

# Ministry of Education Graduate Transition Survey

## Fall 2002

Report prepared by Data Analysis & Reporting Unit  
Student Assessment & Program Evaluation Branch  
BC Ministry of Education

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## Executive Summary

In 2001 and 2002, the Ministry of Education contracted R.A. Malatest and Associates Ltd. to conduct surveys of graduates from the previous school year, in order to examine transition to post-secondary education (PSE) and employment. Both surveys were administered by telephone. In 2001, 1025 graduates were contacted. In 2002, 903 graduates were contacted. Selection of participants was by simple random sample. Sampling error, 19 times out of 20, was 3.0% in 2001 and 3.3% in 2002.

### Preparation for Post-Secondary Education

- In 2002, approximately two-thirds (63.0%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that their high school education prepared them *academically* for post-secondary education. More females (65.2%) than males (60.8%) agreed or strongly agreed that they were academically prepared.
- Fewer graduates, almost half (49.7%), agreed or strongly agreed that their high school education gave them the necessary *life skills* for post-secondary education. Slightly more males (51.5%) than females (47.9%) agreed or strongly agreed that they were given the necessary life skills.
- In 2001, a little more than half (54.5%) of the graduates surveyed agreed or strongly agreed that their high school education *generally* prepared them<sup>1</sup> for post-secondary education. More females (57.4%) than males (51.8%) agreed or strongly agreed that they were prepared for post-secondary.

### Transition to Post-Secondary Education

- 73.7% of respondents indicated that they had taken some post-secondary education in the past year (an increase from 69.3% in the 2001 survey).
- 52.9% of the respondents indicated that their main activity in the past year was attending school full time;
- 8.2% of the respondents indicated that their main activity in the past year was attending school part time;
- 12.6% of respondents took one or more post-secondary courses in the past year even though their main activity was not attending school; and,
- 65.6% of respondents indicated that their main activity next year will be attending post-secondary education.

### Preparation for Employment

- Overall, more than one-third (38.2%) of respondents in 2002 agreed or strongly agreed that their high school education gave them the necessary *work skills* for employment. More females (42.6%) than males (33.9%) agreed or strongly agreed that they were prepared for employment.
- In 2002, less than half (42.4%) agreed or strongly agreed that their high school education gave them the necessary *life skills* for employment. Slightly more males (43.1%) than females (41.7%) agreed or strongly agreed that they were given the necessary life skills for employment.
- Last year, less than a third of respondents (30.6%) agreed or strongly agreed that their high school education *generally* prepared them<sup>2</sup> for employment. More females (34.8%) than males (26.4%) agreed or strongly agreed that they were prepared for employment.

### Transition to Employment

Most graduates who did not go directly on to post-secondary education entered the workforce (84%).

- In 2002, 32.7% of graduates reported working (full or part time) as their main activity during the past year.
- 53.9% of those who transitioned to the workforce worked more than 31 hours per week.
- 4.8% was the calculated unemployment rate compared to the provincial youth (aged 15-24 years) unemployment rate of 13.6% for the year 2001 (Calculated from those respondents who are working or seeking work).

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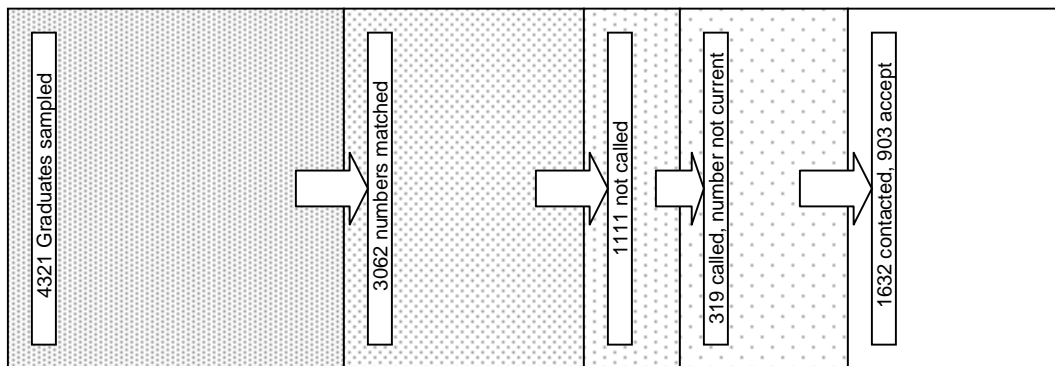
<sup>1</sup> In 2001, only one general question was asked: "My high school education prepared me for post-secondary education". In 2002, this question was separated into two questions addressing *academic* preparation and *life skills* preparation for post-secondary education.

<sup>2</sup> In 2001, only one general question was asked: "My high school education prepared me for employment". In 2002, this question was separated into two questions addressing *work skills* preparation and *life skills* preparation for employment.

## Methodology

In 2001 and 2002, the Ministry of Education contracted R.A. Malatest and Associates Ltd. to conduct surveys of graduates from the previous school year, in order to examine transition to post-secondary education (PSE) and employment. Both surveys were administered by telephone. In 2001, 1025 graduates were contacted. In 2002, 903 graduates were contacted. Selection of participants was by simple random sample.

In 2002, the Ministry of Education provided a randomly sampled list of 4321 graduates with names and addresses to the contractor. This list was matched to telephone numbers. In 1259 cases (29%), current phone numbers could not be found. Students who have experienced greater problems making the transition beyond secondary education may be more mobile, and there was some concern that a 29% mismatch may introduce some sampling bias. However, it is not felt that the data are without value, but that interpretations should be conservative. From the list of 3062 successfully matched phone numbers, 1632 graduates were contacted by phone, using random selection. Of the other 1430 graduates who were not contacted, 319 were called but the phone number was not current (7.4% of the original sample). Of those graduates who were successfully contacted, 903 (55%) agreed to complete the survey. These response rates are typical for telephone-administered surveys. Sampling error was estimated to be 3.0% 19 times out of 20 in 2001, and 3.3% 19 times out of 20 in 2002.



The data sets from the 2001 and 2002 Graduate Transition Surveys were combined to allow for comparison between years. Several questions in the survey allowed space for respondents to provide detailed description of a generic “Other” response. These open-ended responses were then examined and grouped into categories, but the contractor recorded the information in a separate variable. For this report, these categorized (and therefore more detailed) responses to the “Other” category were recoded back into the source question by the ministry of education, so that one question could be used to compare the fullest possible detail of responses within and between years.

