Take a career interest inventory to find your interests and how they relate to possible majors and careers. Explore those careers to see if you’re really interested in them. Explore colleges that offer possible majors of interest. Talk to relatives and other adults about their college experiences and career choices. Try to shadow one of these adults if you’re interested in learning more about that job.

Pick classes that are required as well as those that will help prepare you for college. Get good grades! Colleges and scholarship committees consider GPA. Take Accuplacer to make sure you qualify for dual credits. Complete a career interest inventory to find out your interests and possible majors. Attend a College & Career Fair; talk to the admissions counselors. Get involved! Extracurricular activities and volunteering are key in the application process. Start an organized list that details your extracurriculars, volunteer service and contact info for sponsors and supervisors. Stay involved during summer break; continue volunteering, get a part-time job or participate in an enrichment program.

Take the PSAT; it will help prepare you for the SAT. Develop your reading skills and practice your writing skills. Both will be important for college admissions testing (SAT or ACT) and will be necessary for many college and scholarship applications. Meet with your school counselor to make sure you’re on track with your classes and possible career goals. Take Accuplacer to make sure you qualify for dual credits. Enroll in AP or dual-credit courses. Take another career interest inventory. Re-evaluate and explore other options if your interests have changed. If you’re still interested in the same career path, explore possible colleges that offer that major. Check out admissions requirements for schools you might be interested in.

Visit one to two college campuses to get a feel for what kind of campus you might like. Attend a college and career fair; talk with the admissions counselors at the schools you’re interested in attending. Job shadow! Find jobs that interest you and ask an adult to let you tag along. Talk to the adult about the required schooling and what the job is like on a daily basis. Explore new extracurriculars and stay active in the ones you’re already involved in. Update your list of extracurricular and volunteer activities.

Make sure you’re on track to graduate and are taking the appropriate classes. Take Accuplacer to make sure you qualify for dual credits. Take the PSAT! Juniors are eligible for scholarship opportunities if their scores are high enough. Sign up for a test prep class to better prepare for the SAT and/or ACT. Take both the SAT and ACT, as you may score higher on one than the other. (To understand the differences between the SAT and ACT, see page 3).

Make a list of potential colleges you might be interested in. Visit three to five campuses for a tour and to speak with admissions counselors to get a better feel for each school. Continue gathering information about potential colleges by visiting college fairs and talking with admissions counselors. Continue adding to your list of extracurriculars. Making sure you have a complete list now will make the application process easier in the fall.

Have a discussion with your family about your post-high school plans. Begin exploring scholarship opportunities. This will help the process be less overwhelming your senior year if you already have an idea of which scholarships you’re interested in. Start working on a generic essay for college/scholarship applications and have an English teacher review it. Talk to friends and relatives who are in college to get a student’s perspective. Complete a summer internship. Choose a field that interests you to get a better feel for what the job is like on a daily basis.

Tour your top college choices for a second time to help you finalize your college list before you begin applying to schools. Ask the appropriate people, at least three weeks in advance, to write letters of recommendation. Meet with your school counselor to make sure you’re on track to graduate, have the required classes to apply to the schools of your choice and he/she knows which schools you’re interested in so transcripts are sent. Apply to your top three to five colleges! Check early decision and scholarship deadlines, as these are usually different than the regular decision deadline. Don’t count out a school based on the cost; private schools have more financial aid available, thus possibly making your financial award higher and lowering your out-of-pocket costs.

Take the SAT or ACT — or both — a second time to try to improve your score. It’s recommended that you retake the test that you scored higher on because you’re more likely to improve that score. Begin applying for scholarships and continue researching other possible scholarships to apply for. Follow up on your applications to make sure the schools have everything they need to make a decision.

File your FAFSA by April 15! This will make sure you are eligible for the maximum amount of financial aid; certain scholarships may make it a requirement to be eligible for the award. Compare financial-aid packages if accepted to multiple colleges. Discuss with your family which school is the best fit for you. Decide which school you want to attend in the fall. Most schools have a May 1 deadline, so keep that in mind. Follow up on financial aid to make sure everything is in line. Complete necessary college enrollment paperwork.
Your composite score will be the average of two areas. Evidence-Based Writing and Language, and Math. The essay portion provides one additional score that does not affect your composite score. Scores range from 400 to 1,600, or 200 to 800 each for English and Math, while the essay is scored on a scale of 2 to 8.

