## CONTENTS

### PART I: INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

| Foreword | vii |
| Introduction | x |

### PART II: ESSAYS

| Financial Planning for Your College Education: A High School Timeline | 8 |
| Choosing a College | 12 |
| Choosing a College Major | 16 |
| Writing College Admissions and Scholarship Essays | 19 |
| Applying for Student Loans | 23 |
| Work-Study Programs | 28 |
| Getting the Most Out of College Savings Plans | 30 |
| The Ins and Outs of Athletic Scholarships | 34 |
| The Ins and Outs of Military Scholarships | 38 |
| Financial Aid for Students with Disabilities | 42 |
| Is Graduate School Right for You? | 48 |

### PART III: DIRECTORY

#### FINANCIAL AID BY MAJOR

| Business | 57 |
| Education | 62 |
| Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics | 66 |
| Media Arts | 71 |

#### STUDENT PROFILE-BASED AID

| Dependents of Veterans | 267 |
| Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Students | 283 |
| Minorities | 295 |
| People with Disabilities | 391 |
| Theological Studies and Members of Religious Denominations | 445 |
| United Negro College Fund Scholarships | 459 |
| Women | 471 |
### OTHER TYPES OF FINANCIAL AID

#### Athletic Scholarships
- Undergraduate  |  531
- Graduate       |  532

#### Early Awareness Programs
| 534 |

#### Military Scholarships
- Undergraduate  |  536
- Graduate       |  547

#### Study Abroad
- Undergraduate  |  552
- Graduate       |  564

### PART IV: FURTHER RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Financial Aid Programs and Offices</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Financial Aid Programs and Offices</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography/Further Reading</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Aid Newsletters and Magazines</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Aid Web sites</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part I

Introduction and Overview
It has been said that death and taxes are the only constants in life. Well, I believe you can add one more item to this list—a college education is expensive.

There was a time when college did not cost as much as it does today, but the reality is that if you want to secure a higher-education degree you must pay for it. You might ask yourself: “Can I make college affordable?” Rest assured, it is possible to make the dream of a college education a reality. In fact, I am living proof of it.

I wasn’t always a financial aid officer or president of the Virginia Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators (VASFAA). At one time, I was a boy with a dream of going to college, a boy from a background that made it unlikely that this would happen.

The short version of my story is that my mother and father divorced when I was very young. Both my parents have been married three times, and my mother’s second husband died when I was a senior in high school. So, if you are reading this book and thinking that your family situation is one that lends itself towards not going to college, think again. The majority of my childhood was spent in a household with an annual income below the poverty line. There was even a point in my childhood when my mother, brother, stepfather, and I lived in a tent.

Don’t get me wrong, the one constant I had from both of my parents despite everything was love and support. That was never in question, and I learned a great deal from my childhood. I love my parents dearly, and I know they feel the same way about me. But, growing up in the woods of Arkansas, with poverty-level income, in a split family where neither parent had attended college did not make the odds of me going to college good. However, both my parents wanted me to attend college. In fact, after my mother’s second husband died, she decided to go to college. She secured a bachelor’s degree, two master’s degrees, and is now extremely successful. And, yes, she used financial aid to help pay for her education.

So, how did I pay for college? I benefited immensely from scholarship aid while attending Southern Arkansas University (SAU) for my undergraduate degree. My situation was one where the scholarship dollars came from SAU, but I found out about them through my church. My choir director at church had knowledge of choir scholarships offered at SAU. He encouraged me to audition, and the end result was that I received a full-tuition scholarship.

The financial aid officer at SAU was also a huge help in assisting me when applying for federal aid and securing federal grant dollars to help with expenses my scholarships did not cover. In the end, I graduated from SAU only having to take out a $1,000 Perkins Loan for the entire four years. Of course, there was more to it than just getting money. Growing up, my mother taught me the value of a dollar and that if you don’t have the money to buy something, then chances are you don’t need it. So, I stayed away from loan money as much as possible and “lived within my means.” Because of that, I graduated basically debt free, which gave me a fabulous start to life after college.

