CREATE YOUR NEXT
The college and career planning guide
DEAR ARIZONA STUDENT,

Congratulations on taking the next step in your education, but don’t think of high school graduation as the finish line; look at it as the starting point.

The Arizona Diamondbacks support your pursuits of higher education or career training, but we know that in order for you to achieve your dreams, you’ll have to work hard and be committed in furthering your education – and that pre-planning starts now. Just as our ballplayers work together to win ballgames and rely on support and encouragement from our fans, you have people all around you who believe in you and your potential and are here to see you through, too.

Every member of the D-backs would tell you their dream of playing professional baseball started early, and so they took the appropriate steps to put themselves in a position to achieve that goal. The same mindset will help you realize your dreams, too, so it’s never too early to start planning and preparing for the life you want after high school.

Use this brochure as your guide to work with your family to plan and prepare for the variety of opportunities that lie ahead for you. A college education or vocational training is vitally important, and there are options for every student. But you have to take proactive steps to get there.

Good luck, and remember, don’t ever give up on your dreams. All things are possible. And don’t be afraid to ask for help along the way!

Sincerely,

Your D-backs

CREATE YOUR NEXT: FOUR STEPS TO A SUCCESSFUL AND REWARDING LIFE

STEP 1 DREAM

The first step to success is to dream. Envision your ideal life. What kind of lifestyle do you want to have? How do you want to spend your time? How might your interests and talents be used in an ideal job? What could you do to make the world a better place? Give yourself the freedom to dream big about your future.

STEP 2 PLAN

Planning is the critical second step to success. Once you’ve pictured the life you want you’ll need to figure out the steps to get there. Regardless of the career you envision for yourself, you will need training beyond high school to get there and you will need to complete specific classes in high school. Start with your goal in mind and work backward to figure out what you need to be doing now and throughout high school to prepare for the education or training you will need after high school. Put your plan in writing and share it with others.

STEP 3 WORK HARD

Working hard is the third step to achieving your goals. There is no substitute for hard work and determination. As you take steps toward your own successful future, challenge yourself and always give 100% effort to your school work and out-of-school activities. Performing well academically not only opens doors for you, but also gives you the personal satisfaction of knowing that you did your best.

STEP 4 TRACK

You have a dream, you’ve made a plan, and you’re working hard! But unless you keep track of the progress you’re making toward your goals, it can be easy to get off track along the way. Use this Guide to help you dream, commit to your plan (write it down), and then keep track of your progress as you go. Use the grade-by-grade checklists in this Guide to help make keeping track easier.
YOUR FUTURE BELONGS TO YOU AND YOUR OPTIONS ARE ENDLESS, SO TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR PATH AND CREATE THE KIND OF LIFE YOU WANT. AS YOU DREAM, PLAN, WORK HARD AND TRACK YOUR PROGRESS, HERE ARE SOME ADDITIONAL HINTS FOR SUCCESSFULLY NAVIGATING THE STEPS TO A SUCCESSFUL AND REWARDING LIFE:

1. **DREAMING IS GREAT**, but it can be hard to do without information. Do all you can now to learn about different careers. When you see or meet people who seem happy in their jobs, ask them what skills and education their job requires and how they got there. Most people really like to talk about their work. Dreaming is also about knowing yourself. Everyone is unique, including you! Think about what you like to do best, what you are especially good at, and how you like to spend your time. Then, find out about careers that match up! People whose careers match their unique self are generally the most successful and happy. See pages 5 and 6 of this Guide for more information that will help you dream big!

2. **PLANNING TAKES ATTENTION TO DETAIL**. You will need to find out the level of education that your career interest requires. You also need to think about the experiences you could have while you’re in high school that will help you succeed, such as an after-school job, leadership in clubs, or summer internships. It’s also helpful to surround yourself with people who cheer you on, celebrate your successes and support you when the going gets tough – these are your champions. Your plan should include:
   - The classes you’ll take in high school, and the experiences you will seek out during these years;
   - The credential or degree you want to get after high school; and
   - The people who will be your champions along the way.

To create your plan, start by simply brainstorming and making lists, and remember the champions who are there to help you. Another good resource is this Guide – especially pages 8 and 9!

