



## Higher Education Assist Overview

Welcome! I'm Thomas Dr. Maguire, Influencer, Mentor and Founder of Higher Education Assist. HEA, is a career and education management organization. This career & education guide is a valuable reference and resource with links for college bound students and parents. Click on the organizations within for more information. HEA manages turn key, career and education readiness and mentorship initiatives. Each initiative is a professional development opportunity for individuals and families to obtain and explore valuable career and education information based on interests. Visit [HigherEdAssist.com](https://HigherEdAssist.com) for individual mentor programs and career and education assessment opportunity. HEA's middle school, high school, college military, and state/local agency [EDACCESS](#) and [EDMOBILEACCESS](#) partnership is a great closed caption program for those with a wide variety of education and career interests.



Dr. Thomas Maguire  
Founder  
Higher Education Assist



## Higher Education Assist's Key Career & Education Resources:

[YouTube Channel: Higher Ed Assist](#)

[TikTok Higher Ed Assist](#)

[Instagram High Education Assist](#)

[Twitter Higher Education Assist](#)

[Higher Education Assist: Career & Education](#)

[Assessment Plan](#)

[Higher Education Assist: Individual Mentor Program](#)

[Scholarship Search](#) and [Paying for College Resources](#)



## GET STARTED!

Here are 8 frequently asked college and careers questions:

Should I go to college?

What is best for me- community, 4 year college or technical/trade school?

When should I start applying for college?

How do I decide which college to apply to?

What do I or should I study?

What type of career(s) do I want to pursue?

Do I want to move to attend college?

Do I need to earn money while in college?



## COLLEGE PLANNING TIMELINE

Plan for college applications as early as they can and pay attention to test deadlines, financial aid deadlines, and application deadlines and more. Explore resources and assistance both from your school and others who have experience in the process.

Colleges look for participation in extracurricular activities in addition to grades. And test scores on applications, so start early with getting involved. Choose activities that excite you and demonstrate leadership skills. If for some reason an application deadline is missed explore taking a gap year or enrolling in a community college but it is encouraged to avoid procrastination if at all possible and make a plan.



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While it's never too early to start laying the foundation for a successful college experience, middle school through high school, the most important steps need to be taken, some say it may be too early but it is not, be proactive. There are many things students and parents can start doing now to prepare for college, but it can be difficult to know where to begin. Even before choosing a preferred college, one can increase the chances of being accepted to a desirable institution by starting with the following tips:

### **Research college admissions requirements**

If you know which college(s) you are interested in attending, begin immediately by researching the admissions guidelines for that college. Need not to worry, it is common if you have no idea where you want to go especially early on. Some want to stay local, explore a specific region and or need to focus on dedicated program, all of which is fine but start gathering the facts. Items to consider, If there is a minimum score on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) that the college is looking for, or a specific GPA requirement, you should begin admissions work now and practice for the SAT. Knowing the basic requirements to get accepted into the college of their choice helps gives students actual goals to work toward.



## Speak with a guidance counselor & or others who have gone through the process

If you are undecided about a career choice or field of study, college or technical/trade school to pursue, make an appointment with a guidance counselor for extra preparation, help and or talk to others who have gone through the experience. Also, another way to explore careers is to connect with professionals in the field, it's called job shadowing. Research organizations and people, pick up the phone or email, start making contacts! Also, intern or even [volunteer](#) to gain acknowledge and experience about a particular field of interest is encouraged.

## Get into the habit of reading every day

Develop the habit of reading more despite the many distraction digital overload. Today, in college, reading assignments can be overwhelming, so a student will be better prepared for the rigors of university classes by developing the habit of reading often. Statistically, extra reading increases comprehension and vocabulary.





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## Research scholarships and grants

There are many resources available for paying college tuition, such as grants and scholarships (don't forget to apply for FAFSA). Students should also understand the financial responsibility that comes with taking out student loans if necessary to help fund their college education. Here is an awesome [scholarship resource](#).

Check with specific colleges (and even specific departments within the college) to see the kinds of scholarships they offer, and start working on meeting the requirements. Additionally, community organizations may offer scholarships for those who demonstrate need, earn a certain GPA, or pursue a particular field of study.

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## Pursue leadership roles and meaningful extracurriculars

Take on leadership roles in school or extracurricular activities that have meaning for the student. College admissions boards value students who are able to commit to something they care about. Students with a diverse set of passions and interests have a better chance of getting admitted (especially at elite universities).

Some examples of attractive extracurricular activities to participate in include: Volunteer work, Sports teams, After-school clubs, Student government.

The most important thing is to engage in extracurriculars that are meaningful and not just something that you think will offer a better chance of getting accepted to a college. If you find meaning in a hobby or after-school activity, you will typically invest more energy into it.

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## List your preferred colleges

Make a list of colleges, technical/trade institutions or other that you are interested in attending, and prioritize them according to the most desirable. Evaluate what factors are most important to you in choosing an institution or program. As mentioned prior, a few ideas to consider, available majors, distance from home, availability of on-campus housing, and affordability. Families may want to plan in-person visits to the schools that make the priority list and or at minimum participate in a virtual tour. Applying to several institutions provides choices/options and opportunities to pick from upon graduation from high school.





## Start developing necessary skills

Develop technical skills such as using popular business software and conducting Internet research. A student who is educated in a variety of technology and platforms, as well as popular word processing, design, presentation, and spreadsheet tools, is able to accomplish daily assignments and complete projects for college classes faster and more efficiently.

With the academic and social demands of college, a student will also have a more successful experience having developed time management skills early on. There are many time management apps to help keep students on track with their studies and social commitments





## Work on communication skills

Developing communication skills, both oral and written, is another important aspect of being a successful student in college and employee. Colleges and employers look for students who are able to express themselves effectively in writing as well as confidently in an interview. Teachers and employers appreciate working with students who can produce well-written assignments and give oral presentations that demonstrate understanding of the subject matter being taught.

These skills, of course, will be further developed in college and improve ability to have healthy and strong connections in the college community in preparation for the workforce.

When getting ready to apply for and attend college, those who get a head start and work hand in hand with their parents are setting themselves up for success. So even in middle school, it's not too early to get started



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## 9TH GRADE

As students begin high school, they find themselves inundated with opportunities to learn more about higher education. Although new high schoolers are still four years removed from graduation, ninth grade is a crucial year for college preparation because it is the first year that grades count toward their GPA.

### Plan Courses Carefully

College planning in ninth grade focuses on choosing which classes to take to fulfill prerequisites for college. Most colleges and universities maintain the same set of general requirements. Your college planning checklist should include the following courses- *Four years of English, Three years of social studies, Three years of mathematics, Three years of lab science, two years of a foreign language.*





Students who begin to fulfill their college course requirements in ninth grade often enjoy a much more relaxed schedule during their junior and senior years of high school. As such, they can pursue other college prep programs and activities in their spare time.

### **Identify Interests In and Out of Class**

Students in ninth grade can also spend time exploring potential colleges and careers. The U.S. Department of Labor operates My Next Move — an occupation navigation tool that allows young people to browse specific careers within different industries. Once students have a few careers in mind, they can begin researching colleges and universities that offer the most reputable programs in subjects related to these professions.



