

College-University Consortium Council

College-University Student Mobility Report

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1. Summary

As part of the College-University Consortium Council (CUCC) research plan regarding student mobility between college and university, analysis of the provincial Graduate and Student KPI Satisfaction Survey results was conducted to provide an understanding of student movement between colleges and universities. Highlights of the results of this analysis are as follows:

- The trend toward increasing participation in education after graduation appears to be continuing, with 26.6% of college graduates in the 2005-2009 combined period furthering their education at college or university after graduation, as compared to 24.4% during the 2001-2005 combined period.
- College graduates continue to be more likely to further their education at college (17.3% for 2005-2009 combined) as compared to university (8.0% for 2005-2009 combined). Specifically, there was an increase in the proportion furthering their education at college over the past four years (19.3% in 2008-09 as compared to 16.2% in 2005-06), while the proportion furthering their education at university showed a slight decline (7.7% in 2008-09 compared to 8.8% in 2005-06).
- At several institutions, more than 10% of graduates further their education at university. In particular, for the 2005-2009 combined period, double-digit movement rates were observed for the following colleges: La Cité collégiale, Seneca College, Canadore College, Centennial College, and Sheridan College.
- Similar to the results in the previous report from 2001-2005, in comparison with graduates who are furthering their education at college, those who are furthering their education at university are more likely to:
 - be in the youngest age group,
 - have graduated from a basic or advanced diploma program,
 - have graduated from La Cité collégiale, Seneca College, Canadore College, Centennial College, or Sheridan College, and
 - have graduated from an Applied Arts or Business program.
- Although graduates furthering their education at either university or college generally tended to provide similar reasons for doing so, those attending university were somewhat more likely to say that they were continuing their education to get a diploma/certificate/degree, for the potential for higher income, or because of a formal transfer agreement between their former and current program.
- The following program clusters were determined to be the top graduating program clusters of those graduates furthering their education at university:
 - A09 Preparatory/Upgrading
 - A12 Education
 - A17 Social Services

- A10 Law and Security
- B06 Business Management
- B07 Accounting/Finance
- More than one third of all college graduates going on to university attend York and Ryerson Universities, with an additional one in ten graduates attending universities outside of Ontario.
- In general, college graduates who continue their education at university tend to do so in programs that are related to their graduating programs and at universities within a reasonable proximity to their graduating college.
- The proportion of university graduates attending college appears to be slightly on the rise, with 9.3% of college students in the 2009-10 academic year having already graduated from university, as compared to 8.3% in 2006-07 and 7.3% in 2001-02.
- In comparison with other college students, those who have previously graduated from university are more likely to:
 - be in the older age groups,
 - be female,
 - enrol in a post-basic certificate program, and
 - speak a first language other than English or French.

2. Introduction

2.1. Background

In 2005, the College-University Consortium Council (CUCC) implemented a plan for research that focused on the movement of students between Ontario's colleges and universities. Specifically, there was a short-term strategy that focused on data collection and analysis and a longer term plan that would build on this with a focus on quantitative and/or qualitative research that would support the development of a framework and collaboration strategy. The role of CCI Research Inc. (CCI Research) in the College-University Student Mobility Study at that time was to compile and analyze data from the provincial Student and Graduate KPI Satisfaction Surveys with a goal of understanding the movement between colleges and universities. The original project used data from 2001-2005 for the Graduate Survey and data from 2001-2006 for the Student Survey.

In 2010, the analysis was revised and updated to include data from additional years to cover 2005-2009 for the Graduate Survey and 2006-2010 for the Student Survey. This new data, combined with the trending information from past years, provides a comprehensive overview of the movement of students between college and university as evidenced by the provincial KPI data.

2.2. Study Objectives

The specific objectives of the Student Mobility Study include the following:

- 1) To determine the overall proportion of college students who have a university degree,
- 2) To determine the overall proportion of college graduates entering university, including a breakdown of those entering as full-time or part-time students,
- 3) To determine general demographic patterns,
- 4) To determine major movement patterns,
- 5) To determine major trending patterns,
- 6) To determine which colleges and universities are most involved in the movement of students and graduates, and
- 7) To determine the key college program clusters involved with the movement of students and graduates between colleges and universities.

3. Methodology

3.1. Survey Instrument

Data collected from the Student KPI Satisfaction Survey for the past 9 survey periods and the Graduate KPI Satisfaction Survey for the past 8 survey periods was used for this study. For the purposes of this study, the responses to question 4 of the graduate satisfaction survey, “What program did you enrol in?”, were coded by college occupational cluster codes (OCC) or university field of study (USIS) classifications, as applicable.

3.2. Survey Statistics

The survey statistics by year are shown below for the Graduate (see Table 3-1) and the Student (see Table 3-2) Satisfaction Surveys. Note that although the confidence intervals at the provincial level are very narrow due to the large sample size, results for various subgroups become wider as the number of responses for each group decreases.

Table 3-1 Graduate Satisfaction Survey Return Rates and Accuracies				
Year	Total Graduates	Survey Respondents	Return Rate	+/- % Accuracy ¹
2001-02	49,717	37,033	74.5%	0.3%
2002-03	52,261	38,845	74.3%	0.3%
2003-04	56,761	42,332	74.6%	0.2%
2004-05	59,510	44,384	74.6%	0.2%
2005-06 ²	59,029	44,622	75.6%	0.2%
2006-07	60,406	43,086	71.3%	0.3%
2007-08	59,012	40,645	68.9%	0.3%
2008-09	62,842	42,185	67.1%	0.3%

¹ This is the “worst-case scenario” accuracy at the 95% confidence level.

² Graduates of Collaborative Nursing (MTCU code 81400) have been excluded from the data from this year forward.

Table 3-2 Student Satisfaction Survey Return Rates and Accuracies				
Year	Total Students	Survey Respondents	Return Rate	+/- % Accuracy
2001-02	130,591	83,054	63.6%	0.2%
2002-03	141,071	90,121	63.9%	0.2%
2003-04	151,187	97,321	64.4%	0.2%
2004-05	150,231	98,751	65.7%	0.2%
2005-06	150,297	99,589	66.3%	0.2%
2006-07	147,676*	95,022*	64.3%*	0.2%
2007-08	154,319	98,943	64.1%	0.2%
2008-09	163,353	108,482	66.4%	0.2%
2009-10	182,895	121,530	66.4%	0.2%

*Loyalist numbers are excluded from 2006-07 due to a discrepancy between numbers of total students and survey respondents.

3.3. Analysis

For the purposes of this report, first-level data analysis includes presentation of descriptive statistics for the survey in text, tables, and figures, as appropriate. The following should be noted with regard to the presentation of frequency tables:

- All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number or one decimal place.
- For single response items, percentages do not always total to 100% due to rounding.
- In the case of multiple-response items for which participants could provide more than one response, percentages are expressed in terms of the number of respondents, and, as a result, percentages total to more than 100% for these variables.
- Depending on the analysis, results for the overall sample (including those continuing their education at university or college) may include the relatively small numbers who said "Other institution" or "Refused" in Q2 ("And during that week, were you attending a college, a university or other institution?"). Results for those who said "Other institution" or "Refused" in Q2 may be included in the totals but are not shown in the tables.
- Results may be shown for single years, (e.g., the current year for the Graduate Survey is 2008-09 (summer 2008, fall 2008, and winter 2009) while the current year for the student data is 2009-10) or for multiple years of combined data (e.g., the

most recent 4-year combined period of Graduate data is 2005-09, which includes data from 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09, while the most recent 4-year combined period of Student data is 2006-10, which includes data from 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10).

- Trending results from the previous report are included where possible to illustrate patterns over time.

Second-level analysis for group comparisons consists of crosstabulations (crosstabs) for categorical data. Crosstabs were conducted for a series of variables of theoretical and practical interest that were relevant to this study.

4. CUCC Student Mobility Study Results

4.1. Graduate Survey Perspective

4.1.1. College Graduates Furthering their Education

The first question in the graduate satisfaction survey asks whether the graduate is attending an educational institution on a full-time or part-time basis during the reference week for the survey. Results from the 2005-09 combined period show that an increasing proportion of college graduates in Ontario are furthering their education six months after graduation. Specifically, the result of 26.6% for the most recent 4-year combined period has increased by 2.2% as compared to the result of 24.4% for previous 2001-2005 combined period (see Table 4-1). Thus, the gradual trend toward increasing participation in education after graduation appears to be continuing, with 28.0% of graduates furthering their education in 2008-09 as compared to 23.1% in 2001-02.

In the most recent graduate survey period (2008-09), 24.1% of graduates were furthering their education on a full-time basis, while 3.8% were doing so on a part-time basis. Results from the 2005-09 combined period show that an increasing proportion of college graduates in Ontario are furthering their education full-time, up 2.5% to 22.5% for the most recent 4-year combined period as compared to 20.0% in the previous 2001-2005 combined period. Therefore, the gradual increase in the total proportion of graduates furthering their education is due to an increase in the number of graduates attending school on a full-time basis as opposed to a part-time basis.

Table 4-1						
1. Are graduates attending an educational institution on a full-time or part-time basis six months after graduation?						
Year	Yes, Full-time	Yes, Part-time	Total % Furthering Education	Total Number Furthering Education	No	Responses
2001-02	18.4%	4.6%	23.1%	8,555	76.9%	37,033
2002-03	18.4%	4.5%	22.9%	8,896	77.1%	38,845
2003-04	20.6%	4.2%	24.9%	10,541	75.1%	42,332
2004-05	22.2%	4.2%	26.4%	11,717	73.6%	44,384
2001-2005 combined	20.0%	4.4%	24.4%	39,673	75.6%	162,594
2005-06	22.1%	4.2%	26.3%	11,749	73.7%	44,622
2006-07	22.5%	4.2%	26.7%	11,493	73.3%	43,086
2007-08	21.4%	3.9%	25.4%	10,308	74.6%	40,645
2008-09	24.1%	3.8%	28.0%	11,791	72.0%	42,185
2005-2009 combined	22.5%	4.0%	26.6%	45,341	73.4%	170,538

The most recent graduate survey results for 2008-09 indicate that 7.7% of college graduates had continued their education at university, a slight decrease of 1.1% since 2005-06. This is in contrast to an increase of 3.1% for graduates who continued their education at college over the same period (see Table 4-2). Thus, there appears to be an attenuation of the upward trend in movement to university observed during the past study which saw an increase of 2.7% in college graduate movement to university over four years (2001-02 to 2004-05).

For 2008-09, it is important to note that almost 4% of those continuing their education at college were doing so as part of a college degree program (see Table 4-7). Therefore, with colleges increasingly offering degree programs, it will be important to consider trends in type of destination program when considering trends in movement to colleges as compared to universities.

Table 4-2 Percentage of college graduates furthering their education by institution type (as a % of total graduates)					
Year	College	University	Other	Total Furthering Education	Responses
2001-02	15.6%	6.0%	1.1%	23.0%	37,033
2002-03	15.6%	6.1%	1.1%	22.8%	38,845
2003-04	16.3%	7.3%	1.3%	24.9%	42,332
2004-05	16.5%	8.7%	1.3%	26.4%	44,384
2001-2005 combined	16.0%	7.1%	1.2%	24.4%	162,594
2005-06	16.2%	8.8%	1.3%	26.3%	44,622
2006-07	17.0%	8.0%	1.6%	26.6%	43,086
2007-08	16.7%	7.4%	1.2%	25.3%	40,645
2008-09	19.3%	7.7%	0.9%	27.9%	42,185
2005-2009 combined	17.3%	8.0%	1.2%	26.5%	170,538

Combining the results from tables 4-1 and 4-2 (see Table 4-3) confirms that increasing proportions of college graduates continue to further their education at college full-time. Specifically, in the most recent graduate survey period (2008-09), the proportion of those continuing their education at college on a full-time basis has increased by 3.0% over the four years since 2005-06, and by 4.1% over the eight years since 2001-02. Full-time continuation at university shows an increase of almost 2% over eight years (2001-02 to 2008-09), although there has not been any significant upward movement over the last four years.

Table 4-3 Percentage of college graduates furthering their education by enrolment type within institution type (as a % of total graduates)							
Year	College		University		Total Furthering Education*		Responses
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
2001-02	12.6%	3.0%	4.8%	1.2%	18.4%	4.6%	37,033
2002-03	12.6%	3.0%	5.0%	1.1%	18.4%	4.5%	38,845
2003-04	13.5%	2.8%	6.2%	1.1%	20.6%	4.2%	42,332
2004-05	13.8%	2.6%	7.4%	1.2%	22.2%	4.2%	44,384
2001-2005 combined	13.2%	2.8%	5.9%	1.2%	20.0%	4.4%	162,594
2005-06	13.7%	2.5%	7.5%	1.3%	22.1%	4.2%	44,622
2006-07	14.5%	2.5%	6.8%	1.2%	22.4%	4.1%	43,086
2007-08	14.2%	2.5%	6.4%	1.0%	21.4%	3.9%	40,645
2008-09	16.7%	2.5%	6.7%	1.0%	24.1%	3.8%	42,185
2005-2009 combined	14.8%	2.5%	6.8%	1.1%	22.5%	4.0%	170,538

* Note that this includes "Other institution" responses, which are not shown in the table

Looking only at the group of college graduates furthering their education (see Table 4-4), it appears that the proportion of graduates continuing their education at college is on the rise, while the proportion continuing their education at university is on the decline. Specifically, the proportion attending university has decreased by 6.1% over the most recent four survey periods from about one-third in 2005-06 (33.6%) to just over one-quarter (27.5%) in 2008-09, while the proportion attending college has increased by 7.4% from 61.7% in 2005-06 to 69.1% in 2008-09. This is in contrast to the previous study, where it was observed that the proportion attending university had increased over the four survey periods from about one-quarter in 2001-02 (26.2%) to about one-third in 2004-05 (32.7%), while the proportion attending college decreased by 5.7% from 68.0% in 2001-02 to 62.3% in 2004-05. Interestingly, the 4-year combined averages for the two periods (2001-2005 combined and 2005-2009 combined) have not changed dramatically, thereby reflecting the trend reversals. As noted above, the emergence of degree programs in colleges may have influenced where students chose to continue their education in the 2005-2009 time period.