3 hours, plus an additional 50 minutes for the optional writing portion; 153 total questions.

35 minutes long with 44 multiple-choice questions and four different passages.

65 minutes long with 52 questions. Asks questions that require use of evidence to reach conclusions from the passages. There are four long passages and one double passage.

Still not included on the SAT.

Your composite score will be the average of four scores in the areas of Math, English, Reading and Science. The essay portion provides two additional scores that do not affect your composite score. Section and average composite scores range from 1 to 36.

2 hours and 55 minutes, plus an additional 30 minutes for the essay portion; a total of 215 questions.

45 minutes long with 75 multiple-choice questions and five different passages.

35 minutes long with 40 questions. Uses reasoning skills to determine and evaluate aspects of passages.

40 questions in 35 minutes. The ACT continues to give the Science section at the end of the exam.
HELP! What should My Major be?

1. If you could go to a high school that taught only one class all day and all week long, what class would you want it to be? (Don’t write “Lunch”!) Why did you choose that class?

2. What activities might make you late to dinner? (Passive activities such as TV-watching, purely recreational activities such as video games or purely social activities such as talking on the phone don’t count.)

3. Which would you most enjoy working with: ☐ data, ☐ people or ☐ things? Give an example of something successful that you’ve done with this kind of work.

4. Which would be your second choice to work with: ☐ data, ☐ people or ☐ things? Give an example of something successful that you’ve done with this kind of work.

5. Pretend you could go to one room on a college campus and choose one person who would have to go to lunch with you. In which room would you find the most interesting person for lunchtime conversation? (Check one.)

☐ a lecture hall in the psychology building
☐ a chemistry or biology lab
☐ the library
☐ the computer center
☐ the gym
☐ a studio or stage in the arts building
☐ a chaplain’s office
☐ a classroom where they’re discussing business

6. Think about how the following 12 characteristics would make your future job more or less satisfying. Then give each one a number from 1 to 12, using 1 for what you want most, 2 for what you want second-most and so forth, all the way to 12 for what you want least. You must use all the numbers from 1 to 12, and no ties are allowed.

High income
Frequent change of scene
Freedom to make your own decisions
Low stress
Helping other people
Predictable work hours
Leading or influencing other people
Variety in work tasks
Job security
Physical activity
High status
Working by yourself
Federal Student Aid

What Is Federal Student Aid?

Federal student aid comes from the federal government — specifically, the U.S. Department of Education. It’s money that helps a student pay for education expenses at a college, career school or graduate school.

Federal student aid covers such expenses as tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, and transportation. Aid also can help pay for a computer and for dependent care.

There are three main categories of federal student aid:

- **Grant** — Grant money usually doesn’t have to be repaid. Most U.S. Department of Education grants are based on a student’s financial need.
- **Work-study** — Work-study money is earned by a student through a job on or near campus while attending school and does not have to be repaid.
- **Loan** — Loan money must be repaid with interest.

For details about the federal student aid programs, including maximum annual amounts and loan interest rates, visit StudentAid.gov/types.

Why Get a Federal Student Loan?

Federal student loans offer low fixed-interest rates, income-based repayment plans, loan forgiveness and deferment (postponement of repayment) options, including deferment of loan payments when a student returns to school. Generally, repayment of a federal loan does not begin until after the student leaves school. And did you know that a student receiving a federal loan does not need a credit history or a cosigner? Private loans from banks often do not offer such benefits. So, if you need to borrow money to pay for college or career school, start with federal student loans. More information is available at StudentAid.gov/federal-vs-private.

Community College vs. University

You may be able to save money on both housing and tuition by staying at home and attending a community college, and then transferring to a university. Here’s a look at the amount you could save by transferring after two years.

Assumptions: Estimate is based on 2017-2018 tuition and fees for community colleges and tuition, fees, room and board for public, in-state universities.

Source: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges.

### HOW THE TYPICAL FAMILY PAYS FOR COLLEGE

**Understand college costs.** Add up your tuition, room and board, fees, books and any other personal or travel expenses to get the true costs.

