

**KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS
ACADEMIC AFFAIRS STANDING COMMITTEE**

VIRTUAL MEETING AGENDA

Tuesday, January 3, 2023

9:00 a.m. – 10:30 p.m.

The Board Academic Affairs Standing Committee (BAASC) will meet virtually via Zoom. You can listen to the meeting at the Board offices, located at 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 520, Topeka, Kansas 66612. Meeting information will be sent to participants via email, or you may contact arobinson@ksbor.org.

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|---|-------------------------|-------|
| I. Call to Order | Regent Kiblinger, Chair | |
| A. Roll Call and Introductions | | |
| B. Approve minutes from December 14, 2022 | | p. 3 |
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| II. Consent Agenda | | |
| A. BA/BS in Criminology – K-State | Chuck Taber | p. 5 |
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| III. Other Matters | | |
| A. Receive Qualified Admission Report | Sam Christy-Dangermond | p. 13 |
| B. Pillar One Strategic Plan Dashboard Discussion | Regent Kiblinger | |
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| IV. Suggested Agenda Items for January 18th Meeting | | |
| A. Service Area Policy Change Recommendations | | |
| B. Concurrent Enrollment Cost Model | | |
| C. Educator Work Force Task Force Final Report | | |
| D. Systemwide General Education Update | | |
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| V. Adjournment | | |

BOARD ACADEMIC AFFAIRS STANDING COMMITTEE

Four Regents serve on the Board Academic Affairs Standing Committee (BAASC), established in 2002. The Regents are appointed annually by the Chair and approved by the Board. BAASC meets virtually approximately two weeks prior to each Board meeting. The Committee also meets the morning of the first day of the monthly Board meeting. Membership includes:

Shelly Kiblinger, Chair

Cynthia Lane

Blake Benson

Diana Mendoza

**Board Academic Affairs Standing Committee
AY 2023 Meeting Schedule**

<i>BAASC Academic Year 2022- 2023 Meeting Dates</i>			
Meeting Dates	Location	Time	Agenda Materials Due
August 30, 2022	Virtual Meeting	9:00 a.m.	August 9, 2022
September 14, 2022	Topeka	10:30 a.m.	August 24, 2022
October 4, 2022	Virtual Meeting	9:00 a.m.	September 13, 2022
November 1, 2022	Virtual Meeting	9:00 a.m.	October 11, 2022
November 16, 2022	Kansas State University	11:00 a.m.	October 26, 2022
November 29, 2022	Virtual Meeting	9:00 a.m.	November 8, 2022
December 14, 2022	Topeka	10:30 a.m.	November 23, 2022
January 3, 2023	Virtual Meeting	9:00 a.m.	December 13, 2022
January 18, 2023	Topeka	11:00 a.m.	December 28, 2022
January 31, 2023	Virtual Meeting	9:00 a.m.	January 10, 2023
February 15, 2023	Topeka	11:00 a.m.	January 25, 2023
February 28, 2023	Virtual Meeting	9:00 a.m.	February 7, 2023
March 22, 2023	Topeka	11:00 a.m.	March 1, 2023
April 4, 2023	Virtual Meeting	9:00 a.m.	March 14, 2023
April 19, 2023	Pittsburg State University	11:00 a.m.	March 29, 2023
May 2, 2023	Virtual Meeting	9:00 a.m.	April 11, 2023
May 17, 2023	Topeka	11:00 a.m.	April 26, 2023
May 30, 2023	Virtual Meeting	9:00 a.m.	May 9, 2023
June 14, 2023	Topeka	11:00 a.m.	May 24, 2023

*Please note virtual meeting times are 9 a.m., and Board day meetings are 11 a.m. unless otherwise noted.

**Board Academic Affairs Standing Committee
MINUTES**

Wednesday, December 14, 2022

The December 14, 2022, meeting of the Board Academic Affairs Standing Committee (BAASC) of the Kansas Board of Regents was called to order by Regent Kiblinger at 10:30 a.m. The meeting was held at the board office, with a virtual option through Zoom.

