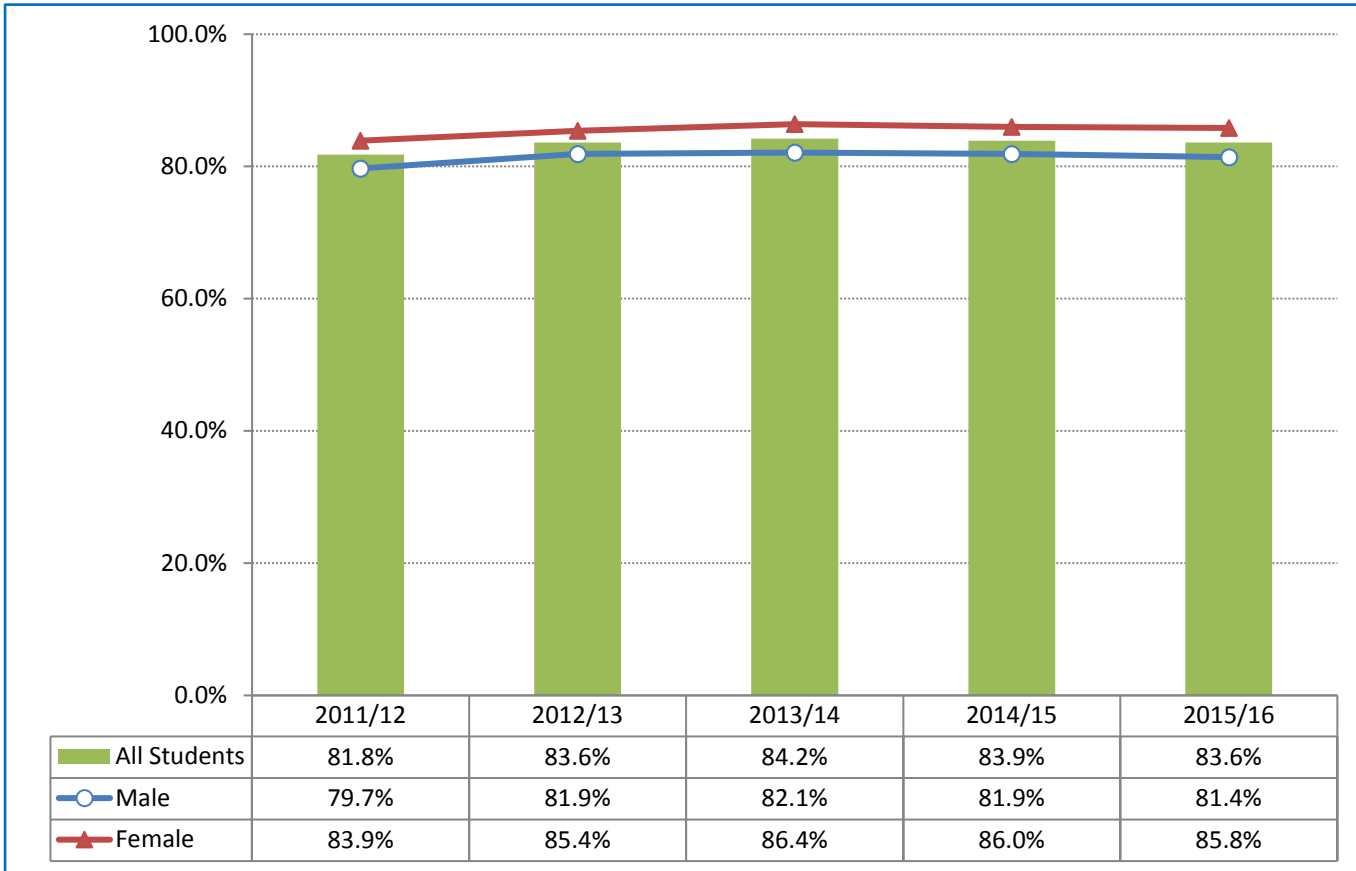


STP FAST FACTS

- 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.

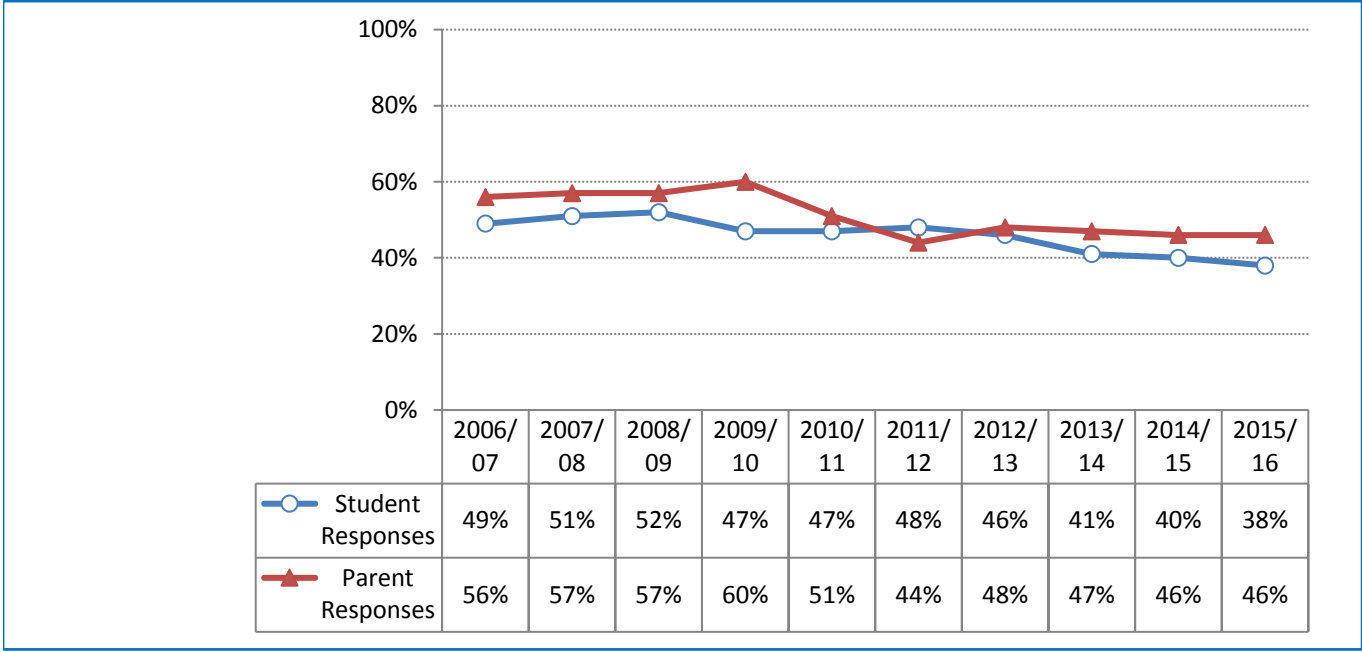


The proportion of students who graduate, with a B.C. Certificate of Graduation ("Dogwood") or B.C. Adult Graduation Diploma ("Adult Dogwood"), within six years from the first time they enrol in Grade 8, adjusted for migration in and out of British Columbia.

