

# Florida Board of Governors

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## Student Affairs Committee

September 24, 2003

Tallahassee, Florida

# FBOG Student Affairs Committee

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## Committee Members

- **Zachariah P. Zachariah, M.D. – Chair**
- **Dr. Castell V. Bryant**
- **Miguel De Grandy, P.A.**
- **Ava L. Parker**
- **Dr. Howard Rock**
- **Patrick C. Sullivan**

# FBOG Student Affairs Committee

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**Agenda: September 24, 2003**

- **Orientation:**
  - **Changes to Which Universities Must Respond.**
  - **Organization and Scope of Student Affairs Activities.**
  - **National and State Issues in Student Affairs.**
  - **Roles of the FBOG Student Affairs Committee.**
- **Developing a Charter for the Committee.**
- **Next Steps.**

# Changes to Which Universities Must Respond

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- Changes in Contexts and Clientele.
- Who is Today's University Student?

# Changes to Which Universities Must Respond

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## Changes in Contexts and Clientele

- Demographic shifts.
- Uneven success with students from underrepresented groups.
- Expanding use of information technologies.
- Increasing violence.
- Concern regarding cost of higher education and burden of debt.

# Changes to Which Universities Must Respond

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## Changes in Contexts and Clientele

- New accountability in higher education.
- Shifts in public confidence.
- New revenues becoming increasingly scarce.
- Growing array of state and federal statutes, regulations, initiatives, and judicial interventions.

P. H. Garland and W. Thomas (1994)

# Changes to Which Universities Must Respond

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## Additional Challenges

- Criticism of the moral and ethical climate on campuses.
- Increasing health challenges for students.
- Institutions of higher learning are also influenced by social and political issues, including multiculturalism, personal responsibility, and equal opportunity.

# Today's Undergraduate Population: The National Picture

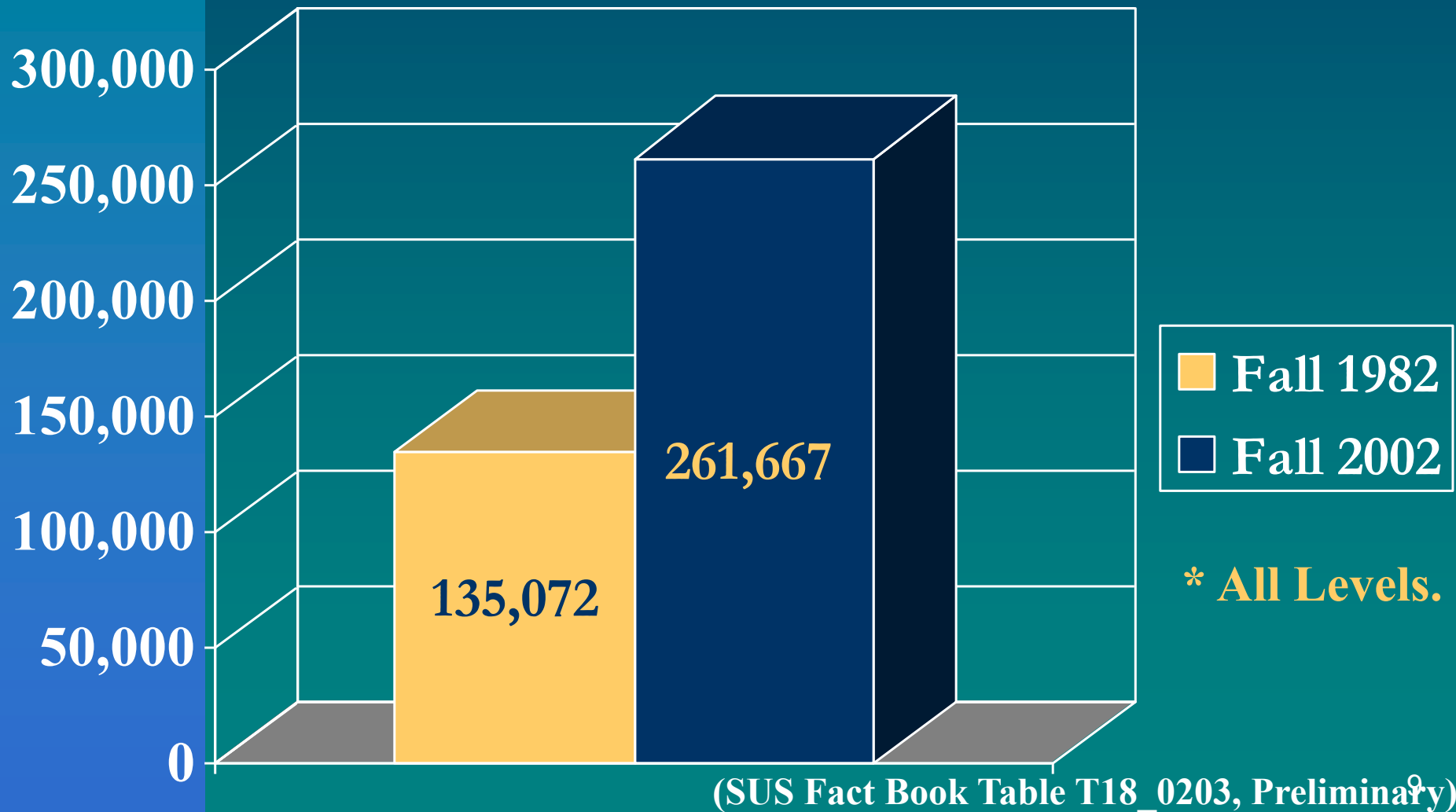
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- 72% **larger** in 1999 than in 1970.
- Proportionately more students are enrolled **part time** (39% in 1999 versus 28% in 1970).
- Proportionately more students are enrolled at **2-year colleges** (44% in 1999 versus 31% in 1970).
- **Women** represented 56% of the total in 1999 versus 42% in 1970.
- Proportionately more **older** students on campus (39% of all postsecondary students were 25 years or older in 1999 versus 28% in 1970).

