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ABSTRACT

This report contains a brief description of data collected on the socio-economic background of post-secondary students in British Columbia. A survey of over 11,000 first year college and university students was completed in the fall of 1971. The survey included three parts: a socio-economic survey, an opinion survey, and an achievement test of English and mathematics skills. This information was collected to: (1) determine to what extent the students are representative of the population of the Province; (2) develop a descriptive profile of the community college student; (3) determine what kinds of students, in socio-ecc omic terms, take various programs available at community colleges; and (4) compare community college students with students who enter other types of post-secondary educational institutions. The data is arranged in tables and appended along with the questionnaire. Statistical analysis of these data and other findings on the impact of colleges from the point of view of the student, the educational system and the community, will be reported in future publications. (LP)

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THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

- Report #2 -

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY:

STUDENTS ENTERING POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA - FALL 1971

TABULATION OF RESPONSES

bу

John D. Dennison, Ph.D. University of British Columbia

and

Alex Tunner, M.Eng. B. C. Research 3650 Wesbrook Crescent Vancouver 167, Canada

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
LCS ANGELES

MAY 15 1972

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR JUNIOR COLLEGE INFORMATION

This project is supported by a grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation.



"Indeed — and contrary to popular opinion — our educational system has proven remarkably responsive to changing social demands. Few other social institutions have changed so quickly and so peacefully. Perhaps these changes have taken place too smoothly, for the ease of transition has allowed most of us to keep on judging and thinking about post-secondary education just as we did more than two decades ago. Consequently, we still think of "quality" education as it applied to universities before the change from elite to mass education.

"We think that many of the changes which accompanied the growth of post-secondary education during the past decades were desirable. In fact, we want to warn against attempts to bring back some of the features of previous eras....

"[One] danger which could accompany the desired increased accessibility to post-secondary education would be the continuation of a class system in education. We fear the development of sharp social distinctions between two or three types of institutions, such as colleges of applied arts and technology and universities. Indeed, this is a danger that some countries view as inevitable and others as even desirable. However, while we recognize the need for different kinds of post-secondary education, we view all forms of post-secondary education as equally important. Obviously, we cannot issue an edict on social values nor can we ask the government to do so. But our recommendations will suggest a number of ways to nullify or at least minimize the development of such unjust and wasteful distinctions."

-- Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario: Draft Report (January 1972)



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I. PREFACE

This report is part of a research program of community colleges in British Columbia. The objective of the research is to assess the impact of colleges from the point of view of the student, the community and the educational system, and to develop practical means of producing such information on an on-going basis for educational planning purposes.

The study is financed by a grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation, and is under the direction of Dr. John D. Dennison of the University of British Columbia and Mr. Alex Tunner of B.C. Research.

A major survey of first-year college and university students in British Columbia was carried out in the fall of 1971. Over 11,000 responses were obtained.

College students were asked to complete three separate questionnaires:

- 1. A Socio-Economic Survey requiring about 5 minutes to complete;
- 2. An Opinion Survey requiring about 15 minutes;
- 3. An Achievement Test based on English vocabulary and mathematical skills which requires 40 minutes.

University students were asked to complete only the Socio-Economic Survey.

The Socio-Economic Survey will be used to compare the backgrounds of students attending the various institutions and to determine to what extend they are representative of the population of the Province. The Opinion Questionnaire aims to examine the student's



perception and expectation of his college. The Achievement Test is aimed at getting better estimates of the academic background of students entering college and how these differ from university students who were surveyed using the same test in the past.



II. INTRODUCTION

This report is the first in a series dealing with the socioeconomic background of students entering post-secondary educational institutions in British Columbia in the fall of 1971. The report will show a detailed breakdown of the responses of students to the questions in the Socio-Economic Survey, a copy of which will be found at the back of this report. Responses to the items will be given in percentages of students reacting to each category within the question.

No statistical analyses are made in this report. These will form the bases for further studies in this series, and comparisons will be made with the results of the 1971 Census of Canada as soon as these are available.

This report will, however, incorporate some general observations of the information obtained, and attention will be drawn to those trends and indications which appear to be of particular interest.

This report will be circulated among those concerned with such information to elicit from them specific questions which require a more detailed examination of the findings.

This report must not be regarded as a study in isolation from other information. These socio-economic data are but one facet of the study of post-secondary students. Additional data are being assembled which, together with the information found in this report, will form the basis of a comprehensive analysis of such students.



III. SOME OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

- 1. To develop a descriptive profile of the community college student. One facet of such a profile is a description of the student's socio-economic background. The community college has projected itself as being "community oriented" and, as such, should provide educational opportunities for a broad representation of the community. The study will show the breadth of representation of the community which is found among community college students.
- 2. To examine the extent to which students in particular colleges are representative of the immediate community which supports the college. This relationship is peculiar to the nature of the college as a community institution. Such information has considerable implications, for example, for questions of college site selection. This objective will be met by comparing the socio-economic description of the students entering the college with the socio-economic description of the immediate community as determined by the 1971 Census of Canada.
- 3. To examine the kind of student, in socio-economic terms, who takes the various programs available in college. Do students in academic transfer programs differ significantly from students who enrol in technical vocational programs? Such information contributes to understanding the behaviour patterns of students from particular backgrounds, and to assessing the appeal of the college programs offered.



- 4. To compare community college students in socioeconomic terms with students who enter other types
 of post-secondary educational institutions.

 Examples of the latter include public and private
 universities, private colleges and the technical
 institutes. To reach this objective, data from
 these other types of institutions were also collected. This question is important to assess the
 impact of the community college upon the "democratization" process in educational opportunity.

 Do the colleges attract students who would not
 ordinarily enrol in the traditional university?
 If differences between student populations do
 exist, to what extend are they real?
- 5. To examine the background of current college students to determine to what extent their decision to enter college is different from that of their parents and siblings. In this context one might ask whether "college-going" behaviour in today's students differs from that of their parents and their brothers and sisters. Do community colleges provide opportunity for a new generation of college going students? In this respect do they vary from other post-secondary institutions?
- 6. To provide information of direct relevance to enrolment forecasting by examining how participation rates are affected by socio-economic background and factors such as cost, distance, transfer arrangements and programs.



IV. THE SCCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Previous studies and innumerable publications in the fields of sociology, economics and education have recorded a number of factors as indicative of socio-economic status, and populations are classified and compared on this basis.

The design of the sccio-economic questionnaire is based upon information gathered from a number of sources, including Statistics Canada, the Economic Council of Canada, the 1971 Census of Canada, the Pike Report, the S.C.O.P.E. Study, and a pilot report compiled in 1970. Primarily, it was intended to make certain comparisons using the data obtained in this study with similar information obtained in the 1971 Census.

In its original form the questionnaire contained a large collection of items, many of which were eliminated or re-worded after consultation with a number of qualified judges. Eventually the questionnaire shown in Appendix A was produced.

After considerable debate, it was decided that the respondent should not be asked to identify himself. Although this would make it impossible to compare individual socio-economic data with other types of data, it avoids any possible invasion of privacy and will, therefore, provide a greater and more valid response to questions such as parents' income. While the data thus obtained become collective data, they will allow for institutional comparisons between public and private colleges, universities, and, eventually, Census data.

A short rationale is provided for each item, identified by the numbers under which they appear in the Survey.



#2. Permanent place of residence and Census number of place of residence

This information will allow for immediate comparison with geographical units defined in the Canadian Census and will permit comparison of socio-economic student data with that for the surrounding community.

#3. Program taken at college

Data from this question will permit classifying students according to the various programs offered by the college. Such information is particularly significant for the comprehensive community college which has incorporated a number of program alternatives in its curricula design.

#4. Number of college courses you are currently taking

The responses to this question allow students to be classified into part time and full time.

#5. How long is it since you left high school?

This question is important in assessing the educational pattern followed by the college population, and provides information about the flow of students into and out of the educational system.

#6,7. Sex and Age

It is important to be able to classify students entering different programs at each institution according to age and sex both



from the point of view of curriculum planning and enrolment forecasting. Indications are that colleges are attracting a higher percentage of mature students than the universities.

#8,9. Father's and mother's occupations

This factor is a fairly traditional indicator of socioeconomic status. The categories used were taken from Census sources
and were selected to allow for direct comparison with Census data.
The categories were placed in alphabetical order and examples for
each were added to make identification more valid. The category of
"other" allows subjects to indicate that the list was not complete
in their case.

#10,11. Father's and mother's education, highest level completed

This factor is another fairly traditional indicator of socio-economic status. The categories themselves are often used in population studies, so that comparisons with results from other sources will be possible.

#12. Education of siblings, highest level completed

Essentially the same reasons expressed above are applicable to this question. It is of interest to know to what extent the "college-going" behaviour indicated by the current student population is different from that of their older siblings and to what extent were the students tested the first in their families to take the opportunity for a college education.



#13. When did you decide to go to university or college?

This question was drawn from the S.C.O.P.E. study where a very important relationship was found to exist between the time of decision to enter college and the probability of actually doing so. The earlier the student's decision, the greater his chance of going to college. Whether or not this relationship is the same in British Columbia is an important question. In addition, the development of community colleges has suggested that the availability of educational opportunities has an important effect on the decision to enrol.

#14. What is the approximate total income of your father and mother?

This question is an obvious one in a socio-economic study, and is often used in population studies. The breakdown in categories is the same as used by Statistics Canada and was duplicated in the interests of future comparison, despite the unusual groupings of total income. While this question is not always relevant to the adult student, it does, in general, provide an indication of his socio-economic background.

#15. Where was your father born?

This question was included to allow classification of the socio-economic backgrounds of the students in this study. Considerable research has been conducted upon the varied ethnic origins of the population of British Columbia. Clearly, the degree to which this is reflected in students enrolled in post-secondary education is of interest.



#16. Approximately how much do you expect to spend during your college year on each of the following: Tuition, room, clothing, travel?

The financial demands upon students enrolled in colleges and universities have received continuing comment in both popular and scholarly literature. In view of the diversity in student spending, and of the importance of cost in a student's ability to enrol in post-secondary education, it is important to know the extent of the principal areas of student expenditure. Variations in expenditure may be considerable when types of institution, age and sex are taken into account. Particularly important in this regard is the aim of the community college to offer education at reasonable cost to the student.

#17. What will be your main source of funds during your college year?

Again, this question seeks to determine another aspect of the financial problems confronting college students. There have been conflicting suggestions as to whether students from higher or lower socio-economic backgrounds tended to qualify for scholarships. The answer may well vary between institutions.

#18. Which of the following best describes your family's financial position?