Filters were used on questions B1 and B2 to narrow the 2002 respondents down to the same subset as in the 2001 survey (students who reported working as their main activity in the past year). Filters were also used on question C1 (students who did not report full- or part-time studies as their main activity in the past year). For one question (C3) that was asked of slightly different sub-groups in the two years, filters were used to narrow both years down to a comparable sub-group (students of B.C. Public Post-Secondary Institutions).

Full unfiltered responses to all questions are provided in an appendix.

For a few questions, wording changes in 2002 were great enough to prevent comparability between years. These questions were dropped from comparisons (D1b, D1c, D1d, D1e). The changes to these questions provide richer detail for the 2002 report, and although they are dropped from comparisons they are provided here for that single year.

**Analysis and Comparison of 2001 and 2002 Graduate Transition Surveys**

**A1. Main Activity during Past Year \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
A1. Main Activity during Past Year	Attending School - full time	Count % within Year of Survey	531 51.8%	478 52.9%	1009 52.3%
	Attending School - part time	Count % within Year of Survey	50 4.9%	74 8.2%	124 6.4%
	Upgrading High School	Count % within Year of Survey	8 .8%	1 .1%	9 .5%
	Working	Count % within Year of Survey	388 37.9%	295 32.7%	683 35.4%
	Unemployed and looking for work	Count % within Year of Survey	9 .9%	15 1.7%	24 1.2%
	Unemployed and not looking for work	Count % within Year of Survey	4 .4%	6 .7%	10 .5%
	Travelling	Count % within Year of Survey	9 .9%	17 1.9%	26 1.3%
	Volunteering	Count % within Year of Survey	4 .4%	2 .2%	6 .3%
	Taking care of family /household /homemaker	Count % within Year of Survey	6 .6%	3 .3%	9 .5%
	Long-term illness/sick/disability	Count % within Year of Survey	2 .2%	2 .2%	4 .2%
	Playing Sports	Count % within Year of Survey	8 .8%	5 .6%	13 .7%
	Other	Count % within Year of Survey	5 .5%	5 .6%	10 .5%
	No Response	Count % within Year of Survey	1 .1%		1 .1%
	Total	Count % within Year of Survey	1025 100.0%	903 100.0%	1928 100.0%

The above Table “A1. Main Activity during Past Year \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation” shows very little change from 2001 to 2002. The slight increase in part-time study (3.3%) and the slight decrease in working (5.2%) might be fully or partially due to sampling error.

A1. Main Activity during Past Year \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation

Year of Survey				Gender		Total
				Male	Female	
2001	A1. Main Activity during Past Year	Attending School - full time	Count	241	290	531
			% within Gender	46.7%	57.0%	51.8%
		Attending School - part time	Count	31	19	50
			% within Gender	6.0%	3.7%	4.9%
		Upgrading High School	Count	4	4	8
			% within Gender	.8%	.8%	.8%
		Working	Count	211	177	388
			% within Gender	40.9%	34.8%	37.9%
		Unemployed and looking for work	Count	7	2	9
			% within Gender	1.4%	.4%	.9%
		Unemployed and not looking for work	Count	4		4
			% within Gender	.8%		.4%
		Travelling	Count	2	7	9
			% within Gender	.4%	1.4%	.9%
		Volunteering	Count	3	1	4
			% within Gender	.6%	.2%	.4%
Taking care of family /household /homemaker	Count	1	5	6		
	% within Gender	.2%	1.0%	.6%		
Long-term illness/sick/disability	Count	1	1	2		
	% within Gender	.2%	.2%	.2%		
Playing Sports	Count	8		8		
	% within Gender	1.6%		.8%		
Other	Count	3	2	5		
	% within Gender	.6%	.4%	.5%		
No Response	Count		1	1		
	% within Gender		.2%	.1%		
	Total	Count	516	509	1025	
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
2002	A1. Main Activity during Past Year	Attending School - full time	Count	253	225	478
			% within Gender	56.7%	49.2%	52.9%
		Attending School - part time	Count	38	36	74
			% within Gender	8.5%	7.9%	8.2%
		Upgrading High School	Count		1	1
			% within Gender		.2%	.1%
		Working	Count	126	169	295
			% within Gender	28.3%	37.0%	32.7%
		Unemployed and looking for work	Count	5	10	15
			% within Gender	1.1%	2.2%	1.7%
		Unemployed and not looking for work	Count	3	3	6
			% within Gender	.7%	.7%	.7%
		Travelling	Count	12	5	17
			% within Gender	2.7%	1.1%	1.9%
		Volunteering	Count	2		2
			% within Gender	.4%		.2%
Taking care of family /household /homemaker	Count	3		3		
	% within Gender	.7%		.3%		
Long-term illness/sick/disability	Count	1	1	2		
	% within Gender	.2%	.2%	.2%		
Playing Sports	Count	2	3	5		
	% within Gender	.4%	.7%	.6%		
Other	Count	1	4	5		
	% within Gender	.2%	.9%	.6%		
	Total	Count	446	457	903	
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

When respondents' main activity during the past year is examined for males and females, more pronounced differences become apparent. The percentage of full time school attendance, which appears stable overall from 2001 to 2002, differs substantially between males and females. This difference varies from year to year, with more females studying full time in 2001 (57.0% vs. 49.2%, or 7.8% more in 2001), and more males studying full time in

2002 (46.7% vs. 56.7%, or 10.0% more in 2002). The pattern for working is similar, with more males working in 2001 (12.6% more in 2001), and more females working in 2002 (2.2% more in 2002). The differences between years are more pronounced for males (see above Table “A1. Main Activity during Past Year \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation”).

**B1. Currently working? \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
B1. Currently working?	Yes	Count	347	256	603
		% within Year of Survey	89.4%	86.8%	88.3%
	No	Count	41	39	80
		% within Year of Survey	10.6%	13.2%	11.7%
Total		Count	388	295	683
		% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Between 2001 and 2002, of those who reported working as their main activity last year, there is a very small drop (2.6%) in the percentage of respondents currently working (see Table “B1. Currently working? \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation”). This change may be entirely due to sampling error.