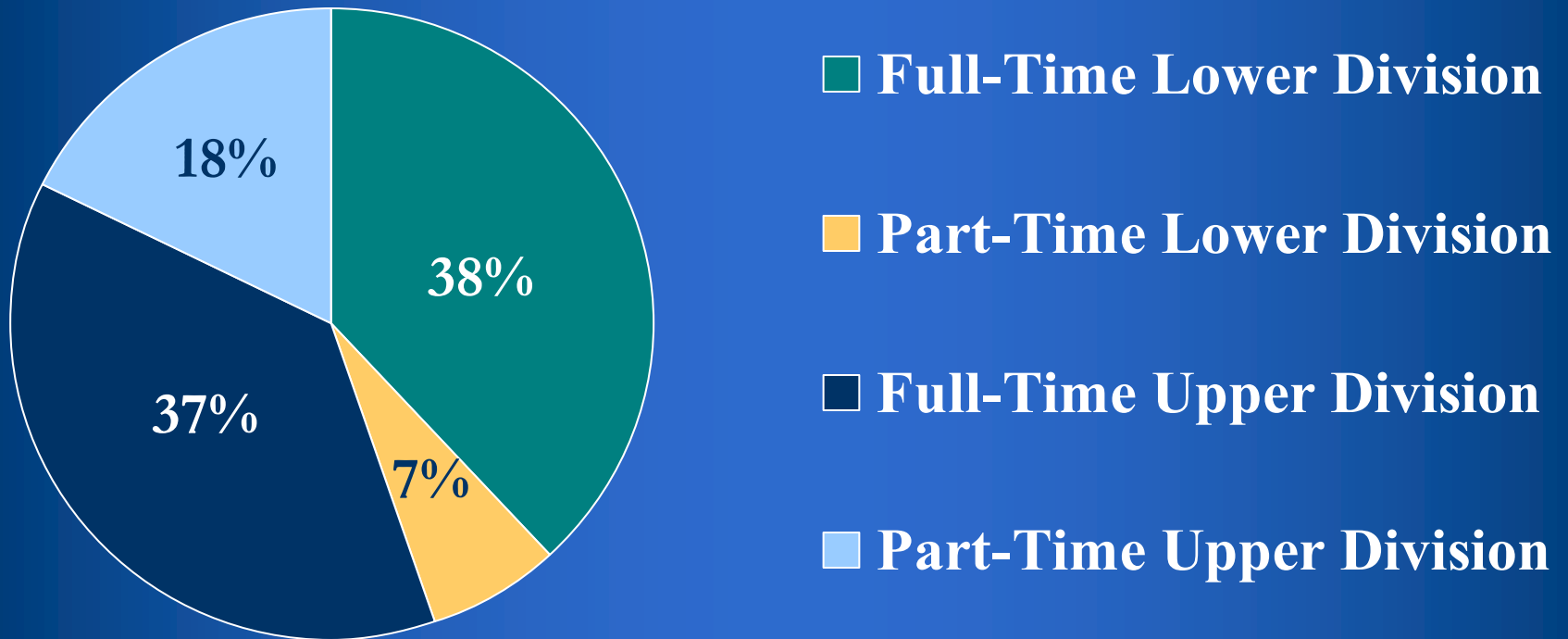
(U.S. Department of Education, 2002)