3. **WORKING HARD** means taking the tough courses, going to school every day, exercising self-discipline, and asking others for help along the way. Let’s face it, nothing worthwhile comes easy. The future you want is going to take hard work. What are the best courses to take? See page 7 of this Guide for the answer. The discipline you exercise now by going to school and working hard everyday will help you develop the skills that will pay off later when you apply to college, start your first job, or even manage your important relationships.

4. **TRACKING YOUR PROGRESS** requires some organization, but it can be really satisfying to check off each step as you complete it and actually see the progress you are making toward achieving your dream! Use the checklists on pages 8 and 9 as a starting place, or visit www.CreateYourNext.com to build an online profile. Add the things that are necessary for you to achieve your own personal dream. Update this list, or your information online, at least monthly.
The exact training and education you need after high school depends on the career path or interest area you have in mind. Successfully completing classes or training beyond high school (called postsecondary education), should lead you to obtain one or more of the academic credentials described below:

**YOUR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION OPTIONS**

The table below lists some of the postsecondary academic credentials and examples of each:

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<tr>
<th>POSTSECONDARY ACADEMIC CREDENTIALS</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CERTIFICATE</strong></td>
<td>• Certificate in Crime Scene Photography</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Certificate in Medical Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AA in Early Childhood Education</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• AAS in Accounting</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AAS in Emergency Medical Technology (EMT)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• BS in Engineering</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• BA in English Literature</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• BFA in Dance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Lawyer</td>
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<td>• Doctor</td>
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<td>• Veterinarian</td>
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<td>• Dentist</td>
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<td>• Cosmetologist</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Engineer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Real Estate Appraiser</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Certificate**: This credential is awarded to individuals who complete a defined set of requirements, coursework and sometimes fieldwork and/or an apprenticeship, in specific career areas. Certificates are usually earned in a year or less at community colleges and technical institutes.

- **Associate’s Degree**: These are awarded by a community college or junior college to individuals who complete a prescribed course of study, usually taking 2 years. Associate degrees are awarded in specific areas (majors) and are built on the Associate in Applied Science (AAS) and Associate in Arts (AA) degrees.

- **Bachelor’s Degree**: These are awarded by a college or university to individuals completing a specified course of study, usually taking 4 years. Coursework includes general studies and specific concentration classes (majors). These degrees include the Bachelor of Science (BS), Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA) foundations. (Also called baccalaureate.)

- **Professional Degree**: Professional degrees are pursued after the completion of a bachelor's degree and can take 2 to 6 years to complete. The advanced study and work required for a professional degree prepares the holder for a particular profession by emphasizing competency skills along with theory and analysis.

- **License**: For some occupations, a license to practice/work in that field is required. Each license has its own specific requirements, including, for example, coursework or degree/credential; tests/examinations; background checks; and fees. Licenses are issued by Professional and/or Government Boards that oversee each of these occupations. [http://www.acinet.org/LicensedOccupations](http://www.acinet.org/LicensedOccupations) has more information about licenses in many fields.
The credentials described at left are earned by completing courses and other requirements through various postsecondary pathways, as described below:

- **UNIVERSITIES** – These schools, sometimes called colleges, generally offer bachelor’s degrees that take about 4 years to complete. They also offer master’s degrees, doctoral degrees, and professional degrees. Northern Arizona University, Arizona State University and the University of Arizona are the three public universities in Arizona. There are several private colleges and universities in Arizona, as well.

- **COMMUNITY COLLEGES** – These schools offer associate’s degrees and certificates. They also offer all the general study courses needed for a bachelor’s degree, and the credit for these courses can be transferred to a university. Completing the general study requirements at a community college and then transferring to a university to complete the courses in a specific major can be a cost-effective way to complete a bachelor’s degree. There are many community colleges in Arizona. See the map on the back of this guide for locations.

- **APPRENTICESHIPS** - Registered apprenticeships provide the opportunity to “earn while you learn.” Partnerships between trade organizations, employers, state government and community colleges provide a program that combines classroom training (which may include college credit courses) and paid, supervised on-the-job training, lasting 2 to 5 years. After successful completion of an apprenticeship program, students are eligible for certificates of completion, journeyman status, and/or licenses for specific occupations and trades, such as electrician, carpenter and horse trainer.

