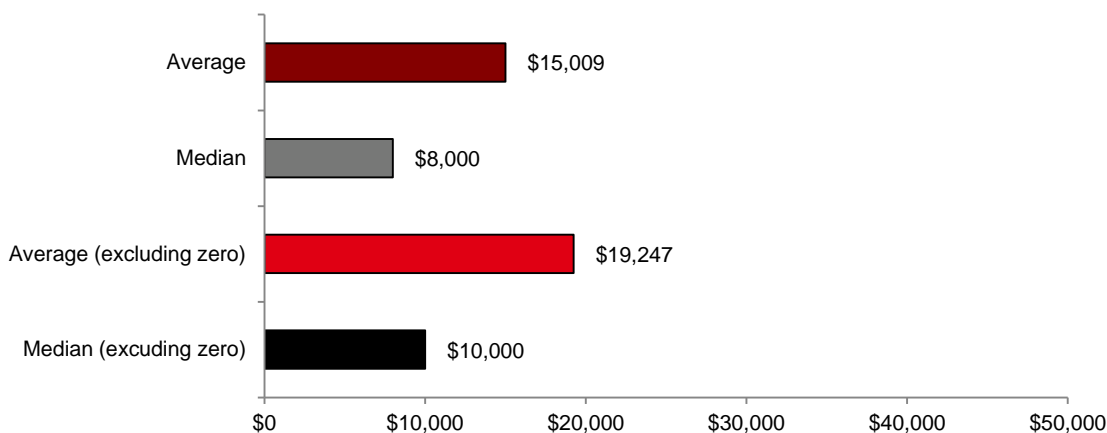
Q65. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources?



Base: Graduates who received non-government loans, n=2,588. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.
Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.2.9: Average Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation

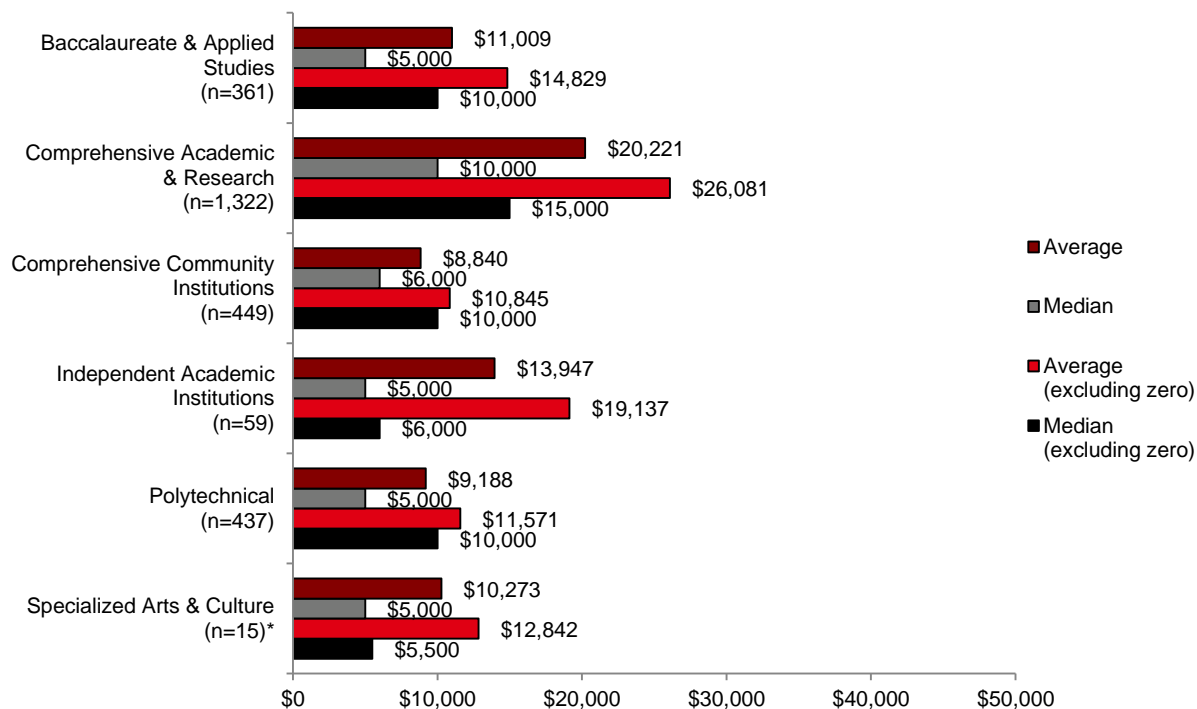
Q65. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-



Base: Graduates who received non-government sponsored student loans, n=2,643 (n=2,061 when excluding zero).
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.2.10: Average Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation – by Sector

Q65. 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?



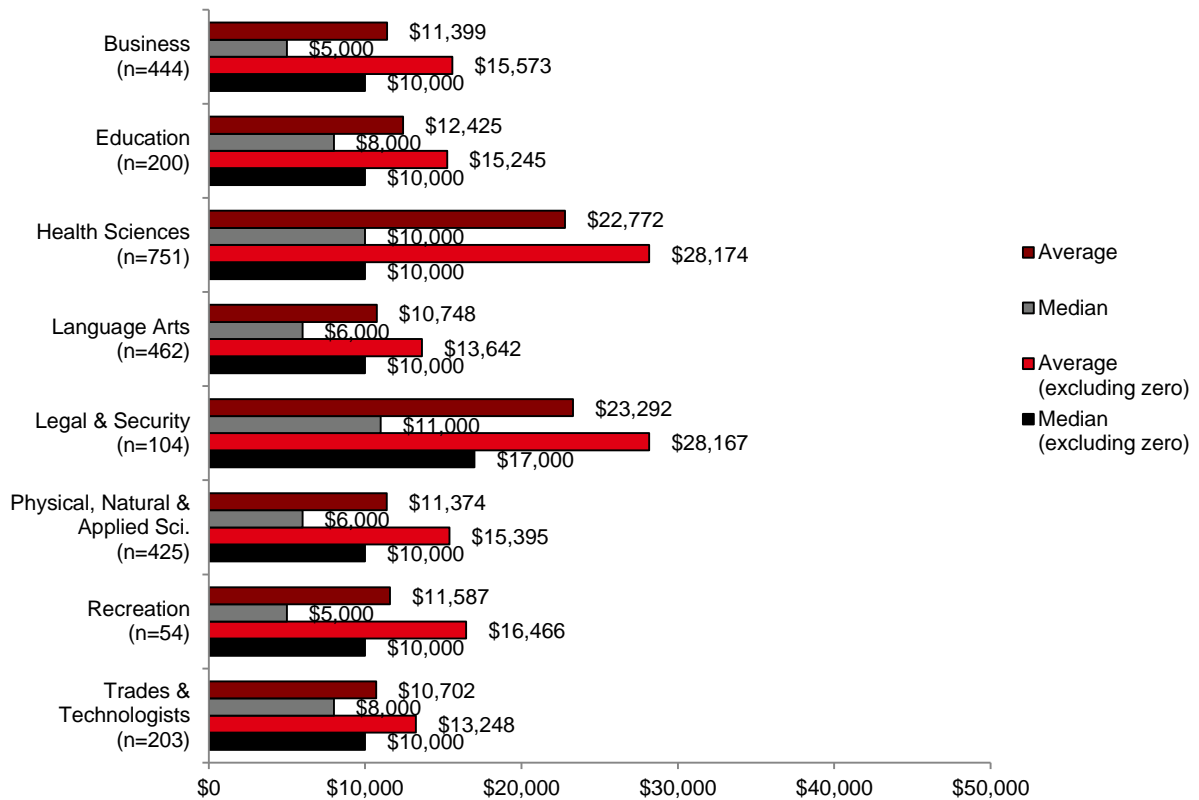
Base: Graduates who received non-government sponsored student loans, n=2,643 (n=2,061 when excluding zero).

*Caution when interpreting results due to small sample size.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.2.11: Average Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation – by Field of Study

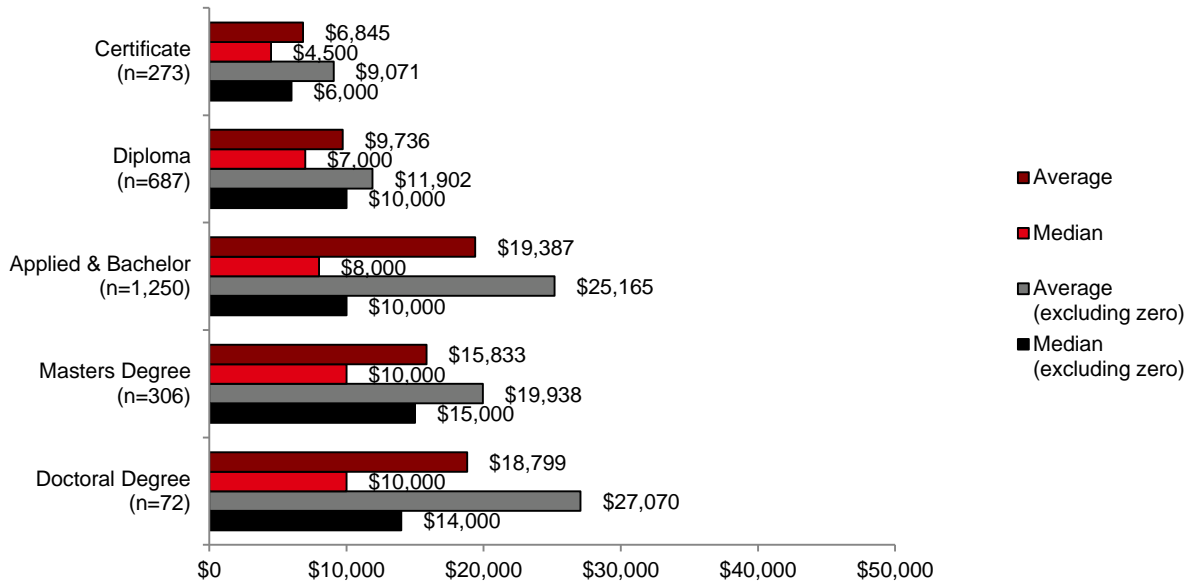
Q65. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all non-government, financial institutions (banks) sources?



Base: Graduates who received non-government sponsored student loans, n=2,643 (n=2,061 when excluding zero).
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.2.12: Average Amount Owed in Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions at Graduation – by Credential Type

Q65. 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?



Base: Graduates who received non-government sponsored student loans, n=2,588 (n=2,023 when excluding zero).

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

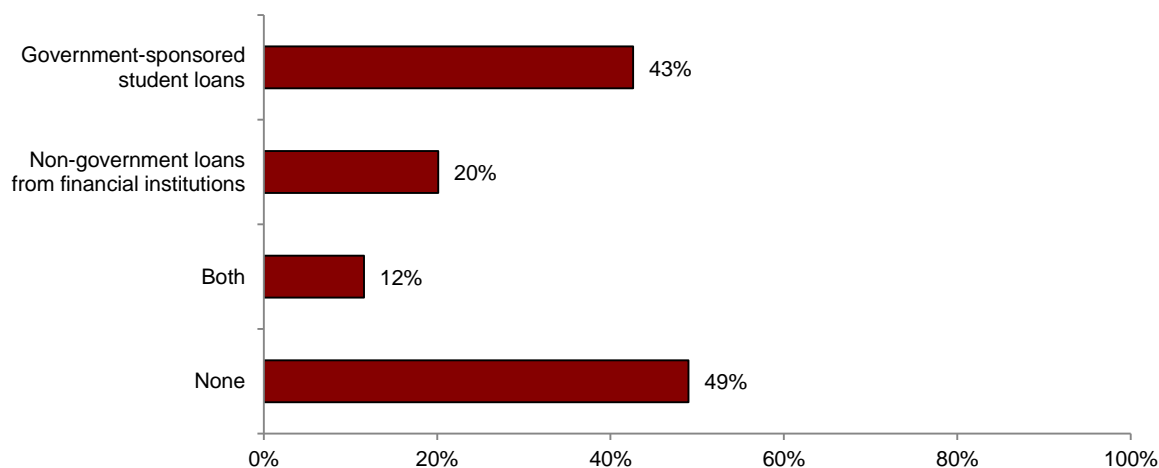
5.3 Government-Sponsored Student Loans vs. Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions and Debt

One in ten (12%) graduates have received both government-sponsored and non-government student loans from financial institutions. The following are significantly more likely to have received both:

- Females (12%, compared to 11% males);
- Graduates 26 to 40 years of age (a range of 15%-16%, compared to a range of 6%-10% for those 25 years of age or younger or 41 years of age or older);
- Graduates who did not have dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (12%, compared to 9% who did);
- Graduates who were living in Canada, excluding Alberta when they first applied for post-secondary studies (15%, compared to a range of 4%-12% of graduates from Alberta and outside of Canada);
- Graduates who studied Legal and Security (19%, compared to a range of 8%-12% for graduates of Trades and Technologies, Language Arts, Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences, and Business);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions, Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions, or Independent Academic Institutions (a range of 12%-15%, compared to 9% Polytechnical Institutions and Comprehensive Community Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained an Applied or Bachelor Degree (14%, compared to a range of 7%-11% for all other credential types).

Figure 5.3.1: Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions

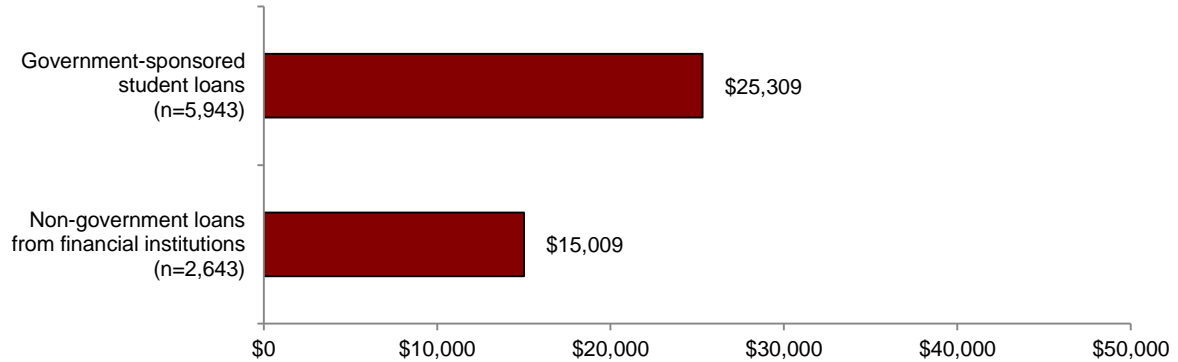
Q58/Q61. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Government-sponsored student loans...Non-government sponsored financial assistance from financial institutions (banks) (i.e. bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)?



Base: Graduates, n=15,480. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.3.2: Average Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions, including those who owe \$0

Q62. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government sponsored financial assistance (i.e. student loans) accumulated during your entire post-secondary education? Q65. 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?

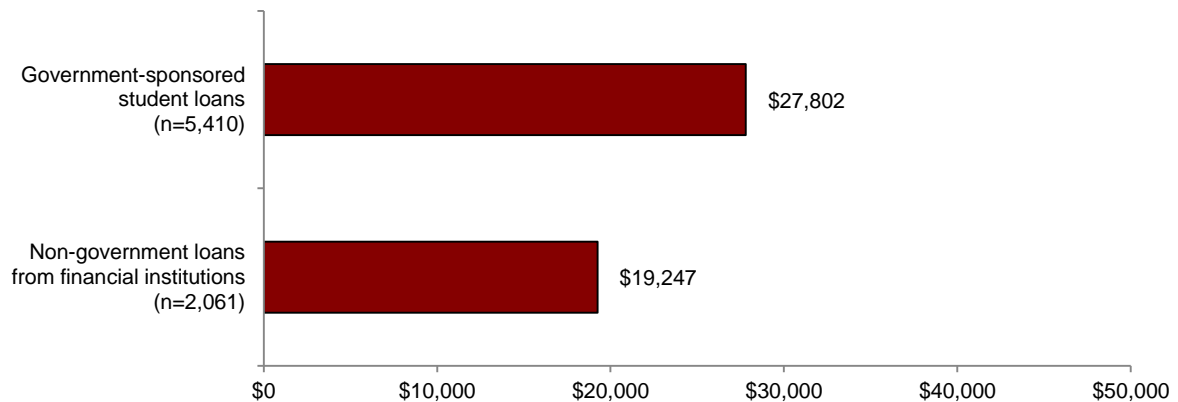


Base: Graduates who received government sponsored student loans and/or non-government loans.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.3.3: Average Amount Owed in Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions, excluding those who owe \$0

Q62. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government sponsored financial assistance (i.e. student loans) accumulated during your entire post-secondary education? Q65. 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?



Base: Graduates who received government sponsored student loans and/or non-government loans.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

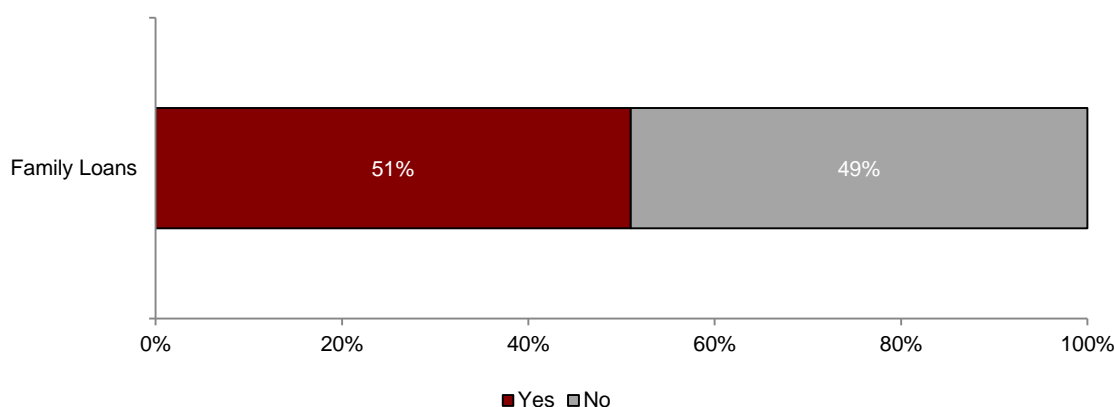
5.4 Family Financial Assistance

Half (51%) of graduates have ever received financial assistance from family. The following are significantly more likely to have received family financial assistance:

- Graduates 23 to 25 years of age (68%, compared to a range of 22%-61% for all other age groups);
- Graduates who were single at the start of their post-secondary studies (59%, compared to a range of 22%-32% of those who were married or living in common-law relationships, or separated, divorced or widowed);
- Graduates who did not have dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (57%, compared to 27% of those who did);
- Non-Aboriginal graduates (52%, compared to 35% of Aboriginal graduates);
- Graduates who do not have a disability (51%, compared to 44% of disabled graduates);
- Graduates who were living in Alberta or outside of Canada when they first applied for post-secondary studies (a range of 51%-54%, compared to 46% from elsewhere in Canada, excluding Alberta);
- Graduates who were studying Recreation, Language Arts or Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences (a range of 56%-62%, compared to a range of 45%-50% for all other fields of study);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Independent Academic Institutions or Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions (a range of 67%-68%, compared to a range of 42%-54% for all other sectors); and
- Graduates who attained an Applied or Bachelor Degree (62%, compared to a range of 34%-50% for all other credential types).

Figure 5.4.1: Family Financial Assistance

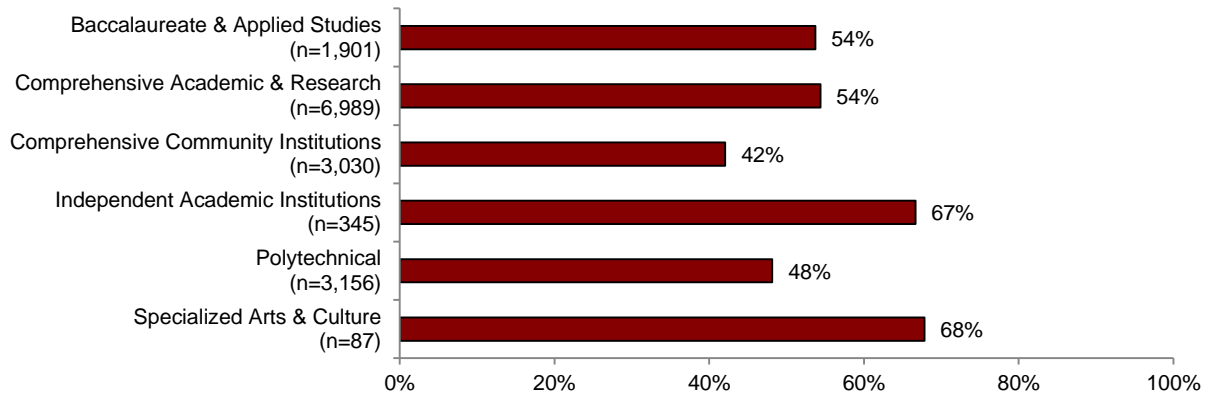
Q60. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Family?



Base: Graduates, n=15,508. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.4.2: Family Financial Assistance - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Sector

Q60. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Family?

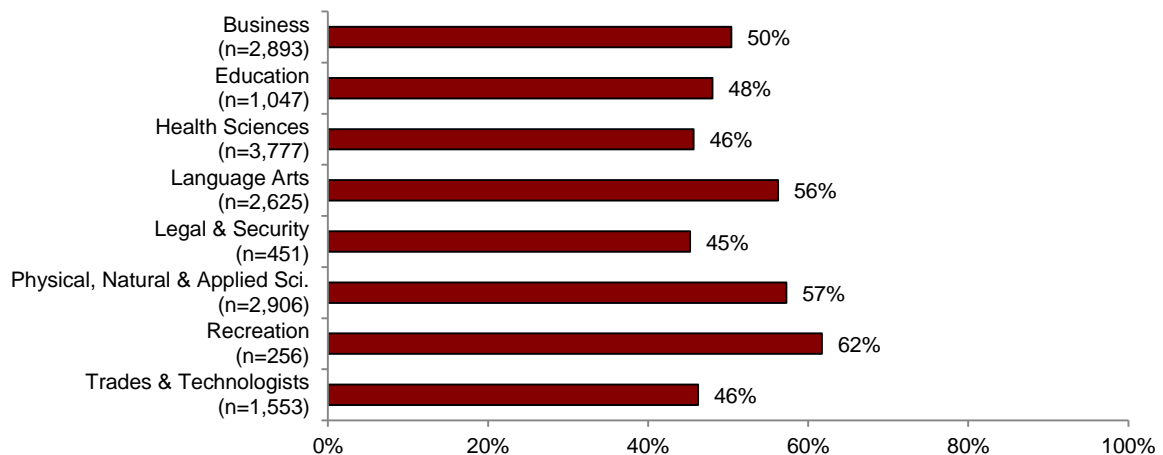


Base: Graduates, n=15,508.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.4.3: Family Financial Assistance - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Field of Study

Q60. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Family?

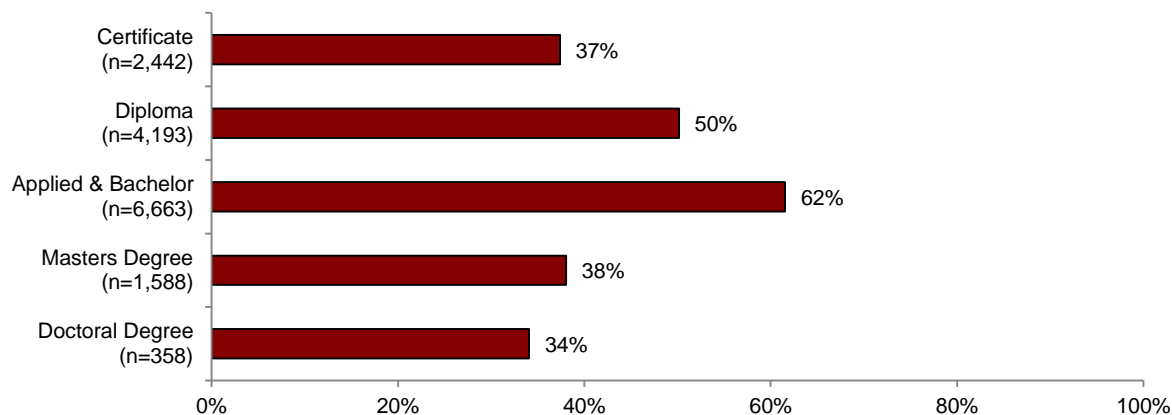


Base: Graduates, n=15,508.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.4.4: Family Financial Assistance - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Credential Type

Q60. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Family?



Base: Graduates, n=15,244.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

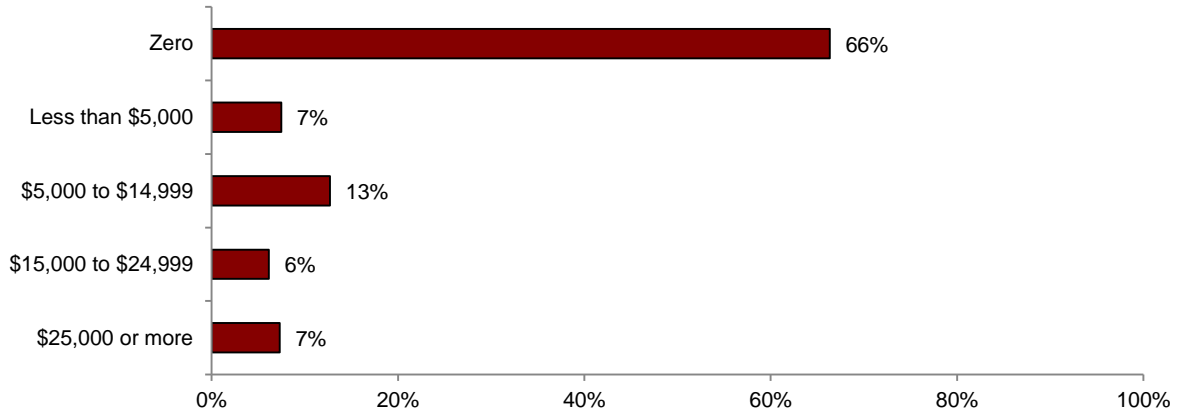
On average (including those who owed \$0), Alberta graduates of 2013/14 who had ever received family loans owed \$7,731 in these financial assistance at the time of graduation. Graduates of Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions (\$10,407), Doctoral Degree programs (\$9,786), and those who studied Business (\$15,465), were found to have the highest average amounts owed in family loans.

The following significant differences were found among graduates in regards to the average amounts owed in family financial assistance:

- Graduates 26 years of age or older owed a range of \$7,075-\$8,094, compared to \$3,347 owed by graduates 22 years of age and younger; and
- Graduates who attained a Masters Degree (\$7,156, compared to \$4,438 for Certificates).

Figure 5.4.5: Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation

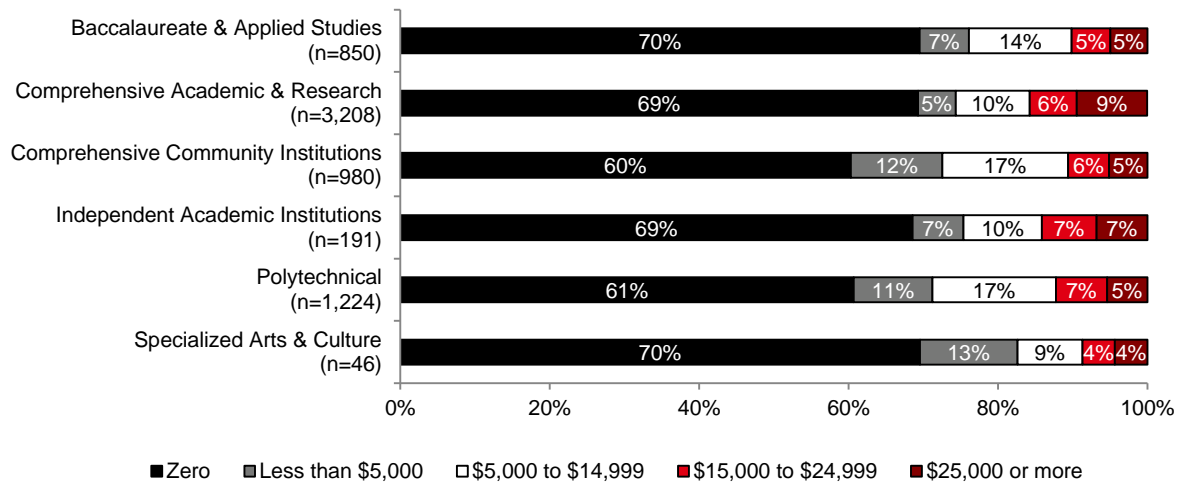
Q64. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all family sources?



Base: Graduates who received family loans, n=6,499. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.4.6: Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation – by Sector

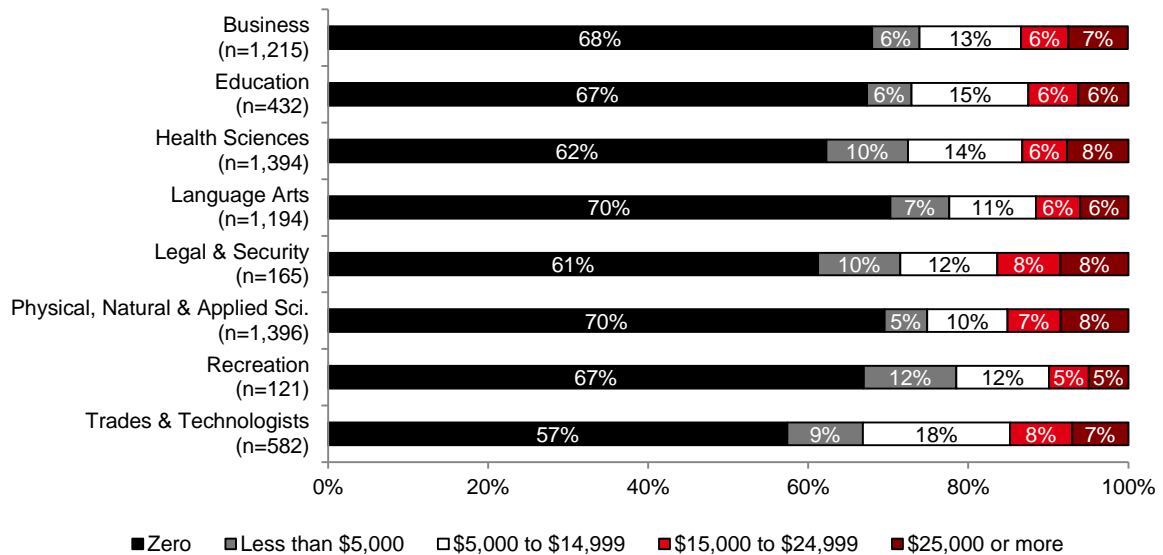
Q64. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all family sources?



Base: Graduates who received family loans, n=6,499. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.4.7: Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation – by Field of Study

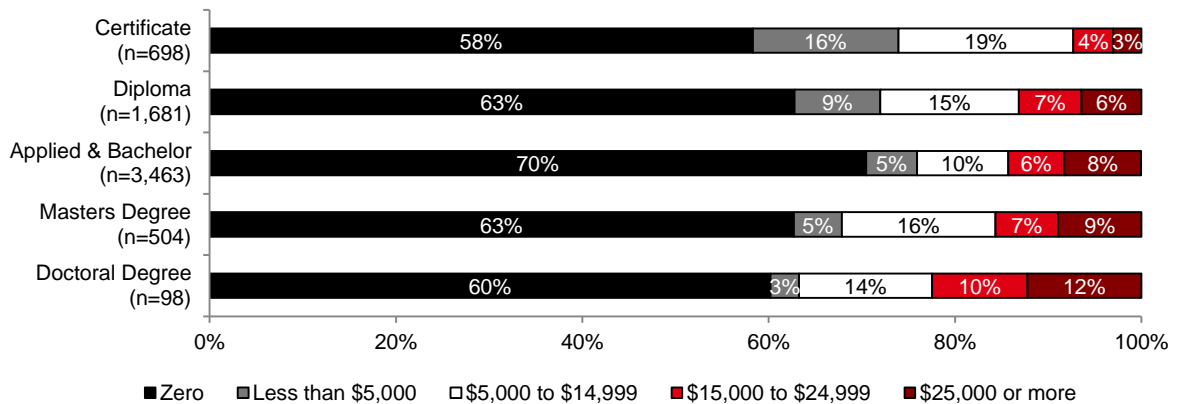
Q64. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all family sources?



Base: Graduates who received family loans, n=6,499. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.4.8: Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation – by Credential Type

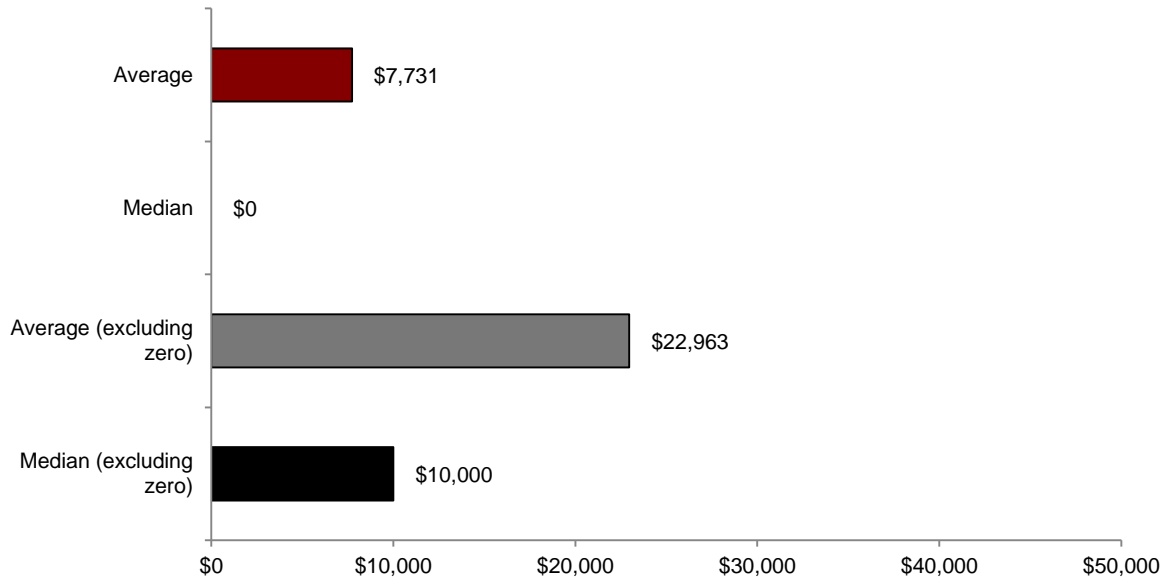
Q64. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all family sources?



