a place of mind
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
Agenda Item #1.1

SUBJECT	**ANNUAL ENROLMENT REPORT 2014-2015** **VANCOUVER AND OKANAGAN CAMPUSES**
MEETING DATE	**FEBRUARY 15, 2016**

Forwarded to the Board of Governors on the Recommendation of the President

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION

Martha C. Piper, Interim President and Vice-Chancellor

DECISION REQUESTED	**For Information**
Report Date	November 2015
Presented By	Angela Redish, Provost and Vice-President Academic Deborah Buszard, Deputy Vice-Chancellor and Principal Cynthia Mathieson, Provost and Vice-Principal Academic

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overall, UBC enrolment remains above the provincially funded domestic enrolment target. The Vancouver campus achieved enrolments over the domestic enrolment level mandated and funded by the provincial government and the Okanagan campus will fall just under the target this year. To achieve the provincially funded domestic enrolment target, the enrolment strategy for the Okanagan campus focuses on increasing domestic enrolment levels, pursuing the optimal distribution of enrolments across academic programs and developing new programs.

The long-term enrolment objectives for both campuses are in alignment with UBC's strategic plan. These plans are developed to support UBC's reputation as a globally recognized research-intensive university, to operationalize UBC's strong belief in the value and importance of intercultural understanding and international engagement, to address the needs of qualified underserved populations, and to align enrolment with resources needed to provide an outstanding educational experience for all UBC students.

Furthermore, both campuses continue to diversify their student population through a growing number of international students and students from Vantage College. Enrolling students from diverse backgrounds enriches the learning environment for all students and international students are an essential component for that enrichment. Details within these reports reflect a continued trend of growth in international student enrolment and detail the diversity in the countries of origin for these students. Similarly, aboriginal student enrolment continues to increase every year through a number of efforts, including the development of an Aboriginal recruitment plan, Aboriginal Access programming, strengthened partnerships, and retention efforts.

INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES SUPPORTED

☐ **Learning** ☐ **Research** ☐ **Innovation** ☐ **Engagement** (Internal / External) ☐ **International**

or ✔ **Operational**

DESCRIPTION & RATIONALE	The 2015 Annual Report on Enrolment Vancouver and Okanagan is attached.

University of British Columbia

2015 Annual Report on Enrolment:

Total Enrolment Summary

Dr. Angela Redish

Provost and Vice-President Academic, *pro tem*

UBC Vancouver

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TOTAL ENROLMENT SUMMARY

The combined total enrolment for 2015/16, at UBC's two campuses, including domestic and international students, is 61,113 students, an increase of 3% over 2014/15 (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Total Enrolment by Headcount by Session Year (UBCV and UBCO, Domestic and International Students Combined)

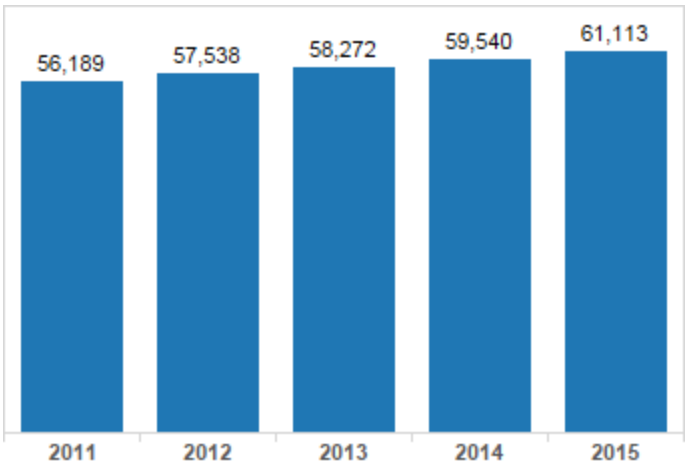


Figure 2 shows that, in 2015/16, there are 8,392 students enrolled at UBC's Okanagan campus, with 9% (724 students) at the graduate level, while at UBC's Vancouver campus, there are 52,721 students enrolled, with 18% (9,735 students) at the graduate level. Combined, there are 50,654 undergraduate students and 10,459 graduate students on the two campuses.

Figure 2: Enrolment by Headcount by Session Year, Stratified by Campus and Student Level

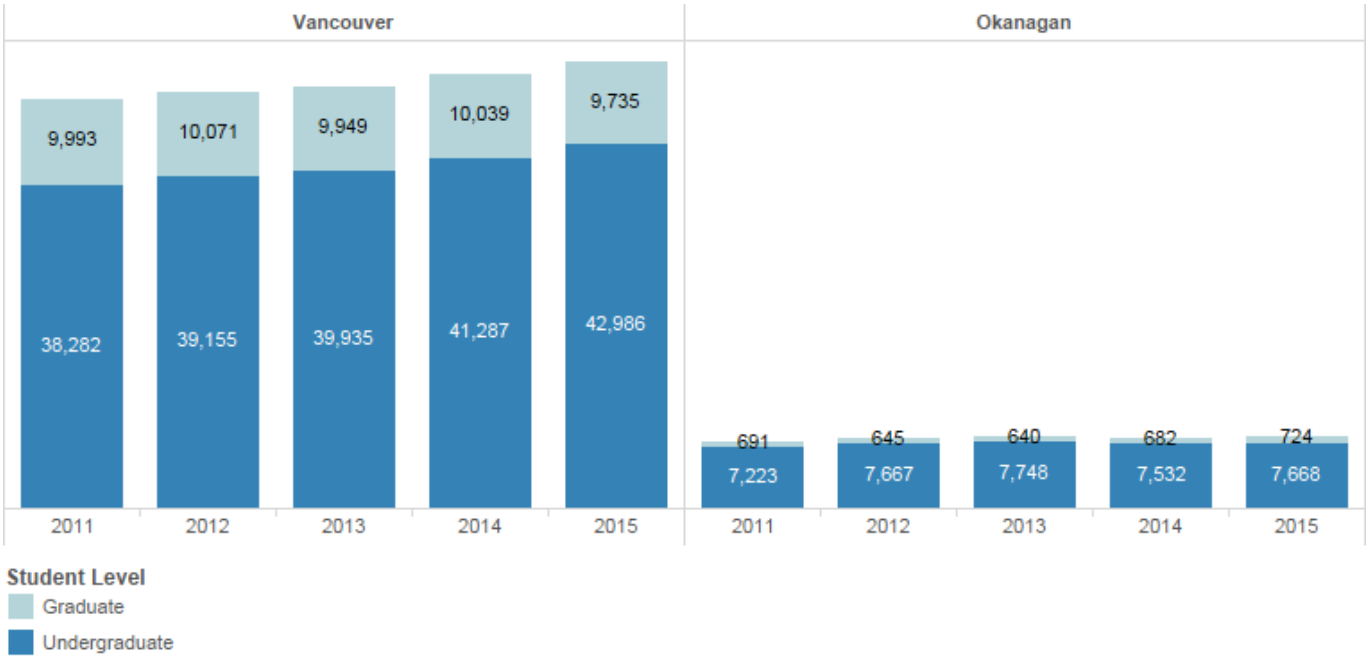
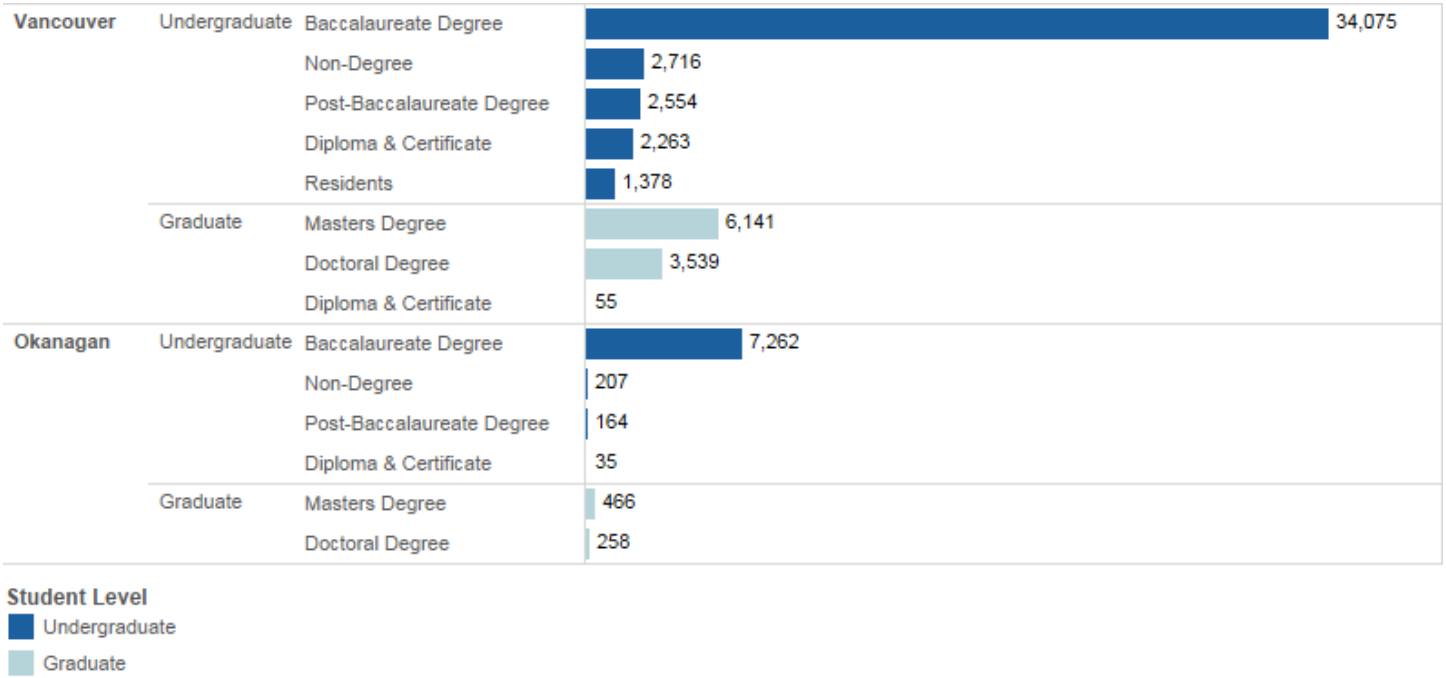


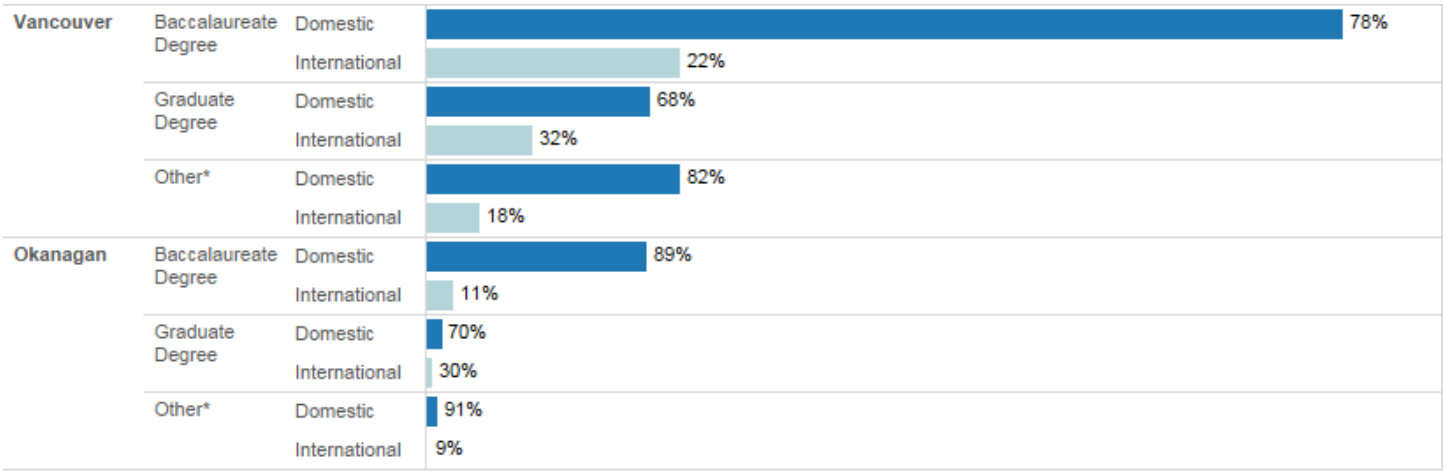
Figure 3 shows that the majority of all UBC students are undergraduates pursuing a baccalaureate degree. This category represents 65% of students at the Vancouver campus, 87% of students at the Okanagan campus, and 68% combined on the two campuses.

Figure 3: 2015/16 Enrolment by Headcount, by Campus, Student Level, and Program Type



International students constitute 22% of baccalaureate degree students at the Vancouver campus, 11% of baccalaureate degree students at the Okanagan campus, and 20% combined on both campuses (see Figure 4). The proportion of international graduate degree students at the two campuses is much closer, with 32% at the Vancouver campus and 30% at the Okanagan campus.

Figure 4: 2015/16 Enrolment by Headcount by Campus, Program Type, and Visa Status



**Includes students pursuing diploma, certificate, non-degree, post-baccalaureate degree, and residents at the undergraduate and graduate levels.*

Table 1 shows UBC's historical enrolment by headcount, since 2011/12.

Table 1: Historical Enrolment by Headcount Stratified by Campus, Student Level, and Program Type

Campus	Student Level	Program Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Okanagan	Undergraduate	Baccalaureate Degree	6,828	7,264	7,340	7,104	7,262
		Diploma & Certificate	10	5	2	42	35
		Non-Degree	203	215	223	202	207
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	182	183	183	184	164
	Graduate	Masters Degree	490	429	414	430	466
		Doctoral Degree	201	216	226	252	258
Vancouver	Undergraduate	Baccalaureate Degree	29,643	30,859	31,602	32,524	34,075
		Diploma & Certificate	2,176	2,123	2,122	2,202	2,263
		Non-Degree	2,708	2,458	2,402	2,669	2,716
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	2,553	2,483	2,540	2,566	2,554
		Residents	1,202	1,232	1,269	1,326	1,378
	Graduate	Diploma & Certificate	40	49	47	61	55
		Masters Degree	6,290	6,287	6,222	6,350	6,141
		Doctoral Degree	3,660	3,727	3,678	3,627	3,539
		Non-Degree	3	8	2	1	
Grand Total			56,189	57,538	58,272	59,540	61,113

Further detail is available on the Institutional Research websites for each of UBC's campuses, as follows: UBCV (PAIR): pair.ubc.ca; UBCO (OPAIR): opair.ok.ubc.ca.

Table 2 shows UBC's historical enrolment by headcount since 2011, including the percent change from the previous year.

Table 2: Historical Enrolment by Headcount and Percent Change from Previous Year Stratified by Campus, Student Level, and Program Type

			2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Campus	**Student Level**	**Program Type**	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
Vancouver	Undergraduate	Baccalaureate Degree	29,643	2%	30,859	4%	31,602	2%	32,524	3%	34,075	5%
		Diploma & Certificate	2,176	-4%	2,123	-2%	2,122	0%	2,202	4%	2,263	3%
		Non-Degree	2,708	0%	2,458	-9%	2,402	-2%	2,669	11%	2,716	2%
		Post-Baccalaureate D..	2,553	-3%	2,483	-3%	2,540	2%	2,566	1%	2,554	0%
		Residents	1,202	4%	1,232	2%	1,269	3%	1,326	4%	1,378	4%
	Graduate	Diploma & Certificate	40	-39%	49	23%	47	-4%	61	30%	55	-10%
		Masters Degree	6,290	3%	6,287	0%	6,222	-1%	6,350	2%	6,141	-3%
		Doctoral Degree	3,660	4%	3,727	2%	3,678	-1%	3,627	-1%	3,539	-2%
		Non-Degree	3	0%	8	167%	2	-75%	1	-50%		-100%
Okanagan	Undergraduate	Baccalaureate Degree	6,828	11%	7,264	6%	7,340	1%	7,104	-3%	7,262	2%
		Diploma & Certificate	10	900%	5	-50%	2	-60%	42	2000%	35	-17%
		Non-Degree	203	6%	215	6%	223	4%	202	-9%	207	2%
		Post-Baccalaureate D..	182	-3%	183	1%	183	0%	184	1%	164	-11%
	Graduate	Masters Degree	490	21%	429	-12%	414	-3%	430	4%	466	8%
		Doctoral Degree	201	46%	216	7%	226	5%	252	12%	258	2%
Grand Total			56,189	3%	57,538	2%	58,272	1%	59,540	2%	61,113	3%

Further detail is available on the Institutional Research websites for each of UBC's campuses, as follows:
UBCV (PAIR): pair.ubc.ca; UBCO (OPAIR): opair.ok.ubc.ca.

University of British Columbia
2015 Annual Report on Enrolment: Okanagan Campus

Dr. Cynthia Mathieson
Provost and Vice-Principal Academic
UBC Okanagan

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Introduction

The UBC Okanagan Annual Enrolment Report provides information related to enrolment in programs offered on the Okanagan campus. Key enrolment objectives for the Okanagan campus include the following: reach stability at 100% of the government-funded number of domestic undergraduate and graduate students within two years, maintain a healthy enrolment of a diverse international student body, promote continued growth in Aboriginal student enrolment, and expand the proportion of undergraduate students from other Canadian provinces.

The Provost and Vice-Principal Academic and Deans work in conjunction with staff in Enrolment Services and in Okanagan Planning and Institutional Research to translate university-wide plans into specific undergraduate enrolment targets using models and plans based on current trends and retention rates, and then develop new intake targets to achieve those goals. We do not set specific targets for graduate students (graduate admissions are managed at the departmental level). We have provided some information about graduate students' enrolment.

Enrolment planning is not simply a matter of numbers; it consists of a wide range of decisions and procedures. Academic plans and government-funding decisions determine overall goals and strategies. Long term enrolment objectives are aligned with the University's overall strategic plan and are developed to support our reputation as a globally-recognized research-intensive university, our strong belief in the value and importance of intercultural understanding and international engagement, our responsibility to address the needs of qualified underserved populations, and our desire to align enrolment with the resources needed to provide an outstanding educational experience for all of our students.

2015 represents a milestone for UBC in two historically significant ways: it marks the centennial anniversary of UBC and the 10-year anniversary of UBC Okanagan. Across both campuses, over 60,000 students are enrolled at UBC, compared to just 379 in 1915; for UBC Okanagan, student enrolment has more than doubled since 2005.

What Is the State of Undergraduate Admissions in the Okanagan Campus?

A competitive university like UBC receives applications from more students than can be accommodated. UBC's admission requirements are designed to select a class of newly-admitted students who are the most likely to succeed and thrive on campus; the admissions process is designed to ensure this occurs in a strategic and fair manner. Ultimately, the goal is for the University to achieve its enrolment objectives in terms of the composition, the qualities, and the size of the incoming class.