Table 4-4 Where are college graduates furthering their education?				
Year	College	University	Other	Responses
2001-02	68.0%	26.2%	4.8%	8,509
2002-03	68.4%	26.8%	4.6%	8,874
2003-04	65.4%	29.3%	5.1%	10,533
2004-05	62.3%	32.7%	4.7%	11,730
2001-2005 combined	65.7%	29.1%	4.8%	39,646
2005-06	61.7%	33.6%	4.8%	11,731
2006-07	64.1%	30.1%	5.9%	11,447
2007-08	66.0%	29.3%	4.7%	10,281
2008-09	69.1%	27.5%	3.4%	11,758
2005-2009 combined	65.2%	30.1%	4.7%	45,217

As shown in Table 4-5, college graduates furthering their education continue to be much more likely to do so on a full-time basis at both college and university than on a part-time basis. However, there appears to be increasing trend toward movement to full-time college study (up 7.9% to 60.0% in 2008-09 from 52.1% in 2005-06), while movement to full-time university study appears to have declined during the same period (down by 4.7% to 23.9% in 2008-09 from 28.6% in 2005-06).

Table 4-5 Are college graduates furthering their education on a <i>full-</i> or <i>part-time</i> basis?					
Year	College		University		Responses*
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
2001-02	54.9%	13.1%	21.1%	5.1%	8,509
2002-03	55.2%	13.2%	21.9%	4.9%	8,874
2003-04	54.3%	11.1%	24.8%	4.5%	10,533
2004-05	52.4%	9.9%	28.2%	4.6%	11,730
2001-2005 combined	54.1%	11.6%	24.4%	4.7%	39,646
2005-06	52.1%	9.5%	28.6%	4.9%	11,731
2006-07	54.7%	9.4%	25.4%	4.7%	11,447
2007-08	56.0%	10.0%	25.2%	4.1%	10,281
2008-09	60.0%	9.1%	23.9%	3.6%	11,758
2005-2009 combined	55.7%	9.5%	25.8%	4.3%	45,217

* "Responses" includes "Other institution" responses, which are not shown in the table.

A comparison of those college graduates who are furthering their education at college or university by type of enrolment further illustrates the emphasis on full-time study and the decline in part-time study over the eight years under consideration (see Table 4-6). The two 4-year combined averages reflect the increase in movement to full-time study as well as the decline in movement to part-time study at both college and university.

Table 4-6 Comparison of those college graduates who are furthering their education at college or university by type of enrolment (<i>full- or part-time</i>)						
Year	College			University		
	Full-time	Part-time	Responses	Full-time	Part-time	Responses
2001-02	80.7%	19.3%	5,790	80.4%	19.6%	2,232
2002-03	80.7%	19.3%	6,066	81.7%	18.3%	2,377
2003-04	83.1%	16.9%	6,886	84.6%	15.4%	3,087
2004-05	84.1%	15.9%	7,307	86.1%	13.9%	3,840
2001-2005 combined	82.3%	17.7%	26,049	83.7%	16.3%	11,536
2005-06	84.5%	15.5%	7,235	85.3%	14.7%	3,937
2006-07	85.3%	14.7%	7,334	84.5%	15.5%	3,442
2007-08	84.9%	15.1%	6,781	85.9%	14.1%	3,012
2008-09	86.8%	13.2%	8,126	87.1%	12.9%	3,233
2001-2009 combined	85.4%	14.6%	29,476	85.7%	14.3%	13,624

4.1.2. Overall Profile of College Graduates Continuing their Education at College or University

The responses to several demographic and descriptive questions can be used to create a profile of college graduates, either overall or for a specific group of graduates, such as those attending university. Specifically, the profile can describe the graduates in terms of gender, age, length/type of graduating program, OCC of graduating program, or graduating college. In addition, for those graduates furthering their education, the profile can be expanded to describe the program, the institution, as well as the reasons for furthering their education. Another perspective is to determine which demographic sub-groups are more likely to be furthering their education or are specifically more likely to be attending university. The results of these analyses follow, based on the 2005-2009 combined data, unless otherwise indicated.

Age

- Graduates who continue their education at university are somewhat more likely to be in the youngest age group (or the younger age groups are more likely to continue their education at university than older age groups; older age groups are more likely to continue at college than younger age groups).
- Graduates who are attending an educational institution on a full-time basis are more likely to be in the youngest age group and less likely to be in the older age groups.

Length/Type of Graduating Program

- Overall, about half of all graduating students graduate from 'basic diploma' (two-year) programs, while about one-fifth graduate from 'advanced diploma' (three-year) programs.
- Graduates who are furthering their education appear more likely to have graduated from a 'certificate' program and less likely to have graduated from a 'basic diploma' or an 'advanced diploma' program than those graduates who are not furthering their education.
- Graduates who continue their education at university are more likely to have graduated from a 'basic diploma' or 'advanced diploma' program and less likely to have graduated from a 'certificate' program than graduates who are continuing at college.

Graduating College

- The colleges that comprise the largest number of graduates overall are among the largest colleges: Algonquin College, Fanshawe College, George Brown College, Humber College, Seneca College, and Sheridan College; each represent more than 7% of the total graduates, totalling to almost half of all graduates. This is the same general pattern across graduates furthering their education and graduates going to college. Seneca College, Humber College, and Sheridan College have the largest numbers of graduates going to university.
- In terms of which colleges are more likely to have graduates who are furthering their education, graduates from Cambrian College, St. Clair College, Collège Boréal, and Sault College have been the most likely to pursue additional post-secondary education over the most recent 4-year combined period. About 33% or more graduates from each of these colleges have furthered their education.
- Over the most recent 4-year combined period (2005-2009), La Cité collégiale, Seneca College, Canadore College, Centennial College, and Sheridan College were the most likely to have graduates furthering their education at university. About 10% or more graduates from each of these colleges have furthered their education at university.
- Over the most recent 4-year combined period (2005-2009), Cambrian College, Collège Boréal, St. Clair College, and Loyalist College were the most likely to have graduates furthering their education at college. About 26%-33% of graduates from these colleges have furthered their education at college.

Type of Destination Program

- Table 4-7 below shows the type of destination college program that graduates who continued on to college reported moving to, based on the results from 2008-09.
- It appears that, overall, those who continued their education at college most often enrolled in a 2-year Diploma program (28.9%), followed by a 1-year Certificate (13.2%), a 3-year Advanced Diploma (13.0%), or a 2nd year Option or Transition (12.3%).
- Those enrolled full-time in college were more likely to be enrolled in a 2-year Diploma program as compared to those enrolled part-time, while those enrolled part-time were more likely to be enrolled in a CE Course.
- Based on current year data, graduates attending college in a collaborative program were most likely to be enrolled in programs offered in partnership with Laurentian University, the University of Windsor, or York University.

Table 4-7 Type of Destination Program – College (2008-09)			
Program Type	Full-time	Part-time	Overall
2-year Diploma	30.5%	18.0%	28.9%
1-year Certificate	13.5%	11.2%	13.2%
3-year Advanced Diploma	13.5%	9.4%	13.0%
2nd year Option or Transition	13.3%	4.8%	12.3%
3rd year Option	10.6%	7.0%	10.1%
Graduate Certificate or Post Diploma	7.8%	7.5%	7.8%
CE Course	2.6%	38.1%	7.0%
Degree with University	4.4%	1.5%	4.1%
College Degree	3.7%	2.4%	3.6%

- Table 4-8 below shows the type of destination university program that graduates who continued on to university reported moving to, based on the results from 2008-09.
- It appears that, overall, the large majority of those who continue their education at university pursue an undergraduate degree (74.0%).
- As compared to those continuing at university part-time, those continuing full-time were more likely to be doing an undergraduate degree, while those continuing part-time were more likely to be taking a CE Course.
- Based on current year data, graduates attending university in a collaborative program were most likely to be enrolled in programs offered in partnership with Mohawk College, Humber College, or Georgian College.

Table 4-8 Type of Destination Program – University (2008-09)			
Program Type	Full-time	Part-time	Overall
Undergraduate Degree	76.1%	59.7%	74.0%
Degree with College	9.9%	6.6%	9.5%
Graduate or Professional Degree	6.9%	5.7%	6.7%
Certificate or Diploma Program	5.8%	10.8%	6.4%
CE Course	1.3%	17.2%	3.3%

Graduating Program Cluster

- Table 4-9 shows the top 10 graduating program clusters for the two 4-year combined periods (2001-2005 and 2005-2009), thus representing the programs that graduates are most frequently coming from. The top graduating program clusters were relatively consistent over the two 4-year periods, with the top 3 clusters remaining the same, although differing in terms of order. In both time periods, the top 10 clusters accounted for more than 50% of graduating programs. The programs that are not consistent over the two time periods are shaded in grey.

Table 4-9 Top 10 OCCs by Number of Graduates – All Graduates (2001-2005 combined)				
OCC	OCC Name	%	#	Cumulative %
H04	Nursing Related	11.3%	18,406	11.3%
A10	Law and Security	5.9%	9,645	17.3%
A09	Preparatory/Upgrading	5.5%	8,989	22.8%
T06	Electronics	5.4%	8,852	28.2%
A12	Education	5.3%	8,623	33.5%
A01	Media	4.8%	7,849	38.4%
B01	Business Computer	4.8%	7,770	43.1%
B07	Accounting/Finance	4.2%	6,862	47.4%
B06	Business Management	4.1%	6,617	51.4%
A17	Social Services	3.9%	6,260	55.3%
Top 10 OCCs by Number of Graduates – All Graduates (2005-2009 combined)				
OCC	OCC Name	%	#	Cumulative %
A09	Preparatory/Upgrading	7.7%	13,172	7.7%
H04	Nursing Related	6.8%	11,568	14.5%
A10	Law and Security	5.9%	10,020	20.4%
A12	Education	5.6%	9,488	25.9%
A01	Media	5.3%	8,990	31.2%
B06	Business Management	4.9%	8,380	36.1%
B07	Accounting/Finance	4.6%	7,891	40.8%
T06	Electronics	4.5%	7,694	45.3%
A17	Social Services	4.3%	7,319	49.6%
T09	Mechanical	3.6%	6,139	53.2%

- The top graduating program clusters of all graduates who were furthering their education were also relatively consistent over the two 4-year periods, with the top 10 accounting for more than 60% of graduating programs in both cases (see Table 4-10). These program clusters were similar to those for all graduates, with some order differences; programs not in both lists are shaded in grey (see Tables 4-9 and 4-10). For 2005-2009 combined, the table also shows movement to college and university as well as total movement for each OCC out of all graduates continuing their education.

Table 4-10						
Top 10 OCCs by Number of Graduates – Graduates Furthering their Education (2001-2005 combined)						
OCC	OCC Name	%	#	Cumulative %		
A09	Preparatory/Upgrading	16.8%	6,651	16.8%		
H04	Nursing Related	6.3%	2,502	23.2%		
A12	Education	6.2%	2,457	29.4%		
A10	Law and Security	6.1%	2,401	35.5%		
B07	Accounting/Finance	4.9%	1,933	40.4%		
T06	Electronics	4.7%	1,867	45.1%		
B06	Business Management	4.6%	1,817	49.7%		
A05	Art	4.0%	1,568	53.7%		
A17	Social Services	3.9%	1,529	57.5%		
A01	Media	3.8%	1,483	61.3%		
Top 10 OCCs by Number of Graduates – Graduates Furthering their Education (2005-2009 combined)						
OCC	OCC Name	#	% College	% Univ	% Total*	Cumulative %
A09	Preparatory/Upgrading	9,963	16.1%	5.1%	22.0%	22.0%
A10	Law and Security	2,700	2.8%	2.8%	6.0%	27.9%
A12	Education	2,628	2.4%	3.2%	5.8%	33.7%
B07	Accounting/Finance	2,359	2.8%	2.0%	5.2%	38.9%
B06	Business Management	2,352	2.6%	2.3%	5.2%	44.1%
A01	Media	1,872	3.0%	0.9%	4.1%	48.2%
A17	Social Services	1,843	1.6%	2.3%	4.1%	52.3%
T06	Electronics	1,726	3.0%	0.7%	3.8%	56.1%
H04	Nursing Related	1,722	2.5%	1.1%	3.8%	59.9%
A05	Art	1,494	2.7%	0.5%	3.3%	63.2%

*Note that the total includes those attending "other" institutions.

- The top graduating program clusters of graduates continuing their education at university were relatively consistent over the two 4-year periods, with the top 10 accounting for more than 70% of graduating programs in both cases (see Table 4-11). In fact, the top 8 programs are identical in terms of order over the two periods, with differences only among the last two programs which are shaded in the table below. These program clusters were generally similar to those for all graduates and for graduates furthering their education (see Tables 4-9, 4-10, and 4-11); those that appear in all three tables within the applicable time period are shown in italics.

