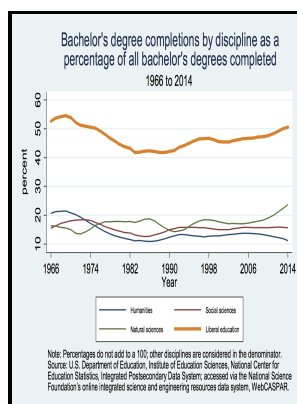


# Degrees of difference - higher education in the 1990s

## Lawrence & Wishart - Undergraduate degree results



Description: -

- Education, Higher -- Great Britain. Degrees of difference - higher education in the 1990s

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Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 193-195) and index.

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### Real Education Reform for the 1990's

Education levels correspond to individuals with 10, 12 and 16 years of education.

### Higher Education in the United States

There are also increasing numbers of proprietary institutions that tend to award specialized degrees or that engage in alternative modes of educational delivery, such as distance learning. These include food or refreshment services and lounge spaces at late afternoon or evening times, convenient parking and campus security, child care for young children, and perhaps personal counseling to assist with stress or unanticipated emergencies. Many undergraduate programs in agriculture, engineering, business, education, and home economics, along with military training, challenged the old definition of collegiate studies.

### Degrees of Difference: Women, Men, and the Value of Higher Education

The higher education system also faces a number of pressing challenges: rising costs, declining public support, high student attrition, and long time-to-degree that often results in no degree at all, especially at two-year colleges where the majority of poor and underrepresented minority students enroll.

### The student experience — then and now

The first great finding of education research and common sense and everyday experience is that you tend to learn that which you study, and to learn it in rough proportion to the amount of time you spend studying it.

### The State of Higher Education Equity

Land-grant institutions were first established by the Morrill Act of 1862, which provided federal funds for establishing universities that 1 were open to all types of students including women, minorities, and low-income students, 2 offered degrees in practical and applied fields such as engineering and agriculture, and 3 shared knowledge with citizens throughout their state. Many women still do not assume, for example, that they will ever be the primary wage earner; choosing majors that lead to potentially well-paying careers is a smart idea to discuss.

## **Vocational education vs. Higher education: what's the difference?**

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY. I won't try here to recapitulate the data, most of which are spread across the newspapers week after week. Bristol was a great place to be a student.

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