### Kansas Board of Regents Chief Diversity Officers Report May 20-21, 2020

















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EMPORIA STATE
U N I V E R S I T Y

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Message from the Chair

Greetings Kansas Board of Regents and Council of Presidents:

It is with great sincerity I share with you the Kansas Board of Regents Council of Chief Diversity Officers (KBOR Council of CDOs) 2019-20 update. Along with our executive summary, you will find Institutional Initiative and Impact Statements from each of the Diversity & Inclusion leaders representing our seven 4-year Public State institutions and our Municipal University partner.

The Council of CDOs vision was reimagined a few years ago under the leadership of Mrs. Deatrea Rose and Dr. Bryan Samuel. In addition to their instrumental guidance, Dr. Marche' Randle-Fleming and Dr. Teresa L. Clounch have both provided invaluable historical insights. Also, there have been many unnoticed laborers preceding all of us... those who have valiantly provided the necessary "oxygen" in the hopes of keeping the ideas of equity and inclusion alive. On behalf of our Council of CDOs and the broader community, I express great appreciation for their unswerving commitment.

As a newcomer to the Sunflower State, initially my thoughts were framed by the significance of the 1954 Supreme Court's decision, Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka. The value of education, social fairness, and economic advancement is an idea context for us to consider our movement forward. Although our state has come a long way, evidence shows our nation continues to experience significant challenges in achieving equitable experiences in voting, housing, employment, health care, and safety. While, more than 60 years later, poverty, low-educational attainment, and unemployment continue to plague our states' poor rural, black, and brown communities, we have another unexpected historical marker - the Covid 19 pandemic.

Preparing our institutions to pivot into a dynamic and new paradigm, with the challenges presented by Covid 19, are proving to be incredibly complex for all of us. The pandemics abrupt intrusion on our rapidly changing, extremely interconnected, technology mediated world has revealed our nation can only be as effective as it's people...People whose diverse backgrounds intersect with a rich array of ethnicities, ages, abilities, gender identities, gender expressions, veteran status', ideas and perspectives, national origins, races, religious and spiritual beliefs, sexes, sexual orientations, and socioeconomic and geographic compositions. Broad and inclusive social and economic success depends on our ability to master the process of intentionally identifying and including marginalized diverse viewpoints in education.

It is my opinion, not only is it our responsibility (as institutional leaders) to produce leaders capable of guiding systematic, social, cultural, economic and political progress, but has been an unrealized strength! I anticipate leaders in all fields who have the ability to critique dominant narratives and demonstrate a willingness to listen and learn from counter narratives will become an expectation. These leaders will be equipped to produce the "best" outcomes in business, science, the arts, industry, and service.

As our universities' understanding of diversity continues to evolve, the ability to adaptively incorporate and leverage various dimensions of diversity into daily curricular and co-curricular activities will become standard practice. Dr. Jennifer Ng, Dr. Jerrihlyn McGee, and Mrs. Danielle Dempsey-Swopes, J.D. have continued to emphasize how better practices will produce better outcomes. Identifying better practices in the areas of student outreach and recruitment, orientation and retention, student leadership and career development, as well as faculty selection, teaching and research - will all improve our institutional outcomes.

Just as our predecessors' past efforts have not been simple and straight, progress will continue to be more like a marathon... long and challenging. Nevertheless, by leveraging inclusion to produce sustainable outcomes, we will be better prepared to confidently respond to the next horizon of challenges. I invite you to join us!

In the spirit of moving forward...

Aswad Allen, Ph.D. Chief Diversity Officer Council Chair 2019-2020



Aswad Allen, Ph.D.
Emporia State University
Chief Diversity Officer
Diversity, Equity and Inclusion



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Fort Hays State University
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Officer



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Director, Student Diversity Programs



Bryan D. Samuel, Ph.D. CCDP/AP
Kansas State University
Chief Diversity and Inclusion Officer

### **Purpose of the Report**

To provide an environmental overview of diversity, equity and inclusion across the Kansas Board of Regents institutions and provide a pathway forward. The hiring of Diversity and Inclusion leadership at KBOR Universities, Kansas has sent a signal of recognition regarding the "value-add" in talent and economic development diversity, equity and inclusion. To move forward, it is more important to understand our challenges and opportunities. Challenges highlighted by the Kansas Higher Education Data are:

- The overall population growth in Kansas has been "flat" the past 5 years and has lost residents in recent years.
- The overall public state university student enrollment is declining specifically White student enrollment.
- A disproportionate percentage of Hispanic and Black students are underrepresented at Kansas Public Universities.
- Hispanic and Black students attending Kansas Public Community Colleges / Technical Schools are evenly represented as compared to their overall state population representation.
- The achievement / graduation gap shows significant differences between White students compared to other racial/ethnic groups (*Hispanic*, -15%; *Black*, -30%; *Other*, -9%).
- Health, education, and economic socio-economic disparities impact the value proposition for different populations, and this is illuminated through the COVID-19 pandemic.

By 2025, seventy-five percent of the global workforce will be comprised of millennials. This group has a unique perspective on diversity regarding value creating space for varying perspectives on a given issue. The ideal workplace is imagined as being supportive environment of equity and inclusion. Recommendations include:

Intentionally pursue more effective ways to incorporate Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion into the success of our institutions.

- KBOR Level Professional for Leadership (**SYSTEMIC**)
  - o Strategic Coordination and Alignment of DE&I initiatives with Council of CDO's.
  - o Facilitate DE&I Strategic plan at the Regent Level

Positioning CDO to be a strategic thought leader and partner toward Better Practices and Better Outcomes.

- Implement Cabinet Level Organizational Model: (STRATEGIC)
  - o Establish DE&I as a Strategic Imperative Orientation
  - o Report to President / Member of Presidents Executive Team
  - o DE&I Representation in ALL Top-Level Leadership discussions and teams
  - o Promote synergies between Academic Affairs & Student Affairs
  - o Supporting collaboration between campus and community
  - o Facilitating relationships between alumni, donors, and institutional outcomes

Building and developing sustainable, strategic initiatives designed to produce impactful results require structured support.

- Infrastructure Support: (SUSTAINABLE)
  - o Appropriately Resourced
  - Appropriately Supported

### Kansas Board of Regents Council of Chief Diversity Officers EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2019 - 2020

### **INTRODUCTION**

At various points over the past 20 years the majority of Colleges and Universities across the nation have experienced noticeable demographic enrollment shifts. Most visionary institutions have developed robust and integrated Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DE&I) strategies. Other institutions have only focused on programmatic progress at a managerial level. Nevertheless, research suggest (Williams, 2013) we have learned diverse teams translate to higher rates of faculty productivity, staff satisfaction, student retention, and the birth of more innovative ideas. Unfortunately, national data reveals our education system is far from reflecting the communities and students it seeks to serve (NCES, 2018).

In response to education representation gaps, colleges and universities have historically pushed to hire DE&I professionals. While some institutions have realized the social value of diversity, unfortunately, many have not realized the benefits of strategic DE&I implementation. Some institutions continue to operate with a retrospective lens - operating in a manner that only responds to issues that have already occurred. In other cases, institutions attempt to respond to the most pressing current demands, but lack forward leaning strategic vision.

