

STP Ten-Year Review of Trends in B.C.'s Education Systems

The Student Transitions Project has reached a ten-year milestone: The STP has now collected student enrollment data from ten years of grade 12 graduation cohorts and ten years of post-secondary registrants, since the project's inception in 2003. The STP dataset continues to be an invaluable tool for tracking student transitions into post-secondary education and the mobility of students between post-secondary institutions. In addition, it provides a useful data source for summarizing B.C.'s grade 12 graduation cohorts and all B.C. public post-secondary registrations and credential completions. This newsletter offers a perfect opportunity to discuss some of the trends revealed in the STP data set. **Figures 1 and 2** compare the ten-year rate of change along some of these dimensions. In a future publication, the STP may present a more in-depth analysis of a broader selection of ten-year trends.

Grade 12 Graduates:

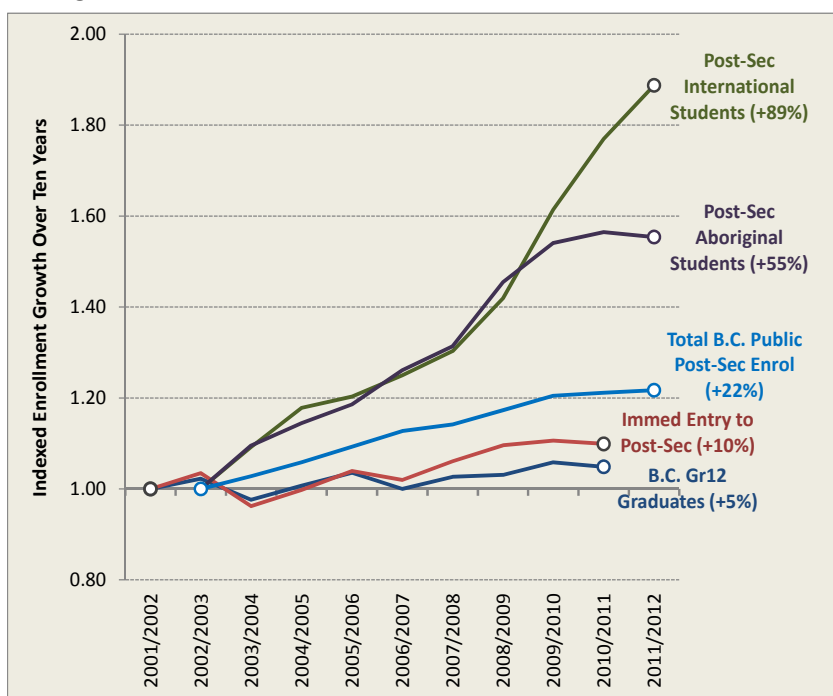
- Over the ten-year period, from 2001/02 to 2010/11, the number of eligible grade 12 graduates who **graduated from grade 12** increased by 5%, increasing from roughly 43,400 to 45,500 students.

Grade 12 Transitions to B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education:

- Over the same ten-year period, the number of students enrolling in B.C. public post-secondary institutions within one year of grade 12 graduation increased by 10%, from roughly 22,000 students to 24,000 students.
- Given that the number of immediate-entry students grew at twice the rate of grade 12 graduates, the result was a 2.4 percentage point boost in the immediate-entry transition rate, increasing from 50.6% to 53.0%.

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Figure 1: Rate of Enrollment Growth in B.C.'s Education Systems



- While more students enrolled immediately in post-secondary education, fewer students delayed their post-secondary enrollment. As a result, there was a 0.5 percentage point decline in the proportion of grade 12 graduates who delayed their entry to post-secondary education by one, two or three years.¹

Post-Secondary Enrollment:

- Over the ten-year period, the **total unique headcount** enrollment in B.C. public post-secondary institutions grew by 22%, from almost 366,000 in 2002/03 to 445,000 students in 2011/12.
- Headcount enrollment growth was seen in 19 of the 25 **institutions**, with the largest increases at B.C. colleges (33%) and research-intensive universities (34%).
- By **study level**, the most significant headcount enrollment growth occurred in graduate programs (+42%), as compared to undergraduate (+19%) and developmental programs (+5%).
- Enrollment growth was seen in all **program areas**, but with a small decline in Education (-2%). Arts and Sciences continue to be the largest program area, comprising 29% of students, although this is down from 33% of students ten years ago. An increasing proportion of students (11%) are now enrolled in Human and Social Services, up from 8% ten years ago.

Post-Secondary Credentials Awarded:

- Total credentials awarded to students in B.C. public post-secondary institutions over the last nine-years² has grown by 18%, from 47,000 to 56,000. This increase in credentials awarded is consistent with the headcount enrollment growth over the same time period.

