Your Checklist for Transfer:

☐ RESEARCH the program or institution you are interested in attending. Use Education Planner (educationplanner.bc.ca) or browse institution websites.

☐ ATTEND information sessions offered by the institution. Call the liaison or recruiting office, or the department you are interested in, to find out when the next information session is scheduled.

☐ NOTE deadlines for applications, scholarships, placement tests, etc.

☐ TALK with an advisor if you still have questions or concerns.

☐ CHECK the BC Transfer Guide (bctransferguide.ca) to see if and/or how your courses will transfer to other BC institutions.

☐ FILL IN the Personal Transfer Plan (page 11) to map how your courses can be used to fulfill the requirements of your intended program.

☐ KEEP course outlines for all classes you take. Store them in a binder or some other safe place that you can access easily.

☐ FIND OUT what GPA is required for admission, and if anything else is required (e.g. interim transcripts, volunteer experience, references, etc.) Other things to find out:

- Are you being accepted into the institution, a program, or a faculty? Do you apply to the program you want before or after you are admitted into the institution?

☐ SUBMIT your application for admission to the institution you want to attend. Include your application fee, and any other required documents! You can do this at pas.bc.ca.

☐ ARRANGE to have official transcripts sent.

☐ ASK at the institution you want to attend if you need a special form to request transfer credit.

☐ INFORM the federal and/or provincial governments that you're transferring so your financial aid goes with you.
Your Checklist for Transfer ................................................. 2
Welcome to Transfer! ...................................................... 4
The Why, Where and What of Transfer ................................. 5
  Why Transfer? ........................................................... 5
  Where Can You Transfer? ............................................. 6
  What Can You Transfer? .............................................. 7
  What Can’t You Transfer? ............................................. 8
Finding Out What Transfers Where .................................. 9
How Do You Transfer? ..................................................... 10
  Before Transfer: Plan Ahead ......................................... 10
  Your Personal Transfer Plan ......................................... 11
  Admission to an Institution as a Transfer Student .............. 12
  Transferring Your Credit ............................................. 16
  Applying Transfer Credit to Your Program ....................... 17
Frequently Asked Questions About Transfer ....................... 18
What Does It Mean When ................................................ 20
  ... courses transfer for a different value? ....................... 20
  ... you receive block transfer credit? .......................... 21
  ... you pursue Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition? 21
  ... you receive unassigned credit? .............................. 22
Other Transfer Topics and Tactics ................................... 23
  “Transfer Shock” ....................................................... 23
  The Importance of a Letter of Permission ....................... 24
  A Word About Academic Advising ................................. 25
  What About Transferring Your Student Loan? ................. 26
  Repeating Courses: Good Idea or Not? ......................... 27
  The BC Associate Degree ........................................... 28
Transfer-Related Web Resources ..................................... 29
Transfer Terms ........................................................... 30
Transfer Contact Points ............................................... 32
Welcome to Transfer!

TRANSFER IS THE RECOGNITION BY ONE INSTITUTION OF EDUCATION completed at another. It means you can start studying at one institution and then apply to another to finish your degree or diploma. If you’re admitted, and if the courses you’ve taken are a good match, you’ll be able to use credits you’ve already earned to fulfill some of the requirements for your credential.

In addition to this publication (also online at bctransferguide.ca/tips), there are some other great tools to guide you through the transfer process:

➤ The BC Transfer Guide (bctransferguide.ca)
➤ The TIPS Facilitation Guide (bccat.bc.ca/pubs/tipsfg.pdf)

TIPS will help you find stepping stones and avoid stumbling blocks in the transfer journey. Once you understand the process you’ll be better prepared to use the other tools. And because it’s always good to hear from others who have transferred successfully we’re passing along comments and tips (and occasional warnings) from advisors and students we’ve talked to.

The SENDING Institution…

is the institution FROM which you are transferring.

The RECEIVING Institution…

is the institution TO which you are transferring.

TRANSFER TIPS and TRANSFER TALK

Throughout this booklet you will find Transfer Tips and Transfer Talk.

TRANSFER TIPS are helpful suggestions from people who guide students through the transfer process every day.

The student quotes in TRANSFER TALK are based on conversations with BCCAT staff or between students and researchers about transfer experiences.*

The Why, Where and What of Transfer

Why Transfer?

BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS A REMARKABLE ASSORTMENT OF POST-secondary institutions and programs. But not every program is offered at every institution. For example, most colleges offer two years of arts and science. To finish a bachelor’s degree in arts or science, you have to move to a university or university-college. To finish a degree in a specialized area like one of the new technologies, or in fine arts, you may need to transfer to an institution offering an applied degree.

You can also transfer in non-degree programs. For example, you can start a Business Diploma at one college and finish it at another. Or you can take distance education courses from a variety of places, and transfer the credits to your “home” institution. (Hint: Check out bccampus.ca if you’re interested in online learning.)

Many students have told us that starting their post-secondary education at a college was a good move for them. Colleges are close to home, class sizes are smaller, and tuition may be more affordable.

Two Routes to Your Educational Goal:

1. The direct route – enter a post-secondary institution directly from high school.

2. The transfer route – start at one institution, then transfer. You can do this whether or not you are eligible for the direct route. It’s a great way to go if you’ve been away from education for a while.

Admission from high school and admission from a transfer program are the two most common “bases of admission” at BC universities.

Transfer Talk

“I think that the advantage of starting at a college was that it’s more of a learning step. You get a little more adjusted rather than an initial whack in the head.”

“If you know you’re going to transfer, find out what courses you need. Find out what the transfer process is. Get some advice. Look into the calendar. Find out which courses are transferable, ’cause there’s nothing more frustrating than taking a course and finding out it’s not transferable.”
Where Can You Transfer?

WITHIN BC, YOU CAN APPLY to transfer between any of the post-secondary institutions that are part of the BC Transfer System and listed in the BC Transfer Guide. The Guide lists all the courses and programs for which transfer agreements have been established. You may also be able to transfer courses not listed in the Guide and to and from institutions outside BC, but the process is a little more involved.

If you’re still researching what programs you’re interested in, check out Education Planner at educationplanner.bc.ca for information on programs, admission requirements and more.

In addition, some private degree programs have been approved to articulate within the BC Transfer System.

