



University of British Columbia

2016/17 Annual Report on Enrolment



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INTRODUCTION

The UBC Annual Report on Enrolment (2016/17) provides information related to enrolment for the Okanagan and Vancouver campuses. This year, for the first time, we provide a unified report that presents enrolment information for UBC, system-wide, as well as enrolment information for each campus.

The Provosts of the Okanagan and Vancouver campuses, along with the Deans, work in conjunction with the staff of Enrolment Services, the Planning and Institutional Research Offices, and the International Student Initiative (ISI) to develop undergraduate intake targets. These targets, along with current trends and retention rates, help project the number of undergraduate students that will be enrolled at UBC 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. The enrolment plan is developed to align enrolment with the resources needed to:

- provide an outstanding educational experience for all of UBC's students,
- support UBC's reputation as a globally recognized research-intensive university,
- address the needs of qualified, historically under-represented populations, and
- operationalize UBC's strong belief in the value and importance of intercultural understanding and international engagement.

UBC is funded by the BC Ministry of Advanced Education through base funding and strategic funding. Base funding is allocated based on a specified number of full-time equivalent (FTE) student spaces for domestic undergraduate and selected graduate students. International undergraduate student FTEs are not Ministry-funded. Strategic funding is designed to create student spaces for high priority areas with significant labour market demands, such as for the health professions. For the 2016/17 Fiscal Year,¹ UBC was government-funded for a total of 42,418 FTEs, with 6,971 FTEs allocated to the Okanagan campus and 35,447 FTEs allocated to the Vancouver campus. Overall, 36,493 FTEs were funded undergraduate student spaces and 5,925 were funded graduate student spaces.

UBC's enrolment objectives include the following:

- slightly surpass the Government-funded number of domestic undergraduate students,
- increase the enrolment of Aboriginal students,²
- ensure a strong national representation, and
- maintain a healthy enrolment of a diverse international student body.

¹ Fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.

² We use the term "Aboriginal" in the spirit of its use in section 35(2) of the Canadian Constitution, to refer inclusively to members of First Nations, status and non-status, treaty and non-treaty Indians, Métis, and Inuit peoples in Canada, recognizing in doing so that many people prefer the terms that are specific and traditional to their communities.

UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE STUDENT ENROLMENT

Student 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 taken by the normal number of credits of each student’s program and year level. For example, a student who takes 27 credits in a particular year, and whose program expects that 30 credits will be taken, is counted as 0.9 FTE. For graduate students, the FTE is determined by awarding 1.0 FTE for full-time status and 0.33 FTE for part-time status, for each term, summing the three terms in an academic year, and then dividing by 3 to create an annual average FTE.

The BC Ministry of Advanced Education sets targets for, and funds, student FTEs rather than headcounts. These targets are set for domestic students (e.g., Canadian citizens, permanent residents, and refugees), and do not apply to international undergraduate students. Government-funded and actual domestic FTEs, for each campus, are reported in Figure 1. In 2016/17, UBC was funded by the government for 42,418 FTEs, and 45,503 FTEs were enrolled, which represents utilization of 107%.

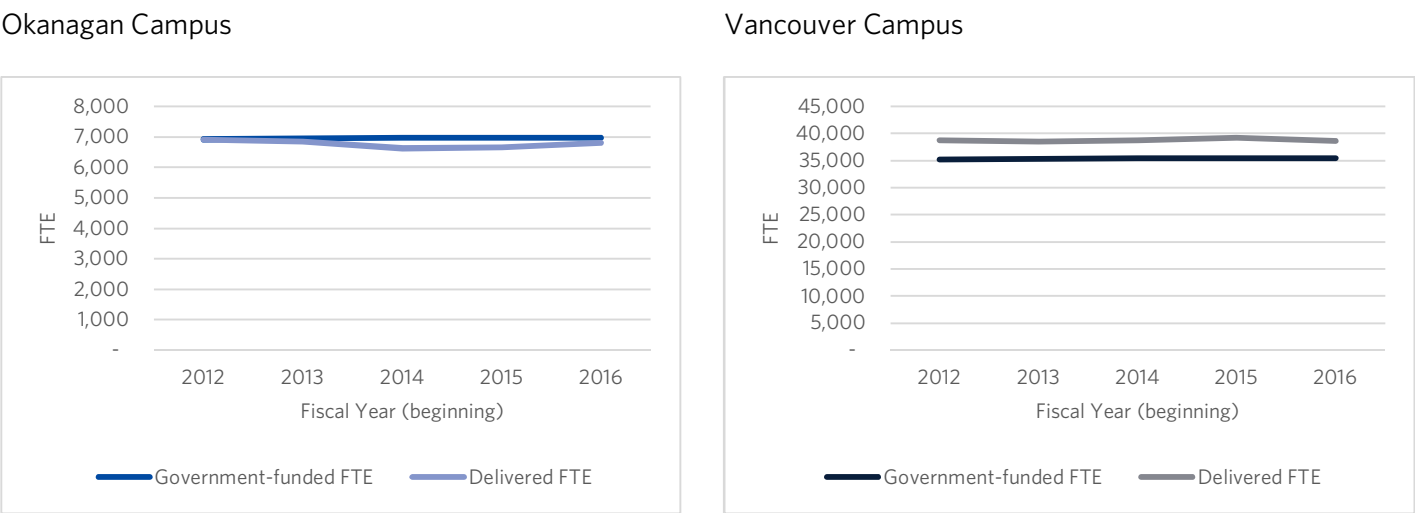
WHAT WAS UBC’S GOVERNMENT-FUNDED DOMESTIC FTE COUNT BY CAMPUS?

Figure 1 illustrates the historical and 2016/17 estimated delivered (actual) FTEs for both campuses, against the respective Ministry targets.

UBC Okanagan was funded for 6,971 domestic undergraduate and graduate student FTEs. In 2012/13, the Okanagan campus effectively delivered 100% of the government-funded FTE target and has delivered within 5% of the FTE target in the subsequent years. As of November 1, the delivered FTE total for 2016/17 was estimated to be 6,806, or 98% of the FTE target. The 2016/17 FTE total increased by 145 funded FTEs over the previous year, representing a growth of 2%. The projections for the Okanagan campus are to reach 100% by 2017/18.

UBC Vancouver was funded for 35,447 domestic undergraduate and graduate student FTEs. UBC Vancouver continued to surpass its government targets (estimated at 109% of funded FTEs for 2016/17). Enrolment is projected to remain over target for the next several years.

FIGURE 1: GOVERNMENT-FUNDED AND DELIVERED (ACTUAL) DOMESTIC FTEs, BY CAMPUS



HOW MANY STUDENTS DID UBC ENROL?

In 2016/17, 62,919 undergraduate and graduate students were enrolled at UBC (reported as a headcount), an increase of almost 3% over the previous year. The number of undergraduate students was 52,386 and graduate students was 10,533 (see Table 1). Eighty-six percent of UBC students were enrolled on the Vancouver campus in 2016, with the remaining 14% enrolled on the Okanagan campus. The Non-Degree category, shown in Table 1, includes students taking courses outside of a degree program as well as students taking courses after completing a baccalaureate program.

On the Okanagan campus, there were 8,687 undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in 2016/17, a 3.5% increase over the previous year and UBC Okanagan's largest headcount enrolment to date. Since 2005/06, headcount enrolment has more than doubled, increasing by 147% (N = 3,511); undergraduate student enrolment increased by 3% over the previous year and graduate student enrolment increased by 9%. Further, 2016/17 was UBC Okanagan's largest graduate student population, to date (N = 788). Approximately 31% of all students enrolled in 2016/17 were new-to-UBC students (N = 2,661).³

The Vancouver campus 2016/17 enrolment grew to 54,232, an increase of almost 3% over the previous year. The increase is primarily attributable to the growth in the number of undergraduate international students (N = 10,067). Graduate student enrolment remained constant, relative to 2015/16.

³ New-to-UBC students are new students who have never studied at UBC previously.

TABLE 1: OVERALL STUDENT HEADCOUNT, BY YEAR, BY CAMPUS

Campus	Student Level	Program Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Okanagan	Undergraduate	Diploma & Certificate	5	3	42	35	24
		Baccalaureate Degree	7,264	7,340	7,104	7,262	7,492
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	183	183	184	164	133
		Non-Degree	215	222	202	207	250
	Undergraduate Total		7,667	7,748	7,532	7,668	7,899
	Graduate	Master's Degree	429	414	430	466	523
		Doctoral Degree	216	226	252	258	265
		Graduate Total	645	640	682	724	788
	Okanagan Total		8,312	8,388	8,214	8,392	8,687
Vancouver	Undergraduate	Diploma & Certificate	2,123	2,122	2,202	2,263	2,359
		Baccalaureate Degree	30,859	31,602	32,524	34,075	35,507
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	2,483	2,540	2,566	2,554	2,674
		Non-Degree	2,458	2,402	2,669	2,716	2,510
	Undergraduate Total		37,923	38,666	39,961	41,608	43,050
	Residents	Medical Residents Total	1,232	1,269	1,326	1,378	1,437
	Graduate	Diploma & Certificate	49	47	61	55	75
		Master's Degree	6,287	6,222	6,351	6,142	6,162
		Doctoral Degree	3,727	3,678	3,626	3,538	3,507
		Non-Degree	8	2	1	-	1
	Graduate Total		10,071	9,949	10,039	9,735	9,745
	Vancouver Total		49,226	49,884	51,326	52,721	54,232
Grand Total			57,538	58,272	59,540	61,113	62,919

HOW MANY DOMESTIC STUDENTS DID UBC ENROL?

Domestic students are defined as Canadian citizens, permanent residents, or refugees. Table 2 provides the domestic student headcount enrolments over the past five years, for both campuses, by student level and program type.

Domestic undergraduate student enrolment at UBC Okanagan remained stable in 2016/17 (N = 6,897), while domestic graduate student enrolment (N = 539) increased by 6%. Domestic new-to-UBC undergraduate student enrolment in 2016/17 (N = 2,087) increased by 6% over the previous year (N = 1,970 in 2015/16) (not shown in Table).

At UBC Vancouver, domestic undergraduate and graduate student enrolment in 2016/17 (N = 41,050) remained constant relative to 2015/16. Domestic new-to-UBC undergraduate student enrolment decreased slightly between 2015/16 (N = 8,002) and 2016/17 (N = 7,493), or by 6% (not shown in Table). The small reduction was intentional and part of the strategic enrolment plan for UBC Vancouver because domestic enrolment had exceeded government-funded FTEs over the past several years.

TABLE 2: DOMESTIC STUDENT HEADCOUNT, BY YEAR, BY CAMPUS

Campus	Student Level	Program Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Okanagan	Undergraduate	Diploma & Certificate	5	3	42	35	24
		Baccalaureate Degree	6,713	6,691	6,407	6,442	6,552
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	183	183	183	164	133
		Non-Degree	206	212	138	170	188
		Undergraduate Total	7,107	7,089	6,770	6,811	6,897
	Graduate	Master's Degree	360	338	338	356	381
		Doctoral Degree	139	143	148	153	158
		Graduate Total	499	481	486	509	539
		Okanagan Total	7,606	7,570	7,256	7,320	7,436
Vancouver	Undergraduate	Diploma & Certificate	2,017	1,993	2,055	2,109	2,203
		Baccalaureate Degree	26,442	26,467	26,323	26,659	26,944
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	2,472	2,522	2,546	2,534	2,647
		Non-Degree	1,550	1,368	1,314	1,329	1,197
		Undergraduate Total	32,481	32,350	32,238	32,631	32,991
	Residents	Medical Residents Total	1,223	1,262	1,319	1,371	1,429
	Graduate	Diploma & Certificate	47	46	58	50	70
		Master's Degree	4,763	4,649	4,638	4,441	4,495
		Doctoral Degree	2,274	2,206	2,170	2,111	2,064
		Non-Degree	-	-	-	-	1
		Graduate Total	7,084	6,901	6,866	6,602	6,630
		Vancouver Total	40,788	40,513	40,423	40,604	41,050
Grand Total			48,394	48,083	47,679	47,924	48,486

HOW DID UBC FULFIL ITS COMMITMENT TO ABORIGINAL STUDENTS?

UBC is committed to expanding educational opportunities for Aboriginal peoples. We cannot report with certainty the number of Aboriginal students enrolled at UBC because Aboriginal students are not required to identify as Aboriginal at any time during their studies, but can do so voluntarily. 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. Thus, the number of Aboriginal students shown in Table 3 is likely an underestimation of the actual number of students enrolled.

We estimate that 5% of students enrolled on the Okanagan campus in 2016/17 were Aboriginal (N = 442), 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 2016/17, 129 Aboriginal students were new-to-UBC, representing 29% of the overall Aboriginal student population on the Okanagan campus, and a 2% increase relative to the 2015/16 new-to-UBC Aboriginal student population (N = 127) (not shown in Table).

About 2% of all students (undergraduate and graduate) on the Vancouver campus were identified as Aboriginal, constituting 3% of all domestic students. There has been a 12% increase in the number of Aboriginal students enrolled in baccalaureate programs since 2012/13, and a 10% increase in Aboriginal students enrolled in graduate programs (master's and doctoral), over the same period. In 2016/17, 238 Aboriginal students were new-to-UBC, representing a 9% increase relative to the 2015/16 new-to-UBC Aboriginal population (N = 218) (not shown in Table).

TABLE 3: ABORIGINAL STUDENT HEADCOUNT, BY YEAR, BY CAMPUS

Campus	Student Level	Program Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Okanagan	Undergraduate	Diploma & Certificate	2	1	1	1	-
		Baccalaureate Degree	290	337	352	347	361
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	9	10	10	8	8
		Non-Degree	45	57	41	37	36
		Undergraduate Total	346	405	404	393	405
	Graduate	Master's Degree	21	26	25	31	26
		Doctoral Degree	14	12	10	10	11
		Graduate Total	35	38	35	41	37
		Okanagan Total	381	443	439	434	442
Vancouver	Undergraduate	Diploma & Certificate	23	28	16	15	16
		Baccalaureate Degree	549	577	578	557	613
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	164	153	150	162	176
		Non-Degree	46	32	24	32	34
		Undergraduate Total	782	790	768	766	839
	Residents	Medical Residents Total	12	15	17	18	27
	Graduate	Diploma & Certificate	-	-	1	2	2
		Master's Degree	141	151	147	150	160
		Doctoral Degree	68	70	71	72	70
		Non-Degree	-	-	-	-	-
		Graduate Total	209	221	219	224	232
		Vancouver Total	1,003	1,026	1,004	1,008	1,098
Grand Total			1,384	1,469	1,443	1,442	1,540

WHERE DID UBC'S ABORIGINAL STUDENTS LAST STUDY?

