

Chapter 1 : Find Colleges & Universities in the 50 States

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These transfer partnerships assist students in making a smooth community college credits. Some community colleges also have their own transfer agreements with four-year institutions. Ask your college faculty or advisors what is available to you! In addition, several of these partnerships offer financial assistance and scholarships for community college graduates. When Do I Transfer? Your decisions and commitment to a specific program and university directly impact the success of transferring credits. The longer you wait to make a decision, the more you risk delaying degree completion. We recommend the following: What Are Transfer Grants? The grant will be applied to tuition expenses at a four-year Virginia college or university, either public or private. An application for participation in the Transfer Grant Program as well as a list of STEM eligible program majors can be found at this link: [Send official transcripts from all colleges previously attended before transferring to the university of choice.](#) When the institution receives transcripts, they evaluate the credits, and where applicable, count them toward the degree. The following information is offered as a general timeline and not intended for any specific transfer program or institution. Be sure to start your mathematics based on your program of study and writing composition sequences as early as possible, as they are common requirements across most programs. In addition to academic advising, we recommend using the following transfer resources throughout your community college experience: The transfer guides for the four-year institution to which you would like to transfer. Related Information Guaranteed Admissions Agreements Guaranteed Admissions Agreements provide a gateway to a four-year college or university. Check out individual agreements here , or on the home page under the Transfer tab. All students are advised to speak with a counselor before they enroll in classes.

Chapter 2 : Evaluating Your Educational Options ~ www.nxgvision.com

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October 16, Education It was really all about sex—or, more precisely, the prospect of having sex once he got to college. He dropped out less than two years later. The dropout rate for community college students exceeds 71 percent. They had just returned from a school college tour and were in the throes of college-admissions madness. The parents even more than their high school senior son were eager to share their impressions of the various schools: And that prestige—or just name recognition, in the case of lower-ranked schools—is a factor in helping graduates get higher-paying jobs. Acknowledging this major expense, both U. News and the Journal have changed the criteria that determine ranking. To their credit, they allow users for a fee to weight the various criteria by importance, generating their own customized rankings. Unfortunately, the data collected about most colleges still miss the boat, at least in terms of helping kids and their parents make better choices. Major media outlets deliver remarkably similar rankings. The top 10 schools on each list are 80 percent identical. News list to the top 14 schools, and all 10 of the WSJ schools appear. Even fewer differences exist between top 50 lists. Are they acquiring skills and information that will increase their chances of becoming productive, thoughtful, responsible citizens? Too many recent graduates actually believe that the high grades they got in college reflect high-quality work. Grade inflation is not just a problem at elite institutions, but across many colleges. In , only 7 percent of grades awarded were above A-; in , that figure was 41 percent. In computing its rankings, U. News uses the percentage of students per class who graduate in six years. Taking that long to finish adds significant cost, and there are lots of reasons why students need more time. Changing majors can mean taking new prerequisites; and more than 70 percent of all undergraduates change their initial majors. Families deserve realistic transparency. Media rankings typically make an effort to identify racial and economic diversity on campus, but no one even pretends to address political and intellectual diversity. One appropriate metric would be how many students are veterans and how many graduates go on to serve in the military or in the Peace Corps. I spent the first half of my undergraduate career at the U. Naval Academy, which indulged student whims hardly at all. My second half was spent at Brown, which had no distribution requirements but noticeably higher academic expectations. I valued both enormously, but which indulges students more? And which better prepares graduates for life in the real world? Too many students—including the sex-starved kid who went west—base their college choices on frivolities and amenities. Sadly, parents are not much more discerning. They push their children toward schools a few slots higher in the rankings.

Chapter 3 : College Access and Affordability: USA vs. the World | Value Colleges

Four directories to the profiles include a geographical table of vital statistics, an entrance difficulty directory, a cost ranges directory, and a majors directory. Institutional changes since the edition are separately identified.