This process of reducing numbers of applicants to registered students is known as the "admissions funnel." Students apply, complete their application, gain admission, and ultimately register. Each stage of the funnel contains fewer students than the previous stage and requires ongoing analysis and strategic decision making to ensure the best possible enrolment outcomes.

Students may apply to a few programs, ranked in order of choice, offered by one or both campuses. Figures 1 through 3 and 7 through 9 describe undergraduate students whose first choice was a program at the Okanagan campus, while Figures 4 through 6 describe all Okanagan applicants. We report some statistics by first-choice only because these are more indicative of institutional selectivity.

We admitted a greater proportion of completed applicants than the previous year, and had more new registrants than the prior year. UBC also admits "new-to-program" students; these are existing UBC students who transfer within UBC to new programs and thus are not included in this report.

In 2015 the new-to-UBC domestic applicant pool for first choice Okanagan campus was about 6% larger than in the previous year and the international applicant pool grew by 8%. BC's school-age population has been declining. Elementary school enrolment was declining and started to increase in 2013, and is projected to continue to increase for the next several years. Secondary school enrolments are expected to continue to decline for the next few years and are projected to start to increase by 2018. UBC's strong reputation as a highly desirable post-secondary institution and concerted recruitment efforts will help shield the institution from the effects of a declining local population of prospective students.

UBC attracts applications from considerable numbers of international students, and these numbers have been increasing over time. International students contribute to UBC's commitments to international engagement and intercultural understanding. International students do not displace domestic students.

How Many Undergraduate Students Apply, Are Admitted, and Ultimately Register in their First Choice Program?

The Admissions Funnel displayed below describes students who applied to a program at UBC's Okanagan campus as their first choice (Figures 1 through 3). The funnel shows the number of completed applications, admitted students, and subsequent registrations for 2012 through 2015.

Overall, the number of applicants has decreased over time, as has the number of admitted and registered students. However, a modest increase was realized in the total number of submitted first-choice applications in 2015 over the prior year. Ultimately, this resulted in 1,873 new student registrations in first-choice programs, an increase of approximately 7% over 2014.

Figure 1: Overall Undergraduate Students' First Choice Admissions Funnel

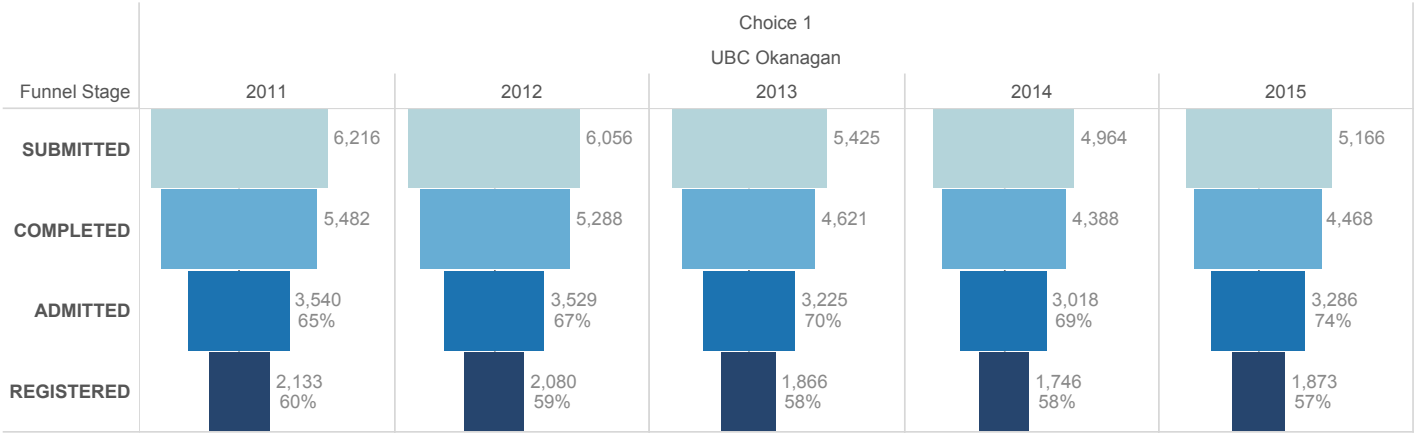


Figure 2: Domestic Undergraduate Students' First Choice Admissions Funnel

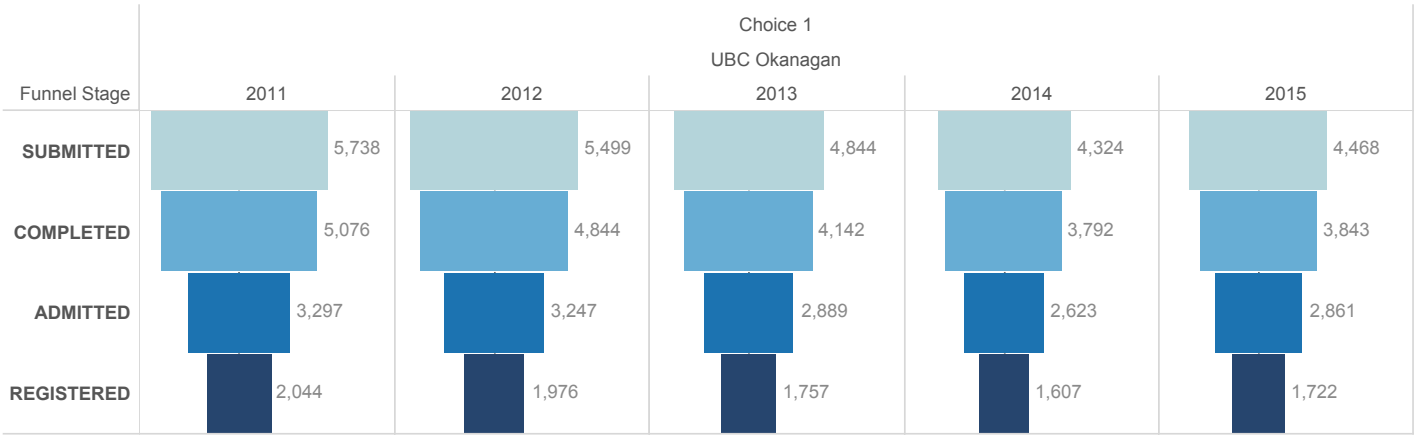
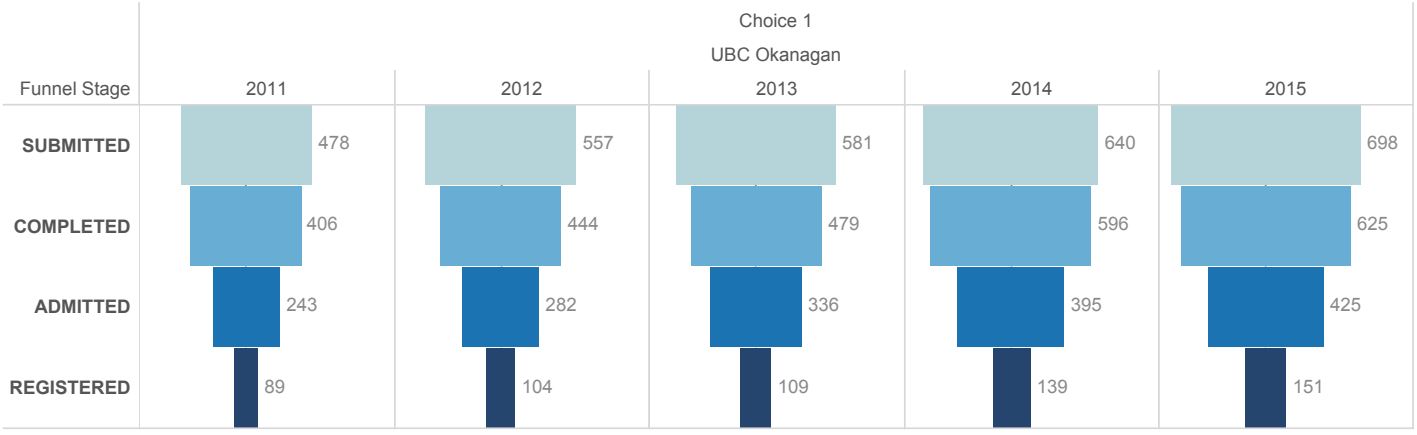


Figure 3: International Undergraduate Students' First Choice Admissions Funnel



How Many Undergraduate Students Apply, Are Admitted, and Ultimately Register in Their Top Choice Program?

The Admissions Funnel displayed below is for students who applied to a program at UBC's Okanagan campus as their top choice (Figures 4 through 6). Top choice is the highest choice a student has been admitted to, or their first choice if not admitted.

The funnel shows the number of completed applications, admitted students, and subsequent registrations for 2011 through 2015. The number of applicants has decreased over time, as have the numbers of admitted and registered students. However, as was the case with first choice applications, the number of top choice applications has increased in 2015 for UBC Okanagan programs.

Figure 4: Overall Undergraduate Students Top Choice Admissions Funnel

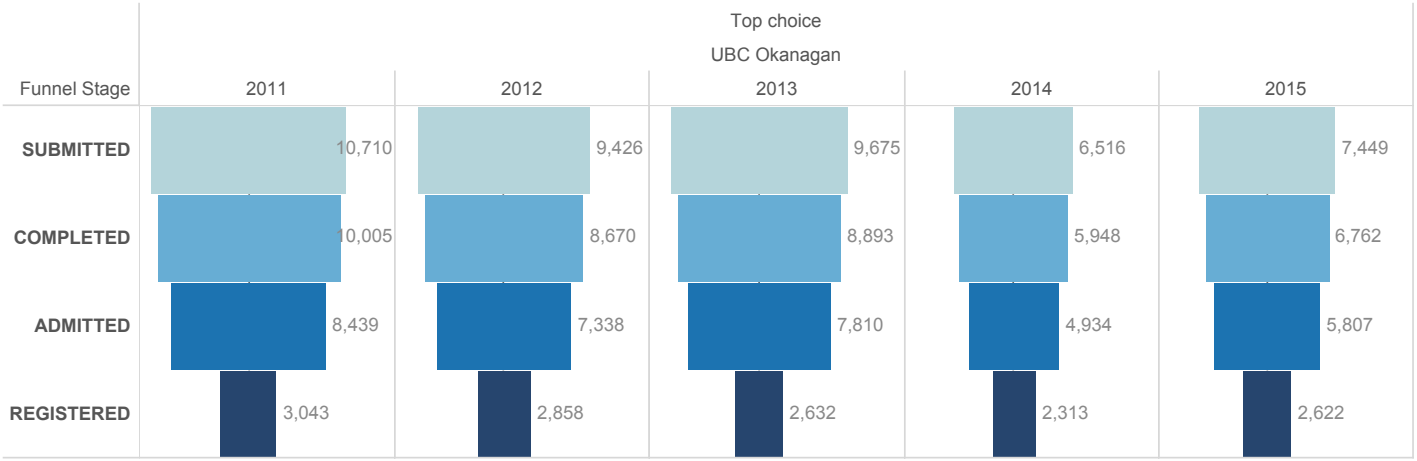


Figure 5: Domestic Undergraduate Students Top Choice Admissions Funnel

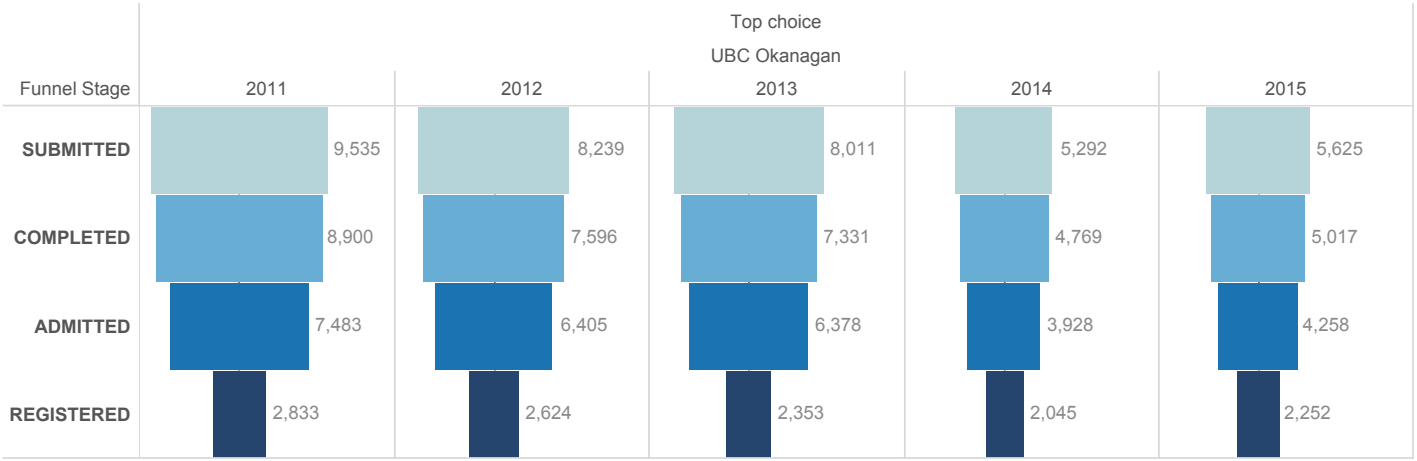
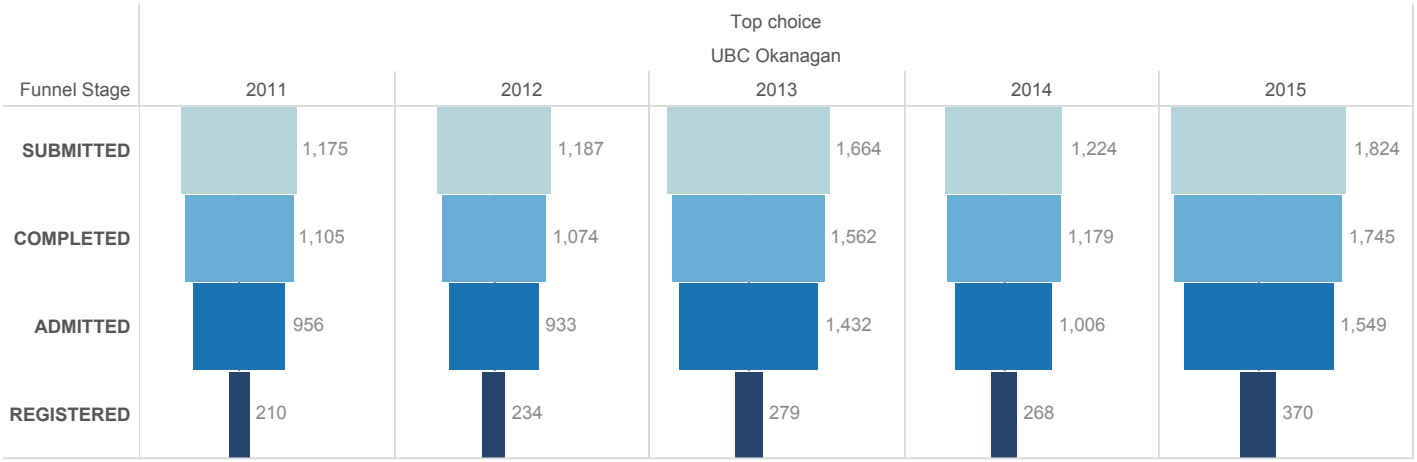


Figure 6: International Undergraduate Students Top Choice Admissions Funnel



What Are UBC Okanagan's Yield Rates?

The yield rates (defined as the percentage of admitted students that actually register) for first-choice undergraduates have remained fairly steady over time. High yield rates show that we are a desirable choice for many prospective students.

