



# CAREER JOURNEYS



FIRST NATIONS  
ROLE MODEL PROGRAM

JANUARY 2020 REVISED EDITION

## GUIDING YOUR EDUCATIONAL JOURNEY

A HANDBOOK FOR FIRST NATIONS  
PARENTS & STUDENTS

For video interviews and classroom resources:

[fnesc.ca/careerjourneys](https://fnesc.ca/careerjourneys)





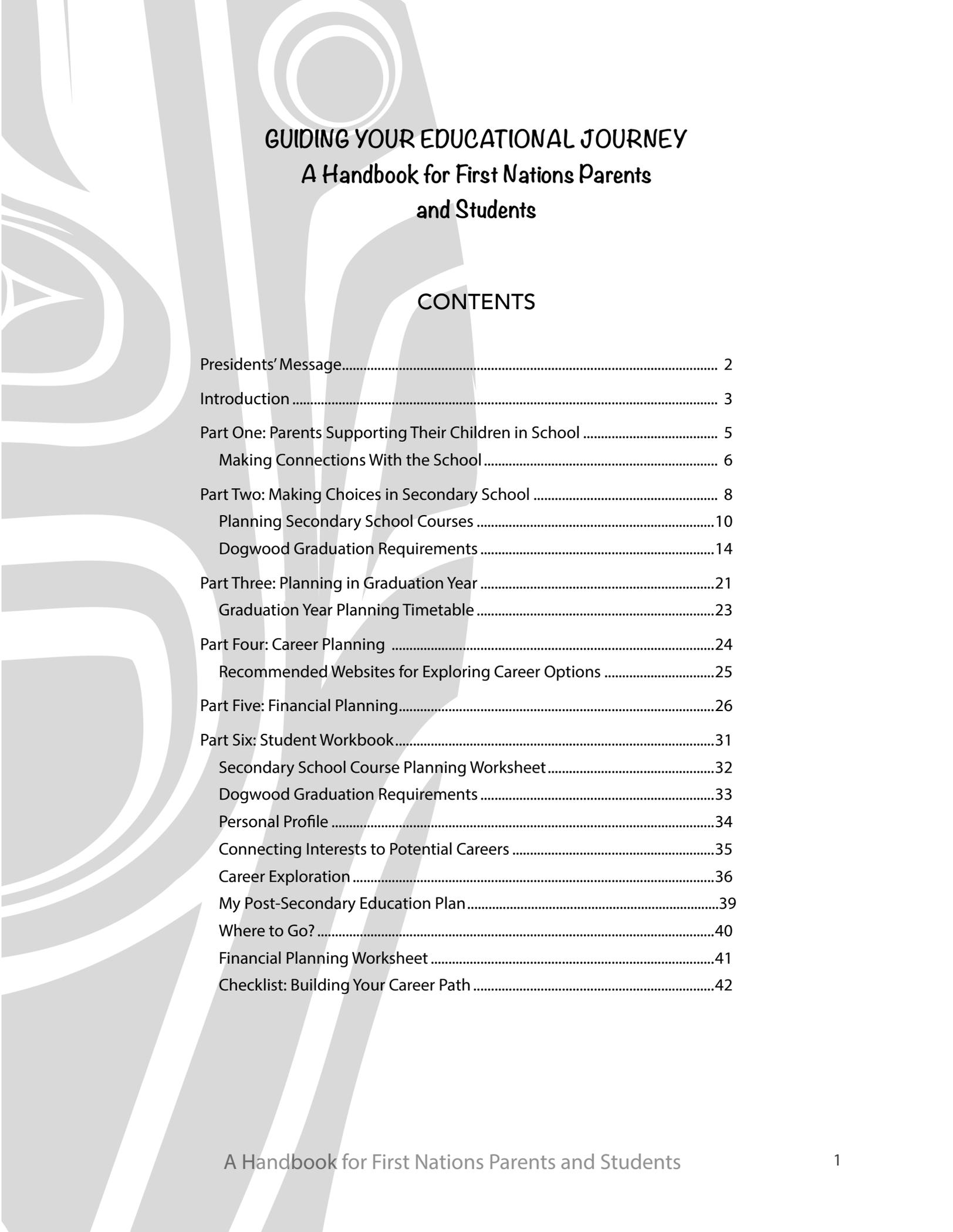
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# GUIDING YOUR EDUCATIONAL JOURNEY

## A Handbook for First Nations Parents and Students

### CONTENTS

Presidents' Message.....	2
Introduction .....	3
Part One: Parents Supporting Their Children in School .....	5
Making Connections With the School .....	6
Part Two: Making Choices in Secondary School .....	8
Planning Secondary School Courses .....	10
Dogwood Graduation Requirements .....	14
Part Three: Planning in Graduation Year .....	21
Graduation Year Planning Timetable .....	23
Part Four: Career Planning .....	24
Recommended Websites for Exploring Career Options .....	25
Part Five: Financial Planning.....	26
Part Six: Student Workbook.....	31
Secondary School Course Planning Worksheet.....	32
Dogwood Graduation Requirements .....	33
Personal Profile .....	34
Connecting Interests to Potential Careers .....	35
Career Exploration.....	36
My Post-Secondary Education Plan.....	39
Where to Go? .....	40
Financial Planning Worksheet .....	41
Checklist: Building Your Career Path .....	42

# Presidents' Message (2015)

On behalf of the BC First Nations Education Steering Committee (FNEESC) and First Nations Schools Association (FNSA), we are very pleased to introduce this set of materials for students, parents, and teachers.

The topic of education and career planning is central to the work of our organizations. We want our students to dream big, and we are committed to helping our students find the best ways to achieve those dreams.

We sincerely believe that a strong education is one of the most important factors in life-long success. Attending school regularly, being engaged in school and classroom life, and coming to school ready and eager to learn are ways that students can work toward educational success. The support and encouragement that parents and families provide at home also makes an invaluable contribution to student achievement. Teachers can support students by encouraging them to make choices in K-12 that will open up a wide range of opportunities in post-secondary and the world of work.

But we know that providing support and encouragement can be complicated – especially when it comes to education and career planning. Today's world is changing rapidly. New careers and career paths are continually evolving. What is needed in the work force is constantly shifting, and the kinds of post-secondary programs responding to that today are very different from those that existed in the past.

How can students successfully navigate these moving waters?

Helping students make positive choices requires careful planning. Teachers, parents and students need to know how to get useful information about the range of options available. You also need to know what questions to ask, who can offer help, and how to address any challenges that might arise.

And today more than ever, planning should start as early as possible. New technologies and businesses will continue to create exciting new opportunities. By carefully developing a set of goals and ensuring that a strong educational foundation is in place, our students will be equipped to take advantage of future changes in our economies and job markets.

We know our children can be prepared to find great careers that are right for them.

That's why this set of resources was developed. It is meant to provide some useful suggestions for getting started on the education and career planning journey. We hope that it helps students, parents, and teachers start preparing now, no matter what stage of schooling students are at. It is never too early – and never too late – to begin thinking carefully about where our students want to go and how they can get there.

Tyrone McNeil, President, FNEESC

Pamela Lee Lewis, President, FNSA

# Introduction

“What do you want to be when you grow up?”

This becomes a serious question when students hit secondary school. There are many choices to be made for a successful career.

This booklet gives First Nations families suggestions to help their teens plan for:

- Secondary school education
- Career choices
- Post-secondary education

Most careers require post-secondary education. Finding the right career path for higher education and employment can be exciting and challenging.

Early planning makes it much easier.

## Goals of this guide...

- To give First Nations families information about making the best decisions for what courses to take in Grades 10, 11, and 12.
- To help First Nations families and students plan for post-secondary training and future careers.

## USING THE GUIDE

You can start to read and use this guide with your child in Grade 7 or even earlier. Revisit it every year through secondary school.

The guide has six parts:

Part 1: Parents Supporting Their Children in School

Part 2: Making Choices in Secondary School

Part 3: Planning in Graduation Year

Part 4: Career Planning

Part 5: Financial Planning

Part 6: Student Workbook

A successful career depends on strong educational choices.

