2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

Project Scope and History

In 2012 and 2013, Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies (GPS) collaborated with Planning and Institutional Analysis (PIA) to survey recent graduates from McGill's PhD programs. Although a similar survey was done in 2010, the methods of the two surveys were quite different; GPS and PIA aligned the new survey with other instruments such as the Tri-Council's statement on skills related to graduate education and MIT's graduation outcomes survey. PIA also designed the new survey to seek responses from two cohorts simultaneously: 2 and 5 years after graduation. We plan to add a third cohort, at the 8-year mark, in a future survey. These milestones ensure that the survey reflects different phases after graduation, and that future iterations of the survey will be more usefully comparative. (For all these reasons, the 2013 survey cannot be fully compared to the earlier survey.) The 2013 survey received 100 responses from the 2008 cohort (which had 389 graduates, for a response rate of 26%) and 129 responses from the 2011 cohort (which had 483 graduates, for a response rate of 27%). Although the response rates were quite good, the numbers of responses were relatively small, and their limitations are acknowledged in the list of caveats below. The Appendix contains the questions, answers, and frequencies of distribution.

Questions Asked in the Survey

The survey was composed of 38 multiple-choice questions and 1 open-ended item (for comments about experiences or the survey). The questions covered several aspects of PhD graduation outcomes, including employment, postdoctoral studies, skills and knowledge, and community involvement and networking.

Who Were the Respondents?

The respondents graduated from almost all departments at McGill, but there were more respondents from the STEM fields (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) than from the SSH fields (social sciences and humanities). Of the 229 respondents, 147 graduated from STEM fields (64%) and 82 from SSH (36%). (For the 2008 cohort, STEM:SSH = 59%:41%; for the 2011 cohort, STEM:SSH = 68%:32%.) Also, there were more male respondents than female ones. Of all the respondents, 127 were men (55%) and 102 were women (45%). (For the 2008 cohort, men:women=57%:43%; for the 2011 cohort, men:women = 54%:46%.) This means that the situation described below might apply somewhat more generally to men from the STEM fields than to others from other fields, but, without investigating the links between individual respondents and individual questions, this generalization is uncertain.

Overview

GPS and PIA decided not to analyze the data from the survey in depth at this time and to wait for more data from future parallel surveys. Nevertheless, we want to consider four areas that are trending in communities of researchers and administrators associated with graduate education: types of employment, skills and knowledge, postdoctoral studies, and success and satisfaction.

Employment

This survey shows that, 5 years after graduation, 73 of the 100 respondents are employed. After being "employed," the second most common activity is "doing a postdoctoral fellowship" (29% of the 2011 cohort, and 14% of the 2008; see the section on postdoctoral studies below). Only around 5% of both cohorts claim to be "looking for a job." The 2011 cohort seems to be less employed than the 2008 cohort, which might simply demonstrate an effect of the serious recession after 2008 and the fact that graduates

need time to find jobs. In the 2011 cohort, significantly fewer (54%) are employed than in the earlier cohort, and 29% are postdoctoral fellows. Of those who answered "employed" in both cohorts, however, almost all hold a full-time position. And for both cohorts, an overwhelming majority are working in positions that are "related to their field of study." These are fairly heartening numbers.

One of the main questions of many graduates and prospective students is how many PhD graduates get academic jobs. 5 years after graduation, 71% of the employed graduates are working in universities or university-related settings; and 2 years after graduation, nearly 54%. Over 40% of the employed in each cohort are university educators, and over 75% of those educators are professors (assistant, associate, and full professors); the remaining academic employees identify themselves as "other faculty member." 5 years after graduation, there are 28 professors in 100 respondents; for obvious reasons, there are comparatively fewer professors in the cohort that graduated only two years ago.

Industry and government are the next most frequent employers of McGill's 2008 and 2011 cohorts. After 5 years, government and industry are equally represented: around 12% of the employed in each sector. The data indicate that more people from the 2011 cohort are working in industry/business (36% of the employed) than from the 2008 cohort (12%), whereas more people from the 2008 cohort are working in universities and research centres. These data could be a result of a lack of academic and research positions in the job market since 2008, or a bias associated with the relatively small number of respondents.