# History of Headcount Enrollments\* in the SUS: Fall 1982 & Fall 2002



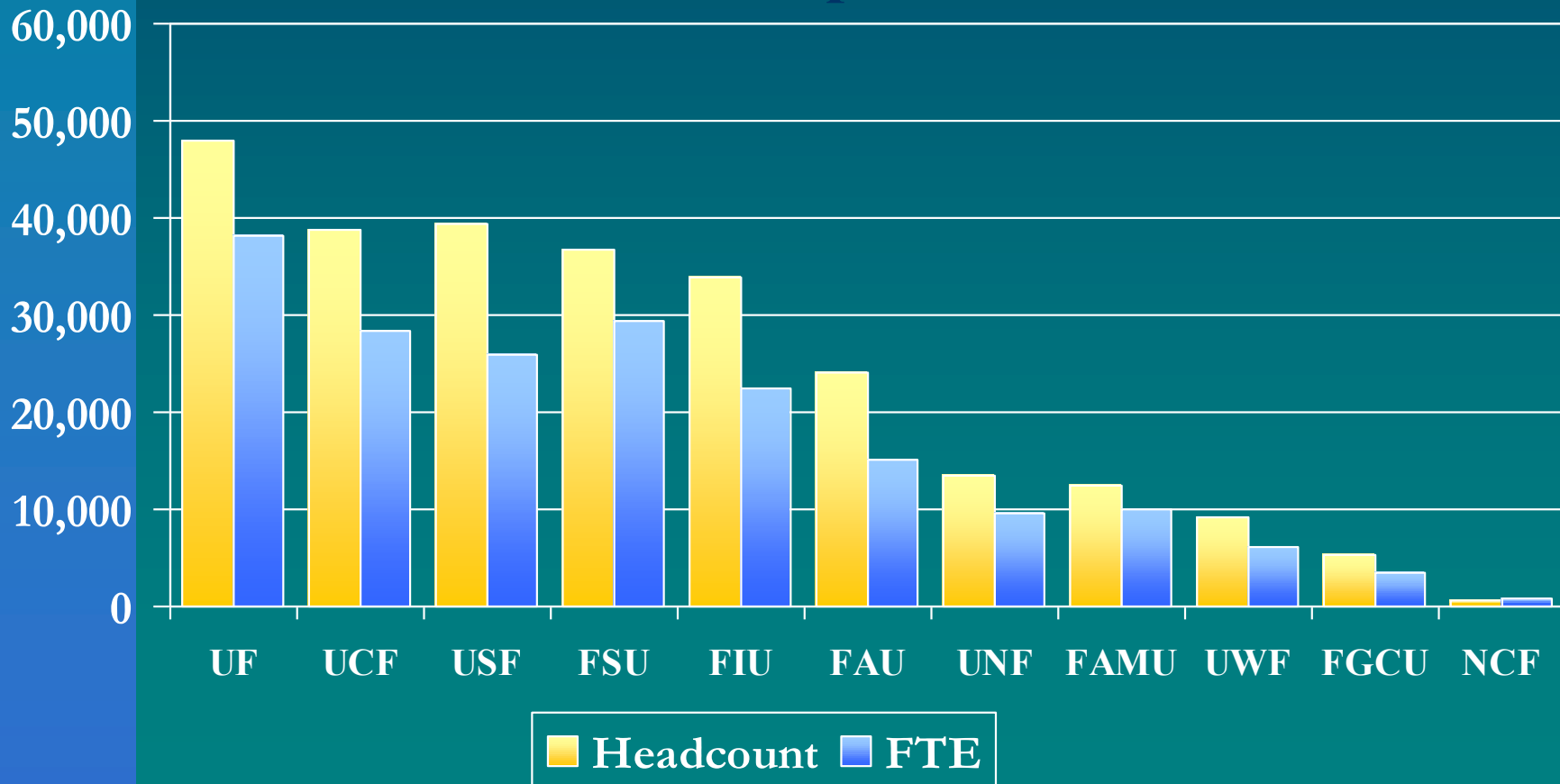
# Fall 2002 Student Headcount Undergraduate Enrollments in the SUS



(SUS Fact Book Table T18\_0203, Preliminary)

