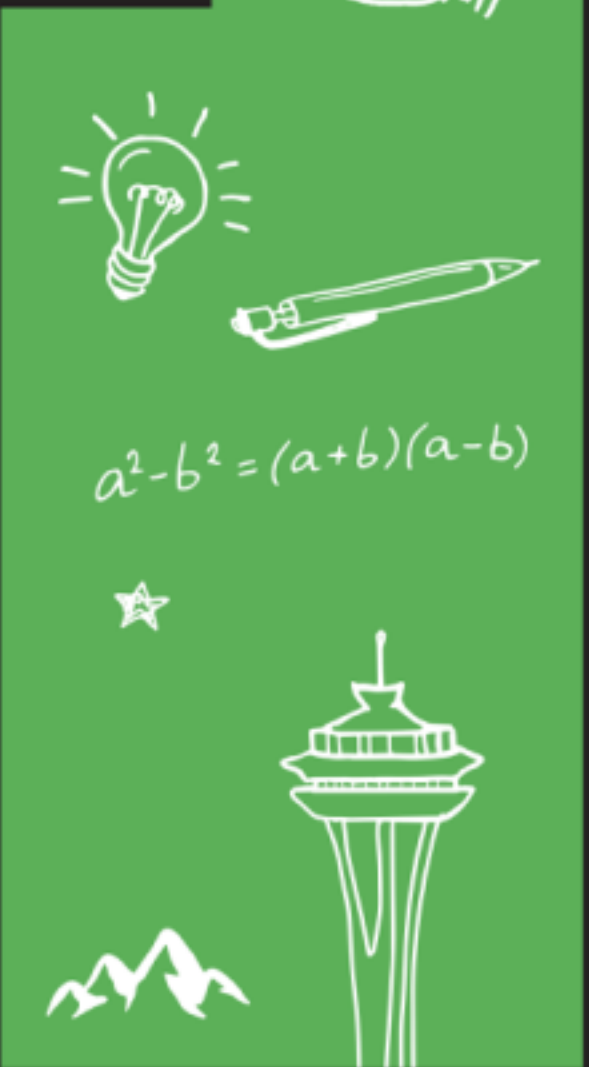


Supporting Your Student through the College and Financial Aid Process



By the end of this presentation, I will be able to...

- Know the importance of going to college
- Understand the options for paying for college
- Describe ways you can support my student's post high school plans

Agenda

- 1) Importance of going to college
- 2) Options for paying for college
- 3) Tips on how to support your student during high school

Dream for Your Child

Reflect on the following questions:

- What are **your dreams for your child** after high school?
- What are your **child's dreams** for the future?

*Does your student need education
after high school?*

YES

Benefits of Going to College

A college degree will help you...

#1 Get a better job faster

#2 Make more money

Benefits of Going to College

*What are some other **examples of benefits** to going to college?*

*What **barriers** might your students face throughout the process?*

Types of Colleges

The term **college** includes:

- technical colleges
- 2-year community colleges
- 4-year colleges or universities
- both public and private

1 ABOUT COLLEGE AND CAREER: TYPES OF COLLEGES

The term college includes technical colleges, 2-year community colleges, **vocational** or trade schools, and 4-year colleges or universities. There is not one type of college that is perfect for everyone, so it is important to explore your options.

WHERE SHOULD I GO FOR COLLEGE?

Private 2-year College/ Vocational/ Trade Schools

Private 2-year, vocational or trade schools provide education for a specific career. Students that graduate from these schools can become a chef, massage therapist, or paralegal.

Public and Private 4-year College/University

These schools offer bachelor's degrees, usually completed in 4 years of full-time study. Private schools typically charge a higher **tuition** but can offer a significant amount of **scholarships** to make attendance affordable. Students that graduate from these schools can become a robotics engineer, business analyst, or nutritionist.

Community and Technical Colleges (CTCs)

These schools offer **associate's degrees** and **certificates**, including for specific **trades**. Washington state has 34 public CTCs. Students that graduate from CTCs can enter many careers, such as nursing, automotive repair and cybersecurity.

Learn more about the programs they offer at checkoutacollege.com

*** Some CTCs now offer bachelor's degrees.**

Make sure to review ANY school's **accreditation and job placement rates.**

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40% of 4-year graduates in Washington started at a community college.

This chart shows common characteristics for each type of college in Washington state.

	Community and Technical Colleges	Public 4-year Colleges	Private 4-year Colleges
Selectivity All require an application . Moderate and highly selective colleges typically require applicants to submit essays, grades, test scores and other components.	Least selective	Moderate to highly selective	Moderate to highly selective
Campus Size number of undergraduate students	5,000-30,000	Over 10,000	Less than 5,000
Tuition Tuition per year for full-time enrollment (for local residents)	Low (around \$4,000)	Medium (\$7,000-\$11,000)	High (over \$30,000)
Undergraduate Degrees Offered	Certificates and associate degrees (AA, AAS)	Bachelor degrees (BA or BS)	Bachelor degrees (BA or BS)

Apprenticeships

- In an apprenticeship, you can earn money while learning through a combination of hands-on, on-the-job training (OJT) and related academic classes.
- Apprenticeships often do not require financial aid, as students are paid while learning on the job.