Skills and Knowledge

The relevant question of the survey was, "Which of these capabilities [see below], identified in the Tri-Agency (CIHR, NSERC, SSHRC) 'Statement of Principles on Key Professional Skills for Researchers' (2007), do you have, require, or want?" The responses allow us to rank the skills according to prevalence and desirability, starting with the most prevalent:

1. critical and creative thinking
2. personal effectiveness
3. integrity and ethical conduct

Over 90% of both cohorts claim that they have the first three skills above. These skills are followed in descending order of prevalence and desirability by teaching competence; leadership; research management; knowledge mobilization and knowledge translation; and societal and civic responsibilities.

If the respondents are accurate in their claims about skills, then the claims are reassuring, but they also raise questions about the comparatively low rate of ownership of societal and civic responsibilities. The skills at the end of the list seem to be neither required nor wanted by some graduates. This is possibly due to the fact that these skills are identified by the Tri-Agency, which is more concerned about scholarly skills, whereas some of the respondents are not working in universities or other research institutions.

The two skills closely related to research did not receive the same percentage of positive answers. For both cohorts, over 90% said they had skills in integrity and ethical conduct, yet only 70% said they have

skills in research management. This could mean that McGill should provide doctoral students with more opportunities to develop research management skills.

Note that we lack data regarding where the respondents acquired each of these eight skills (e.g., from doctoral studies or their workplaces after graduation). Also, given that the skills listed are based on skillsets valued by the Tri-Agency, we do not know whether our graduates need or want other skills in their work. We may collect this information in future surveys. Regardless, answers to question 9 ("To what extent is your work dependent on your academic research skills?") indicate that the majority of both cohorts depend on academic research skills in their work (2008 cohort: 94.5%, 2011 cohort: 85.8%).

Postdoctoral Studies

The survey asked respondents whether they are postdocs; whether their postdoctoral fellowship is their first, second, or third; where they work; and whether they feel they are successful in their work. In the 2011 cohort, 29% (37 out of 129 respondents) are working as postdocs, and in the 2008 cohort, 14% (14 respondents out of 100). This is not surprising given that, as graduates accumulate skills and experience, they are more likely to find permanent employment.

For the postdocs from the 2011 cohort, an overwhelming majority work in Canada and the USA (92%). Interestingly, after five years of graduation, only 57% of the few who are still working as postdocs work in Canada and USA, and the remainder work in Europe. We lack data about reasons for their relocating (e.g., their status, as students, as "international"). It might be that, 5 years after graduation, many respondents who hope to do postdoctoral studies are not eligible for most fellowships in Canada, and as a result they begin to seek postdoctoral positions elsewhere.

Success and Satisfaction

Although we cannot generalize about all of McGill's graduates, those surveyed here seem to be doing well. Success rates, measured subjectively, are high in this survey. Slightly more than 60% of both cohorts consider themselves to be "very successful" in what they do, and 25% of the 2011 cohort and 32% of the 2008 cohort rate themselves as "somewhat successful." Only around 5% of both cohorts think of themselves as "unsuccessful." (The remainder voiced no opinion.) The success might be due to the likelihood that graduates often get jobs in familiar environments (such as universities) and in relatively stable sectors such as government and industry, though this stability can often be upset.

The survey's related question on satisfaction dealt only with income, but the survey did not collect financial data, so the answers to questions about income may be explained only as attitudes. The small percentage of graduates who claim to be "very dissatisfied" with their incomes becomes smaller over time, possibly indicating that their incomes increase or their expectations change within a few years of graduating. Around 67% of both cohorts report that they are either "somewhat" or "very" satisfied with their incomes. Perhaps counterintuitively, the number of people who are "very satisfied" drops slightly from 29% to 25% from the younger to the older cohort, implying perhaps that early enthusiasm about having a new income (likely to be higher than that of a student) wanes within a few years.

Conclusion

The results of the survey generally draw a promising picture of employment for PhD graduates of McGill: a large majority are employed, have various skills for their work, feel successful, and are satisfied with their incomes. Although relatively small numbers of graduates are working as university professors, the majority of graduates are working in university-affiliated jobs and seem happy with them. Government and industry also employ many of McGill's PhD graduates, and yet there is no reason from this survey to suggest that graduates are unhappy in these sectors. If they are growth sectors, then McGill should increase its efforts to facilitate the development of broadly applicable skills for doctoral students, focusing on research skills because they are in high demand, but not only on research skills in academic contexts.

Future surveys might ask questions regarding the experiences of postdoctoral scholars, the skills that PhD graduates wish they had learned during doctoral studies, and the relationship between doctoral studies and non-academic professions (e.g., in the government, industry, and business).