International Students:

- The number of **immediate-entry** students from B.C. secondary schools who enrolled as international students³ in B.C. public post-secondary institutions increased by 64% over the ten-year period, from 350 to nearly 600 students. These international students represent less than 2% of the total international post-secondary enrollment.
- In total, the **post-secondary** international student headcount grew by 89% over the ten years, from 17,700 to 33,500 international students. By comparison, domestic students increased by 15%, from 348,000 to 412,000.
- Over this ten year period of international student enrollment growth, B.C. significantly increased the number of different countries from which it attracts international students, from 120 to 305 countries.
- In each of the last ten years, China has consistently remained the country with the greatest number of international students in B.C., increasing its representation from 27% to 35% of total international students (4,700 in 2002/03 to 11,700 in 2011/12).
- The share of international students in the B.C. public post-secondary system grew from 4.8% to 7.4% of the total over the ten-year period, with a larger growth rate occurring at the graduate level (from 2,300 to 5,500 students) than at the undergraduate level (from 11,000 to 23,000 students).
- The number of **credentials awarded** to international students more than doubled, from 2,100 in 2003/04 to 4,600 in 2011/12. During this nine-year period, the share of total post-secondary credentials awarded to international students in the B.C. public post-secondary system increased from 4% to 8% of the total.

Figure 2: Enrollment Growth in B.C.'s Education Systems

Enrollment Dimension	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	% Change
B.C. Gr12 Graduates	43,360	44,336	42,326	43,654	44,896	43,363	44,515	44,698	45,903	45,467		+2,107	+4.9%
Immed Entry to Post-Sec	21,923	22,679	21,092	21,873	22,780	22,357	23,253	24,022	24,251	24,093		+2,170	+9.9%
Post-Sec International Students		17,738	19,375	20,901	21,343	22,171	23,117	25,177	28,635	31,394	33,482	+15,744	+88.8%
Total B.C. Public Post-Sec Enrol		365,592	375,869	387,033	399,381	412,164	417,382	428,882	440,566	442,879	444,958	+79,366	+21.7%

1. Change in delayed-entry transitions calculated over a seven year period (2001/02 grads to 2007/08 graduates).

2. A full ten years of awarded credentials is not available yet, thus a nine-year period was used.

Ten-Year Trends in Context:

In light of the ten-year trends summarized in this newsletter, it is important to review some of the changes in B.C.'s education systems over this time period.

- At the beginning of the new millennium, the B.C. public post-secondary system was comprised of eleven community colleges, six institutes, five university colleges and five universities.
- Numerous institutional designation changes occurred in 2008/09 (or earlier)⁴, resulting in the transformation of university colleges and other selected institutions into teaching-intensive universities⁵. Currently, the B.C. public post-secondary system is comprised of eleven community colleges, three institutes, and eleven universities, including four research-intensive universities (RIUs) and seven teaching-intensive universities (TIUs).
- The number of community colleges offering bachelor's degrees doubled from five to ten over this ten-year period, significantly expanding the opportunities for students to complete a bachelor's degree in virtually any B.C. public post-secondary institution in the province.
- In 2004, the Province of B.C. announced a plan to expand the B.C. public post-secondary education system by 25,000 student spaces by 2010. Almost every public post-secondary institution in every region of the province was allocated a portion of the new student seats.
- 2,500 new graduate student spaces were funded in the latter half of this ten-year period.
- Many of the academic programs in colleges, institutes and teaching-intensive universities have been restructured such that students might go directly into a Bachelor's program rather than beginning with a diploma or associate degree.

- British Columbia has experienced high immigration inflows over the ten-year period. According to the 2011 Census, 29% of the B.C. population was born outside of Canada, increasing from roughly 26% in 2001.
- Near the end of this ten-year period, the province of B.C. set a goal of increasing the number of international students choosing B.C. as their study destination by 50 per cent over four years. This included the goals to serve an additional 6,000 international students in the K-12 system and 14,000 in the public post-secondary institutions by 2015/2016.⁶
- B.C.'s education ministries are committed to improving Aboriginal student success and are continuing to develop strategies to increase grade 12 graduation rates, transitions to post-secondary education and post-secondary completions.

Reviewing these ten-year trends reminds us of the amount of change that has taken place in B.C.'s education systems. As B.C. adjusts to these changes and looks forward to the promising future of education in our province, the STP will continue to report on student transition rates, student mobility and student success each year. The balance of this newsletter highlights the annual findings on student transitions of B.C. grade 12 graduates to B.C. public post-secondary education.



4. In 2005/06, University College of the Cariboo and the Open Learning Agency were converted to Thompson Rivers University. By Fall 2007/08, the Institute of Indigenous Government was closed.

