**New England Art Institute**

Positives:

1. Targets students that may have otherwise thought they would not get into college
2. Academic curriculum/majors reflect the job demand for that area. Gainful employment
3. Industry links: connections
4. Hands on training: technology
5. Speed of the way that they can do things: student centered (faster than other colleges)
6. Faculty are working professionals and are up to date in their field
7. Faculty perks: sabbatical options
8. Required internships; job placement

Negatives:

1. No on campus housing: less sense of community
2. Transferring to different locations is not easy to do due to the different credit system :semester/quarters are broken up differently
3. Faculty workload heavier than others: required to work in the summer
4. No student health services: important for students of that age
5. Student center is not social enough; no food courts, only vending machines
6. Facilities look like they could be quickly outgrown; no parking space
7. Academic excellence?
8. Might be over promising students for job placement
9. A lot of cubicles in an environment where there is confidential information

\*private colleges want to become better not bigger

**Harvard**

* 40% of applicants that get accepted are of minority decent
* 50% of accepted applicants are female
* 36,000 applicants: 2200 accepted; 31 on waiting list get picked up

American Association of University Professors:

* Defends academic freedom/right for professors to do research on any subject
* The freedom to seek the truth no matter what
* Advise on faculty senates and unions
* Conducts investigations when there is evidence of colleges not treating their employees fairly and sanctions them if it is found to be true
* Protects faculty from mistreatment
* A school can remain on sanction until they get their act together

Academic tenure: an appointment without a limit of time; designed to do any research or teach in area of expertise and always tell the truth no matter what.

Post tenure review: what students and faculty think about the professor; see their productivity and quality of work

CEEB-SAT/ACT:

* A device by which you can take a test for multiple colleges at one time
* More than 1000 colleges use this test today
* SAT: screening for private colleges; predicts success for the student in the college years; does not predict graduation from college
* Administers advance placement courses; more than 500,000 high school taking advancement courses now; steadily growing

NCAA-athletics:

* Effort made to try and regulate abuses in athletics and sports
* Problems with scandals, boosters, poor graduation rate, gambling
* Title IX: equal opportunity for men and women to play. No discrimination based on gender, race etc.

How good is higher education?

* History is to build intellect not necessarily job placement
* Different perspective of roles of university. Practical? Subjective? Values?
* Barriers to collaboration
* Inability to determine purpose of undergraduate education
* Too much focus on general education (only 1/3 of curriculum and distracting)
* Neglect of pedagogy
* Neglect of extra curricular and its goal

8 purposes of undergraduate education:

1. Learning to communicate
2. Critical thinking: college students improve over 4 years but not by much. Faculty need to teach
3. Building character on moral reasoning
4. Preparing students for citizenship
5. Preparation for diversity: the courses should reflect that
6. Preparation for a global society
7. Acquiring braider interests
8. Preparation for a career: professional programs (i.e. engineering, nursing etc) should take liberal courses

How to improve:

* Lack of quality is due to lack of pressure put on the faculty

Best Things about America Higher Education:

1. Greater access to job opportunity after graduating
2. Academic freedom
3. So many different types to choose from
4. Student life
5. Network
6. Knowledge of current affairs
7. Resources
8. Arts and creativity
9. Stronger brand

Worst things about American Higher Education: Access, Affordability, Accountability

1. Cost of going to school versus starting salaries in the industry
2. Competition between schools and loss of student focus
3. Rate inflation
4. Weakness in math, science and other fields compared to other countries
5. Lack of government support
6. Lack of access to go to college
7. Institutions can bureaucratic and slow to make changes
8. Inconsistent quality