### Secondary School

Grades 10, 11 & 12



### Post-Secondary Schools

Institute of Technology  
College  
University



### Career Examples

#### Careers in Construction

Plumbing and Piping Trades Certificate,  
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology

#### Careers in Education

Education Assistant Certificate  
and Diploma, Langara College

#### Careers in Medicine

Bachelor of Science in Nursing,  
Vancouver Island University

#### Careers in Fine Arts

Foundations in Indigenous Fine  
Arts, En'owkin Centre

### Is Post-Secondary School for Everyone?

No, post-secondary education may not be the answer for everyone who graduates from secondary school.

There are many reasons why someone might decide to find a job right away.

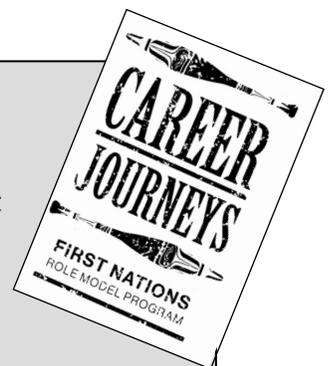
As well, going to work right after graduation doesn't mean you can't still take higher education. Many post-secondary school students successfully balance work and study.

## CAREER JOURNEYS

This guide is part of the *Career Journeys First Nations Role Model Program*. It includes Role Model posters and videos.

In the videos successful Indigenous role models talk about their jobs, their career paths and their inspirations. You will see some of their faces throughout this book.

The videos are available on line for you and your teen to watch. Go to [www.fnesc.ca/careerjourneys](http://www.fnesc.ca/careerjourneys)



# PART ONE

## Parents Supporting Their Children in School

Parents support their students all the way through their school life. Their support for students in secondary school becomes especially important.

*As a parent, you play a key role in helping your teen make important decisions in planning a future career.*

### Building good school habits.

Parents can help their students be successful students.

Encourage good school habits from a young age.

Keeping up with school work, being on time, and participating in school activities are all good habits that parents can help with.

#### Successful Students have...

##### **Persistence**

Stick to it when you face a challenge. Don't give up!

##### **Good Communication**

Talking with teachers and asking questions helps students keep organized.

##### **Regular Attendance**

On-time and regular attendance helps prevent gaps in learning or missing important information.

##### **A Role Model**

Having adults to look up to as positive role models helps when school seems challenging. It helps keep students on track.

“Pure stubbornness is the only way you can get through school. There are always distractions wherever you go. You have to maintain your goal.”

*Dr. Nicole Jamieson, Veterinarian*

**DR. NICOLE  
JAMIESON**  
Veterinarian  
Tsimshian Nation





## Making Connections with the School

It is important to stay in touch with your student's school and teachers.

This will be a big help to support your students. It will also help you know what choices they will need to make. Choices could be things like courses to take, programs to follow or activities to participate in.

There are people ready to help you and your student make decisions about their secondary school programs. Here are some of the people you can connect with.

*Your First Nation, school, or school district may have different jobs and titles.*

### **First Nation**

- First Nations Education Coordinator
- Home-School Coordinator (liaison between families and school)

### **School District Level**

- Indigenous Helping Teacher
- District Indigenous Principal

### **School Level**

- First Nations Counsellor
- First Nations Support Worker
- Family Resource Workers
- School Counsellor
- Principal and Vice Principal

### **How can you make connections with the school?**

- Attend parent teacher meetings. This is an opportunity to meet regularly with teachers to learn about your child's progress.
- Keep in contact with teachers. Call or e-mail regularly. This can help support your child before problems come up.
- If you are concerned about something, arrange extra meetings. These could be with teachers or counsellors. Don't hesitate to ask for a meeting.

*Remember – teachers, counsellors and principals are there for you and your children.*

### Tips for Parent-Teacher Conferences

- ❑ **Prepare for the conference.** Before you meet with teachers, think of questions to ask. Talk with your child about how they see their school progress.
- ❑ **Take someone with you.** Having a friend or adult family member with you can provide additional support.
- ❑ **Expect everyone to talk and to listen.** The meeting should be a two-way conversation. It should focus on how well your child is doing, and how they can improve. Share your child's interests, skills and hopes with their teachers.
- ❑ **Ask questions.** Some questions you could ask are:
  - Are they reading and performing at grade level?
  - Are their assignments complete?
  - Is their attendance regular?
  - What does the teacher see as your child's strengths and challenges?
  - What you can do at home to support your child's education?
- ❑ **Follow up.** Write down an action plan of what you and the teacher will do to support your child.
  - Share what you talked about with your child.
  - Arrange more meetings with teachers and other support people.



**JUNE WILLIAMS**  
Water Technician  
Lake Babine Nation

“I still find that passion for learning new things exhilarating, because my Mom and my Dad instilled that in me. It's inside me. My Mom and Dad put it in there, and it hasn't gone away.”

