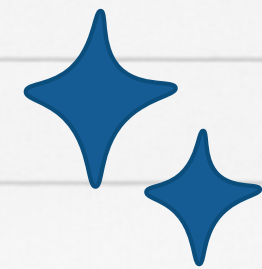
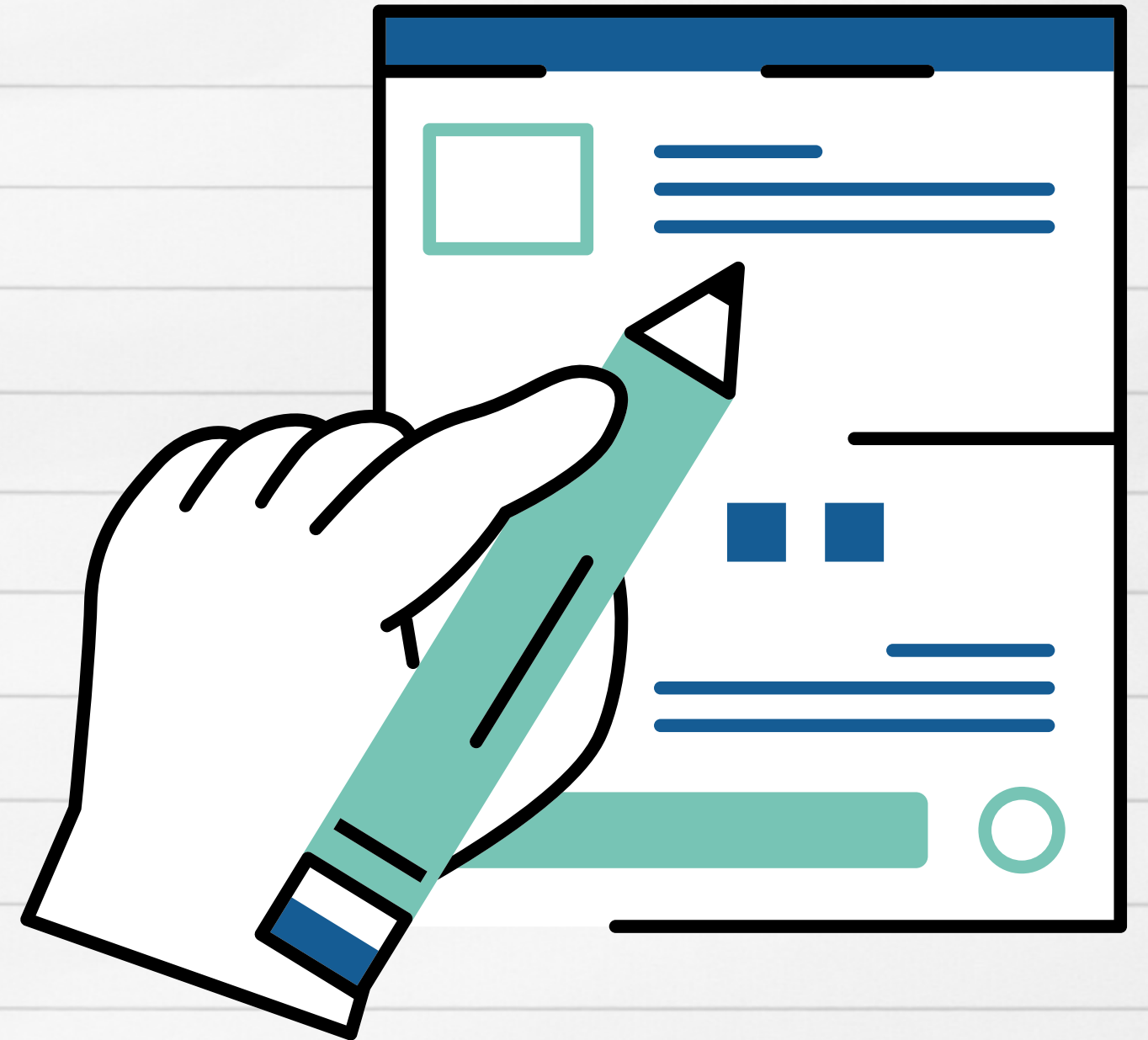


# SYSTEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION



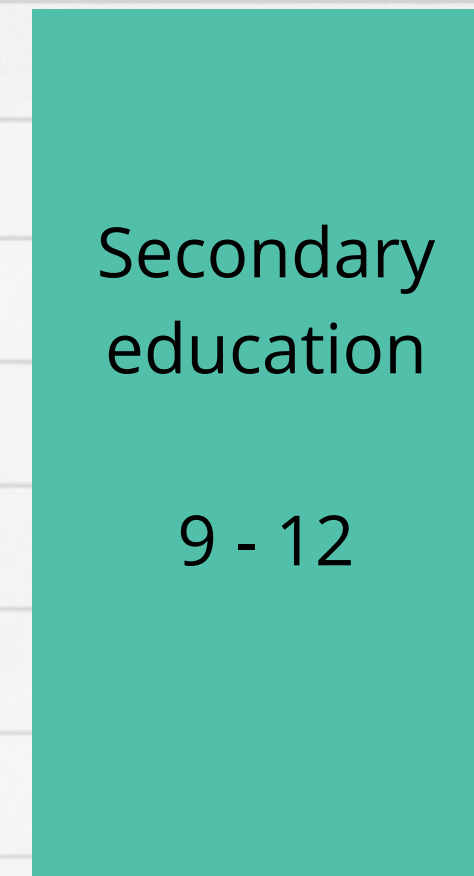
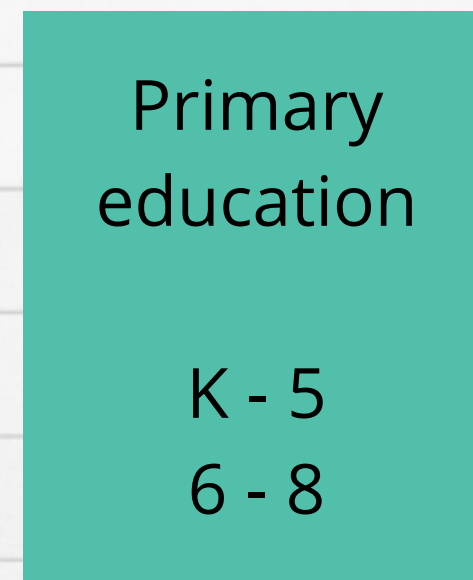
# AGENDA

- Higher education overview
- University vs college
- Different types of degrees
- Major vs minor
- Why does this matter?
- Activity (if time)



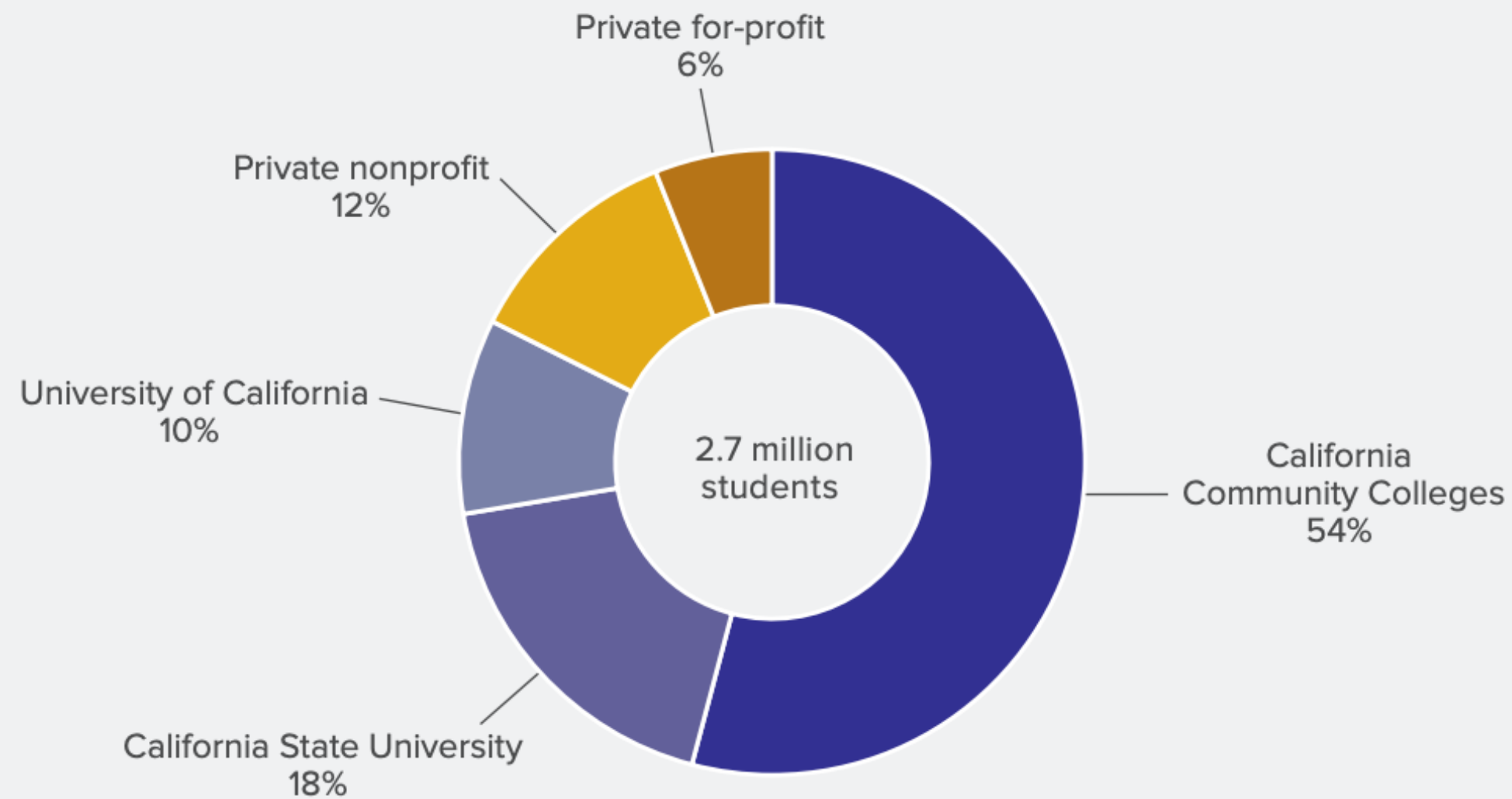
# “Higher Education” or Postsecondary Education