**B1. Currently working? \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

Year of Survey				Gender		Total
				Male	Female	
2001	B1. Currently working?	Yes	Count	190	157	347
			% within Gender	90.0%	88.7%	89.4%
		No	Count	21	20	41
			% within Gender	10.0%	11.3%	10.6%
	Total		Count	211	177	388
			% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2002	B1. Currently working?	Yes	Count	109	147	256
			% within Gender	86.5%	87.0%	86.8%
		No	Count	17	22	39
			% within Gender	13.5%	13.0%	13.2%
	Total		Count	126	169	295
			% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When the drop in respondents currently working is examined for males and females, it can be seen that of those who reported working as their main activity last year, males experience a marginally greater drop (3.5% vs. 1.7% for females - see Table “B1. Currently working? \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation”). Again, these changes are small and may be partially or completely due to sampling error.

**B2. Hours worked per week \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
B2. Hours worked per week	< 10 hours	Count	5	4	9
		% within Year of Survey	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%
	11-20 hours	Count	35	34	69
		% within Year of Survey	10.1%	13.3%	11.4%
	21-30 hours	Count	79	59	138
		% within Year of Survey	22.8%	23.0%	22.9%
	31-40 hours	Count	162	112	274
		% within Year of Survey	46.7%	43.8%	45.4%
	> 40 hours	Count	64	47	111
		% within Year of Survey	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%
	Don't Know	Count	2		2
		% within Year of Survey	.6%		.3%
	Total	Count	347	256	603
		% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The above table indicates that between 2001 and 2002, there is very little difference in working hours (for those who reported working as their main activity last year) (see Table “B2. Hours worked per week \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation”).

**B2. Hours worked per week \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

Year of Survey				Gender		Total
				Male	Female	
2001	B2. Hours worked per week	< 10 hours	Count	3	2	5
			% within Gender	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%
	11-20 hours	Count	16	19	35	
		% within Gender	8.4%	12.1%	10.1%	
	21-30 hours	Count	38	41	79	
		% within Gender	20.0%	26.1%	22.8%	
	31-40 hours	Count	85	77	162	
		% within Gender	44.7%	49.0%	46.7%	
	> 40 hours	Count	47	17	64	
		% within Gender	24.7%	10.8%	18.4%	
	Don't Know	Count	1	1	2	
		% within Gender	.5%	.6%	.6%	
	Total	Count	190	157	347	
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
2002	B2. Hours worked per week	< 10 hours	Count		4	4
			% within Gender		2.7%	1.6%
	11-20 hours	Count	22	12	34	
		% within Gender	20.2%	8.2%	13.3%	
	21-30 hours	Count	31	28	59	
		% within Gender	28.4%	19.0%	23.0%	
	31-40 hours	Count	46	66	112	
		% within Gender	42.2%	44.9%	43.8%	
	> 40 hours	Count	10	37	47	
		% within Gender	9.2%	25.2%	18.4%	
	Total	Count	109	147	256	
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

When the drop in hours worked per week between 2001 and 2002 is examined for males and females (who reported working as their main activity last year), it can be seen that males have experienced a reduction in working hours, while females have not (The percentage of males working part time -- 30 hours or less -- increased by 18.6 % between 2001 and 2002 vs. a 9.6% *decrease* for females – see above Table “B2. Hours worked per week \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation”).

**C1. Have you taken any post-secondary education, training course or programs? \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
C1. Have you taken any post-secondary education, training course or programs?	Yes	Count	129	114	243
		% within Year of Survey	29.1%	32.5%	30.6%
	No	Count	315	237	552
		% within Year of Survey	70.9%	67.5%	69.4%
Total		Count	444	351	795
		% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Between 2001 and 2002, there is a very minor increase (3.4%) in the percentage of respondents who have taken any post-secondary education, training course or programs (see Table “C1. Have you taken any post-secondary education, training course or programs? \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation”). This may only reflect sampling error.

**C1. Have you taken any post-secondary education, training course or programs? \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

Year of Survey				Gender		Total
				Male	Female	
2001	C1. Have you taken any post-secondary education, training course or programs?	Yes	Count	68	61	129
			% within Gender	27.9%	30.5%	29.1%
	No	Count	176	139	315	
		% within Gender	72.1%	69.5%	70.9%	
Total		Count	244	200	444	
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
2002	C1. Have you taken any post-secondary education, training course or programs?	Yes	Count	50	64	114
			% within Gender	32.3%	32.7%	32.5%
	No	Count	105	132	237	
		% within Gender	67.7%	67.3%	67.5%	
Total		Count	155	196	351	
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Examining the minor increase between 2001 and 2002 in the percentage of respondents who have taken any post-secondary education by gender indicates that slightly more of that increase was experienced by males than females (4.4% vs. 2.2% - see Table “C1. Have you taken any post-secondary education, training course or programs? \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation”). This may partially reflect sampling error.

**C2. Post-Secondary Status \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
C2. Post-Secondary Status	Completed a post-secondary education course	Count	50	42	92
		% within Year of Survey	7.0%	6.3%	6.7%
	Returning to post-secondary studies in September	Count	472	501	973
		% within Year of Survey	66.5%	75.2%	70.7%
	Returning to post-secondary studies in September	Count	5	7	12
		% within Year of Survey	.7%	1.1%	.9%
	Currently attending a post-secondary institution	Count	130	70	200
		% within Year of Survey	18.3%	10.5%	14.5%
	Enrolled and withdrawn from a post-secondary institution	Count	38	30	68
		% within Year of Survey	5.4%	4.5%	4.9%
Taking a year off	Count	8	5	13	
	% within Year of Survey	1.1%	.8%	.9%	
Other	Count	6	10	16	
	% within Year of Survey	.8%	1.5%	1.2%	
Dont Know	Count		1	1	
	% within Year of Survey		.2%	.1%	
No Response	Count	1		1	
	% within Year of Survey	.1%		.1%	
Total	Count	710	666	1376	
	% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Between 2001 and 2002, the percentage of respondents who report that they will return to post-secondary studies in September increased by 8.7%, while the percentage who report currently attending post-secondary decreased by 7.8% (see Table “C2. *Post-Secondary Status \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation*”).

