

# 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...



Connect with your post-secondary options easy and in one place.



# 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



Connect with your post-secondary options **easy and in one place.** 



# 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



Connect with your post-secondary options **easy and in one place.** 



# 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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
- 3. 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