### **VISION**

The Kansas Board of Regents (KBOR) Council of Chief Diversity Officers (CCDO) consists of the Chief Diversity Officers of the six state universities, Washburn University and the University of Kansas Medical Center. As the KBOR Council of Chief Diversity Officers (CCDO) it is our intention to support KBOR institutions, the Council of Presidents, and the strategic decision-making at the institutional C-Level.

We aspire to intentionally create a strategic, systemic, and sustainable culture of inclusive excellence. Our mission is to provide continuous diversity, equity and inclusion leadership, guidance, planning and policy recommendations for the Regents system.

We will accomplish this by providing leadership in the following:

- Promoting KBOR system institutions understanding, articulation, and measurement of diversity, equity, and inclusion as these apply to higher education within Kansas;
- Creating collaborative system-wide efforts to strengthen the recruitment and retention and promotion of underrepresented faculty and staff;
- Providing strategic System-wide growth of DE&I among Kansas higher education undergraduate and graduate student bodies;
- Enhancing recruitment, retention and graduation of underrepresented students;
- Elevating and promoting Kansas as a regional and national leader in professional development, innovative thought, and the dissemination of DE&I information (e.g. Tilford Conference)

Over the past seven months the Council of Chief Diversity Officers met thirteen times. CDO meetings also took place in concert with monthly KBOR sessions. The Council took advantage of video conference and face-to-face opportunities, with a focus on planning for comprehensive system-wide DE&I development. Other in person interactions included:

- Tilford Conference Strategic Think-Tank; Post-Survey Review (Dr. Jennifer Ng, University of Kansas)
- National Association of Diversity Officers in Higher Education Big-12 Region (Dr. Bryan Samuel, Kansas State University)
- Kansas Higher Education DE&I Strategic Planning working session (*Dr. Marche' Fleming-Randle, Wichita State University*)
- Kansas Higher Education CDO Community Engagement (Mrs. Deatrea Rose, Pittsburg State University)

One of most comprehensive questions that emerged from our many meetings was: "How can we work together as System CDO leaders to accomplish the following:

- Being more strategic leaders at our respective institutions;
- Contributing to improving the quality of Higher Education for all citizens in our State;
- Collaborating with campus and community leaders in ways that bring forth positive impacts on our State's economy;
- Promote better understanding and incorporate the different dimensions of diversity into the KBOR Plan and the success of the state of Kansas.

### THE STATE CONTEXT

The following descriptive data is provided to illustrate, quantitively, state and institutional demographic growth, status quo, and declines. By examining these population and economic patterns, we expect to offer an improved perspective of the challenges and opportunities within the Kansas context.

Over the past 10 years the Kansas population has grown by about 50,000 residents, increasing by about 5k new residents annually. It is important to note, however, growth has plateaued from 2016 to present at approximately 2,910,000 residents. During the same period K-12 Kansas Public School enrollments also increased by about 30,000 students. Additional evidence in support of this flattening growth pattern is demonstrated by Kansas being ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in "most moved out of states" according to the 43<sup>rd</sup> Annual National Movers Study (United Van Lines, January 2020).

Even though overall growth has been slow to stagnant, from 2010 to 2019 the system average K-12 enrollment by ethnicity shows a gradual decline of about 4% in overall white student enrollment (69% to 64.9%). In comparison, during this same period, Hispanic student enrollment increased by 3.5% from 15.8% to 19.2%. Our Multi-Ethnic K-12 enrollment also experienced a slight increase of 2% (4.2% to 5.4%).

### Kansas Public Higher Education

While K-12 and Higher Education have historically operated as separate systems, most Kansas institutions have implemented programs and practices to improve the "primary school to professional" talent-pipeline. The recent unveiling of the new KBOR Strategic Plan draft

emphasize the importance of aligning Kansas Higher Education results with improved social and economic outcomes. KBOR goals (as described in draft form) are built upon 3 core pillars: 1) Family; 2) Business; and 3) the Economy. In a shifting demographic and cultural landscape, giving attention to our diverse talent-pipeline becomes essential.

### **ENROLLMENT DECISIONS**

Comparing 2018 Kansas population demographics to state demographic **enrollment decisions** in our Public University, Community College, and Technical School, may prompt further examination of family access equity gaps (KHEDS, 2018).

Overall, our Public University, Community College, and Technical School data show the following:

- All ethnic groups attend Community Colleges and Technical Institutes *nearly equal* to their overall State population percentages;
- White resident enrollment *exceeds* the Kansas population percentage at our Public State Universities:
- Hispanic and Black resident enrollment is *less* (by nearly half) of their State populations representation at our Public State Universities.

In 2018 our Public University, Community College, and Technical School data show nearly a 9% greater percentage of white students enrolled in our Universities (76.5%) in comparison to the percentage of the state's overall white population (67.8%). In comparison, a growing Hispanic population had a 6% lower University enrollment percentage (9.7%) than the Kansas Hispanic population (15.7%). Our Black / African American University representation of 3.3%, is 5% less than the overall State population, at 8.3%.

### Kansas Public University Enrollment

The most recent single year data for Kansas Public University enrollment we find a relatively flat change. The Fall Census (headcount) data from the past 5-year period reported a slight decrease of negative 3.5% from 2014 to 2019. Also, during this same period, non-resident enrollment inclined (5.6%). In contrast, our 4-year State institutions' Full-Time undergraduate enrollment also declined slightly (-2.3%).

By unpacking race and ethnicity trends, we can take a slightly closer view of our student representation. Of our total KBOR Universities student enrollment system-wide, 66.2% were white and 32.8% were non-white. Out of the nearly 31% non-white students, the largest segment were Hispanics (10.6%). Black (6.2%) and International (6.2%) were the second largest group. Those selecting Two or More Races (3.7%) and Asian student enrollment (3.1%) followed. The smallest enrollment populations were Native students (0.7%) and Hawai'ian / Pacific Islander (0.2%). Two percent enrolled in the "unknown" category.

Between 2014 and 2019, system enrollment (FTE) data reveal a steady decline in white student enrollment (-3.5%). During this same period, our Hispanic and the Two or More Race populations increased by 2 percentage points overall. Hispanic student enrollment shows a steady incline, (from 5.7% to 7.7%), as well as Two or More Race students (from 2.8% to 3.8%).

A closer examination of percent change within each group, this change also reveals 35% enrollment growth "within" the Hispanic and Two or More Race populations.

Across the U.S. our K-12 educational pipeline data further evidence the wave of change. Between 2000 and 2017, the National Center for Education Statistics report the percentage of U.S. school-age children who were White decreased by 11 percent. During this same period three other racial/ethnic groups increased: Hispanic children by 9% (16 to 25 percent); Asian children by 2% (3 to 5 percent); and 2% for children of Two or more races (2 to 4 percent). U.S. school-age children who were Black, American Indians/ Alaska Natives and Pacific Islanders remained the same. In addition, some metro areas (such as Houston) the percentage of underrepresented minorities in the age group 18-24 make up as much as 85% of the college pipeline (NCES, 2019).

