

College Football Recruiting Presentation

This presentation is intended to provide you with as much information as possible in regards to the wide world of recruiting in college football. This includes information about the process of recruiting and information on scholarships and their availability. This information is wide ranging and varying, depending on the level of the play. Also note, rules and regulations can change frequently.

What is the number one question college coaches will ask before they begin to recruit you??

- What is your GPA??
 - If this does not meet their school's standard, they likely won't pursue you!
 - Understand that different schools will have different requirements on qualifications. Do your homework on which schools you intend to pursue.
- They will also want to know your SAT/ACT score.
 - Again, different colleges have different score requirements. Check with your desired college.
 - It is recommended you begin taking at least one of these tests early in your junior year. This gives you plenty of time to retake it if you need to.
- Beyond grades, they will ask about character.
 - What is your work ethic? Are you a good kid? Do you do the right thing?
 - What will we as coaches be able to say about you?

The following slide will detail information on the scholarship process and dispel some myths related to it.

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What is a scholarship?

- Financial aid provided by the college to pay for tuition (usually the school's athletic department)
- A binding contract that states: the college will provide financial aid as long as the student plays football
- Schools may offer full or partial scholarships depending on the level of play (100%, 75%, 50%, 25%)
- Schools may divide 1 scholarship into 4 parts (allowing aid to more athletes)

Scholarship Myths

- High school coaches get their players scholarships.
 - High school coaches can help in the process and play a role but ultimately the player himself must get the scholarship
- "I signed to play at Franklin College."
 - You do not sign anything to play at a Division 3 college. If you are admitted to the school, you can play for the team if you are invited. You are not under contract to play.
- I received a letter from Coach Urban Meyer from Ohio State, so Ohio State is recruiting me to play football.
 - Just because you receive a letter from a coach does not mean you are being recruited by them. They send out thousands of letters. When the coach contacts you via telephone or visits your home then you are being recruited!
- I have great stats so I should receive a scholarship.
 - College coaches do not look at stats. They evaluate by looking at film and see if you have the ability or potential to play for them.

How many scholarships are there?

- NCAA Division 1—85 scholarships
- NCAA Division 1AA—63 scholarships
- NCAA Division 2—36 scholarships
- NCAA Division 3—0 scholarships
- NAIA—Varies
- Junior College—Varies

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How many are there in Indiana?

- Division 1 FBS (340) (Notre Dame, Indiana, Purdue, Ball State)
- Division 1 FCS (63) (Indiana State)
- Division 2 (72) (St. Joseph's, Indianapolis)
- NAIA (40) approximately (St. Francis, Marian, Taylor)
- TOTAL: 515 (Approximately)
- Non-Scholarship, Division 3 schools: Anderson, Depauw, Earlham, Hanover, Franklin, Manchester, Trine, Wabash

How many scholarships are available each year?

- Approximately 20% off the total number available, which would equal out to approximately 100 scholarships per year in Indiana.
- Why is this? The scholarships available are those that open when a player graduates or leaves the team.
- Remember: The D-1 teams recruit nation wide! The lower division teams generally recruit locally, though they all recruit the south, particularly Florida!

What percentage of high school football players receive scholarships?

- There are 320 football playing schools in Indiana with an average of 15 seniors on each team.
- This puts the number at 4,725 seniors each year competing for those 100 scholarships (Less than 2%)
- This does not factor in the out-of-state athletes or junior college transfers.

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How many play in college? The following is a graphic from research done by the NCAA on who actually makes it to the next level, including pro football.

Estimated Probability of Competing in Athletics Beyond the High School Interscholastic Level

Student Athletes	Men's Basketball	Women's Basketball	Football	Baseball	Men's Ice Hockey	Men's Soccer
High School Student Athletes	538,676	433,120	1,086,627	474,791	35,198	410,982
High School Senior Student Athletes	153,907	123,749	310,465	135,655	10,057	117,423
NCAA Student Athletes	17,984	16,186	70,147	32,450	3,964	23,365
NCAA Freshman Roster Positions	5,138	4,625	20,042	9,271	1,133	6,676
NCAA Senior Student Athletes	3,996	3,597	15,588	7,211	881	5,192
NCAA Student Athletes Drafted	46	32	254	678	7	101
Percent High School to NCAA	3.3%	3.7%	6.5%	6.8%	11.3%	5.7%
Percent NCAA to Professional	1.2%	0.9%	1.6%	9.4%	0.8%	1.9%
Percent High School to Professional	0.03%	0.03%	0.08%	0.50%	0.07%	0.09%

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How do I become eligible for a scholarship?

1. Be talented and good enough! Size, speed, strength!
2. Register with the NCAA Clearinghouse (before Senior year)
3. Be admitted to the college offering the scholarship (colleges have different academic standards)

NCAA Clearinghouse—can be found online

- Must take 16 core courses (Core 40 meets those standards)
- Minimum SAT/ACT score and GPA (Division 1 has a sliding scale meaning your GPA and SAT/ACT differences can help you)
- See school counselor to register

Admission to the College

- If you don't get admitted into the college, you will not receive a scholarship!
- Colleges have different admission requirements (some easier, some tougher)
- Example: It is easier to get into Indiana University compared to Notre Dame

The Recruiting Process

1. Student-athletes need to find colleges they are interested in and fill out their recruit questionnaires online (can be found on all football team's sites). Colleges may send questionnaires to high school coaches to complete.
2. Colleges will request film on those athletes they might consider
3. Colleges will begin contacting those athletes via telephone/personal visits
4. The NCAA signing period for football scholarships is Feb thru March (approximately)

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Who is involved in the recruiting process?

