

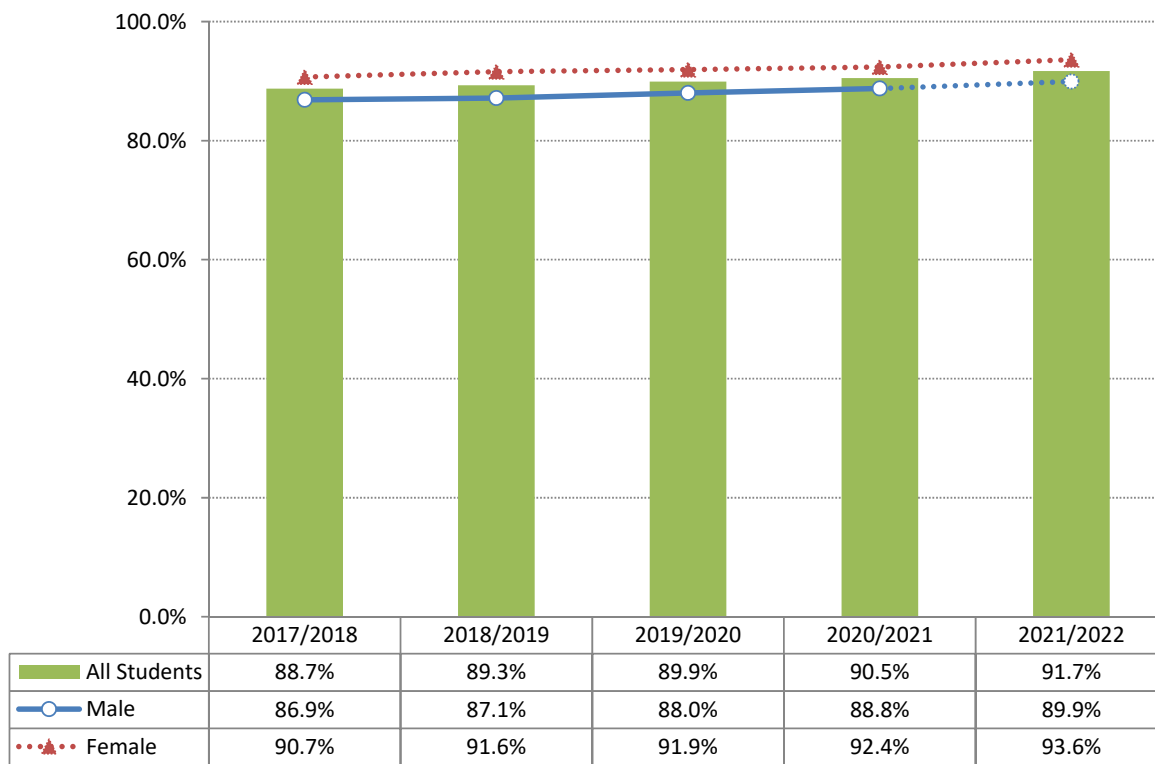
Student Transitions Project

STP FAST FACTS

- 1 **B.C. Secondary School Six-Year Completion Rate:** Proportion of secondary school students who graduated with a "Dogwood" or "Adult Dogwood" within six years from the first time they enrolled in grade 8.
- 2 **Preparation for Post-Secondary Education:** Percentage of B.C. public grade 12 students vs parents 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 (among those eligible) 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 (among those eligible) who registered at a B.C. public post-secondary institution over time, by year of graduation.
- 5 **Student Transition Matrix:** Number and percentage of B.C. secondary school graduates (among those eligible) 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 (among those eligible) who achieve high Academic GPA's (of 75% or higher).
- 11 **B.C. Public Post-Secondary Destinations of High Achieving Grade 12 Graduates** (among those eligible) within one year of high school graduation.
- 12 **B.C. Public Post-Secondary Immediate vs Delayed Entry Destinations** of all grade 12 graduates (among those eligible).
- 13 **First-Year Immediate-Entry Attrition Rates,** by type of institution first attended, for a cohort of grade 12 high school graduates (among those eligible) who enrolled immediately in B.C. public post-secondary education.
- 14 **Student Mobility Rates,** by year. What proportion of students move from one institution to another in a school year?
- 15 **Regional Student Mobility.** To what extent do students move between regions of the province, from one year to the next?
- 16 **Sector Student 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 Six-Year Completion Rate

Proportion of secondary school students who graduated with a "Dogwood" or "Adult Dogwood" within six years from the first time they enrolled in grade 8.

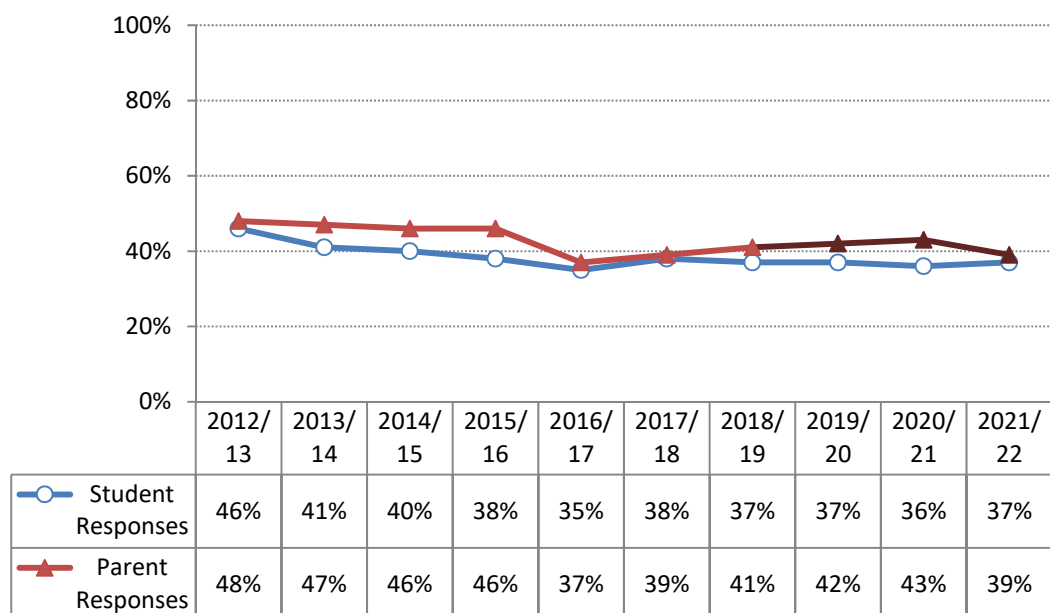


The proportion of B.C. resident students who graduate, with a B.C. Certificate of Graduation ("Dogwood") or B.C. Adult Graduation Diploma ("Adult Dogwood"), within six years from the first time they enrol in Grade 8, adjusted for migration in and out of British Columbia. Six-year completion rates by gender are not available for the 2021/2022 graduation cohort, thus values are estimated from historical trends. In each of the years reported here, completion rates now exclude non-residents of B.C.

Source: <https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/bc-schools-six-year-completion-rate/>

STP Fast Fact #2: Preparation for Post-Secondary Education:
Percentage of B.C. public grade 12 students vs parents 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?

