

College Information & Financial Aid on the Web / Internet sites with helpful information

Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)

The United States Department of Education, Federal Students Aid provides over \$80 billion annually in financial assistance for college. To receive federal student aid, students must complete the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)*. Students are encouraged to apply as soon as possible after January 1. There are three ways that a student can complete the FAFSA:

1. Apply online at www.fafsa.ed.gov
2. Download and complete a PDF version of the FAFSA at www.FederalStudentAid.ed.gov (Note: PDF FAFSAs must be mailed for processing).
3. Request a paper FAFSA by calling the Federal Student Aid Information Center at 1-800-4-FED –AID (1-800-433-3243) or 1-319-337-5665.

Hispanic Scholarship Websites

<http://www.hsf.net> – The Hispanic Scholarship Fund (HSF) is the nation’s leading organization supporting Hispanic higher education. HSF was founded in 1975 with a vision to strengthen the country by advancing college education among Hispanic Americans, the fastest-growing segment of the U.S. population. In support of its mission to double the rate of Hispanics earning college degrees, HSF provides the Latino community more college scholarships and educational outreach support than any other organization in the country. The scholarships are available on a competitive basis for community college, four-year college, and graduate students of Hispanic heritage. Awards generally range from \$1,000 to \$3,000. The website provides information about HSF scholarships and non-NSF scholarships.

www.scholarshipsforhispanics.org - The Hispanic Scholarship Directory website makes more than 1,000 sources of financial aid more easily accessible to Hispanic students around the country and world. The site includes application guidelines, an alumni section, and, most importantly, a database of scholarships fully searchable by a variety of categories, including state, college, and field of interest.

United Negro College Fund Information

The United Negro College Fund (UNCF) awards scholarships to undergraduate and graduate students attending a UNCF member college or university as well as other historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and majority institutions. Information on these scholarships is provided on the website www.uncf.org, click on “for students”. By clicking on advanced scholarship search, you can search for more than UNCF scholarships alphabetically, geographically, and by discipline or major. Generally, once a student receives a UNCF scholarship, it may be renewed in subsequent years if the student continues to meet the eligibility requirements of the scholarship and if funds are available. However, the renewal of a UNCF scholarship is not an automatic process. Students typically do not receive more than one UNCF scholarship during an academic year.

UNCF general scholarship eligibility criteria are as follows (all scholarships require that these basic criteria are met, however, many scholarships have additional requirements):

- Students must have a minimum grade point average of 2.5 on a 4.0 scale;
- Students must have an unmet financial need as verified by the Financial Aid Director;
- Students must complete a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) (www.fafsa.ed.gov) and request that the Student Analysis Report (SAR) be sent to the financial aid office at their college or university.

Check out what the United Negro College Fund has to offer at www.uncf.org.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The United States government through the Bureau of Indian Affairs provides annual scholarship grants to assist eligible students to attend institutions of higher education. In order to qualify, a student must prove Indian blood quantum and meet certain residence, need, and scholastic requirements. Grants may cover such items as tuition, books, room and board, travel, and miscellaneous expenses. Further information may be obtained from the Multicultural Student Office on the college campus you plan to attend.

Office of Indian Education Programs

The Office of Indian Education Programs’ Higher Education Grants are provided to supplement financial assistance to eligible American Indian/Alaska Native students entering college seeking a baccalaureate degree. The Higher Education Grant is not an entitlement program; students do not automatically receive funding because they are American Indian/Alaska Native. Students must meet certain criteria in order to apply for a Higher Education Grant. The grant application is available from the education office of the Tribe in which you are affiliated or possess membership. As the

majority of federally recognized tribes are administering the grant program for their tribal members, call your tribe first. A Tribal Directory is located on the Department of Interior's web site. If your tribe is not administering the grant program, they can direct you to the nearest Office of Indian Education Programs Education Line Officer for the application. Additional information may be found on the OIEP's website <http://www.oiep.bia.edu/>.