In Attendance:

Members:	Regent Kiblinger Regent Benson	Regent Mendoza	Regent Lane
Staff:	Daniel Archer Karla Wiscombe Gage Rohlf Matt Keith	Amy Robinson Tara Lebar Marti Leisinger Hector Martinez	Sam Christy-Dangermond Cindy Farrier Judd McCormack
Others:	Adam Borth, Fort Scott CC Ashlie Jack, WSU Jason Sharp, Labette CC Laura Stevenson, Washburn Mary Carol Pomatto, PSU Robert Klein, KUMC Tanya Gonzalez, K-State Brad Bennett, SCCC Tricia Paramore, WSU Paul Adams, FHSU Rick Ginsberg, KU Debbie Mercer, K-State	Jill Arensdorf, FSHU Brent Thomas, ESU Jean Redeker, KU Linnea GlenMaye, WSU Michelle Schoon, Cowley CC Ryan Stanley, FHSU Elaine Simmons, Barton CC Jennifer Ball, Washburn Tom Nevill, Butler CC Susan Castro, WSU Jim Truelove, PSU Clay Stoldt, WSU	Chuck Taber, K-State Cindy Hoss, Hutchinson CC JoLanna Kord, ESU Luke Dowell, SCCC Melinda Roelfs, PSU Shirley Lefever, WSU Karen Johnson, PSU Jane Holwerda, Dodge City CC Marc Malone, Garden City CC Tiffany Bohm, KCKCC Joan Brewer, ESU Cherry Steffen, Washburn

Roll call was taken for members and presenters.

Approval of Minutes

Regent Benson moved to approve the November 29, 2022, meeting minutes, and Regent Mendoza seconded the motion. With no corrections, the motion passed.

Discussion Agenda

- Dr. Rick Ginsberg, Dean of the School of Education at KU, presented a draft report on behalf of the Educator Work Force Task Force. The task force comprises leaders of the state’s Regents universities’ teacher preparation programs, along with others in associated fields, which were tasked with offering solutions and recommendations regarding Kansas teacher needs, vacancies, retention, and related issues. The task force and BAASC members reviewed 15 recommendations presented in two categories; 1) Imperatives for KBOR and Regents institutions to pursue, and 2) imperatives for other Kansas entities to address. The task force will incorporate the Regent members’ feedback and plans to present a final report for discussion in BAASC and the Board in January.
- Regent Kiblinger presented a mock-up of the Strategic Plan Pillar One Dashboard portal for review and feedback. The dashboard includes existing metrics from [Building a Future](#). While most metrics will be systemwide, there may be some that only apply to governed institutions. It was also noted the

foundational metrics would be aligned with the supporting metrics to clarify the connection between them. The group is currently working with KBOR staff on definitions and plans to include provosts and IR staff from all system institutions in the feedback process. The final dashboard will be presented for discussion to the full Board in January with the goal of its initial roll-out planned for February.

2022 TAAC Quality Assurance Report

Tiffany Bohm, 2022-23 Transfer and Articulation Council (TAAC) Co-Chair, presented the report. This annual report summarizes the council's charge, membership, the Kansas Core Outcomes Groups (KCOG) purpose, and related data demonstrating the success of transfer students. The report can be found on the KBOR website at https://www.kansasregents.org/academic_affairs/transfer-articulation/transfer_articulation_council.

Systemwide General Education Update

Daniel Archer provided a Systemwide General Education Implementation update. Two webinars were scheduled to answer implementation questions. During the first webinar on November 21, there were 36 questions submitted. The presentation and Q&A summary can be found on the systemwide general education webpage at https://www.kansasregents.org/academic_affairs/general-education/implementing-systemwide-ge. The next webinar was rescheduled from December 16 to January 20, and an email that included the registration link was sent out to system contacts. The milestone document is in the process of being finalized, which will outline what institutions need to do over the next 18 months to ensure we are positioned to implement fully in the fall of 2024. Regent Kiblinger encouraged Provosts to reach out to Daniel if there is anything they need for support as we move forward.

Adjournment

The next BAASC meeting is scheduled for January 3, 2023, at 9:00 a.m.

Regent Lane moved to adjourn the meeting, and Regent Benson seconded. With no further discussion, the meeting adjourned at 11:49 a.m.

Program Approval

Universities may apply for approval of new academic programs following the guidelines in the Kansas Board of Regents Policy Manual. Kansas State University has submitted an application for approval and the proposing academic unit has responded to all of the requirements of the program approval process. The Council of Chief Academic Officers voted 5-1 to approve the program at the September 16 COCAO meeting.

Four of the state universities and Washburn have criminal justice or crime & delinquency studies bachelor's programs. All except one surpassed the minimum number of students enrolled in the program at the junior or senior level according to Fall 2021 data. The one program that did not exceed the minimum fell short by only one student.

This program already exists as a specialization within the sociology bachelor's program at K-State, with more than 130 students currently enrolled. Board staff concurs with the Council of Presidents and the Council of Chief Academic Officers in recommending approval.

