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.

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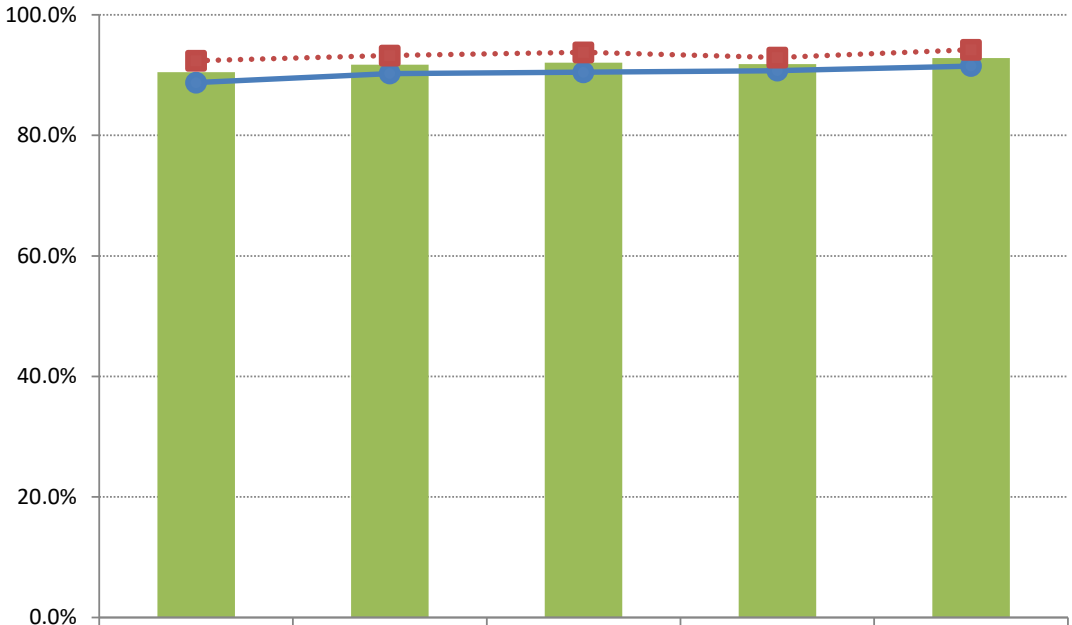
Other related links:

- Student Transitions Project
- STP2025 BC System Map with 20-Year Enrolment Trends Dashboard
- B.C. Education System Student Success

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.



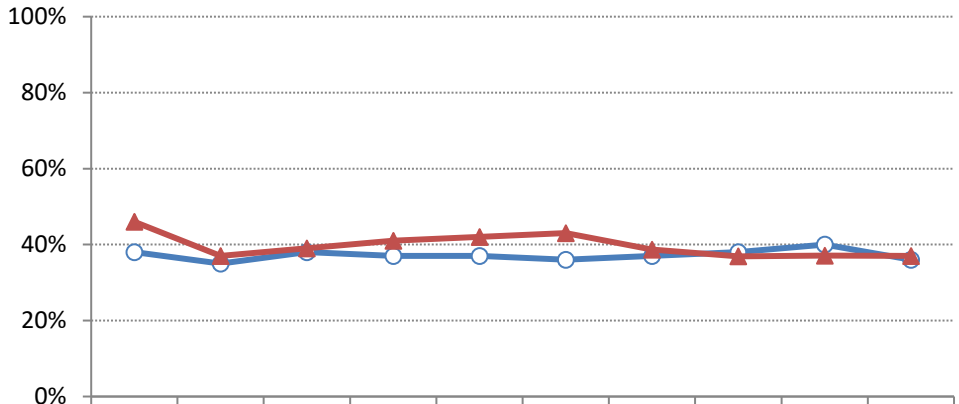
	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
All Students	90.5%	91.7%	92.1%	91.8%	92.8%
Male	88.8%	90.3%	90.5%	90.7%	91.5%
Female	92.4%	93.3%	93.8%	92.9%	94.2%

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 eight, adjusted for migration in and out of British Columbia. 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?



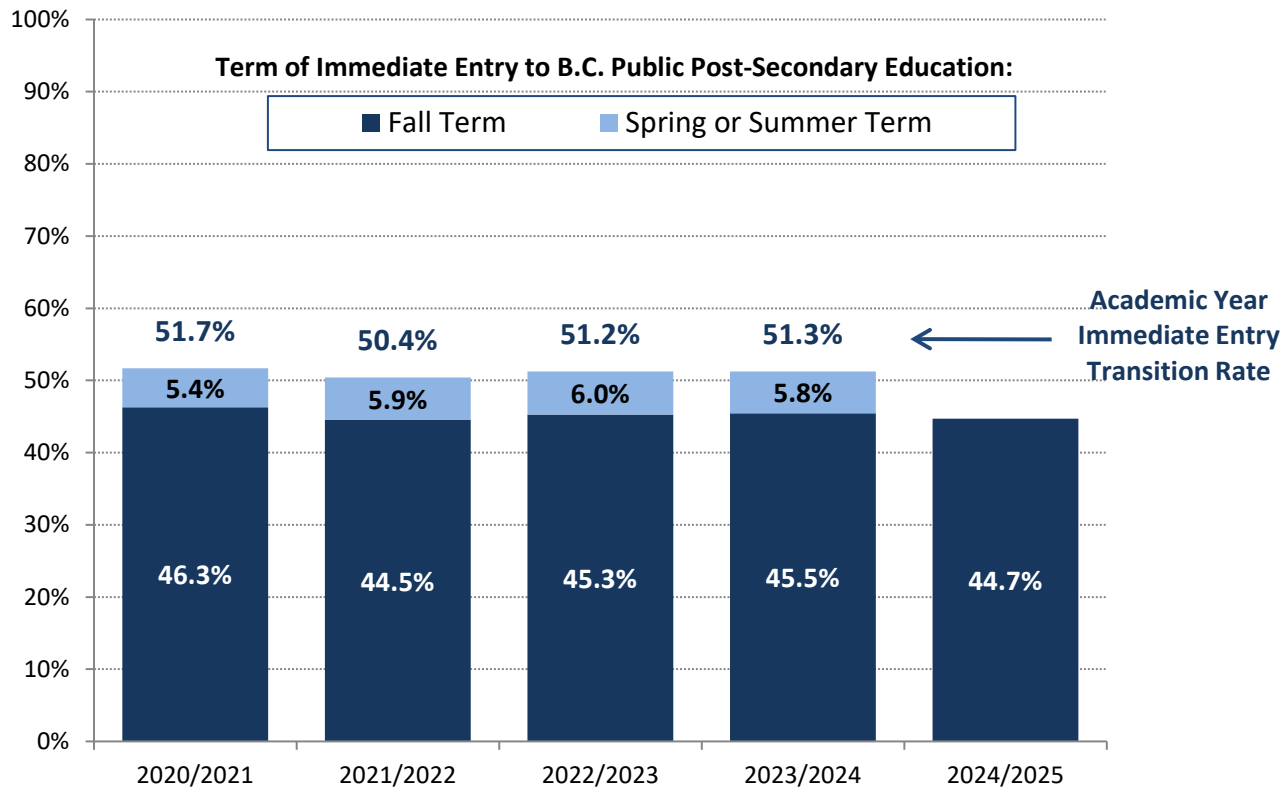
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Student Responses	38%	35%	38%	37%	37%	36%	37%	38%	40%	36%
Parent Responses	46%	37%	39%	41%	42%	43%	39%	37%	37%	37%

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 10 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.



