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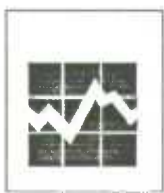
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The Class of 86

(A Compendium of Findings)

Canada



The Class of 1986

A compendium of findings of the 1988 National Graduates Survey
of 1986 graduates
with
comparisons to the 1984 National Graduates Survey

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Prepared under contract to Employment and Immigration Canada

SYMBOLS

The following are symbols used throughout this publication

- .. figures not available
- * 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%

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF CHARTS	x
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	xii
INTRODUCTION	1
HIGHLIGHTS	5
CHAPTER 1 - CHARACTERISTICS OF GRADUATES	7
CHAPTER 2 - LABOUR FORCE STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT	17
Labour force status by major field of study	22
Long term full-time jobs	22
Working part-time	28
Unemployment	28
Not in the labour force	32
Type of employment	34
Multiple jobs	34
Labour force status of selected groups	34
CHAPTER 3 - MONEY -- Earnings, income, student loan	41
Earnings from employment	41
Earnings by major field of study	49
Total personal income	50
Student loans	52
Source of funding of trade/vocational program tuition	55
CHAPTER 4 -- RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB AND EDUCATION	57
Directly related jobs by field of study	61
Educational requirements of job when hired	62
1986 Co-op graduates	65
CHAPTER 5 - EDUCATION -- Education received after graduating and attitudes towards education received in 1986	69
Retrospective choice of educational program	74
Attitudes of graduates towards education	77
1986 Co-op graduates	88
CHAPTER 6 - CEGEP GENERAL GRADUATES OF QUEBEC	91
Characteristics of college graduates	91
Labour force status	91
Earnings and income	96
Relationship of jobs to education	96
Studies after graduation and attitudes of graduates towards their education	97

APPENDIX A - NUMBER OF 1986 GRADUATES IN THE NGS SURVEY BY FIELD OF STUDY	101
APPENDIX B - EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT - TYPES OF JOBS	107
APPENDIX C - ESTIMATED MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS AND PERSONAL INCOME	189
APPENDIX D - RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO EDUCATION	241
APPENDIX E - EDUCATION AFTER GRADUATION	249
APPENDIX F - OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES	269
APPENDIX G - JOB SATISFACTION	389
APPENDIX H - MIGRATION	397
APPENDIX I - PROVINCIAL COMPARISONS	399
APPENDIX J - METHODOLOGY	439
GLOSSARY	441

LIST OF TABLES

Chapter 1

1-1	Age of 1982 and 1986 graduates at graduation, by gender and level	8
1-2	Years of previous full-time work experience excluding summer jobs, by gender and level	8
1-3	Main activity in the twelve months before enrolling in the program, by gender and level	9
1-4	Disabled graduates, by level	9
1-5	Aboriginal people, by level	9
1-6	Marital status of 1982 and 1986 graduates when interviewed in June 1984 and May 1988, by gender and level	10
1-7	Percentage of 1982 and 1986 graduates with dependent children when interviewed in June 1984 and May 1988, by gender and level	10
1-8	Mother tongue and home language of 1982 and 1986 graduates, by level	11
1-9	Education of parents of 1986 graduates, by level	11
1-10	Gender distribution of 1982 graduates by major field of study	12
1-11	Gender distribution of 1986 graduates by major field of study	13
1-12	How 1982 and 1986 graduates pursued their studies, by level	14
1-13	Percent of 1986 university and career/technical graduates who were enrolled in a co-op program, by gender and major field of study	15

Chapter 2

2-1	Labour force status and unemployment rates of 1986 graduates, by gender, January 1987, October 1987 and May 1988	20
2-2	Labour force status of 1982 and 1986 graduates, by major field of study, June 1984 and May 1988	25
2-3	Success at finding a full-time job and how long it took, by gender and level	27
2-4	Duration of May 1988 job, by gender, level and employment status	28
2-5	Unemployment rates of 1982 and 1986 graduates, by province of interview and level, June 1984, May 1988	30
2-6	Unemployment rates, by major field of study and level for 1982 and 1986 graduates, June 1984 and May 1988	31
2-7	Unemployment during the two years after graduation, by gender and level	32
2-8	Percentage of paid workers in temporary positions, by gender and level, June 1984, May 1988	34
2-9	Percentage of 1986 graduates having more than one job, by gender and level, May 1988	34
2-10	Labour force status of 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by selected characteristics, May 1988	37
2-11	Labour force status of 1986 career/technical graduates, by selected characteristics, May 1988	38
2-12	Labour force status of 1986 university graduates, by selected characteristics, May 1988	39
2-13	Percentage of 1986 graduates working full-time, by co-op registration status, level and major field of study, May 1988	40

Chapter 3

3-1	Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 graduates, by gender, level, and employment status, 1984 and 1988	43
-----	---	----

3-2	Median annual earnings of trade/vocational and career/technical graduates employed full-time, by selected characteristics, 1988	45
3-3	Estimated median annual earnings of university graduates employed full-time, by selected characteristics, 1988	47
3-4	Estimated median annual earnings of 1986 career/technical and university graduates working full-time in May 1988 by gender, level, co-op registration status, and selected major field of study	49
3-5	Median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 graduates employed full-time, by major field of study	50
3-6	Total annual personal income of 1986 graduates from June 1987 to May 1988, by gender and level	52
3-7	Student loans of 1986 graduates, by gender and level	54

Chapter 4

4-1	Relationship of job to education of full-time workers for 1982 graduates in June 1984 and for 1986 graduates in May 1988 by gender and level	60
4-2	Relationship of job to education for 1986 graduates in May 1988 by gender, level and employment status	61
4-3	Education requirements of job when hired, 1982 graduates working full-time June 1984, 1986 graduates working full-time, May 1988	64
4-4	Job satisfaction score of full-time workers in May 1988 by educational requirement of job, by level	65
4-5	Relationship of job to education for 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988, by level, gender, co-op enrolment status and selected major field of study	67

Chapter 5

5-1	Further studies of 1982 and 1986 graduates after graduation, by gender and level	70
5-2	Further qualifications pursued by 1986 graduates between graduation and May 1988, by gender and level	71
5-3	Percentage of graduates who have registered after graduating to become an apprentice, by gender and level	73
5-4	Educational plans of 1986 graduates for the 12 months after May 1988, by gender and level	74
5-5	Retrospective choice of education of 1982 and 1986 graduates, by level	74
5-6	Retrospective choice of program of 1986 graduates in May 1988 versus qualification pursued after graduation, by level	75
5-7	1986 Graduates who would select the same program in retrospect by number of months unemployed after graduation, May 1988	76
5-8	1986 Graduates who would select the same program in retrospect by major field of study, May 1988	77
5-9	Importance of reasons for enrolling and the extent to which their education program provided benefits, 1986 career/technical and university graduates, May 1988	78
5-10	Expectation and reality indices of 1986 career/technical and university graduates, by gender, level and major field of study	87
5-11	Further qualifications pursued by 1986 graduates between graduation and May 1988 and educational plans after graduation, by gender, level, co-op registration status and selected major field of study	88
5-12	Retrospective choice of program for 1986 graduates by gender, level, co-op registration status and selected major field	89

5-13	Importance of reasons for enrolling and the extent to which their education provided benefits, by level and co-op registration status, May 1988	90
5-14	Expectation and Reality Indices of co-op and non-co-op 1986 graduates, by selected major field of study	90

Chapter 6

6-1	Estimated 1988 annual earnings and 1987-88 annual income of 1986 college graduates, by gender	96
6-2	Enrolment of 1986 graduates after graduation in 1986 and enrolment plans for the 12 months after May 1988	99
6-3	Attitudes of 1986 college graduates towards their education, May 1988	100

Appendix A

A-1.	1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates by field of study, level and gender distribution	102
A-2.	1986 university graduates by field of study, level and gender distribution	104

Appendix B

B-1.	Percentage of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study	108
B-2.	Percentage of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study	110
B-3.	Percentage of 1982 and 1986 university graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study	112
B-4.	Percentage of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study	115
B-5.	Percentage of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study	118
B-6.	Percentage of 1982 and 1986 doctorate graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study	120
B-7.	Unemployment of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates between graduation during the two years after graduation, by field of study	122
B-8.	Unemployment of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates between graduation in 1986 and May 1988, by field of study and gender	125
B-9.	Unemployment of 1982 and 1986 university graduates during the two years after graduation, by field of study and gender	128
B-10.	Unemployment of 1986 university graduates between graduation in 1986 and May 1988, by field of study and gender	131
B-11.	Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	134
B-12.	Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	137
B-13.	Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 university graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	140
B-14.	Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	144
B-15.	Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	148
B-16.	Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	152
B-17.	Percent of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study	155

B-18.	Percent of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study	157
B-19.	Percent of 1982 and 1986 university graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study	159
B-20.	Percent of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study	162
B-21.	Percent of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study	165
B-22.	Percent of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study	168
B-23.	Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	170
B-24.	Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	173
B-25.	Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 university graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	176
B-26.	Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	180
B-27.	Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	184
B-28.	Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	187

Appendix C

C-1.	Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender	190
C-2.	Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender	192
C-3.	Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 university graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender	194
C-4.	Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender	196
C-5.	Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender	198
C-6.	Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender	200
C-7.	Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88	202
C-8.	Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 career/technical graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88	205
C-9.	Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 university graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88	207
C-10.	Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 bachelor's graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88	210
C-11.	Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 master's graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88	213
C-12.	Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 doctoral graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88	216
C-13.	Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 trade/vocational graduates who had a full-time job that had lasted 6 months or more in May 1988, by gender and field of study, 1987-88	218

C-14.	Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 career/technical graduates whose May 1988 full-time had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88	220
C-15.	Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 university graduates whose May 1988 full-time had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88	222
C-16.	Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 bachelor's graduates whose May 1988 full-time had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88	226
C-17.	Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 master's graduates whose May 1988 full-time had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88	229
C-18.	Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 doctoral graduates whose May 1988 full-time had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88	232
C-19.	Estimated median annual earnings of 1986 graduate workers by occupation, industry, level and gender, 1988	234

Appendix D

D-1.	Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates employed full-time in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	242
D-2.	Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for 1982 and 1986 college graduates employed full-time in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	244
D-3.	Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for 1982 and 1986 university graduates employed full-time in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study	246

Appendix E

E-1.	Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study	250
E-2.	Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study	252
E-3.	Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 university graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study	254
E-4.	Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study	257
E-5.	Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 master's graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study	260
E-6.	Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study	263
E-7.	Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, by level and field of study, May 1988	264
E-8.	Percent of 1986 university graduates who would have selected the same program in retrospect, by level and field of study, May 1988	266

Appendix F

F-1.	Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988	272
F-2.	Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988	328

Appendix G

G-1.	Job satisfaction score of 1982 graduates employed in June 1984 and 1986 graduates employed in May 1988, by occupation and industry	390
------	--	-----

Appendix II

H-1.	Migration of 1986 graduates in the period between the 12 months before enrolling and May 1988	398
------	---	-----

Appendix I

I-1.	Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by province of study	400
I-2.	Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 career/technical graduates, by province of study	403
I-3.	Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 university graduates, by province of study	406
I-4.	Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 bachelor's graduates, by province of study	409
I-5.	Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 master's graduates, by province of study	412
I-6.	Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 doctoral graduates, by province of study	415
I-7.	Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by province of interview	418
I-8.	Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 career/technical graduates, by province of interview	421
I-9.	Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 university graduates, by province of interview	424
I-10.	Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 bachelor's graduates, by province of interview	427
I-11.	Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 master's graduates, by province of interview	430
I-12.	Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 doctoral graduates, by province of interview	432

Appendix J

J-1.	Total graduates, sample sizes and usable responses for the 1988 National Graduates Survey, by province and educational level	439
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LIST OF CHARTS

Introduction

The economic climate of the eighties	3
--------------------------------------	---

Highlights

Unemployment rates of 1982 and 1986 graduates, 2 years after graduation	5
Median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 graduates, 2 years after graduation	5

Chapter 2

2-1 Labour force status of 1982 graduates in June 1984 and 1986 graduates in May 1988	18
2-2 Labour force status of 1986 graduates by gender and educational level, May 1988	19
2-3 Full-time job of 6 months or more after graduation	24
2-4 Reasons for part-time work, by level	29
2-5 Reasons for not working and not looking for work by educational level, June 1984, May 1988	33

Chapter 3

3-1 Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 graduates working full-time	41
3-2 Total annual personal income of 1986 graduates, 1987-88	51
3-3 Borrowed to finance education	53
3-4 Average amount owed at graduation by those who borrowed to finance their education	55
3-5 Who paid tuition fees of 1986 trade/vocational graduates?	56
3-6 Trade/vocational graduates whose tuition fees were funded solely by Employment and Immigration Canada, by major field of study	56

Chapter 4

4-1 Importance of the match between field of study and job, for 1982 and 1986 graduates	58
4-2 Relationship of full-time jobs to education	59
4-3 Education requirement of job when hired for 1982 graduates working full-time June 1984 and for 1986 graduates working full-time, May 1988	66

Chapter 5

5-1 What percentage of 1986 graduates pursued further studies after graduation	72
5-2 The difference between the expectation index and reality index versus the percentage of graduates who would choose the same program in retrospect	80
5-3 Expectation index and reality index by duration of unemployment after graduation	81
5-4 Importance of acquiring occupational skills and the extent to which the graduates' programs provide them	83
5-5 Importance of acquiring knowledge of an academic discipline and the extent to which graduates' program provided it	84
5-6 Importance of general self-improvement and the extent to which graduates' programs provided it	85
5-7 Importance of improving chances of a good income and the extent to which graduates' programs provided them	86

Chapter 6

6-1 Characteristics of 1986 college graduates by type of graduate	92
6-2 Labour force status of 1986 college graduates, January 1987, October 1987, May 1988	93
6-3 Labour force status of 1986 college graduates, by gender, May 1988	94
6-4 Have 1986 college graduates ever had a full-time job of 6 months or more after graduation?	95

6-5	Has May 1988 full-time job lasted 6 months or more?	95
6-6	Relationship of full-time job to education of 1986 college graduates, May 1988	97
6-7	Pursued studies between graduation and May 1988, 1986 college graduates	98
6-8	Retrospective choice of program of 1986 college graduates, May 1988	98

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INTRODUCTION

The 1988 Survey of 1986 Graduates from trade/vocational, college and university programs is the third time the National Graduates Survey (NGS) has been conducted. Previous editions of the survey in 1978 and 1984 queried the 1976 and 1982 graduates, respectively. The 1988 National Graduates Survey asked 1986 graduates about their experiences in the transition from school to the labour force. Telephone interviews were conducted with over 40,000 respondents still living in Canada in May/June 1988, roughly two years after graduation.

The 1988 National Graduates Survey was conducted by Statistics Canada under the sponsorship and funding of Employment and Immigration Canada. This report, also funded by Employment and Immigration Canada, provides a summary of the results of the 1988 National Graduates Survey and provides comparisons with the 1984 National Graduates Survey of 1982 graduates. Data are presented on the socio-economic background of graduates, labour force status and types of jobs, earnings and income, student loans, industries and occupations, relationship of their job to education, attitudes of graduates to their education, studies pursued after graduation and future academic plans. Most of the data are presented by level of qualification received in 1986, by gender and by field of study.

The 1988 NGS primarily examines the activities of 1986 graduates in the labour market and was designed to meet the following objectives:

- 1) To obtain information for labour market 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 in general and to Canadian Job Strategy programs in particular;
- 3) To extend available information required to improve 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;
- 5) To obtain information on labour market experiences of members of target groups such as women, native people and the disabled, which permits comparative analysis for the formulation of job equity policy.

The target population for the survey included trade/vocational (excluding apprenticeship, basic training and skill development and programs of less than 3 months duration), college and university graduates who completed a program in 1986. Only those who remained in Canada in May/June 1988 were surveyed by the 1988 NGS. A sample of 53,136 graduates was selected from a total of 268,653 graduates. Usable responses were received from 40,814 graduates or 77% of the original sample. The 40,814 responses were weighted up to a total of 249,100 graduates representing the population of 1986 trade/vocational, college and university graduates who were living in Canada in May/June 1988. The results in this publication are based on the weighted samples from the 1984 and 1988 NGS surveys and will differ from those in other Statistics Canada publications reporting administrative counts of graduates. A detailed description of the methodology is provided in Appendix J.

In comparing the 1982 and 1986 graduates, one must always recognise the different economic climate the graduates experienced while entering the labour market. The 1982 graduates were entering the labour market during the recession of the early 1980s. Unemployment rates reached 18.4% for 20-24 year-olds in 1983 and 16.6% in 1984. Five-year conventional mortgage rates were 18% in 1982 and over 13% in 1983 and 1984. Employment had fallen from 11 million in 1981 to 10.6 million in 1982 and 10.7 million in 1983.

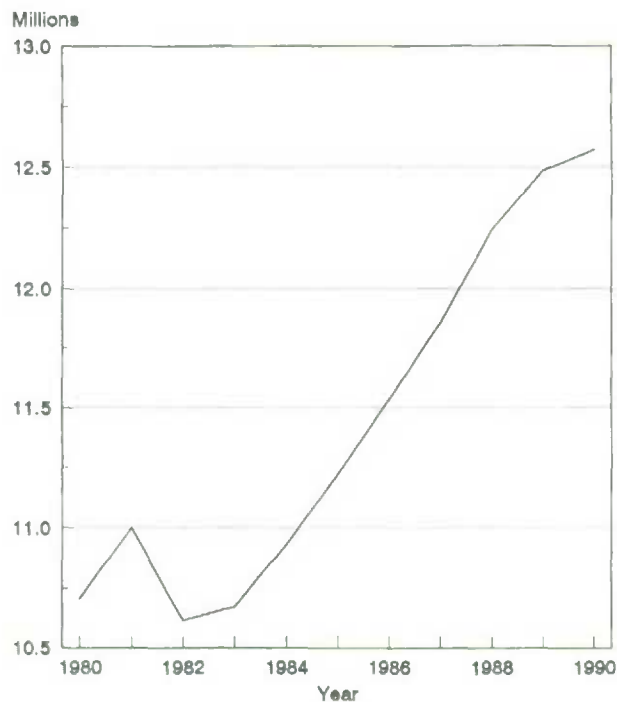
Over 10,000 business bankruptcies occurred in both 1982 and 1983 in urban centres. Inflation rates for 1982, 1983 and 1984 were 10.8%, 5.8% and 4.4% respectively.

The 1986 graduates entered a labour market that had been buoyed by several years of economic growth. Unemployment rates for 20-24 year-olds were 12.8% in 1987 and 11.2% in 1988. Employment had grown each year from 1983 to reach 12.2 million in 1988. Five-year conventional mortgage rates stood at 11.2%, 11.2% and 11.6% in 1986, 1987 and 1988 respectively. Inflation rates were 4.4% in 1987 and 4.1% in 1988. There were about 7,700 business bankruptcies in 1987 and 8,000 in 1988 compared with over 10,000 in each of 1982 and 1983. The 1986 graduates were entering the labour market during better economic times than their older brothers and sisters who graduated in 1982. The following charts provide a quick impression of the economic climate of the eighties.

Many comparisons are made between the 1982 and 1986 graduates throughout this publication. The 1988 NGS included Quebec CEGEP General graduates which were excluded from the 1984 NGS. CEGEP General programs are college programs which are a prerequisite for entry to university in Quebec. They are usually of two years duration. Many of the CEGEP General graduates would be still undertaking their studies at the time of the 1988 NGS. In fact, only 15% of the CEGEP General graduates had been employed in a full-time job for 6 months or more since they graduated in 1986. This compares with 82% of career/technical college graduates. Due to the very different labour market experience of the CEGEP General graduates and the fact they were excluded from the 1984 NGS only the career/technical college graduates are included in the main body of this report. The experiences of CEGEP General graduates with comparisons to career/technical graduates are covered in Chapter 6 of this report.

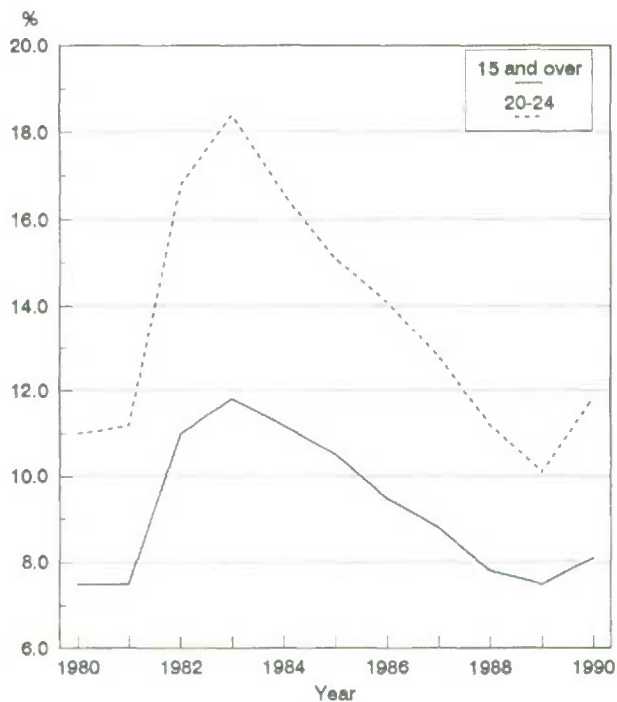
The economic climate of the eighties

Employment



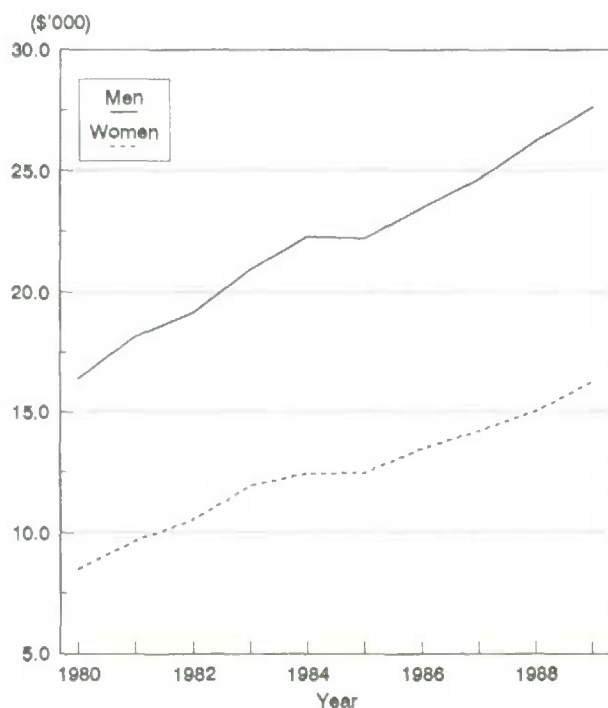
SOURCE: Historical Labour Statistics 1990, Catalogue 71-201, Annual

Unemployment rate



SOURCE: Historical Labour Statistics 1990, Catalogue 71-201, Annual

Average earnings



SOURCE: Earnings of Men and Women, Catalogue 13-217, Annual

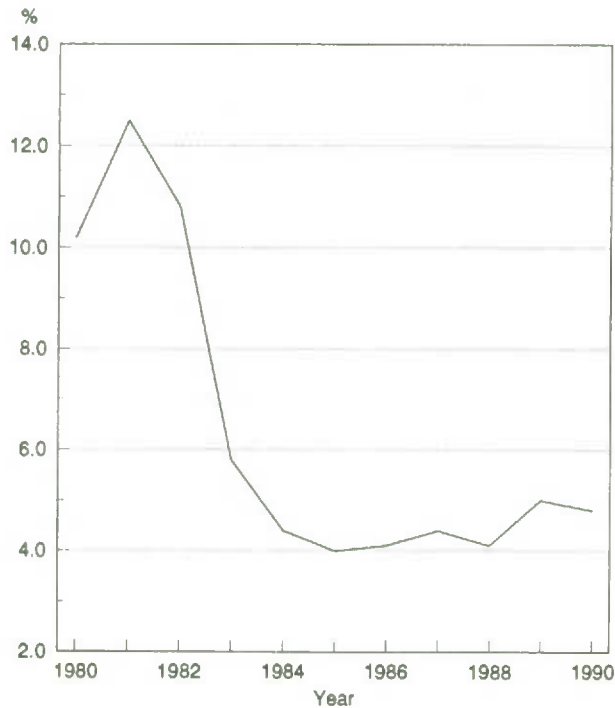
Personal expenditures on consumer goods and services per capita



SOURCE: National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Annual Estimates, Catalogue 13-201, Annual

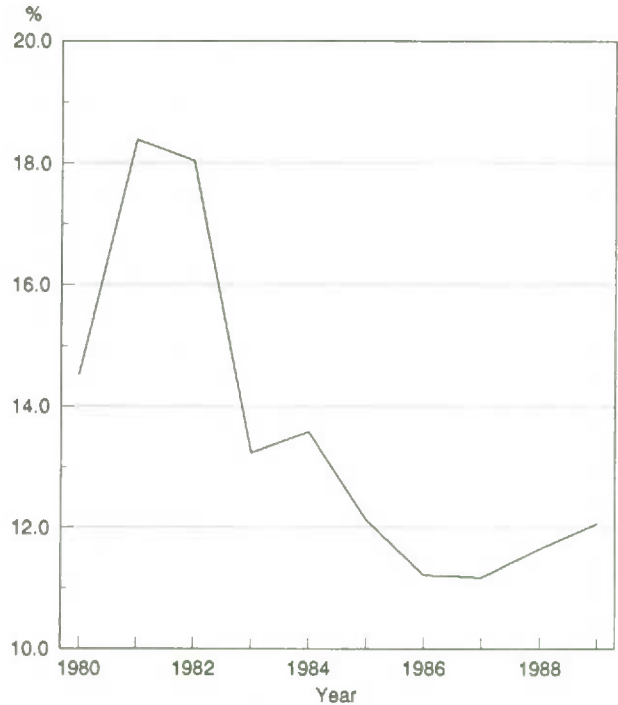
The economic climate of the eighties

Inflation rate



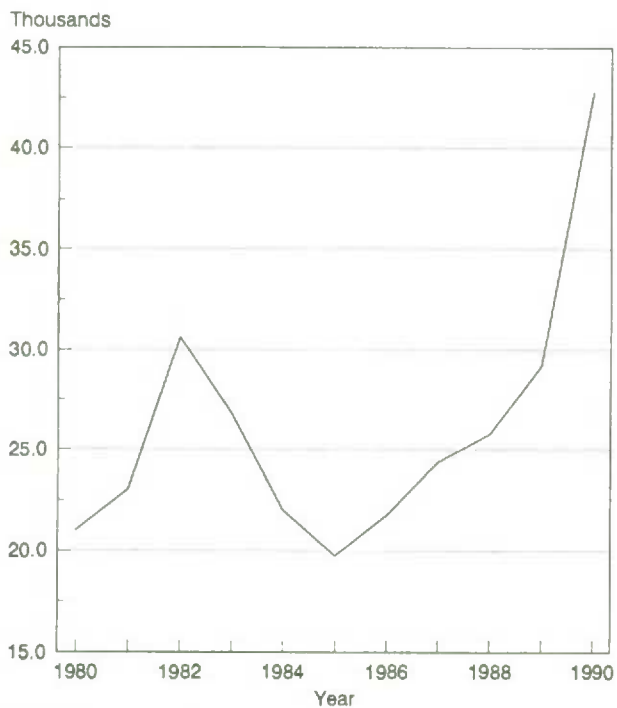
SOURCE: Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, Catalogue 62-010, Quarterly

5 year conventional mortgage rate



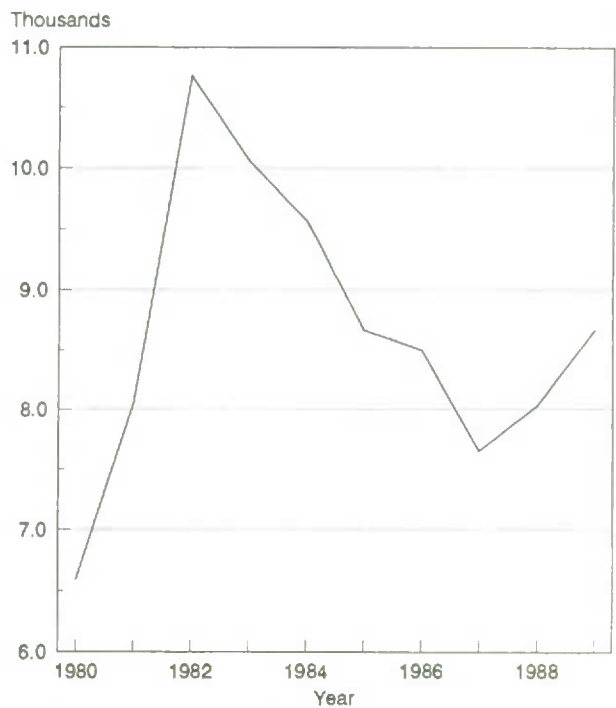
SOURCE: Canadian Economic Observer Historical Statistical Supplement, Catalogue 11-210

Personal bankruptcies



SOURCE: Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada

Business bankruptcies



SOURCE: Market Research Handbook, Catalogue 63-224, Annual

HIGHLIGHTS

The economic climate the 1986 graduates faced when entering the labour market was much brighter than that faced by the 1982 graduates. The labour market situation for trade/vocational graduates improved more than the situation for career/technical or university graduates.

Employment

- The unemployment rate for 1982 graduates in June 1984 was 26% for trade/vocational, 10% for career/technical and 10% for university graduates. The unemployment rate for 1986 graduates in May 1988 was 17% for trade/vocational, 8% for career/technical and 9% for university graduates.

- Although unemployment rates declined overall between the two cohorts of graduates, unemployment rates in several provinces and fields either stayed the same or increased (eg., trade/vocational, career/technical and university graduates in the prairie provinces; university graduates in Newfoundland and British Columbia, career/technical graduates from natural sciences and primary industries; and bachelor's graduates from agriculture and biological sciences and the humanities).

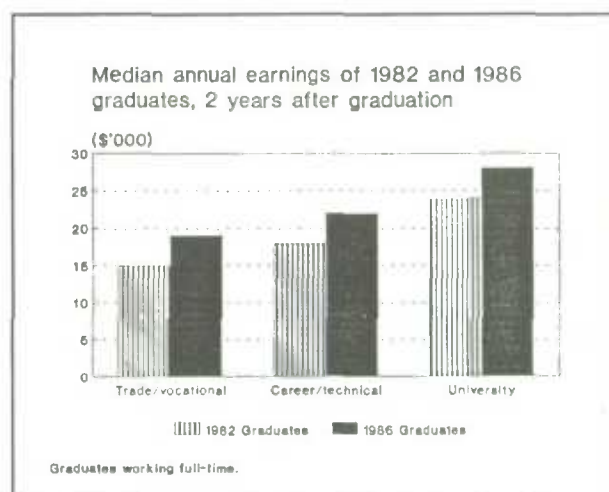
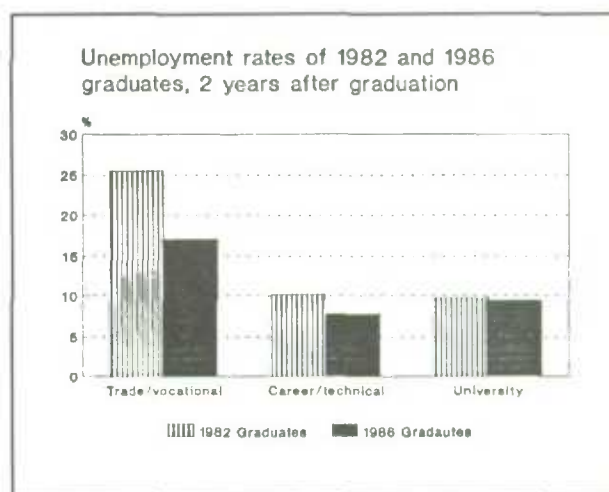
- During the two years after graduation 73% of trade/vocational, 53% of career/technical and 40% of 1982 university graduates were unemployed for at least one month. For 1986 graduates this had declined to 50% of trade/vocational, 36% of career/technical and 33% of university graduates. The average number of months spent unemployed during the two years after graduation also declined.

- The percentage of graduates who never had a full-time, long term job after graduation also declined between 1982 and 1986 cohorts from 39% to 29% of trade/vocational graduates, from 21% to 18% of career/technical graduates and from 27% to 26% of university graduates.

Earnings and Income

- Estimated median annual earnings of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988 was \$19,000 for trade/vocational, \$22,000 for career/technical, \$27,000 for bachelor's, \$38,000 for master's and \$39,000 for doctoral graduates, an increase varying from 15% for doctorates to 27% for trade/vocational graduates above the earnings of 1982 graduates in 1984. Over the same time period the earnings of all full-year full-time workers (not just graduates) increased by 18.5% while the Consumer Price Index increased by 17.3%.

- Women earned less than men in 1988, \$16,000 for trade/vocational women versus \$21,000 for men, \$20,000 for career/technical women versus \$23,000 for men, \$26,000 for bachelor's women versus \$28,000 for men, \$36,000 for master's women versus \$40,000 for men, and \$38,000 for doctoral women versus \$40,000 for men.



- Co-op graduates earned \$3,000 to \$5,000 more than non-co-op graduates in part due the fact that co-op programs are offered more frequently in the higher paying fields such as engineering and in part due to the work experience gained as a co-op student.

- 50% of 1986 trade/vocational graduates, a third of career/technical and bachelor's, 19% of master's and 7% of doctorates had incomes of less than \$15,000 for 1987-88 (June 1987 to May 1988).

Relationship of job to education

- Trade/vocational graduates showed the most improvement in the percentage of full-time workers in jobs directly related to their education. Forty-seven percent of the 1982 trade/vocational graduates working full-time in June 1984 were in jobs directly related to their education compared with 63% of 1986 graduates. Career/technical and university graduates showed little change, career/technical increasing from 62% to 63% and university constant at 48%.

- 51% of 1986 trade/vocational graduates in full-time jobs in May 1988 were in jobs not requiring any postsecondary education while 30% of career/technical full-time workers were in the same situation. Twenty-four percent of university graduates were in jobs requiring less than a college diploma or certificate. Graduates in this situation had less job satisfaction than those whose educational requirements of their job matched their level of education.

Studies after graduation

- Between 1986 and May/June 1988, 21% of trade/vocational, 32% of career/technical, 50% of bachelor's, 34% of master's and 12% of doctoral graduates had taken additional education or training programs leading to a degree, diploma or certificate, licence or professional certification.

- 44% of trade/vocational, 51% of career/technical and 53% of university graduates indicated they planned to take courses leading to a degree, diploma or certificate during the 12 months following May 1988.

Retrospective choice of program

- 70% of trade/vocational, 65% of career/technical, 70% of bachelor's, 80% of master's and doctoral 1986 graduates indicated that in retrospect they would select the same program again.

Attitudes of graduates towards their education

- Career/technical graduates considered the acquisition of occupational skills as the most important reason for enrolling in their program whereas university graduates considered general self-improvement as the most important reason. Both career/technical and university graduates rated improvement of income prospects as the least important reason for enrolling although a large percentage of them still rated it as very important.

- Graduates rated their program on the extent to which it provided them with skills, knowledge and opportunities related to four different aspects of their reasons for enrolling. They indicated that their programs were most successful at providing them with general self-improvement and least successful at improving chances of a good income.

CEGEP General graduates (Quebec university transfer)

- These graduates had a very different labour market experience than career/technical graduates. Ninety-one percent had continued their studies after graduation compared with 32% of career/technical graduates. Only 15% had held a full-time job of 6 months or more after graduation. Forty percent were employed full-time in May 1988, only 30% of them being in that job for 6 months or more. Two-thirds of the May 1988 full-time workers indicated it was only a temporary job perhaps indicating that for many their May 1988 job was a summer job between terms at university.

CHAPTER 1 - CHARACTERISTICS OF GRADUATES

The primary focus of the National Graduates Survey is to study the transition of graduates into the labour market after graduation. This section shows several demographic, social and academic characteristics of the graduates.

Between 1982 and 1986 the age at graduation distribution of graduates became more uniform with increases in the percentage of graduates in younger and older age groups (Table 1-1). The age distribution for trade/vocational graduates was more even than for career/technical or bachelor's graduates with almost equal numbers of graduates under age 20 and over age 40.

Trade/vocational graduates exhibited more previous full-time work experience than either career/technical or bachelor's graduates (Table 1-2). The primary source of new enrolment for career/technical and bachelor's programs was high school (Table 1-3). Trade/vocational graduates mainly entered their program from the world of work, 45% working and 21% were looking for work before enrolling in their program (1986 graduates). At the master's and doctoral level over 40% of the 1986 graduates had less than 1 year of full-time work experience before they graduated.

The percentage of graduates who were disabled¹ changed little between the 1982 and 1986 cohort of graduates (Table 1-4). Five percent of trade/vocational, 3% of career/technical and 2% of university 1986 graduates were disabled. Similarly there was little change in the percentage of native graduates (Table 1-5). Five percent of trade/vocational, 2% of career/technical and 1% of university 1986 graduates were aboriginal people. The 1986 Census indicated that 3% of the 20-29 year-old population are natives. This indicates that natives are under-represented among college and university graduates.

There was a small shift in the marital status distribution of trade/vocational and female career/technical graduates away from single towards married (Table 1-6). The percentage of graduates with dependent children also increased slightly between 1982 and 1986. Women at the trade/vocational, career/technical and bachelor's level were more likely to have dependent children than men. At the master's level they were about equal for 1986 graduates. Women doctoral graduates in both 1982 and 1986 were much less likely than their male counterparts to have dependent children. This may indicate that dependent children act as an impediment for women to enter doctoral programs. Doctoral programs are frequently longer than either bachelor's or master's programs and because women are often the family member entrusted with child care, some women with children maybe deterred from pursuing studies at this level.

The distribution of graduates by mother tongue and home language changed very little between the 1982 and 1986 cohorts (Table 1-8). Table 1-9 shows the distribution of 1986 graduates by parental education. Fifty-six percent of the trade/vocational graduates had a father who had not completed high school compared with 44% and 35% of career/technical and university graduates respectively.

¹ 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 problem at home, at school or at work or in other activities such as transportation or leisure time activities.

Table 1-1. Age of 1982 and 1986 graduates at graduation, by gender and level

	Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
(Age distribution %)												
Total												
Less than age 20	14	12	6	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age 20-21	21	18	48	39	5	11	5	12	--	--	--	--
Age 22-24	22	18	29	26	51	44	57	48	10	13	--	4
Age 25-29	17	19	10	12	23	20	21	18	41	37	24	21
Age 30-39	17	22	5	9	15	17	11	15	38	35	60	57
Age 40 and over	9	10	2	3	6	8	6	7	12	15	16	18
Median age	23	25	21	21	24	24	24	23	29	30	32	33
Men												
Less than age 20	12	11	3	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age 20-21	22	20	41	37	3	8	4	10	--	--	--	--
Age 22-24	26	21	38	32	49	47	57	53	9	13	--	2
Age 25-29	20	21	12	14	29	24	27	21	42	41	26	23
Age 30-39	15	20	5	8	15	16	10	13	39	35	63	63
Age 40 and over	5	7	1*	2	4	4	3	3	10	12	12	13
Median age	23	24	22	22	24	24	24	23	29	29	32	32
Women												
Less than age 20	17	14	9	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age 20-21	19	16	53	41	5	13	6	15	--	--	--	--
Age 22-24	16	14	22	21	52	41	57	44	11	13	--	8
Age 25-29	14	17	8	10	18	17	16	15	39	33	21	19
Age 30-39	21	25	5	9	15	18	13	16	36	35	51	46
Age 40 and over	13	14	3	5	9	10	8	9	14	20	27	27
Median age	24	26	21	21	24	24	23	23	29	30	33	33

Table 1-2. Years of previous full-time work experience excluding summer jobs, by gender and level

	Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
(Work experience distribution %)												
Total												
Less than 1 year	34	41	73	72	65	65	69	68	35	40	40	46
1 year - less than 3 years	21	14	13	11	12	9	12	9	15	13	16	15
3 years - less than 5 years	14	11	5	6	5	6	4	5	10	9	13	11
5 or more years	31	33	9	12	18	20	15	18	40	38	30	27
Men												
Less than 1 year	28	38	68	70	66	67	71	71	36	42	44	46
1 year - less than 3 years	22	15	17	11	14	10	14	10	15	14	15	16
3 years - less than 5 years	16	11	6	6	5	6	4	5	10	9	14	12
5 or more years	34	36	10	13	15	17	11	14	39	36	27	25
Women												
Less than 1 year	43	45	77	73	64	63	68	66	34	39	34	47
1 year - less than 3 years	18	14	11	10	11	9	10	8	15	12	18	12
3 years - less than 5 years	13	11	5	6	5	6	5	5	11	9	12	9
5 or more years	26	30	8	12	20	23	18	21	40	40	37	32

Table 1-3. Main activity in the twelve months before enrolling in the program, by gender and level

	Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
(Percentage distribution)												
Total												
Working	49	45	32	32	32	32	28	29	57	54	38	39
Going to school	19	22	62	60	64	63	67	66	38	41	58	57
High school	15	15	51	46	33	33	37	38	1	1	--	1*
Trade or vocational school	1	2	1*	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
College or CEGEP	2	3	6	9	16	14	18	16	1	1*	--	2
University	1	1	4	4	14	15	10	11	36	40	56	53
Looking for work	21	21	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	--	--
Other activities	11	11	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3
Men												
Working	57	50	38	33	31	30	26	27	58	53	38	40
Going to school	17	21	58	59	65	66	70	70	39	43	59	57
High school	13	15	48	46	32	34	38	40	1	1*	--	--
Trade or vocational school	1	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
College or CEGEP	2	2	6	8	16	16	19	18	1*	1*	--	1*
University	1*	1	3	4	16	16	12	12	36	42	59	55
Looking for work	24	26	3	6	2	2	2	2	1	2	--	--
Other activities	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Women												
Working	39	39	27	30	32	34	29	31	56	55	35	38
Going to school	23	23	65	61	62	60	64	62	37	39	57	56
High school	17	15	54	47	33	33	37	37	1*	1*	3	--
Trade or vocational school	2	2	--	1	--	--	1*	--	--	--	--	--
College or CEGEP	2	4	7	8	15	13	17	14	1*	--	--	5
University	1	1	4	4	12	13	9	10	35	37	52	50
Looking for work	17	16	2	3	1	1	1*	1	1*	1	--	--
Other activities	22	23	5	7	6	5	5	5	6	6	8	5

Table 1-4. Disabled graduates, by level

	Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
(Percentage distribution)												
Disabled	5	5	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Not disabled	95	95	98	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98

Table 1-5. Aboriginal people, by level

	Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
(Percentage distribution)												
Native	6	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	1*
Non-native	94	95	99	98	99	99	99	99	100	99	100	99

Table 1-6. Marital status of 1982 and 1986 graduates when interviewed in June 1984 and May 1988, by gender and level

	Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
(Percentage distribution)												
Total												
Single	55	49	69	66	57	57	60	60	35	36	23	25
Married	37	42	29	31	39	39	36	37	59	57	69	69
Widowed, separated or divorced	8	9	2	3	4	4	4	4	6	7	7	6
Men												
Single	62	56	73	73	59	60	65	65	33	38	19	24
Married	34	39	26	26	39	37	34	33	63	58	76	71
Widowed, separated or divorced	4	5	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	4	5	5
Women												
Single	46	40	66	61	55	53	57	56	39	35	33	26
Married	41	45	31	35	39	41	38	39	52	55	53	65
Widowed, separated or divorced	13	15	3	4	6	6	6	5	9	10	14	9

Table 1-7. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 graduates with dependent children when interviewed in June 1984 and May 1988, by gender and level

	Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
(Percentage distribution)												
Total	31	35	11	15	18	20	16	17	37	36	49	48
Men	25	27	10	12	18	18	13	15	41	36	53	53
Women	39	43	12	18	19	21	18	19	30	35	39	39

Table 1-8. Mother tongue and home language of 1982 and 1986 graduates, by level

	Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
(Percentage distribution)												
Mother tongue												
Outside Quebec												
English	83	82	85	84	82	82	83	83	80	80	68	73
French	7	6	5	5	6	5	6	5	6	6	5	5
Other	11	12	9	11	12	13	12	12	14	14	27	22
Quebec												
English	5	4	5	5	18 ¹	11	18 ¹	10	15 ¹	13	1	7
French	89	91	93	91	75 ¹	82	74 ¹	83	76 ¹	77	84	85
Other	6	5	2	4	8	7	8	7	9	10	15	8
Home language												
Outside Quebec												
Both official languages used equally	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
English	89	90	93	92	91	92	91	92	90	91	87	89
French	6	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4
Other	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	9	7
Quebec												
Both official languages used equally	--	1*	--	--	--	1	--	1*	--	2	--	--
English	6	5	7	6	22 ¹	14	22 ¹	14	18 ¹	16	5	10
French	90	91	92	91	75 ¹	82	74 ¹	82	78 ¹	78	91	83
Other	5	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	4

Table 1-9. Education of parents of 1986 graduates, by level

Highest level of schooling of father and mother	Trade/ vocational	Career/ technical	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
(Percentage distribution)						
Father's highest level of schooling	100	100	100	100	100	100
No formal schooling or elementary school	33	24	19	19	19	16
Some secondary school	26	22	16	16	15	15
Completed secondary school	21	25	24	24	22	25
Trade or vocational training	5	5	4	4	3	2
Some postsecondary	2	4	4	4	4	4
College certificate or diploma	3	6	4	4	4	4
University degree, certificate or diploma	7	12	27	26	30	32
Other	3	2	3	3	3	2
Mother's highest level of schooling	100	100	100	100	100	100
No formal schooling or elementary school	26	19	16	16	15	18
Some secondary school	29	22	17	17	17	15
Completed secondary school	28	34	31	31	32	34
Trade or vocational training	2	2	3	3	2	2
Some postsecondary	3	4	5	5	6	5
College certificate or diploma	6	11	12	12	11	9
University degree, certificate or diploma	4	6	14	14	15	16
Other	2	1	2	2	2	1

¹ The 1984 National Graduates Survey of 1982 graduates did not include Quebec university diplomas. The 1988 survey does, however. The university diplomas are more commonly granted at Quebec French language universities than at Quebec English language universities. Consequently, the language distribution for Quebec in the 1984 NGS under-represents francophones and over-represents anglophones. The 1988 NGS provides a truer reflection of language distributions of graduates than the 1984 survey.

Table 1-10 and 1-11 shows the gender distribution of graduates by major field of study. A more detailed gender distribution by discipline is contained in Appendix A. In the four years between 1982 and 1986 male and female dominated fields seems to be less dominated by their respective sexes. (i.e. more women are entering male dominated fields and more men are entering female dominated fields). For example in 1982, 10% of university engineering graduates were women compared with 12% in 1986. In the college health sciences, 11% were men in 1982 while 13% were in 1986.

Women represented 53% of the bachelor's graduates in 1982 and 55% in 1986. At the master's and doctoral level, women are still under-represented but they gained ground between 1982 and 1986. Forty-one percent of the master's graduates were women in 1982 compared with 45% in 1986. Doctoral graduates were 29% female in 1982 and 35% in 1986.

Table 1-10. Gender distribution of 1982 graduates by major field of study

Major field of study	Trade/vocational			Career/technical		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(number)	(%)	(%)	(number)	(%)	(%)
Total (all fields)	55,784	56	44	54,081	42	58
Arts	3,626	26	74	4,444	38	62
Business and commerce	17,646	18	82	16,211	31	69
Engineering and applied sciences	26,488	91	9	13,209	83	17
General arts and science	460	45	55	30	23	77
Health sciences and related	3,566	10	90	9,855	11	89
Humanities and related	--	--	--	712	21	79
Natural sciences and primary industries	2,536	87	13	3,038	72	28
Social sciences and services	926	20	80	6,492	26	74

	Total university			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctorate		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)
Total (all fields)	99,472	49	51	86,354	47	53	12,125	59	41	992	71	29
Agriculture and biological sciences	6,050	49	51	5,346	48	52	570	61	39	134	69	31
Commerce, management & admin.	13,693	64	36	11,009	62	38	2,672	73	27	12	100	0
Education	18,272	32	68	15,364	28	72	2,759	49	51	148	55	45
Engineering and applied science	8,371	90	10	7,423	90	10	853	91	9	95	95	5
Fine and applied arts	3,222	32	68	3,027	31	69	188	39	61	7	80	20
General arts and science	345	35	65	335	34	66	8	82	18	--	--	--
Health professions	7,278	33	67	6,496	31	69	703	45	55	79	78	22
Humanities	12,554	36	64	10,846	35	65	1,560	40	60	148	66	34
Mathematics and physical sciences	5,666	74	26	4,968	73	27	558	80	20	140	88	12
Social sciences (exc. commerce)	22,755	47	53	20,308	46	54	2,225	55	45	222	63	37

Table 1-11. Gender distribution of 1986 graduates by major field of study

Major field of study	Trade/vocational			Career/technical		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(number)	(%)	(%)	(number)	(%)	(%)
Total (all fields)	43,687	56	44	65,147	45	55
Arts	1,995	27	73	5,122	38	62
Business and commerce	12,979	25	75	17,774	34	66
Engineering and applied sciences	19,873	89	11	16,837	83	17
General arts and science	122	88	12	187	37	63
Health sciences and related	3,843	11	89	11,564	13	87
Humanities and related	85	10	90	1,170	40	60
Natural sciences and primary industries	2,276	80	20	3,485	70	30
Social sciences and services	2,184	24	76	8,738	29	71

	Total university			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctorate		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)
Total (all fields)	123,663	46	54	107,960	45	55	14,348	55	45	1,355	65	35
Agriculture and biological sciences	6,614	49	51	5,864	48	52	602	53	47	148	73	27
Commerce, management & admin.	19,407	55	45	16,498	53	47	2,877	70	30	31	65	35
Education	19,408	32	68	16,594	31	69	2,677	40	60	138	41	59
Engineering and applied science	9,722	88	12	8,380	87	13	1,213	90	10	129	96	4
Fine and applied arts	4,783	34	66	4,461	33	67	307	38	62	14	55	45
General arts and science	4,110	49	51	3,800	49	51	306	60	40	--	--	--
Health professions	10,179	28	72	9,109	27	73	935	34	66	135	48	52
Humanities	14,152	36	64	12,109	35	65	1,837	40	60	207	69	31
Mathematics and physical sciences	8,510	69	31	7,479	68	32	833	78	22	198	83	17
Social sciences (exc. commerce)	26,677	41	59	23,565	40	60	2,761	49	51	351	55	45

Table 1-12 shows several attributes of the way graduates pursued their studies before they graduated. Part-time studies were more fashionable among the 1986 trade/vocational, career/technical and bachelor's graduates than their 1982 counterparts. One in every four 1986 doctoral graduates moved to another province to enter the doctoral program while 1% of trade/vocational, 3% of career/technical, 6% of bachelor's and 14% of master's graduates moved to study in another province.

Table 1-13 shows that co-op graduates are concentrated in particular fields: engineering and applied science; and business and commerce at the career/technical level; engineering and applied science; and mathematics and physical sciences at the university level.

Table 1-12. How 1982 and 1986 graduates pursued their studies, by level

	Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
(Percentage distribution)												
Studied as a co-op student?¹	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Yes	..	..	16	3	7	3	7	3	6	1	4	--
No	..	..	84	97	93	97	93	97	94	99	96	100
Ever registered as a part-time student?	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Yes	..	..	7	10	26	29	24	28	42	40	31	25
No	..	..	93	90	74	71	76	72	58	60	69	75
Registered as a part-time student during the last term?	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Yes	--	3	4	7	18	22	16	20	34	33	24	20
No	100	97	96	93	82	78	84	80	66	67	76	80
Percent who moved to another province to enrol?	1	1	3	3	7	7	6	6	13	14	20	26
Normal program duration²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
For career/technical and university graduates												
Less than 1 year	..	..	4	6	2	1	2	1	2	1	--	--
1 year up to 2 years	..	..	10	11	6	12	5	11	19	18	1*	3
2 years	..	..	51	46	10	10	4	4	61	57	9	6
3 years	..	..	34	36	39	34	43	37	11	13	21	12
4 years	..	..	1	1	37	37	42	42	5	4	30	29
Over 4 years	..	..	--	--	6	5	6	5	3	3	38	34
No normal duration	..	..	..	--	..	1	..	--	..	4	..	16
For trade/vocational graduates												
Less than 4 months	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 to 6 months	22	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 to 9 months	25	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 12 months	37	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 12 months	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984 and May/June 1988.

¹ The percentage of graduates who were registered in a co-op program apparently declined between 1982 and 1986. Checks against administrative data sources suggest that this was not true. The 1984 National Graduates Survey of 1982 graduates contained no edit check of co-op registration status. Several cases were identified where graduates indicated they were in co-op programs but graduated from institutions that did not offer them. Co-op data for 1982 graduates has therefore been suppressed in this table.

² Indicates how long it would normally take a student to complete the program studying full-time with a full course load. This does not represent the actual length of time it took graduates to complete the program. Many took part-time studies, others may take a leave of absence, advance more slowly than normal or take more courses than the full course load thereby either accelerating or delaying completion of their studies.

Table 1-13. Percent of 1986 university and career/technical graduates who were enrolled in a co-op program, by gender and major field of study

Level and major field of study	Total	Men	Women
		(percent)	
Career/technical			
Total	2.7	3.9	1.8
Arts	1.7	--	--
Business and commerce	2.7	--	3.1*
Engineering and applied sciences	6.7	6.5	7.9*
General arts and science	--	--	--
Health sciences and related	--	--	--
Humanities	--	--	--
Natural sciences and primary industries	--	--	--
Social sciences and services	0.6	--	--
University			
Total	2.6	3.8	1.6
Agriculture and biological sciences	--	--	--
Commerce, management and administration	2.6	2.9	2.3*
Education	0.7*	--	--
Engineering and applied science	13.3	12.5	18.9*
Fine and applied arts	--	--	--
General arts and science	--	--	--
Health professions	--	--	--
Humanities	--	--	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	11.5	10.8	13.1
Social sciences	0.6*	--	--

CHAPTER 2 - LABOUR FORCE STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT

Graduates' success in the labour market depended on many things. The economic climate of the time plays an important role in their success. In comparing 1982 and 1986 graduates, its effect must be considered. There are also other factors that influence the success of an individual in trying to find a long term job, for example: type of program they graduated from, previous work experience, communications skills, personal and family responsibilities, academic standing, job search skills, etc.

The 1986 graduates were asked to indicate their labour market activity during the last week of January 1987, the last week of October 1987 and the week of May 1-7, 1988. For these weeks they 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 starting in the future; and neither working or looking for a job (i.e., not in the labour force). Graduates also provided information on their labour market activity during the two years between graduation and May 1988. Similar questions were asked of the 1982 graduates when they were surveyed in 1984.

Table 2-1 shows the labour market activity of 1986 graduates during the three weeks mentioned above. At all levels except the trade/vocational level, the percentage of graduates working full-time increased with time. Unemployment was lowest for the 1986 graduates in October 1987. The same pattern was observed for unemployment of the 1982 graduates. In October of the year after graduation many graduates have returned to their studies and thus are not looking for employment. When the following May or June arrives, roughly two years after they originally graduated, many have re-entered the job market either to find summer employment between academic years or to seek permanent employment after obtaining a second qualification. For this reason unemployment was higher for the 1986 graduates in May 1988 than it was in October 1987.

Chart 2-1 compares the labour force status of 1982 graduates in June 1984 to 1986 graduates in May 1988. The 1986 graduates were more likely to be working full-time than the 1982 graduates. The largest difference was observed for trade/vocational graduates where 60% of the 1982 trade/vocational graduates were working full-time in June 1984 while 69% of the 1986 graduates were working full-time in May 1988. The difference was smaller for career/technical 77% versus 82% and still smaller for university graduates 73% versus 75%. Remembering that the 1982 graduates were entering the labour market at the end of the recession of the early eighties, these numbers would seem to suggest that those with less education were more affected by the recession than those with more.

At all levels men were more likely than women to be working full-time in May 1988 (Chart 2-2). A higher percentage of women were working part-time. The percentage of unemployed was higher for men than women and the percentage not in the labour force was lower for men than women at all levels except master's and doctoral levels.

Chart 2-1
Labour force status of 1982 graduates in June 1984
and 1986 graduates in May 1988

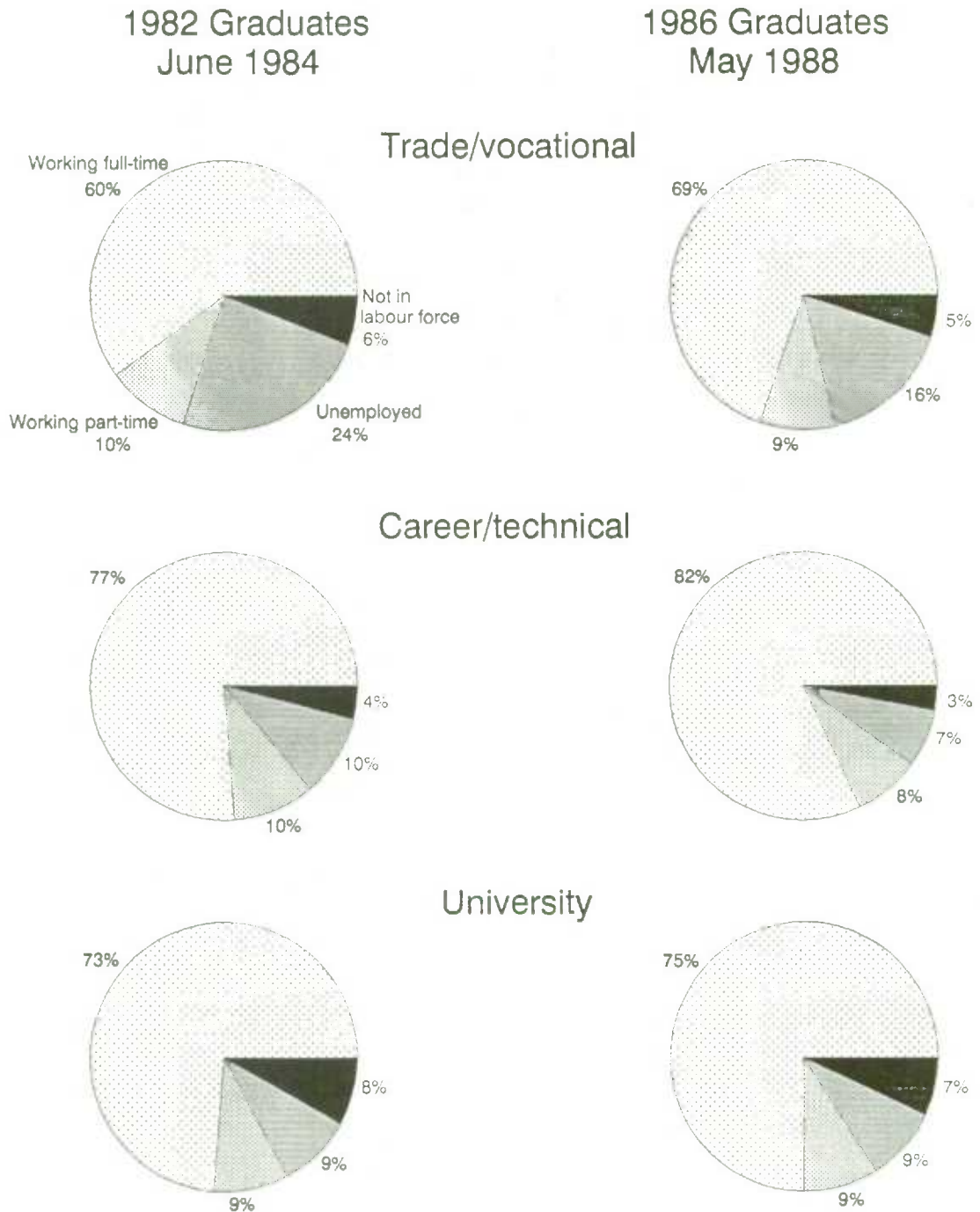


Chart 2-2
Labour force status of 1986 graduates by gender
and educational level, May 1988

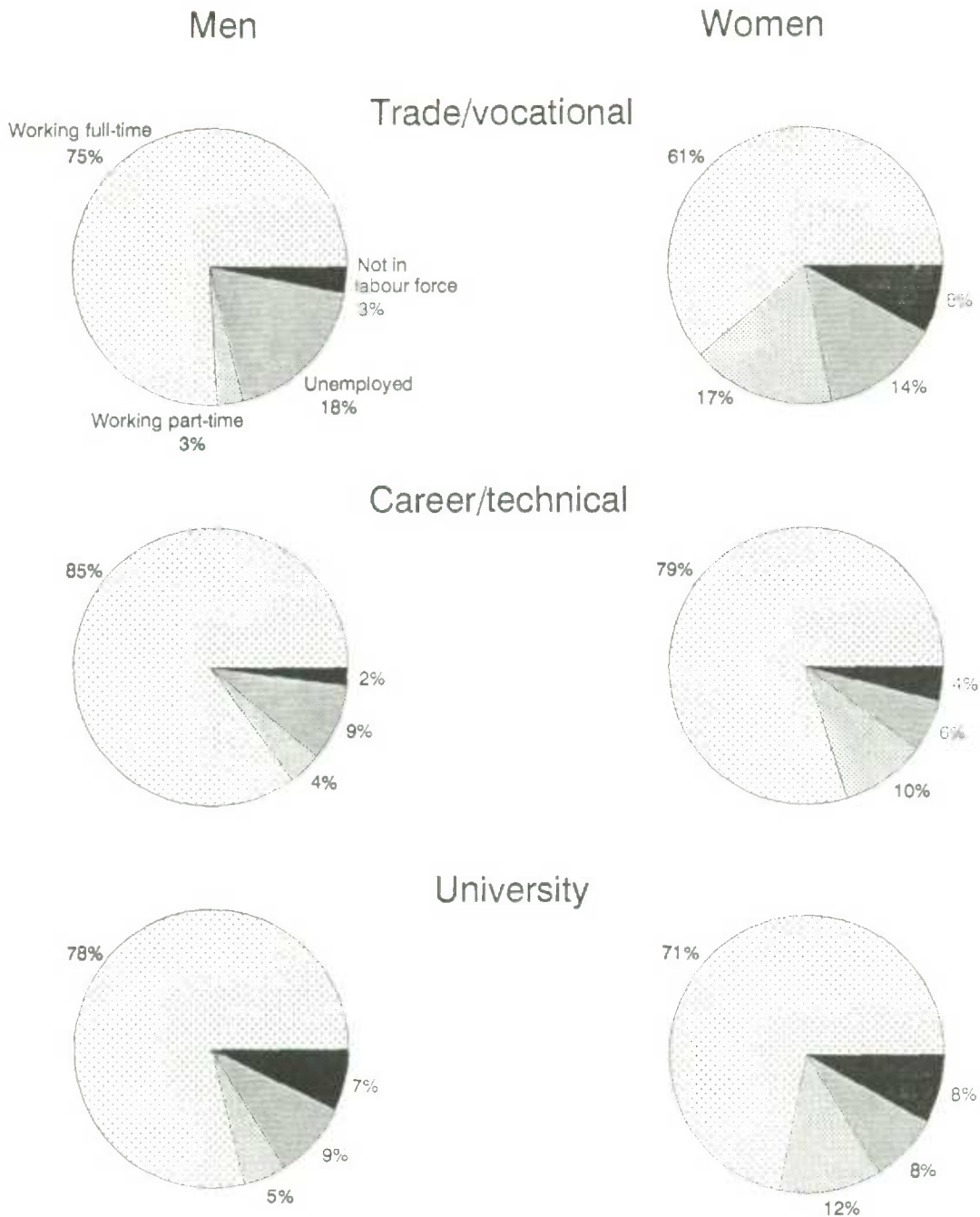


Table 2-1. Labour force status and unemployment rates of 1986 graduates, by gender, January 1987, October 1987 and May 1988

Level of qualification received in 1986, gender and date	Working full-time	Working part-time	Working ¹	Unemployed ²	Not in the labour force ³	Unemployment rate
(percentage distribution)						
Trade/vocational						
Total						
January 1987	58	12	71	21	9	23
October 1987	69	11	80	13	7	14
May 1988	69	9	79	16	5	17
Men						
January 1987	63	7	70	22	7	24
October 1987	75	6	81	14	5	15
May 1988	75	3	79	18	3	19
Women						
January 1987	52	19	70	19	11	21
October 1987	61	17	78	12	9	14
May 1988	61	17	79	14	8	15
Career/technical						
Total						
January 1987	70	13	83	9	9	9
October 1987	77	10	88	6	7	6
May 1988	82	8	89	7	3	8
Men						
January 1987	71	10	81	11	9	12
October 1987	80	7	87	6	7	6
May 1988	85	4	89	9	2	9
Women						
January 1987	69	15	84	7	8	8
October 1987	75	13	88	5	6	6
May 1988	79	10	90	6	4	7
University						
Total						
January 1987	65	14	79	6	15	7
October 1987	70	12	82	5	13	5
May 1988	75	9	84	9	7	9
Men						
January 1987	66	11	77	6	16	8
October 1987	73	9	82	5	14	5
May 1988	78	5	84	9	7	10
Women						
January 1987	63	17	80	5	15	6
October 1987	68	15	83	5	12	6
May 1988	71	12	84	8	8	9

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

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.

Table 2-1. Labour force status and unemployment rates of 1986 graduate, by gender, January 1987, October 1987 and May 1988 - concluded

Level of qualification received in 1986, sex and date	Working full-time	Working part-time	Working ¹	Unemployed ²	Not in the labour force ³	Unemployment rate
(percentage distribution)						
Bachelor's						
Total						
January 1987	63	15	78	6	16	7
October 1987	69	13	82	5	13	6
May 1988	74	9	84	9	7	10
Men						
January 1987	65	11	76	7	17	8
October 1987	72	9	81	5	14	6
May 1988	78	5	84	10	7	10
Women						
January 1987	63	17	80	5	15	6
October 1987	67	15	82	5	13	6
May 1988	71	12	84	8	8	9
Master's						
Total						
January 1987	72	11	84	5	11	5
October 1987	74	12	86	4	10	4
May 1988	76	8	84	6	9	7
Men						
January 1987	75	9	84	4	12	5
October 1987	76	9	86	4	11	4
May 1988	78	6	84	6	9	7
Women						
January 1987	70	14	84	6	11	6
October 1987	72	14	86	4	10	5
May 1988	73	12	84	7	9	7
Doctorate						
Total						
January 1987	84	8	92	4	4	4
October 1987	88	7	95	2	3	3
May 1988	87	6	93	5	2	5
Men						
January 1987	88	5	93	4	4	4
October 1987	91	4	96	2	2	2
May 1988	91	4	95	4	1	4
Women						
January 1987	78	14	91	4	5	4
October 1987	81	12	93	3	4	3
May 1988	80	10	90	7	3	7

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

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.

Labour force status by major field of study

Table 2-2 shows that in almost every field, 1986 graduates were more likely to be working full-time and less likely to be unemployed than 1982 graduates two years after they had graduated. However, there were exceptions. Among the 1986 career/technical graduates only the natural sciences and primary industry graduates had a lower percentage working full-time (82% for 1982 graduates and 81% for 1986 graduates). Engineering and applied science trade/vocational and career/technical 1986 graduates were the most likely to be employed full-time. A large percentage of trade/vocational graduates from the health sciences, predominantly women from nursing assistant or nurses aid programs were working part-time (29% of 1982 graduates and 32% of 1986 graduates). Between 40 and 50% of them indicated that they were working part-time because they could not find full-time work.

The bachelor's health professions graduates of 1982 had the highest percentage of full-time workers in June 1984 at 85%. The percentage of full-time workers of 1986 bachelor's health profession graduates had fallen to 77% in May 1988. General arts and science was the only other group of bachelor's graduates where the percentage working full-time declined (74% for the 1982 graduates in June 1984 to 68% for the 1986 graduates in May 1988). Commerce, management and administration graduates were more likely than other 1986 bachelor's graduates to have full-time employment in May 1988, 87%. Those least likely were graduates from agriculture and biological sciences and from the fine and applied arts. Twenty percent of the agriculture and biological science 1986 graduates were not in the labour force in May 1988. Most of them were continuing their studies. Nineteen percent of the fine and applied arts 1986 graduates indicated they were working part-time in May 1988. Over a third of those working part-time indicated that they were doing so because they could not find full-time work.

At the master's level overall, the percentage of graduates working full-time stayed at 76% for both the 1982 and 1986 cohort of graduates two years after graduation. Most fields remained at the same level or increased. Only the humanities and mathematics and physical sciences saw a decline in the percentage working full-time. Master's humanities graduates declined from 66% to 59% while mathematics and physical sciences decreased from 58% to 57%. Commerce, management and administration remained the leading field with the highest percentage of graduates finding full-time jobs, 94% for 1986 graduates in May 1988. Agriculture and biological science master's graduates had the lowest percentage of 1986 master's graduates with full-time employment in May 1988 at 54%. Mathematics and physical science was the second lowest at 57%. The low percentage of graduates in full-time jobs in these two fields is not necessarily an indicator of few employment opportunities for these graduates. Twenty-eight percent of the agriculture and biological science and mathematics and physical science 1986 graduates remained outside the labour force in May 1988, the vast majority of them to pursue further studies at the doctoral level. At the doctoral level these fields have among the highest percentage of graduates with full-time jobs. Thus for many agriculture and biological science and mathematics and physical science graduates a master's degree is simply a stepping stone to a doctoral program in their chosen field.

Although the percentage of doctoral graduates working full-time increased from 85% to 86% between June 1984 and May 1988, the percentage of doctoral graduates working full-time declined for the commerce, management and administration (100% to 92%), education (92% to 89%), engineering and applied science (93% to 86%) and the social sciences (89% to 82%). Among 1986 doctoral graduates, graduates from mathematics and physical sciences had the highest percentage working full-time in May 1988, 94%.

Long term full-time jobs

The majority of the 1986 graduates were working full-time in May 1988. Many may, however, have been moving from job to job without establishing a long term attachment to any one job. Both the 1984 and 1988 National Graduates Surveys asked graduates to indicate if they had ever held a full-time job lasting 6 months or more during the two years immediately after graduation. Table 2-3 and Chart 2-3 show that 71% of trade/vocational, 82% of career/technical, 74% of bachelor's, 77% of master's and 89% of doctoral 1986 graduates did have a full-time long term job after graduation. For trade/vocational this was a marked

improvement from 61% for the 1982 graduates. Career/technical had improved from 79% to 82%. The 1986 university graduates were no more likely to have held a full-time 6 month or more job roughly two years after they had graduated than the 1982 graduates had. Men were slightly more likely than women to have held a full-time long term job at some time after graduation.

The median number of months between graduation and the start of a full-time long term job was 3 months for trade/vocational, 4 months for career/technical and bachelor's and 1 month for master's and doctoral graduates. Thirty-seven percent of 1986 doctoral graduates started their first full-time long term job after graduation before they actually graduated. This was down from 47% for 1982 doctoral graduates. Eight percent of the 1986 trade/vocational graduates and 9% of career/technical graduates had started before graduation, little change from the 1982 cohort.

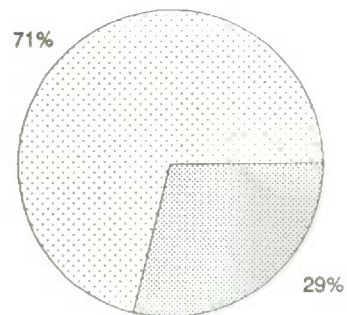
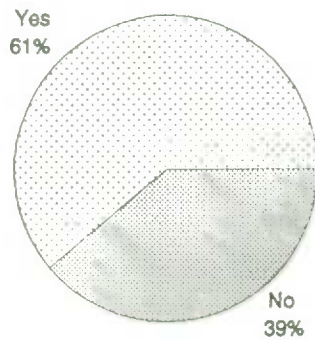
For many graduates their May 1988 job was their first long term job after graduation. Table 2-4 shows that the median number of months full-time workers had held their full-time job of May 1988 was at least half of the time between graduation and May 1988. Men and women held their May 1988 full-time jobs for almost the same number of months. Trade/vocational graduates had held their May 1988 full-time job for 13 months, career/technical for 16 months, bachelor's for 18 months, master's for 21 months and doctorates for 22 months. Part-time workers had held their part-time jobs for less time than the full-time workers.

Chart 2-3
Full-time job of 6 months or more after graduation

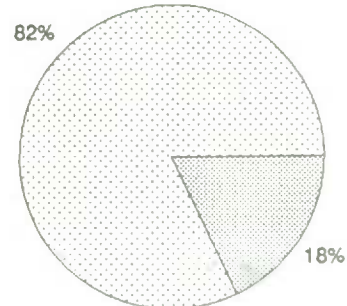
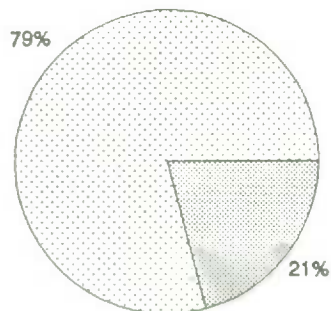
1982 Graduates

1986 Graduates

Trade/vocational



Career/technical



University

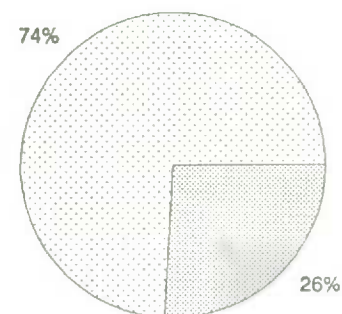
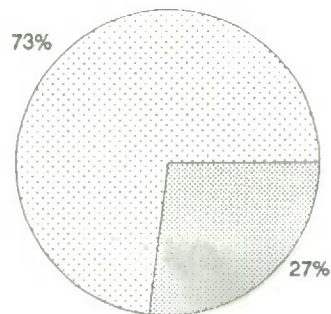


Table 2-2. Labour force status of 1982 and 1986 graduates, by major field of study, June 1984 and May 1988

Level of qualification and major field of study	1982 graduates June 1984					1986 graduates May 1988				
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Working ¹	Unemployed ²	Not in the labour force	Working full-time	Working part-time	Working ¹	Unemployed ²	Not in the labour force
	(% distribution)					(% distribution)				
Trade/vocational										
Total	60	10	70	24	6	69	9	79	16	5
Arts	54	8	62	26	12	63	8*	71	18	11
Business & commerce	53	12	65	25	10	66	11	78	16	6
Engineering & applied sciences	66	7	73	25	3	75	3	79	18	3
General arts & science	36*	--	52	28*	--	--	--	--	47*	--
Health sciences & related	55	29	84	9	6*	57	32	89	5	6
Humanities	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	81	--	--
Natural sciences & primary industries	64	7*	72	26	--	69	6*	76	20	4*
Social sciences & services	54	15*	68	26	--	59	15	75	15	9
Career/technical										
Total	77	10	87	10	4	82	8	89	7	3
Arts	65	15	80	14	6	79	8*	87	9	4*
Business & commerce	79	8	87	9	3	83	6	89	7	4
Engineering & applied sciences	81	5	85	12	3	86	3*	89	8	3*
General arts & science	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75*	--	--
Health sciences & related	76	16	92	5	3	79	15	94	4*	2*
Humanities & related	66	12*	78	16*	--	72	--	82	--	--
Natural sciences & primary industries	82	5*	87	11	--	81	--	84	13	--
Social sciences & services	73	13	86	10	4	78	12	89	7	4*
University										
Total	73	9	82	9	9	75	9	84	9	8
Agriculture & biological sciences	59	9	68	11	21	59	9	68	12	20
Commerce, management & administration	86	3	89	8	3*	88	3	91	6	3
Education	74	14	88	7	4	78	14	93	4	3
Engineering & applied sciences	80	--	82	9	9	82	3*	85	7	8
Fine & applied arts	57	20	78	10*	12	59	20	79	12	9
General arts & science	75	--	83	--	--	68	6*	74	14	13
Health professions	84	5*	89	5*	6	78	12	90	4	6
Humanities	65	13	78	11	11	65	13	78	13	9
Mathematics & physical sciences	73	6*	79	8	13	78	5	83	8	9
Social sciences	69	11	79	11	9	70	9	79	12	9

Source: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

¹ Includes graduates who are employed full-time or part-time and those 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.

Table 2-2. Labour force status of 1982 and 1986 graduates, by major field of study, June 1984 and May 1988 -- concluded

Level of qualification and major field of study	1982 graduates June 1984					1986 graduates May 1988				
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Working ¹	Unemployed ²	Not in the labour force	Working full-time	Working part-time	Working ¹	Unemployed ²	Not in the labour force
	(% distribution)					(% distribution)				
Bachelor's										
Total	73	10	82	9	8	74	9	84	9	7
Agriculture and biological sciences	59	10	69	11	20	59	9	68	12	20
Commerce, management and administration	85	3*	89	8	3*	87	4	90	7	3*
Education	72	15	87	8	5	77	15	92	5	3
Engineering and applied sciences	81	--	83	9	8	83	--	85	8	7
Fine and applied arts	58	20	78	9*	12*	59	19	78	13	9*
General arts and science	74	--	83	--	--	68	--	74	14	12*
Health professions	85	5*	90	5*	5*	77	13	90	4*	6
Humanities	65	13	78	11	11	66	13	79	13	9
Mathematics and physical sciences	74	6*	80	8*	11	80	5*	85	8	7
Social sciences	68	11	80	12	9	70	9	79	12	9
Master's										
Total	76	6	83	7	10	76	8	84	6	9
Agriculture and biological sciences	54	--	59	8*	32	54	10	64	8*	28
Commerce, management and administration	90	2*	92	6	1*	94	1*	95	3	2*
Education	85	8	93	4	4	87	8	95	3	2*
Engineering and applied sciences	74	--	77	6*	17	80	3*	84	3*	13
Fine and applied arts	47	19*	67	17*	--	60	28	88	9*	--
General arts and science	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	68	13*	19
Health professions	76	--	81	5*	14	77	9	86	4*	11
Humanities	66	11	77	10	13	59	16	75	12	12
Mathematics and physical sciences	58	8*	66	--	29	57	8	65	7*	28
Social sciences	69	8	77	10	14	69	11	80	10	10
Doctorate										
Total	85	4	89	7	4	87	6	93	5	2
Agriculture and biological sciences	86	--	87	8*	6*	91	--	93	--	4*
Commerce, management and administration	100	--	100	--	--	92	--	92	--	--
Education	92	--	95	--	--	89	8	97	--	--
Engineering and applied sciences	93	--	93	--	--	86	5*	92	4*	--
Fine and applied arts	--	--	--	--	--	63*	--	73*	--	--
Health professions	69	--	72	16	12*	90	5*	95	--	4*
Humanities	73	12	85	11	5*	76	9	85	12	3*
Mathematics and physical sciences	86	--	90	8*	--	94	--	96	4*	--
Social sciences	89	6*	95	3*	--	82	10	92	6	3

Source: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

¹ Includes graduates who are employed full-time or part-time and those 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.

Table 2-3. Success at finding a full-time long term job and how long it took, by gender and level

			Number of months between graduation and start of first full-time job of 6 months or more duration			
	% who had a full-time job for 6 months or more after graduation	% who never had a full-time job of 6 months or more after graduation	Started before graduation	Less than 3 months	3 months or more	Median number of months
(% distribution of those who had a full-time long term job after graduation)						
1982 graduates ¹						
Trade/vocational						
Total	61	39	9	35	56	3
Men	64	36	11	33	56	3
Women	58	42	7	37	57	3
Career/technical						
Total	79	21	8	39	53	3
Men	79	21	11	39	50	3
Women	78	22	7	38	55	3
University						
Total	73	27	21	28	52	3
Men	73	27	21	32	48	2
Women	72	28	21	24	56	4
Bachelor's						
Total	72	28	17	28	55	4
Men	72	28	15	33	52	3
Women	71	29	19	23	58	4
Master's						
Total	78	22	43	26	32	0
Men	80	20	46	26	28	0
Women	75	25	38	25	37	1
Doctorate						
Total	88	12	47	30	23	0
Men	89	11	48	29	23	0
Women	85	15	44	32	24	0
1986 graduates ²						
Trade/vocational						
Total	71	29	8	37	55	3
Men	77	23	10	36	54	3
Women	65	35	7	38	55	3
Career/technical						
Total	82	18	9	35	56	4
Men	84	16	10	35	55	4
Women	81	19	8	35	56	4
University						
Total	74	26	22	23	55	4
Men	76	24	22	26	53	3
Women	73	27	23	20	57	4
Bachelor's						
Total	74	26	20	23	57	4
Men	75	25	18	27	56	4
Women	73	27	21	20	59	4
Master's						
Total	77	23	40	20	39	1
Men	79	21	41	22	37	1
Women	75	25	40	18	42	1
Doctorate						
Total	89	11	37	27	36	1
Men	92	8	39	27	34	1
Women	85	15	33	28	39	1

¹ Success at finding a full-time job of 6 months or more between graduation in 1982 and June 1984.

² Success at finding a full-time job of 6 months or more between graduation in 1988 and May 1988.

Table 2-4. Duration of May 1988 job, by gender, level and employment status

	Trade/ vocational	Career/ technical	Total university (median number of months)	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
Working full-time, May 1988						
Total	13	16	19	18	21	22
Men	13	15	19	18	22	22
Women	14	16	18	17	20	21
Working part-time, May 1988						
Total	12	10	10	10	10	16
Men	8	9	8	8	10	14
Women	12	10	12	12	10	19

Working part-time

Nine percent of trade/vocational and university and 8% of career/technical 1986 graduates were working part-time in May 1988. Women were much more likely to be working part-time than men. For the 1982 graduates, the most frequently given reason for part-time work was that they could not find a full-time job. This remained the most common reason among 1986 graduates although the percentage citing this reason was much lower (Chart 2-4). Almost equal percentages of men and women part-time workers cited the inability to find full-time work as the main reason they were working part-time. Going to school was the second most frequently given reason for part-time work among career/technical and university graduates and was the predominant reason for male university graduates. Men rarely identified personal or family responsibilities as the main reason for part-time work but for trade/vocational and career/technical women it was the second most common reason and third most common among university female part-time workers. Many fields of study where women predominate such as the health sciences at trade/vocational and career/technical level will have a higher percentage of part-time workers than male dominated fields because women are more likely to work part-time.

Unemployment

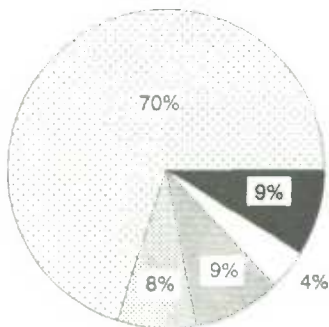
In May 1988 the unemployment rate for all Canadians was 7.7% compared with 10.9% in June 1984. In keeping with the decline in unemployment rates for the entire labour force, the unemployment rates for graduates also declined. The unemployment rate for 1986 trade/vocational graduates in May 1988 was 17% compared to 26% for 1982 trade/vocational graduates in June 1984, a sizable drop. The decline in unemployment rates was less dramatic for the other types of graduates. The unemployment rates of 1982 graduates in June 1984 versus those for 1986 graduates in May 1988 were: career/technical, 10% in 1984 versus 8% in 1988; bachelor's, 10% versus 10%; master's, 8% versus 7%; and doctorates 7% versus 5%.

Unemployment rates were generally lower for 1986 graduates in May 1988 than they were for 1982 graduates in June 1984. This, however, is not a universal assertion. Although the recession of the early 1980s had a dramatic influence on the labour market activity of the 1982 graduates, and the economic prosperity of several years of economic growth influenced the outcome for the 1986 graduates, in some areas of the country 1986 graduates had more difficulty finding employment than the 1982 graduates did. Manitoba, and Alberta had higher unemployment rates for their 1986 trade/vocational, career/technical and university graduates than for the 1982 cohort (Table 2-5). In Saskatchewan the trade/vocational unemployment remained at 12% while both career/technical and university 1986 graduate unemployment rates were higher. In Newfoundland, the trade/vocational unemployment rate for the 1982 graduates was 37% and was 35% for the 1986 graduates. Newfoundland university graduate unemployment rates increased from 8% to 13%. Trade/vocational unemployment rates showed the largest decline in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. In the other provinces, trade/vocational unemployment rates stayed almost the same or even increased. At the career/technical level, the largest declines in unemployment rates occurred in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The 1986 university graduate unemployment rate was lower in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. In all other provinces the unemployment rate for 1982 graduates was lower despite the economic climate of the time.

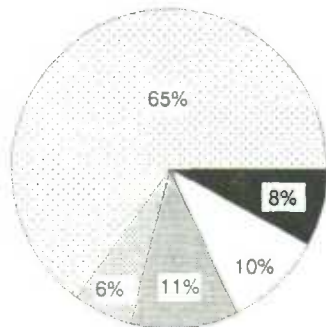
Chart 2-4
Reasons for part-time work, by level

1982 Graduates, June 1984

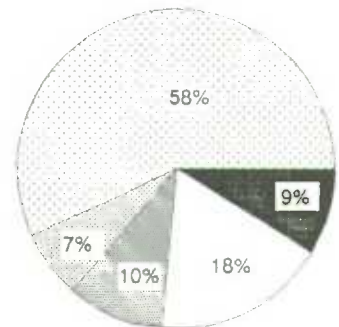
Trade/vocational



Career/technical

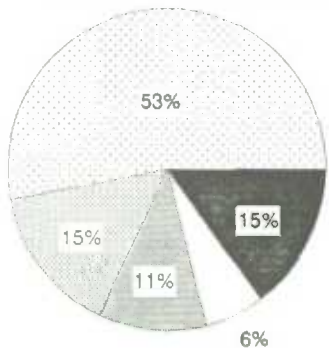


University

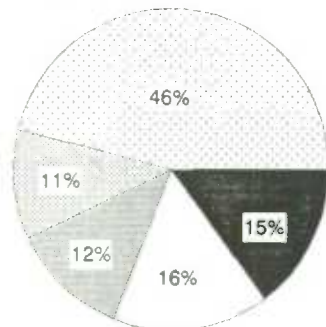


1986 Graduates, May 1988

Trade/vocational



Career/technical



University

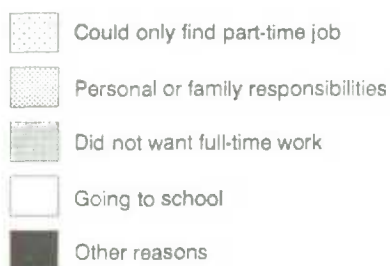
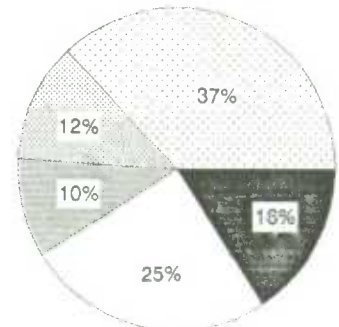


Table 2-5. Unemployment rates of 1982 and 1986 graduates, by province of interview and level, June 1984, May 1988

	Trade/vocational		Career/technical		University	
	1982 graduates June 1984	1986 graduates May 1988	1982 graduates June 1984	1986 graduates May 1988	1982 graduates June 1984	1986 graduates May 1988
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Canada	26	17	10	8	10	9
Newfoundland	37	35	14	14	8	13
Prince Edward Island	21	20	16	19	12	11
Nova Scotia	25	19	11	10	16	13
New Brunswick	26	24	13	12	10	12
Quebec	35	24	14	10	14	10
Ontario	20	10	8	5	8	7
Manitoba	10	11	7	9	7	11
Saskatchewan	12	12	5	9	7	10
Alberta	17	18	7	9	7	12
British Columbia	23	15	14	8	11	12

Unemployment rates not only varied by province, but also by major field of study (Table 2-6). Health sciences at both the trade/vocational and career/technical level, remained the field with the lowest unemployment rate among both the 1982 and 1986 graduates. The 1986 graduates in all trade/vocational and career/technical fields of study experienced lower unemployment rates than their 1982 counterparts except for career/technical graduates from the natural sciences and primary industries where the rate increased from 11% for the 1982 graduates to 14% for 1986 graduates. Overall, the unemployment rate for university graduates decreased from 10% to 9% mainly due to a drop at the master's and doctoral level, not the bachelor's level. Only commerce, management and administration, education, and engineering and applied sciences 1986 university graduates had lower unemployment rates than their 1982 counterparts. All other 1986 university major fields experienced the same or higher unemployment rates as 1982 graduates.

Table 2-6. Unemployment rates, by major field of study and level for 1982 and 1986 graduates, June 1984 and May 1988

Major field of study	Trade/vocational		Career/technical	
	1982 graduates June 1984	1986 graduates May 1988	1982 graduates June 1984	1986 graduates May 1988
	%			
Total	26	17	10	8
Arts	29	20	15	10
Business and commerce	28	17	10	8
Engineering and applied sciences	25	18	12	8
General arts and science	--	51*	--	--
Health sciences and related	10	6	6	4*
Humanities	--	--	17*	--
Natural sciences and primary industries	27	21	11	14
Social sciences and services	28	17	11	7

Major field of study	Total University		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	1982 graduates June 1984	1986 graduates May 1988	1982 graduates June 1984	1986 graduates May 1988	1982 graduates June 1984	1986 graduates May 1988	1982 graduates June 1984	1986 graduates May 1988
	%							
Total	10	9	10	10	8	7	7	5
Agriculture and biological sciences	14	15	14	16	12*	11*	8*	--
Commerce, management and administration	8	6	8	7	7	3	--	--
Education	8	5	9	5	4	4	--	--
Engineering and applied sciences	10	8	10	8	8*	4*	--	5*
Fine and applied arts	11*	14	11*	14	21*	9*	--	--
General arts and sciences	--	16	--	16	--	16*	--	--
Health professions	5*	5	5*	5*	6*	4*	--	--
Humanities	12	14	12	14	11	14	11	12
Mathematics and physical sciences	9	9	9	9	--	9*	9*	4*
Social sciences	12	13	13	13	11	11	3*	6

Graduates were asked to indicate how long they were unemployed during the two years immediately following graduation (to May 1988 for the 1986 graduates and to June 1984 for the 1982 graduates). They were to report the total length of time they spent not working and looking for work, whether they had been looking for work for one continuous period or had experienced several bouts of unemployment. (Table 2-7 and Appendix B, tables B-7 to B-10 by field of study)

Almost three-quarters of the 1982 trade/vocational graduates had been unemployed for a least one month after graduation to June 1984 (Table 2-6). It declined to less than a half of 1986 trade/vocational graduates. The length of time spent unemployed also declined from 10 months for the 1982 trade/vocational graduates to less than 7 months for 1986 graduates. 1986 trade/vocational graduates in the health sciences were least likely to be unemployed during the two years after graduation (32%) and spent the least time unemployed (5.0 months). They were followed closely by social sciences and services graduates (33%) but if they were unemployed they spent on average 6.7 months looking for work. Natural sciences and primary industries graduates were the most likely to be unemployed during the two years after graduation (57% of 1986 graduates) and spent 7.8 months on average unemployed during the two years.

The percentage of career/technical graduates unemployed for at least one month after graduation decreased from 53% of the 1982 graduates to 36% of 1986 graduates. A decline in the average length of time spent unemployed from 6.7 to 4.8 months was also observed. Among 1986 career/technical graduates, graduates from the health sciences were least likely to be unemployed during the two years after graduation (23%) and spend the least amount of time unemployed (4.1 months). The highest percentage of 1986 graduates unemployed during the two years was 50% for natural sciences and primary industries with an average of 5.7 months unemployed.

The difference between the 1982 and 1986 cohorts of university graduates was smaller than at the trade/vocational and career/technical levels. Forty-two percent of the 1982 bachelor's graduates found themselves unemployed at some time during the two years after graduation, while 34% of the 1986 bachelor's graduates did so. There was little difference in the master's and doctoral graduate cohorts between the two years. Female doctoral 1986 graduates were twice as likely to be unemployed after graduation as their male counterparts but they would spend less time unemployed. 1986 university graduates from the health professions were the least likely to be unemployed after graduation (18%) and would spend an average of 4.5 months unemployed. Graduates from the fine and applied arts were the most likely to be unemployed (43%).

Table 2-7. Unemployment during the two years after graduation, by gender and level

Level of qualification	Percent unemployed during the 2 years			Average number of months unemployed ¹		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1982 Graduates²	(%)	(%)	(%)			
Trade/vocational	73	76	67	10.0	9.7	10.3
Career/technical	53	56	51	6.7	7.1	6.3
University	40	38	42	6.6	6.4	6.8
Bachelor's	42	41	43	6.6	6.4	6.8
Master's	25	21	31	6.8	6.6	7.0
Doctorate	17	15	20	7.1	7.2	6.9
1986 Graduates³						
Trade/vocational	50	51	48	6.9	6.7	7.2
Career/technical	36	39	33	4.8	5.0	4.5
University	33	32	33	5.0	5.2	4.9
Bachelor's	34	34	33	5.0	5.2	4.8
Master's	27	24	30	5.2	5.2	5.3
Doctorate	16	12	25	5.4	5.8	5.0

Not in the labour force⁴

The percentage of graduates not in the labour force declined slightly from the 1982 cohort of graduates to the 1986 cohort (Chart 2-1). In June 1984, 6% of the 1982 trade/vocational graduates were not working and not looking for work, compared to 5% of the 1986 graduates. The percentage decreased for career/technical graduates from 4% to 3% and for university graduates from 9% to 8%.

Those graduates who were not working and not looking for work were asked to indicate the main reason why they were not looking for work. Chart 2-5 shows that personal or family responsibilities remained the dominant reason among trade/vocational graduates and going to school was still the most frequently given response for career/technical and university graduates. Going to school was more frequently given as a reason by the 1986 graduates than the 1982 graduates and personal and family responsibilities was cited less frequently.

¹ Average number of months looking for work and not a full-time student of those who were unemployed at some time after graduation.

² Unemployment from 1982 graduation to June 1984.

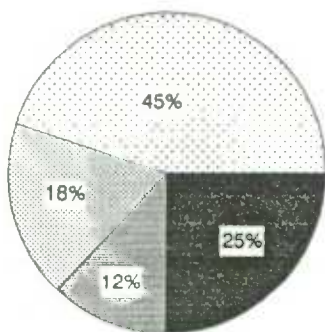
³ Unemployment from 1986 graduation to May 1988.

⁴ Not working and not looking for work or not available for work. This includes full-time students looking for work.

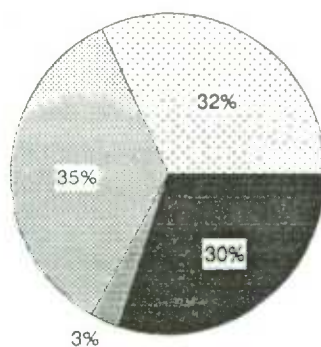
Chart 2-5
Reasons for not working and not looking for work
by educational level, June 1984, May 1988

1982 Graduates, June 1984

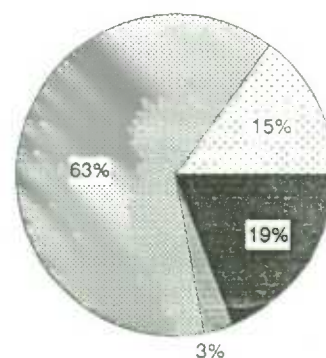
Trade/vocational



Career/technical

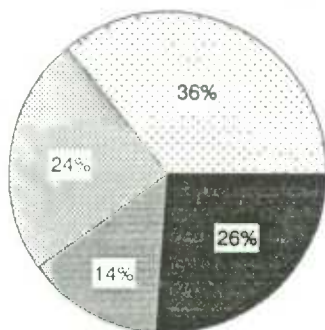


University

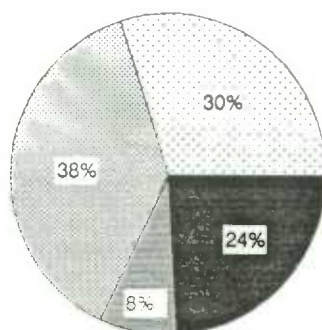


1986 Graduates, May 1988

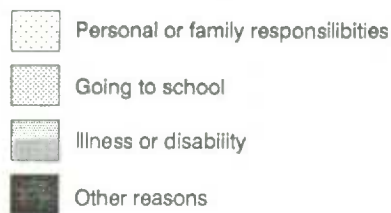
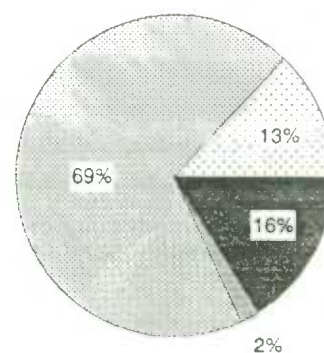
Trade/vocational



Career/technical



University



Personal and family responsibilities was rarely given as a reason for men to be not working and not looking for work while it was the most frequent response among trade/vocational and career/technical women. Going to school was the most frequent response for men at all levels of education.

Type of employment

About ninety-five percent of all 1986 graduates were paid workers in May 1988 (i.e., worked for a salary or wages for someone else). Paid workers were asked to identify if their position was permanent or temporary. Sixteen percent of the 1986 trade/vocational paid workers were in temporary positions in May 1988 (Table 2-8). This was an improvement from the 24% of the June 1984 employees who did so. Career/technical graduates in temporary positions decreased from 17% of 1982 paid workers to 16% of 1986 paid workers. Bachelor's graduate in temporary positions declined from 28% of paid workers for 1982 graduates to 24% of 1986 graduates. Master's graduates in temporary positions increased from 16% to 19% of paid workers while doctorates decreased from 34% to 32%.

Table 2-8. Percentage of paid workers in temporary positions by gender and level, June 1984, May 1988

Level of qualification	1982 Graduates June 1984			1986 Graduates May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
		(%)			(%)	
Trade/vocational	24	25	21	16	15	18
Career/technical	17	19	17	16	16	16
University	27	25	29	24	21	26
Bachelor's	28	26	30	24	22	26
Master's	16	14	18	19	16	23
Doctorate	34	33	36	32	30	37

Multiple jobs

The 1986 graduates were also asked to indicate how many jobs they held in May 1988. Table 2-9 shows that women were more likely to have more than one job than men. It also shows that the percentage of graduates with multiple jobs increased with the level of education from 7% for trade/vocational graduates to 14% for doctorates. Graduates from the arts and health sciences or professions were more likely than others to have multiple jobs (Appendix B, Table B-11 to B-16).

Table 2-9. Percentage of 1986 graduates having more than one job, by gender and level, May 1988

Level of qualification	Total	Men	Women
		(%)	
Trade/vocational	7	7	8
Career/technical	10	10	11
University	11	11	11
Bachelor's	11	10	11
Master's	12	11	12
Doctorate	14	13	16

Labour force status of selected groups

Tables 2-10 to 2-12 show the labour force status of several demographic and social groups. Several interesting observations emerge. Of the 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, those under age 25 were more likely to be working full-time than those over age 25. For university graduates, those under age 22 were the least likely to be working full-time. The 20-21 year-old university graduates were the most likely to be outside the labour force in May 1988, most because they were pursuing further studies.

Graduates at all levels whose main activity prior to entering their program was looking for work, were the most likely to be unemployed in May 1988. Twenty-four percent of trade/vocational, 16% of career/technical and 26% of university 1986 graduates who were looking for work prior to entry into their program were unemployed in May 1988.

Aboriginal 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates were less likely to be working and more likely to be unemployed or not in the labour force than non-natives. This however, was not true for aboriginal university graduates. In May 1988, 84% of the native 1986 university graduates were working full-time and 6% were unemployed compared with 74% of non-native graduates working full-time and 9% unemployed.

Disabled graduates represented 5% of the trade/vocational, 3% of the career/technical and 2% of the university 1986 graduates. Disabled graduates did not fare as well in the labour market as those who were not disabled. Of the 1986 trade/vocational disabled, 50% were working full-time and 25% were unemployed, while 70% of the non-disabled were working full-time and 16% were unemployed. Seventy-two percent of the career/technical disabled were working full-time compared to 82% of the non-disabled. Sixteen percent of the trade/vocational disabled and 10% of career/technical disabled graduates indicated that they were not in the labour force (i.e., not working and not looking for work). Over 60 percent of the non labour force participant disabled trade/vocational and career/technical graduates cited disability or illness as the reason for not working and not looking for work. Of the 1986 disabled university graduates, 66% were working full-time compared with 75% of non-disabled graduates. The percentage of unemployed disabled university graduates was 9% and matched that of the non-disabled university graduates. Sixteen percent were not in the labour force compared with 7% of the non-disabled university graduates. Thirty-seven percent of disabled university graduates not in the labour force cited disability or illness as the main reason they were not working and not looking for work.

Labour force status also varied by mother tongue. Mother tongue is the term used to signify the language that a person first learned and still understands. The NGS did not ask about the ability of graduates to use English or French effectively. It is suspected that those who can effectively use both official languages enjoy an advantage on the labour market. The 1986 Census showed that of all those with a French mother tongue outside Quebec, 83% could conduct a conversation in English whereas 55% of English mother tongue Quebecers could conduct a conversation in French.

Quebec 1986 trade/vocational graduates had the second lowest percentage working full-time in May 1988 (63%) among the provinces and the third highest percentage unemployed (22%). Quebec trade/vocational graduates with an English mother tongue were less likely to be working full-time (English 47% versus French 64%) and more likely to be unemployed than Quebec French mother tongue trade/vocational graduates (English 30% versus French 22%). Outside Quebec, 71% of English mother tongue 1986 trade/vocational graduates were working full-time while 70% of French mother tongue graduates were working full-time. Among the 1986 career/technical graduates in Quebec, 77% of both English and French mother tongue groups were employed full-time in May 1988. Outside Quebec, 84% of the English mother tongue graduates were employed full-time compared to 78% of those with a French mother tongue. English mother tongue university graduates across Canada were less likely to be working full-time than those with a French mother tongue. In Quebec, 64% of English versus 73% of French mother tongue university graduates were working full-time whereas outside Quebec 76% of English and 80% French mother tongue groups were working full-time.

Family responsibilities of graduates also had an impact on their integration into the labour market. Generally women were more likely than men to have part-time jobs and less likely to have full-time jobs. Male university and career/technical 1986 graduates with dependent children were more likely to be working full-time than those without dependent children. In contrast, women with dependent children were less likely to be working full-time than those without children. Thus it would seem that dependent children drive men

into full-time jobs¹ whereas they often prevent women from taking full-time jobs. Women without children at the career/technical and university levels were almost as likely to be working full-time as men without dependent children.

Co-op studies (i.e. combined work/study programs) also affected graduates integration into the labour market. Eighty-nine percent of 1986 university co-op graduates were working full-time in May 1988 compared with 74% of those who did not follow a co-op program. At the career/technical level, 93% of co-op graduates were working full-time in May 1988 compared with 81% of non-co-op graduates.

Table 2-13 shows that the highest percentage of co-op 1986 graduates came from engineering and applied sciences at both the career/technical and university level and from mathematics and physical sciences for university graduates. Both of these fields had higher than average percentages of graduates working full-time in May 1988.

¹ Observed for male career/technical and university graduates. There is not much difference in the percentage of men with full-time jobs at the trade/vocational level.

Table 2-10. Labour force status of 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by selected characteristics, May 1988

	Number of graduates reporting labour force status	Working			Unemployed	Not in labour force
		Full-time	Part-time	Total		
		----- Percentage distribution -----				
Total	40,120	69	9	79	16	5
Previous full-time work experience excluding summer jobs						
Less than one year	14,777	67	10	78	17	6
From 1 year to less than 3 years	6,180	72	8	80	16	4
3 years to less than 5 years	4,660	71	8	80	15	6
5 years or more	14,343	70	9	79	17	4
Main activity in the 12 months before enrolling in the program						
Working	18,045	75	8	84	13	3
Going to school	8,797	71	7	79	16	5
Looking for work	8,603	63	8	72	24	4
Other activities	4,604	52	20	72	14	13
Age						
Less than 20	4,815	73	8	82	14	4
Age 20-21	7,331	73	7	81	14	5
Age 22-24	7,055	73	6	80	15	5
Age 25-29	7,629	70	9	79	16	4
Age 30-39	8,740	65	11	76	19	5
Age 40+	4,008	56	17	74	18	8
Aboriginal people						
Native	1,873	54	7*	62	27	12
Non-native	37,999	70	9	80	16	5
Disability						
Disabled	1,945	50	8	59	25	16
Not disabled	38,023	70	9	80	16	4
Mother tongue						
English						
In Quebec	410	47	--	61	30*	--
Outside Quebec	26,127	71	9	80	15	5
French						
In Quebec	6,887	64	8	72	22	6
Outside Quebec	2,140	70	10	80	17	--
Other language	3,966	70	11	80	15	4
Home language						
English						
In Quebec	433	50	--	62	27	--
Outside Quebec	29,091	71	10	81	15	5
French						
In Quebec	6,916	64	8	72	22	6
Outside Quebec	1,388	71	8*	79	18	--
Other language	1,875	69	9	77	16	6
Dependent children						
Men						
With dependent children	6,070	74	3	78	19	3
No dependent children	15,923	76	4	80	18	2
Women						
With dependent children	7,660	53	20	73	16	11
No dependent children	9,961	68	14	83	12	6
Studied as a co-op student?						
Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..
No	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table 2-11. Labour force status of 1986 career/technical graduates, by selected characteristics, May 1988

	Number of graduates reporting labour force status	Working			Unemployed	Not in labour force
		Full-time	Part-time	Total		
----- Percentage distribution -----						
Total	63,146	82	8	89	7	3
Previous full-time work experience excluding summer jobs						
Less than one year	44,809	81	8	89	8	3
From 1 year to less than 3 years	6,818	82	8	90	7	2
3 years to less than 5 years	3,707	85	--	90	7*	--
5 years or more	7,680	81	7	88	7	5*
Main activity in the 12 months before enrolling in the program						
Working	19,965	83	7	91	6	3
Going to school	37,778	82	7	90	7	3
Looking for work	2,507	74	--	80	16	--
Other activities	2,840	67	16	83	8*	9*
Age						
Less than 20	6,875	80	8	89	9	--
Age 20-21	24,072	83	7	90	7	2
Age 22-24	15,961	83	6	90	7	3
Age 25-29	7,406	80	8	88	9	4*
Age 30-39	5,244	79	8*	88	7*	5*
Age 40+	2,067	71	15*	85	--	--
Aboriginal people						
Native	1,358	75	--	82	--	--
Non-native	61,557	82	8	90	7	3
Disability						
Disabled	1,676	72	--	82	--	--
Not disabled	61,343	82	8	90	7	3
Mother tongue						
English						
In Quebec	754	77	--	92	--	--
Outside Quebec	39,940	84	7	91	6	3
French						
In Quebec	13,819	77	10	87	10	3*
Outside Quebec	2,261	78	--	84	13*	--
Other language	5,828	81	7*	88	8	4*
Home language						
English						
In Quebec	1,005	72	--	88	--	--
Outside Quebec	43,663	84	7	91	6	3
French						
In Quebec	13,801	77	10	87	10	3*
Outside Quebec	1,463	80	--	86	--	--
Other language	2,726	77	9*	86	10*	--
Dependent children						
Men						
With dependent children	3,243	89	--	94	--	--
No dependent children	24,638	84	4	88	9	2
Women						
With dependent children	6,015	63	18	81	9	10
No dependent children	28,327	83	9	92	6	3
Studied as a co-op student?						
Yes	1,711	93	--	95	--	--
No	61,005	81	8	89	8	3

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table 2-12. Labour force status of 1986 university graduates, by selected characteristics, May 1988

	Number of graduates reporting labour force status	Working			Unemployed	Not in labour force
		Full-time	Part-time	Total		
		----- Percentage distribution -----				
Total	121,684	75	9	84	9	8
Previous full-time work experience excluding summer jobs						
Less than one year	78,277	72	9	81	10	9
From 1 year to less than 3 years	11,535	74	11	85	10	5
3 years to less than 5 years	6,848	75	12	88	7	5
5 years or more	24,857	84	7	92	5	4
Main activity in the 12 months before enrolling in the program						
Working	39,109	81	9	91	6	4
Going to school	76,404	73	9	81	10	9
Looking for work	1,555	60	8*	68	26	--
Other activities	4,437	55	19	74	8	18
Age						
Less than 20	399	72	--	75	--	--
Age 20-21	12,931	65	9	74	15	12
Age 22-24	51,983	75	9	83	9	8
Age 25-29	23,936	76	9	85	8	7
Age 30-39	20,613	79	10	89	7	4
Age 40+	8,998	77	11	87	4	9
Aboriginal people						
Native	1,405	84	--	88	--	--
Non-native	119,658	75	9	84	9	8
Disability						
Disabled	2,265	66	9*	76	9*	16
Not disabled	119,119	75	9	84	9	7
Mother tongue						
English						
In Quebec	4,024	64	11	76	12	12
Outside Quebec	67,848	76	8	84	8	7
French						
In Quebec	31,227	73	12	84	10	6
Outside Quebec	4,247	80	8	88	6*	6*
Other language	12,575	74	8	81	9	10
Home language						
English						
In Quebec	5,194	68	11	79	9	12
Outside Quebec	76,218	76	8	84	8	8
French						
In Quebec	31,340	73	12	85	10	6
Outside Quebec	2,958	80	10	90	--	6*
Other language	4,459	70	8	78	11	12
Dependent children						
Men						
With dependent children	10,317	90	4	93	5	2*
No dependent children	45,525	76	6	82	10	8
Women						
With dependent children	13,744	66	18	84	7	9
No dependent children	51,397	73	11	84	9	8
Studied as a co-op student?						
Yes	3,188	89	--	90	--	8*
No	118,001	74	9	84	9	8

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table 2-13. Percentage of 1986 graduates working full-time, by co-op registration status, level and major field of study, May 1988

Level and major field of study	% of 1986 graduates who graduated from a co-op program	% of 1986 graduates working full-time		
		Total	Co-op	Non-Co-op
(Percent)				
Career/technical				
Total	2.7	82	93	81
Arts	1.7	79	100	78
Business and commerce	2.7	83	95	82
Engineering and applied science	6.7	86	91	86
General arts and science	--	--	--	--
Health sciences and related	--	79	--	79
Humanities and related	--	72	--	72
Natural sciences and primary industries	--	81	--	80
Social sciences and service	0.6	78	100	77
University				
Total	2.6	75	89	74
Agriculture and biological sciences	--	59	--	59
Commerce, management and administration	2.6	88	93	88
Education	0.7*	78	84	78
Engineering and applied science	13.3	82	89	81
Fine and applied arts	--	59	--	59
General arts and science	--	68	--	67
Health professions	--	78	--	77
Humanities	--	65	84*	65
Mathematics and physical sciences	11.5	78	90	76
Social sciences	0.6*	70	74	70

CHAPTER 3 - MONEY -- Earnings, income, student loans

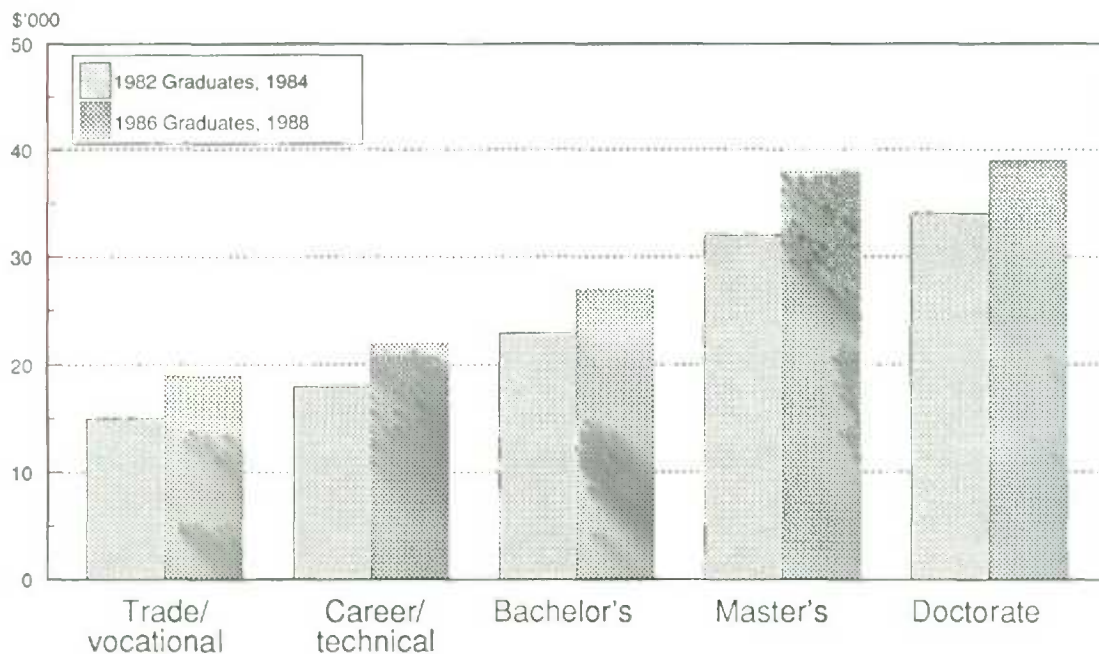
This chapter deals with the financial aspects of graduates existence. Three aspects of their financial existence were examined: employment earnings, total personal income and student loans.