Ewing played 15 seasons with the New York Knicks. The team that selected him would be making history by doing so. From until , the NBA draft was conducted similarly to the NFL draft , where teams are awarded draft positions based on winning percentage. The difference was that instead of the team with the lowest percentage automatically being awarded the top pick, the NBA held a coin toss between the teams with the worst records in each conference and the winner of the coin toss selected first with the loser automatically picking second. This practice tended to encourage teams to purposely lose games in order to improve their draft position and potentially get into the coin toss. Beginning with the draft, the NBA handled matters differently. Every team that qualified for the playoffs received positions based on their winning percentage, and the teams that did not were placed in a lottery. In the first lottery, the NBA did not determine the positions as they do now. In this case, the seven teams that did not qualify for the playoffs were each given an equal chance to get the top pick. Each team had its name and logo put in an envelope, and the envelopes were placed into a hopper and spun to shuffle them. Once done, Commissioner David Stern then drew an envelope from inside to determine who would pick first. In a move that would create controversy for years to come, the envelope Stern drew was the one belonging to the New York Knicks. They drafted Ewing, as expected, beginning a fifteen-year relationship. Soon after he was considered one of the premier centers in the league. He was a member of the original Dream Team at the Olympic Games. Ewing was unstoppable in Game 1, finishing with 34 points, 16 rebounds, and 6 blocks, and the Knicks beat Chicago 94-86. The Knicks were facing elimination in Game 6 when Ewing had one of the greatest games of his career. The team trailed 3-2 in the series, and Ewing was limited physically by a bad ankle sprain, [14] but he helped the Knicks beat the Bulls 86-78 by scoring 27 points. Both teams battled well, each winning on its home court in the first 4 games. This would be one more season in which Ewing had to deal with no championships, despite the fact that the Knicks had the best regular season record in the Eastern Conference at 60-22 and had the second best record in the NBA, behind the Phoenix Suns , who were 62-19. The Knicks, with Ewing leading them, had to survive a grueling trek through the playoffs simply to reach the Finals. The Knicks then won the next two games to return to Houston ahead 3-2. However, the Rockets won the next two games. Ewing made the most of his playoff run by setting a record for most blocked shots in a Finals series broken by Tim Duncan in . The following year, a potential game-tying finger roll by Ewing rimmed out in the dwindling seconds of Game 7 of the Eastern Conference Semifinals, resulting in a loss to the Indiana Pacers. In the 1996 season, Ewing and the Knicks were eliminated in the Eastern Conference Semifinals in 5 games by the record-setting Bulls , who won 72 games that year en route to their fourth championship. The Knicks, who were up 3-1 in the series going into Game 5, lost the next three games and were eliminated. The result was a severely damaged wrist, with Ewing suffering a displaced fracture, a complete dislocation of the lunate bone, and torn ligaments. These injuries required emergency surgery to prevent nerve damage, and it was said that Ewing suffered injuries that were usually reserved for victims of vehicular accidents. The Heat and Knicks met in the playoffs for the second straight year. This time, the two teams met up in the first round of the playoffs. The series went to a decisive fifth game, but the Knicks avenged their loss to Miami the year before by beating the Heat in Miami 98-87. Although battling an Achilles tendon injury, Ewing led the Knicks to another victory over the Heat in the first round, 3-2. The team advanced to the Conference Finals again, sweeping the Raptors and beating the Heat for the third straight year in 7 games, but could not defeat the Pacers and fell in six games. During his final season with the Knicks, Ewing played in his 1,100th NBA game , finishing his Knick career with a franchise-record 1,100 games played in a Knick uniform he is the only player to play 1,000 games with the Knicks. After a year with the Sonics and another with the Orlando Magic , he announced his retirement on September 18, 1997. After that season, he took a job as an assistant coach with the Washington Wizards. In 1,100 games over 16 seasons, Ewing averaged 24.6 points per game. As of 1997, Ewing was ranked 18th on the NBA scoring list with 24,600 points. The owner,

Thomas Sicignano, testified that he arranged for dancers to have sex with professional athletes. Ewing admitted that he went to the club, where he received oral sex twice. Ewing was never charged with a crime. On February 28, , his jersey number 33 was retired by the team in a large ceremony at Madison Square Garden.