➤ University Canada West (Bachelor of Commerce)
➤ Sprott-Shaw Community College (Bachelor of Business Administration)
What Can You Transfer?

1. **YOU CAN TRANSFER INDIVIDUAL COURSES.** Examples:
   - All courses listed in the course-to-course section of the BC Transfer Guide (mostly first and second year degree courses) transfer.
   - Diploma-level and Adult Basic Education courses transfer between institutions offering similar programs.
   - Secondary school Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate courses transfer to post-secondary institutions, subject to minimum grades.

2. **YOU CAN TRANSFER COMPLETED PROGRAMS** (see “Block Transfer”, page 21). Examples:
   - An associate degree guarantees 60 transfer credits (i.e., 2 years) towards an arts or science degree (see page 28).
   - Many diplomas receive block transfer of one or two years credit towards a specific degree program.

3. **YOU MAY ALSO BE ABLE TO TRANSFER COURSES THAT:**
   - have not yet been assessed for transfer credit
   - are from outside BC
   - are at the 3rd or 4th year level, or
   - are being transferred from one university to another.

In these cases you may need to provide extra information (like course outlines) and the decision can take longer.

**BOTTOM LINE:** Transfer is based on equivalence. If your courses match the content and standard of the program you are applying to, you will probably get transfer credit. But if the programs are totally unrelated, you may be unable to transfer any credits and will have to start from scratch.
What Can’t You Transfer?

HERE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS YOU MIGHT NOT GET TRANSFER credit, even if your courses are listed in the BC Transfer Guide.

➤ You took only one course where a two course combination was required, e.g.

COQU ACCT 101 (3) + ACCT 102 (3) = UNBC Commerce 210 (3)

➤ You failed the course

➤ You took the course too long ago

➤ You took too many credits (see description of Residency, page 16)

➤ After transferring, you took a course at another institution but forgot to get approval first or didn’t get a high enough grade. (See “The Importance of a Letter of Permission”, page 24)

➤ You took equivalent courses at two institutions, e.g.

Camosun College English 150 (3) = University of Victoria English 115 (1.5)
Vancouver Community College English 1127 (3) = University of Victoria English 115 (1.5)

ROBIN took this two-semester (6 credit) Introductory Accounting course at Coquitlam College. She knew she’d only get 3 credits at UNBC since they teach the same content in 1 semester, but decided she needed the extra time to master the material.

MING took the above English courses at Camosun and Vancouver Community College. He’ll receive transfer credit only once for English 115 from the University of Victoria. Why? He took two courses at two colleges that are each equivalent to one course at UVic.

“TIg the course was too old because it was a computer course and the technology’s changed a lot in the last seven years.”

The University of Victoria uses units, not credits. 1.5 units at UVic is equivalent to 3 credits elsewhere.
Finding Out What Transfers Where

TO FIND OUT HOW YOUR COURSES TRANSFER, use the BC Transfer Guide on the BCCAT Web site: bctransferguide.ca.

It’s the definitive guide to course transfer in BC.

Take some time to browse around the BC Transfer Guide, and practice searching for the information you want in the Course-to-Course Transfer Database.

YOU CAN SEARCH:

➤ by a single course
➤ your whole course load
➤ by sending institution
➤ by receiving institution

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE BC TRANSFER GUIDE

➤ Block Transfer — transfer of completed diplomas
➤ Program Transfer — see if the program you’re interested in has special transferability
➤ Understanding transfer menu — what you need to know about how it all works
➤ Credit for secondary school programs
  • Advanced Placement
  • International Baccalaureate
➤ Adult Basic Education and English as a Second Language transfer credit
➤ Links to institutions and other online resources
➤ Admissions information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sending Institution Course</th>
<th>Receiving Institution</th>
<th>Transfer Credit</th>
<th>Effective Dates (MM/DD/YY)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAMO MATH 110 (4)</td>
<td>Kwantan</td>
<td>BC210 (3)</td>
<td>9/1/02 10 - 9/1/30 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAMO MATH 110 (4)</td>
<td>Malahat</td>
<td>BC210 (3)</td>
<td>9/1/02 10 - 9/1/30 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAMO MATH 110 (4)</td>
<td>Malahat</td>
<td>BC211 (4)</td>
<td>9/1/02 10 - 9/1/30 10</td>
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<td>CAMO MATH 110 (4)</td>
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<td>BC012 (3)</td>
<td>9/1/02 10 - 9/1/30 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAMO MATH 110 (4)</td>
<td>SFU</td>
<td>SFU STST 101 (3)</td>
<td>9/1/95 10 -</td>
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<td>CAMO MATH 110 (4)</td>
<td>TRU</td>
<td>TRU MATH 120 (3)</td>
<td>9/1/95 10 -</td>
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<td>CAMO MATH 10 (4)</td>
<td>TRU-OL</td>
<td>TRU OL MATH 102 (2); TRU OL PSYC 220 (3)</td>
<td>9/1/95 10 - 4/30/02</td>
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<td>TRU MATH 100 (4)</td>
<td>9/1/95 10 -</td>
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<td>CAMO MATH 10 (4)</td>
<td>UBC</td>
<td>UBC STST 220 (3); MAT WRT CRDS IN FACULTY OF SCIENCE</td>
<td>9/1/95 10 -</td>
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<td>CAMO MATH 10 (4)</td>
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<td>UBCO STST 221 (2)</td>
<td>9/1/05 10 -</td>
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<td>CAMO MATH 10 (4)</td>
<td>UVic</td>
<td>UBC MATH 104 (2)</td>
<td>9/1/95 10 -</td>
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<td>UBC STST 202 (3)</td>
<td>9/1/95 10 -</td>
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<td>UBC</td>
<td>UBC STST 100 RV (1.5)</td>
<td>9/1/95 10 - 3/31/99</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAMO MATH 10 (4)</td>
<td>UVic</td>
<td>UVic STST 253 (1.5)</td>
<td>UVic STST 255 (1.5)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
How Do You Transfer?

Before Transfer: Plan Ahead

IF YOU KNOW THE PROGRAM AND INSTITUTION YOU WANT TO go to:

➤ Ask for program information at your Advising Office, OR

➤ Check out the requirements for the program in the institution’s calendar or program brochure, or go online to educationplanner.bc.ca.