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

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

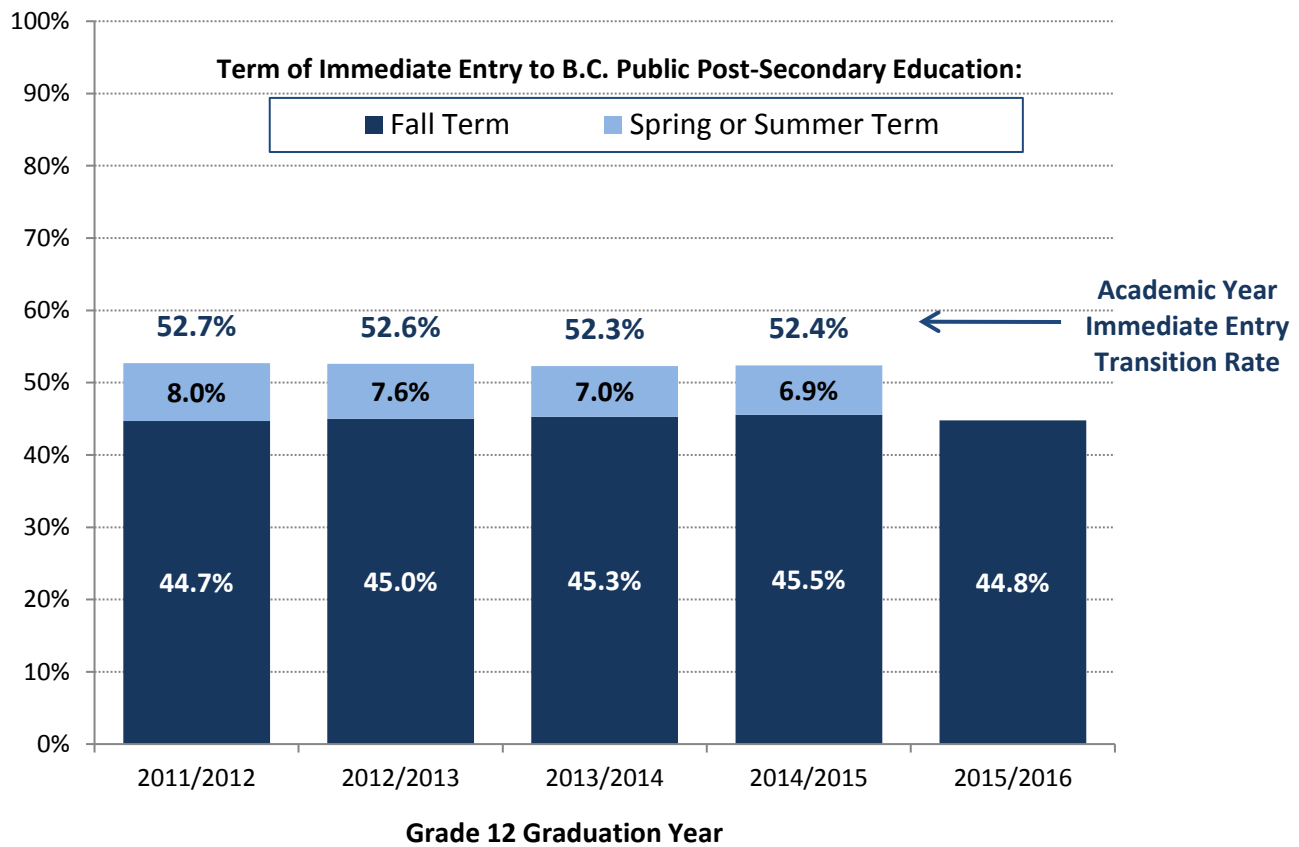


From B.C. provincial public school satisfaction surveys, in response to the question: "Are you satisfied that school is preparing you for post-secondary education (for example, college, university, trade school)?" This chart shows the percentage responding "All of the Time" or "Many Times" for each of the last 10 grade 12 graduation cohorts and compares grade 12 student responses to all secondary school parent responses.

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

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

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



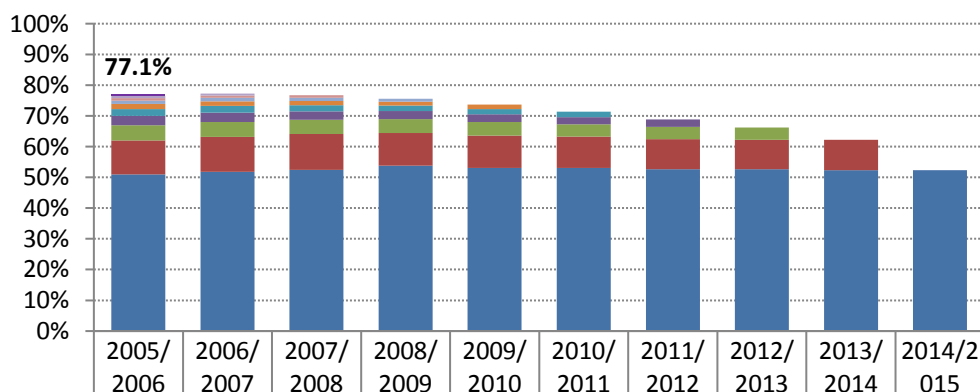
Based on STP2016 (June 14, 2017) data from the Student Transitions Project, November 2016 data submission. The full academic year student transition rate for the 2015/16 grade 12 graduation cohort is not available until the next STP submission. Therefore, the Fall 2016 transition rate of this recent grade 12 graduation cohort is provided at this time.

*The cohort of *eligible to graduate grade 12 students* includes those 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.

Source: <http://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.



	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015
10-Yr Cum (Immed + 9-Yr Delay)	77.1%									
9 Year Delay	0.5%									
8 Year Delay	0.7%	0.6%								
7 Year Delay	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%							
6 Year Delay	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%						
5 Year Delay	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%					
4 Year Delay	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%				
3 Year Delay	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%			
2 Year Delay	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%		
1 Year Delay	11.0%	11.3%	11.7%	10.6%	10.6%	10.2%	9.8%	9.6%	9.9%	
Immediate Entry	51.0%	51.8%	52.4%	53.8%	53.0%	53.1%	52.7%	52.6%	52.3%	52.4%

Based on STP2016 (June 14, 2017) data from Student Transitions Project (November 2016 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 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.

Source: <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.

