

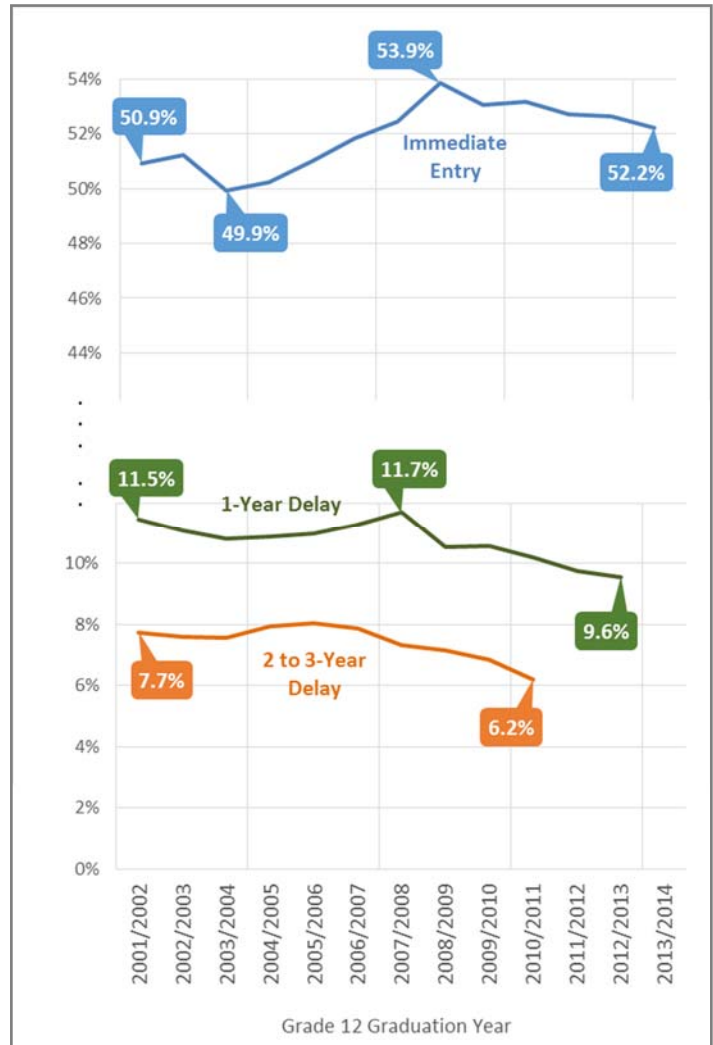
## More Immediate Entry Transitions Offset Declines in Delayed Entry Transitions to B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education

For the purpose of tracking student transitions, student mobility and student success, the Student Transitions Project (STP) annually gathers post-secondary enrolment and credential completion data from the twenty-five B.C. public post-secondary institutions and links this data to secondary school enrolment information via encrypted personal education numbers (PEN). With each annual data submission, the STP dataset expands by one additional year, such that the STP now has thirteen years of K-12 enrolment records and thirteen full years of post-secondary data.<sup>1</sup> This newsletter summarizes annual research findings on the first transitions of B.C. grade 12 graduates<sup>2</sup> entering B.C. public post-secondary education.

Thirteen years ago in 2001/2002, roughly 51% of the roughly 44,000 grade 12 graduates enrolled in B.C. public post-secondary education within one year of completing grade 12. This rate has gradually increased over the last decade, reaching a peak of nearly 54% for the 2008/2009 grade 12 graduation class, but has dipped slightly, reaching approximately 52% for the most recent 2013/2014 grade 12 graduation cohort.

Over the period of time from 2001/2002 to 2008/2009 we saw increases in the immediate-entry transition rate, but this was offset by declines in delayed-entry transition rates.<sup>3</sup> The offsetting trends were due to a larger share of students enrolling in B.C. public post-secondary education sooner, rather than later. More recently, however, we see slight declines in both the immediate-entry and delayed-entry transition rates beginning with the 2009/2010 grade 12 graduation cohort. See **Figure 1** and student transitions matrix in **Figure 5**.

**Figure 1: Trends in Immediate-Entry and Delayed-Entry Transition Rates of B.C. Grade 12 Graduates, 2001/2002 to 2013/2014**



<sup>1</sup> The STP now has thirteen years of B.C. K-12 enrollment data for grade 12 graduates of 2001/2002 to 2013/2014 and thirteen complete years of B.C. public post-secondary enrollments for 2002/2003 to 2014/2015 registrants. Students who enrolled in post-secondary education outside of B.C. or in B.C. private institutions are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Throughout this newsletter, references to **grade 12 graduates**, or a grade 12 graduation cohort or a grade 12 graduation class refers to the group of students who graduated from grade 12 in the year specified, among those students considered eligible to graduate; and **eligible grade 12 graduates** are those students who were enrolled in sufficient courses to meet the requirements to graduate during that school year. This construct is distinct from the six-year completion cohort. Please refer to the Ministry of Education's K-12 [glossary](#) for details.

<sup>3</sup> Students who transition to non-B.C. or B.C. private institutions are excluded.

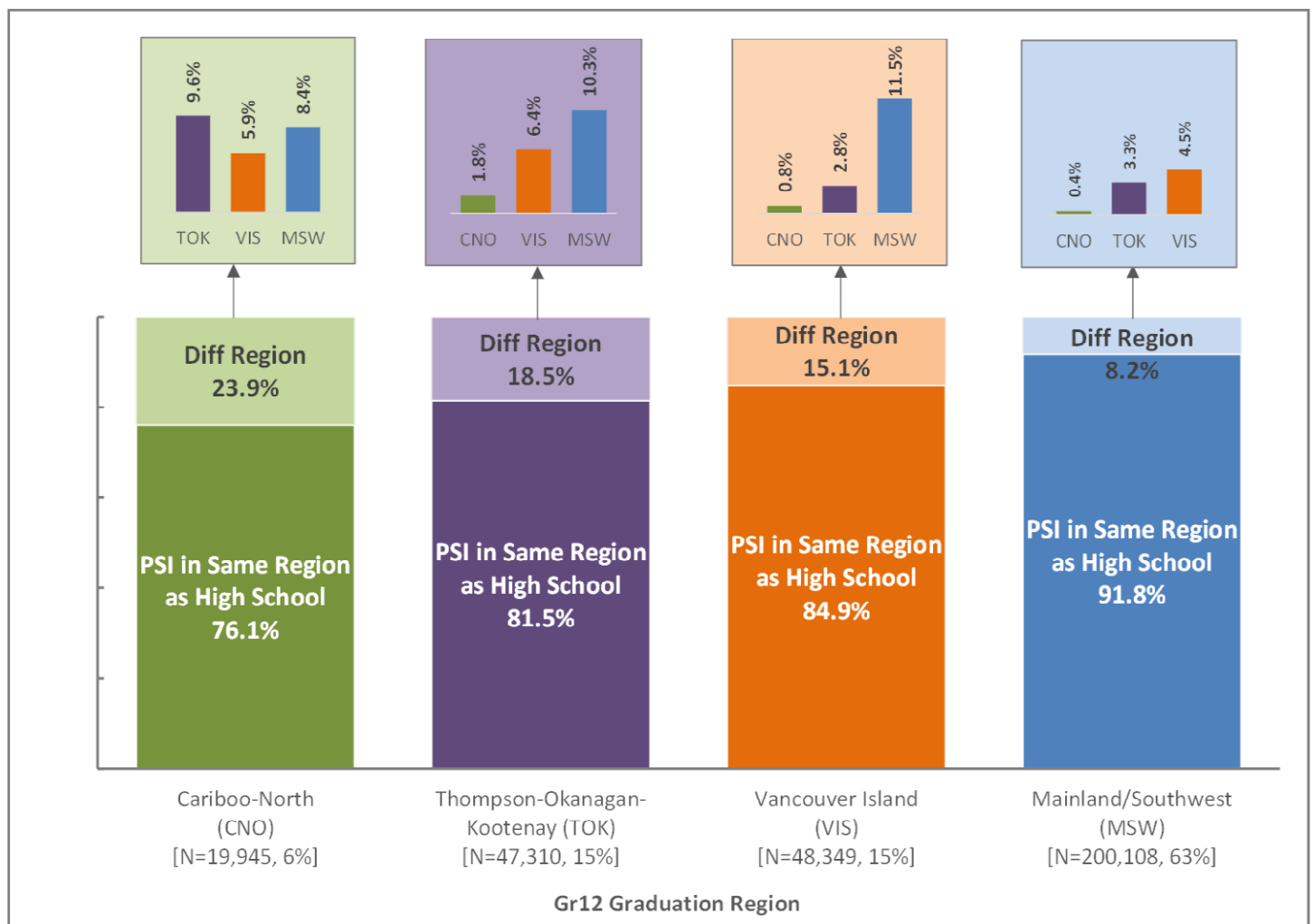
## Majority of Students Entered Post-Secondary Institutions in Same Region where they Graduated from High School