### **ECONOMICS IN RESTROSPECT**

Based on an increase of nearly 5% (4.7 percent) in total Degrees conferred, we celebrate Kansas Public Universities success over the previous 5 years. This indicator moves the needle in terms of preparing our next generation of business, industry, and government leaders.

### **Degree Completion**

Six-year graduation rates were a 56.9 percent in 2018 in line with the national average for public universities (58.9%). However, race / ethnicity completion gaps exist across our Kansas Public University system. White students experience degree completion at a higher rate (69%) than the Black / African American (38%) and Hispanic (52%) student populations. Another completion gap exists between our low-income population compared to those who are not low-income, as determined by Federal Pell Grant recipient data. The 2018 Federal Pell Grant data also indicate state-wide Public University 6-year completion rate for undergraduate students who demonstrate significant financial need (low-income) is 60 percent. This is 9% lower than their Non-Pell Grant peers (69%).

The National Center for Education Statistics, Status and Trends in Higher Education of Racial and Ethnic Groups 2018 publication also highlighted "...the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to Hispanic students more than tripled between 2000–01 and 2015–16. During the same period, the number of degrees awarded also increased for students who were Asian/Pacific Islander (by 75 percent), Black (by 75 percent), and White (by 29 percent)".

### **Employment**

Jobs lost as a result the COVID-19 Pandemic have been devastating. Currently, over 33 million American workers have filed for unemployment. Due to the effects of illness and efforts to contain the virus, the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate higher unemployment is likely. National unemployment rates among adults ages 25 to 64 are typically highest for American Indian/Alaska Native adults. Black /African American experience two-times the unemployment rate (8%) as Whites (4%), and typically are unemployed at a higher percentage compared to all populations. The Hispanic population reported unemployment (5%) is typically 25 percent higher than Whites (U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 30, 2020).

### Inflation & The Education "Value Proposition"

The period following the financial collapse of 2007 was a challenging time for most Americans. From 2008 to 2012 many working Americans returned to Higher Education in order to complete their degrees and/or pursue and advanced degree (Masters, Doctorate). The costs of a degree also increased.

Core inflation continued its 2% per annum climb (10% over five years). Medical care and food went up at an even higher rate (3-4% per year). Higher Education rose an astonishing 5%+ during this same period. Higher education costs (referred to as "HEPI"), were driven by a number of factors. Cost included expanded research, benefits, utilities, compliance concerns, and administrative costs. Much of HEPI has been financed by student loans, which also began to show a steep increase around the year 2000.

It is reasonable to anticipate an extreme financial burden on family's budgets under the current economic challenges. A steady increase in basic housing, food, and medical care costs result in the average American family viewing higher education as more of an aspiration than a practical need. For poorer families, Higher Education will become viewed as basically unattainable.

### **CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES**

By the hiring of Diversity and Inclusion leadership at KBOR Universities, Kansas has sent a signal of recognition regarding the "value-add" in talent and economic development DE&I can provide. In order for this investment to yield the anticipated return, it becomes more important to understand our challenges and opportunities.

Some of the challenges highlighted by the Kansas Higher Education Data are the following:

- The overall population growth in Kansas has been "flat" the past 5 years and has lost residents in recent years.
- The overall public state university student enrollment is declining specifically White student enrollment.
- A disproportionate percentage of White students are over-represented at Kansas Public Universities compared to the population representation.
- A disproportionate percentage of Hispanic and Black students are underrepresented at Kansas Public Universities.
- Hispanic and Black students attending Kansas Public Community Colleges / Technical Schools are evenly represented as compared to their overall state population representation.
- The achievement / graduation gap shows significant differences between White students compared to other racial / ethnic groups (*Hispanic*, -15%; *Black*, -30%; *Other*, -9%).
- Health, education, and economic socio-economic disparities impact the value proposition for different populations.
- COVID-19 economic impacts have produced a great deal of uncertainty.

In addition, by 2025, seventy-five percent of the global workforce will be made up of millennials. This group has a unique perspective on diversity in which they value creating space for varying perspectives on a given issue. The ideal workplace is imagined as being a more supportive environment of equity and inclusion.

A few opportunities present are the following:

- Enrollment opportunities of Hispanic, Black, and students of Two Races or More are increasing.
- Identify and collect key DE&I qualitative and quantitative data (Division Scorecards, Unit Progress Tracking Initiatives, etc.)
- Implement strategic, systemic, and sustainable campus-wide DE&I change strategies.
  - o Develop indicators that support KBOR-COPS;
  - o Establish baseline DATA for each indicator;
  - o Annual report updating the Regents on progress;
  - o KBOR Universities performance agreement indicators

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Intentionally pursue more effective ways to incorporate Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion into the success of our institutions.

- KBOR Level Professional for Leadership (SYSTEMIC)
  - Strategic Coordination and Alignment of DE&I initiatives with Council of CDO's.
  - o Facilitate DE&I Strategic plan at the Regent Level

Positioning CDO to be a strategic thought leader and partner toward Better Practices and Better Outcomes.

- Implement Cabinet Level Organizational Model: (STRATEGIC)
  - o Establish DE&I as a Strategic Imperative Orientation
  - o Report to President / Member of Presidents Executive Team
  - o DE&I Representation in ALL Top-Level Leadership discussions and teams
  - o Promote synergies between Academic Affairs & Student Affairs
  - o Supporting collaboration between campus and community
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Building and developing sustainable, strategic initiatives designed to produce impactful results require structured support.

- Infrastructure Support: (SUSTAINABLE)
  - o Appropriately Resourced
  - o Appropriately Supported

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

As a result of the severe impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, welcoming different types of people (from a wide range of identities and with different perspectives, experiences, etc.) into the process of health and economic stability has become even more critical. The process of ensuring equally high outcomes for all and removing the predictability of success or failure that currently correlates with any social or cultural factor must be eliminated.

The Kansas Board of Regents Council of Diversity Officers embrace the process of putting diversity into action with great sincerity. We look forward to intentionally pursuing state-wide impact by facilitating and enhancing environments of involvement, respect, and connection —

where the richness of ideas, backgrounds, and perspectives are harnessed to create personal and economic value.

### **Emporia State University Demographic Overview**

Emporia State University has the following DEI trends:

- The number of ESU graduates has increased in recent years.
- Fewer international students are enrolling at ESU (national trend, as well).
- The female to male faculty ratio continues to increase at ESU.
- Some analysis involves small "n" samples.
- DEI is a priority for all higher education institutions.
- DEI is also a priority nationally. Student success is important to accreditation including focused DEI efforts and strategic institutional planning.