5. Capilano College became Capilano University, Emily Carr Institute of Arts+Design became Emily Carr University, Kwantlen University College became Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Malaspina University-College became Vancouver Island University and University College of the Fraser Valley became University of the Fraser Valley.

6. Source: British Columbia's International Education Strategy 2012, http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/internationaleducation/forms/InternationalEducationStrategy_WEB.PDF

Student Transition Rates

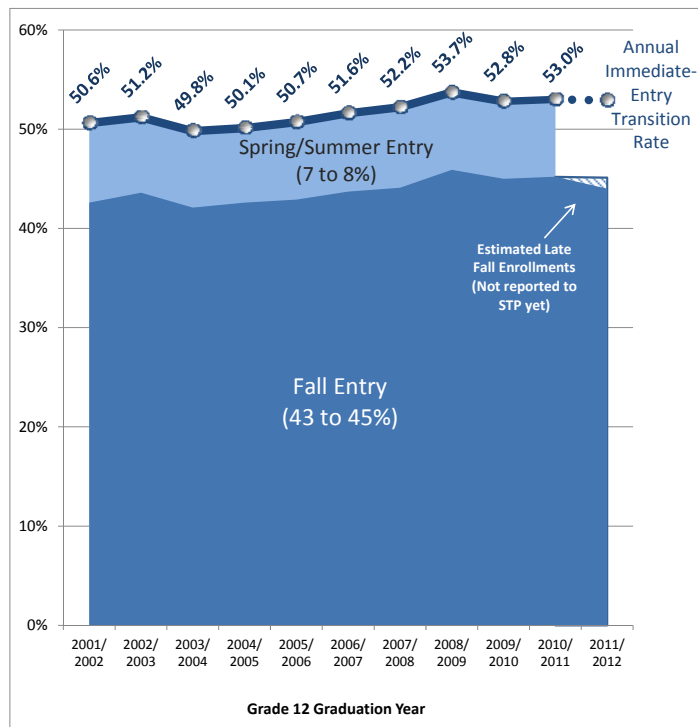
From 2001/02 to 2010/11, the number of eligible graduates enrolling immediately in B.C. public post-secondary education has increased by 10%, which is twice the rate of growth of grade 12 graduates (5%). This explains why B.C. has seen a steady increase in the annual immediate-entry transition rate into B.C. public post-secondary education over the last ten years, increasing from 51% for the 2001/02 cohort, reaching a high of 53.7% for the 2009/10 cohort, and now at its current level of 53% for 2010/11 grade 12 graduates enrolling in 2010/11.

The immediate-entry transition rate of students entering post-secondary education in the Fall term also provides a leading indicator for the full year. Although a small proportion of the Fall 2012 post-secondary enrollments are not reported to the STP until next year, the immediate-entry transition rate in the Fall term remains at its typical level of 45% for the 2011/12 cohort of graduates enrolling in Fall 2012. This suggests that the 2012/13 annual immediate-entry transition rate (including Fall, Spring and Summer terms) is not expected to change from the current level of 53% (see **Figure 3**).

78% of B.C. Grade 12 Graduates Enrolled in B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education Within Ten Years of Graduation

For each of the B.C. grade 12 graduation cohorts over the last ten years, the STP finds that students who enrol in B.C. public post-secondary education are most likely to do so within a year of grade 12 graduation. In general, 53% of each graduation cohort will enter post-secondary education within one year of graduation, a further 15% will enroll over the next two years, and 10% will enroll for the first time over the subsequent seven years, reaching a cumulative transition rate into B.C. public post-secondary education of 78% within ten years of grade 12 graduation (see **Figure 4**). In terms of student counts, roughly 34,000 students from a typical graduation cohort of 44,000 students enters B.C. public post-secondary education with ten years of graduation from high school. The STP will continue to measure and report these rates each year for subsequent cohorts.

Figure 3: Immediate-Entry Transition Rate to B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education, by Year of Grade 12 Graduation and Term of Entry



Student Transitions Project (STP): The Student Transitions Project is British Columbia's collaborative research project that measures student success from the K-12 to post-secondary systems. This effective system-wide partnership, involving B.C.'s education and advanced education ministries and public post-secondary institutions, is tracking student success by reporting on student transition rates to post-secondary education, student mobility among post-secondary institutions, and post-secondary completion and retention rates. STP is managed by a steering committee with representation from the two education ministries, public institutions and the B.C. Council on Admissions and Transfer (BCCAT).