Table 4-11 Top 10 OCCs by Number of Graduates – Graduates Moving to University (2001-2005 combined)				
OCC	OCC Name	%	#	Cumulative %
A09	<i>Preparatory/Upgrading</i>	13.7%	1,586	13.7%
A12	<i>Education</i>	12.4%	1,426	26.1%
A10	<i>Law and Security</i>	10.2%	1,172	36.3%
B06	<i>Business Management</i>	7.6%	879	43.9%
A17	<i>Social Services</i>	6.8%	786	50.7%
B07	<i>Accounting/Finance</i>	6.0%	691	56.7%
B12	Marketing/Retail Sales	4.8%	551	61.5%
H04	<i>Nursing Related</i>	3.6%	412	65.0%
B01	Business Computer	3.5%	403	68.5%
T06	<i>Electronics</i>	3.3%	379	71.8%
Top 10 OCCs by Number of Graduates – Graduates Moving to University (2005-2009 combined)				
OCC	OCC Name	%	#	Cumulative %
A09	<i>Preparatory/Upgrading</i>	17.0%	2,315	17.0%
A12	<i>Education</i>	10.7%	1,454	27.6%
A10	<i>Law and Security</i>	9.3%	1,263	36.9%
B06	<i>Business Management</i>	7.7%	1,053	44.6%
A17	<i>Social Services</i>	7.5%	1,025	52.1%
B07	<i>Accounting/Finance</i>	6.7%	918	58.9%
B12	Marketing/Retail Sales	4.0%	542	62.9%
H04	<i>Nursing Related</i>	3.6%	491	66.5%
A01	<i>Media</i>	3.1%	428	69.6%
A15	Recreation/Fitness	2.6%	358	72.3%

Reasons for Furthering their Education

- The question on the Graduate survey concerning the reason(s) for graduates continuing their education was revised in 2006 to enquire about major and minor reasons for graduates continuing their education. The results for the 2006-2009 combined period are shown in Table 4-12 below, sorted from high to low overall.
- In general, graduates cite numerous reasons for continuing their education, in particular as related to obtaining more training or to pursue greater opportunities for career advancement or the potential for higher income.
- Reasons cited by those continuing on to college or university were generally quite similar, although those moving to university were somewhat more likely to say that they were continuing their education to get a diploma/certificate/degree, for the potential for higher income, or because of a formal transfer agreement between their former and current program.

Table 4-12 Were the following a major reason, minor reason, or not a reason for continuing education? (2006-2009 combined)									
Reason	College			University			Overall		
	Major Reason	Minor Reason	Not a Reason	Major Reason	Minor Reason	Not a Reason	Major Reason	Minor Reason	Not a Reason
More opportunities for career advancement	83.3%	11.6%	5.0%	89.9%	7.4%	2.7%	85.3%	10.3%	4.4%
To get diploma/ certificate/ degree	72.1%	18.2%	9.7%	86.7%	9.4%	3.9%	76.5%	15.4%	8.1%
Upgrade/ improve skills	75.6%	17.3%	7.0%	72.4%	21.5%	6.1%	74.6%	18.6%	6.8%
Interest in further/ more in-depth training in field	74.1%	17.4%	8.5%	72.6%	19.3%	8.1%	73.5%	18.0%	8.5%
Gain theoretical knowledge/ broader education	71.0%	21.8%	7.1%	71.5%	23.0%	5.5%	71.1%	22.2%	6.7%
Potential for higher income	60.5%	22.1%	17.4%	72.2%	19.2%	8.6%	64.2%	21.1%	14.7%
Needed for professional designation	48.9%	26.3%	24.8%	56.3%	23.3%	20.4%	51.2%	25.2%	23.5%
Interest in pursuing a different field of study	36.3%	29.9%	33.8%	28.3%	31.8%	39.9%	33.7%	30.3%	36.0%
Formal transfer agreement b/w previous and current program	28.0%	24.5%	47.5%	44.3%	21.6%	34.1%	33.3%	23.3%	43.4%
Encouragement from others (family, friends, faculty)	29.9%	39.8%	30.2%	33.0%	42.1%	24.8%	31.0%	40.4%	28.6%
No work/ job available in your field of study	20.9%	25.2%	53.9%	14.6%	27.3%	58.2%	18.9%	25.8%	55.3%
Company required/ paid for it	8.0%	13.9%	78.1%	5.3%	13.8%	80.9%	7.4%	13.9%	78.8%

- Although previous results are not directly comparable due to a change in the survey question, graduates most commonly cited continuation of earlier studies, improve career, or upgrade/improve skills as their reason for furthering their education during the 2001-2005 combined period (see Table 4-13).

Table 4-13 Why did you return to continue with your education? (2001-2005 combined)			
Reason	At College	At University	Overall
Continuation of your earlier studies	18.8%	19.7%	19.0%
Improve career	17.9%	20.8%	18.7%
Upgrade / improve skills	15.0%	12.3%	14.2%
Needed for professional designation	8.5%	14.2%	10.4%
To get diploma / certificate	9.2%	7.5%	8.6%
Prepare for a career change	6.6%	4.5%	6.0%
To diversify / learn new things	5.6%	4.3%	5.1%
No work / job available	3.7%	2.9%	3.5%
No particular reason	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Company required it / paid for it	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%
Other	11.8%	11.8%	11.8%
Don't know	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Refused	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Responses	25,328	11,502	38,886

Decision-making with Respect to Furthering Education

- Additional questions concerning decision-making with respect to plans for further education were added to the Graduate survey in 2006. An examination of these items follows.
- Graduates were asked whether various sources of information were major sources, minor sources, or not sources of information when making plans for their further education (see Table 4-14). Overall, all of the sources, with the exception of OCUTG, were used by more than half of all those continuing their education as either a major or minor source of information toward their plans for further education.
- Graduates continuing their education at college were more likely to report using college website and college hard copy publications as major sources of information, whereas graduates continuing their education at university were more likely to report using university website/publications and university staff.

Table 4-14 When you were making your plans for further education, please tell me whether each of the following was a major source of information, minor source of information or not used at all? (2006-2009 combined)									
Reason	College			University			Overall		
	Major Source	Minor Source	Not a Source	Major Source	Minor Source	Not a Source	Major Source	Minor Source	Not a Source
College website	49.4%	33.8%	16.8%	29.5%	39.3%	31.2%	42.9%	35.4%	21.7%
College faculty/ counselors/program coordinators	40.3%	33.9%	25.8%	38.0%	34.8%	27.2%	39.4%	34.1%	26.5%
University website/ publications	23.3%	31.4%	45.3%	56.0%	30.5%	13.6%	33.9%	31.0%	35.1%
Parents and family	29.3%	37.3%	33.3%	30.4%	39.8%	29.8%	29.7%	38.0%	32.3%
Other students (including current and former college and university students)	28.2%	41.4%	30.4%	30.9%	43.5%	25.6%	29.0%	41.8%	29.2%
College administration, i.e., registrar's office, student services	24.0%	41.8%	34.2%	22.1%	40.6%	37.3%	23.3%	41.2%	35.5%
University staff (including registrar's office, faculty, etc.)	18.6%	30.4%	51.0%	31.9%	41.9%	26.2%	22.9%	34.1%	43.0%
College hard copy publications	24.5%	39.4%	36.1%	15.9%	37.1%	47.0%	21.5%	38.6%	39.9%
Ontario College University Transfer Guide (OCUTG)	14.2%	27.7%	58.1%	23.7%	30.7%	45.6%	17.1%	28.6%	54.4%

- When asked about when they decided that they would further their education after college, those who continued their education most often reported making the decision either before entering their college program or during their college program (see Table 4-15).
- Graduates continuing their education at college were somewhat more likely to report making the decision after the completion of their college program, and less likely to report making it during their college program, as compared to graduates continuing their education at university.

Table 4-15 When did you decide that you would further your education after college graduation? (2006-2009 combined)			
	College	University	Overall
Before entering college program	42.5%	41.4%	41.8%
At the start of college program	6.0%	5.5%	5.8%
During college program	32.2%	42.2%	35.5%
After the completion of college program	19.3%	10.9%	16.9%

- The large majority of all graduates continuing their education reported that their current program is related to their previous program, with just over half saying specifically that it is “very” related (see Table 4-16).
- Those continuing their education at university were somewhat more likely to say that their current program is “somewhat” related to their previous program, and were somewhat less likely to say that it is “very” related, as compared to those continuing their education at college.

Table 4-16 How related is your current program to your previous program? (2006-2009 combined)			
	College	University	Overall
Very related	55.4%	49.0%	53.4%
Somewhat related	31.9%	39.5%	34.2%
Not related at all	12.7%	11.4%	12.4%

- Overall, just over half of all graduates reported that there was an articulation agreement between their college program and the program they are currently enrolled in that specifies how much credit they receive from their college program (see Table 4-17).
- Graduates continuing their education at university were more likely than those continuing their education at college to report that there was an articulation agreement.

Table 4-17 Was there an articulation agreement between your college program and the program you are currently enrolled in that specifies how much credit you receive from your college program, or not? (2006-2008 combined)			
	College	University	Overall
Yes	47.4%	67.0%	54.0%
No	52.6%	33.0%	46.0%

- Overall, college graduates who continue their education at college or university appear to be receiving some level of credit toward their current program, with approximately one-quarter reporting that they would receive two or more years of credit (see Table 4-18).
- The overall pattern was similar among both those moving to college and those moving to university, although those moving to university were somewhat more likely to report one year of credit.

Table 4-18 Please estimate how much of your current program you have or will receive credit for? (2006-2008 combined)			
	College	University	Overall
Two years	27.0%	24.5%	26.3%
One to two years	18.2%	18.7%	18.4%
One year	23.1%	29.2%	24.9%
About half a year	12.9%	11.6%	12.4%
Less than half a year	10.4%	7.3%	9.5%
None	8.3%	8.7%	8.6%

- Information about credits was most often received at or before the time of registration, although approximately one in five found out with the offer of admission or after registration (see Table 4-19).
- Graduates continuing their education at university were more likely to find out with their offer of admission, while those continuing their education at college were more likely to report that they were not applying for credit.
- Additional analysis revealed that those who estimated that they would receive no credits toward their current program were most likely to indicate that they were not applying for credit.

Table 4-19 When did you find out whether you were receiving credit for your college program? (2006-2009 combined)			
	College	University	Overall
With offer of admission	14.4%	28.3%	18.9%
At or before registration	31.9%	34.2%	32.8%
After registration	19.7%	24.4%	21.2%
Have not heard yet	6.5%	1.9%	5.0%
Have not applied for credit yet	7.9%	2.7%	6.1%
You are not applying for credit	19.5%	8.6%	16.0%

- Overall, the majority of graduates who moved to college or university received the amount of credit that they expected, although those attending university were more likely to say that they received less than expected as compared with those attending college (see Table 4-20).

Table 4-20 Relative to what you expected, the amount of credit you received was . . . ? (2006-2009 combined)			
	College	University	Overall
Less than expected	12.1%	27.9%	18.4%
The same as expected	71.3%	57.2%	65.6%
More than expected	16.6%	14.9%	16.0%

- When asked whether or not they thought that they would have been accepted into their current program without having graduated from college first, slightly more graduates said no than yes (see Table 4-21).

Table 4-21 Do you think you would have been accepted into your current program without graduating from college first? (2006-2009 combined)			
	College	University	Overall
Yes	46.2%	44.3%	46.0%
No	53.8%	55.7%	54.0%

- When asked about their transition experience, the majority of graduates were satisfied, although those attending college were somewhat more likely to report they were very satisfied as compared to those attending university (see Table 4-22).

Table 4-22 Overall, how satisfied are you with the transition experience from college to your current program? (2006-2009 combined)			
	College	University	Overall
<i>Very satisfied + Satisfied</i>	87.8%	80.6%	85.4%
Very satisfied	43.9%	36.6%	41.6%
Satisfied	44.0%	43.9%	43.8%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7.4%	10.9%	8.6%
Dissatisfied	3.4%	6.2%	4.3%
Very dissatisfied	1.3%	2.3%	1.7%
<i>Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied</i>	4.8%	8.5%	6.0%

- When asked about their academic preparation for their current program of study, the large majority of graduates were satisfied, with only about one in twenty reporting they were dissatisfied (see Table 4-23).

Table 4-23 And, overall, how satisfied are you with your academic preparation for your current program of study? (2006-2009 combined)			
	College	University	Overall
<i>Very satisfied + Satisfied</i>	89.7%	84.5%	88.2%
Very satisfied	40.9%	37.4%	39.9%
Satisfied	48.8%	47.1%	48.2%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6.1%	9.3%	7.1%
Dissatisfied	3.4%	5.0%	3.9%
Very dissatisfied	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%
<i>Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied</i>	4.2%	6.2%	4.8%

- All questions related to reasons for further education and decision-making were also examined to determine if major patterns existed among different demographic groups (e.g., by gender, age). Overall, the patterns of results were found to be relatively similar across different groups, with minor exceptions; for example:
 - Graduates aged 30-54 were more likely to report that the need for a professional designation was a major reason for returning to continue their education, while graduates aged 55 and older tended to be less likely to cite career advancement, potential for higher income, interest in further training in field, upgrading skills, or formal transfer agreement as major reasons for returning to continue their education. Graduates aged 35-54 were somewhat more likely to indicate that no work/job available in their area of study was a major reason for returning to continue their education.
 - Graduates younger than 25 years of age were more likely than older graduates to report that family and friends were a major source of information when making plans for further education. The oldest graduates (aged 45 and older) were the least likely to use other students as a source of information.
 - In general, the older the graduate, the more likely they were to say that their current program is “very” related to their previous program (e.g., those aged 30 and older were more likely to say that their current program is “very” related to their previous program as compared to those younger than 30).
- In addition, results across the three available survey periods (2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09) revealed similar patterns of results for this series of questions.

4.1.3. Major Movement Patterns of College Graduates

- Over both 4-year combined periods, graduates from Applied Arts and Business programs appear more likely to continue their education at university (e.g., 33.0% and 32.4% for 2005-2009, respectively) in comparison with graduates from Health or Technology programs (23.7% and 19.4% for 2005-2009, respectively) (see Table 4-24). It is interesting to note the trend among graduates from Health, with an increasing proportion attending university in 2005-2009 (23.7%) as compared to 2001-2005 (15.7%). There was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of Health graduates attending college (78.9% in 2001-2005 vs. 70.5% in 2005-2009).

