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Statistics StatistiqueCanada

## The Class of 82 Revisited

(A Compendium of Findings)

$\qquad$

Canadắ

## THE CLASS OF 82 REVISITED

> A compendium of findings of the 1987 Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey with comparisons to the 1984 National Graduates Survey
by: Warren Clark
Education, Culture \& Tourism Division Statistics Canada
1989

Prepared under contract to Employment and Immigration Canada

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## SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used throughout this publication:
figures not available
nil or zero
numbers marked with this symbol have a coefficient of variation between $16.6 \%$ and $25 \%$ and are less reliable than unmarked numbers
data are not reliable enough to be released; coefficient of variation is greater than $25 \%$.

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## INTRODUCTION

This is the second time that 1982 university, college and trade/vocational graduates have been surveyed. They were originally queried about their experiences making the transition from school to the labour force in June/July 1984 in the National Graduates Survey (NGS). Over 31,000 respondents to that survey were re-interviewed in March 1987 in the follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey (FOG). Telephone interviews were conducted with respondents to the NGS who were still living in Canada in March 1987, roughly five years after graduation.

The 1984 NGS occurred approximately two years after graduation. For some graduates, this was too soon for them to have been successfully integrated into the labour market: many had continued their studies and therefore had spent much less than two years in the labour market. For others, the job they held in June 1984 was a summer job while they continued their studies. In some cases, the NGS was conducted too soon after graduation to examine the experiences of graduates in their first long-term, full-time job.

The FOG survey, sponsored by Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC), explores the labour market experiences of 1982 graduates five years after graduation, enough time for most of them to have completed their studies and established a stable link with the labour force. The 1984 NGS and the 1987 FOG surveys provide a unique opportunity to obtain a longitudinal glimpse of the success of 1982 graduates in the labour force from just after graduation to March 1987, five years later.

This report, funded by Employment and Immigration Canada, provides a summary of the results of the follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey (FOG) and provides comparisons with the results from the 1984 National Graduates Survey (NGS). Data are presented on the labour force status of graduates, job mobility, occupations and industries, median annual earnings, relationship of jobs to 1982 education program, job satisfaction, additional qualifications received after graduation, and the attitudes of graduates towards their education. Most of the data is presented by level of qualification received in 1982, by sex and by field of study.

The FOG survey primarily examines the activities of 1982 graduates in the labour market and was designed to meet the following objectives:
(1) to obtain information for longitudinal analysis of a key youth group focusing on employment, occupation and geographic shifts;
(2) to obtain information on the relationship between education and labour market experiences and the exposure of graduates to additional training;
to extend available information required to develop occupational supply and demand projection models and to conduct related studies of supply-demand imbalances in the labour market;
(4) to obtain data regarding long-term labour market experiences of graduates with special emphasis on employment and occupations, for use in counselling on careers and postsecondary course selection; and
(5) to obtain information on labour market experiences of members of target groups such as women, native people and the disabled, which permits longitudinal and comparative analyses for the formulation of job entry policy.

The target population included all trade/vocational, college and university graduates who completed a program in 1982. Only those who remained in Canada in June/July 1984 were surveyed by the 1984 NGS survey. Respondents to that survey who were still living in Canada in March 1987 were interviewed again in the 1987 FOG survey. Out of the original sample of 49,150 graduates, 35,717 or $73 \%$ provided usable responses to the NGS survey and 31,167 or $63 \%$ of the original sample or $87 \%$ of respondents to NGS were successfully re-interviewed in the FOG survey. The 31,167 respondents to the FOG survey were weighted up to a total of 204,776 graduates, representing the population of 1982 trade/vocational, college and university graduates who were living in Canada in June/July 1984 and who were still living in Canada in March 1987. The results documented in this publication are based on the weighted samples from the NGS and FOG surveys and will differ from those in other Statistics Canada publications. A detailed description of the methodology is provided in Appendix J .

## Highlights

## Employment

- By March 1987, the labour market situation for many of the 1982 graduates had improved. From June 1984 to March 1987 the percentage of unemployed trade/vocational graduates declined from $24 \%$ to $15 \%$, college graduates from $10 \%$ to $5 \%$ and university graduates from $9 \%$ to $4 \%$.
- During 1986, $31 \%$ of trade/vocational graduates were unemployed at one time or another, spending an average of 24 weeks looking for a job. In contrast, $15 \%$ of college graduates, $14 \%$ of bachelor's, $8 \%$ of master's and $5 \%$ of doctoral graduates were unemployed at some time during 1986. On average the unemployed college and bachelor's graduate spent 17 weeks unemployed during 1986; master's graduates, 18 weeks; and doctoral graduates, 22 weeks.
- Employment of 1982 trade/vocational graduates grew by $5 \%$; college by $1 \%$; and university graduates, $7 \%$, between June 1984 and March 1987. The number of self-employed trade/vocational, college and university graduates grew by $37 \%, 45 \%$ and $68 \%$ respectively.
- The percentage of paid workers in temporary positions declined substantially between June 1984 and March 1987, from 24\% to 12\% for trade/vocational graduates, from $17 \%$ to $8 \%$ for college graduates and from $27 \%$ to $12 \%$ for university graduates. This means that the graduates have a much more stable attachment to the labour force by March 1987 than they had in June 1984.
- Employment of 1982 graduates in managerial, administrative and related occupations grew more than any other occupational group between June 1984 and March 1987. Employment in this group grew by $68 \%$ for trade/vocational graduates, $50 \%$ for college and $31 \%$ for university graduates.


## Earnings

- Graduates' median annual earnings for full-time work increased by a third between 1984 and 1987. In contrast, the median annual earnings of all full-year full-time workers increased by $13 \%$.
- Estimated 1987 median annual earnings for full-time workers were $\$ 20,000$ for trade/vocational graduates, $\$ 24,000$ for college graduates, $\$ 30,000$ for bachelor's, $\$ 40,000$ for master's and $\$ 41,000$ for doctoral graduates.
- At all levels except doctoral, the earnings imbalance between men and women widened between 1984 and 1987. In 1984, trade/vocational median annual earnings for men were $\$ 3,000$ higher than female earnings, college men were $\$ 4,000$ higher and university men were $\$ 2,000$ higher. By 1987 the gap had widened to $\$ 6,000$ for trade/vocational and college graduates and $\$ 5,000$ for university graduates.


## Job mobility

- $33 \%$ of trade/vocational graduates, $45 \%$ of college, $43 \%$ of bachelor's, $57 \%$ of master's and $62 \%$ of doctoral graduates remained with the same employer between June 1984 and March 1987.
- More graduates were satisfied with their jobs in March 1987 than in June 1984. Those who were satisfied in 1984 were less likely to change employers. Those who did change obtained job satisfaction higher than those who did not.


## Further studies

- Between 1982 and March 1987, 21\% of trade/vocational, $23 \%$ of college, $29 \%$ of bachelor's, $22 \%$ of master's and $11 \%$ of doctoral graduates received additional educational or professional qualifications. Ten percent of bachelor's graduates received a second bachelor's degree while $9 \%$ received a master's degree by March 1987.
- Between 1984 and 1987, the percentage of trade/vocational and college graduates who would have selected the same educational program if they could do it all over again decline marginally. In contrast, more doctoral graduates believed that they had made the correct educational choice.


## Relationship between job and education

- From June 1984 to March 1987 the relationship between graduates' 1982 educational programs and their jobs improved only marginally for trade/vocational and college graduates. However, the employment of university graduates in jobs that were directly related to their education increased. By March 1987, $63 \%$ of university graduates working full-time had jobs directly related to their education. In June 1984, only $48 \%$ had directly-related jobs.


## CHAPTER 1 - LABOUR FORCE STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT

Graduates indicated their labour market activity for the last week of January 1983, the last week of October 1983, the week of May 27 to June 3, 1984, the last week of January 1986, and the week of March 1 to March 7, 1987. For these weeks graduates stated whether they were: working full-time (30 or more hours of work per week) or part-time; not working but looking for a job; not working but had been hired for a full-time job to start in the future; neither working or looking for a job (i.e., not in the labour force).

Between June 1984 and March 1987, the percentage of 1982 graduates with jobs increased: from $70 \%$ to $74 \%$ for trade/vocational graduates, from $87 \%$ to $88 \%$ for college graduates, and from $83 \%$ to $89 \%$ for university graduates (Chart 1-1). Over the same time period, the percentage of unemployed trade/vocational graduates declined from $24 \%$ to $15 \%$, college from $10 \%$ to $5 \%$ and university from $9 \%$ to $4 \%$. The percentage of graduates outside the labour force (i.e., not working, not looking for work or not available for work) increased from $6 \%$ to $11 \%$ for trade/vocational graduates, from $4 \%$ to $7 \%$ college graduates and declined from $8 \%$ to $7 \%$ for university graduates.

At all levels men were more likely than women to be working full-time in March 1987 (Chart 1-2). A higher percentage of women were working part-time. The percentage of unemployed was higher for men than women at the trade/vocational and college level. Women were more likely to be outside the labour force than men in March 1987.

The percentage of graduates with full-time jobs increased between June 1984 and March 1987 for both men and women who were trade/vocational and university graduates and for male college graduates. The percentage of college women working full-time decreased from $73 \%$ to $71 \%$ over the same time period. Roughly 800 fewer college women were working full-time in 1987 than in 1984.

## Labour force status by field of study

Graduates' success on the labour market varied substantially by field of study (major fields of study are shown in Table 1-2 and a more detailed field of study breakdown is shown in Appendix C). At the trade/vocational level, the percentage of unemployed graduates decreased and the percentage outside the labour force increased in every major field between June 1984 and March 1987. The percentage of graduates working increased in every field except the health sciences, where it declined from $84 \%$ to $82 \%$. The percentage of social sciences and services trade/vocational graduates working remained constant at $68 \%$.

At the college level, the percentage of unemployed graduates declined in every field except the natural sciences and primary industries, where $11 \%$ were unemployed in both June 1984 and March 1987. All major fields had an increase in the percentage of graduates outside the labour force. The percentage of health sciences graduates working part-time increased from $16 \%$ to $23 \%$, while full-time employment decreased from $76 \%$ to $68 \%$ of graduates. Social sciences and services, and the natural sciences and primary industries were the only major fields where the percentage of working graduates declined: from $86 \%$ to $85 \%$ and from $87 \%$ to $79 \%$, respectively.

Major fields of study at university all had a smaller percentage of unemployed graduates in March 1987. Commerce, management and administration graduates showed an increase in the percentage of graduates outside the labour force, from $3 \%$ * to $4 \%$; humanities remained constant at $11 \%$; and all other major fields showed a decline. All major fields except the health professions saw an increase in the percentage of graduates working full-time. The health professions saw a drop from $84 \%$ to $80 \%$, while the percentage of part-time workers increased from $5 \%$ to $13 \%$. The decline in the percentage of full-time workers in the health professions and the increase in part-time work was concentrated in dentistry. Most dentists are self-employed and can set their own hours of work. An increase in part-time work was also found in the female dominated fields of nursing, pharmacy, rehabilitation medicine and public health.

## Chart 1-1

Labour force status, by educational level, June 1984 and March 1987

June 1984


College


University

March 1987



Table 1-1. Labour force status and unemployment rates of frade/vocational, college and university graduates, by sex, June 1984, January 1986 and March 1987

| Level of qualification received in 1982, sex and date | Working fulltime | Working parttime | Working ${ }^{1}$ | Unemployed ${ }^{2}$ | Not in the labous force ${ }^{3}$ | Unemployment rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Trade/vocational Total

| June 1984 | 60 | 10 | 70 | 24 | 6 | 26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January 1986 | 62 | 10 | 73 | 17 | 10 | 19 |
| March 1987 | 64 | 10 | 74 | 15 | 11 | 17 |
| en |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1984 | 67 | 6 | 73 | 24 | 3 | 25 |
| January 1986 | 70 | 6 | 76 | 18 | 6 | 19 |
| March 1987 | 72 | 5 | 78 | 17 | 5 | 18 |
| omen |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1984 | 50 | 15 | 65 | 24 | 11 | 27 |
| January 1986 | 53 | 16 | 69 | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| March 1987 | 53 | 16 | 70 | 13 | 17 | 15 |

College
Total
June $1984 \quad 77$
January 1986
March $1987 \quad 76$
Men June 198482
January 198682 March 19878
Women June $1984 \quad 73$ January 1986 72 March 1987 7l 710
(percentage distribution)

| March 1987 | 71 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 87 | 10 | 4 | 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 87 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| 88 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| 87 | 11 | 2 | 11 |
| 88 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| 89 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 86 | 9 | 5 | 10 |
| 86 | 5 | 9 | 5 |
| 87 | 5 | 8 | 5 |

University Total June $1984 \quad 73$

| 73 | 9 | 83 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 78 | 9 | 88 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| 79 | 9 | 89 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| 76 | 7 | 83 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| 82 | 6 | 88 | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| 84 | 5 | 91 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| 70 | 12 | 82 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| 74 | 13 | 87 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| 74 | 12 | 87 | 4 | 9 | 4 |

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

1 Includes graduates who are employed but whose full-time/part-time employment status is unknown.
2 The numbers in this column are not unemployment rates. This column represents the percentage of all graduates who are unemployed whereas an unemployment rate is the percentage of graduates in the labour force who are unemployed.

Table 1-1. Labour force status and unemployment rates of trade/vocational, college and university graduates, by sex, June 1984, January 1986 and March 1987 (concluded)

| Level of qualification received in 1982, sex and date | $\qquad$ | Working part- time | Working ${ }^{1}$ | Unemployed ${ }^{2}$ | Not in the labour | Unemployment rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (percentage distribution) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1984 | 73 |  | 83 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| January 1986 March 1987 | 77 79 | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1984 | 76 | 7 | 83 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| January 1986 | 82 | 6 | 88 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| Women ${ }^{\text {W }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1984 | 70 | 12 | 82 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| January 1986 | 74 | 12 | 87 | 4 | 10 | 4 |
| March 1987 | 74 | 12 | 87 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1984 | 76 | 6 | 83 | 7 | 10 | 8 |
| January 1986 | 80 | 10 | 90 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 1986 | 84 | 7 | 92 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| March 1987 | 87 | 6 | 93 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 1986 | 73 | 14 | 88 | 3 | 11 9 | 3 |
| March 1987 | 73 | 13 | 87 | 3 | 9 | 4 |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1984 | 85 | 4 | 89 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| January 1986 | 86 | 8 | 95 | - | 4 | -- |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 1986 | 89 | 8 | 97 | -- | $2^{*}$ | - |
| March 1987 | 89 | 4 | 94 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Women $8{ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1984 | 79 | 6 | 85 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| January 1986 March 1987 | 80 81 | 9 | 90 | -- | 8 | -- |

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

1 Includes graduates who are employed but whose full-time/part-time employment status is unknown.
2 The numbers in this column are not unemployment rates. This column represents the percentage of all graduates who are unemployed whereas an unemployment rate is the percentage of graduates in the labour force who are unemployed.

3 Not working and not looking for a job.

## Chart 1-2

Labour force status, by sex and educational level, March 1987


| Level of qualification received in 1982 and major field of study | June 84 |  |  |  |  | March 87 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Not in the |  |  |  |  | Not in the |
|  | Working full-time | Working part-time | Working ${ }^{4}$ | Unempl oyed ${ }^{5}$ | labour force | Working full-time | Working part-time | Working | Unemployed | labour force |

(\% distribution)
(\% distribution)

## Trade/vocational

Tota

| 60 | 10 | 70 | 24 | 6 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 54 | 8 | 62 | 26 | 12 |
| 53 | 12 | 65 | 25 | 10 |
| 66 | 7 | 73 | 25 | 3 |
| $36^{*}$ | $\ldots$ | 52 | $28^{*}$ | - |
| 55 | 29 | 84 | 9 | $6^{*}$ |
| 64 | $7 *$ | 72 | 26 | $\ldots$ |
| 54 | $15^{*}$ | 68 | 26 | $\ldots$ |

Engineering \& applied sciences 66
General arts and science
Health sciences \& related
Natural sciences \& primary industries
Social sciences \& services
College

## Total

Arts
Business \& commerce
Engineering \& applied sciences
Health sciences \& related
Humanities \& related
Natural sciences \& primary industries Social sciences \& services
77
65
79
81
76
66
82
73

| 10 | 87 | 10 | 4 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 15 | 80 | 14 | 6 |
| 8 | 87 | 9 | 3 |
| 5 | 85 | 12 | 3 |
| 16 | 92 | 5 | 3 |
| $12^{*}$ | 78 | $16^{*}$ | -- |
| $5^{*}$ | 87 | 11 | -- |
| 13 | 86 | 10 | 4 |



| 63 | 10 | 74 | 15 | 10 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 12 | 64 | 17 | 19 |
| 55 | 14 | 70 | 14 | 16 |
| 72 | 5 | 78 | 17 | 5 |
| 63 | - | 70 | -- | $-\cdots$ |
| 56 | 25 | 82 | $6^{*}$ | 12 |
| 66 | $7^{*}$ | 73 | 18 | $9 *$ |
| 50 | $17^{\star}$ | 68 | -- | $17^{*}$ |

University
Total
Agriculture \& biological sciences
Commerce, management \& administration
Education
Engineering \& applied sciences
Fine \& applied arts
General arts \& science
Health professions
Humanities
Mathematics \& physical sciences
Social sciences

| 73 | 9 | 82 | 9 | 9 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 59 | 9 | 68 | 11 | 21 |
| 86 | 3 | 89 | 8 | $3^{*}$ |
| 74 | 14 | 88 | 7 | 4 |
| 80 | - | 82 | 9 | 9 |
| 57 | 20 | 78 | $10^{*}$ | 12 |
| 75 | $\cdots$ | 83 | -- | -- |
| 84 | $5^{*}$ | 89 | $5 *$ | 6 |
| 65 | 13 | 78 | 11 | 11 |
| 73 | $6^{*}$ | 79 | 8 | 13 |
| 69 | 11 | 79 | 11 | 9 |


| 79 | 9 | 89 | 4 | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 70 | 8 | 78 | $5^{*}$ | 17 |
| 88 | $3^{*}$ | 94 | $3^{*}$ | 4 |
| 80 | 13 | 93 | $3^{*}$ | 4 |
| 88 | - | 91 | $3^{*}$ | 6 |
| 67 | 17 | 84 | $\cdots$ | $11^{*}$ |
| 84 | - | 90 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{*}$ |
| 80 | 13 | 94 | $\cdots$ | $4^{*}$ |
| 72 | 12 | 85 | 4 | 11 |
| 83 | -- | 87 | $4^{*}$ | 9 |
| 78 | 9 | 87 | 4 | 8 |

[^0]|  |  |  | ne 84 |  |  |  |  | March |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Not in the |  |  |  |  | Not in the |
| Level of qualification received in 1982 and major field of study | Working full-time | Working part-time | Working ${ }^{4}$ | Unemployed ${ }^{5}$ | I abour force | Horking <br> full-time | Working part-time | Horking | Unemployed | labour force |

(\% distribution)
(\% distribution)

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 73 | 10 | 82 | 9 | 8 | 79 | 9 | 89 | 4 | 8 |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 59 | 10 | 69 | 11 | 20 | 70 | 8* | 78 | 5* | 17 |
| Commerce, management \& administration | 85 | 3* | 89 | 8 | 3* | 88 | 3* | 93 | 3* | 4* |
| Education | 72 | 15 | 87 | 8 | 5 | 79 | 14 | 93 | 3* | 4 |
| Engineering \& applied sciences | 81 | -- | 83 | 9 | 8 | 88 | $\cdots$ | 91 | -- | 6* |
| Fine \& applied arts | 58 | 20 | 78 | 9* | 12* | 67 | 16 | 84 | -- | 11* |
| General arts \& science | 74 | -- | 83 | $\cdots$ | -- | 84 | - | 90 | -- | $\cdots$ |
| Heal th professions | 85 | 5* | 90 | 5* | 5* | 80 | 13 | 94 | -- | 4* |
| Humanities | 65 | 13 | 78 | 11 | 11 | 71 | 12 | 84 | 4* | 11 |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | 74 | 6* | 80 | 8* | 11 | 84 | $\cdots$ | 88 | $\cdots$ | 8* |
| Social sciences | 68 | 11 | 80 | 12 | 9 | 78 | 9 | 87 | 5 | 8 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 76 | 6 | 83 | 7 | 10 | 81 | 9 | 91 | 3 | 6 |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 54 | $\cdots$ | 59 | 8* | 32 | 69 | 10* | 80 | -- | 16 |
| Commerce, management \& administration | 90 | 2* | 92 | 6 | 1* | 90 | 3* | 95 | 2* | 3* |
| Education | 85 | 8 | 93 | 4 | 4 | 85 | 8 | 94 | -- |  |
| Engineering \& applied sciences | 74 | -- | 77 | 6** | 17 | 83 | * | 88 | - | 9* |
| Fine \& applied arts | 47 | 19* | 67 | 17* | - | 55 | 26* | 83 | -- | - |
| Health professions | 76 | -- | 81 | 5* | 14 | 78 | 12* | 92 | -- | 8* |
| Humanities | 66 | 11 | 77 | 10 | 13 | 73 | 14 | 88 | 4* | 8 |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | 58 | 8* | 66 | $\cdots$ | 29 | 76 | 13 | 83 | - | 12* |
| Social sciences | 69 | 8 | 77 | 10 | 14 | 75 | 13 | 89 | 3* | 8 |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |
| Total | 85 | 4 | 89 | 8* | 6* | 86 83 | 6 | 88 | 3 | 7* |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 86 | $\cdots$ | 87 100 | 8* | $6 *$ | 100 | - | 100 |  |  |
| Commerce, management \& administration | 100 | -- | 100 | -- | - | 100 87 | 6* | 94 |  |  |
| Education | 92 | - | 95 93 | -- | -- | 87 90 | $6^{*}$ | 94 | -- | -- |
| Engineering \& applied sciences | 93 | - | 93 | -- | - | 90 | -- | 91 |  |  |
| Fine \& applied arts | 69 | -- | 72 | 16 | 12* | 84 | -- | 87 | -- | 12* |
| Heal th professions Humanities | 69 | 12 | 85 | 11 | 5* | 80 | 10* | 91 | -- | -- |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | 86 | -- | 90 | 8* | -- | 96 | -- | 98 | -- | - |
| Social sciences | 89 | 6* | 95 | 3* | -- | 88 | 9* | 97 | -. | -- |

[^1]5 The numbers in this colum are not unemployment rates. This colum represents the percentage of all graduates who are unemployed.

## Working full-time

In June 1984 the majority of graduates were full-time workers ${ }^{6}$ : $60 \%$ of trade/vocational graduates, $77 \%$ of college graduates and $73 \%$ of university graduates. By March 1987 the percentage of graduates working full-time had increased to $64 \%$ of trade/vocational, $76 \%$ of college and $79 \%$ of university graduates.

Chart 1-3 shows that of those working full-time in June 1984, more than three out of four were still working full-time in March 1987. Despite success at finding full-time jobs in June 1984, $11 \%$ of trade/vocational full-time workers were unemployed in March 1987. College and university graduates who were working full-time in June 1984 were much less likely than trade/vocational full-time workers to be unemployed in March 1987. Four percent of college and three percent of university full-time workers in June 1984 were unemployed by March 1987. Between $5 \%$ and $7 \%$ of full-time workers in June 1984 were working part-time in March 1987 and $5 \%$ to $6 \%$ were no longer in the labour force in March 1987.

## Working part-time

Ten percent of trade/vocational and college and nine percent of university graduates were working part-time in June 1984. The same percentages of graduates were working part-time in March 1987. Women were two to three times more likely to be working part-time than men. The reasons why people remained in part-time jobs between June 1984 and March 1987 are not known. However, in June 1984, the most frequently cited reason was that part-time was the only type of work they could find (Chart 1-4). Those who entered new part-time jobs in March 1987 most frequently cited the same reason, but it was less dominant than in 1984. Personal or family responsibilities and going to school were more frequently cited as reasons than they were in 1984 . Women much more frequently cited personal or family responsibilities as reasons for part-time work than men. Both men and women who were trade/vocational and college graduates indicated that their inability to find full-time work was the primary reason why they were working part-time in March 1987. New, male, university graduates working part-time most frequently cited school attendance as the reason why they were working part-time, whereas women most frequently indicated that part-time work was the only type of job they could find, followed closely by personal or family responsibilities.

Of trade/vocational part-time workers in June 1984, 46\% were working full-time in March 1987 while $34 \%$ remained in part-time jobs (Chart 1-5). Thirty-nine percent of college part-time workers in June 1984 were working full-time in March 1987, while $43 \%$ were still working part-time in March 1987. A much higher percentage of university graduate part-time workers ( $63 \%$ ) were working full-time in March 1987, while $26 \%$ remained in part-time jobs.

## Unemployment

The unemployment rate indicates job-seekers' lack of success at finding work. The unemployment rate for all Canadians was $13.7 \%$ in January 1983 and $10.7 \%$ in June 1984. In March 1987 it was almost the same at $10.8 \%$. As the 1982 graduates acquired skills in the labour market and through higher education, their unemployment rates declined significantly between January 1983 and March 1987.

In June 1984 the unemployment rate for trade/vocational graduates was $26 \%$. In two provinces, Newfoundland and Quebec, trade/vocational graduates had unemployment rates greater than or equal to $35 \%$. By March 1987 the overall rate had declined to $17 \%$. Although this represented a sizable decline nationally, the unemployment rate in several provinces declined by only one or two percentage points and in Prince Edward Island it increased from $21 \%$ to $26 \%$. The college and university unemployment rate was at least halved between June 1984 and March 1987, from $10 \%$ to $5 \%$ for college graduates and from $10 \%$ to $4 \%$ for university graduates.

Between June 1984 and March 1987 the number of unemployed 1982 graduates declined dramatically from nearly 26,000 to about 14,300 . Trade/vocational graduates had the highest level of unemployment ( $24 \%$ ). Of 13,000 unemployed trade/vocational graduates in June 1984, 46\% had found full-time

[^2]7 March 1987 part-time workers who were not working in June 1984 or who were in a different job.


SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

## Chart 1-4

Reasons for part-time work, by level

All part-time workers, June 1984

Trade/vocational


College


University


Part-time workers in new jobs ${ }^{1}$, March 1987

Trade/vocational


College


University

$\square$ Could only find part-time job
Personal or family responsibilities
Did not want fuli-time work
Going to school
Other reasons

[^3]SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and Natlonal Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

Chart 1-5
What happened to part-time workers of June 1984 in March 1987


SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

# Chart 1-6 <br> What happened to the unemployed graduates of June 1984 in March 1987 

June 1984
March 1987
Working full-time
Trade/Nocational


$10 \%$




SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Gradustes Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1884
employment by March 1987, 8\% had found part-time jobs, $29 \%$ were unemployed and $16 \%$ neither had a job or were looking for one (i.e., not in the labour force) (Chart 1-6). College and university graduates who were unemployed in June 1984 were more successful at finding jobs than their trade/vocational counterparts. Approximately 65\% were working full-time in March 1987, and 12\% found part-time jobs. Tn percent of university and eleven percent of college graduates who were unemployed in June 1984 were also unemployed in March 1987.

Table 1-3. Unemployment rates of 1982 graduates, by province and level, January 1983, June 1984 and March 1987

|  | Trade/vocational |  |  | College |  |  | University |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Province | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 1983 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 1983 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | June <br> 1984 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 1983 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Canada | 37 | 26 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 4 |
| Newfoundland | 49 | 37 | 27 | 24 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 31 | 21 | 26 | 21 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 7 |
| Nova Scotia | 32 | 25 | 21 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 6 |
| New Brunswick | 34 | 26 | 24 | 19 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 4 |
| Quebec | 47 | 35 | 24 | 22 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 5 |
| Ontario | 36 | 20 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 3 |
| Manitoba | 20 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 3 |
| Saskatchewan | 16 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| Alberta | 27 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| British Columbia | 30 | 23 | 14 | 17 | 14 | - | 14 | 11 | 5 |

There were significant differences in unemployment rates by field of study, as shown in Table 1-4. In both June 1984 and March 1987 trade/vocational and college graduates from the health sciences had the lowest unemployment rates by far. Trade/vocational unemployment rates were highest for graduates from the arts ( $21 \%$ ) and natural sciences and primary industries ( $20 \%$ ) in March 1987. College unemployment rates for natural sciences and primary industries, at $12 \%$, was double the rate of the next highest major field. In 1984, the highest unemployment rate for university graduates was $14 \%$ for agriculture and biological sciences. By March 1987 this group still had the highest unemployment rate of all university graduates but it had declined to $6 \%$. University unemployment rates in the health profession, the lowest, were so low that they could not be accurately reported given the size of the unemployed sample.

Table 1-4. Unemployment rates, by major field of study and level, June 1984 and March 1987

| Major field of study | Trade/vocational | College |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Unemployment during 1986

Graduates were asked to indicate how many weeks they had been unemployed during 1986. They were to report the total length of time, whether they had been jobless for one continuous period or had experienced several bouts of unemployment. During 1986, nearly one third of the trade/vocational graduates were unemployed at one time or another. With higher levels of education, smaller percentages of graduates were unemployed. One in twenty doctoral graduates was unemployed during 1986. Although doctorates were least likely to be unemployed, those that were, spent an average of 22 weeks looking for a job. Only trade/vocational graduates were unemployed longer during 1986.

Table 1-5. Unemployment during 1986, by level and sex

| Level of qualification received in 1982 | Percent unemployed during 1986 |  |  | Average numbers of weeks unemployed during 1986 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Trade/vocational | 31 | 31 | 30 | 24 | 23 | 25 |
| College | 15 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 18 |
| University | 14 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 18 |
| Bachelor's | 14 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 18 |
| Master's | 8 | 7 | 10 | 18 | 16 | 19 |
| Doctorate | 5 | 6 | 4* | 22 | 20 | $27^{*}$ |

Trade/vocational graduates experienced the highest percentage of unemployment during 1986 and the longest durations of unemployment. However, trade/vocational graduates in nursing (15\%), computer science ( $18 \%$ ) and business machine operations ( $19 \%^{*}$ ) had percentages of graduates unemployed during 1986 that rivalled the comparatively low levels of college and university graduates. Nursing and computer science graduates however, once unemployed, spent 23 weeks looking for work during 1986, only slightly better than the average for trade/vocational overall (Table C-3, Appendix C).

At the college level, graduates from the health sciences, engineering and applied sciences and the social sciences and services were least likely to be unemployed at some time during 1986, with rates of $9 \%, 14 \%$ and $14 \%$ respectively. The highest percentage of unemployed college graduates during 1986 were graduates from the natural sciences and primary industries, with $24 \%$ unemployed.

During 1986, $14 \%$ of university graduates were unemployed at one time or another. This percentage varied from a high of $23 \%$ for fine and applied arts graduates to a low of $7 \%$ for the health professions. Despite the wide variation between fields in the percentage of university graduates unemployed during 1986, there was less variation between major fields in the average number of weeks spent unemployed during 1986, varying from 14 weeks for the health professions and fine and applied arts to 19 weeks for education graduates.

## Not in the labour force

In the 33 months between June 1984 and March 1987, the percentage of graduates not in the labour force grew for trade/vocational, college and female university graduates, while it shrank for university men. At the college and trade/vocational level, the percentage not in the labour force almost doubled. Table 1-6 indicates that over $40 \%$ of trade/vocational graduates, over $50 \%$ of university and over $60 \%$ of colleges graduates not in the labour force in March 1987 were working in June 1984. Why did they leave the labour force after finding employment in June 1984?

Many of those not in the labour force in June 1984 remained outside the labour force in March 1987 (Chart 1-7). However, 27\% of trade/vocational, $39 \%$ of college and $46 \%$ of university graduates outside the labour force in June 1984 were working full-time in March 1987.

Chart 1-7
What happened to those graduates not in the labour force of June 1984 in March 1987

## June 1984

March 1987



SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

Table 1-6. What graduates not in the labour force in March 1987 were doing in June 1984, by level and eex

| Labour force activity in June 1984 | Trade/vocational |  |  | College |  |  | University |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Working full-time | 92 | 40 | 29 | 52 | 63 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Working part-time | 9 | -- | 10 | 13 | 8* | 16 | 9 | 7* | 9* |
| Sub-total working | 41 | 46 | 39 | 65 | 71 | 62 | 55 | 53 | 56 |
| Unemployed | 36 | 43 | 33 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 14* | 12 |
| Not in the labour force | 23 | 11* | 28 | 18 | 8* | 22 | 32 | 32 | 32 |

In June 1984, the most common reason for not working and not looking for work was personal or family responsibilities for women trade/vocational and college graduates, while school attendance was the most common reason for men at all levels and for female university graduates. School attendance and personal or family responsibilities remained the most frequent reasons given in March 1987 (Chart 1-8). Chart 19 shows the percentage change in the number of graduates reporting the two most common reasons for not working and not looking for work: personal or family responsibilities and going to school. Between June 1984 and March 1987 both of the most common reasons grew for trade/vocational and college graduates. For university graduates, the number citing personal or family responsibilities grew while school attendance shrank as a reason. After graduating in 1982, many university graduates continued their studies, seeking master's, doctoral, first professional degrees or professional certification. By March 1987, 39\% of bachelor's graduates had obtained additional qualifications. In June 1984, many still had not completed their additional studies and cited that they were going to school as a reason for not working and not looking for work. By March 1987, many of those university graduates had completed their studies and had now entered the labour market. The 1984 National Graduates Survey queried students in June 1984, at a time when many graduates at all levels either were on vacation for the summer or had summer jobs for the summer semester. When the FOG survey was conducted, in March 1987 during the winter semester, many more college and trade/vocational graduates were identified as attending school full-time and therefore were outside the labour force. Not many people were attending school in June and therefore there was a small number outside the labour force for reasons of school attendance when the 1984 NGS survey was undertaken.

## Type of employment

Between June 1984 and March 1987 the number of employed 1982 graduates increased by 5\% for trade/vocational graduates, $1 \%$ for college and $7 \%$ for university graduate. Most were already employed in June 1984 and therefore only small increases could be expected as unemployment rates for the 1982 graduates declined. In June 1984, approximately $95 \%$ of those working were paid workers (i.e., they were working for someone else and being paid for it) (Table 1-7). The remaining $5 \%$ of workers were mostly selfemployed. By March 1987, the vast majority of workers were still paid workers ( $93 \%$ ). Despite the very small distributional shift, the number of self-employed graduates grew by $37 \%$ for trade/vocational, $45 \%$ for college and $68 \%$ for university graduates. The self-employed tended to be more highly satisfied with their jobs than paid workers. Self-employed graduates represented 7\% of workers in March 1987 but there were much higher concentrations of self-employment in several occupational groups (SOC 3113 - Dentists, $90 \%$; SOC 71 - Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations, $42 \%$; SOC 73 - Fishing and Trapping Occupations, $42 \%$; SOC 333 - Occupations in the Performing and Audio-visual Arts, 40\%; SOC 2343 -Lawyers and Notaries, 35\%). More data by occupation is provided in Table F-3 in Appendix F.

Table 1-7. Percentage of workers who were paid workers, by level and sex, June 1984 and March 1987

| Level of qualification received in 1982 | Total | June 1984 Men | Women | Total | March 1987 Men | Women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Trade/vocational | 95 | 94 | 95 | 93 | 92 | 95 |
| College | 96 | 95 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 97 |
| University | 94 | 93 | 96 | 91 | 90 | 93 |
| Bachelor's | 95 | 93 | 96 | 91 | 89 | 93 |
| Master's | 94 | 93 | 95 | 92 | 91 | 93 |
| Doctorate | 94 | 94 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 92 |

Chart 1-8
Reason for not working and not looking for work, by educational level, March 1987


SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987

Chart 1-9
Percentage change in most common reasons for not working and not looking for work between June 1984 and March 1987


Personal or family responsibility Going to school

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

Paid workers were also asked to identify if they were in a permanent or temporary ${ }^{8}$ position. In June $1984,24 \%$ of trade/vocational, $17 \%$ of college and $27 \%$ of university paid workers were in temporary positions (Table 1-8). One third of doctoral paid workers were in temporary positions. By March 1987, 12\% of trade/vocational, $8 \%$ of college and $12 \%$ of university graduates were in temporary positions, less than half the number in June 1984. While one third of doctoral paid workers were in temporary positions in 1984, only $8 \%$ were in this situation in March 1987.

Table 1-8. Percentage of paid workere in temporary positions by level and gex, June 1984 and March 1987

| Level of qualification received in 1982 | June 1984 |  |  | Total | March 1987 Men | Women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Trade/vocational | 24 | 25 | 21 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| College | 17 | 19 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| University | 27 | 25 | 29 | 12 | 10 | 13 |
| Bachelor's | 28 | 26 | 30 | 12 | 11 | 13 |
| Master's | 16 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 13 |
| Doctorate | 34 | 33 | 36 | 8 | 7 | 11 |

## Employment of native people ${ }^{9}$

Most native people in the FOG survey graduated from the trade/vocational level (Table 1-9). Almost $6 \%$ of trade/vocational graduates were native while less than $1 \%$ of college and university graduates were. Native trade/vocational graduates were less successful at finding employment than their non-native counterparts. Sixty-seven percent were working in March 1987 and $21 \%$ were unemployed compared with $75 \%$ employed and $15 \%$ unemployed for non-natives.

College and university native university graduates were just as successful as non-natives at finding jobs. In March $1987,87 \%$ of college and $90 \%$ of university natives were working compared with $88 \%$ and $89 \%$ of non-natives.

Table 1-9. Labour force status of native people, by level, March 1987

| Level of qualification received in 1982 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { graduates } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Working } \\ & \text { full- } \\ & \text { time } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Working } \\ \text { part- } \\ \text { time } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Working | Unemployed | Not in labour force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Trade/vocational ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native | 3,068 | 56 | $10^{*}$ | 67 | 21 | 12 |
| Non-native | 51,287 | 64 | 10 | 75 | 15 | 10 |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native | 480 | 72 | - | 87 | - | $\because$ |
| Non-native | 52,342 | 77 | 10 | 88 | 5 | 7 |
| University |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native | 479 | 86 | -- | 90 | -- | -- |
| Non-native | 94,713 | 80 | 9 | 89 | 4 | 8 |

[^4]8 Includes graduates who indicated they were Inuit, Status or Registered Indians, Non-Status Indians, or Métis.

## Employment of disabled people ${ }^{10}$

Nearly $6 \%$ of trade/vocational and $2 \%$ of college and university graduates were identified as disabled people in March 1987 (Table 1-10). They were less likely to be working and more likely to be outside the labour force than non-disabled graduates. Fifty-seven percent of trade/vocational, 73\% of college and 74\% of university disabled graduates were working in March 1987. In contrast, $75 \%, 88 \%$ and $89 \%$ of trade/vocational, college and university non-disabled graduates, respectively, were working.

Table 1-10. Labour force status of the disabled, by level, March 1987

| Level of qualification received in 1982 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { graduates } \end{gathered}$ | Working fulltime | Working parttime | Working | Unemployed | Not in labour force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disabled | 3,056 | 42 | 14 | 57 | 12 | 31 |
| Not disabled | 51,745 | 65 | 10 | 75 | 15 | 9 |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disabled | 1,282 | 60 | 13* | 73 | 8* | 19 |
| Not disabled | 52,166 | 77 | 10 | 88 | 5 | 7 |
| University |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disabled | 1,753 | 67 | -- | 74 | -- | 22* |
| Not disabled | 94,115 | 80 | 9 | 89 | 4 | 7 |

10 Includes all graduates who indicated they were limited in the kind or amount of activity they could do because of a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem at home, at school or work or in other activities such as transportation or leisure time activities.

## CHAPTER 2 - JOB MOBILITY

The Follow-up of 1982 Graduates and National Graduates surveys provide a unique opportunity to measure job mobility of graduates during the early part of their careers. The surveys allow the comparison of employers, occupations and industries between June 1984 and March 1987 (i.e., the tracking of career paths). The magnitude of the flows of graduates from one occupation to another or from one industry to another are measured by the surveys, however, graduates were not queried on why they made their career changes. Only comparisons between June 1984 and March 1987 employers, occupations and industries can be made. Intermediate changes in career between these two points cannot be traced. Detailed job mobility tables by field of study and by occupation are contained in Appendix D.

## Employer changes

Between 1984 and 1987, a graduate may have changed jobs several times or not at all. Table 2-1 indicates that $33 \%$ of trade/vocational, $45 \%$ of college, $43 \%$ of bachelor's, $57 \%$ of master's and $62 \%$ of doctoral graduates remained with the same employer between June 1984 and March 1987, although not necessarily in the same job. The trade/vocational percentage is low in comparison to all other levels because over one quarter of them were not working in June 1984, and therefore could not possibly have the same employer. There was little difference between the sexes.

Table 2-1. Employer changes between June 1984 and March 1987, by level and sex

| Level of qualification received in 1982 | Not working June 1984 and/or March 1987 |  |  | Same employer? |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | June 1984 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | Same | Different |
| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 14 | 14 | 12 | 33 | 27 |
| Men | 11 | 14 | 12 | 34 | 30 |
| Women | 18 | 15 | 12 | 32 | 24 |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 4 | 9 | 8 | 45 | 34 |
| Men | 3 | 9 | 8 | 46 | 35 |
| Women | 4 | 9 | 9 | 45 | 33 |
| Total univernity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5 | 11 | 6 | 45 |  |
| Men | 4 | 11 | 5 | 46 | 33 |
| Women | 5 | 11 | 7 | 44 | 32 |
| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5 | 12 | 7 | 43 | 34 |
| Men | 4 | 12 | 6 | 44 | 34 |
| Women | 5 | 11 | 7 | 43 | 34 |
| Mater's |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5 | 10 | 4 | 57 | 24 |
| Mert | 4 | 10 | 3 | 59 | 25 |
| Women | 6 | 10 | 6 | 55 | 23 |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 3 | 5 | 4 | 62 | 26 |
| Men | 3* | 4 | 4 | 64 | 26 |
| Women | $4^{*}$ | 9 | $5^{*}$ | 59 | 24 |

Part-time workers in June 1984 were less likely to remain with the same employer ( $40 \%$ ) than full-time workers ( $52 \%$ ). In June 1984, $88 \%$ of full-time workers and $77 \%$ of part-time workers were very satisfied or satisfied with the jobs they had. Those who were not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with their June 1984 job were much more likely to change employers, as shown in Chart 2-1. In fact, low job satisfaction in 1984 may be one of the reasons why graduates changed jobs. Table 2-2 shows that a change in employers had an impact on job satisfaction in March 1987. Job satisfaction of graduates who stayed with the same employer declined between June 1984 and March 1987. In contrast, those who changed employers were more satisfied with their jobs than those who did not change.
Table 2-2. Job satisfaction scores ${ }^{1}$ by job mobility, June 1984 and March 1987

| Level of qualification received in 1982 | Total | Not employed June 1984 | Same employer | Different employer | Not employed March 1987 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Levels |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job satisfaction score, June 1984 | 2.29 |  | 2.45 | 2.15 | 2.09 |
| Job satisfaction score, March 1987 | 2.36 | 2.30 | 2.35 | 2.40 | .. |
| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job satisfaction score, June 1984 | 2.20 |  | 2.36 | 2.06 | 2.09 |
| Job satisfaction score, March 1987 | 2.29 | 2.23 | 2.28 | 2.33 | .. |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job satisfaction score, June 1984 | 2.30 |  | 2.46 | 2.14 | 2.04 |
| Job satisfaction score, March 1987 | 2.33 | 2.27 | 2.30 | 2.39 | .. |
| University |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job satisfaction score, June 1984 | 2.34 |  | 2.48 | 2.19 | 2.12 |
| Job satisfaction score, March 1987 | 2.42 | 2.5 | 2.41 | 2.44 | .. |
| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job satisfaction score, June 1984 | 2.33 |  | 2.47 | 2.19 | 2.11 |
| Job satisfaction score, March 1987 | 2.41 | 2.34 | 2.40 | 2.44 | .. |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job satisfaction score, June 1984 | 2.44 |  | 2.54 | 2.26 | 2.25 |
| Job satisfaction score, March 1987 | 2.47 | 2.48 | 2.46 | 2.50 | .. |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job satisfaction score, June 1984 | 2.51 |  | 2.62 | 2.30 | 2.16 |
| Job satisfaction score, March 1987 | 2.54 | 2.58 | 2.57 | 2.46 |  |

Employer changes also varied considerably by field of study (Appendix D). Overall, $33 \%$ of trade/vocational graduates remained with the same employer but this varied from a high of $53 \%$ for nursing graduates to a low of $17 \%$ for graduates of drafting programs. At the college level, $45 \%$ remained with the same employer. Nursing graduates were the most likely of the college graduates to remain with the same employer at $64 \%$, while the college low was $22 \%$ for institution management graduates. Forty-five percent of university graduates stayed with the same employer. Graduates from dentistry showed the highest tendency to stay, $83 \%$, mainly because nearly all dentists are self-employed. University graduates from education (excluding physical education) also were much more likely to remain with the same employer than university graduates in general. The lowest percentages staying with their employers were from history, $25 \%$; other biological sciences, $27 \%$; fine and applied arts, $28 \%$; and medicine, $30 \%$.

A low percentage of graduates working for the same employer is not necessarily an indicator of job dissatisfaction (Chart 2-2). It may just be that the career path requires many changes of employers before the final destination is reached, or the demand for graduate services maybe so intense that graduates change employers frequently.

[^5]
## Chart 2-1

Change of employer by job satisfaction with June 1984 job


SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

## Chart 2-2

Percentage of 1982 graduates remaining with the same employer between June 1984 and March 1987, by job satisfaction score and field of study


College

* University

Note: Points on chart represent fields of study
SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

Chart 2-2 shows that there is a weak relationship between job satisfaction in June 1984 and the percentage of graduates remaining with the same employer. Medicine graduates are an example where less than average remained with the same employer, yet in 1984 more than average were satisfied with their job. To become practising physicians, medicine graduates must first complete an internship and residency at a hospital. After that they may enter private practice. Thus although they change employers, few change occupations and few are dissatisfied with their jobs.

## Occupation changes

Three measures of occupational change between June 1984 and March 1987 are based upon the level of detail of S.O.C. coding used and are shown in Table 2-3. The 4 digit S.O.C. occupation is the most detailed level of occupational coding used in Statistics Canada's surveys. A graduate whose occupation has changed between June 1984 and March 1987 is most likely to be identified as having a different occupation at the most detailed 4 digit S.O.C. level. For example, a Registered Nursing Assistant (S.O.C. 3134) who becomes a Registered Nurse (S.O.C. 3131) in March 1987 would be identified as a different occupation at the 4 -digit S.O.C. level. At the 3 digit (S.O.C. 313, Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations) and 2-digit (S.O.C. 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health) levels a change from Registered Nursing Assistant to Registered Nurse does not result in a change in either code and therefore is identified as the same occupation at those levels of coding. Because of the greater detail of coding at the four digit level, more graduates are identified as having changed occupations.

More graduates remained in the same occupation than stayed with the same employer. Trade/vocational graduates were the least likely to remain in the same 4-digit S.O.C. occupation (33\%) while doctorates were the most likely ( $67 \%$ ). Men and women trade/vocational and bachelor's graduates exhibited roughly the same inclination to remain in the same occupation. College women were more likely than college men to stay in the same occupation whereas master's and doctoral men were somewhat more likely than master's and doctoral women to carry on in the same occupation.

In many fields of study, the percentage of graduates remaining in the same occupation closely parallelled the percentage who stayed with the same employer, indicating that in many cases a change in employers also meant a change in occupations. Medicine was an exception, where $82 \%$ remained in the same occupation but only 30\% retained the same employer.

An indicator of job mobility in different occupations is the percentage change in employment by occupation between June 1984 and March 1987. Based on selecting all graduates who responded to the FOG survey, any change in employment is the result of shifts to and from other occupations, to and from outside the labour force, and to and from the ranks of the unemployed. Changes are not attributable to changes in the cohort size. Occupations showing employment growth are attracting graduates from other occupations, from outside the labour force, or from the unemployment rolls. Those occupations showing declines are losing workers for various reasons; low job satisfaction, technological change replacing manpower, less attractive working conditions, or lack of competitiveness in that industry. Variation in employment growth by occupation is shown in Table 2-4; Appendix D by occupation in more detail; and in Appendix F by occupation and field of study.

Employment in managerial, administrative and related occupations grew more than any other occupational group between June 1984 and March 1987 for the 1982 graduates. Employment in this group grew by $68 \%$ for trade/vocational, $50 \%$ for college and $31 \%$ for university graduates (Table 2-4). Trade/vocational managers represented $6 \%$ of employed graduates, $15 \%$ of college, and $22 \%$ of university graduates in March 1987. Chart 2-3 shows $28 \%$ of the trade/vocational managers in March 1987 were employed as managers in June 1984. Another 19\% of trade/vocational graduates were not working in June 1984, $18 \%$ were clerical workers, $7 \%$ * were in service occupations and $6 \%$ * were in sales occupations. Fortyfour percent of college managers were also managers in June 1984, $18 \%$ were clerical workers, $9 \%$ weren't working and $7 \%$ were from sales occupations. At the university level, $57 \%$ were managers in June 1984 and $7 \%$ were clerical workers. Clerical occupations in June 1984 were a major source of new managers in March 1987 at the trade/vocational and college levels. Clerical workers still represented $14 \%$ of trade/vocational, $16 \%$ of college and $5 \%$ of university graduates employed in March 1987. Although the managerial occupation group was the fastest growing group and clerical workers were a prime source of new managers, only $6 \%$ of trade/vocational clerical workers of June 1984 became managers in March 1987. Similarly, at the college and university levels $14 \%$ and $24 \%$ of clerical workers became managers.

## Chart 2-3

Occupations of March 1987 managers in June 1984


SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Gradustes Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

Table 2-3. Percent of graduates changing occupations between June 1984 and March 1987, by level and sex

| Level of qualification received in 1982 | Not working June 1984 and or March 1987 |  |  | Same 4-digit SOC occupation? |  | Same 3-digit SOC occupation? |  | Same 2-digit SOC occupation? |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juin } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Same | Different | Same | Different | Same | Different |
|  |  |  |  |  | (\%) |  |  |  |  |
| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 14 | 14 | 12 | 33 | 29 | 36 | 25 | 41 | 21 |
| Men | 11 | 14 | 12 | 34 | 33 | 37 | 30 | 40 | 26 |
| Women | 18 | 15 | 12 | 33 | 23 | 36 | 20 | 43 | 13 |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 4 | 9 | 8 | 47 | 33 | 51 | 28 | 58 | 23 |
| Men | 3 | 9 | 8 | 42 | 39 | 47 | 35 | 53 | 29 |
| Women | 4 | 9 | 9 | 51 | 29 | 54 | 26 | 61 | 19 |
| Total university |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5 | 11 | 6 | 46 | 33 | 51 | 28 | 58 | 21 |
| Men | 4 | 11 | 5 | 46 | 34 | 52 | 28 | 58 | 22 |
| Women | 5 | 11 | 7 | 46 | 31 | 51 | 27 | 57 | 20 |
| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5 | 12 | 7 | 45 | 33 | 50 | 28 | 57 | 21 |
| Men | 4 | 12 | 6 | 45 | 35 | 50 | 30 | 58 | 23 |
| Women | 5 | 11 | 7 | 45 | 32 | 50 | 27 | 57 | 21 |
| Master'm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5 | 10 | 4 | 52 | 30 | 56 | 26 | 63 | 19 |
| Men | 4 | 10 | 3 | 53 | 31 | 58 | 26 | 66 | 19 |
| Women | 6 | 10 | 6 | 50 | 28 | 53 | 25 | 59 | 19 |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 3 | 5 | 4 | 62 | 26 | 67 | 21 | 70 | 18 |
| Men | 3 * | 4 | 4 | 63 | 27 | 69 | 21 | 72 | 18 |
| Women | 4* | 9 | $5^{*}$ | 59 | 23 | 61 | 21 | 65 | 17 |

Employment increased more than the $5 \%$ overall average for trade/vocational graduates not only in managerial occupations but in other occupations as well: natural science, engineering and mathematics ( $12 \%$ ), social sciences and related ( $20 \%$ ), teaching and related ( $20 \%$ ) sales ( $11 \%$ ), machining and related $(38 \%)$, transport equipment operating ( $21 \%$ ) and other crafts and equipment operating ( $38 \%$ ). The two most frequent trade/vocational occupations, medicine and health and clerical and related occupations showed gains of 0\% and 5\% respectively in employment between June 1984 and March 1987.

Employment of college graduates grew by 1\% between June 1984 and March 1987. Despite this meagre overall increase, employment in teaching and related occupations increased by $21 \%$, and in artistic, literary and recreational by $11 \%$; sales, $9 \%$; machining and related, $6 \%$; other crafts and equipment operating occupations, $8 \%$. Employment in the two most frequent occupational groups, medicine and health, and clerical and related occupations declined by $1 \%$ and $11 \%$ respectively. More than 1,000 clerical workers in June 1984 were not working in March 1987, while more than 1,200 had moved on to managerial or administrative positions.

University employment grew by 7\% between June 1984 and March 1987. Several occupational groups grew by more than this average: occupations in religion, $16 \%$; teaching and related, $9 \%$; and artistic, literary, recreation and related, $28 \%$. The two most frequent occupational groups, managerial and administrative and related and teaching and related occupations grew by $31 \%$ and $9 \%$ respectively, outperforming the university graduate average. Nearly 2,800 university graduates who were not working in June 1984 entered the teaching profession, while almost 1,300 who were working there in June 1984 were not working in March 1987.

Of the over 16,000 university graduates not working in June 1984, all but 4,500 were working in March 1987. Most found work in teaching (nearly 2,800), natural science and engineering occupations (over 1,700), managerial and administrative (over 1,700 ), occupations in the social sciences (nearly 1,500 ) occupations in medicine and health (over 1,100 ) and clerical occupations (over 900 ). While over 11,500 university graduates who were not working in June 1984 were employed in March 1987, about 6,300 who were working in

Table 2-4. Change in employment of 1982 graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by level, mex and occupation

| Level of qualination reelved la 19t2 and S.O.C. 2-1ight oocupathens | Totel |  |  | Mem |  |  | Hex |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - In occupation |  | Change | 㐌 tr pocupalige |  | Change | * If orsupation |  | Csene |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juae } \\ & \text { leen } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Marciel } \\ 1 \times 51 \end{gathered}$ |  | June 1904 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maret } \\ \text { 19en } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jugen } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1807 \end{gathered}$ |  |

## Trade/vocational

| All occ | cupations | 100 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 100 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related | 4 | 6 | 68 | 1 | 6 | 61 | 4 | 7 | 79 |
| 21 | Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 3 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 13 | $1 *$ | 2* | 11 |
| 23 | Social Sciences and Related Fields | $1 *$ | 1 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | 2* | 2* | 0 * |
| 25 | Religion | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 27 | Teaching and Related | 1 | 2 | 20 | -- | $1{ }^{*}$ | -- | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| 31 | Medicine and Health | 7 | 7 | -0 | 1* | 1* | 8 | 16 | 15 | -1 |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related | 1 | 1 | -8 | 2* | 1* | -24* | -- | 1* | -- |
| 41 | Clerical and Related | 19 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 39 | 39 | 5 |
| 51 | Sales | 5 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 23 |
| 61 | Service | 14 | 13 | -7 | 10 | 9 | -7 | 20 | 18 | -8 |
| 71 | Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry | 2 | 1 | -41 | 4 | 2 | -42 | -- | -- | -- |
| 73 | Fishing, Trapping and Related | 2* | 0* | -34* | 1* | $1{ }^{*}$ | $-30{ }^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- |
| 75 | Forestry and Logging | 1 | 1** | -52* | 2 | $1{ }^{*}$ | -47* | -- | -- | -- |
| 77 | Mining and Quarrying, Including Oil and Gas Field | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 81/82 | Processing | 5 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 2* | 1* | -9 |
| 83 | Machining and Related | 5 | 6 | 38 | 8 | 10 | 32 | -- | -- | -- |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing | 15 | 15 | 5 | 22 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 87 | Construction Trades | 7 | 6 | -6 | 11 | 10 | -8 | -- | -- | -- |
| 91 | Transport Equipment Operating | 3 | 4 | 21 | 5 | 6 | 18 | -- | -- | -- |
| 93 | Material Handling and Related, n.e.c. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| 95 | Other Crafts and Equipment Operating, n.e.c. | 2 | 2 | 38 | 2 | 3 | 38 | -- | -- | -- |
| 99 | Occupations Not Elsewhere Classiffed | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

## College

| All occ | cupations | 100 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 100 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related | 10 | 15 | 50 | 12 | 17 | 45 | 8 | 13 | 55 |
| 21 | Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 11 | 10 | -4 | 19 | 18 | -4 | 5 | 5 | -2 |
| 23 | Social Sciences and Related Fields | 4 | 4 | -1 | 1 | 1 | -5 | 5 | 5 | -0 |
| 25 | Religion | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 27 | Teaching and Related | 4 | 4 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 38 | 5 | 6 | 17 |
| 31. | Medicine and Health | 19 | 18 | -1. | 5 | 4 | -6 | 29 | 29 | -0 |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related | 4 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 24 | 4 | 4 | -0 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related | 20 | 18 | -11 | 8 | 7 | -15 | 30 | 26 | -11 |
| 51 | Sales | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 16 |
| 61 | Service | 6 | 5 | -18 | 7 | 6 | -11 | 6 | 4 | -26 |
| 71 | Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry | 2 | 1 | -32 | 3 | 3 | -25 | 1* | -- | -- |
| 73 | Fishing, Trapping and Related | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | =- | -- |
| 75 | Forestry and Logging | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | $1{ }^{*}$ | -32* | -- | -- | -- |
| 77 | Mining and Quarrying Including Oil and Gas Field | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 81/82 | Processing | 1 | 1 | -15 | 3 | 2 | -19 | -- | -- | -- |
| 83 | Machining and Related | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 7 | - | -- | -- |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 1* | 1 | 31* |
| 87 | Construction Trades | 2 | 2 | -1 | 5 | 5 | -1 | -- | -- | -- |
| 91 | Transport Equipment Operating | 1. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| 93 | Material Handling and Related, n.e.c. | 1 | 0 * | -30* | 1 | $1^{*}$ | -36* | -- | -- | -- |
| 95 | Other Crafts and Equipment Operating, n.e.c. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 1* | -- | -- |
| 93 | Occupation: Not Elsewhere Cliss.feed | * | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- |  | - | -- |

Total university

|  | upations | 100 | 100 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 8 | 100 | 100 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11. | Managerial, Administrative and Related | 18 | 22 | 31 | 22 | 26 | 29 | 15 | 18 | 33 |
| 21 | Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 13 | 12 | 4 | 20 | 19 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| 23 | Social Sciences and Related Fields | 11 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 3 |
| 25 | Religion | 1* | 1 | 16* | 1* | 1* | 26* | -- | -- | -- |
| 27 | Teaching and Related | 26 | 26 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 34 | 34 | 7 |
| 31 | Medicine and Health | 9 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 12 | 12 | -0 |

Table 2-4. Change in employment of 1982 graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by level, eex and occupation (concluded)


June 1984 were not in March 1987. Nearly 1,300 left teaching occupations, nearly 1,000 left managerial or administrative jobs, over 800 left occupations in the natural sciences, engineering or mathematics, and over 600 left jobs in the social sciences. Flows of graduates between 2 -digit occupations are shown in Appendix D, Tables D-10 to D-12.

## Industry changes

Graduates were more likely to stay in the same industry than in the same occupation or with the same employer. Table 2-5 shows three measures of industry mobility for the 1982 graduates, based on the level of detail used to match industries between June 1984 and March 1987. ${ }^{2}$ Trade/vocational graduates were the least likely to remain in the same 3 -digit industry ( $38 \%$ ), whereas over half of college and university graduates continued in the same industry.

2 If a graduate remains in the same industry then that graduate is identified as having the same industry by all three indicators. If a graduate changes industries but does not change to an industry outside the same small cluster of similar industries (i.e., remains within the same major group) then that graduate is identified as having a different industry by the 3 digit industry change indicator but is identified as having the same 2 -digit S.I.C. and 1 -digit industry. If a graduate changes industries to an industry outside the small cluster of similar industries but remains within the same S.I.C. Division (i.e, broad industry group) then the 3 -digit and 2 -digit indicators would show that the graduate was employed in a different industry in March 1987 but the 1-digit indicator would indicate that the graduate is still employed in the same S.I.C. division. If a graduate changes to an industry outside of the S.I.C. Division of employment in June 1984, then all three indicators would show that the graduate was employed in a different industry in March 1987.

Table 2-5. Percent of graduates changing industries between June 1984 and March 1987, by level and sex

| Level of qualification received in 1982 | Not working June 1984 and or March 1987 |  |  | Same 3-digit SIC industry? |  | Same 2-digit SIC industry? |  | Same 1-digit SIC industry? |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \end{gathered}$ | June 1984 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | Same | Different | Same | Different | Same | Different |
|  | (percent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 14 | 14 | 12 | 38 | 24 | 40 | 22 | 44 | 18 |
| Mer | 11 | 14 | 12 | 39 | 28 | 41 | 26 | 45 | 22 |
| Women | 18 | 15 |  | 38 | 19 | 40 | 17 | 43 | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 4 | 9 | 8 | 54 | 27 | 57 | 24 | 62 | 19 |
| Men | 3 | 9 | 8 | 52 | 30 | 54 | 28 | 59 | 23 |
| Women | 4 | 9 | 9 | 55 | 25 | 59 | 21 | 64 | 16 |
| Total university |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5 | 11 | 6 | 55 | 24 | 59 | 20 | 64 | 15 |
| Men | 4 | 11 | 5 | 56 | 25 | 59 | 22 | 64 | 17 |
| Women | 5 | 11 | 7 | 55 | 23 | 59 | 19 | 64 | 13 |
| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5 | 12 | 7 | 54 | 25 | 57 | 21 | 63 | 16 |
| Men | 4 | 12 | 6 | 54 | 26 | 57 | 23 | 62 | 18 |
| Women | 5 | 11 | 7 | 54 | 23 | 58 | 20 | 63 | 14 |
| Master's 68080 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5 | 10 | 4 | 64 | 18 | 68 | 14 | 72 | 10 |
| Men | 4 | 10 | 3 | 66 | 18 | 70 | 15 | 74 | 11 |
| Women | 6 | 10 | 6 | 61 | 17 | 65 | 13 | 71 | 8 |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 3 | 5 | 4 | 72 | 16 | 75 | 13 | 82 | 6 |
| Men | 3* | 4 | 4 | 73 | 18 | 76 | 15 | 83 | 8 |
| Women | 4* | 9 | 5* | 70 | 12 | 73 | 9 | 78 | $4^{*}$ |

Employment in manufacturing industries increased at the trade/vocational level by $18 \%, 8 \%$ at the college level, and by $11 \%$ at the university level, more than the total percentage increase in employment at all three levels (Table 2-6). Retail trade, the second most frequent industry of employment for trade/vocational graduates, decreased by $4 \%$ at the trade/vocational level, $10 \%$ at the college level and by $10 \%$ for university graduates. The health and social service industry, the most frequent area of employment for college graduates, declined by $2 \%$ for college graduates, increase by $9 \%$ for trade/vocational graduates and $5 \%$ for university graduates. The agricultural and related service, fishing and trapping, and logging and forestry industries were the industries that saw the largest percentage decline in employment for trade/vocational graduates declining by $30 \%, 21 \%$ and $42 \%$ respectively.

For college graduates the largest percentage declines in employment were experienced in the accommodation, food and beverage service industry, $34 \%$; logging and forestry, $25 \%$; and agricultural and related service industries, $18 \%$. The highest employment growth for college graduates occurred in the educational service industry, $26 \%$; in the real estate operator and insurance agent industry, $23 \%$; and in the finance and insurance industry, $21 \%$. The industries employing the most college graduates remained the health and social service industry $(-2 \%)^{3}$, the manufacturing industry $(+8 \%)$ and the government service industry ( $+7 \%$ ).

Employment of university graduates in the following industries had the largest percentage declines: accommodation, food and beverage service industry, $39 \%$; transportation and storage industry, $22 \%$; and the construction industry, $15 \%$. These industries each employed $1 \%$ of the university graduates in March 1987. The industries with the largest percentage growth were wholesale trade, $33 \%$; real estate operator and insurance agent, $30 \%$; other service industries, $22 \%$; communication and other utility industries, $16 \%$; business service, $15 \%$; and finance and insurance industry $15 \%$. The industries employing the most 1982 university graduates in March 1987 were the education service industry, health and social service industry, and the business service industry, which increased by $10 \%, 5 \%$ and $15 \%$ respectively.

3 Percentage change in employment between June 1984 and March 1987. Both full-time and part-time workers are included.

Table 2-6. Change in employment of 1982 graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by level, sex and industry

| Level of qualification received in 1982 and S.I.C. industry divisions | (\% in i June 1984 | Total industry March 1987 | $\stackrel{(\%}{\text { Change) }}$ | (\% in <br> June <br> 1984 | Men March 1987 | $\stackrel{(\%}{\text { Change })}$ | (\% in 1984 | Women Industry) March 1987 | $\stackrel{(\%}{\text { Change })}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Industries | 100 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 100 | ${ }^{5}$ |
| Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service | 7 | 6 | -13 | 6 | 5 | -12 | 10 | 8 | -16 |
| Agricultural and Related Service | 2 | 1 | -22 | 3 | 2 | -30 | -- | -- | -- |
| Business Service | 4 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 6 | ${ }^{5}$ |
| Communication and Other Utility | 2 | 3 | 39 | 3 | 3 | 39 | $1 *$ | $2^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ |
| Construction | 7 | 6 | -8 | 10 | 9 | -9 | 2* | $2 *$ | -2* |
| Educational Service | 2 | 3 | 41 | 1* | 2 | 68* | 4 | 5 | 28 |
| Finance and Insurance | 2 | 3 | 12 | 1* | 1* | 29** | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| Fishing and Trapping | 1* | 1* | -24* | 1* | 1* | -21* | -- | -- | -- |
| Government Service | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 5 | -6 | 8 | 10 | 22 |
| Health and Social Service | 12 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 7 |
| Logging and Forestry | 1 | 1* | -40* | ${ }^{2}$ | $1^{*}$ | $-42^{*}$ | -- | - | -- |
| Manufacturing | 22 | 24 | 18 | 30 | 34 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 14 |
| Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well | 1* | 1 | 14* | $1^{*}$ | 2 | $33^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Other Service | 7 | 7 | -1 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | -8 |
| Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent | 1* | 1 | 65* | -- | 1* | -- | 1* | 2* | $61^{*}$ |
| Retail Trade | 13 | 12 | -4 | 15 | 13 | -6 | 11 | 11 | 2 |
| Transportation and Storage | 3 | 3 | 24 | 4 | ${ }^{5}$ | 22 | 1* | 2* | $30^{*}$ |

## College

All Industries
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service
Agricultural and Related Service

| 100 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 100 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 2 | -34 | 3 | 2 | -36 | 4 | 2 | -35 |
| 2 | 1 | -18 | 3 | 2 | -10 | 1 | 1* | -33* |
| 9 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 4 |
| 3 | 4 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 | -10 |
| 4 | 5 | 26 | 3 | 4 | 31 | 5 | 6 | 24 |
| 4 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 4 | 28 | 5 | 6 | 17 |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 10 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| 26 | 25 | -2 | 7 | 7 | -4 | 40 | 39 | -1 |
| 1 | 1 | -25 | 2 | 1 | -23 | -- | -- | -- |
| 13 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 23 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | -13 | 2 | 2 | -13 | 1* | -- | -- |
| 4 | 4 | -1 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 4 | -10 |
| 1 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 40 |
| 9 | 8 | -10 | 9 | 7 | -21 | B | 8 | -2 |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 4 | 4 | -0 | 7 | 6 | -6 | 2 | 3 | 9 |

Business Service
Communication and Other Utility
Construction
Educational Service
Finance and Insurance
Fishing and Trapping
Government Service
Health and Social Service
Logging and Forestry
Manufacturing
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wel!
Other Service

Total university
All Industries
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service
Agricultural and Related Service
Business Service
Communication and Other Utility
Construction
Educational Service
Elementary and Secondary
Postsecondary Non-university
University
Finance and Insurance
Fishing ind 1'rapping

Table 2-6. Change in employment of 1982 graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by level, aeen and induntry (concluded)

Level of qualification received in 1982
and S.I.C. industry divisions

| Total |  |  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (\% in | dustry) | (\% | (\% in | dustry) | (\% | (\% in | lustry) | (\% |
| June | March | Change) | June | March | Change) | June | March | Change) |
| 1984 | 1987 |  | 1984 | 1987 |  | 1984 | 1987 |  |


| Government Service | 11 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health and Social Service | 14 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 18 | 4 |
| Logging and Forestry | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Manufacturing | 8 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 25 |
| Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well | 1 | 1 | -1 | 2 | 2 | -2 | 1* | 1* | -1* |
| Other Service | 4 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 29 |
| Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent | 1 | 1 | 30 | 1* | 1* | 40* | 1* | 1* | $20^{*}$ |
| Retail Trade | 5 | 4 | -10 | 4 | 4 | -2 | 5 | 4 | -15 |
| Transportation and Storage | 1 | 1 | -22 | 2 | 1 | -30 | 1* | 1* | 6* |
| Wholesale Trade | 2 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 4 | 34 | 2 | 2 | 33 |

## CHAPTER 3 - MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS

The earnings of graduates depend on many factors. These include the level of education they have attained, field of study, work experience, occupation, industry, location of employment, sex and individual initiative. Graduates were asked to estimate their gross annual earnings for the job they held in March 1987, as if they were employed in that job for all of 1987. A similar question was asked in June 1984 in the National Graduates Survey. The earnings estimated in this way by graduates will differ from other sources of data which require a more precise accounting of income after it has been earned.

By 1987 the median gross annual earnings of 1982 trade/vocational graduates employed full-time had reached $\$ 20,000$; college, $\$ 24,000$; bachelor's, $\$ 30,000$; master's, $\$ 40,000$; and doctoral graduates, $\$ 41,000$ (Table 3-1, Chart 3-1). Overall, earnings of 1982 graduates increased by a third between 1984 and 1987. However, the earnings of master's and doctoral graduates grew more slowly, increasing by $25 \%$ and $21 \%$, respectively. By comparison, between 1984 and 1987, the median earnings of all full-year full-time workers, not only the 1982 graduates, increased by 13\%. Between June 1984 and March 1987 the Consumer Price Index increased by $16.2 \%$ and therefore graduates experienced a real increase in earnings between 1984 and $1987^{1}$.

At all levels except doctoral, the earnings imbalance between men and women widened between 1984 and 1987. In 1984 male trade/vocational median annual earnings were $\$ 3,000$ higher than female earnings, college men were $\$ 4,000$ higher and university men were $\$ 2,000$ higher. By 1987 the gap had widened to $\$ 6,000$ for trade/vocational and college graduates and $\$ 5,000$ for university graduates. Between 1984 and 1987 the median annual earnings of male trade/vocational graduates increased by $44 \%$, compared with $31 \%$ for women. Male college graduates' median annual earnings increased by $35 \%$, compared with $31 \%$ for women. Bachelor's male and female earnings increased by $37 \%$ and $32 \%$ respectively while both male and female earnings of master's graduates increased by $23 \%$. The earnings of male doctoral graduates increased by $20 \%$, compared to $29 \%$ for women.

Median annual earnings of trade/vocational part-time workers increased by $\$ 1,000$ between 1984 and 1987, while earnings for college part-timers increased by $\$ 5,000$. University part-time workers earnings increased by $\$ 6,000$.

[^6]Chart 3-1
Median annual earnings of graduates working full-time, 1984 and 1987


[^7]Table 3-1. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 graduates, by level, sex, full-time/part-time employment etatu, 1984 and 1987

| Level of qualification received in 1982 and full-time/part-time employment status | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1987 | 1984 | 1987 | 1984 | 1987 |
| Working full-time | ( $8^{\prime} 000$ ) |  | ( $\mathbf{\$}^{\prime} 000$ ) |  | ( 1000 ) |  |
| Trade/vocational | 15 | 20 | 16 | 23 | 13 | 17 |
| College | 18 | 24 | 20 | 27 | 16 | 21 |
| University | 24 | 32 | 25 | 35 | 23 | 30 |
| Bachelor's | 23 | 30 | 24 | 33 | 22 | 29 |
| Master's | 32 | 40 | 35 | 43 | 30 | 37 |
| Doctorate | 34 | 41 | 35 | 42 | 31 | 40 |
| Working Part-time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade/vocational | 9 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 10 |
| College | 10 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 15 |
| University | 12 | 18 | 12 | 20 | 12 | 16 |
| Bachelor's | 12 | 17 | 12 | 20 | 12 | 15 |
| Master's | 15 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 20 |
| Doctorate | 15 | 26 | 16 | 33 | 13 | 20 |

Tables 3-2 and 3-3 show the median annual earnings of full-time workers by major field of study, sex, province of interview, highest level of schooling completed, job mobility, type of worker, and for native and non-native and disabled people. There can be considerable variation in earnings between major fields of study and within them. More detailed field of study breakdowns are provided in Appendix E. Earnings by occupational group, and by province of interview cross classified by major field of study are also provided in this appendix. Appendix F includes median annual earnings for 1984 and 1987, cross-classified by level, field of study and occupation.