Most Aboriginal students at UBC are direct-entry students from secondary schools, but a much greater proportion (when compared with domestic students, in general) register after completing some post-secondary education elsewhere. Table 4 reports the Aboriginal student headcount, by campus, by student level, and by type of institution last attended.

TABLE 4: ABORIGINAL STUDENTS' LAST INSTITUTION ATTENDED, BY YEAR, BY CAMPUS

Campus	Student Level	Institution Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Okanagan	Undergraduate	Secondary School	175	209	219	203	231
		Technical Institute	19	21	12	12	12
		College	72	91	78	80	91
		University	38	42	38	29	37
		Unknown	42	42	57	69	34
		Undergraduate Total	346	405	404	393	405
	Graduate	Secondary School	1	-	-	1	5
		Technical Institute	-	-	-	-	1
		College	7	9	8	10	4
		University	12	15	17	21	21
		Unknown	15	14	10	9	6
		Graduate Total	35	38	35	41	37
		Okanagan Total	381	443	439	434	442
Vancouver	Undergraduate	Secondary School	337	373	377	382	431
		Technical Institute	15	13	15	14	9
		College	182	176	172	146	184
		University	150	136	131	128	171
		Unknown	110	107	90	114	71
		Undergraduate Total	794	805	785	784	866
	Graduate	Secondary School	7	13	13	12	22
		Technical Institute	4	3	4	4	10
		College	38	36	30	32	49
		University	134	149	149	153	145
		Unknown	26	20	23	23	6
		Graduate Total	209	221	219	224	232
		Vancouver Total	1,003	1,026	1,004	1,008	1,098
Grand Total			1,384	1,469	1,443	1,442	1,540

Most Aboriginal students at UBC studied in BC before enrolling at either the Vancouver or Okanagan campus. A smaller proportion of enrolled Aboriginal students studied at institutions from Central or Eastern Canada (see Figures 2 and 3).

FIGURE 2: ABORIGINAL STUDENTS' LAST INSTITUTION ATTENDED, BY PROVINCE, 2016, OKANAGAN CAMPUS

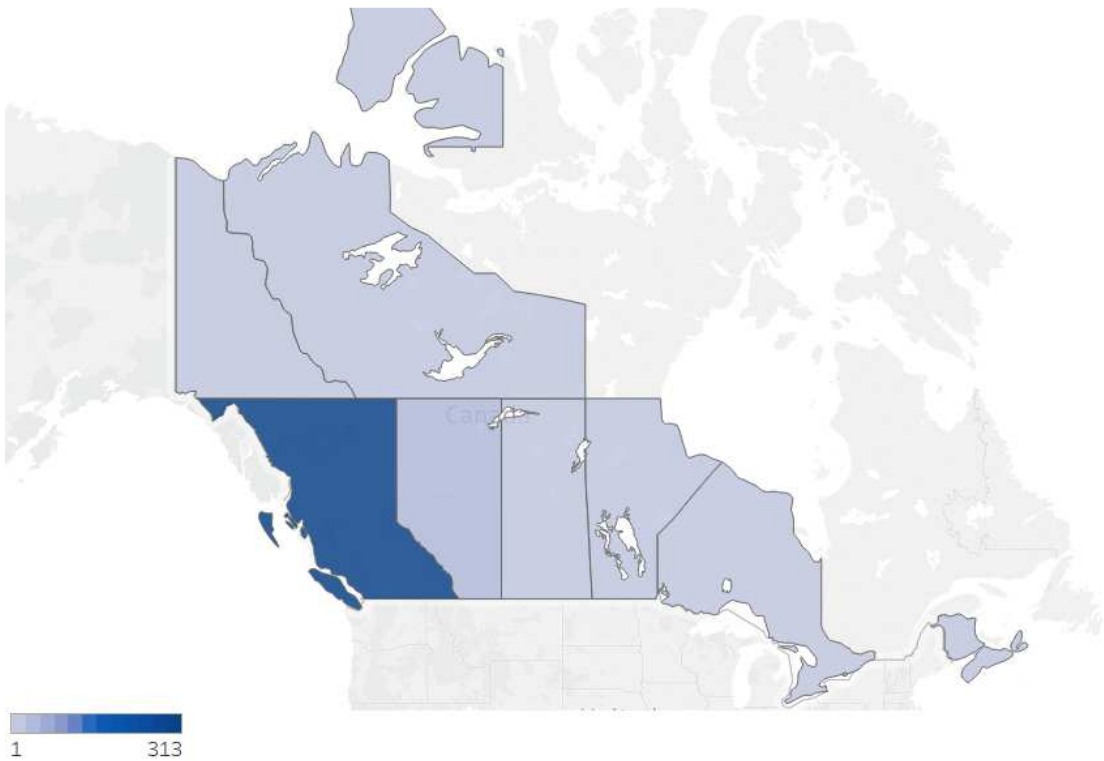


FIGURE 3: ABORIGINAL STUDENTS' LAST INSTITUTION ATTENDED, BY PROVINCE, 2016, VANCOUVER CAMPUS



HOW MANY INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS DID UBC ENROL?

International students are those who require a study permit to attend UBC.⁴ Table 5 shows the number of international undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in the years 2012/13 through 2016/17, by campus, and by program type. Excluded from the totals are visiting international research students who, although attending UBC and assigned student numbers, are not enrolled in “for-credit” courses.

In 2016/17, 1,251 international students were enrolled on the Okanagan campus, representing a 17% increase over the previous year (N = 1,072), which is the largest international student population to date. International students represented 14% of the total student population. The 2016/17 student intake was also the largest incoming international undergraduate and graduate class for the Okanagan campus (N = 485); new-to-UBC international undergraduate enrolment increased by 13% over the previous year (N = 429) (not shown in Table). International students made up 32% of all graduate students, compared with 13% of all undergraduate students.

In 2016/17, 13,182 international students were enrolled on the Vancouver campus, which represents a 9% increase over the previous year. Although there were more international undergraduate students than international graduate students (three times as many), the proportion of international students was greater at the graduate level, where they comprised 32% of all graduate students. International students comprise 23% of all undergraduate students.

TABLE 5: INTERNATIONAL STUDENT HEADCOUNT, BY YEAR, BY CAMPUS

Campus	Student Level	Program Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Okanagan	Undergraduate	Diploma & Certificate	-	-	-	-	-
		Baccalaureate Degree	551	649	697	820	940
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	-	-	1	-	-
		Non-Degree	9	10	64	37	62
		Undergraduate Total	560	659	762	857	1,002
	Graduate	Master's Degree	69	76	92	110	142
		Doctoral Degree	77	83	104	105	107
		Graduate Total	146	159	196	215	249
		Okanagan Total	706	818	958	1,072	1,251
Vancouver	Undergraduate	Diploma & Certificate	106	129	147	154	156
		Baccalaureate Degree	4,417	5,135	6,201	7,416	8,563
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	11	18	20	20	27
		Non-Degree	908	1,034	1,355	1,387	1,313
		Undergraduate Total	5,442	6,316	7,723	8,977	10,059
	Residents	Medical Residents Total	9	7	7	7	8
	Graduate	Diploma & Certificate	2	1	3	5	5
		Master's Degree	1,524	1,573	1,713	1,701	1,667
		Doctoral Degree	1,453	1,472	1,456	1,427	1,443
		Non-Degree	8	2	1	-	-
		Graduate Total	2,987	3,048	3,173	3,133	3,115
		Vancouver Total	8,438	9,371	10,903	12,117	13,182
Grand Total			9,144	10,189	11,861	13,189	14,433

⁴ Permits are issued by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.

WHERE DID UBC'S INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS COME FROM?

In 2016/17, UBC's international students were citizens of over 150 countries. Table 6 shows the countries of citizenship for students of both campuses combined, and Figures 4 and 5 provide maps of the countries of citizenship for each campus. More than one-third of UBC's international students held Chinese citizenship in 2016/17 (N = 4,929). Following China, the most common countries of citizenship were the United States of America, India, the Republic of Korea, and Japan.

The diversity of international students on the Okanagan campus has increased markedly since 2005/06 (the Okanagan campus' first year of operation), when 20 countries were represented by 86 students. In 2016/17, 98 countries were represented by 1,251 students.

A total of 152 countries were represented by 13,182 international students on the Vancouver campus in 2016/17. Thirty-five percent of international students in 2016/17 held Chinese citizenship (N=4,577). Six percent of international students held Indian citizenship in 2016/17 (N=785). Compared to 2011/12 (N=289), the number of international students with Indian citizenship has increased by 172%.

TABLE 6: INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' COUNTRIES OF CITIZENSHIP, BY YEAR

Country of Citizenship	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
China	2,212	2,790	3,607	4,279	4,929
United States of America	1397	1399	1462	1511	1,594
India	364	453	547	710	876
Republic of Korea	598	525	506	515	504
Japan	292	351	351	369	365
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	247	268	318	340	344
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	203	236	285	303	331
Iran	404	357	309	285	277
Mexico	207	198	207	221	256
Indonesia	149	175	206	226	240
Malaysia	190	207	217	204	216
Singapore	151	159	175	192	211
France	129	159	173	202	210
Germany	177	176	194	202	207
Brazil	89	105	232	221	205
Taiwan	172	165	177	194	205
Bangladesh	119	106	133	150	178
Australia	120	127	182	141	162
Pakistan	81	123	134	149	153
Saudi Arabia	99	113	120	139	140
Other	1,744	1,997	2,326	2,636	2,830
Grand Total	9,144	10,189	11,861	13,189	14,433

FIGURE 4: INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' CITIZENSHIP, BY COUNTRY, 2016, OKANAGAN CAMPUS

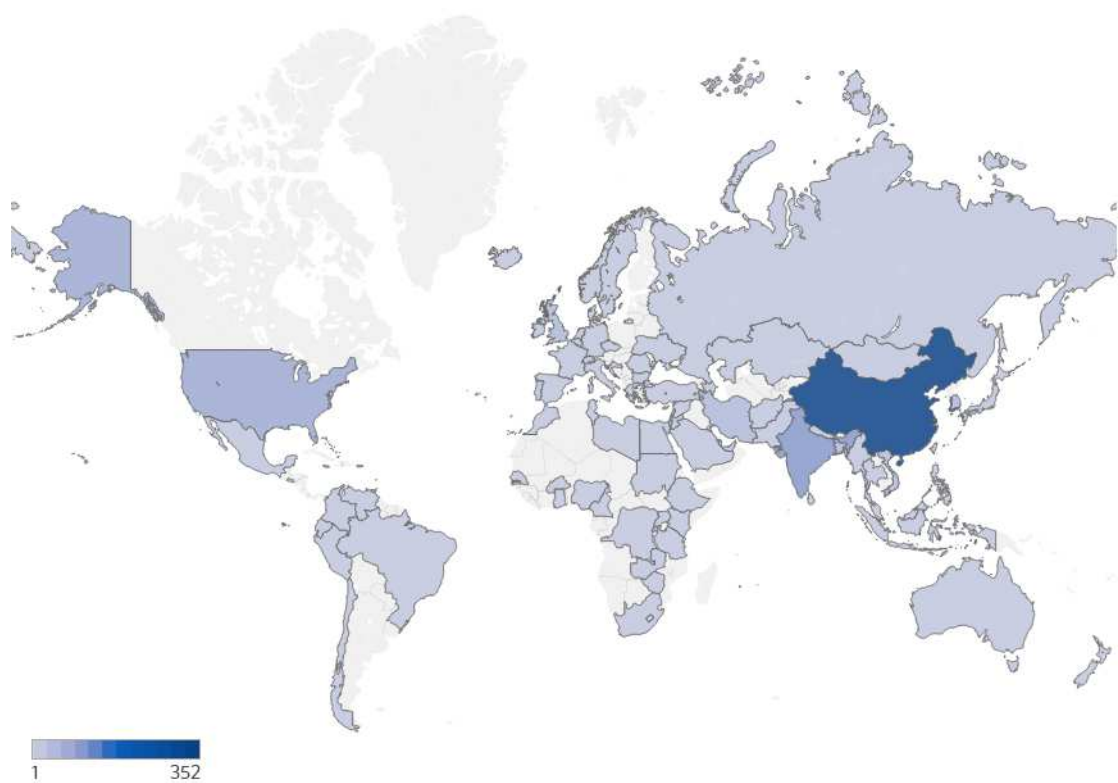


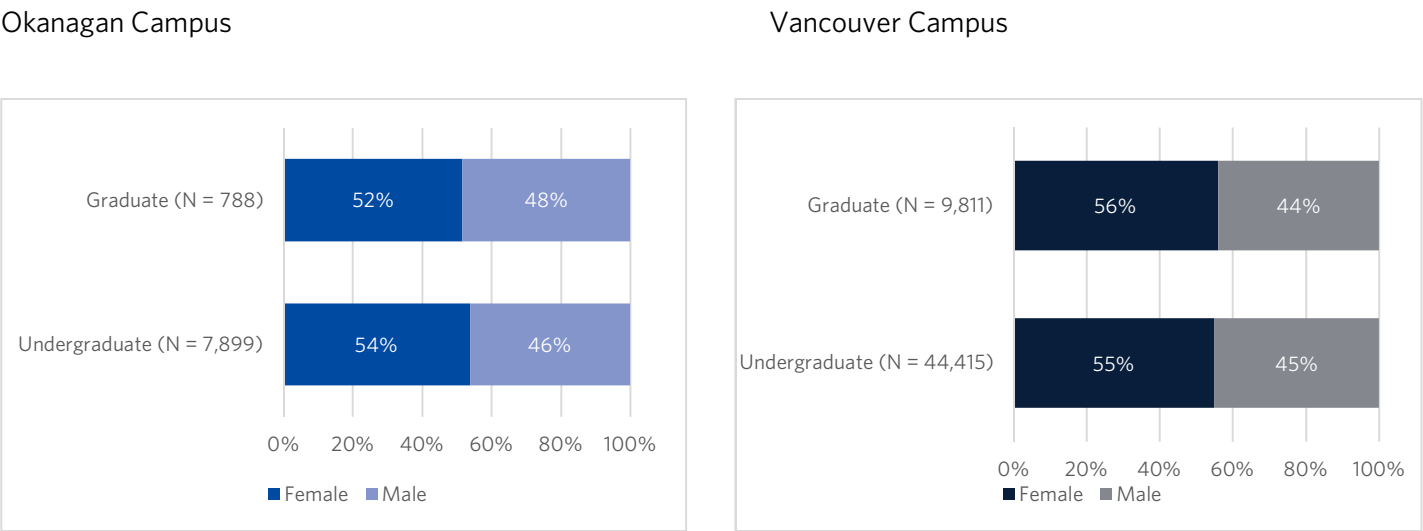
FIGURE 5: INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' CITIZENSHIP, BY COUNTRY, 2016, VANCOUVER CAMPUS



WHAT WERE THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF UBC'S STUDENTS?

