

EDS 25 American Higher Education & The Collegiate Experience

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Agenda

- Good News
- Announcements
- Essay #2
- Activity
- Affirmative Action
- Court Cases

Essay # 2 – Dec. 15

The history of higher education is complex and the result of economics, student migration, policies, and efforts to limit or create access to institutions. Write an essay detailing what you believe to be the purpose of higher education.

- **Themes to consider (from syllabus):**

- What is the purpose of American Higher Education and who is it for?
- How does American higher education level the playing field for the public?
- How does race shape our experiences?
- How does American higher education help students in their identity development?

Essay # 2 – Dec. 15

Content to consider:

- How and why were universities created?
- What was the purpose of minority serving institutions?
- How should institutions support students?
 - Faculty/Staff
- Your educational journey
- Your peers' educational journey
- Education inequality
- Systemic racism
- Student activism
- Student narratives

Who Gets Admitted?

- Which two candidates did you select and why?
- What factors did you consider?
- What are your overall thoughts about this activity?

Affirmative Action Definition

Affirmative Action is a set of government policies created by different branches of state and local government designed to redress historic injustices against specific groups by making special efforts to provide members of these groups with access to educational and employment opportunities. Affirmative action is not a quota.

Rationale for Affirmative Action

Society

- Reparations
- Beneficiaries

Institution

- Equal opportunity
- Social mobility
- Representation
- Compelling Interest

Equity vs. Equality

“....You do not take a man who for years has been hobbled by chains, liberate him, bring him to the starting line of a race, saying, ‘you are free to compete with all the others,’ and still justly believe you have been completely fair..”

Fourteenth Amendment

Equal Protection Clause

“No State shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

Affirmative Action Court Cases

- **Regents of the University of California v. Bakke**
 - **Gratz v. Bollinger**
 - **Grutter v. Bollinger**



Bakke V. Regents of California (1978)

- Bakke
 - Applied to UC Davis Med School
 - Two admissions Programs
 - 14th amendment
 - Reverse Discrimination



UC DAVIS
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Bakke V. Regents of California (1978)

- Court ruled
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - 14th amendment
 - Diversity
 - Compelling interest



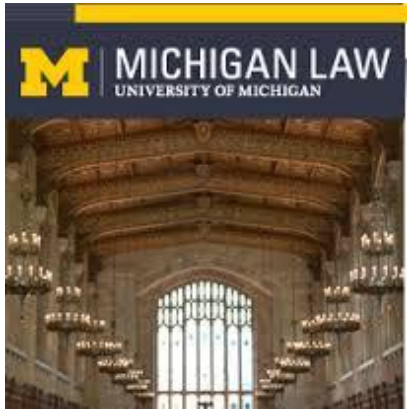
Gratz v. Bollinger (2003)

- Undergraduate Admissions
 - Denied admission
 - Competitive scores
- Race used as a deciding factor
 - 150 Point Scale



Gratz v. Bollinger (2003)

- Significance
 - Diversity
 - Narrowly tailored
 - Unconstitutional
 - 14th amendment
 - Individual assessment



Grutter v. Bollinger (2003)

- University of Michigan Law School Policy
 - Academic Factors
 - Race and Ethnicity
- Predominant factor
 - Race
 - Discrimination

Grutter v. Bollinger (2003)

- Significance
 - Compelling interest
 - Tailored use of race
 - Critical mass



Student For Fair Admissions v. Harvard

- Argument
 1. Harvard Intentionally discriminates against Asian-American applicants
 2. Harvard engages in racial balancing
 3. Harvard's admission system is not narrowly tailored to achieving critical mass
 4. Harvard has not made good faith in looking for racial alternatives



Pro Affirmative Action

- Future opportunities
- Necessary remedy
- Diversity
- Preferences for privileged classes



Anti-Affirmative Action

- Content of One's Character/Color Blind Society
- Creaming
- Hurts Those It Intends To Help
 - Stigma
 - Mismatch theory
- No Longer Needed
- Divides/Not Unifies
- Wrong Solution



Race-based Affirmative Action State Bans

- Arizona
- California (Proposition 209)
- Florida
- Michigan – (Now permitted to use race in college admission and public hiring)
- Nebraska
- New Hampshire
- Oklahoma
- Washington

California Proposition 209

- Proposition 209 (also known as the California Civil Rights Initiative or CCRI) is a California ballot proposition which, upon approval in November 1996, amended the state constitution to prohibit state governmental institutions from considering race, sex, or ethnicity, specifically in the areas of public employment, public contracting, and public education.

