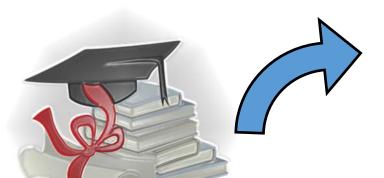
What's Next



Maybe...

Go to Work

Enter the Military

and/or

Graduate High School or complete a GED program—Congrats!!

Now What?!

Let's Talk
More about
School

Go to School



itow wildt:

Why Attend a College or Technical School?

- Decrease likelihood of unemployment
- Increase lifetime earnings
- Greater access to healthcare
- Achieve independence
- Identity exploration

The goal of ETV is to increase the number of foster youth who attend college and graduate with a degree or certificate

Foster Care Youth

84% of foster care youth who graduate high school say they want to attend college -only **20% actually attend** college

Georgia Youth

51% of high school graduates in the state of Georgia **attend** a post- secondary institution

Foster Care Youth

About **4%** of foster care youth **graduate** with a degree or certificate

Georgia Youth

About **44%** of young adults in Georgia **graduate** with a degree or certificate

Types of Schools

Universities

Offer Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral degrees, and sometimes have professional schools such as a law school or medical school. Tend to be larger than colleges



Colleges

Offer four-year Bachelor's degree in the arts (such as English, history, drama) or sciences (such as biology, computer science, and engineering) along with other programs

Community/Junior College

Community colleges and junior colleges award Associate's degrees. Usually less expensive than a college or university. Many people transfer to a larger college after receiving their Associate's degree





Trade/Career/Technical Schools

Technical schools teach the science behind the occupation, while Vocational/Trade schools focus on hands-on application of skills needed to do a specific job. Usually programs last two years. Students receive either an Associate's degree or a certificate

Schools in Georgia

The state of Georgia is a great place to achieve the goal of higher education. Here are just a few great post-secondary education institutions:



















Colleges and Junior Colleges











































Public schools are operated or funded with state and local government funding

Private schools are not affiliated with a government organization. Since private schools receive less (or no) money from state and local governments, tuition rates are typically higher

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EUn3yJsc4Cs





Non-Profit vs. For Profit (Proprietary) Institutions

Non-Profit schools are owned and run by a private organization or corporation and have the purpose of producing goods and services that are not a source of income for the organization

For-Profit (also called Proprietary) schools refers to educational institutions operated by a private profit seeking business

Students should be aware—while For-Profit schools can provide another higher education option, they can also require much more financial planning, depending on the program. For more details, check out the following *Vox* report here:



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wBEZnvU2mz8&t=133s

Or the PBS report here:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ytlVj-KuhEc



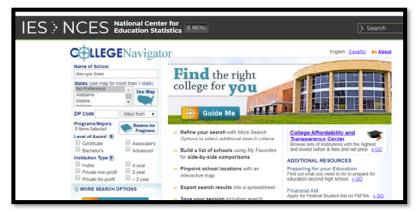
Choosing a School

Comparing Schools

If you are trying to choose between a couple of schools, *College Navigator* provides a great resource for comparing schools

LLEGENavigator

https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/





Select schools you want to compare





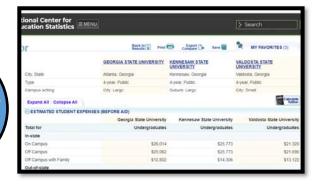
Compare costs, admissions, graduation rates and more

Reasons students choose a School

- **Costs**: tuition, books, housing, meals
- Location: local, far away, in-state vs. out-of-state
- Degree/Programs Offered
- Size: Campus size, class size and community size







IES: NCES National Center for Education Statistics

Choosing a School

Questions to Consider

What does a college application usually include?

- Grades/transcripts
- Standardized test scores
- Personal statement
- Letters of recommendation
- Extracurricular activities

How should a student address major academic faults in an otherwise strong application?

- Explain them in the personal statement
- Talk about circumstances that caused a bad semester or class
- Emphasis lessons learned and any later improvements
- Include strong letters of recommendation that speak to their resolve or improvement

GAfutures

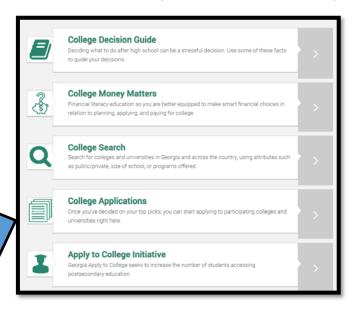
Explore. Plan. Succeed.



