

Research Results from the **Student Transitions Project**

STP Ten-Year Review of Trends in B.C.'s Education Systems

The Student Transitions Project has reached a ten-year milestone: The STP has now collected student enrollment data from ten years of grade 12 graduation cohorts and ten years of post-secondary registrants, since the project's inception in 2003. The STP dataset continues to be an invaluable tool for tracking student transitions into post-secondary education and the mobility of students between post-secondary institutions. In addition, it provides a useful data source for summarizing B.C.'s grade 12 graduation cohorts and all B.C. public post-secondary registrations and credential completions. This newsletter offers a perfect opportunity to discuss some of the trends revealed in the STP data set. Figures 1 and 2 compare the ten-year rate of change along some of these dimensions. In a future publication, the STP may present a more in-depth analysis of a broader selection of ten-year trends.

Grade 12 Graduates:

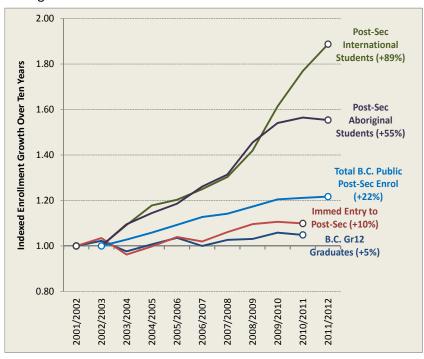
Over the ten-year period, from 2001/02 to 2010/11, the number of eligible grade 12 graduates who graduated from grade 12 increased by 5%, increasing from roughly 43,400 to 45,500 students.

Grade 12 Transitions to B.C. Public Post- Secondary Education:

- Over the same ten-year period, the number of students enrolling in B.C. public postsecondary institutions within one year of grade 12 graduation increased by 10%, from roughly 22,000 students to 24,000 students.
- Given that the number of immediate-entry students grew at twice the rate of grade 12 graduates, the result was a 2.4 percentage point boost in the immediate-entry transition rate, increasing from 50.6% to 53.0%.

Inside This Newsletter	Page
 STP Ten-Year Review of Trends in B.C.'s Education Systems 	1 - 4
° Grade 12 Graduates	1
° Grade 12 Transitions to Post-Secondary	2
° Post-Secondary Enrollment	2
° Credentials Awarded	2
° International Students	2
° Ten-Year Trends in Context	3
Student Transition Rates	4
 78% of B.C. Grade 12 Graduates Enrolled in B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education Within Ten Years of Graduation 	4
Student Transition Matrix	5
Student Transitions by Demographic Characteristics	5,6
Transition Rates by Region and School District	5, 7, 8
 Regional Mobility of High School Graduates Entering B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education 	8, 9
Conclusion: Looking Back and Looking Ahead	9

Figure 1: Rate of Enrollment Growth in B.C.'s Education Systems



While more students enrolled immediately in post-secondary education, fewer students delayed their post-secondary enrollment. As a result, there was a 0.5 percentage point decline in the proportion of grade 12 graduates who delayed their entry to post-secondary education by one, two or three years.¹

Post-Secondary Enrollment:

- Over the ten-year period, the total unique headcount enrollment in B.C. public post-secondary institutions grew by 22%, from almost 366,000 in 2002/03 to 445,000 students in 2011/12.
- Headcount enrollment growth was seen in 19 of the 25 institutions, with the largest increases at B.C. colleges (33%) and research-intensive universities (34%).
- By study level, the most significant headcount enrollment growth occurred in graduate programs (+42%), as compared to undergraduate (+19%) and developmental programs (+5%).
- Enrollment growth was seen in all program areas, but with a small decline in Education (-2%). Arts and Sciences continue to be the largest program area, comprising 29% of students, although this is down from 33% of students ten years ago. An increasing proportion of students (11%) are now enrolled in Human and Social Services, up from 8% ten years ago.

Post-Secondary Credentials Awarded:

 Total credentials awarded to students in B.C. public post-secondary institutions over the last nine-years² has grown by 18%, from 47,000 to 56,000. This increase in credentials awarded is consistent with the headcount enrollment growth over the same time period.

International Students:

- The number of **immediate-entry** students from B.C. secondary schools who enrolled as international students³ in B.C. public post-secondary institutions increased by 64% over the ten-year period, from 350 to nearly 600 students. These international students represent less than 2% of the total international post-secondary enrollment.
- In total, the post-secondary international student headcount grew by 89% over the ten years, from 17,700 to 33,500 international students. By comparison, domestic students increased by 15%, from 348,000 to 412,000.
- Over this ten year period of international student enrollment growth, B.C. significantly increased the number of different countries from which it attracts international students, from 120 to 305 countries.
- In each of the last ten years, China has consistently remained the country with the greatest number of international students in B.C., increasing its representation from 27% to 35% of total international students (4,700 in 2002/03 to 11,700 in 2011/12).
- The share of international students in the B.C. public post-secondary system grew from 4.8% to 7.4% of the total over the ten-year period, with a larger growth rate occurring at the graduate level (from 2,300 to 5,500 students) than at the undergraduate level (from 11,000 to 23,000 students).
- The number of credentials awarded to international students more than doubled, from 2,100 in 2003/04 to 4,600 in 2011/12. During this nine-year period, the share of total post-secondary credentials awarded to international students in the B.C. public postsecondary system increased from 4% to 8% of the total.

Figure 2: Enrollment Growth in B.C.'s Education Systems

	2001/	2002/	2003/	2004/	2005/	2006/	2007/	2008/	2009/	2010/	2011/		
Enrollment Dimension	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change	% Change
B.C. Gr12 Graduates	43,360	44,336	42,326	43,654	44,896	43,363	44,515	44,698	45,903	45,467		+2,107	+4.9%
Immed Entry to Post-Sec	21,923	22,679	21,092	21,873	22,780	22,357	23,253	24,022	24,251	24,093		+2,170	+9.9%
Post-Sec International Students		17,738	19,375	20,901	21,343	22,171	23,117	25,177	28,635	31,394	33,482	+15,744	+88.8%
Total B.C. Public Post-Sec Enrol		365,592	375,869	387,033	399,381	412,164	417,382	428,882	440,566	442,879	444,958	+79,366	+21.7%

^{1.} Change in delayed-entry transitions calculated over a seven year period (2001/02 grads to 2007/08 graduates).