## Student Check List

Take challenging classes in core academic subjects. Most colleges require four years of English, at least three years of social studies (history, civics, geography, economics, etc.), three years of mathematics, and three years of science, and many require two years of a foreign language. Round out your course load with classes in computer science and the arts.

Get involved in school- or community-based activities that interest you or let you explore career interests. Consider working, volunteering, and/or participating in academic enrichment programs, summer workshops, and camps with specialty focuses such as music, arts, or science. Remember—it's quality (not quantity) that counts.

Ask your guidance counselor or teachers what Advanced Placement courses are available, whether you are eligible, and how to enroll in them.

Use the U.S. Department of Labor's career search tool to research your career options.

Start a list of your awards, honors, paid and volunteer work, and extracurricular activities. Update it throughout high school.



Check out [KnowHow2Go: The Four Steps to College](#), which suggests some actions you can take as you start thinking about education beyond high school.

Browse the [College Scorecard](#) to see what types of schools interest you. Big or small? Close to home or far away? Programs focused on engineering or art? Keep your preferences in mind as you talk with your parents and school counselors.

Learn about [managing your money](#).

Explore [reasons to consider college](#), and don't be afraid to ask for help from your parents, school counselor, and older students as you prepare.

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## Parent Checklist

Talk to your child about college plans as if he or she will definitely go to college.

Keep an eye on your child's study habits and grades—stay involved.

Encourage your child to take Advanced Placement or other challenging classes.

Add to your child's college savings account regularly; and make sure you are fully aware of the provisions of the account.

Address your concerns about whether your child can or should go to college.

Use the College Scorecard to instantly compare expenses and projected loan payments across schools that your child is interested in attending.

Read "Parent Power" to access ideas for remaining involved in your child's progress.



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## 10TH GRADE

Starting in 10th grade, students should begin meeting with their high school guidance counselors to discuss college planning. Counselors can explain each school's requirements and help students consider schools that most closely match their career interests. Counselors also provide valuable information on topics like financial aid, college applications, different types of entrance exams, and other college planning guides.



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## **Take Preliminary Entrance Exams**

Most students take the PSAT starting in 10th grade. The PSAT — the official precursor to the SAT — mirrors the SAT by testing students in three core areas: mathematics, reading comprehension, and writing/grammar. The PSAT takes place in mid-October.

Unlike the SAT, the score that students receive on their PSAT exam does not impact their chances of college admission. However, high scores may qualify students for a National Merit Scholarship or other financial aid awards. Students can also use their

PSAT score to assess their readiness for the SAT; both tests use essentially the same scoring formula. The material and format of the test is also useful to students who take the ACT instead of the SAT.

## **Concentrate on Extracurricular Activities**

Colleges evaluate each applicant's extracurricular involvement. High school students should begin participating in extracurriculars in 10th grade at the latest. Many students begin their extracurricular activities in ninth grade. Some sports and activities even offer camps for ninth graders before school officially begins.





Most colleges look for extracurriculars that demonstrate leadership, community service, and/or exceptional ability. While sports remain a popular activity, students should feel free to explore other options, such as debate and student government. High schoolers should also consider engaging in ongoing service opportunities to give back to their community.

Students should worry less about the number of activities they participate in and more about the passion they show toward the activities they do choose. Colleges often prefer students who choose an activity and stick with it to the end.



# How America Pays for College 2020

A snapshot of the national study by Sallie Mae® and Ipsos

Find out how families across the country are moving forward with their higher education plans during COVID-19, and how they choose and pay for college.



Families aren't letting uncertainty due to COVID-19 get in the way of their plans for college. The majority of college students say they're ready to get back to campus.

**68%**  
of college students and parents feel comfortable with returning to campus



**78%**  
plan on returning to their current school



The majority of college families (61%) believe COVID-19 will not have a long-term impact on their student's education



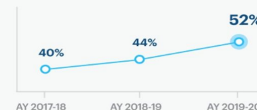
13% are uncertain about next school year because of COVID-19, and 7% have decided to take time off or enroll in a different school

When it comes to paying for college, parents foot the lion's share of the bill

Families spent an average of

**\$30,017** on college in academic year 2019-20

The number of families who have a plan to pay for all years of college is at an all-time high



The highest percentage of planners in the 13 years of our study

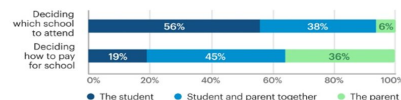
Share of college costs paid from each funding source



More than one-third (37%) of families used a college savings account like a 529—up from 21% in AY 2018-19

In most families, the student decides which school to attend, while parents play a bigger role in deciding how to pay

How families make decisions about where to attend and how to pay



Fewer families are filing the FAFSA®, which means they could be missing out on thousands in financial aid

Just 71% filed for AY 2019-20—a steady decrease from 83% two years ago



The #1 reason given for not filing the FAFSA was that families believed they wouldn't qualify for any aid (43%)

Learn more by visiting [salliemae.com/howamericapays](https://salliemae.com/howamericapays)

Join the conversation with [#HowAmericaPays](https://twitter.com/HowAmericaPays)

Ipsos conducted the How America Pays for College 2020 survey online, in English, between Monday, March 30, 2020 and Monday, April 27, 2020. Ipsos interviewed 1,996 undergraduate students and parents of undergraduate students from the continental U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

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## Student Check List

Meet with your school counselor or mentor to discuss colleges and their requirements.

Consider taking a practice Preliminary SAT/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (PSAT/NMSQT), or check out the ACT Aspire exam "sandbox."

Explore the College Scorecard for information about test scores of students accepted at the colleges you want to attend. Work to achieve those scores or higher.

Plan to use your summer wisely: Work, volunteer, or take a summer course (away or at a local college). Go to career information events to get a more detailed look at career options.

Research majors that might be a good fit with your interests and goals based on your results from the U.S. Department of Labor's career search. Learn the differences between grants, loans, work-study, and scholarships.

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## Parent Check List

Find out whether your child's school has college nights or financial aid nights. Plan to attend those events with your child.

If you aren't able to start visiting colleges yet, now is a great time to get key information using the [College Scorecard](#) for the schools your child is thinking about. Visit each school's website to see if virtual tours are available.

Help your child develop independence by encouraging him or her to take responsibility for balancing homework with any other activities or a part-time job.

Learn about the standardized tests your child will be taking during 10th through 12th grades. Get a brief overview of financial aid from [Do You Need Money for College? Apply for Federal Student Aid](#).



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## 11TH GRADE

In terms of college preparation, the second half of high school is much more intensive than the first. College-bound high school students must complete many different tasks during their junior and senior years. The more they accomplish during their junior year, the more pressure they can take off themselves as seniors.

### Take College Placement Exams

A majority of students will take either the ACT or SAT starting in 11th grade. In the United States, most accredited colleges put equal stock in these two exams, although some schools may prefer one or the other. The SAT attempts to assess a student's critical thinking skills, while the ACT measures the core knowledge each student has accumulated.

Many schools in the U.S. still require students to submit a score from one of these tests to be considered for admission. As such, juniors and seniors should study for and take both exams. They can submit scores from the exam on which they earned the best score.

Additionally, many high school students wait until their junior year to take the PSAT and then complete the ACT and/or SAT during their senior year. The only disadvantage to this approach is that students have less time to retake exams if they are not satisfied with their scores.



