

1: In choosing a postsecondary institution a person should consider

Beginning postsecondary students at public 2-year institutions mentioned location reasons for choosing their institution more often than reputation, price, or influence factors. Online Availability: Download, view, and print the report in a pdf file.

Doctoral Degrees 15 Things to Consider When Choosing a College Choosing a college is one of the most important decisions you will ever make. While there is a lot of information available to help you decide, knowing what to consider when choosing a college is crucial. We have gathered 15 key factors that can help you evaluate potential schools before you apply. Accreditation Accredited universities have been recognized by official local, state, and national agencies as providing a high-quality education US Department of Education. Accreditation is important to applicants who intend to attend graduate school, especially those who will need to obtain advanced degrees in medicine, law, and education, as well as applicants whose financial aid requires that they attend an accredited school. If you intend to transfer credits from one university to another, accreditation can also be a factor. Types of Majors and Degrees Available No matter how good the school, it will not be the right one for you if it does not offer your preferred area of study or desired degree level. Their website or brochure will also have a wealth of information. Be sure to read about the available programs and take note of the curriculum, credit requirements, and typical rate of completion. If you intend to live at home and commute to college, you will want to attend a campus that is located nearby. For those who would like to go away to college, you must get a feel for the college and surrounding area. Are you a city dweller or more relaxed in the country? Try to visit the college in order to see what the area has to offer, both on and off-campus. Also, when choosing a campus, consider companies based nearby, as they may be a valuable source of summer internships and future job offers. Cost Cost is one of the most important things to consider when choosing a college, and you will need to determine how much tuition you can afford to pay prior to selecting a school. The cost between public and private universities has risen considerably in recent years. Total costs will also vary by the length of program you choose. Financial Aid Opportunities Although the cost of higher education has risen dramatically, so have financial aid opportunities. Financial aid can be in the form of a federal or state grant money you do not have to pay back or a federal student loan money you must pay back , which can accrue interest starting the day you enroll or a few months after you graduate. Individual college and universities may also award institutional grants and scholarships. Schools will typically publish information on the percentage of currently enrolled students who have received financial aid, as well as the average amount awarded. This data can be a useful way to estimate your own potential for earning financial aid if you choose to attend that particular institution. While the competition might be fierce, starting early and talking to the financial aid office at your perspective school can help you navigate this process. Admissions Rate The admissions rate of a college, or percentage of applicants who are admitted, can indicate your odds of getting into the school. Schools with higher acceptance rates will typically enroll students from a wide variety of academic backgrounds, even those who may not have received the best grades in high school, while colleges with lower acceptance rates choose only the strongest candidates. Admissions Criteria The admissions criteria of most schools will typically involve a minimum GPA, prerequisite course requirements, and standardized test scores. They might also ask you to write a personal statement or interview with an admissions officer. Schools will often post the average GPA and test scores of previously admitted students, which is a good way to measure your own chances of getting accepted. Graduation Rate Even though graduation may be the last thing on your mind as you begin your college search, knowing the graduation rate is important when evaluating your potential college. Flexible Scheduling Options As many students are enrolling in part-time degree programs and have to balance work, family, and other obligations, flexible scheduling options may play a particularly important role. Many colleges post their course catalogs, as well as their schedules for different types of courses on their websites. Look for evening and weekend classes, online options to augment your classroom experience, and large lectures with multiple discussion sections. Class Size Student to Teacher Ratio Schools will typically publish information regarding their average class size. While