**Save up.** It’s never too early or late to start saving. Do your part by putting away money from a job, allowance or birthday gifts to save for your education.

**Don’t forget FAFSA.** The Free Application for Student Aid must be filled out each April 15 for you to be considered for federal aid. The FAFSA also can be required by colleges, state agencies and some scholarships.

**Find extra money.** Find the scholarships that are right for you. Good sources are the internet, books and your school guidance counselor. You also can sign up for Upromise, a service that gives back a percentage of your qualified spending on groceries, gasoline, online purchases and more. Visit upromise.com for more information.

**Look up loans.** After considering savings, working at school and applying for student aid and scholarships, you may find it still not be enough. A loan might be needed to cover the remaining costs. Check out your state’s Department of Higher Education website; it can be a great resource.
Types of Colleges

Remember that different types of colleges prepare students for different careers, provide varied learning environments, cost different amounts and offer different degrees or certificates. This chart is a comparison of three types of colleges. You and your student will need to work together to choose the type of college that best fits him or her.

*Does not include room and board, books and supplies, or personal or transportation expenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College Type</th>
<th>What You Can Earn</th>
<th>Career Examples</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Avg. Tuition &amp; Fees*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TECHNICAL OR CAREER COLLEGE</td>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>Computer Programmer</td>
<td>Smaller class sizes</td>
<td>$4,515 (public)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>Cosmetologist</td>
<td>Evening and weekend classes offered</td>
<td>$12,233 (private)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associate degree</td>
<td>Dental Assistant</td>
<td>Focus on skills necessary for a specific career</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Assistant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plumber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNITY COLLEGE</td>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
<td>Smaller class sizes</td>
<td>$4,492 (public)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>Airplane Mechanic</td>
<td>Evening and weekend classes offered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associate degree</td>
<td>Dental Hygienist</td>
<td>Can often transfer to a 4-year college or university</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Legal Assistant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paramedic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant Manager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-YEAR COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>Most people attend full time</td>
<td>$6,373 (state university)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Master’s degree</td>
<td>Graphic Designer</td>
<td>Can take many different classes</td>
<td>$27,829 (private)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctorate degree</td>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professional degree</td>
<td>Pilot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6,373 (state university)
$27,829 (private)

COLLEGE AND CAREER READINESS

To be college- and career-ready, high school graduates, having completed a rigorous curriculum based in language arts/literacy, mathematics and science, must be able to apply their knowledge in a range of situations, including those necessary to qualify for and succeed in:

- Entry-level, credit-bearing courses without the need for remedial coursework; and
- Post-secondary job training and/or education necessary for his or her chosen career (e.g., technical/vocational program, community college, apprenticeship or significant on-the-job training).

A definition developed by the Career Readiness Partner Council, which was formed in 2012 by several organizations, including the National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium, builds on the idea that college- and career-ready high school graduates must have completed a rigorous curriculum that is well rounded and anchored in core academic disciplines. They also must be able to demonstrate both academic and technical competencies aligned to their chosen career field as well as the employability knowledge, skills and dispositions necessary to succeed in today’s global economy.

Source: Career Readiness Partner Council’s “Building Blocks for Change: What It Means to be Career Ready.”

5 TIPS for choosing a school

- If you know what you want to major in, it helps to narrow the search. Colleges don’t cost the same. Community colleges aren’t expensive, but private colleges and many for-profit ones can be.
- How much financial aid you receive can influence your choice. It also can influence whether you stay in Indiana or go out of state. Make sure any scholarships you receive can be used at the school of your choice.
- Select a school based on size and location that’s important to you. Keep in mind the distance from home, especially if you plan to live at home to save money.
- Some schools may provide more chances than others for extracurricular activities and special programs that may be of interest to you. Some colleges may even offer scholarships for such activities and programs.
- Not all schools have the same kind of student body. Some are more diverse in terms of race and national origin; some are affiliated with certain religious denominations. Pay attention to your gut reaction. You need to go where you feel comfortable.
INDIANA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

State Universities or Colleges: 4 year
State Universities or Colleges: 2 year
Private