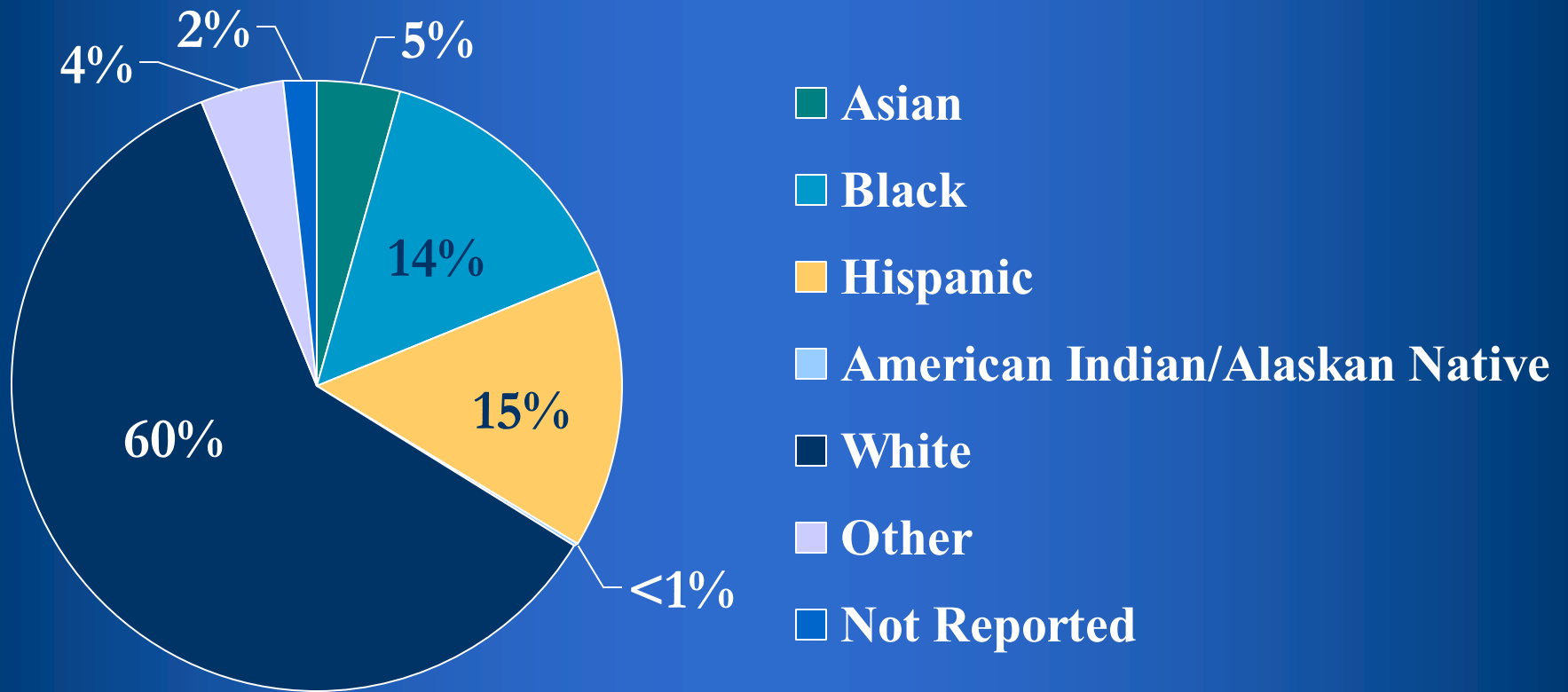
# State University System

## Headcount/FTE Comparison – Fall 2002



Data Source: Fall 2002 Student Data Course File

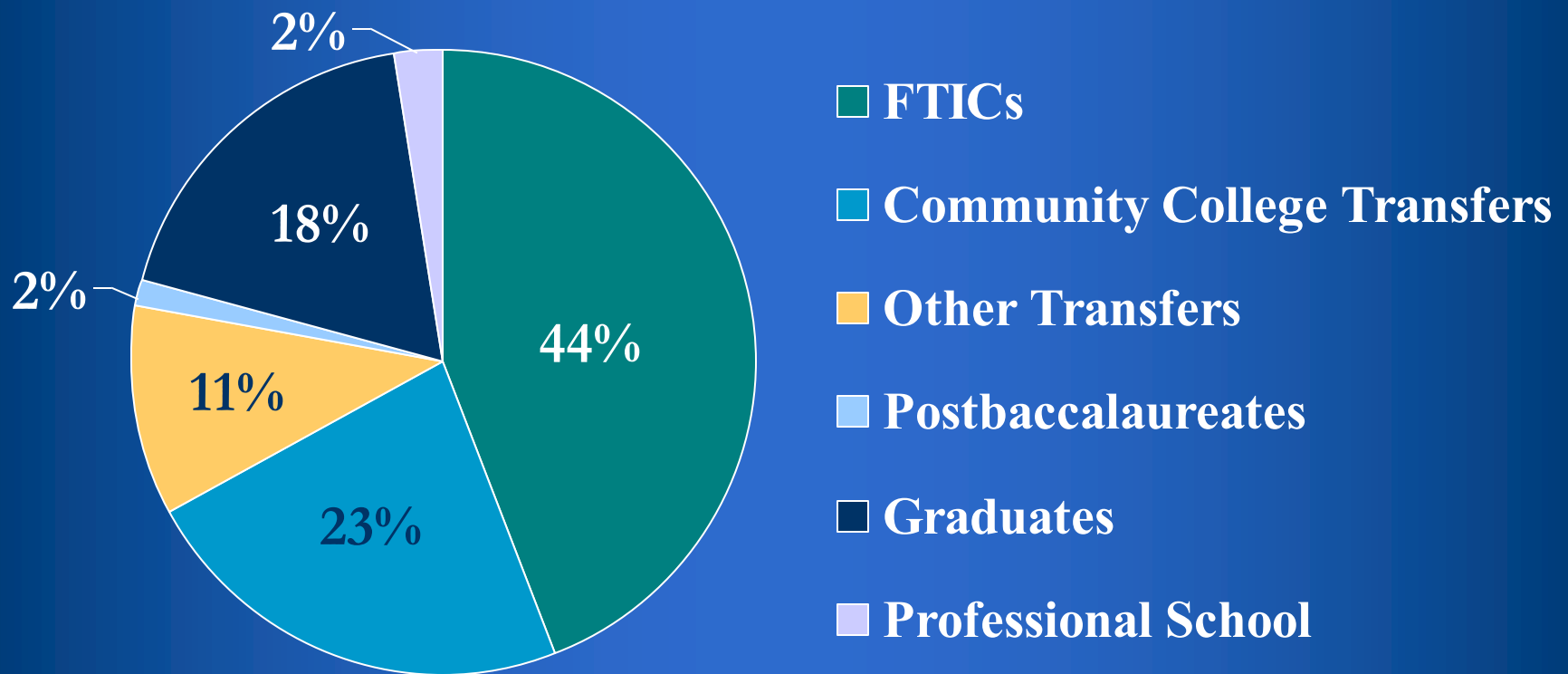
# Fall 2002 Student Headcount\* Enrollments in the SUS