This question, added at the suggestion of one of the college counsellors, allowed for a less complex expression of a student's view of his family status, irrespective of income and parents' education and occupation. It is difficult to classify a student's socio-economic status purely on the basis of information contained in the questionnaire. Consequently, a student's perception of his situation may ultimately be a better measure.



V. OBSERVATIONS ON THE DATA

General Comments

Before making specific observations on the tables which contain the summarized results of the questionnaire items, it must be re-emphasized that any comments made are merely impressions gained from looking at the data, and should not be considered as final conclusions. Further reports will explore the presence of significant differences between colleges on specific items and thereby meet the objectives of the study. However, the observations herein will reflect some of the thinking which will lead to a more exacting analysis of the data.

Collectively, the results of the various items of the questionnaire suggest that there are descriptively different groups of students entering the various types of post-secondary institutions. In other words, from a socio-economic point of view, the students entering community colleges differ in several respects from students entering the universities, the technical-vocational institutions, and the private colleges. Comments on individual questions follow.

#3. Program Taken at College

As was to be anticipated, almost all students at B.C.I.T. identified themselves as being on "career" programs; very few felt that their particular program was "university transfer". Conversely, all university students and almost all private college students claimed to be on academic programs. The percentages in the colleges, however, seemed to be related to whether or not amalgamation had occurred with vocational schools. Where such was the case (Malaspina, New Caledonia, and to a lesser extent, Camosun and Cariboo), approximately half



the students were "academic". In the other colleges, career program students compose a considerable minority. Response from Vancouver School of Art showed a high percentage of students on programs other than academic or career, while students at the Special Programs Division of Vancouver City College comprise a considerable percentage on "college preparatory" (high school completion) programs.

#4. Number of College Courses Taken

In this particular category there was considerable variation between the institutions. The current definition of "full time student" (five or more courses) and "part time student" (less than five courses) was applied to the results and the two categories summarized in Table 4A.

The universities, Trinity College, V.S.A. and B.C.I.T. reported almost all students as "full time". This was to be expected. At B.C.I.T. only students on the full-time (day) program were surveyed and not those on the part-time (night) programs. However, the variations among community colleges were remarkable and will require further investigation into the types of students responding to the questionnaire.

#5. Length of Time Since Leaving High School

The results of this question were directly related to the age of the respondent and to the particular type of institution.

A large majority of university and Trinity College students enrolled immediately following high school. On the other hand, the public colleges reported reasonably large percentages of students enrolling at college ten or more years after leaving high school.



This phenomenon was particularly true in colleges reporting large percentages of "career" and "college preparatory" students: e.g., V.C.C. (Special Programs), Camosun, Malaspina, New Caledonia, and the Vancouver Vocational Institute. Interestingly enough, B.C.I.T. and V.S.A. reported a considerable number of students in the "five to nine years" after high school category. Okanagan College showed the widest range in response to this question.

#6. Sex of Students

There seemed to be no identifiable pattern here. The reasons for the wide variation in the number of females at the public colleges (26.7% at Selkirk to 53.3% at New Caledonia) will be investigated. Sex breakdown at universities was in the 50 - 50 range, but in most other instances men tended to form a majority.

#7. Age

In the interests of making manageable comparisons, this table (7) was collapsed into Table 7A which identified the first year college age students (16 - 19), the over 20-year-old group of mature students, and the high end of the mature scale (over 35). A rather remarkable percentage of "college age" students was found in the universities (e.g., U.B.C. 94%, Trinity 89.9%, and, to a lesser extent, Selkirk 76.7% and Capilano 71.6%). Conversely, high percentages of mature students were found in most of the other colleges, including Columbia. Worth-while percentages of over 35-year-old students (i.e., over 5%) were found only in public colleges (Camosun, Capilano, Douglas, Malaspina, New Caledonia and V.C.C.). In this category, Okanagan College showed a remarkable 13.4%.



#8. Father's Occupation

Table 8 shows a complete breakdown of fathers' occupations with evidence of considerable institutional variance. A separate table (8A) was constructed to summarize the combined total of managerial/professional" category of fathers' occupations. This particular category is often used as a measure of high socio-economic status. As expected, the universities ranked high, as did Capilano College and the two private colleges, Trinity and Columbia. Differences within the other institutions were clearly observable, though variations in this category were considerable. A particular "character" description of certain institutions was beginning to emerge.

#9. Mother's Occupation

A somewhat similar pattern was found on examination of students' mothers. In this category, however, two factors in ervened. The first was the large percentage of "housewives" in almost every case; the other was that "professional" included "school teamer" which may have applied to a reasonable number of respondents. These factors apparently contributed to certain observed difference with the fathers' occupations. Further analysis is indicated here.

#10. Father's Education

Predictably, father's education was related to occupation, at least on an institutional basis. Again, in the interests of more readable results, father's education was summarized into two extreme categories — a "university degree and above", and "less than high school completion" (Table 10A). In the first category, the universities, Capilano College, Trinity College and Columbia College headed the list. Conversely, reasonably high percentages in the second category were found in the public colleges, B.C.I.T., and V.V.I. Again, an indication of important institutional differences began to emerge.



#11. Mother's Education

The great institutional differences found in fathers' education were somewhat less apparent here, but the patterns were similar. Further analysis of these factors, based upon the sex of the student, seems worthy of consideration. Sex differences in college-going behaviour could be related to the education of one or both parents.

#12. Highest Education of Siblings

There appeared to be little difference among students from the various institutions when the education of their siblings was examined. To gain a clearer picture of the data Table 12 was collapsed into Table 12A to show the percentage of students from each college who had siblings attending colleges or had siblings who had graduated from post-secondary institutions. The variation in these percentages was surprisingly small. It must be remembered that these data may be distorted by certain other factors, for example, students whose siblings were too young to qualify for college at the time.

#13. When Did You Decide To Go To College?

This question produced data (Table 13) which appeared to be significant and hence invited further analysis. By far the largest percentages of students who indicated that their decision was made in elementary school were enrolled in universities. Conversely, students attending public colleges were clearly in the majority among those reporting that their decision was made after high school (Table 13A). These data suggest that the availability of the colleges, most of which were opened very recently, had considerable influence upon the decision to attend. As this factor contains implications for assessment of the impact of colleges upon society and upon enrolment in post-secondary education, it deserves much deeper analysis.



#14. Parents' Income

As would be expected, this question produced a reasonably large percentage of "no-responses". However, it is difficult to say whether this reaction was produced because students were reluctant to reply or whether they did not know the answer. When the breakdown of other responses from various institutions was examined, the results seemed to be in keeping with the picture established by parents' occupation and education. To facilitate the handling of data the overall responses in Table 14 were summarized into the four categories of Table 14A. The largest percentages of upper income families (\$20,000 or more per year) were found in students from Capilano College, Columbia College and two of the universities. On the other hand, the high percentages of low income (under \$5,000) student families appeared to be in the public colleges, particularly Camosun, Douglas, Malaspina, Okanagan, Cariboo, New Caledonia and Vancouver City College. ter appeared to attract students covering the widest range of socioeconomic backgrounds. Of the universities, Simon Fraser and Notre Dame seemed to enrol many students from "middle income" families.

#15. Where Was Your Father Born?

The responses to this question underscored the wide divergence of ethnic backgrounds of college and university students. In one sense, it reflects the extent of the concern for higher education among second-generation Canadians. Inspection of the data indicated that the colleges were attracting an even wider socio-ethnic group of students than the universities. A detailed inspection of the distribution in institutions such as Douglas College and the various components of V.C.C. produced results which could be considered quite remarkable. Special interest groups under this category might include the high percentage of Asian-background students at V.C.C. and the Canada (Other) percentage at Selkirk College.



Perhaps the most disappointing aspect of Table 15 is the rather low percentage of students of Indian-Eskimo background. Only in Cariboo, Camosun, Malaspina, New Caledonia and the Vancouver School of Art are the percentages of students in this category in any way encouraging.

#16. How Much Will You Spend on Tuition, Fees and Supplies?

The data in this Table (16) indicated that the largest amounts in this category were spent by university students and by students in private colleges. In the public colleges, B.C.I.T., and the various components of Vancouver City College, student fees were generally less than \$300. These figures support the view that their college attendance would be financially less demanding upon the student.

#16. How Much Will You Spend on Room and Board, Clothing and Incidentals, Travel and Car?

To each of these questions, responses seemed to suggest little difference between institutions, although a more complete analysis is indicated. Apart from institutions where students tended to live in residence, e.g., Trinity and Notre Dame, amounts reported were generally low. However, this was also true to a lesser extent in institutions which attracted students from a "provincial base" rather than a "local community" base. Institutions in the first category included B.C.I.T., V.S.A., V.V.I. and U.B.C. Again, students attending public community colleges seemed to have financial advantages.

#17. Main Source of Funds?

This question produced some interesting responses which are summarized in Table 17. Some results are explainable, others are not.



and further analysis will be profitable. For some reason, the largest percentages of students depending upon their savings were found in the universities, B.C.I.T., Trinity, Cariboo and Selkirk Colleges. As expected, full-time jobs as the major source of funds were largely found in institutions enrolling large percentages of part-time students (Camosun and V.C.C. [Special Programs]). Loans were utilized to a reasonable extent by students from private institutions, Trinity, Columbia and Notre Dame. The larger percentages of students receiving scholarships were apparently to be found in the universities. last figures suggest that scholarships might tend to be earned by students from the higher socio-economic groups. In some institutions, large percentages of students reported their major source of funds as "Other". Examples in this category were Camosun, Malaspina, New Caledonia and the components of V.C.C., excluding the Langara campus. Each of these institutions attracted high percentages of students in "career" programs, and probably these students would draw financial support from various government sources, such as Canada Manpower programs.

#18. Which of the Following Best Describes Your Family's Financial Position?

Table 18 summarizes the responses to this question, and the results support the data in previous tables. The largest percentages of students declaring their families to be above average come from the public universities and Capilano College, although several other institutions were close behind. On the other hand, the majority of students indicating that their family's financial position was "Below Average" came from public colleges, V.C.C., Camosun, Malaspina, Okanagan, B.C.I.T. and New Caledonia. Of added interest was the reasonably high percentage of students in this category at Trinity College and Simon Fraser University.



VI. CONCLUDING COMMENTS

While this report is but a description of the data concerned with the socio-economic background of post-secondary students in British Columbia and while these are yet to be submitted to statistical analyses, some general comments may be made.

