



UNIVERSITY  
OF ALBERTA

# Undergraduate Appendix

## 2024-25 Undergraduate and Graduate Enrolment Report

Date:

JANUARY 2025

The University of Alberta respectfully acknowledges that we are situated on Treaty 6 territory, traditional lands of First Nations and Métis people.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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	<b>ABOUT THIS REPORT</b>	<b>V</b>
	<b>2024-25 ENROLMENT CYCLE</b>	<b>1</b>
	Figure 1: Undergraduate Students at a Glance	1
<b>1.</b>	<b>ENROLMENT</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1	ENROLMENT HEADCOUNT	4
	Figure 2: Undergraduate Enrolment Headcount	4
1.2	NEW AND CONTINUING REGISTRATION, UNDERGRADUATE HEADCOUNT	5
	Table 1: 2024-25 Applicant and Registration Numbers	5
1.3	ENROLMENT HEADCOUNT OBJECTIVES AND ACTUALS, UNDERGRADUATE	6
	Table 2: 2024-25 Actual Headcounts and Enrolment Objectives	6
1.4	GENDER DISTRIBUTION, UNDERGRADUATE HEADCOUNT	7
	Figure 3: Gender Distribution in Undergraduate Registration (2018 to 2023)	7
	Figure 4: Full-Time and Part-Time Undergraduate Headcount	8
<b>2.</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ENROLMENT</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1	INTERNATIONAL ENROLMENT HEADCOUNT, UNDERGRADUATE	9
	Figure 5: Undergraduate International Enrolment Headcounts and Proportions in Total Undergraduate Enrolment	9
2.2	TOP SOURCE COUNTRIES BY STUDENT CITIZENSHIP, UNDERGRADUATE	10
	Figure 6: Source Countries of International Students by Citizenship	10
2.3	INTERNATIONAL DIVERSITY, UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENT	11
	Figure 7: Number of Country Citizenship in International Student Headcount	11
	Figure 8: Citizenship Country of International Undergraduate Students (Map View 2024-25)	12
2.4	TOP SOURCE COUNTRIES BY LAST SCHOOL LOCATION, UNDERGRADUATE	13
	Figure 9: Source Countries of International Students by Last School Location	13
	Figure 10: Source Countries of International Students by Last School Location (2024-25)	14
<b>3.</b>	<b>DOMESTIC ENROLMENT</b>	<b>15</b>
3.1	DOMESTIC HEADCOUNTS AND RATIOS, UNDERGRADUATE	15
	Figure 11: Undergraduate Domestic Enrolment Headcounts and Proportions in Total Undergraduate Enrolment	15
3.2	ORIGIN AT TIME OF APPLICATION, UNDERGRADUATE	16
	Figure 12: Origin at Time of Application, Undergraduate	16
3.3	PROVINCE OF HOME ADDRESS AT TIME OF APPLICATION, UNDERGRADUATE	17
	Figure 13: Province of Origin among Students with Permanent Home Addresses in Canada	17
	Figure 14: Province of Origin among Students with Permanent Home Addresses in Canada (Map View 2024-25)	18
<b>4.</b>	<b>INDIGENOUS ENROLMENT</b>	<b>19</b>
4.1	INDIGENOUS ENROLMENT HEADCOUNT, UNDERGRADUATE	19
	Figure 15: Undergraduate Indigenous Enrolment Headcounts and Proportion in Total Undergraduate Enrolment	19
4.2	INDIGENOUS APPLICATION, ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION TRENDS, UNDERGRADUATE	20
	Figure 16: New-to-University Indigenous Applicants, Admission and Registration	20

<b>5.</b>	<b>APPLICANTS, ADMISSIONS, AND YIELD</b>	<b>21</b>
5.1	APPLICANT NUMBERS	21
	Figure 17: Undergraduate Applicant Curve	21
	Figure 18: Domestic Applicant Curve by Applicant Types	22
	Figure 19: International Applicant Curve by Applicant Types	23
	Figure 20: Domestic Applicant Curve by Last School Location	24
	Figure 21: International Applicant Curve by Last School Location	25
5.2	ADMISSIONS	26
	Figure 22: Undergraduate Admission Rate Curve	26
	Figure 23: Domestic Admission Curve by Applicant Types	27
	Figure 24: International Admission Curve by Applicant Types	28
	Figure 25: Domestic Admission Curve by Last School Location	29
	Figure 26: International Admission Curve by Last School Location	30
5.3	COMPETITIVE ADMISSION AVERAGES, UNDERGRADUATE Direct-entry	31
	Figure 27: Number of Degree Programs with Competitive Admission Average in the Ranges Shown	31
5.4	MEAN ADMISSION AVERAGES OF REGISTERED STUDENTS, UNDERGRADUATE Direct-entry	32
	Table 3: Mean Averages of Registered Students	32
5.5	YIELD	33
	Figure 28: Undergraduate Yield Rate Curve	33
	Figure 29: Domestic Yield Curve by Applicant Types	34
	Figure 30: International Yield Curve by Applicant Types	35
	Figure 31: Domestic Yield Curve by Last School Location	36
	Figure 32: International Yield by Last School Location	37
5.6	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEAN COMPETITIVE ADMISSION AVERAGE AND YIELD RATE, UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY FIRST CHOICE	38
	Figure 33: Relationship between Mean Competitive Admission Average and Yield Rate among First Choice Direct-Entry Applicants	38
5.7	APPLICANT YIELD, UNDERGRADUATE Direct-entry	39
	Figure 34: Direct-Entry Applicant, Admission and Registration Numbers	39
5.8	APPLICANT YIELD, UNDERGRADUATE Post-secondary TRANSFER	40
	Figure 35: Post-Secondary Transfer Applicant, Admission and Registration Numbers	40
5.9	ADMISSION REVOCATION RATES, UNDERGRADUATE Direct-entry	41
	Figure 36: Direct-Entry Admission Revocation Rates	41
<b>6.</b>	<b>RETENTION AND COMPLETION</b>	<b>42</b>
6.1	STUDENT RETENTION, YEAR 1 TO YEAR 2, UNDERGRADUATE	42
	Figure 37: Proportion of First-Year Undergraduates Who Returned for Their Second Year of Study	42
6.2	STUDENT RETENTION, YEAR 1 TO YEAR 2, DOMESTIC UNDERGRADUATE	43
	Figure 38: Proportion of First-Year Domestic Undergraduates Who Returned for Their Second Year of Study	43
6.3	STUDENT RETENTION, YEAR 1 TO YEAR 2, INTERNATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE	44
	Figure 39: Proportion of First-Year International Undergraduates Who Returned for Their Second Year of Study	44
6.4	STUDENT RETENTION, YEAR 1 TO YEAR 2, INDIGENOUS UNDERGRADUATE	45
	Figure 40: Proportion of First-Year Indigenous Undergraduates Who Returned for Their Second Year of Study	45
6.5	SIX-YEAR PROGRAM COMPLETION RATES, UNDERGRADUATE Direct-entry	46
	Figure 41: Proportion of Yearly Cohorts Who Graduate within Six Years of First Admission to A Direct-Entry Undergraduate Program	46

6.6	SIX-YEAR PROGRAM COMPLETION RATES BY NATIONAL STATUS, UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY	47
	Figure 42: Proportion of Yearly Cohorts Who Graduate within Six Years of First Admission to A Direct-Entry Undergraduate Program by National Status	47
6.7	SIX-YEAR PROGRAM COMPLETION RATES BY GENDER, UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY	48
	Figure 43: Proportion of Yearly Cohorts Who Graduate within Six Years of First Admission to A Direct-Entry Undergraduate Program by Gender	48
6.8	GRADUATION HEADCOUNT, UNDERGRADUATE	49
	Figure 44: Undergraduate Graduation Headcount	49
6.9	GRADUATION HEADCOUNT, INDIGENOUS UNDERGRADUATE	50
	Figure 45: Indigenous Undergraduate Graduation Headcount	50

# ABOUT THIS REPORT

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This appendix reflects the following overall data scope for undergraduate content:

## Enrolment headcounts

- Include the cohorts of Post Graduate Medical and Dental Education (PGME) and the Beijing Sport University (Subplan) in PE060 (Bachelor of Arts in Recreation, Sport, and Tourism). Special Students (099) and Visiting Students (097) are also included.
- Exclude the cohorts of Student Services Provision (SSP), Centre collégial de l'Alberta (CCA), and Auditors (096).

## Applicant headcounts

- Include the cohorts of Special Students (099), Visiting Students (097), Auditors (096), Student Services Provision (SSP)<sup>1</sup> and the Beijing Sport University (Subplan) in PE060 (Bachelor of Arts in Recreation, Sport, and Tourism)<sup>2</sup>.
- Exclude the cohorts of Post Graduate Medical and Dental Education (PGME) and Centre collégial de l'Alberta (CCA).

## Terms used interchangeably

- “Direct-entry” may be used interchangeably with “high school applicant type.”

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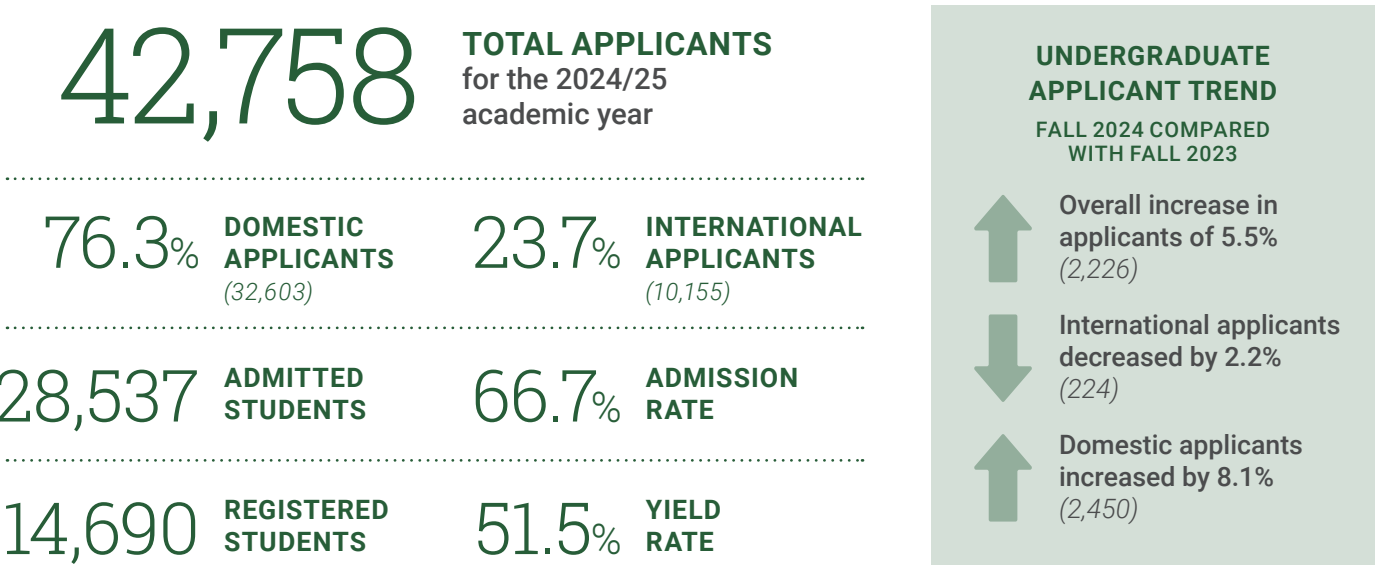
1 Students in Open Studies with Academic Plan in Student Services Provision or UofC Social Work are treated as UofA students for the purpose of student services provision (e.g. access to UofA library). They do not register for any UofA classes nor pay tuition to the UofA. These include both domestic and international students.

2 The cohort of Beijing Sport University (Subplan) in PE060 (Bachelor of Arts in Recreation, Sport, and Tourism) has 0 applications and new intake in Fall 2024. This cohort initially registered in Winter 20

# 2024-25 ENROLMENT CYCLE

Overall, undergraduate applicants saw a 5.5% increase, with domestic applicants rising by 8.1%, while international applicants declined by 2.2%. Despite these shifts, a more moderate increase of 2.8% in admission offers was achieved, resulting in an overall admission rate of 66.7%. This represents a 1.8 percentage point drop from the previous cycle. This decrease in the admission rate contributed to a 0.5 percentage point reduction in the yield rate, even as registered applicants saw a slight increase of 1.7%.

FIGURE 1: UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AT A GLANCE



## Total Enrolment

In 2024-25, the University of Alberta's total undergraduate enrolment reached 37,735, a year-over-year increase of 3.8% (or +1,372 students).

20,285 students enrolled identify as women, an increase of 4.2% (or +812) and 17,135 students enrolled identify as men, an increase of 3.0% (or +494 students). 315 students self-declared another gender identity, a 26.5% increase (or +66) compared to the previous cycle.

## Indigenous Enrolment

Indigenous undergraduate enrolment grew by 11.1%, reaching a new benchmark of 1,867 Indigenous students, who now account for 4.9% of total undergraduate enrolment. New-to-U Indigenous registration increased from the previous year's record, landing at 547 students enrolled, a year-over-year increase of 21.3% (or +96). Indigenous status is based on student self-declaration.

## Applicants, Admissions and Yield

The number of undergraduate applicants was higher than the previous year, at 42,758, an increase of 5.5% (or +2,226). The 32,603 domestic applicants accounted for 76.3% of the total applicants and the 10,155 international applicants accounted for the remaining 23.7%. Domestic applicants increased by 8.1% (or +2,450) and international applicants decreased by 2.2% (or -224).

A total of 28,537 admission offers were made in 2024-25, an increase of 2.8% (or +767) compared to the previous cycle. With the increase in the applicant pool much larger than the increase in the admission offers, the admission rate landed at 66.7%, a decrease of 1.8 percentage points in the admission rate from the previous cycle.

Of the 28,537 admitted applicants, 14,690 registered, resulting in a yield rate of 51.5%. This yield rate represents a 0.5 percentage point decrease from the previous year, driven by a slight increase in the number of registered applicants offset by a larger increase in the pool of admitted applicants. The total number of applicant registrations for the year increased by 1.7% (or +251).

## New-to-U

New-to-U applicants increased by 7.4% (or +2,393). Direct entry applicants increased slightly from the previous cycle, landing at 25,281, an increase of 7.4% (or +1,741) compared to 2023-24. Likewise, post-secondary transfer applicants increased from the previous cycle, landing at 9,614, a year-over-year increase of 7.3% (or +652).

The number of direct-entry offers continuously increased in 2024-25, reaching 18,063 admission offers made, an increase of 2.1% (or +368). The admission rate dropped from the previous cycle's historical high and landed at 71.4%, a decrease of 3.7 percentage points from 2023-24. 4,422 post-secondary transfer admission offers were made, a year-over-year increase of 9.2% (or +374 offers). The post-secondary transfer admission rate was 46.0%, an increase of 0.8 percentage points from 2023-24.

Direct-entry registrations increased 2.2% (or +146) from the previous year, reaching 6,787. Post-secondary transfer registrations reached 2,781, an increase of 15.4% (or +372). This increase can be attributed to a 7.4% (or +160) increase in domestic post-secondary transfer registrations and an 89.1% (or +212) increase in international post-secondary transfer registrations. The total new-to-U registration increased by 5.7% (or +518).

## Admission Averages

The highest concentration of degree programs among domestic and international competitive admission averages are in the 70-74 range for 2024-25. The number of degree programs with competitive admission averages in the 75-79 and 85-89 ranges decreased for domestic and international applicants. However, the 80-84 range increased for both domestic and international applicants, and the 90+ range increased for international applicants.

## Domestic versus International Yield Rate for First-choice Direct-entry Applicants

The domestic and international yield rates for first-choice direct-entry applicants declined compared to the previous year. The domestic yield rate dropped slightly to 45.1%, a decline of 0.1 percentage points, while the international yield rate experienced a more significant decline, falling by 1.8 percentage points to 16.1%.

### **International Citizenship Country**

The number of citizenship countries among international students is 112, four countries more than the previous year. China, India, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Ukraine and Pakistan are the top seven source countries with over 100 registrations, accounting for 72.3% of total international enrolment.

The proportion of students from Nigeria has been steadily increasing since 2018-19. This year, the number of students registered from Nigeria reached a new high of 303, a year-over-year increase of 1.3% (or +4), a proportion of 6.2% of the total international student enrolment.

The proportion of students registered from China decreased by 3.0 percentage points, though it remains the number one source country of international enrolment. The declining trend in the proportion of international enrolment from China shows a slightly more diverse scene.

### **Revocation Rate**

The revocation rate increased from 2.4% in 2023-24 to 2.7% in 2024-25, a rise of 0.3 percentage points. In 2024-25, the faculties with the highest revocation rates were Agriculture, Life, and Environmental Sciences (4.1%), Arts (3.5%) and Engineering (3.1%).



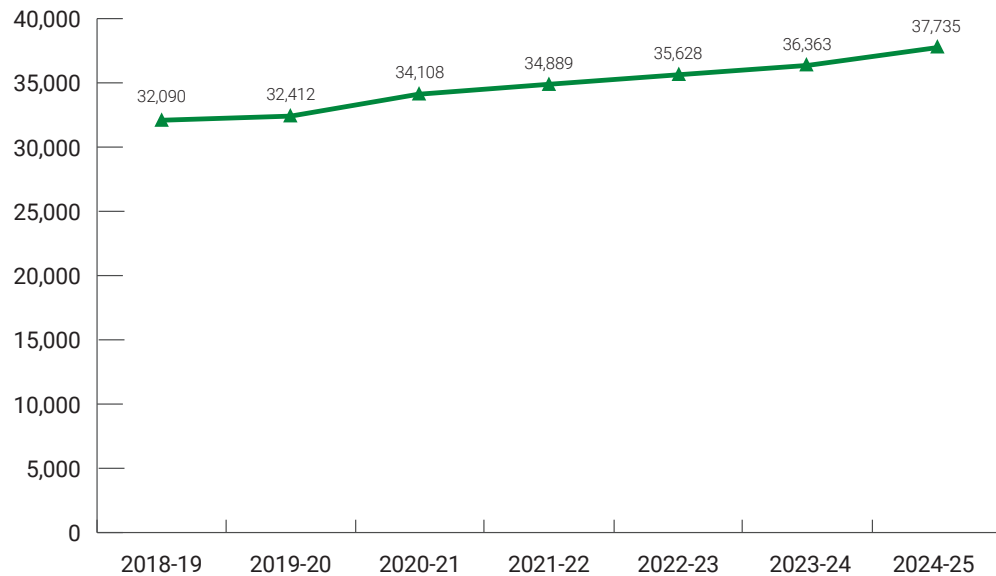
# 1. ENROLMENT

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## 1.1 ENROLMENT HEADCOUNT

Undergraduate enrolment has gradually increased since 2018-19. The 2024-25 cycle saw an increase of 3.8% year-over-year, with undergraduate enrolment reaching 37,735. Undergraduate enrolment accounted for 81.7% of the university's total enrolment.

**FIGURE 2: UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENT HEADCOUNT**



Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

## 1.2 NEW AND CONTINUING REGISTRATION, UNDERGRADUATE HEADCOUNT

In 2024-25, the total undergraduate registered headcount grew by 3.8% (or +1,372) to 37,735 students. The university extended offers to 28,537 applicants, a year-over-year increase of 2.8% (or +767). The increase in the total registered headcount was driven by an increase of 4.6% (or +967) in continuing registered students. New-to-program registered students reached 14,690, a year-over-year increase of 3.8% (or +1,336).

