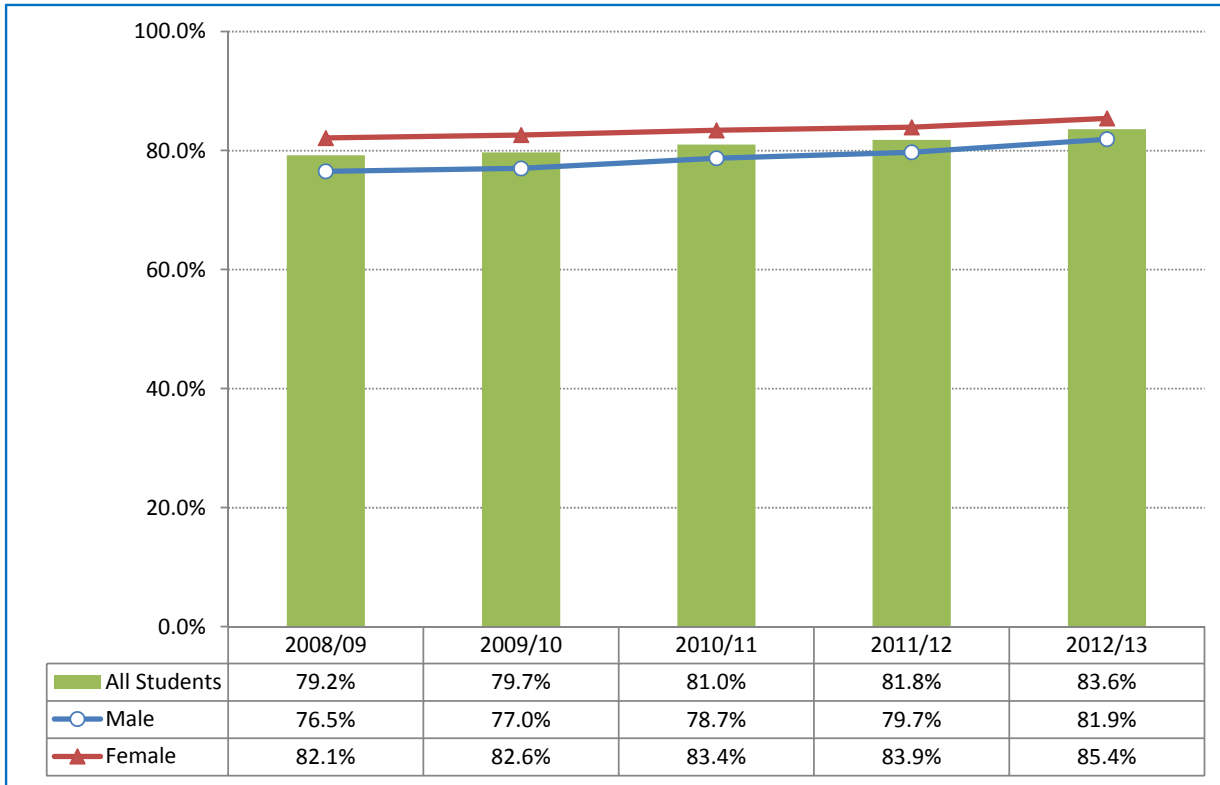


STP FAST FACTS

- 1 **B.C. Secondary School Graduation Rate:** Percentage of all B.C. grade 12 students who graduated from high school within six years of the time they enrolled in grade 8.
- 2 **Preparation for Post-Secondary Education:** Percentage of B.C. public grade 12 students who are satisfied that school is preparing them for post-secondary education.
- 3 **Immediate Transition Rate to Post-Secondary Education:** Percentage of B.C. secondary school graduates who first registered at a B.C. public post-secondary institution within one year of graduation.
- 4 **Cumulative Transition Rate to Post-Secondary Education:** Percentage of B.C. secondary school graduates who registered at a B.C. public post-secondary institution over time, by year of graduation.
- 5 **Student Transition Matrices:** Number and percentage of B.C. secondary school graduates who registered at a B.C. public post-secondary institution over time - immediate and delayed transitions.
- 6 **Number and Flow of Students** from grade 12 registration, to graduation eligibility, to successful graduation, to B.C. public post-secondary education entry.
- 7 **Regional Transition Rates** from grade 12 graduation to B.C. public post-secondary education.
- 8 **Highest Education Attainment** of the population aged 15 and over, B.C. versus other Canadian provinces.
- 9 **Aboriginal versus Non-Aboriginal Student Transitions:** out of 100 students entering grade 8, how many will ... (a) graduate from grade 12 within six years of entering grade 8? (b) enrol in post-secondary education within five years of grade 12 graduation?
- 10 **High Achievers:** number and percentage of grade 12 graduates who achieve high Academic GPA's (of 75% or higher).
- 11 **B.C. Public Post-Secondary Destinations of High Achieving Grade 12 Graduates** within one year of high school graduation.
- 12 **B.C. Public Post-Secondary Immediate vs. Delayed Entry Destinations** of all grade 12 graduates .
- 13 **First-Year Immediate-Entry Dropout Rates,** by type of institution first attended, for a cohort of grade 12 high school graduates who enrolled immediately in B.C. public post-secondary education.
- 14 **Student Mobility Trends,** by year. What proportion of students move from one institution to another in a school year?
- 15 **Regional Mobility.** To what extent do students move between regions of the province, from one year to the next?
- 16 **Sector Mobility.** To what extent do students move between institution types or sectors in the B.C. public post-secondary system, from one year to the next?
- 17 **Credential Completion Rate Trends.** Five, Six and Seven Year Credential Completion rates, by year of Grade 12 Graduation and by Type of Credential Entered and Credential Completed.

STP Fast Fact #1: B.C. Secondary School Graduation Rate
 Percentage of all B.C. grade 12 students who graduated from high school
 within six years of the time they enrolled in grade 8.

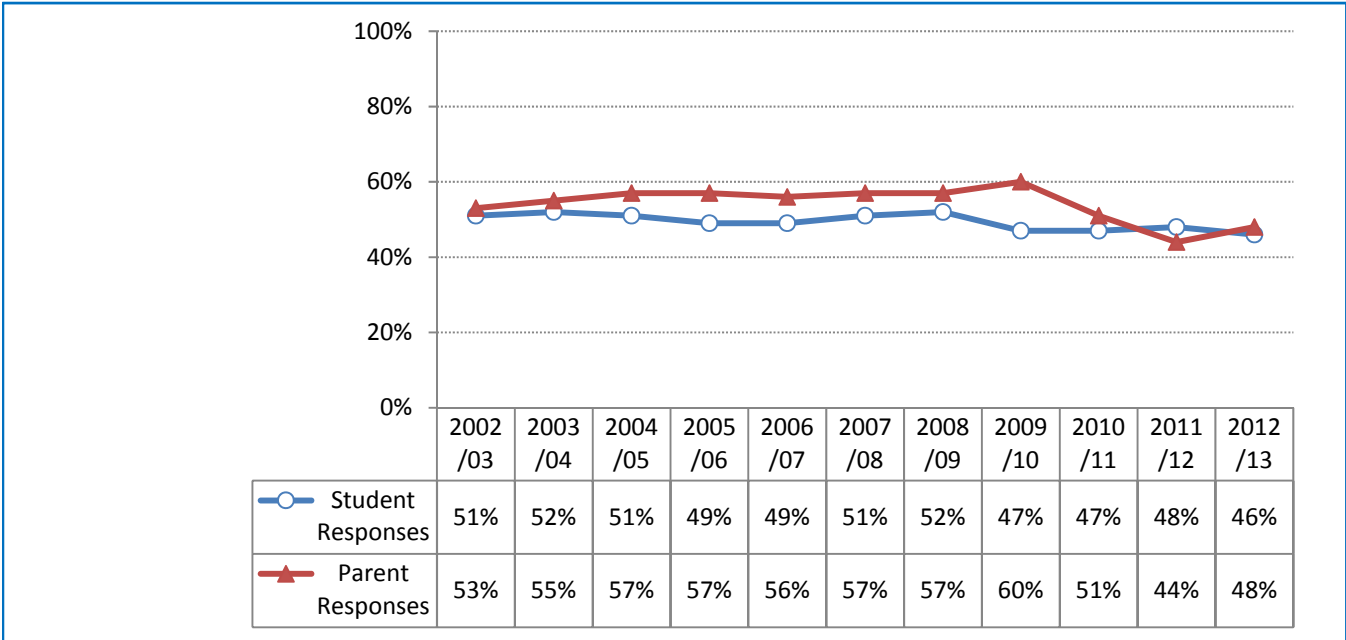


The portion of students who graduate with a certificate of graduation, within six years from the time they enrolled in grade 8, adjusted for migration in and out of British Columbia.