Figure 7: Overall Undergraduate Students' First-Choice Yield Rate

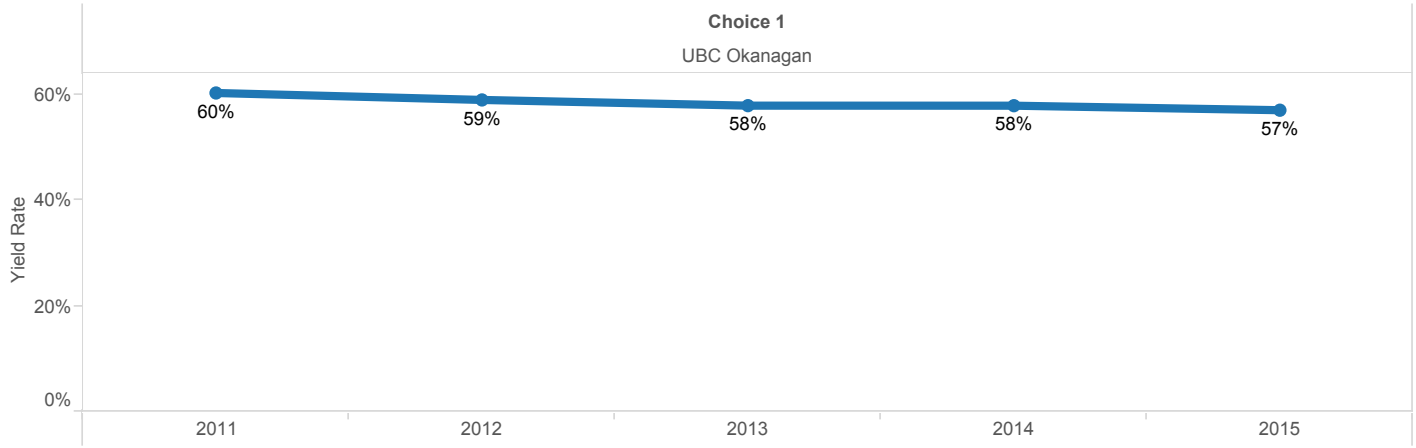


Figure 8: Domestic Undergraduate Students' First-Choice Yield Rate

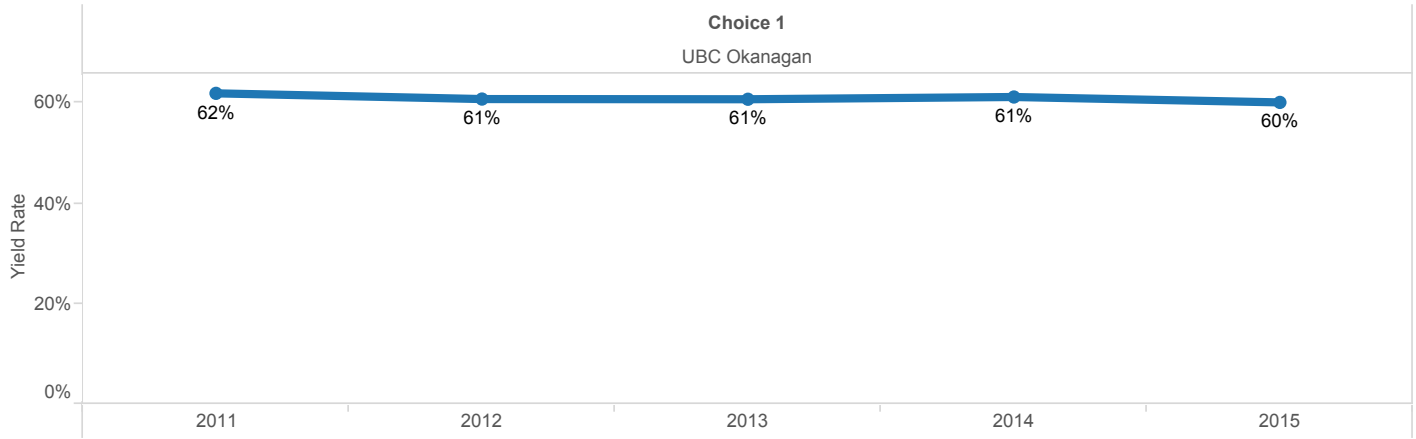
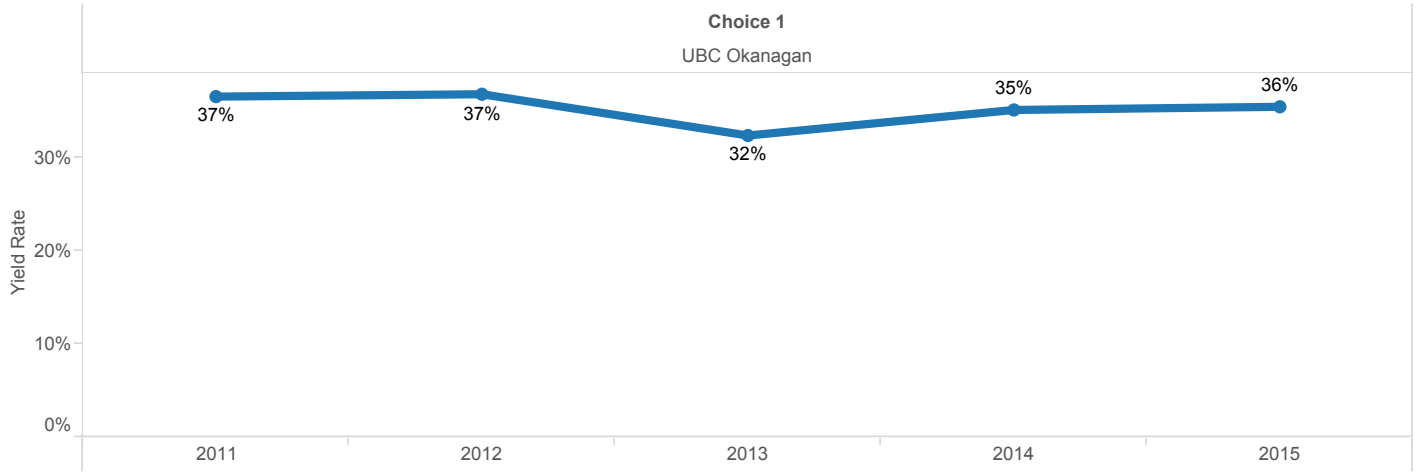


Figure 9: International Undergraduate Students' First-Choice Yield Rate



What Is the Average Entering Grade Point Average?

The move to a more holistic evaluation method in 2012 is designed to ensure that current and future graduating classes will consist of focussed, bright leaders who work collaboratively and engage with their communities. Consistent with the bases of admission reported in Table 1, the mean entering GPA for students entering directly from a secondary school is calculated using secondary school grades, whereas the GPA for post-secondary transfers is calculated using post-secondary grades.

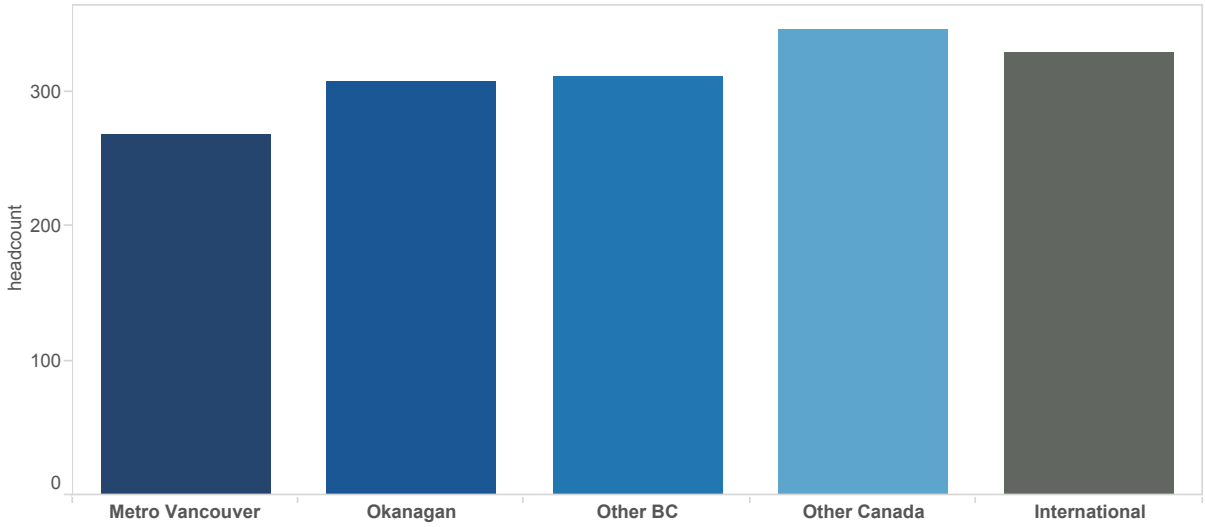
Table 1: Mean Entering GPA

Basis of Admission	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Secondary School	82.1	83.2	83.7	84.1	84.1
Both Secondary and Post-Secondary	77.1	76.1	78.3	77.3	76.3
College Transfer	77.1	76.8	77.4	78.0	77.9
Institute of Technology	79.2	82.4	78.1	76.4	75.6
University Transfer	74.6	75.1	75.4	75.8	76.1
University Graduate	75.5	77.0	78.9	77.4	77.5
Aboriginal Applicant	79.0	81.8	81.4	81.3	80.4
Mature Applicant	75.8	73.3	77.2	76.7	78.7

Where Do UBC Okanagan's New Direct-Entry Students Originate?

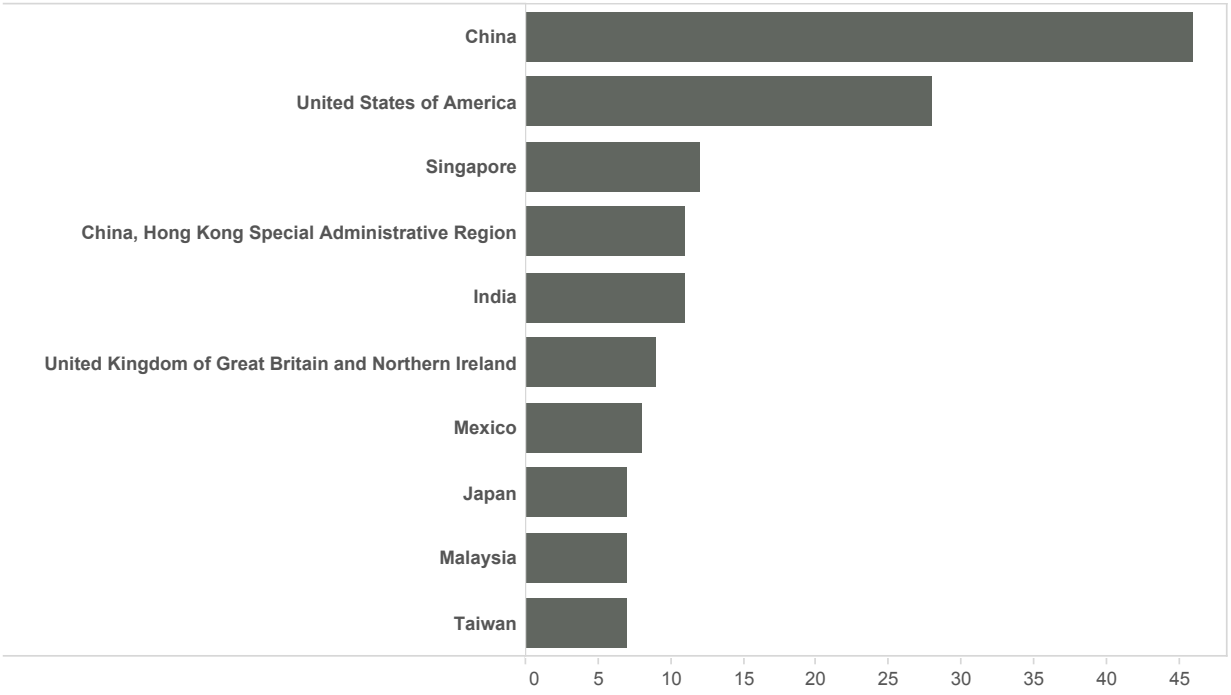
In total, 72% of new-to-UBC undergraduate students on the Okanagan campus in 2015 (n=1,682) entered directly from secondary school. Figure 10 displays where 2015's new direct-entry students last studied. Of those students admitted to UBC Okanagan from an Okanagan region secondary school, the Central Okanagan school district continues to represent the largest share of students, followed by the Vernon and Okanagan Skaha school districts.

Figure 10: Location of Last Institution, New Undergraduate Direct-Entry Students, 2015



The new direct-entry students who graduated outside of Canada were from 62 countries. UBC recruits international students from 78 countries, and has relationships with specific schools in various countries who annually contribute large numbers of new students to the Okanagan campus. The most common countries are shown in Figure 11.

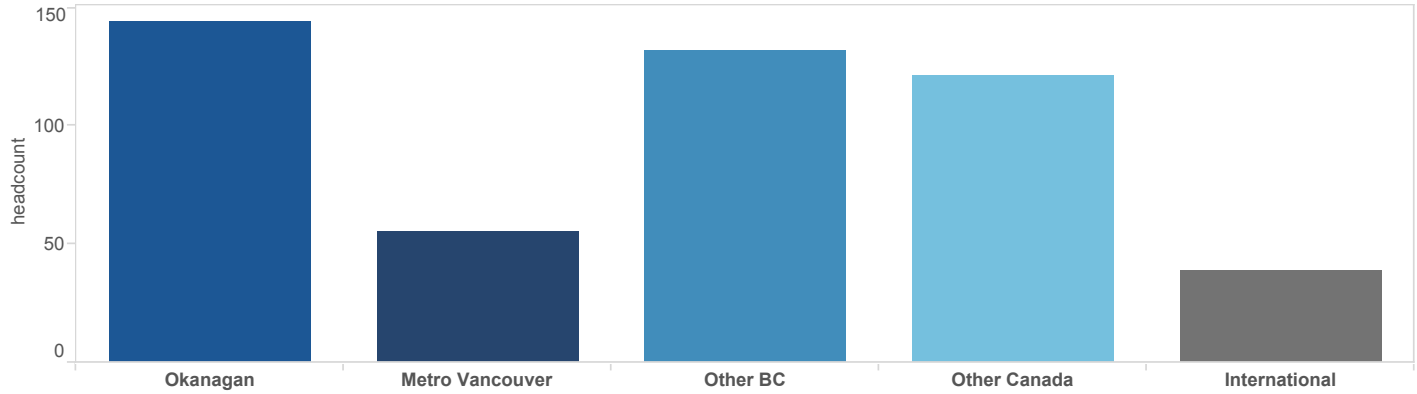
Figure 11: Top 10 Countries of Last Institution (New Undergraduate Direct-Entry Students), 2015



Where Do UBC Okanagan's Transfer Students Originate?

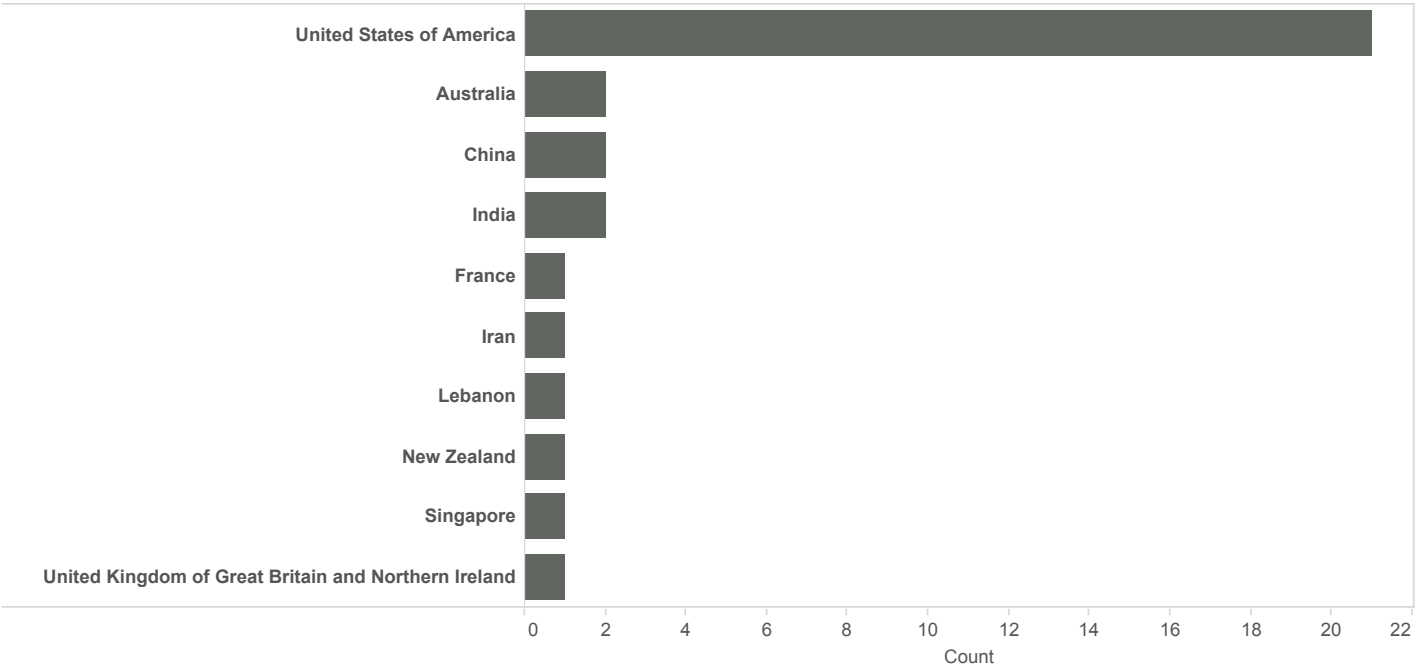
Students who have previous experience at post-secondary institutions arrive at UBC via many pathways. Some may have graduated high school, studied one year at a college, then transferred to UBC. Others may have left secondary school years ago, or earned a degree and are returning. In total, 649 new-to-UBC undergraduate students in 2015 transferred from another post-secondary institution, representing 28% of all new-to-UBC students. Figure 12 illustrates the last institution location of new transfer students to UBC Okanagan; 130 (or, 28% of all post-secondary transfer students in 2015) students last attended a post-secondary institution in the Okanagan region, largely represented by Okanagan College.

Figure 12: Location of Last Institution, New Undergraduate Transfer Students, 2015



New post-secondary transfer students previously attended post-secondary institutions in 15 countries before registering at UBC. The most common countries are shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13: Top 10 Countries of Last Institution (New Undergraduate Transfer Students), 2015

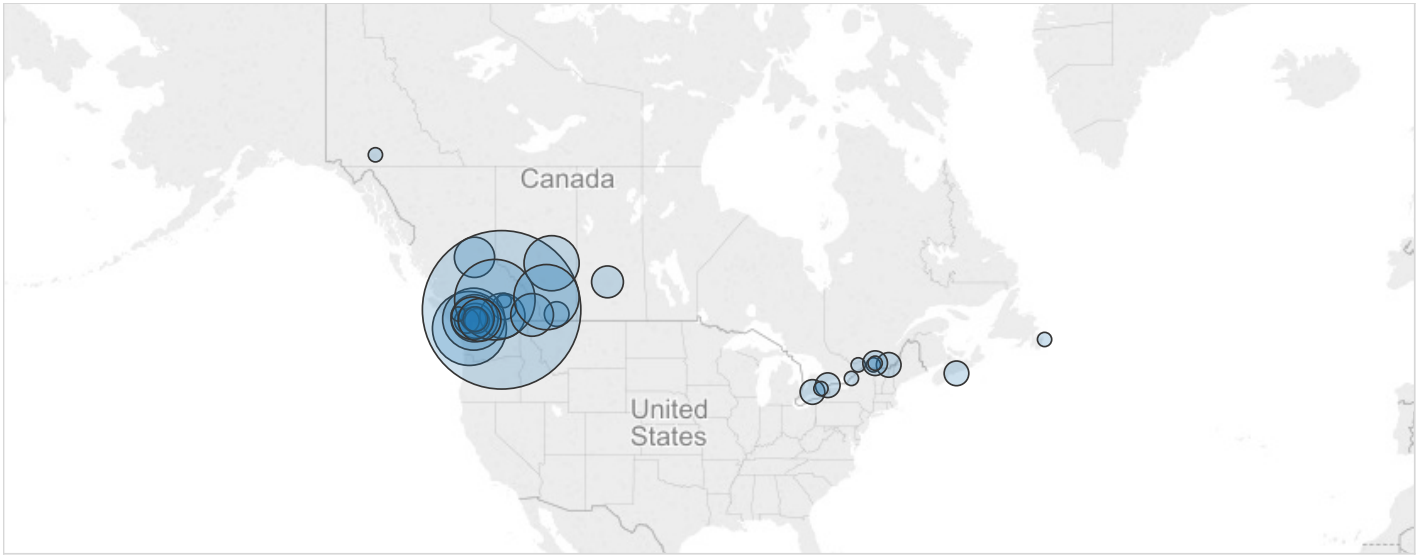


From Which Canadian Cities Did New Undergraduate Students Originate?

Figure 14 provides a map of where new undergraduates last studied, which is not necessarily representative of their country of citizenship. The circles are proportionately scaled to the number of students. The majority of new registrants hail from Kelowna, Metro Vancouver (the many overlapping circles on the West Coast), the major cities in Alberta, and the major East Coast cities of Canada.

