LEAP College Prep Guide

- explore career possibilities
- Steps to prep for college
- What colleges look for
- paying for college
- Financial benefits of college

Complete with listing of colleges and universities in Michigan
Obtaining a college degree will lead you down a path that provides greater opportunities for success in life, including higher income, greater job security, and generally better quality of life options. That’s why we are renewing our call for students to prepare for the future by doing well in school, enrolling in college, and earning a higher education degree. This edition of LEAP magazine offers practical advice on the kinds of plans you should make and steps you should take in order to be well-positioned for success in the college of your choice.

Read your copy of LEAP from cover to cover and then consult it periodically to see how much progress you are making towards the goal of enrolling in college. Pay close attention to the requirements you need to meet for college admission, especially the courses you should be taking in high school. Note that different kinds of colleges have different admissions requirements, so be sure to take courses that will lead you to the kind of college you want to attend.

LEAP also provides you with useful information on the benefits of a college degree and the variety of pathways you can take to earning the degree of your choice. We hope you’ll use the information in LEAP to prepare for college and become a successful college graduate.

Sincerely,
William Collins, PhD
Executive Director
Center for Educational Outreach
University of Michigan
Why go to college?

**More Opportunities**
College graduates have more jobs to choose from than those who don’t pursue education beyond high school.

**More Money**
Every bit of education you get after high school increases the chances you’ll earn good pay. Most college graduates earn a lot more money than people who stop their education at high school.

**More Knowledge**
A college education makes you a well-rounded person. It shapes your communication skills, expands your knowledge base, and exposes you to a whole new world of learning.

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**College Enables You To:**
- Expand your knowledge and skills
- Express your thoughts clearly in speech and in writing
- Grasp abstract concepts and theories
- Increase your understanding of the world and your community
- Gain more financial security

**Better Life**
A college education can increase your quality of life. People who have a college education are likely to be healthier and have lower unemployment and poverty rates.

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**Test Your Knowledge!**

*True or False:*

1. ______ If no one in your family has gone to college, you can’t go either.
2. ______ Only rich people can afford to go to college.
3. ______ Anything that is taught in college, you can learn on the job.
4. ______ If you don’t know what you want to study, you shouldn’t go to college.
5. ______ If your grades aren’t “the best,” you can’t get into college.
6. ______ If you don’t know how to apply to college, you can’t go.

*(turn the page for answers)*
1. “If no one in your family has gone to college, you can’t go either.”
False. Many students attend college even though no one in their family has ever gone before. In fact, in 2003 more than half of all the high school graduates whose parents didn’t attend college started college that fall.

2. “Only rich people can afford to go to college.”
False. College can be expensive, but that doesn’t mean you can’t afford to go. There are many ways to pay for a college education. You might qualify for financial aid, which is money given to students to cover college costs based on students’ financial need. Types of financial aid include grants and scholarships, loans, and college work-study. The state and federal governments, private organizations, and colleges are all sources of financial aid. Often, more expensive colleges have more financial aid available to give to students.

3. “Anything that is taught in college, you can learn on the job.”
False. Most jobs require some on-the-job training. However, for many jobs, you will need a certain level of technical or analytical skill before you are hired, and that may require you to obtain some education after high school.

4. “If you don’t know what you want to study, you shouldn’t go to college.”
False. College is a good place to explore the academic areas that interest you and think about the career you want to have after you graduate. At many colleges, you can spend your first year or two taking a variety of different courses before you decide what your major will be. Most colleges have academic advisors and career counselors to help you make these decisions.

5. “If your grades aren’t “the best” you can’t get into college.”
False. Different colleges have different requirements for admission. They also look at other qualities besides your grades, such as activities, involvement in the community, hardships you’ve had to overcome, etc. If you want to strengthen your skills and improve your grades, you may want to consider attending a community college for your first year or two and then transferring to a four-year college to finish up your last couple of years. In many cases, a high school diploma or GED will qualify you for acceptance to a community college.

6. “If you don’t know how to apply to college, you can’t go.”
False. If you don’t know how to apply to college, there are many places to turn for help—your guidance counselor, teachers and college advisers, for example.