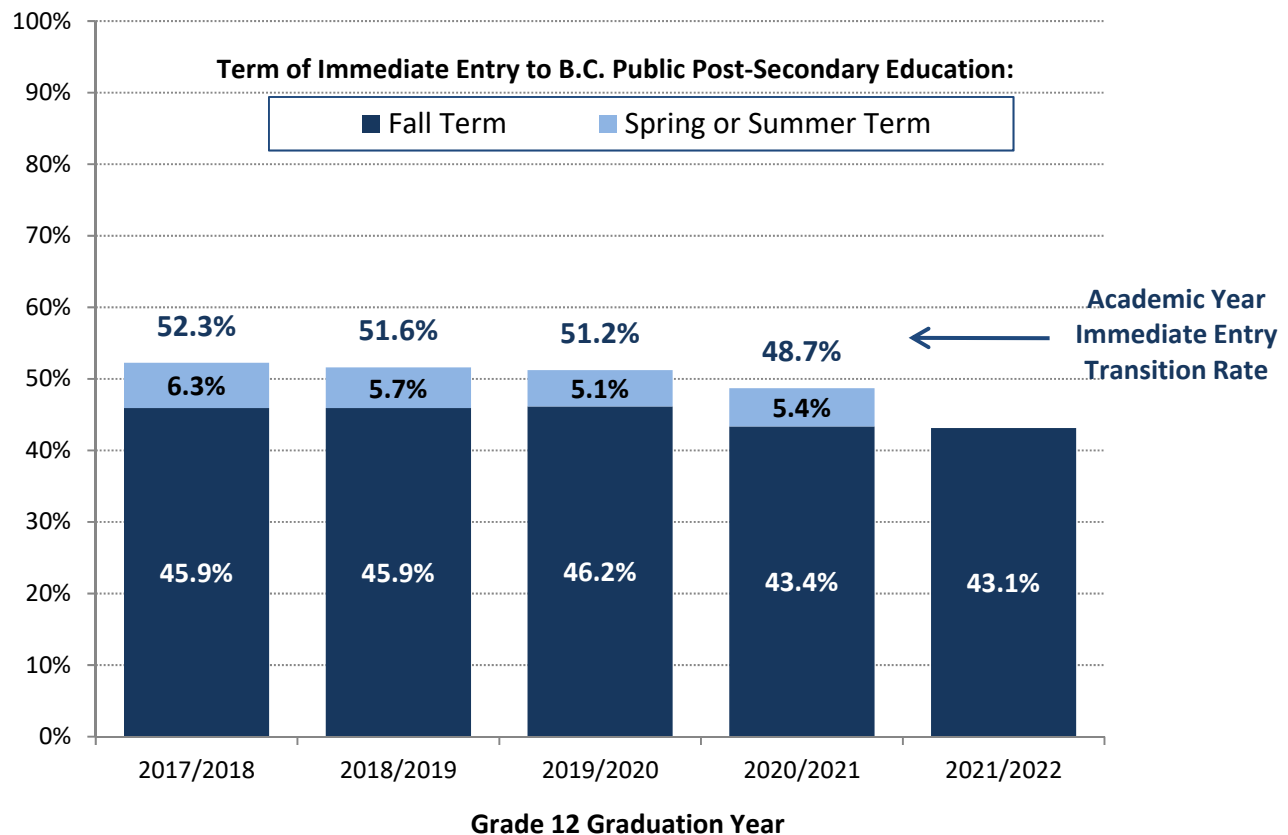


From B.C. provincial public school Student Learning Survey, in response to the question: "Are you satisfied that school is preparing you for post-secondary education (for example, college, university, trade school)?" This chart shows the percentage responding "All of the Time" or "Many Times" for each of the last ten grade 12 graduation cohorts and compares grade 12 student responses to all secondary school parent responses. Starting in 2018/2019, resulting from a change to the parent questionnaire, parent responses summarize the percentage responding "yes" to the question. Parent responses prior to 2018/2019 are not directly comparable to responses from 2018/2019 and later.

Source: <https://studentsuccess.gov.bc.ca/school-district/099/report/post-secondary-career-prep>
(Student Learning Survey, formerly Satisfaction Survey)

STP Fast Fact #3: Immediate Transition Rate to Post-Secondary Education

Percentage of B.C. secondary school graduates (among those eligible*) who first registered at a B.C. public post-secondary institution within one year of graduation.



The accuracy of transition rates relies on students having a Personal Education Number (PEN) on their student record in post-secondary institutions. Due to an increase in post-secondary registrants without PENs in 2020/2021, the provincial immediate-entry transition rate is estimated to be at least as high as 50.9% in 2020/21, rather than the 48.7% reported here. This issue is expected to be resolved in future STP releases. The full academic year student transition rate for the most recent 2021/22 grade 12 graduation cohort is not available until the next STP submission, so the Fall 2022 transition rate of the cohort is provided at this time.

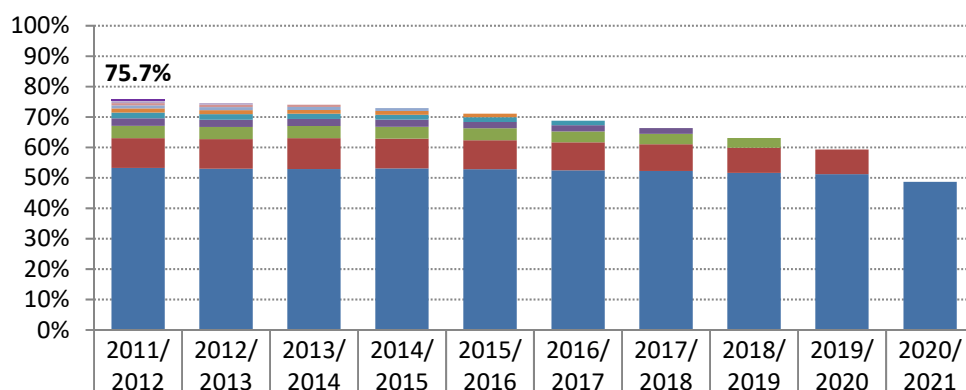
*The cohort of *eligible to graduate grade 12 students* includes those B.C. resident and non-resident students deemed eligible to graduate because they have enrolled in sufficient courses to meet the requirements to graduate during that school year. This construct is distinct from the six year completion cohort. Please refer to "Reporting on K-12 Glossary of Terms" for definitions.

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2022 Submission.

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project>

STP Fast Fact #4: Cumulative Transition Rate to Post-Secondary Education

Percentage of B.C. secondary school graduates (among those eligible*) who registered at a B.C. public post-secondary institution over time, by year of graduation.



10-Yr Cum (Immed + 9-Yr Delay)	75.7%									
9 Year Delay	0.5%									
8 Year Delay	0.6%	0.5%								
7 Year Delay	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%							
6 Year Delay	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%						
5 Year Delay	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%					
4 Year Delay	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%				
3 Year Delay	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%			
2 Year Delay	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	3.6%	3.4%	3.2%		
1 Year Delay	9.8%	9.7%	10.1%	9.8%	9.5%	9.2%	8.8%	8.3%	8.1%	
Immediate Entry	53.3%	53.0%	52.9%	53.1%	52.9%	52.5%	52.3%	51.6%	51.2%	48.7%

Based on STP2022 (April 3, 2023) data from Student Transitions Project (November 2022 data submission). The accuracy of transition rates relies on students having a Personal Education Number (PEN) on their student record in post-secondary institutions. Due to an increase in post-secondary registrants without PENs in 2020/2021, the provincial immediate-entry transition rate is estimated to be at least as high as 50.9% in 2020/21, rather than the 48.7% reported here. This issue is expected to be resolved in future STP releases. 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.

*The cohort of *eligible to graduate grade 12 students* includes those B.C. resident and non-resident students deemed eligible to graduate because they have 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 "Reporting on K-12 Glossary of Terms" for definitions.

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2022 Submission.