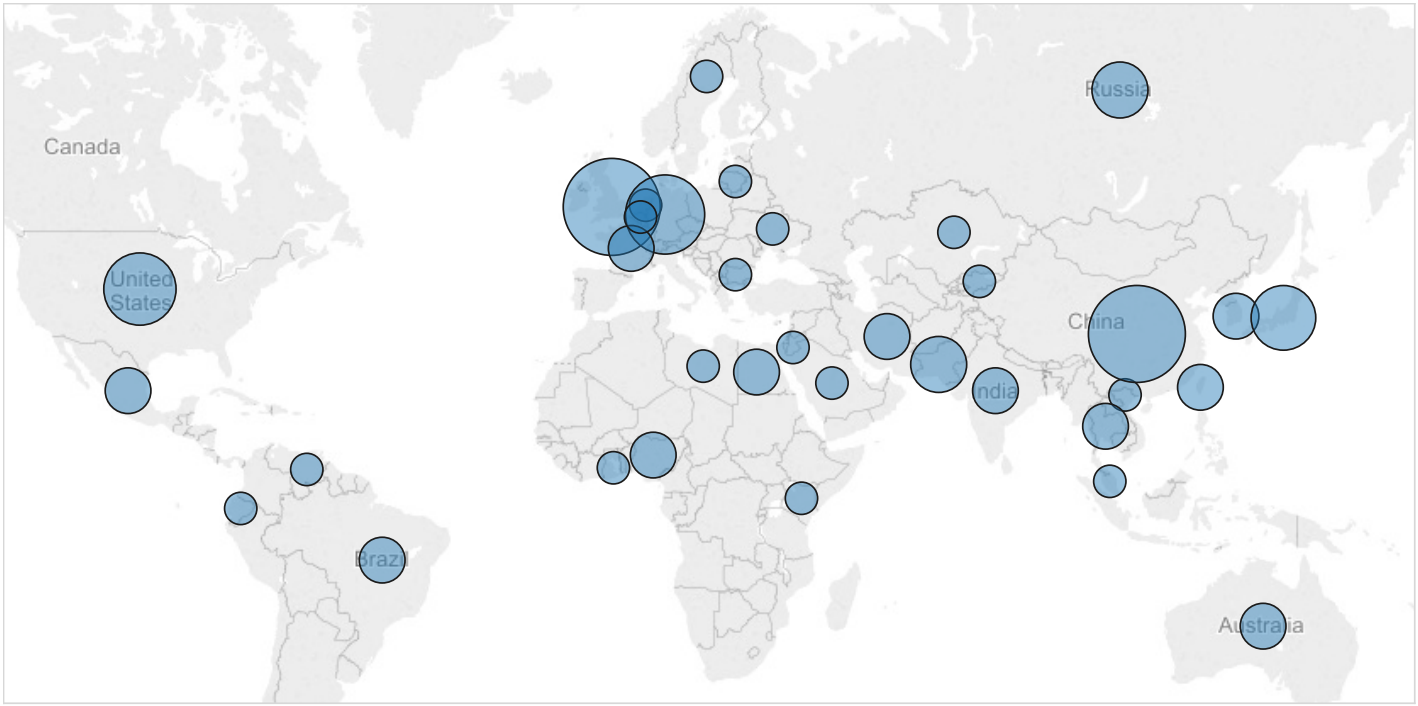
Those students who originated outside of Canada are citizens from many different countries (see Figure 15). This year there are more new students from China and the U.K. than from any other country.

Figure 14: Canadian City of Last Institution, New Undergraduate Students, 2015



From Which Other Countries Did New International Undergraduate Students Originate?

Figure 15: Country of Citizenship, New International Undergraduate Students, 2015



What Is UBC Okanagan's Current Enrolment?

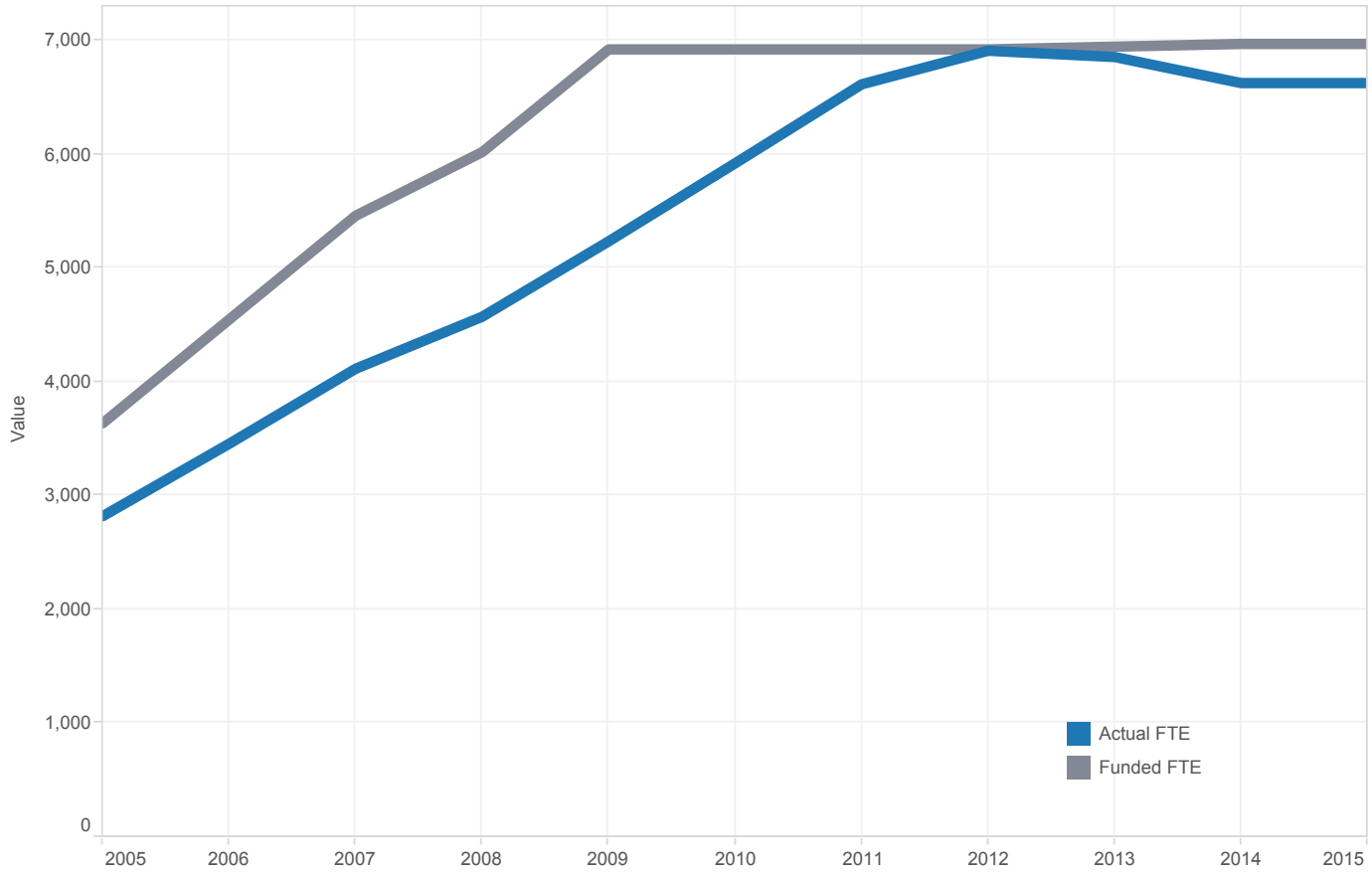
Overall, the student population at UBC Okanagan has increased in 2015, owing to an increase in international students both from increased intake and the flow-through of earlier cohorts.

The government sets targets for and funds full-time equivalent students (FTEs) rather than headcounts. These targets and funding are set for domestic undergraduate students (e.g., Canadian citizens, permanent residents, refugees, and exchange students) and graduate students, and do not apply to international undergraduate students.

In total, UBC Okanagan is currently funded for 6,971 domestic undergraduate and graduate student FTEs. In 2012 and 2013, UBC Okanagan delivered approximately 100% and 99%, respectively, of the government funded FTE target, followed by a decline in 2014 (95%). Government delivered FTE cannot be finalized for 2015 until 1 March enrolment data are available. Considering FTE enrolment as at 1 November and anticipated domestic student attrition between the first and second term of the 2015 Winter Session, government delivered FTE is currently estimated at 6,641 FTE, or 95% of funded FTE for 2015. This projection represents consistency with the prior year, if not a modest increase in the number of delivered FTEs.

Government funded and actual domestic FTEs are reported in Figure 16. Domestic undergraduate and graduate students are reported separately. Domestic undergraduate and graduate students should be considered collectively when compared to the overall FTE target.

Figure 16: Number of Government-Funded FTEs and UBC's Actual Domestic FTEs (Graduate and Undergraduate Combined)



Note: There are several ways to calculate FTEs; the agreed-upon method is to divide undergraduates' annual credits by the normal number of credits specific to program and year level. As an example, two half-time students equal 1 FTE. For graduate students, the FTE is determined by measuring full-time and part-time status each term, awarding 1 FTE (for full-time) or 1/3 an FTE (for part-time) each term, and then dividing by 3 to create an annual average. FTEs are finalized in March for each session year.

How Many Students Does UBC Okanagan Enrol?

FTEs and Headcounts are highly correlated. As headcounts rise, FTEs almost always increase. Changes in student behaviour (e.g. a trend toward taking more or fewer credits) can also cause differences in the FTEs. Within this report we primarily discuss headcounts, where every registered student equals one headcount.

In total, 8,392 undergraduate and graduate students are enrolled at UBC Okanagan in 2015, a 2% increase over the prior year as well as UBC Okanagan's largest headcount enrolment to date. Within 10 years, headcount enrolment has more than doubled, increasing by 139% since 2005 (N=3,511). While undergraduate enrolment increased by 2% over the prior year, graduate enrolment increased by over 6%. Further, 2015 represents UBC Okanagan's largest graduate student population to date (n=724), as well as the largest doctoral student population to date (n=258). Approximately 29% of all students enrolled in 2015 are new-to-UBC (n=2,457).

Table 3: Overall Student Headcount, to 2015

Student Level	Program Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Undergraduate	Baccalaureate Degree	5,305	6,151	6,828	7,264	7,340	7,104	7,262
	Post-Baccalaureate Degree	215	188	182	183	183	184	164
	Diploma & Certificate	1	1	10	5	2	42	35
	Non-Degree	150	192	203	215	223	202	207
Graduate	Masters Degree	348	405	490	429	414	430	466
	Doctoral Degree	98	138	201	216	226	252	258
Grand Total		6,117	7,075	7,914	8,312	8,388	8,214	8,392

How Many Domestic Students Does UBC Okanagan Enrol?

Domestic students are defined as Canadian citizens, permanent residents, or refugees. Domestic undergraduate enrolment remains stable in 2015, with domestic graduate enrolment increasing by 5%. Domestic new-to-UBC undergraduate enrolment markedly increased over the prior year (14%, n=1,970), following a year of sizeable decline.

Table 4: Domestic Student Headcount, to 2015

Student Level	Program Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Undergraduate	Baccalaureate Degree	5,012	5,746	6,380	6,713	6,691	6,407	6,442
	Post-Baccalaureate Degree	215	188	182	183	183	183	164
	Diploma & Certificate	1	1	10	5	2	42	35
	Non-Degree	146	183	198	206	213	138	170
Graduate	Masters Degree	321	362	424	360	338	338	356
	Doctoral Degree	58	82	122	139	143	148	153
Grand Total		5,753	6,562	7,316	7,606	7,570	7,256	7,320

How Many International Students Does UBC Okanagan Enrol?

International students are those who require a visa to attend UBC (student visa, work permit, minister's permit, or diplomatic visa).

The 1,072 international students enrolled at the Okanagan campus in 2015 represent a 12% increase over the prior year (n=958), and make up 13% of all students. In 2015, international undergraduate and graduate enrolments are both at their largest levels to date. 2015 also represents the largest incoming international undergraduate and graduate class to date (n=429), with new-to-UBC undergraduate enrolment increasing by 31% over the prior year. Although there are more undergraduate international students than graduate (four times as many), the proportion of international students is greater at the graduate level where they make up 30% of all graduate students, compared to 11% of all undergraduate students.

Most of these students will have been recruited from abroad, but a sizeable number of international students originated in Canada, enrolled in high school or post-secondary studies. Combined, international undergraduate and graduate students in 2015 represent 91 countries of citizenship. China continues to account for the largest share of international students (27%), followed by the United States, India, Iran, and South Korea. These five countries account for almost 50% of all international students enrolled at UBC Okanagan. A total of 29 countries are represented in 2015 by only one student each. Representation from the United States and India both increased by approximately 7% in 2015.

Table 5 shows the number of international students by program type, and Table 6 shows their country of citizenship.

Table 5: International Student Headcount, to 2015

Student Level	Program Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Undergraduate	Baccalaureate Degree	293	405	448	551	649	697	820
	Post-Baccalaureate Degree						1	
	Non-Degree	4	9	5	9	10	64	37
Graduate	Masters Degree	27	43	66	69	76	92	110
	Doctoral Degree	40	56	79	77	83	104	105
Grand Total		364	513	598	706	818	958	1,072

Table 6: International Students' Countries of Citizenship, to 2015

		Session Year						
		2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Countries	China	84	105	118	194	267	302	293
	United States of America	39	47	53	49	49	53	77
	India	11	10	13	18	37	49	70
	Iran	22	27	47	51	48	45	45
	Republic of Korea	35	61	60	50	44	30	37
	Bangladesh	12	28	45	52	34	34	35
	Japan	12	18	17	28	33	29	32
	China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	12	16	22	20	26	28	27
	Pakistan	5	14	13	17	24	27	27
	Taiwan	5	12	11	14	12	14	25
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11	10	10	11	9	16	24
	Kenya	1	5	9	11	15	17	21
	Malaysia		7	4	7	17	17	17
	Mexico	7	10	7	9	5	13	16
	Nigeria	8	7	6	6	4	7	16
	Saudi Arabia	3	5	5	5	6	12	15
	Thailand	2	7	8	6	8	11	15
	Brazil	4	4	4		2	36	14
	Germany	6	4	6	7	6	9	13
	Singapore	4	8	9	8	9	10	11
	Other	81	108	131	143	163	199	242

How is UBC Okanagan Fulfilling its Commitment to Aboriginal Students?

UBC is committed to expanding educational opportunities for Aboriginal people. We do not know exactly how many Aboriginal students are enrolled at UBC because the submission of this information is voluntary. The number of Aboriginal students shown below is therefore a minimum.

We learn about Aboriginal students from several sources. Students can self-declare as part of the admissions process, they can update their Aboriginal status at any point during their studies, and they might indicate they are Aboriginal while answering a survey. We also have data from the Student Transitions Project, which identifies students who have been noted as Aboriginal elsewhere in BC's K-12 or post-secondary systems.

We estimate that at present about 5% of students on the Okanagan campus are Aboriginal (n=404) in 2015, constituting 6% of all domestic students. Over time, Aboriginal enrolment at UBC Okanagan has remained generally consistent at 5% of the total student population in each year. While Aboriginal undergraduate enrolment remains stable in 2015, Aboriginal graduate enrolment is at its highest level to date, with 41 students enrolled in masters and doctoral programs. Comparatively, only 2 Aboriginal students were enrolled in graduate programs in 2005.

Table 7: Aboriginal Students' Headcount, to 2015

Student Level	Program Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Undergraduate	Baccalaureate Degree	228	255	261	282	325	324	318
	Post-Baccalaureate Degree	15	12	6	9	10	9	7
	Diploma & Certificate	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
	Non-Degree	25	35	45	44	56	41	37
Graduate	Masters Degree	18	22	25	20	24	24	30
	Doctoral Degree	8	6	10	14	12	10	10
Grand Total		295	331	349	371	428	409	403

Most Aboriginal students are direct-entry students from secondary schools, but a much greater proportion (when compared with domestic students in general) register at UBC after some post-secondary education elsewhere.

Table 8: Aboriginal Students' Last Institution, to 2015

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Undergraduate	College	81	64	65	71	87	71	71
	Institute	14	16	13	19	21	12	12
	Secondary School	115	141	152	170	205	205	188
	University	32	46	39	36	39	33	26
	Unknown	27	36	45	41	40	54	66
Graduate	College	9	8	6	7	9	8	10
	Secondary School	1		1	1			1
	University	6	6	10	12	14	16	20
	Unknown	10	14	18	14	13	10	9
Grand Total		295	331	349	371	428	409	403

Figure 17 shows Canadian Aboriginal Students by the postal code of their last educational institution. Most Aboriginal students were studying in the Okanagan Region and Lower Mainland before enrolment, but there are many students from across BC and the Prairies, and a smaller proportion of students from the East Coast.

Figure 17: Aboriginal Students' Last Institution by Postal Code, to 2015

What Are UBC Okanagan's Retention and Completion Rates?

What Are UBC Okanagan's Undergraduate Student Retention and Completion Rates?

This section describes retention and completion rates, using as a cohort students who meet the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE) standard: they must be first-time, full-time, first-year students.

The rates measure persistence from a student's first year to second year, irrespective of whether that student switched programs, started part-time studies, and so forth—so long as they were registered at UBC's Okanagan campus in the subsequent winter session, they are counted as retained.

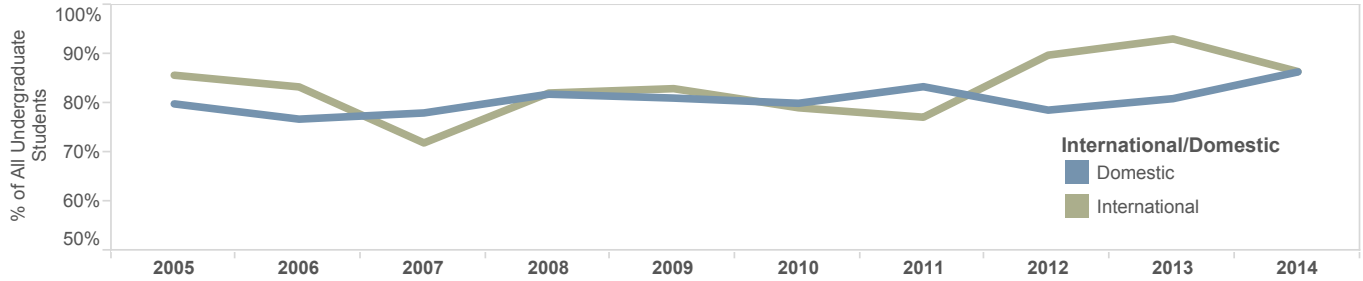
UBC's students have consistently achieved high retention and completion rates. UBC Okanagan international students have somewhat lower retention rates than those of domestic students when considering retention at the campus level; accounting for transfers to UBC Vancouver, international student retention rates at the system level increase substantially, effectively meeting or exceeding the retention rate of domestic students in recent years.

Overall, 86% of the 2014 student cohort was retained in 2015, regardless of program. Further, the 2014 cohort represents the largest campus-level retention rate for domestic students to date (86%). The campus-level retention rate for international students decreased with the 2014 cohort over the previous cohort year, however. Approximately 47% of all international students that were not retained received a failed sessional standing in 2014, representing an increase over the previous cohort year (44%). For students that were not retained and were not required to withdraw per academic policy, the average sessional GPA reported was approximately 45%.

