There are many possibilities to consider following graduation from high school. The following are common options. Can you think of others?

- Join the Military
- Start an Apprentice-ship program
- College or University (fulltime or part-time)
- Enter the Workforce
- Volunteer
- Study as an exchange student in a foreign country

Determining what you want to do after high school is a personal and sometimes stressful process!

Ask yourself … If I could have any job what would it be? Why? Think about the possibilities! Don’t let any barriers hold you back.

Take time to think about what you like to do. Dream and imagine ideal careers. Explore your interests, values, aptitudes, likes and dislikes, and favourite school subjects.

Research the careers that interest you on websites listed in this document. Talk to adults about their career decisions and paths.

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Getting prepared

Before you arrive at the Coliseum, develop a plan. Which PSE institutions and programs do you want to learn more about?

Think about questions you would like to ask, such as entrance requirements, length of program, program features (Co-op, internship, study abroad, practicum), tuition and other fees, size of PSE, location (urban v. rural), resources available for supporting student learning, size of first year classes, scholarships, and services available on campus (e.g. computer facilities, residence, athletic centre, library, cafeteria, counselling, medical, etc.).

Talk with the recruiters and fill out information cards so they can contact you later.

Collect brochures, booklets and view-books for future reference. Take recruiters’ business cards in case you want to ask them more questions at a later date.

Record notes on page 4.
College & University … Same but Different?

University Demystified
Degree programs usually require four years of study; students enter a faculty (e.g. sciences, arts, music, etc.). During the second year students select a Major, which means 50% of courses are in one subject area. Sometimes students will have a Minor where 25% of courses are in one subject area. In a Bachelor’s (or Undergraduate degree), students may learn job ready skills and directly enter the workforce (e.g. B.N., B.Eng.) or further their education to earn professional qualifications to become pharmacist, teacher, dentist, etc. Master’s degree follows a Bachelor’s and is also known as a Graduate degree.

College Considerations
College education develops skills and qualifications that lead directly to the work force. A Diploma is awarded following 1 or 2 year(s) of study. College programs are organized according to employment sector, some examples include: Business, Hospitality & Tourism, Expressive Arts, Trades, Transportation, Technology, Health, Social & Protective Services.

Public Colleges offer many programs in different campus locations. Regional institutions include New Brunswick Community College (6 campuses), New Brunswick College of Craft & Design (Fredericton), Nova Scotia Community College (14 campuses), Holland College (8 campuses across PEI), and College of the North Atlantic (18 campuses in Newfoundland & Labrador). Public colleges receive funding from government; consequently, have lower tuition fees.

Private Colleges, sometimes called Career or Vocational colleges, feature programs that often focus on a specific employment sectors. Some examples of Moncton area colleges: Oulton, Eastern, BayTech, Jon Raymond, Majestany, McKenzie, Medes, Medavie HealthEd, Moncton Flight College. These are private businesses and do not receiving special funding from government; therefore, tuition tends to be higher because fees must cover all operating expenses.

Combining College and University Studies
What are University Transfer, Articulation Agreements and 2 + 2 Programs?
These are formalized agreements between universities and colleges that allow students to combine college experience with university study then graduate with a Bachelor’s degree. These agreements recognize college coursework or credits can be applied towards university degree.

The most common Bachelor’s degrees, with examples of majors, that can be started directly following high school graduation:
- Arts - B.A. History, English, Gender Studies, Languages, Political Science, Philosophy
- Commerce or Business Administration - B.Comm. or B.B.A. Finance, Accounting, Marketing, Management, Entrepreneurship, Humans Resources, Economics
- Engineering - B.Eng. Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Environmental, Industrial
- Fine Arts - B.F.A. Drawing, Painting, Photography, Printmaking, Sculpture, Textiles, Jewelry, Ceramics, Fashion, Art History, Art Education
- Kinesiology - B.Kin. Sports Psychology, Exercise Physiology, Health Promotion and Wellness
- Music - B.M. Theory, Composition, Music History, Music Education, Performance
- Nursing - B.N. Prepares graduates to write the National Licence Examination.
- Science - B.Sc. Biology, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Environmental, Marine
Graduating this Year?

Preparation & Research

First Semester

September
❖ Update resume and ask teachers, coaches, employers and other key adults for reference letters.

October
❖ Talk with PSE reps at the College & University AARAO Moncton Tour!
❖ Attend an Open House and participate in Student for a Day; register at the institutions’ websites.

November
❖ Research post-secondary education institutions’ programs to learn more about fees, admissions requirements, qualifications earned, length of program, preparation for the work world, Co-op terms, residence, exchange opportunities, etc.
❖ If your grade 11 average is +80%, you can apply for university early admissions.

December
❖ Double check admissions requirements and, if necessary, make course changes for second semester. Post-secondary education admission in Canada is based on marks earned in specific grade 12 courses. English 121/122 is always required for university.
❖ Apply to university with your final first semester (January exam) marks.
❖ Apply directly to most universities. Some provinces use an online application system (e.g. Ontario, Alberta).

Action & Decisions

Second Semester

February
❖ University Admissions Entrance Awards are based on 5 or 6 grade 12 academic courses. If English 122 is taken second semester, your English 111/112 mark will be used as a “predictor”.
❖ March 1st is the deadline to be considered for university admissions awards for many Atlantic universities. You may still apply after this date.

March
❖ Start regularly applying for bursaries and scholarships; the majority of deadlines are during the spring.
❖ Offers of conditional acceptance and entrance awards are made by universities.

April
❖ See your Guidance Counsellor about applying for school based scholarships awarded at graduation.
❖ PSE Bound? Pay down deposit and make decisions about roommates and courses.

May
❖ Student Loans are used by over 50% of students, online applications open in May 2018: www.studentaid.gnb.ca

June
❖ You must inform your school office by early June if you receive scholarships and bursaries for recognition during graduation.
❖ Remember to request the office send your final transcript to your selected PSE.
❖ Students are encouraged to get an unofficial transcript for their own personal records.

When to Apply
❖ Many colleges have rolling admissions, meaning they accept students throughout the year until the program is filled.
❖ Apply to university after January exams, the deadline for admissions awards by many Atlantic Canadian universities is

How to Apply
❖ Application Form (paper form mailed or submitted online)
❖ Application Fee $40-70
❖ Official Transcript (mailed or faxed from your school’s main office)
❖ Sometimes additional work may be required, e.g. portfolio, audition, written work.
❖ Remember PSE acceptance is conditional until June final marks are received and graduation is confirmed.
Making the most of your visit

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After the AARAO Tour ... Now What?

Follow up the AARAO tour by meeting with your guidance counsellor. Perhaps to check admissions requirements, learn about scholarships and explore PSE programs. Counsellors welcome the opportunity to meet with parents and guardians, too.

Find out how to get a transcript at your high school. Transcripts can be faxed or mailed to PSE. Please do not wait until the last minute when requesting transcripts.

Are you considering taking a break between high school and PSE? Have a plan and identify your goals.

Many PSE reps will make independent visits to high schools during first semester. During these visits some universities will offer Admissions on the Spot (AOS). For further information on these and other events at your school, talk with your guidance counsellor and listen for announcements.

Concerned about financing your education? Visit the scholarship website specifically designed for Anglophone East School District students: [aesdscholarships.wordpress.com](http://aesdscholarships.wordpress.com)

Want to learn more about current and future New Brunswick employment opportunities? Google the Department of the Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour “Labour Market Info” Visit [nbjobs.ca](http://nbjobs.ca)

Your future ... so many possibilities!