Source: ASA College Planning
Most college graduates earn significantly more than those who stop their education at high school and often enjoy additional benefits, including greater job opportunities and promotions.

**Financial benefits...**

![Average Annual Salary Chart]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 Statistical Abstract

**Associate’s Degree** - An associate’s degree provides education and training for a specific career. Courses taken for an associate’s degree can be transferred to a four-year university if you plan ahead or with the help of your school counselor. Completion time is usually two to four years after receiving a high school diploma or GED.

**Bachelor’s Degree** - Bachelor’s degrees are composed of general and specific courses to prepare you for a career. In these programs, you’ll take the courses that are more focused on a specific career after a year or so of general classes. Completion times are usually four to six years after receiving a high school diploma or GED.

**Master’s Degree** - Master’s degrees add to the information you received during your undergraduate education and are more directed toward specific career options or fields of study. Completion time is usually one to two years after receiving a bachelor’s degree.

**Professional Degree** - Professional degrees require students to acquire advanced study in a chosen profession, for example, as a dentist, physician, or lawyer. After receiving a professional degree, individuals usually must take and pass a state or national exam before beginning a specific career. Completion time can range from three to four years, or more, after receiving a bachelor’s degree.
Explore the possibilities…

Start exploring a possible career that you’ll love by matching the information about you with different careers.

C A R E E R

What Are the Six Career Pathways?

**Arts and Communication**
Careers in this path are related to the humanities and performing, visual, literary, and media arts. These include architecture; graphic, interior, and fashion design; writing; film; fine arts; journalism; languages; media; advertising; and public relations.

**Business, Management, Marketing, and Technology**
Careers in this path are related to the business environment. These include entrepreneur, sales, marketing, computer/information systems, finance, accounting, personnel, economics, and management.

**Engineering/Manufacturing and Industrial Technology**
Careers in this path are related to technologies necessary to design, develop, install, and maintain physical systems. These include engineering, manufacturing, construction, service, and related technologies.

**Health Sciences**
Careers in this path are related to the promotion of health and treatment of disease. These include research, prevention, treatment, and related health technologies.

**Human Services**
Careers in this path are related to economic, political, and social systems. These include education, government, law and law enforcement, leisure and recreation, military, religion, child care, social services, and personal services.

**Natural Resources and Agriscience**
Careers in this path are related to agriculture, the environment, and natural resources. These include agricultural sciences, earth sciences, environmental sciences, fisheries, forestry, horticulture, and wildlife.

Is This The Career Path For You?

Are you a creative thinker? Are you imaginative, innovative, and original? Do you like to communicate ideas? Do you like making crafts, drawing, playing a musical instrument, taking photos, or writing stories? This may be the career path for you!

Do you enjoy being a leader, organizing people, planning activities, and talking? Do you like to work with numbers or ideas? Do you enjoy carrying through with an idea and seeing the end product? Do you like things neat and orderly? Do you enjoy balancing budgets, following the stock market, holding an office in a club, or surfing the Internet? This may be your career path!

Are you mechanically inclined and practical? Do you like reading diagrams and blueprints, and drawing building structures? Are you curious about how things work? Would you enjoy painting a house, repairing cars, wiring electrical circuits, or woodworking? This may be the career path for you!

Do you like to care for people or animals who are sick or help them stay well? Are you interested in diseases and in how the body works? Do you enjoy reading about science and medicine? Would it be fun to learn first aid or volunteer at a hospital or veterinary clinic? This may be your career path!

Are you friendly, open, understanding, and cooperative? Do you like to work with people to solve problems? Is it important to you to do something that makes things better for other people? Do you like to help friends with family problems? Do you like reading, storytelling, traveling, or tutoring young children? This could be your career path!