Statistical overview information is compiled based upon the following target areas:

- Information from campus climate surveys
- Demographic breakout for faculty and students
- Demographic breakout between colleges / schools and between departments / programs
- Demographic breakout between tenured & adjunct faculty
- Demographic breakout between undergraduate (UG) & graduate (GR) students
- Primary countries of origin for international faculty

### Resources for the report include:

- Kansas Board of Regents (KBOR)
  - KBOR Strategic Plan (Foresight 2020 and updates)
  - Kansas Higher Education Statistics (KHEDS)
  - KBOR Databook
- Consortium for Student Retention Data (CSRDE)
- ESU "The Adaptive University" Strategic Plan Revision 2019
- ESU Office of Institutional Effectiveness website
  - ESU Databook
  - Fast Facts
  - Tables 3.2, 1.1, etc.
- ESU Human Resources
- ESU Office of DEI

# University Headcount by Institution (headcount)

							1 Year	5 Year
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Chg	Chg
<b>Emporia State University</b>	6,114	6,094	5,887	5,732	5,796	5,877	1.4%	-3.9%
Fort Hays State University	13,825	14,210	14,658	15,100	15,523	15,908	2.5%	15.1%
Kansas State University	24,290	23,678	23,318	22,343	21,758	21,252	-2.3%	-12.5%
Kansas State U-Veterinary	476	468	461	452	463	467	0.9%	-1.9%
Pittsburg State University	7,479	7,244	7,102	6,907	6,625	6,645	0.3%	-11.2%
University of Kansas	24,612	24,708	24,892	24,891	24,815	24,629	-0.8%	0.1%
KU Med Center	3,371	3,383	3,509	3,556	3,695	3,794	2.7%	12.6%
Wichita State University	15,003	14,495	14,474	15,081	15,784	16,058	1.7%	7.0%
	95,170	94,280	94,301	94,062	94,459	94,630	0.2%	-0.6%

Source: KHEDS Fall Census Collection

# System Enrollment by FTE and Race/Ethnicity in Kansas Vs. Emporia State University

### **KBOR State Universities**

Race	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019%
White	97,952	95,252	93,974	92,703	91,689	90,044	66.2%
Hispanic	11,003	11,449	12,400	12,964	13,699	14,357	10.6%
Black or African-American	9,294	8,993	8,344	8,577	8,744	8,466	6.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,161	1,056	1,040	1,077	1,094	1,012	0.7%
Asian	3,726	3,845	4,027	4,028	4,106	4,169	3.1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific	230	221	462	178	197	217	0.2%
International (nra)	9,406	9,709	9,551	9,222	8,669	8,406	6.2%
Two or More Races	3,671	4,038	4,277	4,413	4,778	5,076	3.7%
Unknown	5,206	5,873	4,761	5,068	4,453	4,238	3.1%
Total	141,649	140,436	138,836	138,230	137,429	135,985	100.0%

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TOTAL STUDENTS	oria State C	11114613	ıty			
Number of Students						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019
White	4,310	3,784	3,448	3,223	3,135	53.3%
Black	250	239	195	169	175	3.0%
Hispanic	338	307	293	293	263	4.5%
Asian	56	52	40	42	42	0.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	28	18	19	18	19	0.3%
Hawaain/Pacific Islander	6	5	2	2	2	0.0%
International	566	477	444	353	288	4.9%
Two or more races	297	707	992	378	382	6.5%
Unknown	243	298	299	1,318	1,571	26.7%
	6,094	5,887	5,732	5,796	5,877	100.0%

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Emporia City, KS by Et	hnicity					Emporia City, KS % by Ethnicity					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
White Alone	16198	16066	15928	15900	15874	White Alone	65.3%	64.9%	64.5%	64.5%	64.1%
Black or African Americ	can 616	743	727	675	768	Black or African American American Indian/Alaskan	2.5%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	3.1%
American Indian/Alaska	n Native 44	44	24	8	9	Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	700	664	605	619	668	Asian/Pacific Islander	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%
Hispanic	6510	6535	6642	6590	6662	Hispanic	26.3%	26.4%	26.9%	26.7%	26.9%
Unknown/Two or more	races719	687	781	867	792	Unknown/Two or more races	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%	3.5%	3.2%
Total	24787	24739	24707	24659	24765	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	LS		

Number of Students					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
White	4,310	3,784	3,448	3,223	3,135
Black	250	239	195	169	175
Hispanic	338	307	293	293	263
Asian	56	52	40	42	42
American Indian/Alaskan Native	28	18	19	18	19
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International	566	477	444	353	288
Two or more races	297	707	992	378	382
Unknown	243	298	299	1,318	1,571
	6,094	5,887	5,732	5,796	5,877

Students Ethnicity %					_
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
White	70.7%	64.3%	60.2%	55.6%	53.3%
Black	4.1%	4.1%	3.4%	2.9%	3.0%
Hispanic	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	4.5%
Asian	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Hawaain/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
International	9.3%	8.1%	7.7%	6.1%	4.9%
Two or more races	4.9%	12.0%	17.3%	6.5%	6.5%
Unknown	4.0%	5.1%	5.2%	22.7%	26.7%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

# UG vs. GR Gender Equity at ESU (source: ESU Fast Facts)

Number of Males	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Undergraduate	1,527	1,420	1,357	1,326	1,252
Graduate	698	685	662	626	691
	2,225	2,105	2,019	1,952	1,943
Number of Females	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Undergraduate	2,337	2,282	2,248	2,243	2,153
Graduate	1,532	1,500	1,465	1,601	1,781
	3,869	3,782	3,713	3,844	3,934
Total	6,094	5,887	5,732	5,796	5,877
% Male Students	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Undergraduate	25.1%	24.1%	23.7%	22.9%	21.3%
Graduate	11.5%	11.6%	11.5%	10.8%	11.8%
	36.5%	35.8%	35.2%	33.7%	33.1%
% Female Students	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Undergraduate	38.3%	38.8%	39.2%	38.7%	36.6%
Graduate	25.1%	25.5%	25.6%	27.6%	30.3%
	63.5%	64.2%	64.8%	66.3%	66.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

# First-time Degree Seeking Freshman Cohorts Retention $1^{st}$ to $2^{nd}$ Year (ESU)

	5-Year avg						
	number	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	AVG
Female	443	73.8%	73.4%	74.1%	74.1%	74.4%	74.0%
Male	237	70.2%	70.5%	66.7%	71.8%	75.7%	71.0%

	5-Year avg						
	number	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	AVG
White	496	74%	74%	73%	78%	77%	75%
Multi-Racial	61	65%	67%	69%	68%	54%	65%
Hispanic	47	67%	72%	68%	56%	78%	68%
Black	37	74%	65%	70%	50%	71%	66%
International (nra)	23	79%	75%	57%	71%	76%	72%
Unkown	7	80%	67%	90%	78%	100%	83%
Asian	5	75%	86%	67%	80%	50%	71%
American Indian	3	50%	67%	67%	100%	33%	63%
Hawaiian	1		100%	0%	100%		40%

Source: Consortium for Student Retention Data

### Degrees Conferred at State Universities by Institution Academic Year 2014 - 2019

Table 3.6a

Institutions	AY 2014	AY 2015	AY 2016	AY 2017	AY 2018	AY 2019	% Change AY 14 - 19
University of Kansas	5,953	5,768	5,985	5,909	6,037	6,093	2.4%
University of Kansas Medical Center	748	719	765	714	759	796	6.4%
Kansas State University	5,322	5,442	5,287	5,321	5,325	5,354	0.6%
Wichita State University	3,036	2,975	3,152	3,050	3,116	3,083	1.5%
Emporia State University	1,397	1,380	1,461	1,461	1,454	1,567	12.2%
Pittsburg State University	1,543	1,711	1,706	1,713	1,622	1,557	0.9%
Fort Hays State University	3,252	3,208	3,374	3,419	3,874	3,796	16.7%
Degrees Total	21,251	21,203	21,730	21,587	22,187	22,246	4.7%

