JUNIOR PARENT NIGHT

2025-2026

PRESENTED BY

McQuaid Jesuit
Counseling Department

January 15, 2026

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2025-2026

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College Admissions Timeline
Junior Year

November/December

- Junior year grades are extremely important in the college admissions process because they are a measure of how well you perform in upper-level courses. Grades are also used to determine scholarships and grants, so put in the extra effort to keep your grades up. Junior year grades are viewed heavily by college admissions officers.

- In mid-November, you will receive your PSAT results. Read your score report and consult with your school counselor to determine how you might improve on future standardized tests. The PSAT is excellent preparation for the SAT, which you will take in the spring.

- Start the college search process. Begin to have conversations with your parents and generate criteria for investigating colleges.

- Stay actively involved with your extracurricular activities and your community service. Be sure to document your activities and start to formulate an activity resume.

January

- Start to put together your college list. Begin to make a preliminary list of colleges that you would like to investigate further. Do an online college search.

- Study for mid-term exams. Your junior year grades are an important piece of your academic record.

- Consider taking an SAT or ACT preparation course.

- Estimate your financial aid need. Financial aid can help you afford college. Use the College Board's *Pay For College* and the financial aid calculator at bigfuture.org to estimate how much need-based aid you might receive.

February

- Register for a spring administration of the SAT and/or ACT.

- Meet with your college counselor to select senior year courses and be sure to continue to challenge yourself academically.

- Visit college campuses during spring semester. Make arrangements through the admissions offices for guided tours and information sessions.

- Continue to focus on your school work and extracurricular activities.

March

- With the start of the 11th grade College Planning Seminars, you will learn more about the college process and meet with your college counselor to discuss which colleges meet your needs and interests (academic program, size, location, cost, etc.). It helps to be both optimistic and realistic as you learn about your chances of being admitted.

- E-mail or use college websites to request admissions literature and financial aid information from the colleges on your list.

- Make an appointment to meet with your college counselor to discuss your college/career paths.

- Attend the Rochester National College Fair at the Rochester Convention Center on March 15-16.

April

- If you haven't registered for the SAT and/or ACT, do so early this month. Pay close attention to registration deadlines.

- Continue to evaluate your list of colleges and universities. Eliminate colleges from the original list that no longer interest you and add others as appropriate.

- Look into summer jobs or apply for special academic programs or enrichment programs. Colleges love to see students use their summers to develop new skills.

- Visit college campuses. Call to set up appointments and interview if the option is available. Interviews are a great way to show interest, enthusiasm, and initiative on your part and the interview provides an excellent opportunity to have your questions answered. Do a practice interview with your college counselor.

- Schedule your individualized "College Planning Meeting" with your college counselor and parents.

May

- Continue to stay focused on your school work and prepare for final examinations.

- Take or re-take the SAT and/or ACT.

- Keep in contact with your college counselor to discuss any updates on your college list and finalize your activity resume.

- Think about prospective teacher recommendations and make the initial inquiry.

- If you plan to play Division I and II sports in college, be sure to register with the NCAA Eligibility Center at eligibilitycenter.org.

June/July

- After school ends, get on the road and visit more colleges. Seeing the school first-hand, taking a tour, and talking to students can be the greatest help in deciding whether a school is right for you. Although it is ideal to visit colleges during the academic year, going in the summer will still be valuable.

- Register for the August SAT.

- Enjoy a well-deserved summer break!

August

- Continue to refine your list of potential colleges and universities.

- Begin to prepare for the actual application process: draft college essays, collect writing samples, and assemble portfolios and/or audition tapes. Common App is updated August 1st for rising seniors.

- Create an account on the Common Application website at www.commonapp.org. Become familiar with the Common Application essay prompts.

- Attend a Summer Seminar presented by the McQuaid Jesuit Counseling Office. Seminar topics include Writing a Powerful College Essay, the Common Application, and Creating a Winning Activity Resume.

- Complete the FERPA Consent Form in Common Application.

College Admissions Timeline
Senior Year

September/October

- Meet with your college counselor for your senior interview. At this session, your counselor will discuss graduation requirements, post-high school plans, and conduct a brief "interview session." Ask questions!
- Review your transcript with your school counselor to ensure its accuracy.
- If you have not yet taken the SAT and/or ACT, or you think you can improve your scores by retaking these tests, plan to take them in the fall. Pay attention to registration deadlines!
- Set up a Common Application Account at www.commonapp.org, if you haven't done so.
- Become familiar with the McQuaid Jesuit college application procedures.
- Meet with college admissions representatives visiting McQuaid Jesuit and be prepared with questions.
- Create a complete checklist of test registration deadlines, fees, test dates, college application deadlines, and scholarship deadlines.
- If you are applying for early decision or early action, start preparing your application now and be aware of the early decision deadline which can be as early as October 15th.
- Attend college fairs and college nights in the area.
- Request letters of recommendation from teachers, coaches, etc. You will need at least one letter of recommendation. Be thoughtful! Write thank you notes to those who write recommendations and keep them informed of your decisions.
- Plan for any supplemental essays required for your college applications.
- If applying early decision or early action, submit your application. Also prepare applications for back-up schools. Remember, if you are accepted under the early decision option, you are expected to enroll at that college and to withdraw all other applications. Submit financial aid information if requested from early decision/action colleges.
- Have your family begin preparation of the FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) and/or the CSS Profile. The FAFSA is available online at fafsa.gov. The CSS Profile is available at cssprofile.collegeboard.org.
- Work hard to make sure your first quarter grades are strong. Some colleges may ask to see them.
- Request to have your transcripts sent to colleges from Ms. Galletto in the College Advisement Center at least ten (10) school days in advance of the college application deadline.

November

- Finish college applications before Thanksgiving vacation, if appropriate.
- Ask your counselor to proofread and critique your college essays.
- Investigate any sources of financial aid: web sites, College Advisement Center, and your potential college choice.
- Take the SAT and/or ACT for the last time. Make arrangements to have your test scores sent to the colleges to which you are applying.

December

- For colleges that you are applying to with a January 1st application deadline, get your application material submitted to Ms. Galletto in the College Advisement Center at least ten (10) school days before the last day of classes.
- Some colleges (primarily private schools) require a second financial aid form, the CSS PROFILE, which is used to collect additional information about you and your family. Submit this form before or at the same time you submit your applications.
- If you applied for early decision, you should receive an answer this month. If you are accepted, follow the instructions for admitted students. If the decision is deferred until spring or you are denied, submit applications now to other colleges.