➤ Log on to the BC Transfer Guide to find the equivalent courses at your current institution [hint: use the “search by receiving institution” feature], and use the Personal Transfer Plan (next page) to map your program.

SUZANNE has completed one semester at Kwantlen University College. Her goal is to get a degree in archaeology from SFU. She looks in the SFU calendar for the required and recommended courses for a major in archaeology, as well as the requirements to graduate with a B.A., and starts a Personal Transfer Plan…
## HOW TO USE THIS PLAN:

- Photocopy this page if you have several scenarios to work out.
- Check institutional Web sites and calendars, then list in the LEFT-hand section the required and recommended courses for the program you plan to transfer to. Note any grade requirements. Keep track of all required courses.
- Consult the BC Transfer Guide (bctransferguide.ca) for the equivalent courses at the sending institution and list these in the RIGHT-hand section. To do this, do an online “search by receiving institution course”.
- To check the equivalency of courses you’ve already taken, do an online “search by sending institution course”.
- Check for regular updates to the BC Transfer Guide as you move towards your goal.

* Note: Credit values may not be the same at the receiving institution.

### Your Personal Transfer Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIRED OR RECOMMENDED COURSE AND CREDIT VALUE*</th>
<th>REQ’D GRADE</th>
<th>REQ’D COURSE</th>
<th>ELECTIVE COURSE</th>
<th>EQUIVALENT COURSE AND CREDIT VALUE*</th>
<th>GRADE RECEIVED</th>
<th>ALREADY TAKEN</th>
<th>STILL TO TAKE</th>
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Admission to an Institution as a Transfer Student

YOU CAN'T GET IN IF YOU DON'T APPLY! GO TO THE INSTITUTION’S Web site – see our Transfer Contacts Points (back cover) for the best links. Or apply online at pas.bc.ca. It’s easy – there's lots of helpful information there.

FOUR KEY THINGS you need to know about being admitted as a transfer student. (See also FAQ No. 7, page 19.)

IF YOU'RE APPLYING TO A UNIVERSITY AS A TRANSFER STUDENT, YOU MUST HAVE COMPLETED A MINIMUM NUMBER OF CREDITS THAT TRANSFER TO THAT UNIVERSITY.

**WARNING**

Be careful – it’s not the credits as calculated by your current institution that will be counted, but how they transfer to the university. See “Courses transfer for a different value …” on page 20.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Transferable Credits Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royal Roads</td>
<td>60 semester credits*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFU</td>
<td>30 semester credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson Rivers Univ.</td>
<td>0 semester credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBC</td>
<td>24 semester credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNBC</td>
<td>15 semester credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UVic</td>
<td>12 units (equivalent to 24 semester credits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Royal Roads University admits students after a diploma or two years of appropriate studies.
ADMISSION CAN BE TO AN INSTITUTION, A FACULTY OR PROGRAM

The Institution
Your grade point average (GPA) and transfer credits will usually determine if you’re admitted to an institution. At some institutions you must apply and be admitted to a specific program, not just to the institution in general.

A Faculty
Admission to a faculty may involve additional considerations. A Faculty of Science, for example, may expect you to have taken certain math and science courses.

A Program or Major
Like Suzanne (page 10), if you’ve planned ahead, and taken the “right” courses, you may be admitted into a program or major.

YOU MUST ARRANGE TO SEND ALL YOUR OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS

Arrange for your sending institution(s) to send a copy of your official final transcript(s) to the receiving institution. This won’t happen automatically - only you can authorize the release of your transcript. Most institutions charge a transcript fee.

Check to see if an official interim transcript is required with your application.

WARNING
When you’re applying to a post-secondary institution, you must submit transcripts from all institutions you’ve attended, even if you don’t think the transcripts are relevant to your application. Failure to do so could result in suspension from the institution.
YOUR GRADES WILL BE RECALCULATED

Your grades are really important. The receiving institution will base its admission decision on your grade point average (GPA).

But you have 2 GPAs!

➤ The one calculated by your current institution, and
➤ Your current institution’s GPA re-calculated by the institution you are applying to. (Sometimes even programs have their own way of re-calculating.) THIS IS CALLED THE “ADMISSION GPA” BECAUSE IT’S THE ONE THAT THE ADMISSION DECISION IS BASED ON.

Each institution has:

➤ its own grading scale
➤ its own rules about what courses to use in the re-calculation. For example, in BC:
  ➤ One university uses all transferable courses
  ➤ Another uses only the last 60 credits
  ➤ A third uses the most recent 24 credits
➤ its own rules about using grades from repeated courses (see page 27)
➤ incomplete courses

⚠️ WARNING

Don’t expect your GPA to be the same once it’s recalculated.
Many institutions publish a minimum GPA that applicants must have achieved, often known as the “calendar” GPA. But at some this GPA does not ensure admission. These institutions usually set a higher GPA “cut off,” depending on the number of applicants, and provide information on the cut off or “actual” GPA required for admission in previous years.

GPA cut offs vary from year to year, even from semester to semester, depending on the seats available and the number of applicants. Because of this, predicting your admissibility in advance may be difficult.

By the way, once admitted to the new institution, you make a fresh start on a new GPA, based on your course grades there.

Decisions, decisions … Here are some things you might have to think hard about:

1. If you’re admitted to a university from grade 12, but decide to go to a college instead and transfer later, be aware that the GPA cut off will probably change by the time you are ready to apply.

2. The cut offs can vary by semester, so applying to start in the winter, or in a summer semester could make a difference.

3. An offer of admission may only be good for a semester, or a year. If you decide to delay transfer, the rules could change in the meantime.

---

**IF YOU’RE UNSURE OF YOUR GOALS**, your first year can be a time to explore different options and see what you might want to specialize in later. Courses that really interest you or that will improve your skills may be more important to you now. But make sure you know where to find the information you need when you’re ready to plan your direction. And be prepared that it might take longer to reach your goals.

---

**TRANSFER TIP**

If you don’t have the grades you need for your first choice program or institution, ask what other options you might have with your GPA.

If you want to appeal a grade, you must do it with the institution that assigned it. There’s usually a time limit for grade appeals.
Transferring Your Credit

ONCE ADMITTED, YOU CAN TRANSFER YOUR CREDITS.

➤ At some places credit transfer is automatic – the institution will assess your credits once they have your transcripts.