January 3, 2023

I. General Information

A. Institution Kansas State University

B. Program Identification

Degree Level:	Bachelor's
Program Title:	Criminology
Degree to be Offered:	B.A./B.S. in Criminology
Responsible Department or Unit:	Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work
CIP Code:	45.0401
Modality:	On Campus
Proposed Implementation Date:	Fall 2022

Total Number of Semester Credit Hours for the Degree: 120

II. Clinical Sites: Does this program require the use of Clinical Sites? No

III. Justification

The Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work proposes to convert its Criminology specialization that exists in the Sociology program into a Criminology major. Offering Criminology as a major will allow the degree to be more useful to students interested in careers in law enforcement, corrections, courts, victims' services, and related occupations. Multiple benefits will result for Kansas State University and the students of Kansas more generally. First, historical data demonstrate that more than 80% of sociology majors continue to choose the criminology specialty. Further, data from K-State Admissions and the National Student Clearinghouse indicate that from Spring 2010 to Fall 2020, 464 students applied and were admitted to K-State but enrolled elsewhere to pursue Criminology and Criminal Justice Degrees. We predict that a significant number of these students would have come to K-State if we offered a degree in Criminology. Data further indicate that this trend has risen over time, increasing 239% between 2010 and 2020. Anecdotally, a significant number of students have commented to our advisor that they chose not to pursue our program because they wanted a degree specific to Criminology. Available data indicates steady growth in employment sectors that

typically hire Criminology majors, jobs that offer stable careers with solid incomes. In sum, converting our specialization in criminology to a major stands to (1) better serve existing students; (2) increase enrollment while also offering a degree students want; and (3) increase students’ pathways to gainful employment.

Other institutions in Kansas offer four-year degrees in criminology, including at Wichita State University, Emporia State University, Fort Hays State University, Washburn University, Baker University, Central Christian College of Kansas, Ottawa University, Southwestern College, Bethany College, Friends University, Midwestern Nazarene University, Newman University, and Pittsburg State University. Even embedded in our sociology degree, K-State’s criminology specialization is a long-standing and well-established member of this field stewarded by tenured faculty with a history of teaching and research expertise in criminology and sociology. Our enrollment in this specialization is currently over 130 students. With additional visibility, we believe this number can grow. Finally, there is still a growing market for degrees in the area.

The curriculum of the proposed Criminology program is consistent with Criminology and Criminal Justice programs at peer universities. In addition, the curriculum is designed with job-readiness and employability in mind. Fortunately, only minor adjustments to our current offerings are necessary to accomplish this objective. The proposed program can be run with existing faculty and requires no additional faculty resources beyond a small advertising budget. As such, the conversion of our criminology specialization promises benefits to our students, department, and university while imposing little to no additional costs.

IV. Program Demand: Market Analysis

Drawing from U.S. Department of Education’s National Center for Educational Statistics data, Emsi (2020) provides evidence of growth in Criminology. Program completions in Criminology and related disciplines between 2012 and 2019 increased by 4.2%. Programs included in these estimates include Criminology, Criminal Justice/Safety Studies, Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration, Criminal Justice/Police Science, Criminalistics and Criminal Science, Corrections, Juvenile Corrections, Corrections and Criminal Justice, Other, Corrections Administration. In our region, completions increased by 13.1%, indicating a stronger, increasing demand for Criminology and related degrees in the area (region includes AK, CO, IL, KS, MO, NE, OK, and TX). In this manner, converting our specializing into a major not only better serves the needs and interests K-State students and Kansas students more generally, but also taps into a growth area in the region.

Further, current events indicate a strong possibility of reforms for law enforcement including the possibility of increased education requirements for officers. Evidence indicates college-educated officers are (1) less likely to use violence; (2) more attuned to identifying underlying community problems; (3) better equipped to relate to members of their communities; (4) better able to identify best practices; and (5) are more likely to become effective leaders (Bouffard & Armstrong, 2020). Currently, research estimates that only one-third of police officers have a four-year degree, and slightly more than one-half have a two-year degree (Gardiner, 2017). With the implementation of such reform efforts, a substantial increase in demand for degree programs in Criminology and related fields will occur. Offering a Criminology major will thus allow K-State to be ahead of the curve.

V. Projected Enrollment for the Initial Three Years of the Program

Year	Headcount Per Year		Sem Credit Hrs Per Year	
	Full- Time	Part- Time	Full- Time	Part- Time
Implementation	137	18	4110	270
Year 2	150	19	4500	285
Year 3	165	19	4950	285

Potential growth rates were calculated by extrapolating based on current criminology specialization enrollments

and the median 5 year projected regional employment growth rates (2020-2025) based on the Emsi (2020) report. Specifically, the anticipated growth rate for “detectives and criminal investigators” was used, as this is a median growth rate among occupations examined in the employment analysis. Our data suggests a K-State degree in Criminology would attract a significant number of new students.