January

- If you haven't done so yet, complete the FAFSA and any additional forms required by the college. List which colleges you want to receive copies of your form. Don't assume that you won't receive any aid; apply for financial aid and let the professionals make that decision.
- Submit portfolios, musical recordings or other supplements to your colleges, if required.
- Prepare for mid-year exams. Your first semester grades may ultimately determine whether you get accepted or rejected from the college of your choice.
- Keep working in your classes! Grades and courses continue to count throughout the senior year.
- Mid-year grades will automatically be sent to colleges to which you have applied unless otherwise requested.

February

- Remember to monitor your applications to be sure that all materials are sent and received on time and that they are complete. Stay on top of things and don't procrastinate; you can ruin your chances for admission by missing a deadline.

- If you completed a FAFSA, you should receive your Student Aid Report (SAR) within four weeks after submitting the FAFSA. Review the SAR carefully and check for any inaccuracies. If necessary, correct any items on the SAR and return it to the FAFSA.

- If more than four weeks have passed after sending in your FAFSA and you have not received an acknowledgement, contact the Federal Student Aid Information Center at 1-800-433-3243. To identify you, they will need your name, social security number, address, and date of birth exactly as it was written on your FAFSA.

- Complete scholarship applications. You may be eligible for more scholarships than you think, so apply for as many as you can.

- Enjoy your final year in high school, but don't catch senioritis!

March

- Maintain your grades because admissions officers might ask for your 3rd quarter report card.

- Continue to check on scholarships and other financial aid possibilities.

April

- If you can't decide between schools that have accepted you, plan to visit the schools again. Be sure to talk to students. If financial aid figures into your decision, ask the colleges that accepted you to explain their offers thoroughly, or meet directly with financial aid staff.

- Be sure that you meet all deadlines for acceptance, deposits, housing, etc. If you fail to meet a deadline, you may lose your acceptance.

- Meet with your college counselor if you need help comparing financial aid packages or making a final college choice.

- Review your college acceptances and financial aid awards. Be sure to compare financial aid packages in your decision-making process. If you are positive you will not enroll at one or more of the colleges which accepted you, notify those colleges that you have selected another college. Keeping colleges abreast of your plans might enable those colleges to admit someone else. If you know which college you will attend, send your tuition deposit and follow all other instructions for admitted students. You must decide which offer of admission to accept by May 1.

May

- Inform your counselor and the College Advisement Center Coordinator of your final decision.

- Once you have been admitted, don't slack off academically. **All acceptances are based upon successful completion of your high school program as determined by the individual college.**

- By May 1, decide on the one college that you will attend. By May 1, send in your tuition deposit to the college you will attend. Notify the other colleges that accepted you that you have selected another college.

- If your first-choice college places you on their waiting list, do not lose all hope. Some students are admitted off the waiting list. Talk with your counselor and contact the college to let them know you are still very interested. Keep the college updated on your activities.

- Attend *Decision Day* in the Wegman STEM Center.

- Take Advanced Placement examinations, if appropriate, and request that your AP scores be sent to the college you will attend.

- Attend the *Transition to College* program held at McQuaid Jesuit.

June

- Request that Ms. Galletto send your final transcript to the college you will attend.

- Know when the payment for tuition, room and board, meal plans, etc., is due. If necessary, ask the financial aid office about a possible payment plan that will allow for you to pay in installments.

- Congratulations, you've made it through high school! Enjoy your graduation and look forward to college.

July/August

- Look for information from the college about housing, roommate(s), orientation, course selection, etc. Respond promptly to all requests from the college.

August/September

- Ease the transition into college. Accept the fact that you'll be in charge of your academic and personal life. What you do, when you do it and how things get done will be up to you. You'll have new responsibilities and challenges. Think about budgeting your time and establishing priorities. Take charge of the changes that lie ahead to eliminate or minimize pressures. Go forth with confidence and enthusiasm, willingness to adapt and determination to succeed academically and personally.

- Pack for college. Don't forget to include things that remind you of friends and family. Be prepared for the new opportunities and challenges. Have a great freshman year!

Factors to Consider When Creating a College List

It is critically important that you spend time determining what you are looking for from your “ideal” college. The goal is to devise a list of colleges that would provide the best "fit" for you by offering the educational and social experiences you are seeking. Some students prematurely limit their college options to schools that are familiar, popular, or have a strong reputation. Don’t feel pressured to find the "perfect" college – there are plenty of schools that can be good fits and make you happy. Here is a list of factors you might want to think about:

Type of School: 2-year or 4-year? Public or private? Religiously affiliated? Single sex or co-educational?

Location: Urban, suburban, or rural campus? Distance from the nearest large city? How far from home? When considering a college’s distance from home, don’t forget out-of-state schools. For example, Cleveland, OH is about 270 miles from Rochester and State College, PA (home of Penn State University) is only about 220 miles away. As a comparison, Albany, NY is approximately 215 miles from Rochester.

Size: How big is the student population? What about class size? How big is the campus? Who is teaching classes to undergraduates – professors or teaching assistants?

Mix of students: What kinds of students attend the college, from what parts of the country, and with what types of backgrounds and experiences? Do most students commute home on the weekends or do they stay on campus for social activities?

Academics: Does the college offer programs of study that interest you? Does the college offer a range of academic programs so that you will have alternatives if you change your major?

Selectivity: Are you a competitive applicant? What is the average SAT or ACT scores? Is this college a Reach, Good Match, or Safety school?

Cost: What is the cost of attendance (i.e., the total amount it should cost you to go to school, including tuition and fees, room and board, allowances for books and supplies, transportation, and personal and incidental expenses)? What kind of financial aid might you expect to receive? Although price is an important consideration, it should not be the only one – we recommend that you not eliminate a college from consideration too early based solely on the sticker price. However, you might investigate some SUNY schools in case the financial aid package from a private college prevents you from enrolling there.

Extracurricular Activities: What do students do when they're not in class? Does the college offer clubs and organizations, intercollegiate or recreational athletics, fraternities or sororities?

Facilities: What is the quality of the residence halls, library, laboratories, student center, computer labs, music and theater halls, and athletic facilities?

How College Admission Decisions Are Made

There are several factors which college admissions officers consider before making a decision on a candidate's application. Although few colleges would give exactly the same weight to all items on this list, most would agree that the following would be considered in determining whether an applicant would be accepted or rejected.

Academic Record
Your high school record is the best predictor of how well you will do in college. Performance in your courses is probably the single most important criteria in the admissions decision. Your entire high school career, not just your junior and senior years, will be evaluated.