*June Williams, Water Technician*

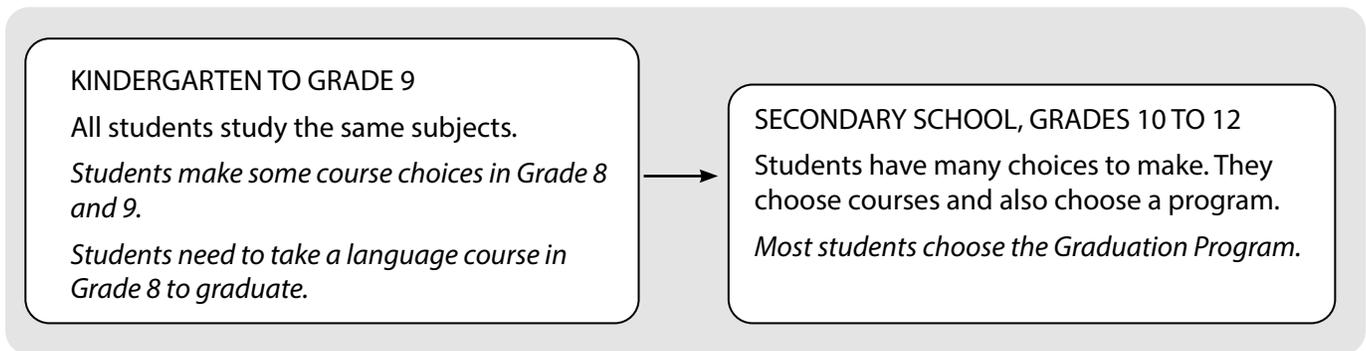
# PART TWO

## Making Choices in Secondary School

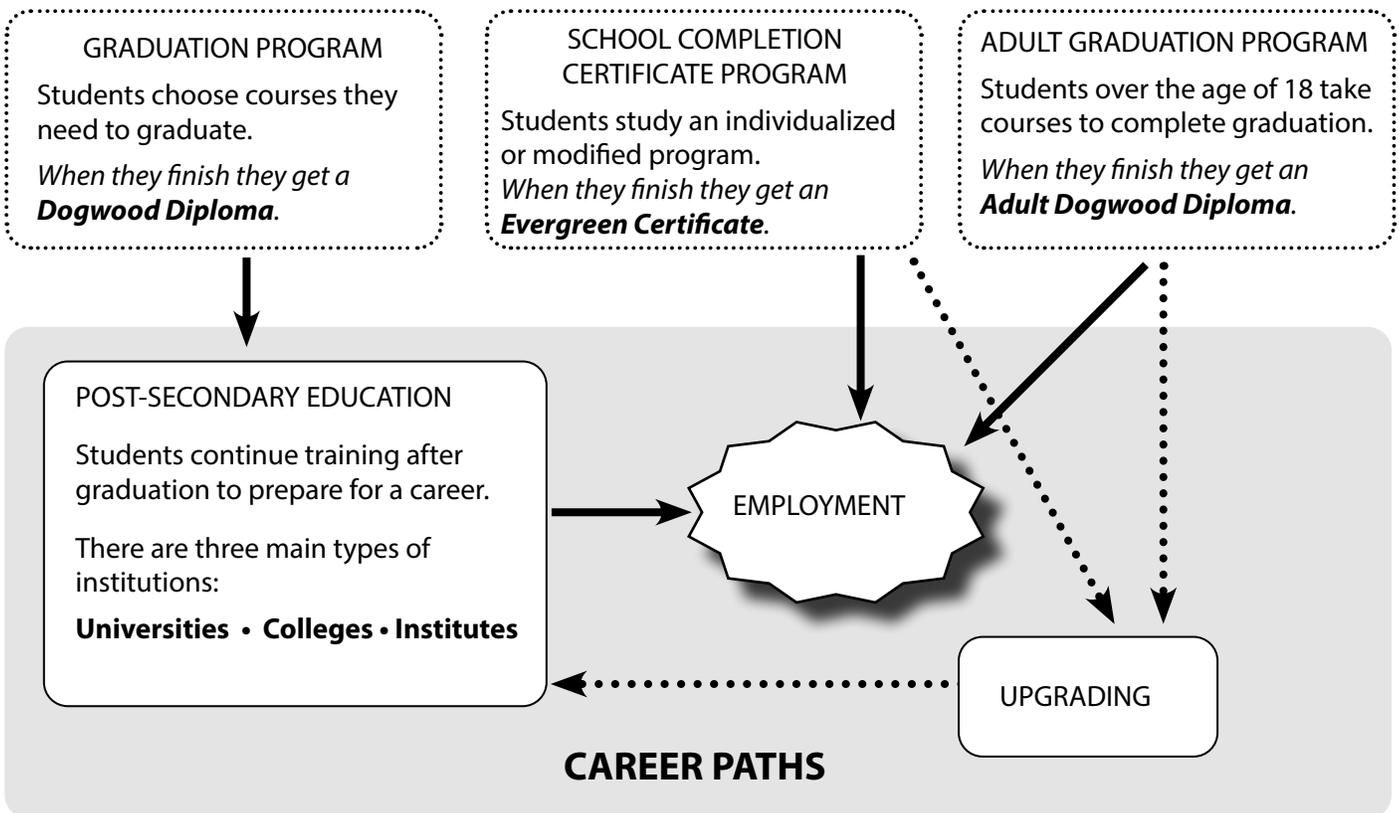
The first step in planning for a successful career is having a successful secondary school experience. Along the way students are faced with important decisions about the courses they take.

*This section has some important things to know for supporting your teen as they make choices in secondary school course planning.*

### CHOICES IN BC EDUCATION



### PROGRAM CHOICES IN SECONDARY SCHOOL



### **BC Dogwood or Evergreen?**

In BC, students who finish school up to Grade 12 get either a *BC Dogwood Diploma* or an *Evergreen Certificate*.

- Most students work towards the Dogwood Diploma. It is needed to get into most post-secondary school programs.
- Students with an Evergreen Certificate can't get into post-secondary schools without upgrading.
- Students with an Adult Dogwood may also be required to complete additional courses or assessments prior to admission to a post-secondary institute.

It is important for parents to understand the differences between a Dogwood and an Evergreen. Parents must be involved in decisions made to put students into the Evergreen stream.

It is also important to understand the difference between a regular BC Dogwood Diploma and an Adult Dogwood.

### **What is an Evergreen Certificate?**

Evergreen Certificates are for some students with Individual Education Plans (IEPs).

For some students an Evergreen may be the right option. However, most students with IEPs still aim for a Dogwood.

*An Individualize Education Plan is a personalized learning plan for students with special needs. They are usually developed in partnership with parents.*

If students do not have an IEP they should definitely go for a Dogwood.

*Parents need to be fully involved in decisions to put students on an IEP or modified program.*

### **What is an Adult Dogwood?**

Adult students (18 years and over) who haven't finished graduation can take courses and get their adult high school diploma. They can go to a public school or a post-secondary school that offers the program.

Five Grade 11 and 12 courses are required. At least three must be taken while the student is in the Adult Graduation Program.

Students with an Adult Dogwood may need to upgrade before going into post-secondary studies. They may need to take an exam to be admitted.

### **UPGRADING**

Students who finish school with an Evergreen will need to upgrade if they want to take further studies. The kind of upgrading courses they need will depend on what programs they want to go into.

*Students will need to check with the college or university to see what levels of upgrading would be needed to go on to post-secondary education.*

## Planning Secondary School Courses

### Tips for Course Planning

Check with the school about when course planning for each year happens.

Beginning in Grade 8 students usually have to select their courses in the spring for the following year.

Students today have many choices to make about what courses to take.

You can see the different courses available on pages 15 to 20.

However, your student's school may not offer all of the courses. You will need to find out which courses are offered.

Students need to ask two big questions when they are planning their courses.

*What courses do I need to graduate?*

*What courses do I need to get into post-secondary or follow my career plans?*

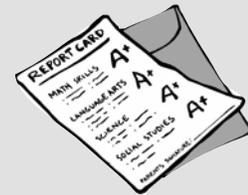
The following sections will help students to answer those questions.

### What About Provincial Exams?

BC students do not take Provincial Exams in courses like English, Social Studies, Science or Math. Their total mark is given by the teacher. They still get a letter grade and a percentage mark on their report card for all courses.

Now students take three tests called *Provincial Graduation Assessments*. Students need to take these tests to graduate. All students take the same three tests, no matter what courses they are taking.

Students can take Numeracy and Literacy Assessments up to 3 times each.



#### *Graduation Numeracy Assessment*

Students show their understanding of numbers and mathematics to solve problems.

Taken in Grade 10

#### *Graduation Literacy Assessments*

Students show their understanding of reading and writing. There are two Literacy tests:

Grade 10 Literacy Assessment

Grade 12 Literacy Assessment

Find out more about the Graduation Numeracy Assessment at this link:

<https://tinyurl.com/fnesc200>

## Important Choices to Think About

### **English First Peoples 12 or English Studies 12?**

Students need to take English Language Arts courses in Grade 10, 11, and 12 to graduate. There are two groups of English courses. Students can choose English First Peoples (EFP) courses, or regular English courses.

In Grade 10, students can take a mix of English First Peoples and English courses. In Grade 12 students choose either English First Peoples 12 or English Studies 12.

- English First Peoples courses are similar to English courses, but they use a wide variety of oral and written literature.
- English First Peoples courses are not “easy” courses. They are the academic equivalent of English courses. Students learn the same skills but use different content.
- English First Peoples 12 is designed to satisfy the grade 12 English Language Arts graduation program requirement in British Columbia and to satisfy the entrance requirements for a full range of post-secondary educational programs.

### **Alternate Education Programs**

Many schools offer alternate programs for students who have challenges with the regular system. Some people think that it is easier to graduate through alternate programs, but this is often not the case.

Alternate Programs can be a good choice for some students. Before making a decision to go into an Alternate Program, a student should think about what type of classroom works best for them:

- In a regular classroom the teacher does a lot of the planning and helps students organize their work.
- Many alternate programs require students to work by themselves for a long time every day without getting distracted.
- If a student has difficulty scheduling time, organizing their work, and working by themselves then they may find alternate education difficult.

#### **DID YOU KNOW?**

3 out of 4 Indigenous students who go into alternate programs graduate a few years after their peers. Sometimes they don't graduate at all.

Check with your child's school to find out the success rate of its alternate program.

## Choosing Courses in Secondary School

The courses students choose in Grades 10, 11, and 12 may depend on how well they know what they want to do in their post-secondary studies.

What secondary school courses does your teen need to be ready for post-secondary?

Here are some questions to discuss with them.

*I'm not sure what I want to do yet*

### **Not sure?**

*What if you haven't decided on what career path to follow?*

In secondary school, take a wide range of courses in different subject areas.

If you are aiming for university, take mostly academic courses.

Look at the entrance requirements for some possible post-secondary schools. What grades are needed for general admission? Make sure you do better!



*I know what subject areas I like and don't like*



### **Do you know your preferences?**

*Many teens know what general area they would like to study or what field they would like to work in.*

Do you like Sciences or do you prefer Humanities? Are you better at Fine Arts or Technology?