Table 4-24 Programs Leading to Furthering Education (2001-2005 combined)										
From	To College			To University			To Other institution			
College Program	Full-time	Part-time	Full + Part time	Full-time	Part-time	Full + Part time	Full-time	Part-time	Full + Part time	Resp.
Applied Arts	55.4%	6.6%	62.0%	29.3%	4.2%	33.5%	3.5%	1.0%	4.4%	19,162
Business	45.7%	15.9%	61.6%	26.6%	6.1%	32.6%	3.6%	2.2%	5.8%	10,117
Health	50.1%	28.8%	78.9%	8.6%	7.0%	15.7%	3.0%	2.4%	5.4%	3,482
Technology	65.9%	11.1%	76.9%	15.6%	3.2%	18.8%	3.0%	1.3%	4.3%	6,737
Programs Leading to Furthering Education (2005-2009 combined)										
From	To College			To University			To Other institution			
College Program	Full-time	Part-time	Full + Part time	Full-time	Part-time	Full + Part time	Full-time	Part-time	Full + Part time	Resp.
Applied Arts	56.1%	6.4%	62.6%	29.2%	3.7%	33.0%	3.3%	0.9%	4.2%	23,952
Business	47.2%	14.3%	61.5%	26.0%	6.4%	32.4%	3.6%	2.2%	5.8%	11,216
Health	55.1%	15.4%	70.5%	18.9%	4.8%	23.7%	2.9%	2.3%	5.2%	2,943
Technology	66.7%	9.5%	76.2%	16.6%	2.8%	19.4%	3.0%	1.2%	4.2%	7,230

- Determining which program OCC's show the greatest movement to university can utilize multiple methodologies: e.g., which college program clusters are more likely to enter university after graduation, or which program clusters comprise the largest numbers/proportions of those going to university. These methodologies were implemented utilizing yearly data as well as the most recent combined 4 years. In general, relatively similar patterns emerged and results were similar to the previous study. Analysis suggests the following selection of program clusters as the top clusters based on proportions and numbers of total graduates continuing their education at university (see Appendix 2, Tables 5-6 to 5-9):
 - A09 Preparatory/Upgrading
 - A12 Education
 - A10 Law and Security
 - B06 Business Management
 - A17 Social Services
 - B07 Accounting/Finance
- Tables 5-10 and 5-11 in Appendix 2 focus exclusively on those furthering their education, and show that half or more graduates from the Child/Youth Worker, Social Services, and Education OCC's pursue their additional post-secondary education at university.
- Details of which university field of study classifications that graduates tend to enrol in can be found in Appendix 3. Overall, the fields of study graduates most often move to include commerce, management, business administration administrative studies/sciences; nursing; or social sciences and related programs such psychology or sociology (see Appendix 7).
- In addition, graduates typically move to university programs that are related to the programs from which they graduated (also see Table 4-16 in the previous section, which shows graduates' reported relatedness of current and previous programs).

4.1.4. Colleges and Universities Most Involved in Student Mobility

- In 2008-09, La Cité collégiale, Seneca College, Mohawk College, Humber College, and Sheridan College were the most likely to have graduates furthering their education at university, with about 10% or more of all graduates from these institutions continuing on to university (see Appendix 5). In addition, about 7% to 9% of graduates from Canadore College, Centennial College, Sault College, Fleming College, and Algonquin College were furthering their education at university in the 2008-2009 period.
- La Cité collégiale and Seneca College have consistently had among the highest rates of graduates continuing their education at university dating back to 2001-02, as per the previous study.
- In looking specifically at those students who continue their education, about one-third or more from each of the following colleges did so at university over the most recent 4-year period (2005-2009): Seneca College, La Cité collégiale, Centennial College, Humber College, Mohawk College, Canadore College, and Sheridan College.

- The larger colleges typically have the largest numbers of graduates continuing their education at university (see Appendix 4). Specifically, for 2005-2009, the following colleges have had more than 800 graduates move on to university: Seneca College (1,772), Humber College (1,448), Sheridan College (1,208), George Brown College (989), Centennial College (920), Algonquin College (908), Mohawk College (819), and Fanshawe College (808).
- The top two universities where college graduates continue their education are York and Ryerson, accounting for over one-third of all college to university movement respectively. These two universities register substantially higher proportions of college graduates than any other university in Ontario (19.3% and 15.0% of college graduate to university movement respectively over the most recent four years combined). It is also significant that, similar to the previous study, about 1 in 10 graduates continuing their education at university do so at universities outside of Ontario (9.9% over the most recent four years combined) (see Appendix 6).
- It appears that graduates generally continue their education at universities that are within a reasonable proximity to their graduating college (see Appendix 4).

4.2. University Graduates Entering College

4.2.1. Overall Profile of College Students

The student satisfaction survey question, “the education you completed before entering this program includes”, provides information as to the educational background of college students. This is a multi-response question (i.e., the respondent may select all that apply) with the following response options: 1) High school diploma, 2) College upgrading, 3) Some previous college, 4) College diploma, 5) Some university, 6) University degree, 7) Other, or 8) None of the above, which can be categorized into a single response-type question for analysis purposes as follows:

1. University Graduate or Other
2. University Graduate, Some University, or No University
3. Post-Secondary Education (PSE) Graduate, Some PSE, or No PSE

It would appear that the proportion of university graduates attending college is on the rise, with 9.8% of college entrants in 2009-10 already having graduated from university, as compared with 8.3% in 2006-07 and 7.3% in 2001-02. In terms of post-secondary education, overall, the proportions are more than double, with 21.3% of students being either a university or college graduate and 20.8% having some post-secondary education in 2009-10 (see Table 4-25).

Table 4-25
Educational Background of College Students

Year	Category 1		Category 2			Category 3			Resp.
	University Graduate	Other	University Graduate	Some University	No University	PSE Graduate	Some PSE	No PSE	
2001-02	7.3%	92.7%	7.3%	7.6%	85.1%	16.0%	20.0%	64.0%	83,147
2002-03	7.5%	92.5%	7.5%	7.2%	85.4%	15.9%	19.0%	65.1%	90,347
2003-04	7.4%	92.6%	7.4%	6.8%	85.8%	15.4%	18.6%	66.0%	96,833
2004-05	7.6%	92.4%	7.6%	7.3%	85.1%	15.9%	19.5%	64.6%	98,376
2005-06	7.7%	92.3%	7.7%	7.6%	84.7%	16.8%	20.0%	63.1%	99,057
2001-2006 combined	7.5%	92.5%	7.5%	7.3%	85.2%	16.0%	19.4%	64.6%	467,760
2006-07	8.3%	91.7%	8.3%	7.9%	83.8%	18.2%	20.1%	61.7%	96,467
2007-08	8.6%	91.4%	8.6%	8.0%	83.4%	19.0%	20.2%	60.8%	98,496
2008-09	8.7%	91.3%	8.7%	8.4%	82.9%	19.2%	20.7%	60.1%	107,866
2009-10	9.8%	90.2%	9.8%	8.2%	81.9%	21.3%	20.8%	57.9%	120,473
2006-2010 combined	8.9%	91.1%	8.9%	8.1%	82.9%	19.5%	20.5%	60.0%	423,302

4.2.2. Profile of College Students who are University Graduates

The responses to several demographic and descriptive questions can be used to create a profile of college students, either overall or for a specific group of students, such as those with a university degree. Specifically, the profile can describe the students in terms of gender, age, first language, semester, length/type of program, OCC of program, or college, as well as their goal in enrolling in their program. Another perspective is to determine which demographic sub-groups are more likely to have previously graduated from university. The analysis is based on the 2006-2010 combined results and indicates that, similar to the previous results:

- Female college students are somewhat more likely to be university graduates
- College students enrolled in a post-basic certificate are much more likely to be university graduates
- College students who are older than 25 years of age are more likely to be university graduates
- College students whose first language is other than French or English are more likely to be university graduates
- College students whose main goal in enrolling in their program was 'to prepare for further college or university study' are the least likely to be university graduates

The program clusters (OCCs) that are most likely to have students who are university graduates are relatively consistent over the two combined time periods under consideration (see table 4-26, where programs not common to the two time periods are shaded in grey).

Table 4-26 Which OCCs are most likely to have students who are university graduates? (2001-2006 combined)				
OCC	OCC Name	University Graduate	Other	Responses
B10	Government/Real Estate	72.0%	28.0%	93
A11	Library	40.5%	59.5%	571
A16	Public Relations	39.3%	60.7%	2,464
T07	Industrial	23.3%	76.7%	309
B11	Human Resources/ Industrial Relations	23.0%	77.0%	6,257
H01	Health – Miscellaneous	21.1%	78.9%	4,831
A06	Crafts	19.2%	80.8%	871
A18	Community Planning	18.4%	81.6%	103
T03	Chemical/Biological	16.2%	83.8%	5,691
H03	Health Technology	14.0%	86.0%	15,325
Which OCCs are most likely to have students who are university graduates? (2006-2010 combined)				
OCC	OCC Name	University Graduate	Other	Responses
B10	Government/Real Estate	94.1%	5.9%	170
A16	Public Relations	41.5%	58.5%	3,139
A11	Library	39.0%	61.0%	734
B11	Human Resources/Industrial Relations	25.7%	74.3%	7,562
A18	Community Planning	22.0%	78.0%	241
A06	Crafts	21.1%	78.9%	929
H01	Health – Miscellaneous	19.5%	80.5%	6,842
T03	Chemical/Biological	18.2%	81.8%	7,878
H03	Health Technology	14.9%	85.1%	17,858
B15	Business Legal	14.7%	85.3%	8,564

For each of the above OCCs for 2006-2010 combined, Table 4-27 shows the program type for students who are university graduates. These results show the variability in program type by OCC, with university graduates most often continuing on to post-basic certificate, basic diploma, or advanced diploma programs.

Table 4-27 For OCCs that are most likely to have students who are university graduates, what is their program type? (2006-2010 combined)							
OCC	OCC Name	% Certificate	% Basic Diploma	% Advanced Diploma	% Post-Basic Certificate	% Applied Degree	Responses
B10	Government/Real Estate	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	96.9%	0.0%	160
A16	Public Relations	0.0%	8.1%	1.4%	90.5%	0.0%	1,304
A11	Library	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	286
B11	Human Resources/Industrial Relations	0.0%	1.6%	11.4%	86.6%	0.4%	1,940
A18	Community Planning	0.0%	88.7%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	53
A06	Crafts	17.9%	21.9%	58.2%	2.0%	0.0%	196
H01	Health - Miscellaneous	1.4%	67.6%	0.2%	17.8%	13.1%	1,332
T03	Chemical/Biological	0.4%	15.9%	47.1%	36.0%	0.6%	1,443
H03	Health Technology	5.7%	43.1%	42.4%	8.8%	0.0%	2,656
B15	Business Legal	0.0%	88.3%	2.1%	6.8%	2.9%	1,262

The program clusters (OCCs) for the current year (2009-2010) which are most likely to have students who are university graduates are also relatively consistent as compared to the most recent combined period (see table 4-28 where programs not common to 2009-10 and 2006-2010 are shaded in grey). Again, it is apparent that those in Government/Real Estate are particularly likely to be university graduates, followed by those in Public Relations and Library.

Table 4-28 Which OCCs are most likely to have students that are university graduates? (2009-10)				
OCC	OCC Name	University Graduate	Other	Responses
B10	Government/Real Estate	84.9%	15.1%	53
A16	Public Relations	40.4%	59.6%	700
A11	Library	38.6%	61.4%	153
A18	Community Planning	25.9%	74.1%	58
T07	Industrial	25.4%	74.6%	122
B11	Human Resources/Industrial Relations	24.0%	76.0%	1,855
T03	Chemical/Biological	20.8%	79.2%	1,838
H01	Health - Miscellaneous	20.4%	79.6%	1,590
A06	Crafts	18.9%	81.1%	196
B15	Business Legal	18.8%	81.2%	1,827

For each of the above OCCs for 2009-10, Table 4-29 shows the program type for students who are university graduates.

Table 4-29 For OCCs that are most likely to have students who are university graduates, what is their program type? (2009-10 combined)							
OCC	OCC Name	% Certificate	% Basic Diploma	% Advanced Diploma	% Post-Basic Certificate	% Applied Degree	Responses
B10	Government/Real Estate	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	88.9%	0.0%	45
A16	Public Relations	0.0%	4.9%	1.1%	94.0%	0.0%	283
A11	Library	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59
A18	Community Planning	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	15
T07	Industrial	0.0%	22.6%	9.7%	64.5%	3.2%	31
B11	Human Resources/Industrial Relations	0.0%	3.6%	16.4%	78.9%	1.1%	445
T03	Chemical/Biological	0.0%	17.3%	45.3%	36.4%	1.0%	382
H01	Health - Miscellaneous	1.8%	59.1%	0.0%	24.0%	15.1%	325
A06	Crafts	16.2%	27.0%	54.1%	2.7%	0.0%	37
B15	Business Legal	0.0%	92.2%	1.7%	2.9%	3.2%	344

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5.1. Appendix 1: Demographics

Table 5-1 Respondent Age During Reference Week (as a percentage of the institution enrolled in) (2005-2009 combined)				
Age Range	College	University	Other educational institution	All
15 to 24 years	72.8%	78.2%	71.6%	74.4%
25 to 29 years	12.9%	13.1%	15.3%	13.0%
30 to 34 years	4.5%	3.3%	4.2%	4.1%
35 to 44 years	6.6%	4.0%	6.1%	5.8%
45 to 54 years	2.8%	1.3%	2.4%	2.3%
55 years or over	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Responses	29,434	13,587	2,112	45,133

Table 5-2 Respondent Age During Reference Week (as a percentage of the institution enrolled in Full Time) (2005-2009 combined)				
Age Range	College	University	Other educational institution	All
15 to 24 years	75.9%	80.9%	77.5%	77.4%
25 to 29 years	11.9%	11.9%	13.5%	12.0%
30 to 34 years	4.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.7%
35 to 44 years	5.6%	3.2%	4.7%	4.8%
45 to 54 years	2.2%	0.9%	1.1%	1.8%
55 years or over	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Responses	25,154	11,642	1,496	38,292

Table 5-3 Respondent Age During Reference Week (as a percentage of the institution enrolled in Part Time) (2005-2009 combined)				
Age Range	College	University	Other educational institution	All
15 to 24 years	55.1%	62.1%	57.5%	57.3%
25 to 29 years	18.2%	20.1%	19.8%	18.9%
30 to 34 years	6.9%	5.3%	7.0%	6.5%
35 to 44 years	12.2%	8.6%	9.4%	11.0%
45 to 54 years	6.5%	3.3%	5.4%	5.5%
55 years or over	1.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%
Responses	4,280	1,945	616	6,841