Course Selection
Students who have selected a strong course of study will be in a much better position than a student who has taken a weak load even though the weak load has resulted in a higher overall average. It should be noted that most colleges use only the academic courses in computing your average for acceptance to their school. For example, they are most interested in your English, social studies, math, science, and language courses. To demonstrate your ability to succeed in college, you are encouraged to take the most challenging program you are capable of handling in high school.

Standardized Test Scores
Some colleges are test optional but may require SAT or ACT tests. These tests are viewed as a measure of ability to do college level work. While the SAT has been more well known in past years, the ACT has grown in acceptance and now most colleges will accept either the SAT or ACT. It is wise to take both of these tests. These tests can be taken more than once and most colleges will accept the highest score achieved. Note, however, that test scores are only one factor (and not the most significant) in the admissions process.

Extracurricular Activities
Colleges will be interested in your extracurricular activities, especially in leadership abilities which you might have developed. The quality of your activities and commitment to ideas and goals, not quantity is important. A student who has clearly made a contribution in some fashion to school or community is a stronger applicant than the uninvolved student.

Recommendations
Letters of recommendation from counselors and teachers are required at many colleges. In most cases, your counselor will be asked to write a letter of recommendation, so be sure to complete the counselor brag sheet.

Interview
A personal interview can provide an opportunity for you to present strengths which might not have been included on your application. Check college websites to see if an interview is required or recommended.

Level of Interest
Some colleges admissions officers take into consideration the level of interest that you have expressed in their school. You express your interest by visiting campus, attending open houses or college fairs, and meeting with admissions representatives when they visit McQuaid.

Personal Statement/Supplemental Essays
The college essay is an opportunity for the student to tell "his story." The essay gives the student an opportunity to showcase his writing skills, personality and passions and allows him to authentically share how he views himself in the world.

Definitions of Admission Plan Options

The use of multiple admission plans by colleges and universities often results in confusion and concern among students and parents. In an effort to help reduce this confusion in the college admission process, the National Association for College Admission Counseling (NACAC) has developed a standard set of definitions for admission decision options.

Early Decision

Early Decision is the application process in which students make a commitment to a first-choice institution where, if admitted, they definitely will enroll. Should a student who applies for financial aid not be offered an award that makes attendance possible, the student may decline the offer of admission and be released from the Early Decision commitment. Only a student who is ready to make a deliberate and well-reasoned first-choice decision should apply under an Early Decision plan.

The following principles apply to Early Decision plans:

- While pursuing admission under an Early Decision plan, students may apply to other institutions, but may have only one Early Decision application pending at any time;
- The Early Decision application supersedes all other applications. Immediately upon acceptance of an offer of admission, a student must withdraw all other applications and make no subsequent applications;
- The application form will include a request for a parent and a counselor signature in addition to the student's signature indicating an understanding of the Early Decision commitment and agreement to abide by its terms.

Early Action

Early Action is the application process in which students apply to an institution and receive a decision well in advance of the institution's regular response date. Students who are admitted under Early Action are not obligated to accept the institution's offer of admission.

The following principles apply to Early Action plans:

- A student may apply to other colleges without restriction;
- The student admitted under an Early Action plan is not required to make a commitment prior to May 1, but may be encouraged to do so as soon as a final college choice is made.

Regular Decision

Regular Decision is the application process in which a student submits an application to an institution by a specified date and receives a decision within a reasonable and clearly stated period of time.

The following principles apply to Regular Decision plans:

- A student may apply to other colleges without restriction;
- The institution will state a deadline for completion of applications and will respond to completed applications by a specified date;
- A student admitted under a Regular Decision plan may is not required to make a commitment prior to May 1, but may be encouraged to do so as soon as a final college choice is made.

Rolling Admission

Rolling Admission is the application process in which an institution reviews applications as they are completed and renders admission decisions to students throughout the admission cycle.

The following principles apply to Rolling Admission plans:

- A student may apply to other colleges without restriction;
- The institution will respond to completed applications in a timely manner;
- The student admitted under a Rolling Admission plan may is not required to make a commitment prior to May 1, but may be encouraged to do so as soon as a final college choice is made.

Restrictive Early Action

Students applying for *Restrictive Early Action* (Single-Choice Early Action) sign an agreement that they will file just one early application at a private institution. Students may, however, apply to other colleges in regular admissions or rolling admissions. They may also apply for a public school's early application program as long as the program is non-binding. The list of colleges offering Restrictive Early Action is small --- Georgetown University, Harvard University, Princeton University, University of Notre Dame, and Yale University.

Wait List

Wait List is an admission decision option utilized by institutions to protect against shortfalls in enrollment. Wait lists are sometimes made necessary because of the uncertainty of the admission process, as students submit applications for admission to multiple institutions and may receive several offers of admission. By placing a student on the wait list, an institution does not initially offer or deny admission, but extends to a candidate the possibility of admission in the future, before the institution's admission cycle is concluded.

The following principles apply to Wait List decisions:

- The institution will ensure that a wait list, if necessary, is of reasonable length and is maintained for a reasonable period of time.
- In the letter offering a wait list position, the institution should provide a past wait list history which describes the number of students placed on a wait list, the number offered admission from the wait list, and the availability of financial aid. Students should be given an indication of when they can expect to be notified of final admission decision.

Overview of College Admissions Testing

Some four-year colleges consider applicants' scores on college admission tests when deciding whom to accept. Test scores are one part of the college application. College admissions officers give the most weight and importance to a student's high school grades and the academic rigor of the courses the student took in high school.

The SAT and the ACT are the two major college admissions tests. These tests, also called college entrance exams, are designed to measure students' skills and help colleges evaluate how ready students are for college-level work.

Admission tests apply a common standard to everyone. This helps colleges evaluate and compare the preparation of students who attend different high schools. All high schools do not offer the same academic programs or learning environments. Colleges analyze students' test scores along with their high school grades and courses to see how well prepared they are for college-level work.

The following are brief overviews of the different college admissions tests.

SAT

SAT SCORING	Evidence-Based Reading and Writing (200-800) Math (200-800) Total Score (400-1600)
INCORRECT ANSWER PENALTY	No penalty for incorrect answers
LENGTH OF TEST	2 hours and 15 minutes
SECTIONS	Reading & Writing (64 minutes) Math (70 minutes)
CALCULATORS	Calculators allowed on one Math section
SUGGESTED TESTING DATE	March, May or June of Junior year, and August, September, October, or November of Senior year.