Many graduates continued their studies after graduating in 1982. Between 1982 and 1987 many received additional qualifications (eg. a 1982 bachelor's graduate granted a master's degree in 1984). The "highest level of schooling completed when interviewed in 1984 or $1987^{\prime \prime}$ includes any qualifications higher than the level of the qualification he/she received in 1982 and that a graduate received before or after he/she graduated. In general, the earnings of graduates who received higher qualifications after graduating in 1982 were higher than those who did not receive further qualifications, but not as high as those who received the higher qualification in 1982. For example, the median annual earnings for trade/vocational graduates was $\$ 15,000$ in 1984. Those who did not receive further qualifications between 1982 and 1984 (i.e., remained with a highest level of schooling of trade/vocational in 1984) was $\$ 14,000$. Those 1982 trade/vocational graduates who later received a college diploma between 1982 and 1984 had median annual earnings of $\$ 16,000$ in $1984, \$ 2,000$ more than those who did not upgrade their education, but still $\$ 2,000$ less than the $\$ 18,000$ median annual earnings of those who received a college diploma in 1982. The only exception to this rule is bachelor's graduates, whose highest level of schooling by 1984 was a doctoral degree $(\$ 18,000){ }^{3}$

Generally, 1987 full-time earnings were lowest for graduates who were not working in 1984 and highest for graduates who worked for the same employer in 1984 and 1987. Self-employed graduates had higher gross median annual earnings than paid workers. This difference was particularly accentuated for university graduates, as many of the self-employed are professionals (eg., dentists, physicians, architects).

[^8]Trade/vocational native ${ }^{4}$ graduates had more difficulty finding jobs than non-natives but those who were employed full-time earned the same median annual earnings as non-natives in 1987 ( $\$ 27,000$ ). College native graduates earned $\$ 22,000$ in 1987, compared with $\$ 24,000$ for non-natives. Bachelor's and master's native graduates had median annual earnings equal to non-natives in 1987.

Disabled ${ }^{5}$ trade/vocational graduates' median annual earnings were $\$ 1,000$ less than those who were not disabled ( $\$ 19,000$ versus $\$ 20,000$ ) while college disabled graduates' earnings were $\$ 1,000$ more than the nondisabled in 1987 ( $\$ 25,000$ versus $\$ 24,000$ ). Bachelor's, master's and doctoral earnings for full-time workers were equal regardless of the presence of disability.

## Trade/vocational

Between 1984 and 1987 median annual earnings increased from $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 20,000$. In 1984 the highest earnings were in the engineering and applied science and health sciences and related fields. By 1987, engineering and applied science remained on top, increasing by $\$ 7,000$ to $\$ 23,000$. The health sciences field did not keep pace and had dropped to third place with annual earnings of $\$ 20,000$. The male dominated fields of engineering and applied sciences and natural sciences and primary industries increased by $\$ 7,000$ and $\$ 6,000$ dollars respectively, while the female dominated health sciences, social sciences and services, business and commerce, and arts increased by $\$ 4,000$. As a result, the gap between the earnings of men and women increased. The general arts and sciences showed the smallest increase from $\$ 15,000$ in 1984, one of the highest, to $\$ 17,000$ in 1987 , one of the lowest. This field is evenly balanced between men and women. Table 3-4 shows the difference in median annual earnings between men and women by major field of study. Overall, the gap between the earnings of men and women increased between 1984 and 1987. However, it remained the same or decreased for graduates from business and commerce or the health sciences.

## College

Health sciences graduates earned more than other major fields in both $1984(\$ 23,000)$ and $1987(\$ 28,000)$. Engineering and applied science graduates ranked second in both years with earnings of $\$ 20,000$ in 1984 and $\$ 27,000$ in 1987, closing the gap with the top ranked health sciences. Arts graduates were the lowest earners in both years.

The gap between male and female earnings grew between 1984 and 1987 from a $\$ 4,000$ male advantage in 1984 to a $\$ 6,000$ one in 1987. Earnings in the male-dominated engineering and applied sciences increased from $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 27,000$ between 1984 and 1987, whereas earnings in the female-dominated health sciences increased from $\$ 23,000$ to $\$ 28,000$. Table $3-4$ shows that the male advantage in earnings grew in every major field except the humanities between 1984 and 1987. The humanities, the only major field where women earned more than men in 1984, saw the difference disappear in 1987.

The largest gap in earnings between men and women in 1987 was for graduates from the social sciences and services. Included in this major field are the female-dominated fields of: education and counselling services; recreation and sport; and social services. Also included is the male-dominated field of protection and correction services. Earnings increases for men between 1984 and 1987 in the female-dominated social sciences and services fields exceeded those of women in the same fields. Earnings in education and counselling services increased from $\$ 20,000$ in 1984 to $\$ 25,000$ in 1987 for men, while for women they increased from $\$ 14,000$ to $\$ 18,000$. Earnings in recreation and sport and social services increased from $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 30,000$ for men. The earnings of women increased from $\$ 14,000$ to $\$ 19,000$ in recreation and sport and from $\$ 17,000$ to $\$ 21,000$ in social services, a smaller increase than that enjoyed by men. In the male-dominated protection and corrections services, earnings increased from \$23,000 in 1984 to $\$ 32,000$ in 1987 for men and from $\$ 17,000$ to $\$ 27,000$ for women. In 1984 the gap between men's and women's earnings in the social sciences and services field was $\$ 6,000$, one of the largest. Higher earnings increases

4 Includes graduates who indicated they were Inuit, Status or Registered Indians, Non-Status Indians, or Métis.

5 Includes all graduates who indicated they were limited in the kind or amount of activity they could do because of long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problems at home, at school or work, or in other activities such as transportation or leisure time activities.
for men in the female-dominated fields and higher earnings increases in the male-dominated protection and corrections services than in the female-dominated fields resulted in a $\$ 10,000$ earnings difference between men and women in 1987 for social science and services college graduates.

## University

Among bachelor's graduates working full-time, engineering and applied science and mathematics and physical sciences graduates had the highest earnings in 1987 at $\$ 35,000$. The largest increase in earnings was realized by commerce, management and administration, from $\$ 22,000$ in 1984 to $\$ 33,000$ in 1987. Fine and applied arts graduates were the lowest earners in both years.

At the master's level, commerce, management and administration and education full-time workers were the highest earners in 1987, making $\$ 45,000$ annually while doctoral business graduates earned the most in 1987 at $\$ 55,000$, a $\$ 15,000$ increase from 1984. The lowest earning doctoral degree graduates in 1987 were in the health professions, $\$ 36,000$, and agriculture and biological sciences at $\$ 37,000$. The median annual earnings of master's graduates varied from $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 42,000$ across the country in 1987.

Table 3-4 indicates that the gap between male and female earnings widened between 1984 and 1987 in every major field except education and engineering and applied sciences. The male earnings advantage in the health professions grew from $\$ 4,000$ in 1984 to $\$ 17,000$ in 1987. This substantially larger gap is in part due to much larger increases in earnings of graduates from the male-dominated fields of medicine and dentistry compared to the female-dominated fields of nursing, rehabilitation medicine and public health. Between 1984 and 1987, graduates from dental studies and research, $77 \%$ of whom are men, saw median annual earnings increase from $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 90,000$. Nursing graduates, $97 \%$ of whom are women, saw earnings increase from $\$ 26,000$ in 1984 to $\$ 32,000$ in 1987.

Table 3-2. Median annual earnings of trade/vocational and college graduates employed full-time, by selected characterintica,
1984 and 1987

|  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Trade/vocational } \\ 1984 & 1987\end{array}$ |  | College |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1987 |
|  | \$ 000 |  |  |  |
| GRADUATES WORKING FULL-TIME | 15 | 20 | 18 | 24 |
| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY |  |  |  |  |
| Arts | 11 | 15 | 14 | 20 |
| Business and commerce | 13 | 17 | 15 | 21 |
| Engineering and applied science | 16 | 23 | 20 | 27 |
| General arts and sciences | 15 | 17 | -- | -- |
| Health sciences and related | 16 | 20 | 23 | 28 |
| Humanities and related | -- | -- | 16 | 21 |
| Natural sciences and primary industries | 15 | 21 | 18 | 23 |
| Social sciences and services | 14 | 18 | 16 | 22 |
| SEX |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 16 | 23 | 20 | 27 |
| Women | 13 | 17 | 16 | 21 |
| PROVINCE OF INTERVIEW |  |  |  |  |
| Newfouncland | 12 | 16 | 21 | 25 |
| Prince Edward Island | 15 | 19 | 15 | 20 |
| Nova Scotia | 12 | 17 | 21 | 26 |
| New Brunswick | 14 | 18 | 20 | 25 |
| Quebec | 15 | 20 | 16 | 22 |
| Ontario | 15 | 23 | 17 | 25 |
| Manitoba | 14 | 20 | 21 | 27 |
| Saskatchewan | 15 | 21 | 22 | 28 |
| Alberta | 16 | 20 | 20 | 26 |
| British Columbia | 15 | 20 | 20 | 25 |
| HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade/vocational | 14 | 20 | -- | $\cdots$ |
| College | 16 | 22 | 18 | 24 |
| University | 18 | 24 | 21 | 25 |
| JOB MOBILITY BETWEEN |  |  |  |  |
| JUNE 1984 AND MARCH 1987 |  |  |  |  |
| Not employed in June 1984 | -- | 18 | -- | 20 |
| Working for different employer in June 1984 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 23 |
| Working for same employer in June 1984 | 16 | 22 | 20 | 26 |
| TYPE OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |
| Paid worker | 15 | 20 | 18 | 24 |
| Self-employed | 15 | 20 | 20 | 30 |
| NATIVE PEOPLE ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Native | 14 | 20 | 15 | 22 |
| Non-native | 15 | 20 | 18 | 24 |
| DISABILITY7 |  |  |  |  |
| Disabled ${ }^{\text {? }}$ | 15 | 19 | 18 | 25 |
| Not Disabled | 15 | 20 | 18 | 24 |

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

6 Includes graduates who indicated they were Inuit, Status or Registered Indians, Non-Status Indians, or Métis.

7 Includes all graduates who indicated they were limited in the kind or amount of activity they could do because of long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problems at home, at school or work, or in other activities such as transportation or leisure time activities.

Table 3-3. Median annual earnings of university graduatea employed full-time, by selected characteristica, 1984 and 1987

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bachelor's } \\ 1984 \quad 1987 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Master's } \\ 1984 \quad 1987 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Doctorate } \\ 1984 \quad 1987 \end{array}$ |  | Total University 19841987 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$'000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GRADUATES WORKING FULL-TIME | 23 | 30 | 32 | 40 | 34 | 41 | 24 | 32 |
| MAJOR PIELD OP STUDY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture and biological sciences | 20 | 28 | 27 | 33 | 28 | 37 | 20 | 28 |
| Business, management and commerce | 22 | 33 | 35 | 45 | 40 | 55 | 24 | 35 |
| Education | 24 | 30 | 39 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 25 | 31 |
| Engineering and applied sciences | 27 | 35 | 33 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 27 | 36 |
| Fine and applied arts | 19 | 24 | 20 | 30 | -- | -- | 19 | 25 |
| Health professions | 26 | 34 | 33 | 42 | 28 | 36 | 27 | 35 |
| Humanities | 20 | 27 | 25 | 30 | 28 | 38 | 20 | 27 |
| Mathematics and physical sciences | 26 | 35 | 32 | 37 | 34 | 41 | 26 | 35 |
| Social science | 21 | 30 | 31 | 40 | 35 | 42 | 23 | 32 |
| SEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Мел | 24 | 33 | 35 | 43 | 36 | 42 | 25 | 36 |
| Women | 22 | 29 | 30 | 37 | 31 | 40 | 23 | 30 |
| PROVINCE OF INTERVIEW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 25 | 31 | 35 | 40 | -- | -- | 26 | 31 |
| Prince Edward Island | 18 | 25 | 30 | 40 | - | -- | 18 | 25 |
| Nova Scotia | 19 | 27 | 33 | 40 | 28 | 38 | 21 | 28 |
| New Brunswick | 22 | 28 | 34 | 40 | 24 | 35 | 23 | 30 |
| Quebec | 23 | 30 | 32 | 40 | 35 | 42 | 25 | 31 |
| Ontario | 22 | 30 | 31 | 42 | 33 | 41 | 23 | 32 |
| Manitoba | 23 | 30 | 33 | 42 | 34 | 42 | 24 | 30 |
| Saskatchewan | 26 | 32 | 36 | 42 | 32 | 38 | 26 | 33 |
| Alberta | 25 | 32 | 36 | 42 | 36 | 44 | 26 | 34 |
| British Columbia | 24 | 30 | 34 | 42 | 33 | 40 | 24 | \$2 |
| HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WHEN INTERVIEWED IN 1984 OR 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bachelor's | 23 | 30 | -- | - | -- | -- | 23 | 80 |
| Master's | 25 | 31 | 32 | 40 | -- | -- | 30 | 35 |
| Doctorate | 18 | 34 | 40 | 35 | 34 | 41 | 34 | 40 |
| JOB MOBILITY BETWEEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JUNE 1984 AND MARCH 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not employed in June 1984 | - ${ }^{-}$ | 27 | -- | 30 | -- | 35 | -- | 27 |
| Working for a different employer in June 1984 | 20 | 29 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 40 | 21 | 30 |
| Working for the same employer in June 1984 | 25 | 33 | 35 | 42 | 95 | 42 | 26 | 35 |
| TYPE OF WORKER 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paid worker | 23 | $30$ | $32$ | $40$ | 34 | 41 | 24 | \$1 |
| Self-employed | 26 | 40 | 35 | 40 | 35 | 50 | 27 | 40 |
| NATIVE PEOPLE 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native | 25 | 30* | 35* | 40* | -- | -- | $26^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ |
| Nor-rative | 23 | 30 | 33 | 40 | 34 | 41 | 24 | 32 |
| DISABILITY? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not disabled | 23 | 30 | 33 | 40 | 34 | 41 | 24 | 32 |

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

[^9]Table 3-4. Median annual earnings of graduates employed full-time in June 1984 and March 1987, by major field of atudy, level and sex

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

## CHAPTER 4 - EDUCATION AFTER GRADUATION IN 1982

After graduation in 1982, most graduates entered the labour market in search of employment. Others continued their studies and went on to graduate again in later years with other qualifications. Between 1982 and March 1987, $21 \%$ of trade/vocational, $23 \%$ of college, $39 \%$ of bachelor's, $22 \%$ of master's and $11 \%$ of doctoral graduates had received an additional degree, certificate, diploma or other professional or educational credential (Table 4.1). Trade/vocational graduates who continued were most likely to obtain a second trade/vocational diploma while college graduates were most likely to obtain a second college diploma. Bachelor's graduates were most likely to obtain another bachelor's degree, $10 \%$ of them, while $9 \%$ went on to obtain a master's degree. Three percent of master's graduates obtained a doctoral degree and 3\% received another master's while 6\% received some other non-degree or diploma credential. Doctoral graduates were also most likely to obtain some other non-degree or diploma credential (Chart 4-1).

At all levels except the doctoral level men were slightly more likely than women to obtain additional qualifications after graduating in 1982. Ten percent of doctoral men obtained additional qualifications compared with $14 \%$ of doctoral women.

Trade/vocational and college graduates who indicated in retrospect that they would have selected a different educational program were only slightly more likely to have pursued those studies after graduating in 1982 than those who indicated they would have stayed in the same program in retrospect. University graduates who showed dissatisfaction with their 1982 educational program by indicating they would have selected a different university program were less likely to pursue further studies at the university level than those who indicated they would selected the same program over again.

## Field of study in 1982

The percentage of graduates who received additional qualifications after graduation varied substantially by field of study (Appendix G, tables G-1 to G-5). At the trade/vocational level, natural sciences and primary industry groups were the least likely to have obtained additional qualifications ( $13 \%$ ), while social sciences and services ( $26 \%$ ) and health sciences ( $24 \%$ ) graduates were most likely. At the college level there was not much deviation from the overall average of $23 \%$. Arts graduates were the most likely to obtain additional qualifications ( $27 \%$ ), while business and commerce ( $22 \%$ ) and social sciences and services graduates ( $22 \%$ ) were the least likely.

Thirty-nine percent of 1982 bachelor's graduates received additional qualifications between graduation and March 1987. Bachelor's from social sciences (48\%) and agriculture and biological sciences (44\%) were most frequently obtained additional qualifications. There were, however, substantial variations within major fields. For example, within the social sciences, the percentage who obtained additional qualifications varied from $33 \%$ for social work and social welfare to $55 \%$ for anthropology. The bachelor's graduates who least frequently obtained additional qualifications were from the health professions ( $31 \%$ ).

Master's varied from $19 \%$ for social science graduates to $23 \%$ for commerce graduates; only a small variation between major fields. Much greater variation occurred at the doctoral level; from $10 \%$ for engineering and applied science to $25 \%$ for health professions.

## Fields of study of qualifications received after June 1984

The NGS and FOG questionnaires enable identification of qualifications received between graduation and June 1984 and between June 1984 and March 1987. Only the FOG survey enquired about the field of study of these additional qualifications and therefore it is only known for qualifications received between June 1984 and March 1987. Many of the bachelor's degrees received between 1982 and 1984, especially for humanities and social science graduates, were probably Bachelor's of Education, although there is no way of verif ying this with survey results. The following summary of the qualifications received after graduation refers only to those received after June 1984.

Of those who received additional qualifications between 1984 and 1987, most were in the same fields or closely related to the field from which they graduated in 1982. At the trade/vocational level, arts graduates most frequently returned to another trade/vocational arts program, business graduates continued most
frequently to business programs at the college or trade/vocational level, and engineering and applied science graduates most frequently went on to engineering programs at the trade/vocational or college level. About half of the continuing health science graduates went on to health sciences at college while one-quarter went on to social science and services programs. Natural science and primary industry graduates continued in similar programs or went on to engineering and applied science programs. The most common qualification obtained by social sciences and services graduates between 1984 and 1987 was in the college health sciences.

At the college level, $18 \%$ of fine arts graduates obtained a bachelor's degree in fine arts between June 1984 and March 1987. Three percent of nursing graduates obtained another college diploma in nursing, $2 \%$ a college diploma in health related technologies and $2 \%$ a bachelor's degree in nursing. Three percent of engineering and applied science graduates obtained another college diploma in this field, $2 \%$ obtained a trade/vocational diploma in the field and $1.6 \%^{*}$ obtained a bachelor's degree in engineering.

Table 4-1. Purther qualifications received between graduation and March 1987, by type of qualification received and mex

| Qualifications received between graduation and March 1987 | Level of qualification received in 1982 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trade/ Vocational | College | Bachelor'b | Master's | Doctorate |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Both sexes: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 21 | 24 | 39 | 22 | 11 |
| Trade/vocational diploma or certificate | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1* | -- |
| College diploma or certificate | 7 | 10 | 3 | 1 | -- |
| University degrees, diplomas or certificates: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Undergraduate diploma or certificate | 1* | 2 | 3 | 2 | -- |
| Bachelor's degree | 1******* | 4 | 10 | 2 | $2{ }^{*}$ |
| Graduate diploma or certificate | -- | -- | 4 | 2 | $1 *$ |
| Master's degree | -- | -- | 9 | 3 | -- |
| First professional degree (e.g., M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M.) | -- | -- | 2 | 1* | 1* |
| Dactorate degree | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Sub-total | 1 | 6 | 27 | 12 | 5 |
| Professional certification | 1* | 2 | 3 | 2 | -- |
| Other qualification | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 |

## Male:

Total
Trade/vocational diploma
or certificate

| 21 | 26 | 41 | 23 | 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 5 | 1 | $1^{*}$ | -- |
| 7 | 10 | 3 | 2 | -- |


| University degrees, diplomas or certificates: |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Undergraduate diploma or certificate | $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 | 2 | -- |
| Bachelor's degree | -- | 4 | 10 | 2 | -- |
| Graduate diploma or certificate | -- | 1* | 3 | 2 | -- |
| Master's degree | -- | -- | 11 | 4 | -- |
| First professional degree (e.g., M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M.) | -- | -- | 3 | 1* | -- |
| Doctorate degree | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Sub-total | 1* | 7 | 28 | 13 | 4 |
| Professional certification | -- | 2 | 5 | 2 | -- |
| Other qualification | 4 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 4 |

## Female:

| Total | 20 | 22 | 38 | 20 | 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trade/vocational diploma or certificate | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1* | $1 *$ |
| College diploma or certificate | 7 | 10 | 4 | -- | 1 |
| University degrees, diplomas or certificates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Undergraduate diploma or certificate | $1 *$ | 2 | 4 | 3 | -- |
| Bachelor's degree | -- | 4 | 11 | 2* | 4* |
| Graduate diploma or certificate | -- | -- | 5 | 3 | -- |
| Master's degree | -- | -- | 7 | 3 | -- |
| First professional degree (e.g., M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M.) | -- | -- | 1 | - | -- |
| Doctorate degree | - | -- | -- | 2* | 7 |
| Sub-total | 2* | 6 | 26 | 11 | 7 |
| Professional certification | -- | 1 | 2 | ${ }^{2 *}$ | 4* |
| Other qualification | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4* |

## Chart 4-1

What percentage of graduates received additional qualifications after graduation
Didn't receive additional qualificationsRecelved a second trade/vocational diploma 1 Others ${ }^{1}$

College
Didn't recelve additional qualificationsRecelved a second college diplomaOthers ${ }^{1}$


[^10]Bachelor's graduates were the most likely of all graduates to receive additional qualifications after graduating in 1982. About half of these qualifications were received between graduation in 1982 and June 1984, while the other half were received between June 1984 and March 1987 (Table 4-2). Of those receiving credentials after June 1984, the most common were master's degrees in social science, $1.4 \%$; master's degrees in commerce, $1.1 \%$; master's degrees in engineering, $0.8 \%$; master's degrees in humanities, $0.7 \%$; and bachelor's degrees in education, $0.6 \%$.

Of bachelor's graduates in agriculture and biological sciences, 4.5\%* received a master's degree in the same field. Commerce, management and administration bachelor's graduates most frequently received a master's degree in the same field between 1984 and $1987\left(3.6 \%^{*}\right)$. Almost $2 \%^{*}$ of education bachelor's received a master's degree in education while another $2.9 \%$ received a graduate diploma in education. Over $8 \%$ of engineering and applied science bachelor's graduates received a master's degree in engineering. Chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering bachelor's graduates who received additional qualifications most frequently obtained a master's degree in the same discipline, while another engineering field was the second most frequent choice. Of graduates with bachelor's degrees in mining engineering, $65 \%$ * went on to obtain master's degrees in mining engineering. Fine and applied arts graduates most frequently received a master's degree in the same field or a bachelor's degree in education. Humanities graduates most frequently obtained master's degrees in humanities, $2.8 \%^{*}$, while $6.6 \%$ * of mathematics and physical science bachelor's received master's degrees from the same major field. Of social science bachelor's, $5.2 \%$ received a master's degree in the social sciences between 1984 and 1987. Over $9 \%$ of economics graduates received a master's degree in business and $10 \%$ of psychology graduates received a master's degree in psychology.

Although a second bachelor's degree was the most common degree received by bachelor's graduates after 1982, most were received before 1984 and therefore the field could not be identified.

Table 4-2. When did graduates receive further qualifications after graduation, by level and sex

|  | Trade/ Vocational | College | Total University | Bachelor's | Master's | Doctorate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Did not receive further qualifications | 79 | 76 | 63 | 61 | 78 |  |
| Received further qualifications | 21 | 24 | 37 | 39 | 22 | 11 |
| Received further qualifications between graduation and June 1984 only | 7 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 7 | 5 |
| Received further qualifications between June 1984 and March 1987 only | 12 | 14 | 17 | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| Received further qualifications during both of the above time periods | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1* |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Did not receive further qualifications | 79 | 74 | 62 | 59 | 78 | 90 |
| Received further qualifications | 21 | 26 | 38 | 41 | 22 |  |
| Received further qualifications between graduation and June 1984 only | 7 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 5 |
| Received further qualifications between June 1984 and March 1987 only | 12 | 15 | 19 | 21 | 12 | 5 |
| Received further qualifications during both of the above time periods | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | = |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Did not receive further qualifications | 79 | 78 | 64 | 62 | 77 | 86 |
| Received further qualifications | 21 | 22 | 36 | 38 | 23 | 14 |
| Received further qualifications between graduation and June 1984 only | 7 | 8 | 17 | 18 | 7 | 4 |
| Received further qualifications between June 1984 and March 1987 only | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 8 |
| Received further qualifications during both of the above time periods | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | -- |

## Labour force status and job mobility of graduates who obtained additional qualifications

Graduates who received further qualifications after graduating in 1982 experienced a greater increase in the percentage of employed graduates than those who did not receive additional qualifications
(Table 4-3). At the trade/vocational level, those who did not receive additional qualifications after graduation saw an increase in the percentage working, from $71 \%$ in June 1984 to $73 \%$ in March 1987. Those who received additional qualifications saw an increase from $72 \%$ to $80 \%$. Similar patterns were observed for college and university graduates.

Those college graduates with no further qualifications saw a decline in the percentage of graduates working from $89 \%$ to $87 \%$ at the same time as those who did receive additional qualifications increased from $82 \%$ to $90 \%$. University graduates with no further qualifications saw the percentage working increase from $88 \%$ to $89 \%$, not a significant increase, while those who obtained additional qualifications increased from $77 \%$ to $90 \%$. The large increase in the percentage of employed university graduates who obtained additional qualifications is partly the result of graduates moving into the labour market from outside the labour force in June 1984. Ninety-two percent of university graduates who obtained additional qualifications between 1982 and 1984 were working in March 1987, exceeding the $89 \%$ of those who did not.

In general, those who obtained additional qualifications were more likely to be working than those who did not. However, university graduates who had obtained additional qualifications after 1984 were less likely to be working ( $88 \%$ versus $89 \%$ ). This could possibly be explained by the fact that in March 1987 many were still seeking further qualifications and were therefore still outside the labour force. Seven percent of 1982 university graduates were enrolled full-time in March 1987.

Table 4-3. Labour force status of graduates, by receipt of additional qualifications after graduation in 1982, June 1984 and March 1987
Labour force status, June 1984
Labour force status, March 1987


| Working Working Working Unem- Not in | Working Working Working | Unem- | Not in |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| full- part- | ployed | labour | full- | part- | ployed labour |
| time time |  | force | time | time | force |

## Trade/vocational:

| Total | 61 | 10 | 71 | 23 | 6 | 64 | 10 | 74 | 15 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No further qualifications after graduation | 60 | 10 | 71 | 23 | 6 | 63 | 10 | 73 | 16 | 11 |
| Received further qualifications between 1982 and 1984 | 60 | 12 | 71 | 23 | 6* | 67 | 11 | 78 | 13 | 9 |
| Received further qualifications between 1984 and 1987 | 63 | 11 | 73 | 22 | 5* | 66 | 9 | 80 | 13 | 7 |
| Received additional qualifications during both of the above time periods | 64 | -- | 70 | 25* | -. | 77 | -- | 84 | -- | -- |
| Sub-total (received additional qualification) | 62 | 10 | 72 | 23 | 5 | 67 | 10 | 80 | 13 | 8 |

College:

| Total | 78 | 10 | 87 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No further qualifications after graduation | 80 | 9 | 89 | 9 |

## University:

| Total | 74 | 9 | 84 | 9 | 8 | 79 | 9 | 89 | 4 | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No further qualifications after graduation | 79 | 8 | 88 | 7 | 5 | 79 | 9 | 89 | 4 | 8 |
| Received further qualifications between 1982 and 1984 | 69 | 12 | 81 | 13 | 6 | 83 | 9 | 92 | 2* | 5 |
| Received further qualifications between 1984 and 1987 | 63 | 10 | 73 | 10 | 17 | 78 | 8 | 88 | 4 | 8 |
| Received additional qualifications during both of the above time periods | 62 | 13 | 76 | 11 | 13 | 79 | 9 | 90 | $\ldots$ | 8* |
| Sub-total (received additional qualification) | 65 | 11 | 77 | 12 | 12 | 80 | 9 | 90 | 3 | 7 |

Table 4-4. Job mobility, by receipt of additional qualifications after graduation in 1982 and level

| Level of qualification received in 1982 and receipt of additional qualifications | Not employed in June 1984 | Not employed in March 1987 | Not employed in June 1984 and | Same employer | Different employer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trade/vocational | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Received no additional qualifications after June 1984 Received additional qualifications between | 14 | 12 | 14 | 33 | 26 |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received no additional qualifications after June 1984 Received additional qualifications between June 1984 and March 1987 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 47 35 | 38 41 |
| University |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received no additional qualifications after June 1984 Received additional qualifications between June 1984 and March 1987 | 20 | 6 6 | 4 | 49 30 | 31 38 |

The acquisition of additional qualifications between June 1984 and March 1987 resulted in higher job mobility for graduates between those dates than for those who did not obtain qualifications after June 1984, as shown in Table 4-4. Graduates who received additional qualifications after June 1984 were more likely to change employers between June 1984 and March 1987 and less likely to stay with the same employer. Graduates may have left employers to pursue studies and did not return to the same employer after completing them. This was especially noticeable at the college and university levels.

## Enrolled at selected times after graduation

Graduates were asked to indicate if they were enrolled as full- or part-time students during the last weeks of January 1983, October 1983, January 1985, January 1986, October 1986 and March 1987. Table $4-5$, which shows the percentage of graduates enrolled full-time and part-time, indicates that $8 \%$ of trade/vocational, $12 \%$ of college, $25 \%$ of bachelor's, $16 \%$ of master's and $7 \%$ of doctoral graduates were enrolled during the winter 1983 semester. The percentage of 1982 graduates enrolled full-time progressively declined to March 1987 when $4 \%$ of trade/vocational, $6 \%$ of college, $7 \%$ of bachelor's, $8 \%$ of master's and $2 \%$ of doctoral graduates were enrolled full-time.

The percentage of graduates enrolled part-time showed a small increase between January 1983 and March 1987, indicating that the desire to acquire additional skills through part-time studies remained reasonably stable for the first five years after graduation.

Table 4-5. Percentage of graduates enrolled at selected times after graduation, by level, registration atatue and sex

| Level of qualification received in 1982, sex and registration status | January 1983 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 1985 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | January 1986 | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1986 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Part-time | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Men: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Part-time | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Women: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Part-time | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 12 | 9 10 | 8 | ${ }^{6}$ | 6 14 | ${ }_{11}^{6}$ |
| Men: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part-time | 9 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| Women: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 10 | 8 | 7 | 6 | , | 8 |
| Part-time | 8 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 11 |
| University |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 24 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| Part-time | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 13 |
| Men: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part-time | 11 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 13 |
| Wornen: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 24 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Part-time | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 13 |
| Bachelor'm |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 25 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| Part-time | 12 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 13 |
| Men: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 28 | 25 | 14 | 10 | ${ }^{9}$ | 8 |
| Part-time | 12 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 13 |
| Women: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part-time | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 13 |
| Manter's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 16 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Part-time | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 10 |
| Men: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 18 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| Part-time | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 10 |
| Wormen: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 13 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Part-time | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 10 |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time Part-time | 7 3 | 6 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Мел: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2* |
| Part-time | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Wornen: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part-time | 4* | -- | 5 |  | 4* | -- |

[^11]
## Retrospective choice of educational program

Both the FOG and NGS surveys asked graduates to indicate what type of education program they would have selected, given their experiences since completing the requirements for their degree, diploma or certificate of 1982. Table 4-6 shows that between 1984 and 1987, the percentage of trade/vocational and college graduates who would have selected the same educational program declined marginally. By contrast, at the doctoral level, more graduates believed that they had made the correct educational choice. There was little difference between the sexes.

In 1987, $60 \%$ of trade/vocational graduates indicated they would select the same program in retrospect, down from $63 \%$ in 1984. The percentage who would have selected a college program rose from $7 \%$ in 1984 to $13 \%$ in 1987, the percentage who would have selected a university program doubled from $4 \%$ to $8 \%$ and the percentage who would have selected a different trade/vocational program dropped from $20 \%$ to $14 \%$.

In 1987, $58 \%$ of college graduates indicated they would have chosen the same program, a drop from $64 \%$ in 1984. Thirteen percent would have selected a different college program in both 1984 and 1987, while the percentage opting for university in retrospect increased from $19 \%$ to $25 \%$.

Bachelor's and master's graduates did not change their retrospective preference of educational programs between 1984 and 1987. About seven out of ten bachelor's and eight out of ten master's degree recipients said they would select the same program if they had it to do over again.

Doctoral graduates' satisfaction with their choice actually increased over the years. In 1987, 84\% would have selected the same program, up from $79 \%$ in 1984.

Between June 1984 and March 1987 graduates' impressions of their education programs were volatile and changed with their experiences on the labour market (Table 4-7). Seventy-eight percent of graduates who indicated they would select the same program in June 1984 indicated the same in March 1987. Only 14\% of those who indicated they would not select a program in June 1984 retained the same opinion in March 1987. By March 1987, more than a third of those who indicated they would have selected no program at all in June 1984 had changed their opinion to indicate that they would have remained in the same program. Fifty-four percent of those who indicated they would select a different university program in June 1984 retained the same choice in March 1987, while $38 \%$ indicated they would remain in the same program in retrospect. A third of those who indicated they would select a different college program in June 1984 held the same opinion in March 1987, while another third changed to indicate they would remain in the same progam and $22 \%$ would select to a university program. Of those who indicated they would select a different trade/vocational program in June 1984, $27 \%$ retained that opinion, $38 \%$ changed to indicate they would remain in the same program and $21 \%$ indicated they would select a different college program.

Graduates' retrospective choice of programs was related to how successful they were on the labour market. In March 1987, $66 \%$ of those working, $52 \%$ of the unemployed and $59 \%$ of those not in the labour force indicated they would have remained in the same program in retrospect.

Table 4-6. Retrospective choice of education program, by level, June 1984 and March 1987

| Level of qualification received in 1982 | Same program | None | Different program |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | University | College | Trade/vocational | Total different |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Trade/vocational June 1984 March 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ |
| College June 1984 March 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | 2 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \\ & \$ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ |
| University June 1984 March 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \\ & 71 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bachelor's June 1984 March 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |
| Master's June 1984 March 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ | 1 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |
| Doctorate June 1984 March 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | 2 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -- | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |

Table 4-7. Retrompective choice of program in June 1984 by retrospective choice in March 1987

| Level of qualification received in 1982 and retrospective choice in June 1984 | Retrospective choice of program in March 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Same program | None | Different program |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | University | College | Trade/vocational | Total different |

(percentage distribution across)

| Total | 65 | 2 | 21 | 8 | 5 | 34 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Same program | 77 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 21 |
| None | 38 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 48 |
| Different program |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Univeraity | 98 | 1 | 54 | 5 | 1 | 61 |
| College | 32 | 3 | 22 | 34 | 8 | 65 |
| Trade/vocational | 98 | 5 | 8 | 21 | 27 | 57 |
| Total different | 87 | 2 | 38 | 14 | 8 | 61 |

Many graduates indicated that they would have selected a different program in retrospect. Did they take any action? Table 4-8 shows that most graduates who indicated they would take a different program in retrospect did not pursue further studies in that area. Graduates at the trade/vocational and college levels who wished to take a different program were only slightly more likely to have obtained a qualification in their desired program than graduates who indicated they would stay in the same program. University graduates who indicated they would pursue a different university program in retrospect were slightly less likely to have received another university qualification after graduating in 1982, than those who indicated they made the correct choice of program in retrospect. Chart 4-2 shows that there is no strong relationship between the percentage of graduates who would select the same program in retrospect and the percentage who received additional qualifications by field of study.

Table 4-8. Retrospective choice of program in June 1984 versus qualifications received ater graduation, by level

| Level of qualification received in 1982 and retrospective choice of program in June 1984 | Qualifications received after graduating in 1982 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trade/vocational certificate or diploma | College certificate or diploma | University degree, certificate or diploma |
| Trade/vocational | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total | 9 | 7 | 1 |
| Same program | 9 | 7 | 1 |
| Different trade/vocational program | 10 | 4* | -- |
| College | 9 | 8 | -- |
| University | 9 | 10 | $3 *$ |
| College |  |  |  |
| Total | 3 | 10 | 6 |
| Same program | 3 | 10 | 7 |
| Trade/vocational | - | 8* | - |
| Different college program | 2* | 12 | 2* |
| University | 3 | 9 | 8 |
| University |  |  |  |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 25 |
| Same program | 1 | 2 | 26 |
| Trade/vocational | -- | -- | -- |
| College | -- | 14* | 14* |
| Different university program | 2* | 4 | 24 |

## Chart 4-2

Percentage of graduates who would select the same program in retrospect versus the percentage who received additional qualifications after graduation, by field of study


Note: Points on chart represent fieids of study
SOURCE: Foilow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

## CHAPTER 5 - RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO EDUCATION

For some education programs there is a close relationship between the program and the job the graduates enter. In some cases the program was specifically designed to prepare them for a specific occupation where they may use many of the skills acquired in their program on the job (eg. medicine program - physician occupation; law program - lawyer occupation; nursing program - registered nurse occupation, etc.) Other programs do not have such a direct link with a particular occupation, or the demand in the occupation is so low that graduates are forced to seek employment in a wide range of occupations which may or may not be related to their field of study.

Seventy-eight percent of trade/vocational, $85 \%$ of college and $84 \%$ of university graduates considered the match between field of study and job to be important or very important in March 1987 (Chart 5-1). In 1984, $92 \%$ of college graduates, somewhat more than in 1987, and $86 \%$ of university graduates considered the match important or very important. Time seems to have softened college graduates' opinion of the importance of the relationship between their job and education. Graduates from less job-oriented programs placed less emphasis upon there being a match.

Both the NGS and FOG surveys asked a series of questions from which the extent of the match between their job and education program could be measured. Graduates were asked if: 1) their job was one for which their educational program was designed; and 2) if they used any of the skills they acquired in their education program on the job. The responses were categorized as: direct, partial, and no relationship between job and education. The questions referred only to the 1982 education program of the graduate. It is possible that the job the graduate held was related to some other education qualification received before or after their 1982 program.

From June 1984 to March 1987, the relationship between graduates' 1982 educational program and their jobs changed only marginally for trade/vocational and college graduates (Chart 5-2). The percentage of fulltime workers with jobs not related to their education decreased for trade/vocational from $36 \%$ to $33 \%$, while college graduates in unrelated jobs changed slightly from $15 \%$ to $14 \%$ of full-time workers. The percentage of trade/vocational workers in directly-related jobs also changed slightly from $47 \%$ to $46 \%$, while partlyrelated employment increased from $18 \%$ to $21 \%$. University graduates, however, experienced an increase in jobs that were directly related to their education. By March 1987, $63 \%$ of university graduates working full-time were in jobs directly related to their education, compared with just $48 \%$ in June 1984 (Table 5$1)$.

Employment in jobs directly related to education grew by $5 \%$ for trade/vocational graduates ${ }^{1}$, $9 \%$ for college graduates and over 40\% for university graduates between June 1984 and March 1987. Why did employment in directly-related jobs grow much more for university graduates than for trade/vocational and college? In June 1984, university graduates were more likely to have a partly-related job than trade/vocational or college graduates, $36 \%$ compared to $18 \%$ and $23 \%$ respectively. By March 1987, $53 \%$, or over 12,000 of the university graduates who had partially-related jobs in June 1984 indicated they were in directly-related jobs. Many found new jobs that were directly related to their education, while over 5,000 who remained with the same employer in the same occupation changed their opinion of their job and ranked it as directly related. The reasons for this change are not known but could include: the understanding of their job had improved so that they could comprehend how their education helped them on the job; or simple evolution of a job from a trainee level in June 1984, where perhaps few skills learned in their program were required, to a more senior level requiring the knowledge and skills they acquired at school. Another reason for the increase in university directly-related jobs is the influx of graduates into the labour market after obtaining further qualifications. Five percent of the directly-related university graduates in March 1987 were outside the labour force in June 1984. Of those outside the labour force in June 1984, 35\% found jobs directly related to their education. In contrast, $28 \%$ of college graduates and $11 \%$ of trade/vocational graduates outside the labour force in June 1984 had found directly-related jobs in March 1987.

1 Growth in directly related jobs for trade/vocational graduates equalled the percentage growth in employment of trade/vocational graduates.

Chart 5-1
Importance of the match between field of study and job, June 1984 and March 1987


## Chart 5-2 <br> Relationship of full-time jobs to education

June 1984
March 1987


College



University


Table 5-1. Relationship of job to education for full-time workers, June 1984 and March 1987

| Level of qualification received in 1982 | June 1984 |  |  | March 1987 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly related | Partly related | Not related | Directly related | Partly related | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { related } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (percentage distribution) |  |  | (percentage distribution) |  |  |
| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 47 | 18 | 36 | 46 | 21 | 33 |
| Men | 40 | 16 | 42 | 41 | 21 | 37 |
| Women | 56 | 18 | 24 | 53 | 19 | 27 |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 62 | 23 | 15 | 65 | 22 | 14 |
| Men | 54 | 26 | 19 | 62 | 22 | 15 |
| Women | 67 | 20 | 11 | 67 | 20 | 11 |
| University |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 48 | 36 | 16 | 63 | 26 | 11 |
| Men | 47 | 37 | 14 | 64 | 25 | 10 |
| Women | 49 | 34 | 16 | 62 | 25 | 11 |
| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 47 | 36 | 17 | 62 | 26 | 12 |
| Men | 46 | 37 | 16 | 53 | 25 | 11 |
| Women | 47 | 34 | 17 | 61 | 26 | 12 |
| Master's 080 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 55 | 36 | 9 | 68 | 25 | 6 |
| Men | 52 | 38 | 9 | 68 | 25 | 6 |
| Women | 57 | 33 | 8 | 68 | 25 | 6 |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 59 | 37 | 4 | 76 | 22 | 2* |
| Men | 60 | 36 | $2{ }^{*}$ | 75 | 22 | $1 *$ |
| Women | 54 | 37 | 7 | 75 | 22 | -- |

Part-time workers were less likely to be in jobs directly related to their education than full-time workers (Chart 5-3). Between June 1984 and March 1987, the gap between the percentage in directly-related jobs for full-time workers and part-time workers had narrowed.

## Directly-related jobs by field of study

Appendix H shows the relationship of job to education data by detailed field of study. The percentage of trade/vocational graduates with jobs directly related to their education declined slightly between June 1984 and March 1987, from $47 \%$ to $46 \%$. This decline was more precipitous for graduates in arts, from 61\% to $50 \%$; in the health sciences, from $80 \%$ to $73 \%$; in the natural sciences and primary industries, from $52 \%$ to $42 \%$ and in the social sciences and services, from $70 \%$ to $61 \%$. The percentage of graduates from business and commerce and engineering and applied sciences with directly-related jobs increased slightly by ! percentage point.

At the college level, graduates in directly-related jobs increased from $62 \%$ to $65 \%$ of full-time workers. In contrast, health science graduates were less likely to be in directly-related jobs in March 1987, a decline from $86 \%$ to $80 \%$. Natural science and primary industries stood constant at $57 \%$. All other major fields saw an increase in the percentage of directly-related jobs between June 1984 and March 1987.

University graduates saw an increase in the percentage of full-time workers with jobs directly related to their education from $48 \%$ in June 1984 to $63 \%$ in March 1987. All major fields showed an increase. The increase was smallest in the health professions, from $81 \%$ to $85 \%$, and in education, from $61 \%$ to $69 \%$. Fine and applied arts and commerce, management and administration graduates realized increases of 20 percentage points or more in the percentage of full-time workers with jobs directly related to their education, increasing from $23 \%$ to $49 \%$ and from $52 \%$ to $72 \%$, respectively.

## Chart 5-3

Percentage in jobs directly related to 1982 education program, June 1984 and March 1987


## APPENDIX A - NUMBER OF 1982 GRADUATES IN THE FOG SURVEY BY FIELD OF STUDY

This appendix presents data on the number of graduates in each field of study and level of education. A distribution by gender is also provided. The numbers shown in these tables represent the number of 1982 graduates who were living in Canada in June/July 1984 and who were also still living in Canada in March 1987. Some foreign student graduates may therefore be included in the counts if they were living in Canada. Foreign students could not be identified in the 1984 NGS or 1987 FOG surveys. For these reasons and others, counts shown in these tables and throughout this manuscript do not agree with counts of 1982 graduates from other Statistics Canada publications, administrative sources, and the publication, "The Class of 82 ", which summarized the results of the 1984 National Graduates Survey.

Table A-1. College and trade/vocational graduates, by field of study and sex distribution, March 1987

| Field of study | Trade/vocational |  |  | Collere |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { female } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { number } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { female } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total (all fields) | 55,074 | 57 | 43 | 53,448 | 42 | 58 |
| Arts | 3,578 | 26 | 74 | 4,950 | 39 | 81 |
| Commercial \& promotional arts | 233 | 51* | 49* | 528 | 29* | 71 |
| Creative \& design arts | 743 | 21* | 79 | 825 | 24 | 76 |
| Fine arts | 267 | $\cdots$ | 74 | 1,081 | 27 | 73 |
| Graphic \& audio-visual arts | 477 | 63 | 37* | 1,048 | 57 | 43 |
| Mass communications | -- | -- | -- | 557 | 59 | 41 |
| Personal arta | 1,538 | -- | 94 | 202 | -- | 93 |
| Business and commerce | 17,363 | 18 | 82 | 16,102 | 31 | 69 |
| Management \& administration | 2,643 | 22 | 78 | 8,336 | 45 | 55 |
| Financial management | 698 | 28* | 72 | 3,480 | 36 | 84 |
| Institution management | -- | -- | 79 | 549 | 43 | 57 |
| Management \& administration - Business/commerce | 1,584 | 15* | 85 | 3,633 | 49 | 51 |
| Merchandising \& sales | 585 | 42 | 58 | 1,735 | 50 | 50 |
| Marketing | -- | - | -- | 1,257 | 55 | 45 |
| Secretarial science | 10,128 | 5 | 95 | 5,275 | -- | 99 |
| Secretary - general | 5,050 | -- | 98 | 3,766 | -- | 100 |
| Business machine operations | 798 | -- | 91 | -- | -- | $67^{*}$ |
| Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping | 2,131 | 13* | 87 | - | -- | 86 |
| Secretary - legal | 388 | -- | 100 | 606 | -- | 98 |
| Secretary - medical | 352* | -- | 100 | 559 | -- | 98 |
| Service industry technologies | 3,965 | 44 | 56 | 755 | 4 | 56 |
| Engineering \& applied sciences | 26,238 | 91 | 9 | 13,045 | 83 | 17 |
| Chemical technologies | 1 | 100 | -- | 645 | 81 | 39 |
| Computer science | 1,221 | 67 | 33 | 2,271 | 50 | 50 |
| Electrical/electronic technologies | 3,637 | 90 | 10 | 3,737 | 95 | $5^{*}$ |
| Engineering technologies | 20,995 | 93 | 7 | 5,926 | 90 | 10 |
| Engineering - architectural \& construction | 7,493 | 96 | 4* | 1,721 | 85 | 15 |
| Construction or building technologies | 924 | 96 | - | 290 | 85 | -- |
| Welding technologies | 4,118 | 98 | -- | -- | 100 | -- |
| Woodworking \& carpentry | 1,932 | 94 | -- | -- | $83^{*}$ | -- |
| Engineering - general | 2,065 | 79 | 21 | 1,822 | 86 | 14 |
| Drafting | 988 | 63 | 37 | 565 | 79 | 21* |
| Engineering - industrial | 3,802 | 87 | 13 | 682 | 89 | -- |
| Engineering - mechanical | 7,634 | 97 | 3* | 1,616 | 98 | -- |
| Auto (mechanics \& body repair) | 2,337 | 96 | -- | 122 | 96 | -- |
| Heavy equipment mechanics | 2,240 | 98 | -- | 148 | 100 | -- |
| General arts and sciences | 431 | 52 | 48 | -- | -- | 77* |
| Health sciences \& related | 3,541 | 9 | 91 | 9,727 | 11 | 89 |
| Health related technologies | 767 | -- | 85 | 3,460 | 21 | 79 |
| Nursing | 2,774 | 8* | 92 | 6,267 | 6 | 94 |
| Humanities \& related | -- | -- | -- | 698 | $20 *$ | 80 |
| Natural sciences \& primary industries | 2,468 | 86 | 14 | 3,000 | 73 | 27 |
| Natural sciences | 555 | 82 | -- | 1,242 | 56 | 44 |
| Primary industries (excluding agriculture) | 556 | 89 | -- | 796 | 91 | -- |
| Resource processing technologies | 1,256 | 87 | 13* | 602 | 83 | 17* |
| Social sciences \& services | 927 | 19* | 81 | 6,394 | 26 | 74 |
| Education \& counselling services | 172 | -- | 96 | 2,128 | 13 | 87 |
| Protection \& correction services | -- | 91 | -- | 1,215 | 68 | 32 |
| Recreation \& sport | 255 | -- | 72 | 1,113 | 21 | 79 |
| Social services | 396 | -- | 93 | 1,512 | 15 | 85 |

Table A-2. University graduates, by field of study and sex distribution, March 1987

| Field of study | Total university |  |  | Bachelor's |  |  | Master's |  |  | Doctorate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | \% female | Total number | $\underset{\text { male }}{x}$ | $\stackrel{x}{\text { female }}$ | Total number | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} x \\ \text { female } \end{gathered}$ | Total nunber | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { female } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total (all fields) | 96,253 | 49 | 51 | 83.906 | 47 | 53 | 11,424 | 59 | 41 | 921 | 70 | 30 |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 5,876 | 49 | 51 | 5,224 | 47 | 53 | 532 | 63 | 37 | 120 | 65 | 35 |
| Agriculture | 1,250 | 64 | 36 | 1,159 | 63 | 37 | 80* | 64 | 36* | 10* | 87 | -- |
| Animal \& plant science | 490 | 47* | 53 | 448* | 46* | 54 | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Other agriculture | 759 | 74 | 26* | 710 | 74 | 26* | 44 | 75 | " | -- | - | -- |
| Biology | 2,461 |  | 51 | 492,147 |  | 49 | 51 | 250 | 66 | 34 | 64 | 59 |
| 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food \& houschold science | 856 | $\cdots$ | 93 | 812 | -- | 95 | 42 | -- | 78 | -- | - | "- |
| Veterinary medicine \& sciences | 226 | 57* | -- | -- | 54* | -- | -. | 92 | -- | - | -- | *- |
| Veterinary medicine | .- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Veterinary sciences | -- | 96 | - | - | 100 | - | - | -- | - | -- | - | -- |
| Veterinary specialties | , - | - | - | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -* | $\cdots$ | -- | 35 |
| Other biological sciences | 1,081 | 57 | 43 | 896 | 56 | 44 | 143 | 64 | 36* | 40 | 65 | 35 |
| Biochemistry | 425 | 63 | 37* | 388 | 63 | $37 *$ | -- | -- | -- | 14* | 81 | -- |
| Biophysics | -- | 100 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Botany | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | 57* | -- | - | - | - |
| Fisheries \& wildtife management |  | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Zoology | 475 | 53 | 47* | 372 | 50* | 50* | 77* | 71 | -* | 25 | 54 | 46 |
| Commerce, management \& administration Business, management \& business administration Specialized administration | 13,288 | 65 | 35 | 10,759 | 63 | 37 | 2,517 | 75 | 25 | 11* | 100 | "- |
|  | 11,819 | 65 | 35 | 9.609 | 63 | 37 | 2,198 | 75 | 25 | 11* | 100 | -- |
|  | 1.469 | 63 | 37 | 1,150 | 61 | 39 | 319 | 70 | 30 | -- | -. | -- |
| Education | 18,042 | 33 | 67 | 15,177 | 29 | 71 | 2,722 | 50 | 50 | 142 | 53 | 47 |
| Elementary/secondary teacher training | 11,318 | 26 | 74 | 10,508 | 25 | 75 | 782 | 44 | 56 | 28 | 49 | 51 |
| Non-teaching tield | 2,685 | 44 | 56 | 871 | $27^{*}$ | 73 | 1,713 | 52 | 48 | 100 | 53 | 47 |
| Physical education, Kinesiology, RecreationKinesiology, etc. | 3,048 | 50 | 50 | 2,914 | 50 | 50 | 122 | 56 | 44 | 11* | 77 | -- |
|  | 455 | 51* | 49** | 442* | 50* | 50* | -- | $\cdots$ | - | 8* | - | -- |
| Physical education | 2.242 | 49 | 51 | 2.145 | 49 | 51 | 95 | 50* | 50* | -- | -- | -- |
| Recreation | 350 | 56* | 44* | 325 | 55* | 45* | -- | 72* | - | - | -- | -- |
|  | 989 | 20* | 80 | 883 | -- | 83 | 104 | 44* | 56 | - | - | - |
| Kindergarten teacher training | 360 | 45* | 55* | 297 | -- | 61* | $60^{*}$ | 76 | - | -- | -- | -- |
|  | 629 | -. | 95 | 585 | - | 94 | 43 | -- | 100 | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering \& applied science Architecture | 7,999 | 90 | 10 | 7,147 | 89 | 11 | 764 | 91 | 9* | 87 | 96 | -- |
|  | 447 | 83 | -- | 408 | 82 | -- | - | 88 | -- | -- | -- | -* |

Table A-2. University graduates, by field of study and sex distribution, March 1987, continued

|  | Total university |  |  | Bachelor's |  |  | Master's |  |  | Doctorate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | rotal number | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | female | Total number | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | female | Total number | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | female | Total number | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { female } \end{gathered}$ |
| Engineering | 6,848 | 92 | 8 | 6,083 | 92 | 8 | 679 | 93 | 7* | 84 | 96 | -- |
| Chemical engineering | 687 | 81 | -- | 587 | 80 | -- | 79* | 84 | -- | 21 | 94 | -- |
| Civil engineering | 1,513 | 91 | - | 1,319 | 91 | -- | 181 | 91 | -- | 13* | 90 | -- |
| Electrical engineering | 1,227 | 96 | -- | 1,052 | 96 | -- | 155 | 99 | -- | 20 | 100 | -- |
| Mechanical engineering | 1,602 | 94 | -- | 1,519 | 94 | -- | 72* | 96 | -- | 10* | 100 | -- |
| Other engineering | 1,816 | 92 | -- | 1,606 | 93 | -- | 191 | 91 | -- | 19* | 94 | -- |
| Aeronautical engineering | -- | 93* | -- | .- | 100 | -- | -- | 89 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Design \& system engineering | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 86* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering general | 216 | 87 | -- | - | 88 | *- | - | 82 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering science | -- | 91 | -- | -- | 90 | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Industrial engineering | -- | 97 | -- | -- | 97 | -- | -- | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Metallurgical engineering | -- | 77 | -- | -- | 77 | -- | -- | 75* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mining engineering | -- | 100 | -- | -- | 100 | -- | -* | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other engineering | 820 | 97 | -- | 737 | 97 | -- | 74* | 94 | $\cdots$ | -- | - | -- |
| Forestry | 528 | 76 | -- | 485* | 76 | -- | -- | 72 | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Landscape architecture | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fine \& appl ied arts | 3,007 | 32 | 68 | 2,841 | 31 | 69 | 159 | 45 | 55 | -- | -- | -- |
| Applied arts | 738 | 23* | 77 | 733 | -- | 77 | -. | -- | .- | -- | -- | -- |
| Music | 768 | 33* | 67 | 694 | 33* | 67 | 71* | -- | 64 | -- | -- | -- |
| Other fine \& performing arts | 1,501 | 35 | 65 | 1,413 | 34 | 66 | 84* | 52* | 48* | - | - | -- |
| Fine art | 1,264 | 35 | 65 | 1,192 | 34 | 66 | 72* | 56* | 44* | -- | -- | -- |
| Other performing arts | 236 | -- | 65* | -- | -- | 65* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General arts \& science | 321 | -- | 75 | 314 | -- | 77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Arts or science | -- | -- | 68* | -- | -- | 72* | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- |
| General arts | - | -- | 91 | -- | - | 91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General science | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | - | - |
| Heal th professions | 7.076 | 32 | 68 | 6,321 | 30 | 70 | 670 | 45 | 55 | 85 | 69 | 31 |
| Dental studies \& research | 570 | 77 | -- | 543 | 76 | .- | .- | 85 | .- | -- | -- | .- |
| Dental specialties | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | 85 | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Dentistry | 490 | 81 | -- | 490* | 81 | - | - | -. | -- | -- | " | - |
| Medical studies \& research | 2,172 | 60 | 40 | 1,840 | 59 | 41 | 271 | 62 | 38 | 60 | 75 | 25* |
| Basic medical science | 345 | $51^{\text {\% }}$ | 49** | .- | -- | 62* | 114 | 61 | 39* | 40 | 82 | $18^{*}$ |

Table A-2. University graduates, by field of study and sex distribution, March 1987, continued

| Field of study | Total university |  |  | Bachelor's |  |  | Master's |  |  | Doctorate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | female | Total number | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | female | Total nunber | \% male | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { female } \end{gathered}$ | Total number | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { female }}{\%}$ |
| Medical \& surgical specialties | 246 | -- | 60* | -- | -- | 76* | 86* | 65 | 35* | -- | -- | -- |
| Medical specialties | 219 | -- | 59* | - | - | 74* | 71* | 68 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Surgical specialties | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | 100 | -- | .- | - | -- | *- | -- |
| Medicine | 1,504 | 66 | 34 | 1,462 | 66 | 34 | -- | 71* | -- | 10* | 60* | - |
| Nurs ing | 2,144 | -- | 97 | 2,056 | -- | 97 | 88* | -- | 91 | - | -- | - |
| Pharmacy | 804 | 36* | 64 | 787 | 35* | 65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rehabilitation medicine | 899 | - - | 95 | 792 | -- | 96 | 107 | -- | 89 | -- | -- | - |
| other heal th professions | 559 | 31* | 69 | 333 | -- | 81 | 201 | 50 | 50 | 24 | $43^{*}$ | 57 |
| Medical technology | -- | -- | 96 | -- | -- | 100 | -- | .- | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Optometry | -- | -- | - | - | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | - |
| Paraclinical sciences | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Public health | - | - | 67* | -- | -- | 100 | 111 | 41* | 59 | - | $\cdots$ | = |
| Other heal th professions | -- | -- | 74 | -- | - | 91 | 47 | 66* | - | 16* | 40* | 60 |
| Humanities | 12,206 | 36 | 64 | 10,623 | 35 | 65 | 1,444 | 39 | 61 | 138 | 66 | 34 |
| Classical and other languages | 776 | .- | 79 | 659 | -- | 80 | 96 | -- | 74 | 20 | 59 | 41* |
| Classics | -. | -- | 75* | -- | -- | 74* | -- | -- | 86 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Other languages | 672 | -- | 79 | 576 | - | 81 | 77* | $\cdots$ | 72 | 17* | 59 | 41* |
| Engl ish language and/or literature | 2,892 | 29 | 71 | 2.651 | 28 | 72 | 214 | 40 | 60 | 25 | 58 | 42* |
| french language and/or literature | 1,334 | $20^{*}$ | 80 | 1,214 | 18* | 82 | 100 | 32** | 68 | 18* | 54 | 46* |
| History | 2,331 | 49 | 51 | 2,171 | 48 | 52 | 137 | 62 | 38* | 22 | 64 | 36* |
| Library \& records science | 549 | -- | 81 | -- | -- | 100 | 473 | 21 | 79 | - | -- | -- |
| Library science | 531 | -- | 82 | - | -- | 100 | 456 | 21 | 79 | -- | -- | -- |
| Other records science | - | $\cdots$ | - | 59 | 23 | 77 | 97 | - | 72 | -- | -- | -- |
| Linguistics, translation \& interpretation | 963 | 24* | 76 | 859 | 23* | 77 65 | 97 | -- | 72 58 | -- | -- | -- |
| Linguistics | 419 | 36* | 64 | 370 | -- | 65 | 42 | -- | 58* | -- | - | -- |
| Translation \& interpretation | 543 | -- | 85 | 488* | -- | 85 | 55 | $\cdots$ | 83 | - | -- | *- |
| Mass media studies | 1,401 | 47 | 53 | 1,363 | 46 | 54 | .- | 64* | - | - | -- | - |
| Journal i sm | 406 | 37* | 63 | 381 | -- | 65 | -- | 71* | -* | - | -- | -- |
| Other mass communication | 995 | 50 | 50 | 982 | 50 | 50 | - | $\cdots$ | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Philosophy | 510 | 59 | 41* | 396 | 54* | 46* | $88 *$ | 77 | -- | 25 | 72 | 28* |
| Religious \& theological studies | 1,447 | 47 | 53 | 1,234 | 44 | 56 | 197 | 61 | 39 | 16* | 92 | -- |
| Religious studies | 673 | 47 | 53 | 602 | 45* | 55 | $68{ }^{*}$ | 65 | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Theological studies | 773 | 47 | 53 | 631 | 44* | 56 | 128 | 59 | 41* | 13* | 90 | - |

Table A-2. University graduates, by field of study and sex distribution, March 1987, concluded

| Field of study | Total university |  |  | Bachelor's |  |  | Master's |  |  | Doctorate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { female }}{\text { \% }}$ | Total number | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | $\%$ female | Total number | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { male } \end{gathered}$ | female | Total number | \% male | $\underset{\text { female }}{\text { \% }}$ |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | 5.422 | 73 | 27 | 4,841 | 73 | 27 | 464 | 79 | 21 | 116 | 88 | 12* |
| Chemistry | 691 | 66 | 34* | 576 | 64 | 36* | 79* | 76 | -- | 35 | 80 | 20* |
| Computer science | 1,852 | 77 | 23 | 1,728 | 77 | 23 | 115 | 74 | -- | 9* | -- | .. |
| Geology \& related | 742 | 71 | 29* | 648 | 70 | 30* | 80* | 80 | -- | 14* | 100 | -- |
| Mathematics | 1,594 | 67 | 33 | 1,478 | 66 | 34 | 92* | 79 | - | 22 | 77 | - |
| Physics | 503 | 94 | -- | 394 | 95 | -. | 74* | 90 | -- | 33 | 96 | -- |
| Other physical sciences | .. | 87* | -- | -- | 100 | -- | -- | 77* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Metallurgy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - - |
| Meteorology | -- | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - - | -- | - |
| Oceanography | -- | .. | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | 78* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Social sciences | 22,240 | 46 | 54 | 19,915 | 45 | 55 | 2,117 | 56 | 44 | 208 | 64 | 36 |
| Canadian \& area studies | 272 | -- | 73 | 224 | .- | 79 | 44 | 60* | .- | -- | -- | -- |
| Area studies | - - | -- | 87 | -- | -- | 100 | -- | 66* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Canadian studies | -" | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Economics | 3,239 | 76 | 24 | 2,851 | 77 | 23 | 365 | 69 | 31 | 22 | 76 | -- |
| Geography | 1,913 | 66 | 34 | 1,788 | 65 | 35 | 109 | 82 | -- | 15* | 90 | -- |
| Law \& jurisprudence | 3,199 | 57 | 43 | 3,113 | 56 | 44 | 85* | 87 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Political science | 2,298 | 61 | 39 | 2,046 | 59 | 41 | 240 | 70 | 30 | 11* | 86 | -- |
| Psychology | 4,954 | 27 | 73 | 4,433 | 25 | 75 | 424 | 42 | 58 | 96 | 59 | 41 |
| Social work \& social welfare | 1,855 | 22 | 78 | 1,485 | 19* | 81 | 364 | 34 | 66 | -- | -- | -- |
| Sociology \& criminology | 2,776 | 29 | 71 | 2,624 | 27 | 73 | 121 | 44* | 56 | 30 | 64 | 36* |
| Criminology | -. | -- | 67* | -- | -- | 68* | -- | -- | .- | - | -. | =- |
| Sociology | 2,579 | 28 | 72 | 2,451 | 27 | 73 | 98 | 44* | 56 | 29 | 62 | 38* |
| Other social science | 864 | 23* | 77 | 754 | .- | 79 | 91* | 38* | 62 | 18* | 48* | 52 |
| Anthropology | 449 | -- | 75 | 341 | -- | 78 | 91* | 38* | 62 | 16* | 38** | 62 |
| Archaeology | .- | - - | -- | .- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Demography | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Man/enviromment studies | 866 | 57 | 43 | 592 | 53 | 47 | 269 | 67 | 33 | -- | - | -- |
| Military studies | -. | -. | -- | -- | .- | -- | .- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretarial studies | 262 | -- | 97 | 262 | -- | 97 | - | - | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Other social science | -. | -- | 100 | - | - | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -* |

## APPENDIX B - PROVINCIAL COMPARISONS

Information about the post-graduation labour market and schooling experiences of 1982 trade/vocational, college and university graduates by province of interview is presented in this appendix. Data from both the 1984 National Graduates Survey (NGS) and the 1987 follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey (FOG) are included. The province of interview, forming the column headings of the tables, refers to the province where the graduate was interviewed. For data from the National Graduates Survey, all June 1984 data and 1984 earnings data, the province of interview is the province where the graduate responded to the NGS survey in June/July 1984. All other data in the tables refers to the province of interview of the FOG survey. The province of interview in June 1984 is not necessarily the same as the province of interview in March 1987, nor is it necessarily the same as where the graduated studied or resided.

The tables contain data (mainly percentage distributions) showing the weighted number of graduates interviewed, labour force status in June 1984, January 1986 and March 1987, unemployment rates, unemployment during 1986, job mobility between June 1984 and March 1987, geographic migration of graduates, acquisition of further qualifications after graduation, and the percent who would select the same education program in retrospect given their experience in the labour market. For those working full-time, the relationship of job to education in June 1984 and March 1987, estimated median annual earnings and the March 1987 educational requirements of the March 1987 job are presented.

Table 8-1. Provincial comparison of labour market outcones for 1982 trade/vocational graduates, by province of interview

New- | Prince |
| :---: |
| Edward Nova New |

Canada foundland Island Scotia Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba ewan Alberta Columbia

## ALL GRADUTES

1. Weighted number of graduates interviewed June 1984
March 1987

| 55,784 | 3,435 | 252 | 3,731 | 1,831 | 15,036 | 17,482 | 1,945 | 1,577 | 1,623 | 7,345 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 55,075 | 3,207 | 244 | 3,763 | 1,887 | 14,777 | 17,729 | 1,853 | 1,511 | 1,823 | 7,175 |

2. Labour force status, June $1984^{1}$
\% working full-time
working part-time
\% working (sub-total, full-time, part-time and unknown)
\% unemployed

* not in the labour force (not working and not looking
for work or not available for work)
Unemployment rate
Canada foundland Island

| 60 | 50 | 65 | 58 | 60 | 51 | 65 | 77 | 76 | 71 | 57 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 14 |
| 70 | 58 | 76 | 71 | 73 | 60 | 75 | 86 | 85 | 79 | 71 |
| 24 | 35 | 20 | 24 | 25 | 33 | 19 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 21 |
| 6 | 7 | 4* | 5 | -- | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| 25 | 37 | 21 | 25 | 26 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 23 |
| 62 | 51 | 60 | 63 | 57 | 55 | 69 | 73 | 74 | 72 | 62 |
| 10 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 14 |
| 73 | 59 | 71. | 71 | 69 | 64 | 81 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 76 |
| 17 | 26 | 24 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 14 |
| 10 | 15 | 6 | 11 | 10* | 12 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| 19 | 31 | 25 | 20 | 23 | 27 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 15 |
| 63 | 54 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 58 | 70 | 75 | 71 | 71 | 62 |
| 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 15 |
| 74 | 63 | 70 | 71 | 70 | 67 | 81 | 84 | 82 | 79 | 77 |
| 15 | 24 | 25 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 10 | 13 | 5* | 11 | 8* | 12 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| 17 | 27 | 26 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 14 |
| 31 | 40 | 32 | 35 | 35 | 39 | 23 | 19 | 23 | 29 | 29 |
| 24 | 27 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 20 | 21 |

\% working full-time
\% working (sub-total, full-time, part-time, and unknown)
\% unemployed
\% not in the labour force (not working and not looking
for work or not available for work)
Unemployment rate
6. Job mobility between June 1984 and March 1987
\% working for the same employer

\% who would select the same education program in retrospect

| 32,999 | 1,702 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 34,787 | 1,734 |

1,734 163
147 $147 \quad 2,296$ 2,296 1,089
1,125
7,54
8,47 7,547
8,471 471 12
47
18
36
\% working in directly-related job
54
\% working in unrelated job

3. Relationship of job to education, March 1987
\% working in directly related job

| 46 | 49 | 65 | 47 | 48 | 41 | 41 | 61 | 59 | 55 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 21 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 17 | 18 | 21 |
| 33 | 32 | 17 | 34 | 31 | 39 | 36 | 22 | 23 | 24 |

\% working in partly related job
\% working in unrelated job

1984
$\begin{array}{rlllllllll}15,000 & \$ 12,000 & \$ 15,000 & \$ 12,000 & \$ 14,000 & \$ 15,000 & \$ 15,000 & \$ 14,000 & \$ 15,000 & \$ 16,000\end{array} \$ 15,000$
5. March 1987 education requirements of March 1987 job
a) Job does not require any postsecondary
b) Job requires incomplete postsecondary training

| 63 | 44 | 45 | 58 | 61 | 76 | 67 | 50 | 46 | 49 | 49 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | 50 | 49 | 38 | 32 | 16 | 22 | 36 | 40 | 37 | 33 |
| 9 | $5^{*}$ | -- | $3^{*}$ | -- | 5 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 16 |
| 2 | -- | - | - | - | $3^{*}$ | -- | $3^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- |

c) Job requires college certificate or diploma
d) Job requires university degree, certificate or diploma

[^12] All other data refers to the province where the graduate was interviewed for the follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey in March 1987.

## SYMBOLS

* numbers marked with this symbol have a coefficient of variation between $16.6 \%$ and $25 \%$ and are less reliable than unmarked numbers.
.- data are not reliable enough to be released; coefficient of variation greater than 25\%.
SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984


## ALL GRADUATES

1. Weighted number of graduates interviewed June 1984

| 54,081 | 736 | 319 | 735 | 642 | 14,269 | 23,974 | 1,381 | 1,156 | 5,963 | 3,844 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 53,448 | 687 | 325 | 813 | 610 | 14,071 | 23,918 | 1,370 | 1,117 | 5,953 | 3,815 |

2. Labour force status, June $1984^{1}$
\% working full-time
\% working part-time
\% working (sub-total, full-time, part-time and unknown)

* unemployed
\% not in the labour force (not working and not looking for work or not available for work)
Unemployment rate

| 77 | 80 | 71 | 79 | 78 | 70 | 80 | 80 | 85 | 81 | 71 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 11 |
| 87 | 83 | 82 | 87 | 84 | 82 | 89 | 90 | 92 | 89 | 83 |
| 10 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 13 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 76 | 73 | 69 | 75 | 80 | 71 | 80 | 78 | 71 | 79 | 72 |
| 9 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 12 |
| 87 | 85 | 77 | 85 | 86 | 83 | 89 | 90 | 86 | 88 | 84 |
| 6 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 7 |
| 6 | 8 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 |
| 76 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 77 | 73 | 80 | 74 | 70 | 76 | 72 |
| 10 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 12 |
| 88 | 88 | 83 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 90 | 88 | 87 | 86 | 85 |
| 5 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| 5 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 15 | 16 | 24 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 22 |
| 17 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |

3. Labour force status, January 1986
\% working full-time
\% working part-time
\% working (sub-total, full-time, part-time, and unknown)
\% unemployed
\% not in the labour force (not working and not looking for work or not available for work)
Unemployment rate
4. Labour force status, March 1987
\% working full-time
\% working part-time
\% working (sub-total, full-time, part-time, and unknown)
\% unemployed
\% not in the labour force (not working and not looking for work or not available for work)
Unemployment rate
5. Unemployment during 1986

* who were unemployed at least one week during, 1986

Average nunber of weeks unemployed during $1986^{2}$

| New- Edward Nova New |
| :---: | :---: |
| Noundland Island Scotia Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba ewan Alberta Columbia |

6. Job mobility between June 1984 and March 1987
\% working for the same employer
45
\% working for a different employer
$45 \quad 56$
\% not working in June 1984 but working in March 1987 34
\% working in June 1984 but not in March 1987
$\square$
$56-42$
\% not working in June 1984 and March 1987
9
8
4
\% working in the same 4 digit S.O.C. ${ }^{3}$ occupation 46
\% working in the same 3 digit S.I.C. ${ }^{4}$ industry
7. Migration of graduates
\% who graduated from the same province
\% who were in the same province in June 1984
$82 \quad 67 \quad 66$

| 84 | 73 |
| :--- | :--- |

87
92
8. Received further educational qualifications after graduation in 1982
$\%$ who received additional qualifications between 1982 and 198724
\% who received additional qualifications between 1984 and 198716
\% who received a trade/vocational certificate or diploma
27
14
\% who received another college certificate of diploma
19
3
10
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { \% who received an undergraduate certificate or diploma } & 2 \\ \text { \% who received a bachelor's degree } & 4\end{array}$
9. Retrospective choice of education program
\% who would select the same education program in retrospect 58

| 41,433 | 590 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 40,658 | 515 |

Number workjng full-time
June 1984
March 1987
$40,658 \quad 515$
577
$499-8.892 \quad 19.932$

| 470 | 10,257 | 19,107 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |

1,100
1,012

| 4,830 | 2,734 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4,521 | 2,745 |


| 62 | 75 | 65 | 79 | 76 | 60 | 61 | 69 | 71 | 61 | 62 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 23 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 15 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 17 |


3. Relationship of job to education, March 1987
\% working in directly related job

| 65 | 80 | 70 | 76 | 75 | 63 | 63 | 73 | 80 | 68 | 63 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 22 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 23 | 23 | 17 | 14 | 20 | 2 |
| 13 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 5 |

\% working in partly related job
\% working in unrelated job
4. Estimafed median annual earnings 1984
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}\$ 18,000 & \$ 21,000 & \$ 15,000 & \$ 21,000 & \$ 20,000 & \$ 16,000 & \$ 17,000 & \$ 21,000 & \$ 22,000 & \$ 20,000\end{array} \$ 20,000$
1987
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\$ 24,000 & \$ 25,000 & \$ 20,000 & \$ 26,000 & \$ 25,000 & \$ 22,000 & \$ 25,000 & \$ 27,000 & \$ 28,000\end{array} \$ 26,000 \$ 25,000$
5. March 1987 education requirements of March 1987 job

| a) Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education | 41 | 42 | 53 | 33 | 26 | 39 | 42 | 32 | 26 | 43 | 47 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| b) Job requires college certificate or diploma | 49 | 46 | 38 | 58 | 61 | 51 | 49 | 55 | 56 | 47 | 44 |
| c) Job requires university degree, certificate or diploma | 10 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 18 | 9 | 9 |

[^13] All other data refers to the province where the graduate was interviewed for the follow-up of 1982 Graduates $\$$

## SYMBOLS

* numbers marked with this symbol have a coefficient of variation between $16.6 \%$ and $25 \%$ and are less reliable than unmarked numbers.
-     - data are not reliable enough to be released; coefficient of variation greater than 25\%.

