

While the most sophisticated procedures have been used to collect and analyze the information presented herein, it must be remembered that surveys are not predictions. They are designed to measure public opinion within identifiable statistical limits of accuracy at specific points in time. This survey is in no way a prediction of opinion or behaviour at any future point in time.

Method	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04
Factor analysis	11.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Regression	8.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Correlation	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Cluster analysis	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Discriminant analysis	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Logit analysis	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Bayesian analysis	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Other	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8

The sample of 5000 was selected from the 1985-89 Post-Secondary Education Survey, a national survey of post-secondary education in Canada. The survey was conducted by Statistics Canada in 1985-89. The survey included data on the following variables: age, sex, marital status, education, income, and employment. The survey was designed to provide information on the post-secondary education experience of Canadians aged 15 and over. The survey was conducted by Statistics Canada in 1985-89. The survey included data on the following variables: age, sex, marital status, education, income, and employment. The survey was designed to provide information on the post-secondary education experience of Canadians aged 15 and over. The survey was conducted by Statistics Canada in 1985-89. The survey included data on the following variables: age, sex, marital status, education, income, and employment. The survey was designed to provide information on the post-secondary education experience of Canadians aged 15 and over.