Are you a nature lover? Are you practical, curious about the physical world, and interested in plants and animals? Do you enjoy hunting or fishing? Do you like to garden or mow the lawn? Are you interested in protecting the environment? This could be your career path!
Career Categories

**Arts and Communication**
Advertising and Public Relations
Creative Writing
Film Production
Foreign Languages
Journalism
Radio and TV Broadcasting

**Business, Management, Marketing, and Technology**
Accounting
Marketing
Office Administration
Business Ownership
Economics
Personnel
Hospitality/Tourism Management
Computer/Information Systems
Sales
Finance

**Engineering/Manufacturing and Industrial Technology**
Architecture
Construction
Mechanics and Repair
Manufacturing Technology
Engineering and Related Technologies

**Health Sciences**
Dentistry
Hygiene
Medicine
Nursing
Nutrition and Fitness
Therapy and Rehabilitation

**Human Services**
Education
Child and Family Services
Food and Beverage Service
Law and Legal Studies
Law Enforcement
Cosmetologist
Social Services

**Natural Resources and Agriscience**
Agriculture
Animal Health Care
Wildlife Management
Environmental Science
Fisheries Management
Horticulture
Forestry
Life Sciences
Earth Sciences

Sample Careers with Post-High School Education

**Arts and Communication**
Public Relations Executive
Dancer
Film Producer
Fashion Designer
Journalist
Radio & TV Broadcaster

**Business, Management, Marketing, and Technology**
Loan Officer
Economist
Legal Secretary
Hotel Manager
Office Manager
Computer Programmer

**Engineering/Manufacturing and Industrial Technology**
Architect
Technician
Plumber
Chemical Engineer
Air Traffic Controller
Auto Mechanic
Drafting
Electrician
Surveyor
Geographer

**Health Sciences**
Dental Hygienist
Veterinary Technician
Respiratory Therapist
Physical Therapist
Forensic Scientist

**Human Services**
Chef
Teacher
Lawyer
Police Detective
Cosmetologist
Librarian
Firefighter
Social Worker

**Natural Resources and Agriscience**
Farmer
Oceanographer
Physicist
Landscaper
Marine Biologist
Conservation Agent
Chemist
Forester

Source: GRAB College Prep
What do colleges look for?

You can get into college if you plan ahead. When most four-year colleges look at your application form they’ll look at:

- Grade-point average (GPA)
- High school curriculum
- College admissions test scores (SAT, ACT)
- College application essays
- Letters of recommendation
- Community service, extracurricular activities, awards, and honors

Most community and technical colleges (Michigan proprietary schools) have open enrollment and admissions policies that allow anyone with a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) high school equivalency diploma to enroll and take classes. Four-year colleges and universities are more competitive, and therefore do not accept everyone who applies for admission.

Grade-point Average

Colleges will look at your grades to see if they have steadily improved, stayed about the same, gone up and down, or steadily declined. This is called your “academic trend.” Admissions counselors want to see good and/or improving grades, especially in your most recent classes.

Your grade-point average (GPA) is the average of your grades for the classes you’ve taken in a given period of time, such as a semester, academic year, or your entire four years of high school. In general, college admissions offices focus on your college prep courses (not elective courses), when they calculate your high school GPA.

To find your grade-point average, use these points for your letter grades:

- A = 4.0
- A- or B+ = 3.5
- B = 3.0
- B- or C+ = 2.5
- C = 2.0
- C- or D+ = 1.5
- D = 1.0
- E or F = 0.0

Divide the total points by the number of classes:

\[
\frac{\text{Total number of points}}{\text{Number of classes}} = \text{GPA}
\]
High School Curriculum

It’s up to you to take ownership and choose classes that challenge you and help you prepare for your academic and career goals. In high school, some people call college prep classes “the hard classes.” Think of them as “the premium classes.” Each term, take 4 or 5 academic courses. Try to take as many accelerated, honors, advanced (AP & IB) courses that are available in subjects that you excel in.

One of the key questions on a college application is “What classes did you take in high school?” When you take college prep classes in high school and get good grades, you improve your chances of getting into college. Taking college prep classes in high school also improves your chances of doing well in college because these classes give you practice in advanced-level subjects. Think of your high school curriculum as the practice field where you get ready for college coursework. Get started right now. Let your high school counselor know that you want college prep classes. When you have a choice between two classes, pick the one that's more challenging.

Now that you know what classes to take, the key is doing well in them.

At least a 3.0 high school GPA (“B” average) is recommended for admission at most 4-year colleges and universities that do not have open admission policies.

Make sure to select a curriculum that is challenging, will interest you, and meets college entrance requirements.
What do colleges look for?

