Pathway Programs in Canada
ICEF Vancouver Seminar
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What are pathway programs?

- Agreements designed to allow international students to easily move from one educational level to the other.
- Involves formal recognition of credentials or program completion.
The Canadian Education System

Legend:
- Blue: University Education
- Green: College Education
- Orange: Apprenticeship - Vocational & Technical Training
- Yellow: Apprenticeship Vocational & Technical Training
- Red: Typical pathway
- Black: Alternate pathway

- Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nunavut, New Brunswick (FR), Northwest Territories, Yukon:
  - Elementary
  - Secondary (12 years)

- Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan:
  - Elementary
  - Middle level
  - Secondary (12 years)

- New Brunswick (EN):
  - Elementary (Primary - Grade 6)
  - Secondary

- Nova Scotia:
  - Elementary
  - Secondary (13 years)

- Apprenticeship Vocational & Technical Training (1 to 4 years):
- Bachelor's (3 to 4 years)
- College diploma (1 to 4 years)
- Master's (1 to 3 years)
- Doctorate (3 years or more)
The Canadian Education System (Québec)

Legend
- University Education
- College Education
- Apprenticeship - Vocational & Technical Training
- To the job market
- Typical pathway
- Alternate pathway

PTC: Pre-work Training Certificate (3 years, after Secondary 3)
TCST: Training Certificate for a Semi-skilled Trade (1 year, after Secondary 3)
DVS: Diploma of Vocational Studies (500 to 1,800 hours depending on the program)
AVS: Attestation of Vocational Specialisation (300 to 1,185 hours depending on the program)
The Different Types of Pathways

- Secondary to Post-secondary
- Language program to Post-secondary
- Colleges and Polytechnics to University
- University to Colleges and Polytechnics
- University to University
Secondary to Post-Secondary

- Many formal agreements help facilitate admissions;
- Other partnerships and initiatives help to pave the way for students transitioning from high school to post-secondary.
- Designated scholarships and dual-credit courses.
Language programs to Post-secondary

- Students in a language pathway program will not have to take post-secondary language entrance evaluations.
- Learning a language in an accredited language school also allows students to get a better understanding the culture of the country.
- Internal research suggests that students having attended a language school before a post-secondary institution perform better.
Colleges and Polytechnics to University

- Colleges offer a range of two year diplomas or associate degrees in a range of disciplines.
- Universities can recognize college learning allowing students to move to university studies.
University to Colleges and Polytechnics

- A growing proportion of college students have a university background;
- Last year, just over 20% of college students in Canada had attended university or had a university degree;
- This trend is on the rise.
Your opinion

- What are the successes and challenges that you have experienced with pathway programs?
Advantages of pathways for students

- Pathways simplify the process to move from one institution type to another;
- Students applying to a pathway program indicate their long-term commitment to their study goals in Canada.
- Often receive additional service and support from the receiving institution.
Advantages of pathways for agents

- By setting up their students in a pathway program, agents may be serving all of their students’ current and future needs at once.
- In certain circumstances, agents can receive commission from all the schools involved in the pathway program.
- Pathways can broaden the number of institutions that an agent works with.
How to best use pathway programs

- Think long term!
- Identify the student’s long term goals. If it is institution-specific, enquire about the existing pathway programs.
- Remember that although many institutions have formal pathway agreements, many others have different types of partnerships in place.
Working with CCIE members

- The Canadian Consortium for International Education is a group composed of the main associations representing educational institutions throughout Canada.
  - ACCC;
  - AUCC;
  - CAPS-I;
  - CBIE;
  - Languages Canada.
CAPS-I is the national association of Canadian public school boards/districts that provide educational programs to international students from around the world.

100 members enrolling nearly 40,000 students in English and French programs annually.
CBIE

- CBIE is a catalyst for internationalization of the Canadian education sector.
- CBIE works closely with a membership of over 153 educational providers nationwide, and with a network of strategic partners throughout Canada and around the globe.
- CBIE is ideally positioned to promote Canada as a top educational destination.
Languages Canada

Languages Canada is the association that represents Canada’s 210 accredited language schools.

Language programs have to go through a rigorous evaluation process before being granted membership.
Where to find information

- You can contact each of the associations;
- Many institutions have a pathways coordinator or guidance department;
- Find out more with the Canada Course.
The Canada Course: a great source of information

- Free to take, the Canada Course is the most comprehensive and up-to-date information resource for agents.
- The information is always available.
- The Canada Course Test can be taken at any ICEF event, or online ($350).
- CCGs are listed on the ICEF Website, and obtain a CCG Number.
- Visit [www.canadacourse.ca](http://www.canadacourse.ca)
Thank you

- If you have any questions, please contact:
  - CBIE: [www.cbie.ca](http://www.cbie.ca)
  - CAPS-I: [www.caps-i.ca](http://www.caps-i.ca)
  - Languages Canada: [www.languagescanda.ca](http://www.languagescanda.ca)
  - ACCC: [www.accc.ca](http://www.accc.ca)
  - AUCC: [www.aucc.ca](http://www.aucc.ca)