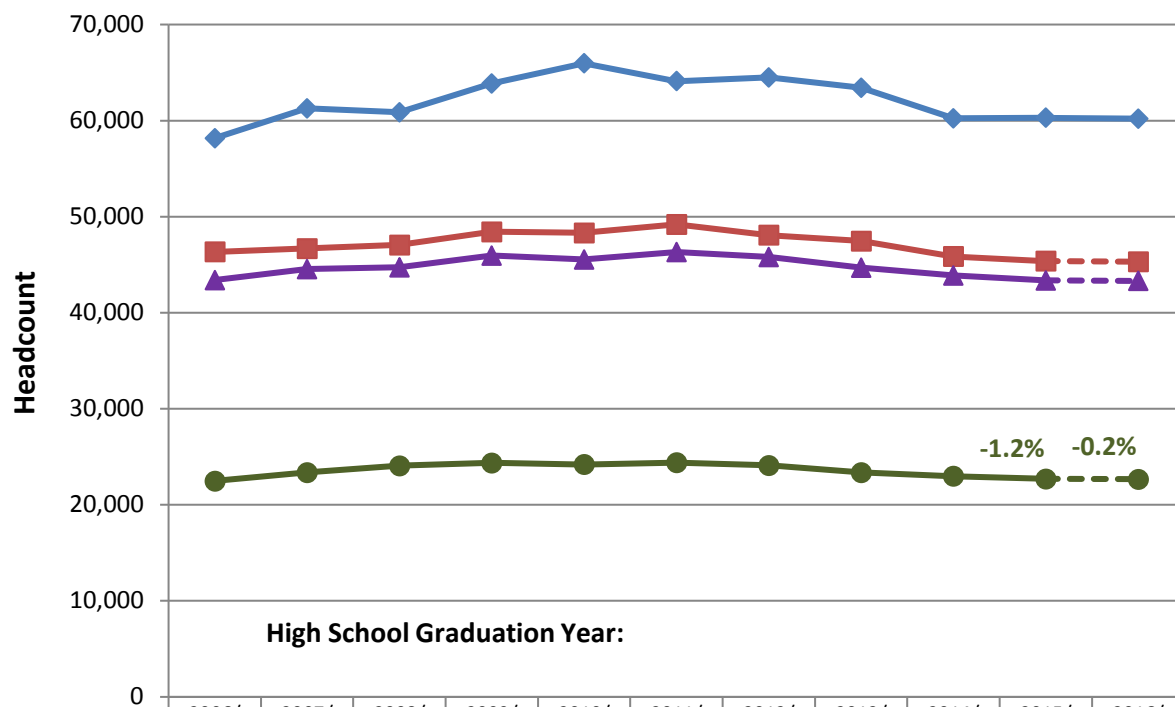
Grade 12 Grad Year		Post-Secondary School Year										No Transition Yet	Grand Total Gr12 Grads	Cumulative Transition Rate
		2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016			
2005/2006	# of HS Grads	22,894	4,935	2,254	1,361	967	753	517	374	333	226	10,298	44,912	(10 years)
	% of HS Grad Class	51.0%	11.0%	5.0%	3.0%	2.2%	1.7%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	22.9%	100.0%	77.1%
2006/2007	Count of HS Grads		22,489	4,906	2,116	1,306	960	660	484	320	267	9,878	43,386	(9 years)
	% of HS Grad Class		51.8%	11.3%	4.9%	3.0%	2.2%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	22.8%	100.0%	77.2%
2007/2008	Count of HS Grads			23,361	5,207	2,073	1,189	887	640	460	357	10,367	44,541	(8 years)
	% of HS Grad Class			52.4%	11.7%	4.7%	2.7%	2.0%	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%	23.3%	100.0%	76.7%
2008/2009	Count of HS Grads				24,075	4,719	2,031	1,174	814	574	391	10,943	44,721	(7 years)
	% of HS Grad Class				53.8%	10.6%	4.5%	2.6%	1.8%	1.3%	0.9%	24.5%	100.0%	75.5%
2009/2010	Count of HS Grads					24,371	4,856	2,006	1,152	811	652	12,098	45,946	(6 years)
	% of HS Grad Class					53.0%	10.6%	4.4%	2.5%	1.8%	1.4%	26.3%	100.0%	73.7%
2010/2011	Count of HS Grads						24,196	4,641	1,797	1,051	817	13,050	45,552	(5 years)
	% of HS Grad Class						53.1%	10.2%	3.9%	2.3%	1.8%	28.6%	100.0%	71.4%
2011/2012	Count of HS Grads							24,388	4,523	1,863	1,128	14,414	46,316	(4 years)
	% of HS Grad Class							52.7%	9.8%	4.0%	2.4%	31.1%	100.0%	68.9%
2012/2013	Count of HS Grads								24,099	4,401	1,828	15,486	45,814	(3 years)
	% of HS Grad Class								52.6%	9.6%	4.0%	33.8%	100.0%	66.2%
2013/2014	Count of HS Grads									23,372	4,446	16,877	44,695	(2 years)
	% of HS Grad Class									52.3%	9.9%	37.8%	100.0%	62.2%
2014/2015	Count of HS Grads										22,980	20,910	43,890	(1 year)
	% of HS Grad Class										52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	52.4%

Based on STP2016 (June 14, 2017) data from Student Transitions Project, November 2016 data submission. Apart from the 2005/06 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 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.

Source: <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/post-secondary-education/data->

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.



	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017
◆ B.C. Grade 12 Enrollment	58,176	61,290	60,874	63,865	65,957	64,105	64,492	63,434	60,243	60,294	60,203
■ # Eligible to Graduate	46,342	46,676	47,046	48,429	48,305	49,199	48,077	47,470	45,858	45,377	45,309
▲ # B.C. Grade 12 Graduates	43,386	44,541	44,721	45,946	45,552	46,316	45,814	44,695	43,890	43,369	43,304
● Immed. Entry to B.C. Public PSI	22,489	23,361	24,075	24,371	24,196	24,388	24,099	23,372	22,980	22,707	22,673

Dashed lines indicate projected counts, based on historical patterns. Since immediate-entry transition rates are relatively stable, any changes in the number of immediate entry students to B.C. public post-secondary education simply mirror the changes in the size of the grade 12 cohort and does not imply a change in the immediate entry transition rate (see Fast Fact #5 for transition rates).

Source: B.C. grade 12 enrollment data - Ministry of Education Student Statistics, 2016/17, dated January, 2017, accessed May 3, 2017.

http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reports/pdfs/student_stats/prov.pdf

Number of students eligible to graduate - Ministry of Education Student Six-Year Completion and Grade 12 Graduation Rates - 2015/16, dated November 2016, accessed May 3, 2017.

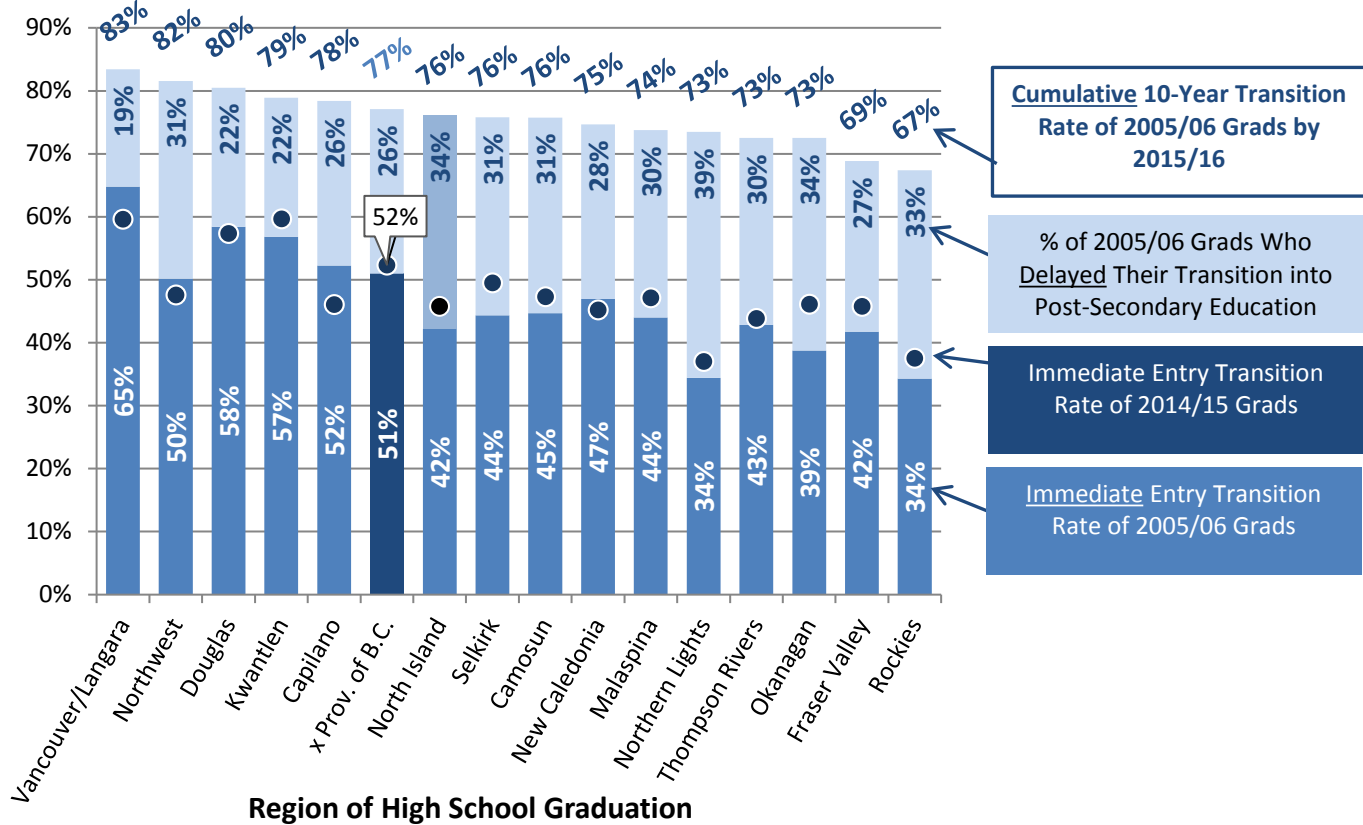
<http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reports/pdfs/graduation/prov.pdf>