A few years later, I decided to return to school to pursue a graduate degree at the Medical College of Virginia at Virginia Commonwealth University. I received a graduate assistantship in the financial aid office that paid for all of my tuition and gave me 20 hours a week of paid work. I found out about this opportunity by simply walking into the financial aid office to ask about applying for aid. Just like my undergraduate career, I was able to secure significant aid directly from the college. I took out a bit more loan money in graduate school, in part because I got married while I was pursuing my degree and my wife was also a student at the time. However, we took out as little as possible, so we graduated with a minimal amount of debt.

The point of my personal story is to say that whatever your circumstances, college can be affordable. Financial aid is typically available if you do the work to find it. Talking with people you know in churches, civic organizations, and high schools is a great way to start your private scholarship search. Taking advantage of free scholarship searches on the Internet can be beneficial.
by getting people to look for you by simply answering a few questions about your interests and background. Using books like this one to learn about what is available is also a good place to start your research.

I will be the first to admit that if you are someone who needs money to attend college, like I did, it will be a bit more difficult to walk away debt free now. College costs have continued to rise annually at a rate higher than the general rate of inflation. The federal government has not provided a significant increase in grant dollars in several years, and many states have only seen small increases in available grant aid from their own legislative bodies. The fact is, grant aid from government sources are not keeping pace with college costs.

I have spent the better part of my professional career helping students find ways to pay for college, and the good news is that there are still ways to help make college more affordable.

In an ideal world, you have started saving for college early—very early. If you are a student reading this book, then hopefully you started saving for college when you landed your first summer job. If you are a parent, then in a perfect world you started saving for your children's education as soon as they were born. If you are a new parent, welcome your child into the world, hug your spouse, and then head off to see your financial planner or visit a bank to open a college savings plan. Early savings and planning are the best approaches to saving for college. This book will give you some insight into several avenues you can take to start that process.

However, if college is right around the corner and you are just beginning to think about how to pay for it, then your options are a bit more limited. In most cases you will now be dependent on the financial aid you can secure from the federal and state governments, college, and private resources. You have your work cut out for you in making sure all available options are covered, but this is not an insurmountable task. Millions of students each year attend college utilizing solely these avenues to pay for college.

The process of finding aid can be confusing, but there are many college financial aid officers out there who are willing to assist you. Additionally, this book will provide you some insight into sources of funding that you might be able to utilize to pay for college.

The most legwork you will probably have to do is in the realm of private scholarships. There are millions of dollars available from countless resources. If you put enough time and energy into this process, you could come away with some funds from this effort. I have seen several students enter college with up to a dozen private scholarships that they secured by doing a lot of research and submitting numerous scholarship applications.

When you begin the process of finding private scholarships, it is important to understand that most of the time you will apply for many more scholarships than you will actually receive. The competition can be steep. It is also possible that you will receive no awards, but, remember, you don't have a chance of receiving any unless you apply.

Securing financial aid to help pay for college is only half of the issue when it comes to ensuring that college is affordable. How much you spend is the other half. There are certain required costs that go along with a college education (e.g., tuition and mandatory fees, books, and room and board costs if you live on campus). However, what a student spends above that is determined by individual spending habits, and this is where a lot of students get into trouble. Credit cards, unnecessary loans, poor budgeting skills, and the freedom of being out from under a parent's watchful eye can lead to early financial problems.

I am a big believer in financial literacy for students. Parents, if you have not taught your children money-management skills and how to properly budget, please do so immediately before it is too late. Students, if you have never created a budget, I suggest that you develop the skills to do so before you get into financial trouble.

As a result of the continuing increase in college costs and governmental grant aid not keeping pace with costs, those of us in the financial aid field are seeing an increasing number of students taking out loans to pay for college. It has reached the point where in many cases the loans offered through the federal aid programs are still not enough, so students are going to private sources for what we typically call an “alternative” or “private” loan.

Additionally, colleges are becoming more creative in how they spend institutional dollars, and in many cases are allocating millions more in aid than in prior years to address this issue. In some cases, families are dipping into their savings, even retirement funds, to help pay for college. Congress has provided tax breaks for college costs, authorized 529 Plans to help families save for college, and increased the savings limit for the Coverdell Education Savings Plan to help encourage saving for college, but paying for college can still be challenging for those who are not able to take advantage of these options.