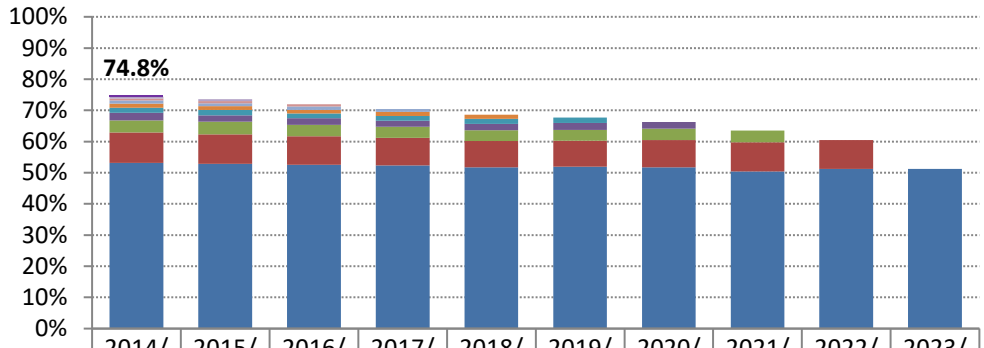
The accuracy of transition rates relies on students having a Personal Education Number (PEN) on their student record in post-secondary institutions. The full academic year student transition rate for the most recent 2024/25 Grade 12 graduation cohort is not available until the next STP submission, so the Fall 2025 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 2025 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.



	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023	2023/ 2024
10-Yr Cum (Immed + 9-Yr Delay)	74.8%									
9 Year Delay	0.5%									
8 Year Delay	0.5%	0.6%								
7 Year Delay	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%							
6 Year Delay	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%						
5 Year Delay	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%					
4 Year Delay	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%				
3 Year Delay	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%			
2 Year Delay	3.9%	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	3.7%	3.8%		
1 Year Delay	9.8%	9.5%	9.2%	8.8%	8.5%	8.4%	8.8%	9.4%	9.3%	
Immediate Entry	53.1%	52.9%	52.5%	52.3%	51.7%	51.9%	51.7%	50.4%	51.2%	51.3%

Based on STP2025 (March 18, 2026) data from Student Transitions Project (November 2025 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.

*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 2025 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.

		Post-Secondary School Year												
Grade 12 Grad Year		2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023	2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	No Transition Yet	Grand Total Gr12 Grads	Cumulative Transition Rate
2014/2015	# of HS Grads	**22,680**	4,176	1,660	1,030	675	568	426	298	230	196	10,743	**42,682**	(10 years)
	% of HS Grad Class	**53.1%**	9.8%	3.9%	2.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	25.2%	100.0%	**74.8%**
2015/2016	Count of HS Grads		**22,438**	4,031	1,705	871	706	527	391	320	262	11,202	**42,453**	(9 years)
	% of HS Grad Class		**52.9%**	9.5%	4.0%	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	26.4%	100.0%	**73.6%**
2016/2017	Count of HS Grads			**22,387**	3,924	1,543	893	681	480	437	301	11,971	**42,617**	(8 years)
	% of HS Grad Class			**52.5%**	9.2%	3.6%	2.1%	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	28.1%	100.0%	**71.9%**
2017/2018	Count of HS Grads				**22,783**	3,842	1,546	864	657	578	410	12,861	**43,541**	(7 years)
	% of HS Grad Class				**52.3%**	8.8%	3.6%	2.0%	1.5%	1.3%	0.9%	29.5%	100.0%	**70.5%**
2018/2019	Count of HS Grads					**22,581**	3,721	1,491	888	732	570	13,704	**43,687**	(6 years)
	% of HS Grad Class					**51.7%**	8.5%	3.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	31.4%	100.0%	**68.6%**
2019/2020	Count of HS Grads						**22,681**	3,668	1,522	974	734	14,135	**43,714**	(5 years)
	% of HS Grad Class						**51.9%**	8.4%	3.5%	2.2%	1.7%	32.3%	100.0%	**67.7%**
2020/2021	Count of HS Grads							**22,815**	3,889	1,619	903	14,909	**44,135**	(4 years)
	% of HS Grad Class							**51.7%**	8.8%	3.7%	2.0%	33.8%	100.0%	**66.2%**
2021/2022	Count of HS Grads								**21,990**	4,080	1,654	15,903	**43,627**	(3 years)
	% of HS Grad Class								**50.4%**	9.4%	3.8%	36.5%	100.0%	**63.5%**
2022/2023	Count of HS Grads									**22,682**	4,097	17,491	**44,270**	(2 years)
	% of HS Grad Class									**51.2%**	9.3%	39.5%	100.0%	**60.5%**
2023/2024	Count of HS Grads										**23,496**	22,337	**45,833**	(1 year)
	% of HS Grad Class										**51.3%**	48.7%	100.0%	**51.3%**

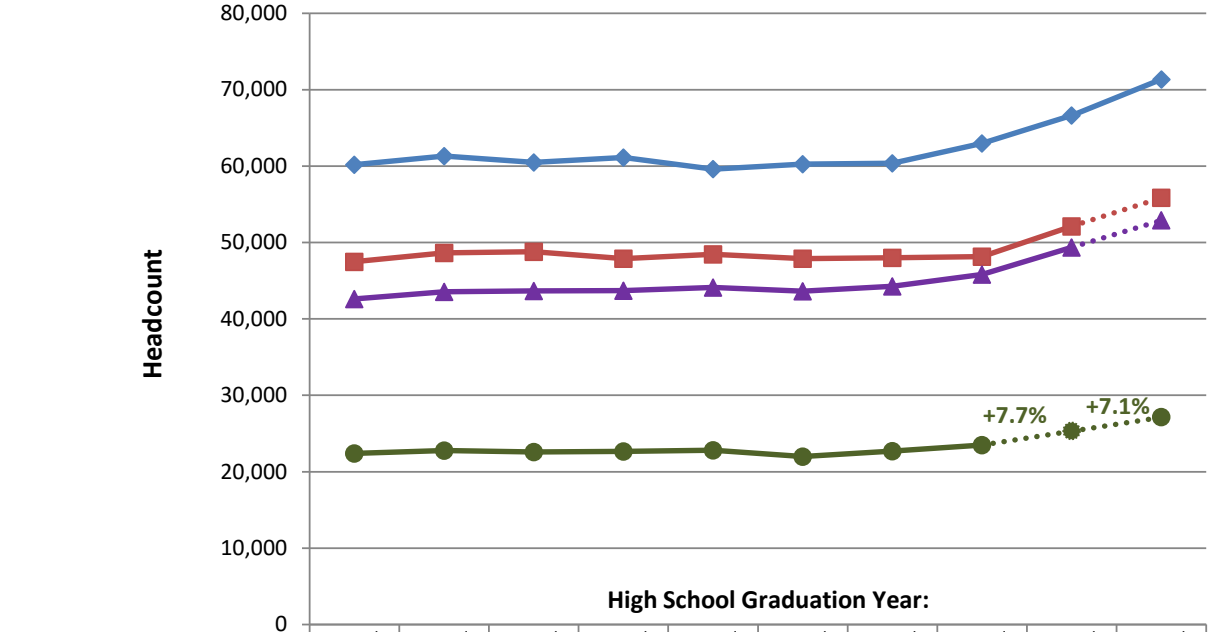
Based on STP2025 (March 18, 2026) data from Student Transitions Project, November 2025 data submission. Apart from the 2014/15 Grade 12 graduation cohort, insufficient time has passed to report on ten years of post-secondary registrations for the more recent graduation cohorts, but over time, more data will become available and will be reported. Students who transition to B.C. private institutions or non-B.C. institutions are excluded.

*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 2025 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.