Student Transitions Project, 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 2005/2006) to B.C. public post-secondary education (by 2015/2016)



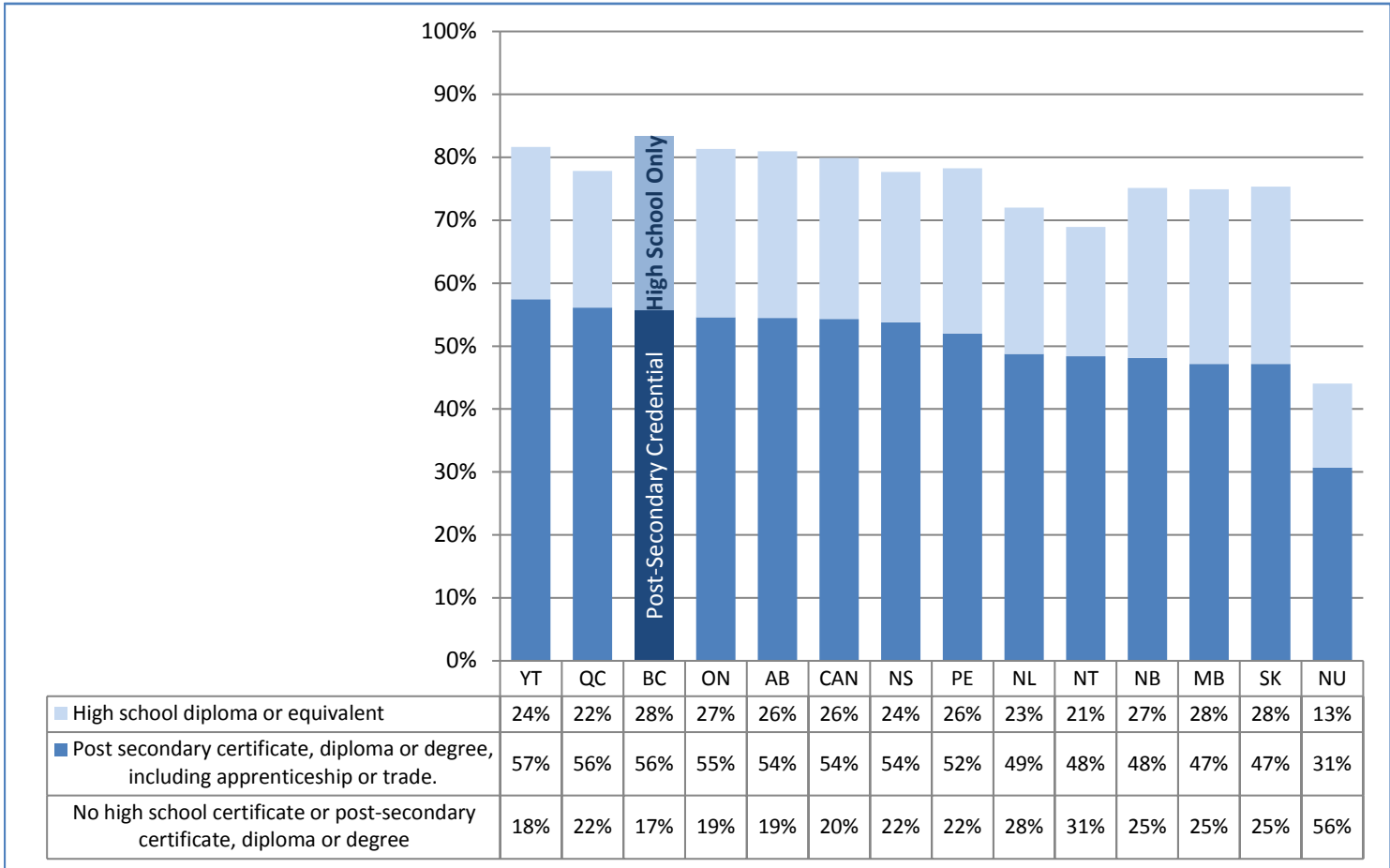
Provided here are immediate and delayed transition rates of the 2005/06 grade 12 graduation cohort, among those eligible*, along with their cumulative 10-year transition rate into B.C. public post-secondary education by 2015/2016. These transition rates are provided by region of high school graduation.

*The cohort of *eligible to graduate grade 12 students* includes those 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.

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 rate of the 2014/15 graduation cohort is also provided to show that immediate-entry transition rates have increased in most regions, compared to the 2005/06 graduation cohort; and transition rates across regions tend to fluctuate around the average immediate-entry transition rate for the province overall (currently 52% per year). This information is based on STP2016 (April 26, 2017) data from the Student Transitions Project, November 2016 data submission.

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

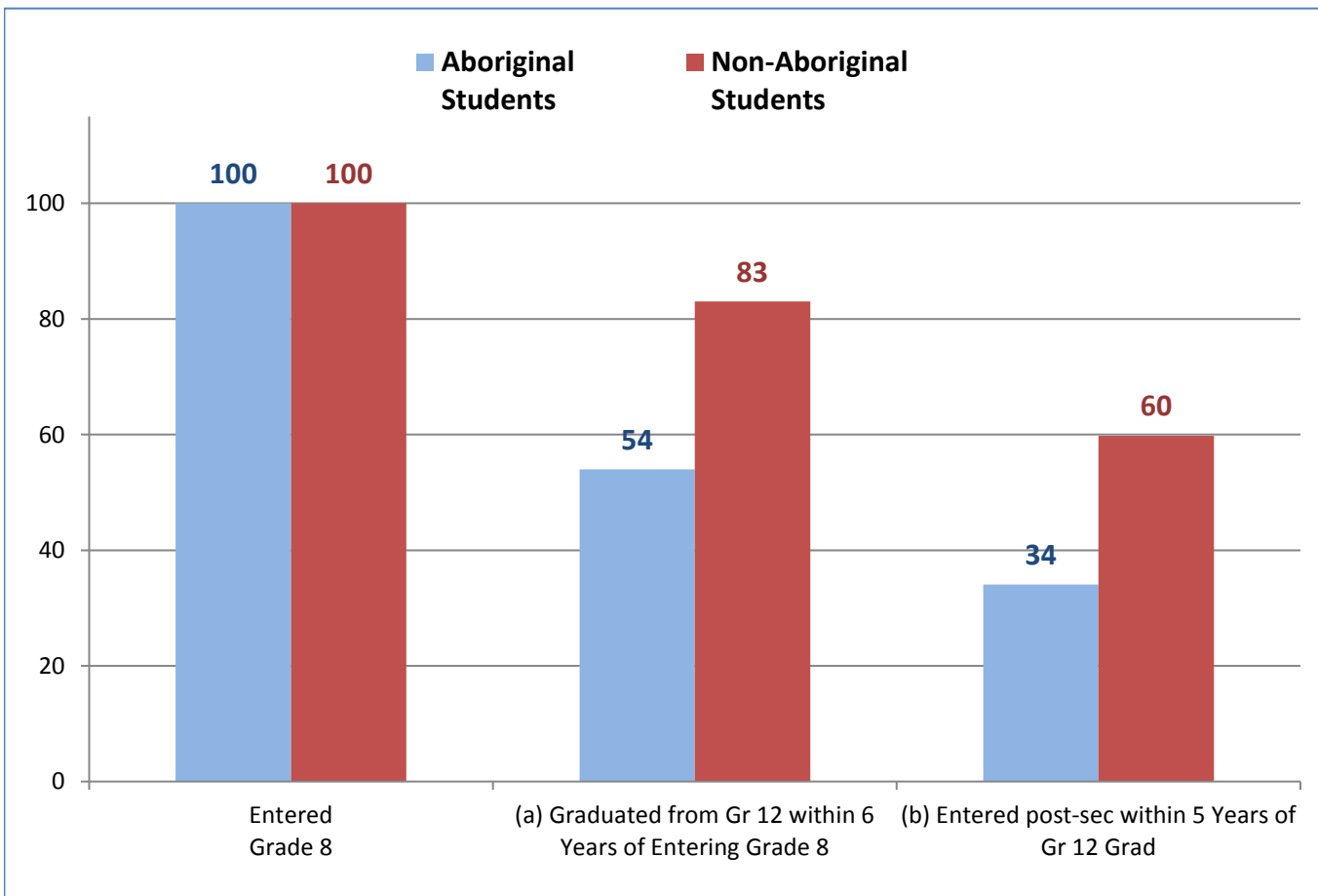
Source: Source: Statistics Canada. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013.
<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?ObjId=99-004-X&ObjType=2&lang=en&limit=0>
(accessed March 24, 2014)