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project>

STP Fast Fact #5: Student Transition Matrix

Number and percentage of B.C. secondary school graduates (among those eligible*) 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
		2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022			
2011/2012	# of HS Grads	24,069	4,424	1,823	1,112	871	601	453	336	278	216	10,995	45,178	(10 years)
	% of HS Grad Class	53.3%	9.8%	4.0%	2.5%	1.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	24.3%	100.0%	75.7%
2012/2013	Count of HS Grads		23,731	4,341	1,811	1,061	812	591	447	351	234	11,384	44,763	(9 years)
	% of HS Grad Class		53.0%	9.7%	4.0%	2.4%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	25.4%	100.0%	74.6%
2013/2014	Count of HS Grads			23,088	4,421	1,751	1,003	748	534	437	327	11,321	43,630	(8 years)
	% of HS Grad Class			52.9%	10.1%	4.0%	2.3%	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	25.9%	100.0%	74.1%
2014/2015	Count of HS Grads				22,710	4,180	1,661	1,026	667	543	400	11,566	42,753	(7 years)
	% of HS Grad Class				53.1%	9.8%	3.9%	2.4%	1.6%	1.3%	0.9%	27.1%	100.0%	72.9%
2015/2016	Count of HS Grads					22,463	4,038	1,691	861	685	492	12,273	42,503	(6 years)
	% of HS Grad Class					52.9%	9.5%	4.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.2%	28.9%	100.0%	71.1%
2016/2017	Count of HS Grads						22,397	3,920	1,539	868	631	13,311	42,666	(5 years)
	% of HS Grad Class						52.5%	9.2%	3.6%	2.0%	1.5%	31.2%	100.0%	68.8%
2017/2018	Count of HS Grads							22,781	3,830	1,500	828	14,651	43,590	(4 years)
	% of HS Grad Class							52.3%	8.8%	3.4%	1.9%	33.6%	100.0%	66.4%
2018/2019	Count of HS Grads								22,557	3,624	1,399	16,126	43,706	(3 years)
	% of HS Grad Class								51.6%	8.3%	3.2%	36.9%	100.0%	63.1%
2019/2020	Count of HS Grads									22,413	3,531	17,810	43,754	(2 years)
	% of HS Grad Class									51.2%	8.1%	40.7%	100.0%	59.3%
2020/2021	Count of HS Grads										21,518	22,658	44,176	(1 year)
	% of HS Grad Class										48.7%	51.3%	100.0%	48.7%

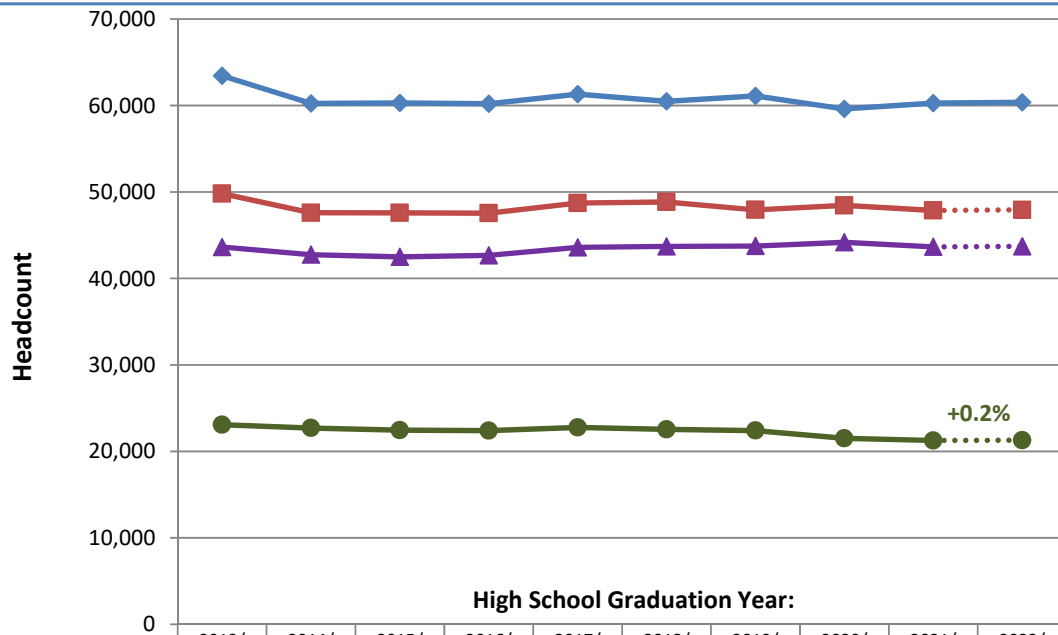
Based on STP2022 (April 3, 2023) data from Student Transitions Project, November 2022 data submission. The accuracy of transition rates relies on students having a Personal Education Number (PEN) on their student record in post-secondary institutions. Due to an increase in post-secondary registrants without PENs in 2020/2021, the provincial immediate-entry transition rate is estimated to be at least as high as 50.9% in 2020/21, rather than the 48.7% reported here. This issue is expected to be resolved in future STP releases. Apart from the 2011/12 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.

*The cohort of *eligible to graduate grade 12 students* includes those B.C. resident and non-resident students deemed eligible to graduate because they have 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 "Reporting on K-12 Glossary of Terms" for definitions.

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2022 Submission.
<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project>

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.



	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023
— B.C. Grade 12 Enrolment	63,434	60,243	60,294	60,202	61,316	60,471	61,114	59,605	60,276	60,367
— # Eligible to Graduate	49,811	47,590	47,586	47,545	48,717	48,833	47,928	48,440	47,862	47,934
— # B.C. Grade 12 Graduates	43,630	42,751	42,502	42,666	43,590	43,706	43,754	44,176	43,653	43,719
— Immed. Entry to B.C. Public PSI	23,088	22,710	22,463	22,397	22,781	22,557	22,413	21,518	21,263	21,295

Dashed lines indicate projected counts, based on historical patterns. Since immediate-entry transition rates are relatively stable, any changes in the projected number of immediate entry students to B.C. public post-secondary education simply mirror the changes in the size of the grade 12 cohort, without a change in the immediate entry transition rate (see Fast Fact #5 for transition rates).

Source: B.C. grade 12 enrollment data - STP_GRADE_12_ENROLMENT_EXT_SNAPSHOT_2022.

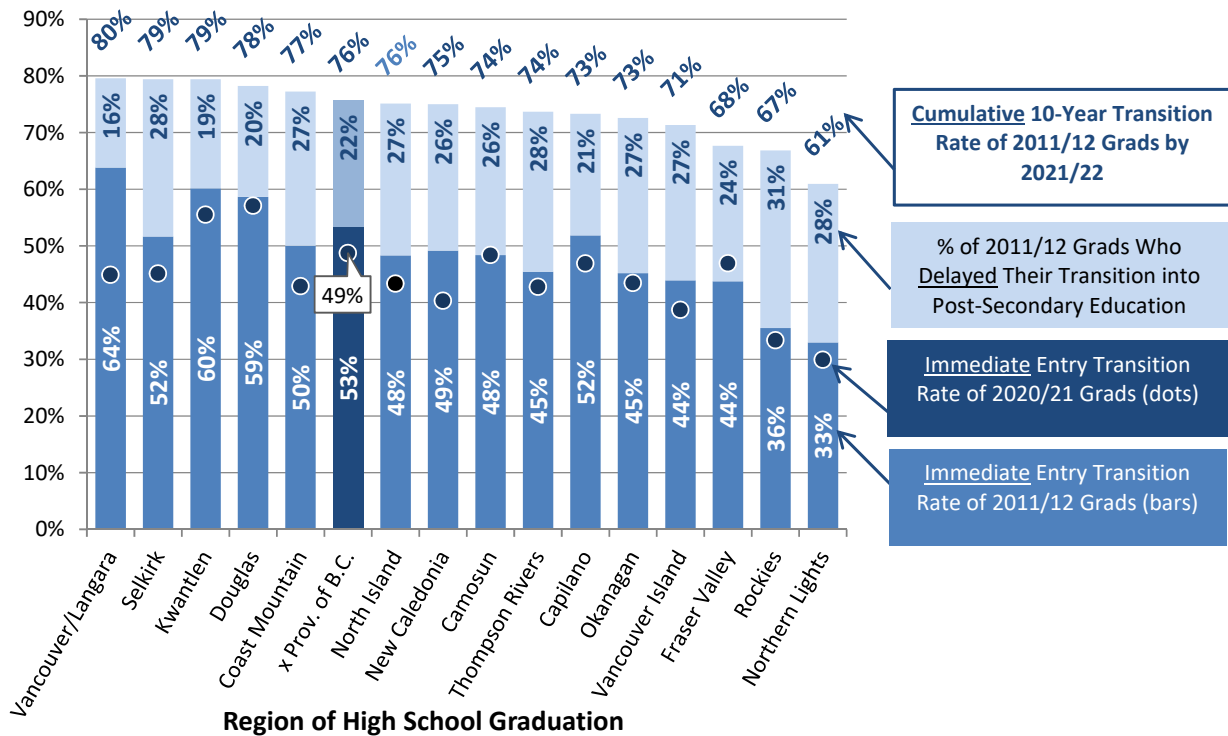
Number of students eligible to graduate - NFANTIN.STP_ELIGIBLE_TO_GRADUATE_EXT.

