



NCAA Athlete & Parent Information Night



I. Colleges come in many shapes and sizes

How do I choose the right one?

Factors include:

- Different Levels of Athletic Competition
- Academic Program
- Financial Feasibility
- Location
- Distance from home
- Size/Enrollment
- Religious/ethnic/gender affiliations
- Degree of athletic commitment required



Factor 1:

Different Levels of Athletic Competition



Division I

- Athletic scholarships offered up to 4 years.
- Highest level of collegiate athletics
- At least 7 men's and women's athletic teams.



Division II

- Athletic scholarships available on annual renewable basis.
- 290 institutions across the United States
- At least 5 men's and women's athletic teams.



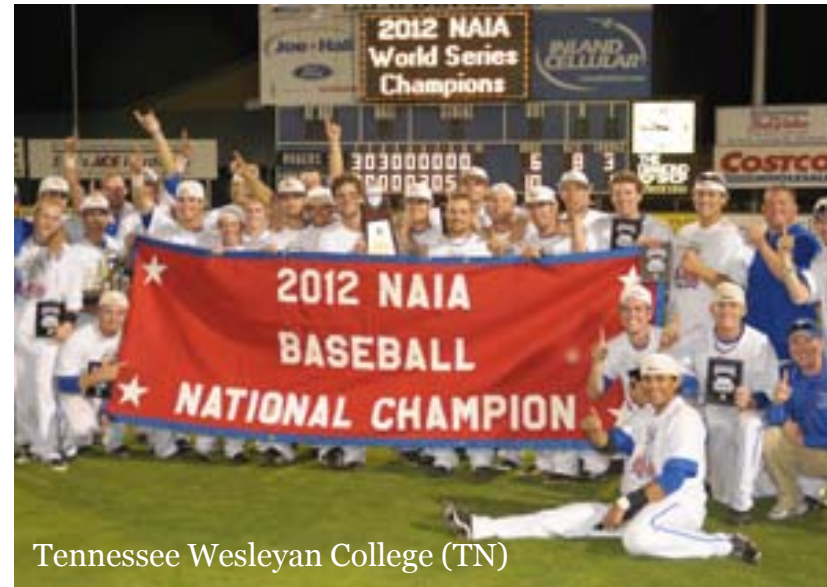
Division III

- Do not offer athletic scholarships.
- Lowest level of NCAA athletic competition.
- At least 5 men's and women's athletic teams.



NAIA Colleges

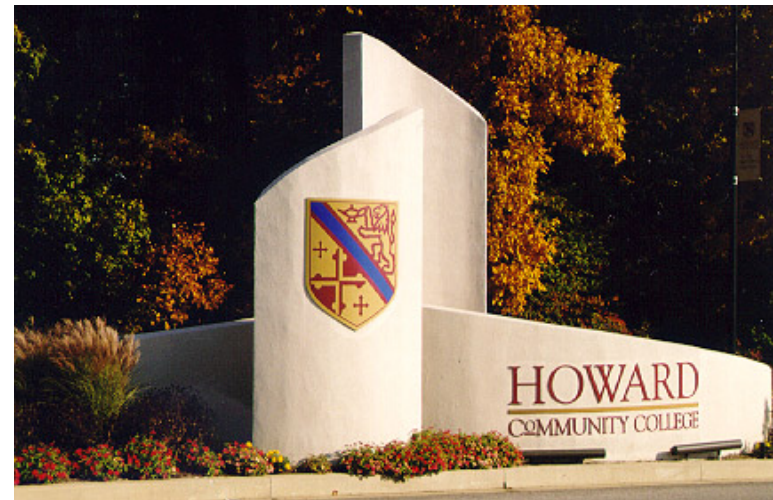
- Limited athletic scholarships available.
- Flexible recruiting and transfer regulations.
- Sometimes play Division III NCAA opponents.



NJCAA

(Community/Junior Colleges)

- 2 year college in which you can earn an Associates Degree.
- Athletic scholarships are available.
- Limited athletic options.