➤ At others, you have to request an assessment and it can take a while, so the sooner you submit your official transcript, the better.

On page 8, you read about reasons why you might not receive transfer credit. There is another reason and it’s called Residency.

All institutions have residency requirements. This has nothing to do with living on campus – it means you must take a certain percentage of your coursework from the institution granting the credential. For example, most universities require 120 credits for a degree, 50% of which must be taken at the university. If you transfer more than 60:

➤ you may get credit for all of your courses, but only be able to use (or apply) 60

or

➤ the institution may place a limit on the number you can transfer (e.g. 60 credits max).

Some institutions have more lenient residency requirements, and many are changing to a 25% residency requirement.

Read on, for more about using, or applying your credits…
Applying Transfer Credit to Your Program

EVERY INSTITUTION SETS ITS OWN GENERAL GRADUATION requirements and each program or major has a set of requirements, usually a list of courses and a certain number of credits.

If you’ve chosen your courses well, you should be able to apply credits you’ve earned to fulfill these requirements. But if you haven’t taken the right courses, change goals, or take too many courses, you may not be able to use all your credits.

Emily, Jim and Amar all transferred from the same college to complete a degree in commerce at the same university.

**EMILY** had 60 transfer credits, including all the courses required in first and second year. She was able to apply all her credits towards the program and start taking third year courses right away.

**JIM** also had 60 credits, including some of the right courses. He was able to use all his credits to fulfill the university’s general graduation requirements, but he will have to take the required courses he missed before applying for admission to commerce.

**AMAR** liked exploring different subjects and accumulated 72 credits, including all the right courses. She was admitted to commerce, but still had to take 60 credits at the university to fulfill its residency requirement. Even though she got credit for all her transferable courses, she couldn’t use 12 of those credits towards her degree.

“**I had to do an extra semester before I came up here ’cause right before I was going to put in my application I found out there was a course I had to take.**”

**TRANSFER TIP**
If you can, choose courses that meet admission requirements for more than one program. General first and second year courses can usually be used towards a degree in, for example, Education, Social Work or Business.
Frequently Asked Questions About Transfer

1
I am taking university level courses at college, but I have no idea where I want to transfer. What should I do?

Check the BC Transfer Guide at: bctransferguide.ca to find out how your college courses will transfer. Taking courses that transfer widely will help you to keep your options open. Make sure you keep a copy of your college calendar and in-depth course outlines.

Inquire at your college about advisor appointments, career planning seminars or aptitude testing, or browse educationplanner.bc.ca.

2
Can I transfer to any BC post-secondary institution?

All institutions in the BC Transfer System accept transfer students. Keep in mind that admission is competitive. You may meet all of the minimum admission requirements for a particular program or institution, yet not be accepted because your grades aren’t as high as those of other applicants. See the section on admission as a transfer student, beginning on page 12.

3
Can I transfer courses from more than one BC institution?

Yes. If all the courses you took are from institutions listed in the BC Transfer Guide, the process should be straightforward. Remember, you must submit official transcripts from each institution you attended.

4
Is there a minimum grade for course transfer?

Once admitted, you’ll receive credit for each transferable course you completed with a passing grade (usually a ‘D’ or ‘P’). But if you’re using the course as a prerequisite, you may need a higher grade, such as a ‘C’ or ‘C+’. Also, universities normally require a ‘C’ for courses taken on a Letter of Permission (see page 24).

Whatever grades you’ve received in individual courses, the admission decision is ultimately based on your overall GPA.

5
Can I transfer between universities in BC?

Yes. Each year many students transfer successfully from one BC university to another. University to university transfer credit is not listed in the BC Transfer Guide, but universities do maintain a record of these course equivalencies based on past evaluations. If you’re thinking about transferring between universities, you should contact the receiving university for details on the transfer process. You may be required to provide additional course information in order to have your courses evaluated.

6
If all my courses are listed in the BC Transfer Guide, are there any reasons why I might NOT receive transfer credit?

Yes, there are a few reasons. For example, failing the course, taking the course too long ago, taking duplicate courses, or failing to get a “Letter of Permission,” are all reasons why you might not get transfer credit. In addition, because of residency requirements, taking too much credit before you transfer can be counter-productive.
7 What qualifies me for admission as a transfer student to a BC university?

To be admitted to most BC universities as a transfer student, you must have taken the minimum number of transfer credits required. This varies from 15 credits (5 courses) at one university to 30 credits (10 courses) at others. If you have fewer courses than the number required you may still be considered for admission if you were eligible to be admitted on the basis of your secondary school results. In this case, you should also get transfer credit for the post-secondary courses you have successfully completed.

You don’t usually need to have completed a specific number of transfer credits in order to transfer to a university college degree program. Provincial institutes, like BCIT and Emily Carr, or colleges offering applied degrees may have specific requirements because of the nature of their programs.

But remember — admission to any post-secondary institution is not guaranteed and entry to specific programs is often very competitive.

8 Who should I talk to if I have questions about the transfer process?

The advisor at your current institution should be able to answer questions about your courses and how they’ll fit into your academic goals. If your questions are about applying to a specific program at a receiving institution, it’s probably best to contact that institution’s Admissions Office or the Liaison/Recruiting office directly.

The institutional calendar, print or online, is also a very good resource. It will outline program requirements, general faculty and/or graduation requirements, and all the rules that students are responsible for knowing.

9 What’s the difference between an advisor, a counsellor and a financial aid officer?

An advisor helps you with your academic planning, a counsellor helps you with your personal concerns (e.g. emotional difficulties affecting your learning), and a financial aid officer helps you sort out your finances (loans, grants, etc.). In smaller institutions, one person may fill more than one of these roles.

10 When should I use the BC Transfer Guide?

You can (and should!) use it any time. It’s a helpful tool before and after you register for your courses. Checking transferability beforehand can help you decide which courses to take. Checking transferability afterwards will help you understand how other institutions will accept your courses.

11 Can I transfer to and from institutions outside BC?

If the courses taken were similar to the courses in the program you are transferring to, then you will usually receive transfer credit. However, you may have to provide course outlines in order to receive the credit, and the evaluation process may take a while.

12 What happens to my credits if I change my major or program?

If you decide to change your major or program, check the calendar for the new requirements. You will still get all the transfer credit you are entitled to, but you may not be able to apply it in the same way to your new program. You will probably have to take more courses than originally planned to meet the requirements of your new program.