Base: Graduates who received family loans, n=6,444. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.
 Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.4.9: Average Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation

Q64. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all family sources?



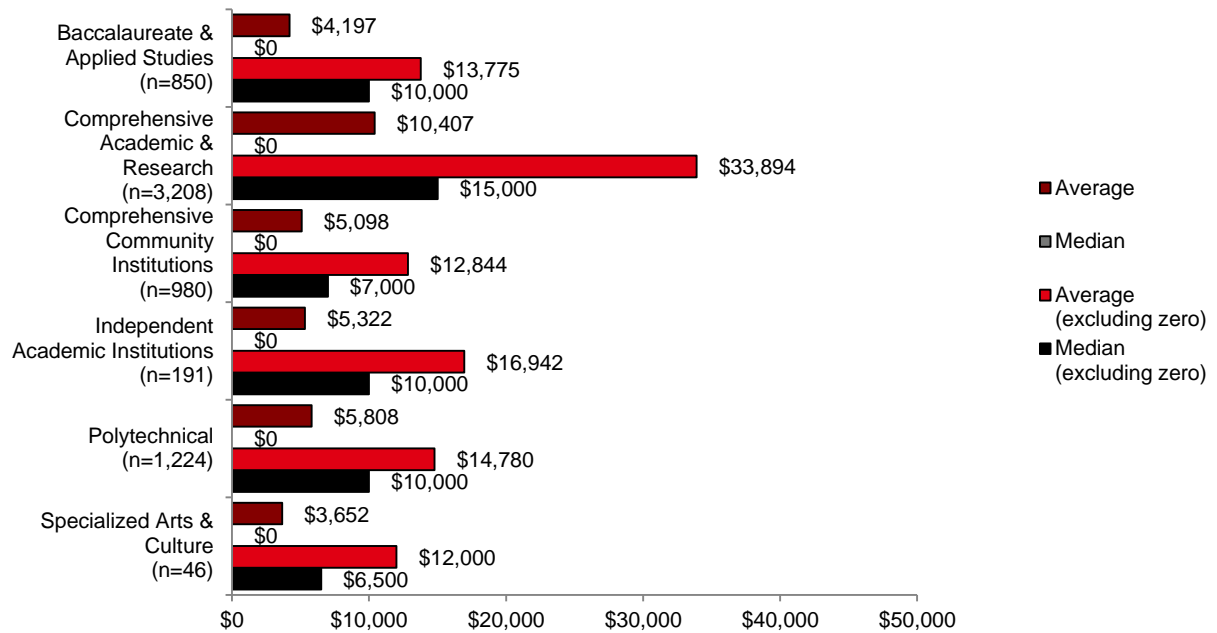
Base: Graduates who received family loans, n=6,499 (n=2,188 when excluding zero).

Note: Median value is \$0 when zero is included.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.4.10: Average Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation – by Sector

Q64. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all family sources?



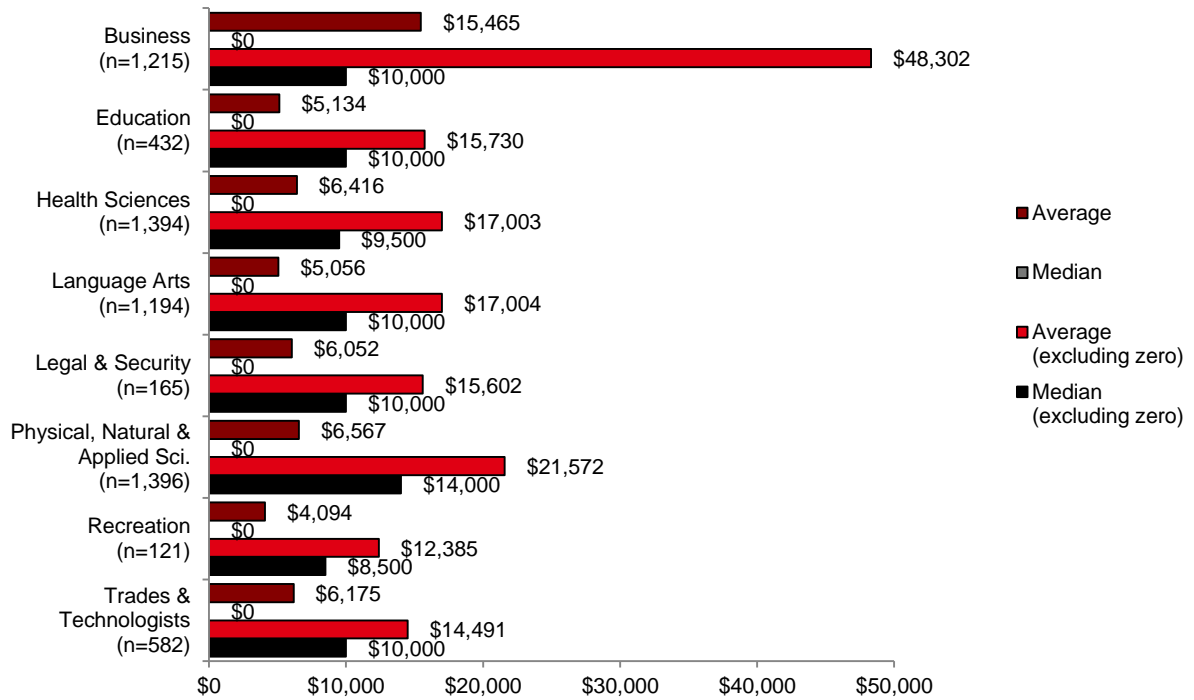
Base: Graduates who received family loans, n=6,499 (n=2,188 when excluding zero).

Note: Median value is \$0 when zero is included.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.4.11: Average Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation – by Field of Study

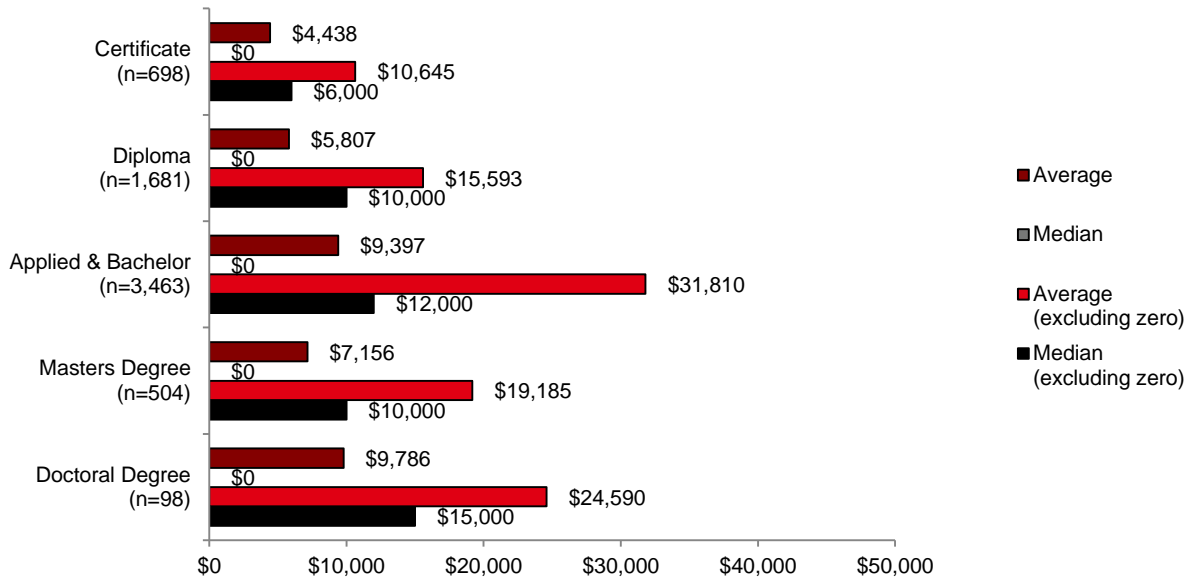
Q64. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all family sources?



Base: Graduates who received family loans, n=6,499 (n=2,188 when excluding zero).
 Note: Median value is \$0 when zero is included.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.4.12: Average Amount Owed in Family Loans at Graduation – by Credential Type

Q64. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all family sources?



Base: Graduates who received family loans, n=6,444 (n=2,167 when excluding zero).

Note: Median value is \$0 when zero is included.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

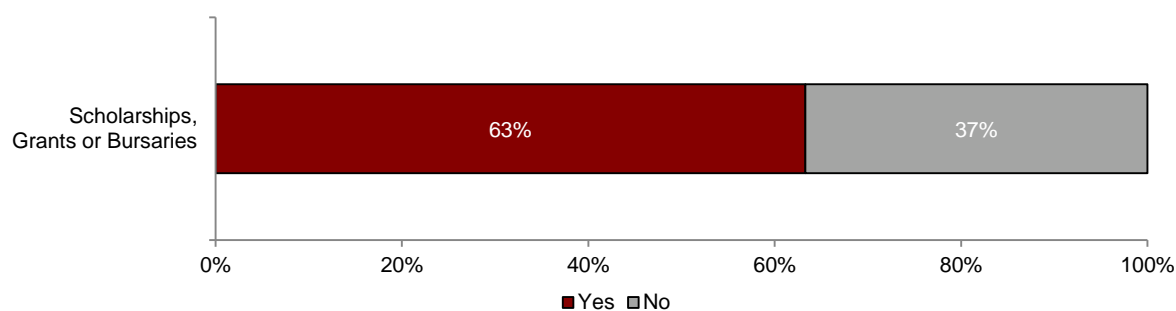
5.5 Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries

Three in five (63%) graduates have ever received a scholarship, grant or bursary. The following are significantly more likely to have received a scholarship, grant or bursary:

- Graduates 23 to 25 years of age (74%, compared to a range of 42%-66% for all other age groups);
- Graduates who were single at the start of their post-secondary studies (68%, compared to a range of 50%-57% of married or common-law, or separated, divorced or widowed graduates);
- Graduates who did not have dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (67%, compared to 48% who did);
- Graduates who were living in rural Alberta when they first applied for post-secondary studies (67%, compared to a range of 53%-64% of those from elsewhere in Alberta or Canada or outside of Canada);
- Graduates who were studying Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences (77%, compared to a range of 54%-70% for all other fields of study, excluding Recreation);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Independent Academic Institutions (83%, compared to a range of 46%-75% all other sectors, excluding Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions due to smaller sample size); and
- Graduates who attained a Doctoral Degree (89%, compared to a range of 36%-76% all other credential types).

Figure 5.5.1: Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries

Q59. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Scholarships, grants or bursaries?

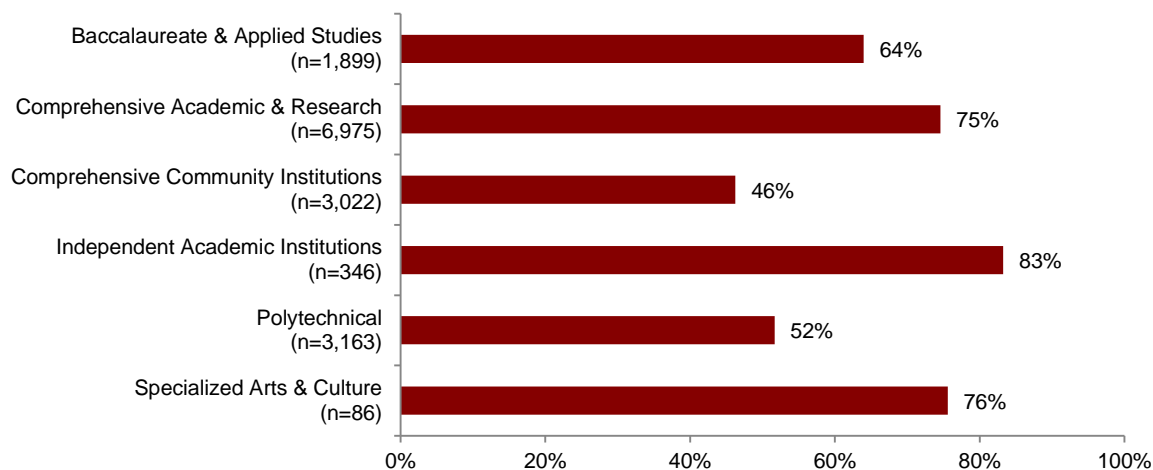


Base: Graduates, n=15,491. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.5.2: Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Sector

Q59. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Scholarships, grants or bursaries?

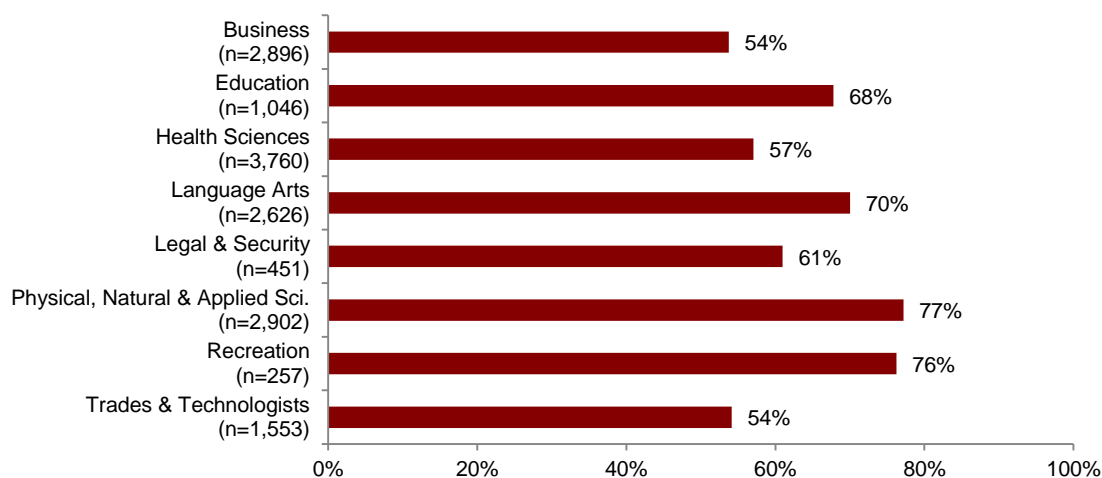


Base: Graduates, n=15,491.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.5.3: Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Field of Study

Q59. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Scholarships, grants or bursaries?

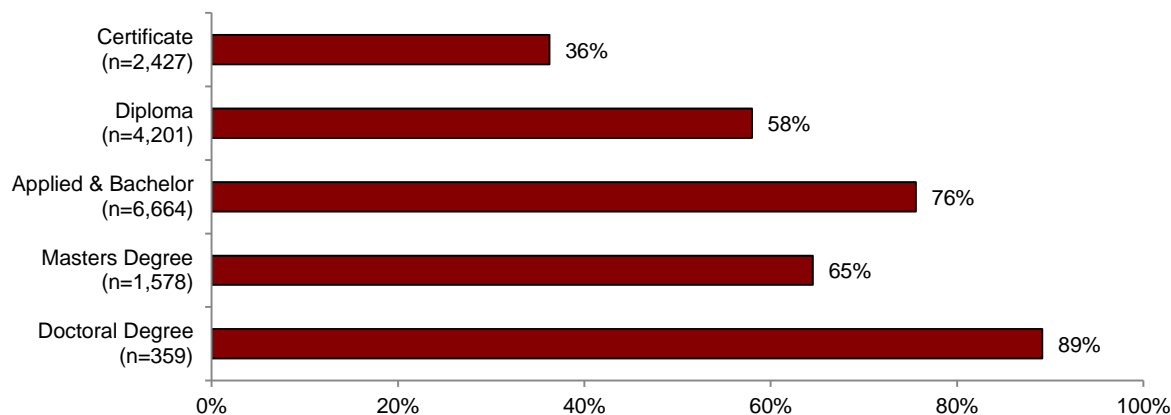


Base: Graduates, n=15,491.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.5.4: Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Credential Type

Q59. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Scholarships, grants or bursaries?



Base: Graduates, n=15,229.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

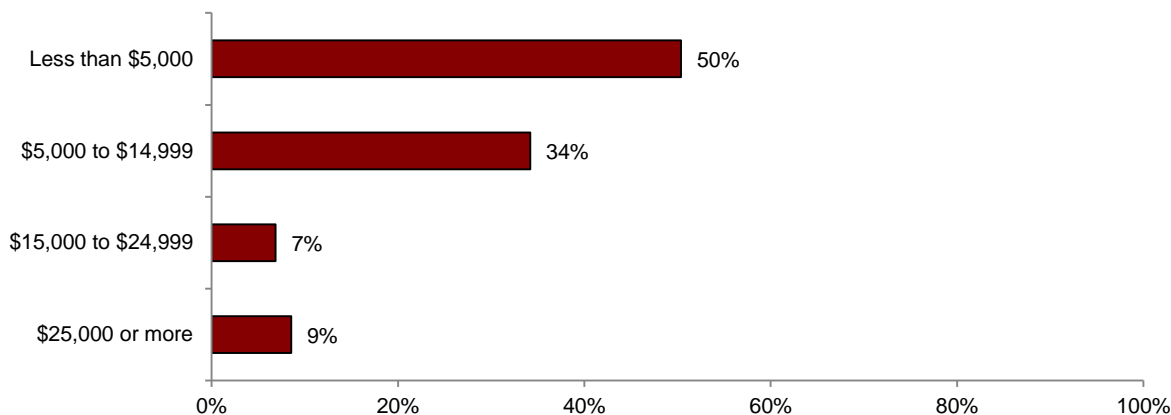
On average, Alberta graduates of 2013/14 who had ever received a scholarship, grant or bursary received \$10,154 with half receiving more than \$4,500 and half receiving less. Graduates of Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions (\$14,625, compared to a range of \$4,325-\$8,237 all other sectors), Doctoral Degree programs (\$83,158, compared to a range of \$4,164-\$17,959 all other credential types), and those who studied Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences (\$17,179, compared to a range of \$4,566-\$10,830 all other fields of study), received the highest average amount in scholarships, grants or bursaries.

The following graduates tended to receive higher average amounts in scholarships, grants and bursaries compared to other groups:

- Males (\$12,014, compared to \$8,891 for females);
- Graduates 31 to 40 years of age (\$17,884, compared to a range of \$4,712-\$11,369 for all other age groups);
- Graduates who were married or living in common-law relationships when they first applied for post-secondary studies (\$13,915, compared to \$9,238 for single graduates); and
- Graduates who were living outside of Canada when they first applied for post-secondary studies (\$33,082, compared to a range of \$7,763-\$14,686 for graduates from within Canada).

Figure 5.5.5: Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries

Q63. Approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, grants and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

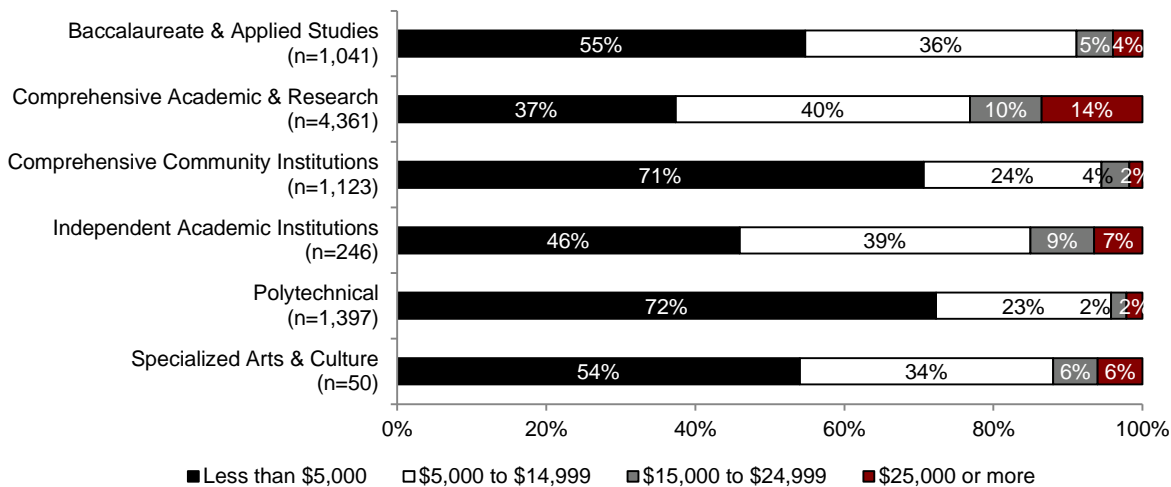


Base: Graduates who received scholarships, grants or bursaries, n=8,218. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.5.6: Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries – by Sector

Q63. Approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, grants and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

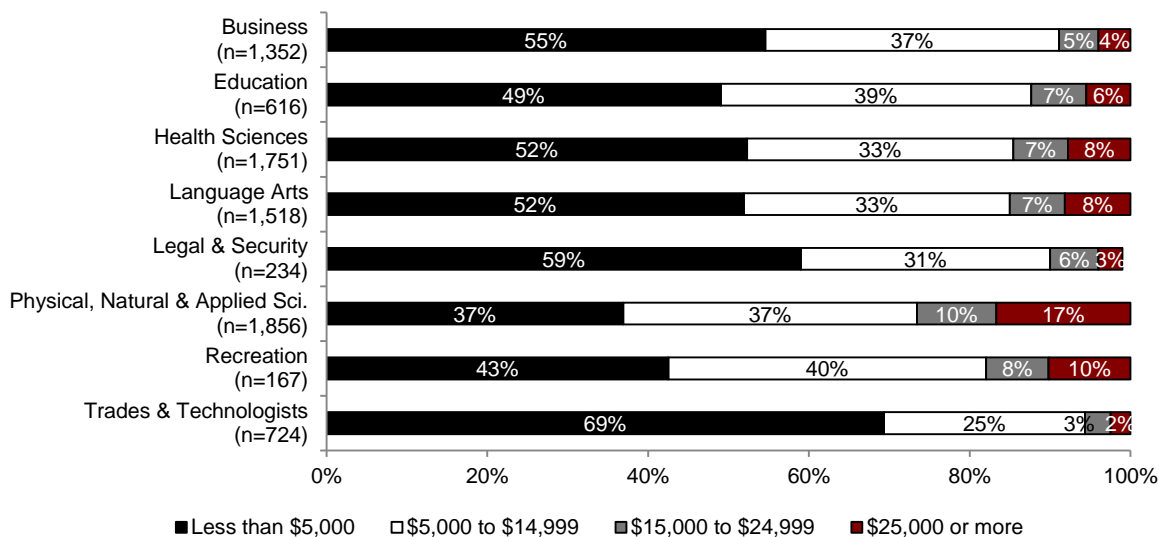


Base: Graduates who received scholarships, grants or bursaries, n=8,218. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.5.7: Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries – by Field of Study

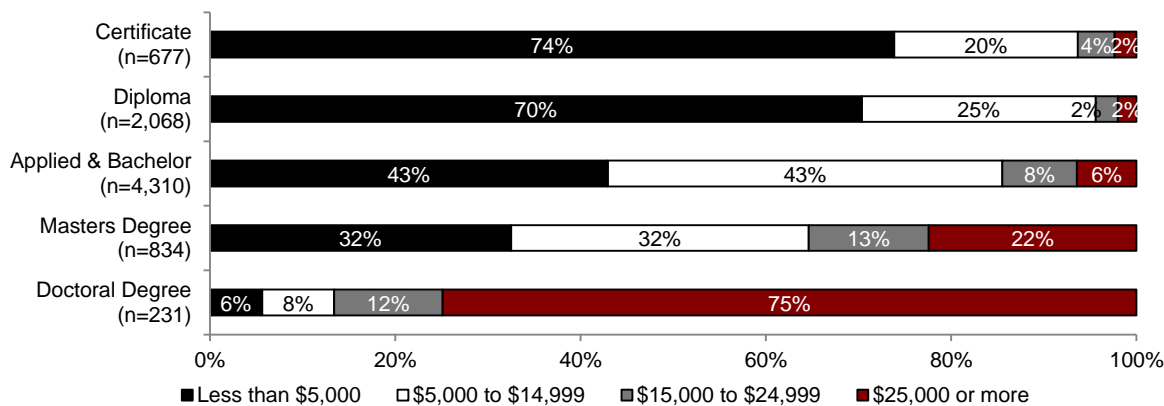
Q63. Approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, grants and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?



Base: Graduates who received scholarships, grants or bursaries, n=8,218. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.5.8: Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries – by Credential Type

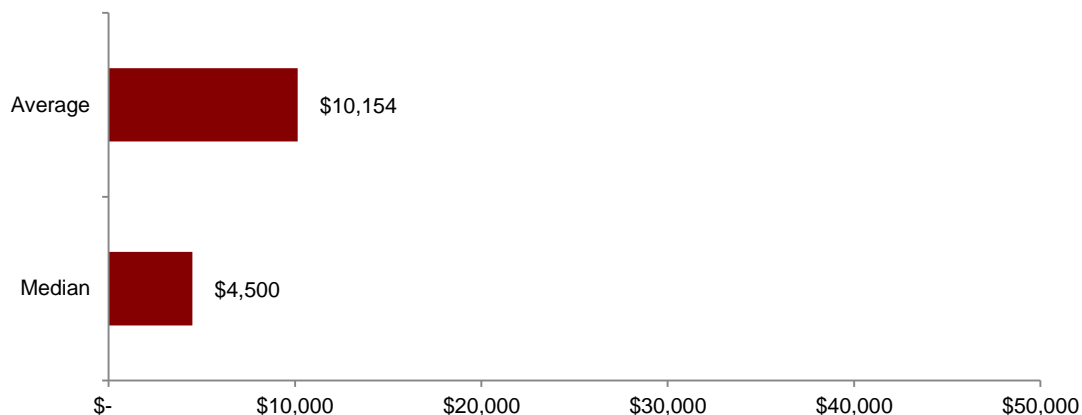
Q63. Approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, grants and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?



Base: Graduates who received scholarships, grants or bursaries, n=8,120. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.
 Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.5.9: Average Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries

Q63. Approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, grants and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

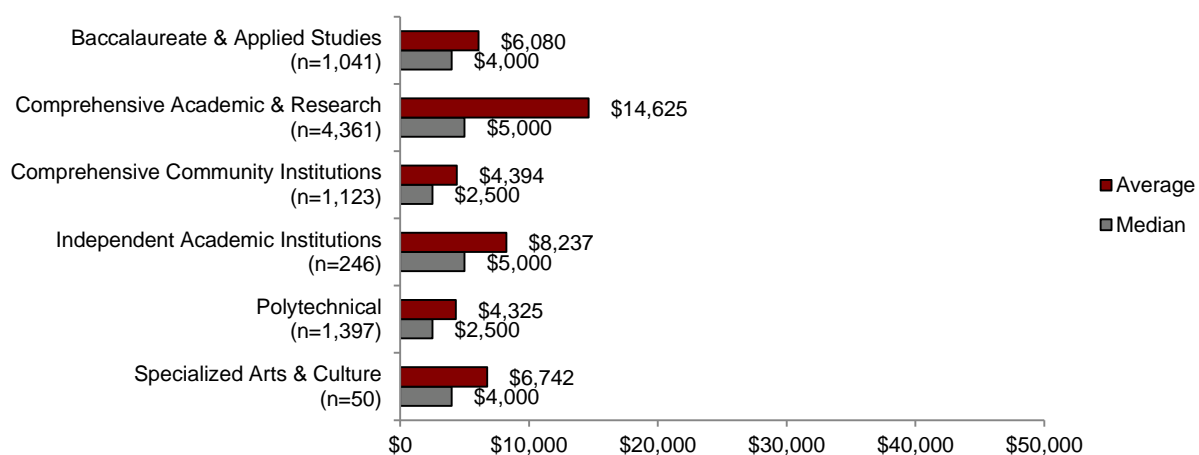


Base: Graduates who received scholarships, grants or bursaries, n=8,218.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.5.10: Average Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries – by Sector

Q63. Approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, grants and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?

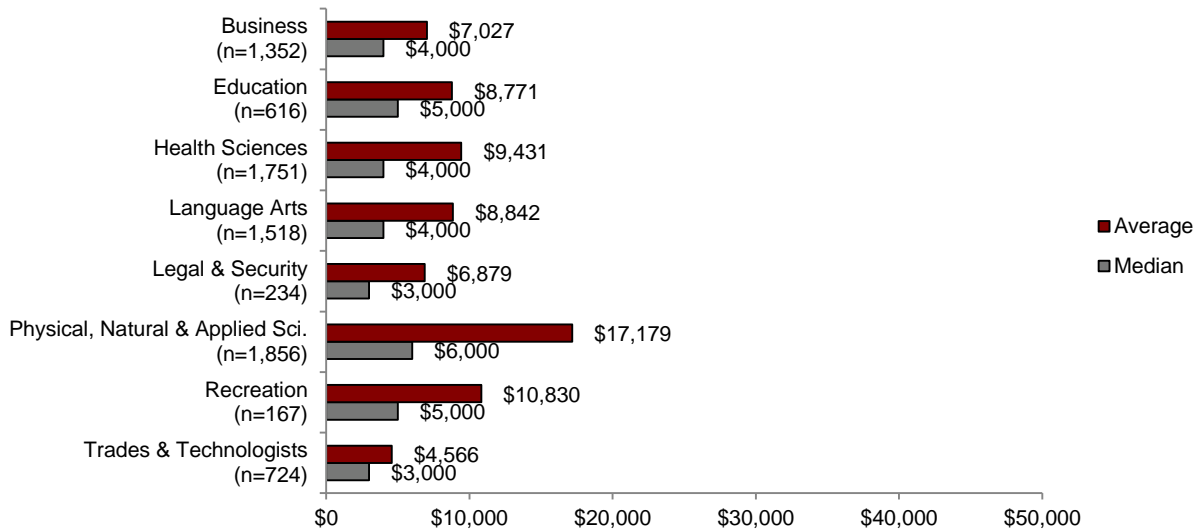


Base: Graduates who received scholarships, grants or bursaries, n=8,218.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.5.11: Average Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries – by Field of Study

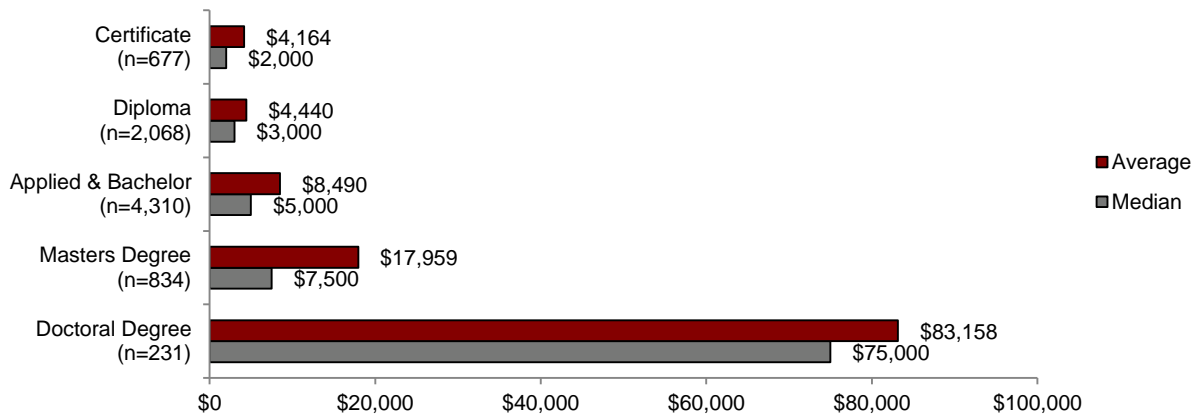
Q63. Approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, grants and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?



Base: Graduates who received scholarships, grants or bursaries, n=8,218.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.5.12: Average Amount Received in Scholarships, Grants or Bursaries – by Credential Type

Q63. Approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, grants and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies?



Base: Graduates who received scholarships, grants or bursaries, n=8,120.
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.
 Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

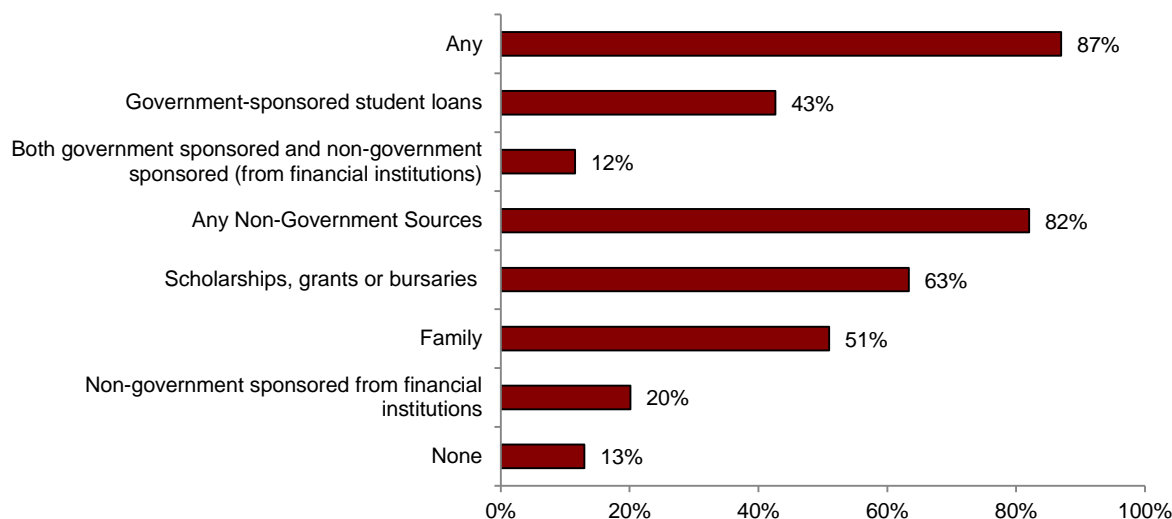
5.6 Overall Sources of Funding Used

The majority (87%) of Alberta 2013/14 graduates received some form of financial assistance for education-related expenses. The following were significantly more likely to have received any form of financial assistance:

- Graduates 23 to 25 years of age (96%, compared to a range of 64%-92% for all other age groups);
- Graduates who were single when they first applied for post-secondary studies (93%, compared to a range of 74%-79% of those who were married or living in common-law relationships, or separated, divorced or widowed)
- Graduates who did not have dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (91%, compared to 73% who did);
- Non-Aboriginal graduates (88%, compared to 83% of Aboriginal graduates);
- Graduates who were living in urban Alberta when they first applied for post-secondary studies (89%, compared to a range of 83%-85% of those from elsewhere in Canada, excluding rural Alberta, or outside of Canada);
- Graduates who were studying Recreation, Language Arts, or Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences (a range of 93%-95%, compared to a range of 84%-88% for all other fields of study);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Independent Academic Institutions (98%, compared to a range of 81%-91% in all other sectors, excluding Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained an Applied or Bachelors Degree (94%, compared to a range of 73%-90% for Certificate, Diploma, or Masters Degree graduates).