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

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

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

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



Assuming we start with 100 Aboriginal students and 100 non-Aboriginal students, subsequent student counts are *inferred** from the portion of students who graduated in 2010/2011 within six years of entering grade 8 (54 percent of Aboriginal and 83 percent of non-Aboriginal students); and from the five-year transition rate of 2010/2011 high school graduates to post-secondary education (63 percent of Aboriginal and 72 percent of non-Aboriginal students).

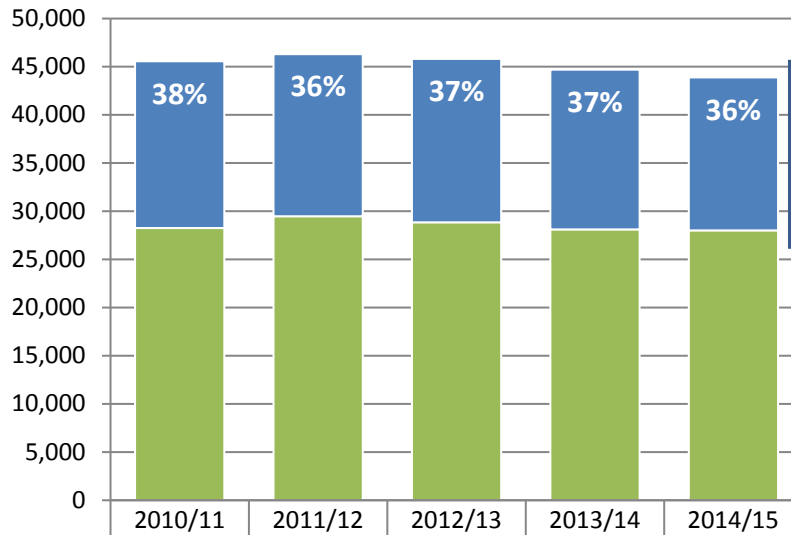
For example, $54 \times 63\% = 34$ Aboriginal students; and $83 \times 72\% = 60$ non-Aboriginal students from the original cohort of 100 grade 8 students enrolled in B.C. public post-secondary education within five years of grade 12 graduation (by academic year 2015/2016).

Although the five-year post-secondary transition rates of the grade 12 graduation cohorts are similar (63 percent Aboriginal and 72 percent non-Aboriginal students), the higher attrition rate of Aboriginal students between grade 8 and grade 12 subsequently results in roughly half as many Aboriginal students from the grade 8 cohort enrolling in B.C. public post-secondary education (34 versus 60).

* This inference is approximate because data is drawn from two different populations -- grade 8 entrants who graduated by 2010/11; and eligible grade 12 graduates who graduated in 2010/2011).

Source: <https://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/abed/performance.htm>
<http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/abed/perf2014.pdf>
<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).



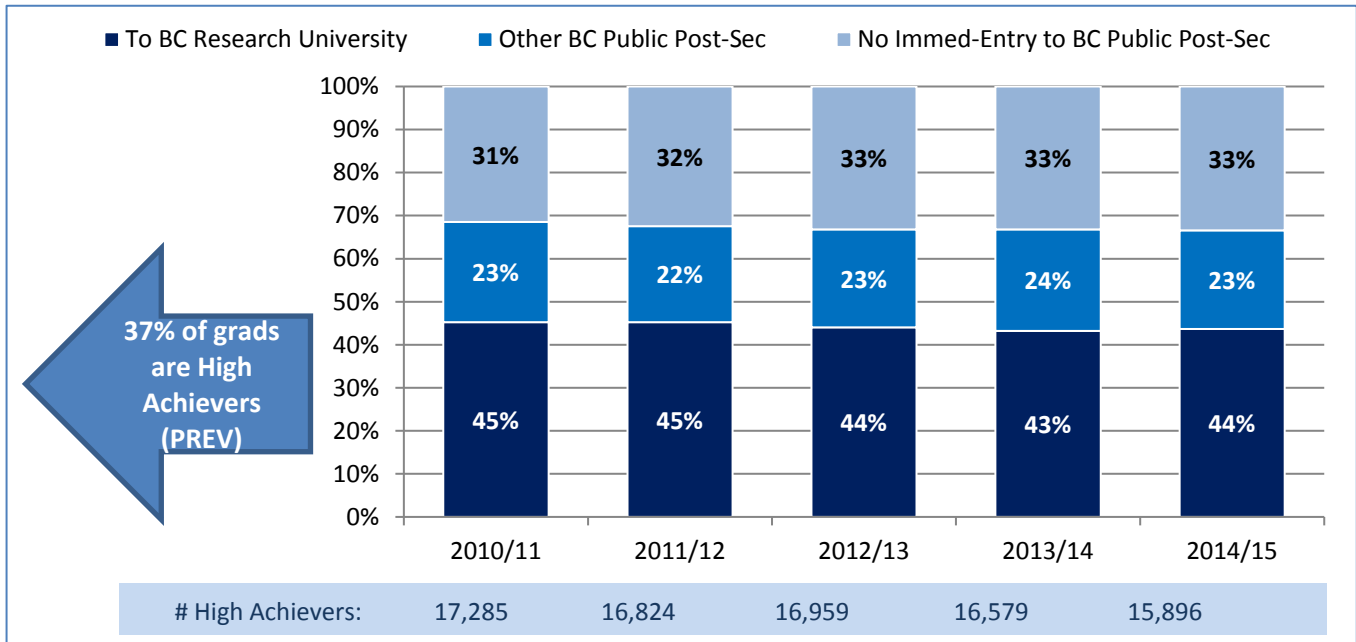
Do these high achieving grads enrol in B.C. research-intensive universities? (NEXT)

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 percent or higher. **Academic GPA** is the average of four academic grade 12 course grades: blended grades in English 12 and the student's best school grades in three other academic subjects. Blended English 12 grades are a 40-60 percent blend of provincial exam scores and school-assigned grades in that subject. The other three grades included in the Academic GPA calculation are school grades only. The academic GPA is not calculated for students lacking courses or passing grades in the set of academic subjects used for the calculation.

*The cohort of *eligible to graduate grade 12 students* includes those 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.

Source: <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 37 percent 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 percent or higher. Nearly half (45%) of these high achievers enrolled in a B.C. research university (SFU, UBC, UBCO, UNBC, UVIC). With the non-transitioners excluded, approximately 66% of high achieving immediate-entry students enrolled in a B.C. research university (versus 41 percent of all immediate-entry students from all GPA levels enrolling in a B.C. research university shown in Fast Fact #12).