**TABLE 1: 2024-25 APPLICANT AND REGISTRATION NUMBERS**

Program Faculty	Applicants	Applicants Offers Extended	New to Program Registered	Continuing Registered	Total Registered
Agricultural, Life & Environmental Sciences (ALES)	2,173	1,205	582	1,181	1,763
Arts	9,083	5,560	2,417	4,544	6,925
Augustana Campus	1,945	1,098	297	527	820
Business	6,289	2,908	978	2,471	3,441
Education	2,697	1,496	1,019	1,852	2,858
Engineering	8,459	4,941	2,481	2,530	4,992
Kinesiology, Sport, and Recreation (KSR)	2,494	1,069	508	1,004	1,506
Law	1,324	467	207	366	573
Medicine and Dentistry (FOMD)	3,324	751	589	812	1,401
Native Studies	265	119	55	119	174
Nursing	2,990	895	596	872	1,466
Open Studies	1,564	1,510	1,077	275	1,307
Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences	457	213	154	435	590
Rehabilitation Medicine					
Campus Saint-Jean (CSJ)	727	430	275	424	699
Science	16,246	7,991	3,455	4,755	8,173
<b>2024 Total</b>	<b>42,758</b>	<b>28,537</b>	<b>14,690</b>	<b>22,167</b>	<b>36,688</b>
<b>2023 Total</b>	<b>40,532</b>	<b>27,770</b>	<b>14,439</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>35,352</b>
<b>Year Over Year Change (#)</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1,336</b>
<b>Year Over Year Change (%)</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Applicant and Enrolment Management Report, Enrolment Management Table

Notes:

1. "New to Program Registered" and "Continuing Registered" do not always sum up to "Total Registered."
2. Numbers shown for Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences include BSc Pharmacy and the Doctor of Pharmacy program, which are considered undergraduate programs.
3. The sum of applicants and offers extended within each faculty will exceed the total overall count shown, as some applicants apply to and are admitted to more than one faculties.
4. Program transfers within the same faculties are considered applicants for their new programs and are included in the count of Applicants and New-to-Program Registered.

### 1.3 ENROLMENT HEADCOUNT OBJECTIVES AND ACTUALS, UNDERGRADUATE

Domestic undergraduate enrolment in direct entry faculties for 2024-25 is 28,516. Compared to the domestic undergraduate enrolment objectives (27,936) in these direct entry faculties, the actual numbers were 2.1% (or +580) over the objectives.

**TABLE 2: 2024-25 ACTUAL HEADCOUNTS AND ENROLMENT OBJECTIVES**

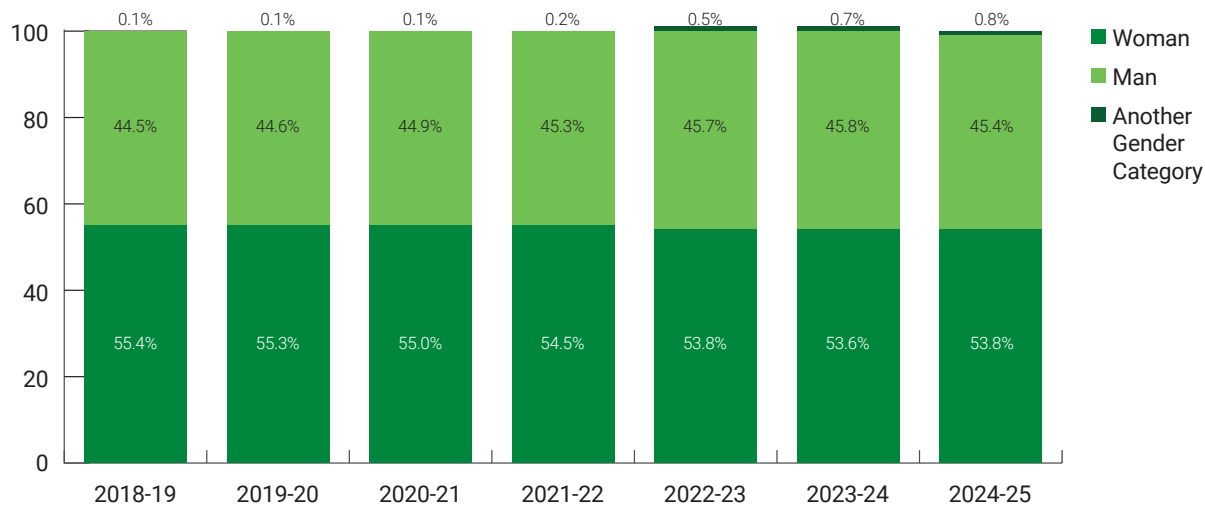
Program Faculty	2024-25 Actual Headcounts	2024-25 Enrolment Headcount Objectives	Over (+) or Under (-)
Agricultural, Life & Environmental Sciences (ALES)	1,608	1,560	+3.1%
Arts	6,071	5,937	+2.3%
Augustana Campus	683	721	-5.3%
Business*	2,870	2,885	-0.5%
Education	2,835	2,823	+0.4%
Engineering*	4,258	4,186	+1.7%
Kinesiology, Sport, and Recreation (KSR)	1,401	1,337	+4.8%
Native Studies	173	198	-12.6%
Nursing*	1,394	1,413	-1.3%
Campus Saint-Jean (CSJ)	686	644	+6.5%
Science*	6,537	6,232	+4.9%
<b>Direct-Entry Faculties</b>	<b>28,516</b>	<b>27,936</b>	<b>+2.1%</b>

Note: \*Faculties who have program seats that receive TEE funding

## 1.4 GENDER DISTRIBUTION, UNDERGRADUATE HEADCOUNT

A total of 45.4% of undergraduate students identify as men (down 0.4 percentage points from 2023-24), 53.8% of undergraduate students identify as women (up 0.2 percentage points from 2023-24) and 0.8% of undergraduate students chose to self-declare another gender identity (up 0.1 percentage points from 2023-24). As of the 2021-22 cycle, the university made further improvements to the gender identification question, providing students with a space to enter their gender identity manually.

**FIGURE 3: GENDER DISTRIBUTION IN UNDERGRADUATE REGISTRATION (2018 TO 2023)**



Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

## 1.5 FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE HEADCOUNT

Students at the university are categorized as either full-time or part-time, depending on the number of credits taken in a single term. Full-time status is granted for the term when a student is enrolled in at least nine credits; otherwise, the student is considered part-time.

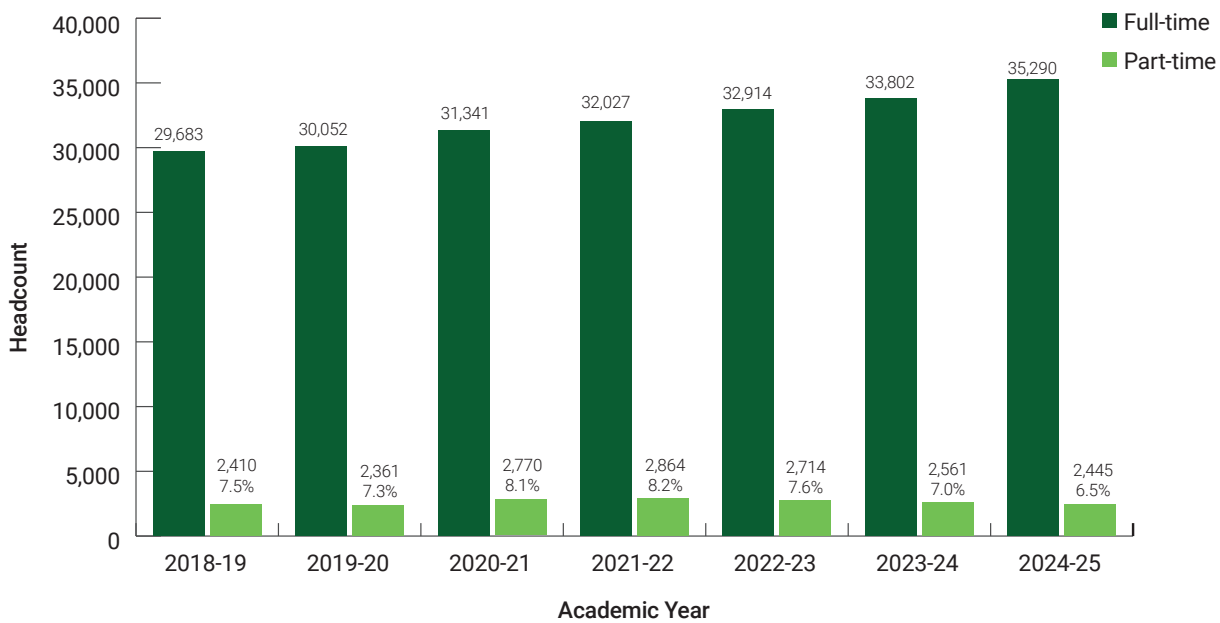
At 35,290 undergraduate students, full-time student enrolment:

- increased by 4.4% (or +1,488) year-over-year
- has been increasing gradually since 2018-19
- reached a new high in 2024-25

At 2,445 undergraduate students, part-time student enrolment:

- reduced by 4.5% (or -116) year-over-year
- accounts for 6.5% of total undergraduate enrolment, below the preceding 5-year average of 7.7% and the previous year's 7.1%

**FIGURE 4: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE HEADCOUNT**



Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

## 2. INTERNATIONAL ENROLMENT

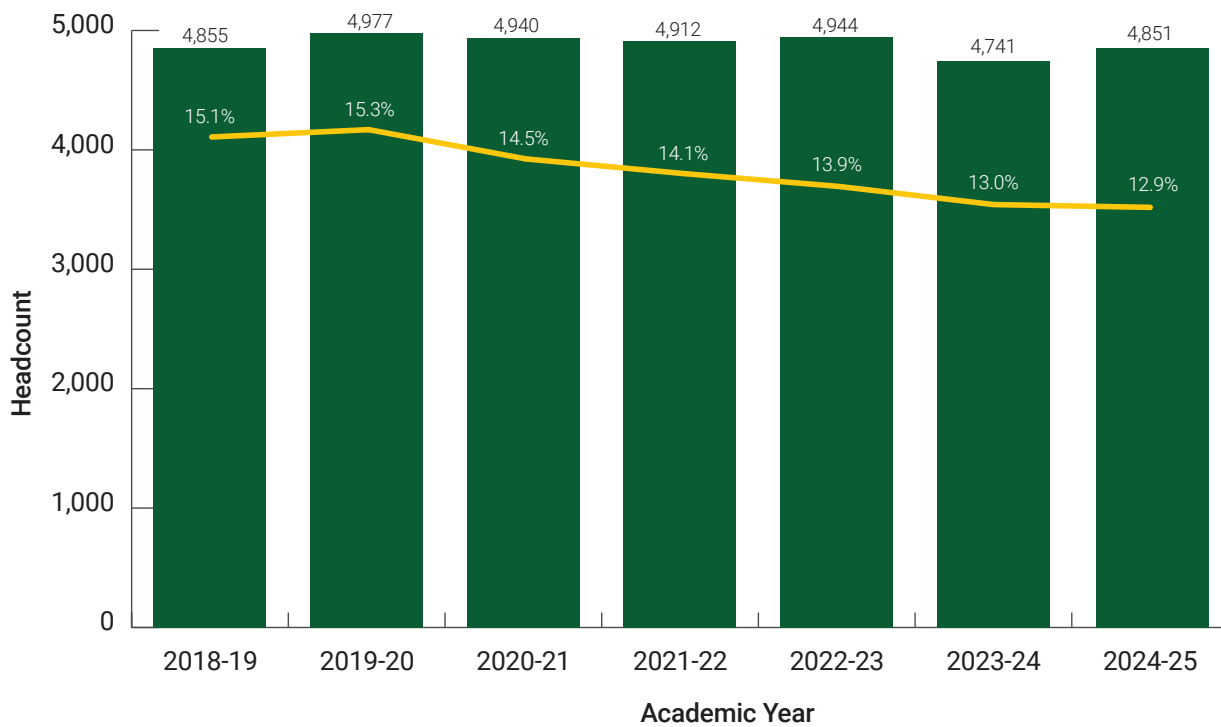
### 2.1 INTERNATIONAL ENROLMENT HEADCOUNT, UNDERGRADUATE

International undergraduate enrolment increased in 2024-25. A total of 4,851 international students were enrolled, representing an increase of 2.3% (or +110).

International students currently account for 12.9% of the university's undergraduate enrolment, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from 2023-24. The smaller international ratio is due to a large increase in domestic enrolment in 2024-25.

The university continues to make strategic choices to ensure we build a diverse class while creating access for international and domestic students.

**FIGURE 5: UNDERGRADUATE INTERNATIONAL ENROLMENT HEADCOUNTS AND PROPORTIONS IN TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENT**



Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

Notes:

1. An international student is an individual who is not a Canadian citizen nor a permanent resident.
2. The bar chart indicates total undergraduate international headcount.
3. The yellow line indicates the proportion of total undergraduate enrolment contributed by undergraduate international headcount.

## 2.2 TOP SOURCE COUNTRIES BY STUDENT CITIZENSHIP, UNDERGRADUATE

As the university continues to cultivate diversification within international student enrolment, the proportion of international student enrolment from a small number of top source countries is falling as the proportion of enrolment from other source countries grows.

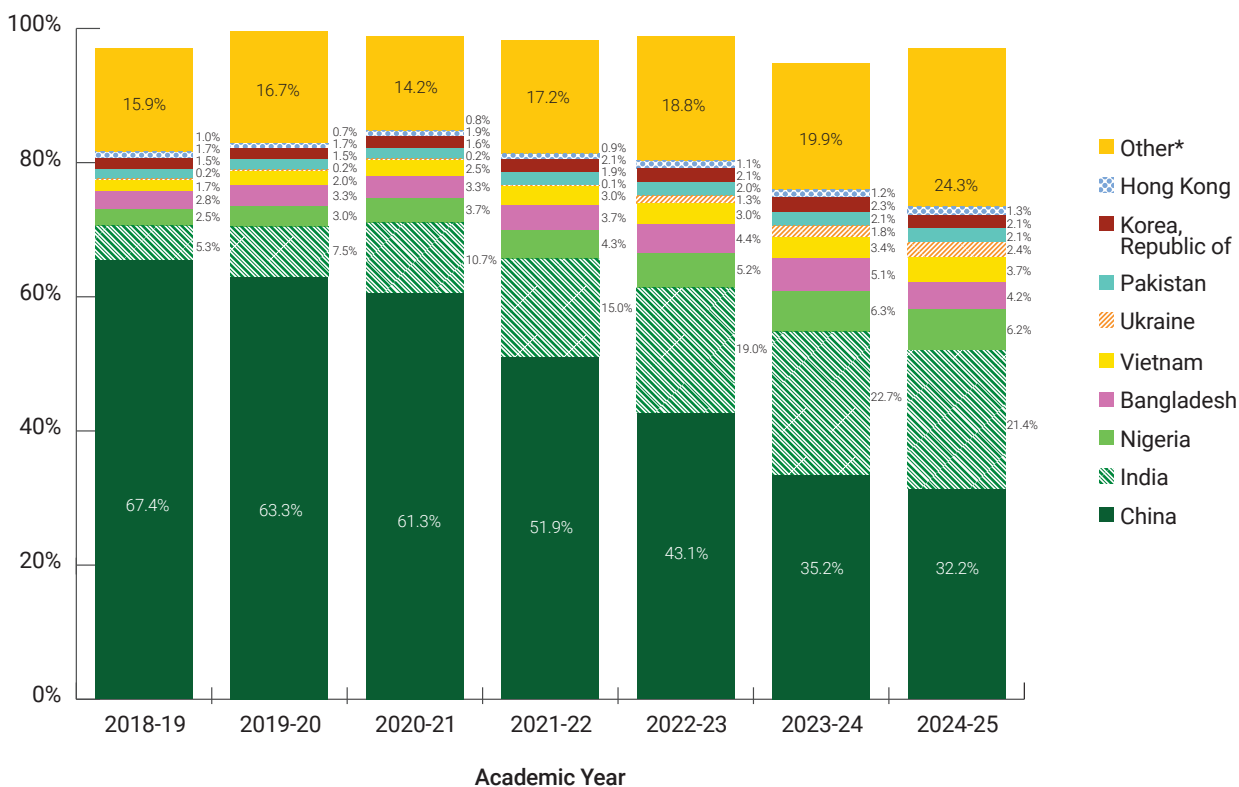
While China remains the top source country for international students, the proportion of students with citizenship from China shows a downward trend. The proportion of students with citizenship from China was 32.2% in 2024-25, a decrease of 3.0 percentage points and a new low. There were 1,564 registrations, a decrease of 6.3% (or -106).

India is the second top source country for international students. The proportion of students with citizenship from India grew significantly from 2018-19 (5.3%) to 2023-24 (22.7%). In 2024-25, the trend flattened out as the students with citizenship from India comprised 21.4% of the international student body. There were 1,038 registrations, a decrease of 3.4% (or -36).

Nigeria continues to round out the top three source countries of international students. The proportion of students with citizenship from Nigeria has been increasing steadily since 2018-19. In 2024-25, the proportion of students with citizenship from Nigeria was 6.2%, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points. There were 303 registrations, an increase of 1.3% (or +4).

This year, Ukraine moved up to the sixth top source country of international students for the 2024-25 cycle. Its ranking as ninth in 2022-23 and eighth in 2023-24 resulted from the institutional support that was extended to applicants in the region in response to the ongoing events in Ukraine and Europe. In 2024-25, the proportion of students with Ukrainian citizenship was 2.4%, an increase of 0.6 percentage points. There were 117 registrations, an increase of 34.5% (or +30).

**FIGURE 6: SOURCE COUNTRIES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY CITIZENSHIP**



Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

Notes

1. "Other" consists of the remaining international countries not shown in the chart, including students with unknown citizenship
2. A map of all international citizenship countries is shown in Figure 8.

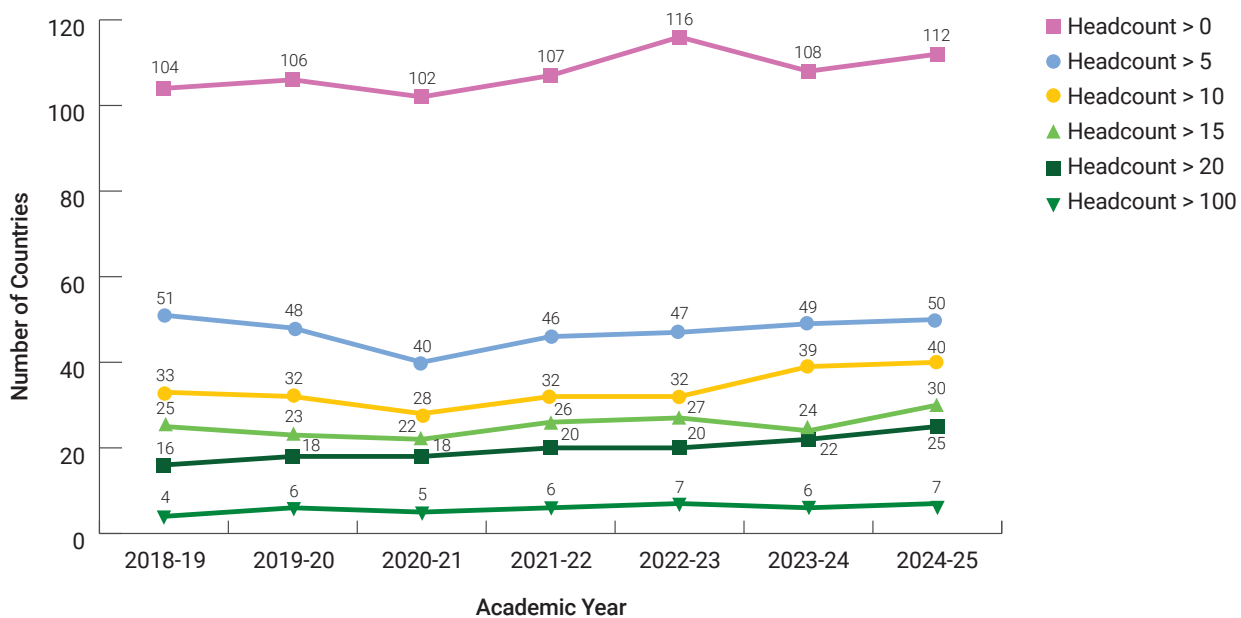
## 2.3 INTERNATIONAL DIVERSITY, UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENT

In 2024-25, international students included citizens of 112 countries, four more than in 2023-24.

Seven of the 112 countries have headcounts greater than 100. This year also marks the first time Ukraine and Pakistan had a headcount greater than 100.