**\* All Levels.**

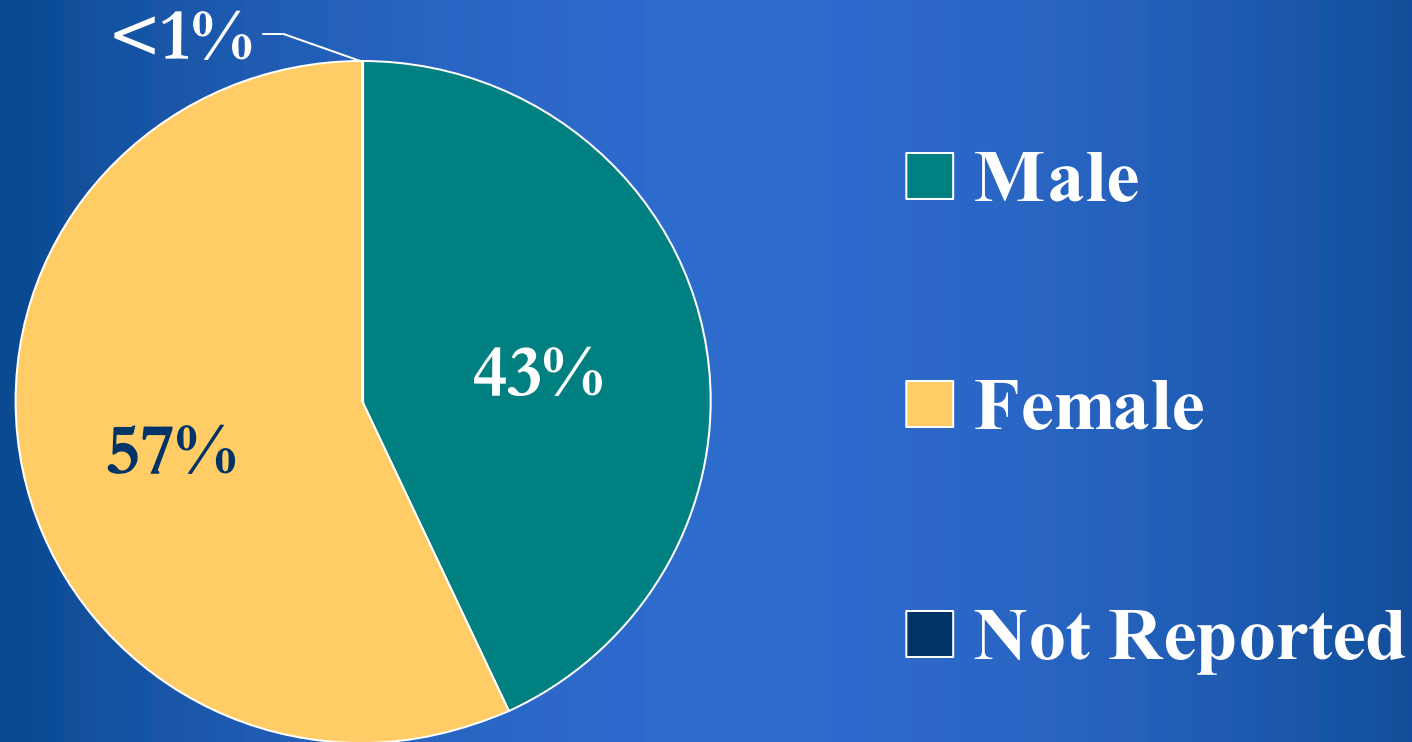
(SUS Fact Book Table T03\_0203, Preliminary)

# Newly Admitted and Enrolled Students in the SUS - Fall 2002



(SUS Fact Book Table T18\_0203, Preliminary)

# Fall 2002 Student Undergraduate Enrollments in the SUS



(SUS Fact Book Table T18\_0203, Preliminary)

# Today's SUS Students: Fall 2001

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## Mean Age of SUS Students

<b>Lower Division:</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Upper Division:</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Beginning Graduate:</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Advanced Graduate:</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Unclassified:</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Overall:</b>	<b>22</b>

# The Bottom Line: “Nontraditional” Has Become the Norm

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- The "traditional" undergraduate, is characterized here as:
  - one who earns a high school diploma,
  - enrolls full time immediately after finishing high school,
  - depends on parents for financial support,
  - and either does not work during the school year or works part time.
- In 1999–2000, only **27%** of undergraduates across the nation met all of these criteria.