13 I took some post-secondary courses years ago. Will they still transfer?

That depends on how many years ago, and on the institution and program you want to enrol in. Many institutions consider that knowledge acquired more than ten or so years ago may no longer be current, and therefore may not grant credit for “stale-dated” courses. Courses in rapidly evolving fields such as information technology may have an even shorter shelf life. Check with your intended institution regarding their policy.
What does it mean when... courses transfer for a different value?

EACH INSTITUTION HAS ITS OWN CREDIT VALUE SYSTEM. INSTITUTIONS will not usually assign more credit to a transfer course than they assign to their own course.

TAKE NATASHA FOR EXAMPLE. She completes courses over two semesters at Kwantlen University College. She plans to transfer to the Faculty of Science at the University of British Columbia (UBC) in Vancouver. She checks the BC Transfer Guide, and here’s what she finds (the number in brackets is the credit value at each institution):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses at Kwantlen UC</th>
<th>Transfer Equivalent at UBC–Vancouver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATH 1220 (3)</td>
<td>MATH 101 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEM 1110 (5) + CHEM 1210 (5)</td>
<td>CHEM 121 (4) + CHEM 123 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOL 1110 (5) + BIOL 1210 (5)</td>
<td>BIOL (7) (equivalent to 2 one-semester courses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGL 1100 (3)</td>
<td>ENGL 112 (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the number of courses remains the same, the credit values differ considerably between the two institutions. If she had not realized this before transferring, Natasha might feel she is being treated unfairly, but in fact UBC will give her the same number of credits that they give a UBC student who took the same courses. However, Natasha has a bigger problem. She thought she had enough credits (24) to apply to UBC, but she needs the equivalent of at least 3 more before she can transfer.
What does it mean when...

**you receive block transfer credit?**

**BLOCK TRANSFER OCCURS WHEN A GROUP OF COURSES, OFTEN IN**
the form of a certificate or diploma, is recognized for transfer credit. For example, if you completed a two-year forestry diploma at college, you will receive block credit if you are transferring into a Forestry degree program at an institution with which your college has an agreement. You should be able to transfer directly into the second year or third year of the degree program depending on the agreement.

Block transfer works well if you complete the whole program. If you don’t, you’ll probably receive transfer credit for the courses you’ve taken that are listed in the *BC Transfer Guide* (usually a lot less credit).

What does it mean when...

**you pursue Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition?**

**PRIOR LEARNING ASSESSMENT AND RECOGNITION (PLAR) IS A**
process whereby students receive credit for learning that’s occurred in a non-standard or non-traditional environment. This is different from transfer credit. Most institutions allow students to use some PLAR credits towards a credential, but not all institutions grant transfer credit for credit earned elsewhere through PLAR. If you have this type of credit, carefully check the policy of the institution to which you wish to transfer.
What does it mean when... you receive unassigned credit?

WHEN INSTITUTIONS GRANT UNASSIGNED CREDIT (SOMETIMES called “level credit”), it often means they don’t offer a course similar to the one you took and therefore can’t assign a course equivalency.

Many credentials have room for “elective” courses (those you can choose freely or from a list) that can be used to build credits and fulfill certain requirements. If there’s room, and if your unassigned credits are relevant to the program, you can often use them as “electives”.

Here is an example of how the same course (History 101) can transfer. In all cases except the first, the course is awarded “unassigned” transfer credit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIFIC COURSE AT INSTITUTION “A”</th>
<th>TRANSFERS AS “ASSIGNED” OR “UNASSIGNED” CREDIT</th>
<th>CREDIT GRANTED AT EACH INSTITUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History 101 (3)</td>
<td>Assigned or specific credit</td>
<td>History 150 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History 101 (3)</td>
<td>Unassigned discipline credit</td>
<td>History 1st (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History 101 (3)</td>
<td>Unassigned discipline credit</td>
<td>History 1XX level (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History 101 (3)</td>
<td>Unassigned area credit</td>
<td>Humanities 100 level (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History 101 (3)</td>
<td>Unassigned general elective credit</td>
<td>GE 100 level (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Transfer Shock”

WHEN STUDENTS MOVE FROM ONE KIND OF EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE to another, they sometimes find the transition to be more difficult than they expected. Both high school and college students who transfer to university discover that classes are larger, instructors may be less accessible and have different expectations, and the atmosphere is more competitive. While many transfer students adapt quickly, and enjoy the new environment, others may feel lonely and unsure.

Researchers have studied this experience, and call it “transfer shock.” A common result is a drop in grades in the first year after transfer. In rare cases, the transition can be so distressing that students get discouraged and drop out.

But it doesn’t have to be like that. We’ve talked to a lot of students about this. Here is some of their advice:

➤ The way you studied at college may not work at university. Be prepared to change your strategies. One student said, “I think they expect more of you. You have to read more. The tests are harder and they mark the papers harder too.” Others said large classes were too intimidating to ask questions in, so they used tutorials for that.

➤ Find out right away what the professor wants. Ask other students — anyone you can find who has already taken the class.

➤ Connect — join clubs, study with other students, volunteer for research projects. Professors are approachable — meet with them during their office hours. Researchers have found that students who make an effort to reach out to others enjoy their time more and do better in their studies.

“Coming here was vast, you know. These huge buildings everywhere and all these faceless students and nobody even looks at you or smiles at you. It was just overwhelming.”

TRANSFER TIP

Visit your new campus at least once before classes start so you know about parking, bus passes, location of classrooms, how to get a library card, etc. Take part in orientation, and join a club to make new friends. Get involved!
Seek advice and make use of all the support systems available. One student told us, “Here they were just as good as at my college. They made a calendar available for me. My advisor told me what problems I might have and what I should make sure to do.”

The good news is – once students adjust, their grades go back up. So if you experience some transfer shock, try the things other students have found helpful. And hang in there! It will get better.

The Importance of a Letter of Permission

ONCE YOU’RE ACCEPTED AS A STUDENT AT A UNIVERSITY, YOUR status changes. The university considers you to be one of its own students, and you have to get permission to take courses anywhere else. Not realizing this, some students continue to take courses at the college they attended before transferring and are taken aback when they’re denied credit for these courses.