## Start Comparing Colleges and Financial Aid Plans

Juniors should narrow down their list of potential colleges and universities. Learners can further prepare for the future by researching student loans, scholarships, and other financial aid opportunities. Students should compile all materials they need to submit the FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) the following winter/spring.

The following website feature comprehensive financial aid databases, tips for applicants, and other information that is valuable during this process:

Sallie Mae - Search database of 6 million+, worth 30 billion dollars.

### ALL YEAR

Explore careers and their earning potential with the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* search tool. Or, for a fun interactive tool, try this career search.

Learn about choosing a college and find a link to our free college search tool.

Go to college fairs and college-preparation presentations hosted by college representatives.







## FALL

Take the PSAT/NMSQT. You must take the test in 11th grade to qualify for scholarships and programs associated with the National Merit Scholarship Program.

## SPRING

Register for and take exams for college admission. The standardized tests that many colleges require are the SAT, the SAT Subject Tests, and the ACT. Check with the colleges you are interested in to see what tests they require.

Use a free scholarship search to find scholarships for which you might want to apply. Some deadlines fall as early as the summer between 11th and 12th grades, so prepare now to submit applications soon.

Find out what government financial aid you can apply for, and how, in *Federal Student Aid at a Glance*.

Learn how to avoid scholarship scams and identity theft as you look for financial aid and then attend college.



## Parent Check List

Take a look at your financial situation, and be sure you're on the right track to pay for college. Get in-depth information on the [federal student aid programs](#). [Create your own FSA ID](#) if you don't have one yet. (The FSA ID is a username and password that you'll use for such purposes as signing your child's *Free Application for Federal Student Aid*.) **Note: You must create your own FSA ID. If your child creates it for you, or if you create your child's, that'll cause confusion later and will slow down the financial aid application process.** (Need help? You and your child should watch the ["How to Create Your FSA ID" video](#) above.)

Talk to your child about the schools he or she is considering. Ask why those schools appeal to your child, and help him or her clarify goals and priorities. Attend college fairs with your child, but don't take over the conversation with the college representatives. Just listen, and let your child do the talking.

Take your child to visit college campuses, preferably when classes are in session. Make sure your child is looking into or already has applied for scholarships. Ask your employer whether scholarships are available for employees' children. Learn about student and parent loans in [Federal Student Loans: Basics for Students](#) and [Federal Student Loans: Direct PLUS Loan Basics for Parents](#).

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## 12TH GRADE

Senior year of high school is a pivotal time in the lives of young people. For college-bound students, 12th grade is particularly busy. There are still many steps for students to complete to prepare for college the following year.

### Student Check List

#### ALL YEAR

Work hard all the way to graduation—second-semester grades can affect [scholarship eligibility](#).

Stay involved in after-school activities, and seek leadership roles if possible.



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## FALL

As soon as possible after its Oct. 1 release, complete and submit your FAFSA<sup>®</sup> form, along with any other financial aid applications your chosen school(s) may require. You should submit your FAFSA form by the earliest financial aid deadline of the schools to which you are applying, usually by early February.

After you submit the FAFSA form, you should receive your Student Aid Report (SAR) within three days to three weeks. This document lists your answers to the questions on your FAFSA form and gives you some basic information about your aid eligibility. Quickly make any necessary corrections and submit them to the FAFSA processor.

If you haven't done so already, register for and take the standardized tests required for college admission. Check with the colleges you are interested in to see what tests they require.



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Apply to the colleges you have chosen. Prepare your applications carefully. Follow the instructions, and PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO DEADLINES!

Well before your college application deadlines, ask your counselor and teachers to submit the required documents (e.g., transcript, letters of recommendation) to the colleges to which you're applying.

Complete any last scholarship applications.

Understand the FAFSA process better by watching the videos in the "FAFSA: Apply for Aid" playlist at [YouTube.com/FederalStudentAid](https://www.youtube.com/FederalStudentAid).

Follow or like the office of Federal Student Aid at [Twitter.com/FAFSA](https://twitter.com/FAFSA) and [Facebook.com/FederalStudentAid](https://facebook.com/FederalStudentAid) to get regular financial aid tips.



## SPRING

Visit colleges that have invited you to enroll.

Review your college acceptances and compare the colleges' financial aid offers.

Contact a school's financial aid office if you have questions about the aid that school has offered you. In fact, getting to know your financial aid staff early is a good idea no matter what—they can tell you about deadlines, other aid for which you might wish to apply, and important paperwork you might need to submit.

When you decide which school you want to attend, notify that school of your commitment and submit any required financial deposit. Many schools require this notification and deposit by May 1. Make informed decisions about student loans; the following resources are important at this point:

Federal Versus Private Loans

*Federal Student Loans: Basics for Students*





## Parent Check List

Work with your child on filling out the FAFSA form.

Make sure your child's personal information is safe when he or she applies for financial aid. For tips, read *Federal Student Aid and Identity Theft*.

Read *IRS Publication 970. Tax Benefits for Education* to see how you might benefit from federal income tax credits for education expenses.

Understand the benefits of federal student loans.

Help your child learn about the responsibilities involved in accepting a student loan by reviewing "What should I consider when taking out federal student loans?" with him or her.

Look at communications from schools to which your child sent FAFSA information. If a school has offered you or your child Direct Loans, the *Federal Student Loans: Basics for Students* and *Federal Student Loans: Direct PLUS Loan Basics for Parents* booklets might be useful to you.



## Prepare Application Materials

While some application deadlines are in the spring, students should submit application materials to the top school on their list early. The U.S. Department of Education notes that "a higher percentage of early applicants are accepted" at some colleges and universities.

Each institution requires a different set of application materials, but the most commonly requested items include:

- At least one official high school transcript.

- Official ACT/SAT scores.

- Secondary school report form from the student's high school counselor.

- Mid year report form (may be requested after admission has been granted).

- Letters of recommendation from teachers, coaches, youth leaders, or other non-relative adults who have spent time with the student.



## **An application form with the following components**

Personal and basic educational information (such as name, address, Social Security Number, and high schools attended).

Extracurricular activities and student recognitions.

Contact information for previous employers and volunteer coordinators.

At least one personal essay or written statement of intent.  
Application fee. For certain colleges or major programs, applicants may be required to submit samples or portfolios.

Students should schedule meetings with their guidance counselors if they have questions about how and when to submit college applications. Students should complete volunteer services, community service projects, and internships by the summer prior to their senior year.



Students can submit the FAFSA as early as October 1. Students and parents who submit the FAFSA ahead of the state deadline stand the best chance of receiving a sufficient amount of federal aid. In addition to federal loans, seniors should also apply for scholarships throughout the year.

### **Compare Your Options and Commit**

Once students receive responses from all the schools they applied to, their final decision process can begin. If they have been admitted to more than one school, they should consider variables like institutional financial aid offerings, room and board costs, and geographical distance from home. Most schools do not require accepted students to make their final declaration until the following year.

Students should visit as many campuses as they can to compare campus environments. If possible, speak to other students, professors, faculty members, and financial aid officers. If in-person visits are not possible, students should take time to contact school officials by telephone or email.



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## Research Different Types of Education Institutions

Institutions of higher education may seem identical at first glance. All colleges and universities award degrees and offer a similar set of student services. However, the type of school you attend can have a significant impact on how much you pay, which degrees you can choose from, and your overall educational experience.