Source: Commission for Higher Education

KENTUCKY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Alice Lloyd College
American National University
Asbury Theological Seminary
Asbury University
ATA College
Beckfield College
Bellarmine University
Berea College
Brescia University
Campbellsville University
Centre College
Clear Creek Baptist Bible College
Commonwealth Baptist College
Daymar College
Eastern Kentucky University
Frontier Nursing University
Galen College of Nursing
Georgetown College
Interactive College of Technology
Kentucky Christian University
Kentucky Community & Technical College System (Ashland, Big Sandy, Bluegrass, Elizabethtown, Gateway, Hazard, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Jefferson, Madisonville, Maysville, Owensboro, Somerset, Southcentral, Southeast and West Kentucky)
Kentucky Mountain Bible College
Kentucky State University
Kentucky Wesleyan College
Lexington Theological Seminary
Lindsey Wilson College
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary
Midway University
Morehead State University
Murray State University
Northern Kentucky University
Simmons College of Kentucky
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary
Spalding University
Sullivan University
Thomas More University
Transylvania University
Union College
University of the Cumberlands
University of Kentucky
University of Louisville
University of Pikeville
Webster University
Western Kentucky University
Scholarship Information

HCCF has scholarships available for students who have participated in the following in high school:
- Community Service
- 4-H
- FFA
- Athletics
- Prosser

Scholarships are available for high school students interested in majoring in the following:
- Arts
- Education
- Nursing
- Pre-Med
- Agriculture

One scholarship award in Harrison County. The Lilly Endowment Community Scholarship covers full tuition to any public or private college or university in Indiana as well as a $900 yearly stipend for books.

Each of these scholarships was created by community members in memory or honor of something or someone. They have specific requirements and typically are one-time scholarships.

High School Specific Scholarships

Vocational scholarships are focused on students in the technical or vocational field. Typically these programs are 2 years or less and result in a training certification.

Lilly Endowment Community Scholarship

Building Our Future and IU Southeast Scholarships are renewable scholarships. Scholarships are contingent upon students maintaining full-time status, 12 credits or more, and a GPA of 2.5 or higher.

HCCF has several scholarships available for students with a minimum of 24 credits earned.

Endowment Scholarships

Non-Traditional Scholarships

IRS Regulations

HCCF follows the IRS publication 970 rules and regulations in regard to scholarships. Publication 970 defines the legal standards for a scholarship as “qualified education expenses”; therefore, scholarship awards can only be used for tuition, books and course-related fees.

Scholarship Help

HCCF scholarships were created to assist students. They are not intended to pay for all college expenses.

Residents

Applicants must be graduating seniors and residents of Harrison County to be eligible.

“Blind” Selection

All scholarship applications are reviewed in a “blind” selection process. All applicant names are removed and a student number is assigned.

$500 - $20,000

Scholarships typically range from $500 to $20,000.

Bachelor’s Degree

Scholarships can be used to obtain one bachelor’s degree.

One-time or Renewable

Scholarships can be one-time awards or renewable awards.
Aug. 15
Lilly Endowment
Community Scholarship
application available
online

Oct.
Lilly Endowment
Community Scholarship
interviews

Nov.
Universal application
submission deadline by
4 p.m.

Jan./Feb.
Lilly Endowment
Community Scholarship
recipient announcement

January
Universal application
submission deadline by
4 p.m.

April 14
Harrison County Hospital
Foundation Scholarship
deadline

May/June
High school award
ceremonies

Aug. 1
Scholarship agreements
due, signed
by student and parent

5 Years
Students have
five years from
the date of the
scholarship agreement to
utilize funds

2 Years
Students must
enroll in college
courses within
two years of the
date on the
scholarship agreement

Books and Receipts
Books should be purchased
directly from the university or
campus bookstore.
Copies of receipts,
class schedule and
course syllabus will
be required for
reimbursement.

Payment
Scholarships are
typically paid directly
to the university’s
Financial Aid or Bursar’s
office within 14 days of
receiving an itemized bill.
College, Career & Technical Education Fair

Hosted by the Harrison County College Success Coalition

The fair will be

Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2019 • 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

in the Corydon Central High School gymnasium.

The Coalition’s focus is on technical education training programs and to provide Harrison County juniors and seniors with information about career opportunities. Anyone interested in hosting a booth (at no charge) should send an email to heathers@hccfindiana.org or llong@harrisonchamber.org.

