

### Making the Right Connections: Understanding and Navigating Access and Diversity Issues to Advance Institutional Goals

College Board Forum October 22, 2009 New York City Art Coleman Jennifer Rippner EducationCounsel LLC



www.collegeboard.com/accessanddiversity



### **Session Objectives**

- To illustrate the essential connections between higher education's access and diversity goals and national K-20 education policy priorities.
- 2. To help build awareness and capacity for effective advocacy that will promote increased access and enhanced diversity—institutionally, regionally and nationally.

### **Session Overview**

- I. Education 2009-2010
  - The Landscape
    - Framing the Issues
    - Trends and Projections
  - National Policy Developments and Initiatives
  - Higher Education's Role
  - Moving Forward
- **II.** Panel Observations and Reactions
- III. Audient Questions/Answers with Panel

### **Policy Guides and Resources**

- A 21<sup>st</sup> Century Imperative: Promoting Access and Diversity in Higher Education (October 2009)
- Access and Diversity Toolkit: A Resource for Higher Education Professionals (October 2009)
- Coming to Our Senses: Education and the American Future (December 2008)

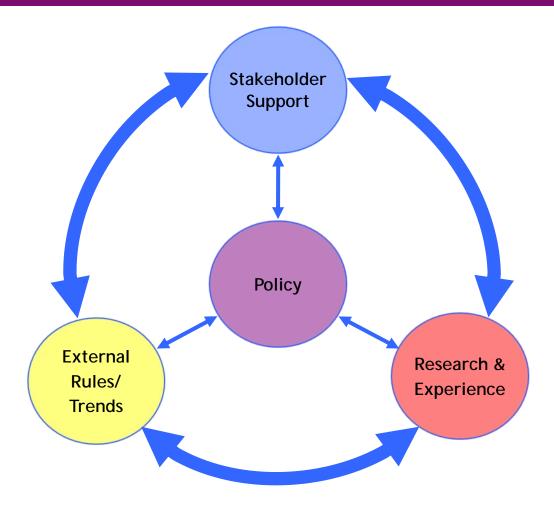
# Framing the Issues



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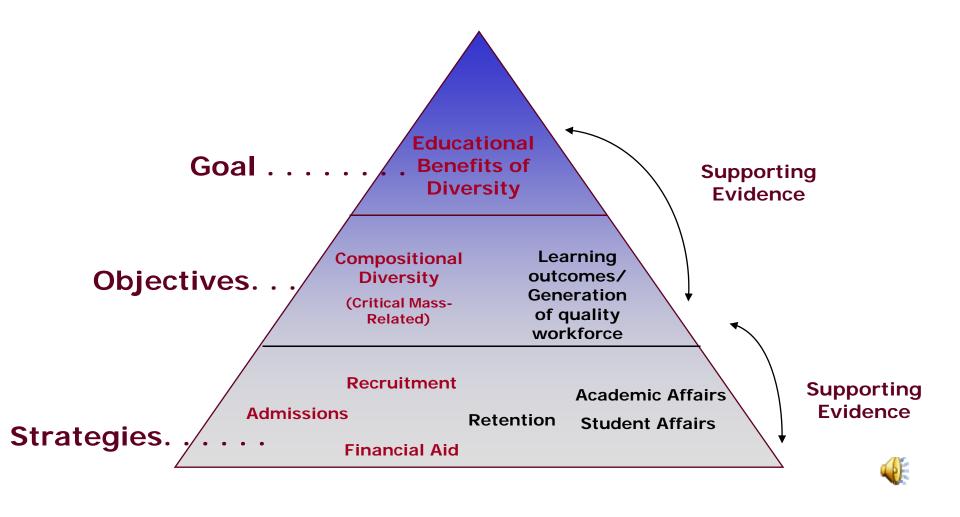