- 1. There appear to be considerable differences among student populations entering the various types of post-secondary institutions in British Columbia. These differences seem to be related to the type of institution concerned (university, public or private college, vocational school or technical institute) and apparently exist in many dimensions (age, sex, socio-economic status, ethnic background and financial position).
- 2. The institutions which have developed most recently, primarily public colleges, seem to be attracting "different" types of student, in terms of socio-economic background, from those students who have, in the past, tended to enrol at the traditional universities. These new student populations represent a much broader socio-economic spectrum and include a high proportion of "first generation" college attendees.
- 3. Students attending private institutions retain certain differences within the characteristics examined in the report. These differences again reflect the types of institution concerned. For example, Columbia College and Trinity College enrol two unique, and quite different, groups of students.
- 4. Differences among public college students seem to reflect the development of the college concerned. Although only students attending what can be called "college programs" were surveyed while



those on short-term (less than four months) courses were not, the colleges which have recently amalgamated with vocational schools showed descriptively different student populations from those who have not taken this step.

- 5. Certain questions produced data which immediately gave rise to further conjecture. The "time of decision to go to college" question brought results which suggest that the availability of the institution is for many the important factor in the decision to begin higher education. If this hypothesis is supported by further analysis, one of the most important functions of the colleges will have been fulfilled. This may, in future, lead to significantly increased university enrolment in the third year and beyond, particularly if the universities begin to offer degree programs requiring only part-time attendance.
- 6. Two other important populations must be compared with the population profiles produced in this study. Using 1971 Census of Canada data comparisons will be made between post-secondary college students and the population at large. The second group requiring investigation is that of "college age" students who are not enrolled in any type of educational institution. At this stage comparison with the Census data is a matter of time. Procedures for the second comparison have not yet been devised, but it is hoped that a survey of graduating high-school students may be possible.
- 7. Data from this study will, in later reports, be integrated with data on student aims, goals, opinions and aspirations, together with their academic history. Only then will a fully comprehensive analysis of post-secondary students be possible.



8. The major impression gained from inspection of the considerable amount of data collected is the tremendous scope of the post-secondary educational experience as reflected in the kinds of student who are involved. The charge of "elitism", "sually directed at the universities, is by no means effectively dismissed, but the wide variation of student background revealed in this study questions the extent to which the charge is true. As new institutions with different goals and procedures develop, opportunities will become available for "new" kinds of students to participate in tertiary education. Perhaps the important criterion is that these new institutions become real alternatives and not merely duplications of traditional models. The indications are that such an ideal has become a reality in British Columbia.



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VIII. TABULATION OF RESPONSES

Responses to each question in the Socio-Economic Survey are tabulated on the following pages. Each table deals with a single question: however, a question may extend over more than one page if there are many response options (e.g., Table 8). A summary table (e.g., Table 8A) sometimes follows.

Tables are numbered to correspond with the question numbers in the Survey, and the text of each question, as worded in the Survey, is written at the top of the table.

The figures in each table indicate the percentage of responses to each response option. based on the total number of positive responses to that question. Non-responses, if any, are shown in the extreme right column of each table, headed "N.R.", and represent the percentage of non-responses to each question out of the total number of questionnaires returned by each institution. Thus, for a particular question and a particular institution, the figures under the available response options (excluding N.R.) total 100%.

The enrolment figures shown on page 25 were reported by the colleges as of 31 October, 1971, and by the universities as of 1 December, 1971. Estimating enrolments at institutions such as Vancouver Vocational Institute and Vancouver Special Programs Divisional is particularly difficult. Most students there are on short-term, part-time programs which begin and end at various times throughout the year, so that it is not obvious exactly how enrolment should be defined.



The percentage figures in the right-hand column are based on the total first year enrolment, although in many cases, as a matter of practicality, no attempt was made to survey all part-time students. For example, at B.C.I.T. only students on the day programs, who are largely full-time, were surveyed (for a response rate of 96%), and not the part-time night program students. Taking this into account, the overall response rate of the groups surveyed was about 75%.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF FIRST-YEAR COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1971

Responses Obtained

	2.11	Total	Firs	t Year	Stu	dents
	College	Enrolment		olment		onding
=		(Fall 1971)	Full-Time	e Total	Total	Percent
-	B.C.I.T.	6,137	1,511	3,380	1,450	42.9
	Camosun	706*	441	706	505	71.5
<u> </u>	Capilano	1,321	636	1,320	354	28.8
L	Cariboo	691	358	550	210	38.2
L	Columbia	380	136	136	70	51.5
]	Douglas	2,409	1,193	1,930	980	50.8
1	Malaspina	1,294	452	1,025	538	52.5
1	New Caledonia	599	205	455	288	63.3
C	kanagan	824	485	705	365	51.8
S	Selkirk	668	354	436	331	76.0
<u></u>	rinity	335	222	225	199	88.4
City	Langara	4,629	1,989	3,240	1,084	33.5
		1,800	N/A	1,200	786	65.5
Vancouver	Art School	368	116	116	86	74.2
Vai	Vocational	1,390	N/A	1,390	404	29.1
C	ollege Total	23,551	8,098	16,724	7,650	45.7
υ.	В.С.	19,240	2,930	3,080	2,256	73.2
Si	mon Fraser	4,776	1,028	1,200	345	28.8
υ.	of Victoria	5,420	1,406	1,585	1,029	64.9
No	tre Dame	519	187	190	153	80.5
Un	iversity Total	29,955	5,551	6,055	3,783	62.5
GR	AND TOTAL	53,506	13,649	22,779	11,433	50.2

[†]Because of the nature of the VVI programs, enrolment fluctuates throughout the year.



^{*} Does not include 686 College Preparatory students.

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O IC	0	3. Program	Program taken at co	college.				
	COLLEGE		Academic Univ.Trans.	Academic General	Career	College Pren.	0ther	
В.С	B.C.I.T.		7.5	3.6	86.5	1.4	1.0	
Can	Camosun		39.8	19.1	22.0	15.4	3.7	
Cap	Capilano		70.4	5.7	19.9	9.0	3,4	
Car	Cariboo		62.4	0.0	36.5	1.0	0.0	
C01	Columbia		68.1	4.3	10.1	10.1	7.2	
Dou	Douglas		71.3	7.6	17.1	0.8	3.2	
Ma1	Malaspina		40.4	2.3	51.0	2.1	4.1	
New	New Caledonia		39.3	7.0	49.1	1.1	3.5	
Oka	0kanagan		68.3	10.9	10.9	2.8	7.0	
Sel	Selkirk A		59.4	3.0	27.6	8.8	1.2	
Tri	Trinity		44.3	39.1	6.8	5.7	4.2	
, tey	Langara		66.3	8.7	21.4	1.4	2.2	
	Spec. Programs		16.0	16.0	11.0	42.1	14.9	
LCOUL	Art School		3.7	7.3	17.1	0.0	72.0	
	Vocational [†]		7.4	4.0	80.1	2.7	5.9	
U.B	U.B.C.*			1	,	,	2	
Simon	on Fraser*		ı	. 1	ı		ı	
ŭ.	of Victoria*		,	,	ı	,	ı	
Not	Notre Dame*		1	,		ı	1	
111	students in the Universities may be classified as academic.	Universitie	s may be cla	ssified as a	cademic.			26
A11	students at VVI are, however, enrolled in caree	fare, howeve	r. enrolled		010010			_

 $^{\dagger}\mathrm{All}$ students at VVI are, however, enrolled in career programs.



SIC Rovided by ERIC	4. Number of	of college	courses you	college courses you are currently	y taking.			
COLLEGE	N	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Sty or more	
B.C.I.T.	1450	7.4	0.4	3.7	-		1 10 11	N, R,
Camosun	505	15.2	14.4	20.9	6.1	10.7	79.5	3.6
Capilano	354	8.2	7.7	6 7	7.0	C.02	14.8	3.6
Cariboo	199	4.0	1,5	0.4	13.1	42.9	28.1	9.0
Columbia	70	0.0	8.6	44.3	15.7	27 1	2.00.	0.5
Douglas	980	16.0	6.5	2.2	5-9	2. 02 8. 02		0.0
Malaspina	538	15.7	1.2	5.7	7 4	מיים	100.1	2.1
New Caledonia	288	33.2	5.3	4.2	7.6	26.00	10 0	5.0
Okanagan	365	23.0	5.5	1.6	3.0	6 97	17 E	9.0
C Selkirk	331	0.6	9.0	1.9	10.1	7.71	C./I	0.0
Trinity *	1	•			1.71	2000	7:/7	0.0
P Langara	1007				1		1	
	1084	4.3	6.5	6.2	10.5	54.1	18.5	0.4
Spec. Programs	786	34.2	23.0	22.1	11.1	6.2	3.3	12.0
Art School	98	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	92.2	2
자 Vocational [†]	404	78.5	3.4	5.9	5.4	2.8	4.0	10.01
U.B.C.*	ı	1	1	1	I	ı		0.71
Simon Fraser *	ı		ı	J	J	I	1	
U. of Victoria *	1	1	1	J	1	1	ı	
Notre Dame *	J	ı	1	J	•		1	
*Hocon+10111 011 f.	fir11time_c+::4/							-

*Essentially all full-time students.
†All full-time. The discrepancy is caused by
a different interpretation of "course" at VVI.

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TABLE 4

4.E	I
TABLE	

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	PART-TIME	PART-TIME vs. FULL-TIME		
COLLEGE		Part-Time (1-4)	Full-Time (5+)	
B.C.I.T.		8*6	90.2	
Camosun		58.7	41.3	
Capilano		29,0	71.0	
Cariboo		22.7	77.3	
Columbia		68.6	31.4	
Douglas		31.1	68.9	
Malaspina		30.0	70.0	
New Caledonia		45.4	54.6	
0kanagan		33.2	8.99	
Selkirk		14.5	85.5	
Trinity*		F	1	
는 Langara		27.4	72.6	
Spec. Programs		91.5	8.5	
o Art School		3.9	96.1	
Vocational [†]		93.2	6.8	
U.B.C.*				
Simon Fraser*				
U. of Victoria*				
Notre Dame*				
*Essentially all full-time students	1-time stude	anto		

*Essentially all full-time students
†All full-time. The discrepancy is caused by
a different interpretation of "course" at VVI.