The following sections highlight the five most common types of colleges and universities, along with the kind of student who stands to benefit from each environment. If you need additional advice on which type of college fits your needs, speak to your high school's college counselor.

### Four Year Public College

Each state administers public colleges and universities. These schools receive state funding to provide residents with a good education at a lower cost than private schools. Out-of-state students can apply, but public schools often cap the number of out-of-state learners they admit each year. Also, out-of-state learners often pay a significantly higher tuition rate.





Due to potential cost savings, strongly consider your state's public colleges and universities when researching possible schools. Through lower tuition, you can avoid incurring as much student debt.

### **Four Year Private College**

Although they usually cost significantly more than public institutions, four-year private schools may offer a host of additional benefits, including more undergraduate research opportunities, world-renowned professors, and valuable networking opportunities. Networking can be very important when you're looking for an entry-level job or applying to graduate programs.

Keep in mind that although a private school may open more doors after graduation, your professional success still depends primarily on your work performance. In other words, as time passes after you earn a degree, your alma mater's importance diminishes.



## Community College

A typical community college awards two types of associate degrees: degrees that prepare students for an entry-level career and credentials that help learners transfer to a bachelor's program. Full-time students can earn an associate degree in two years, and community colleges offer many of the same services as four-year schools, such as career counseling.

Community college is an excellent option for learners undecided about a career or major. Courses often cost less than they would at four-year public schools, which can give you the chance to explore different topics. Also, students who struggled in high school can attend community college to improve their academic skills.



## Online College

Recent high school graduates and nontraditional learners can earn online degrees. The main advantage offered by online colleges is asynchronous learning, in which courses do not have set meeting times. This flexibility allows degree-seekers to continue working full time. However, online programs may not work well for students who thrive in a traditional classroom environment.

In addition to flexibility, online learning may offer financial advantages; for example, out-of-state learners may qualify for in-state tuition rates and distance learners can sometimes download free textbooks. Online students can still access many resources available to their on-campus counterparts, such as library databases and career centers.



## Trade/Technical Institutions

Technical/trade schools typically last between two and four years. Their curriculum is primarily focused on a technical job and the skill set it requires. A wide variety of options exist for those interested in attending a trade school. For example, some trade schools cater to personal service and entertainment careers, such as those in culinary arts, film making, music production, radio and television broadcasting and building trades. Others have programs in business administration or paralegal studies. Schools for the commercial arts, including graphic or Web design, are also common.

In the area of healthcare, there are trade schools for nursing, radiology technology and other healthcare technology careers. Some schools concentrate on technology like computer technology or mechanical engineering. Students might also attend a trade school to start careers in welding, electrical work, carpentry and furniture upholstery.



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## Special Focus Institutions

Special focus institutions refer to colleges and universities that award degrees in a limited number of academic areas. Most of these schools are affiliated with a larger institution, such as Harvard University's Harvard Medical School or Vanderbilt University's Peabody College. Many students who earn a master's or doctoral degree enroll in a special focus institution.

Special focus institutions also accept undergraduates in fields such as engineering and the arts. Although some schools offer additional majors, they typically appeal to prospective learners who have clear academic and career paths in mind. As a result, if you want to explore different majors during your first year of college, a special focus institution may not meet your needs.



## UNDERSTANDING THE COST OF COLLEGE

Tuition is the most significant college expense. However, other costs — housing, meal plans, textbooks — can add up quickly. Many college students also pay out of pocket for other things, like extracurricular activities, study abroad experiences, and car insurance. Together, these expenses make researching and applying for financial aid a necessity for most degree-seekers.

Financial aid comes in many forms. You should start by looking at scholarships. Most colleges and universities award generous scholarships to incoming degree-seekers who earned an excellent high school GPA.

In addition to pursuing financial aid opportunities, look into ways you can save money in college. Depending on where you attend school, you may discover that living off campus and buying groceries costs less than living in a dorm and purchasing a meal plan. Consider working a part time job to offset some of the costs.



## Average Undergraduate Tuition & Room/Board Public

Four-year, in-state tuition \$9,037

Four-year, in-state room and board \$11,013

Four-year, out-of-state tuition \$25,657

Two-year, in-state tuition \$3,243

Two-year, out-of-state tuition \$7,971

Private Four-year tuition \$30,731

Four-year room and board \$12,408

Source NCES

## Plan Ahead to Meet Important Deadlines

The overall process of applying to college involves numerous important dates and deadlines, some of which may start as early as your sophomore year of high school. These deadlines apply to college applications, standardized test preparation courses, scholarships, and other forms of financial aid. When you start college planning, make a calendar so you can stay on top of every deadline.

If you need help, consider visiting your high school's college planning center or making an appointment to speak with a counselor. A counselor can walk you through important deadlines and offer valuable advice as to what you can start doing now to prepare.







## PARENTS HELP STUDENTS DEVELOP ACADEMIC COURAGE

Taking the steps necessary to learn something new takes bravery, for adults and children alike. Try to remember how it felt to be young or self-conscious constantly learning new facts and new skills. Every attempt to use the newfound knowledge brought the risk of being wrong. Pretty scary stuff for a student. That's why it's important for parents to empower their kids to have academic courage.

### What Is Academic Courage?

Academic courage, sometimes called grit, is when a student struggles and experiences fear or doubt while learning but persists. Students who have academic courage aren't just warming a seat; they are putting forth real effort and sticking with their studies despite difficulties and setbacks. This level of involvement requires bravery because it comes with the risk of failure. But in learning, failure is only a temporary setback because it provides the opportunity to try again and succeed.

What makes academic courage so important? Educators have found that when a student perseveres and figures things out for him/herself, they discover a deeper, more personal level of understanding. In addition, by overcoming obstacles and eventually finding success, a student gains confidence.





## **How Can Parents Support Academic Courage?**

Parents can help their students do their very best by approaching learning activities with a growth mind-set. One of the most important ideas is that it's okay to struggle, get an answer wrong, or have an experiment fail as long as you learn from it!

A recent article suggests that developing the academic courage needed to learn from their mistakes can actually help kids succeed in school and as adults. Here are five simple ways parents can help their sons and daughters develop academic courage:

### **Encourage students to ask questions**

Remind your kids that if they don't understand a lesson, they should speak up and ask a question! Teachers welcome questions and are willing to explain new concepts or clarify assignments, but they can't help if their students don't ask.

"Don't be afraid to ask the 'dumb' question. Everyone else will be relieved you had the guts to ask!"

—Sheryl Sandberg

"He who asks is a fool for five minutes, but he who does not ask remains a fool forever."

—Mark Twain

## Encourage your child to try again after a setback

Don't let your child dwell on mistakes—that will only reinforce a feeling of failure. Just like a cowboy, a student needs to “get back on the horse.” Moving on enables a student to learn from the mistake and to use what she has learned to make a stronger attempt the next time. Before too long, she will find success and become more confident as a result.

## Share your stories

Let your kids know that everyone has setbacks, including you. Kids need to know that they're not alone in struggling, so share your stories. Maybe you had trouble writing a history paper or had a hard time mastering fractions when you were in school. Tell your student how the situation made you feel, how you struggled, and how you finally overcame your problem. Even telling your child about a difficult project at work can reinforce the concept of sticking with something until you find a solution.