^{2.} A full ten years of awarded credentials is not available yet, thus a nine-year period was used.

Ten-Year Trends in Context:

In light of the ten-year trends summarized in this newsletter, it is important to review some of the changes in B.C.'s education systems over this time period.

- At the beginning of the new millennium, the B.C. public post-secondary system was comprised of eleven community colleges, six institutes, five university colleges and five universities.
- Numerous institutional designation changes occurred in 2008/09 (or earlier)⁴, resulting in the transformation of university colleges and other selected institutions into teaching-intensive universities⁵. Currently, the B.C. public post-secondary system is comprised of eleven community colleges, three institutes, and eleven universities, including four research-intensive universities (RIUs) and seven teaching-intensive universities (TIUs).
- The number of community colleges offering bachelor's degrees doubled from five to ten over this ten-year period, significantly expanding the opportunities for students to complete a bachelor's degree in virtually any B.C. public post-secondary institution in the province.
- In 2004, the Province of B.C. announced a plan to expand the B.C. public post-secondary education system by 25,000 student spaces by 2010. Almost every public post-secondary institution in every region of the province was allocated a portion of the new student seats.
- 2,500 new graduate student spaces were funded in the latter half of this ten-year period.
- Many of the academic programs in colleges, institutes and teaching-intensive universities have been restructured such that students might go directly into a Bachelor's program rather than beginning with a diploma or associate degree.

- British Columbia has experienced high immigration inflows over the ten-year period. According to the 2011 Census, 29% of the B.C. population was born outside of Canada, increasing from roughly 26% in 2001.
- Near the end of this ten-year period, the province of B.C. set a goal of increasing the number of international students choosing B.C. as their study destination by 50 per cent over four years. This included the goals to serve an additional 6,000 international students in the K-12 system and 14,000 in the public post-secondary institutions by 2015/2016.⁶
- B.C.'s education ministries are committed to improving Aboriginal student success and are continuing to develop strategies to increase grade 12 graduation rates, transitions to post-secondary education and post-secondary completions.

Reviewing these ten-year trends reminds us of the amount of change that has taken place in B.C.'s education systems. As B.C. adjusts to these changes and looks forward to the promising future of education in

our province, the STP will continue to report on student transition rates, student mobility and student success each year. The balance of this newsletter highlights the annual findings on student transitions of B.C. grade 12 graduates to B.C. public post-secondary education.



^{4.} In 2005/06, University College of the Cariboo and the Open Learning Agency were converted to Thompson Rivers University. By Fall 2007/08, the Institute of Indigenous Government was closed.

^{5.} Capilano College became Capilano University, Emily Carr Institute of Arts+Design became Emily Carr University, Kwantlen University College became Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Malaspina University-College became Vancouver Island University and University College of the Fraser Valley became University of the Fraser Valley.

Source: British Columbia's International Education Strategy 2012, http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/internationaleducation/forms/InternationalEducationStrategy_WEB.PDF

Student Transition Rates

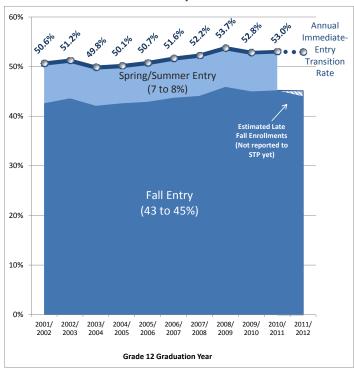
From 2001/02 to 2010/11, the number of eligible graduates enrolling immediately in B.C. public post-secondary education has increased by 10%, which is twice the rate of growth of grade 12 graduates (5%). This explains why B.C. has seen a steady increase in the annual immediate-entry transition rate into B.C. public post-secondary education over the last ten years, increasing from 51% for the 2001/02 cohort, reaching a high of 53.7% for the 2009/10 cohort, and now at its current level of 53% for 2010/11 grade 12 graduates enrolling in 2010/11.

The immediate-entry transition rate of students entering post-secondary education in the Fall term also provides a leading indicator for the full year. Although a small proportion of the Fall 2012 post-secondary enrollments are not reported to the STP until next year, the immediate-entry transition rate in the Fall term remains at its typical level of 45% for the 2011/12 cohort of graduates enrolling in Fall 2012. This suggests that the 2012/13 annual immediate-entry transition rate (including Fall, Spring and Summer terms) is not expected to change from the current level of 53% (see Figure 3).

78% of B.C. Grade 12 Graduates Enrolled in B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education Within Ten Years of Graduation

For each of the B.C. grade 12 graduation cohorts over the last ten years, the STP finds that students who enrol in B.C. public post-secondary education are most likely to do so within a year of grade 12 graduation. In general, 53% of each graduation cohort will enter post-secondary education within one year of graduation, a further 15% will enroll over the next two years, and 10% will enroll for the first time over the subsequent seven years, reaching a cumulative transition rate into B.C. public post -secondary education of 78% within ten years of grade 12 graduation (see Figure 4). In terms of student counts, roughly 34,000 students from a typical graduation cohort of 44,000 students enters B.C. public post-secondary education with ten years of graduation from high school. The STP will continue to measure and report these rates each year for subsequent cohorts.

Figure 3: Immediate-Entry Transition Rate to B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education, by Year of Grade 12 Graduation and Term of Entry



Student Transitions Project (STP): The Student Transitions Project is British Columbia's collaborative research project that measures student success from the K-12 to post-secondary systems. This effective system-wide partnership, involving B.C.'s education and advanced education ministries and public post-secondary institutions, is tracking student success by reporting on student transition rates to post-secondary education, student mobility among post-secondary institutions, and post-secondary completion and retention rates. STP is managed by a steering committee with representation from the two education ministries, public institutions and the B.C. Council on Admissions and Transfer (BCCAT).

STP Steering Committee Members:

Robert Adamoski, Chair, STP Steering Committee and Associate Director, Admissions and Research, BCCAT.

Bob Cowin, Director, Institutional Research, Douglas College.Patty Beatty-Guenter, Director, Research & Analysis, Ministry of Advanced Education, Innovation and Technology

Charito Elderfield, Manager, Business Intelligence, Open Government & Community Partnerships Division, Ministry of Education.

Walter Sudmant, Director, Planning and Institutional Research, University of British Columbia.