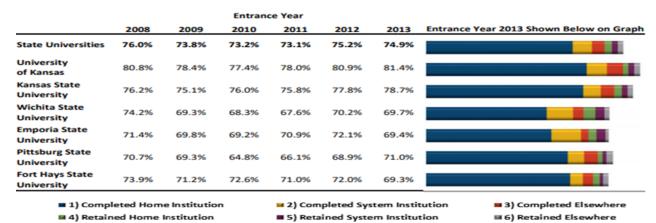
# Graduation Rates of First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen (4,5,6, and 8-Year Cohort)

Table 3.7

Graduation Rates	KU	KSU	wsu	ESU	PSU	FHSU
4-Year Grad Rate Percent of 2014 First-time - Graduated by Aug 31, 2018 - Still Enrolled in Fall 2018	46.0%	40.4%	25.2%	26.5%	36.3%	25.1%
	20.2%	30.6%	29.7%	22.8%	20.6%	24.4%
5-Year Grad Rate Percent of 2013 First-time - Graduated by Aug 31, 2018 - Still Enrolled in Fall 2018	63.5%	61.1%	42.5%	45.8%	47.1%	38.5%
	5.1%	7.1%	14.6%	5.2%	6.2%	8.8%
6-Year Grad Rate Percent of 2012 First-time - Graduated by Aug 31, 2018 - Still Enrolled in Fall 2018	64.8%	63.9%	46.6%	45.3%	51.4%	42.5%
	2.1%	2.8%	7.5%	2.3%	2.6%	4.1%
8-Year Grad Rate Percent of 2010 First-time - Graduated by Aug 31, 2018 - Still Enrolled in Fall 2018	65.5%	66.5%	50.4%	46.8%	49.5%	38.3%
	1.0%	0.6%	2.2%	1.5%	0.7%	2.5%

### Student Success Index\* Entrance Year 2008 - 2013

**Table 3.10** 



\*Cohort measured includes all first-time entering and transferring degree-seeking students.

Notes for this section begin on page 47.

Source: KBOR Graduation and Retention Rates Report-institution submissions; KHEDS AY Collection; National Student Clearinghouse

Kansas Board of Regents

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2020 State University Data Book

# ESU 6-Year Degree Completions

(source: ESU Fast Facts)

	N (average)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012					
Female	376	44.3%	46.7%	47.0%	48.3%	48.7%					
Male	246	32.1%	33.5%	38.2%	38.1%	40.2%					

	N (average)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
White	473	40.8%	44.5%	46.7%	50.6%	45.8%
Hispanic	45	22.0%	28.2%	24.4%	24.5%	51.0%
Multi	43			34.1%	29.7%	34.6%
Black	39	18.4%	29.5%	32.5%	23.1%	38.9%
Unkown	22	37.5%	33.3%	57.1%	33.3%	42.9%
Asian	6	50.0%	55.6%	60.0%	25.0%	66.7%
International (nra)	6	66.7%	60.0%	80.0%	33.3%	66.7%
American Indian	4	100.0%	20.0%	50.0%	42.9%	66.7%
Hawaiian	2			50.0%	0.0%	

# **ESU Faculty Ethnicity** (source: ESU Fast Facts)

Number of Faculty	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
White	206	202	203	201	192
Black	4	3	3	3	4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	1	1	2	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	16	18	21	20
Hispanic	9	10	14	14	13
International	0	3	2	0	0
Unknown/Two or more races	16	17	6	3	18
	254	252	247	244	249

Faculty % Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
White	81.1%	80.2%	82.2%	82.4%	77.1%
Black	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7.1%	6.3%	7.3%	8.6%	8.0%
Hispanic	3.5%	4.0%	5.7%	5.7%	5.2%
International	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	. 0.0%	0.0%
Unknown/Two or more races	6.3%	6.7%	2.4%	1.2%	7.2%
•	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

# ESU Faculty Gender by School (per Fast Facts)

Number of Males

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

School of Business		2	25	2	5	21	. 19	21
Teachers College		3	80	34	4	32	27	23
Liberal Arts & Sciences		7	77	7	3	68	72	73
Library & Information Manageme	nt		4.		3	4	4	3
		136	5	135		125	122	120
Number of Females		201	5	201	6	2017	2018	2019
School of Business			5	-,	5	8	8	8
Teachers College		5	3	4	8	52	54	57
Liberal Arts & Sciences		5	5	58	8	57	55	58
Library & Information Manageme	nt		5	(	6	5	5	6
		118	3	117	•	122	122	129
Faculty % Male	2	015	2	2016		2017	2018	2019
School of Business	9	.8%	9	.9%		8.5%	7.8%	8.4%
Teachers College	11	.8%	13	.5%	1	3.0%	11.1%	9.2%
Liberal Arts & Sciences	30	.3%	29	.0%	2	7.5%	29.5%	29.3%
Library & Information Management	1	.6%	1	.2%		1.6%	1.6%	1.2%
	53	.5%	53	.6%	5	0.6%	50.0%	48.2%
Faculty % Female	2	015	2	2016		2017	2018	2019
School of Business	2	.0%	2	.0%		3.2%	3.3%	3.2%
Teachers College	20	.9%	19	.0%	2	1.1%	22.1%	22.9%
Liberal Arts & Sciences	21	.7%	23	.0%	2	3.1%	22.5%	23.3%
Library & Information Management				.4%	_	2.0%	2.0%	2.4%
	46	.5%	46	.4%	4	9.4%	50.0%	51.8%

Forward thinking. World ready.

May 1, 2020 STUDENT AFFAIRS

### To the Kansas Board of Regents:

### FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY

Since 1902, Fort Hays State University has been breaking ground in the higher education landscape as the Midwest's leading state institution with highly accessible, award-winning programs and an extensive global reach. Our resolve to outlast and achieve is as firm and steady as our century-old limestone buildings. Nowhere else will you find a staff and faculty dedicated and willing to give 150 percent effort to our mission and reinvest assets in what matters most – our students. Through every challenge, we come out stronger than ever with the tenacity to carry out our individuals' successes to our community – and the world. With an enrollment of 15,908, including 4,486 on-campus, 6,924 online students, and 4,498 students in our China program, we are proud of the accomplishments of our Tiger students.

At Fort Hays State University (FHSU), I serve in the role as the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs | Title IX Coordinator | Senior Diversity Officer. As a higher education professional, I have worked in diversity inclusion at three different universities with more than 25 years of experience in residential life, fraternity and sorority life, advancement, academic advising, Title IX, and diversity, equity, and inclusion.

# DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION HISTORY, CURRENT PROGRAMMING AND HIGHLIGHTS

The diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts have been a work in progress. Beginning with a coordinator of multicultural programming, to a director of inclusion and diversity, and now FHSU has an assistant director of student engagement for diversity and inclusion and an assistant vice president for student affairs | title ix coordinator | senior diversity officer. FHSU has made a commitment through staffing and strategic planning processes. Highlights of FHSU's efforts include the following:

- Hispanic College Institute ~ is a free, four-day, residential program that prepares high school Hispanic students to enter and succeed in higher education
- Hosted the 2017 and 2018 Michael Tilford Conference on Diversity and Multiculturalism
- Novels for Hope ~ book club for faculty, staff, and students
- Awareness Month Programming
- Yearly diversity training (e.g. Microagressions, Safe Zone, Undocumented/DACA, and Tunnel of Oppression)
- Inclusion Diversity Equity Advisory Team composed of faculty and staff
- Diversity Graduation Reception
- Social Justice & Civic Engagement Summit: Mountain Movers
  - The purpose of the five-day, overnight, out-of-state, unique, and powerful diversity leadership experience is to prepare students to be leaders for the common good on campus and in the community. Students participate in an intensive diversity leadership experience designed to explore social justice issues and develop knowledge, skills, and behaviors to build inclusive

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communities. This experience is unlike any other diversity leadership experience students have participated in at Fort Hays State University or in the region. The students

- Develop a deeper understanding of adaptive leadership,
- Explore the cycle of socialization and impact on your conscious and unconscious bias.
- Explore and experiment how to use adaptive leadership to address social justice issues,
- Diagnose how groups and teams can respond to social justice challenges, and
- Develop strategies to become an adaptive leader and build inclusive communities.

Through these efforts, we are proud of what we have accomplished as we know our work is beginning to change the world in which we live.

#### FHSU IS MAKING A DIFFERENCE

The Hispanic College Institute provides educational sessions to high school juniors and seniors to get excited about college while meeting other students across Kansas and surrounding states.

Those who participate in the first year learn about the importance of going to college, the college admission process, get help writing a college application essay, improve public speaking, presentation, interviewing skills, how to navigate financial aid and FAFSA application processes, engage with Hispanic leaders, mentors, and role models and discover how they made their college and career choices.

Students who have already participated in the Hispanic College Institute are encouraged to return for another session. The second-year track is designed to take student college preparation to the next level by going into more details about the college admission process, scholarship opportunities, develop critical thinking skills, engage with Hispanic leaders and role models, cultivate a support network with students, faculty, and staff and compete for a variety of scholarships.

For the students who have already become FHSU Tigers, we have provided free immigration attorney consultations for our undocumented and DACA students and training for faculty, staff, and students regarding immigration laws, and policies.

Our institution provides campus trainings, question & answer sessions, and individual immigration consultations with BJ McCullick & Carly McPeak, associate immigration attorneys at McCrummen Immigration Law. The McCrummen Immigration Law Group is a full-service immigration law firm in North Kansas City, Missouri.

The FHSU Living Learning Communities provide students opportunities to get connected and make the transition to college life. The living learning community, 1st to Finish is for students interested in leading the way as first-generation college students (the first students in their family to attend or graduate from college).

In the 1st to Finish LLC students get the opportunity to live together on the same floor in the Victor E. Village Residential Hall, take five classes together, and engage in co-curricular programming with fellow 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Students. This LLC truly supports up to 24 of our 1<sup>st</sup>

Generation students each year. These students get a jumpstart to their success by moving in early, participating in LLC orientation, and being mentored by a Faculty Coordinator and Peer Academic Leader. We also cover all the costs to send our students to a state-wide conference specifically for 1<sup>st</sup> generation students.

#### FUTURE INITIATIVES

We understand that diversity, equity, and inclusion is an aspirational value. We celebrate difference and foster dignity, understanding respect, and opportunity for all. To that end, the following is part of our strategic plan and future initiatives

- A campus climate survey in the area of diversity, equity, and inclusion will be conducted during the 2020-2021 academic year. Based upon information reviewed, this is the first campus climate survey based upon diversity, equity, and inclusion.
- Attract and retain diverse, talented, and dedicated faculty and staff to reflect the diversity of the student body.
- 3) Continue implementation and growth of the Hispanic College Institute Program.
- 4) Establish training and development opportunities on campus.
- Strategic Planning Goals, <a href="https://fhsu.edu/president/strategic-plan/untapped-potential/strategic-plan">https://fhsu.edu/president/strategic-plan/untapped-potential/strategic-plan</a>
  - a. Aspirational Value (pg. 4) is Diversity and Inclusion
  - Goal 2: Student Success; 2.3 Improve transition programming for new freshmen and for transfer students
  - Goal 3 Strategic Growth; 3.3 Attract and retain diverse, talented, and dedicated faculty and staff to support institutional growth

#### CONCLUSION

Fort Hays State University has been trailblazers for Hispanic and Latinx/a/o initiatives. We will continue to build momentum and utilize our Diversity Equity Inclusion Advisory Board comprised of faculty and staff to be strategic, develop accountability, and evaluate progress. There is room for growth and opportunities as Fort Hays State University has made progress in the area of diversity and inclusion. There is room for growth and opportunities to bring diversity and inclusion work as a common thread in all that Fort Hays State University does for the members of the campus community. Our goal is for Fort Hays State University to lead the way in developing distinct diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives.

With regards,

Dr. Teresa L. Clounch

Reresa L. Clounch

Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs | Title IX Coordinator | Senior Diversity Officer Fort Hays State University

Hays, Kansas

### Fort Hays State University Demographic Overview

### Fall 20th Day HDCT By Race

		13,825	14,210	14,658	15,100	15,523	15,908
		3,562	3,466	3,591	3,857	4,242	4,713
	White (not of Hispanic origin)	79	79	69	48	38	46
	Refuse to indicate	15	19	9	9	8	7
	Native American or Alaskan Native	1	1	2			
	Mixed ethnicity	3	5	4	1	3	2
	Hispanic	16	19	18	16	19	16
	Black (not of Hispanic origin)	24	36	40	32	19	26
International	Asian/Pacific Islander	3,424	3,307	3,449	3,751	4,155	4,616
		10,263	10,744	11,067	11,243	11,281	11,195
	White (not of Hispanic origin)	8,189	8,522	8,698	8,878	8,900	8,790
	Refuse to indicate	201	235	241	152	131	165
	Native American or Alaskan Native	56	62	69	68	66	66
	Mixed ethnicity	281	291	324	340	366	388
	Hispanic	877	944	1,031	1,074	1,124	1,145
	Black (not of Hispanic origin)	514	528		565		477
Domestic	Asian/Pacific Islander	145	162	158	166	176	164
	l	HDCT	HDCT	HDCT	HDCT	HDCT	HDCT
		F	F	F	F	F	F
Student Type	Race Desc	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019

Race/Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian or Alaska Native (Not Hispanic or	3	3	2	4
Latino)	_			
Asian (Not Hispanic or Latino)	6	7	9	9
Black or African American (Not Hispanic or Latino)	8	10	11	14
Hispanic or Latino	12	15	13	11
Unknown	91	101	94	93
Two or More Races	12	10	7	9
White (Not Hispanic or Latino)	666	696	676	716
Grand Total	798	842	812	856