### **Key Spheres of Policy Focus**



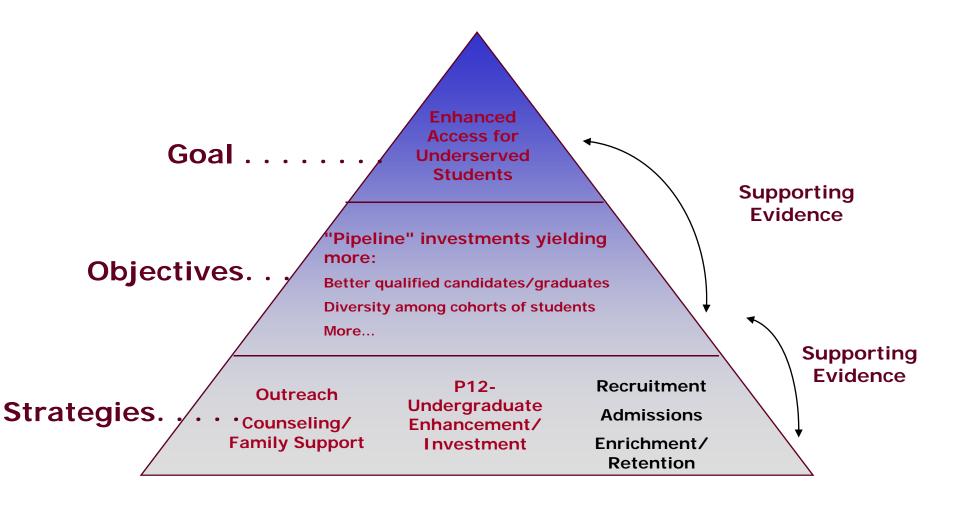
Introduction	The Landscape	National Policy Developments and Initiatives
Introduction	The Landscape	and Initiatives

### **Coherent Policy Design: Student Diversity**



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### **Coherent Policy Design: Student Access**



The Landscape

National Policy Developments and Initiatives

Higher Education's Role

### Access and Diversity: Related...and Different

Policy leaders must understand the distinctions between access and diversity—and frame policy objectives/strategies accordingly. Even as no "bright line" distinctions between the two concepts exist, institutional efforts should be assessed/framed through these two lenses.

#### **Diversity**

- ★ Inward facing
- Focused on mission-driven educational objectives
- Multi-dimensional (but with race/ethnicity/gender focus)
- ★ Institutionally measurable

#### Access

- Outward facing
- Driven by institutional goals related to broader service aims

"Tool" #2

Multi-dimensional

### Measurable in some ways

Introduction

### **Perspectives: The New Administration**



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The Landscape

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# The Landscape



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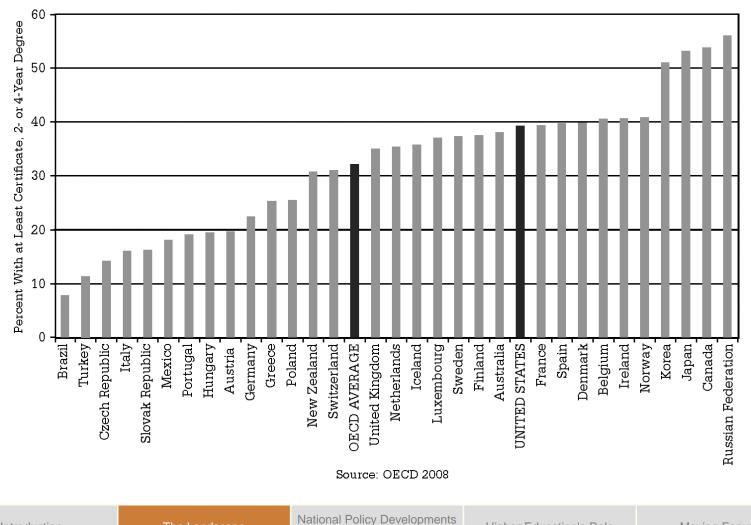
### The New Administration's Agenda

- ☑ Bold Goal: Have the highest proportion of college graduates in the world by 2020.
- □ Understanding the Multi-dimensional Challenges:
  - $\rightarrow$  The U.S. ranks 11<sup>th</sup> in the world in college completion rates
    - →Approximately 40 percent of 25- to 34-year-olds in the United States have attained some type of postsecondary degree or credential
  - → The U.S. ranks 21st (out of 27) advanced economies in high school completion rates
    - →This, after leading among advanced economies throughout the 20th Century

→ Dropout rates for high school students (grades 9-12) in the U.S. have tripled in the last 20 years

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### Postsecondary Attainment, 25- to 34-Year-Olds



