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Mosley high school graduation 2020

Troy House/Getty Images While the rich world enjoys a long spell of unprecedented job growth and low unemployment, competition for the most competitive roles remains fierce. Technology companies such as Google and Microsoft reportedly receive two million apps a year, and banks like Goldman Sachs attract thousands. While these employers, among a growing number of others, unanimously emphasize the importance of critical soft skills - such as emotional intelligence, resilience and learning ability - as performance determinants, the most sought-after jobs require graduate diplomas until the current level of supply is exceeded. Consider, for example, that there are about 500,000 open IT jobs, but only 50,000 new IT graduates each year. At the same time, the number of people enrolling in the university continues to grow, effectively devaluing the bachelor's degree. In America, a third of adults are college graduates, up from just 4.6% in the 1940s. Around the world, UNESCO reports that the number of students obtaining a university degree has more than doubled in the last 20 years. In light of these figures, it is easy to see why more and more staff are considering going to school. In the US, the number of graduates has tripled since the 1970s, and according to some estimates, 27% of employers now require a master's degree in positions where historically bachelor's degrees are sufficient. So what are the motives you should consider if you are trying to decide whether to sign up for registration? How can it be determined whether the time - and especially the money - required to pursue postgraduate education will actually pay off or not? Here are some factors to consider: Reasons why you should go to Grad 1 School. To conquer your wage potential. It's no secret that people who have graduation degrees are usually paid more money than those who don't. While a 25% increase in earnings is the average increase people see, participating in top MBA programs can increase your salary by up to 60-150% (while a master in human services or Museum Sciences will increase your earnings by just 10-15%). 2. To start a career change. AI and automation replace many roles with others, and an increasing proportion of employees are forced to retrain and improve their skills to remain relevant. There is no doubt that most of us will have to reinvent ourself at some point if we want to do the same. If you find yourself in this situation right now, grad school may not be a bad choice. The bigger challenge, however, will be choosing what matters most. If you line up as a strong candidate for jobs that are in high demand, you risk being too late to play until you graduate. Na if everyone is studying data analytics to fill vacant vacancies, in a few years' time surplus candidates. A better strategy is to do your research and try to predict what future demand roles will be. Universities can help you here. Increasingly, formal study qualifications are indexed according to the basic or soft skills they need. This means that more master's programs are starting to teach soft skills, in addition to knowledge, and prepare students for an uncertain job market rather than specific jobs. 3. Follow your passion. It's not uncommon for people to get stuck in a bad job as a result of poor career guidance or a lack of self-awareness at a young age - that is, not knowing their interests and potential when they started their careers. This leads to low levels of engagement, productivity and productivity and high levels of burnout, stress and alienation. Realisation of your passion is therefore not a bad criterion for deciding whether to go to high school. After all, people do better and learn more when their research is consistent with their values. If you can nurture your curiosity and interests by pursuing rigorous learning, your knowledge will be more likely to distinguish you from other candidates and increase your chances of the job you love. Note that even robots and artificial intelligence are programmed to follow this freely floating aspect of human curiosity to match human ability to learn autonomously and independently. Reasons why you should not go to Grad 1 School. You can study for free (or for much less money). There is plenty of content - books, videos, podcasts and more - that is now widely available, at no cost, to the general public. Probably, much of this free content reflects (or actually is) students of the material they study in grad school programs. Therefore, if you want to get a master's degree just to gain more knowledge, it is important to recognize that it is possible to recreate educational experiences without paying thousands of dollars per class. Think about all the things you can learn while watching YouTube, assuming you have the discipline and self-control to focus: coding, digital drawing, UX design, video editing, and more. Other platforms such as Udemy and Coursera can be used to improve qualifications at a more affordable cost than participating in a study program. Basically, if your goal is to acquire a new skill and these skills can be taught, it is difficult to compete with platforms where experts can crowdsource, teach and share content. 2. You may be wasting your time. Historically, people have learned most often through action - and there is a big difference between communicating the theoretical experience of something and actually experiencing it. This is a truth that cannot be changed by graduate (or undergraduate) education. In fact, most Fortune 500 companies invest heavily in requalifying and upgrading the skills of new employees, regardless of whether they their references. For example, employers like Google, Amazon and Microsoft have all pointed out that learning ability - having a hungry mind and being a fast and passionate student - is more important than acquiring some knowledge in college. Similarly, many employers complain that even the best performing graduates will have to learn the most appropriate professional skills, such as leadership and self-management, once they start working. Oddly enough, this does not stop employers from paying bonuses for university qualifications, including graduate qualifications. 