Figure 5.6.1: Sources of Funding Used

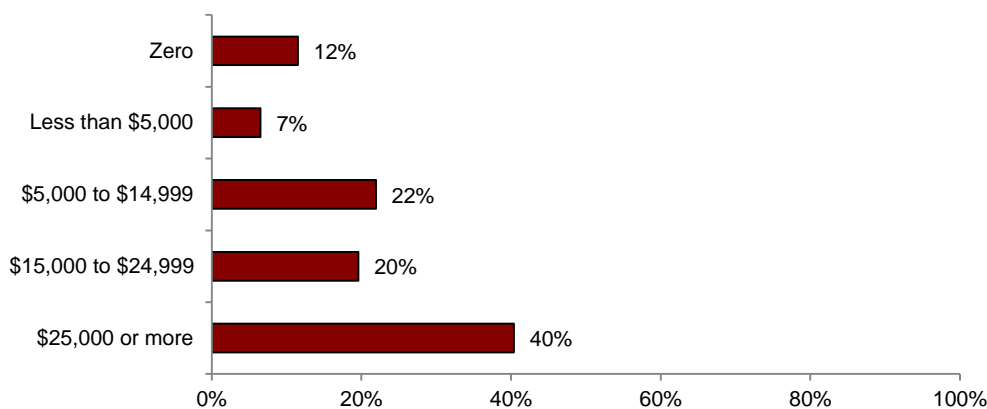
Q58/Q59/Q60/Q61. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Government-sponsored student loans / Scholarships, grants or bursaries / Family / Non-government sponsored financial assistance from financial institutions (banks) (i.e. Bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)



Base: Graduates, n=15,589. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.6.2: Average Amount Owed from Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions (excluding family loans or scholarships, grants or bursaries)

Q62/Q63/Q64/Q65. Have you ever received financial assistance for education-related expenses from the following sources...Government-sponsored student loans / Scholarships, grants or bursaries / Family / Non-government sponsored financial assistance from financial institutions (banks) (i.e. Bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)



Base: Graduates who received government sponsored or non-government sponsored sources of funding, n=7,104.
Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

5.7 Historic Comparisons

This section compares total loans (government-sponsored and non-government) owed at the time of graduation among students who graduated from publicly-funded post-secondary institutions in 2009/10, 2011/12, and 2013/14. Results are presented by sector, field of study, and credential type.

In general, total loans owed at the time of graduation among graduates remains fairly consistent. The following differences (between 2013/14 and 2011/12) and trends (since 2009/10) are observed:

Overall:

- The proportion of graduates who received government loans is trending up

Among sectors:

- Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions
 - The proportion of graduates who received government loans is trending up
- Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions
 - The proportion of graduates who received either type of loans is trending down
 - The proportion of graduates who received non-government loans from financial institutions is trending down
- Comprehensive Community Institutions
 - The proportion of graduates who received government loans is trending up
- Independent Academic Institutions Institutions
 - The proportion of graduates who received either type of loans is trending down
- Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions
 - The proportion of graduates received non-government loans from financial institutions is trending down

Among fields of study:

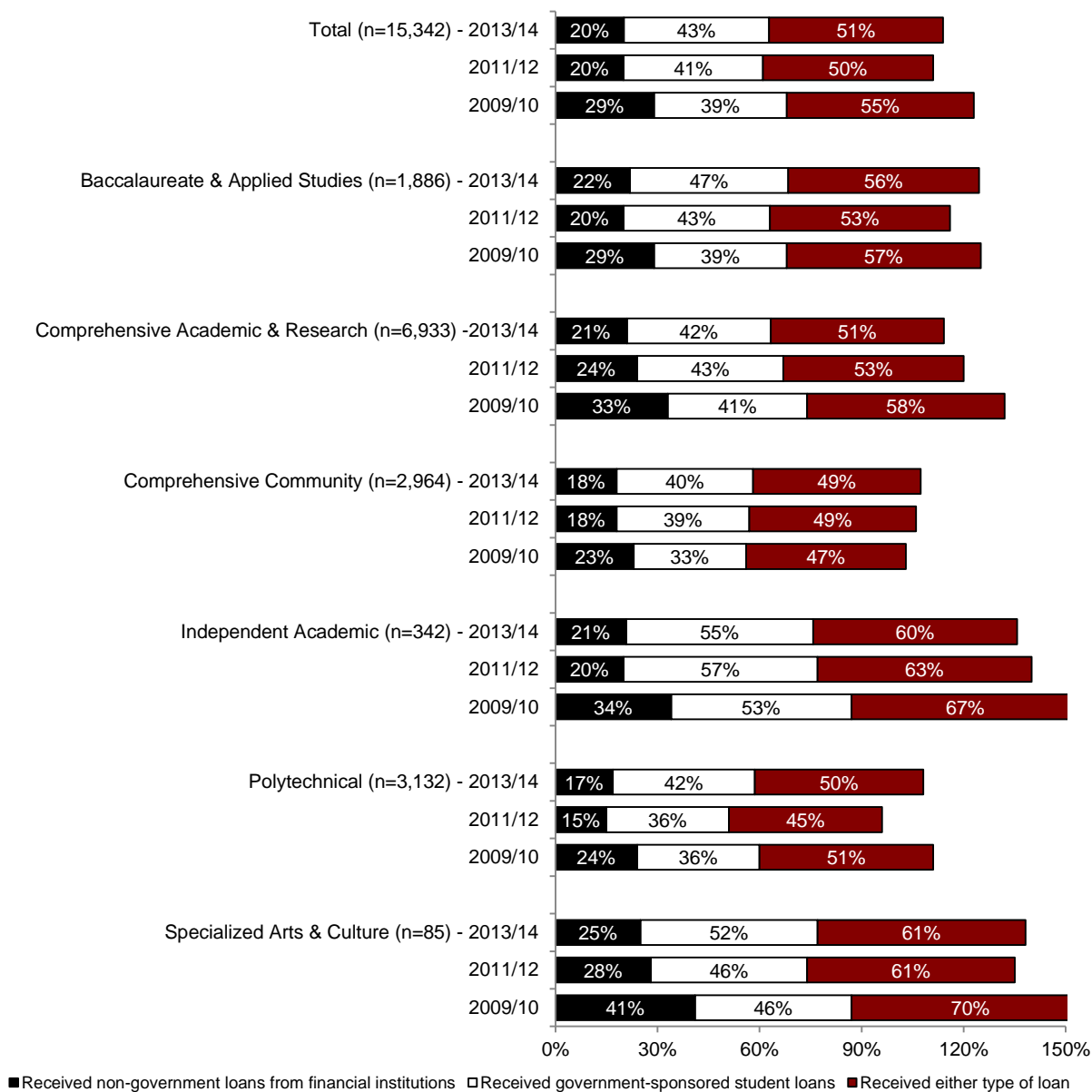
- Business
 - The proportion of graduates who received government loans is trending up
- Education
 - The proportion of graduates who received either type of loans is trending down
- Language Arts
 - The proportion of graduates who received non-government loans from financial institutions is trending down
- Legal and Security
 - The proportion of graduates who received either type of loans has gone up noticeably since 2011/12
 - The proportion of graduates who received government loans has gone up noticeably since 2011/12

- Recreation
 - The proportion of graduates who received either type of loans has gone up noticeably since 2011/12
 - The proportion of graduates who received government loans has gone up noticeably since 2011/12
- Trades and Technologies
 - The proportion of graduates who received either type of loans has gone up noticeably since 2011/12
 - The proportion of graduates who received government loans has gone up noticeably since 2011/12

Among credential types:

- Diplomas
 - The proportion of graduates who received government loans is trending up
- Applied or Bachelor Degrees
 - The proportion of graduates who received government loans is trending up
 - The proportion of graduates who received non-government loans from financial institutions is trending down
- Masters Degrees
 - The proportion of graduates who received either type of loans is trending down
 - The proportion of graduates who received government loans is trending down
 - The proportion of graduates who received non-government loans from financial institutions is trending down
- Doctoral Degrees
 - The proportion of graduates who received either type of loans is trending down
 - The proportion of graduates who received government loans has gone down noticeably since 2011/12

Figure 5.7.1: Historic – Total Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions, excluding Family Loans and Scholarships, Grants and Bursaries – by Sector

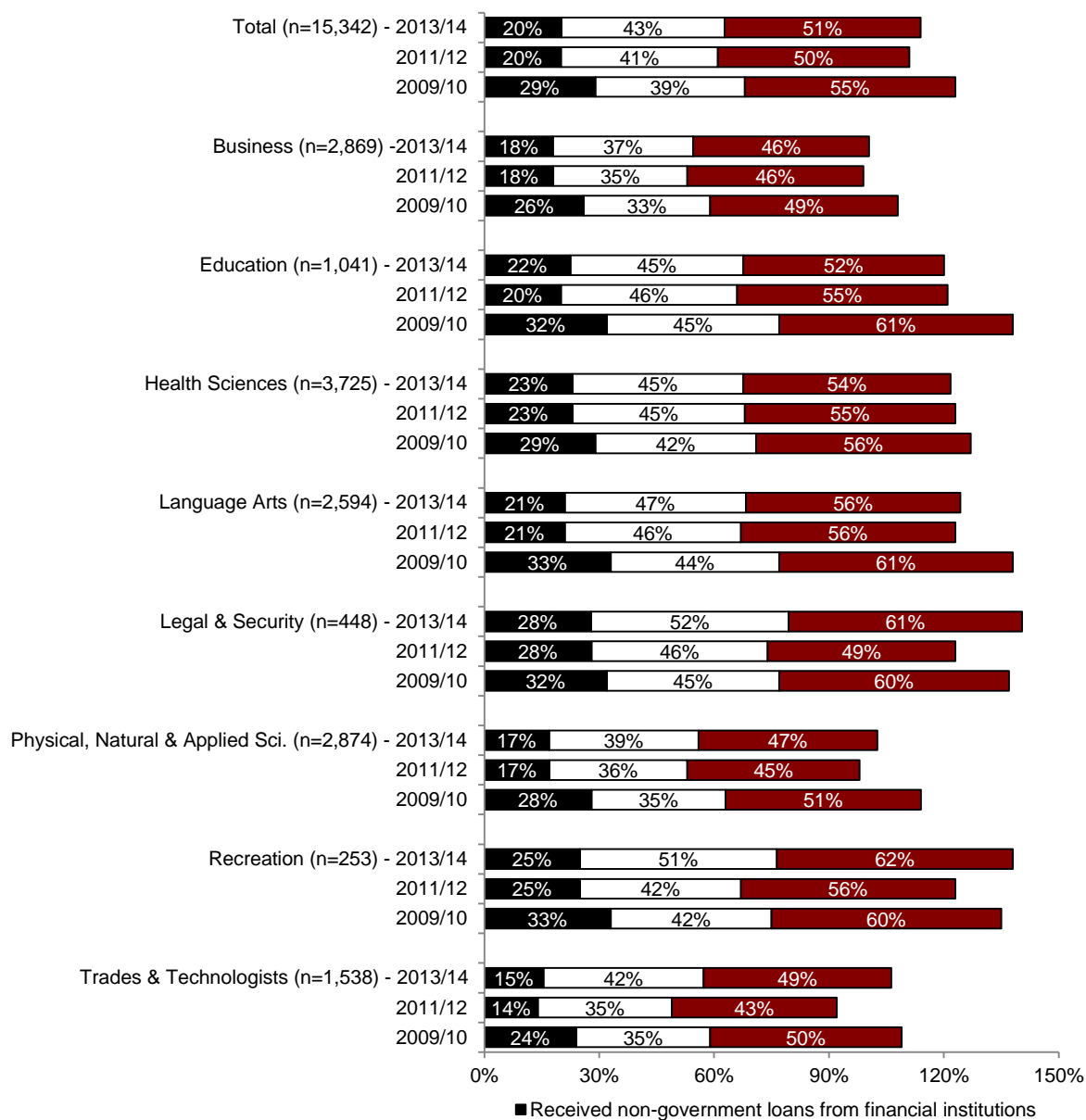


Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% because the chart is a combination of three separate questions. The data is being shown in this way to make the comparison most visible.

Note: Family loans were included in non-government loans in 2009/10, and then separated in 2011/2012 and 2013/14 survey years. Caution should be used when interpreting results as they are not directly comparable.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.7.2: Historic – Total Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions, excluding Family Loans and Scholarships, Grants and Bursaries – by Field of Study

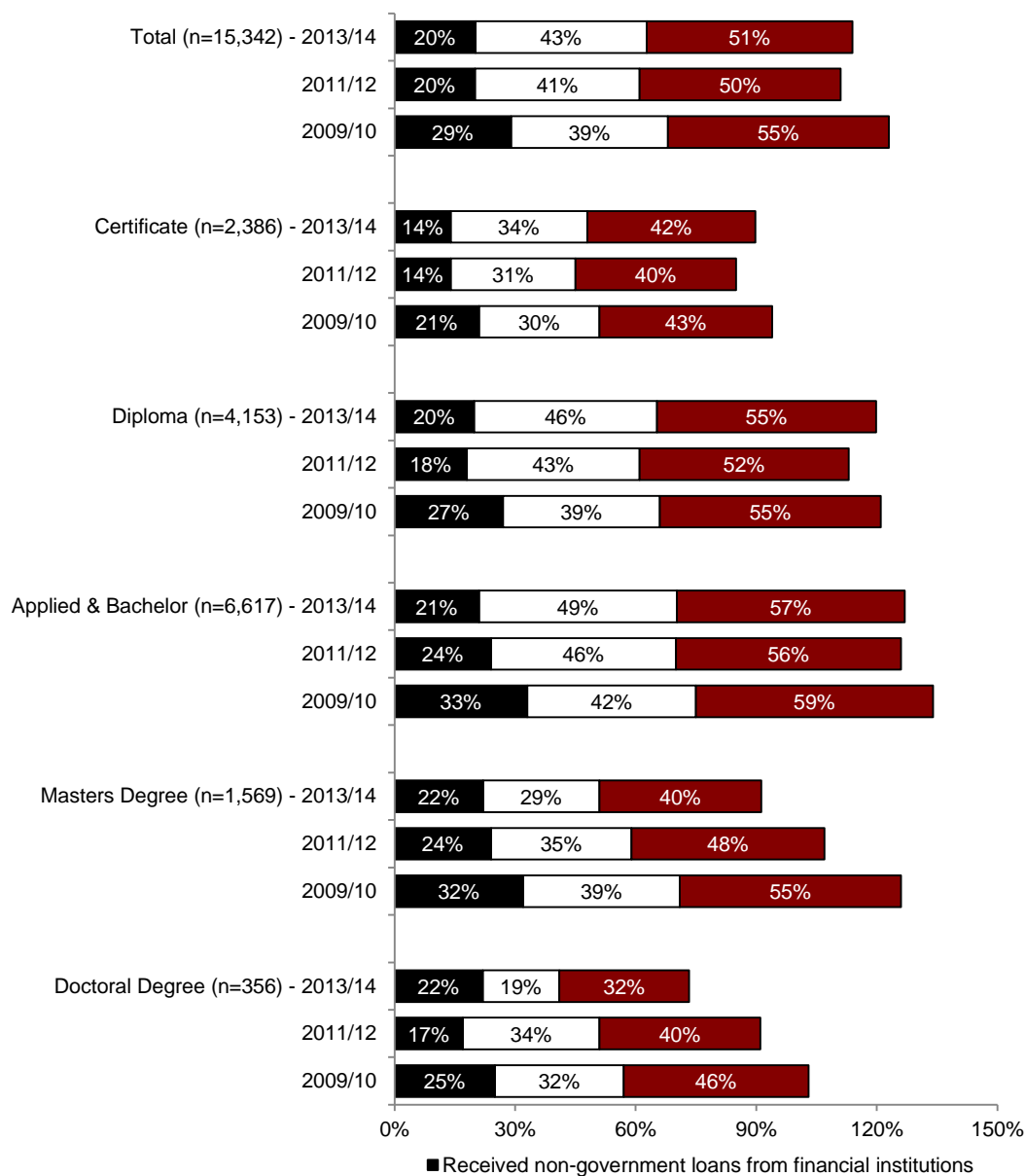


Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% because the chart is a combination of three separate questions. The data is being shown in this way to make the comparison most visible.

Note: Family loans were included in non-government loans in 2009/10, and then separated in 2011/2012 and 2013/14 survey years. Caution should be used when interpreting results as they are not directly comparable.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 5.7.3: Historic – Total Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions, excluding Family Loans and Scholarships, Grants and Bursaries – by Credential Type



Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% because the chart is a combination of three separate questions. The data is being shown in this way to make the comparison most visible.

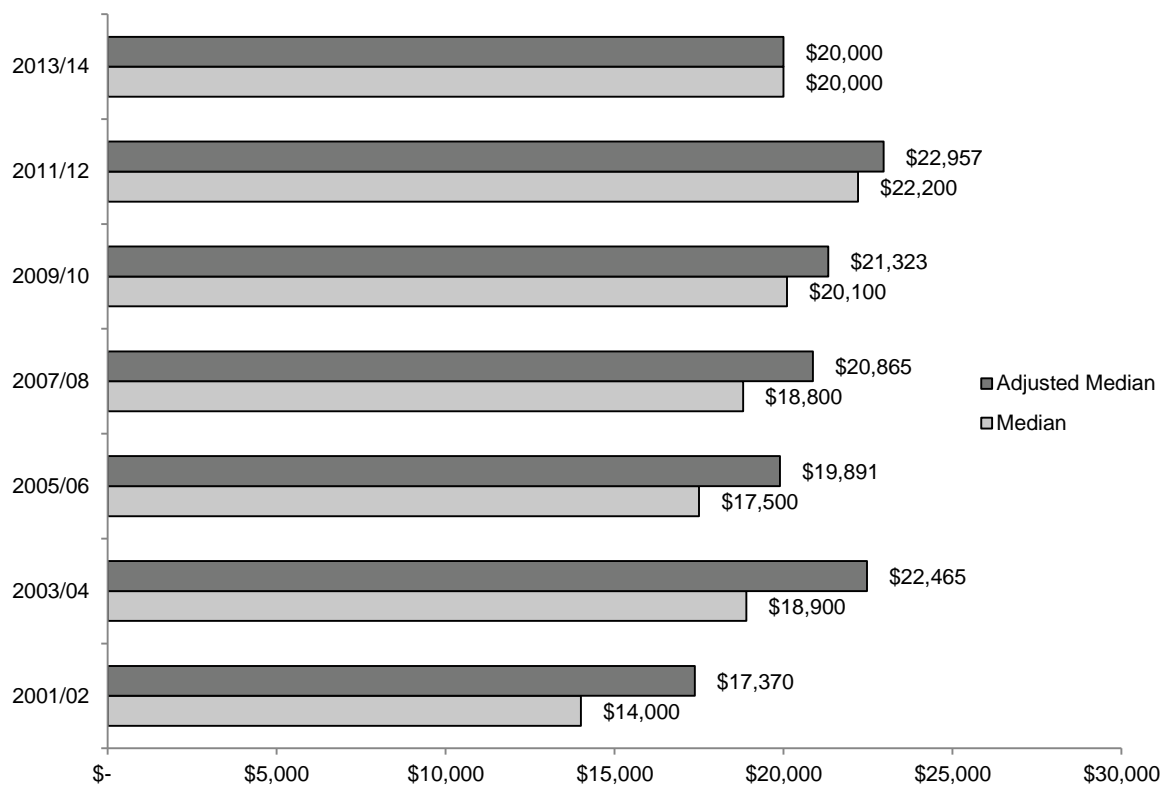
Note: Family loans were included in non-government loans in 2009/10, and then separated in 2011/2012 and 2013/14 survey years. Caution should be used when interpreting results as they are not directly comparable.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from 2013/14 analysis.

Median total debt, after adjusting for inflation, decreased in 2013/14, returning to values similar to previous years (excluding 2001/02).

Figure 5.7.4: Historic – Median Debt from Government-Sponsored Student Loans and Non-Government Loans from Financial Institutions, excluding Family Loans and Scholarships, Grants and Bursaries



Base: 2013/14 graduates.

Note: Adjusted values are controlled for inflation, based on the Canadian CPI for 2015 as the base year. Adjustments are made using each survey year, not the graduating year. The inflation calculator on the Bank of Canada website was used to calculate the adjusted values.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

6. Transitions

This section discusses the findings on all matters of transition:

- ✓ Transfer credits received during post-secondary studies;
- ✓ Transitioning after completion of post-secondary studies to future endeavors;
and
- ✓ Relocation since graduation.

6.1 Transfer Credits

Over two in five (44%) graduates completed some post-secondary courses, not including upgrading, prior to enrolling at an Alberta post-secondary institution.

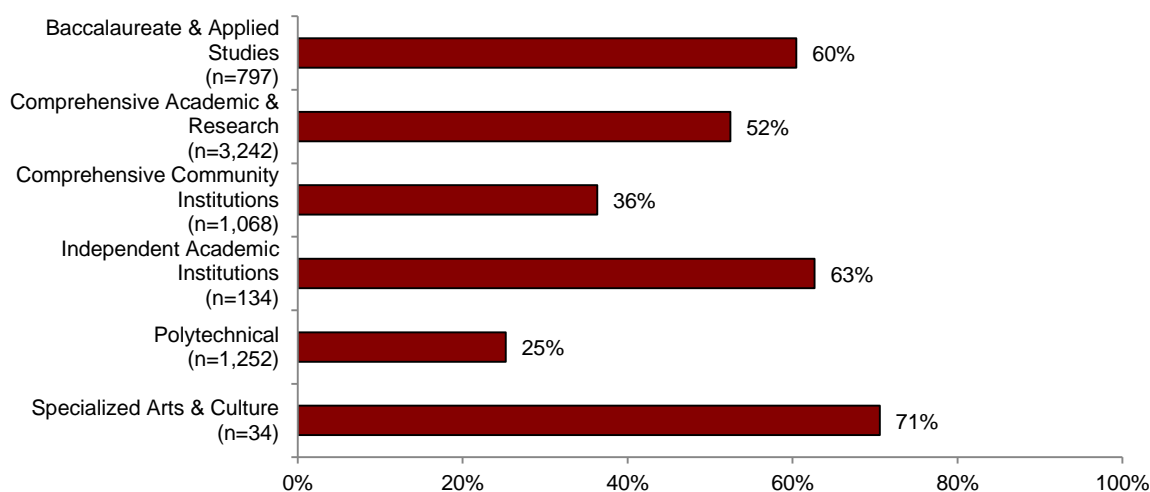
Of those graduates who completed some post-secondary courses, not including upgrading, prior to enrolling at an Alberta post-secondary institution, nearly half (46%) received transfer credit or advanced standing for these courses. Graduates of any sector, excluding Polytechnical Institutions and Comprehensive Community Institutions (a range of 52%-71%, compared to a range of 25%-36% Polytechnical Institutions and Comprehensive Community Institutions), Applied and Bachelor Degree (70%, compared to a range of 17%-38% other credential types), and those who completed their studies within Language Arts (61%, compared to a range of 21%-54% other fields of study, excluding Recreation) are more likely to have received transfer credit.

Other groups particularly likely to have received transfer credit are as follows:

- Females (48%, compared to 41% males);
- Graduates between 23 and 25 years of age (54%, compared to a range of 32%-48% of all other graduates);
- Graduates who were single (49%, compared to a range of 40%-41% of married, those living in common-law relationships, or those who were separated, divorced or widowed);
- Graduates who had no dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (47%, compared to 42% who did); and
- Graduates who were living in rural Alberta (52%, compared to a range of 32%-46% from all other locations, excluding elsewhere in Canada (outside of Alberta)).

Figure 6.1.1: Receipt of Transfer Credits - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Sector

Q23. In completing requirements for the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program, did you receive transfer credit or advanced standing for courses taken at any other institution?

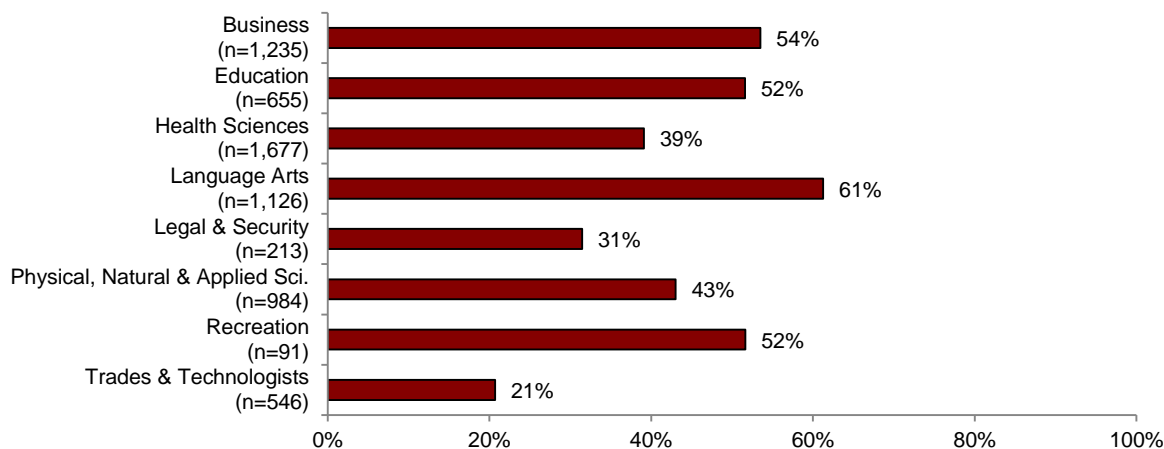


Base: Graduates who completed post-secondary courses prior to enrolling in their program, n=6,527.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.1.2: Receipt of Transfer Credits - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Field of Study

Q23. In completing requirements for the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program, did you receive transfer credit or advanced standing for courses taken at any other institution?

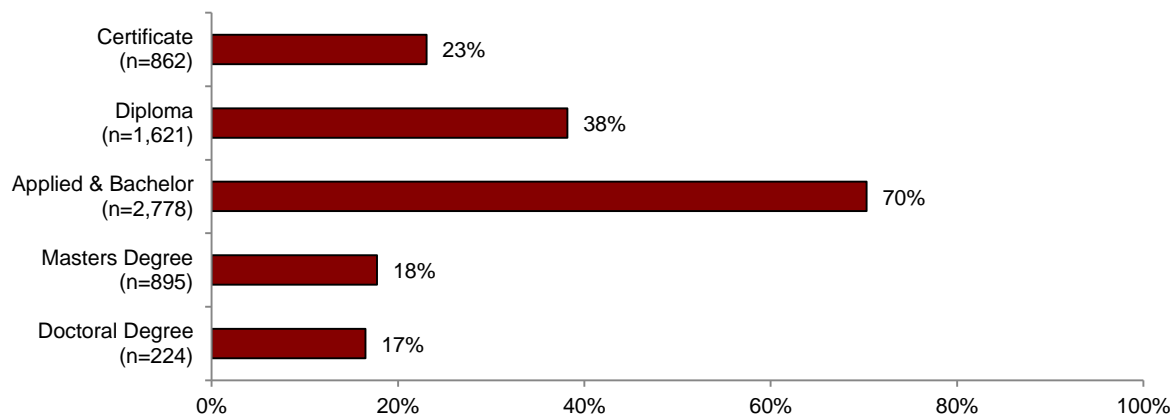


Base: Graduates who completed post-secondary courses prior to enrolling in their program, n=6,527.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.1.3: Receipt of Transfer Credits - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Credential Type

Q23. In completing requirements for the [NAME OF PROGRAM] program, did you receive transfer credit or advanced standing for courses taken at any other institution?



Base: Graduates who completed post-secondary courses prior to enrolling in their program, n=6,380.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

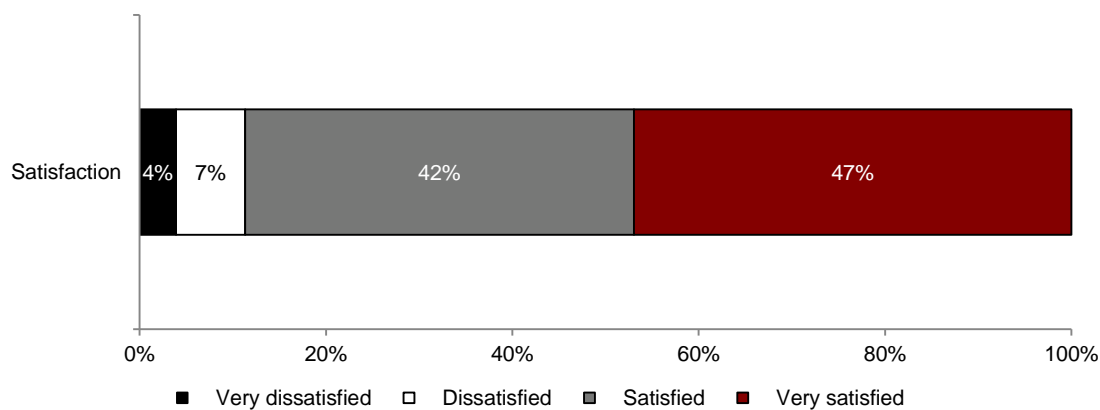
Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

The majority (89%) of graduates who received transfer credit or advanced credit are satisfied to some degree (satisfied/very satisfied) with the transfer credit they received.

Particularly high ratings (very satisfied) are provided among graduates who were living within Canada when they first applied for their post-secondary studies (a range of 46%-51%, compared to 33% outside of Canada).

Figure 6.1.4: Satisfaction with Transfer Credits

Q24. How satisfied were you with the transfer credit that you received?



Base: Graduates who received transfer credit or advanced standing for courses taken at another institution, n=2,944.

Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

6.2 Post-Graduation Transitions

After 2013/14 graduation, not all students entered the work force. Nearly one-quarter (22%) of 2013/14 graduates re-enrolled as students to further their education experience.

A relatively high percentage of graduates who studied at Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions (24%), Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions (22%) and Independent Academic Institutions (27%) re-entered the education system when compared to graduates from Polytechnical Institutions (19%). Applied and Bachelor Degree (26%) graduates are also more likely to be currently enrolled as students, when compared to other graduates of all other credential types (a range of 5%-21%), as are graduates who studied Recreation (39%), when compared to graduates of all other fields of study (a range of 10%-27%).

Younger graduates (a range of 29%-30% of those who were 25 years or younger) are more likely than older graduates (a range of 14%-19% of those 26 years or older) to have enrolled as students after 2013/14 graduation. It is also found that those graduates who were single (25%, compared to a range of 15%-17% for other marital statuses), had no dependents (24%, compared to 16% of those with dependents), and lived in Alberta (urban or rural) when they first applied for post-secondary studies (a range of 21%-23%, compared to 16% for those from outside of Canada), were more likely to enroll as a student after graduation.

Of all the graduates currently enrolled as students, two-thirds (67%) are full-time students and one-third (33%) are part-time.

Students who are more likely to be full-time include:

- Males (70%, compared to 65% of females);
- Graduates 25 years of age or younger (a range of 75%-76%, compared to a range of 33%-67% of those 26 years of age or older);
- Graduates who were single at the start of their post-secondary studies (72%, compared to a range of 47%-51% for other marital statuses);
- Graduates who had no dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (70%, compared to 47% who did);
- Graduates who were living outside of Canada when they first applied for post-secondary (75%, compared to 63% of those from elsewhere in Canada, excluding Alberta);
- Graduates who were studying Recreation or Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences (a range of 85%-87%, compared to a range of 44%-73% for all other fields of study);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Independent Academic Institutions (86%, compared to a range of 56%-75% for all other sectors, excluding Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions)
- Graduates who attained an Applied or Bachelors or Masters Degree (a range of 72%-73%, compared to a range of 58%-60% Certificate or Diploma).

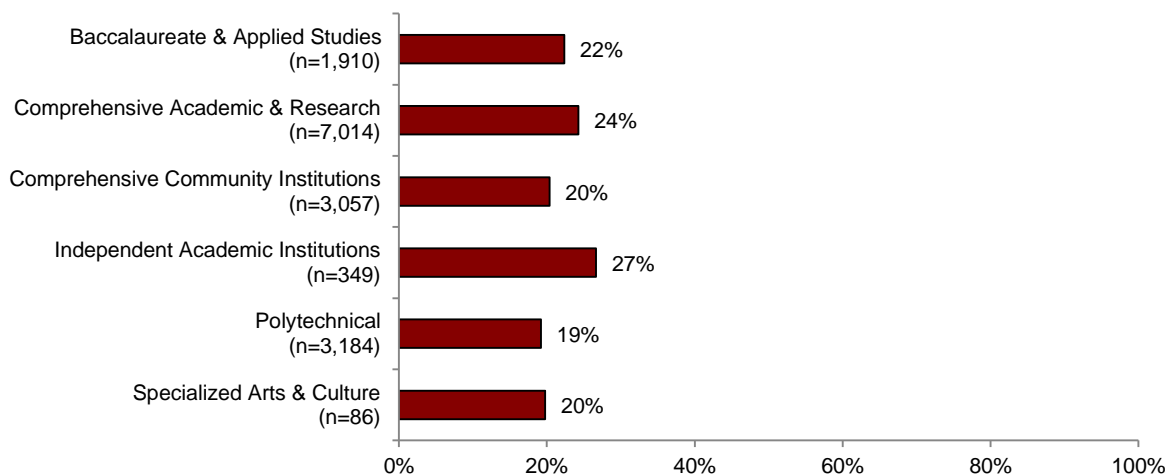
Students who are more likely to be part-time include:

- Females (35%, compared to 30% males);

- Graduates 26 years of age or older (a range of 33%-67%, compared to a range of 24%-25% of those 25 years of age or younger);
- Graduates who were married or living in common-law relationships or separated, divorced or widowed at the start of their post-secondary studies (a range of 49%-53%, compared to 28% single);
- Graduates who had dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (53%, compared to 30% who did not);
- Graduates who were living elsewhere in Canada when they first applied for post-secondary, excluding Alberta (37%, compared to 25% from outside of Canada);
- Graduates who were studying Business or Education (a range of 49%-56%, compared to a range of 13%-32% for Trades and Technologies, Recreation, Language Arts, and Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions, Polytechnical Institutions, or Comprehensive Community Institutions (a range of 40%-44%, compared to a range of 14%-25% for all other sectors, excluding Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions)
- Graduates who attained a Certificate or Diploma (a range of 40%-42%, compared to a range of 27%-28% of those who attained an Applied, Bachelor or Masters degree).

