



College is for Me!

Your pocket book to getting in to college.



Pre-College Student Survey

1. What do you plan to do right after high school? (check one)

- ☐ Attend a 4-year college
- ☐ Attend a 2-year college
- ☐ Attend trade-school
- ☐ Get a job
- ☐ Enter the military

2. List two extracurricular activities in which you are involved:

① _____

② _____

3. What are three topics you find interesting that you'd like to learn more about in college?

4. What is your eventual dream job?

5. Who is the most successful person you know and why?

6. Picture yourself in ten years...

What do you want to be doing each day?

What annual salary do you want to be earning?

Where do you want to be living?

Who are the people you want around you?

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WHERE DO I START?

If you're reading this brochure, you're probably thinking about attending college. Congratulations! We hope you've already made up your mind to do so, because college will have a HUGE positive impact on your opportunities to reach your goals, be financially secure, and have more choices in your future. However, you may be wondering just how to get there.

about finding good students as most students care about finding a good college. To a college, a "good" student is not only someone with high grades. While colleges will look at your test scores and grades to get an idea of whether you will work hard and be able to handle the academic coursework, they ultimately want to see that you are someone who will use the education you receive there to succeed in life after college. After all, colleges usually get their reputation from what their students went on to do, not what grades their students had before coming to college.

What Are Colleges Really Looking For?



Since college is such a big decision, it's understandable that getting into college may seem like an overwhelming process. You may even be thinking:

"Colleges only care about your standardized test score."

"You can't get into a really good school unless you know someone."

"They really don't read your personal statement."

In reality, none of these statements are true! Although the stakes are high in the admissions process, realize that most colleges care just as much

That's why the college application process is more than merely answering a few questions about your educational background and employment history. From a college's point of view, it's not only your grades but also the effort you put into your whole application that tells them you're the sort of student they're looking for. From your point of view, putting in this kind of time and effort is the first step toward a career that could last the rest of your life, and all kinds of opportunities to attain your other long-term goals. Keep that in mind as we walk you through the stages of the admissions process.

STAGE 1: PREPARE TO APPLY

I've Decided to Go to College. Now What?

Applying to colleges can be a time-consuming and sometimes expensive process. Before you start filling out applications, it's important to know what you're getting into, and to have a clear picture of your end goal.



Learn How the Admissions Process Works

There are approximately 4,700 U.S. colleges and universities, each offering hundreds of different degrees. Each one has a unique admissions process, which you should find out about before applying. In general, however, most schools will want to see:

1. **Your high school transcript.** Colleges will look at your GPA (Grade Point Average), your grades throughout high school, and the rigor of your coursework. It will be to your advantage if you consistently took a challenging course load, showed improvement in classes you struggled in, and took honors, AP, or IB courses if they were available.
2. **Your SAT and/or ACT scores.** These scores provide colleges with a standard way to measure your skills against other applicants', but not all schools rely on them equally. Most colleges will either require one or the other, or accept both. A few schools don't require scores at all. We'll discuss the SAT and ACT further in the next section.
3. **Your unquantifiable skills.** Most colleges care not only about numbers like your scores and GPA, but

also the unquantifiable characteristics that make you stand out from other applicants. Do you work hard? Are you curious? Are you determined, a good leader, and dedicated to the things that are most important to you? A strong application is not just one with impressive scores, but one in which these personal qualities come across.

Every school is different when it comes to how much weight is placed on each of these factors. However, many of them use the quantifiable factors (test scores and grades) as a screening device to determine how much attention will be given to your application:

(Maybe a chart here? I'm envisioning a color-coded scale of score/GPA range going from high-low, with a middle section bracketed off as "application receives high attention", with a label explaining why, and the extremes marked "application receives low attention", again with a label explaining why)

Since most applicants fall somewhere in between the high and low benchmarks, competition is the most intense in the middle range. This is why, although your GPA and test scores are important, they aren't all that matter to colleges. If you fall in this middling range, your scores are likely very similar to most of the other applicants', and so it will come down to the unquantifiable factors such as your motivation, your goals, and your ability to think critically to make your application stand out. Since you also have more control over how these unquantifiable talents look to colleges, our advice in Stage 2 will focus on how to make the most of them in your application.