3. You will probably fall into debt. For some school programs, the ROI hail is clear, but there is a lot of volatility. Finding a program that will certainly increase your income in the short term can be difficult, especially if you want to study something you love. For example, an MBA, which remains the most popular choice for a grad school program in the U.S., is more likely to increase its earning potential than a master in climate change. But if your real passion is climate change, you may end up excelling and have a more lucrative long-term career, but struggle financially in the short term. All this to say, if you're not involved in the subject you're studying enough to go into debt for a few years, the risk probably isn't worth the degree. What is daunting is that this dilemma will not be a problem at all if: Employers have begun to pay more attention to factors other than the candidate's college degree or formal mandates Universities spent more time teaching soft skills (and better at it) Universities focused on nurturing a sense of curiosity that would be a long-term indicator of people's career potential, even for jobs they have never previously met that most people would probably prefer to qualify a graduate without basic experience and education, rather than actual experience and education without the formal qualifications that follow it. What is actually valued is the consequences of having a diploma, not the degree itself. Assuming that the recent trend of buying more and more formal education continues, we can finally assume that graduate mandates are not enough for candidates to gain a real competitive advantage. Just as the value of a master's degree is equivalent to that of a bachelor's degree 30 years ago, if a large part of the workforce obtains a master's or doctorate degree within 30 years, employers may finally have to look at talent and potential beyond formal qualifications. It therefore appears that the decision to go or not to attend school is as complicated as uncertain, since there are no clear arguments in its favour or against it. To have it is not easy to predict what the return on investment in high school will be, although the factors described here can help to assess the individual circumstances. Like any big decision in life, this one requires a lot of courage and risk-taking. As Daniel Kahneman, a Nobel Prize-winning psychologist who pioneered the modern study of decision-making in uncertainty, said: Courage is willing to take risks as soon as you know the chances. Optimistic overconsu confidence means you take risks because you don't know the odds. That's a big difference. 19 October 2020 | Staff Writers Preparing for college before the first day sets new students to success. The beginning of college can be overwhelming, even for students who have attended college-level classes in the past. Knowing... ThoughtCo uses cookies to provide you with a great user experience. By using ThoughtCo, you accept the use of cookies. Fired after more than a decade in the corporate world, the reader asks: At the age of 42, is it too late for a scientific career? I stayed out of work for a fantastic salary. It's over and I've always wanted to make new discoveries. Is it too late to go to postgraduate school? The quick answer is no. Age won't hurt your app if you're prepared. It's never too late to learn new things, card out a new career path and go to college. But it can be harder to get admission to school after a few years or decades in your career compared to fresh from college just because of a gap in education. What is much more important than the time elapsed between getting a bachelor's degree and applying for a postgraduate degree is what you did with that time. Many areas, such as business and social work, often prefer candidates to have some professional experience. The fields of science emphasize the background in science and mathematics. Recent courses in these areas will help your application. Show that you can think abstractly and have a scientist's mind. Once you have decided to apply for a school grad after years from academia your job is to thoroughly examine the requirements of each graduate program. Are there any expectations for a specific serious, class or external experience? Rate your background and skill set. Do you have the basics? If not, what can you do to improve the app? For example, you can take a statistic class or volunteer to work in a faculty member's lab. Volunteering is easier when you have a class or two and have grounds for a relationship with a professor. It is said that it never hurts to ask how any professor can use an additional set of eyes and hands. Good results on the Graduate Record Exam (GRE) are part of any successful application. However, if you apply for school hail after a few years, GRE results may be even more important for your application as they point to your potential to study In the absence of the latest indicators (such as over the past few years), standardised test results can be further analysed. When it comes to referral lists, there are many options for students who have been out of college for several years. Try to get at least one that evaluates you in an academic context. Even if you graduated ten years ago you may be able to get a letter from a faculty member. Unless you were particularly stellar, he or she may not remember, but the university has a record of its grades and many faculty keep a steady record of their grades. Moreover, if you recently took classes, ask for a letter from your professor. Also get a letter(s) from recent employers because they have an up-to-date perspective of their work habits and skills. Find out what you're into. Postgraduate studies are not glamorous and not always interesting. It's hard work. You will be broke. A research assistant, teaching assistant and other financial resources can pay for tuition and sometimes offer a small scholarship, but you're not going to support your family on it. If you have a family, consider how you will manage family responsibilities. Where do you learn and how will you car out uninterrupted time? You will have more work than you can imagine and it will take more time than you plan. Think about it now to be prepared later - and so prepare your family to support you if needed. There are many students who combine grad schools and families quite successfully. Successfully.