Earnings from employment

Earnings refers to the wages or salaries and/or gross income from self-employment paid to graduates. The 1986 graduates were asked to estimate their gross annual earnings for the job they held in May 1988 as if they were employed in that job for all of 1988. A similar question was asked of the 1982 graduates for jobs held in June 1984. The earnings estimated in this way by graduates would differ from a more precise accounting of earnings after it had been earned. Graduates may change jobs during the year; receive a raise later in the year; be laid off; or may only be employed in that job for one day, the day they were interviewed; etc.; all of which would have an effect on the graduate's actual earnings. These factors are not accounted for in the graduate's estimate of earnings provided in the NGS. The earnings of graduates depend on many factors including: previous work experience, location of employment, level of education attained, occupation, industry, individual initiative, gender and the economic climate. Except where noted, earnings throughout the text refers to the estimated median annual earnings of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988 or earnings of 1982 graduates working full-time in June 1984.

The estimated median annual earnings of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988 were \$19,000 for trade/vocational; \$22,000, career/technical; \$27,000, bachelor's; \$38,000, master's; and \$39,000 for doctoral graduates (Table 3-1, Chart 3-1).

Chart 3-1
Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986
graduates working full-time



SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table 3-1. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 graduates, by gender, level and employment status, 1984 and 1988

	1982 Graduates in 1984			1986 Graduates in 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(\$'000)			(\$'000)		
Working full-time						
Trade/vocational	15	16	13	19	21	16
Career/technical	18	20	16	22	23	20
University	24	25	23	28	30	26
Bachelor's	23	24	22	27	28	26
Master's	32	35	30	38	40	36
Doctorate	34	35	31	39	40	38
Working part-time¹						
Trade/vocational	9	10	8	10	12	10
Career/technical	10	11	10	13	15	13
University	12	12	12	13	12	14
Bachelor's	12	12	12	13	12	13
Master's	15	14	16	15	12	16
Doctorate	15	16	13	20	16	24

These were between \$4,000 and \$6,000 dollars more than the 1982 graduates made in 1984 an increase varying between 27% for trade/vocational graduates down to 15% for doctoral graduates. Between 1984 and 1988 the median annual earnings of all full-year full-time workers increased by 18.5% from \$22,200 to \$26,300². The Consumer Price Index increased by 17.3% between June 1984 and May 1988.³

Women were still earning less than men. At the trade/vocational level, womens' estimated median annual earnings were \$16,000 in 1988 compared to \$21,000 for men. Career/technical men earned \$23,000 compared to \$20,000 for women; bachelor's, men \$28,000 versus \$26,000 for women; master's men, \$40,000 versus \$36,000; and doctorates, \$40,000 versus \$38,000. Tables 3-2, 3-3 and Appendix C indicate that in some fields the earnings of women are equal or even higher than those of men. The fact still remains, however, that in many cases women with the same number of years of previous work experience and who graduate from the same field of study frequently earn less than men.

At the trade/vocational and career/technical levels the majority of women graduate from arts, business and commerce, health sciences, humanities or the social sciences and services (excluding protection and correction services)⁴. All of these fields, except the health sciences, are among the lowest paying fields, even for men. The male dominated fields of engineering and applied sciences and natural sciences and primary industries are among the highest paying fields. Part of the imbalance between the earnings of men and women is explained by the

¹Graduates were asked to estimate their earnings as if they were to remain in their June 1984 or May 1988 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.

² Statistics Canada, Earnings of Men and Women, Catalogue 13-217, Annual.

³ Statistics Canada, The consumer price index, catalogue 62-001, monthly.

⁴ Within the social sciences and services women predominate in the educational and counselling services, personal development, recreation and sport, and social services. All of these female dominated fields within the social sciences and services have below average earnings. Men predominate in the protection and correction services which has an above average median annual earnings.

choice of field. The female dominated health sciences was the highest paying field for both men and women trade/vocational and career/technical graduates. Even in this field men earned more than their female counterparts. As shown in Table 3-2, male graduates from all major fields earn more than female graduates. Appendix C shows that 1986 graduate male full-time workers in May 1988 earned more than women in almost every trade/vocational and career/technical discipline (exceptions: trade/vocational graphic and audio-visual arts, career/technical commercial and promotional arts, career/technical nursing.)

At the university level women earned less than men, but in some major fields as shown in Table 3-3 they earned as much as or even more than male graduates. For example, women bachelor's graduates from engineering and applied science, fine and applied arts, and social sciences earned as much as male bachelor's graduates.

Chapter 1 showed that women had just as much previous work experience as men. Chapter 2 showed that women had worked in their May 1988 full-time job for just as long, on average, as men. Although women had similar work experience, they earned less.

Many graduates continued their studies after graduation in 1986. The "highest level of schooling when interviewed in 1988" shown in Tables 3-2 and 3-3 includes any qualifications higher than the level of qualification received in 1986 received before or after they graduated in 1986. Generally, graduates with a higher level of education than they received in 1986 earned more than those who did not receive additional qualifications after graduation but not as much as those who received the higher qualification in 1986. The 1986 master's graduates who had a highest level of schooling of doctorate had lower earnings than 1986 master's graduates overall.¹ Those trade/vocational, career/technical and doctoral graduates who received additional qualifications after graduating earned slightly more than those who did not receive a higher qualification after 1986. Bachelor's and master's graduates who received additional qualifications after 1986 earned less than those who did not receive additional qualifications. Many of those who received additional qualifications after 1986 were in the labour market for a much shorter time than those who did not pursue further studies and therefore their earnings are lower or only slightly higher than those who did not obtain additional qualifications.

Aboriginal people who graduated with a trade/vocational diploma or certificate earned slightly less than non-aboriginal people (\$18,000 versus \$19,000). Aboriginal men and women career/technical graduates earned the same as their non-native counterparts. At the bachelor's level native men earned \$29,000 while non-native median annual earnings for men was \$28,000 whereas native women earned less than non-native women (\$24,000 versus \$26,000). Both male and female aboriginal master's graduates earned more than non-aboriginal graduates.

Not only did disabled graduates often have more difficulty finding full-time employment, but many of those who did find it, earned less than those not disabled. Disabled 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988 earned less except at the trade/vocational and doctoral level. Median annual earnings for disabled graduates were: trade/vocational, \$19,000, the same as those not disabled; career/technical, \$20,000, \$2,000 less than not disabled; bachelor's, \$24,000, \$3,000 less; master's, \$36,000, \$2,000 less; and doctorates, \$45,000, \$6,000 more.

Co-op career/technical and bachelor's graduates earned more than those who did not follow a co-op program while the reverse was true at the master's level. Co-op graduates earned: career/technical, \$24,000, \$3,000 more than non-co-op graduates; bachelor's, \$31,000, \$5,000 more; master's, \$35,000, \$3,000 less. Part of reason why co-op programs at the bachelor's and career/technical level generate higher earnings for their graduates is the fact that co-op programs tend to be offered in fields where graduates already earn higher than average earnings. At the bachelor's level 15% of engineering and applied science and 13% of mathematics and physical science 1986 graduates were from co-op programs while all other major fields had less than 3% of their graduates from co-op programs. These two major fields ranked second and third in earnings among bachelor's graduates. The median annual earnings of co-op bachelor's graduates in engineering and applied science and mathematics and physical

¹ This was because many of those master's who received a doctorate degree after graduation in 1986 spent nearly all other time after graduating studying towards their doctorate and very little time in the labour force.

sciences were two to three thousand dollars higher than graduates from non-co-op programs in the same field. This would suggest that about half of the overall \$5,000 difference between co-op and non-co-op bachelor's programs is due to the fact that co-op programs are frequently in fields that pay more and the other half is due to their work/study experience as a co-op student. Table 3-4 shows the difference between co-op and non-co-op career/technical earnings was about \$3,000, however non-co-op business and commerce career/technical graduates actually earned more than co-op graduates. Co-op commerce, management and administration university graduates earned \$5,000 more than non-co-op graduates in the same field. Engineering and applied science and mathematics and physical science co-op graduates earned \$2,000 to \$3,000 more than co-op graduates in the same field.

Table 3-2. Median annual earnings of trade/vocational and career/technical graduates employed full-time, by selected characteristics, 1988

	Trade/vocational			Career/technical		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(\$'000)			(\$'000)		
GRADUATES WORKING FULL-TIME MAY 1988	19	21	16	22	23	20
MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY						
Arts	13	16	11	18	19	16
Business and commerce	16	18	16	19	22	18
Engineering and applied sciences	21	22	17	23	24	21
General arts and science	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health sciences and related	20	23	19	27	30	26
Humanities	--	--	--	17	18*	17
Natural sciences and primary industries	20	20	15	21	23	17
Social sciences and services	18	24	15	20	25	18
PROVINCE OF INTERVIEW						
Newfoundland	16	20	12	23	--	22*
Prince Edward	17*	--	--	--	--	--
Nova Scotia	16	18	14	24	24*	24*
New Brunswick	16	20	12	21	21*	22*
Quebec	19	21	16	20	23	18
Ontario	20	22	17	22	24	20
Manitoba	20	23	16	21	22*	20
Saskatchewan	17	18	16	21	21*	21*
Alberta	19	24	17	22	24	20
British Columbia	18	20	17	24	24	24
PROVINCE OF STUDY						
Newfoundland	17	20	13	23	--	23*
Prince Edward Island	19*	23*	--	18*	--	--
Nova Scotia	16	19	14	25	--	24
New Brunswick	17	20	13	21	20*	22*
Quebec	19	21	16	20	23	18
Ontario	20	22	17	22	24	20
Manitoba	20	23	16	21	21*	20
Saskatchewan	17	18	16	23	22*	23
Alberta	20	24	18	22	24	20
British Columbia	18	21	17	24	24	24
PREVIOUS FULL-TIME WORK EXPERIENCE EXCLUDING SUMMER JOBS						
Less than one year	16	19	15	21	23	19
From one year to less than 3 years	19	20	16	23	25	20
3 years to less than 5 years	19	21	17	23	25	21
5 or more years	21	24	18	25	29	24
HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING WHEN INTERVIEWED IN 1988						
Trade-vocational certificate or diploma	18	20	15	--	--	--
Some postsecondary	20	24	17	--	--	--
College certificate or diploma	20	22	18	21	23	20
University degree, certificate or diploma	22	24	20	22	23	22
RECEIVED ADDITIONAL DEGREES, CERTIFICATES OR DIPLOMAS AFTER GRADUATING IN 1988						
Yes	18	22	15	21	24	19
No	18	20	15	21	23	19
TYPE OF WORKER						
Paid worker	18	20	15	21	23	20
Self-employed	20	25	10	25	28	17

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table 3-2. Median annual earnings of trade/vocational and career/technical graduates employed full-time, by selected characteristics, 1988 -- concluded

	Trade/vocational			Career/technical		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(\$'000)			(\$'000)		
ABORIGINAL PEOPLE						
Native	18	20	16	23	23	20*
Non-native	19	21	16	22	23	20
DISABILITY						
Disabled ¹	19	22	15	20	22	18
Not disabled	19	21	16	22	23	20
MOTHER TONGUE						
English	19	21	16	22	24	20
In Quebec	20*	20*	--	21	--	21*
Outside of Quebec	19*	21	16	22	24	20
French	19	21	15	21	23	18
In Quebec	19	21	16	20	23	18
Outside Quebec	19	21	15	22	25	20
Other languages	19	21	17	21	23	20
HOME LANGUAGE						
English	19	22	16	22	24	20
In Quebec	20	20*	--	21	--	22*
Outside Quebec	19	22	16	22	24	20
French	19	21	15	20	23	18
In Quebec	19	21	16	20	23	18
Outside Quebec	19	20	15	22	24	20
Both official languages spoken equally at home	20*	20*	--	--	--	--
Other languages	18	20	16	20	22	20
WAS ENROLLED IN A CO-OP PROGRAM						
Yes	--	--	--	24	24	19
No	--	--	--	21	23	20

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹ 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.

Table 3-3. Estimated median annual earnings of university graduates employed full-time, by selected characteristics, 1988

	Total University			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctorate		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(\$'000)			(\$'000)			(\$'000)			(\$'000)		
GRADUATES WORKING FULL-TIME MAY 1988	28	30	26	27	28	26	38	40	36	39	40	38
MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY												
Agriculture and biological sciences	24	24	23	23	24	22	30	30	29	30	33	28
Business, management and commerce	28	30	26	25	27	25	42	45	40	50	52	--
Education	29	30	28	27	29	27	44	45	43	46	46	46
Engineering and applied sciences	30	30	30	30	30	30	37	37	32	42	42	--
Fine and applied arts	24	24	24	24	24	24	26	22*	30	--	--	--
General arts and science	26	27	25	26	26	25	31	33	27*	--	--	--
Health professions	32	37	30	31	36	30	37	45	36	38	37	40
Humanities	25	26	24	24	25	22	28	27	29	34	35	32
Mathematics and physical sciences	30	30	29	29	29	28	35	35	34	36	37	32
Social science	25	27	25	25	25	25	33	34	32	40	40	36
PROVINCE OF INTERVIEW												
Newfoundland	30	31	28	29	30	27	40	43	36	33	--	--
Prince Edward Island	21	--	20*	21*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nova Scotia	25	26	23	24	25	22	37	43	33	35	35	38
New Brunswick	25	26	24	24	25	24	39	40	36	33	32	--
Quebec	28	30	28	27	28	27	37	39	35	40	40	40
Ontario	28	30	26	27	29	26	38	40	35	39	40	36
Manitoba	26	26	27	26	25	26	36	35	38	38	38	--
Saskatchewan	27	27	26	26	27	26	37	38	35	40	38	40
Alberta	27	29	26	26	27	25	40	40	40	39	36	40
British Columbia	27	29	25	25	27	25	40	40	38	35	36	35
PROVINCE OF STUDY												
Newfoundland	30	31	28	29	30	28	43	44	40*	--	--	--
Prince Edward Island	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nova Scotia	25	26	24	24	25	22	36	40	34	33	--	33
New Brunswick	25	27	24	25	26	24	40	42	35*	--	--	--
Quebec	28	30	27	27	28	27	37	39	35	40	42	40
Ontario	28	30	27	27	29	26	38	40	36	39	40	37
Manitoba	26	26	27	26	25	26	35	35	37	38	38	--
Saskatchewan	27	27	27	26	26	26	39	39	38	37	36	--
Alberta	27	28	25	26	27	25	40	40	40	38	36	40
British Columbia	27	29	25	26	27	25	40	40	38	36	36	33
PREVIOUS FULL-TIME WORK EXPERIENCE EXCLUDING SUMMER JOBS												
Less than one year	26	27	25	25	26	25	31	32	30	35	35	34
From one year to less than 3 years	27	29	26	26	27	25	35	36	32	39	40	39
3 years to less than 5 years	30	31	28	27	29	25	37	39	35	40	38	40
5 years or more	37	40	35	35	38	33	45	47	42	45	47	43
HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING WHEN INTERVIEWED IN 1988												
Undergraduate certificate or diploma	30	30	28	30	30	28	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bachelor's or first professional	26	28	25	26	28	25	--	--	--	--	--	--
Master's	31	33	30	27	28	27	38	40	36	--	--	--
Doctorate	37	37	38	28*	--	--	36	35	40	39	40	38
RECEIVED ADDITIONAL DEGREES, CERTIFICATES OR DIPLOMAS AFTER GRADUATING IN 1988												
Yes	25	27	25	25	26	25	36	38	34	40	42	39
No	28	30	26	27	29	25	37	40	35	38	38	37
TYPE OF WORKER												
Paid worker	27	28	25	26	27	25	36	38	35	38	38	35
Self-employed	30	35	26	30	30	24	40	45	34	40	45	40

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table 3-3. Estimated median annual earnings of university graduates employed full-time, by selected characteristics, 1988 -- concluded

	Total University			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctorate		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(\$'000)			(\$'000)			(\$'000)			(\$'000)		
ABORIGINAL PEOPLE												
Native	26	30	25	25	29*	24	40	42*	40*	--	--	--
Non-native	28	30	26	27	28	26	38	40	36	39	40	38
DISABILITY												
Disabled ¹	25	27	24	24	26	23	36	32	43	45	33	--
Not disabled	28	30	26	27	28	26	38	40	36	39	40	38
MOTHER TONGUE												
English	27	30	26	26	28	25	38	40	36	38	39	38
In Quebec	26	30	25	25	26	25	38	40	30	36	36	--
Outside of Quebec	27	30	26	26	28	25	38	40	36	39	39	39
French	28	30	28	28	28	27	37	39	35	40	40	40
In Quebec	29	30	28	28	28	27	37	39	35	40	40	40
Outside Quebec	27	30	26	27	28	26	40	40	40	40	39	--
Other languages	27	28	25	26	27	25	36	38	35	36	38	33
HOME LANGUAGE												
English	27	30	26	26	28	25	38	40	36	38	39	36
In Quebec	25	28	25	25	25	24	37	40	30	36	40	30
Outside Quebec	27	30	26	26	28	25	38	40	36	38	39	38
French	29	30	28	28	29	27	37	40	35	40	40	40
In Quebec	29	30	28	28	29	28	37	40	35	40	40	40
Outside Quebec	28	30	26	27	30	26	40	40	39	40	40	--
Both official languages spoken equally at home	29	30	28*	28*	--	--	35	35*	30*	--	--	--
Other languages	25	26	25	25	25	24	33	36	29*	36	36	40
WAS ENROLLED IN A CO-OP PROGRAM												
Yes	31	32	30	31	31	30	35	34	36	--	--	--
No	27	30	26	26	28	26	38	40	36	39	40	38

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹ 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.

Table 3-4. Estimated median annual earnings of 1986 career/technical and university graduates working full-time in May 1988 by gender, level, co-op registration status, and selected major field of study

Level of qualification, gender and major field of study	Co-op	Non-co-op
	(\$'000)	
Career/technical		
Total	24	21
Men	24	23
Women	19	20
Business and commerce	18	19
Engineering and applied sciences	25	23
University		
Total	31	27
Men	32	30
Women	30	26
Commerce, management and administration	33	27
Engineering and applied science	32	30
Mathematics and physical sciences	31	28

Earnings by major field of study

Table 3-5 shows median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 graduates by major field of study. Those fields near the top for 1982 graduates were also top earners for the 1986 graduates. Engineering and applied sciences which was tied with the health sciences for the highest earnings of 1982 trade/vocational graduates, took over sole possession of first place with earnings of \$21,000 in 1988. Natural sciences and primary industries advanced to a tie for second highest with health sciences at \$20,000 in 1988.

Arts career/technical graduates were no longer the lowest paid, with humanities graduates taking that honour with median annual earnings of \$17,000 in 1988 only a thousand dollars higher than the 1982 humanities graduates earned in 1984. Health science graduates were the top earners in 1988 with \$27,000. This was higher than the earnings of some bachelor's and master's graduates.

At the bachelor's level, engineering and applied science graduates failed to maintain their first place rating of 1984, being outpaced by the health professions with earnings of \$31,000 in 1988, \$1,000 above the engineers. The biggest gains, \$5,000, were realized by graduates in fine and applied arts and the health professions while the other fields earned \$3,000 to \$4,000 more than in 1984. Agriculture and biological sciences was the lowest paying field for bachelor's graduates, at \$23,000 in 1988.

The biggest gain for master's graduates was realized by business, management and commerce graduates increasing from \$35,000 in 1984 to \$42,000 in 1988. Master's graduates from education remained the highest paid, \$44,000 in 1988. The earnings of doctoral graduates in business, management and commerce and in the health professions increased by \$10,000 between 1984 and 1988 with business graduates earning \$4,000 more than anyone else in 1988. Doctoral graduates from agriculture and biological sciences earned the least, \$30,000 in 1988, no more than a master's graduate from the same field.

Table 3-5. Median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 graduates employed full-time, by major field of study

Major field of study	Trade/vocational		Career/technical	
	1982	1986	1982	1986
	graduates June 1984	graduates May 1988	graduates June 1984	graduates May 1988
	(\$'000)			
Arts	11	13	14	18
Business and commerce	13	16	15	19
Engineering and applied sciences	16	21	20	23
General arts and science	15	--	--	--
Health sciences and related	16	20	23	27
Humanities	--	--	16	17
Natural sciences and primary industries	15	20	18	21
Social sciences and services	14	18	16	20

Major field of study	Total University		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
	graduates June 1984	graduates May 1988	graduates June 1984	graduates May 1988	graduates June 1984	graduates May 1988	graduates June 1984	graduates May 1988
	(\$'000)							
Agriculture and biological sciences	20	24	20	23	27	30	28	30
Commerce, management and administration	24	28	22	25	35	42	40	50
Education	25	29	24	27	39	44	40	46
Engineering and applied sciences	27	30	27	30	33	37	40	42
Fine and applied arts	19	24	19	24	20	26	--	--
General arts and science	--	26	--	26	--	31	--	--
Health professions	27	32	26	31	33	37	28	38
Humanities	20	25	20	24	25	28	28	34
Mathematics and physical sciences	26	30	26	29	32	35	34	36
Social science	23	25	21	25	31	33	35	40

Total personal income

Graduates were also asked to indicate the range of income they earned over the last 12 months before taxes and deductions. This would cover the period from June 1987 to May 1988 or July 1987 to June 1988, depending on when the graduate was interviewed. Total personal income includes earnings (wages and salaries) and also interest, dividends, royalties, unemployment insurance benefits, family allowance benefits, scholarships, alimony receipts, training allowances, etc.. As the questions ask about actual income received over the last 12 months it may differ substantially from the annual earnings estimated by the graduate. All graduates were queried about their personal income whereas only those who were working were asked to estimate their employment earnings for the year.

Table 3-6 shows similar trends for personal income as observed for employment earnings. Women had lower personal income than men. Fifty percent of trade/vocational graduates had an income of less than \$15,000 for the year (40% of men and 63% of women). A third of the career/technical and bachelor's graduates had an income of less than \$15,000 while 19% of master's and 7% of doctorates earned less than this amount.

Chart 3-2
Total annual personal income of 1986 graduates, 1987-88

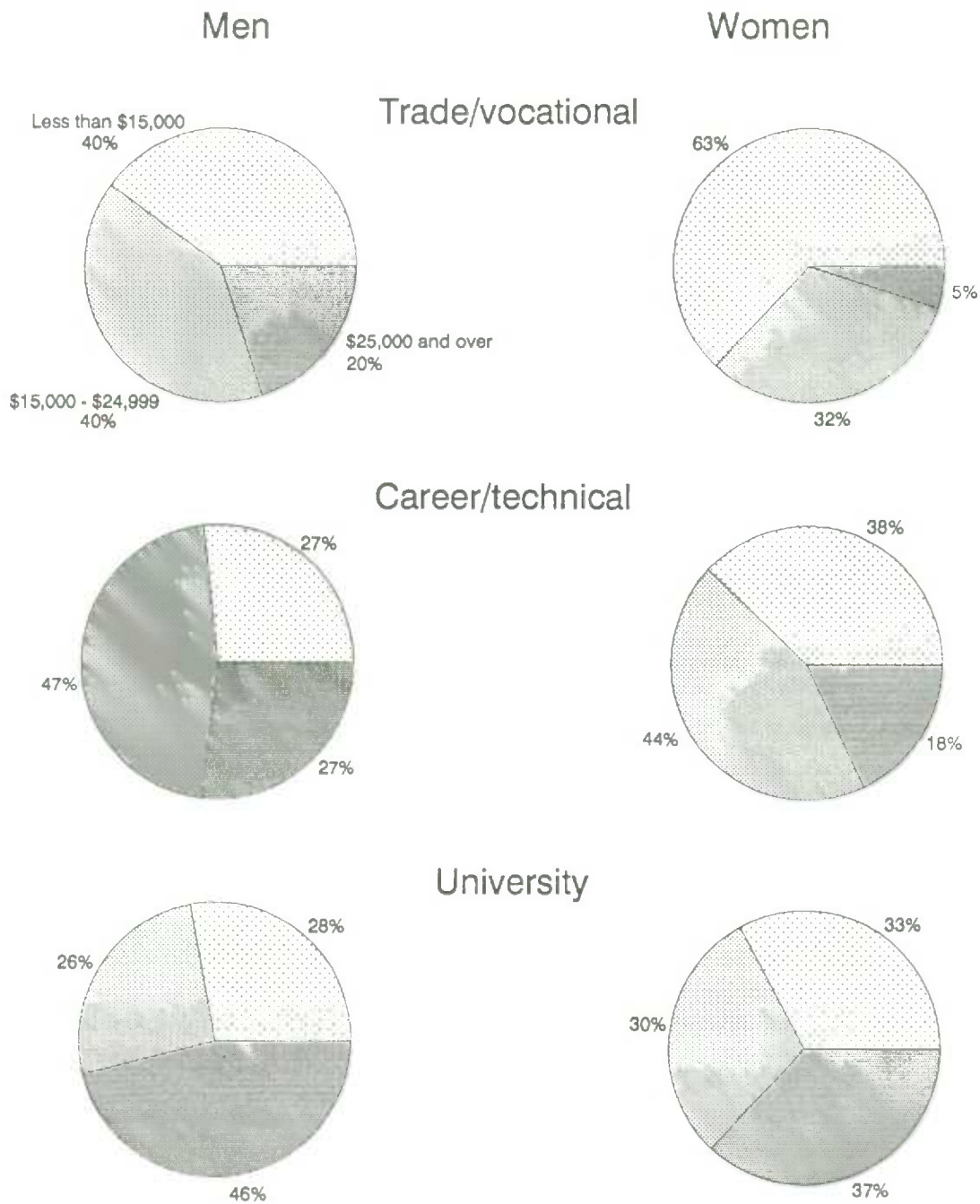


Table 3-6. Total annual personal income of 1986 graduates from June 1987 to May 1988, by gender and level

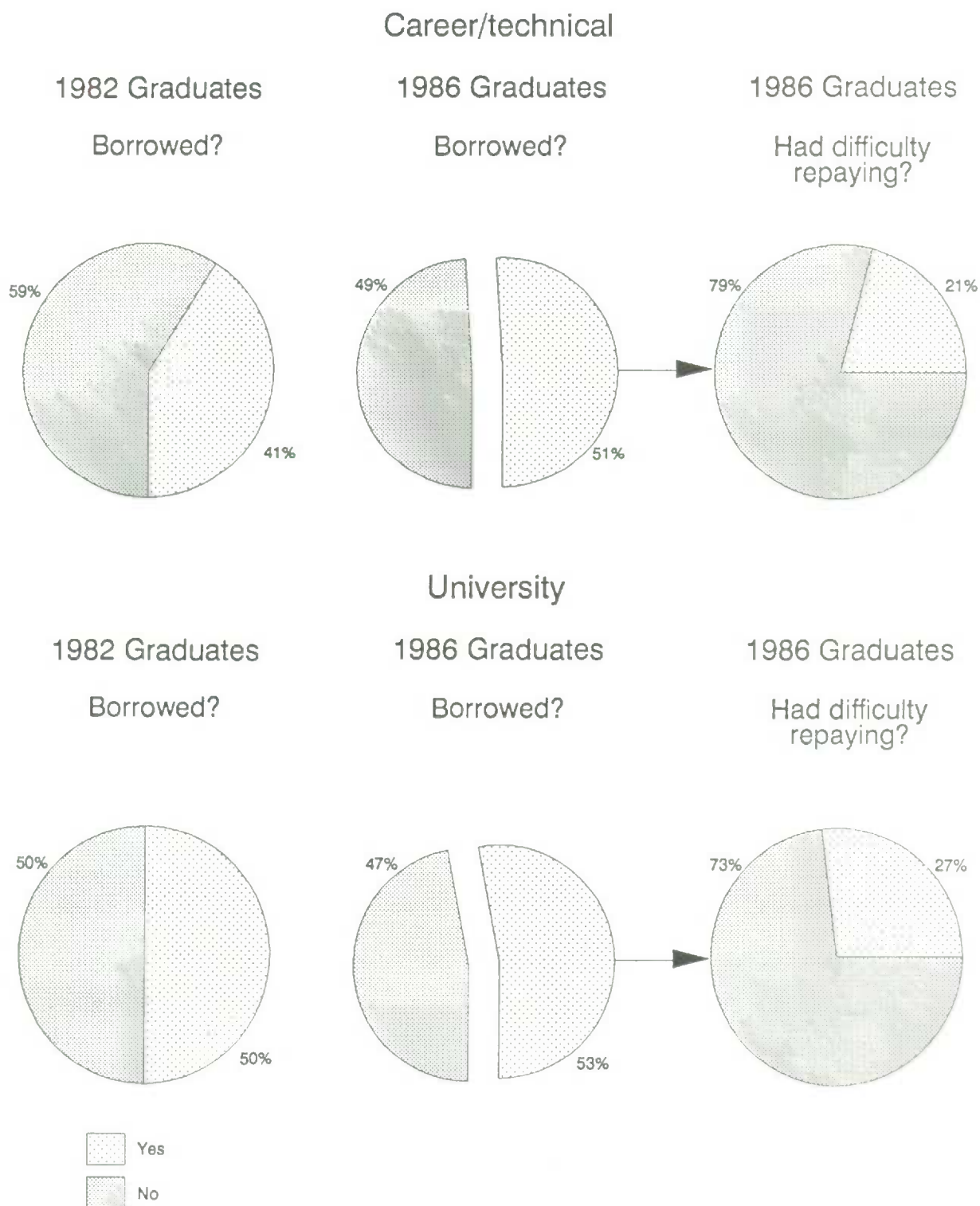
Level of study	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000 -\$19,000	\$20,000 -\$24,999	\$25,000 -\$29,999	\$30,000 -\$34,999	\$35,000 -\$39,999	\$40,000 -\$44,999	\$45,000 and over
Trade/vocational	(Percentage distribution)							
Total	50	23	13	7	3	1	1	1
Men	40	24	16	9	5	2	1	1
Women	63	22	10	3	1	1*	--	--
Career/technical								
Total	33	26	20	12	6	2	1	1
Men	27	25	22	14	6	3	2*	2
Women	38	26	18	10	5	1*	--	--
University								
Total	31	14	15	15	10	6	4	7
Men	28	12	14	15	11	7	4	10
Women	33	15	15	15	9	5	4	4
Bachelor's								
Total	33	14	15	15	9	5	3	4
Men	30	13	15	16	11	6	3	6
Women	35	16	16	15	8	5	3	3
Master's								
Total	19	9	8	10	11	12	10	22
Men	18	8	7	9	10	12	10	27
Women	21	9	9	12	12	12	10	16
Doctorate								
Total	7	5	12	11	13	14	14	25
Men	6	5	10	11	12	15	14	28
Women	9	6	14	11	14	13	13	20

Student loans

Graduates were also asked about whether they borrowed to finance their education, how much they borrowed, how much they owed at graduation, how much they still owed roughly two years after graduation and whether they had any difficulties repaying the money they owed. These questions were asked of the 1986 college and university graduates but not the trade/vocational graduates. Trade/vocational graduates were asked to indicate who paid their fees. Graduates who returned to school as full-time students after graduating not were asked these questions.

Chart 3-3 shows that the percentage of graduates borrowing to finance their education has increased between the 1982 cohort and 1986 cohort of graduates. Over half of both the career/technical and university 1986 graduates borrowed to finance their education, most of them from a student loan program. Twenty-one percent of career/technical and 27% of university graduates had difficulty repaying loans that averaged \$5,000 and \$6,900 respectively (Table 3-7). At the time of graduation, career/technical graduates still owed an average of \$4,500 and university graduates an average of \$6,000. By May 1988, career/technical graduates had reduced their indebtedness to 60% of what they had originally borrowed (an average of \$3,000) while university graduates owed about 62% of what they had borrowed (an average of \$4,300).

Chart 3-3
Borrowed to finance education



SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

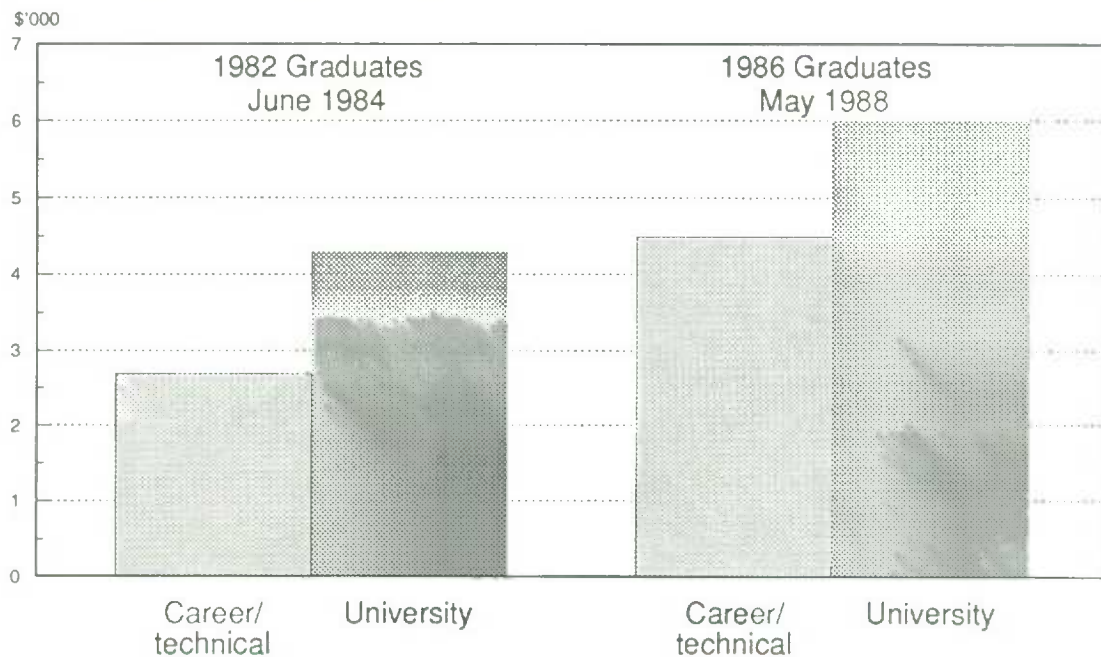
Table 3-7. Student loans of 1986 graduates, by gender and level

	% of graduates who borrowed	% of graduates who borrowed from a student loan program	Average amount borrowed	Average amount borrowed from student program	Average amount owed at graduation	Average amount owed at graduation to student loan program	Average amount owed May 1988	Average amount owed May 1988 to student loan program	% of graduates who had difficulty repaying loan
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Career/technical									
Total	51	44	5,000	4,700	4,500	4,400	3,000	2,500	21
Men	52	44	5,100	4,800	4,600	4,500	2,800	2,500	21*
Women	51	45	4,800	4,600	4,300	4,300	3,000	2,500	21
Total university									
Total	53	45	6,900	6,200	6,000	5,700	4,300	3,500	27
Men	58	49	7,100	6,300	6,200	5,800	4,300	3,500	25
Women	50	43	6,700	6,100	5,700	5,500	4,300	3,500	28
Bachelor's									
Total	54	46	6,900	6,300	6,100	5,800	4,400	3,700	27
Men	58	50	7,100	6,400	6,400	6,100	4,400	3,700	25*
Women	50	43	6,700	6,200	5,800	5,700	4,400	3,600	28
Master's									
Total	51	44	6,700	5,700	5,200	4,500	3,400	2,500	24
Men	54	47	7,000	5,700	5,300	4,500	3,300	2,500	20
Women	49	42	6,400	5,600	5,000	4,500	3,600	2,500	28
Doctorate									
Total	47	38	7,200	4,700	5,700	3,800	2,800	1,600	26
Men	50	40	7,200	5,000	5,400	4,000	2,600	1,600	28
Women	43	35	7,100	4,200	6,200	3,500	3,200	1,500	20

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Note: Graduates who returned to school after graduating in 1986 as a full-time student were not asked questions about their student loan, therefore they are not included in this table.

Chart 3-4
Average amount owed at graduation by those
who borrowed to finance their education



SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

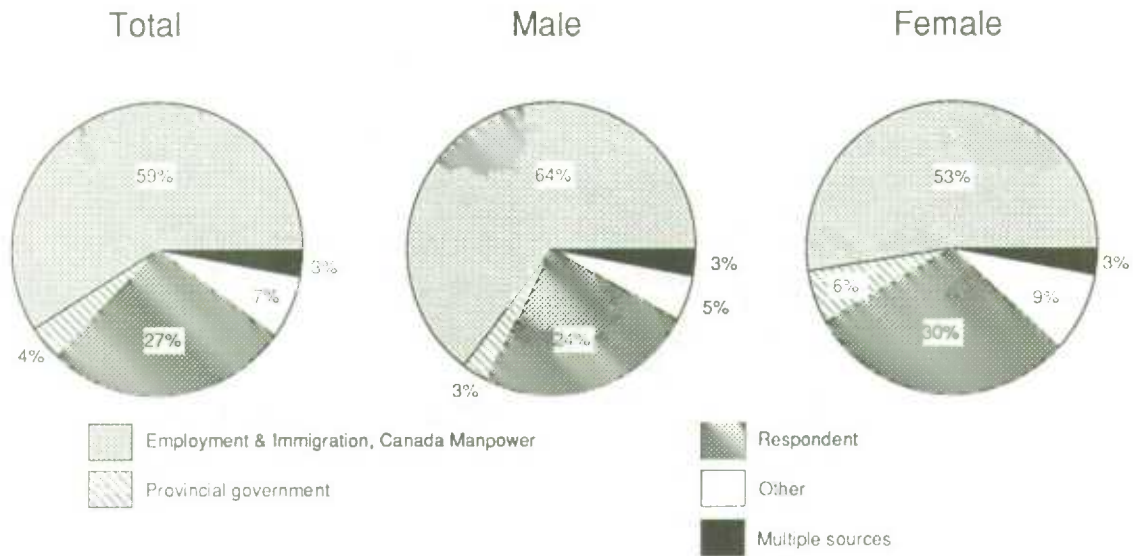
Source of funding of trade/vocational program tuition

Trade/vocational graduates were asked to identify who paid their tuition fees. Chart 3-5 shows that Employment and Immigration Canada funded tuition fees for the majority of 1986 trade/vocational graduates, more so for men than women. About a quarter of the graduates paid tuition fees themselves, 4% was funded by provincial governments and 7% either didn't pay any fees, were funded by somebody else or were funded through other sources. The tuition fees of 3% of the graduates were funded by more than one source.

Employment and Immigration Canada funded the tuition fees of 81% of the 1986 natural science and primary industry trade/vocational graduates and 66% of the engineering and applied science graduates (Chart 3-6). In contrast they funded 33% of the graduates in the health sciences and 44% in the social sciences and services. The natural science and primary industry and engineering and applied science graduates are both male-dominated fields whereas the health sciences and social sciences and services are female dominated fields. Consequently chart 3-5 shows that Employment and Immigration funds a smaller percentage of trade/vocational women.

Chart 3-5

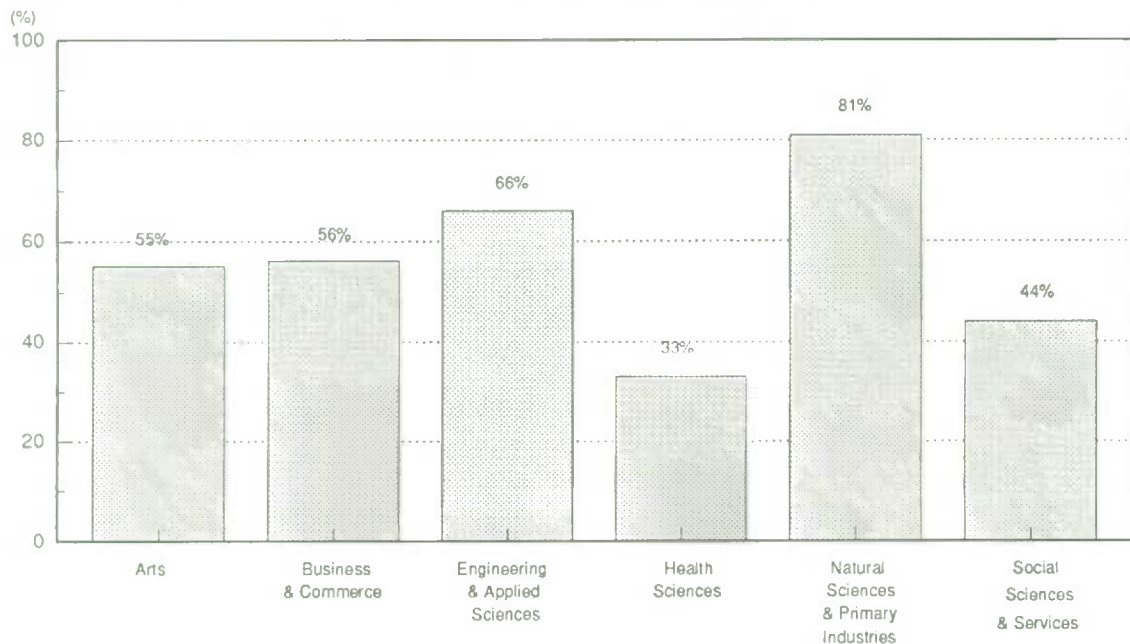
Who paid tuition fees of 1986 trade/vocational graduates?



SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988

Chart 3-6

Trade/vocational graduates whose tuition fees were funded solely by Employment and Immigration Canada, by major field of study



Source: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988

Chapter 4 - RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB AND EDUCATION

Many education programs teach occupational skills which can be directly applied to a specific occupation. Others provide a broader base of knowledge which can generally be used in many occupations (eg. communication skills, negotiating skills, etc.). Graduates from programs that do not have a direct link with a particular occupation may be forced to seek employment in a wide range of occupations which may or may not be related to their field of study. Similarly, graduates from programs that do have a direct link with an occupation may have to seek employment in unrelated jobs if the demand for labour in that occupation is low. Employers also often specify a particular level of education is required for a job. They may also require previous related work experience.

The vast majority of both 1982 and 1986 graduates indicated that the match between their field of study and a job was important or very important to them (Chart 4-1). Usually graduates from less job-oriented programs placed a lower level of importance upon having a match.

The NGS 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 program was intended to prepare them for a specific job or career; 2) the job they had in June 1984 or May 1988 was one for which their educational program was designed; and 3) they used any of the skills they acquired in their education program in their May 1988 job for 1986 graduates or their June 1984 job for 1982 graduates. The responses to these questions were categorized as: direct, partial and no relationship between job and education. The questions referred to the 1986 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 1986 program.

Chart 4-2 and Table 4-1 show that relationship of jobs to education for full-time workers changed very little for career/technical and university graduates between the 1982 and 1986 cohorts of graduates. Between 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates, there was a large increase in the percentage of full-time workers in jobs directly related to their education (from 47% of 1982 graduates to 63% of 1986 graduates) and a decline in the percentage with unrelated jobs (from 36% of 1982 graduates to 22% of 1986 graduates).

Chart 4-1

Importance of the match between field of study and job, for 1982 and 1986 graduates

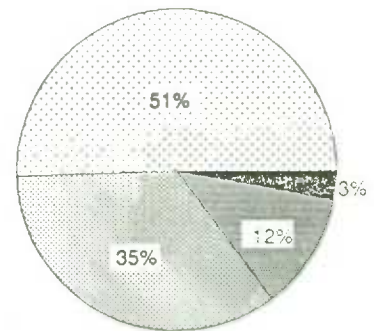
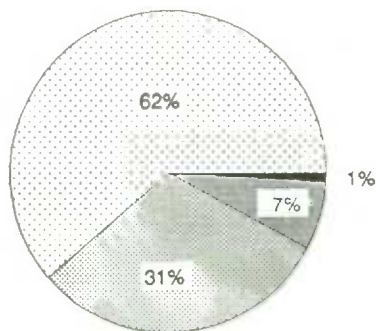
1982 Graduates, June 1984

Trade/vocational

Career/technical

University

Not available



1986 Graduates, May 1988

Trade/vocational

Career/technical

University

Not available

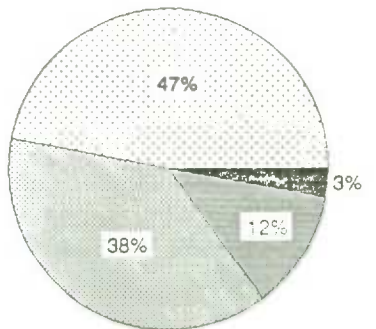
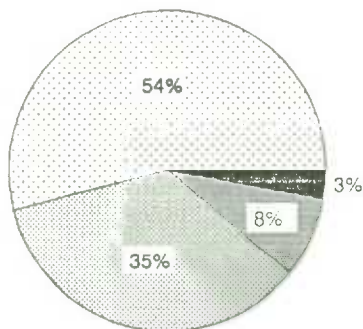
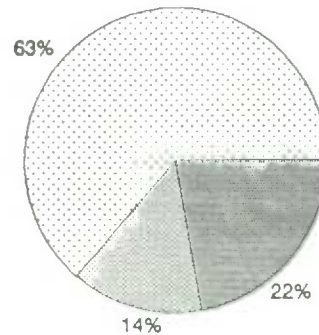
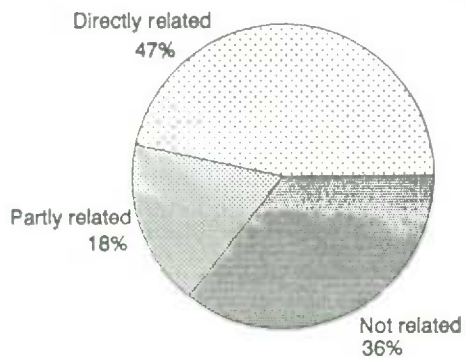


Chart 4-2
Relationship of full-time jobs to education

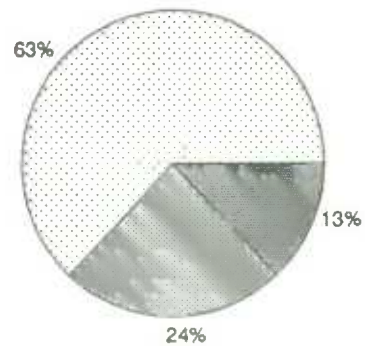
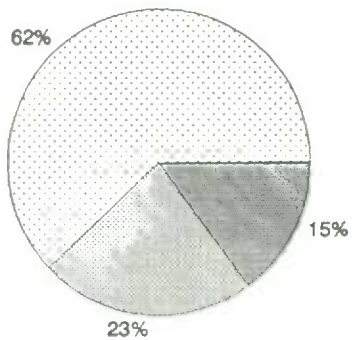
1982 Graduates
June 1984

1986 Graduates
May 1988

Trade/vocational



Career/technical



University

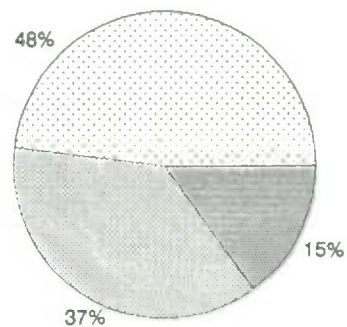
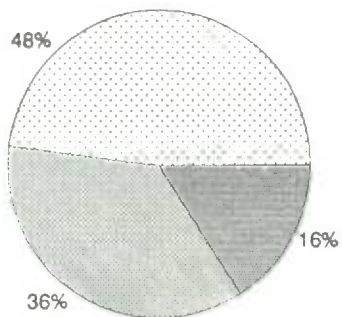


Table 4-1. Relationship of job to education of full-time workers for 1982 graduates in June 1984 and for 1986 graduates in May 1988, by gender and level

Level of qualification and gender	1982 Graduates June 1984			1986 Graduates May 1988		
	Directly related	Partly related	Not related	Directly related	Partly related	Not related
	(percentage distribution)			(percentage distribution)		
Trade/vocational						
Total	47	18	36	63	14	22
Men	40	16	42	61	14	25
Women	56	18	24	68	15	18
Career/technical						
Total	62	23	15	63	24	13
Men	54	26	19	57	28	15
Women	67	20	11	68	21	11
University						
Total	48	36	16	48	37	15
Men	47	37	14	48	37	15
Women	49	34	16	48	37	14
Bachelor's						
Total	47	36	17	47	37	16
Men	46	37	16	47	37	16
Women	47	34	17	47	37	15
Master's						
Total	55	36	9	51	41	7
Men	52	38	9	48	44	8
Women	57	33	8	55	38	7
Doctorate						
Total	59	37	4	65	31	4
Men	60	36	2*	65	31	4
Women	54	37	7	66	32	3*

Part-time workers, especially men were less likely to be working in a job directly related to their education and more likely to be working in a job not related to their education (Table 4-2). Women graduates worked in part-time jobs that were more closely related to their education than men.

Table 4-2. Relationship of job to education for 1986 graduates in May 1988 by gender, level and employment status

Level of qualification and gender	Working full-time May 1988			Working part-time May 1988		
	Directly related	Partly related	Not related	Directly related	Partly related	Not related
	(percentage distribution)			(percentage distribution)		
Trade/vocational						
Total	63	14	22	57	12	31
Men	61	14	25	33	10*	57
Women	68	15	18	63	12	25
Career/technical						
Total	63	24	13	53	20	27
Men	57	28	15	29*	20*	51
Women	68	21	11	61	19	20
University						
Total	48	37	15	38	35	27
Men	48	37	15	34	32	34
Women	48	37	14	40	37	24
Bachelor's						
Total	47	37	16	37	35	28
Men	47	37	16	32	32	37
Women	47	37	15	39	36	25
Master's						
Total	51	41	7	45	39	16
Men	48	44	8	43	35	22
Women	55	38	7	45	42	13
Doctorate						
Total	65	31	4	63	26	10
Men	65	31	4	59	28	--
Women	66	32	3*	67	25	--

Directly related jobs by field of study

Appendix D shows the relationship of job to education by field of study for both 1982 and 1986 graduates who were full-time workers. The percentage of trade/vocational full-time workers in jobs directly related to their education increased from 47% of the 1982 graduates to 63% of 1986 graduates. This improvement was not uniform across all fields of study. Arts trade/vocational graduates increased from 61% of the 1982 graduates to 62% of 1986 graduates. The health sciences increased from 80% to 84% and social sciences and services in directly related jobs decreased from 70% to 68%. The most dramatic increases in directly related jobs occurred for business and commerce, and engineering and applied science graduates which increased from 50% to 64% and 39% to 60% respectively. Natural sciences and primary industries trade/vocational graduates had a moderate increase, from 52% to 61% of full-time workers.

Overall, the percentage of career/technical graduate full-time workers in directly related jobs changed very little between cohorts (from 62% for 1982 graduates to 63% for 1986 graduates). Most fields did not change very much. The largest change occurred for the humanities which declined from 70% to 50%. Arts graduates decreased from 51% to 46% between cohorts, while social sciences and services increased from 64% to 68%. The health sciences remained the field with the highest percentage of graduates in directly

related jobs, 89% for 1986 graduates up from 86% of 1982 graduates.

The percentage of university graduate full-time workers in directly related jobs was the same for both the 1982 and 1986 cohorts of graduates, 48%. University graduates from engineering and applied sciences, humanities, agriculture and biological sciences, and the social sciences did not change very much (2% or less variation). Commerce, management and administration graduates' percentage decreased from 52% to 48% while the percentage of education graduates in directly related jobs increased from 61% to 66%. Fine and applied arts graduates also experienced less difficulty in finding directly related jobs, increasing from 23% to 33%. The health professions graduates experienced a decline in directly related jobs from 81% to 74%, primarily in nursing, public health and other health professions. The health professions remained the field with the highest percentage of full-time workers in directly related jobs. Mathematics and physical sciences graduates also experienced a decline in directly related jobs from 57% to 49%.

Educational requirements of job when hired

Graduates were asked to indicate what level of education was needed to get their May 1988 job.¹ The question refers to the educational requirement of the job at the time they were hired. Hiring may have occurred several years ago when the educational requirement of the job was perhaps lower than it was in May 1988. Thus some may indicate that they had more educational qualifications than their job required when they were hired. If they were hired in the same job in May 1988 they may find that the educational requirements of the job may be equal to or exceed their credentials due to an escalation in educational requirements of their job.²

A graduate having more education than their job requires may be an indicator of underemployment of the graduate and may lead to job dissatisfaction. On the other hand, higher educational credentials and more skills improve the chances of becoming employed or of finding a better job.

Sixty-four percent of 1982 trade/vocational graduates working full-time in June 1984 were in jobs that had no postsecondary education requirement (i.e., no trade/vocational, college or university training required). (Table 4-3). The situation had improved for 1986 graduates, but 51% still were in jobs that required no postsecondary training in May 1988. Men were more likely than women to be in jobs not requiring postsecondary education.

At the career/technical level 30%, of both 1982 and 1986 graduates were in jobs requiring no postsecondary training two years after graduation. The 1986 career/technical graduates were less likely to be in jobs requiring a college diploma and more likely to be in jobs requiring incomplete postsecondary education or a trade/vocational diploma.

Twenty-three percent of 1982 bachelor's graduates working full-time in June 1984 were in jobs not requiring any postsecondary education. Among 1986 bachelor's working full-time in May 1988, 26% were in this situation. Another 10% of 1986 bachelor's graduates were in jobs requiring a college diploma or less. These graduates may be in the situation where although the formal stated education requirement of the job was lower than a university education, they would not have obtained the job without their level of education due to intense competition. Employers will usually select the best qualified candidate for a job including one who may have more qualifications than the minimum required for the job. If there are several candidates with higher educational qualifications than the minimum applying for the same job, the employer is unlikely to hire a candidate who just meets the minimum. Thus in practice the educational requirements have increased, while the formal minimum education requirement recorded by the NGS survey does not change.

¹ 1982 graduates were asked a similar question about their June 1984 jobs.

² Graduates hired before graduation did indicate a lower level of education was required for their job than those hired after graduation.

Table 4-4 shows that those 1986 graduates in jobs requiring less education than they had, were less satisfied with their job as measured by the job satisfaction score. Despite lower job satisfaction when educational job requirements were less than educational qualifications, all education requirement groups had a job satisfaction score greater than 2.00 indicating something between satisfied (job satisfaction score 2.00) and very satisfied (job satisfaction score 3.00)

Table 4-3. Education requirements of job when hired, 1982 graduates working full-time June 1984, 1986 graduates working full-time, May 1988

Education requirements of job when hired	1982 graduates working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Trade/vocational		(%)			(%)	
No postsecondary education ¹	64	71	52	51	53	46
Some postsecondary or trade/vocational diploma	33	26	43	42	40	43
College diploma or certificate	4	3	5	7	5	10
University degree, diploma or certificate	--	--	--	1	1*	--
Career/technical						
No postsecondary education ¹	30	36	26	30	32	27
Some postsecondary or trade/vocational diploma	5	5	5	11	12	9
College diploma or certificate	61	57	65	58	53	62
University degree, diploma or certificate	3	3	4	2	3	1*
University						
Some or no postsecondary education ²	21	21	20	24	23	24
College diploma or certificate	8	6	10	9	6	11
Undergraduate degree, diploma or certificate	64	65	64	59	61	57
Graduate degree, diploma or certificate	7	8	6	8	10	7
Bachelor's						
Some or no postsecondary education ²	23	24	22	26	26	26
College diploma or certificate	9	7	11	10	6	12
Undergraduate degree, diploma or certificate	66	67	66	61	64	59
Graduate degree, diploma or certificate	3	3	2	3	4	3
Master's						
Some or no postsecondary education ²	9	9	9	10	9	10
College diploma or certificate	6	6	6	3	2	3
Undergraduate degree, diploma or certificate	54	58	49	49	52	47
Graduate degree, diploma or certificate	31	28	37	38	37	40
Doctorate						
Some or no postsecondary education ²	2*	2*	1*	1*	1*	--
College diploma or certificate	--	--	--	--	--	--
Undergraduate degree, diploma or certificate	15	16	12	11	12	10
Graduate degree, diploma or certificate	83	82	87	88	87	89

Source: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

¹ Does not require any training at the trade/vocational, college or university level.

² Includes trade/vocational training.

Table 4-4. Job satisfaction score¹ of full-time workers in May 1988, by educational requirement of job, by level

Educational requirements of job when hired	Trade/vocational	Career technical	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
Educational requirements for trade/vocational and career/technical						
	(Job Satisfaction Score)					
Total	2.34	2.34	..	..	..	..
No postsecondary education	2.21	2.16	..	..	..	..
Some postsecondary or trade/vocational	2.46	2.40	..	..	..	..
College diploma or certificate	2.49	2.42	..	..	..	..
University degree, diploma or certificate	--	2.51	..	..	..	..
Educational requirements for university graduates						
Total	..	..	2.36	2.34	2.47	2.54
Some or no postsecondary education	..	..	2.07	2.06	2.25	--
College diploma or certificate	..	..	2.23	2.23	2.19	--
Undergraduate degree, diploma or certificate	..	..	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.37
Graduate degree, diploma or certificate	..	..	2.57	2.57	2.56	2.56

1986 Co-op Graduates

1986 career/technical graduates who studied in a co-op program were less likely to have a job directly related to their education than non-co-op graduates, 54% versus 63% (Table 4-5). Co-op career/technical graduates were more likely to have part-related jobs and about as likely to have unrelated jobs as non-co-op graduates. Conversely, 61% of university co-op graduates had directly jobs while 47% of non-co-op graduates did.

Co-op studies did not provide an advantage to university engineering and applied science graduates in finding full-time directly related work as 54% were in directly related jobs compared with 57% of non-co-op graduates in May 1988. Co-op university graduates from commerce, management and administration and from mathematics and physical sciences were more likely to have directly related full-time jobs than the non-co-op graduates in those fields.

¹ A job satisfaction scale was developed to show changes in job satisfaction between June 1984 and May 1988 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.

Chart 4-3

Education requirement of job when hired for 1982 graduates working full-time in June 1984 and for 1986 graduates working full-time, May 1988

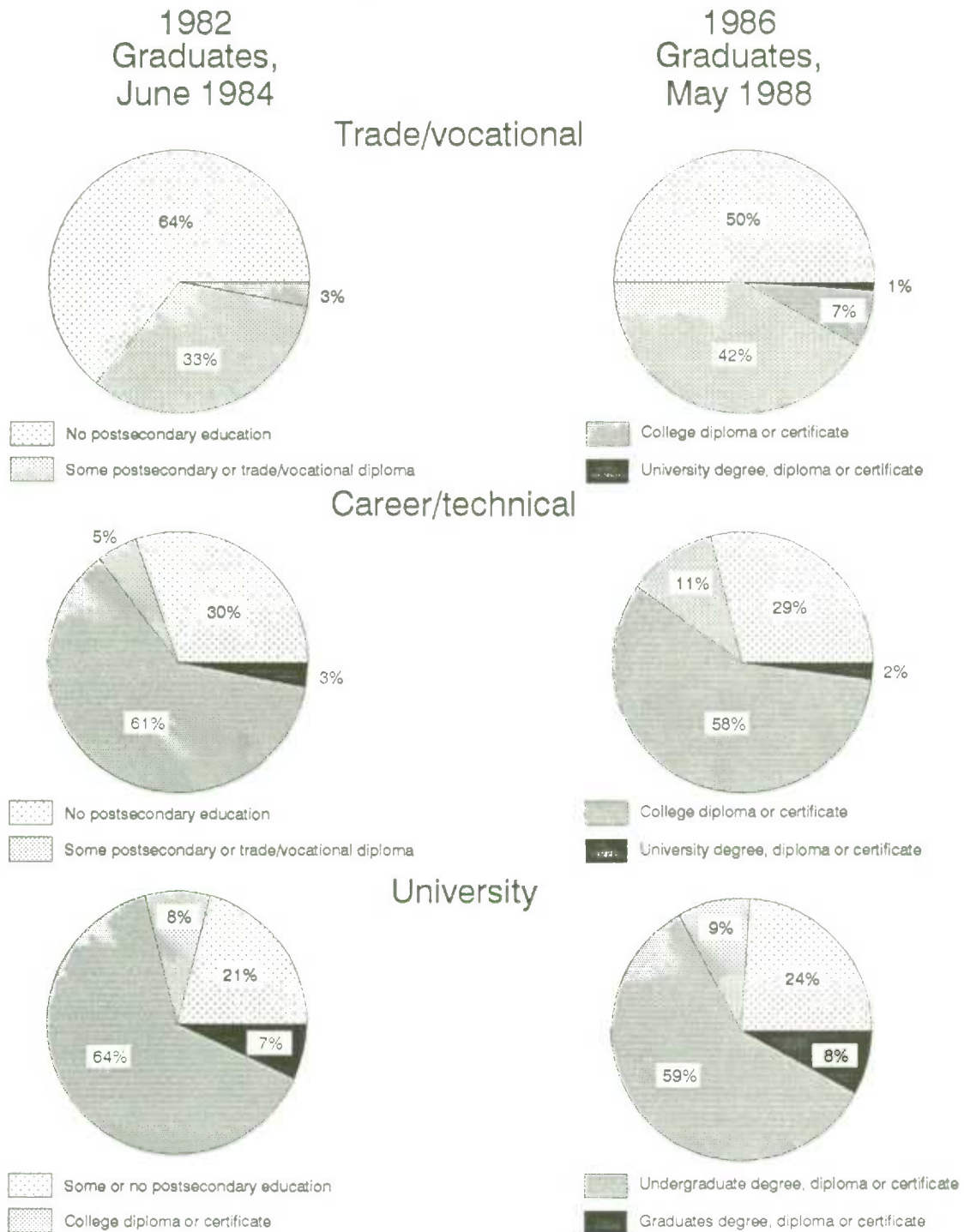


Table 4-5. Relationship of job to education for 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988, by gender, level, co-op enrolment status, and selected major field of study

Level of qualification, gender and major field of study	Co-op			Non co-op		
	Directly related	Partly related	Not related	Directly related	Partly related	Not related
	(percentage distribution)			(percentage distribution)		
Career/technical						
Total	54	32	14*	63	24	13
Men	53	31	16*	57	28	15
Women	55	34*	--	68	20	11
Business and commerce	48*	43*	--	58	28	14
Engineering and applied sciences	50	50	--	56	24	20
University						
Total	61	36	--	47	37	14
Men	59	37	--	47	37	15
Women	64	33	--	48	38	14
Commerce, management and administration	66	27*	--	47	42	11
Engineering and applied science	54	41	--	57	37	7
Mathematics and physical sciences	78	22	--	31	45	25

CHAPTER 5 - EDUCATION -- Education received after graduating and attitudes towards education received in 1986

After graduation in 1986, most graduates entered the labour market in search of employment. Others continued their studies and went on to perhaps graduate again in later years. The 1988 NGS asked graduates to identify the types of degrees, diplomas or certificates they pursued after graduation and in what month and year they completed or expected to complete the requirements. Between 1986 and May/June 1988, 21% of trade/vocational, 32% of career/technical, 50% of bachelor's, 34% of master's and 12% of doctoral students had taken additional education or training programs leading to a degree, diploma or certificate, license or professional certification (Table 5.1). Trade/vocational graduates were most likely to pursue a college diploma while career/technical graduates were most likely to continue at the bachelor's level. Bachelor's graduates were most likely to pursue a master's degree (11%) or a second bachelor's degree (11%). At the master's level, 14% pursued a doctoral degree after they graduated. No single type of program predominated for doctorates who continued their studies although most, 6%, pursued studies at university (Table 5-2).

Forty-one percent of the career/technical graduates who continued their studies after graduating in 1986 did so on a full-time basis, whereas 54% of bachelor's, 56% of master's and 38% of doctoral graduates who continued did so. Trade/vocational graduates were not asked this question.

At all levels, except the doctoral level, men were slightly more likely than women to pursue further studies after graduating in 1986. Ten percent of doctoral men pursued further studies compared with 14% of doctoral women.

The questioning of graduates in the NGS also allows the determination of what additional qualifications they may have received in the 2 years after graduation. A similar question was asked of 1982 graduates. In the two years after graduation 10% and 15% of the trade/vocational graduates from 1982 and 1986 respectively had obtained additional qualifications, usually either another trade/vocational or college certificate or diploma (Table 5-1). Eleven percent of the 1982 career/technical graduates received additional qualifications over the following two years while 12% of the 1986 graduates did, usually a second college diploma. The university graduates of 1986 were less likely than their 1982 counterparts to have received additional qualifications during the two years after graduation. Twenty-two percent of the 1982 bachelor's graduates and 19% of the 1986 bachelors' graduates received additional qualifications, usually a second bachelor's or first professional degree. Of master's graduates, 10% of the 1982 and 8% of the 1986 master's had received additional qualifications while 6% of 1982 doctoral and 5% of 1986 doctoral graduates did.

Table 5-1. Further studies of 1982 and 1986 graduates after graduation, by gender and level

	Trade/ vocational	Career/ technical	Total University	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
(Percent)						
Both Sexes						
1982 graduates						
Received additional qualifications between graduation and June 1984	10	11	21	23	10	6
1986 graduates						
Pursued further studies between graduation and May 1988	22	32	47	50	34	12
Pursued studies full-time (as % of those who pursued studies)	..	41	54	54	56	38
Received additional qualifications between graduation and May 1988	15	12	18	19	8	5
Men						
1982 graduates						
Received additional qualifications between graduation and June 1984	10	12	20	21	10	5
1986 graduates						
Pursued further studies between graduation and May 1988	21	33	47	50	36	10
Pursued studies full-time (as % of those who pursued studies)	..	45	58	58	60	44
Received additional qualifications between graduation and May 1988	15	11	17	19	8	4
Women						
1982 graduates						
Received additional qualifications between graduation and June 1984	9	10	22	23	10	6
1986 graduates						
Pursued further studies between graduation and May 1988	22	31	47	50	32	14
Pursued studies full-time (as % of those who pursued studies)	..	37	51	51	49	28
Received additional qualifications between graduation and May 1988	16	11	18	19	8	7

Source: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

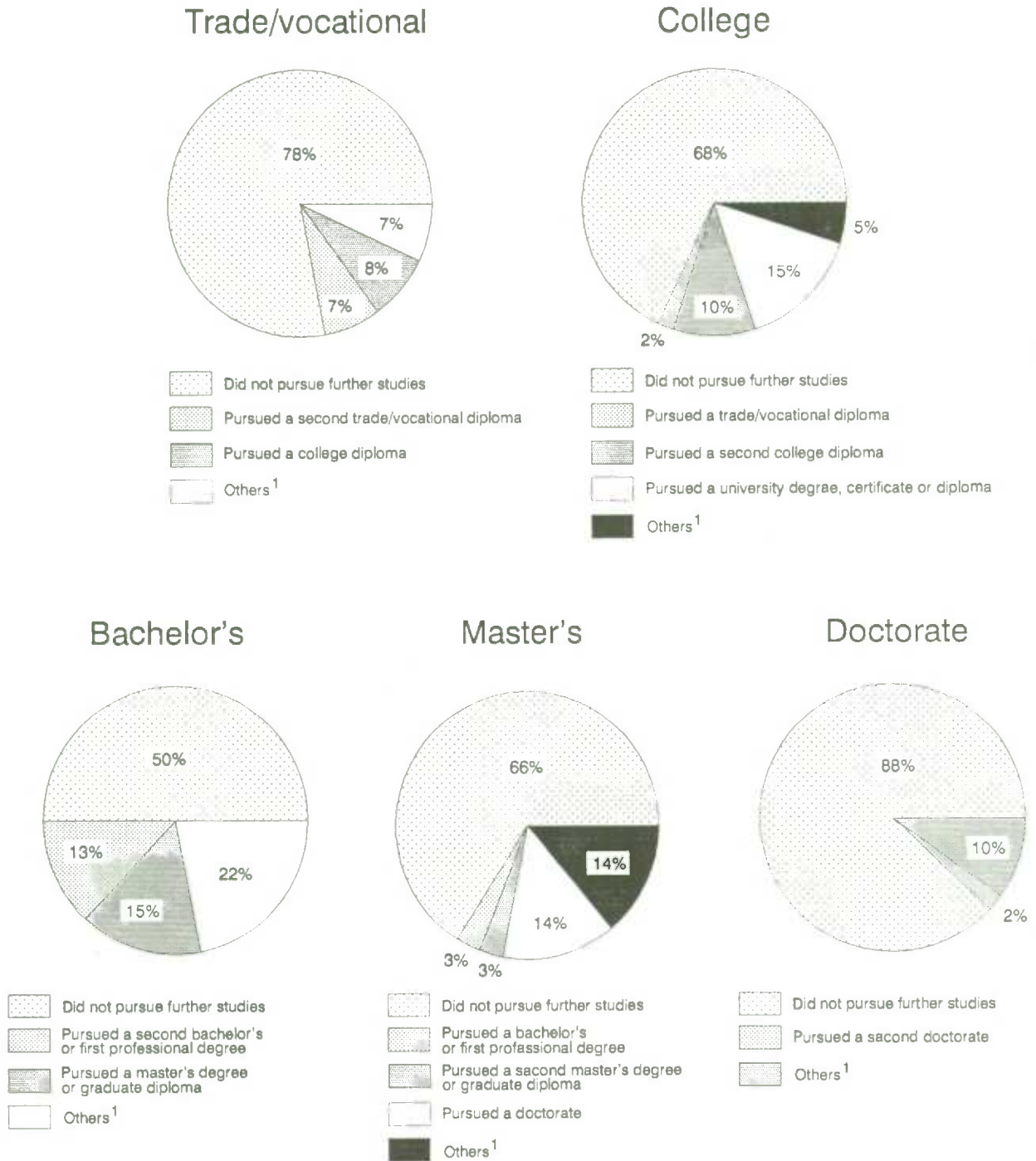
Table 5-2. Further qualifications pursued by 1986 graduates between graduation and May 1988, by gender and level

Qualification pursued after graduation	Level of qualification received in 1986				
	Trade/ vocational	College	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
	(%)				
Both sexes					
Total	22	32	50	34	12
Trade/vocational diploma or certificate	7	2	1	1	--
College diploma or certificate	8	12	4	2	1*
University degrees, diplomas or certificates	3	12	36	25	6
Undergraduate diploma or certificate	1	3	7	3	1*
Bachelor's degree	1	8	11	2	1
Graduate diploma or certificate	--	--	5	2	1*
Master's degree	--	--	11	3	1
First professional degree (e.g., M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M.)	--	--	3	2	1
Doctoral degree	--	--	1	14	2
Professional certification	1	3	5	4	2
Other qualification	3	3	3	3	3
Men					
Total	22	33	50	36	11
Trade/vocational diploma or certificate	8	3	1	1*	--
College diploma or certificate	8	11	4	1	--
University degrees, diplomas or certificates	2	13	34	26	6
Undergraduate diploma or certificate	1	3	6	2	--
Bachelor's degree	1	9	9	2	1*
Graduate diploma or certificate	--	--	4	2	--
Master's degree	--	--	13	3	1*
First professional degree (e.g., M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M.)	--	--	3	2	1*
Doctoral degree	--	--	1	17	2
Professional certification	1	3	6	4	2
Other qualification	3	3	4	3	2
Women					
Total	22	31	50	32	14
Trade/vocational diploma or certificate	6	2	1	1*	--
College diploma or certificate	9	13	4	2	--
University degrees, diplomas or certificates	3	12	36	23	6
Undergraduate diploma or certificate	1	4	7	3	--
Bachelor's degree	2	8	12	2	--
Graduate diploma or certificate	--	--	6	3	--
Master's degree	--	--	10	4	--
First professional degree (e.g., M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M.)	--	--	2	2	--
Doctoral degree	--	--	1*	11	2*
Professional certification	1*	2	4	3	3
Other qualification	3	3	3	3	4

Source: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Chart 5-1

What percentage of 1986 graduates pursued further studies after graduation



The percentage of graduates who pursued further studies or received additional qualifications after graduation varied substantially by field of study (Appendix E). Among 1986 trade/vocational graduates, the health sciences were the most likely to pursue further studies after graduation (28%) while the natural sciences and primary industries (14%) and arts (16%) were the least. At the career/technical level there was not much variation between major fields, with social sciences and services graduates being the most likely to pursue further studies (35%) and the health sciences being the least likely (29%).

Fifty percent of 1986 bachelor's graduates pursued further studies between 1986 graduation and May 1988. Bachelor's from the social sciences (58%) and humanities (56%) were the most likely to pursue further studies whereas education bachelor's were the least likely (39%). Many of the social science and humanities graduates went on to obtain degrees in education.

Master's graduates pursuing further studies after graduation varied from 20% among commerce, management and business administration graduates to 52% among the agriculture and biological sciences and mathematics and physical science graduates. Doctoral graduates varied little between major fields of study, from 7% among mathematics and physical science graduates, to 16% among the social sciences.

At all levels, graduates who pursued further studies usually took them in the same or a closely related field.

Graduates were also asked to indicate if they registered to become an apprentice after they graduated. Table 5-3 shows that 11% of the 1986 trade/vocational graduates did, 17% of men and 3% of women. Four percent of both 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates registered after graduation while 1% of university graduates did so. Men were much more likely than women to register as apprentices after graduation.

Table 5-3. Percentage of graduates who have registered after graduating to become an apprentice, by gender and level

Level of qualification	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(%)					
Trade/vocational	7	10	3	11	17	3
Career/technical	4	7	3	4	7	1*
Total university	..	..	..	1	2	1
Bachelor's	..	..	..	1	2	1
Master's	..	..	..	1	1*	1*
Doctorate	..	..	..	1*	--	--

The 1986 graduates also indicated if they planned to take any courses leading to a degree, diploma or certificate during the 12 months after May/June 1988 (Table 5-4). Slightly more than half of career/technical and bachelor's graduates planned to pursue studies while 44% of trade/vocational, 41% of master's and 14% of doctoral graduates indicated plans to do so.

Table 5-4. Educational plans of 1986 graduates for the 12 months after May 1988, by gender and level

Level of qualification	Total	Men	Women
	(% who planned to take courses) ¹		
Trade/vocational	44	45	43
Career/technical	51	51	51
Total university	53	52	54
Bachelor's	55	54	56
Master's	41	41	40
Doctorate	14	14	15

Retrospective choice of educational program

The 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 in 1986. Table 5-5 shows that almost the same percentage of 1982 and 1986 career/technical and university graduates would select the same program in retrospect (about 65% of career/technical, 70% of bachelor's, about 80% of master's and doctoral graduates). Trade/vocational graduates showed the most change between the 1982 and 1986 cohort. The percentage who would select the same program in retrospect increased from 63% of 1982 to 70% of 1986 graduates. More 1986 trade/vocational graduates cited they would select the same program while a lower percentage indicated they would select a different trade/vocational program, no program at all or a college program. There was little difference between the sexes when in choosing a program in retrospect. The retrospective choice of graduates by field of study is contained in Appendix E.

Table 5-5. Retrospective choice of education program of 1982 and 1986 graduates, by level

Level of qualification	Same program	None	Different program			
			Total	Trade/vocational	College	University
			(%)			
Trade/vocational						
1982 graduates, June 1984	63	5	33	20	7	4
1986 graduates, May 1988	70	3	27	14	6	4
Career/technical						
1982 graduates, June 1984	64	2	35	3	13	19
1986 graduates, May 1988	65	2	34	--	12	18
University						
1982 graduates, June 1984	72	1	27	1	2	24
1986 graduates, May 1988	71	1	28	--	2	25
Bachelor's						
1982 graduates, June 1984	70	1	29	1	2	25
1986 graduates, May 1988	70	1	30	--	2	27
Master's						
1982 graduates, June 1984	80	1	18	--	--	18
1986 graduates, May 1988	81	1	18	--	--	17
Doctorate						
1982 graduates, June 1984	79	2	19	--	--	18
1986 graduates, May 1988	80	1	19	--	--	18

¹ Courses leading to a degree, diploma or certificate.

Many 1986 graduates indicated that they would have selected a different program in retrospect. Did they follow through with pursuing studies in their choice? Table 5-6 shows that graduates who indicated they would select a different program were somewhat more likely to pursue further studies after graduation than those who would have selected the same program in retrospect. Trade/vocational graduates who said in retrospect that they would take a college or university program were more likely to pursue those programs than other types of programs, yet only a minority actually did so in the two year period after graduation. Similarly career/technical graduates who indicated they would pursue a different college program or a university program and university graduates who said they would pursue a college program were also more likely to pursue those programs after graduation than other programs. Still only a minority actually followed through. University graduates who indicated they would select a different university program in retrospect were only slightly more likely to follow through than graduates who would have selected the same program. Nearly one half of those who would have selected the same program in retrospect pursued studies. They pursued them not because of dissatisfaction with their original program but to obtain more training by studying for advanced degrees.

Table 5-6. Retrospective choice of program of 1986 graduates in May 1988 versus qualification pursued after graduation, by level

Level of qualification and retrospective choice of program	Type of qualification pursued after graduation				
	Pursued further studies	Trade/certificate or diploma	College certificate or diploma	University degree certificate or diploma	Professional certificate
					(%)
Trade/vocational					
Total	23	8	9	3	1
Same program	23	8	9	3	1
Total different program	25	8	9	3	1*
Trade/vocational	21	10	6	--	--
College	30	6*	19	--	--
University	30	5*	7*	13	--
Career/technical					
Total	33	2	12	13	3
Same program	31	2	11	12	3
Total different program	37	3	14	15	3
Trade/vocational	27*	--	--	7	--
College	34	3*	18	26	3*
University	42	2*	12	21	3*
University					
Total	48	1	4	35	5
Same program	47	1	3	35	5
Total different program	50	2	6	34	5
Trade/vocational	--	--	--	--	--
College	47	--	22	16	--
University	51	2	5	36	5

The graduates' opinion of their program was dependent upon how well they did in the labour market after graduating. Table 5-7 shows that those 1986 graduates with a long period of unemployment after graduation were less likely to have selected the same program in retrospect. Overall, trade/vocational and bachelor's graduates were about equally likely to choose the same program in retrospect (70%), however, those

bachelor's graduates who were unemployed for a year or more were less likely to choose the same program (52%) than a trade/vocational graduate in the same unemployment situation (61%). This may reflect higher expectations of employment of bachelor's graduates. When their expectations are not realized (i.e. unemployment for a year or more) they become more easily disenchanted with the education they received.

Table 5-7. 1986 Graduates who would select the same program in retrospect, by number of months unemployed after graduation, May 1988

Number of months unemployed after graduation	Trade/ vocational	Career/ technical	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
				(%)		
Total	70	64	71	70	81	80
Never unemployed after graduation	75	68	75	73	84	82
1-2 months	72	62	68	67	78	69
3-5 months	67	60	65	63	78	74
6-8 months	63	57	60	59	71	72
9-11 months	62	59	59	59	64	53*
1 year or more	61	56	54	52	64	68*

Graduates' field of study also influenced their attitude towards their education program. Among the 1986 trade/vocational graduates, the general arts and sciences and humanities were the fields which were most likely to select the same program in retrospect, 85*% and 82% respectively (Table 5-8). Both of these fields have very small numbers of graduates. Engineering and applied science trade/vocational graduates were the least likely to select the same program again (70%). Career/technical arts graduates (71%) were the most likely to select the same program in retrospect while natural science and primary industries graduates were the least likely (60%). Just over half (53%) of the bachelor's agriculture and biological science graduates would select the same program again, the least, but 78% of health professions graduates would do it all again. About nine out of ten master's graduates from commerce, management and administration would select the same program again, the highest, while 75% of agriculture and biological sciences and mathematics and physical sciences graduates would select the same program again. Social science and engineering and applied science doctoral graduates were the least likely to select the same program (75%) while the health professions were the most likely (86%).

Table 5-8. 1986 Graduates who would select the same program in retrospect by major field of study, May 1988

Major field of study	Trade/vocational	Career/technical
	(%)	
Total	72	66
Arts	71	71
Business and commerce	72	63
Engineering and applied sciences	70	67
General arts and science	85*	65*
Health sciences and related	73	68
Humanities and related	82*	63
Natural sciences and primary industries	74	60
Social sciences and services	78	66

Major field of study	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
	(%)			
Total	72	71	81	81
Agriculture and biological sciences	56	53	75	84
Commerce, management and administration	77	75	91	80
Education	77	76	80	85
Engineering and applied sciences	74	74	77	77
Fine and applied arts	71	71	77	--
General arts and sciences	65	64	78	--
Health professions	78	78	83	86
Humanities	72	70	80	84
Mathematics and physical sciences	71	71	75	81
Social sciences	64	63	76	77

Attitudes of graduates towards education

University and college 1986 graduates were asked several questions on the degree of importance they placed on skills, knowledge or improved opportunities they expected from their educational program when they were enrolling in that program. They were then asked to give an opinion on the extent their program provided them with those skills, knowledge or opportunities. The graduates were asked to respond on a four point scale ranging from "not at all" to "to a great extent". Four aspects of education were explored: acquiring skills needed in a particular occupation, acquiring an in-depth knowledge of an academic discipline, the opportunity to improve themselves generally and improving their chances of a good income.¹ Scores were calculated by assigning a value of "0" to responses of "not at all", a value of "1" to the second point on the scale, a value of "2" to the third point of the scale and a value of "3" to a responses of "to a great extent". The average score was then calculated for any group of graduates. Thus a score of 3 would indicate that all the graduates valued that attribute to a great extent whereas a score of 0 would indicate that all graduates valued the attribute not at all. Intermediate values express the continuum of opinions between those two extremes. Higher scores indicate that graduates' opinions are more towards "to a great extent" than a lower number.

¹ The 1984 NGS of 1982 graduates had similar questions for two of the points covered in the 1988 survey: importance of acquiring specialized knowledge and skills required in a particular occupation; and importance of the satisfaction of learning and understanding an academic discipline. The wording is different from the 1988 NGS which may have influenced the response pattern of graduates.

Table 5-9 shows that career/technical graduates attached the most importance to acquiring skills for a particular occupation while bachelor's and master's graduates placed the most importance on general self-improvement. Doctoral graduates assigned the most importance to acquiring in-depth knowledge of an academic discipline. Improved income prospects had the lowest importance score for both career/technical and university graduates, indicating that graduates were more interested in other aspects of their training. Although improved income prospects scored the lowest in importance, 59% of career/technical and 47% of 1986 university graduates indicated that improving the chances of a good income was of great importance to them when they decided to enroll in their program. Improving income prospects of doctoral graduates was the lowest of all scores registered by any of the 1986 graduates.

Table 5-9 also shows the scores measuring how well graduates' programs provided them with occupational skills, knowledge of an academic discipline, general self-improvement and improved income prospects. Graduates generally gave a lower score than the level of importance they assigned to each aspect of their education. This does not necessarily mean that expectations of their education program were not realized. Over the course of a program, expectations change.

Table 5-9. Importance of reasons for enrolling and the extent to which their education program provided benefits, 1986 career/technical and university graduates, May 1988

Reasons for enrolling	Career/technical		University	
	Importance	Extent	Importance	Extent
	(Score)		(Score)	
Occupational skills	2.52	2.03	2.29	1.80
Academic discipline	2.40	2.05	2.40	2.02
General self-improvement	2.49	2.22	2.54	2.17
Improved income prospects	2.38	1.85	2.12	1.75
Total Score ¹	9.78	8.15	9.35	7.74

Reasons for enrolling	Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	Importance	Extent	Importance	Extent	Importance	Extent
	(Score)		(Score)		(Score)	
Occupation skills	2.29	1.77	2.22	1.96	2.45	2.25
Academic discipline	2.40	2.00	2.35	2.08	2.70	2.40
General self-improvement	2.55	2.16	2.51	2.21	2.48	2.27
Improved income prospects	2.16	1.75	1.81	1.71	1.58	1.66
Total Score ¹	9.40	7.68	8.89	7.96	9.21	8.58

An "Expectation Index" was created by adding the importance scores for the four reasons for enrolling covered by the NGS survey.² The expectation index therefore would have a range between "0" and "12". A "0" indicates that the graduate considered that the acquisition of occupational skills, in-depth knowledge of an academic discipline, general self-improvement and improved chances of a good income were not important to him/her at all. An index of "12" would indicate that the graduate considered all four aspects

¹ The total of importance scores is call the "Expectation Index" while the total of extent scores is called the "Reality Index".

² A simple sum of the importance scores for the acquisition of occupational skills, in-depth knowledge of an academic discipline, general self-improvement and improving chances for a good income was used to calculate the "Expectation Index". Graduates were not asked to the rank order the reasons for enrolling in order of importance and therefore each of the scores was given equal weight.

as important to a great extent. A "Reality Index" was also created by adding the extent scores of all four aspects to create an overall measure of how well their programs provided them with the skills and knowledge from the graduate's perspective, 2 years after graduation. The reality index also has a range from "0" to "12". It provides an indication of how well graduates felt their program provided them with skills, knowledge and opportunities in the four areas examined by the survey (occupational skills, knowledge of an academic discipline, general self-improvement, improved income prospects). Chart 5-2 shows that the difference between the expectation index and the reality index and how this difference affected the graduates' retrospective choice of program. The more graduates' expectations were not realized, the less likely they were to select the same program in retrospect.

Graduates' opinions are shaped by their experiences in the labour market. Chart 5-3 shows that the importance that graduates placed on the four reasons for enrolling covered by the NGS survey and as measured by the expectation index, varied little between those who were never unemployed after graduation and those who were unemployed for a year or more after graduation. Those who were unemployed for a year or more, however, rated their educational programs lower in providing them with all four benefits as measured by the reality index.

Charts 5-4 to 5-7 show the importance scores versus the extent scores for the four reasons for enrolling covered by the NGS survey by field of study. The points on the charts represent career/technical or university fields of study. The charts show that there was much more variation in the importance and extent scores between fields of study for acquisition of occupational skills and improvement of chances of a good income than there was for acquisition of knowledge of an academic discipline or for general self-improvement. The diagonal line on the charts shows where the importance score equals the extent score (i.e., where the graduates' expectations were met by their educational program). Those points above the line are fields where the graduates' expectations prior to enrolling exceed what their program delivered for that particular aspect. Similarly, points below the line show fields that on average exceeded graduates' expectations.

Table 5-10 shows the Expectation and Reality indices by major field of study for 1986 graduates in May 1988. In most fields, women had higher expectations of their programs than men.¹ At the career/technical level the higher expectations of women were usually accompanied by higher Reality Indices than men.² At the university level women's expectations were higher than men's in 9 out of 10 major fields, however, they had higher Reality Indices than men in only 5 out of 10 fields. Women university graduates from general arts and science had much higher expectations than men from the same field. When rating their program in providing skills, knowledge and opportunities, the women general arts and science graduates rated lower than any other program.

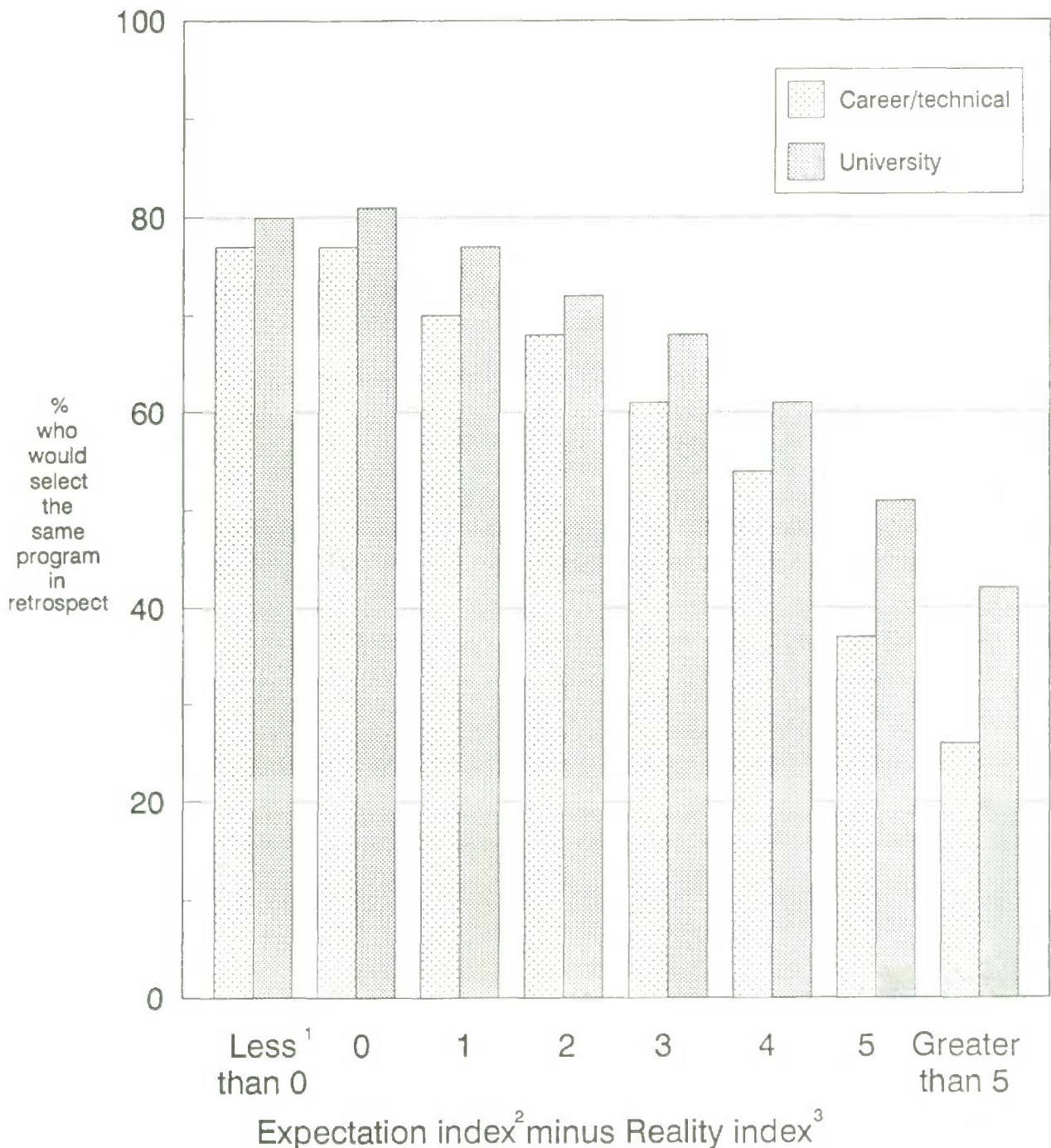
Expectations were lowest for natural science and primary industry graduates at the career/technical level and for general arts and science graduates at the university level. Career/technical graduates from arts and university graduates from the social sciences rated their program lower than graduates from other fields in terms of providing them with skills, knowledge and opportunities as measured by the Reality Index. Although social science graduates rated their program lowest in providing them with skills, knowledge and

¹ Women in career/technical arts programs had lower expectations than men. Women career/technical graduates in engineering and applied sciences had expectations almost equal to those of men. Women university health profession graduates had expectations about equal to men.

² Career/technical women in arts, the only career/technical field where women had lower expectations than men, had a lower reality index than men. The Reality Index for female engineering and applied science career/technical graduates was almost equal to that of men as was the Expectation Index. Only women career/technical graduates from the natural sciences and primary industries had higher expectations and a lower Reality Index than men.

Chart 5-2

The difference between the expectation index and reality index versus the percentage of graduates who would choose the same program in retrospect



1 Reality exceeded expectation.

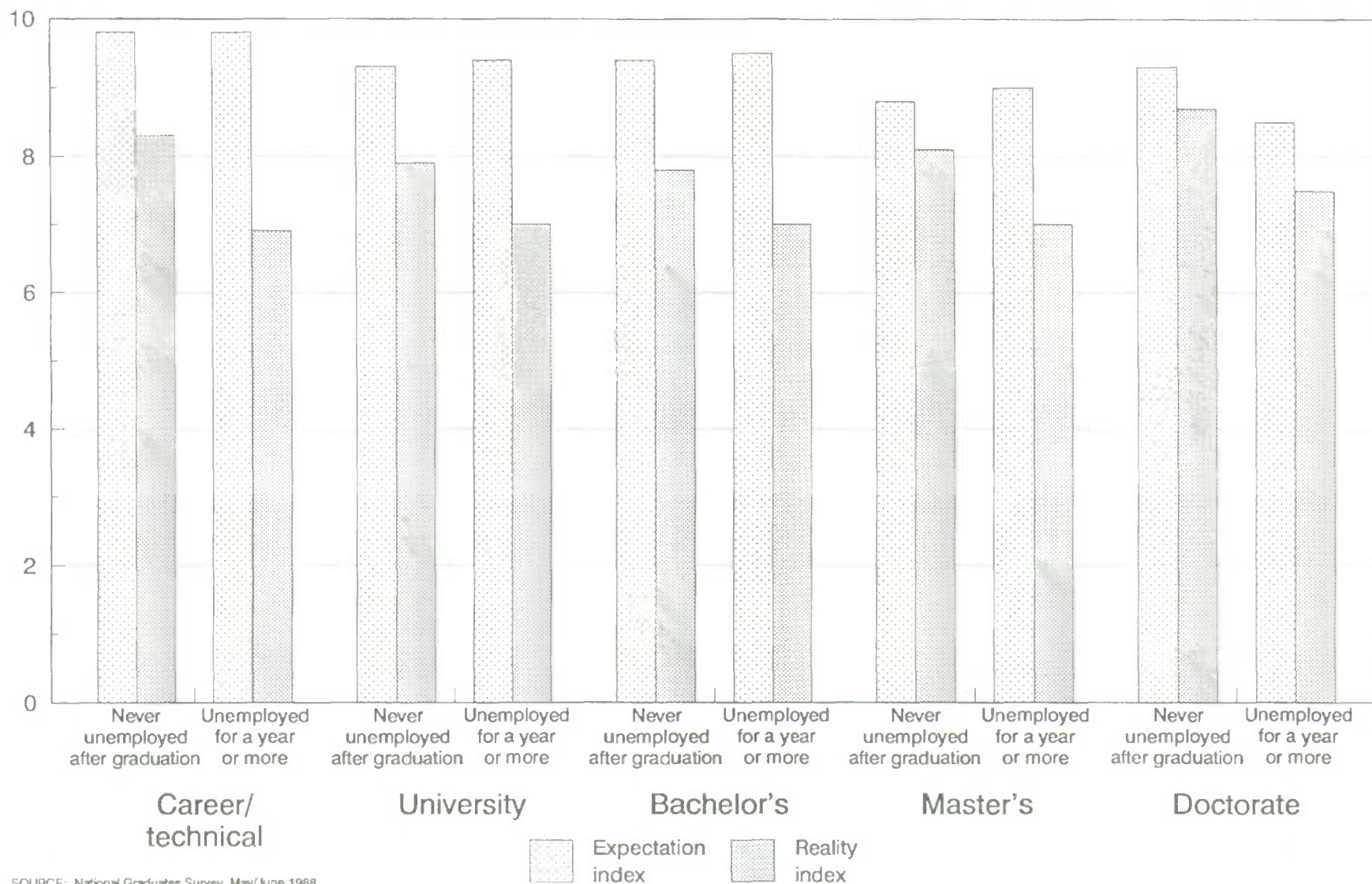
2 Sum of importance scores of the four reasons for enrolling.

3 Sum of extent scores indicating the extent to which their programs provided skills and knowledge.

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Chart 5-3

Expectation index and reality index by duration of unemployment after graduation



SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1968.

opportunities, they also had relatively low expectations.¹ University education graduates had relatively high expectations and rated their program in the middle of the fields in providing skills, knowledge and opportunities. This combination generated the largest difference between expectations and reality at the university level (1.90) while the second highest difference occurred for agriculture and biological sciences graduates (1.83). The largest difference between expectations and reality at the career/technical level occurred for arts graduates (2.00).

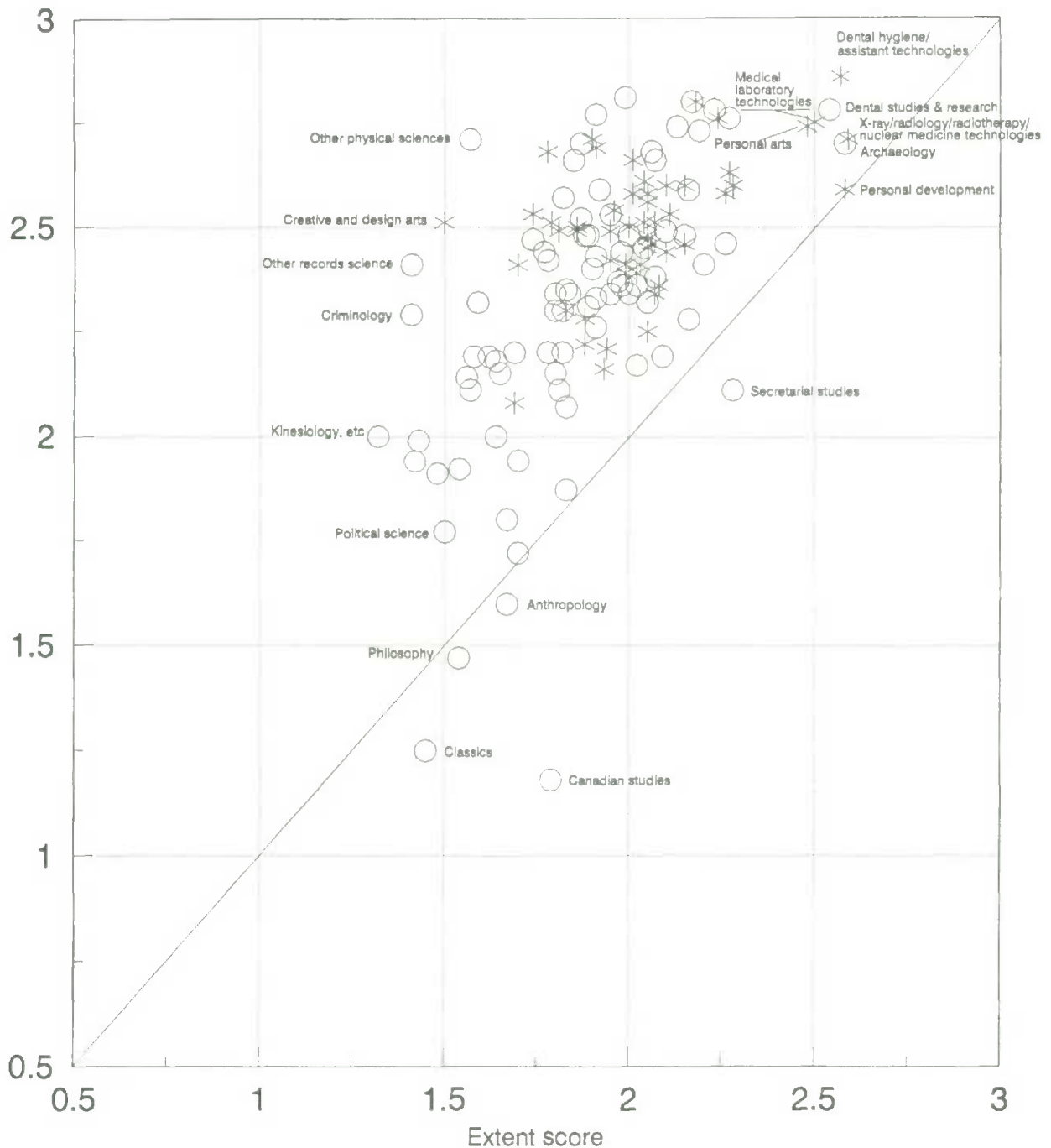
At both the career/technical and university levels, graduates from the health sciences and professions had the highest expectations of their programs as measured by the Expectation Index. Career/technical health science graduates indicated that their program provided them with the skills, knowledge and opportunities they needed more than any other field at the career/technical level as measured by the Reality Index. University health profession graduates also rated their program highly in providing skills, knowledge and opportunities, only slightly lower than engineering and applied science graduates. Men and women health professions university graduates had almost equal expectations, however, women's Reality Index was much lower than that for men. This reflects the difference in reality indices for fields within the health professions where dentistry and medicine male-dominated fields have higher reality indices while the female-dominated nursing, rehabilitation medicine and public health fields have lower Reality Indices.

¹ Social science graduates expectations were lower than all fields except general arts and science and humanities.