Caveats

Despite the survey's good rate of response, the relatively small numbers of responses mean that we must wait until we have conducted the survey again to get a more reliable picture of graduation outcomes. In the present case, because not all respondents answered all questions, some questions have statistically insignificant numbers of responses. Furthermore, some answers, if they were linked with information about the research areas of the respondents, might allow readers to infer the identities of the respondents. A related problem is that, because the survey was focused on employment, we cannot generalize from the data about graduates who are not represented by the survey (i.e., unemployed graduates, or graduates from the SSH fields who are comparatively under-represented). Finally, we are also aware of ambiguities with question 35 (i.e., that some of the skills are undefined, according to concerns raised by two respondents), which are available below in the Appendix below.

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

McGill Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies

Appendix: Questions, answers, and frequencies of distribution

Section 1 - Current situation

| | | years after graduation | | | |
| | | 2 | | 5 | |
Q1		Count	%	Count	%
What best describes your current situation?	Employed	70	54.3%	73	73.0%
	Self-employed or freelancing	5	3.9%	2	2.0%
	Doing a postdoctoral fellowship	37	28.7%	14	14.0%
	Pursuing further studies, not including postdoctoral studies	4	3.1%	2	2.0%
	Working as a volunteer or unpaid intern	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Looking for a job	6	4.7%	5	5.0%
	Temporarily on a leave of absence	1	.8%	0	0.0%
	Caring for the family	1	.8%	3	3.0%
	Other*	5	3.9%	1	1.0%
	Total	129	100.0%	100	100.0%

Note: only results about employed graduates and graduates doing a postdoctoral fellowship are presented, except for sections 6 and 7 that are addressed to all graduates.

* graduating medical student (joint MD-PhD program); Teaching; I am both employed and self-employed; on parental leave; Residency in Ophthalmology; semi-retired/ sessional work

Section 2 - Employment

| | | years after graduation | | | |
| | | 2 | | 5 | |
Q2		Count	%	Count	%
Are you employed full-time or part-time?	Full-time	68	97.1%	72	98.6%
	Part-time	2	2.9%	1	1.4%
	Total	70	100.0%	73	100.0%

McGill Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q3		Count	%	Count	%
Do you have a permanent job?	Yes	49	70.0%	49	67.1%
	No, but I have and expect to have continuous employment (e.g., contract renewal).	15	21.4%	21	28.8%
	No; it is ending in the near future.	6	8.6%	3	4.1%
	Total	70	100.0%	73	100.0%

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q4		Count	%	Count	%
Is it your first job since you graduated with your PhD?	Yes	47	67.1%	39	53.4%
	No, it is my second.	21	30.0%	23	31.5%
	No, it is my third.	1	1.4%	10	13.7%
	No, it is my fourth or more.	1	1.4%	1	1.4%
	Total	70	100.0%	73	100.0%

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q5		Count	%	Count	%
What is the degree required for the work that you do?	Doctoral	47	67.1%	52	71.2%
	Master's	18	25.7%	15	20.5%
	Bachelor's	2	2.9%	0	0.0%
	Post-secondary	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
	Secondary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	No specific degree	2	2.9%	5	6.8%
	Don't know	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
	Total	70	100.0%	73	100.0%

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q6		Count	%	Count	%
Considering your experience, education and training, do you consider yourself to be overqualified for the work that you do?	Yes	16	22.9%	13	17.8%
	No	54	77.1%	60	82.2%
	Total	70	100.0%	73	100.0%

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q7		Count	%	Count	%
Is your work related to your field of study?	Yes	62	88.6%	66	90.4%
	No	8	11.4%	7	9.6%
	Total	70	100.0%	73	100.0%

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

| Q8 | | years after graduation | | | |
| | | 2 | | 5 | |
		Count	%	Count	%
What type of employer are you working for?	University, university-affiliated hospital, university-affiliated medical centre, university research centre or institut	37	52.9%	49	67.1%
	Government (federal, provincial, municipal, state or public service, governmental research centre or institute, etc.)	5	7.1%	8	11.0%
	Community college, CEGEP, or technical institute	2	2.9%	2	2.7%
	Pre-school, elementary, or secondary school	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
	Arts or other cultural institution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Not-for-profit organization, e.g., non-governmental organization (NGO)	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
	Industry / business (including private research centre or institute)	25	35.7%	8	11.0%
	Other*	1	1.4%	4	5.5%
	Total	70	100.0%	73	100.0%

*Engineering consulting; hospital; Consulting company; Church; United Nations (international organization)

McGill Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q9		Count	%	Count	%
To what extent is your work dependent on your academic research skills?	Not dependent	10	14.3%	4	5.5%
	Somewhat dependent	23	32.9%	22	30.1%
	Very dependent	37	52.9%	47	64.4%
	Total	70	100.0%	73	100.0%

Q10 This question was on the name of the graduate's employer. The answers are widely varied and need not be reported here.