****To register for the SAT, visit www. collegeboard.com****

ACT

SCORING	Each section is scored on a 1-36 point scale. A composite score is also provided on a 1-36 point scale
INCORRECT ANSWER PENALTY	No penalty for incorrect answers
LENGTH OF TEST	2 Hours 55 minutes (without essay)
SECTIONS	English (35 Minutes) Math (50 Minutes) Reading (40 Minutes) Science (40 Minutes) *Optional*
CALCULATORS	Calculators allowed on Math section
SUGGESTED TESTING DATE	April or June of Junior year and September or October of Senior year

The ACT is changing the length and format of their exam this year.

****To register for the ACT, visit www.actstudent.org****

SAT/ACT
TESTING CALENDAR
2026

TEST	REGISTRATION DEADLINE	LATE REGISTRATION DEADLINE	TEST DATE
SAT	February 27, 2026	March 3, 2026	March 14, 2026
ACT	March 6, 2026	March 24, 2026	April 11, 2026
SAT	April 17, 2026	April 21, 2026	May 2, 2026
SAT	May 22, 2026	May 26, 2026	June 6, 2026
ACT	May 8, 2026	May 29, 2026	June 13, 2026
SAT	---	---	August 15, 2026*
ACT	August 14, 2025	September 1, 2026	September 19, 2026
SAT	---	---	September 12, 2026*
SAT	---	---	October 3, 2026*
ACT	September 11, 2026	September 29, 2026	October 17, 2026
SAT	---	---	November 7, 2026*
ACT	November 6, 2026	November 29, 2026	December 12, 2026
SAT	---	---	December 5, 2026*

McQuaid Jesuit CEEB number is **334830** used on **SAT** and **ACT** registration forms.

Students may register online for SAT at www.collegeboard.org and for ACT at www.act.org.

**Registration Dates not available yet*

Financial Aid

Financing a college education may appear formidable enough to discourage a student and family from choosing the college that best serves his or her own needs and interests. However, there is a critical difference between price and cost. By definition, ***price*** is the *amount charged by a college for tuition, fees, room and board*. ***Cost***, on the other hand, is the *amount a family must actually pay out of its own resources toward educational expenses.*

The cost to the family may be essentially the same at various institutions even if the price differs substantially. The Student Aid Index (SAI), as determined by the Free Application For Student Federal Aid (FAFSA), represents the expected family contribution to the student's college education. That number is reported to each college and is the primary way financial need is determined.

The chart below illustrates the difference between the price charged by several colleges and the actual cost to a family if total need is met.

Facts & Figures

	College A (Small, private college)	**College B** (Large, private, selective university)	**College C** (Public university)
Tuition & Fees	$35,000	$57,000	$10,000
Room & Board	$14,000	$17,000	$16,000
Miscellaneous: Books, personal, transportation	$2,000	$4,000	$2,000
Cost of Attendance	$51,000	$78,000	$28,000
Student Aid Index (SAI)	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000
Financial Need	$39,000	$66,000	$16,000
Grant (gift money)	$25,500	$57,500	$5,000
Loan (to be repaid)	$11,500	$5,500	$9,000
Work (student employment)	$2,000	$3,000	$2,000
Total Aid Package	$39,000	$66,000	$16,000

How to Apply for Student Financial Aid

What is student financial aid and who provides it?

Financial aid from the federal government consists of Federal Pell Grants, Work-Study, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, and the federal loan programs. These include student and parent loans.

New York State financial aid consists of the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP), Aid for Part-Time Study (APTS), scholarships, and other special awards.

College financial aid consists of institutional grants, scholarships, work programs, and loans.

How do you apply for financial aid?

To get federal and New York State financial aid, you must first get a Federal Student Aid Personal Identification Number (PIN) at fafsa.ed.gov. The FAFSA ID allows students and parents to identify themselves to access Federal Student Aid websites.

Complete and submit the FAFSA. You can file your FAFSA electronically at fafsa.ed.gov.

If you are a New York State resident, and include a New York school in your list of colleges, you will also be able to apply for New York State aid. When you submit an electronic FAFSA, you will find an Express TAP Application (ETA) online at the end of your FAFSA.

Remember, applying for New York State and federal student aid is free!

What happens next?

Once the FAFSA is processed, you will receive a Student Aid Report (SAR) or a Correction FAFSA. If corrections are needed, follow the instructions carefully and correct any missing or inaccurate information.

The college financial aid office will send you an award letter, detailing the aid you are eligible to receive based on your application. Accept or decline the offer of aid by the deadline. **Supply any additional documents requested.**

To complete your financial aid application, you may need this information:

- Previous year's W-2 forms, or end-of-year pay stubs;
- Records of previous year's untaxed income, such as child support and untaxed income form such agencies as: Social Services, Social Security, and the Veterans Administration;
- Previous year's federal and state income tax forms for the student and parents; and bank account balances, lists of stocks, bonds and other assets; and both the estimated value and mortgage balance of other real estate (not including your home).

Special Tips:

1. Don't pay for financial aid information that you can get for free – see your counselor or college financial aid advisor, or visit www.hesc.org.
2. Apply for financial aid every year. Financial aid programs change. Changes in your situation can affect your eligibility.
3. Meet the deadlines. Check with each school, and file in time to meet the earliest deadline.
4. Attend financial aid workshops. Financial aid workshops can provide valuable help in filling out the forms and learning about aid programs. The McQuaid Counseling Department runs a financial aid program each September.

What is the "Aid Index"?

The financial aid system assumes that parents are responsible for contributing to their children's educational expenses to the extent that they are able. To assess families' differing abilities, the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and, in some cases, the CSS Profile (or a college in-house aid application) are used to calculate an expected contribution.

The aid index is the estimate of your *ability* to pay. Colleges expect comparable amounts from families like yours, and *proportional* amounts from families whose financial circumstances appear much stronger or much weaker than yours.

Your aid index is not a prediction of how much cash you actually have on hand, or a value judgment about how much you ought to be able to pull from your current income, or a measure of your liquidity.

Rather, it's the best estimate of your capacity over time to absorb some (or all) of the costs of education. Colleges estimate how much you can be expected to contribute (relative to other families), but make no particular assumptions about how you will finance that contribution. In fact, you have choices about how to do that.

To finance the purchase of "big ticket" items, like houses, cars, major appliances, and higher education, most of us spread the costs over time. We save and borrow and draw on our current earnings. We may not even be able to figure out whether we can "afford" something until we see how it breaks down in terms of monthly payouts. Very few people can pay their college bill out of current income alone.

Most families will look at their aid index and conclude that the best way, and quite possibly the only way, to manage the expense is by spreading it out over time.