Source: <http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reports/pdfs/graduation/prov.pdf>

STP Fast Fact #2: Preparation for Post-Secondary Education:
 Percentage of B.C. public grade 12 students who are satisfied that
 school is preparing them for post-secondary education.

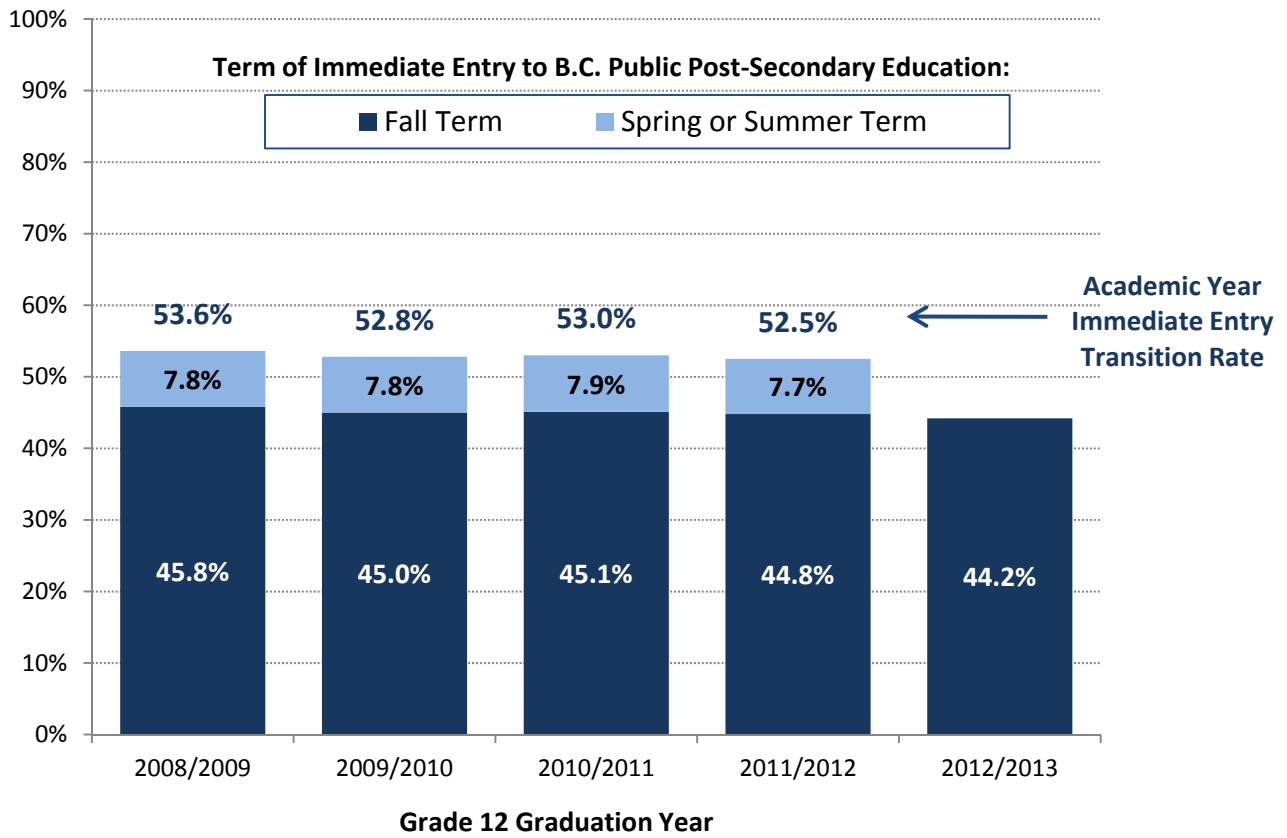
% of Grade 12 Students vs. All Secondary School Parents responding "All of the Time" or "Many Times" to:
Are you satisfied that school is preparing you (or your child) for post-secondary education?



From B.C. provincial public school satisfaction surveys, in response to the question: "Are you satisfied that school is preparing you for post-secondary education (for example, college, university, trade school)?" This chart shows the percentage responding "All of the Time" or "Many Times" from 2002/03 to 2012/13 and compares grade 12 student responses to all secondary school parent responses.

Source: http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reports/pdfs/sat_survey/public.pdf

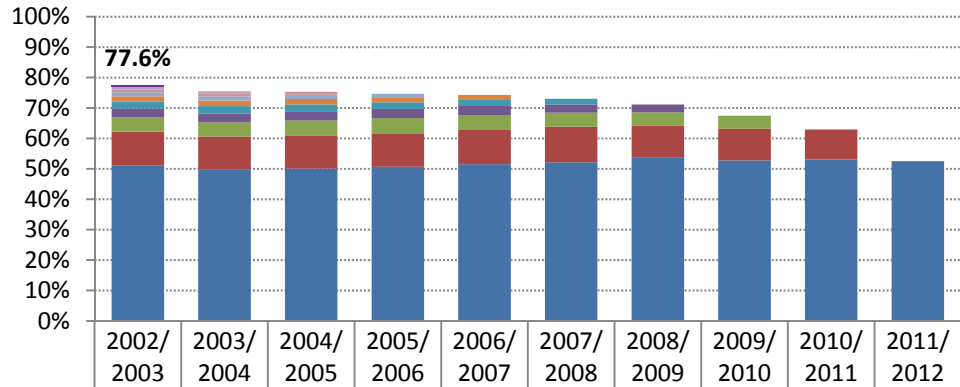
STP Fast Fact #3: Immediate Transition Rate to Post-Secondary Education
 Percentage of B.C. secondary school graduates who first registered at a
 B.C. public post-secondary institution within one year of graduation.



Based on March 4, 2014 data from the Student Transitions Project, November 2013 data submission. The full academic year student transition rate for the 2012/13 grade 12 graduation cohort is not available yet -- the transition rate of this cohort into the Fall 2013 term only is provided.

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

STP Fast Fact #4: Cumulative Transition Rate to Post-Secondary Education
 Percentage of B.C. secondary school graduates who registered at a B.C. public post-secondary institution over time, by year of graduation.



	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
10-Yr Cum (Immed + 10-Yr Delay)	77.6%									
9 Year Delay	0.7%									
8 Year Delay	0.8%	0.7%								
7 Year Delay	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%							
6 Year Delay	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%						
5 Year Delay	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%					
4 Year Delay	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%				
3 Year Delay	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%			
2 Year Delay	4.9%	4.6%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%		
1 Year Delay	11.1%	10.8%	10.9%	11.0%	11.3%	11.7%	10.5%	10.4%	9.9%	
Immediate Entry	51.1%	49.8%	50.1%	50.7%	51.5%	52.1%	53.6%	52.8%	53.0%	52.5%

Based on March 4, 2014 data from Student Transitions Project (November 2013 data submission). Insufficient time has passed to report on ten years of post-secondary registrations for the more recent graduation cohorts. Over time, more data will become available.

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

STP Fast Fact #5: Student Transition Matrix
 Number and percentage of B.C. secondary school graduates who
 registered at a B.C. public post-secondary institution over time - immediate and delayed transitions.