College can be expensive, so don't make it harder on yourself than necessary. Do the research and apply for all...
If you learn how to properly manage your money and locate free sources of aid by using tools like this book, you should be able to limit your debt so your postcollege life can be more enjoyable and less of a financial struggle.

Brad Barnett received a bachelor of science degree from Southern Arkansas University, with a major in psychology and a minor in business. He then received a master of science degree in rehabilitation counseling, specializing in mental health, from the Medical College of Virginia at Virginia Commonwealth University. He has been involved in the financial aid and/or rehabilitation professions for the past 14 years, currently serving as the senior associate director of financial aid and scholarships for James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia. Prior to this, he served as an assistant director of the financial aid office at Virginia Commonwealth University. He was the 2005–06 president of the Virginia Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators. He has served on a variety of association committees and has conducted numerous workshops and presentations on topics such as financial aid and money management for non-financial aid professionals.
INTRODUCTION

The importance of higher education is increasing, and so is the cost of obtaining it. In the last decade, tuition at public and private four-year colleges has increased by 54 and 37 percent, respectively, according to The College Board. To find the pathway to personal and professional success, students must determine the education they need and find a way to receive and afford that education. College or graduate school costs can seem overwhelming, but don’t lose heart. There are ways to find dollars for college. In fact, there are many options. Ferguson Career Resource Guide to Grants, Scholarships, and Other Financial Resources is a directory of tools to help you pay for college tuition and related expenses. It features financial assistance resources (scholarships, grants, awards, loans, and other programs), helpful essays, and Web sites and print resources that will help you plan and pay for your college education. This book will help you learn how and where to look for financial aid, and what kinds of aid are available.

Looking for financial aid can seem confusing, but take it one step at a time and you’ll soon be an expert. The steps outlined below will get you started.

STEP 1: DETERMINE YOUR FINANCIAL NEED

First, determine whether you actually need financial aid. Use the formula that colleges and funding sources use to determine financial need: the cost of attendance minus the expected family contribution (EFC). The cost of attendance includes the cost of schooling (tuition, fees, books, and supplies) plus living expenses (room and board, travel, and incidental expenses). Every school can supply an estimated average cost of attendance. The expected family contribution (EFC) is based on family income and expense information you provide on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Subtract the EFC from the cost of attendance at a particular educational institution to determine what your financial need would be if you attended that school. It is important to note that while all colleges who award federal aid are required to use the FAFSA and EFC derived from that document to award those funds, some colleges may require additional documents to determine need for institutional aid. For example, several private colleges require students to also complete the College Scholarship Service Profile in addition to the FAFSA.

If the financial need formula shows that you do not need aid, you may have saved yourself a lot of time and work. Even if you do not need financial aid, read the section below on scholarships, grants, and fellowships (financial aid that you do not have to repay). You may qualify for awards based on particular skills or interests.

STEP 2: CONTACT FINANCIAL AID OFFICES

If you determine that you do need financial aid, start looking right away. Finding the many kinds of aid that may be available to you takes time and energy. Starting early can improve your chances of obtaining aid. Get off to a good start by contacting the financial aid offices of the schools you are considering. The financial aid packages different colleges offer you may be a determining factor in your final selection. Each college or university has its own requirements, and failing to learn about them can slow down or jeopardize your financial aid. To learn as much as you can about each school’s financial aid process, ask a financial aid officer the following questions:

- What types of financial aid do you offer?
- What are your guidelines for requesting financial aid?
- What application materials do you require?
- What are the deadlines for submitting financial aid requests?
- What effect will my request for financial aid have on my admission?
- Will your school be able to cover my total financial need?
Will the school cover my financial need for four years?
When will you notify me of my eligibility for financial aid?
What other sources of aid should I know about?

Get to know the aid administrators. Tell them about any unusual circumstances or expenses you have. They may be able to help you. Each school has its own procedures and forms, but most (including any school that awards federal aid) of them also use the Free Application for Federal Student Aid. You should also visit the Web sites of colleges and universities to learn more about available financial aid options.

