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.

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

**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.