APLU CSA Summer Forum

Kevin Kruger, Ph.D.
July 10, 2015
Higher Education Reauthorization
- NCLB first
- HEA expires September 30
- Affordability/Student debt key issues
- Education quality and student learning
- Student safety – In loco parents is coming back.
- Non-traditional programs
- Simplify regulations
- 2016? After election?
College Ratings

- ED has backed down from ratings plan
- Two goals remain: Help students make informed decisions and Heighten accountability on the part of institutions.
- Expect a release of Version 1.0 in late August/September
- The ED hopes that the launch will enable “students to be the raters”.
- ED will make data publicly available
- There will be several never before reported performance indicators in the launch – ??
State Authorization

- State authorization went into effect – July 1st
- Every state must have a state consumer complaint process for colleges.
- Every college must have a license to operate in each state in which they do business.
- Schools will know they have a problem when they try to get re-certify for financial aid.
- Once certified – six-years
- ED is without a set of regs about distance education (both authorization of foreign institutions to operate domestically and domestic institutions to operate in foreign locations).
Changes to reporting:
- Record incidents of dating violence, domestic violence and stalking in addition to sexual assault
- Add gender identity and national origin as two new hate crime categories

Description of range of protective measures that the institution may offer following a report of GBV
Changes to policy statements regarding disciplinary proceedings:

- Specify each type of disciplinary proceeding used in GBV cases and how type of proceeding is chosen
- Provide prompt, fair & impartial disciplinary proceeding
- Allow students to be accompanied in disciplinary proceeding & related meetings by an advisor of their choice
- Give rationale for both “result” and sanction
- Specify training provided to those involved in proceedings
- List all sanctions institution may impose based on findings made in such proceedings
Highlighted Provisions

- Administer a sexual assault climate survey
- Designate a confidential advisor to provide information about available resources to victims.
- Require MOUs with local law enforcement
- Requires a uniform student disciplinary process (prohibits separate process for athletics, as an example).
- Requires minimum training standards for campus personnel to address campus sexual assault cases.
- Leverage a fine of up to 1% of an institution’s operating budget
Consent:

“Affirmative consent is a knowing, voluntary and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant’s sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.”
Additional Provisions

- Policy for Alcohol and/or Drug Use Amnesty
- Students’ Bill of Rights
Pell Grants – Both the House and Senate budgets seek to provide at least a modest increase in the maximum award amounts while also seeking to divert temporary surplus funds to other facets of the 2016 budget.

House and Senate Budgets – The proposed house budget holds steady or slightly increases federally-funded programs. The Senate budget cuts federally-funded programs that support low-income students such as TRIO.
Funds would be awarded to states. States would have to commit to "maintenance of effort" equal to or exceeding their average spending on public higher education, including student financial assistance.

States would have to commit to certain "evidence-based institutional reforms and innovative practices to improve student outcomes."

The bill would mandate that state recipients allocate a portion of funding for public institutions of higher education, including 4-year colleges.

No financial offset identified.
Past three weeks

- Chronicle of Higher Ed – Changing nature of activism
- Inside Higher Ed – Washington Post Sexual Assault Survey
- Center for Digital Education – Technology Competency
- Inside Higher Ed – Fraternity disciplinary process
- Georgia Public Radio – Advising/Customer Service post Kennesaw State Video
- Al Jazeera America – Conceal and Carry
- Dateline – Sexual Assault
- IHE – Confederate flags and building defacement
- IHE This Monday – Comprehensive Student Record
Think ahead ten years…
How will higher education be different?
How will student affairs change/adapt to address these changes?
Increased 27 percent between 1997–98 and 2009–10

Decrease 2 percent between 2009–10 and 2022–23

Projections of Education Statistics to 2022 (NCES 2014-051)
High School Graduates by State

Northeast decreases by 10%

Midwest decreases by 8%

West increases by 5%

South increases by 9%
Survey of 368 Privates and Mid-Sized Publics

- 40% of privates did not meet their goals for enrollment or revenue
- 34% of publics did not meet their goals for enrollment or revenue
- 84% of AASCU and 70% of CIC campuses are responding by improving enrollment management services
“Faculty salaries, cuts in state aid, spending and ‘administrative bloat’ all play a role in rising college costs.”