Take a variety of courses in the subject areas you prefer.

*I know exactly what I want to study*

### **Do you have definite career goals?**

*Students who have a clear idea of what career they want to follow can pick courses that focus directly on their post-secondary program.*

Find the specific program you want to study at college or university, and you will know the best courses to take in secondary school.



## Think Ahead, Work Back

Students need to think about post-secondary education when they pick courses in Grades 10, 11, and 12.

Each post-secondary institution has different requirements that students need to meet to be accepted. These requirements will help students decide on what courses to take in Grades 10, 11, and 12.

**Minimum grade requirements.** Most post-secondary institutions have certain grade levels for admission. Make sure you meet or exceed them.

**Course Prerequisites.** Prerequisites are courses that a college or university requires students to have before they are admitted to a program.

There are different levels of prerequisites that students need to focus on:

- **General Admission:** the basic requirements everyone needs. Usually this includes a Dogwood Diploma and a good mark in English First Peoples 12 or English Studies 12.
- **Program Admission:** Whether it is a diploma program or a degree program, all have specific requirements for admission.

Below are some examples of programs and their secondary school prerequisites:

### Tip for Course Planning

Students start with the post-secondary requirements and work back to the courses they need to take in secondary school.

#### **Bachelor of Athletic & Exercise Therapy Program, Camosun College**

##### *Required courses*

English First Peoples 12 or English Studies 12  
Foundations of Math 11 or Pre-calculus 11  
Anatomy and Physiology 12  
Chemistry 11

##### *Related courses*

Students might also choose Grade 11 and 12 courses in Physical and Health Education.

#### **Aboriginal Leadership in the Justice System Certificate**

Nicola Valley Institute of Technology

##### *Required courses*

English First Peoples 12 or English Studies 12  
Principles of Math 11

##### *Related courses*

Students might also choose Social Studies courses such as BC First Peoples 12, Law Studies 12 and Social Justice 12.

#### **Applied Coastal Ecology Diploma**

Coast Mountain College

##### *Required courses*

English First Peoples 12 or English Studies 12  
Foundations of Math 11  
Life Sciences 11  
Chemistry 11

##### *Related courses*

Students might also choose Grade 11 and 12 courses in Physical and Health Education.

#### **Bachelor in Design in Architecture, UBC**

##### *Required courses*

English First Peoples 12 or English Studies 12  
A Grade 11 Language course, including an Indigenous language course  
Foundations of Math 12 or Pre-calculus 11  
Any Grade 11 Science course

##### *Related courses*

Students might also choose Grade 11 and 12 courses in English First Peoples or English Studies, Geography and History, and Fine Arts courses.

# Dogwood Graduation Requirements

## **Grade 10 to 12 Course Requirements**

Total of 80 credits – Most courses are 4 credits

At least 16 credits must be Grade 12 level courses

## **Required Courses (Total 52 credits)**

Two English First Peoples 10 or English 10 courses

One English First Peoples 11 or English 11 course

English First Peoples 12 or English Studies 12

Social Studies 10

One Social Studies course at the 11 or 12 level

Science 10

One Science course at the 11 or 12 level

A Mathematics 10 course:

    Either Foundations of Mathematics and Pre-calculus 10

    OR Workplace Mathematics 10

One Mathematics course at the 11 or 12 level

Physical and Health Education 10

Career Education: Career-Life Education AND Career-Life Connections

One course from Fine Arts Education OR Applied Design, Skills, and Technologies 10, 11 or 12

## **Elective Courses (Total at least 28 credits)**

Students may choose from other Grade 10, 11 or 12 BC courses. They may also select locally approved courses developed by the local school board or educational authority. This may include approved First Nations language courses offered in your region.

## **Provincial Graduation Assessments**

Graduation Numeracy Assessment in Grade 10

Graduation Literacy Assessment in Grade 10

Graduation Literacy Assessment in Grade 12

SECONDARY SCHOOL COURSES FOR A DOGWOOD DIPLOMA

	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Required Credits
<b>English Language Arts</b> English First Peoples (EFP) <i>and/or</i> English Studies	Pick two courses - 2 credits each <input type="checkbox"/> EFP Writing 10 <input type="checkbox"/> EFP Literary Studies <input type="checkbox"/> EFP New Media <input type="checkbox"/> EFP Spoken Language <input type="checkbox"/> Composition 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Creative Writing 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Literary Studies 10 <input type="checkbox"/> New Media 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Spoken Language 10	Pick one course - 4 credits <input type="checkbox"/> EFP Literary Studies and Writing 11 <input type="checkbox"/> EFP Literary Studies and New Media 11 <input type="checkbox"/> EFP Literary Studies and Spoken Language 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Composition 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Creative Writing 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Literary Studies 11 <input type="checkbox"/> New Media 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Spoken Language 11	Pick one course - 4 credits <input type="checkbox"/> English First Peoples 12 <input type="checkbox"/> English Studies 12	12 credits
<b>Mathematics</b>	Pick one course - 4 credits <input type="checkbox"/> Foundations of Mathematics and Pre-calculus 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Workplace Mathematics 10	Pick one course in Grade 11 or Grade 12 - 4 credits <input type="checkbox"/> Foundations of Mathematics 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-calculus 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Workplace Mathematics 11 <input type="checkbox"/> History of Mathematics 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Foundations of Mathematics 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Apprenticeship Mathematics 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-calculus 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Calculus 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Geometry 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Statistics 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science 12		8 credits
<b>Science</b>	Required course - 4 credits <input type="checkbox"/> Science 10	Pick one course in Grade 11 or Grade 12 - 4 credits <input type="checkbox"/> Physics 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Life Sciences 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Earth Sciences 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Science 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Science for Citizens 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Physics 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Anatomy and Physiology 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Geology 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Science 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Science 12		8 credits

	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total Credits
<b>Social Studies</b>	Required course - 4 credits <input type="checkbox"/> Social Studies 10	Pick one course in Grade 11 or Grade 12 - 4 credits <input type="checkbox"/> Explorations in Social Studies 11 <input type="checkbox"/> BC First Peoples 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Contemporary Indigenous Studies 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Comparative Cultures 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Comparative Religions 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Theory 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Human Geography 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Geography 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Studies 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century World History 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Studies 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Genocide Studies 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Political Studies 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Law Studies 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Social Justice 12		8 credits
<b>Arts Education and ADST</b>	Pick 4 credits in either Grade 10, Grade 11, or Grade 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Arts Education (see page 18 for list of courses) <input type="checkbox"/> Applied Design, Skills and Technologies (see page 19 for list of courses)			4
<b>Career Education</b>	Required courses. 4 credits each. They can be taken in Grade 10, 11, or 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Career-Life Education <input type="checkbox"/> Career-Life Connections. This includes 30 hours of work experience or career-life exploration.			8
<b>Physical and Health Education 10</b>	Required course. 4 credits <input type="checkbox"/> Physical and Health Education 10			4
<b>Total required credits for graduation with a Dogwood</b>				52
<b>Electives</b>	Students take courses of their own choice in Grades 10, 11, and 12. They need at least 28 Elective credits to graduate. See the next page for more information about Electives.			28
<b>Total credits needed for graduation</b>				80

## Choosing Electives

Elective courses give students a chance to

- specialize in one subject
- prepare for admission into post-secondary schools
- learn more about their interests

There are many courses to choose from. The number of elective courses taken in each grade will depend on the courses offered, and the courses a student chooses.

### Academic courses

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These include the courses listed on page 15 and 16: English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies. Students can take more than the required number of courses in any of these subject areas. For example, a student could take English First Peoples for their English Language Arts required credit, and English Studies 12 as an elective.

### **First Nations Languages and Second Languages**

Some schools offer accredited courses in their local First Nations language. That means these courses are accepted for entrance to colleges and universities.

Second language courses are not required for graduation, but they may be needed to get into some programs at universities.