### The Pipeline...

#### For Every 100 Low-Income Students Who Enter High School...

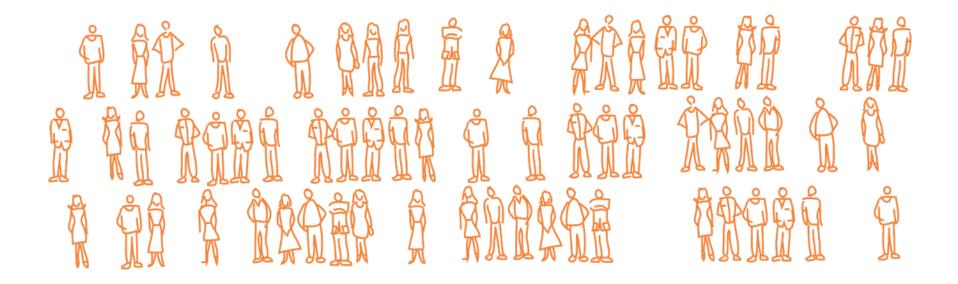
Jobs for the Future Presentation, November 2008. Source: Goldberger Susan. Doing the Math: What It Means to Double the Number of Low-Income College Graduates, *Minding the Gap. Harvard Press & Jobs for the Future: Cambridge, MA, 2007* 

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### The Pipeline...

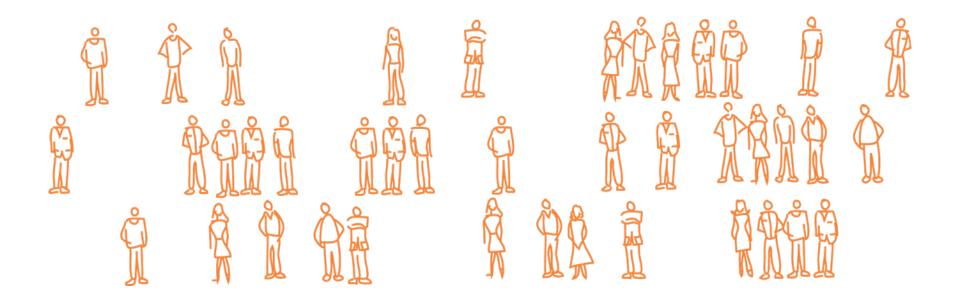
65 Graduate from High School...



The Landscape

### 41 Enroll in College...

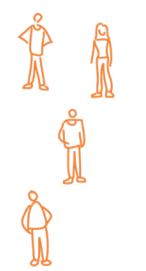
#### 41 Enroll in College...

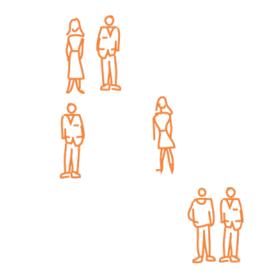


National Policy Developments and Initiatives

### 11 Graduate College...

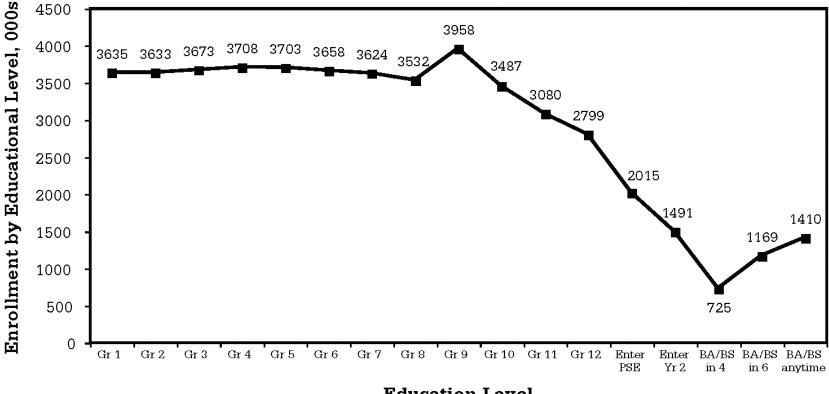
And 11 Graduate College...