B.C. high school graduates who subsequently enrolled in B.C. public post-secondary education are more likely, at 88%, to enroll in the same region where they finished high school than enroll outside of their high school region.<sup>4</sup> As shown in **Figure 2**, the results vary by region of grade 12 graduation, with Lower Mainland/Southwest graduates more inclined to remain in their high school region (92%) for post-secondary education than graduates from other regions (76% to 85%).

The majority of grade 12 graduates from outside the Lower Mainland stayed in their home region for post-

secondary education (82%); however, of the 18% who left their home region for higher education, the most likely destination for these students was a post-secondary institution in the Lower Mainland/Southwest region of B.C. It is not surprising that Lower Mainland institutions were the primary destination of students who left their home region for post-secondary education because roughly 70% of the B.C. public post-secondary spaces are provided in the Lower Mainland, at three teaching-intensive universities (CAPU, ECU, KPU), two research-intensive universities (SFU, UBC), two institutes (BCIT and JIBC) and three colleges (DOUG, LANG, VCC).

**Figure 2: Regional Retention of Grade 12 Graduates Transitioning to B.C. Public Post-Secondary Institutions Over Ten Years (Grade 12 Graduates of 2004/2005 - 2013/2014)**



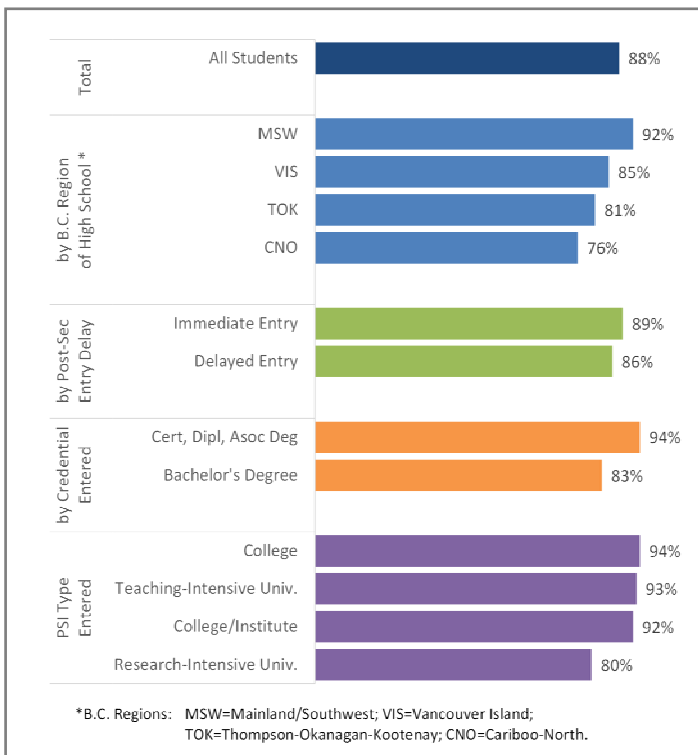
<sup>4</sup> All 315,712 high school graduates in the last ten years, from 2004/2005 to 2013/2014, who subsequently enrolled in B.C. public post-secondary education, were included in this analysis by region of high school and region of first post-secondary enrollment (by academic year 2014/2015, including immediate and delayed entry).

The proportion of graduates who remained in their home region for post-secondary education not only varied across the different regions of the province, but also by how soon the students enrolled in post-secondary education, by type of credential they enrolled in, by type of institution they enrolled in, and possibly other factors (see **Figure 3**).

Evidence suggests that the B.C. college system continues to serve students in the nearby region because 94% of high school students who enrolled in a college chose to attend a college in the same region where they graduated from high school. By comparison, high school students who enrolled in a research-intensive university (RIU) were less likely to remain in the region where they graduated (80%). (Also see inset box for a list of **B.C. Public Post-Secondary Institutions by Region**).

A review of the regional trends for immediate-entry students shows no significant change has occurred in the proportion of students who remained within their home region to attend post-secondary education, declining from 90% for 2001/2002 grade 12 graduates to 88% for 2013/2014 grade 12 graduates.

**Figure 3: % of Grade 12 Graduates from 2004/2005 to 2013/2014 Who Remained in their High School Region to Attend B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education**



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**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 (CNO)**

- College of New Caledonia
- Northern Lights College
- Northwest Community College
- University of Northern British Columbia

**Mainland-Southwest Region (MSW)**

- British Columbia Institute of Technology
- Capilano University
- Douglas College
- Emily Carr University of Art + Design
- 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 (TOK)**

- College of the Rockies
- Nicola Valley Institute of Technology
- Okanagan College
- Thompson Rivers University
- Selkirk College
- University of British Columbia (Okanagan)

**Vancouver Island Region (VIS)**

- Camosun College
- North Island College
- Royal Roads University
- University of Victoria
- Vancouver Island University

**B.C. Public Post-secondary Institutions by Type**

The following B.C. public post-secondary institutions are included in this study and grouped by institution type or designation, as at 2014/15:

**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.



University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, B.C.



Justice Institute of British Columbia, New Westminster, B.C.



College of the Rockies, Cranbrook, B.C.

## Academic Qualifications Have Some Influence on Post-Secondary Destinations

Academic qualifications also have some influence on whether students enroll in a post-secondary institution close to home or whether they leave their high school region. GPA scores are typically more crucial to the admission decision for students seeking to enroll in research-intensive universities than other institution types.