ABOUT COLLEGE AND CAREER: ALL ABOUT APPRENTICESHIPS

In an apprenticeship, you can **earn money while learning** through a combination of hands-on, **on-the-job training (OJT)** and related academic classes. Apprenticeships are competitive and rigorous, and are typically more demanding than **internships**.

APPRENTICESHIP

work + education → **career**

Apprenticeships are offered by employers (such as Boeing), **trade Unions** (such as electricians or roofers) and independent programs. **Programs typically last 2-5 years** and are a good way to start a career in a well-paying field. Apprenticeship programs offer certifications, licenses and/or college **degrees**.

WHAT JOB CAN I GET AS AN APPRENTICE?

Apprenticeships are available in a variety of industries, such as **aerospace, advanced manufacturing, construction, energy and marine technology**.

Examples of careers include:

Aircraft mechanic	Electrician
Automotive mechanic	Fire fighter
Bricklayer	Plumber
Carpenter	Truck driver
Cement mason	Welder

HOW MUCH WOULD I GET PAID?

Apprentices **earn money while in the program**; the pay increases as they progress. Upon graduation, they become "journey-level" workers.

Starting apprentice – minimum \$18/hr + **benefits** (e.g. medical, dental and vision)

- For example, Seattle City Light apprentices earn at least \$30/hr to start.

Journey-level worker (apprenticeship graduate) – minimum \$30/hr + benefits (e.g. medical, dental, vision and retirement)

- For example, King County plumbers and pipe fitters earn around \$77/hr while cement masons in Yakima earn \$40/hr.

1 Make sure you meet the requirements.

Generally, these include:

- High school **diploma**
- Specified abilities (may require math)
- Valid driver's license and reliable transportation

2 Find a program and apply.

- Each program has unique procedures for applying.
- To learn more about the process, talk to your high school counselor or visit apprenticeship.lni.wa.gov.

Source: Information adapted from "A Parents' Guide to Apprenticeships" from the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries: <http://www.lni.wa.gov/IPUB/100-530-000.pdf>

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College Bound Scholarship WASHINGTON | pscen | Road Map Project | WASHINGTON STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT COUNCIL EDUCATION • OPPORTUNITY • EQUITY | WCCAN WASHINGTON COLLEGE ACCESS NETWORK

Types of Colleges and Apprenticeships

What are some **similarities** and **differences** between the **types of colleges** (technical colleges, 2-year community colleges and 4-year colleges or universities) and an **apprenticeship**?

Which option do you think would be **best fit** for your student?

Options for Paying for College

- 1) Cash
- 2) College Bound scholarship
- 3) Student and parent loans
- 4) Need-based grants
- 5) “Merit” grants
- 6) Scholarships
- 7) Work-study
- 8) Military service
- 9) AmeriCorps service

All About FAFSA and WASFA

Completing the FAFSA or WASFA is the first step to finding money for education after high school.

The **Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)** is the application students complete if they are U.S. citizens or permanent residents.

The **Washington Application for State Financial Aid (WASFA)** is the application that *undocumented students* (those who are not U.S. citizens or permanent residents) who live in Washington state can complete to be eligible for state financial aid. Students granted Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) status should also complete the WASFA.

How does the financial aid process work?

1. Determine if your student should fill out a **FAFSA** or **WASFA**.
2. Get a **FSA ID** (FAFSA only).
3. **Fill out** the FAFSA or WASFA and submit by the school's deadline.
4. Colleges you designate receive the information and **determine** your financial aid award.
5. **Review** the financial aid award with your student.
6. Decide if you will **accept or decline** parts of the award (only do this for the college your student will attend).

Financial Aid Myths

I won't qualify for anything.

I can't use financial aid for culinary school.

Registering for the Selective Service signs me up for the military.

The government will share my information with the IRS or ICE.

How can I support my student?

- Support exploration of college and career options.
- Communicate about expectations.
- Support student with organization, prioritizing and decision making.
- Encourage your student to plan for the future.

Tips for Discussing Life After High School

- Engage with your students about their interests and skills. Ask what classes and activities they enjoy.
- Learn about different careers together. Discuss different jobs you see people doing. Ask people about their jobs, how they got them, what they like and don't like about them — and encourage your student to do the same.
- Avoid pressuring your student toward a particular career or college opportunity. Keep the conversation going and let them lead as much as possible.

Getting Help

You're not alone. At OUR SCHOOL, the following people are here to help you navigate the process:

Questions?

Parent Panel