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984


## all graduates

1. Weighted nugber of graduates interviewed

| June 1984 | 99.472 | 1,651 | 374 | 3.728 | 2,126 | 25.845 | 40.600 | 3,772 | 3,261 | 8,775 | 7,277 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 1987 | 96,253 | 1,564 | 369 | 3,505 | 2,005 | 25,143 | 39,471 | 3,646 | 3,059 | 8,695 | 7,126 |

2. Labour force status, June $1984^{9}$
\% working full-time

| 73 | 82 | 76 | 68 | 74 | 69 | 75 | 74 | 78 | 80 | 69 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 12 |
| 82 | 87 | 84 | 77 | 83 | 79 | 84 | 84 | 87 | 87 | 81 |
| 9 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| 9 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| 10 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Canada | New foundl and | Prince Edward Island | Nova <br> Scotis | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitobs | askatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% working for the same employer | 44 | 58 | 45 | 41 | 49 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 52 | 47 | 41 |
| \% working for a different employer | 33 | 22 | 31 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 34 | 27 | 31 | 35 |
| \% not working in June 1984 but working in March 1987 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| \% working in June 1984 but not in March 1987 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| \% not working in June 1984 and March 1987 | 5 | 3* | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3* | 4 | 3* | 5 |
| \% working in the same 4 digit S.O.C. ${ }^{3}$ occupation | 45 | 54 | 48 | 40 | 53 | 45 | 43 | 48 | 52 | 50 | 44 |
| \% working in the same 3 digit S.l.C. ${ }^{4}$ industry | 54 | 67 | 54 | 47 | 58 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 60 | 59 | 53 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% who graduated for the same province | 85 | 79 | 44 | 81 | 71 | 89 | 90 | 85 | 81 | 66 | 78 |
| \% who were in the same province in June 1984 | 92 | 91 | 78 | 88 | 84 | 95 | 93 | 89 | 87 | 87 | 88 |
| 8. Received further educational qualifications after graduation in 1982 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% who received additional qualifications between 1982 and 1 | 198738 | 34 21 | 35 16 | 34 18 | 19 | 29 17 | 45 25 | 37 24 | 17 | 32 22 | 26 |
| \% who received a trade/vocational certificate or diploma | 1987 | 1* | 16 | 18 | 1* | 17 | 1* | .. | .- | -- | 2* |
| \% who received a college certificate or diploma | 3 | 2* | 5 | 3* | 3* | 1* | 4 | 4* | 2* | 3* | 4 |
| \% who received an undergraduate certificate or diploma | 3 | 2* | - - | 3* | 2* | 5 | 2 | 3* | 2* | 3* | 3* |
| \% who received a bachelor's degree | 9 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| \% who received a graduate certificate of diploma | 4 | 6 | 3 | - | 2* | 3 | 5 | 6 | $2^{*}$ | 4 | 5 |
| \% who received a master's degree | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| \% who received a first professional degree | 2 | 2* | -- | -- | .- | 2* | 2 | -- | .- | -- | 3 |
| 9. Retrospective choice of education program \% who would select the same education program in retrospect | $t \quad 71$ | 75 | 71 | 66 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 68 | 72 | 72 | 69 |
| GRADUATES HORKING FULL-TIME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Number workjing full-time |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1984 | $72,504$ | 1,345 | 285 | 2,506 | 1.555 | 17,724 | $30,179$ | 2,794 | $2,555$ |  | $5,038$ |
| March 1987 | 76,025 | 1,296 | 287 | 2.656 | 1,649 | 19.112 | 32,338 | 2,836 | 2,418 | 6,956 | $5.452$ |
| 2. Relationship of job to education, June 1984 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% working in directly-related job | 48 | 61 | 49 | 49 | 53 | 51 | 43 | 49 | 58 | 55 | 49 |
| \% working in partly-related job | 36 | 31 | 40 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 39 | 35 | 31 | 32 | 35 |
| \% working in unrelated job | 16 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 11 | 13 | 15 |


| New- Prince |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Edward Nova New |  |
| Canada foundland Island Scotia Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba ewan Alberta Columbia |  |

3. Relationship of job to education, March 1987
\% working in directly-related job
\% working in partly-related job

| 63 | 75 | 64 | 57 | 67 | 65 | 61 | 61 | 72 | 70 | 59 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| 26 | 19 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 20 | 26 |
| 11 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 15 |

4. Estimafed median annual earnings

1984
1987
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\$ 24,000 & \$ 26,000 & \$ 18,000 & \$ 21,000 & \$ 23,000 & \$ 25,000 & \$ 23,000 & \$ 24,000 & \$ 26,000\end{array} \$ 26,000 \quad \$ 24,000$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\$ 32,000 & \$ 31,000 & \$ 25,000 & \$ 28,000 & \$ 30,000 & \$ 31,000 & \$ 32,000 & \$ 30,000 & \$ 33,000 & \$ 34,000\end{array} \$ 32,000$
5. March 1987 education requirements of March 1987 job

b) Job requires college certificate or diploma 6
c) Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diplom65
d) Job requires graduate degree, certificate or diploma

| $3^{*}$ | 8 | $6^{*}$ | $4^{*}$ | 7 | 6 |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 69 | 53 | 59 | 69 | 69 | 62 |
| 18 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 15 |


| 16 | 12 | 11 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6^{*}$ | $4^{*}$ | $3^{*}$ | $4^{*}$ |
| 63 | 71 | 73 | 59 |
| 15 | 13 | 13 | 18 |

2 National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984
2 Average includes only those who were unemployed during 1986.
3 S.O.C. = Standard Occupational Classification
4 S.I.C. = Standard Industrial Classification
 All other data refers to the province where the graduate was interviewed for the follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey in March 1987.

## SYMBOLS

* numbers marked with this symbols have a coefficient of variation between $16.6 \%$ and $25 \%$ and are less reliable than unmarked numbers.
-- data are not reliable enough to be released; coefficient of variation greater than 25\%.
SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

| New- Edward Nova New |
| :---: |
| Canada foundland Island Scotia Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba ewan Alberta Columbia |

## ALL GRADUATES

1. Weighted nugber of graduates interviewed June 1984

| 86,331 | 1,474 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 83,907 | 1,391 |


| 344 | 3,334 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 346 | 3,114 |


| 1,875 | 22,330 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1,780 | 21,812 |

34,872
34,081

3,40
3,28 3,285

2,92
2,73
735
,698
6,314
6,204
2. Labour force status, June $1984^{1}$
\% working full-time
\% working part-time
\% working (sub total, full-time, part-time, and unknown)
\% unemployed
\% not in the labour force (not working and not looking
for work or not available for work)
Unemployment rate

| 73 | 81 | 75 | 66 | 72 | 68 | 74 | 74 | 78 | 80 | 69 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 12 |
| 82 | 86 | 84 | 76 | 83 | 78 | 84 | 84 | 87 | 87 | 82 |
| 9 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| 8 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| 10 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 77 | 79 | 73 | 72 | 80 | 75 | 80 | 75 | 79 | 80 | 73 |
| 9 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 |
| 87 | 88 | 83 | 81 | 88 | 86 | 89 | 86 | 88 | 89 | 85 |
| 4 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | $3 *$ | $3 *$ | $3^{*}$ | 4 |
| 9 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 11 |
| 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 3 | $4 *$ | $3 *$ | $3^{*}$ | 5 |

4. Labour force status, March 1987
\% working full-time
79
\% working part-time
\% working (sub total, full-time, part-time, and unknown)
\% unemployed
82
6
labour force (not working and not looking for work or not available for work)
8

Unemployment rate
74

Unemployment during 1986
\% who were unemployed at least one week during, 1986
$14 \quad 15$

Average number of weeks unemployed during $1986^{2}$
6. Job mobility between June 1984 and March 1987
\% working for the same employer

\% working for a different employer
\% not working in June 1984 but working in March 1987 \% working in June 1984 but not working in March 1987
\% not working in June 1984 and March 1987
\% working in the same 4 digit S.O.C. ${ }^{3}$ occupation
\% working in the same 3 digit S.I.C. ${ }^{4}$ industry
Migration of graduates
\% who graduated from the same province
$\%$ who were in the same province in June 1984
8. Received further educational qualification after graduation in 1982 \% who received additional qualifications between 1982 and 198740 \% who received additional qualifications between 1984 and 198724 \% who received a trade/vocational certificate or diploma
\% who received a college certificate or diploma
\% who received an undergraduate certificate or diploma
\% who received another bachelor's degree
\% who received a graduate certificate of diploma
\% who received a master's degree
\% who received first professional degree

- Retrospective choice of education program
\% who would select the same education program in retrospect 69


## GRADUATES HORXING FULL-TIME

1. Number workjing full-time

| June 1984 | 62,432 |
| :--- | :--- |

62,432 1,195

March 1987
\% working in directly related job
\% working in partly related job
\% working in unrelated job
6046
47
51
34

| Canada | Newfound land | Prince <br> Edward <br> Island | Nova Scotis | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Saskatch <br> Manitoba ewan | Alberta | British Colunbia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. Relationship of job to education, March 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% working in directly related job 63 | 74 | 63 | 55 | 66 | 65 | 60 | $60 \quad 72$ | 70 | 59 |
| \% working in partly related job 26 | 19 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 27 | $29 \quad 22$ | 19 | 25 |
| \% working in unrelated job 12 | 6 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 116 | 11 | 16 |
| 4. Estimafed median annual earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1984{ }^{\text { }}$ ( \$23,000 | \$25,000 | \$18,000 | \$19,000 | \$22,000 | \$23,000 | \$22,000 | \$23,000 \$26,000 | \$25,000 | \$24,000 |
| 1987 (\$30,000 | \$31,000 | \$25,000 | \$27,000 | \$28,000 | \$30,000 | \$30,000 | \$30,000 \$32,000 | \$32,000 | \$30,000 |
| 5. March 1987 education requirements of March 1987 job |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Job does requires incomplete or no postsecondary education 17 | 12 | 31 | 24 | 15 | 14 | 19 | 1813 | 12 | 20 |
| b) Job requires college certificate or diploma 6 | 4* | 9 | 5* | 4* | 7 | 7 | 7* 5* | 3* | 4* |
| c) Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diplomb8 | 72 | 54 | 62 | 73 | 72 | 65 | $65 \quad 74$ | 77 | 62 |
| d) Job requires graduate degree, certificate or diploma 9 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 108 | 8 | 13 |

[^14] All other data refers to the province where the graduate was interviewed for the follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey in March 1987.

## SYMBOLS

* numbers marked with this symbol have a coefficient of variation between $16.6 \%$ and $25 \%$ and are less reliable than unmarked nunbers.
-- data are not reliable enough to be released; coefficient of variation greater than 25\%.
SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984


## ALL GRADUATES

1. Weighted number of graduates interviewed

## June 1984

| 12,125 | 169 | 31 | 371 | 220 | 3,326 | 5,228 | 328 | 323 | 934 | 901 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11,425 | 164 | 22 | 370 | 203 | 3,132 | 4,953 | 320 | 306 | 890 | 868 |

2. Labour force status, June 1984
\% working full-time
76
\% working part-time
\% working (sub total, full-time, part-time and unknown)
\% unemployed
\% not in the labour force (not working and not looking for work or not available for work)
Unemployment rate
3. Labour force status, January 1986
\% working full-time
\% working part-time
\% working (sub total, full-time, part-time, and unknown)
\% unemployed
\% not in the labour force (not working and not looking for work or not available for work)
Unemployment rate

| 85 | 85 | 81 | 89 | 73 | 76 | 77 | 83 | 82 | 70 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $4^{*}$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| 89 | 85 | 84 | 93 | 81 | 82 | 85 | 88 | 88 | 80 |
| $4^{*}$ | 15 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 9 |
| 7 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 12 |
| $4^{*}$ | 15 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 |


| 80 | 87 | 100 | 85 | 86 | 79 | 78 | 81 | 82 | 85 | 75 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | -- | $\cdots$ | 7 | $3^{*}$ | 11 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 12 |
| 90 | 90 | 100 | 93 | 91 | 91 | 89 | 91 | 89 | 92 | 87 |
| 3 | -- | - | $2^{*}$ | 4 | 3 | $3 *$ | - | $2^{*}$ | 2 | $3^{*}$ |
| 7 | 10 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 10 |
| 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $2^{*}$ | 5 | 4 | $3^{*}$ | $\cdots$ | $2^{\star}$ | 2 | $3^{*}$ |

Labour force status, March 1987
\% working full-time
\% working part-time
\% working (sub total, full-time, part-time, and unknown)
\% unemployed
\% not in the labour force (not working and not looking for work or not available for work)
Unemployment rate

| 81 | 89 | 100 | 88 | 84 | 80 | 80 | 84 | 85 | 87 | 75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | -. | .- | 4 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 13 |
| 91 | 92 | 100 | 93 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 88 |
| 3 | -- | -- | -- | 4* | 4 | 2* | -- | - | 2 | 3* |
| 6 | 8* | - | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 9 |
| 3 | . | -• | - | 4* | 4 | 2* | -. | - | 2 | 3* |
| 8 | 4** | - | 5 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 10 |
| 18 | 13* | - - | 22 | 23 | 21 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 17 |

5. Unemployment during 1986
\% who were unemployed at least one week during, 1986
6. Retrospective choice of education program
\% who would select the same education program in retrospect 81

## GRaDUATES HORKING FULL-TIME

| June 1984 | 9,213 | 144 | 26 | 300 | 195 | 2,427 | 3,971 | 254 | 267 | 766 | 626 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 1987 | 9,203 | 147 | 22 | 325 | 170 | 2,503 | 3,970 | 269 | 260 | 770 | 654 |
| 2. Relationship of job to education, June 1984 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% working in directly-related job | 55 | 72 | 74 | 64 | 65 | 53 | 53 | 62 | 55 | 56 | 55 |
| \% working in partly-related job | 36 | 25 | 26 | 30 | 27 | 35 | 39 | 34 | 38 | 36 | 39 |
| \% working in unrelated job | 9 | 3* | -- | , | 8 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 8 |  |

New- Edward Nova New Saskatch- Alberta Columbia
6. Job mobility between June 1984 and March 1987
\% working for the same employer

| 65 | 63 | 72 | 60 | 56 | 55 | 61 | 59 | 60 | 56 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | 30 | 11 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| 6* | 7 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| -- | -- | 2* | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 4* | - | 5 | 2* | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3* | 3 | 7 |
| 57 | 75 | 65 | 57 | 52 | 48 | 55 | 48 | 55 | 53 |
| 76 | 69 | 76 | 68 | 63 | 61 | 68 | 69 | 65 | 63 |
| 60 | -- | 80 | 62 | 91 | 90 | 76 | 68 | 66 | 77 |
| 91 | 82 | 88 | 88 | 96 | 93 | 85 | 82 | 88 | 90 |
| 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 20 | 21 |
| 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 15 |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | - | 2* | -- | -- | 2* | -- |
| -- | .- | -- | -- | 3* | 1* | -. | $\cdots$ | 2* | -- |
|  | -. | 4 | -- | 3 | 4 | - | 7 | 2* | -- |
| -. | - | - | -- | 3 | $2^{*}$ | 5 | 4* | 4 | 3* |

\% working for a different employer
\% not working in June 1984 but working in March 1987
\% working in June 1984 but not in March 1987
\% not working in June 1984 and March 1987
\% working in the same 4 digit S.O.C. ${ }^{3}$ occupation
\% working in the same 3 digit S.1.C. ${ }^{4}$ industry
7. Migration of graduates
\% who graduated from the same province
$\%$ who were in the same province in June 1984
8. Received further educational qualifications after graduation in 1982
\% who received additional qualifications between 1982 and 198722
\% who received additional qualifications between 1984 and 198715
\% who received a college certificate or diploma
\% who received a bachelor's degree
\% who received another master's degree
2

3
3
ada found and
Saskatch-
Alberta
foundland istand
56
24
10

Table B-5. Provincial comparison of labour market outcones for 1982 master's graduates, by province of interview, concluded

3. Relationship of job to education, March 1987
\% working in directly related job

| 68 | 82 | 64 | 69 | 75 | 69 | 67 | 70 | 68 | 72 | 65 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 25 | 15 | 12 | 26 | 19 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 27 |
| 6 | $\cdots$ | 23 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 8 |

4. Estimajed median annual earnings

1984

$$
\begin{array}{llllllllll}
\$ 32,000 & \$ 35,000 & \$ 30,000 & \$ 33,000 & \$ 34,000 & \$ 32,000 & \$ 31,000 & \$ 33,000 & \$ 36,000 & \$ 36,000 \\
\$ 40,000 & \$ 40,000 & \$ 40,000 & \$ 40,000 & \$ 40,000 & \$ 40,000 & \$ 42,000 & \$ 42,000 & \$ 42,000 & \$ 42,000
\end{array} \$ 42,000
$$

1987
5. March 1987 education requirements of March 1987 job
a) Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary

8
b) Job requires college certificate or diploma
c) Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma 7
d) Job requires graduate degree, certificate or diploma 42
-- --
7
$4^{*} \quad 7$

| 9 | 7 | $4^{*}$ | 5 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3^{*}$ | -- | - | -- | $3 *$ |
| 42 | 47 | 49 | 47 | 42 |
| 46 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 46 |

[^15] All other data refers to the province where the graduate was interviewed for the follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey in March 1987.

## SYMBOLS

* numbers marked with this symbol have a coefficient of variation between $16.6 \%$ and $25 \%$ and are less reliable than unarked nubers.
.- data are not reliable enough to be released; coefficient of variation greater than 25\%.
SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

Prince
New- Edward
Saskatch-
British
Canada foundland Island Scotia Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba ewan Alberta Columbia

## ALL GRNOUATES

1. Heighted nupber of graduates interviewed June 1984
March 1987
2. Labour force status, June $1984^{1}$
\% working full-time

| 1,015 | 8 | -- | 24 | 31 | 190 | 500 | 42 | 18 | 120 | 62 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 922 | 9 | -- | 21 | 22 | 199 | 437 | 41 | 18 | 107 | 55 |
| 85 | -- | -- | 96 | 55 | 87 | 84 | 87 | 86 | 86 | 88 |
| 4 | -- | -- | -. | .- | -- | 6 | -- | + | 5* | -- |
| 89 | -- | -- | 96 | 58 | 89 | 99 | 87 | 86 | 91 | 92 |
| 7 | -- | -- | .- | 21 | 7 | 6 | 8* | - - | 8 | 6* |
| 4 | -- | -- | -- | 21 | 4* | 3* | 5* | -- | -- | - |
| 7 | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | 27 | 7 | 7 | 9* | -- | 8 | 6* |

3. Labour force status, January 1986
\% working full-time
\% working part-time
\% working (sub total, full-time, part-time, and unknown)
\% unemployed
\% not in the labour force (not working and not looking for work or not available for work)
Unemployment rate

| 86 | -- | =- | 94 | 74 | 80 | 87 | 95 | 94 | 87 | 93 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | -- | -. | -. | -- | 11 | 9 | 5* | -- | 9 | 7* |
| 95 | -- | -- | 94 | 74 | 91 | 96 | 100 | 94 | 98 | 100 |
| 1* | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -. | -- | -- | .- | .- |
| 4 | -- | -. | -- | 21 | 8 | 3* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 1* | -- | -- | - | .- | .- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 86 | -- | -- | 94 | 79 | 85 | 85 | 95 | 94 | 88 | 94 |
| 6 | -- | -- | -. | -- | 7* | 7 | -- | -- | 7* | -- |
| 93 | -- | -- | 94 | 79 | 91 | 93 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 96 |
| 3 | - | -* | -- | 16* | -- | 3* | -- | -- | -- | - |
| 4 | -- | -- | -- | -. | 6* | 5* | -- | - | -- | -- |
| 3 | -- | - | -- | 17* | .- | 3* | -- | - | -* | - |
| 5 | -- | -- | -- | 15* | 7 | 5* | - | - | 4* | -- |
| 22 | - | -- | -. | 13* | 22 | 24* | - | -- | 15* | -- |

4. Labour force status, March 1987

X working full-time
86
\% working part-time
\% working (sub total, full-time, part-time, and unknown)
\% unemployed
\% not in the labour force (not working and not looking for work or not available for work)
Unemployment rate
5. Unemployment during 1986


Table B-6. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1982 doctoral graduates, by province of interview, continued



3. Relationship of job to education, March 1987
\% working in directly related job
\% working in partly related job
\% working in unrelated job
4. Estimajed median annual earnings
$1984^{\circ} \quad \$ 34,000$

1987

| 76 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 87 | 74 | 81 | 74 | 84 | 78 | 75 | 67 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $19 *$ | 17 | 24 | 16 | $22^{\star}$ | 24 | 30 |
| $2^{\star}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |

$\begin{array}{lllllllllll} & \$ 34,000 & \cdots & \$ 28,000 & \$ 24,000 & \$ 35,000 & \$ 33,000 & \$ 34,000 & \$ 32,000 & \$ 36,000 & \$ 33,000\end{array}$
$\$ 41,000 \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \$ 38,000 \quad \$ 35,000 \quad \$ 42,000 \quad \$ 41,000 \quad \$ 42,000 \$ 38,000 \quad \$ 44,000 \quad \$ 40,000$
5. March 1987 education requirements of March 1987 job

b) Job requires college certificate or diploma =
c) Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma 4
d) Job requires graduate degree, certificate or diploma 84

- -. $\quad . \quad$-.
$\begin{array}{cccc}-- & -- & \ldots & 42 \\ - & -. & 100 & 58\end{array}$
$17 \quad 13$
--
14* $\quad-\quad 7 *$
- 

[^16] All other data refers to the province where the graduate was interviewed for the follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey in March 1987.

## SYMBOLS

* numbers marked with this symbol have a coefficient of variation between $16.6 \%$ and $25 \%$ and are less reliable than umarked numbers.
-. data are not reliable enough to be released; coefficient of variation greater than 25\%.
SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984


## APPENDIX C - EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT

Tables C-1 to C-4 compare the percentage of graduates employed full-time by sex and field of study between June 1984 and March 1987.

Tables C-5 and C-6 indicate what percentage of graduates were unemployed at one time or another during 1986 and for those who were unemployed, the average number of weeks they were unemployed during 1986. To be unemployed a graduate must not be working, be looking for work or be not be available for work. Full-time students are considered to be unavailable for work because of their studies and are therefore not unemployed but are outside the labour force. These tables are presented by field of study, by the level of graduation in 1982 and by sex. Due to the small number of unemployed university graduates in 1986, only data for major fields of study are presented. A more detailed breakdown would have generated too many unpublishable cells when sampling variability guidelines were applied.

Table C-1. Percentage of 1982 trade/vocational graduates working full-time, by field of study and sex, June 1984

| Field of study | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 81 \end{gathered}$ | March $87$ | June 84 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ | June | March 87 |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Total (all fields) | 60 | 63 | 67 | 72 | 50 | 53 |
| Arts | 54 |  | 67 | 68 | 48 | 46 |
| Commercial \& promotional arts | 60 | $57^{*}$ | 83 | $70^{*}$ | -- | $\because$ |
| Creative \& design arts | 34 | 45 | 66 | $68 *$ | 24* | 39 |
| Fine arts | -- | $38{ }^{*}$ | - | -- | -- | 50* |
| Graphic \& audio-visual arts | 57 | 61 | 65 | 61 | - | 59* |
| Mass communications | -- | -- | $81^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Personal arts | 66 | 52 | $75^{*}$ | -- | 65 | 51 |
| Business and commerce | 53 | 55 | 65 | 66 | 50 | 52 |
| Management \& administration | 51 | 50 | 61 | 71 | 49 | 45 |
| Financial management | 50 | 58 | 63 | 88 | 45 | 46 |
| Institution management | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $\cdots$ |
| Management \& administration-Business/commerce | 53 | 47 | 67 | 64 | 51. | 44 |
| Merchandising \& sales | 50 | 60 | 65 | 80 | $35 *$ | $45^{*}$ |
| Marketing | $81^{*}$ | -- | 100 | 100 | -- | \% |
| Secretarial science | 54 | 57 | 69 | 58 | 53 | 57 |
| Secretary - general | 50 | 56 | 82 | $66^{*}$ | 49 | 55 |
| Business machine operations | 60 | 57 | 62* | - | 59 | 62 |
| Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping | 55 | 60 | 77 | 66 | 50 | 58 |
| Secretary - legal | 73 | 84 | -- | -- | 73 | $8{ }^{84}$ |
| Secretary - medical | 50 | $48^{*}$ | -- | $\cdots$ | 52 | $50^{*}$ |
| Service industry technologies | 51 | 50 | 65 | 65 | 38 | 38 |
| Engineering \& applied sciences | 66 | 72 | 67 | 73 | 55 | 63 |
| Chemical technologies | 75 | 79 | 81 | 83 | Cs | 0 |
| Computer science | 75 | 79 | 81 | 83 | 63 | 68 |
| Electrical/electronic technologies | 69 | 78 | 69 | 77 | 67 | 82 |
| Engineering technologies | 65 | 71 | 66 | 72 | 50 | 57 |
| Engineering - architectural \& construction | 60 | 67 | 61 | 68 | 48* | 49** |
| Construction or building technologies | 44 | 57 | 45 | 59 | -- | -- |
| Welding technologies | 61 | 69 | 61 | 70 | -- | -- |
| Woodworking \& carpentry | 67 | 66 | 68 | 67 | $\cdots$ | 6 |
| Engineering - general | 54 | 74 | 57 | 76 | 47 | 62 |
| Drafting | 48 | 64 | 55 | 65 | ${ }^{39}{ }^{*}$ | 58 |
| Engineering - industrial | 74 | 75 | 76 | 78 | 57 | 60 |
| Engineering - mechanical | 68 | 73 | 69 | 73 | $40^{*}$ | $5{ }^{*}$ |
| Auto (mechanics \& body repair) | 66 | 72 | 66 | 72 | -- | -- |
| Heavy equipment mechanics | 66 | 66 | 67 | 67 | -- | -- |
| General arts and sciences | $36 *$ | 63 | 62 | 70 | -- | $56 *$ |
| Health sciences \& related | 55 | 56 | 83 | 80 | 52 | 54 |
| Health related technologies | 73 | 67 | 85 | 82 | 70 | 64 |
| Nursing | 51 | 54 | 83 | 79 | 47 | 52 |
| Humanities \& related | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -" |
| Natural sciences \& primary industries | 64 | 66 | 67 | 69 | 47* | $50^{*}$ |
| Natural sciences | 74 | 66 | 75 | 71 | 73* | - |
| Primary industries (excluding agriculture) | 52 | 59 | 57 69 | 61 73 | -- | -- |
| Resource processing technologies | 66 | 70 | 69 | 73 | -- | 53* |
| Social sciences \& services | 54 | 50 | $50 *$ | $50^{*}$ | 55 | 50 |
| Education \& counselling services | $58^{*}$ | 55* | -- | -- | $58^{*}$ | $57 *$ |
| Protection \& correction services | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 |
| Recreation \& sport | 67 | 63 | 73* | -- | 65 | 69 |
| Social services | 48 | $38^{*}$ | -- | -- | 49 | 37* |

Table C-2. Percentage of 1982 college graduates working full-time, by field of study and sex, June 1984 and March 1987

| Field of study | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 84 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 84 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 81 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Total (all fields) | 77 | 76 | 82 | 84 | 73 | 71 |
| Arts | 65 | 71 | 74 | 80 | 59 | 64 |
| Commercial \& promotional arts | 85 | 80 | 95 | 87 | 81 | 77 |
| Creative \& design arts | 69 | 72 | 76 | 78 | 67 | 70 |
| Fine arts | 39 | 52 | 45 | 57 | 37 | 50 |
| Graphic \& audio-visual arts | 72 | 80 | 77 | 90 | 65 | 66 |
| Mass communications | 78 | 76 | 82 | 81 | 72 | 68 |
| Personal arts | 59 | 70 | 100 | 100 | 56 | 67 |
| Business and commerce | 79 | 80 | 82 | 86 | 78 | 77 |
| Management \& administration | 78 | 80 | 82 | 84 | 74 | 77 |
| Financial management | 75 | 78 | 79 | 82 | 73 | 75 |
| Institution management | 81 | 69 | 85 | 66 | 76 | 67 |
| Management \& administration-Business/commerce | 79 | 85 | 85 | 90 | 75 | 79 |
| Merchandising \& sales | 78 | 81 | 82 | 93 | 73 | 68 |
| Marketing | 76 | 82 | 83 | 94 | 69 | 67 |
| Secretarial acience | 82 | 79 | 94 | 82 | 82 | 79 |
| Secretary - general | 80 | 78 | -- | 100 | 80 | 78 |
| Business machine operations | 90 | 89 | 100 | 100 | 83 | 83 |
| Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping | -- | 86 | , | -- | -- | 92 |
| Secretary-legal | 93 | 85 | -- | -- | 93 | 86 |
| Secretary - medical | 86 | 81 | -- | 100 | 85 | 80 |
| Service industry technologies | 82 | 76 | 88 | 85 | 76 | 71 |
|  |  | 83 | 81 | 85 | 78 | 75 |
| Chemical technologies | 87 | 80 | 87 | 81 | 87 | 79 |
| Computer science | 81 | 85 | 83 | 93 | 78 | 79 |
| Electrical/electronic technologies | 82 | 86 | 82 | 87 | 85 | 72 |
| Engineering technologies | 80 | 81 | 81 | 83 | 72 | 70 |
| Engineering - architectural \& construction | 79 | 81 | 80 | 83 | 77 | 72 |
| Construction or building technologies | 81 | 83 | 81 | 89 | 91 |  |
| Welding technologies | 78 | 77 | 78 | 77 | -- | -- |
| Woodworking \& carpentry | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering - general | 75 | 77 | 76 | 78 | 62 | 65 |
| Drafting | $70$ | 79 | 73 | 80 | 60* | 76 |
| Engineering - industrial | 91 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 93 | 80 |
| Engineering - mechanical | $83$ | 83 | 84 | 83 | -- | -- |
| Auto (mechanics \& body repair) | $89$ | $93$ | 89 | 93 | -- | -- |
| Heavy equipment mechanics | 92 | 90 | 92 | 80 | -- | -- |
| General arts and sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Health sciences \& related |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health related technologies | $77$ | $73$ | 87 | 87 | 74 | 70 |
| Nursing | 75 | 65 | 94 | 85 | 74 | 64 |
| Humanitiea \& related | 66 | 70 | 78 | 83 | 63 | 67 |
| Natural sciences \& primary industries | 82 | 71 | 85 | 74 | 76 | 63 |
| Natural sciences | 82 | 75 | 87 | 83 | 77 | 65 |
| Primary industries (excluding agriculture) | 86 | 69 | 86 | 69 | 85 | $6{ }^{*}$ |
| Resource processing technologies | 76 | 68 | 77 | 68 | $68^{*}$ | $67^{*}$ |
| Social sciences \& services | 73 | 74 | 82 | 86 | 70 | 69 |
| Education \& counselling services | 71 | 74 | 81 | 92 | 69 | 71 |
| Protection \& correction services | 77 | 84 | 83 | 87 | 63 | 76 |
| Recreation \& sport | 74 | 72 | 76 89 | 87 | 73 | 68 |
| Social services | 76 | 71 | 89 | 83 | 74 | 68 |

Table C-3. Percentage of 1982 university graduates working full-time, by field of study and level, June 1984 and March 1987

| Field of atudy | Bachelor's |  | Master's |  | Doctorate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 84 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | June 84 | $\underset{87}{\text { March }^{2}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 84 \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{March}_{87}$ |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Total (all fields) | 73 | 79 | 76 | 81 | 85 | 86 |
| Agriculture \& biological meiences | 59 | 70 | 54 | 69 | 88 | 85 |
| Agriculture | 74 | 74 | 68 | 69 | 91 | 76 |
| Animal \& plant science | 63 | 69 | $60^{*}$ | ${ }^{61}$ | -- | -- |
| Other agriculture | 80 | 77 | 75 | 76 | -- | $\because$ |
| Biology | 51 | 70 | 45 | 70 | 88 | 88 |
| Food \& household science | 57 | 71 | 67 | $65^{*}$ | -- | -- |
| Veterinary medicine \& sciences | 85 | 69* | 100 | 82* | -- | -- |
| Veterinary medicine | 84 | $66^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Veterinary sciences | 100 | 100 | 100 | -- | - | -- |
| Veterinary specialities | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Other biological sciences | 55 | 63 | 55 | 67 | 81 | 75 |
| Biochemistry | 44* | 59 | $60^{*}$ | -- | 100 | 100 |
| Biophysics | -- | -- | -- | 78 | -- | -- |
| Botany | -- | -- | -- | 78 | -- | -- |
| Fisheries \& wildlife management | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | 59 |
| Zoology | 69 | 71 | 61 | 68 | 69 | 58 |
| Commerce, management \& administration | 85 | 88 | 90 |  | 100 | 100 |
| Business, management \& business administration | 85 | 88 | 91 | 90 | 100 | 100 |
| Specialized administration | 89 | 89 | 87 | 94 | -- | -- |
| Education | 72 | 79 | 85 | 85 | 92 | 87 |
| Elementary/secondary teacher training | 73 | 79 | 85 | 82 | 86 | 81 |
| Non-teaching field | 65 | 72 | 86 | 87 | 94 | 88 |
| Other teaching | 67 | 74 | 86 | 80 | -- | -- |
| Higher education teacher training | 81 | 67 | 98 | 100 | -- | -- |
| Kindergarten teacher training | 60 74 | 78 81 | 74 | 52 82 | 91 | 89 |
| Physical education, kinesiology, recreation Kinesiology, etc. | 71 | 65 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Physical Education | 73 | 87 | 78 | 79 | -- | -- |
| Recreation | 85 | 66 | 94 | 90 | -- | -- |
| Engineering \& applied science | 81 |  | 74 |  | 93 | 90 |
| Architecture | 84 | 80 | 79 | 96 | -- | 8 |
| Engineering | 80 | 88 | 73 | 83 | 93 | 89 |
| Chemical engineering | 75 | 88 | 61 | 71 | 94 | 92 |
| Civil engineering | 82 | 83 | 75 | 83 | r 92 | 90 100 |
| Electrical engineering | 86 | 92 | 77 | 81 | 100 | 100 |
| Mechanical engineering | 86 | 89 | 72 | 83 | 100 80 | 90 75 |
| Other engineering | 71 | 88 100 | 75 | 87 | 80 | 75 |
| Aeronautical engineering | -- | 100 | $64 *$ 89 | 78* | -- | -- |
| Design \& syatem engineering Engineering science | -- | 100 ${ }^{\text {73* }}$ | 89 | 100 | -- | -- |
| Engineering science Engineering general | 80 62 | 73** | 91 | 91 | -- | -- |
| Industrial engineering | 77 | 94 | 100 | 100 | -- | -- |
| Metallurgical engineering | 68* | 87 | -- | $87 *$ | -- | -- |
| Mining engineering | -- | 91 | $7{ }^{*}$ | 74* | -- | -- |
| Other engineering | 78 | 89 | 71 | 87 | -- | -- |
| Forestry | 87 | 92 | 74 | 75 | -- | -- |
| Landscape architecture | 85 | 86 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Table C-3. Percentage of 1982 university graduates working full-time, by field of study and level, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Field of study | Bachelor's |  | Master's |  | Doctorate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 84 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 84 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 84 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Fine \& applied arts | 58 | 67 | 47 | 55 | -- | -- |
| Applied arts | 72 | 79 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Music | 44 | 67 | 42* | 48* | -- | -- |
| Other fine \& performing arts | 57 | 61 | 49 | 63 | -- | -- |
| Fine Art | 56 | 61 | 58 | 64 | -- | -- |
| Other performing arts | 63* | 66* |  |  | -- | -- |
| General arts \& science | 74 | 84 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Arts or science | 82 | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General arts | 85 | $76 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General science | -- | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Health professions | 85 | 80 | 76 | 78 | 69 | 84 |
| Dental studies \& research | 94 | 81 | 93 | 93 | -- | -- |
| Dental specialties | 100 | -- | 93 | 99 | -- | -- |
| Dentistry | 93 | 85 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Medical studies \& research | 77 | 88 | 61 | 76 | 77 | 93 |
| Basie medical science | -- | 80 | 52 | 70 | 83 | 90 |
| Medical \& surgical specialties | -- | 87 | 86 | 94 | -- | -- |
| Medical specialties | -- | 86 | 83 | 92 | -- | -- |
| Surgical specialties | -- | 100 | 100 | 100 | -- | -- |
| Medicine | 83 | 90 | 69* | $68^{*}$ | -- | 100 |
| Nursing | 86 | 74 | 95 | 92 | -- |  |
| Pharmacy | 89 | 82 | 74* | 86* | -- | -- |
| Rehabilitation medicine | 89 | 74 | 87 | 66 | -- | -- |
| Other health professions | 91 | 86 | 73 | 75 | 48 | 62 |
| Medical technology | -- | 100 | -- |  |  |  |
| Optometry | 100 | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Paraclinical sciences | -- | - | -- | 65* | -- | -- |
| Public health | 100 | -- | 86 | 84 | -- | -- |
| Others (dental hygiene, etc.) | 92 | 81 | 91 | 64* | -- | 47* |
| Humanities | 65 | 71 | 66 | 73 | 73 | 80 |
| Classical and other languages | 66 | 72 | 56 | 60 | 52 | 72 |
| Classics | $66^{*}$ |  | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other languages | 66 | 72 | 69 | 61 | 47 | 68 |
| English language and/or literature | 61 | 72 | 42 | 61 | 64 | 68 |
| French language and/or literature | 61 | 77 | 64 | 62 | 85 | 84 |
| History | 60 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 94 | 88 |
| Library \& records science | -- | -- | 82 | 88 | -- | -- |
| Library science | -- | -- | 82 | 87 | -- | -- |
| Other records science | -- | -- | 80* | 100 | -- | -- |
| Linguistics, translation, \& interpretation | 75 | 87 | 53 | 67 | -- | -- |
| Linguistics | ${ }_{85} 61$ | 80 | -- | 62* | -- | -- |
| Translation \& interpretation | 85 | 92 | 64 | 70 | -- | -- |
| Mass media studies | 78 | 76 | 81 | 65* | -- | -- |
| Journalism | 88 | 89 | 83 | 71* | -- | -- |
| Other mass communication | 74 | 71 | $75^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Philosophy | 54 | 44* | 49 | 65 | 74 | 82 |

Table C-s. Percentage of 1982 university graduates working full-time, by field of study and level, June 1984 and March 1987, concluded

|  | Bachelor's |  | Master's |  | Doctorate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Field of study | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 84 \end{gathered}$ | March 87 | June 84 | March 87 | June 84 | March B7 |


| (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

(\%)

| Religious \& theological studies | 68 | 69 | 71 | 79 | 77 | 82 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Religious atudies | 72 | 76 | 58 | 65 | -- | -- |
| Theological studies | 64 | 61 | 78 | 86 | 82 | 78 |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | 74 | 84 | 58 | 76 | 86 | 96 |
| Computer science | 88 | 90 | 79 | 89 | 100 | -- |
| Chernistry | 53 | 82 | 47 | 73 | 88 | 100 |
| Geology \& related | 72 | 69 | 64 | 71 | 82 | 88 |
| Mathematics | 72 | 86 | 54 | 80 | 63 | 95 |
| Physics | 57 | 74 | 41** | 62 | 95 | 95 |
| Other physical sciences | 100 | 100 | 69* | 70* | -- | -- |
| Metallurgy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Meteorology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Oceanography | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Social sciences | 68 | 78 | 69 | 75 | 89 | 88 |
| Canadian \& area studies | 63* | 63* | $50^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Area studies | -- | -- | $50^{*}$ | 60* | -- | -- |
| Canadian studies | 79* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Economics | 73 | 88 | 64 | 76 | 90 | 100 |
| Geography | 70 | 83 | 75 | 75 | 100 | 100 |
| Law \& jurisprudence | 79 | 90 | 78 | 84 | -- | -- |
| Political science | 62 | 70 | 77 | 74 | 92 | 88 |
| Paychology | 59 | 69 | 53 | 70 | 90 | 88 |
| Social work \& social welfare | 78 | 79 | 89 | 82 | -- | - |
| Sociology \& criminology | 67 | 73 | 61 | 69 | 85 | 96 |
| Criminology | $57^{*}$ | 80 | 59* | 100 | -- | -- |
| Sociology | 67 | 73 | 62 | 62 | 85 | 95 |
| Other social science | 65 | 60 | 42* | 52 | 79 | 76 |
| Anthropology | $56 *$ | $56^{*}$ | 42* | 52 | 75 | 72 |
| Archaeology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Demography | -- | $\cdots$ | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Man/environment studies | 73 | 84 | 82 | 88 | -- | -- |
| Military studies | -- | 6* | -- | -* | -- | -- |
| Secretarial studies | 82 | $65^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other social services | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Table C-4. Percentage of 1982 university graduates working full-time by field of atudy and sex, June 1984 and March 1987

| Field of study | Total |  | Total university |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 84 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 84 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Total (all fields) | 73 | 79 | 77 | 85 | 70 | 74 |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 59 | 70 | 63 | 74 | 54 | 65 |
| Agriculture | 73 | 73 | 79 | 80 | 62 | 61 |
| Animal \& plant science | 63 | 68 | 70 | 78 | 57 | 59* |
| Other agriculture | 80 | 77 | 83 | 80 | 69 | 65* |
| Biology | 51 | 70 | 54 | 75 | 46 | 65 |
| Food \& household science | 58 | 71 | 85 | 100 | 57 | 68 |
| Veterinary medicine \& sciences | 86 | 70 | 93 | 85 | 76 | -- |
| Veterinary medicine | 84 | 66* | 92 | 82* | 76 | -- |
| Veterinary sciences | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | -- |
| Veterinary specialities | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other biological sciences | 56 | 64 | 53 | 60 |  |  |
| Biochemistry | 47 | 59 | 43 | 52* | 54 | 71* |
| Biophysics | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Botany | 41 | -- | 45 | -- | 37 | -- |
| Fisheries \& wildlife management | 70 | -- | 50 |  | 100 |  |
| Zoology | 68 | 70 | 69 | 74 | 65 | 65* |
| Commerce, management \& administration | 86 | 88 | 89 | 91 | 82 | 83 |
| Business, management \& business administration | 86 | 88 | 89 | 91 | 81 | 85 |
| Specialized administration | 88 | 90 | 89 | 94 | 87 | 83 |
|  |  | 80 | 83 | 89 | 70 | 75 |
| Elementary/secondary teacher training | $74$ | 79 | $83$ | 91 | $70$ | $75$ |
| Non-teaching field | 80 | 82 | 90 | 92 | 71 | 74 |
| Other teaching | 69 | 75 | 88 | 85 | 65 | 72 |
| Higher education teacher training | 84 | 73 | 100 | 96 | 71 | 54* |
| Kindergarten teacher training | 62 | 76 | 31 | -- | 63 | 78 |
| Physical education, kinesiology, recreation | 74 | 81 | 77 | 82 | 73 | 82 |
| Kinesiology, etc. | 69 | 65 | 89 | 80 | 72 | 56 |
| Physical Education | $73$ | 87 | $73$ | 83 | $72$ | 90 |
| Recreation | 85 | 68 | 93 | 78 | 80 | 0 |
| Engineering \& applied science | 80 | 88 | 81 | 89 | 73 |  |
| Architecture | 84 | 91 | 94 | 93 | 31 | 82* |
| Engineering | 79 | 88 | 80 | 88 | 74 | 81 |
| Chemical engineering | 73 | 87 | 75 | 86 | 64 | 90 |
| Civil engineering | 81 | 83 | 80 | 84 | 89 | 79 |
| Electrical engineering | 85 | 91 | 84 | 90 | 96 | 96 |
| Mechanical engineering | 85 | 89 | 86 | 91 | 68 | -- |
| Other engineering | 71 | 88 | 72 | 89 | 66 | 83 |
| Aeronautical engineering | 75 | - | 74 | - | -- | -- |
| Design \& system engineering | 70 | 100 | 73 | 100 | 62 | 100 |
| Engineering science | 79 | 74* | 77 | 81* | -- | -- |
| Engineering general | 65 | 84 | 63 | 86 | 80 | -- |
| Industrial engineering | 79 | 94 | 78 | 94 | -- | -- |
| Metallurgical engineering | 68 | 87 | 72 | 84 | 54 | 96 |
| Mining engineering | 36 | 89 | 36 | 89 | -- | - |
| Other engineering | 78 | 89 | 79 | 89 | 53 | 90* |
| Forestry | 86 | 91 | 85 | 94 | 87 | 83 |
| Landscape architecture | 86 | 86 | 91 | 100 | 79 | -- |

Table C-4. Percentage of 1982 university graduates working full-time by field of study and sex, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Field of study | Total Total university |  |  |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | March 87 | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 84 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 84 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Fine \& applied arta | 57 | 67 | 56 | 73 | 58 | 63 |
| Applied art: | 72 | 78 | 54 | 71* | 78 | 80 |
| Music | 44 | 65 | 39 | 74 | 47 | 60 |
| Other fine \& performing arts | 57 | 62 | 65 | 74 | 52 | 55 |
| Fine art | 56 | 61 | 65 | 73 | 51 | 54 |
| Other performing arts | 59 | $66^{*}$ | 63 | 77* | 58 | $60^{*}$ |
| General arts \& science | 75 | 84 | 64 | 100 | 75 | 83 |
| Arts or science | 83 | 91 | 84 | 100 | 79 | 4* |
| General arta | 85 | 76* | -- | 100 | 80 | 83* |
| General science | 49 | 90 | 49 | 100 | 80 | -- |
| Health professions | 84 | 80 | 82 | 88 | 84 | 76 |
| Dental studies \& research | 94 | 81 | 96 | 92 | 85 | -- |
| Dental specialtien | 98 | -- | 96 | 100 | 100 | -- |
| Dentistry | 93 | 85 | 96 | 91 | 79 | 8 |
| Medical studies \& research | 75 | 87 | 75 | 90 | 73 | 85 |
| Basic medical science | 55 | 78 | 48 | 77 | 63 | 79 |
| Medical \& surgical specialties | 65 | 90 | 62 | 97 | 68 | 85 |
| Medical specialties | 61 | 89 | 59 | 97 | 63 | 83 |
| Surgical specialties | 95 | 100 | -- | -- | 100 | 100 |
| Medicine | 82 | 90 | 83 | 98 | 79 | 86 |
| Nursing | 86 | 74 | 74 | -- | 86 | 74 |
| Pharmacy | 89 | 82 | 91 | 86 | 88 | 80 |
| Rehabilitation medicine | 89 | 73 | 93 | 93 | 89 | 72 |
| Other health professions | 82 | 81 | 79 | 75 | 84 | 84 |
| Medical technology | 71 | 100 | -- | -- | 70 | 100 |
| Optometry | 99 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 100 | 100 |
| Paraclinical sciences | 49 | -- | 45 | -- | 54 | 88** |
| Public health | 89 | 80 | 97 | 92 | 84 | $73^{*}$ |
| Others (dental hygiene, etc.) | 86 | 74 | 82 | -- | 87 | 78 |
| Humanities | 65 | 72 | 66 | 73 | 65 | 71 |
| Classical and other languages | 65 | 70 | 63 | 71* | 65 | 71 |
| Classics | 59 | -- | 84 | 100 | 49 | -- |
| Other languages | 66 | 71 | 55 | 65* | 68 | 72 |
| English language and/or literature | 59 | 71 | 59 | 79 | 60 | 68 |
| French language and/or literature | 61 | 76 | 68 | 85 | 60 | 73 |
| History | 61 | 66 | 63 | 68 | 58 | 63 |
| Library \& records science | 76 | 86 | 77 | 100 | 75 | 83 |
| Library science | 75 | 86 | 76 | 100 | 75 | 82 |
| Other records science | 80 | 100 | -- | -- | -- | 100 |
| Linguistics, translation, \& interpretation | 72 | 84 | 78 | 80 | 71 | 86 |
| Linguistics | 59 | 78 | 70 | 70* | 53 | 83 |
| Translation \& interpretation | 83 | 89 | 93 | 100 | 81 | 88 |

Table C-4. Percentage of 1982 university graduates working full-time by field of atudy and sex, June 1984 and March 1987 , concluded

| Field of study | Total university |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | June 84 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ | June 84 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ | June $84$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Mass media studies | 79 | 76 | 77 | 73 | 80 | 78 |
| Journalism | 87 | 88 | 74 | 74* | 93 | 96 |
| Other mass communication | 74 | 71 | 77 | 75 | 71 | 68 |
| Philosophy | 54 | 49 | 52 | 57* | 58 | -- |
| Religious \& theological studies | 68 | 70 | 70 | 71 | 67 | 70 |
| Religious studies | 70 | 75 | 68 | 74 | 71 | 76 |
| Theological studies | 67 | 66 | 71 | 68 | 65 | 64 |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | 73 | 83 | 72 | 84 | 76 | 83 |
| Computer science | 87 | 90 | 86 | 92 | 90 | 86 |
| Chemistry | 55 | 82 | 58 | 78 | 45 | 87 |
| Geology \& related | 71 | 70 | 68 | 89 | 78 | 75 |
| Mathematics | 71 | 85 | 67 | 87 | 79 | 82 |
| Physics | 56 | 73 | 57 | 72 | 56 | 89* |
| Other physical sciences | 83 | -- | 79 | -- | -- | -- |
| Metallurgy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Meteorology | 84 | 100 | 84 | 100 | -- | -- |
| Oceanography | 67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Social sciences | 69 | 78 | 70 | 82 | 67 | 73 |
| Canadian \& area studies | 60 | 60* | 67 | -- | 57 | 65* |
| Area studies | 49 | 59* | 64 | -- | 45 | -- |
| Canadian studies | 74 | -- | 68 | -- | 81 | 83* |
| Economics | 72 | 86 | 69 | 88 | 81 | 83 |
| Geography | 70 | 83 | 76 | 83 | 60 | 82 |
| Law \& jurisprudence | 79 | 90 | 81 | 93 | 77 | 86 |
| Political science | 64 | 70 | 86 | 65 | 61 | 79 |
| Psychology | 59 | 69 | 55 | 79 | 60 | 65 |
| Social work \& social welfare | 80 | 79 | 89 | 81 | 78 | 79 |
| Sociology \& criminology | 67 | 73 | 65 | 76 | 67 | 72 |
| Criminology | 58 | 83 | 56 | $88^{*}$ | 60 | 79** |
| Sociology | 67 | 73 | 65 | 75 | 68 | 72 |
| Other social science | 63 | 60 | 58 | 78 | 65 | 54 |
| Anthropology | 54 | 56 | 52 | $78^{*}$ | 63 | 48* |
| Archaeology | 63 | -- | 96 | -- | - | 100 |
| Demography | 67 | -- | 100 | 100 | -- | -- |
| Man/environment studies | 76 | 85 | 75 | 87 | 78 | 83 |
| Military studies | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |  |
| Secretarial atudies | 82 | 65* | -- | -- | 81 | 64* |
| Other social services | 23 | -- | -- | -- | 23 | -- |

Table C-5. Unemployment during 1986 of trade/vocational and college graduates, by field of study and sex

| Field of study | Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  | College |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Men |  | Homen |  | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% unemployed during 1986 | Average weeks unemployed ${ }^{1}$ | \% <br> unemployed during 1986 | Average weeks unemployed ${ }^{1}$ | \% <br> unemployed during 1986 | Average weeks unemployed ${ }^{1}$ | \% unemployed during 1986 | Average weeks unemployed ${ }^{1}$ | \% unemployed during 1986 | Average weeks unemployed ${ }^{1}$ | \% unemployed during 1986 | Average weeks unemployed ${ }^{1}$ |
| Total (all fields) | 31 | 24 | 31 | 23 | 30 | 25 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 18 |
| General arts and sciences | 54 | 28 | 51* | 33* | $58^{*}$ | 23* | - | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Arts | 35 | 27 | $27^{*}$ | 29* | 38 | 27 | 20 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 21 | 15 |
| Fine arts |  | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | 28 | 15 | -- | .- | 30 | 15 |
| Commercial \& promotional arts | - | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Graphic \& audio-visual arts | 29* | 22* | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17* | 12* | 17* | 13* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Creative \& design arts | 48 | 30 | -- | -- | 55 | 28 | 20* | 16* | -- | -- | 22* | 17* |
| Personal arts | 32 | 25 | -- | -- | 33 | 25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Mass communications | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18* | 16* | -- | -- | - | - |
| Humanities \& related | -- | -- | - | - | -- | -- | $20^{*}$ | 19* | -- | -- | $22^{*}$ | 20* |
| Health sciences \& related | 17 | 21 | -- | -- | 18 | 21 | 9 | 16 | -- | -- | $10$ | 15 |
| Nursing | 15 | 23. | -- | -- | 16 | 23 | 7 | 15 | -- | -- | $7$ | 15 |
| Heal th related technologies | 22* | 17* | .- | -- | 25* | 17* | 14 | 16 | -- | -- | 15 | 15 |
| Engineering \& applied sciences | 30 | 23 | 31 | 23 | 26 | 24 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 22 |
| Chemical technologies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | - | -- | -- | - |
| Electrical/electronic technologies | 25 | 21 | 25 | 20 | -- | -- | 13 | 16 | 13 | 15 | - | -- |
| Computer science | 18* | 23* | 18* | 24* | -- | -- | 11 | 18 | 9* | 9* | 13* | 23* |
| Engineering technologies | 32 | 23 | 32 | 23 | 28 | 24 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19** | 21* |
| Engineering - general | 27 | 22 | 27 | 20 | -- | -- | 17 | 18 | 16 | 17 | -- | -- |
| Drafting | 28 | 24 | 33* | 24* | -- | -- | 19** | 17* | $\cdots$ | - | - | -* |
| Engineering - mechanical | 31 | 24 | 31 | 24 | -- | -- | 17 | 18 | 17 | 18 | - | -- |
| Auto (mechanics \& body repair) | 34 | 23 | 35 | 24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | - |
| Heavy equipment mechanics | 35 | 25 | 34 | 25 | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Engineering - architectural |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& construction | 39 | 24 | 38 | 24 | 47* | 24* | 19 | 15 | 20 | 15 | -- | - |
| Woodworking \& carpentry | 38 | 23 | 37 | 24 | - | .. | -. | .- | .- | .- | -. | -- |

[^17]SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987

Table c-5. Unemployment during 1986 of trade/vocational and college graduates, by field of study and sex, concluded

| Field of study | Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  | College |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% <br> unemployed during 1986 | Average weeks unemployed | \% unemployed during 1986 | Average weeks unemployed ${ }^{1}$ |  | Average weeks unemployed | \% <br> unemployed during 1986 | Average weeks unemployed ${ }^{1}$ | \% unemployed during 1986 | Average weeks unemployed ${ }^{1}$ |  | Average weeks unemployed ${ }^{1}$ |
| Construction or building technologies <br> Welding technologies <br> Engineering - industrial | 45 | 25 | 45 | 24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | 39 | 24 | 39 | 24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .- |
|  | 22 | 19 | 23 | 18 | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Natural sciences \& primary industries Natural sciences | 34 | 23 | 34 | 23 | -- | -- | 24 | 17 | 25 | 16 | 24 | 20 |
|  | 28* | 17* | 28* | 17* | -- | -- | 19 | 19 | 19* | 17* | 20* | 20* |
| Primary industries (excluding agriculture) | 42 | 28 | 41* | 28* | -- | -- | 29 | 16 | 30 | $16$ | , | -- |
| Resource processing technologies | 34 | 22 | 35 | 22 | .- | -- | 29 | 18 | 27* | 18* | -. | .. |
| Social sciences \& services | 29* | 25* | -- | -- | 28* | 24* | 14 | 19 | 10* | 19* | 15 | 19 |
| Protection \& correction servicesSocial services | -- | -. | -- | -- | .. | -. | 9* | 18* | -- | -- | . |  |
|  | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13* | 20* | .- | .- | 14* | 20* |
| Recreation \& sport <br> Education \& counselling services | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | 16* | 16* | -- | .- | 15* | 17* |
|  | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -* | 15 | 20 | -- | .- | 16 | 19 |
| Business and commerce <br> Secretarial science <br> Secretary - general Business machine operations Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping | 32 | 26 | 37 | 25 | 31 | 26 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
|  | 30 | 25 | 52 | 25 | 29 | 25 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 15 | 16 |
|  | 33 | 25 | -- | -- | 33 | 25 | 14 | 18 | - | - | 14 | 18 |
|  | 19* | 19* | 73* | 17* | .- | - | -- | . | .- | -- | .- | -- |
|  | 30 | 26 | 39* | $27 *$ | 28 | 27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretary - legal | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16* | 13* | -- | -. | 16* | 13* |
| Secretary - medical | - | - | -- | -* | -- | -- | 18* | 15* | -- | -. | 19** | 15* |
| Management \& administration Management \& administration = | 36 | 25 | 45 | 26 | 32 | 24 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 19 |
| Business/commerce | 36 | 24 | 50* | 23* | 33 | 23 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 20 |
| Financial management | 32* | 24* | -. | -- | 27* | 25* | 18 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 20 |
| Merchandising \& sales Marketing | - | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | 32 | 14 | -- | -- | 33* | 16* |
|  | 28* | 30* | -- | -- | 34* | 32* | 13 | 20 | -- | -- | 15* | 18* |
|  | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | 11* | 18* | -- | -. | 16* | 18* |
| Service industry technologies | 35 | 28 | 32 | 24 | 38 | 30 | 14* | 13* | -- | -- | -- | - |

1 Average inlcudes only those unemployed during 1986 SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates survey, March 1987


| Total | 14 | 17 | 8 | 18 | 5 | 22 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 19 | 16 | 9* | 21* | -- | -- | 17 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 15 |
| Commerce, management \& administration | 12 | 16 | 7 | 18 | -- | - | 19 | 17 | 9 | 16 | 13 | 17 |
| Education | 14 | 20 | 4 | 18 | -- | - | 12 | 19 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 22 |
| Engineering \& applied science | 14 | 16 | 8* | 16* | -- | - | 13 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 22* | 18* |
| Fine \& applied arts | 23 | 14 | 24* | 17* | -- | -- | 23 | 14 | 26* | 11* | 22 | 15 |
| Health professions | 8 | 13 | -- | - | -- | -- | 7 | 14 | -- | $\cdots$ | $9{ }^{\text {* }}$ | 14** |
| Humanities | 18 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 9* | 30* | 18 | 17 | 22 | 14 | 15 | 19 |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | 12 | 17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19 | 17 | 11 | 17 | -- | -- |
| Social sciences | 15 | 18 | 13 | 16 | 6* | 20* | 15 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 17 |

[^18]SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987

## APPENDIX D - JOB MOBILITY

Three forms of job mobility between June 1984 and March 1987 are measured: employer, occupation and industry changes. Only the differences and similarities between the June 1984 and March 1987 can be examined from the survey data. Multiple changes between the two dates were not traced by the surveys. Information is only available for the jobs held by graduates in June 1984 and in March 1987. No information was collected for intermediate jobs between the two dates. Job mobility in tables D-1 to D-6 is measured by identifying if the graduates have changed employers, if a change in occupations at the 4digit S.O.C. coding level has occurred and if a change in industry at the 3 -digit S.I.C. coding level has occurred. Also included in the tables is the percentage of graduates who were not working in June 1984 and/or March 1987. All numbers are percentages of graduates of the field of study shown on the left.

Tables D-7 to D-9 contain occupational mobility data for selected 2-, 3- and 4-digit S.O.C. occupations. The number of graduates working in the occupations in June 1984 and March 1987 are shown as well as the percentage change in employment of 1982 graduates in that occupation. Graduates who remained in the same occupation, left the occupation for another, or who were not working in March 1987, are expressed as a percentage of June 1984 employment of 1982 graduates in the occupation. The number of retainees and new entrants to an occupation from other occupations or from non-working graduates in June 1984 are express as percentages of graduates in the occupation in March 1987. Data are shown for selected 2-, 3and 4-digit occupations. Occupational mobility is measured at the 2-digit level for 2-digit occupations, at the 3 -digit level for 3-digit occupations and at the 4-digit level for 4-digit occupations.

Tables D-10 to D-12 show actual flows of graduate workers between 2 -digit S.O.C. occupations between June 1984 and March 1987. Tables D-13 to D-15 show employment flows between S.I.C. industry divisions.

Table D-1. Job mobility of 1982 trade/rocational graduatea between June 1984 and March 1987, by field of study

| Field of atudy | Not working in June 84 and/or March 87 |  |  | Same employer? |  | Same 4 digit S.O.C. occupation? |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Same } 3 \text { digit } \\ \text { S.I.C. } \\ \text { industry? } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 84 and March 87 | June 84 | March 87 | Same | Different | Same | Different | Same | Different |
|  | (percent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (all fields) | 14 | 14 | 12 | 33 | 27 | 33 | 28 | 38 | 24 |
| Arts | 22 | 19 | 14 | 26 | 25 | 34 | 18 | 34 | 17 |
| Commercisl \& promotional arts | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Creative \& design arts | 35 | -- | -- | 20* | 22* | 27* | -- | $24 *$ | 18* |
| Fine arts | 47* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Graphic \& audio-visual arts | -- | -- | -- | 26* | 26* | $25^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ | $27 *$ | $28 *$ |
| Mass communications | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Personal arta | 18* | 11* | 17* | 26 | 28 | 38 | $15 *$ | 41 | 13* |
| Business and commerce | 18 | 15 | 12 | 30 | 25 | 29 | 26 | 34 | 21 |
| Management \& administration | 18 | 16 | 13 | 30 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 33 | 22 |
| Financial management | -- | -- | -- | $30 *$ | $31 *$ | 34 | 30* | 36 | $28 *$ |
| Institution management | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Management \& administration - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buainess/commerce | 20 | 13* | $15^{*}$ | 32 | 21 | 25 | 29 | 34 | 20 |
| Merchandising \& sales | 25* | -- | -- | $31 *$ | 23* | 24* | $30^{*}$ | $37 *$ | -- |
| Marketing | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | $\cdots$ |
| Secretarial science | 16 | 16 | 12 | 31 | 25 | 30 | 27 | 35 | 22 |
| Secretary - general | 19 | 18 | 13 | 27 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 31 | 20 |
| Buainess machine operations | -- | -- | -- | 43 | $25^{*}$ | 40 | 29** | 45 | $24^{*}$ |
| Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping | 13* | 17 | 8* | 32 | 29 | 26 | 34 | 33 | 28 |
| Secretary - legal | -- | -- | -- | 44* | -- | 61 | -- | 62 | -- |
| Secretary - medical | 39* | -- | -- | $36^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | $38^{*}$ | -- |
| Service industry technologies | 22 | 13 | 14 | 26 | 25 | 30 | 23 | 32 | 21 |
| Engineering \& applied sciences | 11 | 14 | 11 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 38 | 28 |
| Chemical technologies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Computer science | --* | -- | -- | 42 | 35 | 45 | 33 | 50 | 28 |
| Electrical/electronic technologies | $6^{*}$ | 14 | 11 | 41 | 27 | 39 | \$1 | 45 | 25 |
| Engineering technologies | 12 | 15 | 11 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 29 |
| Engineering - architectural \& construction | 15 | 16 | 12 | 26 | 30 | s0 | 30 | 31 | 29. |
| Construction or building technologies | $21 *$ | 21* | -- | -- | 30 | 19** | $27^{*}$ | $20^{*}$ | $27 *$ |
| Welding technologies | 14 | 17 | 10 | 29 | so | 29 | 33 | 33 | 29 |
| Woodworking \& carpentry | ${ }^{13 *}$ | 12* | 17 | 29 | 29 | 97 | 26 | 35 | 29 |
| Engineering - general | ${ }^{12}{ }^{*}$ | 22 | -- | 25 | 34 | 28 | 34. | 31 | 30 |
| Drafting | 19** | $25^{*}$ | -- | $17^{*}$ | 31 | 25* | $24^{*}$ | $21^{*}$ | 28 |
| Engineering - industrial | 9 | 11 | 10 | 38 | 32 | 32 | 38 | 40 | 30 |
| Engineering - mechanical | 10 | 14 | 12 | 35 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 39 | 27 |
| Auto (mechanics \& body repair) | 11* | 14 | 12* | 31 | 31 | 35 | 29 | 38 | 27 |
| Heavy equipment mechanics | 14 | 12* | $13^{*}$ | 31 | 30 | 28 | 35 | 35 | 29 |
| General arts and sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33* | -- | $35^{*}$ | -- | -- |
| Health sciences \& related | $7 *$ | 8* | 11 | 50 | 24 | 56 | 19 | 62 | 14 |
| Health related technologies | -- | -- | -- | 37 | 38 | 60 | -- | 60 | -- |
| Nursing | $8^{*}$ | 8* | 10* | 53 | 21 | 55 | 20 | 62 | 13 |
| Natural sciences \& primary industries | 11* | 16 | 16 | 34 | 23 | 32 | 30 | 42 | 20 |
| Natural sciences | -- | -- | -- | $36 *$ | $22 *$ | 40 | $26 *$ | 45 | -- |
| Primary industries (excluding agriculture) | -- | -- | -- | $26^{*}$ | -- | -- | ${ }^{27}{ }^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ | - |
| Resource processing technologies | -- | 16* | 13* | 35 | 27 | 33 | 33 | 45 | $21^{*}$ |
| Social sciences \& services | $18 *$ | -- | -- | 32 | 22* | 35 | $21^{*}$ | 38 | 18* |
| Education \& counselling services | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Protection \& correction services | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Recreation \& sport | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | 42* | -- |
| Social services | -- | -- | -- | 36* | -- | $36^{*}$ | -- | $3{ }^{*}$ | -- |

Table D-2. Job mobility of 1982 college graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by field of atudy

| Field of study | Not working in June 84 and/or March 87 |  |  | Same employer? |  | Same 4 digit S.O.C. <br> occupation? |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Same S digit } \\ \text { S.I.C. } \\ \text { industry? } \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 84 and March 87 | June 84 | March 87 | Same | Different | Same | Different | Same | Different |


| Total (all fields) | 4 | 9 | 8 | 45 | 34 | 47 | 33 | 54 | 27 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arts | 5* | 14 | 8 | 34 | 39 | 40 | 35 | 43 | 32 |
| Commercial \& promotional arts | -- | -- | -- | 44 | 47 | 52 | 38 | 56 | 36 |
| Creative \& design arts | -- | 12* | -- | 31 | 43 | 48 | 32 | 42 | 33 |
| Fine arts | 11* | 22 | 10* | 24 | 33 | 22 | 35 | 29 | 29 |
| Graphic \& audio-visual arts | -- | $14^{*}$ | -- | 35 | 44 | 48 | 39 | 47 | 34 |
| Mass communications | -- | -- | -- | 44 | 31 | 43 | 34 | 51 | $25^{*}$ |
| Personal arts | -- | -- | -- | $35^{*}$ | -- | -- | 38* | $35^{*}$ | -- |
| Business and commerce | 4 | 8 | 8 | 42 | 38 | 41 | 40 | 50 | 31 |
| Management \& administration | 4 | 9 | 8 | 43 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 50 | 31 |
| Financial management | 5* | 10 | 8 | 45 | 32 | 42 | 34 | 49 | 29 |
| Institution management | -- | -- | -- | 22* | 48 | 29* | 42 | 42 | $29^{*}$ |
| Management \& administration - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business/commerce | -- | 9 | 6* | 43 | 40 | 38 | 46 | 52 | 32 |
| Merchandising \& sales | -- | $9 *$ | $9 *$ | 38 | 42 | 32 | 49 | 47 | 34 |
| Marketing | -- | 9* | 8* | 37 | 44 | 31 | 50 | 46 | 35 |
| Secretarial science | 3* | 7 | 8 | 43 | 38 | 47 | 35 | 51 | 32 |
| Secretary - general | 4* | 8 | 8 | 43 | 36 | 46 | 35 | 49 | 32 |
| Business machine operations | -- | -- | -- | 56* | -- | $56 *$ | -- | $56^{*}$ | -- |
| Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretary - legal | -- | -- | -- | 44 | 43 | 48 | 39 | 54 | 34 |
| Secretary - medical | -- | -- | -- | 38 | 45 | 53 | 30 | 56 | $27^{*}$ |
| Service industry technologies | -- | -- | -- | 35 | 44 | 38 | 98 | 49 | 30 |
| Engineering \& applied sciences | 4 | 10 | 8 | 44 | 34 | 40 | 39 | 49 | 30 |
| Chemical technologies | -- | -- | -- | 56 | 22* | 42 | 36 | 58 | 19* |
| Computer science | -- | 9 | $5^{*}$ | 46 | 37 | 59 | so | 50 | 38 |
| Electrical/electronic technologies | 3* | 10 | 8 | 51 | 29 | 42 | 98 | 54 | 26 |
| Engineering technologies | 4 | 10 | 9 | 39 | 38 | 35 | 43 | 14 | 34 |
| Engineering - architectural \& construction | -- | 9* | $10^{*}$ | 34 | 43 | 32 | 46 | 40 | 38 |
| Construction or building technologies | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49 | -- | 49 | 29* | 46 |
| Welding technologies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Woodworking \& carpentry | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering - general | 7* | 13 | $10^{*}$ | 37 | 32 | 32 | 39 | 41 | 30 |
| Drafting | -- | 16* | -- | 36 | 33 | 29* | 40 | 42 | $28{ }^{*}$ |
| Engineering - industrial | -- | -- | -- | 45 | 46 | 41 | 52 | 55 | 37 |
| Engineering - mechanical | -- | 9* | 9* | 43 | 35 | 38 | 41 | 46 | 33 |
| Auto (mechanics \& body repair) | -- | -- | -- | 48* | -- | 48* | -- | 48* | -- |
| Heavy equipment mechanics | -- | -- | -- | 59* | -- | 45* | 46* | $55^{*}$ | -- |
| General arts and sciences | -- | $75 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Health sciences \& related | 2* | 5 | 6 | 61 | 27 | 77 | 12 | 76 | 13 |
| Health related technologies | -- | 5* | 7 | 55 | 30 | 72 | 16 | 71 | 17 |
| Nursing | -- | 5 | 5 | 64 | 25 | 80 | 8 | 78 | 11 |
| Humanities \& related | -- | -- | -- | 40 | 29 | 45 | 23* | 48 | $21^{*}$ |
| Natural sciences \& primary industries | 5* | 7* | 16 | 39 | 33 | 35 | 42 | 45 | 32 |
| Natural sciences | -- | -- | $11^{*}$ | 40 | 38 | 40 | 43 | 47 | 36 |
| Primary industries (excluding agriculture) | -- | -- | $21^{*}$ | 39 | 31 | 31 | 43 | 46 | 29 |
| Resource processing technologies | -- | -- | 15* | 36 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 44 | 26* |
| Social sciences \& services | 5 | 8 | 10 | 44 | 33 | 44 | 38 | 51 | 26 |
| Education \& counselling services | -- | 7* | 9* | 46 | 34 | 46 | 33 | 55 | 25 |
| Protection \& correction services | -- | 8* | -- | 54 | 29 | 54 | 31 | 57 | 27 |
| Recreation \& sport | -- | -- | 10* | 36 | 41 | 41 | 95 | 45 | 31 |
| Social services | -- | 9* | 14 | 44 | 28 | 41 | 33 | 48 | 25 |