- China: 1,564 (a decrease of 6.3%, or -106)
- India: 1,038 (a decrease of 3.4%, or -36)
- Nigeria: 303 (an increase of 1.3%, or +4)
- Bangladesh: 205 (a decrease of 15.3%, or -37)
- Vietnam: 180 (an increase of 13.2%, or +21)
- Ukraine: 117 (an increase of 34.5%, or +30)
- Pakistan: 101 (an increase of 3.1%, or +3)

**FIGURE 7: NUMBER OF COUNTRY CITIZENSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL STUDENT HEADCOUNT**

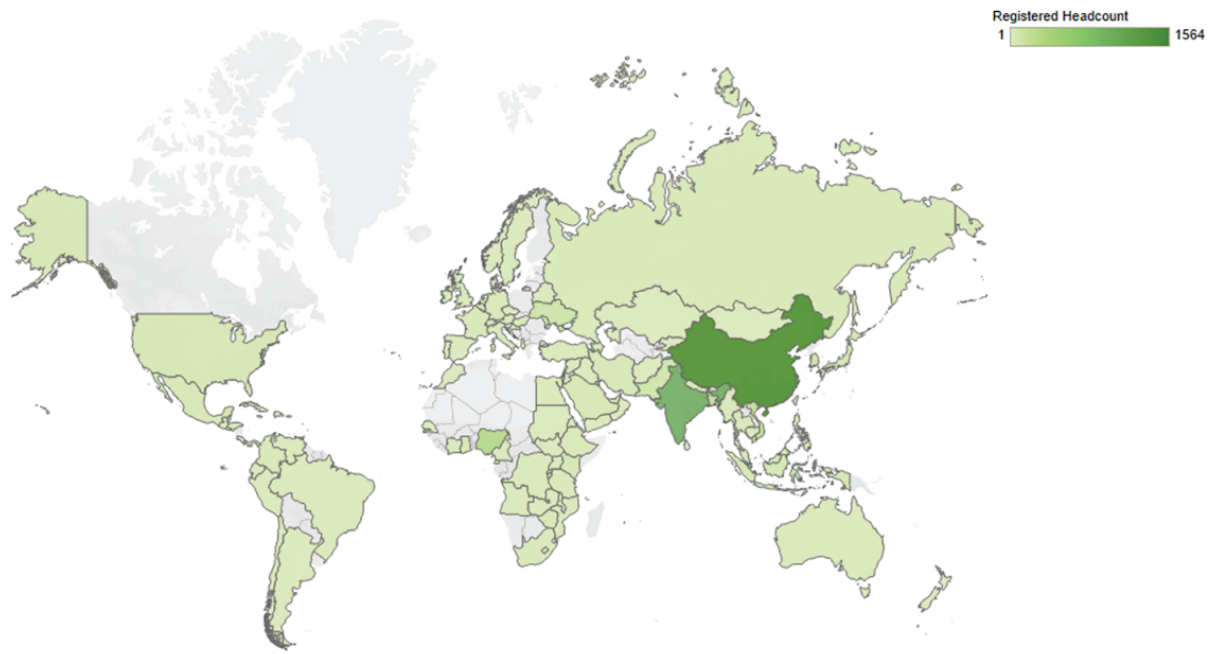


Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

Note: the line chart includes students with unknown citizenship countries before 2024-25. Starting 2024-25, it excludes students with unknown citizenship countries.



FIGURE 8: CITIZENSHIP COUNTRY OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS (MAP VIEW 2024-25)



Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows details about Group. Details are shown for Country.

Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

## 2.4 TOP SOURCE COUNTRIES BY LAST SCHOOL LOCATION, UNDERGRADUATE

For some of undergraduate students, the country of their last school attended before coming to the University of Alberta is not the same as their country of citizenship. This serves as both an indicator of diversity and a reflection of our main markets for applicants. A decrease in the proportion of top-source countries indicates increasing diversity.

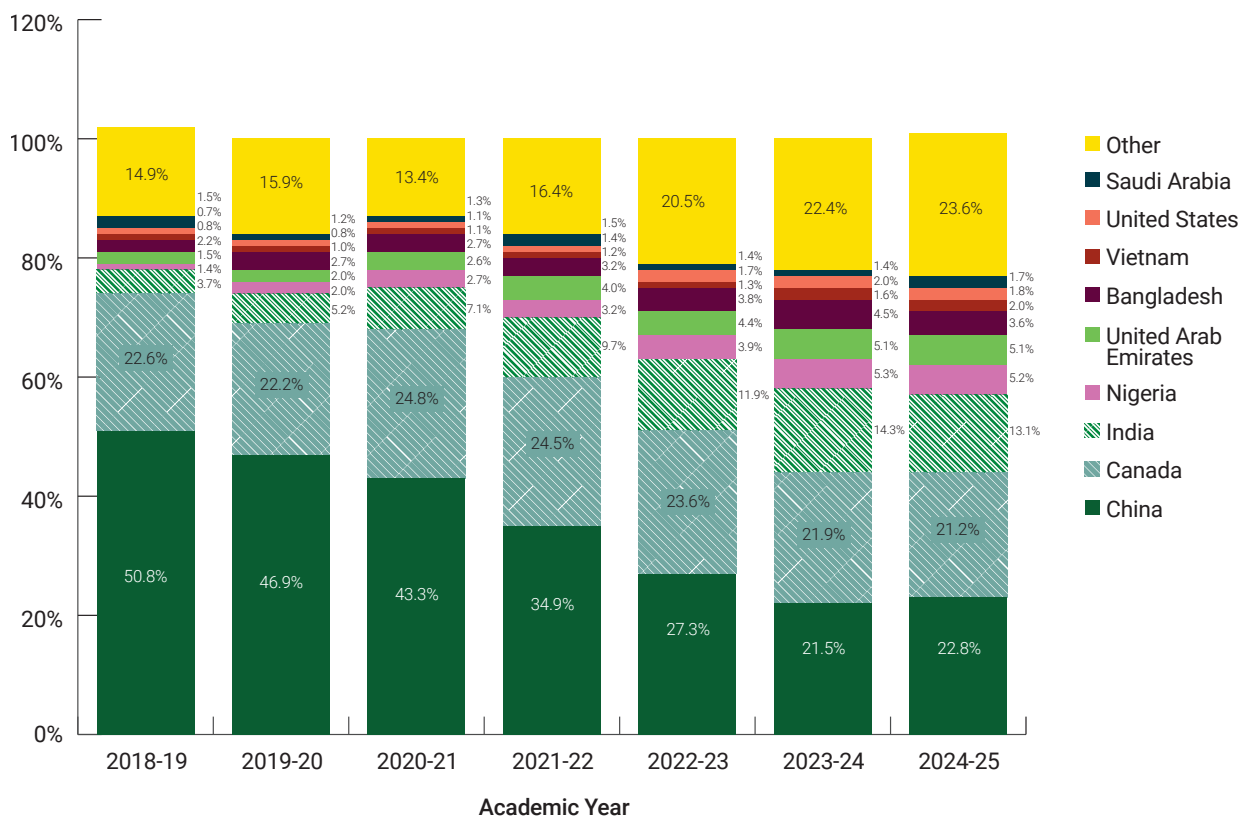
China was once again the top international last school source country in 2024-25. The proportion of international students with China as their last school country was 22.8%, an increase of 1.3 percentage points. There were 1,107 registrations, an increase of 8.7% (or +89) from 2023-24.

Students whose last school was in Canada continued to show a steady trend and ranked second. The proportion of students was 21.2%, a decrease of 0.7 percentage points. There were 1,028 registrations, a decrease of 1.0% (or -10) from 2023-24.

The number of students whose last school was in India has become steady since 2018-19, with the proportion of students at 13.1% (a slight decrease of 1.3 percentage points) and 635 registrations, a decrease of 6.6% (or -45) from 2023-24.

Nigeria placed fourth in the top last school source countries, while the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was a close fifth, with the proportion of students at 5.2% and 5.1%, respectively. Both countries saw a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from last year. There were 250 registrations from Nigeria and 245 registrations from UAE in 2023-24, an increase of 0.4% (or +1) and 0.8% (or +2), respectively.

**FIGURE 9: SOURCE COUNTRIES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY LAST SCHOOL LOCATION**

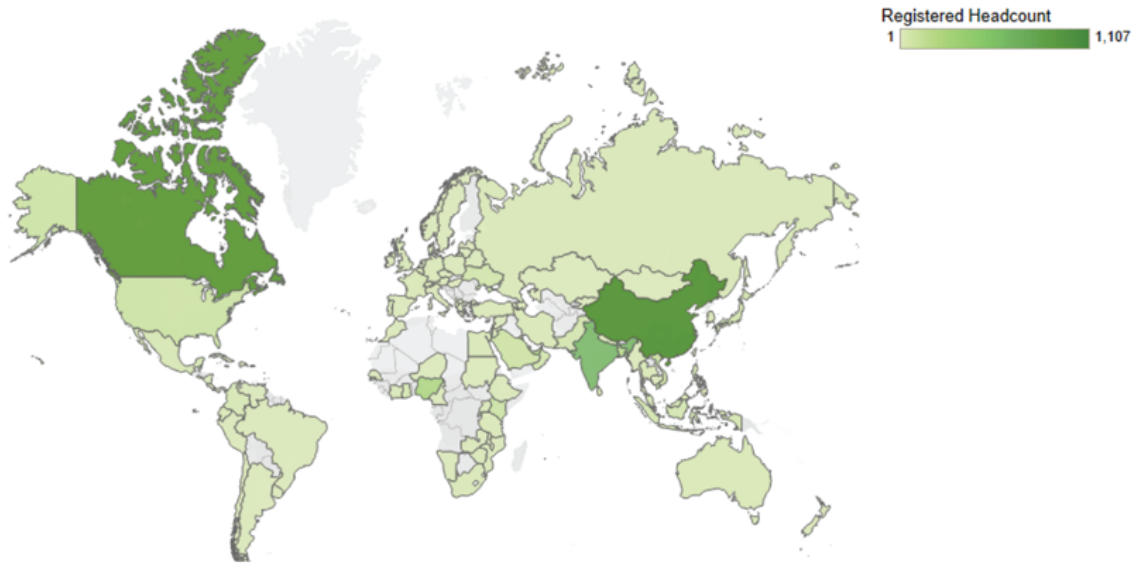


Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

Notes:

1. "Other" consists of the remaining international countries not shown in the chart, including students with unknown last school location.
2. A map of all international source countries by last school location is shown in Figure 10.

FIGURE 10: SOURCE COUNTRIES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY LAST SCHOOL LOCATION (2024-25)



Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows details about Group. Details are shown for Country.

Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

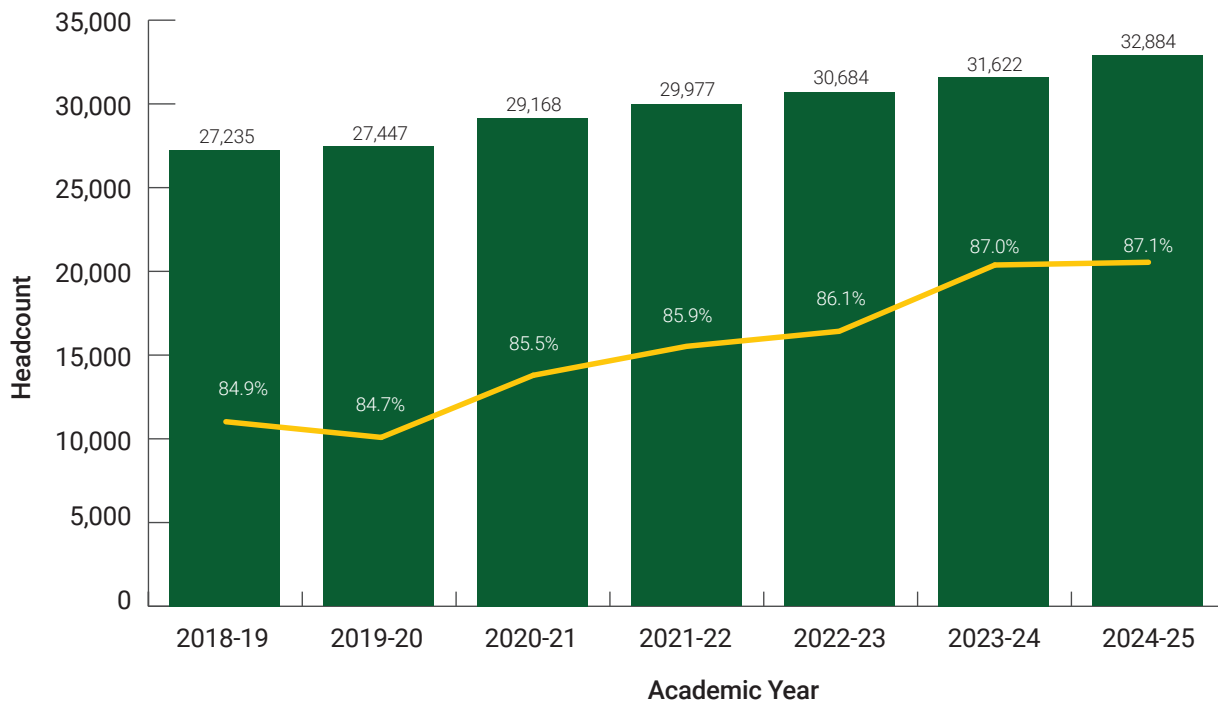
### 3. DOMESTIC ENROLMENT

#### 3.1 DOMESTIC HEADCOUNTS AND RATIOS, UNDERGRADUATE

Students with Canadian citizenship or permanent resident status are considered domestic.

In 2024-25, domestic enrolment reached 32,884, a year-over-year increase of 4.0% (or +1,262). The ratio of domestic students is 87.1%, a year-over-year increase of 0.2 percentage points. The proportion of domestic students has seen steady growth since 2019-20. For 2024-25, new to university domestic students comprised 25.2% of total domestic enrolment, compared to 24.9% in 2023-24.

**FIGURE 11: UNDERGRADUATE DOMESTIC ENROLMENT HEADCOUNTS AND PROPORTIONS IN TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENT**



Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

Notes:

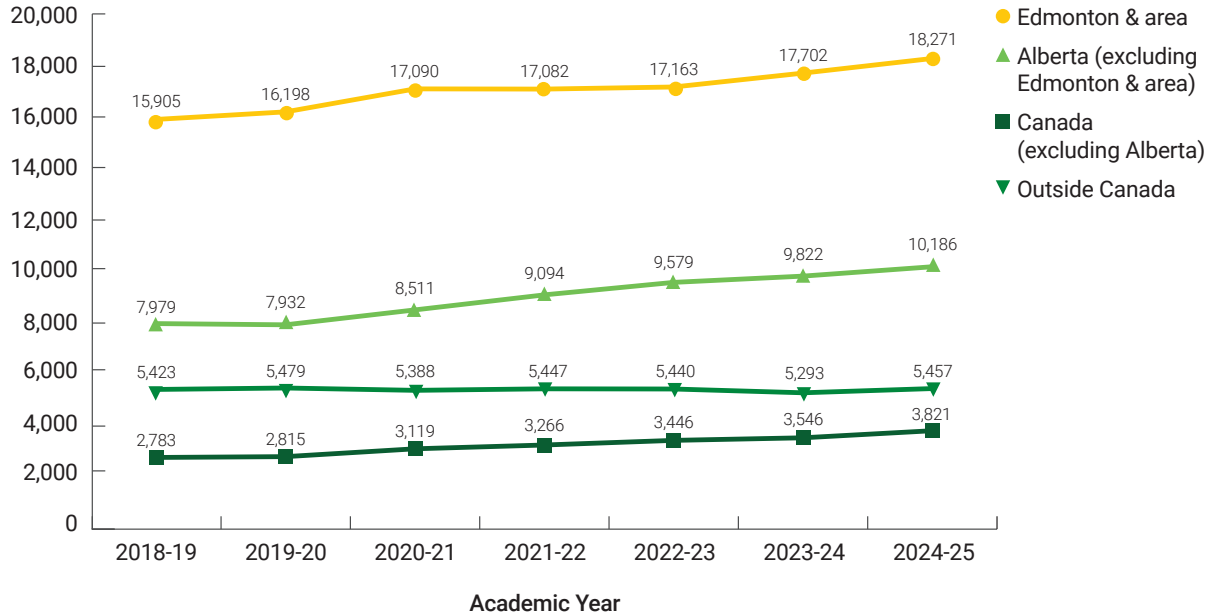
1. The bar chart indicates the total undergraduate domestic headcount.
2. The yellow line indicates the proportion of total undergraduate enrolment contributed by undergraduate domestic headcount.

## 3.2 ORIGIN AT TIME OF APPLICATION, UNDERGRADUATE

Undergraduate enrolment remained strong in the 2024-25 cycle, with 32,278 undergraduate students originating from within Canada, a 3.9% increase (or +1,208) from the previous year. Those students originating from within Canada account for 85.5% of the total undergraduate population.

- Edmonton and surrounding areas: 18,271 (3.2% increase) - a new high
- Alberta, excluding Edmonton and surrounding areas: 10,186 (3.7% increase) – a new high
- Canada, excluding Alberta: 3,821 (7.8% increase) - a new high
- Outside Canada: 5,457 (3.1% increase) - relatively stable with historical numbers

**FIGURE 12: ORIGIN AT TIME OF APPLICATION, UNDERGRADUATE**



Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

Notes:

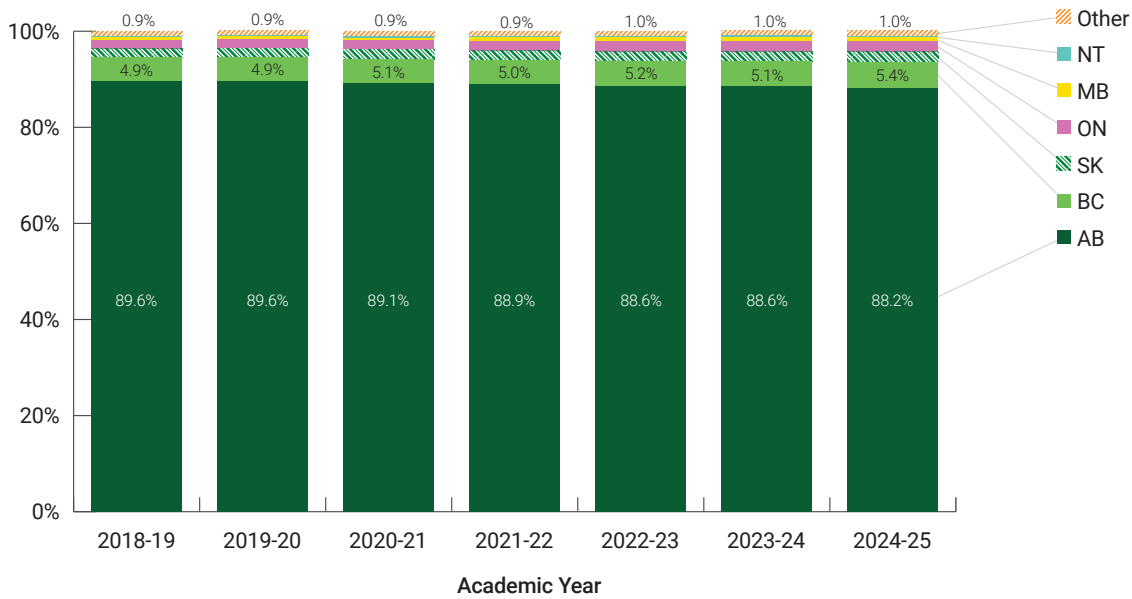
1. Edmonton and surrounding areas include Edmonton, Sherwood Park, St. Albert, Spruce Grove, Leduc, Fort Saskatchewan, Stony Plain and Beaumont.
2. Outside Canada percentages listed do not equate to the university's undergraduate international enrolment. Students listing an address outside of Canada may be study permit students, Canadian citizens or permanent residents.