The Michigan Merit Curriculum

To prepare Michigan’s students with the knowledge and skills needed for the jobs in the 21st Century, the state of Michigan has enacted a rigorous new set of statewide graduation requirements that are among the best in the nation. With these new graduation requirements, students will be well-prepared for future success in college and the workplace.

Work closely with your teachers and counselors to make sure that you are meeting Michigan’s graduation requirements!

Michigan High School Graduation Requirements*

Mathematics — 4 Credits
Geometry
Algebra I
Algebra II
One Math or Math-Related course in the final year of high school

Science — 3 Credits
Biology
Chemistry or Physics
One additional science credit

English Language Arts — 4 Credits
English Language Arts 9
English Language Arts 10
English Language Arts 11
English Language Arts 12

Social Studies — 3 Credits
World History and Geography
U.S. History and Geography
Civics (0.5 credit)
Economics (0.5 credit)

Physical Education and Health - 1 Credit

Visual, Performing, and Applied Arts - 1 Credit

Language Other Than English - 2 Credits
In grades 9-12; OR an equivalent learning experience in grades K-12 (beginning with students entering 3rd grade in 2006).

Online Learning Experience

*Please go to the Michigan Department of Education for detailed information on the Michigan Merit Curriculum, www.michigan.gov/mde
College Admissions Tests

Most four-year colleges and universities require applicants to take at least one college admissions test as part of their college application process (SAT or ACT). Standardized college admissions tests are designed to tell colleges something about your scholastic capacity and predict how you will do during your first year of college. These tests are prepared by national organizations and are given several times each year at many locations. Most students take the ACT and/or SAT in their junior and/or senior year of high school.

ACT scores determine your eligibility for the Michigan Competitive Scholarship Program. The ACT contains five curriculum- and standards-based assessments: English, Mathematics, Reading, Science, and an optional Writing Test. The assessment is used as a college admissions and placement test and measures the skills and knowledge needed for first-year college success. Additionally, the ACT includes a career exploration component that stimulates students’ thinking about future plans and relates personal characteristics to career options.

The SAT tests the skills you’re learning in school: reading, writing and math. The reading section includes reading passages and sentence completions. The writing section includes a short essay and multiple-choice questions on identifying errors and improving grammar and usage. The math section includes questions on arithmetic operations, algebra, geometry, statistics and probability. The SAT gives both you and colleges a sense of how you’ll be able to apply the thinking, writing and study skills required for college course work.

Source: Act.org and Collegeboard.org

Read the information booklet that comes with the ACT and SAT registration packets. Do the practice questions included in these booklets to prepare for the test. You can also find practice questions for the SAT at www.collegeboard.org and for the ACT at www.act.org.
What do colleges look for?

College application essays

This is your chance to tell your story or share something important about you. Your personal statement gives you an opportunity to demonstrate your writing skills and thinking style, while providing the reader a window into your life (your dreams, mind, history, heart, life, and/or community).

Letters of recommendation

A written recommendation provides the college with a professional person's (teacher, coach, counselor, pastor, mentor, etc.) opinion of you and your abilities. Colleges want to know about your proven abilities, attributes, and talents as well as hear about your potential.

Community service, extracurricular activities, leadership, awards and honors

Don’t worry about being president of the club, or captain of the team. The key is whether you’ve done something significant—remember, you are developing your leadership skills. Give your all to each activity and most importantly to your schoolwork. Begin to record your activities, awards, and accomplishments. Most college applications ask for this information.
How do you spend your time outside of school?

• Do you play on a sports team?
• Do you perform in a theater group or band?
• Are you involved with a religious organization?
• Do you participate in volunteer work?
• Do you hold a part-time job?
• Do you take care of your younger siblings?
• Do you help others with their homework?

Colleges are interested in your life both inside and outside of the classroom. Academics come first, but your interests and activities reveal information that grades and test scores are unable to convey.

Get involved in school, community, and religious organizations and activities.

When you find something you like, stick with it!

Adapted from GRAB College Prep
Getting to college...