Student Transitions Project, Fall 2022 Submission, Immediate-Entry Student Transition Rates.

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project>

STP Fast Fact #7: Regional Transition Rates

From grade 12 graduation (among those eligible*, in 2011/2012) to
B.C. public post-secondary education (by 2021/2022)



Provided here are immediate and delayed transition rates of the 2011/12 grade 12 graduation cohort, among those eligible*, along with their cumulative 10-year transition rate into B.C. public post-secondary education by 2021/2022. These transition rates are provided by region of high school graduation.

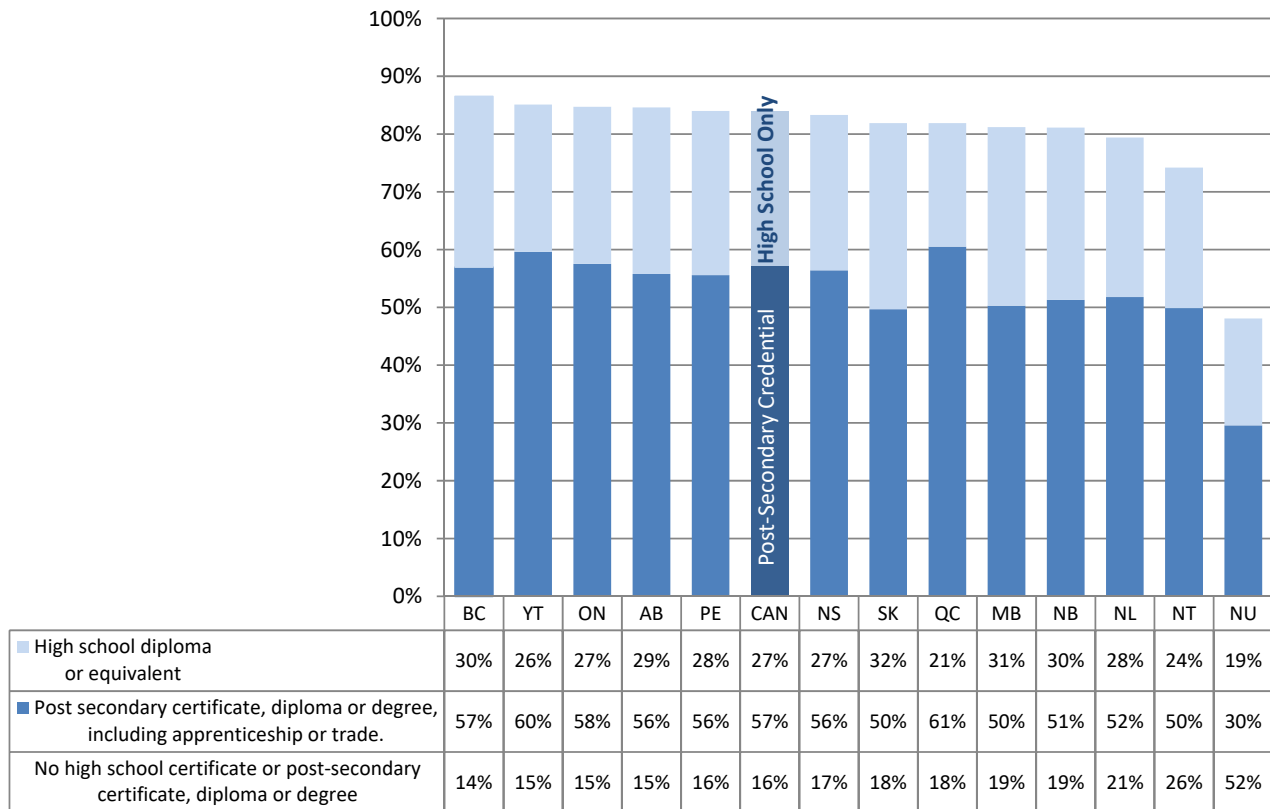
*The cohort of *eligible to graduate grade 12 students* includes those B.C. resident and non-resident students deemed eligible to graduate because they have enrolled in sufficient courses to meet the requirements to graduate during that school year. This construct is distinct from the six year completion cohort. Please refer to "Reporting on K-12 Glossary of Terms" for definitions.

Students who did not transition to post-secondary education after grade 12 graduation, 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 rates of the 2020/21 graduation cohort are also provided (●) to show that immediate-entry transition rates have declined in many regions, compared to the 2011/12 graduation cohort; and transition rates across regions tend to fluctuate around the average immediate-entry transition rate for the province overall (currently 49% per year). Note that students enrolled in post-secondary institutions without a Personal Education Number on their student record impact the accuracy of transition rates.

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2022 Submission.

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project>

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



Highest education attainment (general) for the population age 15 and over, by province, both sexes, % distribution 2021, Canada, provinces and territories, 2021 Census – 25% sample. Highest education attainment is reported for residents of each province. These residents may have received their education anywhere in the world.

Source: Statistics Canada. Highest level of educational attainment (general) by selected age groups 15 years and over, both sexes, % distribution 2021, Canada, provinces and territories, 2021 Census – 25% Sample data
Statistics Canada Table 87-10-0386-10. Ottawa. Released 2022-11-30.