- The average iGPA<sup>5</sup> score of 2013/2014 grade 12 graduates who transitioned immediately to B.C. public post-secondary education and remained in their high school graduation region was 80.1. Of those who left their high school region, the average iGPA scores were two percentage points higher, at 82.1.
- Academic qualifications also affected students seeking to enrol in a Bachelor’s degree program at a research-intensive university (RIU). The more academically qualified students remained in their grade 12 graduation region, while students with lower qualifications enrolled outside of their home region, but this finding was not consistent across the province.
  - Specifically, among the grade 12 graduates of 2013/2014 who enrolled immediately in a Bachelor’s degree program at a research-intensive university, a 2.5 percentage point gap exists between the average Academic GPA<sup>4</sup> scores of students who remained in their region (87.8) and those who switched regions (85.3).
  - However, when grade 12 graduates from the Lower Mainland/Southwest region are excluded, the opposite outcome is found: students who left their home region to enrol in a Bachelor’s degree program at an RIU had higher Academic GPA<sup>5</sup> scores, on average (89.0), than those who remained in their home region (87.2).
- Evidence in the STP data also suggests that academic qualifications are not as important in a student’s decision to attend programs in colleges, institutes and

### STP Measures of Secondary School Academic Performance

Two academic performance measures are used by the STP in complementary ways to evaluate student academic performance achieved in high school and the impact this performance has on student transition rates and post-secondary academic performance: Academic GPA (AGPA) and the Inclusive GPA (iGPA).

**Academic GPA (AGPA)** – This measure is typically used as an indicator of university eligibility. The AGPA is the average of four course grades, English 12 and the student’s best three other academic grade 12 subjects. More than half of the students who completed grade 12 do not complete the necessary set of courses or achieve insufficient grades in order to calculate an AGPA. Thus the utility of the AGPA is limited to a subset of academically qualified students in the STP.

**Inclusive GPA (iGPA)** – This is a more broadly defined measure than the AGPA and it allows the STP to measure the academic performance of both grade 12 graduates and non-graduates. The iGPA is calculated from the average of twelve course grades selected from each of twelve subject areas for grade 10, 11 and 12 courses required for graduation. The best grade from each of the twelve subject areas is included in the iGPA calculation. In those cases where a student has not yet completed the requirements for all twelve subject areas, the iGPA is calculated on as many courses as are available for that student, from a minimum of one to a maximum of twelve courses per student. The twelve subject areas are based on the current grade 12 graduation requirements:

1) Planning 10	7) Skills and Fine Arts 10, 11, 12
2) Language Arts 10	8) Social Studies 10
3) Language Arts 11	9) Social Studies 11 or 12
4) Language Arts 12	10) Science 10
5) Math 10	11) Science 11 or 12
6) Math 11 or 12	12) Physical Education 10

teaching-intensive universities. Among 2013/2014 grade 12 graduates who enrolled immediately in any credential and any program at non-RIUs, a narrower percentage point gap of 1.0 exists between the iGPA scores of those who remained in their high school region (76.7) and those who entered post-secondary in another region (77.7).

<sup>5</sup> See inset box in this newsletter for full definitions of the academic performance measures used in the STP studies, Inclusive GPA (iGPA) and Academic GPA (AGPA) definitions.

### Ten-Year Success of Grade 12 Graduates in Post-Secondary Education

A summary of the long-run success of four grade 12 graduation cohorts submitted to the STP is shown in **Figure 4**. The success of these cohorts is measured by their transition rates and credential completion rates in the B.C. public post-secondary system.

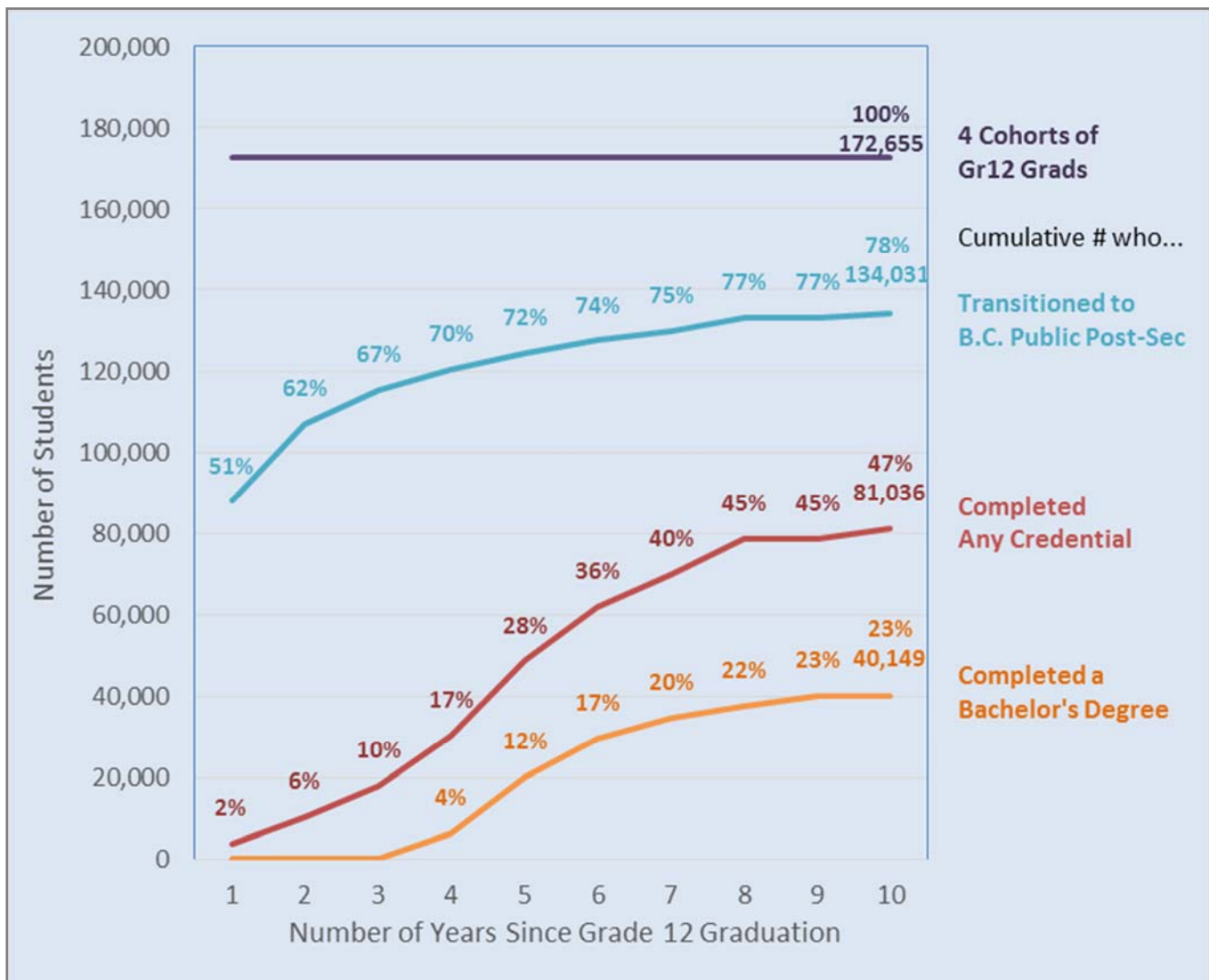
**Transition Rates:** 78% of these grade 12 graduates enrolled in a B.C. public post-secondary institution within ten years of grade 12 graduation (also see **Figure 5**).

