

A Parent's Guide to Post-Secondary in BC

Everything you need to know to help your student make a great choice.





Overview

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Types of Institutions
- 3. Credentials & Pathways
- 4. Types of Admissions
- 5. Financial Support
- 6. Additional Information





Introduction





How Parents Get Info About Post-Secondary in BC

Students often receive good quality information in school, but:

- This info may not get to parents
- Some info gets "lost in translation"
- Parents may turn to other sources





How Parents Get Info About Post-Secondary in BC

As a result, the information you have about post-secondary in BC may be:

- Incomplete
- Misleading
- Inaccurate
- Not applicable to you





How Parents Get Info About Post-Secondary in BC

Students and parents need information that is:

- Accurate and honest
- Relevant to their situation
- Understandable and complete
- Available when they need it

So, let's get started...





Types of Institutions





Public School System in BC is Highly Integrated

Post-secondary systems differ in each province.

The B.C. system is highly integrated:

- Well-established transfer agreements between public post-secondary institutions
- Universities, colleges & institutes meet the same standards and offer the same credentials
- Different types of institutions offer a range of education and training options to students





A Short History of Post-Secondary in BC

	Univ.	Tech. Schools	Comm. Colleges	Univ. Colleges	Institutes
1965	2	1			
1980	3		15		2
1994	4		10	5	3
2015	11		11		3







Types of Post-Secondary Institutions in BC

Public

- Partial Government Funding; Govt. Regulated
- e.g. Simon Fraser U, Douglas College, BCIT

Private (Non-profit)

- No Government Funding
- e.g. Trinity Western U, Quest U, Columbia College

Private (For-profit)

- No Government Funding
- e.g. Sprott Shaw College





Three Differences Between Public and Private Schools

Cost

Private school may be 3x more expensive

Transferability

Private courses may not be transferable

Credentials

Private credentials may not be recognized





Why Some Students Choose Private Schools

Specialty

Programs not offered by many public schools

Flexibility

- More evening, weekend and online options
- More frequent program entry points

Incentives

Large scholarship packages to offset high tuition





Three Kinds of Public Institutions in BC

- 1. Universities
- 2. Colleges
- 3. Institutes





Three Kinds of Universities

Traditional

Also known as "Research Intensive"

Credentials:

- Professional Programs
- Undergraduate Degrees
- Graduate Degrees

Examples: UBC, SFU, UVIC, UNBC, RRU





Three Kinds of Universities

Comprehensive

Also known as "Teaching Intensive"

Credentials:

- Trades & Upgrading
- Certificates & Diplomas
- Undergraduate & Graduate Degrees

Examples: CAPU, KPU, TRU, UFV, VIU





Three Kinds of Universities

Specialty

Also known as "Special Purpose"

Credentials:

- Bachelor's Degrees
- Masters Degrees

Examples: ECUAD, RRU





Colleges

Same: Courses, credits & credentials

Different: Class size, cost, admissions

Credentials:

- Bachelor's Degrees
- Certificates & Diplomas
- Trades & Upgrading

Examples: Douglas, VCC, CNC, COTR





Institutes

Focus: Technical and trades programs

Credentials:

- Master's Degrees
- Bachelor's Degrees
- Certificates & Diplomas

Examples: BCIT, JIBC, NVIT





Credentials & Pathways





Academic Credentials

Degrees (4+ years)

- Bachelor's , Master's, and Doctorate
- Often called "Academic" programs
- Some degrees can also be "Applied"

Diplomas (2+ years)

Often called "Applied" or "Career-Tech"

Certificates (6 - 8 months)

Often called 'Vocational' programs





University Transfer

Moving from one institution to another to complete a credential

Most Common "UT" Pathway:

- 2 Years at Institution A
- + 2 Years at Institution B
- = Bachelor's Degree (from Institution B)





University Transfer

Advantages:

- Access, choice and flexibility
- Lower total cost for program
- Smaller class size
- Strong academic outcomes

Challenge:

Requires more planning





Choosing an Academic Pathway

Don't have to know it all on Day One Post-Secondary is about exploring:

- What you like
- What you're good at
- Where this can lead you

Many students change their mind

Patience and flexibility are key





Modern Academic Pathways

Earning *multiple* credentials is becoming more common

Examples:

- Diploma + Degree
- Degree + Graduate Degree
- Trade + Diploma/Degree





Understanding Admissions





Three Kinds of Admission

"Open" Admission or Enrolment

- Non-competitive process
- Used by colleges and some universities
- Mostly 1st year Arts/Science programs

Admission Requirements:

- Gr. 12 graduation
- An acceptable English 12 standing





Three Kinds of Admission

"Limited" Admission

- Competitive process
- Applies to programs with limited seats
- Mostly certificate and diploma programs

Admission Requirements:

- Offer sent out after requirements met
- Applicant may accept or decline offer
- Process continues until all seats are full
- Some programs also create wait lists





Three Kinds of Admission

"Selective" Admission

- Competitive process
- Used mostly by research universities
- Also high demand programs (Eg. Nursing)

Admission Requirements:

- Students apply before a deadline
- Provide proof of course and GPA requirements
- Selected based on the info they provide
- Admission may be withdrawn if final grades do not match self-reported grades





Courses to Consider

Three courses most commonly considered in post-secondary admissions requirements:

English 12 (or equivalent)

Math 11 or 12 (Pre-Calculus or Foundations)

Science (Chemistry, Biology & Physics)

Note: Exact requirements vary by school and program. Check institutional websites!





The New British Columbia High School Curriculum

- New courses in English, Math, Science
- Applies to Grade 10, 11 and 12
- Important to clarify if/how they will be applied to admissions at your post-sec
- Get answers early, to plan properly



Getting Financial Support





Three Types of Fees

- 1. Tuition Fees: The actual cost of a program, normally based on a 'per credit' fee.
- 2. Student Fees: Fees that institutions charge to cover facility and service costs.
- 3. Student Union Fees: Fees that student governments charge for their services:
 - Ex. U-Pass, Health & Dental, etc.
 - There may be able to "opt-out" if your student already has coverage through family/employer





Additional Costs to Consider

Books & Supplies

Can be up to \$150 per course, or more

Living Expenses

- Transportation, accommodation, food, etc.
- Can be more than the other two costs combined - and too often overlooked by students when considering their options





Two Kinds of Financial Aid

Non-Repayable

- Scholarships: Academic or extracurricular
- Bursaries: based on financial need
- Awards: Based on program or affiliation

Repayable

 Student Loans - Federal program run by the Province of BC

For more info: studentaidbc.ca





Three Places You Can Look for Money

- 1. High School Awards: Most high schools have local scholarships and bursaries
- 2. School District Awards: Your School District may also have awards available
- 3. National Online Databases:
 - scholarshipscanada.com
 - yconic.com

Plus: Entrance Awards from the colleges or universities that you might be considering





Three Ways to Get Started on Your Financial Plan

- 1. Draft a Post-Secondary Budget: Start looking at all possible income and expenses
- 2. Research the Options: There's a lot of "free money"; start looking at all opportunities
- 3. Identify Needs vs. Wants: It might be nice to have _____, but do you really need it?





Additional Information





Three Realities for Parents to Reflect On

Your "student" is considered an adult

Age is not an issue in post-secondary

You do not have access to their info

- Federal/Provincial privacy legislation applies
- You can't see marks, files, or personal info

Your "student" is 100% responsible for all decisions and interactions with their institution

Check out our '10 Things Parents Need to Know' on the parents page of our PSBC website





Start Planning

- Develop a Post-Secondary plan: you can apply to more than one
- 2. Have a "Plan B" you may not get in to your first choice
- Be prepared for the unknown ("Plan C")





Our Resources

PSBC Website: www.postsecondarybc.ca

- Info on all 30 member institutions
- Links to their website pages
- Useful documents you can download
- Check out our Knowledgebase info

PSIBC Fall Tour

- Annual fall visit of PSBC member institutions to high schools across BC
- Check with your HS Counsellor

