Ontario's Transfer System Examining PSE Students' Trajectories

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Outline

Context

Concepts and realities

Research Design

A multi-level approach

Research Findings

Unexpected trajectories

Discussion and Implications

Towards a decision-making framework



ContextConcepts and realities



Concepts and Realities

The role and purpose of qualifications

Structural and political confines

Complex system design issues

Administrative realities



Research Design

A multi-level approach



Research Goals

- To better understand trends in student use of current transfer pathways across Ontario PSE.
- To see how commuting distances affect rates of transfer-student use.
- to inform a Decision-making tool for Ontario PSE aimed at supporting responsive pathway development.



A Multi-level Approach

Identification of Institutional graduates' pathway profiles transfer paths 2013 ONCAT **National Pathway Graduates Dataset** Survey **Graduates' mobility** All PSE articulation by field and sector agreements 2013-14 **Commuting** Graduate Google Satisfaction Map Survey C to U student Proximate college identification transfers by institution



Pathway Agreements vs. Paths Available to Students

Institutions

Multilateral/S ystems Pathway Agreements

Bilateral/Dire ct entry Programme

Study

Generic Pathways

Specific Pathways



Research Findings

Unexpected trajectories



Pathways Developed

9,000 pathways link colleges to universities.

Universities' medians:

6 generic

and 134 specific.

Universities favour

one type:

generic (9),

specific (8),

both (2), or

neither (1).

ONCAT Pathway Dataset

2013-14
Graduate
Satisfaction
Survey

2013 National Graduates Survey

Commuting Google Map



Pathways Used (GSS)

5,000 transfer students and 9,000 pathways.

The median ratio is 1.3 transfer students per pathway.

More pathways do not lead to more transfer students, except for blanket generic agreements.

ONCAT Pathway Dataset

2013-14
Graduate
Satisfaction
Survey

Commuting Google Map

2013 National Graduates Survey

Pathways Used (NGS)

ONCAT Pathway Dataset

2013-14
Graduate
Satisfaction
Survey

College to university transfer is not the most used path of graduates.

2013
National
Graduates
Survey

Commuting Google Map Only 37% of C to U transfer graduates stay in the same broad field.

Others choose complementary broad fields.



Proximate Pathways

ONCAT Pathway Dataset

2013-14
Graduate
Satisfaction
Survey

2013
National
Graduates
Survey

Commuting Google Map Students transfer in greater numbers to institutions within 80 km.

Universities typically have 3 proximate colleges (median, range 1 to 10).

27% of universities' pathways are with proximate colleges (median).



Findings Summary

9,000 C to U pathways. 55% of universities favour generic pathways.

> ONCAT **Pathway Dataset**

New emerging challenges

Important accomplishments

> 2013-14 Graduate Satisfaction

Commuting Google Map Survey

2013

National

Graduates

Survey

Students favour proximate institutions. 27% of pathways are with proximate partners.

The majority of transfer

graduates switch

broad field.

Median ratio is 1.3 transfer students per pathway.



Discussion and Implications

Towards a decision-making framework



Discussion and Implications



Towards a decision-making framework



Thank you!

The OISE Pathways to Education and Work Research Group

www.oise.utoronto.ca/pew/