Table 5-4 Respondent Age During Reference Week (as a percentage of College enrolment) (2005-2009 combined)			
Age Range	Full-time	Part-time	Total College
15 to 24 years	75.9%	55.1%	72.8%
25 to 29 years	11.9%	18.2%	12.9%
30 to 34 years	4.1%	6.9%	4.5%
35 to 44 years	5.6%	12.2%	6.6%
45 to 54 years	2.2%	6.5%	2.8%
55 years or over	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%

Table 5-5 Respondent Age During Reference Week (as a percentage of University enrolment) (2005-2009 combined)			
Age Range	Full-time	Part-time	Total University
15 to 24 years	80.9%	62.1%	78.2%
25 to 29 years	11.9%	20.1%	13.1%
30 to 34 years	3.0%	5.3%	3.3%
35 to 44 years	3.2%	8.6%	4.0%
45 to 54 years	0.9%	3.3%	1.3%
55 years or over	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%

5.2. Appendix 2: Top 20 Occupational Clusters

5.2.1. Top 20 Occupational Clusters – Based on % of graduates in OCC – 2005-2009 combined

Table 5-6 Top 20 Programs with Graduates Moving to University (based on % of OCC graduates) (2005-2009 combined)			
Graduating OCC	Occupational Cluster	% Moving to University	# Moving to University
A09	Preparatory/Upgrading	17.6%	2,315
A12	Education	15.3%	1,454
A17	Social Services	14.0%	1,025
A10	Law and Security	12.6%	1,263
B06	Business Management	12.6%	1,053
A15	Recreation/Fitness	12.3%	358
B07	Accounting/Finance	11.6%	918
A13	Child/Youth Worker	11.4%	289
T03	Chemical/Biological	10.0%	200
B12	Marketing/Retail Sales	9.6%	542
A05	Art	9.4%	225
B15	Business Legal	9.2%	252
B11	Human Resources/Industrial Relations	6.9%	259
T11	Resources	6.9%	164
B01	Business Computer	6.3%	197
T04	Civil	6.3%	223
T09	Mechanical	4.9%	303
A01	Media	4.8%	428
H04	Nursing Related	4.2%	491
T06	Electronics	4.0%	305

5.2.2. Top 20 Occupational Clusters – Based on % of graduates in OCC – 2008-09

Table 5-7 Top 20 Programs with Graduates Moving to University (based on % of OCC graduates) (2008-09)			
Graduating OCC	Occupational Cluster	% Moving to University	# Moving to University
A09	Preparatory/Upgrading	17.5%	598
A17	Social Services	14.5%	252
A12	Education	13.3%	310
A10	Law and Security	12.5%	293
B06	Business Management	12.2%	255
A13	Child/Youth Worker	11.6%	72
A15	Recreation/Fitness	11.4%	84
B07	Accounting/Finance	11.3%	207
T03	Chemical/Biological	9.8%	49
B12	Marketing/Retail Sales	9.4%	116
B15	Business Legal	8.7%	59
A05	Art	7.4%	47
B11	Human Resources/Industrial Relations	6.4%	63
T11	Resources	6.4%	40
B01	Business Computer	6.2%	37
T04	Civil	6.0%	59
A01	Media	4.8%	112
T09	Mechanical	4.1%	59
H04	Nursing Related	4.1%	127
T06	Electronics	3.6%	68

5.2.3. Top 20 Occupational Clusters – Based on frequencies – 2005-2009

Table 5-8 Top 20 Programs with Graduates Moving to University (based on frequency) (2005-2009 combined)		
Graduating OCC	Occupational Cluster	# Entering University
A09	Preparatory/Upgrading	2,315
A12	Education	1,454
A10	Law and Security	1,263
B06	Business Management	1,053
A17	Social Services	1,025
B07	Accounting/Finance	918
B12	Marketing/Retail Sales	542
H04	Nursing Related	491
A01	Media	428
A15	Recreation/Fitness	358
T06	Electronics	305
T09	Mechanical	303
A13	Child/Youth Worker	289
B11	Human Resources/Industrial Relations	259
B15	Business Legal	252
A05	Art	225
T04	Civil	223
T03	Chemical/Biological	200
B01	Business Computer	197
A04	Advertising and Design	178

5.2.4. Top 20 Occupational Clusters – Based on frequencies – 2008-09

Table 5-9 Top 20 Programs with Graduates Moving to University (based on frequency) (2008-09)		
Graduating OCC	Occupational Cluster	# Entering University
A09	Preparatory/Upgrading	598
A12	Education	310
A10	Law and Security	293
B06	Business Management	255
A17	Social Services	252
B07	Accounting/Finance	207
H04	Nursing Related	127
B12	Marketing/Retail Sales	116
A01	Media	112
A15	Recreation/Fitness	84
A13	Child/Youth Worker	72
T06	Electronics	68
B11	Human Resources/Industrial Relations	63
B15	Business Legal	59
T04	Civil	59
T09	Mechanical	59
T03	Chemical/Biological	49
A05	Art	47
T11	Resources	40
B01	Business Computer	37

5.2.5. Top 20 Occupational Clusters – Based on proportion of those furthering their education – 2005-2009 combined

Table 5-10 Top 20 College Programs with Graduates Furthering Education (Full + Part Time) (2005-2009 combined)					
Graduating OCC	Occupational Cluster	% Entering University	% Entering College	% Entering Other Institution	Responses (100 min.)
A13	Child/Youth Worker	60.2%	33.5%	6.3%	480
A17	Social Services	55.7%	39.2%	5.1%	1,841
A12	Education	55.6%	40.8%	3.6%	2,617
A16	Public Relations	49.1%	37.6%	13.3%	165
T03	Chemical/Biological	48.7%	45.7%	5.6%	411
A10	Law and Security	47.0%	47.5%	5.5%	2,688
B15	Business Legal	46.5%	48.7%	4.8%	542
A15	Recreation/Fitness	45.4%	49.4%	5.2%	788
B06	Business Management	44.9%	49.4%	5.6%	2,343
B11	Human Resources/Industrial Relations	42.2%	49.5%	8.3%	614
B13	Materials Management	41.2%	53.8%	5.0%	119
B01	Business Computer	39.3%	56.3%	4.4%	501
B12	Marketing/Retail Sales	39.2%	53.3%	7.6%	1,384
B07	Accounting/Finance	39.0%	53.5%	7.5%	2,354
H04	Nursing Related	28.6%	67.3%	4.1%	1,714
A02	Performing Arts	27.5%	61.7%	10.7%	345
T04	Civil	26.4%	70.1%	3.4%	844
A14	Developmental Services Worker	24.4%	71.9%	3.8%	320
H01	Health - Miscellaneous	23.9%	68.8%	7.3%	234
A04	Advertising and Design	23.9%	71.2%	4.8%	744

5.2.6. Top 20 Occupational Clusters – Based on proportion of those furthering their education – 2008-09

Table 5-11 Top 20 College Programs with Graduates Furthering Education (Full + Part Time) (2008-09)					
Graduating OCC	Occupational Cluster	% Entering University	% Entering College	% Entering Other Institution	Responses (100 min.)
A13	Child/Youth Worker	60.5%	37.0%	2.5%	119
A17	Social Services	54.7%	41.6%	3.7%	461
A12	Education	46.9%	50.8%	2.3%	661
T03	Chemical/Biological	46.2%	50.0%	3.8%	106
A10	Law and Security	44.5%	51.1%	4.4%	659
B06	Business Management	40.0%	56.8%	3.1%	637
A15	Recreation/Fitness	40.0%	56.7%	3.3%	210
B15	Business Legal	39.3%	56.0%	4.7%	150
B11	Human Resources/Industrial Relations	38.0%	52.4%	9.6%	166
B12	Marketing/Retail Sales	36.0%	57.8%	6.2%	322
B01	Business Computer	35.6%	63.5%	1.0%	104
B07	Accounting/Finance	35.3%	59.8%	4.9%	587
H04	Nursing Related	26.0%	69.9%	4.1%	488
T04	Civil	24.1%	72.2%	3.7%	245
A09	Preparatory/Upgrading	23.1%	74.5%	2.4%	2,587
T11	Resources	22.1%	74.0%	3.9%	181
A01	Media	21.3%	75.7%	3.0%	526
B16	Travel/Tourism	19.8%	76.6%	3.6%	111
H03	Health Technology	17.0%	79.7%	3.3%	212
A04	Advertising and Design	16.8%	77.9%	5.3%	190

5.3. Appendix 3: Top 15 Occupational Clusters – What university fields of study are college graduates from particular OCC's moving to?

5.3.1. Top 15 Occupational Clusters – 2005-2009 combined

Table 5-12 Originating College Program to Destination University Programs (2005-2009 combined)				
From OCC	To Field of Study	Field of Study Code	%	#
Preparatory / Upgrading (A09)	Nursing	7.15	21.1%	436
	Psychology	4.46	14.5%	300
	General Arts and Science	0.00	9.5%	197
	Sociology	4.52	5.5%	113
	English language and/or literature	3.05	5.3%	109
	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	4.5%	92
	History	3.09	3.8%	79
	Political science	4.43	3.8%	79
	Kinesiology, human kinetics and kinanthropology	1.40	2.0%	41
	General Arts	0.02	1.7%	35
	Man/Environment Studies	4.40	1.7%	35
Education (A12)	Psychology	4.46	26.3%	346
	Kindergarten, pre-school teacher training	1.36	22.8%	300
	Sociology	4.52	19.0%	250
	General Arts and Science	0.00	5.7%	75
	Elementary/secondary teacher training	1.18	2.8%	37
	Social work and social welfare	4.49	2.7%	36
	English language and/or literature	3.05	2.7%	35
	General Arts	0.02	2.1%	27
	History	3.09	2.0%	26
	Household Science and Related	5.18	1.1%	15

Table 5-12 Originating College Program to Destination University Programs (2005-2009 combined)				
From OCC	To Field of Study	Field of Study Code	%	#
Law and Security (A10)	Criminology	4.13	37.0%	439
	Law and jurisprudence	4.33	30.2%	358
	Sociology	4.52	8.2%	97
	Psychology	4.46	7.4%	88
	Political science	4.43	2.6%	31
	General Arts and Science	0.00	2.0%	24
	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	1.9%	23
	Social work and social welfare	4.49	1.6%	19
	General Arts	0.02	0.7%	8
	Social Sciences - Unknown/Other	4.88	0.7%	8
Business/ Management (B06)	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	82.8%	852
	Economics	4.27	7.0%	72
	Specialized Administration Studies	4.14	1.7%	17
	General Arts and Science	0.00	1.5%	15
	Computer science	8.06	1.0%	10
	General Arts	0.02	0.7%	7
	History	3.09	0.5%	5
	Psychology	4.46	0.5%	5
	Social work and social welfare	4.49	0.5%	5
	English language and/or literature	3.05	0.4%	4
	Law and jurisprudence	4.33	0.4%	4

Table 5-12 Originating College Program to Destination University Programs (2005-2009 combined)				
From OCC	To Field of Study	Field of Study Code	%	#
Social Services (A17)	Social work and social welfare	4.49	41.3%	378
	Psychology	4.46	16.8%	154
	Sociology	4.52	15.3%	140
	Social Sciences - Unknown/Other	4.88	2.7%	25
	Political science	4.43	2.5%	23
	General Arts and Science	0.00	2.4%	22
	Criminology	4.13	1.6%	15
	Law and jurisprudence	4.33	1.5%	14
	General Overall - Other	9.89	1.2%	11
	Elementary/secondary teacher training	1.18	1.1%	10
Accounting / Financer (B07)	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	90.9%	815
	Economics	4.27	4.9%	44
	General Arts and Science	0.00	1.0%	9
	Specialized Administration Studies	4.14	0.4%	4
	Psychology	4.46	0.4%	4
	Mathematics	8.12	0.4%	4
	Law and jurisprudence	4.33	0.3%	3
	General Science	0.08	0.2%	2
	Political science	4.43	0.2%	2
	Computer science	8.06	0.2%	2

Table 5-12 Originating College Program to Destination University Programs (2005-2009 combined)				
From OCC	To Field of Study	Field of Study Code	%	#
Marketing/ Retail Sales (B12)	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	78.2%	406
	Economics	4.27	3.5%	18
	Specialized Administration Studies	4.14	1.9%	10
	Psychology	4.46	1.5%	8
	Sociology	4.52	1.5%	8
	General Arts and Science	0.00	1.3%	7
	Other mass communication studies	3.17	1.3%	7
	Computer science	8.06	1.2%	6
	Applied Arts	2.14	1.0%	5
	English language and/or literature	3.05	1.0%	5
Nursing Related (H04)	Nursing	7.15	91.5%	432
	General Arts and Science	0.00	1.1%	5
	General Science	0.08	0.8%	4
	General Overall - Unknown	9.88	0.8%	4
	Sociology	4.52	0.6%	3
	French language and/or literature	3.06	0.4%	2
	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	0.4%	2
	Social work and social welfare	4.49	0.4%	2
	Epidemiology and public health	7.24	0.4%	2
	Computer science	8.06	0.4%	2

Table 5-12 Originating College Program to Destination University Programs (2005-2009 combined)				
From OCC	To Field of Study	Field of Study Code	%	#
Media (A01)	Other mass communication studies	3.17	29.5%	117
	Journalism	3.10	9.6%	38
	English language and/or literature	3.05	7.8%	31
	Applied Arts	2.14	7.1%	28
	Political science	4.43	5.3%	21
	General Arts and Science	0.00	5.1%	20
	Fine Art	2.03	4.5%	18
	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	4.5%	18
	History	3.09	3.0%	12
	Psychology	4.46	2.0%	8
	Sociology	4.52	2.0%	8
Recreation/ Fitness (A15)	Recreation	1.41	37.2%	125
	Kinesiology, human kinetics and kinanthropology	1.40	24.1%	81
	Physical Education	1.39	8.6%	29
	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	3.3%	11
	Psychology	4.46	3.3%	11
	General Arts and Science	0.00	2.7%	9
	Sociology	4.52	2.4%	8
	Rehabilitation Medicine	7.27	2.1%	7
	Epidemiology and public health	7.24	1.8%	6
	Man/Environment Studies	4.40	1.5%	5
	Political science	4.43	1.5%	5
	Social work and social welfare	4.49	1.5%	5