[Table 98-10-0386-01 Highest level of education by geography: Canada, provinces and territories](#)

<https://doi.org/10.25318/9810038601-eng>

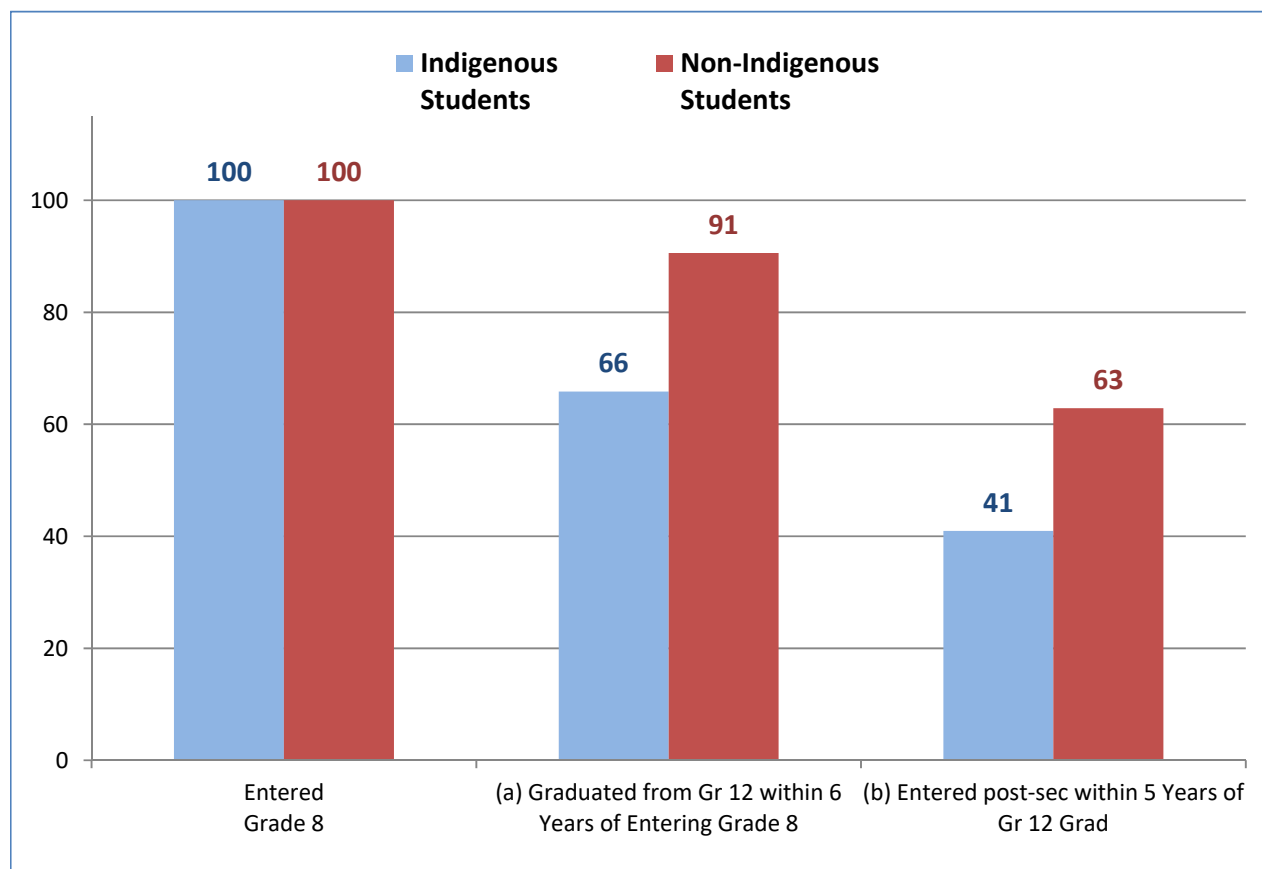
(accessed April 17, 2023)

STP Fast Fact #9: Indigenous versus Non-Indigenous 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 Indigenous students and 100 non-Indigenous students, subsequent student counts are inferred* from the portion of students who graduated in 2016/2017 within six years of entering grade 8 (66% of Indigenous and 91% of non-Indigenous students); and from the five-year cumulative transition rate of 2016/2017 high school graduates to post-secondary education (63% of Indigenous and 70% of non-Indigenous students).

For example, $66 \times 63\% = 41$ Indigenous students; and $91 \times 70\% = 63$ non-Indigenous 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 (by academic year 2021/2022).

Although the five-year post-secondary transition rates of the grade 12 graduation cohorts are similar (62% Indigenous and 69% non-Indigenous students), the higher attrition rate of Indigenous students between grade 8 and grade 12 subsequently results in a significantly smaller proportion of Indigenous students from the grade 8 entry cohort enrolling in B.C. public post-secondary education (41% vs 63%).

* This inference is approximate because data is drawn from two different populations -- grade 8 entrants who graduated by 2016/17; and eligible grade 12 graduates who graduated in 2016/2017).

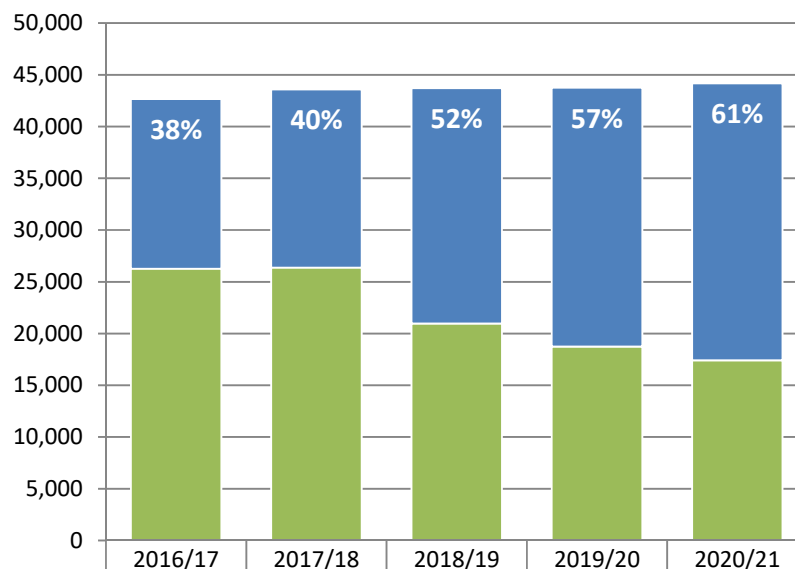
Source: <https://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/abed/performance.htm>

Student Transitions Project, Fall 2022 Submission.

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project>

STP Fast Fact #10: High Achievers

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



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

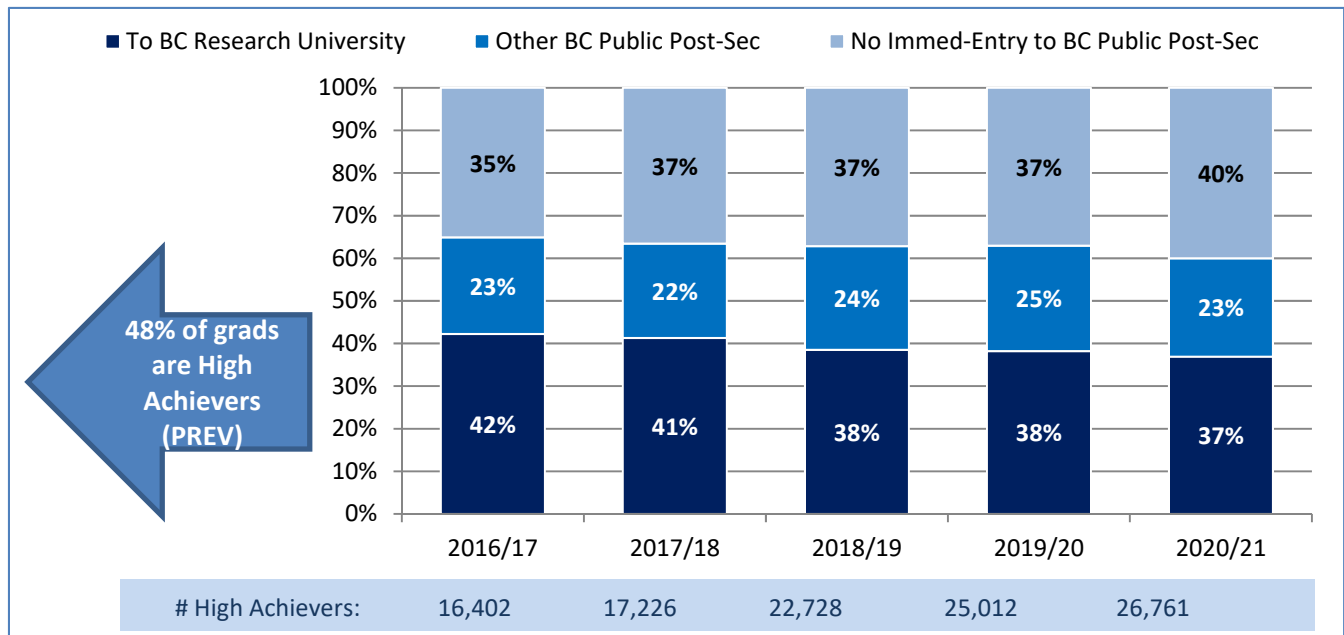
High Achievers are determined from the student's academic GPA at the time of graduation. Students are classified by the STP as "high achievers" if their academic GPA is 75% or higher. **Academic GPA** is the average of the best course grades in each of four subject areas: English 12 and the best 3 other grade 12 academic subjects. No AGPA is calculated for students lacking courses or passing grades in four academic subject areas. Course grades from which AGPAs are calculated traditionally included a 60:40 blend of school grades and provincial exam scores, but since the elimination of provincial exams, AGPAs are calculated exclusively from school grades. Recent changes to the B.C. curriculum under the 2018 graduation program have allowed more courses available for inclusion in the AGPA and thus more students have an AGPA than previously reported by the STP.