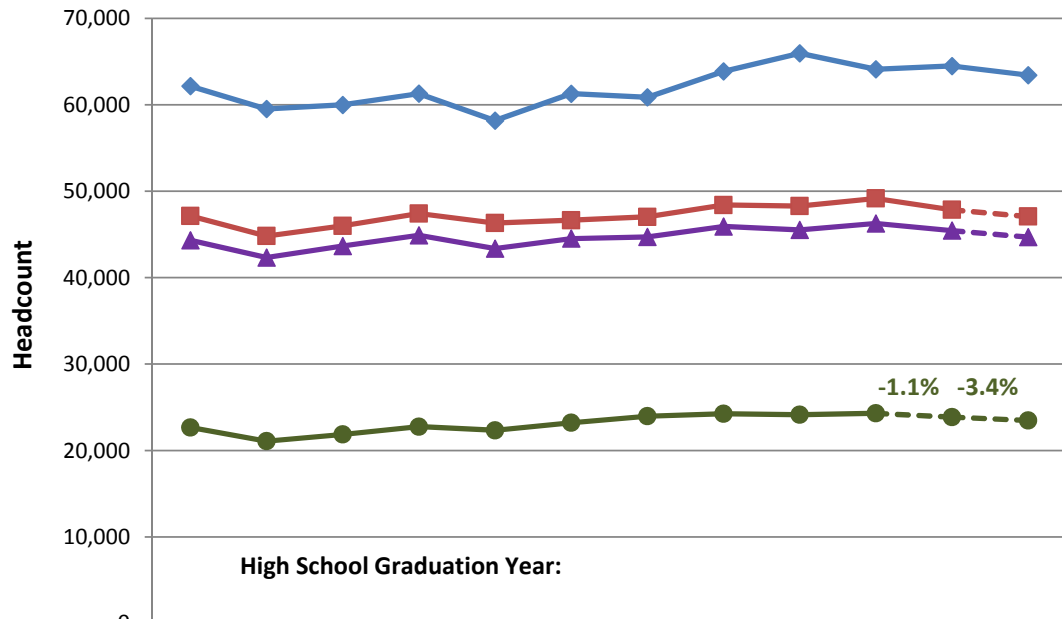
Student Transition Matrix - Number of students transitioning from grade 12 graduation to post-secondary education per year.

Grade 12 Grad Year		Post-Secondary School Year										No Transition Yet	Grand Total Gr12 Grads	Cumulative Transition Rate
		2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013			
2002/2003	# of HS Grads	22,670	4,904	2,152	1,220	978	801	579	459	362	289	9,919	44,333	(10 years)
	% of HS Grad Class	51.1%	11.1%	4.9%	2.8%	2.2%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	22.4%	100.0%	77.6%
2003/2004	Count of HS Grads		21,091	4,578	1,960	1,234	1,023	787	579	400	314	10,364	42,330	(9 years)
	% of HS Grad Class		49.8%	10.8%	4.6%	2.9%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%	24.5%	100.0%	75.5%
2004/2005	Count of HS Grads			21,869	4,755	2,127	1,335	993	782	596	405	10,798	43,660	(8 years)
	% of HS Grad Class			50.1%	10.9%	4.9%	3.1%	2.3%	1.8%	1.4%	0.9%	24.7%	100.0%	75.3%
2005/2006	Count of HS Grads				22,768	4,919	2,253	1,364	968	749	501	11,385	44,907	(7 years)
	% of HS Grad Class				50.7%	11.0%	5.0%	3.0%	2.2%	1.7%	1.1%	25.4%	100.0%	74.6%
2006/2007	Count of HS Grads					22,341	4,885	2,120	1,299	954	625	11,144	43,368	(6 years)
	% of HS Grad Class					51.5%	11.3%	4.9%	3.0%	2.2%	1.4%	25.7%	100.0%	74.3%
2007/2008	Count of HS Grads						23,220	5,205	2,064	1,180	838	12,020	44,527	(5 years)
	% of HS Grad Class						52.1%	11.7%	4.6%	2.7%	1.9%	27.0%	100.0%	73.0%
2008/2009	Count of HS Grads							23,974	4,701	1,985	1,143	12,905	44,708	(4 years)
	% of HS Grad Class							53.6%	10.5%	4.4%	2.6%	28.9%	100.0%	71.1%
2009/2010	Count of HS Grads								24,251	4,776	1,940	14,957	45,924	(3 years)
	% of HS Grad Class								52.8%	10.4%	4.2%	32.6%	100.0%	67.4%
2010/2011	Count of HS Grads									24,141	4,512	16,871	45,524	(2 years)
	% of HS Grad Class									53.0%	9.9%	37.1%	100.0%	62.9%
2011/2012	Count of HS Grads										24,312	21,961	46,273	(1 year)
	% of HS Grad Class										52.5%	47.5%	100.0%	52.5%

Based on March 4, 2014 data from Student Transitions Project, November 2013 data submission. Apart from the 2002/03 grade 12 graduation cohort, insufficient time has passed to report on ten years of post-secondary registrations for the more recent graduation cohorts, but over time, more data will become available and will be reported.

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

STP Fast Fact #6: Number and Flow of Students
 From grade 12 registration, to graduation eligibility,
 to successful high school graduation, to B.C. public post-secondary education entry.

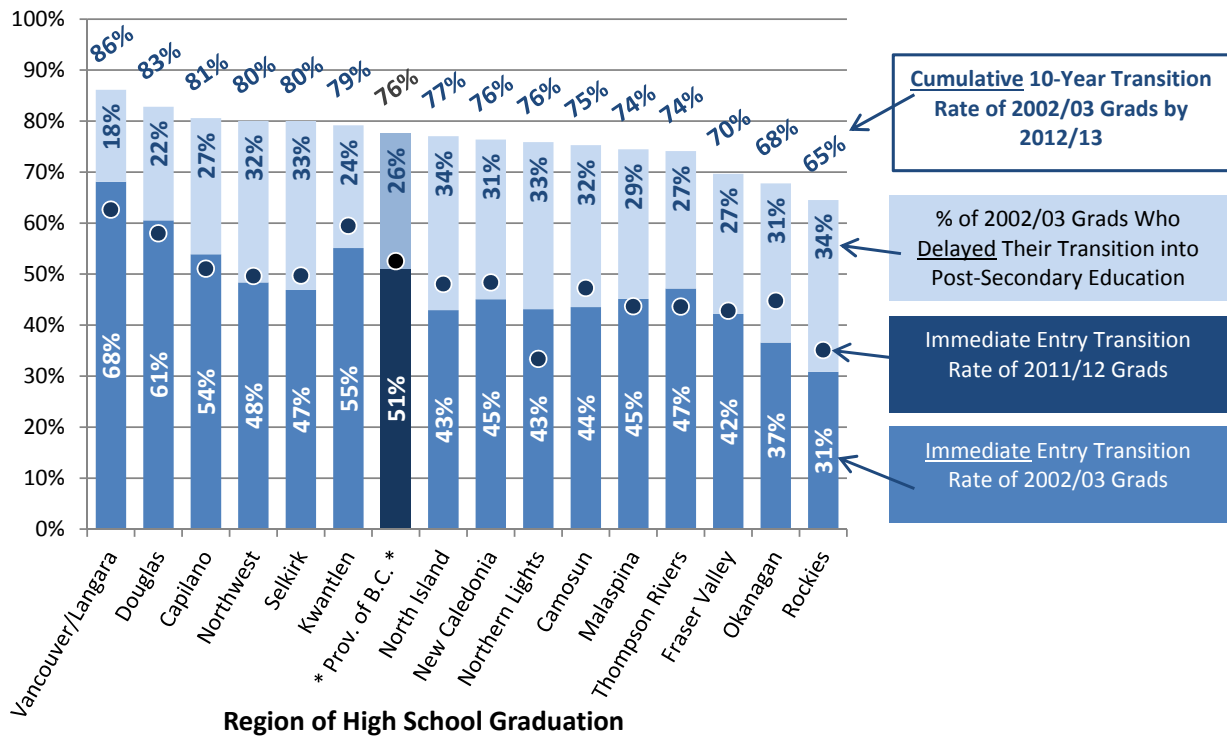


	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014
—◆— B.C. Grade 12 Enrollment	62,166	59,518	59,993	61,297	58,176	61,290	60,874	63,865	65,957	64,105	64,492	63,435
—■— # Eligible to Graduate	47,148	44,823	45,992	47,423	46,322	46,647	47,031	48,403	48,285	49,169	47,861	47,077
—▲— # B.C. Grade 12 Graduates	44,333	42,330	43,660	44,907	43,368	44,527	44,708	45,924	45,524	46,273	45,446	44,701
—●— Immed. Entry to B.C. Public PSI	22,670	21,091	21,869	22,768	22,341	23,220	23,974	24,251	24,141	24,312	23,877	23,486

Dashed lines indicate projected counts, based on historical patterns. B.C. grade 12 enrollment data obtained from the Ministry of Education Student Statistics. Number of students eligible to graduate obtained from the Ministry of Education file, STP_ELIG_TO_GRADUATE_EXT, March 4, 2014. The number of B.C. grade 12 graduates and immediate-entry transitions to post-secondary education were derived and calculated from the STP Enrollment table created in March 2014 from the November 2013 STP submissions.