(U.S. Department of Education, 2002)



# And Who are Today's SUS Entering Freshmen\*?

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**Applicants: 62,096**

**Admitted: 42,976**

**Enrolled\*: 25,498**

**Average SAT\*: 1133**

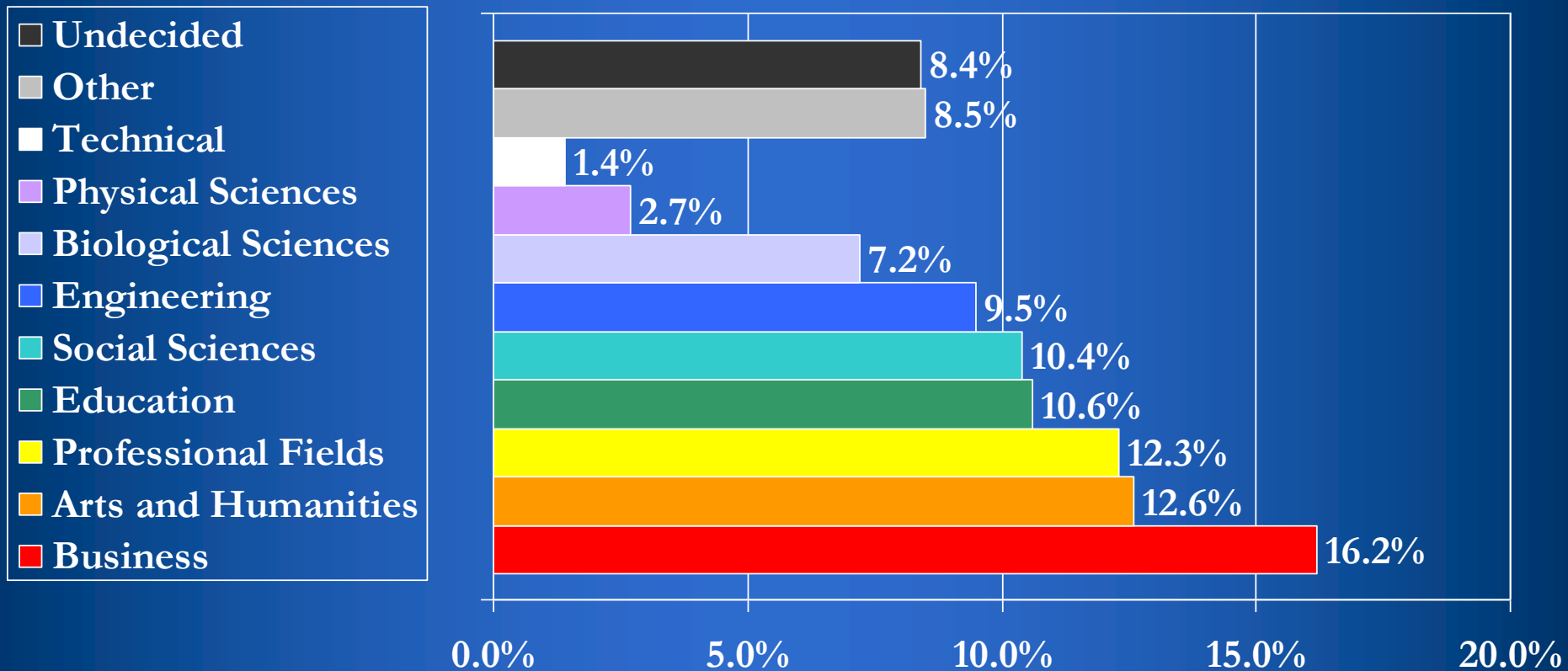
**Average ACT\*: 23.3**

**Average HS GPA\*: 3.6**

\*All first-time-in-college (FTIC) students newly admitted and enrolled in Fall 2002

# Who is Today's University Student?

## NATIONAL FRESHMAN SURVEY (4-Year Colleges): 2002-03



# Student Affairs

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## Organization and Scope of Activities

# Student Affairs in Higher Education

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- “Prepare students to assume roles of **leadership, involvement, and service** as productive citizens in a culturally diverse, technologically sophisticated, and increasingly complex society” (UF)
- “Provide services, assistance, and learning opportunities which **complement formal academic programs** and facilitate students' educational experiences” (UWF, 2003).
- “Seek to educate a diverse body of students by supporting their growth, both **personal and academic**. . . . promote cross-cultural outreach and understanding, provide programs and services to encourage student development, and prepare students to become **contributing members of their communities**” (FIU, 2003).
- “Enhance **student learning** within the entire university community” (ACPA, 1994). “Integrate the curriculum and the **extra-curriculum**” (George Kuh, 1996).