Research Schools of Interest

We've already mentioned that every school is a bit different when it comes to the application process. This is one of the reasons it's crucial to start early when researching schools. The further in advance you know what sort of test scores, grades, and other experiences or skills you'll need to get into the

schools you're thinking about, the more time you'll have to work towards achieving these qualifications before you apply.

Narrowing down college choices starts with narrowing down the career paths you could pursue in college. Don't wait until halfway through high school to start thinking about your skills and talents, the subjects you enjoy, and what your goals are for the future as early as possible. Take advantage of opportunities to think about future careers. This could include attending a Career Day at your school, interviewing or shadowing people whose jobs interest you, taking a career Interest Inventory, and/or seeking out a summer or part-time internship in a field you think you might enjoy. Ideally by the time you begin looking at colleges, you want to have a good idea of the field you want to study, or at least several strong possibilities. Focusing on colleges that have strong programs in these areas will help guide your research process.

When you start to research specific colleges, look for schools that match your preferences and goals in terms of the programs they offer, their location and size, and their

reputation for quality education. You should certainly take cost into consideration as well, but don't be discouraged at first sight if the school's published tuition rates are high. Most colleges have tools on their Financial Aid webpage that will help you estimate whether you can expect enough financial assistance if you're accepted into that school to put the cost within the realm of possibility for you and your family.

A school's website is always the best place for detailed information, but you can also refer to page 21 of this packet for other resources that can help you find key facts and figures about colleges. If you're able, it can also help to visit some schools at this stage to get a sense of where you feel most comfortable, and talk to actual people in the programs in which you're interested. As you find schools that fulfill your requirements, create a list to keep track of them.



Take the SAT and ACT Tests

When it comes to taking college entrance tests, you should do everything you can to maximize your scores. While we've discussed how schools will often consider other factors alongside



your scores, and it's true that there are even a small but growing number of schools where submitting these scores is optional, SAT and ACT scores are still the factor that has the greatest impact on your admissions decision at many schools. What's more, they can make a huge difference when you're trying to obtain financial aid and scholarships to help you pay for college:

Maximizing Student Opportunity

Greater Financial Aid – ACT and SAT tests have a direct influence on financial aid packages



Depending on where you live, you may take the SAT or the ACT in high school, or have the option to take both. While it's not crucial to take both unless you're applying to some colleges that accept only the ACT and others that accept only the SAT, you can always talk to your guidance counselor if you're interested in the test that's not usually offered at your school, and ask if they believe it would be to your advantage to take both. What is crucial is to remember that colleges know how the scores on the two tests correlate, even if they tend to receive one more often than the other. If you want to compare your ACT or SAT score to the corresponding score range on the other test, use a concordance table such as this one published by the College Board².

When preparing for these tests, our biggest pieces of advice are:

- 1. Start early.** If you took the so-called “junior tests” of the SAT and ACT, such as the PSAT or ASPIRE, use the results of these tests to identify the areas in which you need to put in additional work to before you take the SAT or ACT. Visit the College Board and ACT websites for tips and practice resources³.
- 2. Be strategic.** Do not take the ACT or SAT until you are certain that you are capable of performing to the best of your abilities. That said, it's not the end of the world if you take a test once and feel you could

² <https://collegereadiness.collegeboard.org/pdf/higher-ed-brief-sat-concordance.pdf>

³ <https://collegereadiness.collegeboard.org/sat-subject-tests/taking-the-test/test-taking-tips>
<http://www.act.org/content/act/en/products-and-services/the-act/test-preparation.html>

score higher if you had a second chance. Many colleges superscore, and some allow you to use the SAT ScoreChoice option and only send scores from certain test days, so you don't have to worry about a poor test day ruining your chances at a certain school⁴. However, always confirm whether this is the case at the schools in which you're interested.