FHSU Faculty by College						
College\Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
College of Arts Humanities and Social Sciences	283	285	280	282	284	275
Asian	8	10	14	12	13	9
Black	2	3	4	4	3	4
Hispanic	10	12	13	10	13	17
Native American	3	4	3	3	4	3
Two or more	5	3	4	5	5	6
Unknown	4	6	5	10	10	9
White	251	247	237	238	236	227
College of Education	83	101	106	106	112	116
Asian	1	1	1	1	1	
Black			4	3	2	1
Hispanic	5	4	4	5	6	6
Native American	1	2	2	3	3	3
Two or more	1			1	1	
Unknown	6	6	4	4	4	3
White	69	88	91	89	95	103
College of Health and Behavioral Sciences	109	121	128	127	134	135
Asian	1	3	3	2	3	3
Black	3	3	2	1	1	1
Hispanic			1	1	1	
Native American						1
Two or more	2	2	1	1	3	3
Unknown	1	1	1	1	1	1
White	102	112	120	121	125	126
Robbins College of Business and Entrepreneurship	101	101	112	109	113	116
Asian	6	8	14	11	14	15
Black	5	2	3	6	5	6
Hispanic	2	2	3	4	4	4
Two or more	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown	5	6	4	6	6	4
White	82	82	87	81	83	86
Werth College of Science Technology and Mathematics	94	98	99	106	120	128
Asian	7	9	12	14	14	9
Black	1	2	1	1	2	2
Hispanic	1				2	3
Native American			1	2	3	3
Two or more		1	1	1	1	1
Unknown	2	2	2	4	5	5
White	83	84	82	84	93	105



April 27, 2020

Kansas Board of Regents 1000 SW Jackson St. #520 Topeka, KS 66612

Greetings Regents,

For the last two years, I have had the distinct pleasure of serving Kansas State University as the inaugural Chief Diversity and Inclusion Officer. In this role, I am charged with working across K-State campuses to promote a culture of inclusion where individuals from all backgrounds are able to thrive and be engaged. One major initiative that has been underway during this COVID-19 pandemic was the creation and deployment of a University Climate Survey. Completing the University Climate Survey included but was not limited to leading the work of both the climate survey steering committee to develop the scope of the survey and the climate survey team to develop questions, pilot, revise and execute the survey. The climate survey was designed to help improve the experience and wellbeing of our university community by measuring how diversity and inclusion play a crucial role at the university. At the close of the university climate survey, March 9th, 28% of the K-State community had completed and submitted a survey including 63% of administrators, 49% of faculty, 45% of staff and 21.5% of students. Additionally, I work to stay apprised of best practices in diversity and inclusion during this time of COVID-19.

The impact of these initiatives has been tremendous for our university community. First, data from the university climate survey will assist K-State with having a keen understanding of our campus climate and culture. Across the higher education landscape, COVID 19 has caused many members of the Asian community to feel unwelcomed. However, the results from our university climate survey has revealed that Asian students, faculty, staff and administrators feel welcomed in the University community at 52%, 61%, 54% and 65% respectively. Moreover, fewer than 6% of Asians across each of the previously mentioned categories reported concerns of feeling unwelcomed. These data, coupled with staying informed of best practices in diversity and inclusion, supported K-State with creating communications to thwart Xenophobic gestures and behaviors in our community. Additionally, we were able to identify resources to support students, faculty and staff during these times and provide administrative thought leaders and decision makers with key perspectives to support navigating this new normal. Finally, in partnership with the Human Capital Services Division, a professional development workshop on Xenophobia is planned for later this summer.

Thank you for your attention to these materials and the requests of the Council of Chief Diversity and Inclusion Officers.

Respectfully,

Dr. Bryan D. Samuel, CCDP/AP

Byan O. Samuel, CCDP/AP

# Kansas State University Demographic Overview

	Kansas S	State U	у			
Number of Students						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
White	20,677	20,351	19,988	19,557	18,935	18,328
Hispanic	1,528	1,597	1,702	1,658	1,702	1,725
Black or African-American	1,140	1,114	1,032	995	911	840
American Indian or Alaska Native	115	106	104	120	133	126
Asian	436	448	456	455	438	456
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	39	40	32	32	26	25
Non-Resident Alien	2,643	2,770	2,403	2,250	2,072	1,850
Two or More Races	732	769	785	806	863	836
Unknown	560	503	437	366	369	360
Total	27,870	27,698	26,939	26,239	25,449	24,546

Kansas State University							
First-time Degree Seeking Freshm	an Cohorts	Retenti	on (First	to Secor	nd Year)		
	5-Year avg						
	number	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	AVG
Female	1765	85.53%	86.06%	86.56%	84.75%	87.29%	86.04%
Male	1804	80.91%	80.63%	83.78%	83.84%	83.85%	82.60%
	5-Year avg						
	-						
	number	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	AVG
	number	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	AVG
White	number 2857	84.84%	85.35%	86.50%	86.07%	86.82%	85.92%
White Hispanic							
	2857	84.84%	85.35%	86.50%	86.07%	86.82%	85.92%
Hispanic	2857 241	84.84% 73.85%	85.35% 80.36%	86.50% 79.48%	86.07% 73.62%	86.82% 76.99%	85.92% 76.86%
Hispanic Black or African-American	2857 241 118	84.84% 73.85% 72.08%	85.35% 80.36% 64.12%	86.50% 79.48% 79.13%	86.07% 73.62% 75.68%	86.82% 76.99% 77.22%	85.92% 76.86% 73.65%
Hispanic Black or African-American American Indian or Alaska Native	2857 241 118 15	84.84% 73.85% 72.08% 80.00%	85.35% 80.36% 64.12% 75.00%	86.50% 79.48% 79.13% 94.12%	86.07% 73.62% 75.68% 82.35%	86.82% 76.99% 77.22% 100.00%	85.92% 76.86% 73.65% 86.29%
Hispanic Black or African-American American Indian or Alaska Native Asian	2857 241 118 15 50	84.84% 73.85% 72.08% 80.00% 78.26%	85.35% 80.36% 64.12% 75.00% 73.91%	86.50% 79.48% 79.13% 94.12% 86.54%	86.07% 73.62% 75.68% 82.35% 79.25%	86.82% 76.99% 77.22% 100.00% 88.24%	85.92% 76.86% 73.65% 86.29% 81.24%
Hispanic Black or African-American American Indian or Alaska Native Asian Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2857 241 118 15 50	84.84% 73.85% 72.08% 80.00% 78.26% 0.00%	85.35% 80.36% 64.12% 75.00% 73.91% 100.00%	86.50% 79.48% 79.13% 94.12% 86.54% 75.00%	86.07% 73.62% 75.68% 82.35% 79.25% 57.14%	86.82% 76.99% 77.22% 100.00% 88.24% 0.00%	85.92% 76.86% 73.65% 86.29% 81.24% 46.43%