Source: http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reports/pdfs/student_stats/prov.pdf
<http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reports/pdfs/graduation/prov.pdf>
http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/student_transitions

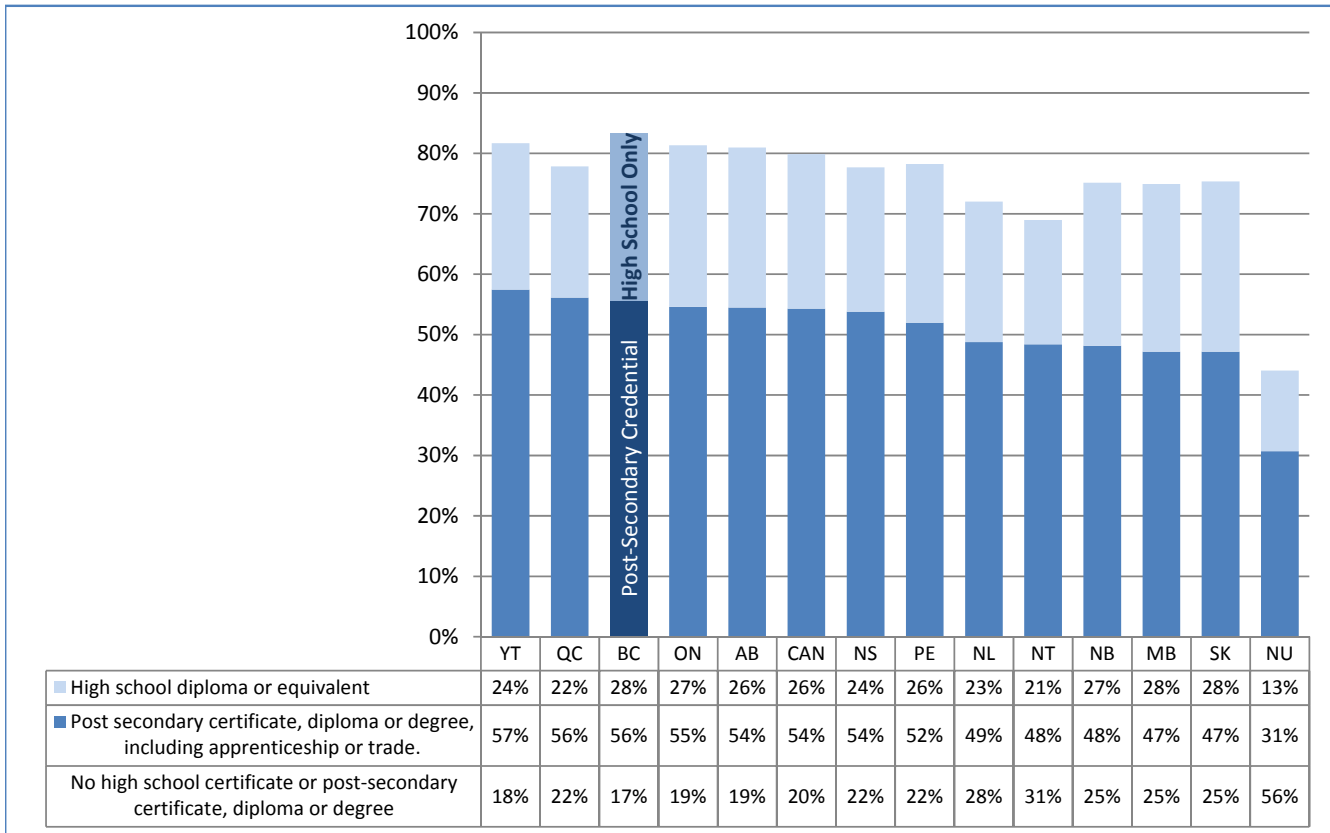
STP Fast Fact #7: Regional Transition Rates
 From grade 12 graduation (in 2002/2003) to
 B.C. public post-secondary education (by 2012/2013)



Immediate and delayed transition rates of the 2002/03 grade 12 graduation cohort are provided, along with their cumulative 10-year transition rate into B.C. public post-secondary education by 2012/2013. These transition rates are provided by region of high school graduation. Students who did not transition to post-secondary education or who enrolled in a B.C. private or non-B.C. institution are not accounted for in this chart. For comparison, the immediate entry transition rate of the 2011/12 graduation cohort is also provided to show that immediate-entry transition rates have increased in most regions, compared to 2002/03; and transition rates by region are not as consistent as the average immediate-entry transition rate for the province overall (currently 53% per year). This information is based on March 4, 2014 data from the Student Transitions Project, November 2013 data submission.

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

STP Fast Fact #8: Highest Education Attainment
of the population aged 15 and over,
B.C. versus other Canadian provinces.



Highest education attainment of the population age 15 and over, by province. This is based on Statistics Canada's National Household Survey (2011 Census). Highest education attainment is reported for residents of each province. These residents may have received their education anywhere in the world.

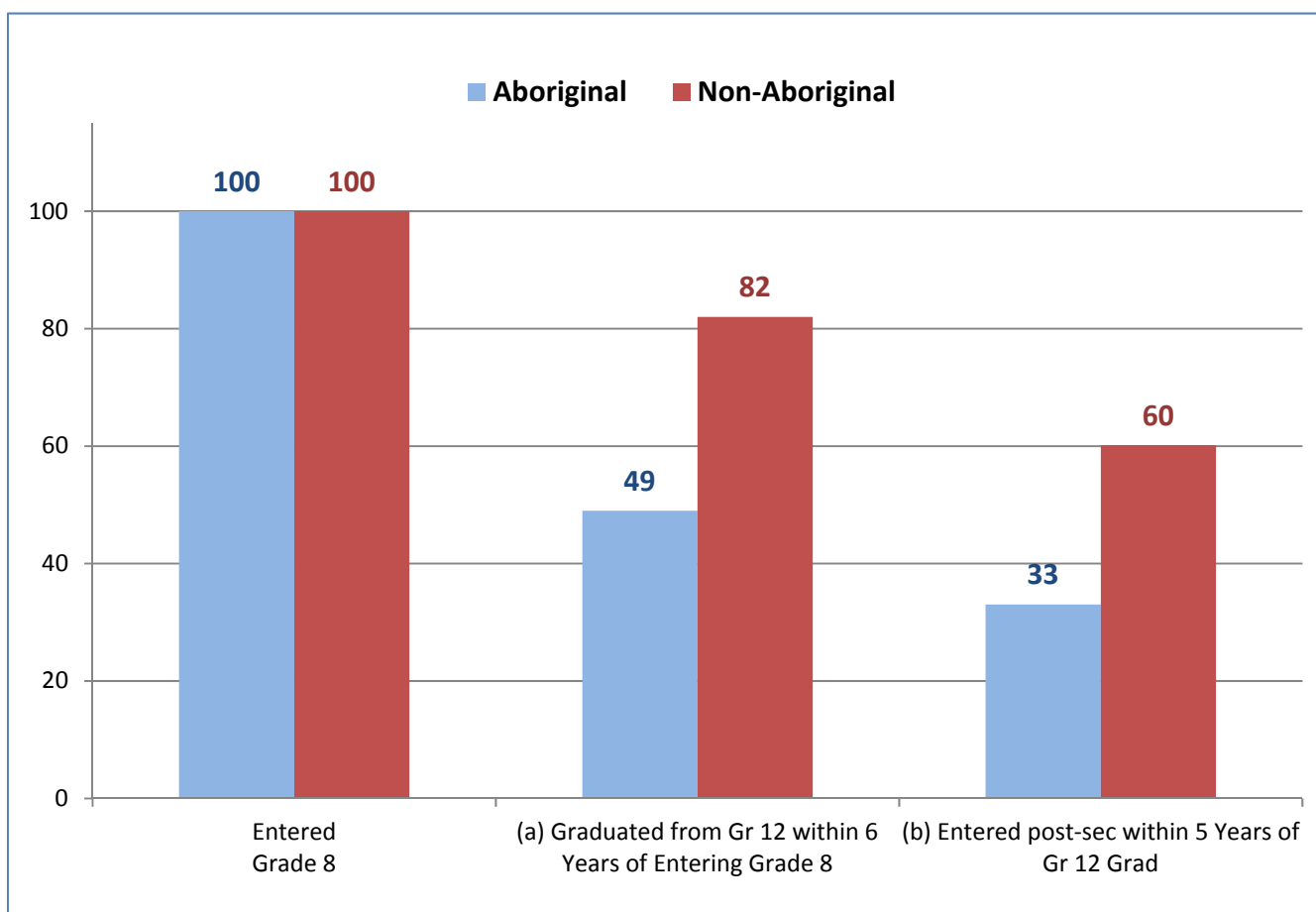
Source: Source: Statistics Canada. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013.
<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed March 24, 2014)