**Credential Completion Rates:** 47% of the grade 12 graduates (or 60% of the post-secondary entrants) completed a post-secondary credential in the B.C. public post-secondary system within ten years of grade 12 graduation.

**Bachelor’s Degree Completion Rates:** 23% of the grade 12 graduates (or half of the credential completers) completed a Bachelor’s degree within ten years of graduating from grade 12.

The accomplishments of an additional 6% of B.C. grade 12 graduates (approximately), who first enrolled outside of the B.C. public post-secondary system are not included here. The STP acknowledges that their education achievements are important and will be tracked and reported as better data on these students becomes more readily available through collaboration and co-operation with other jurisdictions and their data sources.

**Figure 4: Long-Run Post-Secondary Success of Four Cohorts of Grade 12 Graduates**



**Figure 5: Student Transition Matrix – Number of Student Transitions from Grade 12 Graduation to B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education in Each Academic Year**

Grade 12 Grad Year	Post-Secondary School Year											No Transition Yet	Grand Total Gr12 Grads	Cumulative Transition Rate
	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015				
2004/2005	21,934 50.2%	4,757 10.9%	2,137 4.9%	1,337 3.1%	994 2.3%	777 1.8%	601 1.4%	415 1.0%	331 0.8%	232 0.5%	10,150 23.2%	43,665 100.0%	(10 years) 76.8%	
2005/2006		22,897 51.0%	4,933 11.0%	2,250 5.0%	1,360 3.0%	966 2.2%	750 1.7%	512 1.1%	371 0.8%	326 0.7%	10,543 23.5%	44,908 100.0%	(9 years) 76.5%	
2006/2007			22,488 51.8%	4,905 11.3%	2,117 4.9%	1,301 3.0%	960 2.2%	655 1.5%	481 1.1%	315 0.7%	10,162 23.4%	43,384 100.0%	(8 years) 76.6%	
2007/2008				23,359 52.4%	5,209 11.7%	2,074 4.7%	1,188 2.7%	883 2.0%	634 1.4%	448 1.0%	10,743 24.1%	44,538 100.0%	(7 years) 75.9%	
2008/2009					24,085 53.9%	4,717 10.5%	2,027 4.5%	1,172 2.6%	812 1.8%	558 1.2%	11,345 25.4%	44,716 100.0%	(6 years) 74.6%	
2009/2010						24,369 53.0%	4,857 10.6%	1,999 4.4%	1,145 2.5%	797 1.7%	12,772 27.8%	45,939 100.0%	(5 years) 72.2%	
2010/2011							24,218 53.2%	4,642 10.2%	1,786 3.9%	1,040 2.3%	13,857 30.4%	45,543 100.0%	(4 years) 69.6%	
2011/2012								24,415 52.7%	4,517 9.8%	1,840 4.0%	15,528 33.5%	46,300 100.0%	(3 years) 66.5%	
2012/2013									24,102 52.6%	4,379 9.6%	17,313 37.8%	45,794 100.0%	(2 years) 62.2%	
2013/2014										23,338 52.2%	21,336 47.8%	44,674 100.0%	(1 year) 52.2%	

The Student Transitions 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. It includes enrolment in academic, developmental, continuing education or Adult Basic Education programs/courses in B.C. public post-secondary institutions. These matrices are also available for each of the regions in B.C. on the STP public web site at: [http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/student\\_transitions/documents/regional-transition-matrices.pdf](http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/student_transitions/documents/regional-transition-matrices.pdf)

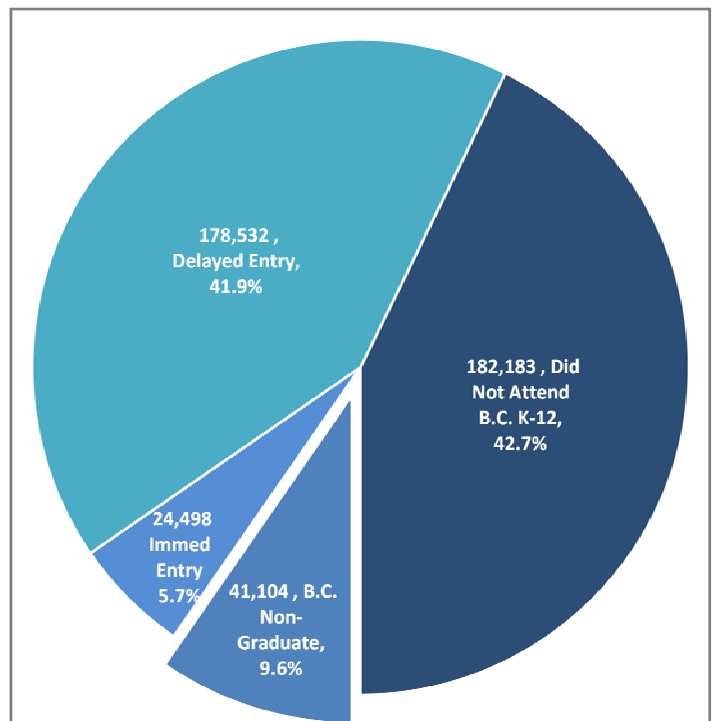
**Nearly 10% of 2014/2015 B.C. Public Post-Secondary Registrants are B.C. K-12 Non-Graduates**

Non-graduates from B.C. secondary schools are an important sub-population of post-secondary students, comprising about 10% of all 2014/2015 registrants in B.C. public post-secondary institutions. The 41,104 non-graduates are a subset of students within the total 426,317 unique headcount student population who enrolled in B.C. public post-secondary institutions in 2014/2015, including both graduate and primarily undergraduate students enrolled in academic or developmental programs in one or more of B.C.’s 25 public post-secondary institutions.

The distribution of all 426,317 students registered in B.C. public post-secondary institutions in 2014/2015, by their previous experience in B.C.’s K-12 system is shown in **Figure 6** and summarized here and on the next page:

- 57% of 2014/2015 post-secondary registrants (or 244,134 students) had previously attended the B.C. K-12 system, including 203,030 B.C. grade 12 graduates and 41,104 B.C. grade 12 non-graduates.

**Figure 6: Distribution of 2014/2015 B.C. Public Post-Secondary Registrants, by Previous B.C. K-12 Experience**



**Non-Graduates** *(continued from previous page)*

- 43% had not attended the B.C. K-12 system before enrolling in the B.C. public post-secondary system. This group is mainly comprised of Canadian students from out-of-province, international students and graduate students. The data provided to the STP does not provide sufficient information to distinguish the precise origins of non-B.C. students.