Checklist:

Freshmen:
- Meet with your guidance counselor, and sign up for college preparatory courses.
- Get involved in extracurricular activities at school or in your community.
- If you’re having any difficulty in any of your classes, ask your teachers or counselors to help you find a tutor.
- Start a college file to keep information about the colleges in which you are interested.
- Explore different careers.
- Get involved in activities that interest you or let you explore career interests. Consider working, volunteering, and/or participating in academic enrichment programs, and summer programs with specialty focuses such as music, arts, or science.

Juniors:
- Take the PSAT to practice for the SAT and to possibly qualify for scholarships.
- Visit colleges and college fairs.
- Attend financial aid workshops and look for scholarships.
- Prepare to submit scholarship applications.
- Draft your college essay.
- Take the SAT and/or ACT.
- Meet with your school counselor to discuss higher education options, review your high school course plan for graduation and to make sure you take classes that prepare you for college.

Seniors:
- Take the SAT and/or the ACT.
- Meet with your school counselor to review the process and deadlines for applying for college admission and financial aid.
- Decide who you want to ask for letters of recommendation and begin asking those people.
- Complete your college applications.
- Complete the FAFSA form (January). Apply for scholarships.
- Review Student Aid Report and make changes, if needed.
- Send mid-term grades to colleges, if required.
- Visit colleges that have invited you to enroll.
- Review and compare colleges’ financial aid offers.
- Make your decision and in accordance with your college admission requirements, submit a deposit to hold your spot.

Sophomores:
- Enroll in academically challenging classes.
- Consider taking a practice Preliminary SAT/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (PSAT/NMSQT).
- Explore your interests, skills, and abilities and how they relate to possible careers.
- Use your summer to work, volunteer, or take a summer course (away or at a local college).
- Attend financial aid workshops.
- Meet with your school counselor to discuss colleges and their requirements.
Michigan has a number of public universities, community colleges, and private colleges and universities. How do you choose a college? It depends on your goals and needs.

Finding the Right College

Use the checklist below to determine which variables are most important to you as you search for the right college. Look for colleges that match your key criteria and best fit your needs in terms of academic, location, campus and social life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Campus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Distance from home</td>
<td>□ Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Weather</td>
<td>□ Atmosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Campus setting (urban, suburban, small town, or rural)</td>
<td>□ Campus safety</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Housing options (dorms, apartments, off-campus)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Diversity of student population</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Cost (tuition, room, board, fees)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Financial aid availability</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Support services (counseling, tutoring, job placement)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Academics</td>
<td>Social Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Degrees offered</td>
<td>□ Extracurricular organizations and social activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Majors offered</td>
<td>□ Athletic offerings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Class sizes</td>
<td>□ Going to college with friends from high school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Faculty experience and expertise</td>
<td>□ Fraternities and sororities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Quality of programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Graduation time/rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Admissions requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapted from cappex.com</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Types of Certificates and Degrees

Page 4 shows the basic types of certificates and degrees and the time it usually takes to earn them if you attend full time. Some students may take longer to complete their degree programs. The number of years you need to spend in college depends on the career you’re preparing for, the certificate or degree required for that career, and whether or not you’re in college full time.

Different careers have different minimum certificate or degree requirements. Some people who earn more than one certificate or degree have breaks or interruptions in their studies. Some people take time out to work, raise a family, get work experience, or earn and save money to complete their education.

The information on certificate and degree programs will give you an idea of the level of education required for certain jobs and professions.
Paying for college...

You can go to college! Lack of money shouldn’t stop you! The cost of going to college depends on the
college and whether you live in or out of the state where it’s located. Generally, the costs include tuition, fees,
room and board, transportation, supplies and personal items. Financial aid is available to help you pay for
the cost of college. The fact is most students get some type of financial aid.

Applying for Financial Aid

The amount of financial aid a student receives is based on this financial formula:

\[
\text{Cost of Education} - \text{Expected Family Contribution} = \text{Financial Need}
\]

You and your parents/guardians should complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) after January
1st of your senior year of high school (and every subsequent year until you graduate from college). It is a good idea
to file the FAFSA as early as possible in order to maximize your chances for college scholarships. You can get a
FAFSA form and information online at www.fafsa.ed.gov and due dates from your school counselor or a college
financial aid office. The information you provide to the federal government will determine how much money your
family will be expected to contribute toward college expenses. This information also goes to the colleges where you
have applied for admission. Based on this information, the colleges and universities help you meet school costs by
creating a “financial aid package” tailored to meet your needs. Your financial aid package can include a combination
of grants, scholarships, loans and work-study.