VI. Employment

A Criminology major promises positive job prospects for students, particularly those interested in various segments of law enforcement, corrections, and related professions—a key sector of employment for criminology degree holders. Further, many of our students express interest in related careers including, but not limited to, non-profit organizations, community and victim services, and research institutes. A degree in Criminology provides a direct pathway to many of these career paths. For brevity, we offer growth rates for direct occupations in the field of criminal justice drawn from 2020 Bureau of Labor Statistics data and market data from Emsi, a labor market analytics firm contracted by K-State Global Campus. The data indicate that most criminal justice occupations show steady upward growth, particularly in law enforcement and community corrections careers (median growth rate is 3.65% over ten years nationally, 2.96% over five years nationally, and 3.40% over five years regionally). Further, many of these occupations offer solid and steady incomes for graduates (national median salaries range from \$34,190 to \$91,090 with an overall median of \$58,720).

VII. Admission and Curriculum

A. Admission Criteria

Students can enroll in the criminology major upon admission to Kansas State University.

B. Curriculum

The curriculum is designed to give students flexibility while also mandating career-readiness. Thirteen credits hours of “core” courses are foundational to the major. CRIM 361 – Criminal Justice Systems is a keystone course that unlocks access to the rest of the curriculum. One credit hour is required in “skills” courses. CRIM 367 – Real World Criminology will develop students’ communications skills and professionalism. It will also involve an ethical decision-making component. This course will be required of all students and must be taken before enrolling in internship hours. Three credit hours to be taken in “social context” courses and an additional three are required from courses relating to social inequality. These courses are intended to equip students with the necessary sensitivities to relevant structural and community characteristics as well as pertinent issues surrounding race, gender, class, and other diversity and inclusion issues—skills vital for contemporary criminal justice professionals. Students are also required to take 12 credit hours of electives. We proudly offer a wide array of electives on topics that are both useful and interesting to students. Finally, all students will be required to complete a “capstone” requirement. For most students, the capstone will be an internship during the Spring or Summer semesters of their third or fourth years, allowing students to gain practical experience for entering a career. For students who are focused on graduate school or research-oriented careers, they may fulfill the capstone requirement through six credit hours of M.A. level graduate courses, providing them experience with more intensive academic skills. Students shall complete six credit hours of related coursework (listed as “Required Criminology Foundation Courses”), which will complement their education in the criminology program.

The courses listed in the following tables comprise a recommended path to completion for students looking to complete the requirements for a Criminology major together with general University and College requirements. This path assumes students are pursuing a BA rather than a BS (the latter would give them more flexibility with their course selections).

Year 1: Fall**SCH = Semester Credit Hours**

Course #	Course Name	SCH 14
SOCIO 211	Introduction to Sociology	3
ENGL 100	Expos. Writing I	3
MATH 100	College Algebra	3
FREN 101	French I	5

Year 1: Spring

Course #	Course Name	SCH 14
CRIM 361	Criminal Justice Systems	3
COMM 106	Public Speaking I	3
STAT 325	Intro Statistics	3
FREN 102	French II	5

Year 2: Fall

Course #	Course Name	SCH 15
CRIM 362	Police and Society	3
ENGL 200	Expos. Writing II	3
BIOL 198	Principles of Biology	4
FREN 300	French III	5

Year 2: Spring

Course #	Course Name	SCH 15
CRIM 364	Criminological Theory	3
CRIM 367	Real World Criminology	1
SOCIO 423	Methods of Social Research	4
FREN 301	French IV	4
MUSIC 100	Introduction to Music Theory	3

Year 3: Fall

Course #	Course Name	SCH 12
SOCIO 571	Race and Ethnic Relations in the USA	3
PHILO 100	Introduction to Philosophical Problems	3
SOCIO 431	Comparative Social Theories	3
FREN 502	French Literature in Translation	3

Year 3: Spring

Course #	Course Name	SCH 16
CRIM 460	Youth and Crime	3
SOCIO 361	Social Problems	3
SOCWK 510	Social Welfare as Social Institution	3
GEOG 121 & 122	Introductory Physical Geography: Earth Systems Science	4
MUSIC 170	History of Rock and Roll	3

Year 3: Summer

Course #	Course Name	SCH 6
CRIM 568	Internship in Criminology	6

Year 4: Fall

Course #	Course Name	SCH 15
CRIM 462	The War on Drugs	3
CRIM 665	Women & Crime	3
ENTOM 301	Insects and People	3
MUSIC 245	Introduction to American Music	3
MUSIC 173	Music as Protest and Propaganda in the United States	3