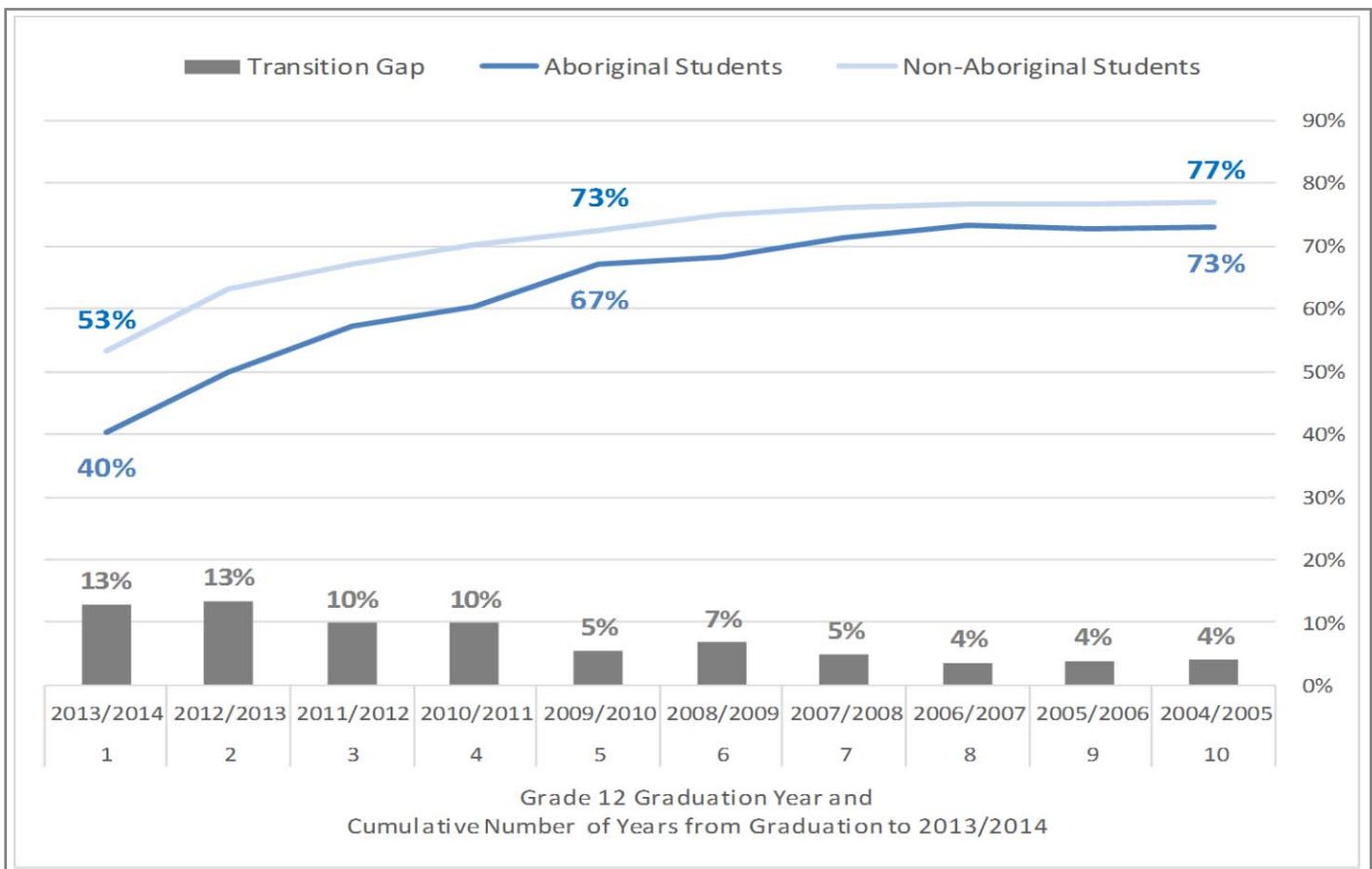
The 41,104 non-graduates represent roughly 10% of all post-secondary registrants in the academic year, or 17% of all post-secondary registrants with former B.C. K-12 experience. The STP recently conducted a more detailed study of the student transitions and post-secondary achievements of non-graduates, in comparison to grade 12 graduates.

**Gap in Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Student Transition Rates Narrows Over the Long-Run**

Within one year of high school graduation, 40% of Aboriginal high school graduates of 2013/2014 enrolled in B.C. public post-secondary education, but given more time, their transition rate improves significantly. Nearly three-quarters (73%) of the Aboriginal students who graduated in 2004/2005 had enrolled in B.C. public post-secondary education within ten years of graduation. This implies that one-third (33%) of Aboriginal high school graduates delayed their transition to post-secondary education.

By comparison, with immediate-entry and cumulative ten-year delayed entry rates of 53% and 77% for non-Aboriginal students, we find that roughly one-quarter (24%) of non-Aboriginal students delayed their transition to post-secondary education. In other words, Aboriginal students offset a significant portion of their lower immediate-entry transition rates by achieving higher delayed-entry transition rates over the subsequent nine years. As a result, the gap in transition rates between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students narrows from 13% to 4% over a period of ten-years after grade 12 graduation (see Figure 7).

**Figure 7: Cumulative Transition Rates into B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education: Aboriginal vs. Non-Aboriginal Students**