**C2. Post-Secondary Status \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

Year of Survey				Gender		Total
				Male	Female	
2001	C2. Post-Secondary Status	Completed a post-secondary education course	Count	30	20	50
			% within Gender	8.8%	5.4%	7.0%
		Returning to post-secondary studies in September	Count	214	258	472
			% within Gender	62.9%	69.7%	66.5%
		Returning to post-secondary studies in	Count	2	3	5
			% within Gender	.6%	.8%	.7%
		Currently attending a post-secondary institution	Count	68	62	130
			% within Gender	20.0%	16.8%	18.3%
		Enrolled and withdrawn from a post-secondary	Count	15	23	38
			% within Gender	4.4%	6.2%	5.4%
	Taking a year off	Count	8		8	
		% within Gender	2.4%		1.1%	
	Other	Count	3	3	6	
		% within Gender	.9%	.8%	.8%	
	No Response	Count		1	1	
		% within Gender		.3%	.1%	
	Total	Count	340	370	710	
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
2002	C2. Post-Secondary Status	Completed a post-secondary education course	Count	17	25	42
			% within Gender	5.0%	7.7%	6.3%
		Returning to post-secondary studies in September	Count	261	240	501
			% within Gender	76.5%	73.8%	75.2%
		Returning to post-secondary studies in	Count		7	7
			% within Gender		2.2%	1.1%
		Currently attending a post-secondary institution	Count	40	30	70
			% within Gender	11.7%	9.2%	10.5%
		Enrolled and withdrawn from a post-secondary	Count	13	17	30
			% within Gender	3.8%	5.2%	4.5%
	Taking a year off	Count	3	2	5	
		% within Gender	.9%	.6%	.8%	
	Other	Count	7	3	10	
		% within Gender	2.1%	.9%	1.5%	
	Dont Know	Count		1	1	
		% within Gender		.3%	.2%	
	Total	Count	341	325	666	
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Examining the changes in post-secondary status between 2001 and 2002 by gender indicates that more of the increase in September returns to post-secondary studies is experienced by males (13.6% vs. 4.1%), and that the drop

in current attendance is fairly equally shared (males 8.3%, females 7.6% - see Table “C2. Post-Secondary Status \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation”).

**D1a. The courses and programs I took in high school helped me to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
D1a. The courses and programs I took in high school helped me to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies	Strongly Disagree	Count	38	46	84
		% within Year of Survey	5.4%	6.9%	6.1%
	Somewhat Disagree	Count	137	102	239
		% within Year of Survey	19.3%	15.3%	17.4%
	Neutral	Count	250	227	477
		% within Year of Survey	35.2%	34.1%	34.7%
	Agree	Count	234	218	452
		% within Year of Survey	33.0%	32.7%	32.8%
	Strongly Agree	Count	48	71	119
		% within Year of Survey	6.8%	10.7%	8.6%
	Don't Know	Count	1		1
		% within Year of Survey	.1%		.1%
	No Response	Count	2	2	4
		% within Year of Survey	.3%	.3%	.3%
Total	Count	710	666	1376	
	% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

There is a fairly small change in the percentage of respondents who somewhat disagree that their high school courses helped them to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies (4%). This difference may be due to sampling error (see Table “D1a. The courses and programs that I took in high school helped me to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation”).

**D1a. The courses and programs I took in high school helped me to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

Year of Survey				Gender		Total
				Male	Female	
2001	D1a. The courses and programs I took in high school helped me to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies	Strongly Disagree	Count	25	13	38
			% within Gender	7.4%	3.5%	5.4%
		Somewhat Disagree	Count	72	65	137
			% within Gender	21.2%	17.6%	19.3%
		Neutral	Count	108	142	250
			% within Gender	31.8%	38.4%	35.2%
		Agree	Count	115	119	234
			% within Gender	33.8%	32.2%	33.0%
		Strongly Agree	Count	17	31	48
% within Gender	5.0%		8.4%	6.8%		
Don't Know	Count	1		1		
	% within Gender	.3%		.1%		
No Response	Count	2		2		
	% within Gender	.6%		.3%		
Total			Count	340	370	710
			% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2002	D1a. The courses and programs I took in high school helped me to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies	Strongly Disagree	Count	22	24	46
			% within Gender	6.5%	7.4%	6.9%
		Somewhat Disagree	Count	53	49	102
			% within Gender	15.5%	15.1%	15.3%
		Neutral	Count	117	110	227
			% within Gender	34.3%	33.8%	34.1%
		Agree	Count	105	113	218
			% within Gender	30.8%	34.8%	32.7%
		Strongly Agree	Count	44	27	71
% within Gender	12.9%		8.3%	10.7%		
No Response	Count		2	2		
	% within Gender		.6%	.3%		
Total			Count	341	325	666
			% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Examining the changes between 2001 and 2002 in response to question D1a, it is apparent that males experience more of this drop (5.7% vs. 2.5%). This difference is still small and may be due to sampling error (see Table “*D1a. The courses and programs that I took in high school helped me to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation*”).

There were two questions asked in 2001 that were expanded into four questions in 2002, making comparison with 2001 impossible. The old questions examined general preparation for post-secondary education or employment. The new questions broke this preparation down into specific academic or employment skills, and more general life skills.

The old questions sought levels of agreement with the following statements:

- D1b (My high school education prepared me for Post-Secondary Education),
- D1c (My high school education prepared me for Employment),

The new questions sought levels of agreement with the following statements:

- D1b (My high school education prepared me academically for Post-Secondary Education),
- D1c (My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for Post-Secondary Education),
- D1d (My high school education gave me the necessary work skills for employment), and
- D1e (My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for employment).

Although comparison is not possible, the responses to the 2002 questions are presented and examined.

**D1b. My high school education prepared me academically for PSE**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	27	3.0	3.0	3.0
Somewhat Disagree	89	9.9	9.9	12.8
Neutral	196	21.7	21.7	34.6
Agree	398	44.1	44.1	78.6
Strongly Agree	171	18.9	18.9	97.6
Dont Know	18	2.0	2.0	99.6
No Response	4	.4	.4	100.0
Total	903	100.0	100.0	

The above table indicates that 63% of respondents agree or strongly agree that their high school education prepared them academically for post-secondary education. (see Table “D1b. My high school education prepared me academically for PSE”).