# Good Practice in Student Affairs

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- Engage students in **active learning**.
- Help students develop coherent **values** and ethical standards.
- Set and communicate high **expectations** for student learning.
- Use **systematic inquiry** to improve student and institutional performance.
- Use **resources** effectively to achieve institutional missions and goals.
- Forge educational **partnerships** that advance **student learning**.
- Build supportive and **inclusive communities**.

# Types of Student Affairs Activities

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- Academic Support Services.
- Campus Life Activities.
- Student Affairs Outcomes Assessment and Program Evaluation.

**Refer to Handout:**

**“Focus Areas Served by State University Student Affairs Divisions”**

# Types of Academic Support Activities

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- Academic Advising.
- Admission.
- International Student Programs & Services.
- Learning Assistance Programs.
- Registrar Programs & Services.
- Student Orientation Programs.
- TRIO and other Educational Opportunity Programs.
- Career Services.
- Disability Support Services.
- Financial Aid Programs.

# Types of Campus Life Activities

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- Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Programs.
- Campus Activities.
- Campus Information & Visitor Services.
- College Health Programs.
- College Unions.
- Commuter Student Programs.
- Counseling Services.
- Services for Distance Learners.
- Fraternity & Sorority Advising.



# Types of Campus Life Activities

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- **Housing & Residential Life Programs.**
- **Judicial Programs.**
- **Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, & Transgender Programs.**
- **Minority Student Programs.**
- **Recreation Sports Programs.**
- **Religious Programs.**
- **Student Leadership Programs.**
- **Women's Student Programs & Services.**

# Student Affairs Programs in Higher Education

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- Influenced by the variables that make up the institution:
  - **Size** of the student body.
  - **Type** of institution and the kinds and needs of students admitted.
  - Institution's educational **philosophy**, traditions, purposes.
  - Geographic **location**.
  - **Mix** of commuter and residential students.
  - **Age** of students.
  - Degree of **support** from administrators, faculty, students, parents, alumni, and the community.
- **No one ideal design for student affairs program.**

# Student Affairs

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## National and State Issues

# Major National Issues in Student Affairs

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## Higher Education Act Reauthorization (per NASPA, February 28, 2003):

- Record Keeping and Federal Reporting Requirements.
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Issues.
- Increased Access to Higher Education.
- Access - Immigration Status.
- Community Service and Work Study Rules.
- Campus Preparedness.

**Refer to 02/28/03 Letter from NASPA to USDOE.**

# Legal Considerations

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- **Title IX: Equal opportunity for women and sexual harassment protection.**
- **Section 504 and ADA: Disability rights.**
- **Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).**
- **First Amendment rights.**
- **Student Right-to-Know & Campus Security Act.**
- **Others!**

# Additional State Issues in Student Affairs

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- New **Accelerated High School** Graduation Options.
- “**One Florida**” and “**Talented 20**” Expectations.
- Recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Task Force on Accommodations and Access for **Students with Disabilities**.
- **Access** Issues (e.g., financial aid, scheduling flexibility, timely student progression).
- **Articulation** Issues (e.g., alignment of standards, curricula, and assessments).
- **Funding** Issues (e.g., recommendations of the Higher Education Funding Advisory Council).

# Top Issues for SUS Student Affairs VPs

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- Adapting programs & services for **changing student population**.
- **Facilities:**
  - Examples: career preparation, health care, child care, parking, classrooms, residence halls, student centers; facilities for meeting federal mandates.
- **Funding and resources:**
  - Adequate general revenue and appropriate funding formula for mission of university.
  - Activity & Service fee and Capital Improvement Trust Fund dollars -- distribution issues.
  - Examples: ADA related services, safety & security, technology, student wellness, transfer student services, retention, mentoring, tutoring, & increased costs of education.

# What Do SUS Student Governments Say Are The Most Critical Issues?

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(Per Scott Ross, Executive Director,  
Florida Student Assoc., Sept. 17, 2003):

- Protect the Bright Futures Scholarship & Florida's Prepaid College Plan.
- Keep Florida a low-tuition state.
- Ensure Legislature's full funding for higher education.
- Ensure enrollment growth.
- Ensure student representation on all committees dealing with tuition and fees.



# **Roles of the FBOG Student Affairs Committee**

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# Key Roles to Consider From the Constitutional Amendment & the FBOG Draft Charter

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- “Operate, regulate, control, and be fully responsible for the management of the whole university system.”
- Establish the vision, mission, and goals for the State University System.
- Define each constituent university’s “**articulation** with free public schools and community colleges.”
- Account for the expenditure of legislatively appropriated funds.
- Develop policies governing **access** and **enrollment**.