Indiana’s Best Career Center

8,257 = College credits earned (#1 in Indiana)
1,330 = Student enrollment
1,190 = Student work-based learning experiences
1,183 = Industry certifications earned
67 = SkillsUSA State qualifiers

“Ensuring all students are college and career-ready”
Financial Plan:

- Work Part-time
- Get Paid
- Graduate Debt Free

Yeah,
It’s that simple.

upsjobs.com
Endowment Scholarships focused on:

**Vocational**
- Alex Simmons Memorial Scholarship
- Canaan Timberlake Electrical Apprenticeship Scholarship
- Corydon Central Class of ’66 Scholarship
- Crandall Masonic Lodge 591 Corydon Central Scholarship
- Crandall Masonic Lodge 591 Josh Beanblossom Memorial Scholarship
- Crandall Masonic Lodge 591 North Harrison Scholarship
- Eleanor and Vallas Albin Scholarship
- Founder’s Vocational Scholarships
- Jefferson Masonic Lodge 104 William E. Falk Jr. Memorial Scholarship
- Kenton and Phyllis Turner LDS Education Scholarship
- North Harrison Girls Basketball Scholarship
- Paul Cesar Memorial Scholarship
- Shireman Family Scholarship
- Tommy, Sarah, and Bud Timberlake Scholarship

**Agricultural**
- Carl and Peggy Byerly 4-H/FFA Scholarship
- Carl and Wilma Ott Family Scholarship
- Clarence A. Sr. and Olivia T. Merk Memorial Scholarship
- Harrison County Agricultural Memorial Scholarship
- Harrison County Farm Bureau, Inc. Senior High School Scholarship
- Howard H. Haub Agricultural Scholarship
- Jonathan Delaney Dickerson Memorial Scholarship
- Lanesville FFA Chapter Scholarship

**Non-Traditional**
- Charles R. and Frances M. Chinn Memorial Scholarship: Focus on agricultural studies. Graduating high school seniors are awarded funds; however, they may not use them until 24 college credit hours are completed.
- Harrison County Farm Bureau Inc. Agricultural Career Scholarship: Student must have completed 24 hours of college credits, studying an agricultural sciences field and have an accumulative GPA of 2.8 or higher.
- Herbert and Marilyn Gettelfinger Agricultural Scholarship: Vincennes or Purdue University, student must have completed 24 hours of college credit with accumulative GPA of 2.5 or higher.
- Miles Fund: Students 18 to 21 years of age studying trade or vocational education.
- Robert H. Weber Memorial Scholarship: Student must have completed 24 hours of college credit with accumulative GPA of 2.5 or higher.

Contact Heather Stafford, Director of Programs at the Harrison County Community Foundation
812-738-6668
or email heathers@hccfindiana.org
You can also view all HCCF scholarship opportunities on the website at www.hccfindiana.org
Harrison County
Community Foundation
Vocational & Trade Scholarships

Trade schools are a type of higher learning school that focus on job-skills training.

- Agriculture
- Child Development
- Electrician
- Web Design
- Nail Tech
- Pharmacy Assistant
- HVAC
- Paralegal
- Therapy Assistant
- Lab Assistant
- Welding
- Vet Tech
- Practical Nurse Diploma
- Cosmetology
- Dental Assistant
- Mechanics
- Carpentry
- Phlebotomist
- Masonry
- Agriscience Technology
- Contractor
- Programmer
- Massage Therapist
- Construction
- Culinary
- Plumbing

Trade schools usually have programs that take less than one or two years to complete and focus on a particular set of skills that are taught to students looking to enter a certain career field.

HARRISON COUNTY LIFELONG LEARNING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult Education</th>
<th>High School Equivalency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accuplacer Exam</td>
<td>College Classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Proctoring</td>
<td>Computer Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

812.738.7736
www.HarrisonLifelongLearning.com
SAME JOB, HIGHER SALARY

The value of college is not only that it gives graduates entry to high-paying occupations; a four-year college degree also brings higher pay in many fields that do not require a degree, a study found in 2009.