Where to find more information: A wealth of additional information is also available to post-secondary institutions seeking more detailed information on student transitions specific to their region or institution.

STP Highlights newsletters and reports are available on the public Student Transitions Project web site at:

http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/student_transitions

Newsletter Prepared by

Joanne Heslop, Manager, Student Transitions Project

Figure 4: Student Transition Matrix – Number of Student Transitions from Grade 12 Graduation to B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education in Each Academic Year

				Post	-Secondan	y School Ye	ar						
											No	Grand	Cumulative
Grade 12	2002/	2003/	2004/	2005/	2006/	2007/	2008/	2009/	2010/	2011/	Transition	Total	Transition
Grad Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	(Yet)	Gr12 Grads	Rate
2001/2002	21,923	5,028	2,131	1,247	911	697	634	439	368	267	9,715	43,360	(10 years)
	50.6%	11.6%	4.9%	2.9%	2.1%	1.6%	1.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	22.4%	100.0%	77.6%
2002/2003		22,679	4,905	2,153	1,215	979	799	573	456	356	10,221	44,336	(9 years)
		51.2%	11.1%	4.9%	2.7%	2.2%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	23.1%	100.0%	76.9%
2003/2004			21,092	4,579	1,954	1,235	1,022	782	581	394	10,687	42,326	(8 years)
			49.8%	10.8%	4.6%	2.9%	2.4%	1.8%	1.4%	0.9%	25.2%	100.0%	74.8%
2004/2005				21,873	4,753	2,125	1,330	993	784	583	11,213	43,654	(7 years)
				50.1%	10.9%	4.9%	3.0%	2.3%	1.8%	1.3%	25.7%	100.0%	74.3%
2005/2006					22,780	4,912	2,249	1,364	961	736	11,894	44,896	(6 years)
					50.7%	10.9%	5.0%	3.0%	2.1%	1.6%	26.5%	100.0%	73.5%
2006/2007						22,357	4,882	2,121	1,295	937	11,771	43,363	(5 years)
						51.6%	11.3%	4.9%	3.0%	2.2%	27.1%	100.0%	72.9%
2007/2008							23,253	5,208	2,059	1,155	12,840	44,515	(4 years)
							52.2%	11.7%	4.6%	2.6%	28.8%	100.0%	71.2%
2008/2009								24,022	4,692	1,963	14,021	44,698	(3 years)
								53.7%	10.5%	4.4%	31.4%	100.0%	68.6%
2009/2010									24,251	4,755	16,897	45,903	(2 years)
									52.8%	10.4%	36.8%	100.0%	63.2%
2010/2011										24,093	21,374	45,467	(1 years)
										53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	53.0%

Note: This matrix provides the number of grade 12 graduates and the % of the graduation cohort who enrolled in B.C. public post-secondary education for the first time, by year of first entry to B.C. public post-secondary education. Includes enrolment in academic, developmental, continuing education or Adult Basic Education programs/courses in B.C. public post-secondary institutions.

Student Transition Rates by Demographic Characteristics

Each year the Student Transitions Project provides a summary of student transition rates by various student characteristics, such as gender, age, aboriginal status, school type, college region, and academic GPA. Figure 5 on page 6 provides this summary, along with trends for the last five years.

Immediate-Entry Transition Rates by Region, School Type and School District

Immediate-entry transition rates from high school graduation into B.C. public post-secondary education have shown general improvement across most regions and school districts in the province. In an effort to provide more detailed information directly to K-12 stakeholders, **Figure 6** on **pages 7** and **8** provides immediate-entry transition rates by region of graduation, school type (public or independent) and school district.

B.C. Public Post-secondary Institutions by Region

B.C. public post-secondary institutions are located in urban and rural regions of the province. For the purpose of tracking the mobility of students around the province, the STP has assigned each of the post-secondary institutions to one of the following four geographic regions.

Cariboo-North Region – College of New Caledonia, Northern Lights College, Northwest Community College, University of Northern British Columbia.

Mainland-Southwest Region – British Columbia Institute of
Technology, Capilano University, Douglas College, Emily Carr
University, Justice Institute of B.C., Kwantlen Polytechnic
University, Langara College, Simon Fraser University, University
of British Columbia, University of the Fraser Valley, Vancouver
Community College.

Thompson-Okanagan-Kootenay Region— College of the Rockies,
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, Okanagan College,
Thompson Rivers University, Thompson Rivers University (Open Learning), Selkirk College, University of British Columbia (Okanagan).

Vancouver Island Region – Camosun College, North Island College, Royal Roads University, University of Victoria, Vancouver Island University.

Figure 5: B.C. Post-Secondary Transition Rates by Demographic Characteristics of B.C. Grade 12 Graduates of 2001/02 to 2010/11