Table D-S. Job mobility of 1982 university graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by field of study

|  | Not working in June 84 and/or March 87 |  |  | Same employer? |  | Same 4 digit S.O.C. occupation? |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Same } 3 \text { digit } \\ \text { S.I.C. } \\ \text { industry? } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Field of study | June 84 and March 87 | June 84 | March 87 | Same | Different | Same | Different | Same | Different |


| Total (all fields) | 5 | 11 | 6 | 45 | 33 | 46 | 33 | 65 | 24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture \& biological aciences | 12 | 18 | 10 | 33 | 27 | 34 | 26 | 40 | 21 |
| Agriculture | -- | -- |  | 47 | $23^{*}$ | 43 | $26^{*}$ | 50 | $2{ }^{*}$ |
| Animal \& plant science | -- | -- | -- | 37* | -- | $36^{*}$ | -- | $43^{*}$ | -- |
| Other agriculture | -- | -- | -- | 53 | -- | 48 | 26* | 55 | -- |
| Biology | 12* | 22 | $10^{*}$ | 28 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 36 | 21 |
| Food \& household science | -- | -- | -- | $35 *$ | 29** | 36 | 28* | 47 | -- |
| Veterinary medicine \& sciences | -- | -- | -- | $58^{*}$ | -- | 63* | -- | B6* | -- |
| Other biological sciences | 17* | 24* | -- | 22* | 28* | $27^{*}$ | 24* | $27^{*}$ | $24 *$ |
| Commerce, management \& administration | 2* | 7 | 4 | 47 | 39 | 44 | 44 | 58 | 31 |
| Business, management \& business administration | $3^{*}$ | 8 | 4 | 46 | 40 | 45 | 42 | S5 | 32 |
| Specialired administration | -- | -- | -- | 53 | 37 | 36 | 54 | 65 | 25* |
| Education | 2* | 8 | 5 | 59 | 26 | 59 | 27 | 71 | 14 |
| Elementary/secondary teacher training | 2* | 8 | 4 | 60 | 26 | 61 | 24 | 73 | 13 |
| Non-teaching field | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | 74 | 17 | 68 | 27 | 83 | -- |
| Physical education, kinesiology, recreation | -- | 10* | 7* | 43 | 37 | 42 | 38 | 55 | 28 |
| Kinesiology, ete. | -- | -- | -- | 66 | -- | 49* | 39* | 67 | - |
| Physical Education | -- | 12* | -- | 41 | 40 | 43 | 39 | 56 | 26 |
| Recreation | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other teaching | -- | -- | -- | 63 | -- | 63 | -- | 72 | -- |
| Higher education teacher training | -- | -- | -- | 79 | -- | 73 | -- | 83 | -- |
| Kindergarten teacher training | -- | -- | -- | 53 | -- | 58 | -- | 65 | -- |
| Engineering \& applied science | 3* | 13 | 6 | 47 | 30 | 40 | 37 | 55 | 23 |
| Architecture | -- | -- | - | $36^{*}$ | 43* | 54 | -- | 71 | -- |
| Engineering | 3* | 14 | $6 *$ | 47 | 29 | 39 | 58 | 53 | 24 |
| Chemical engineering | -- | -- | -- | 52 | -- | $37^{*}$ | 38* | 56 | -- |
| Civil engineering | -- | -- | -. | 44 | 31 | 38 | 38 | 51 | 28 |
| Electrical engineering | -- | -- | -- | 62 | $23^{*}$ | 66 | 29 | 68 | 17* |
| Mechanical engineering | -- | -- | -- | 45 | 34 | 36 | 43 | 48 | 31 |
| Other engineering | -- | 23 | -- | 41 | 29 | 32 | 38 | 47 | 22 |
| Forestry | -- | -- | -- | 52 | $32^{*}$ | $37^{*}$ | 50 | 58 | $30^{*}$ |
| Landscape architecture | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70* | -- | $68{ }^{*}$ | -- |
| Fine \& applied arts | 7* | 13* | $9 *$ | 28 | 44 | 31 | 42 | 37 | 36 |
| Applied arts | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56 | 26* | 48 | -- | 51 |
| Music | -- | -- | -- | 34* | $36 *$ | $36^{*}$ | $36^{*}$ | 43 | 29* |
| Other fine \& performing arts | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 42 | 32 | 42 | 41 | 32 |
| Fine Art | -- | -- | -- | s0 | 40 | so | 41 | 41 | 30 |
| Other performing arts | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53* | -- | -- |  |  |
| General arts \& science | -- | -- | -- | 45* | -- | 50* | -- | 58* | -- |
| Health professions | -- | 8 | 4* | 47 | 40 | 71 | 18 | 67 | 22 |
| Dental studies \& research | - | -- | -- | 76 | -- | 94 | -- | 87 | -- |
| Dental specialties | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | 86 | -- | -- | -- |
| Dentistry | -- | -- | -- | 83 | -- | 95 | -- | 92 | -- |
| Medical studies \& research | -- | 16* | -- | 35 | 44 | 73 | 10* | 58 | 28 |
| Basic medical science | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | 41* | -- |
| Medical \& surgical specialties | -- | -- | -- | 65** | -- | 78 | -- | 76 | -- |
| Medical specialties | -- | -- | -- | 67* | -- | 77 | -- | 74 | -- |
| Surgical specialties | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $90 *$ | -- | 90* | -- |
| Medicine | -- | 15* | -- | 30 | 53 | 82 | -- | 54 | 32 |
| Nursing | -- | -- | -- | 45 | 42 | 57 | 33 | ${ }^{66}$ | 24 |
| Pharmacy | -- | -- | -- | 48 | 46 | 80 | -- | 80 | -- |
| Rehabilitation medicine | -- | -- | -- | 53 | 39 | 77 | -- | 71 | 23* |
| Other health professions | -- | -- | -- | 51 | $34^{*}$ | 70 | -- | 69 | -- |
| Medical technology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Optometry | -- | -- | -- | 69* | -- | 89 | -- | 90 | -- |
| Paraclinical sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Public health | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 67* | -- | 72* | -- |
| Others (dental hygiene, etc.) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 74 | -- | 72* | -- |

Table D-s. Job mobility of 1982 university graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by field of study, concluded

|  | Not working in June 84 and/or March 87 |  | Same employer? |  | Same 4 digit S.O.C. occupation? |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Same 8 digit } \\ \text { S.I.C. } \\ \text { induatry? } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Field of study | ```June 84 and March 87 June 84``` | March 87 | Same | Different | Same | Diffe rent | Same | Different |


| Humanities | 7 | 14 | 8 | 37 | 34 | 38 | 35 | 47 | 26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classical and other languages | -- | -- | - | 47 | 24* | 43 | 27* | 52 | -- |
| Classics | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other languages | -- | -- | -- | 47 | 24* | 41* | $30^{*}$ | 53 | -- |
| English language and/or literature | 9* | 15 | 10* | 35 | 31 | 35 | 34 | 47 | 22 |
| French language and/or literature | -- | 18* | -- | 42 | 28 | 39 | 31 | 49 | 22* |
| History | 9* | 14* | -- | 25 | 43 | 27 | 44 | \$6 | 36 |
| Library \& records science | -- | -- | -- | 60 | 28* | 59 | 29* | 66 | -- |
| Library science | -- | -- | -- | 60 | -- | 61 | -- | 65 | -- |
| Other records science | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Linguistics, translation, \& interpretation | -- | -- | -- | 32* | 52 | 45 | 40 | 48 | 42 |
| Linguistics | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54* | 47* | -- | 35* | 45* |
| Translation \& interpretation | -- | -- | -- | \$8* | 51 | 44* | 45* | 49 | 40* |
| Mass media studies | -- | -- | -- | 40 | 39 | 43 | 34 | 53 | $25^{*}$ |
| Journalism | -- | -- | -- | 44* | 49* | 56 | 38* | 70 | -- |
| Other mass communication | -- | -- | -- | 38 | 34 | 38 | 33* | 46 | 25* |
| Philosophy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35* | -- | -- |
| Religious \& theological studies | -- | 13* | -- | 47 | 26 | 46 | 27 | 58 | 14* |
| Religious studies | -- | -- | -- | 46 | 25* | 38* | 33* | 53 | -- |
| Theological studies | -- | -- | -- | 48 | 26* | 52 | -- | 63 | -- |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | $6^{*}$ | 12 | 7* | 44 | 32 | 49 | 26 | 50 | 25 |
| Chemistry | -- | -- | -- | 32* | 32* | 27* | $37^{*}$ | 39** | -- |
| Computer science | -- | -- | -- | 55 | 34 | 69 | 19** | 61 | 28 |
| Geology \& related | -- | -- | -- | $39^{*}$ | 23* | 44 | -- | 46 | -- |
| Mathematics | -- | $13^{*}$ | -- | 38 | \$8 | 44 | 32 | 46 | 29 |
| Physics | -- | -- | -- | 44* | -- | 36* | 30* | 48* | -- |
| Other physical sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Social sciences | 5 | 14 | 7 | 41 | 33 | \$9 | 36 | 50 | 25 |
| Canadian \& area studies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Area studies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Canadian studies | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Economics | -- | 14 | 7* | 37 | 40 | 29 | 49 | 44 | 36 |
| Geography | -- | -- | -- | 42 | 35 | \$6 | 42 | 49 | 28 |
| Law \& jurisprudence | -- | 15 | -- | 45 | 33 | 65 | 17 | 68 | 12* |
| Political science | - | 12* | 14* | 36 | 31 | 30 | 43 | 42 | 31 |
| Psychology | 6* | 17 | 7* | 37 | 38 | 34 | 37 | 42 | 29 |
| Social work \& social welfare | -- | -- | -- | 49 | 31 | 55 | 25 | 64 | 17* |
| Sociology \& criminology | -- | 14* | 11* | 43 | 29 | 35 | 41 | 51 | 22 |
| Criminology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53* | - |
| Sociology | -- | 14* | 11* | 42 | 28 | 32 | 40 | 51 | 22 |
| Other social science | -- | -- | -- | 42 | 21* | 40 | 25* | 12 | 23* |
| Anthropology | -- | -- | -- | 33* | -- | -- | -- | 33* | -- |
| Archaeology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Demography | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Man/environment studies | -- | -- | -- | 41 | 41 | 35* | 48 | 57 | 27* |
| Military studies | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Secretarial studies | -- | -- | -- | 67 | -- | 64* | -- | 67* | -- |
| Other social services | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Table D-4. Job mobility of 1982 bachelor's graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by field of atudy



| Total (all fields) | 5 | 12 | 7 | 43 | 34 | 45 | 33 | 54 | 25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 12 | 18 | 11 | 32 | 28 | 34 | 26 | 39 | 21. |
| Agriculture |  | -- | -- | 46 | 24* | 44 | $26^{*}$ | 49 | $21^{*}$ |
| Animal \& plant science | -- | -- | -- | 37* | -- | 37* | -- | 43* | -- |
| Other agriculture | -- | -- | -- | 52 | -- | 48 | $26 *$ | 53 | -- |
| Biology | 12* | 22 | 11** | 25 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 22 |
| Food \& household science | -- | -- | -- | $34^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ | $37^{*}$ | 28* | 46 | -- |
| Veterinary medicine \& sciences | -- | -- | -- | 57* | -- | 64** | -- | 66* | -- |
| Veterinary medicine | -- | -- | -- | $58 *$ | -- | 70* | -- | 68* | -- |
| Veterinary sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100 | -- | $\cdots$ |
| Other biological sciences | -- | 24* | -- | -- | 28* | 25** | 24* | 26* | 24* |
| Commerce, management \& administration | 3* | 8 | 4* | 44 | 41 | 42 | 44 | 54 | 33 |
| Business, management \& business administration | 3* | 8 | 4* | 43 | 41 | 44 | 42 | 59 | 33. |
| Specialized administration | -- | -- | -- | 51 | 40 | 32 | 59 | 63 | 28* |
| Education | 2* | 9 | 5 | 56 | 28 | 57 | 27 | 69 | 15 |
| Elementary/secondary teacher training | 2* | 8 | 4* | 59 | 27 | 61 | 25 | 72 | 13 |
| Non-teaching field | -- | -- | -- | 65 | $23^{*}$ | 56 | $31 *$ | 78 | -- |
| Physical education, kinesiology, recreation | -- | 10* | -- | 42 | 38 | 42 | 39 | 58 | 26 |
| Kinesiology, etc. | -- | -- | -- | 67 | -- | $4{ }^{*}$ | 39* | 68 | -- |
| Physical Education | -- | 12* | -- | 38 | 42 | 48 | 39 | 85 | 26 |
| Recreation | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other teaching | -- | -- | -- | 62 | -- | 64 | -- | 71 | -- |
| Higher education teacher training | -- | -- | -- | 76 | -- | 72 | -- | 81 | -- |
| Kindergarten teacher training | -- | -- | -- | 54 | -- | 60 | -- | 66 | -- |
| Engineering \& applied acience | -- | 14 | $6 *$ | ${ }^{46}$ | 31. | 39 | 39 | 54 | 24 |
| Architecture | -- | -- | 6* | $3^{37}$ | 42* | $54^{*}$ | -- | 70 | -- |
| Engineering | -- | 15 | $6 *$ | 46 | 30 | 38 | 38. | 52 | 24 |
| Chemical engineering | -- | -- | -- | 54 | -- | $3{ }^{*}$ | $41 *$ | ${ }^{88}$ |  |
| Civil engineering | -- | -- | -- | 42 | 33. | 37 | ${ }^{39}{ }^{*}$ | 49 | $27 *$ |
| Electrical engineering | -- | -- | -- | 62 | 24* | 55 | $30^{+}$ | 68 | -- |
| Mechanical engineering | -- | -- | -- | 45 | 35 | 35 | 44 | 49 | 31 |
| Other engineering | -- | 24 | -- | 38 | 30 | 29 | 38 | 45 | $23^{*}$ |
| Forestry | -- | -- | -- | 53 | 32* | $3{ }^{\text {* }}$ | 52 | ${ }^{59}$ | -- |
| Landscape architecture | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $70 *$ | -- | 69* | -- |
| Fine \& applied arts | -- | 12* | 9* | 27 | 45 | 31 | 42 | 36 | 37 |
| Applied arts | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56 | $26^{*}$ | 48 | - | 51. |
| Music | -- | -- | -- | $33^{*}$ | 37* | 35* | 36* | 42* | $30 *$ |
| Other fine \& performing arts | -- | -- | - | 30 | 42 | 32 | 42 | 41 | 32 |
| Fine art | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 40 | 30* | 41 | 41 | $30^{*}$ |
| Other performing arts | -- | -- | -- | -- | $55^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General arts \& science | -- | -- | -- | 43* | -- | $51^{*}$ | -- | ${ }^{87}{ }^{*}$ | -- |
| Health professions | -- | 7* | 4* | 46 | 41 | 78 | 18 | 67 | 23 |
| Dental studies \& research | -- | -- | -- | 75 | -- | 94 | -- | 87 | -- |
| Dental specialties | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $86^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Dentistry | -- | -- | -- | 83 | -- | 95 | -- | 92 | -- |
| Medical studies \& research | -- | 15* | -- | 33 | 48 | 77 | -- | 53 | 30 |
| Basic medical science | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Medical \& surgical specialties | -- | -- | -- | 61** | -- | 78 | -- | $76 *$ | -- |
| Medical specialties | -- | -- | -- | 66* | -- | $77^{*}$ | -- | $75^{*}$ | -- |
| Surgical specialties | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100 | 100 | -- | 100 | - |
| Medicine | -- | 15* | -- | 29 | 54 | 83 | -- | 53 | 33 |
| Nursing | -- | -- | -- | 45 | 43 | 57 | 33 | 65 | 25 |
| Pharmacy | -- | -- | -- | 48 | 46 | 80 | -- | 81 | -- |
| Rehabilitation medicine | -- | -- | -- | 53 | 40 | 77 | -- | 71 | 24* |
| Other health professions | -. | -- | -- | 53* | -- | 77 | -- | 71 | -- |
| Medical technology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Optometry | -- | -- | -- | $70^{*}$ | -- | 90 | -- | 90 | - |
| Paraclinical sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- |

Table D-4. Job mobility of 1982 bachelor's graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by field of atudy, concluded

|  | Not working in June 84 and/or March 87 |  | Same employer? |  | Same 4 digit S.O.C. occupation? |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Same } 3 \text { digit } \\ \text { S.I.C. } \\ \text { industry? } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Field of study | ```June 84 and March }87\mathrm{ June }8``` | March 87 | Same | Different | Same | Different | Same | Different |


|  | (percent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public health | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Others (dental hygiene, etc.) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 84 | -- | 76* | -- |
| Humanities | 7 | 14 | 9 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 46 | 27 |
| Classical and other languages | -- | -- | -- | 47 | -- | 43* | 27* | 51 | -- |
| Classics | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other languages | -- | -- | -- | $46^{*}$ | -- | 38* | $30^{*}$ | 51 | -- |
| English language and/or literature | 8* | 14** | 11* | 34 | 32 | 35 | 35 | 47 | 23 |
| French language and/or literature | -- | 18** | -- | 40 | 29* | 38 | 32 | 47 | 23* |
| History | 10* | 14* | -- | 24 | 44 | 26 | 44 | 34 | 37 |
| Linguistics, translation, \& interpretation | -- | -- | -- | 33* | 55 | 46 | 43 | 43 | 45 |
| Linguistics | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57* | 49* | -- | -- | 49* |
| Translation \& interpretation | -- | -- | -- | 38* | 54 | 4** | 49** | 49* | 43* |
| Mass media studies | -- | -- | -. | 39 | 39 | 43 | 35 | 52 | $25^{*}$ |
| Journalism | -- | -- | -- | $46^{*}$ | 49* | $55^{*}$ | 40* | 69 | -- |
| Other mass communication | -- | -- | -- | 37 | 35 | 38 | 33* | 45 | $26^{*}$ |
| Philosophy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39** | -- | -- |
| Religious \& theological studies | -- | -- | -- | 47 | 26* | 45 | 27* | 58 | -- |
| Religious studies | -- | -- | -- | 47 | -- | 39* | $33^{*}$ | 55 | -- |
| Theological studies | -- | -- | -- | 46 | -- | 50 | -- | 61 | -- |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | 5* | 12 | 7* | 43 | 33 | 49 | 27 | 50 | 26 |
| Chemistry | -- | -- | -- | 29** | 34* | -- | 40* | $38 *$ | -- |
| Computer science | -- | -- | -- | 54 | 34 | 70 | 18* | 60 | 28 |
| Geology \& related | -- | -- | -- | 38* | -- | 42* | -- | 44* | -- |
| Mathematics | -- | -- | -- | 37 | 39 | 42 | 33 | 45 | 30 |
| Physics | -- | -- | -- | 45* | -- | $38 *$ | -- | $50 *$ | -- |
| Social sciences | 6 | 14 | 7 | 40 | 34 | 38 | 37 | 49 | 26 |
| Econamics | -- | 12* | -- | 37 | 42 | 28 | 51 | 44 | 37 |
| Geography | -. | -- | -- | 41 | 36 | 34 | 43 | 47 | 30 |
| Law \& jurisprudence | -- | 16 | -- | 44 | 34 | 62 | 17 | 68 | 12* |
| Political science | -- | 12* | 15* | 34 | 31 | 30 | 42 | 40 | 32 |
| Psychology | $6^{*}$ | 17 | 7* | 36 | 34 | 33 | 37 | 41 | 30 |
| Social work \& social welfare | -- | -- | -- | 48 | 30 | 52 | 26 | 65 | 15* |
| Sociology \& criminology | -- | 14* | 11* | 42 | 30 | 32 | 41 | 51 | 23 |
| Criminology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sociology | -- | 14* | 12* | 42 | 29 | 32 | 41 | 51 | 22 |
| Other social science | -- | -- | -- | 44 | -- | 42 | 26* | 42 | 26* |
| Anthropology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Archaeology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Demography | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Man/environment studies | -- | -- | -- | 39* | 43* | 31* | 51 | 55 | 28* |
| Military studies | -- | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Secretarial studies | -- | -- | -- | 67 | -- | 64* | -- | 67* | -- |
| Other social services | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Table D-5. Job mobility of 1982 master's graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by field of study

|  | Not working in June 84 and/or March 87 |  |  | Same employer? |  | Same 4 digit 8.O.C. occupation? |  | ```Same 3 digit S.I.C. industry?``` |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Field of atudy | June 84 and March 87 | June 84 | March 87 | Same | Different | Same | $\begin{gathered} \text { Diffe- } \\ \text { rent } \end{gathered}$ | Same | Different |

(percent)

| Total (all fields) | 5 | 10 | 4 | 87 | 24 | 52 | s0 | 64 | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 14* | 21 | -- | 42 | 16 | 33 | 25 | 44 | 15* |
| Agriculture | -- | -- | -- | 57 | -- | $3{ }^{\text {* }}$ | -- | 85 | -- |
| Biology | -- | 26* | -- | 43 | -- | 35 | 21* | 47 | -- |
| Other biological sciences | -- | -- | -- | $28 *$ | -- | 28 | -- | $26^{*}$ | $25^{*}$ |
| Commerce, management \& administration | $2 *$ | 5 | 3* | 59 | 32 | 50 | 41 | 68 | 25 |
| Business, management \& business administration | 2* | 4 | 3* | 58 | 32 | 60 | 12 | 65 | 26 |
| Specialized administration | -- | -- | -- | 59 | 28 | 51 | 36 | 71 | 17* |
| Education | 2* | 4 | 4 | 77 | 13 | 64 | 25 | 83 | 7 |
| Elementary/secondary teacher training | -- | 6* | -- | 76 | 10* | 68 | 28 | 80 | 7* |
| Non-teaching field | -- | 3* | 3* | 78 | 14 | 67 | 25 | 86 | 6 |
| Physical education, kinesiology, recreation | -- | -- | -- | 58 | -- | 48 | $35^{*}$ | 66 | -- |
| Kinesiology, etc. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Physical Education | -- | -- | -- | 65 | -- | 52 | -- | 70 | -- |
| Recreation | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other teaching | -- | -- | -- | 71 | -- | 58 | -- | 75 | -- |
| Higher education teacher training | -- | -- | -- | 93 | -- | 75 | -- | 98 | -- |
| Kindergarten teacher training | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering \& applied acience | $7^{*}$ | 12 | -- | 51 | 25 | 48 | 28 | 58 | 18 |
| Architecture | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $61 *$ | -- | 88 | -- |
| Engineering | 7* | 13 | -- | 53 | 23 | 48. | 29 | 58 | 18 |
| Chemical engineering | -- | -- | -- | 39** | -- | $41^{*}$ | -- | ${ }^{38} 8^{*}$ | -- |
| Civil engineering | -- | -- | -- | 55 | 20* | 45 | $31 *$ | 62 | -- |
| Electrical engineering | -- | -- | -- | 57 | 22* | 55. | $24 *$ | ${ }^{62}$ | -- |
| Mechanical engineering | -- | -- | -- | 44* | -- | $44^{*}$ | -- | 49* | - |
| Other engineering | -- | -. | -- | 56 | 24* | 48 | 32* | 61 | 19* |
| Fine \& applied arts | -- | -- | -- | $34 *$ | $36 *$ | $37^{*}$ | $36^{*}$ | 42 | 28* |
| Applied arts | -- | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | 4* | -- | -- | -- |
| Music | -- | -- | -- | $43^{*}$ | -- | 43* | -- | 49** | -- |
| Other fine \& performing arts | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- | $38^{*}$ | -- | 39** | $38^{*}$ | -- |
| Fine art | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40* | -- | 41* | 37* | -- |
| Other performing arts | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Health professions | - | 11* | -- | 53 | 27 | 61 | 20 | 67 | 14 |
| Dental studies \& research | -- | -- | -- | 100 | -- | 93 | -- | 100 | -- |
| Dental specialties | -- | -- | -- | 100 | -- | 93 | -- | 100 | -- |
| Medical studies \& research | -- | 23* | -- | 45 | 20* | 47 | 19* | 54 | -- |
| Basic medical science | -- | -- | -- | 31* | -- | $29^{*}$ | $28^{*}$ | 37* | -- |
| Medical \& surgical specialties | -- | -- | -- | 72 | -- | 78 | -- | 75 | -- |
| Medical specialties | -- | -- | -- | 67 | -- | 75 | -- | 72 | -- |
| Surgical specialties | -- | -- | -- | 92 | -- | 92 | - | 92 | -- |
| Medicine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $68{ }^{*}$ | -- |
| Nursing | -- | -- | -- | 62 | 38* | 60 | 40* | 76 | -- |
| Pharmacy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $\square$ | -- |
| Rehabilitation medicine | -- | -- | -- | 53 | 34* | 76 | -- | 71 | -- |
| Other health professions | -- | -- | -- | 50 | $30^{*}$ | 63 | -- | 71 | -- |
| Medical technology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Optometry | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Paraclinical sciences | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Public health | -- | -- | -- | 48 | 40* | 70 | -- | 74 | -- |
| Others (dental hygiene, etc.) | -- | -- | -- | 77 | -- | 68 | -- | 83 | -- |
| Humanities | 6 | 14 | 5* | 48 | 26 | 50 | 25 | 56 | 18 |
| Classical and other languages | -- | -- | -- | 53 | -- | 44* | -- | 58 | -- |
| Classics | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other languages | -- | -- | -- | 59 | -- | $50^{*}$ | -- | 66 | -- |
| English language and/or literature | -- | $26^{*}$ | -- | 38 | 24* | 40 | $23^{*}$ | 47 | -- |
| French language and/or literature | -- | -- | -- | 56 | -- | 52 | -- | 63 | $\cdots$ |
| History | -- | -- | -- | $39^{*}$ | $35^{*}$ | $38{ }^{*}$ | 41 | 48 | $31^{*}$ |

Table D-5. Job mobility of 1982 master's graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by field of etudy, concluded

| Field of study | Not working in June 84 and/or March 87 |  |  | Same employer? |  | Same 4 digit S.O.C. occupation? |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Same 3 digit } \\ \text { S.1.C. } \\ \text { induatry? } \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 84 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 87 \end{gathered}$ | June 84 | March 87 | Same | Different | Same | Diffe rent | Same | Different |



Table D-6. Job mobility of 1982 doctoral graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by field of study

| Field of study | Not working in June 84 and/or March 87 |  |  | Same employer? |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Same } 4 \text { digit } \\ & \text { S.O.C. } \\ & \text { occupation? } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Some \$ digit } \\ \text { S.I.C. } \\ \text { industry? } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 84 and March 87 | June 84 | March 87 | Same | Different | Same | Different | Same | Diffe rent |
|  |  |  |  | (percent) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (all fieldr) | 3 | 5 | 4 | 62 | 25 | 62 | 26 | 72 | 16 |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | -- | -- | 7* | 51 | 31 | 57 | 25 | 65 | 17 |
| Agriculture | -- | -- | -- | 66 | -- | $56 *$ | -- | 66 | -- |
| Biology | -- | -- | -- | 48 | 37 | 53 | 33 | 69 | 18* |
| Other biological sciences | -- | -- | -- | 47 | $28 *$ | 62 | -- | 54 | $21^{*}$ |
| Biochemistry | -- | -- | -- | 49* | $51 *$ | 68 | -- | 49* | $51 *$ |
| Biophysics | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zoology | -- | -- | -- | $43^{*}$ | -- | 55 | -- | 55 | -- |
| Commerce, management \& administration Business, management \& business administration | - | -- | -- | 88 | -- | 100 | -- | 100 | -- |
|  | n | -- | -- | 88 | -- | 100 | -- | 100 | -- |
| Education | -- | -- | -- | 78 | 17 | 69 | 21 | 80 | 11* |
| Elementary/secondary teacher training | -- | -- | -- | 62 | -- | 58 | -- | 64 | -- |
| Non-teaching field | -- | -- | -- | 76 | 18 | 72 | 23 | 85 | $10^{*}$ |
| Physical education, kinesiology, recreation | -- | -- | -- | 70 | -- | 70 | -- | 70 | -- |
| Engineering \& applied science | -- | -- | -- | 71 | 19 | 68 | 20 | 74 | $16^{*}$ |
| Engineering | -- | -- | -- | 72 | 18* | 70 | 19** | 75 | $14 *$ |
| Chemical engineering | -- | -- | -- | 64 | -- | 65 | -- | 61 | -- |
| Civil engineering | -- | -- | -- | 59* | -- | $58 *$ | -- | 78 | -- |
| Electrical engineering | -- | -- | -- | 95 | -- | 87 | -- | 95 | -- |
| Mechanical engineering | -- | -- | -- | 75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other engineering | -- | -- | -- | 62 | -- | 61 | -- | 62 | -- |
| Fine d applied arts | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Health professions | -- | 14* | -- | 45 | 28 | 43 | 28 | 53 | 18** |
| Medical studies \& research | -- | -- | -- | 53 | 34 | 54 | 34 | 65 | $22 *$ |
| Basic medical science | -- | -- | -- | 48 | 38 | 48 | 38 | 61 | $24 *$ |
| Medicine | -- | -- | -- | $60^{*}$ | -- | $60^{*}$ | -- | $60^{*}$ | -- |
| Other health professions | $28^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $32^{*}$ | -- |
| Humanities | -- | -- | -- | 58 | 30 | 61 | 27 | 71 | 17 |
| Classical and other languages | -- | -- | -- | - | 52 | $48^{*}$ | $3{ }^{*}$ | $48^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ |
| English language and/or literature | -- | -- | - - | 46 | $35^{*}$ | 56 | -- | 63 | -- |
| French language and/or literature | -- | -- | -- | 77 | -- | 62 | -- | 84 | -- |
| History | -- | -- | -- | 87 | -- | 78 | -- | 86 | -- |
| Philosophy | -- | -- | -- | 53 | $35^{*}$ | 59 | $29^{*}$ | 65 | -- |
| Religious \& theological studies | -- | -- | -- | 72 | -- | 63 | -- | 81 | -- |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | -- | -- | -- | 58 | 34 | 63 | 29 | 72 | 20 |
| Chemistry | -- | -- | -- | 75 | 20* | 70 | 25* | 75 | 20* |
| Computer acience | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Geology \& related | -- | -- | -- | 83 | -- | 90 | -- | 91 | -- |
| Mathematics | -- | -- | -- | 32* | 47* | 63 | -- | 71 | -- |
| Physics | -- | -- | -- | 56 | 34* | 51 | 39 | 61 | 29* |
| Social sciences | -- | -- | -- | 71 | 23 | 64 | 29 | 78 | 15 |
| Economics | -- | -- | -- | 68 | 32* | 64 | 36* | 89 | -- |
| Geography | -- | -- | -- | 82 | -- | 90 | -- | 100 | -- |
| Political acience | -- | -- | -- | 79 | -- | 61* | -- | 88 | -- |
| Psychology | -- | -- | -- | 64 | 30 | 57 | 37 | 71 | 22 |
| Sociology \& criminology | -- | -- | -- | 76 | -- | 76 | -- | 76 | -- |
| Other social science | -- | -- | -- | 70 | -- | 48* | 37* | 70 | -- |
| Anthropology | -- | -- | -- | 78 | -- | $47^{*}$ | -- | 73 | -- |
| Archaeology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Man/environment studies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Table D-7. Job mobility of 1982 trade/vocational graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by occupation

| Selected occupation groups (S.O.C. 2, 3 and 4 digit occupations) |  | Numberinoccu-pation inJune1984 | Where were June 1984 workers in March 1987 |  |  |  | Where did March 1987 workers come from |  |  |  | Number in occupation March 1987 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Same occu. pation | Leav <br> Total leaving | ing occup <br> Changed occupations | tion <br> Not employed in March 1987 |  | New entra <br> Total entering | ants to o From different occupation June 1984 | cupation <br> Not employed in sune 1984 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |  | \% |
| All occu | cupations | 38,843 | 55 | 45 | 27 | 17 | 53 | 47 | 26 | 21 | 40,743 | 5 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 1,550 | 48 | 52 | 39 | 14* | 29 | 71 | 52 | 19 | 2,599 | 68 |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | 491 | 50 | 50 | 39* | -- | 39 | 61 | 53 | -- | 640 | 30 |
| 1142 | Services Management Occupations | 172 | 51* | 49* | -- | *- | -- | 79 | 58 | -- | 421 | 145 |
| 1149 | Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c. | 192 | -- | 80 | 61* | -- | -- | 86 | 71 | -- | 282* | 47* |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial officers | 306* | 47* | 53* | 39* | -- | 29* | 71 | 43 | 28* | 505 | 65* |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 1,225 | 65 | 35 | 23 | 12* | 59 | 41 | 28 | 14* | 1,375 | 12 |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 172 | 50* | 50* | 50* | -- | - | 68 | 51* | -- | 268 | 56 |
| 216 | Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | 471 | 56 | 44 | 31* | -- | 58 | 42* | 30* | - | 460 | -2 |
| 2163 | Draughting Occupations | 187 | 62* | -- | -- | -- | 55* | 45* | -- | -- | 218 | 16 |
| 2165 | Engineering Technologists and Technicians | 251 | 54* | 46* | 40* | - - | -- | -. | - | -- | .. | -- |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 460 | 77 | .- | -- | -- | 62 | 38* | 26* | -- | 570 | 24 |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 443 | 79 | -- | -- | -- | 65 | 35* | 23** | -- | 540 | 22 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related fields | 349* | 39* | 61 | 40* | -- | 33* | 67 | 37* | 30* | 418 | 20* |
| 233 | Occupations in Social Work and Related fields | 221 | -- | 72 | 48* | -- | -. | 74 | 43* | -- | 239 | 8 |
| 2333 | Occupations in Welfare and Community Services | 174 | -- | 74 | 52* | - | -- | -- | -. | -- | -. | -. |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 530 | 56 | 44 | 28* | -- | 47 | 53 | 34* | -- | 639 | 20 |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 236 | 61 | -- | -- | - | 40* | 60 | 39* | $\cdots$ | 367 | 55 |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 162 | 69* | $\cdots$ | - | -- | 46* | 54** | * | - | 244 | 50 |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 280* | .- | 65 | 51* | -- | 42* | 58* | * 42* | - | 230 | -18* |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 2,803 | 79 | 21 | 11* | 10* | 80 | 20 | 11* | 9* | 2,790 | 0 |
| 313 | Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 2,288 | 68 | 32 | 22 | 10* | 70 | 30 | 20 | 10* | 2,261 | -1 |
| 3131 | Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Murses-in-Training | 472 | 75 | 25* | -- | - - | 64 | $36^{*}$ | -- | -- | 564 | 19 |
| 3134 | Registered Nursing Assistants | 881 | 74 | 26* | 17* | - | 82 | 18* | -- | -* | 802 | -9 |
| 3135 | Mursing Attendants | 640 | 67 | 33* | 24* | -- | 67 | 33* | 22* | -- | 648 | 1 |
| 315/316 | Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 497 | 74 | 26* | = | -- | 71 | 29* | = | -- | 514 | 3 |
| 3158 | Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants | 338* | 75 | -- | -- | -- | 86 | - - | -- | -- | 291* | -14* |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 481 | 40* | 60 | 39* | -- | 44* | 56 | 31* | -- | 440 | -8 |
| 331 | Occupations in Fine and Cormercial Art, Photography and Related | 235 | -- | 67 | -- | -- | -- | $53^{*}$ | -- | -- | 182 | -22 |

Table D-7. Job mobility of 1982 trade/vocational graduates between June 1984 and Harch 1987, by occupation, continued


Table D-7. Job mobility of 1982 trade/vocational graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by occupation, concluded


[^19]Table D-8. Job mobility of 1982 college graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by occupation


Table D-8. Job mobility of 1982 college graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by occupation

| Selected occupation groups (S.O.C. 2,3 and 4 digit occupations) |  | Number in occupation in June 1984 | Where were June 1984 workers in March 1987 |  |  |  | Where did March 1987 workers come from |  |  |  | Number \%in inoccu- changepation occu-March pational1987 group |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Same occupation | Leavi <br> Total leaving | ing occup <br> Changed occupations |  | Same occupation | New ent <br> Total entering | rants to from different occupation June 1984 | cupation <br> Not employed in June 1984 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |  | \% |
| 234 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence | 117 | 66* | -- | -- | -- | $62^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | 125 | 6 |
| 2349 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence, n.e.c. | 105 | 62* | -- | -- | -- | 58* | -- | -- | -- | 113 | 7 |
| 235 | Occupations in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences | 168 | 54* | 46* | -- | -- | 59* | 41* | $\cdots$ | - | 164 | -3 |
| 239 | Other Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 457 | 51 | 49 | 47 | $\cdots$ | 60 | 40 | 35* | -- | 390 | -15 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 1,701 | 65 | 35 | 21 | 14 | 54 | 46 | 30 | 15 | 2,050 | 21 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81 | 63 | .- | 148 | -- |
| 2719 | University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | - | -- | -- | - - | *- | -- | 75 | 66* | -- | 105 | - |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 876 | 55 | 45 | 30 | 14* | 50 | 50 | 34 | 16* | 966 | 10 |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 595 | 59 | 41 | 30 | - | 52 | 48 | 29 | 19* | 665 | 12 |
| 2739 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 219 | 48* | 52 | - | -- | 48* | 52 | 44* | -- | 221 | 1 |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 750 | 58 | 42 | 29 | 14* | 47 | 53 | 39 | 14* | 936 | 25 |
| 2791 | Community College and Vocational School reachers | 43 | , | -- | - | -- | -- | 70 | 57 | -- | 174 | -- |
| 2795 | Teachers of Exceptions Students, n.e.c. | 435 | 61 | 39 | 22* | - | 65 | 35* | 28* | -- | 420 | -3 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 8,584 | 87 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 87 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 8,539 | -1 |
| 311 | Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 188 | 73 | - | - | -- | 66 | 34* | -- | $\cdots$ | 210 | 12 |
| $313$ | Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 6,006 | 83 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 84 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 5.930 | -1 |
| $3131$ | Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training | 5,233 | 87 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 91 | 9 | 2* | 7 | 5,000 | -4 |
| 3134 | Registered Nursing Assistants | 209 | 53 | 47* | - | .- | 60 | 40* | -- | -- | 195 | -7 |
| 3135 | Nursing Attendants | 177 | 49* | 51* | 42* | - | 37* | 63 | $47 *$ | -- | 235 | 33 |
| 315/316 | Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 2,389 | 79 | 21 | 14 | 7* | 78 | 22 | 12 | 9 | 2,398 | 0 |
| 3156 | Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians | 749 | 85 | 15* | -- | -- | 79 | 21* | -- | 12* | 803 | 7 |
| 3158 | Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants | 947 | 81 | 19** | 11* | - | 89 | 11* | -- | -. | 855 | $-10$ |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 1,697 | 67 | 33 | 26 | 7* | 61 | 39 | 26 | 13 | 1,879 | 11 |
| 331 | Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | 1,002 | 67 | 33 | 26 | -- | 58 | 42 | 31 | 11* | 1,174 | 17 |
| 3313 | Product and Interior Designers | 374 | 62 | 38* | 28* | -- | 58 | 42 | 34* | -- | 411 | 10 |
| 3314 | Advertising and Illustrating Artists | 463 | 72 | 28* | 25* | - | 60 | 40 | 30 | -- | 561 | 21 |
| 333 | Occupations in Performing and Audio-visual Arts | 221 | 44* | 56 | 42* | -- | 37* | 63 | 40* | -- | 275 | 24 |
| 335 | Occupations in Writing | 244 | 68 | 32* | -- | -- | 68 | $32^{*}$ | -- | -- | 253 | 4 |
| 3351 | Writers and Editors | 237 | 70 | -- |  | -. | 71 | - | - | - | 242 | 2 |
| 336/337 | Occupations in Sports and Recreation | 229 | 41* | 59 | 57 | -- | 53** | 47* | -- | -- | 175 | -23 |


| Selected occupation groups (S.O.C. 2, 3 and 4 digit occupations) |  | Numberinoccu-pation inJune1984 | Where were June 1984 workers in March 1987 |  |  |  | Where did March 1987 workers cone from |  |  |  | Number <br> in occupation March 1987 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Same occupetion | Leavi <br> Total leaving | ing occupa <br> Changed occupations | tion <br> Not employed in March 1987 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Same } \\ \text { occu- } \\ \text { pation } \end{array}\right\|$ | New ent <br> Total enter. ing | rants to oc From different occupation June 1984 | cupation <br> Not employed in June 1984 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |  | \% |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 9,345 | 61 | 39 | 28 | 11 | 70 | 30 | 19 | 11 | 8,277 | -11 |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 3,111 | 60 | 40 | 30 | 10 | 64 | 36 | 26 | 10 | 2,929 | -6 |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | 2,952 | 60 | 40 | 30 | 10 | 65 | 35 | 25 | 9 | 2,742 | -7 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 2,589 | 36 | 64 | 52 | 13 | 45 | 55 | 46 | 9* | 2,074 | -20 |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Account ing Clerks | 1,516 | 40 | 60 | 48 | 12* | 49 | 51 | 43 | -- | 1,236 | -18 |
| 4133 | Cashiers and Tellers | 830 | 33 | 67 | 51 | 96* | 52 | 48 | 34 | -- | 536 | -35 |
| 414 | Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 932 | 40 | 60 | 55 | .. | 50 | 50 | 36 | 15* | 759 | -19 |
| 4143 | Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 879 | 41 | 59 | 53 | -- | 52 | 48 | 34 | 14* | 702 | -20 |
| 415 | Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupations | 450 | 25* | 75 | 64 | -- | 22* | 78 | 65 | -- | 537 | 19 |
| 416 | Library, File and Correspondence Clerks and Related Occupations | 283 | 47 | 53 | 50 | -- | 56 | 44* | 37* | -- | 239 | -16 |
| 417 | Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupations | 528 | 37 | 63 | 47 | -- | 41 | 59 | 51 | -- | 481 | -9 |
| 4171 | Reception and Information Clerks | 409 | 38 | 62 | 44 | -- | 43 | 57 | 51 | -- | 369 | -10 |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 1,450 | 34 | 66 | 54 | 12* | 40 | 60 | 46 | 14* | 1,256 | $=13$ |
| 4197 | General Office Clerks | 492 | 30* | 70 | 65 | -- | 35* | 65 | 49 | -. | 427 | -13 |
| 4199 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 482 | 32* | 68 | 58 | -- | 35 | 65 | 54 | -- | 456 | -5 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 2,867 | 52 | 48 | 40 | 8 | 48 | 52 | 40 | 11 | 3,120 | 9 |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities | 2,193 | 38 | 62 | 54 | 9* | 38 | 62 | 48 | 13 | 2,187 | 0 |
| 5133 | Commercial Travellers | 488 | 51 | 49 | 42 | -- | 47 | 53 | 44 | - | 534 | 9 |
| 5135 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 1,414 | 35 | 65 | 57 | $8{ }^{*}$ | 42 | 58 | 43 | 15* | 1,186 | -16 |
| 517 | Sales Occupations, Services | 538 | 55 | 45 | 39 | -- | 37 | 63 | 56 | -- | 809 | 50 |
| 5171 | Insurance Sales Occupations | 201 | 73 | - | - | -- | 48 | 52 | 43 | - | 308 | 53 |
| 519 | Other Sales Occupations | 134 | -- | 67 | 55* | - | -. | $61 *$ | 55* | -- | 123 | -8 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 2,949 | 52 | 48 | 37 | 11 | 64 | 36 | 26 | 10 | 2,429 | -18 |
| 611 | Protective Service Occupations | 895 | 63 | 37 | 33 | -. | 61 | 39 | 31 | -- | 935 | 4 |
| 6112 | Police Officers and Detectives, Government | 403 | 91 | - | -- | -- | 70 | $30 *$ | 24* | -- | 527 | 31 |
| 6115 | Guards and Related Security Occupations | 241 | 39* | 61 | 56 | -- | 46* | 54 | 43* | -- | 199 | -17 |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | 959 | 27 | 73 | 58 | 15* | 44 | 56 | 41 | 15* | 596 | -38 |
| 6121 | Chefs and Cooks | 206 | - | 67 | 49* | -- | 37* | 63 | 47* | -- | 195 | -5 |
| 6125 | Food and Beverage Serving Occupations | 527 | $17 *$ | 83 | 66 | 17* | 55* | 45* | -- | -- | 160 | -70 |
| 613 | Occupations in Lodging and Other Accommodation | - | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | - | - |
| 614 | Personal Service Occupations | 661 | 46 | 54 | 41 | -- | 57 | 43 | 36 | -- | 539 | -18 |
| 619 | Other Service Occupations | 310 | 33* | 67 | 62 | -- | 46* | 54 | 33* | -- | 234 | -24 |

Table D-8. Job mobility of 1982 college graduates between June 9984 and March 1987, by occupation, concluded


[^20]| Selected occupation groups (S.O.C. 2, 3 and 4 digit occupations) |  | Numberinoccu-pation inJune1984 | Where were June 1984 workers in March 1987 |  |  |  | Where did March 1987 workers cone from |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Same <br> occupation | Leavi <br> Total leaving | ing occup <br> Changed occupations | tion <br> Not employed in March 1987 |  | New ent <br> Total entering | rants to o From different occupation June 1984 | cupation <br> Not empl oyed in June 1984 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |  | \% |
| All occ | cupations | 80,176 | 68 | 32 | 24 | 8 | 63 | 37 | 23 | 14 | 85,430 | 7 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 14,440 | 73 | 27 | 20 | 7 | 57 | 43 | 34 | 9 | 18,893 | 31 |
| 1130 | General Managers and Other Senior Officials | 534 | 50 | 50 | 35* | -- | 33* | 67 | 59 | -- | 819 | 53 |
| 1131 | Management Occupations, Natural Sciences and Engineering |  | - | -- | … | -- | -- | 81 | 76 | -- | 479 | -- |
| 1133 | Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields | 821 | 61 | 39 | 33* | -- | 43 | 57 | 51 | -- | 1,167 | 42 |
| 1134 | Administrators in Medicine and Heal th | 472 | 38* | 62 | 56 | -- | 44* | 56 | 51* | -- | 411 | -13 |
| 1135 | Financial Management Occupations | 853 | 37 | 63 | 61 | -- | 27* | 73 | 71 | -- | 1,160 | 36 |
| 1136 | Personnel and Industrial Relations Management Occupations | 317 | -- | 76 | 64 | -- | -- | 87 | 74 | $\cdots$ | 589 | 86 |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | 1,373 | 33 | 67 | 61 | -- | 19 | 81 | 70 | 10* | 2,365 | 72 |
| 1142 | Services Management Occupations | 622 | 45 | 55 | 49 | -- | 41* | 59 | 48 | -- | 694 | 12 |
| 1143 | Production Management Occupations | 365 | -- | 81 | 74 | -- | -- | 85 | 79 | -- | 474 | 30 |
| 1149 | Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c. | 638 | 47 | 53 | 46 | - | 27* | 73 | 65 | -- | 1,123 | 76 |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial officers | 4,651 | 63 | 37 | 33 | -- | 60 | 40 | 30 | 10 | 4,918 | 6 |
| 1174 | Personnel and Related officers | 727 | $27^{*}$ | 73 | 54 | -- | 31* | 69 | 68 | -- | 665 | -9 |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | 1.449 | 37 | 63 | 50 | -- | 26 | 74 | 59 | 15* | 2,138 | 48 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 9,959 | 71 | 29 | 21 | 9 | 69 | 31 | 14 | 17 | 10,331 | 4 |
| 211 | Occupations in Physical Sciences | 1,073 | 49 | 51 | 36 | -- | 46 | 54 | 28* | 26* | 1,134 | 6 |
| 2117 | Physical Sciences Technologists and Technicians | 305 | $\cdots$ | 71 | 54* | -- | -- | 66 | - | -- | 257 | -16 |
| 213 | occupations in Life Sciences | 767 | 39* | 61 | 46 | -- | 41 | 59 | 35* | 25* | 725 | -5 |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 4,335 | 53 | 47 | 38 | 8* | 50 | 50 | 33 | 17 | 4,645 | 7 |
| 2143 | Civil Engineers | 742 | 51 | 49 | 41 | -- | 40 | 60 | 31* | 29** | 950 | 28 |
| 2144 | Electrical Engineers | 966 | 71 | $29 *$ | 25 | -- | 68 | 32* | 20* | -- | 1,006 | 4 |
| 2145 | Industrial Engineers | 354 | 47* | 53* | 46* | -- | 33* | 67 | 59 | -- | 507 | 43 |
| 2147 | Mechanical Engineers | 409 | 57 | 43* | $36 *$ | - | 47* | 53 | 40* | -- | 498 | 22 |
| 216 | Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | 656 | 36* | 64 | 59 | -- | 47* | 53 | $36^{*}$ | -- | 525 | -20 |
| 2165 | Engineering Technologists and Technicians | 284 | -- | 65 | $59^{*}$ | -- | - - | 58 * | =. | -- | 249 | -12 |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 3,126 | 67 | 33 | 28 | -- | 64 | 36 | 24 | 12* | 3,299 | 6 |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 2,898 | 69 | 31 | 26 | -* | 66 | 34 | 22 | 12* | 3,040 | 5 |

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and Mational Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

| Selected occupation groups (S.O.C. 2, 3 and 4 digit occupations) |  | $\qquad$ | Where were June 1984 workers in March 1987 |  |  |  | Where did March 1987 workers come from |  |  |  | Number \%in inoccu changepation occu-March pational1987 group |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Same occupation | Total leaving | ing occupa <br> Changed occupations | tion <br> Not employed in March 1987 |  | New ent <br> Total <br> entering | rants to oc From different occupation June 1984 | cupation <br> Not employed in June 1984 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |  | \% |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 8,388 | 67 | 33 | 25 | 8 | 64 | 36 | 19 | 17 | 8,895 | 6 |
| 231 | Occupations in Social Sciences | 1,620 | 36 | 64 | 55 | -- | 39 | 61 | 39 | 22* | 1,490 | -8 |
| 2311 | Economists | 797 | 39 | 61 | 53 | -* | 45 | 55 | 41* | -- | 694 | -13 |
| 233 | Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | 2,518 | 52 | 48 | 38 | 10* | 54 | 46 | 32 | 14* | 2,433 | -3 |
| 2331 | Social Workers | 1,616 | 61 | 39 | 29 | .- | 58 | 42 | 28 | 14* | 1,713 | 6 |
| 2333 | Occupations in Welfare and Community Services | 825 | 39 | 61 | 51 | -- | 52 | 48 | 35* | - | 608 | - 26 |
| 234 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence | 2,898 | 71 | 29 | 26 | -- | 60 | 40 | 24 | 16 | 3,422 | 18 |
| 2343 | Lawyers \& Notaries | 2,279 | 83 | 17* | 14* | - - | 65 | 35 | 19 | 17 | 2,944 | 29 |
| 2349 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence, n.e.c. | 611 | -- | 75 | 69 | -- | 32* | 68 | 56 | -- | 473 | -23 |
| 235 | Occupations in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences | 811 | 54 | 46 | 36* | -- | 53 | 47 | 25* | 22* | 840 | 4 |
| 2351 | Librarians, Archivists and Conservators | 564 | 66 | 34* | -- | - | 57 | 43* | , | 22 | 665 | 18 |
| 239 | Other Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 540 | 43* | 57 | 50 | .- | 33* | 67 | 53 | -- | 707 | 31 |
| 25 | Occupations in Religion | 466 | 78 | -- | -- | -- | 67 | 33* | -- | $\cdots$ | 542 | 16 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 20,523 | 81 | 19 | 13 | 6 | 75 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 22,353 | 9 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | 2,138 | 38 | 62 | 48 | 14* | 32 | 68 | 32 | 36 | 2,560 | 20 |
| 2711 | University Teachers | 767 | 60 | 40 | 33* | -- | 30 | 70 | 36 | 34 | 1,541 | 101 |
| 2719 | University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 1.371 | 25* | 75 | 57 | 18* | 34 | 66 | 26* | 39 | 1,019 | -26 |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 14,798 | 76 | 24 | 18 | 5 | 70 | 30 | 21 | 9 | 16.159 | 9 |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 8,175 | 81 | 19 | 13 | 5* | 76 | 24 | 17 | 7 | 8,804 | 8 |
| 2733 | Secondary School Teachers | 4,825 | 78 | 22 | 17 | 5* | 69 | 31 | 22 | 9 | 5,495 | 14 |
| 2739 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 1,797 | 48 | 52 | 46 | -- | 47 | 53 | 38 | 14* | 1,859 | 3 |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 3,586 | 50 | 50 | 45 | -- | 51 | 49 | 35 | 13 | 3,632 | 1 |
| 2791 | Community College and Vocational School Teachers | 972 | 53 | 47 | 42 | -- | 56 | 44 | 26* | .- | 903 | -7 |
| 2793 | Post-secondary School Teachers, n.e.c. | 311 | 45* | 55* | -- | -- | -- | 74 | 62 | .- | 546 | $\sqrt{75}$ |
| 2795 | Teachers of Exceptions Students, n.e.c. | 1,578 | 52 | 48 | 45 | -* | 71 | 29* | 22* | -- | 1,183 | -25 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 7,220 | 82 | 18 | 13 | 6* | 78 | 22 | 7 | 15 | 7,595 | 5 |
| 311 | Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 2,203 | 88 | 12* | -- | -- | 68 | 32 | 11* | 21 | 2,868 | 30 |
| 3111 | Physicians and Surgeons | 1,445 | 90 | -. | -- | -- | 67 | 33 | - | 25 | 1.954 | 35 |
| 3113 | Dentists | 522 | 92 | -- | -- | - | 75 | 25* | -- | -- | 643 | 23 |
| 313 | Mursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 3,353 | 67 | 33 | 27 | - | 73 | 27 | 16 | 11* | 3,086 | -8 |

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

| Selected occupation groups (S.0.c. 2, 3 and 4 digit occupations) |  | Number in occupation in June 1984 | Where were June 1984 workers in March 1987 |  |  |  | Where did March 1987 workers come from |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nunber } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { occu- } \\ & \text { pat ion } \\ & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Same occupation | Leavi <br> Total leaving | Changed occupations | tion <br> Not employed in March 1987 | Same occupation | New ent <br> Total entering | rants to occ <br> From <br> diffe- <br> rent <br> occu- <br> pation <br> June 1984 | cupation <br> Not employed in June 1984 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |  | \% |
| 3131 | Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training | 1,894 | 69 | 31 | 24 | -- | 79 | 21* | -- | 12* | 1,656 | -13 |
| 3137 | Physiotherapists | 538 | 88 | -- | -- | -- | 88 | -- | - | -- | 550 | 2 |
| 315/316 | Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 1,663 | 75 | 25 | 17* | -- | 76 | 24 | 12* | 12* | 1,641 | -9 |
| 3151 | Pharmacists | 715 | 85 | -- | -- | -- | 92 | -- | -- | -- | 652 | -9 |
| 3156 | Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians | 306 | $48^{*}$ | 52* | -- | -- | 54* | 46* | -- | -- | 273 | -11 |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Dccupations | 2,649 | 57 | 43 | 34 | 9* | 45 | 55 | 41 | 14 | 3,380 | 28 |
| 331 | Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | 401 | 63 | 37* | -- | -- | 48 | 52 | 39** | -- | 528 | 32 |
| 3314 | Advertising and Jllustrating Artists | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 72 | 54* | -- | 244 | -- |
| 333 | Occupations in Performing and Audio-visual Arts | 374 | 45* | 55* | 43* | - | 34* | 66 | 44* | -- | 501 | 34 |
| 335 | Occupations in Writing | 1,216 | 59 | 41 | 35 | -- | 48 | 52 | 40 | 13* | 1,531 | 26 |
| 3351 | Writers and Editors | 864 | 57 | 43 | 37 | -- | 40 | 60 | 45 | 15* | 1,248 | 45 |
| 336/337 | Occupations in Sports and Recreation | 656 | -- | 75 | 65 | - | -- | 80 | 66 | ** | 818 | 25 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 5,884 | 38 | 62 | 53 | 9 | 44 | 56 | 37 | 19 | 5,202 | -12 |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 1,010 | 42 | 58 | 39 | 20* | 44 | 56 | 37 | 19* | 1,004 | -1 |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | 954 | 43 | 57 | 39 | -- | 47 | 53 | 32* | 21* | 920 | -4 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 1,861 | 23 | 77 | 73 | -- | 34 | 66 | 49 | 17* | 1,264 | -32 |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | 1,098 | 26* | 74 | 68 | - | 41* | 59 | 43 | - | 723 | -34 |
| 4133 | Cashiers and Tellers | 465 | -- | 83 | 79 | -- | -- | -- | - - | -- | - |  |
| 414 | Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 517 | -- | 79 | 77 | -- | -- | 81 | 61 | -- | 578 | 12 |
| 4143 | Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 459 | -- | 77 | 76 | -- | -- | 79 | 55 | - | 493 | 7 |
| 415 | Material Recording, scheduling and Distributing Occupations | 331 | - | 76 | 70 | -- | -- | 82 | 74 | -- | 448 | 35 |
| 416 | Library, File and Correspondence Clerks and Related Occupations | 276 | 60* | .- | -- | -- | 59* | -- | -- | ** | 281 | 2 |
| 417 | Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupations | 430 | -- | 85 | 78 | -- | -- | 76 | 60* | -- | 291 | -32 |
| 4171 | Reception and Information Clerks | 269 | $\cdots$ | 89 | 82 | -- | - | $\cdots$ | - | -* | - | -- |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 1,455 | $20 *$ | 80 | 68 | -- | $22 *$ | 78 | 53 | 25* | 1,333 | -8 |
| 4197 | General Office Clerks | 380 | -. | 71 | 58 | - | - | 64 | - | 49* | 310 | -19 |
| 4199 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 709 | -- | 81 | 73 | - | - | 78 | 62 | -* | 636 | -10 |

[^21]Table D-9. Job mobility of 1982 university graduates between June 1984 and March 1987, by occupation, concluded


SOVRCE: Follow-up of 1982 Gradustes Survey, March 1987 and Mational Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

Table D-10. Flows between 2-digit S.0.C. occupations of 1982 trade/vocational graduates between June 1984 and March 1967

| Occupation, June 1984 (2 digit S.O.C.) | Total | 11 | 21 | 23 | 27 | 31 | 33 | 41 | 51 | Occupation, March 1987 (2 digit S.O.C.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91 | 93 | 95 | Mot working | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Un- } \\ & \text { known } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 61 | 71 | 73 | $\sqrt{5}$ | 81/82 | 83 | 85 | 87 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 55,075 | 2,600 | 1.375 | 419 | 639 | 2.791 | 440 | 7,673 | 2,231 | 5,071 | 557 | 169* | 254* | 2,002 | 2,413 | 5.991 | 2,371 | 1,479 | 824 |  | 14,331 | 416 |
| 11 | 1,551 | 738 | .. | .. | -. | -- | -- | 217* | -- | .-. | .. | -- | \% |  | , |  | -- | -. | .. | - | 209** | -- |
| 21 | 1,226 | -- | 800 | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | - | -- | -- | -- |
| 23 | 350* | -- | .- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -* | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 27 | 531 | -- | -- | -- | 296* | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 31 | 2,803 | -. | -- | -- |  | 2,200 | -. | - - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 285* | -- |
| 33 | 481 | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | 193* |  | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
| 41 | 7,306 | 463 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,764 | 177* | * 168* | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | 1,056 | -- |
| 51 | 2,002 | 158** | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | 188* | 758 | .- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 398 | -- |
| 61 | 5,452 | 185* | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | 290* | 186* | 2,720 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 175* | * .- | -- | -- | -- | 1.243 | -- |
| 71 | 949 |  | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | - | , | 344* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 199** | -- |
| 73 | 257* | -- | -. | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | .- | -- | -- | .- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. |
| 75 | 531 | -- | - | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 194* | -- |
| 81/82 | 1.858 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,035 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | 240* | -- |
| 83 | 1.752 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | 1.056 | 159** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 85 | 5,698 | 166* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | 219* | -- | -- | -- | -- | 287* | 3,394 | -- | - | -- | -- | 832 | -- |
| 87 | 2,509 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -. | 221* | +1,020 | - | -- | -- | 648 | -- |
| 91 | 1,226 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | 553 | - | - | 246* | -- |
| 93 | 784 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | 275* | -- | -- | -- |
| 95 | 613 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 417 | -- | -- |
| Not working | 16.231 | 480 | 185* | -- | -- | 258* |  | 1,480 | 575 | 1,302 | -- | -- | - | 364 | 590 | 1,267 | 709 | 359 | 168* | -- | 7,701 | -- |
| Unknown | 830 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -* | 248* | - |

Occupation codes

```
11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations
    Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics
    Occupations in Siral Sciences and Related Field
    Occupations in Religion
    Teaching and Related Occupations
    Occupations in Medicine and Heal th
    Artistic Literary Recreational and Related Occupations
    Clerical and Related Occupations
    Sales Occupations
    Service Occupation
    Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations
    fishing, Trapping and Related Occupations
    forestry and Logging occupations
    Mining and Quarrying Including Oil and Gas Field Occupations
81/82Processing Occupations
    Machining and Related Occupations
    Product Fabricating, Assemoting and Repairing Occupation
    Construction Trades Occupations
    Transport Equipment operating occupations
    Material Handling and Related Occupations, n.e.c.
    other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c.
    Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified
```

[^22]| Occupation, June 1984 (2 digit S.O. | Occupation, March 1987 (2 digit S.0.C.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total ..C.) known | 11 | 21 | 23 | 27 | 31 | 33 | 41 | 51 | 61 | 71 | 75 | 81/82 | 83 | 85 | 87 | 91 | 93 | 95 | Not | Unworking |
| Total | 53,448 | 6,985 | 4,872 | 1,670 | 2,051 | 8,539 | 1,879 | 8,278 | 3,121 | 2.429 | 580 | 186* | 498 | 364 | 2,693 | 940 | 496 | 226* | 645 | 6,565 | 337 |
| 11 | 4,650 | 2,971 | 110* | -- | -- | -- | -- | 383 | 286 | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 357 | -- |
| 21 | 5,064 | 340 | 3,293 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 149* | -- | -- | -. | .- | -. | -- | 159* | -. | -. | -- | -- | 579 | .- |
| 23 | 1,693 | 152* | - | 1,021 | 136* | -- | -- | .- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -. | -. | -. | .- | -. | -- | 116* | -- |
| 27 | 1,701 | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | 1,103 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | .- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 234 | -- |
| 31 | 8,584 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,399 | -- | 127* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 568 | -- |
| 33 | 1,698 | 148* | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.130 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 117* | -- |
| 41 | 9,346 | 1,283 | 225* | 116* | -- | -- | 125* | 5,729 | 363 | 176* | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,003 | -- |
| 51 | 2,867 | 513 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 220* | 1,488 | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 238 | -- |
| 61 | 2,949 | 199* | -- | -- | 112* | -- | -- | 253 | 124* | 1,522 | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 325 | -. |
| 71 | 848 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | .. | .- | - | -- | 395 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .- | -- | -- | -- | 139* | -. |
| 75 | 280 | -. | -- | .- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. |  | -- | -. | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
| 81/82 | 587 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .. | -. | -- | 259 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |
| 83 | 338 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | 199* | -- | -- | -- | -. | -. | -- | -- |
| 85 | 2,541 | -- | 165* | -. | -* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | 1,538 | -. | -- | -- | -- | 283 | -- |
| 87 | 953 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | .. | -. | -* | -- | .-- | 388 | -- | -- | -- | 175* | -- |
| 91 | 488 | -- | -- | -. | -. | -- | -. | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 247 | -. | -- | .- | -- |
| 93 | 322 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .- | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | .- | -. | -- | -- | -- |
| 95 | 598 | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | 341 | -- | -- |
| Not working | 7,030 | 740 | 505 | 162* | 314 | 690 | 231 | 884 | 351 | 248 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 353 | 147* | -- | -- | -- | 2,029 | -- |
| Unknown | 810 | -. | -- | -. | -. | -. | -- | -. | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | - | $\cdots$ | -- | 177* |

Occupation codes

```
11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations
    Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics
    occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields
    Occupations in Religion
    Teaching and Related Occupations
    Teapations in Medicine and Hens
    occupatons in medicine and health
    Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations
    Clerical and Related Occupations
    Sales Occupations
    Service Occupation
    Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations
    Fishing, Trapoing and Related Occupations
    Forestry and Logging Occupations
    Mining and Quarrying Including oil and Gas Field occupations
81/82Processing Occupations
    Machining and Related Occupations
    product Fabricating, Assenbling and Repairing Occupations
    Construction Trades Occupations
    Transport Equipment Operating Occupations
    Material Handing and Related Occupations, n.e.c.
    Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c.
    Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified
```

[^23]Table D-12. Flous between 2-digit S_O.C. occupations of 1982 university graduates between June 1984 and March 1987

| Occupation, June 1984 (2 digit S.O.C.) | Occupation, March 1987 (2 digit S.O.C.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 11 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 31 | 33 | 41 | 51 | 61 | 71 | 81/82 | 85 | 87 | Not working | Unknown |
| Total | 96,253 | 18,893 | 10,331 | 8,896 | 543 | 22,353 | 7,596 | 3,380 | 5,202 | 3,806 | 1,401 | 436* | 313* | 506 | 278* | 10,823 | 663 |
| 11 | 14,440 | 10,579 | 363* | 399* | .- | 422* | -- | 276* | 496 | 536 | - | .- | .- | -- | -- | 991 | -- |
| 21 | 9,960 | 1,138 | 7,011 | -- | -- | 217* | -- | - | -- | - | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | 847 | -- |
| 23 | 8,389 | 964 | -- | 5,643 | -- | 274* | -- | -- | 261* | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | - | 649 | - |
| 25 | 467* | - - | .. | -- | 364* | .- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | - ${ }^{-}$ | - |
| 27 | 20,524 | 786 | 266* | 330* | -- | 16,635 | -- | 448* | 365* | -- | - | -- | - | -- | -- | 1,280 | - |
| 31 | 7,221 | 340* | .- | -- | -- | 276* | 5,868 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 404* | -- |
| 33 | 2,649 | 338* | -- | -- | - | 262* |  | 1,514 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 238* | -- |
| 41 | 5,885 | 1,410 | 244* | 245* | -- | 573 | - | - | 2,244 | 319* | -- | - | - | -- | - | 527 | -- |
| 51 | 3,543 | 704 | .- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | 1,779 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | $304 *$ $310 *$ | -- |
| 61 | 2,184 | 328* | -- | -- | -- | 265* | - | -- | -- |  | 537 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 310* | -- |
| 71 | 776 | .- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | - | - | -- | 279* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 81/82 | 548 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 238* | -- | -- | -- |
| 85 | 564 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | - | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | 238* | -- | -- | - |
| 87 | 533 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | - |
| 91 | 368* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | - | -- | - | , ${ }^{--}$ | - |
| Not working | 16,037 | 1,709 | 1.741 | 1,491 | -- | 2,778 | 1,123 | 483* | 946 | 460* | 250* | - | -- | -- | - | 4,506 | -- |
| Unknown | 1,439 | 221* | -- | .- | -- | 217* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | 412* |

## Occupation codes

11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations
21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics
23
25
25
Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields
27 Teaching and Relatigion Occupations

[^24]Table 0-13. Flows between S.I.C. industry divisions of 1982 trade/vocational graduates between June 1984 and March 1987

|  | Industry, March 1987 (S.I.C. Divisions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 1984 (S.l.C. Divisions) | $)^{\text {Total }}$ | A | 8 | C | D | E | F | G | H | 1 | 」 | K | L | M | $N$ | 0 | P | 0 | R | Not working |
| Total | 55,075 | 542 | 203* | 336* | 397 | 9,738 | 2,313 | 1,356 | 1,091 | 1,909 | 4,923 | 1,019 | 477 | 1.747 | 2,854 | 1,325 | 5,002 | 2,463 | 2.742 | 14,331 |
| A | 693 | 337* | -- | -- | .- | - | - |  | - | - |  | - | -- | -- |  | -. | -- | - | -- | -- |
| 8 | 267* | - | - | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| C | 560 | -- | -- | 164* | -- | -- | - | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | 188* |
| D | 348* | -- | -- | -- | 185* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| E | 8,245 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,692 | 191* | -- | -- | 199* | 235* | -- | -- | -- | 160* | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,090 |
| F | 2,523 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 293* | 905 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | 685 |
| G | 1,094 | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | 672 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 168* |
| H | 787 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | 572 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- |
| I | 1,918 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 276* | -- | -- | -- | 892 | -- | - | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | 287* |
| J | 5,117 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 312* | -- | -- | - | -- | 2,806 | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | 161* | -- | 944 |
| K | 907 | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 569 | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| L | 288* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | *- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M | 1,593 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | 784 | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | 233* |
| N | 2,630 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,657 | -- | -- | - | -- | 337* |
| 0 | 941 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -* | "- | -- | 612 | -- | - | -- | - |
| P | 4,594 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | 3,638 | -- | - | 510 |
| 0 | 2,826 | -- | -. | -- | -- | 188* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,243 | -- | 588 |
| R | 2,780 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | 1,347 | 768 |
| Not working | 16,231 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,057 | 653 | 320* | 182* | 377 | 1,110 | 165* | 172* | 431 | 392 | 297* | 719 | 647 | 651 | 7,701 |

Industry division codes

```
Agricultural and Related Service Industries
    ishing and Trapping lndustries
    ogging and Forestry industries
    Mining (including mil(ing), Quarrying and Oil Well
    Manutacturing Industries
    Construction industries
    Iransportation and Storage Industries
    Communication and other Utility Industries
    holesale Trade Industries
    Retail Trade Industries
    Finance and Insurance Industries
    Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent Industries
```



```
    Government Service Industries
    tion Service Industries
    Health and Social Service Industries
    Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service Industries
    Other Service Industries
```

Source: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

Table D-14. Flows between S.1.C. industry divisions of 1982 college graduates between June 1984 and March 1987

| Industry, June 1984 (S.I.C. Divisions) | Total | A | C | D | E | F | G | Industry, March 1987 (S.I.C. Divisions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P | 0 | R | Not working |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | H | 1 | J | K | L | M | $N$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 53,448 | 683 | 259 | 465 | 6,571 | 1,386 | 989 | 1,820 | 1,960 | 3,591 | 2,336 | 817 | 4,092 | 4,654 | 2,378 | 11,755 | 1,047 | 1,755 | 6,565 |
| A | 830 | 501 | -- | -- | , | , | -- | , | -- | . .- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | .- | .- | -- | -- |
| C | 343 | 5 | 169** | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |
| D | 536 | -- | - | 287 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | *- | -- | -- | 139* |
| E | 6,094 | -- | -- | -- | 4,170 | 114* | -- | -- | 183* | 107* | 105* | - | 292 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 604 |
| F | 1,332 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 542 | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -* | -- | - | -- | - | -- | - | 260 |
| G | 933 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 585 | - | - | - | -- | - | -- | * | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |
| H | 1.574 | -* | *- | - | -- | -- | -- | 1,155 | -- | -- | -- | *- | - | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- |
| 1 | 1,970 | -- | -- | -- | 257 | -- | -- | -- | 1,010 | -- | -* | - | 106* | - | - | -- | -- | - | 116* |
| J | 3,981 | - | -- | -- | 387 | -- | -- | -- | 121* | 2,225 | 112* | -- | 108* | 125* | -- | -- | -- | -- | 437 |
| K | 1,937 | -- | - | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,392 | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | *- | -- | -- | -- | 121 |
| L | 663 | - | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | - | 420 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M | 3,966 | - | -- | -- | 258 | 148* | -- | -- | -- | 134* | 110* | - | 2,252 | 181** | -- | -- | -- | -- | 371 |
| N | 4,349 | - | - | -- | 110* | -- | - | - - | -- | -- | -- | -- | 127* | 3,046 | -- | 132* | -- | -- | 415 |
| 0 | 1,894 | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.183 | - | -- | -- | 286 |
| P | 11,940 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | *- | 135* | -- | -- | -- | 255 | 254 | 9.947 | -- | 108* | 863 |
| 0 | 1,592 | -- | - | -- | - | -- | - | -- | -- | 118** | -- | - | - | -- | -- | 125* | 634 | $\cdots$ | 260 |
| R | 1.772 | -- | - | -- | 113* | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | - | $=$ | -- | -- | 899 | 182* |
| Not working | 7,030 | -- | -- | -- | 660 | 218* | 128* | 187* | 161* | 437 | 200* | 110* | 472 | 453 | 398 | 988 | 182* | 261 | 2,021 |

Industry division codes
Agricultural and Related Service Industries
fishing and Trapping Industries
logging and forestry industries
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and oil Well
Manufacturing Industries
Construction Industries
iransportation and Storage Industries
Communication and Other Utility Industries
hholesale Trade industries
Retail Irade Industries
Finance and Insurance Industries
Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent Industries
Government service industries
Education service Industries
Health and Social Service Industries
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service Industries
other Service Industries

Source: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey. March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

Table D-15. Flows between S.I.C. industry divisions of 1982 university graduates between June 1984 and March 1987

|  | Industry, March 1987 (S.I.C. Divisions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 1984 (S.l.C. Divisions) | Total | A | C | 0 | E | F | G | H | 1 | J | K | 1 | M | $N$ | 0 | P | Q | R | Not working |
| Total | 96,253 | 732 | $246 *$ | 1,155 | 7,119 | 935 | 815 | 2,436 | 2,418 | 3,239 | 3,978 | 809 | 10,642 | 8,575 | 25,678 | 11,286 | 999 | 3,762 | 10,823 |
| A | 803 | 502 | -- | -- | -- | .- | -. | - | - | -- |  |  |  | - | - | - | -- | - |  |
| C | 306* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| D | 1,169 | -- | -- | 827 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| E | 6,397 | -- | -- | -- | 4.358 | -- | -- | -- | 244* | -- | -- | -- | 384* | -- | 259* | -- | -- | -- | 456 |
| F | 1,103 | -- | -- | -- | - | 620 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| G | 1,047 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 517 | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | - - | - |
| H | 2,107 | -- | -- | - | -- | - | -- | 1,623 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 1 | 1,819 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,013 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| J | 3,586 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 220* | 1.944 | -- | -- | -* | -- | 226* | - | - | - | 243* |
| K | 3,462 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,444 | -- | 232* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- |
| L | 622 | - | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 399* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M | 9,286 | -- | -- | -- | 389* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 380* | -- | 6.197 | 429* | -- | -- | -- | -* | 737 |
| N | 8,286 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | .- | -- | 557 | 5,301 | 502 | 244* | -- | 224* | 730 |
| 0 | 23,376 | *- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | 344* | 521 | 19,295 | 487* | -- | 519 | 1,547 |
| P | 10,700 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 282* | 628 | 8,125 | -- | -- | 875 |
| 0 | 1,626 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 543 | - | 238* |
| R | 3,094 | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -* | - | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | 378* | -- | -- | 1,605 | 304* |
| Not working | 16,037 | - | -- | -- | 855 | -- | -- | 227* | 349* | 344* | 298* | -- | 1,845 | 1,255 | 3,310 | 1,692 | -- | 664 | 4,506 |

Industry division codes
A Agricultural and Related Service Industries
Fishing and Trapping Industries
oogging and Forestry Industries
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and oit Well
hanufacturing industries
ransportation and stes
ransportion and Storage Industries
ommeratin Utily Industries
Retail Trade Industries
Finance and Insurance Industries
Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent Industries
Business Service Industries
Govermment Service Industries
Education Service Industries
Health and Social Service Industries
Accomodation, Food and Beverage Service Industries
Other Service Industries

[^25]
## APPENDIX E - MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS

Graduates were asked to estimate their gross annual earnings as if they were to work in the June 1984 (NGS survey) or March 1987 (FOG survey) job for the entire twelve months of 1984 or 1987. Earnings estimates presented here may differ from other sources because earnings are estimated based on the jobs held in June 1984 and March 1987 and are not an accounting of money actually earned during the calendar year. During the course of a year graduates may change jobs several times or move from employed to unemployed status or vice versa. Earnings in the NGS and FOG survey are calculated by annualizing the earnings of June 1984 and March 1987 jobs. Therefore, estimated earnings do not reflect changes in jobs, pay increases or decreases, or changes in labour force status that may occur during the year.

