Different type of colleges: <https://www.mefa.org/blog/breaking-down-the-different-types-of-colleges>

Early action, early decision, and other information about applying early: <https://counselors.collegeboard.org/college-application/early-decision-action>

Understand the difference between colleges and universities.

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# Affiliations

When considering a school, think about the college/university’s affiliations:

When colleges and universities have "sub-school connections" or affiliations, these can fall under several terms depending on the context and nature of the connections:

1. \*\*Academic Units\*\*: This term broadly refers to the different departments, schools, or colleges within a university. For example, a university might have a College of Engineering, a School of Business, and a College of Arts and Sciences. These units often have their own administrative structures and academic programs.

2. \*\*Schools and Colleges\*\*: In many universities, the larger institution is divided into various schools or colleges, each specializing in specific areas of study. For example:

- \*\*College of Engineering\*\*

- \*\*School of Law\*\*

- \*\*College of Medicine\*\*

3. \*\*Affiliated Institutions\*\*: Sometimes universities have affiliations with other educational institutions, which might include satellite campuses, community colleges, or partner universities. These affiliations often involve shared programs or pathways for students.

4. \*\*Consortiums\*\*: Universities sometimes form consortiums or alliances with other institutions to share resources, faculty, or research initiatives. For example, a group of universities in a region might form a consortium to offer joint programs or research opportunities.

5. \*\*Programs and Centers\*\*: Within a university, there might be specialized programs or centers that operate across different academic units. For example, a university might have a Center for Environmental Studies that draws on resources and expertise from various departments and schools.

6. \*\*Divisions\*\*: Some universities use the term "divisions" to refer to distinct parts of the institution. For example, a university might have a Division of Arts and Humanities and a Division of Sciences.

7. \*\*Branch Campuses\*\*: These are separate campuses operated by a university, often in different locations, that offer some of the same programs as the main campus but might have a more focused or localized curriculum.

8. \*\*Partnerships and Collaborations\*\*: Universities often have partnerships with other academic institutions or organizations for joint programs, research projects, and other collaborative efforts.

Each of these terms reflects a different way in which academic institutions can be organized or connected, and the specifics can vary widely depending on the institution and its structure.

 **Academic Units**: Different schools or colleges within each UC campus.

 **Schools and Colleges**: Specific focused academic divisions within each campus.

 **Affiliated Institutions**: Satellite campuses or additional centers related to the main campuses.

 **Consortiums**: Collaborative groups or research initiatives involving multiple UC campuses.

 **Programs and Centers**: Specialized research centers or interdisciplinary programs operating across departments.

 **Divisions**: Broad organizational units within a single campus.

 **Branch Campuses**: Separate campuses with their own set of programs.

 **Partnerships and Collaborations**: Joint efforts between universities or institutions for shared programs or research.

# Religious Colleges

Religious schools (like BYU) may give you a discount based on your religious affiliation/membership

# Same Sex Colleges

**Types of Same-Sex Colleges**

**Historically Single-Gender Institutions:**

* **Women’s Colleges:** These were established primarily to provide educational opportunities for women, often when women were excluded from coeducational institutions. Examples include:
  + **Smith College** (Massachusetts)
  + **Wellesley College** (Massachusetts)
  + **Barnard College** (New York, affiliated with Columbia University)
* **Men’s Colleges:** Historically, these were established to provide education primarily for men. Examples include:
  + **Morehouse College** (Georgia)
  + **Hampden-Sydney College** (Virginia)

**Modern Single-Gender Institutions:**

* Some contemporary institutions have chosen to maintain a single-gender focus or have specific programs for a particular gender. This can include:
  + **Military Academies** like the U.S. Military Academy (West Point) or U.S. Naval Academy, which have historically been male-only but are now coeducational.
  + **Affiliated Schools** like **Mount Holyoke College** and **Claremont McKenna College**, which offer specialized programs or services tailored to women but are coeducational.

# Rejection from a college

You can write a letter of appeal! This means that if you get rejected, you CAN try to convince the admission office otherwise

What to do if rejected from a college: <https://admissions.usf.edu/blog/you-got-a-rejection-letter-from-your-dream-college-now-what>

# Legacy students

A **legacy student** is typically a prospective college applicant who has a familial connection to the institution, such as having a parent or sibling who attended the same college or university.

**How Legacy Status Helps with College Applications:**

1. **Preference in Admissions**: Many colleges and universities consider legacy status as a positive factor during the admissions process. It can sometimes provide an edge over other candidates, especially in highly competitive institutions.
2. **Demonstrated Interest**: Legacy status can signal a strong interest in the institution. Colleges may view legacy applicants as more likely to attend if accepted, which can be appealing in terms of yield (the percentage of accepted students who choose to enroll).
3. **Community Connection**: Legacy students often have a familial connection to the school's culture and values, which colleges may appreciate. This connection can indicate a likelihood of fitting in and contributing positively to the campus community.
4. **Networking Opportunities**: Being a legacy student can also provide networking opportunities through alumni connections, which can be beneficial for both the application process and future career prospects.
5. **Holistic Review**: In schools that employ a holistic review process, legacy status is one of many factors considered, alongside academic performance, extracurricular activities, and personal essays.

# Senioritis

Why you shouldn’t get ‘senioritis’ (aka senior year laziness):

- Colleges and universities can revoke admission offers if they see a significant decline in your academic performance

- Some schools DO consider your senior year grades

- You need to graduate!

- You lose the discipline that you will be needing throughout college

# Terms

**“Greek Life”**

Greek life in colleges refers to the social organizations known as fraternities and sororities. These organizations often have Greek letters as part of their names and are typically focused on social, philanthropic, and academic activities.

Members usually participate in events, community service, and social gatherings. Greek life can provide students with a sense of community, networking opportunities, and leadership experiences, though it can also be associated with certain stereotypes and criticisms, such as exclusivity or partying culture. Each fraternity or sorority has its own values, traditions, and requirements for membership.