**Evaluation Game—Annnotated Bibilography Assignment**

**Assignment**: You are in English Composition I and will be writing an essay identifying the pros and cons of two years of free community college tuition for all students. You have been given annotations for 4 sources (A-D). Please rank them by their “most usefulness” to this assignment with 1 being the most useful and 4 being the least useful.

**Evaluation Ranking Source A.**

**Citation:**

“Pros and Cons of Free Community College.” *The Onion,* v. 51, no. 3, Jan. 22, 2015, Onion, Inc. 2016. http://www.theonion.com/graphic/the-pros-and-cons-of-free-community-college-37832

**Annotation:**

Satirical list of pros and cons for free community college tuition written in 2015. Pros such as “More weird 43-year-olds in backs of classes” are not particularly useful for either humor or quotes. However statements such as “cuts into bottom line of universally success for-profit colleges” or “College is full of beer parties and unruly behavior” may have some level of “truth” behind them that makes the reader think deeper and more critically about the topic. Probably most useful for shock value.

**Evaluation Ranking Source B.**

**Citation:**

Hill, Catharine. "Free Tuition is Not the Answer: Commentary" *New York Times*, Late Edition (East Coast) ed, .Nov 30 2015 p. A23. *ProQuest,* https://unmval.idm.oclc.org/login?URL=?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1737419802?accountid=39519.

**Annotation:**

This newspaper article points out that college costs include not just tuition, but also books, housing, food, and other miscellaneous expenses. Any proposal to decrease tuition must look at the total picture of expenses not just tuition and to whom the need for reduced cost is being applied. Free tuition may cause consequences that reduce the need-based financial aid available to lower and middle class students, and reduce the resources available to a school to teach students. The article identifies problems with current student loans and suggests fixing them so that students with legitimate financial need are able to get grants and low interest loans with potential debt forgiveness programs or success initiatives which may be a more appropriate solution. There are several facts and figures in this article that could be used as quotes. The article’s premise that “indiscriminate free tuition” is a not a comprehension solution is worth exploring and some of the ideas briefly proposed as potential solutions could be looked in greater depth. This article is particularly useful as it does not discount the need to relieve the financial burden of the cost of college for some students, but indicates that free tuition is not a one size fits all solution.

**Evaluation Ranking Source C.**

**Citation:**

Cubberley, Fran. "The Reality of Free Community College Tuition." *Journal Of College Admission* v. 227, Spring 2015, pp. 21-23. *Academic Search Complete*, http://libproxy.unm.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=111803610&site=ehost-live&scope=site.

**Annotation**

This opinion article provides insight into the opportunities that students may have if free community college tuition were available. Current challenges of student debt, working fulltime while attending school, and the additional costs beyond tuition are identified. Benefits of certificate programs, associate degrees, and transferability of credits which can be parlayed into better jobs are promoted. Although not detailed, this article provides a community benefit analysis that might be useful and could be researched further.

**Evaluation Ranking Source D.**

**Citation:**

Eckwert, Bernhard, and Itzhak Zilcha. "Higher Education: Subsidizing Tuition Versus Subsidizing Student Loans." *Journal Of Public Economic Theory*, v*.*16 no. 6, 2014 pp. 835-853. *Business Source Complete*, <http://libproxy.unm.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=bth&AN=98741991&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

**Annotation**

This scholarly, peer reviewed article uses mathematical models to explore the cost benefits of two methods of subsidizing student financing higher education. Both methods optimize tax investment in public education and treat education as a capital investment and a capital good. Each individual has an opportunity to repay the loan during the time he/she works and earns income. One model subsidizes the student’s investment in education by a fixed fraction of the repayment obligation based on income. The other model subsidizes equally all students who invest in higher educations (tuition subsidy) with several variations in the means to do this. These models are analyzed for policy implications. Although this is a peer reviewed, scholarly article, the concepts presented here are much too complicated for presentation in a paper of this size and type**.**