- 3. Think beyond the SAT/ACT.** If you're taking AP (Advanced Placement) or IB (International Baccalaureate) courses, colleges will want to see that you actually mastered the material in these classes. You should always take the AP or IB exam at the end of the course, and send these scores to colleges if you did well. Not only will they strengthen your transcript, but they can also help you get placed in more advanced classes right out of the gate, which will show colleges you're motivated. The same can also apply to SAT Subject Tests – check colleges' websites for a breakdown of whether they give class credit for specific AP, IB, and SAT Subject scores.



Decide Where to Apply

Once you've made a list of possible schools and have at least some idea of what your SAT or ACT scores will be (even if you're still in the process of trying to raise them), it's time to decide where to apply. In this stage it's also important to be strategic—in short, you should work to maximize your chances of acceptance into at least one of your desired schools, while minimizing your chances of not getting into any school at all. If you also want to maximize the finances available to you, you should also keep in mind that you must pay a non-refundable application fee to apply to most schools. Since you must pay this fee without knowing if you will get into the school or not, you should weigh the risk that you may not see a return on this application fee against the

⁴More information about SAT ScoreChoice and superscoring can be found here: <https://collegereadiness.collegeboard.org/sat/scores/sending-scores/score-choice>. More information about ACT Superscoring can be found here: <http://blog.prepscholar.com/colleges-that-superscore-act-complete-list>.

benefits of being admitted to a particular school before you apply to a school.

To apply this strategy, look up the average GPA and test scores of the last class that got admitted to each college on your list (most colleges provide this information on their Admissions webpage). See how yours compare, and estimate your chances of getting in. Try to be realistic. Remember that playing up unquantifiable factors on your application can improve your chances at a school where you fall in that competitive middling range, but is unlikely to tip the balance if your scores are significantly below the average for a particular school. Then determine where you should apply as follows:

Type of School	How Many You Should Apply To	Why
“Sure thing” Your chances of getting into this school are high, but it might not be your first choice.	1-2	You will almost certainly see a return on your application fee. This school acts as a backup if you don’t get in anywhere else, ensuring that you will have at least one option for attending college.
“Good bet” Your chances of getting into this school are somewhere in the middle (about 40-75%), but you would prefer it over the “sure thing” school.	As many on your list as your financial resources allow	These schools represent a higher risk but also a higher return if you are admitted. They increase your chances of having more than one option to choose from, so you can attend a school as high as possible on your list
“Long shot” Your chances of getting into this school are lower, but it’s one of your top choices.	No more than 2-3	This school represents the highest risk but also the highest possible return. Applying here is a gamble, so you must determine whether the potential payoff of attending this school is worth it.

STAGE 2: APPLY TO COLLEGE

I Know Where I Want to Apply. Now What?

The first step to applying anywhere is to consult that school's admissions webpage or call their admissions office to find out what their application requires. Some schools will have a completely unique application, while others may accept the Common Application, which you can fill out once and send to multiple member universities⁵. Many schools might ask you to submit the Common Application and some additional application materials specific to that school. However, while your applications may look different from school to school, it's always important to make them stand out. Here are some general tips, good for most types of applications, to help you achieve that.



Identify Application Deadlines

One of the simplest ways you can increase the strength of your application to a particular college is to submit it before the very last minute. Before you begin filling out applications, be sure you know the options and deadlines for submitting your application at each school to which you plan on applying.

Remember, **there are no universal deadlines in the application process.** While we will give you an overview of the most common timelines for submitting applications, we cannot stress enough that every school's process can be different, and it's crucial to look this up for yourself before you apply.

⁵ More information on the Common Application can be found on their website, www.commonapp.org.