colleges vary greatly in size, do not assume that small colleges will have the smallest classes. If you are the type of student who would prefer to have individualized attention, class size can be an important factor in your education. Students who prefer to learn through discussion and those who want a more intimate learning experience may also benefit from smaller class sizes. Internships and Hands-on Opportunities For many people, the most exciting part of a college education is applying what they learn in the classroom to practical experience. Many programs will incorporate hands-on training into the curriculum through simulated lab work, a practicum or an internship. Although you can find your own internship with a little initiative, it is worthwhile to consider schools that provide you with direct placement into a position. Campus Facilities Whether it is a state-of-the-art laboratory, expansive computing center or a gym worthy of an Olympic athlete, the campus facilities can make all the difference when it comes to enhancing your educational experience. Determine what matters to you, and find out if those facilities are available. Academic Support Resources The academic demands of college often catch even the most confident student by surprise, so prepare now by identifying the types of academic support resources offered by your potential schools. Many colleges provide peer tutors for any student, as well as a designated building for academic support staff. Finding out what help is available ahead of time may help you down the line. Career Services Having an active and supportive career services office is essential. College can open your eyes to careers you never knew existed, and the career services center can be instrumental in preparing you for your professional life after graduation. Career services include interview preparation, counseling, resume reviews, job placement support, and much more. Job Placement Rates Knowing the cold, hard facts about how many graduates in a particular field find a job, and how quickly, will help you evaluate a potential college. Many colleges publish data about the percentage of students receiving a job offer within six months of graduation. Some colleges will offer more assistance to graduates seeking employment than others. Finding out the job placement rate will help you make sure that your tuition dollars will be well spent and can influence your decision regarding the institution you choose to attend, as well as your area of study. While deciding where to apply to college is often a stressful experience, knowing what things to consider when choosing a college can give you the confidence to apply wisely and end up at the school that best meets your needs. Start your college search today!

2: types of postsecondary schools - eCampusTours

â€¢ *Beginning postsecondary students at public 2-year institutions mentioned location reasons for choosing their institutions more often than reputation, price, or influence factors.*

Choosing a College Before you decide to spend possibly years of your life and thousands of dollars on a college education, do your homework. Make sure the school you choose is the right fit for your career goals, personality, academic preparation and ability to pay. There are many different types of colleges and universities, each with its own distinct advantages and drawbacks for individual students. A good fit for one student might not work well for another. You should explore each school of interest and make a list of the pros and cons for each institution before deciding where you will attend. Is the institution certified or accredited by the appropriate entities? Do the academic programs offered by the institution match your interests? Are those programs fully accredited? Is the school too far from home? Is the school located in a busy city or a small town? Does the campus and surrounding community offer opportunities for you to participate in extracurricular activities important to you? Can you easily commute to the school? How large is the school? What is the average class size? Some students do better when they attend schools where they can receive individualized attention, while others thrive on a larger campus. Are the instructors appropriately credentialed? Are most of the professors in your program full-time faculty members? Does the college offer internships, externships, study-abroad or service-learning opportunities? Such activities can enhance your education and may be attractive to potential employers. Schools should be able to provide students with information about graduation, retention, crime, and job placement rates. Does the college have a good support system for its students? This could include on-campus resources, such as academic advisers, counselors and medical professionals, diversity officers, tutors, financial-aid advisers or a career center. Additionally, the school may offer external resources such as professional networks and affiliations with other schools or business partners. Is the financial aid package sufficient to make the tuition affordable?

Visiting the Campus One of the best ways to quickly determine whether a school is the right fit for you is to visit the campus. Attend an open house or contact the admissions office to schedule a visit. While on campus, try the following: Spend time in the dining hall, classroom or outdoor space where students gather. Get a feel for the campus community and talk to current students to learn about their experiences on campus. Sit in on a class that would be required for your major. If possible, talk to the professor afterwards and ask any questions you might have about the program. Sit in on a large lecture if available to see if this works for you. Visit the library, as well as computer or science labs to make sure software and equipment are up to date. Pick up a copy of the student newspaper and literary magazine or read them online. Check out student bulletin boards to learn more about available campus activities. If possible, consider arranging an overnight stay in a residence hall on campus. Talk with your host or a member of the residence life staff to learn more about various campus housing options. Is this school a good match for me? Do I feel at home here? To access a list of some of the Virginia colleges and universities that offer virtual tours, [click here](#). You can follow a school on Twitter and Facebook for campus updates. In addition to gathering information provided by the school, students can find out more about a school from outside sources. Consider the following resources to learn more about schools that interest you: Attend college or career fairs in your area. Get in touch with graduates and alumni of schools that interest you. Ask your school counselor or a librarian to recommend a college information guide. Contact potential employers and ask the Human Resources officer how graduates from a particular school or program are perceived. Schedule an appointment with your school counselor or a local access provider and go prepared with a list of questions about the schools that interest you.

3: Choosing a College

When choosing a liposuction clinic, interested individuals should take into account how long the clinic has been in practice, the number of procedures that are performed yearl y, and typical cost.