Table 5-12 Originating College Program to Destination University Programs (2005-2009 combined)				
From OCC	To Field of Study	Field of Study Code	%	#
Electronics (T06)	Computer science	8.06	42.6%	126
	Electrical engineering	6.09	27.7%	82
	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	10.8%	32
	Other engineering	6.14	4.1%	12
	Engineering general	6.16	3.4%	10
	General Arts and Science	0.00	1.4%	4
	Applied Arts	2.14	1.0%	3
	Economics	4.27	1.0%	3
	Other mass communication studies	3.17	0.7%	2
	Law and jurisprudence	4.33	0.7%	2
	Engineering and Applied Sciences - Unknown/Other	6.88	0.7%	2
	Mathematics	8.12	0.7%	2
Mechanical (T09)	Mechanical engineering	6.12	53.8%	156
	Industrial engineering	6.10	9.0%	26
	Other engineering	6.14	8.6%	25
	Engineering general	6.16	6.2%	18
	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	4.1%	12
	Electrical engineering	6.09	3.8%	11
	General Arts and Science	0.00	1.7%	5
	General Overall - Other	9.89	1.7%	5
	Aeronautical and aerospace engineering	6.05	1.0%	3
	Civil engineering	6.07	1.0%	3
	Engineering and Applied Sciences - Unknown/Other	6.88	1.0%	3
	Computer science	8.06	1.0%	3
	Physics	8.30	1.0%	3

Table 5-12 Originating College Program to Destination University Programs (2005-2009 combined)				
From OCC	To Field of Study	Field of Study Code	%	#
Child and Youth Worker (A13)	Social work and social welfare	4.49	47.0%	126
	Psychology	4.46	31.0%	83
	Sociology	4.52	6.3%	17
	Other social services	4.57	4.5%	12
	General Arts and Science	0.00	3.4%	9
	Kindergarten, pre-school teacher training	1.36	2.2%	6
	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	1.1%	3
	Household Science and Related	5.18	0.7%	2
	Nursing	7.15	0.7%	2
	Elementary/secondary teacher training	1.18	0.4%	1
	Non-Teaching Fields	1.38	0.4%	1
	Education - Unknown/Other	1.88	0.4%	1
	History	3.09	0.4%	1
	Linguistics	3.14	0.4%	1
	Specialized Administration Studies	4.14	0.4%	1
	Law and jurisprudence	4.33	0.4%	1
	General Overall - Other	9.89	0.4%	1

Table 5-12 Originating College Program to Destination University Programs (2005-2009 combined)				
From OCC	To Field of Study	Field of Study Code	%	#
Human Resources/ Industrial Relations (B11)	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	85.0%	210
	Economics	4.27	2.0%	5
	General Arts and Science	0.00	1.6%	4
	Elementary/secondary teacher training	1.18	1.2%	3
	Political science	4.43	1.2%	3
	History	3.09	0.8%	2
	Other mass communication studies	3.17	0.8%	2
	Specialized Administration Studies	4.14	0.8%	2
	Psychology	4.46	0.8%	2
	Sociology	4.52	0.8%	2
	Other social services	4.57	0.8%	2
Business Legal (B15)	Law and jurisprudence	4.33	42.8%	101
	Criminology	4.13	13.1%	31
	Political science	4.43	12.7%	30
	Sociology	4.52	8.1%	19
	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	4.12	5.5%	13
	Psychology	4.46	3.4%	8
	General Arts and Science	0.00	2.1%	5
	Specialized Administration Studies	4.14	2.1%	5
	Other mass communication studies	3.17	1.7%	4
	English language and/or literature	3.05	1.3%	3
	Anthropology	4.03	1.3%	3

5.4. Appendix 4: Where are college graduates furthering their education? – by graduating college

5.4.1. 2005-2009 combined

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Algonquin	Colleges	Algonquin	59.1%	1,914
		St. Lawrence	0.7%	24
		Fanshawe	0.3%	11
		Georgian	0.3%	10
		La Cite collégiale	0.3%	10
		Sir Sandford Fleming	0.3%	10
		Other Ontario	2.3%	75
		Other College	3.3%	106
		Total College	66.7%	2,160
	Universities	Carleton	13.5%	436
		Ottawa	8.6%	278
		Lakehead	0.8%	25
		Ryerson	0.3%	11
		Nipissing	0.3%	10
		Other Ontario	1.6%	53
		Other University	2.9%	95
		Total University	28.1%	908
	Other Educational Institution		5.0%	163
	Refused		0.2%	6
	Total		100.0%	3,237

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Collège Boréal	Colleges	College Boreal	76.2%	414
		Cambrian	0.9%	5
		La Cite collégiale	0.7%	4
		Northern	0.6%	3
		Algonquin	0.4%	2
		Canadore	0.4%	2
		St. Lawrence	0.4%	2
		Other Ontario	0.6%	3
		Other College	2.9%	16
		Total College	83.1%	451
	Universities	Laurentian	9.0%	49
		Ottawa	0.6%	3
		Ryerson	0.4%	2
		York	0.4%	2
		Lakehead	0.2%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other University	2.9%	16
		Total University	13.4%	73
	Other Educational Institution		2.4%	13
	Refused		1.1%	6
	Total		100.0%	543

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Cambrian	Colleges	Cambrian	75.8%	1,447
		Algonquin	0.7%	14
		Georgian	0.5%	10
		Sault	0.4%	8
		Canadore	0.4%	7
		Confederation	0.4%	7
		Mohawk	0.4%	7
		Other Ontario	2.3%	43
		Other College	2.4%	45
		Total College	83.2%	1,588
	Universities	Laurentian	11.3%	216
		Lakehead	0.9%	17
		Ottawa	0.3%	6
		York	0.2%	4
		Carleton	0.2%	3
		Nipissing	0.2%	3
		Toronto	0.2%	3
		Western	0.2%	3
		Windsor	0.2%	3
		Other Ontario	0.4%	8
		Other University	0.9%	18
		Total University	14.9%	284
	Other Educational Institution		1.6%	31
	Refused		0.3%	5
	Total		100.0%	1,908

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Canadore	Colleges	Canadore	43.4%	381
		Cambrian	2.6%	23
		Algonquin	1.4%	12
		Georgian	1.1%	10
		Lambton	0.5%	4
		Mohawk	0.5%	4
		Niagara	0.5%	4
		St. Lawrence	0.5%	4
		Other Ontario	2.9%	25
		Other College	5.9%	52
		Total College	59.2%	519
	Universities	Nipissing	22.2%	195
		Laurentian	2.2%	19
		Brock	1.7%	15
		Carleton	1.4%	12
		Lakehead	1.0%	9
		Other Ontario	3.9%	34
		Other University	1.8%	16
		Total University	34.2%	300
	Other Educational Institution		6.5%	57
	Refused		0.1%	1
	Total		100.0%	877

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Centennial	Colleges	Centennial	44.5%	1,007
		Seneca	2.5%	56
		George Brown	1.2%	28
		Humber	0.7%	15
		Durham	0.5%	11
		Other Ontario	1.5%	34
		Other College	3.4%	78
		Total College	54.3%	1,229
	Universities	Ryerson	19.5%	441
		York	11.3%	256
		Toronto	3.0%	67
		Guelph	0.7%	16
		Ontario Institute of Technology	0.7%	15
		Other Ontario	3.4%	78
		Other University	2.1%	47
		Total University	40.7%	920
	Other Educational Institution		4.8%	108
	Refused		0.2%	5
	Total		100.0%	2,262

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Confederation	Colleges	Confederation	63.9%	532
		Cambrian	0.7%	6
		Northern	0.7%	6
		Algonquin	0.5%	4
		Conestoga	0.5%	4
		Niagara	0.5%	4
		Other Ontario	2.3%	19
		Other College	2.9%	24
		Total College	72.0%	599
	Universities	Lakehead	20.2%	168
		Laurentian	0.6%	5
		McMaster	0.2%	2
		Ryerson	0.2%	2
		Waterloo	0.2%	2
		Other Ontario	0.7%	6
		Other University	2.0%	17
		Total University	24.3%	202
	Other Educational Institution		3.7%	31
	Refused		0.0%	0
	Total		100.0%	832

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Conestoga	Colleges	Conestoga	57.7%	767
		Mohawk	1.3%	17
		Fanshawe	1.2%	16
		Seneca	0.7%	9
		George Brown	0.6%	8
		Sheridan	0.6%	8
		Other Ontario	3.2%	42
		Other College	3.8%	50
		Total College	69.0%	917
	Universities	Waterloo	6.1%	81
		Wilfrid Laurier	4.4%	59
		Windsor	3.3%	44
		McMaster	3.2%	42
		Guelph	2.0%	27
		Other Ontario	4.7%	62
		Other University	2.9%	38
		Total University	26.6%	353
	Other Educational Institution		4.3%	57
	Refused		0.2%	2
	Total		100.0%	1,329

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Durham	Colleges	Durham	50.9%	765
		George Brown	1.6%	24
		Sir Sandford Fleming	1.5%	22
		Seneca	1.3%	19
		Centennial	1.1%	17
		Other Ontario	5.9%	88
		Other College	4.5%	67
		Total College	66.6%	1,002
	Universities	Ontario Institute of Technology	9.6%	145
		Trent	4.7%	71
		York	2.1%	31
		Ryerson	1.9%	29
		Toronto	1.3%	20
		Other Ontario	4.1%	62
		Other University	4.1%	61
		Total University	27.9%	419
	Other Educational Institution		5.2%	78
	Refused		0.3%	5
	Total		100.0%	1,504

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Fanshawe	Colleges	Fanshawe	64.1%	2,491
		Conestoga	0.9%	36
		Lambton	0.8%	33
		Georgian	0.6%	24
		Mohawk	0.6%	23
		Other Ontario	4.5%	175
		Other College	3.8%	149
		Total College	75.4%	2,931
	Universities	Western	11.6%	449
		Brock	1.0%	40
		Windsor	0.8%	32
		Waterloo	0.7%	28
		Ryerson	0.6%	24
		Other Ontario	3.6%	140
		Other University	2.4%	95
		Total University	20.8%	808
	Other Educational Institution		3.7%	142
	Refused		0.1%	5
	Total		100.0%	3,886

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Georgian	Colleges	Georgian	50.4%	816
		Seneca	1.6%	26
		George Brown	1.2%	20
		Conestoga	1.1%	18
		Durham	0.9%	15
		Other Ontario	5.9%	95
		Other College	2.8%	46
		Total College	64.0%	1,036
	Universities	Laurentian	9.2%	149
		York	5.7%	93
		Lakehead	1.7%	28
		Nipissing	1.7%	28
		Ryerson	1.1%	18
		Other Ontario	5.0%	81
		Other University	4.6%	75
		Total University	29.2%	472
	Other Educational Institution		6.7%	108
	Refused		0.1%	2
	Total		100.0%	1,618

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
George Brown	Colleges	George Brown	53.7%	1,911
		Centennial	2.2%	78
		Humber	2.2%	77
		Seneca	2.0%	70
		Sheridan	1.2%	41
		Other Ontario	3.3%	116
		Other College	2.8%	101
		Total College	67.3%	2,394
	Universities	Ryerson	11.9%	423
		York	7.8%	279
		Toronto	1.9%	66
		Ontario College of Art & Design	0.9%	31
		Laurentian	0.6%	20
		Other Ontario	3.3%	119
		Other University	1.4%	51
		Total University	27.8%	989
	Other Educational Institution		4.6%	162
	Refused		0.4%	13
	Total		100.0%	3,558

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Humber	Colleges	Humber	46.0%	1,698
		Centennial	1.2%	45
		Sheridan	1.1%	40
		George Brown	1.0%	38
		Seneca	0.9%	33
		Other Ontario	2.1%	77
		Other College	2.8%	105
		Total College	55.2%	2,036
	Universities	York	14.2%	523
		Ryerson	7.8%	288
		Guelph	5.6%	205
		Toronto	1.8%	67
		Lakehead	1.2%	43
		Other Ontario	5.5%	204
		Other University	3.2%	118
		Total University	39.2%	1,448
	Other Educational Institution		5.3%	194
	Refused		0.4%	13
	Total		100.0%	3,691

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
La Cité Collégiale	Colleges	La Cite collégiale	41.6%	395
		Algonquin	0.7%	7
		College Boreal	0.4%	4
		Centennial	0.2%	2
		Niagara	0.2%	2
		Other Ontario	0.7%	7
		Other College	5.1%	48
		Total College	49.0%	465
	Universities	Ottawa	26.4%	251
		Carleton	0.6%	6
		Queens	0.2%	2
		Ryerson	0.2%	2
		Guelph	0.1%	1
		Lakehead	0.1%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other University	15.8%	150
		Total University	43.5%	413
	Other Educational Institution		6.6%	63
	Refused		0.8%	8
	Total		100.0%	949

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Lambton	Colleges	Lambton	57.8%	403
		Fanshawe	3.3%	23
		Conestoga	2.7%	19
		St. Clair	2.2%	15
		Mohawk	1.3%	9
		Other Ontario	3.2%	22
		Other College	5.6%	39
		Total College	76.0%	530
	Universities	Windsor	8.0%	56
		Western	5.3%	37
		Brock	1.0%	7
		Carleton	0.7%	5
		Guelph	0.6%	4
		Other Ontario	2.4%	17
		Other University	1.7%	12
		Total University	19.8%	138
	Other Educational Institution		4.0%	28
	Refused		0.1%	1
	Total		100.0%	697