STP Steering Committee Members:

- Robert Adamoski*, Chair, STP Steering Committee and Associate Director, Admissions and Research, BCCAT.
- Bob Cowin*, Director, Institutional Research, Douglas College.
- Patty Beatty-Guenter*, Director, Research & Analysis, Ministry of Advanced Education, Innovation and Technology
- Charito Elderfield*, Manager, Business Intelligence, Open Government & Community Partnerships Division, Ministry of Education.
- Walter Sudmant*, Director, Planning and Institutional Research, University of British Columbia.

Where to find more information: A wealth of additional information is also available to post-secondary institutions seeking more detailed information on student transitions specific to their region or institution.

STP Highlights newsletters and reports are available on the public Student Transitions Project web site at:

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

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Figure 4: Student Transition Matrix – Number of Student Transitions from Grade 12 Graduation to B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education in Each Academic Year

Grade 12 Grad Year	Post-Secondary School Year											No Transition (Yet)	Grand Total Gr12 Grads	Cumulative Transition Rate
	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013			
2001/2002	21,923 50.6%	5,028 11.6%	2,131 4.9%	1,247 2.9%	911 2.1%	697 1.6%	634 1.5%	439 1.0%	368 0.8%	267 0.6%	9,715 22.4%	43,360 100.0%	(10 years) 77.6%	
2002/2003		22,679 51.2%	4,905 11.1%	2,153 4.9%	1,215 2.7%	979 2.2%	799 1.8%	573 1.3%	456 1.0%	356 0.8%	10,221 23.1%	44,336 100.0%	(9 years) 76.9%	
2003/2004			21,092 49.8%	4,579 10.8%	1,954 4.6%	1,235 2.9%	1,022 2.4%	782 1.8%	581 1.4%	394 0.9%	10,687 25.2%	42,326 100.0%	(8 years) 74.8%	
2004/2005				21,873 50.1%	4,753 10.9%	2,125 4.9%	1,330 3.0%	993 2.3%	784 1.8%	583 1.3%	11,213 25.7%	43,654 100.0%	(7 years) 74.3%	
2005/2006					22,780 50.7%	4,912 10.9%	2,249 5.0%	1,364 3.0%	961 2.1%	736 1.6%	11,894 26.5%	44,896 100.0%	(6 years) 73.5%	
2006/2007						22,357 51.6%	4,882 11.3%	2,121 4.9%	1,295 3.0%	937 2.2%	11,771 27.1%	43,363 100.0%	(5 years) 72.9%	
2007/2008							23,253 52.2%	5,208 11.7%	2,059 4.6%	1,155 2.6%	12,840 28.8%	44,515 100.0%	(4 years) 71.2%	
2008/2009								24,022 53.7%	4,692 10.5%	1,963 4.4%	14,021 31.4%	44,698 100.0%	(3 years) 68.6%	
2009/2010									24,251 52.8%	4,755 10.4%	16,897 36.8%	45,903 100.0%	(2 years) 63.2%	
2010/2011										24,093 53.0%	21,374 47.0%	45,467 100.0%	(1 years) 53.0%	

Note: This matrix provides the number of grade 12 graduates and the % of the graduation cohort who enrolled in B.C. public post-secondary education for the first time, by year of first entry to B.C. public post-secondary education. Includes enrolment in academic, developmental, continuing education or Adult Basic Education programs/courses in B.C. public post-secondary institutions.

Student Transition Rates by Demographic Characteristics

Each year the Student Transitions Project provides a summary of student transition rates by various student characteristics, such as gender, age, aboriginal status, school type, college region, and academic GPA. **Figure 5** on **page 6** provides this summary, along with trends for the last five years.

Immediate-Entry Transition Rates by Region, School Type and School District

Immediate-entry transition rates from high school graduation into B.C. public post-secondary education have shown general improvement across most regions and school districts in the province. In an effort to provide more detailed information directly to K-12 stakeholders, **Figure 6** on **pages 7 and 8** provides immediate-entry transition rates by region of graduation, school type (public or independent) and school district.

B.C. Public Post-secondary Institutions by Region

B.C. public post-secondary institutions are located in urban and rural regions of the province. For the purpose of tracking the mobility of students around the province, the STP has assigned each of the post-secondary institutions to one of the following four geographic regions.

Cariboo-North Region – College of New Caledonia, Northern Lights College, Northwest Community College, University of Northern British Columbia.

Mainland-Southwest Region – British Columbia Institute of Technology, Capilano University, Douglas College, Emily Carr University, Justice Institute of B.C., Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Langara College, Simon Fraser University, University of British Columbia, University of the Fraser Valley, Vancouver Community College.

Thompson-Okanagan-Kootenay Region– College of the Rockies, Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, Okanagan College, Thompson Rivers University, Thompson Rivers University (Open Learning), Selkirk College, University of British Columbia (Okanagan).