- **TECHNICAL INSTITUTES** – These schools, which are typically private institutions, offer courses and fieldwork in specific trades such as motorcycle mechanics, welding, cooking (culinary arts), and graphic design. Depending on the institution and the field of study, the credential awarded may be a certificate or an associate’s degree and, depending on the program, may take several weeks or up to a couple years to complete. A few offer bachelor’s degrees as well.

- **MILITARY SERVICE** – The five active-duty branches of the U.S. Military, consisting of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard, each offer educational options tied to multi-year commitments to service. To learn more visit www.todaysmilitary.com.

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**post-secondary education**

adj \ ˈpōst-ˈse-kən-ˈdē-ər-ē - e-jə-ˈkā-shən
Training and classes beyond high school.

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**NEED MORE INFO?**

Visit [www.aztransfer.com](http://www.aztransfer.com) to learn how easy it can be to transfer from an Arizona community college to one of Arizona’s state universities.
As you now know, regardless of what career you are thinking about pursuing, you are going to need education or training beyond high school to get there. So what are some of the benefits of postsecondary education — beyond helping you to land your dream job?

- **DO WORK YOU ENJOY.** It’s true — there are some jobs that require very little postsecondary education. With a high school diploma and a few days or weeks of on-the-job training you may be able to get a job, but it will probably not be one that you like for long and isn’t likely to pay well. If you want work that is more diverse and pays more it is almost a certainty you will need a postsecondary credential (one of those described on page 2).

- **LIVE THE LIFESTYLE YOU WANT.** When you started dreaming about your ideal future, you probably pictured a home, a car, money for health care costs and time and money for leisure activities. This lifestyle is more likely to be achieved with greater education. Careers that require postsecondary credentials typically offer far greater benefits.

- **EARN MORE MONEY.** A person who successfully completes a postsecondary degree generally earns more money than a person without a degree. Check out the chart at the left to see what a difference it makes!

- **MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD.** Postsecondary education exposes you to knowledge, world views, and ideas, and helps you develop the critical-thinking and problem-solving skills that will position you to positively impact other people and the world around you in ways you can’t even imagine. Think about the things you care about, whether it’s the environment, children, the condition in third world countries, justice or health and safety. With the right postsecondary degree, you can make a huge difference!

- **KEEP YOUR JOB.** In addition to earning more money and having paid benefits, people with postsecondary degrees are also less likely to be unemployed. That’s because especially in tough economic times, employers want to keep their skilled, trained employees, so those without degrees and training are usually the first to be let go.

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**EARN MORE MONEY**

A person who successfully completes a postsecondary degree generally earns more money than a person without a degree.

![Average income based on education level](chart)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Average Income</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school degree</td>
<td>$26K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college, no degree</td>
<td>$32K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>$46K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate degree</td>
<td>$60K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average income based on education level

(Hourly Rates based on 2080 hours worked annually)

Source: US Census Bureau 2010 American Community Survey and Department of Economic Security
RESEARCH
THE RIGHT CAREER FOR YOU

DO WHAT YOU LOVE. When you think about what job or career you might like, titles like teacher, lawyer, professional basketball player, doctor or veterinarian might come to mind. But there are literally THOUSANDS of careers, and many (perhaps most) you haven’t yet explored. So how can you figure out what might be the best job for you if you haven’t even heard of it? Here’s how:

- **FIRST, TAKE A CAREER INTEREST INVENTORY:** Career Interest Inventories are assessments that ask you questions about your interests (what you like to do) and your skills (what you are good at). Some career interest inventories are online while others are paper and pencil assessments. Based on your answers you’ll be provided with a list of careers or career pathways that might suit you. Ask your school counselor for help finding a print or online career interest inventory.

- **NEXT, RESEARCH THE JOBS, CAREERS OR CAREER PATHWAYS THAT THE INVENTORY SUGGESTED FOR YOU:** Ask your teacher or school counselor for help, or go online to: www.azcis.intocareers.org.