TEXAS (Toward Excellence, Access, & Success) Grant Program -- \$\$\$ for College in Texas

The state of Texas has limited funds available for higher education through the TEXAS Grant Program. The TEXAS Grant may be available to pay an eligible student's tuition and fees for up to 150 semester credit hours or six school years of school. The grant may be used at a private or public college or university in Texas. To be eligible for a TEXAS Grant, the student must graduate under the Recommended or Distinguished Achievement high school program and show financial need. For more information contact the high school counselor, or the financial aid office at the school you plan to attend. Detailed information about the TEXAS Grant Program as well as many other opportunities available for students wishing to pursue higher education may be found at <http://www.collegefortexans.com>.

Don't Throw Your Money Away...

Section 54.0065 of the Texas Education Code provides for a Tuition Rebate for Certain Undergraduates. A qualified student is eligible for a rebate of up to \$1,000 of the undergraduate tuition the student has paid if the student:

- Is awarded a baccalaureate degree from a general academic teaching institution;
- Has attempted no more than three hours in excess of the minimum number of semester credit hours required to complete the degree, including transfer credits and course credit earned exclusively by examination; and
- Has been classified as a resident of the state of Texas at all times while pursuing this degree.

For more information, contact the Admissions Office at the college that you plan to attend.

College Athletic Information

If you're considering an athletic scholarship as a means for paying for college, it is important to understand some basics of college athletics. There are three primary organizations that govern college athletics; each is different in eligibility, size, and scholarship regulations. You can better decide about which school you might attend if you understand a little more about each.

National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) – has over 1,000 members schools that are classified according to size, competitiveness, and ability to award scholarships. The NCAA is further divided into three divisions: Division I includes schools that play on national television and have athletics departments with multi-million dollar budgets.

Division I teams are subdivided into two divisions (Division I-A and I-AA) for football. Each division has certain stipulations regarding stadium size, required fan turn-out, and scheduling appropriate opponents. Division II are schools smaller in size and with slightly smaller scholarship allotments. These schools receive less media exposure. Division III schools have no more than a few thousand students, with a very limited recruiting budget; they do not offer athletics scholarships, but athletes may earn financial awards that offset the high tuition; the level of competition is not much lower than at Division II schools.

Prospective student-athletes planning to participate in intercollegiate athletics at an NCAA Division I or II institution should register with the NCAA Clearinghouse online at www.ncaaclearinghouse.net. From the home page, the prospect should click on "Prospective Student-Athletes," which will link the student-athlete to the necessary information. However, if the prospective student-athlete wishes to pay by check or money order, the student must complete and print out the form and mail with payment. It is extremely important that prospective student-athletes read the *NCAA Guide for the College-Bound Student-Athlete* carefully and understand the NCAA initial-eligibility requirements. Eligibility is determined by a combination of core-course requirements and test-score/grade-point average index; these are listed in the guide.

National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) – governs the athletic programs and contests of its 360 member colleges, all of which are small institutions. There is no limit on how many scholarships that NAIA schools may offer to its athletes; but small schools have limited budgets, which limits the number of scholarships available. The level of competition is about the same as NCAA Division III schools.

National Junior College Athletics Association (NJCAA) – consists of over 500 junior (two-year) colleges. NJCAA schools offer full and partial scholarships in 23 sports. Athletes who are ineligible to attend NCAA Division I colleges often enroll in NJCAA schools for two years to become eligible, and then transfer to the NCAA school during their junior year. Often junior colleges have an open-door admissions policy (only a high school diploma or GED is required to enroll).

According to the NCAA Clearinghouse website, the preliminary evaluation period for 2008 graduates will not begin until November 2007. All prospective student-athletes intending to enroll in an NCAA Division I or II institution for the first time on or after August 1, 2007 must complete the NCAA Amateurism Certification questionnaire. Additionally, the NCAA has adopted new legislation that requires prospective student-athletes who intend to enroll at NCAA

Division I and Division II institutions to supply ACT or SAT scores to the Clearinghouse directly from the testing agencies. Test scores on an official high school transcript will no longer be usable for NCAA purposes.

Understanding the college admissions process

When it comes to applying for attendance at a technical school, college, or university, there are different types of admissions processes you may encounter. Some schools offer more than one form of applications process; others may only offer one. It will help you if you understand these forms of application before you begin the process.

Standard or regular admissions - This is one of the most common formats of applying. Usually in standard or regular admissions, you will need to meet a deadline to submit your application, and the school selects their next first-year class from that pool of applicants. Depending on the school, it is possible that it may be more difficult to be accepted, either because the school's academic standards are highly competitive, or it receives an extremely large pool of applications compared to its available slots for new students. Some schools offer a late deadline. However, it is best to apply before the regular deadline because application fees are typically lower and your chances of acceptance are greater. Also, more financial aid assistance may be available for the first round of applications.

