

The Daily

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Study: Labour market outcomes of Canadian doctoral graduates

2007

In 2005, about 4,200 candidates earned a doctorate degree in Canada, roughly one-tenth of the 43,400 doctorates awarded in the United States.

By 2007, 12% of doctoral recipients who had graduated from a Canadian university in 2005 were living in the United States. The majority of those graduates were planning to return to Canada.

There were two fields of study (life sciences and computer, mathematics and physical sciences) that accounted for the highest proportions of doctoral graduates who left Canada for the United States. The vast majority of doctoral graduates in both fields had a job waiting for them in the United States.

The factor most commonly cited for attracting doctoral graduates to the United States was the quality of the research facilities or the commitment to research in that country.

In 2007, two years after they graduated, the median income of all doctoral graduates amounted to \$65,000. This study showed an important earnings gap of \$18,000 between those who planned to take a postdoctoral position after graduation and those who intended to enter directly into the labour market. Graduates who planned to take a postdoctoral position had a median income of \$54,000, while those who planned to directly enter the labour market had a median income of \$72,000.

The difference was largest in the life sciences, where graduates who intended to take a postdoctoral position earned a median income of \$45,000, compared with the \$72,000 of graduates with no postdoctoral intentions.

Employment outcomes of doctoral graduates varied across fields of study. Humanities graduates, for example, showed higher rates of both unemployment and part-time employment compared with graduates in other fields. However, those who were employed had a median income that was comparable to graduates from other fields of study.

About 56% of graduates found employment in educational services, mostly in universities. Employment in educational services was highest among humanities graduates (77%).

Employment in educational services was lowest among engineering graduates (34%), who instead showed more diverse employment patterns, with 31% reporting working in professional, scientific and technical services and 13%, in manufacturing.

This study used two definitions to identify overqualified individuals — one, a self-reported indicator and the other, an indicator which compared the respondent's level of education to the level needed to obtain the job. The analysis shows that the skill set of some graduates was not being fully utilized in the job they held two years after graduation — about 19% of graduates stated that they were over-qualified, while 30% reported that a doctoral degree was not required to obtain the job they were in.

There were notable differences across fields of study. Engineering graduates were most likely to indicate that they were over-qualified for their position (28%). Graduates from education and other fields were most likely to report that that they did not require a doctoral degree to get their job (43%).

Over-qualification had an impact on earnings as well. Employed graduates who reported being over-qualified for their job had a median income that was \$5,000 lower than other graduates. There were significant differences between over-qualified and non-overqualified graduates in psychology and social sciences (\$5,000), the humanities (\$17,000), and education and other fields of study (\$14,000).

Note: This report was based on linked data from two data sources that survey similar populations, but at two different points in time. The Survey of Earned Doctorates (SED) has provided annual data on doctoral graduates at graduation since the 2003/2004 academic year. The National Graduates Survey (NGS) interviews a representative sample of graduates from Canadian postsecondary institutions two years after their graduation. It has been administered at four- or five-year intervals since 1982. Thus, doctoral graduates in 2005 were interviewed at the time of graduation by SED and again in 2007 by the NGS. Because of the relatively small number of doctoral graduates, both surveys are considered a census of doctoral graduates.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3126 and 5012.

The report, "Expectations and Labour Market Outcomes of Doctoral Graduates from Canadian Universities" is now available as part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers* (81-595-M2011089, free) series. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Farm product prices

November 2010

Prices received by farmers in November for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, potatoes, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The November Manitoba oats price was \$187.45 per tonne, up 4.4% from October and up 15.0% from November 2009 when the price was \$162.96.

The November feeder cattle price for Ontario was \$103.21 per hundredweight, up 1.3% from October and up 19.2% from November 2009 when the price was \$86.57.

Note: Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Prices for over 35 commodities are available by province, some series going back 20 years.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3436.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nickeisha Patterson (613-951-3249; fax: 613-951-3868; nickeisha.patterson@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

November 2010

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.9 billion cigarettes in November, up 7.8% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold decreased by 0.7% to 1.7 billion and closing inventories increased by 8.6% to 2.7 billion cigarettes in November.

Note: This survey collects data on the production of tobacco products in Canada by Canadian manufacturers and the disposition or sales of this production. It does not collect data on imported tobacco products. Therefore, sales information in this release is not a proxy for domestic consumption of tobacco products.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The November 2010 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 39, no. 11 (32-022-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes

January 2011

Data on Canadian foreign post indexes are now available for January.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2322.

The January 2011 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* (62-013-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; cdp-info-dpc@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claudio Perez (613-951-1733; claudio.perez@statcan.gc.ca), Consumer Prices Division. ■

Natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases

May and June 2010

Data on the supply and demand for natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases are now available for May and June.

Available on CANSIM: table 132-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 7524.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products and studies

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
November 2010, Vol. 39, no. 11
Catalogue number **32-022-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, January 2011
Catalogue number **62-013-X** (HTML, free)

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

Study: Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers: "Expectations and Labour Market Outcomes of Doctoral Graduates from Canadian Universities", 2005 and 2007, no. 89
Catalogue number **81-595-M2011089** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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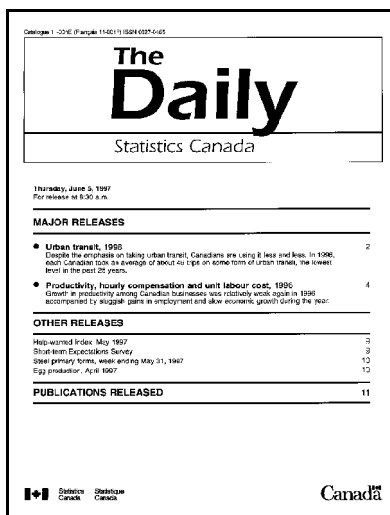
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