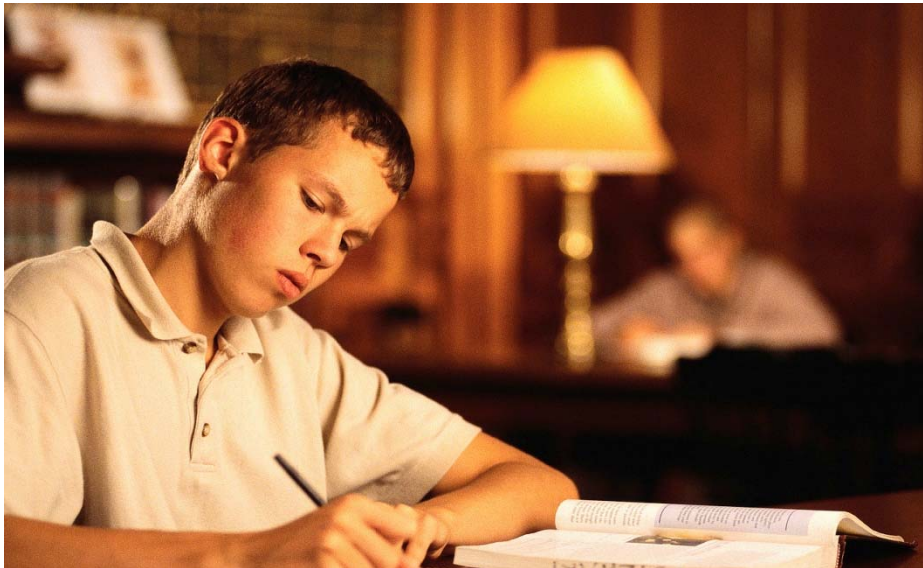


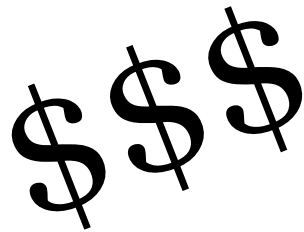
Factor 2...

Academic Program



- Selection of majors
- Reputation (overall and/or a particular field of study)
- Advanced degree opportunities (M.B.A., Ph.D.)
- Class size





Factor 3...

Financial Feasibility







- State colleges versus private colleges
- In-state colleges versus out-of-state colleges

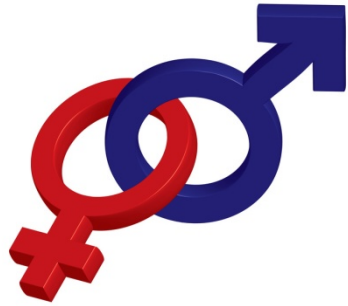


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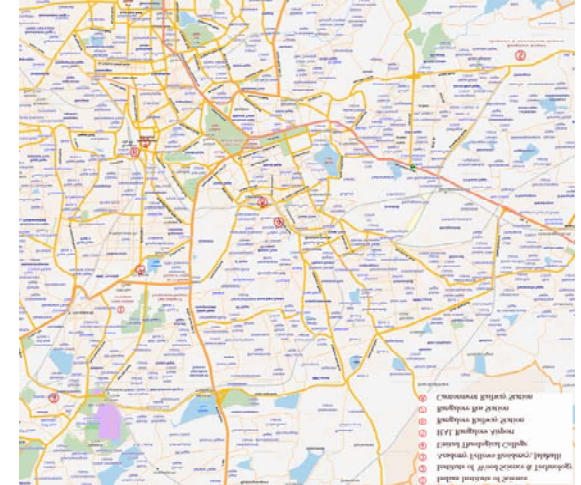
Annual Cost per Institution

Costs reported for year of 2011-12 (Updated Oct 2012)	Frostburg State University  (In-state)	University of Maryland College Park  (In-state) (Out-of-State)		Virginia Tech  (Out-of-State)	Georgetown University  (Private Institution)
Tuition	\$5,304	\$7,175	\$25,554	\$23,575	\$42,360
Mandatory Fees	\$1,824	\$1,734		\$2,340	\$710
Housing	\$3,580	\$5,918		\$4,868	\$4,924
Meal Plan	\$3,556	\$4,175		\$3,006	\$4,166
Books	\$1,200	\$1,200		\$1,200	\$1,200
Leisure/Misc	\$1,000	\$1,000		\$1,000	\$1,000
Total	\$16,464	\$21,202	\$39,581	\$35,607	\$54,360



Other Factors...