Chapter 4 : FinAid | Saving for College | Tuition Inflation

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How financial aid letters often leave students confused and misinformed 1. Tuition is rising “fast. College tuition across the country has been steadily climbing in the past few years. The average cost of tuition and fees for colleges across the country has grown by more than percent between and , with costs doubling over the last decade. Four-year universities generally receive income from a number of sources: As the recession caused state budgets and university endowments to shrink university endowments on average reached their lowest point since the Depression in , reports BusinessWeek , colleges have had to make up the cost elsewhere. Moreover, high-profile schools often face pressures to attract and retain top talent by expanding their campuses, building state-of-the-art facilities and increasing services, leaving students to help foot the bill where endowments and other funding fall short. In the high-demand world of education, there are no market forces that compel colleges to push down costs. Colleges also use student tuition to fund financial aid for financially disadvantaged students, which theoretically creates a bit of a vicious cycle: If schools with funding shortages want to attract bright students with financial need, they need to raise tuition higher yet to cover the cost of providing for these students. Recently, however, reports are revealing that many universities are now putting a stronger emphasis on admitting students who can pay for themselves. While most consumer borrowing has slowed, student loan borrowing continues to grow. Shrinking funds and limited grants are prompting students nationwide to borrow more and more to get through their education. Student loan balances are highest in California and the Northeast, but are rapidly rising in regions like the Southwest. The report also estimates that the pool of borrowers will likely continue to grow at a rate of 2 percent per year. The economics behind a push for borrowing and obtaining higher education are fairly simple: In tough economic times, the conventional wisdom for those facing unemployment or underemployment is to go back to school, wait until the wave passes, and hopefully graduate with extra skills and credentials that give them an edge in finding employment as recovery begins to pick up. But if long-term economic prospects are dim, as they are proving to be in the current economic downturn, graduates emerge from school with a heavy debt load and few means of paying it off. So exactly how many students get saddled with debt after graduation, and by how much? Studies from the Project on Student Debt show that 67 percent of students graduating from four-year colleges in had student loan debt, a 27 percent increase from four years prior. Not surprisingly, the combination of high student debt and low job prospects has resulted in a spike in federal student loan defaults, with the default rate reaching 8. Private loans and for-profit colleges are the riskiest choices “ but they too are growing. Loans are typically divided into two categories: Federal educational loans are capped, and interest rates are fixed anywhere from 3. However, there is no set limit on the amount of private loans one can take out, or on the interest rates banks can charge for them “ and interest rates can change over the years. Private loans are by far the riskiest option a student borrower can make, but private loan borrowing has increased significantly among college undergraduates in recent years. According to the Project on Student Debt , 14 percent of undergraduates took out private loans in the academic year, up from just 5 percent four years prior. African-American undergraduates were the most likely group to take out private loans, comprising 17 percent of all private student loan borrowers that year. One of the primary problems with private loans is that it is notoriously difficult to shed once a person has it. In , Congress passed the Bankruptcy Reform Act, which exempted private student loans from being discharged when a person declares bankruptcy. The Act would allow private student loans to return to their pre status, eligible to be discharged in bankruptcy alongside other types of consumer debt. The Act, however, has not yet passed a vote in Congress. Congress has also been working to enact protections for students at for-profit colleges, where more than half of student loan defaults originate. Critics have accused these schools of targeting low-income and minority students for recruitment to bring in funding from financial aid but have few job prospects upon graduation. Community college students face debt problems of their own. Of course, high-profile, expensive four-year colleges that can require heavy

debt burdens are not the only means by which students can get an education. State schools and community colleges are generally more affordable ways to obtain a college degree and competitive skills for the job market. The age of austerity begs the question: But for low-income students who generally make up the bulk of the community college population, educational finances are still a problem. Students at community colleges are just as likely to need financial aid as students at other institutions, but have many fewer options to obtain it. The report states that community college students are less likely to take out federal loans to fund their education, either because they are hesitant to borrow, do not know that they are eligible for federal financial aid, or because some schools do not participate in federal loan programs. In many cases, students who are eligible for federal student loans end up taking out riskier private loans instead. A higher education bubble on the horizon? In an interview with the National Review, Thiel said: There are a few things that make it worse. It could be that Thiel is right, that college students, en masse, are overpaying for their educations. But it seems more likely that some college students attending certain types of schools are overpaying. A diploma from the school practically guarantees a good salary. That is not true for many other institutions—particularly not for online, for-profit schools, the worst of which egregiously overcharge for worthless degrees. But that marketplace is rapidly changing. The federal government is cracking down. Share prices for such companies have plummeted. Students have gotten savvier. Low-cost, high-quality competitors have entered the market. It might take some time. But tuition should drop too. It is worrisome, but mostly for the individuals on the hook for ballooning payments, not for the whole financial system, as with mortgage-backed debt. While the debate rages on over whether an educational bubble is really on the brink of bursting, it may be much clearer to see how trends in debt and educational payoff are causing major shifts in the idea of education in American culture. October 19, at