National Policy Developments and Initiatives

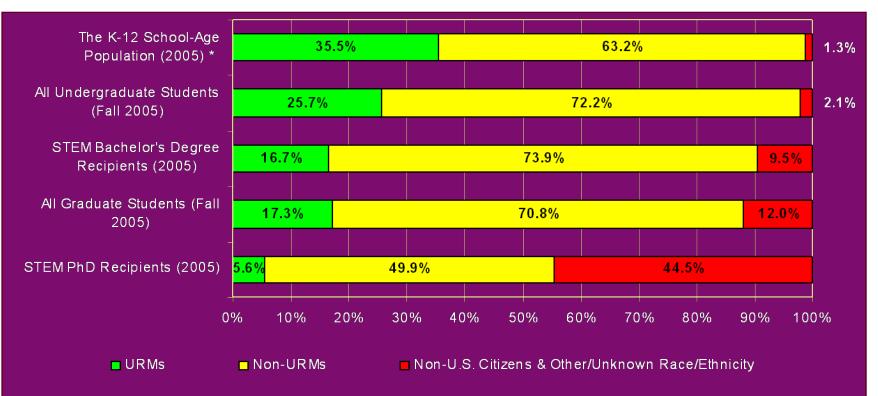
### Educational Pipeline: Grade 1 Through Bachelor's



**Education Level** 

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# Under-Represented Minorities and Non-URMs as a Percent of . . .



Note: Data for the K-12 population were not available by citizenship, so non-U.S. citizens are included in all percentages. Source: CPST, data derived from National Science Foundation, WebCASPAR Database, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 2006, and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

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The Landscape

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### From Students ... to Faculty

#### **Racial/Ethnic Representation: U.S. Population to Faculty in Four-Year Institutions**

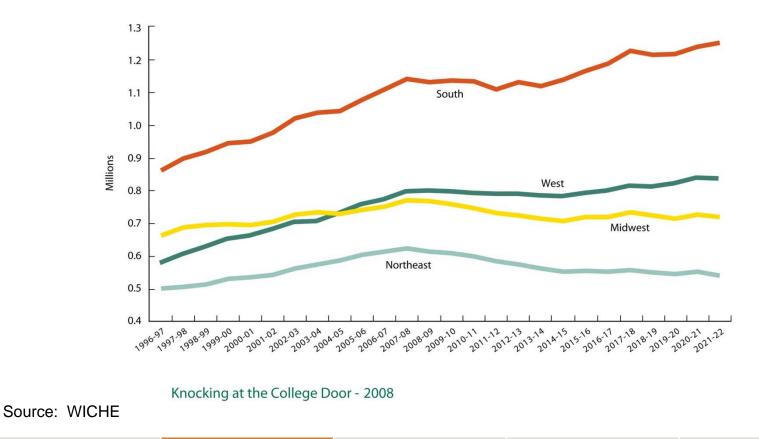
		Faculty							
Racial/ Ethnic Group	U.S. Population	All Fields	Education	Engin- eering	Humanities	Life Sciences	Physical, Math and Computer Sciences	Prof. Fields	Social Sci.
Native American	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	4%	9%	5%	24%	5%	11%	16%	11%	5%
Black	12%	5%	7%	4%	5%	3%	4%	6%	7%
Hispanic	14%	3%	4%	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%	5%
White	67%	81%	81%	68%	85%	82%	77%	79%	82%

Source: AAAS. Based upon: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS and NSOPF; University Leadership Council analysis, all 2008.

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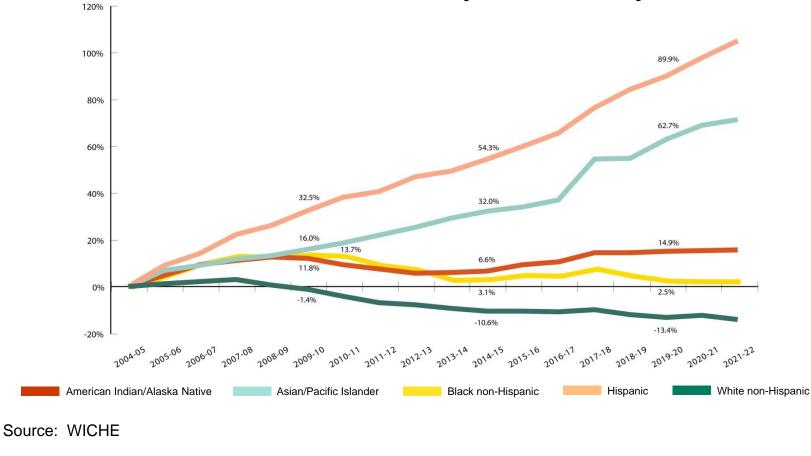
### Projected High School Graduates By Region