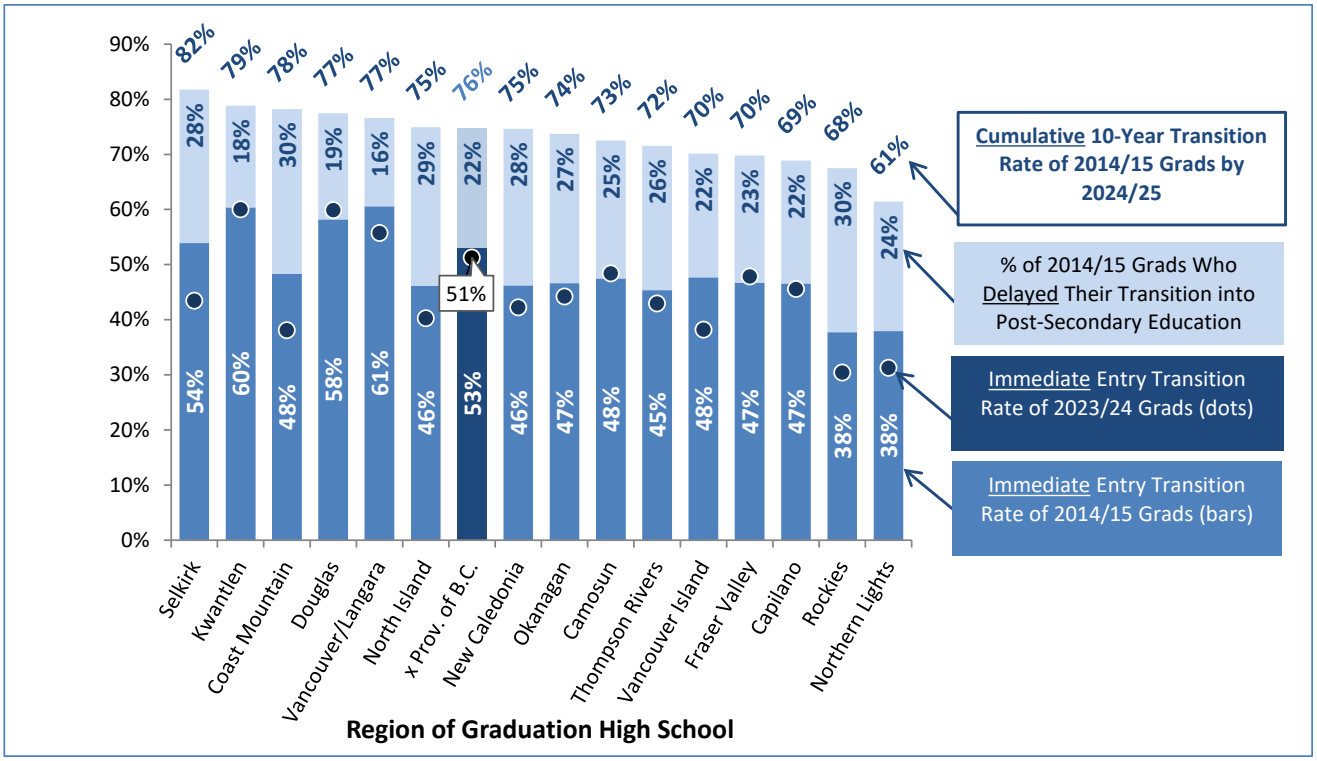
High School Graduation Year:

	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023	2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026
B.C. Grade 12 Enrolment	60,201	61,316	60,471	61,114	59,605	60,275	60,362	62,971	66,621	71,366
# Eligible to Graduate	47,493	48,663	48,790	47,896	48,466	47,878	48,023	48,161	52,132	55,845
# B.C. Grade 12 Graduates	42,617	43,541	43,687	43,714	44,135	43,627	44,270	45,833	49,374	52,891
Immed. Entry to B.C. Public PSI	22,387	22,783	22,581	22,681	22,815	21,990	22,682	23,496	25,311	27,114

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_2025.
Eligible to graduate - STP_ELIGIBLE_TO_GRADUATE_EXT_SNAPSHOT_2025.
Student Transitions Project, Fall 2025 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 2014/2015) to
B.C. public post-secondary education (by 2024/2025)



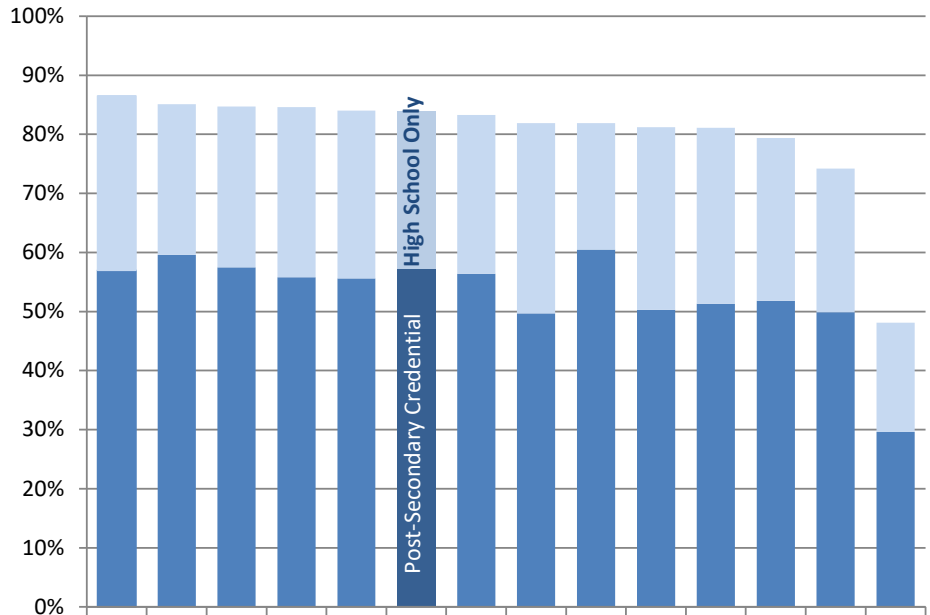
Provided here are immediate and delayed transition rates of the 2014/15 Grade 12 graduation cohort, among those eligible*, along with their cumulative 10-year transition rate into B.C. public post-secondary education by 2024/2025. These transition rates are provided by region of high school graduation.

*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 2023/24 graduation cohort are also provided (●) to show that immediate-entry transition rates have declined in many regions, compared to the 2014/15 graduation cohort; and transition rates across regions tend to fluctuate around the average immediate-entry transition rate for the province overall (currently 51% per year). Note that students enrolled in post-secondary institutions without a Personal Education Number on their post-secondary student record impact the accuracy of transition rates.

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2025 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.