Early admissions - Some schools offer an early admissions process, typically for students that have above average to highly outstanding academic credentials. With a deadline that is usually two to three months before the standard or regular admissions deadline, students who are planning to apply for early admissions need to have their materials prepared and in order much earlier in the year. Be aware that some schools that offer early admissions require students that are accepted as part of an early admissions process to attend if accepted. Therefore, consider this option only if you are convinced you will be happy attending the school if you are accepted.

Open admissions - Schools that offer an open admissions policy accept applications on a continuous basis, sometimes throughout the year. Also known as a "rolling admissions policy," many schools will accept students who apply as long as they meet standard academic requirements. Open admissions can be an attractive option for students, because it offers the most flexibility with time frames and allows you to go through the admissions process whenever you are ready.

Basic Parts of a College Application

All college applications request the same types of basic information. Here is a quick rundown of the types of information you may be expected to provide as you begin applying:

1. About you – Applications require basic information about you, including: your social security number, mailing address, telephone numbers, and other contact information.
2. About your family – Relevant information about your family may include your parents' names, mailing addresses, names and number of siblings, and other identifying information. Often, an application may also ask whether anyone else in your family currently attends or has previously attended the school.
3. Educational background – Information about your background includes the schools you attended with attendance years, graduation programs, number of classes taken, and other similar information.
4. Test scores – Schools will likely ask for your scores on the ACT, SAT, or other college entrance, placement, or related academic tests. As you take these tests, you may want to indicate that your scores be sent to your preferred schools so that they have an official record.
5. Academic record – Other academic experience may be requested. This may include: leadership positions; organizations and clubs; athletics and academic awards; and other information.
6. Essay – Many schools request an essay from applicants. Essays are requests for two reasons: they provide insight into your background and experiences, and they demonstrate your ability to write.
7. Recommendations – Some schools ask that you submit recommendations, either along with your own application, or mailed separately from the person who is recommending you to the school. As you approach your senior year, think about teachers, coaches, family friends, religious leaders, or others in your community that you may want to ask to write a recommendation for you.
8. Transcripts – Transcripts are a record of your performance in high school. Although some of the information provided can vary, most transcripts offer basic lists of courses taken, grades received, honors and awards given to you through your school career, and other supporting information.

Completing Applications (college/scholarship)

Your application, transcripts (grade report), class rank and entrance exam score determine your acceptance to most colleges/universities or selection for scholarships. Some require an essay or references. Application tips include:

1. Make a copy of the application, in case you make a mistake and need an additional copy.
2. Read all of the instructions that come with the application and follow them precisely.
3. Complete your application when you have adequate time to do so, in a quiet place without distractions. Take your time.
4. Print neatly in black ink or type your responses.
5. Use your real name, not nicknames.
6. Answer questions with concise truthful answers.
7. Check your spelling and proofread; have someone else proofread your work.
8. If you make mistakes use whiteout liquid and rewrite or retype response; you may need to start over on a clean application form.

9. If an application fee is required, enclose a check or money order or provide credit card information with your application.
10. Keep a copy of your application.
11. Mail your application early enough to meet deadlines.

Make Your Own Top 10 List...

It's hard to believe that when you choose a college, you have the possibility of 3,500 two- and four-year colleges and you'll have to select just one to attend. Here are some tips on narrowing down your choices and making your own top 10 list to work with.

- Start early and do a broad college search. Start thinking about what you like and don't like in a college.
- Think about how colleges differ: Four-year, two-year, number of students, location, tuition, majors offered, type of school, student activities, and student support services. What's important to you?
- Narrow down colleges by how close or how far away they are from home, by average student GPA, even by majors offered. If you know what you want to study, finding a school that offers a strong program in that major can be more important to you than the prestige of a certain school.
- Visit different types of schools so you understand what it's like to be on a campus with 5,000 other students or 25,000 other students, or what it's like to be in the middle of a city or in a small town.
- Make your college visits when school is in session. Visit a classroom, talk to professors and students, eat in the cafeteria, stay in a dorm room—experience the college.
- Take charge of the search. Work with your parents as a team, but lead the effort, take responsibility, and determine what would be the best choice for you.
- Be realistic. Use your time wisely and look only at colleges you think you would really attend.
- Ask someone working in the field that interests you which schools offer a good foot in the door when starting that career. It's a great way to find out about some colleges you may never have considered.