Vocational university , Vocational school , and Technical school Higher vocational education and training takes place at the non-university tertiary level. Such education combines teaching of both practical skills and theoretical expertise. Higher education differs from other forms of post-secondary education such as that offered by institutions of vocational education , which are more colloquially known as trade schools. Higher vocational education might be contrasted with education in a usually broader scientific field, which might concentrate on theory and abstract conceptual knowledge. Professional higher education[edit] This describes a distinct form of higher education that offers a particularly intense integration with the world of work in all its aspects including teaching, learning, research and governance and at all levels of the overarching Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area. Its function is to diversify learning opportunities, enhance employability, offer qualifications and stimulate innovation, for the benefit of learners and society. The intensity of integration with the world of work which includes enterprise, civil society and the public sector is manifested by a strong focus on application of learning. This approach involves combining phases of work and study, a concern for employability, cooperation with employers, the use of practice-relevant knowledge and use-inspired research. Tertiary-educated individuals were earning twice as much as median workers. In contrast to historical trends in education, young women were more likely to complete upper secondary education than young men. Additionally, access to education was expanding and growth in the number of people receiving university education was rising sharply. By , close to 40 percent of people aged 25â€™34 and around 25 percent of those aged 55â€™64 , were being educated at university. As employers[edit] University governance generally involves input from the Faculty. Universities may employ a number of people. Depending on the funding, a university typically hires one teacher per 3â€™25 students. According to the ideal of research-university, the university teaching staff is actively involved in the research of the institution. In addition, the university usually also has dedicated research staff and a considerable support staff. Professionals in this field can be found at locations in addition to universities, e. These apprenticeship-like positions provide opportunities for students to gain experience in, and exposure to, professional roles in exchange for funding of their academic programs. However this has sparked some debate in recent years as some advocates say that a degree is not what it was once worth to employers. An increasing number of freshman every year drop out of their perspective programs or do not possess the maturity to have a balanced life away from home. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that the college educated are employed at a rate nearly twice that of the national average when compared to high school graduates. A study published by the Pew Charitable Trusts, shows that among Americans ages 21 to 24, the drop in employment and income was much steeper among people who lacked a college degree. For young people with an associates degree, the employment rate fell from 64 to Ultimately a survey, the Great Jobs and Great Lives Gallup-Purdue Index report found the type of college that students attend and in some cases even majors they choose have very little to do with their overall success and well-being later in life. What matters more, the index found, is feeling supported and making emotional connections during school.

4: 15 Things to Consider When Choosing a College – www.enganchecubano.com

Let me say first that I work for a college. My opinion: A) Accreditation first and foremost. If the school, or program, isn't accredited then your degree will be limited, you may not be able to work anywhere you want.

British Columbia , Business school , Canada , international student , Langara , post secondary education , study in BC , Study in British Columbia , University , vancouver By Anna Fernandez August has been a whirlwind of changes – from ending an amazing co-op work experience, to taking another step towards my academic and career goals, and lastly, embarking on a new adventure to study abroad. Something I am super excited about!!! To give you a little bit of a background, I moved to Canada in Thus, I ended up at Langara College , a college that I intended to go through to help me get into a university. My end goal was to graduate with a degree in business from university, and at that time, I thought I was set on transferring to a university. However, as nature took its course, my ongoing journey lead me elsewhere. After spending a couple of semesters at Langara, I grew fond of the school. The following lists what sold me into staying at a college:

Affordable Tuition Prior to beginning my post-secondary education, I was able to save up some money from a part time job to help me get through my first semester at Langara. Since then, I became keen on the idea of being able to pave my way through school and came to realize that financially supporting myself independently through college is possible. Going to school and keeping a part time job on the side is doable, provided that some time management skills are applied.

Personalized Learning Experience Another thing that I value in my learning experience at Langara are how instructors are easy to connect with. Instructors are available during office hours for any further questions. Most are always willing to help and answer any questions. In addition, one on one tutoring was also available for the business program for free during the first two years of my study. For a student who was an eager beaver in my first couple of semesters, I definitely made the most of the extra help I could have possibly gotten. Lastly, undergoing my business program with a smaller group of like-minded individuals brought me closer to people I never would have imagined to connect with. I have met with people from different walks of life and have managed to build friendships and stay in touch.

Comparable Value of Education The value and level of education obtained from smaller colleges in comparison to universities was something I questioned prior to deciding to stay. However during my studies, I was proven otherwise. I found out that some of the instructors in my program also teach at neighboring universities in British Columbia. In fact, for some instructors, the lectures and notes given to the students might be identical to the ones that are being given to the students studying at universities. I discovered this after chatting and comparing notes with a friend who had the same instructor at another university. These instructors tend to stray away from theory-based teachings and are more likely to approach lectures with real life examples and insight. Either the approach, I found both to be insightful and effective in getting the concepts across to students.