To receive credit for courses taken at other institutions you must obtain a signed Letter of Permission (LOP) beforehand, authorizing you to take the course.

⚠️ WARNING
Permission is not always granted, and there is usually a grade requirement for LOP courses (normally C or higher).

University colleges may also require a signed LOP for students enrolled in degree programs. Other institutions may not require one, but if you are registered in a certificate, diploma or associate degree program at any post-secondary institution, it’s still very important to get approval to take a course elsewhere.

Looking for LOP forms? Ask at the Registrar’s or Academic Advising Office.

TRANSFER TIP
Submit your LOP request long before the registration deadline at the other school (6-8 weeks), since it can take a while to process.

“My GPA is going up a bit now that I’m getting used to it. The way I studied before worked for me but now I have to get used to the new way of studying and bigger work load.”

“When I came here to university I was going to college at the same time and I found out that you have to get some sort of permission to take classes elsewhere while you’re here.”
A Word About Academic Advising

GETTING ADVICE FROM AN ACADEMIC ADVISOR IS A SIMPLE PROCESS.

Here are some suggestions:

➤ Academic advisors at your institution are there to help you plan your courses and transfer program. Look for them in the Advising Centre, or in a Student Services office.

➤ Make an appointment with an advisor, or sign up for a group or individual drop-in session. If you can’t keep your appointment, cancel it, as others are waiting.

➤ If written information is available in an advising session, take a copy with you. If not, write down the important points. If there’s any confusion about the details later, you have your notes. Record the advisor’s name.

➤ Talk to people at the institution you’re hoping to transfer to. You can usually get general admissions and transfer advice from the admissions office at the receiving institution. But to get help with specific program planning, you may have to wait until after being admitted. Then contact the program advisor attached to your department.

Use any time you have with an advisor wisely. Above all, do your homework:

➤ Read the calendar (print or online)

➤ Check the BC Transfer Guide: bctransferguide.ca

➤ Make a list of questions you can’t answer.

It’s vital that you understand the transfer process and the implications of the choices you make. Remember: this is your education, and only you have control over what you do with it.
What About Transferring Your Student Loan?

IF YOU'RE COUNTING ON GOVERNMENT STUDENT AID YOU MUST LET the federal and/or provincial governments know that you're changing schools. If you don't, you could delay the processing of your loan application, or not receive as much money as you may be entitled to.

Have you already received any disbursements of loan money from your current application?

➤ YES. If you're transferring during this loan period, you must complete a loan transfer form to ensure that your money is sent to the new institution.

➤ NO. In this case, you should either:

➤ submit a Request for Reassessment to the Student Services Branch of the BC Ministry responsible for post-secondary education (if you're a BC resident who's applied for BC Student Assistance); or

➤ send a letter to the provincial/territorial government (if you're studying in BC, but have applied for student aid through another province or territory).

The government will reassess your student aid eligibility based on academic year length, and the tuition, book and supply costs at your new school.

If you want to transfer your BC Student Aid to a public institution outside BC or to a private post-secondary institution in BC or elsewhere, you must make sure the institution you're transferring to is 'designated' for government student aid.

Questions? Check with the Financial Aid office at your institution or the BC government's Web site: bcsap.bc.ca.

TRANSFER TIP

Many institutions provide entrance awards, transfer awards, or scholarships for transfer students. Look for details in their awards booklets or on their Web sites.

“You have to budget for various fees, in addition to tuition. Every time you move, there are costs involved.”
Repeating Courses: Good Idea or Not?

HERE ARE TWO COMMON REASONS TO REPEAT A COURSE:

1. You failed a required course, or didn’t get a high enough grade. In this case, you will probably need to repeat the course, in order to achieve your goal.

2. You want to improve your overall GPA. Before you do this, be aware that it may or may not work out the way you think. That's because, in calculating a GPA:
   - some institutions will use only the better grade
   - some institutions will use only the most recent grade
   - most institutions will use both grades in their calculation

And remember – you have 2 GPAs! Your next institution will recalculate your “admission GPA” based on its own rules. (Hint: one university uses only your last 24 credits for this purpose – if your failed course was before that, you may not have to worry about it affecting your GPA!)

You can find all the information on an institution’s grading policy in the calendar. Make sure repeating a course will have the effect you want on your GPA at both institutions. See if there’s a limit to the number of courses you can repeat and how many times you can take the same course.

⚠️ WARNING

If you have a student loan or grant, repeating a course you’ve already passed may affect your “full-time” status, and might make you ineligible for the loan or grant, and/or ineligible for interest-free status. Check with the financial aid officer at your institution.

TRANSFER TIP

Repeating a course does not guarantee you a better grade. It takes a lot of self-control and discipline to do better in a course the second time around. Be prepared to put more effort into it than you did the first time.

Institutions won’t allow students to take a course at another institution and use that grade to replace a low grade on their transcript.
The BC Associate Degree

MANY BC INSTITUTIONS OFFER 2 YEARS OF PRESCRIBED STUDY culminating in an Associate of Arts degree or an Associate of Science degree. If you’re looking for a solid grounding in academic studies in a two-year program that also prepares you well for advanced study, this might be the credential for you. Completing an Associate Degree could be more challenging and less flexible than two years of university transfer (UT), as it may include courses you hadn’t planned on taking. An advisor can help you decide if an associate degree fits with your goals.

Advantages of an Associate Degree

If you’re admitted to a degree granting institution and have an associate degree, you’ll receive 60 transfer credits, i.e., 2 years, whether or not each course transfers individually. Depending on what you’ve taken, you may be able to use your associate degree courses to fulfill most of the lower level degree or program requirements. (See also “Applying Transfer Credit…”, page 17.)

Two universities (SFU and UNBC) have advantageous admission policies for associate degree holders. Minimum GPA requirements may apply.

⚠️ WARNING

Even though you get 60 credits upon admission to the institution with an associate degree, you must still meet all requirements for admission to a specific program, e.g., GPA, prerequisites, etc.
Transfer-Related Web Resources

➤ THE BC TRANSFER GUIDE
Your one-stop shop for all transfer information. Go to bctransferguide.ca.

➤ NEED HELP USING BC TRANSFER TIPS?
Check out the Transfer TIPS Facilitation Guide at bccat.bc.ca/pubs/tipsfg.pdf. Originally designed for use with high school students, it includes self-directed activities for anyone using TIPS.