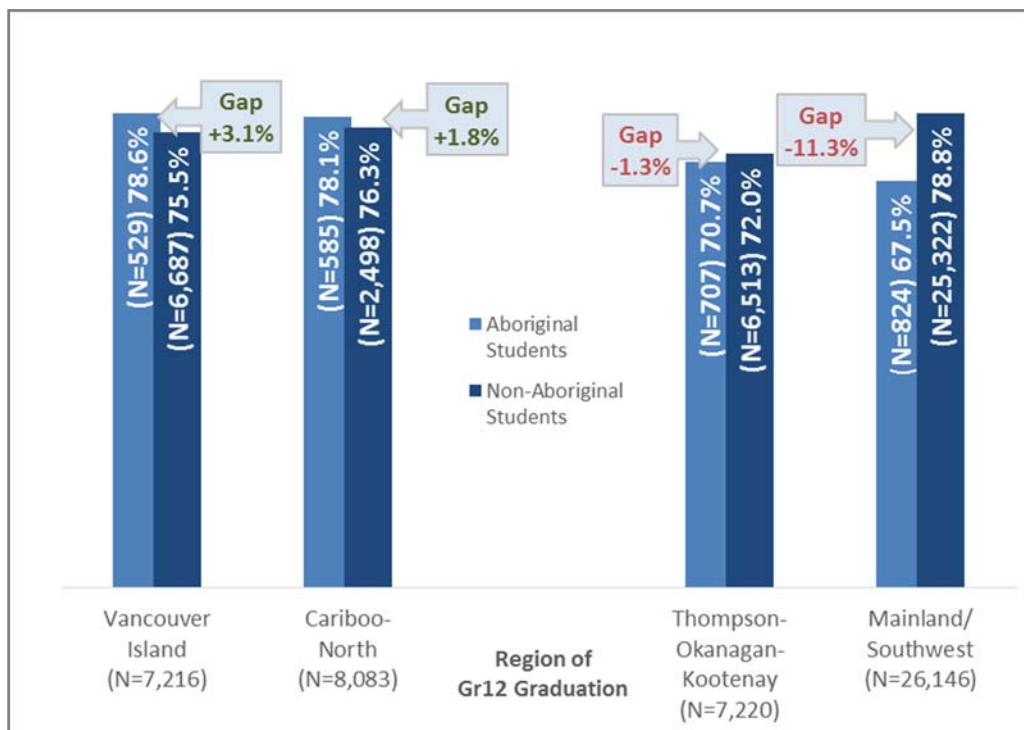




## Aboriginal Student Transition Rates Vary Across the Province of B.C.

As we have already seen in this newsletter, the transition rate gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students narrows over a ten-year period, but the gap between the two groups varies across the province. As shown in **Figure 8**, 2004/2005 Aboriginal grade 12 graduates from Vancouver Island and Cariboo-North high schools have higher ten-year transition rates into B.C. public post-secondary education than non-Aboriginal graduates in those regions. The opposite situation is true for grade 12 graduates from the Thompson-Okanagan-Kootenay region, but the most significant shortfall in student transition rates for Aboriginal students occurs among Lower Mainland/Southwest region high schools where non-Aboriginal grade 12 graduates have significantly higher transition rates (78.8%) into B.C. public post-secondary education than Aboriginal grade 12 graduates (67.5%).

**Figure 8: 10-Year Transition Rates of 2004/2005 Grade 12 Graduates into B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education, by 2014/2015**



### 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 Director, Research & Admissions, BCCAT.
- Brian Beacham*, Director, Institutional Research, Vancouver Community College.
- Kerry Pridmore*, Executive Director, Post-Secondary Audit and Accountability Branch, Ministry of Advanced Education
- Claire Miller*, Director, Knowledge Management Branch, Ministry of Education.
- Tony Eder*, Executive Director, Academic Resource Planning, University of Victoria.

**Special Thanks:** The STP would like to thank the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Advanced Education 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.

### 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. **Figure 9** provides immediate-entry transition rates by region of graduation, school type (public or independent) and school district.

**Figure 9: Immediate-Entry Student Transition Rates by Region of Graduation, School Type and School District: Grade 12 Graduates of 2009/10 to 2013/14**

Region of Grade 12 Graduation				Immed-Entry Trans. Rate by Gr12 Grad Year					5-Yr Change~			# Grads in	
College Region of Gr12 Graduation	School Type	School District	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Trans % Trend	Trans %	# Trans.	# Grads	2013/2014	
Camosun	BC Public	061	Greater Victoria	50%	49%	50%	46%	50%		-6%	-41	-74	1,364
		062	Sooke	39%	36%	41%	43%	41%		-3%	-6	-45	525
		063	Saanich	46%	51%	50%	48%	47%		-9%	-25	-69	620
		064	Gulf Islands^	37%	22%	39%	32%	35%		-36%	-14	-30	113
	All BC Public Schools in Region			46%	46%	48%	45%	47%		-6%	-76	-212	2,652
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			44%	47%	46%	51%	47%		-2%	-5	-41	440
<b>All BC Public &amp; Independent Schools in Region</b>				<b>46%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>47%</b>		<b>-6%</b>	<b>-81</b>	<b>-253</b>	<b>3,092</b>
Capilano	BC Public	044	North Vancouver	59%	57%	61%	56%	56%		-16%	-108	-129	1,217
		045	West Vancouver	52%	47%	46%	47%	47%		-15%	-49	-36	674
		046	Sunshine Coast	40%	47%	40%	42%	41%		-11%	-11	-38	244
		048	Sea to Sky	40%	42%	41%	41%	42%		+6%	+8	+9	306
	064	Gulf Islands^			50%	33%					+5	5	
	All BC Public Schools in Region			53%	52%	52%	50%	50%		-12%	-152	-178	2,463
All BC Independent Schools in Region			49%	42%	45%	37%	38%		-4%	-8	+90	508	
<b>All BC Public &amp; Independent Schools in Region</b>				<b>52%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>48%</b>		<b>-11%</b>	<b>-160</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>2,971</b>
Douglas	BC Public	040	New Westminster	65%	59%	62%	57%	62%		-14%	-37	-42	427
		041	Burnaby	68%	71%	64%	66%	65%		-9%	-107	-102	1,838
		042	Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	41%	45%	44%	45%	41%		-12%	-50	-106	1,055
		043	Coquitlam	59%	57%	58%	57%	58%		-1%	-21	+16	2,647
	All BC Public Schools in Region			59%	59%	58%	58%	58%		-6%	-211	-231	5,977
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			66%	67%	70%	68%	64%		+7%	+20	+42	471
<b>All BC Public &amp; Independent Schools in Region</b>				<b>59%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>58%</b>		<b>-5%</b>	<b>-191</b>	<b>-189</b>	<b>6,448</b>
Fraser Valley	BC Public	033	Chilliwack	40%	39%	37%	37%	38%		-5%	-15	-3	844
		034	Abbotsford	49%	49%	49%	51%	49%		-6%	-40	-74	1,387
		075	Mission	36%	35%	41%	39%	41%		-9%	-14	-97	378
		078	Fraser-Cascade	46%	45%	30%	37%	41%		-65%	-26	-46	97
	All BC Public Schools in Region			44%	44%	44%	44%	44%		-8%	-95	-220	2,706
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			40%	37%	40%	38%	40%		+6%	+11	+37	442
<b>All BC Public &amp; Independent Schools in Region</b>				<b>44%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>43%</b>		<b>-6%</b>	<b>-84</b>	<b>-183</b>	<b>3,148</b>
Kwantlen	BC Public	035	Langley	45%	43%	40%	41%	42%		-8%	-47	-2	1,457
		036	Surrey	60%	61%	61%	61%	60%		+10%	+303	+532	5,053
		037	Delta	60%	61%	62%	59%	57%		-4%	-28	+3	1,293
		038	Richmond	77%	73%	72%	71%	71%		-13%	-161	-87	1,807
	All BC Public Schools in Region			61%	61%	60%	60%	59%		+1%	+67	+451	9,634
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			53%	50%	54%	50%	50%		+1%	+3	+60	837
<b>All BC Public &amp; Independent Schools in Region</b>				<b>60%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>58%</b>		<b>+1%</b>	<b>+70</b>	<b>+511</b>	<b>10,471</b>
Malaspina	BC Public	047	Powell River	47%	47%	44%	45%	47%		-32%	-21	-46	139
		068	Nanaimo-Ladysmith	47%	46%	47%	51%	49%		-2%	-10	-69	966
		069	Qualicum	40%	47%	44%	47%	44%		-29%	-39	-126	305
		079	Cowichan Valley	45%	47%	45%	44%	48%		-12%	-29	-91	492
	All BC Public Schools in Region			45%	46%	46%	48%	48%		-11%	-101	-332	1,910
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			41%	34%	33%	34%	33%		-19%	-23	+14	362
<b>Malaspina Total</b>				<b>45%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>46%</b>		<b>-12%</b>	<b>-124</b>	<b>-318</b>	<b>2,272</b>
New Caledonia	BC Public	028	Quesnel	48%	46%	47%	47%	45%		-14%	-16	-17	260
		057	Prince George	50%	52%	52%	50%	46%		-23%	-85	-93	823
		091	Nechako Lakes	46%	44%	41%	34%	42%		-7%	-9	+12	303
	All BC Public Schools in Region			49%	50%	49%	47%	45%		-18%	-111	-94	1,396
All BC Independent Schools in Region			61%	60%	50%	47%	51%		+47%	+17	+39	70	
<b>All BC Public &amp; Independent Schools in Region</b>				<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>45%</b>		<b>-14%</b>	<b>-94</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>1,466</b>

Figure 9 continues on the next page . . .