If you have already saved the entire amount of your expected contribution, you may not have to use your current earnings and future income at all. Or you might choose not to withdraw all your savings but to leverage them through borrowing, or you might use a combination of savings and current earnings.

If you have done little or no saving for college, you have fewer choices and will have to rely on some mix of current earnings and future earnings (to repay loans). Many families use this approach, too.

Certainly the hardest way to cover your expected contribution is to divert money solely from your current income stream. Some families do it, but it's not easy.

The Federal Student Aid Estimator can be found at the fafsa.edu.gov website. It will help you understand options for paying for college and will estimate your eligibility for financial student aid.

What is a Net Price Calculator?

Net price calculators are available on all college or university websites for prospective students to enter information about themselves to find out what students like them paid to attend the institution in the previous year after taking grades and scholarship aid into account.

Being an Educated College Consumer
"Caveat Emptor"

Listed below are some data points, metrics, and research tools that will assist you in being an educated consumer as you begin the college search process.

Acceptance Rate – Percentage of students accepted from applicant pool

Retention Rate – Percentage of students returning for sophomore year

Yield Rate – Percentage of students enrolled from accepted student pool

Graduation Rate – Percentage of students who graduate in 4 years, 5 years, 6 years

Mid-50th Percentile SAT/ACT Scores – The average SAT or ACT score range for accepted students. The 25th and 75th percentiles represent the middle 50th of scores.

Net Price Calculator – Every college has a net price calculator on its website. Allows students to enter financial information about themselves to find out what students like them paid to attend the institution the previous year, after taking grants and scholarship aid into account.

IPED Navigator (National Center for Education Statistics) – Free consumer information tool designed to help students and parents analyze information on over 7,000 colleges and universities.

Campus Security and Safety Statistics – Can be located by using the IPED Navigator or on each college website

Average Net Price by income category for full-time students (Merit-based aid vs. Need-based aid) – Can be found by using the IPED Navigator.

Federal Student Aid Estimator – Free financial aid tool from the federal government that provides an early estimate of a student's federal student aid eligibility. The estimator analyzes your household income and assets to determine your Student Aid Index or SAI.

Glossary of Terms Used in College Admissions and Financial Aid

ACT	Tests which measure educational development in English, Mathematics, Social Studies and Natural Sciences. Administered by the American College Testing Program and required or recommended by many colleges as part of the admissions process.
Award Letter	A means of notifying financial aid applicants of the assistance being offered. The award letter usually provides information on the types and amount of aid offered, as well as specific program information, student responsibilities and the conditions which govern the award.
Cost of Attendance	The student's cost of attendance includes not only tuition and fees, but the student's living expenses while attending college. The cost of attendance is estimated by the school, within guidelines established by federal regulations. The cost of attendance is compared to the Student Aid Index to determine the student's need for aid.
Common Application	The Common Application is an undergraduate college admission application that students may use to apply to any of the 1,000 member colleges and universities. Visit commonapp.org.
CSS/Profile	A form created by the College Scholarship Service to gain information about the student's total family income, assets and expenses. The CSS analyzes this information to assess the family's potential contribution toward college expenses. This form is typically required by private colleges and universities. cssprofile.collegeboard.org
Deferred Admission	The practice of some colleges of allowing an accepted student to postpone enrollment for one year.
Early Action	Used by some colleges to notify students of acceptance by mid-December a commitment to enroll.
Early Admission	Admitting students of superior ability into college courses and programs before they have completed the standard high school program.
Early Decision	First choice school applied to in early fall. Used by institutions to notify students of acceptance usually by mid-December. The student is committed to attend that institution.
Educational Opportunity Program (EOP)	A specialized program of admissions and financial aid at SUNY state-operated colleges.

Federal Methodology The method used in determining eligibility for federal student aid programs.

Federal Pell Grant An award to help undergraduates pay for their education after high school. Qualification for this grant is determined by economic information provided on the FAFSA.

Federal PLUS Loan A loan where parents borrow to help pay for their children's education. This loan is made to the parent by a bank, credit union or savings and loan association. Interest rates are linked to the 52-week treasury bill rates.

Federal Loan (Subsidized & Unsubsidized) Low-interest loans that are made to students attending college at least halftime. Loans are made by a bank, credit union, or savings and loan association. These loans are insured by the guaranty agency in each state and reinsured by the federal government. The federal government pays the interest on the loan while the student is in college (subsidized), or the student is responsible for paying the interest (unsubsidized). Repayment rates will vary between the subsidized and unsubsidized loans under this program.

Federal Work-Study Provides part-time employment to students attending institutions of higher education who need the earnings to help pay the cost of their post-secondary education. FWS gives students an opportunity to earn money to help pay educational expenses.

Financial Aid Award An offer of financial assistance to a student attending a post-secondary educational institution. This award may be in the form of one or more of the following types of financial aid: repayable loan, a non-repayable grant and/or scholarship, and/or student employment.

Financial Aid Office The office at a college or university that processes applications and awards financial aid.

Financial Aid Package The combination of financial aid funds (loans, grants, scholarships, and employment) awarded to an individual student by the college.

Financial Need The difference between the student's cost of attendance and the Student Aid Index.

Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) The application for federal student aid, filled out by the student, that collects household and financial information used to calculate the Student Aid Index.

Full-time Student Generally, one who is taking minimum of 12 semester or quarter hours per academic term in institutions with standard academic terms, or 24 clock hours per week in institutions which measure progress in terms of clock hours.

Grants	Awards for which there is no expectation of repayment or services to be performed.
Higher Education Opportunity Program (HEOP)	A specialized program of admission and financial aid at independent (non-public) colleges and universities.
Honors Program	Any program offering an opportunity for superior students to enrich their educational experience through independent, advanced, or accelerated study.
Liberal Arts	A program of diverse education including English, social studies, history, literature, and science, etc.
Loans	Awards made with a formal agreement for repayment with interest.
Major	The subject of study in which the student chooses to specialize. A series of related courses taken primarily in the junior and senior years.
Merit Award	Financial aid which is awarded based on demonstrated academic excellence, professional promise, or personal merit.
Need Analysis	The process of analyzing the household and financial information on the student's financial aid application and calculating an expected family contribution. A system used to estimate a student applicant's need for financial assistance to help meet his/her educational expenses. Need analysis consists of two primary components: (a) determination of an estimate of the applicant's and/or family's ability to contribute to educational expenses; and (b) determination of an accurate estimate of the educational expenses.
Open Admissions	The policy of some colleges of admitting virtually all high school graduates, regardless of academic qualifications such as high school grades and admissions test scores.
Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test (PSAT)	Assessment test offered to students in the fall of the sophomore and junior years. A good practice for the SAT, it is used to compute the National Merit Scholarship selection index and is the basis to award National Merit Scholarships.
Reserve Officers Training Corp. (ROTC)	Air Force, Army and Navy Programs on certain campuses which combine military education with baccalaureate degree study, often with financial support for those students who commit themselves to future service in the Armed Forces.