Vancouver Island Region – Camosun College, North Island College, Royal Roads University, University of Victoria, Vancouver Island University.

Figure 6: Immediate-Entry Student Transition Rates by Region of Graduation, School Type and School District - Grade 12 Graduates of 2005/06 to 2010/11

Region of Grade 12 Graduation				Immed-Entry Trans. Rate by Gr12 Grad Year					5-Yr Change~			# Grads in 2010/2011	
College Region of Gr12 Graduation	School Type	School District	2005/2006	2006/2007	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	Trans % Trend	Trans %	# Trans.	# Grads		
Camosun	BC Public	061	Greater Victoria	49%	48%	52%	50%	49%		0%	+9	+9	1,451
		062	Sooke	31%	37%	39%	39%	35%		4%	+23	-1	522
		063	Saanich	50%	50%	48%	46%	51%		1%	-7	-27	657
		064	Gulf Islands	26%	40%	29%	37%	22%		-4%	-3	+8	134
	All BC Public Schools in Region			45%	46%	48%	46%	46%		1%	+24	-5	2,790
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			44%	39%	45%	44%	47%		3%	+28	+37	421
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				45%	45%	47%	46%	46%		1%	+52	+32	3,211
Capilano	BC Public	044	North Vancouver	56%	57%	59%	58%	57%		1%	-26	-67	1,260
		045	West Vancouver	56%	50%	54%	52%	48%		4%	-12	+76	708
		046	Sunshine Coast	30%	40%	43%	40%	47%		1%	+33	-26	245
		048	Sea to Sky	42%	43%	48%	41%	42%		7%	+15	+35	297
	All BC Public Schools in Region			52%	52%	55%	53%	52%		2%	+16	+27	2,521
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			54%	46%	45%	49%	41%		9%	+12	+113	396
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				52%	51%	54%	52%	50%		3%	+28	+140	2,917
Douglas	BC Public	040	New Westminster	55%	60%	61%	64%	59%		19%	+32	+23	479
		041	Burnaby	69%	69%	68%	67%	71%		3%	+73	+52	1,882
		042	Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	44%	42%	44%	41%	45%			+113	+220	1,134
		043	Coquitlam	55%	58%	60%	59%	57%		3%	+53	+11	2,657
	All BC Public Schools in Region			58%	59%	60%	59%	59%		4%	+270	+305	6,157
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			65%	65%	68%	65%	67%		2%	+42	+49	410
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				58%	59%	60%	59%	60%		3%	+312	+354	6,567
Fraser Valley	BC Public	033	Chilliwack	39%	43%	40%	40%	38%		9%	+25	+83	822
		034	Abbotsford	48%	46%	49%	48%	49%		18%	+48	+62	1,401
		075	Mission	33%	36%	41%	36%	34%		1%	-9	-34	413
		078	Fraser-Cascade	39%	41%	50%	47%	45%		16%	+3	-12	124
	All BC Public Schools in Region			42%	43%	45%	44%	43%		13%	+67	+99	2,760
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			37%	35%	38%	41%	35%		13%	-4	+4	390
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				42%	42%	44%	43%	42%		13%	+63	+103	3,150
Kwantlen	BC Public	035	Langley	45%	40%	47%	45%	43%		8%	+17	+97	1,473
		036	Surrey	55%	58%	59%	60%	61%		5%	+581	+529	4,690
		037	Delta	56%	53%	61%	60%	61%		13%	+51	-37	1,335
		038	Richmond	71%	72%	76%	76%	73%		3%	+25	-16	1,875
	All BC Public Schools in Region			57%	58%	61%	61%	61%		6%	+677	+582	9,396
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			53%	48%	51%	53%	50%		8%	+1	+51	780
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				57%	57%	60%	60%	60%		6%	+678	+633	10,176
Malaspina	BC Public	047	Powell River	51%	41%	55%	47%	47%		-16%	+8	+31	187
		068	Nanaimo-Ladysmith	47%	48%	50%	47%	45%		-3%	-57	-93	1,026
		069	Qualicum	39%	43%	42%	39%	47%		24%	+39	+33	344
		079	Cowichan Valley	44%	45%	48%	45%	47%		-4%	-14	-64	570
	All BC Public Schools in Region			45%	46%	48%	45%	46%		-1%	-23	-92	2,133
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			33%	33%	40%	42%	34%		13%	+11	+21	344
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				44%	44%	47%	45%	45%		1%	-12	-71	2,477
New Caledonia	BC Public	028	Quesnel	45%	46%	48%	48%	46%		-8%	+4	+3	267
		057	Prince George	49%	51%	50%	51%	52%		-7%	+87	+121	1,000
		091	Nechako Lakes	41%	47%	44%	46%	43%		5%	+23	+40	304
		All BC Public Schools in Region			47%	50%	49%	49%	49%		-5%	+119	+168
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			41%	48%	57%	61%	60%		6%	+16	+20	42
	All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				47%	49%	49%	50%	50%		-5%	+135	+188
North Island	BC Public	049	Central Coast	69%	67%	54%	36%	18%		-62%	-9	-5	11
		070	Alberni	44%	50%	47%	58%	58%		37%	+25	-25	246
		071	Comox Valley	42%	44%	50%	48%	53%		1%	+82	+30	637
		072	Campbell River	40%	46%	46%	49%	48%		12%	+8	-62	384
		084	Vancouver Island West	52%	33%	40%	25%	88%		-64%	-5	-15	8
		085	Vancouver Island North	48%	41%	39%	44%	50%		2%	-11	-25	107
All BC Public Schools in Region			43%	46%	48%	49%	52%		7%	+90	-103	1,399	
All BC Independent Schools in Region			17%	51%	49%	45%	29%		40%	+7	+10	45	
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				42%	46%	48%	49%	52%		8%	+97	-93	1,444
Northern Lights	BC Public	059	Peace River South	37%	33%	40%	39%	37%		5%	-9	-26	258
		060	Peace River North	29%	31%	28%	28%	33%		-9%	+15	+3	343
		081	Fort Nelson	53%	47%	48%	49%	60%		6%	+5	+2	60
		087	Stikine	67%	40%					-100%	-4	-5	1
	All BC Public Schools in Region			34%	33%	35%	35%	37%		-2%	+7	-26	662
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			14%	18%	35%	38%	29%		-17%	+3	+7	14
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				34%	33%	35%	35%	37%		-2%	+10	-19	676