### 3.3 PROVINCE OF HOME ADDRESS AT TIME OF APPLICATION, UNDERGRADUATE

Of the 32,278 students originating within Canada:

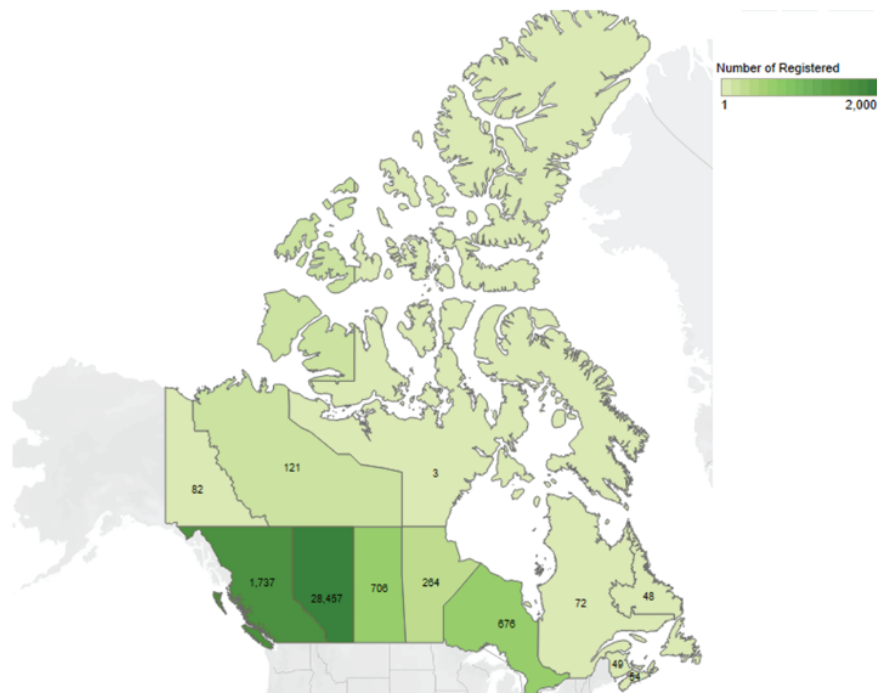
- 28,457 (or 88.2%) originate from Alberta (AB)
- 1,737 (or 5.4%) originate from British Columbia (BC)
- 706 (or 2.2%) originate from Saskatchewan (SK)
- 676 (or 2.1%) originate from Ontario (ON)
- 264 (or 0.8%) originate from Manitoba (MT)
- 121 (or 0.4%) originate from Northwest Territories (NT)
- 317 (or 1.0%) originate from the other provinces and territories within Canada

**FIGURE 13: PROVINCE OF ORIGIN AMONG STUDENTS WITH PERMANENT HOME ADDRESSES IN CANADA**



Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

FIGURE 14: PROVINCE OF ORIGIN AMONG STUDENTS WITH PERMANENT HOME ADDRESSES IN CANADA (MAP VIEW 2024-25)



Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Number of Registered. Details are shown for Province.

Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

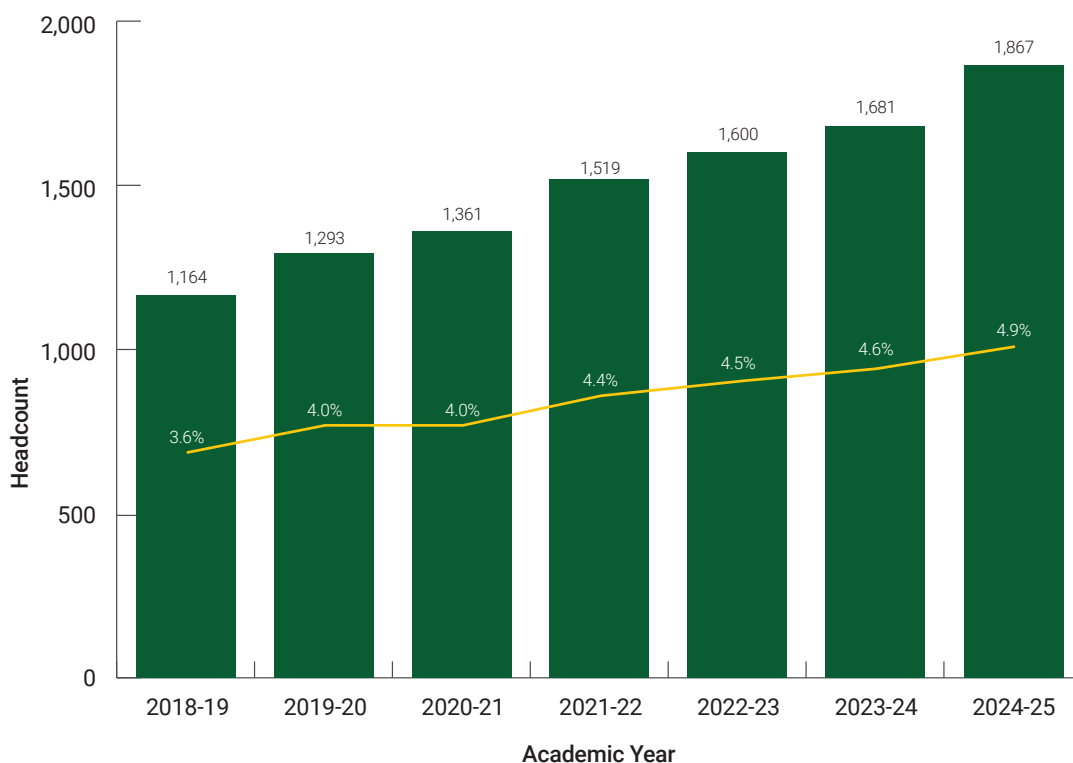
## 4. INDIGENOUS ENROLMENT

### 4.1 INDIGENOUS ENROLMENT HEADCOUNT, UNDERGRADUATE

Indigenous enrolment and the proportion of Indigenous enrolment reached a new record high in 2024-25. A total of 1,867 students who self-identified as Indigenous were enrolled, a year-over-year increase of 11.1%. Indigenous enrolment comprised 4.9% of the undergraduate population, a year-over-year increase of 0.3 percentage points and a new record high.

As a proportion of domestic enrolment, Indigenous student enrolment is at 5.7%, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the previous cycle. According to the 2021 Census of Canada, 6.8% of the Alberta population identifies as Indigenous.

**FIGURE 15: UNDERGRADUATE INDIGENOUS ENROLMENT HEADCOUNTS AND PROPORTION IN TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENT**



Source: Office of the Registrar, December 1 REGSTATS Archive

Notes:

1. The University's data on Indigenous enrolment is based on self-identification.
2. The bar chart indicates the total undergraduate Indigenous headcount.
3. The yellow line indicates the proportion of total undergraduate enrolment contributed by undergraduate Indigenous headcount.

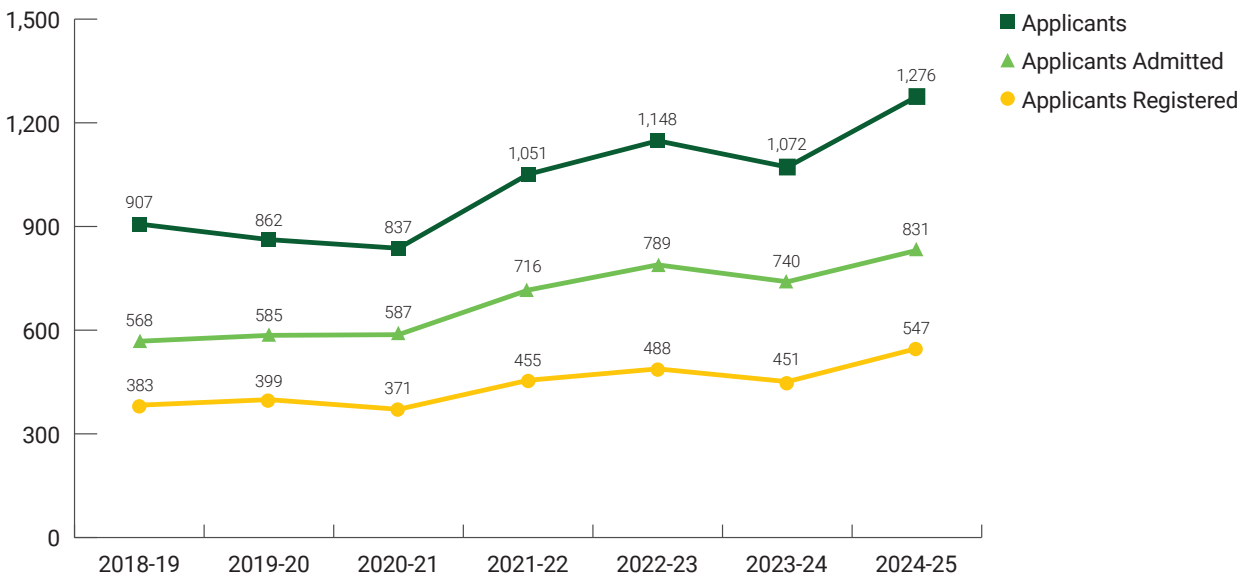


## 4.2 INDIGENOUS APPLICATION, ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION TRENDS, UNDERGRADUATE

In 2024-25, there was a decrease in admission rates for Indigenous students due to an increase in the size of the applicant pool. The following enrolment patterns were observed:

- 1,276 applicants (an increase of 19.0% or +204).
  - accounts for 5.2% of domestic New-to-U applicants (an increase of 0.4 percentage points)
- 831 applicants admitted (an increase of 12.3% or +91).
  - accounts for 5.3% of domestic New-to-U applicants admitted (an increase of 0.4 percentage points)
- 547 applicants registered (an increase of 21.3% or +96).
  - accounts for 7.1% of domestic New-to-U applicants registered (an increase of 1.0 percentage point)
- 65.1% admission rate (a decrease of 3.6 percentage points)
- 65.8% yield rate (an increase of 3.9 percentage points)

**FIGURE 16: NEW-TO-UNIVERSITY INDIGENOUS APPLICANTS, ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION**



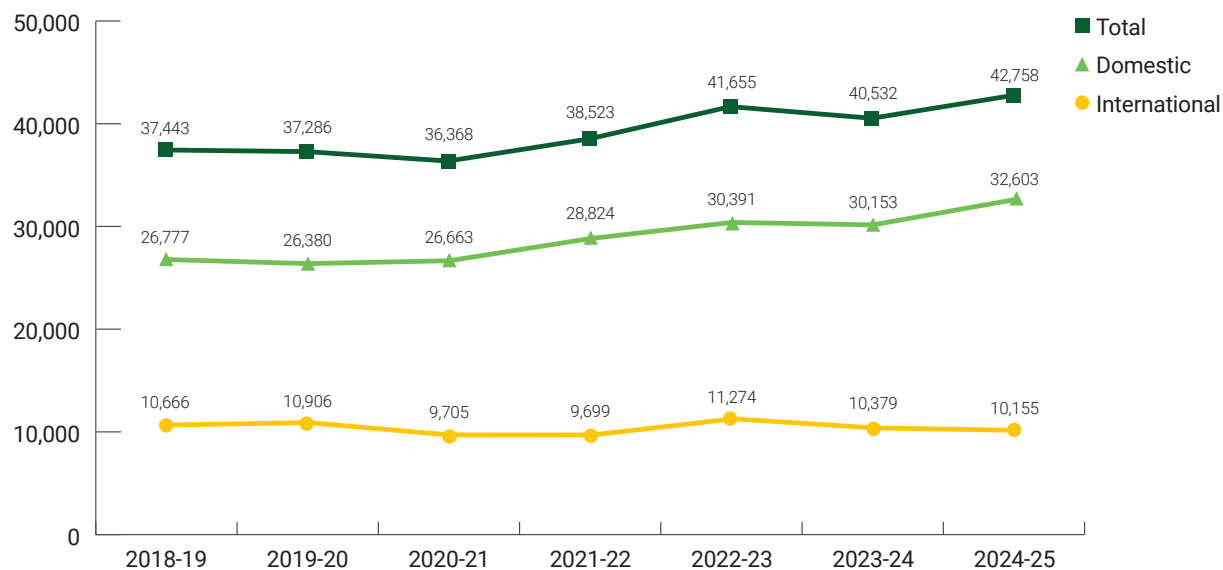
Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Applicant and Enrolment Management Report

## 5. APPLICANTS, ADMISSIONS, AND YIELD

### 5.1 APPLICANT NUMBERS

In 2024-25, the total number of applicants reached 42,758, with a year-over-year increase of 5.5% (or +2,226), driven mainly by domestic applicants. Domestic applicants rose to 32,603, an 8.1% increase (or +2,450) from the previous year, while international applicants fell to 10,155, a 2.2% decrease (or -224).

FIGURE 17: UNDERGRADUATE APPLICANT CURVE



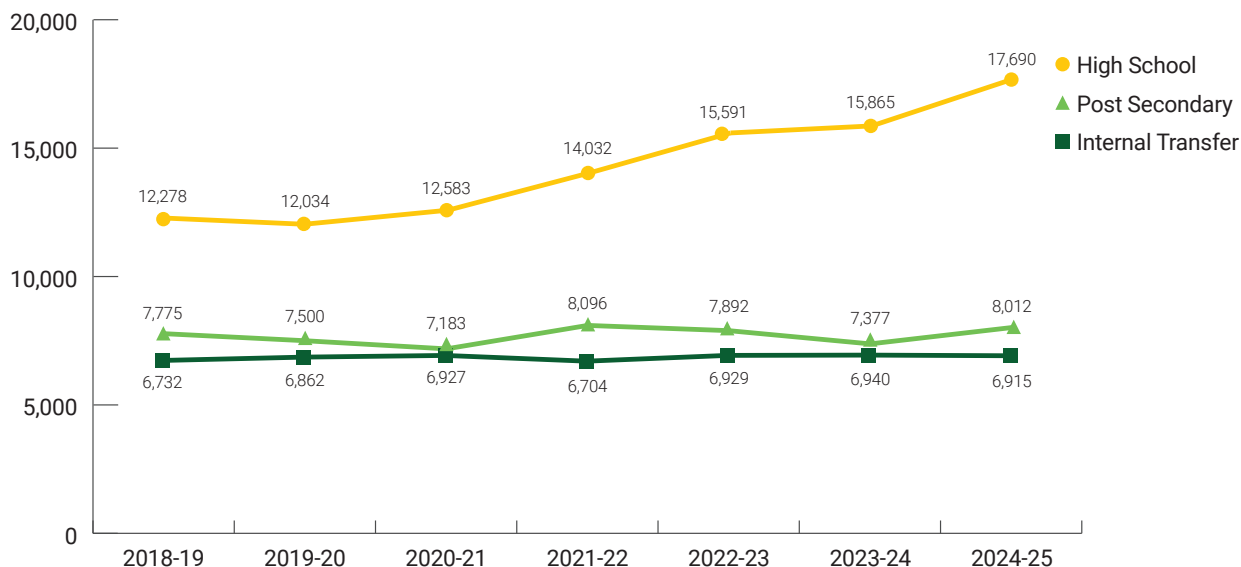
Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

Notes:

1. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
2. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.

The increase in domestic undergraduate applicants in 2024-25 compared to the previous year can be attributed to increases in high school and post-secondary transfer applicants by 11.5% (or +1,825) and 8.6% (or +635), respectively. Whereas, there was a slight decrease in internal transfer applicants by 0.4% (or -25).

**FIGURE 18: DOMESTIC APPLICANT CURVE BY APPLICANT TYPES**



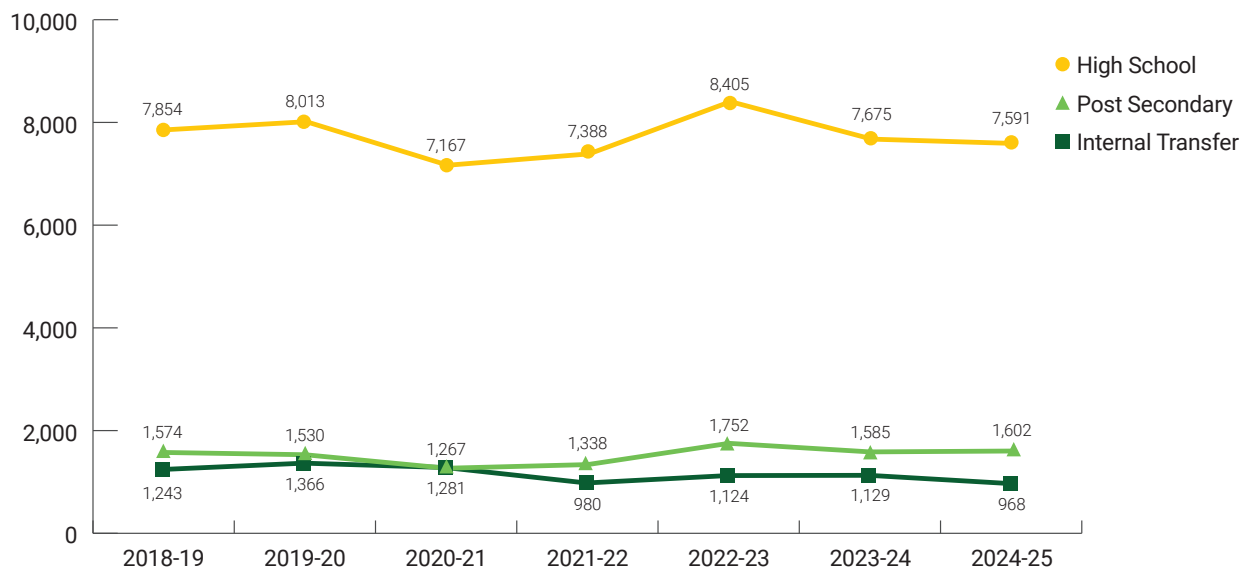
Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

Notes:

1. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
2. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.
3. Some students may apply under multiple applicant types. As a result, when totals are calculated separately by applicant type, they may exceed the unique count across all types, where each student is counted only once.

The decrease in international undergraduate applicants in 2024-25 compared to the previous year can be attributed to decreases in high school and internal transfer applicants by 1.1% (or -84) and 14.3% (or -161), respectively. Whereas, there was a slight increase in post-secondary<sup>3</sup> transfer applicants by 1.1% (or +17).

**FIGURE 19: INTERNATIONAL APPLICANT CURVE BY APPLICANT TYPES**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

Notes:

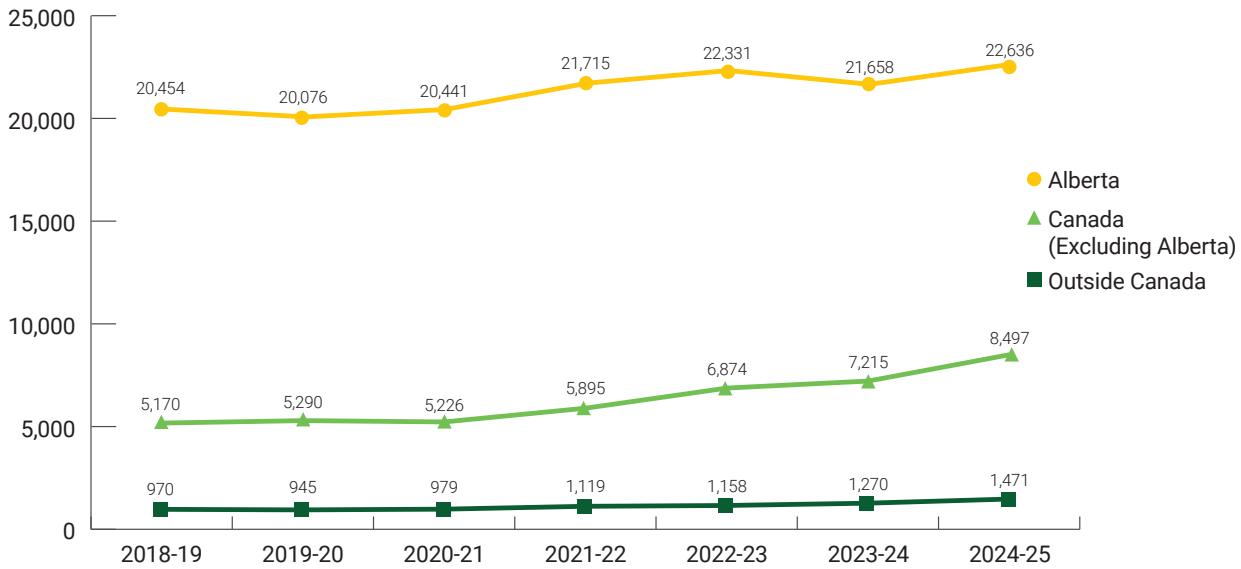
1. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
2. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.
3. Some students may apply under multiple applicant types. As a result, when totals are calculated separately by applicant type, they may exceed the unique count across all types, where each student is counted only once.

<sup>3</sup> In 2024-25, the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry launched the Bachelor of Biomedicine (MH620) program, significantly increasing international post-secondary transfer applicants, admissions, and registrations. Designed for the Joint Undergraduate Medical Education Program between the Alberta Institute and Wenzhou Medical University, it offers an MD curriculum integrating Chinese and Canadian medical education.

Compared to the previous year, in 2024-25, the number of domestic undergraduate applicants has increased across different last school location groups as follows:

- Domestic applicants studying in Alberta rose by 4.5% (or +978).
- Domestic applicants studying in other parts of Canada (excluding Alberta) rose by 17.8% (or +1,282).
- Domestic applicants studying outside of Canada rose by 15.8% (or +201).