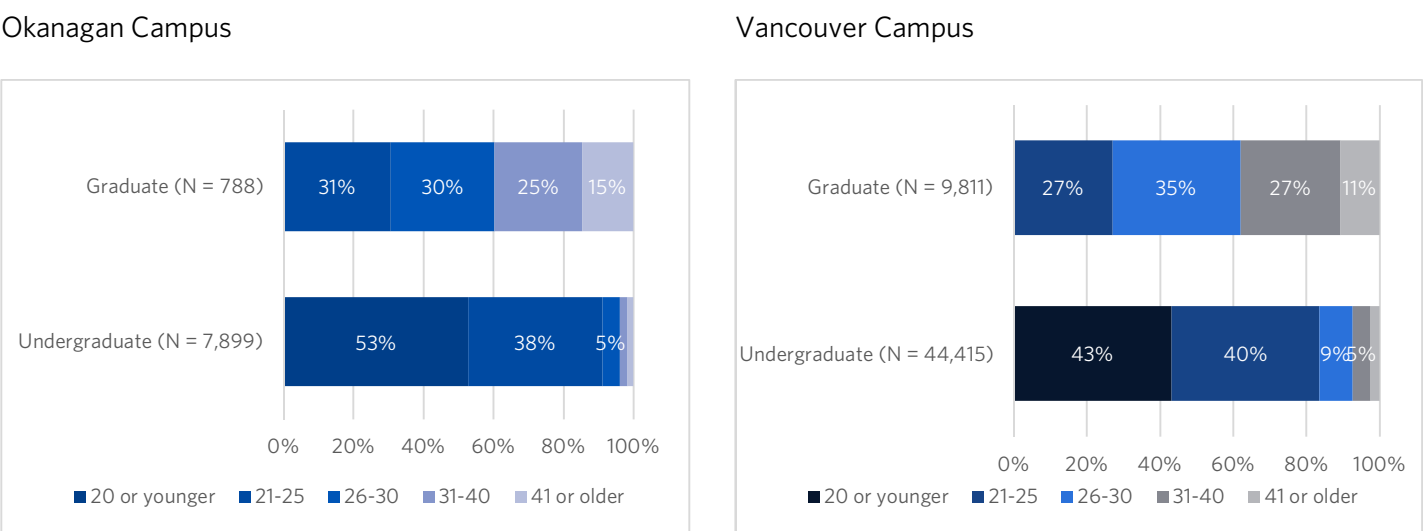
The gender distribution of students enrolled at UBC in 2016/17 was generally consistent across both campuses, with female students representing a small majority on both campuses (see Figure 6).

FIGURE 6: 2016 STUDENT GENDER DISTRIBUTION, BY PROGRAM, BY CAMPUS



The majority of undergraduate students in 2016/17 were 25 years of age, or younger, at each campus (91% of Okanagan students and 84% of Vancouver students) (see Figure 7). On the Okanagan campus, the undergraduate students' average age, in 2016/17, was 21 years; the graduate students' average age was 31 years. Of graduate students on the Okanagan campus, the largest proportion was the 21-25 year age group (31%), followed closely by the 26-30 year age group (30%). On the Vancouver campus, the largest proportion of graduate students (35%) was the 26-30 year age group; the undergraduate students' average age was 23 years and the graduate students' average age was 31 years.

FIGURE 7: 2016 STUDENT AGE DISTRIBUTION, BY PROGRAM, BY CAMPUS



STUDENT RETENTION AND COMPLETION RATES

UBC’s undergraduate students’ retention and completion rates, as well as the time-to-completion rates for graduate students, are reported in the following sections.

Reported below are the retention and completion rates of the cohort of students who met the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE) standard definition; that is, they were first-time (new-to-UBC), full-time, first-year students. The rates measure persistence from first year to second year, irrespective of whether there was a change in program or campus, or change from full- to part-time study. As long as the students were registered at one of UBC’s campuses, in the subsequent winter session, they were counted as having been retained at UBC (system-level).

WHAT WERE UBC’S UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT RETENTION AND COMPLETION RATES?

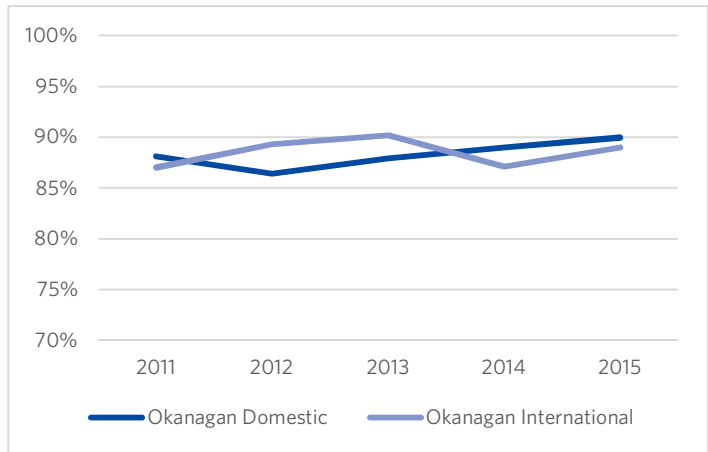
For both campuses, the overall system-level retention rates for the 2015/16 cohort of undergraduate students being retained into the 2016/17 academic year represent the highest retention rates to date.

Overall, 89% of the 2015/16 cohort of UBC Okanagan undergraduate students were retained into 2016/17; 90% of the domestic cohort and 89% of the international cohort were retained.

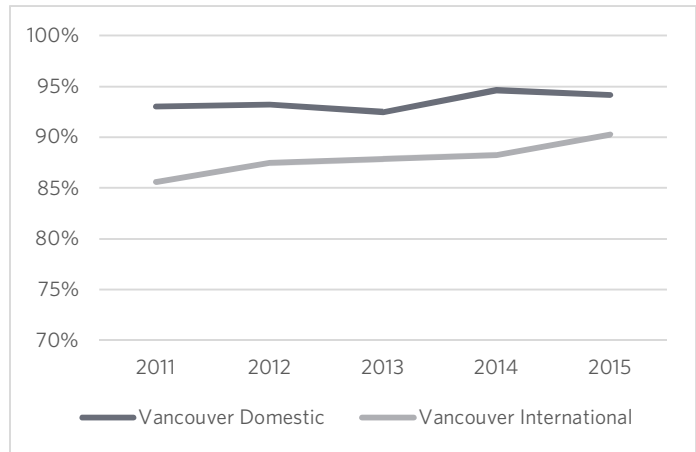
For UBC Vancouver, 93% of the 2015/16 cohort of undergraduate students was retained into 2016/17. Overall, international students had somewhat lower rates of retention than those of domestic students, although the gap has narrowed over time (see Figure 8). With the most recent cohort, 94% of domestic students and 90% of international students were retained from 2015/16 into 2016/17.

FIGURE 8: RETENTION RATES OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, BY YEAR, BY CAMPUS

Okanagan Campus



Vancouver Campus

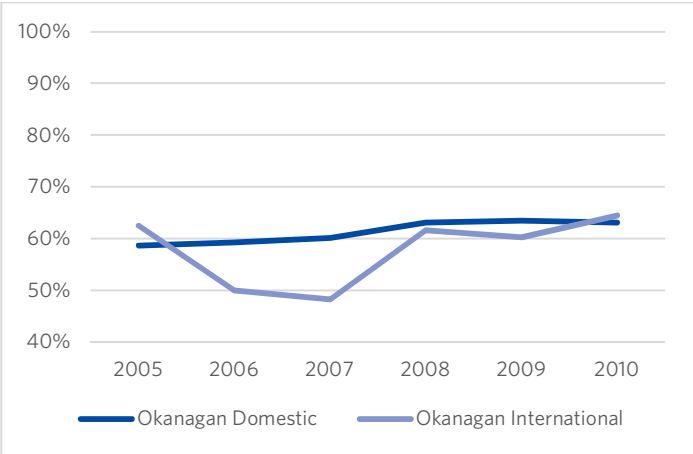


For undergraduate students, it is typical to report completion rates within six years of a student's program start date. With respect to the cohort of undergraduate students who began their degree programs in 2010/11, 62% of UBC Okanagan students and 77% of UBC Vancouver students completed their degree programs within six years.

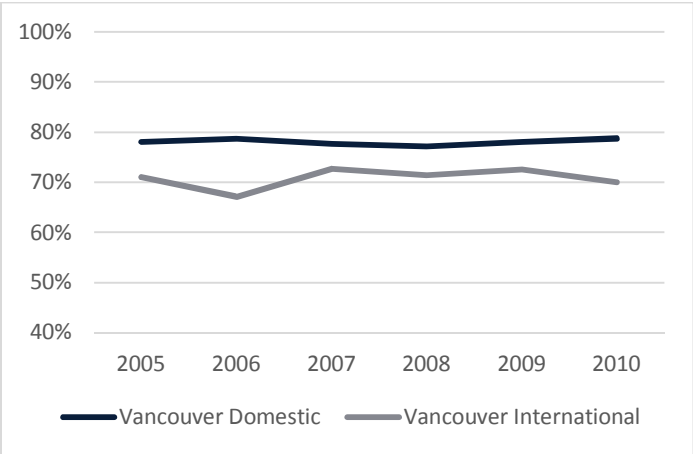
Overall, despite some fluctuation between domestic and international students, six-year completion rates have remained generally consistent over time. Figure 9 shows the completion rates, by campus, for the cohorts that have had sufficient time (i.e., six years) to complete their programs.

FIGURE 9: SIX-YEAR COMPLETION RATES FOR DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, BY YEAR, BY CAMPUS

Okanagan Campus



Vancouver Campus



HOW LONG DID UBC GRADUATE STUDENTS TAKE TO COMPLETE THEIR PROGRAMS?

The entire cohort of graduate students is considered when determining completion rates, rather than limiting the analysis to full-time students. Figures 10 and 11 show the cohort of UBC Okanagan and Vancouver master's students (Okanagan, N = 341; Vancouver, N = 7,158) who began their programs between 2006 and 2009, and the number of years between the start of their programs and degree completion.

For both campuses, most master's students graduated within 1 to 3 years, irrespective of whether they were in a thesis-based, thesis-optional, or course-based program.

FIGURE 10: MASTER’S STUDENTS’ YEARS TO COMPLETION, 2006-2009 COHORTS, OKANAGAN CAMPUS

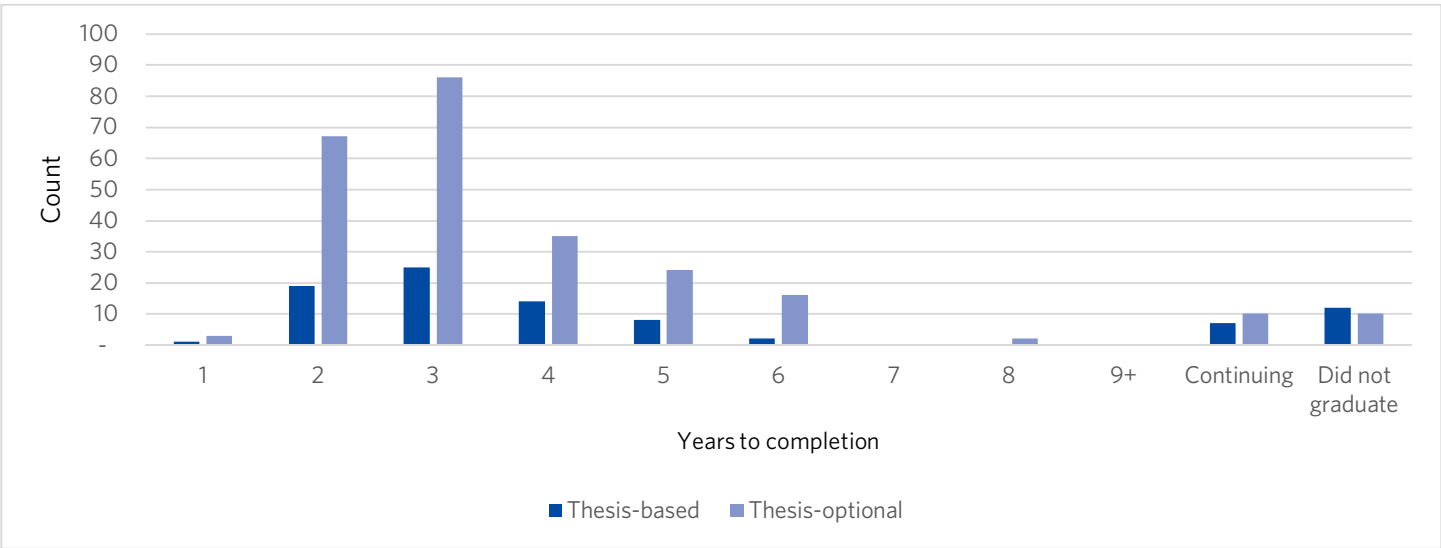
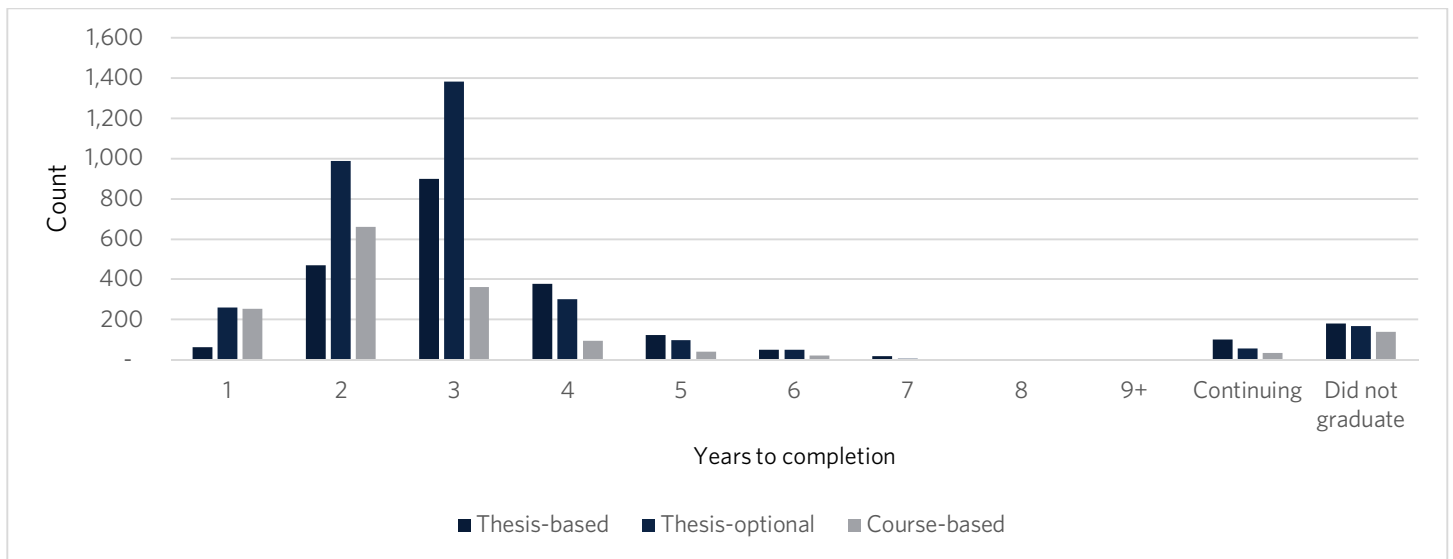