Figure 6 Notes:

~ 5-Year Change (from grad year 2005/06 to 2010/11) provides three columns of change figures: Trans % is the percent change in number of immediate-entry students; # Trans is the +/- change in number of immediate-entry students; and # Grads is the +/- change in number of grade 12 graduates.

* Due to the small number of students in Conseil Scolaire Francophone, the transition rates are not reported for school district 093 within each college region, but these students are included in college region subtotals and shown separately in the provincial total.

Figure 7 continues on the next page . . .

Figure 6, continued: Immediate-Entry Student Transition Rates by Region of Graduation, School Type and School District—
Grade 12 Graduates of 2005/06 to 2010/11

Region of Grade 12 Graduation				Immediate-Entry Transition Rate					5-Yr Change~			# Grads		
College Region of Gr12 Graduation	School Type	School District	2005/2006	2006/2007	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	Trans % Trend	Trans %	# Trans.	# Grads	2010/2011		
Northwest	BC Public	050	Haida Gwaii	50%	50%	51%	37%	69%		-24%	+13	+11	39	
		052	Prince Rupert	64%	60%	63%	74%	58%		16%	-16	-7	170	
		054	Bulkley Valley	36%	42%	43%	41%	36%		8%	-6	-16	168	
		082	Coast Mountains	52%	52%	60%	50%	55%		-4%	-56	-123	309	
		092	Nisga'a	58%	70%	73%	50%	79%		-69%	-4	-12	14	
	All BC Public Schools in Region			51%	51%	57%	51%	52%		-1%	-69	-147	700	
	All BC Independent Schools in Region			30%	27%	43%	51%	39%		100%	-2	-18	36	
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				50%	50%	56%	51%	52%		4%	-71	-165	736	
Okanagan	BC Public	019	Revelstoke	36%	42%	41%	30%	31%		-14%	-16	-37	67	
		022	Vernon	34%	38%	38%	42%	47%		5%	+101	+17	700	
		023	Central Okanagan	44%	43%	49%	46%	49%		11%	+88	+6	1,677	
		053	Okanagan Similkameen	37%	38%	38%	47%	50%		18%	+17	-10	165	
		058	Nicola-Similkameen	30%	46%	43%	34%	37%		-18%	+5	+8	38	
		067	Okanagan Skaha	40%	45%	42%	41%	46%		-3%	+27	-20	586	
		083	North Okanagan-Shuswap	30%	43%	39%	42%	42%		-1%	+35	-82	505	
All BC Public Schools in Region			39%	42%	44%	44%	47%		6%	+259	-112	3,753		
All BC Independent Schools in Region			37%	42%	41%	35%	40%		1%	+49	+108	295		
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				39%	42%	43%	43%	46%		6%	+308	-4	4,048	
Rockies	BC Public	005	Southeast Kootenay	39%	35%	42%	37%	40%		4%	-33	-99	376	
		006	Rocky Mountain	30%	32%	29%	34%	30%		4%	-5	-19	240	
		008	Kootenay Lake ^	25%	34%	39%	33%	36%		-46%	+7	-15	100	
	All BC Public Schools in Region			34%	34%	37%	35%	36%		-5%	-31	-133	716	
All BC Independent Schools in Region							38%			+3	+8	8		
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				34%	34%	37%	35%	36%		-5%	-28	-125	724	
Selkirk	BC Public	008	Kootenay Lake ^	39%	44%	42%	42%	49%		-16%	+9	-50	282	
		010	Arrow Lakes	36%	56%	51%	49%	64%		-8%	+16	+2	55	
		020	Kootenay-Columbia	56%	58%	62%	57%	59%		-15%	-24	-62	302	
		051	Boundary	26%	36%	49%	35%	43%		-16%	+19	-5	121	
	All BC Public Schools in Region			44%	49%	52%	48%	53%		-15%	+20	-115	760	