Education beyond the level  
of high school



# California's Higher Education System

## MOST CALIFORNIA STUDENTS ATTEND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS



### Three public segments are:

- The University of California (UC)
- The California State University (CSU)
- The California Community Colleges

SOURCE: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

NOTE: Enrollment is for students at colleges that offer at least an associate degree as of fall 2017 (the most recent year of available data for private colleges).

# UNIVERSITY VS COLLEGE

**These terms are often used interchangeably in the U.S. However, they actually have separate meanings.**



# University vs College



<b>University</b>	<b>College</b>
Offers a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs	Primarily focuses on undergraduate programs
Grants bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees	Typically offers associate degrees and certificates
Usually larger and has multiple faculties or departments	Smaller in size and may specialise in specific fields
Emphasises research, scholarly activities, and academic exploration	Emphasises practical skills and vocational training
Often has a more diverse student population	Often attracts local students or commuters
Provides a broader scope of academic disciplines and majors	Offers a narrower range of programs and majors

## UNIVERSITY

- Can be public or private

## COLLEGE

- Can be public or private
- College can also refer to community, vocational, and technical colleges
  - Typically associate degrees and certificates

# UNIVERSITIES

## Public

- Government-funded
- Typically **costs less** than private universities
- Tend to offer more academic majors (degree programs)
- Larger student body
- Typically have more research opportunities and resources

## Private

- Rely more on tuition and private sources (ex: donations)
- Typically **costs more** than public universities
- Tend to offer fewer academic majors (degree programs)
- Smaller student body
- Typically have less research opportunities and resources
- Tend to award more financial aid



# EXAMPLES IN SAN DIEGO

## Public University



SAN DIEGO STATE  
UNIVERSITY



California State University  
SAN MARCOS



## Private University



University  
of San Diego®

POINT<sup>19</sup>  LOMA<sup>02</sup>  
NAZARENE UNIVERSITY

## UNIVERSITY

- Can be public or private

## COLLEGE

- Can be public or private
- College can also refer to community, vocational, and technical colleges
  - Typically associate degrees and certificates

# COMMON TYPES OF COLLEGES

## Community College

- Typically public
- Offer two-year associate degree programs
  - Specific career certificates
- Some transfer to a 4-year after

## Vocational College/ Trade Schools

- Public and private
- Prepare students to enter specific fields
- Ex: Culinary arts, plumbing, cosmetology
- Typically 1 - 2 years

## Liberal Arts College

- Typically private
- Areas such as literature, history, languages, mathematics, and life sciences
- Offer 4-year programs

\*California College Promise Program



# DIFFERENT TYPES OF DEGREES



## Associate Degree

- Two years
- Ex: Associate of Arts (A.A.)

## Bachelor's Degree

- Four years
- Ex: Bachelor of Science (B.S.)

## Master's Degree

- About two years
- Might need a thesis
- Ex: Master of Business Administration (MBA)

## Doctorate Degree

- Research-based degree
- 3 to 7 or more years
- Conduct research and dissertation
- Ex: Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)

## Professional Degree

- To become licensed to work in medicine or law
- Varies: 3 to 4 year program + additional exams or residency
- Ex: Doctor of Medicine (M.D.)

Undergraduate

# MAJORS & MINORS

**Major - the academic field you will study**

**Minor - secondary specialization, often is complementary to the major**



**WHY DOES THIS  
MATTER?**



**THANK YOU!  
VERY MUCH!**

**QUESTIONS?**

# REFERENCES



[University vs College](#)

[University vs College](#)

[Types of Colleges](#)

[Quick Guide to Different Degrees](#)

[Types of Degrees](#)

[Vocational College](#)

[College Promise Program](#)

[Grossmont-Cuyamaca College Promise](#)

[California's Higher Education](#)