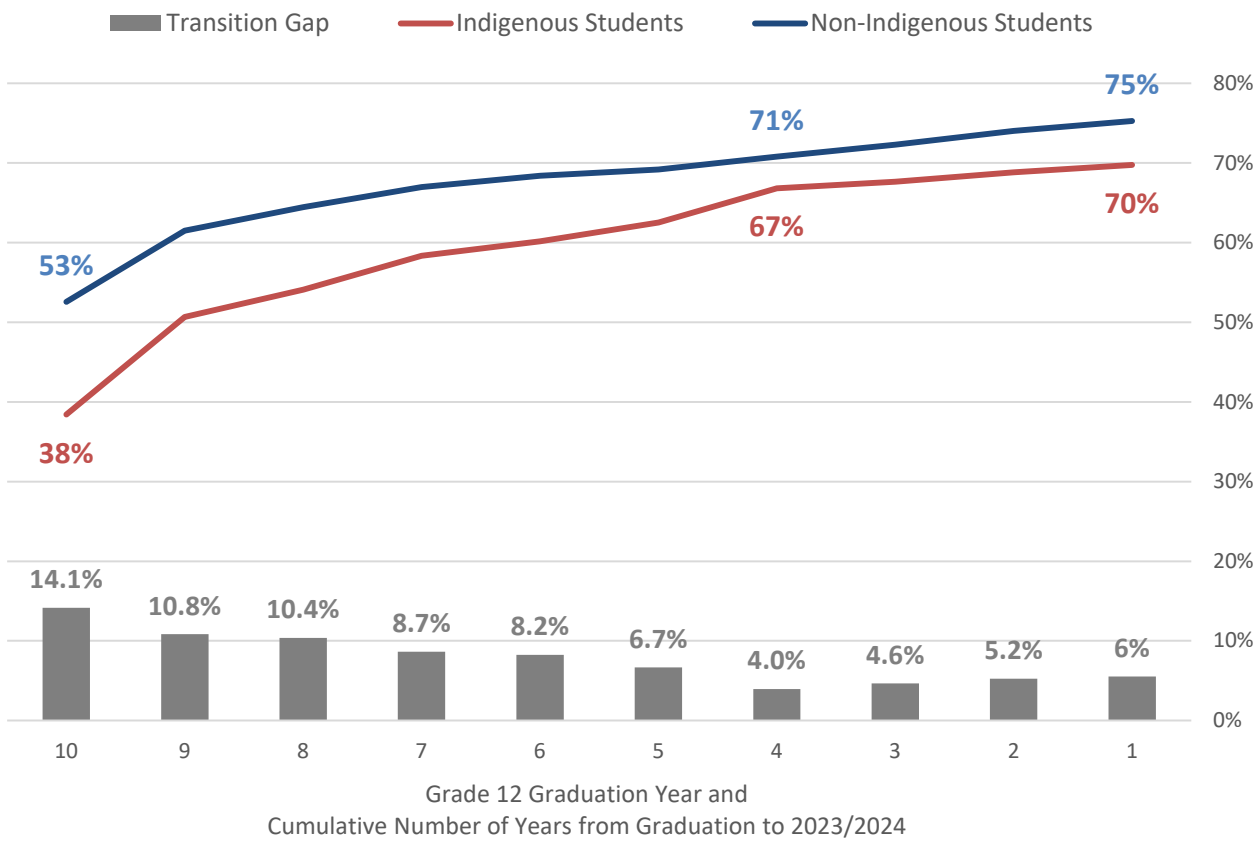


	BC	YT	ON	AB	PE	CAN	NS	SK	QC	MB	NB	NL	NT	NU
High school diploma or equivalent	30%	26%	27%	29%	28%	27%	27%	32%	21%	31%	30%	28%	24%	19%
Post secondary certificate, diploma or degree, including apprenticeship or trade.	57%	60%	58%	56%	56%	57%	56%	50%	61%	50%	51%	52%	50%	30%
No high school certificate or post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	14%	15%	15%	15%	16%	16%	17%	18%	18%	19%	19%	21%	26%	52%

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: Cumulative Transition Rates
into B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education of
Indigenous versus Non-Indigenous B.C. High School Graduates



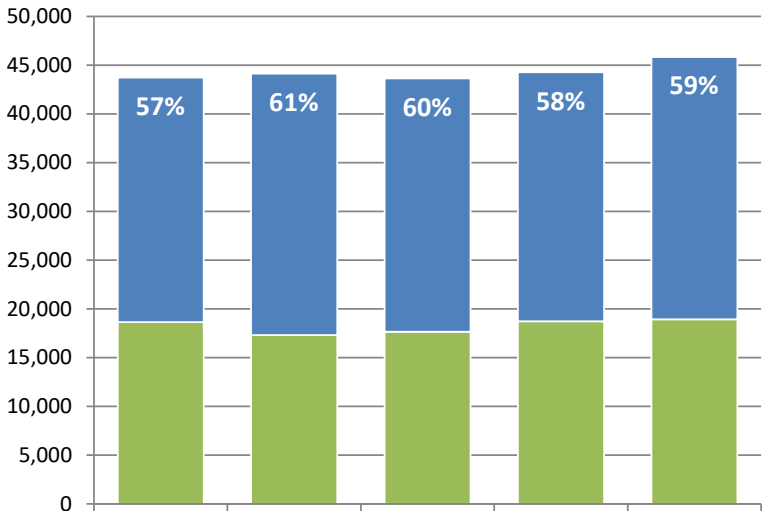
This STP Fast Fact compares immediate entry transition rates of Indigenous and non-Indigenous B.C. high school graduates, by the number of years since Grade 12 graduation. As the number of years since grade 12 graduation increases, the cumulative transition rate gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students narrows, suggesting that Indigenous students may be less-inclined to enrol in post-secondary education immediately after high school graduation, but given more time, their transition rates approach similar transition rates of non-Indigenous students. One year since Grade 12 graduation is based on 2023/2024 graduates; ten years since graduation is based on 2014/2015 graduates.

Note that this STP Fast Fact previously compared the graduation and transition rates of Indigenous and non-Indigenous students for a single cohort of Grade 8 students. At the recommendation of users of STP data, this Fast Fact has been revised to show how the transition rate gap between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous students is closing over the number of years since Grade 12 graduation.

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2025 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).



	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
High Achievers	25,080	26,832	25,968	25,542	26,898
Moderate Achievers or No Academic GPA	18,634	17,303	17,659	18,728	18,935
Total # Grads	43,714	44,135	43,627	44,270	45,833

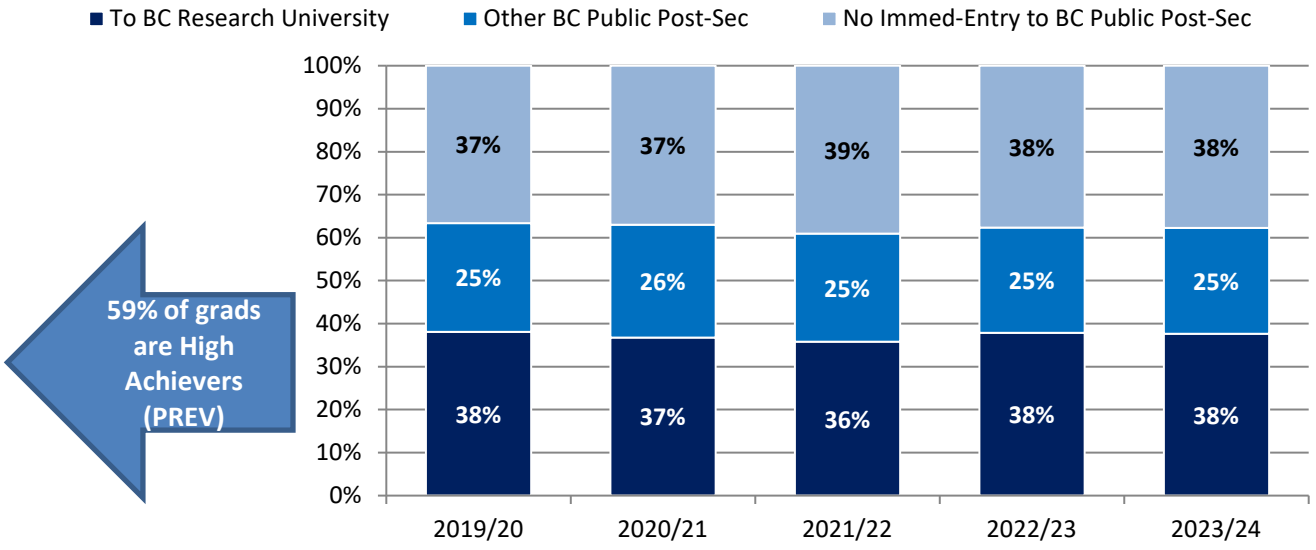
Do these high achieving grads enrol in B.C. research-intensive universities? (NEXT)

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. AGPAs are calculated exclusively from high 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 2025 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.