STP Fast Fact #9: Aboriginal versus Non-Aboriginal Student Transitions

Out of 100 students entering grade 8, how many will ...

(a) graduate from grade 12 within six years of entering grade 8?

(b) enrol in post-secondary education within five years of grade 12 graduation?



Assuming we start with 100 Aboriginal students and 100 non-Aboriginal students, subsequent student counts are inferred from the portion of students who graduated in 2007/2008 within six years of entering grade 8 (49 percent of Aboriginal and 82 percent of non-Aboriginal students); and from the five-year transition rate of 2007/2008 high school graduates to post-secondary education (67 percent of Aboriginal and 73 percent of non-Aboriginal students).

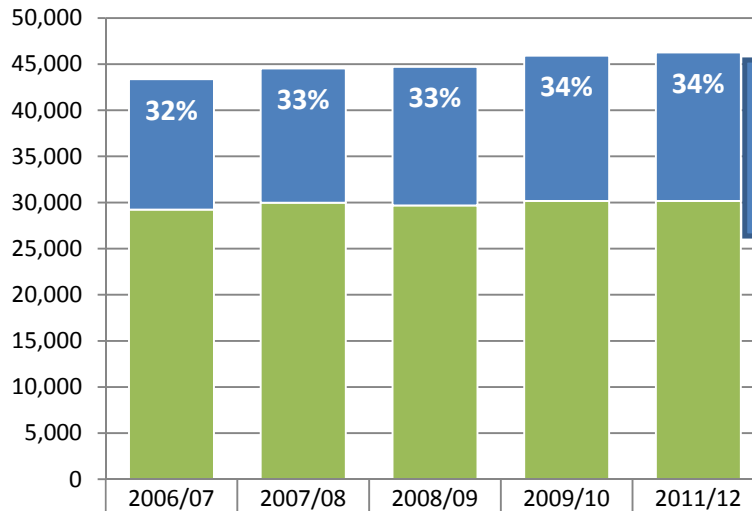
For example, $49 \times 67\% = 33$ Aboriginal students; and $82 \times 73\% = 60$ non-Aboriginal students from the original cohort of 100 grade 8 students enrolled in B.C. public post-secondary education within five years of grade 12 graduation.

Although the five-year post-secondary transition rate of the grade 12 graduation cohorts are similar (67 percent Aboriginal and 73 percent non-Aboriginal), the higher attrition rate of Aboriginal students between grade 8 and grade 12 subsequently results in roughly half as many Aboriginal students from the grade 8 cohort enrolling in B.C. public post-secondary education (33 versus 60).

Source: <https://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/abed/performance.htm>
https://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/docs/SoK_2012.pdf
http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/student_transitions/

STP Fast Fact #10: High Achievers

Number and percentage of grade 12 graduates who achieve high Academic GPA's (of 75% or higher).



Do these high achieving grads enrol in B.C. research-intensive universities? (NEXT)

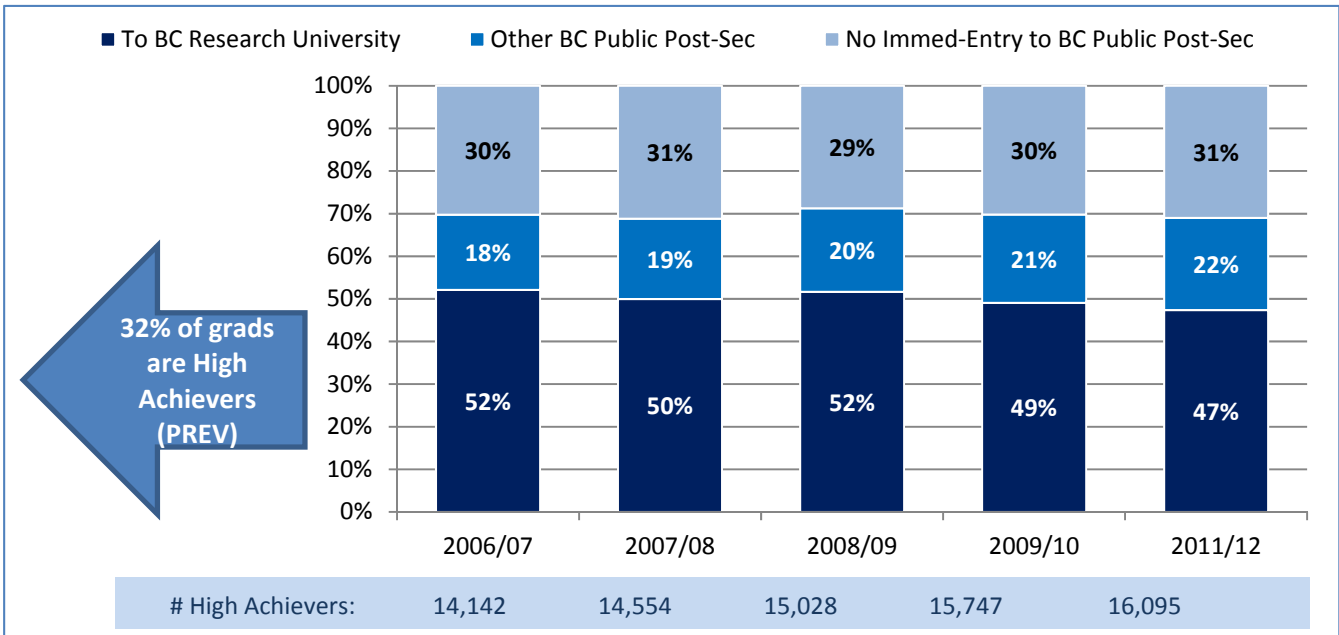
■ High Achievers	14,142	14,554	15,028	15,747	16,095
■ Moderate Achievers or No Academic GPA	29,226	29,973	29,680	30,177	30,178
# Grads	43,368	44,527	44,708	45,924	46,273

High Achievers are determined from the student's academic GPA at the time of graduation. Students are classified by the STP as "high achievers" if their academic GPA is 75 percent or higher. **Academic GPA** is the average of four academic grade 12 course grades: blended grades in English 12 and the student's best school grades in three other academic subjects. Blended Engl 12 grades are a 40-60 percent blend of provincial exam scores and school-assigned grades in that subject. The other three grades included in the Academic GPA calculation are school grades only. The academic GPA is not calculated for students lacking courses or passing grades in academic subjects.

This Fast Fact was last updated in February, 2013. New information will be available soon.

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

STP Fast Fact #11: B.C. Public Post-Secondary Destinations of High Achieving Grade 12 Graduates
within one year of high school graduation.



Roughly 32 percent of B.C. grade 12 graduates were high achievers, attaining grade 12 academic GPA's of 75% or higher. Approximately half of these high achievers enrolled in a B.C. research university (SFU, UBC, UBCO, UNBC, UVIC). When the non-transitioners are excluded (roughly 20%), this is equivalent to the fact that 72 percent of high achieving immediate-entry students enrolled in a B.C. research university (versus 38 percent of all immediate-entry students from all GPA levels enrolling in a B.C. research university shown in Fast Fact #12).