Figure 6.2.1: Current Enrollment - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Sector

Q29. Are you currently enrolled as a student?



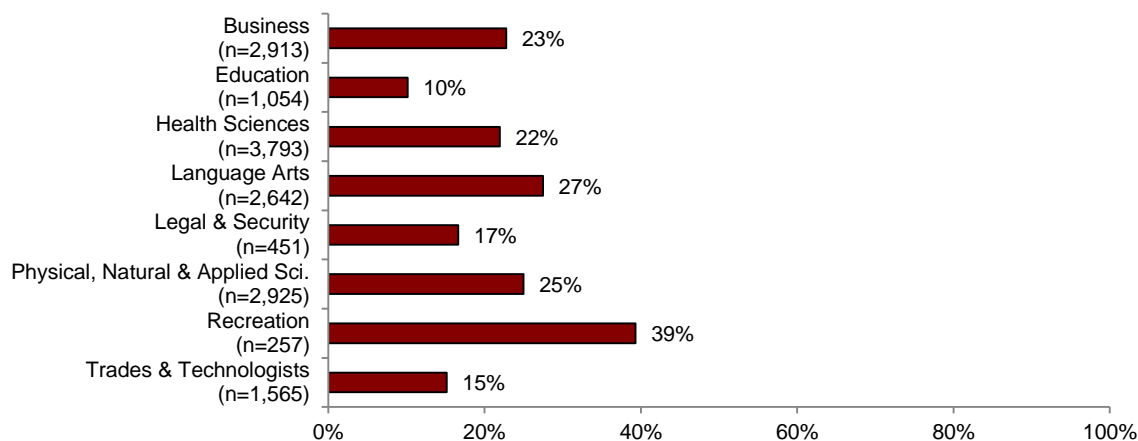
Base: Graduates, n=15,600.

Note: 'Yes' mentions include those currently enrolled as a student in and outside of Alberta.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.2.2: Current Enrollment - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Field of Study

Q29. Are you currently enrolled as a student?



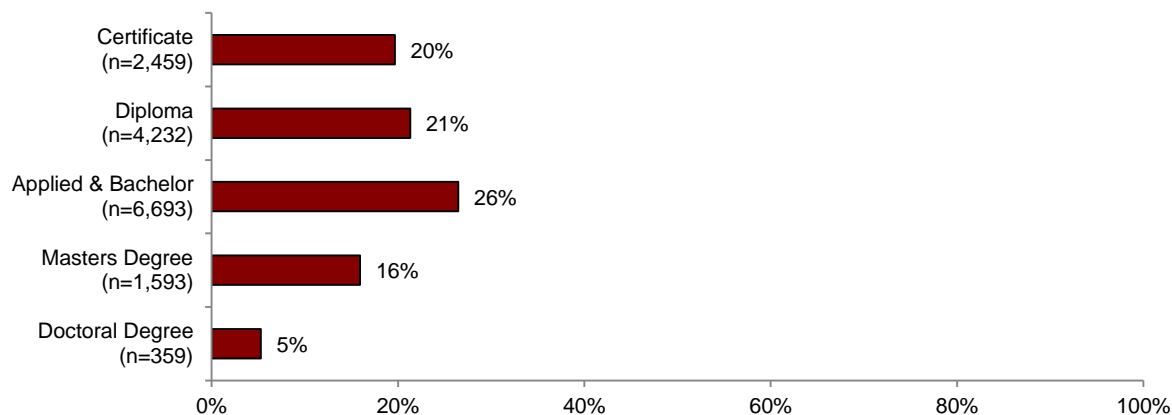
Base: Graduates, n=15,600.

Note: 'Yes' mentions include those currently enrolled as a student in and outside of Alberta.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.2.3: Current Enrollment - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Credential Type

Q29. Are you currently enrolled as a student?



Base: Graduates, n=15,336.

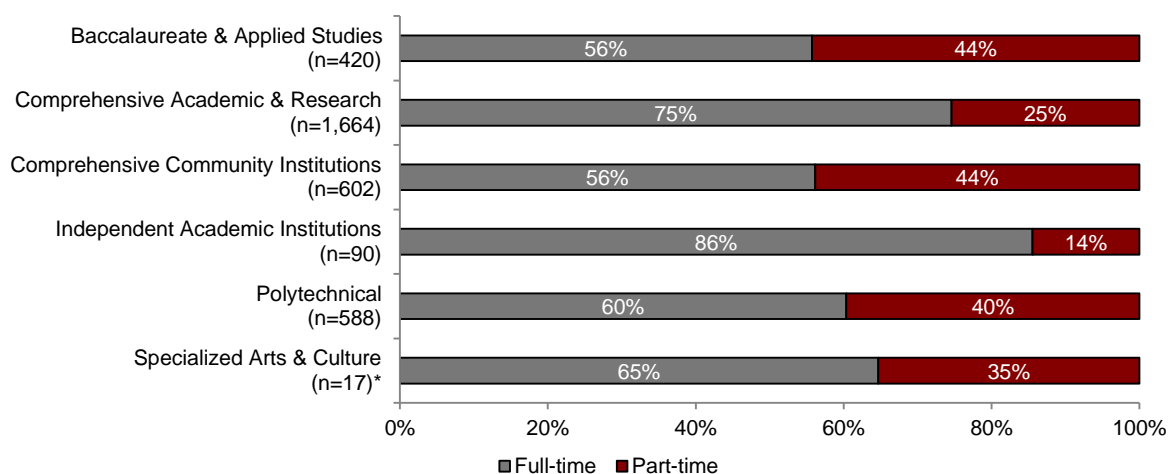
Note: 'Yes' mentions include those currently enrolled as a student in and outside of Alberta.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.2.4: Full-time and Part-time – by Sector

Q31. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student?



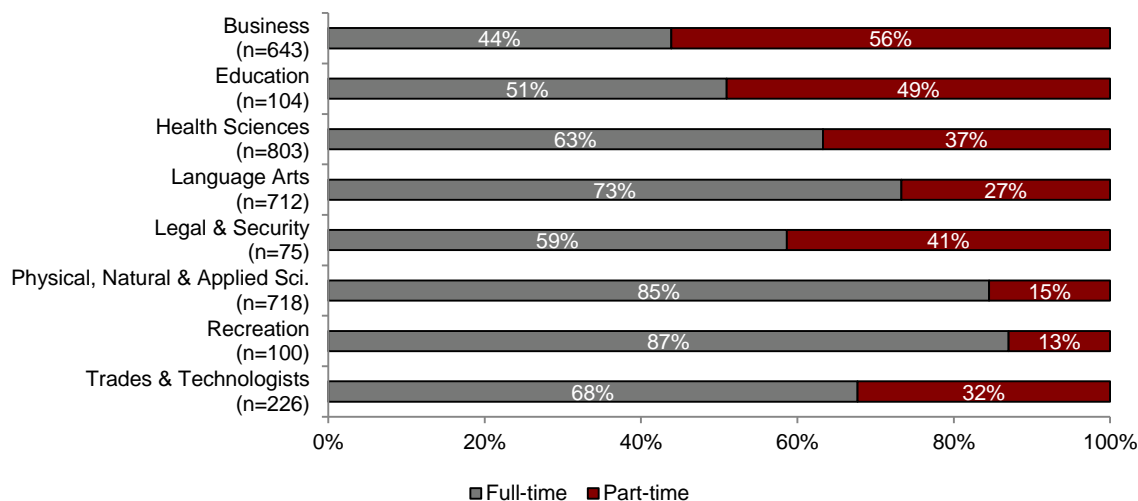
Base: Graduates currently enrolled as a student, n=3,381. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

*Caution to be used when interpreting results due to small sample size.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.2.5: Full-time and Part-time – by Field of Study

Q31. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student?

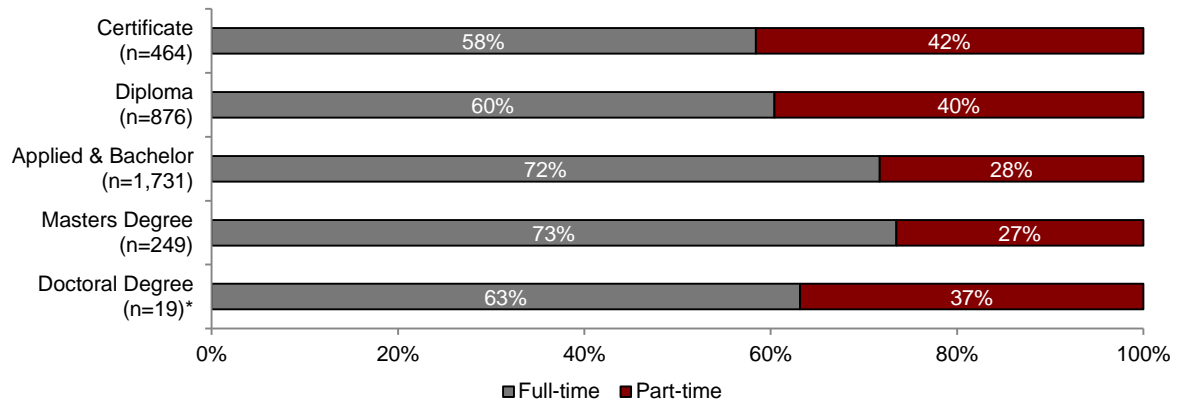


Base: Graduates currently enrolled as a student, n=3,381. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.2.6: Full-time and Part-time – by Credential Type

Q31. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student?



Base: Graduates currently enrolled as a student, n=3,339. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

*Caution when interpreting results due to small sample size.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

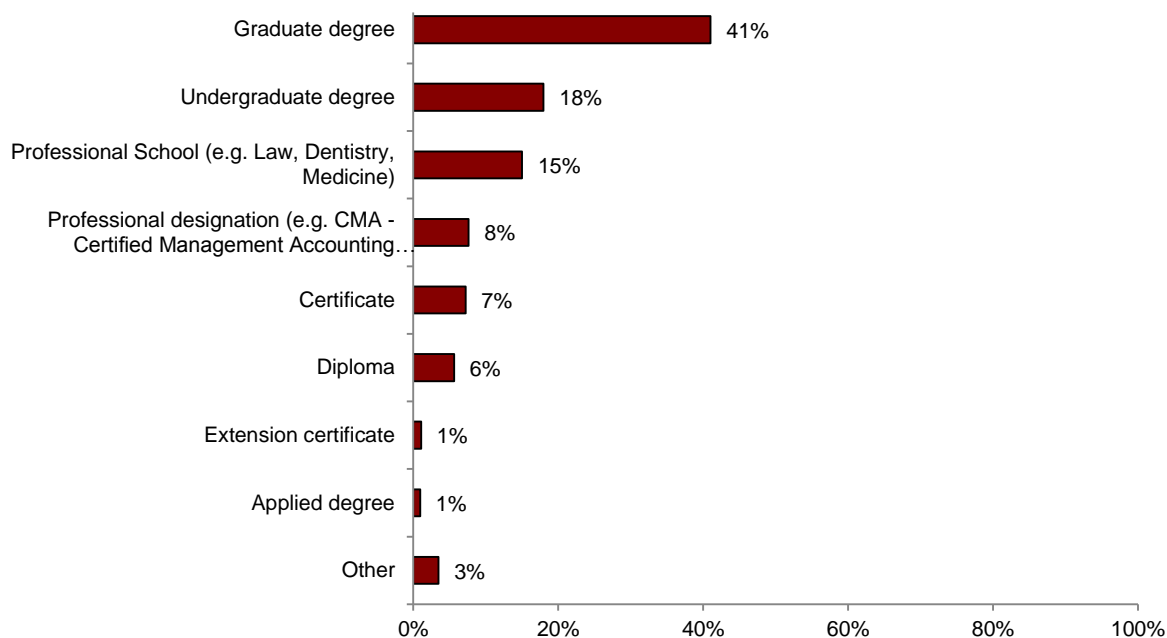
Two in five (41%) graduates currently enrolled as students are working towards a graduate degree.

Graduates currently enrolled as students outside of Alberta who are more likely to be working towards a graduate degree include those who graduated from a Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions, Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions, or an Independent Academic Institutions (a range of 46%-53%, when compared to a range of 11%-16% for Polytechnical Institutions and Comprehensive Community Institutions), those who attained an Applied or Bachelor or Master's Degree (a range of 49%-51%, when compared to a range of 8%-14% for Certificate and Diploma), and those who completed their studies within Language Arts and Physical Natural and Applied Sciences (a range of 48%-52%, compared to a range of 9%-34% for Trades and Technologies, Business and Health Sciences).

Graduates who are currently enrolled as students outside of Alberta and are 23 years of age and older (a range of 42%-48%) are also more likely to be working towards a graduate degree when compared to graduates 22 years of age or younger (19%).

Figure 6.2.7: Type of Current Enrollment

Q30. Will these studies lead to a...?



Base: Graduates currently enrolled as a student outside of Alberta, n=745. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.2.8: Type of Current Enrollment (rows) – by Sector (attained, columns)

	Baccalaureate & Applied Studies (n=82)	Comprehensive Academic & Research (n=471)	Comprehensive Community Institutions (n=73)	Independent Academic Institutions (n=34)	Polytechnical (n=83)	Specialized Arts & Culture (n=2)*
Diploma	6%	5%	11%		6%	n/a
Certificate	9%	7%	12%	3%	6%	n/a
Extension Certificate	n/a	1%	1%	3%	n/a	50%
Applied Degree	n/a	<1%	3%	n/a	4%	n/a
Undergraduate Degree	16%	7%	49%	3%	61%	n/a
Graduate Degree	46%	48%	15%	53%	11%	50%
Professional School	15%	18%	3%	38%	2%	n/a
Professional designation	7%	9%	4%	n/a	7%	n/a
Other	1%	5%	1%	n/a	2%	n/a

Base: Graduates currently enrolled as a student outside of Alberta, n=745. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

*Caution to be used when interpreting results due to small sample size.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.2.9: Type of Current Enrollment (rows) – by Field of Study (attained, columns)

	Business (n=94)	Education (n=27)*	Health Sciences (n=143)	Language Arts (n=196)	Legal & Security (n=19)*	Physical, Natural & Applied Sci. (n=189)	Recreation (n=22)*	Trades & Technologists (n=55)
Diploma	3%	15%	8%	7%	5%	4%	n/a	4%
Certificate	9%	4%	10%	7%	16%	4%	n/a	9%
Extension Certificate	n/a	n/a	1%	2%	n/a	2%	n/a	2%
Applied Degree	n/a	n/a	2%	n/a	n/a	1%	n/a	5%
Undergraduate Degree	19%	7%	14%	14%	11%	14%	14%	65%
Graduate Degree	31%	56%	34%	52%	26%	48%	55%	9%
Professional School	12%	4%	13%	12%	37%	23%	32%	n/a
Professional designation	26%	n/a	10%	5%		4%	n/a	2%
Other	1%	15%	7%	3%	5%	2%	n/a	4%

Base: Graduates currently enrolled as a student outside of Alberta, n=745. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

*Caution to be used when interpreting results due to small sample size.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.2.10: Type of Current Enrollment (rows) – by Credential Type (attained, columns)

	Certificate (n=39)	Diploma (n=134)	Applied & Bachelor (n=451)	Masters Degree (n=94)	Doctoral Degree (n=12)*
Diploma	26%	5%	4%	4%	8%
Certificate	21%	7%	5%	13%	8%
Extension Certificate	3%	n/a	1%	1%	
Applied Degree	3%	3%	<1%	1%	
Undergraduate Degree	26%	66%	7%	5%	8%
Graduate Degree	8%	13%	49%	51%	50%
Professional School	3%	2%	22%	9%	
Professional designation	8%	3%	8%	9%	17%
Other	5%	1%	3%	7%	8%

Base: Graduates currently enrolled as a student outside of Alberta, n=730. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

*Caution to be used when interpreting results due to small sample size.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

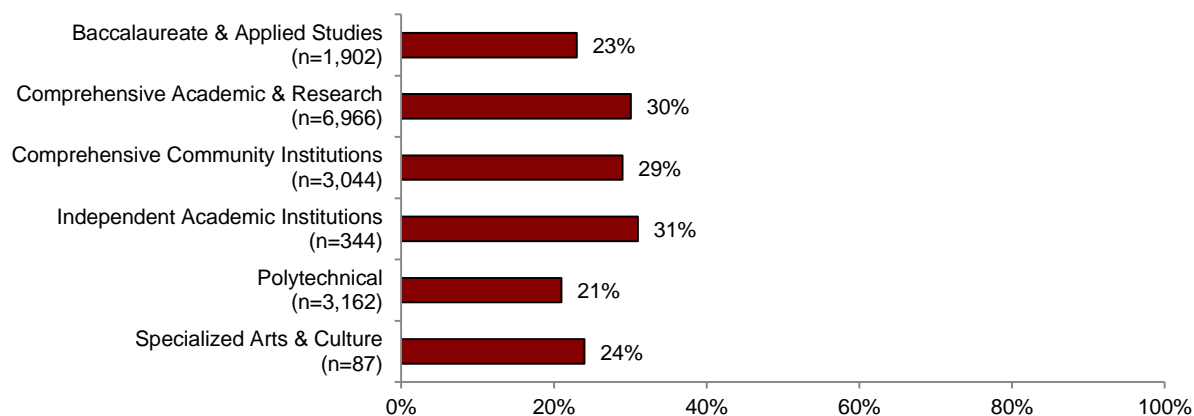
6.3 Relocation since Graduation

Just over a quarter (27%) of graduates have permanently relocated to a different city or town since they graduated. Those more likely to have relocated include:

- Graduates 30 years of age or younger (a range of 29%-31%, compared to a range of 15%-23% of those 31 years of age and older);
- Graduates who were single at the start of their post-secondary studies (30%, compared to 20% all other marital statuses);
- Graduates who had no dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (30%, compared to 17% who did);
- Graduates who were living in rural Alberta or elsewhere in Canada (42%, compared to a range of 19%-34% of those from all other locations, excluding Alberta);
- Graduates who were studying Recreation (42%, compared to a range of 20%-32% for all other fields of study);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions, Comprehensive Community Institutions or Independent Academic Institutions (a range of 29%-31%, compared to a range of 20%-23% for Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions and Polytechnical Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained a Doctoral Degree (38%, compared to a range of 21%-29% for all other credential types).

Figure 6.3.1: Relocation since Graduation - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Sector

Q70. Have you permanently relocated to a different city or town since the time of your graduation from [NAME OF INSTITUTION]?

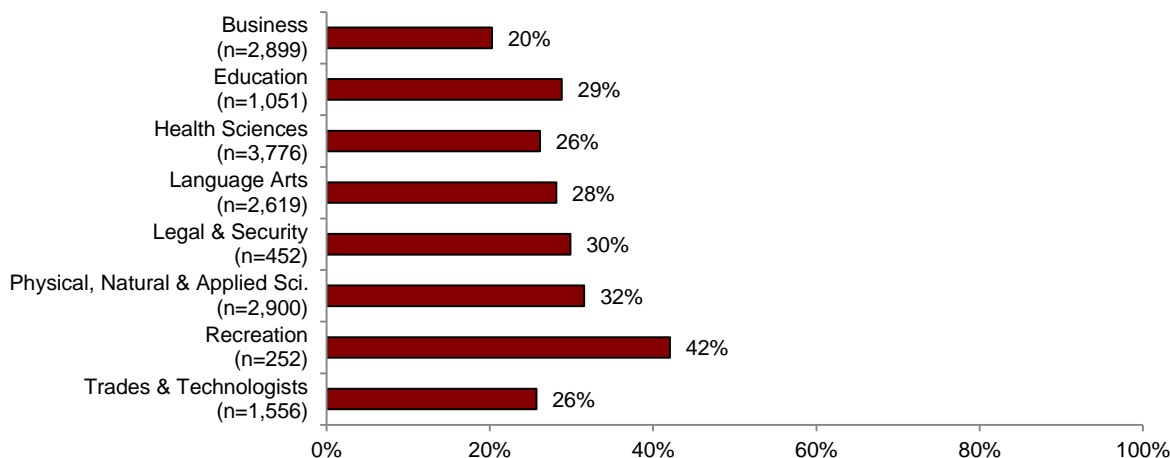


Base: Graduates, n=15,505.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.3.2: Relocation since Graduation - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Field of Study

Q70. Have you permanently relocated to a different city or town since the time of your graduation from [NAME OF INSTITUTION]?

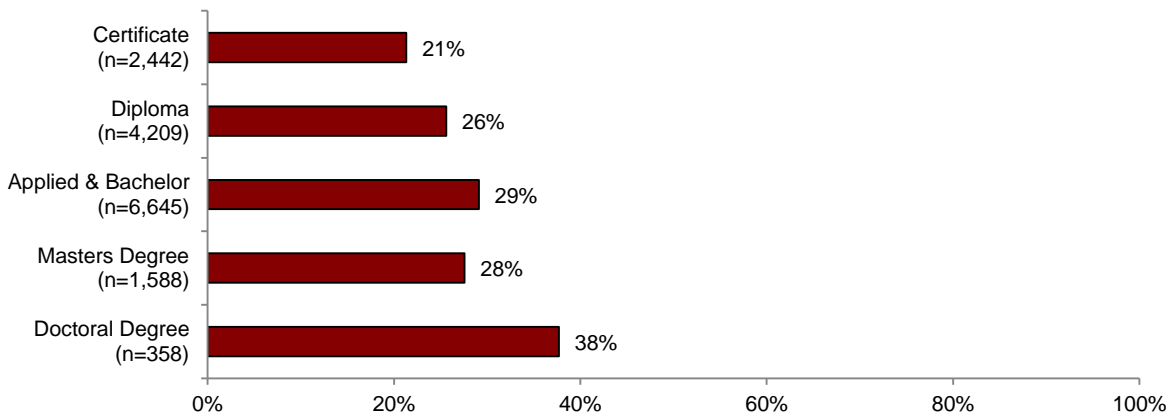


Base: Graduates, n=15,505.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.3.3: Relocation since Graduation - Those Who Responded 'Yes' - by Credential Type

Q70. Have you permanently relocated to a different city or town since the time of your graduation from [NAME OF INSTITUTION]?



Base: Graduates, n=15,242.

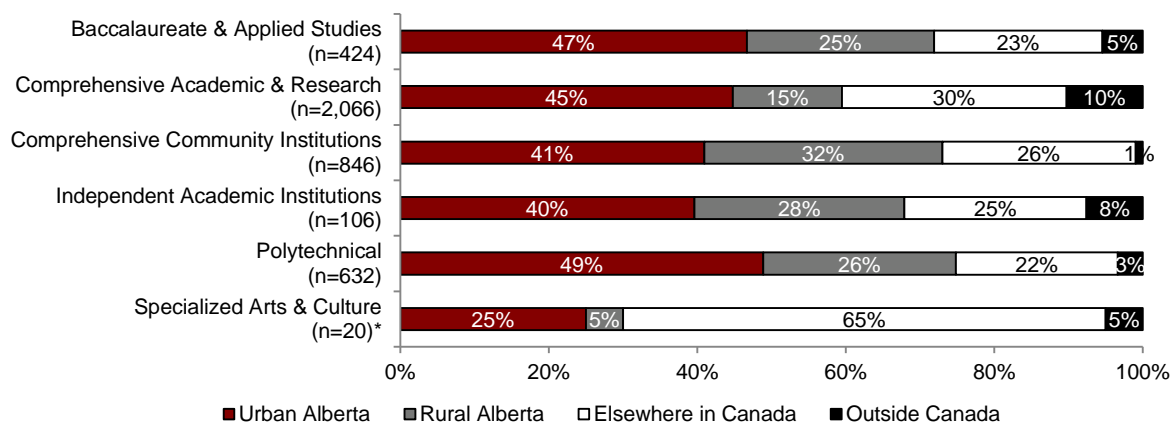
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

Nearly half (45%) of Alberta graduates relocated to a urban centre within Alberta since graduation, followed by over one quarter (27%) who moved outside of Alberta but remained in Canada, less than one in five (21%) who moved to a rural area of Alberta, and finally 7% who moved outside of Canada.

Figure 6.3.4: Relocation Destination after Graduation – by Sector

Q71. Which city or town did you relocate to?



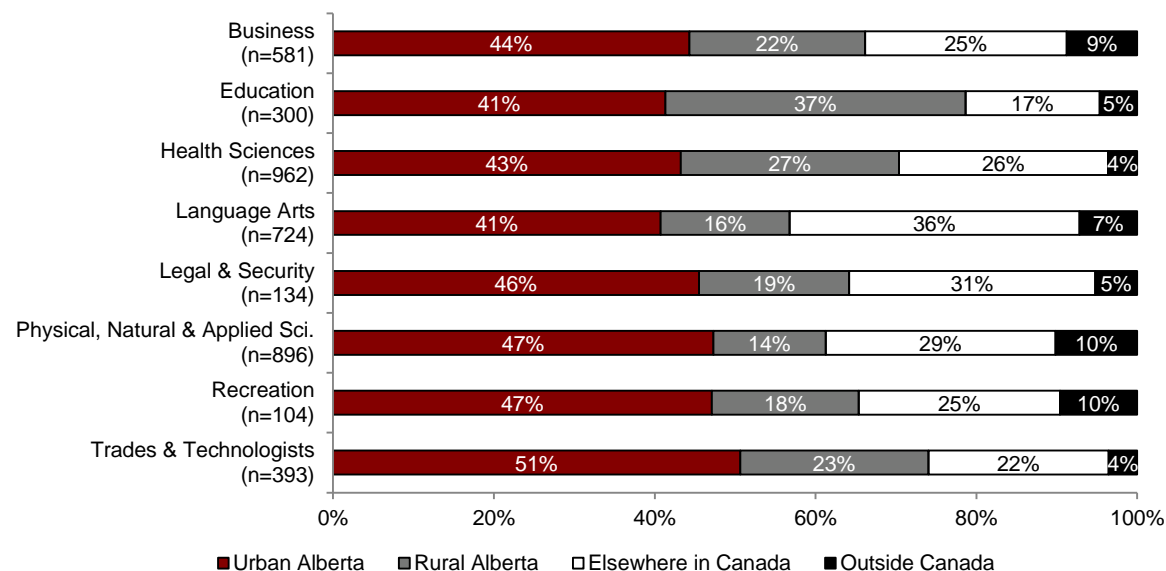
Base: Graduates who have relocated since graduation, n=4,094. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

*Caution when interpreting results due to small sample size.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.3.5: Relocation Destination after Graduation – by Field of Study

Q71. Which city or town did you relocate to?

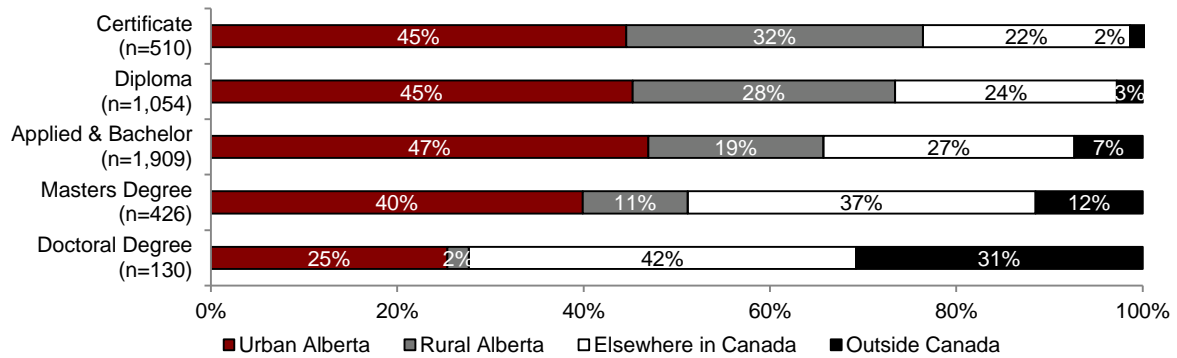


Base: Graduates who have relocated since graduation, n=4,094. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.3.6: Relocation Destination after Graduation – by Credential Type

Q71. Which city or town did you relocate to?



Base: Graduates who have relocated since graduation, n=4,028. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

6.4 Historic Comparisons

This section shows trends over time for those graduates who chose to re-enroll as students to further their education. Results are compared for students who graduated in 2009/10, 2011/12, and 2013/14, and who subsequently re-enrolled as students. Results are presented by sector, field of study, and credential type.