FIGURE 11: MASTER'S STUDENTS' YEARS TO COMPLETION, 2006-2009 COHORTS, VANCOUVER CAMPUS

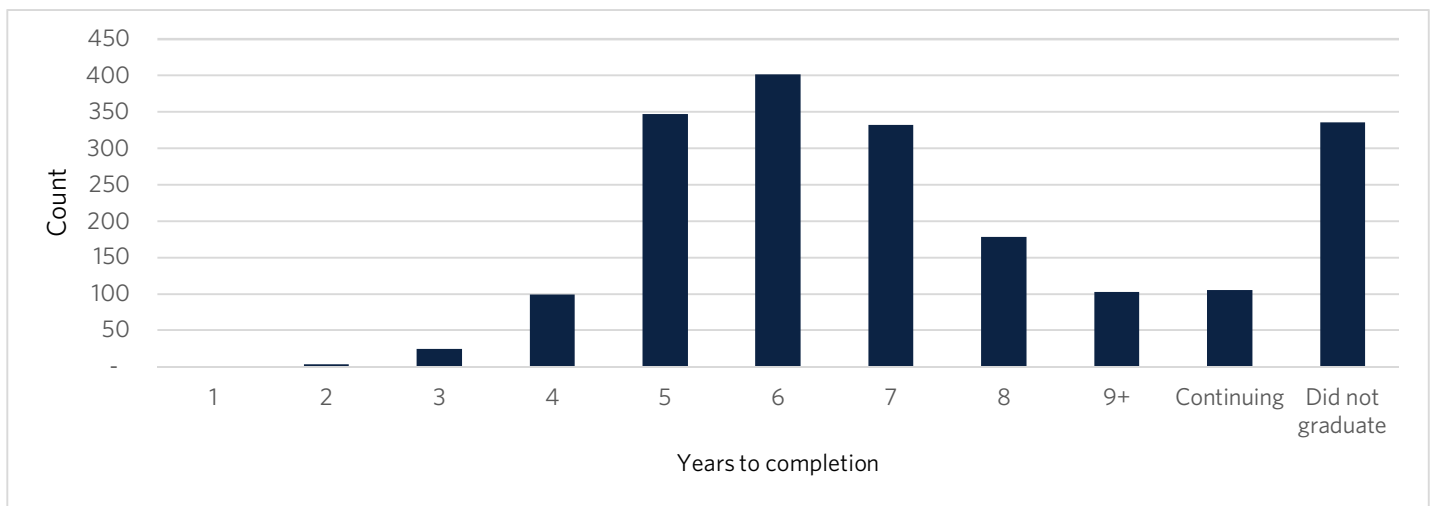


For UBC's doctoral students, whose programs are expected to take longer than those of master's students, we consider how many students graduated within 9 years of program enrolment.

On the Okanagan campus, only 8 doctoral students have had at least nine years to complete their degree (starting in either 2005 or 2006). Given the small cohort size, completion rates are not presented for the Okanagan cohort.

For the Vancouver campus, we examined a cohort of students (N = 1,926) who began their studies between 2003 and 2006 (see Figure 12).

FIGURE 12: DOCTORAL STUDENTS' YEARS TO COMPLETION, 2003-2006 COHORTS, VANCOUVER CAMPUS



HOW MANY CREDENTIALS DID UBC AWARD?

Undergraduate students may graduate in either the spring (May) or fall (November). Graduate students may have their degrees awarded on one of four dates in a given year (May, November, February, or September; the four dates option came into effect in May 2014). Once a degree has been granted by Senate, a notation appears on the student's transcript; however, formal conferral at Congregation ceremonies and official degree parchments are available only in May and November.

Table 7 shows a steadily increasing number of credentials awarded, which is consistent with UBC's enrolment growth over the period under review. A total of 1,681 credentials were awarded to Okanagan campus graduates in 2015; since 2005, almost 11,000 credentials have been awarded to Okanagan graduates. The Vancouver campus has had 12% growth in the number of credentials awarded between 2011 and 2015 (6% at the undergraduate level and 16% at the graduate level). A total of 11,156 credentials were awarded to students on the Vancouver campus in 2015.

TABLE 7: NUMBER OF CREDENTIALS AWARDED, BY YEAR, BY CAMPUS

Campus	Program Level	Program Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Okanagan	Undergraduate	<i>Domestic</i>					
		Baccalaureate Degree	921	1,000	1,099	1,227	1,285
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	123	113	70	143	119
		<i>International</i>					
		Baccalaureate Degree	47	34	76	70	93
		Undergraduate Total	1,091	1,147	1,245	1,440	1,497
	Graduate	<i>Domestic</i>					
		Doctoral Degree	1	6	21	16	27
		Master's Degree	82	163	141	130	113
		<i>International</i>					
		Doctoral Degree	1	4	10	9	12
		Master's Degree	9	15	29	20	32
		Graduate Total	93	188	201	175	184
		Okanagan Total	1,184	1,335	1,446	1,615	1,681
Vancouver	Undergraduate	<i>Domestic</i>					
		Baccalaureate Degree	5,252	5,218	5,300	5,502	5,494
		Diploma & Certificate	595	539	562	526	516
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	1,162	1,086	1,019	1,030	1,067
		<i>International</i>					
		Baccalaureate Degree	620	640	785	866	960
		Diploma & Certificate	41	53	39	47	73
		Post-Baccalaureate Degree	2	6	2	6	12
		Undergraduate Total	7,672	7,542	7,707	7,977	8,122
	Graduate	<i>Domestic</i>					
		Doctoral Degree	396	433	410	391	402
		Master's Degree	1,664	1,845	1,795	1,701	1,779
		<i>International</i>					
		Doctoral Degree	91	100	102	143	170
		Master's Degree	471	549	573	618	683
		Graduate Total	2,622	2,927	2,880	2,853	3,034
		Vancouver Total	10,294	10,469	10,587	10,830	11,156
Grand Total			11,478	11,804	12,033	12,445	12,837

The proportion of Aboriginal students conferred a UBC degree has increased over time (by 32% between 2011 and 2015; see Table 8). Aboriginal students at the Okanagan campus received about 4% of all the undergraduate and graduate credentials awarded in 2015, which is generally consistent with the proportion of the total student population that self-identified as Aboriginal. At the Vancouver campus, Aboriginal students received about 2% of all the credentials awarded in 2015, and the overall number increased by 34% between 2011 and 2015.

TABLE 8: PROPORTION OF CREDENTIALS AWARDED TO ABORIGINAL STUDENTS, BY YEAR, BY CAMPUS

Campus	Program Level	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Okanagan	Undergraduate	56	5%	48	4%	48	4%	62	4%	67	4%
	Graduate	3	3%	10	5%	4	2%	10	6%	7	4%
	Okanagan Total	59	5%	58	4%	52	4%	72	4%	74	4%
Vancouver	Undergraduate	140	2%	146	2%	166	2%	146	2%	171	2%
	Graduate	33	1%	61	2%	40	1%	68	2%	61	2%
	Vancouver Total	173	2%	207	2%	206	2%	214	2%	232	2%
Grand Total		232	2%	265	2%	258	2%	286	2%	306	2%

UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE STUDENT ADMISSIONS

HOW MANY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS APPLIED, WERE ADMITTED, AND REGISTERED AT UBC?

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 that it is strategic and fair. Ultimately, the goal is for the University to achieve its enrolment objectives in terms of the composition, qualities, and size of the incoming class.

Students apply, complete their applications, gain admission, and ultimately register. Each stage of the process contains fewer students than the previous stage and requires ongoing analysis and strategic decision making to ensure the best possible enrolment outcomes. UBC attracts applications from many international students, and the numbers have been increasing over time. International students contribute significantly 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 (see Figure 1). As well, UBC received more completed applications from domestic students in 2016, compared with 2015, for both the Okanagan and Vancouver campuses, which is a very favourable outcome, given the diminishing size of BC's school-age population. The population of prospective domestic students, from BC's secondary schools, is projected to start increasing in size in 2018.

Figures 13 through 18 illustrate the campus-specific undergraduate applicant pools as a total, and then by domestic and international status. Each pyramid shows the numbers of submitted and completed applications, and the numbers of admitted students and subsequent registrations for 2012/13 through 2016/17. Undergraduate students may apply to two programs, ranked in order of choice, offered by one or both campuses. Since not every student will be admitted into their first choice program, reported below are students' "top choice" programs. This reflects the program (and corresponding campus) a student ultimately registered in, regardless of their first or second choice.

In 2016/17, the new-to-UBC total applicant pool (with completed applications) for the Okanagan campus increased by 9% over 2015/16 (see Figure 13). The domestic applicant pool grew by 4%, over 2015/16 (see Figure 14), and the international applicant pool grew by 23% (see Figure 15).

For the Vancouver campus, the new-to-UBC total applicant pool (with completed applications) increased by 6% over 2015/16 (see Figure 16). The domestic applicant pool grew by 2%, over 2015/16 (see Figure 17), and the international applicant pool grew by 15% (see Figure 18).

FIGURE 13: UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ADMISSIONS PYRAMID (DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL COMBINED), OKANAGAN CAMPUS