*The cohort of *eligible to graduate grade 12 students* includes those B.C. resident and non-resident students deemed eligible to graduate because they have 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 "Reporting on K-12 Glossary of Terms" for definitions.

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2022 Submission.

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project>

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



Roughly 42% of B.C. grade 12 graduates (among those eligible*) over the last five years were high achievers, attaining grade 12 academic GPA's of 75% or higher. Nearly half (39%) of these high achievers enrolled in a B.C. research university (SFU, UBC, UBCO, UNBC, UVIC). With the non-transitioners excluded, approximately 62% of high achieving immediate-entry students enrolled in a B.C. research university (vs 39% of all immediate-entry students from all GPA levels enrolling in a B.C. research university shown next in Fast Fact #12).

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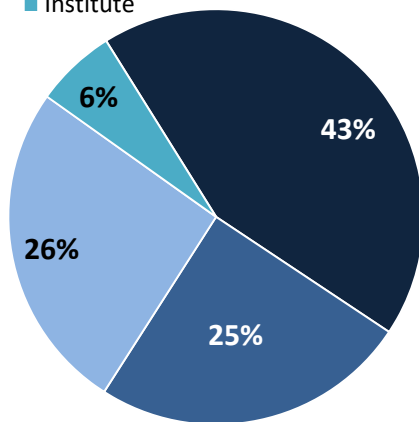
Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2022 Submission.

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project>

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

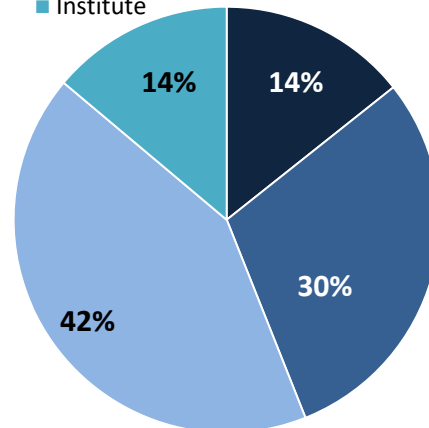
**Immediate Entry Destinations
(5-Yr Avg: 2016/17 to 2020/21 Grads)**

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



**Delayed Entry (1 to 3 Years) Destinations
(5-Yr Avg: 2013/14 to 2017/18 Grads)**

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



These are the immediate entry and delayed entry post-secondary destinations of all B.C. grade 12 graduates (among those eligible*) who enrolled in the B.C. public post-secondary system over a recent five-year period.

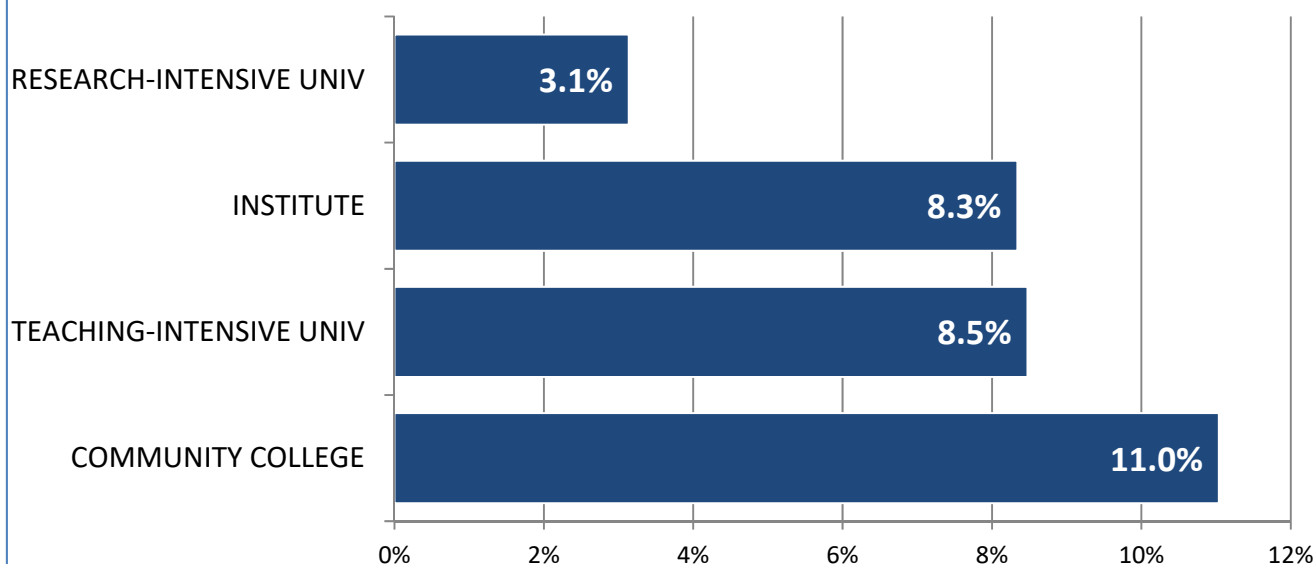
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Destinations of **immediate entry** students are shown on the left. These students enrolled in post-secondary education within one year of high school graduation. Destinations of **delayed entry** students are shown on the right. These students enrolled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

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2022 Submission.

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project>

STP Fast Fact #13: First-Year Immediate-Entry Attrition Rates
by Type of Institution First Attended, for a cohort of grade 12 high school graduates
(among those eligible*) who enrolled immediately in B.C. public post-secondary education.



A total of 1,523 (or 6.9%) of 22,082[^] undergraduate immediate-entry students from the 2015/16 high-school graduation cohort, among those eligible*, left the B.C. public post-secondary system without a credential. These students first enrolled in a B.C. public post-secondary institution in 2016/17, but they did not complete a credential or enrol again over the next four years (through academic year 2020/21). The first-year immediate-entry attrition rates from the B.C. public post-secondary system are provided by type of institution first entered .

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[^]Note that graduate students and students enrolled exclusively in continuing education are excluded.

Consistent with different levels of academic qualifications needed for post-secondary admission, the attrition rates vary across sectors, with research universities showing the lowest attrition rates. This chart reports all institutions under their current (2022/2023) institution type.