STEP 3: COMPLETE THE FAFSA
The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) is the form you must complete to apply for federal assistance of any kind. Complete the FAFSA first, and complete it as soon after January 1 as possible. Note that you will have to provide tax return information on your FAFSA. While it is ideal to complete your federal and state tax returns before you fill out your FAFSA, do not wait to submit your FAFSA if your parents’ tax return is not available; instead, submit estimated tax information with the FAFSA. It is imperative that you meet the priority filing deadlines at your chosen schools so as not to miss out on receiving the best aid package possible. In some cases, missing the priority filing could cost you thousands of dollars in grant assistance. Applications are accepted as of January 1 each year, and the earlier you apply, the better your chances of receiving what you need. If you apply late, you will miss out on aid that has already been awarded. It can take several weeks to process the application.

Experts suggest that students submit the FAFSA whether they think they qualify for aid or not. Many colleges and universities use it in their aid decisions. Some forms of private assistance are only available after you have been rejected for federal aid. The FAFSA form is available in high schools and colleges, by telephone (800-4-FED-AID), and online (http://www.fafsa.ed.gov).

STEP 4: LEARN ABOUT THE TYPES OF FINANCIAL AID
In addition to the excellent resources available in this book, information about student aid is available in the reference section of the library. Look under “financial aid” or “student aid.” The Internet also has a wealth of financial aid information. Some helpful Web sites are mentioned at the end of this book. (If you do not have a computer, use one at your local library or school.) All of these resources can help you learn more about the three basic kinds of financial aid:

- Money you don’t have to pay back (grants, scholarships, awards, fellowships).
- Money you must pay back (loans).
- Money you earn as you go (military tuition assistance programs, work-study programs, employer tuition reimbursement programs).
- You may need to combine more than one type of financial aid to cover all of the costs of higher education, so learn about, consider, and apply for as many forms of aid as you can.

Money You Do Not Have to Pay Back
First, look for sources of funds you do not have to pay back. They fall into four categories: grants, scholarships, awards, and fellowships.

Grants
Grants are monetary awards that do not have to be repaid. There are three kinds: grants based on financial need, grants based on financial need that also require applicants to meet other non-financially based criterion, and grants that support a specific project.

- Grants Based on Financial Need. The federal government sponsors two grants that are based entirely on financial need: the Pell Grant and the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG). Both require that applicants submit the FAFSA in order to be considered. To apply for the Pell and FSEOG grants, consult Funding Education Beyond High School: The Guide to Federal Student Aid of the U.S. Department of Education. This publication is available for download at http://studentaid.ed.gov/students/publications/student_guide/2006-2007/index.html.
- Grants Based on Financial Need That Also Require Applicants to Meet Other Non–Financially Based Criterion. Two new grants were created by the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005: the Academic Competitiveness Grant (for first- and second-year undergraduates) and the National Science and Mathematics
Access to Retain Talent Grant, also known as the National SMART Grant (for third- and fourth-year undergraduates). Students must be Pell Grant-eligible to apply for these new grants, as well as meet other eligibility requirements (such as minimum GPA and interest in a particular field of study. For more information on the Academic Competitiveness Grant and the National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent Grant, visit http://studentaid.ed.gov/POR-TALSWebApp/students/english/NewPrograms.jsp.

Grants That Support a Specific Project. The federal government and other organizations offer funds to support research in specific areas. The sponsor generally requires that applicants submit grant proposals for evaluation. This type of grant is most common in applications for graduate study. Contact the U.S. Department of Education for more information on these grants.

Scholarships
Scholarships are usually short-term monetary awards. Like grants, they do not have to be repaid. Scholarships are offered by a variety of providers. Each scholarship provider sets the criteria for application, which can range from financial need to special hobbies and interests to academic excellence. This is an area in which creative thinking and research can help you find dollars. Think of all of the kinds of scholarships for which you may be eligible.

First, consider your major and minor subjects. Some organizations offer scholarships especially for students who are entering certain fields such as biology, health care, or computer science. Next, think about your hobbies, talents, and interests. Your ability in sports, music, or creative writing, or your interest in the environment or in helping others might help finance your education. Find all of the scholarships for which you might qualify and apply for as many as you can.

Awards
Awards are generally given in recognition of achievement, either to a promising young individual moving up in his or her career field or to an experienced professional for a lifetime of achievement. Many awards include a monetary stipend; others don’t grant any money at all but are valuable recognition by one’s peers and excellent resume-builders.

Fellowships
Fellowships generally are offered at the graduate, postgraduate, or doctoral level, often for research projects or dissertation assistance.