The estimated median annual earnings of graduates working full-time are presented in this appendix by field of study, level of graduation in 1982, sex, province and occupation in tables E-1 to E-6. Table E-7, which compares 1984 and 1987 median annual earnings by occupation, level and sex, is the only table in this appendix which includes earnings of full-time and part-time workers combined.

Appendix $F$ presents estimated median annual earnings of all workers including full-time and parttime workers by field of study and by occupation.

Table E-1. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 trade/vocational graduates working full-time, by field of atudy and ax, 1984 and 1987

| Field of study | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ \prime 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ \mathbf{1} 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Total (all fields) | 15 | 20 | 16 | 23 | 13 | 17 |
| Arts | 11 | 15 | 13 | 20 | 10 | 13 |
| Commercial \& promotional arts | -- | -- | -- | -- | =- | -- |
| Creative \& design arts | 9** | 12* | -- | -- | -- | $10^{*}$ |
| Fine arts | -- | -- | -- | -- | _- | 10 |
| Graphic \& audio-visual arts | 15* | $21^{*}$ | 15* | 25* | -- | -- |
| Mass communications | -- | -- | , | 2 | -- | -- |
| Personal arts | 10 | 13 | -- | -- | 10 | 13 |
| Business and commerce | 13 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 12 | 17 |
| Management \& administration | 12 | 17 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 16 |
| Financial management | 11 | 15 | $13^{*}$ | - | 10* | 14* |
| Institution management | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Management \& administration - Business/commerce | 13 | 18 | 18* | -- | 13 | 18 |
| Merchandising \& sales | 15* | $18 *$ | $16^{*}$ | $20 *$ |  | 18 |
| Marketing | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretarial science | 13 | 17 | 14 | 18* | 13 | 17 |
| Secretary - general | 13 | 17 | -- | 18 | 13 | 17 |
| Business machine operations | 14 | 18 | -- | -- | 14 | 18 |
| Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping | 13 | 16 | 14* | 18* | 12 | 15 |
| Secretary - legal | 14* | 20* | 1 | - | 14* | $20^{*}$ |
| Secretary - medical | 15* | 18* | -- | -- | 15* | 18 * |
| Service industry technologies | 13 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 10 | 13 |
| Engineering \& applied sciences | 16 | 23 | 16 | 24 | 14 | 18 |
| Chemical technologies | - | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Computer science | 18 | 26 | 18 | 28 | 18* | 24* |
| Electrical/electronic technologies | 15 | 24 | 16 | 25 | 11* | 14* |
| Engineering technologies | 15 | 23 | 15 | 23 | 14 | 18 |
| Engineering - architectural \& construction | 15 | 22 | 15 | 22 | 14 | 19* |
| Construction or building technologies | 16 | 21 | 16 | 22 | -- | -- |
| Welding technologies | 16 | 24 | 16 | 24 | -- | -- |
| Woodworking \& carpentry | 15 | 20 | 15 | 20 | -- | -- |
| Engineering - general | 17 | 24 | 18 | $25$ | 14* | $16^{*}$ |
| Drafting | 15 | 20 | 15* | 24* | -- | $18^{*}$ |
| Engineering - industrial | 15 | 24 | 1.5 | 25 | 12* | 16* |
| Engineering - mechanical | 15 | 22 | 16 | 22 | -- | -- |
| Auto (mechanics \& body repair) | 14 | 20 | 14 | 20 | -- | -- |
| Heavy equipment mechanics | 16 | 23 | 16 | 23 | -- | -- |
| General arts and sciences | -- | 17* | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Health sciences \& related | 16 | 20 | $20 *$ | 23* | 16 | 20 |
| Health related technologies | 16 | 20 | -- | - | 18 | 20 |
| Nursing | 16 | 20 | $18 *$ | $21 *$ | 16 | 19 |
| Natural sciences \& primary industries | 15 | 21 | 15 | 22 | -- | - |
| Natural sciences | 14 | 18* | 14* | 18* | -- | -- |
| Primary industries (excluding agriculture) | $20^{*}$ | 25* | 20* | $25^{*}$ | -- | -- |
| Resource processing technologies | 15 | 21 | 15 | 22 | =- | -- |
| Social sciences \& services | 14 | 18 | -- | -- | 14 | $18^{*}$ |
| Education \& counselling services | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Protection \& correction services | * | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Recreation \& sport | 13* | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Social services | 15* | -- | -- | -* | 15* | -- |

Table E-2. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 college graduates working full-time, by field of atudy and sex, 1984 and 1987

| Field of study | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \end{gathered}$ |
| Total (all fields) | 18 | 24 | 20 | 27 | 16 | 21 |
| Arts | 14 | 20 | 16 | 24 | 13 | 18 |
| Commercial \& promotional arts | 14 | 21 | 15* | $25 *$ | 13 | 20 |
| Creative \& denign arts | 14 | 20 | 14** | $21 *$ | 14 | 20 |
| Fine arts | 11 | 17 | 13* | $18 *$ | 10 | 16 |
| Graphic \& audio-visual arts | 15 | 21 | 16 | 24 | 14 | 18 |
| Mass communications | 17 | 24 | 19 | 26 | 14* | $20^{*}$ |
| Personal arts | 14* | 22* | -- | -- | 12** |  |
| Business and commerce | 15 | 21 | 18 | 26 | 14 | 20 |
| Management \& adminiatration | 16 | 23 | 18 | 26 | 14 | 20 |
| Financial management | 15 | 20 | 16 | 25 | 14 | 20 |
| Institution management | 14 | 21 | 16* | $25^{*}$ | 13 | 18* |
| Management \& administration - Business/commerce | 17 | 25 | 20 | 29 | 15 | 22 |
| Merchandising \& sales | 17 | 25 | 19 | 29 | 15 | 20 |
| Marketing | 18 | 25 | 20 | 30 | 15 | 20 |
| Secretarial science | 14 | 19 | -- | -- | 14 | 18 |
| Secretary - general | 14 | 19 | -- | -- | 14 | 19 |
| Buainess machine operations | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretary - legal | 14 | 20 | -- | -- | 14 | 20 |
| Secretary - medical | 15 | 20 | -- | -- | 15 | 20 |
| Service industry technologies | 15 | 20 | 16 | 22 | 13 | 17 |
| Engineering \& applied aciences | 20 | 27 | 20 | 28 | 18 |  |
| Chemical technologies | 21 | 27 | 22 | 28 | 19 | $23^{*}$ |
| Computer science | 20 | 28 | 22 | 30 | 20 | 25 |
| Electrical/electronic technologies | 21 | 28 | 21 | 28 | 17* | $26^{*}$ |
| Engineering technologies | 19 | 26 | 19 | 27 | 16 | 23 |
| Engineering - architectural \& construction | 17 | 25 | 17. | 25 | $15 *$ | 21* |
| Construction or building technologies | 18 | $26^{*}$ | $19^{*}$ | $26^{*}$ | -- | -- |
| Welding technologies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Woodworking \& carpentry | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering - general | 19 | 25 | 19 | 25 | 19* | $23 *$ |
| Drafting | 18 | 24 | 18 | 25 | -- | -- |
| Engineering - industrial | 18 | 28 | 18 | 30 | -- | -- |
| Engineering - mechanical | 20 | 30 | 20 | 30 | -- | -- |
| Auto (mechanics \& body repair) | 19***** 20* | 21******* | 19******* | -- | -- | -- |
| General arts and sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Health sciences \& related | 23 | 28 | 24 | 30 | 22 | 27 |
| Health related technologies | 20 | 25 | 24 | 30 | 19 | 25 |
| Nursing | 24 | 29 | 25 | 31 | 24 | 28 |
| Humanities \& related | 16 | 21 | 15* | $21 *$ | 16 | 21 |
| Natural eciences \& primary industries | 18 | 23 | 19 | 28 | 13 | 18 |
| Natural sciences | 14 | 20 | 15 | 22 | 13 | 17 |
| Primary industries (exeluding agriculture) | 21 | 28 | 22 | 28 | -- | -- |
| Resource processing technologies | 19 | 25 | 20 | 25 | - | -- |
| Social sciences \& services | 16 | 22 | 21 | 30 | 15 | 20 |
| Education \& counselling services | 14 | 19 | $20^{*}$ | 25 | 14 | 18 |
| Protection \& correction services | 21 | 31 | 23 | 32 | 17 | 27 |
| Recreation \& sport | 15 | 21 | 20* | $30 *$ | 14 | 19 |
| Social services | 17 | 22 | 20 | $30^{*}$ | 17 | 21 |

Table E-3. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 university graduates working full-time, by field of atudy and sex, 1984 and 1987

| Field of study | Total |  | Men |  |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \end{gathered}$ |
| Total (all fields) | 24 | 32 | 25 | 35 | 23 | 30 |  |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 20 | 28 | 21 | 30 | 20 | 27 |  |
| Agriculture | 22 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 22* | $26^{*}$ |  |
| Animal \& plant science | 20* | $27 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Other agriculture | 22 | 30 | 22 | $30^{*}$ | -- | -- |  |
| Biology | 20 | 28 | 21 | 28 | 20 | 28 |  |
| Food \& household science | 20 | 27 | .- | -- | 20* | 27 |  |
| Veterinary medicine \& sciences | 29* | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Veterinary medicine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Veterinary sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Veterinary specialties | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Other biological sciences | 20 | 28 | 20* | $30^{*}$ | 19* | $26^{*}$ |  |
| Biochemistry | 18* | $30^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Biophysics | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Botany | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Fisheries \& wildlife management | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Zoology | 20* | $26^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Commerce, management \& administration | 24 | 35 | 25 | 36 | 22 | 30 |  |
| Business, management \& business administration | 23 | 35 | 25 | 36 | 21 | 30 |  |
| Specialized administration | 27 | 34 | 30 | 35 | 23 | $30^{*}$ |  |
| Education | 25 | 31 | 29 | 34 | 24 | 30 |  |
| Elementary/secondary teacher training | 25 | 31 | 27 | 34 | 24 | 30 |  |
| Non-teaching field | 38 | 42 | 40 | 45 | 33 | 37 |  |
| Physical education, kinesiology, recreation | 22 | 29 | 23 | 30 | 21 | 28 |  |
| Kinesiology, etc. | $21 *$ | $3{ }^{*}$ | - | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Phyaical Education | 23 | 29 | 22 | 30 | 22 | 28 |  |
| Recreation | $20^{*}$ | $28^{*}$ | -- | -- | $16^{*}$ | -- |  |
| Other teaching | 24 | 28 | -- | -- | 22 | 26 |  |
| Higher education teacher training | 30* | 38* | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Kindergarten teacher training | $22 *$ | $25 *$ | -- | -- | 22* | $25^{*}$ |  |
| Engineering \& applied science | 27 | $36{ }^{*}$ | 28 * | 36 | 24 | 32 |  |
| Architecture | $20^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ | $20^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ | - | -- |  |
| Engineering | 28 | 36 | 29 | 36 | $26^{*}$ | $36^{*}$ |  |
| Chemical engineering | 30 | 40 | 30 | 40* | -- | -- |  |
| Civil engineering | 27 | 35 | 27 | 35 | -- | -- |  |
| Electrical engineering | 29 | 38 | 29 | 37 | -- | -- |  |
| Mechanical engineering | 27 | 36 | 28 | 36 | -- | -- |  |
| Other engineering | 29 | 36 | 30 | 37 | -- | -- |  |
| Aeronautical engineering | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | - |  |
| Design \& system engineering | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Industrial engineering | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Engineering general | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Engineering science | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Metallurgical engineering | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Mining engineering | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |  |
| Other engineering | 30 | 36 | 30 | 37 | -- | -- |  |
| Forestry | 22* | $30^{*}$ | 24* | $30^{*}$ | -- | -- |  |
| Landscape architecture | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Fine \& applied arts | 19 | 25 | 20 | 27 | 19 | 23 |  |
| Applied arts | 20 | 18 | -- | -- | $20 *$ | 15* |  |
| Music | 18* | $26^{*}$ | -- | -- | $16^{*}$ | $26^{*}$ |  |
| Other fine \& performing arts | 19 | 25 | 20** | 25* | 18 | 25 |  |
| Fine Art | 19 | 25 | 20* | 25* | 19** | $24 *$ |  |
| Other performing arts | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |

Table E-3. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 university graduates working full-time, by field of atudy and eex, 1984 and 1987 , continued

| Field of atudy | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ \mathbf{\prime} 000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 1000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ \prime 000) \end{gathered}$ |

General arts \& science
Arts or sience
General arts
General science
Health professions
Dental studies \& research
Dental specialties
Dentistry
Medical studies \& research
Basic medical cience
Medical \& surgical specialties
Medical specialties
Surgical specialties
Medicine
Nursing
Pharmacy
Rehabilitation medicine
Other health professions
Medical technology
Optometry
Paraclinical sciences
Public health
Others (dental hygiene, etc.)

| 25* | $36^{*}$ | -. | -- | -- | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 27 | 35 | 30 | 50 | 26 | 33 |
| 50 | 90* | 60* | 100* | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 60* | 90* | $60^{*}$ | $90^{*}$ | -- | -- |
| 27 | 40 | 27 | 40 | 27 | 38 |
| -- | 27* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 26 | 50 | 27 | 42 | 27 | 60* |
| 26 | 32 | -- | -- | 28 | 32 |
| 30 | 36 | $30^{*}$ | 40* | 28* | $35^{*}$ |
| 25 | 31 | -- | -- | 24 | 30 |
| 29 | 40* | -- | -- | 25* | $35^{*}$ |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 20 | 27 | 20 | 29 | 20 | 26 |
| 19 | 28* | -- | -- | 19* | 27* |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 20 | $28 *$ | -- | -- | 19** | 28* |
| 20 | 27 | 21 | 27 | 20 | 26 |
| 23 | 30 | -- | 31* | 22 | 30 |
| 17 | 25 | 18 | 27 | 17 | 24 |
| 25* | $30^{*}$ | -- | -- | 25* | $30 *$ |
| 25* | $30^{*}$ | -- | -- | 25* | $30^{*}$ |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 21 | 27 | -- | -- | 20 | 26 |
| 20* | $30^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 21 | 27* | -- | -- | 21* | 26* |
| 19 | 30 | 20 | 30* | 18 | 30 |
| $21^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ | -- | -- | 21* | 31* |
| 16 | 30 | 19* | 30* | 16* | 25* |
| 21* | 25* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 22 | 25 | 21 | 28** | 22* | 23* |
| 25* | 29* | 23* | 29* | 25* | 28* |
| 18 | 23* | 18* | -- | 17* | -- |
| 26 | 35 | 27 | 35 | 25 | 32 |
| 24* | 30 | 25* | 32* | -- | $\cdots$ |
| 27 | 37 | 28 | 38 | 27* | $35^{*}$ |
| 27 | 34 | $30^{*}$ | $35^{*}$ | -- | -- |
| 25 | 35 | 26 | 35 | $25 *$ | 34* |
| 24* | 33* | 24* | $33^{*}$ | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 22 | 30 | 23 | 32 | 21 | 29 |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

[^26]Table E-3. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 university graduates working full-time, by field of atudy and sex, 1984 and 1987, concluded

| Field of study | Total |  | Men |  |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ \prime 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (1,000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ \prime 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Economics | 23 | 34 | 24 | 36 | 20 | 28 |  |
| Geography | 20 | 28 | 22 | 30 | 16* | 24 |  |
| Law \& jurisprudence | 23 | 38 | 23 | 40 | 23 | 38 |  |
| Political science | 20 | 28 | 20 | 30 | 19 | 26 |  |
| Psychology | 23 | 30 | 25 | 29 | 22 | 30 |  |
| Social work \& social welfare | 25 | 30 | 25* | 32* | 23 | so |  |
| Sociology \& criminology | 20 | 26 | 21 | 27 | 19 | 25 |  |
| Criminology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Sociology | 20 | 26 | 21 | 27 | 18 | 25 |  |
| Other social science | 18 | 25 | -- | -- | 18* | $25^{*}$ |  |
| Anthropology | 20* | $26^{*}$ | -- | -- | 19* | -- |  |
| Archaeology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Demography | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Man/environment studies | 21 | 32 | 22* | $33^{*}$ | 21* | 30* |  |
| Military studies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Secretarial studies | 18* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Others social services | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |

Table E-4. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 university graduatea working full-time, by field of study and level, 1984 and 1987

| Field of study | Bachelor's |  | Master's |  | Doctorate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ \left(\$^{\prime} 000\right) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Total (all fields) | 23 | 30 | 32 | 40 | 34 | 41 |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 20 | 28 | 27 | 33 | 28 | 37 |
| Agriculture | 20 | 28 | $31^{*}$ | $37^{*}$ | $33^{*}$ | -- |
| Animal \& plant science | 20* | 25* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other agriculture | 22 | 30* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Biology | 20 | 28 | 24 | 30 | 27 | 36 |
| Food \& household science | $20 *$ | 27 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Veterinary medicine \& sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Veterinary medicine | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Veterinary sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Veterinary apecialities | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other biological sciences | 18 | 28 | $25^{*}$ | 34* | 26 | 40 |
| Biochemistry | -- | $30^{*}$ | -- | -- | 25 | $36^{*}$ |
| Biophysics | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Botany | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | ~ |
| Fisheries \& wildlife management | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zoology | 19* | 26* | $25^{*}$ | $32^{*}$ | 29 | 40* |
| Commeree, management \& administration | 22 | 33 | 35 | 45 | $40 *$ | $55^{*}$ |
| Business, management \& business administration | 22 | 33 | 35 | 45 | 40* | $55 *$ |
| Specialized administration | 25 | 32 | 38 | 43 | -- | -- |
| Education |  | 24 | 30 | 39 | 45 | 40 |
| 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary/becondary teacher training | 24 | 31 | 37 | 48 | 35 | 45 |
| Non-teaching field | 26 | 30 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 45 |
| Physical education, kinesiology, recreation | 22 | 28 | 28 | 34 | $35^{*}$ | 41* |
| Kinesiology, etc. | $21 *$ | $28 *$ | -- | -- |  | -- |
| Physical Education | 22 | 28 | $28^{*}$ | 34* | - | - |
| Recreation | $20^{*}$ | - |  | -- | -- | -- |
| Other teaching | 24 | 27 | 34 | 41* | -- | -- |
| Higher education teacher training | 27* | -- | 40* | 45* | -- | -- |
| Kindergarten teacher training | $22^{*}$ | 25* | $22 *$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering \& applied acience | 27 | 35 | 33 | 40 | 40 | 50 |
| Architecture | $20^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Engineoring | 27 | 36 | 34 | 42 | 40 | 50 |
| Chemical engineering | 29* | $38 *$ | $35 *$ | 40* | 41 | $47^{\circ}$ |
| Civil engineering | 26 | 35 | 32 | 40 | 40* | $50 *$ |
| Electrical engineering | 28 | 37 | 35 | 43 | 35 | $50 *$ |
| Mechanical engineering | 27 | 36 | $33 *$ | 43* | 40* | $50 *$ |
| Other engineering | 28 | 36 | 35 | 44 | 40* | $50 *$ |
| Aeronautical engineering | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Design \& system engineering | -- | -- | -- | -- | .-- | -- |
| Engineering general | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering science | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Industrial engineering | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Metallurgical engineering | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mining engineering | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. |
| Other engineering | 29 | 38 | $36^{*}$ | 44* | -- | -- |
| Forestry | 22* | 29* | -- | -- | -- | --- |
| Landscape architecture | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fine \& applied arts | 19 | 24 | 20* | $30^{*}$ | -- | - |
| Applied arts | 20 | 18 | -- | -- | -. | -. |
| Music | 18* | 27* | -- | -- | -. | -- |
| Other fine \& performing arts | 18 | 25 | 21* | 32* | -- | -- |
| Fine Art | 19 | 25 | $21 *$ | -- | -. | -- |
| Other performing arts | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Table E-4. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 university graduates working full-time, by field of etudy and level, 1984 and 1987, continued

| Field of study | Bachelor's |  | Master's |  | Doctorate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \end{gathered}$ |
| General arts \& science ${ }^{1}$ | 25* | 35* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Arts or acience | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General arts | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General science | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Health professions | 26 | 34 | 33 | 42 | 28 | 36 |
| Dental studies \& research | $50^{*}$ | 90* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dental specialties | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dentistry | 60* | 90* | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Medical studies \& research | 26 | 40 | 34 | 46 | 28 | 37 |
| Basic medical science | -- | -- | $30 *$ | $38^{*}$ | 27 | 36 |
| Medical \& surgical specialties | -- | -- | $55^{*}$ | 84* | -- | -- |
| Medical specialties | -- | -- | $55^{*}$ | $8{ }^{*}$ | -- | -- |
| Surgical specialties | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35* |
| Medicine | 26 | 55 |  | -- | $32^{*}$ | 35* |
| Nursing | 26 | 31 | $34^{*}$ | 40* | -- | -- |
| Pharmacy | 30 | 36 | 0 | -- | -- | -- |
| Rehabilitation medicine | 24 | 30 | 29 | $35 *$ |  |  |
| Other health professions | 24* | $35^{*}$ | 38 | 50 | $24 *$ | 30* |
| Medical technology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Optometry | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Paraclinical sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Public health | -- | -- | 36 | $50 *$ | -- | -- |
| Others (dental hygiene, etc.) | -- | -- | $55^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Humanities | 20 | 27 | 25 | 30 | 28 | 38 |
| Classical and other languages | 18 | $27 *$ | $23^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ | 26* | $35 *$ |
| Classics | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other languages | 19* | $28 *$ | $23^{*}$ | -- | $26^{*}$ | 35******** |
| English language and/or literature | 20 | 26 | 23 | 28 | 21 | $33^{*}$ |
| French language and/or literature | 22 | 29 | $30^{*}$ | 39** | 38 | $45^{*}$ |
| History | 17 | 25 | 26 | 32* | 30 | 40 |
| Library \& records science | -- | -- | 25 | 30 | -- | -- |
| Library science | -- | -- | 25 | 30 | -- | -- |
| Other records science | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Linguistics, translation, \& interpretation | 20 | 26 | $30^{*}$ | $35^{*}$ | -- | -- |
| Linguistics | $20 *$ | $26^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Translation \& interpretation | 21* | $26^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mass media studies | 19 | 30 | $26^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Journalism | 21* | $3{ }^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other mass communication | 16 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Philosophy | 19* | -- | 22* | 30* | 30 | 36 |
| Religious \& theological studies | 22 | 25 | 20 | 25 | $25^{*}$ | 33* |
| Religious studies | 25* | 29* | 14* | -- | -- | -- |
| Theological studies | 17* | 21* | 24 | 26* | $26^{*}$ | -- |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | 26 | 35 | 32 | 37 | 34 | 41 |
| Chemistry | $23 *$ | 29* | $26^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ | 36 | 45 |
| Computer science | 27 | 36 | 34 | 40 | $36 *$ | $46^{*}$ |
| Geology \& related | $25 *$ | 32* | 35* | 40* | 38* | 44* |
| Mathematics | 25 | 35 | 30* | $35 *$ | 28 | 40* |
| Physics | 22* | 28* | $27 *$ | $35 *$ | 34 | 41 |
| Other physical sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Metallurgy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Meteorology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Oceanography | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |

1 Some universities do not provide a detailed breakdown by discipline for undergraduate degrees. In some cases graduates have been classified as general arts and science graduates who would otherwise be coded to a specific discipline. Thus the general arts and science category is not representative of general arts and science graduates.

Table E-4. Estimated modian annual earninge of 1982 univernity graduates working full-time, by field of atudy and level, 1984 and 1987, concluded

| Field of study | Bachelor's |  | Master's |  | Doctorate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (+1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ \prime 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Social aciencea | 21 | 30 | 28 | 36 | 35 | 42 |
| Canadian \& area studies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Area studies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Canadian studies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Economics | 21 | 32 | 30 | 40 | 37 | 40 |
| Geography | 20 | 28 | $27^{*}$ | $38 *$ | 92 | 40* |
| Law \& jurisprudence | 23 | 37 | 38* | $50^{*}$ | -- | -- |
| Political science | 19 | 27 | 30 | 40 | 32* | 40* |
| Psychology | 22 | 29 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 44 |
| Social work \& social welfare | 22 | 30 | 28 | 35 | -- | -- |
| Sociology \& criminology | 19 | 25 | 28 | $35 *$ | 30 | 40 |
| Criminology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sociology | 20 | 25. | 28* | $35^{*}$ | 30 | 37 |
| Other social science | 18* | $25 *$ | 22* | $30 *$ | 32 | $38 *$ |
| Anthropology | -- | -- | $22^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ | 32* | 42* |
| Archaeology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Demography | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Man/environment studies | 20* | 29* | 28 | 36 | 81* | -- |
| Military etudies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretarial studies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Others social services | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |



## Trade/vocational 1984

Total (all fields of study)
Business and commerce
Engineering and applied sciences
General arts and sciences
Heal th sciences and related
Natural sciences and primary industries Social sciences and services

| 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | $10^{*}$ | -- | 10* | -- | 10 | 14* | 12 | 12 | 10* | 12 |
| 13 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 12* | 12 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| 16 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 18 |
| -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- | - - | - | -. | -。 |
| 16 | 16 | -- | 17* | -- | - | 16* | 16 | 17 | 18 | 17 |
| 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | 15 | 18* | - | 15* | -- |
| 14 | -- | -- | -- | -" | -- | * | - - | -- | 15* | 15 |
| 20 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 |
| 15 | 12* | -- | 12 | -- | 15 | 25* | 15 | 20* | 20* | 17 |
| 17 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 23 | 18 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 |
| 17* | . | -- | - | -- | -- | - | -- | - | - | -- |
| 20 | 18* | -- | 15* | 18* | -- | 21* | 19 | 22 | 22 | 20 |
| 21 | - | -- |  | -- | 21 | 22* | 27* |  | 24* |  |
| 18 | - - | - - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18* | 19* |
| 18 | 21 | 15 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 20 |
| 14 | -- | 17 | -- | -- | 13 | 14 | 15 | 19* | 17 | 15 |
| 15 | 15 | 11 | 12 | -- | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 |
| 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 21 |
| 23 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16* | 15* | -- | 14* | 19* | -- |
| 18 | 18 | -* | 19 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 24* | 20 | 22 | 20 |
| 16 | 20 | 18 | 10 | 24 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| 24 | 25 | 20 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 25 |
| 20 | 10* | -- | 21 | -- | 18 | 20 | 17* | 27 | 26* | 20 |
| 21 | 20 | 17 | 25 | 13 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 23 |
| 27 | 26 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 28 |
| 28 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 27 |
| 21 | - | - | -- | -0 | 21* | 21* | -- | 16* | - | - |
| 23 | 25* | -- | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 30* | 25 | 29 | 27 |
| 22 | 25 | 21 | 15 | 30 | 23 | 22 | 17* | 24* | 22 | 20 |


| 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 10* | , | 10* | 14 | 10 | 14* | 12 | 12 | 10* | 12 |
| 13 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 12* | 12 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| 16 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 18 |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16 | 16 | -- | 17* | -- | -- | 16* | 16 | 17 | 18 | 17 |
| 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | 15 | 18* | - | 15* | -- |
| 14 | -- |  | -- | -- | -- | - | - - | -- | 15* | 15 |
| 20 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 |
| 15 | 12* | - | 12 | -- | 15 | 25* | 15 | 20* | 20* | 17 |
| 17 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 23 | 18 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 |
| 17* | -. | -- | -- |  | -- | -- | -- |  |  | - - |
| 20 | 18* | -- | 15* | 18* | -- | 21* | 19 | 22 | 22 | 20 |
| 21 | -- | -- | -. | -- | 21 | 22* | 27* | -- | 24* | -- |
| 18 | -- | - - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $18^{*}$ | 19* |
| 18 | 21 | 15 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 20 |
| 14 | -- | 17 | -- | -- | 13 | 14 | 15 | 19** | 17 | 15 |
| 15 | 15 | 11 | 12 | -- | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 |
| 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 21 |
| 23 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | $16^{*}$ | 15* |  | 14* | 19* | -- |
| 18 | 18 | -- | 19 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 24* | 20 | 22 | 20 |
| 16 | 20 | 18 | 10 | 24 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| 24 | 25 | 20 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 25 |
| 20 | 10* | - | 21 | - | 18 | 20 | 17* | 27 | 26* | 20 |
| 21 | 20 | 17 | 25 | 13 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 23 |
| 27 | 26 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 28 |
| 28 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 27 |
| 21 | -- | - | -- | -. | 21* | 21* | -- | 16* | -- | -- |
| 23 | 25* | -- | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 30* | 25 | 29 | 27 |
| 22 | 25 | 21 | 15 | 30 | 23 | 22 | 17* | 24* | 22 | 20 |

Trade/vocational 1987
Total (all fields of study) Arts Business and commerce
Engineering and applied sciences
General arts and sciences
Heal th sciences and related
Natural sciences and primary industries Social sciences and services

## College 1984

Total (all fields of study) rts
usiness and commerce
Engineering and apolied sciences
Heal th sciences and related
Humanities and related
Natural sciences and primary industries Social sciences and services
Nova New

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| ○FV゙N：ONNNN <br> NNVN：NNNNN | NWNW： |  |
|  | WWNw：NWMWNW <br> ＊Noいンー | ONNNNONANNO |
| NOACNNNNNNN | WWNWM NWWWNMN | NOAOCNNNNON |
| ONNN：NNNOBNON | ONOM MNOMOO <br> WWNM：：W్NWWMW | NNNO：NNNTN |
| ANVO：NNNNO <br> NNNN：NNONN |  | NONN：YNNNN |
| NNNN：WNONN |  | NWNN：WNNNN |
| NNNNFNONNN |  | NNNNAFYONNT |

Total university 1984
Total（all fields of study）
Agriculture and biological sciences Commerce，management and administration Education
Engineering and applied science
Fine and applied arts
General arts and science
Heal th professions
Humanities
Mathematics and physical sciences

## Total university 1987

Total（all fields of study）
Agriculture and biological sciences
Commerce，management and administration
Education
Engineering and applied science
fine and applied arts
General arts and science
Heal th professions
Humanities
Mathematics and physical sciences
Social sciences

## Bachelor＇s 1984

Total（all fields of study）
Agriculture and biological sciences
Commerce，management and administration
Educat ion
Engineering and applied science
Fine and applied arts
General arts and science
Healnitprotessions
Humanities
Mathematics and physical sciences

SOURCE：Follow－up of 1982 Graduates Survey，March 1987 and National Graduates Survey，June／July 1984

|  |  | Prince |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canada | New－ found land | Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatch－ ewan | Alberta | British Columbia |

Bachelor＇s 1987
Total（all fields of study）
Agriculture and biological sciences
Commerce，management and administration Education
Engineering and applied science
Fine and applied arts
General arts and science
Health protessions
Humanities
Mathematics and physical sciences
Social sciences

| 30 | 31 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 30 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 28 | 25 | 25 | 21 | 29 | $26^{*}$ |
| 33 | 30 | 24 | 30 | 30 | 35 |
| 30 | 32 | 24 | 28 | 26 | 28 |
| 35 | 36 | 24 | 35 | 34 | 34 |
| 24 | - | - | - | $21^{*}$ | $24^{*}$ |
| $35^{*}$ | $-\cdots$ | - | - | - | -7 |
| 34 | 28 | 160 | $30^{*}$ | 33 | 32 |
| 27 | 32 | 17 | $25^{*}$ | 24 | 27 |
| 35 | $30^{*}$ | -- | $25^{*}$ | 30 | 35 |
| 30 | 30 | 20 | 25 | 28 | 28 |


| 30 | 30 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 29 | 27 |
| 32 | $30^{*}$ |
| 31 | 30 |
| 35 | $32^{*}$ |
| 24 | $-\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | - |
| 34 | $33^{*}$ |
| 27 | 27 |
| 35 | $32^{*}$ |
| 30 | 30 |


| 32 |
| :--- |
| 33 |
| 35 |
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| $\cdots-$ |
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| 27 |
| $31 *$ |
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| 32 |
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| 28 |
| 35 |
| 30 |
| 40 |
| $\ldots$ |
| - |
| 36 |
| 26 |
| 38 |
| 30 |

30
26
35
30
36
$25 *$
33
35
$25 *$
31
32

Master＇s 1984
Total（all fields of study）
Agriculture and biological sciences
Commerce，management and administration Education
Engineering and applied science
Fine and applied arts
Health prof
Hamanties and
Mathics and physical sciences
Social sciences

| 32 | 35 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 27 | -- |
| 35 | 32 |
| 39 | 40 |
| 33 | -- |
| $20^{*}$ | -- |
| 33 | -- |
| 25 | 18 |
| 32 | -- |
| 28 | 28 |


| 30 | 33 |
| :--- | :--- |
| -- | - |
| -- | 30 |
| -- | 38 |
| -- | - |
| -- | 30 |
| - | 20 |
| -- | 27 |
| - | 29 |

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| 27 |
| 35 |
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| - |
| 38 |
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| $30^{*}$ |
| 30 |


| 31 |
| :--- |
| $25 *$ |
| 34 |
| 40 |
| 35 |
| - |
| 32 |
| 24 |
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| 28 |

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28
32
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27
36
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32
$\cdots 9$
24
30
31

| 36 | 34 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 28 | $28^{*}$ |
| 38 | 33 |
| 40 | 40 |
| 34 | 31 |
| -- | - |
| 41 | 30 |
| 27 | 24 |
| 36 | $32 *$ |
| 32 | 28 |

## Master＇s 1987

Total（all fields of study）
Agriculture and biological sciences
Commerce，management and administration
Education
Engineering and applied science
Fine and applied arts
Heal th professions
Humanities
Mathematics and physical sciences
Social sciences

| 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33 | －－ | － | －． |
| 45 | 44＊ | －－ | 38 |
| 45 | 43 | － | 44 |
| 40 | －－ | －－ | －－ |
| 30＊ | －－ | －－ | －－ |
| 42 | －－ | －－ | 35 |
| 30 | 30 | －－ | 26 |
| 37 | －－ | －－ | 31 |
| 36 | 36 | － | 35 |

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| 38 |
| 45 |
| 44 |
| 30 |
| $\cdots$ |
| 28 |
| 37 |
| 40 |



[^27]

## Doctorate 1984

Total (all fields of study)
Agriculture and biological sciences Commerce, management and administration Education
Engineering and applied science
Fine and appl ied arts
Heal th professions
Humanities
Mathematics and physical sciences Social sciences

## Doctorate 1987

Total (all fields of study)
Ariculture and biological sciences
Cormerce, management and administration
Educatión
Engineering and applied science
ine and apolied arts
Health professions
Humanities
Mathematics and physical sciences social sciences

| 34 | - | -- | 28 | 24 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 36 | 33 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | - | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 25 | - | -- | 31 | 33 |
| 40* | - | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | . |  |  |
| 40 | - | -- | -- | -- | 44 | 40 | -- | - | 40 | 32 |
| 40 | -- | -- | -- | - | 37 | 37 | -- | -- | 42 | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | - | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -. | - |
| 28 | -. | . | -- | -. | 34 | 28 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 28 | -- | -- | - | $\cdots$ | 34 | 27 | -- | -- | - | - |
| 34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33 | 33 | -- | -. | 38 | .. |
| 35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36 | 33 | -- | -- | 37 | -- |
| 41 | - | - | 38 | 35 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 38 | 44 | 40 |
| 37 | - | -- | -- | .- | 36 | 37 | 37 | .- | 36 | -- |
| 55* | -. | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |
| 45 | -. | -- | -- | -- | 45 | 47 | -- | -- | 45 | 41 |
| 50 | -- | -- | - | - | 45* | 50 | -- | -- | 60 | -. |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 36 | -- | -- | - | - | 42 | 38 | -- | - | $\cdots$ | -. |
| 38 | - | - | -- | -- | 42 | 35 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 41 | - | - | -- | - | 41 | 42 | -- | -- | 45 | - |
| 42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42 | 42 | -- | -- | 45 | -- |



| All occe | cupations | 27 | 30 | 25 | 27 | 32 | 20 | 24 | 32 | 30 | 40 | 41 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 30 | 33 | 26 | 30 | 30 | 21 | 25 | 35 | 32 | 45 | 49 |
| 1130 | General Managers and Other Senior Officials | 38 | 40 | 32* | 37 | -- | -- | 33* | 45 | 37* | 58 | -- |
| 1131 | Management Occupations, Natural Sciences and Engineering | 42 | 42 | .- | 42 | -- | - | -. | 42* | 40* | 48 | 45* |
| 1133 | Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields | 47 | 49 | 45 | 47 | -- | -- | -- | 48 | 35* | 50 | 50 |
| 1134 | Administrators in Medicine and Health | 35* | .- | 34* | 35* | -- | -- | -- | 37* | -- | 46 | -- |
| 1135 | Financial Management Occupations | 35 | 35 | 30* | 35 | -- | -- | 23 | 36 | 35 | 48 | -" |
| 1136 | Personnel and Industrial Relations Management Occupations | 32 | 32* | 33* | 32 | - | -- | 30* | 34 | 32* | 42* | -- |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | 29 | 30 | 24 | 30 | 25* | 21 | 24 | 35 | 33 | 46 | -- |
| 1142 | Services Management Occupations | 23 | 25 | 21 | 23 | -- | 18* | 23 | 23 | 23 | 54* | -- |
| 1143 | Production Management Occupations | 33 | 33 | -- | 33 | -- | -- | 25* | 40* | 37* | 51* | - |
| 1149 | Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c. | 27 | 35 | 23 | 27 | -- | 17* | 24 | 34 | 30 | 45 | -- |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial officers | 28 | 30 | 25 | 28 | -- | 19 | 23 | 32 | 31 | 40 | -- |
| 1174 | Personnel and Related officers | 30 | 27* | 30 | 30 | -- | .- | 26* | 30 | 30 | - - | - |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | 28 | 33 | 25 | 28 | -- | - | 25 | 30 | 29 | 40 | 47* |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 32 | 33 | 29 | 32 | 35 | 27 | 27 | 35 | 34 | 40 | 44 |
| 211 | Occupations in Physical Sciences | 30 | 32 | 28 | 30 | .- | -- | 26 | 33 | 30 | 38 | 42 |
| 2117 | Physical sciences Technologists and Technicians | 27 | 28* | 26* | 27 | -- | -- | 26 | 29* | -- | -- | 45* |
| 213 | Occupations in Life Sciences | 27 | 29 | 25* | 27 | -- | -- | 22 | 29 | 27* | 36 | 42 |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 35 | 35 | 30 | 35 | 38* | 28* | 28 | 35 | 35 | 42 | 52 |
| 2143 | Civil Engineers | 34 | 34 | -- | 34 | .- | -- | -- | 35 | 35 | 40* | -- |
| 2144 | Electrical Engineers | 36 | 36 | - | 36 | - | -- | 30* | 39 | 38 | 45 | 51* |
| 2145 | Industrial Engineers | 35 | 35 | = | 35 | - | -- | 28* | 35* | 35* | -- | - - |
| 2147 | Mechanical Engineers | 35 | 35 | -- | 33 | -- | -- | -- | 35* | 35* | 45* | -- |
| 216 | Other occupetions in Architecture and Engineering | 26 | 26 | 24* | 25 | -- | 23 | 25 | 30* | 30* | -- | - |
| 2163 | Draughting Occupations | 25 | 25 | -- | 24 | - | 25* | 24 | - - | -. | -- | - |
| 2165 | Engineering Technologists and Technicians | 27 | 28 | -- | 27 | -- | -- | 29 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 33 | 34 | 31 | 33 | -- | 32 | 30 | 35 | 35 | 42 | 36* |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 33 | 34 | 31 | 33 | -- | 33 | 30 | 35 | 35 | 42 | .- |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 30 | 32 | 28 | 29 | 40 | 18* | 23 | 32 | 30 | 35 | 45 |
| 231 | Occupations in Social sciences | 35 | 37 | 32 | 34 | $\cdots$ | -. | 26* | 35 | 33 | 38 | 45 |
| 2311 | Economists | 35 | 39* | 34* | 35 | -- | -- | - | 36 | 35* | 42 | - |
| 233 | Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | - | 18* | 23 | 29 | 28 | 33 | - |
| 2331 | Social Workers | 28 | 30* | 28 | 28 | - | -. | 24 | 30 | 28 | 34 | -- |
| 2333 | Occupations in Welfare and Commmity Services | 23 | 25* | 22 | 23 | ** | - | 22 | 27* | 27* | .- | ** |
| 234 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence | 35 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 40 | - | 25* | 35 | 35 | 42 | -- |

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

| 2343 | Lamyers \& Notaries | 36 | 40 | 35 | 36 | 40 | $\cdots$ | - | 36 | 36 | 47 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2349 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence, n.e.c. | 22 | 21* | 25* | 21* | -- | - | 20* | 22* | 22* | - | -- |
| 235 | Occupations in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences | 26 | .- | 25 | 26 | -- | -- | 20* | 28 | 25* | 30 | - |
| 2351 | Librarians, Archivists and Conservators | 27 | -- | 27 | 27 | - | -- | -- | 28 | - | 30 | -- |
| 239 | Other Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 25 | 27* | 25 | 25 | - | - | 23 | 32 | 27* | 43 | - |
| 25 | Occupations in Religion | 17* | 17* | -- | 17* | -- | -- | - | 17* | 17* | 20* | -- |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 30 | 31 | 30 | 30 | -- | 20 | 19 | 31 | 30 | 40 | 39 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | 30 | 30 | 26 | 30 | -- | .- | -- | 30 | 24 | 32 | 38 |
| 2711 | University Teachers | 34 | 35 | 34* | 34 | -- | -- | -- | 34 | 30* | 35 | 40 |
| 2719 | University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 22 | 24* | 21* | 22 | -- | - | -- | 22 | 20* | 24 | 33 |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 30 | 32 | 30 | 30 | - - | 17* | 17 | 31 | 30 | 43 | 42* |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | . | 16* | 17 | 31 | 30 | 44 | -- |
| 2733 | Secondary school Teachers | 32 | 33 | 30 | 32 | -- | -- | .. | 32 | 31 | 42 | - |
| 2739 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | -- | $\cdots$ | 14* | 29 | 28 | 45 | $\cdots$ |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 30 | 31 | 30 | 30 | - | 20* | 24 | 32 | 31 | 40 | 40 |
| 2791 | Community College and Vocational School Teachers | 33 | 33 | 32* | 32 | -- | -- | 30* | 35 | 32 | 40 | 40* |
| 2793 | Post-secondary School Teachers, n.e.c. | 34* | -- | 38* | 34* | . | -- | -- | 35* | 34* | 35* | $\cdots$ |
| 2795 | Teachers of ExceptionAL Students, n.e.c. | 30 | 31* | 30 | 30 | - | -- | 21 | 32 | 31 | 40 | -- |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 29 | 34 | 28 | 28 | 90 | 20 | 28 | 33 | 32 | 37 | 32 |
| 311 | Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 50 | 60 | 36 | 32 | 90 | - | 65* | 50 | 50 | 55 | 37* |
| 3111 | Physicians and Surgeons | 40 | 40 | 50 | 33 | 100 | - | -- | 44 | 40 | 65 | 40* |
| 3113 | Dentists | 80 | 90* | -- | - | 85* | -- | -- | 80* | 80* | $\cdots$ | -- |
| 313 | Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | -. | 20 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 35 | -- |
| 3131 | Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training | 29 | 30* | 28 | 29 | - | 22* | 29 | 29 | 29 | 36* | -- |
| 3134 | Registered Nursing Assistants | 21 | - | 20 | 21 | - | 20 | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 3135 | Nursing Attendants | 18 | -- | 18** | 18 | -- | 18 | -- | - | $\cdots$ | - | -- |
| 3137 | Physiotherapists | 29 | -- | 28* | 29 | -. | -- | -- | 31* | 30* | -- | -- |
| 315/316 | Other Occupations in Medicine and Heal th | 27 | 30 | 26 | 27 | - | 19 | 25 | 32 | 32 | 34* | 30 |
| 3151 | Pharmacists | 35 | 40* | 33* | 35 | - | - | - | 36 | 36 | - | -- |
| 3156 | Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians | 26 | 29* | 26 | 26 | - | -- | 25 | 29* | - | - | 30* |
| 3158 | Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants | 24 | -- | 24 | 24 | -- | 20* | 25 | - | -- | - | -- |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 24 | 25 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 21* | 22 | 25 | 24 | 32 | - |
| 331 | occupetions in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | 22 | 25 | 20 | 22 | 20* | - | 21 | 24* | 25* | - | -- |
| 3313 | Product and Interior Designers | 24 | -- | 22** | 22* | -- | -- | 22 | - | -* | - | -- |
| 3314 | Advertising and 1llustrating Artists | 21 | 25* | 18* | 21 | $\cdots$ | -- | 21 | 20* | 20* | -- | -* |
| 333 | Occupations in Performing and Audio-visual Arts | 24 | 24* | 25* | 21* | 25* | -- | 24* | 24* | 24* | "* | - |
| 335 | Occupations in Writing | 28 | 30 | 26 | 29 | -- | -- | 22 | 30 | 30 | 34 | - |
| 3351 | Writers and Editors | 27 | 30 | 25 | 27 | - | -- | 22* | 28 | 28 | 30 |  |

[^28]| Selected occupation groups <br> (S.O.C. 2, 3 and 4 digit occupations) | Total | Men | Women | Paid worker's | Selfemployed | Trade/ College vocational | Total Bachelor'sMaster's Doctorate university |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984



|  | Trade/vocational |  | College |  |  | Total University |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Selected occupation groups | June 84 | March 87 | June | 84 | March 87 | June 84 | March 87 |
| (s.0.C. 2,3 and 4 digit occupations) | Men Homen | Men Homen | Men | Women | Men Women | Men Women | Men Homen |


| All occ | cupations | 15 | 12 | 23 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 27 | 20 | 25 | 22 | 34 | 28 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 17 | 14 | 24 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 27 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 36 | 30 |
| 1130 | General Managers and Other Senior Officials | -- | -. | -- | -- | -. | -- | 34* | -. | 35* | -- | 50 | -. |
| 1131 | Management Occupations, Natural Sciences and Engineering | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42* | - |
| 1133 | Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44* | 40* | 50 | 45 |
| 1134 | Administrators in Medicine and Health | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35* |
| 1135 | Financial Management Occupations | -- | -- | - | -- | 18* | -- | 28* | 22* | 26 | 25* | 36 | 30* |
| 1136 | Personnel and Industrial Relations Management Occupations | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32* | 35* |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | 15* | -- | 23 | -- | 17 | 14 | 26 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 37 | 30 |
| 1142 | Services Management Dccupations | -- | -- | 18* | -- | 18* | 14* | 26 | 18* | 20* | 18* | 28* | 23* |
| 1143 | Production Management Occupations | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25* | -- | -- | -- | 40* | -- |
| 1149 | Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c. | -- | -- | -* | 17* | 22* | 16 | 33 | 21 | 30* | 19* | 37 | 28 |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | -- | -- | 18* | 18* | 18 | 16 | 25 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 35 | 28 |
| 1174 | Personnel and Related officers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27* | -- | 21 | -- | 30 |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20* | 16 | 29 | 23 | 29 | 21 | 34 | 27 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 18 | 17* | 28 | 19* | 21 | 20 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 35 | 31 |
| 211 | Occupations in Physical Sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22 | 19* | 27 | 24* | 27 | 24* | 34 | 30* |
| 2117 | Physical Sciences Technologists and Technicians | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23* | 19* | 28* | 24* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 213 | Occupations in Life Sciences | - | -- | -- | -- | 20 | 17* | 24 | 21* | 23* | 22* | 30* | 26* |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | -- | -- | 30* | -- | 22 | -- | 28 | -- | 29 | 25* | 36 | 35 |
| 2143 | Civil Engineers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29 | -- | 35 | -- |
| 2144 | Electrical Engineers | -- | -- | - | -- | 23* | -- | 30 | -- | 30 | -- | 39 | -- |
| 2145 | Industrial Engineers | -- | -- | - | -- | 22* | -- | 28* | -- | 28* | -- | 35* | -- |
| 2147 | Mechanical Engineers | - | - | - | -- | -- | - | 28* | - | 29* | -- | 35 | - |
| 216 | Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | 17 | -- | 24 | -- | 20 | 18 | 26 | 24 | 23 | -- | 34* | - |
| 2163 | Draughting Occupations | -- | -- | 24* | - | 17 | 16* | 25 | 24* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 2165 | Engineering Technologists and Technicians | 17* | -- | 23* | -- | 21 | -- | 30 | -- | $26^{*}$ | -- | - | -- |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Relate | 22* | -- | 32 | - | 23 | 21 | 30 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 36 | 33 |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 24* | -- | 33 | -- | 23 | 21 | 30 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 36 | 33 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | -- | 14* | - | 18* | 19 | 16 | 26 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 33 | 30 |
| 231 | Occupations in Social sciences | -- | - | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25* | 28 | 23 | 38 | 32 |
| 2311 | Economists | - | - | -* | -- | - | - | -- | -- | 28* | 21* | 39** | 33* |
| 233 | Occupations in Social Work and Related fields | -- | - | - | -- | $18^{*}$ | 17 | 24* | 21 | 23 | 22 | 30 | 28 |
| 2331 | Social Horkers | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -. | 19 | -- | 22 | 25 | 23 | 30 | 29 |
| 2333 | Occupations in Welfare and Community Services | - | -- | -- | -- | - | 15 | -- | 20 | 17* | 17* | -- | 24* |
| 234 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25* | 22 | 21 | 36 | 35 |
| 2343 | Lawyers \& Notaries | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | - | $\cdots$ | 23 | 24 | 40 | 35 |
| 2349 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence, n.e.c. | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | - | -- | 20* | 18* | 13* | 21* | -- |
| 235 | Occupations in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences | - | - | -- | ** | - | 15* | -- | 20* | -- | 20 | -- | 27 |


| Selected occupation groups (S.O.C. 2, 3 and 4 digit occupations) |  | Trade/vocational |  |  |  | College |  |  |  | Total university |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | June 84 |  | March 87 |  | June 84 |  | March 87 |  | June Men | $84$ | March 87 |  |
|  |  | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |  | Women | Men | Homen |
| 2351 | Librarians, Archivists and Conservators | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | 20* | -- | 28 |
| 239 | Other Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | ** | - | -- | -- | -- | 17 | -- | 23 | - | 23* | 28* | 33* |
| 25 | Occupations in Religion | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17* | -- | 17* | -- |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 10* | 22* | 15 | 20 | 13 | 24 | 17 | 25 | 24 | 30 | 30 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | -- | -- | -. | . . | -- | -- | -- | 20 | 18 | 24 | 22 |
| 2711 | University Teachers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | 30* | 26** | 30 | 30 |
| $2719$ | University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -* | -- | 15 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| $273$ | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | -- | -- | 16* | -- | 12 | -- | 15 | 25 | 24 | 32 | 30 |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | -- | -- | -- | 15* | -- | 12 | -- | 15 | 25 | 24 | 30 | 30 |
| 2733 | Secondary School Teachers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27 | 24 | 33 | 30 |
| 2739 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | 12* | -- | 14* | 23 | 20 | 28 | 25 |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | - | -- | -- | -- | 21* | 15 | 25 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 33 35 | 30 |
| 2791 | Community College and Vocational School Teachers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | - | 30* | 30* | 35 | 32* |
| 2793 | Post-secondary School Teachers, n.e.c. | - - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | 31* | -* | 34* |
| 2795 | Teachers of Exceptions Students, n.e.c. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | -- | 19 | 24* | 24 | 37* | 32 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 18* | 15 | 21* | 18 | 23 | 22 | 29 | 26 | 28 | 25 | $40$ | 30 |
| 311 | Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | 27* | 30 | 26 | 55 | $40$ |
| 3111 | Physicians and Surgeons | -- | - | - | -- | - | -- | - | -* | 27 | 26 | 40 | 50 |
| 3113 | Dentists | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | 30 | -- | 60* | -- | 90 | -- |
| 313 | Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 18* | 15 | 21* | 18 | 24 | 22 | 30 | 26 | 21* | 25 | 28* | 29 |
| 3131 | Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training | -- | 14* | - | 20 | 25 | 23 | 30 | 27 | -- | 25 | -. | 28 |
| 3134 | Registered Nursing Assistants | -- | 16 | - | 19 | -- | 16* | -. | 21* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 3135 | Mursing Attendants | -- | 13 | -- | 17 | - | 15* | -- | 14* | -- | -- | " | - |
| 3137 | Physiotherapists | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | 24* | - | 30 |
| 315/316 | Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | - " | 15 | - | 19 | 21 | 19 | 27 | 25 | 29* | 24 | 34* | 30 |
| 3151 | Pharmacists | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | - | 28* | 38* | 35* |
| 3156 | Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians | - | -- | -- | -* | 22* | 20 | 27* | 25 | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | -- |
| 3158 | Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants | - | 15* | -- | 20* | -- | 16 | - | 25 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 12* | -- | 20* | -- | 15 | 14 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 27 | 23 |
| 331 | Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | -- | -- | - | - | 15 | 14 | 25 | 20 | - | 18* | $22^{*}$ | 25* |
| 3313 | Product and Interior Designers | $\cdots$ | -- | - | -* | 5* | 15 | $26^{*}$ | 20 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| 3314 | Advertising and lllustrating Artists | -- | -- | - | -* | 15* | 16 | 25 | 20 | - | -- | -- | - |
| 333 | Occupations in Performing and Audio-visual Arts | - | -- | = | - | 18* | -- | 24* | -- | 18* | -- | $24^{*}$ | $\cdots$ |
| 335 | Occupations in Writing | -- | -- | - | -- | 16* | - | 24* | 20* | 20 | 21 | 30 | 27 |
| 3351 | Writers and Editors | - | -- | - | -- | 16******* | $\cdots$ | 22* | 20* | 19* | 19* | 30 | 26 |
| 336/337 | Occupations in Sports and Recreation | -- | - | - | -* | 14* | 14* | -- | - | 17** | -- | 23* | 15 |

Table E-7. 1984 and 1987 median amnual earnings of graduates, by occupation, level and sex, continued


| Selected occupation groups |  | Trade/vocational |  |  |  | College |  |  |  | Total university |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | June 84 |  | March 87 |  | JuneMen |  | March 87 |  | June 84 |  | March 87 |  |
| (S.O.C. 2, 3 and 4 digit occupations) |  | Men | Women | Men | Women |  | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 71 | Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | 12 | -- | 16 | -- | 14 | 13* | 20 | -- | 15 | -* | 30* | -- |
| 73 | Fishing, Trapping and Related Occupations | 15* | - | -- | -- | -- | - | - | $\cdots$ | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- |
| 75 | Forestry and Logging Occupations | 16 | -- | 29* | - | 20* | -- | 26* | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |
| 77 | Mining and Quarrying Including Oil and Gas Field Occupations |  | -- | 40* | - | - | - | -* | -- | -- | .- | - | -- |
| 81/82 | Processing Occupations | 16 | 14* | 21 | 15* | 22 | 17* | 30 | -- | 26* | -- | 35* | -- |
| 83 | Machining and Related Occupations | 18 | -- | 25 | 20* | 17 | -- | 25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 8313 | Machinists and Machine Tool Setting-up Occupations | 18 | -- | 25 | -- | - | -- | -- | - | - | - | - | -- |
| 8335 | Welding and Flame Cutting Occupations | 20 | -- | 25 | - - | - | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | - |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 15 | 11 | 24 | 15 | 20 | 14* | 28 | 16 | 20* | -- | 35* | - |
| 8533 | Electrical Equipment installing and Repairing, n.e.c. | 15* | -- | 25 | -. | 25* | -- | 30 | - | - | - | -- | - |
| 8535 | Electronic Equipment Installing and Repairing, n.e.c. | 16* | -- | 25* | -- | 20 | -- | 26 | - | - | - | -- | - |
| 8581 | Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repsirers | 13 | - | 22 | -- | 16* | " | 24* | -- | - | - | -- | -- |
| 8584 | Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repair | 20 | -- | 27 | -- | 24 | -* | 28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 87 | Construction Trades Occupations | 15 | -- | 23 | -- | 20 | -- | 28 | -- | 19** | -- | 30* | -- |
| 8781 | Carpenters and Related Occupations | 15 | -* | 23 | -- | 15* | - | 25* | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |
| 91 | Transport Equipment Operating Occupations | 14 | -- | 21 | -- | 23 | -- | 27 | - | 20* | -- | - | $\cdots$ |
| 9175 | Truck Drivers | 14 | -- | 21 | -- | 15* | -- | 20* | - | -- | - | -- | . |
| 93 | Material Handling and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 16 | *- | 23 | - | 17 | -- | 27* | -- | -- | -- | -" | -- |
| 95 | Other Crafts and Equipment Operating occupations, n.e.c. | 23 | -- | 30 | -- | 20 | $\cdots$ | 30 | 16* | -- | -- | -- | - |

[^29]
## APPENDIX F - OCCUPATIONS

The NGS and FOG surveys used the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (S.O.C.) to code all occupations to the 4 -digit level of detail. There are over 5004 -digit occupations in this classification scheme. Many 4-digit occupations had very small numbers of graduates or none at all. To provide as much information as possible without exceeding sampling variability limits, which are a problem when small numbers are involved, the tables in this appendix use a combination of 2-, 3- and 4-digit S.O.C. occupation codes. The 2 -digit codes, called major groups, aggregate all occupations into 22 categories such as teaching, sales, clerical, construction trades, etc. These major groups are identified by a 2-digit number in the left column of each table and correspond to the major group code used in the S.O.C.. Minor groups, 3-digit codes, are also presented in the tables and represent a more detailed breakdown of the major groups. For example, the major group, teaching, would be disaggregated into university teaching, elementary and secondary school teaching and other minor groups. There are 813 -digit minor groups in the S.O.C. classification scheme. Where there were suff icient numbers, 4 -digit S.O.C. occupations representing the most detailed level of occupational coding used in Statistics Canada surveys, has been included in the table.

Tables F-1 and F-2 show occupational distributions of working graduates for selected fields of study in June 1984 and March 1987. The percentage change in employment in each occupation between June 1984 and March 1987 and estimated median annual earnings in 1984 and 1987 are also shown. To estimate earnings, graduates were asked to indicate their gross annual earnings as if they were to work in the June 1984 or March 1987 job for the entire twelve months of 1984 and 1987. Earnings for all workers, both fulltime and part-time, are presented in this appendix, whereas only the earnings of full-time workers are presented in appendix E. Table F-3 identifies the percentage of employment in each occupation, either paid workers or self-employed, and the percentage of paid workers who were in permanent or temporary positions in March 1987.

## List of Tables in Appendix F

F-1. Most frequent occupations of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987

## Index of fields in Table F-1

Total (all fields) ..... 152
Arts ..... 153
Commercial and Promotional Arts ..... 154
Creative and Design Arts ..... 154
Fine Arts ..... 154
Graphic and Audio-visual Arts ..... 155
Mass Communications ..... 155
Personal Arts ..... 155
Business and Commerce ..... 155
Management and Administration ..... 156
Financial Management ..... 157
Institution Management ..... 158
Management and Administration - Business/Commerce ..... 158
Merchandising and Sales ..... 159
Marketing ..... 159
Secretarial Science ..... 159
Secretary - General ..... 160
Business Machine Operations ..... 161
Secretary - Accounting, Bookkeeping ..... 161
Secretary - Legal ..... 161
Secretary - Medical ..... 161
Service Industry Technologies ..... 162
Engineering and Applied Sciences ..... 162
Chemical Technologies ..... 163
Computer Science ..... 164
Electrical/Electronic Technologies ..... 164
Engineering Technologies ..... 165
Engineering - Architectural and Construction ..... 166
Construction or Building Technologies ..... 166
Welding Technologies ..... 166
Woodworking and Carpentry ..... 167
Engineering - General ..... 167
Drafting ..... 167
Engineering - Industrial ..... 167
Engineering - Mechanical ..... 168
Auto (Mechanics and Body Repair) ..... 168
Heavy Equipment Mechanics ..... 169
Health Sciences and Related ..... 169
Health Related Technologies ..... 169
Nursing ..... 170
Humanities and Related ..... 170
Natural Sciences and Primary Industries ..... 170
Natural Sciences ..... 171
Primary Industries (Excluding Agriculture) ..... 171
Resource Processing Technologies ..... 171
Social Sciences and Services ..... 171
Education and Counselling Services ..... 172
Protection and Correction Services ..... 172
Recreation and Sport ..... 173
Social Services ..... 173
F-2. Most frequent occupations of employed university graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984and March 1987
Index of Fields in F-2
Total (all fields)

$\qquad$ ..... 174
Agriculture and Biological Sciences ..... 176
Agriculture ..... 176
Biology ..... 177
Food and Household Science ..... 177
Veterinary Medicine and Sciences ..... 177
Other Biological Sciences ..... 177
Commerce, Management and Administration ..... 178
Education ..... 179
Elementary/Secondary Teacher Training ..... 180
Non-teaching Field ..... 180
Physical Education, Kinesiology, Recreation ..... 181
Other Teaching ..... 181
Engineering and Applied Science ..... 181
Architecture ..... 182
Engineering ..... 182
Chemical Engineering ..... 183
Civil Engineering ..... 183
Electrical Engineering ..... 184
Mechanical Engineering ..... 184
Other Engineering ..... 184
Forestry ..... 185
Fine and Applied Arts ..... 185
Applied Arts ..... 185
Music ..... 185
Other Fine and Performing Arts ..... 186
General Arts and Science ..... 186
Health Professions ..... 186
Dental Studies and Research ..... 187
Medical Studies and Research ..... 187
Basic Medical Science ..... 187
Medical and Surgical Specialties ..... 187
Medicine ..... 188
Nursing ..... 188
Pharmacy ..... 188
Rehabilitation Medicine ..... 188
Other Health Professions ..... 189
Humanities ..... 189
Classical and Other Languages ..... 190
Other Languages ..... 190
English Language and/or Literature ..... 190
French Language and/or Literature ..... 191
History

$\qquad$ ..... 191
Library and Records Science ..... 191
Linguistics, Translation and Interpretation ..... 192
Mass Media Studies ..... 192
Philosophy ..... 192
Religious and Theological Studies ..... 192
Mathematics and Physical Sciences ..... 193
Chemistry ..... 193
Computer Science ..... 194
Geology and Related ..... 194
Mathematics ..... 194
Physics ..... 195
Social Sciences ..... 195
Economics ..... 196
Geography ..... 197
Law and Jurisprudence ..... 197
Political Science ..... 198
Psychology ..... 198
Social Work and Social Welfare ..... 198
Sociology and Criminology ..... 199
Other Social Science ..... 199
F-3. Type of worker and type of position, by occupation, March 1987

Table F-1. Mont frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduatee, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987

|  | \% of | \% of | \% change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Level, field of study | in |  |  |  |
| and S.O.C. occupation |  |  |  |  |

## TOTAL (ALL FIELDS)

| Trede/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occup | pations | 100 | 100 | 5 | 14 | 20 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 19 | 19 | 5 | 13 | 17 |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 15 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 23 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 14 | 12 | -7 | 10 | 13 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 7 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 19 |
| 313 | Nursing. Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 6 | 6 | -1 | 18 | 18 |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 6 | 5 | -13 | 14 | 17 |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | 6 | 5 | -14 | 10 | 12 |
| 87 | Construction Trades Occupationa | 6 | 6 | -6 | 15 | 23 |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | 5 | 4 | -14 | 14 | 17 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 5 | 4 | -5 | 11 | 14 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 5 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 15 |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities | 5 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 14 |
| 81/82 | Processing Occupations | 5 | 5 | 8 | 16 | 20 |
| 83 | Machining and Related Occupations | 5 | 6 | 38 | 18 | 28 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 4 | 6 | 68 | 15 | 21 |
| 5185 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 4 | 3 | -9 | 10 | 12 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 3 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 27 |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 3 | 3 | 31 | 13 | 18 |
| 614 | Personal Service Occupations | 5 | 9 | -16 | 10 | 12 |
| 8581 | Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers | 3 | 2 | -10 | 13 | 22 |
| 91 | Transport Equipment Operating Occupations | 3 | 4 | 21 | 14 | 20 |
| 3134 | Registered Nursing Assistants | 2 | 2 | -9 | 16 | 19 |
| 3135 | Nursing Attendants | 2 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 17 |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | 2 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 15 |
| 4133 | Cashiere and Tellers | 2 | 2 | -16 | 9 | 10 |
| 414 | Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 2 | 2 | 29 | 16 | 20 |
| 4143 | Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 2 | 2 | 28 | 16 | 20 |
| 415 | Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupations | 2 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 18 |
| 417 | Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupations | 2 | 2 | 27 | 13 | 17 |
| 6121 | Chefs and Cooks | 2 | 2 | -7 | 11 | 14 |
| 6125 | Food and Beverage Serving Occupations | 2 | 2 | $-21$ | 8 | - |
| 6143 | Barbers, Hairdressers and Related Occupations | 2 | 1 | -29 | 10 | 13 |
| 619 | Other Service Occupations | 2 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 18 |
| 71 | Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | 2 | 1 | -41 | 12 | 16 |
| 8335 | Welding and Flame Cutting Occupations | 2 | 3 | 47 | 20 | 25 |
| 8584 | Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repair | 2 | 3 | 25 | 19 | 27 |
| 8781 | Carpenters and Related Occupations | 2 | 2 | -18 | 15 | 23 |
| 9175 | Truck Drivere | 2 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| 03 | Material Handling and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 21 |
| 95 | Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c. | 2 | 2 | 38 | 21 | 27 |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | 1 | 2 | 30 | 15 | 21 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 1 | 2 | 20 | 13 | 17 |
| 4197 | General Office Clerks | 1 | 2 | 20 | 15 | 19 |
| 6191 | Janitorn, Charworkers and Cleaners | 1 | 2 | 33 | 10 | 18 |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occup | pation | 100 | 100 | 1 | 17 | 24 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 20 | 18 | -11 | 14 | 19 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 18 | 18 | -1 | 22 | 26 |
| 313 | Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 13 | 13 | -1 | 23 | 27 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 11 | 10 | -4 | 20 | 27 |
| 3131 | Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training | 11 | 11 | -4 | 23 | 27 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 10 | 15 | 50 | 18 | 25 |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 7 | 6 | -6 | 14 | 19 |

Table F-1. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in oceupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earnings 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earning 1987 (\$’000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenograph |
| :---: | :---: |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations |
| 51 | Sales Occupations |
| 61 | Service Occupations |
| 216 | Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering |
| 315/316 | Other Occupations in Medicine and Health |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Sybtems Analysis and Related |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations |
| 5135 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations |
| 2165 | Engineering Technologists and Technicians |
| 233 | Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations |
| 3156 | Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians |
| 3158 | Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants |
| 331 | Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related |
| 4133 | Cashiers and Tellers |
| 414 | Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators |
| 4143 | Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators |
| 611 | Protective Service Occupations |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations |
| 71 | Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations |
| 87 | Construction Trades Occupations |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners |
| 517 | Sales Occupations, Services |


| 6 | -7 | 14 | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | -20 | 13 | 17 |
| 7 | 9 | 16 | 24 |
| 5 | -18 | 14 | 22 |
| 4 | -20 | 19 | 25 |
| 5 | 0 | 19 | 25 |
| 5 | 0 | 15 | 24 |
| 6 | 6 | 20 | 28 |
| 4 | -1 | 17 | 22 |
| 4 | 21 | 14 | 18 |
| 4 | 11 | 15 | 21 |
|  | 75 | 17 | 23 |
| 4 | 20 | 22 | 30 |
| 3 | 21 | 22 | 30 |
| 3 | -18 | 14 | 18 |
| 3 | -13 | 14 | 19 |
| 3 | -16 | 13 | 17 |
| 2 | 22 | 16 | 24 |
| 2 | -28 | 21 | 28 |
| 2 | 0 | 17 | 22 |
| 2 | 10 | 12 | 15 |
| 2 | 25 | 16 | 22 |
| 2 | 7 | 21 | 25 |
| 2 | -10 | 16 | 25 |
| 3 | 17 | 15 | 21 |
| 1 | -35 | 10 | 15 |
| 2 | -19 | 16 | 20 |
| 1 | -20 | 15 | 20 |
| 2 | 4 | 22 | 32 |
| 1 | -38 | 12 | 17 |
| 1 | -32 | 14 | 20 |
| 2 | -1 | 20 | 27 |
| 2 | 22 | 21 | 28 |
| 2 | 50 | 18 | 25 |

## ARTS

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 2 | 11 | 14 |
| 61 Service Occupations | 47 | 39 | -16 | 10 | 12 |
| 614 Personal Service Occupations | 39 | 28 | -25 | 10 | 12 |
| 6143 Barbers, Hairdressers and Related Occupations | 38 | 26 | -32 | 10 | 13 |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 11* | 14 | $32^{*}$ | 9 | 14 |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 9* | 7* | $-17^{*}$ | 12* | 25* |
| 331 Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | $7 *$ | 11* | -- | $13^{*}$ | - |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | -- | 11***** | -- | 10* | 18 |
| 51 Sales Occupations | -- | $9 *$ | -- | 16** | 12** |
| 513/514 Sales Occupations, Commodities | -- | 8* | -- | 17* | 12* |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 9 | 14. | 20 |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 31 | 33 | 16 | 15 | 21 |
| 331 Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | 23 | 25 | 19 | 15 | 21 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 14 | 12 | -8 | 12 | 17 |
| 3314 Advertising and Illustrating Artists | 12 | 13 | 19 | 16 | 20 |

Table F-1. Mont frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduatea, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  | \% of workers in oceupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% change } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { occupaiton } \\ \text { between } \\ \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Median annual earninge 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | Sales Oceupations | 12 | 10 | -13 | 11 | 16 |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities |  |  | -11 | 10 | 16 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 8 | 10 | 39 | 16 | 21 |
| 3313 | Product and Interior Designers | 8 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 21 |
| 5135 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.e. | 8 | $5^{*}$ | $-27^{*}$ | 9 | 15 |
| 95 | Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.e. | 8 | 8 | 4 | 18 | 24 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | $6^{*}$ | 4* | -32** | 8 | $15 *$ |
| 1137 | Salet and Advertising Management Occupations | 5* | $4^{*}$ | -14* | 14 | $21^{*}$ |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | $5^{*}$ | 4* | -20 * | 12 | 16 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 4* | 6 | 72* | 12 | 10 |
| 333 | Occupations in Performing and Audio-visual Arts | 4* | 5* | $35 *$ | 16 | 22 |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 4* | 6 | 48* | 12 | 22 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | $3^{*}$ | s* | 14* | 13* | $19 *$ |
| 335 | Occupations in Writing | $3^{*}$ | 3* | -2* | $16^{*}$ | $20^{*}$ |
| 3351 | Writere and Editors | $3^{*}$ | 9* | -2* | $16^{*}$ | $20^{*}$ |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | -- | 4* | -- | 12* | 16 |

COMMERCLAL \& PROMOTIONAL ARTS

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 4 | 15* | 16* |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | $60^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 331 Oecupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | 60* | -- | -- | -0 | -- |
| 3314 Advertising and Illustrating Artists | $53 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 3 | 14 | 20 |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 45 | 41 | -6 | 15 | 24 |
| 331 Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | 39 | 39 | 2 | 15 | 24 |
| 3314 Advertising and Illustrating Artists | 32 | $31 *$ | -2* | 15 | 24. |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 21* | -- | 12* | 27* |

CREATIVE \& DESIGN ARTS

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 20 | 8 | 13 |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | $34^{*}$ | 37* | $30^{*}$ | $8{ }^{*}$ | 8* |
| 61 Service Occupations | -- | 34* | -- | $7^{*}$ | -- |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 2 | 13 | 20 |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 35 | 40 | 17 | 15 | 21 |
| 391 Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | 35 | 40 | 18 | 15 | 21 |
| 3313 Product and Interior Designers | 27 | 34 | 29 | 15 | 21 |
| 51 Sales Occupations | $16^{*}$ | 14* | $-13^{*}$ | $8 *$ | 18** |
| 513/514 Sales Occupations, Commodities | $15^{*}$ | -- | -- | $9 *$ | 16* |

## FINE ARTS

## College

| All | ations | 100 | 100 | 21 | 10 | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | $23 *$ | 28 | 48* | 12 | 18 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Oceupations | 18* | 13* | -13* | 10 | $15^{*}$ |
| 391 | Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | 14* | $20^{*}$ | $78^{*}$ | $13^{*}$ | 18 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Oceupations | -- | $20 *$ | -- | 10* | 10 |
| 3314 | Advertising and Illustrating Artists | -- | $14 *$ |  | -- | $18^{*}$ |

Table F-1. Mont frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by leved and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

|  |  | \% of | \% of | \% change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Level, field of study |  |  |  |  |  |
| and S.O.C. occupation |  |  |  |  |  |