### Physical and Health Education (PHE)

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Everyone takes PHE in Grade 10, but students can take more courses in Grade 11 and 12: These courses are:

Active Living 11

Active Living 12

Fitness and Conditioning 11

Fitness and Conditioning 12

Outdoor Education 11

Outdoor Education 12

### Locally Developed Courses

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Many schools and school districts develop special courses for their students. They are developed by local teachers and approved by the school board or school authority.

For example, Cowichan Secondary School offers “Art 11 Indigenous Studies.”

### Credits from Other Programs

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Students can get credit for courses in some other programs that may be offered in local schools.

See page 20 for two examples: Dual Credit and Secondary School Apprenticeship.

## Arts Education

These are all the provincial courses in Arts Education. Your school may not offer all of them.

Dance Curriculum	Drama Curriculum	Music Curriculum	Visual Arts Curriculum
Dance Choreography 10 Dance Company 10 Dance Foundations 10 Dance Technique and Performance 10	Drama 10 Theatre Company 10 Theatre Production 10	Choral Music 10 (Concert Choir, Chamber Choir and Vocal Jazz) Contemporary Music 10 Instrumental Music 10 (Concert Band, Orchestra, Jazz Band or Guitar)	Art Studio 10 Photography 10 Studio Arts 2D 10 Studio Arts 3D 10
Dance Choreography 11 Dance Company 11 Dance Conditioning 11 Dance Foundations 11 Dance Technique and Performance 11	Directing and Script Development 11 Drama 11 Film and Television 11 Theatre Company 11 Theatre Production 11	Choral Music 11 (Concert Choir, Chamber Choir and Vocal Jazz) Composition and Production 11 Contemporary Music 11 Instrumental Music 11 (Concert Band, Orchestra, Jazz Band or Guitar)	Art Studio 11 Graphic Arts 11 Photography 11 Studio Arts 2D 11 Studio Arts 3D 11
Dance Choreography 12 Dance Company 12 Dance Conditioning 12 Dance Foundations 12 Dance Technique and Performance 12	Directing and Script Development 12 Drama 12 Film and Television 12 Theatre Company 12 Theatre Production 12	Choral Music 12 (Concert Choir, Chamber Choir and Vocal Jazz) Composition and Production 12 Contemporary Music 12 Instrumental Music 12 (Concert Band, Orchestra, Jazz Band or Guitar)	Art Studio 12 Graphic Arts 12 Photography 12 Studio Arts 2D 12 Studio Arts 3D 12
<b>Cross-disciplinary and Interdisciplinary</b>			
Media Arts 10    Musical Theatre 10 Media Arts 11    Musical Theatre 11 Media Arts 12    Musical Theatre 12			

“Understand your barriers and you can overcome every one of them.”

*Carey Stewart, Educator*



## Applied Design, Skills, and Technologies

These are all the provincial courses in Applied Design, Skills, and Technologies. Your school may not offer all of them.

Business Education	Home Economics and Culinary Arts	Information and Communications Technologies	Technology Education
Entrepreneurship and Marketing 10	Culinary Arts 10 Family and Society 10 Food Studies 10 Textiles 10	Computer Studies 10 Media Design 10 Web Development 10	Drafting 10 Electronics and Robotics 10 Metalwork 10 Power Technology 10 Technology Explorations 10 Woodwork 10
Accounting 11 Marketing and Promotion 11 Tourism 11	Culinary Arts 11 Food Studies 11 Interpersonal and Family Relationships 11 Textiles 11	Computer Information Systems 11 Computer Programming 11 Digital Communications 11 Graphic Production 11 Media Design 11	Automotive Technology 11 Drafting 11 Electronics 11 Engineering 11 Metalwork 11 Robotics 11 Woodwork 11
Accounting 12 Business Computer Applications 12 E-Commerce 12 Economics 12 Entrepreneurship 12 Financial Accounting 12 Tourism 12	Child Development and Caregiving 12 Culinary Arts 12 Fashion Industry 12 Food Studies 12 Housing and Living Environments 12 Specialized Studies in Food 12 Textiles 12	Computer Information Systems 12 Computer Programming 12 Digital Media Development 12 Graphic Production 12 Media Design 12	Art Metal and Jewellery 12 Automotive Technology 12 Drafting 12 Electronics 12 Engine and Drivetrain 12 Engineering 12 Furniture and Cabinetry 12 Industrial Coding and Design 12 Machining and Welding 12 Mechatronics 12 Metalwork 12 Robotics 12 ROVs and Drones 12 Woodwork 12

“Finish high school and go right into university, to get it out of the way and keep that mind frame.”

*Krisandra Gomez, Registered Nurse*



## Other Programs To Think About



### Dual Credit

Take Secondary and Post-Secondary at the same time!

Start your Post-Secondary journey in Secondary School.

#### How does it work?

- When you're in Grade 11 or 12, take courses from a local college or other post-secondary institution at the same time.
- Get credit for both your Dogwood Diploma and post-secondary education.
- Courses may be trades, technology or academic.

#### What do you need?

- You need to apply and be accepted into a post-secondary institution.

#### Where to start?

Check with your school counsellor for more information on this program.

## Secondary School Apprenticeship (SSA)

**Go to secondary school and learn a trade at the same time!**

#### What is it?

- An apprenticeship program where you work and learn on the job.
- For students 15 years or older.
- When you finish you get 16 credits towards graduation.

#### Who is it for?

- Students who are willing to work hard for themselves and their employer. It's not just an easy way to get credits!

#### How do you start?

- Find an employer who will take you on (and pay you) as an apprentice while you are in school.

#### What next?

- Register with the Industry Training Authority as a Youth Apprentice. Find out more at <http://www.itabc.ca>.

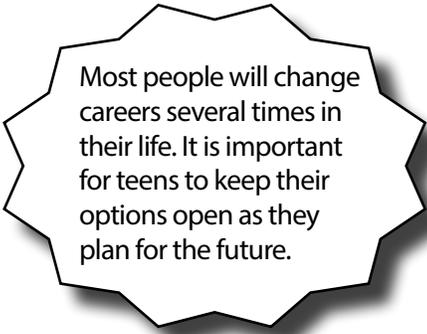
Find apprenticeship programs that are available in your school district.

Check out:

<http://www.learnnowbc.ca/trades/TradesFinder.aspx>

# PART THREE

## Planning in Graduation Year



For students and parents, Grade 12 is a busy and exciting year. Not only do students want to do their best in all their courses, but they also need to prepare for what happens after they graduate. And don't forget about Grad ceremonies and celebrations! There is a lot to think about.

### What happens after Grade 12?

There are big decisions to make. Find a job, or go on to post-secondary education? It's important to be aware of what expectations you and your teens have for their future education. Further education or training after graduation will help your teen find a more satisfying job and likely earn more money.

### Applying to Post-Secondary Schools

#### Where to Study?

For some students a local college or university will be the best choice. Other students may have to go away to get the programs they want. Students can use the Worksheet "Where to Go" on page 40 to think about where they want to go for post-secondary studies.

WHERE TO GO?	
<small>When deciding what post-secondary institution you want to go to, you might want to think about other things in addition to the programs and courses they offer. Use these questions and your answers to help you decide what post-secondary institution is a good fit for you. Compare your preferences to the information you find about potential post-secondary institutes.</small>	
<b>Location</b> 1. Do you want a local institution near home, or do you want to move away? 2. Do you want to be in the big city or a smaller town? 3. Would you want to stay in BC or would you be willing to go outside of the province to get the best program?	
<b>Size</b> 4. Would you prefer a large campus or a smaller campus? 5. Will you be able to handle large classes of several hundred students, or will you need to find a program that has fewer students per instructor?	
<b>Housing</b> 6. Would you want to live in student housing if it is available?	
<b>Extracurricular Activities</b> 7. What types of activities would you like to participate in: sports, drama, student newspaper, student council? (Check that target institutions usually have those opportunities.)	
<b>First Nations Focus</b> 8. How important is it for you to have a school or program with a First Nations or Aboriginal focus? (Some schools are run by First Nations while many others include programs and courses based on First Nations content.)	

#### Know the Deadlines and Apply Early

Once students know what schools they want to apply to, they should apply for admission as soon as possible. Find out deadlines and what documents you need.