# High Achievers:	25,080	26,832	25,968	25,542	26,898

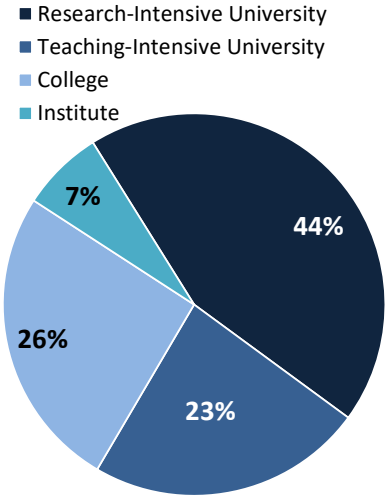
Roughly 59% of B.C. Grade 12 graduates (among those eligible*) over the last five years were high achievers, attaining Grade 12 academic GPA's of 75% or higher. A portion (37%) of these high achievers enrolled immediately in a B.C. research university (SFU, UBC, UBCO, UNBC, UVIC), 25% enrolled immediately in other B.C. public post-secondary institutions and 38% did not enrol in the B.C. public post-secondary system, but may have enrolled in B.C. private institutions or outside of B.C. With non-transitioners excluded, approximately 60% of high achieving immediate-entry students enrolled in a B.C. research university (vs 44% of all immediate-entry students from all GPA levels enrolling in a B.C. research university shown next in Fast Fact #12).

*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.

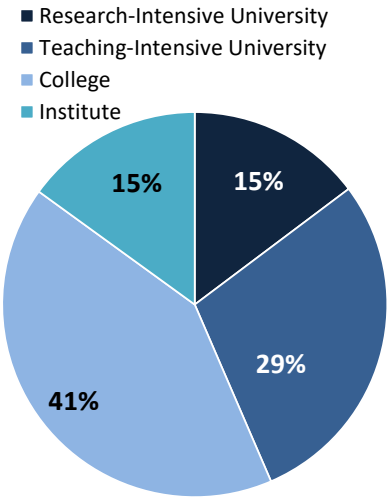
Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2025 Submission.
http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project

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: 2019/20 to 2023/24 Grads)



Delayed Entry (1 to 3 Years) Destinations (5-Yr Avg: 2016/17 to 2020/21 Grads)



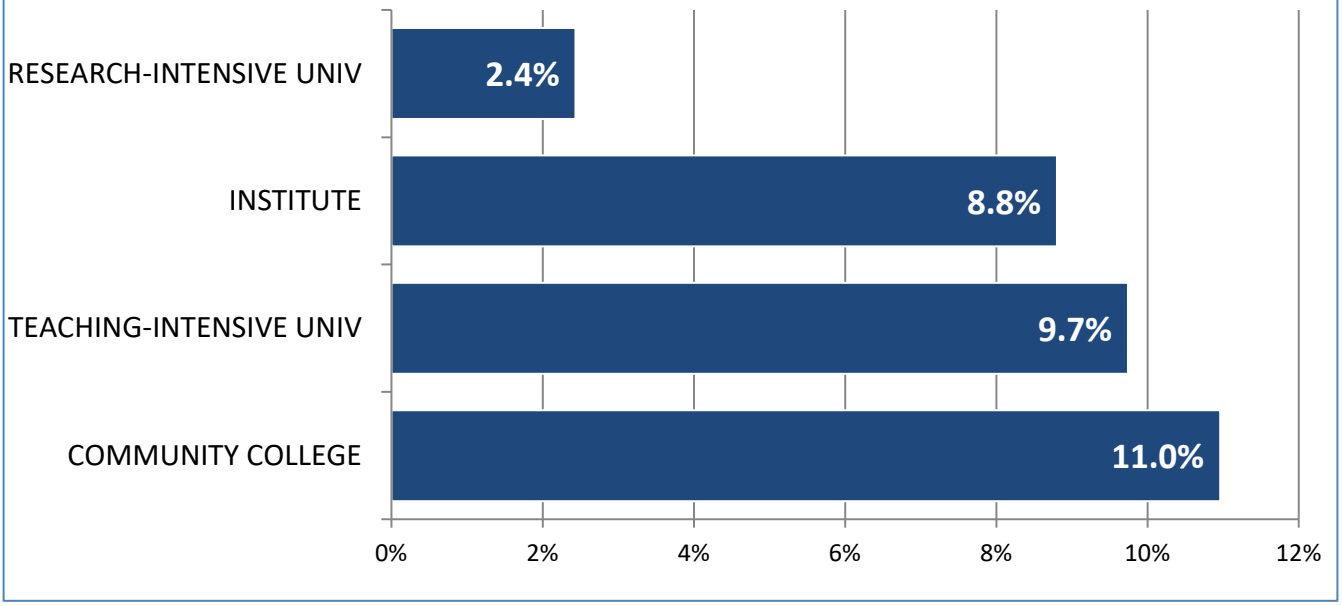
These are the immediate entry and delayed entry post-secondary destinations of all B.C. Grade 12 graduates (among those eligible*) who enrolled in the B.C. public post-secondary system over a recent five-year period.

*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.

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.

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2025 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 1,555 (or 7.0%) of 22,372^ undergraduate immediate-entry students from the 20178/19 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 2019/20, but they did not complete a credential or enrol again over the next four years (through academic year 2023/24). The first-year immediate-entry attrition rates from the B.C. public post-secondary system are provided by type of institution first entered .

*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 the Ministry of Education's K-12 glossary for definitions.