In general, the re-enrollment patterns of graduates as students remains fairly consistent. The following differences (between 2013/14 and 2011/12) and trends (since 2009/10) are observed:

Overall:

- Trending down

Among sector:

- Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions
 - Trending down
 - Down since 2011/12
- Comprehensive Community Institutions
 - Trending down
- Independent Academic Institutions
 - Trending down
 - Down since 2011/12
- Polytechnical Institutions
 - Trending down
- Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions
 - Down since 2011/12

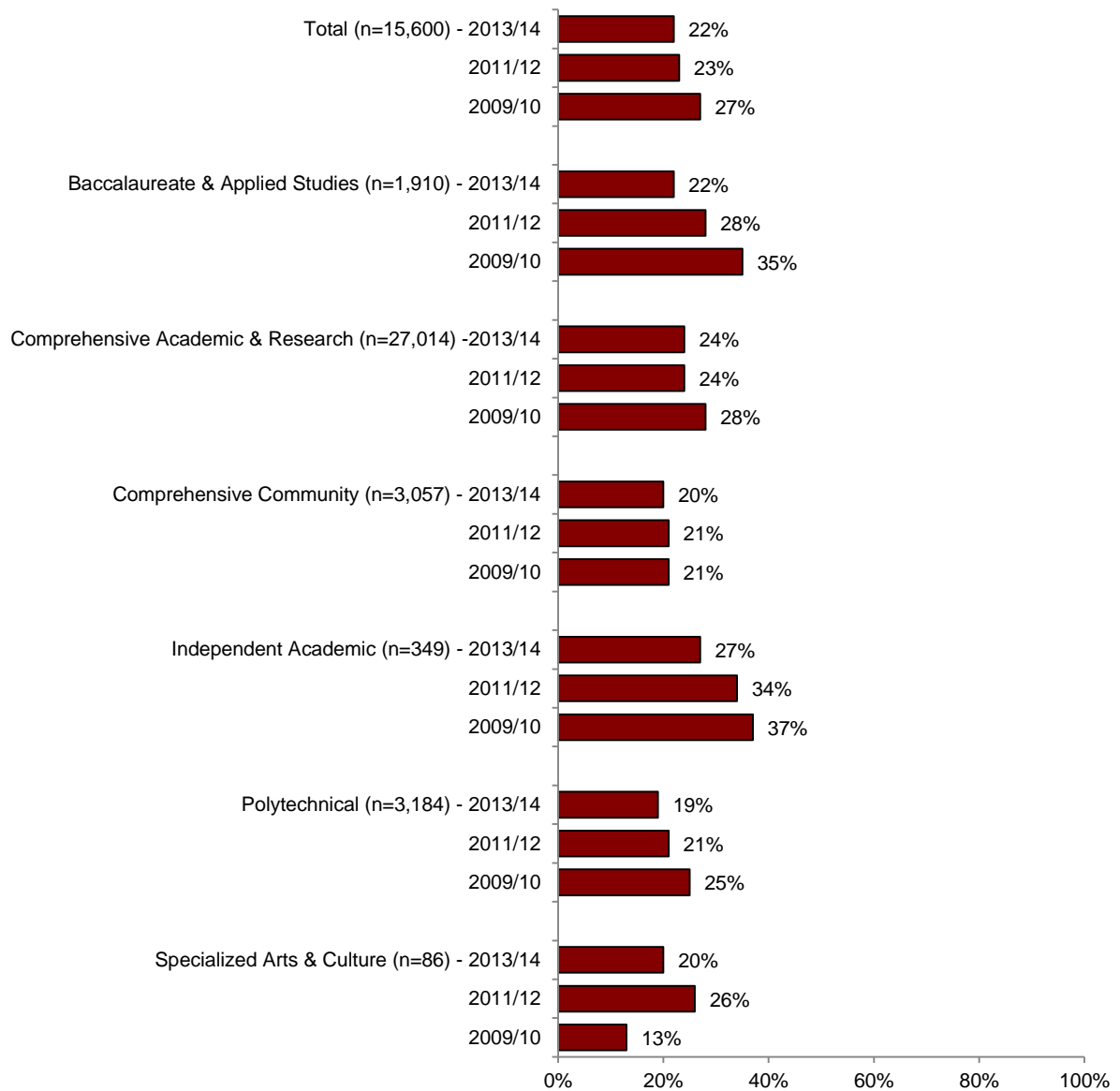
Among field of study:

- Business
 - Trending down
- Language Arts
 - Trending down
- Recreation
 - Up since 2011/12

Among credential type:

- Diplomas
 - Trending down
- Applied or Bachelor Degrees
 - Trending down
- Masters Degrees
 - Trending down

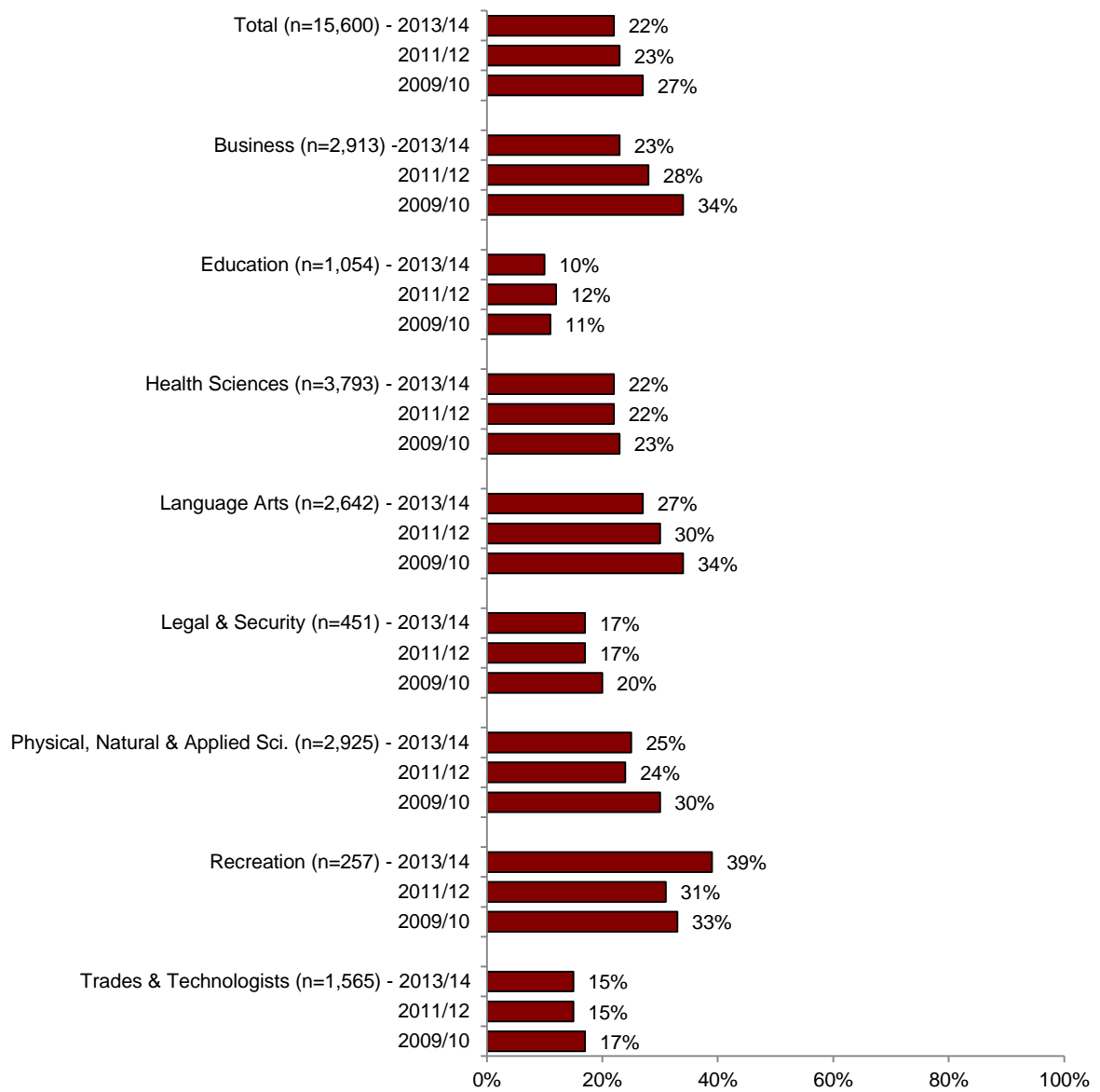
Figure 6.4.1: Historic – Current Enrollment – by Sector Respondents Graduated From



Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

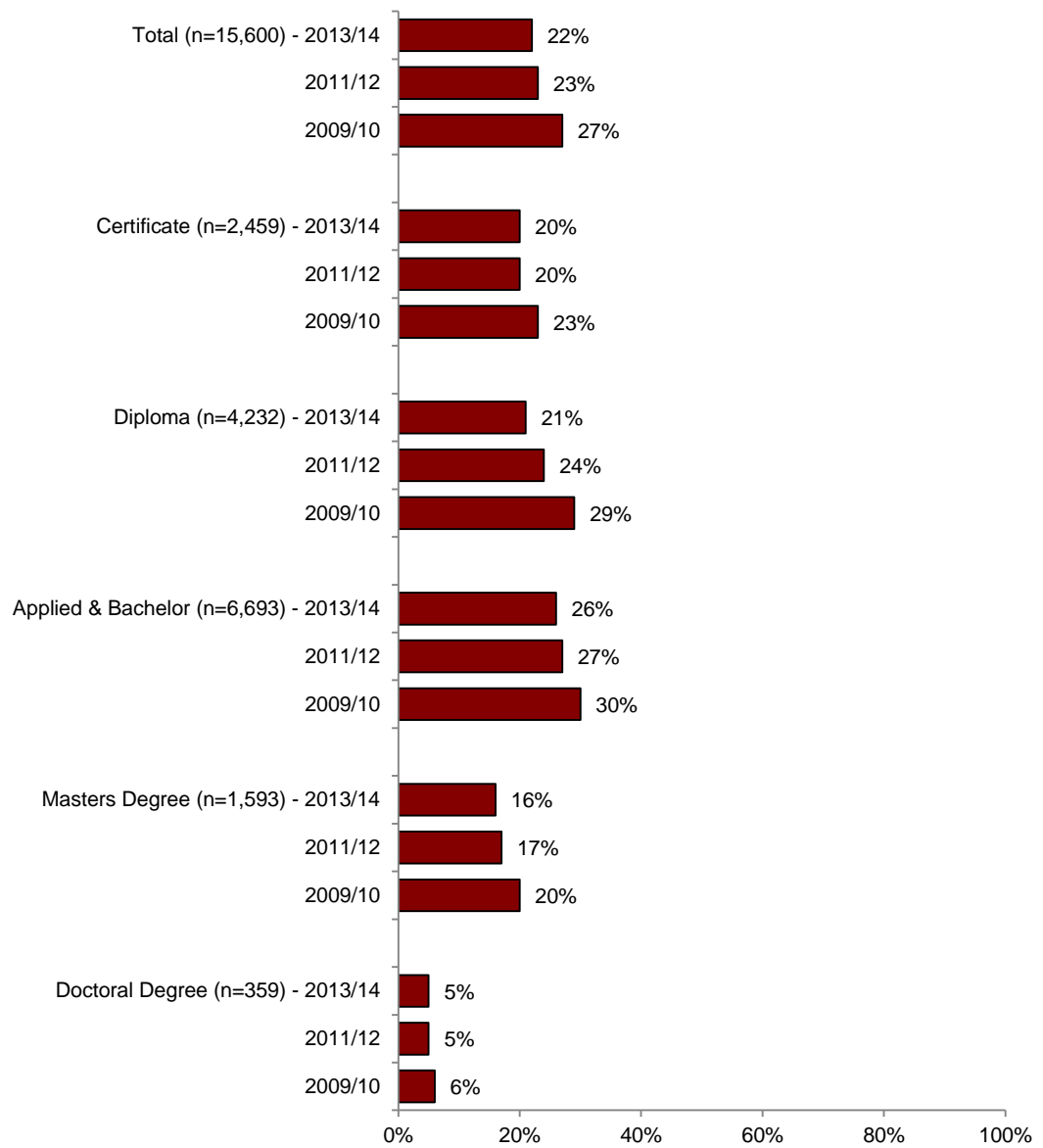
Figure 6.4.2: Historic – Current Enrollment – by Field of Study Respondents Graduated From



Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 6.4.3: Historic – Current Enrollment – by Credential Type Respondents Graduated From



Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from 2013/14 analysis.

7. Outcomes

This section discusses graduates' goals and employment outcomes upon completing their studies at Alberta post-secondary institutions.

Other areas discussed in this section are: the type of jobs graduates obtained after graduation, current annual income earned, how related their jobs are to their fields of study, the qualifications required for their current jobs and their current job satisfaction.

7.1 Goals

Nearly three in five (61%) Alberta graduates had the primary goal of completing their program when they entered their post-secondary field of study, followed by about one in seven (14%) who wished to attain employment.

Those most likely to have set a primary goal to complete their specific credential type include:

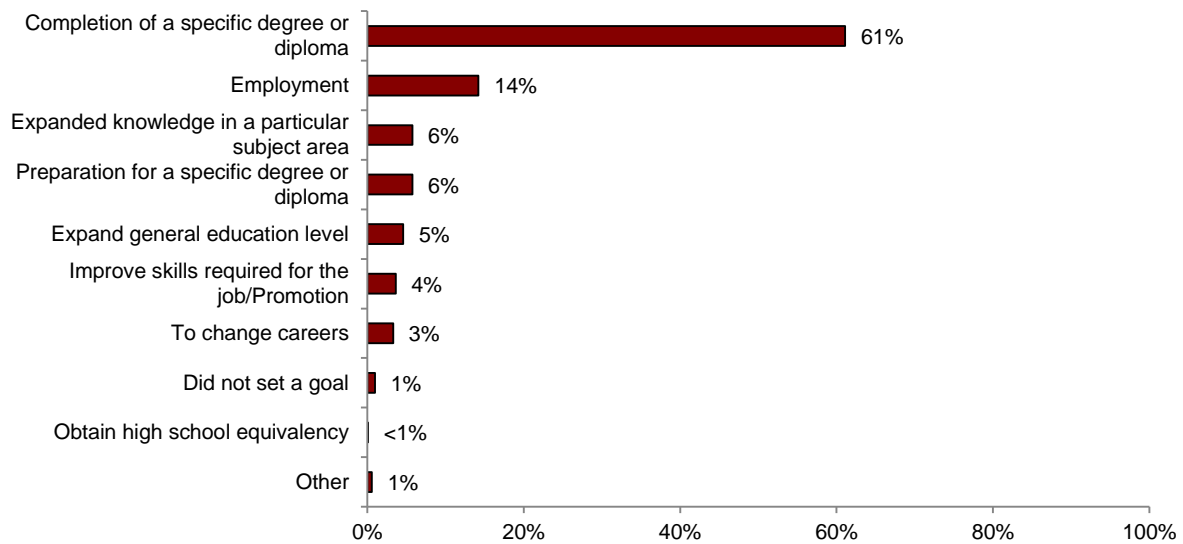
- Females (64%, compared to 57% of males);
- Graduates between the ages of 23 and 30 years (a range of 63%-65%, compared to a range of 55%-58% for all other age groups);
- Graduates who were single at the start of their post-secondary studies (63%, compared to a range of 53%-57% for all other marital statuses);
- Graduates who had no dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (63%, compared to 55% who did);
- Graduates who were living elsewhere in Canada, excluding Alberta when they first applied for post-secondary studies (67%, compared to a range of 55%-63% for all other regions);
- Graduates of any field of study excluding Trades and Technologies (a range of 59%-67%, compared 44% for Trades and Technologies);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions (71%, compared to a range of 50%-67% in all other sectors, excluding Independent Academic Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained an Applied or Bachelor, or Doctoral Degree (a range of 69%-70%, compared to a range of 41%-62% all other credential types).

Those most likely to have set a primary goal to achieve employment include:

- Males (17%, compared to 12% of females);
- Graduates 22 years of age or younger (18%, compared to a range of 12%-14% for all other age groups);
- Graduates who were living in urban Alberta when they first applied for post-secondary studies (16%, compared to a range of 10%-13% for all other regions);
- Graduates who were studying Trades and Technologies (28%, compared to a range of 7%-19% for all other fields of study);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Polytechnical Institutions (24%, compared to a range of 6%-17% in all other sectors); and
- Graduates who attained a Certificate (24%, compared to a range of 6%-18% for all other credential types).

Figure 7.1.1: Goals

Q1. What was your primary goal upon entering [NAME OF INSTITUTION]?



Base: Graduates, n=15,594. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

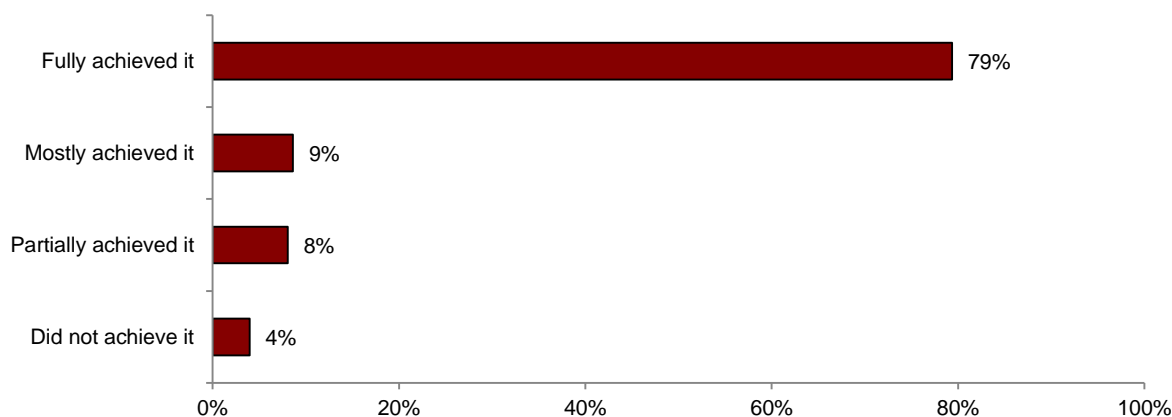
Nearly four in five (79%) graduates who set a goal fully achieved their primary goal(s) upon completion of their studies.

Those most likely to have fully achieved their primary goal upon graduation include:

- Females (82%, compared to 75% of males);
- Graduates 23 years of age or older (a range of 80%-81%, compared to 74% of those 22 years of age or younger);
- Graduates who were married or living in common-law relationships when they first applied for post-secondary studies (82%, compared to 79% single);
- Graduates who do not consider themselves as having a disability (80%, compared to 71% who do);
- Graduates who were living elsewhere in Canada (excluding Alberta) (86%, compared to a range of 70%-82% from all other regions);
- Graduates who were studying Education (89%, compared to a range of 70%-86% for all other fields of study);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Independent Academic Institutions (88%, compared to a range of 72%-82% in all other sectors, excluding Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions and Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained an Applied or Bachelor, Masters or Doctoral Degree (a range of 83%-86%, compared to a range of 67%-79% for all other credential types).

Figure 7.1.2: Achieved Primary Goal

Q2. To what extent did you achieve your primary goal?

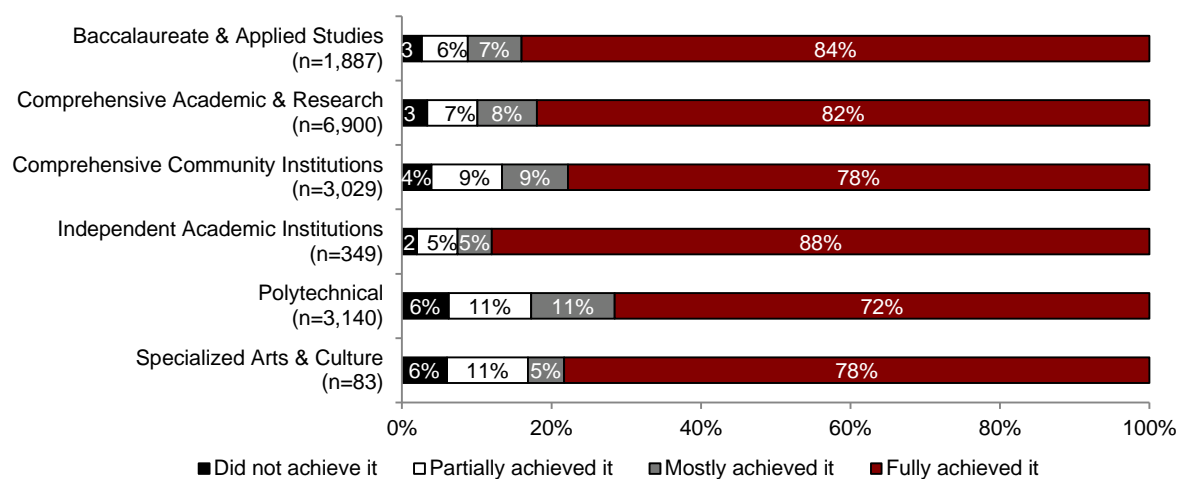


Base: Graduates who set a goal, n=15,388. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 7.1.3: Achieved Primary Goal – by Sector

Q2. To what extent did you achieve your primary goal?



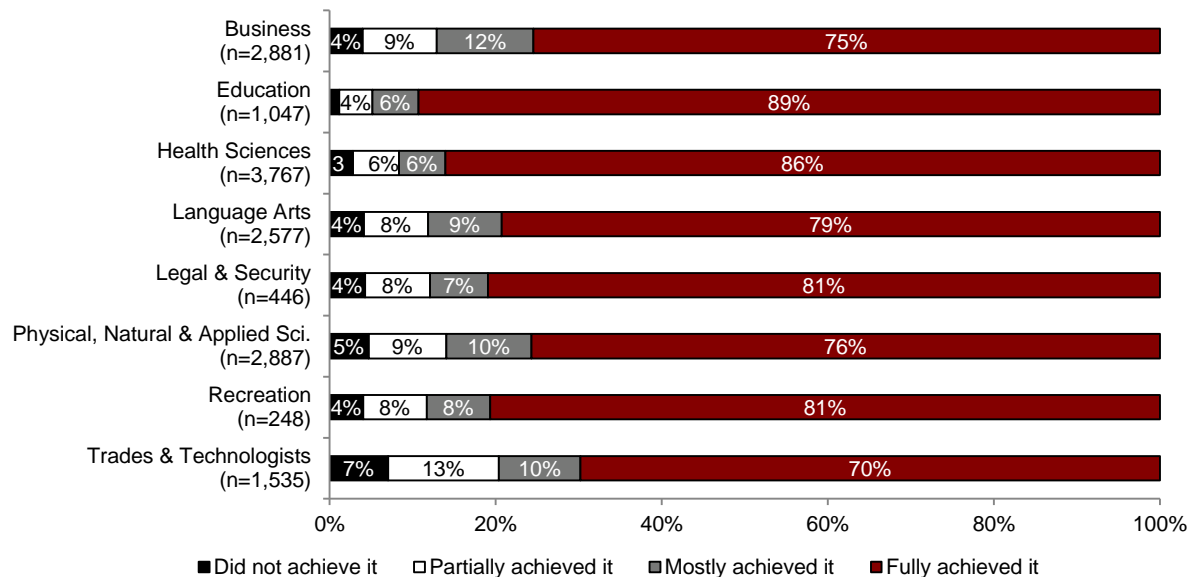
Base: Graduates who set a goal, n=15,388. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers.

Figure 7.1.4: Achieved Primary Goal – by Field of Study

Q2. To what extent did you achieve your primary goal?



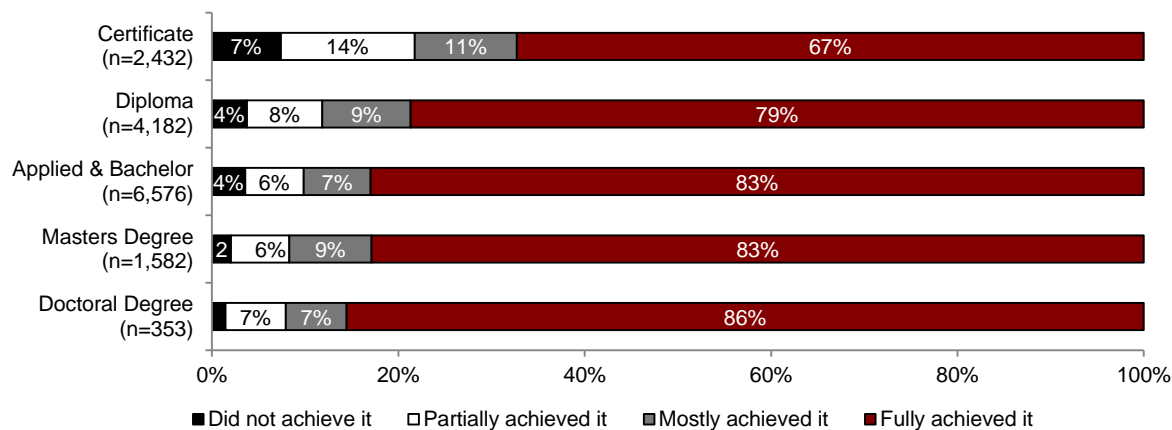
Base: Graduates who set a goal, n=15,388. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 7.1.5: Achieved Primary Goal – by Credential Type

Q2. To what extent did you achieve your primary goal?



Base: Graduates who set a goal, n=15,125. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

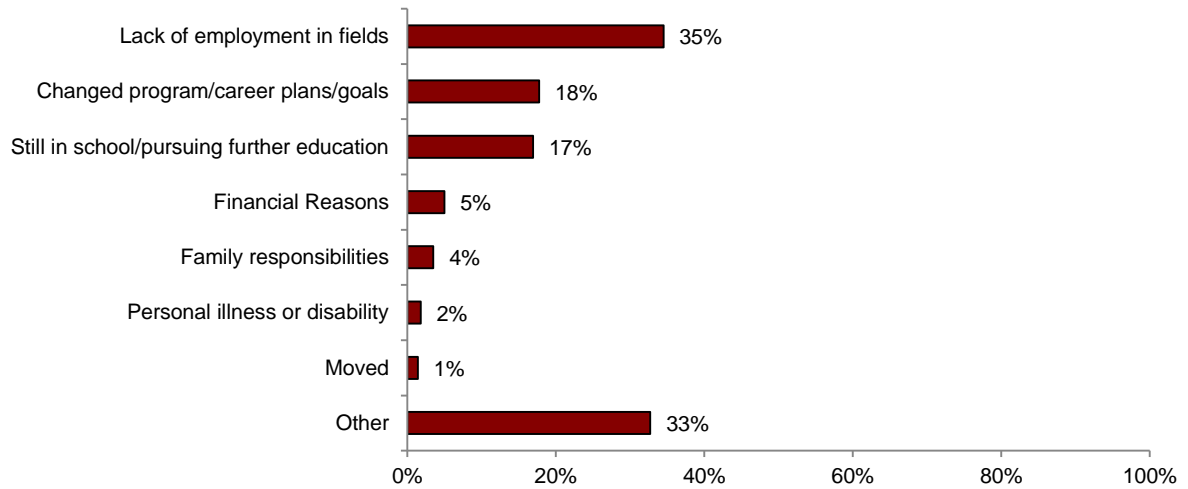
Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

Of those graduates who did not fully achieve their primary goal upon graduation, over two thirds (35%) indicate lack of employment in their field as their primary reason, followed by less than one-fifth who cite changing program or career plans or goals (18%), or re-entering the post-secondary system to further pursue their academic goals (17%).

Figure 7.1.6: Reason for Not Fully Achieving Primary Goal

Q3. Why did you not fully achieve your primary goal?



Base: Graduates who did not fully achieve their goal, n=3,041. Values may not add to 100% due to multiple responses allowed.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 7.1.7: Reason for Not Achieving Primary Goal – by Sector

	Baccalaureate & Applied Studies (n=293)	Comprehensive Academic & Research (n=1,204)	Comprehensive Community Institutions (n=648)	Independent Academic Institutions (n=41)	Polytechnical (n=844)	Specialized Arts & Culture (n=19)*
Changed program/career plans/goals	21%	23%	13%	34%	12%	16%
Personal illness or disability	2%	2%	1%	5%	1%	5%
Family responsibilities	3%	3%	5%	2%	4%	n/a
Moved	1%	1%	2%	n/a	2%	n/a
Financial Reasons	7%	3%	7%	5%	5%	11%
Lack of employment in fields	29%	34%	32%	37%	38%	37%
Still in school/pursuing further education	16%	19%	16%	5%	17%	5%
Other	33%	31%	34%	34%	33%	53%

Base: Graduates who did not fully achieve their goal. Values may not add to 100% due to multiple responses allowed.

*Caution to be used when interpreting results due to small sample size.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis

Figure 7.1.8: Reason for Not Achieving Primary Goal – by Field of Study

	Business (n=676)	Education (n=105)	Health Sciences (n=505)	Language Arts (n=515)	Legal & Security (n=82)	Physical, Natural & Applied Sci. (n=677)	Recreation (n=47)	Trades & Technologists (n=442)
Changed program/career plans/goals	14%	22%	20%	25%	15%	18%	38%	11%
Personal illness or disability	1%	5%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Family responsibilities	5%	4%	6%	3%	2%	2%	n/a	2%
Moved	2%	n/a	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Financial Reasons	7%	8%	4%	7%	5%	2%	6%	5%
Lack of employment in fields	31%	44%	31%	28%	29%	41%	23%	41%
Still in school/pursuing further education	20%	13%	18%	16%	18%	17%	28%	12%
Other	33%	26%	29%	38%	40%	31%	26%	34%

Base: Graduates who did not fully achieve their goal. Values may not add to 100% due to multiple responses allowed.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis

Figure 7.1.9: Reason for Not Achieving Primary Goal – by Credential Type

	Certificate (n=765)	Diploma (n=844)	Applied & Bachelor (n=1,096)	Masters Degree (n=251)	Doctoral Degree (n=49)
Changed program/career plans/goals	13%	13%	25%	19%	14%
Personal illness or disability	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%
Family responsibilities	5%	3%	2%	4%	4%
Moved	2%	1%	1%	2%	n/a
Financial Reasons	5%	8%	4%	3%	2%
Lack of employment in fields	34%	36%	33%	36%	49%
Still in school/pursuing further education	15%	18%	18%	14%	4%
Other	33%	33%	32%	34%	37%

Base: Graduates who did not fully achieve their goal. Values may not add to 100% due to multiple responses allowed.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

7.2 Employment

At the time of the survey, excluding graduates who were pursuing further education full-time, the majority (89%) of graduates indicated having at least one paying job and, of those who had a paying job, seven percent (7%) were self-employed.

When calculating the labour force totals among all 2013/14 Alberta graduates, about three quarters (76%) were employed, while 7% were not employed, but actively looking for employment, and 3% were not in the labour force (unemployed and not actively looking for employment). Among all graduates, one in seven (14%) were back in the post-secondary education system full-time pursuing further educational endeavors.

Graduates who studied within Trades and Technologies (14%, compared to a range of 2%-9% for all other fields of study), attained a Certificate (10%, compared to 6% for all other credential types, excluding Diploma), or had attended a Polytechnical Institution (11%, compared to a range of 6%-7% for all other sectors, excluding Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions), were least likely to be employed at the time of the survey when compared to other graduates.

Graduates who were most likely to be employed at the time of the survey (76%) include:

- Females (77%, compared to 74% males);
- Graduates 31 years of age or older (a range of 81%-84%, compared to a range of 67%-79% for those 30 years of age or younger);
- Graduates who were married or living in common law or separated, divorced or widowed at the start of their post-secondary studies (a range of 81%-82%, compared to 73% of single graduates);
- Graduates who had dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (80%, compared to 75% of those who did not);
- Graduates who do not consider themselves to have a disability (76%, compared to 63% who do);
- Graduates who were living in rural Alberta or elsewhere in Canada (excluding urban Alberta) (a range of 78%-80%, compared to 74% for urban Alberta);
- Graduates who were studying Education (90%, compared to a range of 62%-82% for all other fields of study);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions (80%, compared to a range of 69%-75% for all other sectors, excluding Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions and Comprehensive Community Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained a Doctoral Degree (89%, compared to a range of 74%-81% all other credential types).

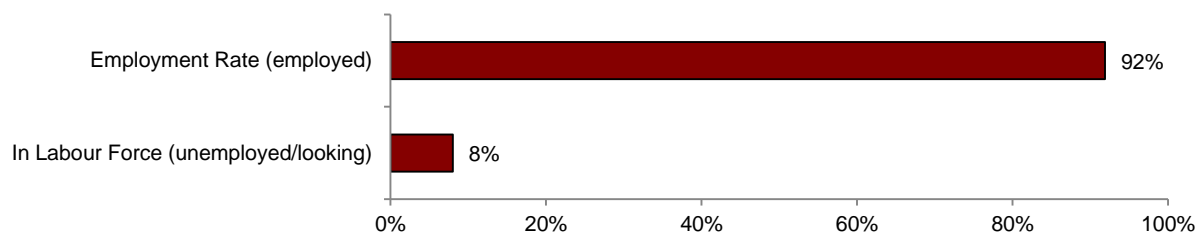
Graduates who were most likely to be unemployed at the time of the survey (7%), but actively looking for employment, included:

- Males (9%, compared to 5% females);
- Graduates 41 years of age or older (8%, compared to a range of 6% 23 to 25 years of age);
- Graduates who had dependents at the start of their post-secondary studies (9%, compared to 6% who did not);

- Graduates who consider themselves to have a disability (12%, compared to 7% those who do not);
- Graduates who were living in urban Alberta or outside of Canada when they first applied for post-secondary studies (a range of 8%-10%, compared to 5% elsewhere in Canada and rural Alberta).

Figure 7.2.1: Employment Rate Overall among Those Who Are in Labour Force

Q32. Do you currently have one or more paying jobs, including self-employment and seasonal positions? Q33. Are you currently looking for a job?



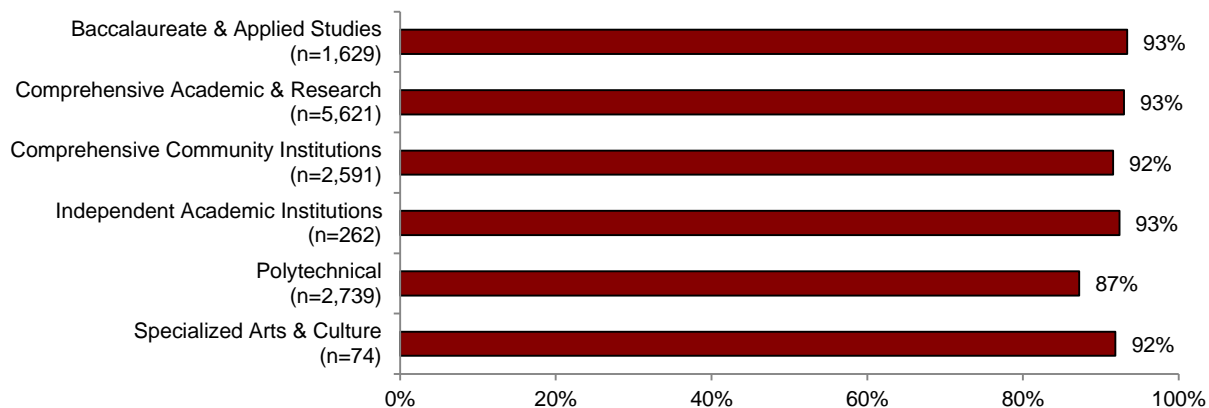
Base: Graduates who are in the labour force, n = 12,915 Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Overall, 2013/14 graduates who are in labour force had an employment rate of 92% (excluding those who were not in labour force or those who were studying full time). The graduates with the highest employment rate were:

- Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions and Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions – 93%
- Education fields of study – 98%
- Masters and Doctoral Degree programs – 94%

Figure 7.2.2: Employment Rate among Those Who Are in Labour Force – by Sector

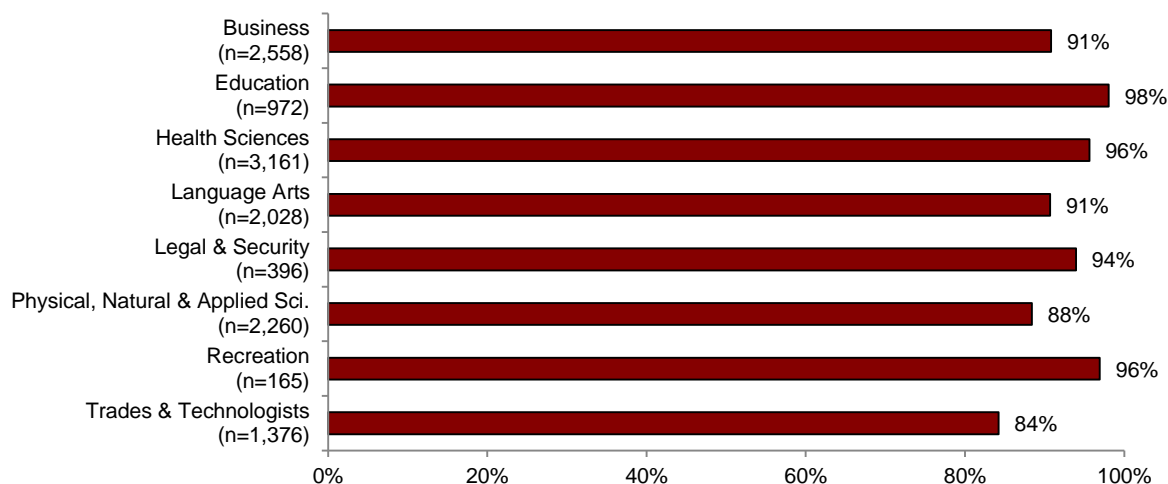
Q32. Do you currently have one or more paying jobs, including self-employment and seasonal positions? Q33. Are you currently looking for a job?



Base: Graduates who are in the labour force), n = 12,915
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 7.2.3: Employment Rate among Those Who Are in Labour Force – by Field of Study

Q32. Do you currently have one or more paying jobs, including self-employment and seasonal positions? Q33. Are you currently looking for a job?

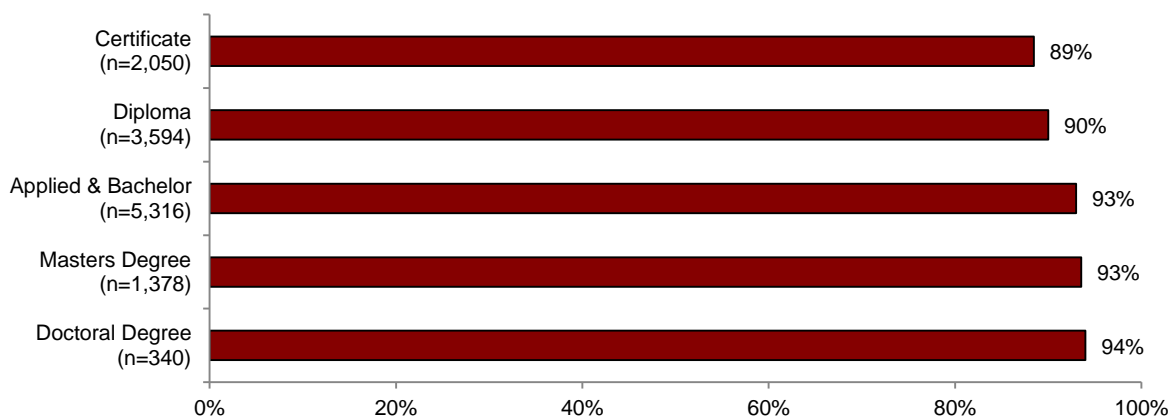


Base: Graduates who are in the labour force), n=12,915

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 7.2.4: Employment Rate among Those Who Are in Labour Force – by Credential Type

Q32. Do you currently have one or more paying jobs, including self-employment and seasonal positions? Q33. Are you currently looking for a job?