Delta Cost Project, American Institutes for Research
## Student Services Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Institutions (N=3,665)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>25&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; percentile</strong></td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median</strong></td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>75&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; percentile</strong></td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean</strong></td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSAO Census (N=586)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>25&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; percentile</strong></td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median</strong></td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>75&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; percentile</strong></td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean</strong></td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First-Time Freshman Enrollment

Increased 39% from 1997 to 2011

Projected to increase 16%
Total Enrollment by Age Group

- **18-24**: 13.6 (2022 projection) - 12.5 (2011 actual) - 8.4 (1997 actual)
- **25-34**: 5.8 (2022 projection) - 4.9 (2011 actual) - 3.2 (1997 actual)
- **35 years and over**: 4.3 (2022 projection) - 3.5 (2011 actual) - 2.8 (1997 actual)

Projections of Education Statistics to 2022 (NCES 2014-051)
National Average 51%

PERCENT OF LOW INCOME STUDENTS IN U.S. PUBLIC SCHOOLS 2013
National Average: 51%

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION | SOUTHERNEDUCATION.ORG
Data Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data

Increasing Poverty

- 450 counties in the US with more younger people than older people
- 350 of them have median income below the national median income
Low Income Attainment

- 9% of people from the lowest income bracket earned at least bachelor’s degrees by the time they turned 24

- 77% of adults in the top income quartile earned at least bachelor’s degrees by the time they turned 24

University of Pennsylvania’s Alliance for Higher Education 2015
Degree–attainment (ages 25–64)

- White: 44.47%
- Black: 28.14%
- Hispanic: 20.27%
- Asian: 60.07%
- Native American: 23.86%

“A Stronger Nation” Lumina Foundation (April 2015)
Student Affairs Role?

- Generalist vs. Specialist
- Where does the cost savings come from?
MOOCs
Online Education Strategy

70.8% of CAOs agree that online education is critical for their institution's long-term strategy, an all-time high.

Babson Survey Research Group 2015
74% of leaders
The same, or superior

Babson Survey Research Group 2015
Only 8% offer a MOOC.
What is a college?
What is a credit?
What is a course?
Competency Based Education

“Is CBE the REAL Disruption?”

- Link between learning outcomes and industry needs?
- One-on-one tutoring and real-time assessment.
- What is a college? What is a credit? What is a course?
Personalized and Adaptive Learning

- Learning is modified, adjusted or customized to meet an individual learner's needs and objectives.

- Technology isn't strictly required for personalization; a professor personalizes a student's experience, for example, when she takes him aside and recommends extra reading.

- Adding the tech makes it possible to personalize at scale.
Global Freshman Academy
Receive ASU transcript allowing transfer or admission ASU.
Earning credit through MOOCs 50% less $
Students pay after taking and completing course.
What does student affairs look like in this new era?
Employer Valued Skills
Student Affairs?

- Assessment?
- Comprehensive Student Record – Co-curricular transcripts.
- Document learning outcomes?
The Big Six

- Mental health
- Alcohol abuse prevention
- Drug abuse prevention
- Sexual assault and gender-based violence
- Suicide
- Crisis management

???? Do we need to add Greek Life????
The Big Six Flag – Caution

Big Six!!!
The Really Big Six

1. Close the achievement gap.
2. Increase dialogue around race, religion, ethnicity, gender identity – building a socially just campus community.
3. Increase civic and democratic engagement
4. Engage students in development of cross-cutting skills as a pathway to meaningful career and life.
5. Develop and leverage technology to bring personalized learning to scale.
6. High Impact Practices