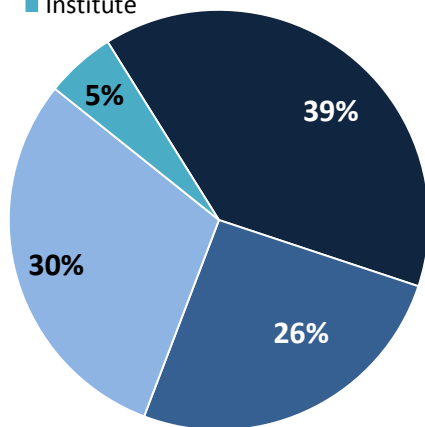
*The cohort of eligible to graduate grade 12 students includes those students deemed eligible to graduate because they have enrolled in sufficient courses to meet the requirements to graduate during that school year. This construct is distinct from the six year completion cohort. Please refer to the Ministry of Education's K-12 glossary for definitions.

Source: <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*).

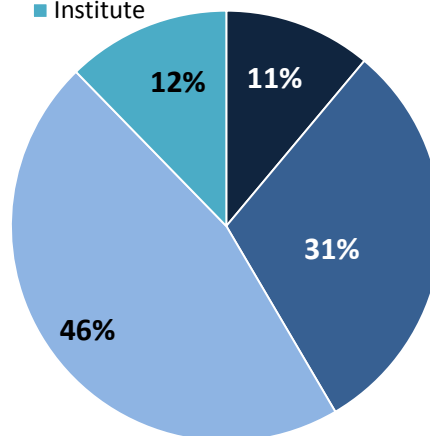
Immediate Entry Destinations
(5-Yr Avg: 2010/11 to 2014/15 Grads)

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



Delayed Entry (1 to 3 Years) Destinations
(5-Yr Avg: 2007/08 to 2011/12 Grads)

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



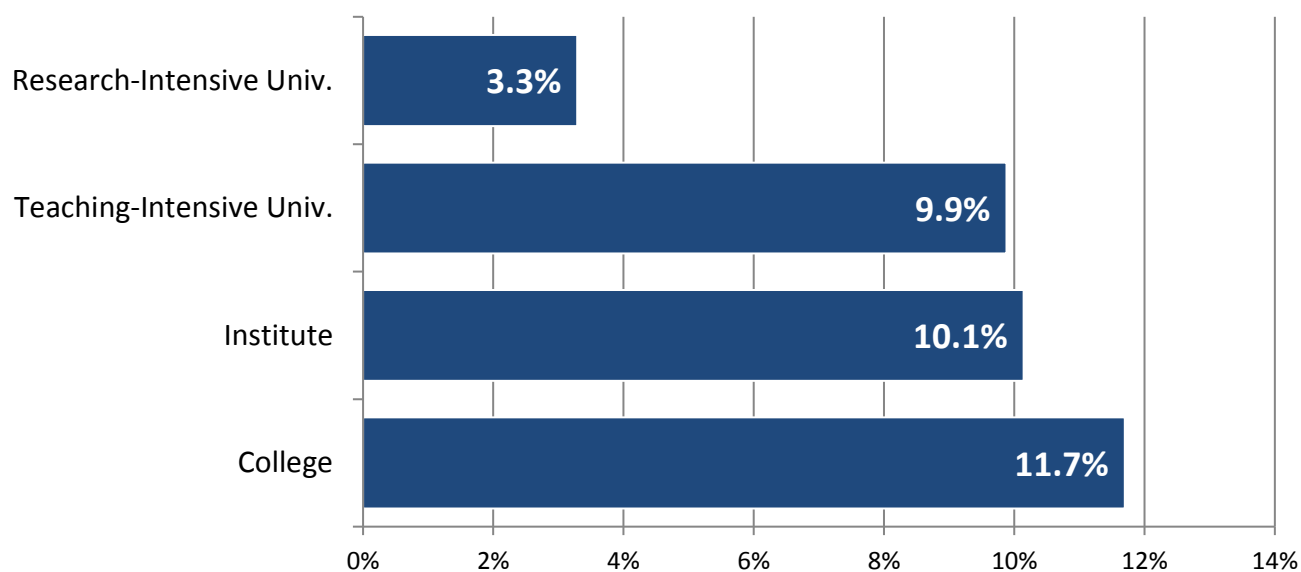
These are the immediate entry and delayed entry post-secondary destinations of all B.C. grade 12 graduates (among those eligible*) who enrolled in the B.C. public post-secondary system over a recent five-year period. Numerous post-secondary sector designation changes have taken place in B.C. in recent years. Because of these changes and for consistency over time, each institution is reported under its current (Fall 2016) sector designation.

*The cohort of *eligible to graduate grade 12 students* includes those 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.

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

Source: <http://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 1,776 (or 7.5%) of 23,589[^] undergraduate immediate-entry students from the 2009/10 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 2010/11, but they did not complete a credential or enrol again over the next four years (through academic year 2014/15). 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 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.

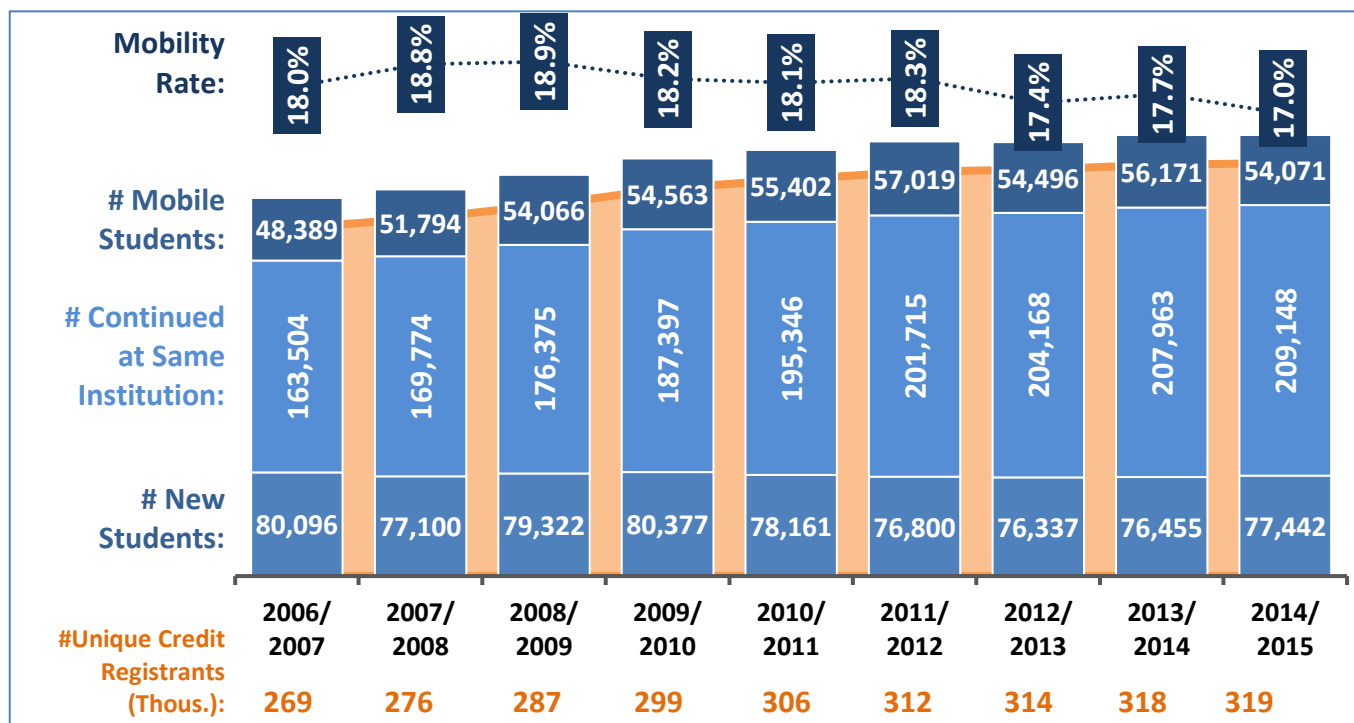
Consistent with different levels of academic qualifications needed for post-secondary admission, the attrition rates vary across sectors, with research universities showing the lowest attrition rates. A number of sector designation changes have occurred recently in B.C. This chart reports all institutions under their current (2015/2016) institution type.