Table 9: Retained to Year 2, All Undergraduates

Retained to Year 2	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yes	80.0%	77.1%	77.7%	81.9%	81.2%	79.9%	82.9%	79.6%	82.4%	86.4%

Figure 18: Retention to Year 2, Stratified by International / Domestic Students

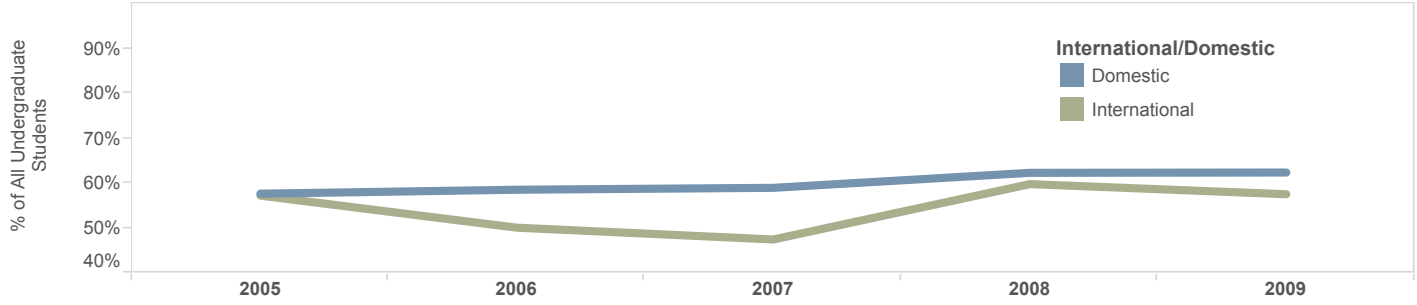


For undergraduate students, it is typical to report completion rates within six years of program start date. Table 10 shows the completion rates for the cohorts that have had sufficient time (i.e., 6 years) to complete their program.

Table 10: 6-Year Undergraduate Completion Rates, All Undergraduates

6 Year Graduation	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Yes	57.6%	58.0%	58.3%	62.1%	61.9%

Figure 19: 6-Year Undergraduate Completion Rates, Stratified by International / Domestic Students



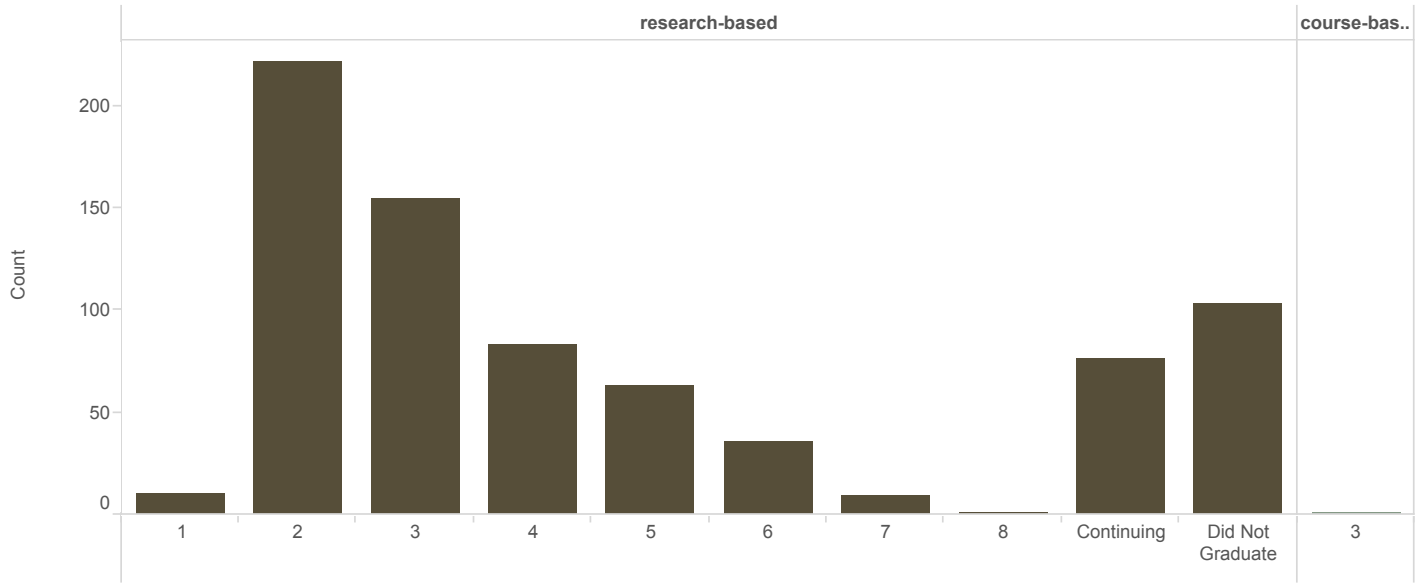
How Long Do UBC Okanagan's Graduate Students Take to Complete Their Programs?

For graduate students we examined the entire cohort when determining completion rates, rather than limiting the analysis to full-time students.

Figure 20 shows the cohort of Masters students who began between 2005 and 2010, and how many years they took to graduate. Most Masters students graduate within 1-3 years, regardless of whether they are in a research or course-based program (at UBC, graduate programs are classified as requiring a thesis, thesis-optional, or course-based; we consider thesis-required and thesis-optional programs to be research-based).

The substantial numbers of research Masters students who did not complete have not necessarily abandoned their studies -- many Masters students are "fast-tracked" to a PhD program without completing the Masters degree.

Figure 20: Masters Students' Years to Degree Completion 2005-2010 cohorts



How Many Credentials Did UBC Okanagan Award?

Table 11 shows steadily increasing numbers of credentials awarded, consistent with UBC's enrolment growth over the same period of time. Since 2005, over 10,600 undergraduate and graduate degrees have been awarded to UBC Okanagan students.

Table 11: Credentials Awarded by Session Year

Student Level	Status	Program Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Undergraduate	Domestic	Baccalaureate Degree	538	725	904	994	1,079	1,245	1,265
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	63	108	124	121	102	109	115
	International	Baccalaureate Degree	19	38	48	33	72	76	91
Graduate	Domestic	Doctoral Degree	1	1	1	6	16	11	21
		Masters Degree	25	66	83	135	150	134	126
	International	Doctoral Degree				5	4	10	12
		Masters Degree	1	3	9	11	25	28	24

Aboriginal students received about 4% of all the undergraduate and graduate credentials awarded in 2014, which is generally consistent with the proportion of the total student population that self-identified as Aboriginal.

Table 12: Proportion of Credentials Awarded to Aboriginal Students by Session Year

Student Level	Aboriginal	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Undergraduate	Yes	4.7%	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	4.0%	3.9%	4.2%
Graduate	Yes		5.7%	2.2%	5.1%	2.1%	6.0%	3.8%

What Are UBC Okanagan's Strategic Initiatives?

Aboriginal Enrolment Initiatives

The Okanagan campus has a number of initiatives to encourage aboriginal student enrolment. The fundamental opportunity is the aboriginal admission policy that allows any aboriginal student to enter a degree program if they satisfy the minimum acceptance criteria as set by each faculty. These students are not required to satisfy any other competitive criteria. In addition, the Okanagan campus offers Aboriginal Access programming and Supported Admission to several degrees. Aboriginal Access allows students who are not admissible to a degree program, or do not feel ready to be admitted, to take up to 18 credits at a reduced course load in a context that includes course content, tutoring, and social support that is mindful of culture. Supported admission is available for the BSN and BHK degree programs and permits aboriginal applicants who are just below competitive admission levels to enter the program under specific additional conditions, such as a reduced course load and mandatory additional tutorials.

Other initiatives to support aboriginal enrolment include application fee waivers, early offers of admission, specific financial awards, and cultural spaces and programming.

Centennial Scholars

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of UBC and the 10th anniversary of the Okanagan campus, the entrance bursary program has been rebranded as the Centennial Scholars bursary. Transfer students are now eligible for the bursary and there will be an effort to build the program to 100 bursaries across both campuses annually over the next few years. These are major awards, up to $10,000 and perhaps even larger in the future, are offered to select UBC applicants whose financial situation would otherwise not allow them to attend.

Destination: UBC

This initiative presents applicants with an offer of admission with an opportunity to visit the campus they would attend for a weekend in May. UBC will cover 50% of travel costs if the applicant choses to come to Destination: UBC and if the student subsequently enrols, the other 50% of the travel cost will be covered. During the weekend there is a range of academic and social programming and the applicants stay in residence. Destination: UBC has been presented for three years and attendance has grown to 517 applicants (120 local applicants who do not receive a travel incentive). The goals of the program are to improve the acceptance rate on offers of admission and to improve retention rates. Survey results indicate that the experience lowers applicant anxiety about coming to UBC and builds a sense of belonging. This program is a contributing factor to an increasing number of out of province applications and a high enrolment rate for direct-entry applicants.

Academic Program Web Pages

Over the past six months there has been a concerted effort to create new Okanagan program level web pages focused on prospective students. These web pages have a consistent visual identity to reinforce that they are all part of UBC Okanagan. So far, just over 20 of these pages have been published to the web with another 25 to 30 to follow. Early indications are that more traffic is being directed to these pages and once there, people are staying longer. Building a consistent and applicant focused presence on the web for our program offerings is a pivotal tool for recruiting.

Applicant Note Writing Campaign

As an additional encouragement for applicants to choose UBC, personal notes from faculty members were included with offers of admission. The Okanagan saw higher yield rates, particularly in the BA and BSc, so it is likely that this initiative had a positive effect on recruiting. The campaign targeted applicants from the lower mainland of BC with high admission averages whose first choice of program was at the Okanagan campus.

Academic Programming Initiatives

Developing new academic programs and options is essential to sustain the vitality of the campus and to create a specific identity for UBC Okanagan. Capturing the attention of potential new students is much more likely if UBC can present new and distinctive educational options. Such programming will also distinguish UBC Okanagan within the large community of Canadian post-secondary institutions. A significant number of initiatives are in various stages of consideration and approval. These include:

- Computer Science stream within the Bachelor of Applied Science
- Management minor within the Bachelor of Applied Science
- Resource Engineering specialization in the Bachelor of Applied Science
- Entry to practice Master of Science in Nursing
- Dual BA degree partnership with Sciences Po
- Dual BMGT degree partnership with Sciences Po
- Major in sustainability, BA and BSc.
- Data Science major within the BSc
- Bachelor of Media Studies
- Co-op for the BA, BSc, and other programs currently without this option
- Medical Physics
- Masters of Science in Computer Science
- Interdisciplinary Minor (Cohort enrolment)

To further catalyze the transformative impact of academic programming, the Provost has launched the inaugural competition of the Aspire Teaching and Learning (ALT) Fund. The ALT Fund will support curriculum change, innovative teaching methods, and learning environment enhancements as envisioned by Aspire.

University of British Columbia

2015 Annual Report on Enrolment:

Vancouver Campus

Dr. Angela Redish
Provost and Vice-President Academic, *pro tem*
UBC Vancouver

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INTRODUCTION

The UBC Vancouver Annual Enrolment Report provides information related to enrolment in undergraduate programs offered on the Vancouver campus. The campus's key enrolment objectives include the following: (a) slightly surpass the government-funded number of domestic undergraduate students, (b) maintain a healthy enrolment of a diverse international student body, (c) ensure a strong national representation in the incoming class, and (d) increase the enrolment of Aboriginal students.

To achieve these goals, the Provost and Deans work in conjunction with the staff of Enrolment Services, Planning and Institutional Research, and the International Student Initiative to develop undergraduate enrolment targets. These targets are input variables for a model that projects, based on current trends and retention rates, the number of undergraduate students that will be enrolled at UBC Vancouver in the coming years. UBC does not set specific targets for graduate students (graduate student admissions are managed at the departmental level). However, some information about graduate students' enrolment is included in this report.

Enrolment planning is not simply a matter of numbers; it consists of a wide range of decisions and procedures. Academic plans and government funding decisions determine the overall goals and strategies. They are developed to support UBC's reputation as a globally recognized research-intensive university, to operationalize UBC's strong belief in the value and importance of intercultural understanding and international engagement, to address the needs of qualified underserved populations, and to align enrolment with the resources needed to provide an outstanding educational experience for all of UBC's students.

HOW MANY UNDERGRADUATE APPLICATIONS ARE RECEIVED BY THE VANCOUVER CAMPUS?

A competitive university such as UBC receives applications from more students than can be accommodated. UBC's admission requirements are designed to select students who are the most likely to succeed in their learning and to thrive on campus; the admissions process is designed to ensure this occurs in a strategic and fair manner. Ultimately, the goal is for the University to achieve its enrolment objectives in terms of the composition, the qualities, and the size of the incoming class.

The process of converting the large number of applicants to registered students is known as the "enrolment funnel." Students apply, complete their applications, gain admission, and ultimately register. Each stage of the funnel contains fewer students than the previous stage and requires ongoing analysis and strategic decision making to ensure the best possible enrolment outcomes.

Students may apply to two programs, ranked in order of choice, offered by one or both campuses. Figures 1 through 3 and Figures 7 through 9 describe the undergraduate students whose first choice was a program at the Vancouver campus, while Figures 4 through 6 describe all Vancouver campus applicants.

In 2015-16, the new-to-UBC domestic applicant pool increased slightly by about 2% over 2014-15 (see Figure 5), although recent years have seen a declining trend. This is a very favourable outcome, given the decline of BC's school-age population. Secondary school enrolment is projected to continue to decline for the next few years and then start to increase by 2018. UBC's strong reputation as a highly desirable post-secondary institution and our concerted recruitment efforts will help shield the University from the effects of a declining local population of prospective students.

The international applicant pool in 2015-16 grew by 18% from 2014-15 (see Figure 6). UBC attracts applications from a considerable number of international students, and these numbers have been increasing over time. International students contribute to UBC's commitments to international engagement and intercultural understanding. It is important to note that international students do not displace domestic students; they do not compete with domestic students for government-funded seats. UBC's enrolment of domestic students exceeds the number of government-funded spaces.

How Many Undergraduate Students Apply, Are Admitted, and Ultimately Register in their First Choice Program at UBC Vancouver?

The Enrolment Funnel displayed below describes students who applied to a program at UBC's Vancouver campus as their first choice (Figures 1 through 3 provide the funnel for the total undergraduate applicant pool, the domestic applicant pool, and the international applicant pool, respectively). Each funnel shows the number of completed applications, admitted students, and subsequent registrations for 2011 through 2015.

The number of applicants has increased over time, as has the number of admitted and registered students.

Figure 1: UBC Vancouver Overall Undergraduate Students' First Choice Enrolment Funnel

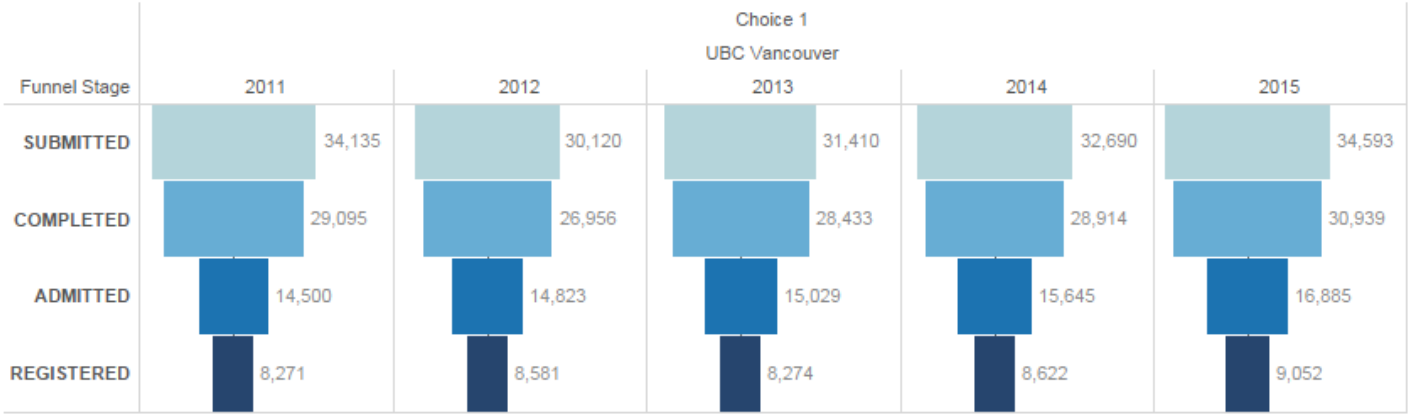


Figure 2: UBC Vancouver Domestic Undergraduate Students' First Choice Enrolment Funnel

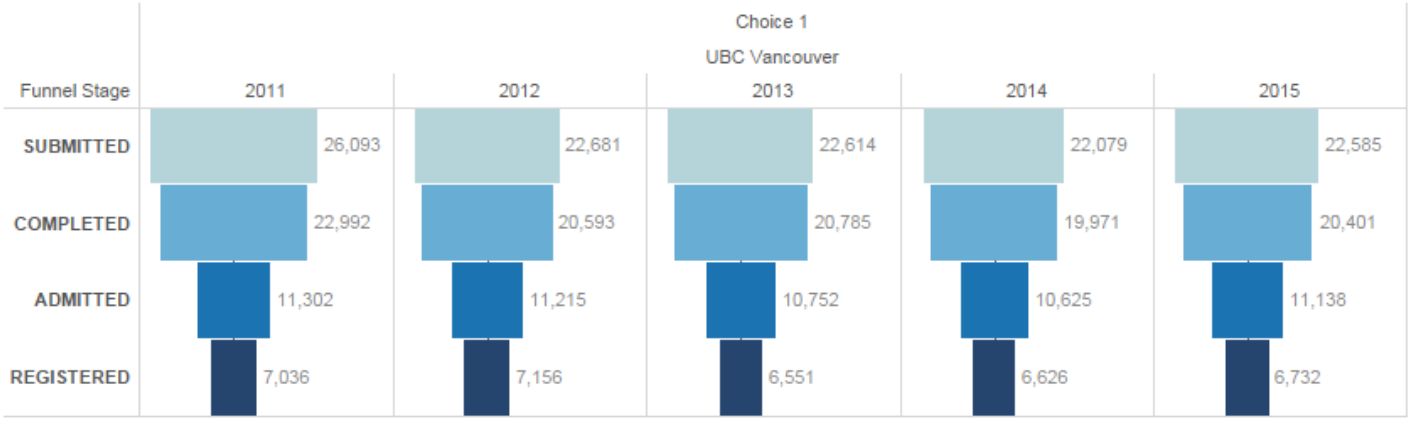
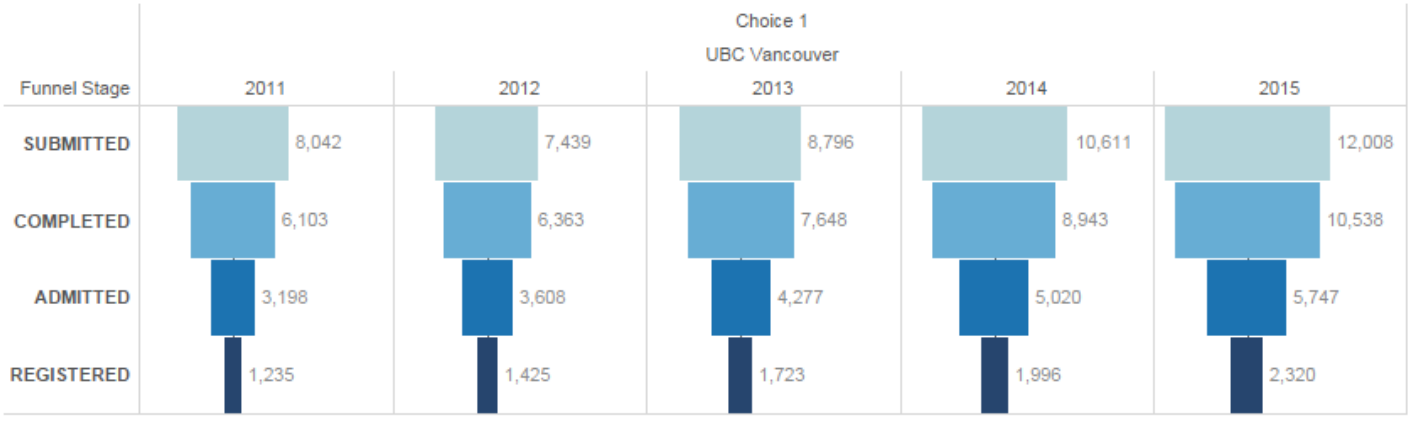