➤ EXPLORE YOUR POST-SECONDARY OPTIONS IN BC
Go to the Education Planner site at educationplanner.bc.ca where you can search over 1500 undergraduate programs offered at all 27 BC public universities, colleges, university colleges and institutes at one time. Find programs by field of study, subject area, program length, credential or institution. Compare program details, like admission requirements, tuition fees, start dates and application deadlines. Also find information on student services (housing, childcare, parking, etc.) plus financing your education.

➤ WANT TO APPLY TO A BC PUBLIC POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION LINE?
PASBC, the post-secondary application service of BC, lets you do just that for the majority of these institutions in the province. Find it at pas.bc.ca.

➤ INTERESTED IN ON-LINE LEARNING?
You’ll find a world of resources at bccampus.ca.

➤ THE BC COUNCIL ON ADMISSIONS AND TRANSFER
The organization that brought you Transfer TIPS, and that coordinates transfer in BC. Learn more. Go to bccat.bc.ca.

Also check out...
Other websites of interest:
BC Transfer TIPS
PASBC

British Columbia Transfer TIPS / 29
Transfer Terms

- **Academic program**
  A program of study, usually involving theoretical knowledge and research, and usually leading to a diploma, certificate, associate degree or bachelor's degree.

- **Admission**
  Being allowed into an institution, faculty or program once the entrance requirements are met. Some admission is limited by spaces available, and by selection criteria.

- **Application**
  The formal way of notifying a post-secondary institution that you want to be a student there.

- **Applied Degree**
  A degree in an applied subject such as accounting, interior design or forest technology.

- **Articulation**
  The system used by post-secondary institutions to determine which courses are equivalent to one another.

- **Audit**
  Taking a course for interest, and not for credit. Auditing students usually don't do assignments or exams, and don't get a grade.

- **Basis of Admission**
  The evidence, primarily academic, on which your admission decision is based, e.g., high school record, college credits and GPA, etc. (See FAQ 7, page 19.)

- **BCCAT**
  British Columbia Council on Admissions and Transfer.

- **Block transfer**
  The process whereby a block of credits is granted to students who have successfully completed a cluster of courses, certificate or diploma, recognized as having an academic wholeness or integrity, and related in a meaningful way to part of the degree program.

- **Calendar**
  The book of rules, regulations, policies, programs (and requirements), and courses for a particular post-secondary institution. This is not a monthly planning guide.

- **Career/technical**
  An applied program of study involving theoretical and practical knowledge, usually leading directly to a certificate or diploma in a specific career path.

- **Certificate**
  Recognition of successful completion of a program of study, of varying lengths, often one year.

- **Chair**
  The head of a program or department. "Coordinator" is sometimes used synonymously with "Chair."

- **CGPA**
  See GPA.

- **College, or Community College**
  An institution offering a wide range of educational choices: career/technical, vocational, upgrading, academic/transfer, ESL, etc.

- **Concentration**
  A program of study with a required number of courses in a specific discipline. Similar to a Major or Minor, but with fewer requirements.

- **Co-op**
  The system of having paid work placements, usually four to eight months, as a component of a program of study.

- **Course outline**
  A description of the main content, organization and expected outcomes of a course, normally including the number of credits awarded, hours of class time, how it’s evaluated, assignments, and texts (also called a syllabus).

- **Credit**
  The value given to a course. May be related to the number of hours of instruction. The majority of academic courses are worth three credits. Many degrees require 120 credits. (See also Unit.)

- **Dean**
  Head of a Faculty. For example, the Dean of Science is the Head of the Faculty of Science.

- **Degree**
  Recognition of successful completion of a program of studies (usually about 40 courses, or 120 credits, or 60 units), often with a specific Major, Minor or Concentration.

- **Degree granting institution**
  Used in TIPS to refer to those institutions which grant bachelor’s degrees.

- **Department**
  Faculty and administrators associated with a particular discipline or program (e.g. the Sociology Department).

- **Diploma**
  Recognition of successful completion of a program of study, usually two years in length. Post-degree diplomas are often one year in length.
Exemption
The waiving of a prerequisite or required course for students who have proven they have comparable learning. The student may be required to replace the exempted course with an alternate.

Faculty
The teachers at a post-secondary institution. Also a grouping of departments and programs in a similar area (e.g., Faculty of Arts).

GPA or Grade Point Average
The average overall grade for all courses taken for credit in a particular semester, year or institution. A cumulative GPA (CGPA) is the average of all grades for courses taken to date at one institution.

Institute
In BC, a post-secondary school that provides specialized training in technologies and trades, art and design, law enforcement or indigenous studies.

Laddering
A process which allows you to build upon previously earned credits or credentials, either from secondary or post-secondary institutions.

Letter of Permission (LOP)
A document which gives you permission to take a course at an institution other than the university in which you are currently enrolled. (See page 24.)

Lower division (or lower level)
General introductory courses, usually making up the first two years of a bachelor's degree.

Major
A program of study in a degree where about 25-50% of the courses are in a single discipline (e.g. Philosophy, History).

Minor
A program of study requiring fewer courses than a major.

Non-credit course
A course taken for learning value. A grade may be assigned, but the course is not usually applicable to a credential.

PASBC
Post-secondary Application Service of British Columbia, which provides students the opportunity to apply for admission over the Internet (pas.bc.ca) to many BC public post-secondary institutions.

Preclusion
As in "precludes credit for Anthropology 301." A preclusion indicates you will not receive credit if you take the specified course later.

Prerequisite
A course you must take before you can take a more advanced course in the discipline.

Program plan
Your informal checklist of the requirements for a program, and how many of those requirements you have satisfied with your various courses (including transferred courses).

Receiving Institution
The institution to which you are transferring.

Registration
The process of enrolling in individual courses after completion of all required admission procedures.

Requirement
A course you must take in order to complete a credential.

Residency
The number of courses or credits (or percentage of the program) you must complete at an institution to graduate from that institution.

Sending Institution
The institution from which you are transferring.

Syllabus
See Course outline.

Transcript
An official transcript is the original record verifying your enrolment and achievement, and certified (e.g., by signature and/or seal) by the institution. It is normally sent directly, by mail or electronically, on your request.