Year 4: Spring

Course #	Course Name	SCH 13
CRIM 562	Study of Serial Murder	3
MUSIC 171	Inventing the Future: Underground Rock: 1968-1993	3
CRIM 550	Technocrime, Security, & Society	3
CRIM 592	Rampage: Mass Murder	3
MUSIC 208	Guitar Class I	1

Total Number of Semester Credit Hours 120

VIII. Core Faculty

Note: * Next to Faculty Name Denotes Director of the Program, if applicable
 FTE: 1.0 FTE = Full-Time Equivalency Devoted to Program

Current sociology faculty will be cross listed with the new criminology program. This will allow us to offer a criminology major while continuing to operate as a single unit within our department. Currently, our department has three programs (Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work) that operate relatively autonomously within the department. Rather than create a fourth autonomous program (Criminology), we are looking to have Sociology faculty step into both Sociology and Criminology programs and continue to operate as we have. This will allow us to meet the needs of students, offer more appealing degree options, and continue to operate with our current resources. In this sense, general sociology faculty will contribute to the criminology program while criminology faculty will continue to contribute to sociology. That said, we are differentiating FTE in a manner that will highlight the emphasis each faculty will have to the respective programs. Criminologists will be set at .75 FTE for the criminology program and .25 for sociology with the proportion inverted for general sociologists (with two exceptions for faculty who also have other commitments on campus).

Further, sociology faculty teach important courses within the criminology curriculum including research methods and structural inequalities courses. They may teach the graduate courses students may complete for their capstone requirement. Finally, sociology faculty may also oversee student theses completed to fulfill their capstone requirement. In this manner, while sociology faculty may not teach the bulk of criminology courses, they still provide important services for the program.

Faculty Name	Rank	Highest Degree	Tenure Track Y/N	Academic Area of Specialization	FTE to Proposed Program
Jeremy Briggs	Instructor	Ph.D.	N	Criminology	.75
Travis Linnemann	Assistant Professor	Ph.D.	Y	Criminology	.75
Corina Medley	Instructor	Ph.D.	N	Criminology	.75
Lisa Melander*	Associate Professor	Ph.D.	Y	Criminology	.75
Kevin Steinmetz	Professor	Ph.D.	Y	Criminology	.75

Sue Williams	Professor	Ph.D.	Y	Criminology	.75
Chardie Baird	Professor	Ph.D.	Y	Sociology	.125
Alisa Garni	Associate Professor	Ph.D.	Y	Sociology	.25
Gerad Middendorf	Professor	Ph.D.	Y	Sociology	.25
Matthew Sanderson	Professor	Ph.D.	Y	Sociology	.125
Nadia Shapkina	Teaching Assistant Professor	Ph.D.	N	Sociology	.25
Frank Weyher	Associate Professor	Ph.D.	Y	Sociology	.25

Number of graduate assistants assigned to this programapproximately 15*

*This number refers to existing GTAs. We are not asking for additional graduate assistant positions. Further, the actual available graduate assistant positions may vary based on department needs and funding at the time.

IX. Expenditure and Funding Sources (List amounts in dollars. Provide explanations as necessary.)

A. EXPENDITURES	First FY	Second FY	Third FY
Personnel – Reassigned or Existing Positions			
Faculty salary	\$338,151	\$338,151	\$338,151
Administrators (<i>other than instruction time</i>)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Graduate Assistants	\$0	\$0	\$0
Support Staff for Administration (<i>e.g., secretarial</i>)	\$42,025	\$42,025	\$42,025
Fringe Benefits (<i>total for all groups</i>)	\$117,101	\$117,101	\$117,101
Other Personnel Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Existing Personnel Costs – Reassigned or Existing	\$497,277	\$497,277	\$497,277
Personnel – New Positions			
Faculty	\$0	\$0	\$0
Administrators (<i>other than instruction time</i>)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Graduate Assistants	\$0	\$0	\$0
Support Staff for Administration (<i>e.g., secretarial</i>)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fringe Benefits (<i>total for all groups</i>)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Personnel Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Existing Personnel Costs – New Positions			
Start-up Costs - One-Time Expenses			
Library/learning resources	\$0	\$0	\$0
Equipment/Technology	\$0	\$0	\$0
Physical Facilities: Construction or Renovation	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other (Advertising)	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$2,000
Total Start-up Costs	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$2,000