**D1b. My high school education prepared me academically for PSE \* Gender**

			Gender		Total
			Female	Male	
D1b. My high school education prepared me academically for PSE	Strongly Disagree	Count	11	16	27
		% within Gender	2.5%	3.5%	3.0%
	Somewhat Disagree	Count	41	48	89
		% within Gender	9.2%	10.5%	9.9%
	Neutral	Count	97	99	196
		% within Gender	21.7%	21.7%	21.7%
	Agree	Count	190	208	398
		% within Gender	42.6%	45.5%	44.1%
	Strongly Agree	Count	101	70	171
		% within Gender	22.6%	15.3%	18.9%
	Dont Know	Count	5	13	18
		% within Gender	1.1%	2.8%	2.0%
	No Response	Count	1	3	4
		% within Gender	.2%	.7%	.4%
Total	Count	446	457	903	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Although the differences are relatively small, when academic preparation for post-secondary education is examined by gender, females are a little more likely to strongly agree that their high school education helped them prepare (22.6% vs. 15.3% for males - see Table “D1b. My high school education prepared me academically for PSE \* Gender”).

**D1c. My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for PSE**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	56	6.2	6.2	6.2
Somewhat Disagree	118	13.1	13.1	19.3
Neutral	272	30.1	30.1	49.4
Agree	305	33.8	33.8	83.2
Strongly Agree	144	15.9	15.9	99.1
Dont Know	7	.8	.8	99.9
No Response	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	903	100.0	100.0	

The above table indicates that respondent are more satisfied with academic preparation than with general life skills preparation. Only 49.7% of respondents agree or strongly agree that their high school education gave them the necessary life

skills for post-secondary education, compared to 63% for academic preparation (see Table “D1c. My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for PSE”).

**D1c. My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for PSE \* Gender**

			Gender		Total
			Female	Male	
D1c. My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for PSE	Strongly Disagree	Count	31	25	56
		% within Gender	7.0%	5.5%	6.2%
	Somewhat Disagree	Count	62	56	118
		% within Gender	13.9%	12.3%	13.1%
	Neutral	Count	138	134	272
		% within Gender	30.9%	29.3%	30.1%
	Agree	Count	142	163	305
		% within Gender	31.8%	35.7%	33.8%
Strongly Agree	Count	72	72	144	
	% within Gender	16.1%	15.8%	15.9%	
Dont Know	Count	1	6	7	
	% within Gender	.2%	1.3%	.8%	
No Response	Count		1	1	
	% within Gender		.2%	.1%	
Total	Count	446	457	903	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

There is very little difference in response between males and females on life skill preparation for post-secondary education.

**D1d. My high school education gave me the necessary work skills for employment**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	76	8.4	8.4	8.4
	Somewhat Disagree	196	21.7	21.7	30.1
	Neutral	279	30.9	30.9	61.0
	Agree	235	26.0	26.0	87.0
	Strongly Agree	110	12.2	12.2	99.2
	Dont Know	6	.7	.7	99.9
	No Response	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	903	100.0	100.0	

Far fewer respondents are satisfied with how well their high school education provided work skills for employment. Only 38.2% of respondents agree or strongly agree that their high school education gave them the necessary work skills for employment, compared to 63% for academic preparation (see Table “D1d. My high school education gave me the necessary work skills for employment”).

**D1d. My high school education gave me the necessary work skills for employment \* Gender**

			Gender		Total
			Female	Male	
D1d. My high school education gave me the necessary work skills for employment	Strongly Disagree	Count	35	41	76
		% within Gender	7.8%	9.0%	8.4%
	Somewhat Disagree	Count	81	115	196
		% within Gender	18.2%	25.2%	21.7%
	Neutral	Count	138	141	279
		% within Gender	30.9%	30.9%	30.9%
	Agree	Count	132	103	235
		% within Gender	29.6%	22.5%	26.0%
	Strongly Agree	Count	58	52	110
		% within Gender	13.0%	11.4%	12.2%
	Dont Know	Count	2	4	6
		% within Gender	.4%	.9%	.7%
	No Response	Count		1	1
		% within Gender		.2%	.1%
Total	Count	446	457	903	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Although the differences are not very large, when work skill preparation for employment is examined by gender, females are less likely to disagree (18.2% vs. 25.2% for males) and more likely to agree that their high school education helped them prepare (29.6% vs. 22.5% for males - see Table “*D1d. My high school education gave me the necessary work skills for employment \* Gender*”).

**D1e. My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for employment**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	45	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Somewhat Disagree	138	15.3	15.3	20.3
	Neutral	333	36.9	36.9	57.1
	Agree	282	31.2	31.2	88.4
	Strongly Agree	101	11.2	11.2	99.6
	Dont Know	3	.3	.3	99.9
	No Response	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	903	100.0	100.0	

Again, slightly fewer respondents are satisfied with how well their high school education provided life skills for employment than for post-secondary education. Only 42.4% of respondents agree or strongly agree that their high school education gave them the necessary life skills for employment, compared to 49.7% for post-secondary education (see Table “*D1e. My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for employment*”). Table “*D1e. My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for employment \* Gender*” below indicates that this opinion differs very little between males and females.

**D1e. My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for employment \* Gender**

			Gender		Total
			Female	Male	
D1e. My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for employment	Strongly Disagree	Count	23	22	45
		% within Gender	5.2%	4.8%	5.0%
	Somewhat Disagree	Count	71	67	138
		% within Gender	15.9%	14.7%	15.3%
	Neutral	Count	164	169	333
		% within Gender	36.8%	37.0%	36.9%
	Agree	Count	136	146	282
		% within Gender	30.5%	31.9%	31.2%
Strongly Agree	Count	50	51	101	
	% within Gender	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%	
Dont Know	Count	2	1	3	
	% within Gender	.4%	.2%	.3%	
No Response	Count		1	1	
	% within Gender		.2%	.1%	
Total	Count	446	457	903	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**E1. Prediction of Main Activity for next year \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
E1. Prediction of Main Activity for next year	Attending School - full time	Count	637	592	1229
		% within Year of Survey	62.1%	65.6%	63.7%
	Attending School - part time	Count	80	61	141
		% within Year of Survey	7.8%	6.8%	7.3%
	Working	Count	259	219	478
		% within Year of Survey	25.3%	24.3%	24.8%
	Unemployed and looking for work	Count	9	8	17
		% within Year of Survey	.9%	.9%	.9%
	Unemployed and not looking for work	Count	1	1	2
		% within Year of Survey	.1%	.1%	.1%
	Travelling	Count	25	9	34
		% within Year of Survey	2.4%	1.0%	1.8%
	Taking care of family /household /homemaker	Count	2	2	4
		% within Year of Survey	.2%	.2%	.2%
Long-term illness/sick/disability	Count		1	1	
	% within Year of Survey		.1%	.1%	
Other	Count	6	7	13	
	% within Year of Survey	.6%	.8%	.7%	
Don't Know	Count	5	3	8	
	% within Year of Survey	.5%	.3%	.4%	
No Response	Count	1		1	
	% within Year of Survey	.1%		.1%	
Total	Count	1025	903	1928	
	% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

There is a fairly small change in the percentage of respondents who report that they will be attending school full time (3.5%). This difference may be due to sampling error (see Table “E1. Prediction of Main Activity for next year \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation”).