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

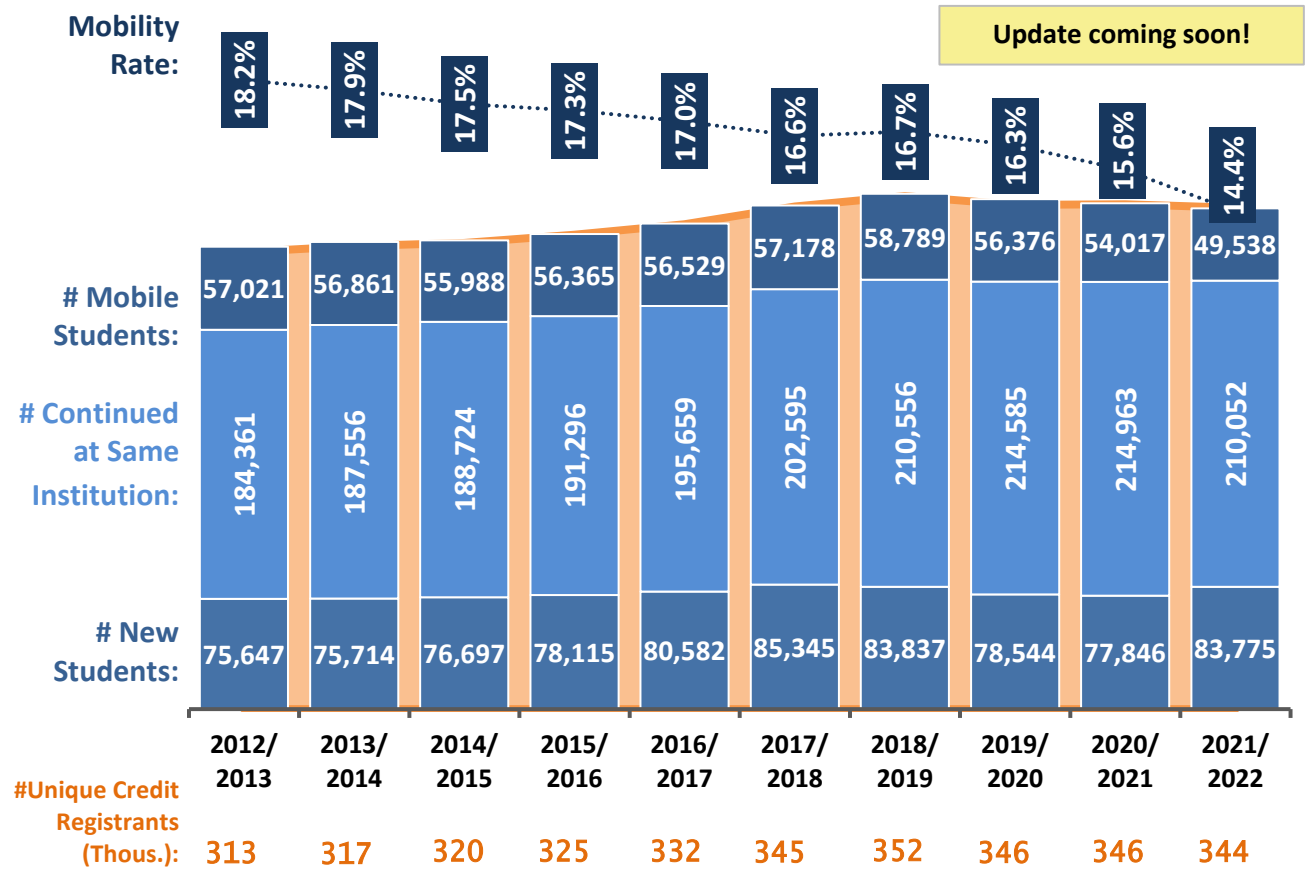
Consistent with different levels of academic qualifications needed for post-secondary admission, the attrition rates vary across sectors, with research universities showing the lowest attrition rates. This chart reports all institutions under their current (2025/2026) institution type.

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 2025 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 academic 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.*

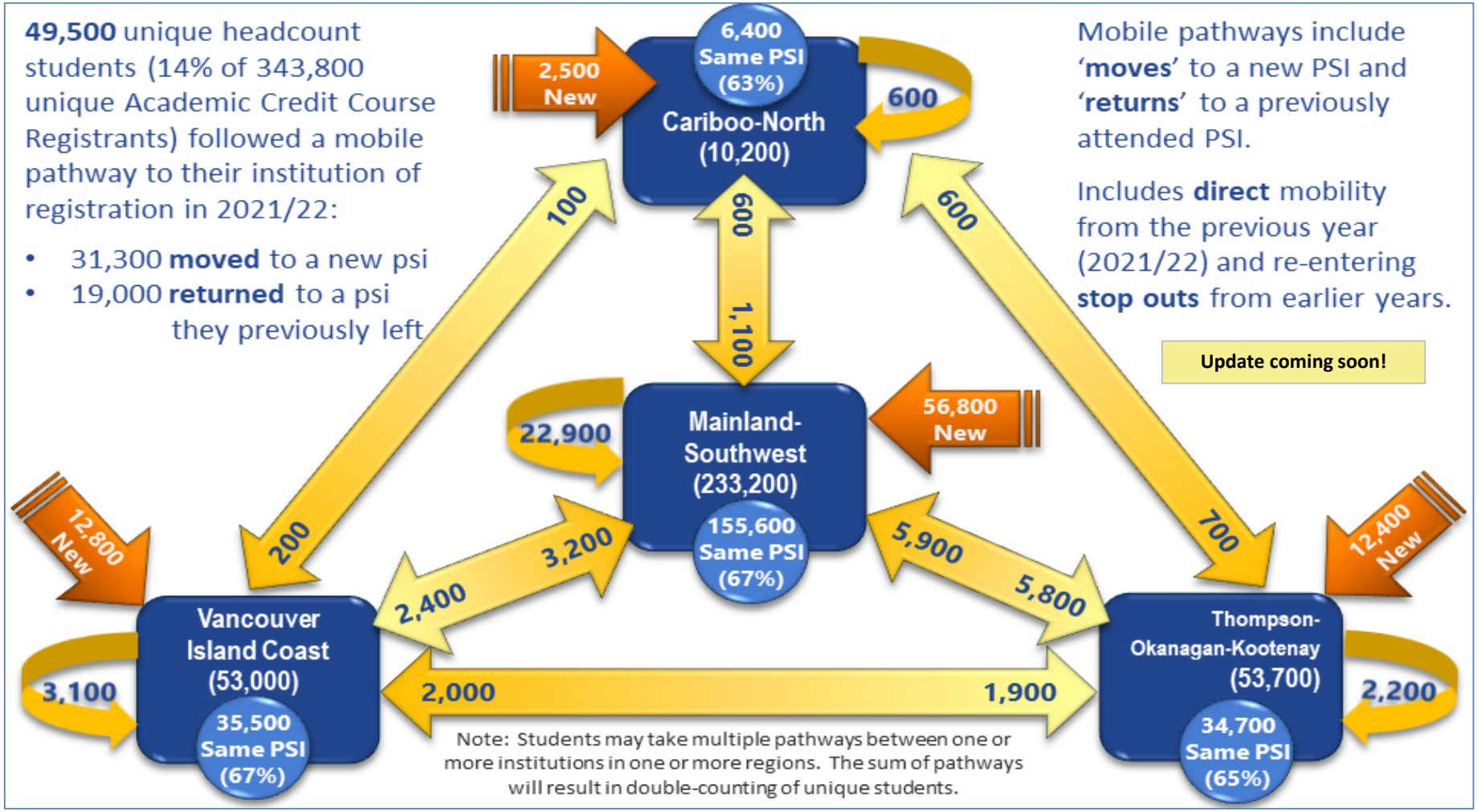
Definitions:

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 2022 STP Submissions.