**FIGURE 20: DOMESTIC APPLICANT CURVE BY LAST SCHOOL LOCATION**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

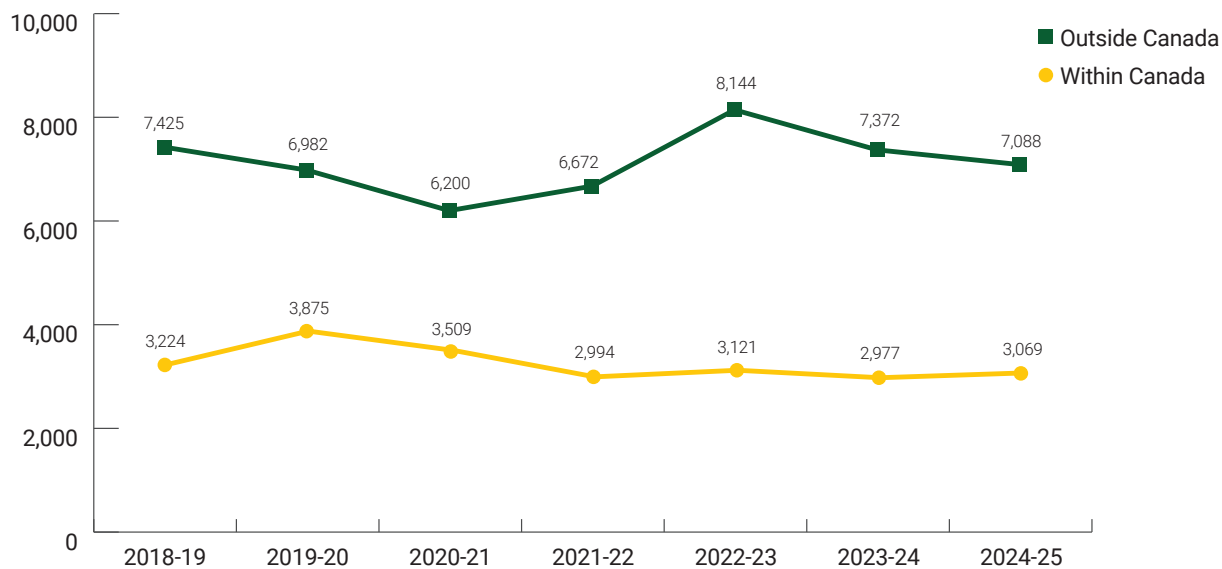
Notes:

1. Applicants with unknown last school locations have been excluded.
2. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
3. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.

Compared to the previous year, there were changes in international undergraduate applicants across the last school location groups in 2024-25, as follows:

- International applicants studying within Canada, also known as Maple Leaf students, increased by 3.1% (or +92).
- International applicants studying outside of Canada decreased by 3.9% (or -284).

**FIGURE 21: INTERNATIONAL APPLICANT CURVE BY LAST SCHOOL LOCATION**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

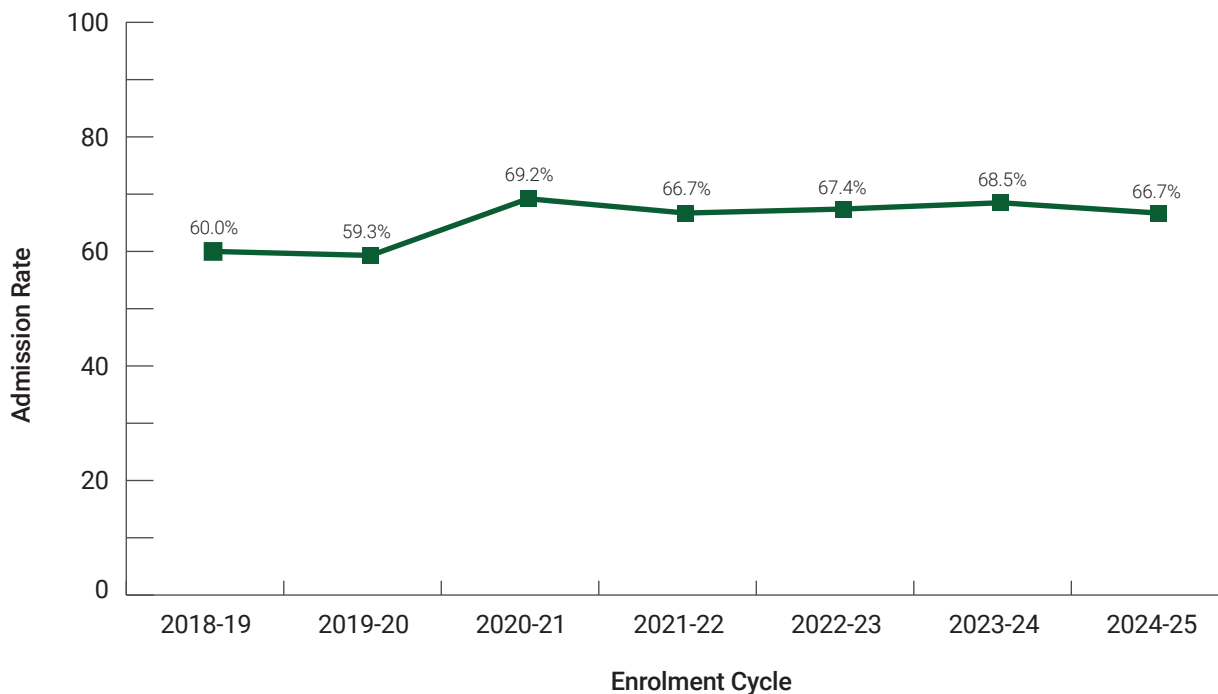
Notes:

1. Applicants with unknown last school locations have been excluded.
2. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
3. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.

## 5.2 ADMISSIONS

The 2024-25 admission cycle saw an undergraduate admission rate of 66.7%, a year-over-year decrease of 1.8 percentage points. Although applicants admitted increased by 2.8 percentage points (from 27,770 to 28,537, or +767), the total number of applicants grew more, rising 5.5 percentage points (from 40,532 to 42,758, or +2,226). As a result, the admit rate declined as applicant growth outpaced admissions.

**FIGURE 22: UNDERGRADUATE ADMISSION RATE CURVE**



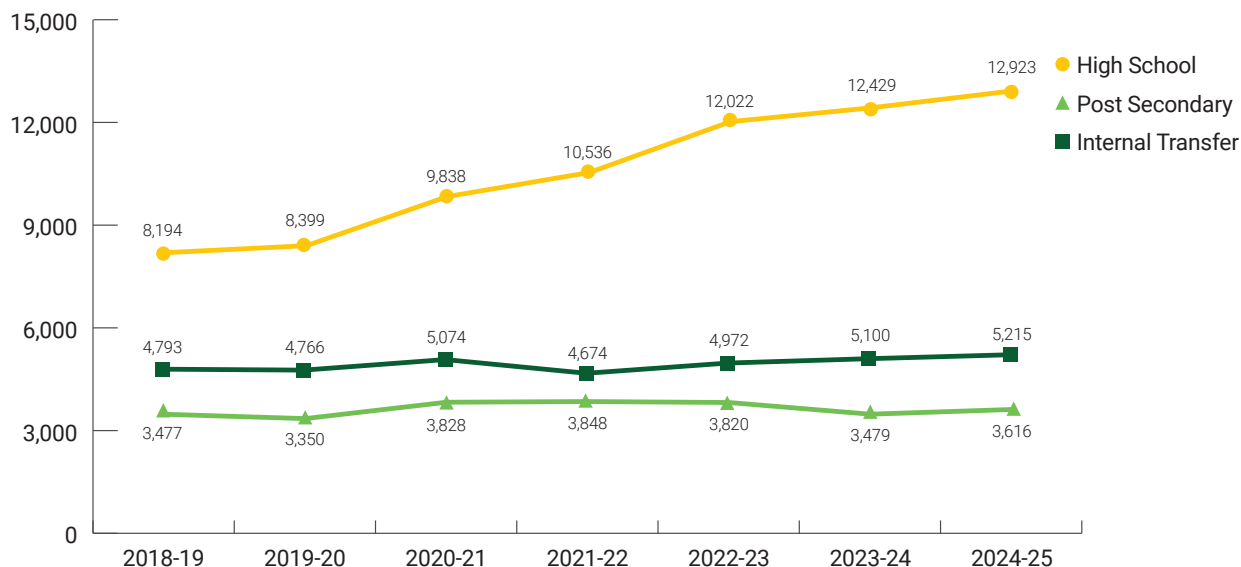
Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

Notes:

1. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
2. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.

The increase in domestic undergraduate applicants admitted in 2024-25 compared to the previous year can be attributed to increases in high school, post-secondary transfer and internal transfer applicants admitted by 4.0% (or +494), 3.9% (or +137) and 2.3% (or +115), respectively.

**FIGURE 23: DOMESTIC ADMISSION CURVE BY APPLICANT TYPES**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

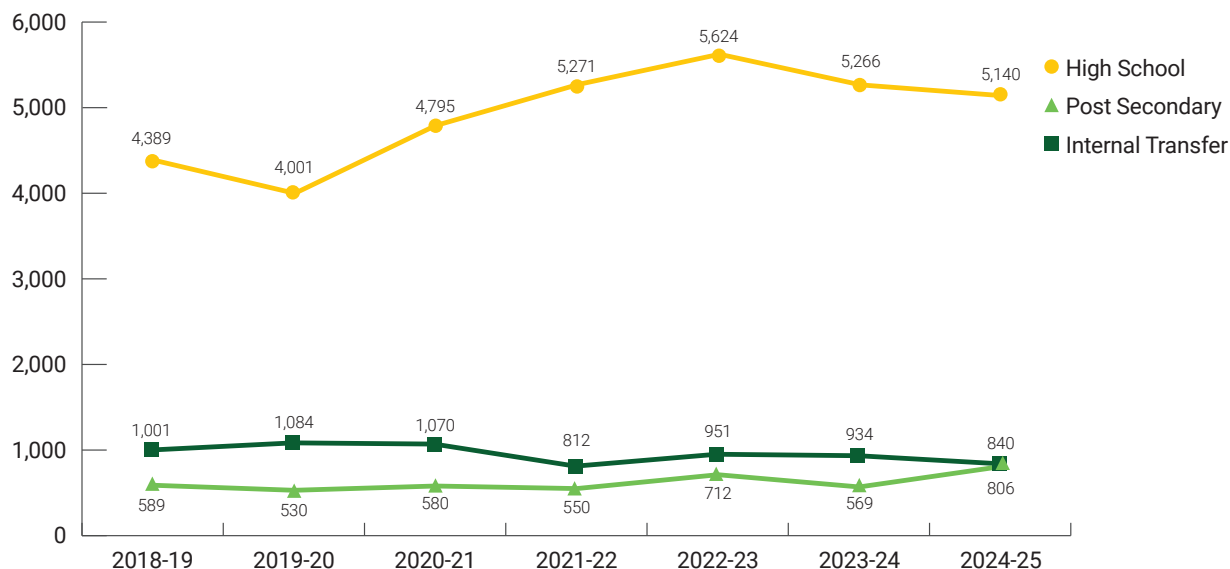
Notes:

1. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
2. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.



International undergraduate high school and internal transfer applicants admitted decreased by 2.4% (or -126) and 10.1% (or -94), respectively, in 2024-25 compared to the previous year. Whereas, international post-secondary<sup>4</sup> transfer applicants admitted increased by 41.7% (or +237).

**FIGURE 24: INTERNATIONAL ADMISSION CURVE BY APPLICANT TYPES**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

Notes:

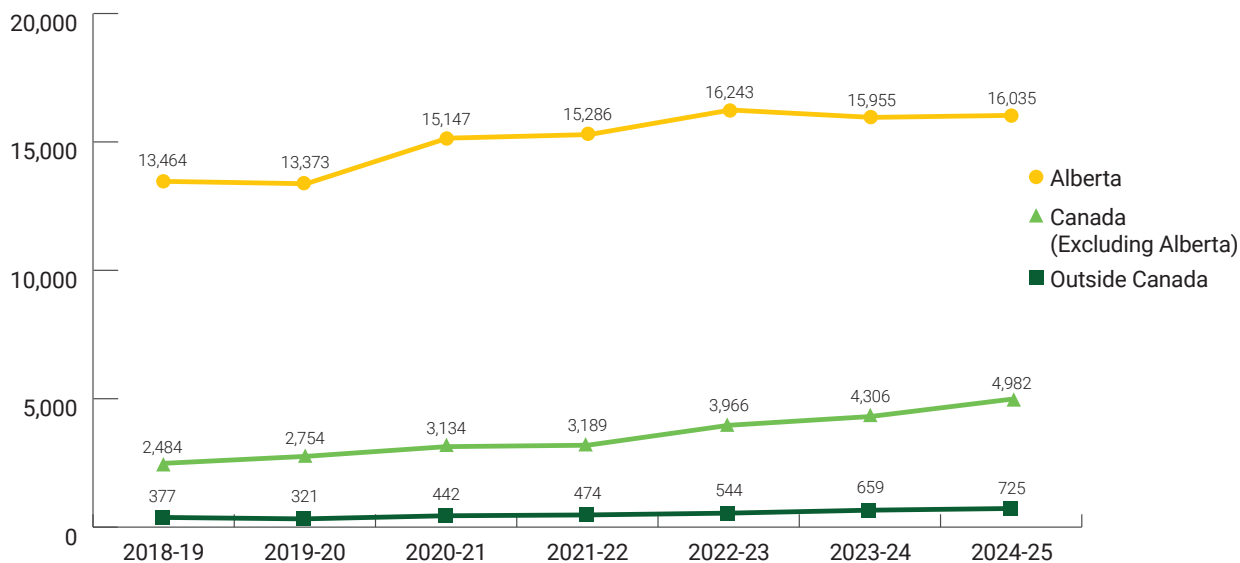
1. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
2. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.

<sup>4</sup> In 2024-25, the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry launched the Bachelor of Biomedicine (MH620) program, significantly increasing international post-secondary transfer applicants, admissions and registrations. Designed for the Joint Undergraduate Medical Education Program between the Alberta Institute and Wenzhou Medical University, it offers an MD curriculum integrating Chinese and Canadian medical education.

Compared to the previous year, in 2024-25, the number of admitted domestic undergraduate applicants has increased across various last school location groups as follows:

- The number of admitted domestic applicants whose last school was in Alberta rose by 0.5% (or +80).
- The number of admitted domestic applicants whose last school was located in other parts of Canada (excluding Alberta) rose by 15.7% (or +676).
- The number of admitted domestic applicants whose last school was outside Canada rose by 10.0% (or +66).

**FIGURE 25: DOMESTIC ADMISSION CURVE BY LAST SCHOOL LOCATION**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

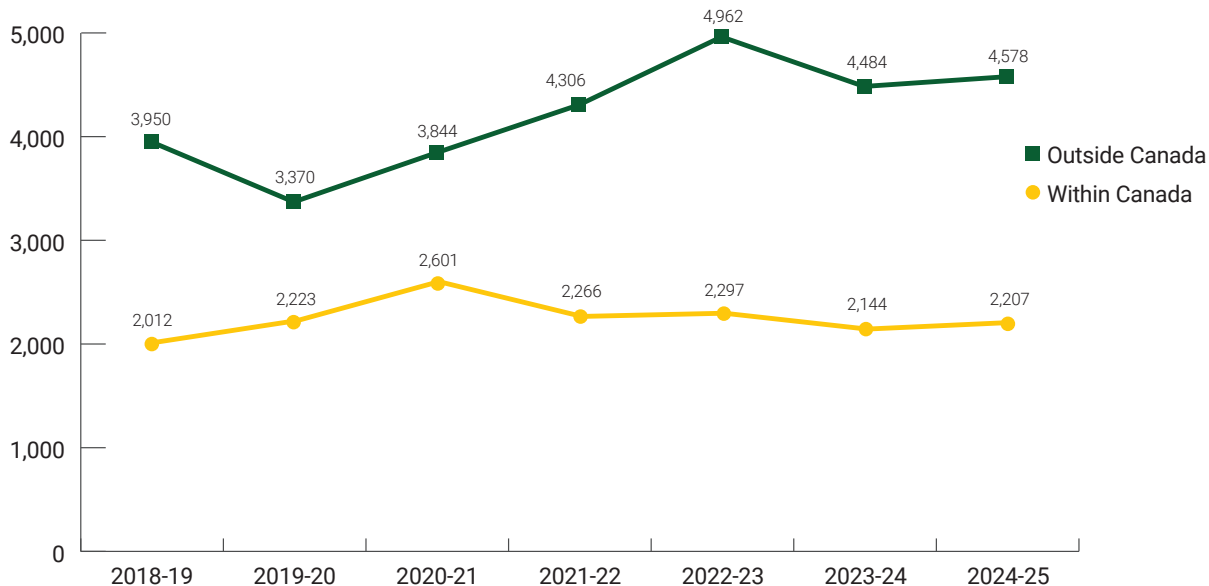
Notes:

1. Applicants with unknown last school locations have been excluded.
2. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
3. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.

Compared to the previous year, in 2024-25, the number of admitted international undergraduate applicants has increased across various last school location groups as follows:

- The number of admitted international applicants whose last school was located within Canada, also known as Maple Leaf students, increased by 2.9% (or +63).
- The number of admitted international applicants whose last school was located outside Canada increased by 2.1% (or +94).

**FIGURE 26: INTERNATIONAL ADMISSION CURVE BY LAST SCHOOL LOCATION**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

Notes:

1. Applicants with unknown last school locations have been excluded.
2. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
3. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.

## 5.3 COMPETITIVE ADMISSION AVERAGES, UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY

The university balances accessibility with strategic enrolment management to attract highly qualified students to our programs. The highest concentration of degree programs among domestic and international competitive admission averages are in the 70-74 range for 2024-25.

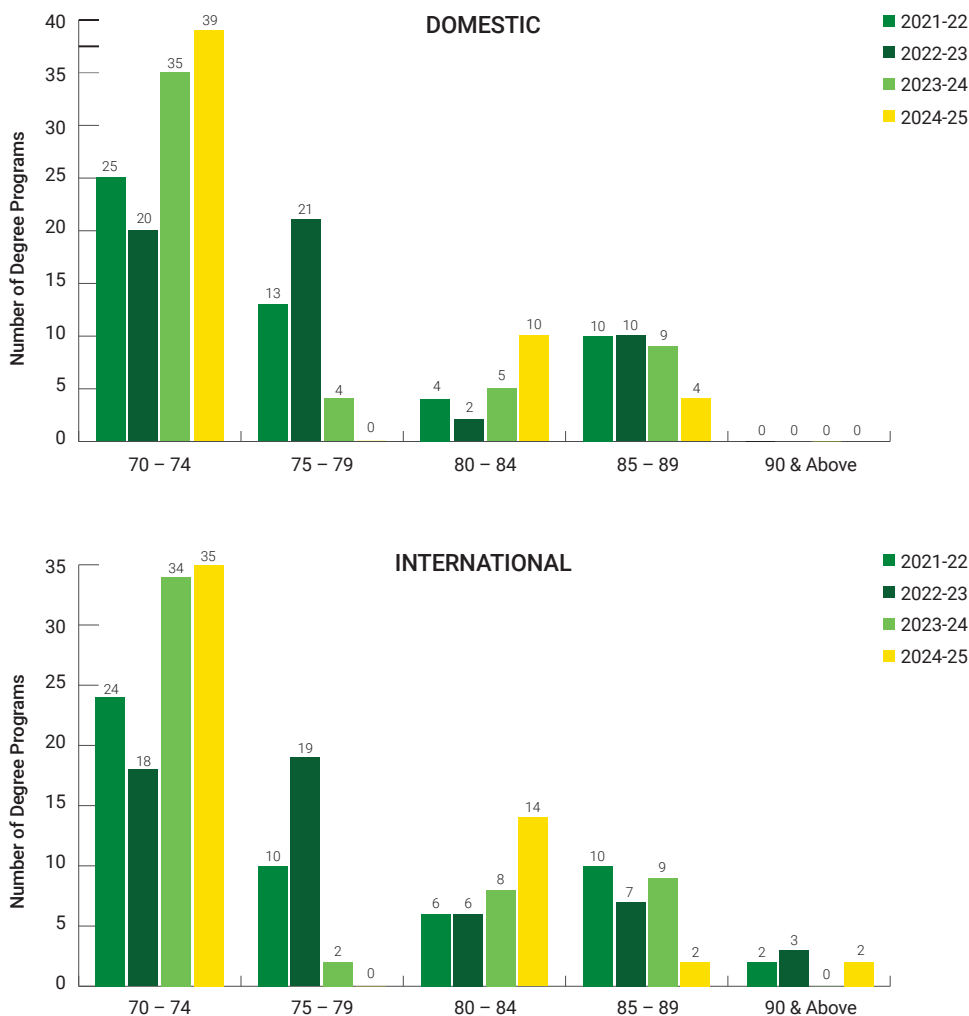
Domestic:

- The number of degree programs in the 70-74 range increased by 4.
- The number of degree programs in the 75-79 and 85-89 ranges decreased by 4 and 5, respectively.
- The number of degree programs in the 80-84 range increased by 5.