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by Region, 1996-97 to 2004-05 (Estimated), 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)



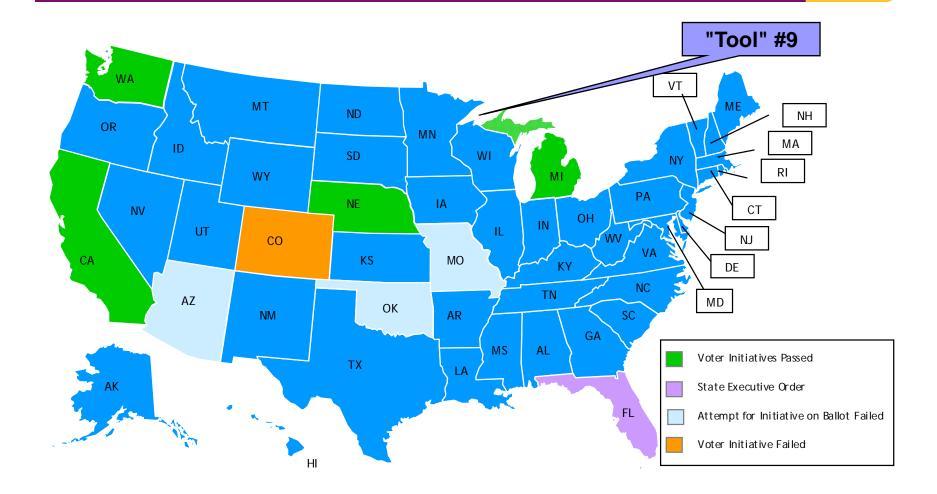
### Projected High School Graduation Changes Over Time

Cumulative Percent Change in US Public School Graduates Relative to 2004-2005 by Race/Ethnicity



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### **State Voter Initiatives**



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### **The U.S. Supreme Court**

#### 2003





STEVENS













GINSBURG

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BREYER

O'CONNOR

KENNEDY

REHNQUIST

THOMAS

GRUTTER MAJORITY

#### GRATZ MAJORITY

2009



GINSBURG



SOTOMAYER

BREYER



ALITO

KENNEDY



ROBERTS



SCALIA



THOMAS

Seattle S.D. Majority

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Moving Forward



- \$ State revenues plummet; stimulus offsets partially
  - Nationwide state revenues dropped \$63B in FY 2009 (ending June 2009)!
  - Substantially more than the \$40B for state education budgets under the federal stimulus package
    - Nelson A Rockefeller Institute of Government (SUNY), reported in Education Week (October 19, 2009)
- \$ Substantial rise in college costs despite downward CPI (2.1%)

 $\rightarrow$ Public college tuition up 6.5%

 $\rightarrow$ Private college tuition up 4.4%

 $\rightarrow$  Trends in College Pricing (College Board, October 2009)

Introduction

# National Policy Developments and Initiatives



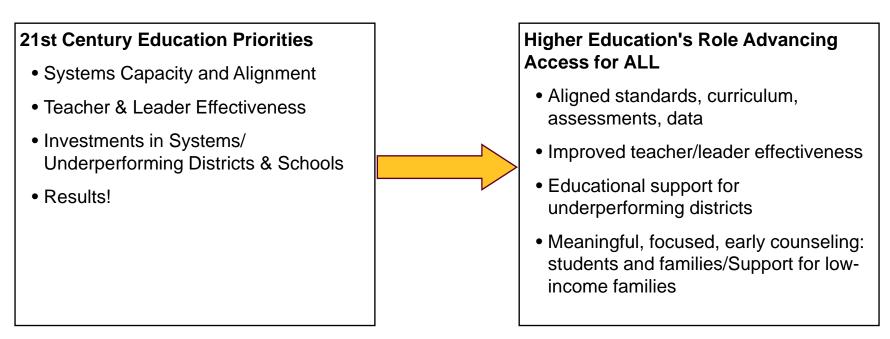
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### 21<sup>st</sup> Century Education Goals

"Projected changes in the population by race/ethnicity from 2000 to 2020 will generate a substantial increase in the percentage of adults with less than a high school diploma and declines at each educational level..." NCHEMS (2005)