Chapter 5 : Massachusetts Institute of Technology - Wikipedia

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Where to Go to School Types of Higher Education Programs Universities, colleges, community colleges, online colleges, vocational schools – these are just a few of the types of educational institutions open to students looking to continue their education beyond high school. But what differentiates one from another and how important is the choice you make? The Official Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education provides an exhaustive guide to the requirements and characteristics of each college and university they have profiled. The Carnegie Classification orders accredited institutions of higher education by undergraduate and graduate programs; enrollment profiles; and size and setting classification. Universities Universities can be either publicly funded or privately funded institutions. Colleges are not universities, although all universities have colleges within them. By definition a university often grants degrees beyond the baccalaureate, or bachelors – most confer Masters and Doctorates as well. Public universities are state-funded and designed to provide an affordable education for residents of that state. Public universities must adhere to very strict regulations to ensure that all students receive equal treatment. Private universities, on the other hand, function independently from public sources and thrive on financial endowments from individuals, organizations and corporations. Examples of prominent private universities are Yale and Harvard. As expensive as many of the elite universities have been in years past most have made available financial aid programs for disadvantaged students. Liberal Arts Education While many four year colleges and universities are privately funded most American universities and colleges are funded by state revenue, alumni donations and annual tuition fees. State university programs are the most common and accessible forms of higher education institutions in America and for most students will comprise the bulk of their college experience. The four-year college experience defines the Liberal Arts education – a fully rounded and well-balanced educational "diet" that includes arts, sciences, mathematics and athletics. Students in liberal arts programs emphasize a major field of study, but are required to complete coursework in all the major disciplines. Students graduating from a four year college typically earn a baccalaureate or bachelors degree in either the arts or the sciences. Students wishing to earn their masters degree or a PhD will go on to graduate school to further their education in their chosen field. Some public four year college do offer graduate programs though in many cases this may mean ultimately transferring to a private college or university. Community Colleges Community Colleges have come a long way in the last few decades. Community Colleges have made higher education more accessible to students from all walks of life and are often an affordable springboard for students ultimately heading for a four year university. Community colleges offer students: Standalone two-year degree programs that lead to Associates degrees. The ability to transfer earned credits allows students to complete two years of an undergraduate degree then transfer to a four-year liberal arts college to complete the final two years of a traditional Bachelors degree. Continuing education and professional certification programs for working adults and professionals that will make them more competitive and successful in the workforce. Trade Schools Trade Schools are unique from either a college or university in that they provide specific training in vocational skills. In the past students primarily attended trade schools for agricultural and automotive programs. However, there is a renewed vigor in the trade and vocational school realm and they have grown to encompass training courses in any number of diverse subjects. For example, here are some popular trade school programs that prepare students for top paying jobs:

Chapter 6 : Patrick Ewing - Wikipedia

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Sponsored Schools Once the global leader in producing a talent pool of college graduates, the U. In , the U. Access to higher education and affordability are two of the main reasons for that fall. Meanwhile, were losing out to Korea, Japan, Norway and even Russia. The cost of higher education has surged more than percent since Before you borrow though, consider this: A study by Wells Fargo revealed that Four in 10 millennials are overwhelmed by debt. College is now more expensive than it has ever been, out of reach of not only poor Americans, but even middle class ones. Germany is the polar opposite to the United States in terms of costs of higher education. But due to massive unpopularity, they were once again abolished. Over 40 countries around the world offer free post-secondary education, including: Here are the top 7 places where Americans can study for free or at very low cost and in English! Students just have to be willing to leave the country: Many of them also offer courses in English. Imagine going to college and only worrying about room and board. France does charge tuition but normally around dollars at public universities. Norwegian students, including foreigners studying in the country, do not have to pay any college tuition. Be forewarned, however, of the harsh winters and high cost of living. If Eastern Europe is more your thing, Noack notes that Slovenia has English-language programs, and only charges a registration fee no tuition. Students are considered adults and are expected to pay for rent, food, and other expenses in Sweden, without relying on their parents for money.

Chapter 7 : VCCS Transfer FAQs

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Chapter 8 : Student-loan debt | Need to Know | PBS

Guide to Programs in Nursing in Four-Year Colleges and Universities. Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in the United States and Canada.