Questions to Ask During a Campus Visit

1. What activities and services are available to help students get settled (academically and socially) during their first year?
2. How big are the classes?
3. (Ask students) How easy is it to meet with faculty?
4. (Ask students) Are you able to register for the classes you want?
5. What is the total cost of attending the college?
6. What types of financial aid does the college offer and how do I apply?
7. Are all freshmen assigned to an academic advisor?
8. Where do most freshmen live?
9. Can I take a tour?
10. What activities are available for students?
11. Who teaches the courses for first-year students?
12. How successful are the college's graduates in finding jobs?
13. What services (such as transportation and shopping) are available locally?
14. What is there to do on weekends? Do most students stay on campus or leave on weekends?

College Search Checklist

Use the following checklist to track your progress as you gather information.

LOCATION/SIZE

Distance from home
Enrollment
Physical size of campus

ADMISSIONS

Tests required/accepted
High school credits required
Essays
Resumes
Interviews
Letters of recommendation
Deadlines

Early action/early decision

College credit for exam scores or high school courses

Orientation program

ACADEMICS

Degrees/programs offered
Majors
Academic clubs/associations
Academic advising services
Academic tutoring services
Internship opportunities
Opportunities to study abroad
Career placement services

Other special programs and services

FINANCIAL AID

Costs of attending college
Grants
Loans
Employment
Academic and need-based scholarships

Deadlines

CAMPUS LIFE

Who attends the college?
Sports events
Music programs
Theater productions
Art museums
Publications
Extracurricular activities
Housing
Health services
Counseling services
Safety information
Community information

Why Go to College?

If you are uncertain about going to college, or you just need some reassurance that you're on the right track, here are a few reasons to go to college:

- 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 during their working years than people who stop their education after high school graduation.
- Besides good pay, the more education you get the more likely it is you will always have a job. According to one estimate, by the year 2028 there will be 19 million more jobs for educated workers than there are qualified people to fill them.
- Continuing education after high school is much more important for your generation than it was for your parents' generation. Today, most good jobs require more than a high school diploma. Businesses want to hire people who know how to think and solve problems.
- Education beyond high school gives you a lot of other benefits, including meeting new people, taking part in new opportunities to discover and explore your interests, and experiencing success.

Look Beyond the "Brand Name"

When it comes to certain things, like an MP3 player or a game system, the brand name might be important to you. You may have even purchased something based solely on what your friends were saying about it. Some students think of college the same way. If you approach your college choice that way, you'll be missing out on some great colleges (more than 3,000 four-year and two-year schools) that might be great places for you.

There's certainly nothing wrong with attending a school that everyone knows about and talks about in a positive way—if it really is a good fit for you. As you investigate colleges, check out all the details and decide where to attend based on who you are, what you're interested in and where you think you want to go in life.

Once you look at the details of a college, you'll see there's a lot more than the name to consider. Here are some things to think about when looking at a college:

- Location – distance from home
- Environment – type of school (two-year or four-year); urban or rural; co-ed, male or female student body; religious affiliation; public or private school
- Size – enrollment and campus size
- Admission requirements – deadlines; tests required; average test scores, GPA and rank of the freshman class
- Academics – majors offered; student-faculty ratio; typical class size; special requirements
- Financial aid – deadlines; required forms; percentage of student population receiving aid; scholarships; part-time employment opportunities
- College expenses – tuition, room and board; estimated total budget; application fee and deposits
- Housing – residence hall requirements; availability; types and sizes; food plans
- Facilities – academic and recreational
- Activities – clubs, organizations; sororities/fraternities; athletics and intramurals

There are a number of good college information and financial aid resources on the World Wide Web. It is quick and simple to access general financial aid information, links to relevant Web sites, loan information, employment and career information, advice, scholarship search services, interactive worksheets, forms, and free expected family contribution (EFC) calculators. Web sites of individual colleges provide more school-specific financial aid information. The following list of Internet databases (listed alphabetically) has been compiled from multiple workshops and sources and may be helpful with college and financial aid/scholarship information. Please feel free to use them for assistance.