Chart 5-4

Importance of acquiring occupational skills and the extent to which the graduates' programs provide them

Importance score



Career/technical University

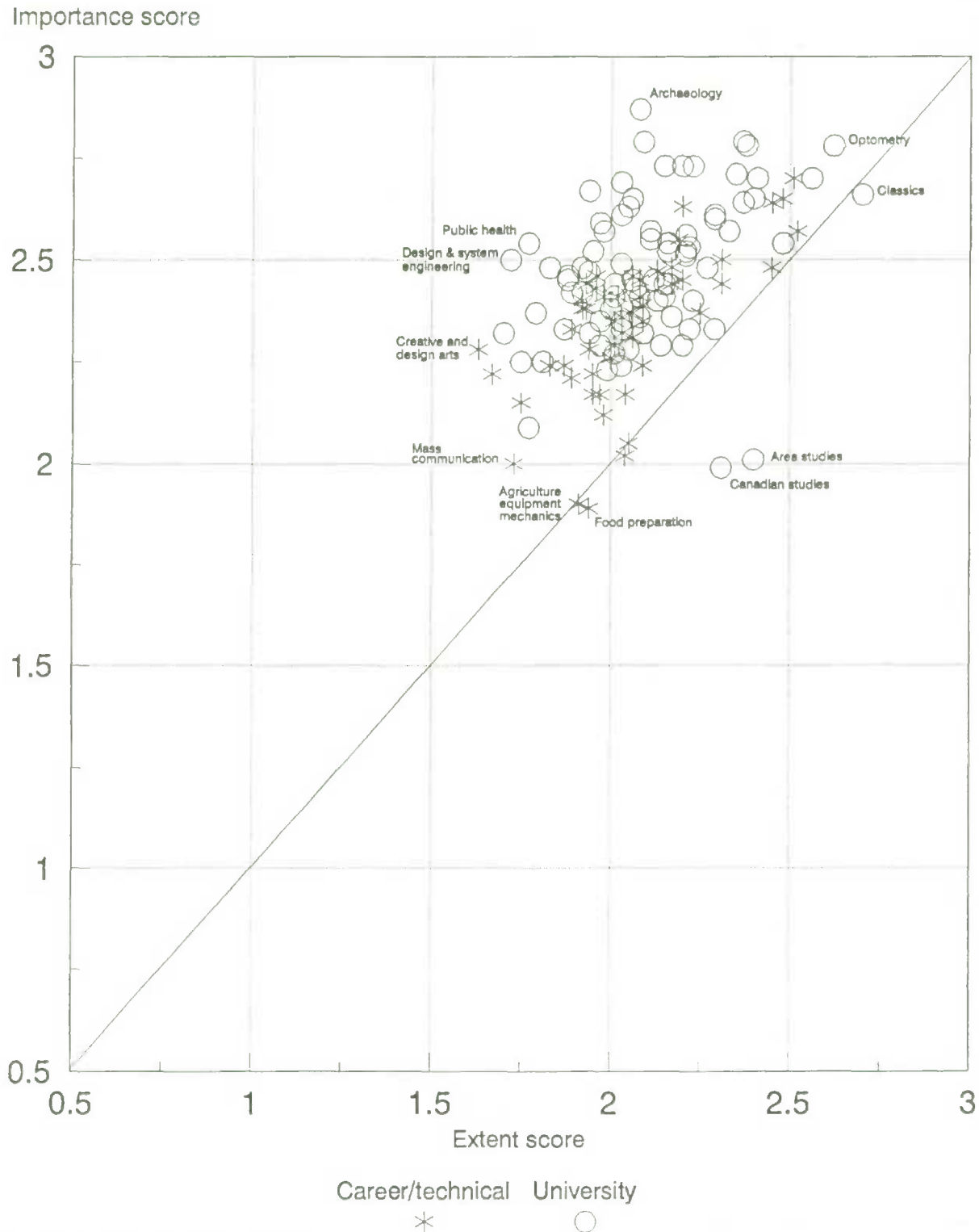
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SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Chart 5-5

Importance of acquiring knowledge of an academic discipline and the extent to which graduates' program provided it

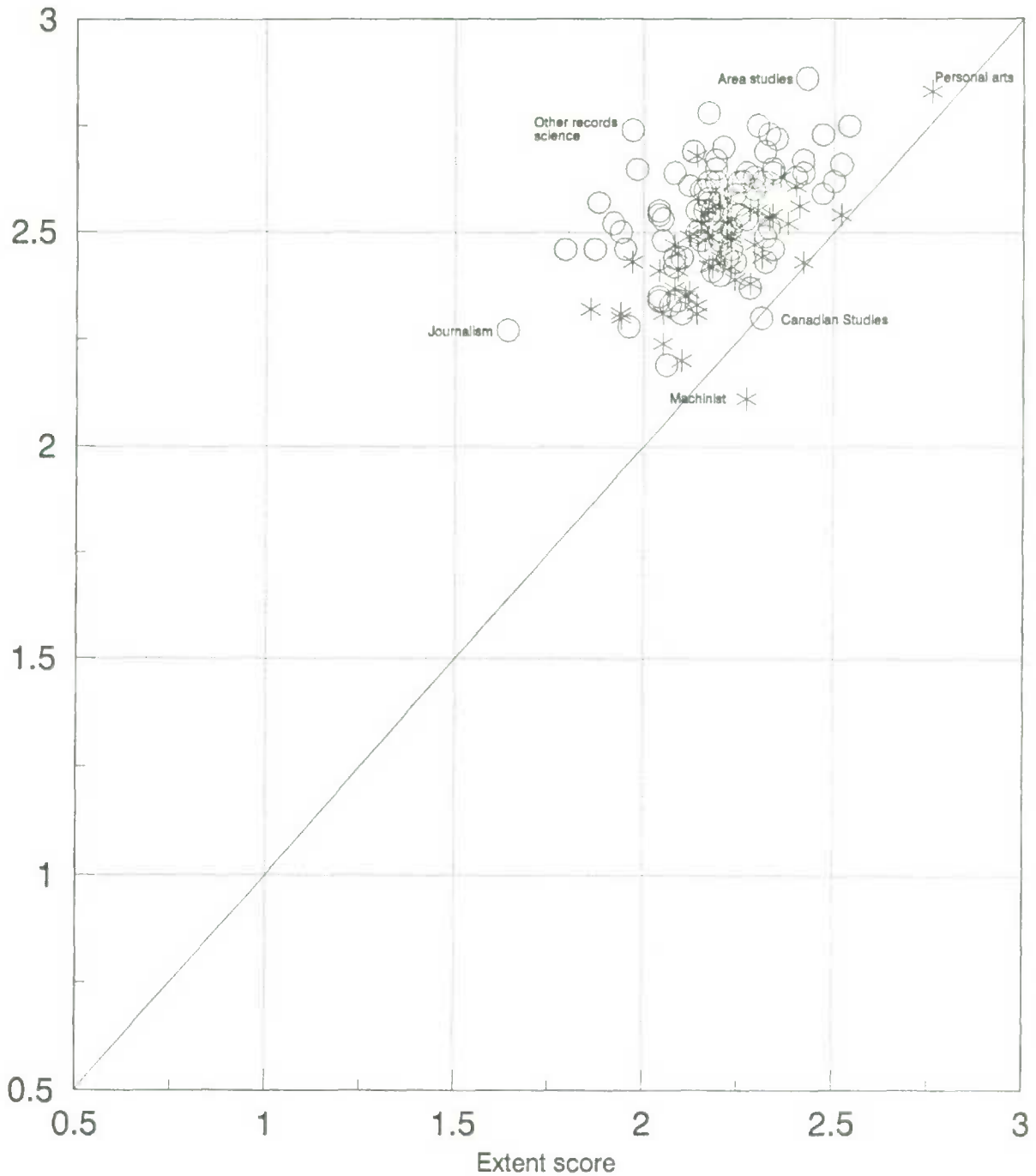


SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Chart 5-6

Importance of general self-improvement and the extent to which graduates' programs provided it

Importance score



Career/technical University

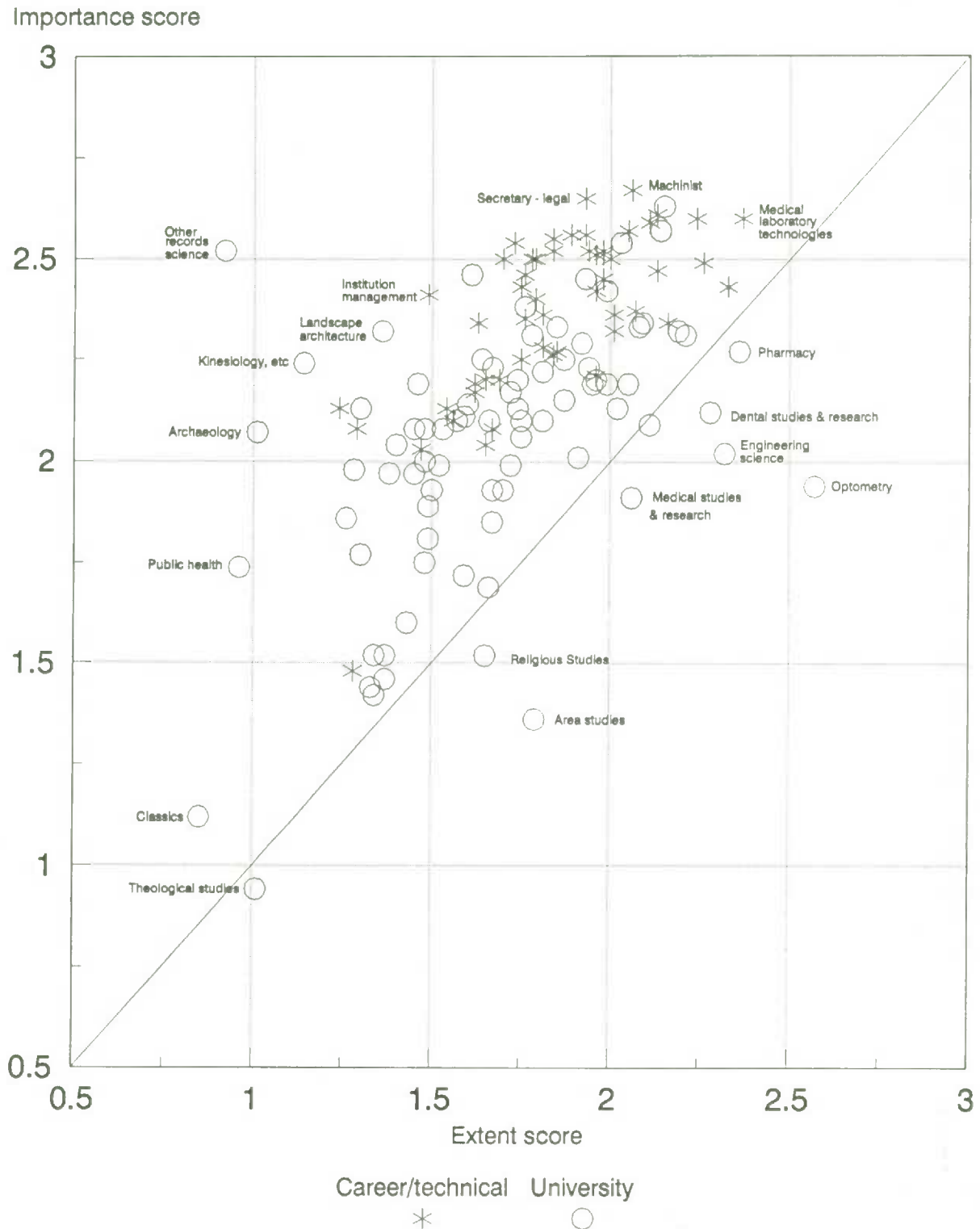
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SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1968.

Chart 5-7

Importance of improving chances of a good income and the extent to which graduates' programs provided them



SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table 5-10. Expectation and reality indices of 1986 career/technical and university graduates, by gender, level and major field of study

Level of qualification, gender and major field of study	Total		Men		Women	
	Expectation Index	Reality Index	Expectation Index	Reality Index	Expectation Index	Reality Index
Career/technical						
Total	9.79	8.15	9.62	7.90	9.94	8.36
Arts	9.59	7.59	9.69	7.77	9.52	7.47
Business and commerce	9.79	8.03	9.44	7.56	9.97	8.26
Engineering and applied sciences	9.77	7.99	9.78	7.99	9.76	7.97
Health sciences and related	10.30	8.98	9.95	8.48	10.36	9.06
Humanities	9.41	7.85	9.31	7.34	9.60	8.50
Natural sciences and primary industries	9.36	7.83	9.34	7.89	9.42	7.68
Social sciences and services	9.57	8.13	9.34	7.91	9.66	8.21
University						
Total	9.35	7.73	9.09	7.75	9.57	7.72
Agriculture and biological sciences	9.27	7.44	8.88	7.44	9.64	7.43
Commerce, management and administration	9.61	7.96	9.32	7.91	9.97	8.01
Education	9.59	7.69	8.95	7.34	9.88	7.86
Engineering and applied science	9.59	8.27	9.56	8.29	9.79	8.12
Fine and applied arts	9.17	7.36	9.01	7.40	9.25	7.34
General arts and science	8.78	7.52	8.65	7.79	9.90	7.27
Health professions	9.78	8.26	9.80	8.91	9.78	8.01
Humanities	8.97	7.59	8.41	7.52	9.28	7.63
Mathematics and physical sciences	9.32	8.07	9.14	7.93	9.75	8.40
Social sciences	9.06	7.34	8.81	7.23	9.23	7.42
Bachelor's						
Total	9.41	7.69	9.15	7.70	9.62	7.68
Agriculture and biological sciences	9.27	7.30	8.84	7.29	9.66	7.31
Commerce, management and administration	9.79	7.92	9.52	7.86	10.08	7.99
Education	9.76	7.64	9.07	7.21	10.07	7.82
Engineering and applied science	9.72	8.33	9.70	8.36	9.86	8.14
Fine and applied arts	9.17	7.36	8.99	7.38	9.25	7.34
General arts and science	8.78	7.44	8.63	7.72	8.90	7.19
Health professions	9.82	8.25	9.90	8.99	9.78	7.97
Humanities	9.02	7.58	8.42	7.51	9.34	7.61
Mathematics and physical sciences	9.36	8.03	9.16	7.85	9.79	8.40
Social sciences	9.01	7.28	8.74	7.15	9.19	7.37
Master's						
Total	8.90	7.97	8.71	7.94	9.13	8.00
Agriculture and biological sciences	9.16	8.33	9.00	8.15	9.32	8.49
Commerce, management and administration	8.64	8.17	8.46	8.16	9.03	8.19
Education	8.55	8.00	8.43	7.91	8.62	8.07
Engineering and applied science	8.71	7.81	8.66	7.81	9.20	7.87
Fine and applied arts	9.16	7.33	9.24	7.62	9.12	7.15
General arts and science	8.81	8.52	8.81	8.47	8.80	8.59
Health professions	9.47	8.39	9.08	8.46	9.07	8.35
Humanities	8.71	7.60	8.38	7.41	8.92	7.72
Mathematics and physical sciences	9.04	8.28	8.96	8.30	9.31	8.22
Social sciences	9.43	7.72	9.17	7.64	9.67	7.79
Doctorate						
Total	9.21	8.58	9.13	8.66	9.36	8.43
Agriculture and biological sciences	9.63	9.14	9.55	9.23	9.94	9.03
Commerce, management and administration	9.84	8.97	9.88	8.59	--	--
Education	8.58	8.29	8.59	8.60	8.57	8.08
Engineering and applied science	9.13	8.75	9.09	8.68	--	--
Fine and applied arts	10.38	8.99	10.17	8.20	--	--
Health professions	9.67	8.47	9.44	8.11	9.88	8.79
Humanities	8.64	8.25	8.51	8.47	8.91	7.78
Mathematics and physical sciences	9.12	8.82	9.10	8.74	9.24	9.22
Social sciences	9.40	8.44	9.32	8.65	9.49	8.17

Source: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

1986 Co-op Graduates

Co-op graduates were more likely to be working full-time in May 1988 and had higher earnings than non-co-op graduates. In general they were also less likely to pursue further studies after graduation (Table 5-11). University co-op graduates were also less likely to plan to continue their studies in the 12 months after May 1988, 47% versus 53%, while career/technical co-op graduates showed almost equal tendencies to return to school during those 12 months (52% versus 51%).

Table 5-11. Further qualifications pursued by 1986 graduates between graduation and May 1988 and educational plans after graduation, by gender, level, co-op registration status, and selected major field of study

Level of qualification, gender and major field of study	Pursued further studies after graduation		Planned to take courses during the 12 months after May 1988	
	Co-op	Non-co-op	Co-op	Non-co-op
	(percent)			
Career/technical				
Total	30	33	52	51
Men	26	34	54	51
Women	36	32	48	51
Business and commerce	43	35	48	54
Engineering and applied sciences	28	31	53	49
University				
Total	36	48	47	53
Men	36	48	44	52
Women	36	48	53	54
Commerce, management and administration	39	42	51	51
Engineering and applied science	36	43	42	48
Mathematics and physical sciences	26	48	44	50

Career-technical co-op graduates were less likely to have wanted to select the same program in retrospect (61% versus 65%) (Table 5-12). There was little difference between co-op and non-co-op university graduates in their retrospective choice of program where 72% and 71% respectively, would select the same program again.

Table 5-12. Retrospective choice of program for 1986 graduates by gender, level, co-op registration status and selected major field

Level of qualification, gender and major field of study	Co-op			Non-co-op		
	Same	None	Different	Same	None	Different
	program			program		
	(percentage distribution)			(percentage distribution)		
Career/technical						
Total	61	3*	36	65	2	33
Men	61	--	37	65	2	33
Women	59	--	36	65	1	33
Business and commerce	55	--	38	62	2	36
Engineering and applied sciences	68	--	29	66	2	32
University						
Total	72	--	28	71	1	28
Men	72	--	28	72	1	27
Women	68	--	32	71	1	27
Commerce, management and administration	75	--	25	76	1	23
Engineering and applied science	73	--	27	75	1	24
Mathematics and physical sciences	75	--	25	72	1	27

Table 5-13 shows graduates' attitudes towards their education. Career/technical co-op graduates placed the greatest importance on improving income prospects whereas non-co-op graduates ranked occupational skills and general self-improvement higher in importance. Both co-op and non-co-op career/technical graduates indicated that their program provided them with general self-improvement more than the three other reasons for enrolling covered by the survey. Both groups had almost equal Reality Indices, 8.09 and 8.16 but the non-co-op graduates had higher expectations as shown by the Expectation Index, 9.89 for non-co-op and 9.39 for co-op career/technical graduates.

At the university level, co-op graduates placed almost equal importance on the four reasons for enrolling with general self-improvement ranking slightly above the others. Non-co-op university graduates ranked general self-improvement highest (2.54) and improved income prospects lowest (2.11) in importance. The co-op graduates rated occupational skills and improved income prospects higher in importance than non-co-op graduates and knowledge of an academic discipline and general self-improvement only slightly less in importance than non-co-op. Overall, co-op graduates had higher expectations than non-co-op graduates as measured by the Expectation Index, 9.63 versus 9.34. The expectations of both types of graduates were not fully realized in the two years after graduation as measured by the Reality Index. Reality for the co-op university graduates was closer to expectations than it was for non-co-op university graduates. Co-op graduates were most pleased with their improved income prospects which almost equalled their expectations in that area.

Table 5-13. Importance of reasons for enrolling and the extent to which their education provided benefits, by level and co-op registration status, May 1988

Reasons for enrolling	Co-op		Non-co-op	
	Importance	Extent	Importance	Extent
	(score)			
Career/technical				
Occupational skills	2.37	1.92	2.53	2.03
Academic discipline	2.30	1.94	2.40	2.06
General self-improvement	2.26	2.20	2.50	2.22
Improved income prospects	2.46	2.03	2.37	1.85
Total score ¹	9.39	8.10	9.80	8.15
University				
Occupational skills	2.45	2.13	2.28	1.79
Academic discipline	2.35	2.14	2.40	2.01
General self-improvement	2.47	2.22	2.54	2.17
Improved income prospects	2.35	2.25	2.11	1.73
Total score ¹	9.63	8.75	9.34	7.70

Part of the difference between co-op and non-co-op graduates is accounted for by field of study. University co-op study is highly concentrated in engineering and applied science., mathematics and physical science and in commerce, management and administration and almost non-existent in the arts, humanities and social sciences. After accounting for field of study difference, university co-op graduates expectations of their program were still more closely matched by their program than for non-co-op graduates (Table 5-14). Career/technical co-op graduates had lower expectations than non-co-op graduates. Business and commerce career/technical co-op graduates felt that their program did not provide as many skills, knowledge and opportunities as non-co-op program graduates perceived as measured by the Reality Index. Yet, the gap between expectations and reality was smaller (Table 5-14). Engineering and applied science career/technical programs delivered more than non-co-op programs and the mismatch between expectation and reality was smaller than for non-co-op engineering and applied science career/technical graduates.

Table 5-14. Expectation and Reality Indices of co-op and non-co-op 1986 graduates, by selected major field of study

Reasons for enrolling	Co-op		Non-co-op	
	Expectation Index	Reality Index	Expectation Index	Reality Index
Career/technical				
Total	9.39	8.10	9.80	8.15
Business and commerce	9.22	7.85	9.80	8.03
Engineering and applied sciences	9.49	8.40	9.80	7.96
University				
Total	9.63	8.75	9.34	7.70
Commerce, management and administration	9.68	8.91	9.61	7.93
Engineering and applied science	9.74	8.85	9.56	8.19
Mathematics and physical sciences	9.54	8.92	9.30	7.96

¹The total of importance scores is called the "Expectation Index" while the total of extent scores is called the "Reality Index".

CHAPTER 6 - CEGEP GENERAL GRADUATES OF QUEBEC

The CEGEP General program in Quebec is a university transfer program at the college level. In Quebec the university transfer program is a prerequisite for entry to university.¹ About half of Quebec's college graduates are from the CEGEP General (university transfer) program while the other half are from CEGEP Professional programs, similar to career/technical programs offered at community colleges, institutes of technology and hospital schools in other provinces. The CEGEP General programs are usually two years in duration while career/technical programs in Quebec are usually three years long. In May 1988, when the NGS was conducted, roughly two years after graduation, many of the CEGEP General graduates were still undertaking studies at university and therefore had not formed a long term bond with the labour force. The 1984 NGS did not survey Quebec CEGEP General graduates. To ensure comparability with the results of the 1984 survey and because the labour market experience of CEGEP General graduates was likely to be very different from career/technical program graduates across Canada, the results of the 1988 NGS for CEGEP General graduates are not shown in the other chapters of this report.

Characteristics of college graduates

Chart 6-1 shows some of the characteristics of the CEGEP General graduates. They tended to be younger than career/technical graduates, 61% under the age of 20.² Their median age was 19 compared with age 21 for career/technical graduates across Canada. They had less previous full-time work experience than career/technical graduates and 95% had been attending school, usually high school, before they entered their university transfer program. Because of their youth, very few of them were married or had dependent children.

Labour force status

Chart 6-2 shows that only a small percentage of them were working full-time in January and October 1987 compared with well over half of the career/technical graduates. Most of them had gone on to university studies and thus could not be working full-time. By May 1988, 40% were working full-time compared with 77% of Quebec career/technical graduates and 81% of Canada career/technical graduates. For many of the 40% working full-time in May 1988, their job was a summer job between terms at university. Sixty-seven percent of the May 1988 full-time workers were in temporary positions, while only 20% of Quebec career/technical graduates were in such positions. This high percentage in temporary positions is an indication that many were in summer jobs.

Similar to other types of graduates, Chart 6-3 shows that men were more likely to have a full-time job than women while women were more likely to have part-time jobs. Over half of both men and women working part-time cited school attendance as the reason why they were working part-time. Among Quebec career/technical graduates over half indicated that the reason they were working part-time was because they could not find full-time employment while about one-fifth cited school attendance as the reason.

CEGEP General is a stepping stone to university. The vast majority of the CEGEP General graduates pursued further studies after they graduated (Chart 6-7). As a result very few of them spent much time in the labour force between graduation and May 1988. Chart 6-4 shows that 15% of the CEGEP General graduates had a full-time job for 6 months or more after graduation, compared to almost three-quarters of Quebec career/technical graduates. Of those employed full-time in May 1988, 30% had been in that job for 6 months or more compared with 82% of Quebec career/technical graduates.

¹ Several western provinces also offer university transfer programs in community colleges. Unlike Quebec's program, the university transfer programs were designed to allow students to take the first or second year of a university program at a community college closer to their home than a university. University transfer students may transfer directly into second or third year of university. Diplomas or certificates are not granted to university transfer students in the western provinces.

² The highest grade in Quebec's elementary-secondary school system for most students is Grade 11 (Secondary V). Upon graduating from Grade 11, Quebec students can enter directly into CEGEP (community college). In other provinces, students may enter career/technical programs after graduating from Grade 12. Over one third of career/technical graduates graduated from a program of three or more years duration whereas CEGEP General programs are usually two years duration. As a result of these factors, Quebec CEGEP General graduates are roughly two years younger than career/technical graduates from the other provinces.

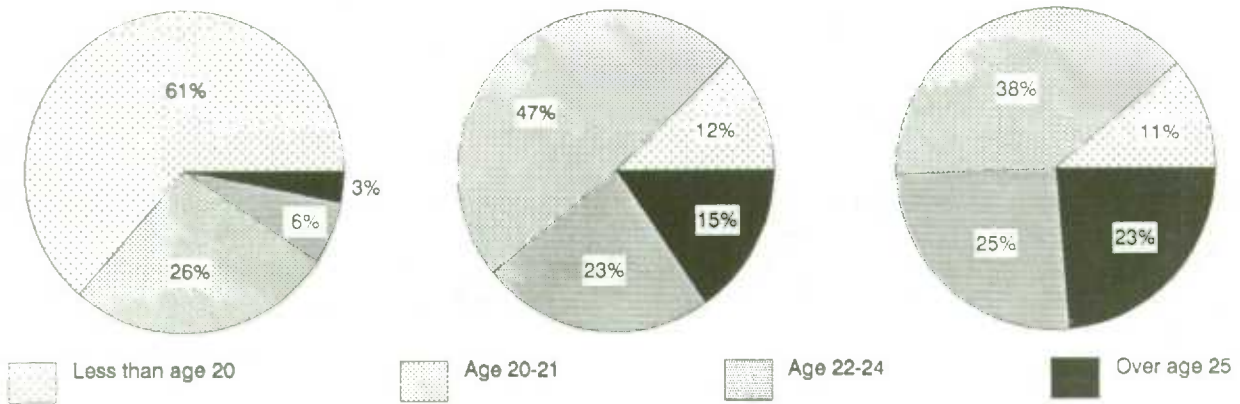
Chart 6-1
Characteristics of 1986 college graduates by type of graduate

Quebec
CEGEP General
(University transfer)

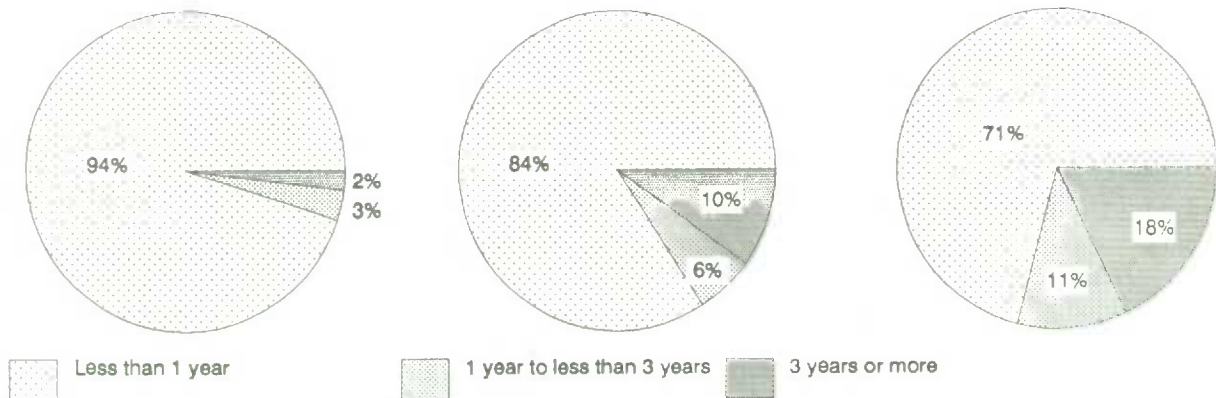
Quebec
CEGEP Professional
(Career/technical)

Canada
Career/technical

Age at graduation



Previous full-time work experience



Activity before enrolling

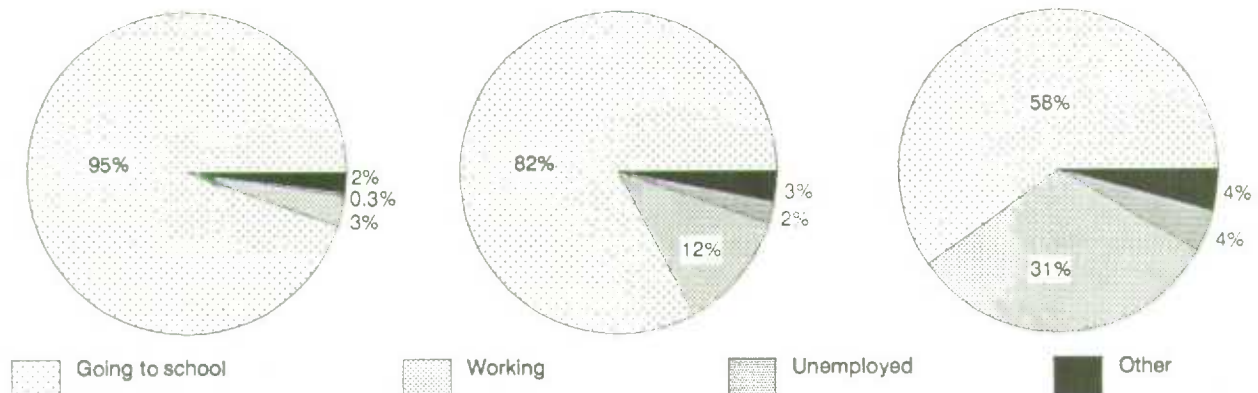


Chart 6-2

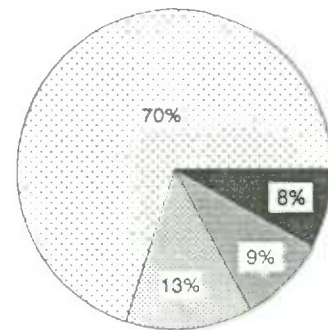
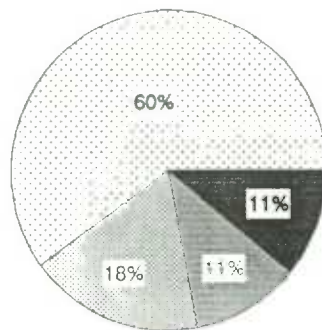
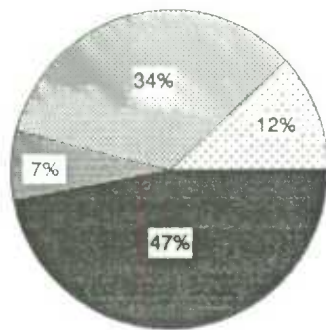
Labour force status of 1986 college graduates, January 1987, October 1987, May 1988

Quebec
CEGEP General
(University transfer)

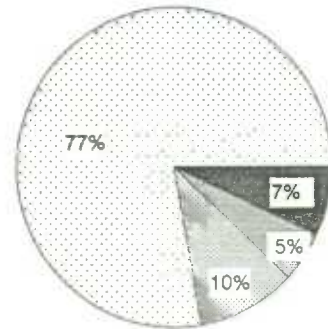
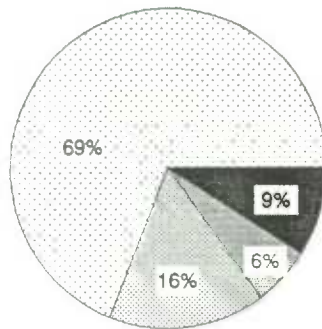
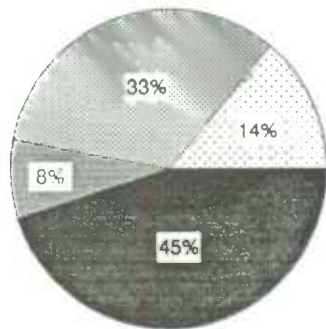
Quebec
CEGEP Professional
(Career/technical)

Canada
Career/technical

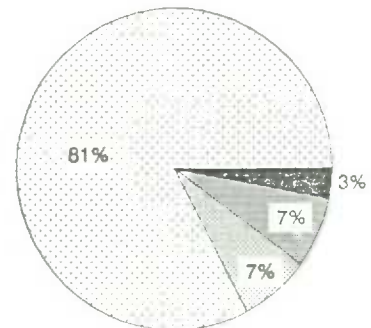
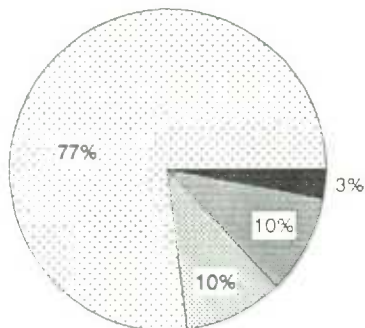
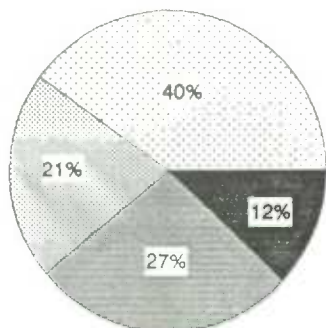
January 1987



October 1987



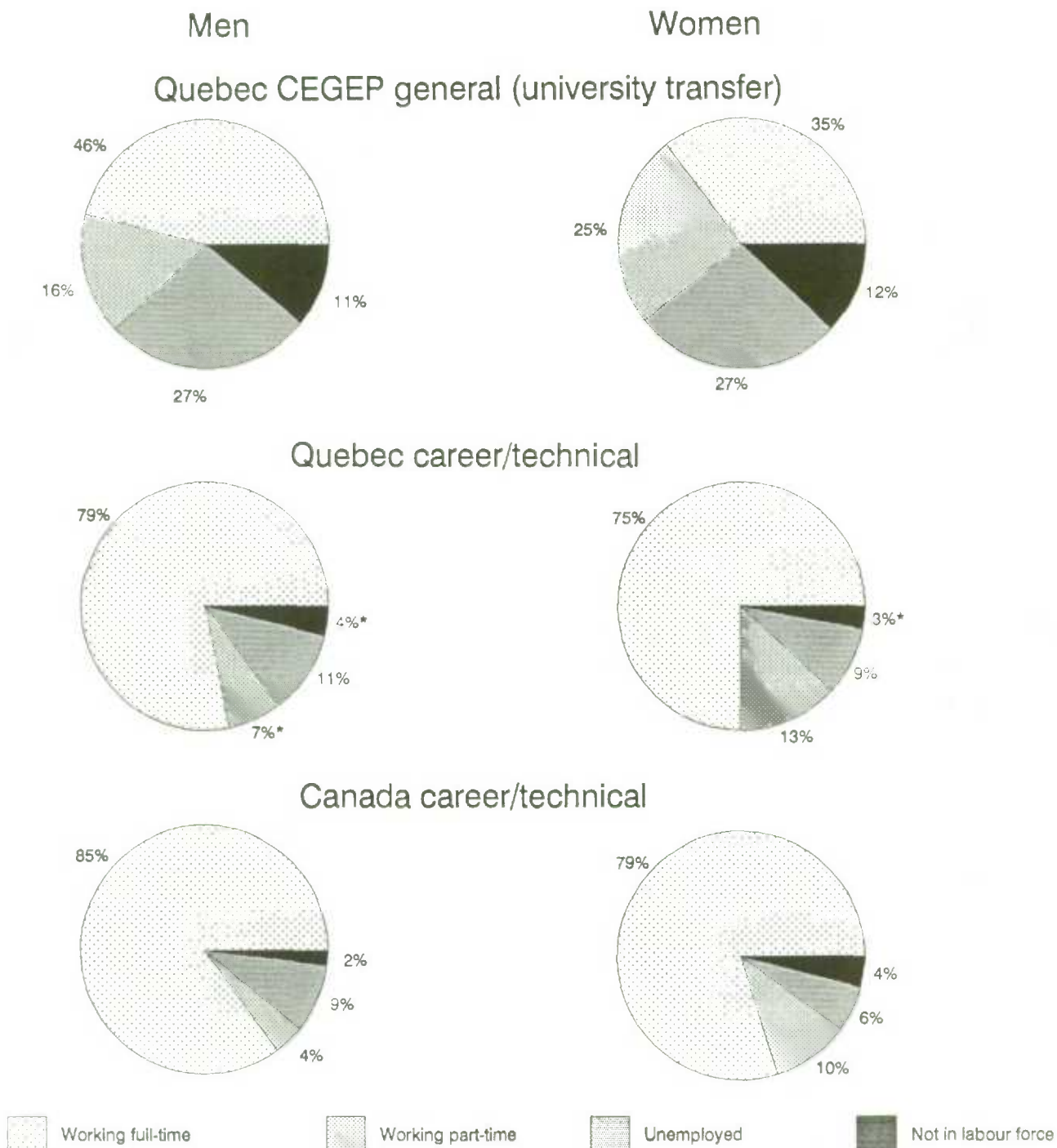
May 1988



Working full-time Working part-time Unemployed Not in labour force

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

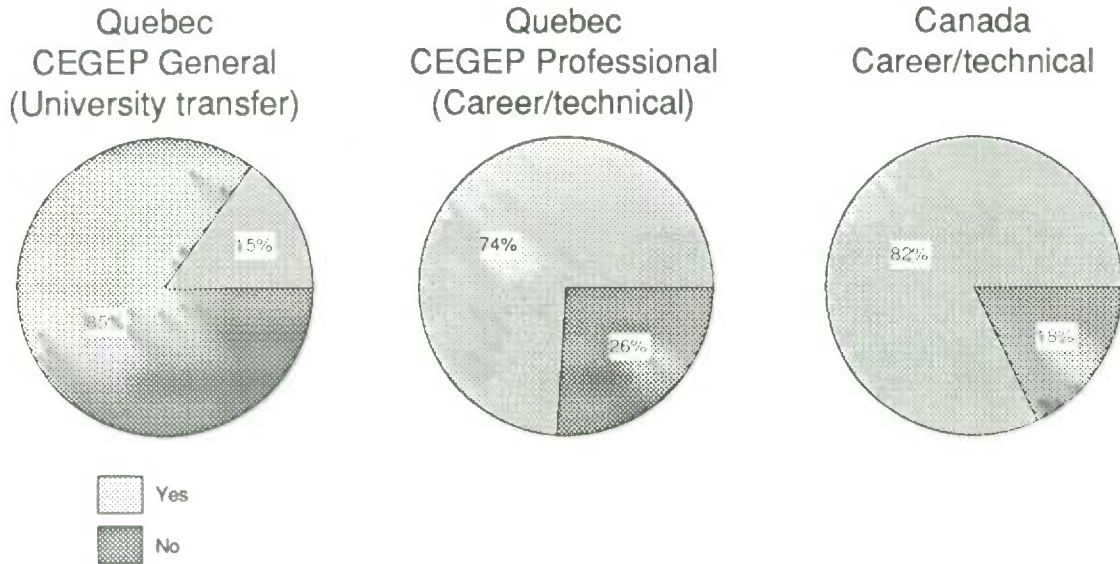
Chart 6-3
Labour force status of 1986 college graduates,
by gender, May 1988



SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Chart 6-4

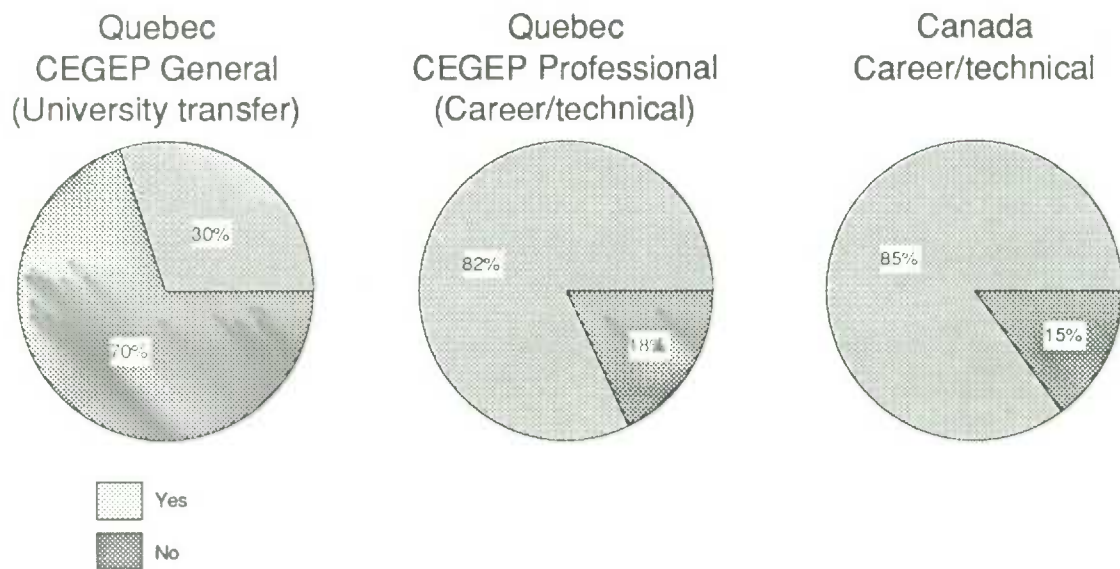
Have 1986 college graduates ever had a full-time job of 6 months or more after graduation?



SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Chart 6-5

Has May 1988 full-time job lasted 6 months or more?



SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Earnings and income

The CEGEP General graduates spent much less time in the labour force after graduation than career/technical graduates. As a result, their income and earnings were lower (Table 6-1).

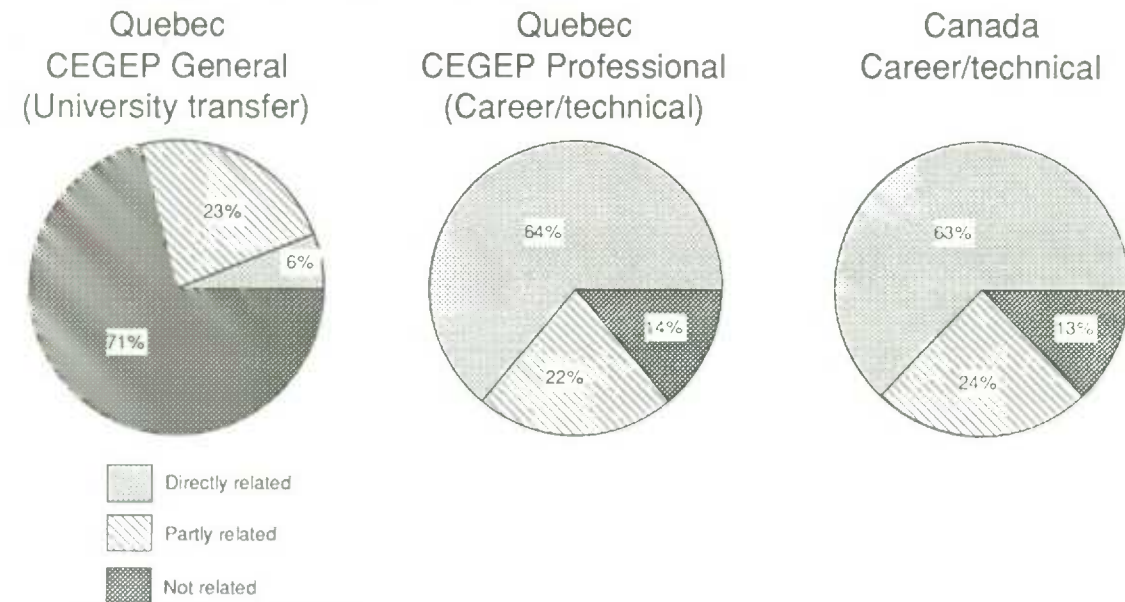
Table 6-1. Estimated 1988 annual earnings and 1987-88 annual income of 1986 college graduates, by gender

	Income			Estimated median annual earnings of full-time workers
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 and over	
	(percentage distribution)			(\$'000)
Quebec CEGEP General (university transfer)				
Total	90	8	--	15
Men	88	9	--	16
Women	92	8	--	14
Quebec CEGEP Professional (career/technical)				
Total	42	44	14	20
Men	34	45	21	23
Women	48	44	8	18
Canada career/technical				
Total	33	45	22	22
Men	27	47	27	23
Women	38	44	18	20

Relationship of jobs to education

Although 40% of the CEGEP General graduates were working full-time in May 1988, only 6% of them were in jobs directly related to their education, while 71% of them were in jobs not related to their education (Chart 6-6). The other 23% were in partly related jobs. Sixty-four percent of Quebec career/technical graduates working full-time were in directly related jobs. The difference in percentages in directly related jobs between the two types of graduates reflects the different objectives of the two programs. The career/technical program is designed to provide graduates with skills that can be applied directly to the labour market whereas the CEGEP General program is intended to provide graduates with the skills needed to do well at university. Thus it is not surprising that only 6% of the CEGEP General full-time workers were in directly related jobs.

Chart 6-6
Relationship of full-time job to education of 1986
college graduates, May 1988



SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

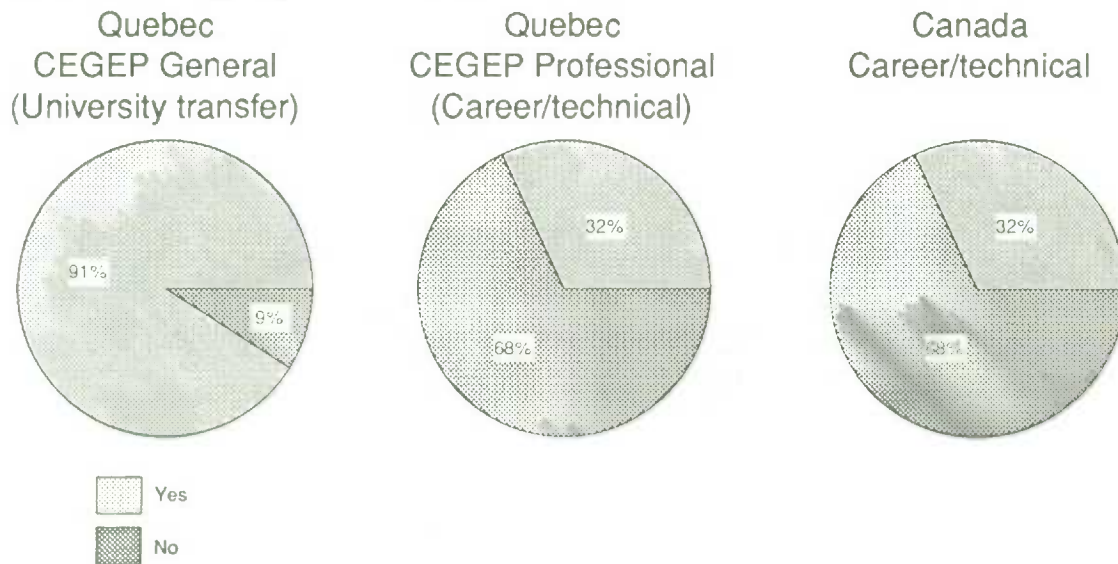
Studies after graduation and attitudes of graduates towards their education

Ninety-one percent of CEGEP General graduates pursued further studies after they graduated in 1986, most of them at university as expected (Chart 6-7). This compares with 32% percent of Quebec career/technical graduates pursuing further studies, the majority of whom also studied at a university. Table 6-2 shows that over 85% of the CEGEP general graduates were enrolled in January 1987 and October 1987 and 91% planned to continue their studies during the 12 months after May 1988. CEGEP General graduates indicated that 68% of them would select the same program in retrospect, identical to the choice of career/technical graduates (Chart 6-8). Of the 32% who would have selected a different program or no program at all, almost half would have selected a different college program in retrospect and another 37% would have selected a university program.¹ Perhaps their opinion would shift after spending more time on the labour market. Any evaluation of the CEGEP General program would have to be on the basis of how well it prepared them for university rather than for the labour market since that is the intended purpose of university transfer programs.

¹ CEGEP general programs are a prerequisite for university in Quebec. Those who indicated they would have selected a university program in retrospect would still have to satisfy the prerequisites. Perhaps the CEGEP General graduates are trying to say that they would have preferred to go straight from high school into university without taking a CEGEP program.

Chart 6-7

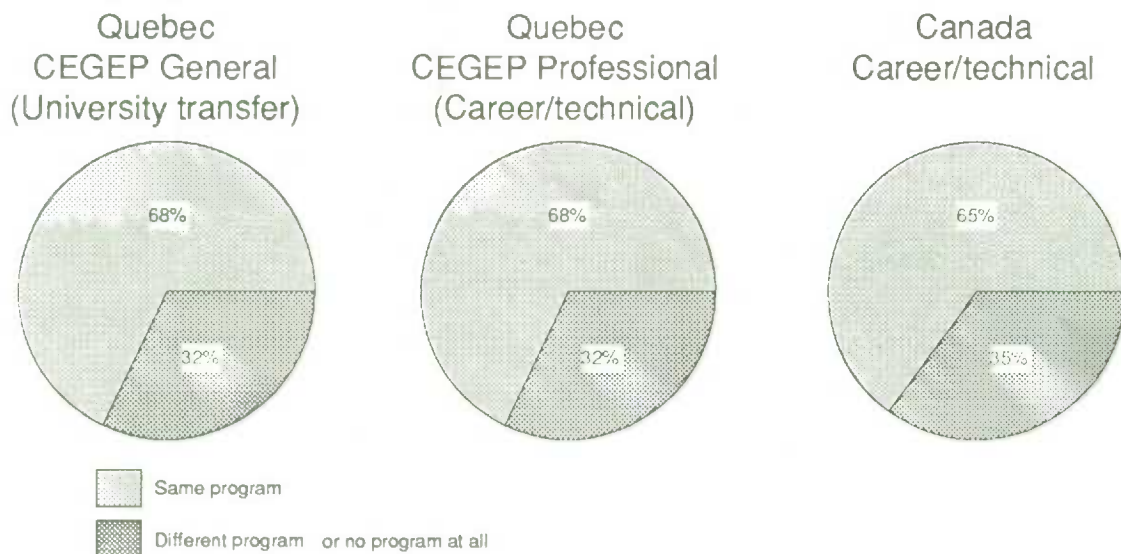
Pursued studies between graduation and May 1988,
1986 college graduates?



SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Chart 6-8

Retrospective choice of program of 1986
college graduates, May 1988



SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table 6-2. Enrolment of 1986 graduates after graduation in 1986 and enrolment plans for the 12 months after May 1988

	Quebec CEGEP General (university transfer)	Quebec CEGEP Professional (career/ technical)	Canada Career/technical
	(Percent)		
Student, January 1987	86	26	19
Full-time	80	15	10
Part-time	6	12	10
Student, October 1986	86	26	19
Full-time	80	13	9
Part-time	6	13	10
Plan to continue studies during the 12 months after May 1988	91	54	51

All graduates were asked to indicate the importance they placed on four reasons for enrolling in their program. They were then asked to evaluate to what extent their program provided them with the knowledge, skills and opportunities mentioned in the reasons for enrolling. Table 6-3 shows that general self-improvement was the most important to CEGEP General graduates whereas the acquisition of the occupational skills was most important to Quebec career/technical graduates. Although the expectations of the transfer graduates were slightly lower than the Quebec career/technical graduates,¹ their education program seemed to deliver much less than they expected when compared to Quebec career/technical graduates. The CEGEP General graduates scored their program lower than career/technical graduates in all four aspects. The apparent lower level of appreciation assigned to their program may reflect their lack of experience on the labour market. After gaining more labour market experience, CEGEP General graduates may come to place more value on their program in terms of the four areas covered. This question may be answered by the upcoming Follow-up of 1986 Graduates survey which queries these same graduates 5 years after graduation at a time when most would have completed their university studies and joined the labour force. Because CEGEP General programs are so different from career/technical programs, other reasons not covered by this survey may be important to graduates from this program (eg. improve opportunities for advanced education).

¹ CEGEP General graduates had a slightly lower Expectation Index than Quebec career/technical graduates primarily due to lower importance placed on the acquisition of occupational skills.

Table 6-3. Attitudes of 1986 college graduates towards their education, May 1988

	Quebec CEGEP general	Quebec CEGEP professional	Canada career/ technical
		Score ¹	
Importance of:			
Acquisition of occupational skills	2.38	2.73	2.52
Knowledge of an academic discipline	2.48	2.66	2.40
General self-improvement	2.61	2.65	2.49
Improving chances of a good income	2.34	2.34	2.38
Expectation Index ²	9.8	10.4	9.8
Extent to which program provided:			
Occupational skills	1.25	1.98	2.03
Knowledge of an academic discipline	1.71	2.10	2.05
General self-improvement	1.91	2.18	2.22
Improved chances of a good income	1.40	1.72	1.85
Reality Index ³	6.3	8.0	8.1

¹ Scores were tabulated by assigning the value "0" to not at all, "3" to a great extent, and values "1" and "2" to intermediate responses questions 121 to 128 of the university/college questionnaire of the 1988 NGS.

² Sum of four importance scores. The value of the expectation index ranges between 0 and 12. A score of 12 indicates that graduates place a great deal of importance on all four reasons for enrolling while a score of 0 indicates they place no importance on any of the four. It is an indicator of graduates' expectations of their programs when they first enrolled in them in the four areas covered by the NGS survey.

³ Sum of the four scores showing the extent to which programs provided skills, knowledge and opportunities. The Reality Index ranges between 0 and 12, 12 indicating that the graduates' programs provided all four aspects to a great extent while an index of 0 indicates that their programs did not provide all four aspects at all. It provides an indication of how well programs provided skills, knowledge and opportunities mentioned as reasons for enrolling in the survey.

APPENDIX A - NUMBER OF 1986 GRADUATES IN THE NGS 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. These tables help to identify which fields are strongly dominated by one sex. The numbers shown in these tables represent the number of 1986 graduates who were living in Canada in May/June 1988. Some foreign student graduates may therefore be included in the counts if they were living in Canada. Foreign students could not be reliably identified in the 1988 NGS survey. For these reasons and others, counts shown in these tables and throughout this manuscript do not agree with counts of 1986 graduates from other Statistics Canada publications and administrative sources.

Table A-1. 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates by field of study, level and gender distribution

Field of study	Trade/vocational			Career/technical		
	Total graduates	% Men	% Women	Total graduates	% Men	% Women
Total (all fields)	40,808	56	44	63,565	45	55
Arts	1,906	27	73	4,963	39	61
Commercial and promotional arts	165	78	--	885	36	64
Creative and design arts	446	17*	83	840	--	89
Fine arts	108*	--	66	757	32*	68
Graphic and audio-visual arts	270	46	54	1,188	53	47
Mass communications	--	--	--	970	64	36
Personal arts	771	--	92	120*	--	96
Business and commerce	12,228	25	75	17,228	34	66
Management and administration	2,474	32	68	9,261	45	55
Financial management	678	28	72	3,628	42	58
Institution management	325	37	63	887	38	62
Management and administration - business and commerce	948	22	78	3,709	49	51
Merchandising and sales	416	61	39	2,106	49	51
Secretarial science	6,247	3	97	4,861	--	97
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	1,080	8*	92	--	--	--
Secretary - general	2,989	--	100	2,795	--	99
Secretary - legal	229	--	100	651	--	96
Secretary - medical	184	--	100	762	--	98
Service industry technologies	3,091	59	41	845	45	55
Building custodian	124*	92	--	--	--	--
Food services	2,897	57	43	517	50	50
Food preparation	2,658	59	41	334*	62	38*
Food serving	231	38*	62	120*	--	67*
Hospitality and tourism services	59*	56*	--	219*	--	76
Engineering and applied sciences	18,381	89	11	16,487	83	17
Chemical technologies	--	--	--	739	59	41
Electrical/electronic technologies	3,015	92	8	4,828	95	5*
Engineering technologies	13,360	91	9	6,506	91	9
Engineering - architectural and construction	4,334	92	8	1,424	86	14*
Construction	2,302	89	11	469	92	--
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	199	100	--	--	--	--
Plumbing	407	95	--	--	--	--
Woodworking and carpentry	1,379	88	12	130*	87	--
Welding technologies	1,885	97	--	135*	100	--
Engineering - general	1,487	85	15	2,311	90	10*
Civil technologies	229	95	--	872	93	--
Drafting	983	81	19	451*	74	--
Instrumentation	159*	95	--	485	99	--
Surveying	--	--	--	229*	88	--
Engineering - industrial	2,241	81	19	807	91	--
Machinist	1,342	94	6*	196*	96	--
Manufacturing technologies	727	59	41	370*	95	--
Engineering - mechanical	5,294	96	4	1,892	97	--
Agricultural equipment mechanics	190	95	--	159*	98	--
Aircraft mechanics	188	100	--	213*	98	--
Auto technology	1,611	97	--	218*	98	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	1,484	97	--	168*	98	--
Marine mechanics	125*	100	--	--	--	--
Small engine mechanics	270	88	--	--	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	1,347	95	--	754	95	--

Table A-1. 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates by field of study, level and gender distribution - Concluded

Field of study	Trade/vocational			Career/technical		
	Total graduates	% Men	% Women	Total graduates	% Men	% Women
Mathematics and computer science	1,548	62	38	4,080	60	40
Computer science	1,533	62	38	4,050	60	40
Computer programming	274	53	47	1,918	57	43
Computer science - systems design and analysis	779	65	35	1,230	61	39
Computer technology	336	78	22*	376*	83	--
Data processing	75*	--	77	441*	47*	53
Health sciences and related	3,728	11	89	11,341	13	87
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	548	--	92	3,418	19	81
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	451	--	100	1,055	--	97
Medical laboratory technologies	--	--	--	940	25*	75
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy/nuclear medicine technologies	--	--	--	528	--	83
Medical equipment and prosthetics	--	--	--	254*	--	66
Nursing	3,139	11	89	7,217	9	91
Humanities and related	73*	--	89	1,142	41	59
Natural sciences and primary industries	2,208	80	20	3,432	70	30
Natural sciences	657	64	36	1,524	54	46
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	296	92	--	953	87	--
Forestry technologies	124*	86	--	539	85	--
Mining technologies	135*	98	--	232*	88	--
Resource processing technologies	1,131	86	14	275*	79	--
Food processing technologies	848	85	15*	121*	67*	--
Forest products processing	209	93	--	--	--	--
Social sciences and services	2,018	23	77	8,603	29	71
Educational and counselling services	238	--	88	2,743	11*	89
Personal development	450	29	71	--	--	--
Protection and correction services	231	72	28*	1,777	66	34
Recreation and sport	126*	48*	52*	1,495	36	64
Social services	965	--	94	2,376	18	82

Table A-2. 1986 university graduates by field of study, level and gender distribution

Field of study	Total university			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctorate		
	Total graduates	% Men	% Women	Total graduates	% Men	% Women	Total graduates	% Men	% Women	Total graduates	% Men	% Women
Total (all fields)	122,479	46	54	106,908	45	55	14,233	55	45	1,337	65	35
Agriculture and biological sciences	6,592	49	51	5,847	48	52	599	52	48	145	72	28
Agriculture	1,136	62	38	1,011	63	37	98	45	55	28	75	25*
Animal and plant science	404	49	51	334*	49*	51*	50*	45*	55*	20	72	28*
Other agriculture	732	68	32	677	70	30*	47*	44*	56*	7*	--	--
Biology	3,070	52	48	2,772	51	49	247	57	43	51	66	34
Food and household science	798	--	93	720	--	96	71	32*	68	7*	--	--
Veterinary medicine and sciences	323	44*	56	282*	--	57*	37*	45*	55*	--	--	--
Other biological sciences	1,253	57	43	1,053	55	45	145	62	38	55	82	18
Biochemistry	638	48	52	590	47	53	37*	51*	49*	12	76	--
Botany	--	--	--	--	--	--	23*	65*	--	13	91	--
Zoology	494	66	34*	389*	65	--	74	60	40*	30	79	21*
Commerce, management and administration	19,295	55	45	16,407	53	47	2,856	70	30	31	65	35
Commerce, management and business administration	17,953	57	43	15,453	54	46	2,469	73	27	31	65	35
Specialized administration	1,341	37	63	954	32*	68	387	48	52	--	--	--
Education	19,124	32	68	16,323	30	70	2,667	40	60	135	40	60
Elementary/secondary teacher training	11,165	28	72	10,361	28	72	776	37	63	27	42	58
Non-teaching field	1,937	40	60	473*	--	76	1,389	44	56	75	46	54
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	3,331	44	56	3,169	44	57	151	53	47	11	56	44*
Kinesiology, etc.	314	51	49	293*	51*	49*	--	--	--	5*	--	--
Physical education	2,151	49	51	2,035	49	51	110	53	47	6*	--	--
Recreation	865	29	71	842	28*	72	24*	57*	--	--	--	--
Other teaching	1,204	16*	84	985	--	85	206	18*	82	13	--	82
Higher education teacher training	335	32*	68	187*	--	60*	136	23*	77	13	--	82
Kindergarten teacher training	869	--	91	798	--	91	71	--	91	--	--	--
Engineering and applied science	9,670	88	12	8,331	88	12	1,210	90	10	129	96	4*
Architecture	523	72	28*	483*	71	--	40*	81	--	--	--	--
Engineering	8,516	90	10	7,279	90	10	1,111	90	10	125	96	4*
Chemical engineering	987	69	31	845	68	32*	128	75	25*	13	100	--
Civil engineering	1,302	88	12*	1,039	88	--	228	88	12*	35	100	--
Electrical engineering	2,284	94	6*	1,978	94	--	272	94	--	34	96	--
Mechanical engineering	2,025	94	--	1,829	94	--	179	95	--	16	93	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table A-2. 1986 university graduates by field of study, level and gender distribution - Continued

Field of study	Total university			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctorate		
	Total graduates	% Men	% Women	Total graduates	% Men	% Women	Total graduates	% Men	% Women	Total graduates	% Men	% Women
Other engineering	1,918	91	9*	1,588	91	--	304	91	9*	26	89	--
Aeronautical engineering	--	--	--	--	--	--	20*	100	--	--	--	--
Design and system engineering	80*	69*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering general	249*	93	--	224*	94	--	23*	90	--	--	--	--
Engineering science	184*	89	--	175*	89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial engineering	291*	89	--	275*	88	--	17*	100	--	--	--	--
Metallurgical engineering	150*	89	--	--	--	--	51*	88	--	--	--	--
Mining engineering	146*	91	--	--	--	--	33*	86	--	--	--	--
Other engineering	766	94	--	610	96	--	145	90	--	12	83	--
Forestry	481	81	--	429*	79	--	48*	93	--	--	--	--
Landscape architecture	97*	70*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fine and applied arts	4,740	34	66	4,427	34	66	299	37	63	14	55	45
Applied arts	639	37	63	608	37*	63	31*	--	58*	--	--	--
Music	1,340	42	58	1,196	43	57	131	36	64	13	51	49
Other fine and performing arts	2,759	29	71	2,623	29	71	135	37	63	--	--	--
Fine art	2,200	29	71	2,110	29	71	89	38*	62	--	--	--
Other performing arts	559	30*	70	513	--	71	47*	--	64	--	--	--
General arts and science	3,891	48	52	3,593	47	53	294	60	40	--	--	--
Health professions	10,154	28	72	9,101	27	73	919	34	66	134	47	53
Dental studies and research	593	69	31*	567	69	31*	23*	84	--	--	--	--
Medical studies and research	3,120	53	47	2,614	54	46	436	42	58	70	59	41
Nursing	3,237	5*	95	3,092	--	96	145	--	92	--	--	--
Pharmacy	628	39	61	599	37*	63	23*	68*	--	7*	--	--
Rehabilitation medicine	785	--	92	698	--	94	86	--	76	--	--	--
Other health professions	1,857	21	79	1,535	18*	82	246	35	65	76	39	61
Medical technology	170*	--	79	166*	--	81	--	--	--	--	--	--
Optometry	103*	--	66*	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	29	71
Paraclinical sciences	115*	68*	--	--	--	--	58*	52*	48*	23	62	38
Public health	1,186	18*	82	1,023	--	83	153	27*	73	9*	--	--
Other health professions	283*	--	88	255*	--	90	27*	--	78	--	--	--
Humanities	13,978	36	64	11,953	35	65	1,824	40	60	202	69	31
Classical and other languages	799	20*	80	655	--	86	124	44	56	20	69	31*
Classics	126*	--	71	--	--	--	23*	66*	--	--	--	--
Other languages	673	18*	82	557	--	87	101	39*	61	16	60	40
English language and/or literature	3,280	26	74	2,945	25	75	291	35	65	44	53	47
French language and/or literature	1,918	20	80	1,800	19*	81	105	29*	71	13	34*	66
History	2,277	55	45	1,958	55	45	284	49	51	36	97	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table A-2. 1986 university graduates by field of study, level and gender distribution - Concluded

Field of study	Total university			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctorate		
	Total graduates	% Men	% Women	Total graduates	% Men	% Women	Total graduates	% Men	% Women	Total graduates	% Men	% Women
Library and records science	610	29*	71	175*	--	68*	435	27	73	--	--	--
Library science	500	23*	77	--	--	--	418	27	73	--	--	--
Other records science	110*	56*	--	--	--	--	17*	--	65*	--	--	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	1,036	18*	82	892	--	82	132	--	88	13	45	55
Linguistics	440	--	90	347*	--	92	80	--	87	13	45	55
Translation and interpretation	597	24*	76	545	--	75	52*	--	89	--	--	--
Mass media studies	1,822	47	53	1,720	46	54	102	52	48	--	--	--
Journalism	285*	--	73	252*	--	75	34*	--	55*	--	--	--
Other mass communication	1,537	50	50	1,468	50	50	69	55	45*	--	--	--
Philosophy	513	63	37	389*	61	39*	75	64	36*	49	71	29
Religious and theological studies	1,697	47	53	1,397	44	56	274	60	40	26	84	16*
Religious studies	590	34*	66	479*	--	72	100	58	42	10*	80	--
Theological studies	1,108	55	45	918	53	47	174	61	39	16	87	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	8,472	69	31	7,454	68	32	822	78	22	196	83	17
Chemistry	949	63	37	751	63	37*	123	56	44	75	82	18
Computer science	3,566	67	33	3,316	67	33	234	77	23	17	79	21*
Geology and related	825	82	18*	643	83	--	145	76	24*	37	78	22
Mathematics	2,167	62	38	2,030	61	39	114	78	22*	23	86	--
Physics	848	92	--	634	91	--	178	95	--	36	93	--
Other physical sciences	84*	84	--	--	--	--	27*	81	--	10*	77	--
Social sciences	26,476	41	59	23,386	40	60	2,743	49	51	347	55	45
Canadian and area studies	191*	--	61*	147*	--	67*	43*	61	--	--	--	--
Area studies	--	--	--	--	--	--	24*	75	--	--	--	--
Canadian studies	116*	--	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Economics	3,840	67	33	3,464	66	34	349	73	27	28	96	--
Geography	2,021	57	43	1,858	57	43	142	63	37	21	65	35
Law and jurisprudence	3,263	53	47	3,124	53	47	112	51	49	27	54	46
Political science	2,948	56	44	2,598	55	45	324	65	35	26	60	40
Psychology	6,762	21	79	5,892	19	81	702	31	69	169	46	54
Social work and social welfare	1,769	24	76	1,349	22*	78	415	31	69	5*	--	--
Sociology and criminology	3,630	25	75	3,346	24	76	237	44	56	47	50	50
Criminology	490	44	56	443*	45*	55	42*	--	65	--	--	--
Sociology	3,140	22	78	2,903	20	80	195	46	54	43	48	52
Other social science	1,961	45	55	1,519	40	60	419	64	36	23	68	32
Anthropology	583	26*	74	525	--	78	48*	55*	45*	10*	75	--
Archaeology	98*	--	63*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Man/environment studies	997	68	32	667	69	31*	323	67	33	8*	--	--
Secretarial studies	214*	--	100	212*	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

APPENDIX B - EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT - TYPES OF JOBS

Tables B-1 to B-6 compare the percentages of 1982 graduates working full-time in June 1984 to the percentage of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988 by gender and field of study.

Tables B-7 and B-9 compare the percentage of 1982 and 1986 graduates unemployed for at least one month after graduation and of those unemployed, how long on average they spent unemployed by field of study. Tables B-8 and B-10 cover the same data elements for 1986 graduates by gender and field of study. To be unemployed a graduate must not be working, be looking for work and 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.

Tables B-11 to B-16 cover long term jobs after graduation (i.e., full-time jobs of 6 months or more duration) for 1982 and 1986 graduates and multiple jobs of the 1986 graduates. The percentage of graduates who have ever held a full-time job of 6 months or more during the two years after graduation is shown by field of study. In addition, the percentage of full-time workers whose job 2 years after graduation (i.e., June 1984 job for 1982 graduates or May 1988 job for 1986 graduates) was a full-time job that has last for 6 months or more is also shown. All of the tables are by field of study.

Tables B-17 to B-22 also cover long term jobs of 1982 and 1986 graduates by field of study, as well as gender. The percentage of graduates who have held a full-time job of 6 months or more duration at any time during the two years after graduation is shown in these tables by gender and field of study.

Tables B-23 to B-28 show the percentage of workers who are paid workers or self-employed for 1982 and 1986 graduates. The percentage of paid workers in permanent and temporary positions is also shown. All tables are by field of study.

Table B-1. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
Total (all fields)	60	67	50	69	75	61
Arts	54	67	48	63	67	61
Commercial and promotional arts	60	83	--	64	68	--
Creative and design arts	34	66	24*	59	--	61
Fine arts	--	--	--	42*	--	--
Graphic and audio-visual arts	57	65	--	77	82	72
Mass communications	--	81*	--	87*	87*	--
Personal arts	66	75*	65	63	56*	63
Business and commerce	53	65	50	66	72	64
Management and administration	51	61	49	72	78	69
Financial management	50	63	45	79	83	76
Institution management	--	--	--	58	72	50
Management and administration - business and commerce	53	67	51	72	77	72
Merchandising and sales	50	65	35*	65	73	53
Secretarial science	54	69	53	65	80	64
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	55	77	50	60	64*	60
Secretary - general	50	82	49	64	--	64
Secretary - legal	73	--	73	91	--	91
Secretary - medical	50	--	52	56	--	56
Service industry technologies	51	65	38	63	68	57
Building custodian	72	70*	80*	48*	53*	--
Food services	50	65	37	64	69	58
Food preparation	51	64	39	64	69	56
Food serving	42*	100	--	67	66	67
Hospitality and tourism services	48*	58*	--	60*	--	--
Engineering and applied sciences	66	67	55	75	77	64
Chemical technologies	--	--	--	76*	--	--
Electrical/electronic technologies	69	69	67	78	79	70
Engineering technologies	65	66	50	75	76	60
Engineering - architectural and construction	60	61	49*	71	72	54
Construction	44	45	--	69	71	52
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	46*	48*	--	79	79	--
Plumbing	50*	49*	--	72	72	--
Woodworking and carpentry	35*	35*	--	67	69	48*
Welding technologies	61	61	--	73	73	65*
Engineering - general	54	57	47	75	76	72
Civil technologies	58	56	100	68	66	100
Drafting	48	55	39*	74	75	68
Instrumentation	57	57	--	88	87	--
Surveying	93	--	100	67*	--	100
Engineering - industrial	74	76	57	75	78	59
Machinist	78	78	56*	79	81	58*
Manufacturing technologies	62	67	48*	67	70	64
Engineering - mechanical	68	69	40*	78	79	61
Agricultural equipment mechanics	94	94	--	80	81	--
Aircraft mechanics	55	58	--	96	95	--
Auto technology	66	66	--	75	77	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	66	67	--	81	81	84
Marine mechanics	83	82	--	67	67	--
Small engine mechanics	78	85	--	73	74	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	70	70	--	78	78	67*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-1. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
Mathematics and computer science	75	81	63	75	78	70
Computer science	75	81	63	75	78	69
Computer programming	70	78	56	70	72	67
Computer science - systems design and analysis	94	100	--	75	79	68
Computer technology	99	100	96	77	77	78
Data processing	79	83	73*	82	100	77
Health sciences and related	55	83	52	57	85	54
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	72	84	69	78	84	77
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	77	--	77	78	--	78
Nursing	51	83	47	53	84	49
Humanities and related	--	--	--	70	--	66*
Natural sciences and primary industries	64	67	47*	69	73	53
Natural sciences	74	75	73*	64	74	48
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	52	57	--	64	64	--
Forestry technologies	--	--	--	58	56*	--
Mining technologies	57	61	--	73	72	--
Resource processing technologies	66	69	--	73	76	55
Food processing technologies	67	70	--	76	80	55*
Forest products processing	57*	62*	--	58	59	--
Social sciences and services	54	50*	55	59	63	58
Educational and counselling services	58*	--	59*	68	100	64
Personal development	--	--	--	45	42*	46
Protection and correction services	--	--	--	86	95	64*
Recreation and sport	67	73*	65	52*	--	77
Social services	48	--	49	57	--	58

Table B-2. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
Total (all fields)	77	82	73	82	85	79
Arts	65	74	59	78	85	74
Commercial and promotional arts	85	95	81	88	95	84
Creative and design arts	69	76	67	72	100	69
Fine arts	39	45	37	67	70	65
Graphic and audio-visual arts	72	77	65	80	81	79
Mass communications	78	82	72	83	87	76
Personal arts	59	100	56	85	--	85
Business and commerce	79	82	78	83	82	83
Management and administration	78	82	74	83	82	83
Financial management	75	79	73	82	80	84
Institution management	81	85	76	86	87	86
Management and administration - business and commerce	79	85	75	81	83	80
Merchandising and sales	78	82	73	81	86	76
Secretarial science	82	94	82	84	68*	84
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	--	--	--	100	--	100
Secretary - general	80	--	80	82	--	82
Secretary - legal	93	--	93	90	100	90
Secretary - medical	86	--	85	81	100	80
Service industry technologies	82	88	76	80	79	81
Food services	81	100	69	77	77	77
Food preparation	90	100	82	73	79	62*
Food serving	75*	--	--	85	--	98
Hospitality and tourism services	77	73	79	85	--	87
Engineering and applied sciences	81	81	78	86	87	84
Chemical technologies	87	87	87	82	84	80
Electrical/electronic technologies	82	82	85	90	90	91
Engineering technologies	80	81	72	85	86	77
Engineering - architectural and construction	79	80	77	88	89	87
Construction	81	81	91	85	84	100
Woodworking and carpentry	78	81	--	76*	74*	100
Welding technologies	78	78	--	79	81	--
Engineering - general	75	76	62	82	82	75
Civil technologies	71	72	--	80	80	80*
Drafting	70	73	60*	85	86	82
Instrumentation	85	85	--	86	86	--
Surveying	80	89	--	79	82	--
Engineering - industrial	91	91	93	88	89	75*
Machinist	92	90	100	92	93	--
Manufacturing technologies	90	90	--	83	86	--
Engineering - mechanical	83	84	--	87	88	--
Agricultural equipment mechanics	100	100	--	95	95	--
Aircraft mechanics	71	74	--	87	87	--
Auto technology	89	89	--	83	85	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	92	92	--	83	84	--
Marine mechanics	88	89	--	91*	90*	--
Small engine mechanics	100	100	--	--	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	79	79	--	92	92	--
Mathematics and computer science	81	83	78	86	86	86
Computer science	81	83	78	86	86	86
Computer programming	83	87	77	86	85	86
Computer science - systems design and analysis	90	91	88	85	87	83
Computer technology	81	81	81	88	85	96
Data processing	73	84	64	93	99	87

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-2. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
Health sciences and related	76	90	74	79	84	78
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	78	92	75	80	84	78
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	82	99	81	81	95	80
Medical laboratory technologies	72	97	68	75	77	74
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy/nuclear medicine technologies	66	78	63	70	--	75
Medical equipment and prosthetics	63*	70*	--	89	100	82
Nursing	75	94	74	79	84	79
Humanities and related	66	78	63	72	59	83
Natural sciences and primary industries	82	85	76	81	82	76
Natural sciences	82	87	77	84	91	76
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	86	86	85	74	75	65*
Forestry technologies	86	86	83	72	73	--
Mining technologies	80	82	--	77	80	--
Resource processing technologies	76	77	68*	87	85	91
Food processing technologies	77	71*	87	87	82*	97
Forest products processing	77	80	--	91	90*	--
Social sciences and services	73	82	70	78	85	75
Educational and counselling services	71	81	69	73	77	73
Personal development	58*	--	57*	72*	--	--
Protection and correction services	77	83	63	86	91	77
Recreation and sport	74	76	73	82	83	81
Social sciences	59	100	55	76*	90*	--
Social services	76	89	74	74	77	74

Table B-3. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 university graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
Total (all fields)	73	77	70	75	78	71
Agriculture and biological sciences	59	63	54	59	61	57
Agriculture	73	79	62	76	84	63
Animal and plant science	63	70	57*	71	81	62
Other agriculture	80	83	69*	78	85	63
Biology	51	54	46	50	52	48
Food and household science	58	85*	57	68	--	68
Veterinary medicine and sciences	86	93	76*	85	92	80
Other biological sciences	56	53	59	53	53	53
Biochemistry	47	43*	54*	43	42*	44*
Botany	--	--	--	77*	81*	--
Fisheries and wildlife management	--	--	100	--	--	--
Toxicology	--	--	--	100	--	100
Zoology	68	69	65*	64	64	65
Commerce, management and administration	86	89	82	88	90	85
Commerce, management and business administration	86	89	81	88	90	86
Specialized administration	88	89	87	84	91	80
Education	74	83	70	78	87	74
Elementary/secondary teacher training	74	83	70	79	91	75
Non-teaching field	80	90	71	89	97	85
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	74	77	73	71	77	66
Kinesiology, etc.	69	89	72	54	78	--
Physical education	73	73	72	70	77	64
Recreation	85	93	80	79	74	81
Other teaching	69	88	65	70	84	68
Higher education teacher training	84	100	71	83	93	78
Kindergarten teacher training	62	--	63	66	73*	65
Engineering and applied science	80	81	73	82	82	82
Architecture	84	94	--	88	90	84
Engineering	79	80	74	82	82	81
Chemical engineering	73	75	64*	82	80	85
Civil engineering	81	80	89	86	88	68
Electrical engineering	85	84	96	82	82	86
Mechanical engineering	85	86	--	86	87	73
Other engineering	71	72	66*	77	76	87
Aeronautical engineering	--	--	--	72*	72*	--
Design and system engineering	--	--	--	99	98	100
Engineering general	65*	63*	--	52*	53*	--
Engineering science	79	77	100	68	64*	100
Industrial engineering	79	78	--	91	92	87*
Metallurgical engineering	68*	72*	--	75	73	92*
Mining engineering	--	--	--	95	96	--
Other engineering	78	79	--	77	76	97
Forestry	86	85	87	76	75	83
Landscape architecture	86	91	79*	100	100	100
Fine and applied arts	57	56	58	59	64	57
Applied arts	72	54*	78	68	85	58
Music	44	--	47	50	61	42
Other fine and performing arts	57	65	52	62	61	62
Fine art	56	65	51	60	58	61
Other performing arts	59*	--	58*	68	72	67

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-3. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 university graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
General arts and science	75	64*	75	68	73	63
Health professions	84	82	84	77	80	77
Dental studies and research	94	96	85	85	92	69
Medical studies and research	75	75	73	74	74	74
Nursing	86	--	86	78	78	78
Pharmacy	89	91	88	90	87	91
Rehabilitation medicine	89	93	89	89	100	88
Other health professions	82	79	84	70	77	68
Medical technology	--	--	--	75	--	78
Optometry	99	96	100	99	100	98
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	59*	--	--
Public health	89	97	84	65	85	61
Other health professions	86	82*	87	80	--	82
Humanities	65	66	65	65	64	66
Classical and other languages	65	63*	65	66	65*	66
Classics	59*	84*	--	70*	--	76*
Other languages	66	--	68	65	68*	65
English language and/or literature	59	59	60	65	66	65
French language and/or literature	61	68	60	67	52	71
History	61	63	58	54	51	58
Library and records science	76	77*	75	72	70	74
Library science	75	76*	75	74	86	70
Other records science	--	--	--	66*	--	100
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	72	78	71	58	56*	58
Linguistics	59	70*	53*	40*	--	38*
Translation and interpretation	83	93	81	70	55*	75
Mass media studies	79	77	80	70	70	69
Journalism	87	74*	93	85	92	82
Other mass communication	74	77	71	67	68	66
Philosophy	54	52*	58*	62	57	71
Religious and theological studies	68	70	67	77	87	69
Religious studies	70	68	71	79	73	83
Theological studies	67	71	63	76	91	58
Mathematics and physical sciences	73	72	76	78	78	78
Chemistry	55	58	45*	65	68	59
Computer science	87	86	90	88	89	86
Geology and related	71	68	78	72	74	61*
Mathematics	71	67	79	80	79	82
Physics	56	57	--	52	51	--
Other physical sciences	--	--	--	86	86	--
Social sciences	69	70	67	70	72	68
Canadian and area studies	60*	67*	57*	66	--	72*
Area studies	--	--	--	--	--	96
Canadian studies	74*	--	81*	70*	88*	63*
Economics	72	69	81	75	73	77
Geography	70	76	60	71	74	66
Law and jurisprudence	79	81	77	87	92	81
Political science	64	66	61	57	56	58
Psychology	59	55	60	61	62	61
Social work and social welfare	80	89	78	86	84	86

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-3. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 university graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
Sociology and criminology	67	65	67	70	74	69
Criminology	58*	--	60*	71	75	68
Sociology	67	65	68	70	73	69
Other social science	69	70	69	66	71	62
Anthropology	54	--	63	50	74	41*
Archaeology	--	96	--	--	--	--
Demography	--	100	--	100	--	--
Man/environment studies	76	75	78	69	72	64
Secretarial studies	82	--	81	97	--	97
Other social services	--	--	--	100	--	100

Table B-4. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
Total (all fields)	73	76	69	74	78	71
Agriculture and biological sciences	59	63	55	59	61	56
Agriculture	74	80	62	76	85	61
Animal and plant science	63	69*	57*	71	82	61*
Other agriculture	80	84	69*	78	86	61*
Biology	51	54	46	50	52	47
Food and household science	57	--	57	68	--	68
Veterinary medicine and sciences	85	93	76*	85	91	80
Other biological sciences	55	50	60	52	51	52
Biochemistry	44*	--	53*	42*	--	43*
Botany	--	--	--	94*	100	92*
Fisheries and wildlife management	--	--	100	--	--	--
Toxicology	--	--	--	100	--	100
Zoology	69	73	66*	64	63*	66*
Commerce, management and administration	85	88	81	87	89	84
Commerce, management and business administration	85	88	80	87	89	85
Specialized administration	89	89	88	82	90	78
Education	72	80	69	77	86	73
Elementary/secondary teacher training	73	81	70	78	90	74
Non-teaching field	65	76	59	88	100	85
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	74	78	73	72	78	67
Kinesiology, etc.	71	94	73	53*	81	--
Physical education	73	73	72	71	79	64
Recreation	85	93	79	79	73	82
Other teaching	67	84	64	68	83	65
Higher education teacher training	81	100	69*	83	95	75*
Kindergarten teacher training	60	--	62	64	--	64
Engineering and applied science	81	81	73	83	83	82
Architecture	84	95	--	88	90	82
Engineering	80	80	74	83	83	81
Chemical engineering	75	77	65*	83	82	86
Civil engineering	82	81	90	85	88	65*
Electrical engineering	86	85	100	82	82	88
Mechanical engineering	86	87	--	87	88	71*
Other engineering	71	71	--	76	75	88
Aeronautical engineering	100	100	--	--	--	--
Design and system engineering	--	--	--	100	100	100
Engineering general	62*	60*	--	--	--	--
Engineering science	80	79	100	70*	66*	100
Industrial engineering	77	77	--	91	91	87*
Metallurgical engineering	68*	74*	--	78*	76*	100
Mining engineering	--	--	--	100	100	--
Other engineering	78	79	--	75	74	100
Forestry	87	85	91	77	76	82*
Landscape architecture	85	91	79*	100	100	100
Fine and applied arts	58	55	59	59	64	57
Applied arts	72	52*	79	69	86	60
Music	44	--	49	48	59	40*
Other fine and performing arts	57	65	53	62	61	62
Fine art	56	66	51	60	58	61
Other performing arts	63*	--	63*	68	74*	66

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-4. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
General arts and science	74	--	75	68	74	63
Health professions	85	83	85	77	80	77
Dental studies and research	94	96	85	85	91	69*
Medical studies and research	77	77	77	74	74	75
Nursing	86	--	86	78	79	78
Pharmacy	89	92	88	92	89	93
Rehabilitation medicine	89	100	89	88	100	87
Other health professions	88	80*	90	67	74	66
Medical technology	--	--	--	76	--	78*
Optometry	100	100	100	100	100	100
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	100	--	--	--
Public health	100	--	100	63	87	58
Other health professions	85	--	86	78	--	82
Humanities	65	65	65	66	64	67
Classical and other languages	66	66*	66	71	75*	70
Classics	66*	100	--	78*	--	81*
Other languages	66	--	69	69	78*	68
English language and/or literature	61	60	62	67	70	67
French language and/or literature	61	64*	60	69	54*	72
History	60	63	57	54	49	59
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	75	81	73	59	--	60
Linguistics	61	70*	57*	40*	--	--
Translation and interpretation	85	100	83	70	--	76
Mass media studies	78	76	80	69	69	69
Journalism	88	73*	94	84	90	82
Other mass communication	74	77	72	67	68	66
Philosophy	54	49*	61*	67	63*	73*
Religious and theological studies	68	68	67	78	89	69
Religious studies	72	69	74	81	71*	85
Theological studies	64	68	61	76	93	57
Mathematics and physical sciences	74	73	78	80	80	80
Chemistry	53	58	--	66	69	60*
Computer science	88	86	90	88	90	86
Geology and related	72	67	82	73	75	--
Mathematics	72	68	80	82	81	83
Physics	57	59	--	54	54	--
Other physical sciences	100	100	--	100	100	--
Social sciences	68	70	67	70	72	68
Canadian and area studies	63*	--	59*	64*	--	--
Area studies	--	--	--	--	--	100
Canadian studies	79*	--	84*	--	100	--
Economics	73	70	83	74	73	78
Geography	70	75	60	72	75	67
Law and jurisprudence	79	81	77	88	93	81
Political science	62	63	60	57	55	59
Psychology	59	54	60	61	61	61
Social work and social welfare	78	88	76	87	82	88

Table B-4. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
Sociology and criminology	67	64	68	70	76	69
Criminology	57*	--	--	70	74	66*
Sociology	67	65	68	71	76	69
Other social science	69	69	69	61	63	60
Anthropology	56*	--	65	49	74*	41*
Archaeology	--	100	--	--	--	--
Demography	--	100	--	--	--	--
Man/environment studies	73	70	77	61	62	59*
Secretarial studies	82	--	81	98	--	98
Other social services	--	--	--	100	--	100

Table B-5. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
Total (all fields)	76	80	71	76	78	73
Agriculture and biological sciences	54	57	49	54	49	60
Agriculture	68	71	60*	66	64	70
Animal and plant science	60*	68*	--	62	64*	64*
Other agriculture	75	73	--	70	63*	76
Biology	45	48	41*	45	40	52
Food and household science	67	--	59*	65	--	71
Veterinary medicine and sciences	100	100	--	87	100	76*
Other biological sciences	55	56	50*	46	44	48*
Biochemistry	60*	--	--	--	--	--
Zoology	61	61	--	53	52*	54*
Commerce, management and administration	90	92	84	94	95	91
Commerce, management and business administration	91	93	84	94	95	92
Specialized administration	87	87	86	91	93	89
Education	85	93	77	87	92	83
Elementary/secondary teacher training	85	97	77	89	94	87
Non-teaching field	86	93	78	90	96	85
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	73	73	72	53	53	52
Physical education	78	80	76	51	49*	53*
Recreation	94	92	--	57*	91	--
Other teaching	86	100	77	81	89	79
Higher education teacher training	98	100	92	82	87	81
Kindergarten teacher training	74	--	72	79	--	77
Engineering and applied science	74	75	68	80	80	83
Architecture	79	89	--	90	88	--
Engineering	73	73	75	80	80	81
Chemical engineering	61	63	--	70	67	79
Civil engineering	75	73	90	88	89	83
Electrical engineering	77	78	--	81	81	78*
Mechanical engineering	72	72	--	75	74	--
Other engineering	75	75	84	81	81	83
Aeronautical engineering	64*	62*	--	77	77	--
Design and system engineering	89	88	--	--	--	--
Engineering general	91	89	--	80	78	--
Industrial engineering	100	100	--	100	100	--
Metallurgical engineering	--	--	--	68	67	--
Mining engineering	79*	79*	--	79	83	--
Other engineering	71	73	--	87	86	92
Forestry	74	84	--	64	61*	--
Fine and applied arts	47	63	38*	60	69	55
Applied arts	--	--	--	--	73*	--
Music	42*	66*	--	66	86	54
Other fine and performing arts	49	55*	45*	58	51*	62
Fine art	58	56*	60*	54	54*	55*
Other performing arts	--	--	--	65	--	75
General arts and science	--	--	--	60	64	54

Table B-5. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
Health professions	76	76	76	77	76	77
Dental studies and research	93	92	--	100	100	--
Medical studies and research	61	67	48	70	72	68
Nursing	95	--	95	85	--	86
Pharmacy	74*	78*	--	--	--	--
Rehabilitation medicine	87	--	87	96	100	94
Other health professions	73	79	66	78	78	78
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	71	75	66*
Public health	86	96	78	79	78	79
Other health professions	91	87	100	93	--	91
Humanities	66	67	65	59	60	59
Classical and other languages	56	--	62	39	41*	37*
Other languages	69	68*	70	41	45*	38*
English language and/or literature	42	55	32*	42	37*	45
French language and/or literature	64	85	52	37*	--	41*
History	65	59	71	54	55	54
Library and records science	82	76	83	80	87	77
Library science	82	75	84	79	86	77
Other records science	80*	--	--	100	--	100
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	53	57*	52	50	--	50
Linguistics	--	--	--	37*	--	40*
Translation and interpretation	64	--	67	69	--	65
Mass media studies	81	87	76*	79	80	78
Journalism	83	83	83	91	100	83
Other mass communication	75*	--	--	73	72	75
Philosophy	49	55	--	--	--	--
Religious and theological studies	71	75	63	74	81	63
Religious studies	58	64	--	73	79	65
Theological studies	78	81	74	74	81	62
Mathematics and physical sciences	58	57	59	57	56	60
Chemistry	47	46*	--	38	33*	44*
Computer science	79	76	86	86	85	89
Geology and related	64	71	--	62	65	52*
Mathematics	54	53	--	48	50	--
Physics	41*	39*	--	34	33	--
Other physical sciences	69*	--	--	57*	--	--
Social sciences	69	70	68	69	72	65
Canadian and area studies	50*	54*	--	77	62*	100
Area studies	50*	62*	--	73*	64*	--
Canadian studies	--	--	--	81	--	100
Economics	64	63	66	75	78	66
Geography	75	76	72*	60	59	63
Law and jurisprudence	78	77	79*	70	80	59
Political science	77	80	71	57	59	53
Psychology	53	51	53	58	60	56
Social work and social welfare	89	92	88	81	86	79
Sociology and criminology	61	63	62	64	55	70
Criminology	59*	--	66*	83	74*	87
Sociology	62	63	61	59	52	66
Other social science	71	74	66	83	89	71
Anthropology	42*	--	47*	58*	73	--
Archaeology	--	--	--	85	100	--
Demography	--	--	--	100	--	--
Man/environment studies	82	84	80	85	90	74
Other social services	--	--	--	100	--	100

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-6. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 doctorate graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
Total (all fields)	86	88	81	86	89	79
Agriculture and biological sciences	86	88	82	91	91	90
Agriculture	91	90	--	87	88	--
Animal and plant science	--	--	--	87	91	--
Biology	88	91	84	89	91	85
Other biological sciences	81	82	78	93	91	100
Biochemistry	100	100	--	75	--	--
Botany	--	--	--	100	100	--
Zoology	69	65	73	96	95	--
Commerce, management and administration	100	100	--	92	94	89
Commerce, management and business administration	100	100	--	92	94	89
Education	92	92	93	89	93	85
Elementary/secondary teacher training	86	88	82	96	90	100
Non-teaching field	94	93	95	89	93	86
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	91	--	--	89	--	--
Other teaching	--	--	--	90	--	--
Higher education teacher training	--	--	--	90	--	--
Engineering and applied science	95	96	--	86	87	--
Engineering	95	96	--	86	86	--
Chemical engineering	94	93	--	84	84	--
Civil engineering	92	100	--	87	87	--
Electrical engineering	100	100	--	83	86	--
Mechanical engineering	100	100	--	87	86	--
Other engineering	88	84	--	88	86	--
Other engineering	--	--	--	82	78	--
Fine and applied arts	--	--	--	63	--	--
Music	--	--	--	63	--	--
Health professions	78	77	85	90	93	88
Medical studies and research	77	73	89	88	92	82
Other health professions	78	--	--	97	100	95
Optometry	--	--	--	98	100	97
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	94	100	--
Humanities	73	76	67	76	83	63
Classical and other languages	52	55	47*	78	91	--
Other languages	47	50*	--	72	87	--
English language and/or literature	64	59	--	57	62	51
French language and/or literature	85	--	--	81	--	--
History	94	100	--	93	96	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	--	--	--	55	--	--
Linguistics	--	--	--	55	--	--
Philosophy	74	86	--	80	79	83
Religious and theological studies	77	75	--	86	84	--
Religious studies	--	--	--	80	--	--
Theological studies	82	80	--	91	89	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-6. Percentage of 1982 and 1986 doctorate graduates working full-time, by gender and field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates Working full-time June 1984			1986 graduates Working full-time May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)					
Mathematics and physical sciences	86	88	68	94	96	82
Chemistry	88	89	--	97	98	91
Computer science	100	100	--	86	100	--
Geology and related	82	82	--	91	96	--
Mathematics	63	73	--	90	88	--
Physics	95	95	--	94	93	--
Other physical sciences	--	--	--	100	--	--
Social sciences	89	91	84	82	87	75
Economics	90	93	--	95	95	--
Geography	100	100	--	70	82	--
Law and jurisprudence	--	--	--	85	79	92
Political science	92	90	--	80	83	75
Psychology	90	91	88	81	86	77
Sociology and criminology	85	93	71	82	89	74
Sociology	85	93	71	80	87	73
Other social science	84	75	90	83	92	--
Anthropology	75	--	88	73	--	--

Table B-7. Unemployment of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates during the two years after graduation, by field of study

Field of study	Trade/vocational				Career/technical			
	1982 graduates		1986 graduates		1982 graduates		1986 graduates	
	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed
Total (all fields)	73	10.0	50	6.9	53	6.7	36	4.8
Arts	66	10.5	55	8.1	54	6.4	41	4.6
Commercial and promotional arts	66	8.8	56	7.3	58	5.8	41	4.3
Creative and design arts	77	12.3	61	9.2	60	5.9	44	5.8
Fine arts	55*	10.9*	55*	8.5*	48	6.0	25*	3.6*
Graphic and audio-visual arts	69	9.6	66	6.0	61	7.5	39	4.4
Mass communications	87	9.7	--	--	55	6.5	49	4.9
Personal arts	60	9.5	48	8.5	41*	5.8*	--	--
Business and commerce	72	10.4	52	7.1	52	6.4	35	4.7
Management and administration	71	10.1	53	6.9	53	6.7	34	5.0
Financial management	74	10.5	56	8.0	58	7.2	35	5.0
Institution management	68	11.6	69	6.9	42	5.5	25*	4.5*
Management and administration - business and commerce	70	9.7	42	6.9	50	6.3	35	5.1
Merchandising and sales	73	12.5	54	8.2	51	6.0	36	3.3
Secretarial science	71	10.4	54	7.3	51	5.9	34	4.7
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	76	10.6	60	8.1	--	--	--	--
Secretary - general	72	11.2	52	7.4	55	5.9	34	5.1
Secretary - legal	33*	8.7*	39*	3.2*	37	4.9	28*	3.6*
Secretary - medical	72	10.4	49	5.7	42	6.5	41	3.8
Service industry technologies	75	10.5	50	6.6	41	6.2	34*	5.9*
Building custodian	79	10.5	43*	5.8*	--	--	--	--
Food services	74	10.5	51	6.6	36*	7.0*	37*	6.4*
Food preparation	75	10.5	50	6.9	32*	5.6*	45*	6.9*
Food serving	66	11.1	55	4.0	--	--	--	--
Hospitality and tourism services	83	10.1	--	--	55	5.5	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-7. Unemployment of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates during the two years after graduation, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	Trade/vocational				Career/technical			
	1982 graduates		1986 graduates		1982 graduates		1986 graduates	
	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed
Engineering and applied sciences	78	9.7	52	6.7	60	7.5	42	4.9
Chemical technologies	88	9.9	--	--	46	8.4	45	5.7
Electrical/electronic technologies	73	8.9	52	6.3	57	7.7	41	4.6
Engineering technologies	79	9.9	52	6.8	63	7.4	42	5.1
Engineering - architectural and construction	81	10.3	56	7.0	65	7.2	36	4.2
Construction	87	10.6	56	7.0	65	5.9	34*	4.3*
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	93	10.4	52	6.5	--	--	--	--
Plumbing	85	9.9	65	6.9	--	--	--	--
Woodworking and carpentry	84	11.0	55	7.3	71*	3.9*	--	--
Welding technologies	83	11.0	56	7.1	75	11.6	--	--
Engineering - general	79	9.2	55	6.2	65	7.4	48	5.8
Civil technologies	90	7.9	53	7.4	72	7.4	47	5.9
Drafting	79	9.8	54	5.7	67	7.2	52	4.7
Instrumentation	71	8.5	54	6.6	44*	8.4*	49	7.0
Surveying	--	--	63*	6.7*	61	6.9	--	--
Engineering - industrial	78	9.1	47	6.9	58	7.2	40	4.2
Machinist	75	8.5	44	5.5	54	5.5	--	--
Manufacturing technologies	80	11.1	52	8.7	49*	10.6*	43*	4.1*
Engineering - mechanical	78	10.2	49	6.8	62	7.8	42	5.1
Agricultural equipment mechanics	51*	7.0*	40	8.1	--	--	--	--
Aircraft mechanics	77	10.0	40*	4.8*	67	7.4	--	--
Auto technology	78	9.8	45	7.1	75	7.1	--	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	82	10.9	52	6.5	78	7.4	--	--
Marine mechanics	85	8.3	58	7.2	--	--	--	--
Small engine mechanics	60	9.5	57	7.1	100	7.3	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	76	9.9	50	6.8	55	9.2	38	4.6
Mathematics and computer science	70	9.1	58	6.8	59	7.4	42	4.7
Computer science	70	9.1	58	6.9	59	7.5	42	4.7
Computer programming	73	9.6	75	7.3	70	8.4	40	4.5
Computer science - systems design and analysis	--	--	52	5.9	45*	4.4*	50	5.1
Computer technology	--	--	56	6.6	56	6.2	--	--
Data processing	72	9.9	63*	9.2*	52	7.6	35*	4.1*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-7. Unemployment of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates during the two years after graduation, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	Trade/vocational				Career/technical			
	1982 graduates		1986 graduates		1982 graduates		1986 graduates	
	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed
Health sciences and related	51	8.4	32	5.0	43	6.0	23	4.2
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	44	7.8	35	4.4	43	5.3	26	4.0
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	49	7.2	36	4.4	28	5.1	27*	3.0*
Medical laboratory technologies	100	5.0	--	--	65	5.4	26*	4.9*
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy								
/nuclear medicine technologies	--	--	--	--	62	6.9	36*	4.2*
Nursing	53	8.6	31	5.0	42	6.4	22	4.1
Humanities and related	--	--	52*	9.5*	61	7.2	40	6.0
Natural sciences and primary industries	69	10.2	57	7.8	62	7.4	50	5.7
Natural sciences	55	8.8	55	8.4	52	6.6	41	5.2
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	86	11.6	70	8.5	64	7.2	60	6.2
Forestry technologies	93	10.3	81	9.1	69	7.2	64	6.4
Mining technologies	85	11.6	63	7.8	66	7.7	53*	4.3*
Resource processing technologies	68	9.8	55	7.2	74	8.6	49*	5.3*
Food processing technologies	67	9.7	52	7.3	--	--	--	--
Forest products processing	81	9.8	69	7.9	79	9.1	--	--
Social sciences and services	57	10.9	33	6.7	52	6.4	32	4.7
Educational and counselling services	52*	7.2*	39*	7.1*	51	6.0	30	4.6
Personal development	--	--	41	5.9	--	--	--	--
Protection and correction services	87	16.2	31*	7.8*	57	6.7	30	5.5
Recreation and sport	55*	11.3*	48*	10.6*	52	5.8	34	3.9
Social sciences	--	--	--	--	76	7.3	--	--
Social services	55	11.1	28	6.0	48	6.4	32	4.8

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-8. Unemployment of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates between graduation in 1986 and May 1988, by field of study and gender

Field of study	Trade/vocational						Career/technical					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed
Total (all fields)	50	6.9	51	6.7	48	7.2	36	4.8	39	5.0	33	4.5
Arts	55	8.1	56	7.9	55	8.2	41	4.6	38	4.9	44	4.5
Commercial and promotional arts	56	7.3	61	7.4	--	--	41	4.3	40*	4.3*	42*	4.2*
Creative and design arts	61	9.2	67*	11.1*	60	8.7	44	5.8	--	--	46	6.0
Fine arts	55*	8.5*	70*	6.9*	49*	9.6*	25*	3.6*	--	--	--	--
Graphic and audio-visual arts	66	6.0	69	7.9	64	4.5	39	4.4	33*	4.3*	44*	4.4*
Mass communications	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	4.9	46	5.8	54*	3.5*
Personal arts	48	8.5	--	--	51	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and commerce	52	7.1	51	6.8	53	7.2	35	4.7	36	4.9	34	4.6
Management and administration	53	6.9	48	7.1	54	6.9	34	5.0	36	5.1	33	4.9
Financial management	56	8.0	48	8.4	58	8.0	35	5.0	40	4.6	31	5.5
Institution management	69	6.9	56*	7.7*	76	6.5	25*	4.5*	--	--	--	--
Management and administration - business and commerce	42	6.9	31*	8.0*	44	6.6	35	5.1	35	5.3	36	5.0
Merchandising and sales	54	8.2	61	9.0	43*	7.1*	36	3.3	35	3.7	38	2.9
Secretarial science	54	7.3	57	7.9	54	7.3	34	4.7	--	--	34	4.6
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	60	8.1	65*	9.4*	60	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secretary - general	52	7.4	--	--	52	7.3	34	5.1	--	--	34	5.0
Secretary - legal	39*	3.2*	--	--	39*	3.2*	28*	3.6*	--	--	26*	3.8*
Secretary - medical	49	5.7	--	--	49	5.7	41	3.8	--	--	41	3.8
Service industry technologies	50	6.6	50	6.2	50	7.1	34*	5.9*	--	--	36*	5.6*
Building custodian	43*	5.8*	--	--	100	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food services	51	6.6	51	6.2	50	7.2	37*	6.4*	--	--	--	--
Food preparation	50	6.9	51	6.3	50	7.6	45*	6.9*	--	--	--	--
Food serving	55	4.0	61*	3.9*	51*	4.1*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering and applied sciences	52	6.7	51	6.5	59	8.2	42	4.9	42	4.9	45	4.6
Chemical technologies	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	5.7	46*	4.8*	44*	7.0*
Electrical/electronic technologies	52	6.3	51	6.2	59	7.3	41	4.6	41	4.6	55*	5.1*
Engineering technologies	52	6.8	51	6.6	60	9.0	42	5.1	42	5.0	49	5.3
Engineering - architectural and construction	56	7.0	56	6.9	62	9.1	36	4.2	37	4.0	--	--
Construction	56	7.0	56	6.8	66	8.8	34*	4.3*	34*	4.1*	--	--
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	52	6.5	53	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing	65	6.9	63	7.3	100	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Woodworking and carpentry	55	7.3	54	6.8	63	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welding technologies	56	7.1	56	7.0	54*	10.6*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table B-8. Unemployment of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates between graduation in 1986 and May 1988, by field of study and gender - Continued

Field of study	Trade/vocational						Career/technical					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unem- ployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unem- ployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unem- ployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unem- ployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unem- ployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unem- ployed
Engineering - general	55	6.2	55	6.2	54	6.4	48	5.8	47	5.8	57*	6.2*
Civil technologies	53	7.4	55	7.4	--	--	47	5.9	47	6.0	--	--
Drafting	54	5.7	53	5.5	58	6.5	52	4.7	49*	4.7*	--	--
Instrumentation	54	6.6	57	6.7	--	--	49	7.0	50*	6.9*	--	--
Surveying	63*	6.7*	69*	8.5*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering - industrial	47	6.9	45	6.0	63	9.9	40	4.2	36*	4.2*	84*	4.2*
Machinist	44	5.5	43	5.5	53*	5.7*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing technologies	52	8.7	45	7.0	63	10.6	43*	4.1*	41*	4.1*	--	--
Engineering - mechanical	49	6.8	49	6.7	60	10.0	42	5.1	43	5.1	--	--
Agricultural equipment mechanics	40	8.1	38*	8.1*	100	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft mechanics	40*	4.8*	39*	4.9*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Auto technology	45	7.1	45	6.8	56*	13.0*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	52	6.5	52	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marine mechanics	58	7.2	59	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Small engine mechanics	57	7.1	56	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	50	6.8	50	6.5	62*	10.6*	38	4.6	38*	4.7*	--	--
Mathematics and computer science	58	6.8	58	6.6	57	7.2	42	4.7	42	5.2	43	3.9
Computer science	58	6.9	58	6.6	56	7.4	42	4.7	42	5.2	43	3.9
Computer programming	75	7.3	76	6.3	73	8.5	40	4.5	39	4.8	41	4.2
Computer science - systems design and analysis	52	5.9	55	6.1	47	5.3	50	5.1	48	6.0	54	3.9
Computer technology	56	6.6	56	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Data processing	63*	9.2*	--	--	62*	8.0*	35*	4.1*	--	--	--	--
Health sciences and related	32	5.0	23*	4.5*	33	5.0	23	4.2	17*	4.5*	25	4.2
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	35	4.4	--	--	38	4.4	26	4.0	--	--	29	4.0
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	36	4.4	--	--	36	4.4	27*	3.0*	--	--	28*	3.1*
Medical laboratory technologies	--	--	--	--	--	--	26*	4.9*	--	--	26*	4.8*
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy /nuclear medicine technologies	--	--	--	--	--	--	36*	4.2*	--	--	39*	4.4*
Nursing	31	5.0	27*	4.5*	32	5.0	22	4.1	--	--	22	4.1
Humanities and related	52*	9.5*	--	--	--	--	40	6.0	51*	6.4*	33*	4.5*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table B-8. Unemployment of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates between graduation in 1986 and May 1988, by field of study and gender - Concluded

Field of study	Trade/vocational						Career/technical					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed
Natural sciences and primary industries	57	7.8	56	7.6	63	8.6	50	5.7	50	6.0	53	5.1
Natural sciences	55	8.4	52	8.1	61	8.8	41	5.2	35*	5.7*	48	4.8
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	70	8.5	69	8.4	88	9.2	60	6.2	59	6.2	67*	5.8*
Forestry technologies	81	9.1	80	9.3	84*	8.1*	64	6.4	62	6.6	72*	5.8*
Mining technologies	63	7.8	62	7.6	--	--	53*	4.3*	53*	4.5*	--	--
Resource processing technologies	55	7.2	54	6.9	63	9.0	49*	5.3*	49*	5.9*	--	--
Food processing technologies	52	7.3	49	6.9	65	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest products processing	69	7.9	69	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social sciences and services	33	6.7	39	7.6	32	6.4	32	4.7	30	4.6	32	4.8
Educational and counselling services	39*	7.1*	--	--	43	7.3	30	4.6	--	--	30	4.6
Personal development	41	5.9	52*	5.0*	36	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protection and correction services	31*	7.8*	33*	6.8*	--	--	30	5.5	25*	3.8*	42*	7.3*
Recreation and sport	48*	10.6*	77	13.3	--	--	34	3.9	41*	5.0*	30*	3.0*
Social services	28	6.0	--	--	29	6.0	32	4.8	--	--	33	4.5

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table B-9. Unemployment of 1982 and 1986 university graduates during the two years after graduation, by field of study and gender

Field of study	1982 university graduates						1986 university graduates					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed
Total (all fields)	40	6.7	38	6.5	42	6.9	33	5.0	32	5.2	33	4.9
Agriculture and biological sciences	40	6.1	35	5.9	45	6.1	37	5.1	33	5.7	40	4.6
Agriculture	39	6.5	34*	7.0*	49*	5.5*	34	5.2	28*	5.0*	44	5.5
Animal and plant science	36*	6.8*	--	--	--	--	40*	5.7*	--	--	46*	6.0*
Other agriculture	41	6.2	35*	6.8*	61*	4.8*	31	4.9	25*	4.9*	42*	5.0*
Biology	37	5.7	35	5.1	38	5.8	38	5.3	40	6.0	37	4.5
Food and household science	57	6.3	--	--	57	6.4	39	4.7	--	--	39	4.6
Other biological sciences	39	7.1	37*	6.7*	42*	7.5*	39	4.9	30*	5.4*	52	4.5
Biochemistry	30*	6.5*	--	--	--	--	38	4.7	--	--	51	4.4
Zoology	48*	7.0*	51*	5.5*	--	--	43	5.4	35*	5.6*	60*	5.1*
Commerce, management and administration	43	6.2	41	5.9	45	6.7	31	5.0	28	5.0	36	5.0
Commerce, management and business administration	42	6.2	41	5.7	43	6.9	32	4.9	28	4.9	37	5.0
Specialized administration	50	6.2	45	7.2	59	4.9	21	6.4	--	--	23*	5.1*
Education	39	8.4	31	7.7	42	8.6	27	5.4	23	4.8	29	5.7
Elementary/secondary teacher training	40	8.5	30	8.1	43	8.6	23	5.9	19	5.6	25	6.0
Non-teaching field	17	9.1	--	--	26	9.8	18	7.0	--	--	26	6.8
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	54	7.8	55	7.2	49	8.5	38	4.5	38	3.9	38	4.9
Kinesiology, etc.	56	8.7	--	--	59*	9.3*	34*	2.3*	--	--	--	--
Physical education	56	7.3	61	7.0	48	7.8	40	4.1	40	4.2	40	4.0
Recreation	39*	9.7*	--	--	--	--	36	6.5	36*	3.9*	35	7.7
Other teaching	45	8.7	--	--	50	8.2	39	4.4	--	--	41	4.5
Higher education teacher training	--	--	--	--	--	--	34*	4.0*	--	--	--	--
Kindergarten teacher training	53	9.0	--	--	53	8.3	41	4.5	--	--	42	4.7
Engineering and applied science	40	6.5	39	6.6	46	4.9	37	4.5	36	4.7	41	3.5
Architecture	54	5.9	62	5.7	--	--	45	4.1	41*	4.6*	53*	3.2*
Engineering	37	6.6	36	6.8	44*	4.6*	36	4.6	35	4.7	38	3.5
Chemical engineering	38*	8.6*	34*	9.7*	--	--	38	4.1	37	4.0	39*	4.3*
Civil engineering	47	7.1	48	7.4	--	--	35	4.7	34	5.0	--	--
Electrical engineering	25*	5.7*	25*	5.8*	--	--	32	5.2	32	5.3	--	--
Mechanical engineering	41	6.3	41	6.4	--	--	44	4.7	43	4.7	--	--
Other engineering	32	6.1	32	6.1	--	--	31	4.0	31	4.2	--	--
Industrial engineering	45*	7.8*	46*	7.8*	--	--	45*	2.7*	41*	2.7*	--	--
Metallurgical engineering	--	--	--	--	94	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other engineering	38	5.9	38	6.1	--	--	34	5.5	34	5.6	--	--
Forestry	60	6.0	58	6.4	67*	5.2*	47	3.9	44*	3.8*	63*	4.2*
Landscape architecture	59*	4.8*	66*	4.7*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-9. Unemployment of 1982 and 1986 university graduates during the two years after graduation, by field of study and gender - Continued