- **YOU MIGHT ALSO TALK TO YOUR PARENTS, FAMILY MEMBERS, AND OTHER ADULTS ABOUT THEIR WORK:** Ask them what they like about what they do, what they don’t like about what they do, how they prepared for their job, and what kinds of talents and skills are best suited for that line of work.

- **EXPLORE AND TRY IT OUT:** Enroll in classes and, when you’re old enough, volunteer or get a part-time or summer job in your area of interest. For example, if you are interested in veterinary medicine, be sure to take challenging science classes and volunteer at a local animal shelter if possible. If you’re interested in fashion design, take some art/design “elective” classes in high school, and try to find entry-level work in a related field, perhaps in a local clothing store. Not only will these steps help you to better know if you want to continue on the path, it will also move you toward your goal if it is the one you decide to stick with.

- **REMEMBER THAT YOUR INTERESTS AND PLANS MAY CHANGE OVER TIME:** As you go through high school you will have the opportunity to take elective classes, join various school and community organizations, and try out different volunteer positions. Take advantage of those opportunities! You may discover something new that you like, are good at, and would love to make a career of. Talk to your high school counselor frequently to be sure that you are taking the classes that keep ALL your postsecondary options open...just in case you change your mind.

FIND CAREERS
THAT MATCH YOUR STRENGTHS AND INTERESTS

Visit CreateYourNext.com to find education/training requirements and salary information for more than two dozen of the fastest growing careers in the U.S. You’ll also be able to build your own profile and access all of the information found in this printed Guide.
PLAN THE STEPS TO ACHIEVING YOUR DREAM

THE THINGS I MOST ENJOY DOING; MY FAVORITE CLASSES; AND THE SUBJECTS I AM BEST IN ARE:
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

THE ADULTS IN MY LIFE WHO ARE (OR CAN BE) CHAMPIONS FOR ME ARE:
____________________________________________________________________

THE COURSES THAT WILL CHALLENGE ME THE MOST IN HIGH SCHOOL OR I MAY NEED HELP WITH ARE:
____________________________________________________________________

CLUBS, ACTIVITIES, AND/OR VOLUNTEER WORK I MAY WANT TO BE INVOLVED WITH IN HIGH SCHOOL ARE:
____________________________________________________________________

THE CAREER PATHWAYS I AM INTERESTED IN ARE:
____________________________________________________________________

Because: ________________________________________________________________________

THE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION NEEDED FOR THIS (THESE) CAREERS ARE:

☐ Credential (circle one or more):
  □ Certificate
  □ Associate’s Degree
  □ Bachelor’s Degree
  □ Master’s Degree
  □ Professional Degree
  □ License

☐ Major __________________________________________________________________________

☐ Pathways through which I can get this credential:
  University
  Community College
  Apprenticeship
  Technical Institute
  Military

WHAT ARE THE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS?

  Step 1: Visit the relevant website.
  Step 2: Schedule an appointment to visit the organization to talk with their staff.
  Step 3: Look at their entrance requirements.

LIST WHAT YOU LEARNED ABOUT THE SCHOOL / PATHWAY REQUIREMENTS HERE:
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

REMEMBER: YOU WILL HAVE TO WORK HARD THROUGHOUT HIGH SCHOOL TO ACHIEVE YOUR DREAM, BUT THE FUTURE YOU WANT IS WORTH IT!
WHY SO MUCH MATH & SCIENCE

Whatever career path you choose, whether you plan to be a fashion designer, a landscape architect, a chemical engineer or a chef, and whether you want to own your own company or work for someone else, you will need to be able to think critically, solve complex problems, work well on a team, and communicate clearly. Science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) classes help build your skills in all these areas. In addition, many of the highest paying jobs require the subject-specific skills you learn in STEM classes. Challenge yourself to take these courses and you will be better prepared to compete and succeed in the global economy.

TO HELP YOU PREPARE

There are options for some students who are still in high school to take classes for which they can earn both high school and college credit. This can save you money, as well as give you a head start on your postsecondary degree. Talk to your counselor about options such as dual enrollment, Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB), or career and technical education programs that allow you to earn college credit while you are still in high school.
Think about college as an important part of your future and discuss your ideas with your family and with people at school.

Develop strong study habits and do your best in school and on annual assessments.