Rolling Admissions	The practice of processing an application for admission as soon as all required forms and credentials are received, rather than announcing all admission decisions on the same date.
Scholarship	A form of financial assistance which does not require repayment or employment and is made to a student who demonstrates or shows potential for distinction at an institution, usually in academic performance, the arts or athletics.
SAT	Test of developed critical reading, writing and mathematical abilities given by the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) at specified test centers throughout the year. Required or recommended by many colleges as part of the admission process.
State University of New York (SUNY)	System of public universities, colleges, community colleges and technical schools in New York State.
Student Aid Report (SAR)	The federal "output document" printed by a FAFSA processor and mailed to the student. The SAR contains the family's financial and other information as reported by the student on the financial aid application. The student can make corrections/update information on the SAR and submit it to the federal processor. The student's eligibility for aid is indicated by the student aid index printed on the front of the SAR.
Student Aid Index	The amount the student's family is expected to contribute towards the cost of attendance. The aid index is printed on the front of the Student Aid Report.
Transcript	Official record of high school or college courses and grades.
Tuition Assistance Program (TAP)	A grant sponsored by New York State for New York residents attending an approved post-secondary institution in New York on a full-time basis. Applicants must meet income and residency eligibility. Apply using the FAFSA.
Undergraduate	A student who has completed high school and is enrolled in a two- or four-year college program.

Helpful Websites

Application Help

commonapp.org – the on-line college application used by more than 800 colleges and universities

collegeessayguy.com – essay help, interview advice, and links to great college admissions blogs

College and Scholarship Research

appily.com – create a profile and search for colleges and scholarship matches

bigfuture.collegeboard.org – do an on-line college search

campustours.com – virtual college tours, interactive college maps, etc.

fastweb.com – search for scholarships with the college matching service

mymajors.com – take the college major assessment

princetonreview.com – test prep, college searches, and college admissions information

niche.com – college search, college rankings, and scholarship information

racf.org – The Rochester Area Community Foundation administers more than 130 scholarship opportunities. Search for scholarships on their website

unigo.com – Create a profile and search for colleges and scholarships

academicinvest.com – Discover careers you can pursue based on your field of study and find scholarships and jobs related to your major

goingmerry.com – find and apply for scholarships on-line with a common application attending college

Financial Aid

finaid.org – complete the financial aid estimator to get an estimated Student Aid Index

gocollege.com – financial aid finder and college admissions tips

studentaid.gov – complete the free application for federal student aid (FAFSA)

cssprofile.collegeboard.org – complete the College Board Scholarship Service Profile (CSS) form

Standardized Testing

act.org – register for the ACT

collegeboard.org – register to take the SAT and complete a college search, receive free test prep

number2.com – free on-line test prep

khanacademy.org – free on-line courses, lessons, YouTube videos, and practice materials for the SAT and ACT

Student Athletes

eligibilitycenter.org – for students planning to play Division I or II athletics in college

ncaa.org – good site for student athletes

McQuaid Jesuit College Application Process

1. <u>Start the Common Application at</u>: <u>commonapp.org</u>
   a. Create an account
   b. Save your login credentials
   c. Go to the **Education** section of the application by clicking on the **My Common Application** tab on the left side of the screen
   d. Enter McQuaid Jesuit as your "current secondary/high school"

2. <u>Waive your Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) rights</u>
   a. Add at least one college to **My Colleges** in Common App by clicking the **Add A College** button and typing in a college name
   b. Click on the down arrow button on one of the colleges on your list
   c. Click **Show More Details** under any of the college names
   d. Click on the **Recommenders and FERPA** line
   e. Complete the waiver by choosing to **<u>waive your rights</u>**

3. <u>Match your Common Application and McQuaid College App Software</u>
   a. Instructions on how to do this are forthcoming

4. <u>Request your transcript be sent to your colleges</u>
   a. Transcript requests must be submitted no later than 10 school days before the college application deadline to guarantee timely submission to your colleges
   b. Instructions on how to do this are forthcoming

5. <u>Request teacher recommendation letters</u>
   a. Recommendation letter requests must be submitted by the end of September to guarantee timely submission to your colleges
   b. In person, ask your teacher if they will write on your behalf

Checklist Before Recommendations and Transcripts Will Be Sent:

- ✓ Complete Counselor Brag Sheet
- ✓ Complete Parent Brag Sheet
- ✓ Meet with college counselor to review Common Application and essays
- ✓ Request materials at least 10 school days in advance of application deadline
- ✓ Complete a Teacher Brag Sheet for each teacher recommendation

Senior College Application Items

1. Counselor Appointment: Meet with your College Counselor to discuss your colleges, standardized testing, essay, letters of recommendation, application plan, strategy, etc.

2. Request your transcript release (Naviance): After meeting with your counselor, submit your transcript request via Naviance, indicating where to send your transcript and supporting documents

3. Letters of Recommendation: You are expected to verbally, then officially via Naviance, request your teacher recommendation letters from those who know you well and can provide details about you as a student, and make certain to follow each college's policy regarding recommendation letters

4. Counselor/Teacher/Parent Brag Sheets: Please complete and submit brag sheets for your recommenders. The information you provide is invaluable and will contribute to an effective letter

5. Standardized Tests: If you have not taken the SAT or ACT, you should do so as soon as possible, and make sure you know and follow your colleges' policies on testing. Fee waivers may be available; please discuss with your college counselor

6. Counseling Office "Due Dates": To allow enough application processing time, please submit your requests for transcripts at least 10 school days before your college deadline.

7. Fee Waivers: If paying the college application fee presents a financial burden, please talk to your college counselor about completing a fee waiver

8. Financial Aid: Complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and submit it as soon as possible after October 1st at fafsa.ed.gov. Some colleges also require the College Scholarship Service (CSS) Profile, found at cssprofile.collegeboard.org/

9. NCAA Eligibility: If a student is planning on participating in college athletics at the Division 1 or 2 level, he must register at eligibilitycenter.org. After registration, you must request a transcript be submitted to the eligibility center.

Counselor Brag Sheet

Please have this survey completed as soon as possible.

Instructions:
Complete this survey to help your college counselor to begin composing your letter of recommendation. Note that information you share here may be used in the letter. If you have any questions, please reach out to your counselor.