Students usually need to begin to send applications to universities and colleges by January for programs starting the following September. If possible, they should apply in the fall.

- Deadlines vary for each institution so make sure you find out what the deadlines are.
- The earlier you apply the better, especially for popular programs.

#### Know How Much You Will Be Charged To Apply

Most institutions charge an application fee. You pay the fee when you apply. It can be anywhere from \$35 to \$75. Some schools do not charge a fee to apply. *Students often apply to more than one institution at a time. A separate application fee is paid for each one.*

## How to Apply

For most BC institutions, students can apply on line at the EducationPlannerBC website. Students will need to sign up for an account to use it. Applications and payment of fees are done on the website. Payment is by credit card.

Go to <https://apply.educationplannerbc.ca/>

Students can also send in written applications. Application forms are available on institution websites.

## Early Admission

*Early Admissions to Post-secondary Programs* lets students pre-register for post-secondary schools. This is usually completed by February.

Qualified applicants will be given conditional admission. Final decisions on admissions are made when a student's final grades are submitted.

## Apply for Scholarships and Bursaries

Students should apply for as many scholarships as possible. Many scholarships do not receive many applications, so the chances of a student being successful are good.

*The time invested in applying for scholarships can be well worth the effort.*

For more about scholarships and bursaries, see page 27.

## Apply for First Nation Funding If Available

Are your students eligible for First Nation funding? Make sure you find out. Learn about your First Nation's funding policies so there are no surprises.

Find out the deadlines as soon as possible and apply early.

## Budget for Graduation Expenses

Most students look forward to the events surrounding graduation with anticipation, but there are expenses:

- Graduation fees (often included with general school fees)
- Photographs
- Special Events

Some First Nations assist graduating students with these expenses. Check to see what yours offers.

“Motivation goes a long way, and a positive attitude. Being a sponge. Take every bit of knowledge you can gain out there. You never know who's going to give you key knowledge.”  
*Jamie Fletcher, Construction Business Owner*



# Graduation Year Planning Timetable

Here are some of the key dates for students in Grade 12 who are planning to go on to post-secondary the following September.



## END OF GRADE 11

**Meet with counsellor to review your graduation program.**

*Do you have the right courses to graduate?*

## FALL OF GRADE 12 YEAR

Research and decide on post-secondary schools to apply to.

*Students often apply to more than one school.*

**Begin applying to post-secondary schools. Find out deadlines and what documents you need.**

*Example: UBC online application opens late August, closes January 31.*

To apply use BC's Post-Secondary Application Service online at <https://apply.educationplannerbc.ca/>

**Research scholarships and bursaries to apply for.**

*Some have deadlines in December.*

## JANUARY- FEBRUARY OF GRADE 12

**Submit applications for Early Admission to Post-secondary Institutions.**

*Most universities have closing dates of February 28.*

## MARCH OF GRADE 12 YEAR

**Begin self-reporting your grades to post-secondary institutions.**

*You can send transcript information to some post-secondary institutions using the Online Post-Secondary Institutions Selections form between October and June.*

## JUNE OF GRADE 12 YEAR

**Return all text books and library books.**

*Graduation is not complete until this is done.*

# PART FOUR

## Career Planning

Finding the right career path can be exciting but also challenging. Early planning can make it much easier.

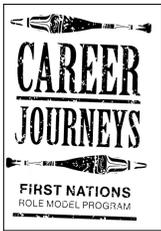
As a parent, you play a key role in helping your teen make important decisions in planning a future career, and possible post-secondary training.

This section gives you some ways that you and your teen can explore career options.

The student workbook in Part Six has a number of activities that may help your teen explore their interests, possible career choices, and training requirements that will help in their career path.

### Thinking about Careers

Some students have a good idea of what kind of career they want. But many students are not sure. Here are some tips to help teens think about their future jobs.



Look at the videos and other materials in the Career Journeys Role Model Program.

[www.fnesc.ca/careerjourneys](http://www.fnesc.ca/careerjourneys)

#### Explore interests and options

---

Here are some tips for teens to start thinking about careers:

- Find role models and mentors. Do you know someone who does a job that interests you?
- Join clubs in your school and community.
- Volunteer in areas of the community that interest you.
- Think about your interests and skills and write them down.

#### **Workbook: Personal Profile, page 34**

Students can fill in the Personal Profile to guide their thinking about their skills and interests.

#### Connect Interests and Careers

---

What kind of careers match your student's skills and interests? Students can explore these connections using this workbook page.

#### **Workbook: Connecting Interests to Potential Careers, page 35**

## Exploring Careers

---

Students can explore some careers in more depth. They can think about what they would be expected to do in that job, how much they would earn, and what kind of training they will need.

There are three pages to use, so students can explore different careers.

**Workbook: Career Explorations, page 36**

## Recommended Websites for Exploring Career Options

### EducationPlannerBC.ca

Students use this site to explore career options and plan for post-secondary education, as well as applying to post-secondary schools. It is run by the BC government.

Students can search for a job or career they are interested in, and the site will show them all the schools that have programs that might work for them.

Students can compare courses, find out admission requirements and look up tuition fees for each institution.

The site is easy to use and works on any computer. You can browse without logging in, or you can sign up to save data.

You will need to sign up for an account if you use it to apply to post-secondary institutions.

Go to <https://www.educationplannerbc.ca/> to get started.

### WorkBC.ca

EducationplannerBC.ca links to the WorkBC site, but you can also access it through [www.workbc.ca](http://www.workbc.ca).

This website gives career profiles for hundreds of occupations in BC. Detailed information gives you an idea of things like earnings, duties of the job, the work environment and employment outlook. All important things to think about when choosing a career path. Many profiles also include videos with interviews with people on the job.

To get to the career profiles, go to the “Job Seekers” tab on the home page, then click on the link “Explore Careers & Industries” to investigate various career profiles.



# PART FIVE

## Financial Planning

One of the biggest challenges of pursuing post-secondary education is the cost.

*It is important to plan your finances as early as possible.*

### How much do you need?

To help with your financial planning it is a good idea to estimate how much money your student will need for their first year of post-secondary school.

*Major student costs include:*

- tuition
- housing and living expenses
- books and supplies
- travel to and from the institution, if it is not local

On page 41 there is a worksheet to help with planning finances in the first year of university. It will help you estimate how much money you will need for living and school expenses, and also possible sources of income.

The image shows a 'FINANCIAL PLANNING WORKSHEET' form. It is divided into three main columns: 'LIVING EXPENSES', 'EDUCATION EXPENSES', and 'INCOME'. Each column has a 'TOTAL' row at the bottom. The 'LIVING EXPENSES' column includes sub-sections for 'PERSONAL CARE' (with items like Food, Personal Care, Hair & Grooming, Clothing, Entertainment, Miscellaneous) and 'Other'. The 'EDUCATION EXPENSES' column includes 'Tuition', 'Books and Supplies', 'Room and Board', and 'Other'. The 'INCOME' column includes 'Scholarships/Bursaries', 'Part-time', 'Family Contributions', 'Student Loans', and 'Other'. At the bottom right, there is a 'BUDGET CALCULATION' section with fields for 'TOTAL INCOME', 'TOTAL EXPENSES', and 'BALANCE'. A note at the bottom left says: 'Multiply amounts shown by the month, then multiply by 12 for average yearly estimate.'

### Funding Options

There are a number of ways that students can help finance their studies. These include:

**Bursaries and Scholarships:** Grants of money to assist students. They do not need to be repaid.

**Student Loans:** Special loans from the government are available to students. They are not repaid until after students finish school.

**Government Grants:** Some students may be eligible for grants from the federal government that do not have to be repaid.

**Registered Educational Savings Plan:** Savings plans through your bank to save for your children's education.

**First Nation Funding:** Eligible First Nations students can receive funding for tuition fees, books and supplies, and a standard living allowance from their First Nation.