Base: Graduates who are in the labour force, n = 12,677

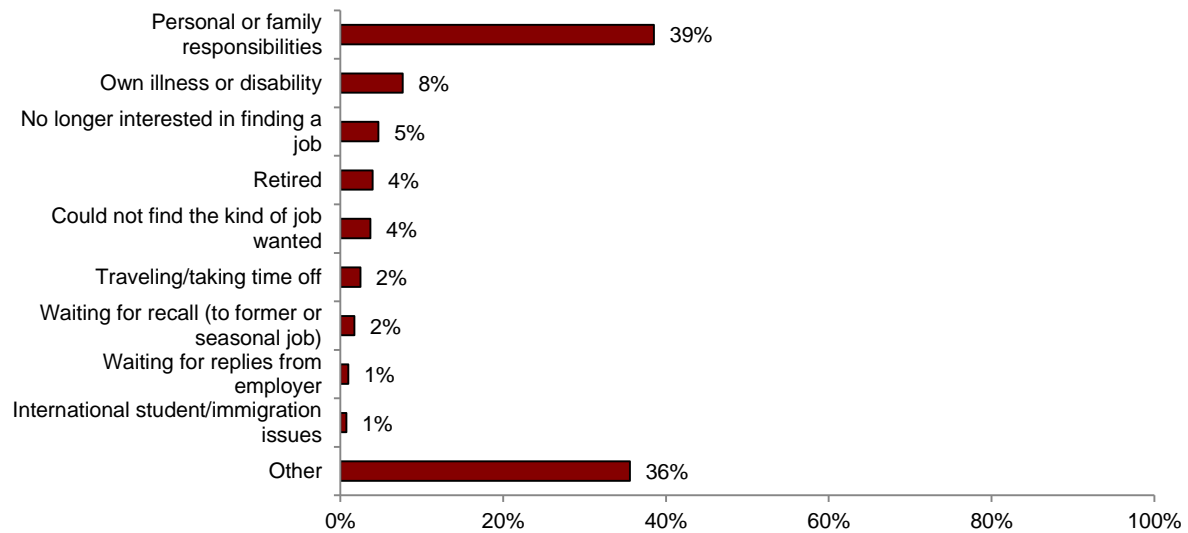
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

Of those graduates who were not looking for a job, nearly two in five (39%) cited personal or family responsibilities as the reason they were not looking.

Figure 7.2.5: Main Reason Not Looking For a Job

Q34. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job?



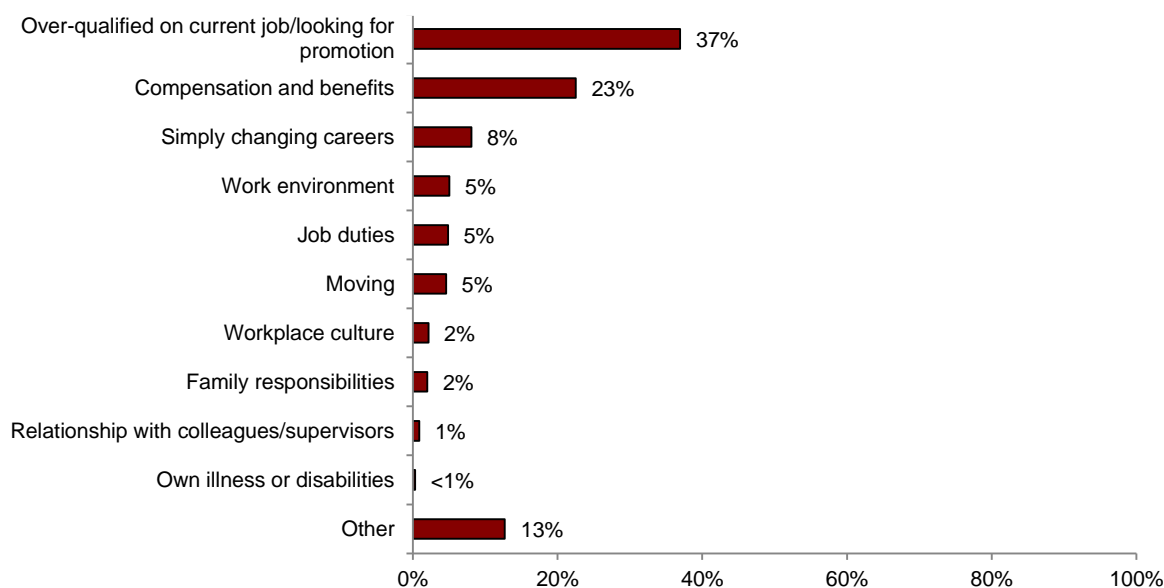
Base: Graduates who are currently unemployed and are not looking for a job, n=405. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Those who were employed and looking for a job stated that they were doing so because they felt they were over-qualified for their current job or were looking for a promotion (37%), or indicated compensation and benefits (23%), were their reasons for looking.

Figure 7.2.6: Main Reason Looking For a Job

Q35. What is the main reason you are looking for a job?



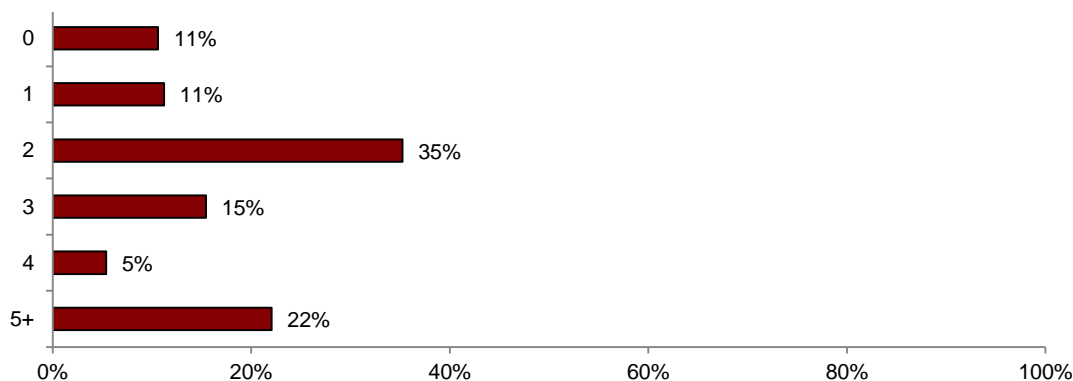
Base: Graduates who are currently employed and are looking for a job, n=2,417. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Over one-third (35%) of graduates had two years working experience related to their post-secondary training, which aligns with the years since their graduation.

Figure 7.2.7: Number of Years of Working Experience Related to Post-Secondary Training

Q36. How many years of working experience you have had related to any of your post-secondary training?



Base: Graduates who are currently employed and/or looking for a job, n=11,289. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

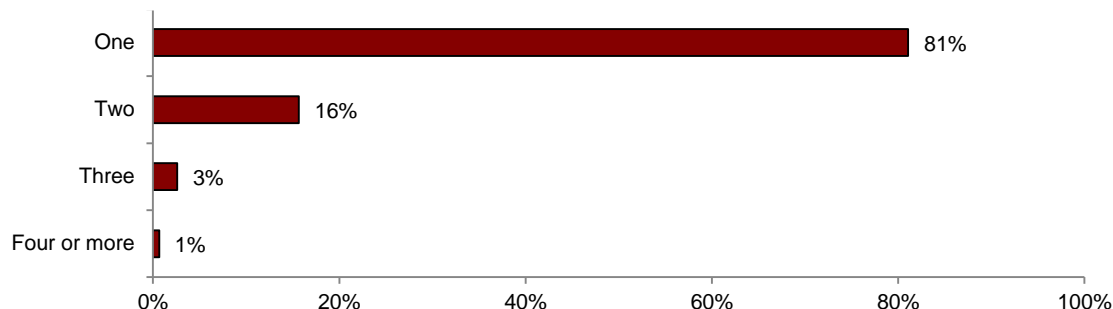
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

7.3 Paying Jobs

The majority (81%) of employed graduates mentioned having only one paying job while about one in six (16%) had two jobs.

Figure 7.3.1: Number of Paying Jobs

Q37. How many paying jobs do you have currently?



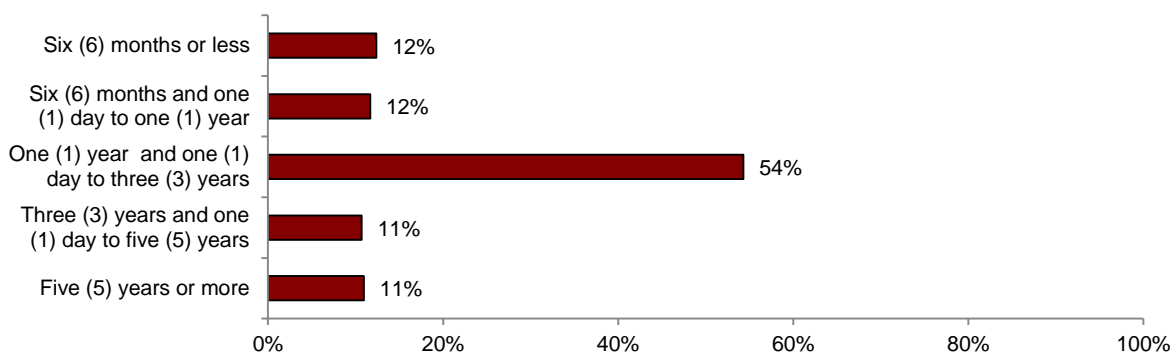
Base: Graduates who are currently employed, n=11,727. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Of those graduates who were employed at the time of the survey, the majority (54%) have been employed in their current main job for between one and two years, which aligns with both their years of working experience and years since graduation.

Figure 7.3.2: Length of Time Employed in Main Job

Q42. How long have you been employed in your current main job?



Base: Graduates who are currently employed, n=11,760. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

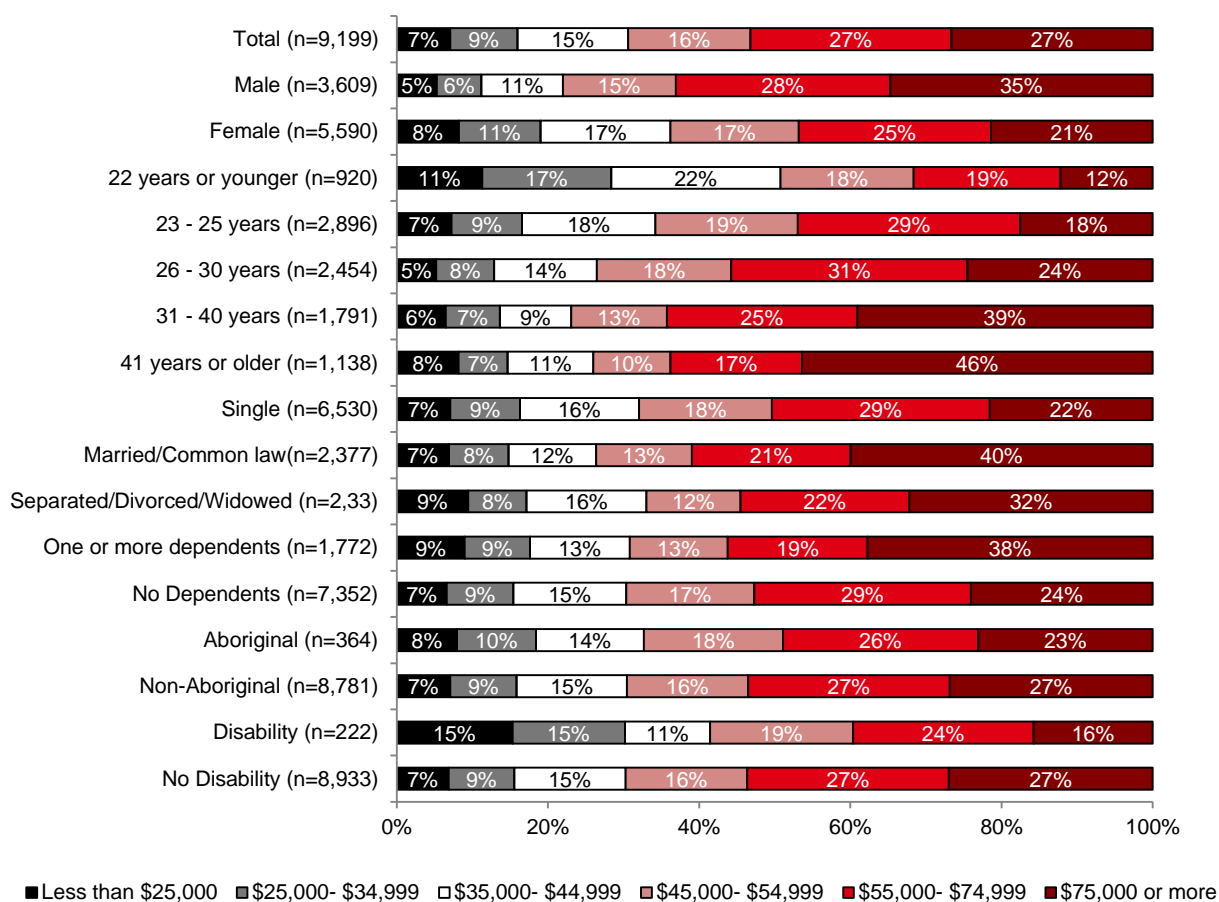
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

7.4 Annual Income

Based on how graduates had explained their annual income, the average annual income among graduates is \$61,667, and the median income is \$56,420.

Figure 7.4.1: Annual Total Income from All Jobs – by Demographics

Q44. What is the easiest way for you to tell us your gross salary or earning, including tips and commissions, before taxes and other deductions for your main job? Q45. Working your usual hours at your main job, approximately what is your [...] gross salary or earnings, before taxes and deductions? (including gratuities, commission and other earnings) Q46. Based on what you have told me, your total expected annual income from your main job before deductions is calculated to be \$AMOUNT. Does this sound about right? Q47. In that case, what is your approximate annual income from your main job before deductions including ANY tips OR commissions? Q54. With respect to your other job(s), what is the easiest way for you to tell us your gross salary or earnings, including tips and commissions, before taxes and other deductions? Q55. Working your usual hours at your other job(s) what is your approximate gross salary or earnings, before taxes and deductions? Q56. Based on what you have told me, your total expected annual income from your other job(s) before deductions is calculated to be \$AMOUNT. Does that sound about right? Q57. In that case, what is your approximate annual income from your other job(s) before deductions including ANY tips OR commissions?



Base: Graduates who are currently employed. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis. Due to outliers included in sample set, the top and bottom 1% of graduate responses were removed from the sample, leaving the range of annual total incomes reported as \$5,200-\$265,000.

Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions (\$70,245) graduates have the highest annual income, on average, as do Masters Degree (\$87,835) and Trades and Technologies (\$66,462) graduates.

The following groups report having significantly higher total average annual income than other groups:

- Males (\$69,363, compared to \$56,698 females);
- Graduates 41 years of age or older (\$75,497, compared to a range of \$49,493-69,633 for those 40 years of age or younger);
- Graduates who were married or living in common-law relationships when they first applied for post-secondary studies (\$71,146, compared to a range of \$58,211-\$62,669 for single, separated, divorced, or widowed graduates);
- Graduates who had dependents when they first applied for post-secondary studies (\$68,867, compared to \$60,050 those who did not);
- Non-disabled graduates (\$61,944, compared to \$53,103 those who have a disability);
- Graduates from Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions (\$70,245, compared to a range of \$33,824-\$58,361);
- Graduates who studied any field of study excluding Recreation and Language Arts (a range of \$61,344-\$66,462, compared to a range of \$50,984-\$51,245); and
- Graduates who attained a Masters Degree (\$87,835, compared to a range of \$48,875-\$80,682 for all other credential types).

Figure 7.4.2: Average Total Annual Income from All Jobs – By Demographics

Demographics	Average Total Annual Income	Median Total Annual Income
Total (n=9,199)	\$ 61,667	\$ 56,420
Male (n=3,609)	\$ 69,363	\$ 62,400
Female (n=5,590)	\$ 56,698	\$ 52,000
22 years or younger (n=920)	\$ 49,493	\$ 44,477
23 - 25 years (n=2,896)	\$ 55,853	\$ 52,000
26 - 30 years (n=2,454)	\$ 60,865	\$ 58,063
31 - 40 years (n=1,791)	\$ 69,633	\$ 65,000
41 years or older (n=1,138)	\$ 75,497	\$ 70,000
Single (n=6,530)	\$ 58,211	\$ 55,000
Married/Common law (n=2,377)	\$ 71,146	\$ 65,000
Separated/Divorced/Widowed (n=233)	\$ 62,669	\$ 56,160
One or more Dependents (n=1,772)	\$ 68,867	\$ 60,000
No Dependents (n=7,352)	\$ 60,050	\$ 56,000
Aboriginal (n=364)	\$ 59,020	\$ 54,000
Non-Aboriginal (n=8,781)	\$ 61,845	\$ 57,000
Disability (n=222)	\$ 53,103	\$ 48,000
No Disability (n=8,933)	\$ 61,944	\$ 57,000

Base: Graduates who are currently employed.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis. Due to outliers included in sample set, the top and bottom 1% of graduate responses were removed from the sample, leaving the range of annual total incomes reported as \$5,200-\$265,000.

Figure 7.4.3: Average Total Annual Income from All Jobs – By Sector, Field of Study and Credential Type

	Average Total Annual Income	Median Total Annual Income
Sector		
Baccalaureate & Applied Studies (n=1,213)	\$ 56,770	\$ 54,000
Comprehensive Academic & Research (n=4,116)	\$ 70,245	\$ 65,000
Comprehensive Community Institutions (n=1762)	\$ 50,573	\$ 44,995
Independent Academic Institutions (n=190)	\$ 50,201	\$ 50,000
Polytechnical (n=1,865)	\$ 58,361	\$ 53,000
Specialized Arts & Culture (n=53)	\$ 33,824	\$ 33,280
Field of Study		
Business (n=1,806)	\$ 64,556	\$ 55,000
Education (n=765)	\$ 65,016	\$ 63,600
Health Sciences (n=2,359)	\$ 61,344	\$ 57,000
Language Arts (n=1,422)	\$ 51,245	\$ 47,840
Legal & Security (n=293)	\$ 64,588	\$ 62,400
Physical, Natural & Applied Sci. (n=1,508)	\$ 64,230	\$ 60,000
Recreation (n=125)	\$ 50,984	\$ 49,400
Trades & Technologists (n=921)	\$ 66,462	\$ 59,800
Credential Type		
Certificate (n=1,325)	\$ 48,875	\$ 42,120
Diploma (n=2,497)	\$ 55,199	\$ 50,000
Applied & Bachelor (n=3,999)	\$ 61,496	\$ 60,000
Masters Degree (n=958)	\$ 87,835	\$ 83,600
Doctoral Degree (n=235)	\$ 80,682	\$ 75,000

Base: Graduates who are currently employed.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis. Due to outliers included in sample set, the top and bottom 1% of graduate responses were removed from the sample, leaving the range of annual total incomes reported as \$5,200-\$265,000.

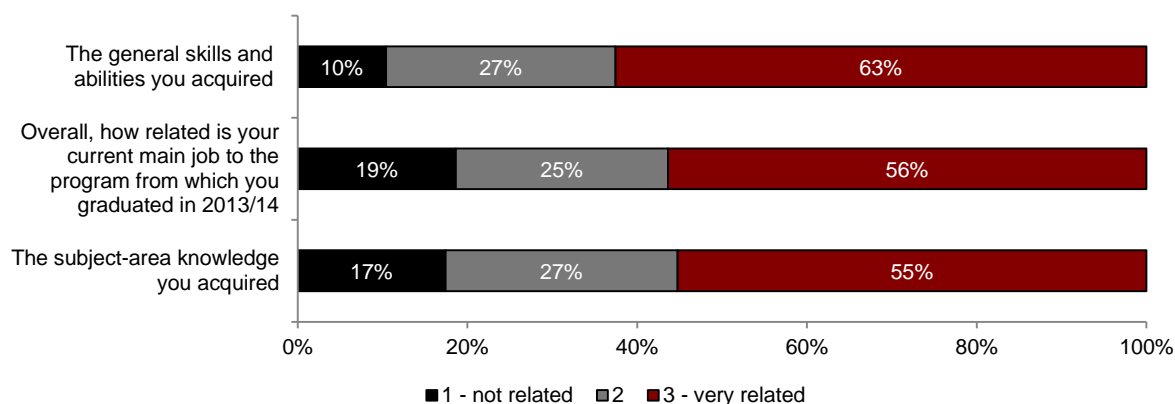
Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from credential type related analysis.

7.5 Relevance of Education to Job

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of employed graduates feel that the general skills and abilities they acquired through their post-secondary studies are very related to their main job. Lesser majorities feel that the subject-area knowledge (55%), as well as their post-secondary program overall (56%), are very related to their main job.

Figure 7.5.1: Job Relatedness – Main Job

Q48/Q49/Q50. Please rate these statements using a 3-point scale where 1 means "not related", 2 means "somewhat related" and 3 means "very related". How related is your current main job to:



Base: Graduates who are currently employed, n=11,754-11,774. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 7.5.2: Job Relatedness (2/3 ratings) – By Sector, Field of Study and Credential Type

	Skills and Abilities	Related to Subject Area Knowledge	Related to Program
Sector			
Baccalaureate & Applied Studies Institutions	89% (n=1,515)	82% (n=1,515)	81% (n=1,517)
Comprehensive Academic & Research Institutions	90% (n=5,203)	82% (n=5,202)	82% (n=5,205)
Comprehensive Community Institutions	90% (n=2,364)	87% (n=2,355)	85% (n=2,365)
Independent Academic Institutions	89% (n=243)	77% (n=242)	75% (n=243)
Polytechnical Institutions	88% (n=2,368)	82% (n=2,373)	80% (n=2,377)
Specialized Arts & Culture Institutions	81% (n=67)	58% (n=67)	51% (n=67)
Field of Study			
Business	91% (n=2,312)	84% (n=2,309)	83% (n=2,315)
Education	96% (n=951)	91% (n=952)	92% (n=951)
Health Sciences	93% (n=3,000)	89% (n=2,997)	88% (n=3,007)
Language Arts	86% (n=1,831)	70% (n=1,832)	69% (n=1,829)
Legal & Security	89% (n=370)	82% (n=370)	83% (n=371)
Physical, Natural & Applied Sci.	87% (n=1,987)	78% (n=1,986)	77% (n=1,988)
Recreation	92% (n=158)	81% (n=158)	78% (n=158)
Trades & Technologists	86% (n=1,151)	82% (n=1,150)	79% (n=1,155)
Credential Type			
Certificate	85% (n=1,796)	80% (n=1,792)	77% (n=1,801)
Diploma	91% (n=3,223)	86% (n=3,220)	84% (n=3,226)
Applied & Bachelor	89% (n=4,913)	79% (n=4,911)	79% (n=4,915)
Masters Degree	94% (n=1,281)	86% (n=1,282)	87% (n=1,282)
Doctoral Degree	97% (n=318)	91% (n=319)	91% (n=319)

Base: Graduates who are currently employed.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

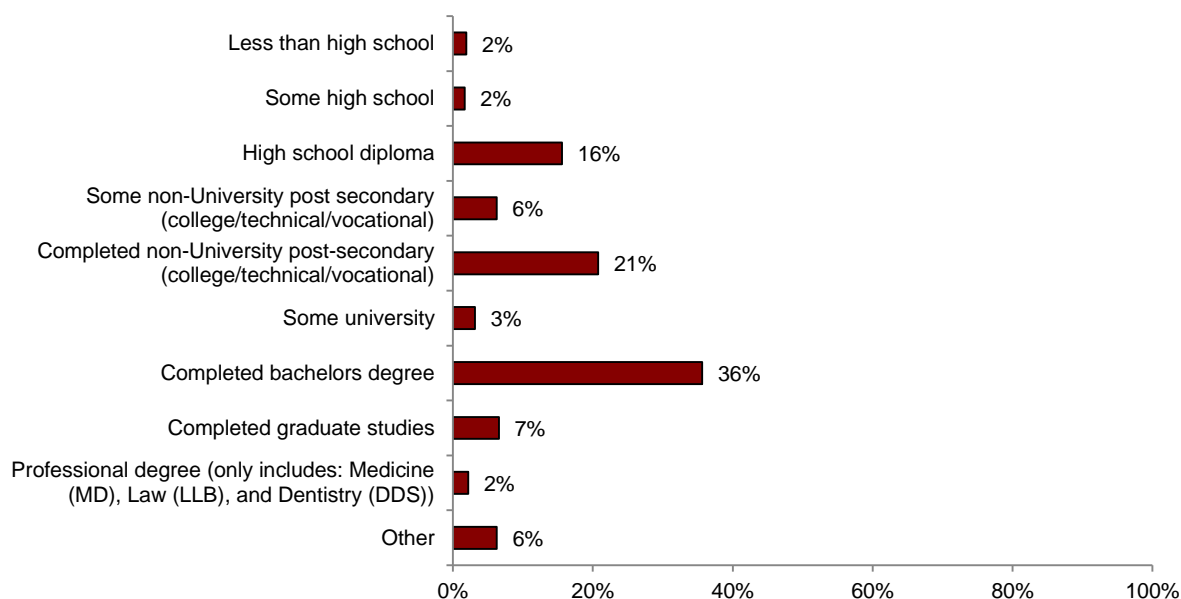
Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from credential type related analysis.

7.6 Qualifications

Over one-third (36%) of graduates who are currently working indicate that when they were selected for their current main job, the minimum level of education needed to successfully get the job was to have completed a Bachelor's Degree program. Similar proportions of employed graduates indicate that the minimum level of education required for their job was the completion of a non-university post-secondary program (21%), or a high school Diploma (16%).

Figure 7.6.1: Education Required for Current Job

Q51. When you were selected for your (main) job, what was the minimum level of education needed to get the job?



Base: Graduates who have been employed in their current main job for less than two years, n=8,741. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

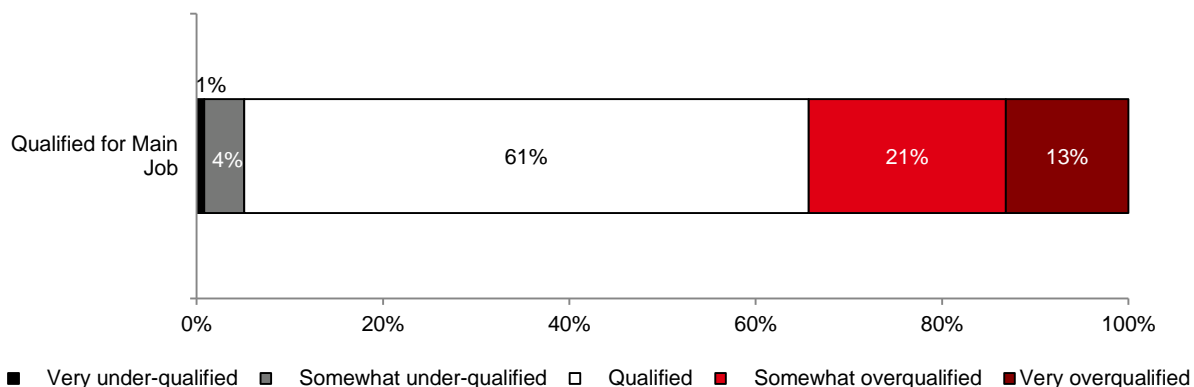
After graduation, and upon entering the workforce, the vast majority of employed graduates felt that they were qualified, somewhat overqualified or very overqualified to undertake their new position in the work force; with nearly all (95%) feeling they were qualified overall (qualified, somewhat overqualified, very overqualified).

Graduates most likely to have felt they were qualified or somewhat overqualified include:

- Graduates who do not consider themselves to have a disability (82%, compared to 69% those who do);
- Graduates who were living elsewhere in Canada, excluding Alberta (84%, compared to 81% urban Alberta);
- Graduates who were studying Health Sciences (87%, compared to a range of 75%-81% all other fields of study, excluding Education and Legal and Security);
- Graduates who were enrolled in Comprehensive Academic and Research Institutions, Baccalaureate and Applied Studies Institutions or Comprehensive Community Institutions (a range of 82%-84%, compared to 66% Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions); and
- Graduates who attained a Masters Degree (85%, compared to 81% Certificate or Applied or Bachelor Degree).

Figure 7.6.2: Qualified for Main Job

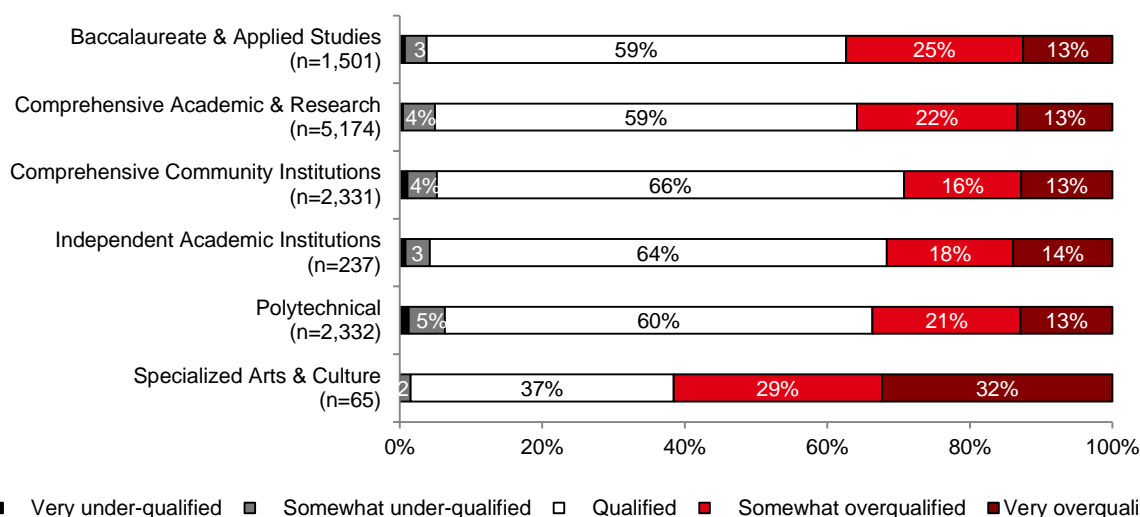
Q52. Given your education, training and experience in the program from which you graduated in 2013/14, how qualified do you feel you are for your main job?



Base: Graduates who are currently employed, n=11,640. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 7.6.3: Qualified for Main Job – by Sector

Q52. Given your education, training and experience in the program from which you graduated in 2013/14, how qualified do you feel you are for your main job?



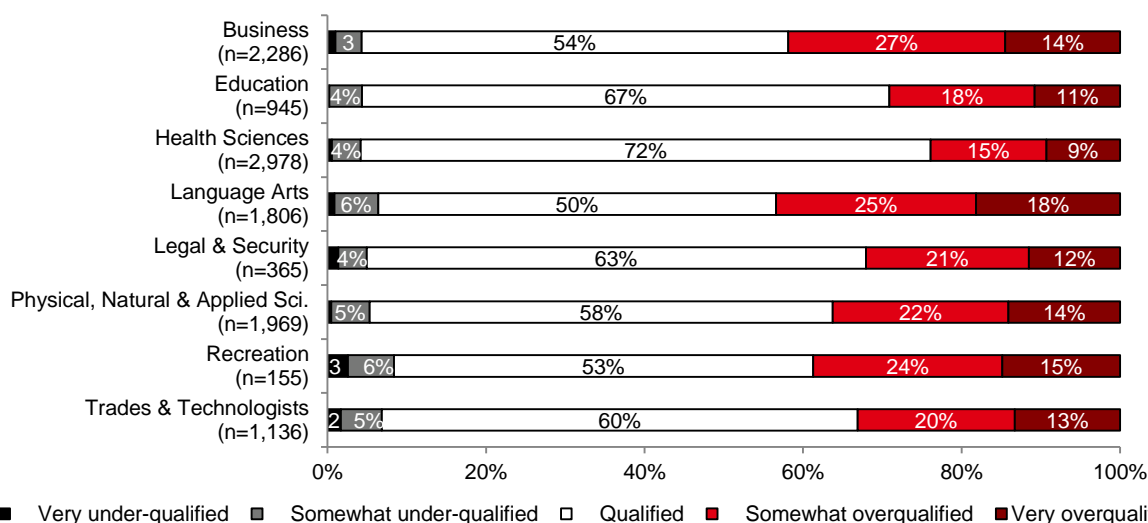
Base: Graduates who are currently employed, n=11,640. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 7.6.4: Qualified for Main Job – by Field of Study

Q52. Given your education, training and experience in the program from which you graduated in 2013/14, how qualified do you feel you are for your main job?