All BC Independent Schools in Region				100%		75%	55%		200%	+6	+11	11		
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				44%	49%	52%	48%	53%		-15%	+26	-104	771	
Thompson Rivers	BC Public	027	Cariboo-Chilcotin	40%	48%	43%	45%	41%		5%	-31	-81	304	
		058	Nicola-Similkameen	45%	45%	48%	38%	39%		11%	-4	+8	128	
		073	Kamloops/Thompson	42%	47%	47%	49%	45%		8%	+19	-26	1,058	
		074	Gold Trail	41%	40%	47%	40%	44%		-24%	-4	-15	82	
	All BC Public Schools in Region			42%	46%	46%	47%	44%		5%	-20	-114	1,572	
All BC Independent Schools in Region			54%	38%	44%	43%	43%		-7%	-7	+12	120		
All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				43%	46%	46%	47%	44%		5%	-27	-102	1,692	
Vancouver/Langara	BC Public	039	Vancouver	67%	66%	69%	66%	64%		3%	-227	-163	4,198	
		All BC Public Schools in Region			67%	66%	69%	66%	64%		3%	-230	-169	4,221
		All BC Independent Schools in Region			53%	52%	55%	50%	52%		4%	-28	-27	1,038
		All BC Public & Independent Schools in Region				64%	63%	66%	63%	62%		3%	-258	-196
All BC Public Schools in All Regions				52%	53%	53%	54%	54%		4%	+1,176	+165	41,117	
Conseil Scolaire Francophone*				53%	54%	65%	53%	54%		15%	+15	+27	121	
All BC Independent Schools in All Regions				46%	48%	49%	47%	50%		8%	+137	+406	4,350	
Grand Total, Province of B.C.				51%	52%	54%	53%	53%		4%	+1,313	+571	45,467	

Figure 6 Notes:

~ 5-Year Change (from grad year 2005/06 to 2010/11) provides three columns of change figures: Trans % is the percent change in number of immediate-entry students; # Trans is the +/- change in number of immediate-entry students; and # Grads is the +/- change in number of grade 12 graduates.

* Due to the small number of students in Conseil Scolaire Francophone, the transition rates are not reported for school district 093 within each college region, but these students are included in college region subtotals and shown separately in the provincial total.

^ The Kootenay Lake school district spans two college regions, Rockies and Selkirk. Schools in this district are reported in their respective college regions.

Regional Mobility of B.C. High School Graduates Entering B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education

Immediate-Entry Students: Consistent with the changes to post-secondary institution designations and the ability for students to complete a bachelor degree in almost any of B.C.'s public post-secondary institutions, we might expect to see an increasing share of transitioners enrolling in post-secondary institutions in the same region where they graduated. In fact, this is evident in **Figure 7a**: students who graduated in high schools outside of the Lower Mainland/Southwest and enrolled

immediately in post-secondary education are more likely now to enroll in post-secondary institutions in their graduation high school region, compared to ten years ago. To offset this trend, we also see a decline in the proportion of immediate-entrants from the Mainland/Southwest remaining in their region. Many of these students chose to leave their high school region and enroll at UBCO in the Okanagan.