*The following pages give you details about each of these options.*

## Bursaries and Scholarships

### Provincial Government Scholarships and Awards

---

#### 1. School District or Education Authority Awards

A special award for students graduating from public and independent schools. Each school district has a limited number of these awards to give out. In 2020 the award was \$1250, to be used towards post-secondary tuition fees.

The awards are given to students who show excellence in an area of interest or strength. For example, a student who shows a strong interest and achievement in Indigenous Languages and Culture could be given the award.

*Apply to your School District Scholarship Committee.*

#### 2. BC Achievement Scholarship

This scholarship is awarded to the top 8,000 graduates in the province. In 2020 the award was \$1250, to be used towards post-secondary tuition fees.

*Students do not need to apply for these scholarships. If they qualify they will be notified.*

#### 3. BC Excellence Scholarships

These are awarded to 55 students from around the province who are recognized as being excellent students and leaders both in their school and in their community.

In 2020 the award was \$5000, to be used towards post-secondary tuition fees.

*Students are nominated by their secondary school. Students can ask to be considered for nomination.*

#### 4. Pathway to Teacher Education Scholarships

These are awarded to 20 outstanding graduates in BC who show a talent and commitment to becoming teachers.

In 2020 the award was \$5000, to be used towards tuition in one of BC's teacher education universities.

### Other Bursaries and Scholarships

---

These are financial awards given to students who apply and meet specific requirements. Some are for students attending a specific university, or to students in a certain field of study.

There are many bursaries and scholarships out there, and it is well worth the time to research what is available. *Apply for as many as possible!*

Your secondary school should have a list of local scholarships and bursaries.

### **Scholarships for Indigenous Students**

Many scholarships are available for Indigenous students. Here are two sites that list the many different awards. They are good places to begin your search for scholarships.

- *Aboriginal Learning Links*: This site lists major awards for BC First Nations students. <http://aboriginallearning.ca/scholarshipsbursaries/>
- *Indigenous Bursaries Search Tool*: Indigenous Services Canada website has a search tool to learn about close to 700 different bursaries available to Indigenous students. Online at this link: <https://tinyurl.com/fnesc203>

### **Student Loans and Grants**

#### **Student Loans**

The provincial government offers the British Columbia Student Assistance Program (BCSAP) Student Loans.

#### **Grants**

Grants are funds available to assist students' post-secondary tuition and expenses. They do not need to be paid back. There are various types of British Columbia and Canada grants available with different eligibility requirements. Students that apply for student loans are automatically considered for grants.

For more information on student loans and grants, go to <https://studentaidbc.ca/>

### **Registered Educational Savings Plan (RESP)**

The Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP) is a tax-sheltered plan that can help you save for a child's post-secondary education. Parents (or other family members) set up a plan naming the child as "beneficiary." If the plan earnings are withdrawn to cover qualifying post-secondary education expenses, they are taxable to the beneficiary, not to the subscriber.

## First Nation or Education Funding

Indigenous Services Canada provides funding to First Nations communities to support their First Nation members who plan on going on to post-secondary studies.

This is usually called First Nation or Education Funding. The official names are the *Post-Secondary Student Support Program (PSSSP)* and *University and College Entrance Preparation Program (UCEPP)*.

- PSSSP is for students who are accepted into a college or university.
- UCEPP is for students who take upgrading courses before they are accepted into a college or university.

Students may be eligible for support from their First Nation. They can find out more about the process by contacting the Education Coordinator or Director at their First Nation.

*Each First Nation may have different deadlines and ways they handle the funding, so the earlier you contact them, the better.*

### Post-Secondary Student Support Program (PSSSP)

PSSSP funding helps students financially in their post-secondary education. Students must be accepted into a college or university. This can be a full acceptance or a conditional acceptance (while they are finishing their Grade 12 courses.)

The PSSSP can provide support for education at four levels:

- Level 1: Community College diploma or certificate programs
- Level 2: Undergraduate university programs (certificate, diploma, degree)
- Level 3: Advanced or professional degree programs or masters programs
- Level 4: Doctoral Programs

They can normally only complete one program at each level of funding and cannot “move” to a lower level once they have received funding at a higher level.

Programs must:

- require grade 12 graduation for admission
- be at least one year in length
- be offered by a designated institute. *Students can find a list of Designated Educational Institutes at <https://tinyurl.com/fnesc204>*

Students will be expected to complete their program within the normal time and maintain satisfactory standing with the institute.

The First Nation can let students know exactly what type of supports they can expect through the PSSSP and UCEPP programs. The funding often covers tuition and fees, books and supplies, and a standard living allowance during the school year.

## University and College Entrance Preparation (UCEPP)

---

UCEP Programs, sometimes called Bridging or Transition Programs, consist of upgrading courses that help you meet post-secondary entrance requirements.

The First Nation can only provide UCEP funding if a student's upgrading can be completed in one year. If it looks like they will need more than a year, they will have to begin upgrading through other options first.

Students may need to complete testing or assessments to determine whether they meet the program requirements. If the college or university determines that a student needs upgrading, the student can let the Education Coordinator or Director know that they would like to apply for funding to help with a UCEP Program.



### Steps to take to access First Nation funding

1. Contact the First Nation's Education Coordinator or Director and stay in touch through each step of the process. Let them know how things are going with the student's education goals and plans.
2. Make sure that the chosen program and institute are eligible for funding, and confirm this with the First Nation's Education Coordinator or Director.
3. Apply to the post-secondary school and also to the specific program. Students must be accepted before being funded.
4. Once the student is accepted, provide a copy of the acceptance letter along with the application for PSSSP Funding to the First Nation. If they need to complete upgrading before entering the program, provide this information and apply for UCEP Program funding.
5. Make sure the application is complete and submitted by the deadline with all required documentation. Ask when the student will know whether or not the application is approved.
6. Ask what supports they will receive if the application is approved for funding.

# PART SIX

## Student Workbook

Use these activities in the way that suits you and your family. There is no particular order, and don't feel you have to use all of them.

Here is a list of the workbook pages:

<b>Secondary School Course Planning Worksheet</b> .....	32
Work backwards from a career goal to the courses you need in high school.	
<b>Dogwood Graduation Requirements</b> .....	33
A blank form to keep track of the courses you need for graduation.	
<b>Personal Profile</b> .....	34
Build a profile of your interests, skills and achievements.	
<b>Connecting Interests to Potential Careers</b> .....	35
A tool to help you think about possible careers.	
<b>Career Exploration</b> .....	36
Research some careers and record key details.	
<b>My Post-Secondary Education Plan</b> .....	39
A place to record your educational decisions.	
<b>Where to Go?</b> .....	40
Some questions to help you think about which post-secondary institution to attend.	
<b>Financial Planning Worksheet</b> .....	41
A form to help you budget for your first year at post-secondary.	
<b>Checklist: Building Your Career Path</b> .....	42
A quick checklist to make sure you have all your bases covered.	

## Secondary School Course Planning Worksheet



Career Goal \_\_\_\_\_

Program \_\_\_\_\_

Post-Secondary Institution \_\_\_\_\_

Credential \_\_\_\_\_

Secondary School Course Requirements for Admission to Program

Grade 12

What courses are prerequisites for these Grade 12 courses?

Grade 11

Grade 10

## Dogwood Graduation Requirements

Use this table to keep track of your courses required for graduation. See Part Two for the full description of courses and requirements.

When you have completed a course, write it down in the table.