**Notes:**  
 ~ 5-Year Change is from grade year 2008/09 to 2012/13. These columns show Trans % (percent change in number of immediate-entry students); # Trans (+/- change in number of immediate-entry students); # Grads (+/- 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 following school districts span two college regions: Kootenay Lake school district (in Rockies and Selkirk college regions) and Gulf Islands school district (in Camosun and Capilano college regions). Schools in these districts are reported in their respective college regions.

Figure 9, continued: Immediate-Entry Student Transition Rates by Region of Graduation, School Type and School District – Grade 12 Graduates of 2009/10 to 2013/14

Region of Grade 12 Graduation				Immediate-Entry Transition Rate					5-Yr Change~			# Grads	
College Region of Gr12 Graduation	School Type	School District	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Trans % Trend	Trans %	# Trans.	# Grads	2013/2014	
North Island	BC Public	049	Central Coast	36%	18%	60%	25%	45%				-3	11
		070	Alberni	58%	58%	54%	49%	51%		-14%	-17	+3	246
		071	Comox Valley	48%	53%	49%	46%	51%		+12%	+38	+39	635
		072	Campbell River	49%	48%	44%	50%	51%		-15%	-25	-58	336
		084	Vancouver Island West	25%	88%	31%	58%	48%		+50%	+5	+1	21
	085	Vancouver Island North	44%	50%	44%	47%	47%				-8	108	
	All BC Public Schools in Region			50%	52%	48%	48%	51%		+1%	+6	-20	1,366
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			49%	29%	43%	37%	33%		-50%	-7	-1	42
	All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region			50%	51%	48%	47%	50%		-0%	-1	-21	1,408
	Northern Lights	BC Public	059	Peace River South	40%	38%	38%	38%	26%		-80%	-49	-39
060			Peace River North	29%	33%	28%	29%	27%		-26%	-20	-47	282
081			Fort Nelson	49%	60%	45%	49%	33%		-74%	-14	-9	58
087			Stikine			100%	67%	75%		+100%	+3	+4	4
All BC Public Schools in Region			36%	37%	34%	35%	27%		-50%	-80	-91	582	
All BC Independent Schools in Region			38%	29%	17%	47%	43%		+62%	+8	+17	30	
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region			36%	37%	34%	35%	28%		-42%	-72	-74	612	
Northwest	BC Public	050	Haida Gwaii	38%	69%	60%	66%	57%		+44%	+11	+7	44
		052	Prince Rupert	74%	58%	60%	52%	54%		-76%	-41	-29	100
		054	Bulkley Valley	41%	36%	37%	39%	48%		-6%	-5	-40	162
		082	Coast Mountains	50%	55%	54%	54%	52%		-5%	-8	-29	305
		092	Nisga'a	50%	79%	81%	76%	67%		+38%	+3	+2	12
	All BC Public Schools in Region			51%	52%	52%	51%	52%		-12%	-40	-89	623
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			51%	41%	26%	36%	29%		-89%	-17	-4	66
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region			51%	52%	50%	50%	50%		-17%	-57	-93	689	
Okanagan	BC Public	019	Revelstoke	30%	29%	31%	42%	46%		+29%	+10	-8	76
		022	Vernon	43%	47%	41%	41%	40%		-19%	-46	-70	607
		023	Central Okanagan	46%	49%	49%	50%	48%		-1%	-8	-106	1,651
		053	Okanagan Similkameen	47%	49%	45%	55%	45%		-18%	-13	-19	163
		058	Nicola-Similkameen	34%	39%	50%	33%	17%		-180%	-9	-12	29
		067	Okanagan Skaha	42%	46%	46%	46%	48%		+6%	+16	-38	524
		083	North Okanagan-Shuswap	42%	42%	40%	41%	41%		-21%	-37	-74	432
		All BC Public Schools in Region			44%	47%	45%	46%	45%		-6%	-89	-326
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			35%	40%	41%	45%	39%		+21%	+24	+39	300
	All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region			43%	46%	45%	46%	45%		-4%	-65	-287	3,795
Rockies	BC Public	005	Southeast Kootenay	37%	40%	39%	42%	43%		+2%	+3	-48	374
		006	Rocky Mountain	33%	30%	28%	22%	22%		-105%	-41	-62	179
		008	Kootenay Lake ^	33%	36%	39%	47%	44%		+31%	+12	+6	89
	All BC Public Schools in Region			36%	36%	36%	36%	37%		-11%	-26	-104	642
	All BC Independent Schools in Region				38%	14%	13%	38%		+100%	+5	+13	13
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region			36%	36%	35%	36%	37%		-9%	-21	-91	655	
Selkirk	BC Public	008	Kootenay Lake ^	41%	50%	45%	48%	47%		-18%	-19	-77	222
		010	Arrow Lakes	51%	65%	56%	55%	49%		-33%	-6	-10	37
		020	Kootenay-Columbia	57%	60%	59%	53%	50%		-45%	-61	-73	272
		051	Boundary	34%	43%	35%	36%	44%		-11%	-4	-36	84
	All BC Public Schools in Region			48%	54%	50%	49%	48%		-30%	-90	-196	615
All BC Independent Schools in Region			75%	55%	43%	45%	50%		+50%	+3	+8	12	
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region			48%	54%	50%	49%	48%		-29%	-87	-188	627	
Thompson Rivers	BC Public	027	Cariboo-Chilcotin	46%	41%	37%	42%	40%		-25%	-32	-30	321
		058	Nicola-Similkameen	40%	39%	52%	48%	40%		-49%	-17	-42	88
		073	Kamloops/Thompson	49%	45%	47%	42%	44%		-10%	-46	+5	1,055
		074	Gold Trail	39%	44%	39%	43%	39%		-4%	-1	-4	71
	All BC Public Schools in Region			47%	44%	45%	43%	43%		-15%	-96	-71	1,535
All BC Independent Schools in Region			43%	43%	39%	36%	34%		-22%	-9	+4	120	
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region			47%	44%	44%	42%	42%		-15%	-105	-67	1,655	
Vancouver/Langara	BC Public	039	Vancouver	67%	65%	66%	65%	66%		-1%	-35	+27	4,196
		All BC Public Schools in Region			67%	65%	66%	65%	66%		-1%	-33	+37
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			51%	52%	52%	47%	54%		+12%	+74	+94	1,144
	All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region			64%	62%	63%	62%	63%		+1%	+41	+131	5,365
	All BC Public Schools in All Regions			53%	54%	53%	53%	53%		-5%	-1,127	-1,676	39,817
Conseil Scolaire Francophone*			53%	54%	48%	62%	53%		+31%	+24	+46	146	
All BC Independent Schools in All Regions			49%	48%	48%	46%	47%		+4%	+96	+411	4,857	
Grand Total, Province of B.C.			53%	53%	53%	53%	54%		-1%	-338	-1,265	44,674	

Notes for Figure 9: See previous page.