Field of study	1982 university graduates						1986 university graduates					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed
Fine and applied arts	54	7.1	52	6.7	54	7.3	43	5.7	45	6.1	42	5.4
Applied arts	67	7.3	--	--	73	7.3	52	5.1	60	8.5	47	2.6
Music	52	5.6	59*	7.3*	48	4.5	34	5.4	33*	3.4*	36	6.7
Other fine and performing arts	49	7.7	52	6.1	47	8.8	45	5.9	49	6.5	43	5.6
Fine art	47	8.2	47*	6.5*	47	9.3	46	5.9	47	7.0	46	5.5
Other performing arts	55*	5.7*	79*	4.9*	--	--	41	5.8	57*	5.0*	34*	6.3*
General arts and science	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	4.8	30	5.4	38	4.3
Health professions	16	4.4	8*	3.8*	21	4.5	18	4.5	16	4.9	19	4.3
Dental studies and research	--	--	--	--	--	--	20*	2.5*	--	--	--	--
Medical studies and research	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	4.9	18	5.7	20	4.2
Nursing	23	5.2	--	--	24	5.2	19	4.7	--	--	20	4.7
Rehabilitation medicine	26*	2.7*	--	--	26*	2.5*	18*	3.3*	--	--	18*	3.0*
Other health professions	--	--	--	--	--	--	14*	5.4*	--	--	15*	5.3*
Humanities	44	7.1	45	7.2	44	7.0	36	5.2	40	5.6	34	4.9
Classical and other languages	31*	7.5*	--	--	31*	6.0*	21*	5.9*	--	--	20*	6.4*
Other languages	31*	7.4*	--	--	30*	5.4*	19*	6.9*	--	--	--	--
English language and/or literature	46	6.6	44	5.5	47	6.7	45	4.1	44	3.6	45	4.2
French language and/or literature	46	8.0	--	--	49	8.6	35	5.2	46*	6.9*	32	4.6
History	45	7.4	52	7.8	40	7.0	37	5.6	46	6.4	26	3.9
Library and records science	47	6.6	--	--	45*	6.3*	49	5.4	58*	4.8*	45	5.8
Library science	48	6.4	--	--	45*	6.0*	45	5.0	57*	4.9*	41*	5.0*
Other records science	--	--	--	--	--	--	68*	6.8*	--	--	77*	9.1*
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	38	7.2	--	--	36*	7.5*	38	5.0	45*	7.0*	36	4.4
Linguistics	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	4.7	--	--	47	4.8
Translation and interpretation	48	7.9	71*	6.5*	44*	8.4*	32*	5.2*	49*	7.5*	27*	4.0*
Mass media studies	67	7.0	69	7.2	66	6.9	41	7.4	46	7.0	37	7.7
Journalism	60	5.0	71*	8.2*	54*	3.2*	35*	6.2*	--	--	44*	6.5*
Other mass communication	71	7.9	68	6.8	73	8.7	42	7.5	49	7.1	35	8.1
Philosophy	37*	5.9*	--	--	--	--	29*	5.2*	32*	5.2*	--	--
Religious and theological studies	29	7.5	23*	9.4*	36*	6.3*	18	4.1	20*	3.7*	15*	4.6*
Religious studies	30*	6.8*	--	--	40*	6.5*	21*	4.4*	--	--	--	--
Theological studies	29*	8.1*	--	--	33*	6.0*	15*	3.8*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-9. Unemployment of 1982 and 1986 university graduates during the two years after graduation, by field of study and gender - Concluded

Field of study	1982 university graduates						1986 university graduates					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed
Mathematics and physical sciences	33	7.0	33	7.2	35	6.4	32	4.6	31	4.9	34	4.0
Chemistry	30*	6.4*	--	--	51*	5.9*	38	4.3	35*	4.2*	42*	4.4*
Computer science	30	6.3	31	6.4	--	--	27	4.8	26	5.0	30	4.3
Geology and related	50	6.3	50	6.4	--	--	45	4.9	42	5.1	57*	4.1*
Mathematics	32	7.3	34	7.6	30*	6.9*	33	4.5	34	5.1	33	3.6
Physics	29*	10.6*	29*	10.9*	--	--	27*	4.7*	28*	4.5*	--	--
Other physical sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68*	5.3*	--	--
Social sciences	43	6.0	41	6.1	45	5.9	37	4.9	38	5.3	36	4.6
Economics	45	6.0	46	6.1	45	5.9	41	4.6	45	5.1	35	3.7
Geography	60	6.5	61	6.3	59	6.9	43	5.0	43	6.4	43	3.1
Law and jurisprudence	36	3.8	31	3.2	42	4.3	29	4.0	23	4.0	37	4.0
Political science	39	7.0	32	8.5	49	5.6	40	4.6	42	4.9	38	4.2
Psychology	39	6.2	35	7.8	40	5.7	34	5.0	33	4.6	35	5.1
Social work and social welfare	47	5.1	39*	5.5*	49	5.1	39	5.5	34*	8.0*	41	4.8
Sociology and criminology	41	6.4	40	5.6	42	6.8	35	5.4	44	6.1	33	5.0
Criminology	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	5.5	--	--	45*	4.4*
Sociology	41	6.3	41	5.2	41	6.8	34	5.3	46	5.8	31	5.1
Other social science	52	6.2	49	6.1	54	6.4	42	5.6	46	5.8	39	5.5
Anthropology	42*	8.4*	--	--	46*	8.5*	42	6.2	47*	7.6*	40*	5.7*
Archaeology	--	--	--	--	--	--	60*	6.4*	--	--	--	--
Man/environment studies	60	5.9	54	6.1	70	5.6	46	5.3	46	5.0	46*	6.2*
Secretarial studies	49*	5.1*	--	--	50*	5.1*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-10. Unemployment of 1986 university graduates between graduation in 1986 and May 1988, by field of study and gender

Field of study	Total university						Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	Total		Men		Women		% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed
	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed						
Total (all fields)	33	5.0	32	5.2	33	4.9	34	5.0	27	5.2	17	5.4
Agriculture and biological sciences	37	5.1	33	5.7	40	4.6	37	5.0	35	5.5	12	6.4
Agriculture	34	5.2	28*	5.0*	44	5.5	34	5.2	35*	5.3*	14*	7.8*
Animal and plant science	40*	5.7*	--	--	46*	6.0*	42*	5.6*	--	--	--	--
Other agriculture	31	4.9	25*	4.9*	42*	5.0*	31*	5.0*	--	--	--	--
Biology	38	5.3	40	6.0	37	4.5	39	5.2	38	6.2	--	--
Food and household science	39	4.7	--	--	39	4.6	40*	4.8*	30*	3.6*	--	--
Other biological sciences	39	4.9	30*	5.4*	52	4.5	41	4.8	37	5.7	12*	6.9*
Biochemistry	38	4.7	--	--	51	4.4	39*	4.6*	--	--	--	--
Zoology	43	5.4	35*	5.6*	60*	5.1*	45*	5.3*	43*	5.5*	18*	8.0*
Commerce, management and administration	31	5.0	28	5.0	36	5.0	33	5.0	24	5.0	16*	6.5*
Commerce, management and business administration	32	4.9	28	4.9	37	5.0	33	4.9	24	5.1	16*	6.5*
Specialized administration	21	6.4	--	--	23*	5.1*	23*	7.1*	18	4.0	--	--
Education	27	5.4	23	4.8	29	5.7	29	5.4	14	6.1	11	4.5
Elementary/secondary teacher training	23	5.9	19	5.6	25	6.0	24	5.9	13	4.8	--	--
Non-teaching field	18	7.0	--	--	26	6.8	37*	6.5*	12	7.7	12	4.7
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	38	4.5	38	3.9	38	4.9	39	4.5	26*	4.8*	--	--
Kinesiology, etc.	34*	2.3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Physical education	40	4.1	40	4.2	40	4.0	41	4.0	23*	5.8*	--	--
Recreation	36	6.5	36*	3.9*	35	7.7	35*	6.7*	56*	3.0*	--	--
Other teaching	39	4.4	--	--	41	4.5	42	4.4	28	4.5	--	--
Higher education teacher training	34*	4.0*	--	--	--	--	--	--	28*	4.8*	--	--
Kindergarten teacher training	41	4.5	--	--	42	4.7	42	4.6	--	--	--	--
Engineering and applied science	37	4.5	36	4.7	41	3.5	39	4.5	21	4.6	9	5.6
Architecture	45	4.1	41*	4.6*	53*	3.2*	43*	4.4*	66	2.0	--	--
Engineering	36	4.6	35	4.7	38	3.5	39	4.6	19	4.9	9	5.6
Chemical engineering	38	4.1	37	4.0	39*	4.3*	39	4.0	35	5.3	--	--
Civil engineering	35	4.7	34	5.0	--	--	38	4.8	25	4.2	--	--
Electrical engineering	32	5.2	32	5.3	--	--	35	5.1	--	--	--	--
Mechanical engineering	44	4.7	43	4.7	--	--	46	4.6	25*	5.9*	--	--
Other engineering	31	4.0	31	4.2	--	--	34	4.1	16*	3.2*	17*	8.3*
Industrial engineering	45*	2.7*	41*	2.7*	--	--	47*	2.7*	--	--	--	--
Other engineering	34	5.5	34	5.6	--	--	39*	5.6*	--	--	--	--
Forestry	47	3.9	44*	3.8*	63*	4.2*	51*	4.0*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table B-10. Unemployment of 1986 university graduates between graduation in 1986 and May 1988, by field of study and gender - Continued

Field of study	Total university						Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	Total		Men		Women		% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed
	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed						
Fine and applied arts	43	5.7	45	6.1	42	5.4	43	5.7	35	5.5	49	7.8
Applied arts	52	5.1	60	8.5	47	2.6	55	5.1	--	--	--	--
Music	34	5.4	33*	3.4*	36	6.7	35	5.5	29*	3.7*	54	7.8
Other fine and performing arts	45	5.9	49	6.5	43	5.6	45	5.8	48	6.8	--	--
Fine art	46	5.9	47	7.0	46	5.5	46	5.8	46	7.7	--	--
Other performing arts	41	5.8	57*	5.0*	34*	6.3*	40*	5.8*	53*	5.4*	--	--
General arts and science	34	4.8	30	5.4	38	4.3	34	4.7	31	5.7	--	--
Health professions	18	4.5	16	4.9	19	4.3	18	4.5	22	4.3	9	4.9
Dental studies and research	20*	2.5*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Medical studies and research	19	4.9	18	5.7	20	4.2	18	5.0	25	4.5	12*	5.5*
Nursing	19	4.7	--	--	20	4.7	19	4.7	--	--	--	--
Rehabilitation medicine	18*	3.3*	--	--	18*	3.0*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other health professions	14*	5.4*	--	--	15*	5.3*	13*	5.7*	24	4.7	6*	3.4*
Public health	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28*	4.3*	--	--
Humanities	36	5.2	40	5.6	34	4.9	36	5.2	36	5.1	20	6.5
Classical and other languages	21*	5.9*	--	--	20*	6.4*	--	--	38	6.8	20*	4.0*
Other languages	19*	6.9*	--	--	--	--	--	--	38*	7.2*	--	--
English language and/or literature	45	4.1	44	3.6	45	4.2	46	4.1	38	3.9	30	5.1
French language and/or literature	35	5.2	46*	6.9*	32	4.6	35	5.1	32*	6.4*	--	--
History	37	5.6	46	6.4	26	3.9	37	5.6	36	5.5	15*	8.1*
Library and records science	49	5.4	58*	4.8*	45	5.8	--	--	47	5.1	--	--
Library science	45	5.0	57*	4.9*	41*	5.0*	--	--	49	5.1	--	--
Other records science	68*	6.8*	--	--	77*	9.1*	80*	6.8*	--	--	--	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	38	5.0	45*	7.0*	36	4.4	39	5.0	31*	5.1*	--	--
Linguistics	45	4.7	--	--	47	4.8	50*	4.8*	--	--	--	--
Translation and interpretation	32*	5.2*	49*	7.5*	27*	4.0*	32*	5.2*	--	--	--	--
Mass media studies	41	7.4	46	7.0	37	7.7	41	7.4	39*	6.3*	--	--
Journalism	35*	6.2*	--	--	44*	6.5*	--	--	50*	2.8*	--	--
Other mass communication	42	7.5	49	7.1	35	8.1	43	7.5	35*	8.5*	--	--
Philosophy	29*	5.2*	32*	5.2*	--	--	--	--	48	3.7	24	5.8
Religious and theological studies	18	4.1	20*	3.7*	15*	4.6*	18*	3.8*	17*	5.2*	--	--
Religious studies	21*	4.4*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Theological studies	15*	3.8*	--	--	--	--	--	--	17*	4.4*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table B-10. Unemployment of 1986 university graduates between graduation in 1986 and May 1988, by field of study and gender - Concluded

Field of study	Total university						Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	Total		Men		Women		% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed
	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed	% unemployed after graduation	Average months unemployed						
Mathematics and physical sciences	32	4.6	31	4.9	34	4.0	34	4.6	23	4.9	15	3.8
Chemistry	38	4.3	35*	4.2*	42*	4.4*	41*	4.3*	32*	4.4*	13	3.5
Computer science	27	4.8	26	5.0	30	4.3	28	4.8	17*	4.0*	--	--
Geology and related	45	4.9	42	5.1	57*	4.1*	51	5.0	26*	3.3*	18*	4.0*
Mathematics	33	4.5	34	5.1	33	3.6	34	4.5	26*	5.1*	--	--
Physics	27*	4.7*	28*	4.5*	--	--	30*	3.9*	22*	7.9*	18*	5.2*
Other physical sciences	--	--	68*	5.3*	--	--	87*	5.9*	--	--	--	--
Social sciences	37	4.9	38	5.3	36	4.6	37	4.9	38	5.4	25	5.1
Canadian and area studies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54*	4.2*	--	--
Area studies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	64*	4.9*	--	--
Economics	41	4.6	45	5.1	35	3.7	41	4.5	45	6.0	--	--
Geography	43	5.0	43	6.4	43	3.1	43	4.8	43	6.8	42	8.5
Law and jurisprudence	29	4.0	23	4.0	37	4.0	29	4.0	24*	4.3*	46	6.3
Political science	40	4.6	42	4.9	38	4.2	40	4.3	47	6.4	25*	7.0*
Psychology	34	5.0	33	4.6	35	5.1	35	5.1	33	4.1	21	4.5
Social work and social welfare	39	5.5	34*	8.0*	41	4.8	41	5.7	31	4.6	--	--
Sociology and criminology	35	5.4	44	6.1	33	5.0	35	5.4	39	5.1	28	3.8
Criminology	42	5.5	--	--	45*	4.4*	42*	5.6*	--	--	--	--
Sociology	34	5.3	46	5.8	31	5.1	34	5.4	39	5.3	30	3.8
Other social science	42	5.6	46	5.8	39	5.5	42	5.5	43	6.3	32	3.4
Anthropology	42	6.2	47*	7.6*	40*	5.7*	42*	6.0*	42*	8.7*	39*	4.1*
Archaeology	60*	6.4*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Man/environment studies	46	5.3	46	5.0	46*	6.2*	47	5.1	44	5.7	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table B-11. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Total (all fields)	60	71	61	69	80	71	7
Arts	54	70	54	63	78	70	11
Commercial and promotional arts	60	--	42*	64	74	67	--
Creative and design arts	34	74	41	59	85	71	--
Fine arts	--	--	36*	42*	76*	53*	--
Graphic and audio-visual arts	57	67	57	77	78	74	--
Mass communications	--	--	63*	87*	100	87*	--
Personal arts	66	73	65	63	76	70	10*
Business and commerce	53	72	59	66	79	69	7
Management and administration	51	66	56	72	76	70	7
Financial management	50	68	56	79	81	77	--
Institution management	--	--	63*	58	61	61	--
Management and administration - business and commerce	53	70	56	72	78	71	--
Merchandising and sales	50	74	50	65	74	64	--
Secretarial science	54	76	60	65	82	69	6
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	55	78	58	60	85	66	--
Secretary - general	50	75	58	64	82	70	7
Secretary - legal	73	83	76	91	81	90	--
Secretary - medical	50	86	69	56	77	66	--
Service industry technologies	51	65	58	63	75	68	7
Building custodian	72	--	55*	48*	--	--	--
Food services	50	65	58	64	75	70	6
Food preparation	51	64	57	64	74	69	6
Food serving	42*	73	65	67	85	74	--
Hospitality and tourism services	48*	72	60	60*	100	60*	--
Engineering and applied sciences	66	69	64	75	80	77	7
Chemical technologies	--	--	--	76*	84*	76*	--
Electrical/electronic technologies	69	72	66	78	82	80	7

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-11. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Engineering technologies	65	68	63	75	79	77	6
Engineering - architectural and construction	60	64	58	71	74	74	7
Construction	44	54	47	69	74	74	6*
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	46*	63*	44*	79	79	80	--
Plumbing	50*	55*	58	72	79	80	--
Woodworking and carpentry	35*	--	42*	67	72	73	5*
Welding technologies	61	65	59	73	73	72	7*
Engineering - general	54	79	64	75	76	74	7*
Civil technologies	58	74	65	68	70	68	--
Drafting	48	80	56	74	79	75	--
Instrumentation	57	95	87	88	71	89	--
Surveying	93	100	--	67*	82*	--	--
Engineering - industrial	74	71	67	75	85	80	6*
Machinist	78	71	70	79	87	86	6*
Manufacturing technologies	62	65	57	67	82	70	--
Engineering - mechanical	68	68	66	78	81	79	6
Agricultural equipment mechanics	94	65*	76	80	72	74	--
Aircraft mechanics	55	71	66	96	95	98	--
Auto technology	66	72	68	75	82	79	7*
Heavy equipment mechanics	66	61	59	81	81	80	--
Marine mechanics	83	69*	64*	67	65*	57	--
Small engine mechanics	78	76	78	73	73	77	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	70	71	70	78	82	77	7*
Mathematics and computer science	75	67	64	75	85	80	9*
Computer science	75	67	64	75	84	80	8*
Computer programming	70	78	59	70	85	76	--
Computer science - systems design and analysis	94	--	90*	75	84	80	--
Computer technology	99	58*	89	77	86	85	--
Data processing	79	--	63*	82	77	75	--
Health sciences and related	55	86	62	57	83	57	13
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	72	91	82	78	89	87	13*
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	77	91	84	78	88	89	--
Nursing	51	83	56	53	82	52	12

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-11. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Humanities and related	--	--	--	70	75*	63*	--
Natural sciences and primary industries	64	68	66	69	76	68	7
Natural sciences	74	68	71	64	63	56	--
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	52	51*	52	64	74	64	--
Forestry technologies	--	--	--	58	55*	51*	--
Mining technologies	57	56*	57	73	86	81	--
Resource processing technologies	66	74	72	73	83	77	7*
Food processing technologies	67	77	76	76	84	79	--
Forest products processing	57*	--	49*	58	80	62	--
Social sciences and services	54	86	60	59	85	64	7*
Educational and counselling services	58*	80	70	68	84	73	--
Personal development	--	--	--	45	64	43	--
Protection and correction services	--	90*	--	86	91	91	--
Recreation and sport	67	84	64	52*	100	52*	--
Social services	48	91	54	57	89	67	9*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-12. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Total (all fields)	77	79	79	82	85	82	10
Arts	65	74	64	78	78	76	17
Commercial and promotional arts	85	82	87	88	89	91	--
Creative and design arts	69	76	68	72	65	70	--
Fine arts	39	51	33	67	74	60	32*
Graphic and audio-visual arts	72	75	70	80	81	79	17*
Mass communications	78	80	80	83	79	79	--
Personal arts	59	90	85	85	92	89	--
Business and commerce	79	78	82	83	85	84	8
Management and administration	78	76	80	83	83	82	8
Financial management	75	74	75	82	82	80	8*
Institution management	81	70	86	86	83	91	--
Management and administration - business and commerce	79	80	84	81	82	81	8*
Merchandising and sales	78	75	80	81	85	84	--
Secretarial science	82	82	85	84	88	88	8*
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	--	80*	81	100	--	--	--
Secretary - general	80	79	82	82	86	85	8*
Secretary - legal	93	87	92	90	94	96	--
Secretary - medical	86	86	92	81	91	89	--
Service industry technologies	82	84	85	80	83	84	--
Food services	81	97	83	77	79	80	--
Food preparation	90	96	90	73	76	73	--
Food serving	75*	100	75*	85	92	92	--
Hospitality and tourism services	77	78	85	85	87	84	--
Engineering and applied sciences	81	78	80	86	86	86	8
Chemical technologies	87	86	83	82	88	84	--
Electrical/electronic technologies	82	81	83	90	87	87	8*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-12. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Engineering technologies	80	73	77	85	84	86	7
Engineering - architectural and construction	79	71	78	88	86	89	--
Construction	81	68	78	85	89	88	--
Woodworking and carpentry	78	--	78	76*	80*	73*	--
Welding technologies	78	90	81	79	83	93	--
Engineering - general	75	75	74	82	81	83	--
Civil technologies	71	69	71	80	76	80	--
Drafting	70	81	70	85	87	89	--
Instrumentation	85	82	84	86	85	83	--
Surveying	80	76	81	79	73	84	--
Engineering - industrial	91	71	82	88	86	88	--
Machinist	92	69	77	92	89	91	--
Manufacturing technologies	90	62*	81	83	86	86	--
Engineering - mechanical	83	74	77	87	85	86	--
Agricultural equipment mechanics	100	100	100	95	82	94	--
Aircraft mechanics	71	72*	76	87	91	86	--
Auto technology	89	68	80	83	82	88	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	92	67	78	83	78	79	--
Marine mechanics	88	92	88	91*	--	91*	--
Small engine mechanics	100	--	--	--	88*	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	79	77	75	92	86	91	--
Mathematics and computer science	81	84	83	86	87	86	8*
Computer science	81	83	83	86	87	86	8*
Computer programming	83	89	84	86	85	82	--
Computer science - systems design and analysis	90	81	90	85	88	86	--
Computer technology	81	84	81	88	90	92	--
Data processing	73	84	80	93	92	95	--
Health sciences and related	76	87	81	79	89	82	12
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	78	84	81	80	88	85	18
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	82	85	86	81	88	95	22*
Medical laboratory technologies	72	79	74	75	85	76	--
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy/nuclear medicine technologies	66	81	65	70	81	71	--
Medical equipment and prosthetics	63*	100	81	89	98	94	--
Nursing	75	89	83	79	89	81	10

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-12. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Humanities and related	66	89	69	72	84	76	--
Natural sciences and primary industries	82	63	74	81	73	78	10*
Natural sciences	82	72	79	84	78	84	15*
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	86	59	72	74	70	72	--
Forestry technologies	86	42	64	72	65	70	--
Mining technologies	80	69	70	77	73	79	--
Resource processing technologies	76	62	67	87	77	83	--
Food processing technologies	77	82	80	87	83	85	--
Forest products processing	77	53	62	91	--	82*	--
Social sciences and services	73	81	77	78	86	78	14
Educational and counselling services	71	85	78	73	86	75	17
Personal development	58*	94	69	72*	100	87	--
Protection and correction services	77	78	79	86	84	82	11*
Recreation and sport	74	75	76	82	83	82	13*
Social sciences	59	69	67	76*	91	85	--
Social services	76	84	80	74	90	75	12*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-13. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 university graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Total (all fields)	73	80	73	75	85	74	11
Agriculture and biological sciences	59	69	56	59	72	55	9
Agriculture	73	84	75	76	73	68	13*
Animal and plant science	63	86	67	71	76	71	--
Other agriculture	80	83	80	78	71	66	--
Biology	51	61	47	50	67	43	7*
Food and household science	58	76	65	68	79	72	--
Veterinary medicine and sciences	86	88	93	85	92	92	--
Other biological sciences	56	57	44	53	67	51	--
Biochemistry	47	61*	37*	43	68	39	--
Botany	--	--	--	77*	75*	75*	--
Toxicology	--	--	--	100	100	100	100
Zoology	68	58*	54	64	65	65	--
Commerce, management and administration	86	82	88	88	89	88	10
Business, management and business administration	86	83	88	88	89	88	10
Specialized administration	88	77	87	84	88	84	11*
Education	74	89	77	78	91	80	12
Elementary/secondary teacher training	74	92	79	79	92	82	10
Non-teaching field	80	95	83	89	94	88	15
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	74	71	64	71	81	71	15
Kinesiology, etc.	69	72	59	54	73	56	--
Physical education	73	71	64	70	77	68	17
Recreation	85	68	71	79	92	82	--
Other teaching	69	90	74	70	90	72	11*
Higher education teacher training	84	96	85	83	96	81	--
Kindergarten teacher training	62	86	68	66	88	68	--
Engineering and applied science	80	81	79	82	88	80	7
Architecture	84	74	85	88	87	93	--
Engineering	79	83	78	82	89	80	6
Chemical engineering	73	79	82	82	86	74	--
Civil engineering	81	84	80	86	87	84	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-13. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 university graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Electrical engineering	85	88	84	82	92	80	--
Mechanical engineering	85	80	80	86	93	89	8*
Other engineering	71	81	68	77	82	69	--
Aeronautical engineering	--	93*	--	72*	100	72*	--
Design and system engineering	--	100	82*	99	100	100	--
Engineering general	65*	59*	--	52*	--	--	--
Engineering science	79	87	69*	68	86	70	--
Industrial engineering	79	85	79	91	82	86	--
Metallurgical engineering	68*	77	74	75	87	68	--
Mining engineering	--	84*	--	95	89	92	--
Other engineering	78	82	78	77	82	69	--
Forestry	86	71	91	76	79	68	--
Landscape architecture	86	73*	86	100	99	99	--
Fine and applied arts	57	80	59	59	75	61	19
Applied arts	72	88	81	68	69	77	20*
Music	44	74	43	50	80	51	27
Other fine and performing arts	57	77	57	62	74	62	14
Fine art	56	83	60	60	77	60	14
Other performing arts	59*	--	43*	68	62	68	--
General arts and science	75	74	64	68	84	68	11
Health professions	84	88	85	77	95	81	15
Dental studies and research	94	82*	88	85	96	97	21*
Medical studies and research	75	91	73	74	95	76	16
Nursing	86	88	91	78	93	79	12
Pharmacy	89	88	93	90	96	93	--
Rehabilitation medicine	89	84	91	89	94	91	--
Other health professions	82	81	78	70	95	76	15
Medical technology	--	100	100	75	96	77	--
Optometry	99	--	76*	99	100	99	--
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	59*	93	61*	--
Public health	89	88	93	65	98	74	15*
Other health professions	86	84	81	80	83	81	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-13. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 university graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Humanities	65	75	64	65	75	63	11
Classical and other languages	65	78	62	66	69	63	22*
Classics	59*	75*	--	70*	--	--	--
Other languages	66	78	65	65	76	66	23*
English language and/or literature	59	74	62	65	64	59	10
French language and/or literature	61	75	59	67	82	69	7*
History	61	62	50	54	72	53	12
Library and records science	76	92	84	72	78	71	--
Library science	75	91	84	74	89	80	--
Other records science	--	100	100	66*	--	--	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	72	80	75	58	81	67	--
Linguistics	59	78	58	40*	76	62	--
Translation and interpretation	83	81	88	70	83	71	--
Mass media studies	79	73	77	70	82	72	11*
Journalism	87	80	84	85	97	89	--
Other mass communication	74	70	73	67	79	69	12*
Philosophy	54	76	50	62	60	48	--
Religious and theological studies	68	88	74	77	84	69	14*
Religious studies	70	80	74	79	82	70	--
Theological studies	67	95	74	76	85	69	15*
Mathematics and physical sciences	73	82	70	78	90	77	8
Chemistry	55	75	53	65	84	62	--
Computer science	87	86	86	88	96	91	10
Geology and related	71	80	70	72	73	67	--
Mathematics	71	80	66	80	89	77	9*
Physics	56	77	48	52	81	48	--
Other physical sciences	--	95	89*	86	76*	70*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-13. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 university graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Social sciences	69	72	66	70	81	69	12
Canadian and area studies	60*	64*	47*	66	85	64	--
Area studies	--	--	--	--	75*	--	--
Canadian studies	74*	82*	73*	70*	90	68*	--
Economics	72	73	68	75	78	69	7*
Geography	70	63	59	71	83	70	13*
Law and jurisprudence	79	67	81	87	78	90	7*
Political science	64	58	54	57	66	52	14
Psychology	59	78	57	61	80	61	14
Social work and social welfare	80	86	88	86	95	87	14*
Sociology and criminology	67	76	62	70	86	71	15
Criminology	58*	64*	60*	71	94	71	--
Sociology	67	77	62	70	85	71	15
Other social science	69	75	70	66	85	66	7*
Anthropology	54	66	53	50	68	49	--
Archaeology	--	--	--	--	82*	--	--
Demography	--	100	--	100	--	100	--
Man/environment studies	76	76	81	69	90	70	--
Secretarial studies	82	82	80	97	97	98	--
Other social services	--	--	--	100	100	100	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-14. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Total (all fields)	73	78	72	74	84	74	11
Agriculture and biological sciences	59	67	55	59	69	54	9
Agriculture	74	84	74	76	70	67	--
Animal and plant science	63	86	66	71	72	70	--
Other agriculture	80	82	80	78	69	65	--
Biology	51	58	46	50	65	43	--
Food and household science	57	74	64	68	78	72	--
Veterinary medicine and sciences	85	87	93	85	91	92	--
Other biological sciences	55	52	39	52	63	50	--
Biochemistry	44*	57*	33*	42*	66*	38*	--
Botany	--	--	--	94*	--	--	--
Toxicology	--	--	--	100	100	100	100
Zoology	69	53*	52*	64	61*	66	--
Commerce, management and administration	85	81	87	87	89	87	10
Business, management and business administration	85	82	87	87	89	87	10
Specialized administration	89	73	86	82	88	82	--
Education	72	87	74	77	89	79	11
Elementary/secondary teacher training	73	92	78	78	92	82	10
Non-teaching field	65	91	68	88	80	79	--
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	74	70	63	72	80	71	15
Kinesiology, etc.	71	71	60	53*	73*	57*	--
Physical education	73	70	63	71	76	68	17*
Recreation	85	67	69	79	92	82	--
Other teaching	67	90	71	68	90	69	--
Higher education teacher training	81	95	81	83	97	81	--
Kindergarten teacher training	60	87	66	64	87	66	--
Engineering and applied science	81	80	79	83	87	80	7
Architecture	84	74	85	88	89	94	--
Engineering	80	81	78	83	88	80	6*
Chemical engineering	75	77	84	83	84	74	--
Civil engineering	82	83	81	85	86	84	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-14. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Electrical engineering	86	88	86	82	91	80	--
Mechanical engineering	86	79	80	87	93	90	--
Other engineering	71	80	67	76	79	67	--
Aeronautical engineering	100	100	100	--	100	--	--
Design and system engineering	--	100	--	100	100	100	--
Engineering general	62*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering science	80	86	69*	70*	85	71*	--
Industrial engineering	77	85	77	91	81	85	--
Metallurgical engineering	68*	75*	75	78*	87*	--	--
Mining engineering	--	--	--	100	86	95	--
Other engineering	78	82	78	75	78	65	--
Forestry	87	71	92	77	78	67	--
Landscape architecture	85	73*	85	100	100	100	--
Fine and applied arts	58	80	60	59	74	61	18
Applied arts	72	88	81	69	69	79	--
Music	44	73	43	48	78	49	27*
Other fine and performing arts	57	77	58	62	74	62	14*
Fine art	56	83	61	60	77	60	14*
Other performing arts	63*	--	45*	68	63	70	--
General arts and science	74	73	63	68	84	68	11*
Health professions	85	88	86	77	94	81	15
Dental studies and research	94	80*	88	85	97	97	--
Medical studies and research	77	93	75	74	95	76	17
Nursing	86	88	91	78	93	79	12*
Pharmacy	89	88	94	92	95	96	--
Rehabilitation medicine	89	83	92	88	93	91	--
Other health professions	88	76	78	67	95	75	16*
Medical technology	--	100	100	76	96	78	--
Optometry	100	--	75*	100	100	100	--
Public health	100	--	100	63	99	73	--
Other health professions	85	84	78	78	81	80	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-14. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Humanities	65	73	63	66	72	63	11
Classical and other languages	66	76	62	71	67	65	--
Classics	66*	74*	--	78*	--	--	--
Other languages	66	77	65	69	74	69	--
English language and/or literature	61	74	63	67	62	59	10*
French language and/or literature	61	73	58	69	82	71	--
History	60	60	48	54	68	51	11*
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	75	81	78	59	80	69	--
Linguistics	61	77	60	40*	73*	68	--
Translation and interpretation	85	82	92	70	82	70	--
Mass media studies	78	73	76	69	82	72	--
Journalism	88	80	84	84	97	88	--
Other mass communication	74	69	73	67	79	69	--
Philosophy	54	79	51*	67	54*	47*	--
Religious and theological studies	68	88	73	78	83	68	14*
Religious studies	72	79	75	81	81	70	--
Theological studies	64	97	72	76	84	67	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	74	81	70	80	90	79	9
Chemistry	53	71	50	66	82	62	--
Computer science	88	86	86	88	96	92	10*
Geology and related	72	78	69	73	70	66	--
Mathematics	72	79	66	82	89	78	--
Physics	57	72	47*	54	79	51	--
Other physical sciences	100	100	100	100	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-14. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Social sciences	68	71	65	70	80	68	11
Canadian and area studies	63*	63*	48*	64*	87	63*	--
Canadian studies	79*	84*	80*	--	88*	--	--
Economics	73	72	69	74	78	68	7*
Geography	70	60	58	72	83	70	13*
Law and jurisprudence	79	66	81	88	77	90	7*
Political science	62	55	53	57	64	50	13*
Psychology	59	77	56	61	78	61	13
Social work and social welfare	78	84	86	87	95	87	14*
Sociology and criminology	67	75	62	70	87	72	15
Criminology	57*	--	57*	70	95	71	--
Sociology	67	76	62	71	85	72	15
Other social science	68	73	69	61	87	63	--
Anthropology	56*	62*	53*	49	70	51	--
Demography	--	100	--	--	--	--	--
Man/environment studies	73	75	83	61	96	63	--
Secretarial studies	82	82	80	98	97	98	--
Other social services	--	--	--	100	100	100	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-15. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Total (all fields)	76	89	78	76	91	77	12
Agriculture and biological sciences	54	82	57	54	87	55	9*
Agriculture	68	88	80	66	95	71	--
Animal and plant science	60*	82	83	62	100	71	--
Other agriculture	75	92	77	70	90	72	--
Biology	45	80	46	45	82	43	--
Food and household science	67	94	79	65	88	69	--
Veterinary medicine and sciences	100	--	100	87	100	87	--
Other biological sciences	55	74	54	46	81	46	--
Biochemistry	60*	93	--	--	91	48*	--
Botany	--	71*	63*	--	--	--	--
Zoology	61	70	52	53	75	49	--
Commerce, management and administration	90	89	92	94	91	94	10
Business, management and business administration	91	88	92	94	92	94	10
Specialized administration	87	91	92	91	90	90	--
Education	85	96	89	87	97	88	12
Elementary/secondary teacher training	85	97	88	89	97	90	11
Non-teaching field	86	96	90	90	98	91	11
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	73	87	79	53	90	65	--
Kinesiology, etc.	--	--	--	--	--	--	64*
Physical education	78	86	85	51	93	67	--
Recreation	94	94	100	57*	100	76	--
Other teaching	86	88	99	81	93	84	18*
Higher education teacher training	98	98	100	82	93	80	21*
Kindergarten teacher training	74	76	97	79	93	90	--
Engineering and applied science	74	88	76	80	94	81	7
Architecture	79	76	82	90	73	90	--
Engineering	73	90	76	80	95	81	7
Chemical engineering	61	91	65	70	94	69	--
Civil engineering	75	90	77	88	92	87	--
Electrical engineering	77	89	76	81	98	82	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-15. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Mechanical engineering	72	92	78	75	96	77	--
Other engineering	75	91	78	81	95	81	--
Aeronautical engineering	64*	89	64*	77	100	77	--
Design and system engineering	89	--	88	--	--	--	--
Engineering general	91	93	85	80	100	89	--
Industrial engineering	100	82*	100	100	100	100	--
Metallurgical engineering	--	--	--	68	90	69	--
Mining engineering	79*	100	91	79	100	79	--
Other engineering	71	87	78	87	94	85	--
Forestry	74	72*	74	64	93	76	--
Fine and applied arts	47	74	43	60	82	59	22
Music	42*	81	38*	66	93	67	24*
Other fine and performing arts	49	68*	46*	58	74	56	24*
Fine art	58	71	51*	54	88	64	--
Other performing arts	--	--	--	65	54*	41*	--
General arts and science	--	--	--	60	91	64	10*
Health professions	76	84	77	77	94	78	14
Dental studies and research	93	--	100	100	84	93	--
Medical studies and research	61	72	60	70	95	73	14
Nursing	95	88	95	85	93	85	--
Pharmacy	74*	--	74*	--	--	--	--
Rehabilitation medicine	87	92	88	96	98	94	--
Other health professions	73	90	79	78	94	80	--
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	71	91	74	--
Public health	86	94	92	79	94	80	--
Other health professions	91	84	88	93	100	93	--

Table B-15. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Humanities	66	86	68	59	89	64	13
Classical and other languages	56	87	57	39	81	45	--
Other languages	69	86	63	41	85	46	--
English language and/or literature	42	81	45	42	84	53	10*
French language and/or literature	64	91	64	37*	75	35*	--
History	65	78	64	54	90	62	13*
Library and records science	82	93	86	80	94	87	12*
Library science	82	93	85	79	93	86	11*
Other records science	80*	100	100	100	100	100	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	53	70	49	50	94	57	--
Linguistics	--	91	--	37*	86	37*	--
Translation and interpretation	64	61*	59	69	100	86	--
Mass media studies	81	82	81	79	85	74	29*
Journalism	83	75*	83	91	90	91	--
Other mass communication	75*	--	75*	73	82	65	--
Philosophy	49	58*	41*	--	61*	--	--
Religious and theological studies	71	89	79	74	89	75	13*
Religious studies	58	90	68	73	85	72	--
Theological studies	78	88	85	74	92	76	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	58	92	63	57	91	57	7*
Chemistry	47	92	55	38	93	41	--
Computer science	79	93	84	86	95	87	13*
Geology and related	64	88	67	62	83	62	--
Mathematics	54	95	64	48	90	48	--
Physics	41*	90	39*	34	84	31	--
Other physical sciences	69*	89	79*	57*	89	66*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-15. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Social sciences	69	84	68	69	86	70	16
Canadian and area studies	50*	67*	44*	77	79	68	--
Area studies	50*	67*	49*	73*	--	58*	55*
Canadian studies	--	--	--	81	100	81	--
Economics	64	79	58	75	84	73	--
Geography	75	89	73	60	88	72	--
Law and jurisprudence	78	93	83	70	94	82	--
Political science	77	78	68	57	80	63	16*
Psychology	53	85	53	58	93	60	22
Social work and social welfare	89	93	94	81	94	86	14
Sociology and criminology	61	88	68	64	74	60	13*
Criminology	59*	83	77	83	84	74	--
Sociology	62	89	66	59	71	57	14*
Other social science	71	79	69	83	78	77	15
Anthropology	42*	77	47	58*	--	--	--
Archaeology	--	--	--	85	70*	--	--
Demography	--	--	--	100	75*	100	--
Man/environment studies	82	79	78	85	82	82	19
Other social services	--	--	--	100	100	100	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-16. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Total (all fields)	86	94	88	86	96	89	14
Agriculture and biological sciences	86	92	88	91	95	89	10
Agriculture	91	100	91	87	100	91	14*
Animal and plant science	--	--	--	87	100	87	--
Biology	88	92	85	89	97	90	--
Other biological sciences	81	88	89	93	91	89	--
Biochemistry	100	81	100	75	--	75	--
Botany	--	--	--	100	91	100	--
Zoology	69	95	84	96	88	89	--
Commerce, management and administration	100	100	89	92	100	96	18*
Business, management and business administration	100	100	89	92	100	96	18*
Education	92	93	88	89	98	93	12
Elementary/secondary teacher training	86	86	79	96	100	96	17*
Non-teaching field	94	95	91	89	96	94	8*
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	91	88	91	89	--	89	--
Other teaching	--	--	--	90	100	90	--
Higher education teacher training	--	--	--	90	100	90	--
Engineering and applied science	95	95	94	86	97	89	11
Engineering	95	95	94	86	98	89	9
Chemical engineering	94	100	100	84	100	84	--
Civil engineering	92	89	82	87	100	91	15*
Electrical engineering	100	88	89	83	100	89	--
Mechanical engineering	100	100	100	87	92	87	--
Other engineering	88	100	100	88	94	90	--
Other engineering	--	--	--	82	100	90	--
Fine and applied arts	--	--	--	63	--	62	38*
Music	--	--	--	63	--	62	38*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-16. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Health professions	78	90	78	90	99	91	15
Medical studies and research	77	88	75	88	98	90	13
Other health professions	78	--	78	97	98	97	17
Optometry	--	--	--	98	100	98	20
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	94	94	94	--
Humanities	73	93	80	76	99	84	10
Classical and other languages	52	91	72	78	100	88	--
Other languages	47	--	69	72	100	85	--
English language and/or literature	64	91	78	57	100	74	12*
French language and/or literature	85	91	100	81	100	81	--
History	94	100	94	93	100	93	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	--	--	--	55	--	61	--
Linguistics	--	--	--	55	--	61	--
Philosophy	74	86	68	80	100	90	--
Religious and theological studies	77	100	83	86	100	86	19*
Religious studies	--	--	--	80	--	80	--
Theological studies	82	100	90	91	100	91	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	86	93	93	94	94	94	7
Chemistry	88	85	95	97	93	94	8*
Computer science	100	100	100	86	100	100	--
Geology and related	82	92	84	91	93	91	--
Mathematics	63	100	90	90	88	95	--
Physics	95	95	95	94	93	93	--
Other physical sciences	--	--	--	100	100	100	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-16. Long term jobs and multiple jobs of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates			
	% working full-time June 1984	% of full-time workers whose June 1984 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and June 1984	% working full-time, May 1988	% of full-time workers whose May 1988 job lasted 6 months or more	% who ever held a full-time 6 month job between graduation and May 1988	% of graduates who held more than one job in May 1988
Social sciences	89	96	91	82	96	87	22
Economics	90	94	95	95	100	95	--
Geography	100	100	100	70	91	76	23*
Law and jurisprudence	--	--	--	85	91	88	19*
Political science	92	88	88	80	100	80	30
Psychology	90	95	91	81	94	88	28
Sociology and criminology	85	100	85	82	97	89	14*
Sociology	85	100	84	80	96	88	12*
Other social science	84	93	89	83	100	89	--
Anthropology	75	100	82	73	--	87	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-17. Percent of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have has a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total (all fields)	61	64	58	71	77	65
Arts	54	59	52	70	74	68
Commercial and promotional arts	42*	58*	--	67	70	--
Creative and design arts	41	60*	37	71	72	71
Fine arts	36*	68*	--	53*	68*	--
Graphic and audio-visual arts	57	59	54*	74	71	77
Mass communications	63*	76*	--	87*	87*	--
Personal arts	65	--	66	70	83	68
Business and commerce	59	60	58	69	70	69
Management and administration	56	54	58	70	75	68
Financial management	56	38*	68	77	80	74
Institution management	63*	100	55*	61	87	45
Management and administration - business and commerce	56	62	56	71	73	70
Merchandising and sales	50	57	42*	64	59	71
Secretarial science	60	59	60	69	71	69
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	58	67	56	66	62*	66
Secretary - general	58	70*	58	70	--	70
Secretary - legal	76	--	76	90	--	90
Secretary - medical	69	--	72	66	--	66
Service industry technologies	58	62	54	68	69	66
Building custodian	55*	--	100	--	--	--
Food services	58	64	53	70	71	67
Food preparation	57	63	52	69	71	66
Food serving	65	100	55*	74	69	77
Hospitality and tourism services	60	58*	61*	60*	--	--
Engineering and applied sciences	64	64	61	77	79	67
Chemical technologies	--	--	--	76*	--	--
Electrical/electronic technologies	66	66	70	80	80	76
Engineering technologies	63	64	58	77	78	61
Engineering - architectural and construction	58	59	56	74	75	56
Construction	47	48	--	74	77	54
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	44*	46*	--	80	80	--
Plumbing	58	57	--	80	81	--
Woodworking and carpentry	42*	42*	--	73	74	58
Welding technologies	59	59	--	72	73	60*
Engineering - general	64	66	57	74	76	65
Civil technologies	65	65	--	68	66	100
Drafting	56	57	57	75	77	65
Instrumentation	87	87	--	89	92	--
Engineering - industrial	67	68	62	80	83	63
Machinist	70	70	67*	86	86	82
Manufacturing technologies	57	60	50*	70	74	65
Engineering - mechanical	66	66	54*	79	80	59
Agricultural equipment mechanics	76	76	--	74	75	--
Aircraft mechanics	66	71	--	98	98	--
Auto technology	68	69	--	79	80	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	59	59	76*	80	80	84
Marine mechanics	64*	67*	--	57	56*	--
Small engine mechanics	78	79	--	77	79	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	70	70	--	77	78	56*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-17. Percent of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Mathematics and computer science	64	66	60	80	83	75
Computer science	64	66	60	80	83	75
Computer programming	59	60	56	76	79	73
Computer science - systems design and analysis	90*	100	--	80	83	75
Computer technology	89	88	96	85	85	87
Data processing	63*	72*	--	75	--	74*
Health sciences and related	62	89	59	57	84	54
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	82	92	79	87	84	87
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	84	--	84	89	--	89
Nursing	56	88	53	52	84	48
Humanities and related	--	--	--	63*	--	59*
Natural sciences and primary industries	66	66	67	68	72	50
Natural sciences	71	69	81	56	65	38*
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	52	54	--	64	66	--
Forestry technologies	--	--	--	51*	49*	--
Mining technologies	57	59	--	81	82	--
Resource processing technologies	72	72	70	77	79	63
Food processing technologies	76	75	79	79	81	63
Forest products processing	49*	53*	--	62	65	--
Social sciences and services	60	55*	61	64	66	64
Educational and counselling services	70	100	67	73	100	69
Personal development	--	--	--	43	44*	42
Protection and correction services	--	--	--	91	96	79
Recreation and sport	64	--	69	52*	--	77
Social services	54	--	55	67	--	68

Table B-18. Percent of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total (all fields)	79	79	78	82	84	81
Arts	64	72	60	76	80	73
Commercial and promotional arts	87	88	86	91	95	89
Creative and design arts	68	71	68	70	100	66
Fine arts	33	40	30	60	69	56
Graphic and audio-visual arts	70	74	66	79	77	80
Mass communications	80	86	71	79	79	78
Personal arts	85	100	84	89	--	91
Business and commerce	82	82	82	84	83	85
Management and administration	80	80	79	82	82	81
Financial management	75	73	76	80	79	80
Institution management	86	86	86	91	88	93
Management and administration - business and commerce	84	87	82	81	82	79
Merchandising and sales	80	82	78	84	86	82
Secretarial science	85	94	84	88	75*	88
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	81	--	85	--	--	--
Secretary - general	82	--	82	85	--	86
Secretary - legal	92	--	91	96	100	96
Secretary - medical	92	--	92	89	100	89
Service industry technologies	85	95	78	84	84	84
Food services	83	100	73	80	80	81
Food preparation	90	100	82	73	78	66*
Food serving	75*	--	--	92	--	98
Hospitality and tourism services	85	88	83	84	--	85
Engineering and applied sciences	80	80	82	86	86	86
Chemical technologies	83	78	90	84	85	83
Electrical/electronic technologies	83	83	83	87	87	87
Engineering technologies	77	77	78	86	86	82
Engineering - architectural and construction	78	77	84	89	89	88
Construction	78	75	91	88	87	100
Woodworking and carpentry	78	77	--	73*	68*	100
Welding technologies	81	81	--	93	93	--
Engineering - general	74	75	71	83	83	80
Civil technologies	71	70	77*	80	80	83*
Drafting	70	71	65	89	92	80*
Instrumentation	84	84	--	83	82	--
Surveying	81	83	72*	84	84	--
Engineering - industrial	82	82	85	88	89	81*
Machinist	77	75	100	91	92	--
Manufacturing technologies	81	80	--	86	88	--
Engineering - mechanical	77	78	--	86	87	--
Agricultural equipment mechanics	100	100	--	94	96	--
Aircraft mechanics	76	79	--	86	86	--
Auto technology	80	80	--	88	90	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	78	78	--	79	82	--
Marine mechanics	88	88	--	91*	90*	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	75	76	--	91	91	88*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-18. Percent of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Mathematics and computer science	83	85	81	86	85	87
Computer science	83	85	81	86	85	87
Computer programming	84	87	79	82	80	85
Computer science - systems design and analysis	90	85	95	86	86	88
Computer technology	81	80	84	92	94	83*
Data processing	80	87	73	95	97	94
Health sciences and related	81	88	81	82	86	81
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	81	91	78	85	86	84
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	86	98	86	95	100	95
Medical laboratory technologies	74	82	73	76	74	76
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy/nuclear medicine technologies	65	69*	64	71	--	73
Medical equipment and prosthetics	81	70*	100	94	100	90
Nursing	83	98	82	81	86	81
Humanities and related	69	63	71	76	74	80
Natural sciences and primary industries	74	74	73	78	79	77
Natural sciences	79	79	78	84	88	78
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	72	71	83	72	71	77*
Forestry technologies	64	61	80*	70	69	72*
Mining technologies	70	71	--	79	78	94*
Resource processing technologies	67	69	--	83	82	86*
Food processing technologies	80	81	75*	85	81*	89*
Forest products processing	62	65	--	82*	--	--
Social sciences and services	77	81	76	78	82	76
Educational and counselling services	78	83	77	75	77	74
Personal development	69	--	71	87	--	96
Protection and correction services	79	80	75	82	85	76
Recreation and sport	76	71	76	82	80	83
Social sciences	67	--	66	85	90*	81*
Social services	80	94	77	75	80	75

Table B-19. Percent of 1982 and 1986 university graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total (all fields)	73	73	72	74	76	73
Agriculture and biological sciences	56	56	56	55	52	57
Agriculture	75	74	77	68	68	67
Animal and plant science	67	67	68	71	73	69
Other agriculture	80	77	88	66	66	66
Biology	47	48	45	43	43	44
Food and household science	65	85*	63	72	--	72
Veterinary medicine and sciences	93	100	84	92	96	88
Other biological sciences	44	40*	48	51	49	54
Biochemistry	37*	--	--	39	31*	47*
Botany	--	--	--	75*	--	90*
Toxicology	--	--	--	100	--	100
Zoology	54	55*	52*	65	69	58*
Commerce, management and administration	88	89	87	88	90	85
Business, management and business administration	88	89	87	88	90	86
Specialized administration	87	88	86	84	89	82
Education	77	84	73	80	86	78
Elementary/secondary teacher training	79	89	75	82	91	79
Non-teaching field	83	95	73	88	96	83
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	64	67	61	71	71	70
Kinesiology, etc.	59	89	--	56	52*	61*
Physical education	64	59	68	68	71	66
Recreation	71	90	57*	82	83	82
Other teaching	74	85	71	72	73	72
Higher education teacher training	85	96	75	81	93	75
Kindergarten teacher training	68	--	70	68	--	71
Engineering and applied science	79	80	76	80	80	77
Architecture	85	91	--	93	95	89
Engineering	78	78	75	80	80	75
Chemical engineering	82	83	81	74	75	71
Civil engineering	80	80	87	84	87	65*
Electrical engineering	84	84	96	80	80	86
Mechanical engineering	80	84	--	89	89	81
Other engineering	68	68	70*	69	69	77
Aeronautical engineering	--	--	--	72*	72*	--
Design and system engineering	82*	--	100	100	100	100
Engineering science	69*	66*	100	70	67	100
Industrial engineering	79	78	--	86	86	87*
Metallurgical engineering	74	76	--	68	67*	--
Mining engineering	--	--	--	92	92	--
Other engineering	78	79	--	69	70	--
Forestry	91	92	86	68	66	78
Landscape architecture	86	83	90	99	98	100
Fine and applied arts	59	56	60	61	63	60
Applied arts	81	70*	84	77	86	72
Music	43	--	44*	51	58	46
Other fine and performing arts	57	58	56	62	59	63
Fine art	60	66	57	60	56	62
Other performing arts	43*	--	55*	68	74	66

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-19. Percent of 1982 and 1986 university graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have has a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
General arts and science	64	--	75	68	67	68
Health professions	85	78	88	81	83	80
Dental studies and research	88	91	79	97	98	95
Medical studies and research	73	72	74	76	77	74
Nursing	91	--	92	79	80	79
Pharmacy	93	90	95	93	94	93
Rehabilitation medicine	91	--	92	91	95	91
Other health professions	78	70	82	76	78	76
Medical technology	100	--	100	77	--	80
Optometry	76*	--	76*	99	100	98
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	61*	--	79*
Public health	93	100	90	74	86	72
Other health professions	81	--	88	81	--	81
Humanities	64	59	67	63	63	63
Classical and other languages	62	--	65	63	71	61
Other languages	65	--	67	66	84	61
English language and/or literature	62	60	63	59	61	58
French language and/or literature	59	60*	58	69	65	70
History	50	48	52	53	52	54
Library and records science	84	83	84	71	70	72
Library science	84	82	84	80	86	78
Other records science	100	--	--	--	--	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	75	77	74	67	60*	69
Linguistics	58	68*	52*	62	78*	60
Translation and interpretation	88	93	87	71	55*	76
Mass media studies	77	71	81	72	68	75
Journalism	84	63*	93	89	92	87
Other mass communication	73	73	73	69	66	72
Philosophy	50	41*	65*	48	49	45*
Religious and theological studies	74	68	81	69	76	62
Religious studies	74	61	87	70	56*	77
Theological studies	74	73	76	69	83	51
Mathematics and physical sciences	70	69	75	77	76	82
Chemistry	53	51	57*	62	66	55
Computer science	86	85	90	91	91	92
Geology and related	70	68	74	67	64	80
Mathematics	66	63	72	77	75	79
Physics	48	51	--	48	47	--
Other physical sciences	89*	--	--	70*	70*	--

Table B-19. Percent of 1982 and 1986 university graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have has a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Social sciences	66	64	67	69	68	69
Canadian and area studies	47*	--	--	64	--	72*
Area studies	--	--	--	--	--	100
Canadian studies	73*	--	81*	68*	88*	62*
Economics	68	64	81	69	66	75
Geography	59	57	62	70	70	71
Law and jurisprudence	81	79	83	90	91	88
Political science	54	49	63	52	51	52
Psychology	57	53	58	61	62	61
Social work and social welfare	88	95	85	87	86	87
Sociology and criminology	62	61	62	71	72	71
Criminology	60*	--	61*	71	77	67
Sociology	62	61	62	71	70	72
Other social science	70	68	71	66	64	67
Anthropology	53	--	57*	49	49*	49
Demography	--	100	--	100	--	--
Man/environment studies	81	77	88	70	69	71
Secretarial studies	80	--	80	98	--	98
Other social services	--	--	--	100	--	100

Table B-20. Percent of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total (all fields)	72	72	71	74	75	73
Agriculture and biological sciences	55	55	55	54	51	56
Agriculture	74	74	76	67	67	66
Animal and plant science	66	65*	66*	70	72*	67*
Other agriculture	80	78	88	65	65	65*
Biology	46	46	44	43	42	43
Food and household science	64	--	63	72	--	72
Veterinary medicine and sciences	93	100	83	92	95	90
Other biological sciences	39	35*	45*	50	47	53
Biochemistry	33*	--	--	38*	--	46*
Botany	--	--	--	--	--	100
Toxicology	--	--	--	100	--	100
Zoology	52*	--	--	66	71	--
Commerce, management and administration	87	88	86	87	89	85
Business, management and business administration	87	88	87	87	89	86
Specialized administration	86	87	83	82	88	79
Education	74	81	72	79	84	76
Elementary/secondary teacher training	78	88	75	82	91	78
Non-teaching field	68	91	58	79	100	72
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	63	66	60	71	72	70
Kinesiology, etc.	60	94	--	57*	--	61*
Physical education	63	58	67	68	72	65
Recreation	69	88	56*	82	82	82
Other teaching	71	80	69	69	68*	69
Higher education teacher training	81	95	72*	81	95	71*
Kindergarten teacher training	66	--	68	66	--	69
Engineering and applied science	79	80	77	80	80	77
Architecture	85	91	--	94	96	89
Engineering	78	78	75	80	80	75
Chemical engineering	84	85	82	74	76	71
Civil engineering	81	80	89	84	86	65*
Electrical engineering	86	85	100	80	79	88
Mechanical engineering	80	84	--	90	91	81*
Other engineering	67	67	68*	67	66	76*
Aeronautical engineering	100	100	--	--	--	--
Design and system engineering	--	--	100	100	100	100
Engineering science	69*	67*	100	71*	67*	100
Industrial engineering	77	77	--	85	85	87*
Metallurgical engineering	75	79	--	--	--	100
Mining engineering	--	--	--	95	95	--
Other engineering	78	79	--	65	66	--
Forestry	92	93	88	67	65	78*
Landscape architecture	85	82	89	100	100	100
Fine and applied arts	60	55	62	61	62	60
Applied arts	81	70*	84	79	88	74
Music	43	--	46*	49	55	44
Other fine and performing arts	58	58	58	62	60	63
Fine art	61	67	57	60	55	62
Other performing arts	45*	--	58*	70	78	67

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-20. Percent of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
General arts and science	63	--	75	68	66	69
Health professions	86	79	88	81	83	80
Dental studies and research	88	91	79	97	97	97
Medical studies and research	75	74	77	76	77	74
Nursing	91	--	91	79	82	79
Pharmacy	94	91	95	96	97	94
Rehabilitation medicine	92	--	92	91	93	91
Other health professions	78	--	83	75	76	74
Medical technology	100	--	100	78	--	80
Optometry	75*	--	76*	100	100	100
Public health	100	--	100	73	87	71
Other health professions	78	--	86	80	--	80
Humanities	63	58	66	63	61	63
Classical and other languages	62	--	65	65	81*	63
Other languages	65	--	68	69	100	64
English language and/or literature	63	61	65	59	62	58
French language and/or literature	58	57*	58	71	69	72
History	48	46	50	51	49	53
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	78	81	77	69	61*	71
Linguistics	60	70*	55*	68	100	65
Translation and interpretation	92	100	91	70	--	75
Mass media studies	76	70	81	72	67	75
Journalism	84	--	94	88	90	88
Other mass communication	73	73	74	69	65	72
Philosophy	51*	--	68*	47*	48*	--
Religious and theological studies	73	64	82	68	74	63
Religious studies	75	59*	90	70	--	78
Theological studies	72	69	74	67	81	50*
Mathematics and physical sciences	70	68	75	79	77	83
Chemistry	50	47*	54*	62	67	55*
Computer science	86	85	90	92	91	93
Geology and related	69	66	77	66	63	83
Mathematics	66	62	72	78	77	80
Physics	47*	50*	--	51	50	--
Other physical sciences	100	100	--	--	--	--

Table B-20. Percent of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Social sciences	65	63	67	68	68	69
Canadian and area studies	48*	77*	--	63*	--	--
Area studies	--	--	--	--	--	100
Canadian studies	80*	77*	84*	--	100	--
Economics	69	65	85	68	65	76
Geography	58	55	62	70	69	71
Law and jurisprudence	81	79	83	90	91	88
Political science	53	47	62	50	49	51
Psychology	56	52	58	61	60	61
Social work and social welfare	86	94	84	87	86	88
Sociology and criminology	62	59	62	72	74	71
Criminology	57*	--	--	71	77	66*
Sociology	62	60	62	72	73	72
Other social science	69	66	71	62	57	67
Anthropology	53*	--	56*	51	--	51*
Demography	--	100	--	--	--	--
Man/environment studies	83	76	92	63	61	68*
Secretarial studies	80	--	80	98	--	98
Other social services	--	--	--	100	--	100

Table B-21. Percent of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total (all fields)	78	80	75	77	79	75
Agriculture and biological sciences	57	54	61	55	49	61
Agriculture	80	72	95	71	70	75
Animal and plant science	83	76*	92	71	64*	79
Other agriculture	77	69*	100	72	76*	70*
Biology	46	47	44	43	38	50
Food and household science	79	--	74	69	64*	74
Veterinary medicine and sciences	100	100	--	87	100	76*
Other biological sciences	54	47	65	46	43*	52*
Biochemistry	--	--	--	48*	--	--
Botany	63*	--	100	--	--	--
Zoology	52	51*	--	49	50*	--
Commerce, management and administration	92	93	91	94	96	88
Business, management and business administration	92	93	90	94	97	88
Specialized administration	92	90	97	90	91	89
Education	89	95	82	88	92	86
Elementary/secondary teacher training	88	97	80	90	95	88
Non-teaching field	90	96	82	91	95	87
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	79	77	83	65	60	70
Physical education	85	82	89	67	58	76
Recreation	100	100	--	76	91	--
Other teaching	99	100	98	84	89	82
Higher education teacher training	100	100	100	80	87	78
Kindergarten teacher training	97	--	97	90	--	90
Engineering and applied science	76	77	72	81	81	77
Architecture	82	93	--	90	88	--
Engineering	76	76	75	81	81	74
Chemical engineering	65	66	--	69	68	71
Civil engineering	77	76	81*	87	90	67*
Electrical engineering	76	77	--	82	82	78*
Mechanical engineering	78	78	--	77	77	--
Other engineering	78	78	84	81	82	79
Aeronautical engineering	64*	62*	--	77	77	--
Design and system engineering	88	86	--	--	--	--
Engineering general	85	81*	--	89	88	--
Industrial engineering	100	100	--	100	100	--
Metallurgical engineering	--	--	--	69	73	--
Mining engineering	91	91	--	79	83	--
Other engineering	78	80	--	85	83	100
Forestry	74	75	74*	76	74	--
Fine and applied arts	43	63	29*	59	63	57
Music	38*	68*	--	67	78	61
Other fine and performing arts	46*	60*	--	56	53*	58
Fine art	51*	60*	--	64	63*	64
Other performing arts	--	--	--	41*	--	--
General arts and science	--	--	--	64	70	54

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-21. Percent of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Health professions	77	74	79	78	77	79
Dental studies and research	100	100	--	93	100	--
Medical studies and research	60	62	54	73	73	73
Nursing	95	--	95	85	--	87
Pharmacy	74*	--	--	--	--	--
Rehabilitation medicine	88	--	90	94	100	92
Other health professions	79	81	76	80	79	80
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	74	75	72
Public health	92	100	86	80	81	79
Other health professions	88	84	100	93	--	91
Humanities	68	66	69	64	65	64
Classical and other languages	57	54*	62	45	48*	42*
Classics	--	--	72*	--	--	--
Other languages	63	72*	59*	46	54*	40*
English language and/or literature	45	49	42	53	48	56
French language and/or literature	64	75	58	35*	--	43*
History	64	61	67	62	63	60
Library and records science	86	83	86	87	87	87
Library science	85	81	86	86	86	86
Other records science	100	--	--	100	--	100
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	49	--	50*	57	--	58
Linguistics	--	--	--	37*	--	40*
Translation and interpretation	59	--	61	86	--	85
Mass media studies	81	87	76*	74	80	67
Journalism	83	83	83	91	100	83
Other mass communication	75*	--	--	65	72	57*
Philosophy	41*	39*	--	--	--	--
Religious and theological studies	79	82	72	75	85	59
Religious studies	68	74	--	72	74	69
Theological studies	85	86	82	76	91	53
Mathematics and physical sciences	63	62	66	57	56	61
Chemistry	55	48*	76*	41	36*	48*
Computer science	84	80	95	87	89	81
Geology and related	67	76	--	62	60	68
Mathematics	64	66	--	48	48	--
Physics	39*	39*	--	31	31	--
Other physical sciences	79*	73*	--	66*	74*	--

Table B-21. Percent of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have has a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Social sciences	68	67	68	70	71	69
Canadian and area studies	44*	--	--	68	--	100
Area studies	49*	62*	--	58*	--	--
Canadian studies	--	--	--	81	--	100
Economics	58	57	59	73	75	66
Geography	73	74	72*	72	75	68
Law and jurisprudence	83	82	87	82	88	76
Political science	68	63	81	63	60	69
Psychology	53	54	52	60	61	59
Social work and social welfare	94	97	92	86	86	86
Sociology and criminology	68	75	65	60	50	68
Criminology	77	100	79*	74	74*	75
Sociology	66	71	61	57	46	66
Other social science	69	72	65	76	80	69
Anthropology	47	--	50*	--	--	--
Demography	--	--	--	100	--	--
Man/environment studies	78	80	76	82	84	78
Other social services	--	--	--	100	--	100

Table B-22. Percent of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total (all fields)	88	89	85	89	92	85
Agriculture and biological sciences	88	90	82	89	91	84
Agriculture	91	90	--	91	93	--
Animal and plant science	--	--	--	87	91	--
Biology	85	90	78	90	96	78
Other biological sciences	89	89	87	89	86	100
Biochemistry	100	100	--	75	--	--
Botany	--	--	--	100	100	--
Zoology	84	82	85	89	86	--
Commerce, management and administration	89	89	--	96	94	100
Business, management and business administration	89	89	--	96	94	100
Education	88	87	89	93	96	91
Elementary/secondary teacher training	79	76	82	96	90	100
Non-teaching field	91	91	90	94	96	91
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	91	--	--	89	--	--
Other teaching	--	--	--	90	--	--
Higher education teacher training	--	--	--	90	--	--
Engineering and applied science	94	95	--	89	90	--
Engineering	94	95	--	89	90	--
Chemical engineering	100	100	--	84	84	--
Civil engineering	82	90	--	91	91	--
Electrical engineering	89	89	--	89	93	--
Mechanical engineering	100	100	--	87	86	--
Other engineering	100	100	--	90	89	--
Other engineering	--	--	--	90	--	--
Fine and applied arts	--	--	--	62	--	--
Music	--	--	--	62	--	--
Health professions	78	74	90	91	91	92
Medical studies and research	75	71	89	90	89	91
Other health professions	78	--	--	97	96	98
Optometry	--	--	--	98	100	97
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	94	91	--
Humanities	80	81	80	84	89	73
Classical and other languages	72	64	--	88	91	--
Other languages	69	61	--	85	87	--
English language and/or literature	78	80	--	74	81	66
French language and/or literature	100	--	--	81	--	--
History	94	88	--	93	96	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	--	--	--	61	--	--
Linguistics	--	--	--	61	--	--
Philosophy	68	78	--	90	90	91
Religious and theological studies	83	82	--	86	84	--
Religious studies	--	--	--	80	--	--
Theological studies	90	89	--	91	89	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-22. Percent of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates who have ever held a full-time job of at least 6 months duration after graduation, by gender and field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates			1986 graduates		
	% of graduates who have had a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1982 and June 1984			% of graduates who have has a full-time job of at least 6 months duration between graduation in 1986 and May 1988		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Mathematics and physical sciences	93	93	94	94	95	90
Chemistry	95	96	--	94	96	83
Computer science	100	100	--	100	100	--
Geology and related	84	84	--	91	92	--
Mathematics	90	87	--	95	94	--
Physics	95	95	--	93	92	--
Other physical sciences	--	--	--	100	--	--
Social sciences	91	93	86	87	91	84
Economics	95	100	--	95	95	--
Geography	100	100	--	76	81	--
Law and jurisprudence	--	--	--	88	79	100
Political science	88	--	--	80	83	75
Psychology	91	93	88	88	95	83
Sociology and criminology	85	92	71	89	89	90
Sociology	84	92	71	88	87	89
Other social science	89	75	100	89	92	--
Anthropology	82	--	100	87	--	--

Table B-23. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Total (all fields)	95	5	76	24	95	5	84	16
Arts	83	17	81	19	87	13	86	14
Commercial and promotional arts	75	--	83	--	72	--	86	--
Creative and design arts	89	--	64	36*	86	--	89	--
Fine arts	68*	--	63*	--	88	--	81	--
Graphic and audio-visual arts	100	--	82	--	100	--	89	--
Mass communications	76*	--	80*	--	100	--	81*	--
Personal arts	82	18*	89	--	85	15*	83	17*
Business and commerce	97	3	77	23	97	3	83	17
Management and administration	96	--	76	24	95	5*	84	16
Financial management	98	--	79	--	96	--	87	13*
Institution management	96	--	69*	--	100	--	82	--
Management and administration - business and commerce	96	--	77	23*	94	--	82	18*
Merchandising and sales	92	--	83	--	94	--	85	--
Secretarial science	98	2*	77	23	98	2*	81	19
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	97	--	79	21	100	--	76	24
Secretary - general	97	--	75	25	97	--	84	16
Secretary - legal	100	--	84	--	100	--	88	--
Secretary - medical	100	--	79	--	100	--	86	--
Service industry technologies	96	--	79	21	97	3*	86	14
Building custodian	88	--	76	--	100	--	100	--
Food services	96	--	80	20	97	--	85	15
Food preparation	96	--	79	21	97	--	85	15
Food serving	94	--	87	--	100	--	85	--
Hospitality and tourism services	100	--	77	--	80	--	100	--
Engineering and applied sciences	94	6	75	25	94	6	84	16
Chemical technologies	70*	--	85*	--	100	--	--	--
Electrical/electronic technologies	94	5*	81	19	93	7	85	15
Engineering technologies	94	6	74	26	94	5	85	15
Engineering - architectural and construction	94	6	68	32	92	8	79	21
Construction	92	--	55	45	89	11	78	22
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	96	--	--	56*	82	--	69	--
Plumbing	100	--	68	--	89	--	85	--
Woodworking and carpentry	84	--	--	--	89	10*	79	21
Welding technologies	97	--	68	32	95	5*	80	20

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-23. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Engineering - general	90	9*	73	27	97	--	84	16
Civil technologies	83	--	57	43*	97	--	85	--
Drafting	93	--	79	21*	98	--	85	15*
Instrumentation	100	--	83	--	97	--	84	--
Surveying	--	--	100	--	88	--	--	--
Engineering - industrial	95	5*	79	21	96	4*	90	10
Machinist	95	--	81	19	97	--	93	7*
Manufacturing technologies	93	--	71	29*	95	--	85	15*
Engineering - mechanical	95	5*	78	22	95	4	86	14
Agricultural equipment mechanics	74	--	91	--	97	--	82	--
Aircraft mechanics	97	--	83	--	100	--	98	--
Auto technology	95	--	79	21	95	--	87	13
Heavy equipment mechanics	94	--	73	27	95	--	85	15
Marine mechanics	96	--	61*	--	92	--	63*	--
Small engine mechanics	93	--	82	--	96	--	90	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	96	--	79	21*	95	--	86	14
Mathematics and computer science	100	--	67	33	96	--	83	17
Computer science	100	--	67	33	96	--	83	17
Computer programming	100	--	75	25*	93	--	81	--
Computer science - systems design and analysis	100	--	--	--	95	--	83	17*
Computer technology	100	--	52*	48*	98	--	85	--
Data processing	100	--	71*	--	100	--	86	--
Health sciences and related	98	--	86	14	99	--	85	15
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	97	--	92	--	99	--	96	--
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	98	--	92	--	100	--	96	--
Medical laboratory technologies	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Nursing	99	--	84	16	99	--	83	17
Humanities and related	--	--	--	--	100	--	72*	--
Natural sciences and primary industries	92	7*	76	24	89	10	79	21
Natural sciences	81	--	73	27*	73	26	66	34
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	96	--	52	48*	98	--	70	30*
Forestry technologies	100	--	--	--	98	--	--	60*
Mining technologies	98	--	57*	43*	100	--	93	--
Resource processing technologies	96	--	87	13*	94	--	86	14*
Food processing technologies	95	--	88	--	96	--	88	12*
Forest products processing	96	--	75	--	86	--	76	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-23. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Social sciences and services	98	--	71	29*	97	--	88	12
Educational and counselling services	95	--	58*	--	98	--	88	--
Personal development	100	--	100	--	97	--	82	--
Protection and correction services	100	--	--	--	99	--	95	--
Recreation and sport	97	--	64	--	84	--	79	--
Social sciences	100	--	100	--	--	--	--	--
Social services	99	--	79	--	99	--	89	11*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-24. Type of workers and type of position of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Total (all fields)	96	4	83	17	97	3	84	16
Arts	87	13	77	23	93	7*	85	15
Commercial and promotional arts	84	16*	85	--	90	--	89	--
Creative and design arts	87	13*	86	14*	89	--	80	--
Fine arts	85	14*	52	48	90	--	54	46
Graphic and audio-visual arts	87	13*	81	19*	95	--	95	--
Mass communications	92	--	80	20*	95	--	94	--
Personal arts	100	--	91	--	95	--	91	--
Business and commerce	98	2	85	15	97	3	86	14
Management and administration	97	3	85	15	97	3*	84	16
Financial management	100	--	82	18	98	--	83	17
Institution management	97	--	84	16*	100	--	95	--
Management and administration - business and commerce	96	4*	89	11	96	--	82	18
Merchandising and sales	94	6*	85	15	94	--	90	--
Secretarial science	99	--	85	15	99	--	87	13
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	86	--	83	--	100	--	100	--
Secretary - general	100	--	84	16	98	--	82	18
Secretary - legal	98	--	87	--	97	--	96	--
Secretary - medical	100	--	87	--	100	--	94	--
Service industry technologies	98	--	88	--	96	--	89	--
Food services	94	--	90	--	95	--	85	--
Food preparation	96	--	88	--	92	--	85	--
Food serving	100	--	100	--	100	--	86	--
Hospitality and tourism services	100	--	83	--	97	--	94	--
Engineering and applied sciences	97	3	83	17	97	3	86	14
Chemical technologies	100	--	83	17*	98	--	86	--
Electrical/electronic technologies	98	--	87	13	98	--	88	12
Engineering technologies	96	4	79	21	96	4*	86	14
Engineering - architectural and construction	94	6*	74	26	95	--	90	--
Construction	86	--	74	--	96	--	93	--
Woodworking and carpentry	72*	--	--	--	90	--	93	--
Welding technologies	92	--	81	--	100	--	82	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-24. Type of workers and type of position of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Engineering - general	97	--	75	25	98	--	80	20
Civil technologies	98	--	65	35	97	--	76	24*
Drafting	96	--	78	22*	99	--	80	--
Instrumentation	98	--	86	--	98	--	86	--
Surveying	96	--	77	--	96	--	74	--
Engineering - industrial	98	--	90	--	96	--	92	--
Machinist	98	--	100	--	95	--	91	--
Manufacturing technologies	100	--	81	--	100	--	95	--
Engineering - mechanical	95	--	83	17	93	--	88	12*
Agricultural equipment mechanics	68*	--	90	--	67*	--	83	--
Aircraft mechanics	91	--	86	--	96	--	89	--
Auto technology	97	--	90	--	98	--	85	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	94	--	74	--	94	--	84	--
Marine mechanics	100	--	83	--	100	--	92*	--
Small engine mechanics	--	--	--	--	92	--	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	95	--	82	--	95	--	95	--
Mathematics and computer science	97	--	84	16	97	--	83	17
Computer science	97	--	84	16	97	--	83	17
Computer programming	94	--	81	--	98	--	78	22
Computer science - systems design and analysis	95	--	87	--	97	--	87	--
Computer technology	100	--	93	--	98	--	89	--
Data processing	96	--	88	--	95	--	92	--
Health sciences and related	98	2*	88	12	98	2*	85	15
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	94	6*	86	14	93	7*	84	16
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	96	--	95	--	97	--	93	--
Medical laboratory technologies	100	--	76	24*	98	--	77	23*
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy/nuclear medicine technologies	98	--	72	28*	100	--	71	--
Medical equipment and prosthetics	100	--	71*	--	94	--	100	--
Nursing	99	--	89	11	100	--	86	14
Humanities and related	98	--	81	19*	99	--	83	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-24. Type of workers and type of position of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Natural sciences and primary industries	93	6*	64	36	94	--	70	30
Natural sciences	88	11*	73	27	90	--	80	20*
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	96	--	62	38	96	--	59	41
Forestry technologies	97	--	43	57	98	--	47*	53
Mining technologies	94	--	81	--	96	--	73	--
Resource processing technologies	99	--	57	43	99	--	80	--
Food processing technologies	100	--	89	--	100	--	80*	--
Forest products processing	98	--	45	55	100	--	82*	--
Social sciences and services	97	3*	79	21	97	3*	80	20
Educational and counselling services	97	--	79	21	96	--	79	21
Personal development	100	--	93	--	100	--	82*	--
Protection and correction services	98	--	82	18	97	--	86	14*
Recreation and sport	95	--	80	20	95	--	77	23*
Social sciences	97	--	54	46*	89	--	--	--
Social services	98	--	78	22	98	--	81	19

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-25. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 university graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Total (all fields)	94	5	73	27	95	5	76	24
Agriculture and biological sciences	91	9*	61	39	93	7	60	40
Agriculture	81	19*	70	30*	89	--	73	27
Animal and plant science	93	--	65	--	95	--	74	--
Other agriculture	74	26*	74	--	86	--	72	28*
Biology	95	--	53	47	96	--	50	50
Food and household science	93	--	75	25*	97	--	74	26*
Veterinary medicine and sciences	80	--	87	--	80	--	88	--
Other biological sciences	97	--	48	52	94	--	52	48
Biochemistry	100	--	47*	53*	95	--	53	47
Botany	97	--	--	--	88	--	--	--
Fisheries and wildlife management	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toxicology	--	--	--	--	100	--	100	--
Zoology	94	--	50*	50*	94	--	50	50
Commerce, management and administration	96	4	91	9	96	4	91	9
Commerce, management and business administration	97	3*	90	10	96	4	91	9
Specialized administration	92	--	92	--	96	--	89	11*
Education	99	--	70	30	98	2	72	28
Elementary/secondary teacher training	99	--	71	29	99	--	75	25
Non-teaching field	98	--	83	17	96	--	83	17
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	98	--	56	44	94	5*	62	38
Kinesiology, etc.	99	--	70	--	88	--	66	--
Physical education	97	--	54	46	96	--	61	39
Recreation	100	--	52	48*	91	--	64	36
Other teaching	100	--	72	28*	99	--	60	40
Higher education teacher training	100	--	78	--	98	--	85	--
Kindergarten teacher training	100	--	69	31*	100	--	50	50
Engineering and applied science	97	3*	84	16	96	4	86	14
Architecture	89	--	87	--	83	--	86	--
Engineering	98	--	87	13	97	3*	88	12
Chemical engineering	100	--	87	--	96	--	90	--
Civil engineering	97	--	86	14*	95	--	84	16*
Electrical engineering	97	--	92	--	98	--	92	8*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-25. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 university graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Mechanical engineering	99	--	88	--	97	--	94	--
Other engineering	97	--	83	17*	98	--	78	22
Aeronautical engineering	100	--	--	--	94	--	100	--
Design and system engineering	92	--	92	--	100	--	77*	--
Engineering general	96	--	60*	--	100	--	46*	54*
Engineering science	100	--	91	--	100	--	73	--
Industrial engineering	100	--	90	--	100	--	97	--
Metallurgical engineering	95	--	84	--	99	--	88	--
Mining engineering	98	--	100	--	98	--	91	--
Other engineering	97	--	82	--	95	--	75	25*
Forestry	97	--	49*	51	96	--	51	49
Landscape architecture	94	--	76	--	88	--	88	--
Fine and applied arts	86	13*	57	43	85	15	59	41
Applied arts	88	--	53	47	91	--	67	33*
Music	72	27*	63	37*	78	22	56	44
Other fine and performing arts	92	--	57	43	86	14	57	43
Fine art	91	--	61	39	90	10*	60	40
Other performing arts	96	--	--	58*	73	27*	47	53
General arts and science	100	--	71	--	98	--	71	29
Health professions	85	14	75	25	89	11	78	22
Dental studies and research	--	82	92	--	26*	74	100	--
Medical studies and research	82	17*	44	56	84	15	49	51
Nursing	99	--	88	12*	99	--	88	12
Pharmacy	95	--	90	--	95	--	92	--
Rehabilitation medicine	98	--	93	--	99	--	88	--
Other health professions	80	--	78	--	91	9*	85	15*
Medical technology	100	--	94*	--	100	--	86	--
Optometry	--	66*	--	--	--	84	--	--
Paraclinical sciences	93	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Public health	89	--	82	--	96	--	87	13*
Other health professions	94	--	82	--	97	--	79	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-25. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 university graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Humanities	95	5	65	35	94	6	69	31
Classical and other languages	97	--	69	31*	95	--	72	28*
Classics	100	--	79	--	100	--	--	--
Other languages	96	--	67	33*	94	--	75	25*
English language and/or literature	93	--	66	34	96	--	64	36
French language and/or literature	96	--	58	42	99	--	69	31
History	96	--	52	48	90	9*	56	44
Library and records science	98	--	76	--	95	--	75	25*
Library science	99	--	76	--	98	--	77	23*
Other records science	--	--	--	--	75*	--	--	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	93	--	72	28*	95	--	78	22*
Linguistics	91	--	62	--	97	--	54	46*
Translation and interpretation	94	--	78	--	93	--	95	--
Mass media studies	94	--	67	33	83	16*	79	21
Journalism	94	--	82	--	88	--	93	--
Other mass communication	94	--	59	41	81	17*	75	25
Philosophy	95	--	55*	45*	97	--	67	33*
Religious and theological studies	95	--	77	23*	96	--	77	23
Religious studies	96	--	70	30*	93	--	74	26*
Theological studies	95	--	82	--	98	--	78	22*
Mathematics and physical sciences	96	--	80	20	97	3*	82	18
Chemistry	98	--	56	44*	99	--	73	27*
Computer science	97	--	92	--	97	--	90	10
Geology and related	93	--	69	31*	96	--	68	32
Mathematics	97	--	81	19*	98	--	84	16
Physics	96	--	63	37*	97	--	64	36
Other physical sciences	100	--	89*	--	97	--	82	--

Table B-25. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 university graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Social sciences	93	7	69	31	94	6	73	27
Canadian and area studies	97	--	63*	--	97	--	69	--
Area studies	100	--	--	--	94	--	--	--
Canadian studies	94	--	75*	--	99	--	69*	--
Economics	93	7*	74	26	94	6*	80	20
Geography	98	--	62	38	94	--	71	29
Law and jurisprudence	79	21	82	18	84	16	82	18
Political science	93	--	53	47	96	--	55	45
Psychology	93	7*	65	35	96	3*	71	29
Social work and social welfare	97	--	81	19*	99	--	82	18
Sociology and criminology	98	--	72	28	97	--	72	28
Criminology	98	--	69*	--	94	--	62	38*
Sociology	98	--	72	28	97	--	73	27
Other social science	96	--	67	33	96	--	70	30
Anthropology	96	--	48*	52*	92	--	59	41*
Archaeology	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	75*
Demography	100	--	--	100	100	--	--	--
Man/environment studies	96	--	76	24*	96	--	72	28*
Secretarial studies	100	--	83	--	100	--	94	--
Other social services	--	--	--	--	90*	--	95	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-26. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Total (all fields)	94	5	72	28	95	5	76	24
Agriculture and biological sciences	91	9*	61	39	93	7*	61	39
Agriculture	79	20*	69	31*	89	--	73	27*
Animal and plant science	93	--	64	--	96	--	75	--
Other agriculture	72	28*	73	--	86	--	72	--
Biology	95	--	54	46	96	--	51	49
Food and household science	94	--	75	--	96	--	75	--
Veterinary medicine and sciences	82	--	87	--	78	--	90	--
Other biological sciences	97	--	45*	55	93	--	51	49
Biochemistry	100	--	--	54*	95	--	53*	47*
Botany	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fisheries and wildlife management	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toxicology	--	--	--	--	100	--	100	--
Zoology	94	--	47*	53*	94	--	46*	54*
Commerce, management and administration	97	3*	90	10	96	4	90	10
Commerce, management and business administration	97	3*	90	10	96	4	90	10
Specialized administration	93	--	93	--	95	--	86	--
Education	99	--	66	34	98	2*	70	30
Elementary/secondary teacher training	99	--	70	30	99	--	74	26
Non-teaching field	99	--	59	41	95	--	56	44*
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	98	--	55	45	94	--	62	38
Kinesiology, etc.	99	--	71	--	87	--	66*	--
Physical education	97	--	53	47	96	--	61	39
Recreation	100	--	50*	50*	91	--	63	37*
Other teaching	100	--	69	31*	100	--	54	46
Higher education teacher training	100	--	73	--	98	--	86	--
Kindergarten teacher training	100	--	67	33*	100	--	46	54
Engineering and applied science	97	--	84	16	96	4*	86	14
Architecture	89	--	87	--	82	--	85	--
Engineering	98	--	87	13	97	--	88	12
Chemical engineering	100	--	88	--	96	--	91	--
Civil engineering	97	--	86	--	95	--	83	--
Electrical engineering	98	--	92	--	98	--	92	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-26. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Mechanical engineering	99	--	88	--	98	--	95	--
Other engineering	98	--	82	18*	99	--	77	23*
Aeronautical engineering	100	--	100	--	100	--	100	--
Design and system engineering	100	--	100	--	100	--	79*	--
Engineering general	95	--	--	--	100	--	--	59*
Engineering science	100	--	91	--	100	--	75*	--
Industrial engineering	100	--	89	--	100	--	98	--
Metallurgical engineering	96	--	84	--	100	--	88	--
Mining engineering	100	--	100	--	100	--	91	--
Other engineering	97	--	81	--	96	--	71	--
Forestry	98	--	49*	51*	97	--	49*	51*
Landscape architecture	94	--	77	--	89	--	87	--
Fine and applied arts	87	12*	57	43	85	15	59	41
Applied arts	89	--	53	47	93	--	70	--
Music	72	27*	62	38*	78	22*	54	46
Other fine and performing arts	92	--	58	42	87	13*	58	42
Fine art	91	--	62	38	90	--	60	40
Other performing arts	97	--	--	57*	74	--	47*	53*
General arts and science	100	--	70	--	98	--	71	29
Health professions	85	14	75	25	89	10	78	22
Dental studies and research	--	83	93	--	--	74	100	--
Medical studies and research	82	16*	41	59	85	14*	47	53
Nursing	99	--	88	12*	99	--	89	11*
Pharmacy	95	--	91	--	95	--	93	--
Rehabilitation medicine	98	--	94	--	99	--	87	--
Other health professions	78	--	74	--	94	--	86	--
Medical technology	100	--	100	--	100	--	85	--
Optometry	--	68*	--	--	--	83*	--	--
Paraclinical sciences	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public health	100	--	--	--	96	--	88	--
Other health professions	100	--	79	--	99	--	80	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-26. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Humanities	95	5	63	37	94	5	69	31
Classical and other languages	97	--	70	30*	96	--	74	--
Classics	100	--	79*	--	100	--	--	--
Other languages	97	--	67	33*	95	--	77	--
English language and/or literature	93	--	66	34	96	--	65	35
French language and/or literature	97	--	56	44	99	--	69	31
History	96	--	51	49	89	--	56	44
Library and records science	100	--	--	--	87	--	--	--
Library science	100	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	94	--	72	28*	96	--	81	--
Linguistics	92	--	61*	--	97	--	56*	--
Translation and interpretation	96	--	79	--	96	--	96	--
Mass media studies	94	--	67	33	83	16*	78	22*
Journalism	96	--	82	--	89	--	95	--
Other mass communication	93	--	59	41	81	17*	75	25*
Philosophy	95	--	57*	43*	97	--	72	--
Religious and theological studies	96	--	76	24*	98	--	76	24*
Religious studies	96	--	68	32*	95	--	74	--
Theological studies	96	--	82	--	99	--	78	22*
Mathematics and physical sciences	96	--	80	20	97	--	84	16
Chemistry	98	--	53*	47*	99	--	78	--
Computer science	97	--	92	--	97	--	90	10*
Geology and related	92	--	67	33*	96	--	66	34*
Mathematics	97	--	82	18*	98	--	85	15*
Physics	96	--	61*	--	98	--	67	--
Other physical sciences	100	--	100	--	100	--	89*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-26. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Social sciences	93	7	69	31	94	5	73	27
Canadian and area studies	96	--	65*	--	100	--	69*	--
Area studies	100	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Canadian studies	93	--	80*	--	100	--	--	--
Economics	92	--	73	27	94	--	81	19
Geography	98	--	61	39	94	--	72	28
Law and jurisprudence	79	21	83	17*	85	15*	82	18
Political science	93	--	50	50	96	--	54	46
Psychology	94	6*	65	35	97	--	72	28
Social work and social welfare	97	--	78	22*	100	--	80	20*
Sociology and criminology	98	--	72	28	97	--	72	28
Criminology	100	--	71*	--	93	--	63	--
Sociology	98	--	72	28	97	--	74	26
Other social science	98	--	68	32	97	--	71	29*
Anthropology	100	--	48*	52*	93	--	61*	--
Archaeology	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Demography	100	--	--	100	--	--	--	--
Man/environment studies	97	--	79	--	97	--	73	--
Secretarial studies	100	--	83	--	100	--	94	--
Other social services	--	--	--	--	100	--	100	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-27. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Total (all fields)	94	6	84	16	93	7	81	19
Agriculture and biological sciences	91	--	69	31	94	--	56	44
Agriculture	97	--	87	--	92	--	76	--
Animal and plant science	93	--	85	--	96	--	73	--
Other agriculture	100	--	88	--	88	--	79	--
Biology	94	--	51	49	93	--	38	62
Food and household science	78	--	93	--	97	--	69	--
Veterinary medicine and sciences	--	--	--	--	92	--	76	--
Other biological sciences	91	--	76	--	95	--	53	47
Biochemistry	100	--	100	--	100	--	--	--
Botany	94	--	72*	--	89	--	--	75*
Zoology	88	--	70	--	94	--	59*	41*
Commerce, management and administration	94	6	94	6	92	8	95	5
Commerce, management and business administration	94	6	94	6	91	9	95	5
Specialized administration	88	12*	89	--	97	--	93	--
Education	98	2*	91	9	97	3	89	11
Elementary/secondary teacher training	97	--	88	12	98	--	87	13
Non-teaching field	98	--	93	7	97	3*	92	8
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	95	--	75	25*	94	--	76	24*
Kinesiology, etc.	--	--	--	--	88	--	--	--
Physical education	95	--	73	--	95	--	77	--
Recreation	94	--	100	--	100	--	100	--
Other teaching	100	--	92	--	98	--	86	14*
Higher education teacher training	100	--	98	--	98	--	82	--
Kindergarten teacher training	100	--	85	--	96	--	93	--
Engineering and applied science	95	--	85	15	95	5*	89	11
Architecture	92	--	88	--	94	--	100	--
Engineering	95	--	87	13	96	4*	89	11
Chemical engineering	97	--	82	--	100	--	86	--
Civil engineering	97	--	87	--	95	--	90	--
Electrical engineering	94	--	91	--	98	--	95	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-27. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Mechanical engineering	97	--	89	--	94	--	87	--
Other engineering	94	--	86	--	94	--	85	15*
Aeronautical engineering	100	--	--	--	85	--	100	--
Design and system engineering	78*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering general	100	--	90	--	100	--	76*	--
Industrial engineering	100	--	100	--	100	--	71*	--
Metallurgical engineering	84*	--	81*	--	100	--	86	--
Mining engineering	91	--	100	--	92	--	90	--
Other engineering	94	--	86	--	90	--	90	--
Forestry	88	--	--	--	89	--	68	--
Fine and applied arts	74	25*	56	44	78	22	60	40
Applied arts	--	--	--	--	60*	--	--	88
Music	74	--	76	--	79	21*	77	--
Other fine and performing arts	77	--	40*	60	81	--	53	47
Fine art	75	--	48*	52*	90	--	56	44*
Other performing arts	86	--	--	88	64	--	--	55*
General arts and science	--	--	--	--	94	--	66	34
Health professions	83	16	79	21	84	16	77	23
Dental studies and research	--	80	--	--	--	83	--	--
Medical studies and research	76	22*	63	37	74	26	69	31
Nursing	98	--	90	--	100	--	80	20*
Pharmacy	--	--	--	--	100	--	85	--
Rehabilitation medicine	98	--	87	--	100	--	96	--
Other health professions	83	17*	86	--	90	--	79	21*
Paraclinical sciences	81	--	68*	--	87	--	70	--
Public health	86	--	87	--	92	--	84	--
Other health professions	77	--	96	--	85	--	75	--
Humanities	93	6*	75	25	92	7	68	32
Classical and other languages	96	--	71	--	90	--	61	39*
Classics	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Other languages	95	--	67	--	88	--	66	34*
English language and/or literature	92	--	70	30*	89	--	56	44
French language and/or literature	90	--	78	--	96	--	52	48*
History	91	--	60	40*	93	--	53	47

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-27. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Library and records science	98	--	81	19	97	--	83	17
Library science	99	--	81	19	97	--	83	17
Other records science	80*	--	75*	--	100	--	87	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	79	--	65	--	87	--	58	42*
Linguistics	83	--	71*	--	100	--	47*	53
Translation and interpretation	77	--	63*	--	70	--	80	--
Mass media studies	80	--	75	--	83	--	85	--
Journalism	75	--	78	--	82	--	78	--
Other mass communication	--	--	--	--	83	--	88	--
Philosophy	89	--	43*	57*	93	--	--	84
Religious and theological studies	91	--	84	--	90	--	79	21*
Religious studies	94	--	91	--	88	--	81	--
Theological studies	90	--	82	--	91	--	78	22*
Mathematics and physical sciences	97	--	78	22	96	--	72	28
Chemistry	97	--	66	--	100	--	51*	49*
Computer science	95	--	88	--	93	--	85	15*
Geology and related	96	--	78	--	95	--	76	24*
Mathematics	99	--	76	--	100	--	65	35*
Physics	97	--	69	--	95	--	54	46*
Other physical sciences	100	--	88	--	100	--	80*	--
Social sciences	93	7	73	27	92	8	70	30
Canadian and area studies	100	--	53*	--	88	--	67*	--
Area studies	100	--	63*	--	85	--	--	--
Canadian studies	100	--	--	--	92	--	75*	--
Economics	99	--	80	20*	96	--	74	26
Geography	98	--	82	--	86	--	49	51
Law and jurisprudence	83	--	63	37*	64	36*	79	--
Political science	93	--	73	27*	95	--	60	40
Psychology	84	16*	60	40	90	10*	64	36
Social work and social welfare	97	--	92	--	97	--	89	11*
Sociology and criminology	97	--	63	37*	94	--	61	39
Criminology	87	--	--	--	100	--	57*	43*
Sociology	100	--	65	35*	93	--	62	38
Other social science	90	--	64	36	92	--	67	33
Anthropology	78	--	--	53*	83	--	--	60*
Archaeology	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	76*
Demography	--	--	--	--	100	--	75*	--
Man/environment studies	93	--	67	33	93	--	70	30
Other social services	--	--	--	--	80*	--	87	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-28. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Total (all fields)	94	5	67	33	91	8	68	32
Agriculture and biological sciences	98	--	38	62	96	4*	54	46
Agriculture	100	--	70	--	96	--	74	26*
Animal and plant science	--	--	--	--	94	--	66	34*
Biology	95	--	31	69	97	--	42	58
Other biological sciences	100	--	36	64	95	--	54	46
Biochemistry	100	--	27*	73	100	--	38*	62
Botany	--	--	--	--	100	--	39*	61
Zoology	100	--	45	55	91	--	67	33
Commerce, management and administration	89	--	100	--	96	--	96	--
Commerce, management and business administration	89	--	100	--	96	--	96	--
Education	93	7*	82	18	88	12	83	17
Elementary/secondary teacher training	83	--	75	25*	92	--	80	20*
Non-teaching field	94	--	86	14	85	15	82	18
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	100	--	56*	44*	79	--	--	--
Other teaching	--	--	--	--	100	--	100	--
Higher education teacher training	--	--	--	--	100	--	100	--
Engineering and applied science	95	--	84	16	94	6*	77	23
Engineering	95	--	85	15*	95	5*	78	22
Chemical engineering	100	--	83	--	100	--	91	--
Civil engineering	91	--	89	--	94	--	75	25
Electrical engineering	95	--	83	--	100	--	85	15*
Mechanical engineering	84	--	91	--	93	--	47	53
Other engineering	100	--	84	--	90	--	84	--
Other engineering	--	--	--	--	100	--	79	--
Fine and applied arts	--	--	--	--	90	--	64	36*
Music	--	--	--	--	90	--	64	36*
Health professions	92	--	63	37	68	32	58	42
Medical studies and research	93	--	64	36	98	--	45	55
Other health professions	100	--	86	--	49	51	70	30
Optometry	--	--	--	--	12*	88	--	--
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	--	94	--	47	53

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table B-28. Type of worker and type of position of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates				1986 graduates			
	Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers		Type of worker		Type of position of paid workers	
	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position	Paid worker	Self-employed	Permanent position	Temporary position
Humanities	90	9*	54	46	95	3*	65	35
Classical and other languages	93	--	42*	58	94	--	60	40
Other languages	92	--	48*	52	92	--	70	30*
English language and/or literature	89	--	41	59	100	--	47	53
French language and/or literature	93	--	66	34*	100	--	61	39*
History	83	--	72	28*	88	12*	84	16*
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	--	--	--	--	100	--	51	49
Linguistics	--	--	--	--	100	--	51	49
Philosophy	100	--	50	50	97	--	73	27
Religious and theological studies	84	--	70	--	92	--	70	30*
Religious studies	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Theological studies	80	--	88	--	100	--	82	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	97	--	69	31	97	3*	57	43
Chemistry	94	--	68	32	100	--	54	46
Computer science	100	--	51*	49*	100	--	71	29*
Geology and related	100	--	100	--	96	--	74	26
Mathematics	93	--	63	37*	94	--	52	48
Physics	100	--	67	33	97	--	47	53
Other physical sciences	--	--	--	--	79	--	--	--
Social sciences	94	6*	73	27	92	8	72	28
Economics	100	--	77	--	100	--	87	--
Geography	100	--	55	45*	100	--	73	27*
Law and jurisprudence	--	--	--	--	43	57	70	--
Political science	100	--	70	--	100	--	75	25*
Psychology	93	7*	82	18	93	7	72	28
Sociology and criminology	95	--	67	33*	100	--	66	34
Sociology	94	--	65	35*	100	--	65	35
Other social science	90	--	50	50	94	--	63	37
Anthropology	83	--	44*	56	100	--	48*	52

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

APPENDIX C - ESTIMATED MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS AND PERSONAL INCOME

Graduates were asked to estimate their gross annual earnings as if they were to work in their June 1984 (1984 NGS survey) or May 1988 (1988 NGS survey) job for the entire twelve months of 1984 or 1988. Earnings estimates presented here may differ from other sources because earnings are estimated based on the jobs held in June 1984 and May 1988 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 or vice versa. Earnings in the NGS surveys are calculated by annualizing the earnings of June 1984 and May 1988 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 Tables C-1 to C-6 by field of study, level of graduation in 1982 or 1986 and gender; while Table C-19 presents median annual earnings of 1986 graduates working (includes full-time and part-time workers) in May 1988 by occupation, industry, level of graduation in 1986, and gender.

Tables C-7 to C-12 for all 1986 graduates and Tables C-13 to C-18 for those 1986 graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted six months or more, show the total personal income of graduates by gender and field of study. Personal income includes all income received by graduates over the 12 months prior to the survey (roughly June/July 1987 to May/June 1988). Personal income includes not only earnings (i.e, wages, salaries) but also investment income (eg., bank interest, bond interest, dividends, etc.), family allowance, unemployment insurance benefits, scholarships, bursaries, social assistance, training allowances, alimony, refundable tax credits, etc..