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q11		Count	%	Count	%
In what country do you work? The following list includes the countries where McGill's graduates most often work after graduation, but if you don't find the country that applies to you, please specify it under "Other".	Canada	40	58.0%	37	50.7%
	China	1	1.4%	2	2.7%
	France	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
	Germany	1	1.4%	3	4.1%
	Iran	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Jordan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Lebanon	2	2.9%	0	0.0%
	Mexico	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Netherlands	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
	Switzerland	3	4.3%	1	1.4%
	Turkey	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	United Kingdom	1	1.4%	1	1.4%
	USA	16	23.2%	17	23.3%
	Other*	4	5.8%	11	15.1%
	Total	69	100.0%	73	100.0%

* Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Libya, New Zealand, Norway, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, "International."

McGill — Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

| Q12 | | years after graduation | | | |
| | | 2 | | 5 | |
What is your principal occupation?		Count	%	Count	%
	University educator	29	42.0%	29	40.8%
	Educator outside the university setting	2	2.9%	2	2.8%
	Health or helping professional (e.g., nurse, social worker, priest)	3	4.3%	7	9.9%
	Scientist, social scientist, or architect	18	26.1%	14	19.7%
	Writer or creative professional	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Business, finance, or sales professional	1	1.4%	1	1.4%
	Legal professional	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
	Administrator/Administrative support	1	1.4%	4	5.6%
	Other*	14	20.3%	14	19.7%
	Total	69	100.0%	71	100.0%

Note: There is a high number of other answers. That seem to indicate that the different categories of occupation are not satisfying. This question could be reconsidered.

* Algorithm Engineer, Engineering Manager, Researcher, Clinical Microbiologist, Fisheries Auditor, Scientific regulation, Computer Engineer, Global System auditor, University educator / scientist, social scientist (You really should have the option to select both. At my university, researchers may teach, but their research is usually their primary responsibility.), Conductor, Medical affairs agent, Consultant, Medical doctor, Data Analyst, medical physicist, Director of Research and Development, Organist and director of music, DSP algorithm designer, Postdoctoral researcher, Engineer, R&D Engineer, Engineering Research Scientist.

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q13		Count	%	Count	%
If you are a university educator, what is your job title or rank? Please choose all that apply.	Full professor	0	0.0%	1	2.9%
	Associate professor	2	6.3%	9	25.7%
	Assistant professor	22	68.8%	18	51.4%
	Dean	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Associate dean	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Chair of department	1	3.1%	0	0.0%
	Program director	0	0.0%	2	5.7%
	Other faculty member	7	21.9%	7	20.0%
	Total number of respondents	32	100.0%	35	100.0%

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q14		Count	%	Count	%
If you are a university educator, are you tenured or on the tenure track?	Yes	18	54.5%	19	52.8%
	No	15	45.5%	17	47.2%
	Total	33	100.0%	36	100.0%

Q15			Count	Mean	Median
How many people do you directly supervise?	years after graduation	2	129	7	0
		5	100	7	3

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

Q16		years after graduation			
		2		5	
		Count	%	Count	%
How did you first make the contact that led to your hiring? Please choose all that apply.	At a recruitment or career fair at McGill	1	1.4%	2	2.8%
	Through a McGill alumnus or alumna	3	4.3%	1	1.4%
	Through your supervisor at McGill	4	5.8%	9	12.5%
	Through an internship that led to a job offer	1	1.4%	5	6.9%
	Through a friend or relative	7	10.1%	11	15.3%
	Through a conference	4	5.8%	4	5.6%
	Through online networking	2	2.9%	4	5.6%
	By responding to a job posting	2	2.9%	7	9.7%
	Through a postdoctoral fellowship	36	52.2%	25	34.7%
	By submitting a résumé but not in response to a job posting	3	4.3%	4	5.6%
	By returning to previous employment	7	10.1%	2	2.8%
	Other*	5	7.2%	9	12.5%
	Total number of respondents	69	100.0%	72	100.0%

* 1) Was already on faculty as a contract academic; 2) Through someone I wrote a book chapter with during internship; 3) through networking primarily as a phd student; 4) through a recruiter; 5) staying in previous employment; 6) responding to a job posting online; 7) previous employer contact; 8)Personal contacts; 9) medical resident application; 10) J'occupais l'emploi de professeur et j'ai eu un congé de perfectionnement pour obtenir le doctorat qui est nécessaire pour la permanence; 11) I first was hired as a consultant and then as a Clinical prof; 12) Emmy Noether Grant of the German Research Foundation; 13) Chronicle of Higher Education; 14) Building my own networking to industry people.