I igure or brei i ost secono	The state of the s							'r Cumula	tive		2001/200	2 Grads:	2010/11 Immed		2010/11 Gr12	
	Immediate Entry Transition Rate						Delayed-E		sition Rat	e	Cumulative		Trans R		Grads Distrib.	
Demographic Characteristic While	2006/	2007/	2008/	2009/	2010/	2002/	2003/	2004/	2005/	2006/	5-Yr	10-Yr	Bach			% of
in Secondary School	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	Cum	Cum	Deg^	Other	Count	Total
Gender:	F2 C0/	F2 00/	FF F0/	E 4 40/	E 4 00/	72.20/	74.00/	72.20/	72.20/	72.70/	72.50/	70.70/	27.20/	27.60/	22.707	40.00
* Female Male	53.6% 49.5%	53.9% 50.5%	55.5% 52.0%	54.4% 51.2%	54.8% 51.2%	73.2% 70.9%	71.8% 69.3%	72.3% 70.0%	73.2% 70.5%	73.7% 72.1%	73.5% 70.5%	78.7% 76.5%	27.2% 23.2%	27.6% 28.0%	22,707 22,760	49.9% 50.1%
Age at Graduation:	49.5%	30.3%	32.0%	31.2%	31.2%	70.9%	09.5%	70.0%	70.5%	72.170	70.5%	70.5%	23.276	20.0%	22,700	30.176
* 17 and younger	54.2%	54.3%	55.8%	55.1%	56.0%	74.7%	73.6%	74.2%	74.4%	75.4%	75.0%	80.3%	27.1%	28.9%	23,114	50.8%
18	50.2%	51.3%	52.9%	52.0%	51.5%	71.1%	69.7%	70.3%	70.9%	71.8%	71.0%	76.6%	24.7%	26.8%	19,707	43.3%
19 and older	39.1%	41.2%	41.9%	38.8%	37.4%	59.2%	55.9%	56.0%	57.9%	58.5%	59.0%	65.3%	12.8%	24.6%	2,639	5.8%
Overall Aboriginal Status [†] :																
Aboriginal Student	40.9%	40.1%	40.8%	40.2%	41.5%	64.6%	65.6%	64.9%	65.1%	67.3%	67.5%	75.4%	11.5%	30.0%	3,261	7.2%
* Non-Aboriginal Student	52.3%	53.1%	54.7%	53.8%	53.9%	72.4%	70.9%	71.5%	72.4%	73.3%	72.2%	77.6%	26.2%	27.7%	42,206	92.8%
Language Programs (in Grad Year):																
* ESL in Grad Year	57.3%	61.8%	61.4%	57.4%	54.1%	77.4%	74.7%	71.0%	71.7%	74.5%	79.9%	82.4%	26.1%	28.0%	700	1.5%
French Immersion All Graduates, by Primary Langage Spo	51.5%	52.1%	53.6%	52.8%	53.0%	72.0%	70.5%	71.2%	72.0%	72.8%	71.8%	85.9%	25.2%	27.8%	1,940	4.3%
English	47.6%	48.1%	49.8%	48.8%	48.9%	70.2%	69.0%	69.9%	70.6%	71.8%	70.3%	76.4%	21.4%	27.5%	35,211	77.4%
Non-English:	67.5%	68.9%	69.7%	67.8%	67.1%	80.7%	77.4%	76.7%	76.5%	77.2%	80.4%	82.7%	38.2%	28.9%	10,256	22.6%
French	57.6%	53.6%	53.8%	50.6%	47.8%	63.5%	68.4%	65.0%	74.6%	71.3%	62.4%	66.5%	19.0%	28.8%	184	0.4%
Chinese, Mandarin, Cantonese	73.7%	75.0%	75.4%	71.9%	69.5%	86.5%	82.7%	82.4%	81.6%	80.2%	85.4%	86.6%	50.2%	19.3%	4,003	8.8%
* Punjabi	81.5%	81.5%	83.4%	82.3%	83.2%	88.5%	89.2%	88.8%	88.1%	90.1%	88.2%	89.6%	34.8%	48.4%	1,672	3.7%
Korean	44.7%	46.0%	49.8%	44.6%	45.2%	63.6%	53.7%	51.9%	51.2%	55.0%	64.8%	67.0%	33.6%	11.6%	1,210	2.7%
Tagalog (Philipino)	65.5%	68.0%	66.0%	65.7%	63.0%	84.2%	81.6%	77.2%	83.9%	81.1%	79.1%	85.1%	15.7%	47.3%	503	1.1%
Other Lang. (not listed above)	62.9%	65.3%	66.5%	65.7%	65.6%	74.5%	74.4%	74.6%	75.1%	77.1%	75.0%	78.5%	29.8%	35.8%	2,684	5.9%
B.C. Resident Status at Time of Gr12 G		F2 60/	F 4 20/	50.40 /	5 2.00/	72.60/	74.50/	72.20/	70 70/	72 70/	70 70/	70.20/	25.40/	20.70/	40.700	06.000
* Resident of B.C.	52.0%	52.6%	54.3%	53.4%	53.8%	72.6%	71.5%	72.3%	72.7%	72.7%	72.7%	78.2%	25.1%	28.7% 12.0%	43,788	96.3%
Non-Resident of B.C. Non-Resident of B.C. at Time of Gr12 (34.8%	39.4%	38.7%	36.6% age Spoke	32.8%	44.9%	42.4%	41.3%	41.9%	41.9%	47.3%	48.3%	20.8%	12.0%	1,672	3.7%
English	32.1%	36.2%	34.6%	31.5%	29.7%	35.2%	38.0%	33.8%	41.9%	41.9%	37.7%	41.0%	15.0%	14.7%	566	1.2%
Non-English:	35.6%	40.3%	40.7%	39.0%	34.4%	49.3%	43.6%	45.1%	41.6%	43.4%	50.6%	51.4%	20.8%	13.7%	1,113	2.4%
Korean	30.3%	35.5%	31.9%	26.5%	25.9%	42.0%	35.7%	34.4%	33.9%	33.9%	42.5%	43.2%	18.0%	7.9%	452	1.0%
* Chinese, Mandarin, Cantonese	48.6%	54.6%	53.3%	54.1%	45.6%	54.5%	55.7%	59.7%	58.0%	58.0%	60.7%	61.1%	33.4%	12.2%	467	1.0%
Japanese	21.7%	18.5%	24.1%	23.5%	19.4%	35.9%	33.6%	26.8%	27.0%	27.0%	35.8%	36.5%	9.9%	9.5%	72	0.2%
Other Lang. (not listed above)	27.9%	34.9%	35.7%	40.0%	32.0%	41.3%	46.2%	44.9%	42.7%	42.7%	48.0%	49.4%	15.0%	17.0%	122	0.3%
Total Non-Residents of B.C.	34.8%	39.4%	38.7%	36.6%	32.8%	44.9%	42.4%	41.3%	41.9%	41.9%	47.3%	48.3%	20.8%	12.0%	1,672	3.7%