**E1. Prediction of Main Activity for next year \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

Year of Survey				Gender		Total
				Male	Female	
2001	E1. Prediction of Main Activity for next year	Attending School - full time	Count	302	335	637
			% within Gender	58.5%	65.8%	62.1%
		Attending School - part time	Count	40	40	80
			% within Gender	7.8%	7.9%	7.8%
		Working	Count	141	118	259
			% within Gender	27.3%	23.2%	25.3%
		Unemployed and looking for work	Count	7	2	9
			% within Gender	1.4%	.4%	.9%
		Unemployed and not looking for work	Count	1		1
			% within Gender	.2%		.1%
		Travelling	Count	15	10	25
			% within Gender	2.9%	2.0%	2.4%
		Taking care of family /household /homemaker	Count		2	2
	% within Gender		.4%	.2%		
Other	Count	5	1	6		
	% within Gender	1.0%	.2%	.6%		
Don't Know	Count	5		5		
	% within Gender	1.0%		.5%		
No Response	Count		1	1		
	% within Gender		.2%	.1%		
Total			Count	516	509	1025
			% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2002	E1. Prediction of Main Activity for next year	Attending School - full time	Count	307	285	592
			% within Gender	68.8%	62.4%	65.6%
		Attending School - part time	Count	32	29	61
			% within Gender	7.2%	6.3%	6.8%
		Working	Count	96	123	219
			% within Gender	21.5%	26.9%	24.3%
		Unemployed and looking for work	Count	2	6	8
			% within Gender	.4%	1.3%	.9%
		Unemployed and not looking for work	Count	1		1
			% within Gender	.2%		.1%
		Travelling	Count	3	6	9
			% within Gender	.7%	1.3%	1.0%
		Taking care of family /household /homemaker	Count	1	1	2
	% within Gender	.2%	.2%	.2%		
Long-term illness/sick/disability	Count	1		1		
	% within Gender	.2%		.1%		
Other	Count	2	5	7		
	% within Gender	.4%	1.1%	.8%		
Don't Know	Count	1	2	3		
	% within Gender	.2%	.4%	.3%		
Total			Count	446	457	903
			% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When respondents' predicted main activity during the next year is examined for males and females, more pronounced differences become apparent. The percentage of planned full time school attendance, which appears relatively stable overall

from 2001 to 2002, differs substantially between males and females. This difference varies from year to year, with more females planning to study full time in 2001 (65.8% vs. 62.4%, or 3.4% more in 2001), and more males planning to study full time in 2002 (58.5% vs. 68.8%, or 10.3% more in 2002). The pattern for working is similar, with more males planning to work in 2001 (5.8% more in 2001), and more females planning to work in 2002 (3.7% more in 2002). The differences between years are more pronounced for males (see Table “E1. Prediction of Main Activity for next year \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation”).

**D1a. The courses and programs I took in high school helped me to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies \* District Recode into Region \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

Year of Survey		District Recode into Region					Total		
		Vancouver Island/Coastal	Lower Mainland	Interior/Southeast	Northern	Other			
2001	D1a. The courses and programs I took in high school helped me to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies	Strongly Disagree	Count % within District Recode into Region	9 8.7%	22 4.8%	3 4.9%	2 4.7%	2 4.3%	38 5.4%
		Somewhat Disagree	Count % within District Recode into Region	26 25.2%	87 19.0%	10 16.4%	8 18.6%	6 13.0%	137 19.3%
		Neutral	Count % within District Recode into Region	26 25.2%	165 36.1%	22 36.1%	17 39.5%	20 43.5%	250 35.2%
		Agree	Count % within District Recode into Region	33 32.0%	152 33.3%	22 36.1%	13 30.2%	14 30.4%	234 33.0%
		Strongly Agree	Count % within District Recode into Region	9 8.7%	28 6.1%	4 6.6%	3 7.0%	4 8.7%	48 6.8%
		Don't Know	Count % within District Recode into Region		1 .2%				1 .1%
		No Response	Count % within District Recode into Region		2 .4%				2 .3%
		Total	Count % within District Recode into Region	103 100.0%	457 100.0%	61 100.0%	43 100.0%	46 100.0%	710 100.0%
2002	D1a. The courses and programs I took in high school helped me to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies	Strongly Disagree	Count % within District Recode into Region	6 7.0%	31 7.4%	1 1.4%	3 7.9%	5 9.4%	46 6.9%
		Somewhat Disagree	Count % within District Recode into Region	17 19.8%	61 14.6%	9 12.7%	7 18.4%	8 15.1%	102 15.3%
		Neutral	Count % within District Recode into Region	31 36.0%	140 33.5%	30 42.3%	12 31.6%	14 26.4%	227 34.1%
		Agree	Count % within District Recode into Region	24 27.9%	144 34.4%	19 26.8%	12 31.6%	19 35.8%	218 32.7%
		Strongly Agree	Count % within District Recode into Region	8 9.3%	40 9.6%	12 16.9%	4 10.5%	7 13.2%	71 10.7%
		No Response	Count % within District Recode into Region		2 .5%				2 .3%
		Total	Count % within District Recode into Region	86 100.0%	418 100.0%	71 100.0%	38 100.0%	53 100.0%	666 100.0%

The regional patterns of change between years in the above table are quite inconsistent. This may reflect sampling error and inadequate sampling size for division of results into four or more sub-categories (e.g. four regions and “other”).

**C3. Kind of Post-Secondary Institution \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
C3. Kind of Post-Secondary Institution	College	Count	194	160	354
		% within Year of Survey	31.1%	26.9%	29.1%
	University-College	Count	140	153	293
		% within Year of Survey	22.4%	25.8%	24.1%
	University	Count	254	226	480
		% within Year of Survey	40.7%	38.0%	39.4%
	Institute	Count	28	45	73
		% within Year of Survey	4.5%	7.6%	6.0%
	Learning Agency	Count	2	1	3
		% within Year of Survey	.3%	.2%	.2%
Other	Count	5	6	11	
	% within Year of Survey	.8%	1.0%	.9%	
Dont Know	Count		1	1	
	% within Year of Survey		.2%	.1%	
No Response	Count	1	2	3	
	% within Year of Survey	.2%	.3%	.2%	
Total	Count	624	594	1218	
	% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

There is a fairly small drop between 2001 and 2002 in the percentage of respondents who report that they will be attending college (4.2% - see Table “C3. Kind of Post-Secondary institution \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation”).