Alternatives to Affirmative Action

- Percentage Plans
 - Texas
 - Top 10
 - California
 - Top 4
 - Florida
 - Top 20

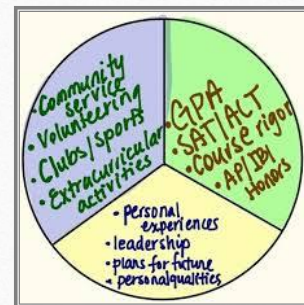


Alternatives to Affirmative Action

- Percent Plan Opponents
 - Applied uniformly
 - No socioeconomic diversity
 - Broadened geographic diversity
 - Student from affluent backgrounds most likely to benefit

Alternatives to Affirmative Action

- Comprehensive review or holistic review
 - Applicants assessed individually
 - Considers race as one of many factors
- Increased recruitment efforts
- Financial aid



Success – Race-Based Affirmative Action

Admission at competitive four-year colleges from 1972 - 2004

- Black & Hispanic enrollment increased from 7% to 13%

Black Physicians

- Increased from 2.8% (1960) to 6.4% (2013)

Black Lawyers

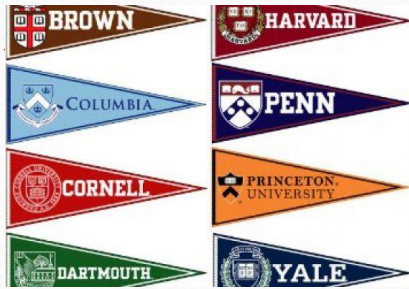
- Increased from 1% (1960) to 4.2% (2013)

Women

- Out number men on college campuses

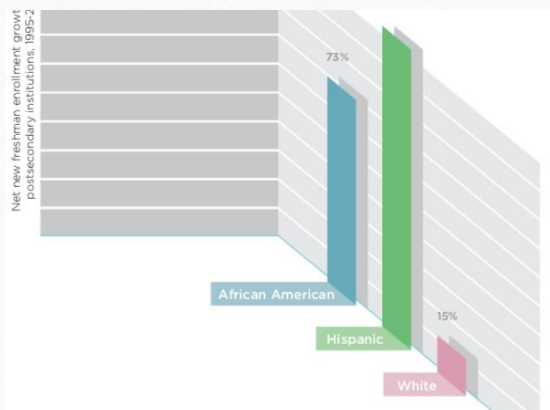


Selective Institutions



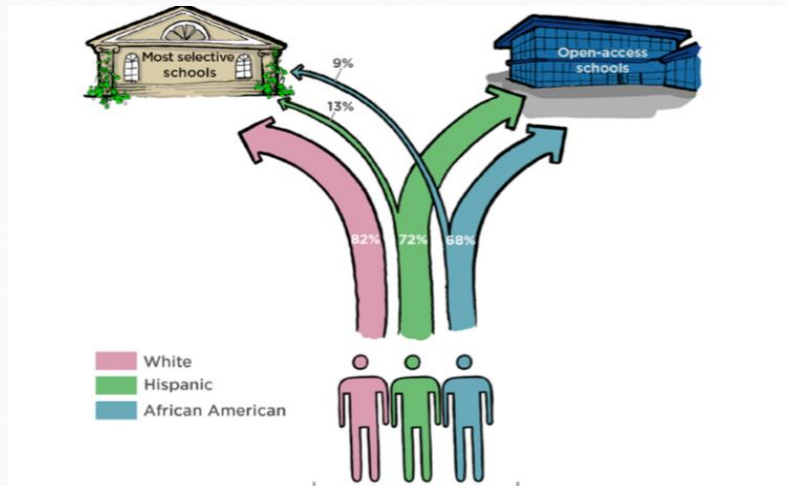
- Spend two to almost five times as much per students
- Graduation rates
- Graduate and professional school
- Elite jobs
- Economic