Secondary School Type:	F2 40/	F2 C0/	E 4 20/	F2 20/	F2 C0/	72 40/	74.00/	74.00/	72.40/	72.40/	72.70/	70.00/	24.60/	20.00/	44 447	00.40/
* BC Public School BC Independent School	52.1% 45.9%	52.6% 48.3%	54.2% 49.6%	53.3% 48.9%	53.6% 47.2%	72.4% 68.4%	71.0% 66.7%	71.8% 64.2%	72.4% 66.9%	72.4% 66.9%	72.7% 66.5%	78.0% 71.3%	24.6% 28.2%	29.0% 19.0%	41,117 4,350	90.4% 9.6%
College Region of Secondary School	43.370	40.570	45.070	40.570	47.270	00.470	00.770	04.270	00.570	00.570	00.570	71.570	20.270	13.070	4,330	5.070
Camosun	44.9%	46.3%	47.4%	45.7%	45.7%	70.0%	69.4%	69.1%	69.7%	69.7%	70.5%	76.3%	19.3%	26.4%	3,211	7.1%
Capilano	50.9%	51.7%	53.6%	52.0%	50.4%	75.1%	72.4%	71.8%	73.2%	73.2%	75.9%	81.7%	26.9%	23.5%	2,917	6.4%
Douglas	59.3%	59.5%	60.2%	59.0%	59.7%	78.5%	75.8%	76.5%	76.3%	76.3%	77.8%	82.1%	29.1%	30.6%	6,567	14.4%
Fraser Valley	41.7%	42.2%	44.2%	43.4%	42.3%	63.4%	61.7%	62.3%	62.6%	62.6%	64.4%	69.7%	19.9%	22.4%	3,150	6.9%
Kwantlen	57.0%	58.8%	60.2%	60.3%	59.7%	74.2%	72.4%	73.2%	74.3%	74.3%	75.2%	79.8%	29.5%	30.2%	10,176	22.4%
Malaspina	44.1%	44.5%	47.1%	44.8%	44.5%	68.8%	68.8%	71.0%	68.3%	68.3%	69.2%	75.1%	27.5%	17.0%	2,477	5.4%
New Caledonia	49.5%	49.6%	48.8%	49.6%	49.7%	69.1%	69.6%	69.0%	69.6%	69.6%	69.0%	76.2%	18.7%	31.0%	1,619	3.6%
North Island	46.0%	43.6%	47.8%	49.3%	51.5%	70.6%	70.1%	68.7%	69.2%	69.2%	70.7%	77.0%	14.1%	37.4%	1,444	3.2%
Northern Lights Northwest	33.0% 49.9%	36.6% 46.8%	34.6% 55.6%	34.9% 51.2%	36.7% 51.8%	66.6% 73.9%	65.3% 71.8%	64.1% 75.8%	66.2% 75.1%	66.2% 75.1%	65.0% 72.1%	72.8% 77.4%	7.0% 15.0%	29.7% 36.8%	676 736	1.5% 1.6%
Okanagan	41.9%	41.5%	43.5%	43.1%	46.2%	59.0%	59.5%	62.1%	65.7%	65.7%	57.6%	66.4%	18.1%	28.1%	4,048	8.9%
Rockies	34.2%	36.5%	37.4%	35.4%	36.2%		57.7%	59.5%	59.4%	59.4%	59.8%	68.3%	5.8%	30.4%	724	1.6%
Selkirk	49.1%	51.8%	51.8%	47.8%	53.3%		71.7%	74.2%	71.2%	71.2%	71.7%	78.2%	10.2%	43.1%	771	1.7%
Thompson Rivers	46.0%	44.6%	46.1%	46.6%	43.7%		67.2%	66.8%	66.3%	66.3%	70.0%	75.5%	27.1%	16.6%	1,692	3.7%
* Vancouver/Langara	63.4%	64.5%	65.7%	63.2%	62.0%	83.1%	79.8%	79.2%	80.2%	80.2%	82.6%	85.6%	33.5%	28.5%	5,259	11.6%
Secondary School Academic GPA:																
No Academic GPA	37.2%	38.2%	39.0%	38.6%	38.9%	61.1%	60.8%	61.7%	62.6%	62.6%	62.3%	69.9%	6.9%	32.0%	23,071	50.7%
50.0% - 64.9%	53.7%	57.8%	57.3%	58.6%	57.4%	79.9%	78.6%	77.9%	79.0%	79.0%	80.2%	84.0%	7.5%	49.9%	1,383	3.0%
65.0% - 74.9%	64.4%	67.2%	69.4%	66.5%	65.4%	83.4%	83.5%	83.4%	84.4%	84.4%	82.4%	86.6%	22.1%	43.3%	4,918	10.8%
Moderate Achievers (GPA < 75%) 75.0% - 79.9%	61.9% 70.7%	65.1% 71.1%	66.7% 72.8%	64.8% 70.9%	63.6% 68.7%	82.4% 84.3%	82.4% 84.4%	82.1% 85.1%	83.2% 85.3%	83.2% 85.3%	81.8% 85.2%	86.0% 87.6%	18.9% 41.8%	44.7% 26.9%	6,301 3,703	13.9% 8.1%
* 80.0% - 84.9%	70.7%	71.1%	72.8% 72.7%	70.9%	71.4%	84.3%	84.4%	83.5%	85.5% 82.5%	82.5%	85.2% 85.3%	87.6% 87.9%	55.2%	16.2%	4,491	9.9%
85.0% - 89.9%	69.2%	67.4%	71.3%	69.4%	70.8%	85.6%	81.5%	81.3%	80.9%	80.9%	84.7%	87.6%	60.6%	10.2%	4,532	10.0%
90.0% - 94.9%	67.4%	63.6%	66.8%	66.3%	64.4%	82.3%	81.2%	78.3%	78.3%	78.3%	82.8%	84.8%	61.4%	3.0%	2,795	6.1%
95.0% - 100.0%	63.6%	64.3%	65.9%	63.0%	60.3%	78.0%	76.3%	73.0%	76.7%	76.7%	76.9%	80.0%	59.8%	0.5%	574	1.3%
High Achievers (GPA 75 - 100%)	69.8%	68.8%	71.3%	69.8%	69.0%	85.2%	82.9%	82.2%	82.0%	82.0%	84.7%	87.2%	54.6%	14.4%	16,095	35.4%
Special Needs:																
* Gifted	70.9%	66.7%	69.2%	71.1%	68.4%	85.5%	82.4%	82.4%	83.4%	83.4%	82.7%	85.5%	55.4%	13.0%	1,033	2.3%
Other Special Needs	36.1%	37.0%	37.6%	39.2%	40.0%		57.6%	56.5%	59.4%	59.4%	56.6%	64.1%	6.4%	33.6%	2,389	5.3%
No Special Needs	51.5%	52.5%	54.1%	53.1%	53.3%	71.7%	70.7%	71.1%	71.9%	71.9%	71.9%	77.6%	25.1%	28.2%	42,045	92.5%
Grand Total for All BC12 Graduates	51.6%	52.2%	53.7%	52.8%	53.0%	72.1%	70.6%	71.3%	71.8%	71.8%	72.3%	77.6%	24.9%	28.1%	45,467	100.0%
Total Number of BC12 Graduates	43,363	44,515	44,698	45,903	45,467											