## **Praise students for their efforts**

Education is like a marathon. It's natural to praise a child at the finish line, when he/she aced a test, or after he's finished a big project, but he needs your encouragement most during the long journey to get there! Parents can reinforce academic courage by cheering their students on during their periods of struggle. Praise students for being persistent, and let them know that you recognize the efforts they are making. Learning to apply themselves and keep at it can help them advance in school.

Whether you call it academic courage, bravery, or grit, helping your student develop the ability to make a real effort and stick with his or her studies can make a big difference. With this ability and the confidence it builds, your child will have two important tools for academic and career success.

Parental involvement makes a huge difference in a child's education.



## HOW TO WRITE A COLLEGE APPLICATION ESSAY

The essay portion of your college application helps an admissions department get to know you better. Prospective schools are interested in your goals and expectations, what you can bring to the college, and how you see the world around you. An essay also demonstrates your writing ability, a key skill for college success.

### What You Need to Know Before Writing Your College Essay

It might not sound as difficult as a term paper, but a brief college application essay can present a greater challenge than a long form piece. When you only have a few hundred words to work with, each one matters. You must stick to the topic at hand, avoid tangents, and include pertinent details throughout your essay.

In a college essay, punctuation is just as important as word choice, so pay close attention to grammar usage. It can be especially beneficial to have a knowledgeable friend, teacher, or mentor proofread your essay.

Finally, present your work with a unique, relevant title. Try to avoid clichés.



## **If You Don't Think You Have Anything Interesting to Write About**

Don't wait until the last minute to start putting your essay together. You can begin brainstorming weeks and months ahead of your college application deadlines.

Most schools want prospective students to write first-person essays. Ideally, you want to tell a story that only you can tell. One way to brainstorm ideas is by considering your most significant milestones: moments and events, both major and minor, that helped shape you into the person you are today.

Make a list of these moments and dig into the details. Choose a topic you feel strongly about. Then work to mold it into a strong, structured narrative.

### **What to Avoid Writing (Examples)**

#### **Your Life of Privilege**

Be careful to avoid topics that highlight a privileged lifestyle. For example, framing a one-semester athletic injury as the hardest challenge you have ever faced may not demonstrate significant resilience. It may also suggest a lack of awareness of more serious challenges faced by your peers.





## CHOOSING AN EDUCATION INSTITUTION

Whether you're unsure which colleges to apply to or you've already received multiple acceptance letters and are struggling to pick the right school, reviewing this article can help you make an informed decision. By reading this page, you can develop a helpful checklist that you can compare against each school you research.

With so many good colleges to look into, you need to determine the factors that will influence your decision. Some factors, such as cost, may not matter much if you earn scholarships or if your parents can pay for your schooling. Still, review the following sections, as they provide essential information that can help you get into college. Additionally, please consult these tips that outline the steps behind choosing a good college.

[Click here for more info](#)



## Cost

When considering cost, do not forget about fees, room and board, and transportation. Put together, these expenses can add thousands of dollars to your college costs.

Many students take advantage of financial aid, such as scholarships, grants, and loans, to finance a degree. Other ways to save money in college include creating a budget. A budget helps you keep track of money and feel more secure about your financial future.

The largest college in the United States enrolls about 65,000 on-campus students, while the smallest schools are home to just a few hundred degree-seekers. At a large school, you can still receive an individualized educational experience if the institution offers small class sizes. Additionally, even in classes with hundreds of learners, teaching assistants may meet with small groups of students weekly to answer questions and provide one-on-one assistance.

You can contact an admissions counselor or search for information on a college's website to learn more about the student-to-faculty ratio. Most schools post a page that covers this type of data, alongside the school's history, values, and other at-a-glance information.



## Academic Programs

Many college students explore different majors during their first year, so it might be a good idea to select a school that offers multiple majors that interest you. This can give you options if your interests change over the first semester. You can consult an academic advisor if you need help selecting a major. You should also research academic minors at your potential schools.

In addition to majors and minors, most four-year colleges offer study abroad programs that can provide you with an invaluable experience. A school's website should offer information about study abroad placement, student experiences, and fees. To reduce costs, many colleges employ adjunct professors. Although these professionals possess a terminal degree, they receive a lower salary than tenured professors and usually teach a larger course load each semester. If overworked adjunct professors teach your classes, you may receive less individualized attention. Also, schools use teaching assistants — usually graduate students — to teach lower-division courses.

You can ask schools what percentage of their classes are taught by tenured professors, as well as how many professors hold a terminal degree in their field.



## Housing Options

When comparing colleges, do not forget that housing represents more than just a dorm room and a roommate. Some schools require new students to live in special dormitories as part of the first-year experience. This helps introduce students to campus life and sets them up for academic and professional success.

As you research the unique ways each school uses dormitories to promote socialization, do not forget about housing fundamentals. Compare dorm room sizes, amenities, and quality against how much the college charges for housing. You may discover that off-campus apartments cost less while offering a better living space.

## Social Activities

Many colleges offer fraternity and sorority houses where members live together and complete service projects. Other degree-seekers play a sport or join a club. If you enjoy your high school extracurricular activities, you should find out whether a college's social activities will allow you to pursue your passions.



Additionally, some colleges have a "party school" reputation. However, don't completely disregard a school based on how other students choose to spend their free time; that school may still offer excellent academic programs that can help you prepare for a successful career and life.

### **Diversity**

A college that features a diverse student body can provide you with a valuable and new perspective, especially if you grew up in an area where the vast majority of people were of the same racial, cultural, or socioeconomic background. Also, research whether a school enrolls mainly in-state or out-of-state degree-seekers. All of these factors can influence your academic experience during the years you spend on campus.

In addition to a college's student body, explore the surrounding area's diversity. Towns and cities with a diverse population tend to offer a variety of cultural events, restaurants, museums, and other opportunities that promote personal growth.





## Resources and Accommodations

Most degree-seekers need some form of support to succeed academically. One common struggle they face involves mental health. Living away from home, engaging in new social situations, and completing rigorous coursework can cause depression and other mental health issues. Fortunately, most colleges offer counseling services at no extra cost. Other common student services include academic tutors and experts who help learners hone writing skills.

Note: Colleges also provide accommodations to students with a physical or mental disability. If you have a disability, research the specific services and policies at a school before applying. Additionally, both secular and religious schools offer a mix of faith-based clubs and on-campus religious services.





## **Career Support**

Although the beginning of your career may seem like a lifetime away, you should also look into career support services at your potential colleges. These services may include one-on-one advising sessions and career fairs. The latter represents an excellent opportunity to network with employers and find job offers before you graduate.

In addition to career fairs, alumni networks help college seniors and recent graduates attain a job. A school may offer services through LinkedIn, Facebook, or a custom platform. Even if you plan to earn a degree on campus, your school may also provide excellent virtual resources, such as online webinars and job boards.

## **Consider Reputation**

When researching a college's reputation, a good first step is to determine whether the school possesses regional accreditation. Regional accreditation agencies certify that an institution provides a quality education. Potential employers and graduate programs may not recognize the legitimacy of your degree if you attend a school without this accreditation.