www.absolutelyscholarships.com

www.achieve.com

www.admissions.com – offers students, parents, and educators useful tools, tips and information about the college admissions process, including a searchable database of thousands of colleges and universities

www.adventuresineducation.org – information on applying for financial aid, managing money, and repaying student loans

www.afcio.org/familyfunresources/collegecosts/ - union-sponsored scholarships and financial aid information.

www.allstudentloans.org - learn the difference between grants, federal and private loans and scholarships

www.americorps.org – AmeriCorps

www.anycollege.net

www.asktacac.com - get answers to your questions about going to college!

www.attheu.com

www.campustours.com

www.cashe.com

www.cityyear.org – City Year

www.clas.ufl.edu/CLAS/american-universities.html – search tool to find website addresses of four-year colleges and universities

www.college.edu (an entire book of college information web sites)

www.college.gov – provides relevant, comprehensive information about why to go, how to go, and how to pay for college or other postsecondary education programs.

www.collegeanswer.com - this site from student loan lender Sallie Mae covers the entire “going to college” process – from early planning, selecting a school and estimating costs to understanding financial aid and applying for student loans (most sections available in Spanish)

www.collegeboard.com – College Board Online provides a wealth of information, such as a glossary of financial aid terms; bibliography of financial aid books; financial planning and borrowing tips and tools for students and parents; financial aid interactive calculators; and FUND FINDER (the College Board’s database of more than 3,000 sources of scholarships, internships, contests, and loans)

www.collegebound.net

www.collegefortexans.com - comprehensive site that helps Texas students prepare for, apply, and finance a college education

www.collegegold.com

www.collegeispossible.com

www.collegenet.com – looks for scholarships that match your personal profile

www.collegequest.com

www.colleges.com

www.college-scholarships.com

www.collegeview.com

www.collegexpress.com

www.costep.org - learn what you should be doing about student loans as a junior and senior in high school

www.cpa.state.tx.us/scholars - This site contains a list of colleges and universities in the State of Texas, admission requirements, total expenses for an academic year, financial aid data and related information, helpful hints to the college bound, combined with a calendar of various scholarship deadlines arranged by months

www.cpa.state.tx.us/scholars/mspabout.html - The Minnie Stevens Piper Foundation was organized in 1950 and incorporated in the State of Texas as a non-profit, charitable corporation. The foundation supports charitable, scientific, and educational undertakings by contributing to the education of financially limited but worthy students

www.degreesearch.com and www.jobtrainingsearch.com – search thousands of technical and trade schools, junior colleges, four year colleges and universities to find colleges that offer the job training or degree program you want to study

www.devry.edu

www.discovercolleges.com - free private college information service

www.ecola.org

www.ed.gov/ - the Student Financial Assistance Information, Department of Education page takes you to some of the major publications on student aid, including the latest edition of the Student Guide.

www.ed.gov/DirectLoan – Direct Loans

www.ed.gov/finaid.html

www.ed.gov/inits/hope (Hope Scholarship & Lifetime Learning Credit information)

www.ed.gov/prog_info/SFA/StudentGuide

www.ed.gov/Programs/easistate.html – Resources by State

www.ed.gov/studentaid

www.educaid.com - learn how to save for college and what to do if your savings won’t cover tuition

www.elearning.makingitcount.com – an interactive overview of the college financing process; parents and students can use this free site to create your family’s personal college funding strategy

www.embark.com

www.essayedge.com – free access to pages and pages of admissions tips, free access to over 100 sample successful college application essays, and first look at the upcoming free, interactive application essay online course

www.fafsa.ed.gov – Free Application for Federal Student Aid

www.fafsa4coster.ed.gov – federal aid projection tool

www.fastweb.com – a highly popular, customized financial and college admissions search

www.fastaid.com – the world’s largest and oldest private sector free college scholarship database

www.finaid.org - the best overall resource for student financial aid information; sponsored by the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, it includes a comprehensive alphabetical index of all financial aid resources on the Web.