STP Fast Fact #15: Regional Student Mobility

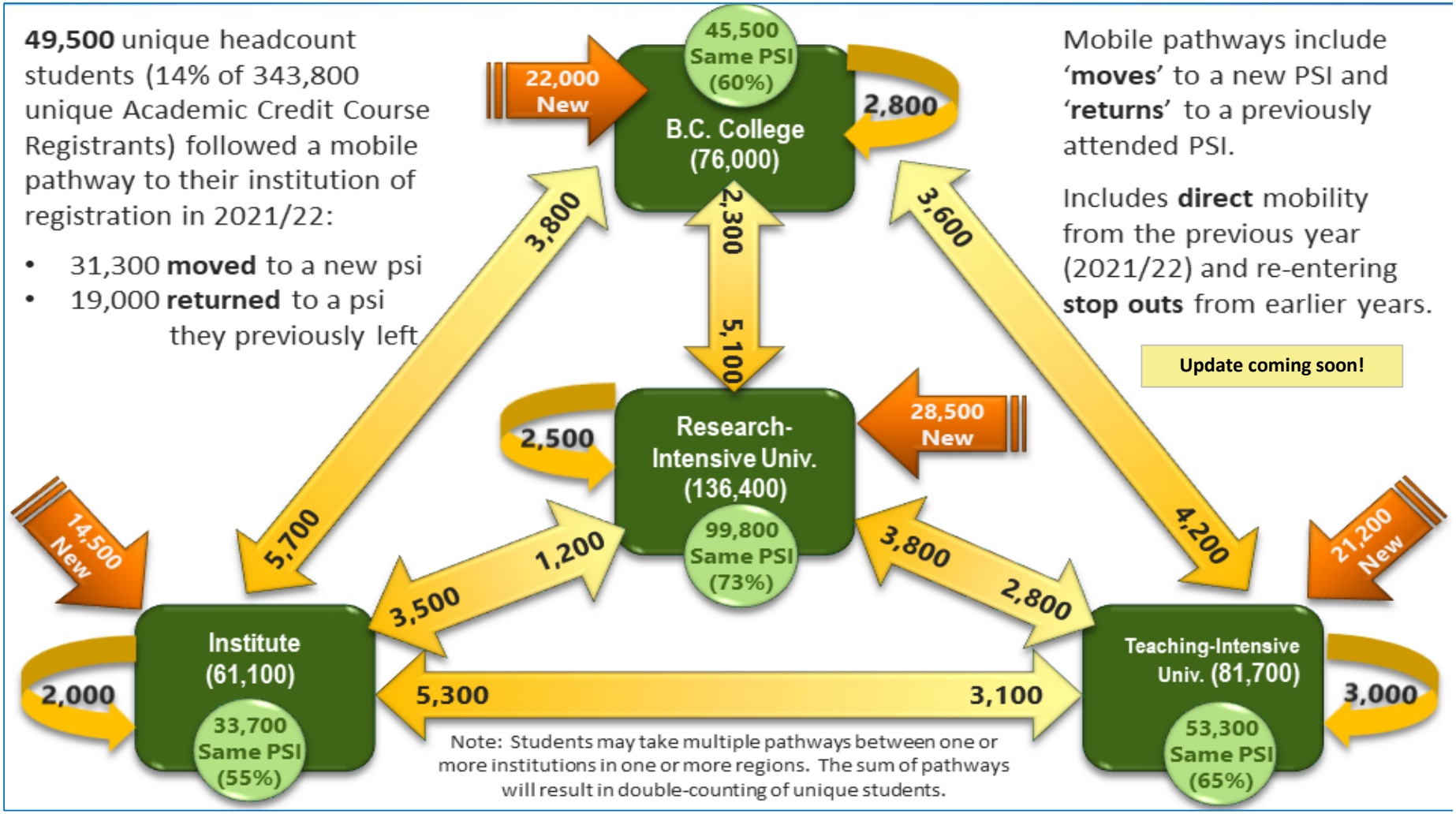
This diagram illustrates student movement between and within regions of B.C.
Mobility between institutions is determined from the current institution (2021/22), compared to the institution last enrolled in (prior to 2021/202).
When students switch institutions, they may switch regions (see straight arrows 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: STP2022

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 (2021/22), compared to the institution last enrolled in (prior to 2021/2022).
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.



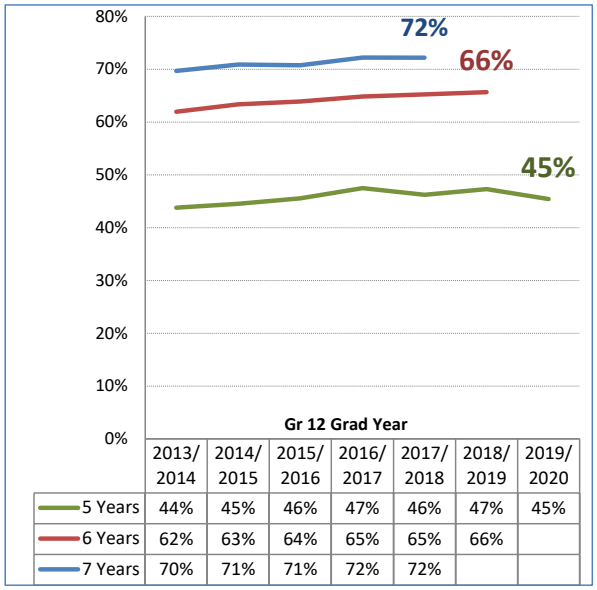
Source: STP2022

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

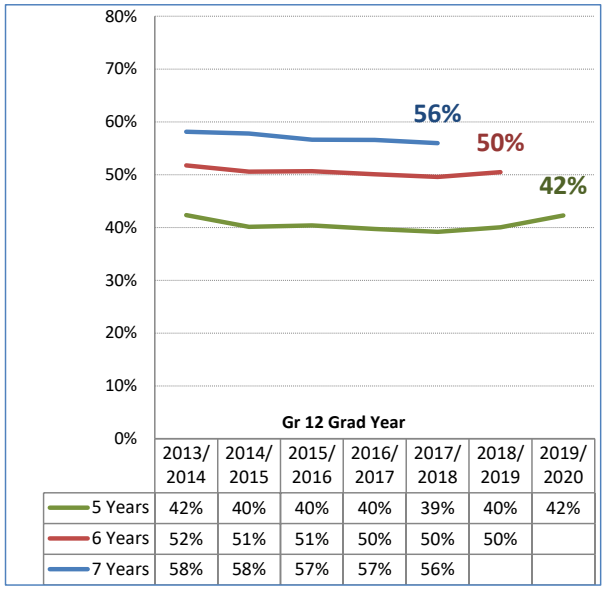
Entered: Bachelor's Degree
Awarded: Bachelor's Degree



	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
5 Years	44%	45%	46%	47%	46%	47%	45%
6 Years	62%	63%	64%	65%	65%	66%	
7 Years	70%	71%	71%	72%	72%		

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

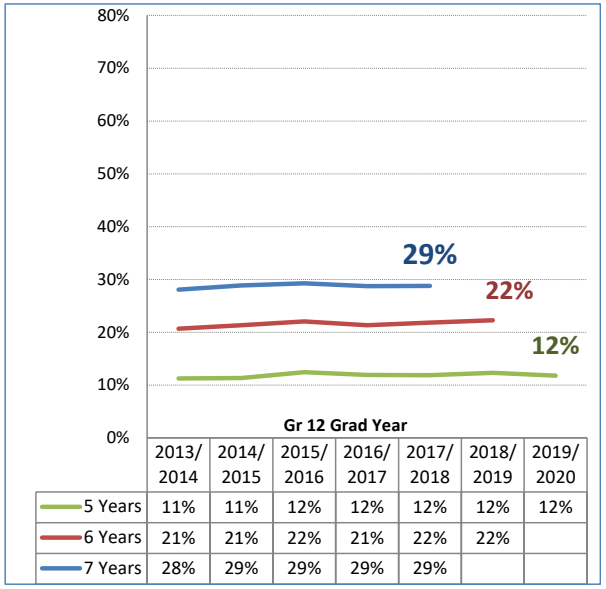
Entered: Any Credential (*Except* Bachelor's Degree)
Awarded: Any Credential (*Including* Bachelor's Degree)



	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
5 Years	42%	40%	40%	40%	39%	40%	42%
6 Years	52%	51%	51%	50%	50%	50%	
7 Years	58%	58%	57%	57%	56%		

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

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



	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
5 Years	11%	11%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
6 Years	21%	21%	22%	21%	22%	22%	
7 Years	28%	29%	29%	29%	29%		

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.