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Loyalist	Colleges	Loyalist	72.1%	731
		St. Lawrence	1.5%	15
		Durham	1.4%	14
		Algonquin	1.1%	11
		Fanshawe	0.6%	6
		Other Ontario	3.5%	35
		Other College	3.6%	37
		Total College	83.7%	849
	Universities	Trent	2.5%	25
		Carleton	2.4%	24
		Brock	0.7%	7
		Ryerson	0.7%	7
		Lakehead	0.5%	5
		Nipissing	0.5%	5
		Ottawa	0.5%	5
		Queens	0.5%	5
		Other Ontario	2.2%	22
		Other University	2.5%	25
		Total University	12.8%	130
	Other Educational Institution		3.3%	33
	Refused		0.2%	2
	Total		100.0%	1,014

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Mohawk	Colleges	Mohawk	48.0%	1055
		Niagara	1.0%	23
		Sheridan	1.0%	21
		Conestoga	0.7%	16
		Fanshawe	0.7%	16
		Humber	0.7%	16
		Other Ontario	2.4%	53
		Other College	3.0%	66
		Total College	57.6%	1,266
	Universities	McMaster	13.6%	298
		Brock	6.1%	133
		Wilfrid Laurier	5.4%	118
		Ryerson	2.2%	49
		Lakehead	1.5%	34
		Other Ontario	6.1%	135
		Other University	2.4%	52
		Total University	37.3%	819
	Other Educational Institution		5.0%	109
	Refused		0.2%	4
	Total		100.0%	2,198

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Niagara	Colleges	Niagara	49.5%	910
		Mohawk	2.6%	48
		Fanshawe	1.3%	24
		Conestoga	1.0%	18
		Sheridan	0.9%	17
		Other Ontario	5.8%	107
		Other College	4.6%	84
		Total College	65.7%	1,208
	Universities	Brock	16.3%	299
		Lakehead	1.6%	30
		Ryerson	1.5%	28
		Guelph	1.0%	18
		McMaster	1.0%	18
		York	1.0%	18
		Other Ontario	4.1%	75
		Other University	2.9%	54
		Total University	29.4%	540
	Other Educational Institution		4.7%	87
	Refused		0.2%	4
	Total		100.0%	1,839

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Northern	Colleges	Northern	73.1%	307
		Cambrian	2.6%	11
		Canadore	1.4%	6
		Algonquin	1.0%	4
		Confederation	0.7%	3
		St. Lawrence	0.7%	3
		Other Ontario	2.6%	11
		Other College	4.0%	17
		Total College	86.2%	362
	Universities	Laurentian	4.5%	19
		Lakehead	1.2%	5
		Nipissing	0.7%	3
		Carleton	0.5%	2
		Waterloo	0.5%	2
		Other Ontario	1.7%	7
		Other University	0.7%	3
		Total University	9.8%	41
	Other Educational Institution		4.0%	17
	Refused		0.0%	0
	Total		100.0%	420

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Sault	Colleges	Sault	55.4%	386
		Cambrian	2.3%	16
		Fanshawe	0.6%	4
		Algonquin	0.4%	3
		Confederation	0.4%	3
		Niagara	0.4%	3
		Other Ontario	1.7%	12
		Other College	5.2%	36
		Total College	66.4%	463
	Universities	Algoma	6.2%	43
		Laurentian	3.2%	22
		Lakehead	0.7%	5
		Brock	0.3%	2
		Carleton	0.3%	2
		Western	0.3%	2
		Other Ontario	0.4%	3
		Other University	10.8%	75
		Total University	22.1%	154
	Other Educational Institution		11.5%	80
	Refused		0.0%	0
	Total		100.0%	697

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Seneca	Colleges	Seneca	38.4%	1422
		George Brown	1.3%	50
		Humber	1.3%	50
		Centennial	1.3%	49
		Georgian	0.4%	16
		Other Ontario	2.2%	80
		Other College	2.9%	108
		Total College	47.9%	1,775
	Universities	York	26.5%	980
		Ryerson	11.8%	437
		Toronto	1.6%	61
		Guelph	0.8%	31
		Lakehead	0.7%	26
		Other Ontario	3.9%	145
		Other University	2.5%	92
		Total University	47.8%	1,772
	Other Educational Institution		3.9%	145
	Refused		0.3%	12
	Total		100.0%	3,704

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Sheridan	Colleges	Sheridan	45.6%	1,626
		Humber	4.0%	141
		Seneca	1.7%	62
		George Brown	1.1%	38
		Algonquin	0.8%	29
		Other Ontario	4.7%	167
		Other College	3.5%	126
		Total College	61.4%	2,189
	Universities	York	10.3%	367
		Ryerson	6.6%	235
		Toronto	3.2%	115
		McMaster	2.1%	76
		Guelph	1.9%	67
		Other Ontario	6.8%	244
		Other University	2.9%	104
		Total University	33.9%	1,208
	Other Educational Institution		4.4%	158
	Refused		0.4%	13
	Total		100.0%	3,568

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
St. Lawrence	Colleges	St. Lawrence	53.0%	628
		Algonquin	2.4%	28
		Loyalist	1.4%	17
		Durham	0.9%	11
		Sir Sandford Fleming	0.8%	10
		Other Ontario	3.5%	41
		Other College	4.1%	49
		Total College	66.2%	784
	Universities	Carleton	5.2%	61
		Laurentian	3.5%	41
		Queens	3.4%	40
		Ottawa	2.7%	32
		Lakehead	1.2%	14
		Other Ontario	5.0%	59
		Other University	5.1%	60
		Total University	25.9%	307
	Other Educational Institution		7.7%	91
	Refused		0.2%	2
	Total		100.0%	1,184

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Fleming	Colleges	Sir Sandford Fleming	51.3%	784
		Durham	1.7%	26
		Algonquin	1.1%	17
		Georgian	1.0%	16
		Loyalist	0.7%	11
		Other Ontario	5.0%	77
		Other College	4.6%	71
		Total College	65.5%	1,002
	Universities	Trent	20.3%	310
		Ontario Institute of Technology	1.2%	19
		Carleton	0.9%	13
		Brock	0.7%	11
		Lakehead	0.7%	11
		Other Ontario	3.9%	59
		Other University	2.5%	38
		Total University	30.2%	461
	Other Educational Institution		4.1%	63
	Refused		0.2%	3
	Total		100.0%	1,529

Table 5-13 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2005-2009 combined)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
St. Clair	Colleges	St. Clair	67.3%	1,539
		Fanshawe	0.9%	21
		Lambton	0.8%	19
		Conestoga	0.4%	10
		Mohawk	0.3%	8
		Other Ontario	2.1%	48
		Other College	3.3%	76
		Total College	75.3%	1,721
	Universities	Windsor	15.8%	361
		Lakehead	0.7%	16
		Western	0.5%	11
		Ryerson	0.4%	10
		Brock	0.2%	5
		Carleton	0.2%	5
		Other Ontario	0.6%	14
		Other University	1.9%	43
		Total University	20.3%	465
	Other Educational Institution		4.3%	99
	Refused		0.1%	2
	Total		100.0%	2,287

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Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Algonquin	Colleges	Algonquin	63.2%	556
		St. Lawrence	0.8%	7
		Georgian	0.3%	3
		La Cite collégiale	0.3%	3
		Seneca	0.3%	3
		Sir Sandford Fleming	0.3%	3
		Other Ontario	1.4%	12
		Other College	2.0%	18
		Total College	68.8%	605
	Universities	Carleton	12.4%	109
		Ottawa	8.8%	77
		Lakehead	1.0%	9
		Nipissing	0.3%	3
		Laurentian	0.2%	2
		Ryerson	0.2%	2
		Toronto	0.2%	2
		Western	0.2%	2
		Other Ontario	0.6%	5
		Other University	3.3%	29
		Total University	27.3%	240
	Other Educational Institution		3.8%	33
	Refused		0.2%	2
	Total		100.0%	880

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Collège Boréal	Colleges	College Boreal	82.3%	121
		Cambrian	0.7%	1
		Humber	0.7%	1
		La Cite collégiale	0.7%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other College	3.4%	5
		Total College	87.8%	129
	Universities	Laurentian	10.2%	15
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other University	2.0%	3
		Total University	12.2%	18
	Other Educational Institution		0%	0
	Refused		0%	0
	Total		100.0%	147

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Cambrian	Colleges	Cambrian	79.7%	345
		Georgian	1.2%	5
		Northern	0.7%	3
		Sault	0.7%	3
		Algonquin	0.5%	2
		College Boreal	0.5%	2
		Conestoga	0.5%	2
		St. Lawrence	0.5%	2
		Other Ontario	1.2%	5
		Other College	1.4%	6
		Total College	86.6%	375
	Universities	Laurentian	8.1%	35
		Lakehead	0.9%	4
		Ottawa	0.5%	2
		Carleton	0.2%	1
		Guelph	0.2%	1
		Nipissing	0.2%	1
		Wilfrid Laurier	0.2%	1
		York	0.2%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other University	0.9%	4
		Total University	11.5%	50
	Other Educational Institution		1.2%	5
	Refused		0.7%	3
	Total		100.0%	433

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Canadore	Colleges	Canadore	47.7%	93
		Algonquin	2.6%	5
		Cambrian	2.1%	4
		Georgian	1.5%	3
		Durham	0.5%	1
		Fanshawe	0.5%	1
		Humber	0.5%	1
		Northern	0.5%	1
		Sheridan	0.5%	1
		Sir Sandford Fleming	0.5%	1
		St. Lawrence	0.5%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other College	8.2%	16
		Total College	65.6%	128
	Universities	Nipissing	19.5%	38
		Brock	2.6%	5
		Carleton	1.0%	2
		Western	1.0%	2
		Guelph	0.5%	1
		Lakehead	0.5%	1
		Laurentian	0.5%	1
		McMaster	0.5%	1
		Ottawa	0.5%	1
		Toronto	0.5%	1
		Waterloo	0.5%	1
		Wilfrid Laurier	0.5%	1
		Windsor	0.5%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other University	2.1%	4
		Total University	30.8%	60
	Other Educational Institution		3.1%	6
	Refused		0.5%	1
	Total		100.0%	195

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Centennial	Colleges	Centennial	55.4%	354
		Seneca	2.2%	14
		George Brown	1.1%	7
		Georgian	0.5%	3
		Humber	0.3%	2
		Sheridan	0.3%	2
		Other Ontario	0.5%	3
		Other College	2.2%	14
		Total College	62.4%	399
	Universities	Ryerson	15.6%	100
		York	9.1%	58
		Toronto	1.4%	9
		Brock	0.9%	6
		Ontario Institute of Technology	0.8%	5
		Other Ontario	3.4%	22
		Other University	3.0%	19
		Total University	34.3%	219
	Other Educational Institution		3.1%	20
	Refused		0.2%	1
	Total		100.0%	639

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Confederation	Colleges	Confederation	72.3%	146
		Cambrian	1.0%	2
		Algonquin	0.5%	1
		Canadore	0.5%	1
		College Boreal	0.5%	1
		Conestoga	0.5%	1
		Niagara	0.5%	1
		Northern	0.5%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other College	1.5%	3
		Total College	77.7%	157
	Universities	Lakehead	16.8%	34
		Ryerson	1.0%	2
		Carleton	0.5%	1
		Guelph	0.5%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other University	1.5%	3
		Total University	20.3%	41
	Other Educational Institution		2.0%	4
	Refused		0.0%	0
	Total		100.0%	202

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Conestoga	Colleges	Conestoga	61.1%	243
		Mohawk	1.3%	5
		Sheridan	1.3%	5
		Fanshawe	0.8%	3
		Cambrian	0.5%	2
		Canadore	0.5%	2
		George Brown	0.5%	2
		Niagara	0.5%	2
		Seneca	0.5%	2
		Sir Sandford Fleming	0.5%	2
		Other Ontario	1.3%	5
		Other College	2.5%	10
		Total College	71.1%	283
	Universities	McMaster	6.3%	25
		Waterloo	5.3%	21
		Wilfrid Laurier	4.8%	19
		Guelph	2.8%	11
		Windsor	1.0%	4
		Other Ontario	3.0%	12
		Other University	3.0%	12
		Total University	26.1%	104
	Other Educational Institution		2.5%	10
	Refused		0.3%	1
	Total		100.0%	398

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Durham	Colleges	Durham	53.9%	222
		Seneca	1.5%	6
		Sir Sandford Fleming	1.5%	6
		Centennial	1.2%	5
		George Brown	1.2%	5
		Other Ontario	4.9%	20
		Other College	2.4%	10
		Total College	66.5%	274
	Universities	Ontario Institute of Technology	12.9%	53
		Trent	3.9%	16
		York	1.7%	7
		Toronto	1.5%	6
		Ryerson	1.0%	4
		Other Ontario	2.7%	11
		Other University	4.9%	20
		Total University	28.4%	117
	Other Educational Institution		4.9%	20
	Refused		0.2%	1
	Total		100.0%	412

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Fanshawe	Colleges	Fanshawe	71.0%	697
		Conestoga	0.8%	8
		St. Clair	0.6%	6
		Humber	0.5%	5
		Niagara	0.5%	5
		Sheridan	0.5%	5
		Other Ontario	3.6%	35
		Other College	2.3%	23
		Total College	79.9%	784
	Universities	Western	8.0%	78
		Windsor	0.7%	7
		Ryerson	0.6%	6
		Waterloo	0.6%	6
		Brock	0.5%	5
		Other Ontario	3.0%	29
		Other University	2.9%	28
		Total University	16.2%	159
	Other Educational Institution		3.8%	37
	Refused		0.1%	1
	Total		100.0%	981