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		5. How lon	ng is it sin	How long is it since you left high school?	high school?				
	COLLEGE	N	One Year	Two Years		Four Years	Five to	Ten or	N.R.
	B.C.Í.T.	1450	47.3	19.1	9.2	6.5	13.5		α ,
	Camosun	505	39.0	17.6	9.8	6.5	12.9	14.3	3.0
1	Capilano	354	68.5	9.6	4.0	2.6	3.4	11.6	0.6
!	Cariboo	199	68.5	11.2	5.6	4.6	6.6	3.6	10
	Columbia	70	53.7	17.9	13.4	7.5	6.0	1.5	4.3
1	Douglas	980	58.3	9.7	4.7	3.1	7.5	16.7	4.0
	Malaspina	538	58.5	7.7	6.3	3.6	9.7	14.2	5.9
	New Caledonia	288	9.64	6.6	6.2	9.9	11.4	16.2	5.6
	0kanagan	365	55.6	8.7	3.7	3.1	8.7	20.2	2,5
2	Selkirk	331	73.4	13.8	3.7	2.4	4.3	2.4	2.4
	Trinity	199	87.4	6.6	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.80
	Langara	1084	58.2	13.3	5.9	4.9	11.8	5.9	2.4
	Spec. Programs	786	26.6	13.2	9.0	8.6	23.0	19.6	3.8
	Art School	98	50.6	1.8	15.3	5.9	14.1	2.4	5.6
	Vocational	404	42.9	19.3	8.4	4.1	13.5	11.9	2.5
	U.B.C.	2256	92.0	4.2	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.7	3.5
	Simon Fraser	345	77.2	4.8	2.0	1.7	8.2	6.1	3.2
	U. of Victoria	1029	78.7	9.7	3.7	2.1	3.9	1.9	2.8
	Notre Dame	153	78.1	9.6	4.1	2.7	3.4	2.1	2.1



	6. Sex:				
COLLEGE	N	Male	Female		N. R.
B.C.I.T.	1450	73.0	27.0		
Camosun	505	59.0	41.0		9.0
Capilano	354	54.7	45.3		8
Cariboo	199	51.3	48.7		0.0
Columbia	70	62.9	37.1		0.0
Douglas	980	59.8	40.2		0.0
Malaspina	538	55.8	44.2		
New Caledonia	288	46.7	53.3		0.3
0kanagan	365	52.6	47.4		0.0
Selkirk	331	73.3	26.7		0.3
Trinity	199	48.5	51.5		2 0 .
Langara	1084	55.9	44.1		0.3
Spec, Programs	186	63.0	37.0	-	0.5
Art School	98	55.3	44.7		1.0
Vocational	404	50.3	49.7		0.0
u.B.c.	2256	53.7	46.3		0.1
Simon Fraser	345	50.9	49.1		0.0
U. of Victoria	1029	53.8	46.2		0.0
Notre Dame	153	54.2	45.8		
					0.0

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	7. Age:							
COLLEGE	N	16-17	18-19	20-24	25–34	35-44	Over 44	Z X
B.C.I.T.	1450	7.8	41.8	40.3	8.8	1.1	0.2	0 3
Camosun	505	6.8	38.4	35.0	13.9	4.4	1.6	
Capilano	354	14.4	57.2	14.2	7.4	2.5	4.2	, ,
Cariboo	199	4.0	68.8	21.1	4.5	1.5	0.0	
Columbia	70	8.6	50.0	40.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	
Douglas	980	11.1	47.9	21.1	11.4	6.7	1.8	8
Malaspina	538	12.0	48.7	21.9	9.2	5.2	3.0	0.7
New Caledonia	288	10.8	45.5	26.4	11.5	5.2	0.7	0.0
) Okanagan	365	13.4	46.3	16.2	10.7	7.1	6.3	0 0
Selkirk	331	13.3	63.3	19.4	3.0	0.0	0.9	2.0
Trinity	199	18.7	71.2	9.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Langara	1084	10.5	48.2	29.1	9.6	1.8	0.9	0.0
Spec. Programs	786	5 0	28.8	38.3	20.8	5.6	1.5	
Art School	98	3.5	51.8	36.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
Vocational	404	2.7	42.1	35.4	16.3	2.7	0.7	0.0
U.B.C.	2256	24.7	69.4	4.3	1:1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Simon Fraser	345	19.2	60.5	9.0	9.0	6.0	9.0	0.3
U. of Victoria	1029	24.2	60.3	11.1	4.0	0.3	0.0	1.0
Notre Dame	153	15.0	58.8	23.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0 0
								•



TABLE 7

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	AGE				
COLLEGE		16-19	Over 20	Over 35	
B.C.I.T.		9*67	50.4	1.3	
Camosun		45.2	54.8	0.9	
Capilano		71.6	28.4	6.7	
Cariboo		72.8	27.2	1.5	
Columbia		58.6	41.4	0.0	
Douglas		59.0	41.0	8.5	
Malaspina		60.7	39.3	8.2	
New Caledonia		56.3	43.7	5.9	
90kanagan		59.7	40.3	13.4	
Selkirk		76.6	23.4	6.0	
Trinity		89.9	10.1	0.0	
Langara		58.7	41.3	2.7	
Spec. Programs		33.8	66.2	7.1	
S Art School		55.3	44.7	0.0	
Vocational		8.44	55.2	3.4	
U.B.C.		94.1	5.9	0.4	
Simon Fraser		79.7	20.3	1.5	
U. of Victoria		7.67	20.3	0.3	
Notre Dame		73.8	26.2	0.0	



TABLE 7A

TABLE 8 (Page 1)

		8. Father's	s (or legal	guardian's)	occupation.					
COLLEGE	EGE	N	Clerical	Deceased	Farmer	Managerial	Mining,	Professional	Retired	Sales
B.C. I.T.		1450	2.7	6.9	4.1	18.1	3.1	8.6	5.7	
Camosun		505	3,3	9.7	2.7	12.4	3.3	11.1	6.7	0.1
Capilano		354	1.4	9.5	0.3	29.0	1.1	19.5	0-9	n c
Cariboo		199	1.5	5.6	3.6	13.7	7.6	9.1	2 12	, c
Columbia		70	2.9	7.2	2.9	31.9	4.3	13.0	2	C.1
Douglas		086	1.8	10.4	2.3	18.5	2.2	10.5	• (
Malaspina		538	1.2	8.3	1.5	13.1	12.3	6.7	· 00	4 t
New Caledonia	onia	288	2.8	11.0	5.0	17.0	6.4	6.4	7.4	0 4
0kanagan		365	2.0	9.0	9.6	17.8	4.8	10.5	6 3	0.7
Selkirk		331	1.9	6.5	3.4	15.5	4.6	4.8	2.8	7 6
Trinity		199	1.0	1.5	9.1	19.2	1.5	15.7	0 7	, ,
Langara	.rt	1084	2.5	7.5	1.3	20.6	2.7	11 3		
Spec. P	Programs	786	2.8	14.8	3.6	16.9			7.0	0.8
Art Sch	School	98	2.5	18.5	0	0 0		0.,	8.6	3.7
Vocational	ma1	404	3.0	8.9	2 6	0 01	7:7	7.0	9.0	6.4
U.B.C.		2256	2,1	4.5	0 6	0.70	4.1	α.α.	5.1	5.8
6					6.5	74.3	4.1	19.1	3.8	6.3
olmon fraser	er	345	1.5	6.7	0.9	25.1	3.8	13.4	2.9	7.9
of Victoria	oria	1029	3,3	4.6	2.1	18.4	4.4	17.6	5.8	5.1
Notre Dame	ا	153	4.0	4,7	5.3	25.3	6.0	6	L 0	
							2	20,	7 4 7	4.0

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TABLE 8 (Page 2)

	8. Father's	's (or legal	-	occupation	(Continued).			
COLLEGE	Semi- Skilled	Service	Skilled Worker	Technical	Transport	Unskilled	Other	No Res. onse
B.C.I.T.	6.4	2.3	16.3	2.9	2.5	4.6	9.7	1.7
Camosun	4.7	5.2	12.0	1.9	3.7	2.5	13.6	
Capilano	2.6	0.0	9.2	2.0	1.4	2.0	7.8	1 -
Cariboo	4,1	2.5	16.8	5.1	5.6	3.6	13.2	10
Columbia	7.2	1.4	7.2	1.4	1.4	2.9	11.6	7 1
Douglas '	6.8	3.3	14.5	1.8	3.5	2.0	10.4	. r
Malaspina	8.8	3.6	14.6	1.5	2.1	2.5	11.3	3.9
New Caledonia	3.5	2.1	13.5	2.8	2.1	5.3	11.0	2.1
Okanagan	5.0	2.5	11.6	1.4	1.1	3.7	6.5	3.0
Selkirk	ે.6	2.5	22.3	5.3	2.5	8.9		2.6
Trinity	4.0	5.1	12.6	1.5	1.0	3.0	14.1	0.5
Langara	6.2	3.4	11.7	3.1	2.2	3.8	10.5	1.6
Spec. Programs	3.8	1.7	12.8	2.9	2.6	4.2	9,6	3.6
o Art School	3.7	1.2	7.4	4.9	3.7	1.2	14.8	ος ι
Vocational	4.6	3.0	17.3	2.8	1.5	3.8	9.1	2.5
U.B.C.	4.0	3.4	6.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	6.8	0.6
Simon Fraser	6.4	2.9	14.3	2.9	2.9	0.3	8.2	0.6
U. of Victoria	3.2	6.9	10.4	4.1	1.5	2.2	10.1	2.2
Notre Dame	8,7	4.0	12.7	1,3	2.0	3.3	6.7	2.0
						,		7.0



TABLE 8A

	FATHER'S OCCUPATION:	1	MANAGERIAL/PROFESSIONAL	FESSIONAL			
COLLEGE							
B.C.I.T.		26.7					
Camosun		23.5					
Capilano		48.5				-	
Cariboo		22.8					
Columbia		6.44					
Douglas		29.0					
Malaspina		19.8					
New Caledonia		23.4					-
0kanagan		28.3					
Selkirk	-	23.9					
Trinity		34.9					
Langara		31.9					
Spec. Programs		27.2					
Art School		27.2					
Vocational		27.6					
U.B.C.		44.0					
Simon Fraser		38.5					
of Victoria		36.0					
Notre Dame		34.6					
							-35



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TABLE 9 (Page 1)