Opportunities Because colleges in British Columbia are primarily known to serve as bridging schools for students to get to universities, the opportunities available in such colleges for students are sometimes overlooked. With this in mind, one must be open-minded and be willing to strive in order to take the first step towards getting a shot at these opportunities. There is a sense of community within some instructors and my peers that I value. In the end, it is still up to the student to determine how to, and how far, he or she is willing to go in order to achieve his or her goals.

5: Higher education - Wikipedia

higher the scores achieved the more students that were attending. While to me this does not make sense, I cannot say that it is wrong. I really do not know which should be right. These odd signs of the independent variables could indicate multicollinearity.

The Road to Post-Secondary Education: March Thinking about post-secondary education? Whether you are a parent or an individual with an autism spectrum disorder, you probably have a lot of questions. How does the application process work? What sort of educational program is right for me? What type of supports and services can I expect at college? The article is meant to be a first step for individuals with autism spectrum disorders and parents interested in post-secondary options. This article was not written to provide answers, but to highlight questions that are important to ask yourself, and your son or daughter to begin the exploration process of post-secondary education. A misconception that many hold is that post-secondary education only includes 4-year universities and colleges. Therefore, it is important to explain the category of post-secondary education and all that it encompasses. Adult education classes are courses typically offered through the community, and are non-degree oriented. The key to successful post-secondary educational experiences is that individuals with autism spectrum disorders become acutely aware and knowledgeable about their own accommodation needs. Being familiar with what the student needs to succeed in school is ultimately the responsibility of the individual with the disability. Below are a sampling of questions we feel are pertinent to ask yourself when preparing for a post-secondary experience. This section is simply addressing your basic interest areas. Answering the questions below can help you decipher which post-secondary experience is right for you. Remember that these questions get more at what you want as opposed to what you think is possible. Do not place any limits on yourself when answering questions in this section. We encourage everyone to dream. However, we acknowledge that making dreams come true can be hard work. Give yourself plenty of time to plan and to create a memorable post-secondary experience. Frequently, the less time you leave for planning the more problems you will encounter later. For example, it is possible that living away from home does not seem feasible to you. It is important, though, to state what you want. Questions are listed below to help you determine what you will need to make specific situations work. For example, you may want to leave home. However, you may feel that you require a certain amount of support that you are currently getting from family. It may be difficult to picture receiving this support outside your family network. Questions to answer to help you determine what you really want include: Why are you pursuing a post-secondary experience? Is it a career where a 2 or 4 year degree is necessary? Do you want to attend a small or large campus? Do you want to live in a big city or in a small town? If you are desiring a college degree, do you know what major you might want? What future job options will this degree lead to? Do you want to live at home with family, or away from home with or without a roommate? Your choice of a major or course of study may help to pinpoint the type of school you want to attend. Some schools have entrance requirements such as test scores that need to be met. Some individuals with autism spectrum disorders have intense interests and strengths that make the selection of an area of study very easy. Some questions to consider when choosing a major or area of study include the following: What are your interests and strengths? What is your career goal? In other words, in what field do you envision working? For example, if you are interested in working on or for a newspaper, you may want to think of a major in journalism. What are the entrance requirements for the programs that interest you? What is the average length of time that it takes students to complete the program? Is there support offered for advanced students to "test out" of some basic classes? Is there support offered to students who need to take remedial classes? Distance Deciding whether you want to leave home is one of the first decisions you need to make. In other words, are you ready to leave the house where you have grown up? Or do you want to wait to leave home? Are you more comfortable entering college a new chapter of your life from the security of your home? Perhaps you simply want to save your money by not having to pay room and board. All of the above are considerations for people to think about as they explore post-secondary education. The decision about where you want to live will help define the post-secondary opportunities that will be logical for you to