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

Table C-1. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender

Field of study	Median earnings in 1984 (1982 graduates)			Median earnings in 1988 (1986 graduates)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(\$'000)					
Total (all fields)	15	16	13	19	21	16
Arts	11	13	10	13	16	11
Commercial and promotional arts	--	--	--	21*	21*	--
Creative and design arts	9*	--	--	12	--	12*
Graphic and audio-visual arts	15*	15*	--	15	15*	15*
Personal arts	10	--	10	10	--	10
Business and commerce	13	14	12	16	18	16
Management and administration	12	15	12	17	20	16
Financial management	11	13*	10*	17	18*	17
Institution management	--	--	--	12	--	10*
Management and administration - business and commerce	13	18*	12	17	20*	16
Merchandising and sales	15*	16*	--	16	19*	15*
Secretarial science	13	14	13	16	17*	16
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	13	14*	12	15	--	15
Secretary - general	13	--	13	16	--	16
Secretary - legal	14*	--	14*	17	--	17
Secretary - medical	15*	--	15*	--	--	--
Service industry technologies	13	14	10	15	16	14
Food services	12	14	10	15	16	13
Food preparation	12	14	10	15	16	13
Food serving	--	--	--	15*	--	15*
Engineering and applied sciences	16	16	14	21	22	17
Electrical/electronic technologies	15	16	11*	20	21	19*
Engineering technologies	15	15	14	22	22	16
Engineering - architectural and construction	15	15	--	21	22	13*
Construction	15	15	--	20	20	13*
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	--	--	--	29*	29*	--
Plumbing	--	--	--	20	20	--
Woodworking and carpentry	15	15	--	20	20	--
Welding technologies	16	16	--	24	24	--
Engineering - general	16	18	14*	22	23	19*
Civil technologies	17*	18*	--	27*	27*	--
Drafting	14	15*	--	20	21	18*
Instrumentation	18*	18*	--	25*	28*	--
Engineering - industrial	15	15	12*	20	21	15
Machinist	15	15	--	20	20	--
Manufacturing technologies	14	15	11*	19	22	14*
Engineering - mechanical	15	16	--	22	22	20*
Agricultural equipment mechanics	--	--	--	20*	18*	--
Aircraft mechanics	15*	15*	--	24*	24*	--
Auto technology	14	14	--	17	17	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	16	16	--	24	24	--
Marine mechanics	--	--	--	24*	24*	--
Small engine mechanics	13*	13*	--	16	16*	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	21	21	--	27	26	--
Mathematics and computer science	18	19	18*	21	24	18
Computer science	18	19	18*	21	24	18
Computer programming	21	23*	21*	20	23*	--
Computer science - systems design and analysis	--	--	--	23	25	18
Computer technology	16*	--	--	21	22	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table C-1. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender - Concluded

Field of study	Median earnings in 1984 (1982 graduates)			Median earnings in 1988 (1986 graduates)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
(\$'000)						
Health sciences and related	16	20*	16	20	23	19
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	16	--	15	18	--	18
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	15	--	15	18	--	18
Nursing	16	18*	16	20	22	20
Natural sciences and primary industries	15	15	--	20	20	15
Natural sciences	14	14*	--	18	20	14*
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	19*	20*	--	24	25	--
Mining technologies	23*	23*	--	31*	31*	--
Resource processing technologies	15	15	--	20	20	--
Food processing technologies	15	15	--	19	19	--
Forest products processing	--	--	--	25*	26*	--
Social sciences and services	14	--	14	18	24	15
Educational and counselling services	--	--	--	14*	--	14*
Personal development	--	--	--	17*	--	17*
Protection and correction services	--	--	--	26	25*	--
Recreation and sport	13*	--	--	--	--	--
Social services	15*	--	15*	16	--	15

Table C-2. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender

Field of study	Median earnings in 1984 (1982 graduates)			Median earnings in 1988 (1986 graduates)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(\$'000)					
Total (all fields)	18	20	16	22	23	20
Arts	14	16	13	18	19	16
Commercial and promotional arts	14	15*	13	20	20*	22*
Creative and design arts	14	14*	14	13	--	13*
Fine arts	11	13*	10	15*	--	16*
Graphic and audio-visual arts	15	16	14	18	20*	16*
Mass communications	17	19	14*	22	23*	18*
Personal arts	14*	--	12*	--	--	--
Business and commerce	15	18	14	19	22	18
Management and administration	16	18	14	20	22	18
Financial management	15	16	14	19	20	18
Institution management	14	16*	13	18	20*	17*
Management and administration - business and commerce	17	20	15	21	23	19
Merchandising and sales	17	19	15	20	23	18
Secretarial science	14	--	14	18	--	18
Secretary - general	14	--	14	17	--	16
Secretary - legal	14	--	14	19	--	19
Secretary - medical	15	--	15	20	--	20
Service industry technologies	15	16	13	19	20*	18*
Food services	15	14*	15*	18*	--	--
Food preparation	15*	14*	--	--	--	--
Hospitality and tourism services	12	14*	12*	--	--	--
Engineering and applied sciences	20	20	18	23	24	21
Chemical technologies	21	22	19*	24	25*	20*
Electrical/electronic technologies	21	21	17*	23	23	--
Engineering technologies	19	19	16	24	24	18*
Engineering - architectural and construction	17	17	15*	23	24	--
Construction	18	19*	--	25*	25*	--
Engineering - general	19	19	19*	24	24	--
Civil technologies	20	20	--	22	22	--
Drafting	18	18	--	21*	23*	--
Instrumentation	24*	24*	--	28*	28*	--
Surveying	17*	17*	--	--	--	--
Engineering - industrial	18	18	--	25	25	--
Machinist	16*	16*	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing technologies	15*	17*	--	25*	25*	--
Engineering - mechanical	20	20	--	24	23	--
Auto technology	19*	19*	--	--	--	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	20*	20*	--	--	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	21	22	--	25	25	--
Mathematics and computer science	20	22	20	23	24	22
Computer science	20	22	20	23	24	22
Computer programming	20	20*	20*	22	23	22
Computer science - systems design and analysis	25*	--	--	24	24	22*
Computer technology	20*	21*	--	25*	25*	--
Data processing	19	22	16*	23*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table C-2. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender - Concluded

Field of study	Median earnings in 1984 (1982 graduates)			Median earnings in 1988 (1986 graduates)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
(\$'000)						
Health sciences and related	23	24	22	27	30	26
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	20	24	20	25	30	24
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	17	--	16	20	--	20
Medical laboratory technologies	22	--	22	27	--	26
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy/nuclear medicine technologies	19	--	19*	25*	--	25*
Nursing	24	25	24	27	27	27
Humanities and related	16	15*	16	17	18*	17
Natural sciences and primary industries	18	19	13	21	23	17
Natural sciences	14	15	13	18	20	15
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	21	22	--	24	24	--
Forestry technologies	20	20	--	22*	22*	--
Mining technologies	18*	18*	--	--	--	--
Resource processing technologies	19	20	--	22*	--	--
Forest products processing	19	20	--	--	--	--
Social sciences and services	16	21	15	20	25	18
Educational and counselling services	14	20*	14	17	23*	17
Protection and correction services	21	23	17	25	28	21*
Recreation and sport	15	20*	14	17	21*	17
Social sciences	16*	--	16*	--	--	--
Social services	17	20	17	20	24*	20

Table C-3. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 university graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender

Field of study	Median earnings in 1984 (1982 graduates)			Median earnings in 1988 (1986 graduates)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(\$'000)					
Total (all fields)	24	25	23	28	30	26
Agriculture and biological sciences	20	21	20	24	24	23
Agriculture	22	20	22*	24	25	20*
Animal and plant science	20*	--	--	24*	25*	--
Other agriculture	22	22	--	24	25	--
Biology	20	21	20	22	23	21
Food and household science	20	--	20*	25	--	24
Veterinary medicine and sciences	29*	--	--	32*	--	30*
Other biological sciences	20	20*	19*	24	21	25*
Biochemistry	18*	--	--	24*	--	25*
Zoology	20*	--	--	24*	22*	--
Commerce, management and administration	24	25	22	28	30	26
Commerce, management and business administration	23	25	21	27	30	25
Specialized administration	27	30	23	31	37	30
Education	25	29	24	29	30	28
Elementary/secondary teacher training	25	27	24	29	31	28
Non-teaching field	38	40	33	43	45	40
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	22	23	21	25	25	25
Kinesiology, etc.	21*	--	--	--	--	--
Physical education	23	22	22	25	24	25
Recreation	20*	--	16*	26	30*	25
Other teaching	24	--	22	28	35*	28
Higher education teacher training	30*	--	--	37*	--	40*
Kindergarten teacher training	22*	--	22*	27	--	27
Engineering and applied science	27	28	24	30	30	30
Architecture	20*	20*	--	25	25*	--
Engineering	28	29	26*	30	31	30
Chemical engineering	30	30	--	31	31	31*
Civil engineering	27	27	--	30	30	--
Electrical engineering	29	29	--	31	31	--
Mechanical engineering	27	28	--	30	30	--
Other engineering	29	30	--	31	31	--
Industrial engineering	--	--	--	30*	32*	--
Mining engineering	--	--	--	38*	--	--
Other engineering	30	30	--	30	30	--
Forestry	22*	24*	--	27	28*	--
Fine and applied arts	19	20	19	24	24	24
Applied arts	20	--	20*	25	26*	24*
Music	18*	--	16*	24	20	26*
Other fine and performing arts	19	20*	18	24	24	23
Fine art	19	20*	19*	24	24*	25
Other performing arts	--	--	--	21	--	21*
General arts and science	25*	--	--	26	27	25

Table C-3. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 university graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender - Concluded

Field of study	Median earnings in 1984 (1982 graduates)			Median earnings in 1988 (1986 graduates)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(\$'000)					
Health professions	27	30	26	32	37	30
Dental studies and research	50	60*	--	70	80*	--
Medical studies and research	27	27	27	31	33	30
Nursing	26	--	26	30	--	30
Pharmacy	30	30*	28*	36	38*	35
Rehabilitation medicine	25	--	24	30	--	30
Other health professions	29	--	25*	32	33*	31
Public health	--	--	--	33	33*	32
Other health professions	--	--	--	28*	--	29*
Humanities	20	20	20	25	26	24
Classical and other languages	19	--	19*	22	--	21
Other languages	20	--	19*	23	--	21*
English language and/or literature	20	21	20	25	28	24
French language and/or literature	23	--	22	25	25*	25
History	17	18	17	24	25	23
Library and records science	25*	--	25*	27	--	26*
Library science	25*	--	25*	28	--	28*
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	21	--	20	22	--	21
Linguistics	20*	--	--	20*	--	20*
Translation and interpretation	21*	--	21*	22	--	21*
Mass media studies	19	20	18	25	25	25
Journalism	21*	--	21*	25*	--	22*
Other mass communication	16	19*	16*	25	25	25
Philosophy	21*	--	--	25*	26*	--
Religious and theological studies	22	21	22*	25	22	27
Religious studies	25*	23*	25*	29	--	35*
Theological studies	18	18*	17*	22	22	22*
Mathematics and physical sciences	26	27	25	30	30	29
Chemistry	24*	25*	--	26	29	22*
Computer science	27	28	27*	30	30	30
Geology and related	27	30*	--	30	30	--
Mathematics	25	26	25*	28	29	28
Physics	24*	24*	--	25	25	--
Social sciences	22	23	21	25	27	25
Economics	23	24	20	25	25	25
Geography	20	22	16*	25	25	24
Law and jurisprudence	23	23	23	30	33	28
Political science	20	20	19	23	23	24
Psychology	23	25	22	24	25	24
Social work and social welfare	25	25*	23	28	31	28
Sociology and criminology	20	21	19	25	28	22
Criminology	--	--	--	30	--	28*
Sociology	20	21	18	23	25	22
Other social science	20	22	18	25	30	24
Anthropology	20*	--	19*	23*	--	23*
Man/environment studies	21	22*	21*	27	30	26*
Secretarial studies	18*	--	--	21*	--	21*

Table C-4. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender

Field of study	Median earnings in 1984 (1982 graduates)			Median earnings in 1988 (1986 graduates)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(\$'000)					
Total (all fields)	23	24	22	27	28	26
Agriculture and biological sciences	20	20	20	23	24	22
Agriculture	20	20	22*	23	25	--
Animal and plant science	20*	--	--	22*	--	--
Other agriculture	22	20*	--	24*	24*	--
Biology	20	20	20*	21	23	20
Food and household science	20*	--	20*	24*	--	24*
Veterinary medicine and sciences	--	--	--	32*	--	--
Other biological sciences	18	18*	18*	21	20*	25*
Biochemistry	--	--	--	21*	--	--
Zoology	19*	--	--	21*	--	--
Commerce, management and administration	22	23	20	25	27	25
Commerce, management and business administration	22	23	20	25	26	25
Specialized administration	25	28	22*	29	30*	24*
Education	24	25	23	27	29	27
Elementary/secondary teacher training	24	26	24	28	30	28
Non-teaching field	26	--	23*	25*	--	20*
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	22	22	21	25	25	25
Kinesiology, etc.	21*	--	--	--	--	--
Physical education	22	22	22	25	24	25
Recreation	20*	--	--	26	--	25*
Other teaching	24	--	22*	27	--	27
Higher education teacher training	27*	--	--	--	--	--
Kindergarten teacher training	22*	--	22*	26*	--	27*
Engineering and applied science	27	27	24	30	30	30
Architecture	20*	20*	--	25*	25*	--
Engineering	27	28	26*	30	30	30
Chemical engineering	29*	29*	--	30	30*	--
Civil engineering	26	26	--	30	30	--
Electrical engineering	28	28	--	30	30	--
Mechanical engineering	27	27	--	30	30	--
Other engineering	28	28	--	30	30	--
Industrial engineering	--	--	--	30*	--	--
Other engineering	29	29	--	30*	30*	--
Forestry	22*	23*	--	27*	27*	--
Fine and applied arts	19	19	19	24	24	24
Applied arts	20	--	20*	25*	--	--
Music	18*	--	15*	24*	20*	--
Other fine and performing arts	18	19*	17	24	24*	23
Fine art	19	19*	19*	24	24*	25
Other performing arts	--	--	--	21*	--	--
General arts and science	25*	--	--	26	26	25

Table C-4. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender - Concluded

Field of study	Median earnings in 1984 (1982 graduates)			Median earnings in 1988 (1986 graduates)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
(\$'000)						
Health professions	26	30	26	31	36	30
Dental studies and research	50*	60*	--	70*	80*	--
Medical studies and research	26	27	26	30	32	29
Nursing	26	--	26	30	--	30
Pharmacy	30	30*	28*	36	--	35*
Rehabilitation medicine	24	--	24	30	--	30
Other health professions	24*	--	24*	30	--	30
Public health	--	--	--	32	--	32*
Humanities	20	20	19	24	25	22
Classical and other languages	18	--	19*	21*	--	21*
Other languages	19*	--	19*	23*	--	21*
English language and/or literature	20	21*	19	25	28*	23
French language and/or literature	22	--	22	25	--	25
History	17	17	17	24	24*	20*
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	20	--	20*	21*	--	20*
Linguistics	20*	--	--	--	--	--
Translation and interpretation	21*	--	21*	22*	--	21*
Mass media studies	19	19*	18	25	25*	24
Journalism	21*	--	21*	--	--	--
Other mass communication	16	19*	16*	25	25*	25*
Philosophy	19*	--	--	25*	--	--
Religious and theological studies	22	20*	23*	25	20*	28*
Religious studies	25*	--	--	30*	--	35*
Theological studies	17*	17*	17*	21	20*	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	26	26	25	29	29	28
Chemistry	23*	23*	--	25*	29*	--
Computer science	27	27	27*	30	30	29
Geology and related	25*	27*	--	30*	30*	--
Mathematics	25	25	25*	28	28	27
Physics	22*	22*	--	24*	24*	--
Social sciences	21	22	20	25	25	25
Economics	21	21	20	25	25	25
Geography	20	22	16*	25	25	24*
Law and jurisprudence	23	22	23	30	33	28
Political science	19	20	18	23	23	22
Psychology	22	24	22	23	23	24
Social work and social welfare	22	25*	22	27	30*	27
Sociology and criminology	19	20*	18	23	26	22
Criminology	--	--	--	30*	--	--
Sociology	20	20*	18	22	25*	21
Other social science	18	20	18	24	25	23
Anthropology	--	--	--	23*	--	--
Man/environment studies	20*	20*	--	26*	30*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table C-5. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender

Field of study	Median earnings in 1984 (1982 graduates)			Median earnings in 1988 (1986 graduates)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
(\$'000)						
Total (all fields)	32	35	30	38	40	36
Agriculture and biological sciences	27	27	25	30	30	29
Agriculture	31*	32*	--	30*	--	30*
Animal and plant science	--	--	--	29*	--	--
Other agriculture	--	--	--	30*	--	--
Biology	24	24*	24*	26	30*	25*
Food and household science	--	--	--	34*	--	30*
Veterinary medicine and sciences	--	--	--	35*	--	--
Other biological sciences	25*	28*	--	28*	30*	--
Zoology	25*	--	--	30*	--	--
Commerce, management and administration	35	35	30	42	45	40
Commerce, management and business administration	35	35	30	42	45	40
Specialized administration	38	40	30*	42	46	40
Education	39	40	36	44	45	43
Elementary/secondary teacher training	37	38	36	43	45	42
Non-teaching field	40	42	38	45	46	44
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	28	30*	23*	28	29*	28*
Physical education	28*	30*	--	29*	--	--
Other teaching	34	40*	25*	40	40*	40
Higher education teacher training	40*	40*	--	42	--	42
Kindergarten teacher training	22*	--	24*	38*	--	38*
Engineering and applied science	33	34	30*	37	38	32
Architecture	--	--	--	25*	--	--
Engineering	34	34	30*	38	38	35
Chemical engineering	35*	35*	--	35	36*	--
Civil engineering	32	32	--	38	36	--
Electrical engineering	35	35	--	40	40	--
Mechanical engineering	33*	33*	--	35	36	--
Other engineering	35	35	--	37	37	--
Metallurgical engineering	--	--	--	32*	32*	--
Other engineering	36*	36*	--	37	37	--
Fine and applied arts	20*	24*	20*	26	22*	30
Music	--	--	--	27	22*	35*
Other fine and performing arts	21*	--	--	25	--	25*
Fine art	21*	--	--	30*	--	--
Other performing arts	--	--	--	15*	--	--
General arts and science	--	--	--	31	33	27*
Health professions	33	38	31	37	45	36
Medical studies and research	34	35	32*	40	43	40
Nursing	34*	--	34*	38	--	37
Rehabilitation medicine	29	--	29*	34	--	33*
Other health professions	38	45*	35*	36	40*	35
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	32*	--	--
Public health	36	45*	33*	38	--	36
Other health professions	55*	--	--	--	--	--

Table C-5. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 master's graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender - Concluded

Field of study	Median earnings in 1984 (1982 graduates)			Median earnings in 1988 (1986 graduates)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
(\$'000)						
Humanities	25	24	25	28	27	29
Classical and other languages	23*	--	23*	22*	--	--
Other languages	23*	--	23*	22*	--	--
English language and/or literature	23	25*	23*	30	22*	30
French language and/or literature	30*	--	30*	30*	--	--
History	26	25*	26*	31	31	31
Library and records science	25	24*	25	28	27	29
Library science	25	24*	25	28	27	29
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	30*	--	--	28*	--	30*
Translation and interpretation	25*	--	--	28*	--	--
Mass media studies	26*	--	--	37	28*	41*
Other mass communication	--	--	--	40*	--	--
Philosophy	22*	22*	--	--	--	--
Religious and theological studies	19	23	13*	23	22	24*
Religious studies	14*	--	--	21*	18*	--
Theological studies	23	24*	--	23	24	23*
Mathematics and physical sciences	32	32	28*	35	35	34
Chemistry	26*	--	--	25*	--	--
Computer science	34	35*	--	37	38	36*
Geology and related	35*	35*	--	36	37*	--
Mathematics	30*	32*	--	33*	35*	--
Physics	27*	28*	--	35*	35*	--
Social sciences	28	30	27	33	34	32
Canadian and area studies	--	--	--	28*	--	--
Economics	30	30	27*	34	34	32*
Geography	27*	30*	--	32	33*	32*
Law and jurisprudence	39*	40*	--	50*	60*	--
Political science	30	30	30*	30	30	30*
Psychology	28	30	28	31	32	30
Social work and social welfare	28	30	27	35	36	34
Sociology and criminology	28	28*	28*	34	31*	35
Criminology	--	--	--	34*	--	--
Sociology	28*	--	30*	35	31*	35
Other social science	27	26	27	33	33	31
Anthropology	22*	--	--	--	--	--
Man/environment studies	28	26	30*	34	34	34

Table C-6. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender

Field of study	Median earnings in 1984 (1982 graduates)			Median earnings in 1988 (1986 graduates)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(\$'000)					
Total (all fields)	34	35	31	39	40	38
Agriculture and biological sciences	28	29	25	30	33	28
Agriculture	33*	--	--	37	38	--
Animal and plant science	--	--	--	30	42	--
Biology	27	27	25	30	35	29
Other biological sciences	26	28	25*	28	29	26*
Biochemistry	25	24	--	--	--	--
Botany	--	--	--	28	28	--
Zoology	29	30*	23*	32	32	--
Commerce, management and administration	40*	40*	--	50	52	--
Commerce, management and business administration	40*	40*	--	50	52	--
Education	40	40	36	46	46	46
Elementary/secondary teacher training	35	43	32*	46	--	46
Non-teaching field	40	40	38	46	46	46
Other teaching	--	--	--	49*	--	--
Higher education teacher training	--	--	--	49*	--	--
Engineering and applied science	40	40	--	42	42	--
Engineering	40	40	--	42	42	--
Chemical engineering	41	41	--	40	40	--
Civil engineering	40*	40*	--	42	42	--
Electrical engineering	35	35	--	45	45	--
Mechanical engineering	40*	40*	--	40	40*	--
Other engineering	40*	--	--	45	47	--
Health professions	28	32	27*	38	37	40
Medical studies and research	28	30	27*	30	35	28
Other health professions	--	--	--	40	37	40
Optometry	--	--	--	40	40	40
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	27	35	--
Humanities	28	27	28	34	35	32
Classical and other languages	26*	--	--	33	32	--
Other languages	26*	--	--	33	--	--
English language and/or literature	21	20*	--	34	35	32*
French language and/or literature	38	--	--	--	--	--
History	30	30*	--	36	36	--
Philosophy	30	30	--	39	39	38
Religious and theological studies	26*	25*	--	24	29	--
Theological studies	26*	30*	--	40	40	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	34	34	34*	36	37	32
Chemistry	35	35	--	34	35	30
Computer science	36*	36*	--	45	45	--
Geology and related	38	38	--	40	40	--
Mathematics	28	28*	--	33	33	--
Physics	34	35	--	36	36	--

Table C-6. Estimated median annual earnings of 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates working full-time, by field of study and gender - Concluded

Field of study	Median earnings in 1984 (1982 graduates)			Median earnings in 1988 (1986 graduates)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(\$'000)					
Social sciences	35	35	32	40	40	36
Economics	37	37	--	40	40	--
Geography	32	32*	--	33	35	--
Political science	--	--	--	40	43	--
Psychology	36	38	33	40	43	38
Sociology and criminology	30	37	--	45	46	39
Sociology	30	30	--	40	45	39
Other social science	31	--	31	35	35	--
Anthropology	32*	--	--	--	--	--

Table C-7. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Total (all fields)	50	37	13	40	40	20	63	32	5
Arts	77	18	5*	62	27	--	83	15	--
Commercial and promotional arts	59	--	--	61	--	--	--	--	--
Creative and design arts	82	--	--	51*	--	--	89	--	--
Fine arts	87	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--
Graphic and audio-visual arts	66	29*	--	77	--	--	57	34*	--
Personal arts	82	16*	--	61*	--	--	84	15*	--
Business and commerce	62	32	5	51	38	11	66	31	3
Management and administration	54	37	9	33	49	18	63	32	5*
Financial management	53	39	--	33*	49	--	59	37	--
Institution management	76	18*	--	49*	--	--	93	--	--
Management and administration - business and commerce	51	39	9*	30*	51	--	57	37	--
Merchandising and sales	67	24*	--	56	28*	--	82	--	--
Secretarial science	63	33	3	49*	41*	--	64	33	3
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	70	28	--	--	53*	--	73	26	--
Secretary - general	67	31	--	100	--	--	67	31	--
Secretary - legal	39*	57	--	--	--	--	39*	57	--
Secretary - medical	76	--	--	--	--	--	76	--	--
Service industry technologies	67	27	6	59	34	7*	78	18	--
Building custodian	--	55*	--	--	61*	--	100	--	--
Food services	69	25	6*	62	31	7*	79	18	--
Food preparation	69	25	5*	61	31	8*	81	17	--
Food serving	69	--	--	67	--	--	70	--	--
Hospitality and tourism services	--	75*	--	--	--	--	--	100	--
Engineering and applied sciences	40	40	20	37	41	21	62	31	7*
Chemical technologies	76*	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--
Electrical/electronic technologies	38	42	20	37	42	21	53	37*	--
Engineering technologies	40	40	20	38	41	21	68	24	8*
Engineering - architectural and construction	43	38	18	40	40	20	80	--	--
Construction	45	42	13	41	45	14	82	--	--
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	46	42*	--	46	42*	--	--	--	--
Plumbing	37	46	17*	37	44	18*	--	--	--
Woodworking and carpentry	48	41	11	43	45	12*	88	--	--
Welding technologies	40	34	26	39	35	27	69*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-7. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Continued

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Engineering - general	41	40	19	39	40	21	52	38*	--
Civil technologies	33*	33*	34*	32*	35*	33*	--	--	--
Drafting	45	41	13*	44	41	15*	48*	46*	--
Instrumentation	--	42*	32*	--	42*	34*	--	--	--
Surveying	--	--	--	--	86*	--	100	--	--
Engineering - industrial	41	43	16	34	47	18	75	23*	--
Machinist	35	48	17	34	49	17	53*	--	--
Manufacturing technologies	54	33	13*	39	41	21*	78	22*	--
Engineering - mechanical	37	39	24	37	40	24	55	--	--
Agricultural equipment mechanics	56	39*	--	57	38*	--	--	--	--
Aircraft mechanics	--	59	31*	--	58	32*	--	--	--
Auto technology	53	36	11	52	37	11	86	--	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	28	44	28	28	44	27	--	--	--
Marine mechanics	--	42*	--	--	44*	--	--	--	--
Small engine mechanics	52	39	--	50	40*	--	--	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	28	33	39	27	34	39	--	--	--
Mathematics and computer science	42	41	18	35	40	25	51	42	--
Computer science	42	41	18	35	40	25	51	42	--
Computer programming	53	32*	--	44*	35*	--	63	--	--
Computer science - systems design and analysis	35	44	22	30	40	30	42	51	--
Computer technology	40	43	--	39*	43	--	--	--	--
Data processing	57*	--	--	--	--	--	67*	--	--
Health sciences and related	42	48	10	25*	47	27*	44	48	8
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	36	59	--	--	--	--	36	62	--
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	34	63	--	--	--	--	34	63	--
Nursing	43	46	11	26*	51	23*	45	45	10
Humanities and related	73	--	--	100	--	--	69*	--	--
Natural sciences and primary industries	52	34	15	45	38	17	79	16*	--
Natural sciences	67	24	--	55	32	--	86	--	--
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	44	32*	24*	41	33*	26*	--	--	--
Forestry technologies	67	--	--	65	--	--	--	--	--
Mining technologies	--	--	44*	--	--	45*	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-7. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Concluded

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Resource processing technologies	45	39	16	40	43	17	78	--	--
Food processing technologies	46	40	13*	41	45	14*	75	--	--
Forest products processing	41*	42*	--	37*	44*	--	83*	--	--
Social sciences and services	60	30	9	39	38	23*	67	28	5*
Educational and counselling services	77	--	--	--	--	--	88	--	--
Personal development	72	24*	--	74	--	--	71	24*	--
Protection and correction services	--	36*	44	--	42*	40*	--	--	54*
Recreation and sport	51*	--	--	--	--	--	56*	--	--
Social services	63	35	--	--	--	--	64	33	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-8. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 career/technical graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Total (all fields)	33	45	22	27	46	27	38	44	18
Arts	49	44	7*	36	54	--	57	37	--
Commercial and promotional arts	30*	63	--	--	72	--	32*	58	--
Creative and design arts	69	27*	--	--	--	--	70	30*	--
Fine arts	70	29*	--	49*	50*	--	81	--	--
Graphic and audio-visual arts	44	49	--	30*	62	--	59	35*	--
Mass communications	37	46	--	41*	45	--	--	48*	--
Business and commerce	39	50	11	29	49	22	43	51	6
Management and administration	38	48	14	28	50	22	47	46	7*
Financial management	42	48	11*	32	52	16*	49	44	--
Institution management	40	46	--	--	53*	--	52	41*	--
Management and administration - business and commerce	34	51	16	27	49	24	40	52	--
Merchandising and sales	33	49	18*	26*	48	26*	40	51	--
Secretarial science	40	55	5*	--	--	--	40	56	--
Secretary - general	49	48	--	--	--	--	49	48	--
Secretary - legal	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	71	--
Secretary - medical	30*	66	--	--	--	--	31*	66	--
Service industry technologies	52	39	--	51*	--	--	54	41*	--
Food services	52	41*	--	56*	--	--	49*	--	--
Food preparation	57*	41*	--	57*	--	--	--	--	--
Hospitality and tourism services	66*	--	--	--	--	--	70*	--	--
Engineering and applied sciences	26	47	27	24	47	29	35	45	20
Chemical technologies	29*	48	24*	--	41*	34*	--	57*	--
Electrical/electronic technologies	24	49	26	24	50	26	--	--	--
Engineering technologies	26	44	29	25	45	30	44*	35*	--
Engineering - architectural and construction	25*	49	26	22*	51	28*	--	--	--
Construction	--	49*	--	--	52*	--	93*	--	--
Engineering - general	29	44	27	27	44	29	51*	--	--
Civil technologies	31*	46	23*	30*	47	23*	--	--	--
Drafting	33*	51*	--	--	57*	--	--	--	--
Instrumentation	--	--	47*	--	--	47*	--	--	--
Surveying	--	53*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering - industrial	--	39	40	--	41	40*	--	--	--
Manufacturing technologies	--	43*	--	--	45*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-8. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 career/technical graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Concluded

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Engineering - mechanical	27	44	29	27	44	28	--	--	--
Auto technology	--	56*	--	--	57*	--	--	--	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	--	62*	--	--	64*	--	--	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	--	46	36*	--	47	35*	--	--	--
Mathematics and computer science	27	48	25	24	47	29	32	49	20*
Computer science	27	48	25	24	48	29	32	49	19*
Computer programming	31	50	19*	29*	49	22*	34*	51	--
Computer science - systems design and analysis	26*	46	28*	--	49	30*	32*	42*	--
Computer technology	--	--	44*	--	--	46*	--	--	--
Data processing	--	55	--	--	56*	--	--	54*	--
Health sciences and related	16	40	44	--	35	54	17	41	42
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	20	39	41	--	--	66	22	44	34
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	30*	43	27*	--	--	88*	30*	44	26*
Medical laboratory technologies	--	36	49	--	--	70	--	43	41
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy/nuclear medicine technologies	--	42*	35*	--	--	--	--	42*	--
Nursing	13	40	47	--	50	44	13	39	47
Humanities and related	53	38	--	64	--	--	40*	50	--
Natural sciences and primary industries	38	44	18	29	47	24	58	36	--
Natural sciences	46	42	--	32*	48	--	62	35*	--
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	32*	46	22*	30*	47	24*	--	--	--
Forestry technologies	32*	55	--	--	57	--	--	--	--
Resource processing technologies	--	50*	--	--	53*	--	--	--	--
Social sciences and services	42	43	15	23	46	31	50	42	9
Educational and counselling services	54	39	--	--	47*	--	57	39	--
Protection and correction services	24	41	35	--	42	45	47	38*	--
Recreation and sport	44	50	--	38*	49	--	47	50	--
Social services	40	45	15*	--	50*	--	43	44	14*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-9. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 university graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Total (all fields)	31	28	41	28	26	46	33	30	37
Agriculture and biological sciences	55	26	19	54	24	23	56	29	16
Agriculture	42	32	26	34	31	35	54	33*	--
Animal and plant science	42*	35*	--	--	--	--	49*	--	--
Other agriculture	42	30	28*	34*	31*	35*	58	--	--
Biology	67	22	12	64	22	14*	69	22	9*
Food and household science	42	31	27*	--	--	--	43	33	25*
Veterinary medicine and sciences	--	--	71	--	--	86	--	--	59*
Other biological sciences	58	31	11*	60	26*	--	54	37	--
Biochemistry	68	24*	--	74	--	--	64	33*	--
Zoology	49	40	--	52	36*	--	--	48*	--
Commerce, management and administration	14	38	48	10	34	56	19	43	38
Commerce, management and business administration	14	38	47	10	34	55	19	43	38
Specialized administration	13*	34	53	--	--	69	14*	42	43
Education	24	28	49	15	23	62	27	30	43
Elementary/secondary teacher training	20	29	51	9*	21	70	24	32	44
Non-teaching field	13*	9*	77	--	--	93	20*	12*	67
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	39	34	27	30	35	36	47	33	21
Kinesiology, etc.	37*	--	37*	--	--	60*	--	--	--
Physical education	42	36	22	31	40	29	52	33	15*
Recreation	33	29	38	--	--	49*	38	29*	33*
Other teaching	29	32	39	--	--	49*	29	33	38
Higher education teacher training	--	--	73	--	--	63*	--	--	79
Kindergarten teacher training	35	38	27	--	--	--	33	40	27*
Engineering and applied science	19	21	60	19	20	61	24	27	49
Architecture	--	54	34*	--	49	39*	--	67*	--
Engineering	19	17	63	19	18	64	24*	15*	61
Chemical engineering	22*	16*	62	22*	--	62	--	--	63
Civil engineering	18*	20	62	14*	20*	66	--	--	--
Electrical engineering	17	18	65	17	18	65	--	--	79
Mechanical engineering	11*	18	71	10*	19	71	--	--	70*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-9. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 university graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Continued

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Other engineering	30	15	55	30	15*	55	--	--	59*
Engineering general	72	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering science	--	--	51*	--	--	48*	--	--	100
Industrial engineering	--	--	74	--	--	73	--	--	--
Metallurgical engineering	--	--	54*	--	--	--	--	--	92*
Mining engineering	--	--	79	--	--	82	--	--	--
Other engineering	31	--	56	31	--	57	--	--	--
Forestry	--	47	32*	--	43*	36*	--	63*	--
Fine and applied arts	54	27	20	51	28	21	55	26	19
Applied arts	45	29*	26*	43*	--	40*	46	36*	--
Music	60	25	15*	47	35*	--	69	17*	--
Other fine and performing arts	53	27	21	55	27*	17*	51	27	22
Fine art	52	25	23	56	25*	19*	50	25	24
Other performing arts	55	33*	--	55*	--	--	55	32*	--
General arts and science	46	23	31	44	23	33	48	23	29
Health professions	15	16	69	18	7*	74	13	20	67
Dental studies and research	--	--	83	--	--	87	--	--	76
Medical studies and research	24	10	66	24	--	70	23	15*	62
Nursing	11	21	68	--	--	73	11	22	67
Pharmacy	--	--	86	--	--	90	--	--	84
Rehabilitation medicine	--	--	76	--	--	100	--	16*	74
Other health professions	15	22	62	--	--	63	14*	24	62
Medical technology	--	--	57*	--	--	--	--	--	53*
Optometry	--	--	88	--	--	100	--	--	82*
Public health	12*	20*	68	--	--	68	--	20*	68
Other health professions	--	42*	40*	--	--	--	--	39*	42*
Humanities	48	27	25	50	25	24	46	28	25
Classical and other languages	45	36	19*	--	--	--	48	38	--
Classics	86	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--
Other languages	38	41	21*	--	--	--	42	42	--
English language and/or literature	53	25	22	54	22*	24*	53	27	21
French language and/or literature	51	23	26	53	--	--	51	23	26

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-9. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 university graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Concluded

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
History	58	21	21	62	17*	21	52	27	21*
Library and records science	33*	29*	39	--	--	--	31*	30*	38*
Library science	28*	26*	46	--	--	58*	29*	29*	42*
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	41	40	20*	--	--	--	41	39	19*
Linguistics	52	36*	--	--	--	--	50	39*	--
Translation and interpretation	33*	43	24*	--	52*	--	34*	40*	26*
Mass media studies	34	33	33	47	29	24*	23*	37	40
Journalism	--	42*	45*	--	--	--	--	51*	--
Other mass communication	38	32	30	50	30*	20*	27*	34	40
Philosophy	54	25*	22*	51	--	--	58*	--	--
Religious and theological studies	43	26	31	40	33	27*	47	19*	35
Religious studies	42	--	41	55*	--	--	34*	--	54
Theological studies	44	30	26	35	35	30*	55	23*	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	24	28	48	24	27	48	22	30	48
Chemistry	42	27	31	40	24*	37	46*	34*	--
Computer science	12	24	64	12*	21	68	12*	32	57
Geology and related	32	31	37	32*	31*	37	--	--	--
Mathematics	22	32	46	24	33	43	18*	29	53
Physics	47	34	20*	46	36	19*	--	--	--
Social sciences	39	31	30	38	29	32	40	31	29
Economics	37	33	30	38	31	31	34	37	29
Geography	41	33	27	38	35	27	45	29	27*
Law and jurisprudence	25	35	40	21	32	47	29	38	34
Political science	55	27	18	52	30	18	59	22	19*
Psychology	44	31	24	39	31	30	46	31	23
Social work and social welfare	14*	29	57	28*	--	58	--	34	57
Sociology and criminology	39	30	31	42	23*	35	38	32	29
Criminology	35*	--	51	--	--	59	35*	--	44*
Sociology	40	33	27	44	29*	27*	39	34	27
Other social science	45	23	32	44	23*	34	45	24	31
Anthropology	61	--	22*	66*	--	--	59	--	--
Archaeology	77	--	--	--	--	--	83	--	--
Man/environment studies	39	23*	38	39	24*	37	38*	--	42*
Secretarial studies	--	50*	--	--	--	--	--	50*	--
Other social services	--	--	85*	--	--	100	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-10. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 bachelor's graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Total (all fields)	33	30	37	30	28	42	35	32	34
Agriculture and biological sciences	58	26	16	57	24	20	58	29	13*
Agriculture	45	32*	23*	36*	31*	33*	60	--	--
Animal and plant science	47*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other agriculture	44	30*	26*	35*	--	34*	64*	--	--
Biology	69	21	10*	67	21*	--	71	22*	--
Food and household science	45	32*	--	--	--	--	44	34*	--
Veterinary medicine and sciences	--	--	71	--	--	87	--	--	--
Other biological sciences	62	32*	--	67	--	--	56	38*	--
Biochemistry	70	--	--	76	--	--	65	--	--
Zoology	53*	43*	--	58*	--	--	--	--	--
Commerce, management and administration	16	43	41	12	40	48	20	47	34
Commerce, management and business administration	16	43	41	12	40	48	20	46	34
Specialized administration	--	42	41	--	--	58*	--	50	33*
Education	26	31	43	17	27	56	30	33	37
Elementary/secondary teacher training	21	30	48	10*	23	67	26	33	41
Non-teaching field	35*	--	47*	--	--	92	46*	--	--
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	39	34	26	30	36	35	47	33	20*
Physical education	42	37	21	31*	41	28*	53	34	--
Recreation	33*	30*	37*	--	--	--	38*	29*	33*
Other teaching	32*	35	33*	--	--	--	32*	37*	31*
Higher education teacher training	--	--	75*	--	--	--	--	--	89
Kindergarten teacher training	37*	39	25*	--	--	--	34*	41	24*
Engineering and applied science	20	22	57	20	21	59	24*	29*	47
Architecture	--	56	--	--	50*	--	--	68*	--
Engineering	20	18	61	20	19	62	25*	--	60
Chemical engineering	22*	--	62	--	--	61	--	--	64*
Civil engineering	20*	23*	57	--	23*	61	--	--	--
Electrical engineering	18*	19*	63	19*	20*	62	--	--	80*
Mechanical engineering	--	18*	71	--	18*	72	--	--	68*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-10. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 bachelor's graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Continued

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Other engineering	33	16*	51	33	16*	50	--	--	--
Engineering general	79	--	--	76	--	--	100	--	--
Industrial engineering	--	--	72	--	--	72	--	--	--
Mining engineering	--	--	82*	--	--	85	--	--	--
Other engineering	36*	--	50	36*	--	51	--	--	--
Forestry	--	50*	--	--	46*	--	--	--	--
Fine and applied arts	55	27	19	52	28	20*	56	26	18
Applied arts	44*	30*	--	--	--	--	45*	38*	--
Music	64	24*	--	50*	35*	--	74	--	--
Other fine and performing arts	53	27	20	56	27*	--	51	27	22
Fine art	52	26	22	55	--	--	51	26	24*
Other performing arts	56	32*	--	--	--	--	55*	--	--
General arts and science	48	23	29	47	23*	31	49	23	28
Health professions	15	17	68	19	--	74	13	21	66
Dental studies and research	--	--	83	--	--	86	--	--	77
Medical studies and research	25	9*	66	25*	--	70	24*	--	61
Nursing	12*	22	67	--	--	70*	11*	22	67
Pharmacy	--	--	88	--	--	92	--	--	86
Rehabilitation medicine	--	--	72	--	--	100	--	--	71
Other health professions	16*	25*	59	--	--	55*	--	26*	61
Optometry	--	--	83*	--	--	100	--	--	--
Public health	--	22*	66	--	--	65*	--	22*	66
Humanities	50	27	23	54	25	21	48	28	24
Classical and other languages	46	37*	--	--	--	--	47*	39*	--
Classics	94	--	--	100	--	--	92	--	--
Other languages	38*	42*	--	--	--	--	41*	43*	--
English language and/or literature	54	26	21	55	--	--	53	27	20
French language and/or literature	53	22*	25	56*	--	--	52	22*	26*
History	63	20*	17*	68	--	--	56	25*	--
Library and records science	68*	--	--	--	--	--	69*	--	--
Library science	77*	--	--	--	--	--	77*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-10. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 bachelor's graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Concluded

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	41	42	--	--	--	--	43*	42*	--
Linguistics	55*	--	--	--	--	--	53*	44*	--
Translation and interpretation	33*	44*	--	--	--	--	--	41*	--
Mass media studies	35	34	31	49	29*	--	24*	38	39
Other mass communication	39	32	29	52	30*	--	27*	35*	38*
Philosophy	60	--	--	54*	--	--	68*	--	--
Religious and theological studies	43	25*	32	40*	34*	--	45	--	38*
Religious studies	41*	--	46*	--	--	--	--	--	59*
Theological studies	43	32*	25*	34*	38*	--	53*	--	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	23	30	47	24	29	47	21	31	48
Chemistry	43	28*	29*	41*	--	35*	45*	--	--
Computer science	12*	25	63	12*	22	66	--	32*	56
Geology and related	35*	35*	30*	36*	34*	--	--	--	--
Mathematics	21	33	46	24*	35	42	--	30*	52
Physics	46	38*	--	44*	40*	--	--	--	--
Social sciences	42	32	27	41	31	28	42	32	26
Economics	39	34	27	41	32	27	34	38	27*
Geography	41	33	26	39	36	26*	45	29*	26*
Law and jurisprudence	25	36	39	21*	33	46	29	39	32
Political science	57	27	16*	54	31	15*	62	21*	17*
Psychology	48	32	20	45	34	21*	48	32	20
Social work and social welfare	17*	34	49	--	--	46*	--	40	50
Sociology and criminology	41	31	29	44	23*	33*	40	33	27
Criminology	37*	--	50*	--	--	57*	--	--	--
Sociology	41	34	25	46	29*	--	40	35	25
Other social science	52	23*	25*	57	--	--	49	24*	28*
Anthropology	63	--	--	78*	--	--	59	--	--
Archaeology	86	--	--	--	--	--	86*	--	--
Man/environment studies	50	--	28*	50*	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-11. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 master's graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Total (all fields)	19	16	65	18	15	67	21	18	61
Agriculture and biological sciences	39	25	36	40	27	33	36	24	40
Agriculture	--	30*	51	--	--	48*	--	--	55*
Animal and plant science	--	--	51*	--	--	--	--	--	54*
Other agriculture	--	--	51*	--	--	--	--	--	56*
Biology	51	25	25	50	26*	24*	50	23*	27*
Food and household science	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	--	61
Veterinary medicine and sciences	--	--	68	--	--	80*	--	--	--
Other biological sciences	46	27*	27*	44*	27*	28*	50*	--	--
Biochemistry	58*	--	--	69*	--	--	--	--	--
Biophysics	--	78*	--	--	78*	--	--	--	--
Zoology	45*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commerce, management and administration	5	9	86	3*	8	89	9	11	80
Commerce, management and business administration	5	8	87	3*	7	89	9*	10	81
Specialized administration	--	12*	82	--	--	89	--	16*	77
Education	9	8	83	6*	5*	89	11	9	79
Elementary/secondary teacher training	7*	6*	86	--	--	92	9*	8*	83
Non-teaching field	6	6	88	--	--	93	8*	8*	84
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	30*	21*	49	--	--	53	34*	--	43*
Physical education	33*	--	46	36*	--	45*	--	--	48*
Recreation	--	--	76	--	--	91	--	--	--
Other teaching	18*	16*	66	--	--	65	19*	15*	66
Higher education teacher training	--	--	70	--	--	70	--	--	70
Kindergarten teacher training	--	--	58	--	--	--	--	--	60
Engineering and applied science	15	13	72	15	13	73	--	--	64
Architecture	--	--	45*	--	--	48*	--	--	--
Engineering	15	12	74	14	11	75	--	--	65
Chemical engineering	24*	--	59	24*	--	60	--	--	57*
Civil engineering	12*	--	79	--	--	82	--	--	63*
Electrical engineering	11*	--	82	--	--	82	--	--	--
Mechanical engineering	16*	21*	63	17*	22*	61	--	--	86*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-11. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 master's graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Other engineering	16*	10*	75	16*	--	75	--	--	69*
Aeronautical engineering	--	--	71*	--	--	71*	--	--	--
Engineering general	--	--	89	--	--	88	--	--	--
Metallurgical engineering	--	--	63	--	--	62	--	--	--
Mining engineering	--	--	66*	--	--	72*	--	--	--
Other engineering	--	--	79	--	--	79	--	--	72*
Forestry	--	--	64	--	--	61*	--	--	--
Fine and applied arts	41	24	35	38*	30*	32*	44	20*	36
Applied arts	62*	--	--	--	--	--	69*	--	--
Music	29*	28*	43	--	--	47*	35*	--	41*
Other fine and performing arts	48	23*	29*	50*	--	--	46*	--	33*
Fine art	50	--	34*	61*	--	--	43*	--	38*
Other performing arts	43*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General arts and science	29	26	45	24*	27*	49	37*	24*	38*
Health professions	16	10	75	16*	--	77	15	11	73
Dental studies and research	--	--	89	--	--	100	--	--	--
Medical studies and research	22	12*	66	20*	--	69	23	13*	64
Nursing	--	--	84	--	--	100	--	--	83
Pharmacy	--	--	--	--	--	70*	100	--	--
Rehabilitation medicine	--	--	100	--	--	100	--	--	100
Other health professions	17*	--	74	--	--	81	--	--	71
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	66	--	--	80	--	--	52*
Public health	--	--	77	--	--	80	--	--	76
Other health professions	--	--	77	--	--	100	--	--	70*
Humanities	36	28	36	37	28	35	35	28	37
Classical and other languages	48	33*	--	--	--	--	59	32*	--
Classics	70*	--	--	69*	--	--	--	--	--
Other languages	43	37*	--	--	--	--	57	36*	--
English language and/or literature	53	20	27	59	23*	--	50	18*	32
French language and/or literature	32*	35*	33*	--	--	--	36*	34*	--
History	30	33	37	29*	29*	42	31*	37	32

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-11. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 master's graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Concluded

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Library and records science	18	27	55	22*	21*	58	16*	30	54
Library science	18	27	55	23*	--	58	16*	30	54
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	38	27*	35*	--	--	--	36*	24*	40
Linguistics	44*	--	33*	79*	--	--	38*	--	38*
Translation and interpretation	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	43*
Mass media studies	--	27*	55	--	--	48*	--	--	63
Journalism	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75*	--
Other mass communication	--	--	61	--	--	47*	--	--	78
Philosophy	50	32*	--	59	--	--	--	--	--
Religious and theological studies	49	28	24	41	30	29*	60	24*	--
Religious studies	42	40*	--	41*	40*	--	44*	--	--
Theological studies	52	21*	27*	41	25*	34*	69	--	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	34	17	49	34	17	50	35	19*	46
Chemistry	59	22*	--	63	--	--	54*	--	--
Computer science	--	--	84	--	--	85	--	--	79
Geology and related	23*	20*	57	--	23*	59	--	--	49*
Mathematics	35*	--	47	35*	--	46	--	--	--
Physics	57	19*	24*	57	19*	25*	--	--	--
Social sciences	23	23	54	24	23	53	23	23	54
Canadian and area studies	--	--	46*	63*	--	--	--	--	82
Area studies	--	--	--	73*	--	--	--	--	--
Canadian studies	--	--	81	--	--	--	--	--	100
Economics	25	20	55	21*	21*	58	34*	--	47
Geography	36	31*	33	31*	33*	36*	44*	--	--
Law and jurisprudence	--	--	77	--	--	76	--	--	78
Political science	41	27	32	44	25*	32	36*	31*	33*
Psychology	25	27	47	23*	26	52	27	28	46
Social work and social welfare	--	13*	83	--	--	86	--	14*	82
Sociology and criminology	25	24	51	33*	30*	37*	--	20*	62
Criminology	--	--	60*	--	--	74*	--	--	53*
Sociology	27	25*	49	38*	31*	31*	--	--	64
Other social science	20	25	55	15*	24	61	28*	27*	46
Anthropology	52*	--	--	--	--	--	79	--	--
Demography	--	--	75*	--	--	--	--	--	100
Man/environment studies	16*	25	59	14*	22*	64	--	32*	49

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-12. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 doctoral graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Total (all fields)	7	17	76	6	15	80	9	20	71
Agriculture and biological sciences	8	28	64	8*	23	69	--	37	53
Agriculture	--	22*	68	--	24*	69	--	--	78
Animal and plant science	--	30*	56	--	35*	55	--	--	73
Biology	10*	35	55	--	31	61	--	42	43
Other biological sciences	8*	27	65	10*	18*	71	--	63	37*
Biochemistry	--	--	56	--	--	73	--	--	--
Botany	--	37*	63	--	31*	69	--	--	--
Zoology	--	24*	69	--	19*	72	--	--	59*
Commerce, management and administration	--	--	88	--	--	94	--	--	77
Commerce, management and business administration	--	--	88	--	--	94	--	--	77
Education	4*	7*	90	--	--	93	6*	6*	88
Elementary/secondary teacher training	--	--	92	--	--	89	--	--	93
Non-teaching field	--	--	93	--	--	96	--	--	91
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	--	--	72	--	--	80	--	--	--
Physical education	--	--	76	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other teaching	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	75
Higher education teacher training	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	75
Engineering and applied science	--	13	85	--	13	85	--	--	78
Engineering	--	13	85	--	12	86	--	--	78
Chemical engineering	--	--	92	--	--	92	--	--	--
Civil engineering	--	--	86	--	--	86	--	--	--
Electrical engineering	--	--	90	--	--	90	--	--	--
Mechanical engineering	--	--	77	--	25*	75	--	--	--
Other engineering	--	21*	79	--	--	82	--	--	--
Other engineering	--	--	89	--	--	100	--	--	--
Fine and applied arts	--	34*	47	--	48*	--	--	--	60*
Music	--	34*	47	--	48*	--	--	--	60*
Health professions	6*	15	79	8*	16	76	--	15	82
Medical studies and research	9*	23	68	--	24	68	--	21*	70
Pharmacy	--	--	57*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-12. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 doctoral graduates, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Concluded

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Other health professions	--	9*	87	--	--	87	--	10*	87
Optometry	--	--	93	--	--	100	--	--	90
Paraclinical sciences	--	17*	72	--	--	73	--	--	70
Humanities	13	15	73	10	8	82	19	27	54
Classical and other languages	--	--	84	--	--	100	--	50*	50*
Other languages	--	--	80	--	--	100	--	50*	50*
English language and/or literature	15*	28	57	--	--	87	28*	41	31*
French language and/or literature	--	--	74	--	--	--	--	--	62
History	--	--	88	--	--	92	--	--	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	--	--	84	--	--	64	--	--	100
Linguistics	--	--	84	--	--	64	--	--	100
Philosophy	10*	13*	77	15*	--	74	--	--	83
Religious and theological studies	31	17*	53	27*	--	63	--	--	--
Religious studies	60	--	--	50*	--	--	--	--	--
Theological studies	--	--	76	--	--	89	--	--	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	4*	24	73	3*	23	74	--	29	63
Chemistry	--	28	68	--	26	74	--	37*	44*
Computer science	--	--	93	--	--	100	--	--	--
Geology and related	--	20*	73	--	18*	73	--	--	72
Mathematics	--	--	84	--	--	80	--	--	--
Physics	--	33	60	--	35	58	--	--	--
Other physical sciences	--	--	87	--	--	100	--	--	--
Social sciences	8	15	77	6	10	84	9	22	69
Geography	--	18*	70	--	--	72	--	--	66
Law and jurisprudence	28*	36	36	31*	--	46	--	50	--
Political science	--	15*	85	--	--	83	--	--	87
Psychology	7	15	78	--	10*	85	8*	20	72
Sociology and criminology	--	13*	78	--	--	89	--	--	68
Sociology	--	15*	76	--	--	88	17*	--	66
Other social science	--	--	82	--	--	84	--	--	74
Anthropology	--	--	74	--	--	84	--	--	--
Man/environment studies	--	--	74	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-13. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 trade/vocational graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Total (all fields)	34	47	19	26	47	27	46	47	7
Arts	65	27	8*	49	32*	--	71	25	--
Creative and design arts	76	--	--	--	--	--	86	--	--
Fine arts	68*	--	--	--	100	--	100	--	--
Graphic and audio-visual arts	61	--	--	87	--	--	--	45*	--
Personal arts	71	29*	--	--	--	--	72	28*	--
Business and commerce	46	46	7	38	46	16	49	47	4
Management and administration	38	50	12	23*	58	19*	45	47	8*
Financial management	43	48	--	--	53*	--	47	48	--
Institution management	65	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--
Management and administration - business and commerce	32	54	13*	--	63	--	36	52	--
Merchandising and sales	55	--	--	--	--	--	83	--	--
Secretarial science	46	50	4*	--	57*	--	46	50	4*
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	60	39	--	--	65*	--	63	37	--
Secretary - general	49	48	--	--	--	--	49	48	--
Secretary - legal	--	64	--	--	--	--	--	64	--
Secretary - medical	57*	--	--	--	--	--	57*	--	--
Service industry technologies	54	37	8*	47	40	13*	66	32	--
Building custodian	--	73*	--	--	73*	--	--	--	--
Food services	58	34	8*	51	36	13*	67	31	--
Food preparation	58	34	8*	51	35	14*	70	30	--
Food serving	60	--	--	--	--	--	61*	--	--
Hospitality and tourism services	--	100	--	--	100	--	--	100	--
Engineering and applied sciences	26	47	27	24	47	28	42	44	14*
Chemical technologies	81*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical/electronic technologies	24	50	26	23	50	27	--	53*	--
Engineering technologies	26	46	28	25	47	28	50	34	16*
Engineering - architectural and construction	31	45	24	28	47	25	73	--	--
Construction	34	50	16	31	53	17	74	--	--
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	49*	38*	--	49*	38*	--	--	--	--
Plumbing	26*	57	--	27*	56	--	--	--	--
Woodworking and carpentry	37	48	15*	32	53	15*	76	--	--
Welding technologies	25	40	34	24	41	35	74*	--	--
Engineering - general	20	52	28	19	52	29	--	52*	--
Civil technologies	--	--	51*	--	--	50*	--	--	--
Drafting	23*	56	20*	24*	54	22*	--	67	--
Instrumentation	--	52*	43*	--	51*	44*	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-13. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 trade/vocational graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Concluded

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Engineering - industrial	26	52	22	21	54	25	57	37*	--
Machinist	22	56	22	22	55	23	--	--	--
Manufacturing technologies	38	42	20*	--	48	31*	68	--	--
Engineering - mechanical	25	43	32	25	43	32	--	--	--
Agricultural equipment mechanics	47*	45*	--	47*	45*	--	--	--	--
Aircraft mechanics	--	57	--	--	55	--	--	--	--
Auto technology	41	44	15	40	45	15	--	--	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	18	44	38	18	44	38	--	--	--
Small engine mechanics	40*	45*	--	37*	46*	--	--	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	11*	34	54	11*	36	53	--	--	72*
Mathematics and computer science	25	50	25	21*	46	33	30*	58	--
Computer science	24	50	26	21*	46	33	30*	58	--
Computer programming	40*	41*	--	--	--	--	51*	--	--
Computer science - systems design and analysis	19*	49	32	19*	40	41	--	67	--
Computer technology	--	56	--	--	55	--	--	63*	--
Data processing	--	68*	--	--	100	--	--	--	--
Health sciences and related	20	65	16	--	53	31*	21	67	12
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	25*	69	--	--	--	--	24*	73	--
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	22*	74	--	--	--	--	22*	74	--
Nursing	18	63	18	--	56	30*	20	65	16
Humanities and related	71*	--	--	--	--	--	71*	--	--
Natural sciences and primary industries	32	44	24	27	46	27	63	--	--
Natural sciences	41	38*	--	35*	41*	--	62*	--	--
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	--	--	42*	--	--	45*	--	--	--
Mining technologies	--	--	61*	--	--	61*	--	--	--
Resource processing technologies	30	48	22	25	51	24	78	--	--
Food processing technologies	32	51	17*	27	54	19*	73*	--	--
Forest products processing	--	46*	--	--	49*	--	--	--	--
Social sciences and services	41	44	15*	--	48	42*	50	43	--
Educational and counselling services	63	--	--	--	--	--	79	--	--
Personal development	40*	49*	--	--	--	--	--	47*	--
Protection and correction services	--	38*	52	--	41*	48*	--	--	64*
Recreation and sport	--	56*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social services	49	50	--	--	100	--	51	48	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-14. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 career/technical graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Total (all fields)	19	52	28	13	53	35	25	52	23
Arts	29	59	11*	21*	66	--	35	55	--
Commercial and promotional arts	--	71	--	--	74	--	--	69	--
Creative and design arts	41*	50*	--	--	--	--	41*	58*	--
Fine arts	58	42*	--	--	--	--	59*	--	--
Graphic and audio-visual arts	27*	62	--	--	80	--	48*	42*	--
Mass communications	--	62	25*	--	65	--	--	58*	--
Business and commerce	26	59	15	14	56	30	32	61	7
Management and administration	25	57	18	12*	58	30	36	56	8*
Financial management	29	56	15*	--	62	24*	39	53	--
Institution management	33*	49	--	--	63*	--	52*	40*	--
Management and administration - business and commerce	17	61	21	--	58	33	25*	65	--
Merchandising and sales	20*	56	23*	--	52	34*	27*	61	--
Secretarial science	28	66	6*	--	--	--	29	66	--
Secretary - general	37	60	--	--	--	--	37	60	--
Secretary - legal	--	77	--	--	--	--	--	78	--
Secretary - medical	--	75	--	--	--	--	--	76	--
Service industry technologies	40*	47	--	--	--	--	43*	48*	--
Food services	40*	49*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering and applied sciences	13	53	33	12	53	35	20	55	25
Chemical technologies	--	56	28*	--	45*	42*	--	77	--
Electrical/electronic technologies	13	56	32	12	56	32	--	--	--
Engineering technologies	14	49	37	13	50	38	--	44*	--
Engineering - architectural and construction	--	55	31*	--	57	33*	--	--	--
Construction	--	51*	--	--	55*	--	93*	--	--
Engineering - general	14*	50	36	--	50	38	--	--	--
Civil technologies	--	56	32*	--	55	32*	--	--	--
Drafting	--	57*	--	--	62*	--	--	--	--
Instrumentation	--	--	62	--	--	62	--	--	--
Engineering - industrial	--	44	46	--	46*	46*	--	--	--
Manufacturing technologies	--	54*	--	--	54*	--	--	--	--
Engineering - mechanical	17*	46	37	18*	46	36	--	--	--
Auto technology	--	61*	--	--	61*	--	--	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	--	47	43*	--	48	42*	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-14. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 career/technical graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Mathematics and computer science	12*	56	32	--	55	37	18*	57	25*
Computer science	12*	56	32	--	55	37	18*	58	25*
Computer programming	14*	60	26	--	60	30*	--	61	--
Computer science - systems design and analysis	--	52	37	--	53	38*	--	51*	--
Computer technology	--	--	53*	--	--	55*	--	--	--
Data processing	--	62	--	--	59*	--	--	65*	--
Health sciences and related	7	38	55	--	32	65	7	40	53
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	10*	39	51	--	--	76	11*	46	44
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	--	51	31*	--	--	93*	--	53	30*
Medical laboratory technologies	--	33*	66	--	--	85	--	40*	58
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy/nuclear medicine technologies	--	--	52*	--	--	--	--	--	50*
Nursing	5*	36	58	--	48*	51*	6*	35	59
Humanities and related	28*	58	--	--	--	--	--	67	--
Natural sciences and primary industries	23	51	26	16*	51	33	39*	53	--
Natural sciences	31*	53	--	--	54	--	44*	52*	--
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	--	50	34*	--	50*	37*	--	--	--
Forestry technologies	--	61*	--	--	64*	--	--	--	--
Social sciences and services	28	51	21	--	49	42	36	52	11
Educational and counselling services	43	48	--	--	52*	--	46	48	--
Protection and correction services	--	42	45	--	42	56	37*	41*	--
Recreation and sport	30*	62	--	--	58*	--	35*	63	--
Social services	23*	58	20*	--	58*	--	25*	58	17*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-15. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 university graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Total (all fields)	10	31	59	8	26	65	11	26	54
Agriculture and biological sciences	20	40	40	19*	33	48	22	33	32
Agriculture	21*	36	43	--	31*	52	--	31*	--
Animal and plant science	--	42*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other agriculture	--	33*	47	--	--	54	--	--	--
Biology	26	44	30	22*	39	39	29*	39	--
Food and household science	--	34*	45	--	--	88*	--	--	42*
Veterinary medicine and sciences	--	--	76	--	--	89	--	--	65*
Other biological sciences	--	53	29*	--	41*	--	--	41*	--
Biochemistry	--	50*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zoology	--	60*	--	--	50*	--	--	50*	--
Commerce, management and administration	4	39	57	2*	33	65	7	33	46
Commerce, management and business administration	4	40	56	2*	34	64	7	34	44
Specialized administration	--	29	69	--	--	84	--	--	60
Education	8	27	65	4*	19	77	10	19	60
Elementary/secondary teacher training	6	27	67	--	16	80	7	16	61
Non-teaching field	--	--	88	--	--	96	--	--	82
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	18	37	45	--	33	57	25	33	35
Kinesiology, etc.	--	--	78	--	--	98	--	--	--
Physical education	19*	41	40	--	37	50	27*	37	28*
Recreation	18*	32*	50	--	--	67	24*	--	43
Other teaching	--	32	59	--	--	67*	--	--	57
Higher education teacher training	--	--	83	--	--	67*	--	--	93
Kindergarten teacher training	--	42	46	--	--	--	--	--	44
Engineering and applied science	4*	18	77	4*	17	79	--	17	62
Architecture	--	58	38*	--	46*	50*	--	46*	--
Engineering	4*	14	82	4*	14	82	--	14	80
Chemical engineering	--	--	82	--	--	83	--	--	82
Civil engineering	--	15*	77	--	15*	79	--	15*	65*
Electrical engineering	--	14*	83	--	14*	83	--	14*	91
Mechanical engineering	--	15*	83	--	15*	83	--	15*	81*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-15. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 university graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Continued

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Other engineering	--	13*	82	--	13*	83	--	13*	79
Engineering science	--	--	92	--	--	91	--	--	100
Industrial engineering	--	--	82	--	--	82	--	--	--
Metallurgical engineering	--	--	84	--	--	81*	--	--	100
Mining engineering	--	--	86	--	--	88	--	--	--
Other engineering	--	--	86	--	--	86	--	--	--
Forestry	--	51*	45*	--	42*	53*	--	42*	--
Fine and applied arts	26	36	38	29*	35	36	24	35	40
Applied arts	--	37*	40*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Music	27*	41	31*	--	52*	--	35*	52*	--
Other fine and performing arts	26	33	41	30*	33*	36*	24*	33*	43
Fine art	24*	31	46	--	--	45*	22*	--	46
Other performing arts	--	44*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General arts and science	18	31	51	20*	26	54	17*	26	48
Health professions	2*	14	84	--	8*	91	3*	8*	81
Dental studies and research	--	--	91	--	--	93	--	--	83
Medical studies and research	--	10*	86	--	--	91	--	--	80
Nursing	--	15	82	--	--	87	--	--	82
Pharmacy	--	--	93	--	--	99	--	--	90
Rehabilitation medicine	--	--	81	--	--	100	--	--	80
Other health professions	--	20*	79	--	--	79	--	--	79
Medical technology	--	--	77	--	--	100	--	--	71*
Optometry	--	--	89	--	--	100	--	--	83
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	77*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public health	--	--	85	--	--	77	--	--	88
Other health professions	--	48*	52*	--	--	--	--	--	53*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-15. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 university graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Continued

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Humanities	21	33	46	23	31	46	19	31	46
Classical and other languages	31*	37*	33*	--	--	65*	41*	--	--
Classics	--	--	--	--	--	100	91*	--	--
Other languages	--	41*	34*	--	--	--	--	--	--
English language and/or literature	24	31	45	30*	--	46	21*	--	45
French language and/or literature	28	27	45	--	--	45*	25*	--	45
History	22*	28	50	25*	25*	51	--	25*	49
Library and records science	--	--	63	--	--	70*	--	--	61
Library science	--	--	64	--	--	71*	--	--	62
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	--	59	27*	--	65*	--	--	65*	--
Translation and interpretation	--	63	--	--	65*	--	--	65*	--
Mass media studies	--	42	48	--	43	42	--	43	53
Journalism	--	45*	51*	--	--	67*	--	--	--
Other mass communication	--	41	48	--	47	37*	--	47	58
Philosophy	--	--	58*	--	--	68*	--	--	--
Religious and theological studies	22*	31	47	25*	37	38	--	37	57
Religious studies	--	--	64	--	--	--	--	--	71
Theological studies	24*	38	38	25*	38*	37*	--	38*	41*
Mathematics and physical sciences	8	27	65	8	26	66	--	26	62
Chemistry	--	34*	55	--	--	63	--	--	--
Computer science	--	23	73	--	21	75	--	21	68
Geology and related	--	--	63	--	--	65	--	--	--
Mathematics	10*	31	60	--	33	58	--	33	62
Physics	--	45*	44*	--	45*	44*	--	45*	--
Other physical sciences	--	--	92	--	--	96	--	--	--
Social sciences	15	38	48	14	35	51	15	35	45
Canadian and area studies	--	62*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Economics	11*	44	45	9*	43	48	--	43	40
Geography	24	37	39	24*	36	41	26*	36	37*
Law and jurisprudence	12*	37	52	12*	31	57	--	31	44
Political science	25	36	39	--	46	39	36*	46	39
Psychology	12	44	44	--	40	54	13	40	42
Social work and social welfare	--	26	66	--	--	72	--	--	64

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-15. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 university graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Concluded

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Sociology and criminology	19	34	48	24*	22*	54	17	22*	46
Criminology	--	--	75	--	--	80	--	--	70
Sociology	19	38	43	28*	28*	44	17*	28*	43
Other social science	19*	30	51	--	28*	52	--	28*	50
Anthropology	--	--	49*	--	--	--	--	--	65*
Man/environment studies	--	27*	55	--	28*	55	--	28*	56*
Secretarial studies	--	52*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other social services	--	--	85*	--	--	100	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-16. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 bachelor's graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Total (all fields)	11	34	55	9	30	61	12	30	50
Agriculture and biological sciences	23	42	34	22*	36	43	25*	36	27*
Agriculture	--	38*	38*	--	--	50*	--	--	--
Other agriculture	--	--	44*	--	--	53*	--	--	--
Biology	28*	46	26*	--	41*	--	--	41*	--
Food and household science	--	37*	40*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Veterinary medicine and sciences	--	--	76	--	--	90	--	--	--
Other biological sciences	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zoology	--	70*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commerce, management and administration	5	46	50	--	40	58	7*	40	40
Commerce, management and business administration	5	46	49	--	40	57	8*	40	40
Specialized administration	--	39*	58	--	--	77	--	--	49*
Education	9	31	60	--	23	71	11	23	54
Elementary/secondary teacher training	7*	29	64	--	18*	78	8*	18*	58
Non-teaching field	--	--	63	--	--	92	--	--	--
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	19*	38	44	--	35*	55	25*	35*	34
Kinesiology, etc.	--	--	81*	--	--	100	--	--	--
Physical education	20*	42	37	--	39*	48	--	39*	--
Recreation	--	33*	49	--	--	64*	--	--	43*
Other teaching	--	38*	53	--	--	--	--	--	50
Higher education teacher training	--	--	82	--	--	--	--	--	100
Kindergarten teacher training	--	45*	43*	--	--	--	--	--	41*
Engineering and applied science	5*	20	75	--	19	77	--	19	60
Architecture	--	59*	--	--	--	49*	--	--	--
Engineering	4*	16	80	--	16	80	--	16	80
Chemical engineering	--	--	83	--	--	83	--	--	82
Civil engineering	--	--	73	--	--	75	--	--	--
Electrical engineering	--	16*	81	--	16*	80	--	16*	90
Mechanical engineering	--	16*	82	--	16*	82	--	16*	78*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-16. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 bachelor's graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Continued

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Other engineering	--	--	79	--	--	80	--	--	78*
Engineering science	--	--	92	--	--	91	--	--	100
Industrial engineering	--	--	80	--	--	80	--	--	--
Mining engineering	--	--	85	--	--	88	--	--	--
Other engineering	--	--	83	--	--	83	--	--	100
Forestry	--	55*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fine and applied arts	27	36	37	30*	35*	34*	25*	35*	38
Music	--	42*	--	--	53*	--	--	53*	--
Other fine and performing arts	26*	34	40	--	--	--	24*	--	42
Fine art	23*	31*	45	--	--	--	--	--	45
General arts and science	19*	32	49	22*	27*	51	--	27*	47
Health professions	--	14	83	--	--	91	--	--	81
Dental studies and research	--	--	90	--	--	93	--	--	83
Medical studies and research	--	--	87	--	--	92	--	--	80
Nursing	--	16*	82	--	--	86	--	--	81
Pharmacy	--	--	94	--	--	99	--	--	90
Rehabilitation medicine	--	--	78	--	--	100	--	--	77
Other health professions	--	23*	76	--	--	73	--	--	77
Medical technology	--	--	77*	--	--	100	--	--	71*
Optometry	--	--	83*	--	--	100	--	--	--
Public health	--	--	83	--	--	73*	--	--	86
Humanities	22	35	43	24	34	42	21	34	44
English language and/or literature	25*	32	43	--	--	43*	--	--	43
French language and/or literature	29*	27*	44	--	--	--	25*	--	44
History	26*	29*	45	--	--	44*	--	--	46*
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	--	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Translation and interpretation	--	64*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mass media studies	--	43	47	--	45*	39*	--	45*	53
Other mass communication	--	43	45	--	49*	--	--	49*	55*
Religious and theological studies	--	31*	50	--	40*	37*	--	40*	61
Religious studies	--	--	72	--	--	--	--	--	76
Theological studies	--	41*	39*	--	42*	--	--	42*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-16. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 bachelor's graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Concluded

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Mathematics and physical sciences	8*	29	63	8*	28	64	--	28	61
Chemistry	--	--	53*	--	--	62*	--	--	--
Computer science	--	25	71	--	22*	73	--	22*	67
Geology and related	--	--	54*	--	--	57*	--	--	--
Mathematics	--	32	58	--	35*	56	--	35*	62
Physics	--	50*	--	--	52*	--	--	52*	--
Social sciences	16	41	43	16	39	45	17	39	42
Canadian and area studies	--	78*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Economics	12*	48	41	--	47	43	--	47	37*
Geography	25*	37	37	--	37*	39*	--	37*	36*
Law and jurisprudence	12*	38	50	--	32	56	--	32	43
Political science	28*	38	34*	--	52*	33*	40*	52*	35*
Psychology	14*	48	38	--	50*	43*	15*	50*	37
Social work and social welfare	--	32	57	--	--	61*	--	--	56
Sociology and criminology	20*	35	45	--	--	50*	18*	--	44
Criminology	--	--	73	--	--	78	--	--	69*
Sociology	21*	39	40	--	--	39*	18*	--	41
Other social science	23*	34*	42	--	--	--	--	--	47*
Anthropology	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65*
Man/environment studies	--	--	44*	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table C-17. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 master's graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Total (all fields)	4	11	86	3	9	88	4	9	83
Agriculture and biological sciences	--	23	73	--	21*	75	--	21*	72
Agriculture	--	--	75	--	--	71	--	--	77
Animal and plant science	--	--	78	--	--	81*	--	--	76*
Other agriculture	--	--	71	--	--	--	--	--	79*
Biology	--	26*	65	--	--	71	--	--	59*
Food and household science	--	--	88	--	--	86	--	--	89
Veterinary medicine and sciences	--	--	79	--	--	80*	--	--	79*
Other biological sciences	--	--	68	--	--	76	--	--	59*
Biochemistry	--	--	73*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zoology	--	--	65*	--	--	81*	--	--	--
Commerce, management and administration	--	6	93	--	5	94	--	5	91
Commerce, management and business administration	--	6	93	--	5	94	--	5	92
Specialized administration	--	--	92	--	--	94	--	--	89
Education	2*	4	94	--	--	96	3*	--	92
Elementary/secondary teacher training	--	--	94	--	--	97	--	--	92
Non-teaching field	--	3*	95	--	--	97	--	--	94
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	--	--	90	--	--	97	--	--	80
Physical education	--	--	94	--	--	95	--	--	94
Other teaching	--	--	80	--	--	73	--	--	82
Higher education teacher training	--	--	85	--	--	81	--	--	86
Kindergarten teacher training	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	75
Engineering and applied science	--	7*	90	--	5*	91	--	5*	80
Engineering	--	5*	92	--	--	93	--	--	85
Chemical engineering	--	--	80	--	--	80	--	--	79
Civil engineering	--	--	91	--	--	92	--	--	78*
Electrical engineering	--	--	98	--	--	97	--	--	100
Mechanical engineering	--	--	88	--	--	87	--	--	100

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-17. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 master's graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Continued

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Other engineering	--	--	95	--	--	95	--	--	85
Metallurgical engineering	--	--	92	--	--	91	--	--	--
Mining engineering	--	--	88	--	--	88	--	--	--
Other engineering	--	--	95	--	--	96	--	--	79*
Forestry	--	--	89	--	--	89	--	--	--
Fine and applied arts	--	28*	57	--	36*	49*	--	36*	62
Music	--	36*	57	--	--	57*	--	--	57*
Other fine and performing arts	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	--	63*
Fine art	--	--	59*	--	--	--	--	--	69*
General arts and science	--	20*	74	--	--	77	--	--	68
Health professions	--	7*	91	--	--	94	--	--	90
Medical studies and research	--	11*	84	--	--	90	--	--	81
Nursing	--	--	95	--	--	100	--	--	95
Other health professions	--	--	94	--	--	97	--	--	92
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	90	--	--	100	--	--	79
Public health	--	--	97	--	--	94	--	--	98
Other health professions	--	--	84	--	--	100	--	--	78*
Humanities	14	28	59	18	25	58	11	25	60
English language and/or literature	--	--	63	--	--	54*	--	--	66
French language and/or literature	--	--	75	--	--	100	--	--	68*
History	--	32*	66	--	--	67	--	--	65
Library and records science	--	26	68	--	--	70	--	--	67
Library science	--	25	69	--	--	71	--	--	68
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	--	40*	54*	--	100	--	--	100	63
Linguistics	--	--	77	--	--	--	--	--	84
Translation and interpretation	--	54*	--	--	100	--	--	100	--
Mass media studies	--	--	71	--	--	73	--	--	69
Other mass communication	--	--	86	--	--	75	--	--	100
Philosophy	--	--	76*	--	--	--	--	--	100
Religious and theological studies	36	31	33	33*	29*	38*	42*	29*	--
Religious studies	--	41*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Theological studies	40	26*	34*	35*	--	40*	50*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-17. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 master's graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Concluded

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
(percent)									
Mathematics and physical sciences	--	7*	88	--	--	91	--	--	79
Computer science	--	--	97	--	--	98	--	--	96
Mathematics	--	--	93	--	--	95	--	--	86*
Physics	--	--	78	--	--	83	--	--	--
Other physical sciences	--	--	74*	--	--	84*	--	--	--
Social sciences	4	17	79	5*	15	80	--	15	78
Canadian and area studies	--	--	76	--	--	--	--	--	82
Economics	--	15*	82	--	--	83	--	--	79
Geography	--	29*	54	--	--	61	--	--	--
Political science	--	27*	63	--	25*	60	--	25*	69
Psychology	--	24	72	--	--	78	--	--	70
Social work and social welfare	--	--	97	--	--	97	--	--	97
Sociology and criminology	--	--	83	--	--	86	--	--	81
Criminology	--	--	87	--	--	100	--	--	79
Sociology	--	--	81	--	--	80	--	--	82
Other social science	--	19*	74	--	17*	79	--	17*	65
Demography	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	100
Man/environment studies	--	16*	75	--	--	81	--	--	64

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-18. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 doctoral graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Total (all fields)	2	14	84	2	12	86	4	12	80
Agriculture and biological sciences	--	30	67	--	24	73	--	24	52
Agriculture	--	26*	68	--	28*	72	--	28*	72
Animal and plant science	--	35*	57	--	39*	61	--	39*	--
Biology	--	41	57	--	34	62	--	34	46
Other biological sciences	--	27	71	--	17*	80	--	17*	37*
Biochemistry	--	--	56	--	--	82	--	--	--
Botany	--	31*	69	--	--	76	--	--	--
Zoology	--	24*	76	--	--	82	--	--	59*
Commerce, management and administration	--	--	91	--	--	100	--	--	74
Commerce, management and business administration	--	--	91	--	--	100	--	--	74
Education	--	5*	93	--	--	92	--	--	93
Elementary/secondary teacher training	--	--	91	--	--	88	--	--	93
Non-teaching field	--	--	96	--	--	96	--	--	96
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	--	--	72	--	--	80	--	--	--
Physical education	--	--	76	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other teaching	--	--	89	--	--	--	--	--	85
Higher education teacher training	--	--	89	--	--	--	--	--	85
Engineering and applied science	--	5*	95	--	4*	96	--	4*	--
Engineering	--	5*	95	--	5*	95	--	5*	--
Civil engineering	--	--	96	--	--	96	--	--	--
Mechanical engineering	--	--	80	--	--	80	--	--	--
Other engineering	--	--	89	--	--	94	--	--	--
Other engineering	--	--	89	--	--	100	--	--	--
Fine and applied arts	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Music	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health professions	--	13	86	--	15*	82	--	15*	89
Medical studies and research	--	20	78	--	23	73	--	23	85
Other health professions	--	8*	90	--	--	86	--	--	92
Optometry	--	--	95	--	--	100	--	--	93
Paraclinical sciences	--	19*	75	--	--	70	--	--	83

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-18. Total annual personal income distribution of 1986 doctoral graduates whose May 1988 full-time job had lasted 6 months or more, by gender and field of study, 1987-88 - Concluded

Field of study	Total			Men			Women		
	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 and over
	(percent)								
Humanities	6*	9	85	5*	6*	89	--	6*	75
English language and/or literature	--	20*	75	--	--	100	--	--	50*
History	--	--	96	--	--	96	--	--	--
Philosophy	--	--	88	--	--	82	--	--	100
Religious and theological studies	26*	20*	55	--	--	68	--	--	--
Religious studies	50*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Theological studies	--	--	74	--	--	88	--	--	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	--	20	79	--	20	80	--	20	77
Chemistry	--	26	74	--	26	74	--	26	71
Geology and related	--	16*	80	--	--	81	--	--	76
Mathematics	--	--	93	--	--	92	--	--	--
Physics	--	30	70	--	32	68	--	32	--
Other physical sciences	--	--	87	--	--	100	--	--	--
Social sciences	3*	11	86	--	8	91	4*	8	79
Geography	--	--	91	--	--	87	--	--	--
Law and jurisprudence	21*	37	42	--	--	67	--	--	--
Political science	--	--	94	--	--	90	--	--	100
Psychology	--	13	87	--	8*	92	--	8*	82
Sociology and criminology	--	--	90	--	--	94	--	--	84
Sociology	--	--	88	--	--	93	--	--	83
Other social science	--	--	86	--	--	83	--	--	--
Anthropology	--	--	83	--	--	80	--	--	--
Man/environment studies	--	--	74	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-19. Estimated median annual earnings of 1986 graduate workers by occupation, industry, level and gender, 1988

S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total	Men	Women	Trade/ vocational	Career/ technical	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
	(\$'000)								
All occupations	23	25	21	18	21	27	26	36	38
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	25	26	23	19	21	27	25	42	45
111 Officials and administrators unique to government	29	29	30	--	25*	30	30	39	--
1113 Government administrators	30	36*	30*	--	--	34*	30*	40*	--
1116 Inspectors and regulatory officers, government	25	26*	25*	--	--	29*	--	31*	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	25	28	22	19	21	30	25	45	47
1130 General managers and other senior officials	30	30	27	--	--	33	30	42	--
1131 Management occupations, natural sciences and engineering	32*	32*	--	--	--	36*	--	40*	--
1132 Management occupations, social sciences and related fields	25	--	24*	--	--	26*	--	38	--
1133 Administrators in teaching and related fields	45	48	40	--	--	45	40*	50	50
1134 Administrators in medicine and health	37	29*	37	--	--	37	35*	42	--
1135 Financial management occupations	26	28	25	--	23*	28	25	42	--
1136 Personnel and industrial relations management occupations	27	31*	26*	--	--	29	26*	45*	--
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	22	25	18	17	18	25	24	39	--
1141 Purchasing management occupations	24*	24*	--	--	--	25*	--	--	--
1142 Services management occupations	22	22	20	19*	20	24	24	--	--
1143 Production management occupations	30	32	--	--	--	34	33*	45	--
1145 Management occupations, construction operations	33	33	--	--	--	37*	33*	58*	--
1147 Management occupations, transport and communications operations	45*	--	--	--	--	--	--	50*	--
1149 Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	22	26	20	19	20	26	25	42	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	24	25	22	19	20	25	25	37	36
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	23	23	22	18	20	24	24	38	--
1173 Organization and methods analysts	30	33*	29*	--	--	30*	--	35	--
1174 Personnel and related officers	25	27*	25	--	--	27	26	35	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	26	30	23	20*	22	30	27	37	32
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	27	28	25	23	23	30	30	36	38
211 Occupations in physical sciences	27	29	25	--	23	29	27	36	40
2111 Chemists	28	28*	--	--	--	28	27*	32*	40
2112 Geologists	32	32*	--	--	--	32	30*	36*	40
2117 Physical sciences technologists and technicians	25	25	23*	--	23*	25	25*	31*	40
213 Occupations in life sciences	24	25	22	--	22*	25	24	31	33
2131 Agriculturists and related scientists	25*	26*	--	--	--	26*	--	31*	37
2133 Biologists and related scientists	25	30*	22*	--	--	26*	--	33	33
2135 Life sciences technologists and technicians	22	23	21*	--	22*	24	24*	30*	35
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	30	30	30	24	25	30	30	37	40
2141 Architects	25	25	23*	--	--	25	25*	26*	--
2142 Chemical engineers	35*	--	--	--	--	35*	--	--	--
2143 Civil engineers	30	30	--	--	--	31	30	37	40*
2144 Electrical engineers	31	31	--	--	--	32	31	40	--
2145 Industrial engineers	30	30	--	--	--	30	30	36*	--
2147 Mechanical engineers	30	30	--	--	--	30	30	36*	--
2157 Community planners	30*	30*	--	--	--	30*	--	35	--
2159 Professional engineers, n.e.c.	31	33	--	--	--	33	31*	40	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-19. Estimated median annual earnings of 1986 graduate workers by occupation, industry, level and gender, 1988 - Continued

S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total	Men	Women	Trade/ vocational	Career/ technical	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
(\$'000)										
216	Other occupations in architecture and engineering	23	23	20	20	22	28	28	38	--
2161	Surveyors	22	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2163	Draughting occupations	20	22	18	19	21	24*	24*	--	--
2165	Engineering technologists and technicians	25	24	26*	23	23	31	30*	40*	--
218	Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	28	28	26	26	24	30	30	37	38
2181	Mathematicians, statisticians and actuaries	28	34*	23*	--	--	30*	30*	35*	--
2183	Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	28	28	26	26	24	30	30	37	35
23	Occupations in social sciences and related fields	25	26	24	18	20	26	25	31	40
231	Occupations in social sciences	28	30	26	--	--	30	25	32	43
2311	Economists	30	32	28	--	--	30	28	35	--
2315	Psychologists	26	27*	26	--	--	27	--	30	42
2319	Occupations in social sciences, n.e.c.	20*	--	--	--	--	20*	--	24*	--
233	Occupations in social work and related fields	24	24	23	19	20	25	24	32	40
2331	Social workers	24	25	24	18*	20	26	25	32	--
2333	Occupations in welfare and community services	21	23	21	20*	19*	24	24	24*	--
2339	Occupations in social work and related fields, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32*	--
234	Occupations in law and jurisprudence	26	29	26	--	21*	28	28	48	--
2343	Lawyers and notaries	30	32	28	--	--	30	30	50	--
2349	Occupations in law and jurisprudence, n.e.c.	21	19*	23	--	21*	22	22*	--	--
235	Occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	21	17*	21	--	17*	25	22*	28	--
2350	Supervisors: occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30*	--
2351	Librarians, archivists and conservators	21	15*	24	--	--	28	--	28	--
2353	Technicians in library, museum and archival sciences	17*	--	17*	--	--	--	--	--	--
239	Other occupations in social sciences and related fields	26	28*	26	--	--	26	25	40	45
2391	Educational and vocational counsellors	26	36*	26	--	--	27	26*	42	45
2399	Other occupations in social sciences and related fields, n.e.c.	21	--	24*	--	--	24*	--	35*	--
25	Occupations in religion	20	19	20*	--	--	20	20*	20	29*
251	Occupations in religion	20	19	20*	--	--	20	20*	20	29*
2511	Ministers of religion	19	19	20*	--	--	19	19*	20	29*
2519	Occupations in religion, n.e.c.	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27	Teaching and related occupations	26	27	26	15	17	27	27	39	36
271	University teaching and related occupations	17	19	16	--	--	18	12	24	35
2711	University teachers	32	36	20	--	--	32	15*	30	38
2719	University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	14	13	16	--	--	15	12	20	25
273	Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	27	28	26	12*	15	28	27	43	50
2731	Elementary and kindergarten teachers	27	30	26	12*	15	28	27	44	--
2733	Secondary school teachers	28	29	28	--	--	28	28	43	54
2739	Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations n.e.c.	23	25	20	--	--	25	24	40	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-19. Estimated median annual earnings of 1986 graduate workers by occupation, industry, level and gender, 1988 - Continued

S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total	Men	Women	Trade/ vocational	Career/ technical	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
		(\$'000)								
279	Other teaching and related occupations	25	29	25	17	19	30	28	38	42
2791	Community college and vocational school teachers	28	26	28	--	--	30	28*	33	37
2792	Fine arts teachers, n.e.c.	18	29*	15	--	--	17	16*	22*	--
2793	Post-secondary school teachers, n.e.c.	38	38*	37	--	--	38	38*	37	--
2795	Teachers of exceptional students, n.e.c.	24	30	22	--	18	30	28	44	--
2797	Instructors and training officers, n.e.c.	20	23*	20*	15*	--	23*	--	35*	--
2799	Other teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	27	29*	27	--	--	29	27*	46	--
31	Occupations in medicine and health	26	30	26	18	25	30	30	36	38
311	Health diagnosing and treating occupations	35	42	32	--	35*	35	33	60	40
3111	Physicians and surgeons	32	33	32	--	--	32	32	65	40
3113	Dentists	65	70	--	--	--	70	70*	--	--
3115	Veterinarians	32*	--	30*	--	--	32*	--	--	--
313	Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	26	24	26	18	26	29	29	34	--
3130	Supervisors: nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	32	--	32	--	--	35	35	38*	--
3131	Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	28	26	28	20	27	30	30	35	--
3134	Registered nursing assistants	18	--	18	18	--	--	--	--	--
3135	Nursing attendants	16	18	16	15	21*	15*	15*	--	--
3136	Audio and speech therapists	31*	--	32*	--	--	31*	--	34	--
3137	Physiotherapists	28	--	28	--	--	30	30*	33*	--
3138	Occupational therapists	26	--	26	--	--	27*	26*	--	--
3139	Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations, n.e.c.	19	25*	17	14	23*	--	--	--	--
315/316	Other occupations in medicine and health	25	30	24	17	24	30	30	32	38
3151	Pharmacists	35	36*	35	--	--	35	35*	--	--
3152	Dietitians and nutritionists	25	--	25	--	--	28*	28*	--	--
3153	Optometrists	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
3154	Dispensing opticians	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3155	Radiological technologists and technicians	28	--	25	--	27*	--	--	--	--
3156	Medical laboratory technologists and technicians	24	25	24	--	25	24	22*	28*	27
3158	Dental hygienists and dental assistants	20	--	20	17	20	26*	--	--	--
3162	Respiratory technicians	28*	--	26*	--	--	--	--	--	--
3169	Other occupations in medicine and health, n.e.c.	15	--	14	--	18*	--	--	--	--
33	Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	19	20	18	18	18	21	20	25	--
331	Occupations in fine and commercial art, photography and related fields	19	20	19	17*	19	20	20*	18*	--
3311	Painters, sculptors and related artists	12*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3313	Product and interior designers	20	20*	19	--	18*	23*	--	--	--
3314	Advertising and illustrating artists	18	18	18	--	19	16*	--	--	--
3315	Photographers and camera operators	20*	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
333	Occupations in performing and audio-visual arts	17	17	17	--	16*	18	17*	30*	--
3330	Producers and directors, performing and audio-visual arts	17*	--	18*	--	--	30*	--	--	--
3332	Musicians and singers	15*	15*	--	--	--	15*	--	--	--
3337	Radio and television announcers	16*	16*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-19. Estimated median annual earnings of 1986 graduate workers by occupation, industry, level and gender, 1988 - Continued

S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total	Men	Women	Trade/ vocational	Career/ technical	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
		(\$'000)								
335	Occupations in writing	22	22	22	--	20*	23	23	25	--
3351	Writers and editors	21	21	22	--	20*	22	22	25	--
3355	Translators and interpreters	25	27*	21*	--	--	25	25*	28*	--
336/337	Occupations in sports and recreation	15	18	14	--	--	18	18	--	--
41	Clerical and related occupations	17	19	17	16	17	20	20	24	33*
411	Stenographic and typing occupations	18	--	18	16	17	20	20	--	--
4111	Secretaries and stenographers	18	--	18	16	17	20	20	--	--
4113	Typists and clerk-typists	18	--	18	16*	--	--	--	--	--
413	Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	17	19	16	15	16	20	20	25*	--
4131	Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	18	20	17	16	17	20	20	--	--
4133	Cashiers and tellers	10	12	10	12	11	16	16*	--	--
4135	Insurance, bank and other finance clerks	19	20*	18	--	--	20	20*	--	--
414	Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	19	21	18	18	19	22	21	22*	--
4141	Office machine operators	18*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4143	Electronic data-processing equipment operators	19	22	18	18	20	21	21	22*	--
415	Material recording, scheduling and distributing occupations	19	19	19	17	19	20	20*	--	--
4151	Production clerks	21*	--	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
4153	Shipping and receiving clerks	16	16	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
4155	Stock clerks and related occupations	19	20*	18	18*	--	20*	20*	--	--
416	Library, file and correspondence clerks and related occupations	15	--	14	--	--	17*	15*	20*	--
417	Reception, information, mail and message distribution occupations	15	17	15	15	16	16	16	--	--
419	Other clerical and related occupations	18	20	17	16	16	22	22	27	--
4190	Supervisors: other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	24*	24*	--	--	--	27*	--	--	--
4193	Travel clerks, ticket, station and freight agents	15	15*	15	--	15*	20*	--	--	--
4194	Hotel clerks	16	--	16*	--	--	--	--	--	--
4197	General office clerks	16	18	16	15	17	21	20	--	--
4199	Other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	19	22	18	17	18	23	23	27	--
51	Sales occupations	20	23	15	14	20	25	25	35	--
513/514	Sales occupations, commodities	18	21	13	13	19	23	23	35	--
5130	Supervisors: sales occupations, commodities	20	22*	--	--	--	30*	--	--	--
5131	Technical sales occupations and related advisers	27	28	--	--	23*	38	38*	--	--
5133	Commercial travellers	27	28	25	--	24*	30	30	31*	--
5135	Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	13	16	10	12	15	17	17	--	--
517	Sales occupations, services	25	26	23	20*	20	28	27	32	--
5170	Supervisors: sales occupations, services	30	47*	24*	--	--	30*	30*	--	--
5171	Insurance sales occupations	25	25	18*	16*	20*	25	25	--	--
5172	Real estate sales occupations	30	30*	--	--	--	40*	35*	--	--
5173	Sales agents and traders, securities	26	26*	--	--	--	30	30*	--	--
519	Other sales occupations	24	20*	24*	--	--	25*	25*	--	--
61	Service occupations	15	20	12	13	20	20	20	28*	--
611	Protective service occupations	27	28	23	20	28	30	30	40*	--
6112	Police officers and detectives, government	30	30	29*	--	28	35	35*	--	--
6115	Guards and related security occupations	20	20	16	20	26*	24*	24*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-19. Estimated median annual earnings of 1986 graduate workers by occupation, industry, level and gender, 1988 - Continued

S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total	Men	Women	Trade/ vocational	Career/ technical	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
	(\$'000)								
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	12	14	11	13	14	11	11	--	--
6120 Supervisors: food and beverage preparation and related	20	15*	21*	18*	--	--	--	--	--
6121 Chefs and cooks	14	15	12	14	16*	--	--	--	--
6123 Bartenders	11	12*	10*	9*	--	--	--	--	--
6125 Food and beverage serving occupations	10	12	9	9	9*	8	8*	--	--
6129 Food and beverage preparation and related service n.e.c.	10*	--	9*	18*	--	--	--	--	--
613 Occupations in lodging and other accommodation	14*	15*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
614 Personal service occupations	14	16	13	10	15	16	17	--	--
6142 Housekeepers, servants and related occupations	14*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6143 Barbers, hairdressers and related occupations	10	--	10	8	--	--	--	--	--
6147 Child-care occupations	14	20*	14	12	15	17	18*	--	--
6149 Personal service occupations, n.e.c.	12	--	12*	8*	--	--	--	--	--
619 Other service occupations	17	19	10*	20	17*	21*	--	--	--
71 Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	17	18	14	15	18	18	18*	--	--
711 Farmers	16	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
718/719 Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	17	18	15	15	19	18	18*	--	--
7195 Nursery and related workers	18	18	17*	16	19*	21*	--	--	--
7199 Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry, n.e.c.	16	17*	13*	--	--	16*	--	--	--
73 Fishing, trapping and related occupations	24*	24*	--	25*	--	--	--	--	--
731 Fishing, trapping and related occupations	24*	24*	--	25*	--	--	--	--	--
75 Forestry and logging occupations	25	25	--	28*	--	--	--	--	--
751 Forestry and logging occupations	25	25	--	28*	--	--	--	--	--
77 Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	33	33	--	35	--	--	--	--	--
771 Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	33	33	--	35	--	--	--	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	20	22	13	19	24	25*	24*	--	--
813/814 Metal processing and related occupations	25*	25*	--	24*	--	--	--	--	--
816/817 Chemicals, petroleum, rubber, plastic and related materials processing occupations	21*	21*	--	29*	--	--	--	--	--
821/822 Food, beverage and related processing occupations	17	18	12*	15	22*	--	--	--	--
8213 Baking, confectionery making and related	12*	--	10*	13	--	--	--	--	--
8215 Slaughtering and meat cutting, canning, curing and packing	17	18	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
823 Wood processing occupations, except pulp and papermaking	23*	23*	--	23*	--	--	--	--	--
825 Pulp and papermaking and related occupations	32*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
83 Machining and related occupations	22	22	--	22	24*	--	--	--	--
831 Metal machining occupations	20	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
8311 Tool and die making occupations	--	--	--	22*	--	--	--	--	--
8313 Machinist and machine tool setting-up occupations	20	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
833 Metal shaping and forming occupations, except machining	24	25	--	25	--	--	--	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	21	22	15	20	23	26	26	--	--
851/852 Fabricating and assembling occupations: metal products, n.e.c.	25	25	--	22	25*	--	--	--	--
8528 Labouring and other elemental work: fabricating metal	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8529 Other fabricating and assembling: metal products, n.e.c.	19*	24*	--	20*	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-19. Estimated median annual earnings of 1986 graduate workers by occupation, industry, level and gender, 1988 - Continued

S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total	Men	Women	Trade/ vocational	Career/ technical	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
		(\$'000)								
853	Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	22	22	17*	20	23	30*	--	--	--
8533	Electrical equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	23	23	--	22	25*	--	--	--	--
8534	Electronic equipment fabricating and assembling	22*	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8535	Electronic equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	22	22	--	20	23	--	--	--	--
8537	Radio and television repairers	20*	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
854	Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: wood products	16	17*	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
855/856	Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: textile, fur and leather products	13*	--	12*	11	--	--	--	--	--
857	Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: rubber, plastic and related equipment	22*	22*	--	23*	--	--	--	--	--
858	Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	22	22	--	20	23	30*	30*	--	--
8581	Motor vehicle mechanics and repairers	18	18	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
8582	Aircraft mechanics and repairers	24*	25*	--	24*	--	--	--	--	--
8584	Industrial, farm and construction machinery mechanics and repair	25	25	--	25	25*	--	--	--	--
8585	Business and commercial machine mechanics and repairers	18	18*	--	16*	18*	--	--	--	--
8588	Precision instrument mechanics and repairers	30*	29*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8589	Other mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18*	18*	--	17*	--	--	--	--	--
859	Other product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	17	18*	--	17*	--	--	--	--	--
8595	Painting and decorating occupations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	17*	--	--	--	--	--
87	Construction trades occupations	24	24	21*	23	24	26	26	--	--
871	Excavating, grading, paving and related occupations	25	25	--	25*	--	--	--	--	--
873	Electrical power, lighting and wire communications equipment erecting, installing and repairing occupations	25	25	--	23	25	32*	--	--	--
8733	Construction electricians and repairers	23	23	--	21	24*	--	--	--	--
8735	Wire communications and related equipment installing and repair	25	25	--	22*	24*	--	--	--	--
878/879	Other construction trades occupations	24	24	--	22	22	24	24*	--	--
8780	Foremen/women: other construction trades	26	28*	--	--	--	28*	--	--	--
8781	Carpenters and related occupations	24	24	--	22	--	20*	--	--	--
8782	Brick and stone masons and tile setters	31*	31*	--	33*	--	--	--	--	--
8785	Painters, paperhangers and related occupations	12*	12*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8791	Pipefitting, plumbing and related occupations	21	21	--	21	--	--	--	--	--
8798	Labouring and other elemental work: other construction trade	22	22	--	21	--	--	--	--	--
8799	Other construction trades occupation, n.e.c.	25	25*	--	23*	--	--	--	--	--
91	Transport equipment operating occupations	22	24	15*	21	25	27	26*	--	--
911	Air transport operating occupations	21*	23*	--	--	--	20*	--	--	--
913	Railway transport operating occupations	30*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
915	Water transport operating occupations	--	--	--	30*	--	--	--	--	--
917	Motor transport operating occupations	20	22	16*	19	25*	27*	--	--	--
9171	Bus drivers	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9175	Truck drivers	20	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
9179	Motor transport operating occupations, n.e.c.	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table C-19. Estimated median annual earnings of 1986 graduate workers by occupation, industry, level and gender, 1988 - Concluded

S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total	Men	Women	Trade/ vocational	Career/ technical	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
		(\$'000)								
93	Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	19	20	--	20	18*	25*	25*	--	--
931	Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	19	20	--	20	18*	25*	25*	--	--
9313	Longshore workers, stevedores and freight handlers	28*	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9317	Packaging occupations, n.e.c.	12	11*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9318	Labouring and other elemental work: material handling	17	17	--	16*	--	--	--	--	--
95	Other crafts and equipment operating occupations, n.e.c.	25	28	15	26	22	30*	30*	--	--
951	Printing and related occupations	16	20*	15*	17	--	--	--	--	--
953	Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating and related occupations	30	30	--	30	30*	34*	--	--	--
9531	Power station operators	32*	32*	--	32*	--	--	--	--	--
9539	Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating	30	30	--	29	--	--	--	--	--
955	Electronic and related communications equipment operating occupations, n.e.c.	27*	27*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries		23	25	21	18	21	27	26	36	38
Goods-producing industries		24	25	20	21	22	29	28	39	40
Service-producing industries		23	25	22	17	20	26	25	36	38
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries		16	19	14	15	15	24	21	35*	--
Other primary industries		29	30	25	28	26	32	31	38	32*
Division B -- Fishing and trapping industries		24*	25*	--	25*	--	--	--	--	--
Division C -- Logging and forestry industries		24	25	24*	27*	22*	25*	--	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well		30	33	26	30	27	34	33	40	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries		24	25	20	20	22	28	28	37	40
Division F -- Construction industries		23	25	18	22	22	26	26	40	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities		25	27	20	22	24	30	30	40	45
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries		22	25	17	23	21	26	25	40	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries		25	28	20	20	23	31	30	40	--
Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries		29	30	26	24	26	35	32*	44	55*
Trade		17	20	15	16	18	24	22	36	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries		20	22	18	18	20	26	25	39	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries		15	18	12	14	16	20	20	32	--
Finance, insurance and real estate		23	25	20	17	19	25	25	38	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries		23	25	20	17	19	25	25	40	--
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries		23	25	20	18	20	25	25	32	--
Services		24	25	23	16	21	26	26	36	38
Division M -- Business service industries		22	25	20	17	20	25	25	35	40
Division O -- Education service industries		26	27	26	18	20	27	26	39	36
Division P -- Health and social service industries		24	26	24	17	24	28	27	35	40
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries		15	15	13	13	16	19	19	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries		16	18	15	14	17	20	20	24	32
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)		25	27	24	20	24	28	26	35	38

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Numbers to the left of occupation description are 1980 S.O.C. occupation codes.

APPENDIX D - RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO EDUCATION

The NGS surveys asked graduates several questions about the extent to which their education program was related to their jobs two years after they graduated (June 1984 for 1982 graduates and May 1988 for 1986 graduates). Responses to the questions were classified into three categories indicating the relative strength of the relationship between the job and the graduates' educational program. The three relationship levels were: directly related, partly related and not related. Graduates were asked: 1) if they thought their program was intended to prepare them for a specific job or career, 2) if their job was one for which their educational program was designed; and 3) if they used any of the skills they acquired through their education program on the job. A positive response to all questions indicated a direct relationship, a combination of positive and negative responses indicated the job was partly related and negative responses to all questions identified jobs that were unrelated to their educational program. The questions refer strictly to the 1982 or 1986 educational program of the 1982 or 1986 graduates. The job may, however, be related to other education programs the graduate undertook before or after their program.

Tables D-1 to D-3 compare what percentage of full-time June 1984 and May 1988 workers were in jobs directly related to their education, by field of study. Also shown is a comparison of the percentage of full-time workers who use their acquired skills from their program on the job.

Table D-1. Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates employed full-time in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates	
	June 1984 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job	May 1988 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job
(percent)				
Total (all fields)	47	63	63	76
Arts	61	67	62	65
Commercial and promotional arts	--	72*	60*	63
Creative and design arts	61	62	58	63
Fine arts	--	--	91	100
Graphic and audio-visual arts	55*	58	60	66
Personal arts	72	73	65	66
Business and commerce	50	71	64	78
Management and administration	51	78	67	77
Financial management	52	73	59	76
Institution management	--	71*	59	70
Management and administration - business and commerce	53	80	73	85
Merchandising and sales	41*	57	53	65
Secretarial science	48	72	63	82
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	40	71	54	78
Secretary - general	51	73	69	86
Secretary - legal	57	79	57	96
Secretary - medical	64*	87	53*	88
Service industry technologies	58	65	66	73
Building custodian	--	--	70*	82
Food services	58	66	66	73
Food preparation	59	65	66	74
Food serving	--	68*	62	62
Hospitality and tourism services	72	80	--	--
Engineering and applied sciences	39	55	60	74
Electrical/electronic technologies	43	58	62	72
Engineering technologies	38	54	59	74
Engineering - architectural and construction	37	53	57	71
Construction	28*	45	60	73
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	--	--	77	86
Plumbing	--	--	65	69
Woodworking and carpentry	--	--	58	73
Welding technologies	28	50	54	70
Engineering - general	35	53	55	69
Civil technologies	--	49*	62	81
Drafting	32*	48	54	68
Instrumentation	46*	65	49*	57
Surveying	--	--	85*	93
Engineering - industrial	34	48	65	76
Machinist	33	47	63	80
Manufacturing technologies	40	41	66	68
Engineering - mechanical	41	57	60	76
Agricultural equipment mechanics	72*	84	53	69
Aircraft mechanics	--	54*	82	93
Auto technology	41	54	62	80
Heavy equipment mechanics	34	54	57	76
Marine mechanics	--	85	--	65*
Small engine mechanics	55*	58*	54	69
Other mechanical engineering technologies	52	69	59	74

Table D-1. Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates employed full-time in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates	
	June 1984 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job	May 1988 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job
	(percent)			
Mathematics and computer science	47	66	60	79
Computer science	47	66	59	79
Computer programming	51	72	44*	78
Computer science - systems design and analysis	--	--	63	81
Computer technology	--	48*	56	75
Data processing	--	69*	71*	90
Health sciences and related	80	88	84	90
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	78	84	93	95
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	88	94	95	97
Medical laboratory technologies	--	--	100	100
Nursing	80	88	83	89
Humanities and related	--	--	66*	100
Natural sciences and primary industries	52	57	61	68
Natural sciences	50	58	62	69
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	--	44*	53	63
Forestry technologies	--	--	--	53*
Mining technologies	--	42*	57*	66
Resource processing technologies	60	61	63	69
Food processing technologies	60	62	63	68
Forest products processing	61*	62*	52*	63
Social sciences and services	70	80	68	86
Educational and counselling services	68*	93	80	92
Personal development	--	--	40*	70
Protection and correction services	--	90*	63	87
Recreation and sport	52*	61*	--	66*
Social services	86	90	80	93

Table D-2. Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for 1982 and 1986 college graduates employed full-time in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates	
	June 1984 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job	May 1988 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job
(percent)				
Total (all fields)	62	84	63	86
Arts	51	74	46	75
Commercial and promotional arts	61	85	59	86
Creative and design arts	58	79	29*	68
Fine arts	--	51	33*	72
Graphic and audio-visual arts	58	71	56	79
Mass communications	55	81	50	77
Personal arts	49*	83	--	--
Business and commerce	56	82	58	86
Management and administration	52	79	53	83
Financial management	58	78	61	86
Institution management	55	82	58	79
Management and administration - business and commerce	47	80	42	81
Merchandising and sales	43	82	50	85
Secretarial science	67	89	70	92
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	89	100	--	89*
Secretary - general	68	89	71	91
Secretary - legal	62	87	69	94
Secretary - medical	67	87	79	96
Service industry technologies	55	72	64	86
Food services	49	63	65	80
Food preparation	52	63	69	81
Food serving	--	--	--	77*
Hospitality and tourism services	45	72	--	100
Engineering and applied sciences	54	80	56	85
Chemical technologies	62	80	65	83
Electrical/electronic technologies	52	83	43	81
Engineering technologies	50	76	61	88
Engineering - architectural and construction	48	74	59	86
Construction	39*	71	59	85
Woodworking and carpentry	--	--	--	85
Welding technologies	--	--	--	90
Engineering - general	55	78	61	88
Civil technologies	40	72	64	89
Drafting	54	83	60	86
Instrumentation	64	76	58	88
Surveying	75	90	66*	86
Engineering - industrial	54	74	62	88
Machinist	54	76	70*	86
Manufacturing technologies	69	77	63	93
Engineering - mechanical	44	75	61	88
Agricultural equipment mechanics	--	83*	65*	88
Aircraft mechanics	61*	89	75	96
Auto technology	--	55*	75	90
Heavy equipment mechanics	--	74	--	76*
Marine mechanics	75	90	--	--
Small engine mechanics	--	--	--	95
Other mechanical engineering technologies	43	78	56	90

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table D-2. Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for 1982 and 1986 college graduates employed full-time in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates	
	June 1984 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job	May 1988 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job
	(percent)			
Mathematics and computer science	67	87	63	84
Computer science	67	87	63	84
Computer programming	60	81	65	83
Computer science - systems design and analysis	87	96	63	88
Computer technology	55	89	51*	75
Data processing	62	84	69	85
Health sciences and related	86	96	89	97
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	91	96	92	94
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	95	99	98	98
Medical laboratory technologies	85	92	96	97
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy/nuclear medicine technologies	89	92	81	81
Medical equipment and prosthetics	100	100	92	92
Nursing	85	97	88	98
Humanities and related	70	82	50	77
Natural sciences and primary industries	57	75	56	79
Natural sciences	58	76	62	84
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	56	70	54	78
Forestry technologies	57	73	55	82
Mining technologies	45*	48*	66*	81
Resource processing technologies	62	87	48*	71
Food processing technologies	69*	79	--	78*
Forest products processing	67	94	--	--
Social sciences and services	64	84	68	86
Educational and counselling services	76	88	77	92
Personal development	70*	79	--	100
Protection and correction services	62	76	66	81
Recreation and sport	50	81	50	77
Social sciences	41*	92	--	86
Social services	63	85	71	91

Table D-3. Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for 1982 and 1986 university graduates employed full-time in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates	
	June 1984 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job	May 1988 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job
(percent)				
Total (all fields)	48	83	48	85
Agriculture and biological sciences	38	79	36	77
Agriculture	59	92	43	83
Animal and plant science	53*	91	36*	85
Other agriculture	63	93	46	82
Biology	24*	68	23	67
Food and household science	47*	87	52	90
Veterinary medicine and sciences	73	92	92	100
Other biological sciences	28*	75	24*	71
Biochemistry	--	70	--	66
Botany	--	--	--	100
Fisheries and wildlife management	--	86*	--	--
Toxicology	--	--	--	100
Zoology	--	78	--	70
Commerce, management and administration	52	88	48	88
Commerce, management and business administration	51	88	48	89
Specialized administration	53	88	45	84
Education	61	89	66	91
Elementary/secondary teacher training	65	90	74	93
Non-teaching field	61	90	56	90
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	45	84	41	83
Kinesiology, etc.	--	85	--	75
Physical education	44	85	38	81
Recreation	64	79	48	90
Other teaching	69	90	72	96
Higher education teacher training	66	97	49*	96
Kindergarten teacher training	71	85	84	95
Engineering and applied science	57	90	56	92
Architecture	70	100	84	95
Engineering	56	90	54	92
Chemical engineering	58	91	51	85
Civil engineering	64	89	64	90
Electrical engineering	61	92	52	92
Mechanical engineering	46	87	50	95
Other engineering	54	91	58	93
Aeronautical engineering	--	100	--	--
Design and system engineering	--	100	--	100
Engineering general	63*	90	53*	93
Engineering science	--	91	59*	100
Industrial engineering	58*	98	69	94
Metallurgical engineering	61*	92	69*	96
Mining engineering	--	80*	61*	94
Other engineering	54	89	57	92
Forestry	62	92	55	92
Landscape architecture	62*	81	85	100

Table D-3. Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for 1982 and 1986 university graduates employed full-time in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates	
	June 1984 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job	May 1988 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job
(percent)				
Fine and applied arts	23	74	33	72
Applied arts	--	82	38*	83
Music	--	81	44	64
Other fine and performing arts	--	67	28	72
Fine art	--	64	22	68
Other performing arts	--	79	47	87
General arts and science	--	76	36	79
Health professions	81	94	74	94
Dental studies and research	92	100	98	99
Medical studies and research	81	92	80	93
Nursing	76	93	67	94
Pharmacy	87	96	89	99
Rehabilitation medicine	88	98	89	99
Other health professions	82	91	53	87
Medical technology	100	100	--	93
Optometry	--	--	98	91
Paraclinical sciences	--	97	--	97
Public health	76*	92	43	85
Other health professions	89	92	67	87
Humanities	29	73	31	75
Classical and other languages	--	69	27*	63
Classics	--	74*	--	--
Other languages	--	68	29*	67
English language and/or literature	17*	74	17	70
French language and/or literature	22*	66	34	76
History	--	58	13*	75
Library and records science	80	95	76	98
Library science	81	96	83	98
Other records science	--	--	--	100
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	34*	70	35	78
Linguistics	--	--	--	70
Translation and interpretation	40*	83	36*	82
Mass media studies	40	85	42	86
Journalism	64	95	78	95
Other mass communication	26*	79	34	84
Philosophy	--	59*	--	45*
Religious and theological studies	57	86	45	72
Religious studies	41*	87	37*	71
Theological studies	71	86	49	73
Mathematics and physical sciences	57	86	49	87
Chemistry	42*	81	36	84
Computer science	67	93	59	90
Geology and related	66	92	51	85
Mathematics	55	81	43	86
Physics	--	71	--	73
Other physical sciences	--	--	--	76*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988.

Table D-3. Relationship of job to education and use of acquired skills on the job for 1982 and 1986 university graduates employed full-time in June 1984 and May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates	
	June 1984 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job	May 1988 job directly related to education	Used skills acquired on the job
	(percent)			
Social sciences	33	74	33	77
Canadian and area studies	--	59*	--	78
Canadian studies	--	--	--	95
Economics	22	74	18	71
Geography	23*	51	24	68
Law and jurisprudence	80	94	72	94
Political science	14*	60	--	57
Psychology	22	76	25	77
Social work and social welfare	67	89	64	94
Sociology and criminology	14*	66	24	74
Criminology	--	63*	43*	82
Sociology	13*	66	20	73
Other social science	34*	83	27*	80
Anthropology	--	70	--	62
Archaeology	100	100	--	--
Demography	--	100	--	100
Man/environment studies	36*	80	34	83
Secretarial studies	49*	94	58*	100
Other social services	--	--	--	100

APPENDIX E - EDUCATION AFTER GRADUATION

Tables E-1 to E-6 show the percentage of graduates who pursued or received additional educational or professional qualifications during the two years immediately after graduation and what type of qualification they pursued. Both 1982 and 1986 graduates are covered in these tables and data are presented by field of study.

Graduates were also asked to indicate what education program they would select given their experiences since graduating. The results showing the graduates' retrospective choice of educational program if they could do it all over again are presented in tables E-7 and E-8 by field of study for 1986 graduates.