Transfer
Consists of the granting of credit (transfer credit) toward a credential by one institution, for programs or courses completed at another.

Unassigned credit
Recognition of learning where the course doesn’t have a specific equivalent at the receiving institution. Sometimes called “level credit”.

University
In BC, a post-secondary institution that offers a range of degrees (bachelor’s, master’s, and doctorates), post-degree certificates and diplomas, and is normally involved in research in addition to teaching.

University college
In BC, a post-secondary institution that offers certificates, diplomas, and degree programs.

Upper division (or upper level)
Less general, more focused courses, usually making up most of the final two years of a bachelor’s degree.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTITUTION</th>
<th>PHONE ENQUIRIES</th>
<th>E-MAIL ENQUIRIES</th>
<th>WEBSITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BC Institute of Technology</td>
<td>(604) 434-1610</td>
<td><a href="mailto:services@bcit.ca">services@bcit.ca</a></td>
<td>bcit.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camosun College</td>
<td>(250) 592-1556</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@camosun.bc.ca">info@camosun.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>camosun.bc.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(250) 370-3841</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capilano College</td>
<td>(604) 984-4900</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admissions@capcollege.bc.ca">admissions@capcollege.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>capcollege.bc.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>info</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of New Caledonia</td>
<td>(800) 371-8111</td>
<td><a href="mailto:askcnc@cnc.bc.ca">askcnc@cnc.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>cnc.bc.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of the Rockies</td>
<td>(250) 489-8239</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admissions@cotr.bc.ca">admissions@cotr.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>cotr.bc.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia College</td>
<td>(604) 683-8360</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admin@columbiacollege.bc.ca">admin@columbiacollege.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>columbia-college.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coquitlam College</td>
<td>(604) 939-6633</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admmiss@coquitlamcollege.com">admmiss@coquitlamcollege.com</a></td>
<td>coquitlamcollege.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Christi College</td>
<td>(604) 822-6862</td>
<td><a href="mailto:corpus@interchange.ubc.ca">corpus@interchange.ubc.ca</a></td>
<td>corpuschristi.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas College</td>
<td>(604) 527-5478</td>
<td><a href="mailto:registrar@douglas.bc.ca">registrar@douglas.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>douglas.bc.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Carr Institute</td>
<td>(604) 844-3813</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admissions@eciad.ca">admissions@eciad.ca</a></td>
<td>eciad.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Indigenous Government</td>
<td>(604) 602-9555</td>
<td><a href="mailto:apps@indigenous.ca">apps@indigenous.ca</a></td>
<td>indigenous.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice Institute of BC</td>
<td>(604) 528-5590</td>
<td><a href="mailto:register@jibc.bc.ca">register@jibc.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>jibc.bc.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwantlen University College</td>
<td>(604) 599-2000</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admissio@kwantlen.ca">admissio@kwantlen.ca</a></td>
<td>kwantlen.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langara College</td>
<td>(604) 323-5241</td>
<td><a href="mailto:geninfo@langara.bc.ca">geninfo@langara.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>langara.bc.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaspina University-College</td>
<td>(250) 740-6410</td>
<td><a href="mailto:advising@mala.ca">advising@mala.ca</a></td>
<td>mala.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicola Valley Institute of Technology</td>
<td>(250) 378-3336</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@nvit.bc.ca">info@nvit.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>nvt.bc.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Island College</td>
<td>(250) 334-5000</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admissions@nic.bc.ca">admissions@nic.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>nic.bc.ca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Lights College</td>
<td>(250) 784-7514</td>
<td><a href="mailto:appinfo@nlc.bc.ca">appinfo@nlc.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>nlc.bc.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Community College</td>
<td>(250) 635-6511</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@nwcc.bc.ca">info@nwcc.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>nwcc.bc.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okanagan College</td>
<td>(250) 862-5418</td>
<td><a href="mailto:advising@okanagan.bc.ca">advising@okanagan.bc.ca</a></td>
<td>okanagan.bc.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Roads University</td>
<td>(800) 788-8028</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rruregistrar@royalroads.ca">rruregistrar@royalroads.ca</a></td>
<td>royalroads.ca</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(250) 391-2505</td>
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<td>Selkirk College</td>
<td>(250) 365-1297</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admissions@selkirk.ca">admissions@selkirk.ca</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Simon Fraser University</td>
<td>(604) 291-3224</td>
<td>Send email to askSFU at</td>
<td>students.sfu.ca</td>
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<td>Thompson Rivers University</td>
<td>(250) 828-5071</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admissions@tru.ca">admissions@tru.ca</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>(604) 431-3300</td>
<td><a href="mailto:student@tru.ca">student@tru.ca</a></td>
<td>openlearning.tru.ca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trinity Western University</td>
<td>(888) 450-TO TWU</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admissions@twu.ca">admissions@twu.ca</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>University of British Columbia — Okanagan</td>
<td>(250) 491-6521</td>
<td><a href="mailto:student.information@ubc.ca">student.information@ubc.ca</a></td>
<td>okanagan.ubc.ca</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of British Columbia — Vancouver</td>
<td>(604) 822-9836</td>
<td><a href="mailto:student.information@ubc.ca">student.information@ubc.ca</a></td>
<td>students.ubc.ca</td>
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<tr>
<td>University College of the Fraser Valley</td>
<td>(604) 504-7441</td>
<td><a href="mailto:reginfo@ucfv.ca">reginfo@ucfv.ca</a></td>
<td>ucfv.ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Northern BC</td>
<td>(250) 960-6300</td>
<td><a href="mailto:registrar-info@unbc.ca">registrar-info@unbc.ca</a></td>
<td>unbc.ca</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Victoria</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.askuvic.ca">www.askuvic.ca</a></td>
<td>uvic.ca/adms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vancouver Community College</td>
<td>(604) 871-7191</td>
<td><a href="mailto:transcred@vcc.ca">transcred@vcc.ca</a></td>
<td>vcc.ca</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(604) 443-8453</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yukon College</td>
<td>(867) 668-8710</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@yukoncollege.yk.ca">info@yukoncollege.yk.ca</a></td>
<td>yukoncollege.yk.ca</td>
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You can apply to most institutions via the Internet, using the Post-Secondary Application Service of British Columbia: pas.bc.ca