Money That Must Be Paid Back
Few individuals who need financial aid can put together enough scholarships to pay for school entirely with “free money.” Most students also need loans. Whether loans are federal, state, or private, they must be paid back.

The largest sources of student financial aid in the United States are the government’s Federal Student Aid Office Programs. They account for 70 percent of all student financial aid. All federal loans require the completion of the FAFSA. The government makes loans to students and to parents. See “Federal Financial Aid Programs and Offices” in Section IV of this book for more information on government loan programs.

Funds are also available from Federal Family Education Loan Program-participating state guaranty agencies, as well as state-sponsored loan programs. To find available educational loans in your home state, log on to the U.S. Department of Education’s Web site, http://wdcrobcolp01.ed.gov/Programs/EROD/org_list.cfm?category_cd=SGA, for links to your state’s guaranty agency.

Private loans are also available from a wide variety of banks and other financial entities. Major student loan providers include the National Education Loan Network and SallieMae.

For more on loans, read the essay, “Applying for Student Loans” in Part II.

Money That Is Paid While Attending School
Many colleges, universities, and other organizations offer alternate forms of financial aid. Some require students to work to earn the financial aid. Others give students credit on different bases.

Military Service Benefits
Branches of the U.S. military offer a number of tuition assistance programs. See “Military Scholarships” in Part III of this book for more information on tuition assistance programs offered by the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marines, and Navy.

Work-Study Programs
Work-study programs allow you to earn money by working while you go to school. These programs may involve work on or off campus. Work-study programs are avail-
able through colleges and universities, private sources, state sources, and the Federal Work-Study Program. Ask financial aid counselors about opportunities at the schools you are considering. For information on the Federal Work-Study Program, see the current edition of *Funding Education Beyond High School: The Guide to Federal Student Aid*, which is published by the U.S. Department of Education.

**Employer Tuition Support**
If you are working, ask whether your employer has an educational assistance program. Many employers recognize the importance of helping employees advance. An added advantage to employer-provided educational assistance is that up to $5,250 received for courses, both undergraduate and graduate level, is exempt from taxes. Visit the Internal Revenue Service's Web site for additional information (http://www.irs.gov/publications/p970/ch11.html).

### HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

*Ferguson Career Resource Guide to Grants, Scholarships, and Other Financial Aid Resources* is organized to help readers quickly locate resources in their particular interest area, as well as their level of education. The book has four parts: Part I, “Introduction and Overview” (the section you are reading now); Part II, “Essays;” Part III, “Directory;” and Part IV, “Further Resources.”

Part II, “Essays,” offers thoughtful commentary on key financial aid- and college-related issues. Topics of interest include how to choose a major, how to choose a college, essay-writing tactics for financial aid and admissions essays, savings plans for colleges, military scholarships, work-study options, athletic scholarships, student loan programs, and financial aid options for students with disabilities. In addition, a financial aid planning timeline and a college planning timeline are also included in this section.

Part III, “Directory,” is the largest section of the book. It features thousands of financial aid resources in its three main subsections: “Financial Aid by Major,” “Student Profile–Based Financial Aid,” and “Other Types of Financial Aid.”

The “Financial Aid by Major” section is further organized into federal and state financial aid resources, financial aid resources by major field of study [business, education, engineering/computer science/mathematics, media arts, medicine/health care, open to all majors, performing arts, science, social sciences, visual arts/design, and vocational education. Each section is divided into aid for undergraduate education, followed by aid for graduate education.

The “Student Profile–Based Financial Aid” section features specialized undergraduate and graduate financial aid resources for dependents of veterans; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender students; minorities; people with disabilities; theological studies and students of specific religious denominations; United Negro College Fund scholarships; and women.

“Other Types of Financial Aid” provides information on aid from a variety of sources, such as athletic scholarships, early awareness programs, military scholarships, and study abroad programs.

Each entry in the Directory section of this book is organized in the following manner: name of organization, street address, telephone number (if available), e-mail address (if available), URL (if available), and descriptive overview of financial aid offered by the organization.