# Additional Key Roles to Consider

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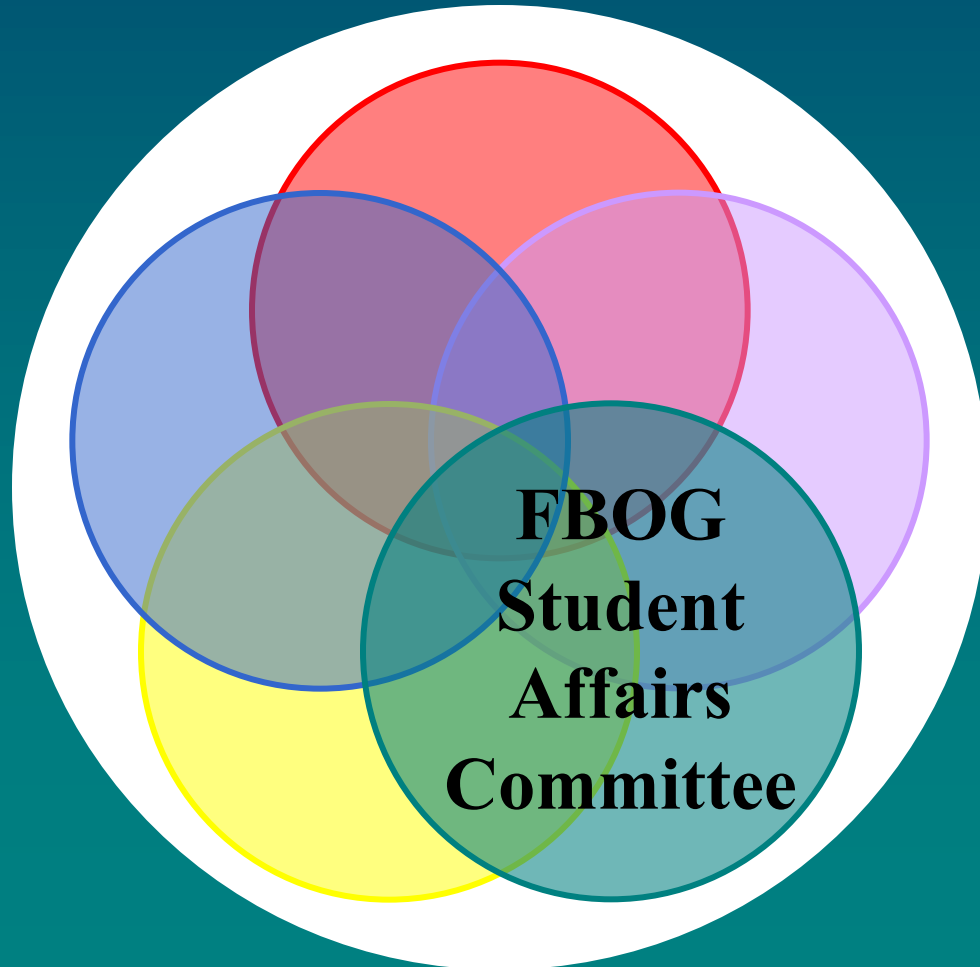
- **Review existing statutes, rules, and policies regarding student affairs issues to determine:**
  - **which need to be addressed in new FBOG policies; and**
  - **which duties need to be devolved to the universities.**

# Additional Key Roles to Consider

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- **Statutes, Rules, and Policies**
  - **Student Rights and Responsibilities.**
  - **Health and Welfare/Safety.**
  - **Admissions and Records.**
  - **Assessment.**
  - **Fees.**
  - **Scholarships.**
  - **Athletics.**

**Ensure That the Student Affairs Perspective  
(and, More Importantly, the Student Perspective)  
is Represented in All Relevant FBOG Committee  
and Full FBOG Discussions!**



# For example . . .

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## ■ Funding for:

- Support services for an increasing and diversified student population.
- ADA-related services and accessibility.
- Safety and security issues.
- Financing the increasing costs of higher education (from a student perspective).
- Facilitating student wellness.

## And, for example . . .

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### ■ Facilities for:

- Career exploration and support.
- Health services.
- Complying with Federal mandates (e.g., Student and Exchange Visitor Information System).
- Expansion of residence halls to meet the needs of growing numbers of students.

# **For example, the following committees may need to be involved in addressing the needs of students with disabilities:**

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- **Finance Committee by increasing the Auxiliary Learning Aid funds and urging the Legislature to support Johnson Scholarship with matching funds.**
- **Facilities Committee by ensuring accessibility of all facilities and supporting the expansion of disability office space.**
- **Strategic Planning/Education Policy Committee by understanding the effect of policy on students with disabilities.**



# Florida Board of Governors

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## Student Affairs Committee

# CHARTER

# Questions & Comments

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## NEXT STEPS?