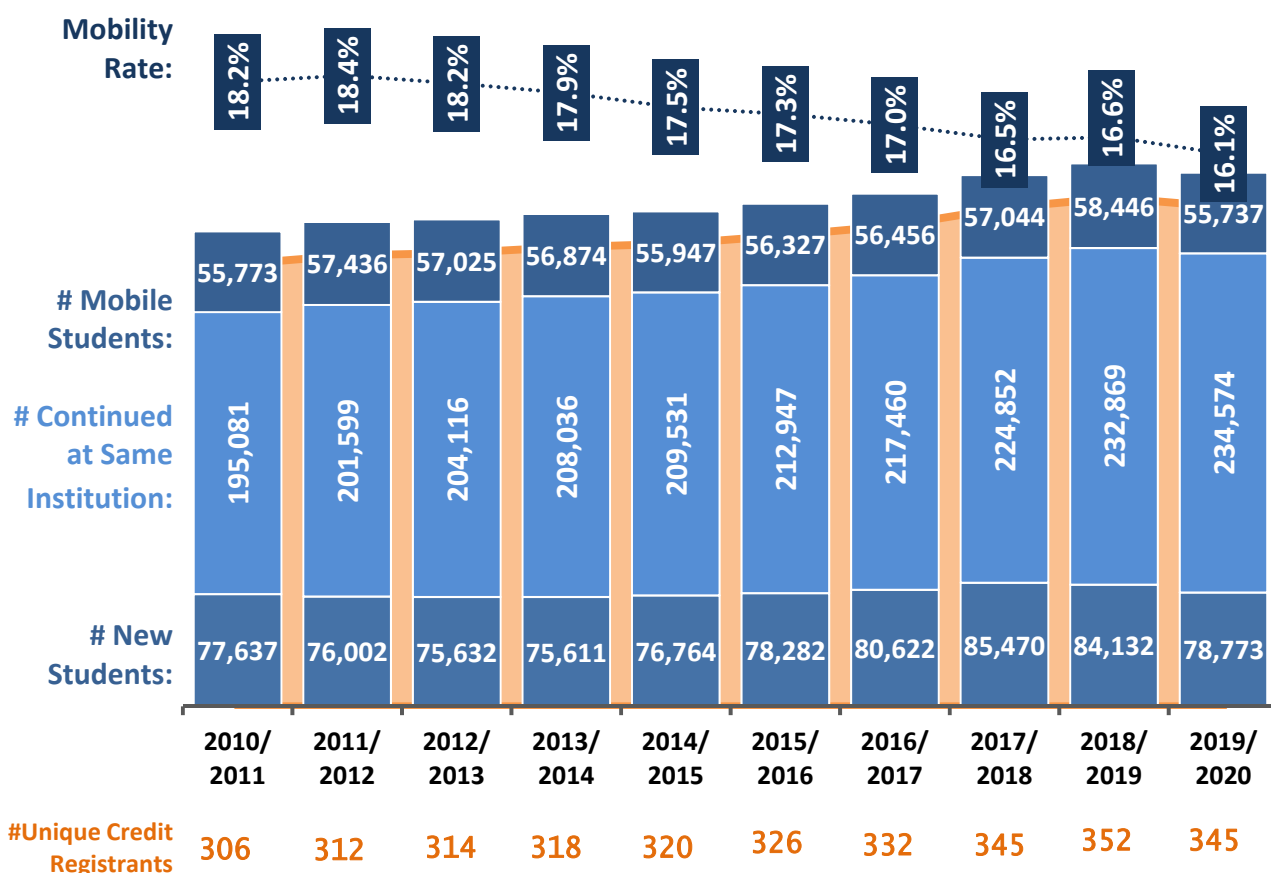
Given that B.C.'s research universities are located in urban centers (Lower Mainland, Victoria, Kelowna, and Prince George), differences in attrition rates between research universities and other sectors may be attributed to regional differences, including GPA levels of high school graduates enrolled 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: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2022 Submission.

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project>

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 mobility rates reported here include undergraduate, graduate and developmental program registrants in credit courses only. All student pathways between all institutions attended by each student are included (rather than limiting mobility tracking between a single 'primary' enrollment per student per year). 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 most current information and are comparable over the full set of years reported here.*

Definitions:

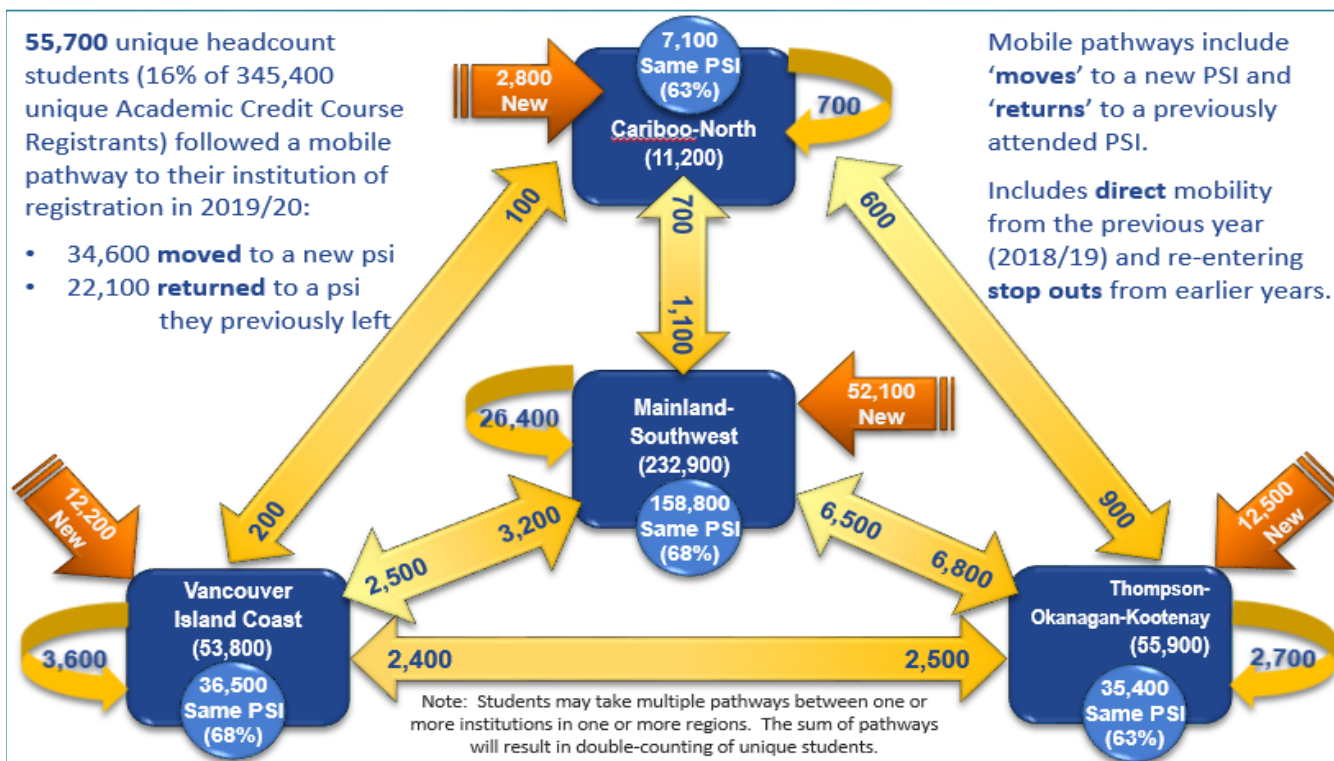
Student Mobility is the movement of students from one B.C. public post-secondary institution to another. Mobile students are those who moved to a new institution for the first time or returned to an institution previously attended (after attending some other institution in the intervening period). Student 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.

