

How to submit a great application

Contents

- 1. Common sense tips
- 2. What universities want
- 3. Application pieces
- 4. Application scoring
- 5. After submitting the application
 - what comes next?

Common sense advice

Do

Be:

- Honest
- Relevant
- Thorough
- Concise
- Punctual
- Give your full name and ID #

Don't

- Ask for special treatment
- Lie about anything!
- Expect the university to talk with your sponsor

Standard application data

- Your full legal name and date of birth, as on your passport
- Home (foreign) address, mailing (US) address, personal email and US phone numbers
- High school and post-secondary education data and transcripts
- Honors, awards, and affiliations
- Employment history
- Names and email addresses of your recommenders
- Other important background information

Things to remember

- Application materials are never returned to the student
- Application fees are non-refundable
- Decisions are not usually changed
- 'Domestic' applicants have USA citizenship or permanent residency. If you need a visa to study in the USA, you're "international"
- Email is normal for updates, online applications and recommendations. Have a good email address that is easy to type and understand

Awful email addresses

- IloveArsenal@hotmail.com
- Ivoo_-_oovl@gmail.com
- bananarama@yahoo.com
- shootmenow@aol.com
- justinbieberisking@live.com
- Letmeintoyourschool@spring.edu

Deadlines are complicated

Check carefully –

- Which terms are international students admitted to your program?
- When are the international application deadlines?
- What is required before the deadline, what can be sent in after?

Decisions might only apply for the term you chose: apply for the term you want to begin

Conditional admission

Not all universities offer conditional admission

- You might have to submit examination results before they will let you know their decision
- If a university is on your sponsor's approved list, it may offer conditional admission only for students with that sponsor. Let them know if you are on a scholarship

What universities want

Universities want students who are a 'good fit' with their program and school

You have to guess what they mean by 'good fit'

Universities want a mixed group of students with different backgrounds, abilities and strengths

If you are denied, it may not be your fault!

Application details

"Protected statuses"

There are some things a university **should not usually consider** in your admission decision:

- Race
- Ethnicity
- Gender
- Religion
- Marital status

- Sexual orientation
- Age
- Political affiliation
- National origin
- Disability

Source: Statement of Principles of Good Practice (SPGP) - NACAC

Application requirements – Graduate

- Most graduate programs want:
 - Undergraduate transcripts all pages, with dates, courses and grades
 - GRE or GMAT test scores
 - Academic and/or professional recommendations
 - Often they ask for:
 - Detailed resume
 - Minimum work experience
 - Personal statement or essay questions
- All programs want a criminal background statement

Application requirements – Undergraduate

- Most undergraduate programs want:
 - 4 years of high school grades
 - College grades if you studied after high school
 - Sometimes they ask for:
 - Personal statement
 - SAT or ACT scores
 - Academic and/or counselor recommendation
- All programs want a criminal background statement

Common application problems

- Holes in the application
- Gaps when comparing application pieces
- Lazy or bored applications
- Arrogant applications
- Desperate applications
- Lost pieces add name and ID or date of birth to everything

Essays and transcripts

- Essay workshop come along!
 - Application essays are not the same as academic essays
- Transcripts always should be in English
 - 'Official' transcripts are sent from your previous high school or college
 - Some schools will review your application with an 'unofficial' transcript

Letters of recommendation

Recommendations are very important

- Request them from relevant sources
- Make sure they discuss you as an individual student
- Letters should ideally come from faculty who have taught you in related subjects

Test scores

The university will think that any test scores are your final submission:

Only send scores that you want the university to see

If you are 'denied' based on scores it is very hard to be reconsidered for admission

Application evaluation

Great applications

Make it easy for the university to accept you:

- Research the school
- Research your reasons for wanting to attend
- Show the connection between your goals and their program/university
- Follow instructions
- Meet deadlines
- Submit everything at one time if possible

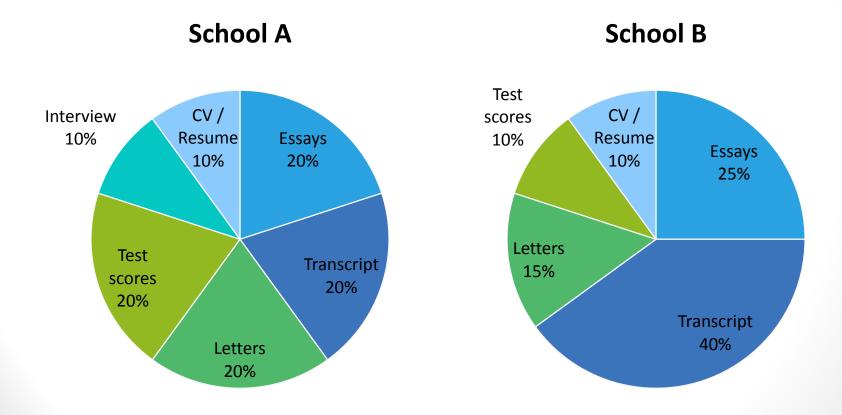
Everything that is requested is important. Don't miss anything out

Review committees

- Universities use 'committees' to review applications
- Undergraduate may be the admissions counselor + a second reader
- Graduate may be faculty + admissions officer
- All applications will be reviewed against a matrix

Application scoring

Every university has its own matrix for scoring applications, eg:



Look at your whole application before you send it to the school

Resume Transcript
Test scores Letters

Does it show a clear picture of you and your plans?

After submitting the application – what next?

Was your application received?

- Every school will send you a confirmation that your application has been received
- Some schools will tell you when to expect a decision

Check that you did not forget to send anything

Check that your application is complete

Waiting for the decision

- Each school and program can take a different amount of time to make a decision, at different times of year
- Most schools take over 4 weeks
- Do not pester the admissions office or faculty for a decision until at least 6 weeks after you have submitted your full application

Decision types

- Full or Final admission congratulations, you're admitted!
- Conditional usually means you have to supply an additional requirement before admission (eg IELTS/TOEFL score, GRE score)
- Probationary you may have to take specific classes your first term, and reach a minimum GPA
- Waitlist the school wants to hold your application for a while before making a decision. This may include a date about when they'll decide, and a ranking for your application
- Denial sorry, your application was not accepted this time

Decisions might only apply for the term you chose: apply for the term you want to begin

You're accepted – everybody wants you!

- Your goal is to be admitted to at least 2 universities that you would like to attend
- If you are accepted, you are in a position to ask questions about things like:
 - Career connections
 - Research possibilities
 - PhD admission paths
 - Campus life
 - Teaching assistantships
 - Etc

You get to ask "Why should I choose your school?"

Confirmation deadlines

- If you are accepted, most schools will have a deadline for you to say
 - Yes, please I will attend your school
 - No, thanks I'm going to a different school
- If you don't meet the deadline, your place may be taken away and given to a 'waitlist' student
- Undergraduate deadlines are usually May 1st.
- Graduate deadlines are different for each school & program

Health documents

- Immunization records are required. You will be asked to show records from your doctor
- Proof of health insurance is required. Choices include:
 - Provide a copy of insurance card from home country insurance company (with English translation)
 - Purchase insurance from the university

We can help!

- Workshops each term
 - How to search for universities
 - What to include in your application essays
 - General admission help sessions
- Check the university application notice board for
 - news,
 - events
 - document samples
- PDFs of handouts are on the lobby computer:
 - "How to apply to _____ university"
 - General application advice
 - Research university information
- See Kate or Karen for help