What are your academic interests? Which specific major(s) might you like to study in college? What are your tentative career plans? What is your long-range goal?

What circumstances, if any, have interfered with your academic performance? Is your high school academic record an accurate measure of your ability and potential? Why or why not? Would you do anything different if you were able to experience high school again?

When you have experienced setbacks in your life (big or small), what coping strategies or resources have you used to overcome the experience?

Please list 3 adjectives that best describe your personality. Give an example to explain or illustrate why you chose these words.

Colleges want students who are independent learners. Describe an experience (or two) that demonstrates your love of learning, your willingness to go the extra mile (for learning, not for the grade), and what you gained from the experience. (You can include internships, independent research, etc.) Is there anything that your counselor should know about you to understand you more fully as a person and/or a learner?

Is there anything about your family (cultural background, shared interests, significant family responsibilities, death of a loved one, divorce, etc.) that has had a significant impact on you? If so, please explain.

If you had a motto to live by, what would it be and why?

Which activity, experience or accomplishment has been the most important to you and why? Why do you take pride in this?

Is there something not shown in your application that you want me to tell an admissions counselor? For example, did a schedule conflict keep you from enrolling in the 4th year of a foreign language or from taking an AP course? Did you challenge an AP exam without taking the course? Please explain.

What do you think are your greatest contributions to the McQuaid Jesuit Community and/or your friends or family?

Please list your school activities in grades 9-12:

Please list your community service experiences in grades 9-12:

Employment during grades 9-12:

Hobbies/Interests:

Special Honors/Awards (during high school):

Parent/Guardian Brag Sheet

Please have this survey completed as soon as possible.

Instructions:

Complete this survey to help your student's college counselor compose his letter of recommendation. Note that information you share here may be used in the letter. If you have any questions, please contact the Counseling Office.

Student Name:

Name of person/people completing this form:

Please describe the difference between your student as he entered high school and him now. Describe his growth over the past three years. Were there any significant factors that may have impacted this growth?

Please provide three adjectives that describe your student's personality, character, academic achievements, work ethics, etc.

Based on your observations over the last three years, what classes has your student enjoyed the most? Has any course inspired your student to learn more about the subject or has he done any extra work in this area…special projects…or extra community involvement?

Does your student have any particular strong hobbies/interests outside of school that has shaped their thinking/actions? Do you see that activity influencing what they would like to pursue in the future?

What do you consider to be your student’s outstanding accomplishment(s) during the past three or four years? What makes you proud of this accomplishment(s)?

Are there any unusual circumstances which affected your student's educational or personal experiences? For example: Has your student overcome obstacles or adversity, demonstrated strength, courage and or resiliency? Please describe.

Is your student's high school academic record an accurate measure of his ability and potential? If not, what do you consider the best measure of his potential for success in college work?

Is there anything about your family (individuals, history, cultural influences, and/or special circumstances) which would be helpful for us to know and share with the college admissions officers?

If you were to pick a career for your student based on their interests or abilities, what would you pick and why?

McQUAID JESUIT HIGH SCHOOL

Main Office
(585) 473-1130

Counseling Office
(585) 256-6145

College Advisement Center
(585) 256-6134

CEEB Code: 334830

2025-26 PROFILE

McQuaid Jesuit
1800 South Clinton Avenue
Rochester, NY 14618

www.mcquaid.org

Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam
For the Greater Glory of God

STATISTICAL SUMMARY - CLASS OF 2025

DECILES - CLASS OF 2026

1	>=	97.667
2	97.621	96.426
3	96.297	94.277
4	94.210	93.279
5	93.091	92.483
6	92.397	90.973
7	90.806	89.703
8	89.167	86.198
9	86.153	81.978
10	81.876	<=

SAT SCORES

Reading & Writing Mean: 610
Mathematics Mean: 568
Combined Total: 1178

ACT SCORES

English Mean: 25.3
Mathematics Mean: 23.2
Reading Mean: 27.2
Science Mean: 25.5
ACT Composite Mean: 25.5

ADVANCED PLACEMENT PROGRAM

2025-26 AP Offerings

Art
African American Studies
Biology
Calculus AB
Calculus BC
Chemistry
Computer Science Principles
English Language
English Literature
Environmental Science
Macro and Micro Economics
Physics 1
Physics 2
Pre-Calculus
Psychology
Spanish
Statistics
US Government
US History
World History

2024-25 AP Results

Total Exam Takers: 197

Total Exams Taken: 478

87% Scored 3 or above

2024-25 Platinum Status School

80% took an AP course.

60% earned a 3 or higher.

35% took at least 5 AP courses total.

**Based on AP results for the Class of 2024*

COLLEGE MATRICULATION

96% of graduates continue to higher education.

4% of graduates enter the military, workforce, or a gap year.

McQuaid Jesuit graduates from 2023 - 2025 can be found on over 130 different college campuses.

Arizona State University-Tempe
Assumption University
Ave Maria University
Belmont University
Binghamton University
Boston College
Brown University
Bucknell University
Canisius University
Case Western Reserve University
Champlain College
Clarkson University
Clemson University
Coastal Carolina University
Colgate University
College of the Holy Cross
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Duquesne University
Elmhurst University
Elon University
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University-Daytona Beach
Endicott College
Fairfield University
Finger Lakes Community College
Florida Gulf Coast University
Fordham University
Gannon University
George Mason University
Georgetown University
Golisano Institute for Business and Entrepreneurship
Hamilton College
High Point University
Hobart and William Smith
Houghton College
Howard University
Indiana University-Bloomington
Ithaca College
John Carroll University
Kettering University
Keuka College
Le Moyne College
Lehigh University
Loyola University Chicago
Loyola University Maryland
Marist University
Marquette University
Mercyhurst University
Miami University-Oxford
Monmouth University
Monroe Community College
Nazareth University
Niagara University
Nichols College
Northeastern University
Nova Southeastern University
Ohio State University-Main Campus
Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus
Princeton University
Providence College
Purdue University-Main Campus
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Rider University
Roberts Wesleyan College
Rochester Institute of Technology
Roger Williams University
Rollins College
Sacred Heart University
Saint Francis University
Saint Joseph's University
Saint Michael's College
School of Visual Arts
Seton Hall University
Siena University
Southern Methodist University
St Bonaventure University
St. John Fisher University
St. John's College
St. Lawrence University
State University of New York at New Paltz
SUNY at Purchase College
SUNY Brockport
SUNY Buffalo State
SUNY College at Geneseo
SUNY College at Oswego
SUNY College at Potsdam
SUNY College of Technology at Canton
SUNY Cortland
SUNY Fredonia
Syracuse University
Tennessee Technological University
The Juilliard School
The University of Austin
The University of Tampa
Tulane University of Louisiana
United States Coast Guard Academy
United States Military Academy
University at Albany, SUNY
University at Buffalo
University of California-Irvine
University of California-Los Angeles
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus
University of Colorado Boulder
University of Dayton
University of Delaware
University of Florida
University of Hartford
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
University of Iowa
University of Kentucky
University of Maryland-College Park
University of Miami
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor
University of Mississippi
University of Notre Dame
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh Campus
University of Richmond
University of Rochester
University of Scranton
University of South Carolina-Columbia
University of Utah
University of Vermont
Utica University
Vanderbilt University
Vassar College
Villanova University
Wake Forest University
Washington and Lee University
West Virginia University
Wilkes University
Williams College
Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Xavier University

ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Stephen Salluzzo, '90, P '18 .... President
Mr. John Serafine .... Principal of the High School
Mrs. Janet Dacey, P '99, '05, '08 .... Principal of the Middle School
Mr. Dan Hershel .... Dean of Academics
Dr. Christopher Parks, '90, P '27, '28 ....High School Dean of Students
Mr. Joe Dugan, '08.................................Middle School Dean of Students
Mr. John Young.. Director of Counseling
Mr. Matthew Thomas, '96 ....Vice President of Operations
Mr. Cory Parker, '13 .... Director of Enrollment Management
Ms. Heather Whiting, P '25, '28 ....Vice President of Advancement

COUNSELING STAFF

Mr. Scott Allan | Ms. AnnMarie Galletto, P '06
Mrs. Margaret Gorton | Mr. Jeff Grifa | Mr. Jim Traver
Mrs. Amy Sheffer | Mrs. Sara Snyder

MISSION STATEMENT

McQuaid Jesuit is a Catholic, Jesuit, college-preparatory school that inspires young men to realize their God-given gifts through the pursuit of excellence in all things, service to others, and a lifelong commitment to justice.

THE SCHOOL

McQuaid Jesuit is Rochester's only all-boys, Catholic, Jesuit college preparatory school for young men in grades 6-12. Built on the traditions of Saint Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus, McQuaid forms young men to be intellectually competent, loving, open to growth, religious, and committed to justice.

SCHOOL FACTS

Founded	1954
Enrollment	745 students, grades 6-12
School Districts Represented	41
Counties Represented	7
2025-26 Tuition	$18,265
Students Receiving Financial Aid	38%
Total Financial Aid Awarded	$2,350,000
Catholic Families	50%
Students of Color	20%
Student/Teacher Ratio	12:1
Average Classroom Size	18:1
Faculty Size	60
Faculty with Advanced Degrees	90%

ACCREDITATIONS

- New York State Association of Independent Schools
- Middle States Association of Secondary Colleges and Schools
- New York State Board of Regents

MEMBERSHIPS

- Jesuit Schools Network
- National Catholic Education Association
- The College Board
- Independent School Management Consortium
- Council for the Advancement and Support of Education
- National Association of College Admission Counseling

Distinctions

- College Board - Platinum School Status
- Rochester Business Journal - Best Private School in Rochester, NY

ACADEMIC INFORMATION

Each student must take a full program of studies (7.5 units minimally) each year and must pass all courses (required and elective) to be eligible for promotion or graduation.

REQUIRED COURSES

English	4 credits	Foreign Language	3 credits*
Social Studies	4 credits	Health/PE	2.5 credits
Theology	4 credits	Fine Arts	1 credit
Mathematics	3 credits	Electives	6 credits
Science	3 credits		

* Three credits or the third year of the same language is required.

GRADING POLICY

Grading is numerical with Advanced Placement and advanced courses receiving a 4% weight in the final average. McQuaid Jesuit does not rank its students for internal or external reporting. The minimum passing grade is 70.

Due to the rigor of our core academic courses, students are not allowed to take more three (3) Advanced Placement classes during a school year without permission from our Dean of Academics.

Grade	Equivalent	GPA	Grade	Equivalent	GPA
97-100	A+	4.0	80-82	B-	2.7
93-96	A	4.0	77-79	C+	2.3
90-92	A-	3.7	73-76	C	2.0
87-89	B+	3.3	70-72	D	1.0
83-86	B	3.0	Below 70	F	0.0

HONORS & ACADEMIC LETTERS

Honors with Distinction	Average of 95; no numeric grade below 70
First Honors	Average of 90; no numeric grade below 70
Second Honors	Average of 85; no numeric grade below 70

CAMPUS MINISTRY

Formation in a Jesuit school refers to the process of learning and embracing Ignatian Spirituality. Common to Jesuits and lay collaborators, formation in Ignatian Identity gives language, meaning, structure and purpose to our lives and the Mission of McQuaid Jesuit.

Formation through Ignatian Identity and Campus Ministry ensures knowledge of and appreciation for the compelling gifts of Ignatian Spirituality and Jesuit Education. All students are invited to participate in retreats, liturgies, service trips, social justice initiatives, and community events. Service is a major focus of every student as each must complete at least 100 hours in order to graduate.

STUDENT LIFE

Students have many opportunities for growth, discernment, and formation outside the classroom through involvement in one of more than 40 co-curricular offerings including MasterMinds, Mock Trial, Speech & Debate, Biodiversity Club, Yearbook, Black Student Union, Mosaic and Pallbearer Ministry.

It is our goal to help students become young gentlemen of competence, conscience, and compassion who take responsibility for their own intellectual, emotional, and spiritual growth in concert with the efforts and support of the faculty, staff, and administration. It is the strength of our school community that empowers each student to be himself while still discovering all the magnificent potential he has inside.

STEAM

McQuaid offers a comprehensive STEAM educational experience to all of its students. In addition to traditional core, Advanced Placement, and elective classes, our curriculum offers a variety of opportunities from robotics and engineering to a full complement of courses in the fine arts.

ATHLETICS

McQuaid Jesuit offers 19 varsity sports. Nearly 85% of students participate on one or more athletic teams during their careers. During the 2023-24 academic year, McQuaid varsity teams captured seven sectional titles; football, hockey, indoor track & field, alpine skiing, lacrosse, swimming & diving, and wrestling. The Knights also earned the state championship for lacrosse.

Alpine Skiing	Golf	Swimming
Baseball	Hockey	Tennis
Basketball	Indoor Track	Track & Field
Bowling	Lacrosse	Volleyball
Crew	Rugby	Wrestling
Cross-Country	Sailing	
Football	Soccer	