Outside of accreditation, you can learn more about a college's reputation by consulting ranking lists. These lists highlight good schools for specific majors, as well as top institutions in each state. Additionally, you can learn a lot about a college's reputation by studying its history and faculty. A school that experienced a recent scandal should make you wary, even if it possesses other outstanding qualities.

### **Determine Your Odds**

Top private colleges in the United States often have an acceptance rate in the single digits. Many of the best public schools also turn away a large percentage of applicants. For these reasons, you should research ways to increase your college admission chances and seek out schools where you have the greatest odds of finding academic success.

### **Visit Campuses**

College tours (in person or virtual) can help prospective degree-seekers see a school in a new light. You can gain a deeper sense of campus culture on a tour and imagine yourself as part of it. Also, some schools allow visitors to sit in on classes, which can be a valuable experience.

However, when you tour a college, remember that guides are like salespeople. They sell the school and try to make you believe it fits your needs perfectly. During the tour, view things with a critical eye and ask questions.



Regarding questions, have some ready before you visit campus. You can come up with a list while researching schools online. Do not feel afraid to ask questions that might seem a little critical. Also, feel free to ask the guide — typically a current student — about their experiences.

But before you jump into some on-site college research, you need to have a plan. Knowing what to look for on a campus visit can help you and your online high school student accurately gauge a college's advantages and disadvantages. Use all of the college search resources you have and make sure you consider the following topics when you visit a college campus:

### **Safety**

Campus reports are available via the U.S. Department of Education. Use your eyes, though, to get beyond the numbers. Is the campus well lit in the evening? Are there security patrols or courtesy escorts after night classes? What are the policies for nonresident access to dorms in the evening.





## Home Sweet Home

Where will your student live? If in a dormitory, visit rooms in several different dorm options—size can vary greatly—to gauge the size of the living space. If it's off campus, read the local and campus newspapers to get an idea of rents. Be sure to ask if utilities and internet service are included. Visit a few apartments and make safety checks.

## Health

Does the college campus offer a health care clinic, and if so, what services are provided? If not, is there a nearby urgent care clinic? Check to see if you'll need to make changes to your insurance coverage to ensure that facilities near the college are in your network.

## Transportation

If your student plans to take a car, what are the parking fees and regulations? If the student will be using public transportation, make some test runs to see how the commute to and from classes will work. During a college visit, those who will be riding a bike should keep an eye out for cyclist-friendly features such as bike paths or lanes.





## Wired World

These days, even small colleges offer Wi-Fi, but check to make sure. Take a laptop, netbook, or tablet with you to test the quality of the signal as well. Also check your phone signal. Does your current carrier provide strong enough coverage on campus?

## College cost of living

You'll have pretty firm figures for tuition, room and board, and meal plans. Also keep in mind "incidentals." Is there a nearby bargain movie theater? Do dining plans cover all meals? If not, what's going to be the cost of eating out? Will students have to rely on more expensive convenience stores for toiletries and snacks, or is there a grocery store within walking distance?



## Your Plan for Campus Tour Day

There are many things to consider when choosing a college or university. To make sure you get the most out of your visit, you and your online high school student should take turns asking questions and jotting down answers. This allows you and your student the opportunity to make observations and take in the experience of being on campus. With these college visit tips, you and your online high school student will be prepared to find the info you need to choose a college that will help your student succeed.

### Compare and Decide

When creating a college shortlist, write down the positives and negatives of each school that interests you. Use the factors on this page as a guide. Also, as you compare schools, take your time. You do not want to make an uninformed decision. College finder websites help make the process easier by ranking schools according to cost and other criteria.





You may wonder which factors should take precedence over others. Many prospective degree-seekers prioritize and focus on cost. If this statement describes you, regard each school as an investment. Even if one college costs more than others, it may offer you an excellent return on investment. Research the school's graduate outcomes to help make this determination.

Finally, you may think the school you pick has little weight on your professional career. After all, many employers value professional experience over education. However, you still want to choose a school where you can hone in-demand and transferable skills that are essential for career success.

### **How many colleges should I apply to?**

You should aim to fill out 4-7 applications and include a mix of "safety" and "reach" colleges. Using this method, you should get at least one letter of acceptance, even if your top-choice school does not admit you.





## **How do you know if a college is a good fit?**

If you feel unsure about a college after performing research and taking an on-campus tour, that school may not be a good fit. Each school you apply to should meet your interests and goals closely. With thousands of colleges in the United States, there's bound to be some schools that are a good fit.

## **How do you compare colleges?**

You should compare colleges based on the criteria you find most important. For prospective students on a budget, use tuition and fees to compare colleges. Other college applicants may use schools' undergraduate majors as a means of comparison.

## **Can you accept more than one college offer?**

Unfortunately, you cannot accept more than one college offer. However, colleges usually give admitted applicants 2-4 weeks to commit. During this time, make a final comparison between the schools that accepted you.



## Can you change your mind after accepting a college offer?

No law prevents you from changing your mind, and numerous circumstances can prevent you from attending college. However, since many schools require a nonrefundable deposit, you risk losing hundreds of dollars that could go toward tuition, books, and other expenses.

### GET THE EXPERIENCE

If job shadowing gives you a taste of what an occupation is like, imagine how helpful getting experience could be. Students can begin getting career-related experiences in high school through internships, employment, and other activities.

Completing an internship is an excellent way to get experience. Internships are temporary, supervised assignments designed to give students or recent graduates practical job training. Sometimes, internships or other experiential learning positions are built into educational programs, and students receive academic credit for completing them. Jobs Summer or part-time employment is another way to get experience. Paid jobs allow you to earn money, which can help you learn how to budget and save for future goals or expenses. For some students, summer is a great time to explore careers through employment.







## **Other activities**

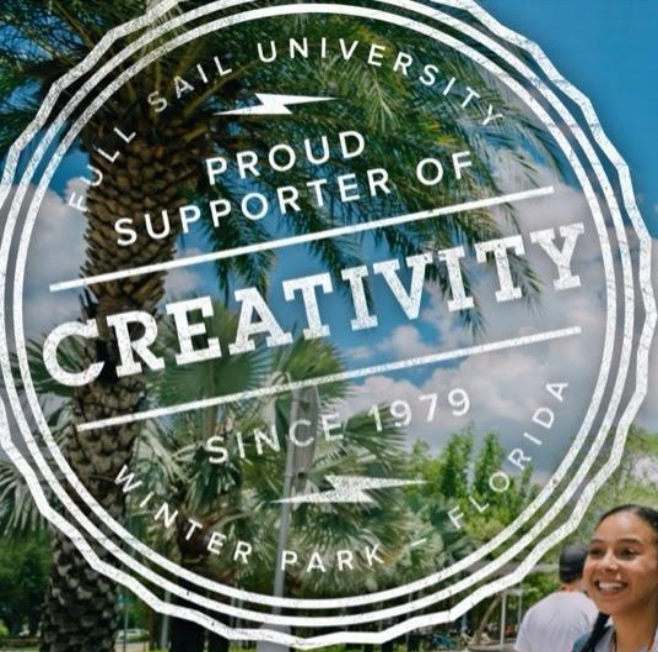
You can participate in other activities in high school that may spark a career interest. Examples yearbook committee, science club, and debate team. By joining groups that involve community service and leadership opportunities, such as student government or honor societies, you can hone work-related skills or interests.