International:

- The number of degree programs in the 70-74 range increased by 1.
- The number of degree programs in the 75-79 and 85-89 ranges decreased by 2 and 7, respectively.
- The number of degree programs in the 80-84 range and the 90 and above range increased by 6 and 2, respectively.

**FIGURE 27: NUMBER OF DEGREE PROGRAMS WITH COMPETITIVE ADMISSION AVERAGE IN THE RANGES SHOWN**



Source: Office of the Registrar, October 1 REGSTATS Archive

## 5.4 MEAN ADMISSION AVERAGES OF REGISTERED STUDENTS, UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY

Overall, mean admission averages of registered students remained relatively stable across faculties in 2024-25.

For 2024-25, Science and Nursing still hold the highest mean average of 91.

Faculty-specific mean admission average changes:

- No change: Native Studies
- Increase
  - by 1: Business, Engineering, Nursing
- Decrease
  - by 1: ALES, Arts, Augustana, KSR, Campus Saint-Jean, Science
  - by 2: Education

**TABLE 3: MEAN AVERAGES OF REGISTERED STUDENTS**

Faculty	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Trend
Agriculture, Life, and Environmental Sciences (ALES)	84	83	84	84	85	84	83	↓
Arts	82	84	84	84	83	83	82	↓
Augustana Campus	81	82	83	82	84	83	82	↓
Business					85	85	86	↑
Education	82	84	85	87	84	84	82	↓
Engineering	89	89	89	89	90	88	89	↑
Kinesiology, Sport, and Recreation (KSR)	86	89	89	89	87	87	86	↓
Native Studies	77	79	78	81	80	81	81	→
Nursing	90	89	90	92	92	90	91	↑
Campus Saint-Jean (CSJ)	81	82	85	84	83	84	83	↓
Science	90	90	90	92	93	92	91	↓

Source: Office of the Registrar

Note: The Faculty of Business launched its first direct-entry cohort in Fall 2022.

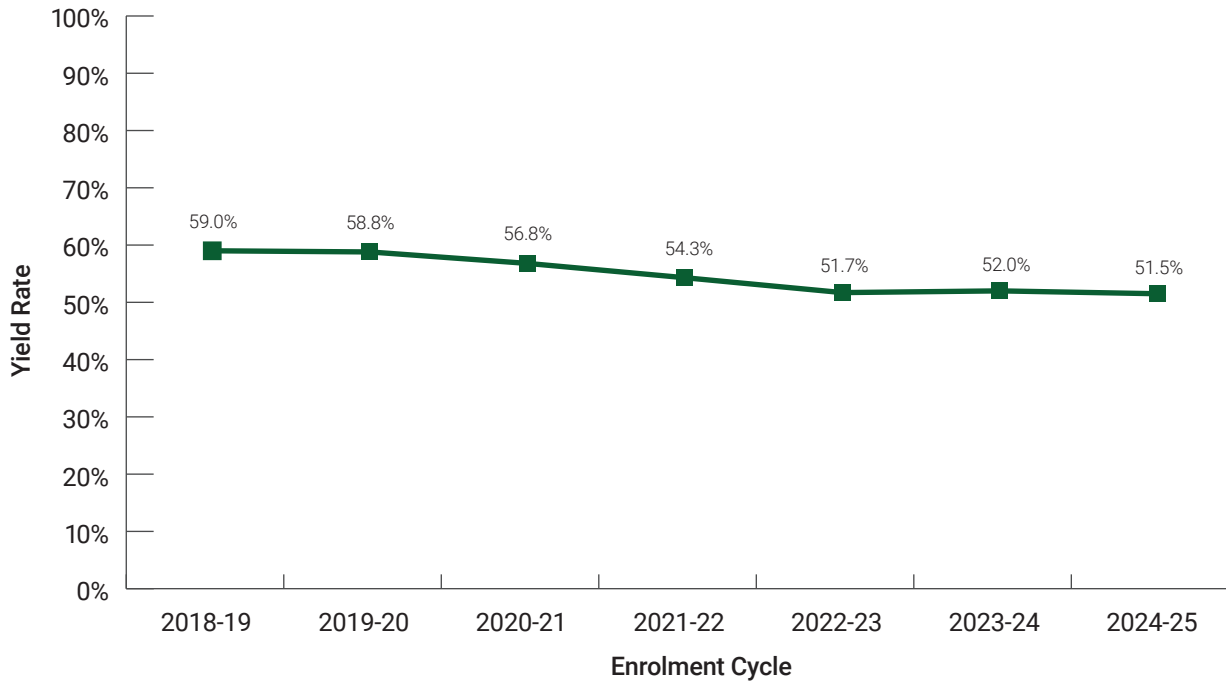
## 5.5 YIELD

The proportion of applicants admitted who registered, also known as the yield rate, decreased slightly in 2024-25.

- Applicants admitted: 28,537 (an increase of 2.8% or +767)
- Applicants registered: 14,690 (an increase of 1.7% or +251)
- Yield rate: 51.5% (a decrease of 0.5 percentage points)

The increase in applicants admitted, which was higher than the increase in applicants registered, led to a slightly lower yield rate of 51.5% in 2024-25 compared to 52.0% in 2023-24.

**FIGURE 28: UNDERGRADUATE YIELD RATE CURVE**



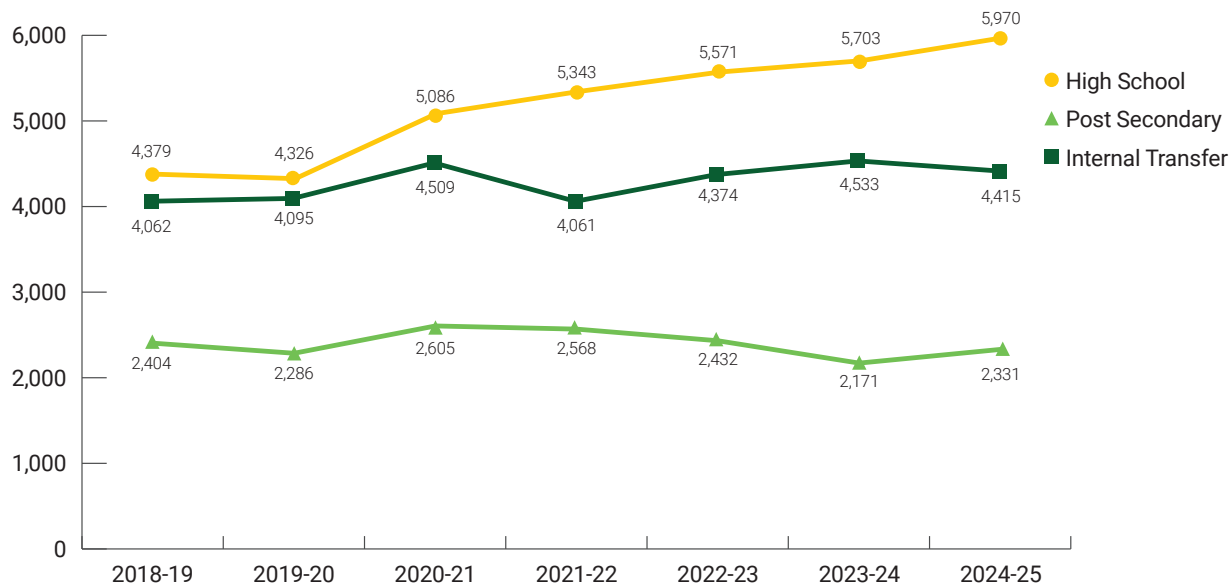
Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

Notes:

1. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
2. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.

The increase in domestic undergraduate applicants registered in 2024-25 compared to the previous year can be attributed to increases in high school, and post-secondary transfer applicants registered by 4.7% (or +267), and 7.4% (or +160), respectively. Domestic internal transfer applicants registered decreased by 2.6% (or -118).

**FIGURE 29: DOMESTIC YIELD CURVE BY APPLICANT TYPES**



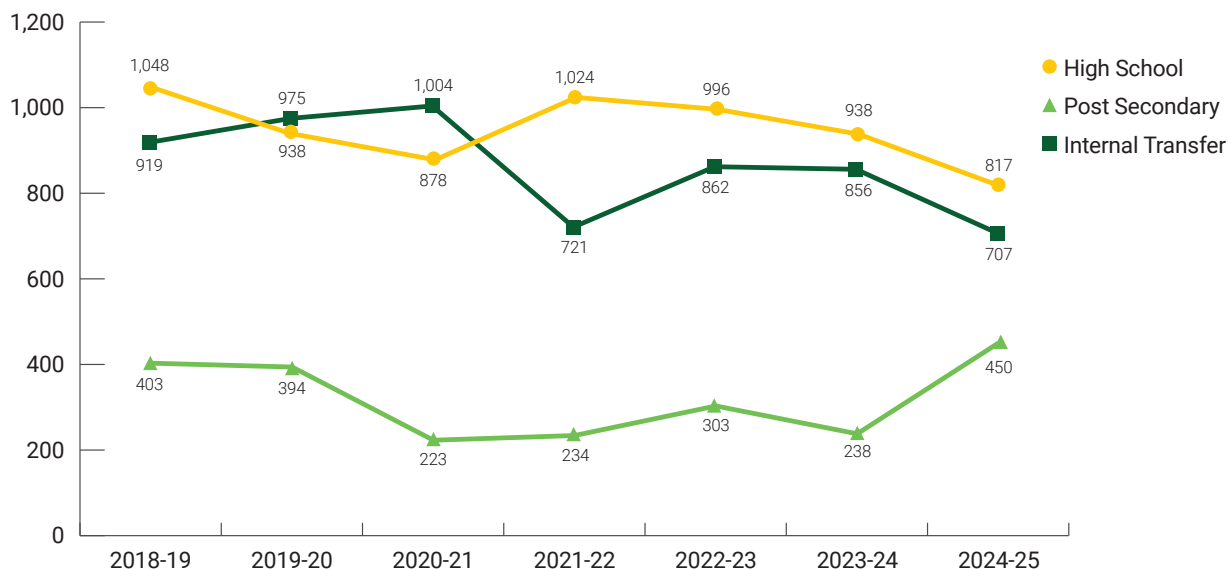
Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

Notes:

1. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
2. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.

The decrease in international undergraduate applicants registered in 2024-25 compared to the previous year can be attributed to decreases in high school and internal transfer applicants registered by 12.9% (or -121) and 17.4% (or -149), respectively. Whereas, international post-secondary<sup>5</sup> transfer applicants registered increased significantly by 89.1% (or +212).

**FIGURE 30: INTERNATIONAL YIELD CURVE BY APPLICANT TYPES**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

Notes:

1. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
2. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.

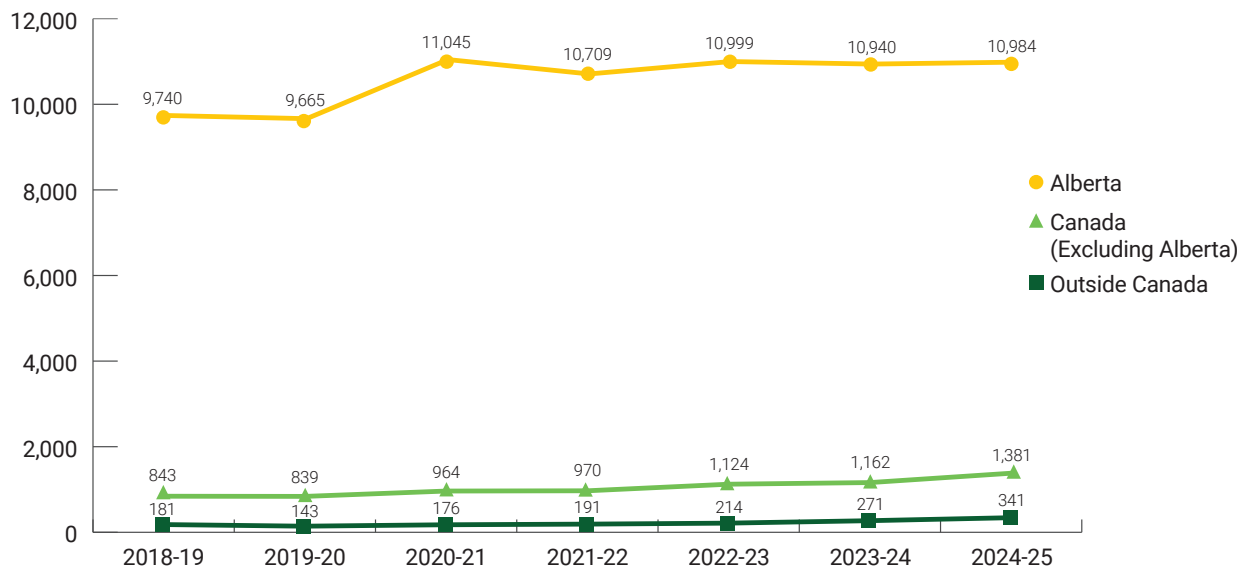
<sup>5</sup> In 2024-25, the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry launched the Bachelor of Biomedicine (MH620) program, significantly increasing international post-secondary transfer applicants, admissions and registrations. Designed for the Joint Undergraduate Medical Education Program between the Alberta Institute and Wenzhou Medical University, it offers an MD curriculum integrating Chinese and Canadian medical education.



Compared to the previous year, in 2024-25, the number of registered domestic undergraduate applicants has increased across various last school location groups as follows:

- The number of registered domestic applicants whose last school was in Alberta rose by 0.4% (or +44).
- The number of registered domestic applicants whose last school was located in other parts of Canada (excluding Alberta) rose by 18.8% (or +219).
- The number of registered domestic applicants whose last school was outside Canada rose by 25.8% (or +70).

**FIGURE 31: DOMESTIC YIELD CURVE BY LAST SCHOOL LOCATION**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

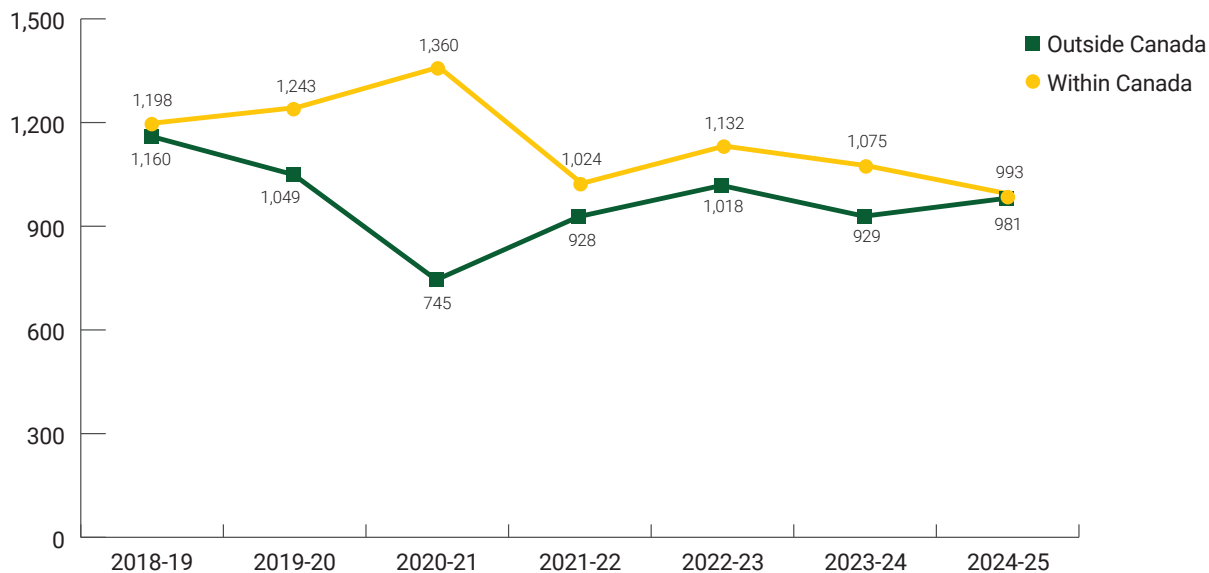
Notes:

1. Applicants with unknown last school locations have been excluded.
2. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
3. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.

Compared to the previous year, there were changes in the number of registered international undergraduate applicants across various last school location groups in 2024-25, as follows:

- The number of registered international applicants whose last school was located within Canada, also known as Maple Leaf students, decreased by 7.6% (or -82).
- The number of registered international applicants whose last school was located outside Canada increased by 5.6% (or +52).

**FIGURE 32: INTERNATIONAL YIELD BY LAST SCHOOL LOCATION**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

Notes:

1. Applicants with unknown last school locations have been excluded.
2. Data is based on the December 1 archive for each specified year.
3. Data includes new-to-university applicants and continuing students applying for a program change between different faculties and/or within the same faculty.

## 5.6 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEAN COMPETITIVE ADMISSION AVERAGE AND YIELD RATE, UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY FIRST CHOICE

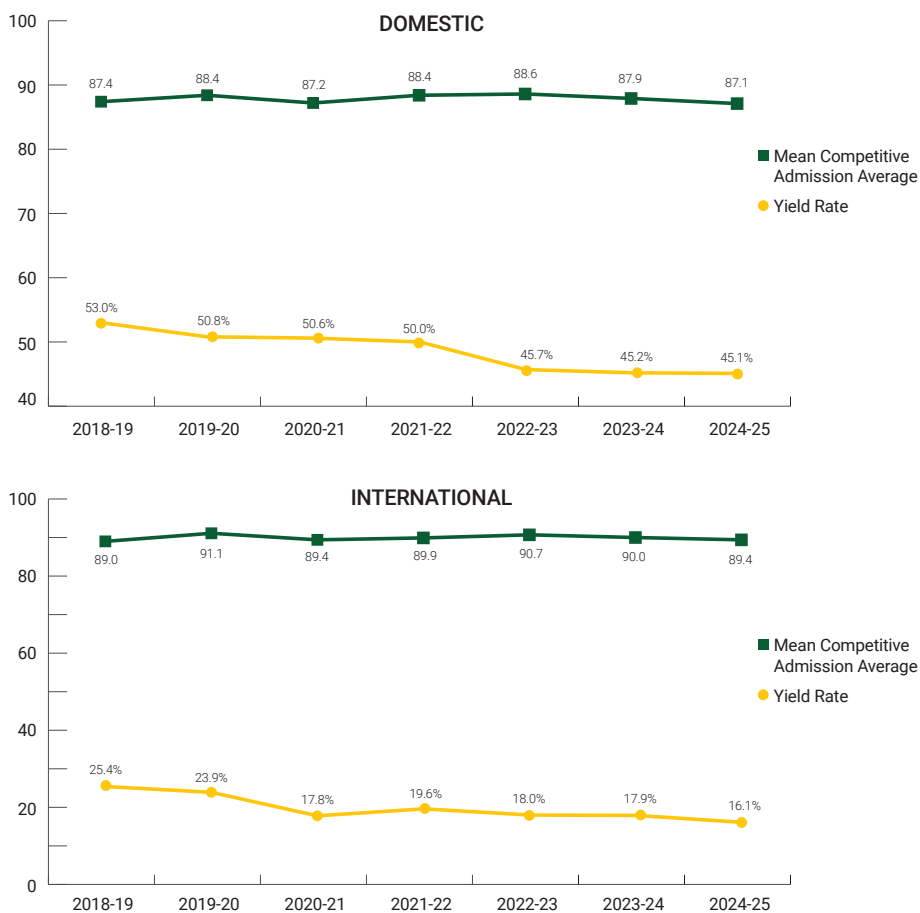
Focusing analysis on first-choice programs, instead of both first and secondary preferences, more accurately reflects an applicant's interest and commitment. This offers clearer insights into the relationship between competitive admission standards and enrolment behaviour.

In 2024-25, first-choice direct entry admission averages decreased by 0.8 for domestic applicants and by 0.6 for international applicants. First-choice direct entry yield rates decreased slightly by 0.1 percentage points for domestic applicants and decreased by 1.8 percentage points for international applicants.