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

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

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

Definitions:

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

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

Source: STP Post-Secondary Student Mobility (PSM) PivotTables, from November 2015 STP Submissions.

STP Fast Fact #15: Regional Student Mobility

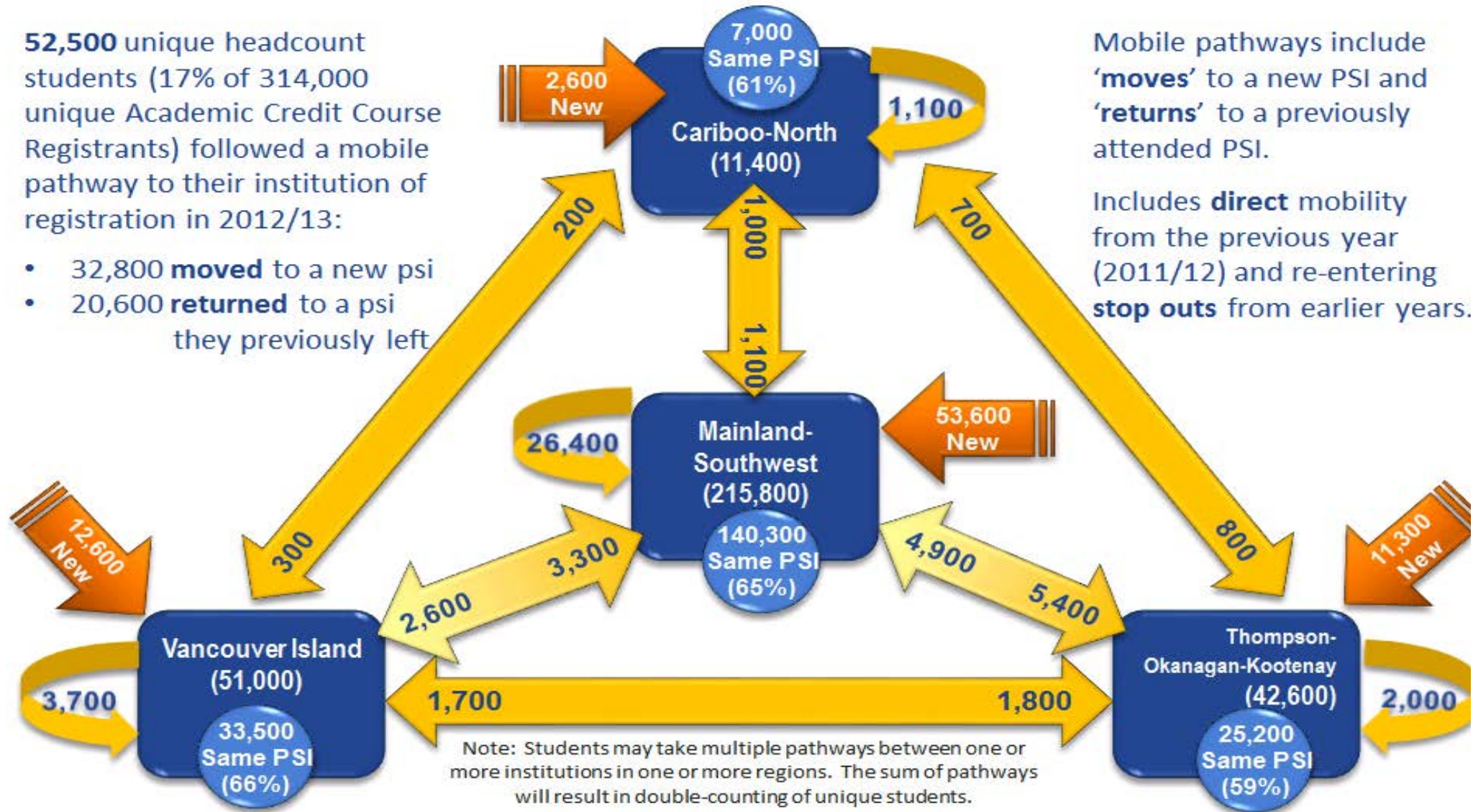
This diagram illustrates student movement between and within regions of B.C.

Mobility between institutions is determined from the current institution (2012/13), compared to the institution last enrolled in (prior to 2012/2013). 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.

52,500 unique headcount students (17% of 314,000 unique Academic Credit Course Registrants) followed a mobile pathway to their institution of registration in 2012/13:

- 32,800 **moved** to a new psi
- 20,600 **returned** to a psi they previously left

Mobile pathways include 'moves' to a new PSI and 'returns' to a previously attended PSI. Includes **direct** mobility from the previous year (2011/12) and re-entering **stop outs** from earlier years.



Source: November 2015 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 (2012/13), compared to the institution last enrolled in (prior to 2012/2013). When students switch institutions, they may switch sectors (see straight arrows between regions), or they may remain in the sector (see loop-back arrows).

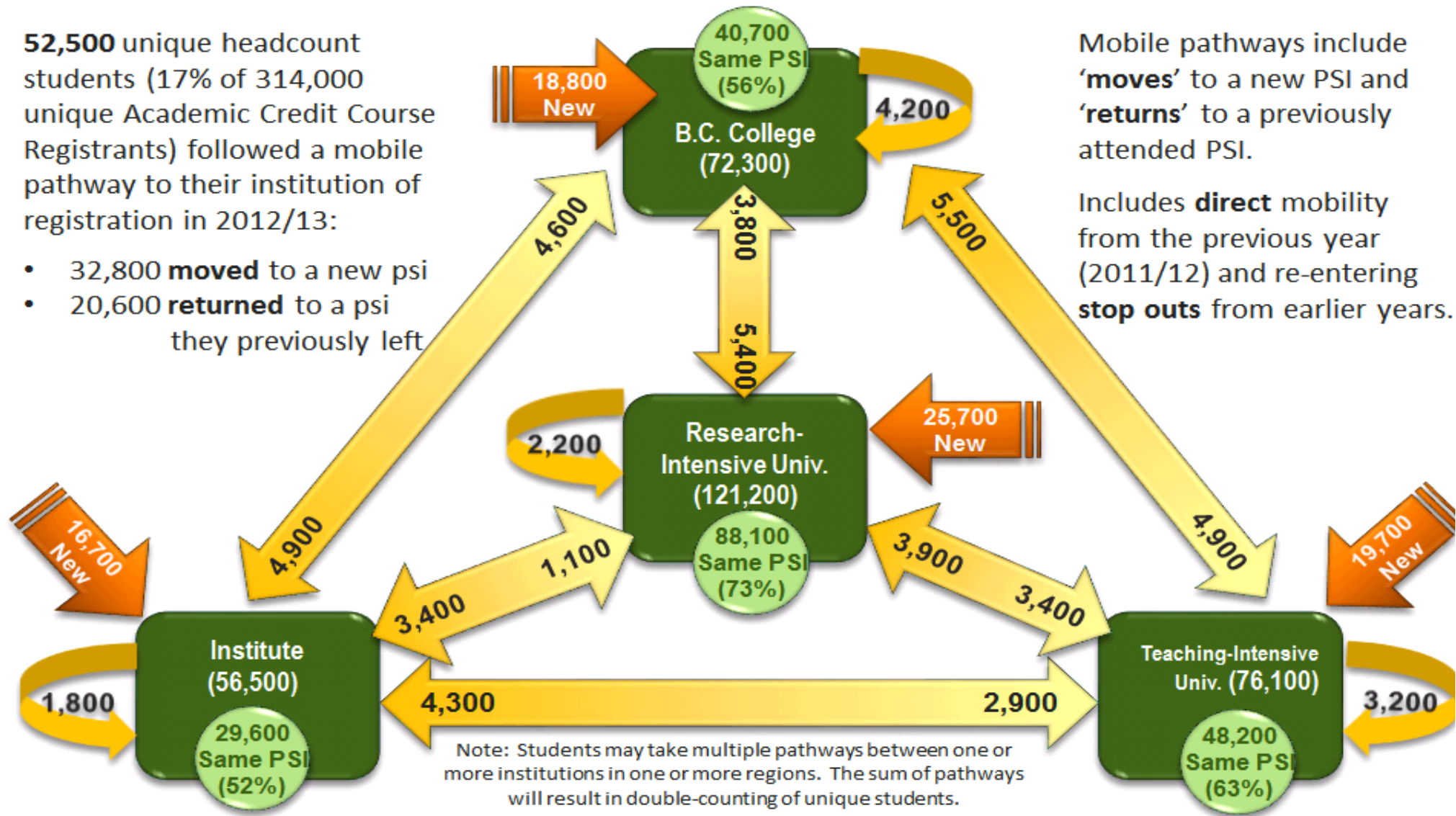
See [Update on Student Mobility in the BC Public Post-Secondary System](#) for more information, analysis and definitions.