What should a student be looking for in a college they plan to apply to?

- Available majors
- Location
- Size
- Cost
- Culture
- Housing options
- Academic





Don't forget to Explore **GAfutures** for excellent resources in college planning:

https://www.gafutures.org/

Founded in 1965, the Georgia Student Finance Commission has become one of the most successful state student aid operations in the nation. First created to provide loans, the agency progressed to state- and lottery-funded scholarships, grants, service cancelable loan programs and providing free financial aid consultation. GSFC's mission is to ensure Georgians have an opportunity to access education beyond high school

Choosing a School

Why should a student try and take honors and AP classes when possible?

- Can give a student additional GPA points
- Provide preparation for college
- Illustrates commitment to academics
- They may distinguish a transcript in applications to competitive schools

What are some good ways to raise SAT scores?

- Practice tests
- Reviewing vocabulary and math concepts
- Prep books
- Enrolling in a study course
- Taking the test more than once

"Start where you are. Use what you have. Do what you can."

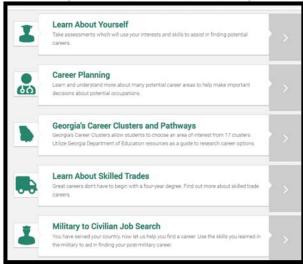


Arthur Ashe Hall of Fame
Tennis Player

GAfutures

Explore. Plan. Succeed.





A few skills a student should have by the time they start college:

- Be able to balance a checkbook
- Be able to do laundry
- Be able to cook a few basic meals
- Be able to study effectively
- Be able to get along with other people
- Be able to manage time

Timeline of Events

GAfutures provides clear and detailed guides for students beginning in middle school and progressing through a student's summer after senior year



https://www.gafutures.org/college-planning/college-decision-quide/college-planning-timeline/12th-grade-fall-semester/

9th Grade Checklist

https://www.gafutures.org/media/187673/9th-grade-checklist_digital.pdf

10th Grade Checklist

https://www.gafutures.org/media/187678/10th-grade-checklist_digital.pdf

11th Grade Checklist

https://www.gafutures.org/media/187680/11th-grade-checklist_digital.pdf

12th Grade Checklist

https://www.gafutures.org/media/187679/12th-grade-checklist_digital.pdf

Timeline of Events



9th Grade Highlights



- Create a GAfutures account at GAfutures.org. GAfutures is a great resource to help explore and plan for college and career
- Students, introduce yourself to the school counselor. Make an appointment to discuss classes and ask questions about education options after high school
- HOPE GPA begins calculating as soon as a student set foot into high school. Be sure to develop good study habits. Create
 a schedule and stick to it

10th Grade Highlights

- Discuss classes and review graduation, college entrance and academic rigor requirements with a guidance counselor
- Check HOPE GPA to stay on track to be eligible for the HOPE or Zell Miller Scholarship
- Take the PSAT/NMSQT to help prepare for the real thing
- Think about how to spend the summer: work, volunteer or take a college-level course. Update a high school portfolio with all achievements and activities

11th Grade Highlights

- Register for and take exams like the SAT, SAT Subject Test, and the ACT for college admission. Check for free test prep
 classes in the area
- Start drafting essays to use for scholarships and college admissions applications. Search for scholarships to help pay for college on GAfutures, as well as through a guidance counselor, community, family and friends
- Schedule campus visits or contact colleges to request information about financial aid, admission requirements, applications and deadlines

12th Grade Highlights

- Make sure you're on track to graduate and fulfill all graduation, admissions and academic rigor requirements
- Pay attention to deadlines and apply to the colleges. Ask teachers and counselors to submit required documents (letters of recommendation) to preferred colleges
- Submit a request through a My GAfutures account for your high school to send an official transcript to any college you've
 applied to
- Beginning October 1, plan to complete the FAFSA. Attend a FAFSA Completion event to get help filling it out (don't forget to create a FSA ID)
- Stay involved in after-school activities and work hard all year. Grades can still impact scholarship and other financial aid eligibility
- Complete any additional scholarship applications
- Decision time! Review college acceptances, compare financial aid offers and plan visits where you have been accepted
- If you have questions about the aid being offered, contact that college's financial aid office. When you decide which college to attend, notify the school and submit any required financial deposits. Also, notify the other colleges you were accepted to and withdraw your application