Due to a significant increase in domestic applicants, the number of admitted and registered applicants to their first-choice program rose in 2024-25. However, since the growth in applicants exceeded the increase in admitted applicants, the admit rate was lower compared to last year. The growth in admitted applicants slightly exceeded that of registered applicants, resulting in a 45.1% yield rate.

The decline in international applicants in 2024-25 led to fewer admitted and registered applicants in their first-choice program. The rate at which registered applicants declined exceeded that of admitted applicants, resulting in a 16.1% yield rate.

**FIGURE 33: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEAN COMPETITIVE ADMISSION AVERAGE AND YIELD RATE AMONG FIRST CHOICE DIRECT-ENTRY APPLICANTS**



Source: Office of the Registrar

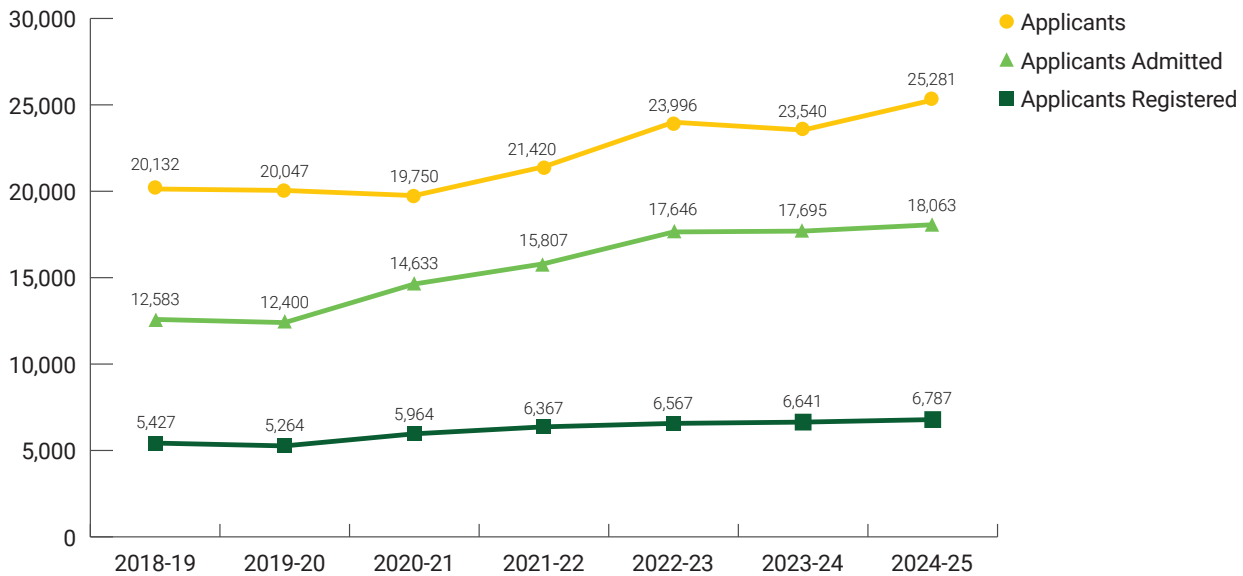
Note: Data is based on December 1 ADMSTAT archive

Among both first-choice direct-entry domestic and international applicants, a relatively stable mean competitive admission average is associated with a declining yield rate, suggesting a negative correlation between the two.

## 5.7 APPLICANT YIELD, UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY

At 25,281, the number of direct-entry applicants increased by 7.4% (or +1,741 applicants) compared to last year's cycle. Of these, the university admitted 18,063 applicants, an increase of 2.1% (or +368). The number of registered applicants was 6,787, reflecting a 2.2% increase (or +146). The admission rate of 71.4% decreased by 3.7 percentage points. This decrease occurred because the growth rate of applicants was higher than the growth rate of admitted applicants in 2024-25. Additionally, the rate of increase of registered applicants, which was slightly higher than that of admitted applicants, resulted in a marginally higher yield rate of 37.6% in 2024-25.

**FIGURE 34: DIRECT-ENTRY APPLICANT, ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION NUMBERS**



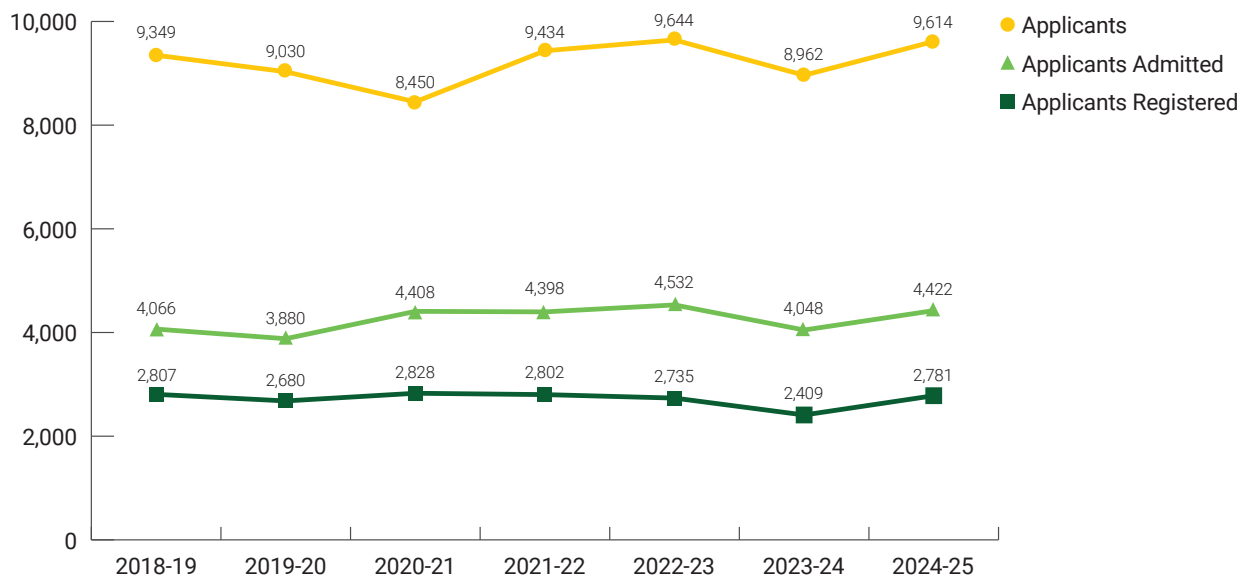
Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

## 5.8 APPLICANT YIELD, UNDERGRADUATE POST-SECONDARY TRANSFER

At 9,614, the number of post-secondary transfer applicants increased by 7.3% (or +652) from last year's cycle. Of those applicants, 4,422 were admitted, an increase of 9.2% (or +374) compared to the preceding cycle. This resulted in a post-secondary transfer admission rate of 46.0%, a slight increase of 0.8 percentage points from 2023-24.

In 2024-25, 2,781 applicants yielded registrations. This resulted in a yield rate of 62.9%, an increase of 3.4 percentage points from 2023-24.

**FIGURE 35: POST-SECONDARY TRANSFER APPLICANT, ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION NUMBERS**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

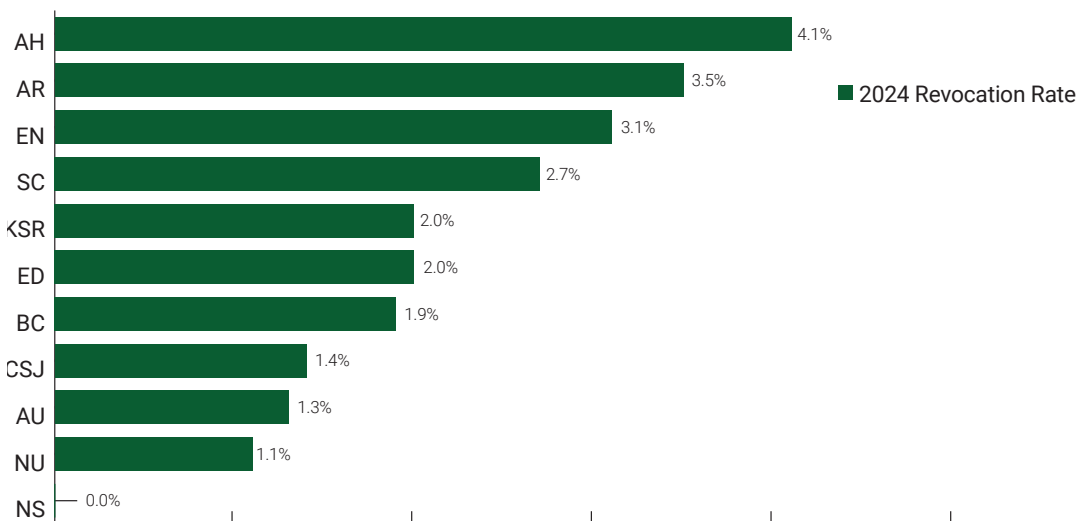
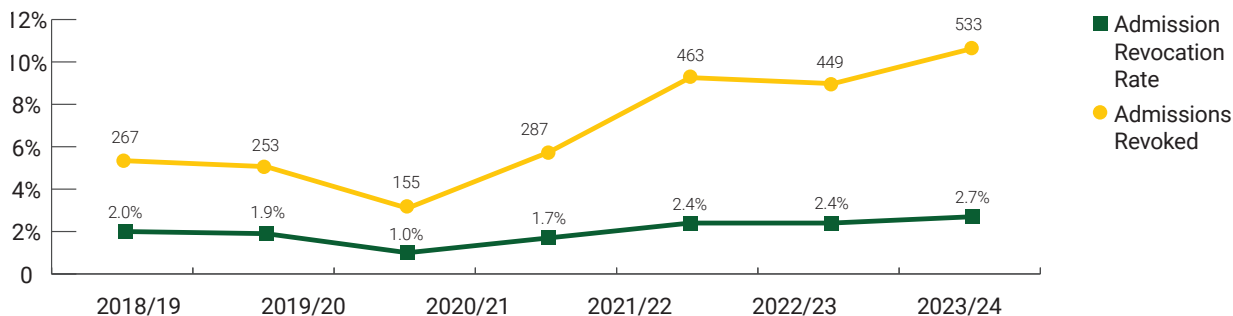
Note: Data in the above chart does not include Internal Transfer applicants.

## 5.9 ADMISSION REVOCATION RATES, UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY

Direct-entry admission decisions are not based solely on final Grade 12 marks. Many early admission offers are based on self-recorded Grade 11 marks or a combination of Grade 11 and interim Grade 12 marks. These early admissions are intended to be as firm as possible. However, they are contingent on the applicants' final Grade 12 average meeting the university's minimum requirement of 70%. Early admission offers are revoked if the minimum requirement is not met upon receipt of final transcripts or the final calculated average is significantly lower than the average presented at the time of the offer of admission. There may be other conditions, such as meeting the English Language Proficiency requirement.

The revocation rate in 2024-25 increased slightly by 0.3 percentage points, rising from 2.4% in 2023-24 to 2.7% in 2024-25.

**FIGURE 36: DIRECT-ENTRY ADMISSION REVOCATION RATES**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Application Trend Summary - Undergraduate Table.

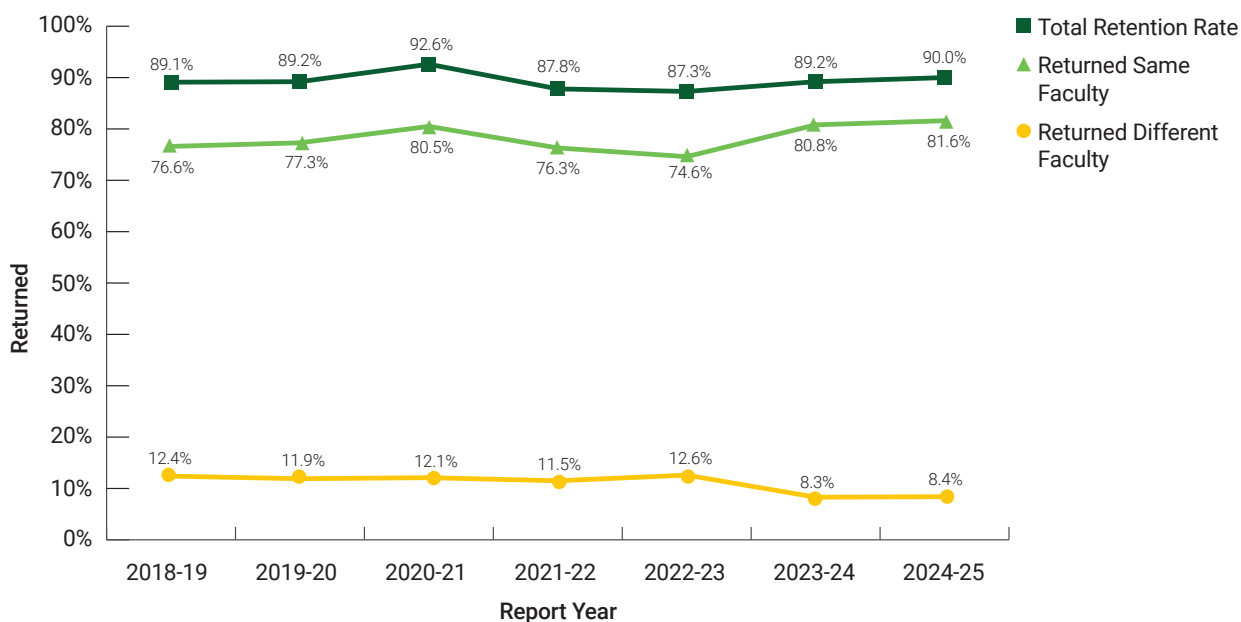
## 6. RETENTION AND COMPLETION

### 6.1 STUDENT RETENTION, YEAR 1 TO YEAR 2, UNDERGRADUATE

The retention rate of first-year undergraduate students has shown a generally upward trend over the past decade. However, a notable spike occurred during 2020-21, attributed to pandemic-related effects, as faculties temporarily froze require-to-withdraw decisions for that cycle. Once the freeze was lifted for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 academic years, retention rates declined to 87.8% and 87.3%, respectively, likely due to delayed effects. However, the retention rate rebounded in the following years, rising to 89.2% in 2023-24 and further to 90.0% in 2024-25—a notable 0.8 percentage point increase from the previous year.

The proportion of students who returned to the same faculty rose in 2024-25 to 81.6%, a year-over-year increase of 0.7 percentage points. The proportion of students who returned to a different faculty increased slightly from the previous year of 8.3% to a rate of 8.4%, representing an increase of 0.1 percentage points.

**FIGURE 37: PROPORTION OF FIRST-YEAR UNDERGRADUATES WHO RETURNED FOR THEIR SECOND YEAR OF STUDY**



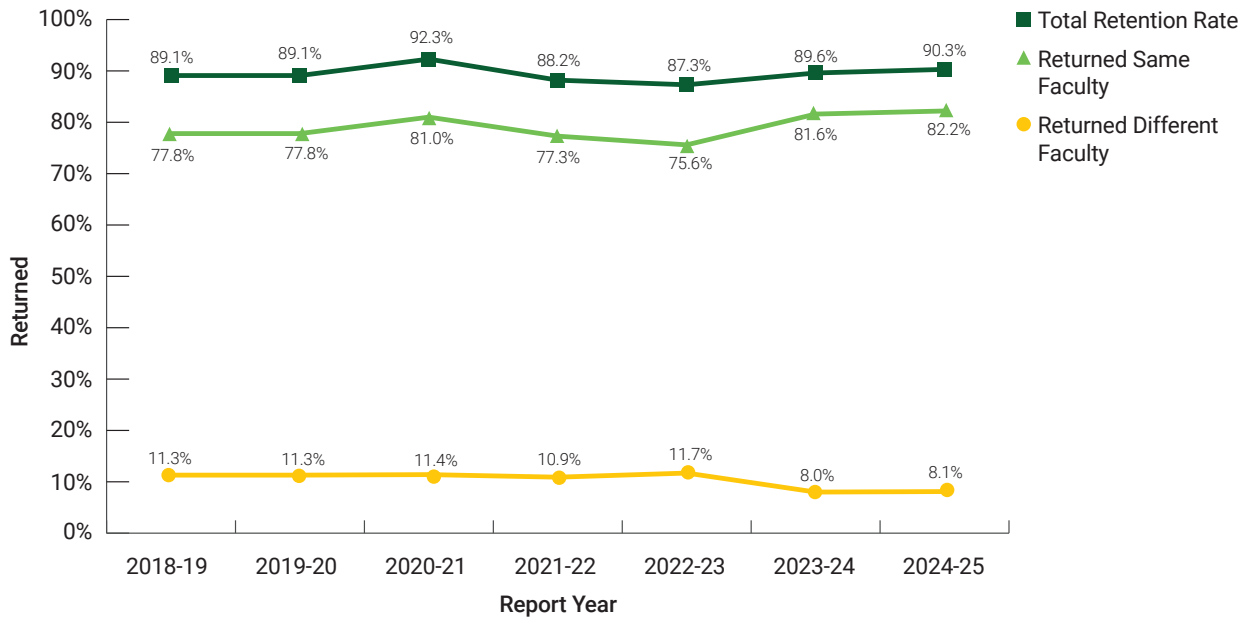
Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Retention Rates Table

## 6.2 STUDENT RETENTION, YEAR 1 TO YEAR 2, DOMESTIC UNDERGRADUATE

The overall percentage of domestic students continuing to their second year of study at the university has predominantly risen over the past decade. However, a notable spike occurred during 2020-21, attributed to pandemic-related effects, as faculties temporarily froze require-to-withdraw decisions for that cycle. Once the freeze was lifted for 2021-22 and 2022-23 academic years, retention rates declined to 88.2% and 87.3%, respectively, likely due to delayed effects. A rebound to 89.6% was observed in 2023-24. The increasing trend has been continuously observed in 2024-25, representing a year-over-year increase of 0.7 percentage points.

- Total domestic retention rate: 90.3% (an increase of 0.7 percentage points)
- Retention rate of domestic students returning to the same faculty: 82.2% (an increase of 0.6 percentage points)
- Retention rate of domestic students returning to a different faculty: 8.1% (an increase of 0.1 percentage points)

**FIGURE 38: PROPORTION OF FIRST-YEAR DOMESTIC UNDERGRADUATES WHO RETURNED FOR THEIR SECOND YEAR OF STUDY**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Retention Rates Table

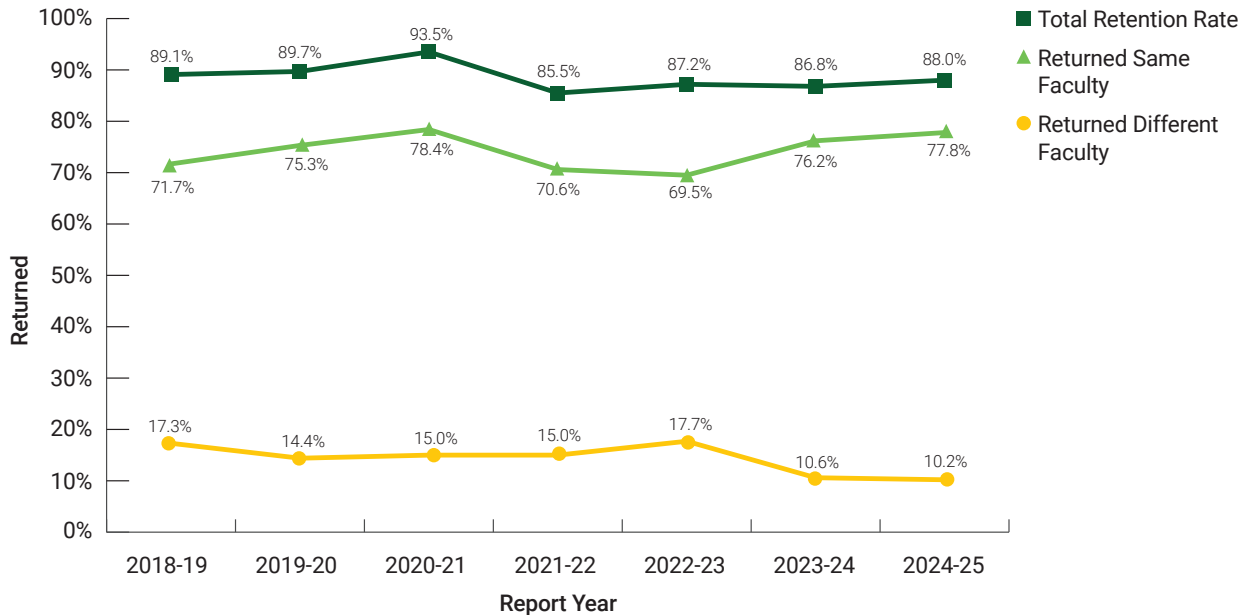


## 6.3 STUDENT RETENTION, YEAR 1 TO YEAR 2, INTERNATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE

The overall percentage of international students continuing to their second year of study at the university has predominantly risen over the past decade. After the slight decline observed in 2023-24, in 2024-25, a rebound to 88.0% was observed, marking a marginal 1.2 percentage point increase from the preceding year.