52,500 unique headcount students (17% of 314,000 unique Academic Credit Course Registrants) followed a mobile pathway to their institution of registration in 2012/13:

- 32,800 **moved** to a new psi
- 20,600 **returned** to a psi they previously left

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

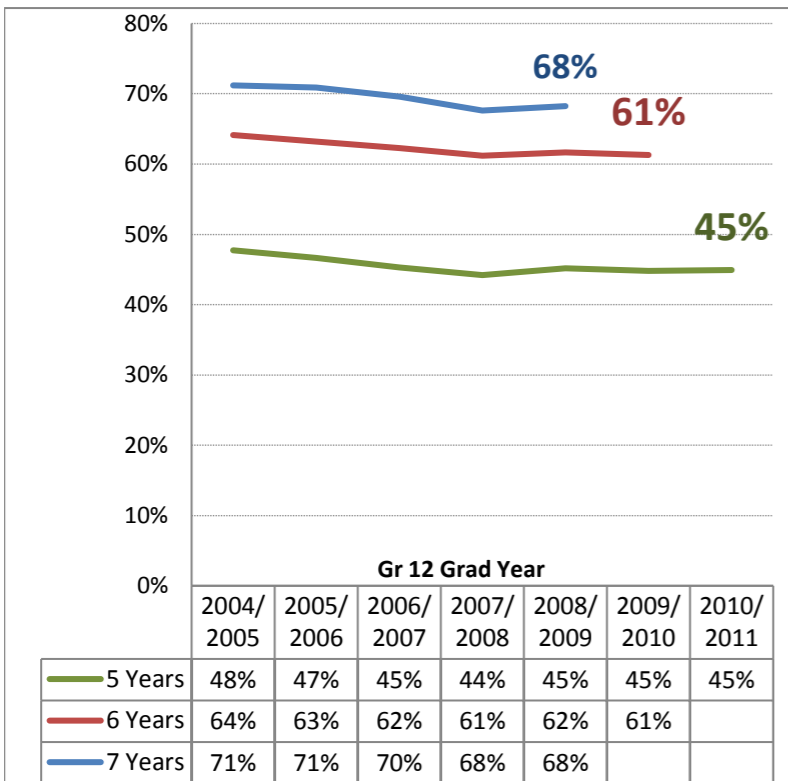
Includes **direct** mobility from the previous year (2011/12) and re-entering **stop outs** from earlier years.



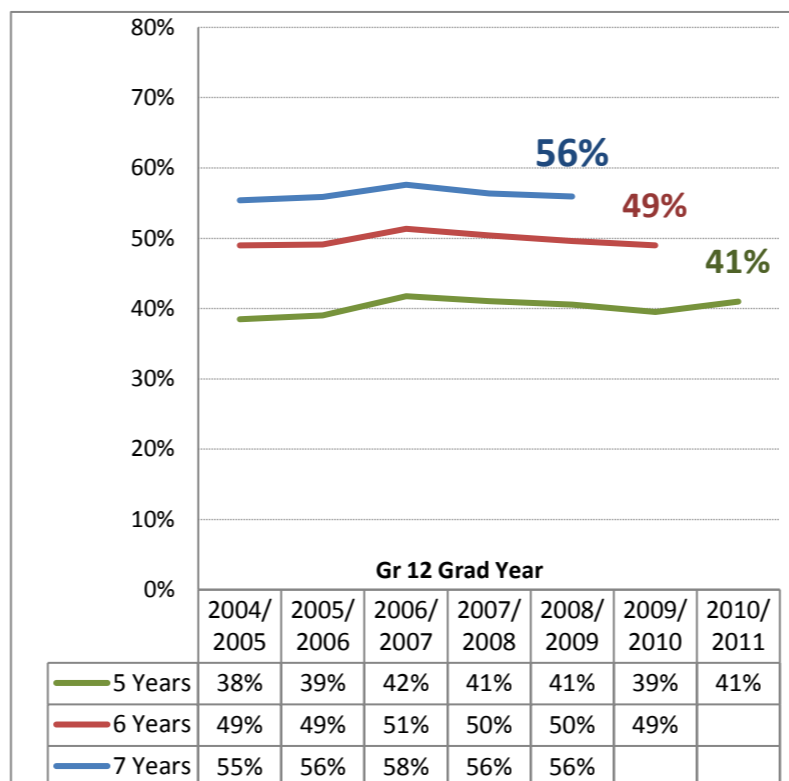
STP Fast Fact #17: Credential Completion Rate Trends

Five, Six and Seven Year Credential Completion rates, by year of Grade 12 Graduation and by Type of Post-Secondary Credential Entered and Credential Completed.

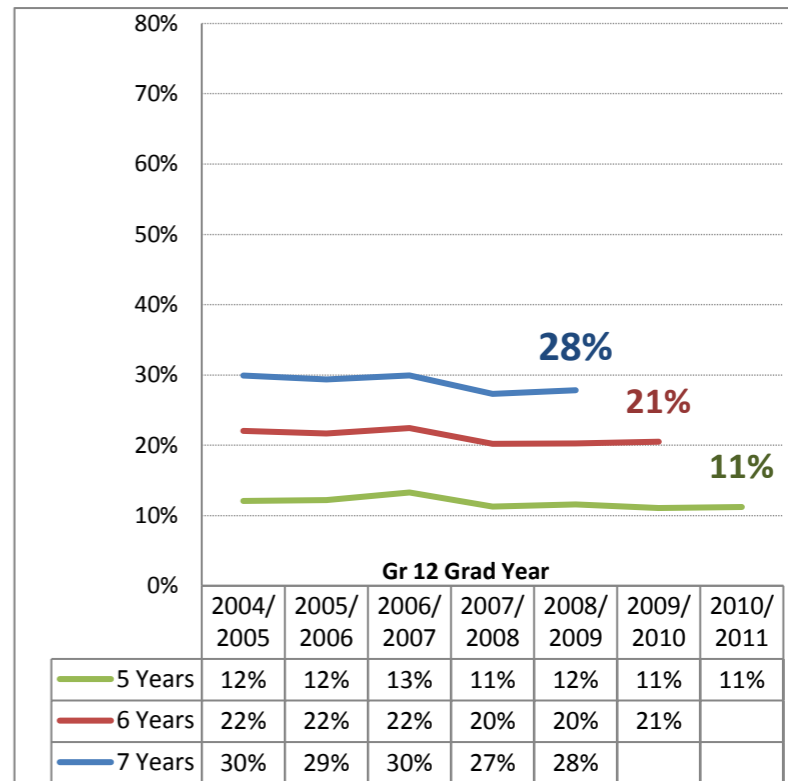
1. Bachelor's Degree Completion Rates of Bachelor's Entrants
Entered: Bachelor's Degree
Awarded: Bachelor's Degree



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.