McGill Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q17		Count	%	Count	%
Were you ever a postdoctoral fellow?	Yes	16	23.2%	25	34.2%
	No	53	76.8%	48	65.8%
	Total	69	100.0%	73	100.0%

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q18		Count	%	Count	%
How successful do you feel given the work that you do?	Unsuccessful	4	5.8%	4	5.5%
	Somewhat successful	17	24.6%	23	31.5%
	Very successful	43	62.3%	46	63.0%
	No opinion	5	7.2%	0	0.0%
	Total	69	100.0%	73	100.0%

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q19		Count	%	Count	%
How satisfied are you with your income?	Very dissatisfied	7	10.1%	4	5.5%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	13	18.8%	11	15.1%
	Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	3	4.3%	10	13.7%
	Somewhat satisfied	26	37.7%	30	41.1%
	Very satisfied	20	29.0%	18	24.7%
	Total	69	100.0%	73	100.0%

Section 4 - Postdoctoral Studies

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q28		Count	%	Count	%
Is this your first postdoctoral fellowship?	Yes	28	75.7%	7	50.0%
	No, it is my second.	9	24.3%	4	28.6%
	No, it is my third or more.	0	0.0%	3	21.4%
	Total	37	100.0%	14	100.0%

Q29 This question was on the name of the institution in which the graduate is doing postdoctoral studies. The answers are widely varied and need not be reported here.

| | | years after graduation | | | |
| | | 2 | | 5 | |
Q30		Count	%	Count	%
In what country do you work? The following list includes the countries where McGill's graduates most often work after graduation, but if you don't find the country that applies to you, please specify it under "Other".	Canada	22	59.5%	5	35.7%
	China	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	France	0	0.0%	2	14.3%
	Germany	1	2.7%	1	7.1%
	Iran	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Jordan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Lebanon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Mexico	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Netherlands	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Switzerland	0	0.0%	1	7.1%
	Turkey	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	United Kingdom	2	5.4%	0	0.0%
	USA	12	32.4%	3	21.4%
	Other*	0	0.0%	2	14.3%
	Total	37	100.0%	14	100.0%

* Belgium, Russia

| | | years after graduation | | | |
| | | 2 | | 5 | |
Q31		Count	%	Count	%
How successful do you feel given the work that you do?	Unsuccessful	4	10.8%	1	7.1%
	Somewhat successful	17	45.9%	8	57.1%
	Very successful	14	37.8%	5	35.7%
	No opinion	2	5.4%	0	0.0%
	Total	37	100.0%	14	100.0%

McGill Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

Section 6 - Skills and Knowledge

Q35 - Which of these capabilities, identified in the Tri-Agency (CIHR, NSERC, SSHRC) "Statement of Principles on Key Professional Skills for Researchers" (2007), do you have, require, or want? Please select all that apply.		years after graduation			
		2		5	
		Count	%	Count	%
Critical and creative thinking	You have the skill.	121	94.5%	90	90.9%
	Your job requires the skill.	87	68.0%	64	64.6%
	You want the skill.	6	4.7%	7	7.1%
Personal effectiveness	You have the skill.	111	90.2%	86	88.7%
	Your job requires the skill.	75	61.0%	61	62.9%
	You want the skill.	13	10.6%	11	11.3%
Integrity and ethical conduct	You have the skill.	121	97.6%	91	92.9%
	Your job requires the skill.	74	59.7%	65	66.3%
	You want the skill.	5	4.0%	7	7.1%
Teaching competence	You have the skill.	88	77.2%	71	79.8%
	Your job requires the skill.	42	36.8%	39	43.8%
	You want the skill.	28	24.6%	15	16.9%
Leadership	You have the skill.	87	73.7%	65	69.1%
	Your job requires the skill.	53	44.9%	54	57.4%
	You want the skill.	30	25.4%	25	26.6%
Research management	You have the skill.	91	77.1%	64	72.7%
	Your job requires the skill.	53	44.9%	44	50.0%
	You want the skill.	28	23.7%	21	23.9%
Knowledge mobilization and knowledge translation	You have the skill.	81	73.0%	56	64.4%
	Your job requires the skill.	62	55.9%	50	57.5%
	You want the skill.	27	24.3%	24	27.6%
Societal or civic responsibilities	You have the skill.	68	69.4%	52	71.2%
	Your job requires the skill.	30	30.6%	35	47.9%
	You want the skill.	30	30.6%	14	19.2%