Operating Costs – Recurring Expenses				
Supplies/Expenses		\$0	\$0	\$0
Library/learning resources		\$0	\$0	\$0
Equipment/Technology		\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel		\$0	\$0	\$0
Other		\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Operating Costs		\$0	\$0	\$0
GRAND TOTAL COSTS		\$502,277	\$500,277	\$499,277
B. FUNDING SOURCES <i>(projected as appropriate)</i>	Current	First FY (New)	Second FY (New)	Third FY (New)
Tuition / State Funds	\$1,385,394	\$1,385,394	\$1,513,496	\$1,655,831
Student Fees	\$76,212	\$76,212	\$83,259	\$91,089
Other Sources				
GRAND TOTAL FUNDING	\$793,492	\$1,461,606	\$1,596,755	\$1,746,920
C. Projected Surplus/Deficit (+/-) (Grand Total Funding <i>minus</i> Grand Total Costs)		+\$959,329	+\$1,096,478	+\$1,247,643

X. Expenditures and Funding Sources Explanations

A. Expenditures

Personnel – Reassigned or Existing Positions

As we are looking to convert our specialization to a major, we require no new resources outside of those already allocated to the existing sociology program. The only expected start-up cost for the program is advertising. Faculty costs are calculated for those reassigned at least .75 FTE to the new program and major (salary x .75 FTE). Advising associated with the program will be completed by existing department level advising staff and represent no new cost. Currently, two department level advisors provide services to all department undergraduate program advisees and additional advising to the College of Arts and Sciences warranted. Faculty salary and fringe benefits are the primary cost as these positions shift from assignment to Sociology and into the new Criminology major. The cost of salary in the program is \$338,151 and the fringe cost are \$117,101. Support staff includes one half-time Office Specialist II at a cost of \$42,025 per year. The only expected start-up cost for the program is new advertising and outreach at a total three-year projected cost of \$10,000.

Personnel – New Positions

N/A

Start-up Costs – One-Time Expenses

We are going to request an advertising budget to promote the major. An exact figure will depend on a more robust assessment provided by K-State Marketing. They provided a tentative figure of \$5,000 for regional promotion. We would request this funding from our Department and the College of Arts & Sciences.

Operating Costs – Recurring Expenses

As we are simply converting our specialization to a major, there are no new expenditures for operating costs.

B. Revenue: Funding Sources

Items presented in "B. Funding Source" represent the expected SCH and fees generated by Criminology majors enrolled at K-State at the current SCH cost of \$316.30 a credit hour and College of Arts and Sciences fee of \$17.40 per credit hour. Currently, students enrolled at K-State in the Criminology subplan generate \$1,461,606 in tuition and fees. Based on projected growth in majors by year two of the program, we expect tuition and fees generated by Criminology majors to be \$1,596,755. Funding in the fourth year should reach \$1,748,490. Criminology will primarily lean on tuition and fee revenue through student credit hour produced by students and returned to the College of Arts and Sciences via the RCM model. However, our faculty are also research productive and some additional funds are cultivated through success in extramural funded awards. For example, faculty currently have funded projects through the National Science Foundation and subawards from Bureau of Justice Assistance.

C. Projected Surplus/Deficit

Criminology and sociology have always been heavy student credit hour generators and thus generally produce a surplus. We are cost effective. Based on total SCH and fees the program will generate significant surpluses for K-State in each year of implementation relative to program cost.

XI. References

- Bouffard, L. & Armstrong, G. (2020, June 18). 5 reasons police officers should have college degrees. *The Conversation*. Retrieved November 3, 2020 at <https://theconversation.com/5-reasons-police-officers-should-have-college-degrees-140523>.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2020). Occupational projects and worker characteristics. Washington, DC: United States Department of Labor. Retrieved November 2, 2020 at <https://www.bls.gov/emp/tables/occupational-projections-and-characteristics.htm>.
- Emsi (labor analytics firm) (2020). This data was compiled on request for K-State Global Campus utilizing data from the National IPEDS database operated the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics.
- Gardiner, C. (2017, September). *Policing around the nation: Education, philosophy, and practice*. Washington, DC: National Police Foundation.

Receive Annual Report on Exceptions to the Minimum Admission Standards at State Universities

Summary and Recommendation

The report on the admission of the 2021-2022 freshman class and 2021-2022 new transfer students is mandated by K.S.A. 76-717. This statute requires the Board to annually submit to the Legislature information on the following categories of student admissions: (1) the number and percentage of freshman class admissions permitted as exceptions to the minimum admissions standards and (2) the number and percentage of transfer student admissions permitted as exceptions to the minimum admissions standards. Staff notes no state university exceeded the limit on the number of applicants admitted as exceptions to the minimum standards. Staff recommends acceptance of the data in this report for submission to the Legislature to fulfill reporting requirements.