Application type	Typical time frame	How it works ⁶
Early decision	Submit application late summer—early fall. Receive admissions decision in December or January	Early decision plans are binding—if you apply to a school via early decision and are accepted, you must attend that school as long as you are offered adequate financial aid. Apply early decision only if you're certain you want to attend that school above all others.
Early action	Submit application late summer—late fall. Receive admissions decision in January or February	Early action plans allow you to receive an early admissions decision that's not binding. Some schools use single-choice early action, where you also agree not to apply early anywhere else. If you're accepted at a school via early action, you can enroll right away or wait to hear back from other schools.
Regular admission	Submit application late fall—beginning of January. Receive admissions decision in March or early April	Regular admission simply means a school's normal, non-early timeline for submitting an application. Every school offers some form of regular admission, and at most schools this is the time frame during which the majority of applicants apply.
Rolling admission	Submit application any time during academic year until all spots are filled. Receive admissions decision a month or two after submission.	Schools that use rolling admission consider applications submitted throughout the school year, and usually make admissions decisions on a first-come, first-serve basis until there are no more spots available. The school could reach this cutoff point as early as mid-winter or as late as June, so it's important to submit your application as early as possible at these schools.

⁶ If you're considering early decision or early action, see the page on the College Board website for other important considerations: <https://professionals.collegeboard.org/guidance/applications/early>.



Prepare and Submit Applications

By the time you're drafting your applications, the grades and standardized test scores you bring to the table may already be fairly set in stone, but there's still a lot you can do to make your application stand out. It all comes back to how well you draw attention to those unquantifiable skills we discussed in Stage 1. A strong application is not one that's full of fictitious or over-embellished experiences, but one that demonstrates that you put time and effort into making sure every piece of it reinforces a sincere and vivid picture of your personality and your unique strengths and goals.



Make the Most of Your Experiences:

Crafting a Resume or Short-Answer Responses

Many applications will ask you to respond to short-answer questions or submit a resume to learn more about your experiences— whether you worked in school, what clubs you joined, what honors or awards you received, and so on. When answering such questions, you want to communicate as much information as possible in the short amount of space you have. Descriptive words can make a huge difference, as this example demonstrates:

Consider how these descriptions make you sound far more unique than these descriptions:
Second violinist of the orchestra	vs.	Member of orchestra
Co-captain of the volleyball team		Played intramural volleyball
1 of 3 members on the Associate Dean's Committee on Student Life		Member of the AD's CSL
Weekend shift leader at Billy's Burger Barn (12 hours/week)		Worked at Billy's Burger Barn



Engage on the Page:

Writing an Essay or Personal Statement

In addition to a summary of your experiences, most colleges will ask you to submit a personal statement or essay(s) to get a broader sense of who you are and what you hope to achieve in college. Depending on where you apply, you may be asked to write on a general topic, such as what additional information you'd like colleges to know about you, or a more specific one, such as a person who has influenced you or the reasons you want to attend that particular school. Regardless, **this is the most important piece of your application.** It's where you have the most control over the information you present to demonstrate why the college should admit you.

Never include information that adds nothing to what the reader could find out from reading the rest of the application. Use the essay to demonstrate qualifications beyond grades and test scores.

You should always use the essay or personal statement to showcase your strengths and demonstrate that you're motivated to work hard in college and pursue your goals for the future. Make it as engaging as possible, drawing on interesting or unique elements of your academic, employment, and/or personal history. Avoid simply summarizing your resume. For example, compare how this statement.

Don't just summarize experiences. Explain why they are meaningful and demonstrate why you should be accepted.	I was selected as the #1 golfer in our state my senior year in high school. In my junior year, I was ranked in the top ten. I think my test scores and my GPA are high enough for you to consider me for a scholarship. <u>I also play in the jazz band.</u>
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is far less effective than this one:

Start off strong, with an introduction that captures the reader's attention	Innovation. For me, there is a deep sense of satisfaction in finding a unique or creative solution to a problem. In last spring's state high school golf tournament, I was leading the field by a single stroke walking toward the final green. An errant tee shot on my part had landed my ball behind a stand of bushes, and my coaches had groaned when they saw the precarious position of my lie. Thinking quickly—and innovatively—I grabbed my two iron and shot the ball not over
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Present your skills and accomplishments in an engaging way that supports the theme of your essay.	the bushes as all would have expected, but under a gap below the bushes, rolling the ball cleanly toward the middle of the green. I sunk a remaining seven-foot putt and won not only the state high school golf tournament but also the #1 ranking that accompanied the win. Throughout my four years of high school varsity golf, I over and over again discovered innovative ways to succeed. It is this deep desire to innovate, to create new avenues to answers, and to find solutions to challenges that drives my love for problem-solving in the areas of mathematics and science. As a member of the Blackstone High School Jazz Band, innovation, too, is what drives my love for creative musical expression. And this love for innovation is what drives me to apply to the honors program at Lake City University, which is known nationally for its unique approach to educating students.
Choose a few meaningful experiences and narrow them so that they demonstrate a specific theme (such as your passion for innovation)	
Conclude with what you want the reader to remember about you, in a way that clearly answers the question or prompt.	

A word about career objectives: They must be believable. It will not be sufficient to write an abstract statement: "I plan to solve the environmental problems of American industry." Instead, demonstrate your progress towards that goal so far, and your motivation to build on them. For example:

	As a prospective environmental science major, I interned with the Student Environmental Association. Working with private company executives, whom had themselves satisfied E.P.A. emissions standards, we convinced the University to stop polluting the Ten-Mile Run Creek. From this experience, I learned how business helps to protect our environment. I plan to make environmental resources my area of study, and I hope to work for the government or a private agency to protect the environment.
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Try to write in your own natural voice, and be sure your arguments are well-organized. Start with an outline, and edit your finished essay more than once to check for errors and be sure you're making the best impression possible in the limited amount of space you have. Have at least one other person look at your essay before you submit it—a teacher, counselor, or parent would be a good resource.



Demonstrate Why You're Different: **Asking for Letters of Recommendation**

Most schools require, or at least permit, you to submit two or three letters of recommendation. You want the people you ask to write these to not only be able to recommend you, but also explain why they're recommending you by speaking to your strengths and experience. Therefore, you should choose evaluators who know you very well (e.g., a teacher with whom you took several courses, your internship supervisor, or an associate with whom you have worked closely) and can reference specific events and activities that demonstrate their recognition of the qualities you want to shine through in your application. Here is a good example:

To the Admissions Committee:

White, Waste, and Blanche is a consulting firm that advises corporations on environmental concerns. Susan Roberts has worked for us as an intern for the past two summers. Her work is outstanding, and she is an intelligent and genial person.

Last summer, as my assistant, Susan wrote a 5-page report that outlined a way of altering a client's exhaust stack to reduce sulfur emissions. The report was organized so that it was easy to follow and written in a style that was clear and easy to understand. Additionally, Susan assisted with a live presentation during a meeting with the client's board of directors and engineers. She was confident and handled some very difficult questions in an easy manner.

Finally, Susan made an important contribution to our company softball team. The team finished in last place, but Susan played in every game. Her batting average wasn't anything to brag about, but her enthusiasm more than made up for it.

Sincerely,

Mary Weiss (White, Waste, and Blanche)

STAGE 3: CHOOSE AND ATTEND A COLLEGE

I've Been Accepted to College. Now What?



Deciding Where to Attend

Making a decision on which college to attend and spend the next few years of your life can be stressful. While you're waiting to hear back from schools, complete any additional/ follow-up parts of the application process, like scholarship applications or interviews. You can also visit the campus of a school you've applied to. During this visit, you can participate in specific information sessions for the school or program you've applied for, ask to meet with an advisor or someone else for more detailed information about the program, and even sit in on a class to get a preview of what you could experience. Some colleges offer shadowing for a day or overnight and an open house or host an admitted students day to give you a taste of the atmosphere.