Types of Financial Aid

You can use financial aid money for direct educational costs (books, tuition and fees) and for living expenses (food,
housing and transportation). There are four basic kinds of financial aid:

**Scholarships**

Based on academic achievement or outstanding skills (merit-based) or a combination of merit and financial need.
Scholarships may come from community organizations, colleges and universities or government sources. These
awards do not have to be repaid.

**Grants**

Awards based on financial need. These awards may come from the federal government, state government or the
college you plan to attend. Grants do not have to be repaid.

**Loans**

Must be repaid with interest. These funds come from the federal government or private financial institutions.

**Work-Study**

Students work part-time to earn money while attending college. Colleges usually assist students in locating jobs.

To research scholarship and grant opportunities contact the financial aid office at the school you plan to attend, your
school counselor or do online research at places like the Federal Student Aid website (www.studentaid.ed.gov) or the
College Board (www.collegeboard.org).

Adapted from GRAB College Prep
Additional resources...

Resources Available on the Internet

There are many web-based resources that will be helpful as you consider career/college possibilities, prepare for college and determine your financial aid options. Below are just a few of these resources for you to visit and explore.

Financial Aid/Paying for College

Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA): http://www.fafsa.ed.gov/

Searching for Scholarships

An online resource for paying and preparing for college: http://www.fastweb.com
Financial aid information, advice and tools: http://www.finaid.org/students
Saving, planning and paying for college: http://www.collegeanswer.com

Finding the Right College for You

National Association for College Admission Counseling - Resources for students & parents: http://www.nacacnet.org
College Navigator - Find the right college for you: http://www.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/cool/search.asp
Information on college application timelines, personal statements and more: http://www.petersons.com