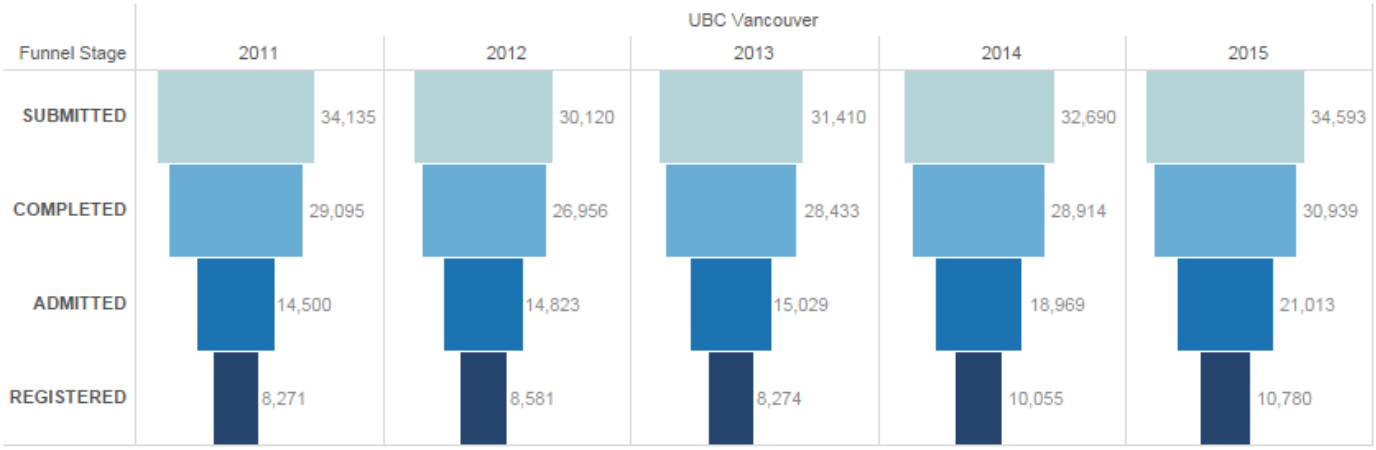
Figure 3: UBC Vancouver International Undergraduate Students' First Choice Enrolment Funnel



How Many Undergraduate Students Apply, Are Admitted, and Ultimately Register at UBC Vancouver?

The Enrolment Funnel displayed below (Figures 4 through 6) shows the total number of completed applications, admitted students, and subsequent registrations for UBC Vancouver for 2011 through 2015 (i.e., inclusive of first choice and second choice registrations). The number of applicants has increased over time, as have the numbers of admitted and registered students.

Figure 4: UBC Vancouver Overall Undergraduate Students' Enrolment Funnel



Figures 5 and 6, respectively, show the domestic and international undergraduate students in the admissions funnels. In 2015, UBC Vancouver increased the number of admitted and registered domestic and international students, over 2014.

Figure 5: UBC Vancouver Domestic Undergraduate Students' Enrolment Funnel

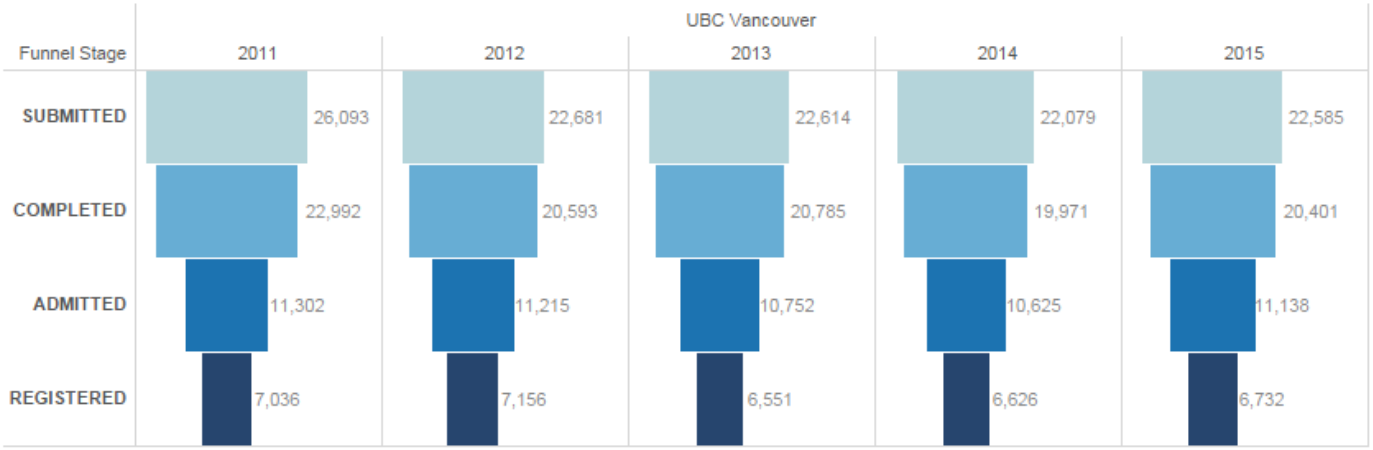
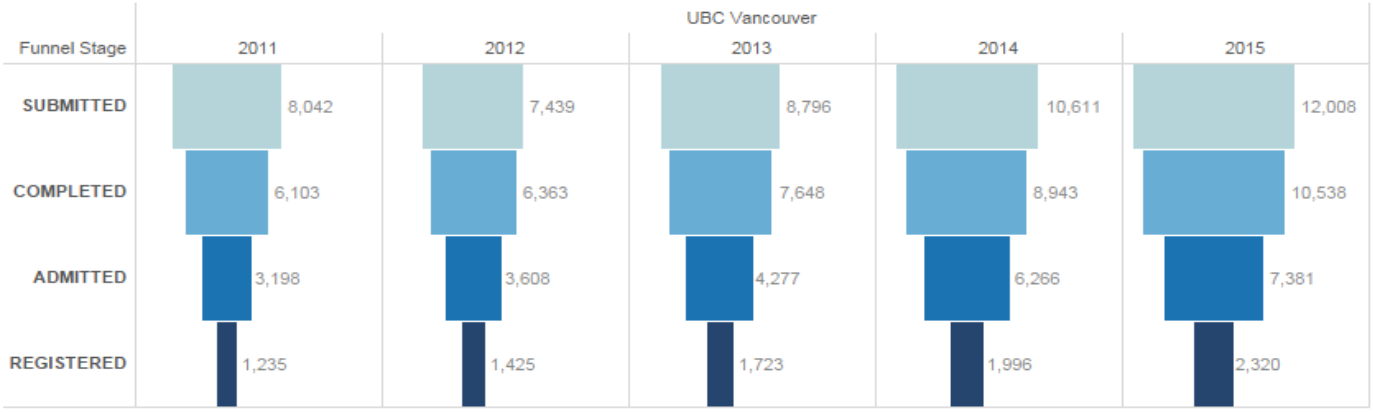


Figure 6: UBC Vancouver International Undergraduate Students' Enrolment Funnel



What Are UBC Vancouver's Yield Rates?

The yield rates (defined as the percentage of admitted students that actually register) for UBC Vancouver's undergraduates admitted to their first-choice have remained fairly steady over time. UBC Vancouver is attracting the best of the best and competes with other top-ranked universities for competitive students. High yield rates show that we are a desirable choice for many prospective students.

Figure 7: UBC Vancouver Overall Undergraduate Students' First-Choice Yield Rate

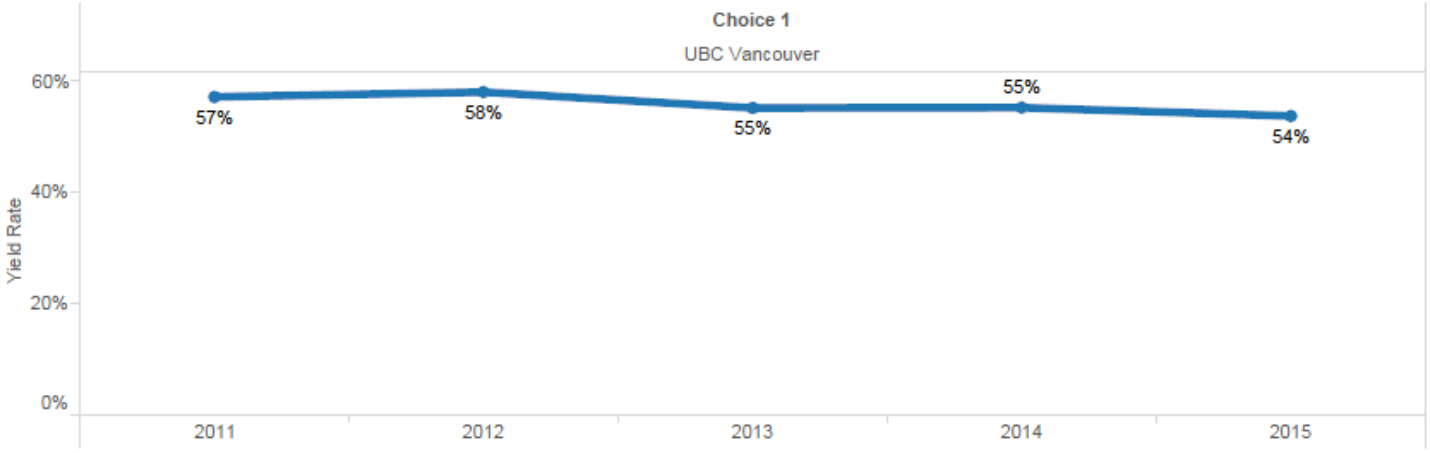


Figure 8: UBC Vancouver Domestic Undergraduate Students' First-Choice Yield Rate

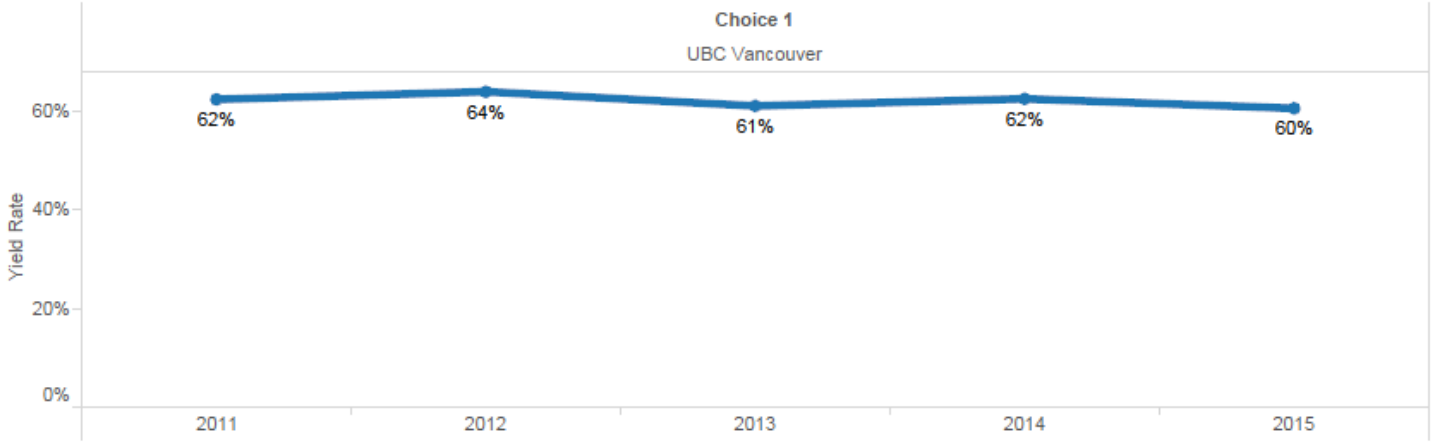
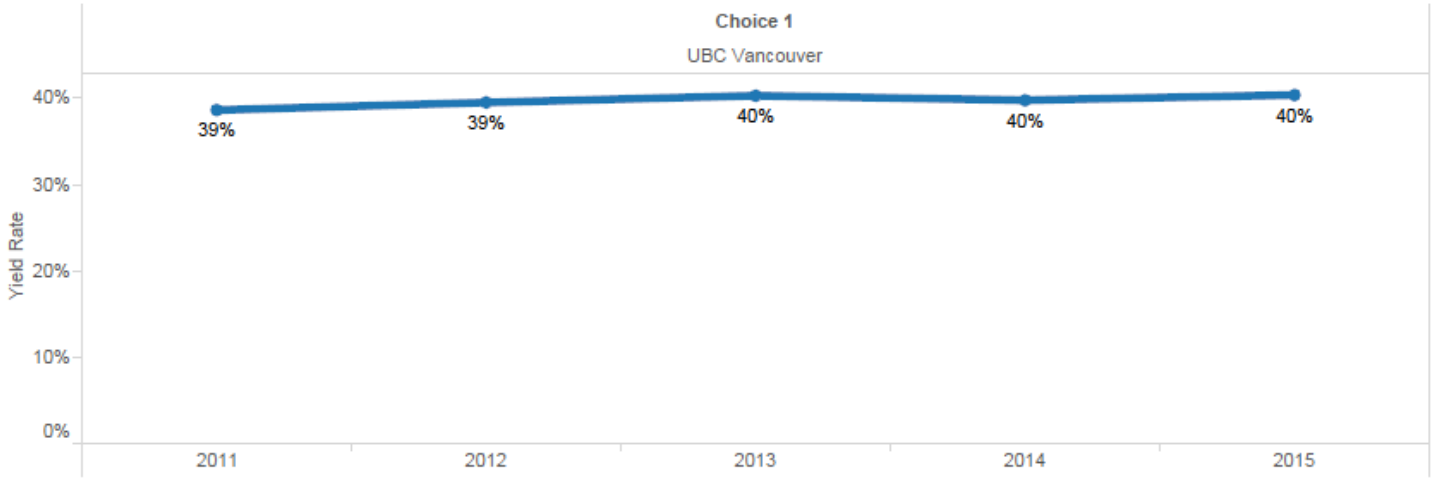


Figure 9: UBC Vancouver International Undergraduate Students' First-Choice Yield Rate



What Is the Mean Entering Grade Point Average for New UBC Vancouver Students?

UBC students are not only academically successful, but also well-rounded. The move to a more holistic evaluation method, in 2012, has ensured that current and future graduating classes will consist of focused, bright leaders who work collaboratively and who engage with their communities.

Direct-entry undergraduate applicants are not evaluated solely on their grades, but also on their accomplishments (both academic and non-academic) and their personal experiences and characteristics. In so doing, UBC has communicated a positive message to the broader community about the qualities that are valued in our graduates. Proactive communication efforts have increased the public's comfort with UBC's move away from what was a mechanical admission-decision-making process (i.e., based solely upon an average of academic grades) to a process that now is based on the whole person.

The process involves an assessment of applicants' academic and personal profiles. The personal profile, with 5-7 short answer questions, requires applicants to describe their experiences (both inside and outside of the classroom) and what those experiences have taught them about themselves and the world around them. Personal profiles are read and scored by a trained reader pool consisting of over 400 UBC staff members, faculty members, and alumni; each profile is scored by two readers against an established rubric and scores are monitored for consistency. In 2015, over 63,000 personal profiles were read and scored for applicants to the Vancouver campus, a 25% increase over the previous year. All in all, about one in five of our first year class at UBC was admitted because of their personal profile; in other words, 20% of the 2015 first year class would not have been admitted with a grades-only admission model. UBC's mean entering GPA has remained relatively stable over the past five years (see Table 1).

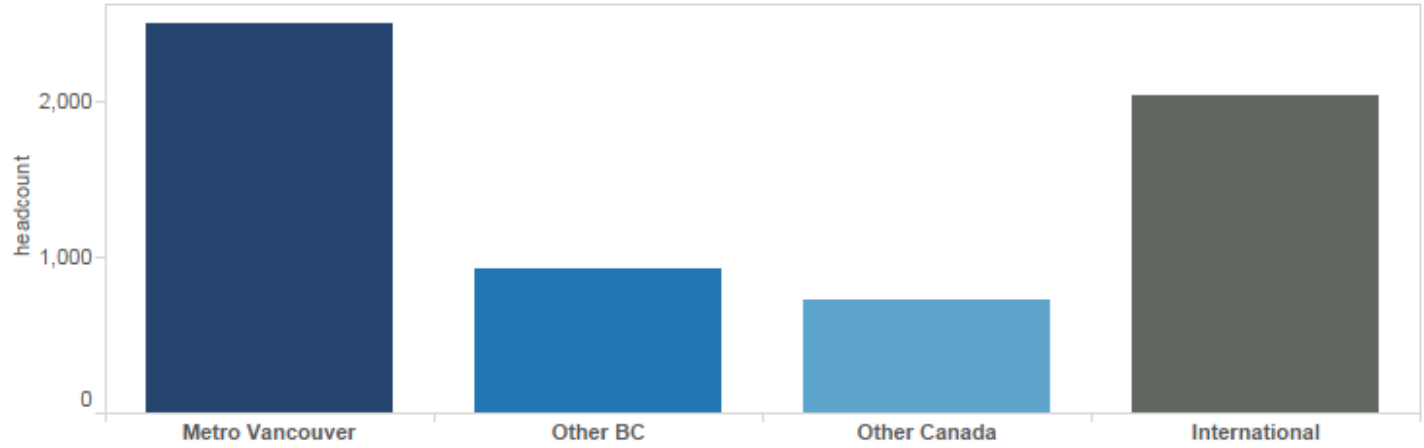
Table 1: Mean Entering GPA

Basis of Admission	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Secondary School	89.4	89.7	90.0	90.4	90.0

Where was UBC Vancouver's New Direct-Entry Students' Last Educational Institution?