Greatest Salary Bump for those with Degree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Current Salary</th>
<th>Degree Salary</th>
<th>Percentage Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISHWASHER</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
<td>$34,000</td>
<td>+83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILDCARE WORKER</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>+80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENTAL HYGIENIST</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$53,000</td>
<td>+76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAIRDRESSER</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
<td>+69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASHIER</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
<td>$29,000</td>
<td>+56%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Medium Salary Bump

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Current Salary</th>
<th>Degree Salary</th>
<th>Percentage Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLUMBER</td>
<td>$37,000</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>+39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL WORKER</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
<td>$38,000</td>
<td>+36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAITRESS/WAITER</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>+34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIREFIGHTER</td>
<td>$53,000</td>
<td>$66,000</td>
<td>+25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEACHER ASSISTANT</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
<td>+25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lower Salary Bump

<table>
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<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Current Salary</th>
<th>Degree Salary</th>
<th>Percentage Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COOK</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
<td>+16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL WORKER</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
<td>$38,000</td>
<td>+13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAITRESS/WAITER</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIREFIGHTER</td>
<td>$53,000</td>
<td>$66,000</td>
<td>+1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEACHER ASSISTANT</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
<td>+1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Salaries rounded to nearest $1,000 in 2009 dollars

Source: Center of Education and The Work Force, Georgetown University.

High School Resource Personnel

Corydon Central:
- Renee Eckart - 9 & 10
  812-738-4181, ext. 2027
eckart@shcsc.k12.in.us
- Rose Rakes - 11 & 12
  812-738-4181, ext. 2028
  rakesr@shcsc.k12.in.us

Crawford County:
- Shannon Hogle
  Social Worker
  812-365-2125
  shogle@cccs.k12.in.us
- College Advising Corps Adviser

Lanesville:
- Robin Morgan
  812-952-2555, ext. 207
  morganr@lanesville.k12.in.us
- College Advising Corps Adviser

North Harrison:
- Danny Johnson
  812-347-3908
  djohnson@nhcs.k12.in.us
- Kelli Stone
  812-347-3909
  kstone@nhcs.k12.in.us

South Central:
- Terri Rennirt
  812-969-2941, ext. 6016
  rennirtt@shcsc.k12.in.us

YOUR CAREER STARTS HERE.

IVY TECH COMMUNITY COLLEGE
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Academic Standards: Benchmarks that every student needs to be able to achieve in each grade.

Admission Requirements: A set of guidelines established by colleges that must be met in order for a student to attend that college.

Campus Visit: A trip to a college or university to learn more about the school.

College Entrance Exam: A test often required by four-year colleges to help determine which students to admit to their school. The most common tests are the ACT and SAT.

College Fair: An event where college admissions representatives talk with students and parents.

Credit: A measure of how much a class is worth. Students need a certain number of credits to graduate from school and college.

Electives: Extra classes students can take in high school to learn more about topics in which they are interested.

Financial Aid: Money to help pay for college.

Financial Need: The difference between the price of attending a post-secondary institution and the family’s ability to pay for those costs.

Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA): A form used to apply for financial aid.

Grade-Point Average (GPA): The average of a student’s grades, typically based on a four-point scale.

Grant: Money for college from the government that does not have to be repaid.

Internship: Real-world experience related to a student’s major that can provide college credit, mentors, references and might lead to a job.

Loans: Money college students or their parents borrow to help pay for college. It must be repaid with interest, even if the student doesn’t graduate.

Post-secondary: Any education after high school. This is often called “higher education” or “college.”

Post-secondary Enrollment Options (PSEO): Taking classes at a college for free while in high school.

Room and Board: Housing costs (room) and what it costs to eat (board) during the school year.

Scholarships: Money given to college students because of a special achievement, ability or background. It does not have to be repaid.

STEM Careers: High-demand jobs in science, technology, engineering and math.

Technical College: Colleges that offer employment courses and programs which teach specific knowledge and skills leading to certain jobs.

Tuition: What it costs to take classes and use certain facilities at college. Tuition does not include room and board, books and other fees.

Undergraduate Student: Any college student without a bachelor’s degree.

Work Study: Jobs offered through a college and funded by the government to help students pay for college.

Getting a head start

There is a way to get a head start on that college degree, thus reducing expenses. The area high schools offer Advanced Placement and/or dual-credit courses, many of which are college-level classes that allow the student to earn college credit.

For more information, talk to your school’s guidance counselor.
Through the generosity of the following community leaders, this vital resource is made possible!

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