The descriptive overview of financial aid offered by the organization features the following components to help you learn more about each award:

- **Scholarship Name**
- **Academic Area.** This section lists the major field of study that is required to be eligible for the award. More than 250 majors are listed in this book. (For a complete list of majors, see the end of this article.) Note: some financial aid is available to students pursuing majors in any field. In this instance, the word “open” is used to denote that students in any major may apply for the award.
- **Age Group.** This section tells you the academic level at which the funds can be used. For example, financial aid classified under “undergraduate students” must be used for undergraduate study, although it is important to note that this designation does not exclude high school students (in certain cases) from applying for the funds; it just means that the funds can only be used at the undergraduate level. Aid classified under “graduate students” or “medical students” must be used at these respective academic levels.
- **Eligibility.** This section details the requirements necessary to be considered for funds. Criteria include grade level (high school seniors, college sophomores, graduate students, etc), grade point average, ACT/SAT scores, U.S. citizenship,
residence in a particular state, minority status, disability status, and extracurricular activities. Some organizations have very specific eligibility requirements, others just a few. To ensure that you are eligible for a specific award, it is always a good idea to contact the organization providing the award for complete requirements.

- **Application Process.** This section tells you how to apply for the funds, whether it be by completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, downloading a scholarship application at an association's Web site, submitting an audition tape, or contacting a scholarship coordinator for details. In addition, this section provides (when available) a list of other materials that you may be required to submit with your application, such as academic transcripts, ACT/SAT scores, letters of recommendation, proof of enrollment or acceptance at a college or university, samples of artwork, birth certificate, essays, financial documents, resume, curriculum vita, and so on.

- **Amount.** This section details the dollar amount of the award. It is important to keep in mind that award lengths vary. Some financial aid is available only for one year, while other awards may be renewed annually for up to four or five years if the recipient meets renewal requirements. Unless otherwise stipulated, this section lists award amounts for one-time use or one year of academic study. Contact the award provider to learn if the award you are interested in is available for more than one year and the renewal requirements. It is important to note that dollar amounts may also vary based on the availability of funding. Be sure to contact the award provider for current award amounts.

- **Deadline.** This section lists, when available, the deadline for submitting your application and all supporting documents. It is important to keep in mind that deadlines change year to year and some types of financial aid do not have deadlines. Contact the award provider for the latest information on deadlines.

**Part IV: Further Resources** includes detailed listings of federal and state financial aid programs and offices; helpful books, magazines, and Web sites about financial aid and college planning; and three indexes: geographic location, academic major, organization name.

**MAJORS**
The following is a complete of the majors covered by the financial aid resources listed in this book. Following each major in parentheses is the name of the section in Part III in which you can find financial aid resources related to your major of interest. Also refer to the majors index to at the end of this book to find the exact page numbers for specific financial aid listings.