- Location – city, suburban, rural
- Distance from home
- Size/enrollment
- Religious/ethnic/gender affiliations
- Degree of athletic commitment required





Somewhere, there is a school for you!

- There are over 1,500 four-year colleges in the United States



Important Question:

What would you feel about the school if it did not have an athletic team in your sport of interest?

II. How much do grades, SATs, and ACTs count?

Discussion Topics:

- NCAA 16 core courses
- Core course GPA
- SAT and ACT scores
- NCAA sliding scale
- Important resources



NCAA Core Courses

- Students must fulfill a foundation of basic, general core requirements regardless of the major they plan to pursue. These high school courses are expected to be on grade level or above.

NCAA Division I 16 Core Courses	
4	years of grade level English
3	years of Mathematics (Algebra 1 or higher)
2	years of natural/physical science
1	additional year of mathematics, English or natural/physical science
2	years of social science
4	years of additional courses (from any area above, foreign language or religion/philosophy).



Note:
Division III, NAIA, & NJCAA schools set requirements individually – they differ school-to-school.

NCAA Division II 16 Core Courses	
3	years of grade level English
2	years of Mathematics (Algebra 1 or higher)
2	years of natural/physical science
3	additional year of mathematics, English or natural/physical science
2	years of social science
4	years of additional courses (from any area above, foreign language or religion/philosophy)

Core Course GPA versus Overall GPA

REPORT CARD				
GRADING PERIOD	1	2	3	4
READING	A			
WRITTEN COMMUNICATION	A			
MATHEMATICS	C			
SCIENCE/HEALTH	B			
SOCIAL STUDIES	B			
ART	A			
MUSIC	A			
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	C			
Grade Average	B			
Attendance:	48			
Present				
Absent	0			
Tardy	1			

A = Excellent • B = Good • C = Satisfactory • N = Needs Improvement
U = Unsatisfactory • I = Insufficient / Incomplete

Student: _____ Grade: _____ Year: _____

- Athletic scholarships and eligibility at DI and DII universities are based on core course GPA – not overall GPA.

SAT & ACT Scores



- SAT and ACT scores play a role in gaining acceptance to a college/university.
- Along with core course GPA, they also play an important role in eligibility at DI and DII universities.
- Core course GPA and SAT/ACT scores interact in what is called the “sliding scale”.



NCAA Sliding Scale

- The higher the student's core course GPA, the lower the SAT/ACT score may be.
- This can be helpful for students that have difficulty with standardized tests.

Note:

The sliding scale is only associated with the combination of verbal and math scores for the SAT.

Division 1 Core GPA and Test Score Sliding Scale

Core GPA	SAT	ACT	Core GPA	SAT	ACT
3.550	400	37	2.750	720	59
3.525	410	38	2.725	730	59
3.500	420	39	2.700	730	60
3.475	430	40	2.675	740-750	61
3.450	440	41	2.650	760	62
3.425	450	41	2.625	770	63
3.400	460	42	2.600	780	64
3.375	470	42	2.575	790	65
3.500	480	43	2.550	800	66
3.325	490	44	2.525	810	67
3.300	500	44	2.500	820	68
3.275	510	45	2.475	830	69
3.250	520	46	2.450	840-850	70
3.225	530	46	2.425	860	70
3.200	540	47	2.400	860	71
3.175	550	47	2.375	870	72
3.150	560	48	2.350	880	73
3.125	570	49	2.325	890	74
3.100	580	49	2.300	900	75
3.075	590	50	2.275	910	76
3.050	600	50	2.250	920	77
3.025	610	51	2.225	930	78
3.000	620	52	2.200	940	79
2.975	630	52	2.175	950	80
2.950	640	53	2.150	960	80
2.925	650	53	2.125	960	81
2.900	660	54	2.100	970	82
2.875	670	55	2.075	980	83
2.850	680	56	2.050	990	84
2.825	690	56	2.025	1000	85
2.800	700	57	2.000	1010	86
2.775	710	58			

Important Resources



- For NCAA and core course information – www.eligibilitycenter.org – click “Resources”
- For general eligibility, scholarships, and recruiting – www.MPSSAA.org/CollegeEligibilityRecruitingWebinar.asp

III. What about Scholarships?

Discussion Topics:

- Types of scholarships
- Academic versus athletic
- Full & partial scholarships
- Gaining admission



Types of Scholarships

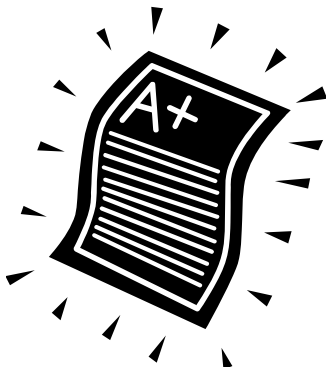


- Career-specific
 - High-need areas often fund scholarships in order to get more people to become professionals in their field.
- College-specific
 - Given to highly qualified applicants by the individual university.
- Merit-based
 - Based on academic, athletic, artistic abilities or other accomplishments.
- Need-based
 - Financial aid is a need-based scholarship. Some students may qualify for financial aid based on their family income.
- Student-specific
 - These scholarships are given to students who qualify based on gender, race, religion, etc.

Athletic Scholarships



- Approximately 1% of high school athletes receive full or partial athletic scholarships.
- The large majority of scholarships are non-athletic.



Full versus Partial Scholarships



- Full scholarships cover the entire cost of attending a school.
- Partial scholarships cover only part of the cost to attend a school.
- Partial scholarships are much more common than full scholarships.

Important Points:

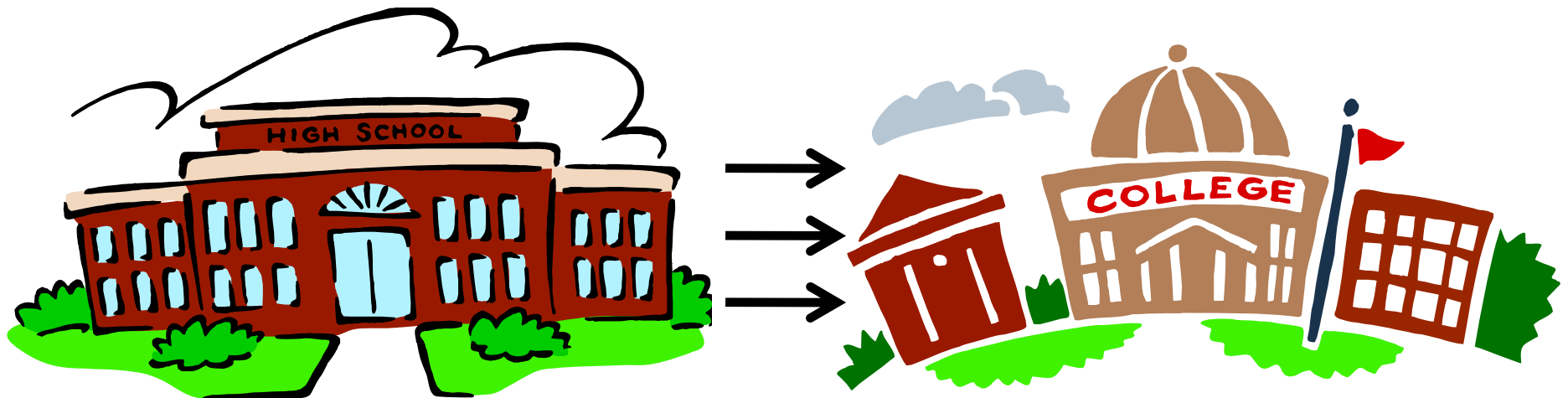


- Very few students receive athletic scholarships.
- There are many small grants, scholarships available – look for them!
- Athletics can be an important factor in gaining admission to a particular college or university.
- Walk-on opportunities – most collegiate programs have tryouts and opportunities for students attending the school to attempt to make the team.

IV. When should I start preparing?

Discussion Topics:

- Freshman & Sophomore Year – Begin building your resume.
- Junior Year – Very important year.
- Senior Year – Wrap it up!