- The retention rate for international students returning to the same faculty is 77.8%. This is an increase of 1.6 percentage points over the previous cycle's decline.
- The retention rate for international students returning to a different faculty is 10.2%, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points from the previous cycle.

**FIGURE 39: PROPORTION OF FIRST-YEAR INTERNATIONAL UNDERGRADUATES WHO RETURNED FOR THEIR SECOND YEAR OF STUDY**



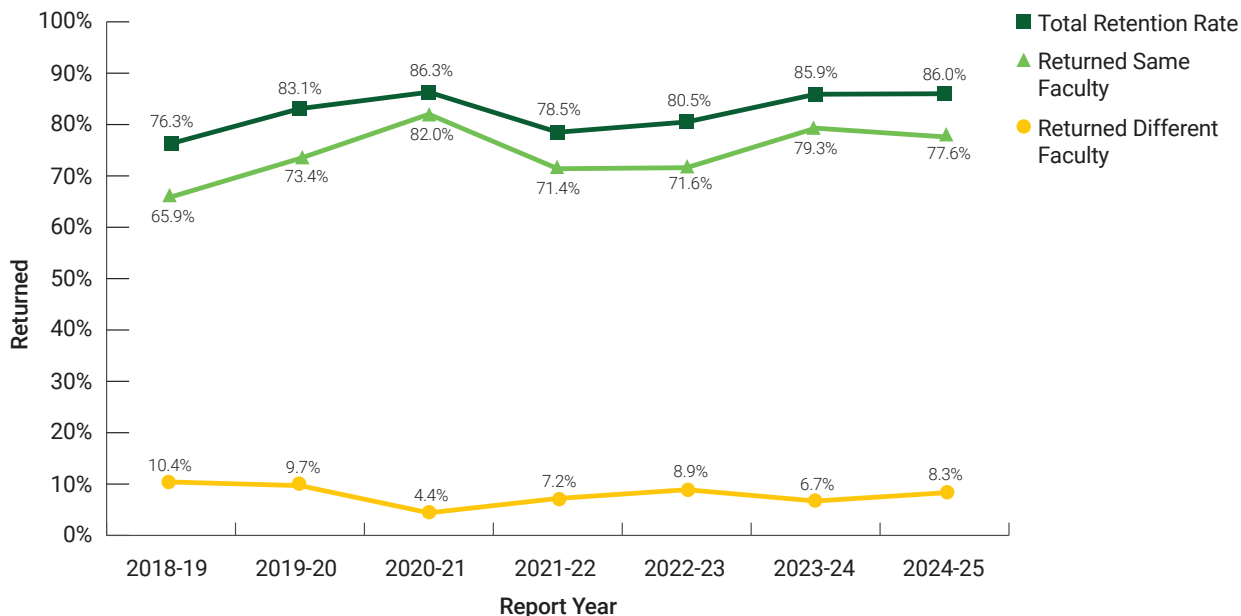
Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Retention Rates Table

## 6.4 STUDENT RETENTION, YEAR 1 TO YEAR 2, INDIGENOUS UNDERGRADUATE

In 2024-25, 86.0% of first-year Indigenous students returned to the university for year two of their studies, a slight 0.1 percentage point increase from the previous year.

The increase in the total Indigenous retention rate can be attributed to the 1.6 percentage point decrease in the proportion of students continuing their studies in their program faculty, which decreased to 77.6%. The rate of Indigenous students returning to a different faculty increased by 1.7 percentage points and currently sits at 8.3%.

**FIGURE 40: PROPORTION OF FIRST-YEAR INDIGENOUS UNDERGRADUATES WHO RETURNED FOR THEIR SECOND YEAR OF STUDY**



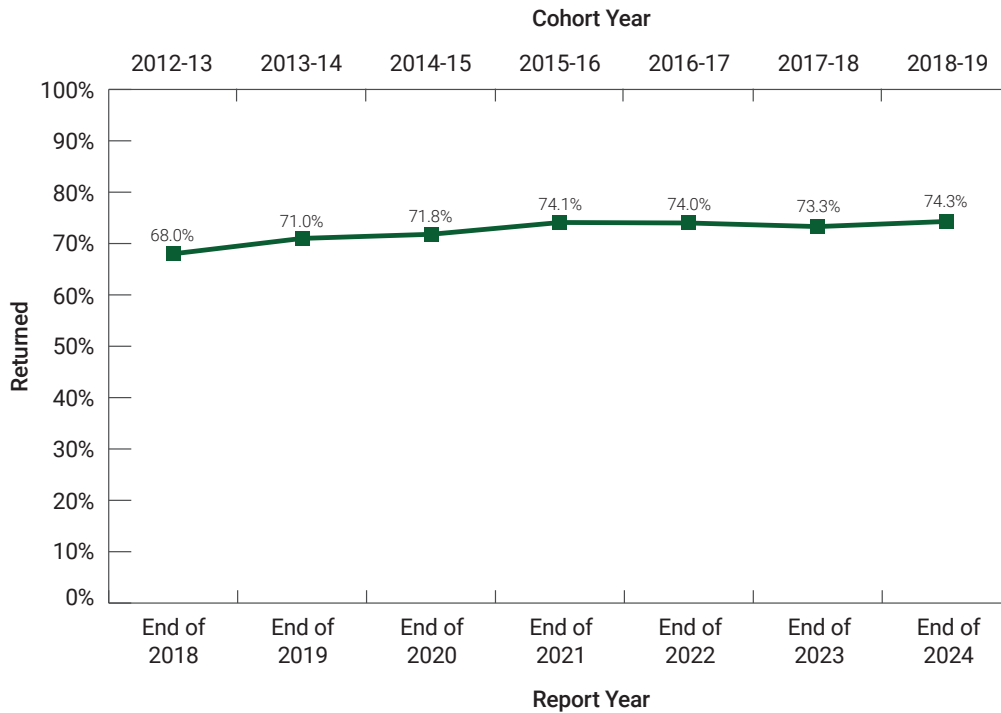
Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Retention Rates Table

Note: As students self-declare as Indigenous, the figures shown in this chart may differ from those shown in prior years because the status of Indigenous students are updated retroactively. Students who self-declared as Indigenous this year but did not last year will have their status updated for all years.

## 6.5 SIX-YEAR PROGRAM COMPLETION RATES, UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY

The proportion of direct-entry undergraduate students who completed their program within six years has maintained at 74.3%, increasing by -0.9 percentage points from the previous year.

**FIGURE 41: PROPORTION OF YEARLY COHORTS WHO GRADUATE WITHIN SIX YEARS OF FIRST ADMISSION TO A DIRECT-ENTRY UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Student Completion Dashboard

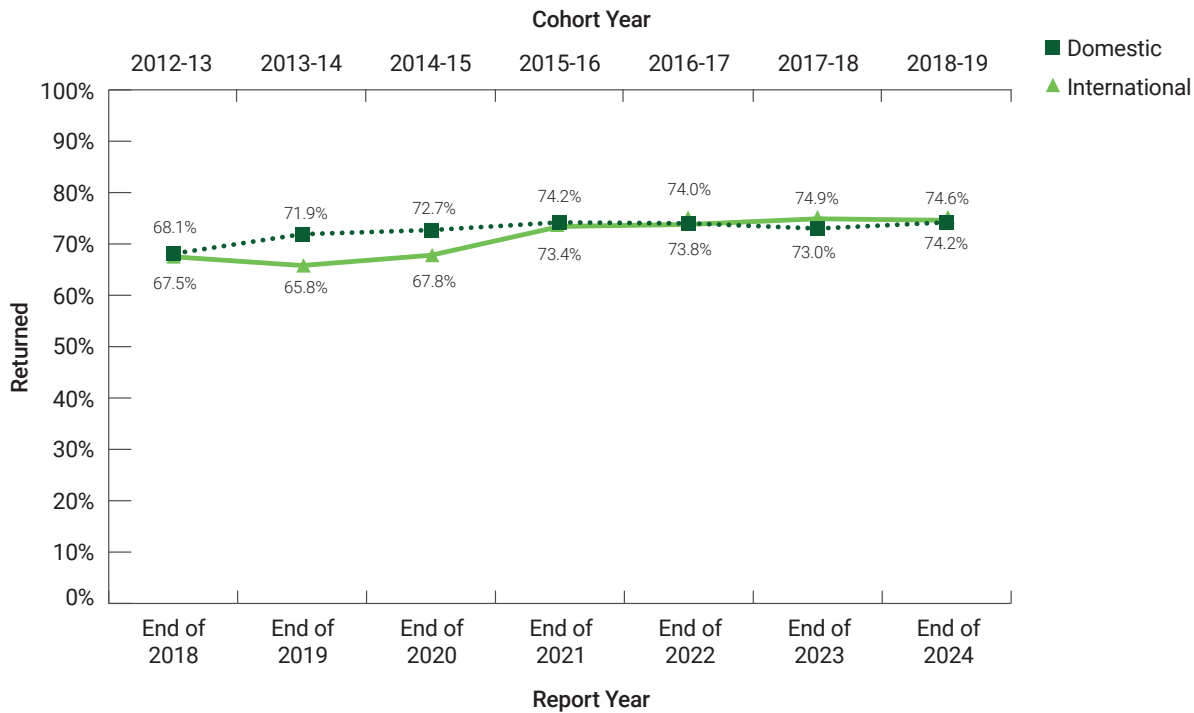
Notes:

1. The cohort for each year comprises students with first admission to a direct-entry undergraduate program. This excludes transfer students.
2. The students in each cohort who graduated from the university in any undergraduate program, within six years, are defined as completers.
3. Bridging program students are included in the calculation of the completion rates.

## 6.6 SIX-YEAR PROGRAM COMPLETION RATES BY NATIONAL STATUS, UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY

The proportion of domestic direct-entry undergraduate students who completed their program within six years rose to 74.2%, marking a 1.2 percentage point increase from the previous year, whereas the proportion of international direct-entry undergraduate students has decreased to 74.6%, reflecting a slight 0.3 percentage point decrease from the previous year.

**FIGURE 42: PROPORTION OF YEARLY COHORTS WHO GRADUATE WITHIN SIX YEARS OF FIRST ADMISSION TO A DIRECT-ENTRY UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM BY NATIONAL STATUS**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Student Completion Dashboard

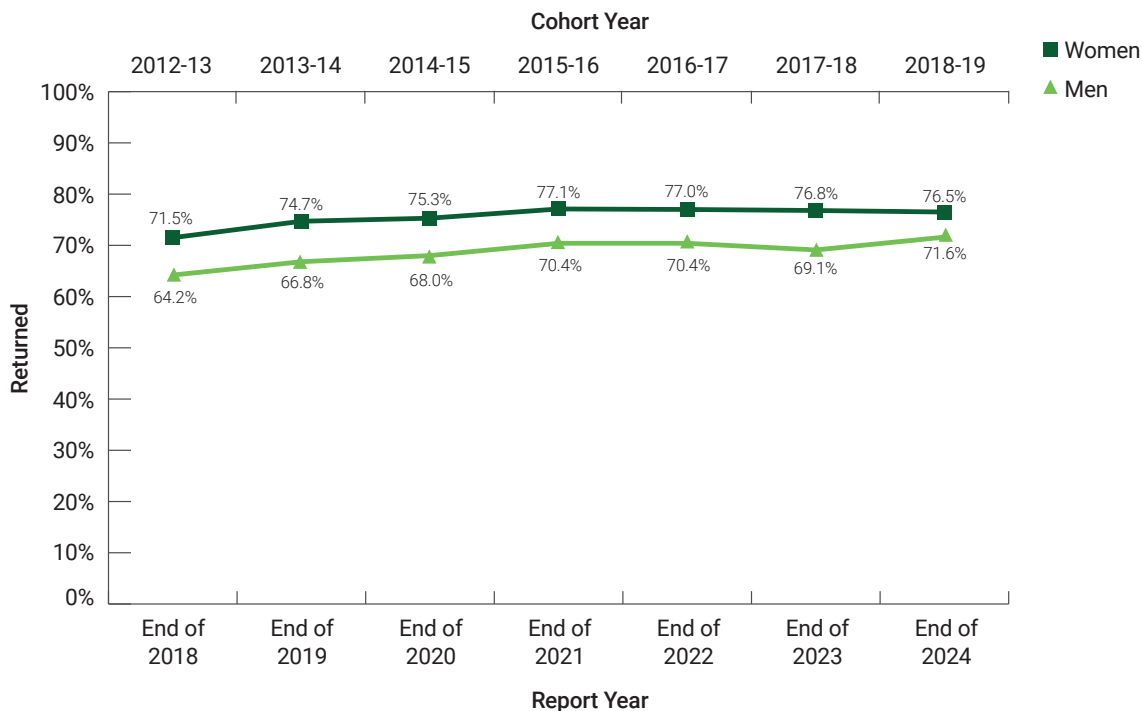
Notes:

1. The cohort for each year comprises students with first admission to a direct-entry undergraduate program. This excludes transfer students.
2. The students in each cohort who graduated from the university in any undergraduate program, within six years, are defined as completers.
3. Bridging program students are included in the calculation of the completion rates.

## 6.7 SIX-YEAR PROGRAM COMPLETION RATES BY GENDER, UNDERGRADUATE DIRECT-ENTRY

Over the past decade, the proportion of direct-entry undergraduate students who identify as women who completed their program within six years has consistently exceeded direct-entry undergraduate students who identify as men. In the reporting year of 2024-25, the proportion of direct-entry undergraduate students who identify as women who completed their program within six years declined slightly to 76.5%, representing a 0.3 percentage point decrease from the previous year. Conversely, the proportion of direct-entry undergraduate students who identify as men has increased to 71.6%, marking a more substantial 2.5 percentage point increase from the preceding year.

**FIGURE 43: PROPORTION OF YEARLY COHORTS WHO GRADUATE WITHIN SIX YEARS OF FIRST ADMISSION TO A DIRECT-ENTRY UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM BY GENDER**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Student Completion Dashboard

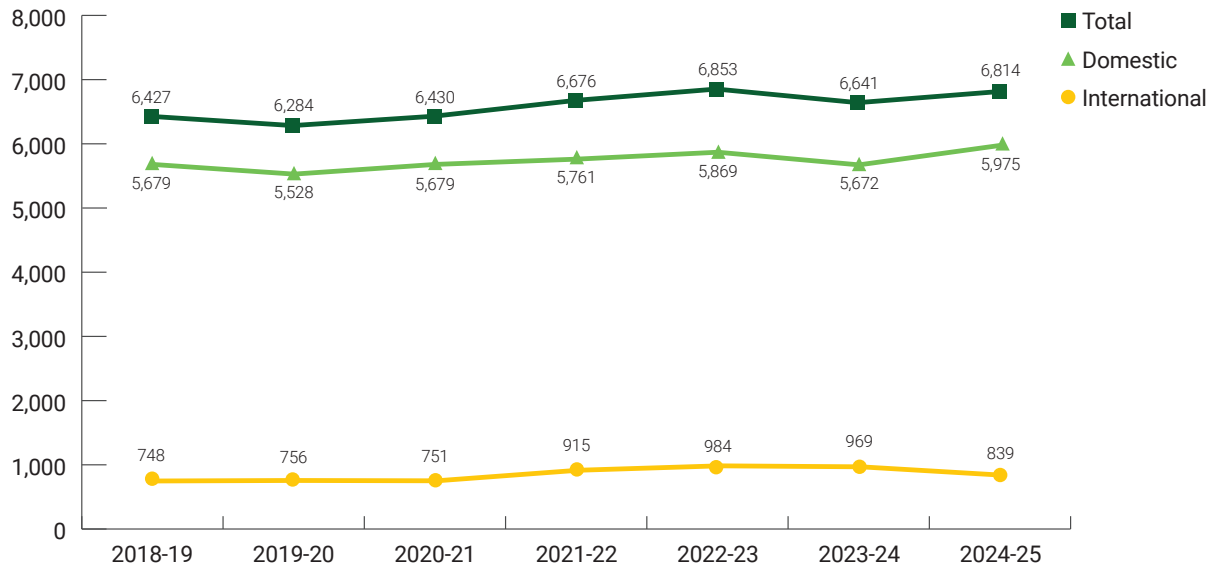
Notes:

1. The cohort for each year comprises students with first admission to a direct-entry undergraduate program. This excludes transfer students.
2. The students in each cohort who graduated from the university in any undergraduate program, within six years, are defined as completers.
3. Bridging program students are included in the calculation of the completion rates.

## 6.8 GRADUATION HEADCOUNT, UNDERGRADUATE

Over the past seven years, the undergraduate graduation headcount has experienced an upward trend in the first five-year period and a decline in 2023-24 and a slight rebound in 2024-25. In 2024-25, there were a total of 6,814 undergraduate students graduating from the university, an increase of 2.6% from the previous year's number, reversing the previous year's decline from the record high of 6,853 in 2022-23. Of those who graduated, 5,975 were domestic students, making up 87.7% of the graduating headcount. The rest of 839 were international students, accounting for 12.3% of the total undergraduate graduating headcount.

**FIGURE 44: UNDERGRADUATE GRADUATION HEADCOUNT**



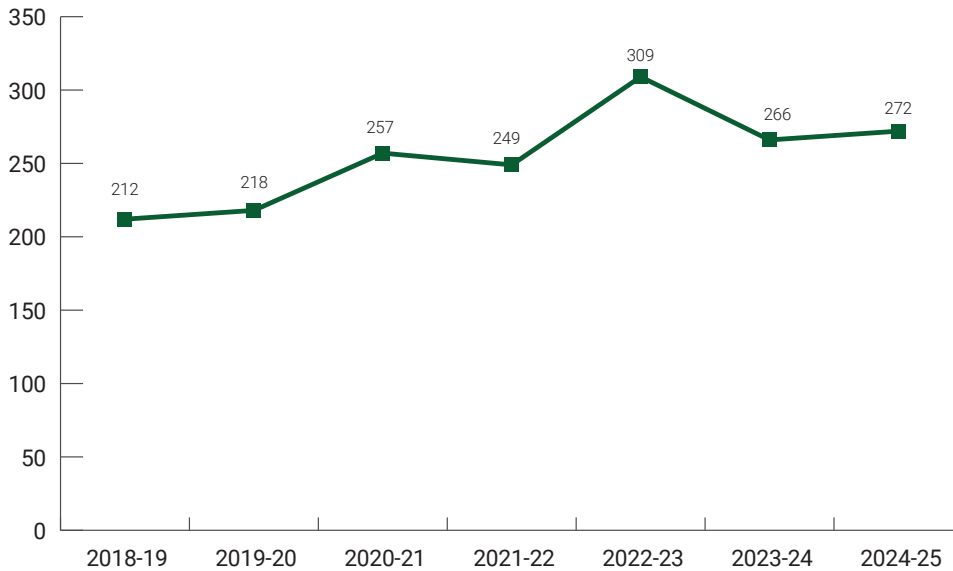
Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Convocation Table

Note: Numbers shown are as of December 1 of the specified year. The final records of the year will be updated on the ACORN-Convocation Table on Dec. 31, 2024.

## 6.9 GRADUATION HEADCOUNT, INDIGENOUS UNDERGRADUATE

The Indigenous undergraduate graduation headcount has experienced an upward trend over the past decade, with fluctuations. In 2024-25, the number of Indigenous undergraduate students graduating from the university increased by 2.3% from the previous year's drop.

**FIGURE 45: INDIGENOUS UNDERGRADUATE GRADUATION HEADCOUNT**



Source: Performance Analytics and Institutional Research (PAIR), Acorn Institutional Data Warehouse, Convocation Table

Notes:

1. As students self-declare as Indigenous, the figures shown in this chart may differ from those shown in prior years because Indigenous status is updated retroactively. Students who self-declared as Indigenous this year but did not last year will have their status updated for all years.
2. Numbers shown are as of Dec. 1 of the specified year. The final records of the year will be updated on the ACORN-Convocation Table on Dec. 31, 2024.