**C3. Kind of Post-Secondary Institution \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

Year of Survey				Gender		Total
				Male	Female	
2001	C3. Kind of Post-Secondary Institution	College	Count	90	104	194
			% within Gender	30.5%	31.6%	31.1%
		University-College	Count	54	86	140
			% within Gender	18.3%	26.1%	22.4%
		University	Count	123	131	254
			% within Gender	41.7%	39.8%	40.7%
		Institute	Count	26	2	28
			% within Gender	8.8%	.6%	4.5%
		Learning Agency	Count		2	2
			% within Gender		.6%	.3%
Other	Count	2	3	5		
	% within Gender	.7%	.9%	.8%		
No Response	Count		1	1		
	% within Gender		.3%	.2%		
Total	Count	295	329	624		
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
2002	C3. Kind of Post-Secondary Institution	College	Count	75	85	160
			% within Gender	24.8%	29.1%	26.9%
		University-College	Count	91	62	153
			% within Gender	30.1%	21.2%	25.8%
		University	Count	120	106	226
			% within Gender	39.7%	36.3%	38.0%
		Institute	Count	10	35	45
			% within Gender	3.3%	12.0%	7.6%
		Learning Agency	Count	1		1
			% within Gender	.3%		.2%
Other	Count	4	2	6		
	% within Gender	1.3%	.7%	1.0%		
Dont Know	Count		1	1		
	% within Gender		.3%	.2%		
No Response	Count	1	1	2		
	% within Gender	.3%	.3%	.3%		
Total	Count	302	292	594		
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

When examined by gender, it can be seen that more of the drop between 2001 and 2002 in the percentage of respondents who report that they will be attending college is experienced by males (5.7% vs. 2.5% for females - see Table "C3. *Kind of Post-Secondary institution \* Gender \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation*").

## Summary

The slight increase in part-time study (3.3%) and decrease in working (5.2%) as a main activity during the last year might be fully or partially due to sampling error. However, when these main activities are examined by gender, more pronounced differences become apparent. The percentage of full time school attendance, which appears relatively stable from 2001 to 2002, differs substantially between males and females: 7.8% more females studied full time in 2001, and 10.0% more males studied full time in 2002. The pattern for working is similar, with 12.6% more males working in 2001, and 2.2% more females working in 2002.

Between 2001 and 2002, among those respondents who reported working as their main activity last year, males have experienced a reduction in working hours while females have not (The percentage of males working part time -- 30 hours or less -- increased by 18.6 % while the percentage of females working part-time *decreased* by 9.6%).

Between 2001 and 2002, the percentage of respondents who report that they will return to post-secondary studies in September increased by 8.7%, while the percentage who report currently attending post-secondary decreased by 7.8%. Most of the increase in September returns to post-secondary studies is reported by males (13.6% vs. 4.1%), and the drop in current attendance is fairly equally shared (males 8.3%, females 7.6%).

When respondents' predicted main activity during the next year is examined for males and females, pronounced differences are apparent. The percentage of planned full time school attendance, which appears relatively stable overall from 2001 to 2002, differs substantially between males and females: 3.4% more females planned to study full time in 2001, and 10.3% more males planned to study full time in 2002. The pattern for working is similar but not as strong, with 5.8% more males planning to work in 2001, and 3.7% more females planning to work in 2002.

There is a fairly small drop between 2001 and 2002 in the percentage of respondents who report that they will be attending college. Males experienced most of this drop (5.7% vs. 2.5% for females).