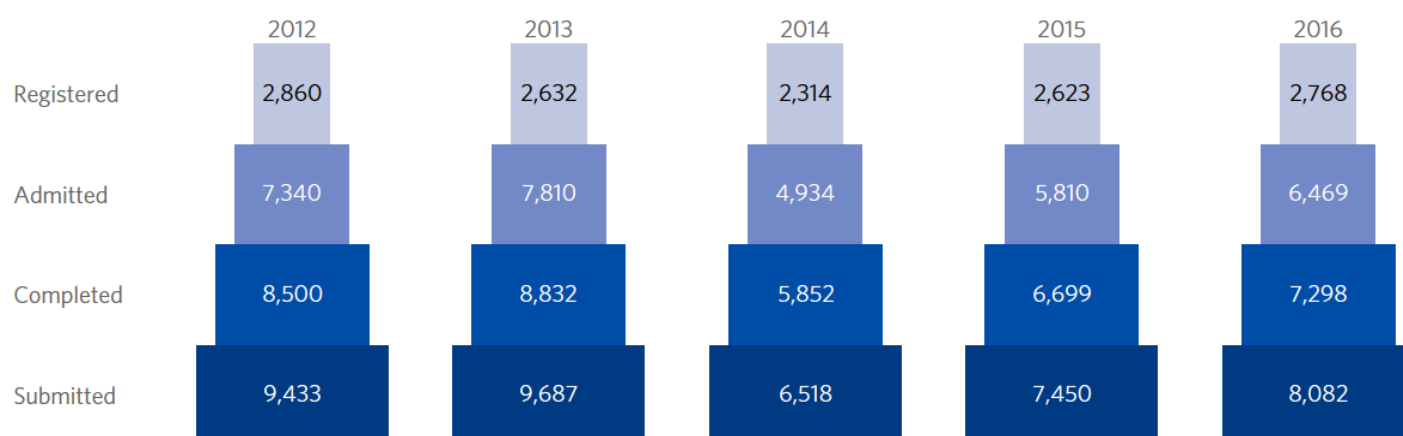


FIGURE 14: UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ADMISSIONS PYRAMID (DOMESTIC), OKANAGAN CAMPUS

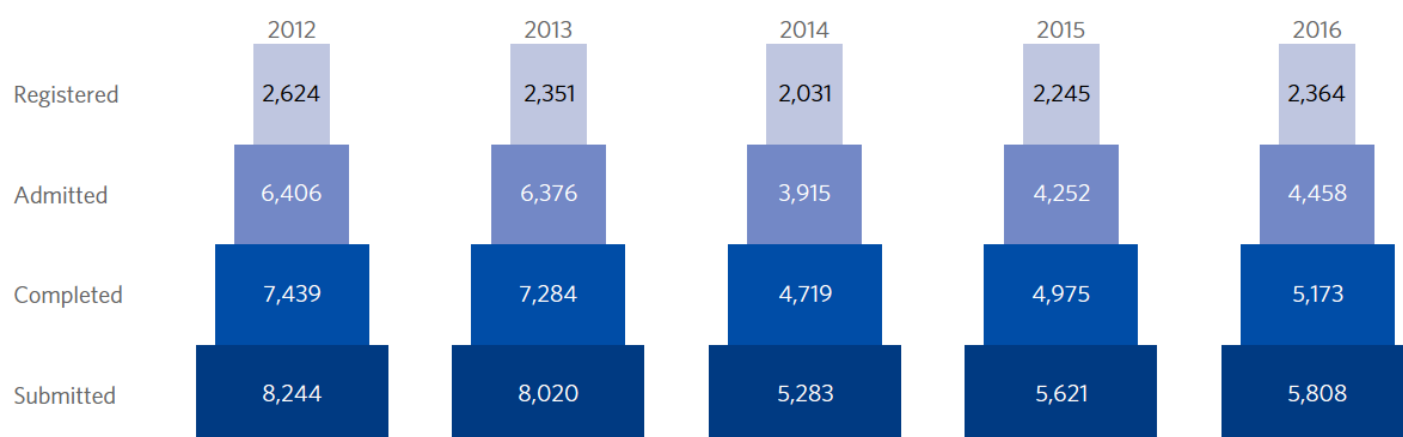


FIGURE 15: UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ADMISSIONS PYRAMID (INTERNATIONAL), OKANAGAN CAMPUS

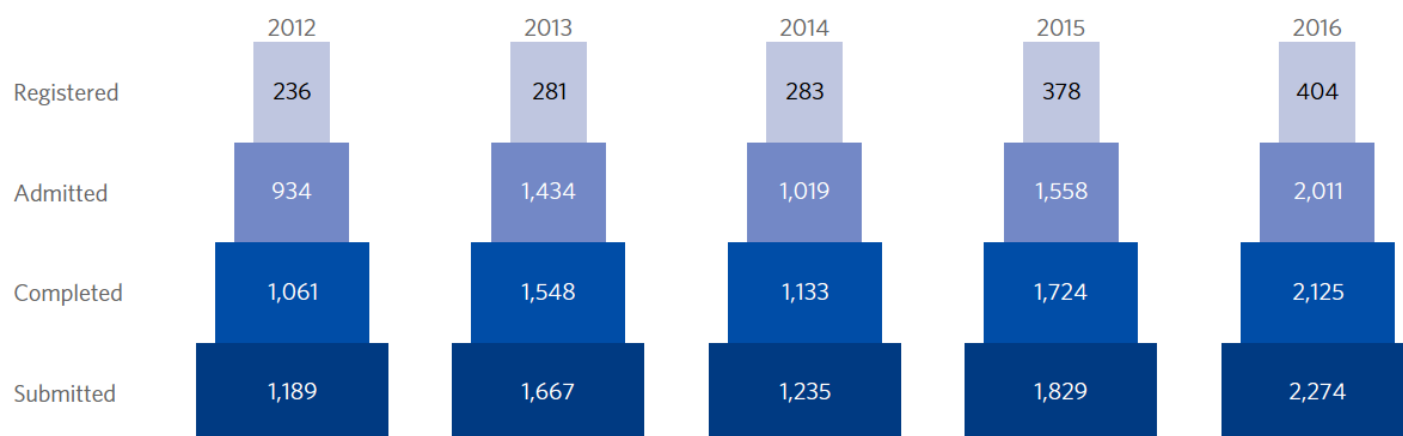


FIGURE 16: UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ADMISSIONS PYRAMID (DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL COMBINED), VANCOUVER CAMPUS

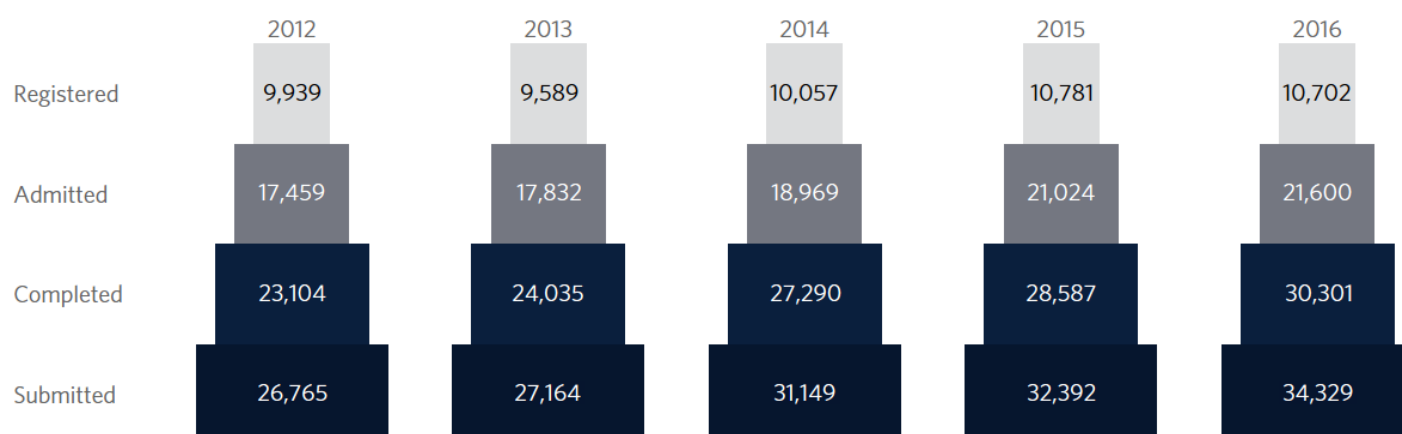


FIGURE 17: UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ADMISSIONS PYRAMID (DOMESTIC), VANCOUVER CAMPUS

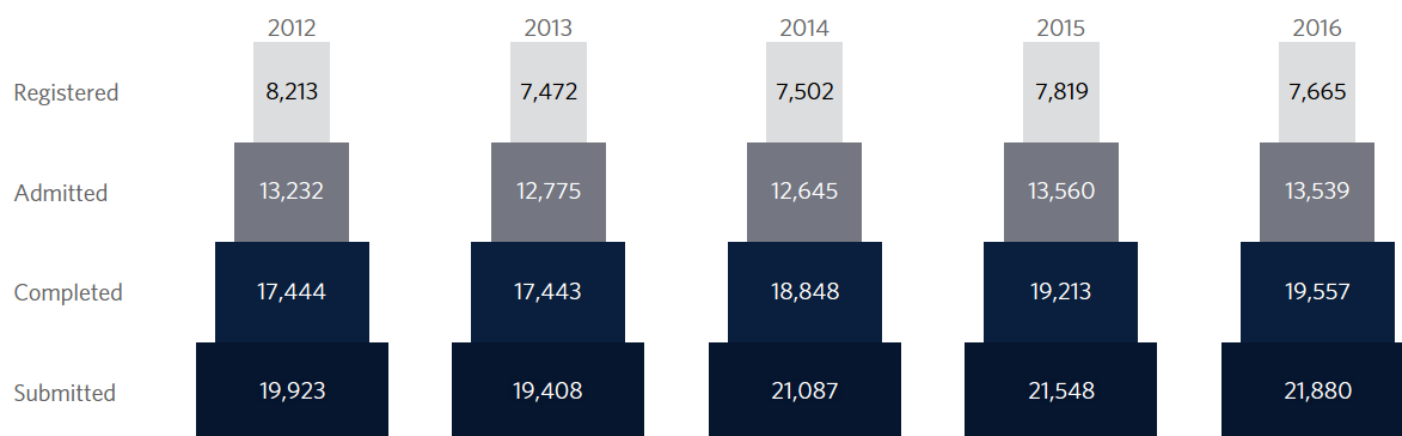
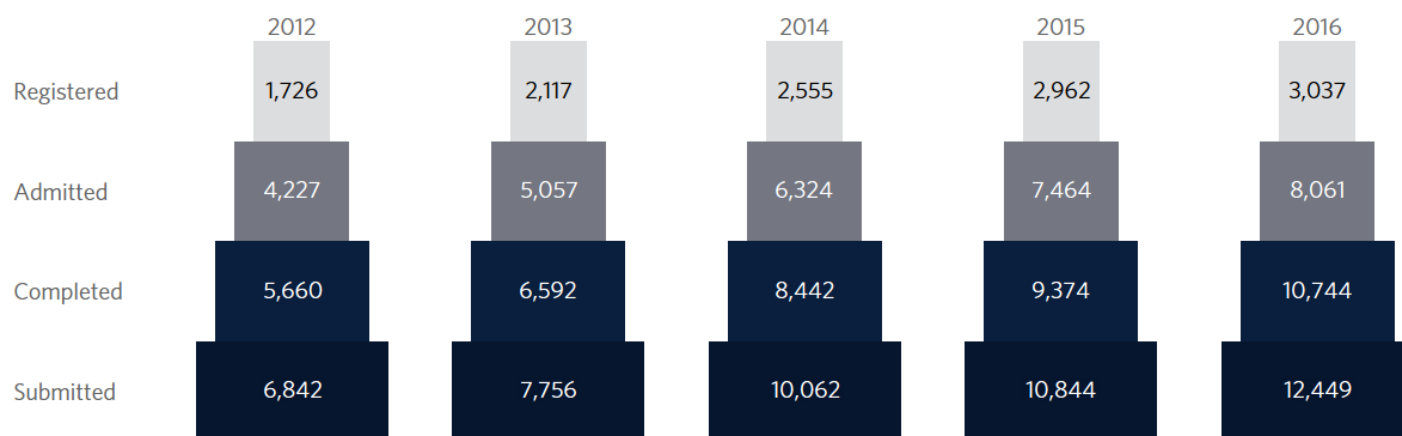


FIGURE 18: UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ADMISSIONS PYRAMID (INTERNATIONAL), VANCOUVER CAMPUS



WHAT WAS THE MEAN ENTERING GRADE POINT AVERAGE FOR NEW UBC STUDENTS?

UBC students are not only academically successful, but also well-rounded. The move to a 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.

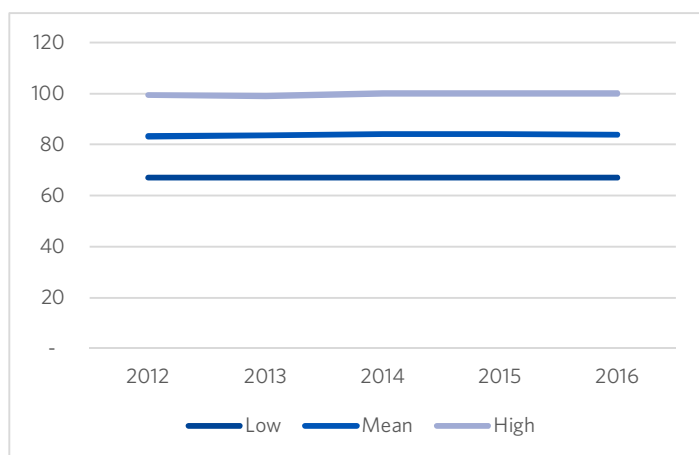
Direct-entry undergraduate applicants⁵ are evaluated not solely on their grades, but also on their accomplishments (both academic and non-academic) as well as their personal experiences and characteristics. This process involves assessing applicants' academic and personal profiles. The personal profile, with five to seven 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 trained readers 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 2016/17, over 8,000 personal profiles were read and scored for applicants to the Okanagan campus, and over 64,000 personal profiles were read and scored for applicants to the Vancouver campus. All in all, 10% of the 2016/17 first-year class would not have been admitted with a grades-only admission model. On the Okanagan campus, the effect of personal profiles is similar to Vancouver for particular programs but is smaller overall.

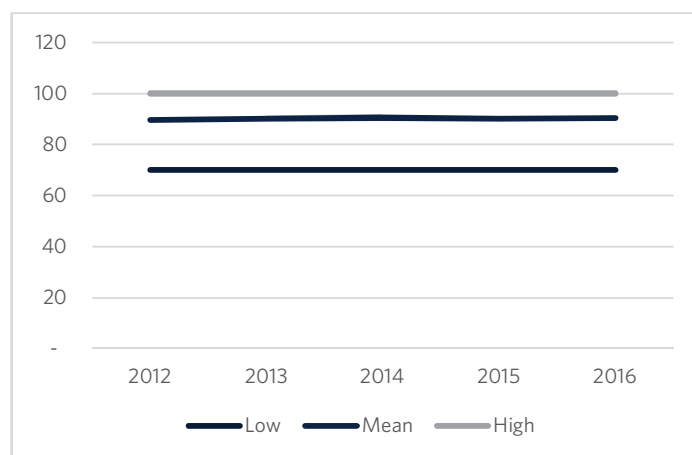
UBC's mean entering GPA has remained relatively stable over the past five years (see Figure 19), which suggests that enrolling a well-rounded class has not come at the expense of academic ability.

FIGURE 19: ENTERING GPAS OF DIRECT-ENTRY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS (MAXIMUM, MEAN, AND MINIMUM GPA), BY YEAR, BY CAMPUS

Okanagan Campus



Vancouver Campus



⁵ Direct-entry students are those who come directly from completion of secondary school to UBC. Programs that students can enter in their first year of post-secondary education, or declare in their second or third year of study, are considered direct-entry programs. Direct-entry programs do not require previous post-secondary experience or completion of a previous degree.

WHERE DID UBC'S NEW DIRECT-ENTRY STUDENTS LAST STUDY?

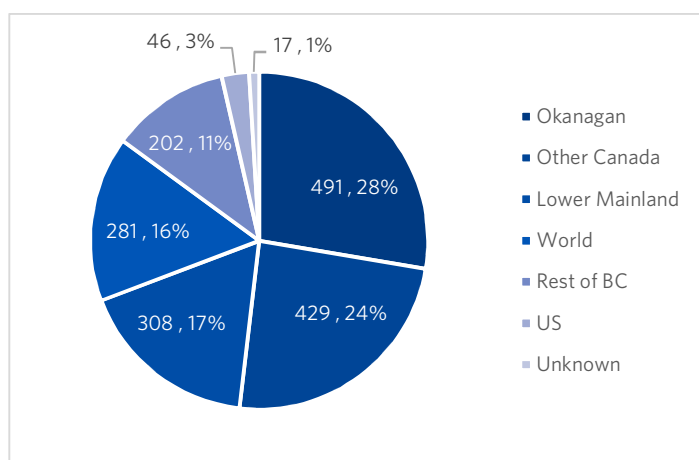
Figure 20 displays where 2016/17's new direct-entry students last studied, for each campus. Note that citizenship is different from location of last institution attended; many Canadians matriculate from schools overseas (and are counted against the domestic enrolment targets) and many international students matriculate from schools within Canada (and are counted against the international enrolment targets).