Figure 10, cont.: B.C. Post-Secondary Transition Rates by Demographic Characteristics for Selected B.C. Secondary School Graduation Cohorts

Demographic Characteristic While in Secondary School	Immediate Entry Transition Rate						5-Yr Cumulative Delayed-Entry Transition Rate					Cum. Trans Rates Over Time (2003/04 Grads)			2012/13 Immed Trans Rate to		2012/13 Gr12 Grads Distrib.	
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2012/2013	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2008*	Immed Entry	5-Yr Cum	10-Yr Cum	Bach Deg <sup>A</sup>	Other	Count	% of Total
<b>Secondary School Academic GPA:</b>																		
No Academic GPA	38.9%	38.6%	39.0%	40.2%	41.0%	41.0%	61.4%	62.6%	64.4%	65.2%	64.2%	34.3%	60.4%	68.0%	12.4%	28.6%	24,332	54.5%
50.0% - 64.9%	38.9%	38.6%	39.0%	40.2%	41.0%	41.0%	77.2%	78.9%	78.6%	79.1%	79.8%	34.3%	75.3%	80.7%	8.0%	33.0%	759	1.7%
65.0% - 74.9%	55.2%	57.0%	55.7%	59.2%	53.2%	53.8%	82.9%	83.6%	83.4%	85.5%	85.7%	52.1%	84.0%	86.1%	18.7%	35.1%	3,097	6.9%
Moderate Achievers (GPA < 75%)	65.3%	63.7%	62.5%	63.4%	62.2%	60.2%	81.8%	82.6%	82.5%	84.1%	84.4%	61.1%	82.2%	84.7%	16.6%	43.6%	3,856	8.6%
* 75.0% - 79.9%	68.0%	65.4%	64.3%	64.5%	64.5%	61.8%	84.4%	86.1%	86.2%	85.4%	86.0%	63.4%	83.0%	86.8%	32.9%	28.9%	2,885	6.5%
80.0% - 84.9%	71.7%	69.4%	68.5%	67.8%	68.3%	66.3%	84.1%	84.5%	85.8%	84.9%	85.8%	65.0%	84.4%	86.9%	43.4%	22.9%	3,784	8.5%
85.0% - 89.9%	73.2%	73.0%	70.3%	68.9%	68.1%	67.7%	82.6%	81.4%	82.4%	81.8%	82.1%	70.1%	82.6%	85.3%	53.0%	14.7%	4,658	10.4%
90.0% - 94.9%	71.6%	69.8%	69.4%	68.1%	67.0%	67.3%	78.7%	79.3%	77.5%	75.4%	78.3%	71.8%	81.7%	81.9%	59.6%	7.7%	3,941	8.8%
95.0% - 100.0%	69.8%	68.0%	67.1%	67.3%	65.2%	66.4%	76.6%	79.3%	75.3%	75.4%	78.0%	73.2%	77.8%	79.5%	62.1%	4.3%	1,218	2.7%
High Achievers (GPA 75 - 100%)	69.1%	66.9%	65.8%	63.5%	64.2%	66.1%	82.4%	82.7%	82.7%	81.8%	83.1%	71.1%	82.7%	85.2%	49.5%	16.6%	16,486	36.9%
<b>Secondary School Inclusive GPA:</b>																		
50.0% - 64.9%	29.0%	29.2%	28.0%	28.5%	26.5%	24.6%	52.6%	52.3%	57.0%	56.8%	55.4%	24.1%	51.1%	58.8%	2.1%	22.5%	4,096	9.2%
65.0% - 74.9%	44.1%	43.5%	43.9%	43.2%	42.3%	41.0%	63.7%	63.9%	68.1%	69.1%	68.7%	37.1%	62.8%	69.9%	8.3%	32.7%	13,363	29.9%
Moderate iGPA (iGPA < 75%)	39.8%	39.5%	39.6%	39.3%	38.3%	37.2%	61.1%	61.4%	64.9%	65.7%	64.8%	33.9%	59.9%	66.7%	6.9%	30.3%	17,459	39.1%
75.0% - 79.9%	59.1%	58.6%	58.5%	57.6%	56.8%	55.7%	73.4%	74.6%	78.4%	79.3%	79.3%	50.7%	73.3%	78.2%	21.6%	34.1%	7,521	16.8%
* 80.0% - 84.9%	66.9%	64.7%	64.4%	63.0%	63.2%	62.4%	78.9%	80.1%	82.2%	81.2%	81.7%	62.1%	80.1%	82.6%	35.4%	27.0%	7,456	16.7%
85.0% - 89.9%	70.2%	67.6%	67.9%	66.7%	66.5%	65.4%	81.8%	81.5%	80.9%	80.3%	81.6%	69.2%	82.5%	84.4%	48.2%	17.2%	7,130	16.0%
90.0% - 94.9%	69.0%	69.2%	66.6%	66.2%	65.9%	65.4%	81.6%	81.8%	79.6%	78.6%	78.7%	71.1%	80.9%	84.7%	56.6%	8.8%	4,420	9.9%
95.0% - 100.0%	68.0%	67.5%	63.9%	65.4%	62.0%	66.1%	75.6%	80.0%	79.8%	77.1%	77.4%	72.1%	78.3%	79.8%	60.5%	5.6%	688	1.5%
High iGPA (iGPA 75 - 100%)	65.6%	64.3%	63.8%	62.9%	62.6%	61.9%	78.3%	78.9%	80.3%	80.0%	80.4%	61.6%	78.6%	82.0%	39.0%	22.9%	27,215	60.9%
<b>Grand Total for All BC12 Graduates</b>	<b>53.9%</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>53.2%</b>	<b>52.7%</b>	<b>52.6%</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>	<b>73.2%</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>73.3%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>71.4%</b>	<b>76.4%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>44,674</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Number of BC12 Graduates</b>	<b>44,716</b>	<b>45,939</b>	<b>45,543</b>	<b>46,300</b>	<b>45,794</b>	<b>44,674</b>												

\* See bottom of Figure 9 on previous page for explanatory notes.

## Conclusion

Grade 12 graduates are continuing to achieve success in B.C.'s public post-secondary system, with more than half of all graduates consistently enrolling in post-secondary education within a year of graduation. Within ten years of grade 12 graduation, the STP finds that 78% of B.C. grade 12 graduates enrolled in post-secondary education, 60% earned a credential and 23% earned a Bachelor's degree. Given more time, the STP expects to see even greater success among these students. The STP also acknowledges that the post-secondary achievements of our grade 12 graduates outside of the B.C. public post-secondary system are not included here as these achievements are more difficult to quantify, although worthy of further exploration and analysis in the future.

Please visit the Student Transitions Project web site for more information at

[http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/student\\_transitions/.](http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/student_transitions/)

**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](http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/student_transitions)

**Newsletter Prepared by**  
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