**Appendix: Tables of Question Responses**

**A1. Main Activity during Past Year \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
A1. Main Activity during Past Year	Attending School - full time	Count	531	478	1009
		% within Year of Survey	51.8%	52.9%	52.3%
	Attending School - part time	Count	50	74	124
		% within Year of Survey	4.9%	8.2%	6.4%
	Upgrading High School	Count	8	1	9
		% within Year of Survey	.8%	.1%	.5%
	Working	Count	388	295	683
		% within Year of Survey	37.9%	32.7%	35.4%
	Unemployed and looking for work	Count	9	15	24
		% within Year of Survey	.9%	1.7%	1.2%
	Unemployed and not looking for work	Count	4	6	10
		% within Year of Survey	.4%	.7%	.5%
	Travelling	Count	9	17	26
		% within Year of Survey	.9%	1.9%	1.3%
	Volunteering	Count	4	2	6
		% within Year of Survey	.4%	.2%	.3%
Taking care of family /household /homemaker	Count	6	3	9	
	% within Year of Survey	.6%	.3%	.5%	
Long-term illness/sick/disability	Count	2	2	4	
	% within Year of Survey	.2%	.2%	.2%	
Playing Sports	Count	8	5	13	
	% within Year of Survey	.8%	.6%	.7%	
Other	Count	5	5	10	
	% within Year of Survey	.5%	.6%	.5%	
No Response	Count	1		1	
	% within Year of Survey	.1%		.1%	
Total	Count	1025	903	1928	
	% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**B1. Currently working? \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
B1. Currently working?	Yes	Count	347	632	979
		% within Year of Survey	89.4%	70.0%	75.8%
	No	Count	41	271	312
		% within Year of Survey	10.6%	30.0%	24.2%
Total	Count	388	903	1291	
	% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**B2. Hours worked per week \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
B2. Hours worked per week	< 10 hours	Count	5	33	38
		% within Year of Survey	1.4%	5.2%	3.9%
	11-20 hours	Count	35	130	165
		% within Year of Survey	10.1%	20.6%	16.9%
	21-30 hours	Count	79	147	226
		% within Year of Survey	22.8%	23.3%	23.1%
	31-40 hours	Count	162	241	403
		% within Year of Survey	46.7%	38.1%	41.2%
	> 40 hours	Count	64	77	141
		% within Year of Survey	18.4%	12.2%	14.4%
	Don't Know	Count	2	2	4
		% within Year of Survey	.6%	.3%	.4%
	No Response	Count		2	2
		% within Year of Survey		.3%	.2%
Total	Count	347	632	979	
	% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**C1. Have you taken any post-secondary education, training course or programs? \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
C1. Have you taken any post-secondary education, training course or programs?	Yes	Count	129	114	243
		% within Year of Survey	29.1%	32.5%	30.6%
	No	Count	315	237	552
		% within Year of Survey	70.9%	67.5%	69.4%
	Total	Count	444	351	795
		% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**C2. Post-Secondary Status \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
C2. Post-Secondary Status	Completed a post-secondary education course	Count	50	42	92
		% within Year of Survey	7.0%	6.3%	6.7%
	Returning to post-secondary studies in September	Count	472	501	973
		% within Year of Survey	66.5%	75.2%	70.7%
	Returning to post-secondary studies in	Count	5	7	12
		% within Year of Survey	.7%	1.1%	.9%
	Currently attending a post-secondary institution	Count	130	70	200
		% within Year of Survey	18.3%	10.5%	14.5%
	Enrolled and withdrawn from a post-secondary	Count	38	30	68
		% within Year of Survey	5.4%	4.5%	4.9%
Taking a year off	Count	8	5	13	
	% within Year of Survey	1.1%	.8%	.9%	
Other	Count	6	10	16	
	% within Year of Survey	.8%	1.5%	1.2%	
Dont Know	Count		1	1	
	% within Year of Survey		.2%	.1%	
No Response	Count	1		1	
	% within Year of Survey	.1%		.1%	
Total	Count	710	666	1376	
	% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**C3. Kind of Post-Secondary Institution \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
C3. Kind of Post-Secondary Institution	College	Count	214	160	374
		% within Year of Survey	30.1%	24.0%	27.2%
	University-College	Count	141	153	294
		% within Year of Survey	19.9%	23.0%	21.4%
	University	Count	290	226	516
		% within Year of Survey	40.8%	33.9%	37.5%
	Institute	Count	47	45	92
		% within Year of Survey	6.6%	6.8%	6.7%
	Learning Agency	Count	4	1	5
		% within Year of Survey	.6%	.2%	.4%
	Other	Count	13	6	19
		% within Year of Survey	1.8%	.9%	1.4%
	Dont Know	Count		1	1
		% within Year of Survey		.2%	.1%
No Response	Count	1	2	3	
	% within Year of Survey	.1%	.3%	.2%	
A private BC post-secondary	Count		31	31	
	% within Year of Survey		4.7%	2.3%	
A post-secondary education institution	Count		41	41	
	% within Year of Survey		6.2%	3.0%	
Total	Count	710	666	1376	
	% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**D1a. The courses and programs I took in high school helped me to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
D1a. The courses and programs I took in high school helped me to decide on a specific program of post-secondary studies	Strongly Disagree	Count	38	46	84
		% within Year of Survey	5.4%	6.9%	6.1%
	Somewhat Disagree	Count	137	102	239
		% within Year of Survey	19.3%	15.3%	17.4%
	Neutral	Count	250	227	477
		% within Year of Survey	35.2%	34.1%	34.7%
	Agree	Count	234	218	452
		% within Year of Survey	33.0%	32.7%	32.8%
	Strongly Agree	Count	48	71	119
		% within Year of Survey	6.8%	10.7%	8.6%
	Don't Know	Count	1		1
		% within Year of Survey	.1%		.1%
	No Response	Count	2	2	4
		% within Year of Survey	.3%	.3%	.3%
Total	Count	710	666	1376	
	% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**D1b. My high school education prepared me academically for PSE**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	27	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Somewhat Disagree	89	9.9	9.9	12.8
	Neutral	196	21.7	21.7	34.6
	Agree	398	44.1	44.1	78.6
	Strongly Agree	171	18.9	18.9	97.6
	Dont Know	18	2.0	2.0	99.6
	No Response	4	.4	.4	100.0
	Total	903	100.0	100.0	

**D1c. My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for PSE**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	56	6.2	6.2	6.2
	Somewhat Disagree	118	13.1	13.1	19.3
	Neutral	272	30.1	30.1	49.4
	Agree	305	33.8	33.8	83.2
	Strongly Agree	144	15.9	15.9	99.1
	Dont Know	7	.8	.8	99.9
	No Response	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	903	100.0	100.0	

**D1d. My high school education gave me the necessary work skills for employment**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	76	8.4	8.4	8.4
	Somewhat Disagree	196	21.7	21.7	30.1
	Neutral	279	30.9	30.9	61.0
	Agree	235	26.0	26.0	87.0
	Strongly Agree	110	12.2	12.2	99.2
	Dont Know	6	.7	.7	99.9
	No Response	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	903	100.0	100.0	

**D1e. My high school education gave me the necessary life skills for employment**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	45	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Somewhat Disagree	138	15.3	15.3	20.3
	Neutral	333	36.9	36.9	57.1
	Agree	282	31.2	31.2	88.4
	Strongly Agree	101	11.2	11.2	99.6
	Dont Know	3	.3	.3	99.9
	No Response	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	903	100.0	100.0	

**E1. Prediction of Main Activity for next year \* Year of Survey Crosstabulation**

			Year of Survey		Total
			2001	2002	
E1. Prediction of Main Activity for next year	Attending School - full time	Count	637	592	1229
		% within Year of Survey	62.1%	65.6%	63.7%
	Attending School - part time	Count	80	61	141
		% within Year of Survey	7.8%	6.8%	7.3%
	Working	Count	259	219	478
		% within Year of Survey	25.3%	24.3%	24.8%
	Unemployed and looking for work	Count	9	8	17
		% within Year of Survey	.9%	.9%	.9%
	Unemployed and not looking for work	Count	1	1	2
		% within Year of Survey	.1%	.1%	.1%
	Travelling	Count	25	9	34
		% within Year of Survey	2.4%	1.0%	1.8%
	Taking care of family /household /homemaker	Count	2	2	4
% within Year of Survey		.2%	.2%	.2%	
Long-term illness/sick/disability	Count		1	1	
	% within Year of Survey		.1%	.1%	
Other	Count	6	7	13	
	% within Year of Survey	.6%	.8%	.7%	
Don't Know	Count	5	3	8	
	% within Year of Survey	.5%	.3%	.4%	
No Response	Count	1		1	
	% within Year of Survey	.1%		.1%	
Total	Count	1025	903	1928	
	% within Year of Survey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	