## **Attending a Camp**

In a subject area that interests you, such as engineering or writing, can help you focus on academic skills that may lead to a career. Some student organizations aim to promote career readiness. SkillsUSA, DECA, and the Future Business Leaders of America are just a few of the national-level groups that might have student chapters at your high school.

## **Volunteering**

Allows you to serve your community and bolster your experience. Religious institutions, local nonprofits, and government agencies are among the many organizations that use volunteers to fill a variety of roles. In addition to encouraging you to meet like-minded people and develop your interests, these activities also show future employers and postsecondary schools that you are motivated and engaged. And the more you shape your thoughts about a career, the better you'll know how to prepare for it.



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## Career Preparation

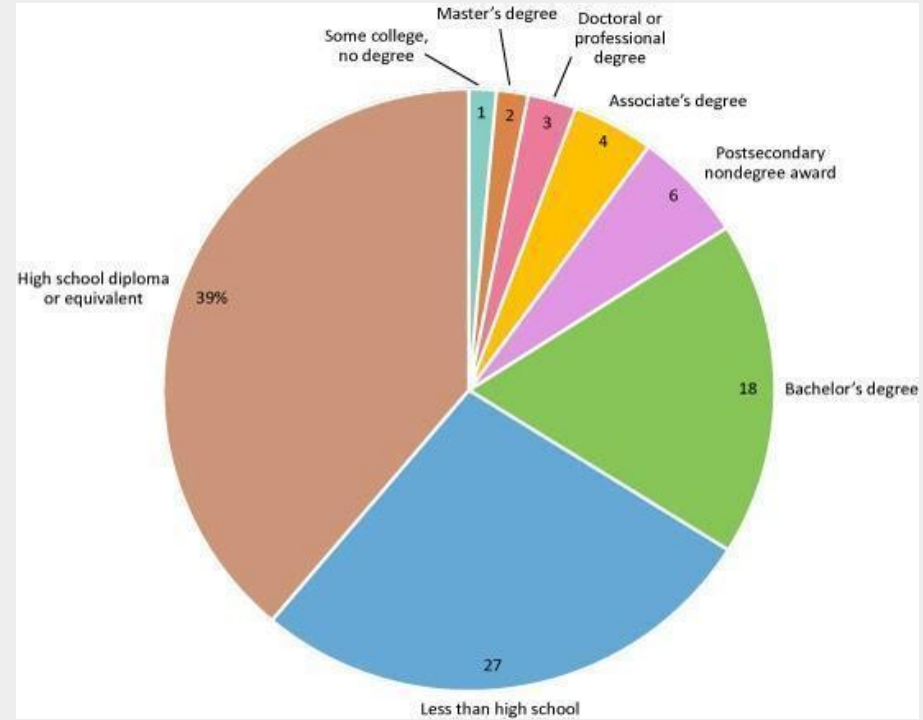
Should start in high school, but it shouldn't end with graduation: Most occupations require some type of training or education after high school. On-the-job training, apprenticeships, certificates, non-degree awards, and various levels of college degrees are typically required for entry-level jobs. Which type of training you need depends on the career you want to pursue. Your high school may offer opportunities for getting career training or college credits before you graduate. And after graduation, your training options expand even more.

The closer you get to **entering the workforce**, the more you'll want to narrow your choices. In high school Getting a solid education is an important foundation for any career. Workers in many occupations use problem solving, communication, research, and other skills that they first learned in high school. By doing well in classes and taking part in career-training or college-preparation programs, you demonstrate that you're ready to put these skills into action. Make sure your high school course plan prepares you for entering the next phase of training or education in your desired career. To enter an electrician apprenticeship, for example, you may need a year of high school algebra. Your school counselor can help you plan your schedule to ensure that you take the required classes.





## **JOBS BY DESIGNATED EDUCATION LEVEL OF OCCUPATIONS**



# SAMPLE COVER LETTER

123 Main Street, Anytown, CA 12345 · 555-212-1234 · josephq@email.com

August 17, 2020

Jane Smith  
Director, Human Resources  
*Acme Company*  
123 Business Rd.  
Business City, CA 54321

Dear Ms. Smith,

I am interested in the author's assistant position at Acme Company, as advertised on LinkedIn. I am currently employed as legislative director for Assemblywoman Nora Kiel, Chairperson of the NYS Assembly. I believe that the skills and experiences I have gained at this position make me an ideal candidate for the job of author's assistant.

As legislative director, I have developed strong writing and editing skills. For example, one of my main duties is to prepare Assemblywoman Nora Kiel's personal legislation, which deals with issues related to her position as Senior Member of the NYS Assembly Standing Committee.

This duty requires meticulous writing and editing skills, and an ability to convey complex legal ideas clearly. I have prepared dozens of pieces of legislation and received praise for the clarity of my writing.

I have also gained extensive experience in legal and policy research – fields that you state the author's assistant must be familiar with. My experience in the NYS Assembly has afforded me the opportunity to become familiar with the consolidated and unconsolidated laws of the State of New York. In particular, through my work with Assemblywoman Nora Kiel, I have become heavily involved in the current welfare and Medicaid reform movement. I am always eager to learn more about state legislation, reading up on these topics on my own time to become more knowledgeable. I would love to bring this passion for policy and law to your company.

I am confident that my experience in the Legislature and my research and writing skills qualify me for consideration. If you would like, I can provide you with current samples of my work. I have also enclosed my resume. I look forward to meeting with you and discussing my qualifications in more detail.

Sincerely,

*Joseph Q. Applicant* (signature hard copy letter)







## SAMPLE RESUME

JOHN C. SMITH  
410 S. Main St., Columbus, Ohio 43201

Tel: 614-875-2131  
E-mail: jcsmith@email.com

---

### EDUCATION

- Bachelor of Accounting, XYZ University
- Master of Accountancy, University of XYZ, (in progress)
- CPCU Designation

### QUALIFICATIONS

- Proficient in applying GAAP and SAP accounting principles to financial statements.
- Excels in developing and managing financial reports and implementing internal controls.
- Expertise in analyzing, designing, and implementing cost-reduction measures.

### EXPERIENCE

*Assistant Vice President Finance, P&C Insurance Co.*  
*January 2007–Present*

- Supervises month-end closings and preparation of both GAAP and STAT statements.
- Responsible for all communications with state regulators regarding all statutory inquiries.
- Generates monthly budget reports and prepares MD&A summary for upper management.
- Prepares and records monthly journal entries and reconciles the investment portfolio.
- Oversees external auditors and regulatory examinations and reviews.
- Prepares the audited financial statements for seven consolidated companies.
- Validates reserve calculations and ensures that the companies are properly capitalized.