Get involved in after-school activities, sports and/or community organizations. You’ll have fun while learning important skills, gaining experience, and strengthening your college application.

Take the EXPLORE assessment (if your school offers it) and/or an interest inventory (ask your counselor).

Start to save some money for college. If you are able to earn some money babysitting or washing cars, or if you receive money for your birthday, set a little aside for college.

Complete the “Achieving Your Dream” Plan on page 6 of this Guide.

Take tougher math, science and English courses, such as Algebra I.

Other: ______________________________________________________________________

Take the tough courses, including a foreign language, and Honors and/or AP courses if your high school offers them to freshmen.

Work with your school counselor to develop an Education and Career Action Plan (ECAP), to formalize your dreams, career path and course of study. The counselor can use the ECAP to make sure you take the courses that fit your postsecondary options and goals.

Work hard to maintain good grades and attendance.

Save examples of your best work (English papers, final exams, art projects, etc.) in one place.

Get involved in after-school activities, sports and/or community organizations. You’ll have fun while learning important skills, gaining experience, and strengthening your college application.

Talk to the adults in your life who are your champions about how you are doing.

Continue to save money for college.

Other: ______________________________________________________________________

Continue taking those tough classes – Geometry, Chemistry, and Honors or AP classes if possible. Complete your second year of a foreign language.

Review your ECAP with your school counselor and stay on course.

Start learning about different colleges that offer the major field of study you are interested in. If you can visit a college campus, that would be helpful.

Take the PSAT or PLAN if it is offered at your high school (ask your counselor). Use the results to help you prepare for the SAT or ACT next year.

Continue to save samples of your best schoolwork in a safe place.

Continue to set aside money for college.

Track your academic progress on your ECAP and/or the Credit Checklist on the back pocket of this Guide.

Make your summer productive. Attend an enrichment program on a college campus or complete a summer internship in your career interest area.

Other: ______________________________________________________________________

Track Your Progress

8th Grade

9th Grade

10th Grade

DO YOU HAVE AN ECAP?

Do you have an Education and Career Action Plan (ECAP)? An ECAP brings together your current plan of coursework, career aspirations and extended learning opportunities to develop and meet your individual academic and career goals.

Arizona requires every 9th grade student to have an ECAP, so if you don’t have one, ask your counselor.

For more information, visit www.azed.gov/ecap
Review your ECAP with your school counselor.

Explore options for which you can earn both high school and college credit such as dual enrollment, Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB) or career and technical programs.

If possible, visit the campus of the college(s) you are considering attending.

Take a leadership position in one of the clubs or organizations you are involved in.

Keep up the hard work and ask your teachers for extra help if you need it.

Take the PSAT in the fall if it is offered at your school. Juniors who do well on the PSAT may earn a scholarship for college. Ask your school counselor for more information.

Take the ACT or SAT in the spring. If you can’t afford the test registration fee, see your school counselor. Be sure to register by the deadline!

Use FAFSA4caster at www.fafsa4caster.ed.gov to find out how much federal student aid you might receive.


Track your academic progress on your ECAP and/or the Credit Checklist on the back pocket of this guide.

If you aren’t on track to graduate on time, ask your counselor about credit recovery options.

Get a summer job or internship that is in your career interest area.

Continue to save for your postsecondary education.

Other:_____________________________________________________________________

Review your ECAP with your school counselor.

Track your academic progress on your ECAP and/or the Credit Checklist in the back of this guide.

Take the tough courses, Trigonometry, Pre-Calculus or Calculus, and dual enrollment or AP classes.

Guard against ‘senior-itis’. Good grades, even this year, are a factor in college admission and/or scholarship decisions.

If you aren’t on track to graduate on time, ask your counselor about credit recovery options.

Apply to the colleges you are interested in attending no later than Thanksgiving. Be aware of the many steps in the application process – personal statements/essays; letters of recommendation; official transcripts – and be sure to allow yourself enough time.

Complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) by mid-February at www.fafsa.ed.gov.

Re-take the ACT or SAT in the fall if your counselor advises. Take at least one practice test prior to the test date.

Continue to seek out and apply for scholarships. See your high school counselor for leads on scholarships that would be good for you.