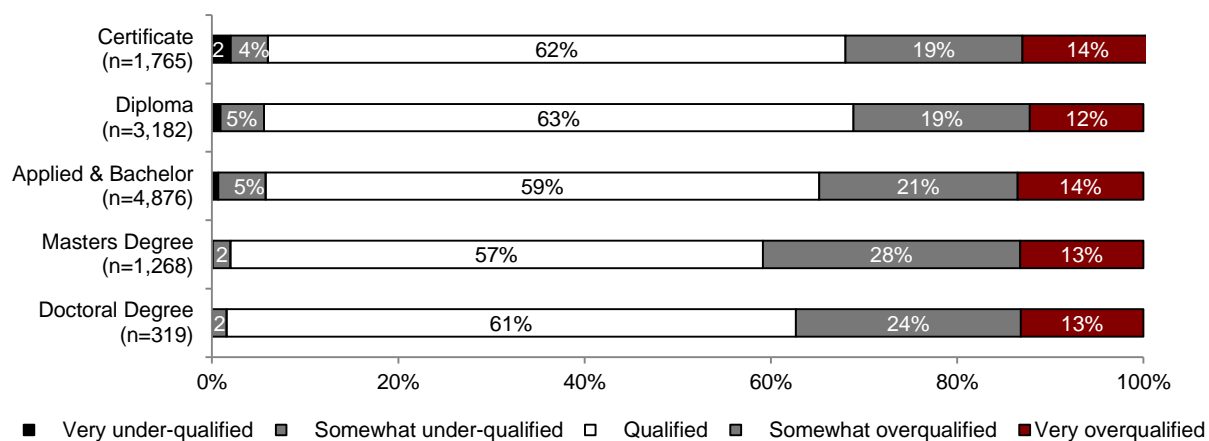
Base: Graduates who are currently employed, n=11,640. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 7.6.5: Qualified for Main Job – by Credential Type

Q52. Given your education, training and experience in the program from which you graduated in 2013/14, how qualified do you feel you are for your main job?



Base: Graduates who are currently employed, n=11,410. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

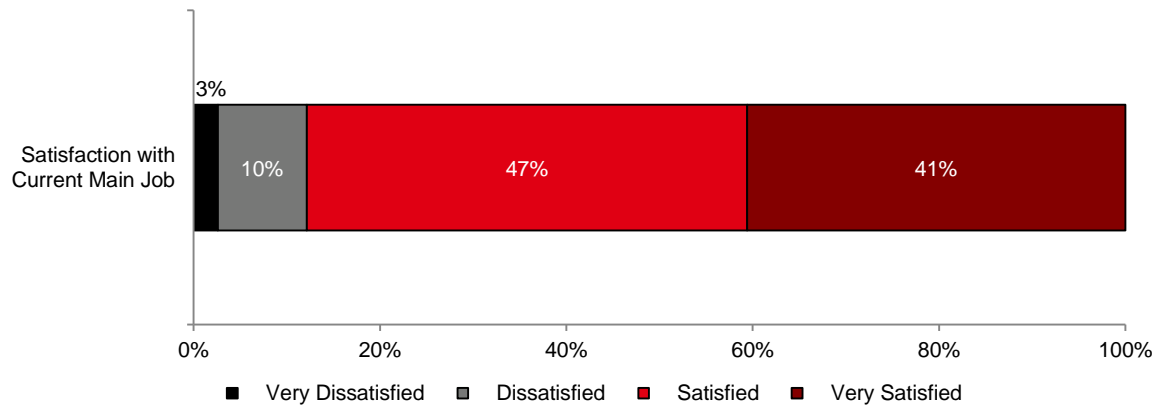
Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from analysis.

7.7 Job Satisfaction

All things considered, Alberta graduates who were employed at the time of the survey were satisfied overall (88%) with their main job, with satisfaction being fairly split between those who were satisfied (47%) and those who were very satisfied (41%).

Figure 7.7.1: Job Satisfaction

Q53. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your current main job? Would you say...?



Base: Graduates who are currently employed, n=11,646. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

7.8 Historic Comparisons

This section compares primary goal achievement (at least partially), employment rate, labour force status, and median and average total annual income among students who graduated from publicly-funded post-secondary institutions in 2009/10, 2011/12, and 2013/14. Results are presented by sector, field of study, and credential type.

In general, the proportion of graduates who at least partially achieved their primary goal remains fairly consistent with previous years. The following differences (between 2013/14 and 2011/12) and trends (since 2009/10) are observed:

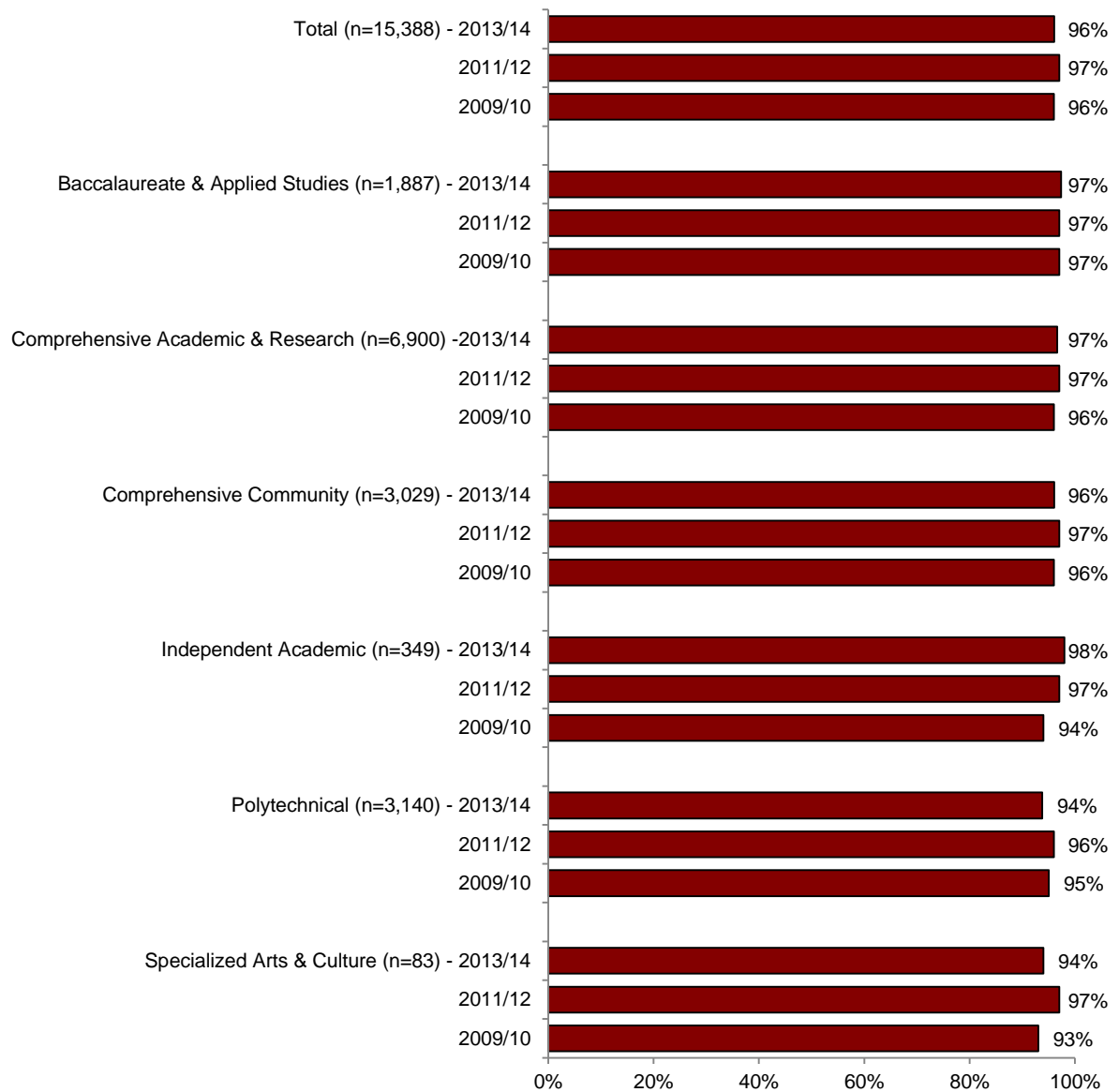
Among sector:

- Independent Academic Institutions
 - Trending up

Among field of study:

- Education
 - Trending up

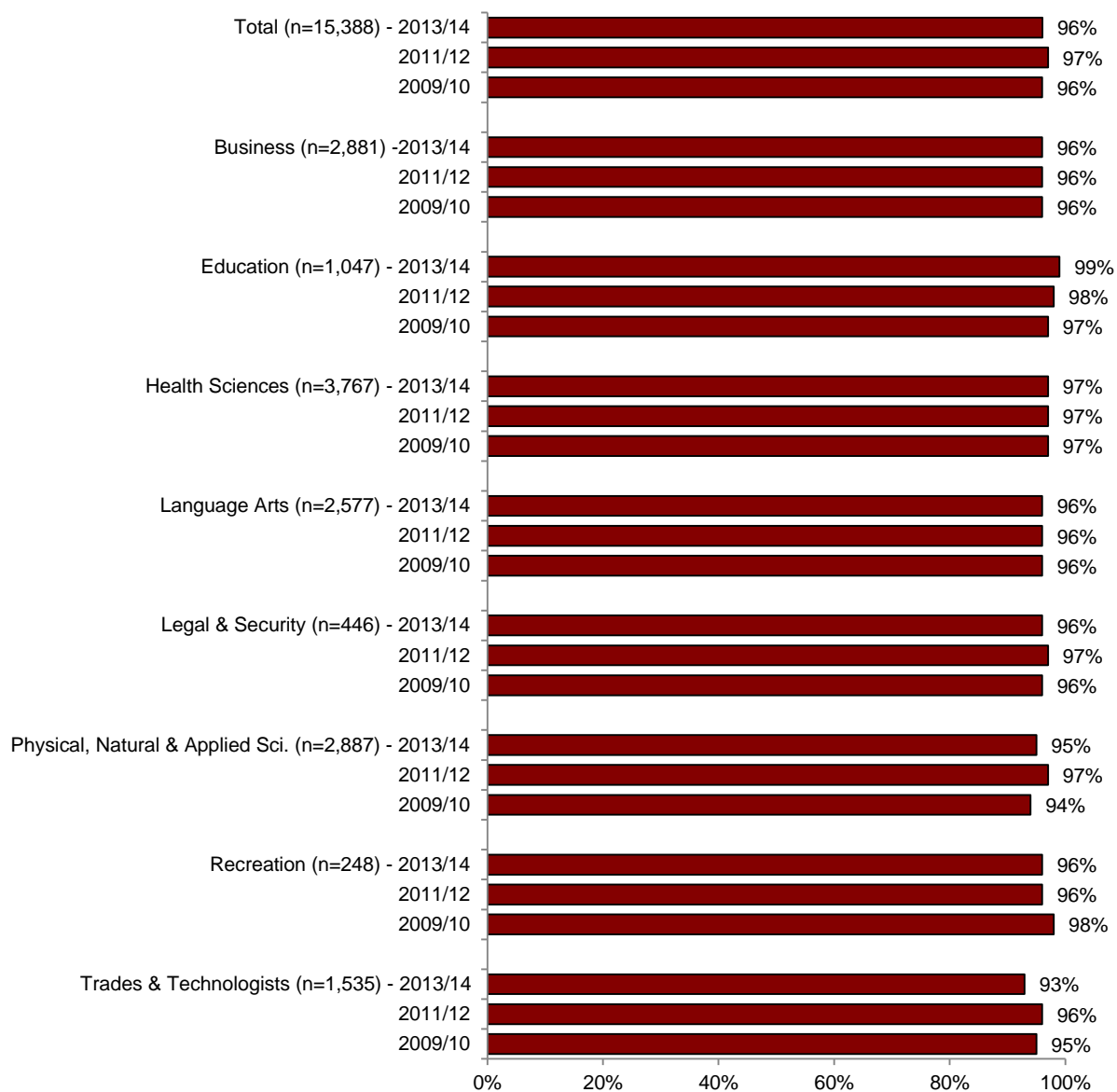
Figure 7.8.1: Historic – Achieved Primary Goal – by Sector



Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

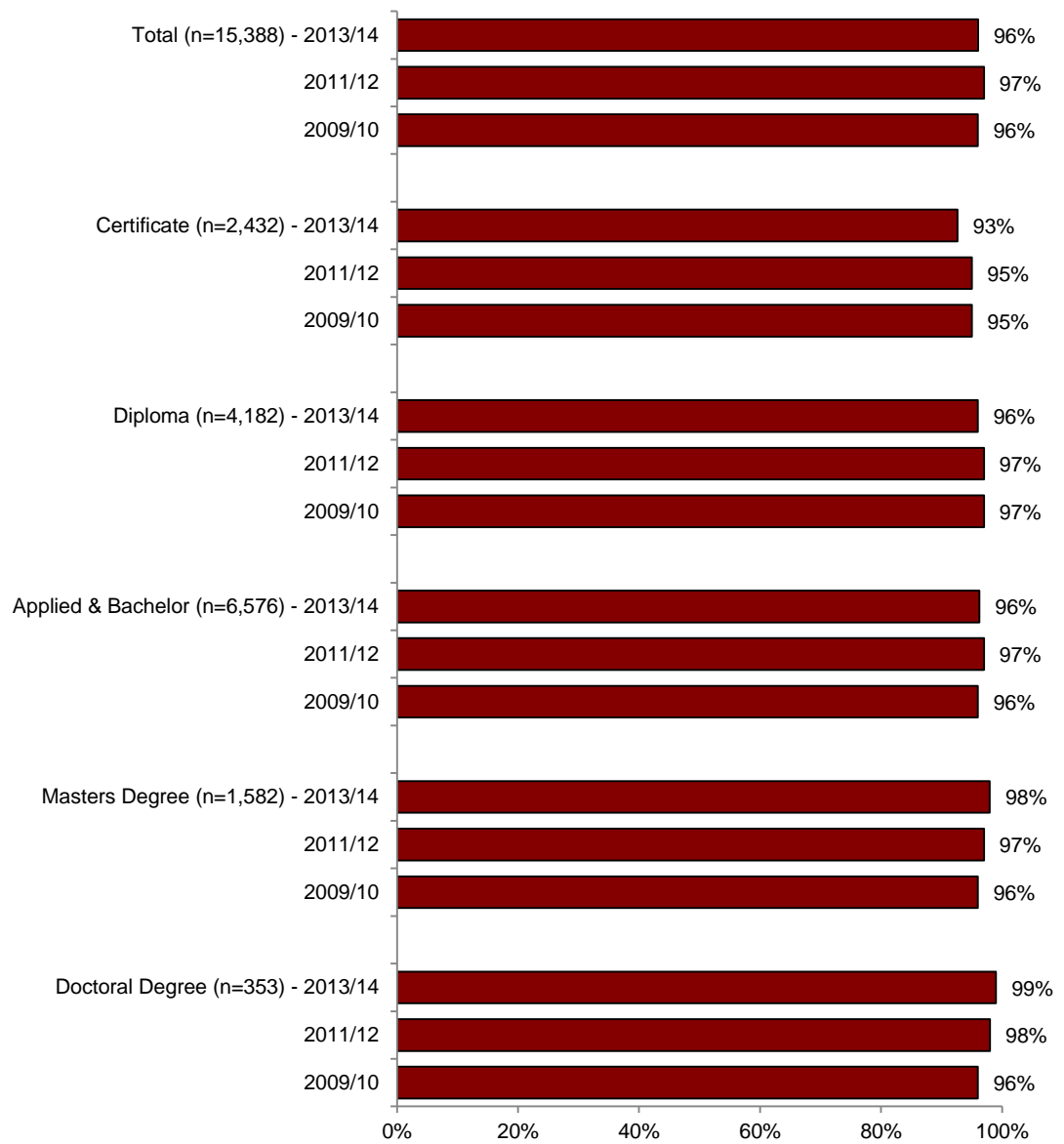
Figure 7.8.2: Historic – Achieved Primary Goal – by Field of Study



Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 7.8.3: Historic – Achieved Primary Goal – by Credential Type



Base: 2013/14 graduates. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from 2013/14 analysis.

The employment rate has gone down slightly since 2011/12.

The following differences (between 2013/14 and 2011/12) and trends (since 2009/10) are observed:

Among sectors:

- Polytechnical Institutions
 - Down since 2011/12

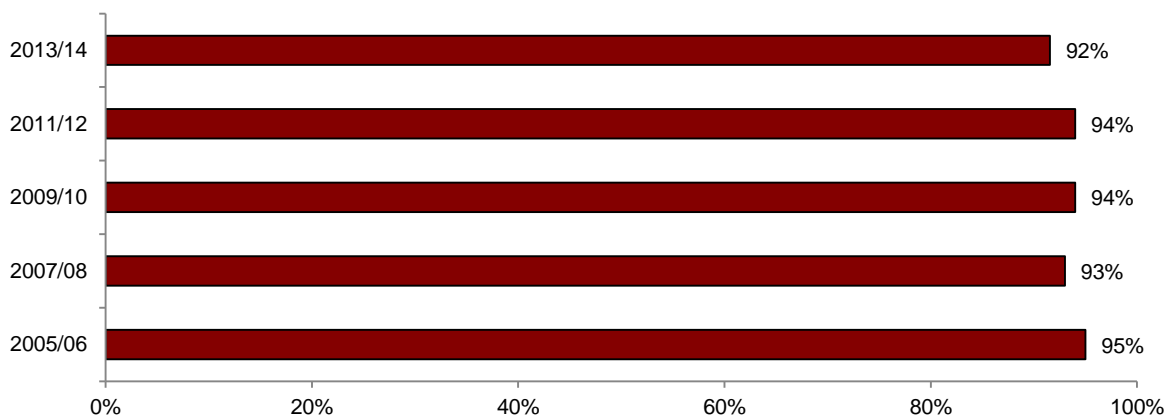
Among field of study:

- Legal and Security
 - Trending down
- Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences
 - Down since 2011/12
- Trades and Technologists
 - Trending down
 - Down since 2011/12

Among credential type:

- Certificates
 - Down since 2011/12

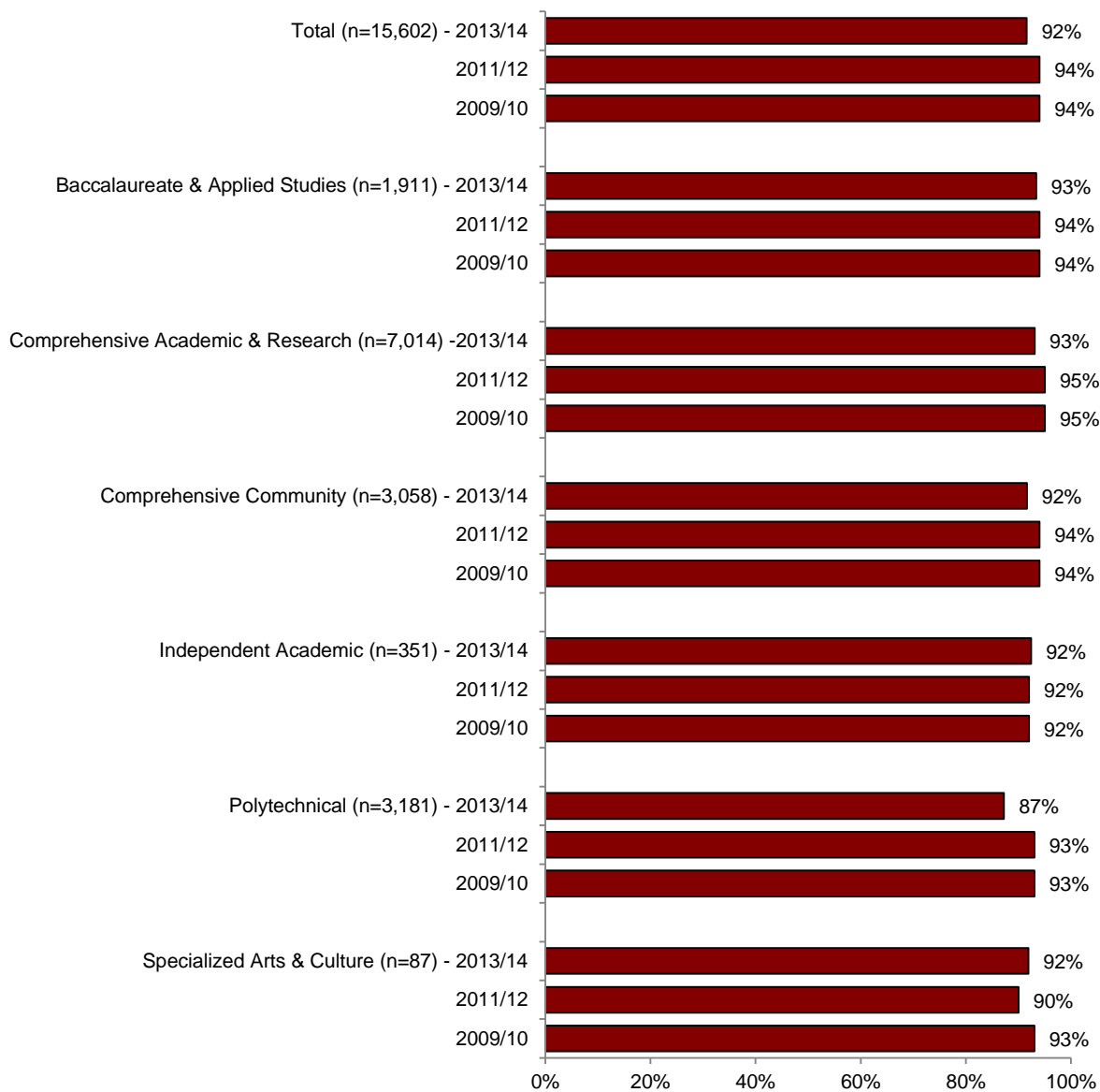
Figure 7.8.4: Historic – Employment Rate



Base: Graduates who are in the labour force (excluding those who are not in labour force or studying full time).

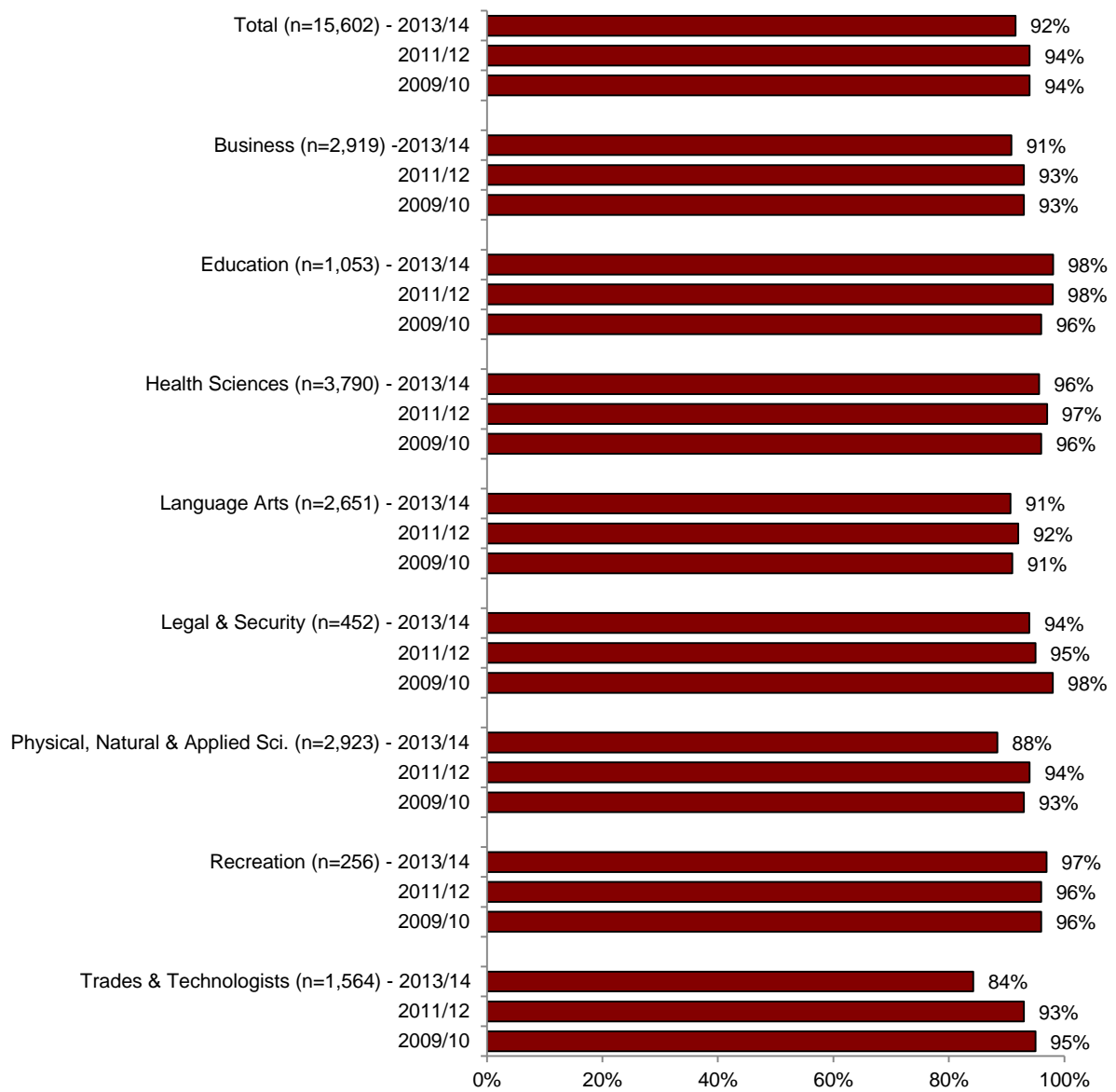
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 7.8.5: Historic – Employment Rate – by Sector



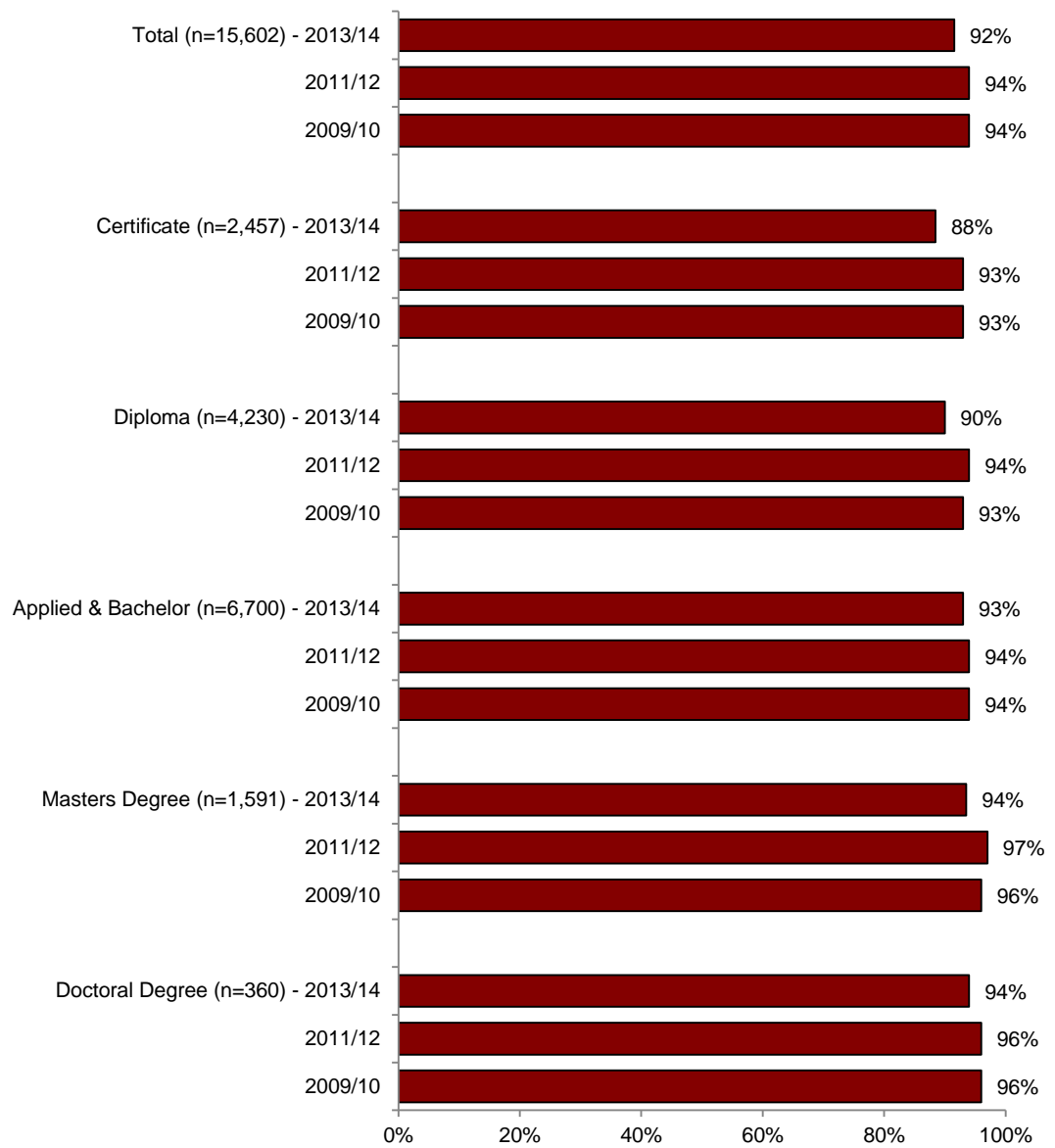
Base: 2013/14 graduates who are in the labour force (excluding those who are not in labour force or studying full time).
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 7.8.6: Historic – Employment Rate – by Field of Study



Base: 2013/14 graduates who are in the labour force (excluding those who are not in labour force or studying full time).
 Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Figure 7.8.7: Historic – Employment Rate – by Credential Type



Base: 2013/14 graduates who are in the labour force (excluding those who are not in labour force or studying full time).

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

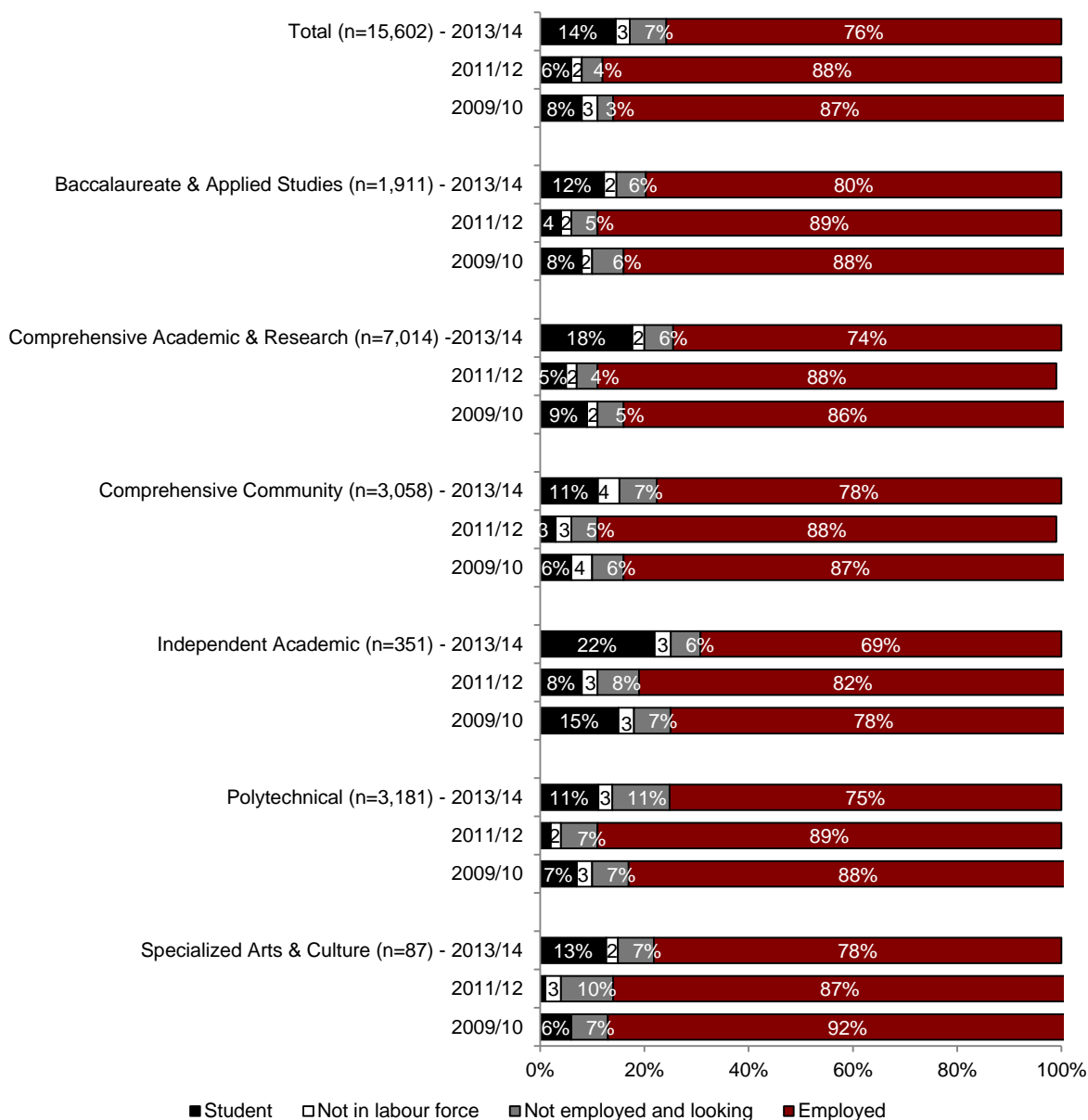
Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from 2013/14 analysis.