January 3, 2023

Background

From 1915 to 2001, Kansas had an open admission policy that guaranteed admission to anyone who graduated from an accredited high school in Kansas. In 1996, the Legislature passed K.S.A. 76-717, which established minimum admission standards for state universities. Those became effective in 2001. The statute requires the Board to annually submit to the Legislature information on undergraduate students admitted to state universities who did not meet minimum admission standards.

Minimum Admission Criteria for 2021-2022 Freshman Applicants

In June of 2017, the First Generation Task Force recommended the Board revisit the qualified admission requirements, which, in accordance with K.S.A. 76-717, included a minimum ACT score of 21+ or a rank in the top third of the applicant's class, as well as a minimum GPA of 2.0 in a specified pre-college curriculum for residents (GPA of 2.5 for nonresidents). In September 2017, the Board adopted the goal of simplifying the admission process for state universities and formed a working group. After two years of work, the group recommended changes to admission requirements, and in September 2019, the Board approved the recommendations, kicking off what became a yearlong process to update the associated state regulations on qualified admissions. All changes were finalized and in effect by October of 2020 for applicants for the summer of 2021 and later. **For admittance to any state university except for the University of Kansas, resident freshmen applicants under the age of 21 and non-resident freshman applicants must meet one of the following criteria:**

1. graduate from an accredited high school and earn a minimum ACT score of 21; **or**
2. graduate from an accredited high school and earn a minimum cumulative high school GPA of 2.25 (ESU, FHSU, PSU, WSU); **or**
3. graduate from an accredited high school and earn a minimum cumulative high school GPA of 3.25 (KSU)

Resident freshman applicants under the age of 21 and non-resident freshman applicants must meet one of the following criteria for guaranteed admission to the University of Kansas:

1. graduate from an accredited high school and earn a minimum ACT score of 21 *and* minimum cumulative high school GPA of 3.25; **or**
2. graduate from an accredited high school and earn a minimum ACT score of 24 *and* minimum cumulative high school GPA of 3.0

All freshman applicants must have earned a minimum 2.0 GPA on any college coursework completed while in high school (2.5 GPA for KU).

Any applicant 21 and older must meet one of the following criteria in order to gain admittance to a state university as a freshman:

1. graduate from an accredited high school; or
2. graduate from a non-accredited private high school (Kansas residents only); or
3. earn a high school equivalency credential with the prescribed minimum scores.

2021-2022 Freshman Applicants

K.S.A. 76-717 requires that on or before January 31 of each year, the Board submit a report that includes the following information on the number and percentage of **resident freshman class admissions permitted as exceptions to the minimum admissions standards**, disaggregated by institution (Table 1). State universities may, at their discretion, admit applicants who do not meet the minimum freshmen admissions criteria, provided that the number of resident freshmen admitted as exceptions is limited to 10 percent of the university’s total freshmen admitted. No institution exceeded the 10 percent limit.

Table 1: Number of Resident Freshman Exceptions 2021-2022

	Resident Freshman Exceptions	Admits	Percent
Emporia State University	23	1,330	1.7%
Ft. Hays State University	33	1,758	1.9%
Kansas State University	322	9,347	3.4%
Pittsburg State University	23	2,096	1.1%
University of Kansas	4	15,821	0.03%
Wichita State University	94	6,708	1.4%
TOTAL	499	37,060	1.3%

Table 2 presents the number and percent of **non-resident freshman students admitted as exceptions**, disaggregated by institution. By regulation, the number of non-resident freshman exceptions is limited to either 10 percent of the total number of admitted non-resident freshmen, or 50 students, whichever is greater. No institution exceeded the 10 percent limit for AY 2022.

For AY 2021, Kansas State University had exceeded the limit in the non-resident freshman category by 127 students. Per K.A.R. 88-29a-8c,

(c) If the state educational institution exceeds the allotted number of admissions using this exception window, the excess over the allowable total number of exceptions shall be subtracted from the subsequent year’s allowable total number of exceptions for nonresident freshman class admissions.

As such, for AY 2022, Kansas State was allowed to admit by exception 10% of the number of (regular) admits in this category (445), minus last year’s excess admitted by exception (127), for a maximum total of 318 students. K-State only admitted 286 students by exception in this category for AY 2022, thus adhering to this requirement.

Each state university has a written policy to guide decisions about exceptions and per KBOR policy, every student admitted as an exception to the minimum qualified admission standards, resident or non-resident, shall receive a written individual plan for student success from the university prior to enrollment. The individual plan for success shall be reviewed by the student and the student’s advisor at least once each semester in the first academic year immediately after succeeding adoption of the plan.