Table E-1. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates					
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation			Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					Trade/vocational diploma	College diploma	University qualifications	
(percent)								
Total (all fields)	10	8	15	22	7	8	2	7
Arts	7*	7*	14	16	6*	5*	--	4*
Graphic and audio-visual arts	--	--	27*	32*	--	--	--	--
Personal arts	--	--	12*	15*	--	--	--	--
Business and commerce	9	8	15	20	6	7	3	7
Management and administration	12	13	16	24	5*	8	6	9
Financial management	--	--	15*	23	--	--	--	--
Management and administration - business and commerce	10*	11*	22	31	8*	9*	7*	12*
Merchandising and sales	--	--	21*	25*	--	--	--	--
Secretarial science	9	7	16	20	6	8	2*	7
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	8*	7*	14	19	--	--	--	--
Secretary - general	10	5*	19	24	9	9	--	8
Service industry technologies	7*	6*	13	17	7	5	--	7
Food services	8	6*	12	17	7	5*	--	6
Food preparation	8*	7*	12	17	7	5*	--	6
Hospitality and tourism services	--	--	60*	60*	--	--	--	--
Engineering and applied sciences	10	7	15	22	8	8	2	7
Electrical/electronic technologies	13	10	17	25	8	11	--	10
Engineering technologies	10	7	14	21	8	7	1*	6
Engineering - architectural and construction	10	7	14	20	8	7	--	8
Construction	--	--	13	18	7	8	--	7
Plumbing	--	--	19*	22*	--	--	--	--
Woodworking and carpentry	--	--	14	19	7*	7*	--	8*
Welding technologies	12	7	15	19	9	6*	--	8
Engineering - general	12*	11*	15	22	7*	8*	--	7*
Drafting	--	13*	17	25	8*	9*	--	9*
Engineering - industrial	12	7*	13	21	9	9	--	5*
Machinist	13*	8*	14	24	10	10	--	5*
Manufacturing technologies	--	--	9*	16*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

Table E-1. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 trade/vocational graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study- Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates					
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation			Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					Trade/vocational diploma	College diploma	University qualifications	
(percent)								
Engineering - mechanical	9	6	15	22	9	6	--	5
Auto technology	10*	6*	15	23	11	--	--	5*
Heavy equipment mechanics	9*	--	15	20	7*	6*	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	12*	--	19	27	10*	8*	--	5*
Mathematics and computer science	--	--	16	22	--	10	5*	5*
Computer science	--	--	16	22	--	10	5*	5*
Computer science - systems design and analysis	--	--	15*	22	--	9*	--	--
Computer technology	--	--	19*	25*	--	--	--	--
Health sciences and related	11	6*	20	28	6	14	4*	4*
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	--	--	16*	21*	--	--	--	--
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	--	--	14*	20*	--	--	--	--
Nursing	10	7*	21	29	6	16	4*	4*
Natural sciences and primary industries	7*	--	10	14	5*	6*	--	4*
Natural sciences	--	--	11*	16*	--	--	--	--
Resource processing technologies	--	--	11*	12*	--	6*	--	--
Food processing technologies	--	--	8*	9*	--	--	--	--
Social sciences and services	--	--	17	27	6*	13	5*	12
Educational and counselling services	--	--	--	29*	--	--	--	--
Personal development	--	--	24*	48	17*	22*	--	32
Social services	--	--	16	23	--	10*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

Table E-2. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates					
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation			Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					Trade/vocational diploma	College diploma	University qualifications	
					(percent)			
Total (all fields)	11	12	12	32	2	12	12	10
Arts	14	23	13	30	--	15	10	15
Creative and design arts	16*	17*	--	38	--	--	20*	27*
Fine arts	16	53	--	39	--	--	--	23*
Graphic and audio-visual arts	11*	14*	19*	25*	--	21*	--	--
Mass communications	17*	--	--	27*	--	--	--	--
Business and commerce	11	13	12	34	2*	11	12	10
Management and administration	12	14	12	41	--	10	16	12
Financial management	11	16	12	48	--	9*	19	15
Institution management	--	--	--	23*	--	--	--	--
Management and administration - business and commerce	13	13	13	41	--	10*	15	11
Merchandising and sales	12	14	11*	32	--	--	15*	12*
Secretarial science	10	11	10	23	--	13	4*	7*
Secretary - general	12	14	12*	25	--	14	--	8*
Service industry technologies	--	15*	20*	27*	--	--	--	--
Engineering and applied sciences	11	12	13	30	4	11	11	11
Chemical technologies	--	13*	--	29*	--	--	--	--
Electrical/electronic technologies	9	10	13	30	4*	11	10	12
Engineering technologies	14	14	15	32	5*	13	10	12
Engineering - architectural and construction	11	14	15*	30	--	15*	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	31*	--	--	--	--
Engineering - general	15	16	13*	32	--	10*	14*	14*
Civil technologies	--	--	--	34*	--	--	--	--
Drafting	--	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Instrumentation	--	--	--	32*	--	--	--	--
Engineering - industrial	16*	--	--	32*	--	--	--	--
Engineering - mechanical	15	14	18*	35	--	15*	--	11*
Other mechanical engineering technologies	23*	--	22*	39	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

Table E-2. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 career/technical graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates					
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation			Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					Trade/vocational diploma	College diploma	University qualifications	
(percent)								
Mathematics and computer science	7*	7*	9*	28	--	7*	14	9*
Computer science	7*	7*	9*	28	--	7*	14	9*
Computer programming	--	--	--	32	--	--	20	11*
Computer science - systems design and analysis	--	--	--	25*	--	--	--	--
Health sciences and related	10	6	12	29	--	11	12	5
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	12	9	11*	25	--	9*	10*	--
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	10*	--	--	23*	--	--	--	--
Medical laboratory technologies	--	15*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing	9	5	12	30	--	12	13	5*
Humanities and related	--	--	--	35	--	--	21*	--
Natural sciences and primary industries	12	11	17	31	--	13	10*	13
Natural sciences	11*	10*	13*	23*	--	--	--	--
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	16*	16*	26*	42	--	20*	--	20*
Forestry technologies	--	--	--	34*	--	--	--	--
Social sciences and services	10	9	12	35	--	12	16	11
Educational and counselling services	8*	8*	9*	33	--	15	14*	10*
Protection and correction services	16	11*	13*	33	--	11*	13*	15*
Recreation and sport	8*	11*	16*	37	--	--	15*	12*
Social services	11*	9*	12*	36	--	10*	21	8*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

Table E-3. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 university graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates									
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation							Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					College diploma	University qualifications ¹	Bachelor's or first professional degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Professional certification	Other qualification	
(percent)												
Total (all fields)	21	24	18	47	4	34	12	10	2	5	3	21
Agriculture and biological sciences	18	38	17	62	5	49	18	19	6	--	3*	39
Agriculture	--	17*	12*	44	--	30	--	17*	--	--	--	22
Animal and plant science	--	--	--	50	--	35*	--	--	--	--	--	25*
Other agriculture	--	--	--	41	--	27*	--	--	--	--	--	21*
Biology	22	50	18	72	--	61	24	22	6*	--	--	50
Food and household science	23*	23*	22*	51	--	27*	--	--	--	--	--	25*
Other biological sciences	16*	46	18*	70	--	60	26	22	--	--	--	44
Biochemistry	--	56	--	82	--	74	33	25*	--	--	--	53
Biophysics	--	100	--	100	--	84*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zoology	--	33*	--	56	--	47	--	--	--	--	--	36*
Commerce, management and administration	14	11	14	42	2	24	9	4	--	10	3	9
Commerce, management and business administration	15	10	15	43	2	24	10	4	--	11	3	9
Specialized administration	12*	12*	10*	32	--	23	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education	20	12	15	38	3	29	8	6	1*	1*	4	9
Elementary/secondary teacher training	17	8	12	34	--	27	6	6	--	--	4	5
Non-teaching field	12*	--	14*	36	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	--
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	42	36	30	56	8*	43	19	6*	--	--	4*	29
Kinesiology, etc.	57	31*	--	53	--	35*	--	--	--	--	--	29*
Physical education	45	42	38	60	8*	47	25	7*	--	--	--	37
Recreation	--	--	14*	47	--	35	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other teaching	--	--	--	40	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	--
Higher education teacher training	--	--	--	45*	--	36*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kindergarten teacher training	--	--	--	38	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering and applied science	11	19	13	42	4	30	7	16	3*	4	2*	20
Architecture	--	--	22*	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering	12	21	13	41	4	31	7	17	3*	3*	2*	20
Chemical engineering	--	--	17*	48	--	36	--	21*	--	--	--	29
Civil engineering	11*	15*	17*	42	--	29	--	18*	--	--	--	18*
Electrical engineering	--	16*	10*	38	--	31	--	18	--	--	--	18
Mechanical engineering	--	20*	7*	29	--	19	--	12*	--	--	--	10*
Other engineering	19	30	16	52	--	41	14	17	--	--	--	32
Engineering general	52*	63*	--	81	--	76	56	--	--	--	--	74

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

¹ Includes undergraduates and graduate diplomas not shown as separate columns.

Table E-3. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 university graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates									
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation							Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					College diploma	University qualifications ¹	Bachelor's or first professional degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Professional certification	Other qualification	
(percent)												
Engineering science	--	--	--	60*	--	53*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial engineering	--	--	--	55	--	42*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining engineering	62*	68*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other engineering	--	20*	--	48	--	38	--	--	--	--	--	28*
Forestry	--	--	--	46	--	28*	--	--	--	--	--	27*
Fine and applied arts	27	28	17	43	5*	32	11	12	--	--	--	21
Applied arts	38	38	--	27*	--	18*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Music	26*	33*	29	52	--	45	16*	19	--	--	--	31
Other fine and performing arts	23	21	13	42	8*	30	9*	10	--	--	--	19
Fine art	24	21*	17	44	10*	29	9*	9*	--	--	--	20
Other performing arts	--	--	--	35*	--	32*	--	--	--	--	--	--
General arts and science	--	--	13	53	4*	41	17	13	--	--	4*	28
Health professions	17	29	14	46	3	32	13	6	2*	5	5	20
Medical studies and research	28	63	17	63	--	42	23	6*	6*	9*	9*	49
Nursing	13*	12*	11	40	6*	28	10	6*	--	--	--	6*
Pharmacy	--	--	21*	37	--	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rehabilitation medicine	--	--	--	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other health professions	--	--	13*	50	--	43	14*	--	--	--	--	10*
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	61*	--	56*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public health	--	--	14*	56	--	48	16*	--	--	--	--	--
Other health professions	--	--	--	35*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humanities	26	31	23	53	4	43	16	13	3	2*	2*	29
Classical and other languages	24*	28*	19*	52	--	43	--	22*	--	--	--	34
Classics	--	--	--	84	--	82	--	--	--	--	--	76
Other languages	26*	24*	--	46	--	36	--	20*	--	--	--	27*
English language and/or literature	37	39	33	62	6*	49	24	11	5*	--	--	32
French language and/or literature	31	39	36	61	--	52	21	9*	--	--	--	35
History	28	38	30	65	6*	51	20	19	--	--	--	43
Library and records science	--	--	--	29*	--	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other records science	--	--	--	71*	--	69*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	21*	27*	--	40	--	38	19*	--	--	--	--	18*
Linguistics	34*	50*	--	47	--	41*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Translation and interpretation	--	--	--	35	--	35	19*	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

¹ Includes undergraduates and graduate diplomas not shown as separate columns.

Table E-3. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 university graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates									
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation							Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					College diploma	University qualifications ¹	Bachelor's or first professional degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Professional certification	Other qualification	
(percent)												
Mass media studies	16*	13*	10*	37	--	27	7*	10*	--	--	--	13*
Other mass communication	17*	--	11*	40	--	28	--	11*	--	--	--	14*
Philosophy	--	51	--	45	--	41	--	--	--	--	--	37
Religious and theological studies	22*	26	15*	49	--	37	11*	17	--	--	--	22
Religious studies	34*	38*	--	47	--	31*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Theological studies	--	--	13*	51	--	40	--	20*	--	--	--	26
Mathematics and physical sciences	16	27	14	45	3*	34	9	12	6	5	2*	21
Chemistry	--	50	16*	62	--	50	--	19*	13*	--	--	39
Computer science	--	10*	7*	28	--	21	5*	5*	--	--	--	6*
Geology and related	--	27*	21*	54	--	38	--	18*	--	--	--	27
Mathematics	25	33	19	53	--	34	10*	9*	--	10*	--	23
Physics	--	42*	16*	70	--	62	14*	31	16*	--	--	58
Social sciences	27	32	24	55	4	38	15	13	3	8	3	28
Canadian and area studies	--	41*	--	47*	--	44*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Economics	26	32	24	60	--	35	12	14	--	18	--	26
Geography	30	30	22	50	--	34	8*	14	--	--	--	27
Law and jurisprudence	42	37	55	60	--	19	8*	5*	--	25	9*	26
Political science	26	36	20	69	5*	54	32	14	--	6*	--	50
Psychology	26	37	19	58	6	47	18	15	4*	2*	3*	30
Social work and social welfare	16*	13*	13*	28	--	21	--	8*	--	--	--	8*
Sociology and criminology	27	30	21	50	6*	37	15	11	--	4*	--	23
Criminology	--	--	30*	55	--	41	--	--	--	--	--	27*
Sociology	27	30	19	49	7*	36	14	11	--	--	--	22
Other social science	18*	25*	13*	49	--	36	9*	17	--	--	--	21
Anthropology	--	--	--	56	--	43	--	25*	--	--	--	28*
Man/environment studies	19*	25*	14*	46	--	34	--	15*	--	--	--	18*
Secretarial studies	--	--	--	41*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

¹ Includes undergraduates and graduate diplomas not shown as separate columns.

Table E-4. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates								
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation						Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					College diploma	University qualifications ¹	Bachelor's or first professional degree	Master's degree	Professional certification	Other qualification	
(-percent)											
Total (all fields)	23	25	19	50	4	35	13	11	5	3	22
Agriculture and biological sciences	19	39	19	64	5*	50	20	21	--	--	40
Agriculture	--	16*	--	46	--	30*	--	19*	--	--	23*
Animal and plant science	--	--	--	53*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other agriculture	--	--	--	42*	--	27*	--	--	--	--	--
Biology	24	52	19	74	--	62	26	24	--	--	52
Food and household science	24*	24*	25*	52	--	27*	--	--	--	--	25*
Other biological sciences	--	51	20*	74	--	64	30*	26*	--	--	46
Biochemistry	--	59	--	84	--	76	36*	--	--	--	53
Biophysics	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zoology	--	37*	--	61	--	52*	--	--	--	--	39*
Commerce, management and administration	15	12	16	46	2*	27	11	5	10	3*	10
Commerce, management and business administration	16	12	16	46	3*	27	11	5	11	4	10
Specialized administration	--	--	--	35	--	28*	--	--	--	--	--
Education	22	13	16	39	3	31	9	6	--	4	10
Elementary/secondary teacher training	18	8	12	34	--	27	7	6	--	4*	5
Non-teaching field	--	--	--	50*	--	44*	--	--	--	--	--
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	44	37	31	56	8*	43	19	--	--	--	29
Kinesiology, etc.	59	--	--	55*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Physical education	47	43	40	60	--	47	26	--	--	--	37
Recreation	--	--	--	48	--	36*	--	--	--	--	--
Other teaching	--	--	--	44	--	42	--	--	--	--	--
Higher education teacher training	--	--	--	61*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kindergarten teacher training	--	--	--	40	--	39	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering and applied science	12	19	14	43	5*	30	8	18	4*	--	21
Architecture	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering	13	21	14	42	4*	31	8	19	3*	--	21
Chemical engineering	--	--	--	47	--	36*	--	23*	--	--	29*
Civil engineering	--	15*	20*	46	--	32*	--	22*	--	--	20*
Electrical engineering	--	--	11*	39	--	31	--	20*	--	--	18*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

¹ Includes undergraduates and graduate diplomas not shown as separate columns.

Table E-4. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates								
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation						Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					College diploma	University qualification ¹	Bachelor's or first professional degree	Master's degree	Professional certification	Other qualification	
											(-percent)
Mechanical engineering	--	21*	--	28	--	17*	--	13*	--	--	--
Other engineering	20*	32	18*	56	--	45	17*	20*	--	--	34
Aeronautical engineering	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering general	57*	68*	--	87	--	82	62*	--	--	--	82
Engineering science	--	--	--	58*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial engineering	--	--	--	56*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining engineering	70*	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other engineering	--	--	--	52	--	42*	--	--	--	--	32*
Forestry	--	--	--	45*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fine and applied arts	29	29	18	44	6*	33	11	13	--	--	21
Applied arts	39	38	--	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Music	28*	34*	31	54	--	46	16*	21*	--	--	32
Other fine and performing arts	24	22*	14*	43	9*	30	9*	11*	--	--	19
Fine art	25*	21*	17*	45	10*	30	--	--	--	--	21
Other performing arts	--	--	--	36*	--	33*	--	--	--	--	--
General arts and science	--	--	14	54	--	41	18	13	--	--	28
Health professions	18	29	14	47	3*	33	14	6	5*	5*	21
Medical studies and research	30	66	19	68	--	44	25	--	10*	10*	55
Nursing	14*	13*	12*	41	--	29	11*	7*	--	--	--
Pharmacy	--	--	--	36*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other health professions	--	--	14*	54	--	48	15*	--	--	--	--
Paraclinical sciences	--	--	--	100	--	100	--	--	--	--	100
Public health	--	--	--	60	--	54	--	--	--	--	--
Humanities	28	33	26	56	5	45	19	14	2*	3*	30
Classical and other languages	26*	29*	--	51	--	43	--	25*	--	--	34*
Classics	--	--	--	90	--	90	--	--	--	--	86
Other languages	27*	--	--	45*	--	35*	--	--	--	--	--
English language and/or literature	39	40	36	65	--	50	26	11*	--	--	33
French language and/or literature	34	41	38	62	--	52	22	--	--	--	35
History	29	38	33	68	--	53	22	21	--	--	46
Library and records science	--	--	--	64*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other records science	--	--	--	79*	--	79*	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

¹ Includes undergraduates and graduate diplomas not shown as separate columns.

Table E-4. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Table E-4. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 bachelor's graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates								
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation						Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					College diploma	University qualifications ¹	Bachelor's or first professional degree	Master's degree	Professional certification	Other qualification	
(-percent)											
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	22*	29*	--	41	--	39	22*	--	--	--	--
Linguistics	37*	52*	--	48*	--	41*	--	--	--	--	--
Translation and interpretation	--	--	--	37*	--	37*	--	--	--	--	--
Mass media studies	15*	13*	--	37	--	27	--	--	--	--	13*
Other mass communication	--	--	--	40	--	28	--	--	--	--	14*
Philosophy	--	53	--	44*	--	39*	--	--	--	--	34*
Religious and theological studies	24*	27*	16*	53	--	39	--	20*	--	--	24*
Religious studies	36*	37*	--	50	--	31*	--	--	--	--	--
Theological studies	--	--	--	55	--	43	--	23*	--	--	30*
Mathematics and physical sciences	18	27	15	46	3*	33	9	13	6*	--	20
Chemistry	--	54	--	66	--	52	--	23*	--	--	39*
Computer science	--	10*	8*	29	--	21	--	--	--	--	--
Geology and related	--	27*	--	59	--	40*	--	--	--	--	26*
Mathematics	26	33	20	53	--	33	11*	10*	10*	--	22
Physics	--	41*	--	73	--	63	--	41*	--	--	60
Social sciences	30	33	26	58	5	39	16	14	9	3	29
Economics	28	31	26	63	--	36	13	15	20	--	26
Geography	32	31	23	51	--	34	--	14*	--	--	28
Law and jurisprudence	43	37	57	62	--	19	8*	--	26	9*	27
Political science	27	36	22	72	--	57	35	16*	--	--	53
Psychology	29	38	21	61	7*	49	21	18	--	--	31
Social work and social welfare	19*	16*	15*	31	--	24*	--	--	--	--	--
Sociology and criminology	28	30	22	51	--	37	15	11*	--	--	23
Criminology	--	--	--	57	--	43*	--	--	--	--	--
Sociology	29	30	20	50	--	36	14*	12*	--	--	22
Other social science	20*	25*	14*	56	--	40	--	22*	--	--	24
Anthropology	--	--	--	58	--	44*	--	--	--	--	29*
Man/environment studies	--	28*	--	58	--	43*	--	--	--	--	25*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

¹ Includes undergraduates and graduate diplomas not shown as separate columns.

Table E-5. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 master's graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates						
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation				Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					University qualifications ¹	Doctorate degree	Professional certification	Other qualification	
(percent)									
Total (all fields)	11	16	8	34	25	14	4	3	15
Agriculture and biological sciences	7*	32	6*	52	46	34	--	--	34
Agriculture	--	--	--	35*	34*	25*	--	--	--
Animal and plant science	--	--	--	38*	--	--	--	--	--
Biology	--	43	--	60	56	39	--	--	42
Food and household science	--	--	--	39*	--	--	--	--	--
Other biological sciences	--	30*	--	60	51	43	--	--	43
Biochemistry	--	--	--	63*	57*	--	--	--	55*
Botany	--	--	--	59*	--	--	--	--	--
Zoology	--	--	--	53	43*	37*	--	--	34*
Commerce, management and administration	10	5	8	20	7	2*	9	3	3
Commerce, management and business administration	10	4	7	19	6	2*	9	3	3
Specialized administration	13*	10*	13*	26	12*	--	8*	--	--
Education	13	5	11	31	21	6	2*	4	5
Elementary/secondary teacher training	9*	--	7*	29	22	6*	--	--	--
Non-teaching field	15	4*	14	32	20	4*	3*	5	4*
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	--	25*	--	46	41	22*	--	--	27*
Kinesiology, etc.	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Physical education	--	--	--	56	49	27*	--	--	31*
Other teaching	--	--	--	24*	13*	--	--	--	--
Higher education teacher training	--	--	--	28*	18*	--	--	--	--
Engineering and applied science	6*	22	7	38	28	21	5*	--	20
Engineering	6*	23	7	38	29	21	4*	--	20
Chemical engineering	--	35*	--	52	40	30*	--	--	31*
Civil engineering	--	19*	--	33	22*	12*	--	--	--
Electrical engineering	--	25*	--	35	30	24	--	--	22
Mechanical engineering	--	--	--	45	35	25*	--	--	21*
Other engineering	--	22*	--	34	26	19	--	--	20
Metallurgical engineering	--	--	--	43*	--	--	--	--	37*
Other engineering	--	--	--	31*	22*	--	--	--	--
Forestry	--	--	--	56*	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

¹ Includes undergraduates and graduate diplomas not shown as separate columns.

Table E-5. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 master's graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study - Continued

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates						
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation				Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					University qualifications ¹	Doctorate degree	Professional certification	Other qualification	
(percent)									
Fine and applied arts	--	--	--	29	26	11*	--	--	13*
Music	--	--	--	40	38	--	--	--	--
Other fine and performing arts	--	--	--	22*	--	--	--	--	--
General arts and science	--	--	--	46	37	28	--	--	26
Health professions	13	27	9	33	25	11	4*	--	18
Medical studies and research	20*	52	8*	41	34	16	--	--	25
Nursing	--	--	--	21*	--	--	--	--	--
Pharmacy	--	--	--	67*	--	--	--	--	--
Other health professions	--	20*	--	34	25	11*	--	--	16*
Paraclinical sciences	--	62	--	56	50*	--	--	--	35*
Public health	--	--	--	27*	--	--	--	--	--
Humanities	12	20	7	39	33	20	--	2*	22
Classical and other languages	--	28*	--	65	53	34*	--	--	42
Classics	--	--	--	69*	60*	--	--	--	--
Other languages	--	--	--	65	51	35*	--	--	40
English language and/or literature	13*	32	--	47	42	30	--	--	29
French language and/or literature	--	--	--	56	52	40	--	--	45
History	--	36	15*	47	39	20	--	--	25
Library and records science	7*	--	--	15	10*	--	--	--	--
Library science	--	--	--	15	10*	--	--	--	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	--	--	--	36	34*	--	--	--	26*
Linguistics	--	--	--	49	47	30*	--	--	42*
Mass media studies	--	--	--	34*	26*	--	--	--	--
Other mass communication	--	--	--	33*	30*	--	--	--	--
Philosophy	--	52	--	74	74	65	--	--	69
Religious and theological studies	--	20*	--	36	29	15*	--	--	14*
Religious studies	--	45*	--	40	37*	--	--	--	--
Theological studies	--	--	--	33	24*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

¹ Includes undergraduates and graduate diplomas not shown as separate columns.

Table E-5. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 master's graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study - Concluded

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates						
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation				Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					University qualifications [†]	Doctorate degree	Professional certification	Other qualification	
(percent)									
Mathematics and physical sciences	6*	37	4*	52	48	39	--	--	41
Chemistry	--	47	--	73	69	58	--	--	61
Computer science	--	--	--	24	22*	17*	--	--	15*
Geology and related	--	--	--	46	39	34	--	--	37
Mathematics	--	39*	--	54	48	36*	--	--	36*
Physics	--	59	--	73	69	60	--	--	63
Other physical sciences	--	--	--	81	81	--	--	--	68*
Social sciences	10	27	7	36	28	17	3	3	18
Canadian and area studies	--	51*	--	50*	42*	--	--	--	--
Area studies	--	--	--	74	60*	--	--	--	--
Canadian studies	--	67*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Economics	12*	38	9*	36	29	15*	--	--	19
Geography	--	--	--	39	33	--	--	--	22*
Political science	18*	34	--	46	39	27	--	--	26
Psychology	--	31	6*	44	37	27	--	--	29
Social work and social welfare	--	--	7*	18	8*	--	--	--	--
Sociology and criminology	--	23*	--	44	40	27	--	--	25
Sociology	--	30*	--	46	43	28	--	--	26
Other social science	--	48	--	38*	36*	--	--	--	--
Anthropology	--	47	--	47*	47*	--	--	--	--
Man/environment studies	--	19*	--	25	17*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

¹ Includes undergraduates and graduate diplomas not shown as separate columns.

Table E-6. Studies pursued by 1982 and 1986 doctoral graduates between graduation and June 1984 or May 1988, by field of study

Field of study	1982 graduates		1986 graduates					
	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1982 and June 1984	Enrolled full-time in January 1983	Received additional qualifications between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Pursued further studies between graduation in 1986 and May 1988	Level of studies pursued after graduation			Enrolled full-time in January 1987
					University qualifications ¹	Professional certification	Other qualification	
Total (all fields)	6	5	5	12	6	2	3	4
Agriculture and biological sciences	10*	9*	--	12	5*	--	6*	6*
Agriculture	--	--	--	14*	14*	--	--	--
Animal and plant science	--	--	--	19*	19*	--	--	--
Biology	--	11*	--	10*	--	--	--	--
Other biological sciences	19*	--	--	12*	--	--	8*	--
Biochemistry	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	35*
Zoology	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education	8*	--	6*	11	--	4*	--	--
Non-teaching field	8*	--	8*	13	--	6*	--	--
Engineering and applied science	--	--	--	9	6*	--	--	--
Engineering	--	--	--	9	7*	--	--	4*
Health professions	11*	19	6*	15	11	--	4*	8
Medical studies and research	--	18	7*	20	15	--	--	11*
Other health professions	--	--	--	8*	--	--	--	--
Humanities	5*	--	5	10	8	--	--	5
English language and/or literature	--	--	--	10*	--	--	--	--
French language and/or literature	--	--	--	31*	31*	--	--	--
History	--	--	--	11*	--	--	--	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	7*	7*	--	7	5	--	--	--
Chemistry	--	--	--	9*	6*	--	--	--
Mathematics	--	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social sciences	--	--	9	16	6	5	4	6
Law and jurisprudence	--	--	--	23*	15*	--	--	19*
Psychology	--	--	17	24	7	11	5*	6

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984, May/June 1988

¹ Includes undergraduates and graduate diplomas not shown as separate columns.

Table E-7. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, by level and field of study, May 1988

Field of study	Trade/vocational			Career/technical ¹			
	None ²	Same program	Different program ³	Same program	Different program		
					Total different	College	University
(percent)							
Total (all fields)	3	70	27	65	33	12	18
Arts	--	68	29	71	28	12	12
Commercial and promotional arts	--	67	33*	74	26*	--	--
Creative and design arts	--	72	22*	63	37	--	--
Fine arts	--	78	--	89	--	--	--
Graphic and audio-visual arts	--	61	32*	70	27*	--	--
Mass communications	--	--	--	60	36	22*	--
Personal arts	--	66	32	78*	--	--	--
Business and commerce	2	71	27	62	36	15	17
Management and administration	--	75	23	64	35	12	18
Financial management	--	76	21	72	26	10*	12
Institution management	--	80	20*	48	48	19*	23*
Management and administration - business and commerce	--	74	24	59	39	13	22
Merchandising and sales	--	55	39	58	41	14*	24
Secretarial science	2*	69	29	62	36	21	12
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	--	72	27	100	--	--	--
Secretary - general	3*	67	30	66	33	18	11*
Secretary - legal	--	72	24*	55	41*	--	--
Secretary - medical	--	54	44*	57	41	23*	--
Service industry technologies	3*	72	26	58	39	--	--
Building custodian	--	66	--	--	--	--	--
Food services	3*	73	25	56	41*	--	--
Food preparation	3*	72	25	55*	42*	--	--
Food serving	--	73	--	--	--	--	--
Hospitality and tourism services	--	--	60*	--	--	--	--
Engineering and applied sciences	4	68	28	66	32	12	16
Chemical technologies	--	--	--	63	37*	--	--
Electrical/electronic technologies	4*	67	29	60	39	16	18
Engineering technologies	4	68	28	65	33	11	16
Engineering - architectural and construction	4	72	24	67	30	--	17*
Construction	4*	75	21	66	32*	--	--
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	--	71	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing	--	70	21*	--	--	--	--
Woodworking and carpentry	--	79	18	--	--	--	--
Welding technologies	5*	68	28	73*	--	--	--
Engineering - general	5*	65	29	62	36	12*	20
Civil technologies	--	65	32*	62	36	--	--
Drafting	--	67	28	59	37*	--	--
Instrumentation	--	53	39*	70	--	--	--
Surveying	--	84	--	--	54*	--	--
Engineering - industrial	--	68	30	68	29*	--	--
Machinist	--	70	27	68*	--	--	--
Manufacturing technologies	--	67	30	70	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹ A small percentage of career/technical graduates indicated they would not take any program in retrospect. This percentage is not shown in the table.

² Graduates who would not take any program in retrospect.

³ Includes graduates who would select the same trade/vocational program but at a different college.

Table E-7. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, by level and field of study, May 1988 - Concluded

Field of study	Trade/vocational			Career/technical ¹			
	None ²	Same program	Different program ³	Same program	Different program		
					Total different	College	University
(percent)							
Engineering - mechanical	4	67	29	64	32	10*	14*
Agricultural equipment mechanics	--	69	--	73*	--	--	--
Aircraft mechanics	--	74	--	70	--	--	--
Auto technology	--	64	32	59*	--	--	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	--	71	25	55*	--	--	--
Marine mechanics	--	52*	41*	--	--	--	--
Small engine mechanics	--	61	30*	--	--	--	--
Other mechanical engineering technologies	--	66	31	65	33*	--	--
Mathematics and computer science	--	70	29	75	23	8*	14
Computer science	--	70	29	75	23	8*	14
Computer programming	--	65	35*	77	22	--	14*
Computer science - systems design and analysis	--	80	20	71	27*	--	16*
Computer technology	--	53	43	81	--	--	--
Data processing	--	64*	--	75	--	--	--
Mathematics	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health sciences and related	--	73	26	67	32	8	22
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	--	74	26	76	24	8*	15
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	--	76	24*	85	--	--	--
Medical laboratory technologies	--	100	--	81	19*	--	--
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy/nuclear medicine technologies	--	--	--	58	42*	--	30*
Medical equipment and prosthetics	--	100	--	74	--	--	--
Nursing	--	--	72	27	63	36	726
Humanities and related	--	85	--	66	34	19*	--
Natural sciences and primary industries	4*	73	22	59	40	18	18
Natural sciences	--	76	20	65	34	16*	15*
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	--	66	32*	53	45	--	23*
Forestry technologies	--	54*	46*	52	46*	--	--
Mining technologies	--	72	--	60*	--	--	--
Resource processing technologies	--	75	21	59*	--	--	--
Food processing technologies	--	72	23	--	--	--	--
Forest products processing	--	79	--	83*	--	--	--
Social sciences and services	--	77	19	65	33	11	20
Educational and counselling services	--	77	--	67	32	10*	20
Personal development	--	83	--	76*	--	--	--
Protection and correction services	--	74	26*	69	29	12*	15*
Recreation and sport	--	76	--	55	45	17*	24
Social sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social services	--	76	20	67	31	--	20

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹ A small percentage of career/technical graduates indicated they would not take any program in retrospect. This percentage is not shown in the table.

² Graduates who would not take any program in retrospect.

³ Includes graduates who would select the same trade/vocational program but at a different college.

Table E-8. Percent of 1986 university graduates who would have selected the same program in retrospect, by level and field of study, May 1988

Field of study	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
	(percent)			
Total (all fields)	71	70	81	80
Agriculture and biological sciences	58	55	77	84
Agriculture	67	66	76	85
Animal and plant science	68	66	71	92
Other agriculture	67	66	81	--
Biology	52	49	81	79
Food and household science	57	55	68	--
Veterinary medicine and sciences	80	79	85	--
Other biological sciences	58	55	72	88
Biochemistry	55	52	80	77
Botany	69*	--	72*	100
Zoology	62	60	67	88
Commerce, management and administration	76	74	90	74
Commerce, management and business administration	77	74	91	74
Specialized administration	67	60	84	--
Education	75	75	80	85
Elementary/secondary teacher training	78	78	79	88
Non-teaching field	78	63	83	82
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	59	59	58	--
Kinesiology, etc.	40*	--	--	--
Physical education	60	60	61	--
Recreation	63	64	--	--
Other teaching	89	92	77	100
Higher education teacher training	85	91	75	100
Kindergarten teacher training	91	92	82	--
Engineering and applied science	74	74	77	78
Architecture	74	75	62*	--
Engineering	75	75	79	78
Chemical engineering	69	67	81	73
Civil engineering	71	70	73	78
Electrical engineering	80	79	88	81
Mechanical engineering	79	79	71	72
Other engineering	72	71	78	81
Aeronautical engineering	77*	--	90	--
Design and system engineering	69*	--	--	--
Engineering general	83	84	70*	--
Engineering science	74	74	--	--
Industrial engineering	73	73	73*	--
Metallurgical engineering	66*	--	78	--
Mining engineering	67*	--	81	--
Other engineering	70	68	76	63
Forestry	65	65	61	--
Landscape architecture	58*	--	--	--
Fine and applied arts	70	69	77	66
Applied arts	69	68	83	--
Music	75	75	76	66
Other fine and performing arts	67	66	76	--
Fine art	64	64	79	--
Other performing arts	77	78	69	--
General arts and science	62	61	78	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table E-8. Percent of 1986 university graduates who would have selected the same program in retrospect, by level and field of study, May 1988 - Concluded

Field of study	Total university	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
		(percent)		
Health professions	78	78	82	83
Dental studies and research	88	88	93	--
Medical studies and research	82	82	83	77
Nursing	72	72	71	--
Pharmacy	88	89	65*	--
Rehabilitation medicine	87	86	92	--
Other health professions	73	70	84	91
Medical technology	70	70*	--	--
Optometry	94	100	--	95
Paraclinical sciences	76	--	78	78
Public health	70	67	89	--
Other health professions	74	73	86	--
Humanities	72	70	80	83
Classical and other languages	63	60	74	84
Classics	63*	--	89	--
Other languages	63	60	71	87
English language and/or literature	72	70	85	89
French language and/or literature	73	72	76	84
History	75	74	77	94
Library and records science	72	--	82	--
Library science	78	--	83	--
Other records science	--	--	65*	--
Linguistics, translation, and interpretation	64	64	68	49
Linguistics	55	52*	72	49
Translation and interpretation	70	71	61	--
Mass media studies	69	69	76	--
Journalism	79	81	64*	--
Other mass communication	68	67	82	--
Philosophy	80	77	95	76
Religious and theological studies	78	77	81	82
Religious studies	71	68	84	60
Theological studies	81	81	79	100
Mathematics and physical sciences	72	71	80	81
Chemistry	61	58	77	70
Computer science	84	84	84	86
Geology and related	63	58	80	83
Mathematics	64	63	76	95
Physics	68	65	77	83
Other physical sciences	--	--	77	100
Social sciences	64	62	76	75
Canadian and area studies	63	62*	66	--
Canadian studies	70*	--	81	--
Economics	53	51	66	96
Geography	58	57	77	61
Law and jurisprudence	88	88	84	80
Political science	57	54	78	80
Psychology	65	63	81	72
Social work and social welfare	77	78	76	--
Sociology and criminology	56	54	73	70
Criminology	46	43*	74	--
Sociology	57	56	73	74
Other social science	66	64	75	82
Anthropology	69	66	91	100
Archaeology	--	--	80*	--
Demography	100	--	100	--
Man/environment studies	65	63	70	--
Secretarial studies	56*	56*	--	--
Other social services	100	100	100	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

APPENDIX F - OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES

The NGS surveys used the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (S.O.C.) to code all occupations to the 4-digit level of detail and the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (S.I.C.) to code all industries to the 3-digit level of detail. There are over 500 4-digit occupations in the S.O.C. 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 are called major groups which 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 columns 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 which 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 teaching minor groups. There are 81 3-digit minor groups in the S.O.C. classification scheme. Where there were sufficient numbers, 4-digit S.O.C. occupations, the most detailed level of occupational coding used in Statistics Canada surveys, are included in the table.

There are over 300 3-digit industries in the S.I.C. classification scheme, many of which would not have sufficiently large numbers to publish. To provide as much information as possible, these tables show primarily industry divisions, the highest level of aggregation of the S.I.C. coding scheme, and some major groups (Communication industries -- Major Group 48, Other utility industries -- Major Group 49). In addition the industries have been sub-divided into two groups: goods-producing industries and service-producing industries. Goods producing industries include:

- Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries
- Division B -- Fishing and trapping industries
- Division C -- Logging and forestry industries
- Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells
- Division E -- Manufacturing industries
- Division F -- Construction industries
- Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries

Service producing industries include:

- Division G -- Transportation and storage industries
- Major Group 48 -- Communication industries
- Division I -- Wholesale trade industries
- Division J -- Retail trade industries
- Division K -- Finance and insurance industries
- Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
- Division M -- Business service industries
- Division N -- Government services
- Division O -- Education service industries
- Division P -- Health and social service industries
- Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
- Division R -- Health and social service industries

Tables F-1 and F-2 show occupational and industry distributions of 1986 graduates working in May 1988 for selected fields of study. The estimated median annual earnings in 1988 are also shown. To estimate earnings, graduates were asked to indicate their gross annual earnings as if they were to work in the May 1988 job for the entire twelve months of 1988. Earnings for all workers, both full-time and part-time, are presented in this appendix, whereas only the earnings of full-time workers are presented in Appendix C.

List of Tables in Appendix F

F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988

Index of fields in Table F-1

Total (all fields)	272
Arts	277
Commercial and promotional arts	278
Creative and design arts	278
Fine arts	278
Graphic and audio-visual arts	279
Mass communications	279
Personal arts	279
Business and commerce	280
Management and administration	282
Financial management	284
Institution management	284
Management and administration - business and commerce	285
Merchandising and sales	286
Secretarial science	286
Secretary - accounting, bookkeeping	288
Secretary - general	288
Secretary - legal	289
Secretary - medical	290
Service industry technologies	290
Building custodian	291
Food services	291
Food preparation	292
Food serving	292
Hospitality and tourism services	293
Engineering and applied sciences	293
Chemical technologies	296
Electrical/electronic technologies	297
Engineering technologies	298
Engineering - architectural and construction	301
Construction	302
Masonry - brick, stone, concrete	303
Plumbing	303
Woodworking and carpentry	303
Welding technologies	304
Engineering - general	305
Civil technologies	305
Drafting	306
Instrumentation	306
Surveying	306
Engineering - industrial	307
Machinist	307
Manufacturing technologies	308
Engineering - mechanical	308
Agricultural equipment mechanics	310
Aircraft mechanics	310
Auto technology	310
Heavy equipment mechanics	311
Marine mechanics	311
Small engine mechanics	312
Other mechanical engineering technologies	312
Mathematics and computer science	313
Computer science	313
Computer programming	314
Computer science - systems design and analysis	315
Computer technology	315
Data processing	316
Mathematics	316
General arts and science	317
Health sciences and related	317
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies	318
Dental hygiene/assistant technologies	318
Medical laboratory technologies	318
X-ray/radiology/radiotherapy/nuclear medicine technologies	319
Medical equipment and prosthetics	319
Nursing	319
Humanities and related	320
Natural sciences and primary industries	320
Natural sciences	321
Primary industries (excluding agriculture)	321
Forestry technologies	322
Mining technologies	322

Resource processing technologies	322
Food processing technologies	323
Forest products processing	323
Social sciences and services	323
Education and counselling services	324
Personal development	325
Protection and correction services	325
Recreation and sport	326
Social sciences	326
Social services	326

F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988

Index of Fields in F-2

Total (all fields)	328
Agriculture and biological sciences	333
Agriculture	335
Biology	335
Food and household science	336
Veterinary medicine and sciences	337
Other biological sciences	337
Commerce, management and administration	338
Commerce, management and business administration	340
Specialized administration	343
Education	344
Elementary/secondary teacher training	345
Non-teaching field	346
Physical education, kinesiology, recreation	347
Other teaching	348
Higher education, postsecondary teacher training	348
Kindergarten, pre-school teacher training	349
Engineering and applied science	349
Architecture	351
Engineering	351
Chemical engineering	353
Civil engineering	353
Electrical engineering	354
Mechanical engineering	354
Other engineering	355
Forestry	356
Fine and applied arts	356
Applied arts	357
Music	357
Other fine and performing arts	358
General arts and science	359
Health professions	360
Dental studies and research	361
Medical studies and research	362
Nursing	362
Pharmacy	363
Rehabilitation medicine	363
Other health professions	364
Humanities	365
Classical and other languages	367
English language and/or literature	367
French language and/or literature	368
History	369
Library and records science	369
Linguistics, translation and interpretation	370
Mass media studies	370
Philosophy	371
Religious and theological studies	372
Mathematics and physical sciences	372
Chemistry	374
Computer science	374
Geology and related	375
Mathematics	376
Physics	377
Other physical sciences	377
Social sciences (excluding business, management and commerce)	378
Economics	381
Geography	382
Law and jurisprudence	383
Political science	383
Psychology	384
Social work and social welfare	385
Sociology and criminology	386
Other social science	387

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
TOTAL (ALL FIELDS)				
All occupations	100	18	100	21
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	5	19	12	21
111 Officials and administrators unique to government	--	--	--	25*
113/114 Other managers and administrators	3	19	6	21
1135 Financial management occupations	--	--	--	23*
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	1	17	2	18
1142 Services management occupations	--	19*	1	20
1149 Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1	19	1	20
117 Occupations related to management and administration	2	19	6	20
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	1	18	4	20
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	1	20*	1	22
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	4	23	12	23
211 Occupations in physical sciences	--	--	1	23
2117 Physical sciences technologists and technicians	--	--	1	23*
213 Occupations in life sciences	--	--	1	22*
2135 Life sciences technologists and technicians	--	--	1	22*
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	1	24	1	25
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	2	20	4	22
2163 Drafting occupations	1	19	2	21
2165 Engineering technologists and technicians	1	23	2	23
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	1	26	4	24
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	1	26	4	24
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	1	18	4	20
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	1	19	2	20
2331 Social workers	--	18*	1	20
2333 Occupations in welfare and community services	--	20*	1	19*
234 Occupations in law and jurisprudence	--	--	1	21*
2349 Occupations in law and jurisprudence, n.e.c.	--	--	1	21*
235 Occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	--	--	1	17*
27 Teaching and related occupations	1	15	4	17
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	1	12*	2	15
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	--	12*	2	15
279 Other teaching and related occupations	1	17	2	19
2795 Teachers of exceptional students, n.e.c.	--	--	1	18
2797 Instructors and training officers, n.e.c.	--	15*	--	

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
31 Occupations in medicine and health	10	18	19	25
311 Health diagnosing and treating occupations	--	--	1	35*
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	9	18	13	26
3131 Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	2	20	11	27
3134 Registered nursing assistants	3	18	--	--
3135 Nursing attendants	3	15	1	21*
3139 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations, n.e.c.	1	14	1	23*
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	1	17	5	24
3155 Radiological technologists and technicians	--	--	1	27*
3156 Medical laboratory technologists and technicians	--	--	2	25
3158 Dental hygienists and dental assistants	1	17	2	20
3169 Other occupations in medicine and health, n.e.c.	--	--	1	18*
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	1	18	4	18
331 Occupations in fine and commercial art, photography and related fields	1	17*	2	19
3313 Product and interior designers	--	--	1	18*
3314 Advertising and illustrating artists	--	--	1	19
333 Occupations in performing and audio-visual arts	--	--	1	16*
335 Occupations in writing	--	--	1	20*
3351 Writers and editors	--	--	1	20*
41 Clerical and related occupations	19	16	18	17
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	6	16	5	17
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	6	16	5	17
4113 Typists and clerk-typists	--	16*	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	4	15	5	16
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	3	16	3	17
4133 Cashiers and tellers	1	12	1	11
414 Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	2	18	2	19
4143 Electronic data-processing equipment operators	2	18	2	20
415 Material recording, scheduling and distributing occupations	2	17	1	19
4153 Shipping and receiving clerks	1	16	--	--
4155 Stock clerks and related occupations	1	18*	--	--
417 Reception, information, mail and message distribution occupations	2	15	1	16
419 Other clerical and related occupations	3	16	3	16
4193 Travel clerks, ticket, station and freight agents	--	--	1	15*
4197 General office clerks	1	15	1	17
4199 Other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	1	17	1	18

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
51 Sales occupations	4	14	6	20
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	3	13	4	19
5131 Technical sales occupations and related advisers	--	--	--	23*
5133 Commercial travellers	--	--	1	24*
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	2	12	3	15
517 Sales occupations, services	1	20*	1	20
5171 Insurance sales occupations	--	16*	--	20*
61 Service occupations	13	13	7	20
611 Protective service occupations	1	20	2	28
6112 Police officers and detectives, government	--	--	1	28
6115 Guards and related security occupations	1	20	1	26*
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	6	13	2	14
6120 Supervisors: food and beverage preparation and related	--	18*	--	--
6121 Chefs and cooks	4	14	--	16*
6123 Bartenders	--	9*	--	--
6125 Food and beverage serving occupations	2	9	1	9*
6129 Food and beverage preparation and related service n.e.c.	--	18*	--	--
614 Personal service occupations	3	10	2	15
6143 Barbers, hairdressers and related occupations	1	8	--	--
6147 Child-care occupations	1	12	1	15
6149 Personal service occupations, n.e.c.	1	8*	--	--
619 Other service occupations	2	20	1	17*
71 Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	2	15	1	18
718/719 Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	1	15	1	19
7195 Nursery and related workers	1	16	--	19*
73 Fishing, trapping and related occupations	1	25*	--	--
731 Fishing, trapping and related occupations	1	25*	--	--
75 Forestry and logging occupations	1	28*	--	--
751 Forestry and logging occupations	1	28*	--	--
77 Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	1	35	--	--
771 Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	1	35	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	4	19	1	24
813/814 Metal processing and related occupations	--	24*	--	--
816/817 Chemicals, petroleum, rubber, plastic and related materials processing occupations	--	29*	--	--
821/822 Food, beverage and related processing occupations	3	15	--	22*
8213 Baking, confectionery making and related	1	13	--	--
8215 Slaughtering and meat cutting, canning, curing and packing	1	16	--	--
823 Wood processing occupations, except pulp and papermaking	1	23*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
83 Machining and related occupations	6	22	1	24*
831 Metal machining occupations	2	20	--	--
8311 Tool and die making occupations	--	22*	--	--
8313 Machinist and machine tool setting-up occupations	2	20	--	--
833 Metal shaping and forming occupations, except machining	3	25	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	14	20	6	23
851/852 Fabricating and assembling occupations: metal products, n.e.c.	1	22	1	25*
8529 Other fabricating and assembling: metal products, n.e.c.	--	20*	--	--
853 Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	3	20	2	23
8533 Electrical equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	1	22	--	25*
8535 Electronic equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	1	20	1	23
854 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: wood products	1	16	--	--
855/856 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: textile, fur and leather products	1	11	--	--
857 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: rubber, plastic and related products	--	23*	--	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	7	20	2	23
8581 Motor vehicle mechanics and repairers	3	17	--	--
8582 Aircraft mechanics and repairers	--	24*	--	--
8584 Industrial, farm and construction machinery mechanics and repair	3	25	1	25*
8585 Business and commercial machine mechanics and repairers	--	16*	--	18*
8589 Other mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	--	17*	--	--
859 Other product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	1	17*	--	--
8595 Painting and decorating occupations, n.e.c.	--	17*	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	8	23	3	24
871 Excavating, grading, paving and related occupations	1	25*	--	--
873 Electrical power, lighting and wire communications equipment erecting, installing and repairing occupations	2	23	2	25
8733 Construction electricians and repairers	1	21	--	24*
8735 Wire communications and related equipment installing and repair	--	22*	1	24*
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	5	22	1	22
8781 Carpenters and related occupations	2	22	--	--
8782 Brick and stone masons and tile setters	--	33*	--	--
8791 Pipefitting, plumbing and related occupations	1	21	--	--
8798 Labouring and other elemental work: other construction trade	1	21	--	--
8799 Other construction trades occupation, n.e.c.	1	23*	--	--
91 Transport equipment operating occupations	3	21	1	25
915 Water transport operating occupations	--	30*	--	--
917 Motor transport operating occupations	2	19	1	25*
9175 Truck drivers	2	20	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
93 Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	1	20	--	18*
931 Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	1	20	--	18*
9318 Labouring and other elemental work: material handling	--	16*	--	--
95 Other crafts and equipment operating occupations, n.e.c.	2	26	1	22
951 Printing and related occupations	1	17	--	--
953 Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating and related occupations	1	30	--	30*
9531 Power station operators	--	32*	--	--
9539 Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating	1	29	--	--
All industries	100	18	100	21
Goods-producing industries	32	21	22	22
Service-producing industries	68	17	78	20
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries	1	15	2	15
Other primary industries	3	28	2	26
Division B -- Fishing and trapping industries	1	25*	--	--
Division C -- Logging and forestry industries	1	27*	--	22*
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	1	30	1	27
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	18	20	14	22
Division F -- Construction industries	9	22	4	22
Transportation, communications and other utilities	6	22	6	24
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	3	23	2	21
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	2	20	3	23
Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries	1	24	1	26
Trade	16	16	12	18
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	5	18	5	20
Division J -- Retail trade industries	12	14	7	16
Finance, insurance and real estate	3	17	5	19
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	2	17	4	19
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	1	18	1	20
Services	37	16	48	21
Division M -- Business service industries	6	17	10	20
Division O -- Education service industries	3	18	4	20
Division P -- Health and social service industries	15	17	25	24
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	7	13	3	16
Division R -- Other service industries	6	14	5	17
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	6	20	8	24

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
ARTS				
All occupations	100	12	100	18
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	11	18
113/114 Other managers and administrators	--	--	8*	18*
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	9*	17*	41	18
331 Occupations in fine and commercial art, photography and related fields	9*	17*	27	19
3313 Product and interior designers	--	--	7*	22*
3314 Advertising and illustrating artists	--	--	12	19*
333 Occupations in performing and audio-visual arts	--	--	7*	16*
335 Occupations in writing	--	--	6*	--
3351 Writers and editors	--	--	6*	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	9*	15*	14	15
51 Sales occupations	--	--	12	16
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	--	--	11	16*
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	--	--	9*	15*
61 Service occupations	37	9	--	--
614 Personal service occupations	30	8	--	--
6143 Barbers, hairdressers and related occupations	28	8	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	14	11*	--	--
855/856 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: textile, fur and leather products	13	11*	--	--
95 Other crafts and equipment operating occupations, n.e.c.	10*	16*	--	--
951 Printing and related occupations	8*	18*	--	--
All industries	100	12	100	18
Goods-producing industries	31	16	28	20
Service-producing industries	69	11	72	16
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	26	15	24	20
Transportation, communications and other utilities	--	--	12	20*
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	--	--	10	22*
Trade	14	12*	19	14
Division J -- Retail trade industries	13	12*	18	15
Services	48	10	37	16
Division M -- Business service industries	7*	15*	16	16
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	5*	--
Division R -- Other service industries	34	8	12	15*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
COMMERCIAL AND PROMOTIONAL ARTS				
All occupations	100	21*	100	20
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	24*	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	--	--	41	26*
331 Occupations in fine and commercial art, photography and related fields	--	--	32*	26*
3314 Advertising and illustrating artists	--	--	25*	--
All industries	100	21*	100	20
Goods-producing industries	--	--	32*	20*
Service-producing industries	77	--	68	22
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	--	--	32*	20*
Services	45*	--	36*	23*
CREATIVE AND DESIGN ARTS				
All occupations	100	12	100	13
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	--	--	33*	--
331 Occupations in fine and commercial art, photography and related fields	--	--	28*	--
3313 Product and interior designers	--	--	28*	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	53	11*	--	--
855/856 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: textile, fur and leather products	53	11*	--	--
All industries	100	11	100	13
Goods-producing industries	48	12*	--	--
Service-producing industries	52	11*	75	13*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	43	10*	--	--
Trade	--	--	39*	13*
Division J -- Retail trade industries	--	--	39*	13*
Services	34*	--	35*	--
FINE ARTS				
All occupations	100	--	100	14
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	--	--	30*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	--	100	14
Goods-producing industries	76	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	--	--	86	14*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	76	--	--	--
Trade	--	--	26*	--
Services	--	--	56	15*
GRAPHIC AND AUDIO-VISUAL ARTS				
All occupations	100	15	100	18
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	--	--	52	16
331 Occupations in fine and commercial art, photography and related fields	--	--	42	18*
3314 Advertising and illustrating artists	--	--	28*	16*
95 Other crafts and equipment operating occupations, n.e.c.	34*	--	--	--
951 Printing and related occupations	34*	--	--	--
All industries	100	15	100	17
Goods-producing industries	59	16*	48	19*
Service-producing industries	41*	15*	52	16
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	52	15*	42	18*
Services	--	--	35	18*
Division M -- Business service industries	--	--	20*	--
MASS COMMUNICATIONS				
All occupations	100	--	100	22
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	--	--	51	17*
333 Occupations in performing and audio-visual arts	--	--	28*	--
All industries	100	--	100	22
Service-producing industries	--	--	83	20
Transportation, communications and other utilities	--	--	48	22*
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	--	--	44	18*
Services	--	--	25*	--
PERSONAL ARTS				
All occupations	100	9	100	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	13*	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
61 Service occupations	73	8	--	--
614 Personal service occupations	67	8	--	--
6143 Barbers, hairdressers and related occupations	67	8	--	--
All industries	100	9	100	--
Service-producing industries	92	9	100	--
Services	78	8	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	70	8	--	--
BUSINESS AND COMMERCE				
All occupations	100	15	100	19
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	9	18	28	20
113/114 Other managers and administrators	5	19	12	21
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	1*	15*	4	20
1142 Services management occupations	1*	--	3	20*
1149 Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1*	19*	3	20*
117 Occupations related to management and administration	4	17	15	20
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	3	17	13	20
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	1*	--	2*	20*
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	1*	--	2*	23*
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	1*	--	2*	20*
234 Occupations in law and jurisprudence	--	--	2*	21*
27 Teaching and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	1*	14*	--	--
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	1*	--	--	--
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	1*	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	49	16	45	17
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	19	16	17	18
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	18	16	16	17
4113 Typists and clerk-typists	1*	16*	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	12	16	13	16
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	8	17	9	17
4133 Cashiers and tellers	3	12	3	12*
4135 Insurance, bank and other finance clerks	1*	--	--	--
414 Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	5	17	4	19*
4143 Electronic data-processing equipment operators	4	18	3	19*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
415 Material recording, scheduling and distributing occupations	1*	16*	--	--
4153 Shipping and receiving clerks	1*	--	--	--
416 Library, file and correspondence clerks and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
417 Reception, information, mail and message distribution occupations	4	15	2*	16*
419 Other clerical and related occupations	7	16	7	17
4197 General office clerks	3	15	3	18*
4199 Other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	3	17	2*	17*
51 Sales occupations	6	12	9	20
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	5	11	6	19
5133 Commercial travellers	--	--	2*	24*
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	4	10	3	15*
517 Sales occupations, services	1*	--	3	20*
5171 Insurance sales occupations	1*	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	23	13	6	16
611 Protective service occupations	1*	--	--	--
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	18	14	4	16*
6120 Supervisors: food and beverage preparation and related	1*	20*	--	--
6121 Chefs and cooks	11	14	--	--
6123 Bartenders	1*	--	--	--
6125 Food and beverage serving occupations	4	9	--	--
6129 Food and beverage preparation and related service n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--
613 Occupations in lodging and other accommodation	1*	--	--	--
614 Personal service occupations	2	9*	--	--
6143 Barbers, hairdressers and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
6147 Child-care occupations	1*	--	--	--
619 Other service occupations	2	16*	--	--
71 Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	1*	--	--	--
718/719 Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	1*	--	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	3	15	--	--
821/822 Food, beverage and related processing occupations	3	15	--	--
8213 Baking, confectionery making and related	2	14	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	2	15*	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	1*	27*	--	--
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	1*	25*	--	--
91 Transport equipment operating occupations	2	16*	--	--
917 Motor transport operating occupations	2	15*	--	--
9175 Truck drivers	1*	15*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
All industries	100	15	100	19
Goods-producing industries	16	17	20	20
Service-producing industries	84	15	80	18
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries	1*	--	--	--
Other primary industries	1*	23*	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	1*	--	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	10	17	14	20
Division F -- Construction industries	4	18	3*	20*
Transportation, communications and other utilities	5	17	5	19
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	2	17	2*	17*
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	3	20	2*	19*
Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries	1*	--	--	--
Trade	16	13	16	17
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	4	17	6	18
Division J -- Retail trade industries	12	12	10	16
Finance, insurance and real estate	7	15	13	18
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	5	16	10	18
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	2	15*	3*	19*
Services	47	15	39	18
Division M -- Business service industries	10	16	14	18
Division O -- Education service industries	4	16	3*	19*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	10	16	8	19
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	18	13	8	17
Division R -- Other service industries	6	12	5	18
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	10	18	8	21
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION				
All occupations	100	17	100	19
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	19	19	38	20
113/114 Other managers and administrators	9	20*	13	22
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	--	--	4*	22*
1142 Services management occupations	--	--	3*	20*
117 Occupations related to management and administration	11	17	24	20
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	9	18*	21	20
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	3*	23*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
41 Clerical and related occupations	42	17	34	17
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	10	16	4*	16*
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	9	17*	3*	16*
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	15	17	18	17
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	11	17	13	17
4133 Cashiers and tellers	--	--	3*	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	11	18	7	17
4197 General office clerks	5*	18*	3*	16*
51 Sales occupations	6*	13*	9	19
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	4*	--	5*	19*
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	--	--	4*	15*
517 Sales occupations, services	--	--	3*	--
61 Service occupations	15	12	4*	16*
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	11	12	--	--
6125 Food and beverage serving occupations	5*	9*	--	--
All industries	100	17	100	19
Goods-producing industries	20	19	23	21
Service-producing industries	80	16	77	18
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	9	18*	15	21
Division F -- Construction industries	8*	20*	4*	23*
Transportation, communications and other utilities	5*	20*	5*	19*
Trade	16	15	19	17
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	6*	17*	8	18
Division J -- Retail trade industries	10	14*	11	16
Finance, insurance and real estate	9	16*	13	19
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	6*	18*	11	19
Services	40	15	33	18
Division M -- Business service industries	11	17	12	18
Division P -- Health and social service industries	6*	17*	5*	20*
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	14	12	9	18
Division R -- Other service industries	6*	13*	5*	18*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	11	19	8	23

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT				
All occupations	100	17	100	18
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	29	18*	45	20
117 Occupations related to management and administration	21*	17*	37	20
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	20*	18*	36	20
41 Clerical and related occupations	46	17	39	17
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	24	17*	25	18
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	17*	16*	21	18
419 Other clerical and related occupations	--	--	8*	17*
All industries	100	17	100	18
Goods-producing industries	21*	17*	22	20
Service-producing industries	79	16	78	18
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	--	--	14	20*
Trade	26	15*	22	17
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	--	--	12*	18*
Division J -- Retail trade industries	16*	15*	11*	15*
Finance, insurance and real estate	--	--	12*	19*
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	--	--	9*	19*
Services	29	15*	31	18
Division M -- Business service industries	13*	--	19	17
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	--	--	9*	22*
INSTITUTION MANAGEMENT				
All occupations	100	12	100	18
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	37*	20*
113/114 Other managers and administrators	--	--	31*	20*
41 Clerical and related occupations	--	--	34*	17*
61 Service occupations	57	10*	--	--
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	49	10*	--	--
6125 Food and beverage serving occupations	30*	--	--	--
All industries	100	12	100	18
Service-producing industries	84	12*	91	18
Services	77	12*	72	17
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	61	10*	55	17*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION - BUSINESS AND COMMERCE				
All occupations	100	17	100	20
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	16*	19*	34	22
113/114 Other managers and administrators	--	--	16	22*
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	--	--	7*	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	--	--	18	21
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	--	--	13	21*
41 Clerical and related occupations	51	16	30	18
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	15*	16*	--	--
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	14*	16*	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	16*	18*	14	17*
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	12*	19*	9*	17*
419 Other clerical and related occupations	12*	18*	--	--
51 Sales occupations	--	--	13	20*
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	--	--	9*	19*
61 Service occupations	14*	16*	--	--
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	10*	16*	--	--
All industries	100	17	100	20
Goods-producing industries	16*	20*	26	22
Service-producing industries	84	16	74	20
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	--	--	19	22
Transportation, communications and other utilities	--	--	6*	--
Trade	12*	15*	20	18
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	--	--	8*	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	--	--	13	17*
Finance, insurance and real estate	11*	15*	15	19*
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	--	--	13	19*
Services	43	16	26	20
Division M -- Business service industries	12*	17*	8*	18*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	10*	17*	--	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	10*	16*	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	--	--	7*	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	13*	19*	7*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
MERCHANDISING AND SALES				
All occupations	100	15	100	20
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	38	21
113/114 Other managers and administrators	--	--	22	20*
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	--	--	13*	19*
117 Occupations related to management and administration	--	--	14*	22*
41 Clerical and related occupations	25*	--	20*	18*
51 Sales occupations	31*	21*	27	21*
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	26*	21*	18*	23*
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	24*	--	--	--
All industries	100	15	100	20
Goods-producing industries	--	--	26	22*
Service-producing industries	82	15	74	19
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	--	--	21	20*
Trade	46	16*	28	19
Division J -- Retail trade industries	31*	15*	18*	18*
Finance, insurance and real estate	--	--	19*	18*
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	--	--	14*	18*
Services	--	--	19*	18*
SECRETARIAL SCIENCE				
All occupations	100	15	100	18
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	7	16	8*	19*
113/114 Other managers and administrators	3*	16*	5*	19*
117 Occupations related to management and administration	4	17*	--	--
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	2*	16*	--	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	2*	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	73	16	80	18
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	33	16	52	18
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	30	16	48	18
4113 Typists and clerk-typists	2*	16*	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	15	15	8*	15*
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	9	17	5*	--
4133 Cashiers and tellers	4	12*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
414 Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	8	17	8*	19*
4143 Electronic data-processing equipment operators	8	18	7*	19*
417 Reception, information, mail and message distribution occupations	6	15	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	8	15	7*	18*
4197 General office clerks	4	15*	--	--
4199 Other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	4	17*	--	--
51 Sales occupations	6	11	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	4	10*	--	--
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	4	9*	--	--
61 Service occupations	7	10	--	--
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	3*	10*	--	--
6125 Food and beverage serving occupations	2*	--	--	--
614 Personal service occupations	2*	--	--	--
All industries	100	15	100	18
Goods-producing industries	15	16	13	18
Service-producing industries	85	15	87	18
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	10	15	9*	18*
Division F -- Construction industries	3*	17*	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	7	17	--	--
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	2*	16*	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	4	18*	--	--
Trade	18	12	8*	13*
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	4	17	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	14	11	6*	10*
Finance, insurance and real estate	10	15	12	16
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	7	15	9*	16*
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	3*	14*	--	--
Services	39	15	53	18
Division M -- Business service industries	14	16	25	17
Division O -- Education service industries	6	15	6*	18*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	9	15	16	19
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	5	11*	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	5	12	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	13	18	11	20*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
SECRETARY - ACCOUNTING, BOOKKEEPING				
All occupations	100	14	100	--
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	13*	17*	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	60	14	--	--
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	17	13*	--	--
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	16*	13*	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	25	15	--	--
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	19	16*	--	--
61 Service occupations	10*	--	--	--
All industries	100	14	100	--
Goods-producing industries	19	15*	--	--
Service-producing industries	81	13	97	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	16*	15*	--	--
Trade	25	11	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	21	11*	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	11*	15*	--	--
Services	32	12	--	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	9*	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	10*	--	--	--
SECRETARY - GENERAL				
All occupations	100	15	100	16
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	5*	15*	8*	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	74	16	83	16
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	40	16	53	16
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	36	16	50	16
4113 Typists and clerk-typists	4*	16*	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	12	14	10*	14*
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	6*	17*	--	--
4133 Cashiers and tellers	4*	--	--	--
414 Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	5*	18*	--	--
4143 Electronic data-processing equipment operators	5*	18*	--	--
417 Reception, information, mail and message distribution occupations	8	14	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	7	14*	8*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
51 Sales occupations	7	10*	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	5*	10*	--	--
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	5*	9*	--	--
61 Service occupations	7	10*	--	--
All industries	100	15	100	16
Goods-producing industries	16	16	17	18*
Service-producing industries	84	15	83	16
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	10	14	11*	17*
Transportation, communications and other utilities	7	17*	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	4*	--	--	--
Trade	17	12	11*	12*
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	5*	17*	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	12	11	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	10	15	15*	16*
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	7	15*	11*	15*
Services	38	14	42	16
Division M -- Business service industries	11	15	19	15*
Division O -- Education service industries	5*	15*	8*	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	10	15	8*	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	6*	10*	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	6*	14*	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	13	18	11*	20*
SECRETARY - LEGAL				
All occupations	100	17	100	19
41 Clerical and related occupations	85	16	71	19*
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	56	18*	60	19*
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	56	18*	58	19*
All industries	100	17	100	19
Service-producing industries	96	17	98	19
Services	55	17*	71	19*
Division M -- Business service industries	45	17*	67	19*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
SECRETARY - MEDICAL				
All occupations	100	15*	100	20
41 Clerical and related occupations	66	--	85	19
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	--	--	62	20*
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	--	--	52	20*
All industries	100	15*	100	20
Service-producing industries	97	16*	93	20
Services	71	--	80	20
Division P -- Health and social service industries	63	--	69	20*
SERVICE INDUSTRY TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	15	100	18
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	5*	17*	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	7	17*	--	--
61 Service occupations	65	14	53	20*
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	56	14	43	18*
6121 Chefs and cooks	42	14	23*	--
6125 Food and beverage serving occupations	7	9*	--	--
619 Other service occupations	5*	16*	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	10	15	--	--
821/822 Food, beverage and related processing occupations	9	14	--	--
8213 Baking, confectionery making and related	8	15*	--	--
All industries	100	15	100	18
Goods-producing industries	14	21	--	--
Service-producing industries	86	14	90	19
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	10	17	--	--
Trade	10	13	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	8	12	--	--
Services	73	14	73	19*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	15	18	--	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	49	14	47	15*
Division R -- Other service industries	6*	12*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
BUILDING CUSTODIAN				
All occupations	100	20*	100	--
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	100	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	--	--	100	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	--	--	100	--
61 Service occupations	65*	--	--	--
619 Other service occupations	52*	--	--	--
All industries	100	20*	100	--
Service-producing industries	87	--	100	--
Services	87	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	--	--	100	--
FOOD SERVICES				
All occupations	100	15	100	18*
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	5*	18*	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	5*	19*	--	--
61 Service occupations	65	14	67	18*
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	60	14	66	18*
6121 Chefs and cooks	45	14	37*	--
6125 Food and beverage serving occupations	8	9*	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	11	15	--	--
821/822 Food, beverage and related processing occupations	9	14	--	--
8213 Baking, confectionery making and related	8	15*	--	--
All industries	100	15	100	18*
Goods-producing industries	14	21	--	--
Service-producing industries	86	14	92	18*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	11	17	--	--
Trade	10	13	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	9	12	--	--
Services	72	14	72	18*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	14	18	--	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	51	14	51*	--
Division R -- Other service industries	5*	12*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
FOOD PREPARATION				
All occupations	100	15	100	--
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	4*	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	5*	19*	--	--
61 Service occupations	64	14	69	--
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	59	14	67	--
6121 Chefs and cooks	48	14	52*	--
6125 Food and beverage serving occupations	4*	--	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	12	15	--	--
821/822 Food, beverage and related processing occupations	10	14	--	--
8213 Baking, confectionery making and related	9	15*	--	--
All industries	100	15	100	--
Goods-producing industries	15	21	--	--
Service-producing industries	85	14	96	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	12	17	--	--
Trade	11	12	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	9	12	--	--
Services	71	14	73	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	15	18	--	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	49	14	57*	--
Division R -- Other service industries	4*	10*	--	--
FOOD SERVING				
All occupations	100	13	100	--
61 Service occupations	78	10*	69*	--
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	68	9*	69*	--
6125 Food and beverage serving occupations	47	9*	--	--
All industries	100	13	100	--
Service-producing industries	98	13	86	--
Services	83	10*	79*	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	72	9*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM SERVICES				
All occupations	100	--	100	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	100	--	--	--
All industries	100	--	100	--
Service-producing industries	100	--	85	--
Services	100	--	73	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	--	--	60*	--
ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCES				
All occupations	100	21	100	23
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	3	24	8	25
113/114 Other managers and administrators	2	20	4	25
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	1*	17*	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	1*	25*	3*	24*
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	--	--	2*	23*
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	7	23	36	23
211 Occupations in physical sciences	--	--	2*	23*
2117 Physical sciences technologists and technicians	--	--	2*	23*
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	1*	24*	4	25
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	4	20	14	22
2163 Drafting occupations	2	19	6	21
2165 Engineering technologists and technicians	1*	23	5	23
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	2	26	15	24
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	2	26	15	24
27 Teaching and related occupations	1*	15*	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	1*	15*	--	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	7	17	8	19
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	1*	18*	--	--
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	1*	17*	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	1*	14*	--	--
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	1*	15*	--	--
4133 Cashiers and tellers	1*	--	--	--
414 Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	1*	18	3*	20*
4143 Electronic data-processing equipment operators	1*	18*	3*	20*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
415 Material recording, scheduling and distributing occupations	2	19	--	--
4153 Shipping and receiving clerks	1*	17*	--	--
4155 Stock clerks and related occupations	1*	21*	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	1*	16*	--	--
4199 Other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	1*	16*	--	--
51 Sales occupations	4	17	5	22
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	3	16	4	21
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	2	15	2*	17*
517 Sales occupations, services	1*	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	5	18	3*	20*
611 Protective service occupations	1*	14*	--	--
6115 Guards and related security occupations	1*	--	--	--
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	1*	12*	--	--
619 Other service occupations	3	20	--	--
71 Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	2	15	--	--
711 Farmers	1*	--	--	--
718/719 Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	1*	15*	--	--
73 Fishing, trapping and related occupations	1*	28*	--	--
731 Fishing, trapping and related occupations	1*	28*	--	--
75 Forestry and logging occupations	1*	28*	--	--
751 Forestry and logging occupations	1*	28*	--	--
77 Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	1*	33*	--	--
771 Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	1*	33*	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	4	23	2*	24*
813/814 Metal processing and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
816/817 Chemicals, petroleum, rubber, plastic and related materials processing occupations	1*	--	--	--
821/822 Food, beverage and related processing occupations	1*	16*	--	--
823 Wood processing occupations, except pulp and papermaking	1*	30*	--	--
83 Machining and related occupations	12	23	2*	25*
831 Metal machining occupations	5	20	--	--
8311 Tool and die making occupations	1*	22*	--	--
8313 Machinist and machine tool setting-up occupations	3	20	--	--
833 Metal shaping and forming occupations, except machining	7	25	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	27	20	20	23
851/852 Fabricating and assembling occupations: metal products, n.e.c.	2	25	2*	25*
8529 Other fabricating and assembling: metal products, n.e.c.	1*	24*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
853 Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	6	20	9	23
8533 Electrical equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	3	22	2*	25*
8535 Electronic equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	2	20	4	23
854 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: wood products	1*	15	--	--
855/856 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: textile, fur and leather products	1*	12*	--	--
857 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: rubber, plastic and related products	1*	23*	--	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	15	20	8	23
8581 Motor vehicle mechanics and repairers	6	17	--	--
8582 Aircraft mechanics and repairers	1*	24*	--	--
8584 Industrial, farm and construction machinery mechanics and repair	6	24	2*	25*
8585 Business and commercial machine mechanics and repairers	1*	18*	2*	18*
8589 Other mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	1*	17*	--	--
859 Other product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	1*	18*	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	15	23	7	24
871 Excavating, grading, paving and related occupations	1*	24*	--	--
873 Electrical power, lighting and wire communications equipment erecting, installing and repairing occupations	4	22	5	25
8733 Construction electricians and repairers	3	21	--	--
8735 Wire communications and related equipment installing and repair	1*	22*	2*	24*
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	10	22	3*	22*
8781 Carpenters and related occupations	3	22	--	--
8782 Brick and stone masons and tile setters	1*	33*	--	--
8791 Pipefitting, plumbing and related occupations	2	21	--	--
8798 Labouring and other elemental work: other construction trade	1*	23*	--	--
8799 Other construction trades occupation, n.e.c.	1*	20*	--	--
91 Transport equipment operating occupations	4	22	2*	25*
915 Water transport operating occupations	1*	30*	--	--
917 Motor transport operating occupations	3	20	--	--
9175 Truck drivers	2	22	--	--
93 Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	2	21	--	--
931 Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	2	21	--	--
95 Other crafts and equipment operating occupations, n.e.c.	4	28	2*	30*
951 Printing and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
953 Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating and related occupations	3	30	--	--
9531 Power station operators	1*	32*	--	--
9539 Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating	2	28	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	21	100	23
Goods-producing industries	51	23	41	24
Service-producing industries	49	20	59	22
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries	1*	15*	--	--
Other primary industries	4	30	2*	28*
Division B -- Fishing and trapping industries	1*	28*	--	--
Division C -- Logging and forestry industries	1*	27*	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	2	30	2*	30*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	29	22	27	24
Division F -- Construction industries	15	23	8	24
Transportation, communications and other utilities	9	24	12	26
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	5	25	4	25
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	2	22	5	26
Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries	1*	26	3*	26*
Trade	19	17	15	20
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	7	20	8	20
Division J -- Retail trade industries	12	16	7	18
Finance, insurance and real estate	2	22	4	24
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	1*	20*	3*	24*
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	1*	24*	--	--
Services	16	20	24	22
Division M -- Business service industries	5	20	16	22
Division O -- Education service industries	3	22	3*	23*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	2	21	2*	23*
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	2	14	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	4	19	2*	18*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	5	22	7	24
CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	--	100	23
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	49	23*
211 Occupations in physical sciences	--	--	36*	23*
2117 Physical sciences technologists and technicians	--	--	33*	--
All industries	100	--	100	23
Goods-producing industries	--	--	56	25*
Service-producing industries	84*	--	44	21*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	--	--	46	24*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	20	100	23
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	5*	22*	7*	25*
113/114 Other managers and administrators	4*	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	8	21	20	23
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	5*	21*	12	23
2165 Engineering technologists and technicians	5*	23*	8*	23*
41 Clerical and related occupations	5*	17*	5*	--
51 Sales occupations	5*	20*	6*	22*
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	4*	18*	5*	22*
61 Service occupations	5*	12*	--	--
619 Other service occupations	3*	--	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	3*	--	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	35	20	34	22
853 Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	23	20	24	23
8533 Electrical equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	13	22	--	--
8535 Electronic equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	5*	20*	12	22
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	10	20	9*	20*
8584 Industrial, farm and construction machinery mechanics and repair	3*	--	--	--
8585 Business and commercial machine mechanics and repairers	3*	17*	5*	18*
87 Construction trades occupations	24	22	15	24
873 Electrical power, lighting and wire communications equipment erecting, installing and repairing occupations	18	22	13	25
8733 Construction electricians and repairers	13	20	--	--
8735 Wire communications and related equipment installing and repair	3*	24*	6*	24*
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	5*	20*	--	--
All industries	100	20	100	23
Goods-producing industries	51	21	44	23
Service-producing industries	49	20	56	23
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	21	21	28	23
Division F -- Construction industries	24	20	8*	22*
Transportation, communications and other utilities	13	24	19	27
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	3*	--	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	7	22*	10	26*
Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries	3*	--	6*	26*
Trade	22	18	19	19
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	11	20	12	19
Division J -- Retail trade industries	11	15	7*	17*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Services	13	17	18	23
Division M -- Business service industries	4*	18*	10	23*
Division R -- Other service industries	3*	--	--	--
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	21	100	23
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	2	23	10	25
113/114 Other managers and administrators	2	22*	5*	25*
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	1*	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	1*	--	4*	25*
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	5	22	35	22
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	1*	25*	7*	25*
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	4	20	26	21
2163 Drafting occupations	2	19	14	20
2165 Engineering technologists and technicians	1*	--	6*	21*
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	4	17	4*	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
415 Material recording, scheduling and distributing occupations	2	16	--	--
4153 Shipping and receiving clerks	1*	16*	--	--
4155 Stock clerks and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	3	15	5*	22*
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	3	15	4*	22*
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	2	15*	--	--
61 Service occupations	6	20	--	--
611 Protective service occupations	1*	15*	--	--
6115 Guards and related security occupations	1*	--	--	--
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	1*	12*	--	--
6121 Chefs and cooks	1*	--	--	--
619 Other service occupations	3	20	--	--
71 Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	2	15*	--	--
711 Farmers	1*	--	--	--
718/719 Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	1*	15*	--	--
7195 Nursery and related workers	1*	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
		% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
			(\$'000)		(\$'000)
73	Fishing, trapping and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
731	Fishing, trapping and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
75	Forestry and logging occupations	1*	--	--	--
751	Forestry and logging occupations	1*	--	--	--
77	Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	1*	33*	--	--
771	Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	1*	33*	--	--
81/82	Processing occupations	4	24	--	--
813/814	Metal processing and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
816/817	Chemicals, petroleum, rubber, plastic and related materials processing occupations	1*	--	--	--
821/822	Food, beverage and related processing occupations	1*	15*	--	--
8228	Labouring and other elemental work: food and beverage processing	1*	--	--	--
823	Wood processing occupations, except pulp and papermaking	1*	25*	--	--
83	Machining and related occupations	15	23	5*	25*
831	Metal machining occupations	6	20	--	--
8311	Tool and die making occupations	1*	22*	--	--
8313	Machinist and machine tool setting-up occupations	4	20	--	--
833	Metal shaping and forming occupations, except machining	9	25	--	--
839	Other machining and related occupations, n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--
85	Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	28	20	20	25
851/852	Fabricating and assembling occupations: metal products, n.e.c.	2	25	--	--
8529	Other fabricating and assembling: metal products, n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--
853	Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	2	22	--	--
8533	Electrical equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	1*	22*	--	--
854	Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: wood products	2	15	--	--
855/856	Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: textile, fur and leather products	1*	--	--	--
857	Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: rubber, plastic and related products	1*	--	--	--
858	Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18	20	13	25
8581	Motor vehicle mechanics and repairers	9	17	--	--
8582	Aircraft mechanics and repairers	1*	24*	--	--
8584	Industrial, farm and construction machinery mechanics and repair	7	25	5*	25*
8589	Other mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--
859	Other product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	1*	18*	--	--
8595	Painting and decorating occupations, n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--
87	Construction trades occupations	15	23	7*	24*
871	Excavating, grading, paving and related occupations	1*	24*	--	--
873	Electrical power, lighting and wire communications equipment erecting, installing and repairing occupations	1*	24*	--	--
8733	Construction electricians and repairers	1*	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	12	22	5*	24*
8780 Foremen/women: other construction trades	1*	--	--	--
8781 Carpenters and related occupations	4	22	--	--
8782 Brick and stone masons and tile setters	1*	33*	--	--
8791 Pipefitting, plumbing and related occupations	3	21	--	--
8798 Labouring and other elemental work: other construction trade	1*	24*	--	--
8799 Other construction trades occupation, n.e.c.	1*	18*	--	--
91 Transport equipment operating occupations	4	21	--	--
917 Motor transport operating occupations	4	20	--	--
9175 Truck drivers	3	20	--	--
93 Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	2	22	--	--
931 Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	2	22	--	--
9313 Longshore workers, stevedores and freight handlers	1*	--	--	--
95 Other crafts and equipment operating occupations, n.e.c.	4	28	--	--
951 Printing and related occupations	1*	--	--	--
953 Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating and related occupations	4	30	--	--
9531 Power station operators	1*	32*	--	--
9539 Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating	3	29	--	--
All industries	100	21	100	23
Goods-producing industries	54	23	52	25
Service-producing industries	46	20	48	22
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries	2	12*	--	--
Other primary industries	4	30	--	--
Division B -- Fishing and trapping industries	1*	--	--	--
Division C -- Logging and forestry industries	1*	--	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	3	31	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	33	22	33	25
Division F -- Construction industries	14	24	12	25
Transportation, communications and other utilities	7	24	8	25*
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	5	24	4*	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	1*	19*	--	--
Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries	1*	25*	--	--
Trade	19	17	11	20
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	6	18	5*	22*
Division J -- Retail trade industries	14	16	6*	18*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Finance, insurance and real estate	1*	22*	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	1*	--	--	--
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	1*	--	--	--
Services	14	20	24	20
Division M -- Business service industries	4	20	19	20
Division O -- Education service industries	2	23*	--	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	2	23	--	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	2	15*	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	5	20	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	5	22	7*	25*
ENGINEERING - ARCHITECTURAL AND CONSTRUCTION				
All occupations	100	21	100	23
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	19*	25*
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	3*	20*	40	21
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	--	--	35	20*
2163 Drafting occupations	--	--	25*	20*
41 Clerical and related occupations	3*	16*	--	--
51 Sales occupations	4*	14*	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	3*	14*	--	--
61 Service occupations	6	18	--	--
619 Other service occupations	3*	20*	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	4*	17*	--	--
83 Machining and related occupations	22	25	--	--
833 Metal shaping and forming occupations, except machining	21	25	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	11	18	--	--
854 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: wood products	5	16*	--	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	3*	23*	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	31	22	--	--
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	29	23	--	--
8781 Carpenters and related occupations	11	22	--	--
8782 Brick and stone masons and tile setters	4*	33*	--	--
8791 Pipefitting, plumbing and related occupations	6	20	--	--
8798 Labouring and other elemental work: other construction trade	3*	30*	--	--
91 Transport equipment operating occupations	4*	18*	--	--
917 Motor transport operating occupations	3*	18*	--	--
9175 Truck drivers	3*	18*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
93 Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	3*	22*	--	--
931 Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	3*	22*	--	--
All industries	100	21	100	23
Goods-producing industries	67	23	43	24
Service-producing industries	33	19	57	22
Other primary industries	4*	28*	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	31	22	17*	--
Division F -- Construction industries	30	24	23*	24*
Transportation, communications and other utilities	5	20*	--	--
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	3*	22*	--	--
Trade	9	17	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	4*	19*	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	5	12*	--	--
Services	14	20	34	20*
Division M -- Business service industries	3*	19*	29	20*
Division R -- Other service industries	6	20*	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	5	19*	--	--
CONSTRUCTION				
All occupations	100	20	100	24*
61 Service occupations	6*	20*	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	13	16	--	--
854 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: wood products	9*	16*	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	52	22	--	--
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	49	23	--	--
8781 Carpenters and related occupations	21	22	--	--
8782 Brick and stone masons and tile setters	8*	33*	--	--
8791 Pipefitting, plumbing and related occupations	11	20	--	--
All industries	100	20	100	24*
Goods-producing industries	71	20	50*	--
Service-producing industries	29	18	50*	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	22	18	--	--
Division F -- Construction industries	45	23	35*	--
Trade	9*	14*	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	5*	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Services	10	20*	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	7*	20*	--	--
MASONRY - BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE				
All occupations	100	29*	100	--
61 Service occupations	--	--	100	--
619 Other service occupations	--	--	100	--
87 Construction trades occupations	80	33*	--	--
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	80	33*	--	--
8782 Brick and stone masons and tile setters	74	33*	--	--
All industries	100	29*	100	--
Goods-producing industries	90	30*	--	--
Service-producing industries	--	--	100	--
Division F -- Construction industries	77	33*	--	--
Trade	--	--	100	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	--	--	100	--
PLUMBING				
All occupations	100	20	100	--
87 Construction trades occupations	61	20*	100	--
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	56	20*	100	--
8791 Pipefitting, plumbing and related occupations	56	20*	100	--
All industries	100	20	100	--
Goods-producing industries	74	20	100	--
Service-producing industries	26*	--	--	--
Division F -- Construction industries	56	21*	100	--
WOODWORKING AND CARPENTRY				
All occupations	100	19	100	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	17	15*	--	--
854 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: wood products	14*	16*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
87 Construction trades occupations	48	20	--	--
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	45	22	--	--
8781 Carpenters and related occupations	32	22	--	--
All industries	100	19	100	--
Goods-producing industries	69	19	--	--
Service-producing industries	31	19	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	25	17	--	--
Division F -- Construction industries	41	22	--	--
Trade	10*	12*	--	--
Services	8*	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	8*	--	--	--
WELDING TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	24	100	--
51 Sales occupations	5*	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	5*	--	--	--
83 Machining and related occupations	47	25	70*	--
833 Metal shaping and forming occupations, except machining	46	25	66*	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	9*	18*	--	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	6*	--	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	9*	24*	--	--
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	8*	24*	--	--
All industries	100	24	100	--
Goods-producing industries	67	25	68*	--
Service-producing industries	33	20	--	--
Other primary industries	6*	28*	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	42	24	--	--
Division F -- Construction industries	14	28	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	6*	--	--	--
Trade	9*	20*	--	--
Services	15	20	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	10*	20*	--	--

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
ENGINEERING - GENERAL				
All occupations	100	22	100	23
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	28	20	50	21
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	21	20	38	20
2163 Drafting occupations	17	19	17*	20*
2165 Engineering technologists and technicians	--	--	11*	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	7*	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	7*	--	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	15	26	13*	28*
87 Construction trades occupations	15	29*	--	--
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	11*	27*	--	--
All industries	100	21	100	23
Goods-producing industries	51	24	42	26
Service-producing industries	49	19	58	21
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	31	24	24	25*
Division F -- Construction industries	16	25*	11*	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	7*	--	--	--
Trade	11*	15*	--	--
Services	24	19	35	20
Division M -- Business service industries	14	20*	29	20
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	--	--	11*	--
CIVIL TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	27*	100	22
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	62	21*
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	--	--	41	20*
87 Construction trades occupations	52	30*	--	--
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	44*	--	--	--
All industries	100	27*	100	22
Goods-producing industries	67	27*	32*	25*
Service-producing industries	33*	--	68	21*
Division F -- Construction industries	44*	--	--	--
Services	--	--	38*	20*
Division M -- Business service industries	--	--	37*	20*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
DRAFTING				
All occupations	100	20	100	21*
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	35	19	65	20*
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	30	19	58	20*
2163 Drafting occupations	26	19	51*	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	13*	26*	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	10*	--	--	--
All industries	100	20	100	21*
Goods-producing industries	49	22	41*	--
Service-producing industries	51	18	59	19*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	32	23	--	--
Division F -- Construction industries	12*	20*	--	--
Trade	10*	--	--	--
Services	31	19	39*	--
Division M -- Business service industries	18*	19*	--	--
INSTRUMENTATION				
All occupations	100	26*	100	28*
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	37*	--	41*	--
All industries	100	25*	100	28*
Goods-producing industries	62	30*	65	30*
Service-producing industries	38*	--	35*	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	40*	--	45*	--
SURVEYING				
All occupations	100	--	100	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	82*	--	74	--
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	74*	--	67*	--
2161 Surveyors	74*	--	--	--
All industries	100	--	100	--
Service-producing industries	100	--	70*	--
Services	82*	--	55*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
ENGINEERING - INDUSTRIAL				
All occupations	100	20	100	25
83 Machining and related occupations	39	21	--	--
831 Metal machining occupations	30	21	--	--
8311 Tool and die making occupations	5*	22*	--	--
8313 Machinist and machine tool setting-up occupations	22	20	--	--
833 Metal shaping and forming occupations, except machining	7*	22*	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	28	19	26*	--
853 Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	5*	20*	--	--
855/856 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: textile, fur and leather products	5*	--	--	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	8*	21*	--	--
8584 Industrial, farm and construction machinery mechanics and repair	5*	25*	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	--	20*	--	--
All industries	100	20	100	25
Goods-producing industries	71	20	80	25
Service-producing industries	29	18	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	62	20	71	25
Division F -- Construction industries	6*	20*	--	--
Trade	12	17	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	5*	19*	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	7*	17*	--	--
Services	11	18*	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	5*	--	--	--
MACHINIST				
All occupations	100	20	100	--
83 Machining and related occupations	53	21	53*	--
831 Metal machining occupations	46	21	--	--
8311 Tool and die making occupations	7*	--	--	--
8313 Machinist and machine tool setting-up occupations	34	20	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	19	20	--	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	7*	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	20	100	--
Goods-producing industries	77	21	94	--
Service-producing industries	23	17	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	68	21	81	--
Trade	11*	17*	--	--
Services	8*	--	--	--
MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	18	100	25*
83 Machining and related occupations	15*	--	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	52	16	--	--
853 Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	13*	--	--	--
855/856 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: textile, fur and leather products	16*	--	--	--
All industries	100	18	100	25*
Goods-producing industries	60	16	81	25*
Service-producing industries	40	20*	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	50	15	76	25*
Trade	15*	--	--	--
Services	16*	--	--	--
ENGINEERING - MECHANICAL				
All occupations	100	22	100	23
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	3*	22*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	2*	20*	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	2*	--	21*	25*
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	--	--	13*	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	4	15*	--	--
415 Material recording, scheduling and distributing occupations	2*	15*	--	--
51 Sales occupations	3*	14*	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	3*	14*	--	--
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	2*	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	7	21	--	--
619 Other service occupations	5	23*	--	--
71 Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	3*	16*	--	--
718/719 Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	2*	--	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	5	26	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
83 Machining and related occupations	4	24*	--	--
831 Metal machining occupations	2*	--	--	--
833 Metal shaping and forming occupations, except machining	2*	27*	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	43	20	38	23
851/852 Fabricating and assembling occupations: metal products, n.e.c.	2*	--	--	--
853 Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	2*	19*	--	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	37	20	30	22*
8581 Motor vehicle mechanics and repairers	20	17	--	--
8582 Aircraft mechanics and repairers	2*	24*	--	--
8584 Industrial, farm and construction machinery mechanics and repair	13	24	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	6	20	--	--
871 Excavating, grading, paving and related occupations	2*	24*	--	--
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	3*	20*	--	--
91 Transport equipment operating occupations	5	24	--	--
917 Motor transport operating occupations	4	20*	--	--
9175 Truck drivers	3*	20*	--	--
93 Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	2*	--	--	--
931 Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	2*	--	--	--
95 Other crafts and equipment operating occupations, n.e.c.	9	30	--	--
953 Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating and related occupations	8	30	--	--
9531 Power station operators	2*	33*	--	--
9539 Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating	6	30	--	--
All industries	100	22	100	23
Goods-producing industries	39	25	57	25
Service-producing industries	61	20	43	21
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries	2*	--	--	--
Other primary industries	5	31	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	3*	33*	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	24	25	38	25
Division F -- Construction industries	6	22	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	11	25	13*	--
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	9	25	--	--
Trade	32	17	20*	19*
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	7	18	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	25	16	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
Services	13	23	--	--
Division M -- Business service industries	2*	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	2*	24*	--	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	3*	25*	--	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	2*	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	4	20*	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	6	22	--	--
AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT MECHANICS				
All occupations	100	17*	100	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	35*	--	--	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	35*	--	--	--
All industries	100	18*	100	--
Goods-producing industries	47*	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	53	17*	--	--
AIRCRAFT MECHANICS				
All occupations	100	24*	100	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	65	24*	90	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	55	24*	62*	--
8582 Aircraft mechanics and repairers	52	24*	60*	--
All industries	100	24*	100	--
Goods-producing industries	34*	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	66	24*	64*	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	55	24*	57*	--
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	53	24*	57*	--
AUTO TECHNOLOGY				
All occupations	100	17	100	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	63	17	71*	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	55	17	66*	--
8581 Motor vehicle mechanics and repairers	50	16	57*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
All industries	100	17	100	--
Goods-producing industries	23	20	--	--
Service-producing industries	77	16	78	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	12	20*	--	--
Trade	65	16	70*	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	6*	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	59	16	62*	--
HEAVY EQUIPMENT MECHANICS				
All occupations	100	23	100	--
61 Service occupations	6*	--	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	8*	24*	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	49	24	--	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	44	24	--	--
8581 Motor vehicle mechanics and repairers	9*	19*	--	--
8584 Industrial, farm and construction machinery mechanics and repair	32	25	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	6*	--	--	--
91 Transport equipment operating occupations	6*	--	--	--
All industries	100	24	100	--
Goods-producing industries	48	25	--	--
Service-producing industries	52	21	--	--
Other primary industries	7*	34*	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	30	24	--	--
Division F -- Construction industries	7*	20*	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	13	26*	--	--
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	10*	28*	--	--
Trade	20	19	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	10*	20*	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	11*	17*	--	--
Services	15	23*	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	6*	--	--	--
MARINE MECHANICS				
All occupations	100	24*	100	--
All industries	100	24*	100	--
Goods-producing industries	57*	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
SMALL ENGINE MECHANICS				
All occupations	100	16	100	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	39*	--	--	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	33*	--	--	--
All industries	100	16	100	--
Goods-producing industries	31*	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	69	15*	--	--
Trade	43*	16*	--	--
OTHER MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	26	100	25
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	39*	25*
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	--	--	25*	--
61 Service occupations	14	24*	--	--
619 Other service occupations	11*	24*	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	15	20*	--	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	9*	20*	--	--
95 Other crafts and equipment operating occupations, n.e.c.	31	30	--	--
953 Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating and related occupations	30	30	--	--
9531 Power station operators	7*	33*	--	--
9539 Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating	22	30	--	--
All industries	100	26	100	25
Goods-producing industries	47	30	75	25
Service-producing industries	53	24	25*	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	32	32	57	24*
Division F -- Construction industries	7*	--	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	8*	22*	--	--
Trade	11*	19*	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	8*	18*	--	--
Services	21	25	--	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	8*	25*	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	11*	23*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE				
All occupations	100	21	100	23
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	11*	25*	8*	22*
117 Occupations related to management and administration	6*	25*	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	25	26	56	24
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	20	26	54	24
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	20	26	53	24
41 Clerical and related occupations	33	17	17	19
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	7*	17*	--	--
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	6*	16*	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	7*	15*	--	--
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	6*	--	--	--
414 Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	10*	18*	9*	20*
4143 Electronic data-processing equipment operators	9*	18*	9*	20*
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	11*	21*	--	--
853 Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	7*	20*	--	--
8535 Electronic equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	6*	--	--	--
All industries	100	21	100	23
Goods-producing industries	26	21	21	24
Service-producing industries	74	20	79	22
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	20	20	15	23
Transportation, communications and other utilities	8*	24*	8*	27*
Trade	17	20	17	21
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	12	20*	10*	21*
Division J -- Retail trade industries	--	--	7*	19*
Finance, insurance and real estate	9*	24*	11*	24*
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	7*	--	10*	24*
Services	32	20	34	21
Division M -- Business service industries	15	21*	21	22
Division O -- Education service industries	8*	23*	6*	22*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	9*	23*	11*	24*
COMPUTER SCIENCE				
All occupations	100	21	100	23
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	11*	25*	8*	22*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
		% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
			(\$'000)		(\$'000)
21	Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	25	26	57	24
218	Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	20	26	54	24
2183	Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	20	26	53	24
41	Clerical and related occupations	33	17	17	19
411	Stenographic and typing occupations	7*	17*	--	--
4111	Secretaries and stenographers	6*	16*	--	--
413	Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	7*	15*	--	--
4131	Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	6*	--	--	--
414	Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	10*	18*	9*	20*
4143	Electronic data-processing equipment operators	9*	18*	9*	20*
85	Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	11*	21*	--	--
853	Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	7*	20*	--	--
8535	Electronic equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	6*	--	--	--
All industries		100	21	100	23
Goods-producing industries		26	21	21	23
Service-producing industries		74	20	79	22
Division E -- Manufacturing industries		20	20	15	23
Transportation, communications and other utilities		8*	24*	9*	27*
Trade		17	20	17	21
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries		12	20*	10*	21*
Division J -- Retail trade industries		--	--	7*	19*
Finance, insurance and real estate		8*	23*	11*	24*
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries		7*	--	10*	24*
Services		33	20	34	22
Division M -- Business service industries		16	21*	21	22
Division O -- Education service industries		8*	23*	6*	22*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)		9*	23*	11*	24*
COMPUTER PROGRAMMING					
All occupations		100	20	100	22
21	Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	25*	--	62	24
218	Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	25*	--	61	24
2183	Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	25*	--	61	24
41	Clerical and related occupations	43	17*	14*	18*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	20	100	22
Goods-producing industries	--	--	20*	23*
Service-producing industries	79	18	80	22
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	--	--	13*	--
Trade	--	--	17*	20*
Services	44	23*	36	21
Division M -- Business service industries	--	--	22	21*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	--	--	13*	24*
COMPUTER SCIENCE - SYSTEMS DESIGN AND ANALYSIS				
All occupations	100	23	100	24
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	14*	25*	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	32	25	55	25
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	25	25*	51	26
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	25	25*	51	26
41 Clerical and related occupations	31	17	17*	--
All industries	100	23	100	24
Goods-producing industries	28	24	21*	24*
Service-producing industries	72	22	79	24
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	23	21*	--	--
Trade	13*	21*	17*	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	12*	--	--	--
Services	32	20	36	22*
Division M -- Business service industries	17*	21*	23*	22*
COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY				
All occupations	100	21	100	25*
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	41*	--
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	--	--	39*	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	22*	--	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	29*	20*	--	--
853 Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	24*	--	--	--
8535 Electronic equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	22*	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
All industries	100	21	100	25*
Goods-producing industries	31*	20*	--	--
Service-producing industries	69	21	78	25*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	22*	--	--	--
Trade	29*	--	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	22*	--	--	--
Services	24*	--	--	--
DATA PROCESSING				
All occupations	100	--	100	23*
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	51*	--
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	--	--	50*	--
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	--	--	50*	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	59*	--	--	--
All industries	100	--	100	23*
Service-producing industries	84	--	85	23*
MATHEMATICS				
All occupations	100	--	100	--
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	100	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	100	--	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	100	--	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	--	--	100	--
821/822 Food, beverage and related processing occupations	--	--	100	--
8213 Baking, confectionery making and related	--	--	100	--
All industries	100	--	100	--
Service-producing industries	100	--	100	--
Trade	--	--	100	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	--	--	100	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	100	--	--	--
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	100	--	--	--

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
GENERAL ARTS AND SCIENCE				
All occupations	100	--	100	--
All industries	100	--	100	--
Service-producing industries	64*	--	84	--
HEALTH SCIENCES AND RELATED				
All occupations	100	18	100	25
31 Occupations in medicine and health	85	18	92	26
311 Health diagnosing and treating occupations	--	--	2*	--
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	74	18	65	27
3131 Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	15	20	56	27
3134 Registered nursing assistants	27	18	2*	--
3135 Nursing attendants	22	16	2*	--
3139 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations, n.e.c.	7	15	--	--
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	11	17	25	24
3155 Radiological technologists and technicians	--	--	3*	28*
3156 Medical laboratory technologists and technicians	--	--	8	25
3158 Dental hygienists and dental assistants	10	17	8	20
3162 Respiratory technicians	--	--	2*	--
3169 Other occupations in medicine and health, n.e.c.	--	--	2*	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	5	19*	--	--
61 Service occupations	4*	11*	--	--
All industries	100	18	100	25
Goods-producing industries	--	--	2*	--
Service-producing industries	99	18	98	26
Trade	3*	--	3*	25*
Division J -- Retail trade industries	--	--	3*	25*
Services	93	18	93	26
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	2*	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	88	18	89	25
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	3*	21*	2*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	18	100	25
31 Occupations in medicine and health	82	18	89	25
311 Health diagnosing and treating occupations	--	--	7*	--
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	--	--	9*	27*
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	73	17	74	24
3155 Radiological technologists and technicians	--	--	11*	28*
3156 Medical laboratory technologists and technicians	--	--	26	25
3158 Dental hygienists and dental assistants	67	17	27	20
All industries	100	18	100	25
Service-producing industries	99	18	100	25
Services	87	18	94	25
Division P -- Health and social service industries	84	18	92	25
DENTAL HYGIENE/ASSISTANT TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	18	100	19
31 Occupations in medicine and health	87	17	94	20
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	84	17	92	20
3158 Dental hygienists and dental assistants	83	17	90	20
All industries	100	18	100	19
Service-producing industries	98	18	99	19
Services	96	17	98	20
Division P -- Health and social service industries	94	17	96	20
MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	--	100	25
31 Occupations in medicine and health	100	--	92	26
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	100	--	91	26
3156 Medical laboratory technologists and technicians	100	--	78	25

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
All industries	100	--	100	25
Service-producing industries	100	--	100	25
Services	100	--	98	26
Division P -- Health and social service industries	--	--	95	26
X-RAY/RADIOLOGY/RADIOTHERAPY/NUCLEAR MEDICINE TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	--	--	100	25*
31 Occupations in medicine and health	--	--	78	28*
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	--	--	78	28*
3155 Radiological technologists and technicians	--	--	66	28*
All industries	--	--	100	25*
Service-producing industries	--	--	100	25*
Services	--	--	93	25*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	--	--	89	25*
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND PROSTHETICS				
All occupations	100	--	100	26*
31 Occupations in medicine and health	--	--	76	--
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	--	--	76	--
All industries	100	--	100	26*
Service-producing industries	--	--	82	--
Trade	--	--	56*	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	--	--	56*	--
NURSING				
All occupations	100	18	100	26
31 Occupations in medicine and health	86	18	97	27
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	86	18	97	27
3131 Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	17	20	87	27
3134 Registered nursing assistants	32	18	3*	--
3135 Nursing attendants	26	16	4*	--
3139 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations, n.e.c.	7	14*	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	4*	19*	--	--
61 Service occupations	5*	12*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	18	100	26
Service-producing industries	99	18	99	26
Services	95	18	96	26
Division P -- Health and social service industries	89	18	92	26
HUMANITIES AND RELATED				
All occupations	100	--	100	16
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	--	--	36	17*
235 Occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	--	--	33*	17*
2353 Technicians in library, museum and archival sciences	--	--	21*	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	82	--	--	--
All industries	100	--	100	16
Service-producing industries	85	--	86	17
Services	71*	--	51	16*
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	27*	16*
NATURAL SCIENCES AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES				
All occupations	100	19	100	21
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	8*	20*	7*	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	6*	21*	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	5*	--	25	22
213 Occupations in life sciences	--	--	11*	22*
2135 Life sciences technologists and technicians	--	--	8*	22*
31 Occupations in medicine and health	--	--	7*	--
51 Sales occupations	5*	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	6*	15*	--	--
71 Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	13	16	17	19*
718/719 Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	11	16*	14*	19*
7195 Nursery and related workers	6*	16*	--	--
75 Forestry and logging occupations	5*	--	--	--
751 Forestry and logging occupations	5*	--	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	28	19	--	--
821/822 Food, beverage and related processing occupations	24	18	--	--
8215 Slaughtering and meat cutting, canning, curing and packing	20	17	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	5*	22*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	19	100	21
Goods-producing industries	48	22	54	21
Service-producing industries	52	17	46	20
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries	11	15*	20	16
Other primary industries	11	30*	13*	27*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	17	22	12*	23*
Division F -- Construction industries	8*	22*	7*	--
Trade	30	17	10*	19*
Division J -- Retail trade industries	26	16	--	--
Services	12	15	20	18
Division M -- Business service industries	--	--	8*	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	6*	20*	14*	23*
NATURAL SCIENCES				
All occupations	100	17	100	18
71 Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	38	17*	32	20*
718/719 Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	31	17*	25*	20*
7195 Nursery and related workers	17*	--	--	--
All industries	100	17	100	18
Goods-producing industries	61	19	60	18
Service-producing industries	39	15*	40	18
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries	35	15*	41	16
Division F -- Construction industries	15*	--	--	--
Services	18*	--	18*	18*
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE)				
All occupations	100	22	100	24
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	40	23*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	22	100	24
Goods-producing industries	78	26*	54	25*
Service-producing industries	--	--	46	21*
Other primary industries	48	35*	33*	27*
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	29*	--	--	--
FORESTRY TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	18*	100	22*
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	35*	--
All industries	100	18*	100	22*
Goods-producing industries	54*	--	48*	--
Service-producing industries	--	--	52*	--
MINING TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	35*	100	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	61*	--
77 Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	55*	--	--	--
771 Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	55*	--	--	--
All industries	100	31*	100	--
Goods-producing industries	95	35*	57*	--
Other primary industries	67	--	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	55*	--	--	--
RESOURCE PROCESSING TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	20	100	22*
81/82 Processing occupations	47	19	--	--
821/822 Food, beverage and related processing occupations	42	18	--	--
8215 Slaughtering and meat cutting, canning, curing and packing	37	17	--	--
All industries	100	20	100	22*
Goods-producing industries	33	24	60*	--
Service-producing industries	67	18	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	23	22	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
Trade	50	17	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	44	16	--	--
Services	10*	--	--	--
FOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGIES				
All occupations	100	18	100	--
81/82 Processing occupations	54	18	--	--
821/822 Food, beverage and related processing occupations	52	18	--	--
8215 Slaughtering and meat cutting, canning, curing and packing	46	17	--	--
All industries	100	18	100	--
Goods-producing industries	23	20*	--	--
Service-producing industries	77	18	67*	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	17*	20*	--	--
Trade	60	17	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	54	17	--	--
Services	10*	--	--	--
FOREST PRODUCTS PROCESSING				
All occupations	100	25*	100	--
All industries	100	25*	100	--
Goods-producing industries	69	27*	91*	--
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND SERVICES				
All occupations	100	15	100	19
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	8	20
113/114 Other managers and administrators	--	--	5*	20*
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	10	20*	16	20
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	8*	20*	13	20
2331 Social workers	--	--	8	22
2333 Occupations in welfare and community services	--	--	4*	20*
27 Teaching and related occupations	10	14*	22	16
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	7*	12*	15	15
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	6*	12*	13	15

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
279 Other teaching and related occupations	--	--	7	18
2795 Teachers of exceptional students, n.e.c.	--	--	6	18*
31 Occupations in medicine and health	15	14	5*	23*
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	15	14	5*	23*
3135 Nursing attendants	10	14*	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	11	16*	10	16
419 Other clerical and related occupations	--	--	5*	15*
4193 Travel clerks, ticket, station and freight agents	--	--	4*	15*
61 Service occupations	35	14	26	23
611 Protective service occupations	10	27*	14	28
6112 Police officers and detectives, government	--	--	8	28
6115 Guards and related security occupations	7*	26*	5*	28*
614 Personal service occupations	22	12	9	16
6147 Child-care occupations	9*	13*	8	16
6149 Personal service occupations, n.e.c.	11	8*	--	--
All industries	100	15	100	19
Goods-producing industries	7*	20*	6	21*
Service-producing industries	93	15	94	19
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	--	--	3*	23*
Transportation, communications and other utilities	5*	--	3*	18*
Trade	6*	11*	5*	15*
Division J -- Retail trade industries	6*	11*	3*	13*
Services	66	14	64	18
Division M -- Business service industries	--	--	4*	19*
Division O -- Education service industries	7*	16*	9	17
Division P -- Health and social service industries	48	14	40	18
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	--	--	3*	--
Division R -- Other service industries	--	--	9	16
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	16	23	20	25
EDUCATIONAL AND COUNSELLING SERVICES				
All occupations	100	14	100	17
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	--	--	11*	21*
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	--	--	10*	21*

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
27 Teaching and related occupations	38*	--	54	17
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	--	--	37	15
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	--	--	31	16
279 Other teaching and related occupations	--	--	17	18*
2795 Teachers of exceptional students, n.e.c.	--	--	16*	18*
61 Service occupations	36*	--	17	14*
614 Personal service occupations	36*	--	15*	14*
6147 Child-care occupations	36*	--	13*	13*
All industries	100	14*	100	17
Service-producing industries	97	14*	97	17
Services	89	14*	85	17
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	15*	18*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	63	13*	62	17
PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT				
All occupations	100	15	100	--
All industries	100	15	100	--
Service-producing industries	86	15	85*	--
Trade	27*	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	24*	--	--	--
Services	36*	--	--	--
PROTECTION AND CORRECTION SERVICES				
All occupations	100	26	100	25
61 Service occupations	70	26*	62	28
611 Protective service occupations	63	27*	57	28
6112 Police officers and detectives, government	--	--	32	28
6115 Guards and related security occupations	44*	27*	20*	28*
All industries	100	25	100	25
Goods-producing industries	--	--	12*	--
Service-producing industries	84	26*	88	25
Services	--	--	25	18*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	64	27*	53	28

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
RECREATION AND SPORT				
All occupations	100	--	100	17
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	14*	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	59*	--	34	15*
419 Other clerical and related occupations	--	--	23*	15*
4193 Travel clerks, ticket, station and freight agents	--	--	19*	15*
61 Service occupations	--	--	14*	--
All industries	100	--	100	17
Service-producing industries	89	--	93	17
Services	79	--	57	16
Division P -- Health and social service industries	--	--	14*	--
Division R -- Other service industries	--	--	32	16*
SOCIAL SCIENCES				
All occupations	100	--	100	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	100	--	--	--
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	100	--	--	--
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	100	--	--	--
All industries	100	--	100	--
Service-producing industries	100	--	91	--
Services	100	--	70*	--
Division M -- Business service industries	100	--	--	--
SOCIAL SERVICES				
All occupations	100	14	100	20
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	16*	20*	35	22
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	15*	20*	28	22
2331 Social workers	--	--	21	23*
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	17*	15*
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	--	--	11*	14*
31 Occupations in medicine and health	29	14	11*	--
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	29	14	10*	--
3135 Nursing attendants	21	14*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-1. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 trade/vocational and career/technical graduates, May 1988 - Concluded

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Trade/vocational		Career/Technical	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
61 Service occupations	35	12	17*	19*
614 Personal service occupations	31	10	14*	17*
6147 Child-care occupations	--	--	11*	20*
6149 Personal service occupations, n.e.c.	21	8*	--	--
All industries	100	14	100	20
Service-producing industries	97	14	97	20
Services	83	13	76	20
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	12*	17*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	73	13	58	20
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	12*	20*	15*	23*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

1. Numbers to the left of occupation description are 1980 S.O.C. occupations codes.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
TOTAL (ALL FIELDS)								
All occupations	100	27	100	26	100	36	100	38
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	21	27	20	25	29	42	8	45
111 Officials and administrators unique to government	1	30	1	30	1	39	--	--
1113 Government administrators	--	34*	--	30*	--	40*	--	--
1116 Inspectors and regulatory officers, government	--	29*	--	--	--	31*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	10	30	9	25	18	45	6	47
1130 General managers and other senior officials	1	33	1	30	2	42	1	40*
1131 Management occupations, natural sciences and engineering	--	36*	--	--	--	40*	--	--
1132 Management occupations, social sciences and related fields	--	26*	--	--	1	38	--	47*
1133 Administrators in teaching and related fields	1	45	--	40*	5	50	3	50
1134 Administrators in medicine and health	--	37	--	35*	1	42	1	50*
1135 Financial management occupations	1	28	1	25	2	42	--	--
1136 Personnel and industrial relations management occupations	--	29	--	26*	1	45*	--	--
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	2	25	2	24	2	39	--	--
1141 Purchasing management occupations	--	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
1142 Services management occupations	1	24	1	24	--	--	--	--
1143 Production management occupations	1	34	1	33*	1	45	--	--
1145 Management occupations, construction operations	--	37*	--	33*	1	58*	--	--
1147 Management occupations, transport and communications operations	--	--	--	--	--	50*	--	--
1149 Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1	26	1	25	2	42	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	10	25	10	25	10	37	2	36
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	6	24	7	24	4	38	--	--
1173 Organization and methods analysts	--	30*	--	--	1	35	--	--
1174 Personnel and related officers	1	27	1	26	1	35	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	2	30	2	27	4	37	1	32
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	13	30	12	30	15	36	19	38
211 Occupations in physical sciences	1	29	1	27	2	36	7	40
2111 Chemists	--	28	--	27*	--	32*	3	40
2112 Geologists	--	32	--	30*	1	36*	1	40
2113 Physicists	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	37*
2117 Physical sciences technologists and technicians	--	25	--	25*	--	31*	2	40
213 Occupations in life sciences	1	25	1	24	2	31	7	33
2131 Agriculturists and related scientists	--	26*	--	--	--	31*	1	37
2133 Biologists and related scientists	--	26*	--	--	1	33	4	33
2135 Life sciences technologists and technicians	--	24	--	24*	--	30*	1	35