Preparing for College Admissions Tests

The ACT: http://www.ACTStudent.org
The SAT: http://www.collegeboard.com/testing

# Colleges in Michigan...

Websites and telephone numbers for information about specific schools in Michigan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Universities</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Financial Aid</th>
<th>Admissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Michigan University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cmich.edu">www.cmich.edu</a></td>
<td>989.774.3076</td>
<td>989.774.3674</td>
<td>989.774.3076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Michigan University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.emich.edu">www.emich.edu</a></td>
<td>800.GO.TO.EMU</td>
<td>734.487.0455</td>
<td>800.GO.TO.EMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferris State University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ferris.edu">www.ferris.edu</a></td>
<td>800.433.7747</td>
<td>800.433.7747</td>
<td>800.433.7747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Valley State University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kcad.edu">www.kcad.edu</a></td>
<td>808.748.0246</td>
<td>616.331.3234</td>
<td>616.451.8787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Superior State University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lssu.edu">www.lssu.edu</a></td>
<td>888.800.LSSU</td>
<td>906.635.2678</td>
<td>906.635.2231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.msu.edu">www.msu.edu</a></td>
<td>517.355.8332</td>
<td>517.355.5940</td>
<td>517.355.8332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Technological University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mtu.edu">www.mtu.edu</a></td>
<td>888.MTU.1885</td>
<td>906.487.2622</td>
<td>906.487.2335</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Michigan University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nmu.edu">www.nmu.edu</a></td>
<td>800.682.9797</td>
<td>906.487.2622</td>
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<td>Oakland University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.oakland.edu">www.oakland.edu</a></td>
<td>248.370.3360</td>
<td>248.370.2550</td>
<td>248.370.3360</td>
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<td>Saginaw Valley State University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.svsu.edu">www.svsu.edu</a></td>
<td>800.968.9500</td>
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<td>University of Michigan - Ann Arbor</td>
<td><a href="http://www.umich.edu">www.umich.edu</a></td>
<td>734.764.7433</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.umd.umich.edu">www.umd.umich.edu</a></td>
<td>313.593.5000</td>
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<td>University of Michigan - Flint</td>
<td><a href="http://www.umflint.edu">www.umflint.edu</a></td>
<td>810.762.3300</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.wayne.edu">www.wayne.edu</a></td>
<td>877.WSU.INFO</td>
<td>313.577.3378</td>
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<td>Alpena Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.alpenacc.edu">www.alpenacc.edu</a></td>
<td>888.468.6222</td>
<td>989.358.7200</td>
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<td>Bay de Noc Community College</td>
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<td>906.786.5802</td>
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<td>Bay Mills Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bmcc.edu">www.bmcc.edu</a></td>
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<td>Delta College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.delta.edu">www.delta.edu</a></td>
<td>989.686.9093</td>
<td>989.686.9080</td>
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<td>Glen Oaks Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.glenoaks.edu">www.glenoaks.edu</a></td>
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<td>Gogebic Community College</td>
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<td>888.682.5910</td>
<td>906.932.4231</td>
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<td>Grand Rapids Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.grcc.edu">www.grcc.edu</a></td>
<td>616.234.3000</td>
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<td>Henry Ford Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hfcc.edu">www.hfcc.edu</a></td>
<td>800.585.4322</td>
<td>313.845.9616</td>
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<td>Jackson Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.jccmi.edu">www.jccmi.edu</a></td>
<td>517.796.8425</td>
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<td>Kalamazoo Valley Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kvcc.edu">www.kvcc.edu</a></td>
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<td>Kellogg Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kellogg.edu">www.kellogg.edu</a></td>
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<td>Kirtland Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kirtland.edu">www.kirtland.edu</a></td>
<td>989.275.5000</td>
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<td>Lake Michigan College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lakemichigancollege.edu">www.lakemichigancollege.edu</a></td>
<td>800.252.1562</td>
<td>269.927.8112</td>
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<td>Lansing Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lcc.edu">www.lcc.edu</a></td>
<td>800.644.4522</td>
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<td>Macomb Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.macomb.edu">www.macomb.edu</a></td>
<td>866.666.3333</td>
<td>586.445.7999</td>
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<td>Michigan Career and Technical Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.michigan.gov/mcti">www.michigan.gov/mcti</a></td>
<td>269.664.4461</td>
<td>269.664.9235</td>
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<td>Mid Michigan Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.michigan.gov/midmich">www.michigan.gov/midmich</a></td>
<td>877.YES.MCCC</td>
<td>989.386.6664</td>
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<td>Montcalm Community College</td>
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<td>877.328.2111</td>
<td>989.328.1205</td>
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<td>Mott Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mcc.edu">www.mcc.edu</a></td>
<td>800.852.8614</td>
<td>810.762.0476</td>
<td>810.762.0315</td>
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<td>Muskegon Community College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.muskegoncc.edu">www.muskegoncc.edu</a></td>
<td>866.711.4622</td>
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<td>North Central Michigan College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ncmich.edu">www.ncmich.edu</a></td>
<td>888.298.6605</td>
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<td>Northwestern Michigan College</td>
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<td>800.748.0566</td>
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<td>St. Clair County Community College</td>
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<td>West Shore Community College</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.adrian.edu">www.adrian.edu</a></td>
<td>800.877.2246</td>
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<td>Albion College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.albion.edu">www.albion.edu</a></td>
<td>800.858.6770</td>