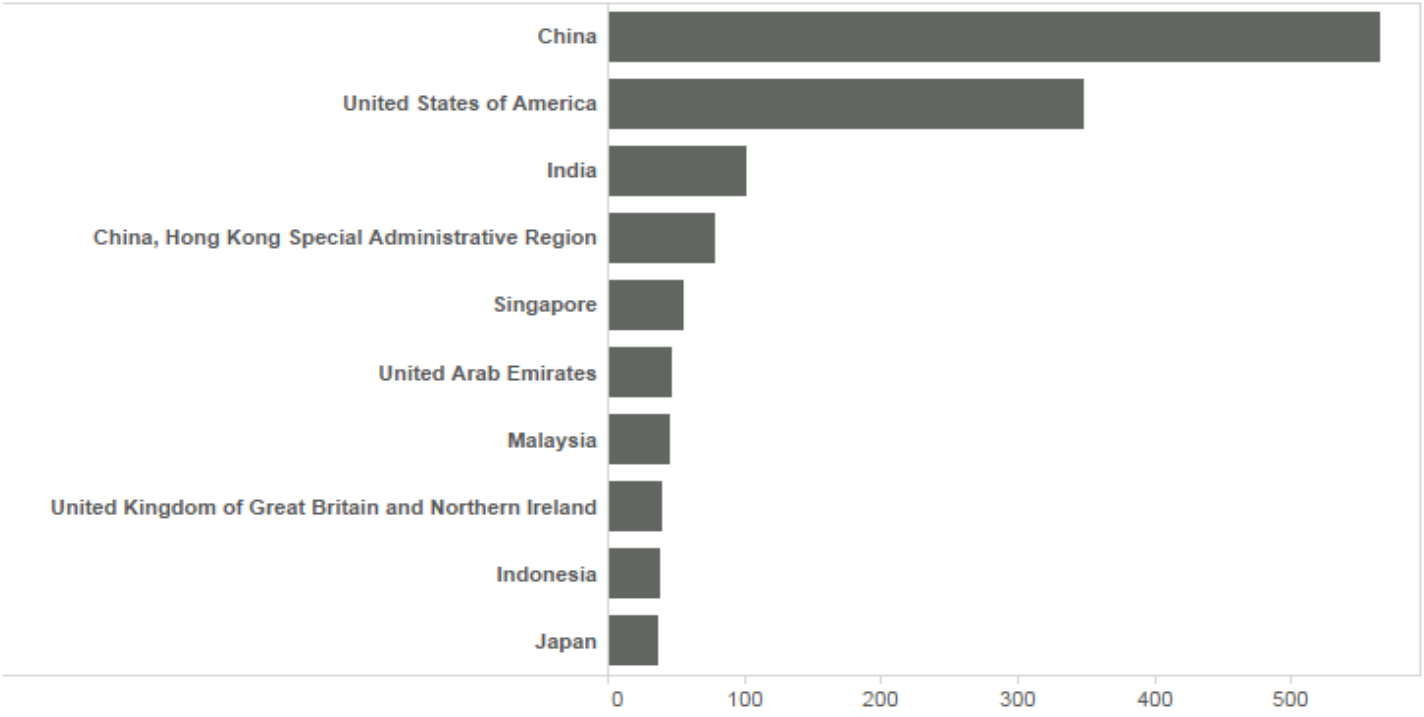
In 2015/16, 6,199 new direct-entry students, or 52% of all new-to-UBC students, were granted admission at the Vancouver campus. Figure 10 displays where these students last studied. Note that citizenship is different from location of last institution; many Canadians matriculate from schools overseas (and are counted against UBC Vancouver's domestic targets) and many international students matriculate from schools within Canada (and are counted against international targets).

Figure 10: Location of Last Institution, UBC Vancouver New Undergraduate Direct-Entry Students, 2015



UBC Vancouver actively recruits in 79 countries and 20 US states, and has relationships with specific schools around the world, which send large numbers of students to the Vancouver campus annually. New direct-entry students who graduated from an institution outside of Canada originated from 98 countries, including countries that UBC Vancouver staff cannot reach in person. The most common countries are shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Top 10 Countries of Last Institution (UBC Vancouver New Undergraduate Direct-Entry Students), 2015



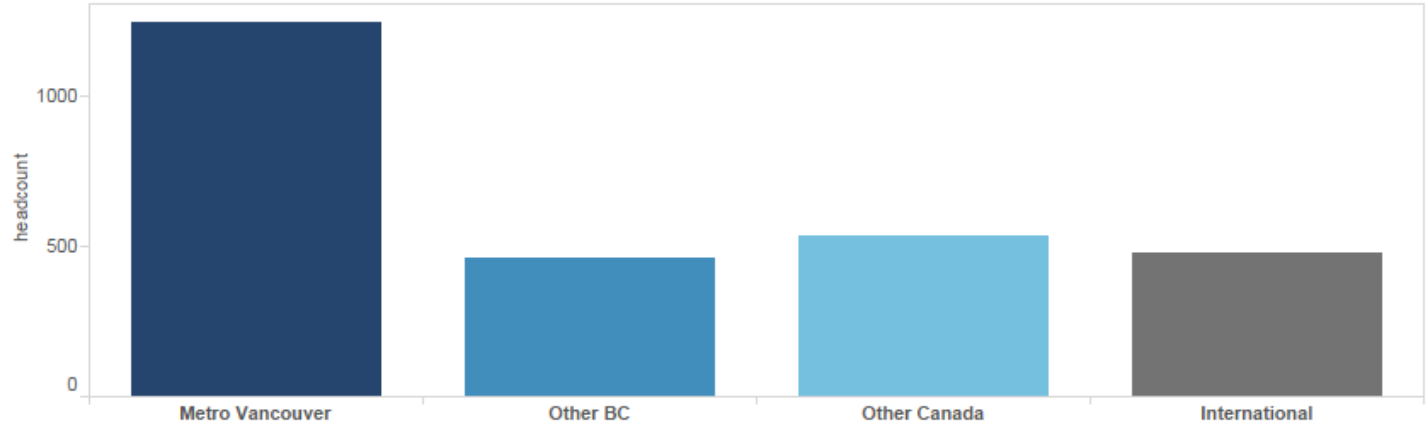
Where was UBC Vancouver's New Transfer Students' Last Educational Institution?

In 2015-16 UBC Vancouver admitted a total of 5,542 non-direct entry students, or 48% of all new-to-UBC students. Of this group, 2,499 were transfer students and 3,043 were other non-direct entry students, such as mature students or university graduates.

Students who have previous experience at post-secondary institutions arrive at UBC Vancouver via many pathways. Some may have graduated from high school, studied for a year at a college, then transferred to UBC Vancouver. Others may have completed their secondary school education several years ago, or already earned a degree, and are returning to post-secondary education.

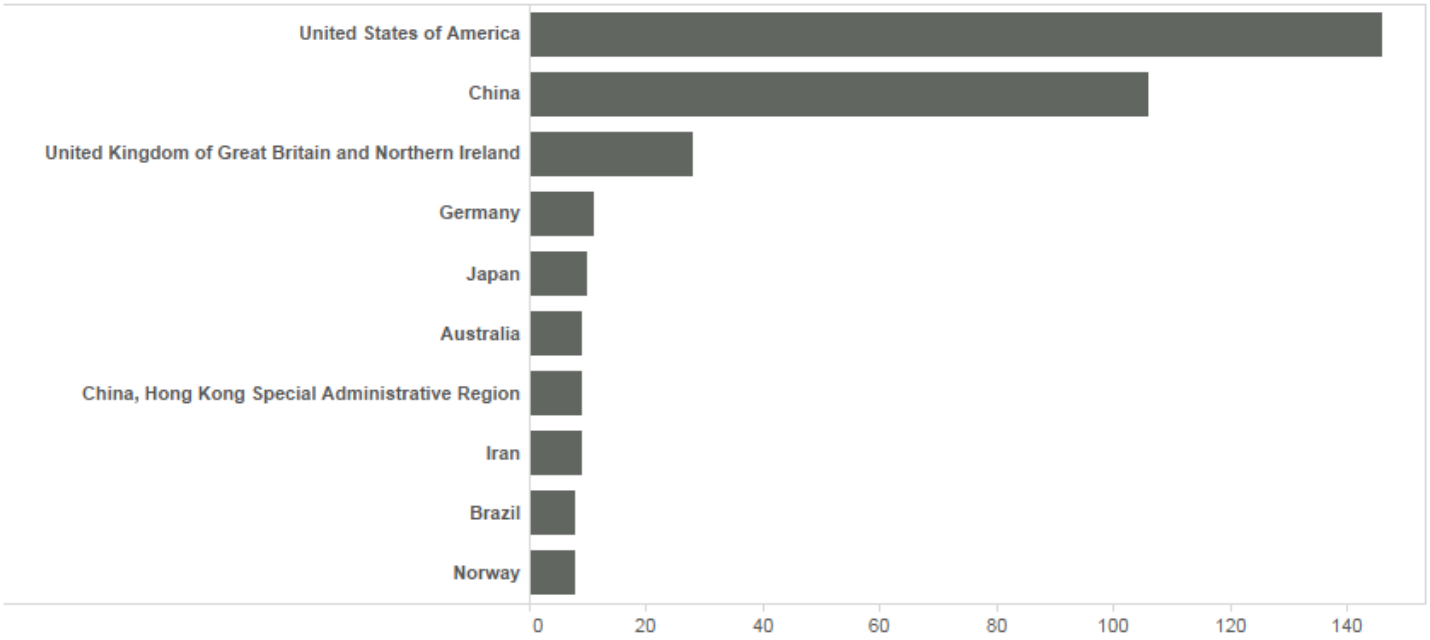
Figure 12 shows the locations of the last institution of UBC Vancouver's 2015 transfer students.

Figure 12: Location of Last Institution, UBC Vancouver New Undergraduate Transfer Students, 2015



The 2015 transfer students attended post-secondary institutions in 52 different countries before registering at UBC Vancouver. The most common countries, other than Canada, are shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13: Top 10 Countries of Last Institution (UBC Vancouver New Undergraduate Transfer Students), 2015



In Which Canadian Cities Did The New Vancouver Campus Undergraduate Students Last Study?

Figure 14 provides a map of where new undergraduates last studied. The circles are proportionately scaled to the number of students. The majority of new registrants studied in Metro Vancouver (the many overlapping circles on the West Coast), the major cities in Central Canada and the East Coast.

Figure 14: Canadian City of Last Institution, UBC Vancouver New Undergraduate Students, 2015

In Which Countries Did The New Vancouver Campus Undergraduate Students Last Study?

Students who originated outside of Canada came from many different countries (see Figure 15). The US and China predominate, with several other European and Asian countries contributing large numbers of new students.

Figure 15: Country of Last Institution, UBC Vancouver New Undergraduate Students, 2015

WHAT IS UBC VANCOUVER'S CURRENT TOTAL ENROLMENT?

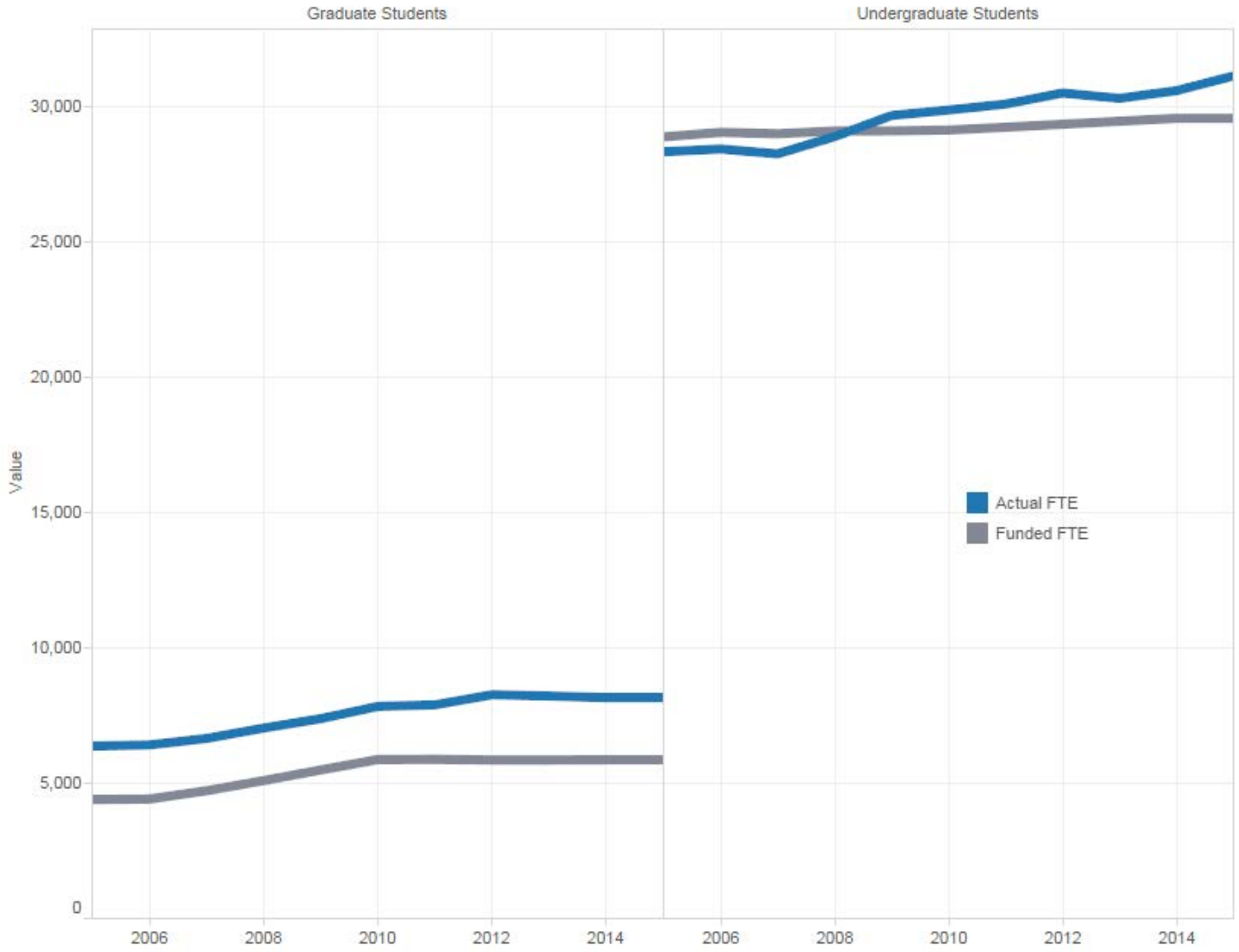
The student population at UBC Vancouver has continued to grow.

Enrolment is generally reported in one of two ways: as a headcount, which is a measure of the number of students enrolled, and as a full-time equivalent (FTE), which is a measure of the course load activity of the students enrolled. FTEs for undergraduate students are calculated by dividing the number of annual credits by the normal number of credits specific to the relevant program and year level. For graduate students, the FTE is determined by measuring full-time and part-time status each term, awarding 1 FTE (for full-time) or 1/3 of an FTE (for part-time) each term, and then dividing by 3 to create an annual average.

The BC Government sets targets for, and funds, full-time equivalent students (FTEs), rather than headcounts. These targets and funding are set for domestic students (e.g., Canadian citizens, permanent residents, refugees, and exchange students), and do not apply to international undergraduate students.

UBC Vancouver has surpassed its government targets and will remain over target for both undergraduate and graduate students (see Figure 16).

Figure 16: UBC Vancouver Government-Funded and Actual Domestic FTEs



How Many Students Does UBC Vancouver Enrol?

The Vancouver campus 2015 headcount (the number of students) has grown to 52,721, an increase of almost 3% over the previous year. The increase is primarily attributable to the growth in the number of undergraduate international students. Graduate student enrolment declined by 3% over 2014.

Table 2: UBC Vancouver Overall Student Headcount, to 2015

Student Level	Program Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Undergraduate	Baccalaureate Degree	28,770	28,959	29,643	30,859	31,602	32,524	34,075
	Post-Baccalaureate Degree	2,650	2,645	2,553	2,483	2,540	2,566	2,554
	Diploma & Certificate	2,415	2,270	2,176	2,123	2,122	2,202	2,263
	Non-Degree	2,670	2,720	2,708	2,458	2,402	2,669	2,716
	Residents	1,121	1,158	1,202	1,232	1,269	1,326	1,378
Graduate	Masters Degree	5,783	6,112	6,290	6,287	6,222	6,350	6,141
	Doctoral Degree	3,469	3,517	3,660	3,727	3,678	3,627	3,539
	Diploma & Certificate	54	66	40	49	47	61	55
	Non-Degree	1	3	3	8	2	1	
Grand Total		46,933	47,450	48,275	49,226	49,884	51,326	52,721

How Many Domestic Students Does UBC Vancouver Enrol?

Domestic students are defined as Canadian citizens, permanent residents, or refugees. The UBC Vancouver domestic headcount has been stable in recent years; there was a slight reduction (4%) at the graduate student level compared with 2014's graduate student domestic student headcount.

Table 3: UBC Vancouver Domestic Student Headcount, to 2015

Student Level	Program Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Undergraduate	Baccalaureate Degree	25,396	25,453	25,761	26,442	26,467	26,323	26,659
	Post-Baccalaureate Degree	2,634	2,640	2,539	2,472	2,522	2,546	2,534
	Diploma & Certificate	2,278	2,162	2,066	2,017	1,993	2,055	2,109
	Non-Degree	1,830	1,893	1,772	1,550	1,368	1,314	1,329
	Residents	1,071	1,131	1,182	1,223	1,262	1,319	1,371
Graduate	Masters Degree	4,559	4,753	4,804	4,763	4,649	4,637	4,440
	Doctoral Degree	2,348	2,328	2,319	2,274	2,206	2,171	2,112
	Diploma & Certificate	48	63	38	47	46	58	50
Grand Total		40,164	40,423	40,481	40,788	40,513	40,423	40,604

How Many International Students Does UBC Vancouver Enrol?

International students are those who require a visa to attend UBC Vancouver (student visa, work permit, minister's permit, or diplomatic visa).

The 12,117 international students enrolled on the Vancouver campus in 2015 represent an 11% increase over the previous year, and make up 23% of all students. Although there are more undergraduate international students than graduate international students (almost three times as many), the proportion of international students is greater at the graduate level, where they make up 32% of all graduate students.

Most of these students have been recruited from abroad, although a sizeable number of international students originated in Canada and were enrolled in secondary or post-secondary studies.