#### We must step back and re-evaluate our strategies...

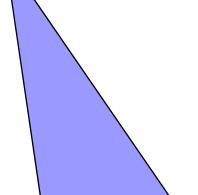


### **Systems Capacity and Alignment**

- Major shifts to align systems of education and build capacity to support continuous improvement
  - Conceptually, a focus on "thinking systemically"
  - Operationally:
    - P-20 efforts to "connect" education strands
    - Data systems/transparency/accountability
    - College and career-ready policies



- Aligned standards
- Fewer, better assessments
- Common core standards movement



#### Federal Action: ARRA

College- and career-ready, rigorous, internationally-benchmarked standards of learning for <u>all</u> students
Development and use of statewide P-20 longitudinal data systems to inform policy-making to instruction

Introduction

National Policy Developments and Initiatives

### **Teacher and Leader Effectiveness**

- Major shifts in focus on role of teachers/leaders and corresponding move toward greater transparency regarding results
- Conceptually, a move to link teacher performance and accountability judgments; also rhetorical shift from "teacher quality" to "teacher effectiveness"
- Operationally
  - Teacher/leader compensation linked to student performance
  - Focus on identifying and retaining effective teachers
  - Focus on placing best teachers in low performing schools
  - Major investments in better assessment of qualifications and effectiveness of teachers

#### Federal Action: ARRA

Differentiates teacher and principal effectiveness
Focuses on teacher effectiveness and equitable distribution of teachers
Promotes transparency regarding student performance associated with specific teachers
Focus on early, targeted professional development to meet identified needs

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"Senses" IV

### **Dramatically Reform Underperformers**

- Continued focus on addressing achievement gap, with renewed focus on underperforming schools and districts
- Conceptually, continued refinement of strategies to effect systemic change that are tailored to actual needs
- Operationally:
  - Focus on turning around the lowest-performing schools
  - Use of various school reform/organization models (e.g. charter schools)

#### **Federal Action: ARRA**

Focus on turning around struggling schools with particular focus on bottom 5% of schools
School Improvement grants (\$3B) available
Higher Education can be partners on RTT

# **Higher Education's Role**



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### Connect with K-12! Standards, Curriculum, Assessments, Data

- ☑ Areas of systemic focus
  - 1. Aligning standards
  - 2. Improving assessments
    - Dual purpose, common assessments
  - 3. Informing curriculum decisions
  - 4. Enhancing connectivity of data systems and transparency regarding results over time

### Connect with K-12! Teacher and Leader Effectiveness

#### ☑ Areas of systemic focus

- 1. Preparing new teachers for a 21<sup>st</sup> Century profession
- 2. Offering ongoing, sustained professional development
- 3. Conducting good research on models, best practices
  - Identifiable, replicable, sustainable

### Connect with K-12! Invest in Underperforming Districts

- ☑ Areas of systemic focus
  - 1. Invest, above.
  - 2. Support charter school establishment and other institutional reforms (professional development schools)
  - 3. Partner with districts/schools to enhance/support college counseling
    - Middle school focus, including families
    - Early discussions of available financial support
    - Programs to provide "experience"

### Support Underserved Students and Families

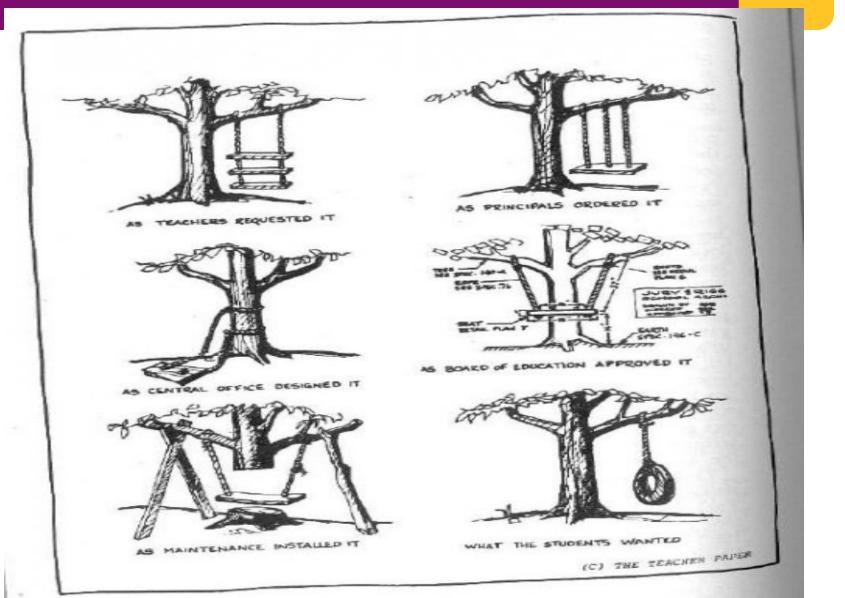
☑ Areas of systemic focus

Connect with K-12, above.