Table 2: Number of Non-Resident Freshman Exceptions 2021-2022

	Non-Resident Freshman Exceptions	Admits	Percent
Emporia State University	1	149	0.7%
Ft. Hays State University	7	342	2.0%
Kansas State University	286	4,452	6.4%
Pittsburg State University	23	894	2.6%
University of Kansas	8	9,779	0.1%
Wichita State University	36	2,753	1.3%
TOTAL	361	18,369	2.0%

Minimum Admission Criterion for 2021-2022 Transfer Applicants

State universities are required to admit resident transfer applicants who have earned at least 24 credit hours of transferable coursework with a cumulative GPA of at least 2.0 on a 4.0 scale (2.5 for KU). State universities may admit non-resident transfer applicants who have met this criterion, but they are not required to do so. State universities may adopt additional and/or more stringent standards to admit non-resident transfer applicants.

Exceptions to the Minimum Admission Standards

State universities may admit transfer applicants who have earned less than a 2.0 GPA on 24 or more transferable semester credit hours, but the number of these exceptions is limited by statute. The number of resident transfer exceptions is limited to 10 percent of the university’s resident transfer admits. The number of non-resident transfer exceptions is limited to 10 percent of the university’s non-resident transfer admits. Admitting applicants as exceptions is at the discretion of the state university and each student receives an individual success plan.

K.S.A. 76-717 requires the Board to report the following to the Legislature on or before January 31 of each year: (1) the number and percent of resident transfer students admitted as exceptions, and (2) the number and percent of non-resident transfer students admitted as exceptions. The statute specifies this information be disaggregated by institution.

Table 3 presents the **number and percent of transfer students admitted by each state university through the 10 percent exception window**. This information is disaggregated by institution and by residency status. No institution exceeded the 10 percent limit.

Table 3: Number of Transfer Students Admitted as Exceptions 2021-2022

	Resident Transfer			Non-Resident Transfer		
	Exceptions	Admits	Percent	Exceptions	Admits	Percent
Emporia State University	4	447	0.9%	0	51	0.0%
Ft. Hays State University	88	1,607	5.5%	50	833	6.0%
Kansas State University	9	1,177	0.8%	5	776	0.6%
Pittsburg State University	13	411	3.2%	6	239	2.5%
University of Kansas	1	1,328	0.1%	0	676	0.0%
Wichita State University	48	1,774	2.7%	9	365	2.5%
TOTAL	163	6,744	2.4%	70	2,940	2.4%

2021-2022 Admission Denials

Though not required by K.S.A. 76-717 as part of the report to the Legislature on exceptions to qualified admissions, the following information on the numbers of applicants denied admission due to not meeting the minimum admission criteria may be of interest. Table 4 shows the number of freshman applicants denied admission to state universities.

Table 4: Number of Freshman Applicant Denials 2021-2022

	Resident			Non-Resident		
	Denials	Applied	Percent	Denials	Applied	Percent
Emporia State University	1	1,182	0.1%	0	149	0.0%
Ft. Hays State University	14	1,430	1.0%	5	347	1.4%
Kansas State University	129	5,024	2.6%	168	4,620	3.6%
Pittsburg State University	3	1,205	0.2%	3	897	0.3%
University of Kansas	25	6,067	0.4%	106	9,885	1.1%
Wichita State University	105	4,060	2.6%	41	2,794	1.5%
TOTAL	277	18,968	1.5%	323	18,692	1.7%

Table 5 shows the number of transfer applicants denied admission to state universities.

Table 5: Number of Transfer Applicant Denials 2021-2022

	Resident			Non-Resident		
	Denials	Applied	Percent	Denials	Applied	Percent
Emporia State University	0	447	0.0%	0	51	0.0%
Ft. Hays State University	3	1,610	0.2%	6	839	0.7%
Kansas State University	13	1,190	1.1%	11	787	1.4%

	Resident			Non-Resident		
	Denials	Applied	Percent	Denials	Applied	Percent
Pittsburg State University	1	412	0.2%	0	239	0.0%
University of Kansas	5	1,333	0.4%	4	680	0.6%
Wichita State University	13	1,787	0.7%	3	368	0.8%
TOTAL	35	6,779	0.5%	24	2,964	0.8%

Summary and Recommendation

Regarding the admittance of undergraduate freshmen and transfer students for 2021-2022, no state university exceeded the 10 percent threshold for the total number who did not meet the minimum admission standards. Staff recommends acceptance of this report.