L	~ ~ .	9. Mother	Mother's occupation.	• 1						
	COLLEGE	N	Clerical	Deceased	Farmer	Housewife	Managerial	Professional	Retired	Sales
	B.C.I.T.	1450	11.1	1.9	0.1	61.1	2.2	5.5	2.2	7 6
	Camosun	505	11.5	4.3	0.8	54.1	3.9	6.6	2.5	3 1
	Cap11ano	354	9.5	4.3	0.6	56.4	4.0	8.6	2.0	3.7
i	Cariboo	199	13.2	3.0	1.0	57.4	3.0	6.6	1.0	6.1
	Columbia	70	11.4	2.9	0.0	61.4	5.7	10.0	0.0	1,4
i	Douglas	980	11.1	3.9	0.4	58.6	1.6	0.9	3.1	3.4
1_	Malaspina	538	7.2	2.9	0.2	62.3	2.5	5.5	3,8	1.7
	New Caledonia	288	11.7	9.4	0.7	55.5	2.5	3.9	2.5	3.6
- 1	Okanagan	365	11.6	5.1	0.3	59.9	1.7	6.2	3.1	2.3
39	Selkirk	331	11.5	1.9	0.0	58.3	3.1	10.3	1.2	2.2
	Trinity	199	14.2	0.5	0.0	63.5	4.6	6.1	0.5	2.5
	Langara	1084	11.4	3.4	0.2	54.1	4.0	6,2	1.8	2.9
	Spec. Programs	786	7:9	5.5	6.0	54.9	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.5
	Art School	98	8.3	4.8	0.0	48.8	7.1	7.1	3.6	3.6
	B Vocational	404	8.7	2.0	8.0	58.8	2.5	5.2	1.7	4.7
1	U.B.C.	2256	10.6	1.2	0.4	63.8	2.8	7.7	0.7	2.2
	Simon Fraser	345	7.7	2.4	0.3	65.1	6.9	9.5	9.0	4.4
	U. of Victoria	1029	11.0	1.6	0.4	61.8	2.3	8.6	1.2	2.2
	Notre Dame	153	10.0	1.3	0.0	63.3	4.7	9.3	0.0	1.3
,										



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9	2
TABLE	(Page

		N.R.	1.2	3.4	2.3	1.0	0.0	7 3	2 6	1 7	, , , ,	0.0	3.0	1.0	1.2	3,3	3.5	2.5	0.8	2.0	1.8	2.0
		Other	4.4	5.9	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.8	3.7		1.0		3,6	5.7	6.9	7.1	4.0	3.9	2.7	5.1	6.7
,		Unskilled	2.7	2.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.9	1 4		7.7	0.5	2.7	3.5	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	1,3
		Transport	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.0	2 0		0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.3	0.0
		Technical	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.6		0.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	9.0	9.0	0.5	0,7
	- (Skilled	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	6.0	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	,-		1.2	1.7	2.4	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.0
(Continued)		Service	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.0	0.0	1.4	3.8	4.3	2.3	2.8	0 1		2.2	2.9	1.2	5.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	0,7
Mother's occupation	Semi-	Skilled	2.7	8.0	2.3	0.5	0.0	1.8	8.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.5		2.9	2.6	3.6	2.5	1.7	9.0	1.0	0.7
9. Mother	1																				·	
	COLLEGE		B.C.I.T.	Camosun	Capilano	Cariboo	Columbia	Douglas	Malaspina	New Caledonia	Okanagan	Selkirk	Trinity	Janoara	CIT	Spec. Programs	Art School	Vocational	U.B.C.	Simon Fraser	U. of Victoria	Notre Dame

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TABLE 9A

	Morning of an annual	1
COLLEGE	Managerial	N: MANAGERIAL/PROFESSIONAL
	Professio	ma1
B.C.I.T.	7.7	
Camosun	10.5	
Capilano	12.6	
Cariboo	9.6	
Columbia	15.7	
Douglas	7.6	
Malaspina	8.0	
New Caledonia	6.4	
Okanagan	7.9	
Selkirk	13.4	
Trinity	10.7	
Langara	10.2	
Spec. Programs	9*9	
Art School	14.2	
Vocational	7.7	
U.B.C.	10.5	
Simon Fraser	10.4	
U. of Victoria	10.9	
Notre Dame	14.0	
		-38-
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10	I
TABLE	

	10. Father	r's educatio	n, highest 1	Father's education, highest level completed.	ed.				
COLLEGE	Elementary School	High School High S 1-2	High School 3-5	Some Post-	Bachelor's	Some	Grad.	Don't Know	Z.
B.C.I.T.	19.3	17.8	21.2	20.5	4.6	1.7	Jegree 5.1	6.6	2.2
Camosun	17.8	17.6	14.8	17.2	4.9	1.4	8.3	17.8	2.7
Capilano	6.4	11.6	18.2	22.8	13.6	3.5	13.0	11.0	2 3
Cariboo	15.3	20.4	25.5	17.9	2.6	1.5	7.7	9.2	
Columbia	11.8	13.2	30.9	16.2	11.8	1.5	5.9	80	6 6
Douglas	15.5	18.7	19.2	20.9	5.7	1.5	6.6	11.9	5.3
Malaspina	19.8	23.5	17.1	17.7	4.6	1.0	4.2	12.1	3 %
New Caledonia	25.4	25.4	12.7	15.9	1.8	2.5	5.3	11.0	1.7
0kanagan	20.8	19.4	20.6	16.7	5.3	1.1	5.6	10.6	
Selkirk	20.7	23.5	17.0	19.1	4.3	2.8	6.2	6.5	2.1
Trinity	9.6	15.7	21.2	23.2	12.1	4.5	7.1	6.6	0,5
Langara	16.2	13.0	20.9	21.6	5.9	2.6	7.4	12.4	1.6
Spec. Programs	21.6	12.2	17.9	15.0	3.4	1.7	6.8	21.3	3,3
Art School	15,7	9.6	16.9	16.9	4.8	1.2	10.8	24.1	3.5
ਲੇ Vocational	16.8	15.7	18.3	19.8	5.3	1,8	4.1	18.3	2.5
U.B.C.	10.8	13.8	21,3	21.3	10.2	3.4	12.8	6.4	11 .
Simon Fraser	10.8	16.3	29.4	23.3	7.9	1.5	7.9	2.9	0.6
U. of Victoria	9.8	17.5	23.2	18.9	9.4	3.4	10.9	7.1	2.6
Notre Dame	14.5	15.1	25.7	19.1	11.8	2.6	8.6	2,6	7 0
							2	0 + 1	



TABLE 10A

	FATHER'S EDUCATION	
COLLEGE	Uni. Degree	Less than
B.C.I.T.	11.4	37.1
Camosun	14.6	35.4
Carilano	27.1	18.0
Cariboo	11.8	. 35.7
Columbia	19.2	25.0
Douglas	13.8	34.2
Malaspina	8.6	43.3
New Caledonia	9.6	50.8
kanagan	12.0	40.4
Selkirk	13.3	44.2
Trinity	23.7	25.3
Langara	15.9	29.2
Spec. Programs	. 11.9	33.8
od Art School	16.8	25.3
ਰੂ Vocational	11.2	32.5
U.B.C.	26.4	24.6
Simon Fraser	17.3	27.1
U. of Victoria	23.7	27.3
Notre Dame	23.0	29.6
The second of th		



, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	11. Mother	Mother's education,	n, highest level	evel completed,	ed.				
COLLEGE	Elementary High School	School -2	High School 3-5	Some Post-	Bachelor's	Some Crad Study	Grad.	Don't Know	N.R.
B.C.I.T.	12.4	16.8	34.3	21.1	3.2	1.2	2.0	9.0	1.5
Camosun	13.4	16.5	26.7	18.5	3.5	1.2	4.9	15.3	2.8
Capilano	5.2	10.0	36.4	26.1	5.7	2.3	4.6	9.7	1.4
Cariboo	12.6	13.6	39.4	20.2	2.5	1.5	3.5	6.6	0.5
Columbia	11.6	15.9	31.9	23.2	2.9	1.4	4.3	8.7	1.4
Douglas	12.7	19.0	30.6	19.7	4.3	0.9	3.3	9.5	5.1
Malaspina	14.6	21.6	29.9	16.2	2.7	1.5	2.9	10.6	3,5
New Caledonia	17.6	24.3	25.4	15.5	1.4	1.4	3.5	10.9	1.4
Okanagan	14.5	15.9	29.8	20.1	5.0	1.9	3.3	9.5	1.6
Selkirk	17.1	18.3	26.6	23.9	2.4	1.5	4.9	5.2	1.2
Trinity	7.6	9.6	31.5	32.1	6.1	2.0	3.6	7.6	1.0
Langara.	14.6	13.6	29.7	21.2	5.3	1.6	3.7	10.2	1.3
Spec. Programs	17.9	16.4	28.2	11.9	2.6	2.7	3.0	17.3	2.
Art School	11.9	11.9	26.2	25.0	3.6	2.4	4.8	14.3	2.3
Vocational	12.4	16.0	31.7	19.5	1.8	1.0	2.0	15.5	2.5
U.B.C.	8.4	12.4	34.5	25.0	8.1	2.1	3.2	6.2	0.9
Simon Fraser	7.6	18.5	39.3	20.8	6.7	1.2	2.3	3.5	1.2
U. of Victoria	7.3	16.7	31.8	25.8	7.3	2.5	2.9	5.6	1.8
Notre Dame	12.7	12.7	36.7	20.0	10.0	2.7	1.3	4.0	2.0
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TABLE 11

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	MOTHER'S EDUCATION	DUCATION	
COLLEGE		Less than High School	Univ. Degree
B.C.I.T.		29.2	11 -
Camosun		6.62	9.6
Capilano		15.2	12.6
Cariboo		26.2	7.5
Columbia		27.5	8.6
Douglas		31.7	8,5
Malaspina		36.2	7.1
New Caledonia		41.9	7.1
Okanagan		30.4	10.2
Selkirk		35.4	8.8
Trinity		17.2	11.7
Langara		28.2	10.6
Spec. Programs		34.3	8.3
S Art School		23.8	10.8
된 Vocational		28.4	4.8
U.B.C.		20.8	13.4
Simon Fraser		26.1	10.2
U. of Victoria		24.0	12.7
Notre Dame		25.4	14.0
			-42-