## GRAPHIC \& AUDIO-VISUAL ARTS



## MASS COMMUNICATIONS

## College

| All occupations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations |
| 95 | Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c. |
| $\mathbf{3 3 5}$ | Occupations in Writing |
| $\mathbf{3 3 5 1}$ | Writers and Editors |
| $\mathbf{3 3 3}$ | Occupations in Performing and Audio-visual Arts |
| $\mathbf{4 1}$ | Clerical and Related Occupations |


| 100 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 35 | 43 |
| $21^{*}$ | -- |
| $20^{*}$ | $21^{*}$ |
| $20^{*}$ | $21^{*}$ |
| -- | $20^{*}$ |
| -- | $18^{*}$ |


| 3 | 16 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 27 | 18 |
| - | $19^{*}$ |
| $9^{*}$ | $18^{*}$ |
| $9^{*}$ | $16^{*}$ |
| -- | $18^{*}$ |
| -- | $14^{*}$ |

## PERSONAL ARTS

Trade/vocational

| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -8 | 10 | 13 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 84 | 64 | -29 | 10 |
| 614 | Personal Service Occupations | 79 | 58 | -33 | 10 |
| 6143 | Barbers, Hairdressers and Related Occupations | 77 | 57 | -32 | 10 |

## BUSINESS AND COMMERCE



SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

Table F-1. Mont frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduetes, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field and S.O.C. | of study accupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of <br> workers <br> in <br> occu- <br> pation, <br> June <br> 1984 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% change } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { occupaiton } \\ \text { between } \\ \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Median annual earning $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ \text { annual } \\ \text { earning } \\ 1187 \\ \left(\$ \prime^{\prime} 000\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 81/82 | Processing Occupations | 3* | 3* | 3* | 16 | 18 |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 3* | 3 | 21* | 11 | 16 |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 2* | 9* | 22* | 14 | 19 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 2* | 3* | 78* | 16* | 16 |
| 415 | Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupations | 2* | 2* | 12* | 14* | 19 |
| 4199 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.e. | 2* | 2* | 45* | 14* | 16 |
| 619 | Other Service Occupations | 2* | 2* | 33* | 10* | 11 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 1* | 2* | 71* | $10^{*}$ | 16 |
| 313 | Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | -- | 2* | -- | 16* | 15* |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations |  | 100 | 100 | 1 | 15 | 20 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 48 | 40 | -16 | 14 | 18 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 21 | 30 | 48 | 17 | 24 |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 20 | 18 | -9 | 14 | 19 |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | 19 | 17 | -10 | 14 | 19 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 14 | 10 | -24 | 13 | 17 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 10 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 25 |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | 9 | 6 | -27 | 14 | 17 |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 7 | 13 | 72 | 17 | 33 |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities | 7 | 7 | 0 | 16 | 27 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 7 | 5 | -29 | 14 | 19 |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 5 | 4 | -17 | 14 | 20 |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | 4 | 4 | 24 | 16 | 25 |
| 414 | Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 4 | 3 | -24 | 15 | 19 |
| 4143 | Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | , | 3 | -26 | 15 | 19 |
| 5135 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 1 | 4 | -18 | 13 | 22 |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | - 4 | 2 | -43 | 12 | 18 |
| 4133 | Cashiers and Tellers | 3 | 2 | -35 | 11 | 15 |
| 417 | Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupations | 3 | 2 | -10 | 13 | 16 |
| 1142 | Services Management Occupations | 2* | 2 | $15^{*}$ | 18 | 25 |
| 1149 | Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c. | 2 | 3 | 44 | 16 | 22 |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | 2* | 2 | $30^{*}$ | 17 | 24 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 2 | 2 | 27 | 20 | 26 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 2 | 2 | 11 | 17 | 22 |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 2 | 1* | -14* | 15 | 25 |
| 415 | Materisl Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupations | 2 | 2* | -17* | 15 | 22 |
| 4171 | Reception and Information Clerks | 2 | 2 | -17 | 13 | 16 |
| 4197 | General Office Clerks |  | 2 | -15 | 13 | 18 |
| 4199 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 2 | 2 | -12 | 15 | 20 |
| 5133 | Commercial Travellers | , | , | -1 | 22 | 30 |
| 517 | Sales Occupations, Services | 2 | 4 | 48 | 19 | 25 |
| 6125 | Food and Beverage Serving Occupations | 2 |  | -- | 8 | -- |
| 1135 | Financial Management Occupations | 1* | 2* | $57 *$ | 20 | 26 |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 1** | 2 | 36* | 20 | 26 |
| 2183 S | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 1** | $2{ }^{*}$ | 41* | 20 | 28 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | $1 *$ | 2 | $36^{*}$ | 16 | 17 |
| 5171 | Insurance Sales Occupations | 1* | 2* | $56 *$ | 17 | 20 |

## MANAGEMENT \& ADMINISTRATION

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 6 | 12 | 16 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 53 | 48 | -3 | 12 | 15 |
| 413 Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 19 | 17 | -4 | 9 | 14 |
| 411 Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 15* | 12* | -13* | 12 | 17 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 13** | 14* | 17* | 17 | 23 |
| 4111 Secretaries and Stenographers | 12* | 11* | $-4^{*}$ | 12 | 17 |
| 4133 Cashiers and Tellers | 10* | -- | -- | 9* | -- |

Table F-1. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of atudy and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1087 | Median annual earning 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Medien annual earnings 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 9** | -- | -- | 12** | 18** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | $9 *$ | -- | - | $9^{*}$ | 12** |
| 61 | Service Occupations | $9^{*}$ | ${ }^{\text {9* }}$ | 4* | ${ }^{*}$ | 12* |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | -- | 12* | -- | 11* | 18 |
| 417 | Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupations | -- | $9 *$ | -- | $13^{*}$ | $13 *$ |
| 4171 | Reception and Information Clerks | -- | 8* | -- | 11* | 13* |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations |  | 100 | 100 | 2 | 15 | 23 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 36 | 26 | -28 | 14 | 19 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 29 | 41 | 46 | 18 | 24 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 18 | 14 | -22 | 14 | 17 |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | 13 | 9 | -30 | 14 | 17 |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 12 | 20 | 65 | 17 | 23 |
| 51 | Saler Occupations | 11 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 27 |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities | 8 | 8 | -3 | 14 | 28 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 7 | 5 | -24 | 12 | 18 |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 6 | 4 | -35 | 14 | 20 |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 5 | 3 | -33 | 14 | 20 |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | 4 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 25 |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | 4 | 3 * | -31** | 14 | 20 |
| 4133 | Cashiers and Tellers | 4 | 3* | -33* | 12 | 15 |
| 5135 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 4 | 4 | -5 | 13 | 24 |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | 4 | 2* | -34* | 12 | 18 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 3* | 3* | 12* | 28 | 30 |
| 415 | Maierial Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupations | 3* | 2* | -25* | 13 | 22 |
| 5133 | Commercial Travellers | 3* | $3 *$ | -8* | 29 | 30 |
| 1142 | Services Management Occupations | $2 *$ | 2* | -15* | 18 | 25 |
| 1149 | Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c. | $2 *$ | 3 | $64^{*}$ | 17 | 24 |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | 2* | 3* | 43* | 18 | 22 |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | $2^{*}$ | 2* | 8* | 24 | 31* |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 2* | 2* | ${ }^{*}$ | 24 | $31^{*}$ |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 2* | 2* | -25** | 18 | 24* |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | $2^{*}$ | $2^{*}$ | $3^{*}$ | 17 | 27* |
| 414 | Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 2* | -- | -- | 14* | -- |
| 417 | Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupations | 2* | 2* | $3 *$ | 12 | 19 |
| 4197 | General Office Clerks | 2* | 1* | -29* | 13 | 20* |
| 4199 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 2* | 2* | -19** | 15 | 20 |
| 517 | Sales Occupations, Services | 2* | 3 | $59 *$ | 20 | 25 |
| 6125 | Food and Beverage Serving Occupations | ${ }^{\text {2* }}$ | -- | -- | 7 |  |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 2* | 1* | $-6^{*}$ | 20 | $32^{*}$ |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 1* | ${ }^{2}$ | 11* | $17^{*}$ | $20^{*}$ |
| 1135 | Financial Management Occupations | -- | ${ }^{2}$ | -- | $20^{*}$ | 28 |
| 5171 | Insurance Sales Occupations | -- | 2* | -- | $18^{*}$ | 21 |

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 15 | 10 | 11 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 44 | 41 | 5 | 8 | 12 |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 |  | 14 | 20 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 46 | 36 | -18 | 13 | 17 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 36 | 48 | 39 | 16 | 23 |
| 413 Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 28 | 23 | -14 | 13 | 17 |
| 1171 Accountante, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 24 | 36 | 55 | 16 | 22 |
| 4131 Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | 20 | 15 | -26 | 13 | 17 |
| 419 Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 8 | 5* | -38* | 13 | 19 |

Table F-1. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of worker in occupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earning 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median mnnual earning 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4133 Cashiers and Tellers | $8{ }^{*}$ | 5* | -14* | 12 | 15 |
| 411 Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 4* | -- | -- | 13 | 15** |
| 4111 Secretaries and Stenagraphers | 4* | -- | -- | 13 | 15* |
| 4199 Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 4* | -- | -- | 15 | 19** |
| 51 Sales Occupations | $4 *$ | $6 *$ | $45^{*}$ | 13 | 20 |
| 513/514 Salea Occupations, Commodities | 4* | 4* | $28 *$ | 12* | 21 |

## INSTITUTION MANAGEMENT

| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All 0 | pations | 100 | 100 | -11 | 14 | 20 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | $30^{*}$ | 37 | 10* | 13 | 17 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | $27 *$ | $30^{*}$ | 0 | 18 | 25 |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | 22* | $28 *$ | 10* | 13 | 17* |
| 1142 | Services Management Occupations | 19* | -- | -- | 14* | $25^{*}$ |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 18* | -- | -- | $13 *$ | -- |

## MANAGEMENT \& ADMINISTRATION - BUSINESS/COMMERCE

| Trade/rocational |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occup | pations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 12 | 16 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 62 | 56 | -10 | 12 | 16 |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 22* | 17* | -23* | 12 | 18* |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | $20^{*}$ | $18^{*}$ | -6* | $11 *$ | $16^{*}$ |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | 19* | $16^{*}$ | -14* | 12* | $18 *$ |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations |  | 100 | 100 | 4 | 17 | 25 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 31 | 20 | -33 | 15 | 20 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 24 | 39 | 69 | 19 | 25 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 18 | 18 | 5 | 18 | 27 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 13 | 8 | -39 | 15 | 19 |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities | 13 | 12 | -7 | 19 | so |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | 9 | 5* | -36* | 15 | 19 |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | 8 | 9 | 16 | 17 | 25 |
| 5135 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 7 | ${ }^{*}$ | -10* | 13 | 27 |
| 1171 | Accountents, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | $6^{*}$ | 11 | $84 *$ | 21 | 24 |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | $6 *$ | $4{ }^{*}$ | -36** | 11 | 25 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | $6 *$ | 4* | -33** | 12 | 17 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | $5 *$ | -- | -- | 16 | $25 *$ |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | $5 *$ | 4* | -31* | 15 | 23 |
| 5133 | Commercial Travellers | 5* | $5^{*}$ | -1* | 23 | 50 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 4* | 4* | 30* | 26 | 31 |
| 415 | Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupations | 4* | -- | -- | 16 | 22* |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 4* | 4* | -5* | 16 | 21 |
| 517 | Saler Occupations, Services | 4* | $5^{*}$ | $45^{*}$ | 20 | 25 |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | $3 *$ | -- | -- | 10* |  |
| 1135 | Financial Management Occupations | -- | $3 *$ | -- |  | 30* |
| 1149 | Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c. | -- | 5 * | -- | 17* | 24 |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | -- | $3^{*}$ | -- | 18* | $26^{*}$ |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematies, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | -- | 3* | -- | 26* | 32* |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | and Related Occupations | -- | 3* | -- | 28* | 32* |

Table F-1. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduatee, by level and held of etudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | $\%$ of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earnings 1084 <br> ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earninge 1987 (\$'000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## MERCHANDISING \& SALES

College
All occupations
51

| Sales Occupations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Oceupations |
| $513 / 514$ | Sales Occupations, Commodities |
| 5135 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. |
| 517 | Sales Occupations, Services |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Accunt-recording and Related Occupations |
| 5133 | Commercial Travellers |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers |


| 100 | 100 | 0 | 16 | 24 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| 31 | 31 | 1 | 18 | 27 |
| 26 | 35 | 30 | 18 | 25 |
| 24 | 18 | -25 | 14 | 18 |
| 20 | 20 | 4 | 19 | 28 |
| $12^{*}$ | $7^{*}$ | $-39^{*}$ | 16 | $27^{*}$ |
| $11^{*}$ | $10^{*}$ | $-8^{*}$ | 18 | 27 |
| $10^{*}$ | $9^{*}$ | $-8^{*}$ | 16 | 25 |
| $9^{*}$ | -- | -- | 14 | $21^{*}$ |
| $7^{*}$ | $8^{*}$ | $28^{*}$ | $22^{*}$ | 29 |
| -- | $11^{*}$ | -- | $18^{*}$ | 30 |

## MARKETING

| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 1 | 17 | 25 |
| 51 Sales Occupations | 31 | 29 | -9 | 20 | 29 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 26 | 38 | 44 | 18 | 26 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 24 | 17* | -29* | 15 | 20 |
| 513/514 Sales Occupations, Commodities | 21 | 21 | -1 | 20 | 28 |
| 5135 Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 13** | 8* | -35* | 20 | $28^{*}$ |
| 517 Sales Occupations, Services | 10* | $9^{*}$ | -9* | 20* | $30 *$ |
| 413 Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | $9 *$ | -- | -- | 14* | -- |
| 1171 Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | -- | 12* | -- | $18^{*}$ | 31* |
| 5133 Commercial Travellers | -- | $9^{*}$ | -- | $33^{*}$ | $29^{*}$ |

## SECRETARIAL SCIENCE

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occu | pations | 100 | 100 | 8 | 12 | 16 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 66 | 61 | 0 | 18 | 17 |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 29 | 23 | -16 | 14 | 17 |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | 27 | 20 | -18 | 14 | 17 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 16 | 13 | -12 | 12 | 14 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 12 | 10 | -10 | 7 | 9 |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | 9 | 7 | -14 | 13 | 15 |
| 417 | Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupations | 7 | 6 | -4 | 13 | 17 |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | 7 | 5 | -23 | 7 | 10 |
| 414 | Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 6 | 7 | 27 | 16 | 20 |
| 4143 | Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 6 | 7 | 23 | 16 | 20 |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 6 | 10 | 71 | 12 | 17 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 5* | 9 | $86^{*}$ | 14 | 17 |
| 4133 | Cashiers and Tellers | 5* | 4* | -9* | 10 | 9 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 5 | 6 | 28 | 9 | 10 |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities | 5 | 5 | 17 | 8 | 8 |
| 5135 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 5* | 4* | -6* | 8 | 7 |
| 4171 | Reception and Information Clerks | 4* | $4^{*}$ | -10* | 13 | 16 |
| 4197 | General Office Clerks | 4* | 6 | 66* | 12 | 18 |
| 6125 | Food and Beverage Serving Occupations | $3^{*}$ | -- | -- | 7 | $7^{*}$ |
| 614 | Personal Service Occupations | $3^{*}$ | -- | -- | $6 *$ | $5 *$ |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | -- | 2* | -- | 15* | 18** |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 2* | -- | -- | 12* |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | -- | 3* | -- | 10* | $15^{*}$ |
| 4199 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | -- | $3^{*}$ | -- | 12* | $15^{*}$ |

Table F-1. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college greduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | pations | 100 | 100 | -1 | 14 | 19 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 80 | 72 | -10 | 14 | 18 |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 51 | 48 | -7 | 14 | 19 |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | 49 | 45 | -9 | 14 | 19 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 9 | 8 | -20 | 12 | 16 |
| 414 | Orfice Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operatore | 8 | 7 | -14 | 15 | 18 |
| 4143 | Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 8 | 7 | -17 | 16 | 20 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 7 | 12 | 81 | 15 | 21 |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | 5 | 5 | -1 | 11 | 15 |
| 417 | Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupationa | $4 *$ | ${ }^{3 *}$ | -20** | 13 | 16 |
| 4171 | Reception and Information Clerks | 4* | 2* | $-36^{*}$ | 13 | $16^{*}$ |
| 418 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 4* | 6 | $27 *$ | 14 | 20 |
| 1149 | Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c. | $3^{*}$ | 3* | 3* | 15 | 21 |
| 4133 | Cashiers and Tellers | 3* | -- | -- | 10 | 11* |
| 4187 | General Office Clerks | 3 * | 3* | 12** | 12 * | 17 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 3* | 4* | 55* | 15 | 16 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | $3 *$ | -- | -- | $8{ }^{*}$ | 18* |
| 416 | Library, File and Correspondence Clerks and Related Occupations | 2* | -- | -- | 17* | 20* |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | -- | 2* | -- |  | 17* |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | -- | 3 * | -- | 14** | 19 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | -- | 3* | -- | $10^{*}$ | 22 |
| 4199 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | -- | 2* | -- | 18* | 23* |

SECRETARY - GENERAL

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 9 | 12 | 16 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 69 | 63 | 0 | 13 | 17 |
| 411 Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 33 | 25 | $-17$ | 15 | 17 |
| 1111 Secretaries and Stenographers | 30 | 23 | -16 | 15 | 17 |
| 413 Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 12 | 11 | -1 | 12 | 14 |
| 61 Service Occupations | 12 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 10 |
| 417 Reception, Information, Mail and | 9* | $5 *$ | -31* | 12 | 17* |
| 414 Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 7* | $8{ }^{*}$ | $36^{*}$ | 17 | 20 |
| 4143 Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operatore | $7{ }^{*}$ | $8 *$ | $31^{*}$ | 16 | 20 |
| 418 Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 7* | 10 | 58* | 12 | 19 |
| 4133 Cashiers and Tellers | $6^{*}$ | -- | -- | 10 | 8* |
| 4171 Reception and Information Clerks | $6 *$ | -- | -- | 13* | 17* |
| 51 Saler Occupations | $6 *$ | $6 *$ | 21* | 7 * | 7* |
| 612 Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | $6^{*}$ | $7 *$ | 23* | $5^{*}$ | 10 |
| 513/514 Sales Occupations, Commodities | 5* | $6^{*}$ | 19* | 7* | $6^{*}$ |
| 5135 Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 5* | -- | -- | 7* | $6^{*}$ |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | $6 *$ | -- | -- | 17* |
| 4131 Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | -- | $6 *$ | -- | 12* | 16 |
| 4197 General Office Clerks | -- | $6^{*}$ | -- | 12* | 19** |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 14 | 18 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 82 | 74 | -10 | 14 | 18 |
| 411 Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 54 | 51 | -6 | 14 | 18 |
| 4111 Secretaries and Stenographers | 53 | 49 | -7 | 14 | 18 |
| 418 Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 9 | 8 | -15 | 12 | 18 |
| 414 Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 9 | 8 | -9 | 16 | 19 |
| 4143 Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 8 | 7 | -13 | 16 | 20 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 7* | 11 | 72* | 15 | 20 |

Table F-1. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% change } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { occupaiton } \\ \text { between } \\ \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Median annual earnings $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ (\$ 1000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Median annual earnings $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | 5* | 5* | 13* | 10 | 15 |
| 417 | Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupations | 4* | -- | -- | 13 | 15* |
| 4171 | Reception and Information Clerks | 4* | -- | -- | 13 |  |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 4* | 4* | 4* | 15 | 20 |
| 4133 | Cashiers and Tellers | 3* | - | -- | $10^{*}$ | $15^{*}$ |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | -- | 5* | -- | 15* | 16 |

## BUSINESS MACHINE OPERATIONS

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 3 | 13 | 17 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 68 | 58 | -13 | 14 | 18 |
| 414 Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 26* | -- | -- | 16* | $22^{*}$ |
| 4143 Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | $26^{*}$ | -- | -- | 16* | 22* |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 16* | 22* |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 67* | 56* | -17* | 14* | -- |

## SECRETARY - ACCOUNTING, BOOKKEEPING

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 17 | 12 | 15 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 59 | 56 | 12 | 13 | 15 |
| 413 Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 34 | 22 | -25 | 12 | 12 |
| 4131 Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | 27 | $16^{*}$ | -32* | 14 | 15 |
| 411 Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 11* | 9* | 0 | 12** | 14* |
| 61 Service Occupations | 10* | -- | -- | 9* | -- |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 12** | -- | $15^{*}$ | 18 |
| 4111 Secretaries and Stenographers | -- | 8* | -- | 12* | $15^{*}$ |
| 419 Other Clerical and Related Occupations | -- | 14* | -- | 12* | $15^{*}$ |
| 4197 General Office Clerks | -- | $10^{*}$ | -- | -- | $15^{*}$ |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 17 | 13* | 20* |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 72* | -- | -- | -- |

## SECRETARY - LEGAI,

Trade/vocational
All occupations

| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations |
| :--- | :--- |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers |


| 100 | 18 | 14 | 20 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 74 | 19 | 15 | 20 |
| 65 | 11 | 14 | 20 |
| 63 | 9 | 14 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 100 | -4 | 14 | 20 |
| 63 | -13 | 12 | 20 |
| 42 | -25 | 13 | 20 |
| 42 | -23 | 13 | 20 |

## SECRETARY - MEDICAL

Trade/vocational
All occupations
41 Clerical and Related Occupations
$100 \quad 15$

13
17
80
18
17*

Table F-1. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in осеиpation, June 1984 | \% of workers in oceupation, March 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% change } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { occupaiton } \\ & \text { between } \\ & \text { June } 1984 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { March } 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Median annual earning ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 0000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 ( $\$ \mathbf{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## College

All occupations
$\mathbf{4 1} \quad$ Clerical and Related Occupations
$\mathbf{4 1 1}$
$\mathbf{4 1 1 1}$ Stenographic and Typing Occupations

| 100 | 100 | -4 | 18 | 20 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 80 | 82 | -1 | 18 | 20 |
| 46 | 51 | 7 | 18 | 20 |
| 39 | 38 | -7 | 18 | 20 |

## SERVICE INDUSTRY TECHNOLOGIES

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 12 | 17 |
| 61 Service Occupations | 57 | 53 | -7 | 11 | 14 |
| 612 Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | 47 | 42 | -12 | 11 | 15 |
| 6121 Chefs and Cooks | 26 | 24 | -7 | 12 | 17 |
| 6125 Food and Beverage Serving Occupations | $10^{*}$ | $9 *$ | -7* | 8 | 10* |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 9** | 10 * | 14* | 14* | 17 |
| 81/82 Processing Occupations | 8* | $7 *$ | -15* | 16 | $18^{*}$ |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 6* | -- | -- | 14* | $16^{*}$ |
| 619 Other Service Occupations | -- | $6 *$ | -- | 10* | 12* |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 2 | 15 | 20 |
| 61 Service Occupations | 41 | 30 | $-25$ | 16 | 22 |
| 612 Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | $25^{*}$ | 15* | -41* | 14 | 19* |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | $20^{*}$ | $20^{*}$ | 2* | 12. | 17 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 15* | $22^{*}$ | 53** | 18** | 21. |
| 614 Personal Service Occupations | 14* | 16* | 15* | 20* | $25^{*}$ |

ENGINEERING \& APPLIED SCIENCES

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 6 | 15 | 23 |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 26 | 25 | 3 | 15 | 24 |
| 87 Construction Trades Occupations | 12 | 10 | -9 | 15 | 23 |
| 88 Machining and Related Occupations | 8 | 11 | 34 | 17 | 25 |
| 61 Service Occupations | 7 | 7 | -5 | 11 | 17 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 6 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 28 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 6 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 19 |
| 51 Sales Occupations | 5 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 20 |
| 513/514 Sales Occupations, Commodities | 5 | 4 | -5 | 13 | 19 |
| 81/82 Processing Occupations | 5 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 22 |
| 8581 Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers | 5 | 4 | -8 | 13 | 22 |
| 8584 Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repair | 5 | 6 | 25 | 19 | 27 |
| 91 Transport Equipment Operating Occupations | 5 | 6 | 30 | 14 | 21 |
| 8335 Welding and Flame Cutting Occupations | 4 | 5 | 45 | 18 | 25 |
| 8781 Carpenters and Related Occupations | 4 | 3 | -21 | 15 | 23 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 3 | 5 | 97 | 17 | 24 |
| 5135 Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 3 | 3 | -7 | 13 | 16 |
| 619 Other Service Occupations | 3 | 2 | -9 | 10 | 18 |
| 71 Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | 3 | $1^{*}$ | -49* | 12 | 14 |
| 9175 Truck Drivers | 3 | 4 | 23 | 14 | 21 |
| 93 Material Handling and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 3 | 3 | -1 | 16 | 23 |
| 216 Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | 2 | 2 | -2 | 17 | 23 |
| 218 Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 2 | 2 | 11 | 24 | 35 |
| 2183 Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 2 | 2 | 11. | 24 | 35 |
| 415 Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupations | 2 | 2* | -13* | 12 | 18 |

[^30]Table $P$-1. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduatee, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field and S.O.C. | of study occupation ${ }^{1}$ | ```\% of workers in occupation, June 1984``` | ```% of workers in occu- pation, March 1987``` | \% change in accupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earning 1984 ( $\$ \mathbf{\prime} 000$ ) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ \text { annual } \\ \text { earning } \\ 1987 \\ \left(\${ }^{\prime} 00\right) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 611 | Protective Service Occupations | 2* | 2* | $-3^{*}$ | 15 | 20 |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | 2 | 2 | -19 | 10 | 11 |
| 6191 | Janitors, Charworkers and Cleaners | 2* | 2 | 20* | 10 | 20 |
| 75 | Forestry and Logging Occupations | 2 | 1* | -53* | 19 | 30* |
| 8313 | Machinists and Machine Tool Setting-up Occupations | 2 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 25 |
| 8533 | Electrical Equipment Installing and Repairing, n.e.c. | 2* | 2* | 10* | 15 | 25 |
| 95 | Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c. | 2 | 3 | 50 | 23 | 27 |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations |  | 100 | 100 | 2 | 20 | 27 |
| $21$ | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 35 | 35 | -3 | 21 | 28 |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 18 | 18 | 6 | 20 | 27 |
| 216 | Other accupations in Architecture and Engineering | 16 | 13 | $-21$ | 19 | 28 |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 10 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 30 |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 10 | 11 | 18 | 22 | 30 |
| 2165 | Engineering Technologists and Technicians | 8 | 6 | -27 | 21 | 29 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 8 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 21 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 7 | 11 | 64 | 20 | 28 |
| 87 | Construction Trades Occupations | 6 | 6 | -3 | 21 | 30 |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 5 | 6 | 29 | 21 | 28 |
| 2163 | Draughting Occupations | 5 | 5 | -8 | 18 | 25 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 5 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 27 |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities | 4 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 28 |
| 8535 | Electronic Equipment Installing and Repairing, n.e.e. | 4 | 5 | 23 | 20 | 25 |
| 211 | Occupations in Physical Sciences | 3 | 2 | -25 | 22 | 27 |
| 5135 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 3 | 2 | -25 | 15 | 25 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 3 | 2* | -35* | 12 | 25 |
| 83 | Machining and Related Occupations | 3 | 2 | -3 | 18 | 28 |
| 2117 | Physical Sciences Technologists and Technicians | 2 | 2* | -27* | 23 | 29 |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 2* | 2* | 7* | 14 | 22 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 2* | 2 | 24* | 13 | 19 |
| 414 | Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 2 | 2 | -11 | 17 | 22 |
| 4143 | Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 2 | 2 | -10 | 17 | 22 |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 2* | $1^{*}$ | -19** | 18 | 22 |
| 81/82 | Processing Occupations | 2 | 2 | -12 | 22 | 30 |
| 8533 | Electrical Equipment Installing and Repairing, n.e.c. | 2* | 2 | 13* | 25 | 30 |
| 8581 | Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers | 2* | 1* | $-23^{*}$ | 16 | 25 |
| 8584 | Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repair | $2^{*}$ | 2 | 39* | 25 | 28 |
| 91 | Transport Equipment Operating Occupations | 2* | 2* | 4* | 24 | 27 |
| 95 | Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c. | 2 | 2 | 7 | 22 | \$2 |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 1* | 2 | 77* | 19 | 25 |
| 2144 | Electrical Engineers | 1* | 2* | 35* | 22 | 30 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 1* | 2 | 92* | 20 | 24 |
| 415 | Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupations | -- | 2* | -- | 16* | 24 |

## CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES

| College |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations |  |  |
| $21 \quad$ Occupations in Natural Sciences, |  |  |
| $\quad$ Engineering and Mathematics |  |  |
| $211 \quad$ Occupations in Physical Sciences |  |  |
| $2117 \quad$ Physical Sciences Technologists and Technicians |  |  |


| 100 | -7 | 21 | 27 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 48 | -17 | 22 | 27 |
| $29^{*}$ | $-26^{*}$ | 22 | 27 |
| $19^{*}$ | $-34^{*}$ | 22 | $28^{*}$ |

Table F-1. Mont frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and Geld of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of etudy and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% change } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { occupaiton } \\ & \text { between } \\ & \text { June } 1984 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { March } 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Median annual earnings 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earning: 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## COMPUTER SCIENCE

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -3 | 18 | 26 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 38 | 38 | - | 24 | 35 |
| 218 Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysiz and Related | 36 | 38 | 2 | 24 | 35 |
| 2183 Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 35 | 36 | 2 | 24 | 35 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | $21 *$ | 16* | -24* | 15 | 22* |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | $22^{*}$ | -- | -- | 25 |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupation | 100 | 100 | 5 | 20 | 27 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 55 | 54 | 2 | 22 | 30 |
| 218 Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 52 | 51 | 3 | 22 | s0 |
| 2183 Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 52 | 51 |  | 22 | 30 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 22 | 20 | -8 | 15 | 20 |
| 414 Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 11 | $8{ }^{*}$ | -23** | 17 | 21 |
| 4143 Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 10* | $8 *$ | -22* | 17 | 21 |
| 51 Sales Occupations | 5 * | -- | -- | 12** | -- |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 11 | -- | 20* | 24 |
| 413 Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | -- | $6^{*}$ | -- | 12* | 15 |

## ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 4 | 15 | 24 |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 33 | 31 | 0 | 15 | 24 |
| 87 Construction Trades Occupations | 12 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 25 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | 8* | 7* | -18* | 18 | 25 |
| 61 Service Occupations | $7 *$ | 7* | -6* | 11 | $15^{*}$ |
| 51 Sales Occupations | $6{ }^{*}$ | \%* | 20* | 14* | 18 |
| 8535 Electronic Equipment Installing and Repairing, n.e.c. | $6 *$ | -- | -- | 16* | 26* |
| 216 Other occupation in Architecture and Engineering | $5 *$ | -- | -- | 19* | $24 *$ |
| 513/514 Sales Occupations, Commodities | 5 * | $6 *$ | 11* | 13* | $16^{*}$ |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 6* | -- | $14^{*}$ | 25* |
| 8533 Electrical Equipment Installing and Repairing, n.e.c. | -- | 7* | -- | 17* | 37 |
| 95 Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c. | -- | 5 * | -- | 24* | ${ }^{30}$ |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 4 | 20 | 28 |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 32 | 35 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| 21 Oceupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 28 | 24 | -13 | 22 | 30 |
| 216 Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | 21 | 13 | -34 | 21 | 30 |
| 2165 Engineering Technologists and Technicians | 18 | 11 | -38 | 21 | \$1 |
| 8535 Electronic Equipment Installing and Repairing, n.e.c. | 11 | 14 | 32 | 20 | 25 |
| 87 Construction Trades Occupations | 8 | 9 | 15 | 25 | 32 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | $6^{*}$ | 8 | 39** | 23 | 30 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 5 * | $6 *$ | 13** | 23 | 29 |
| 51 Sales Occupations | $5 *$ | 6 * | 43* | 20 | 27 |
| 513/514 Sales Occupations, Commodities | $5^{*}$ | 6 * | 40* | 20 | 27 |
| 8533 Electrical Equipment Installing and Repairing, n.e.c. | $5 *$ | 6 * | $15 *$ | 25 | 32 |
| 2144 Electrical Engineers | 4* | 5 * | $30^{*}$ | 23 | 29 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | s* | $5^{*}$ | $60^{*}$ | 14 | 25 |

Table F-1. Moat frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduater, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | $\%$ of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in оссиpation, March 1987 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% change } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { occupaiton } \\ \text { between } \\ \text { June } 1884 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Marh } 1987 \end{gathered}$ | Median annual earnings 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 <br> ( 1 '000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

218 Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics,
Systems Analysis and Related
Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers

| -- | 4* $^{*}$ | -- | $25^{*}$ | 28 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -- | e $^{*}$ | -- | $25^{*}$ | 28 |

## ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES



[^31]Table $\mathbf{F}$-1. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, fit and S.O | of study occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in oceupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earninge 1984 ( $\$^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earninge 1987 (\$'000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95 | Other Crafte and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c. | 3* | 3* | 28* | 24 | 32 |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 2* | 3* | 40* | 20 | 25 |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 2* | 2* | 0 | 13** | 25* |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 2* | 2* | 9** | 13** | 20** |
| 71 | Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | 2* | - | -- | 15* | 24* |
| 91. | Transport Equipment Operating Occupations | 2* | 2* | $-4 *$ | 24 | 30* |
| 415 | Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupations | -- | $2^{*}$ | -- | 17* | $26^{*}$ |

## ENGINEERING - ARCHITECTURAL \& CONSTRUCTION

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 8 | 15 | 21 |
| 87 Construction Trades Occupations | 21 | 16 | -16 | 15 | 23 |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 17 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 20 |
| 83 Machining and Related Occupations | 16 | 19 | 32 | 18 | 25 |
| 8395 Welding and Flame Cutting Occupations | 12 | 16 | 45 | 18 | 26 |
| 8781 Carpenters and Related Occupations | 11 | 7 | -26 | 15 | 23 |
| 91 Transport Equipment Operating Occupations | 7* | $6^{*}$ | $-6^{*}$ | 13 | 19 |
| 61 Service Occupations | $6{ }^{*}$ | 7 | $24^{*}$ | 10 | 17 |
| 81/82 Processing Occupations | 6 * | 7 | 23 * | 17 | 20 |
| 9175 Truck Drivers | 5* | 4* | $-3 *$ | 13 | 18 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 4* | $5^{*}$ | 28* | 15 | 18 |
| 51. Sales Occupations | 4* | 4* | 9* | 14 | 20 |
| $513 / 514$ Sales Occupations, Commodities | 4* | 3* | $-6^{*}$ | 13 | 18* |
| 75 Forestry and Logging Occupations | 4* | -- | -- | 19** | -- |
| 8584 Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repair | 4* | 6* | 69* | 24 | 27 |
| 93 Material Handling and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 4* | 4* | $-10{ }^{\text {* }}$ | 19 | 18* |
| 619 Other Service Occupations | 3** | -- | -- | 11* | 20* |
| 71 Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | $3 *$ | -- | -- | 10* | - |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | $4 *$ | -- | -- | 22* |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 17 | 25 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 37 | 34 | -8 | 17 | 23 |
| 216 Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | 28 | 23 | -18 | 16 | 22 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 16 | 22 | 36 | 19 | 27 |
| 2163 Draughting Occupations | 16 | 13** | $-17 *$ | 16 | 22 |
| 87 Construction Trades Occupations | 13** | 12* | -7* | 20 | 28 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 8* | $9^{*}$ | 17* | 15 | 21 |
| 51 Sales Occupations | 7* | $6 *$ | -12** | 16** | $23^{*}$ |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 6* | 8* | 25* | 20* | 22 |
| 1171 Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | -- | 7* | -- | 19* | $23^{*}$ |

## CONSTRUCTION OR BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 12 | 15 |
| 87 | Construction Trades Occupations | $38^{*}$ | 42 | $24^{*}$ |

## WELDING TECHNOLOGIES

## Trade/vocational

| All occupations | 100 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 83 | Machining and Related Occupations |
| 8335 | Welding and Flame Cutting Occupations |

85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations

Table F-1. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduaten, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  | $\%$ of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in pation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earnings 1984 <br> ( $\$ 1000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 <br> ( $\$$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 87 | Construction Trades Occupations | 10* | 9* | -1* | 15 | 24 |
| 91 | Transport Equipment Operating Occupations | 10* | $9 *$ | -2* | 13 | 19 |
| 81/82 | Processing Occupations | 7* | 8* | $30^{*}$ | 18 | 23 |
| 9175 | Truck Drivers | 7* | 7* | 5* | 13 | 18 |
| 8584 | Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repair | $6 *$ | 8* | 48* | 24* | 30 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | -- | 7* | -- | 10 | 17 |
| 93 | Material Handling and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | -- | $5^{*}$ | -- | $23^{*}$ | 18* |

## WOODWORKING \& CARPENTRY

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -5 | 15 | 20 |
| 87 | Construction Trades Occupations | 39 | 25 | -39 | 15 |
| 8781 | Carpenters and Related Occupations | 28 | $19^{*}$ | $-97^{*}$ | 14 |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | $20^{*}$ | 22 | $5^{*}$ | 14 |

ENGINEERING - GENERAL

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 25 | 16 | 23 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | 14* | 12* | 4* | 18 | 24* |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 14* | 12* | 12* | 18 | 25 |
| 87 Construction Trades Occupations | 14* | -- | -- | 15 | 25* |
| 61 Service Occupations | 12* | 10* | 8* | 17* | 10* |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 11* | 10* | 18* | 14* | $23^{*}$ |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 3 | 19 | 25 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 45 | 40 | -9 | 19 | 25 |
| 216 Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | 35 | 28 | -18 | 18 | 25 |
| 2163 Draughting Occupations | 14 | 14 | 3 | 19 | 25 |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 12** | 14 | 25* | 22 | 28 |
| 87 Construction Trades Occupations | $8 *$ | -- | -- | 20** | 24* |
| 2165 Engineering Technologists and Technicians | 7* | -- | -- | $20 *$ | 27* |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 9* | -- | $20^{*}$ | 28 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | -- | 7* | -- | 24* | 28* |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | -- | 7* | -- | 15* | 18* |

## DRAFTING

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 91 | 14 | 18 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | -- | 19* | -- | -- | 18* |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 8 | 17 | 24 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 60 | 56 | - | 19 | 25 |
| 216 Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | 55 | 45 | -12 | 18 | 25 |
| 2163 Draughting Occupations | 32* | 31* | 3* | 20 | 25 |

ENGINEERING - INDUSTRIAL

## Trade/vocational

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { All occupations } & 100 & 100 & 8 & 16 & 24\end{array}$

Table F-1. Mont frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued
Level, field of study
and S.O.C. occupation

ENGINEERING - MECEANICAL

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 5 | 15 | 22 |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 35 | 34 | 0 | 15 | 22 |
| 8581 Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers | 14 | 12 | -13 | 13 | 20 |
| 8584 Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repair | 9 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 27 |
| 61 Service Occupations | 8 | 7 | -9 | 12 | 18 |
| 87 Construction Trades Occupations | 8 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 24 |
| 51 Sales Occupations | 6* | 6 | 8 | 13 | 19 |
| 513/514 Sales Occupations, Commodities | 5* | $5 *$ | $-2^{*}$ | 12 | 18 |
| 81/82 Processing Oceupations | 5* | $5^{*}$ | 19** | 15 | 27 |
| 91 Transport Equipment Operating Occupations | $5 *$ | 7 | 62** | 17 | 18 |
| 85 Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c. | $5 *$ | 6 | $26^{*}$ | 23 | 27 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 4* | 4* | $25^{*}$ | 17 | 20 |
| 71 Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | 4* | $3{ }^{*}$ | -25* | 12* | $16^{*}$ |
| 83 Machining and Related Occupations | 4* | 6 | 54* | 15 | 20 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 3* | 4* | 21* | 11 | 18 |
| 5135 Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 3* | 3** | -5* | 13* | $17^{*}$ |
| 619 Other Service Occupations | 3* | 3* | 17* | 10 | 19** |
| 9175 Truck Drivers | 3* | 5* | 62* | 15* | 20 |
| 93 Material Handling and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | $3^{*}$ | -- | -- | 15 | 18* |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupationa | 100 | 100 | -1 | 20 | 30 |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 31 | 28 | -9 | 20 | 27 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathernatic: | 18 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 29 |
| 216 Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | 9* | $10^{*}$ | 12** | 22 | 27 |
| 8581 Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers | 9* | 7* | -23** | 15 | 25* |
| 51 Sales Occupations | $7{ }^{*}$ | -- | -- | 19** | 30* |
| 8584 Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanica and Repair | 7* | 8* | 8* | $22^{*}$ | 26* |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | -- | 9* | -- | 21* | $30^{*}$ |

## AUTO (MECHANICS \& BODY REPAIR)

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 6 | 14 | 30 |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 44 | 39 | -5 | 13 | 20 |
| 8581 Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers | 29 | 23 | -18 | 12 | 19 |
| 61 Service Occupations | $9^{*}$ | 8* | 4* | 12* | 17* |

Table F-1. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% change } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { occupaiton } \\ \text { between } \\ \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \end{gathered}$ | Median annual earning: 1984 ( $\$^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 87 College Construction Trades Occupations | -- | 9* | -- | -- | 24* |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 1 | 19* | 21* |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 57* | 57* | 0 | $20^{*}$ | $21 *$ |

## HEAVY EQUIPMENT MECHANICS

Trade/vocational

| All occupations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations |
| 8584 | Industrial, Farm and Construction |
|  | Machinery Mechanics and Repair |
| 87 | Construction Trades Occupations |
| $81 / 82$ | Processing Occupations |
| 91 | Transport Equipment Operating Occupations |


| 100 | 100 | 2 | 16 | 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33 | 30 | -7 | 18 | 25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $15^{*}$ | $17^{*}$ | $16^{*}$ | 20 | 30 |
| $12^{*}$ | $10^{*}$ | $-8^{*}$ | 16 | $25^{*}$ |
| -- | $11^{*}$ | -- | $15^{*}$ | $22^{*}$ |
| -- | $13^{*}$ | -- | $18^{*}$ | 20 |


| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 4 | 20 | 28 |
| 85 Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 48* | -- | -- | 18* | 27* |

## HEALTH SCIENCES \& RELATED

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -s | 15 | 18 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 79 | 74 | -9 | 15 | 19 |
| 313 Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 66 | 61 | -9 | 15 | 19 |
| 3134 Registered Nursing Assistants | 28 | 26 | -9 | 17 | 20 |
| 3131 Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training | 15 | 16 | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| 3135 Nursing Attendants | 15 | 13 | -19 | 13 | 18 |
| 315/316 Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 13 | 12 | -9 | 16 | 20 |
| 3158 Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants | 11 | $10 *$ | -15* | 15 | 20 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | -- | $8 *$ | -- | 14** | 17 |
| 61 Service Occupations | -- | $7 *$ | -- | 8* | $10^{*}$ |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 1 | 22 | 26 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 88 | 86 | -2 | 22 | 27 |
| 313 Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 63 | 61 | -2 | 23 | 27 |
| 3131 Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training | 58 | 54 | -5 | 23 | 27 |
| 315/316 Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 24 | 23 | -2 | 20 | 25 |
| 3158 Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants | 10 | 9 | -12 | 16 | 25 |
| 3156 Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians | 7 | 7 | 8 | 21 | 25 |
| 311 Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | $2^{*}$ | 2* | 22* | 40* | 70 |
| 3134 Registered Nursing Assistants | 2* | $2 *$ | -13** | 17 | 22 |
| 61 Service Occupations | $2 *$ | 1 * | -21* | 13 | $20^{*}$ |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | $2 *$ | $35^{*}$ | 19 | 29 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 1* | 2* | $56 *$ | 18* | 18 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | $1 *$ | 2* | 71* | 10* | 18 |

## health related technologies

Trade/vocational
All occupations
$31 \quad$ Occupations in Medicine and Health
$315 / 316$ Other Occupations in Medicine and Health
$3158 \quad$ Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants

| 100 | 100 | -6 | 15 | 20 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 65 | 58 | -16 | 15 | 20 |
| 55 | 51 | -13 | 15 | 20 |
| 49 | 43 | -17 | 15 | 20 |

[^32]Table $P$-1. Mont frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% change } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { occupaiton } \\ \text { between } \\ \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \end{gathered}$ | Median annual earnings 1984 (\$'000) | Median annual earning: $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ (\$ 1000) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

College
All occupations
31 Occupations in Medicine and Health
100
$315 / 316$ Other Occupations in Medicine and Health
78
3158 Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants
3156 Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians
913 Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations
311 Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations
27 Teaching and Related Occupations
41 Clerical and Related Occupations

NURSING
Trade/vocational

| All occupations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health |
| 313 | Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations |
| 3134 | Registered Nursing Assistants |
| 3131 | Nurse, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training |
| 3135 | Nursing Attendants |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations |


| 100 | 100 | -2 | 15 | 18 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 89 | 78 | -8 | 15 | 19 |
| 82 | 76 | -8 | 18 | 19 |
| 96 | 33 | -9 | 17 | 20 |
| 19 | 21 | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| 19 | 16 | -18 | 13 | 18 |
| $\ldots$ | $7^{*}$ | -- | -- | $17^{*}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | 2 | 23 | 27 |
| 94 | 92 | 0 | 23 | 27 |
| 94 | 91 | -2 | 29 | 27 |
| 89 | 83 | -5 | 23 | 27 |
| $3^{*}$ | $3^{*}$ | $-13^{*}$ | 17 | 21 |
| -- | $2^{*}$ | -- | $-*$ | $24^{*}$ |
| -- | $2^{*}$ | -- | $23^{*}$ | $15^{*}$ |

## HUMANTTIES \& RELATED



## NATURAL SCIENCES \& PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 1 | 15 | 21 |
| 81/82 Processing Occupations | 27 | 24 | -10 | 16 | 21. |
| 71 Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | $14^{*}$ | 8* | - $37 *$ | 12 | 18* |
| 61 Service Occupations | 8* | 11* | $37 *$ | 11* | 15 |
| 87 Construction Trades Oscupations | -- | $8 *$ | -- | $16^{*}$ | 21* |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -9 | 18 | 22 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 24 | 20 | -24 | 19 | 25 |
| 71 Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | 17 | 13 | -32 | 14 | 19 |
| 213 Occupations in Life Sciences | 12 | 10 | -26 | 18 | 22 |

Table F-1. Most frequent oceupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduaten, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | ```% of workers in occu- pation, March 1987``` | ```% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987``` | Median annual earning: 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 (\$'000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 8* | 12 | 35* | 20 | 26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 7* | 10 | 29* | 13 | 17 |
| 75 | Forestry and Logging Occupations | 7* | 6* | -23* | 20 | 25 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 6* | $6{ }^{*}$ | -15* | 12 | 15 |
| 211 | Occupations in Physical Sciences | 5* | $5^{*}$ | -21* | 21 | 25* |
| 216 | Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | 5* | 4 * | -24*** | 21 | 26* |
| 315/316 | Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 5* | 5* | -14* | 12 | 15* |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 5* | 5* | -9* | 16 | 25 |
| 81/82 | Processing Occupations | 5* | 4* | -23* | 22 | 27* |
| 2117 | Physical Sciences Technologists and Technicians | 4* | -- | -- | 21* | $25^{*}$ |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 4* | 6* | $12{ }^{\circ}$ | 16 | 20 |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities | 4* | -- | -- | 16* | 20* |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 4* | -- | -- | $16^{*}$ | 26* |

## NATURAL SCIENCES

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -8 | 14 | 18 |
| 71 Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | 48 | 97* | -30* | 15 | 18* |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -5 | 14 | 19 |
| 71 Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | 34 | 25 | -29 | 14 | 18 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 12* | 10* | -15* | 12 | 14* |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 10* | 10* | 1* | 16 | 21* |
| 315/316 Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 10* | 10* | -10* | 12 | 14* |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 9* | 11* | 21* | 20* | 24 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 9* | 11* | 11** | 12* | 15* |

## PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE)

## College

All occupations
21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics

100
$-15$
37
$23^{*}-10^{*}$

21
27
22
27
213 Occupations in Life Sciences
15*
Forestry and Logging Occupations
18 22*

## RESOURCE PROCESSING TECHNOLOGIES

| Trade/vocational |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 4 | 15 | 20 |
| 81/82 Processing Occupations | 47 | 39 | -12 | 16 | 21 |
| College |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -6 | 19 | 24 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 35 | 37 | 0 | 18 | 24 |

## SOCLAL SCIENCES \& SERVICES

Trade/vocational
All occupations
$61 \quad$ Service Occupations
$31 \quad$ Occupations in Medicine and Health
$313 \quad$ Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations

| 100 | 100 | -1 | 13 | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $28^{*}$ | -- | -- | $11^{*}$ | $13^{*}$ |
| $21^{*}$ | $25^{*}$ | $15^{*}$ | $15^{*}$ | $17^{*}$ |
| $21^{*}$ | $24^{*}$ | $13^{*}$ | $15^{*}$ | $17^{*}$ |

Table F-1. Mont frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earning 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earning 1987 <br> ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| College |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occup | pations | 100 | 100 | -2 | 15 | 21 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 22 | 22 | -1 | 14 | 17 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 21 | 21 | -2 | 18 | 28 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 20 | 19 | -7 | 17 | 23 |
| 239 | Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | 13 | 13 | -2 | 17 | 22 |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 13 | 13 | -2 | 12 | 15 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 12 | 11 | -16 | 13 | 17 |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 10 | 10 | -6 | 12 | 16 |
| 611 | Protective Service Occupations | 10 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 32 |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 9 | 8 | 0 | 17 | 21 |
| 239 | Other Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 7 | 5 | -25 | 17 | 2 |
| 2795 | Teachers of Exceptions Students, n.e.c. | 7 | 7 | -5 | 16 | 21 |
| 6112 | Police Officers and Detectives, Government | 7 | 9 | 31 | 26 | 34 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 6 | 10 | 57 | 20 | 23 |
| 2331 | Social Workers | 6 | 7 | 15 | 19 | 22 |
| 2333 | Occupations in Welfare and Community Services | 6 | 5 | -19 | 15 | 22 |
| 418 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 6 | 4 | -25 | 13 | 16 |
| 614 | Personal Service Occupationa | 6 | 5 | -24 | 13 | 15 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 4* | 4* | 6* | 15 | 20 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 4 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 19 |
| 313 | Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 3* | $4 *$ | $23^{*}$ | 15 | 20 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 3* | 2* | -42* | 13 | 17* |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities | $3^{*}$ | $3^{*}$ | $4 *$ | 13 | 15 |
| 6115 | Guards and Related Security Oecupations | 3* | $3^{*}$ | 0 | 19 | 30 |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | $3 *$ | -- | -- | 12 | 14* |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Seiences, Engineering and Mathematics | 2* | 2* | 0 | 17 | 23* |
| 2739 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 2* | $3 *$ | 14* | 13 | 14 |
| 111 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | -- | $2 *$ | -- | 12** | 17** |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | -- | $2 *$ | -- | $10^{*}$ | 17** |
| 5135 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | -- | 2* | -- | $10^{*}$ | 10** |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repaiting Occupations | -- | 2* | -- | $18 *$ | $28 *$ |

## EDUCATION \& COUNSELLING SERVICES

College

| All occupations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching |
| and Related Occupations |  |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields |
| 278 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations |
| 2795 | Teachers of Exceptions Students, n.e.c. |
| 61 | Service Occupations |
| 233 | Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields |
| 614 | Personal Service Occupations |
| 239 | Other Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields |
| 2333 | Occupations in Welfare and Community Services |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations |
| 2331 | Social Workers |


| 100 | 100 | -2 | 14 | 19 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 47 | 49 | 2 | 13 | 18 |
| 31 | 29 | -7 | 12 | 16 |
| 25 | 23 | -9 | 12 | 16 |
| 21 | 17 | -20 | 15 | 22 |
| 16 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 22 |
| 15 | 17 | 10 | 16 | 22 |
| 15 | 13 | -18 | 11 | 15 |
| 11 | $10^{*}$ | $-15^{*}$ | 15 | 21 |
| $11^{*}$ | $8^{*}$ | $-26^{*}$ | 11 | 15 |
| $9^{*}$ | $6^{*}$ | $-3^{*}$ | 18 | $24^{*}$ |
| $6^{*}$ | $-0^{*}$ | -- | 11 | $21^{*}$ |
| -- | $5^{*}$ | -- | -- | $22^{*}$ |
| -- | $5^{*}$ | -- | $19^{*}$ | $22^{*}$ |

PROTECTION \& CORRECTION SERVICES
College
All occupations
100100
3
21
30

Table F-1. Mont frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed trade/vocational and college graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | ```% of workers in occu- pation, March 1987``` | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earnings 1984 (\$'000) | Median annual earnings 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 57 | 61 | 10 | 24 | 32 |
| 611 | Protective Service Occupations | 51 | 57 | 15 | 25 | 32 |
| 6112 | Police Officers and Detectives, Government | 34 | 43 | 31 | 26 | 34 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 15* | 11* | -26* | 15 | 18* |
| 6115 | Guards and Related Security Occupations | 12* | 11* | -8* | 19 | 30 |

## RECREATION \& SPORT

## College

| All occupations |  | 100 | 100 | 0 | 15 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 33 | 28 | -13 | 12 | 18 |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 25 | 21 | -18 | 12 | 17 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 13* | 22 | 70* | 19 | 23 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 12* | -- | -- | 16 | $18^{*}$ |
| 233 | Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | 10* | -- | -- | $15^{*}$ | 18* |

## SOCLAL SERVICES

## Trade/vocational <br> 

31 Occupations in Medicine and Health 100
313 Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations

| 100 | 100 | -7 | 14 | 15 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $49^{*}$ | $50^{*}$ | $-5^{*}$ | $16^{*}$ | $15^{*}$ |
| $49^{*}$ | $49^{*}$ | $-7^{*}$ | $16^{*}$ | $15^{*}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | -5 | 17 | 21 |
| 34 | 38 | 5 | 19 | 24 |
| 20 | 22 | 6 | 19 | 24 |
| 20 | 16 | -26 | 14 | 17 |
| 16 | $15^{*}$ | $-14^{*}$ | 13 | 20 |
| $13^{*}$ | 16 | $23^{*}$ | 21 | 23 |
| $12^{*}$ | $11^{*}$ | $-8^{*}$ | 17 | 23 |
| $12^{*}$ | $10^{*}$ | $-24^{*}$ | 15 | $17^{*}$ |
| $10^{*}$ | $8^{*}$ | $-23^{*}$ | 13 | $15^{*}$ |
| $8^{*}$ |  | - | -- | 13 |
| $8^{*}$ | -- | -- | $15^{*}$ | $15^{*}$ |
| $7^{*}$ | -- | -- | 18 | $21^{*}$ |
| -- | $10^{*}$ | -- | $20^{*}$ | $24^{*}$ |
| -- | $8^{*}$ | -- | $16^{*}$ | $17^{*}$ |

[^33]Table Y-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and feld of study, June 1984 and March 1987

| Level, field of atudy and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1887 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earnings 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earning 1987 <br> ( ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

TOTAL (ALL FIELDS)

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occup | pations | 100 | 100 | 6 | 22 | 30 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 25 | 26 | 9 | 23 | 30 |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 19 | 20 | 11 | 24 | 30 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 17 | 21 | 33 | 22 | 32 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 12 | 12 | 4 | 26 | 34 |
| 2791 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 11 | 11 | 9 | 24 | 30 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 10 | 9 | 5 | 35 | 32 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 9 | 10 | 8 | 21 | 30 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 8 | 7 | -11 | 15 | 21 |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 6 | 6 | 7 | 21 | 30 |
| 2733 | Secondary School Teachers | 6 | 7 | 17 | 25 | 30 |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 5 | 5 | 9 | 28 | 35 |
| 313 | Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 5 | 4 | -9 | 25 | 28 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 5 | 5 | 7 | 20 | 30 |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 4 | 4 | 5 | 27 | 35 |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupation | ons 4 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 35 |
| 234 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence | 4 | 4 | 17 | 22 | 35 |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 1 | 4 | 2 | 24 | 30 |
| 233 | Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | 3 | 3 | -1 | 21 | 28 |
| 2343 | Lawyers \& Notaries | 3 | 1 | 29 | 25 | 36 |
| 311 | Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 3 | 3 | 29 | 28 | 50 |
| 3131 | Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training | 3 | 2 | -13 | 25 | 28 |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 3 | 4 | 28 | 18 | 24 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 3 | 2 | -32 | 15 | 20 |
| $513 / 514$ | Sales Occupations, Commodities | 3 | 3 | -7 | 19 | 28 |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 3 | 2 | -35 | 14 | 21 |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | 2 | 3 | 79 | 20 | 33 |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | 2 | 2 | 49 | 21 | 28 |
| 2331 | Social Workers | 2 | 2 | 10 | 23 | 28 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | 2 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 18 |
| 2719 | University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 2 | 1 | -31 | 16 | 15 |
| 2738 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 2 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 26 |
| 2795 | Teachers of Exceptional Students, n.e.c. | 2 | 1 | -27 | 24 | 31 |
| 3111 | Physicians and Surgeons | 2 | 2 | 35 | 26 | 40 |
| 315/316 | Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 2 | 2 | 0 | 25 | 30 |
| 335 | Occupations in Writing | 2 | 2 | 26 | 20 | 29 |
| 4131 | Bookkeepere and Accounting Clerks | 2 | 1 | -31 | 15 | 22 |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 2 | 2 | -9 | 16 | 24 |
| 5135 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 2 | 1 | -24 | 13 | 20 |
| 517 | Sales Occupations, Services | 1 | 2 | 36 | 20 | 35 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations |  | 100 | 100 | 7 | 32 | 40 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 27 | 30 | 19 | 35 | 45 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 26 | 26 | 6 | 35 | 40 |
| 273 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 17 | 16 | -1 | 27 | 34 |
|  | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 14 | 13 | -6 | 38 | 43 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 13 | 12 | 4 | 33 | 40 |
| 2733 | Secondary School Teachers | 7 | 6 | -4 | 38 | 42 |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 7 | 6 | -3 | 32 | 38 |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 6 | 5 | -5 | 30 | 40 |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 6 | 5 | -5 | 35 | 42 |
| 231 | Occupations in Social Sciences | 6 | 5 | -9 | 28 | 37 |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 6 | 5 | -8 | 40 | 44 |
| 1133 | Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields | 5 | 6 | 33 | 45 | 50 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | 5 | 7 | 55 | 25 | 26 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 5 | 6 | 10 | 30 | 37 |
| 233 | Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | 4 | 4 | $-15$ | 27 | Ss |

Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupsiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earnings 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual -arnings 1987 $(81000)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2331 | Social Workers | 4 | 3 | -8 | 27 | 32 |
| 235 | Occupations in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences | 4 | 4 | 10 | 24 | 30 |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | 3 | 3 | 40 | 32 | 39 |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 3 | 4 | 14 | 33 | 42 |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 3 | 3 | 15 | 33 | 43 |
| 2311 | Economists | 3 | 2 | -28 | 30 | 42 |
| 2351 | Librarians, Archivists and Conservators | 3 | 3 |  | 25 | 30 |
| 2711 | University Teachers | 3 | 5 | 92 | 30 | 28 |
| 2791 | Community College and Vocational School Teachers | 3 | 2 | -14 | 30 | 88 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 3 | 2 | -14 | 22 | ${ }^{58}$ |
| 1135 | Financial Management Occupations | 2 | 2 | -12 | 36 | 48 |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | 2 | 2 | 30 | 32 | 45 |
| 211 | Occupations in Physical Sciences | 2 | 2 | 10 | 30 | 38 |
| 239 | Other Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 2 | 2 | 12 | 40 | 42 |
| 2719 | University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 2 | 2 | © | 18 | 20 |
| 2739 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 2 | 1 | -10 | 38 | 45 |
| 2795 | Teachers of Exceptional Students, n.e.c. | 2 | 1 | -12 | 35 | 40 |
| 311 | Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 2 | 3 | 36 | 49 | 56 |
| 3111 | Physicians and Surgeons | 2 | 2 | 38 | 55 | 70 |
| 313 | Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 2 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 35 |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 2 | 3 | 27 | 25 | 31 |
| 335 | Occupations in Writing | 2 | 2 | 23 | 27 | 34 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 2 | 2 | 17 | 28 | 45 |
| 1130 | General Managers and Other Senior Officials | 1 | 2 | 44 | 40 | 58 |
| 1149 | Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c. | 1 | 2 | 35 | 33 | 45 |
| 213 | Occupations in Life Sciences | 1 | 2 | 20 | 29 | 35 |
| 234 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence | 1 | 2 | 31 | 24 | 42 |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations |  | 100 | 100 | 3 | 33 | 40 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 45 | 46 | 6 | 30 | 38 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | 39 | 11 | 7 | 90 | 88 |
| 2711 | University Teachers | 30 | 34 | 20 | 32 | 40 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 22 | 18 | -13 | 35 | 44 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 12 | 15 | 33 | 40 | 50 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Scjences and Related Fields | 11 | 11 | -3 | 36 | 45 |
| 2719 | University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 10 | 6 | -32 | 24 | 33 |
| 231 | Occupations in Social Sciences | 8 | 8 | -8 | 37 | 45 |
| 211 | Occupations in Physical Sciences | 8 | 7 | -6 | 34 | 12 |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 6 | 6 | -4 | 41 | 52 |
| 213 | Occupations in Life Sciences | 5 | 4 | -17 | 29 | 41 |
| 1133 | Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields | 4 | 4 | 17 | 41 | 50 |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 4 | 4 | 1 | 34 | 39 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 3 | 5 | 73 | 25 | 32 |
| 2144 | Electrical Engineers | 2* | 1* | -22* | 40 | 51 |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 2 | 2* | -34* | 33 | 36 |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 2* | 1* | -21* | 36 | 42 |
| 2791 | Community College and Vocational School Teachers | 2* | 2* | -16* | 34 | 38 |
| 315/316 | Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 2* |  | 45* | 24 | so |
| 3156 | Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians | 2* | 2* | 23* | 25 | 30 |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 1* | 2* | 10* | 26 | 28 |
| 1131 | Management Occupations, Natural Sciences and Engineering | -- | 2* | -- | -- | 45 |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | -- | 2* | -- | -- | 45 |
| 311 | Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | -- | 2* | -- | -- | 37 |
| 3111 | Physicians and Surgeons | -- | 2* | -- | -- | 40 |

Table $P-2$. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% change } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { occupaiton } \\ & \text { between } \\ & \text { June } 1984 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { March } 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Medien annual earning 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 $(\$ 1000)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## AGRICULTURE \& BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

| Hachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 11 | 20 | 27 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 17 | 22 | 38 | 21 | 28 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 16 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 26 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 15 | 15 | 8 | 20 | 27 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | $12^{*}$ | 18 | 72** | 20 | 30 |
| 213 Occupations in Life Sciences | 9* | 7* | -7* | 21 | 27 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | $9^{*}$ | $10^{*}$ | 29** | 23 | 27 |
| 315/316 Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 9* | $9^{*}$ | 11********* | 20 | 29 |
| 71 Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | $9 *$ | $6 *$ | -27* | 15 | 35** |
| 51 Sales Occupations | 7* | $6{ }^{*}$ | -3* | 22* | 30* |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | $6^{*}$ | $6^{*}$ | 1* | 17 | $20^{*}$ |
| 2719 University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | $6^{*}$ | -- | -- | 17* | $20^{*}$ |
| $513 / 514$ Sales Occupations, Commodities | $6^{*}$ | 5* | $-3^{*}$ | $20^{\text {* }}$ | $28^{*}$ |
| 311 Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | -- | 10* | -- | 25 | 27 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 26 | 25 | 31 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 37 | 34 | 17 | 28 | 33 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 28 | 24 | 9 | 20 | 26 |
| 213 Occupations in Life Sciences | 22** | 22 | 28* | 29 | 32 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | $20^{*}$ | $16^{*}$ | -1* | 18 | 24. |
| 2719 University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | $16^{*}$ | -- | -- | 17 | 24* |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | $15^{*}$ | - | 29** | 36 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | -- | 12* | -- | 26* | 33 |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupationa | 100 | 100 | 4 | 28 | 37 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 45 | 40 | -8 | 24 | 36 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 45 | 40 | -8 | 24 | 36 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 34 | 35 | 7 | 29 | 40 |
| 213 Occupations in Life Sciences | 27 | 26 | -3 | 29 | 40 |
| 2719 University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 27 | 18* | -50* | 22 | 34 |
| 2711 University Teachers | 18 | 27 | 54 | 30 | 36 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | -- | 14** | -- | -- | 29 |
| 315/316 Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | -- | $12^{*}$ | -- | -- | 27 |
| 3156 Medical Laboratory Technologists and Techncians | -- | 12** | -- | -- | 27 |

## AGRICULTURE

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -2 | 20 | 27 |
| 71 Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | 25* | $23^{*}$ | $-10^{*}$ | 16* | $35^{*}$ |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 21* | -- | -- | 23* | 28* |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 24* | -- | 20* | 28* |
| Master' |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 17 | 31 | 35 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 54* | 52* | 12* | $28^{\circ}$ | $37^{\text {4 }}$ |

Table F-2. Mont frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduatea, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earnings 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earning 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## BIOLOGY

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 17 | 20 | 27 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 19* | 21* | $30^{*}$ | 22 | 25 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 17** | 14* | -4* | 20* | 28* |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | $16^{*}$ | 24 | 72* | 18 | 28 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 14* | -- | -- | $30^{*}$ |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 14* | -- | 23* | 28* |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 40 | 24 | 29 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 41 | $28^{*}$ | -4* | 18 | 26 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 29* | 29* | $41 *$ | 25* | 29 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | $26 *$ | 19* | 1* | 15* | $24^{*}$ |
| 213 Occupations in Life Sciences | $23 *$ | $25^{*}$ | E2* | $25^{*}$ | $28^{*}$ |
| 2719 University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 23* | -- | -. | 15* |  |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 1 | 27 | 36 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 49 | 47 | -4 | 25 | 36 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 49 | 47 | -4 | 25 | 36 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and $M$ athematics | 31 | 35 | 13 | 27 | 37 |
| 2719 University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 29 | 17** | -40* | 20 | 34 |
| 213 Occupations in Life Sciences | 26 | 24* | $-5^{*}$ | 27 | 40 |
| 2711 University Teachers | 20* | 30 | 48* | 30 | 36 |

FOOD \& HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE
Bachelor's
All occupations
11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations

## VETERINARY MEDICINE \& SCIENCES

Bachelor's
All occupations
$31 \quad$ Occupations in Medicine and Health
$311 \quad$ Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations

| 100 | 100 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 84 | 83 |

100
83
83
-7
-8
-8
$28^{*}$
$27^{*}$
27*
$30^{*}$
$30 *$

OTHER BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 25 | 18 | 26 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | - - | $26^{*}$ | -- | 17* | $26^{*}$ |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 27 | 25 | 32 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 45* | $40^{*}$ | 12* | 28* | $34^{*}$ |

Table P-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% change } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { occupaiton } \\ \text { between } \\ \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \end{gathered}$ | Median annual earnings 1984 ( $\$ \mathbf{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 ( $1 \mathbf{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupation | 100 | 100 | 19 | 28 | 37 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | $39^{*}$ | 33* | -1* | 23 | 35 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | $39 *$ | 38* | -1* | 23 | 35 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | -- | \$1* | -- | 30 | 40 |

## COMMERCE, MANAGEMENT \& ADMINISTRATION

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occup | pations | 100 | 100 | 4 | 22 | 32 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 54 | 61 | 17 | 22 | 33 |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 32 | 31 | 3 | 21 | 32 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 13 | 9 | -24 | 16 | 25 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 10 | 9 | -7 | 22 | 35 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 7 | 4* | $-40^{*}$ | 15 | 25 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 6 | 6 | -7 | 26 | 37 |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | 6 | ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | -42*** | 16 | 25 |
| 513/514 | Saler Occupations, Commodities | 6 | 4* | -28** | 24 | 35 |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | $5 *$ | 8 | 81* | 23 | 32 |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 5 | 5* | -7* | 26 | 37 |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 5 * | 4* | -3****** | 28 | 37 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | $5 *$ | 4* | -13* | 24 | 35 |
| 1135 | Financial Management Occupations | 4** | 5* | $2{ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 24 | $\stackrel{36}{ }$ |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 3 * | $3^{*}$ | $8^{*}$ | 29 | \$0** |
| 5133 | Commercial Travellers | $3^{*}$ | -- | -- | 22 | $35^{*}$ |
| 517 | Sales Occupations, Services | $3^{*}$ | 4* | 15** | 20 | 33 |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | $2^{* *}$ | $3 *$ | 42* | $26^{*}$ | 33 |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | $2^{*}$ | -- | -- | $20^{*}$ | $25^{*}$ |
| 61 | Service Occupations | $2^{*}$ | -- | -- | 15* | $26^{*}$ |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations |  | 100 | 100 | 3 | 35 | 48 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 62 | 63 | 5 | 35 | 48 |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 21 | 19 | -8 | 30 | 40 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 10 | 9 | -13 | 38 | 48 |
| 1135 | Financial Management Occupations | 8 | 7 | -16 | 37 | 48 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Seiences and Related Fields | 7 | 8 | 19 | 31 | 42 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1137 \\ & 218 \end{aligned}$ | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | 6 | 8 | 28 | 32 | 50 |
|  | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 6 | 5 | 0 | 36 | 45 |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 5 | 5 | 9 | 36 | 45 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 5 | 6 | 30 | 35 | 40 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 5 | 6 | 13 | 28 | 50 |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | 4 | 5 | 20 | 35 | 42 |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 4 | 3* | -33** | 40 | 53 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 4 | 3* | -27* | 28 | 40 |
| 1143 | Production Management Occupations | 3* | -- | -- | 35 | $58{ }^{*}$ |
| 1149 | Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c. | 3 * | 4* | 16* | 40 | 50 |
| 231 | Occupations in Social Sciences | $3^{*}$ | 4 | $34^{*}$ | 35 | 42 |
| 2311 | Economists | $3^{*}$ | 4* | 13** | 34 | 45 |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities | $3 *$ | $3^{*}$ | -7** | 28 | 48 |
| 1130 | General Managers and Other Senior Officials | $2 *$ | $4 *$ | $95^{*}$ | 50 | 60 |
| 1134 | Administrators in Medicine and Health | $2 *$ | $2^{*}$ | $18{ }^{*}$ | 40* | 50 |
| 234 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence | ${ }^{2 *}$ | 2* | $2^{*}$ | 24 | $50^{*}$ |
| 2343 | Lawyers \& Notaries | $2^{*}$ | 2 * | 0 | 30 | 82* |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | $2^{*}$ | $2^{*}$ | 3* | 34 | 42 |
| 517 | Sales Occupations, Services | $2^{*}$ | $3^{*}$ | 51 * | 35 | 80 |

Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in oсеиpation, March 1987 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% change } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { occupaiton } \\ \text { between } \\ \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \end{gathered}$ | Median annual earnings 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 2* | -- | -- | 32* | 42* |
| 1131 | Management Occupations, Natural Sciences and Engineering | -- | 2* | -- | 45 | 50 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 3* | -- | 35 | 38 |
| 2711 | University Teachers | -- | 3* | -- | 36* | 38 |

## EDUCATION

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 4 | 23 | 30 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 74 | 75 | 5 | 24 | 30 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 63 | 65 | 8 | 24 | 30 |
| 2731 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 36 | 38 | 10 | 24 | 30 |
| 2733 Secondary School Teachers | 20 | 20 | 8 | 25 | 32 |
| 279 Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 10 | 9 | -15 | 25 | 30 |
| 2739 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 7 | 7 | -2 | 21 | 28 |
| 2795 Teachers of Exceptional Students, n.e.c. | 7 | 5 | -33 | 24 | 31 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 6 | 7 | 25 | 21 | 32 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 5 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 19 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 4* | 4 | 4* | 17 | 28 |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 3* | 3* | 7* | 16 | 20 |
| 336/337 Occupations in Sports and Recreation | 3* | 2* | -26* | 14 | 23 |
| 233 Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | 2* | 2* | $-10^{*}$ | 17 | 28* |
| 2333 Occupations in Welfare and Community Services | 2* | -- | -- | 17 | 24* |
| 413 Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 2* | -- | -- | 12* | -- |
| 1133 Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields | -- | 2* | -- | $35^{*}$ | 44* |
| 2791 Community College and Vocational School Teachers | -- | 2* | -- | $35^{*}$ | $35^{*}$ |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 38 | 44 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 62 | 56 | -10 | 38 | 43 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 45 | 40 | -10 | 40 | 44 |
| 2731 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 21 | 18 | -11 | 40 | 45 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 19 | 25 | 31 | 43 | 50 |
| 2733 Secondary School Teachers | 19 | 18 | -8 | 38 | 43 |
| 1133 Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields | 15 | 19 | 29 | 45 | 50 |
| 279 Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 13 | 12 | -4 | 35 | 40 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 12 | 12 | 0 | \$5 | 41 |
| 239 Other Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 6 | 7 | 14 | 40 | 44 |
| 2795 Teachers of Exceptional Students, n.e.c. | 6 | 5 | -14 | 35 | 40 |
| 2739 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 5 | 4 | -13 | 40 | 46 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 4 | 3* | -30* | 33 | 33 |
| 231 Occupations in Social Sciences | $3^{*}$ | $2^{*}$ | $-15^{*}$ | 28 | 99 |
| 2711 University Teachers | 3* | 2* | $-19 *$ | 34 | 32 |
| 2791 Community College and Vocational School Teachers | 3* | 3* | -4* | 34 | 43 |
| 233 Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | 2* | 2* | -20 * | 22 | 32 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 2* | 2* | 7* | 25 | 36 |
| 2793 Post-secondary School Teachers, n.e.c. | -- | 2* | -- | $30^{*}$ | 35* |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | -- | 2* | -- | $25^{*}$ | $33^{*}$ |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -2 | 40 | 45 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 48 | 45 | -8 | 36 | 42 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 33 | 31 | -8 | 36 | 42 |
| 2711 University Teachers | 31 | 30 | - 5 | 36 | 42 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 28 | 35 | 23 | 40 | 50 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 14 | 14 | -2 | 40 | 45 |
| 1133 Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields | 13 | 17 | 25 | 40 | 52 |
| 231 Occupations in Social Sciences | 10* | 9* | -11* | 40 | 48 |
| 279 Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 8* | 8* | 1* | 35 | -- |

Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton bet ween June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earninga 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 $(\$ 1000)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY TEACHER TRAINING

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 4 | 24 | 30 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 82 | 81 | 3 | 24 | 30 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 71 | 70 | 3 | 24 | 30 |
| 2731 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 41 | 42 | 8 | 24 | 30 |
| 2733 Secondary School Teachers | 22 | 21 | -1 | 26 | 33 |
| 279 Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 10 | 10 | -4 | 26 | 30 |
| 2739 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching | 8 | 7 | -6 | 20 | 28 |
| 2795 Teachers of Exceptional Students, n.e.c. | 8 | 6 | -23 | 25 | 31 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 5* | 6 | $28^{*}$ | 20 | 33 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 4* | 4* | 0 | 15 | 19 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 3 | 36 | 42 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 72 | 63 | -10 | 36 | 42 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching | 48 | 42 | -10 | 38 | 42 |
| 2733 Secondary School Teachers | 22 | 20 | -6 | 38 | 42 |
| 2731 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 20 | 17 | -13 | 38 | 43 |
| 279 Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 20 | 18 | -5 | 36 | 40 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 15 | 20 | 43 | 40 | 48 |
| 1133 Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields | 11* | 14 | $38 *$ | 42 | 48 |
| 2795 Teachers of Exceptional Students, n.e.c. | 11********* | $9^{*}$ | $-13^{*}$ | 35 | 40 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 7* | $9 *$ | 33* | 30 | 42 |
| 2739 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching | 6* | -- | -- | 40 | $40^{*}$ |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | ${ }^{0}$ | 35 | 44 |
| 11 Managerial, Admanstrative ank Related Occupations | $43^{*}$ | 53 | $23^{*}$ | 32 | 40 |

NON-TEACHING FIELD

| 13achelor' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 23 | 28 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 58 | 53 | -9 | 26 | 32 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 34* | $34^{*}$ | $-1^{\text {\% }}$ | 30 | 32 |
| 279 Other Teaching and Related Occupations | $24 *$ | -- | -- | $25^{*}$ | 36* |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 40 | 45 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 59 | 54 | -9 | 40 | 44 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 46 | 42 | -10 | 40 | 45 |
| 2731 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 23 | 20 | -11 | 40 | 45 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 21 | 28 | 50 | 45 | 50 |
| 2733 Secondary School Teachera | 19 | 17 | -11 | 40 | 43 |
| 1133 Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields | 18 | 23 | 27 | 45 | 50 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 14 | 13 | -6 | 37 | 42 |
| 279 Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 10 | 10 | -1 | 35 | 42 |
| 239 Other Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 8 | 8 | 2 | 40 | 44 |
| 2739 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 5* | $5^{*}$ | 2* | 40 | 46 |
| 2795 Teachers of Exceptional Students, n.e.c. | 4* | $4{ }^{*}$ | -13*** | 36 | 41 |
| 231 Occupations in Social Sciences | 3* | $3^{*}$ | -9* | 35 | $39 *$ |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 3* | -- | -- | 36* | 34* |
| 2791 Community College and Vocational School Teachers | 3* | $3^{*}$ | 10* | 39* | 42* |

Table $\mathbf{F}$-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed univeraity graduates, by level and feld of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of in occupation, June 1984 | \% of in occupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earnings 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earninga 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Doctorate

All occupations
27

| Teaching and Related Occupations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations |
| 2711 | University Teachers |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields |
| 1133 | Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields |
| 231 | Occupations in Social Sciences |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations |


| 100 | 100 | -2 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 50 | 45 | -13 |
| 30 | 27 | -12 |
| 28 | 25 | -13 |
| 26 | 33 | 25 |
| $15^{*}$ | 18 | $18^{*}$ |
| $14^{*}$ | 18 | $25^{*}$ |
| $12^{*}$ | $12^{*}$ | 0 |
| $11^{*}$ | $11^{*}$ | $1^{*}$ |


| 40 | 45 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 36 | 42 |
| 36 | 42 |
| 36 | 42 |
| 45 | 52 |
| 40 | 45 |
| 48 | 53 |
| 40 | 46 |
| -- | -- |

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, KTNESIOLOGY, RECREATION

| Bachelor' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 5 | 22 | 28 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 46 | 55 | 27 | 23 | 30 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 38 | 52 | 45 | 23 | 30 |
| 2733 Secondary School Teachers | 16* | 23 | 63* | 23 | 29 |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | $15^{*}$ | 11* | $-24^{\text {* }}$ | 16 | 23 |
| 336/337 Occupations in Sports and Recreation | 15* | 10* | -28** | 16 | 23 |
| 2731 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 14* | 21 | $56^{*}$ | 23 | 30 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 10* | 10* | $6{ }^{*}$ | 22 | $26^{*}$ |
| 2739 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 8* | -- | 22* | $30^{*}$ |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -3 | 25 | 34 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 45* | $38^{*}$ | $-20^{*}$ | 30 | 92* |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -1 | -- | 41 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 100 | -- | -- | 41 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 100 | -- | -- | 41 |
| 2711 University Teachers | -- | 100 | -- | - | 41 |

## OTHIER TEACHING

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 9 | 22 | 26 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 86 | 87 | 11 | 23 | 27 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 79 | 83 | 15 | 22 | 27 |
| 2731 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 63 | 63 | 9 | 22 | 27 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -5 | 33 | 40 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | $48^{*}$ | 45* | -11* | 38 | 40* |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | $37^{*}$ | $37^{*}$ | -7* | 38* | 42* |

## ENGINEERING \& APPLIED SCIENCE

Bachelor's
All occupations
$21 \quad$ Occupations in Natural Sciences,
Engineering and Mathematics
$214 / 215$ Architects, Engineers and Community Planners
$2144 \quad$ Electrical Engineers
100
70
54
12

| 100 | 9 | 26 | $\mathbf{3 5}$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 66 |  |  |  |
| 52 | 6 | 27 | $\mathbf{3 5}$ |
| 12 | 5 | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 5}$ |

[^34]Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% of } \\ \text { workers } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { occu- } \\ \text { pation } \\ \text { June } \\ 1984 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earnings 1984 $\left(\$^{\prime} 000\right)$ | Median annual earnings 1987 $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2143 | Civil Engineers | 11 | 18 | 32 | 28 | 35 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | $7 *$ | 13 | 113* | 26 | 38 |
| 2147 | Mechanical Engineers | $6 *$ | $6 *$ | $9^{*}$ | 27 | 35 |
| 216 | Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | $6 *$ | $5 *$ | -13* | 22 | 34 |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 5* | 5* | 18* | 30 | 35 |
| 2145 | Industrial Engineers | 4* | 6 * | 42* | 27 | 35 |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 4* | 4* | 13* | 30 | 35 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occup | pations | 100 | 100 | 9 | 38 | 40 |
| $21$ | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 72 | 66 | 0 | 33 | 40 |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 52 | 48 | 0 | 34 | 41 |
| 2144 | Electrical Engineers | 17 | 13 | -13 | 35 | 45 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 10** | 17 | $87^{*}$ | 35 | 43 |
| 2143 | Civil Engineers | $8 *$ | 8* | $16^{*}$ | 32 | 36 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | $6{ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{\text {9* }}$ | $50 *$ | 18 | 25 |
| 2147 | Mechanical Engineers | -- | 6 * | -- | $32^{*}$ | 43* |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | -- | 9* | -- | 34 | 42 |
| 2183 | Systerns Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | -- | $9{ }^{*}$ | -- | 34 | 42 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 8* | -- | 17* | 24 |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations |  | 100 | 100 | -4 | 40 | 50 |
| $21$ | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 57 | 53 | -10 | 41 | 50 |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 44 | 46 | -1 | 41 | 54 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 28 | 30 | 2 | 35 | 41 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | 28 | 30 | 2 | 35 | 41 |
| 2711 | University Teachers | 24 | 27 |  | 35 | 42 |
| 2144 | Electrical Engineers | 16* | 15* | -12* | 40 | 51 |

## ARCIITECTURE

| [3achelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 14 | 20 | 30 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | 80 | 84 | 20 | 20 | 30 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 48* | 71 | 69* | $20^{*}$ | 30 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 13 | $22^{*}$ | $33^{*}$ |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 72* | 85 | 33* | 22* | 33* |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planmers | $67 *$ | 85 | $43^{*}$ | $22^{*}$ | 33* |

## fiNGINEERING



Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of study, June 1981 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | ```% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March }198``` | Median <br> annual <br> earning: $1984$ <br> ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earning 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2145 Industrial Engineers | 5* | 7* | 43* | 27 | 35 |
| 218 Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 5* | $5^{*}$ | 16* | 30 | 35 |
| 2183 Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 5* | 5 * | 14* | 30 | $36^{*}$ |
| 216 Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | 4* | 4* | -2* | 24 | 37* |
| Master'm |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 10 | 34 | 40 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 72 | 66 | 0 | 34 | 41 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 54 | 48 | -3 | 35 | 42 |
| 2144 Electrical Engineers | 19 | 15 | -13 | 35 | 4.5 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 10* | 17 | 79* | 38 | 45 |
| 2143 Civil Engineers | $9^{*}$ | 9* | 14* | 32 | 36 |
| 2147 Mechanical Engineers | -- | $7^{*}$ | -- | 32* | $43^{*}$ |
| 218 Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | -- | 10* | -- | 34 | 42 |
| 2183 Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | -- | $10^{*}$ | -- | 34 | 42 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 9** | -- | 18** | 24 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 8* | -- | 17* | 21 |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -4 | 40 | 50 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 56 | 52 | -11 | 43 | 52 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 46 | 47 | -1 | 41 | 54 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 29 | 31 | 2 | 35 | 41 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 29 | 31 | 2 | 35 | 41 |
| 2711 University Teachers | 25 | 28 | 8 | 35 | 42 |
| 2144 Electrical Engineers | $17^{*}$ | 15* | -12* | 40 | 51 |

## CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

| Bachelor' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 17 | 29 | 38 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 71 | 73 | 20 | 30 | 40 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 52 | 51 | 15 | 30 | 40 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 14 | 35 | 40 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 71 | 61* | $-3^{*}$ | 33 | 40* |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 48* | -- | -- | 35* | 40* |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -8 | 41 | 47 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 65 | 62 | -12 | 43 | 57 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 59 | 62 | -3 | 42 | 57 |

## CIVIL ENGINEERING

Bachelor's
All occupations
$21 \quad$ Occupations in Natural Sciences,
$214 / 215$ Architects, Engineers and Community Planners
$2143 \quad$ Civil Engineers

| 100 | 100 | 0 | 26 | 35 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 81 | 69 | -14 | 27 | 35 |
| 76 | 64 | -15 | 27 | 35 |
| 44 | 37 | -16 | 29 | 34 |

Table P-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of atudy and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in oceupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% change } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { occupaiton } \\ \text { betwoen } \\ \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \end{gathered}$ | Median annual earning 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual carninga 1987 ( $\$ \mathbf{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manter's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 5 | 32 | 40 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 69 | 69 | 5 | 32 | 40 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 59 | 55 | -1 | 38 | 40 |
| 2143 Civil Engineers | $26^{*}$ | $28^{*}$ | 13* | 32 | 39* |

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

| Bachelor's |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 71 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 56 |
| 2144 Electrical Engineers | 48 |
| Master's |  |
| All occupations | 100 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 76 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 53 |
| 2144 Electrical Engineers | 47 |
| Doctorate |  |
| All occupations | 100 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 50 |


| 100 | 6 | 28 | 37 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 69 | 3 | 29 | 37 |
| 53 | 0 | 29 | 37 |
| 46 | 2 | 29 | 37 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 4 | 35 | 42 |
| 65 | -11 | 35 | 43 |
| 44 | -13 | $\mathbf{3 5}$ | 42 |
| $40^{*}$ | $-12^{*}$ | 35 | 42 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 0 | 35 | 50 |
| - | -- | 35 | -- |
| -- | -- | 35 | -- |

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 4 | 27 | 36 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 70 | 61 | -10 | 28 | 35 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 59 | 52 | -9 | 29 | 36 |
| 2147 Mechanical Engineers | 23* | 22* | -1* | 29 | 35 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 18* | -- | -- | $37^{*}$ |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 28 | 33 | 43 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | 68 | $55^{*}$ | $3^{*}$ | 33* | 43* |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 62* | $53^{*}$ | 10* | $34 *$ | 43* |

## OTHER ENGINEERING

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 26 | 28 | 36 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 68 | 69 | 28 | 29 | 36 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 46 | 51 | 41 | 30 | 36 |
| 2143 Civil Engineers | -- | 15* | -- | -- | -- |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 12 | 35 | 43 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 78 | 69 | 5 | 35 | 45 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 50 | 45 | 1 | \$6 | 45 |

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

Table $\mathbf{F}$-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduatem, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

|  | \% of | \% of | \% change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Level, field of study | in |  |  |  |
| and S.O.C. occupation |  |  |  |  |

FORESTRY

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 7 | 22 | 30 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | 41* | 44* | $16^{*}$ | 22* | 28* |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -10 | $27^{*}$ | 35* |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 74 | -- | -- | 29* | -- |
| 213 Occupations in Life Sciences | 66* | -- | -- | $30 *$ | -- |

## FINE \& APPLIED ARTS

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 6 | 18 | 22 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 38 | 32 | -10 | 20 | 26 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching | 19 | 19 | 11 | 21 | 28 |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 16* | 29 | 96* | 17 | 17 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 12* | -- | -- | 20 | -- |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 12** | $\cdots$ | -- | 11 | 21* |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 11* | 13* | $25 *$ | 20 | 24 |
| 2719 University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 11** | -- | -- | $20^{*}$ |  |
| 2731 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | $9 *$ | -- | -- | 18* | 30* |
| 331 Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | $9 *$ | 12* | $36^{*}$ | $18^{*}$ | $25^{*}$ |
| 279 Other Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | $10^{*}$ | -- | $19^{*}$ | 12* |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 27 | 20 | 25 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 44* | 42 | 23* | 25* | 26 |
| 279 Other Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | $28^{*}$ | -- | ${ }^{20} 0^{*}$ | 27** |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | -- | 30* | -- | 17* | 25* |

## APPLIED ARTS

## Bachelor's

All occupations
27 Teaching and Related Occupations
$100 \quad 100$

271 University Teaching and Related Occupations
47
2719 University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c.
33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations
--

MUSIC

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 15 | 15 | 22 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 55 | 60 | 26 | 12 | 17 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching | 33* | $28^{*}$ | $-3^{*}$ | 18* | $27 *$ |
| Master'z |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 22 | 20* | 25 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 50* | 43* | 5* | 24* | 28* |

Table P-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed univeraity graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1981 and March 1987, continued

| June 1984 and March 1987, continued |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% of | \% of | \% change |  |
| Level, field of study | workers | workers | in |  |
| and S.O.C. occupation |  |  |  |  |

## OTHER FINE \& PERFORMING ARTS

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 17 | 24 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | $26^{*}$ | 32 | 21* | 29 | 28 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 19* | $21^{*}$ | $15^{*}$ | 31* | 32* |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | $18 *$ | -- | $20^{*}$ | $20^{*}$ |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | -- | 17* | -- | $16^{*}$ | $24^{*}$ |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 34 | 21. | 30 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 41* | -- | 25* | 26* |

## GENERAL ARTS \& SCIENCE



## HEALTH PROPESSIONS

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupation | 100 | 100 | 4 | 26 | 34 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 88 | 84 | -1 | 26 | 33 |
| 313 Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 42 | 35 | -14 | 25 | 29 |
| 311 Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 29 | 34 | 19 | 30 | 60 |
| 3131 Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training | 26 | 19 | -23 | 25 | 29 |
| 3111 Physicians and Surgeons | 21 | 24 | 21 | 27 | 55 |
| 315/316 Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 17 | 15 | -5 | 29 | 35 |
| 3151 Pharmacists | 12 | 10 | -9 | 30 | 35 |
| 3113 Dentist | $8{ }^{*}$ | 9 | 17* | 60 | 90 |
| 3137 Physiotherapists | $8 *$ | $8 *$ | 2* | 24 | 28 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | $6 *$ | 8 | $53 *$ | 30 | 34 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 4* | 6* | $38{ }^{*}$ | 29* | 35 |
| 279 Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 4* | 4* | 7* | so | 40* |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 10 | 32 | 40 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 61 | 61 | 10 | 32 | 40 |
| 311 Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 30 | 33 | 22 | 89 | 80 |
| 3111 Physicians and Surgeons | 25 | 29 | 26 | 80 | 80 |
| 313 Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 25 | 24 | 5 | 30 | 35 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 14* | 14 | $8 *$ | 31 | 35 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 13** | 14 | 16** | 36 | 45 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 11** | $10^{*}$ | $5 *$ | 30 | 38 |
| 2711 University Teachers | $9 *$ | 8* | -2* | 32 | $38{ }^{*}$ |
| 1134 Administrators in Medicine and Health | 7* | 7* | 6 * | 40* | 47* |
| 3137 Physiotherapists | 7* | -- | -- | $31 *$ | $35^{*}$ |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 28 | 27 | 35 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 38 | 39 | 29 | 27 | 35 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 38 | 39 | 29 | 27 | 35 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | 30 | 21 | -11 | 32 | 42 |
| 2711 University Teachers | $20^{*}$ | 25 | $55^{*}$ | -- | 40 |
| 2719 University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 17* | $14^{*}$ | -1* | 24 | 30 |
| 211 Occupations in Physical Sciences | -- | 14* | -- | -- | -- |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | -- | 25 | -- | 24 | 30 |

Table $F$-2. Most frequent oceupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

|  | $\%$ of | $\%$ of | \% change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Level, field of study |  |  |  |  |
| and S.O.C. occupation |  |  |  |  |

DENTAL STUDIES \& RESEARCH

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 1 | 50 | 90 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 96 | 98 | 4 | 58 | 90 |
| 311 Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 90 | 94 | 6 | 60 | 91 |
| 3113 Dentists | 90 | 94 | 6 | 60 | 91 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | -- | -- |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 85 | 85 | 0 | -- | -- |
| 311 Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 85 | 85 | 0 | -- | -- |
| 3113 Dentists | 78* | 71* | $-9 *$ | -- | -- |

## MEDICAL STUDIES \& RESEARCH

| Bachelor'E |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All oc | pations | 100 | 100 | 18 | 26 | 40 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 88 | 89 | 19 | 27 | 50 |
| 311 | Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 80 | 84 | 22 | 27 | 50 |
| 3111 | Physicians and Surgeons | 80 | 82 | 20 | 27 | 55 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All a | pations | 100 | 100 | 27 | 34 | 42 |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 59 | 62 | 34 | 38 | 75 |
| 311 | Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 44 | 52 | 48 | 55 | 81 |
| 3111 | Physicians and Surgeons | 43 | 50 | 48 | 65 | 81 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 19* | 17* | 16* | 26* | 38* |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All 0 | pations | 100 | 100 | 24 | 27 | 37 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 46 | 48 | 29 | 27 | 35 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | 46 | 48 | 29 | 27 | 98 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 30 | 24* | -1* | 28 | 42 |
| 2711 | University Teachers | 25* | 31 | BE* | -- | 40 |
| 2719 | University Teaching and Related Occupations, | $22^{*}$ | 17* | -1* | 28 | 30 |

## BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCE

Master's

| All occupations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health |


| 100 | 100 | 30 | 30 | 35 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $39^{*}$ | -- | -- | $27^{*}$ | $33^{*}$ |
| -- | $38^{*}$ | -- | $32^{*}$ | $38^{*}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | 26 | 27 | 36 |
| 60 | 54 | 14 | 27 | 35 |
| 60 | 54 | 14 | 27 | 35 |
| -- | 38 | -- | -- | 40 |

## MEDICAL \& SURGICAL SPECLALTIES

Bachelor's
$\begin{array}{lcccccc}\text { All occupations } & & 100 & 100 & 27 & 30^{*} & 3^{* *} \\ 31 & \text { Occupations in Medicine and Health } & 80^{*} & 73^{*} & 17^{*} & -- & --\end{array}$

Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of atudy,

| June 1984 and March 1987, continued |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Master'm |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 5 | 55 | 85 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 83 | 80 | 1 | 70 | 101 |
| 311 Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 77 | 74 | 1 | 70 | 120 |
| 3111 Physicians and Surgeons | 77 | 74 | 1 | 70 | 120 |

MEDICINE

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 16 | 27 | 55 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 97 | 97 | 16 | 26 | 55 |
| 311 Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 96 | 96 | 16 | 27 | 55 |
| 3111 Physicians and Surgeons | 96 | 96 | 16 | 27 | 85 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 47 | -- | 35* |
| 31 Oecupations in Medicine and Health | 100 | 91 | 33 | -- | 58* |
| 311 Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 67* | 91 | 100* | -- | 58* |
| 3111 Physicians and Surgeons | 67* | 81 | 100* | -- | $58^{*}$ |

## NURSING

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | - 3 | 26 | 30 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 82 | 71 | -16 | 26 | 29 |
| 313 Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 81 | 70 | -16 | 26 | 28 |
| S131 Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training | 75 | 60 | -23 | 25 | 29 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 13* | $21 *$ | 60* | 30 | 34 |
| 279 Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 12* | 13** | 8* | $30^{*}$ | 40* |
| 2793 Poat-secondary School Teachers, n.e.c. | -- | 11* | -- | -- | 40* |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 34 | 40 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 39* | 39* | 0 | $37^{*}$ | 42* |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 36* | -- | -- | $3{ }^{*}$ | $38 *$ |

## PHARMACY

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 2 | 30 | 35 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 90 | 83 | -6 | 30 | 35 |
| 315/316 Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 90 | 80 | -9 | 30 | 35 |
| 3151 Pharmacists | 90 | 80 | -9 | 30 | 35 |

## REHABILITATION MEDICINE

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 1 | 24 | 29 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 95 | 93 | -1 | 24 | 29 |
| 313 Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 92 | 87 | -5 | 24 | 29 |
| 9197 Phytiotherapists | 60 | 60 | 2 | 24 | 28 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -1 | 29 | 35 |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | 91 | 94 | 2 | 29 | 35 |
| 313 Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 91 | 94 | 2 |  | 35 |
| 3137 Physiotherapists | $31 *$ | -- | -- | 31* | $35 *$ |

Table $P$-2. Moet frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earninga 1984 <br> ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earninge 1987 ( 1000 ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONS

Bachelor'm
All occupations
$31 \quad$ Occupations in Medicine and Health
$315 / 316$ Other Occupations in Medicine and Health
Master'

| All occupations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health |
| $311 \quad$ Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations |  |
| $\mathbf{3 1 1} \quad$ Physicians and Surgeons |  |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations |

100
84
100
78
70
0
-8
-4
24
24
$25^{*}$
35
$40^{*}$
$40^{*}$

All occupations
31 Occupations in Medicine and Health
100
61
38
$35^{*}$
--
100
57
37
$35^{*}$
$20^{*}$
10
9
8
9
--

| 36 | 50 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 46 | 55 |
| 60 | 72 |
| 60 | 72 |
| $35^{*}$ | $50^{*}$ |

## hUMANITIES



Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed univernity graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

|  | \% of | \% of | \% change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Level, field of etudy | in |  |  |  |
| and S.O.C. occupation |  |  |  |  |


| 2719 | University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | -- | $3 *$ | -- | -- | ${ }^{6 *}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | -- | $3^{*}$ | -- | 29* |  |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All oc | pations | 100 | 100 | 3 | 27 | 37 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 60 | 65 | 12 | 26 | 35 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | 45 | 52 | 19 | 26 | 35 |
| 2711 | University Teachers | 42 | 51 | 26 | 26 | 35 |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 11** | 11* | ${ }^{*}$ | 30 | 32 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | $10^{*}$ | $9^{*}$ | -1********* | 38 | 39 |
| 2791 | Community College and Vocational School Teachers | 8* | ${ }^{\text {8* }}$ | 2* | -- | 32 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | -- | $10^{*}$ | -- | -- | 45 |

## CLASSICAL AND OTHER LANGUAGES

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 30 | 18 | 24 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 44* | 33* | -4* | $28^{*}$ | $32 *$ |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching | $36 *$ | 32* | 14* | 30* | 32* |
| Mauter's 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | $-3$ | 22 * | 30 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | $37^{*}$ | 42* | 12* |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 30 | 25 | 34 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 70 | -- | -- | 34 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 54 | -- | -- | -- |
| 2711 University Teachers | -- | 54 | -- | -- | - |

## OTHER LANGUAGES

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 30 | 19 | 25 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | $51^{*}$ | 38* | -4* | 29* | $32^{*}$ |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 42* | $37^{*}$ | 14* | $30^{*}$ | 32* |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -11. | 23 | 30. |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 41* | 44* | -6* | 24* | $30^{*}$ |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 36 | 25 |  |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 71 | -- | -- | 35 |

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND/OR LITERATURE

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All oc | pations | 100 | 100 | ${ }^{6}$ | 18 | 25 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 37 | 39 | 13 | 22 | 29 |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 33 | 34 | 8 | 23 | 30 |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 17* | 13** | -18** | 22 | 30 |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 16** | $10^{*}$ | $-33^{*}$ | 14 | $23^{*}$ |
| 2733 | Secondary School Teachers | 12** | $16^{*}$ | $38 *$ | 23** | 30 |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 12** | $15^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ | $18^{*}$ | 20 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 11** | $15^{*}$ | 41* | 18 | 25 |

[^35]Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% change } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { occupaiton } \\ & \text { between } \\ & \text { June } 1984 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { March } 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Median annual earnings 1984 ( $\$ 1000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 (\$'000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 40 | 20 | 25 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 50 | 56 | 56 | 25 | 26 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching | 28* | $27^{*}$ | 32* | 36* | 37* |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 23* | -- | -- | $6 *$ |
| 2733 Secondary School Teachers | -- | 19* | -- | 36* | 40* |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -2 | 20 | 31 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 72 | 59 | -19 | 19 | 31 |

## FRENCH LANGUAGE AND/OR LITERATURE

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 14 | 20 | 28 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 55 | 58 | 20 | 23 | 30 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 42 | 48 | 31 | 24 | 30 |
| 2731 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 23* | 24* | 20* | 25* | 31* |
| 2733 Secondary School Teachers | -- | 18* | -- | $23^{*}$ | 31* |
| Master'E |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 15 | 25 | 32 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 49* | 71 | 67* | 29 | 32 |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 38 | 45 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 76 | 76 | 0 | 38 | 45 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 68 | 76 | 12 | 28 | 45 |
| 2711 University Teachers | 68 | 76 | 12 | 28 | 45 |

## HISTORY

Bachelor's

| All occupations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching |
| and Related Occupations |  |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields |


| 100 | 100 | 8 | 16 | 24 |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $23^{*}$ | 30 | $45^{*}$ | 22 | 25 |
| $18^{*}$ | 25 | $51^{*}$ | 28 | 26 |
| $15^{*}$ | $11^{*}$ | $-20^{*}$ | $15^{*}$ | $20^{*}$ |
| $14^{*}$ | $13^{*}$ | 0 | $24^{*}$ | $29^{*}$ |
| $12^{*}$ | $18^{*}$ | $60^{*}$ | $17^{*}$ | 27 |
| $12^{*}$ | $15^{*}$ | $32^{*}$ | $12^{*}$ | $20^{*}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | - | 18 | 25 |
| $38^{*}$ | - | - | 22 | 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | 0 | 30 | $28^{*}$ |
| 49 | 55 | 13 | 28 | 40 |
|  |  |  |  | 40 |

## LIBRARY \& RECORDS SCIENCE

| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 24 | 30 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 64 | 69 | 8 | 24 | 30 |
| 235 Occupations in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences | 62 | 67 | 8 | 24 | 30 |
| 2351 Librarians, Archivists and Conservators | 58 | 61 | B | 24 | 30 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 12* | 12* | 7* | 24 | 35 |

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earningz of employed university graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual -arninge 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## LINGUISTICS, TRANSLATION, \& INTERPRETATION

| Bachelor't |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 6 | 20. | 28 |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 29** | 29** | $7 *$ | $23^{*}$ | 30** |
| 335 Occupations in Writing | 29** | 29* | $7 *$ | 33* | 30* |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | $23 *$ | -- | -- | $16^{*}$ | $24 *$ |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | $23 *$ | -- | -- | $26^{*}$ |
| Matter's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 22. | 25 | \$2 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 45* | 47* | $28 *$ | $20^{*}$ | 32** |
| 33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | -- | $39^{*}$ | -- | 30* | $36^{*}$ |
| 335 Occupations in Writing | -- | $39^{*}$ | -- | $30 *$ | $36^{*}$ |

## MASS MEDIA STUDUES

Bachelor'ㄹ
All occupations

| 100 | 100 | -4 | 18 | 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38 | 32 | -18 | 16 | 28 |
| $24^{*}$ | $20^{*}$ | $-19^{*}$ | 20 | $28^{*}$ |
| $22^{*}$ | $20^{*}$ | $-14^{*}$ | 17 | $28^{*}$ |
| $20^{*}$ | $26^{*}$ | $24^{*}$ | 25 | 31 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | -1 | 26 | $30^{*}$ |
| $72^{*}$ | $62^{*}$ | $-14^{*}$ | $22^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ |

## PHILOSOPHY

| Mater's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 47 | 22 | 30 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 48* | -- | -- | 32* |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -6 | 26 | 34 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Oceupations | 68 | 80 | 11. | 27 | 33 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 44* | 54 | $15^{*}$ | 26 | 32 |
| 2711 University Teachers | -- | 54 | -- | -- | 32 |

## RELIGIOUS \& THEOLOGICAL STUDIES

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 10 | 20 | 21 |
| 25 Occupations in Religion | 29* | 33 | $27^{*}$ | 15 | 17 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 27* | 22* | -7* | 22 | $27 *$ |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching | 20* | -- | -- | 28* | 29* |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| 25 Occupations in Religion | 54 | 52 | 6 | 16 | 20 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | $30 *$ | $26^{*}$ | $-8^{*}$ | 26 | 32* |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching | 24* | -- | -- | $30^{*}$ | 42* |

[^36]Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed univerzity graduaten, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in occupation, March 1987 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% change } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { occupaiton } \\ \text { between } \\ \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Median annual earning 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## MATHEMATICS \& PHYSICAL SCIENCES

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 6 | 25 | 34 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | 59 | 56 | 1 | 27 | 35 |
| 218 Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 42 | 38 | -3 | 27 | 37 |
| 2183 Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 40 | 36 | -3 | 27 | 37 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 12 | 17 | 52 | 25 | 36 |
| 211 Occupations in Physical Sciences | 12 | 13 | 13 | 27 | 34 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 11* | 12 | 17* | 19 | 26 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 5* | -- | -- | 12* | 16** |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching | -- | $5^{*}$ | -- | 24* | 28* |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 15 | 30 | 37 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 62 | 55 | 2 | 32 | 40 |
| 218 Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 30 | 25 | -6 | 32 | 37 |
| 2183 Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 27 | 20* | -15* | 32 | 40 |
| 211 Occupations in Physical Sciences | 25 | 24 | 12 | 32 | 40 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 25 | 28 | 29 | 25 | 29 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 14* | 18* | 49* | 13 | 18 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 12* | -- | -- | 43* |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 5 | 34 | 41 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 58 | 46 | -17 | 35 | 44 |
| 211 Occupations in Physical Sciences | 41 | 32 | $-17$ | 35 | 45 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 35 | 38 | 14 | 26 | 40 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 32 | 35 | 15 | 26 | 40 |
| 2711 University Teachers | 20 | 26 | 38 | 31 | 10 |
| 2719 University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 13** | 10** | -20** | 22 | 28 |
| 214/215 Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 11* | $9^{*}$ | -14* | -- | -- |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 11* | -- | -- | 47 |

## CHEMISTRY

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 29 | 23 | 28 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | -- | $34^{*}$ | -- | 23* | $30^{*}$ |
| Master' |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 27 | 26 | 30 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 63* | 47* | -6* | 27* | 36* |
| 211 Occupations in Physical Sciences | $53^{*}$ | 42* | -1* | 26* | $36^{*}$ |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All oecupations | 100 | 100 | 4 | 35 | 45 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 66 | 55 | -12 | 35 | 47 |
| 211 Occupations in Physical Sciences | 58 | 48 | -13 | 36 | 47 |

Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workere in occupation, March 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% change } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { oceupaiton } \\ & \text { between } \\ & \text { June } 1984 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { March } 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Median annual earning 1984 (\$'000) | Median annual earning 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## COMPUTER SCIENCE

| Bachelor's <br> All occupations <br> Occupations in Natural Sciences, <br> Engineering and Mathematics | 100 | 100 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

GEOLOGY \& RELATED

| Bachelor'in |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -6 | 25 | 32 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 75 | 72 | -10 | 27 | 36 |
| 211 Occupations in Physical Sciences | 64 | 63 | -7 | 28 | 36 |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 14 | 35 | 40 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 86 | 77 | 2 | 38 | $40^{*}$ |
| 211 Occupations in Physical Sciences | 77 | 74 | 10 | 37 | 40* |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All oecupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 38 | 44 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | 76 | -- | -- | 38 | -- |

## MATHEMATICS

| Bachelor'E |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 9 | 25 | 34 |
| 21 Oceupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 37 | 37 | 9 | 27 | 37 |
| 218 Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 33 | 29 | -3 | 27 | 37 |
| 2183 Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 25* | 23* | 1* | 27 | 37 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 23* | 32 | $47^{*}$ | 25 | 37 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 15* | -- | 23* | $28^{*}$ |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 13 | 30 | 35 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | $52^{*}$ | 45* | $-2^{*}$ | $30^{*}$ | 33* |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | -- | 37* | -- | $32^{*}$ | $40^{*}$ |

Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

|  | \% of <br> Level, field of study | \% of <br> and | \% change <br> in |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| and S.O.C. occupation |  |  |  |  |

Doctorate

| All occupations | 100 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations |


| 100 | 100 | 25 | 28 | 40 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 90 | 75 | 4 | 29 | 35 |
| 70 | 59 | 5 | 29 | 35 |
| 70 | 51 | -10 | 29 | 34 |

## PHYSICS

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 11 | 19 | 26 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | -- | 49* | -- | -- | $28^{*}$ |
| Master'm |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 70 | 26 | 34 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | -- | $51 *$ | -- | $27 *$ | $36^{*}$ |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 34 | 41 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, | 71 | 51 | -28 | 35 | 41 |
| 211 Occupations in Physical Sciences | 41 | 31* | -24* | 35 | 40 |

## SOCLAL SCIENCES



Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earninge of employed university graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  | $\%$ of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in oceupation, March 1987 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% change } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { occupaiton } \\ \text { between } \\ \text { June } 1984 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { March } 1987 \end{gathered}$ | Median annual earnings 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earnings 1987 (\$'000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | $2 *$ | 2* | -13* | 15 | 19 |
| 4198 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | $2 *$ | - |  | 13 | $24 *$ |
| 517 | Salea Occupations, Services | $2{ }^{*}$ | 2* | $41^{*}$ | 20 | 38 |
| 611 | Protective Service Occupations | $2 *$ | 1* | $-16 *$ | 26 | *3* |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | 2* | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 1* | 2* | $76 *$ | 20 | 27 |
| 1135 | Financial Management Occupations | -- | 2* | -- | -- | 34 |
| 1149 | Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c. | -- | 2* | -- | $16^{*}$ | 30 |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Syatems Analysis and Related | -- | 2* | -- | 25* | 28 |
| 2183 | Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | -- | $2^{*}$ | -- | $25 *$ | 28 |
| 5133 | Commercial Travellers | -- | 2* | -- | 30* | 30* |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All oc | pations | 100 | 100 | 10 | 28 | 35 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 48 | 39 | -10 | 27 | 34 |
| 231 | Occupations in Social Sciences | 23 | 17 | -16 | 27 | 85 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 20 | 24 | 31 | 31 | 40 |
| 238 | Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | 20 | 15 | -19 | 27 | 33 |
| 2331 | Social Workers | 17 | 13 | -15 | 27 | 33 |
| 2311 | Economists | 12 | 6 | -48 | 28 | 40 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 12 | 17 | 54 | 28 | 27 |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 8 | 10 | 29 | 30 | 40 |
| 214/2 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 6 | 6 | 0 | 33 | 42 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | 5* | 11 | 152* | 26 | 24 |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 5 | 4* | -14* | 29 | 35 |
| 1130 | General Managers and Other Senior Officials | 4* | 3* | -9* | 37 | 65 |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 4* | 4* | 4* | 32 | 38 |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | 4* | 6 | 88* | 30 | 39 |
| 234 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence | 4* | 5 | $50 *$ | 26 | 44 |
| 2343 | Lawyers \& Notaries | 3* | 4* | 31* | 30 | 47 |
| 2719 | University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 3* | 2* | 2* | 20 | 23** |
| 2791 | Community College and Vocational School Teachera | $9 *$ | 2* | $-23 *$ | 28 | 35* |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 3* | 3* | -13* | 28 | $32 *$ |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 3* | -- | -- | 15 | 40* |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 2* | 2* | 8* | 27* | $36 *$ |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | -- | 2* | -- | 30* | 40* |
| 2711 | University Teachers | -- | 9 | -- | 30 | 25 |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | -- | 2* | -- | -- | $36 *$ |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations |  | 100 | 100 | 1 | 35 | 41 |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 45 | 46 | 5 | 30 | 38 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | 42 | 41 | 7 | 30 | 38 |
| 2711 | University Teachers | 34 | 37 | 13 | 30 | 38 |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 29 | 28 | -3 | 37 | 45 |
| 231 | Occupations in Social Sciences | 26 | 28 | -2 | 37 | 45 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 12 | 16 | 31 | 40 | 50 |
| $3719$ | University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 8* | $7 *$ | -18* | 28 | 33 |
|  | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | 5* | -- | -- | 32 | -- |

## ECONOMICS

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All oceupations | 100 | 100 | 8 | 20 | 32 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 42 | 48 | 24 | 20 | 33 |
| 51 Sales Occupations | 18 | 19 | 12 | 27 | 40 |
| 1171 Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 15* | 14* | $3 *$ | 21 | 28 |

Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and feld of atudy,
June 1984 and March 1987, continued

## GEOGRAPBY

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 7 | 19 | 28 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 19* | 21* | 16* | 22 | 29 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 18* | 21* | $25^{*}$ | 19** | 30 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 16* | 20* | 35* | 22* | 29 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 15* | 15* | 9* | 12* | 18* |
| 61 Service Occupations | 14* | -- | -- | $20^{*}$ | -- |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 9 | 27 | 35 |
| 21 Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics | $38^{*}$ | 33* | $-{ }^{*}$ | 27* | $38^{*}$ |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 32 | 40 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 79 | 79 | 0 | 35 | 40 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 69 | 69 | 0 | 35 | 40 |

## LAW \& JURISPRUDENCE

## Bachelor's

All occupations
$23 \quad$ Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields
$234 \quad$ Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence
2343
11 $\quad$ Lawyers \& Notaries $\quad$ Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations
100
89
89
81
--
100
83
81
77
9
16

| 16 | 23 | 36 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | 23 | 40 |
| 6 | 23 | 40 |
| 10 | 24 | 40 |
| -- | $25^{*}$ | 35 |
|  |  |  |
| 11 | 36 | 55 |
| $56^{*}$ | $50^{*}$ | $55^{*}$ |
| $56^{*}$ | $50^{*}$ | $55^{*}$ |
| $50^{*}$ | $60^{*}$ | $55^{*}$ |

Table F-2. Mont frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of atudy, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. oceupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in oecupation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earnings 1984 <br> ( $\$$ | Median annual earnings 1987 ( $\$ 1000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | $-3$ | 18 | 26 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 21* | 29 | $34^{*}$ | 22 | 28 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 13* | 15* | 12** | $18^{*}$ | 27* |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 13* | $13 *$ | -3* | $16^{*}$ | 22* |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 13* | -- | 23* | $30^{*}$ |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 2 | 30 | 38 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 50 | 45 | -8 | \$2 | 40 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 21* | $20^{*}$ | -4* | 30 | 31* |

## PSYCHOLOGY

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 13 | 30 | 27 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 31 | 32 | 16 | 24 | 30 |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 21 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 38 |
| 2731 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 17 | 17 | 17 | 32 | 38 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 15 | 17 | 28 | 20 | 26 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 12* | 20 | $85^{*}$ | 21 | 28 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 11* | $8^{*}$ | -3* | 14 | 18 |
| 51 Sales Occupations | 8* | $7 *$ | 3* | 12 | 24* |
| 233 Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | $7^{*}$ | $8 *$ | $31 *$ | 19 | 28 |
| 279 Other Teaching and Related Occupations | $6 *$ | $7^{*}$ | $26^{*}$ | 22* | 33* |
| 513/514 Sales Occupations, Commodities | 6* | -- | -- | 12* | 15* |
| 2331 Social Workers | -- | $6^{*}$ | -- | 20* | $26^{*}$ |
| 31 Occupations in Medicine and Health | -- | $6^{*}$ | -- | $20^{*}$ | 52* |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 17 | 25 | 32 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 51 | 56 | 28 | 25 | 32 |
| 231 Occupations in Social Sciences | 41 | 45 | 27 | 25 | 32 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 25 | 22 | 3 | 27 | 28 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 14** | -- | $28^{*}$ | \$1. |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | -- | 14** | -- | $26^{*}$ | $25^{*}$ |
| 2711 University Teachers | -- | 11* | -- | -- | $25^{*}$ |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 0 | 36 | 43 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 50 | 48 | -4 | 37 | 45 |
| 231 Occupations in Social Sciences | 45 | 45 | -2 | 37 | 45 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 24 | 26 | 8 | 29 | 39 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 21 | 24 | 12 | 29 | 38 |
| 2711 University Teachers | 18 | 16* | -12* | 29 | 39 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 14* | -- | -- | 50 |

SOCLAL WORK \& SOCLAL WELEARE
Bachelor's

| All | tions |  | 100 | 100 | 2 | 22 | 29 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | Occupations in | Sciences and Related Fields | 75 | 72 | -3 | 23 | 50 |
| 233 | Occupations in | Work and Related Fields | 70 | 63 | -8 | 23 | 50 |
| 2331 | Social Workers |  | 59 | 55 | -3 | 25 | 50 |

Table F-2. Most frequent occupations and median annual earnings of employed university graduates, by level and field of study, June 1984 and March 1987, concluded

| Level, field of study and S.O.C. occupation ${ }^{1}$ | \% of workers in occupation, June 1984 | \% of workers in осеиpation, March 1987 | \% change in occupaiton between June 1984 and March 1987 | Median annual earninge 1984 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) | Median annual earning 1987 ( ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -4 | 27 | 35 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 83 | 70 | -18 | 27 | 33 |
| 233 Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | 77 | 66 | -18 | 27 | 94 |
| 2331 Social Workers | 72 | 64 | -15 | 27 | 34 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | -- | 16* | -- | $39^{*}$ | 45 |

## SOCIOLOGY \& CRIMINOLOGY

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 4 | 18 | 25 |
| 11 Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 22 | 29 | 34 | 18 | 25 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 20 | 22 | 17 | 30 | 33 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | $18 *$ | 16* | -4* | 17 | 23 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | $18 *$ | 12* | -33* | 14 | 21* |
| 273 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching | 12* | 16* | 31* | 32 | 33 |
| 233 Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | -- | 11** | -- | 19** | 35* |
| 2331 Social Workers | -- | 9* | -- | 22* | 27* |
| 2731 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | -- | $10^{*}$ | -- | $35 *$ | 40* |
| Master's |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 8 | 28 | 35 |
| 23 Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | $37^{*}$ | -- | -- | 26* | 32* |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | $34^{*}$ | 31* | -1* | 28* | 32* |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 6 | 30 | 40 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 63 | 60 | 1 | 30 | 36 |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 63 | 60 | 1 | 30 | 36 |
| 2711 University Teachers | 47 | 55 | 24 | 30 | 37 |

## OTHER SOCLAL SCIENCE

| Bachelor's |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | -6 | 16 | 24 |
| 41 Clerical and Related Occupations | 32* | $31^{*}$ | -7* | 15* | 18* |
| Doctorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 | 1 | 38 | 38 |
| 27 Teaching and Related Occupations | 58 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 271 University Teaching and Related Occupations | 58 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

[^37]Table F-3. Type of worter and type of position, by occupation, March 1987

| Selected occupation groups <br> (S.O.C. 2, 3 and 4 digit occupations) |  | Type of worker |  | Type of position |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paid } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | Selfemployed | Permanent paid workere | Temporary paid workers |
|  |  | $\%$ | \% | \% | \% |
| All occup | ations | 93 | 7 | 91 | 9 |
| 11 | Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations | 94 | 6 | 96 | 4 |
| 1130 | General Managers and Other Senior Officials | 80 | $20^{*}$ | 98 | $\cdots$ |
| 1131 | Management Occupations, Natural Sciences and Engineering | 96 | -. | 99 | -- |
| 1133 | Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields | 98 | -- | 95 | -- |
| 1134 | Administrators in Medicine and Health | 99 | -- | 92 | -- |
| 1135 | Financial Management Occupations | 98 | -- | 98 | -- |
| 1136 | Personnel and Industrial Relations Management Occupations | 94 | -- | 99 | -- |
| 1137 | Sales and Advertising Management Occupations | 89 | 11 | 97 | -- |
| 1142 | Services Management Occupations | 87 | 13* | 95 | -- |
| 1143 | Production Management Occupations | 91 | - | 97 | -- |
| 1149 | Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c. | 96 | * | 98 |  |
| 1171 | Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers | 97 | 3* | 97 | 3* |
| 1174 | Personnel and Related Officers | 97 | -- | 95 | -- |
| 1179 | Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c. | 95 | -- | 88 | 12* |
| 21 | Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathernatics | 95 | 4 | 94 | 6 |
| 211 | Occupations in Physical Sciences | 97 | -- | 88 | 12* |
| 2117 | Physical Sciences Technologists and Technicians | 99 | -- | 88 | -- |
| 213 | Occupations in Life Sciences | 97 | - | 85 | - |
| 214/215 | Architects, Engineers and Community Planners | 95 | $5 *$ | 96 | 4* |
| 2143 | Civil Engineers | 96 | -- | 91 | -- |
| 2144 | Electrical Engineers | 98 | -- | 100 | -- |
| 2145 | Industrial Engineers | 99 | -- | 98 | -- |
| 2147 | Mechanical Engineera | 93 | -- | 99 | -- |
| 216 | Other occupations in Architecture and Engineering | 94 | -- | 94 | -- |
| 2163 | Draughting Oecupations | 88 | -- | 91 | -- |
| 2165 | Engineering Technologists and Technicians | 100 | -- | 95 | -- |
| 218 | Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related | 96 | 4* | 95 | $5{ }^{*}$ |
| 2183 | Systems Analysta, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations | 95 | 4* | 95 | $5 *$ |
| 23 | Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 87 | 13 | 87 | 13 |
| 231 | Occupations in Social Sciences | 91 | -- | 92 | -- |
| 2311 | Economists | 95 | -- | 97 | -- |
| 233 | Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | 98 | -- | 86 | 14 |
| 2331 | Social Workers | 98 | -- | 89 | 11* |
| 2333 | Occupations in Welfare and Community Services | 100 | -- | 80 | 20* |
| 234 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence | 67 | 33 | 84 | 16 |
| 2343 | Lawyers \& Notaries | 63 | 37 | 89 | 11** |
| 2349 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence, n.e.c. | 86 | -- | 63 | 37* |
| 235 | Occupations in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences | 100 | -- | 88 | -- |
| 2351 | Librarians, Archivists and Conservators | 100 | -- | 88 | -- |
| 239 | Other Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 96 | -- | 90 | -- |
| 25 | Occupations in Religion | 90 | -- | 93 | -- |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 98 | 2 | 83 | 17 |
| 271 | University Teaching and Related Occupations | 99 | -- | 51 | 49 |
| 2711 | University Teachers | 98 | -- | 56 | 44 |
| 2719 | University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 100 | -- | 45 | 55 |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 99 | -- | 88 | 12 |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 99 | -- | 91 | 9 |
| 2733 | Secondary School Teachers | 100 | -- | 88 | 12 |
| 2739 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 99 | -- | 74 | 26 |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 92 | $7 *$ | 80 | 20 |
| 2791 | Community College and Vocational School Teachers | 97 | -- | 77 | 23* |
| 2793 | Post-secondary School Teachers, n.e.c. | 95 | -- | 78 | -- |
| 2795 | Teachers of Exceptions Students, n.e.c. | 99 | -- | 83 | $17^{*}$ |

Table F-3. Type of worker and type of position, by occupation, March 1987, continued

| Selected occupation groups <br> (S.O.C. 2, 3 and 4 digit occupations) |  | Type of worker |  | Type of position |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paid } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | Selfemployed | Permanent paid workera | Temporary paid workers |
|  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 90 | 10 | 91 | 9 |
| 311 | Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 50 | 50 | 62 | 38 |
| 3111 | Physicians and Surgeons | 62 | 37 | 58 | 42 |
| 3113 | Dentists | -- | 90 | -- | -- |
| 313 | Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Oceupations | 99 | -- | 94 | ** |
| 3131 | Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training | 100 | -- | 95 | 5* |
| 3134 | Registered Nursing Assistants | 100 | -- | 95 | -- |
| 3135 | Nursing Attendants | 100 | -- | 90 | -- |
| 3137 | Physiotherapists | 94 | -- | 90 | - |
| 315/316 | Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 93 | 6* | 92 | 8* |
| 3151 | Pharmacists | 92 | -- | 95 | -- |
| 3156 | Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians | 99 | -- | 90 | -- |
| 3158 | Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants | 98 | -- | 97 | -- |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 76 | 24 | 90 | 10 |
| 331 | Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | 70 | 30 | 96 | -- |
| 3313 | Product and Interior Designers | 78 | -- | 97 | -- |
| 3314 | Advertising and Illustrating Artists | 73 | 27* | 96 | -- |
| 333 | Occupations in Performing and Audio-visual Arts | 58 | 42 | 75 | -- |
| 335 | Occupations in Writing | 81 | 19** | 92 | -- |
| 3351 $336 / 337$ | Writers and Editors | 81 92 | 19** | 90 87 | -- |
| 336/337 | Occupations in Sports and Recreation | 92 | -- | 87 | -- |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 98 | 2* | 89 | 11 |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 99 | -- | 90 | 10 |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | 99 | -- | 91 | 9 |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 98 | -- | 92 | $8 *$ |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks | 96 | -- | 92 | $8 *$ |
| 4133 | Cashiers and Tellers | 99 | -- | 89 | -- |
| 414 | Office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 98 | -- | 87 | 13** |
| 4143 | Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 98 | -- | 87 | $13^{*}$ |
| 415 | Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupations | 97 | -- | 93 | -- |
| 416 | Library, File and Correspondence Clerks and Related Occupations | 100 | -- | 86 | -- |
| 417 | Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupations | 97 | -- | 87 | 13* |
| 4171 | Reception and Information Clerks | 99 | -- | 87 | -- |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 99 | -- | 83 | 17 |
| 4197 | General Office Clerks | 98 | -- | 81 | 19** |
| 41.99 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.e. | 99 | -- | 79 | $21^{*}$ |
| 51 | Sales Occupations | 88 | 12 | 94 | 7* |
| 513/514 | Sales Occupations, Commodities | 90 | 10 | 93 | 7* |
| 5133 5135 | Commercial Travellers | 97 | -- | 100 89 | -- |
| ${ }_{517}^{5135}$ | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 93 | ${ }^{6} \times$ | 89 98 | $11 *$ |
| 517 5171 | Sales Occupations, Services | 81 | 18 | 98 |  |
| 5171 519 | Insurance Sales Occupations Other Sales Occupations | 81 95 | -- | 97 | -- |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 92 | 8 | 89 | 11 |
| 611 | Protective Service Occupations | 99 | -- | 94 | -- |
| 6112 | Police Officers and Detectives, Government | 100 | -- | 96 | -- |
| 6115 | Guards and Related Security Occupations | 100 | -- | 90 | -- |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | 95 | -- | 88 | 12* |
| 6121 | Chefs and Cooks | 97 | -- | 89 | -- |
| 6125 | Food and Beverage Serving Occupations | 96 | -- | 89 | -- |
| 613 | Occupations in Lodging and Other Accommodation | 89 | -- | 97 | - |
| 614 | Personal Service Occupations | 82 | 18* | 86 | 14* |
| 6143 | Barbers, Hairdressers and Related Occupations | 69 | $31^{*}$ | 98 | -- |
| 616 | Apparel and Furnishing Service Occupations | 88 | -- | 86 | -- |
| 619 | Other Service Occupations | 92 | -- | 89 | -- |
| 6191 | Janitors, Charworkers and Cleaners | 89 | -- | 92 | -- |

Table F-3. Type of worker and type of position, by occupation, March 1987, concluded

| Selected occupation groups <br> (S.O.C. 2, 3 and 4 digit occupations) |  | Type of worker |  | Type of position |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Paid } \\ \text { workers } \end{gathered}$ | Selfemployed | Permanent paid workers | Temporary paid workera |
|  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| 71 | Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | 51 | 47 | 91 | -- |
| 73 | Fishing, Trapping and Related Occupations | $50^{*}$ | $50^{*}$ | 91 | -- |
| 75 | Forestry and Logging Occupations | 95 | -- | 85 | -- |
| 77 | Mining and Quarrying Including Oil and Gas Field Occupations | 98 | -- | 87 | - |
| 81/82 | Processing Occupations | 98 | -- | 94 | -- |
| 83 | Machining and Related Occupations | 96 | -- | 93 | $7 *$ |
| 8313 | Machinists and Machine Tool Setting-up Occupations | 99 | -- | 99 | -- |
| 8335 | Welding and Flame Cutting Occupations | 96 | -- | 88 | -- |
| 85 | Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 93 | 7 | 95 | 5* |
| 8533 | Electrical Equipment Installing and Repairing, n.e.c. | 96 | -- | 95 | -- |
| 8535 | Electronic Equipment Installing and Repairing, n.e.c. | 98 | -- | 96 | -- |
| 8581 | Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers | 91 | -- | 95 | -- |
| 8584 | Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repair | 99 | -- | 95 | -- |
| 87 | Construction Trades Occupations | 85 | 15 | 88 | 12* |
| 8781 | Carpenters and Related Occupations | 77 | 23* | 90 | -- |
| 91 | Transport Equipment Operating Occupations | 91 | Q* | 87 | 13* |
| 9175 | Truck Drivers | 92 | -- | 83 | -- |
| 93 | Material Handling and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 98 | -- | 88 | -- |
| 95 | Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c. | 97 | -- | 95 | -- |

## APPENDIX G - EDUCATION AFTER GRADUATION

Tables G-1 to G-5 indicate the percentage of graduates who received additional educational or professional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and March 1987, when the qualifications were received and what type of qualification was received.

Graduates were also asked to indicate which education program they would select given their experiences since graduating in 1982. The results showing the graduates' retrospective choice of educational program are presented in tables G-6 and G-7 by field of study.

Table G-1. Further qualifications received by 1982 trade/vocational graduates between graduation and March 1987, by field of study

| Field of study Receiv | ed further qualifications after graduations in 1982 |  | What qualifications were received |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No further qualifications | Additional qualifications | Trade/ vocational diploma | College diploma | $\begin{gathered} \text { Univer- } \\ \text { sity } \\ \text { qualifi- } \\ \text { cations } \end{gathered}$ | Other qualification |
| Total (all fields) | 80 | 20 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Arts | 83 | 17 | 9* | 5* | -- | - |
| Cornmercial \& promotional arts | 83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Creative \& design arts | 93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fine arts | 65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Graphic \& audio-visual arte | 62 | $38 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mass communications | 88 | -- | - | -- | -- | - |
| Personal arts | 85 | 15* | 9* | -- | -- | - |
| Business and commerce | 81 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 1* | 3 |
| Managernent \& administration | 78 | 22 | 8* | 7* | -- | -- |
| Financial management | 75 | $25^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Institution management | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Management \& administration - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business/commerce | 80 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Merchandising \& sales | 84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Marketing | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretarial acience | 80 | 20 | 9 | 7 | -- | $3 *$ |
| Secretary - general | 78 | 22 | 11 | 7 | -- | -- |
| Business machine operations | 80 | 20* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping | 83 | 17 | -- | 9* | -- | -* |
| Secretary - legal | 79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretary - medical | 87 | -- | - | - | -- | - |
| Service industry technologies | 86 | 14 | 5* | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering e applied sciences | 79 | 21 | 10 | 7 | 1* | 4 |
| Chemical technologies | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Computer science | 85 | 15* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electrical/electronic technologies | 75 | 25 | 12 | 8* | -- | $5^{*}$ |
| Engineering technologies | 79 | 21 | 11 | 7 | -- | 4 |
| Engincering - architectural and construction | 81 | 19 | 11 | 4* | -- | 4* |
| Construction or building technologies | 76 | 24* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Welding technologies | 80 | 20 | 12 | -- | -- | 5 * |
| Woodworking \& carpentry | 84 | 16* | 9** | -* | -- | , |
| Engineering - general | 73 | 27 | 9* | 11* | -- | -- |
| Drafting | 68 | 32 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering - industrial | 75 | 25 | 10 | 11 | -- | 5 * |
| Engineering - mechanical | 79 | 21 | 11 | 6 | -- | 3* |
| Auto (mechanica \& body repair) | 80 | 20 | 13* | -- | -- | -- |
| Heavy equipment mechanics | 82 | 18 | $7{ }^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- |
| General arts and sciences | 76 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Health sciences \& related | 76 | 24 | 8* | 8* | -- | $5^{*}$ |
| Health related technologies | 66 | 34 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nursing | 79 | 21 | 7* | 9** | -- | -- |
| Natural sciences \& primary industries | 87 | 13 | $6{ }^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Natural sciences | 79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Primary industries (excluding agriculture) | 82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Resource processing technologies | 92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Social sciences \& services | 74 | 26 * | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Education \& counselling services | 71 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Protection \& correction services | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Recreation \& aport | 69 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Social aervices | 76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

[^38]Table G-2. Further qualifications received by 1982 college graduates between graduation and March 1987, by field of atudy

| Field of study $\begin{array}{r}\text { Received } \\ \text { afte }\end{array}$ | ived further qualifications ter graduation in 1982 |  |  | What qualifications were received |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No further qualifications | Additional qualifications | Trade/ vocational diploma | College diploma | University qualifications ${ }^{1}$ | Bachelor's degree | Profermional certification | Other qualifications |
| Total (all fields) | 77 | 23 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Arts | 73 | 27 | 3* | 9 | 12 | 9 | -- | s* |
| Commercial \& promotional arts | 89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Creative \& design arts | 75 | 25 | -- | 15* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fine arts | 50 | 50 | -- | -- | 36 | 32 | -- | -- |
| Graphic \& audio-visual arts | 81 | 19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mass communications | 84 | 16* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Personal arts | 76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Business and commerce | 78 | 22 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Management \& administration | 76 | 24 | 2* | 7 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Financial management | 75 | 25 | -- | $6^{*}$ | 12 | $8^{*}$ | $5^{*}$ | -- |
| Institution management | 78 | 22* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Management \& administration Business/commerce | 76 | 24 | 3* | 8 | $6^{*}$ | $5^{*}$ | 4* | 5* |
| Merchandising \& sales | 77 | 23 | -- | 10* | 7* | 6* | -- | -- |
| Marketing | 76 | 24 | -- | 8* | 9** | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretarial science | 81 | 19 | -- | 10 | 3* | -- | -- | 3* |
| Secretary - general | 80 | 20 | -- | 12 | 4* | -- | -- | -- |
| Business machine operations | 89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping | 86 | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretary - legal | 84 | 16* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretary - medical | 85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Service industry technologies | 77 | 23* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering \& applied sciences | 77 | 23 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1* | 4 |
| Chemical technologies | 82 | 18* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Computer science | 85 | 15 | -- | $6{ }^{*}$ | * | -- | -- | * |
| Electrical/electronic technologies | 78 | 22 | 6* | 10 | 4* | -- | -- | 3* |
| Engineering technologies | 72 | 28 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 3* | -- | 5 |
| Engineering - architectural \& construction | ก 77 | 23 | -- | $9 *$ | 7* | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction or building technologies | 78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -* | -- | -- |
| Welding technologies | 89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Woodworking \& carpentry | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -* |
| Engineering - general | 71 | 29 | 6* | 15 | -- | -- | -- | 6* |
| Drafting | 74 | $26^{*}$ | -- | 16* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering - industrial | 74 | 26 | -- | 13* | -- | -- | -* | ${ }^{*}$ |
| Engineering - mechanical | 69 | 31. | 10* | 11* | -- | -- | -- | $6 *$ |
| Auto (mechanics \& body repair) | 59* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Heavy equipment mechanics | 69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General arts and sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Health sciences \& related | 76 | 24 | 2* | 12 | 5 | 2* | 1* |  |
| Health related technologies | 74 | 26 | - | 15 | 4* | ** | -- | $6^{*}$ |
| Nursing | 77 | 23 | 2* | 10 | 6 | 3* | -- | 5 |
| Humanities \& related | 89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Natural sciences \& primary industries | 76 | 24 | 4* | 8 | 8 | 5* | -- | 6* |
| Natural sciences | 80 | 20 | -- | -- | -* | -- | -- | -- |
| Primary industries (excluding agriculture) | 65 | 35 | -- | -- | 15* | -- | -- | -- |
| Resource processing technologies | 80 | 20* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Social sciences \& services | 78 | 22 | 2* | 9 | 6 | 4 | -- |  |
| Education \& counselling services | 81 | 19 | -- | 6* | 6* | -- | -- | 6 * |
| Protection \& correction services | 74 | 26 | -- | $13^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Recreation \& sport | 75 | 25 | -- | 10** | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Social services | 78 | 22 | -- | 11** | 6* | -- | -- | -- |

[^39]Table G-3. Further qualifications received by 1982 bachelor's graduates between graduation and March 1987 , by field of study


| Total (all fields) | 61 | 39 | 3 | 27 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 56 | 44 | 4* | 34 | 11 | 11 | -- | ${ }^{*}$ |
| Agriculture | 72 | 28** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Animal \& plant science | 63 | $37 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other agriculture | 78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Biology | 44 | 56 | -- | 45 | 18* | 14* | -- | -- |
| Food \& household science | 63 | 37* | -- | 24* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Veterinary medicine \& sciences | 76 | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Veterinary medicine | 78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Veterinary sciences | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other biological sciences | 50 | 50 | -- | 43 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Biochemistry | -- | 67 | -- | 59 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Biophysics | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | -- |
| Botany | 88* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fisheries \& wildife management | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zoology | 59 | 41* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Commerce, management \& administration | 68 | 32 | -- | 18 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Business, management \& business administration | 67 | 33 | -- | 18 | 7 | 5* | 9 | 8 |
| Specialized administration | 76 | 24* | -- | 20* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Education | 66 | 34 | 3* | 23 | 10 | 3* | 2* | 8 |
| Elementary/secondary teacher training | 71 | 29 | 3* | 19 | 6 | 2* | -- | 7 |
| Non-teaching field | 78 | 22* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Physical education, kinesiology, recreation | 40 | 60 | -- | 41 | 27 | -- | -- | $13^{*}$ |
| Kinesiology, etc. | -- | 78 | -- | 56 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Physical Education | 39 | 61 | -- | 42 | 31 | -- | -- | 14** |
| Recreation | 65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other teaching | 77 | $23^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Higher education teacher training | 75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kindergarten teacher training | 78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering \& applied acience | 65 | 35 | -- | 20 | ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 13 | 8 | $6^{*}$ |
| Architecture | 61 | 39* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering | 64 | 36 | -- | 21 | $5 *$ | 14 | 8 | 6* |
| Chemical engineering | 73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Civil engineering | 57 | 43 | -- | 19* | -- | 16* | -- | -- |
| Electrical engineering | 71 | 29* | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mechanical engineering | 69 | 31 | -- | $20^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other engineering | 58 | 42 | -- | 30 | -- | 19** | - | -- |
| Industrial engineering | $68 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Metallurgical engineering | $59 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mining engineering | $\cdots$ | $71^{*}$ | -- | $71^{*}$ | -- | 71* | -- | - |
| Other engineering | 69 | $31 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Forestry | 69 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Landscape architecture | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fine \& applied arts | 57 | 43 | -- | 34 | 19 | -- | -- | -- |
| Applied arts | 50 | 50 | -- | 41 | 38* | -- | - | - |
| Music | 49 | 51 | -- | $36^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Other fine \& performing arts | 63 | 37 | -- | 29 | 14* | -- | -- | -- |
| Fine Art | 64 | 36 | -- | $27 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other performing arts | 61 * | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General arts \& science | $54 *$ | 46* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Arts or science | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General arte | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General science | ---- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  |
| Health professions | 69 | 31 | -- | 19 | -- | -- | -- | 8 |

[^40]Table G-3. Frurther qualifications received by 1982 bachelor's graduatea between graduation and March 1987, by field of atudy, concluded

| Field of study Rece | Received further qualifications after graduation in 1982 |  |  | What qualifications were received |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No <br> further <br> qualifi- <br> cations | Additional qualifications | College diploma | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Univer- } \\ & \text { sity } \\ & \text { qualifi- } \\ & \text { cations } \end{aligned}$ | Bachelor's degree | Master's degree | Professional certification | Other qualifications |
| Dental studies \& research | 86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dental specialties | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dentistry | 87 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Medical studies \& research | 51 | 49 | -- | 33 | -- | -- | -- | 17* |
| Basic medical science | -- | 61* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Medical \& surgical specialties | 68* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Medical specialties | $66^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Surgical specialties | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Medicine | 51 | 49 | -- | 34 | -- | -- | -- | $16^{*}$ |
| Nursing | 74 | 26 | -- | 14* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pharmacy | 81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rehabilitation medicine | 76 | 24* | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Other health professions | 64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Medical technology | 100 | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Optometry | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | =- | = |
| Humanities | 58 | 42 | 4* | 35 | 17 | 9 | -- | 4* |
| Classical and other languages | 66 | 34* | -- | 28* | -- | - - | -- | -- |
| Classics | 96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other languages | 62 | $38^{*}$ | -- | 32* | -- | -- | -- | - |
| English language and/or literature | 49 | 51 | 8* | 43 | 25 | 11* | -* | -- |
| French language and/or literature | 47 | 53 | -- | 46 | 21* | 10* | - | =- |
| History | 52 | 48 | -- | 40 | 21 | 10* | - | -- |
| Library \& records science | 100 | -- | -- | -- |  | -- | -- | -- |
| Library science | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Linguistics, translation, \& interpretation | 67 | $33^{*}$ | -- | 28* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Linguistics | 43* | 57* | -- | 45* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Translation \& interpretation | 85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Mass media studies | 72 | 28 | -- | 17* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Journalism | 80 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other mass communication | 70 | $30 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Philosophy | 76 | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Religious \& theological studies | 62 | 38 | - | 32 | - | 17* | -- | - |
| Religious studies | 44* | 56 | -. | 49 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Theological studies | 78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Mathematics \& physical siences | 66 | 34 | -- |  | $9 *$ | 12 | -- | 5* |
| Chemistry | 49 | 51 | -- | 47* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Computer science | 81 | 19* | -- | 12* | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Geology \& related | 64 | $36^{*}$ | -- | -- | - | -- | - | - |
| Mathematics | 58 | 42 | -- | 32 | 14* | 14* | -- | -- |
| Physics | 55* | 45* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other physical sciences | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Social sciences | 52 | 48 | 5 | 32 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 9 |
| Canadian \& area studies | 52* | -- | -- | -- | -" | -- | - | - |
| Economics | 52 | 48 | -- | 29 | 14* | 17 | $8^{*}$ | $8{ }^{*}$ |
| Geography | 54 | 46 | $14^{*}$ | 28 | 13* | -- | -- | -- |
| Law \& jurisprudence | 49 | 51 | - | 26 | -- | -** | - | $22$ |
| Political science | 52 | 48 | -- | 38 | 14* | 14* | -- | 11* |
| Psychology | 48 | 52 | $6{ }^{*}$ | 39 | 13 | 21 | -- | -- |
| Social work \& social welfare | 67 | 33 | -- | 26 | -- | 14* | -- | -- |
| Sociology \& criminology | $52$ | 48 | -- | 35 | 14* | 13* | -- | -- |
| Criminology | $61^{*}$ | -- | -- | -- | -**********) | -** | -- | -- |
| Sociology | 51 | 49 | -- | 36 | 14* | 14* | -- | -- |
| Other social science | 56 | 44 | -- | $31 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Anthropology | 45* | $55 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Demography | 100 | - | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Man/environment studies | 63 | $37 *$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Secretarial studies | 70 | -- | - | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Others social services | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

[^41]Table G-4. Further qualifications received by 1982 master's graduates between graduation and March 1987, field of atudy


[^42]Table G-4. Further qualifications received by 1982 master's graduates between graduation and March 1987, field of study, concluded

| Field of study | Received further qualifications after graduations in 1982 | What qualification were received |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No further qualifications | Additional qualifications | University qualifications ${ }^{1}$ | Professional certifications | Other qualification: |
| Medical studies \& research | 61 | 39 | 24* | -- | 14* |
| Basic medical science | 65 | 35* | 31* | -- | -- |
| Medical \& surgical apecialties | 62 | $38 *$ | -- | -- | -- |
| Medical specialties | 73 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Surgical specialties | -- | 92 | -- | -- | -- |
| Medicine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nursing | 96 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pharmacy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rehabilitation medicine | 83 |  | -- | -- | -- |
| Other health professions | 77 | 23* | -- | -- | -- |
| Medical technology | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Optometry | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Paraclinical sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Public health | 84 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Others (dental hygiene, etc.) | 82 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Humanities | 80 | 20 | 13 | -- | $6^{*}$ |
| Classical and other languages | 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Classics | 89 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other languages | 66 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| English language and/or literature | 74 | 26* | 20* | =- | -- |
| French language and/or literature | 82 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mistory | 81 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Library \& records science | 85 | 15* | -- | -- | -- |
| Library science | 86 | 14* | -- | -- | -- |
| Other records science | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Linguistics, translation, \& interpretation | 72 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Linguistics | 60* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Translation \& interpretation | 82 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mass media studies | 60* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Philosophy | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Religious \& theological studies | 82 | 18* | -- | -- | -- |
| Religious studies | 76 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Theological studies | 85 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | 80 | 20 | 17 | -- | -- |
| Chemistry | 71 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Computer acience | 95 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Geology \& related | 94 | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Mathematics | 73 | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Physics | 63 | 37* | $37^{*}$ | -- | -- |
| Other physical sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Social sciences | 81 | 19 | 13 | - | 4* |
| Canadian \& area studies | 64* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Economics | 79 | 21 | $16^{*}$ | -- | -- |
| Geography | 78 | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Law \& juriaprudence | 86 | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Political science | 71 | 29 | 18* | -- | -- |
| Prychology | 79 | 21 | 18* | -- | -- |
| Social work \& social welfare | 95 | - | - | -- | -- |
| Sociology \& criminology | 88 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Criminology | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sociology | 85 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other social science | 88 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Anthropology | 88 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Man/environment studies | 76 | 24* | 15* | -- | -- |

[^43]Table G-5. Further qualifications received by 1982 doctoral graduatea between graduation and March 1987, by field of ntudy

| Field of study | Received further qualifications after graduations in 1982 |  | What qualifications were received |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No further qualifications | Additional qualifications | University qualifcations | Other qualifications |
| Total (all fielde) | 90 | 10 | 5 | 4 |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 87 | 13* | -- | $7 *$ |
| Agriculture | 87 | -- | -- | -- |
| Animal \& plant science | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other agriculture | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Biology | 100 | -- | -- | -- |
| Other biological sciences | 68 | $32 *$ | -- | 21 * |
| Biochemistry | 100 | -- | -- | -- |
| Biophysics | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zoology | 55 | 45 | -- | $20^{*}$ |
| Commerce, management \& administration | 88 | -- | -- | -- |
| Business, management \& business administration | 88 | -- | -- | -- |
| Education | 86 | 14 | -- | $9^{*}$ |
| Elementary/secondary teacher training | 95 | -- | -- | - |
| Non-teaching field | 83 | 17 | -- | 12* |
| Physical education, kinesiology, recreation | 88 | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering \& applied science | 90 | 10* | -- | -- |
| Engineering | 89 | 11* | -- | -- |
| Chemical engineering | 94 | -- | -- | -- |
| Civil engineering | 100 | -- | -- | -- |
| Electrical engineering | 100 | -- | -- | -- |
| Mechanical engineering | 84 | -- | -- | - |
| Other engineering | 68 | -- | -- | -- |
| Fine \& applied arts | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Health professions | 75 | 25 | 17* | -- |
| Dental studies \& research | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Medical studien \& research | 84 | 16* | -- | -- |
| Other health professions | 64 | $36 *$ | $36^{*}$ | -- |
| Humanities | 96 | -- | -- | -- |
| Classical and other languages | 94 | -- | -- | -- |
| Classics | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other languages | 93 | -- | -- | -- |
| English language and/or literature | 100 | -- | - | -- |
| French language and/or literature | 93 | -- | -- | -- |
| History | 100 | -- | - | -- |
| Philosophy | 94 | -- | -- | -- |
| Religious \& theological studies | 100 | -- | -- | -- |
| Mathematica \& phyaical aciences | 94 | -- | -- | -- |
| Chemistry | 97 | -- | -- | -- |
| Computer science | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Geology \& related | 88 | -- | -- | -- |
| Mathematice | 88 | -- | -- | -- |
| Physics | 96 | -- | -- | -- |
| Social sciences | 93 | 7* | -- | -- |
| Economics | 100 | -- | -- | -- |
| Geography | 90 | -- | -- | -- |
| Political science | 86 | -- | -- | -- |
| Psychology | 94 | -- | -- | -- |
| Social work \& social welfare | 0 | -- | -- | -- |
| Sociology \& criminology | 90 | -- | -- | -- |
| Other social science | 93 | -- |  | -- |