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	5	30	5	30	7	37	4	40
2141 Architects	--	25	--	25*	--	26*	--	--
2142 Chemical engineers	--	35*	--	--	--	--	--	--
2143 Civil engineers	1	31	1	30	1	37	1	40*
2144 Electrical engineers	1	32	1	31	1	40	1	45*
2145 Industrial engineers	1	30	1	30	1	36*	--	--
2147 Mechanical engineers	1	30	1	30	1	36*	--	--
2157 Community planners	--	30*	--	--	1	35	--	--
2159 Professional engineers, n.e.c.	--	33	--	31*	1	40	1	40*
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	1	28	1	28	1	38	--	--
2163 Drafting occupations	--	24*	--	24*	--	--	--	--
2165 Engineering technologists and technicians	--	31	--	30*	--	40*	--	--
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	5	30	5	30	4	37	1	38
2181 Mathematicians, statisticians and actuaries	--	30*	--	30*	--	35*	--	--
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	4	30	5	30	3	37	1	35
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	9	26	8	25	16	31	13	40
231 Occupations in social sciences	2	30	1	25	5	32	10	43
2311 Economists	1	30	1	28	2	35	1	45*
2315 Psychologists	1	27	--	--	2	30	8	42
2319 Occupations in social sciences, n.e.c.	--	20*	--	--	1	24*	1	50*
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	3	25	3	24	4	32	1	40
2331 Social workers	2	26	2	25	3	32	1	40*
2333 Occupations in welfare and community services	1	24	1	24	1	24*	--	--
2339 Occupations in social work and related fields, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	32*	--	--
234 Occupations in law and jurisprudence	3	28	3	28	1	48	1	--
2343 Lawyers and notaries	2	30	2	30	1	50	1	--
2349 Occupations in law and jurisprudence, n.e.c.	--	22	1	22*	--	--	--	--
235 Occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	1	25	--	22*	3	28	--	--
2350 Supervisors: occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	--	--	--	--	--	30*	--	--
2351 Librarians, archivists and conservators	--	28	--	--	2	28	--	--
239 Other occupations in social sciences and related fields	1	26	1	25	2	40	1	45
2391 Educational and vocational counsellors	1	27	--	26*	2	42	1	45
2399 Other occupations in social sciences and related fields, n.e.c.	--	24*	--	--	--	35*	--	--
25 Occupations in religion	1	20	1	20*	1	20	1	29*
251 Occupations in religion	1	20	1	20*	1	20	1	29*
2511 Ministers of religion	--	19	--	19*	1	20	1	29*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
27 Teaching and related occupations	24	27	23	27	25	39	48	36
271 University teaching and related occupations	3	18	2	12	6	24	42	35
2711 University teachers	1	32	--	15*	3	30	31	38
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	2	15	2	12	3	20	11	25
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	17	28	18	27	13	43	2	50
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	10	28	10	27	6	44	1	50*
2733 Secondary school teachers	5	28	6	28	5	43	1	54
2739 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations n.e.c.	2	25	2	24	2	40	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	4	30	3	28	6	38	4	44
2791 Community college and vocational school teachers	1	30	1	28*	2	33	2	38
2792 Fine arts teachers, n.e.c.	--	18	1	18*	--	22*	--	--
2793 Post-secondary school teachers, n.e.c.	1	38	--	38*	1	37	--	45*
2795 Teachers of exceptional students, n.e.c.	1	30	1	28	1	44	--	42*
2797 Instructors and training officers, n.e.c.	--	23*	--	--	--	35*	--	--
2799 Other teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	1	29	--	28*	1	46	--	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	10	30	10	30	6	36	7	38
311 Health diagnosing and treating occupations	3	35	3	33	2	60	2	40
3111 Physicians and surgeons	2	32	2	31	2	65	1	40
3113 Dentists	1	70	1	70*	--	--	--	--
3115 Veterinarians	--	32*	--	--	--	--	--	--
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	5	29	6	29	3	34	--	--
3130 Supervisors: nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	1	35	1	35	--	38*	--	--
3131 Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	3	30	4	30	1	35	--	--
3135 Nursing attendants	--	15*	--	15*	--	--	--	--
3136 Audio and speech therapists	--	31*	--	--	1	34	--	--
3137 Physiotherapists	--	30	--	30*	--	33*	--	--
3138 Occupational therapists	--	27*	--	26*	--	--	--	--
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	2	30	2	30	1	32	5	38
3151 Pharmacists	1	35	1	35*	--	--	--	--
3152 Dietitians and nutritionists	--	28*	--	28*	--	--	--	--
3153 Optometrists	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	40
3156 Medical laboratory technologists and technicians	--	24	--	22*	--	28*	2	27
3158 Dental hygienists and dental assistants	--	26*	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	3	21	3	20	3	25	1	19*
331 Occupations in fine and commercial art, photography and related fields	1	20	1	20*	--	18*	--	--
3313 Product and interior designers	--	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
3314 Advertising and illustrating artists	--	16*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988
	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)
333 Occupations in performing and audio-visual arts	1	18	1	17*	1	30*	--	--
3330 Producers and directors, performing and audio-visual arts	--	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
3332 Musicians and singers	--	15*	--	--	--	--	--	--
335 Occupations in writing	1	23	1	23	2	25	1	19*
3351 Writers and editors	1	22	1	22	2	25	1	19*
3355 Translators and interpreters	--	25	--	25*	--	28*	--	--
336/337 Occupations in sports and recreation	1	18	1	18	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	9	20	10	20	3	24	1	33*
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	2	20	2	20	--	--	--	--
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	1	20	2	20	--	--	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	2	20	3	20	1	25*	--	--
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	1	20	2	20	--	--	--	--
4133 Cashiers and tellers	--	16	1	16*	--	--	--	--
4135 Insurance, bank and other finance clerks	--	20	1	20*	--	--	--	--
414 Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	1	22	1	21	--	22*	--	--
4143 Electronic data-processing equipment operators	1	21	1	21	--	22*	--	--
415 Material recording, scheduling and distributing occupations	--	20	--	20*	--	--	--	--
4155 Stock clerks and related occupations	--	20*	--	20*	--	--	--	--
416 Library, file and correspondence clerks and related occupations	--	17*	--	15*	--	20*	--	--
417 Reception, information, mail and message distribution occupations	1	16	1	16	--	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	2	22	3	22	1	27	1	39*
4190 Supervisors: other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	--	27*	--	--	--	--	--	--
4193 Travel clerks, ticket, station and freight agents	--	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
4197 General office clerks	1	21	1	20	--	--	--	--
4199 Other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	1	23	1	23	1	27	1	39*
51 Sales occupations	5	25	6	25	2	35	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	3	23	3	23	1	35	--	--
5130 Supervisors: sales occupations, commodities	--	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
5131 Technical sales occupations and related advisers	--	38	--	38*	--	--	--	--
5133 Commercial travellers	1	30	1	30	--	31*	--	--
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	2	17	2	17	--	--	--	--
517 Sales occupations, services	2	28	2	27	1	32	--	--
5170 Supervisors: sales occupations, services	--	30*	--	30*	--	--	--	--
5171 Insurance sales occupations	1	25	1	25	--	--	--	--
5172 Real estate sales occupations	--	40*	--	35*	--	--	--	--
5173 Sales agents and traders, securities	--	30	--	30*	--	--	--	--
519 Other sales occupations	--	25*	--	25*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
		% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988
		workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)
61	Service occupations	3	20	3	20	1	28*	--	--
611	Protective service occupations	1	30	1	30	--	40*	--	--
6112	Police officers and detectives, government	1	35	1	35*	--	--	--	--
6115	Guards and related security occupations	--	24*	--	24*	--	--	--	--
612	Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	1	11	1	11	--	--	--	--
6125	Food and beverage serving occupations	--	8	--	8*	--	--	--	--
614	Personal service occupations	1	16	1	17	--	--	--	--
6147	Child-care occupations	--	17	--	18*	--	--	--	--
619	Other service occupations	--	21*	--	--	--	--	--	--
71	Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	1	18	1	18*	--	--	--	--
718/719	Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	--	18	1	18*	--	--	--	--
7195	Nursery and related workers	--	21*	--	--	--	--	--	--
7199	Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry, n.e.c.	--	16*	--	--	--	--	--	--
81/82	Processing occupations	--	25*	--	24*	--	--	--	--
85	Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	1	26	1	26	--	--	--	--
853	Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	--	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
858	Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	--	30*	--	30*	--	--	--	--
87	Construction trades occupations	1	26	1	26	--	--	--	--
873	Electrical power, lighting and wire communications equipment erecting, installing and repairing occupations	--	32*	--	--	--	--	--	--
878/879	Other construction trades occupations	1	24	1	24*	--	--	--	--
8780	Foremen/women: other construction trades	--	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--
8781	Carpenters and related occupations	--	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
91	Transport equipment operating occupations	--	27	--	26*	--	--	--	--
911	Air transport operating occupations	--	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
917	Motor transport operating occupations	--	27*	--	--	--	--	--	--
93	Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	--	25*	--	25*	--	--	--	--
931	Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	--	25*	--	25*	--	--	--	--
95	Other crafts and equipment operating occupations, n.e.c.	--	30*	--	30*	--	--	--	--
953	Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating and related occupations	--	34*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries		100	27	100	26	100	36	100	38
Goods-producing industries		13	29	14	28	11	39	6	40
Service-producing industries		87	26	86	25	89	36	94	38
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries		1	24	1	21	--	35*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988
	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)
Other primary industries	1	32	1	31	1	38	1	32*
Division B -- Fishing and trapping industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30*
Division C -- Logging and forestry industries	--	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	1	34	1	33	1	40	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	9	28	9	28	7	37	4	40
Division F -- Construction industries	2	26	2	26	1	40	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	4	30	4	30	4	40	2	45
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	1	26	1	25	1	40	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	2	31	2	30	2	40	1	45*
Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries	1	35	1	32*	1	44	1	55*
Trade	7	24	7	22	3	36	1	30*
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	3	26	3	25	2	39	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	4	20	4	20	1	32	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	7	25	7	25	5	38	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	6	25	6	25	4	40	--	--
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	1	25	1	25	1	32	--	--
Services	59	26	58	26	64	36	80	38
Division M -- Business service industries	12	25	13	25	11	35	7	40
Division O -- Education service industries	27	27	25	26	35	39	55	36
Division P -- Health and social service industries	14	28	14	27	13	35	16	40
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	2	19	2	19	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	4	20	4	20	4	24	1	32
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	10	28	10	26	14	35	13	38
AGRICULTURE AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES								
All occupations	100	22	100	22	100	28	100	30
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	13	23	13	23*	11*	30*	4*	25*
113/114 Other managers and administrators	6*	24*	6*	22*	--	--	4*	25*
117 Occupations related to management and administration	6*	23*	6*	23*	--	--	--	--
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	4*	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	15	25	12	24*	35	30	41	35
213 Occupations in life sciences	11	24	8*	23*	28	30	38	35
2131 Agriculturists and related scientists	3*	--	--	--	8*	--	7*	37*
2133 Biologists and related scientists	4*	25*	--	--	15*	31*	24	35
2135 Life sciences technologists and technicians	3*	21*	--	--	--	--	6*	33*
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
27 Teaching and related occupations	18	22	16	21	27	26	47	28
271 University teaching and related occupations	10	18	7*	15*	19	22*	47	28
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	35
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	8	17	7*	15*	15*	19*	20	24
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	6*	25*	6*	25*	--	--	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	18	26	19	26	12*	26*	--	--
311 Health diagnosing and treating occupations	6*	32*	6*	31*	--	--	--	--
3115 Veterinarians	5*	32*	6*	--	--	--	--	--
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	10	24	11*	24*	--	--	--	--
3152 Dietitians and nutritionists	4*	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--
3156 Medical laboratory technologists and technicians	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	8	20*	8*	20*	--	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	7	22*	8*	22*	--	--	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	6*	22*	7*	22*	--	--	--	--
5133 Commercial travellers	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	6*	10*	6*	10*	--	--	--	--
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
71 Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	5*	16*	--	--	--	--	--	--
718/719 Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	4*	15*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	22	100	22	100	28	100	30
Goods-producing industries	24	25	25	25	15	30*	8	35
Service-producing industries	76	22	75	20	85	28	92	30
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries	10	28	11*	28*	--	--	--	--
Other primary industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	4*	33*
Division B -- Fishing and trapping industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	4*	33*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	10	24	11*	23*	--	--	4*	45*
Trade	9	15	10*	15*	--	--	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	4*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	5*	12*	6*	12*	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	3*	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	47	22	45	20	62	26	68	28
Division M -- Business service industries	7	21*	7*	19*	9*	30*	5*	36*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Division O -- Education service industries	20	22	18	21	37	24	56	28
Division P -- Health and social service industries	14	23	15	22	12*	29*	6*	25*
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	4*	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	14	23	14	22	19	34*	22	37
AGRICULTURE								
All occupations	100	23	100	21	100	30*	100	36
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	14*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	20*	25*	--	--	52	29*	49	38
213 Occupations in life sciences	16*	26*	--	--	40*	--	44	38
2133 Biologists and related scientists	--	--	--	--	--	--	21*	40*
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	35*
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	35*
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	25*	35*
71 Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	17*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	23	100	21	100	30*	100	36
Goods-producing industries	38	20	41	20*	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	62	24	59	24*	84	30*	90	36
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries	20*	17*	22*	--	--	--	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	14*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade	14*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	23*	22*	--	--	39*	--	55	35
Division O -- Education service industries	13*	--	--	--	--	--	45	28
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	20*	26*	--	--	36*	--	24*	38*
BIOLOGY								
All occupations	100	20	100	20	100	25	100	30
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	13*	23*	14*	20*	--	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	7*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	12*	23*	--	--	36	30*	42	36
213 Occupations in life sciences	9*	23*	--	--	33	30*	36	35
2133 Biologists and related scientists	--	--	--	--	26*	28*	22	30*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
27 Teaching and related occupations	22	22	21*	22*	33	24*	48	27
271 University teaching and related occupations	11*	17*	--	--	23*	--	48	27
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	18*	38*
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	10*	16*	--	--	19*	--	29	24
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	10*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	11*	18*	12*	--	--	--	--	--
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	8*	16*	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	12*	20*	13*	--	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	8*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	7*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	9*	10*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	20	100	20	100	25	100	30
Goods-producing industries	16	22*	16*	22*	--	--	14*	35*
Service-producing industries	84	20	84	20	86	25	86	29
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	10*	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade	10*	14*	12*	--	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	8*	13*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	53	20	51	19	70	25	67	29
Division M -- Business service industries	7*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	26	22	23	21*	50	24*	53	27
Division P -- Health and social service industries	13*	18*	13*	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	14*	21*	14*	20*	--	--	20	37*
FOOD AND HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE								
All occupations	100	24	100	24	100	30*	100	38*
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	37*
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	37*
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	59*	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	33*	27*	34*	--	--	--	--	--
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	30*	28*	32*	--	--	--	--	--
3152 Dietitians and nutritionists	27*	29*	29*	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	24	100	24	100	30*	100	37*
Service-producing industries	88	24	88	24*	81	32*	100	37*
Services	69	24	67	24*	76	30*	100	37*
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	83	37*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	36	27*	37*	--	36*	--	--	--
VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SCIENCES								
All occupations	100	31*	100	31*	100	35*	100	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	69*	--
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	69*	--
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	69*	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	79	32*	84	--	54*	--	--	--
311 Health diagnosing and treating occupations	79	32*	84	--	50*	--	--	--
3115 Veterinarians	78	32*	84	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	31*	100	31*	100	35*	100	--
Goods-producing industries	70	32*	77	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	--	--	--	--	80	--	100	--
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries	70	32*	77	--	--	--	--	--
Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	69*	--
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	69*	--
OTHER BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES								
All occupations	100	22	100	20	100	26*	100	28
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	31	24*	29*	--	37*	--	42	32
213 Occupations in life sciences	17*	--	--	--	29*	--	42	32
2133 Biologists and related scientists	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	35
27 Teaching and related occupations	23*	22*	--	--	--	--	49	27
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	27
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	35
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	25*
All industries	100	22	100	20	100	26*	100	28
Goods-producing industries	18*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	82	21	80	20*	89	26*	95	27

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Services	59	24	57	21*	67	24*	71	26
Division O -- Education service industries	25*	22*	--	--	35*	--	58	26
Division P -- Health and social service industries	19*	--	--	--	--	--	9*	25*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	36
COMMERCE, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION								
All occupations	100	27	100	25	100	42	100	50
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	58	27	56	25	68	44	--	--
111 Officials and administrators unique to government	2	32*	2*	30*	2*	40*	--	--
1113 Government administrators	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	22	34	19	28	39	45	--	--
1130 General managers and other senior officials	2	40	2*	--	6	45	--	--
1133 Administrators in teaching and related fields	1*	--	--	--	2*	47*	--	--
1134 Administrators in medicine and health	--	--	--	--	2*	43*	--	--
1135 Financial management occupations	4	35	3*	28*	8	42	--	--
1136 Personnel and industrial relations management occupations	1*	26*	--	--	2*	50*	--	--
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	6	30	6	28	5	40	--	--
1141 Purchasing management occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1142 Services management occupations	1*	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--
1143 Production management occupations	1*	45*	--	--	3	48	--	--
1145 Management occupations, construction operations	--	--	--	--	2*	58*	--	--
1147 Management occupations, transport and communications operations	--	--	--	--	--	50*	--	--
1149 Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	3	33	3*	26*	5	50	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	34	25	36	24	27	40	--	--
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	26	24	29	23	14	40	--	--
1173 Organization and methods analysts	1*	--	--	--	3	37*	--	--
1174 Personnel and related officers	2	28	2*	27*	2*	40*	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	5	32	4	30	8	43	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	7	33	6	29	11	45	--	--
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	1*	45*	--	--	4	47	--	--
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	1*	40*	--	--	--	--	--	--
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	4	31	4	30	5	44	--	--
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	4	31	4	30	5	45	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	3	30	3*	28*	6	35	--	--
231 Occupations in social sciences	2	30	2*	30*	3	35	--	--
2311 Economists	2	32*	--	--	3	35*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
		% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
			(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
233	Occupations in social work and related fields	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
234	Occupations in law and jurisprudence	1*	--	--	--	2*	20*	--	--
27	Teaching and related occupations	2	27	2*	25*	4	38	92	50
271	University teaching and related occupations	1*	20*	--	--	2*	30*	88	50
2711	University teachers	1*	--	--	--	--	35*	88	50
2719	University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
273	Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
279	Other teaching and related occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	46*	--	--
31	Occupations in medicine and health	3	30	4	30*	--	--	--	--
313	Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	3	27	3*	27*	--	--	--	--
3130	Supervisors: nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	1*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
3131	Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	2	30*	2*	29*	--	--	--	--
33	Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	1*	32*	--	--	--	--	--	--
41	Clerical and related occupations	12	23	14	23	3	35	--	--
411	Stenographic and typing occupations	2	24	2*	24*	--	--	--	--
4111	Secretaries and stenographers	2	24*	2*	24*	--	--	--	--
413	Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	6	21	6	21	--	35*	--	--
4131	Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	4	21	5	21	--	--	--	--
4135	Insurance, bank and other finance clerks	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
417	Reception, information, mail and message distribution occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
419	Other clerical and related occupations	3	24	3*	24*	--	--	--	--
4190	Supervisors: other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4197	General office clerks	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4199	Other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	1*	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--
51	Sales occupations	10	30	11	28	5	40	--	--
513/514	Sales occupations, commodities	6	30	7	30	2*	40*	--	--
5131	Technical sales occupations and related advisers	1*	40*	--	--	--	--	--	--
5133	Commercial travellers	3	34	3*	33*	--	--	--	--
5135	Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	2	20	3*	19*	--	--	--	--
517	Sales occupations, services	3	26	3*	25*	3	40*	--	--
5171	Insurance sales occupations	1*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
5173	Sales agents and traders, securities	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
519	Other sales occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
61	Service occupations	1*	36*	--	--	--	--	--	--
611	Protective service occupations	1*	39*	--	--	--	--	--	--
87	Construction trades occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	27	100	25	100	42	100	50
Goods-producing industries	19	32	18	30	21	45	--	--
Service-producing industries	81	26	82	25	79	42	100	50
Other primary industries	1*	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	1*	36*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	13	33	13	30	15	42	--	--
Division F -- Construction industries	2	24*	2*	24*	2*	45*	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	7	34	6	32	8	45	--	--
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	2	26	2*	25*	3	44	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	3	32	3*	32*	2*	45*	--	--
Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries	2	45*	--	--	3	58	--	--
Trade	11	30	12	27	9	42	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	6	30	6	28	5	42	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	5	26	6	24	3	43	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	17	26	17	25	17	40	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	14	26	14	25	14	40	--	--
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	2	26	3*	25*	2*	44*	--	--
Services	36	24	37	23	34	41	96	50
Division M -- Business service industries	22	23	23	22	17	42	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	4	29	3*	25*	8	40	88	50
Division P -- Health and social service industries	7	28	7	26	6	42	--	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	2	22*	2*	22*	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	2	24	2*	21*	2*	40*	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	12	30	12	28	14	45	--	--
COMMERCE, MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION								
All occupations	100	27	100	25	100	42	100	50
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	59	26	58	25	68	44	--	--
111 Officials and administrators unique to government	1*	31*	--	--	--	--	--	--
1113 Government administrators	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	22	33	19	28	38	45	--	--
1130 General managers and other senior officials	2	40*	2*	--	6	45	--	--
1133 Administrators in teaching and related fields	1*	--	--	--	2*	50*	--	--
1135 Financial management occupations	4	33	4	28*	9	42	--	--
1136 Personnel and industrial relations management occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	6	30	6	28	6	40	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
1141 Purchasing management occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1142 Services management occupations	1*	24*	2*	--	--	--	--	--
1143 Production management occupations	2	45*	--	--	4	48	--	--
1145 Management occupations, construction operations	--	--	--	--	2*	58*	--	--
1147 Management occupations, transport and communications operations	--	--	--	--	--	50*	--	--
1149 Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	3	30	3*	25*	5	50	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	36	25	37	24	28	40	--	--
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	28	24	30	23	16	40	--	--
1173 Organization and methods analysts	1*	--	--	--	3	40*	--	--
1174 Personnel and related officers	2	28*	2*	27*	2*	40*	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	5	32	4	27	8	44	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	7	32	6	28	11	45	--	--
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	1*	40*	--	--	5	47	--	--
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	1*	37*	--	--	--	--	--	--
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	4	31	4	30	5	44	--	--
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	4	31	4	30	5	45	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	3	30	3*	28*	6	35	--	--
231 Occupations in social sciences	2	30*	2*	30*	3	35*	--	--
2311 Economists	2	32*	--	--	3	35*	--	--
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
234 Occupations in law and jurisprudence	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	3	27	2*	25*	5	36	92	50
271 University teaching and related occupations	1*	20*	--	--	3	30*	88	50
2711 University teachers	1*	--	--	--	2*	30*	88	50
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	2	30*	2*	--	--	--	--	--
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	1*	27*	--	--	--	--	--	--
3130 Supervisors: nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	1*	32*	--	--	--	--	--	--
336/337 Occupations in sports and recreation	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	12	23	14	23	3	40*	--	--
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	2	25*	2*	25*	--	--	--	--
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	2	24*	2*	24*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	6	21	6	21	--	35*	--	--
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	4	21	5	21	--	--	--	--
4135 Insurance, bank and other finance clerks	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
414 Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
417 Reception, information, mail and message distribution occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	3	24	3*	24*	--	--	--	--
4190 Supervisors: other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4197 General office clerks	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4199 Other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	1*	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	10	30	11	28	5	40	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	7	30	8	30	2*	40*	--	--
5131 Technical sales occupations and related advisers	1*	40*	--	--	--	--	--	--
5133 Commercial travellers	3	34	3*	33*	--	--	--	--
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	2	20	3*	19*	--	--	--	--
517 Sales occupations, services	3	26	3*	25*	3	40*	--	--
5171 Insurance sales occupations	1*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
5173 Sales agents and traders, securities	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
519 Other sales occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	1*	39*	--	--	--	--	--	--
611 Protective service occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	27	100	25	100	42	100	50
Goods-producing industries	19	32	19	30	24	45	--	--
Service-producing industries	81	26	81	25	76	42	100	50
Other primary industries	1*	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	1*	36*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	14	32	14	30	17	42	--	--
Division F -- Construction industries	2	24*	2*	24*	2*	45*	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	7	35	6	32	9	45	--	--
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	2	26	2*	25*	3	44	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	3	32	3*	32*	3	50*	--	--
Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries	1*	45*	--	--	3	58*	--	--
Trade	11	30	12	27	10	43	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	6	30	6	28	6	42	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	6	27	6	25	4	43	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Finance, insurance and real estate	18	26	17	25	19	40	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	15	26	15	25	16	40	--	--
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	3	26	3*	25*	2*	44*	--	--
Services	36	24	36	23	33	40	96	50
Division M -- Business service industries	23	23	24	22	19	42	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	4	27	3*	25*	7	40	88	50
Division P -- Health and social service industries	5	27	5	26	3	42*	--	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	1*	23*	2*	--	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	2	21	2*	20*	2*	40*	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	11	28	11	27	9	45	--	--
SPECIALIZED ADMINISTRATION								
All occupations	100	30	100	27	100	42	--	--
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	47	37	38	30*	71	41	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	26	38*	--	--	46	45	--	--
1130 General managers and other senior officials	--	--	--	--	10*	40*	--	--
1134 Administrators in medicine and health	--	--	--	--	10*	40*	--	--
1149 Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	8*	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	15*	33*	--	--	21	38	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	11*	40*	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	--	--	--	--	10*	30*	--	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	24	30*	32*	29*	--	--	--	--
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	22	27*	30*	--	--	--	--	--
3131 Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	17*	29*	23*	--	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	13*	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	30	100	27	100	42	--	--
Service-producing industries	92	30	90	25	98	42	--	--
Services	48	30	49	24*	44	41	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	--	--	10*	45*	--	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	33	30	37	27*	26	44	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	31	38	24*	--	48	45	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
EDUCATION								
All occupations	100	28	100	26	100	44	100	45
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	8	38	5	24	22	48	19	49
113/114 Other managers and administrators	6	44	4	22	19	50	19	49
1133 Administrators in teaching and related fields	3	49	--	--	15	50	12	50
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	2	27*	--	--	3	36*	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	5	26	4	24*	11	38	28	45
231 Occupations in social sciences	1*	30*	--	--	3	35*	17	39
2315 Psychologists	1*	--	--	--	2*	35*	17	39
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	2	22*	2*	21*	3	30*	5*	45*
2331 Social workers	1*	--	--	--	--	--	5*	45*
2333 Occupations in welfare and community services	1*	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--
239 Other occupations in social sciences and related fields	2	32*	--	--	5	43	5*	50*
2391 Educational and vocational counsellors	1*	37*	--	--	5	43	5*	50*
27 Teaching and related occupations	76	28	78	27	62	43	48	45
271 University teaching and related occupations	2	33*	--	--	3	33	32	42
2711 University teachers	1*	42*	--	--	3	38*	25	42
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--	--	--	7*	36*
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	65	28	68	27	46	44	8	54
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	37	27	40	27	24	45	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	20	29	21	28	17	45	6*	55*
2739 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	7	25	8	24	4	40	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	9	30	9	30	12	41	8	42*
2791 Community college and vocational school teachers	1*	30*	--	--	3	37*	--	--
2792 Fine arts teachers, n.e.c.	1*	29*	--	--	--	--	--	--
2793 Post-secondary school teachers, n.e.c.	1*	39*	--	--	--	40*	--	--
2795 Teachers of exceptional students, n.e.c.	4	30	4	30	5	44	--	--
2797 Instructors and training officers, n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2799 Other teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	1*	27*	--	--	--	47*	--	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	1*	25*	--	--	2*	32*	--	--
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	1*	25*	--	--	2*	32*	--	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	2	18	2*	17*	--	--	--	--
336/337 Occupations in sports and recreation	2	18	2*	18*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
41 Clerical and related occupations	2	18	2*	18*	--	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	1*	29*	2*	--	--	--	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
517 Sales occupations, services	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	2	18	3*	18*	--	--	--	--
611 Protective service occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
614 Personal service occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	28	100	26	100	44	100	45
Goods-producing industries	2	19*	2*	19*	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	98	28	98	26	99	44	99	45
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	1*	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division F -- Construction industries	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	1*	18*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade	2	16	3*	15*	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	2	13*	2*	13*	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	1*	29*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	1*	29*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	88	28	88	27	92	44	94	45
Division M -- Business service industries	1*	26*	--	--	--	--	4*	--
Division O -- Education service industries	78	28	78	27	82	45	66	46
Division P -- Health and social service industries	6	20	5	19	7	30	21	45
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	3	18	3*	16*	2*	28*	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	5	27	5	26	6	39	5*	50*
ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY TEACHER TRAINING								
All occupations	100	28	100	27	100	43	100	46
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	5	40	4*	35*	18	46	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	4	43	3*	40*	14	47	--	--
1133 Administrators in teaching and related fields	3	45*	--	--	12	48	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	2*	28*	--	--	8*	42*	18*	42*
239 Other occupations in social sciences and related fields	--	--	--	--	5*	45*	--	--
2391 Educational and vocational counsellors	--	--	--	--	5*	46*	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	87	28	89	28	71	42	65	46
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	5*	--	44	40
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	4*	--	32	42*
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	77	28	79	27	51	42	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	46	27	47	27	27	40	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	23	29	23	29	21	44	--	--
2739 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	8	25	9	25	4*	--	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	10	30	9	30	15	42	--	--
2795 Teachers of exceptional students, n.e.c.	5	31	4*	30*	8*	44*	--	--
All industries	100	28	100	27	100	43	100	46
Service-producing industries	99	28	98	27	100	43	100	46
Services	93	28	93	28	93	43	87	46
Division O -- Education service industries	87	28	87	28	87	43	70	45
Division P -- Health and social service industries	4	21	4*	20*	4*	45*	17*	46*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	4	27	4*	26*	6*	40*	--	--
NON-TEACHING FIELD								
All occupations	100	41	100	25*	100	45	100	45
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	23	49	--	--	25	50	26	49
113/114 Other managers and administrators	18	50	--	--	22	50	26	49
1133 Administrators in teaching and related fields	15	50*	--	--	20	50	18	50
117 Occupations related to management and administration	--	--	--	--	--	34*	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	15	30*	--	--	14	39	34	45
231 Occupations in social sciences	--	--	--	--	3*	35*	26	40
2315 Psychologists	--	--	--	--	3*	35*	26	40
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	--	--	--	--	4*	27*	--	--
239 Other occupations in social sciences and related fields	--	--	--	--	7	44	--	--
2391 Educational and vocational counsellors	--	--	--	--	6	44	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	52	43	47*	--	56	45	33	46
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	40
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	40

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
		% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
			(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
273	Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	39	44	--	--	44	45	7*	50*
2731	Elementary and kindergarten teachers	21	44	--	--	23	45	--	--
2733	Secondary school teachers	14*	44*	--	--	17	45	--	--
2739	Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	4*	40*	--	--
279	Other teaching and related occupations	12*	38*	--	--	10	42	--	--
2791	Community college and vocational school teachers	--	--	--	--	3*	40*	--	--
2795	Teachers of exceptional students, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	4*	44*	--	--
All industries		100	41	100	25*	100	45	100	45
Service-producing industries		98	41	95	25*	100	45	98	45
Services		90	43	80	25*	93	45	95	45
Division O -- Education service industries		73	45	49*	35*	83	46	61	46
Division P -- Health and social service industries		11*	20*	--	--	8	30	30	40
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)		--	--	--	--	5	37	--	--
PHYSICAL EDUCATION, KINESIOLOGY, RECREATION									
All occupations		100	24	100	24	100	27	100	40*
11	Managerial, administrative and related occupations	12	20	12*	20*	--	--	--	--
113/114	Other managers and administrators	9*	20*	9*	18*	--	--	--	--
23	Occupations in social sciences and related fields	9*	25*	9*	--	--	--	--	--
233	Occupations in social work and related fields	5*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27	Teaching and related occupations	39	26	38	25	51	28*	78	42*
271	University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	68	42*
2711	University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	42*
273	Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	31	26	31	26	35*	28*	--	--
2731	Elementary and kindergarten teachers	12	26	11*	26*	--	--	--	--
2733	Secondary school teachers	16	27	17	26*	--	--	--	--
31	Occupations in medicine and health	6*	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	12	17	13*	17*	--	--	--	--
336/337	Occupations in sports and recreation	11	18	11*	18*	--	--	--	--
51	Sales occupations	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
61	Service occupations	6*	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries		100	24	100	24	100	27	100	40*
Goods-producing industries		7*	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries		93	24	93	24	92	27	100	40*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Trade	9*	16*	9*	16*	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	7*	16*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	69	25	68	25	81	28	100	40*
Division O -- Education service industries	43	26	42	25	52	29*	68	42*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	10	20*	10*	20*	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	10	16*	10*	16*	--	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	11	27	11*	27*	--	--	--	--
OTHER TEACHING								
All occupations	100	26	100	24	100	40	100	49
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	--	--	18*	45*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	--	--	--	--	17*	45*	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	--	--	--	--	15*	--	30*	--
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	--	--	--	--	--	--	30*	--
2331 Social workers	--	--	--	--	--	--	30*	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	86	27	91	26	64	40	59	49*
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	29*	--
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	69	26	77	25	34	40*	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	51	27	57	27	25*	38*	--	--
2739 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	12*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	12*	--	--	--	24*	37*	--	--
All industries	100	26	100	24	100	40	100	49
Service-producing industries	100	26	100	24	99	40	100	49
Services	95	27	96	25	88	40	90	49*
Division O -- Education service industries	85	27	88	26	70	42	70	52*
HIGHER EDUCATION, POSTSECONDARY TEACHER TRAINING								
All occupations	100	37*	100	--	100	40	100	49
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	--	--	24*	45*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	--	--	--	--	22*	--	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	--	--	--	--	--	--	30*	--
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	--	--	--	--	--	--	30*	--
2331 Social workers	--	--	--	--	--	--	30*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
		% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
			(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
27	Teaching and related occupations	72	37*	90	--	51	42*	59	49*
271	University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	29*	--
279	Other teaching and related occupations	33*	--	--	--	26*	--	--	--
All industries		100	37*	100	--	100	40	100	49
Service-producing industries		99	37*	100	--	98	40	100	49
Services		91	37*	95	--	86	42	90	49*
Division O -- Education service industries		77	37*	89	--	62	43*	70	52*
KINDERGARTEN, PRE-SCHOOL TEACHER TRAINING									
All occupations		100	24	100	24	100	35*	--	--
27	Teaching and related occupations	91	24	91	24	88	38*	--	--
273	Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	84	25	86	24	67	40*	--	--
2731	Elementary and kindergarten teachers	65	27	65	25*	60	38*	--	--
2739	Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	16*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries		100	24	100	24	100	35*	--	--
Service-producing industries		100	24	100	24	100	35*	--	--
Services		96	24	97	24	91	38*	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries		88	24	88	24	85	38*	--	--
ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCE									
All occupations		100	30	100	30	100	36	100	42
11	Managerial, administrative and related occupations	13	30	14	29	12	40	4*	--
113/114	Other managers and administrators	10	30	10	30	8	45	--	--
1143	Production management occupations	2*	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--
1145	Management occupations, construction operations	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1149	Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	2*	30*	--	--	3*	--	--	--
117	Occupations related to management and administration	3*	29*	--	--	4*	35*	--	--
21	Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	68	30	68	30	73	37	47	40
211	Occupations in physical sciences	2*	32*	--	--	6*	37*	7*	40*
2117	Physical sciences technologists and technicians	--	--	--	--	--	--	6*	40*
213	Occupations in life sciences	2*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988
	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	51	30	51	30	48	36	33	40
2141 Architects	5	25	5*	25*	3*	--	--	--
2142 Chemical engineers	2*	35*	--	--	--	--	--	--
2143 Civil engineers	10	31	10	30	12	38	12	40*
2144 Electrical engineers	11	32	11	31	12	40	5*	55*
2145 Industrial engineers	5	30	6*	30*	4*	32*	--	--
2147 Mechanical engineers	8	30	9	30	6*	35*	4*	--
2159 Professional engineers, n.e.c.	5	33	5*	31*	5*	38*	5*	40*
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	6	30	6*	30*	6*	40*	--	--
2163 Drafting occupations	2*	27*	--	--	--	--	--	--
2165 Engineering technologists and technicians	4	31*	4*	31*	--	--	--	--
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	7	31	6*	30*	11	38	6*	50*
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	7	31	6*	30*	11	38	5*	42*
27 Teaching and related occupations	4	25	--	--	8	28	42	40
271 University teaching and related occupations	3*	23*	--	--	7	24*	41	40
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	42
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	3*	15*	--	--	5*	20*	14	30
51 Sales occupations	2*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	3*	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	2*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	30	100	30	100	37	100	42
Goods-producing industries	48	31	50	30	33	38	16	40
Service-producing industries	52	30	50	29	67	35	84	42
Other primary industries	5	35	5*	35*	5*	40*	4*	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	4	36*	4*	35*	4*	40*	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	32	30	34	30	21	35	7*	40*
Division F -- Construction industries	6	30	7	30*	--	--	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	11	34	10	33	13	40	8*	55*
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	5	35	5*	34*	6*	40*	--	--
Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries	4	33*	4*	32*	5*	44*	5*	55*
Trade	4	30	5*	30*	--	--	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	3*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Services	32	28	30	28	43	33	70	42
Division M -- Business service industries	24	29	23	28	32	35	24	43
Division O -- Education service industries	5	25	4*	22*	10	28	45	40
Division R -- Other service industries	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	8	30	7	29*	14	42	11	36*
ARCHITECTURE								
All occupations	100	25	100	25*	100	25*	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	82	25*	82	25*	81	--	--	--
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	67	25*	69	--	55*	--	--	--
2141 Architects	67	25*	69	--	48*	--	--	--
All industries	100	25	100	25*	100	25*	--	--
Service-producing industries	90	25	89	25*	100	25*	--	--
Services	85	25*	84	25*	100	25*	--	--
Division M -- Business service industries	80	25*	80	25*	82	--	--	--
ENGINEERING								
All occupations	100	30	100	30	100	37	100	42
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	13	30	14	30	12	40	4*	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	10	30	10	30	8	45*	--	--
1143 Production management occupations	2*	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--
1145 Management occupations, construction operations	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1149 Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	3*	30*	--	--	4*	34*	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	68	31	68	30	73	38	48	40
211 Occupations in physical sciences	2*	32*	--	--	6*	37*	7*	40*
2117 Physical sciences technologists and technicians	--	--	--	--	--	--	6*	40*
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	51	31	52	30	49	38	34	40
2142 Chemical engineers	2*	35*	--	--	--	--	--	--
2143 Civil engineers	11	31	11	30	12	38	13	40*
2144 Electrical engineers	12	32	12	31	12	40	5*	55*
2145 Industrial engineers	6	30	7*	30*	4*	32*	--	--
2147 Mechanical engineers	10	30	10	30	6*	35*	4*	--
2159 Professional engineers, n.e.c.	5	33	5*	31*	5*	39*	5*	40*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
		% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
			(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
216	Other occupations in architecture and engineering	6	31	6*	30*	5*	40*	--	--
2163	Drafting occupations	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2165	Engineering technologists and technicians	4*	31*	4*	31*	--	--	--	--
218	Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	8	31	7*	30*	11	38	5*	50*
2183	Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	8	31	7*	30*	11	38	4*	--
27	Teaching and related occupations	4*	25*	--	--	9	28	43	40
271	University teaching and related occupations	4*	24*	--	--	7	24*	42	40
2711	University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	43
2719	University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	3*	18*	--	--	6*	20*	15	30
51	Sales occupations	2*	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--
513/514	Sales occupations, commodities	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
85	Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	2*	29*	--	--	--	--	--	--
87	Construction trades occupations	2*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries		100	30	100	30	100	37	100	42
Goods-producing industries		51	31	54	30	34	38	15	45
Service-producing industries		49	30	46	30	66	37	85	42
Other primary industries		4*	35*	4*	35*	5*	40*	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well		4*	36*	4*	35*	5*	40*	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries		35	30	38	30	22	35	7*	40*
Division F -- Construction industries		7	30	7*	30*	--	--	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities		12	34	11	34	14	40	8*	55*
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries		2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries		6	35	6*	34*	7	40*	--	--
Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries		4*	34*	4*	--	5*	44*	5*	55*
Trade		4*	30*	5*	30*	--	--	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries		3*	32*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services		29	30	27	28	42	35	72	42
Division M -- Business service industries		21	30	20	29	30	35	25	43
Division O -- Education service industries		5	25	4*	23*	10	28	46	40
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)		7	31	6*	30*	13	44	10	43*

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING								
All occupations	100	31	100	30	100	35	100	40
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	63	33	62	32*	71	36	48	38*
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	45	34	46	33*	41*	36*	30*	--
2142 Chemical engineers	15*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	45*
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	45*
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	44*	45*
All industries	100	31	100	30	100	35	100	40
Goods-producing industries	63	31	66	31*	43	36*	30*	--
Service-producing industries	37	30*	34*	--	57	35*	70	45*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	46	31	49	30*	--	--	30*	--
Services	20*	26*	--	--	36*	35*	61	45*
Division M -- Business service industries	--	--	--	--	26*	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	45*
CIVIL ENGINEERING								
All occupations	100	30	100	30	100	35	100	42
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	19*	31*	21*	--	17*	40*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	15*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	64	30	62	30	70	38	61	40
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	53	30	52	30*	58	38	51	40
2143 Civil engineers	38	30	38	30*	38	40	31	40*
2159 Professional engineers, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	13*	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	45*
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	45*
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	45*
All industries	100	30	100	30	100	36	100	42
Goods-producing industries	37	30	42	30*	18*	36*	--	--
Service-producing industries	63	30	58	30*	82	35	93	42
Division F -- Construction industries	24	30*	29*	30*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Services	42	30	37	29*	60	33	79	42
Division M -- Business service industries	35	30	31*	29*	52	35	44	40
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	45*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	15*	31*	--	--	16*	45*	--	--
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING								
All occupations	100	31	100	30	100	40	100	45
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	7*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	75	31	75	31	81	40	37	50*
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	48	32	48	31	46	42	20*	45*
2144 Electrical engineers	34	32	34	31	40	40	--	--
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	9*	32*	--	--	--	--	--	--
2165 Engineering technologists and technicians	7*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	17	30*	16*	30*	26	39*	--	--
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	17	30*	16*	30*	26	39*	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	53	40
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	40
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	42*
All industries	100	31	100	30	100	40	100	45
Goods-producing industries	42	31	44	31	29	44*	21*	50*
Service-producing industries	58	31	56	30	71	40	79	42
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	31	31	34	31	18*	39*	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	24	34	23	34*	35	40	17*	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	18	35	17*	34*	22*	40*	--	--
Services	31	28	30	28*	34	40*	63	40
Division M -- Business service industries	24	30	23	28*	26	40*	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	40
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	--	--	--	--	12*	--	--	--
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING								
All occupations	100	30	100	30	100	35	100	40
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	16	30*	17*	30*	--	--	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	12*	30*	13*	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
		% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
			(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
21	Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	68	30	69	30	66	35	47	--
214/215	Architects, engineers and community planners	59	30	60	30	59	35	32*	--
2143	Civil engineers	9*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2147	Mechanical engineers	29	30	29	30*	29*	35*	23*	--
27	Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	31*
271	University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	31*
2711	University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	23*	--
All industries		100	30	100	30	100	35	100	40
Goods-producing industries		60	30	62	30	49	36*	--	--
Service-producing industries		40	30	38	30	51	30*	85	31*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries		51	30	52	30	37	35*	--	--
Services		25	30	24	30*	40	28*	76	31*
Division M -- Business service industries		19	30	18*	30*	25*	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries		--	--	--	--	--	--	60	30*
OTHER ENGINEERING									
All occupations		100	30	100	30	100	37	100	45
11	Managerial, administrative and related occupations	14*	29*	--	--	15*	40*	--	--
113/114	Other managers and administrators	9*	--	--	--	11*	--	--	--
21	Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	65	32	64	31	73	37	43	47*
211	Occupations in physical sciences	--	--	--	--	12*	--	--	--
214/215	Architects, engineers and community planners	48	32	50	32	41	36	29*	55*
2145	Industrial engineers	14*	30*	15*	--	--	--	--	--
27	Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	40*
271	University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	40*
2719	University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	25*	36*
All industries		100	30	100	30	100	37	100	45
Goods-producing industries		54	33	57	32	40	38	--	--
Service-producing industries		46	30	43	29*	60	37	89	40
Other primary industries		10*	35*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well		10*	36*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries		37	31	40	30*	27	35*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Services	27	29	24*	27*	37	35	76	40
Division M -- Business service industries	16*	30*	--	--	22	36*	28*	--
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	36*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	10*	--	--	--	20*	39*	--	--
FORESTRY								
All occupations	100	27	100	26*	100	--	100	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	53	28*	52*	--	69	--	--	--
All industries	100	27	100	26*	100	--	100	--
Goods-producing industries	45	27*	45*	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	55	26*	55*	--	56*	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS								
All occupations	100	21	100	21	100	22	100	39*
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	14	20	14	19*	11*	--	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	9	24	9*	24*	--	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	5*	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	4*	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	4*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	6*	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	4*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	34	26	33	25	43	26	78	46*
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	51*	--
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	51*	--
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	18	26	18	26	15*	40*	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	9	29	10*	29*	--	--	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	7*	26*	7*	26*	--	--	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	13	21	12*	24*	23	17*	--	--
2792 Fine arts teachers, n.e.c.	9	12*	8*	--	12*	--	--	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	17	16	16	16*	33	15	--	--
331 Occupations in fine and commercial art, photography and related fields	8	16*	7*	--	--	--	--	--
333 Occupations in performing and audio-visual arts	7*	16*	--	--	14*	--	--	--
3332 Musicians and singers	4*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
41 Clerical and related occupations	11	18	11*	18*	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	6*	20*	7*	--	--	--	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	4*	13*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	21	100	21	100	22	100	39*
Goods-producing industries	8	24*	9*	24*	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	92	21	91	21	96	22	78	46*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	8	19*	8*	19*	--	--	--	--
Trade	5*	18*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	4*	15*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	4*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	72	22	71	22	86	20	78	46*
Division M -- Business service industries	11	20	11*	21*	11*	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	36	25	35	25	48	26	78	46*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	5*	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	4*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	16	13	16	13*	24	13*	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	8	24*	8*	24*	--	--	--	--
APPLIED ARTS								
All occupations	100	24	100	24*	100	--	--	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	24	100	24*	100	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	87	23	87	24*	100	--	--	--
Services	66	22*	64	23*	100	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MUSIC								
All occupations	100	20	100	20	100	25	100	39*
27 Teaching and related occupations	58	24	58	24*	53	35*	78	46*
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	51*	--
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	51*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	29	26*	29*	25*	25*	--	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	13*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	12*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	23	11*	23*	--	23*	--	--	--
2792 Fine arts teachers, n.e.c.	21*	11*	22*	--	--	--	--	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	16*	--	--	--	23*	--	--	--
333 Occupations in performing and audio-visual arts	15*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3332 Musicians and singers	14*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	20	100	20	100	25	100	39*
Service-producing industries	93	20	93	20	97	25	78	46*
Services	79	20	78	20	87	25	78	46*
Division O -- Education service industries	54	24	53	24*	55	33*	78	46*
Division R -- Other service industries	18*	--	--	--	26*	--	--	--
OTHER FINE AND PERFORMING ARTS								
All occupations	100	20	100	20	100	21	--	--
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	19	17	19*	16*	--	--	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	13	17*	13*	16*	--	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	7*	21*	--	--	--	--	--	--
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2333 Occupations in welfare and community services	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	26	28	26	29*	35*	20*	--	--
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	15	28	16*	28*	--	--	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	10*	30*	11*	--	--	--	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	9*	34*	--	--	24*	--	--	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	17	15*	15*	--	40	21*	--	--
331 Occupations in fine and commercial art, photography and related fields	8*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	12*	18*	12*	--	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	20	100	20	100	21	--	--
Goods-producing industries	8*	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	92	21	91	21	95	21	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	8*	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	70	21	69	21	80	16	--	--
Division M -- Business service industries	12*	20*	12*	--	--	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	29	28	29	28	40	25*	--	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	17	15*	17*	15*	25*	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	10*	24*	10*	--	--	--	--	--
GENERAL ARTS AND SCIENCE								
All occupations	100	26	100	26	100	30	100	--
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	14	23	14*	23*	18*	36*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	7*	28*	--	--	13*	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	6*	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	17	28	16*	28*	22*	31*	--	--
211 Occupations in physical sciences	5*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	7*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	7*	31*	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	10	24*	10*	24*	--	--	--	--
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	6*	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	26	30	26	30	26	28*	--	--
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	14*	--	--	--
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	17	30	18	30*	--	--	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	10	38*	10*	38*	--	--	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	6*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	5*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	10	20*	11*	20*	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	5*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	5*	29*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	26	100	26	100	30	100	--
Goods-producing industries	13	25	13*	25*	14*	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	87	26	87	26	86	30	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	8*	24*	8*	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	5*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade	6*	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	5*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	10	25*	10*	25*	--	--	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	9*	25*	10*	--	--	--	--	--
Services	55	26	54	26	64	30	--	--
Division M -- Business service industries	10	27*	10*	26*	14*	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	29	29	29	29	32	28*	--	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	11	21*	11*	21*	--	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	13	28	12*	27*	19*	31*	--	--
HEALTH PROFESSIONS								
All occupations	100	30	100	30	100	36	100	38
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	6	36	6	34*	14	42	6*	50*
113/114 Other managers and administrators	4	38	4*	37*	10	42*	5*	50*
1134 Administrators in medicine and health	2*	40*	--	--	4*	42*	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	--	--	7*	32*	12	28
213 Occupations in life sciences	--	--	--	--	4*	--	9	28
2133 Biologists and related scientists	--	--	--	--	--	--	7*	28*
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	3*	30*	3*	--	--	--	--	--
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	2*	29*	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	6	30	5*	30*	16	31	28	40
271 University teaching and related occupations	2*	26*	--	--	8	26*	25	36
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	4*	--	15	42
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	2*	22*	--	--	5*	25*	10	24
279 Other teaching and related occupations	3*	32*	3*	--	8	36*	--	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	80	30	82	30	56	37	53	38
311 Health diagnosing and treating occupations	25	36	25	35	24	75	6*	35*
3111 Physicians and surgeons	19	32	20	32	20	75	5*	35*
3113 Dentists	5	80	6	80*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	44	30	47	30	25	35	--	--
3130 Supervisors: nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	4	35	5*	35*	--	--	--	--
3131 Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	30	30	32	30	8	36*	--	--
3136 Audio and speech therapists	2*	32*	--	--	13	34	--	--
3137 Physiotherapists	4	30	5*	30*	--	--	--	--
3138 Occupational therapists	2*	30*	3*	--	--	--	--	--
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	11	33	10	33	7*	37*	47	38
3151 Pharmacists	6	35	6	35*	--	--	--	--
3153 Optometrists	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	40
3156 Medical laboratory technologists and technicians	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	26
3158 Dental hygienists and dental assistants	2*	29*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	30	100	30	100	36	100	38
Goods-producing industries	2*	33*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	98	30	98	30	97	36	98	38
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	2*	33*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade	5	35	6	36*	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	5	36	6	36*	--	--	--	--
Services	84	30	84	30	82	37	87	38
Division O -- Education service industries	8	30	7	30	21	31	32	36
Division P -- Health and social service industries	73	30	75	30	58	40	53	40
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	7	31	7	31	13	36	9	28
DENTAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH								
All occupations	100	60	100	60*	100	--	100	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	98	65	98	65*	100	--	--	--
311 Health diagnosing and treating occupations	87	80	87	80*	92	--	--	--
3113 Dentists	86	80	86	80*	74*	--	--	--
All industries	100	60	100	60*	100	--	100	--
Service-producing industries	99	60	98	60*	100	--	100	--
Services	88	70	88	80*	92	--	100	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	86	80	86	80*	92	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
MEDICAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH								
All occupations	100	30	100	30	100	40	100	30
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	--	--	10*	--	25	36*
213 Occupations in life sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	17*	36*
2133 Biologists and related scientists	--	--	--	--	--	--	14*	38*
27 Teaching and related occupations	10*	22*	--	--	15*	22*	37	30
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	30
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	12*	42*
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	24*
31 Occupations in medicine and health	78	32	82	31	55	60	29	27
311 Health diagnosing and treating occupations	70	32	75	32	42	71	12*	35*
3111 Physicians and surgeons	69	32	74	32	39	70	12*	35*
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	--	--	--	--	--	--	17*	27*
3156 Medical laboratory technologists and technicians	--	--	--	--	--	--	17*	27*
All industries	100	30	100	30	100	40	100	30
Service-producing industries	98	30	99	30	97	40	97	30
Services	90	31	90	30	88	42	78	30
Division O -- Education service industries	16	28	15*	29*	22	23*	42	28
Division P -- Health and social service industries	72	31	74	31	59	60	35	35
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	--	--	--	--	--	--	19*	28*
NURSING								
All occupations	100	30	100	30	100	37	--	--
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	7*	36*	--	--	21*	--	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	6*	38*	--	--	19*	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	6*	34*	--	--	29*	36*	--	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	81	30	82	30	44	36*	--	--
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	79	30	81	30	41	37*	--	--
3130 Supervisors: nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	7*	35*	8*	--	--	--	--	--
3131 Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	67	30	69	30	33*	36*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	30	100	30	100	37	--	--
Service-producing industries	100	30	100	30	99	37	--	--
Services	87	30	87	30	93	37	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	6*	33*	--	--	23*	--	--	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	79	30	79	30	69	37	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	11	30	11*	30*	--	--	--	--
PHARMACY								
All occupations	100	35	100	35	100	--	100	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	--
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	--
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	56*	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	84	35	86	35*	74*	--	--	--
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	84	35	86	35*	74*	--	--	--
3151 Pharmacists	83	35	84	35*	74*	--	--	--
All industries	100	35	100	35	100	--	100	--
Service-producing industries	95	36	95	36	91	--	100	--
Trade	62	38	63	38*	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	62	38	63	38*	--	--	--	--
Services	32*	33*	31*	--	--	--	76	--
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	31*	33*	31*	--	--	--	--	--
REHABILITATION MEDICINE								
All occupations	100	30	100	30	100	34	100	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--
31 Occupations in medicine and health	95	30	96	30	88	34	--	--
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	93	30	95	30	84	34	--	--
3136 Audio and speech therapists	--	--	--	--	81	34	--	--
3137 Physiotherapists	49	30	55	30*	--	--	--	--
3138 Occupational therapists	27*	29*	31*	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	30	100	30	100	34	100	--
Service-producing industries	100	30	100	30	100	34	100	--
Services	93	30	95	30	77	35*	100	--
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	--	--	26*	--	100	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	87	30	92	30	51	35*	--	--
OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONS								
All occupations	100	30	100	29	100	36	100	40
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	14*	33*	--	--	24*	37*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	--	--	--	--	14*	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	--	--	--	--	6*	26*
213 Occupations in life sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	6*	26*
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	15*	--	17	43
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	42
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	11*	43*
31 Occupations in medicine and health	66	30	69	29	46	37	71	40
311 Health diagnosing and treating occupations	--	--	--	--	15*	--	--	--
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	46	30	53	29	20*	35*	--	--
3130 Supervisors: nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	9*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3131 Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	35	28	41	28	--	--	--	--
315/316 Other occupations in medicine and health	16	30*	14*	--	--	--	69	40
3153 Optometrists	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	40
3156 Medical laboratory technologists and technicians	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	26*
All industries	100	30	100	29	100	36	100	40
Service-producing industries	94	30	94	29	94	36	98	40
Services	82	30	83	29	67	35	93	40
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	--	--	18*	30*	22	40
Division P -- Health and social service industries	70	30	74	29	48	37	68	40
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	8*	--	--	--	25	38*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988
	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)
HUMANITIES								
All occupations	100	23	100	22	100	27	100	33
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	14	22	14	22	12	27	14	40
113/114 Other managers and administrators	8	22	8	22	7	27	10	40
1133 Administrators in teaching and related fields	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	50
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	2*	22*	--	22*	--	--	--	--
1149 Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	2*	21*	--	--	--	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	5	24	5*	22*	4*	26*	4*	40*
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	--	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	3	25*	3*	25*	--	--	3*	23*
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	3	23*	3*	23*	--	--	5*	39*
213 Occupations in life sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	3*	24*
2133 Biologists and related scientists	--	--	--	--	--	--	3*	24*
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	9	22	6	20*	28	28	7	40
231 Occupations in social sciences	--	--	--	--	3*	27*	5*	40*
2319 Occupations in social sciences, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	3*	27*	--	--
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	2*	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
235 Occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	5	25	--	--	23	28	--	--
2350 Supervisors: occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	--	--	--	--	3*	30*	--	--
2351 Librarians, archivists and conservators	3	27	--	--	18	28	--	--
25 Occupations in religion	5	19	4*	19*	9	19	6	29*
251 Occupations in religion	5	19	4*	19*	9	19	6	29*
2511 Ministers of religion	4	19	3*	19*	7	19	6	29*
27 Teaching and related occupations	26	27	25	26	26	30	63	32
271 University teaching and related occupations	3	18*	--	--	7	16	52	32
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	3*	16*	47	33
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	2*	18*	--	--	4*	15*	5*	30*
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	20	27	21	27	12	37	4*	34*
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	9	29	10	28	4*	39*	3*	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	7	28	8	28	6	39*	--	--
2739 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations n.e.c.	3	25*	3*	25*	3*	35*	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	3	25*	3*	--	6	30	7	32
2791 Community college and vocational school teachers	--	--	--	--	3*	30*	6	41*
31 Occupations in medicine and health	2*	18*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	11	22	11	22	11	28	--	--
331 Occupations in fine and commercial art, photography and related fields	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
333 Occupations in performing and audio-visual arts	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
335 Occupations in writing	8	23	7	22	10	26	--	--
3351 Writers and editors	5	24	5*	22*	7	24	--	--
3355 Translators and interpreters	2*	23*	3*	21*	3*	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	17	20	19	19	7	23	--	--
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	4	21	5*	21*	--	--	--	--
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	4	21	5*	21*	--	--	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	3	18*	3*	18*	--	--	--	--
417 Reception, information, mail and message distribution occupations	--	16*	--	--	--	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	6	18	6	18	--	--	--	--
4197 General office clerks	2*	18*	--	--	--	--	--	--
4199 Other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	2*	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	6	22	6	22	--	--	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	4	21	4*	21*	--	--	--	--
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	2*	11*	--	--	--	--	--	--
517 Sales occupations, services	--	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	5	13	5*	13*	--	--	--	--
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	23	100	22	100	27	100	34
Goods-producing industries	12	22	13	21	8	25	5*	31*
Service-producing industries	88	23	87	22	92	27	95	34
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	8	22	9	21	7	26	--	--
Division F -- Construction industries	3	22*	3*	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	5	24	5*	24*	--	20*	--	--
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	2*	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	3	24*	3*	--	--	--	--	--
Trade	7	16	7	16	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	5	15	6	15*	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	5	23	6	23	--	--	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	4	23	5*	23*	--	--	--	--
Services	62	24	59	22	74	27	85	32
Division M -- Business service industries	8	20	8	20	8	28	4*	23*
Division O -- Education service industries	34	26	31	26	46	29	70	34
Division P -- Health and social service industries	6	18	6	18	6	24*	5*	29*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	2*	15*	3*	--	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	11	18	11	19	14	16	6	27*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	10	25	9	24	12	29	9	40
CLASSICAL AND OTHER LANGUAGES								
All occupations	100	20	100	19*	100	22	100	33
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	27*	19*	28*	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	22*	27*	--	--	33*	--	93	32
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	25*	--	93	32
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	86	33
41 Clerical and related occupations	20*	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	20	100	19*	100	22	100	33
Service-producing industries	91	21	91	19*	90	22*	100	33
Services	59	15	58	15*	56	25*	93	32
Division O -- Education service industries	28*	27*	--	--	35*	--	93	32
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND/OR LITERATURE								
All occupations	100	24	100	23	100	26	100	32
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	16	22	16*	22*	--	--	13*	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	9*	22*	9*	--	--	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	35	26	34	26	37	30*	84	32
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	59	32
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	32
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	26	26	27	26	19*	--	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	9*	26*	10*	--	--	--	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	11*	28*	11*	--	--	--	--	--
2739 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations n.e.c.	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	18*	32*
2791 Community college and vocational school teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	12*	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	8*	18*	--	--	23*	26*	--	--
335 Occupations in writing	7*	18*	--	--	22*	26*	--	--
3351 Writers and editors	7*	18*	--	--	22*	26*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
41 Clerical and related occupations	17	17	18*	17*	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	9*	25*	10*	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	24	100	24	100	26	100	32
Goods-producing industries	17	22	17*	22*	21*	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	83	24	83	24	79	26	100	32
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	13	23*	13*	23*	17*	--	--	--
Trade	8*	15*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	10*	18*	11*	18*	--	--	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	6*	18*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	55	25	53	25	68	28	87	32
Division M -- Business service industries	6*	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	37	26	37	26	41	30*	87	32
Division R -- Other service industries	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	6*	27*	--	--	--	--	--	--
FRENCH LANGUAGE AND/OR LITERATURE								
All occupations	100	24	100	24	100	30*	100	40*
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	10*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	43	27	42	27	75	29*	81	42*
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	32*	--	69	--
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	--
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	39	27	39	27	33*	--	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	27	27	27	27*	--	--	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	8*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	25	20	25*	20*	--	--	--	--
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	8*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	8*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	24	100	24	100	30*	100	40*
Service-producing industries	95	25	94	24	100	30*	100	40*
Services	76	25	75	25	81	25*	100	40*
Division M -- Business service industries	9*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	49	27	47	27	76	25*	100	40*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	9*	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
HISTORY								
All occupations	100	22	100	20	100	29	100	36
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	16	25*	16*	--	16*	35*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	9*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	17	16*	15*	--	29	27*	--	--
231 Occupations in social sciences	--	--	--	--	16*	--	--	--
2319 Occupations in social sciences, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	15*	--	--	--
235 Occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	8*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	22	30*	18*	--	36	32	62	41
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	59	36
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	41
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	15*	30*	15*	--	19*	42*	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	10*	29*	--	--	13*	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	17	20*	20*	20*	--	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	8*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	8*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	22	100	20	100	29	100	36
Goods-producing industries	11*	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	89	22	89	20	91	30	94	41
Services	61	21	59	20	70	29	80	41
Division M -- Business service industries	10*	--	--	--	--	--	12*	--
Division O -- Education service industries	35	25	32	24*	51	29	62	41
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	12*	26*	--	--	19*	35*	--	--
LIBRARY AND RECORDS SCIENCE								
All occupations	100	25	100	--	100	28	--	--
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	--	--	8*	28*	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	64	27	--	--	72	28	--	--
235 Occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	63	27*	--	--	70	28	--	--
2350 Supervisors: occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	--	--	--	--	8*	30*	--	--
2351 Librarians, archivists and conservators	49	27*	--	--	58	28	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	--	--	--	--	11*	25*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	25	100	--	100	28	--	--
Goods-producing industries	--	--	--	--	7*	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	91	26	85	--	93	28	--	--
Services	69	26	--	--	74	28	--	--
Division M -- Business service industries	--	--	--	--	11*	30*	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	55	26*	--	--	56	28	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	--	--	--	--	17	28*	--	--
LINGUISTICS, TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION								
All occupations	100	21	100	20	100	28	100	39*
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	53	34*	54*	--
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	54*	--
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	40*	--
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	25*	--	--	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	31	20*	32*	--	25*	--	--	--
335 Occupations in writing	31	20*	32*	--	25*	--	--	--
3355 Translators and interpreters	26*	21*	26*	--	25*	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	26*	20*	30*	--	--	--	--	--
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	21	100	20	100	28	100	39*
Goods-producing industries	19*	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	81	21	80	21*	93	28	85	29*
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	19*	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	55	20	53	20*	69	34*	85	29*
Division M -- Business service industries	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	22*	22*	--	--	49	35*	54*	--
MASS MEDIA STUDIES								
All occupations	100	25	100	25	100	35	--	--
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	18*	27*	17*	--	28*	--	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	11*	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
		% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988
		workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)
33	Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	36	27	36	27*	41*	30*	--	--
335	Occupations in writing	20	28*	19*	--	34*	30*	--	--
3351	Writers and editors	20	28*	19*	--	34*	30*	--	--
41	Clerical and related occupations	13*	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries		100	25	100	25	100	35	--	--
Goods-producing industries		19	24*	19*	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries		81	25	81	25	83	30*	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries		12*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities		12*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries		11*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services		44	25	42	23*	66	35*	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries		12*	25*	--	--	43	41*	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries		18*	21*	19*	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)		10*	27*	--	--	--	--	--	--
PHILOSOPHY									
All occupations		100	25	100	18*	100	17*	100	38
11	Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	14*	60*
113/114	Other managers and administrators	--	--	--	--	--	--	11*	--
1133	Administrators in teaching and related fields	--	--	--	--	--	--	11*	--
21	Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	--	--	--	--	17*	--
213	Occupations in life sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	12*	--
23	Occupations in social sciences and related fields	--	--	--	--	--	--	12*	--
231	Occupations in social sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	12*	--
27	Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	49*	--	51	32
271	University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	32
2711	University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	32*
All industries		100	25	100	18*	100	17*	100	38
Goods-producing industries		--	--	--	--	--	--	11*	--
Service-producing industries		90	18*	89	18*	100	17*	89	38
Services		54	18*	46*	--	93	--	72	34
Division O -- Education service industries		36*	--	--	--	66	--	64	32
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)		--	--	--	--	--	--	17*	40*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL STUDIES								
All occupations	100	21	100	21	100	21	100	24
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	30*	30*
113/114 Other managers and administrators	--	--	--	--	--	--	21*	20*
25 Occupations in religion	32	19	27*	19*	57	19	37	35*
251 Occupations in religion	32	19	27*	19*	57	19	37	35*
2511 Ministers of religion	25	19	21*	19*	43	18	37	35*
2519 Occupations in religion, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	12*	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	31	30	34	30*	16*	30*	24*	21*
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	24*	21*
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	24*	21*
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	27	35	31	35*	--	--	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	14*	37*	17*	--	--	--	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	10*	35*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	21	100	21	100	21	100	24
Service-producing industries	94	21	92	21	99	20	100	24
Services	79	23	77	24	89	20	100	24
Division O -- Education service industries	30	30	32	30*	19*	32*	39	21*
Division P -- Health and social service industries	15*	19*	16*	--	--	--	18*	--
Division R -- Other service industries	28	18	23*	19*	55	17	33	40*
MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES								
All occupations	100	29	100	28	100	34	100	36
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	13	29	13	28	11*	39*	4*	36*
113/114 Other managers and administrators	4*	28*	4*	28*	6*	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	8	29	9	29	--	--	--	--
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	6	26	6*	26*	--	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	53	30	53	30	53	35	48	39
211 Occupations in physical sciences	9	30	8	29*	19	35	33	40
2111 Chemists	3*	28*	--	--	--	--	17	40
2112 Geologists	4*	33*	--	--	11*	36*	8	40
2117 Physical sciences technologists and technicians	2*	24*	--	--	--	--	7	40

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
213 Occupations in life sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	33
2133 Biologists and related scientists	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30*
2135 Life sciences technologists and technicians	--	--	--	--	--	--	3*	34*
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	2*	34*	--	--	8*	--	5*	42*
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	40	30	42	30	24	35	3*	35*
2181 Mathematicians, statisticians and actuaries	3*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	37	30	40	30	20	35	3*	35*
27 Teaching and related occupations	16	25	15	25	29	25	45	30
271 University teaching and related occupations	6	15	4*	12*	20	22	42	30
2711 University teachers	2*	--	--	--	10*	28*	20	39
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	4*	12*	--	--	10*	20*	22	23
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	8	28	9	28*	6*	--	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	3*	36*	4*	--	--	--	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	5	26	5*	26*	--	--	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	5	21	6*	21*	--	--	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
414 Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4143 Electronic data-processing equipment operators	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	4*	34*	5*	34*	--	--	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	3*	34*	--	--	--	--	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	29	100	28	100	34	100	36
Goods-producing industries	21	30	21	30	17	37	14	40
Service-producing industries	79	29	79	28	83	33	86	35
Other primary industries	4*	33*	4*	33*	8*	36*	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	4*	33*	4*	33*	8*	36*	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	14	28	15	28	8*	36*	12	40
Transportation, communications and other utilities	6	35	6*	34*	--	--	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	4*	35*	4*	--	--	--	--	--
Trade	6	25	7*	25*	--	--	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	4*	26*	4*	26*	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	2*	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	12	30	13	30	--	--	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	10	30	11	30	--	--	--	--
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	2*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Services	47	28	45	27	61	32	64	32
Division M -- Business service industries	21	29	21	28	21	36	11	40
Division O -- Education service industries	21	26	19	26	38	29	48	30
Division P -- Health and social service industries	3*	29*	--	--	--	--	4*	30*
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	10	30	9	30	14	35*	19	38
CHEMISTRY								
All occupations	100	25	100	24	100	25*	100	34
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	46	26*	46*	24*	--	--	56	39
211 Occupations in physical sciences	41	26*	43*	--	--	--	43	40
2111 Chemists	27*	26*	--	--	--	--	37	40
2117 Physical sciences technologists and technicians	--	--	--	--	--	--	6*	40*
213 Occupations in life sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	7*	30*
27 Teaching and related occupations	17*	--	--	--	46*	--	35	25
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	36*	--	34	24
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	10*	30*
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	20
All industries	100	25	100	24	100	25*	100	34
Goods-producing industries	48	26*	54	26*	--	--	30	40
Service-producing industries	52	22	46*	21*	85	25*	70	30
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	44	26*	49	25*	--	--	26	40
Services	33	19*	--	--	71	24*	51	30
Division M -- Business service industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	8*	39*
Division O -- Education service industries	21*	--	--	--	50*	--	37	25
Division P -- Health and social service industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	6*	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	38
COMPUTER SCIENCE								
All occupations	100	30	100	30	100	36	100	45
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	11	30	11*	28*	13*	--	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	4*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	7*	30*	7*	--	--	--	--	--
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	4*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry		Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
		% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988
		workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)
21	Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	66	30	67	30	54	35	23*	--
218	Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	63	30	65	30	46	35	--	--
2183	Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	63	30	65	30	46	35	--	--
27	Teaching and related occupations	12	38	11*	37*	23*	38*	77	45
271	University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	14*	--	77	45
2711	University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	45*
273	Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	8*	42*	8*	--	--	--	--	--
2731	Elementary and kindergarten teachers	5*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41	Clerical and related occupations	4*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries		100	30	100	30	100	36	100	45
Goods-producing industries		13	31	14*	31*	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries		87	30	86	30	89	36	100	45
Division E -- Manufacturing industries		10	31	11*	30*	--	--	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities		7*	35*	7*	--	--	--	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries		5*	35*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade		6*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries		4*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate		11	29*	11*	29*	--	--	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries		10	29*	11*	29*	--	--	--	--
Services		51	29	50	29	66	36	92	45
Division M -- Business service industries		28	28	29	28	25	38*	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries		19	32	17	30*	39	35	85	45
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)		12	30	12*	30*	--	--	--	--
GEOLOGY AND RELATED									
All occupations		100	30	100	27*	100	35	100	40
21	Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	64	30	61	30*	83	36*	54	40
211	Occupations in physical sciences	48	32*	45*	--	64	36*	47	40
2112	Geologists	39	33*	36*	--	58	36*	34	40
27	Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	36
271	University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	36
2711	University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	16*	40*
2719	University teaching and related occupations, n.c.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	30*

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	30	100	27*	100	35	100	40
Goods-producing industries	36	33*	37*	--	45	36*	--	--
Service-producing industries	64	26	63	25*	55	32*	97	40
Other primary industries	27*	34*	--	--	41	36*	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	27*	34*	--	--	41	36*	--	--
Services	43	28*	43*	--	31*	--	72	40
Division M -- Business service industries	21*	--	--	--	--	--	27	45*
Division O -- Education service industries	19*	--	--	--	--	--	45	36
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	40*
MATHEMATICS								
All occupations	100	28	100	28	100	30	100	33
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	20	29	21*	29*	--	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	17	30	18*	29*	--	--	--	--
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	14*	29*	15*	29*	--	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	38	30	39	30	34*	--	--	--
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	35	30	36	30	--	--	--	--
2181 Mathematicians, statisticians and actuaries	9*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	25	30	27	30*	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	19	25	17*	24*	54	27*	87	33
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	29*	--	81	33
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	35*
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	25*	--
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	11*	26*	--	--	--	--	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	8*	26*	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	8*	21*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	28	100	28	100	30	100	33
Goods-producing industries	20	26	21*	26*	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	80	28	79	28	96	30	94	33
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	15	26*	16*	26*	--	--	--	--
Trade	7*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	22	30	23	30*	--	--	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	17	30	17*	30*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Services	42	26	41	26	73	29*	87	33
Division M -- Business service industries	16	30*	16*	30*	--	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	21	25	18*	25*	58	27*	87	33
PHYSICS								
All occupations	100	24	100	23*	100	30*	100	36
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	28*	30*	--	--	50	35*	49	37
211 Occupations in physical sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	37*
2117 Physical sciences technologists and technicians	--	--	--	--	--	--	12*	--
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	--	--	--	--	--	--	13*	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	37	20*	37*	--	39*	--	34	23*
271 University teaching and related occupations	20*	--	--	--	30*	--	30	23*
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	23*	22*
All industries	100	24	100	23*	100	30*	100	36
Service-producing industries	86	23	86	22*	85	28*	100	36
Services	59	23	57	20*	69	28*	66	32
Division M -- Business service industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	13*	38*
Division O -- Education service industries	39	20*	39*	--	43*	25*	44	26
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	36*
OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENCES								
All occupations	100	--	100	--	100	--	100	33*
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	--	--	--	--	66	33*
211 Occupations in physical sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	33*	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	34*	--
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	34*	--
All industries	100	--	100	--	100	--	100	33*
Service-producing industries	--	--	--	--	90	--	78	33*
Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	34*	--
Division O -- Education service industries	--	--	--	--	--	--	34*	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	--	--	--	--	--	--	44*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
SOCIAL SCIENCES (EXCLUDING BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCE)								
All occupations	100	25	100	24	100	32	100	39
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	19	25	19	25	22	33	9	45
111 Officials and administrators unique to government	1*	30*	--	--	2*	30*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	10	25	10	25	9	37	5	47
1130 General managers and other senior officials	1*	42*	--	--	--	--	--	--
1132 Management occupations, social sciences and related fields	--	--	--	--	2*	38*	--	--
1133 Administrators in teaching and related fields	--	--	--	--	--	--	3*	52*
1135 Financial management occupations	1*	25*	--	25*	--	--	--	--
1136 Personnel and industrial relations management occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	2	22	2*	22*	--	--	--	--
1142 Services management occupations	2	24	2*	24*	--	--	--	--
1149 Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1*	24*	--	--	2*	33*	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	9	25	9	25	11	31	3*	32*
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	4	25	4	25	2*	26*	--	--
1173 Organization and methods analysts	--	--	--	--	2*	35*	--	--
1174 Personnel and related officers	1*	26*	--	--	2*	30*	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	3	28	3	25*	5	33	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	4	30	3	27*	10	35	3*	38*
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	1*	30*	--	--	5	35	--	--
2157 Community planners	1*	--	--	--	3	35	--	--
216 Other occupations in architecture and engineering	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
218 Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	1*	27*	--	--	2*	35*	--	--
2183 Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	1*	27*	--	--	2*	--	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	28	27	26	26	43	33	35	43
231 Occupations in social sciences	4	28	2*	24*	18	33	29	44
2311 Economists	2	30	--	27*	6	35	--	--
2313 Sociologist, anthropologists and related social scientists	--	--	--	--	--	--	2*	--
2315 Psychologists	2	27	--	--	10	29	25	43
2319 Occupations in social sciences, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	2*	--
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	10	26	9	25	17	32	2*	30*
2331 Social workers	8	27	7	25	14	32	--	--
2333 Occupations in welfare and community services	2	25	2*	25*	--	--	--	--
2339 Occupations in social work and related fields, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	32*	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988	% of	1988
	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)	workers in occupation May 1988	median annual earnings (\$'000)
234 Occupations in law and jurisprudence	11	28	12	28	4	50	2*	--
2343 Lawyers and notaries	10	30	11	30	3	57*	2*	--
2349 Occupations in law and jurisprudence, n.e.c.	2	24*	2*	24*	--	--	--	--
235 Occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
239 Other occupations in social sciences and related fields	1*	26*	--	--	3	36*	2*	--
2391 Educational and vocational counsellors	1*	--	--	--	2*	36*	2*	--
2399 Other occupations in social sciences and related fields, n.e.c.	1*	21*	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	14	26	13	25	14	27	48	36
271 University teaching and related occupations	3	12	2*	10*	7	12	42	36
2711 University teachers	1*	30*	--	--	3	12*	36	36
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	2	12	2*	12*	3	20	6	34
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	8	27	9	27	4	32	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	6	28	6	28	--	--	--	--
2733 Secondary school teachers	1*	27*	--	--	2*	35*	--	--
2739 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations n.e.c.	2	22*	2*	22*	--	--	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	2	25	2*	24*	3	35	5	38
2791 Community college and vocational school teachers	1*	--	--	--	2*	32*	5	37
31 Occupations in medicine and health	3	25	3	25	3	35*	3*	40*
311 Health diagnosing and treating occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	3*	40*
3111 Physicians and surgeons	--	--	--	--	--	--	2*	40*
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	3	28	3	24*	--	--	--	--
3131 Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	1*	32*	2*	32*	--	--	--	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	2	24	3	23*	2*	25*	--	--
335 Occupations in writing	1*	25*	--	--	2*	25*	--	--
3351 Writers and editors	1*	25*	--	--	2*	25*	--	--
336/337 Occupations in sports and recreation	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	14	19	16	19	3	22*	--	--
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	2	18	2*	18*	--	--	--	--
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	2	18	2*	18*	--	--	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	4	20	4	20	--	--	--	--
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	2	20	2*	20*	--	--	--	--
4133 Cashiers and tellers	1*	17*	--	--	--	--	--	--
4135 Insurance, bank and other finance clerks	1*	20*	--	20*	--	--	--	--
414 Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	1*	16*	--	--	--	--	--	--
4143 Electronic data-processing equipment operators	1*	16*	--	--	--	--	--	--
415 Material recording, scheduling and distributing occupations	1*	18*	--	--	--	--	--	--
4155 Stock clerks and related occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
417 Reception, information, mail and message distribution occupations	2	16*	2*	16*	--	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	4	23	5	23	2*	25*	--	--
4197 General office clerks	1*	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
4199 Other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	2	25	3	25*	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	6	24	7	24	--	--	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	3	19	3	19	--	--	--	--
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	2	16	2*	16*	--	--	--	--
517 Sales occupations, services	3	28	3	28	--	--	--	--
5170 Supervisors: sales occupations, services	1*	33*	--	--	--	--	--	--
5171 Insurance sales occupations	1*	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--
5172 Real estate sales occupations	1*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
5173 Sales agents and traders, securities	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	5	22	6	22	--	--	--	--
611 Protective service occupations	2	33	3	33*	--	--	--	--
6112 Police officers and detectives, government	1*	36*	--	35*	--	--	--	--
6115 Guards and related security occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	1*	6*	--	--	--	--	--	--
6125 Food and beverage serving occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
614 Personal service occupations	1*	19*	2*	19*	--	--	--	--
6147 Child-care occupations	1*	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
91 Transport equipment operating occupations	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	25	100	24	100	32	100	39
Goods-producing industries	7	25	7	25	3	35	--	--
Service-producing industries	93	25	93	24	97	32	99	39
Other primary industries	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	4	24	4	24	--	30*	--	--
Division F -- Construction industries	2	26	2*	26*	--	--	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	3	24	3	22	3	38*	--	--
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	1*	24*	--	24*	--	--	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	2	22	2*	22*	--	33*	--	--
Trade	8	20	9	20	2*	19*	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	3	20	3	20	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	5	16	6	16	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Finance, insurance and real estate	10	24	11	24	4	30*	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	7	24	8	23	2*	25*	--	--
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	3	27	3	26*	2*	30*	--	--
Services	57	25	55	25	64	31	84	38
Division M -- Business service industries	16	26	17	26	10	35	6	33
Division O -- Education service industries	16	26	15	24	22	29	54	36
Division P -- Health and social service industries	16	26	15	25	27	32	23	43
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	3	18	3	18	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	5	21	5	20	4	25	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	16	27	15	26	25	34	13	40
ECONOMICS								
All occupations	100	25	100	25	100	33	100	40
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	41	25	43	25	25	31*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	18	25	19	25	--	--	--	--
1135 Financial management occupations	6*	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	23	25	24	25	17*	30*	--	--
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	17	25	18	25*	12*	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	5*	31*	--	--	10*	--	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	10	30*	--	--	44	35	--	--
231 Occupations in social sciences	9*	30*	--	--	39	35	--	--
2311 Economists	9*	30*	--	--	39	35	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	6*	12*	--	--	16*	24*	92	40
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	10*	--	92	40
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	92	40
41 Clerical and related occupations	17	20	19	20	--	--	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	7*	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	5*	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	13	25	14*	25*	--	--	--	--
517 Sales occupations, services	7*	30*	8*	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	25	100	25	100	33	100	40
Goods-producing industries	9*	25*	9*	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	91	25	91	24	94	33	100	40
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	6*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	6*	27*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Trade	14	22	15*	22*	--	--	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	6*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	8*	22*	9*	22*	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	25	25	27	25	11*	--	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	21	25	22	25	--	--	--	--
Services	33	22	32	22	38	30	92	40
Division M -- Business service industries	14	23	14*	22*	14*	35*	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	6*	12*	--	--	16*	20*	92	40
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	5*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	7*	21*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	13	27	11*	24*	36	34	--	--
GEOGRAPHY								
All occupations	100	25	100	25	100	32	100	32
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	16*	24*	15*	--	43	33*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	10*	--	--	--	30*	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	15*	30*	14*	--	26*	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	17	28*	17*	--	--	--	65	33
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	33
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	58	35*
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	15*	28*	16*	--	--	--	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	9*	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	17	21*	18*	21*	--	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	8*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	11*	26*	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	25	100	25	100	32	100	32
Goods-producing industries	14*	27*	15*	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	86	25	85	24	90	32	100	32
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	9*	28*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	11*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	39	26	38	25	57	32*	80	32
Division M -- Business service industries	8*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	23	26	22*	26*	34*	--	65	32
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	24	24	24*	24*	24*	--	20*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (S'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (S'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (S'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (S'000)
LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE								
All occupations	100	30	100	30	100	50	100	31*
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	10	35*	10*	35*	--	--	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	6*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	77	30	77	29	75	60*	78	--
234 Occupations in law and jurisprudence	75	30	75	28	75	60*	78	--
2343 Lawyers and notaries	68	30	68	30	75	60*	67	--
2349 Occupations in law and jurisprudence, n.e.c.	7*	26*	8*	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	30	100	30	100	50	100	31*
Service-producing industries	96	30	96	30	95	54*	100	31*
Services	75	30	75	30	70	50*	89	33*
Division M -- Business service industries	69	30	69	30	64	60*	78	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	16	32	16	32*	25*	--	--	--
POLITICAL SCIENCE								
All occupations	100	23	100	21	100	30	100	36
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	28	24	27	24*	37	33	21*	39*
113/114 Other managers and administrators	15	24*	16*	24*	--	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	11*	24*	--	--	25	34*	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	12*	--	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	7*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	11*	16*	--	--	18*	25*	63	35
271 University teaching and related occupations	8*	16*	--	--	12*	--	58	35
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	35
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	7*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	9*	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	15	22*	17*	--	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	11*	20*	12*	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	23	100	21	100	30	100	36
Goods-producing industries	11*	24*	12*	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	89	21	88	20	94	30	100	36
Trade	15	19*	17*	19*	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	9*	15*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
Finance, insurance and real estate	10*	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	9*	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	42	18	41	18	40	24	84	36
Division M -- Business service industries	10*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	13*	16*	--	--	21*	13*	68	36
Division R -- Other service industries	10*	20*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	16	30*	13*	--	35	33	16*	--
PSYCHOLOGY								
All occupations	100	22	100	21	100	29	100	40
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	13	25	13	25	9*	30*	3*	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	7	26	7*	26*	--	--	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	6	25*	6*	25*	--	--	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	--	--	--	--	--	--	3*	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	25	24	19	21	60	29	57	43
231 Occupations in social sciences	8	26	--	--	41	29	51	43
2315 Psychologists	7	28	--	--	40	29	49	43
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	11	22	11	21*	12	29*	3*	30*
2331 Social workers	8	22	8*	21*	9*	31*	--	--
2333 Occupations in welfare and community services	3*	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--
239 Other occupations in social sciences and related fields	3*	--	--	--	8*	36*	3*	--
2391 Educational and vocational counsellors	--	--	--	--	--	--	3*	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	26	26	27	25	20	22	31	35
271 University teaching and related occupations	5*	12*	--	--	10*	12*	28	35
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	6*	--	21	33
2719 University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	3*	12*	--	--	--	--	6*	35*
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	17	28	19	28	7*	27*	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	13	27	14	27	--	--	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	4*	24*	--	--	--	--	3*	37*
2791 Community college and vocational school teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	3*	37*
31 Occupations in medicine and health	7	30	7*	25*	8*	35*	6*	40*
311 Health diagnosing and treating occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	5*	40*
3111 Physicians and surgeons	--	--	--	--	--	--	3*	40*
313 Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	6	30*	6*	30*	--	--	--	--
3131 Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
41 Clerical and related occupations	16	18	18	18	--	--	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	3*	18*	--	--	--	--	--	--
417 Reception, information, mail and message distribution occupations	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	5*	21*	6*	21*	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	5*	19*	5*	--	--	--	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	3*	16*	--	--	--	--	--	--
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	3*	19*	--	--	--	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	5*	19*	5*	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	100	22	100	21	100	29	100	40
Goods-producing industries	4*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	96	22	96	21	99	29	98	40
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade	8	15	9*	15*	--	--	--	--
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	5*	12*	6*	12*	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	7	20	8*	20*	--	--	--	--
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	5*	20*	6*	20*	--	--	--	--
Services	69	24	66	22	88	29	86	38
Division M -- Business service industries	5*	22*	5*	--	--	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	31	26	29	24	38	29	40	35
Division P -- Health and social service industries	25	24	21	24	47	29	43	43
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	6	15*	7*	15*	--	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	10	24	10*	23*	8*	30*	11	40
SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL WELFARE								
All occupations	100	28	100	27	100	34	100	41*
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	10*	34*	--	--	18	40*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	--	--	--	--	11*	40*	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	72	28	74	27	69	32	--	--
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	68	28	69	27	66	33	--	--
2331 Social workers	56	28	55	27	60	33	--	--
2333 Occupations in welfare and community services	11*	26*	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
27 Teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	50*	--
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	50*	--
All industries	100	28	100	27	100	34	100	41*
Service-producing industries	99	28	98	27	100	34	100	41*
Services	82	28	82	27	83	34	100	41*
Division O -- Education service industries	8*	--	--	--	9*	40*	75	--
Division P -- Health and social service industries	68	28	68	27	70	33	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	16	29*	16*	--	16	35*	--	--
SOCIOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY								
All occupations	100	23	100	22	100	34	100	40
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	18	22	18	22*	21*	40*	27	47
113/114 Other managers and administrators	12	24	12*	23*	--	--	21	47*
117 Occupations related to management and administration	5*	21*	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	16	26	15*	25*	26*	34*	--	--
233 Occupations in social work and related fields	10	26*	10*	26*	15*	--	--	--
2331 Social workers	8*	26*	8*	23*	--	--	--	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	18	28	18	27*	18*	31*	64	39
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	51	37
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	39
273 Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	14	28	15*	28*	--	--	--	--
2731 Elementary and kindergarten teachers	9*	41*	10*	41*	--	--	--	--
279 Other teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	13*	40*
41 Clerical and related occupations	19	17	19	17*	15*	--	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	6*	17*	--	--	--	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	6*	17*	--	--	--	--	--	--
51 Sales occupations	5*	30*	--	--	--	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	13	24	14*	24*	--	--	--	--
611 Protective service occupations	6*	33*	--	--	--	--	--	--
614 Personal service occupations	5*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Continued

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings (\$'000)
All industries	100	22	100	22	100	34	100	40
Goods-producing industries	6*	24*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	94	22	94	22	98	32	100	40
Trade	8*	16*	9*	16*	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	6*	15*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	9*	20*	9*	20*	--	--	--	--
Services	55	23	55	23	55	31	76	40
Division M -- Business service industries	8*	22*	8*	--	--	--	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	19	28	18	27*	23*	31*	67	39
Division P -- Health and social service industries	19	21	20	21	16*	--	--	--
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	5*	22*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	5*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	19	28	17	27*	39	34	24	50*
OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCE								
All occupations	100	25	100	23	100	32	100	35
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	22	26	19*	--	30	27	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	--	--	--	--	9*	40*	--	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	13*	26*	--	--	17	26*	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	10*	26*	--	--
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	19	30	--	--	33	35	--	--
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	11*	--	--	--	23	35	--	--
2157 Community planners	--	--	--	--	16	35*	--	--
23 Occupations in social sciences and related fields	--	--	--	--	22	30	24*	--
231 Occupations in social sciences	--	--	--	--	14*	33*	18*	--
27 Teaching and related occupations	10*	--	--	--	9*	31*	51	34*
271 University teaching and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	35*
2711 University teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	29*	35*
41 Clerical and related occupations	19	18*	25*	18*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table F-2. Occupation and industry profile of 1986 university graduates, May 1988 - Concluded

Field of study, S.O.C. occupation ¹ and S.I.C. industry	Total university		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings	% of workers in occupation May 1988	1988 median annual earnings
		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)		(\$'000)
All industries	100	25	100	23	100	32	100	35
Goods-producing industries	11*	25*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service-producing industries	89	24	87	23	94	31	94	35
Trade	12*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	10*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	11*	23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	39	24	35	20*	47	29	76	34
Division M -- Business service industries	12*	22*	--	--	18	26*	--	--
Division O -- Education service industries	14*	24*	--	--	14*	28*	70	34
Division P -- Health and social service industries	9*	--	--	--	9*	39*	--	--
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	25	30	20*	26*	38	34	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

1. Numbers to the left of occupation description are 1980 S.O.C. occupations codes.

APPENDIX G - JOB SATISFACTION

Graduates were asked to consider all aspects of their job and to indicate how satisfied they were with it. The 1982 graduates were asked to express their satisfaction with their June 1984 job and 1986 graduates for their May 1988 job. 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 G-1 shows the job satisfaction score of those 1982 graduates employed in June 1984 and 1986 graduates employed in May 1988. A job satisfaction scale was developed to show changes in job satisfaction between June 1984 and May 1988 jobs. 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.

Table G-1 shows job satisfaction scores of 1982 and 1986 graduates by occupation, industry, level and gender. A higher score means more job satisfaction while a lower score implies lower job satisfaction.

Table G-1. Job satisfaction score of 1982 graduates employed in June 1984 and 1986 graduates employed in May 1988, by occupation and industry

S.O.C. occupations ¹ and S.I.C. industry	All levels		Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		University		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988
All occupations	2.29	2.32	2.18	2.32	2.29	2.33	2.34	2.34	2.32	2.32	2.44	2.45	2.47	2.53
11 Managerial, administrative and related occupations	2.38	2.39	2.39	2.47	2.41	2.45	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.33	2.45	2.52	2.61	2.49
111 Officials and administrators unique to government	2.52	2.52	--	--	2.47	2.41*	2.56*	2.56	2.55*	2.57	2.64*	2.53	2.59*	2.75*
1113 Government administrators	2.44*	2.70	--	--	--	--	--	2.73*	--	2.76*	--	2.57*	2.51*	--
1116 Inspectors and regulatory officers, government	2.56	2.45	--	--	2.54	2.35*	--	2.52*	--	--	--	2.30*	--	--
113/114 Other managers and administrators	2.40	2.40	2.31	2.50	2.41	2.43	2.41	2.38	2.37	2.34	2.52	2.56	2.64	2.51
1130 General managers and other senior officials	2.65	2.58	--	--	--	--	2.68	2.55	2.72*	2.52	2.58	2.64	2.75*	2.73*
1131 Management occupations, natural sciences and engineering	2.57*	2.57*	--	--	--	--	2.61*	2.49*	--	--	2.46	2.50*	--	--
1132 Management occupations, social sciences and related fields	2.52*	2.50	--	--	--	--	2.46*	2.45*	--	--	2.52*	2.44	--	2.74*
1133 Administrators in teaching and related fields	2.71	2.60	--	--	--	--	2.70	2.61	2.67*	2.59*	2.71	2.63	2.77	2.51
1134 Administrators in medicine and health	2.17	2.59	--	--	2.68*	--	2.05*	2.55	1.89*	2.50*	2.63	2.66	--	2.48*
1135 Financial management occupations	2.49	2.23	--	--	2.38*	2.22*	2.54	2.21	2.61	2.13	2.32	2.50	--	--
1136 Personnel and industrial relations management occupations	2.40*	2.41	--	--	2.50*	--	2.36*	2.40	2.23*	2.35*	2.84*	2.63*	--	--
1137 Sales and advertising management occupations	2.34	2.34	2.35	2.47	2.36	2.38	2.33	2.30	2.32	2.29	2.39	2.40	--	--
1141 Purchasing management occupations	--	2.37*	--	--	--	--	--	2.28*	--	--	--	--	--	--
1142 Services management occupations	2.16	2.29	2.19*	2.35*	2.34	2.23	2.05	2.34	2.07	2.33	--	--	--	--
1143 Production management occupations	2.56	2.50	--	--	--	2.52*	2.55*	2.48	2.62*	2.46*	2.32*	2.59	--	--
1145 Management occupations, construction operations	2.34*	2.64	--	--	--	--	--	2.70	--	2.71*	--	2.65*	--	--
1147 Management occupations, transport and communications operations	2.40*	2.42*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.47*	2.60*	--	--
1149 Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	2.29	2.35	2.11*	2.55	2.41	2.47	2.26	2.26	2.21	2.21	2.46	2.45	2.29*	--
117 Occupations related to management and administration	2.36	2.37	2.55	2.41	2.41	2.48	2.33	2.32	2.33	2.31	2.32	2.45	2.53	2.36
1171 Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	2.31	2.30	2.49*	2.30	2.36	2.45	2.29	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.25	2.33	--	--
1173 Organization and methods analysts	2.56*	2.54	--	--	--	--	2.58*	2.45	--	--	2.43*	2.48	--	2.50*
1174 Personnel and related officers	2.51	2.40	--	--	2.59*	--	2.46	2.26	2.49	2.25	2.27	2.30	--	--
1179 Occupations related to management and administration, n.e.c.	2.39	2.50	--	2.67*	2.47	2.51	2.37	2.50	2.35	2.48	2.48	2.62	2.51*	2.31
21 Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	2.45	2.45	2.51	2.49	2.42	2.44	2.45	2.44	2.45	2.44	2.47	2.38	2.48	2.55
211 Occupations in physical sciences	2.38	2.39	--	--	2.37	2.25	2.40	2.45	2.37	2.43	2.48	2.50	2.55	2.61
2111 Chemists	2.30*	2.38	--	--	--	--	2.25*	2.38	--	2.39*	2.38*	2.15*	2.60	2.52
2112 Geologists	2.60	2.54	--	--	--	--	2.58	2.53	2.59*	2.49*	2.55*	2.68	2.55*	2.56
2113 Physicists	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.37*	2.36*
2117 Physical sciences technologists and technicians	2.32	2.31	--	--	2.32	2.22	2.36*	2.40	2.30*	2.37*	--	2.35*	2.88*	2.90
213 Occupations in life sciences	2.37	2.42	--	--	2.30	2.32	2.39	2.37	2.36	2.35	2.44	2.34	2.52	2.60
2131 Agriculturists and related scientists	--	2.44*	--	--	--	--	--	2.44*	--	--	--	2.57*	2.67*	2.51
2133 Biologists and related scientists	2.39*	2.46	--	--	--	--	2.42*	2.41	--	--	2.48	2.38	2.46	2.59
2135 Life sciences technologists and technicians	2.24	2.38	--	--	2.30	2.33*	2.16*	2.25	--	2.26*	--	2.09*	--	2.61
2139 Occupations in life sciences, n.e.c.	2.51*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
214/215 Architects, engineers and community planners	2.48	2.44	2.59*	2.35	2.55	2.47	2.46	2.44	2.46	2.45	2.43	2.40	2.53	2.43
2141 Architects	2.49*	2.58	--	--	--	--	2.51*	2.61	2.54*	2.63*	2.34*	2.54*	--	--
2142 Chemical engineers	2.43*	2.30*	--	--	--	--	2.43*	2.29*	--	--	--	--	--	--
2143 Civil engineers	2.38	2.43	--	--	2.48*	--	2.37	2.45	2.37	2.48	2.39*	2.34	--	2.25
2144 Electrical engineers	2.55	2.47	--	--	2.63*	--	2.53	2.47	2.53	2.48	2.48	2.38	2.46	2.78*
2145 Industrial engineers	2.56	2.37	--	--	2.52*	--	2.60*	2.35	2.63*	2.36	--	2.28*	--	--
2147 Mechanical engineers	2.48	2.47	--	--	--	--	2.45*	2.45	2.46*	2.46	--	2.38*	--	2.00*
2154 Petroleum engineers	2.31*	--	--	--	--	--	2.28*	--	--	--	--	--	2.30*	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table G-1. Job satisfaction score of 1982 graduates employed in June 1984 and 1986 graduates employed in May 1988, by occupation and industry - Continued

S.O.C. occupations ¹ and S.I.C. industry		All levels		Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		University		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
		June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988
2157	Community planners	2.61	2.31*	--	--	--	--	2.65*	2.28*	2.71*	--	2.44	2.56	--	--
2159	Professional engineers, n.e.c.	2.39	2.43	--	--	--	--	2.36	2.45	2.36*	2.46*	2.30*	2.39	2.84*	2.23*
216	Other occupations in architecture and engineering	2.38	2.41	2.38	2.48	2.38	2.40	2.42	2.37	2.43	2.36	2.29*	2.46	2.31*	--
2161	Surveyors	2.30*	2.25	--	--	2.27	2.38*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2163	Draughting occupations	2.36	2.42	2.32*	2.51	2.37	2.43	--	2.32	--	2.31*	--	--	--	--
2164	Architectural technologist and technicians	--	2.37*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2165	Engineering technologists and technicians	2.44	2.44	2.42*	2.43	2.42	2.38	2.51*	2.50	2.52*	2.50*	--	2.48*	--	--
218	Occupations in mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	2.49	2.49	2.65	2.56	2.49	2.54	2.48	2.46	2.47	2.47	2.55	2.31	2.00	2.38
2181	Mathematicians, statisticians and actuaries	2.38*	2.17	--	--	--	--	2.37*	2.19	--	2.15*	--	2.52*	--	1.51*
2183	Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	2.50	2.51	2.65	2.56	2.49	2.54	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.50	2.57	2.29	2.24*	2.67
23	Occupations in social sciences and related fields	2.46	2.42	2.37	2.47	2.49	2.47	2.46	2.39	2.46	2.38	2.45	2.45	2.48	2.45
231	Occupations in social sciences	2.47	2.40	--	--	2.62*	--	2.47	2.40	2.52	2.36	2.37	2.45	2.56	2.46
2311	Economists	2.48	2.32	--	--	--	--	2.50	2.33	2.67	2.32	2.21	2.34	--	2.27*
2313	Sociologist, anthropologists and related social scientists	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.74*	--	2.22*
2315	Psychologists	2.54	2.39	--	--	--	--	2.52*	2.44	--	--	2.65	2.46	2.51	2.49
2319	Occupations in social sciences, n.e.c.	2.39*	2.72*	--	--	--	--	2.35*	2.61*	2.33*	--	2.34*	2.61*	2.81*	2.50*
233	Occupations in social work and related fields	2.40	2.40	2.29*	2.47	2.48	2.50	2.38	2.34	2.40	2.33	2.32	2.37	2.51*	2.28
2331	Social workers	2.37	2.39	--	2.58*	2.54	2.48	2.32	2.34	2.31	2.32	2.38	2.40	--	2.38*
2333	Occupations in welfare and community services	2.45	2.41	2.31*	2.36*	2.40	2.54*	2.49	2.32	2.53	2.34	2.15*	2.07	--	--
2339	Occupations in social work and related fields, n.e.c.	--	2.43*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.61*	--	--
234	Occupations in law and jurisprudence	2.52	2.47	--	--	--	2.55*	2.52	2.45	2.51	2.44	2.77	2.58	--	2.45
2343	Lawyers and notaries	2.59	2.52	--	--	--	--	2.59	2.51	2.58	2.50	2.74	2.66	--	2.44
2349	Occupations in law and jurisprudence, n.e.c.	2.36	2.34	--	--	--	2.56*	2.31	2.21	2.28	2.21*	--	2.30*	--	--
235	Occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	2.42	2.38	--	--	2.48*	2.31*	2.39	2.43	2.33	2.45*	2.49	2.41	--	--
2350	Supervisors: occupations in library, museum and archival sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.50*	--	--
2351	Librarians, archivists and conservators	2.36	2.32	--	--	--	--	2.38	2.38	2.22*	--	2.52	2.43	--	--
2353	Technicians in library, museum and archival sciences	2.64*	2.44	--	--	--	2.41*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
239	Other occupations in social sciences and related fields	2.55	2.39	--	--	2.46	--	2.61	2.39	2.59*	2.28	2.68	2.66	--	2.51
2391	Educational and vocational counsellors	2.70	2.45	--	--	--	--	2.75*	2.47	2.75*	2.34*	2.77	2.70	--	2.51
2399	Other occupations in social sciences and related fields, n.e.c.	2.42	2.27	--	--	2.47	--	--	2.23*	--	--	--	2.49*	--	--
25	Occupations in religion	2.66	2.80	--	--	--	--	2.66	2.80	2.68*	2.82*	2.61	2.74	2.40*	2.80*
251	Occupations in religion	2.66	2.80	--	--	--	--	2.66	2.80	2.68*	2.82*	2.61	2.74	2.40*	2.80*
2511	Ministers of religion	2.64	2.80	--	--	--	--	2.63*	2.81	2.63*	2.83*	2.70*	2.73	2.40*	2.80*
2519	Occupations in religion, n.e.c.	--	2.80*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.78*	--	--
27	Teaching and related occupations	2.49	2.49	2.38	2.37	2.44	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.49	2.46	2.54
271	University teaching and related occupations	2.50	2.41	--	--	--	--	2.50	2.39	2.51	2.32	2.45	2.42	2.52	2.58
2711	University teachers	2.47	2.49	--	--	--	--	2.47	2.49	2.31*	2.35*	2.52	2.48	2.57	2.62
2719	University teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	2.51	2.37	--	--	--	--	2.52	2.33	2.57	2.32	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.46
273	Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations	2.51	2.52	2.52*	2.27*	2.49	2.41	2.51	2.53	2.51	2.53	2.50	2.51	1.63	2.41
2731	Elementary and kindergarten teachers	2.54	2.56	2.39*	2.17*	2.47	2.37	2.55	2.58	2.55	2.58	2.52	2.55	--	2.11*
2733	Secondary school teachers	2.48	2.53	--	--	--	--	2.48	2.54	2.48	2.55	2.49	2.47	1.72*	2.61
2739	Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations n.e.c.	2.41	2.35	--	--	2.48	--	2.38	2.31	2.38	2.29	2.47	2.50	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table G-1. Job satisfaction score of 1982 graduates employed in June 1984 and 1986 graduates employed in May 1988, by occupation and industry - Continued

S.O.C. occupations ¹ and S.I.C. industry		All levels		Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		University		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
		June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988
279	Other teaching and related occupations	2.42	2.43	2.29*	2.44	2.38	2.39	2.44	2.43	2.43	2.41	2.49	2.52	2.30	2.23
2791	Community college and vocational school teachers	2.46	2.43	--	--	2.53*	--	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.32	2.47	2.67	2.23	2.45
2792	Fine arts teachers, n.e.c.	--	2.55	--	--	--	--	--	2.51	--	2.52*	--	2.49*	--	--
2793	Post-secondary school teachers, n.e.c.	2.42*	2.37	--	--	--	--	2.40*	2.38	--	2.36*	2.42	2.50	--	1.51*
2795	Teachers of exceptional students, n.e.c.	2.51	2.46	--	--	2.32	2.36	2.55	2.50	2.55	2.50	2.60	2.54	--	1.74*
2797	Instructors and training officers, n.e.c.	2.12*	2.34	--	2.19*	--	--	--	2.38*	--	2.41*	--	2.23*	--	--
2799	Other teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.	2.34	2.38	--	--	--	--	2.27*	2.30	2.15*	2.28*	2.65	2.36	--	2.48*
31	Occupations in medicine and health	2.39	2.35	2.32	2.44	2.40	2.34	2.40	2.34	2.39	2.33	2.47	2.45	2.37	2.62
311	Health diagnosing and treating occupations	2.58	2.58	--	--	--	2.78*	2.59	2.56	2.59	2.55	2.68	2.67	2.33*	2.53
3111	Physicians and surgeons	2.62	2.57	--	--	--	--	2.63	2.56	2.62	2.54	2.74	2.69	2.33*	2.66
3113	Dentists	--	2.62	--	--	--	--	--	2.61	--	2.61	--	--	--	--
3115	Veterinarians	2.48*	2.49*	--	--	--	--	--	2.45*	--	--	--	--	--	--
3117	Osteopaths and chiropractors	--	2.80*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
313	Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	2.34	2.26	2.29	2.42	2.36	2.26	2.34	2.21	2.34	2.20	2.34	2.32	--	2.22*
3130	Supervisors: nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations	2.66*	2.27	--	--	--	--	2.60*	2.30	2.62*	2.30	--	2.27*	--	--
3131	Nurses, registered, graduate and nurses-in-training	2.35	2.22	2.36	2.45	2.37	2.25	2.28	2.13	2.29	2.13	1.95*	2.09	--	--
3134	Registered nursing assistants	2.28	2.32	2.39	2.33	2.17	2.35*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3135	Nursing attendants	2.10	2.25	2.13	2.45	1.92*	2.10*	--	1.97	--	1.97*	--	--	--	--
3136	Audio and speech therapists	--	2.54*	--	--	--	--	--	2.54*	--	--	2.59*	2.53	--	--
3137	Physiotherapists	2.57	2.37	--	--	--	--	2.59	2.40	2.61	2.40*	2.37*	2.48*	--	--
3138	Occupational therapists	2.43*	2.57	--	--	--	--	2.41*	2.52	2.41*	2.53*	--	--	--	--
3139	Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations, n.e.c.	2.33	2.48	2.09*	2.53	2.55	2.45*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
315/316	Other occupations in medicine and health	2.44	2.46	2.52	2.56	2.51	2.50	2.32	2.41	2.31	2.40	2.52	2.35	2.35	2.68
3151	Pharmacists	2.36	2.44	--	--	--	--	2.36	2.46	2.35	2.48	--	--	--	--
3152	Dietitians and nutritionists	2.21*	2.45	--	--	--	--	2.22*	2.53*	2.20*	2.53*	--	--	--	--
3153	Optometrists	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.83
3154	Dispensing opticians	--	2.71*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3155	Radiological technologists and technicians	2.28*	2.36	--	--	2.34	2.37*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3156	Medical laboratory technologists and technicians	2.53	2.44	--	--	2.66	2.45	2.24*	2.39	2.21*	2.40*	2.34*	2.33*	2.38	2.41
3158	Dental hygienists and dental assistants	2.52	2.52	2.63	2.56	2.52	2.56	--	2.36*	--	2.35*	--	--	--	--
3162	Respiratory technicians	--	2.40*	--	--	2.41*	2.51*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3169	Other occupations in medicine and health, n.e.c.	2.47*	2.37	--	--	2.48*	2.50*	--	2.12*	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	2.40	2.39	2.31	2.32	2.37	2.45	2.43	2.36	2.44	2.36	2.34	2.41	2.20*	1.80*
331	Occupations in fine and commercial art, photography and related fields	2.41	2.32	2.52*	2.23	2.37	2.40	2.42*	2.19	2.43*	2.16	--	2.61*	--	--
3311	Painters, sculptors and related artists	--	2.30*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3313	Product and interior designers	2.37	2.37	--	--	2.37	2.59*	--	1.97*	--	--	--	--	--	--
3314	Advertising and illustrating artists	2.43	2.29	--	2.40*	2.36	2.23	--	2.39*	--	--	--	--	--	--
3315	Photographers and camera operators	--	2.23*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
333	Occupations in performing and audio-visual arts	2.44	2.46	--	--	2.54*	2.54*	2.38*	2.39	2.38*	2.40	--	2.30*	--	--
3330	Producers and directors, performing and audio-visual arts	2.40*	2.44	--	--	--	--	--	2.35*	--	--	--	--	--	--
3332	Musicians and singers	--	2.36*	--	--	--	--	--	2.34*	--	--	--	--	--	--
3337	Radio and television announcers	--	2.38*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table G-1. Job satisfaction score of 1982 graduates employed in June 1984 and 1986 graduates employed in May 1988, by occupation and industry - Continued