<td>517.629.0440</td>
<td>517.629.0321</td>
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<td>Alma College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.alma.edu">www.alma.edu</a></td>
<td>800.321.ALMA</td>
<td>989.463.7347</td>
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<td>Andrews University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.andrews.edu">www.andrews.edu</a></td>
<td>800.253.2874</td>
<td>269.471.6040</td>
<td>269.471.6346</td>
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<td>Aquinas College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aquinas.edu">www.aquinas.edu</a></td>
<td>616.632.2852</td>
<td>616.632.2895</td>
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<td>Ave Maria Law School</td>
<td><a href="http://www.avemaria.edu">www.avemaria.edu</a></td>
<td>877.283.8648</td>
<td>734.337.4652</td>
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<td>Baker College of Allen Park</td>
<td><a href="http://www.baker.edu">www.baker.edu</a></td>
<td>800.767.4120</td>
<td>313.425.3700</td>
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<td>Baker College of Cadillac</td>
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<td>888.313.3463</td>
<td>231.876.3106</td>
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<td>Baker College of Clinton Township</td>
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<td>888.272.2842</td>
<td>586.790.9589</td>
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<td>Baker College of Flint</td>
<td><a href="http://www.baker.edu">www.baker.edu</a></td>
<td>800.964.4299</td>
<td>810.766.4202</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.baker.edu">www.baker.edu</a></td>
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<td>800.937.0337</td>
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<td>Baker College of Owosso</td>
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<td>989.729.3350</td>
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<td>Calvin College</td>
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<td>888.734.4237</td>
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<td>Calvin Theological Seminary</td>
<td><a href="http://www.etseminary.edu">www.etseminary.edu</a></td>
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<td>Cleary University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cleary.edu">www.cleary.edu</a></td>
<td>888.525.3279</td>
<td>800.686.1883</td>
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<td>College for Creative Studies</td>
<td><a href="http://www.collegeforcreativestudies.edu">www.collegeforcreativestudies.edu</a></td>
<td>800.952.ARTS</td>
<td>313.664.7496</td>
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<td>Concordia University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cuaa.edu">www.cuaa.edu</a></td>
<td>888.697.1133</td>
<td>616.222.1424</td>
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<td>Davenport University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.davenportport.edu">www.davenportport.edu</a></td>
<td>866.383.3548</td>
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<td>Grace Bible College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.gbcol.edu">www.gbcol.edu</a></td>
<td>800.968.1887</td>
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<td>Great Lakes Christian College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.glcc.edu">www.glcc.edu</a></td>
<td>800.YES.GLCC</td>
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<td>Hillsdale College</td>
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<td>517.607.2327</td>
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<td>Hope College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hope.edu">www.hope.edu</a></td>
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<td>888.439.8907</td>
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<td>Kalamazoo College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kzoo.edu">www.kzoo.edu</a></td>
<td>800.253.3602</td>
<td>800.632.5760</td>
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<td>Kettering University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.admissions.kettering.edu">www.admissions.kettering.edu</a></td>
<td>800.955.4464</td>
<td>810.762.7859</td>
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<td>Kuyper College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kuyper.edu">www.kuyper.edu</a></td>
<td>616.222.3000</td>
<td>616.988.3656</td>
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<td>Lawrence Technological University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ltu.edu">www.ltu.edu</a></td>
<td>800.CALL.LTU</td>
<td>248.204.2260</td>
<td>248.204.3173</td>
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<td>Lewis College of Business</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lewiscollege.edu">www.lewiscollege.edu</a></td>
<td>313.862.6300</td>
<td>313.862.6303</td>
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<td>Madonna University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.madonna.edu">www.madonna.edu</a></td>
<td>800.852.4951</td>
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<td>Marquette Gen Health Sys Sch of Radiography</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mgh.org/education/radsch">www.mgh.org/education/radsch</a></td>
<td>800.562.9753</td>
<td>906.228.9440</td>
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<td>Marygrove College</td>
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<td>313.927.1200</td>
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<td>Michigan Jewish Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mji.edu">www.mji.edu</a></td>
<td>888.INFO.MIJ</td>
<td>248.414.6900, ext.102</td>
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<td>Michigan School of Professional Psychology</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mispp.edu">www.mispp.edu</a></td>
<td>248.476.1122</td>
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<td>Michigan State University School of Law</td>
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<td>517.432.6800</td>
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<td>517.432.0222</td>
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<td>Michigan Theological Seminary</td>
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<td>888.MTS.2737</td>
<td>734.207.9581</td>
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<td>Northwood University</td>
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<td>Olivet College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.olivetcollege.edu">www.olivetcollege.edu</a></td>
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<td>Rochester College</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rc.edu">www.rc.edu</a></td>
<td>800.521.6010</td>
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<td>Siena Heights University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sienaheights.edu">www.sienaheights.edu</a></td>
<td>800.501.0009</td>
<td>517.264.7180</td>
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<td>Spring Arbor University</td>
<td><a href="http://www.arbor.edu">www.arbor.edu</a></td>
<td>800.968.0011</td>
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<td>Thomas M. Cooley Law School</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cooley.edu">www.cooley.edu</a></td>
<td>517.371.5140</td>
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<td>800.635.5020</td>
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<td>248.823.1665</td>
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