[^44]Table G-6. Retrospective choice of education program, trade/vocational and college graduates, by field of atudy, March 1987

| Field of study | Trade/vocational |  | College |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Same Program | Different Program | Same <br> Program | Different Program |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Univeraity | College | Total ${ }^{1}$ <br> Different |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Total (all fields) | 60 | 37 | 58 | 25 | 13 | 41 |
| Arts | 65 | 34 | 63 | 19 | 14 | \$6 |
| Commercial \& promotional arts | 46* | 54* | 48 | 18* | 29* | 52 |
| Creative \& design arts | 65 | 30* | 71 | 17* | 12* | 29 |
| Fine arts | 89 | -- | 68 | 15* | 12* | 31 |
| Graphic \& audio-visual arts | 63 | 37* | 62 | 16* | $15^{*}$ | 35 |
| Mass communications | 68* | -- | 60 | $27^{*}$ | -- | 40 |
| Personal arts | 65 | 34 | 61 | -- | -- | 39* |
| Business and commerce | 59 | 38 | 56 | 24 | 16 | 43 |
| Management \& administration | 59 | 39 | 60 | 23 | 12 | 38 |
| Financial management | 57 | 36 | 66 | 19 | 11 | 33 |
| Institution management | -- | -- | 50 | 29* | -- | 46 |
| Management \& administration - Business/commerce | 60 | 39 | 55 | 28 | 12 | 43 |
| Merchandising \& sales | 54 | 43 | 50 | 31 | 16 | 49 |
| Marketing | -- | -- | 54 | 30 | 14* | 45 |
| Secretarial science | 59 | 39 | 51 | 22 | 23 | 48 |
| Secretary - general | 59 | 38 | 51 | 23 | 23 | 48 |
| Business machine operations | 61 | 35 | -- |  | 2 | 67* |
| Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping | 56 | 43 | 79 | -- | -- | 析 |
| Secretary - legal | 60 | \$8* | 51 | 24* | $20^{*}$ | 49 |
| Secretary - medical | 80 | -- | 57 | -- | $26^{*}$ | 43 |
| Service industry technologies | 61 | 33 | 58 | 21* | 14* | 42 |
| Engineering \& applied sciences | 58 | 37 | 58 | 23 | 12 | 40 |
| Chemical technologies | -- | -- | 58 | 21* | 17* | 41 |
| Computer science | 63 | 35 | 65 | 22 | 10 | \$4 |
| Electrical/electronic technologies | 56 | 41 | 59 | 21 | 12 | 38 |
| Engineering technologies | 58 | 37 | 55 | 24 | 12 | 42 |
| Engineering - architectural \& construction | 62 | 33 | 59 | 24 | 12 | 40 |
| Construction or building technologies | 54 | 38 | 61 | 2 | 12 | 39** |
| Welding technologies | 60 | 35 | 61* | -- | -- | , |
| Woodworking \& carpentry | 73 | 22 | 83* | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering - general | 54 | 42 | 49 | 31 | 12 | 48 |
| Drafting | 57 | 40 | 57 | 25* | 12 | 41 |
| Engineering - industrial | 57 | 38 | 56 | 14* | 15* | 40 |
| Engineering - mechanical | 57 | 39 | 56 | 21 | 13 | 41 |
| Auto (mechanics \& body repair) | 56 | 40 | -- | -- | -- | 58* |
| Heavy equipment mechanics | 59 | 37 | -- | -- | -- | 58* |
| General arts and sciences | 74 | -- | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Health sciences \& related | 60 | 39 | 59 | 29 | 9 | 40 |
| Health related technologies | 59 | 40 | 70 | 15 | 12 | 29 |
| Nursing | 60 | 38 | 53 | 37 | 7 | 46 |
| Humanities \& related | -- | -- | 59 | 25* | - | $\$ 8$ |
| Natural sciences \& primary industries | $6 \$$ | 33 | 54 | 25 | 15 | 45 |
| Natural sciences | 78 | 25* | 63 | 20 | 11* | \$6 |
| Primary industries (excluding agriculture) | 65 | 32* | 44 | 34 | 16* | E5 |
| Resource processing technologies | 58 | 36 | 55 | 19* | 15* | 45 |
| Social sciences \& services | 72 | 25* | 59 | 27 | 11 | 40 |
| Education \& counselling services | 74 | -- | 64 | 24 | 10 | 36 |
| Protection \& correction services | -- | -- | 64 | 25 | 8* | 35 |
| Recreation \& sport | 65 | -- | 50 | 81 | 14* | 48 |
| Social services | 77 | -- | 56 | 29 | 12* | 44 |

[^45]Table G-7. Percent of university graduates who would have selected the same program in retropect, by field of atudy and level, March 1987

| Field of study | Same program |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bachelor's | Master's | Doctorate | Total |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Total (all fields) | 69 | 81 | 84 | 71 |
| Agriculture \& biological sciences | 62 | 74 | 81 | 63 |
| Agriculture | 69 | 78 | 89 | 70 |
| Animal \& plant science | 66 | 81 | -- | 67 |
| Other agriculture | 71 | 78 | -- | 71 |
| Biology | 59 | 72 | 86 | 61 |
| Food \& household science | 56 | 64* | -- | 57 |
| Veterinary medicine \& sciences | 84 | 82* | -- | 84 |
| Other biological sciences | 57 | 77 | 71 | 61 |
| Biochemistry | 62 | 86 | 90 | 64 |
| Biophysics | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Botany | -- | 78 | -- | -- |
| Fisheries \& wildlife management | -- | -- | - | - |
| Zoology | 59 | 74 | 59 | 61 |
| Commerce, management \& administration | 74 | 88 | 100 | 77 |
| Business, management \& business administration | 75 | 88 | 100 | 78 |
| Specialized administration | 64 | 82 | -- | 68 |
| Education | 69 | 81 | 84 | 71 |
| Elementary/secondary teacher training | 72 | 80 | 92 | 73 |
| Non-teaching field | 66 | 83 | 82 | 77 |
| Phyaical education, Kinesiology, Recreation | 60 | 69 | 80 | 61 |
| Kinesiology, etc. | 67 | -- | -- | 68 |
| Physical education | 64 | 70 | -- | 64 |
| Recreation | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other teaching | 64 | 80 | -- | 66 |
| Higher education teacher training | 64 | 92 | -- | 69 |
| Kindergarten teacher training | 65 | 64* | -- | 64 |
| Engineering \& applied science | 70 | 76 | 87 | 71 |
| Architecture | 68 | 89 | -- | 70 |
| Engineering | 71 | 74 | 88 | 72 |
| Chemical engineering | 72 | 57 | 85 | 71 |
| Civil engineering | 61 | 68 | 92 | 63 |
| Electrical engineering | 80 | 83 | 84 | 80 |
| Mechanical engineering | 73 | 80 | -- | 74 |
| Other engineering | 72 | 78 | 87 | 73 |
| Aeronautical engineering | 100 | -- | -- | -- |
| Design \& system engineering | 100 | 100 | -- | 100 |
| Engineering general | $7{ }^{*}$ | 82 | -- | 73 |
| Engineering science | $80^{*}$ | -- | -- | $8{ }^{*}$ |
| Industrial engineering | -- | 100 | -- | $58 *$ |
| Metallurgical engineering | $61 *$ | -- | -- | $62^{*}$ |
| Mining engineering | 74 | 87 | -- | 75 |
| Other engineering | 76 | 71 | -- | 75 |
| Forestry | 60 | 93 | -- | 63 |
| Landscape architecture | 64* | -- | -- | $64 *$ |
| Fine \& applied arts | 76 | 84 | -- | 76 |
| Applied arts | 77 | -- | -- | 77 |
| Music | 75 | 81 | -- | 75 |
| Other fine \& performing arts | 75 | 86 | -- | 76 |
| Fine art | 73 | 88 | -- | 74 |
| Other performing arts | 88 | -- | -- | 88 |
| General arte \& science | 67 | -- | -- | 67 |
| Health professions | 81 | 85 | 88 | 82 |
| Dental studies \& research | 89 | 88 | -- | 89 |
| Dental specialties | -- | 88 | -- | 78* |
| Dentistry | 91 | -- | -- | 91 |
| Medical studies \& research | 84 | 82 | 89 | 84 |
| Basic medical science | -- | 79 | 88 | $56 *$ |
| Medical \& surgical specialties | 77 | 78 | -- | 78 |
| Medical specislties | $76^{*}$ | 73 | -- | 75 |

Table G-T. Percent of university graduates who would have selected the same program in retrompect, by field of atudy and level, March 1987, concluded

| Field of study | Same program |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bachelor's | Master's | Doctorate | Total |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) |
| Surgical specialties | 100 | 100 | -- | 100 |
| Medicine | 92 | 100 | 80 | 92 |
| Nursing | 75 | 89 | -- | 78 |
| Pharmacy | 81 | $86^{*}$ | -- | 81 |
| Rehabilitation medicine | 85 | 86 | -- | 85 |
| Other health professions | 79 | 86 | 91 | 82 |
| Medical technology | 100 | -- |  | 100 |
| Optometry | 90 | -- | -- | 89 |
| Paraclinical sciences | -- | 86 | -- | 79** |
| Public health | -- | 83 | -- | 74* |
| Other health professions | 77* | 96 | 87 | 82 |
| Humanities | 68 | 81 | 82 | 70 |
| Classical and other languages | 76 | 62 | 48* | 73 |
| Classics | 90 | -- | -- | 85 |
| Other languages | 74 | 62 | 41* | 71 |
| English language and/or literature | 74 | 91 | 95 | 76 |
| French language and/or literature | 62 | 74 | 93 | 64 |
| History | 69 | 87 | 89 | 70 |
| Library \& records science | -- | 80 | -- | 79 |
| Linguistics, translation \& interpretation | 46 | 76 | -- | 49 |
| Linguistics | 62 | 84 | -- | 64 |
| Translation \& interpretation | $34 *$ | 70 | -- | $38{ }^{*}$ |
| Mass media studies | 60 | 90 | -- | 61 |
| Journalism | 75 | 83 | -- | 76 |
| Other mess communication | 55 | 100 | - | 55 |
| Philosophy | 80 | 73 | 83 | 79 |
| Religious \& theological studies | 74 | 85 | 81 | 76 |
| Religious studies | 73 | 85 | 0 | 74 |
| Theological studies | 75 | 85 | 100 | 77 |
| Mathematics \& physical sciences | 72 | 85 | 78 | 73 |
| Chemistry | 60 | 72 | 73 | 62 |
| Computer science | 81 | 95 | -- | 82 |
| Geology \& related | 58 | 89 | 100 | 63 |
| Mathematics | 75 | 85 | 88 | 76 |
| Physics | $54^{*}$ | 77 | 62 | 58 |
| Other physical sciences | -- | 84 | -- | $91^{*}$ |
| Social sciences | 63 | 75 | 86 | 64 |
| Canadian \& area studies | 72 | 74 | -- | 72 |
| Area studies | $71 *$ | 88 | -- | 74** |
| Canadian studies | $73 *$ | -- | -- | $70^{*}$ |
| Economics | 56 | 76 | 82 | 58 |
| Geography | 53 | 71 | 90 | 54 |
| Law \& jurisprudence | 81 | 87 | -- | 81 |
| Political science | 57 | 80 | 73 | 59 |
| Paychology | 62 | 80 | 86 | 64 |
| Social work \& bocial welfare | 74 | 81 | -- | 76 |
| Sociology \& criminology | 56 | 74 | 81 | 57 |
| Criminology | -- | 67* | -- | -- |
| Sociology | 56 | 76 | 80 | 57 |
| Other social science | 63 | 72 | 92 | 65 |
| Anthropology | 81 | 72 | 90 | 80 |
| Archaeology | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Demography | - | - | -- | -- |
| Man/environment studies | 57 | 56 | -- | 57 |
| Military studies | -- | -- | -- | 40* |
| Secretarial studies | -- | -- | -- | 46* |
| Other social science | -- | -- | -- | -- |

## APPENDIX H - RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO EDUCATION

Both the NGS and FOG surveys asked graduates several questions about the extent to which their 1982 education program was related to their job in June 1984 and March 1987. Responses to the questions were classified into three categories, indicating the relative strength of the relationship between the job and the graduates' 1982 educational program. The three relationship levels were: directly-related, partly-related and not related. Graduates were asked if: 1) their job was one for which their educational program was designed; and 2) if they used any of the skills acquired through their education program while on the job. A positive response to both questions indicated a direct relationship, one positive and one negative response indicated the job was partly related and negative responses to both questions identified jobs that were unrelated to their 1982 educational program. The questions refer strictly to the 1982 educational program of the graduate. The job may, however, be related to other educational programs the graduate undertook before or after the 1982 program.

Tables $\mathrm{H}-1$ to $\mathrm{H}-3$ compare what percentage of full-time workers are in jobs directly related to their field of study in June 1984 and March 1987 by the field of study they graduated from in 1982. Also shown is a comparison of the percentage of full-time workers who use their acquired skills from their 1982 program while on the job.

Table H-1. Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for trade/vocational graduates employed fulltime in June 1984 and March 1987, by field of study


Table H-2. Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for college graduater employed full-time in June 1984 and March 1987, by field of study

| Relationship of job to education | Uses acquired skills on the job |
| :---: | :---: |
| Directly-related Directly-related June 1984 March 1987 | June 1984 March 1987 |

(percent)

| Total (all Gelds) | 62 | 65 | 84 | 85 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arts | 51 | 56 | 74 | 77 |
| Commercial \& promotional arta | 61 | 61 | 85 | 85 |
| Creative \& design arts | 58 | 67 | 79 | 87 |
| Fine arte | -- | 36 | 81 | 60 |
| Graphic \& audio-visual arts | 58 | 56 | 71 | 73 |
| Mase communications | 55 | 62 | 81 | 81 |
| Personal arts | 49* | -- | 83 | 84 |
| Businese and commerce | 56 | 62 | 82 | 85 |
| Management \& administration | 52 | 63 | 78 | 83 |
| Financial management | 58 | 67 | 78 | 82 |
| Institution management | 55 | 58 | 82 | 84 |
| Management \& administration - |  |  |  |  |
| Business and commerce | 47 | 62 | 80 | 84 |
| Merchandising \& sales | 43 | 54 | 82 | 83 |
| Marketing | 35 | 52 | 78 | 83 |
| Secretarial acience | 67 | 65 | 89 | 88 |
| Secretary - general | 68 | 67 | 89 | 88 |
| Business machine operations | -- | -- | 78 | 75 |
| Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping | 89 | - | 100 | 100 |
| Secretary - legal | 62 | 54 | 87 | 90 |
| Secretary - medical | 67 | 67 | 87 | 87 |
| Service industry technologies | 55 | 54 | 72 | 77 |
| Engineering \& applied sciences | 54 | 61 | 80 | 84 |
| Chemical technologies | 62 | 63 | 80 | 84 |
| Computer science | 67 | 66 | 87 | 89 |
| Electrical/electronic technologies | 52 | 63 | 83 | 87 |
| Engineering technologies | 50 | 59 | 76 | 81 |
| Engineering - architectural \& construction | 48 | 57 | 74 | 81 |
| Construction or building technologies | 89** | 57 | 71 | 84 |
| Welding technologies | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Woodworking \& carpentry | -- | - | -- | -- |
| Engineering - general | 55 | 57 | 78 | 80 |
| Drafting | 54 | 62 | 83 | 85 |
| Engineering - industrial | 54 | 60 | 74 | 81 |
| Engineering - mechanical | 44 | 61 | 75 | 81. |
| Auto (mechanics \& body repair) | 46* | -- | $55^{*}$ | $60^{*}$ |
| Heavy equipment mechanics | -- | 54* | 74 | 85 |
| General arts and sciences | -- | 100 | -- | 100 |
| Health aciences \& related | 86 | 80 | 96 | 94 |
| Health related technologies | 88 | 84 | 94 | 90 |
| Nursing | 85 | 78 | 97 | 97 |
| Humanities \& related | 70 | 71 | 82 | 89 |
| Natural aciences \& primary industries | ${ }^{57}$ | 57 | 75 | 77 |
| Natural sciences | 58 | 55 | 76 | 77 |
| Primary industries (excluding agriculture) | 56 | 59 | 70 | 77 |
| Resource processing technologies | 62 | 63 | 87 | 80 |
| Social sciences \& services | 64 | 67 | 84 | 85 |
| Education \& counselling services | 76 | 76 | 88 | 88 |
| Protection \& correction services | 62 | 68 | 76 | 80 |
| Recreation \& aport | 50 | 47 | 81 | 78 |
| Social services | 63 | 74 | 85 | 90 |

Table H-3. Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for univerwity graduates employed full-time in June 1984 and March 1987, by field of study


| Total (all fields) | 48 | 63 | 83 | 87 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture \& Biological Sciences | 38 | 52 | 79 | 80 |
| Agriculture | 59 | 73 | 92 | 93 |
| Animal \& plant science | 53* | 68 | 91 | 94 |
| Other agriculture | 63 | 76 | 93 | 93 |
| Biology | 24* | 43 | 68 | 72 |
| Food \& household science | $47^{*}$ | 53 | 87 | 87 |
| Veterinary medicine \& sciences | 73 | 67* | 92 | 94 |
| Veterinary medicine | 82 | 77* | 95 | 100 |
| Veterinary sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Veterinary specialties | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other biological sciences | 28* | 45 | 78 | 75 |
| Biochernistry | -- | -- | 70 | 71 |
| Biophysics | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Botany | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fisheries \& wildlife management | -- | -- | $86^{*}$ | 100 |
| Zoology | -- | 46* | 78 | 75 |
| Commerce, Management \& Administration | 52 | 72 | 88 | 93 |
| Business, management \& business administration | 51 | 73 | 88 | 98 |
| Specialized administration | 53 | 71 | 88 | 96 |
| Education | 61 | 69 | 89 | 89 |
| Elementary/secondary teacher training | 65 | 73 | 90 | 90 |
| Non-teaching field | 61 | 61 | 90 | 89 |
| Physical education, kinesiology, recreation | 45 | 58 | 84 | 86 |
| Kinesiology, etc. | -- | 48* | 85 | 83 |
| Physical education | 44 | 60 | 85 | 85 |
| Recreation | 64 | 54* | 79 | 95 |
| Other teaching | 69 | 78 | 90 | 97 |
| Higher education teacher training | 66 | $64^{*}$ | 97 | 95 |
| Kindergarten teacher training | 71 | 86 | 85 | 98 |
| Engineering \% applied science | 57 | 76 | 90 | 93 |
| Architecture | 70 | 86 | 100 | 97 |
| Engineering | 56 | 76 | 90 | 92 |
| Chemical engineering | 58 | 74 | 91 | 92 |
| Civil engineering | 64 | 78 | 89 | 89 |
| Electrical engineering | 61 | 75 | 92 | 93 |
| Mechanical engineering | 46 | 73 | 87 | 91 |
| Other engineering | 54 | 79 | 91 | 97 |
| Aeronautical engineering | -- | -- | 100 | 92* |
| Design \& system engineering | - | 77 | 100 | 96 |
| Engineering general | $63^{*}$ | 77 | 90 | 98 |
| Engineering science | -- | -- | 91 | 100 |
| Industrial engineering | $58^{*}$ | 71* | 98 | 88 |
| Metallurgical engineering | 61* | 79 | 92 | 92 |
| Mining engineering | 5 | 89 | $80^{*}$ | 97 |
| Other engineering | 54 | 84 | 89 | 100 |
| Forestry | 62 | 65 | 92 | 90 |
| Landscape architecture | 62* | -- | 81 | 92 |
| Fine \& applied arts | 23 | 49 | 74 | 74 |
| Applied arts | 28* | 74 | 82 | 93 |
| Music 0 cher fine performing arts | -- | 53 | 81 | 66 |
| Other fine \& performing arts | -- | 32** | 67 | 67 |
| Fine Art Other performing arts | -- | $33^{*}$ | 64 | 65 |
| Other performing arts | -- | -- | 79 | 77 |
| General arts \& science | -- | 52* | 76 | 86 |
| Arts or science | -- | -- | 99 | $80^{*}$ |
| General arts | -- | -- | 72* | 93 |
| General science | -- | -- | -- | $86^{*}$ |
| Health professions | 81 | 85 | 94 | 95 |
| Dental studies \& research | 92 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Dental specialties | 86* | 96 | 100 | 100 |
| Dentistry | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Medical studies \& research | 81 | 85 | 92 | 93 |
| Basic medical science | -- | -- | $56^{*}$ | 57* |

Table H-3. Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skille on the job for university graduatee employed full-time in June 1984 and March 1987, by field of study, concluded

|  | Relationship of job to education |  | Uses acquired skills on the job |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Directly-related } \\ \text { June } 1984 \end{gathered}$ | Directly-related March 1987 | June 1984 | March 1987 |
|  | (percent) |  |  |  |
| Medical \& surgical specialties | 83 | 81 | 96 | 98 |
| Medical specialties | 80 | 80 | 95 | 99 |
| Surgical apecialties | 25* | -- | 100 | 94** |
| Medicine | 90 76 | 94 78 | 98 98 | 100 |
| Nursing <br> Pharmacy | 76 87 | 88 | 96 | 97 |
| Rehabilitation medicine | 88 | 88 | 98 | 98 |
| Other health professions | 82 | 78 | 91 | 95 |
| Medical technology | 100 | -- | 100 | 100 |
| Optometry | -- | 90 | 97 | 90 |
| Paraclinical sciences | -- | -- | 97 | $86^{*}$ |
| Public health | 76* | 87 | 92 | 100 |
| Other health professions | 89 | 64* | 92 | 96 |
| Humanities | 29 | 46 | 75 | 79 |
| Classical and other languages | -- | 43* | 69 | 63 |
| Classics | -- | -- | 74* | -- |
| Other languages | * | 46* | 68 | 65 |
| English language and/or literature | 17* | 38 | 74 | 82 |
| French language and/or literature | 22* | 42 31 | 66 58 | 76 72 |
| Library \& records science | 80 | 79 | 95 | 93 |
| Library science | 81 | 79 | 96 | 98 |
| Other records science | -- | -- | -- | 100 |
| Linguistics, translation, \& interpretation | 34* | 43 | 70 | 71 |
| Linguistics | -- | -- | $4{ }^{*}$ | 80 |
| Translation \& interpretation | $40^{*}$ | 48* | 83 | 78 |
| Mass media studies | 40 | 59 | 85 | 85 |
| Journalism | 64 | 93 | 95 | 99 |
| Other mass communication | $26 *$ | 42 | 59** | 88 |
| Philosophy | 57 | 66 | 59* | 85 |
| Religious \& theological studies | 57 * | 66 63 | 86 87 | 87 |
| Theological studies | 71 | 68 | 86 | 87 |
| Mathernatics \& physical sciences | 57 | 68 46 | 86 | 81 |
| Chemistry | 42 67 | 46 83 | 93 | 94 |
| Geology \& related | 66 | 77 | 92 | 95 |
| Mathernatics | 55 | 64 | 81 | 88 |
| Physics | -- | 41* | 71 | 91 |
| Other physical sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Metallurgy | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Meteorology | -- | -- | 100. | 100 |
| Oceanography | -- | -- | -- | =- |
| Social sciences | 33 | 52 | $74{ }^{7}$ | 82 |
| Canadian \& area studies | -- | -- | 59** | 72 $7{ }^{*}$ |
| Area studies | -- | -- | -- | $76{ }^{*}$ |
| Canadian studies | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Economics | 22 | 42 | 74 | 73 |
| Geography | 23* | 39 | 51 | 68 |
| Law \& jurisprudence | 80 | 82 | 94 | 97 |
| Political science | 14* | 31 | 60 | 72 |
| Psychology | 22 | 51 | 76 | 86 |
| Social work \& social welfare | 67 | 77 | 89 | 94 |
| Sociology \& criminology | 14* | 38 | 66 | 74 |
| Criminology | $\cdots$ | -- | 63* | 64 |
| Sociology Other social science | 134* | 41* | 85 | 87 |
| Anthropology | -- | -- | 70 | 75 |
| Archaeology | 100 | -- | 100 | 100 |
| Demography | -- | -- | 100 | 100 |
| Man/environment studies | $36 *$ | 62 | 80 | 90 |
| Military studies | -- | -- | 94 | 96 |
| Secretarial studies Other social science | 49 100 | 71* | 100 | 100 |

## appendix I - MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF GRADUATES AND MIGRATION

Table I-1 compares several demographic and social characteristics of graduates between June 1984 and March 1987. A profile of the graduates is presented by: age at graduation; marital status; presence of dependent children; identification as native people; disability; and highest level of education completed by father.

Table I-2 presents information on the migration of graduations from just before enrollment in the program they graduated from in 1982 to March 1987.

|  | Trade/vocational |  | college |  | Bachelor's |  | Master's |  | Doctorate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | March $1987$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Muber of Graduates | 55,784 | 55.075 | 54,081 | 53.448 | 86,331 | 83,907 | 12,125 | 11,425 | 1,015 | 922 |
| Age in 1982 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Less than 18 | 1* | 1* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | - |
| 18-21 | 34 | 35 | 54 | 54 | 5 | 5 | -- | -- | 2 | 2 |
| 22-24 | 22 | 22 | 29 | 29 | 57 | 58 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| 25-29 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 40 | 24 | 24 |
| 30-34 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 25 | 38 | 36 |
| 35-39 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 20 | 21 |
| $40+$ | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 16 |
| Median age | 23 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 33 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Single | 55 | 39 | 69 | 45 | 61 | 41 | 35 | 25 | 25 | 20 |
| Married | 38 | 53 | 29 | 52 | 36 | 55 | 59 | 68 | 68 | 74 |
| Hidowed, separated or divorced | 8 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| single | 62 | 45 | 73 | 50 | 65 | 43 | 33 | 23 | 21 | 16 |
| Married | 34 | 51 | 26 | 48 | 34 | 55 | 63 | 71 | 75 | 79 |
| Widowed, separated or divorced | 4 | 4 | 1* | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Single | 46 | 31 | 66 | 42 | 57 | 39 | 39 | 29 | 36 | 28 |
| Married | 42 | 55 | 31 | 55 | 38 | 55 | 52 | 62 | 52 | 61 |
| Widowed, separated or divorced | 13 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 11 |
| Percent of graduates with dependent children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 31 | 39 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 26 | 37 | 47 | 48 | 55 |
| Men | 25 | 33 | 10 | 22 | 13 | 26 27 | 42 | 51 | 52 | 60 45 |
| Women | 39 | 47 | 12 | 26 | 18 | 27 | 31 | 40 | 38 | 45 |

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

Table I-1. Characteristics of graduates by educational level, June 1984 and March 1987, concluded


Table 1-2. Migration of graduates in the period between the 12 months before enrolling and March 1987

| Graduates residing in province before enrolling | Residents <br> leaving to study in other provinces | Residents of other provinces entering to study | Graduates graduating from an institution in province | Graduates leaving province after graduating | Graduates entering from other provinces after grachuation | Graduates interviewed in June/ July 1984 | Graduates leaving province June/July 1984 | Graduates entering province June/July 1984 | Graduates interviewed in March 1987 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Trade/vocat ional

Nfld.
P.E.I.
N.S.
N.B.
Que.
Ont.
Man.
Sask.
Alta.
B.C.
Territories

Canada

| 3,516 | 18 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 235 | $\cdots$ |
| 3762 | 85 |
| 1,834 | 38 |
| 14,527 | 111 |
| 16,594 | 181 |
| 1,852 | 22 |
| 1,522 | 84 |
| 1,461 | 417 |
| 7,146 | 80 |
| 106 | 39 |
|  | 1,076 |


| 72 | 3,570 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 7 | 242 |
| 93 | 3,769 |
| 51 | 1,848 |
| 103 | 14,519 |
| 364 | 16,776 |
| 114 | 1,944 |
| 48 | 1,485 |
| 50 | 1,094 |
| 171 | 7,237 |
| 3 | 70 |
| 1,076 | 52,555 |


| 232 | 34 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 15 | 23 |
| 163 | 132 |
| 102 | 58 |
| 149 | 100 |
| 386 | 272 |
| 151 | 129 |
| 67 | 119 |
| 52 | 580 |
| 321 | 133 |
| 3 | 61 |
|  | 1,642 |

3,373
249
3,738
1,804
14,470
16,663
1,923
1,537
1,622
7,049
128

52,555

| 319 | 59 | 3,114 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 37 | 21 | 233 |
| 288 | 163 | 3,612 |
| 106 | 139 | 1,837 |
| 105 | 90 | 14,455 |
| 188 | 583 | 17,058 |
| 187 | 103 | 1,839 |
| 133 | 87 | 1,491 |
| 194 | 351 | 1,778 |
| 255 | 242 | 7,035 |
| 46 | 20 | 102 |
|  |  |  |
| 1,858 | 1,858 | 52,555 |

College

## Nfld.

P.E.I.
N.S.
750
408
755
614
14,125
23,260
1,330
1,165
5,289
3,705
59

## Canada

51,461
1,624
1,624

| 83 | 26 | 693 | 59 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 46 | 143 | 505 | 223 |
| 124 | 40 | 670 | 136 |
| 153 | 56 | 516 | 93 |
| 258 | 29 | 13,896 | 257 |
| 112 | 634 | 23,783 | 1,004 |
| 117 | 59 | 1,271 | 105 |
| 215 | 55 | 1.005 | 149 |
| 228 | 512 | 5,573 | 454 |
| 229 | 71 | 3,548 | 190 |
| 59 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1,624 | 1,624 | 51,461 | 2,669 |


| 83 | 26 | 693 | 59 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 46 | 143 | 505 | 223 |
| 124 | 40 | 670 | 136 |
| 153 | 56 | 516 | 93 |
| 258 | 29 | 13,896 | 257 |
| 112 | 634 | 23,783 | 1,004 |
| 117 | 59 | 1,271 | 105 |
| 215 | 55 | 1.005 | 149 |
| 228 | 512 | 5,573 | 454 |
| 229 | 71 | 3,548 | 190 |
| 59 | $=$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1,624 | 1,624 | 51,461 | 2,669 |


| 83 | 26 | 693 | 59 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 46 | 143 | 505 | 223 |
| 124 | 40 | 670 | 136 |
| 153 | 56 | 516 | 93 |
| 258 | 29 | 13,896 | 257 |
| 112 | 634 | 23,783 | 1,004 |
| 117 | 59 | 1,271 | 105 |
| 215 | 55 | 1.005 | 149 |
| 228 | 512 | 5,573 | 454 |
| 229 | 71 | 3,548 | 190 |
| 59 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1,624 | 1,624 | 51,461 | 2,669 |

68
44
170
202
326
305
181
272
698
325
79
2.669 residence before enrolling, or indicated their principal residence before enrolling was outside Canada, or did not have their province of interview recorded for June 1984 and/or March 1987. Only respondents to the fog survey are included.

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

Table 1-2. Migration of graduates in the period between the 12 months before enrolling and March 1987, concluded

| Graduates residing in province before enrolling | Residents <br> leaving to study in other provinces | Residents of other provinces entering to study | Graduates graduating from an institution in province | Graduates leaving province after graduat ing | Graduates entering from other provinces after graduation | Graduates interviewed in June/ July 1984 | Graduates leaving province June/July 1984 | Graduates entering province June/July 1984 | ```Graduates interviewed in March 1987``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

University

| Nfid. | 1.595 | 200 | 45 | 1,440 | 173 | 259 | 1,526 | 140 | 138 | 1.524 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P.E.I. | 417 | 206 | 37 | 248 | 75 | 213 | 386 | 113 | 77 | 350 |
| N.S. | 3,840 | 322 | 833 | 4.351 | 1,329 | 580 | 3,602 | 646 | 405 | 3,361 |
| N.B. | 2,303 | 522 | 430 | 2,212 | 769 | 659 | 2,102 | 503 | 321 | 1,920 |
| Que. | 25,706 | 1,858 | 434 | 24,282 | 1,523 | 2,110 | 24,869 | 1,409 | 1.110 | 24,570 |
| Ont. | 36,702 | 897 | 2,955 | 38,759 | 4,097 | 2,326 | 36,988 | 1.872 | 2,727 | 37,843 |
| Man. | 3,983 | 400 | 325 | 3,907 | 722 | 412 | 3,597 | 506 | 384 | 3.475 |
| Sask. | 3,377 | 374 | 355 | 3,358 | 749 | 490 | 3,100 | 527 | 393 | 2,965 |
| Alta. | 6,780 | 917 | 663 | 6,526 | 637 | 2,362 | 8,251 | 1.018 | 1,139 | 8,372 |
| B.C. | 6,289 | 696 | 509 | 6,102 | 601 | 1,105 | 6,607 | 770 | 828 | 6,664 |
| Territories | 193 | 193 | - - | -. | - - | 159 | 159 | 63 | 45 | 141 |
| Canada | 91.185 | 6,586 | 6,586 | 91,185 | 10,675 | 10,675 | 91,185 | 7.567 | 7.567 | 91.185 | residence before enrolling, or indicated their principal residence before enrolling was outside Canada, or did not have their province of interview recorded for June 1984 and/or March 1987. Only respondents to the FOG survey are included.

## APPENDIX J - METHODOLOGY

The follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey (FOG) was conducted by telephone between March 9th and March 27th, 1987. It included graduates from trade/vocational, college and university programs in 1982 who responded to the 1984 National Graduates Survey. The 35,717 usable responses to the National Graduates Survey were traced to update addresses and telephone numbers, so they could be queried again in the FOG survey. The purpose of the survey was to obtain information on the relationship between education/training and labour market experiences. As the FOG survey was the second time the 1982 graduates were contacted, it provides an opportunity to analyze employment, occupational and geographic shifts longitudinally over the first five years after graduation. The survey was sponsored by Employment and Immigration Canada.

A "graduate" was defined as someone who had received, or who was eligible to receive, a degree, diploma or certificate from a recognized university, college, trade/vocational school or similar institution in the calendar year 1982. This included: 1) graduates of university programs leading to bachelor's, master's or doctoral degrees, or specialized certificates or diplomas; 2) graduates of post-secondary programs (i.e., programs of one year duration or longer which normally require secondary completion or its equivalent for admission) in CAATs, CEGEPs, community colleges, technical institutes, hospital schools of nursing or similar institutions; and 3) graduates of skilled trades programs (i.e., pre-employment) which normally are three months or more in duration.

Excluded are graduates from private postsecondary institutions (eg., commercial secretarial schools), continuing education courses at universities and colleges, trade programs of less than three months duration, basic training or skill development programs, apprenticeship programs or from CEGEP general programs.

As complete a list as possible of all 1982 graduates was compiled for the 1984 National Graduates Survey using lists provided by individual institutions or by provincial Ministries of Education. Although the National Graduates survey intended to cover graduates from every institution in Canada offering university, career/technical or trade/vocational programs, several institutions were too late providing information to be included in the survey, while others provided incomplete lists of graduates. The following institutions or school boards are not represented in the FOG or 1984 NGS surveys
(province and number of graduates from administrative records are shown in brackets):

## Trade/vocational

Commission scolaire Kativik (Que - 101)
Commission scolaire Chapais- Chibougamau
(Que - 144)

## College

Miss A.J. MacMaster School of Nursing (N.B. - 54)

Princess Margaret Hospital School of Radiology (Ont - 4)
Toronto Institute of Medical Technology (Ont - 232)
Brandon General Hospital (Man - 45)
Red Deer College (Alta - 341)
Misericordia Hospital (Alta - 92)
Fairview College (Alta - 57)
A. Maxwell Evans Clinic (B.C. - 1)

## University

Laurentian University (Ont - 1,230)
Canadian Mennonite Bible College (Man - 38)
Canadian Nazarene College (Man - 12)
University of Winnipeg (Man - 744)
Canadian Bible College (Sask - 62)
Canadian Union College (Alta - 33)
Newman Theological College (Alta - 30)
University of Lethbridge (Alta - 360)
Athabasca University (Alta - 15)
Northwest Baptist Theological College
(B.C. -5 )

In addition to those institutions which are not represented in the survey, the following institutions are only partially represented:

## College

Grand Prairie Regional College (Alta) supplied primarily a list of 1982 students instead of 1982 graduates. The few 1982 students in the sample who were also 1982 graduates were retained in the survey.

## University

All Quebec universities - Approximately 13,000 diplomas and certificates from all universities in Quebec were excluded as the sample frame tapes from Quebec made no distinction between undergraduate and graduate. At many Quebec universities diplomas are granted to students completing first, second or third year of a bachelor's
program. For other provinces, undergraduate diplomas and certificates were combined with bachelor's and first professional degrees, while graduate diplomas and certificates were combined with master's degrees.

University of Guelph (Ont) - Did not supply a list of master's or doctoral graduates or graduate diplomas or certificates.

Queen's University (Ont) - Supplied a list of 1982 students instead of 1982 graduates. The few 1982 students in the sample who were also 1982 graduates were retained in the survey.

Simon Fraser University (B.C.) - Did not supply a list of master's or doctoral graduates or undergraduate diplomas or certificates.

A total of 218,650 graduates were included in the sample frame for the National Graduates Survey. A sample of 49,150 was then drawn from the graduates in the sample frame. When traced, some of the graduates in the sample were found to be living outside Canada in June 1984. These graduates were not queried. Of the 49,150 graduates in the sample, usable responses were received from 35,717 for the NGS survey. The FOG survey attempted to re-contact the usable responses from the 1984 NGS. Many could not be traced while others were found to be living outside Canada in March 1987. Those living outside Canada were not queried. Interviewers contacted and queried 31,167 or $87 \%$ of the 35,717 respondents to the National Graduates Survey. Table J-1 lists the total number of graduates, sample size, and the unweighted and weighted number of usable responses to the NGS and FOG surveys by province.

The sample drawn from the frame was stratified by province, level of qualification and major field of study. As each stratum varied considerably in size, different percentages of graduates in each stratum were sampled to ensure statistically reliable results for each stratum. Since both the FOG and NGS surveys are based upon a sample of graduates, each responding graduate represents a number of other graduates not included in the sample. For example, in a stratum where one in every four graduates was sample (i.e., 0.25 sampling fraction), each respondent would be given an initial weight of four to indicate that his/her response represents that of four graduates in the population. Adjustments to this initial weight are made to account for nonresponse. The 209,337 weighted usable responses to NGS represent the number of 1982 graduates living in Canada in June/July 1984. The 204,776 weighted usable responses to the FOG survey represents the number of 1982 graduates living in Canada in March 1987 who were also living in

Canada in June/July 1984 at the time of NGS.
The estimates derived from this survey are based on a sample of graduates. Somewhat different results would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing methods, etc.. The difference between the estimates derived from the sample and those derived from a census taken under similar conditions is called the sampling error.

In general, the value of the sampling error is unknown, but it is possible to estimate its probable size using sample data. The sampling variance gives us an indication of the size of the sampling error. The size of the sampling error is of ten reported using the standard deviation (the square root of the sampling variance) or the coefficient of variation (CV).

The coefficient of variation is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean. Generally speaking, it means that two times out of three, the error in the estimates will be less than or equal to the value of the CV. For example, if the CV is .10 , (or $10 \%$ ), then the standard deviation is $10 \%$ of the mean value of the estimate. Thus, if the estimate falls within one standard deviation of the true man value (which it does two times out of three), then the error will be $10 \%$ or less, i.e. there is a $67 \%$ chance that the error will be $10 \%$ or less.

Derivation of the standard deviations for each of the estimates which could be generated from many surveys would be costly. Therefore, crude measures of sampling variability have been developed. These measures are produced by applying an estimated design effect to the variance estimate calculated with the assumption of simple random sampling. This method has been used to find crude estimates of the CVs of the data in this report. Data with CVs greaier than $25 \%$ are not reported and are replaced by two dashes in tables and charts (--). Those with CVs between $16.6 \%$ and $25 \%$ are reported, but are identified with a single asterisk (*). Estimates with CVs of less than $16.6 \%$ are unmarked.

Particular care should be exercised when interpreting figures that are based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between data.

Table J-1. Total graduates, sample sires and usable responses, by province and educational level

| Educational level/ province of atudy | Total graduates ${ }^{1}$ | Sample size | $\begin{gathered} \text { Usable } \\ \text { responsea } \\ \text { NGS } \\ \text { June } 1984^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weighted } \\ & \text { usable } \\ & \text { NGS } \\ & \text { June } 1984^{3} \end{aligned}$ | Usable responses FOG <br> March 1987 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weighted } \\ \text { usable } \\ \text { FOG } \\ \text { March } 1987 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Trade/vocational

Censde
Newfoundland
Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Alberta
British Columbia
Yukon/Northwest Territories

| 56,796 | 12,766 | 8,695 | 55,784 | 7,548 | $\mathbf{5 5 , 0 7 5}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3,817 | 1,136 | 851 | 3,791 | 748 | 3,746 |
| 253 | 253 | 196 | 252 | 177 | 248 |
| 3,979 | 1,116 | 922 | 3,970 | 853 | 3,955 |
| 1,949 | 327 | 278 | 1,928 | 265 | 1,927 |
| 15,584 | 2,764 | 1,776 | 15,343 | 1,603 | 15,207 |
| 18,726 | 2,929 | 1,656 | 18,788 | 1,264 | 17,850 |
| 2,048 | 944 | 734 | 2,009 | 675 | 1,993 |
| 1,551 | 848 | 689 | 1,535 | 629 | 1,520 |
| 1,153 | 747 | 408 | 1,135 | 359 | 1,126 |
| 7,666 | 1,582 | 1,156 | 7,574 | 953 | 7,432 |
| 70 | 70 | 29 | 70 | 22 | 70 |

College
Canada
Newfoundland
Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunawick
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Alberta
British Columbia
Yukon/Northwest Territories
54,929
744
535
737
562
14,384
25,791
1,350
1,058
5,926
3,842
$\ldots$

| 13,898 |
| ---: |
| 744 |
| 535 |
| 737 |
| 507 |
| 2,566 |
| 4,669 |
| 884 |
| 758 |
| 1,361 |
| 1,137 |
| - |

11,048
575
480
630
424
2,247
3,511
705
633
1,017
826
--

| 54,081 |
| ---: |
| 731 |
| 524 |
| 713 |
| 541 |
| 14,327 |
| 25,228 |
| 1,343 |
| 1,048 |
| 5,855 |
| 3,768 |
| - |


| $\mathbf{9 , 8 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 , 4 4 8}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 505 | 719 |
| $\mathbf{4 5 0}$ | 522 |
| $\mathbf{8 8 0}$ | 702 |
| $\mathbf{4 1 2}$ | 537 |
| 2,139 | $\mathbf{1 4 , 2 2 2}$ |
| 2,924 | 24,933 |
| 642 | 1,325 |
| 577 | 1,035 |
| 915 | 5,772 |
| 709 | 3,681 |
| -- | -- |

## Univerity

| Cenede | 106,925 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Newfoundland | 1,653 |
| Prince Edward Island | 274 |
| Nova Scotia | 5,251 |
| New Brunswick | 2,528 |
| Quebec | 27,335 |
| Ontario | 46,526 |
| Manitoba | 4,626 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,860 |
| Alberta | 7,526 |
| British Columbia | 7,346 |
| Yukon/Northwest Territories |  |


| 22,486 |
| ---: |
| 941 |
| 274 |
| 1,653 |
| 1,194 |
| 3,788 |
| 7,743 |
| 1,511 |
| 1,411 |
| 1,948 |
| 2,023 |
| - |


| 15,974 | 99,472 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 727 | 1,542 |
| 239 | 263 |
| 1,209 | 4,720 |
| 978 | 2,352 |
| 2,934 | 26,117 |
| 4,819 | 42,574 |
| 1,028 | 4,282 |
| 1,113 | 3,613 |
| 1,458 | 7,153 |
| 1,469 | 6,857 |
| - | - |


| $\mathbf{1 3 , 7 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 , 2 5 3}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 644 | 1,494 |
| 221 | 262 |
| 1,079 | 4,555 |
| 915 | 25,318 |
| 2,617 | 25,450 |
| 3,825 | 40,958 |
| 925 | 4,169 |
| 1,002 | 3,520 |
| 1,006 | 6,933 |
| 1,232 | 6,594 |
| - | - |

Total of all educational
levela - Canada
218,650
49,150
35,717
209,337
\$1,167
204,776

[^46]
## APPENDIX K - JOB SATISFACTION

Graduates were asked to consider all aspects of their job and to indicate how satisfied they were with it. They were asked to categorize their job satisfaction as "very satisfied", "satisfied", "not very satisfied", "not at all satisfied" or "don't know/no opinion". Table $\mathrm{K}-1$ shows the percentage of working graduates who were satisfied or very satisfied with their June 1984 and March 1987 jobs by occupation and level of education.

Overall job satisfaction increased between June 1984 and March 1987, however there are several occupations where job satisfaction decreased, notably: 3131, Nursing, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training; 416, Library; File and Correspondence Clerks; 6112, Police Officers and Detectives; 6143, Barbers and Hairdressers; 616, Apparel and Furnishing Service Occupations; 8581, Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers; and 6584, Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics.


SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

Table k-1. Percent satisfied or very satisfied with job by occupation and level, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| S.O.C. 2 |  | All levels |  | Trade/ vocational |  | College |  | University |  | Bachelor's |  | Master's |  | Doctorate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | June <br> 1984 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | June 1984 | March 1987 |
| 2311 | Economists | 95 | 92 | 100 | -- | 100 | 92 | 95 | 92 | 98 | 94 | 89 | 87 | -- | -- |
| 233 | Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields | 92 | 93 | 91 | 100 | 95 | 90 | 90 | 93 | 90 | 92 | 91 | 96 | -* | -- |
| 2331 | Social Workers | 90 | 92 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 91 | 88 | 92 | 87 | 91 | 92 | 96 | -- | -- |
| 2333 | Occupations in Welfare and Community Services | 94 | 94 | 89 | 100 | 94 | 91 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 100 | -- | -- |
| 234 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence | 94 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 100 | 94 | 98 | 94 | 98 | 100 | 93 | - | -- |
| 2343 | Lawyers \& Notaries | 96 | 98 | 100 | 100 | -- | 100 | 96 | 98 | 96 | 98 | 100 | 99 | -- | - |
| 2349 | Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence, n.e.c. | 90 | 98 | -- | - | 92 | 100 | 90 | 98 | 89 | 100 | 100 | 65* | -- | -- |
| 235 | Occupations in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences | 89 | 93 | 82* | 100 | 92 | 99 | 89 | 91 | 87 | 91 | 93 | 92 | -- | -- |
| 2351 | Librarians, Archivists and Conservators | 86 | 91 |  | 100 | 90 | 98 | 86 | 90 | 76 | 88 | 95 | 92 | - | -- |
| 239 | Other Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields | 94 | 93 | 100 | 94 | 91 | 93 | 95 | 94 | 96 | 93 | 95 | 94 | -- | -- |
| 25 | Occupations in Religion | 99 | 100 |  | 100 | -- | -- | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | -- | -- |
| 27 | Teaching and Related Occupations | 92 | 93 | 85 | 98 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 94 | 94 |
| 271 | University reaching and Related Occupations | 95 | 92 | -- | 100 | 98 | 87 | 95 | 92 | 95 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 96 | 94 |
| 2711 | University reachers | 96 | 92 |  | 100 | -- | 85 | 96 | 92 | 94 | 92 | 96 | 91 | 98 | 96 |
| 2719 | University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 94 | 92 | - | 100 | 98 | 87 | 94 | 92 | 96 | 92 | 88 | 93 | 92 | 85 |
| 273 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations | 92 | 93 | 92 | 96 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 55 | 88 |
| 2731 | Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers | 93 | 95 | 88 | 95 | 91 | 93 | 93 | 95 | 93 | 95 | 93 | $93$ | -- | -- |
| 2733 | Secondary School Teachers | 91 | 92 | -- | 100 | 100 | 98 | 91 | 92 | 90 | 92 | 95 | 92 | 59* | -- |
| 2739 | Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related occupations | 90 | 88 | 100 | 100 | 91 | 93 | 90 | 87 | 90 | 86 | 87 | 92 | -- | 97 |
| 279 | Other Teaching and Related Occupations | 91 | 94 | 82 | 100 | 92 | 90 | 92 | 95 | 92 | 96 | 93 | 91 | 91 | 97 |
| 2791 | Community College and Vocational School Teachers | 94 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 97 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 85 | 100 |
| 2793 | Post-secondary School Teachers, n.e.c. | 96 | 96 | -- | - - | - | 76* | 95 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 91 | 94 | -- | -- |
| 2795 | Teachers of Exceptions Students, n.e.c. | 93 | 94 | 100 | 100 | 93 | 91 | 93 | 95 | 93 | 96 | 93 | 90 | "- | - - |
| 31 | Occupations in Medicine and Health | 92 | 92 | 87 | 90 | 94 | 90 | 92 | 94 | 92 | 94 | 93 | 94 | 84 | 83 |
| 311 | Heal th Diagnosing and Treating Occupations | 97 | 98 | -- | 100 | 100 | 92 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 98 | 82 | 83 |
| 3111 | Physicians and Surgeons | 97 | 97 | -- | - - | 100 | 77 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 100 | 97 | 82 | 90 |
| 3113 | Dentists | 100 | 100 | -- | - | O | - | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | $\cdots$ | 100 | -- | -- |
| 313 | Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations | 91 | 89 | 86 | 88 | 94 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 90 | 93 | 87 | 90 | - | $\cdots$ |
| 3131 | Nurses, Registered, Graduate and Nurses-in-Training | 93 | 89 | 91 | 89 | 94 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 68 | 94 | -- | -- |
| 3134 | Registered Nursing Assistants | 87 | 89 | 91 | 89 | 84 | 86 | -- | 100 | -- | 900 | -. | - | -- | - |
| 3135 | Nursing Attendants | 79 | 84 | 76 | 86 | 84 | 70 | 90 | 100 | 92 | 100 | 85 | 70 | - | - |
| 3137 | Physiotherapists | 94 | 94 | -- | -- | 93 | 77 | 94 | 97 | 95 | 98 | 85 | 70 | -- | -- |
| 315/316 | Other Occupations in Medicine and Health | 93 | 94 | 95 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 90 | 91 | 90 | 90 | 96 | 96 | 84 | 86 |

[^47]| S.O.C. |  | $A 11$ levels |  | Trade/ vocational |  | College |  | University |  | Bachelor's |  | Master's |  | Doctorate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | March 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | June <br> 1984 | March 1987 |
| 3151 | Pharmacists | 93 | 94 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 98 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 100 | 100 | -- | -- |
| 3156 | Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians | 92 | 95 | 100 | 92 | 95 | 97 | 85 | 90 | 84 | 91 | 94 | 92 | 83 | 84 |
| 3158 | Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants | 94 | 95 | 96 | 98 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 96 | 93 | 96 | -- | - - | -- | -- |
| 33 | Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations | 90 | 93 | 89 | 92 | 90 | 95 | 91 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 90 | 91 | -- | 89 |
| 331 | Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related | 91 | 92 | 97 | 88 | 91 | 95 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 86 | -- | 100 | -- | -- |
| 3313 | Product and Interior Designers | 91 | 93 | 100 | 68* | 93 | 99 | 84 | 90 | 85 | 89 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 3314 | Advertising and Illustrating Artists | 89 | 90 | 98 | 95 | 88 | 93 | 86 | 81 | 86 | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 333 | Occupations in Performing and Audio-visual Arts | 90 | 95 | 89 | 90 | 88 | 97 | 92 | 95 | 92 | 97 | 93 | 82 | - | - |
| 335 | Occupations in Writing | 96 | 94 | 91 | 100 | 88 | 93 | 98 | 94 | 99 | 94 | 93 | 94 | =- | 88 |
| 3351 | Writers and Editors | 96 | 94 | 100 | 100 | 88 | 93 | 98 | 94 | 99 | 94 | 90 | 94 | -- | 86 |
| 336/337 | Occupations in Sports and Recreation | 80 | 91 | 71* | 100 | 86 | 95 | 79 | 89 | 79 | 90 | 81 | 85 | -- | -- |
| 41 | Clerical and Related Occupations | 81 | 87 | 86 | 91 | 85 | 89 | 69 | 77 | 68 | 77 | 74 | 81 | 90 | -- |
| 411 | Stenographic and Typing Occupations | 89 | 91 | 94 | 97 | 92 | 93 | 66 | 72 | 66 | 72 | 75* | -- | -- | -- |
| 4111 | Secretaries and Stenographers | 89 | 91 | 94 | 97 | 93 | 93 | 66 | 74 | 66 | 74 | 75* | -- | -- | -- |
| 413 | Bookkeeping, Account-recording and Related Occupations | 77 | 88 | 81 | 91 | 80 | 90 | 67 | 84 | 67 | 84 | 80 | 88 | -- | -. |
| 4131 | Bookkeepers and Account ing Clerks | 85 | 94 | 89 | 95 | 87 | 95 | 77 | 92 | 78 | 93 | 76 | 82 | -- | - |
| 4133 | Cashiers and Tellers | 64 | 78 | 72 | 83 | 65 | 78 | 46* | 63* | 46* | 62* | . | .- | -- | - |
| 414 | office Machine and Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 86 | 85 | 86 | 88 | 84 | 86 | 86 | 80 | 86 | 79 | 93 | 90 | $\cdots$ | -- |
| 4143 | Electronic Data-processing Equipment Operators | 86 | 86 | 88 | 88 | 84 | 86 | 86 | 81 | 85 | 81 | 93 | 90 | -- | -- |
| 415 | Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupation |  | 83 | 74 | 86 | 66 | 82 | 54* | 82 | $52^{*}$ | 83 | 83* | .- | -- | -* |
| 416 | Library, File and Correspondence Clerks and Related Occupations | 76 | 67 | 78* | 70* | 90 | 80 | 62* | 54* | 62* | $50 *$ | 62* | 82 | - | -- |
| 417 | Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupations | 80 | 87 | 92 | 92 | 85 | 84 | 54 | 73 | 52* | 74 | 84 | . | =- | -- |
| 4171 | Reception and Information Clerks | 81 | 88 | 95 | 91 | 90 | 90 | -- | 73* | -- | 73* | -- | -- | - | -- |
| 419 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations | 80 | 83 | 82 | 86 | 85 | 87 | 74 | 76 | 74 | 75 | 68 | 86 | =- | -- |
| 4197 | General Office Clerks | 78 | 82 | 80 | 86 | 84 | 89 | 67 | 61 | 67 | 60* | -- | 100 | -- | - |
| 4199 | Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 81 | 79 | 90 | 83 | 87 | 84 | 75 | 74 | 76 | 74 | 59** | 85 | -- | - |
| $51$ | Sales Occupations | 78 | 88 | 80 | 89 | 77 | 89 | 77 | 86 | 78 | 86 | 73 | 95 | - | -- |
| $513 / 514$ | Sales Occupations, Commodities | 75 | 86 | 79 | 89 | 74 | 88 | 74 | 83 | 74 | 82 | 75 | 93 | -- | - |
| $5133$ | Commercial Travellers | 90 | 95 | 96 | 98 | 90 | 95 | 90 | 94 | 90 | 95 | 88 | 87 | -- | - |
| 5135 | Sales Clerks and Salespersons, Commodities, n.e.c. | 70 | 81 | 79 | 87 | 72 | 84 | 60 | 68 | 60 | 67 | -- | 100 | -- | -- |
| 517 | Sales Occupations, Services | 90 | 92 | 90 | 95 | 97 | 91 | 87 | 92 | 88 | 91 | 69 | 98 | -- | - |

[^48]Table K-1. Percent satisfied or very satisfied with job by occupation and level, June 1984 and March 1987, continued

| s.o.c. |  | All <br> levels |  | Trade/ vocational |  | college |  | University |  | Bachelor's |  | Master's |  | Doctorate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | June 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ |  | March 1987 |  | March | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | March 1987 |
| 5171 | Insurance Sales Occupations | 87 | 94 | 82* | 100 | 100 | 96 | 82 | 91 | 83 | 90 | -- | 100 | -- | -- |
| 519 | Other Sales Occupations | 75 | 90 | 87 | 77 | 69 | 100 | -- | 93 | -- | 92 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 61 | Service Occupations | 76 | 84 | 75 | 83 | 82 | 88 | 68 | 79 | 68 | 79 | 81 | 81 | -- | -- |
| 611 | Protective Service Occupations | 82 | 90 | 70 | 86 | 88 | 96 | 83 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 95 | 80 | -- | -- |
| 6112 | Police Officers and Detectives, Government | 99 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 97 | 91 | 97 | 93 | -. | -- | -- | -- |
| 6115 | Guards and Related Security Occupations | 66 | 81 | 59 | 79 | 78 | 93 | 64* | 75 | 64* | 75 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 612 | Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations | 72 | 80 | 76 | 82 | 78 | 78 | 53 | 71 | 53 | 71 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 6121 | Chefs and cooks | 73 | 84 | 76 | 85 | 73 | 82 |  | 78* | -- | 78* | - | -- | - | -- |
| 6125 | Food and Beverage Serving occupations | 70 | 72 | 76 | 78 | 78 | 66 | 50* | -- | 50* | .- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 613 | Occupations in Lodging and Other Accommodation | 73 | 86 | 78 | 84 | 0 | 87 | 88 | 100 | 87 | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 614 | Personal Service Occupations | 89 | 90 | 91 | 88 | 90 | 95 | 80 | 85 | 79 | 85 | 84* | $\cdots$ | -- | -- |
| 6143 | Barbers, Hairdressers and Related Occupations | 96 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 100 | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 616 | Apparel and furnishing Service occupations | 76 | 67* | 76* | 73* | 85* | -- | -- | - | -- | - | -- | -. | -. | -- |
| 619 | Other Service Occupations | 61 | 75 | 59 | 77 | 68 | 72 | 59* | 64* | 58* | 65* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 6191 | Janitors, Charworkers and Cleaners | 63 | 78 | 61 | 77 | 71 | 83 | -- | .. | -- | -- | -- | -. | -- | -- |
| 71 | Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations | 81 | 90 | 84 | 87 | 85 | 91 | 70 | 93 | 70 | 94 | -• | -• | -- | -- |
| 73 | Fishing, Trapping and Related Occupations | 79 | 96 | 86 | 100 | -- | -- | -- | 85* | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | -- |
| 75 | Forestry and Logging Occupations | 76 | 88 | 76 | 80 | 82 | 93 | -- | 98 | -- | 98 | - | -- | $\cdots$ | -- |
| 77 | Mining and Quarrying Including oil and Gas Field Occupations | 76 | 85 | 79 | 79 | 86 | 100 | -- | 79* | -- | 79* | -- | -- | -- | - |
| 81/82 | Processing Occupations | 78 | 80 | 78 | 81 | 79 | 81 | 78 | 76 | 77 | 77 | 90 | 63* | -- | -- |
| 83 | Machining and Related Occupations | 82 | 90 | 82 | 89 | 86 | 90 | -- | 95 | -- | 95 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 8313 | Machinists and Machine Tool Setting-up Occupations | 91 | 94 | 91 | 94 | 89 | 89 | -- | 100 | -- | 100 | -- | -. | -- | -- |
| 8335 | Welding and Flame Cutting Occupations | 79 | 93 | 84 | 92 | -- | 100 | - | 100 | -- | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -. |
| 85 | Product fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations | 85 | 90 | 85 | 92 | 87 | 90 | 77 | 75 | 77 | 74 | 86 | 79 | -- | -- |
| 8533 | Electrical Equipment Installing and Repairing, n.e.c. | 93 | 93 | 95 | 94 | 92 | 94 | -- | 81* | -- | 79* | .- | -. | -- | -- |
| 8535 | Electronic Equipment Installing and Repairing, n.e.c. | 97 | 97 | 100 | 99 | 94 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 8581 | Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers | 93 | 89 | 94 | 90 | 95 | 95 | -- | .- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Gractuates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

Table K-1. Percent satisfied or very satisfied with job by occupation and level, June 1984 and March 1987, concluded

| S.O.C. 2-, 3-, and 4-digit occupations |  | All levels |  | Trade/ vocational |  | College |  | University |  | Bachelor's |  | Master's |  | Doctorate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | June <br> 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | March 1987 | June 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ |
| 8584 | Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repair | 94 | 92 | 94 | 97 | 93 | 79 | 100 | -- | 100 | -- | -- | - | -- | *- |
| 87 | Construction Trades Occupations | 83 | 92 | 88 | 93 | 76 | 90 | 71 | 91 | 71 | 91 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| 8781 | Carpenters and Related Occupations | 90 | 98 | 92 | 97 | 76 | 99 | 89* | 100 | 89* | 100 | -- | -- | -- | - |
| 91 | Transport Equipment Operating Occupations | 75 | 76 | 79 | 76 | 79 | 74 | 59 | 84 | 58 | 85 | 100 | 81* | -- | - |
| 9175 | Truck Drivers | 74 | 75 | 78 | 75 | $66^{*}$ | 65 | -- | 94 | -- | 94 | -- | -- | -- | $\cdots$ |
| 93 | Material Handling and Related Occupations, n.e.c. | 68 | 74 | 72 | 78 | 53 | 71 | 74 | -- | 74* | -- | - | - | -- | -- |
| 95 | Dther Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c. | 90 | 89 | 94 | 88 | 86 | 99 | 86 | 88 | 85 | 87 | 100 | -- | -- | - |

## GLOSSARY

annual earnings: The approximate gross annual earnings of a graduate, to the nearest thousand dollars, as if he/she were to work at the job he/she had in March 1987 for the entire 1987 calendar year.
bachelor's: Includes bachelor's and first professional degrees as well as undergraduate diplomas and certificates.

CCSIS: An acronym for the Community College Student Information System. All trade/vocational and college fields of study were coded based on the field of study coding structure of CCSIS.
college level: Career/technical programs of one or more years, granting a diploma or certificate and offered by a recognized community college, CEGEP, technical school, school of nursing or similar institution.
disabled: Includes all graduates who indicated they were limited in the kind or amount of activity they could do because of a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem at home, at school or work or in other activities such as transportation or leisure time activities.
doctorate: Highest academic degree conferred by a university. It includes PhDs and PhD equivalents in any field but excludes degrees defined as first professional, such as doctor of medicine, doctor of divinity, etc. Only earned doctorates are examined in this study.
employment growth: Employment growth is measured by comparing the number of graduates employed in June 1984 and March 1987 or some other time point included in the FOG or NGS surveys. Only graduates who responded to the FOG survey are included. Any growth is a reflection of transitions from other employment categories, other occupations or other industries because the size of the class of 1982 does not change over time.
employment mobility: A comparison of employers, occupations and industries of graduates in June 1984 and March 1987. Graduates are identified as having the same or different employer, occupation or industry in June 1984 and March 1987.
field of study: Training program, discipline or major subject studied by a student. Those followed by trade/vocational and college graduates were coded using the Community College Student Information system (CCSIS) coding structure. Those followed by university graduates were coded using the University Student Information System (USIS) specialization or major field of study coding structure.
full-time work: 30 hours or more of work per week.
job mobility: A comparison of employers, occupations and industries of graduates in June 1984 and March 1987. Graduates are identified as having the same or different employer, occupation or industry in June 1984 and March 1987.
job satisfaction score: A job satisfaction scale was developed to show changes in job satisfaction between June 1984 and March 1987 jobs. Graduates were asked to consider all aspects of their job and indicate how satisfied they were with it: very satisfied, satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied. Graduates who responded: "not at all satisfied" were assigned a value of "0"; not very satisfied, " 1 "; satisfied, "2"; or very satisfied, "3". An average score for a group of graduates was then calculated. A score of " 3 " would indicate that all graduates were very satisfied with their job while a score of " 0 " would indicate all were not at all satisfied. Thus a score higher than another indicates higher job satisfaction for that group of graduates.
labour force: Graduates working (employed), not working but looking for work (unemployed), and graduates not working but having accepted a full-time job to start at a definite date in the future (unemployed).
major field of study: An aggregation of individual fields of study or disciplines into groups of similar studies. For college and trade/vocational graduates the major fields are: arts, business and commerce, engineering and applied sciences, general arts and sciences, health sciences and related, natural sciences and primary industries, and social sciences and services. For university graduates, the major fields are: agriculture and biological sciences; commerce, management and administration; education; engineering and applied science; fine and applied arts; general arts and science; health professions; humanities; mathematics and physical sciences; and social sciences.
master's: Graduates granted a master's degree or graduate diploma or certificate.
native person: A respondent who indicated that he/she was Inuit, Status or registered Indian, non-status Indian, or Métis, on Question 104 of the FOG survey.
not in labour force: Includes graduates not working and not looking for work.
participation rate (labour force participation rate): Graduates in the labour force (i.e., employed and unemployed) as a percentage of all graduates.
part-time work: Less than 30 hours of work per week.
professional certification: Graduates were asked to identify the types of degrees, diplomas or certificates they received between 1984 and 1987. Professional association was one category in Question 92 of the FOG survey intended to identify graduates who received certification from a professional association, to indicate they attained the standards required to practice in that profession (e.g., certificate in accounting, CPA, CA, etc., teaching certificate, actuarial certificate, etc.).
relationship of job to education: Graduates were queried about the extent to which their educational program matched the requirements of their June 1984 job. Responses to a series of questions were classified into three relationship levels: directly-related, partly-related, and not related.

Directly-related means that graduates were in jobs for which their educational program had been designed and that they used at least some of the skills acquired in that program. Partly-related refers to jobs for which the graduates' educational program was not designed but in which graduates used at least some of their acquired skills.

Not related means that graduates had not been in education programs designed for their job, and did not use any of their acquired skills on the job.

The data for this measure of the match between jobs and education were taken from questions 16 , 17,37 and 46 in the FOG survey and from questions 75, 76 and 80 of the trade/vocational NGS questionnaire and questions 75,76 and 80 of the university/college NGS questionnaire.

SIC: Standard Industrial Classification. The 1980 Standard Industrial Classification was used to classify the industries in which graduates worked. These industries were coded to the 3-digit group level. Details about the SIC can be found in Statistics Canada Catalogue 12-501E, Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

SOC: Standard Occupational Classification. The 1980 Standard Occupational Classification was used to categorize the kind of work done by graduates. These occupations were coded to the 4 -digit unit group level. Details about the SOC can be found in Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-565E, Standard Occupational Classification 1980.
trade/vocational level: Skilled trade/vocational programs lasting 3 to 12 months, leading to a diploma or certificate and offered by a recognized community college, secondary school, technical or vocational school or college, school of nursing or similar institution. The following programs are excluded: basic training for skill development (BTSD) programs; programs such as language training, job-readiness, work-adjustment training, and occupational orientation.
unemployment: Graduates not working but looking for work, as well as those who have accepted a fulltime job to start in the future, are classified as unemployed. The questions in the National Graduates Survey that establish employment status differ from those of the labour force survey. For this reason, the definitions of unemployment do not exactly coincide.
unemployment rate: The number of unemployed graduates as a percentage of the number of graduates in the labour force (employed and unemployed).

USIS: An acronym for the University Student Information System. All fields of study, disciplines, or major fields of study for university graduates were coded based on the USIS coding structure for the specialization or major field of study data element, "SPEMAJ".



[^0]:    4 Includes graduates who are employed full-time or part-time and those whose full-time/part-time employment status is unknow.
    5 The numbers in this column are not unemployment rates. This column represents the percentage of all graduates who are unemployed.

[^1]:    4 Includes graduates tho are employed full-time or part-time and those whose full-time/part-time employment status is unknown.

[^2]:    6 Employment is defined as full-time if it lasted for 30 or more hours per week.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Different from June 1984 |0b

[^4]:    8 A temporary positions is defined as one where there is a definite indication that the job would terminate at some specified point in time.

[^5]:    1 A job satisfaction scale was developed to show changes in job satisfaction between June 1984 and March 1987 jobs. Graduates were asked to consider all aspects of their job and indicate how satisfied they were with it: very satisfied, satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied. Graduates who responded: "not at all satisfied" were assigned a value of " 0 "; not very satisfied, "1"; satisfied, " 2 "; or very satisfied, " 3 ". An average score for a group of graduates was then calculated. A score of " 3 " would indicate that all graduates were very satisfied with their job while a score of " 0 " would indicate all were not at all satisfied. Thus a score higher than another indicates higher job satisfaction.

[^6]:    1 Statistics Canada, The consumer price index, June 1984 and The consumer price index. March 1987. Catalogue 62-001.

[^7]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and Natlonal Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

[^8]:    2 Graduates were asked to estimate their earnings as if they were to remain in the June 1984 or March 1987 job for the entire year. Part-time workers may change jobs frequently, be temporarily unemployed or find full-time jobs. Due to their mobility in the labour market their estimated earnings on an individual basis may differ significantly from actual earnings.

    3 Between 1982 and 1984 very few of the 1982 bachelor's graduates were able to complete a doctoral program. The extensive studies required to complete a doctoral program would mean that very little time was spent in the labour market between 1982 and 1984 by those bachelor's graduates who did receive a doctorate by 1984. For these reasons the median annual earnings of these graduates was below that of bachelor's who did not upgrade their education.

[^9]:    8 Includes graduates who indicated they were Inuit, Status or Registered Indians, Non-Status Indians, or Métis.

    9 Includes all graduates who indicated they were limited in the kind or amount of activity they could do because of long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problems at home, at school or work, or in other activities such as transportation or leisure time activities.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Others includes all degrees, cerlificates or diplomas not shown separately

[^11]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

[^12]:    ${ }_{2}$ National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984
    2 Average includes only those who were unemployed during 1986.
    ${ }^{3}$ S.O.C. $=$ Standard Occupational Classification
    4 S.I.C. $=$ Standard Industrial Classification

[^13]:    ${ }_{2}$ National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984
    2 Average includes only those who were unemployed during 1986.
    ${ }_{4}$ S.O.C. = Standard Occupational Classification
    4 S.I.C. $=$ Standard Industrial Classification

[^14]:    1 National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984
    ${ }_{3}^{2}$ Average includes only those tho were unemployed during 1986.
    ${ }_{4}^{3}$ S.O.C. $=$ Standard Occupational Classification
    4 S.I.C. $=$ Standard Industrial Classification

[^15]:    1 National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984
    ${ }_{3}$ Average includes only those who were unemployed during 1986.
    ${ }^{3}$ S.O.C. = Standard Occupational Classification
    4 S.O.C. $=$ Standard Occupational Classification

[^16]:    ${ }_{2}$ National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984
    2 Average includes only those who were unemployed during 1986.
    3 S.O.C. = Standard Occupational Classification
    4 S.I.C. = Standard Industrial Classification

[^17]:    Average inlcudes only those unemployed during 1986

[^18]:    1 Average includes only those unemployed during 1986

[^19]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

[^20]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

[^21]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

[^22]:    Source: follow-up of 1982 Gracluates Survey, March 1987 and Mational Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

[^23]:    Source: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

[^24]:    Source: follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and Mational Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

[^25]:    Source: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

[^26]:    1 Some univeraities do not provide a detailed breakdown by discipline for undergraduate degrees. In some cases graduates have been classified as general arts and science graduates who would otherwise be coded to a specific discipline. Thus the general arts and acience category is not representative of general arta and science graduates.

[^27]:    SOURCE：Follow－up of 1982 Graduates Survey，March 1987 and National Graduates Survey，June／July 1984

[^28]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

[^29]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and Mational Graduates Survey, June/July 1984

[^30]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

[^31]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

[^32]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

[^33]:    1 Number to the left of occupation description are S.O.C. occupation codes.

[^34]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

[^35]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

[^36]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

[^37]:    1 Number to the left of occupation description are S.O.C. occupation codes.

[^38]:    1 Includem undergraduates and graduates certificates and diplomas and first professional degrees not shown an separate columns

[^39]:    1 Includes undergraduates and graduates certificates and diplomas and first professional degrees not shown as separate columns

[^40]:    1 Includes undergraduates and graduates certificates and diplomas and first professional degrees not shown as eeparate columns

[^41]:    1 Includes undergraduates and graduates certificates and diplomas and first professional degrees not shown as aeparate columns

[^42]:    1 Includer undergraduates and graduates certificates and diplomas and first professional degrees not ahown as separate columns

[^43]:    1 Includes undergraduates and graduates certificates and diplomas and first professional degrees not shown as separate columns

[^44]:    1 Includes undergraduates and graduates certificates and diplomas and first professional degrees not shown as separate columns

[^45]:    1 Includes different programs at the trade/vocational level.

[^46]:    1 The "total graduates" are as reported by institutions to Statistics Canada in response to requests for detailed lists that include the name, address, telephone number, field of study, and level of qualification of each graduate. The counts are generally lower than the total numbers provided regularly to Statistics Canada, and published in a number of regular Statistice Canada publications as some institutions were not surveyed or were only partially included.
    2 "Usable responses" means at least partial response by the graduate to the questionnaire. The main factor for loss from sample was inability to trace the graduate. Graduates outside Canada during survey time were not questioned and are excluded from the usable
    3 The number of "weighted usable responses" differs from the "total graduates" as the former excludes all graduates living outside of Canada in June/July 1984.

[^47]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

[^48]:    SOURCE: Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey, March 1987 and National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

