Charting the Future: Supporting Holistic Student Development and Wellbeing

APLU Academic Programs Staff Development Workshop
New Orleans, LA
February 9, 2023
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I'M SORRY
Enrollment and Demographic Challenges
Enrollment in Public Institutions

1980 - 6.85 million
1990 - 7.77 million
2000 - 8.38 million
2010 - 11.38 million
2011 - 11.65 million
2021 - 10.6 million

Since 2011, FTE enrollment has declined for ten straight years to 10.60 million in 2021.

In the last year, the COVID-19 pandemic led to a 3.0% decline in FTE enrollment from 2020 to 2021.
Undergraduate student enrollment fell 6.6% from fall 2019

Degree attainment for some students of color has increased

**Figure 1. Growth in bachelor’s degree attainment among many students of color**

- **2010–11**
  - Black: 172,731
  - Hispanic: 154,450
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 121,118
  - American Indian/Alaska Native: 11,935

- **2019–20**
  - Hispanic: 302,615
  - Black: 197,444
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 161,444
  - Two or more races: 77,619
  - American Indian/Alaska Native: 9,151

Latinos will make up nearly a third of US public school students in 2030

Percent of 5-18 year-olds who are Hispanic/Latino

NEW INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% change</th>
<th>% change</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019/20</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>-46%</td>
<td>+80%</td>
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</table>

Newly enrolled international students rebounded by **80 percent** to **261,961** in 2021/22.

*New international students enrolled for the first time at their U.S. higher education institution.

New International Student Enrollment - Open Doors (2022)
National Completion Rate Trends by Race/Ethnicity

Fig 5 and 6. Race/Ethnicity

- **Asian**
  - National: 68.9% (2011), 73.7% (2015)
  - Public 4YR: 75.8% (2011), 81.0% (2015)
  - Public 2YR: 46.7% (2011), 49.1% (2015)

- **Black**
  - Public 4YR: 71.1% (2011), 74.3% (2015)
  - Public 2YR: 35.0% (2011), 30.1% (2015)

- **Latinx**
  - National: 48.6% (2011), 50.9% (2015)
  - Public 4YR: 55.7% (2011), 58.7% (2015)
  - Public 2YR: 26.0% (2011), 28.5% (2015)

- **White**
  - National: 39.5% (2011), 44.3% (2015)
  - Public 4YR: 46.0% (2011), 51.3% (2015)
  - Public 2YR: 46.8% (2011), 49.7% (2015)
Family Income and Degree Completion

Obtained bachelor’s degree in 5-6 years
Compared to continuing-gen peers, first-gen students have fewer resources and are less likely to pursue & earn a degree

- **Have fewer financial resources**
  - *Median parental income among dependent students*
  - Continuing-gen Students: $90k
  - First-gen Students: $41k

- **Pursue postsecondary education at lower rates**
  - *Percent of high school completers enrolled in postsecondary*
  - Continuing-gen Students: 93%
  - First-gen Students: 72%

- **Attain four-year degrees at lower rates**
  - *Attainment within six years of entering postsecondary*
  - Bachelor’s degree: 49% (Continuing-gen Students), 20% (First-gen Students)
  - Certificate or associate’s: 24% (Continuing-gen Students), 11% (First-gen Students)
  - No credential: 40% (Continuing-gen Students), 56% (First-gen Students)
The College Mental Health Crisis
What proportion of students sought mental health treatment due to COVID-19?

- COVID-19: 33%
- Other Reasons: 67%

COVID-19's Impact on College Student Mental Health - CCMH 2021
Self-reported psychological distress 2017-2021

Average CCAPS Subscale Scores Across Fall Semesters

- Depression
- Generalized Anxiety
- Social Anxiety
- Academic Distress
- Eating
- Alcohol
- Anger/Frustration
- Family Distress
- Distress Index

Red indicates Fall semesters impacted by COVID

Source: The Center for Collegiate Mental Health
The Pandemic Effect on Mental Health

Major depressive disorder and generalized anxiety disorder rates are more pronounced for:

- low-income students
- students of color
- women and non-binary students
- transgender students
- gay or lesbian, bisexual, queer, questioning, asexual, and pansexual students
FROM YOUR PERSPECTIVE, HOW IF AT ALL HAS STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH CHANGED SINCE YOU BEGAN YOUR CAREER?

- 25.3% Significantly worsened
- 40% Somewhat worsened
- 25.5% About the same
- 7% Somewhat improved
- 2.2% Significantly improved
GRAPH 2: FROM YOUR PERSPECTIVE, HOW IF AT ALL HAS STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH CHANGED SINCE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC BEGAN?

- 44.4% Somewhat worsened
- 42.8% Significantly worsened
- 10.9% About the same
- 1.6% Somewhat improved
- 0.4% Significantly improved
I KNOW WHAT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, IF ANY, ARE AVAILABLE FOR STUDENTS AT MY INSTITUTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of faculty experience</th>
<th>Percentage who agree or strongly agree</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3 years</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 years</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-9 years</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15 years</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;15 years</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Political Divide
Anti-critical Race Theory Education Efforts Across the U.S.

Legislation that would restrict education on race in classrooms or state agencies has been introduced and signed into law across the country.

- **Signed into law / budget**
- **Proposed / pending**
- **Failed to pass**

As of 3/23/22

Source: U.S. State Legislatures, The African American Policy Forum and Education Week
The Plan to Dismantle DEI
Conservatives take on colleges’ “illiberal” bureaucracy.

Manhattan and Goldwater Institutes - Model State Legislation

- Prohibits colleges from hiring diversity, equity, and inclusion officers
- Eliminate trainings to identify and fight against systemic racism
- Eliminate requirements for employees to commit to diversity statements
- Disallow even institutional commitments to social justice and recommendations that students be addressed by their preferred pronouns.
A steadily declining share of students think free speech rights are secure

Percent who think the following rights are very secure/secure in the country today

- **Freedom of Speech**
  - 2016: 73%
  - 2019*: 47%

- **Freedom of the Press**
  - 2016: 81%
  - 2019*: 55%

- **Freedom of Religion**
  - 2016: 68%
  - 2019*: 60%

- **Freedom to Petition the Government**
  - 2016: 76%
  - 2019*: 55%

- **Freedom for People to Assemble Peacefully**
  - 2016: 66%
  - 2019*: 46%
Partisan divide is widening over whether students see freedom of speech as secure, driven by a decline among Republicans

Percent who think freedom of speech is very secure/secure in the country today

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Republican Students</th>
<th>Independent Students</th>
<th>Democratic Students</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(21% of respondents)</td>
<td>(41% of respondents)</td>
<td>(37% of respondents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Secure</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Charting the Future: Where Do We Go From Here?
Table Exercise
Recommendations & Promising Practices
Recommendations

+ Elevate urgent needs especially basic needs.
+ Disaggregate data
+ Review policies
+ Engage with students/ families
+ Retain online options
+ Connect college to career
+ More on-campus employment and paid internships