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Georgian	Colleges	Georgian	57.5%	244
		Seneca	1.4%	6
		Humber	1.2%	5
		Mohawk	1.2%	5
		George Brown	0.9%	4
		Sheridan	0.9%	4
		Other Ontario	5.0%	21
		Other College	2.1%	9
		Total College	70.3%	298
	Universities	Laurentian	10.1%	43
		York	4.2%	18
		Nipissing	1.9%	8
		Lakehead	1.2%	5
		Brock	0.7%	3
		McMaster	0.7%	3
		Other Ontario	2.4%	10
		Other University	2.4%	10
		Total University	23.6%	100
	Other Educational Institution		5.9%	25
	Refused		0.2%	1
	Total		100.0%	424

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
George Brown	Colleges	George Brown	61.0%	605
		Humber	2.1%	21
		Seneca	1.8%	18
		Sheridan	1.4%	14
		Centennial	1.3%	13
		Other Ontario	2.4%	24
		Other College	1.5%	15
		Total College	71.6%	710
	Universities	Ryerson	11.8%	117
		York	5.7%	57
		Toronto	1.1%	11
		Guelph	1.0%	10
		Ontario College of Art & Design	1.0%	10
		Other Ontario	3.0%	30
		Other University	1.1%	11
		Total University	24.8%	246
	Other Educational Institution		2.9%	29
	Refused		0.7%	7
	Total		100.0%	992

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Humber	Colleges	Humber	52.0%	524
		Sheridan	1.5%	15
		Centennial	0.9%	9
		George Brown	0.8%	8
		Seneca	0.8%	8
		Other Ontario	1.4%	14
		Other College	3.3%	33
		Total College	60.7%	611
	Universities	York	12.3%	124
		Ryerson	5.7%	57
		Guelph	5.6%	56
		Toronto	1.6%	16
		McMaster	1.5%	15
		Other Ontario	5.6%	56
		Other University	3.8%	38
		Total University	35.9%	362
	Other Educational Institution		3.2%	32
	Refused		0.2%	2
	Total		100.0%	1,007

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
La Cité collégiale	Colleges	La Cite collégiale	47.3%	113
		Algonquin	0.4%	1
		Centennial	0.4%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other College	2.9%	7
		Total College	51.0%	122
	Universities	Ottawa	21.8%	52
		Queens	0.4%	1
		Ryerson	0.4%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other University	22.6%	54
		Total University	45.2%	108
	Other Educational Institution		3.8%	9
	Refused		0.0%	0
	Total		100.0%	239

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Lambton	Colleges	Lambton	62.4%	88
		Fanshawe	5.7%	8
		Conestoga	2.1%	3
		Niagara	1.4%	2
		Humber	0.7%	1
		Loyalist	0.7%	1
		Mohawk	0.7%	1
		Northern	0.7%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other College	4.3%	6
		Total College	78.7%	111
	Universities	Windsor	8.5%	12
		Western	2.8%	4
		Carleton	1.4%	2
		Guelph	1.4%	2
		Brock	0.7%	1
		Lakehead	0.7%	1
		Trent	0.7%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other University	1.4%	2
		Total University	17.7%	25
	Other Educational Institution		3.5%	5
	Refused		0.0%	0
	Total		100.0%	141

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Loyalist	Colleges	Loyalist	74.7%	162
		St. Lawrence	1.8%	4
		Durham	1.4%	3
		Algonquin	0.9%	2
		Fanshawe	0.9%	2
		Other Ontario	2.3%	5
		Other College	1.4%	3
		Total College	83.4%	181
	Universities	Ryerson	1.8%	4
		Carleton	1.4%	3
		Ottawa	1.4%	3
		Trent	1.4%	3
		Laurentian	0.9%	2
		Toronto	0.9%	2
		Other Ontario	1.8%	4
		Other University	3.7%	8
		Total University	13.4%	29
	Other Educational Institution		2.8%	6
	Refused		0.5%	1
	Total		100.0%	217

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Mohawk	Colleges	Mohawk	51.8%	325
		Niagara	1.1%	7
		Conestoga	1.0%	6
		Sheridan	1.0%	6
		Seneca	0.8%	5
		Other Ontario	2.9%	18
		Other College	1.4%	9
		Total College	59.9%	376
	Universities	McMaster	13.7%	86
		Wilfrid Laurier	6.2%	39
		Brock	6.1%	38
		Lakehead	1.9%	12
		Ryerson	1.8%	11
		Other Ontario	4.5%	28
		Other University	2.1%	13
		Total University	36.1%	227
	Other Educational Institution		3.8%	24
	Refused		0.2%	1
	Total		100.0%	628

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Niagara	Colleges	Niagara	57.9%	302
		Mohawk	2.7%	14
		Conestoga	1.9%	10
		Fanshawe	1.5%	8
		Georgian	0.8%	4
		Humber	0.8%	4
		Other Ontario	5.2%	27
		Other College	3.8%	20
		Total College	74.5%	389
	Universities	Brock	12.5%	65
		Ryerson	1.1%	6
		Ottawa	1.0%	5
		York	1.0%	5
		Carleton	0.8%	4
		Lakehead	0.8%	4
		McMaster	0.8%	4
		Other Ontario	2.7%	14
		Other University	2.1%	11
		Total University	22.6%	118
	Other Educational Institution		2.7%	14
	Refused		0.2%	1
	Total		100.0%	522

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Northern	Colleges	Northern	83.2%	89
		Cambrian	2.8%	3
		Algonquin	0.9%	1
		Centennial	0.9%	1
		Humber	0.9%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other College	0.9%	1
		Total College	89.7%	96
	Universities	Laurentian	3.7%	4
		Algoma	0.9%	1
		Brock	0.9%	1
		McMaster	0.9%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other University	0.9%	1
		Total University	7.5%	8
	Other Educational Institution		2.8%	3
	Refused		0.0%	0
	Total		100.0%	107

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Sault	Colleges	Sault	63.4%	102
		Cambrian	1.2%	2
		Canadore	0.6%	1
		Fanshawe	0.6%	1
		Humber	0.6%	1
		Sheridan	0.6%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other College	3.1%	5
		Total College	70.2%	113
	Universities	Algoma	15.5%	25
		Laurentian	1.2%	2
		Brock	0.6%	1
		Lakehead	0.6%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other University	6.2%	10
		Total University	24.2%	39
	Other Educational Institution		5.6%	9
	Refused		0.0%	0
	Total		100.0%	161

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Seneca	Colleges	Seneca	44.4%	385
		Humber	1.7%	15
		Centennial	0.9%	8
		George Brown	0.9%	8
		Durham	0.5%	4
		Other Ontario	1.4%	12
		Other College	2.0%	17
		Total College	51.7%	449
	Universities	York	25.6%	222
		Ryerson	11.1%	96
		Toronto	1.0%	9
		Lakehead	0.8%	7
		Guelph	0.6%	5
		Other Ontario	2.6%	23
		Other University	2.5%	22
		Total University	44.2%	384
	Other Educational Institution		3.6%	31
	Refused		0.5%	4
	Total		100.0%	868

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Sheridan	Colleges	Sheridan	50.9%	484
		Humber	4.0%	38
		Seneca	1.8%	17
		George Brown	1.3%	12
		Fanshawe	0.8%	8
		Mohawk	0.8%	8
		Other Ontario	3.9%	37
		Other College	1.2%	11
		Total College	64.7%	615
	Universities	York	9.9%	94
		Ryerson	6.2%	59
		Toronto	2.8%	27
		Brock	1.9%	18
		Guelph	1.7%	16
		Nipissing	1.7%	16
		Other Ontario	5.3%	50
		Other University	2.5%	24
		Total University	32.0%	304
	Other Educational Institution		3.2%	30
	Refused		0.2%	2
	Total		100.0%	951

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
St. Lawrence	Colleges	St. Lawrence	62.2%	184
		Algonquin	3.0%	9
		Loyalist	1.4%	4
		George Brown	1.0%	3
		Sir Sandford Fleming	1.0%	3
		Other Ontario	2.4%	7
		Other College	1.7%	5
		Total College	72.6%	215
	Universities	Laurentian	6.4%	19
		Queens	3.4%	10
		Carleton	2.4%	7
		Ottawa	1.7%	5
		Lakehead	1.0%	3
		York	1.0%	3
		Other Ontario	2.4%	7
		Other University	3.4%	10
		Total University	21.6%	64
	Other Educational Institution		5.4%	16
	Refused		0.3%	1
	Total		100.0%	296

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
Fleming	Colleges	Sir Sandford Fleming	51.9%	203
		Durham	1.3%	5
		Humber	1.0%	4
		Fanshawe	0.8%	3
		Niagara	0.8%	3
		Other Ontario	5.1%	20
		Other College	5.6%	22
		Total College	66.5%	260
	Universities	Trent	22.3%	87
		Ontario Institute of Technology	1.5%	6
		Lakehead	0.8%	3
		Brock	0.5%	2
		Carleton	0.5%	2
		Guelph	0.5%	2
		McMaster	0.5%	2
		Other Ontario	1.3%	5
		Other University	3.1%	12
		Total University	30.9%	121
	Other Educational Institution		2.0%	8
	Refused		0.5%	2
	Total		100.0%	391

Table 5-14 College Graduate Mobility by Institution Top 5 (2008-09)				
From College	To Institution		%	#
St. Clair	Colleges	St. Clair	72.8%	407
		Lambton	1.8%	10
		Fanshawe	1.3%	7
		Conestoga	0.5%	3
		Algonquin	0.4%	2
		College Boreal	0.4%	2
		St. Lawrence	0.4%	2
		Other Ontario	1.1%	6
		Other College	1.3%	7
		Total College	79.8%	446
	Universities	Windsor	12.5%	70
		Brock	0.5%	3
		Lakehead	0.4%	2
		Ryerson	0.4%	2
		Laurentian	0.2%	1
		McMaster	0.2%	1
		Queens	0.2%	1
		Waterloo	0.2%	1
		Western	0.2%	1
		Other Ontario	0.0%	0
		Other University	1.4%	8
		Total University	16.1%	90
	Other Educational Institution		4.1%	23
	Refused		0.0%	0
	Total		100.0%	559

5.5. Appendix 5: What colleges are most likely to have college graduates moving on to university?

Table 5-15 Percentage of college graduates moving to university by college (top 10 only)											
2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
College	%	#	College	%	#	College	%	#	College	%	#
LACI	15.4%	112	LACI	13.8%	127	SENE	11.2%	425	LACI	13.7%	108
SENE	12.5%	513	CANA	11.8%	95	CANA	10.3%	65	SENE	11.1%	384
HUMB	11.1%	393	SENE	11.8%	450	LACI	9.7%	66	MOHA	9.8%	227
CENT	10.0%	255	CENT	10.9%	238	SHER	9.6%	277	HUMB	9.7%	362
SHER	9.7%	311	HUMB	9.6%	381	CENT	9.5%	208	SHER	9.5%	304
NIAG	9.7%	182	SHER	9.4%	316	MOHA	8.8%	190	CANA	9.3%	60
SAUL	9.3%	52	MOHA	8.3%	185	SAUL	8.5%	41	CENT	9.3%	219
STCL	9.0%	161	NIAG	8.2%	132	HUMB	8.3%	312	SAUL	8.9%	39
LAMB	9.0%	56	SSFL	7.4%	114	GEOR	7.9%	124	SSFL	8.1%	121
CANA	8.9%	80	GEOR	7.3%	119	SSFL	7.8%	102	ALGO	7.4%	240

5.6. Appendix 6: What universities are college graduates moving to?

5.6.1. 2005-2009 combined

Table 5-16 College Graduate Movement to University (2005-2009 combined)		
University	% of Graduate Movement from Colleges	#
York	19.3%	2,632
Ryerson	15.0%	2,043
Carleton	5.0%	685
Brock	4.8%	659
Ottawa	4.8%	650
Western	4.7%	636
Laurentian	4.6%	625
Windsor	4.4%	597
McMaster	4.2%	579
Lakehead	3.7%	506
Trent	3.6%	493
Guelph	3.3%	453
Toronto	3.3%	445
Nipissing	2.3%	311
Wilfrid Laurier	1.9%	259
Ontario Institute of Technology	1.8%	245
Waterloo	1.6%	214
Ontario College of Art & Design	0.8%	110
Queens	0.6%	79
Algoma	0.3%	47
The Michener Institute	0.0%	1
Other University	9.9%	1,355
Total	100.0%	13,624

5.6.2. 2008-09

Table 5-17 College Graduate Movement to University (2008-09)		
University	% of Graduate Movement from Colleges	#
York	18.8%	607
Ryerson	14.6%	471
Brock	5.0%	161
McMaster	4.9%	158
Ottawa	4.9%	158
Carleton	4.6%	150
Laurentian	4.5%	146
Trent	3.9%	126
Guelph	3.7%	121
Windsor	3.6%	115
Lakehead	3.3%	107
Western	3.3%	106
Toronto	2.9%	93
Nipissing	2.5%	82
Ontario Institute of Technology	2.4%	76
Wilfrid Laurier	2.3%	73
Waterloo	1.6%	51
Ontario College of Art & Design	0.9%	30
Algoma	0.9%	28
Queens	0.5%	17
The Michener Institute	0.0%	1
Other University	11.0%	356
Total	100.0%	3,233

5.7. Appendix 7: What university fields of study are college graduates moving to?

Table 5-18 Top University Programs Enrolling College Graduates (by field of study classification)					
2008-2009 (n=2,923)			2005-2009 combined (n=12,641)		
Field of Study		%	Field of Study		%
4.12	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	23.4%	4.12	Commerce, management, business administration, administrative studies/sciences	21.9%
4.46	Psychology	9.2%	4.46	Psychology	8.4%
7.15	Nursing	9.0%	7.15	Nursing	7.2%
4.13	Criminology	5.1%	4.52	Sociology	5.5%
0.00	General Arts and Science	4.8%	4.49	Social work and social welfare	5.0%
4.52	Sociology	4.7%	4.33	Law and jurisprudence	4.2%
4.49	Social work and social welfare	4.0%	4.13	Criminology	4.2%
4.33	Law and jurisprudence	3.8%	0.00	General Arts and Science	4.0%
3.17	Other mass communication studies	3.0%			