Freshman & Sophomore Year

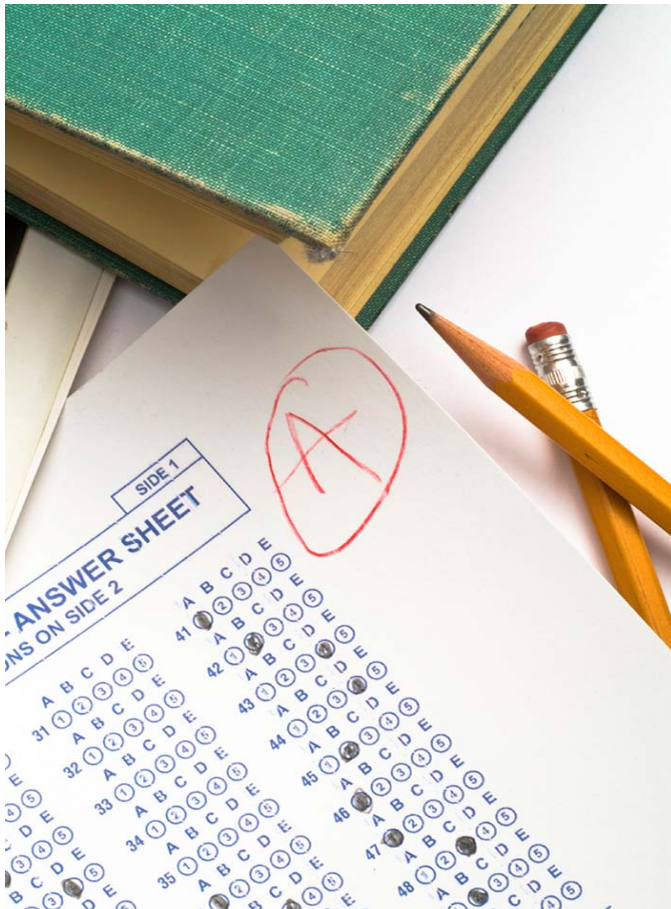
Begin building your resume

- Get good grades – bear in mind core courses.
- Keep track of athletic and non-athletic achievements.
- Participate in as many activities as possible.



Junior Year

Very important - Grades



- Continue accumulating good grades – maintain strong academic record.
- PSAT, SAT and/or ACT prep classes or study manuals.
- Take PSAT first semester; SAT or ACT second semester.

Junior Year continued...

Very important - Athletics

- Continue building resume – athletic and non-athletic.
- Look for opportunities to display your skills.
- Attend sports camps, showcases, etc.



Clarksburg HS vs. Richard Montgomery HS

Senior Year

Wrap it up

- Narrow list of potential colleges.
- Letters of recommendation.
- Prepare film/finalize resume.
- Submit applications.



Don't let it ruin four years of good planning!

College Visits & Recruiting Info

Unofficial College Visits (Junior Year)

Must be paid for with no assistance from college.

Can only talk with college coaches on campus.

You may receive a maximum of three complimentary sporting event tickets.

Contact can be made via email between coach and player throughout junior year.

Official College Visits (Senior Year)

All expenses paid for by college or university.

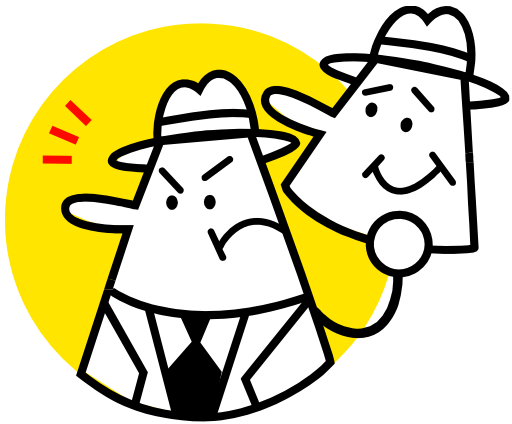
Only 5 official visits per athlete, only during senior year.

Coaches must have ACT or SAT score and official transcript prior to visit.

Coaches are allowed three in person contacts throughout athlete's senior year.

Coaches can make one phone call per week to you or your parents in students' final year of high school.

Important Questions



- What can I expect my coach to do to help me?
- How important is attitude?
- Do I need professional recruiting services to get a scholarship?
- Will Facebook, Twitter, or YouTube potentially affect my chances?



Additional Questions



- Does a letter from a college coach mean I am being recruited?
- Will recruiters be knocking down my door?
- Are there web links that can help me?
- What can my parent do to help?



THANK YOU
&
GOOD LUCK