Table 4 shows the number of international students by program type, and Table 5 shows their country of citizenship.

Table 4: UBC Vancouver International Student Headcount, to 2015

Student Level	Program Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Undergraduate	Baccalaureate Degree	3,374	3,506	3,882	4,417	5,135	6,201	7,416
	Post-Baccalaureate Degree	16	5	14	11	18	20	20
	Diploma & Certificate	137	108	110	106	129	147	154
	Non-Degree	840	827	936	908	1,034	1,355	1,387
	Residents	50	27	20	9	7	7	7
	Total	4,417	4,473	4,962	5,451	6,323	7,730	8,984
Graduate	Masters Degree	1,224	1,359	1,486	1,524	1,573	1,713	1,701
	Doctoral Degree	1,121	1,189	1,341	1,453	1,472	1,456	1,427
	Diploma & Certificate	6	3	2	2	1	3	5
	Non-Degree	1	3	3	8	2	1	
	Total	2,352	2,554	2,832	2,987	3,048	3,173	3,133
Grand Total		6,769	7,027	7,794	8,438	9,371	10,903	12,117

Table 5: UBC Vancouver International Students' Countries of Citizenship, to 2015

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Countries	China	1,245	1,329	1,607	2,018	2,523	3,305	3,986
	United States of America	1,352	1,351	1,387	1,348	1,350	1,409	1,434
	India	243	276	289	346	416	498	640
	Republic of Korea	531	529	580	548	481	476	478
	Japan	303	298	292	264	318	322	337
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	176	202	214	236	259	302	316
	China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	156	159	163	183	210	257	276
	Iran	272	296	332	353	309	264	240
	Indonesia	140	142	140	143	169	196	214
	Brazil	57	58	61	89	103	196	207
	Mexico	252	229	216	198	193	194	205
	France	68	80	124	123	151	165	193
	Germany	152	150	159	170	170	185	189
	Malaysia	125	133	181	183	190	200	187
	Singapore	97	87	102	143	150	165	181
	Taiwan	124	128	139	158	153	163	169
	Australia	68	83	112	117	123	172	138
	Saudi Arabia	100	87	88	94	107	108	124
	Pakistan	38	48	56	64	99	107	122
	Bangladesh	48	58	66	67	72	99	115
	Other	1,213	1,296	1,483	1,587	1,778	2,085	2,358

How is UBC Vancouver Fulfilling its Commitment to Aboriginal Students?

UBC is committed to expanding educational opportunities for Aboriginal people. We cannot report with certainty the number of Aboriginal students enrolled at UBC because the submission of relevant information is voluntary. We learn about students' Aboriginal status from several sources. Students may self-identify as part of the admissions process, they may update their Aboriginal status at any time during their studies, or they may indicate that they are Aboriginal when answering a survey. We also collect data from the Student Transitions Project (a project of the BC Ministry of Advanced Education that links data about BC students in the public post-secondary education system with information from their years in kindergarten to Grade 12), which may note a student to be Aboriginal. The number of Aboriginal students shown in Table 6 is likely an underestimation of the actual number enrolled.

We estimate that at present about 1.8% of all students (undergraduate and graduate, domestic and international) on the Vancouver campus are Aboriginal, constituting 2.4% of all domestic students.

Table 6: UBC Vancouver Aboriginal Students' Headcount, to 2015

Student Level	Program Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Undergraduate	Baccalaureate Degree	419	455	499	528	554	558	543
	Post-Baccalaureate Degree	137	155	152	163	152	149	162
	Diploma & Certificate	21	21	20	23	28	16	14
	Non-Degree	35	64	66	45	32	23	32
	Residents	6	12	6	12	15	17	18
Graduate	Masters Degree	96	107	128	140	148	138	143
	Doctoral Degree	68	72	70	67	69	70	71
	Diploma & Certificate		1	1			1	2
Grand Total		782	887	942	978	998	972	985

Most Aboriginal students are direct-entry students from secondary schools, but a much greater proportion (when compared with domestic students in general) register at UBC after some post-secondary education received elsewhere (see Table 7).

Table 7: UBC Vancouver Aboriginal Students' Last Institution, to 2015

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Undergraduate	College	159	173	183	180	175	171	146
	Institute	10	9	6	15	13	15	14
	Secondary School	242	260	299	319	352	359	368
	University	105	129	137	149	136	130	128
	Unknown	102	136	118	108	105	88	113
Graduate	College	31	27	35	38	36	28	32
	Institute	4	6	7	4	3	4	4
	Secondary School	8	7	9	7	13	13	12
	University	101	121	127	132	145	141	145
	Unknown	20	19	21	26	20	23	23
Grand Total		782	887	942	978	998	972	985

Figure 17 shows Canadian Aboriginal Students at UBC Vancouver by the location of the postal code of their last educational institution. Most Aboriginal students were studying in the Lower Mainland before enrolment, although there are many enrolled Aboriginal students from across BC and the Prairies, and a smaller proportion of students from Central Canada and the East Coast.

Figure 17: UBC Vancouver Aboriginal Students' Last Institution by Postal Code, to 2015

WHAT ARE UBC VANCOUVER'S RETENTION AND COMPLETION RATES?

We examine retention and completion rates for undergraduate students and time to completion for graduate students.

WHAT ARE UBC VANCOUVER'S UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT RETENTION AND COMPLETION RATES?

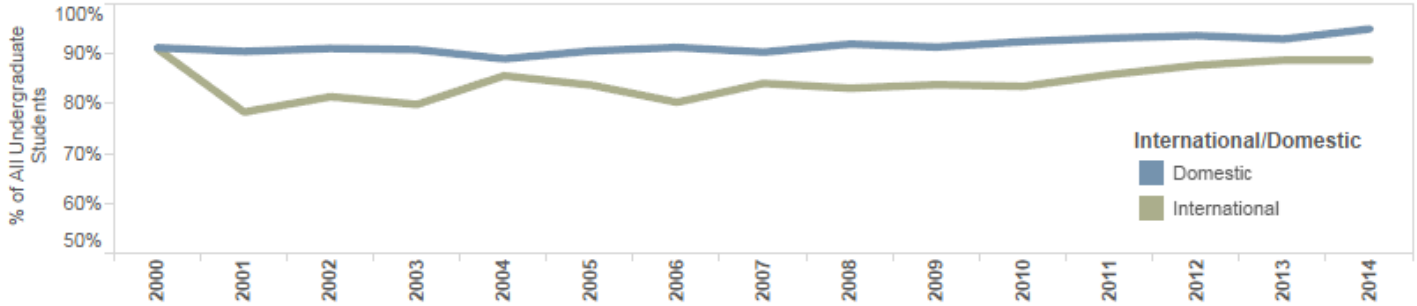
Below we provide the retention and completion rates of the cohort of students who met the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE) standard; that is, they were first-time, full-time, first-year students. The rates measure persistence from a student's first year to second year, irrespective of whether the student switched programs, campuses, or started part-time studies—so long as they were registered at UBC Vancouver in the subsequent winter session, they are counted as having been retained.

UBC Vancouver's students have consistently achieved high retention and completion rates. International students have somewhat lower rates than those of domestic students, although the gap has been narrowing over time (see Table 8 and Figure 18).

Table 8: Retained to Year 2, UBC Vancouver Undergraduates

Retained to Year 2	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yes	91.2%	90.0%	90.5%	89.9%	88.7%	89.8%	90.1%	89.5%	90.6%	90.2%	91.1%	91.9%	92.5%	92.0%	93.2%

Figure 18: Retention to Year 2, Stratified by International/Domestic UBC Vancouver Students

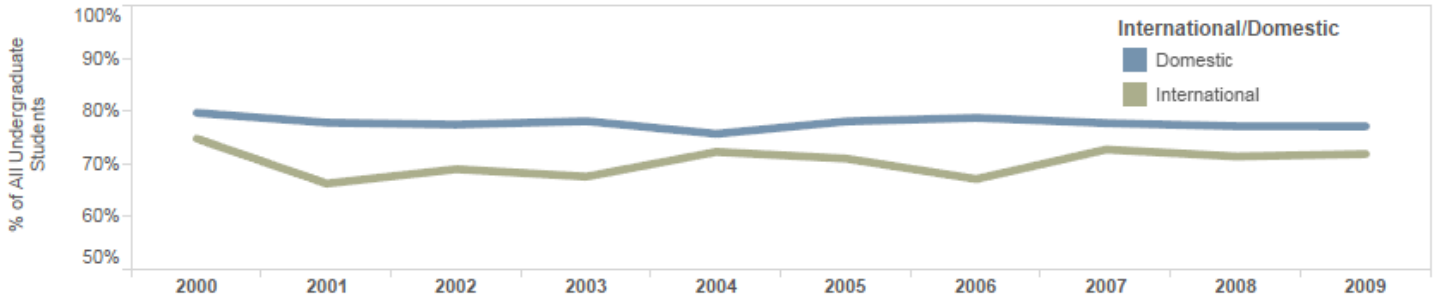


For undergraduate students, it is typical to report completion rates within six years of the student's program start date. Table 9 shows the completion rates for the cohorts that have had sufficient time (i.e., 6 years) to complete their programs at UBC Vancouver.

Table 9: 6-Year Undergraduate Graduation Rates, UBC Vancouver Undergraduates

6 Year Graduation	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Yes	79.5%	77.3%	76.9%	77.2%	75.4%	77.3%	77.5%	77.1%	76.3%	76.3%

Figure 19: 6-Year Undergraduate Graduation Rates, Stratified by International/Domestic UBC Vancouver Students

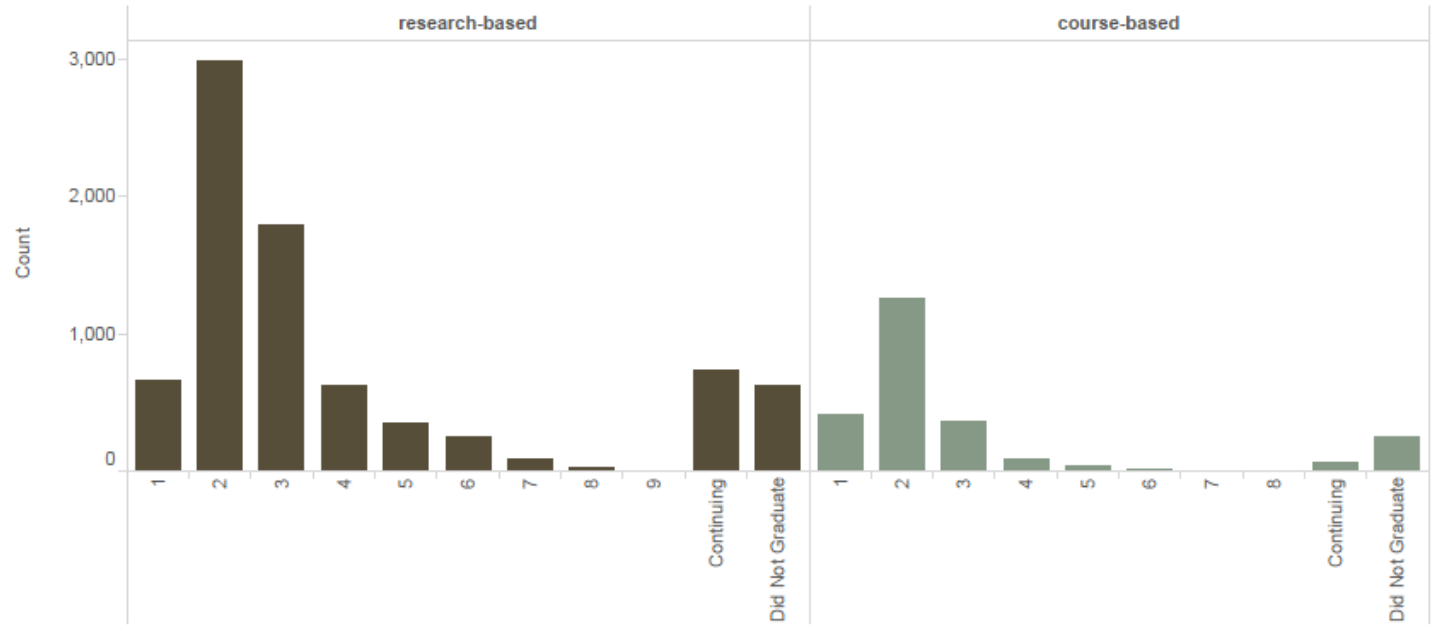


How Long Do UBC Vancouver's Graduate Students Take to Complete Their Programs?

For graduate students, we examined the entire cohort when determining their completion rates, rather than limiting the analysis to full-time students.

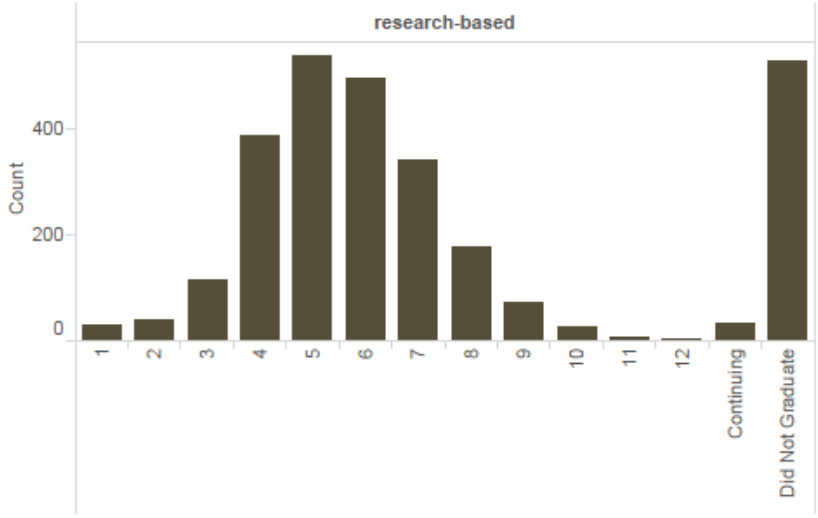
Figure 20 shows the cohort of UBC Vancouver master's students (9,823 students) who began their program between 2005 and 2010 and the number of years between the start of their programs and graduation. Most master's students graduated within 1-3 years, regardless of whether they were in a research or course-based program.

Figure 20: UBC Vancouver Master's Students' Years to Degree Completion 2005-2010 cohorts



For UBC Vancouver's doctoral students, whose programs are expected to take longer, we examined a cohort (2,799 students) who began their studies between 2000 and 2005 (see Figure 21).

Figure 21: UBC Vancouver Doctoral Students' Years to Completion, 2000-2005 Cohorts



How Many Credentials Does UBC Vancouver Award?

Table 10 shows a steadily increasing number of credentials awarded, which is consistent with UBC Vancouver's enrolment growth over the period under review.

Table 10: UBC Vancouver Credentials Awarded by Session Year

Student Level	Status	Program Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Undergraduate	Domestic	Baccalaureate Degree	4,533	5,218	5,284	5,190	5,362	5,477	5,528
		Diploma & Certificate	302	531	569	582	531	544	534
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	509	1,145	1,190	1,183	1,082	981	1,053
	International	Baccalaureate Degree	499	565	612	641	777	880	941
		Diploma & Certificate	20	47	54	47	46	40	63
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	2	5	9	2	4	4	7
Graduate	Domestic	Doctoral Degree	175	424	411	411	409	402	431
		Masters Degree	814	1,496	1,725	1,738	1,831	1,701	1,759
	International	Doctoral Degree	38	87	91	82	105	123	147
		Masters Degree	226	379	477	532	560	613	665
Grand Total			7,118	9,897	10,422	10,408	10,707	10,765	11,128

The proportion of Aboriginal students conferred a degree has increased over time. Aboriginal students were conferred about 2% of all the UBC Vancouver credentials awarded in 2014 (see Table 11).

Table 11: Proportion of Credentials Awarded to UBC Vancouver Aboriginal Students by Session Year

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Student Level	**Aboriginal**	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Undergraduate	Yes	93	1.6%	108	1.4%	144	1.9%	132	1.7%	160	2.1%	144	1.8%	169	2.1%
Graduate	Yes	13	1.0%	36	1.5%	33	1.2%	37	1.3%	56	1.9%	45	1.6%	71	2.4%

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES – VANCOUVER CAMPUS

There are many strategic initiatives in place to ensure that UBC meets its enrolment objectives.

DESTINATION UBC

Destination UBC is an event held in May on both campuses. Admitted students are invited to spend a weekend in residence, meet current students and faculty members, and sample residence food. The event is intended to increase the yield of students from elsewhere in Canada – students who may be reluctant to travel out-of-province for their education. Social programming in the evening helps the prospective student establish a sense of belonging while activities during the day focus on academics, orientation, and campus life. This program is a contributing factor to an increasing number of out of province applications, and a high enrolment rate for direct-entry applicants. Of the prospective students who attended the event, 76% registered for the 2015-16 session.

STRATEGIC ABORIGINAL STUDENT ENROLMENT INITIATIVE

The Strategic Aboriginal Enrolment Initiative is a collaborative effort of Enrolment Services; the First Nations House of Learning, Vancouver campus; Aboriginal Programs and Services, Okanagan campus; and Student Development and Services. The various initiatives include the UBC-Langara Aboriginal Transfer Partnership, the UBC Aboriginal Undergraduate Student Recruitment Strategic Plan, and UBC's sponsorship of the 2016 Indspire Soaring Youth Indigenous Career Conference.

THE UBC-LANGARA ABORIGINAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT

UBC has partnered with Langara College through a formal transfer agreement for Aboriginal students. Through this partnership, First Nations, Métis, and Inuit students are given access to university education. Students who participate in a program at Langara College and meet specified admission criteria, are guaranteed to be admitted to years 2 or 3 of certain programs at the UBC Vancouver campus and are considered for awards.

THE INDIGENOUS YOUTH CAREER CONFERENCE

UBC is the official post-secondary sponsor of the Indspire Soaring Indigenous Youth Career Conference, taking place in Vancouver. This conference gives Aboriginal students an opportunity to visit UBC's Vancouver campus and to engage in sessions about both the Vancouver and Okanagan campuses.

VANTAGE COLLEGE

Vantage One is a unique first-year program that combines one year of academic degree focused credits with intensive academic English preparation. After successful completion of Vantage One, students transition into the second year of their UBC degree programs. 2014-2015 was the inaugural year for students entering into the Vantage One Arts and Science program streams. In 2015-2016, 131 of this first cohort of students successfully transitioned into 25+ different degree specializations at UBC. Engineering and Management are now offered as additional Vantage One program stream options. The total Vantage One intake for 2015-16 is 267 students.

CONCLUSION

In summary, 2015-16 has been a very successful year for enrolment on the Vancouver campus. We continue to surpass the government-funded number of domestic undergraduate students, we are maintaining a healthy enrolment of international students from many countries, we are strengthening our national representation of incoming undergraduate students, and our strategic initiatives are increasing the enrolment and graduation of Aboriginal students.