Figure 5 Notes:

⁺ Overall Aboriginal Status is obtained from K-12 and Post-Secondary records. If either source indicates Aboriginal status, the student is classified as an Aboriginal student by STP.

^{*} Relative to other demographic groups in each set, the group with the highest 5-year transition rate after 2005/06 high school graduation is identified with *.

[^] Immed Trans Rate to Bach Deg is the % of high school graduates of 2010/11 who enrolled immediately in a Bachelor's Degree program in a B.C. public post-secondary institution. ^ Immed Trans Rate to Bach Deg is the % of high school graduates of 2010/11 who enrolled immediately in a Bachelor's Degree program in a B.C. public post-secondary institution.

[~] n-residents of B.C. may be residents from out of province (i.e. Alberta, Ontario, etc.) or residents from out of country (China, Hong Kong, Korea, etc.). The primary language of non-residents is used as a proxy for identifying "international" grade 12 graduates from non-English-speaking countries.

Figure 6: Immediate-Entry Student Transition Rates by Region of Graduation, School Type and School District - Grade 12 Graduates of 2005/06 to 2010/11

		of Grade 12 Grad	uation				ate by G			5-	Yr Change	<u></u> ~	# Grads in
College Region of	School			2005/	2006/	2008/	2009/	2010/	Trans %				2010/
Gr12 Graduation	Туре	School Distri		2006	2007	2009	2010	2011	Trend		# Trans.		2011
Camosun	BC Public	061	Greater Victoria	49%	48%	52%	50%	49%	\	0%	+9	+9	1,451
		062 063	Sooke Saanich	31%	37%	39%	39%	35%		4%	+23 -7	-1 -27	522 657
		063	Gulf Islands	50%	50%	48%	46% 37%	51% 22%	\sim	1% -4%	-7 -3		
	All DC Dubli	c Schools in Regio		26% 45%	40% 46%	29% 48%	46%	46%	^	-4% 1%	-3 +24	+8 -5	134 2,790
		endent Schools i		44%	39%	46% 45%	44%	46% 47%		3%	+24	-5 +37	421
			t Schools in Region	45%	45%	47%	46%	46%	\sim	1%	+52	+37	3,211
Capilano	BC Public	044	North Vancouver	56%	57%	59%	58%	57%		1%	-26	-67	1,260
Capitatio	DC I dblic	045	West Vancouver	56%	50%	54%	52%	48%	<u></u>	4%	-12	+76	
		046	Sunshine Coast	30%	40%	43%	40%	47%		1%	+33	-26	245
		048	Sea to Sky	42%	43%	48%	41%	42%		7%	+15	+35	297
	All BC Publi	c Schools in Regio	•	52%	52%	55%	53%	52%	^	2%	+16	+27	2,521
		endent Schools i		54%	46%	45%	49%	41%	_	9%	+12	+113	396
	·		t Schools in Region	52%	51%	54%	52%	50%	~	3%	+28	+140	2,917
Douglas	BC Public	040	New Westminster	55%	60%	61%	64%	59%	_	19%	+32	+23	479
		041	Burnaby	69%	69%	68%	67%	71%	~	3%	+73	+52	1,882
		042	Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	44%	42%	44%	41%	45%	~~		+113	+220	1,134
		043	Coquitlam	55%	58%	60%	59%	57%	/	3%	+53	+11	2,657
	All BC Publi	c Schools in Regio	on	58%	59%	60%	59%	59%	~	4%	+270	+305	6,157
	All BC Indep	endent Schools i	n Region	65%	65%	68%	65%	67%	_~~	2%	+42	+49	410
		lic & Independen	t Schools in Region	58%	59%	60%	59%	60%	/	3%	+312	+354	6,567
Fraser Valley	BC Public	033	Chilliwack	39%	43%	40%	40%	38%	^	9%	+25	+83	822
		034	Abbotsford	48%	46%	49%	48%	49%	/	18%	+48	+62	1,401
		075	Mission	33%	36%	41%	36%	34%	^	1%	-9	-34	413
		078	Fraser-Cascade	39%	41%	50%	47%	45%	_	16%	+3	-12	124
		c Schools in Regio		42%	43%	45%	44%	43%	~	13%	+67	+99	2,760
		endent Schools i		37%	35%	38%	41%	35%	<u> </u>	13%	-4	+4	390
		•	t Schools in Region	42%	42%	44%	43%	42%	_/_	13%	+63	+103	3,150
Kwantlen	BC Public	035	Langley	45%	40%	47%	45%	43%	<u> </u>	8%	+17	+97	1,473
		036	Surrey	55%	58%	59%	60%	61%		5%	+581	+529	4,690
		037	Delta	56%	53%	61%	60%	61%	~	13%	+51	-37	1,335
	All DC Dubli	038	Richmond	71%	72%	76%	76%	73%		3%	+25	-16	· ·
		c Schools in Regio endent Schools i		57% 53%	58% 48%	61% 51%	61% 53%	61% 50%		6% 8%	+677 +1	+582 +51	9,396 780
			t Schools in Region	57%	57%	60%	60%	60%		6%	+678	+633	10,176
Malaspina	BC Public	047	Powell River	51%	41%	55%	47%	47%	$\overline{}$	-16%	+8	+31	187
Widiaspilia	DC I dblic	068	Nanaimo-Ladysmith	47%	48%	50%	47%	45%	~	-3%	-57	-93	1,026
		069	Qualicum	39%	43%	42%	39%	47%	\sim	24%	+39	+33	344
		079	Cowichan Valley	44%	45%	48%	45%	47%	~	-4%	-14	-64	570
	All BC Publi	c Schools in Regio	,	45%	46%	48%	45%	46%		-1%	-23	-92	2,133
		endent Schools i		33%	33%	40%	42%	34%	_	13%	+11	+21	344
Malaspina Total			t Schools in Region	44%	44%	47%	45%	45%	^	1%	-12	-71	2,477
New Caledonia	BC Public	028	Quesnel	45%	46%	48%	48%	46%	_	-8%	+4	+3	267
		057	Prince George	49%	51%	50%	51%	52%	~	-7%	+87	+121	1,000
		091	Nechako Lakes	41%	47%	44%	46%	43%	/	5%	+23	+40	304
	All BC Publi	c Schools in Regio	on	47%	50%	49%	49%	49%	/	-5%	+119	+168	1,577
	All BC Indep	endent Schools i	n Region	41%	48%	57%	61%	60%		6%	+16	+20	42
	All BC Pub	lic & Independen	t Schools in Region	47%	49%	49%	50%	50%	\	-5%	+135	+188	1,619
North Island	BC Public	049	Central Coast	69%	67%	54%	36%	18%		-62%	-9	-5	11
		070	Alberni	44%	50%	47%	58%	58%	~	37%	+25	-25	246
		071	Comox Valley	42%	44%	50%	48%	53%	~	1%	+82	+30	
		072	Campbell River	40%	46%	46%	49%	48%		12%		-62	384
		084	Vancouver Island West	52%	33%	40%	25%	88%	~	-64%	-5	-15	
		085	Vancouver Island North	48%	41%	39%	44%	50%	$\overline{}$	2%	-11	-25	107
		c Schools in Regio		43%	46%	48%	49%	52%		7%	+90	-103	
		endent Schools i		17%	51%	49%	45%	29%	/	40%	+7	+10	
		•	t Schools in Region	42%	46%	48%	49%	52%		8%		-93	1,444
Manualia 11.11	BC Public	059	Peace River South	37%	33%	40%	39%	37%	V -	5%	-9	-26	
Northern Lights					31%	28%	28%	33%	\sim	-9%	+15	+3	343
Northern Lights		060	Peace River North	29%						1			~~
Northern Lights		081	Fort Nelson	53%	47%	48%	49%	60%	$\overline{}$	6%	+5	+2	
Northern Lights	All DO Dod !!	081 087	Fort Nelson Stikine	53% 67%	47% 40%	48%	49%	60%)/	6% -100%	+5 -4	+2 -5	1
Northern Lights		081	Fort Nelson Stikine on	53%	47%)//	6%	+5	+2	1