(Business)
- Actuarial science (Business)
- Advertising (Business)
- Aerospace (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
- African American studies (Social Sciences)
- Agricultural economics (Science)
- Agriculture (Science)
- Agronomy (Science)
- Anthropology (Social Sciences)
- Aquaculture (Vocational Education)
- Archaeology (Social Sciences)
- Architecture (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
- Assessment (Social Sciences)
- Astronomy (Science)
- Athletics (administration) (Athletics)
- Athletics (equipment management) (Athletics)
- Athletics (journalism) (Athletics)
- Athletics (open) (Athletics)
- Athletics (training) (Athletics)
- Athletics (turfgrass science) (Athletics)
- Automation (Vocational Education)
- Automotive (Vocational Education)
- Aviation (Vocational Education)
- Aviation (maintenance) (Vocational Education)
- Behavioral sciences (Social Sciences)
- Biochemistry (Science)
- Bioinformatics (Science)
- Biology (Science)
- Biophysics (Science)
- Broadcasting (Media Arts)
- Business (open) (Business)
- Business administration (Business)
- Chemistry (Science)
- Classical studies (Social Sciences)
- Communications science (Media Arts)
- Computer science (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
- Construction trades (Vocational Education)
- Cosmetology (Vocational Education)
- Counseling (Social Sciences)
Court reporting (Vocational Education)
Criminal justice (Social Sciences)
Culinary arts (Vocational Education)
Disability services (Social Sciences)
Disability studies (Social Sciences)
Earth science (Science)
Economics (Social Sciences)
Education (Education)
Electrical energy (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (aerospace/aviation) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (agricultural) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (architectural) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (audio) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (automotive) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (biological) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (chemical) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (civil) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (computer) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (construction) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (cost) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (electrical) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (fire protection) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (geological) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (industrial) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (manufacturing) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (marine) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (materials science) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (mechanical) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (mining) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (nondestructive testing) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (nuclear) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (ocean) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (open) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (optical) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (petroleum) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (plastics) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (safety) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (structural) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (transportation) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering (water supply and treatment) (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Engineering technology (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
English/literature (Social Sciences)
Enology and viticulture (Vocational Education)
Entomology (Science)
Entrepreneurism (Business)
Environmental science (Science)
Equestrian studies (Vocational Education)
Ethnic studies (Social Sciences)
Family and consumer science (Vocational Education)
Fashion (Visual Arts/Design)
Film/television (Performing Arts)
Finance (Business)
Fire science (Vocational Education)
Food sciences (Science)
Foreign languages (Social Sciences)
French studies (Social Sciences)
Funeral services (Vocational Education)
Geochemistry (Science)
Geography (Social Sciences)
Geology (Science)
Geophysics (Science)
Geosciences (Science)
Golf course management (Athletics)
Government (Social Sciences)
Graphic design (Visual Arts/Design)
Greek studies (Social Sciences)
History (Social Sciences)
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Nursing (substance abuse and mental health) (Medicine/Health Care)
Nursing (surgical) (Medicine/Health Care)
Nursing (women's health) (Medicine/Health Care)
Occupational health and safety (Vocational Education)
Oceanography (Science)
Open
Parapsychology (Social Sciences)
Performing Arts (choreography) (Performing Arts)
Performing Arts (dance) (Performing Arts)
Performing Arts (music-classical) (Performing Arts)
Performing Arts (music-composition) (Performing Arts)
Performing Arts (music-directing) (Performing Arts)
Performing Arts (music-open) (Performing Arts)
Performing Arts (music-instrumental) (Performing Arts)
Performing Arts (music-religious) (Performing Arts)
Performing Arts (open) (Performing Arts)
Performing Arts (theatre) (Performing Arts)
Performing Arts (voice) (Performing Arts)
Pharmaceutical sciences (Medicine/Health Care)
Philosophy (Social Sciences)
Photography (Visual Arts/Design)
Photojournalism (Media Arts)
Physical education (Education)
Physical sciences (Science)
Physics (Science)
Physiology (Medicine/Health Care)
Planning (Social Sciences)
Political science (Social Sciences)
Printing (Vocational Education)
Psychology (Social Sciences)
Public health (Medicine/Health Care)
Public policy (Social Sciences)
Public relations (Business)
Publishing (Media Arts)
Pulp and paper (Vocational Education)
Railroad sciences (Vocational Education)
Range management (Science)
Real estate (Vocational Education)
Rehabilitation (Medicine/Health Care)
Religion (Social Sciences)
Risk management (Business)
Satellite technology (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Science (open) (Science)
Scuba (Vocational Education)
Social sciences (open) (Social Sciences)
Social work (Social Sciences)
Sociology (Social Sciences)
Special education (Education)
Speech pathology (Medicine/Health Care)
Sports turf administration (Athletics)
Statistics (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Surveying (Vocational Education)
Technology (Engineering/Computer Science/Mathematics)
Therapy (art) (Medicine/Health Care)
Therapy (horticulture) (Medicine/Health Care)
Therapy (music) (Medicine/Health Care)
Therapy (occupational) (Medicine/Health Care)
Therapy (physical) (Medicine/Health Care)
Transportation (Vocational Education)
Visual arts (ceramics) (Visual Arts/Design)
Visual arts (crafts) (Visual Arts/Design)
Visual arts (folk art) (Visual Arts/Design)
Visual arts (history) (Visual Arts/Design)
Visual arts (open) (Visual Arts/Design)
Visual arts (painting) (Visual Arts/Design)
Visual arts (photography) (Visual Arts/Design)
Visual arts (sculpting) (Visual Arts/Design)
Vocational education (Vocational Education)
Wellness (strength and conditioning) (Vocational Education)
Welsh studies (Social Sciences)
Women's studies (Social Sciences)
Writing (Social Sciences)
PART II
ESSAYS