Another important thing to do while making your decision is completing the financial aid process and learning as much as possible about how it impacts you now and in the future. Make a plan and talk to your family about how much they can contribute and the possibility of loans. Complete your FAFSA and consider applying for scholarships within the schools you applied for as well as independent scholarships from

other companies or programs. Take the time to learn how

your school awards financial aid, when the deadlines are to apply or submit FAFSA, and when you can look forward to hearing back from your school. With all these steps, you can better estimate your financial aid package.

Once you hear back, take your time in deciding which college is the best fit for you. Most colleges give you until May 1st, unless you have applied for early decision. If possible, wait for all financial aid offers and scholarship decisions so you can compare offers. Based on this information, you can reorganize your list and explore all the pros and cons of each opportunity. Pick your top school and be sure to submit the enrollment deposit by May 1st. To put your best foot forward, go above and beyond by sending thank you notes to anyone you were in contact with repeatedly as you did your research such as a professor or admissions advisors.



Prepare For First-Year Success

Going into your first year of college can be intimidating, so do your best to make sure you're prepared academically. There are many available enrichment resources offered through the summer in your local community as well as a Cambridge CollegePrep class to help ensure you enter college with all the necessary skills and solid study habits. You should also prepare logistically by submitting all your necessary paper work and medical records, as well as signing up for an orientation. Getting in touch with a roommate and preparing for dorm life can be exciting as well as getting a jump start and beginning the search for work-study jobs or other special programs to apply for can take away some of the initial stress of the transition.



Attend & Graduate College

When you attend college, you start another whole process just like this one—beginning with the goal of graduating and developing a plan to reach it. If you follow the admissions process we’ve laid out step by step, you will get there knowing you’re prepared. You will know why you’re there, with some idea of what you’re doing and will be equipped for success. Set your sights on your long-term goals and go for it!



APPENDIX: A SELECTION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign:

🌐 illinois.edu

📞 (217) 333-6595

Estimated Tuition 2016-2017:

In-state: \$12,036

Out-of-State: \$27,658

Test Scores:

ACT Score: 27-33

SAT Score (no writing): 1340-1480

Admissions Contact info:

📞 (217) 333-0302

✉️ admissions@illinois.edu

Financial Aid Contact info:

📞 (217) 265-5516

✉️ finaaid@illinois.edu

Saint Louis University:

🌐 slu.edu

📞 1-800-758-3678

Estimated Tuition 2016-2017: \$40,100

Test Scores:

ACT Score: 25-30

SAT Math: 550-670

SAT Critical Reading: 540-660

Admissions Contact info:

📞 (314) 977-2500

✉️ admission@slu.edu

Financial Aid Contact info:

📞 (314) 977-2350

✉️ SFS@slu.edu

Baylor University:

🌐 baylor.edu

📞 (254) 710-1011

Estimated Tuition 2016-2017: \$37,996

Test Scores:

ACT Score: 24-30

SAT Math: 570-670

SAT Critical Reading: 560-660

Admissions Contact info: 📞 (254) 710-3435

Financial Aid Contact info:

📞 (254) 710-2611

✉️ financial_aid@baylor.edu

Augustana College:

🌐 augustana.edu

📞 (309) 794-7000

Estimated Tuition 2016-2017: \$39,621

Test Scores: ACT Score: 23-29

Admissions Contact info:

📞 (309) 794-7341



✉️ admissions@augustana.edu

Financial Aid Contact info:

📞 (309) 794-7207

✉️ financialaid@augustana.edu

*SAT Score (no writing)
Test Scores are middle 50% of first year.

