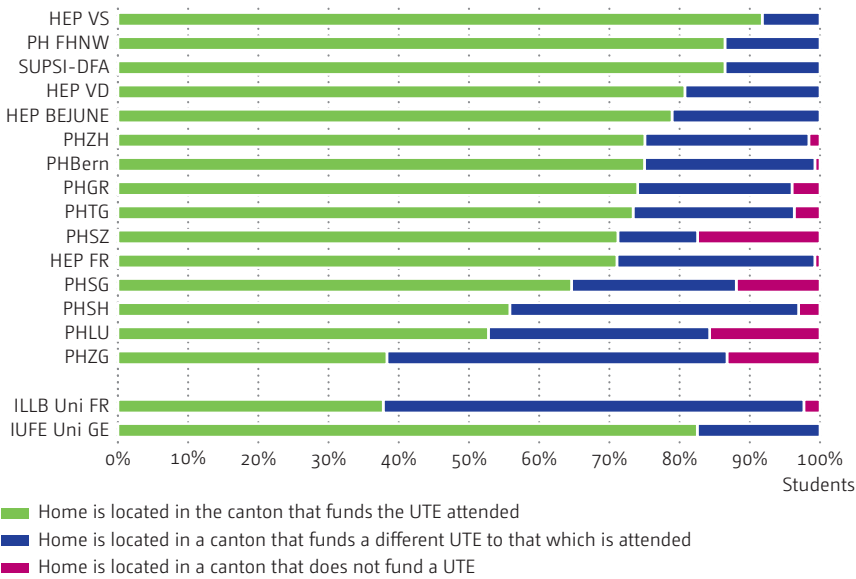


275 Origin of students at UTEs, 2008–2014

Home canton of students before commencing their studies, only courses pertaining to compulsory education levels

Data: FSO (Graduate Survey); calculations: SCCRE

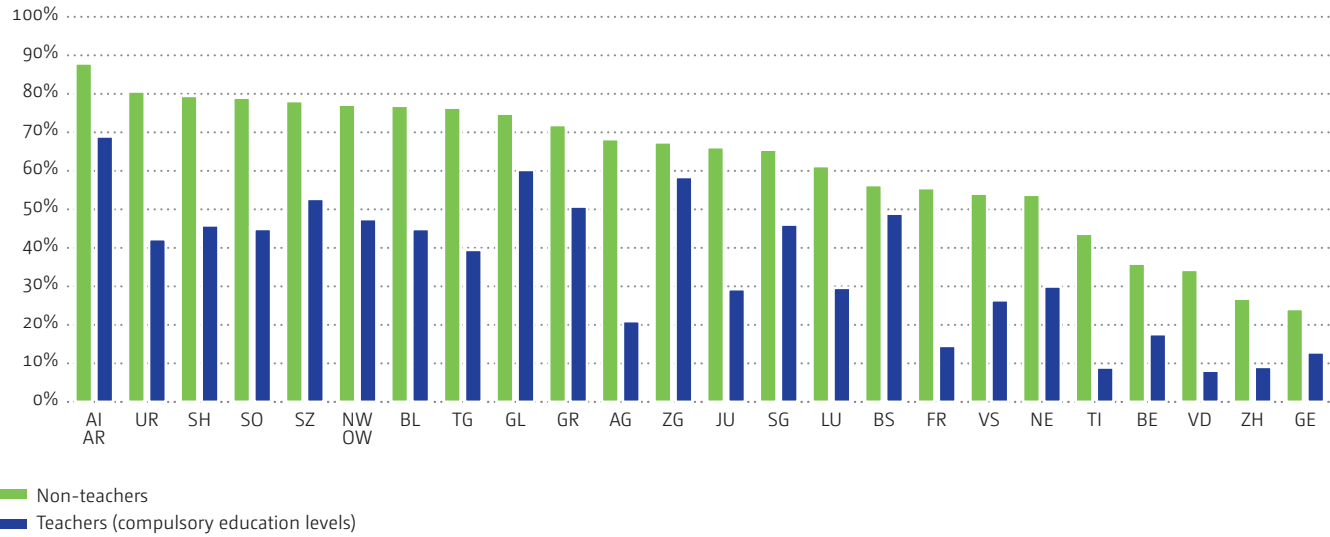


276 Mobility of university graduates, 2008–2014

Place of work is not the same as residence before commencing studies

Data: FSO (Graduate Survey); calculations: SCCRE

University graduates



Nevertheless, no pattern has emerged to indicate that cantons that do not have their own UTE record a smaller proportion of returnees. In general, the migration rates, whether pre or post-completion of studies, appear to have nothing to do with the institutional offering of universities, but rather with factors such as the size of the canton or particular nature of the cantonal school system (→ Figure 277). Another revealing finding is that, in fact, cantons without their own UTE do not ultimately lose more young teachers who fail to return after training in another canton than cantons with a small UTE such as Zug, Schwyz, Graubünden or Schaffhausen. Despite offering their own training courses, the latter group lose around half of their potential