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TABLE 12

	12. Highe	Highest educational level		completed by any		one of your brothers or	: sisters.		
COLLEGE	Have none	Less than High School	Still in School	Completed High School	Presently	Once Atten-	Completed	Completed	N.B.
B.C.I.T.	5.6	6. 4	21.2	21.2	15.0	12.4 10.8 7.4	univ. Degree	rad.Degree	1.9
Camosun	6.5	10.8	18.6	25.9	11.4	10.4	10.2	6.1	3.0
Capilano	5.5	4.9	26.8	13.5	19.9	9.8	11.2	8.4	2.0
Cariboo	3.6	5.6	36.2	19.4	13.8	14.3	5.1	2.0	. ר
Columbia	10.0	8.6	17.1	21.4	22.9	10.0	5.7	2	
Douglas	5.3	7.3	27.8	22.4	12.6	8.6	7.7	J. 1	0 4
Malaspina	3.7	11.8	25.4	23.3	12.6	10.5		7.7	C.#
New Caledonia	4.2	12.3	26.4	25.7	13.0	9.2	3.9	0 K	4.7
0kanagan	4.4	7.4	27.2	19,8	9.6	13.7	9.6	8.2	0.3
Selkirk	3.1	5.6	25.5	14.6	15.8	17.1	12.7	5.6	2.7
Trinity	2.0	5.6	30.6	16.8	17.3	10.2	13.3	1.7	
Langara	9*9	5.7	24.4	17.3	18.2	10.5	10.7	9 9	•
Spec. Programs	6*9	13.6	15.2	27.5	12.0	10.1	σ	ο α	0.0
Art School	2.5	10.0	16.2	21.2	16.2	8.7	13.7	11.0	0.7
a Vocational	5.5	7.8	24.1	24.1	12.8	12.8	7. 7.	7 2	0.1
U.B.C.	5.8	2.8	34.1	10.4	21.9	9.6	10.7	6.4	0.1
Simon Fraser	5.8	6.4	34.1	14.9	15.2	12.0	8.2	. с	3 0
U. of Victoria	5.1	5.2	31.2	15.0	19.1	10.5	8.7		8 6
Notre Dame	4.0	8.7	28.7	14.0	18.7	9,3	11.3	بر د	
							2	6.0	٥٠٦

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STUDENTS WITH SIBLINGS WHO ARE ATTENDING OR HAVE ATTENDED COLLEGE		45.6	38.1	49.3	35.2	42.9	37.3	в 35.7	donia 31.4	43.1	51.2	6,44	ra 46.0	Programs 37.8	2hoo1 49.8	lona1 38.4	46.9	38.9	ctoria 43.5	9° ††
ic.	COLLEGE	B.C.I.T.	Camosun	Capilano	Cariboo	Columbia	Douglas	Malaspina	New Caledonia	0kanagan	Selkirk	Trinity	Langara	Spec.	o Art School	Vocational	U.B.C.	Simon Fraser	U. of Victoria	Notre Dame

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	13. When c	When did you decide	to go	to university or college?	r college?		
COLLEGE	N	Elementary School	Junior Sec. School	Sec. School	After High School	Can't	N.R.
B.C.I.T.	1450		17.5	33.2	29.3	10.6	1.5
Camosun	505	6.4	7.0	17.6	43.3	25.7	4.4
Capilano	354	13.8	8.9	25.1	32.3	19.9	2.0
Cariboo	199	15.0	14.5	31.1	26.9	12.4	3.0
Columbia	7.0	15.7	8.6	27.1	30.0	18.6	0.0
Douglas	086	14.3	12.9	20.3	33.5	18.9	5 7
Malaspina	538	12.6	9.0	29.8	27.4	21.2	7.1
New Caledonia	288	8.1	9.6	27.6	33.5	21.3	 5.6
0kanagan	365	10.9	14.2	29.1	29.9	15.9	1.9
Selkirk	331	11.4	11.7	37.2	27.7	12.0	1.8
Trinity	199	14.2	20.3	39.6	15.2	10.7	1.0
Langara	1084	16,6	13.1	26.5	29.9	13.9	1.2
Spec. Programs	786	8.4	4.7	19.3	32.3	35.3	10.6
Art School	86	6.1	8.6	32.9	23.2	28.0	4.7
Vocational	404	11.1	8.2	33.7	32.9	14.1	6.7
U.B.C.	2256	29.9	22.2	23.7	6.8	17.4	0.9
Simon Fraser	345	30.9	19.5	20.7	15.7	13.1	0.6
of Victoria	1029	21.7	19.5	24.6	17.6	16.7	2.3
Notre Dame	153	20.3	13,1	32.0	20.9	13.7	0.0
			T) •

TABLE 13

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	WHEN DID YO	WHEN DID YOU DECIDE TO GO	TO COLLEGE?		
COLLEGE		Elementary School	<u> </u>	After	a comment
B.C.I.T.		9.5		29.3	
Camosun		6.4		43.3	
Capilano		13.8		32.3	
Cariboo		15.0		26.9	
Columbia		15.7		30.0	
Douglas		14.3		33.5	
Malaspina		12.6		27.4	
New Caledonia		8.1		33.5	
0kanagan		10.9		29.9	
Selkirk		11.4		27.7	
Trinity		14.2		15.2	
Langara		16.6		29.9	
Spac. Programs		8.4		32.3	
Art School		6.1		23.2	
ರ Vocational		11.1		32.9	
U.B.C.		29.9		6.8	
Simon Fraser		30.9		15.7	
U. of Victoria		21.7		17.6	
Notre Dame		20.3		20.9	

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TABLE 13A

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TABLE 14 (Page 1)

		14. What	is the approximate	ximate total	annual income of vour		father and mother toochters	14000 + 4041	67	
	COLLEGE	N	Under 1000	1000-1999	2000-2999		4000-4999	5000-5999	6000-7000	0000
	B.C.I.T.	1450	1.7	1.8	1.9	3.6	γ.1	0 9	17.0	6666-0000
	Camosun	505	2.6	1.8	4.5	3.9	0.9	ς α	14.0	1/./
	Capilano	354	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.9	1 4	t s	1467	13.6
	Cariboo	199	1.2	2.5	3.1	3.7	6 7	ţ.,	t.4	6.9
	Columbia	70	0.0	1 .	1 7		J. 1	1.0	14.7	12.9
	Douglas	080			/ • •	1.,	0.0	5.0	11.7	16.7
	Malacata	000	3. I	7.4	1.6	2.6	2.7	6.3	12.4	14.1
	וומדמסהדוומ	538	3.1	2.3	3.5	2.8	4.7	5.9	14.8	16.0
	New Caledonia	288	6.1	1.3	6.1	3,9	2.6	5.7	11.8	18.0
-	0kanagan	365	1.3	2.6	2.0	6.9	6.3	7.9	20.5	1/, 9
	Selkirk	331	1.0	1.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	5.2	17.6	7.41
	Trinity	199	1.2	1.2	2.5	- 1	r	7.0	0./1	4.02
1	Langara	108/			2	7.1	7.0	8.8	11.7	9.2
トトン	,	+004	7.7	1.9	2.0	3.4	4.2	6.3	14.9	14.4
MGL	opec. Programs	786	9.1	4.4	3.0	6.1	4.5	5.9	11.6	13.5
ແບວນ	Art School	98	6.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	9.7	21.0	3.9
·EXV II	Vocational	404	3.0	1.8	3.9	2.7	3.0	6.0	7 11	
	U.B.C.	2256	1.7	1.0	L.1	2.5	2.8	6.4	0 11	10.7
י מז	Simon Fraser	345	2.5	9.0	1.9	2.8	2.5			/*77
E)	of Victoria	1029	0.8	1.4	1.1	2.5	2.4	7.7	13.0	1/.0
	Notre Dame	153	3.6	5.7	3.6	2.1	2.0		0.21	18.6
							4.3	9.3	6./	15.0

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TABLE 14 (Page 2)

	14. What	is the approximate	ximate total	annual income	of vour	
COLLEGE		10000	12000	15000	Over	j
B.C.I.T.		17.0	14.4	8.0	20000	N.R.
Саmosun		11.5	12.6	9.7	10.7	11.2
Capilano		19.2	17.4	17.8	20 E	24.4
Cariboo		13.5	21.5	6.7	0 0	22.0
Columbia		11.7	15.0	10.0	7.7	18.1
Douglas		17.2	17.0	8.6	101 101	14.3
Malaspina		17.8	13,6	8.7	0 4	24.2
New Caledonia		16.2	13.6	000	0.0	20.8
Okanagan		14.2			/•٢	20.8
8011441		7:17	7.6	9./	6.9	17.0
JETRII K		17.3	13.1	6.9	10.0	
Trinity		27.6	14.7	9.8	8.0	12./
Langara		17.5	14.2	7.6	11 %	18.1
Spec. Programs				,	4114	17.4
•		13.6	11.1	8.6	8.6	24.4
Art School		12.9	16.1	8.1	11.3	27.0
♥ Vocational		18.1	15.1	6.9	8.8	5.17
U.B.C.		15.0	17.0	11.9	17.4	18.1
Simon Fraser		18.5	18.8	12.3	α	9.9
U. of Victoria		17.2	14.8	10.8	13.3	6.1
Notre Dame		14.3	18.3	7 9		13.9
			C.01	4.0	10.0	8.5

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		PARENTS' INCOME				
	COLLEGE	Under 10000	Over	04. r	Less Than	
<u>~</u>	B.C.I.T.	52.5	47.5	8.0	13.1	
3	Camosun	55.5	44.5	10.7	18.8	
S	Capilano	23.1	76.9	22.5	6.5	
O	Cariboo	48.5	51.5	9.2	14.8	
O	Columbia	46.8	53.2	16.7	13.4	
A	Douglas	45.2	54.8	10.5	12.4	
Σ	Malaspina	53.1	46.9	6.8	16.4	
2	New Caledonia	55.5	44.5	5.7	20.0	ادر د
0	V Okanagan	61.7	38.3	6.9	19.1	· 4
ο̈	Selkirk	52.5	47.5	10.0	9.3	
H	Trinity	39.9	60.1	8.0	9.2	
Y112	Langara	49.3	50.7	11.4	13.7	
) 197	Spec. Programs	58.1	41.9	8.6	27.1	
ισοπ	Art School	51.7	48.3	11.3	17.8	
18V	Vocational	50.9	49.1	8.8	14.4	
Þ	U.B.C.	38.6	61.4	17.4	9.1	
Š	Simon Fraser	42.1	57.9	, % 8.3	10.3	
ä	of Victoria	44.0	56.0	13.0	8.2	
ž	Notre Dame	50.1	6.64	10.0	17.0	
					11.57	

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 $\frac{\text{TAB}_{\text{L}}}{\text{(Page 1)}}$