In general, the proportion of graduates who are currently employed has gone down among all sectors and credential types. The following trends (since 2009/10) are observed:

Among sector:

- Specialized Arts and Culture Institutions
 - Trending down

Figure 7.8.8: Historic – Labour Status – by Sector

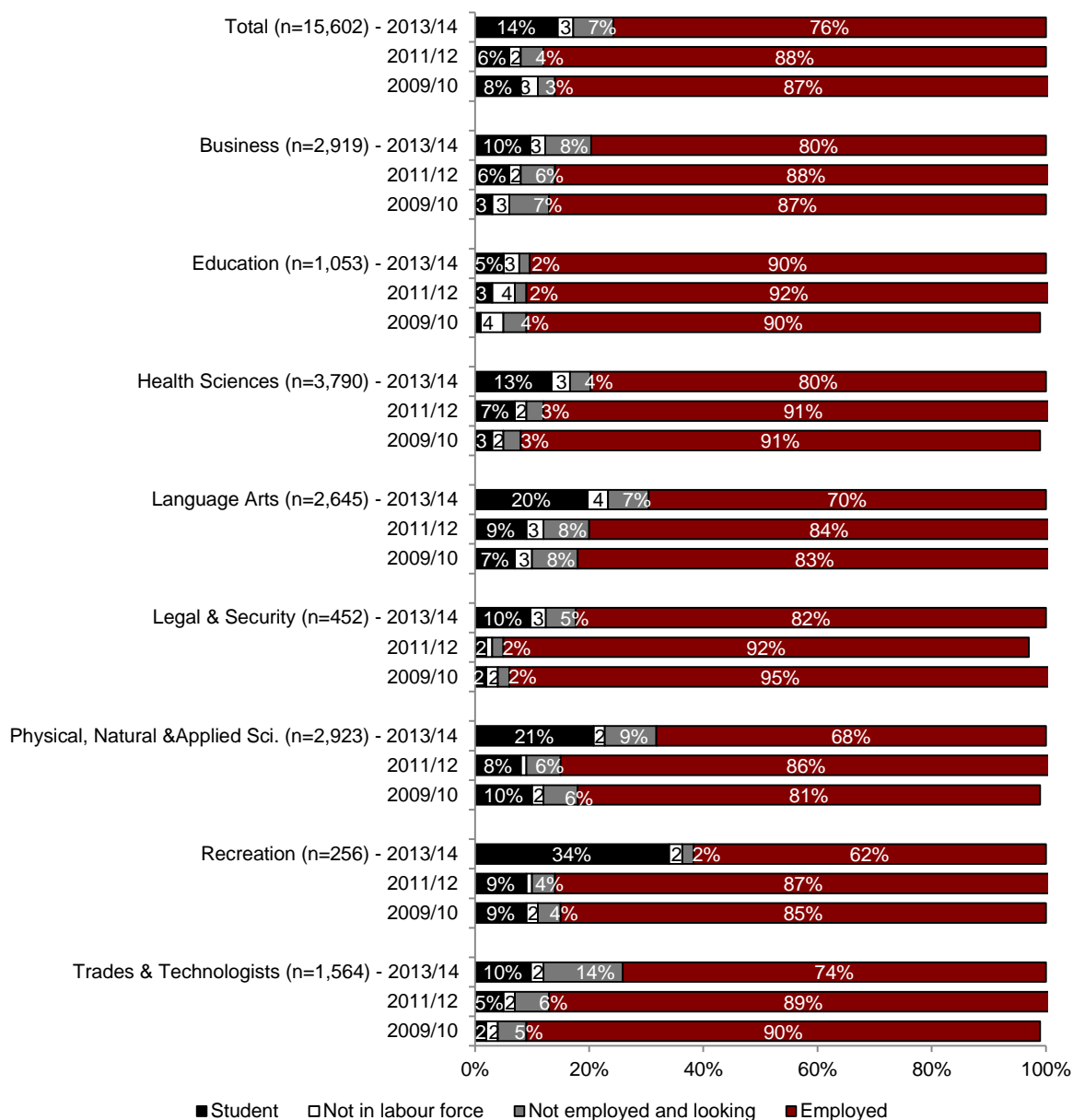


Base: 2013/14 graduates including those who are not in labour force or studying full time. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 7.8.9: Historic – Labour Status – by Field of Study

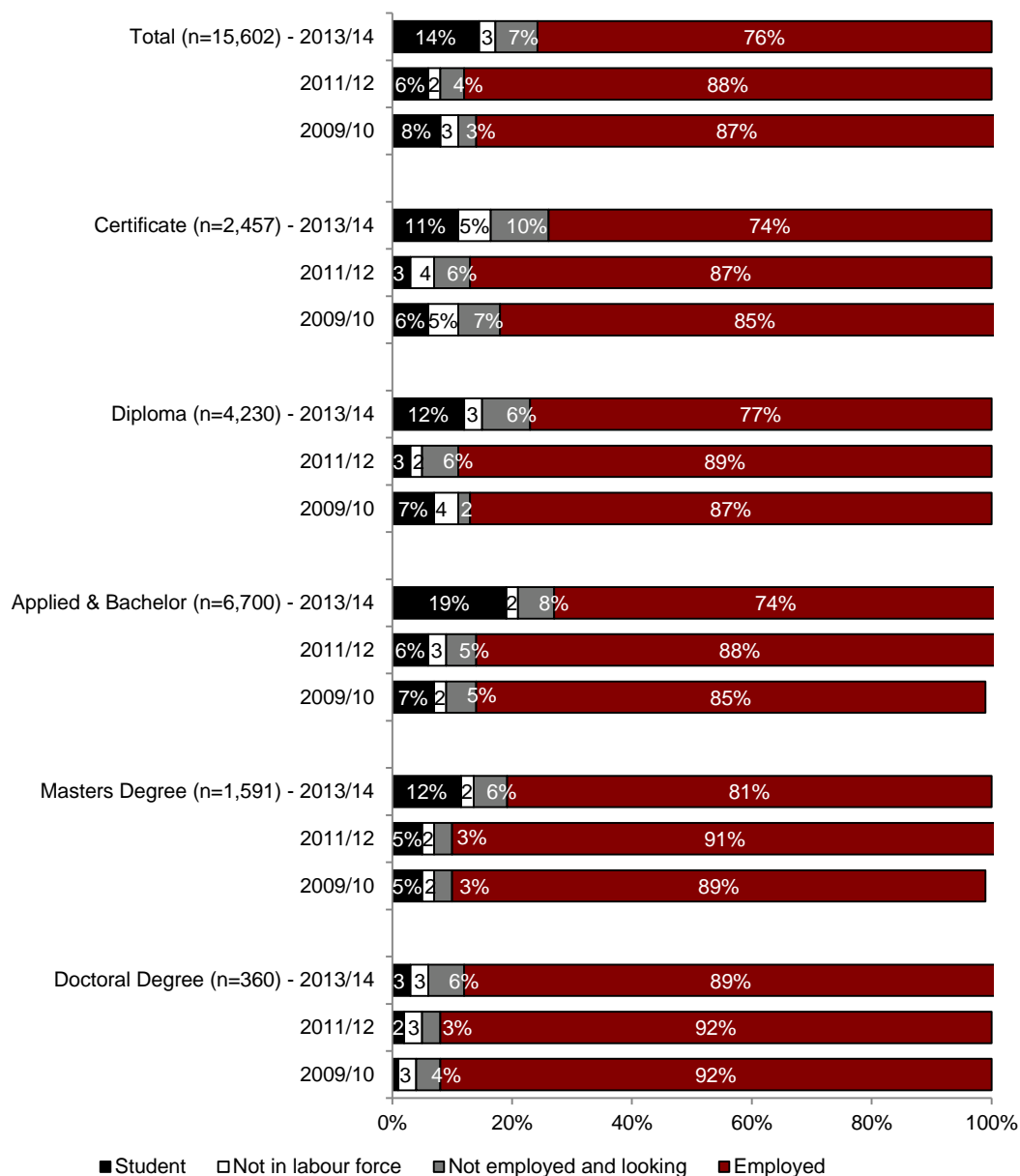


Base: 2013/14 graduates including those who are not in labour force or studying full time. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Figure 7.8.10: Historic – Labour Status – by Credential Type



Base: 2013/14 graduates including those who are not in labour force or studying full time. Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

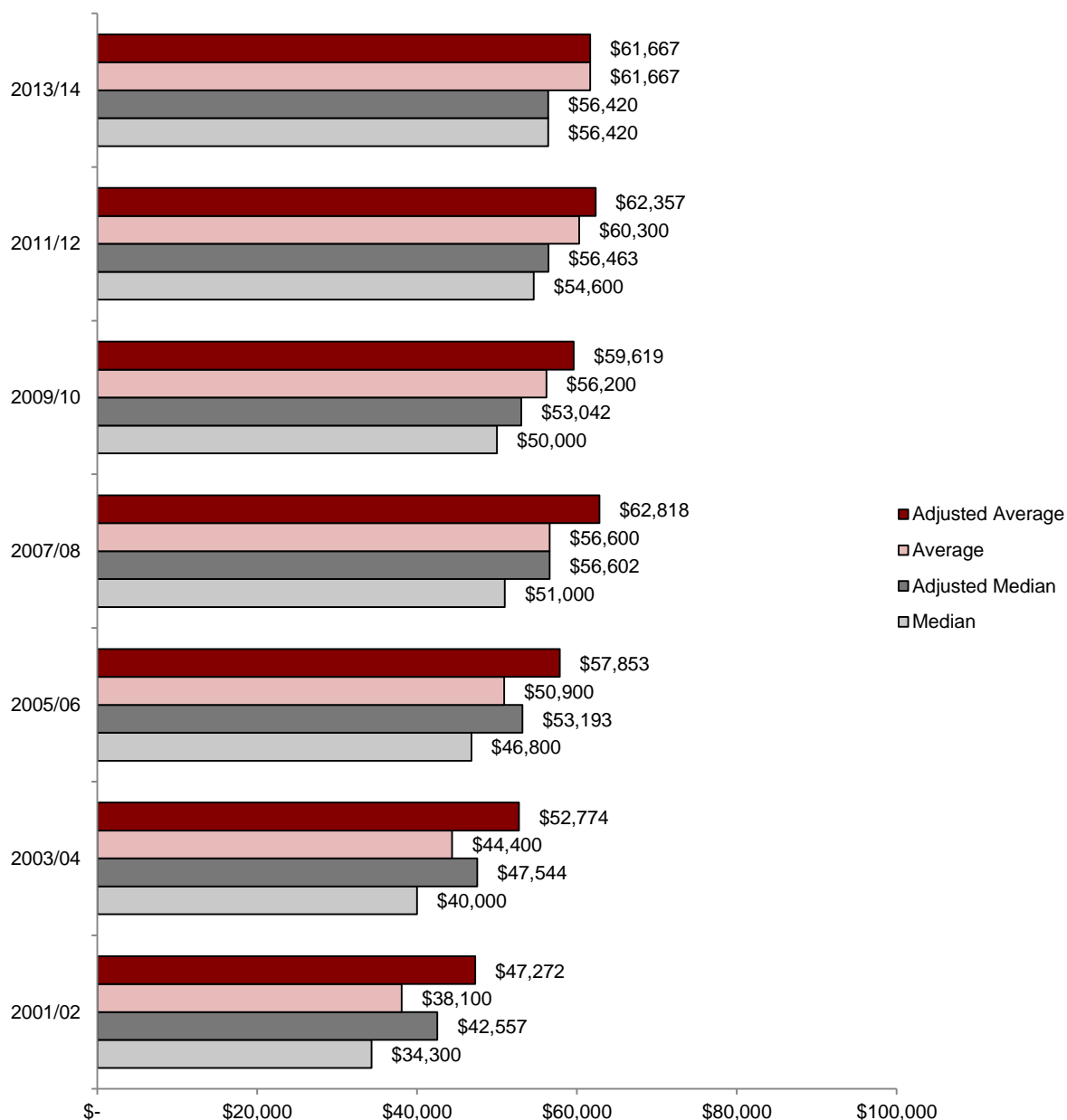
Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

Note: Some "%" signs are removed to clearly show the numbers. Mentions equal to or less than 1% not labeled.

Note: Certificate or Diploma completers with Doctoral, Master or Undergraduate level of studies were excluded from 2013/14 analysis.

Average (mean) total income, after adjusting for inflation, remains fairly consistent with previous years' totals. 2003/04, 2007/08 and 2011/12 appear to be years in which the average total income, as well as the median values, increased over the years previous. However, there was some fluctuation in intervening years.

Figure 7.8.11: Historic – Median and Average Income



Base: Graduates.

Note: Adjusted values are controlled for inflation, based on the Canadian CPI using 2015 as the base year.

Adjustments are made using each survey year not the graduating year. The inflation calculator on the Bank of Canada website was used to calculate adjusted values.

Note: "Don't know" and "No response" responses were excluded from analysis.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENT – GRADUATES

Telephone Introduction Script

Hello, may I please speak to _____ (name of graduate) _____?

[If the individual is not available try to find out when they might be available. Explain purpose of study (see below) if requested. Thank the person providing the information. Do not collect survey information from parents, roommates or others.]

[If the individual does not live in this household, try to obtain a new telephone number or email address. Explain purpose of study (see below) if requested. Thank the person providing the information.]

New contact - phone	Collect new phone #
New contact - email	Collect email address

Hi, my name is _____ and I'm with (consulting company). I'm calling on behalf of Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education and _____ (name of Institution). We are conducting this Graduate Outcomes Survey of post-secondary students who completed programs of study in the fall of 2013 or the spring of 2014 at _____ (name of Institution). The purpose of the study is to provide summary information for Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education about graduates' satisfaction as well as their employment and educational experiences, and to provide detailed information to (name of Institution) _____ with ideas about how to improve their programs. Would you prefer to complete it by phone or online?

By phone – Available now	Continue
Yes – Call back	Schedule call back
Yes - Online	Collect email address
Refusal	Thank and terminate

Before we start, I'd like to assure you that your participation is voluntary and that any information you provide will be kept confidential. Your responses will be shared with participating post-secondary institutions. When results are published, only summary or aggregated information will be provided. Your personal information is collected in accordance with section 33 (c) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and will only be used or disclosed in accordance with that Act.

[If the student questions the validity of the study, or has any questions about the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, please tell them they can contact the persons listed below for verification.]

Institution	Survey Contact	Telephone Number
The CATI system will generate the name and telephone number for the institutional contact.		

[IF ASKED: The overall report of findings from this project will be publicly available on the Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education website in the fall of 2016. The report from the last wave of this research is currently available on this website.]

Online Introduction Script

Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education and _____ (name of Institution) _____ are conducting a Graduate Outcomes Survey of post-secondary students who completed programs of study in the fall of 2013 or the spring of 2014 at _____ (name of Institution) _____. The purpose of the study is to provide summary information for Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education about graduates' satisfaction as well as their employment and educational experiences, and to provide detailed information to _____ (name of Institution) _____ with ideas about how to improve their programs.

Your participation is voluntary and that any information you provide will be kept confidential. Your responses will be shared with participating post-secondary institutions. When results are published, only summary or aggregated information will be provided. Your personal information is collected in accordance with section 33 (c) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and will only be used or disclosed in accordance with that Act.

For more information about the survey, please contact:

Institution	Survey Contact	Telephone Number
The CATI system will generate the name and telephone number for the institutional contact.		

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE

1. What was your primary goal upon entering _____ (name of institution) _____? EE113
[DO NOT READ]

1. Preparation for a specific Degree or Diploma
2. Completion of a specific Degree or Diploma
3. Expanded knowledge in a particular subject area
4. Expand general education level
5. Employment
6. Improve skills required for the job/Promotion
7. To change careers
8. Obtain high school equivalency
10. Did not set a goal → GO TO Q4
77. Other (specify) _____ [EE113 77] _____.
88. Don't know → GO TO Q4
99. No response → GO TO Q4

2. To what extent did you achieve your primary goal? EE114

0. Did not achieve it
1. Partially achieved it
2. Mostly achieved it
3. Fully achieved it → GO TO Q4
88. Don't know → GO TO Q4
99. No response → GO TO Q4

3. Why did you not fully achieve your primary goal? [DO NOT READ]

	Yes	Not Mentioned	
01. Changed program/career plans/goals	1	0	EE11501
02. Personal illness or disability	1	0	EE11502
03. Family responsibilities	1	0	EE11503
04. Moved	1	0	EE11504
05. Financial Reasons	1	0	EE11505
06. Lack of employment in field	1	0	EE11506
07. Still in school/pursuing further education	1	0	EE11507
77. Other (specify) _____ [EE115 77] _____.	1	0	EE11577
88. Don't know	1	0	EE11588
99. No response	1	0	EE11599

YOUR PROGRAM

The following statements examine the Degree to which your post-secondary education completed in 2013-14 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 _____ (name of institution) _____, do you feel that it has helped you to effectively: [RANDOMIZE AND READ]

	not at all		great exten t			N/A	DK	NR	
	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP100
4. Gain job-specific knowledge during post-secondary education	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP100
5. Develop your problem-solving skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP106
6. Develop your verbal communication skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP107
7. Develop your written communication skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP108
8. Develop your ability to learn independently	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP110
9. Develop your ability to take initiative	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP112
10. Develop your intercultural communication skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP116
11. Develop work-related computer skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP117
12. Develop specialized tool, machine, equipment or software skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP125
13. Develop research skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP118
14. Develop mathematical skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP119
15. Develop ability to work independently	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP121
16. Develop ability to work well with others	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP122
17. Develop effective time management skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP123
18. Develop critical thinking skills	1	2	3	4	5	87	88	99	YP124

EDUCATIONAL SATISFACTION

The following question examines how satisfied you are with your educational experience in the _____ (name of program) _____ program at _____ (name of institution) _____. I would like you to answer using a 4-point scale, where 1 means "very dissatisfied," 2 means "dissatisfied", 3 means "satisfied", and 4 means "very satisfied". [READ]

19. 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. No response
20. How satisfied are you with your program at _____ (name of institution) _____? ES101
1. Very dissatisfied
 2. Dissatisfied
 3. Satisfied
 4. Very satisfied
 88. Don't know
 99. No response
21. How satisfied 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. No response

[NOTE: FOR PRIVATE VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS, GO TO Q25]

TRANSFER CREDITS

22. Did you complete any post-secondary courses, not including adult upgrading, prior to enrolling in the _____ (name of program) _____ program at _____ (name of institution) _____? T100
1. Yes
 2. No → GO TO Q25
 88. Don't know → GO TO Q25
 99. No response → GO TO Q25

23. In completing requirements for the ____ (name of program) program, did you receive transfer credit or advanced standing for courses taken at any other institution? T101
1. Yes
 2. No → GO TO Q25
 88. Don't know → GO TO Q25
 99. No response → GO TO Q25
24. 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. No response

ADDITIONAL EDUCATION QUESTIONS

25. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Given the benefits of post-secondary education, I consider the ____ (name of program) ____ program to be worth the financial cost to me and/or my family? Do you...? [READ] EQ100
1. Strongly disagree
 2. Disagree
 3. Agree
 4. Strongly agree
 88. Don't know
 99. No response

[NOTE: FOR PRIVATE VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS, GO TO Q29]

26. As part of your studies at ____ (name of institution) ____, did you participate in a study abroad program (which might include a student exchange, field school experience, course taken abroad, co-op/practicum or internship) outside of Canada? EQ102
1. Yes
 2. No → GO TO Q29
 88. Don't know → GO TO Q29
 99. No response → GO TO Q29
27. In which country? [RECORD RESPONSE, IN COUNTRY LIST] EQ103
77. Specify Country ____ [EQ103 77] ____.
 88. Don't know
 99. Prefer not to say / No response

28. How satisfied were you with the overall quality of your study abroad educational experience? EQ105
1. Very dissatisfied
 2. Dissatisfied
 3. Satisfied
 4. Very satisfied
 88. Don't know
 99. No response

FURTHER STUDIES

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

29. 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 Q32
 88. Don't know → GO TO Q32
 99. No response → GO TO Q32

NOTE: FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, GO TO Q31, IF Q29=Yes, in Alberta

30. Will these studies lead to a...? [READ LIST AS NECESSARY] FS103
1. Diploma
 2. Certificate
 3. Extension Certificate
 4. Applied Degree
 5. Undergraduate Degree
 6. Graduate Degree
 7. Professional School (e.g. Law, Dentistry, Medicine)
 8. Professional designation (e.g. CMA – Certified Management Accounting designation)
 77. Other (specify) _____ [FS103 77] _____.
 88. Don't know
 99. No response
31. Are you currently a part-time or full-time student? FS102
1. Full-time → GO TO Q58
 2. Part-time
 88. Don't know
 99. No response

EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES

The following questions relate to your employment outcomes since graduating.

32. Do you currently have one or more paying jobs, including self-employment and seasonal positions? EO100

1. Yes
2. No
88. Don't know
99. No response

33. Are you currently looking for a job? EO101

1. Yes
2. No
88. Don't know
99. No response

GO TO Q34, IF Q32=NO or DK or NR and Q33=NO

GO TO Q35, IF Q32=YES and Q33=YES

GO TO Q36, IF Q32=YES and Q33=NO or DK or NR
--

GO TO Q58

34. What is the main reason you are not looking for a job? [DO NOT READ] EO102

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/taking time off
9. Retired
10. International student/immigration issues
77. Other (specify) _____ [EO102 77] _____.
88. Don't know
99. No response

GO TO Q58

35. What is the main reason you are looking for a job? [DO NOT READ] EO106
1. Over-qualified on current job/looking for promotion
 2. Job duties
 3. Compensation and benefits
 4. Work environment
 5. Workplace culture
 6. Relationship with colleagues/supervisors
 7. Simply changing careers
 8. Moving
 9. Family responsibilities
 10. Own illness or disabilities
 77. Other (specify) _____ [EO106 77] _____.
 88. Don't know
 99. No response
36. How many years of working experience you have had related to any of your post-secondary training? [ENTER NUMBER] EO107
88. Don't know
 99. No response
37. How many paying jobs do you have currently? [ENTER NUMBER] EO103
88. Don't know
 99. No response
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.) [ENTER HOURS] MJ100
8888. Don't know
 9999. No response
- GO TO Q41, IF Q37=ONE JOB or DK or NR
39. What is the total number of hours you usually work per week in all other current jobs combined? [ENTER HOURS] OJ100
8888. Don't know
 9999. No response
- GO TO Q41, IF Q38=DK or NR
- GO TO Q41, IF Q39=DK or NR
40. To confirm, you work an annual average total of [MJ100+OJ100] hours per week; that is, [MJ100] at your current main job and another [OJ100] hours at your other jobs. [PROBE IF TOTAL HOURS IS OVER 65. THERE IS ONLY 168 HOURS IN A WEEK. (E.G. SLEEP, EATING, TRAVEL...)] EO104
1. Yes
 2. No → Jump back to MJ100 or OJ100, as appropriate

41. Are you self-employed (in your current main job)? EO105
 [THE MAIN JOB REFERS TO THE JOB THAT HAS THE MOST HOURS IN A YEAR.]
1. Yes
 2. No
 88. Don't know
 99. No response

MAIN JOB

42. How long have you been employed in your current main job? MJ101
 [SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE, 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. No response

[NOTE: Q43 is only asked to Masters/PhD graduates.]

43. What is the job title of your current main job? [ENTER JOB TITLE] MJ103
 77. Other (specify) _____ [MJ103 77] _____.
 88. Don't know
 99. No response

44. What is the easiest way for you to tell us your gross salary or earnings, including tips and commissions, before taxes and other deductions for your current main job? [READ LIST AS NECESSARY] MJ105

[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]

Would you be able to tell me how much you earn per year? Per month? Every 2 weeks? Per week? Per hour? Per day? [ASK PROBES IN THIS ORDER TO MINIMIZE NEED FOR ESTIMATION]

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 Q47
88. Don't know → GO TO Q47
99. No response → GO TO Q48

45. Working your usual hours at your current main job, approximately what is your [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? (including gratuities, commission and other earnings)? MJ106

[ENTER SALARY, DO NOT USE DECIMALS EXCEPT IF MJ105=HOURLY; IF NECESSARY, HAVE PARTICIPANT CONVERT TO CANADIAN DOLLARS AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE]

88888888. Don't know → GO TO Q47
99999999. No response → GO TO Q48

GO TO Q47, IF Q38=DK or NR and Q44=HOURLY

GO TO Q48, IF Q44=YEARLY

46. Based on what you have told me, 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 Q48
 2. No
 88. Don't know → GO TO Q48
 99. No response → GO TO Q48

47. In that case, what is your approximate annual income from your current main job before deductions including ANY tips OR commissions? MJ108
- [ENTER ANNUAL INCOME]
88888888. Don't know
99999999. No response

Please rate these statements using a 3-point scale where 1 means "not related", 2 means "somewhat related" and 3 means "very related". How related is your current main job to:

	not related	2	very related	3	DK	NR	
48. The general skills and abilities you acquired (e.g., communication skills, critical thinking, problem solving)	1	2	3	88	99		MJ109
49. The subject-area knowledge you acquired	1	2	3	88	99		MJ110
50. Overall, how related is your current main job to the program from which you graduated in 2013-14?	1	2	3	88	99		MJ111

GO TO Q52, IF Q42 = ANSWER #5 or #6

51. When you were selected for your current main job, what was the minimum level of education needed to get the job? MJ112
 [DO NOT READ LIST, ACCEPT ONE ANSWER ONLY]
1. Less than high school
 2. Some high school
 3. High school Diploma
 4. Some non-University post-secondary (college/technical/vocational)
 5. Completed non-University post-secondary (college/technical/vocational)
 6. Some university
 7. Completed bachelors Degree
 8. Completed graduate studies
 9. [DO NOT USE]
 10. Professional Degree (only includes: Medicine (MD), Law (LLB), and Dentistry (DDS))
 77. Other (specify) _____ [MJ112_77].
 88. Don't know
 99. No response
52. Given your education, training and experience in the program from which you graduated in 2013-14, how qualified do you feel you are for your current main job? [READ] MJ113
1. Very under-qualified
 2. Somewhat under-qualified
 3. Qualified
 4. Somewhat overqualified
 5. Very overqualified
 88. Don't know
 99. No response
53. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your current main job? Would you say...? [READ] MJ114
1. Very Dissatisfied
 2. Dissatisfied
 3. Satisfied
 4. Very Satisfied
 88. Don't know
 99. No response

GO TO Q58, IF Q37=ONE JOB or DK or NR

OTHER JOB

54. With respect to your other job(s), what is the easiest way for you to tell us your gross salary or earnings, including tips and commissions, before taxes and other deductions? [READ LIST AS NECESSARY] OJ101

[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]

Would you be able to tell me how much you earn per year? Per month? Every 2 weeks? Per week? Per hour? Per day? [ASK PROBES IN THIS ORDER TO MINIMIZE NEED FOR ESTIMATION]

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) _____ [OJ101 77] _____. → GO TO Q57
88. Don't know → GO TO Q57
99. No response → GO TO Q58

55. Working your usual hours at your other job(s) what is your approximate [INSERT APPROPRIATE WORD(S) FROM OJ101: Hourly/Daily/Weekly/Bi-weekly/Semi-monthly (every two weeks)/Monthly/Yearly] gross salary or earnings, before taxes and deductions? (including gratuities, commission and other earnings)? OJ102

[ENTER SALARY, DO NOT USE DECIMALS EXCEPT IF OJ101=HOURLY; IF NECESSARY, HAVE PARTICIPANT CONVERT TO CANADIAN DOLLARS AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE]

88888888. Don't know → GO TO Q57
99999999. No response → GO TO Q58

GO TO Q57, IF Q39=DK or NR and Q54=HOURLY

GO TO Q58, IF Q54=YEARLY

56. Based on what you have told me, your total expected annual income from your other job(s) before deductions is calculated to be \$ amount OJ103
. Does that sound about right?
1. Yes → GO TO Q58
 2. No
 88. Don't know → GO TO Q58
 99. No response → GO TO Q58

57. In that case, what is your approximate annual income from your other job(s) before deductions including ANY tips OR commissions? OJ104
 [ENTER ANNUAL INCOME]
 88888888. Don't know
 99999999. No response

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	NR	
58. Government-sponsored student loans	1	0	88	99	FI100
59. Scholarships, grants or bursaries	1	0	88	99	FI102
60. Family	1	0	88	99	FI104
61. Non-government sponsored financial assistance from financial institutions (banks) (i.e. bank loans, credit cards, credit lines, etc.)	1	0	88	99	FI106

GO TO Q62, IF Q58=YES

GO TO Q63, IF Q59=YES

GO TO Q64, IF Q60=YES

GO TO Q65, IF Q61=YES

GO TO Q66

62. At the time of your graduation, approximately how much did you owe from all government sponsored student loans accumulated during your entire post-secondary education? [ENTER AMOUNT, NO DECIMALS] FI101
 88888888. Don't know
 99999999. No response

GO TO Q63, IF Q59=YES

GO TO Q64, IF Q60=YES

GO TO Q65, IF Q61=YES

GO TO Q66

63. Approximately how much did you receive in scholarships, grants and/or bursaries during your post-secondary studies? F1103
 [ENTER AMOUNT, NO DECIMALS]
 88888888. Don't know
 99999999. No response

GO TO Q64, IF Q60=YES

GO TO Q65, IF Q61=YES

GO TO Q66

64. At the time of your graduation, approximately what did you owe as a result of education-related borrowing from all family sources? F1105
 [ENTER AMOUNT, NO DECIMALS]
 88888888. Don't know
 99999999. No response

GO TO Q65, IF Q61=YES

GO TO Q66

65. 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. F1107
 [ENTER AMOUNT, NO DECIMALS]
 88888888. Don't know
 99999999. No response

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.

[NOTE: FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, GO TO Q68]

66. What was the highest grade level you completed in the K-12 system, not including adult upgrading? BG100
1. Grade 1
 2. Grade 2
 3. Grade 3
 4. Grade 4
 5. Grade 5
 6. Grade 6
 7. Grade 7
 8. Grade 8
 9. Grade 9
 10. Grade 10
 11. Grade 11
 12. Grade 12
 13. Grade 13
 14. Kindergarten
 88. Don't know
 99. No response
67. What year did you last attend school in the K-12 system, not including adult upgrading? [ENTER FOUR DIGIT YEAR] BG102
8888. Don't know
9999. No response
68. Which city or town were you living in when you first applied for post-secondary studies, not including adult upgrading? [DO NOT READ] BG103
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. No response

69. In what year did you begin post-secondary studies, not including adult upgrading? [ENTER FOUR DIGIT YEAR] BG104
 8888. Don't know
 9999. No response
70. Have you permanently relocated to a different city or town since the time of your graduation from _____ (name of institution) _____? BG105
 1. Yes
 2. No → GO TO Q72
 88. Don't know → GO TO Q72
 99. No response → GO TO Q72

[Note: If respondent has relocated more than once, enter where they are now]

71. Which city or town did you relocate to? [DO NOT READ] BG107
1. Edmonton
 2. Calgary
 3. Lethbridge
 4. Red Deer
 5. Grande Prairie
 6. Medicine Hat
 7. Fort McMurray
 55. Elsewhere in Alberta (specify) _____ [BG107 55] _____.
 66. Elsewhere in Canada (specify province/territory) _____ [BG107 66] _____.
 77. Outside Canada (specify country) _____ [BG107 77] _____.
 88. Don't know
 99. No response

[NOTE: FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, GO TO Q74]

72. What is your gender? [DO NOT ASK] DG100
 1. Male
 2. Female
 88. Don't know
 99. No response
73. What is your current age? [ENTER AGE] DG101
 8888. Don't know
 9999. No response
74. What was your marital status when you started the _____ (name of program) _____ program? Were you ...? DG102
 1. Single (never married)
 2. Married or living with partner
 3. Divorced/Separated/Widowed
 88. Don't know
 99. No response

75. When you started the _____ (name of program) _____ program how many dependents (including dependent adults) were you responsible for? DG103
 [ENTER NUMBER]
 88. Don't know
 99. No response
76. Do you consider yourself to be an Aboriginal person? DG104
 1. Yes
 2. No → GO TO Q78
 88. Don't know → GO TO Q78
 99. No response → GO TO Q78
77. Are you...? [READ] DG105
 1. Status Indian
 2. Non-status Indian
 3. Inuit
 4. Métis
 77. Other (Specify) _____ [DG105 77] _____.
 88. Don't know
 99. No response
78. Do 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 paid work that they can do)? DG107
 1. Yes
 2. No → GO TO Q80
 88. Don't know → GO TO Q80
 99. No response → GO TO Q80
79. What is the nature of your disability? [ENTER DISABILITY] DG108
 77. Other (specify) _____ [DG108 77] _____.
 88. Don't know
 99. No response

80. What is/was the highest level of education attained by either one of your parent(s) or guardian(s)? DG109
 [DO NOT READ CATEGORIES. ENTER EDUCATION LEVEL OF PARENT(S)/GUARDIAN(S) WITH HIGHEST ATTAINMENT]
1. Elementary or junior high school
 2. Some high school
 3. Completed high school
 4. Some post-secondary
 5. Completed college, technical institute or apprenticeship program
 6. Undergraduate
 7. Masters
 8. PhD
 9. Professional Degree -- only includes: Medicine (MD), Law (LLB), and Dentistry (DDS)
 77. Other (specify) _____ [DG109 77].
 88. Don't know
 99. No response

[NOTE: FOR TELEPHONE RESPONDENTS, GO TO END SURVEY 1. Q81 WILL BE ASKED TO ONLINE RESPONDENTS ONLY]

81. 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 interview? DG110
1. Yes (specify) _____ [DG110 1].
 2. No
 88. Don't know
 99. No response

[NOTE: FOR PRIVATE VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS, GO TO END SURVEY 2]

GO TO END SURVEY 2, IF Q32=NO or DK or NR

GO TO END SURVEY 2, IF Q41=YES or DK or NR

[END SURVEY 1]

Telephone Script

The Ministry is also interested in the opinions of employers of recent post-secondary graduates. We would like to send you an email with a link to a survey for employers that you can forward to your supervisor. The intent of the survey is to collect information about how well the post-secondary system is meeting the needs of employers, not to evaluate your individual job performance. Would you forward this survey to your supervisor?

[If yes, collect respondent email address if required and forward email.]

Online Script

The Ministry is also interested in the opinions of employers of recent post-secondary graduates. A link to a survey for employers is provided below. We request that you forward it to your supervisor. The intent of the survey is to collect information about how well the post-secondary system is meeting the needs of employers, not to evaluate your individual job performance.

[Link to ESS]

[END SURVEY 2]

We've reached the end of our questions and I would like to thank you very much for your time and interest.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY CHANGES

The following changes were made to the survey instrument:

1. Revised introduction script
2. Revised wording for YP117
 - Previous – Develop specialized tool, machine, equipment or software
 - Current – Develop work-related computer skills
3. Added YP125
 - Develop specialized tool, machine, equipment or software
4. Revised options for FS100
 - Previous – Yes / No / Don't know / No response
 - Current – Yes, in Alberta / Yes, outside Alberta / No / Don't know / no response
5. Removed questions FS10101-FS10199
6. Added question EO102
7. Added question EO106
8. Added question EO107
9. Revised options for MJ101
 - Previous – Six (6) months or less / Six (6) months and one (1) day to one (1) year / Longer than one (1) year / Don't know / No response
 - Current - Six (6) months or less / Six (6) months and one (1) day to one (1) year / One (1) year and one (1) day to two (2) years / Two (2) years and one (1) day to five (5) years / Don't know / No response
10. Removed question BG101
11. Removed question DG106