1. Student-Athlete
2. College Coaches (position coach, recruiting coordinator, offensive/defensive coordinator, head coach)
3. Parents of student-athlete
4. High School Coach
5. Guidance Counselor

The following is a breakdown of the responsibilities of each involved in the process.

Student-Athlete

- Must have moral character, work ethic, and ability (Colleges are investing 5 years of tuition so they make sure they're getting their money's worth!)
- Complete high school with a core 40 diploma and a GPA high enough to qualify
- Take the ACT or SAT and score high enough to qualify
- Register with the NCAA Clearinghouse
- Complete college applications before deadlines
- Visit colleges

College Coaches

- Contact references on player
- View film on the player
- They are not looking at statistics! They will watch film on the player
- Contact player and parents and arrange college visitations
- Remember: The college coach has many recruiting rules to follow (ex. The number of times they can contact high school player and the number of visits)

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Responsibilities of those involved continued...

Parents of Student-Athlete

Complete financial aid form by the deadline (do this for any college student)

- Make sure:
 - Student takes SAT/ACT
 - Student graduates with a Core 40 diploma
 - Student registers with NCAA clearinghouse
 - Student completes college applications (sometimes there are fees to be paid)

High School Coach

- Fill out questionnaires for those players he thinks have ability to play at next level (including Division 3)
- Arrange school visits from college coaches
- Send film to colleges after each season and for those who request it
- Contact college coaches on all potential college football players

School Counselor

- Complete NCAA clearinghouse for athlete
- Make sure athlete is on core 40 diploma track
- Completes his/her portion off college applications/scholarships

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What can I do to help myself in this process?

1. Attend summer football camps at the college you might want to attend.
2. Communicate with high school coach your desire to play college football.
3. Create a resume and letter and send out to colleges on your own (similar to applying for a job).
4. Visit college websites and fill out their athletic questionnaires.
5. Create highlight reels on hudl.com that you can provide to college coaches. There are instructions on specifically how to create these on hudl.com's help page if you search for it.

Timeline For Actions

Freshman year

- Grades are going to be a huge part of the process. If a kid ends up playing D3 ball he will be able to get money for academics that will help him pay for school.
- Start going to smaller skill camps to work on your craft. Get better at what you do first before we worry about getting exposure.
- Weight room-weight room-weight room. Get fit and strong for the next 4 years of HS ball.

Sophomore year

- More skill camps if the player has not matured physically yet. We will start to look at some college camps now that might be a fit down the road for each player, but the emphasis is still mostly on the skill improvement.
- If he is an advanced player, someone who we think may have a shot at some D2 or even D1, now we will look to some of the bigger camps that will expose him to some coaches. One of the great things about some of the mid level D1 schools is that they will have a camp with coaches from every level there helping out which is some great exposure.
- Start the ACT process. Take this as early and as often as you can to get the highest score possible, again academic money will help at all levels when it comes time to pay.
- If you start varsity, compile a highlight reel via Hudl.

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Junior year

- Now we have begun the process of checking on specific schools that will be a good fit for that player. For example, say you have a QB who can play at the next level. What we will do is have him research and find some schools that he would really be interested in going to.
- The next step for the player once he has picked some schools is to start looking over rosters. If they already have 5 QB's, and they are all freshman and sophomores, than let's move on to the next choice that maybe is going to need a QB soon.
- If the school you want to go to is having a camp, get there. If they are not, find out if any of the coaches are working some one else's camps. If they are, get there. The time to start getting noticed is now.
- Re-visit the ACT if needed.

Senior year

- Make sure you are attending summer camps before your senior season if you have not already done so.
- Be sure to have a highlight film through Hudl. Compile it by year.
- Make sure that the first 4-5 plays are jaw droppers or at least the absolute best that this player is capable of. The worst thing you can do is put a average play on the reel as your first impression.
- Continue to email recruiting coordinators sending them your film. We will also do that as we have a recruits page that we link coaches up to.
- Make the best choice for you football and financially. This is very important. Do not choose a college just to play football and find yourself in mounds of debt that you cannot escape from.

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Last topic to cover...

What is a walk-on?

- A player who attends a scholarship school without receiving a scholarship
- It is similar to “Trying out for the team”
- They may be asked to ‘walk-on’ by the coach. This means the coach would like to see him on the team but does not want to spend a scholarship.
- You may earn a scholarship at any time during your playing career.
- Basically, you are playing football and paying tuition. (Just like the Division 3 level)
- Walk-ons are sometimes treated differently than scholarship players because the college has not invested any money on them.
- There is always the potential, be it incredibly slim, that walk-ons may earn a scholarship over time. For instance, Purdue often rewards one walk on each year with a full scholarship that has earned the opportunity.

This information has been gathered from various sources and is meant to be basic information to provide education on the recruiting process. It is an expansive field with many complications. However, with a little leg work, it can be worth it for your student-athlete.

Understand too that not every player will have the ability to play at the next level. Regardless of the level, there is great competition and great players. All college teams are still like a high school all-star team.

As always, please let us know if you have any questions in regard to this matter.