www.freshinfo.com

www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/edcams/scholarship – Project Scholarship Scam

www.gocollege.com

www.INSIDEEDGENewsletter.com – information on scholarships, contests, “ask Karen” Q&A, special help for parents; plus expert tips and advice on: admissions, athletic recruitment, choosing a college, academics, financial aid, selecting a major, SAT/ACT and Exams, scholarships, and college life

www.istudentloan.com

www.jobcorps.org – Hope/Lifetime Learning Credit

www.kaplan.com

www.mapping-your-future.org

www.march2success.com – provides materials to help improve scores on standardized tests, such as SAT, ACT, state exit exams, and ASVAB

www.mcli.dist.maricopa.edu/cc/ - search tool to find the website addresses of community colleges

www.MeritAid.com – matches students with merit-based scholarships that reflect their accomplishments and interests

www.military.com/asvab - preparation materials for taking the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)

www.mit.edu:8001/people/cdemello/univ.html (links to college home pages)

www.nacac.com

www.nasfaa.org – financial aid tips for students, parents, and counselors
www.ne-epc.com/aid.htm
www.nextstepmag.com - register here to win a \$5,000 scholarship online and a monthly prize giveaway
www.number2.com - free online test prep for ACT, SAT, and GRE
www.pellgrantsonline.ed.gov – Pell Grants
www.petersons.com – scholarship search and other resources
www.plato.org
www.princetonreview.com/college/finance - you'll find 65,000 scholarship award listings, including the official scholarships of The Princeton Review
www.princetonview.com
www.rams.com/srn/execsrch.htm
www.salliemae.com - Sallie Mae's Online Scholarship Service offers free access to the College Aid Sources for Higher Education (CASHE) database. Contains listing of numerous private sector awards from more than 36,000 sponsors. CASHE is a free financial aid service on the Internet containing thousands of private scholarships, grants, tuition waivers, internships, fellowships, and loans. Any student, undergraduate through post-doctorate, can use CASHE. Student information is kept confidential and never sold or rented to others.
www.scholarships.com - a comprehensive source of local and national scholarships; students receive scholarship search results that match their specific needs and interests; tools and tips to help you pay for college; and free scholarship search, FAFSA online, education loan information and online applications-all in one place.
www.scholarshipexperts.com
www.sciencewise.com
www.srnexpress.com/execsrch.htm – SRN Express, a free web version of the Scholarship Resource Network (SRN) database. Focuses on portable, private-sector, non-need-based aid. The award listing here contains more detailed information than most scholarship databases and scholarship listing books
www.studentaid.ed.gov - the federal student aid site has detailed college-planning timelines, access to online version of the FAFSA, and all kinds of tips for borrowing money (and paying it back)
www.supercollege.com - online scholarship database; useful and helpful information to help you get into and pay for college
www.texasmentor.org - online guide to the private college of Texas
www.texas tomorrowfund.com – provides information on the Texas prepaid higher education tuition program
www.tgslc.org - Texas Guaranteed Student Loan Corporation
www.thecb.state.tx.us
www.twc.state.tx.us –information on educational and training opportunities offered by the Texas Workforce Commission
www.upromise.com - get money for college when you buy specific brands
www.usnews.com - US News and & World Report has several helpful features for students involved in the college search process; click on "Colleges" to access topics and articles that can help.
www.window.state.tx.us/scholars/mspmain.html – the on-line version of the *Compendium of Texas Colleges and Financial Aid Calendar for High School Seniors* presented through courtesy of The Minnie Stevens Piper Foundation of San Antonio; this site contains a list of colleges and universities in the state of Texas, admission requirements, total expenses for an academic year, financial aid data and related information, helpful hints to the college bound, together with a calendar of various scholarship deadlines arranged by months. A printed version is available for checkout from the counselor's office.
www.wiredscholar.com
To find out more about yourself and the careers that suit you:
www.acinet.org
www.assessment.com
www.birkman.com
www.bls.gov
www.bls.gov/ocohome.htm
www.careerpathsonline.com
www.enc.org/KE-Intelligences.html
www.itsworking.org
www.jobshadow.org
www.makingitcount.com
www.monster.com
www.myfuture.com
www.platinumrule.com
www.review.com
www.self-directed-search.com
www.stats.bls.gov
www.uhs.berkeley.edu/students/careerlibrary/links/careerme.htm
www.umanitoba.ca/counselling/careers.html