

Going to Graduate School

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Introduction

It is often difficult to decide whether or not to pursue a graduate degree. There are many things to consider, and some students are not sure what questions to ask. We hope that the following information will be helpful in your search.

Why go to Graduate or Professional School?

Some common reasons for choosing graduate school include:

- Satisfying intellectual curiosity.
- Postponing the job hunt.
- Remaining in the academic environment.
- Obtaining career entry or advancement in a job.

Things to consider when making a decision:

- Are you confident enough in your decision to make the necessary commitment in time, effort, and resources?
- Will this advanced degree lead you to where you want to be professionally or personally?
- How will attending graduate school affect your family or relationships?
- How will you finance it?
- Do the programs you are considering require or recommend related experience before entry?

What Degrees are Available?

The following types of degrees are available:

Master's Degree

(M.S., M.A., M.Ed., M.B.A., M.M., M.F.A., M.S.W., etc.)

Course-type program: students satisfactorily complete a required program of studies.

Comprehensive exam program: student is required to complete coursework at the end of which an examination must be passed.

Thesis-type program: students complete required coursework and must submit a thesis (original piece of research).

Proficiency program requirements: Many of the creative disciplines (music, dance, theatre, art) offer programs that require the student to demonstrate proficiency in order to graduate.

Specialist and Advanced Masters Degree (Ed.S., Adv.M.)

Study beyond the masters degree but less extensive than the doctoral degree. They are most often offered in education.

Professional Degree

(J.D., M.D., D.V.M., Pharm.D., D.D.S., D.M.D., etc.)

Professional degrees are awarded upon completion of programs of studies that prepare individuals to enter certain professions. Though the degree may contain the term doctor, a professional degree is the initial degree awarded in that area. Higher degrees, such as masters degrees and Ph.D.s may be available.

Doctoral Degree (Ph.D., Ed.D., D.M., Psy. D., etc.)

These are the highest degrees awarded. In addition to completion of an academic program of studies and a comprehensive examination, the majority require a dissertation, which is a significant work of original research.

Post-Doctorate

These are not really degrees but simply advanced study/research/training in a particular area.

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How Do I Choose a School or Program?

Like any important decision, selecting a graduate program is often complex. If possible, start early to give yourself a year or more to explore and choose.

Step I: Research possible programs

1. Identify programs in your chosen field.

There various resources available to help, including many that are available in the FSU Career Center.

A. Reference books, such as:

Peterson's Guides to Graduate and Professional Programs
The Chronicle Four-Year College Databook
The Official GRE/CGS Directory of Graduate Programs
Edition XII Worldwide Directories of Postgraduate Studies

B. Computer-assisted guidance programs such as Choices Planner and eDiscover.

C. Web sites to check out include:

www.gradschools.com
www.graduateguide.com/
www.jobweb.com/Career_Development/Default.htm
www.petersons.com/gradchannel/

D. Your department or advisor.

2. Gather information on programs of interest to you.

- A. Get copies of the university bulletins/catalogs.
- B. Contact departments directly for materials describing the department, programs, and courses in detail.
- C. Review institutional and departmental web pages.

3. Check program "ratings."

- A. Read some in your field. What are the current issues and who is writing about them? Are the programs you're considering active in these areas?
- B. Ask your professors and advisors what they know about the programs you are considering.
- C. Consult resources that review/evaluate programs. In considering these, make sure you check the criteria used for the evaluation and see if it is relevant to your decision. Many of these resources are available in both print and electronic formats. Some you might want to consult are:

The Gourman Reports (several volumes that review programs in different graduate areas)
National Research Council Research-Doctorate

Program Rankings

U.S. News and World Report Graduate School Rankings at www.usnews.com/usnews/rankguide/rghome.htm

Step II: Choose where to apply

Your initial search should help you identify a manageable number of programs that you want to consider further. Now it is time to select the programs where you intend to apply. Your satisfaction depends on the compatibility of the department and program with your goals and purposes. The kind of information you will need to determine this may or may not be in print. Often a visit to the program is the only way to acquire the information you will need. Consider the following:

1. What is the culture of the program?

Is it research or application centered? Are the faculty members active in their field and do they involve students in their professional endeavors (research or application)? How do faculty, staff and students get along with one another? The best way to answer questions like these is to visit the program, speak with faculty and students, sit in on classes, and observe.

2. What is the quality of the program?

Information might include: whether the department is accredited by an appropriate entity, are faculty publishing in your area of interest, are any of the faculty recognized as members of distinction in their field (members of NSA, winners of prestigious awards), and how recent graduates are employed.

3. How do you compare to those who are admitted?

In other words, how do your qualifications stack up against the competition? What are your chances?

4. What is the cost of the degree?

How much will the degree cost and what forms of assistance are available? Are there assistantships, fellowships, scholarships, or other forms of institutional awards available that would help meet your expenses?

5. Will the program lead to a license or certification?

If you are entering a field where licensure or certification is required or desirable, will completion of the program meet the necessary educational requirements?

6. What other features of the program are important?

This will depend a lot on your situation, but may include: length of the program, time classes are offered, size of the entering class, actual class size, and if the program requires a comprehensive examination or thesis/dissertation.

How Do I Apply?

After doing your research, select the programs to which you will actually apply. Most prospective graduate students will apply to several programs, often ranging from the ideal program, through good choices, to a “back-up” program (just in case). Applications to graduate programs are often complicated, require fees, and have specific deadlines. Creating a chart of deadlines, fees, and contacts can help you keep track of this information. Begin the application process early, the autumn before you plan to enter your graduate program.

