

2005 EMPLOYMENT SURVEY OF GRADUATES

Participation rate

- During the summer of 2005, over 4,500 graduates who obtained **an undergraduate** degree in 2003 received an invitation to participate in this survey. Over 1,000 graduates responded for a participation rate of 23 per cent.

Current employment situation

- 82 per cent of respondents are currently employed. Of these, 65 per cent have a permanent full-time position and 23 per cent have a contract or temporary full-time position.

Gender differences in employment status

- It is more common for women to work part-time – 14 per cent did so versus only 5 per cent of men. However a larger proportion of men have permanent full-time jobs (72 per cent for men versus 63 per cent of women).

Relationship between employment and field of studies

- 66 per cent of respondents indicated that their current position is very much related to their field of study and 14 per cent responded that is moderately related.
- More French-speaking respondents tend to report a close relation between their current employment and their field of studies (70 per cent) compared to English speaking respondents (62 per cent).

Working language

- 67 per cent of English respondents tend to work *only* or *primarily* in English. 41 per cent of French respondents tend to work *only* or *primarily* in French. About 30 per cent of both English and French respondents report working in both languages.

Employment sector/category by faculty

- There is wide variation in the category of employment across faculties. Although over half of respondents indicate that their current position belongs to the category of professional jobs, most of these respondents graduated from the Faculties of Common and Civil Law, Education, Medicine and Health Sciences.
- The second most important category, with 13 per cent of respondents, is Management. In addition, technical positions are clearly important for Engineering and Science graduates.
- The three most common areas of primary business activity for the employer are: Education (29 per cent of respondents), Public Administration (16 per cent of respondents) and Health (14 per cent of respondents).

- The Province, which includes provincial crown corporations and other provincially-funded institutions such as hospitals and school boards, is the most important employment sector. This is a common career path for the graduates of the Faculties of Education, Medicine and Health Sciences.
- The federal government and the private sector are also important sources of employment.

Employment Sector by Faculty

	Arts	Civil Law	Common Law	Education	Engineering	Management	Medicine	Science	Health Sciences	Social Sciences	Total
Federal (including federal crown corporations and other federally funded organizations)	28%	35%	30%	1%	15%	33%	__%	38%	10%	28%	21%
Provincial (including provincial crown corporations and other provincially funded organizations, such as school boards and universities)	27%	__%	11%	84%	4%	6%	75%	22%	54%	36%	35%
Municipal government	3%	__%	2%	1%	__%	2%	__%	__%	5%	2%	2%
Private - small to medium (e.g. less than 150 employees)	23%	29%	32%	9%	30%	20%	6%	8%	21%	10%	18%
Private - large (e.g. 150 or more employees)	10%	35%	23%	3%	48%	29%	6%	24%	4%	12%	16%
Self-employment	1%	__%	2%	__%	2%	1%	6%	3%	4%	3%	2%
Other	7%	__%	__%	2%	1%	9%	6%	5%	3%	10%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Reasons for being unemployed

- Of those respondents currently unemployed, about 60 per cent held a job at some point after graduation. The most common reason for no longer being employed is the decision to pursue further education or training.
- Of those who have never held a job, the most important reasons cited are: pursuing further education (60 per cent) or poor job market conditions (34 per cent)

Further education

- 50 per cent of respondents report having pursued further education or training after obtaining their undergraduate degree. Coincidentally, almost 70 per cent of respondents that are currently not employed also report having enrolled in further studies.

- One third of respondents that pursued further studies did so in a post-graduate degree and about 20 per cent enrolled in a professional program.
- 37 per cent of respondents pursued further studies at the University of Ottawa, 35 per cent attended another institution in Ontario and 21 per cent attended an institution elsewhere in Canada. Only 8 per cent of students pursued their studies in another country.
- Students who pursued a professional degree or a second undergraduate program were more likely to stay at the University of Ottawa (65 per cent and 52 per cent respectively) than those who pursued a graduate degree (37 per cent)
- 60 per cent of those studying pursued their degree on a full-time basis.

New employment

- About 30 per cent of respondents indicate that they are currently looking for employment. Almost two-thirds of these are currently employed. About 80 per cent of employed respondents that are looking for new employment currently hold a permanent full-time position.
- Respondents were asked to rank their reasons for seeking new employment. The top three reasons cited by respondents are:
 - want better working conditions, including hours, salary, benefits, etc (59 per cent)
 - want a job in my field of study or training (54 percent)
 - want more opportunities for career advancement (47 per cent)

Salaries

- 50 per cent of respondents that are currently employed report a salary within the \$40,000 to \$60,000 range. 27 per cent report a salary within the \$20,000 to \$40,000 range.
- Gender differences in salaries appear to be small: 48 per cent of women report being in the \$40,000 to \$60,000 and 54 per cent of men report being in that same range.

Migration patterns

- There was a net gain in workforce in the Ottawa area due to University of Ottawa graduates. About half of respondents indicate having lived in the Ottawa or Outaouais area before attending the University of Ottawa. Over 60 per cent currently live in the area.