In 2016/17, 75% of new-to-UBC undergraduate students (N = 1,774) on the Okanagan campus entered directly from secondary school. Of those students admitted to the Okanagan campus, from an Okanagan regional secondary school, the Central Okanagan school district continued to provide the largest proportion of students, followed by the Vernon and Okanagan Skaha school districts.

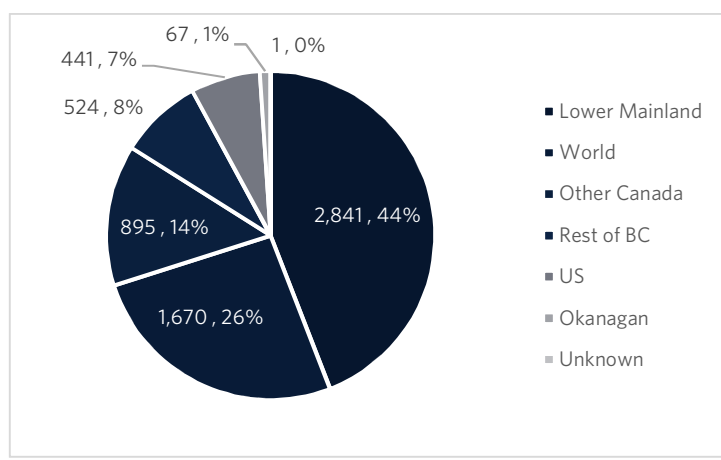
In 2016/17, 6,439 new direct-entry students, who comprised 71% of all new-to-UBC students, were granted admission at the Vancouver campus. Of the students admitted, 44% (N = 2,841) last studied at an institution in the Lower Mainland.

FIGURE 20: LOCATION OF LAST INSTITUTION ATTENDED, NEW UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY STUDENTS, 2016, BY CAMPUS

Okanagan Campus

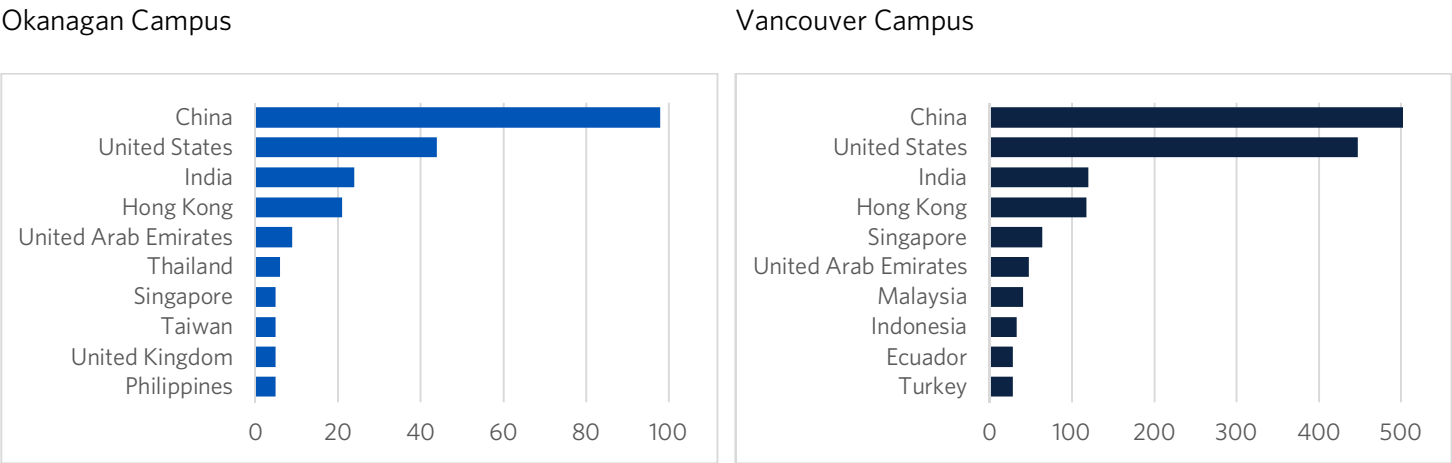


Vancouver Campus



UBC recruits students from 79 countries and from 20 states in the USA, and has relationships with many schools around the world, which send large numbers of students annually to the Okanagan and Vancouver campuses. New direct-entry students who graduated from an institution outside of Canada originated from 98 countries. The most common countries or territories, outside of Canada, for each campus, are shown in Figure 21.

FIGURE 21: TOP 10 COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES (OTHER THAN CANADA) OF LAST INSTITUTION ATTENDED, NEW UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY STUDENTS, 2016, BY CAMPUS



WHERE DID UBC’S NEW TRANSFER STUDENTS LAST STUDY?

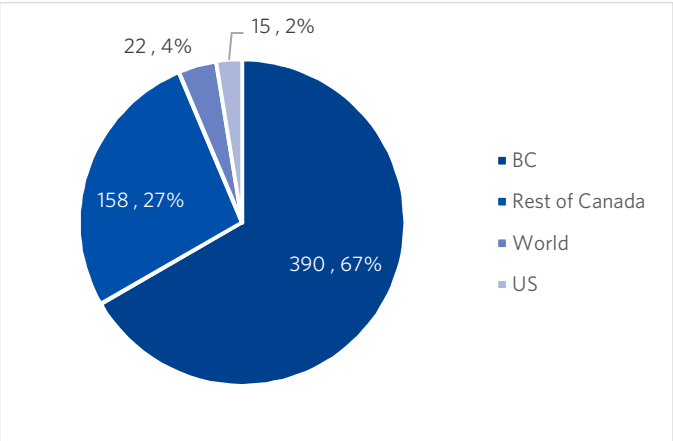
Students who have previous experience at post-secondary institutions arrive at UBC via many pathways. Some may have graduated from high school, studied one year at a college, and then transferred to UBC. Others may have completed secondary school many years ago, or earned a degree, and returned to post-secondary education for further education. Figure 22 illustrates the location of the last institution of new transfer students to each of UBC’s campuses in 2016/17.

In total, 585 new-to-UBC undergraduate students in 2016/17 transferred from another post-secondary institution to the Okanagan campus, representing 25% of all the new-to-UBC Okanagan undergraduate students. Figure 22 shows that 390 students (or 67% of all the post-secondary transfer students in 2016/17) last attended a post-secondary institution in BC.

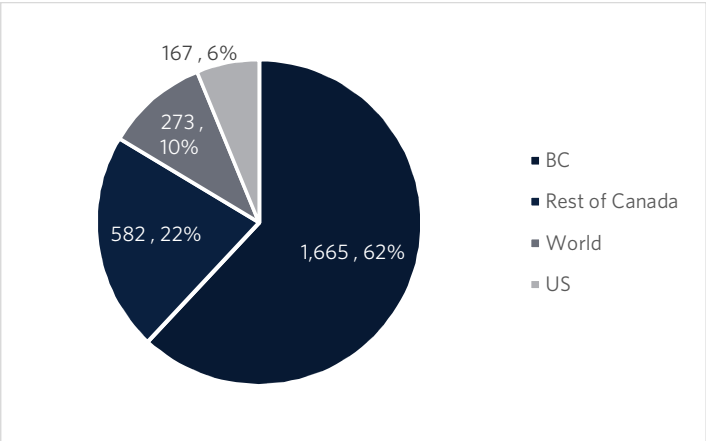
In 2016-17, UBC Vancouver admitted 2,687 post-secondary transfer students, who comprised 29% of all the new-to-UBC students. The majority of these students (62%) transferred from an institution in BC.

FIGURE 22: LOCATION OF LAST INSTITUTION ATTENDED, NEW UNDERGRADUATE TRANSFER STUDENTS, 2016, BY CAMPUS

Okanagan Campus



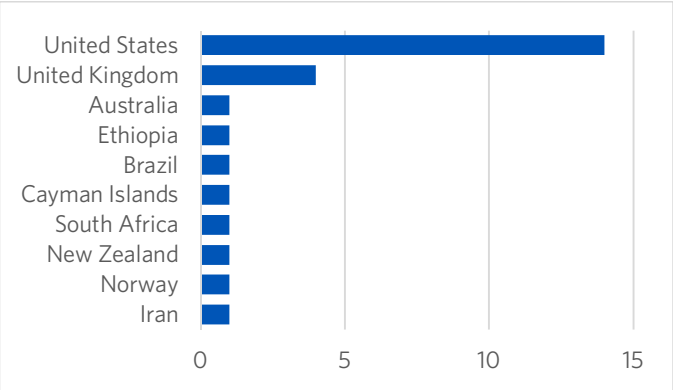
Vancouver Campus



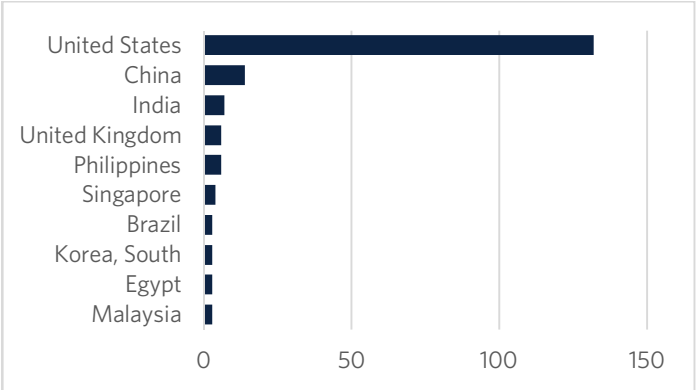
The 2016/17 transfer students attended post-secondary institutions in 102 countries and territories before enrolling at UBC. The most common countries, other than Canada, are shown in Figure 23.

FIGURE 23: TOP 10 COUNTRIES (OTHER THAN CANADA) OF LAST INSTITUTION ATTENDED, NEW UNDERGRADUATE TRANSFER STUDENTS, 2016, BY CAMPUS

Okanagan Campus



Vancouver Campus



IN WHICH CANADIAN PROVINCES DID UBC'S NEW UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS LAST STUDY?

Figures 24 and 25 are maps of where new undergraduate students last studied (if in Canada), which is not necessarily representative of their country of citizenship. For both the Okanagan and Vancouver campus, the majority of new registrants had studied in BC and Alberta, with a smaller proportion coming from institutions in Central and Eastern Canada.

FIGURE 24: CANADIAN PROVINCE OF LAST INSTITUTION ATTENDED BY NEW UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, 2016, OKANAGAN CAMPUS (IF IN CANADA)

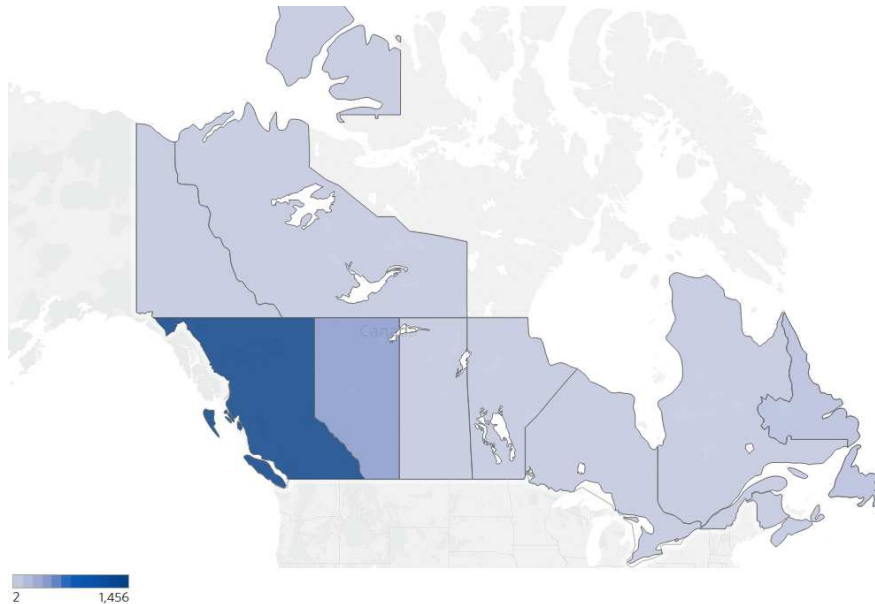
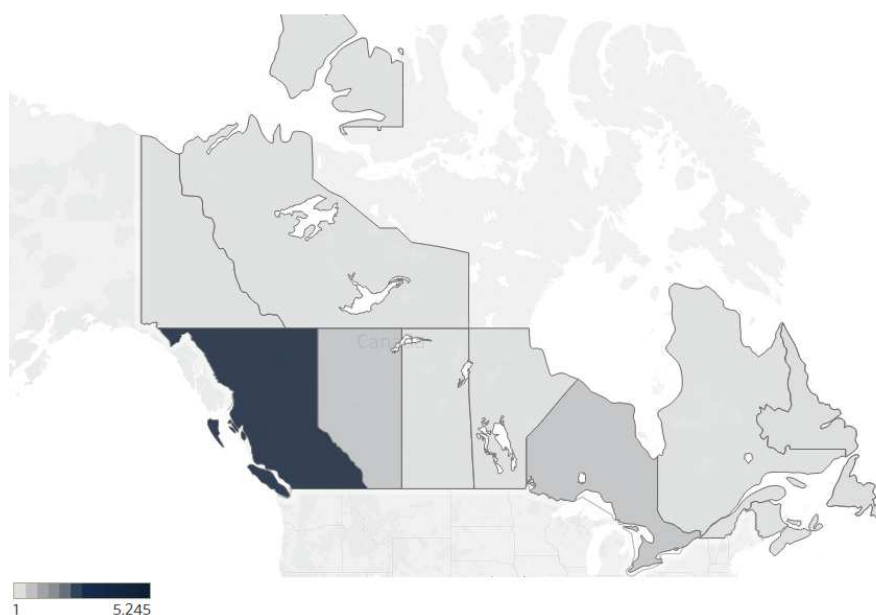


FIGURE 25: CANADIAN PROVINCE OF LAST INSTITUTION ATTENDED BY NEW UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, 2016, VANCOUVER CAMPUS (IF IN CANADA)



IN WHICH COUNTRIES DID UBC'S NEW UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS LAST STUDY?