Continue to save for college.

Other:_________________________________________________________________________

DID YOU KNOW?

Students who take Algebra II, Chemistry and Geometry in high school are twice as likely to be successful in college, and those who also take physics are three times more likely to succeed in college than students who don’t take these “tough” classes.

DREAM BIG
AND GO FOR IT!
Going to college full-time in Arizona can cost annually anywhere from $3,000 to attend a community college (while living at home) to nearly $24,000 per year for a public university (living on campus) for tuition, books, fees, and housing. You need to plan ahead by saving, applying for financial assistance and/or competing for scholarships. Don’t let the cost of college deter you! There are many resources available. Find more at www.finaid.org and www.studentaid.ed.gov.
Expect More Arizona is a nonprofit, nonpartisan education advocacy organization working to build a movement of Arizonans in support of world-class education for all students. Guided by a shared vision, Expect More Arizona is building public will for a world-class education for all by: Raising awareness of critical education issues and highlighting examples of excellence in education throughout Arizona; Engaging and mobilizing parents and voters; and Convening community leaders and organizations to take collaborative action on key advocacy issues. Learn more at www.ExpectMoreArizona.org.

Arizona GEAR UP (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Program) is a project of Northern Arizona University, supported by the U.S. Department of Education. Through partnerships with school districts and others, GEAR UP is significantly increasing the number of students from low-income communities who stay in school and are prepared to enter and succeed in postsecondary education. Learn more at www.nau.edu/gearup.
### SUBJECT HIGH SCHOOL COURSES REQUIRED FOR ARIZONA UNIVERSITY ADMISSION

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>1</th>
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<td>Social Studies</td>
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<td>Foreign Language</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fine Arts**</td>
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### SUBJECT OTHER COURSES REQUIRED FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

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<tr>
<td>Electives, CTE**, etc.</td>
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* Not required for Arizona University admissions, however the state of Arizona requires a third course of social studies to graduate from high school.

** One CTE or Fine Arts credit is required for high school graduation.

Note: Check with your guidance counselor for specific requirements for your school.

CreateYourNext.com
You have so many options for continuing your education after high school. The following is a list of public colleges and universities in Arizona and their corresponding locations on the map. Please visit their individual websites to explore how to apply for admission.

**UNIVERSITIES**
- Arizona State University (Tempe, West, Polytechnic, Downtown Phoenix, Online & Extended, Lake Havasu)  
  www.asu.edu  
- Northern Arizona University (Flagstaff, Prescott Valley, Yuma, and more than 30 extended campuses throughout the state)  
  www.nau.edu  
- University of Arizona (Tucson, Phoenix, Sierra Vista and numerous cooperative extension locations throughout AZ)  
  www.arizona.edu  

**COMMUNITY COLLEGES**
- Arizona Western College (Yuma)  
  www.azwestern.edu  
- Central Arizona College (Coolidge, Casa Grande, Maricopa, Wickenburg, Apache Junction, Queen Creek)  
  www.centralaz.edu  
- Cochise College (Douglas, Sierra Vista)  
  www.cochise.edu  
- Coconino Community College (Flagstaff)  
  www.coconino.edu  
- Eastern Arizona College (Thatcher)  
  www.eac.edu  
- Gila Community College (Payson, Globe, San Carlos)  
  www.gilacc.org  
- Maricopa Community Colleges (Phoenix and surrounding areas)  
  www.maricopa.edu  
- Mohave Community College (Kingman, Bullhead City, Lake Havasu City)  
  www.mohave.edu  
- Northland Pioneer College (Holbrook, Show Low, Snowflake, Winslow)  
  www.npc.edu  
- Pima Community College (Tucson)  
  www.pima.edu  
- Yavapai College (Prescott)  
  www yc.edu  

**TRIBAL COMMUNITY COLLEGES**
- Diné College (Multiple locations on Navajo Nation)  
  www.dinecollege.edu  
- Tohono O'odham Community College (Sells)  
  www.toccc.az.us  

**NEED MORE INFO?**
For a complete list of Arizona’s colleges, universities and career and technical education schools, visit www.expectmorearizona.org/resources/students/more-student-resources.