Enrollment Trends

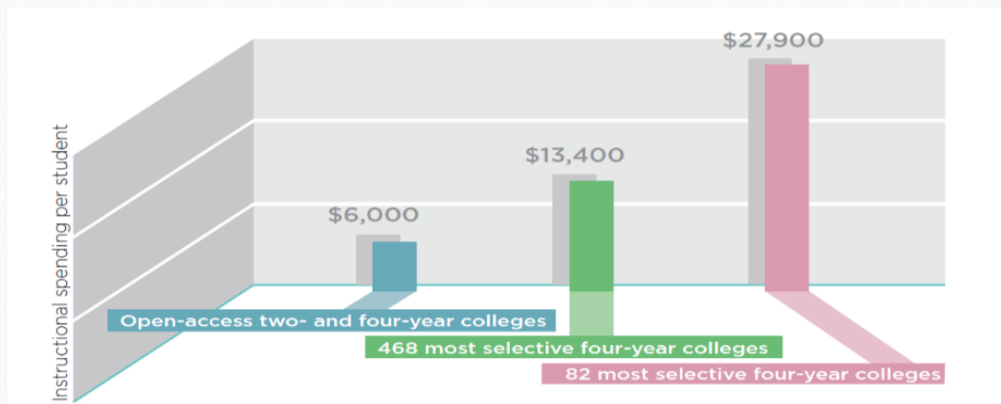


- African Americans
- Hispanics
- Whites

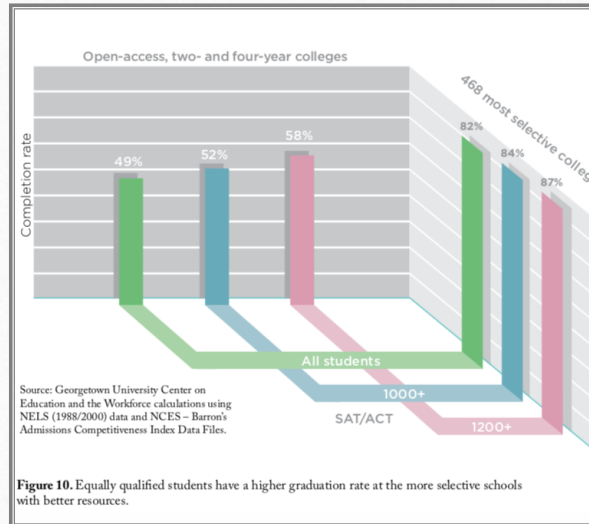
Access to selective institutions



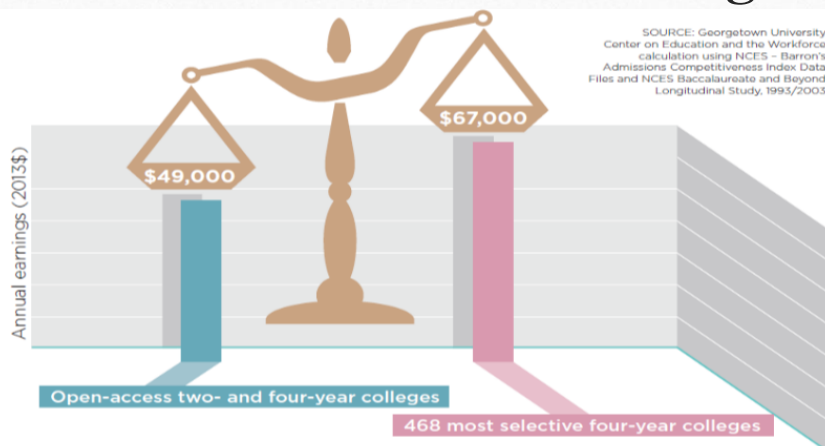
Institution Spending Per Student



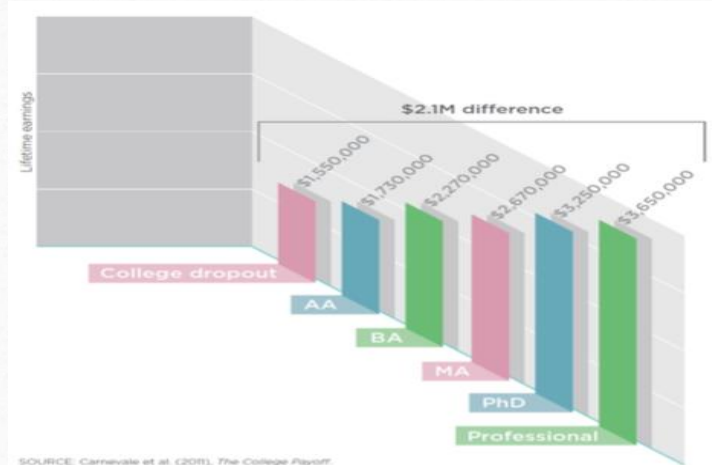
Selective Institution vs. Open Access



Selective Institution Earnings



Professional School Earnings



SOURCE: Carnevale et al. (2011), *The College Payoff*.