### Grade 10 to 12 Course Requirements

- Total of 80 credits - most courses are 4 credits
- At least 16 credits must be Grade 12 level courses

Required Courses (Total 52 credits)	Completed Course (name of course, completion date)
English First Peoples 10 or English 10 (2 courses)	
English First Peoples 11 or English 11	
English First Peoples 12 or Eng. Studies 12	
Mathematics 10	
Mathematics 11 or 12	
Science 10	
Science 11 or 12 course	
Social Studies 10	
Social Studies 11 or 12 course	
Physical and Health Education 10	
Career Life Education	
Career Life Connections	
Arts Education or Applied Design, Skills, and Technologies course	
Elective Courses (minimum 28 credits)	

## Personal Profile

### INTERESTS

Things I like to do for enjoyment

### SKILLS

Things I know I do well

### VALUES

Things that are important to me

### FAVOURITE SUBJECTS

The courses I enjoy the most or are most successful in

### AWARDS, CERTIFICATES AND HONOURS

Things that I have earned (awards, trophies, certificates, licenses)

### CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

Groups and activities that I participate in and volunteer for, or things I do to help my community or Elders



### ***Did you know?***

**This information can help with some scholarship, bursary and post-secondary applications.**

## Connecting Interests to Potential Careers



Your Personal Interests

Careers That Might Be Related to Your Interests

Other Careers You Might Be Interested In

Post-secondary Programs that Connect with your Personal and/or Career Interests

*Use Education planner ([EducationPlanner.ca](http://EducationPlanner.ca)) to explore career options and post-secondary programs. See page 25 for more information.*

## CAREER EXPLORATION #1

Use the website WorkBC.ca to explore some career options. (See page 25 for more information.) Choose two or three that interest you and use these pages to record information about them.

Career #1 \_\_\_\_\_

What I found out about the job:

Some of the duties of the job

Expected salary

Job workplace, location

Post-secondary Education and Training Required

Secondary School Course Requirements

Why I think I might enjoy this career

## CAREER EXPLORATION #2

Career #2 \_\_\_\_\_

What I found out about the job:

Some of the duties of the job

Expected salary

Job workplace, location

Post-secondary Education and Training Required

Secondary School Course Requirements

Why I think I might enjoy this career

## CAREER EXPLORATION 3

Career #3 \_\_\_\_\_

What I found out about the job:

Some of the duties of the job

Expected salary

Job workplace, location

Post-secondary Education and Training Required

Secondary School Course Requirements

Why I think I might enjoy this career

## MY POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION PLAN

Area of Study

Post-Secondary Institution

Program

Application Deadline

Institution Admission Requirements

Program Admission Requirements

Specific Course Prerequisites (if any)

Bursaries and Scholarships to Apply For

## WHERE TO GO?

When deciding what post-secondary institution you want to go to, you might want to think about other things in addition to the programs and courses they offer. Use these questions and your answers to help you decide what post-secondary institution is a good fit for you. Compare your preferences to the information you find about potential post-secondary institutes.

<p><b>Location</b></p> <p>1. Do you want a local institution near home, or do you want to move away?</p> <p>2. Do you want to be in the big city or a smaller town?</p> <p>3. Would you want to stay in BC or would you be willing to go outside of the province to get the best program?</p>	
<p><b>Size</b></p> <p>4. Would you prefer a large campus or a smaller campus?</p> <p>5. Will you be able to handle large classes of several hundred students, or will you need to find a program that has fewer students per instructor?</p>	
<p><b>Housing</b></p> <p>6. Would you want to live in student housing if it is available?</p>	
<p><b>Extracurricular Activities</b></p> <p>7. What types of activities would you like to participate in: sports, drama, student newspaper, student council? (Note that larger institutions usually have more opportunities.)</p>	
<p><b>First Nations Focus</b></p> <p>8. How important is it for you to have a school or program with a First Nations or Indigenous focus? Some schools are run by First Nations while many others include programs and courses based on First Nations content.</p>	

## FINANCIAL PLANNING WORKSHEET

How much do you need to budget for the first year after you graduate? You will need to do some research on estimated costs depending on what part of the province you will be living/going to school in.

LIVING EXPENSES	Monthly Amount
HOUSING	
Rent	
Electricity/Gas	
Cable/Internet	
Insurance	
TRANSPORTATION	
Bus	
Car payments	
Gas	
Insurance	
Parking	
Travel to and from home community	
FOOD	
PERSONAL CARE	
Toiletries	
Hair & skin products	
Clothing	
Laundry	
ENTERTAINMENT	
MISCELLANEOUS	
Travel home	
Gifts	
Other	
<i>Total per month</i>	
<i>Estimate costs by the month, then multiply by 12 for average yearly estimate.</i>	
TOTAL LIVING EXPENSES FOR YEAR	

EDUCATION EXPENSES	AMOUNT
Tuition	
Books and Supplies	
TOTAL EDUCATION EXPENSES	
ADD Living Expenses	
TOTAL YEARLY EXPENSES	

INCOME	AMOUNT
Employment	
Scholarships/Bursaries	
First Nation Funding	
Savings	
Family contributions	
Student Loans	
Other	
TOTAL INCOME	

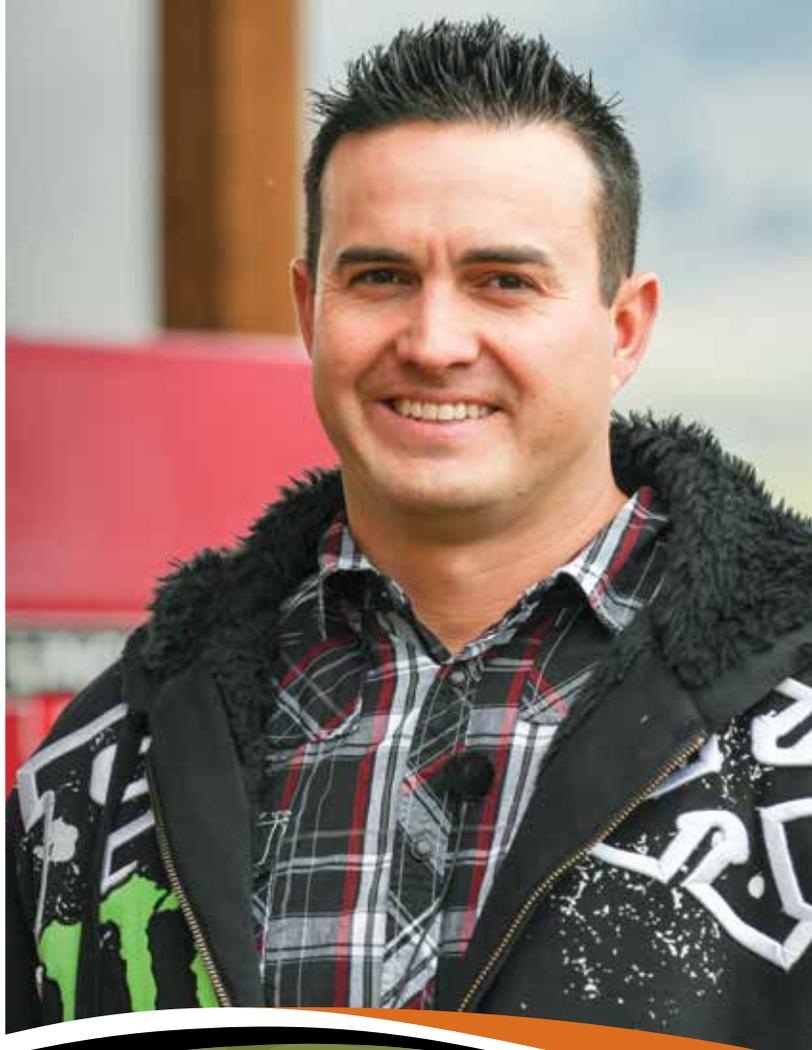
### BUDGET CALCULATION

TOTAL INCOME \_\_\_\_\_  
 minus  
 TOTAL EXPENSES \_\_\_\_\_  
 =  
 BALANCE \_\_\_\_\_

## Checklist: Building Your Career Path

- I know my interests and skills
- I know the general field that I would like to work in
- I have set my career goal
- I have researched post-secondary options
- I understand the types of courses I would need to take at the post-secondary level
- I know the course prerequisites I need for my post-secondary choices
- I know the post-secondary entrance requirements
- I know what Grade 10, 11, and 12, courses I need for graduation
- I know the difference between the Dogwood Diploma and the Evergreen Certificate





First Nations Education Steering Committee & First Nations Schools Association  
113-100 Park Royal South, West Vancouver, BC V7T 1A2  
[fnesc.ca/careerjourneys](http://fnesc.ca/careerjourneys)

GRAPHIC IMAGE: ALANO EDZERZA