The 2016/17 new-to-UBC undergraduate students came from many countries (see Figures 26 and 27). Following Canada, the US and China predominated, with several other European and Asian countries contributing large numbers of students.

FIGURE 26: COUNTRY OF LAST INSTITUTION ATTENDED, NEW INTERNATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, 2016, OKANAGAN CAMPUS

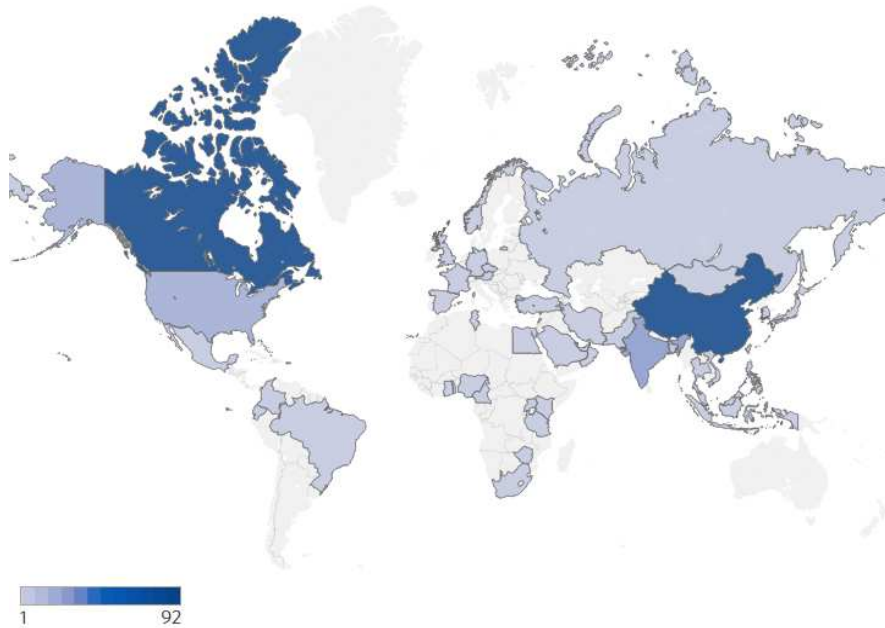
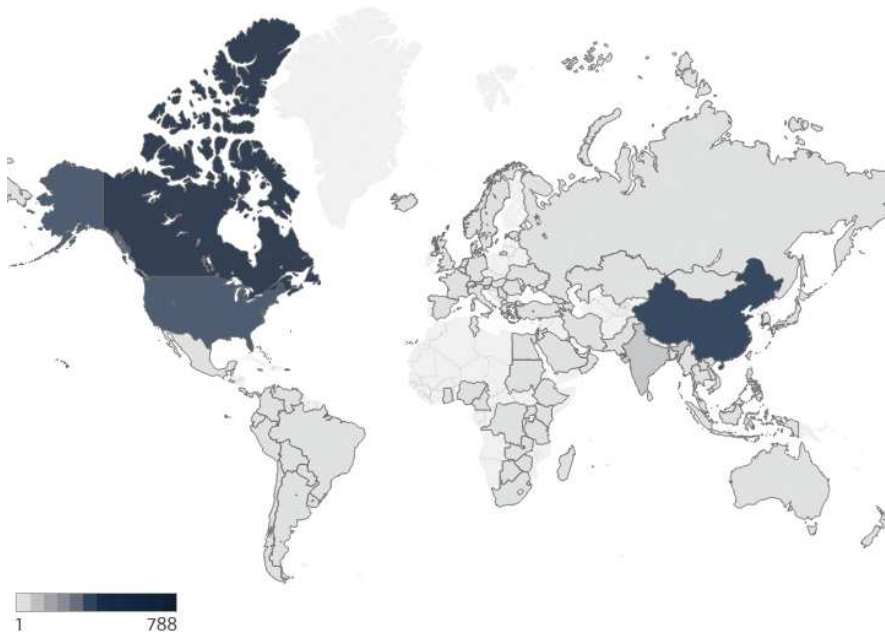


FIGURE 27: COUNTRY OF LAST INSTITUTION ATTENDED, NEW INTERNATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, 2016, VANCOUVER CAMPUS



UBC STRATEGIC ENROLMENT INITIATIVES – A DIVERSE STUDENT BODY BY DESIGN

DOMESTIC STUDENTS

Geographical diversity of the student body is a key objective for UBC and both campuses enroll significant numbers of domestic students from across Canada. National representation grew in 2016 for both the Okanagan and Vancouver campuses, the result of numerous strategic initiatives conducted by UBC Enrolment Services.

In 2016/17, the Okanagan campus had 67% of its new-to-UBC students come from BC. The remaining 33% of domestic students came from across Canada or internationally, resulting in one of the highest proportions of out-of-province domestic student enrolment of any Canadian university. Alberta was the most significant contributor to domestic student enrolment, accounting for 19% of the UBC Okanagan incoming class in 2016/17. The Vancouver campus had 73% of new-to-UBC students come from BC with Alberta again being the largest contributor from outside BC.

An often overlooked category of domestic students is those who return from outside Canada to enroll at UBC. In 2016/17, there were 597 new students in this group, 90 at the Okanagan campus and 507 at the Vancouver campus.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

International students contribute a rich diversity to both UBC's campuses. Specifically, five regions have been identified as strategic priority areas for growth: the USA, the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia, and South Asia. Strong representation from China continues, and the focus toward greater geographic diversity is showing results, as evidenced by increasing enrolment numbers from India. Unrest in different parts of the world, as well as the desire to reach students far and wide, necessitate that UBC continually innovate on how to attract students from diverse countries. The International Student Initiative's focus on eRecruitment is a strong example of a strategic initiative that allows UBC to continue to recruit in regions that cannot currently be visited in person.

ABORIGINAL STUDENTS

Aboriginal students' lived experiences enrich UBC's teaching, research and learning environment. Aboriginal students are more likely than other domestic students to arrive at UBC from high schools or colleges outside of the Lower Mainland and from outside British Columbia. For example, Aboriginal students have enrolled at UBC from as far as the Northwest Territories and New Brunswick. Additionally, new-to-UBC Aboriginal students are more likely to be first-generation post-secondary students and transfer students. Aboriginal students are also more likely than other domestic students to study on a part-time basis. Each of these factors invites further consideration of the types of services UBC offers, and could offer, to Aboriginal students.

SUPPORTING PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS

Achieving enrolment objectives (in terms of quantities and qualities of students) is the result of both strategic recruitment activities and supportive advising for prospective students. Be it through school visits, public events in the community, the online environment, or on the campus, how the university supports students' desires to gain admission and study at UBC is critical to enrolment success. The **Destination UBC program** brings newly-admitted students from across Canada to campus during the spring, offering supports for a successful first year in addition to insights into the outstanding experiences that await them on campus. Similar welcome events are held across Canada and around the world to ensure that newly admitted students are enthusiastic and prepared for their studies at UBC.

CELEBRATING AND DEVELOPING OUR SCHOLARLY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

The **Centennial Scholars Entrance Award** offers 100 new-to-UBC students (coming directly from high school or transferring from another University or College) the opportunity to study at UBC. The award is given to students who have high financial need as well as academic merit, and targets those from under-represented student populations including, but not limited to, Aboriginal students, students from low- and middle-income households, first generation learners, and students from rural communities. The award is designed to engage students who do not normally think that attending UBC is possible and who may not have been able to pursue post-secondary education without it.

The **International Scholars program**, which is now in its 16th year of existence, has a significant impact on UBC's diversity. Since its inception in 2001, this UBC initiative (a need/merit hybrid awards program) has welcomed 338 exceptional international undergraduate students from 87 countries. The 2016/17 International Scholars cohort of 31 new students at the two campuses (29 students at the Vancouver campus and 2 at the Okanagan campus) represented 21 countries. Seven of these countries are represented for the first time amongst UBC's International Scholars, thereby expanding the diversity of this already very diverse group of top-calibre students. The newly represented countries include Syria, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Sweden, Slovenia, Greece, and Sierra Leone.

The **Okanagan Society of Scholars program** was launched in the fall of 2015 to provide the recipients of selected UBC Okanagan scholarships with support, opportunities for engagement, and a platform to thrive throughout their studies. The 85 Scholars are offered intentional supplemental enrichment programming, such as leadership retreats, career specific seminars, information sessions on post-undergraduate education opportunities, learning support through academic skills workshops and study halls, and regular social gatherings to develop their peer network. The Scholars also receive peer support as well as curated volunteer and involvement opportunities, which are shared with them through regular newsletters and social media.

The Vancouver Campus introduced the **Scholars Community program** in the fall of 2016 to the incoming Centennial and Major Entrance Scholarship recipients. It is modeled off of the successful Okanagan Society of Scholars, and has been well received by the scholars who will guide and develop the community as new scholars join with the 2017/18 intake.

NEW CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The undergraduate recruitment and admission offices are working to replace the current student recruitment Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system with a more robust solution. The current system was implemented in 2007 and is unable to meet the evolving needs of the international and domestic recruitment offices. A new CRM solution will enable UBC to take advantage of established technology while meeting the current and anticipated needs of constituents and staff. Stakeholders for this project include UBC staff and faculties who are involved in the student recruitment process and who interact with undergraduate prospective domestic and international students at each stage of the application process for both the Vancouver and Okanagan campuses.

A new CRM solution will allow for the creation of highly effective, personalized interactions for prospective students and applicants. These interactions will introduce UBC's wide range of academic opportunities, and enhance engagement and affinity with UBC through the entire recruitment and admission process. Analytic capabilities will enable UBC's recruitment teams to mobilize their limited resources to maximum effect. Strategic outcomes for this project include:

- contributing to satisfying the domestic and international student enrolment targets,
- serving under-enrolled programs,
- achieving diversity amongst the UBC student population,
- establishing a student-centred approach to recruitment, and
- improving the prospective undergraduate student experience.

RECRUITMENT MARKETING STRATEGIES

The Recruitment Marketing team, in support of the Vancouver and Okanagan campuses, have made investments in digital marketing activities to support strategic enrolment initiatives and to achieve diversity and other targets. These activities have included various local, national, and international geo-targeted campaigns, behavioural retargeting campaigns, digital advertising, and social media initiatives. As a result, the system-wide prospective student website has seen a 19% increase in users over the previous year, average digital campaign click-through rates of 1.61 are far exceeding industry averages, and the new Snapchat initiative for prospective students is growing followers at a rate of 13% each month.

On the Okanagan campus, the Office of the Deputy Vice Chancellor and Principal has sponsored an initiative to increase the public visibility of the campus. New academic program web pages have resulted in significant increases in the number of page views (14% per month over the previous year), the average time on page (20%), and the number of unique visitors (23%). Social media digital campaigns (on Facebook and Google) resulted in over 4,000 click-throughs to UBC Okanagan web pages in October alone.

CONCLUSION

In summary, 2016/17 was a very successful year for enrolment on the Okanagan and Vancouver campuses. UBC continues to surpass the Government-funded number of domestic undergraduate students, we are strengthening our national representation of incoming undergraduate students, we are maintaining a healthy enrolment of international students from many countries, and our strategic initiatives are increasing the enrolment and graduation of Aboriginal students.

APPENDIX: HEADCOUNT ENROLMENT TABLES

OKANAGAN CAMPUS

Faculty	Program	2014 Winter			2015 Winter			2016 Winter		
		Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International	Total
Applied Science	Bachelor of Applied Science	762	57	819	882	109	991	1,001	147	1,148
	Master of Applied Science	27	53	80	33	56	89	35	73	108
	Master of Engineering	1	16	17	-	17	17	1	28	29
	Master of Science	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Doctor of Philosophy	33	65	98	31	68	99	27	73	100
Applied Science Total		823	192	1,015	946	251	1,197	1,064	321	1,385
Arts and Sciences	Bachelor of Arts	1,755	227	1,982	1,624	255	1,879	1,569	255	1,824
	Bachelor of Science	1,899	175	2,074	1,967	214	2,181	1,954	268	2,222
	Pre-Pharmacy Studies	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Master of Arts	42	2	44	41	4	45	32	5	37
	Master of Science	48	14	62	40	20	60	54	22	76
	Doctor of Philosophy	67	31	98	67	28	95	75	26	101
Arts and Sciences Total		3,812	449	4,261	3,739	521	4,260	3,684	576	4,260
Education	Bachelor of Education, Elementary	115	1	116	113	-	113	73	-	73
	Bachelor of Education, Secondary	68	-	68	51	-	51	60	-	60
	Certificate Programs	17	-	17	9	-	9	3	-	3
	Diploma Programs	25	-	25	26	-	26	21	-	21
	Master of Arts	20	-	20	23	1	24	16	2	18
	Master of Education	44	1	45	47	-	47	45	1	46
	Doctor of Philosophy	10	-	10	13	-	13	9	-	9
Education Total		299	2	301	282	1	283	227	3	230
Creative and Critical Studies	Bachelor of Arts	188	6	194	176	3	179	150	2	152
	Bachelor of Fine Arts	114	9	123	94	14	108	107	11	118
	Master of Arts	12	2	14	13	3	16	11	4	15
	Master of Fine Arts	13	-	13	15	-	15	18	-	18
	Doctor of Philosophy	11	2	13	12	3	15	9	3	12
Creative and Critical Studies Total		338	19	357	310	23	333	295	20	315
Health and Social Development	Bachelor of Human Kinetics	612	4	616	649	8	657	644	12	656
	Bachelor of Science in Nursing	498	-	498	504	-	504	529	-	529
	Bachelor of Social Work	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Master of Arts	3	-	3	3	-	3	2	-	2
	Master of Science	24	1	25	31	1	32	31	1	32
	Master of Science in Nursing	20	1	21	35	1	36	44	1	45
	Master of Social Work	81	1	82	72	5	77	91	4	95
	Doctor of Philosophy	24	2	26	24	3	27	33	2	35
Health and Social Development Total		1,263	9	1,272	1,318	18	1,336	1,374	20	1,394
Management	Bachelor of Management	577	219	796	546	217	763	598	245	843
	Master of Arts	3	-	3	3	1	4	1	1	2
	Doctor of Philosophy	3	4	7	6	3	9	5	3	8
Management Total		583	223	806	555	221	776	604	249	853
Non-Degree	Access Studies	56	-	56	75	1	76	76	1	77
	Exchange	-	29	29	-	16	16	-	43	43
	Unclassified	76	1	77	88	2	90	98	1	99
	Visiting	6	34	40	7	18	25	14	17	31
Non-Degree Total		138	64	202	170	37	207	188	62	250
Grand Total		7,256	958	8,214	7,320	1,072	8,392	7,436	1,251	8,687