	15. Where	Where was your father born?	her horn?						
COLLEGE	N	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada	u.s.	British		
B.C.I.T.	1450	49.6	1 6	0.4	(Other) 14.4	2.5	<u>Isles</u> 9.7	ocandinavia 1.6	ver many
Camosun	505	53.2	2.6	3.0	7.7	2.6	13.2	1 2	-
Capilano	354	52.6	1.7	0.3	12.0	4.3	16.0	2.0	1.2
Cariboo	199	52.8	4.6	3.1	14.4	4.1	9.2) r	- F
Columbia	70	40.0	2.9	0.0	15.7	7.1	8.6	6.	
Douglas	086	45.0	2.6	0.5	15.2	2.8	14.3	3.7	0.0
Malaspina	538	53.3	2.5	2.7	14.1	3.0	9.3	2.1	1.5
New Caledonia	288	46.4	6.1	2.5	15.7	4.6	7.9	1.4	. .
0kanagan	365	47.2	3.1	0.3	12.8	7.2	14.7	1:1	
Selkirk	331	43.9	2.8	0.0	28.5	4.3	7.1	1.2	5
Trinity	199	18.7	0.5	0.0	10.6	53.5	2.5		5.0
Langara	1084	41.9	2.5	1.1	11.5	3.2	9.8	1.6	1.5
Spec. Programs	786	32.4	5.8	1.7	8.3	2.5	9.4	2.1	2.1
Art School	98	45.2	1.2	2.4	19.0	10.7	9.5	0.0	1.2
Vocational	404	45.1	4.5	0.8	12.0	1.0	11.0	1.5	2.3
u.B.c.	2256	6.64	2.0	0.2	14.2	3.0	8.0	1.3	1.9
Simon Fraser	345	52.6	2.3	0.0	12.8	3.5	9.6	2.6	1.7
U. of Victoria	1029	9*65	2.0	1.3	9.6	3.6	10.5	1.3	1.0
Notre Dame	153	38.7	4.0	0.7	14.0	15.3	3,3	0.0	7 0
								;	;

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TABLE 15 (Page 2)

	•	15. Where	Where was your father born?	1	(Continued)					
	COLLEGE	Netherlands	Russia	France or Belgium		Spain, Portugal, Greece, Balkans	Poland	Ukraine	Other	North Africa
Ď.	B.C.I.T.	2.3	1.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	buropean 1.6	a Near East
Can	Camosun	1,8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	1 6	
Caț	Capilano	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.0	0.3	2:	
Car	Cariboo	0.0	0.0	c	9.1				7:7	0.3
- 2					7.1	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
3	Columbia	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.4	0.0
ភ្	ouglas	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.0
Ma]	Malaspina	1.9	1.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.7	0.0
New	New Caledonia	2.1	1,1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.7	2.5	0.0
Qka ka	Okanagan	2.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.0	0 0
Sel	Selkirk	1.2	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.2	
Tri	Trinity	4.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0		1 0	
τλ	Langara	1.3	1.4	5.0	1 7) !		0	0.0
	6				7.1	†	1.5	1.0	2.3	0.3
IVET	opec. Frograms	2.2	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.0	2.1	0.8	2.9	0.1
	Art School	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vocational	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.5	3.0	0.5
U.B.C.	.0.	6.0	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.8	2.5	0.0
Sim	Simon Fraser	2.3	9*0	0.0	1.2	6.0	0.9	0.0	2.0	0
n.	of Victoria	9.0	0.5	9.0	0.9	0.5	9.0	0.5	1.0	
Notre	re Dame	0.7	.0.7	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.0	7 0		
							3	3		0.0



(Page 3)

ţ		15. Where	Where was your father born?		(Continued)					
	COLLEGE	Other Africa	Central and South America	T _{ee}	China,	Japan	India,	Other Asia	Other	0
щ	B.C.I.T.	0.3	0.3		5.0	0.4	rakıstan 0.6	0.3	oune.	H.K.
U	Camosum	7.0	0.2	0.4	4.3	0.0	0 6		7.1	1./
ن	Capilano	0.3	0.3	9 0	0		0.1	0.0	1.0	2.2
	2004			0.0	6.0	0.0	1	0.0	6.0	1.1
)	at 1000	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	2.0
Ü	Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0
Ā	Douglas	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	-) '
Ē	Malaspina	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0 0	;
ž	New Caledonia	0.4	0,0	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.0	7.1	\$ 7
0	0kanagan	0.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	+ a	8.2
Š	Selkirk	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	3 0	0.0	1.1
듣	Trinity	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5			7.7	C.1
ΥJ.	Langara	0.3	0.0	2.0	0				0.5	0.5
G.	Spec				0.0	0./	1.2	8:0	2.1	1.0
AGL	opec. rograms	0.4	0.7	0.7	11.3	2.6	1.6	1.4	3.7	3.1
ncon	Art School	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2 3
BV	Vocational	0.0	0.5	0.5	6.5	0.3	0.8	0.3		5 -
b	U.B.C.	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.9	9.0	0.8	9.0	6.0	7.1
S1	Simon Fraser	9.0	9.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.3	0 0	
i l	of Victoria	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.2) r	5.0
S	Notre Dame	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0				7.0
					5.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	1.3	2.0



-53-

TABLE 16.

-		16. Appro	Approximately how much	much do you	expect to s	pend during	expect to spend during your college year on	year on tui	tuition, fees a	and supplies?
	COLLEGE		Less than 150	150 -299	300 599	009	900	1200	1500	N.R.
	B.C.I.T.		7.5	58.6	31.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.7
	Camosun		29.5	8.64	17.7	1.5	9.0	0.2	9.0	6.1
	Capilano		23.2	47.9	27.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
	Cariboo		13.0	38.3	42.0	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
	Columbia		1.5	13.2	30.9	47.1	4.4	1.5	1.5	2.9
	Douglas		29.0	47.2	21.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	7.3
	Malaspina		31.5	43.5	21.3	3,3	9.0	0.0	0.0	8.6
	New Caledonia		37.3	33.5	24.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.7
56	0kanagan		28.1	35.7	31.9	3.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	٠. ئ
	Selkirk		7.6	39.3	39.3	10.4	1.5	1.2	9.0	0.9
	Trinity		1.6	2.2	24.5	50.0	13.0	3,3	5.4	7.5
·····	Langara	·	20.7	49.4	27.1	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	2.0
	Spec. Programs		54.6	22.6	17.2	2.8	0.9	0.5	1.4	17.8
	Art School	,	7.3	61.0	28.0	1.2	2.4	0.0	0 0	4.7
	Vocational		45.6	49.1	3.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	7.2
	U.B.C.		5.4	9.2	58.1	25.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.0
	Simon Fraser		5.1	16.2	48.5	26.3	2.7	6.0	0.3	3.2
	U. of Victoria		6.4	9.5	61.8	19.3	2.3	0.2	9.0	5.2
	Notre Dame		2.0	8.7	45.0	39.6	1.3	2.0	1.3	2.6
									.	,



-54

16.2	
TABLE	

	16. Approx	Approximately how much.		on room and board?	oard?				
COLLEGE		Less than 150	150	300	009	906	1200	1500	F
		37.5	2.8	6.4	17.5	-1199	-1499	+ 7 9	N.K.
		51.6	4.7	11.5	12.0	9 6	2 /	3	1,
Capílano		74.4	3.6	4.6	6.4	5.0	3.0	0.1	19.4
		50.6	2.8	10.6	26.1	7.8	40	7 -	4.02
Columbia		40.3	12.9	16.1	16.1	5. 50	ט ע	7:1	۲۰۶
		67.5	4.9	9.8	6.2	• • •	0.0	7.0	11.4
Malaspina		35.0	7.5	19.9	20.6	10.4	2.0	0.0	22.8
New Caledonia		33.3	7.8	14.8	17.3	12.8	7 .	7.4	16.0
0kanagan		62.2	2.4	9.6	14.1	6.5	2 / 6	7.0	15.6
Selkirk		463	5.1	16.7	22.2	8.9		1:7	
		12.2	8.7	29.1	36.6	11	7	1.,	11.5
Langara		57.9	n c	0		0.11	7.1	0.6	13.6
Sno Drosson				0.7	11.7	7.6	4.9	4.6	10.1
TIORI AME	•	34.9	10.5	11.0	14.1	10.5	9°6	9.4	27.1
School		23.6	6.9	18.1	22.2	20.8	5.6	2.8	16.3
Vocational	_	37.9	4.8	9.9	16.1	14.7	5.6	-	2
		47.5	2.8	6.3	37.0	4-4	2 7	0.11	12.4
Simon Fraser		64.2	2.8	8.2	12 3		F +	0.0	8.3
Victoria		44.1	3.0	7 8	5 10	60	3,1	2.5	7.8
Notre Dame				•	17.7	4.0	1:1	1.8	14.8
		8.9	2.1	5.5	74.7	5.5	0.7	2.7	3.0
						4)



TABLE 16.3

, "	16. Approxi	Approximately how much.		on clothing and	d incidentals?	8?			
COLLEGE	1	Less than	150	300	009		1200	1500	
B.C.I.T.		34.9	42.1	18.9	-899	-1199	-1499	+	N.R.
Camosun		53.7	28.3	12.7	3 2		5.0	0.1	3.2
Capilano		64.0		0	7	7.0	0.5	0.9	14.1
Cariboo		8 75			6.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	11.3
Columbia			•	11,4	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	7.0
		0.00	39.4	9.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	5.7
Douglas		59.3	27.7	8.5	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.7	15.2
Malaspina		50.2	33.8	12.8	1.7	0.6	0.0	× ×	77.7
New Caledonia		44.4	37.8	14.3	2.3	0.4	0.0	0 0	11.3
Okanagan		66.3	23.5	7.2	1.6	0.3	0.0		10.1
Selkirk		58.3	28.5	11,5	0.6	0.1		0.10	7.91
Trinity		52.5	37.7	7.7	2.2	2		0.0	
Langara		57.2	29.7	8	76			0.0	
Spec. Programs					2.0	7.7	0.2	0.5	5.1
		43.3	28.2	18.8	4.0	2.3	0.2	3.2	23.7
o Art School		65.4	19.8	11.1	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	8
Vocational		38.6	33.5	19.0	6.7	1.1	0.3	8	
U.B.C.		44.8	40.8	12.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	7.7
Simon Fraser		55.9	32.0	10.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	7 7
U. of Victoria		48.6	37.5	12.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	1 0
Notre Dame	-	38.8	46.3	13.6	0.7	7 0			7.0
						?	0.0	0.0	7.2