Figure 6 Notes:

Figure 7 continues on the next page . . .

^{~5-}Year Change (from grad year 2005/06 to 2010/11) provides three columns of change figures: Trans % is the percent change in number of immediate-entry students; # Trans is the +/- change in number of immediate-entry students; and # Grads is the +/- change in number of grade 12 graduates.

^{*} Due to the small number of students in Conseil Scolaire Francophone, the transition rates are not reported for school district 093 within each college region, but these students are included in college region subtotals and shown separately in the provincial total.

Figure 6, continued: Immediate-Entry Student Transition Rates by Region of Graduation, School Type and School District— Grade 12 Graduates of 2005/06 to 2010/11

		of Grade 12 Gradua		Immedia	te-Entry	y Transit	ion Rat	e	5-`	Yr Change	e~	# Grads	
College Region of	School			2005/	2006/	2008/	2009/	2010/	Trans %				2010/
Gr12 Graduation	Туре	School District		2006	2007	2009	2010	2011	Trend	Trans %	# Trans.	# Grads	2011
Northwest	BC Public	050	Haida Gwaii	50%	50%	51%	37%	69%		-24%	+13	+11	39
		052	Prince Rupert	64%	60%	63%	74%	58%	\sim	16%	-16	-7	170
		054	Bulkley Valley	36%	42%	43%	41%	36%		8%	-6	-16	168
		082	Coast Mountains	52%	52%	60%	50%	55%	~	-4%	-56	-123	309
		092	Nisga'a	58%	70%	73%	50%	79%	\sim	-69%	-4	-12	14
	All BC Public	Schools in Region		51%	51%	57%	51%	52%	_	-1%	-69	-147	700
	All BC Indep	endent Schools in I	Region	30%	27%	43%	51%	39%		100%	-2	-18	36
		lic & Independent S	<u> </u>	50%	50%	56%	51%	52%	\ _	4%	-71	-165	736
Okanagan	BC Public	019	Revelstoke	36%	42%	41%	30%	31%		-14%	-16	-37	67
		022	Vernon	34%	38%	38%	42%	47%		5%	+101	+17	700
		023	Central Okanagan	44%	43%	49%	46%	49%	~	11%	+88	+6	1,677
		053	Okanagan Similkameen	37%	38%	38%	47%	50%	_	18%	+17	-10	165
		058	Nicola-Similkameen	30%	46%	43%	34%	37%	/	-18%	+5	+8	38
		067	Okanagan Skaha	40%	45%	42%	41%	46%	\sim	-3%	+27	-20	586
		083	North Okanagan-Shuswap	30%	43%	39%	42%	42%	/	-1%	+35	-82	505
	All BC Public	Schools in Region		39%	42%	44%	44%	47%		6%	+259	-112	3,753
	All BC Indep	endent Schools in I	Region	37%	42%	41%	35%	40%	\langle	1%	+49	+108	295
	All BC Pub	lic & Independent S	chools in Region	39%	42%	43%	43%	46%	\	6%	+308	-4	4,048
Rockies	BC Public	005	Southeast Kootenay	39%	35%	42%	37%	40%	\langle	4%	-33	-99	376
		006	Rocky Mountain	30%	32%	29%	34%	30%	~~	4%	-5	-19	240
		008	Kootenay Lake ^	25%	34%	39%	33%	36%	\sim	-46%	+7	-15	100
	All BC Public	Schools in Region		34%	34%	37%	35%	36%	_~	-5%	-31	-133	716
	All BC Indep	endent Schools in I	Region					38%			+3	+8	8
	All BC Pub	lic & Independent S	chools in Region	34%	34%	37%	35%	36%	\langle	-5%	-28	-125	724
Selkirk	BC Public	008	Kootenay Lake ^	39%	44%	42%	42%	49%	\rangle	-16%	+9	-50	282
		010	Arrow Lakes	36%	56%	51%	49%	64%	\sim	-8%	+16	+2	55
		020	Kootenay-Columbia	56%	58%	62%	57%	59%	\sim	-15%	-24	-62	302
		051	Boundary	26%	36%	49%	35%	43%	\sim	-16%	+19	-5	121
	All BC Public	Schools in Region		44%	49%	52%	48%	53%	\sim	-15%	+20	-115	760
	All BC Indep	endent Schools in I	Region		100%		75%	55%	^	200%	+6	+11	11
	All BC Pub	lic & Independent S	chools in Region	44%	49%	52%	48%	53%	\langle	-15%	+26	-104	771
Thompson Rivers	BC Public	027	Cariboo-Chilcotin	40%	48%	43%	45%	41%	~	5%	-31	-81	304
		058	Nicola-Similkameen	45%	45%	48%	38%	39%	$\overline{}$	11%	-4	+8	128
		073	Kamloops/Thompson	42%	47%	47%	49%	45%	$\overline{}$	8%	+19	-26	1,058
		074	Gold Trail	41%	40%	47%	40%	44%	~	-24%	-4	-15	82
	All BC Public	Schools in Region		42%	46%	46%	47%	44%		5%	-20	-114	1,572
	54%	38%	44%	43%	43%	\searrow	-7%	-7	+12	120			
	43%	46%	46%	47%	44%	(5%	-27	-102	1,692			
Vancouver/Langara	67%	66%	69%	66%	64%	~	3%	-227	-163	4,198			
	67%	66%	69%	66%	64%	~	3%	-230	-169	4,221			
	53%	52%	55%	50%	52%	~	4%	-28	-27	1,038			
	All BC Pub	lic & Independent S	chools in Region	64%	63%	66%	63%	62%	~	3%	-258	-196	5,259
	All BC Public	Schools in All Regi	ons	52%	53%	53%	54%	54%		4%	+1,176	+165	41,117
	Conseil Scol	aire Francophone*		53%	54%	65%	53%	54%		15%	+15	+27	121
	All BC Indep	endent Schools in A	All Regions	46%	48%	49%	47%	50%	~	8%	+137	+406	4,350
Grand Total, Provir	nce of B.C.			51%	52%	54%	53%	53%	<u> </u>	4%	+1,313	+571	45,467