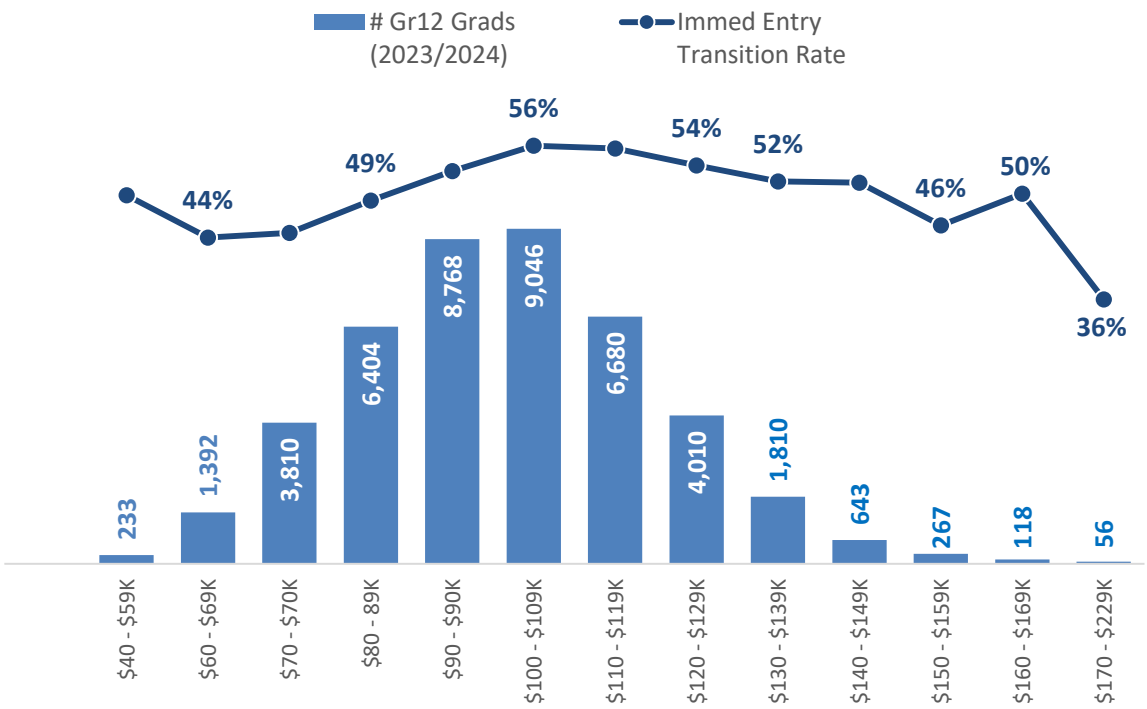
d) Three different completion rate measures are provided, each with a different set of entrants and completers.

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 1.2 credentials per student over seven years.

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2025 Submission.
http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project

STP Fast Fact #18: **Immediate Entry Transition Rates by Median Family Income** of parents of B.C. high school graduates, based on after-tax income by postal code area, 2021 Census.



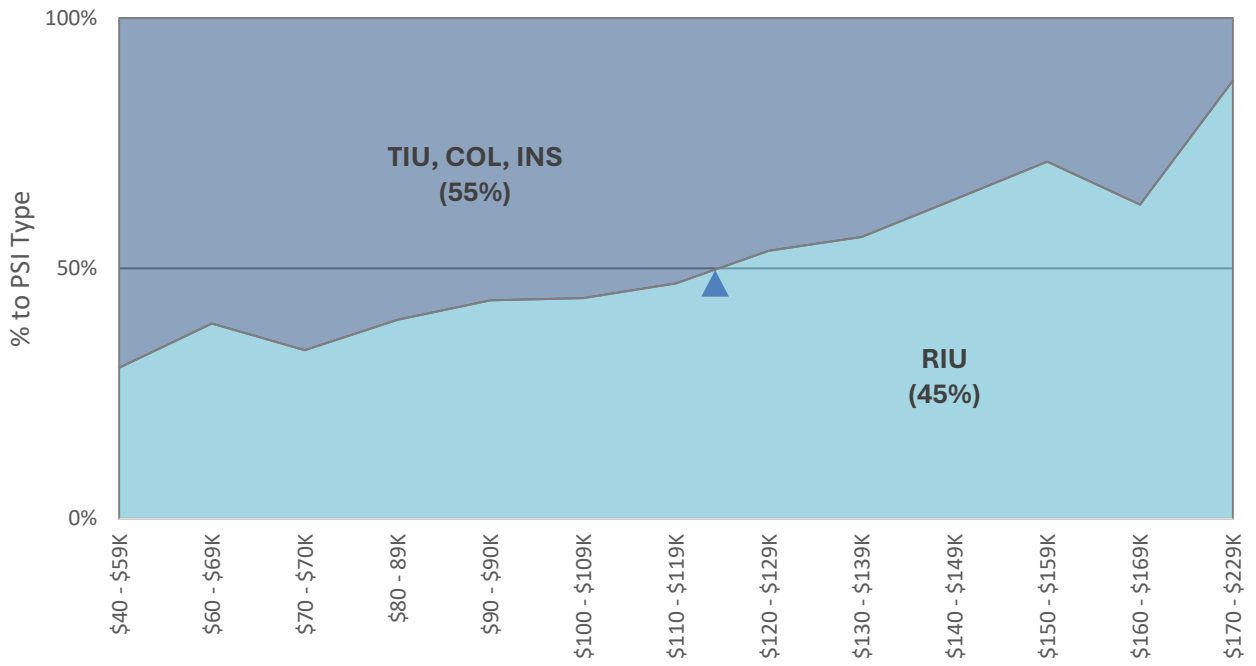
With non-resident students excluded (as a proxy for omitting international students), the STP linked a total of 43,237 resident grade 12 graduates with postal codes to the 2021 census data on median family income by postal code region. The overall immediate-entry transition rate of these resident grade 12 graduates was 52.5%.

This chart shows that the immediate-entry transition rates generally increase with rising median family income and gradually declineat income levels between $100,000 and $150,000. Above $150,000, the immediate-entry transition rates become less stable because the number of students in higher income brackets is relatively small. At the highest family income bracket above $170,000, the immediate-entry transition rate is the lowest of all brackets, likely because wealthier families may have the financial resources to help send their student to any post-secondary institution in the world. The transition rates shown here only capture students who enrol immediately in the B.C. public post-secondary system.

See Fast Fact #19 for the % distribution of immediate-entry students by entry institution type and median family income.

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2025 Submission, Immediate-Entry Student Transition Rates.
First Transitions of B.C. Grade 12 graduates by median family income (STP_FIRST_TRANS_SES.sql).
http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project

STP Fast Fact #19: % Distribution of Immediate Entry Students by Entry Institution Type and Median Family Income of parents, based on after-tax income by postal code area, 2021 Census.



This chart shows that the proportion of immediate-entry students from the 2023/2024 grade 12 graduation cohort who enrolled in Research Intensive Universities (RIUs) increased with rising median family incomes; and the proprtion who enrolled in Teaching Intensive Universities (TIUs), Colleges (COL) or Institutes declined as median family incomes rose. There is also a median family income range around $110 to $120 thousand dollars where immediate entry students were equally as likely at 50% to enrol in RIUs or non-RIUs (see **Δ**). Among all immediate-entry students from this cohort, a total of 55% enrolled in TIUs, Colleges or Institutes, and 45% enrolled in RIUs.

This information was obtained by the STP by linking the postal codes of 22,699 resident immediate-entry students from the 2023/2024 Grade 12 graduation cohort to the 2021 census data on median family income by postal code region. Non-resident immediate-entry students (as a proxy for international students) were excluded.

See Fast Fact #18 for the immediate-entry transition rates of the 2023/2024 grade 12 graduation cohort by median family income.

Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2025 Submission, Immediate-Entry Student Transition Rates. First Transitions of B.C. Grade 12 graduates by median family income (STP_FIRST_TRANS_SES.sql). http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data-research/student-transitions-project