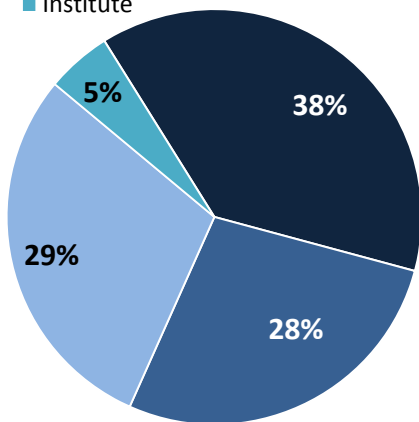
This Fast Fact was last updated in February, 2013. New information will be available soon.

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

**STP Fast Fact #12: B.C. Public Post-Secondary Immediate
vs. Delayed Entry Destinations**
of all grade 12 graduates .

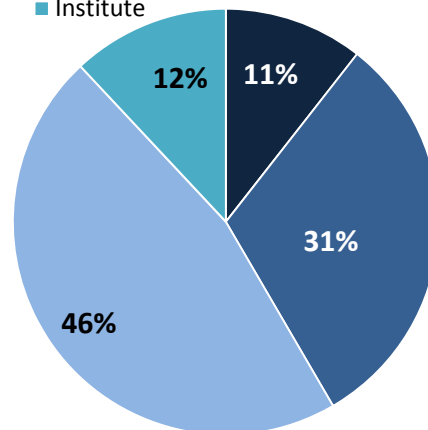
Immediate Entry Destinations
(5-Yr Avg: 2007/08 to 2011/12 Grads)

- Research-Intensive University
- Teaching-Intensive University
- Community College
- Institute



Delayed Entry (1 to 3 Years) Destinations
(5-Yr Avg: 2004/05 to 2008/09 Grads)

- Research-Intensive University
- Teaching-Intensive University
- Community College
- Institute



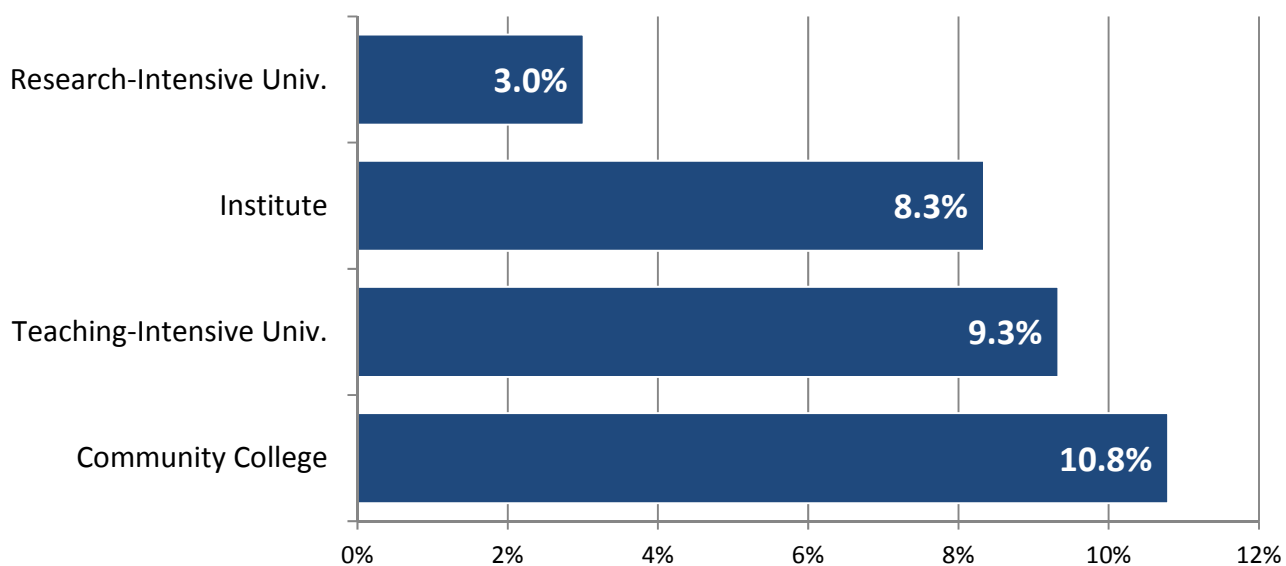
These are the immediate entry and delayed entry post-secondary destinations of all B.C. grade 12 graduates who enrolled in the B.C. public post-secondary system over a recent five-year period. Numerous post-secondary sector designation changes have taken place in B.C. in recent years. Because of these changes and for consistency over time, each institution is reported under its current (Fall 2013) sector designation.

Destinations of **immediate entry** students are shown on the left. These students enrolled in post-secondary education within one year of high school graduation. Destinations of **delayed entry** students are shown on the right. These students enrolled in post-secondary education after waiting a period of one, two or three years. Also see Fast Fact #11 for immediate-entry destinations of high achievers.

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

STP Fast Fact #13: First-Year Immediate-Entry Dropout Rates

by Type of Institution First Attended, for a cohort of grade 12 high school graduates who enrolled immediately in B.C. public post-secondary education.



A total of 1,671 (or 7.2%) of 22,592 immediate-entry students from the 2007/08 high-school graduation cohort "dropped out" of the B.C. public post-secondary system. These students first enrolled in a B.C. public post-secondary institution in 2008/09, but they did not complete a credential or enrol again over the next four years (through academic year 2012/13). The first-year immediate-entry drop out rates from the B.C. public post-secondary system are provided by type of institution first entered. Graduate students and students enrolled exclusively in continuing education are excluded.

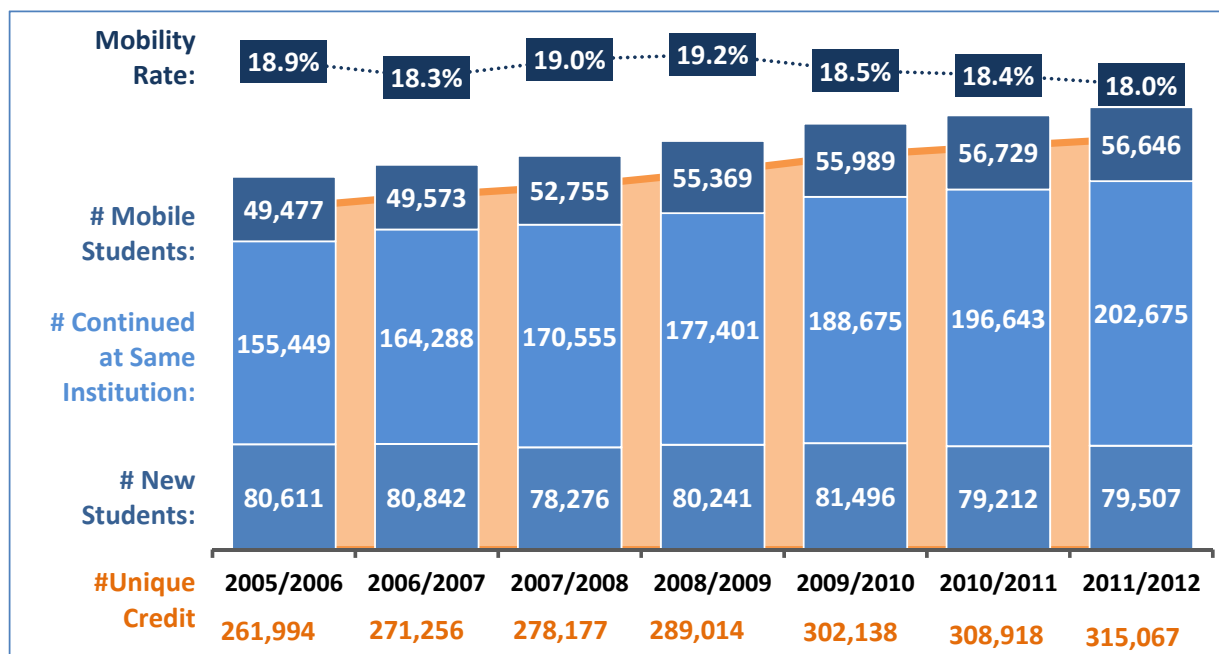
Consistent with different levels of academic qualifications needed for post-secondary admission, the dropout rates vary across sectors, with research universities showing the lowest dropout rates. A number of sector designation changes have occurred recently in B.C. This chart reports all institutions under their current (2012/2013) institution type.