Figure 6 Notes:

Regional Mobility of B.C. High School Graduates Entering B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education

Immediate-Entry Students: Consistent with the changes to post-secondary institution designations and the ability for students to complete a bachelor degree in almost any of B.C.'s public post-secondary institutions, we might expect to see an increasing share of transitioners enrolling in post-secondary institutions in the same region where they graduated. In fact, this is evident in Figure 7a: students who graduated in high schools outside of the Lower Mainland/Southwest and enrolled

immediately in post-secondary education are more likely now to enroll in post-secondary institutions in their graduation high school region, compared to ten years ago. To offset this trend, we also see a decline in the proportion of immediate-entrants from the Mainland/ Southwest remaining in their region. Many of these students chose to leave their high school region and enroll at UBCO in the Okanagan.

^{~ 5-}Year Change (from grad year 2005/06 to 2010/11) provides three columns of change figures: Trans % is the percent change in number of immediate-entry students; # Trans is the +/- change in number of immediate-entry students; and # Grads is the +/- change in number of grade 12 graduates.

^{*} Due to the small number of students in Conseil Scolaire Francophone, the transition rates are not reported for school district 093 within each college region, but these students are included in college region subtotals and shown separately in the provincial total.

[^] The Kootenay Lake school district spans two college regions, Rockies and Selkirk. Schools in this district are reported in their respective college regions.

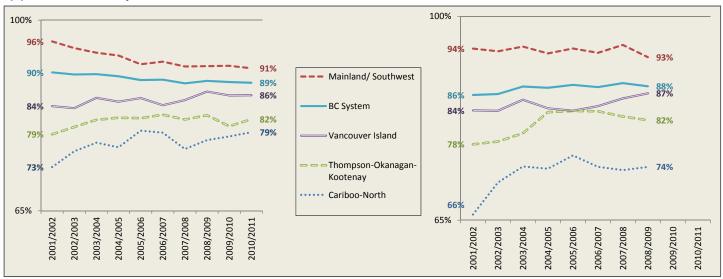
Delayed-Entry Students: A similar phenomenon is evident among delayed-entry students, representing approximately 15% of a typical grade 12 graduation cohort (see Figure 7b). These graduates, who deferred entering post-secondary education by one or two years, are also more inclined now to enroll in the same region where they graduated, compared to ten years ago, especially among those who graduated from high

schools in Cariboo-North, Thompson-Okanagan-Kootenay and Vancouver Island regions. The creation of UBC Okanagan, Thompson Rivers University and Vancouver Island University during this time period likely had an impact on the post-secondary destinations of grade 12 graduates.

Figure 7: % of Entrants to B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education Who Remained in the Same Region as their Graduation High School, by Graduation Year (2001/02 to 2010/11) and Time of Entry to Post-Secondary Education

(a) Immediate-Entry Students

(b) One-Year and Two-Year Delayed-Entry Students



Conclusion: Looking Back and Looking Ahead

The STP is an invaluable resource for helping to guide policy and planning in the province of B.C., especially in the way it has improved our understanding of student transitions to post-secondary education, student mobility between post-secondary institutions, and post-secondary retention and completion rates.

At this ten-year milestone in the annual collection and linkage of data across B.C.'s education systems, the STP celebrates its past successes and looks forward to further collaborative research with its partners in this ongoing project. Over the coming years, the STP hopes to expand its research agenda to include applicant studies, longitudinal cohort studies, linkages to employment outcomes and course-level data. Please visit the STP web site to obtain a copy of this newsletter or to find other related STP research:

http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/student_transitions

Special Thanks: The STP would like to thank the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Advanced Education, Innovation and Technology and the B.C. public post-secondary institutions for collaborating in this research effort. Without their co-operation and data contributions, this research could not have been accomplished.

The following B.C. public post-secondary institutions are included in this study and grouped by institution designation in 2009/10:

Community Colleges— Camosun College, College of New Caledonia, College of the Rockies, Douglas College, Langara College, North Island College, Northern Lights College, Northwest Community College, Okanagan College, Selkirk College, Vancouver Community College.

Institutes – British Columbia Institute of Technology, Justice Institute of British Columbia, Nicola Valley Institute of Technology

Teaching-Intensive Universities – Capilano University, Emily Carr University of Art + Design, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Royal Roads University, Thompson Rivers University, Vancouver Island University, University of the Fraser Valley.

Research-Intensive Universities – Simon Fraser University,
University of British Columbia (including University of
British Columbia, Okanagan), University of Northern British
Columbia, University of Victoria.