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y ERIC	C y ERIC	16. Approx	Approximately how much	muchon	on travel and car?	car?				
	COLLEGE		Less than 150	150 -299	300	600	900	1200	1500	N.R.
	B.C.I.T.		6.04	30.5	20.3	5.0	2.0	0.8	0.4	4.1
	Camosun		57.8	20.2	13.5	4.2	1.2	0.7	2.6	14.7
	Capilano		63.9	16.3	12.5	7.7	1.3	9.0	6.9	6.6
1	Cariboo		63.5	21.7	7.9	4.2	0.5	0.5	1.6	5.0
	Columbia		65.2	10.6	19.7	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
	Douglas		49.9	21.9	15.9	6.4	2.0	4.1	2.4	14.0
	Malaspina		60.2	23.4	9.1	3,8	1.3	0.4	1.7	12.6
	New Caledonia		69.5	15.7	9.6	1.2	1.2	တိ	2.0	13.5
55	0kanagan		63.3	22.4	7.7.	2.9	1.9	9.0	1.3	14.2
	Selkirk		47.8	34.3	13.2	2.5	1.3	9.0	0.3	3.9
	Trinity		59.6	28.1	10.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.6
	Langara		65.2	19.3	7.8	4.1	1.6	0.7	1.4	5.6
	Spec. Programs		50.3	15.9	17.4	7.5	4.5	0.7	3.8	23.2
	Art School		54.4	26.6	15.2	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	8.1
	Vocational		50.0	21.7	17.1	7.1	1.4	1.1	1.6	8.9
	U.B.C.		69.5	18.5	7.6	2.2	0.8	0.3	1.1	4.2
1	Simon Fraser		60.1	22.0	12.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	4.9
	U. of Victoria		6.69	19.9	7.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	10.8
	Notre Dame		69.7	19.7	6.3	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.7	7.2
										-



TABLE 17



TABLE 18

, J (c)	18. Which of		describes your family's financial	l position?	
COLLEGE	N	Above Average	Average	Below	N.R.
B.C.I.T.	1450	9.61	67.7	12.7	2.6
Camosun	505	20.0	66.3	13.7	4.8
Capilano	354	39.2	55.6	5,2	2.0
Cariboo	199	20.8	70.6	8.6	1.0
Columbia	70	29.4	64.7	5,9	2.9
Douglas	086	23.3	68.4	8.2	6.5
Malaspina	538	18.3	70.0	11.7	4.5
New Caledonia	288	15.2	72.8	12.0	4.2
Okanagan 🚓	365	18.8	69.2	12.0	2.2
Selkírk 📂	331	17.6	73.4	8.6	2.1
Trinity	199	21.8	64,9	13.3	5.5
Langara	1084	21.4	67.8	10.9	3.2
Spec. Programs	786	16.0	64.6	19.4	9.6
drt School	86	16.5	65.8	17.7	8.1
당 Vocational	707	20.9	63.6	15.5	2.7
U.B.C.	2256	30.0	61.3	8.7	2.0
Simon Fraser	345	25.5	64.1	10.4	2.3
U. of Victoria	1029	26.0	66.3	7.7	2.1
Notre Dame	153	17.2	75.5	7.3	1.3
					1



SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

OF POST SECONDARY STUDENTS

NAME OR IDENTIFICATION NOT REQUIRED

Please place an "x" or ">" in the box beside your answer. IGNORE ALL NUMBERS. They are for coding purposes only.

ABOUT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE . . .

This questionnaire is part of a research study of community colleges in B.C. The purpose of the study is to find out how well the college system is relating to the needs and expectations of college students and also to the needs and expectations of the community. It is trying to get a better-lidea of the impact of colleges on the whole field of education beyond secondary school level. It wants to take an honest look at what students in colleges are really like, and what they feel about themselves and their education. It also hopes to discover whether or not a wide variety of people from all segments of the population are being attracted to community colleges, and if not, who is. So that comparisons can be made, university students will also be asked to complete this questionnaire.

The gathering of facts like these should mean that a much more realistic kind of information can be used in planning for the future.

The colleges and the students attending them will gain the most from this research, so we beg your patience in answering these questions.

This study is financed by a grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation and is being carried out by researchers from the University of B.C. and from B.C. Research (an independent, non-profit organization).



-	College or University attended	8. Father's (or legal guardian's) occupation. Check one only:	::	
ci	Permanent place of residence	Clerical (clerk, secretary, etc.)	1 (26-27)	
	Census number of place of residence as per map at the back of this	Deceased	(i i) 	
	and	Farmer (own farm)	წ	
	Victoria. Number	Managerial (own business, company manager,]	
છ	. Program taken at college. Check one only:	Minima (namina 1906)	4	
	Academic (university transfer)	Professional (doctor launce treatment)	، ي	
		Retired		
	College preparatory	Sales (retail business, insurance, real estate)	- 	
		Semi-skilled work (factory, mill worker)	ຸ ຄ] []	
4	Number of college courses you are currently taking. Check one only-	Service (armed forces, police, motel employee, etc.)	유	
. '	One	Skilled worker (construction, production, tradesman)	=======================================	
	Two	Technical (technologist, electronic technician, etc.)	12	٠
.2 3 	Three	Transport, communication (telephone, bus, newspaper)	13	
		Unskilled worker (laborer)	⊒ [⊒ [
	Five	Other] [;	
. 4	Six or more		2	
'n	How long is it since you left high school? Chark one only.			
	One year	9. Mother's occupation. Check one:		
	Two years	Clerical (clerk, secretary etc.)	Ş	
	Three years	Deceased	(62-63)	
alika B		Farmer (own farm)	1 6	
. :	years	Housewife] [) 4	
	Ten or more years 6	Managerial (own business, company manager,	, 1	
æ	Sex	Professional (doctor louinor trachout	• o• □ □	
	Male	Refired	√ 0	
	Female 2	Sales (retail business, insurance)	~ œ	
K	A 40:	Semi-skilled work (factory, mill worker)	ຸ ຄ 7 🗀	
* \$.		Service, recreation (motel employee, waitress)	<u>ء</u> 11	
	(62) 1	Skilled worker (production, trade)	=	
	20-24	echnica (uata processor, medical of dental technician)	1. 2.	
	25-34	Transport, communication (telephone operator etc.)] [- 4: - 6:	
	35:44	Unskilled worker (farm worker, domestic service, etc.)] [2 4	
, .	Over 44	Other	: \$	



Ó.	. Father's education, highest level completed. Check one only:	only:		14. What is the approximate total annual income of your father and mother	į.
	Elementary school. less than Grade 8		(30)	together? Check one only:	
	High echool 1-0 years	م 1 [Under \$1,000 1 (34-35)	<u>છ</u>
	right bellodi, 1-2 years][\$1,000 - \$1,999	
•	High school, 3-5 years	• □		\$2,000 - \$2,999	
	Some post high school (trade, vocational, technical,	,			
	university)	_		<u>ו</u>	
-	Completed Bachelor's degree	ر ا			
	Some graduate study	9		86.000 - 87.999	
٠	Completed graduate degree	<u>_</u>			
	Do not know	8		66	
Ë	. Mother's education, highest level completed. Check one only:	only:			
	Elementary school, less than Grade 8	<u>-</u>	<u>ම</u>	\$20,000 and over	
	High school, 1-2 years	8 []		15. Where was your father born? Check one only:	
	High school, 3-5 years	က [Conode (British)	F
	Some post high school (trade, vocational, technical,			(ueipeaco)	-
	university)	☐ 4			
٠.,	Completed Bachelor's degree	م] [
	Some graduate study	ص] [r extraction)	
	Completed and into degree][SS:	
	Completed graduate degree	- .		British Isles 6	
٠.	Do not know	\(\circ\)		Scandinavia 7	
		:	•	Germany 8	
<u>N</u>	Highest educational level completed by any one	brother	of your brothers or sis-	Netherlands 9	
	ters. Check one oray:			Russia 70	
	Have no browners or sisters	- 0	(32)	France or Belgium	
	Did not complete high school	≈		Italy 12	
	Still in elementary or high school	<u>დ</u>		Spain, Portugal, Greece or Balkans 13	
ra, r	Completed high school	☐ 4		Poland	
	Presently enrolled in college or university			Ukraine 15	
	Attended college or university but not now enrolled	©		Other European 16	
	Completed Bachelor's degree	<u>_</u>		North Africa and Near East	
	Completed graduate degree	∞		Other Africa	
				Central America, South America, Mexico	
<u>.</u>	3. When did you decide to go to university or college? Check one only:	ck one	only:	Australia, New Zealand, Oceania	
	During elementary school	<u>-</u>	(33)	China or Hong Kong	
	During junior secondary school	~ □		Japan 🗖 22	
	During senior secondary school	ი _		India or Pakistan	
	After completing high school	4		Other Asian	
	Cannot recall	ري [] [Other	
]			



ebajjoo		(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)		Check		(42)]									sition?		(43)	-		
g your	\$1500 or More				□ r	-	le year?	•][က] [] [4	∾	∞ ⊒[<u>۸</u>	∞	മ] [3	ncial po	•	т Г	~] [ი □	•
d durin item:	\$1200 to \$1499				«	•	belloo .	,			1								's final				_	
spenc or each	\$900 ta \$1199				<u> </u>	>	ig your	: }											family	•				
ect to one fo	\$800 to \$888					+	durin					,							your	,				
u exp heck	\$300 \$20 \$300 \$300				□ «		funds												ribes					
do you ng? C	\$150 to \$289				<u> </u>	١.	rce oʻ											ē	t desc					
nuch ollowi	less then \$150				□ -	•	n soni												g bes				.	
To 16. Approximately how much do you expect to spend during your college year on each of the following? Check one for each item:	#1 #1 #1 #1	Tuition, fees, supplies	Room and board	Clothing and incidentals	Travel and car		What will be your main source of funds during your college year? Check	one only:	Personal savings	Full-time job	Part-time job	Parents	Spouse	Loan	Scholarship	Bursary	Other		Which of the following best describes your family's financial position?	Check one only:	Above average	Average	Below average	
ERIC Apultant Provided by ERIC							17.							6	5				₽					



HEALTH SURVEY

6. Do you have a personal physician? Check one only:

	Yes \Box 1 (62)
ouland to a rest and make the bounds we will a set to the set of t	No
by much concern have the following caused you during the past twenty on this? Check one for each item:	Don't know
Much Some No concern concern concern concern concern (51)	7. Would you use the following services in a College Health Service if they were available? Check one for each item:
ems	Yec Maybe No
	Routine examinations
ocial relationships (54)	Physical diagnosis 🗌 🔲 🗋 2
nancial difficulties (55)	Treatment for minor emergency
sm	
areer problems	Vental care
ow much time have you lost from study or work in the past twelve onths because of illness or injury? Check one only:	Group therapy 3
ne week or less	
	8. How much concern do you think the following will cause you during the
17ee to five weeks	
x or more weeks	Much Some No
	Concern concern concern
hat number of significant illnesses or injuries have you had in the past	st Physical liness
Velve monins! Check one only:	Family problems
	si.
ne or two	
hree or four	
We or more	
ow would you evaluate your health status in the past twelve months?	s?
	on it was word concerned about health, where would you seek attention?
all	Porsonal physician
re you covered by medical insurance? Check one only:	ervice
es	(61) Druggist
0	Other
on't know	Don't know



