



Family Firsts

Your child can be the first

Your support will make a difference.

Sending a child to college is a big step, particularly when your child is the first in your family to consider college. College will provide opportunities and experiences to your children that you didn't have. How do you advise them? This brochure can help. It will tell you

- Why your child should go to college
- What you can do to support your child
- Where the money will come from

ACT[®]

But what about . . .



Parents of first-generation college students often wonder about questions like these:

Is my child smart enough? He or she probably is! The basic skills needed for college are not so different from those for high school. Students go to class, take notes, read books, study, and do assignments. And colleges offer tutoring and other support if your child needs additional help. Most students who work hard will do just fine.

Isn't college just for privileged kids? No—today, a college education is a necessity. And with such a variety of colleges and universities available, nearly any young person who works hard and has the right support can go to college and do well.

I'm worried my child will become a different person in college. Many parents fear they will “lose” their children if they go to college. But you can be an active part of this new stage in your child's life. Be involved as your child chooses a college and begins studying there. Encourage your child to choose one that welcomes families and makes them feel comfortable. Visit the campus with your child and ask a lot of questions.

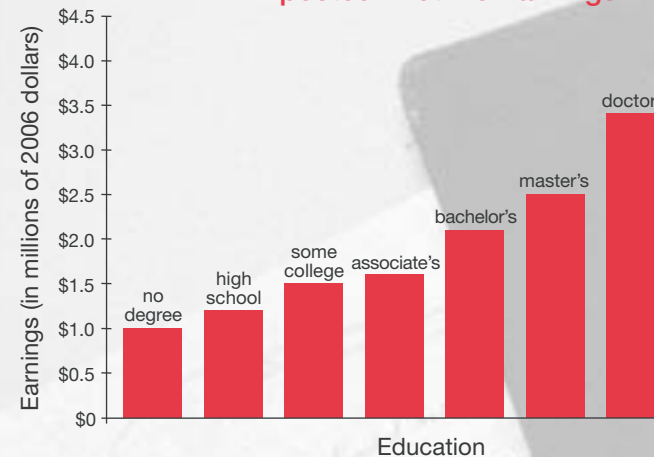
How can we get along without our child? Many young people work to help support their families, and it may be a sacrifice to do without that income. Some parents point out that full-time college students miss four years of paid work experience. This is true, but a college graduate's earnings can be much higher than someone's with just a high school diploma.

Why your child should

The financial rewards.

A college education is more important than ever. College graduates earn more than high school graduates, and have many more job opportunities. A college graduate with a 4-year degree will make nearly \$1 million more than a high school graduate over their lifetime. Some benefits of college come right away. Fresh college graduates get the same jobs and earn the same income as graduates with a 4-year degree.

Expected Lifetime Earnings



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Their own sense of accomplishment.

College provides the satisfaction of personal growth and achievement. Many different people, and participate in activities.

How do you find the right school?

By junior year of high school, students should develop a list of schools they might want to attend.

How do they do that? How do you help? The choices can be overwhelming! Focus on finding the best fit—a place where your child will feel comfortable and supported. If possible, visit campuses as you help your child decide.

Students should ask themselves:

- Urban area or rural?
- Large school or small?
- Two-year or four-year program?

go to college.

College graduates make a lot more money than opportunities. Over a lifetime, a person with a an someone with only a high school diploma. And out of college, first-generation graduates get the es whose parents went to college.

The jobs available to them.

College opens the door to more pleasant working conditions. College graduates can find new jobs more easily than nongraduates. And studies have shown that college graduates are healthier, live longer, are smarter consumers, have more varied interests, and have higher status than those who don't go to college.

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Students should ask colleges:

- What majors and activities are available?
- Do most of the graduates get good jobs?
- What is the faculty-to-student ratio and what is the average class size?
- What academic and social support is there for first-generation students?
- What programs are available for parents?
- Do most first-generation students graduate?
- How will the costs be paid?



What you can do to support your child.

A first-generation college student needs a lot of support. You can help. In fact, you can help make the difference between success and failure.

- Don't forget—you are part of the team that will help your child to get into college, work hard, and graduate.
- Get involved in your school's parent-teacher organization.
- Talk with high school counselors, teachers, and the principal. They can offer ideas about how you can support your child's college plans.
- Speak up for your child. Be sure he or she takes the classes in high school that are needed for success in college. The courses required to graduate from high school are usually NOT enough to prepare for college.
- Help your child find a quiet study area with a chair and desk.
- Find after-school or summer enrichment programs your child can attend. Look for services in your area designed to help first-generation students go to college. Ask counselors and college admissions officers about tutoring, counseling, mentoring, and other kinds of support your child may need.
- Help your child find a mentor—someone to take a personal interest in his or her success.
- Offer encouragement and support.
- Try not to make demands that interfere with your child's schoolwork.
- Help your child learn about colleges, how to apply, and how to get financial aid.

Where will the money come from?



Some parents believe they can't afford to send a child to college. Though college can cost a lot, help is available.

Don't let the cost of a college keep your child from applying. Financial aid programs are set up to help students who can't pay the full cost. Help your child to first concentrate on being admitted, and then on finding financial aid. Most students get some sort of financial aid. It is not a handout—it is an investment in your child's future.

The federal and state governments offer many loans, grants, and scholarships. Colleges have scholarships, other sorts of aid packages, and work-study programs. Community groups, churches, and enrichment programs offer scholarships, too.

Start reading and asking questions about financial aid. Talk to your child's high school counselor and with the admissions offices of the colleges you're interested in as soon as your child begins applying for admission.

Be sure you understand the terms of any loan before you sign.

Remember

You should never have to pay for financial aid services or scholarship searches. There are plenty of scams out there, so if you have any doubts about a program, talk to your child's counselor, teachers, or principal for guidance.

Here are some websites that can help you learn about paying for college:

www.studentjobs.gov/e-scholar.asp—A list of federally funded scholarships, fellowships, grants, and internships geared to high school, undergraduate, and graduate students.

www.fafsa.ed.gov—The Free Application for Federal Student Aid website. This is where you start when you are ready to apply for financial aid.

www.finaid.org—Features a free scholarship search as well as information on loans, savings programs, and military aid.

www.act.org/fane—A financial aid need estimator.

www.hsf.net—A Hispanic Scholarship Fund website that features scholarships for Hispanic students and research reports on the education of Hispanic students.

www.studentaidalliance.org—Student success stories and descriptions of need-based financial aid programs.

If you don't have a computer at home, use one at your public library or your child's school.

For more information, visit the ACT website at www.act.org.