Given that B.C.'s research universities are located in urban centers (Lower Mainland, Victoria, Kelowna, and Prince George), differences in attrition rates between research universities and other sectors may be attributed to regional differences, including GPA levels of high school graduates enrolled in rural colleges, differences in employment opportunities in the local economy, and differences in parental education levels (which are often positively correlated with higher education participation).

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

STP Fast Fact #14: Student Mobility Rates

The Student Mobility Rate is the proportion of all students enrolled in credit courses in the B.C. public post-secondary education system in the academic year who were last enrolled at some other institution.



The STP's calculation of student mobility rates have undergone several definitional changes over the last few years. The significant change to the mobility rate calculation when last reported was the exclusion of students registered in non-credit courses. The non-credit exclusion also resulted in the exclusion of some developmental and vocational programs (where instruction is measured in hours rather than credits). The mobility rates reported here include undergraduate, graduate and developmental program registrants in credit courses only.

This year, another significant change occurred -- all student pathways between all institutions attended by each student are now quantified (rather than limiting mobility tracking between a single 'primary' enrollment per student per year). In addition, the mobility of students who re-enter B.C.'s public post-secondary education system after stopout period(s) are also captured (rather than limiting the population to continuing students from the immediately preceding year only). *Note that student mobility rates are restated each year so that mobility rates for the current and past years are based on the current methodology and are comparable over time.*

Definitions:

Student Mobility is the movement of students from one B.C. public post-secondary institution to another. Mobile students are those who moved to a new institution for the first time or returned to an institution previously attended (after attending some other institution in the intervening period). Student movement may occur directly from the immediately preceding period of registration or after a stopout period of non-registration. Since students can take multiple pathways between multiple institutions, the unique headcount of all mobile students (rather than a duplicated count of all student pathways) is used in the calculation of the mobility rate.

Numerous institution name changes took place in B.C. in the period 2007/08 to 2008/09. Students who ~~remained at institutions that were renamed are not counted as student movers.~~

Source: STP Post-Secondary Student Mobility (PSM) PivotTables, from November 2011 STP Submissions.

STP Fast Fact #15: Regional Student Mobility

This diagram illustrates student movement between and within regions of B.C.

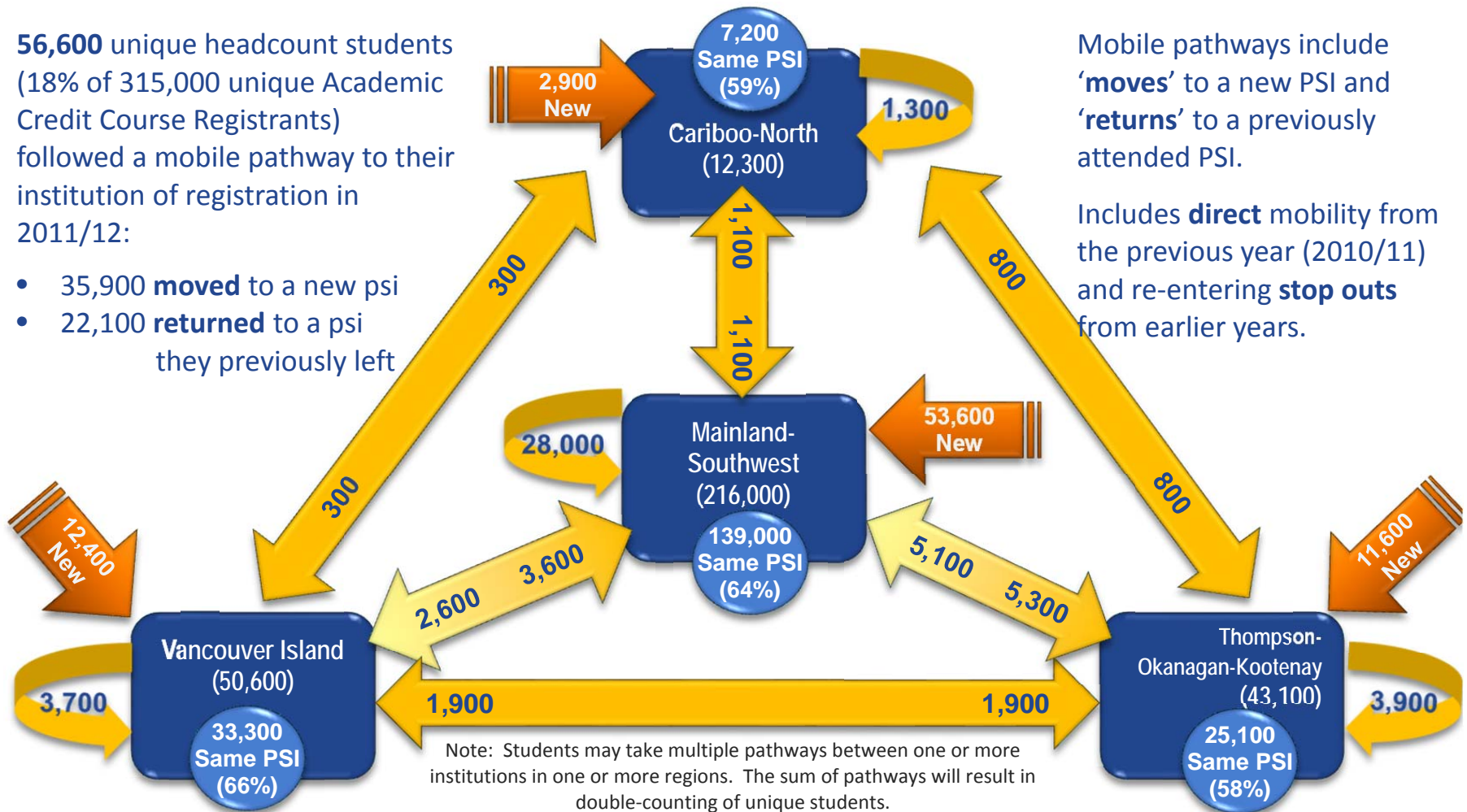
Mobility between institutions is determined from the current institution (2011/12), compared to the institution last enrolled in (prior to 2011/2012). When students switch institutions, they may switch regions (see straight arrows between regions), or they may remain in the region (see loop-back arrows).

56,600 unique headcount students (18% of 315,000 unique Academic Credit Course Registrants) followed a mobile pathway to their institution of registration in 2011/12:

- 35,900 **moved** to a new psi
- 22,100 **returned** to a psi they previously left

Mobile pathways include 'moves' to a new PSI and 'returns' to a previously attended PSI.

Includes **direct** mobility from the previous year (2010/11) and re-entering **stop outs** from earlier years.



Source: November 2012 STP Submissions.

STP Fast Fact #16: Student Mobility Between Sectors

This diagram illustrates student movement between and within public post-secondary sectors of B.C.