University of Kentucky: uky.edu (859) 257-9000**Estimated Tuition 2016-2017:**

In-State: \$10,936




Out-of-State: \$24,268

Test Scores:

ACT Score: 22-28

SAT Math: 510-640 SAT

Critical Reading: 490-620

Admissions Contact info: (859) 257-2000 or admissions@uky.edu**Financial Aid Contact info:** (859) 257-3172**University of Missouri:** Missouri.edu (573) 882-2121**Estimated Tuition 2016-2017:**

In-State: \$11,021





Out-of-State: \$26,048

Test Scores:

ACT Score: 23-28

SAT Math: 530-660





SAT Critical Reading: 520-650

Admissions Contact info: (573) 882-7786 mu4u@missouri.edu**Financial Aid Contact info:** (573) 882-7506 finaidinfo@missouri.edu**DePaul University:** depaul.edu (312) 362-8000**Estimated Tuition 2016-2017:** \$36,361**Test Scores:**

ACT Score: 23-28

SAT Math: 510-630

SAT Critical Reading: 520-640

Admissions Contact info: (312) 362-8300 or admissions@depaul.edu**Financial Aid Contact info:** (312) 362-8610 finaid1@depaul.edu**Michigan State:** msu.edu (517) 355-1855**Estimated Tuition 2016-2017:**

In-State: 13,560




Out-of-State: \$36,360

Test Scores:

ACT Score: 23-28

SAT Math: 540-690

SAT Critical Reading: 430-580






Admissions Contact info: (517) 355-8332 admis@msu.edu**Financial Aid Contact info:** (517) 353-5940**Grand Valley State University:** gvsu.edu (616) 331-5000**Estimated Tuition 2016-2017:**

In-State: \$11,078

Out-of-State: \$15,744

Test Scores:

ACT Score: 21-26

Admissions Contact info: (616) 331-0246 admissions@gvsu.edu**Financial Aid Contact info:** (616) 331-3234 finaid@gvsu.edu**Texas Tech University:** ttu.edu (806) 742-2011**Estimated Tuition 2016-2017:**

In-State: \$9,567



Out-of-State: \$21,267


Test Scores:

ACT Score: 22-27

SAT Math: 510-610

SAT Critical Reading: 490-590

Admissions Contact info: (806) 742-1480 admissions@ttu.edu**Financial Aid Contact info:** (806) 742-3681 finaid.advisor@ttu.edu

University of Colorado-Boulder: Colorado.edu (303) 492-1411**Estimated Tuition 2016-2017:**

In-State: \$11,091




Out-of-State: \$34,125

Test Scores

ACT Score: 24-30

SAT Math: 540-660


SAT Critical Reading: 520-630

Admissions Contact info: (303) 492-6301 apply@colorado.edu**Financial Aid Contact info:** (303) 492-5091 finaidd@colorado.edu**Belmont University:** Belmont.edu (615) 460-6000**Estimated Tuition 2016-2017:** \$30,000**Test Scores:**

ACT Score: 23-29

SAT Math: 530-630

SAT Critical Reading: 530-630

Admissions Contact info: (615) 460-6785**Financial Aid Contact info:** (615) 460-5402**University of Washington:** Washington.edu (206) 543-2100**Estimated Tuition 2016-2017:**

In-State: \$11,839





Out-of-State: \$34,143

Test Scores:

ACT Score: 25-31

SAT Math: 580-700




SAT Critical Reading: 530-650

Admissions Contact info: (206) 543-9686**Financial Aid Contact info:** (206) 543-6101 osfa@uw.edu**Tulane University:** tulane.edu (504) 862-8000**Estimated Tuition 2016-2017:** \$49,638**Test Scores:**

ACT Score: 29-32

SAT Math: 620-700




SAT Critical Reading: 610-710

Admissions Contact info: (504) 865-5731 undergrad.admission@tulane.edu**Financial Aid Contact info:** (504) 865-5723 finaidd@tulane.edu**Marquette University:** Marquette.edu (414) 288-7250**Estimated Tuition 2016-2017:** \$37,170**Test Scores:**

ACT Score: 25-29

SAT Math: 550-650

SAT Critical Reading: 540-640

Admissions Contact info: (414) 288-7302 admissions@marquette.edu**Financial Aid Contact info:** (414) 288-4000 financialaid@marquette.edu