S.O.C. occupations ¹ and S.I.C. industry	All levels		Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		University		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988
335 Occupations in writing	2.48	2.43	--	--	2.27	2.56*	2.53	2.43	2.56	2.44	2.36	2.40	--	1.76*
3351 Writers and editors	2.50	2.47	--	--	2.29*	2.57*	2.55	2.49	2.59	2.52	2.29	2.39	--	1.76*
3355 Translators and interpreters	2.43*	2.30	--	--	--	--	2.52*	2.31	2.52*	2.29*	--	2.43*	--	--
336/337 Occupations in sports and recreation	2.24	2.39	--	--	2.31*	--	2.28	2.36	2.28	2.36	--	--	--	--
41 Clerical and related occupations	2.12	2.12	2.27	2.33	2.21	2.23	1.82	1.91	1.81	1.91	1.91	1.90	2.48*	2.42
411 Stenographic and typing occupations	2.33	2.29	2.48	2.50	2.41	2.42	1.77	1.86	1.76	1.87	--	--	--	--
4111 Secretaries and stenographers	2.34	2.28	2.48	2.49	2.42	2.42	1.77	1.81	1.77	1.82	--	--	--	--
4113 Typists and clerk-typists	2.24	2.40	2.40*	2.63*	2.19*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
413 Bookkeeping, account-recording and related occupations	1.99	2.05	2.12	2.24	2.06	2.16	1.77	1.87	1.77	1.87	1.77*	1.79*	--	--
4131 Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	2.17	2.16	2.27	2.35	2.23	2.26	2.01	1.88	2.02	1.88	1.67*	--	--	--
4133 Cashiers and tellers	1.70	1.84	1.94	1.93	1.70	1.88	1.24	1.80	1.24*	1.80*	--	--	--	--
4135 Insurance, bank and other finance clerks	1.93	1.94	--	--	2.37*	--	1.62*	1.76	--	1.76*	--	--	--	--
414 Office machine and electronic data processing equipment operators	2.24	2.11	2.31	2.25	2.21	2.19	2.19	1.80	2.19	1.80	--	1.75*	--	--
4141 Office machine operators	--	1.83*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4143 Electronic data-processing equipment operators	2.25	2.11	2.33	2.28	2.22	2.17	2.19	1.78	2.19	1.78	--	1.63*	--	--
415 Material recording, scheduling and distributing occupations	1.81	2.01	1.92	2.16	1.81	1.91	1.59*	2.06	1.54*	2.05*	--	--	--	--
4151 Production clerks	2.10*	2.41*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4153 Shipping and receiving clerks	1.76	1.84	1.96	2.08	1.62*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4155 Stock clerks and related occupations	1.78	2.02	1.88*	2.18*	1.89*	1.77*	--	2.03*	--	2.03*	--	--	--	--
416 Library, file and correspondence clerks and related occupations	1.97	2.05	--	1.99*	2.22	--	1.75*	2.07	1.73*	2.06*	1.81*	2.20*	--	--
417 Reception, information, mail and message distribution occupations	2.14	1.97	2.39	2.30	2.21	2.09	1.64*	1.66	1.60*	1.65	--	--	--	--
419 Other clerical and related occupations	2.06	2.13	2.18	2.30	2.15	2.21	1.89	2.03	1.89	2.03	1.77*	1.96	2.65*	2.41*
4190 Supervisors: other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	--	2.18*	--	--	--	--	--	2.13*	--	--	--	--	--	--
4193 Travel clerks, ticket, station and freight agents	2.34	2.29	--	--	2.44	2.38*	--	2.06*	--	--	--	--	--	--
4194 Hotel clerks	2.00*	2.03	--	--	1.96*	--	--	2.09*	--	--	--	--	--	--
4197 General office clerks	1.97	2.11	2.12	2.29	2.06	2.11	1.65*	2.01	1.64*	2.02	--	--	--	--
4199 Other clerical and related occupations, n.e.c.	2.02	2.14	2.27*	2.29	2.15	2.32	1.84	2.05	1.85	2.05	1.57*	2.07	--	2.41*
51 Sales occupations	2.08	2.16	2.10	2.12	2.05	2.20	2.09	2.19	2.10	2.19	1.93	2.11	--	--
513/514 Sales occupations, commodities	2.01	2.07	2.07	2.10	1.97	2.16	2.00	2.02	2.00	2.02	1.87*	1.95	--	--
5130 Supervisors: sales occupations, commodities	1.92*	2.38	--	--	--	--	--	2.14*	--	--	--	--	--	--
5131 Technical sales occupations and related advisers	2.48*	2.41	--	--	--	2.48*	--	2.39	--	2.38*	--	--	--	--
5133 Commercial travellers	2.40	2.31	--	--	2.37	2.51	2.39	2.18	2.41	2.19	2.15*	1.89*	--	--
5135 Sales clerks and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.	1.88	1.94	2.06	2.09	1.89	1.94	1.69	1.83	1.69	1.83	--	1.57*	--	--
517 Sales occupations, services	2.40	2.41	--	2.27	2.50	2.34	2.35	2.44	2.37	2.45	2.02*	2.22	--	--
5170 Supervisors: sales occupations, services	--	2.58	--	--	--	--	--	2.60*	--	2.61*	--	--	--	--
5171 Insurance sales occupations	2.41	2.37	--	2.22*	2.64*	2.29*	2.32*	2.37	2.35*	2.37	--	--	--	--
5172 Real estate sales occupations	2.36*	2.34	--	--	--	--	--	2.39	--	2.42*	--	2.07*	--	--
5173 Sales agents and traders, securities	2.42*	2.57	--	--	--	--	--	2.62	--	2.63*	--	--	--	--
5174 Advertising sales occupations	--	2.31*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
519 Other sales occupations	1.93*	2.43	--	--	1.76*	--	--	2.61*	--	2.61*	--	--	--	--
61 Service occupations	2.01	2.23	2.00	2.27	2.13	2.36	1.89	2.08	1.87	2.08	2.28*	2.38	--	--
611 Protective service occupations	2.24	2.43	1.83	2.22	2.38	2.56	2.36	2.43	2.35	2.42	--	2.63*	--	--
6112 Police officers and detectives, government	2.73	2.77	--	--	2.78	2.81	--	2.71	--	2.71	--	--	--	--
6115 Guards and related security occupations	1.73	2.06	1.53	2.12	1.89	2.17*	--	1.98*	--	1.97*	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table G-1. Job satisfaction score of 1982 graduates employed in June 1984 and 1986 graduates employed in May 1988, by occupation and industry - Continued

S.O.C. occupations ¹ and S.I.C. industry	All levels		Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		University		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988
612 Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations	1.89	2.09	2.01	2.24	1.96	2.13	1.48	1.69	1.47	1.69	--	--	--	--
6120 Supervisors: food and beverage preparation and related	2.22*	2.43	--	2.78*	2.19*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6121 Chefs and cooks	2.05	2.22	2.11	2.28	2.07	2.15*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6123 Bartenders	1.81	2.06	1.88*	2.22*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6125 Food and beverage serving occupations	1.75	1.98	1.90	2.06	1.89	1.89*	1.30*	1.64	1.29*	1.64*	--	--	--	--
6129 Food and beverage preparation and related service n.e.c.	1.68*	1.81	--	2.16*	1.91*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
613 Occupations in lodging and other accommodation	1.88*	2.08	--	2.09*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
614 Personal service occupations	2.34	2.37	2.41	2.49	2.33	2.50	2.13*	2.14	2.14*	2.13	--	--	--	--
6142 Housekeepers, servants and related occupations	--	1.99*	--	2.31*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6143 Barbers, hairdressers and related occupations	2.54	2.57	2.55	2.59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6147 Child-care occupations	2.22	2.33	2.24*	2.36	2.36	2.47	--	2.24	--	2.24*	--	--	--	--
6149 Personal service occupations, n.e.c.	--	2.11	--	2.49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
619 Other service occupations	1.64	1.97	1.63	2.08	1.71	1.79*	--	1.44*	--	--	--	--	--	--
71 Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	2.06	2.29	2.10	2.38	2.17	2.35	1.86	2.13	1.85	2.13	--	--	--	--
711 Farmers	--	2.42	--	2.28*	--	2.58*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
718/719 Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	2.04	2.25	2.08	2.41	2.16	2.26	1.81	2.13	1.81	2.12*	--	--	--	--
7183 Livestock farm workers	--	2.46*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7195 Nursery and related workers	1.99	2.17	2.27	2.42	1.95	2.16*	1.63*	1.93*	1.61*	1.92*	--	--	--	--
7199 Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry, n.e.c.	2.03	2.30	1.92*	2.37*	2.13	--	--	2.16*	--	--	--	--	--	--
73 Fishing, trapping and related occupations	--	2.14*	--	2.38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
731 Fishing, trapping and related occupations	--	2.14*	--	2.38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
75 Forestry and logging occupations	1.96	2.17	1.92	2.35	2.13	2.17*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
751 Forestry and logging occupations	1.96	2.17	1.92	2.35	2.13	2.17*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7513 Timber cutting and related occupations	1.55*	--	1.60*	2.51*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7518 Occupations in labouring and other elemental work: forestry	1.91*	1.89*	2.00*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
77 Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	1.88*	2.14	--	2.20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
771 Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	1.88*	2.14	--	2.20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
81/82 Processing occupations	2.00	2.11	1.97	2.16	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.93	1.97	1.95*	--	--	--	--
813/814 Metal processing and related occupations	2.18*	1.96*	--	1.95*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
816/817 Chemicals, petroleum, rubber, plastic and related materials processing occupations	2.20*	2.18	2.37*	2.42*	2.27*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
821/822 Food, beverage and related processing occupations	2.05	2.16	2.03	2.23	2.21*	2.06*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8213 Baking, confectionery making and related	2.10*	2.32	2.06*	2.29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8215 Slaughtering and meat cutting, canning, curing and packing	2.28	2.35	2.28	2.37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8228 Labouring and other elemental work: food and beverage processing	1.41*	--	--	1.84*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
823 Wood processing occupations, except pulp and papermaking	1.68	1.74*	1.74	1.89*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
825 Pulp and papermaking and related occupations	1.97*	2.29*	--	2.03*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
83 Machining and related occupations	2.15	2.33	2.19	2.39	2.21	2.26*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
831 Metal machining occupations	2.33	2.40	2.35	2.43	2.30*	2.26*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8311 Tool and die making occupations	--	--	--	2.49*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8313 Machinist and machine tool setting-up occupations	2.33	2.42	2.36	2.46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
833 Metal shaping and forming occupations, except machining	2.05	2.28	2.13	2.35	1.93*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table G-1. Job satisfaction score of 1982 graduates employed in June 1984 and 1986 graduates employed in May 1988, by occupation and industry - Continued

S.O.C. occupations ¹ and S.I.C. industry	All levels		Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		University		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988
85 Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	2.18	2.20	2.20	2.31	2.19	2.14	1.98	1.91	1.98	1.87	--	--	--	--
851/852 Fabricating and assembling occupations: metal products, n.e.c.	1.80	1.92	1.80	2.31	1.88	1.93*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8528 Labouring and other elemental work: fabricating metal	--	1.23*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8529 Other fabricating and assembling: metal products, n.e.c.	1.94*	1.69*	2.03*	2.21*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
853 Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing occupations: electrical, electronic and related equipment	2.38	2.21	2.40	2.23	2.33	2.19	--	2.29*	--	2.27*	--	--	--	--
8533 Electrical equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	2.30	2.37	2.25*	2.37	2.43	2.37*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8534 Electronic equipment fabricating and assembling	2.44*	2.03*	2.55*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8535 Electronic equipment installing and repairing, n.e.c.	2.48	2.21	2.65*	2.16	2.33	2.23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8537 Radio and television repairers	2.25*	2.17*	2.24*	--	2.29*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
854 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: wood products	2.10	1.96	2.21*	2.21	2.05*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
855/856 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: textile, fur and leather products	1.78	2.02	1.76	2.08	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
857 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations: rubber, plastic and related products	2.00*	1.90*	2.13*	1.96*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
858 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	2.31	2.32	2.37	2.42	2.25	2.22	--	1.92*	--	1.90*	--	--	--	--
8581 Motor vehicle mechanics and repairers	2.26	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.22	2.19*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8582 Aircraft mechanics and repairers	--	2.46*	--	2.66*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8584 Industrial, farm and construction machinery mechanics and repair	2.41	2.37	2.47	2.45	2.22	2.24*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8585 Business and commercial machine mechanics and repairers	2.18*	2.19	--	2.33*	2.15*	2.11*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8588 Precision instrument mechanics and repairers	--	2.42*	--	--	2.42*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8589 Other mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	2.13*	2.12*	2.17*	2.17*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
859 Other product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	1.91	2.20	1.95	2.05	1.87*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8595 Painting and decorating occupations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	1.97*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8599 Fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations, n.e.c.	--	2.34*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
87 Construction trades occupations	2.09	2.29	2.16	2.29	2.01	2.29	1.92	2.18	1.92	2.18	--	--	--	--
871 Excavating, grading, paving and related occupations	2.18	2.02	2.30*	2.09	1.89*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
873 Electrical power, lighting and wire communications equipment erecting, installing and repairing occupations	2.31	2.44	2.31*	2.43	2.47	2.48	--	2.21*	--	--	--	--	--	--
8731 Electrical power line workers and related occupations	--	2.65*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8733 Construction electricians and repairers	2.21*	2.45	2.24*	2.46	--	2.58*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8735 Wire communications and related equipment installing and repair	2.31*	2.35	--	2.29*	2.42*	2.31*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
878/879 Other construction trades occupations	2.01	2.25	2.10	2.27	1.78	2.14	1.83*	2.17	1.83*	2.18	--	--	--	--
8780 Foremen/women: other construction trades	--	2.36	--	--	--	--	--	2.23*	--	--	--	--	--	--
8781 Carpenters and related occupations	2.21	2.31	2.24	2.31	1.96*	--	--	2.15*	--	--	--	--	--	--
8782 Brick and stone masons and tile setters	--	2.29*	--	2.13*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8785 Painters, paperhangers and related occupations	--	2.14*	--	2.20*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8791 Pipefitting, plumbing and related occupations	--	2.18	--	2.33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8798 Labouring and other elemental work: other construction trade	1.82	2.01	1.98	1.99	1.40*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8799 Other construction trades occupation, n.e.c.	2.04*	2.42	2.15*	2.34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
91 Transport equipment operating occupations	1.92	2.03	2.01	2.02	2.09	2.18	1.49*	1.86	1.45*	1.85*	--	--	--	--
911 Air transport operating occupations	--	2.44	--	--	--	--	--	2.14*	--	--	--	--	--	--
913 Railway transport operating occupations	--	2.26*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
915 Water transport operating occupations	1.93*	--	--	2.24*	2.33*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

Table G-1. Job satisfaction score of 1982 graduates employed in June 1984 and 1986 graduates employed in May 1988, by occupation and industry - Concluded

S.O.C. occupations ¹ and S.I.C. industry	All levels		Trade/ vocational		Career/ technical		University		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctorate	
	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988	June 1984	May 1988
917 Motor transport operating occupations	1.86	1.88	1.95	1.95	1.96	1.88*	1.41*	1.63*	1.37*	--	--	--	--	--
9171 Bus drivers	1.82*	1.33*	2.01*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9173 Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	--	1.94*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9175 Truck drivers	1.86	1.93	1.94	2.00	1.74*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9179 Motor transport operating occupations, n.e.c.	--	1.97*	--	1.94*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
93 Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	1.77	1.85	1.82	2.00	1.53	1.95*	--	1.24	--	1.22*	--	--	--	--
931 Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	1.77	1.85	1.82	2.00	1.53	1.95*	--	1.24	--	1.22*	--	--	--	--
9313 Longshore workers, stevedores and freight handlers	1.86*	1.62*	1.91*	2.01*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9315 Material handling equipment operators, n.e.c.	2.02*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9317 Packaging occupations, n.e.c.	1.46*	1.85	1.55*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9318 Labouring and other elemental work: material handling	1.65*	2.02	1.66*	2.00*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
95 Other crafts and equipment operating occupations, n.e.c.	2.31	2.31	2.41	2.27	2.21	2.35	2.28*	2.37	--	2.36*	--	--	--	--
951 Printing and related occupations	2.14*	2.16	2.30*	2.17	2.06*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
953 Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating and related occupations	2.46	2.35	2.43	2.30	2.44*	2.37*	--	2.49*	--	--	--	--	--	--
9531 Power station operators	2.48*	2.43*	--	2.37*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9539 Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating	2.46	2.35	2.44*	2.28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
955 Electronic and related communications equipment operating occupations, n.e.c.	2.29*	2.54*	--	--	2.31*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All industries	--	--	--	2.32	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.44	--	2.47	--
Goods-producing industries	2.22	2.29	2.12	2.30	2.24	2.31	2.32	2.29	2.31	2.28	2.40	2.41	2.38	2.46
Service-producing industries	2.31	2.33	2.21	2.33	2.30	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.32	2.32	2.44	2.46	2.48	2.54
Division A -- Agricultural and related service industries	2.26	2.38	2.06	2.38	2.42	2.43	2.28	2.34	2.28	2.35	--	2.22*	--	--
Other primary industries	2.26	2.38	2.13	2.39	2.25	2.28	2.35	2.47	2.33	2.46	2.51	2.47	2.66	2.71
Division B -- Fishing and trapping industries	2.10*	2.47	--	2.42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.77*
Division C -- Logging and forestry industries	2.08	2.23	2.01	2.42	2.17	2.23*	2.13*	2.19*	2.13*	--	--	--	--	--
Division D -- Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well	2.37	2.41	2.28	2.37	2.29	2.32	2.42	2.50	2.41	2.50	2.52	2.50	2.74	--
Division E -- Manufacturing industries	2.22	2.26	2.12	2.24	2.24	2.29	2.33	2.26	2.33	2.25	2.36	2.38	2.29	2.36
Division F -- Construction industries	2.10	2.33	2.11	2.33	2.07	2.30	2.12	2.34	2.10	2.32	2.69*	2.53	--	--
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2.28	2.29	2.23	2.33	2.32	2.37	2.27	2.23	2.25	2.20	2.45	2.38	2.06	2.71
Division G -- Transportation and storage industries	2.14	2.22	2.13	2.23	2.22	2.20	2.08	2.23	2.04	2.20	2.46	2.45	--	--
Major Group 48 -- Communication industries	2.36	2.30	2.54	2.35	2.33	2.44	2.33	2.22	2.31	2.20	2.48	2.31	--	2.84*
Major Group 49 -- Other utility industries	2.40	2.41	2.18*	2.66	2.45	2.47	2.44	2.26	2.45	2.20	2.42	2.44	1.99*	2.68
Trade	2.07	2.13	2.10	2.24	2.03	2.18	2.06	2.08	2.05	2.07	2.18	2.32	--	2.36*
Division I -- Wholesale trade industries	2.23	2.26	2.18	2.33	2.24	2.26	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.45	2.33	--	--
Division J -- Retail trade industries	1.99	2.07	2.07	2.20	1.93	2.12	1.96	1.97	1.96	1.96	1.75	2.32	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.27	2.23	2.25	2.22	2.31	2.23	2.26	2.23	2.25	2.22	2.29	2.33	--	2.29*
Division K -- Finance and insurance industries	2.27	2.20	2.30	2.23	2.28	2.19	2.25	2.19	2.24	2.18	2.32	2.34	--	--
Division L -- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	2.29	2.34	2.11*	2.20	2.38	2.37	2.28	2.36	2.30	2.36	--	2.32	--	--
Services	2.35	2.38	2.22	2.36	2.34	2.36	2.39	2.40	2.37	2.38	2.48	2.49	2.46	2.55
Division M -- Business service industries	2.35	2.37	2.20	2.35	2.34	2.40	2.37	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.43	2.41	2.43	2.49
Division O -- Education service industries	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.42	2.40	2.42	2.50	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.52	2.51	2.47	2.55
Division P -- Health and social service industries	2.34	2.34	2.33	2.43	2.40	2.35	2.27	2.32	2.25	2.29	2.43	2.48	2.47	2.57
Division Q -- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	1.93	2.10	1.95	2.18	2.02	2.16	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.90	--	2.16*	--	--
Division R -- Other service industries	2.25	2.36	2.23	2.36	2.22	2.40	2.29	2.37	2.28	2.35	2.42	2.50	2.27*	2.59
Public administration (Division N -- Government services)	2.38	2.36	2.41	2.45	2.44	2.46	2.34	2.32	2.33	2.30	2.36	2.40	2.59	2.48

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

1. Numbers to the left of occupation description are 1980 S.O.C. occupation codes.

APPENDIX II - MIGRATION

Appendix H shows the migration of 1986 graduates from the time just before they enrolled in their program to May/June 1988, roughly 2 years after graduation. The number of students entering and leaving each province is shown for the period between the 12 months before enrolling and graduation; and between graduation and May 1988.

Table H-1. Migration of 1986 graduates in the period between the 12 months before enrolling and May 1988

	Graduates residing in province before enrolling	Residents 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 graduation	Graduates interviewed in May/ June 1988
Trade/vocational							
Canada	40,012	925	925	40,012	1,790	1,790	40,012
Nfld.	2,517	34	58	2,542	294	26	2,273
P.E.I.	200	7	41	235	53	31	214
N.S.	3,093	81	79	3,092	333	100	2,858
N.B.	1,846	41	63	1,867	191	82	1,758
Que.	7,692	168	38	7,562	40	171	7,693
Ont.	10,224	138	247	10,334	165	708	10,877
Man.	2,237	57	92	2,272	151	75	2,196
Sask.	1,479	71	23	1,431	140	79	1,371
Alta.	2,451	225	67	2,293	116	322	2,499
B.C.	8,104	61	204	8,247	279	119	8,088
Territories	126	0	11	137	28	75	184
Career/technical							
Canada	62,685	2,126	2,126	62,685	2,943	2,943	62,685
Nfld.	792	77	22	737	120	52	669
P.E.I.	290	21	166	435	192	25	268
N.S.	971	150	60	882	198	211	895
N.B.	1,010	149	61	922	169	157	910
Que.	15,469	425	45	15,090	206	406	15,290
Ont.	28,653	95	761	29,319	641	663	29,342
Man.	1,461	190	63	1,334	113	266	1,487
Sask.	1,462	319	41	1,184	229	278	1,233
Alta.	7,586	295	699	7,990	801	325	7,514
B.C.	4,792	344	205	4,653	270	467	4,850
Territories	136	--	3	139	5	93	228
University							
Canada	118,959	9,608	9,608	118,959	11,510	11,510	118,959
Nfld.	2,097	301	118	1,915	263	348	1,999
P.E.I.	510	227	35	318	109	262	471
N.S.	4,385	469	1,193	5,108	1,759	611	3,961
N.B.	2,942	807	551	2,686	957	532	2,261
Que.	38,276	2,001	1,286	37,561	1,749	1,784	37,596
Ont.	43,962	1,844	3,767	45,886	2,852	3,966	47,001
Man.	4,813	578	554	4,789	823	489	4,456
Sask.	4,369	478	420	4,310	926	451	3,835
Alta.	9,371	1,562	825	8,634	1,104	1,479	9,008
B.C.	8,112	1,221	858	7,750	968	1,391	8,172
Territories	--	--	--	--	--	199	199

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

NOTE: Excludes all 1986 graduates living outside Canada in May/June 1988. Also excluded are graduates who did not report their principal residence before enrolling, or indicated their principal residence before enrolling was outside Canada, or did not have their province of interview recorded for May/June 1988.

APPENDIX I - PROVINCIAL COMPARISONS

Information about the post-graduation labour market and schooling experiences of 1986 trade/vocational, college and university graduates by province is presented in this appendix. Data by province of study are presented in Tables I-1 to I-6 and by province of interview (i.e., the province where the graduate was interviewed in May/June 1988) in Tables I-7 to I-12.

The tables contain data (mainly percentage distributions) related to the weighted number of graduates interviewed, gender distribution, age distribution and median age, full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs), activity prior to entering program; labour force status, January 1987, October 1987, May 1988; multiple jobs in May 1988, full-time long-term jobs, unemployment since graduation, paid workers, permanent positions, pursued or received additional qualifications, retrospective choice of education program, financing of education, estimated median annual earnings of full-time workers, relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, education requirements of May 1988 full-time job and geographic mobility.

Table I-1. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by province of study

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
A. Weighted number of graduates interviewed in May/June 1988	40,808	2,636	236	3,100	1,882	7,692	10,603	2,306	1,452	2,342	8,416
B. Characteristics of 1986 graduates											
1. Gender distribution (%)											
Men	56	60	51	62	58	58	55	73	57	46	50
Women	44	40	49	38	42	42	45	27	43	54	50
2. Age at graduation (%)											
Less than age 20	12	22	5	25	19	3	6	13	35	9	16
Age 20-21	18	27	17	39	26	9	16	21	28	14	18
Age 22-24	18	20	26	13	23	17	18	23	18	17	17
Age 25-29	19	14	21	9	15	27	20	23	9	22	18
Age 30-39	22	13	20	11	13	30	27	15	7	28	21
Age 40 and over	10	4*	11	3*	4*	14	14	4	3*	11	11
Median age	25	22	25	21	22	28	27	23	20	27	24
3. Full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs) (%)											
Less than one year	41	66	36	70	59	20	38	36	55	36	43
One year to less than 3 years	14	11	16	9	15	14	15	19	19	17	14
Three years or more	44	24	48	21	27	66	47	44	26	47	42
4. Activity prior to entering program (%)											
Working	45	38	58	26	42	41	48	63	51	53	46
Going to school	22	30	15	56	31	7	18	23	34	17	22
High school	15	23	5	48	25	4	11	15	29	10	14
College/CEGEP	3	--	2	--	--	2*	5	2*	--	2*	5
University	1	2*	4	3*	3*	--	1*	2*	2*	--	--
Looking for work	22	24	18	12	20	38	20	10	11	15	19
Other activities	11	8	9	6	7	14	14	5	5	15	13
C. Labour market outcome of 1986 graduates											
1. Labour force status, January 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	58	46	56	61	57	50	65	71	65	53	57
Working part-time	12	11	11	10	10	10	14	8	12	13	15
Working	70	57	68	71	67	60	78	79	77	65	72
Unemployed	21	33	26	20	27	31	15	16	16	20	18
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	9	10	6	9	6*	9	7	6	7	15	10
Labour force participation rate	91	90	94	91	94	91	93	94	93	85	90
Unemployment rate	23	36	28	22	28	34	16	16	17	24	20

Table I-1. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by province of study - Continued

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
2. Labour force status, October 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	69	57	68	69	65	64	73	80	77	62	69
Working part-time	11	10	13	9	9	9	12	7	8	13	13
Working	80	67	81	78	75	73	86	88	85	76	82
Unemployed	13	25	14	14	19	20	8	9	9	13	11
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	7	8	5	8	6*	7	7	4	6	11	7
Labour force participation rate	93	92	95	92	94	93	93	96	94	89	93
Unemployment rate	14	27	15	15	21	22	8	9	9	15	12
3. Labour force status, May 1988 (%)											
Working full-time	69	58	69	70	67	63	74	78	79	66	69
Working part-time	9	7	8	6	6*	8	11	8	7	10	12
Working	79	65	79	78	73	72	85	87	86	76	81
Unemployed	16	30	19	17	24	22	10	11	11	19	14
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	5	5	2	5	3*	6	5	2*	3*	5	5
Labour force participation rate	95	95	98	95	97	94	95	98	97	95	95
Unemployment rate	17	31	20	18	25	24	11	12	12	20	14
4. Had more than one job in May 1988 (%)	7	5	9	7	5*	6	9	7	8	9	8
5. Full-time jobs of 6 months or more in duration											
Has held at least one full-time 6 month job (%)	71	57	75	74	71	65	75	84	82	67	72
Average number of months between graduation and first full-time 6 month job	5.8	6.7	5.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.0	6.2	5.6	5.7
6. Unemployment since graduation											
% who were unemployed at least one month since graduation	50	52	48	53	58	67	40	41	45	50	46
Average number of months unemployed since graduation ¹	6.9	8.7	7.3	7.1	8.0	7.7	5.9	5.3	5.0	6.6	6.5
7. Percent of workers employed as paid workers (i.e., working for someone else)	95	96	98	97	95	94	95	93	91	94	97
8. Percent of paid workers working in a permanent position, May 1988	84	74	85	84	82	77	90	86	80	78	87

Table I-1. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by province of study - Concluded

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
D. Education of 1986 graduates											
1. Pursued further studies after graduating (%)	78	83	84	79	81	87	76	80	76	71	74
2. Received additional qualification after graduating (%)	15	13	12	14	15	9	17	14	16	21	19
3. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 graduates Would select the same education program in retrospect, May 1988 (%)	71	69	81	69	69	76	67	70	69	71	72
4. Financing of education											
% who borrowed to finance their education	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
% who borrowed from the Canada Student loan program	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
% who had difficulty repaying loans after graduation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Average amount borrowed (\$)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
E. Estimated median annual earning of 1986 graduates working full-time 1988 (\$)²	19,000	17,000	19,000	16,000	17,000	19,000	20,000	20,000	17,000	20,000	18,000
F. Match between job and education of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988											
1. Relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, May 1988											
% working in directly related job	63	48	76	57	65	65	65	71	64	64	64
% working in partly related job	14	15	7	17	12	9	13	14	18	17	18
% working in unrelated job	22	37	16	27	23	26	22	15	19	19	18
2. Education requirements of May 1988 full-time job when hired for the job											
Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education	51	49	39	49	51	65	52	46	42	40	44
Job requires a college certificate or diploma	42	48	51	49	42	27	37	51	54	54	47
Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma	7	--	9	--	7*	8	10	3*	3*	4*	9
Job requires a graduate degree, certificate or diploma	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
G. Geographic mobility											
% who graduated from the same province as interviewed	96	88	77	89	90	99	98	93	90	95	97

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Average includes only those who were unemployed at some time between graduation and May/June 1988.²Median annual earnings shown are estimated based on anticipated annual earnings if graduate stayed in his/her May 1988 job for the entire year.**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%.

Table I-2. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 career/technical graduates, by province of study

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
A. Weighted number of graduates interviewed in May/June 1988	63,565	757	438	897	929	15,174	29722	1,358	1,204	8,116	4,815
B. Characteristics of 1986 graduates											
1. Gender distribution (%)											
Men	45	43	45	26	54	45	45	37	38	46	49
Women	55	57	55	74	46	55	55	63	62	54	51
2. Age at graduation (%)											
Less than age 20	11	9	19	6	14	12	10	9	17	15	6
Age 20-21	39	39	34	43	37	49	39	31	43	29	26
Age 22-24	26	31	24	31	25	24	28	26	21	24	26
Age 25-29	12	12	14	13	13	9	11	18	11	15	21
Age 30-39	9	7	7	7	9	5*	8	13	7	12	16
Age 40 and over	3	2*	1*	--	1	--	4	3	--	4	5
Median age	21	22	21	22	21	21	22	22	21	22	23
3. Full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs) (%)											
Less than one year	72	77	65	76	71	84	73	55	65	60	54
One year to less than 3 years	11	8	15	11	10	6	11	16	16	15	14
Three years or more	18	15	20	13	19	10	17	29	20	25	32
4. Activity prior to entering program (%)											
Working	32	37	43	30	34	12	33	51	43	49	48
Going to school	60	46	48	58	58	83	59	39	48	40	40
High school	46	23	29	40	43	65	48	22	33	28	20
College/CEGEP	8	3	4	3	6	15	6	3	3*	5	10
University	4	15	13	13	7	--	4	13	12	5	8
Looking for work	4	12	6	7	5	2*	4	3	5	5	6
Other activities	5	6	4	5	3	3*	5	7	4	6	6
C. Labour market outcome of 1986 graduates											
1. Labour force status, January 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	70	72	71	69	67	60	74	77	70	72	67
Working part-time	13	10	10	13	11	18	11	13	14	10	15
Working	83	82	81	82	78	78	86	89	84	82	82
Unemployed	9	12	14	9	16	11	7	7	10	9	9
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	9	6	5	9	6	11	7	4	7	9	9
Labour force participation rate	91	94	95	91	94	89	93	96	93	91	91
Unemployment rate	9	12	15	10	17	12	8	7	10	10	10

Table I-2. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 career/technical graduates, by province of study - Continued

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
2. Labour force status, October 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	77	77	79	79	80	69	82	80	73	77	73
Working part-time	10	8	7	11	6	16	8	10	13	8	12
Working	88	84	86	90	86	85	90	91	86	85	85
Unemployed	5	9	9	5	9	6	4	6	9	7	6
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	7	6	4	5	5	9	5	3	5	8	9
Labour force participation rate	93	94	96	95	95	91	95	97	95	92	91
Unemployment rate	6	10	10	6	9	7	5	6	10	7	6
3. Labour force status, May 1988 (%)											
Working full-time	82	81	82	78	81	77	85	82	80	80	78
Working part-time	8	4	6	9	5	10	6	11	10	7	10
Working	89	86	88	89	86	87	92	93	90	87	88
Unemployed	7	12	11	9	13	10	5	6	9	9	8
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	3	2*	--	2*	1	3*	3	1*	--	4	4
Labour force participation rate	97	98	99	98	99	97	97	99	99	96	96
Unemployment rate	8	12	11	9	13	10	6	6	9	10	8
4. Had more than one job in May 1988 (%)	10	6	10	7	4	9	11	8	10	11	11
5. Full-time jobs of 6 months or more in duration											
Has held at least one full-time 6 month job (%)	82	81	83	82	81	74	86	86	80	83	79
Average number of months between graduation and first full-time 6 month job	6.0	5.7	5.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.3	6.2	6.3	5.9
6. Unemployment since graduation											
% who were unemployed at least one month since graduation	36	33	39	44	46	38	32	36	46	42	33
Average number of months unemployed since graduation ¹	4.8	6.5	6.3	5.0	5.9	5.4	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.8	5.1
7. Percent of workers employed as paid workers (i.e., working for someone else)	97	100	96	100	98	98	96	98	98	96	94
8. Percent of paid workers working in a permanent position, May 1988	84	81	84	85	85	74	90	89	83	83	83

Table I-2. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 career/technical graduates, by province of study - Concluded

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
D. Education of 1986 graduates											
1. Pursued further studies after graduating (%)	68	73	76	80	77	68	68	71	75	66	65
2. Received additional qualification after graduating (%)	12	12	14	9	10	8	15	9	12	14	13
3. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 graduates Would select the same education program in retrospect, May 1988 (%)	65	63	72	64	63	67	63	69	63	65	70
4. Financing of education											
% who borrowed to finance their education	51	65	63	77	67	55	45	53	59	62	44
% who borrowed from the Canada Student loan program	44	59	53	72	61	52	38	45	44	57	33
% who had difficulty repaying loans after graduation	21	17	27	21	19	15	22	20	25	23	34
Average amount borrowed (\$)	4,500	4,300	4,100	6,100	5,400	3,800	4,500	5,100	4,400	4,800	5,600
E. Estimated median annual earning of 1986 graduates working full-time 1988 (\$)²	22,000	23,000	18,000	25,000	21,000	20,000	22,000	21,000	23,000	22,000	24,000
F. Match between job and education of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988											
1. Relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, May 1988											
% working in directly related job	63	74	70	82	69	64	61	70	66	63	61
% working in partly related job	24	18	20	12	22	22	25	21	25	25	27
% working in unrelated job	13	8	10	6	9	14	14	9	9	12	12
2. Education requirements of May 1988 full-time job when hired for the job											
Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education	40	37	57	24	32	37	41	32	37	46	46
Job requires a college certificate or diploma	58	62	41	74	66	62	57	67	62	52	50
Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma	2	--	2*	2*	2	--	2*	--	--	1	4
Job requires a graduate degree, certificate or diploma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
G. Geographic mobility											
% who graduated from the same province as interviewed	95	84	56	77	82	99	98	92	81	90	94

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Average includes only those who were unemployed at some time between graduation and May/June 1988.²Median annual earnings shown are estimated based on anticipated annual earnings if graduate stayed in his/her May 1988 job for the entire year.**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%.

Table I-3. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 university graduates, by province of study

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
A. Weighted number of graduates interviewed in May/June 1988	122,479	2,004	323	5,273	2,742	38,484	47,123	4,931	4,453	8,972	8,173
B. Characteristics of 1986 graduates											
1. Gender distribution (%)											
Men	46	45	51	47	50	45	46	48	48	48	46
Women	54	55	49	53	50	55	54	52	52	52	54
2. Age at graduation (%)											
Less than age 20	0	--	--	2*	--	--	--	--	--	1*	--
Age 20-21	11	20	30	26	21	6	9	22	15	16	9
Age 22-24	44	35	47	42	45	36	52	40	39	38	44
Age 25-29	20	17	12	15	16	22	19	17	18	22	21
Age 30-39	17	22	5	10	12	24	13	14	20	17	19
Age 40 and over	8	6	6	5	5	11	6	6	8	6	7
Median age	24	24	22	23	23	26	23	23	24	24	24
3. Full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs) (%)											
Less than one year	65	66	79	75	74	56	71	67	57	64	64
One year to less than 3 years	9	7	8	8	7	8	9	12	13	11	12
Three years or more	26	28	13	17	19	36	20	22	30	25	24
4. Activity prior to entering program (%)											
Working	32	29	19	25	26	40	26	30	39	39	34
Going to school	63	67	75	71	69	54	70	64	56	56	61
High school	33	51	63	48	54	2	50	45	41	39	43
College/CEGEP	14	--	--	3	3	38	3	2	2*	4	6
University	15	13	11	19	11	14	16	16	12	12	11
Looking for work	1	2*	2*	2*	2*	2	1*	1*	1*	1	1*
Other activities	4	2*	4	2	3	4	4	5	4	4	4
C. Labour market outcome of 1986 graduates											
1. Labour force status, January 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	65	65	51	60	63	65	65	60	70	69	60
Working part-time	14	13	15	13	11	17	13	18	13	12	16
Working	79	78	66	73	73	81	78	77	83	81	76
Unemployed	6	6	11	8	7	6	4	6	7	5	8
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	15	16	23	19	20	13	17	17	11	14	16
Labour force participation rate	85	84	77	81	80	87	83	83	89	86	84
Unemployment rate	7	7	15	10	9	7	5	7	8	6	9

Table I-3. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 university graduates, by province of study - Continued

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
2. Labour force status, October 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	70	69	54	65	67	70	73	65	71	68	64
Working part-time	12	12	15	11	11	14	11	15	13	13	15
Working	82	82	69	76	78	84	83	80	84	81	79
Unemployed	5	6	11	6	5	6	3	5	5	6	6
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	13	12	20	18	17	10	14	15	11	14	15
Labour force participation rate	87	88	80	82	83	90	86	85	89	86	85
Unemployment rate	5	7	14	8	7	7	4	6	5	6	7
3. Labour force status, May 1988 (%)											
Working full-time	75	71	66	72	71	72	79	71	76	72	69
Working part-time	9	8	12	7	8	11	7	11	10	10	11
Working	84	80	78	80	79	84	86	82	85	82	80
Unemployed	9	13	16	11	12	9	6	11	9	11	10
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	7	6	6	9	9	7	8	7	5	6	10
Labour force participation rate	93	94	94	91	91	93	92	93	95	94	90
Unemployment rate	9	14	17	12	13	10	7	11	10	12	11
4. Had more than one job in May 1988 (%)	11	6	10	9	6	13	11	10	9	10	10
5. Full-time jobs of 6 months or more in duration											
Has held at least one full-time 6 month job (%)	74	71	60	71	72	72	77	70	78	76	73
Average number of months between graduation and first full-time 6 month job	6.1	5.5	6.9	6.4	6.5	5.7	6.7	6.2	5.0	5.8	6.0
6. Unemployment since graduation											
% who were unemployed at least one month since graduation	33	34	40	34	37	30	31	33	34	40	39
Average number of months unemployed since graduation ¹	5.0	6.9	5.5	5.4	5.0	6.1	4.1	4.6	5.5	4.6	4.9
7. Percent of workers employed as paid workers (i.e., working for someone else)	95	98	98	96	96	93	95	94	95	95	93
8. Percent of paid workers working in a permanent position, May 1988	76	75	60	72	75	74	81	73	80	70	72

Table I-3. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 university graduates, by province of study - Concluded

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
D. Education of 1986 graduates											
1. Pursued further studies after graduating (%)	53	56	45	55	54	54	49	49	59	56	58
2. Received additional qualification after graduating (%)	18	15	24	17	20	12	23	18	15	16	16
3. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 graduates Would select the same education program in retrospect, May 1988 (%)	70	70	73	71	71	73	69	67	69	69	67
4. Financing of education											
% who borrowed to finance their education	53	69	62	70	71	48	52	48	54	63	56
% who borrowed from the Canada Student loan program	45	64	54	63	64	43	43	38	42	56	43
% who had difficulty repaying loans after graduation	27	22	17	32	27	21	29	30	28	25	36
Average amount borrowed (\$)	6,000	5,800	5,400	8,000	6,700	4,800	6,400	5,700	4,800	6,700	6,500
E. Estimated median annual earning of 1986 graduates working full-time 1988 (\$)²	28,000	30,000	22,000	25,000	25,000	28,000	28,000	26,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
F. Match between job and education of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988											
1. Relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, May 1988											
% working in directly related job	48	56	40	52	56	54	42	44	53	50	44
% working in partly related job	37	35	44	34	35	32	41	39	35	37	42
% working in unrelated job	15	9	16	14	9	14	16	17	11	13	14
2. Education requirements of May 1988 full-time job when hired for the job											
Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education	24	17	38	30	21	21	24	29	28	21	29
Job requires a college certificate or diploma	9	5	6	5	8	16	7	5	4	4	3
Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma	59	70	56	56	65	56	59	60	64	67	56
Job requires a graduate degree, certificate or diploma	8	8	--	9	6	7	10	6	5	9	12
G. Geographic mobility											
% who graduated from the same province as interviewed	90	86	65	65	64	95	94	83	79	87	87

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Average includes only those who were unemployed at some time between graduation and May/June 1988.²Median annual earnings shown are estimated based on anticipated annual earnings if graduate stayed in his/her May 1988 job for the entire year.**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%.

Table I-4. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 bachelor's graduates, by province of study

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
A. Weighted number of graduates interviewed in May/June 1988	106,908	1,845	323	4,706	2,498	33,995	40,425	4,434	4,120	7,662	6,899
B. Characteristics of 1986 graduates											
1. Gender distribution (%)											
Men	45	44	51	46	49	44	44	47	47	47	45
Women	55	56	49	54	51	56	56	53	53	53	55
2. Age at graduation (%)											
Less than age 20	0	--	--	2*	--	--	--	--	--	1*	--
Age 20-21	12	22	30	29	23	7	11	24	16	19	11
Age 22-24	48	38	47	45	48	40	58	43	41	44	50
Age 25-29	18	17	12	13	15	20	16	15	17	20	20
Age 30-39	15	19	5	7	9	22	10	11	18	12	14
Age 40 and over	6	5	6	4*	4*	11	4	5	7	4	5
Median age	23	23	22	22	23	25	23	23	24	23	24
3. Full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs) (%)											
Less than one year	68	69	79	80	78	57	76	69	60	69	69
One year to less than 3 years	9	7	8	8	7	8	9	11	12	11	12
Three years or more	23	25	13	12	15	35	16	19	28	19	19
4. Activity prior to entering program (%)											
Working	29	26	19	20	22	39	21	28	36	34	29
Going to school	66	70	75	75	73	55	75	67	59	61	66
High school	38	55	63	54	59	2	58	50	45	46	51
College/CEGEP	16	--	--	3*	3*	42	4	2*	2*	4	7
University	11	12	11	17	9	10	12	13	11	10	7
Looking for work	1	2*	2*	2*	--	2*	--	--	--	1	--
Other activities	4	2*	4	2*	4*	4	4	4	4	4	4
C. Labour market outcome of 1986 graduates											
1. Labour force status, January 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	63	63	51	58	61	64	64	58	70	68	58
Working part-time	15	14	15	13	12	17	13	18	13	12	17
Working	78	77	66	72	72	81	77	77	82	80	75
Unemployed	6	6	11	8	7	6	4	6	7	5	8
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	16	17	23	20	21	13	18	17	11	15	18
Labour force participation rate	84	83	77	80	79	87	82	83	89	85	82
Unemployment rate	7	8	15	10	9	7	5	7	8	6	9

Table I-4. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 bachelor's graduates, by province of study - Continued

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
2. Labour force status, October 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	69	68	54	63	65	70	72	64	70	66	62
Working part-time	13	13	15	12	11	14	11	16	13	13	16
Working	82	81	69	75	77	83	83	80	84	80	78
Unemployed	5	6.0	11.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	13	13	20	19	17	10	14	16	11	14	17
Labour force participation rate	87	87	80	81	83	90	86	84	89	86	83
Unemployment rate	6	7	14	8	7	7	4	5	6	7	7
3. Labour force status, May 1988 (%)											
Working full-time	74	71.0	66.0	72.0	70.0	72.0	79.0	71.0	75.0	71.0	68.0
Working part-time	9	8	12	7	8	11	7	11	10	10	11
Working	84	80	78	79	79	84	86	82	85	81	80
Unemployed	9	14	16	12	12	10	7	11	9	12	11
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	7	6	6	9	9	7	8	7	5	6	9
Labour force participation rate	93	94	94	91	91	93	92	93	95	94	91
Unemployment rate	10	15	17	13	13	10	7	12	10	13	12
4. Had more than one job in May 1988 (%)	11	6	10	9	6	12	11	10	8	9	11
5. Full-time jobs of 6 months or more in duration											
Has held at least one full-time 6 month job (%)	74	70	60	70	71	72	76	69	78	76	72
Average number of months between graduation and first full-time 6 month job	6.4	5.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	5.9	7.1	6.5	5.1	6.1	6.4
6. Unemployment since graduation											
% who were unemployed at least one month since graduation	34	35	40	35	39	30	32	33	35	42	41
Average number of months unemployed since graduation ¹	5.0	7.0	5.5	5.3	5.0	6.1	4.0	4.6	5.5	4.6	4.8
7. Percent of workers employed as paid workers (i.e., working for someone else)	95	98	98	97	96	94	95	94	95	95	93
8. Percent of paid workers working in a permanent position, May 1988	76	74	60	71	73	74	81	72	80	68	71

Table I-4. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 bachelor's graduates, by province of study - Concluded

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
D. Education of 1986 graduates											
1. Pursued further studies after graduating (%)	50	54	45	53	52	52	47	47	58	54	55
2. Received additional qualification after graduating (%)	19	16	24	19	21	12	26	19	15	17	18
3. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 graduates Would select the same education program in retrospect, May 1988 (%)	69	70	73	69	70	71	67	66	68	68	65
4. Financing of education											
% who borrowed to finance their education	54	71	62	72	72	46	54	48	55	67	57
% who borrowed from the Canada Student loan program	46	66	54	65	66	42	44	38	42	60	43
% who had difficulty repaying loans after graduation	27	22	17	33	27	21	29	29	27	24	35
Average amount borrowed (\$)	6,100	6,000	5,400	8,400	7,100	4,800	6,500	5,700	4,900	7,100	6,800
E. Estimated median annual earning of 1986 graduates working full-time 1988 (\$)²	27,000	29,000	22,000	24,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
F. Match between job and education of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988											
1. Relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, May 1988											
% working in directly related job	47	56	40	51	55	53	42	44	53	50	42
% working in partly related job	37	34	44	33	36	32	41	38	35	37	43
% working in unrelated job	16	10	16	15	9	15	18	18	12	14	16
2. Education requirements of May 1988 full-time job when hired for the job											
Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education	26	18	38	33	22	23	26	31	30	23	34
Job requires a college certificate or diploma	10	5	6	6	8	17	8	5	4*	4	4*
Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma	61	73	56	57	67	57	62	61	65	70	59
Job requires a graduate degree, certificate or diploma	3	4*	--	4*	2*	3	4	2*	--	2	3*
G. Geographic mobility											
% who graduated from the same province as interviewed	91	86	65	67	64	96	94	84	79	88	89

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Average includes only those who were unemployed at some time between graduation and May/June 1988.²Median annual earnings shown are estimated based on anticipated annual earnings if graduate stayed in his/her May 1988 job for the entire year.**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%.

Table I-5. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 master's graduates, by province of study

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
A. Weighted number of graduates interviewed in May/June 1988	14,233	154	--	538	234	4,247	6,004	454	308	1,164	1,131
B. Characteristics of 1986 graduates											
1. Gender distribution (%)											
Men	55	60	--	52	61	57	54	61	62	51	48
Women	45	40	--	48	39	43	46	39	38	49	52
2. Age at graduation (%)											
Less than age 20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age 20-21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age 22-24	13	10	--	16	10	10	17	16	9	4	10
Age 25-29	37	18	--	31	30	40	39	33	26	33	28
Age 30-39	35	57	--	34	40	35	30	37	45	46	42
Age 40 and over	15	15	--	18	20	15	13	14	20	17	20
Median age	30	33	--	30	33	30	28	30	32	32	32
3. Full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs) (%)											
Less than one year	40	29	--	34	30	46	42	45	29	28	35
One year to less than 3 years	13	8	--	12	9	14	13	16	13	12	12
Three years or more	47	63	--	54	61	41	45	39	58	60	53
4. Activity prior to entering program (%)											
Working	54	67	--	59	62	45	53	49	72	70	62
Going to school	41	26	--	36	34	49	43	43	23	23	31
High school	1	1*	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
College/CEGEP	0	--	--	--	--	1*	--	--	--	--	--
University	40	24	--	36	30	47	42	43	21	22	30
Looking for work	2	3	--	2*	2	3	1*	--	2	--	2*
Other activities	3	4	--	3*	2	3	3	6	3	5	4
C. Labour market outcome of 1986 graduates											
1. Labour force status, January 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	72	83	--	78	82	70	73	72	76	75	69
Working part-time	11	3	--	6	3	15	10	12	10	11	11
Working	84	86	--	84	85	85	83	83	85	86	80
Unemployed	5	4	--	6	3	4	5	6	4	4	9
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	11	10	--	10	12	11	12	11	11	10	11
Labour force participation rate	89	90	--	90	88	89	88	89	89	90	89
Unemployment rate	5	4	--	7	4	5	5	7	4	4	10

Table I-5. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 master's graduates, by province of study - Continued

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
2. Labour force status, October 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	74	84	--	79	84	70	76	73	80	75	72
Working part-time	12	5	--	7	4	15	10	11	10	13	13
Working	86	90	--	85	88	85	86	84	90	88	85
Unemployed	4	4	--	4	--	5	3	6	1*	4*	5
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	10	7	--	10	12	10	11	11	9	9	10
Labour force participation rate	90	93	--	90	88	90	89	89	91	91	90
Unemployment rate	4	4	--	5	--	6	3	6	1*	4*	5
3. Labour force status, May 1988 (%)											
Working full-time	76	81	--	77	82	72	78	75	77	75	71
Working part-time	8	3	--	6	2	11	7	8	7	9	9
Working	84	86	--	83	85	84	86	83	84	84	81
Unemployed	6	7	--	7	6	8	5	9	9	8	7
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	9	7	--	10	9	9	10	8	7	7	12
Labour force participation rate	91	93	--	90	91	91	90	92	93	93	88
Unemployment rate	7	8	--	8	7	8	5	9	10	9	8
4. Had more than one job in May 1988 (%)	12	7	--	8	8	15	11	8	12	12	9
5. Full-time jobs of 6 months or more in duration											
Has held at least one full-time 6 month job (%)	77	86	--	83	86	74	78	76	81	78	76
Average number of months between graduation and first full-time 6 month job	4.2	2.8	--	4.3	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.0
6. Unemployment since graduation											
% who were unemployed at least one month since graduation	27	13	--	27	17	28	26	30	25	25	31
Average number of months unemployed since graduation ¹	5.2	6.2	--	5.8	5.6	5.8	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.6
7. Percent of workers employed as paid workers (i.e., working for someone else)	93	100	--	96	98	88	94	95	96	94	92
8. Percent of paid workers working in a permanent position, May 1988	81	86	--	85	90	74	84	79	82	81	78

Table I-5. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 master's graduates, by province of study - Concluded

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
D. Education of 1986 graduates											
1. Pursued further studies after graduating (%)	66	76	--	70	69	68	64	60	62	67	70
2. Received additional qualification after graduating (%)	8	6	--	7	9	5	10	11	9	8	7
3. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 graduates Would select the same education program in retrospect, May 1988 (%)	80	74	--	82	81	81	80	74	79	79	77
4. Financing of education											
% who borrowed to finance their education	51	48	--	62	66	59	46	48	49	45	51
% who borrowed from the Canada Student loan program	44	43	--	53	55	55	38	37	40	40	40
% who had difficulty repaying loans after graduation	24	20	--	18	15	15	26	43	44	29	44
Average amount borrowed (\$)	5,200	3,500	--	4,700	3,200	5,100	5,800	5,400	3,300	3,800	4,800
E. Estimated median annual earning of 1986 graduates working full-time 1988 (\$)²	38,000	43,000	--	36,000	40,000	37,000	38,000	35,000	39,000	40,000	40,000
F. Match between job and education of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988											
1. Relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, May 1988											
% working in directly related job	51	58	--	60	63	60	45	42	55	48	54
% working in partly related job	41	39	--	35	30	33	47	50	41	43	40
% working in unrelated job	7	3*	--	5	7	7	8	8	3	9	6
2. Education requirements of May 1988 full-time job when hired for the job											
Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education	10	10	--	7	10	7	12	11	6	8	8
Job requires a college certificate or diploma	3	--	--	--	3	4	3	--	1*	--	--
Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma	50	52	--	49	54	54	46	51	53	57	44
Job requires a graduate degree, certificate or diploma	38	39	--	43	34	35	39	37	40	33	47
G. Geographic mobility											
% who graduated from the same province as interviewed	88	87	--	56	73	93	90	74	78	84	82

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Average includes only those who were unemployed at some time between graduation and May/June 1988.²Median annual earnings shown are estimated based on anticipated annual earnings if graduate stayed in his/her May 1988 job for the entire year.**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%.

Table I-6. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 doctoral graduates, by province of study

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
A. Weighted number of graduates interviewed in May/June 1988	1,337	--	--	29	10	242	694	44	25	146	142
B. Characteristics of 1986 graduates											
1. Gender distribution (%)											
Men	65	--	--	48	61	59	67	74	61	61	73
Women	35	--	--	52	39	41	33	26	39	39	27
2. Age at graduation (%)											
Less than age 20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age 20-21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age 22-24	4	--	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
Age 25-29	21	--	--	24	52	20	21	25	30*	21	18
Age 30-39	57	--	--	55	48	41	60	69	59	55	63
Age 40 and over	18	--	--	22	--	17	18	6*	--	24	18
Median age	33	--	--	34	29	31	33	32	32	33	33
3. Full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs) (%)											
Less than one year	46	--	--	42	48	56	45	38	34*	43	44
One year to less than 3 years	15	--	--	15	13	10	17	13	33*	15	10
Three years or more	39	--	--	43	39	34	37	49	33*	41	47
4. Activity prior to entering program (%)											
Working	39	--	--	51	19	32	38	47	28*	50	43
Going to school	57	--	--	42	81	67	56	50	56	47	56
High school	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
College/CEGEP	2	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
University	53	--	--	42	81	53	55	50	56	46	54
Looking for work	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other activities	3	--	--	8*	--	--	4	--	--	2*	2*
C. Labour market outcome of 1986 graduates											
1. Labour force status, January 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	83	--	--	84	90	76	84	89	73	88	85
Working part-time	9	--	--	--	--	11	9	5*	--	6	9
Working	92	--	--	84	90	87	92	95	89	94	94
Unemployed	4	--	--	--	10	4	4	--	--	2*	4
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	5	--	--	12	--	9	4	--	--	3	2*
Labour force participation rate	95	--	--	88	100	91	96	97	100	97	98
Unemployment rate	4	--	--	--	10	4	4	--	--	2*	4

Table I-6. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 doctoral graduates, by province of study - Continued

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
2. Labour force status, October 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	86	--	--	96	90	83	85	84	95	95	88
Working part-time	8	--	--	--	--	8	9	8*	--	3	5
Working	94	--	--	96	90	91	94	92	100	98	93
Unemployed	2	--	--	--	10	4	2	5*	--	--	4
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	4	--	--	4*	--	5	4	--	--	2*	3
Labour force participation rate	96	--	--	96	100	95	96	97	100	98	97
Unemployment rate	3	--	--	--	10	4	2	5*	--	--	4
3. Labour force status, May 1988 (%)											
Working full-time	86	--	--	81	100	84	85	82	89	91	86
Working part-time	6	--	--	11	--	6	7	8*	--	3	6
Working	92	--	--	92	100	89	93	89	89	95	92
Unemployed	5	--	--	--	--	7	4	8*	--	5	6
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	3	--	--	4*	--	4	3	--	--	--	2*
Labour force participation rate	97	--	--	96	100	96	97	97	100*	99	98
Unemployment rate	5	--	--	--	--	7	5	8*	--	5	6
4. Had more than one job in May 1988 (%)	14	--	--	14	23	19	12	18	--	10	14
5. Full-time jobs of 6 months or more in duration											
Has held at least one full-time 6 month job (%)	89	--	--	92	100	84	89	84	95	95	91
Average number of months between graduation and first full-time 6 month job	4.3	--	--	5.7	6.5	4.1	4.4	2.1	6.6	4.1	4.0
6. Unemployment since graduation											
% who were unemployed at least one month since graduation	17	--	--	15	19	19	16	8*	22*	18	19
Average number of months unemployed since graduation ¹	5.4	--	--	2.5	3.0	6.3	5.5	4.7	6.0	3.8	5.6
7. Percent of workers employed as paid workers (i.e., working for someone else)	91	--	--	100	100	75	94	97	94	95	93
8. Percent of paid workers working in a permanent position, May 1988	68	--	--	70	19	72	71	58	75	62	59

Table I-6. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 doctoral graduates, by province of study - Concluded

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
D. Education of 1986 graduates											
1. Pursued further studies after graduating (%)	88	--	--	96	100	90	86	90	83	93	90
2. Received additional qualification after graduating (%)	5	--	--	--	--	2*	7	8*	--	4	5
3. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 graduates Would select the same education program in retrospect, May 1988 (%)	79	--	--	89	90	82	78	67	82	78	81
4. Financing of education											
% who borrowed to finance their education	47	--	--	25	32	64	45	41	61	35	47
% who borrowed from the Canada Student loan program	38	--	--	21	32	60	34	27	50	30	38
% who had difficulty repaying loans after graduation	26	--	--	--	--	14	25	--	--	34	37
Average amount borrowed (\$)	5,700	--	--	--	--	5,900	5,100	8,100	4,400	5,800	7,100
E. Estimated median annual earning of 1986 graduates working full-time 1988 (\$)²	39,000	--	--	33,000	--	40,000	39,000	38,000	37,000	38,000	36,000
F. Match between job and education of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988											
1. Relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, May 1988											
% working in directly related job	65	--	--	64	52	78	61	61	56	61	69
% working in partly related job	31	--	--	36	48	17	35	39	32*	37	30
% working in unrelated job	4	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	2*	--
2. Education requirements of May 1988 full-time job when hired for the job											
Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education	1*	--	--	--	--	--	1*	--	--	--	--
Job requires a college certificate or diploma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma	11	--	--	9*	--	14	13	13	--	10	4
Job requires a graduate degree, certificate or diploma	88	--	--	91	100	85	86	83	93	89	96
G. Geographic mobility											
% who graduated from the same province as interviewed	78	--	--	63	52	96	84	57	50	59	60

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Average includes only those who were unemployed at some time between graduation and May/June 1988.²Median annual earnings shown are estimated based on anticipated annual earnings if graduate stayed in his/her May 1988 job for the entire year.**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%.

Table I-7. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by province of interview

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
A. Weighted number of graduates interviewed in May/June 1988	40,808	2,282	214	2,859	1,770	7,713	11,031	2,199	1,371	2,505	8,129
B. Characteristics of 1986 graduates											
1. Gender distribution (%)											
Men	56	59	43	61	58	58	55	73	58	46	49
Women	44	41	57	39	42	42	45	27	42	54	51
2. Age at graduation (%)											
Less than age 20	12	22	6	25	17	3	7	13	33	11	15
Age 20-21	18	25	13	38	27	9	17	21	28	16	18
Age 22-24	18	20	28	13	22	17	18	23	17	16	17
Age 25-29	19	14	19	10	16	26	19	24	9	21	18
Age 30-39	22	14	22	10	13	30	26	14	10	25	21
Age 40 and over	10	4*	12	3*	4*	14	13	5	3*	10	11
Median age	25	22	25	21	22	28	26	23	21	26	24
3. Full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs) (%)											
Less than one year	41	57	33	69	57	18	36	34	52	34	39
One year to less than 3 years	14	14	18	9	15	15	16	20	20	17	15
Three years or more	44	29	50	22	29	67	49	47	28	48	46
4. Activity prior to entering program (%)											
Working	45	38	55	26	42	41	48	62	52	52	46
Going to school	22	27	17	56	30	8	20	23	32	20	22
High school	15	21	11	47	24	4	12	15	27	12	14
College/CEGEP	3	--	2	--	--	2*	4	2*	--	2*	5
University	1	--	--	3*	--	--	1*	2*	2*	--	--
Looking for work	22	25	18	12	21	38	19	11	11	14	19
Other activities	11	9	9	7	6*	14	13	5	5	14	13
C. Labour market outcome of 1986 graduates											
1. Labour force status, January 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	58	45	50	60	58	50	65	69	66	54	57
Working part-time	12	12	11	10	11	10	13	9	11	13	15
Working	70	57	61	70	68	60	78	78	77	67	71
Unemployed	21	34	32	20	26	31	15	16	16	19	18
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	9	9	7	10	6*	9	7	6	8	14	11
Labour force participation rate	91	91	93	90	94	91	93	94	92	86	89
Unemployment rate	23	38	34	23	28	34	16	17	17	22	20

Table I-7. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by province of interview - Continued

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
2. Labour force status, October 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	69	56	67	67	66	64	74	81	75	65	69
Working part-time	11	10	15	10	9	9	12	8	8	13	13
Working	80	66	82	77	76	72	86	89	83	77	82
Unemployed	13	26	12	14	19	20	8	8	11	12	11
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	7	9	6	9	5*	8	7	3	6	11	7
Labour force participation rate	93	91	94	91	95	92	93	97	94	89	93
Unemployment rate	14	28	13	16	20	22	8	8	11	13	12
3. Labour force status, May 1988 (%)											
Working full-time	69	55	68	69	67	63	75	79	77	68	68
Working part-time	9	7	9	6	7*	8	10	8	8	10	12
Working	79	62	79	77	74	71	85	87	85	78	81
Unemployed	16	33	19	18	23	22	10	11	12	17	14
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	5	6	2	5	--	6	5	2*	3*	5	5
Labour force participation rate	95	94	98	95	97	94	95	98	97	95	95
Unemployment rate	17	35	20	19	24	24	10	11	12	18	15
4. Had more than one job in May 1988 (%)	7	6	8	7	6*	5	9	7	8	9	8
5. Full-time jobs of 6 months or more in duration											
Has held at least one full-time 6 month job (%)	71	54	75	72	71	65	76	85	81	68	72
Average number of months between graduation and first full-time 6 month job	5.8	6.4	7.0	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.9	4.9	6.0	5.7	5.7
6. Unemployment since graduation											
% who were unemployed at least one month since graduation	50	64	55	53	59	69	43	44	49	52	49
Average number of months unemployed since graduation ¹	6.9	9.0	7.1	7.5	8.1	7.7	5.9	5.4	5.2	6.4	6.5
7. Percent of workers employed as paid workers (i.e., working for someone else)	95	96	98	97	95	94	95	93	92	95	97
8. Percent of paid workers working in a permanent position, May 1988	84	72	81	83	81	76	90	86	79	78	87

Table I-7. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 trade/vocational graduates, by province of interview - Concluded

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
D. Education of 1986 graduates											
1. Pursued further studies after graduating (%)	78	79	83	78	80	86	75	78	76	69	72
2. Received additional qualification after graduating (%)	15	15	12	14	15	9	18	15	16	23	20
3. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 graduates Would select the same education program in retrospect, May 1988 (%)	71	69	81	68	69	75	67	71	69	71	71
4. Financing of education											
% who borrowed to finance their education	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
% who borrowed from the Canada Student Loan program	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
% who had difficulty repaying loans after graduation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Average amount borrowed (\$)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
E. Estimated median annual earning of 1986 graduates working full-time 1988 (\$)²	19,000	16,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	19,000	20,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	18,000
F. Match between job and education of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988											
1. Relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, May 1988											
% working in directly related job	63	48	72	58	65	65	63	71	62	62	65
% working in partly related job	14	15	13	16	12	9	13	14	19	19	17
% working in unrelated job	22	37	15	27	23	26	23	15	19	19	18
2. Education requirements of May 1988 full-time job when hired for the job											
Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education	51	47	47	48	51	65	52	44	43	42	43
Job requires a college certificate or diploma	42	50	45	50	41	27	37	52	53	53	48
Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma	7	--	7	--	7*	8	10	3*	3*	4*	9
Job requires a graduate degree, certificate or diploma	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
G. Geographic mobility											
% who graduated from the same province as interviewed	96	99	85	96	95	98	94	97	94	87	99

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Average includes only those who were unemployed at some time between graduation and May/June 1988.²Median annual earnings shown are estimated based on anticipated annual earnings if graduate stayed in his/her May 1988 job for the entire year.**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%.

Table I-8. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 career/technical graduates, by province of interview

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
A. Weighted number of graduates interviewed in May/June 1988	63,565	669	268	895	912	15,317	29,597	1,493	1,237	7,565	4,893
B. Characteristics of 1986 graduates											
1. Gender distribution (%)											
Men	45	41	30	33	52	45	45	42	44	44	48
Women	55	59	70	67	48	55	55	58	56	56	52
2. Age at graduation (%)											
Less than age 20	11	9	29	6	14	12	10	9	16	16	7
Age 20-21	39	39	33	41	38	49	39	31	42	30	26
Age 22-24	26	31	20	31	25	24	28	30	22	23	25
Age 25-29	12	11	8	14	12	9	11	17	12	15	21
Age 30-39	9	8	8	7	10	5*	8	11	7	12	16
Age 40 and over	3	3*	2*	--	1	--	4	3	--	4	5
Median age	21	22	21	22	21	21	22	22	21	22	23
3. Full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs) (%)											
Less than one year	72	74	69	71	72	84	72	57	65	59	51
One year to less than 3 years	11	9	13	13	8	6	11	17	15	15	15
Three years or more	18	17	18	16	19	10	17	26	20	26	34
4. Activity prior to entering program (%)											
Working	32	36	40	34	33	13	33	50	40	49	47
Going to school	60	47	52	53	59	82	59	41	50	41	40
High school	46	23	38	35	42	64	48	23	34	29	21
College/CEGEP	8	4	5	3	7	15	6	3	3*	5	10
University	4	16	9	13	9	--	4	13	13	5	8
Looking for work	4	11	4*	8	5	2*	4	3	6	5	7
Other activities	5	6	4*	4	3	3*	5	6	4	6	6
C. Labour market outcome of 1986 graduates											
1. Labour force status, January 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	70	72	64	66	71	60	74	76	69	73	67
Working part-time	13	10	12	12	11	18	11	12	13	10	14
Working	83	82	76	78	82	78	85	88	82	84	82
Unemployed	9	11	17	12	12	11	7	7	10	8	9
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	9	7	7	10	6	11	7	4	8	8	9
Labour force participation rate	91	93	93	90	94	89	93	96	92	92	91
Unemployment rate	9	12	18	13	13	12	8	8	11	9	10

Table 1-8. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 career/technical graduates, by province of interview - Continued

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
2. Labour force status, October 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	77	76	73	76	80	69	82	81	72	77	74
Working part-time	10	7	9	13	8	16	8	10	12	8	12
Working	88	83	82	89	88	85	90	90	84	86	85
Unemployed	5	9	12	6	7	6	4	6	9	6	5
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	7	8	6	5	5	9	5	4	6	8	9
Labour force participation rate	93	92	94	95	95	91	95	96	94	92	91
Unemployment rate	6	10	12	7	8	7	5	6	10	7	6
3. Labour force status, May 1988 (%)											
Working full-time	82	79	70	78	82	77	86	80	79	80	78
Working part-time	8	5	10	8	5	10	6	9	10	7	10
Working	89	84	80	87	87	87	92	89	89	87	88
Unemployed	7	14	19	10	11	10	5	9	9	9	8
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	3	3	--	3	2	3*	3	1*	2*	4	4
Labour force participation rate	97	97	99	97	98	97	97	99	98	96	96
Unemployment rate	8	14	19	10	12	10	5	9	9	9	8
4. Had more than one job in May 1988 (%)	10	5	11	7	4	9	11	7	11	11	10
5. Full-time jobs of 6 months or more in duration											
Has held at least one full-time 6 month job (%)	82	79	75	81	81	75	86	86	80	84	79
Average number of months between graduation and first full-time 6 month job	6.0	5.5	5.2	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.3	6.4	6.2	5.8
6. Unemployment since graduation											
% who were unemployed at least one month since graduation	36	36	48	46	41	38	33	39	49	42	36
Average number of months unemployed since graduation ¹	4.8	6.6	6.4	4.9	6.0	5.4	4.3	4.4	5.1	4.8	4.9
7. Percent of workers employed as paid workers (i.e., working for someone else)	97	100	95	99	98	97	96	98	95	96	94
8. Percent of paid workers working in a permanent position, May 1988	84	78	77	86	84	74	90	88	82	83	83

Table I-8. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 career/technical graduates, by province of interview - Concluded

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
D. Education of 1986 graduates											
1. Pursued further studies after graduating (%)	68	70	74	79	77	68	67	69	74	65	63
2. Received additional qualification after graduating (%)	12	13	15	10	11	8	15	10	12	13	14
3. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 graduates Would select the same education program in retrospect, May 1988 (%)	65	64	69	66	66	67	63	68	64	65	69
4. Financing of education											
% who borrowed to finance their education	51	64	57	73	70	55	45	54	61	62	45
% who borrowed from the Canada Student Loan program	44	57	50	68	65	51	38	47	46	56	35
% who had difficulty repaying loans after graduation	21	16	25	21	19	16	22	19	30	22	30
Average amount borrowed (\$)	4,500	4,100	3,000	5,500	5,900	3,900	4,400	5,100	4,800	4,700	5,600
E. Estimated median annual earning of 1986 graduates working full-time 1988 (\$)²	22,000	23,000	15,000	24,000	21,000	20,000	22,000	21,000	21,000	22,000	24,000
F. Match between job and education of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988											
1. Relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, May 1988											
% working in directly related job	63	76	62	80	72	64	61	70	64	63	62
% working in partly related job	24	18	24	15	19	22	25	21	23	25	26
% working in unrelated job	13	7	14	6	8	14	14	10	13	12	12
2. Education requirements of May 1988 full-time job when hired for the job											
Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education	40	40	50	31	29	37	41	34	43	45	44
Job requires a college certificate or diploma	58	59	47	67	69	62	58	65	56	53	52
Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma	2	--	3*	2*	1	--	2*	--	--	1	4
Job requires a graduate degree, certificate or diploma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
G. Geographic mobility											
% who graduated from the same province as interviewed	95	92	91	76	83	97	98	82	78	96	90

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Average includes only those who were unemployed at some time between graduation and May/June 1988.²Median annual earnings shown are estimated based on anticipated annual earnings if graduate stayed in his/her May 1988 job for the entire year.**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%.

Table I-9. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 university graduates, by province of interview

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
A. Weighted number of graduates interviewed in May/June 1988	122,479	2,019	472	4,053	2,300	38,188	47,937	4,537	3,921	9,262	8,475
B. Characteristics of 1986 graduates											
1. Gender distribution (%)											
Men	46	45	37	49	45	45	46	46	48	47	47
Women	54	55	63	51	55	55	54	54	52	53	53
2. Age at graduation (%)											
Less than age 20	0	--	--	2*	--	--	--	--	--	1*	--
Age 20-21	11	22	26	25	21	7	10	21	14	16	10
Age 22-24	44	30	48	42	42	36	52	40	37	41	42
Age 25-29	20	17	14	14	17	22	19	18	19	21	22
Age 30-39	17	23	7	11	13	24	13	14	21	17	18
Age 40 and over	8	7	5	6	6	11	5	6	9	5	7
Median age	24	24	23	23	23	26	23	23	24	24	24
3. Full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs) (%)											
Less than one year	65	63	77	74	71	55	71	65	55	65	64
One year to less than 3 years	9	8	7	8	6	8	10	13	13	11	12
Three years or more	26	29	17	19	23	36	19	23	32	24	24
4. Activity prior to entering program (%)											
Working	32	32	26	26	27	40	25	31	40	37	33
Going to school	63	64	70	70	69	54	71	64	54	58	61
High school	33	49	50	50	51	3	50	44	41	39	42
College/CEGEP	14	1*	1*	2*	2*	37	4	2*	2*	4	6
University	15	12	19	17	14	14	16	16	10	13	11
Looking for work	1	2*	3	2*	--	2	1*	--	1*	2	1*
Other activities	4	2*	1*	2*	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
C. Labour market outcome of 1986 graduates											
1. Labour force status, January 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	65	67	56	58	66	64	66	62	70	69	61
Working part-time	14	12	14	13	12	16	13	18	12	12	15
Working	79	79	70	71	78	81	78	79	82	81	76
Unemployed	6	6	9	7	7	6	4	6	6	5	7
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	15	16	21	22	15	13	17	15	11	14	17
Labour force participation rate	85	84	79	78	85	87	83	85	89	86	83
Unemployment rate	7	7	11	9	8	7	5	7	7	6	9

Table I-9. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 university graduates, by province of interview - Continued

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
2. Labour force status, October 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	70	71	59	62	71	69	73	65	71	67	64
Working part-time	12	11	15	11	11	14	11	16	13	13	15
Working	82	82	74	73	82	83	84	80	84	80	79
Unemployed	5	5	6	8	6	6	3	6	5	6	6
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	13	13	20	19	12	11	13	14	11	14	15
Labour force participation rate	87	87	80	81	88	89	87	86	89	86	85
Unemployment rate	5	6	7	10	7	7	3	7	5	7	7
3. Labour force status, May 1988 (%)											
Working full-time	75	73	70	70	73	72	79	72	76	72	69
Working part-time	9	8	11	8	9	12	7	11	9	9	11
Working	84	81	81	79	82	84	86	83	85	81	80
Unemployed	9	12	10	12	11	10	6	10	9	11	11
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	7	6	10	9	7	7	8	7	6	8	9
Labour force participation rate	93	94	90	91	93	93	92	93	94	92	91
Unemployment rate	9	13	11	13	12	10	7	11	10	12	12
4. Had more than one job in May 1988 (%)	11	7	6	9	7	13	11	10	9	9	11
5. Full-time jobs of 6 months or more in duration											
Has held at least one full-time 6 month job (%)	74	74	67	68	76	72	77	71	78	76	72
Average number of months between graduation and first full-time 6 month job	6.1	5.1	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.8	5.8	4.8	5.7	6.2
6. Unemployment since graduation											
% who were unemployed at least one month since graduation	33	33	42	34	36	31	32	34	32	39	40
Average number of months unemployed since graduation ¹	5.0	6.2	4.4	5.5	5.2	6.2	4.0	4.9	5.6	4.5	5.1
7. Percent of workers employed as paid workers (i.e., working for someone else)	95	99	98	96	95	93	95	95	95	95	93
8. Percent of paid workers working in a permanent position, May 1988	76	75	58	71	76	73	81	74	80	70	72

Table I-9. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 university graduates, by province of interview - Concluded

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
D. Education of 1986 graduates											
1. Pursued further studies after graduating (%)	53	52	56	54	57	53	49	50	59	56	57
2. Received additional qualification after graduating (%)	18	19	19	16	18	12	23	18	15	16	16
3. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 graduates Would select the same education program in retrospect, May 1988 (%)	70	71	72	68	72	72	70	67	71	69	66
4. Financing of education											
% who borrowed to finance their education	53	69	74	66	71	48	52	50	54	63	58
% who borrowed from the Canada Student Loan program	45	62	68	60	64	43	43	41	42	56	45
% who had difficulty repaying loans after graduation	27	20	14	33	21	20	30	35	25	26	37
Average amount borrowed (\$)	6,000	5,700	8,800	8,100	6,100	4,800	6,500	5,600	4,900	6,600	6,500
E. Estimated median annual earning of 1986 graduates working full-time 1988 (\$)²	28,000	30,000	21,000	25,000	25,000	28,000	28,000	26,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
F. Match between job and education of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988											
1. Relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, May 1988											
% working in directly related job	48	55	48	53	58	54	43	43	55	50	43
% working in partly related job	37	35	37	33	34	32	41	41	33	38	41
% working in unrelated job	15	10	15	14	8	14	16	16	12	12	16
2. Education requirements of May 1988 full-time job when hired for the job											
Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education	24	15	35	34	19	21	24	29	28	20	32
Job requires a college certificate or diploma	9	4	9	5	7	16	7	5	4*	3	3
Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma	59	69	53	53	66	56	60	59	62	69	55
Job requires a graduate degree, certificate or diploma	8	12	4	8	8	7	10	7	6	8	10
G. Geographic mobility											
% who graduated from the same province as interviewed	90	83	44	85	76	95	92	89	88	83	83

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Average includes only those who were unemployed at some time between graduation and May/June 1988.²Median annual earnings shown are estimated based on anticipated annual earnings if graduate stayed in his/her May 1988 job for the entire year.**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%.

Table 1-10. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 bachelor's graduates, by province of interview

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
A. Weighted number of graduates interviewed in May/June 1988	106,908	1,772	441	3,638	2,019	33,764	41,353	4,071	3,566	7,930	7,223
B. Characteristics of 1986 graduates											
1. Gender distribution (%)											
Men	45	43	36	49	43	44	45	44	47	47	46
Women	55	57	64	51	57	56	55	56	53	53	54
2. Age at graduation (%)											
Less than age 20	0	--	--	2*	--	--	--	--	--	1*	--
Age 20-21	12	25	28	28	24	7	11	24	16	19	12
Age 22-24	48	33	51	46	46	40	58	43	40	46	48
Age 25-29	18	17	14	12	15	20	16	16	18	19	21
Age 30-39	15	19	4	8	9	22	9	12	19	12	14
Age 40 and over	6	6	4	4*	5	11	4	5	8	4	5
Median age	23	23	22	22	23	25	23	23	24	23	24
3. Full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs) (%)											
Less than one year	68	68	80	78	76	57	76	67	58	70	70
One year to less than 3 years	9	8	7	7	6	8	9	13	13	11	12
Three years or more	23	24	14	14	18	36	15	20	29	19	19
4. Activity prior to entering program (%)											
Working	29	27	23	21	22	39	21	29	37	32	28
Going to school	66	70	72	75	73	55	75	66	57	63	66
High school	38	56	53	56	58	4	58	49	45	46	49
College/CEGEP	16	--	1*	3*	3*	42	4	2*	3*	5	7
University	11	11	18	15	11	9	12	13	9	11	8
Looking for work	1	2*	3	--	--	2*	--	--	--	2	--
Other activities	4	2*	1*	2*	3*	4	4	4	4*	4	4
C. Labour market outcome of 1986 graduates											
1. Labour force status, January 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	63	63	54	56	64	63	64	60	69	68	59
Working part-time	15	13	15	13	13	17	13	18	13	12	16
Working	78	77	68	69	76	80	78	78	82	80	75
Unemployed	6	6	9	8	8	7	4	6	7	5	8
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	16	17	23	23	16	13	18	15	11	15	18
Labour force participation rate	84	83	77	77	84	87	82	85	89	85	82
Unemployment rate	7	8	11	10	9	8	5	7	8	6	9

Table I-10. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 bachelor's graduates, by province of interview - Continued

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
2. Labour force status, October 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	69	68	57	59	69	69	73	64	70	66	62
Working part-time	13	12	16	12	11	14	11	16	13	13	16
Working	82	81	73	71	81	83	83	80	83	78	78
Unemployed	5	5	6	9	7	6	3	6	5	6	6
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	13	14	21	20	12	11	14	14	12	15	16
Labour force participation rate	87	86	79	80	88	89	86	86	88	85	84
Unemployment rate	6	6	8	11	8	7	3	7	5	8	7
3. Labour force status, May 1988 (%)											
Working full-time	74	71	69	69	71	72	79	71	76	71	68
Working part-time	9	8	11	9	10	12	7	11	9	10	12
Working	84	80	80	78	82	83	86	83	85	81	80
Unemployed	9	13	10	13	12	10	7	10	10	12	11
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	7	7	10	9	7	7	8	7	6	8	9
Labour force participation rate	93	93	90	91	93	93	92	93	94	92	91
Unemployment rate	10	14	11	14	13	10	7	11	10	13	13
4. Had more than one job in May 1988 (%)	11	7	6	9	6	12	11	10	9	9	11
5. Full-time jobs of 6 months or more in duration											
Has held at least one full-time 6 month job (%)	74	71	65	66	75	71	77	70	77	75	71
Average number of months between graduation and first full-time 6 month job	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.8	7.2	6.1	4.9	6.1	6.5
6. Unemployment since graduation											
% who were unemployed at least one month since graduation	34	36	42	36	38	31	33	35	33	41	42
Average number of months unemployed since graduation ¹	5.0	6.3	4.3	5.4	5.2	6.2	4.0	4.9	5.6	4.5	5.0
7. Percent of workers employed as paid workers (i.e., working for someone else)	95	98	99	96	94	94	96	95	95	95	93
8. Percent of paid workers working in a permanent position, May 1988	76	73	56	69	75	73	81	73	80	68	71

Table 1-10. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 bachelor's graduates, by province of interview - Concluded

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
D. Education of 1986 graduates											
1. Pursued further studies after graduating (%)	50	49	54	51	56	51	46	49	58	54	55
2. Received additional qualification after graduating (%)	19	21	20	17	20	13	26	19	16	17	18
3. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 graduates Would select the same education program in retrospect, May 1988 (%)	69	71	71	67	70	71	68	66	70	67	64
4. Financing of education											
% who borrowed to finance their education	54	72	75	67	72	47	53	51	55	67	58
% who borrowed from the Canada Student Loan program	46	65	70	61	66	42	44	41	42	59	46
% who had difficulty repaying loans after graduation	27	20	13	34	21	20	30	35	25	26	36
Average amount borrowed (\$)	6,100	6,000	8,800	8,600	6,400	4,800	6,600	5,600	5,000	6,800	6,800
E. Estimated median annual earning of 1986 graduates working full-time 1988 (\$)²	27,000	29,000	21,000	24,000	24,000	27,000	27,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	25,000
F. Match between job and education of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988											
1. Relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, May 1988											
% working in directly related job	47	54	48	52	58	53	43	43	55	49	41
% working in partly related job	37	35	37	33	33	32	41	40	32	37	41
% working in unrelated job	16	11	16	15	9	15	17	17	13	14	17
2. Education requirements of May 1988 full-time job when hired for the job											
Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education	26	17	36	37	21	23	26	32	30	22	37
Job requires a college certificate or diploma	10	4*	9	6*	8	17	7	5	4*	4	3*
Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma	61	75	53	53	69	57	63	61	64	72	57
Job requires a graduate degree, certificate or diploma	3	5*	2*	4*	--	3	4	2*	--	2	3*
G. Geographic mobility											
% who graduated from the same province as interviewed	91	87	47	86	79	95	92	90	90	84	83

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Average includes only those who were unemployed at some time between graduation and May/June 1988.²Median annual earnings shown are estimated based on anticipated annual earnings if graduate stayed in his/her May 1988 job for the entire year.**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%.

Table I-11. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 master's graduates, by province of interview

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
A. Weighted number of graduates interviewed in May/June 1988	14,233	235	29	375	261	4,141	5,937	426	325	1,211	1,133
B. Characteristics of 1986 graduates											
1. Gender distribution (%)											
Men	55	61	40	48	62	57	54	57	59	50	52
Women	45	39	60	52	38	43	46	43	41	50	48
2. Age at graduation (%)											
Less than age 20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age 20-21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age 22-24	13	9	19	11	14	10	17	15	9	7	9
Age 25-29	37	21	25	30	29	40	40	32	26	33	30
Age 30-39	35	51	38	34	38	35	31	36	41	44	41
Age 40 and over	15	19	18	23	19	15	13	17	25	16	19
Median age	30	34	30	31	32	30	28	30	33	31	31
3. Full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs) (%)											
Less than one year	40	26	31	29	33	45	42	46	26	31	32
One year to less than 3 years	13	7	12	10	7	14	13	11	14	13	13
Three years or more	47	68	57	60	60	41	45	44	60	56	55
4. Activity prior to entering program (%)											
Working	54	73	62	65	57	46	53	49	72	66	63
Going to school	41	24	33	30	38	48	43	44	24	28	31
High school	1	1*	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
College/CEGEP	0	--	--	--	--	1*	--	--	--	--	--
University	40	22	33	30	36	46	42	43	22	27	30
Looking for work	2	2	5	--	1*	3	1*	--	1*	--	2*
Other activities	3	1*	--	3*	4	3	3	6	2	5	4
C. Labour market outcome of 1986 graduates											
1. Labour force status, January 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	72	89	95	78	81	69	73	72	79	74	70
Working part-time	11	4	5	6	8	15	10	13	7	11	10
Working	84	93	100	84	89	84	83	85	86	85	80
Unemployed	5	1*	--	5*	3	5	5	4*	4	4	7
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	11	6	--	11	8	11	12	10	9	10	13
Labour force participation rate	89	94	100	89	92	89	88	90	91	90	87
Unemployment rate	5	2*	--	5*	3	5	5	5*	5	5	8

Table I-11. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 master's graduates, by province of interview

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
2. Labour force status, October 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	74	88	84	82	84	70	75	71	82	75	72
Working part-time	12	4	5	7	7	14	11	12	8	12	12
Working	86	92	89	88	92	85	86	83	90	87	84
Unemployed	4	4	--	--	2	6	3	5	3	4	5
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	10	4	11	10	7	10	11	12	8	9	11
Labour force participation rate	90	96	89	90	93	90	89	88	92	91	89
Unemployment rate	4	5	--	--	2	6	3	5	3	4	5
3. Labour force status, May 1988 (%)											
Working full-time	76	87	79	79	84	72	78	73	79	76	71
Working part-time	8	4	10	4*	3	11	8	10	5	8	8
Working	84	93	89	84	88	83	85	83	84	84	79
Unemployed	6	5	5	6	5	8	5	8	8	8	9
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	9	2	6	10	8	8	10	9	8	8	12
Labour force participation rate	91	98	94	90	92	92	90	91	92	92	88
Unemployment rate	7	5	6	7	5	9	5	9	9	8	10
4. Had more than one job in May 1988 (%)	12	9	4	8	8	15	11	10	12	11	10
5. Full-time jobs of 6 months or more in duration											
Has held at least one full-time 6 month job (%)	77	92	89	82	86	74	78	74	84	77	75
Average number of months between graduation and first full-time 6 month job	4.2	2.8	4.4	3.0	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.0
6. Unemployment since graduation											
% who were unemployed at least one month since graduation	27	15	37	17	22	29	27	24	25	27	30
Average number of months unemployed since graduation ¹	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.7	4.8	6.0	4.7	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.5
7. Percent of workers employed as paid workers (i.e., working for someone else)	93	100	94	97	97	88	94	95	97	95	92
8. Percent of paid workers working in a permanent position, May 1988	81	86	88	84	87	74	84	78	83	82	80

Table I-11. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 master's graduates, by province of interview - Concluded

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
D. Education of 1986 graduates											
1. Pursued further studies after graduating (%)	66	76	84	74	68	67	64	56	69	66	68
2. Received additional qualification after graduating (%)	8	7	--	6	8	5	10	10	8	9	7
3. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 graduates Would select the same education program in retrospect, May 1988 (%)	80	76	85	81	80	81	80	74	80	79	79
4. Financing of education											
% who borrowed to finance their education	51	52	62	61	63	60	46	47	44	46	54
% who borrowed from the Canada Student Loan program	44	44	50	53	56	55	38	38	37	42	43
% who had difficulty repaying loans after graduation	24	9*	--	22	25	17	26	37	37	25	40
Average amount borrowed (\$)	5,200	3,900	9,500	4,100	3,700	5,200	5,600	5,300	4,000	4,900	5,000
E. Estimated median annual earning of 1986 graduates working full-time 1988 (\$) ²	38,000	40,000	35,000	37,000	39,000	37,000	38,000	36,000	37,000	40,000	40,000
F. Match between job and education of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988											
1. Relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, May 1988											
% working in directly related job	51	58	56	62	60	60	45	43	53	52	51
% working in partly related job	41	37	38	33	34	32	47	52	43	42	42
% working in unrelated job	7	5	6	5*	6	8	8	5*	4	7	7
2. Education requirements of May 1988 full-time job when hired for the job											
Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education	10	9	16	9	9	7	12	10	6	8	9
Job requires a college certificate or diploma	3	--	7	--	2	4	3	--	--	--	--
Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma	50	42	59	55	51	56	45	49	46	57	45
Job requires a graduate degree, certificate or diploma	38	49	19	35	38	33	40	40	47	34	44
G. Geographic mobility											
% who graduated from the same province as interviewed	88	55	--	80	63	95	91	78	74	80	81

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Average includes only those who were unemployed at some time between graduation and May/June 1988.²Median annual earnings shown are estimated based on anticipated annual earnings if graduate stayed in his/her May 1988 job for the entire year.**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%.

Table I-12. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 doctoral graduates, by province of interview

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
A. Weighted number of graduates interviewed in May/June 1988	1,337	12*	--	41	19	283	646	40	31	121	119
B. Characteristics of 1986 graduates											
1. Gender distribution (%)											
Men	65	70	--	56	66	60	66	77	59	59	75
Women	35	30*	--	44	34	40	34	23	41	41	25
2. Age at graduation (%)											
Less than age 20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age 20-21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age 22-24	4	--	--	--	5	18	--	--	--	--	--
Age 25-29	21	38	--	18	12	25	21	18	--	29	14
Age 30-39	57	52	--	67	77	41	62	70	66	50	60
Age 40 and over	18	--	--	16	6	16	17	12	25*	21	25
Median age	33	32	--	33	35	31	33	33	33	33	34
3. Full-time work experience before graduation (excluding summer jobs) (%)											
Less than one year	46	38	--	49	27	56	44	46	35	45	36
One year to less than 3 years	15	--	--	14	25	12	17	20	17*	12	13
Three years or more	39	41	--	37	47	31	39	34	48	42	51
4. Activity prior to entering program (%)											
Working	39	--	--	46	60	30	38	51	51	45	49
Going to school	57	80	--	49	35	67	58	49	39	51	47
High school	1*	--	--	3*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
College/CEGEP	2	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
University	53	80	--	46	35	55	57	49	39	50	45
Looking for work	1*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other activities	3	--	--	5*	5	2*	4	--	--	3*	4
C. Labour market outcome of 1986 graduates											
1. Labour force status, January 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	83	100	--	94	100	78	83	86	89	85	86
Working part-time	9	--	--	--	--	10	8	9*	--	9	9
Working	92	100	--	94	100	88	91	94	100	94	94
Unemployed	4	--	--	--	--	3	4	--	--	3*	3*
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	5	--	--	3*	--	9	4	--	--	3*	3*
Labour force participation rate	95	100	--	97	100	91	96	97	100	97	97
Unemployment rate	4	--	--	--	--	3	5	--	--	3*	3*

Table I-12. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 doctoral graduates, by province of interview - Continued

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
2. Labour force status, October 1987 (%)											
Working full-time	86	91	--	94	100	86	85	80	96	90	89
Working part-time	8	--	--	--	--	7	9	14	--	5	5
Working	94	100	--	94	100	93	94	94	100	95	93
Unemployed	2	--	--	--	--	3	2	--	--	--	3*
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	4	--	--	3*	--	4	3	--	--	5	4
Labour force participation rate	96	100	--	97	100	96	97	97	100	95	96
Unemployment rate	3	--	--	--	--	3	2	--	--	--	3*
3. Labour force status, May 1988 (%)											
Working full-time	86	91	--	86	100	87	85	83	96	87	84
Working part-time	6	--	--	8	--	5	7	8*	--	4	7
Working	92	91	--	94	100	91	93	91	96	91	90
Unemployed	5	--	--	--	--	5	5	6*	--	8	7
Not in the labour force (not working, not looking for work or not available for work)	3	--	--	3*	--	3	3	--	--	--	3*
Labour force participation rate	97	--	--	97	100	97	97	97	100*	99	97
Unemployment rate	5	--	--	--	--	5	5	6*	--	8	7
4. Had more than one job in May 1988 (%)	14	--	--	5*	12	18	13	11	--	11	15
5. Full-time jobs of 6 months or more in duration											
Has held at least one full-time 6 month job (%)	89	100	--	89	100	87	89	80	96	93	93
Average number of months between graduation and first full-time 6 month job	4.3	2.1	--	4.5	6.3	4.2	4.3	2.1	5.1	4.4	5.1
6. Unemployment since graduation											
% who were unemployed at least one month since graduation	17	39	--	11	--	18	17	17	--	19	15
Average number of months unemployed since graduation ¹	5.4	2.1	--	7.9	0.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.0	4.3	4.7
7. Percent of workers employed as paid workers (i.e., working for someone else)	91	100	--	100	95	80	95	97	95	91	90
8. Percent of paid workers working in a permanent position, May 1988	68	60	--	71	62	68	70	67	70	65	57

Table I-12. Provincial comparison of labour market outcomes for 1986 doctoral graduates, by province of interview - Concluded

	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia
D. Education of 1986 graduates											
1. Pursued further studies after graduating (%)	88	100	--	97	100	89	85	94	93	91	87
2. Received additional qualification after graduating (%)	5	--	--	--	--	2*	8	--	--	3*	8
3. Retrospective choice of education program of 1986 graduates Would select the same education program in retrospect, May 1988 (%)	79	--	--	83	95	82	77	71	80	78	81
4. Financing of education											
% who borrowed to finance their education	47	41	--	52	48	59	43	44	45	38	49
% who borrowed from the Canada Student Loan program	38	21*	--	36	42	54	32	33	36	33	42
% who had difficulty repaying loans after graduation	26	--	--	--	--	17	21	--	--	24*	57
Average amount borrowed (\$)	5,700	--	--	3,700	--	6,100	5,400	9,500	4,400*	4,200	6,400
E. Estimated median annual earning of 1986 graduates working full-time 1988 (\$)²	39,000	33,000	--	35,000	33,000	40,000	39,000	38,000	40,000	39,000	35,000
F. Match between job and education of 1986 graduates working full-time in May 1988											
1. Relationship of May 1988 job to 1986 education, May 1988											
% working in directly related job	65	78	--	74	59	75	60	72	75	61	66
% working in partly related job	31	--	--	26	41	21	35	28	25*	35	34
% working in unrelated job	4	--	--	--	--	4	5	--	--	4*	--
2. Education requirements of May 1988 full-time job when hired for the job											
Job requires incomplete or no postsecondary education	1*	--	--	--	--	--	1*	--	--	--	--
Job requires a college certificate or diploma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Job requires an undergraduate degree, certificate or diploma	11	--	--	16	--	13	12	10*	--	8	7
Job requires a graduate degree, certificate or diploma	88	100	--	84	100	86	86	86	83	92	93
G. Geographic mobility											
% who graduated from the same province as interviewed	78	--	--	45	27	81	89	59	41	71	71

SOURCE: National Graduates Survey, May/June 1988.

¹Average includes only those who were unemployed at some time between graduation and May/June 1988.²Median annual earnings shown are estimated based on anticipated annual earnings if graduate stayed in his/her May 1988 job for the entire year.**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%.

APPENDIX J - METHODOLOGY

The Survey of 1986 Graduates (National Graduates Survey - NGS) was conducted by telephone between May 9th and June 25th, 1988. It included graduates from trade/vocational, college and university programs in 1986. The purpose of the survey was to obtain information on the employment, occupation, geographic shifts, relationship between education/training and labour market experiences of a group of young people after they had graduated from university, college or a trade/vocational program.

The survey was conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of Employment and Immigration Canada with additional financial support from the Education Support Programs Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State; Alberta Career Development and Employment; and Alberta Advanced Education. Two previous National Graduates Surveys were conducted in 1978 for 1976 Graduates and in 1984 for 1982 graduates. The 1982 graduates were resurveyed in 1987 in the Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Survey (FOG). The 1988 NGS differs from the 1984 Survey because CEGEP General graduates were excluded from the 1984 survey. Most of these graduates pursue university studies after graduating from college.

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 calendar year 1986. This included:

- 1) graduates of university programs leading to bachelor's, master's or doctoral degrees, or specialized certificates or diplomas;
- 2) graduates of postsecondary 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 (e.g., commercial secretarial schools), continuing education courses at universities and colleges, trade/vocational programs of less than three months duration, from basic training or skill development programs or from apprenticeship programs.

As complete a list as possible of all 1986 graduates was compiled for the 1988 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, college 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 are not represented in the 1988 NGS survey (province and number of graduates from administrative records are shown in brackets):

College

Prince Edward Island School of Nursing (P.E.I. - 159)
School of Radiological Technology, Moncton Hospital (N.B. - 9)
Toronto Institute of Medical Technology (Ont - 427)
Ontario Cancer Foundation, Hamilton (Ont - 3)
Red River Community College (Man - 2,498)
Grace General Hospital (Man - 127)
Pasqua Hospital School of Cytotechnology (Sask - 2)
A. Maxwell Evans Clinic (B.C. - 9)

University

Trent University (Ont - 963)
Collège Dominicain de Philosophie et de Théologie (Montreal Campus) (Ont - 34)
Ontario Theological Seminary (Ont - 58)
Lutheran Theological Seminary (University of Saskatchewan) (Sask - 23)
Vancouver School of Theology (B.C. - 20)
Northwest Baptist Theological College (B.C. - 60)

Interviewers attempted to contact all respondents, initially using telephone numbers supplied by their institutions. Tracing methods and sources including telephone directories, city directories, alumni lists, professional associations, local taxation offices and motor vehicle licence bureaus were used.

Participation in the survey was voluntary. Only 0.7% of the sample refused to answer the questionnaire once contacted. If a respondent refused to provide some or all of the information requested, interviewers' supervisors were instructed to make a second call in an attempt to obtain the information. If the respondent was temporarily away or there was some language or other difficulty preventing an interview, interviewers were instructed to call back at another time. Proxy response on behalf of the intended respondents were not allowed.

A total of 268,653 graduates were included in the sample frame of the National Graduates Survey. A sample of 53,136 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 May/June 1988. These graduates were not queried. Of the 53,136 graduates in the sample, usable responses were received from 40,814. Table J-1 lists the total number of graduates, sample size, and the unweighted and weighted number of usable responses to the NGS survey by province and level.

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 the NGS survey is 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 sampled (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 non-response. The 249,100 weighted usable responses to NGS represent the number of 1986 graduates living in Canada in May/June 1988.

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 often 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 mean 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 greater 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 sizes and usable responses for the 1988 National Graduates Survey, by province and educational level

Educational level/ province of study	Total graduates ¹	Sample size	Usable response NGS ²	Weighted usable responses ³
Trade/vocational				
Canada	45,208	12,479	9,137	40,808
Newfoundland	3,324	1,026	713	2,636
Prince Edward Island	378	378	214	236
Nova Scotia	3,226	985	844	3,100
New Brunswick	2,004	535	415	1,882
Quebec	7,995	1,956	1,473	7,692
Ontario	12,149	2,673	1,852	10,603
Manitoba	2,497	904	744	2,306
Saskatchewan	1,557	711	579	1,452
Alberta	2,632	1,233	842	2,342
British Columbia	9,257	1,889	1,372	8,416
Yukon	146	146	73	102
Northwest Territories	43	43	17	41
College				
Canada	89,162	16,100	13,080	85,813
Newfoundland	902	648	495	757
Prince Edward Island	447	356	327	438
Nova Scotia	934	592	534	897
New Brunswick	983	932	813	929
Quebec	38,071	2,917	2,513	37,422
Ontario	31,119	4,306	3,374	29,722
Manitoba	1,430	796	687	1,358
Saskatchewan	1,271	727	606	1,204
Alberta	8,497	3,290	2,616	8,116
British Columbia	5,312	1,340	1,028	4,815
Yukon	38	38	18	25
Northwest Territories	158	158	69	130
University				
Canada	134,283	24,557	18,597	122,479
Newfoundland	2,105	958	817	2,004
Prince Edward Island	336	276	250	323
Nova Scotia	6,114	1,518	1,183	5,273
New Brunswick	3,025	1,141	903	2,742
Quebec	40,516	4,702	3,602	38,484
Ontario	52,848	7,220	5,027	47,123
Manitoba	5,674	1,647	1,259	4,931
Saskatchewan	4,822	1,332	1,064	4,453
Alberta	9,720	3,701	2,906	8,972
British Columbia	9,253	2,062	1,586	8,173
Yukon	--	--	--	--
Northwest Territories	--	--	--	--
Total of all educational levels - Canada	268,653	53,136	40,814	249,100

¹The "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 Statistics Canada publications as some institutions were not surveyed or were only partially included.

²"Usable responses" means at least partial response by 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 responses.

³The number of "weighted usable responses" differs from the "total graduates" as the former excludes all graduates living outside of Canada in May/June 1988.

GLOSSARY

- aboriginal people:** A respondent who indicated that he/she was Inuit, North American Indian or Métis, in Question 163A of the university/college questionnaire or question 138A of the trade/vocational questionnaire of the 1988 NGS survey.
- 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 May 1988 for the entire 1988 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 and university transfer 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.
- Expectation Index:** The sum of the four importance scores indicating the importance graduates placed on acquisition of occupational skills, in-depth knowledge of an academic discipline, general self-improvement and improved chances of a good income. The expectation index ranges between "0" and "12" with "0" indicating that no importance was placed on any of the four reasons for enrolling covered by the survey whereas "12" indicates that all graduates rate all reasons for enrolling to a great extent. The Expectation Index is an indication of what level of expectation graduates had of their programs before they enrolled in the four areas covered by the survey.
- extent score:** University and college graduates were asked to indicate to what extent their programs from which they graduate in 1986 provided them with skills, knowledge and opportunities related to the four reasons for enrolling covered by the 1988 NGS. They were asked to rate on a four point scale ranging from "not at all" to "to a great extent" the extent to which their program provided them with: occupational skills, in-depth knowledge of an academic discipline, general self-improvement, and improved chances of a good income. An extent score was calculated for each aspect by assigning a value of "0" to a response of "not at all", "3" to a response of "to a great extent" and "1" or "2" to the two possible intermediate responses between "not at all" and "to a great extent" and averaging the responses over respondents. Thus the extent scores can range from "0" to "3" for each of the four aspects covered by the survey. An extent score of "0" indicates that all respondents considered that their program did not provide them with any knowledge, skills or opportunities related to one aspect of their reason for enrolling. An extent score of "3" meant that all respondents considered that their program provided them with knowledge, skills or opportunities in one aspect of enrolment to a great extent. Only university and college graduates were asked to rate the extent to which their program provided them with skills, knowledge or opportunities in questions 122, 124, 126 and 128 of the university/college questionnaire of the 1988 NGS.
- 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.

- importance score:** Respondents to the 1988 NGS were asked to indicate how important several reasons for enrolling in their program were. On a four point scale ranging from "not at all" important to important "to a great extent" graduates indicated how important the following reasons were: acquisition of occupational skills, acquisition of in-depth knowledge of an academic discipline, general self-improvement, improve chances of a good income. An importance score was calculated for each reason by assigning a value of "0" to a response of "not at all", "3" to a response of "to a great extent" and "1" or "2" to the two possible intermediate responses between "not at all" and "to a great extent" and averaging the responses over respondents. Thus the importance scores can range from "0" to "3" for each of the four reasons for enrolling covered by the survey. An importance score of "0" indicates that all respondents considered that aspect as not at all important whereas an importance score of "3" meant that all respondents considered it important to a great extent. Only university and college graduates were asked to rate the importance of the reasons for enrolling in questions 121, 123, 125 and 127 of the university/college questionnaire of the 1988 NGS.
- job satisfaction score:** A job satisfaction scale was developed to show changes in job satisfaction between June 1984 and May 1988 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, North American Indian or Métis, in Question 163A of the university/college questionnaire or the question 138A of the trade/vocational questionnaire of the 1988 NGS survey.
- not in labour force:** Includes graduates not working and not looking for work.
- other - agriculture:** A university field of study which includes agricultural entomology, agricultural genetics, agricultural microbiology, agricultural parasitology and virology, agricultural science, apiculture, dairy science, food science
- other - languages:** A university field of study which includes: comparative literature, mediaeval languages and literature, asian and Slavic languages and literature, and all other languages and literatures.
- other - engineering:** A university field of study which includes the following types of engineering programs: agricultural, biomedical, computer, environmental, geological, ocean, petroleum, surveying, etc..
- other - mass communications:** A university field of study which includes: cinematography, film, radio and television broadcasting and public relations.

- other - mechanical engineering technologies:** A trade/vocational or career/technical field of study which includes: diesel electric mechanics, diesel engine mechanics, diesel engineering, energy systems, engineering power, heating, heating, marine and snow vehicle maintenance, mechanical engineering, mechanical systems, plant engineering, power engineering, refinery maintenance, stationary engineering, thermal plant operations, etc..
- other - performing arts:** A university field of study which includes dance, drama, theatre.
- other - physical sciences:** A university field of study which includes metallurgy, materials science, meteorology, oceanography and water studies.
- other - record sciences:** A university field of study which includes museum curatorship, medical record sciences, archive maintenance, museology, art gallery administration, etc..
- 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.
- personal income:** In May/June 1988 graduates were asked to indicate about how much income they received from all sources before taxes and deductions for the last 12 months (i.e. June/July 1987 to May/June 1988). The following sources would be included: wages and salaries, self-employment income, bank interest, bond interest, dividends, investment income, family allowance receipts, unemployment insurance benefits, training allowances, social assistance, refundable tax credits, scholarships, alimony, etc.
- professional certification:** Graduates were asked to identify the types of degrees, diplomas or certificates they received after graduation. Professional association was one category in Question 136 of the university/college or question 124 of the trade/vocational 1988 NGS questionnaire. It was 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.).
- Reality Index:** The sum of the four extent scores indicating to what extent their 1986 educational programs provided graduates with occupational skills, in-depth knowledge of an academic discipline, general self-improvement and improved chances of a good income. The Reality Index ranges between "0" and "12" with "0" indicating that their programs provided them with no skills, knowledge or opportunities in any of the four aspects of the reasons for enrolling whereas a "12" indicates that all graduates rated their programs as providing the skills, knowledge and opportunities to a great extent in all four aspects. The Reality Index is an indicator of how the graduates actually felt about their programs having completed them, in relation to the four aspects covered by the survey (i.e., acquisition of occupational skills, acquisition of in-depth knowledge of an academic discipline, general self-improvement, improved chances of obtaining a good income.)
- relationship of job to education:** Graduates were queried about the extent to which their educational program matched the requirements of their May 1988 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 job and education were taken from questions 76 and 83 of the trade/vocational 1988 NGS and from question 77, 78 and 85 from the university/college 1988 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.

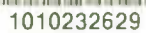
trade/vocational level: Skilled trade/vocational programs lasting 3 to 12 months, leading to a diploma or certificate and offered by a recognized community college, secondary school, technical or vocational school or college, school of nursing or similar institution. The following programs are excluded: 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 full-time 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".

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