choose from. Do you want to leave home? If so, how far away do you want to go? How often will you want to go home? If you are thinking about traveling out of state or a fair distance, will going home at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and spring break be sufficient for you? Will travel home be possible from the school that you are thinking about? If commuting, how far will you need to travel daily? Do you have the supports e. Do you receive supports within your home that would need to be recreated if you were to leave home? If so, who might provide that support? Who might fund that type of support? Are you open to receiving personal support from individuals with whom you are unfamiliar? Do distance education classes or correspondence courses appeal to you? Campus and Community Environment The size and location of the campus you are going to attend should be decided. What is right for you? Choosing the size of the school that you wish to attend is an individual choice. A size that is good for one person is not necessarily going to work for another. Some people prefer very small schools where it is possible to know everyone who attends. Other people like the variety that a large school offers. Some people who are shy and have difficulty making social connections may favor smaller post-secondary experiences. Questions to answer about the size of a school include the following: How many students are enrolled? How many students live on campus? How many students commute? What is the average class size? How many academic buildings are on campus? Are the buildings on campus large with many floors or small with one or two stories? Are there specific buildings or areas on campus for specific majors? What atmosphere are you looking for e. Most people feel comfortable in an environment that feels familiar. Choosing a program location that offers a comfortable atmosphere should also be addressed. Questions to answer about the location of a school include the following: What size is the community? Small, mid-size or large? What opportunities for recreation are offered on campus? What opportunities for entertainment are offered on campus? What opportunities for shopping are available on campus? What transportation, if any, is needed or offered on campus? Is student parking for bikes and cars easy to access? How long is the average walk from one class to the next? How safe is the campus? Thinking about the campus and community environment of a college or other post-secondary program is important to the comfort and success of your experience. Housing Where will you live while pursuing your post-secondary program? Is living at home most important? Or is living away from home a goal?

6: The Road to Post-Secondary Education: Questions to Consider

In , BPS/06 students had just entered postsecondary education for the first time. These tables focus on these students' demographic characteristics as well as the factors they considered before selecting a postsecondary institution and the reasons they chose the postsecondary institution in which they enrolled.

By researching the different types of schools, you will be able to make an informed decision about which one is right for you. Here is an overview of the various kinds of postsecondary schools. Universities Universities tend to be large schools with a wide variety of programs. They may have several undergraduate and graduate schools, colleges, departments, or faculties School of Engineering, College of Business, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Science, etc. Some universities offer professional schools that award doctorates. Universities tend to have research facilities and an abundance of social opportunities fraternities, sororities, sporting events, clubs, etc. Universities may be public or private. Colleges Colleges tend to be smaller than universities, but they still have a variety of programs. Although colleges do tend to be smaller than universities, there are still some colleges that are just as big or even bigger than a university. Graduate degrees may or may not be offered. The size of classes and types of social opportunities will vary from college to college. A college may be public or private, an independent institution or part of a larger university. These two-year colleges usually have less strenuous admissions standards and tend to be less expensive than four-year colleges and universities. If this is done, taking courses that can be transferred is highly recommended. Community colleges are public and non-residential, while junior colleges are private with students living on campus or in the surrounding community. Some schools specialize in only one area, while others provide a wide variety of programs. Although receiving accreditation from these schools will usually grant employment, students may or may not be able to transfer credits to traditional academic degree programs. The entire course of study at a vocational or technical school is often two years or less, although some can be three or four years long. Some of these schools are privately owned and operated, while others are public. Private Public postsecondary schools are supported by state funds. Tuition for a public school is usually less expensive than that of a private school. Moreover, public school tuition for an in-state student is much less expensive than for an out-of-state student. Private postsecondary schools are supported by tuition and donations. They are not tax-supported. While private school tuition tends to be higher than public school tuition, private schools can sometimes offer more financial aid to students for better affordability. When it comes to choosing a postsecondary school, it is crucial to pick one that fits your personality and educational goals. After you have decided on the type of school you would like to attend, you can then narrow your selection down to more specific schools. Read College Selection for steps to take when choosing a postsecondary school.

7: Post Secondary Institutions In Bc

Choosing a Post-Secondary Institution THAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU My Program of Choice: School 1: School 2: School 3: Admission Requirements Do they offer early admission? Are there any.

8: What To Consider In Choosing A Post-Secondary School - Bright Futures

While it is important to attend a post-secondary institution that excels in your interested field of study, you also have to place an emphasis on the environment you are going to be in for the next 4 years.

9: Small, but Mighty – Choosing College as a Post-Secondary Institution – Study in BC

Small, but Mighty - Choosing College as a Post-Secondary Institution Posted by Marina Ramalho on September 1, Tags: British Columbia, Business school, Canada, international student, Langara, post secondary education, study in

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