Source: STP Post-Secondary Student Mobility (PSM) PivotTables, from November 2020 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 (2019/20), compared to the institution last enrolled in (prior to 2019/2020). When students switch institutions, they may switch regions (see straight arrows between regions), or they may remain in the region (see loop-back arrows). See [Update on Student Mobility in the BC Public Post-Secondary System](#) for more information, analysis and definitions.

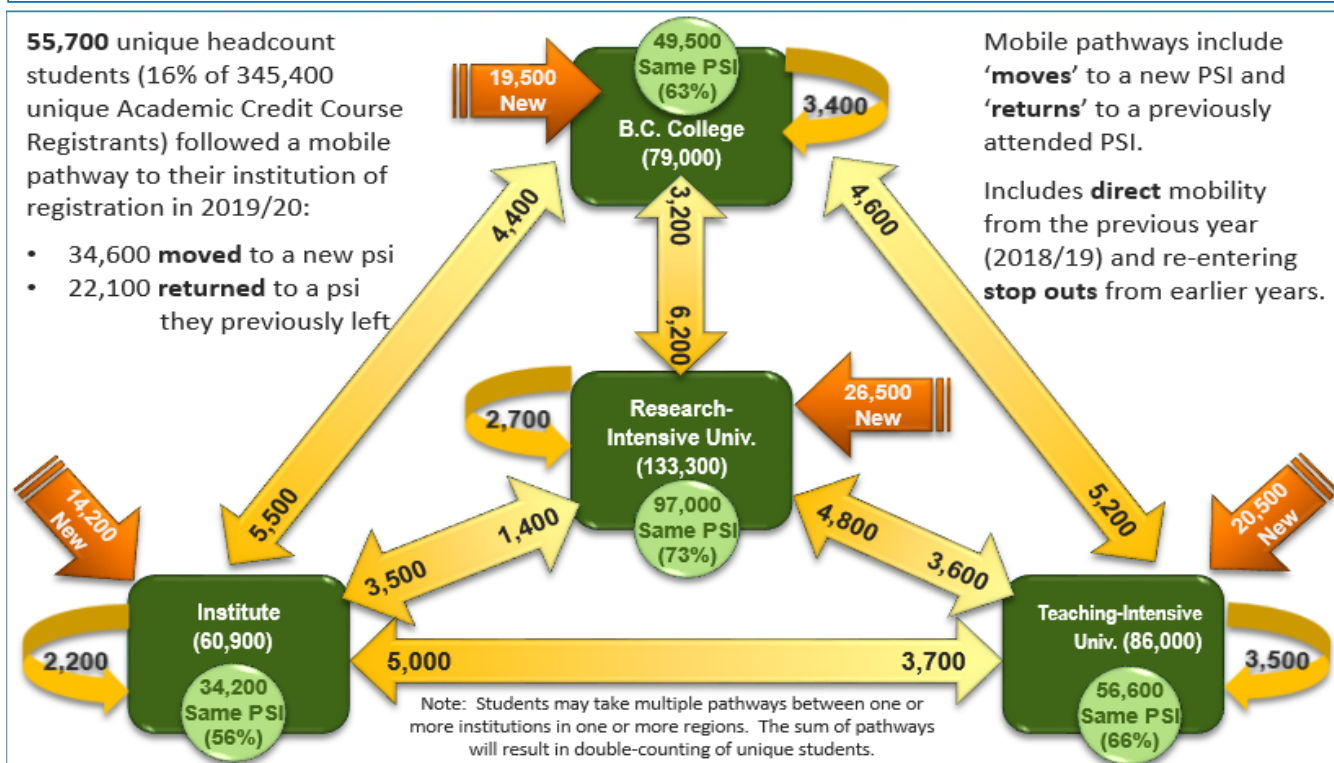


Source: November 2020 STP Submissions.

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 (2019/20), compared to the institution last enrolled in (prior to 2019/2020). When students switch institutions, they may switch sectors (see straight arrows between regions), or they may remain in the sector (see loop-back arrows). See [Update on Student Mobility in the BC Public Post-Secondary System](#) for more information, analysis and definitions.

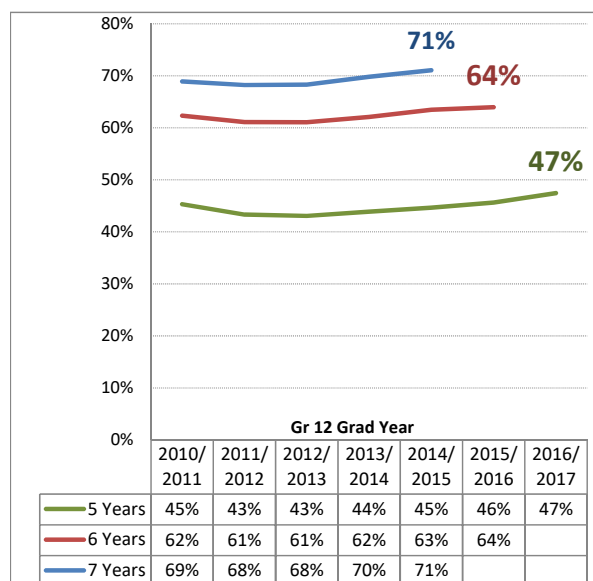


Source: November 2020 STP Submissions.

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 Post-Secondary Credential Entered and Credential Completed.

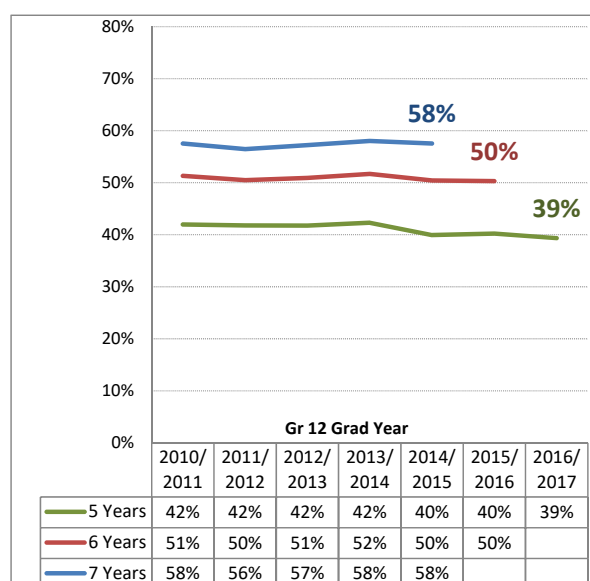
1. Bachelor's Degree Completion Rates of Bachelor's Entrants

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



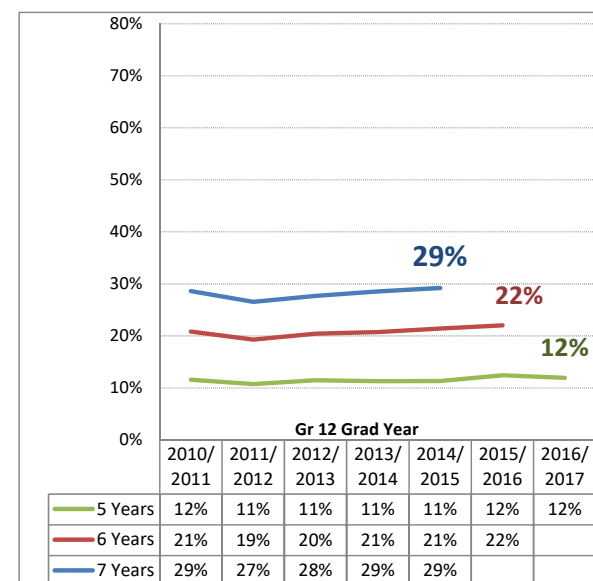
2. Credential Completion Rates of Non-Bachelor's Entrants

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.

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2022 Submission.
<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project>