Application Forms and Application Fees

1. Write, call for, pick up, or check the program’s web site for necessary application materials prior to, or early in the fall before you plan to begin your graduate studies.
2. Complete the application forms exactly as instructed. Each item is included for a reason and referring the recipient to your resume or vita is not normally appreciated.
3. Submit the application form and all other materials by the deadline and to the proper office. Ensure the application fee is the correct in amount and form.

Admissions Examinations

Most graduate programs require examinations as part of the admission process.

1. What test should you take? This depends on the field you plan to enter. Tests include:
 - DAT** (Dental Admissions Test)
Most dental schools
www.ada.org/prof/ed/testing/dat/index.asp
 - GMAT** (Graduate Management Admission Test) Most graduate programs in Business
www.mba.com
 - GRE** (Graduate Record Examination)
Most other programs, www.gre.org/
 - LSAT** (Law School Admission Test)
Law schools
www.lsac.org
 - MAT** (Miller Analogies Test)
used by some graduate schools
www.milleranalogies.com
 - MCAT** (Medical College Admission Test)
Most medical schools
www.aamc.org/students/mcat/start.htm
2. When should you take them? The answer is early. Programs require test scores to consider your application. Scores are “current” for about five years.

What Should my Personal Statement Include?

The personal statement may be requested to assess your interest and motivation in the program or field and also to assess your ability to write clearly and correctly. (See *Personal Statement Guide* for additional information at career.fsu.edu)

Often personal statements include:

- What is special about you?
- When/how you became interested in the field.
- What have you learned from experiences related to the field (employment, volunteer activities, research)?
- Your career goals?
- Explanations of gaps/oddities in your academic record.
- If you have overcome any unusual obstacles.
- What personal characteristics (integrity, persistence) or special skills (leadership, writing) do you have that would enhance your prospects for success in this program or field?
- Why you are interested in that particular program?
- Anything else that makes you a strong applicant.

Letters of Recommendation

Most graduate and professional programs require you to obtain letters of recommendation from people in a position to speak to your qualifications. They may specify the types of recommendations that must be submitted (academic, personal, employment). Some programs will ask that detailed forms be submitted, others will ask for individualized letters.

In general you should:

1. Check the program’s requirements for recommendations before asking anyone. Know the type of recommendations requested and the format they must follow (form or letter).
2. Ask permission before listing someone as a reference.
3. Send a written request for the recommendation to each person being asked. At least two weeks before the due date, provide each with:
 - A. A copy of your resume/vita and any other information you feel is relevant,
 - B. The form or guidelines that outline exactly what is expected in the recommendation,
 - C. The deadline by which the recommendation must be received,
 - D. Correctly addressed, stamped envelope.
4. Send a thank you note to each person writing a letter.

How Can I Finance My Degree?

Ideally you should begin researching sources of financial support early in the application process. This is because many funding organizations have applications due in the fall for the following year.

Types of awards/assistance available:

Fellowships: Prestigious awards, often quite substantial. They are competitive and based on academic achievement. Do not usually require work. For more information see FSU's Office of National Fellowships, onf.fsu.edu.

Assistantships: Paid, part-time employment that may include full or partial tuition waiver (often of the out-of-state portion of tuition). Those with this type of award often teach, conduct research, or work in student affairs.

Loans: Low interest loans are available to most graduate students. Contact the institution's office of financial aid for more information.

Grants and Scholarships: These are gifts of money. They may be "free Scholarship money" with no obligation for work or repayment, or they may be for a specific purpose. Science organizations, for instance, may award a grant for completion of a student research project.

For more information:

Call the Federal Student Aid Information Center at 1-800-433-3243.

Check the financial aid section of Career Key in the FSU Career Center Library.

The Graduate School at FSU
<http://gradstudies.fsu.edu/>

Some financial aid Web sites include:

FSU Financial Aid
www.finaid.fsu.edu

FinAid
www.finaid.com

This gives you a menu of other sites to explore.

Financial Aid Resource Center
www.theoldschool.org/grads.asp

Provides general information about graduate aid and access to FREE scholarship searches.

Peterson's Graduate School Guide
www.petersons.com

Career Center Resources

Ask a career advisor for these helpful resources.

General Guides

Peterson's Graduate Programs Ready Reference

Peterson's: An Overview of Graduate and Professional Programs Ready Reference

The Gourman Report: A Rating of Graduate and Professional Programs in American and International Universities IIC G42

Exploring Graduate Education (Module 15) Mobile File

Sample Personal Statements Notebook Ready Reference

Personal Statement Guide Cabinet

Selected Specialty Guides

Barron's Guide to Medical & Dental Schools IIB 29-1000W5

Peterson's Guide to MBA Programs IIB 11-0000 P4

Getting in: A Step-by-Step Plan for Gaining Admission to Graduate School in Psychology IIB 19-3030 A4

Essays that Worked for Law Schools IIC2 C82

Directory of Graduate Programs in Human Resource Management IIB 11-3040 D5

Getting into Medical School IIB 29-1060 B7

Entrance Exams

Test Dates and Bulletins (Module 15) Mobile File

LSAT IIB 23-1011 K3

GMAT IIB 11-0000 K31

MCAT IIB 29-1060 K31

GRE IIC2 K3

Financing

The Academic Common Market Ready Reference

Chronicle Financial Aid Guide IIF C45

Peterson's Grants for Graduate & Postdoctoral Studies .. IIF P4

Financial Aid Folder (Module 15) Mobile File



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