*Assistant Controller, (Insurance Company)*  
*January 1997–January 2007*

- Statutory reporting to the Florida Department of Insurance, NAIC, and A.M. Best.
- Managed the annual company-wide budgeting process.
- Coordinated all external audits with the external Big 4 auditors.
- Coordinated the monthly closing for the group of consolidated companies.
- Restructured Accounting Department resulting in a 15% reduction in headcount

*Sr. Staff Accountant, XYZ Bank*  
*January 1989–November 1996*

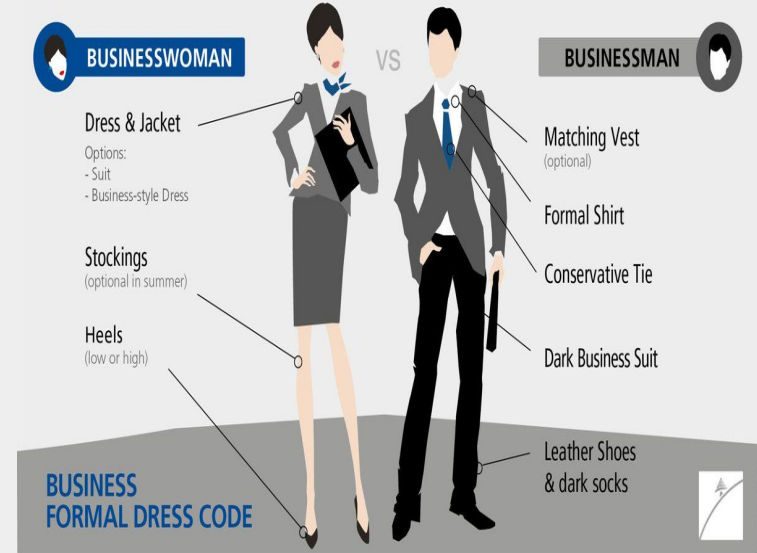
- Prepared the monthly financial statements, budget variance reports, fixed assets entries, accounts payable approval, and various internal reports for upper management.
- Responsible for the monthly closing journal entries of the consolidated companies.
- Oversaw the audited financials and coordination of year-end auditor's document requests.

### COMPUTER AND OTHER SKILLS:

- Great Plains, SAP, Solomon IV, and QuickBooks
- Sunguard (EAS, EPS, and EFS)
- Microsoft Excel, Word, and PowerPoint
- Outlook and Lotus Notes
- FRX, Crystal Reporting, and BizNet Software
- Pro-Ware Asset Keeper and Sage FAS (Fixed Asset Software)
- Latin America business experience
- Fluent in Spanish and English



## DRESS ETIQUETTE FOR JOB INTERVIEW



1. Understand What's Acceptable for the Industry. ...
2. Wear Well-Fitting, Office-Appropriate Clothes. ...
3. Avoid Strong Fragrances. ...
4. Wear Neat, Polished Shoes. ...
5. Use Hosiery Wisely. ...
6. Use Accessories Wisely. ...
7. Keep Facial Hair Groomed.



## NETWORKING

Networking is often a tool used by professionals, but it's never too early to start building connections. High school and college can present plenty of opportunities to network. Here are some tips to start furthering your career before you've even earned your Bachelor's.

### **Network with Parents' Friends and Friends' Parents**

While you're still in high school, start with the adults you know. This will often be the friends of your parents, but also your friends' parents. They can make for great resources, especially if they're in a field you're entering. Don't overlook them just because you've known them since you were five years old.

Another plus of networking with these adults is the fact that they have connections of their own. Even if they aren't in your particular field, they might know someone who is and can put you in touch. Once you're ready to graduate college and start looking for a career, you'll have a good base of connections just from this pool.

## Network By Joining Clubs and Organizations

Both high schools and colleges offer plenty of clubs and organizations you can take part in. Ones relevant to your intended major are great choices, but also consider options that could help further your career. This could include clubs that focus on leadership or volunteer work, for example.

Joining a club also presents you with the opportunity to network with your fellow students. After all, you'll be entering the career fields together. However, don't forget about the teachers or professors who may have a hand in the organization or the professionals you'll meet through events.

## Network Through Internships

Internships are a huge stepping stone in many career paths, but also a huge boost for your networking skills. You'll meet potential future employers and coworkers while also possibly being hired after graduation. The real life experience an internship can provide is unmatched during your college years.



## Network with Social Media

Don't wait to join LinkedIn until you've graduated college. It's never too early to make a profile and it can easily keep your connections together for you in one place. You'll never forget who someone is or where you met them; it's all right there for you. It's easy to learn the basics of LinkedIn and starting as soon as possible can make it a networking haven when you start looking for a job after graduation.

However, don't forget about other social media platforms when it comes to networking! Twitter is another great resource. If you have a personal account, consider creating a professional one that is separate and use this to build contacts within your targeted field. Twitter Advanced Search can help you find voices you may have not otherwise met. Interact with them through mentions, retweets, and follows. Don't forget to use lists to organize your connections on Twitter.

It's never too early to start networking, even if you're still in high school. The sooner you begin, the more connections will be there when you graduate. After all, the right connection could be the door to your dream job.







## **15+ Best Jobs For High School/College Students (Part-Time, Weekends, Summer)**

Are you wondering to yourself, what jobs can high school students get? Whether you're looking for work to save money for college or just to have some extra cash in your wallet, there are plenty of options available to you.

In this post, we give you the best high school student jobs around, including part-time, full-time, freelance, and one-off opportunities. Some are super easy, others are very well-paid, but all of them make ideal jobs that don't require a high school diploma.

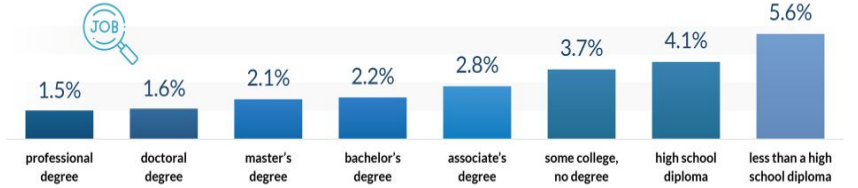
Retail, Cashier, Fast Food, Yard Work, Babysitter, Dog Walker, Farm Worker, Busser, Tutor, Camp Counselor, Prep Cook, Restaurant Server, Delivery Person, House Sitter.



## 3 Key Higher Education Trends You Should Know

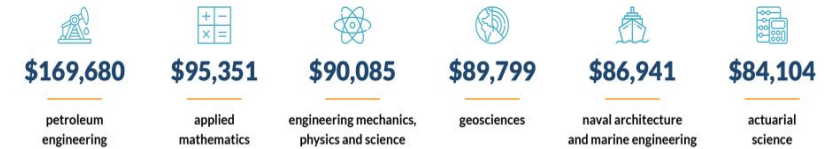
### 1 US unemployment rates by educational attainment

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics



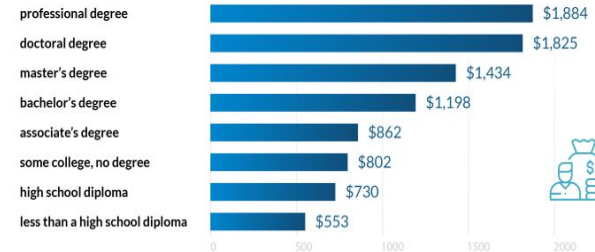
### 2 Top highest paying college majors, rated by annual salaries

Source: Zippla



### 3 US median weekly earnings by educational attainment

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics





## Higher Education Assist's Key Career & Education Resources:

[YouTube Channel: Higher Ed Assist](#)

[TikTok Higher Ed Assist](#)

[Instagram High Education Assist](#)

[Twitter Higher Education Assist](#)

[Higher Education Assist: Career & Education Assessment Plan](#)

[Higher Education Assist: Individual Mentor Program](#)

[Scholarship Search](#) and [Paying for College Resources](#)



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