- Simplify and make financial aid processes more transparent
- Adapt financial aid policies to need
  - Conduct holistic review of state financial aid policies and resources for students (e.g. type of aid, who is receiving it, how students know about it *prior* to applying)
  - Monitor lack of completion of applications; follow-up
- Conduct institutional efficiency reviews and identify cost-saving mechanisms

### Systems...



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# Moving Forward: Three Keys



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### Leadership

- Institutional and system leadership
  - Clarity, focus and action on imperatives
  - Broad-based coalition support
  - Ownership, accountability by all
- Strategy with Promise: P-20 Councils
  - The right people at the table
    - Leaders of education, business, policy
    - Active higher education presence
  - A focused, strategic agenda based on research/data
  - A formal communications structure



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"21<sup>st</sup> Century Imperative"

"Tool" #10

### Data, Data, Data...

- Dramatically expanded focus, capacity and investment
  - The bottom line is the bottom line: RESULTS, dependent upon:
    - Improved teaching and learning
    - Targeted interventions—student and teacher – Early warning systems
    - Programmatic assessments and action over time

### **Effective Advocacy**

 The cornerstones of effective advocacy toward educationally sound, fiscally smart policies —



- 1. Positions informed by institutional rigor in assessing and distilling research/data/experience
- 2. Positions on which consensus among varying stakeholders is achievable
- 3. Positions that are clear and focused
  - Educational goals and strategies, as well as fiscal implications
  - Clarity regarding practical and operational effect
     "21<sup>st</sup> Century Imperative" "Access and Diversity Toolkit"

### **General Resources**

- Council of Chief State School Officers overview of the Common Core State Standards Initiative - <u>http://www.ccsso.org/federal\_programs/13286.cfm</u>
- Kelly, Patrick J. "As America Becomes More Diverse: The Impact of State Higher Education Inequality," NCHEMS, November 2005 (<u>http://www.nchems.org/pubs/detail.php?id=86</u>)
- Klein, Alyson. "States Feeling Fiscal Squeeze Despite Stimulus", <u>Education Week</u>, October 16, 2009
- "Knocking at the College Door" (Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2008) at <u>http://www.wiche.edu/knocking</u>
- Handel, Stephen J. "Second Chance, Not Second Class: A Blueprint for Community College Transfer" *Change Magazine*, September/October 2007.
- "Race to the Top Public Notice Summary and Analysis, July 26, 2009" <u>www.educationcounsel.com</u>
- U.S. Department of Education Overview of Recovery Act Guidance -<u>http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/index.html</u>

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### **Presenters and Panelists**

- Art Coleman, EducationCounsel co-managing partner, previously served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights in the U.S. Department of Education.
- Jennifer Rippner, EducationCounsel senior policy advisor, previously served as the education policy advisor to the governor of Georgia and the director of Georgia's Office of Student Achievement.
  - EducationCounsel provides higher education institutions and organizations with a wide variety of policy and legal support services, including diversity-related strategic planning, policy counseling and program evaluations; litigation support (including representation in OCR investigations); and staff/member training. EducationCounsel has offices in Washington, Atlanta, Chicago, and Greenville, SC; with affiliate offices in Boston, Raleigh and Tallahassee and Columbia, SC.

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### **Presenters and Panelists**

- Lorelle L. Espinosa, Director of Policy and Strategic Initiatives, Institute for Higher Education Policy, Washington, DC
- Jamie Lewis Keith, Vice-President and General Counsel, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
- Robert K. Toutkoushian, Professor, Institute of Higher Education, University of Georgia, Athens, GA
- Robert A. Witzburg, Associate Dean and Director of Admissions, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA

# For more information and additional resources, visit the collaborative online:

www.collegeboard.com/accessanddiversity