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

Q36 - How helpful were the following services at McGill in helping you gain the skills listed in the previous question?		years after graduation			
		2		5	
		Count	%	Count	%
Career Planning Services (CaPS)	Not helpful	26	20.5%	25	25.5%
	Neutral	40	31.5%	29	29.6%
	Very helpful	15	11.8%	12	12.2%
	Not applicable	46	36.2%	32	32.7%
	Total	127	100.0%	98	100.0%
SKILLSETS by Teaching and Learning Services (TLS)	Not helpful	16	12.9%	17	17.3%
	Neutral	35	28.2%	25	25.5%
	Very helpful	15	12.1%	6	6.1%
	Not applicable	58	46.8%	50	51.0%
	Total	124	100.0%	98	100.0%
MyResearch graduate seminars in the Library	Not helpful	20	16.1%	17	17.5%
	Neutral	26	21.0%	22	22.7%
	Very helpful	8	6.5%	7	7.2%
	Not applicable	70	56.5%	51	52.6%
	Total	124	100.0%	97	100.0%

Section 7 - Community Involvement and Networking

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q37		Count	%	Count	%
	Yes	53	41.7%	45	45.5%
Were you aware that you can keep in touch with your former classmates and peers at McGill through McGill's Alumni Online Community (aoc.mcgill.ca)?	No	74	58.3%	54	54.5%
	Total	127	100.0%	99	100.0%

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

		years after graduation			
		2		5	
Q38		Count	%	Count	%
About your professional activities and community service, please choose all that apply.	You are in a start-up company.	4	6.5%	5	10.4%
	You are a founding member of the organization you are working for.	3	4.8%	4	8.3%
	You are on a board of directors.	10	16.1%	11	22.9%
	You are on a scientific advisory board.	6	9.7%	12	25.0%
	You are on an editorial board.	9	14.5%	10	20.8%
	You are a volunteer.	30	48.4%	23	47.9%
	Other*	18	29.0%	7	14.6%
	Total number of respondents	62	100.0%	48	100.0%

Note: only half of all respondents answered to this question.

* 1) With my lecturing at McGill I also consult with alternative secondary schools about effective teaching strategies for marginalized youth; 2) WGS Advisory Board; 3) unemployed; 4) Tons of things!; 5) Studying in another program; 6) Resident in Ophthalmology; 7) researcher; 8) research associate; 9) Postdoc; 10) postdoc; 11) Pharma company; 12) not applicable; 13) Member of several societies and do ad hoc reviews and clinical supervision (not part of job) and take low fee clients for therapy; 14) Member of a B corp, working on fisheries and aquaculture reform; 15) idle; 16) I work in a hospital (government) and private practice; 17) I play an important knowledge worker role in an established compan; 18) I have acted as a peer reviewer for two academic journals and have received other requests to that effect; 19) I am holding a fellowship from CIHR; 20) I am an employee; 21) I am a postdoctoral researcher; 22) faculty lecturer; 23) EMPLOYEE; 24) Educator/ Researcher; 25) consultant, self-employed.

2013 PhD Grad. Outcomes Tracking Survey

| | | years after graduation | | | |
| | | 2 | | 5 | |
Q39		Count	%	Count	%
To help current students to gain skills and to increase your networking activities, would you be interested in… Please choose all that apply.	Volunteering on a committee to help enhance the PhD program you graduated from.	38	74.5%	24	72.7%
	Mentoring an undergraduate or graduate student through the Career Planning Service (CaPS).	19	37.3%	12	36.4%
	Posting an internship or job opportunity in your organization on a CaPS webpage.	12	23.5%	15	45.5%
	Leading a workshop at CaPS.	13	25.5%	8	24.2%
	Leading a workshop at Teaching and Learning Services.	11	21.6%	12	36.4%
	Other*	1	2.0%	2	6.1%
	Total number of respondents	51	100.0%	33	100.0%

Note: less than half of all respondents answered to this question.