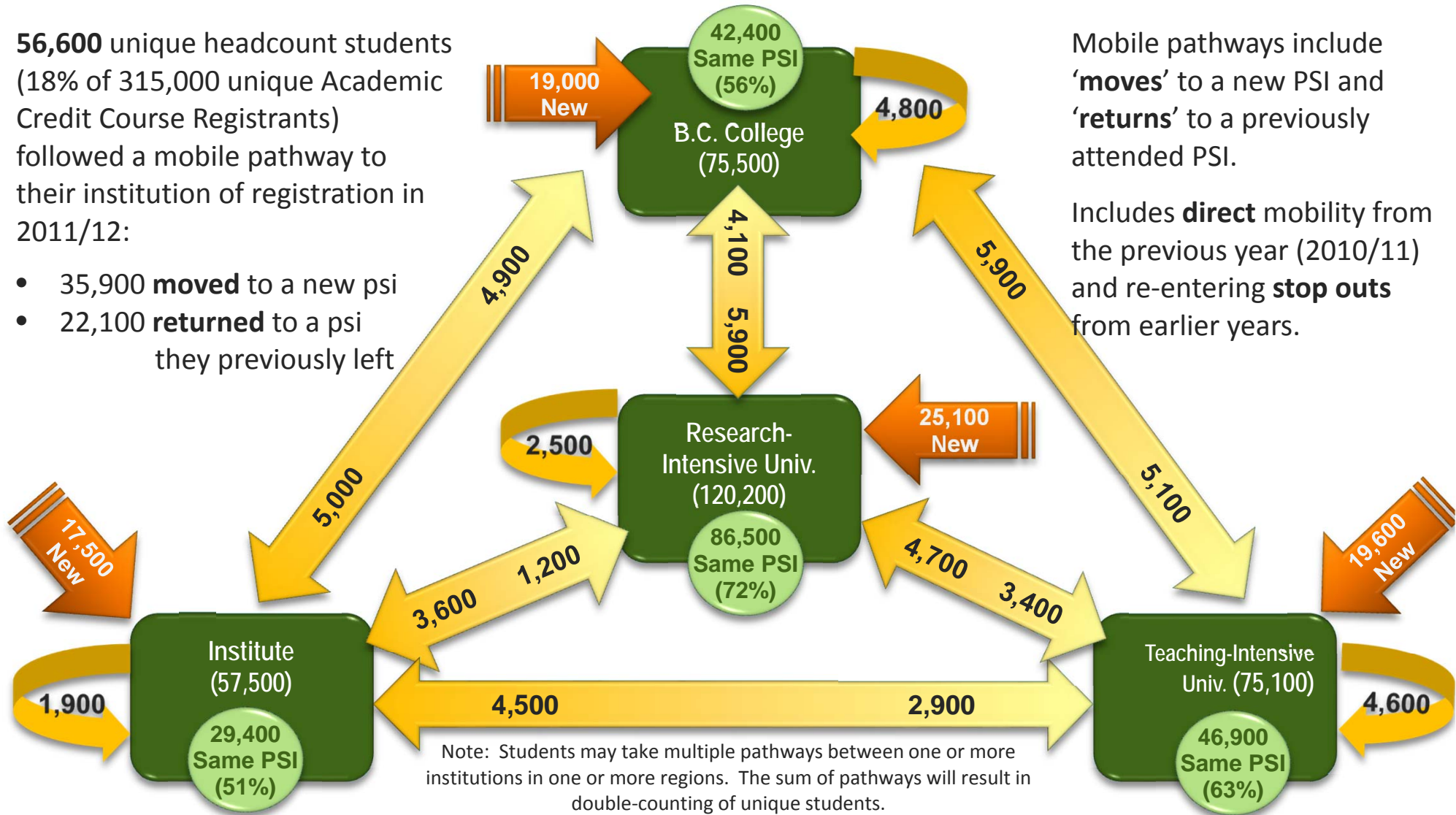
Mobility between institutions is determined from the current institution (2011/12), compared to the institution last enrolled in (prior to 2011/2012). When students switch institutions, they may switch sectors (see straight arrows between regions), or they may remain in the sector (see loop-back arrows).

56,600 unique headcount students (18% of 315,000 unique Academic Credit Course Registrants) followed a mobile pathway to their institution of registration in 2011/12:

- 35,900 **moved** to a new psi
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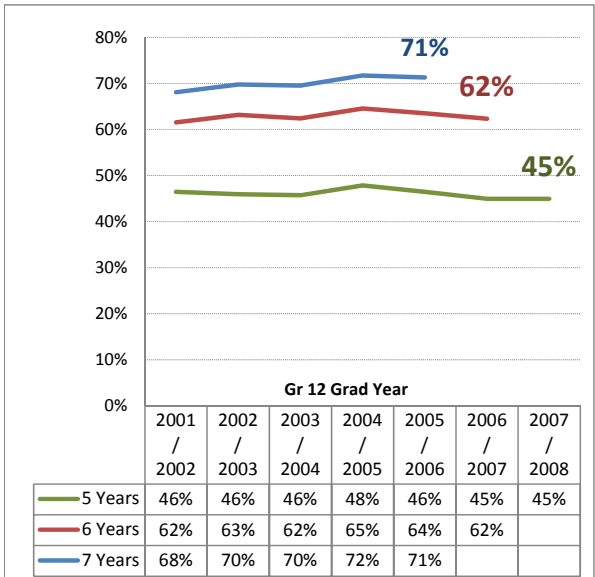
Includes **direct** mobility from the previous year (2010/11) and re-entering **stop outs** from earlier years.



STP Fast Fact #17: Credential Completion Rate Trends
 Five, Six and Seven Year Credential Completion rates, by year of Grade 12 Graduation and by Type of Credential Entered and Credential Completed.

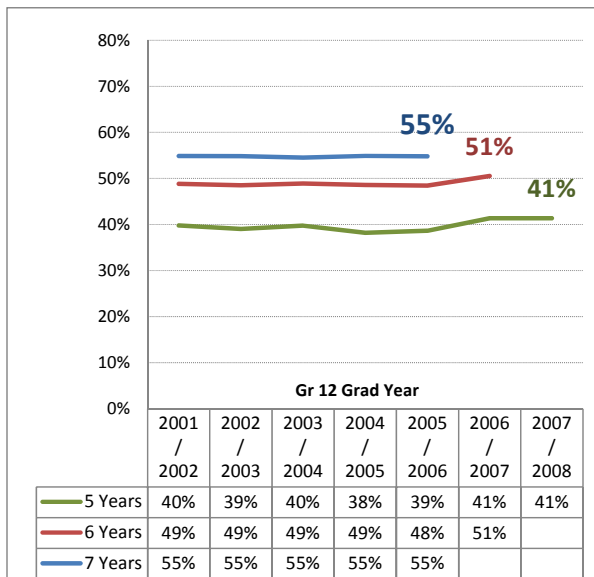
1. Bachelor's Degree Completion Rates of Bachelor's Entrants

Entered: Bachelor's Degree
Awarded: Bachelor's Degree



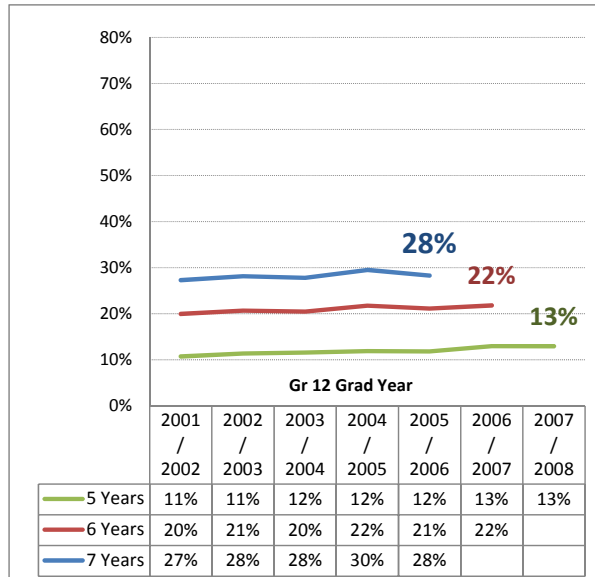
2. Credential Completion Rates of Non-Bachelor's Entrants

Entered: Any Credential (Except Bachelor's Degree)
Awarded: Any Credential (Including Bachelor's Degree)



3. Bachelor's Degree Completion Rates of Non-Bachelor's Entrants

Entered: Any Credential (Except Bachelor's Degree)
Awarded: Bachelor's Degree



Notes:

- a) These are cumulative credential completion rates within five, six and seven elapsed years of immediate entry to an undergraduate program in the B.C. public post-secondary system.
- b) Students entering programs that do not normally lead to a credential are excluded. Therefore, entrants to the following programs (based on CIP clusters) are excluded: blank, Developmental, None, Other, Trades.
- c) Completion may occur anywhere in the B.C. public post-secondary system and is not restricted to completion in the same institution of initial entry.
- d) Three different completion rate measures are provided, each with a different set of entrants and completers:
- e) Credential completers are counted only once, regardless of the number of credentials completed.
- f) Within seven years of grade 12 graduation, bachelor's degree completers typically earn a bachelor's degree exclusively, whereas non-Bachelor's completers often earn multiple credentials, earning an average of 1.3 credentials per student over seven years.