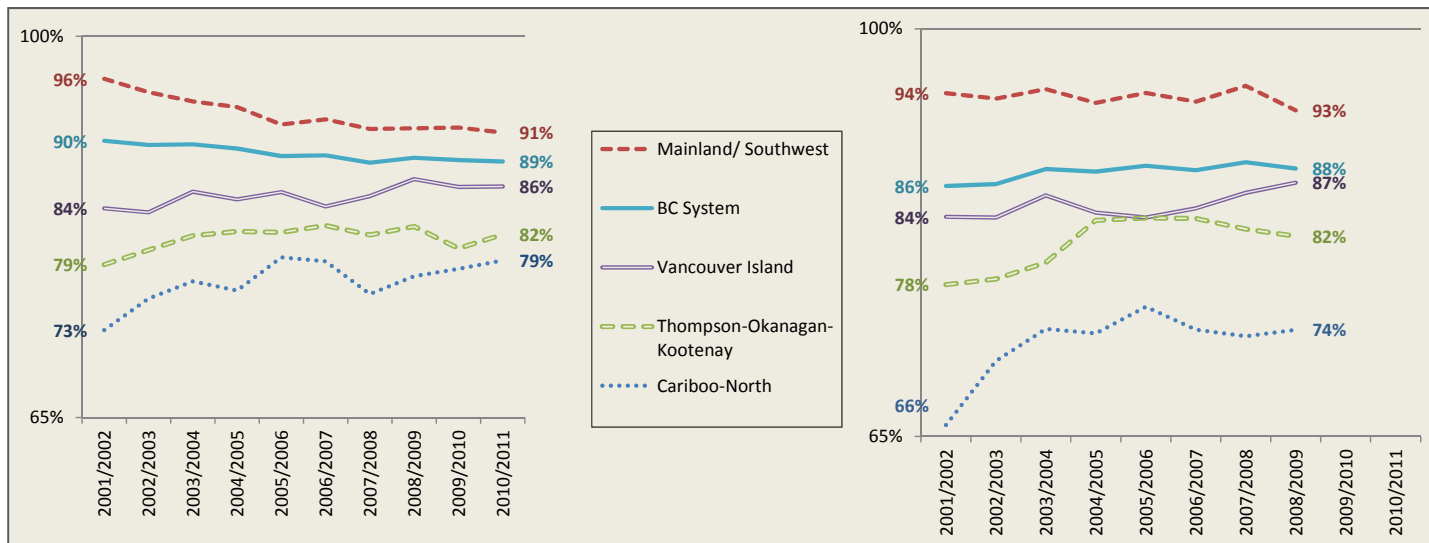
Delayed-Entry Students: A similar phenomenon is evident among delayed-entry students, representing approximately 15% of a typical grade 12 graduation cohort (see **Figure 7b**). These graduates, who deferred entering post-secondary education by one or two years, are also more inclined now to enroll in the same region where they graduated, compared to ten years ago, especially among those who graduated from high

schools in Cariboo-North, Thompson-Okanagan-Kootenay and Vancouver Island regions. The creation of UBC Okanagan, Thompson Rivers University and Vancouver Island University during this time period likely had an impact on the post-secondary destinations of grade 12 graduates.

Figure 7: % of Entrants to B.C. Public Post-Secondary Education Who Remained in the Same Region as their Graduation High School, by Graduation Year (2001/02 to 2010/11) and Time of Entry to Post-Secondary Education

(a) Immediate-Entry Students

(b) One-Year and Two-Year Delayed-Entry Students



Conclusion: Looking Back and Looking Ahead

The STP is an invaluable resource for helping to guide policy and planning in the province of B.C., especially in the way it has improved our understanding of student transitions to post-secondary education, student mobility between post-secondary institutions, and post-secondary retention and completion rates.

At this ten-year milestone in the annual collection and linkage of data across B.C.’s education systems, the STP celebrates its past successes and looks forward to further collaborative research with its partners in this ongoing project. Over the coming years, the STP hopes to expand its research agenda to include applicant studies, longitudinal cohort studies, linkages to employment outcomes and course-level data. Please visit the STP web site to obtain a copy of this newsletter or to find other related STP research:

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

Special Thanks: The STP would like to thank the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Advanced Education, Innovation and Technology and the B.C. public post-secondary institutions for collaborating in this research effort. Without their co-operation and data contributions, this research could not have been accomplished.

The following B.C. public post-secondary institutions are included in this study and grouped by institution designation in 2009/10:

- Community Colleges– Camosun College, College of New Caledonia, College of the Rockies, Douglas College, Langara College, North Island College, Northern Lights College, Northwest Community College, Okanagan College, Selkirk College, Vancouver Community College.
- Institutes– British Columbia Institute of Technology, Justice Institute of British Columbia, Nicola Valley Institute of Technology
- Teaching-Intensive Universities – Capilano University, Emily Carr University of Art + Design, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Royal Roads University, Thompson Rivers University, Vancouver Island University, University of the Fraser Valley.
- Research-Intensive Universities – Simon Fraser University, University of British Columbia (including University of British Columbia, Okanagan), University of Northern British Columbia, University of Victoria.