VANCOUVER CAMPUS

Faculty	Degree Program	2014 Winter			2015 Winter			2016 Winter		
		Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International	Total
Applied Science	Bachelor of Applied Science	3,515	823	4,338	3,455	967	4,422	3,490	1,034	4,524
	Bachelor of Environmental Design	52	9	61	48	11	59	48	14	62
	Bachelor of Science in Nursing	234	3	237	232	4	236	239	4	243
	M.A. (Asia Pacific) and M.A. (Planning)	2	1	3	2	-	2	1	-	1
	Master of Advanced Studies in Architecture	5	8	13	4	5	9	3	2	5
	Master of Advanced Studies Landscape Architecture	2	4	6	-	4	4	-	3	3
	Master of Applied Science	198	237	435	186	236	422	161	226	387
	Master of Architecture	144	31	175	135	34	169	142	31	173
	Master of Architecture / Master of Landscape Arch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
	Master of Arts (Planning)	65	6	71	47	3	50	14	1	15
	Master of Community and Regional Planning	-	-	-	32	2	34	57	6	63
	Master of Engineering	164	173	337	136	171	307	113	153	266
	Master of Engineering Leadership	-	-	-	1	-	1	49	33	82
	Master of Health Leadership and Policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	19
	Master of Landscape Architecture	40	10	50	46	21	67	43	17	60
	Master of Nursing	29	-	29	32	-	32	30	-	30
	Master of Science	3	3	6	2	3	5	1	1	2
	Master of Science (Planning)	21	7	28	17	4	21	7	-	7
	Master of Science in Nursing	115	2	117	114	5	119	107	4	111
	Master of Software Systems	10	43	53	4	23	27	1	-	1
	Master of Urban Design	4	12	16	5	8	13	6	8	14
	Doctor of Philosophy	312	295	607	285	291	576	271	294	565
Applied Science Total		4,915	1,667	6,582	4,783	1,792	6,575	4,804	1,834	6,638
Arts	Bachelor of Arts	8,763	2,426	11,189	9,003	2,847	11,850	9,058	3,278	12,336
	Bachelor of Fine Arts	215	37	252	203	47	250	210	50	260
	Bachelor of International Economics	88	79	167	126	125	251	167	175	342
	Bachelor of Media Studies	-	-	-	60	25	85	81	42	123
	Bachelor of Music	230	19	249	243	22	265	225	22	247
	Bachelor of Social Work	118	2	120	116	1	117	100	-	100
	Certificate of Advanced Study	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Diploma in Art History	23	2	25	26	1	27	24	2	26
	Diploma in Collaborative Piano Studies	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
	Diploma in Film Production	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
	Diploma in Linguistics	9	1	10	8	-	8	10	1	11
	Diploma in Music Performance Studies	5	-	5	6	-	6	3	1	4
	Doctor of Musical Arts	27	9	36	23	7	30	22	11	33
	Master of Archival Studies	21	7	28	19	9	28	18	10	28
	Master of Archival Studies & Library Info Studies	26	17	43	29	14	43	35	15	50
	Master of Arts	243	164	407	228	146	374	243	145	388
	Master of Arts (Asia Pacific Policy Studies)	25	15	40	13	8	21	6	1	7
	Master of Fine Arts	197	28	225	197	23	220	214	25	239
	Master of Journalism	57	15	72	56	18	74	52	19	71
	Master of Library and Information Studies	113	59	172	110	60	170	98	54	152
	Master of Music	47	19	66	45	23	68	48	17	65

	Master of Public Policy and Global Affairs	-	-	-	12	3	15	27	13	40
	Master of Science	11	8	19	11	8	19	9	9	18
	Master of Social Work	69	5	74	51	11	62	60	7	67
	Doctor of Philosophy	413	270	683	414	268	682	401	261	662
Arts Total		10,703	3,182	13,885	11,001	3,667	14,668	11,113	4,159	15,272
College for Interdisciplinary Studies	Master of Arts (Asia Pacific Policy Studies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
College for Interdisciplinary Studies Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Commerce and Business Administration	Bachelor of Business in Real Estate	13	1	14	9	-	9	11	-	11
	Bachelor of Commerce	2,362	1,210	3,572	2,347	1,347	3,694	2,298	1,440	3,738
	Certificate in Residential Valuation	106	-	106	152	3	155	173	1	174
	Diploma in Accounting	484	133	617	427	132	559	446	132	578
	Diploma in Urban Land Economics	753	2	755	757	6	763	767	4	771
	Executive Master of Business Administration	18	2	20	2	-	2	1	-	1
	International Master of Business Administration	10	66	76	8	60	68	7	57	64
	Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration	1	-	1	2	-	2	5	-	5
	Master of Business Administration	195	116	311	188	123	311	178	135	313
	Master of Management	44	27	71	43	31	74	43	38	81
	Master of Science in Business Administration	1	19	20	3	13	16	1	9	10
	Post Grad Cert in Real Property Valuation	240	2	242	264	3	267	299	4	303
	Doctor of Philosophy	25	35	60	26	32	58	23	38	61
Commerce and Business Administration Total		4,252	1,613	5,865	4,228	1,750	5,978	4,252	1,858	6,110
Dentistry		6	-	6	7	-	7	3	-	3
	Bachelor of Dental Science (Dental Hygiene)	165	6	171	152	4	156	145	3	148
	Master of Science	13	4	17	11	6	17	5	4	9
	MSc in Craniofacial Science/Dip in Prosthodontics	10	-	10	8	2	10	7	4	11
	MSc in Craniofacial Science/Dip. in Pediatric Dent	8	2	10	8	3	11	10	3	13
	MSc in Craniofacial Science/Dip. in Periodontics	4	2	6	5	3	8	6	4	10
	MSc in Craniofacial Science/Diploma in Endodontics	9	4	13	7	4	11	8	3	11
	MSc in Craniofacial Science/Diploma in Orthodontic	9	4	13	7	5	12	7	6	13
	PhD in Craniofacial Science/Dip in Periodontics	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
	PhD in Craniofacial Science/Dip in Prosthodontics	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1
	PhD in Craniofacial Science/Diploma in Orthodontic	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	2
	Doctor of Dental Medicine	212	-	212	208	-	208	215	-	215
	Doctor of Philosophy	2	3	5	3	5	8	3	4	7
Dentistry Total		442	26	468	420	33	453	414	31	445
Education	Bachelor of Education	620	9	629	617	6	623	734	11	745
	Bachelor of Human Kinetics	8	1	9	3	-	3	2	-	2
	Bachelor of Kinesiology	1,080	76	1,156	1,097	83	1,180	1,150	95	1,245
	Cert. in Technology-Based Learning for Schools	6	-	6	13	-	13	9	-	9
	Cert.in Technology-Based Distributed Learning	27	2	29	21	3	24	19	3	22
	Diploma in Education	432	7	439	466	8	474	478	10	488
	Doctor of Education	44	1	45	48	1	49	42	1	43
	Graduate Certificate in Adult Learning & Education	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
	Graduate Certificate in Orientation and Mobility	5	1	6	5	1	6	9	1	10
	High Performance Coaching and Technical Leadership	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	18
	Master of Arts	212	34	246	189	37	226	180	36	216
	Master of Education	687	86	773	602	96	698	650	90	740

	Master of Educational Technology	286	14	300	279	14	293	257	13	270
	Master of Kinesiology	17	5	22	23	3	26	37	2	39
	Master of Museum Education	11	3	14	9	2	11	25	3	28
	Master of Science	25	6	31	22	4	26	24	3	27
	Doctor of Philosophy	252	81	333	248	91	339	252	93	345
Education Total		3,712	326	4,038	3,643	349	3,992	3,887	362	4,249
Forestry	Bachelor of Science in Forest Sciences	66	23	89	70	21	91	71	42	113
	Bachelor of Science in Forestry	213	56	269	204	72	276	209	83	292
	Bachelor of Science in Wood Products Processing	78	78	156	94	73	167	81	74	155
	Bachelor of Science Natural Resources Conservation	272	93	365	256	109	365	231	120	351
	Bachelor of Urban Forestry	-	-	-	16	11	27	62	37	99
	Master of Applied Science	-	4	4	-	2	2	2	2	4
	Master of Forestry	3	2	5	3	1	4	3	5	8
	Master of International Forestry	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	7	8
	Master of Science	47	29	76	43	30	73	46	29	75
	Master of Sustainable Forest Management	10	10	20	12	4	16	13	7	20
	Doctor of Philosophy	55	70	125	59	68	127	56	68	124
Forestry Total		744	365	1,109	762	397	1,159	775	474	1,249
Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies	Master of Arts	13	1	14	10	1	11	8	-	8
	Master of Science	2	1	3	4	1	5	4	1	5
	Doctor of Philosophy	67	12	79	65	12	77	66	13	79
Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies Total		82	14	96	79	14	93	78	14	92
Land and Food Systems	Bachelor of Science in Agroecology	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Bachelor of Science in Applied Biology	335	61	396	359	55	414	391	66	457
	Bachelor of Science in Food Nutrition and Health	781	185	966	768	216	984	784	248	1,032
	Bachelor of Science in Global Resource Systems	92	20	112	96	24	120	81	35	116
	Master of Food and Resource Economics	3	15	18	10	24	34	6	25	31
	Master of Food Science	7	17	24	3	23	26	7	24	31
	Master of Land and Water Systems	6	1	7	5	6	11	5	3	8
	Master of Science	41	20	61	39	20	59	34	19	53
	Doctor of Philosophy	22	28	50	22	32	54	25	37	62
Land and Food Systems Total		1,290	347	1,637	1,303	400	1,703	1,333	457	1,790
Law	Juris Doctor	547	11	558	548	13	561	553	14	567
	Master of Laws	18	9	27	13	8	21	12	7	19
	Master of Laws (Common Law)	19	13	32	18	2	20	23	2	25
	Master of Laws in Taxation	8	-	8	10	2	12	11	4	15
	Doctor of Philosophy	27	18	45	27	15	42	27	12	39
Law Total		619	51	670	616	40	656	626	39	665
Medicine	Residents	1,277	7	1,284	1,328	7	1,335	1,386	8	1,394
	Bachelor of Medical Laboratory Science	47	-	47	42	1	43	36	-	36
	Bachelor of Midwifery	66	-	66	71	-	71	82	-	82
	Doctor of Medicine	1,143	-	1,143	1,134	1	1,135	1,118	2	1,120
	Doctor of Medicine/Doctor of Philosophy	24	-	24	27	-	27	27	-	27
	Graduate Certificate in Global Surgical Care	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	-	7
	Graduate Certificate in Rehab Sciences	19	-	19	9	-	9	-	-	-
	Graduate Certificate in Rehabilitation Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
	Master of Health Administration	76	7	83	79	2	81	79	2	81

	Master of Health Science	31	6	37	42	3	45	32	5	37
	Master of Occupational Therapy	101	5	106	99	7	106	99	13	112
	Master of Physical Therapy	241	-	241	240	-	240	240	-	240
	Master of Physical Therapy/Doctor of Philosophy	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
	Master of Public Health	71	5	76	69	1	70	52	3	55
	Master of Public Health/Dipl Dental Public Health	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
	Master of Public Health/Master of Science Nursing	-	-	-	3	-	3	5	-	5
	Master of Rehabilitation Science	51	1	52	66	3	69	63	3	66
	Master of Science	399	73	472	398	64	462	419	72	491
	Doctor of Philosophy	449	160	609	398	145	543	378	148	526
Medicine Total		3,997	264	4,261	4,008	235	4,243	4,033	256	4,289
Pharmaceutical Sciences	Residents	36	-	36	36	-	36	40	-	40
	Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy	882	-	882	668	-	668	440	-	440
	Entry-to-Practice Doctor of Pharmacy	-	-	-	222	-	222	434	-	434
	Master of Science	16	5	21	13	6	19	11	7	18
	Doctor of Pharmacy	16	-	16	16	-	16	14	-	14
	Doctor of Philosophy	14	20	34	17	17	34	18	15	33
Pharmaceutical Sciences Total		964	25	989	972	23	995	957	22	979
Science	Bachelor of Computer Science	215	20	235	260	31	291	275	31	306
	Bachelor of Science	6,430	786	7,216	6,438	1,054	7,492	6,543	1,307	7,850
	Diploma in Meteorology	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
	Master of Applied Science	9	2	11	9	2	11	6	-	6
	Master of Arts	8	6	14	8	3	11	2	5	7
	Master of Data Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	22
	Master of Engineering	-	-	-	6	4	10	6	5	11
	Master of Science	285	213	498	282	228	510	267	200	467
	Doctor of Philosophy	441	453	894	456	442	898	461	448	909
Science Total		7,389	1,480	8,869	7,460	1,764	9,224	7,580	1,999	9,579
Vantage College	Vantage One Bachelor of Applied Science	-	-	-	-	37	37	-	86	86
	Vantage One Bachelor of Arts	-	84	84	-	128	128	-	141	141
	Vantage One Bachelor of Management	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	31	31
	Vantage One Bachelor of Science	-	103	103	-	83	83	-	105	105
Vantage College Total		-	187	187	-	266	266	-	363	363
No Faculty	Non-Degree	1,314	1,356	2,670	1,329	1,387	2,716	1,197	1,313	2,510
	Master of Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
No Faculty Total		1,314	1,356	2,670	1,329	1,387	2,716	1,197	1,314	2,511
Grand Total		40,423	10,903	51,326	40,604	12,117	52,721	41,050	13,182	54,232