Students Ethnicity %						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
White	74.19%	73.47%	74.20%	74.53%	74.40%	74.67%
Hispanic	5.48%	5.77%	6.32%	6.32%	6.69%	7.03%
Black or African-American	4.09%	4.02%	3.83%	3.79%	3.58%	3.42%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.41%	0.38%	0.39%	0.46%	0.52%	0.51%
Asian	1.56%	1.62%	1.69%	1.73%	1.72%	1.86%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.14%	0.14%	0.12%	0.12%	0.10%	0.10%
Non-Resident Alien	9.48%	10.00%	8.92%	8.58%	8.14%	7.54%
Two or More Races	2.63%	2.78%	2.91%	3.07%	3.39%	3.41%
Unknown	2.01%	1.82%	1.62%	1.39%	1.45%	1.47%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Kansas State University							
6-Year Degree Completions							
	5-Year avg						
	number	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	AVG
Female	1778	62.25%	65.30%	64.52%	64.83%	66.37%	64.65%
Male	1789	55.35%	58.59%	61.10%	60.80%	61.48%	59.46%
	5-Year avg						
	number	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	AVG
White	2893	62.53%	66.23%	66.44%	67.00%	68.42%	66.12%
Hispanic	171	48.12%	44.96%	54.44%	52.20%	50.93%	50.13%
Black or African-American	187	23.78%	35.26%	25.71%	32.18%	35.55%	30.50%
American Indian or Alaska Native	15	50.00%	43.48%	53.33%	50.00%	53.33%	50.03%
Asian	40	51.52%	52.78%	61.11%	57.38%	50.00%	54.56%
Asian Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		51.52% 66.67%	52.78% 40.00%	61.11% 50.00%	57.38% 20.00%	50.00% 50.00%	54.56% 45.33%
	40						
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	40 5	66.67%	40.00%	50.00%	20.00%	50.00%	45.33%

K-State Faculty E	thnicity				
All Full-time Faculty					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ethnicity					
White	1,078	1,076	1,082	1,079	1,033
Minority	239	246	257	254	270
Unspecified	19	21	18	20	17
Non-Res Alien	68	75	80	68	67
Total	1,404	1,418	1,437	1,421	1,387
Ethnicity %					
White	76.78%	75.88%	75.30%	75.93%	74.48%
Minority	17.02%	17.35%	17.88%	17.87%	19.47%
Unspecified	1.35%	1.48%	1.25%	1.41%	1.23%
Non-Res Alien	4.84%	5.29%	5.57%	4.79%	4.83%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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April 26, 2020

To the Council of Presidents of the Kansas Board of Regents,

Greetings from the Office of Student Diversity at Pittsburg State University. Our office seeks to enrich the academic, cultural and social development of diverse students and to cultivate a culture of respect, understanding and awareness among the entire PSU community. Our goal is to build on the university's multicultural student recruitment momentum and increase retention and graduation rates while creating a culture for inclusion to promote diversity.

We provide a range of services and events to promote academic and social integration opportunities for students of color and marginalized communities, including direct support to multicultural student organizations and the various leadership councils for these organizations and identity groups.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Office of Student Diversity staff has been responding to the needs of our marginalized students by providing academic support through the identification of resources within the communities they are residing in including, but not limited to helping them identify discounted WI-FI and hot spot purchases, churches and food banks providing food, checking in with students daily via a virtual OSD living room where students can log in via mobile devices or computer to chat, garner support and ask for assistance with classwork, etc.

Our staff has continued to advocate for our students by informing administration of unequal access to technology, hardware and software, working collaboratively with faculty and staff through our Michael Tilford Group to encourage apathy when considering students who have accessibility issues and unique circumstances beyond their control, including but not limited to being essential workers, causing them to balance home life, work and school, learning to use new technology that they have not been trained on and lacking access to the necessary technology to complete assignments.

It has been paramount to stay apprised of national best practices other colleges and universities have implemented to ensure that our marginalized students achieve success, even in the worst of times. Pittsburg State University Administration has responded to our students needs by adopting a Pass/Fail policy, thereby giving students options to determine their fate in coursework that may be difficult to complete under these circumstances. The laptop loaner program has assisted some students and the flexibility of faculty members to go above and beyond for students who need additional assistance has proven to be successful.

We look forward to working with the Council of Presidents and our respective administrators to continue to advocate and serve our students, while continuing a meaningful dialog as we maneuver the many unknowns in the days, weeks and months to come.

Warmest Regards,

Deatrea S. Asse
Deatrea S. Rose
Director, Student Diversity Programs

Pittsburg State University Student Headcounts by Race/Ethnicity Categories Fall 2015 - Fall 2019																	
Female - Student Headcounts by Race/Ethnicity																	
Race/Ethnicity	Fall 201		Fall 201		Fall 201	7	Fall 2012	8	Fall 201	9							
,	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate							
Non - Resident Allen	128	72	122	51	99	43	88	42	75	39							
Hispanic	135	19	139	21	149	21	145	25	155	26							
American Indian or Alaska Native	43	17	38	17	42	14	35	13	IJ	6							
Black or African American	101	15	83	13	75	18	76	15	64	24							
Aslan	25	3	21	5	25	4	27	5	21	10							
Native Hawaiian or Padficislander	3	0	4	0	6	0	5	0	3	1							
White	2294	579	2254	623	2180	619	21.07	628	2053	753							
Two or More Races	155	25	152	25	150	27	166	40	164	48							
Undeclared by Choice	5	9	5	5	0	7	0	0	2	2							
Total	2889	741	2828	760	2736	753	2649	768	2565	909							
			Male - Studen	t Headcounts l	y Race/Ethnicity				Male - Student Headcounts by Race/Ethnicity								
Race/Ethnldty	Fall 201 Undergraduate		Fall 201. Undergraduate	6 Graduate	Fall 201 Undergraduate		Fall 2012 Undergraduate	8 Graduate	Fall 201 Undergraduate								
Race/Ethnldty  Non - Resident Allen	Fall 201 Undergraduate 253	Graduate 98	Fall 201/ Undergraduate 205		Fall 201 Undergraduate 139	7 Graduate 84	Fall 2012 Undergraduate 114		Fall 201. Undergraduate 85	9 Graduate 75							
* *	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate							
Non - Resident Allen	Undergraduate 253	Graduate 98	Undergraduate 205	Graduate 105	Undergraduate 139	Graduate 84	Undergraduate 114	Graduate 67	Undergraduate 85	Graduate 75							
Non - Resident Allen Hispanic	Undergraduate 253 169	Graduate 98 12	Undergraduate 205 173	Graduate 105 12	Undergraduate 139 179	Graduate 84 17	Undergraduate 114 165	Graduate 67 15	Undergraduate 85 154	Graduate 75 18							
Non - Resident Allen Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	Undergraduate 253 169 40	Graduate 98 12 8	Undergraduate 205 173 32	105 12 4	Undergraduate 139 179 36	Graduate 84 17 4	Undergraduate 114 165 35	Graduate 67 15 7	Undergraduate 85 164 33	75 18 8							
Non - Resident Allen Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American	Undergraduate 253 169 40 141	98 12 8 14	Undergraduate 205 173 32 134	105 12 4 13	Undergraduate 139 179 36 134	84 17 4 10	Undergraduate 114 165 35 118	67 15 7 17	Undergraduate 85 164 33 102	75 18 8 20							
Non - Resident Allen Hispanic American indian or Alaska Native Black or African American Asian	Undergraduate 258 169 40 141 28	98 12 8 14 3	Undergraduate 205 173 32 134 31	105 12 4 13 3	Undergraduate 139 179 36 134 27	84 17 4 10 4	Undergraduate 114 165 35 118 28	67 15 7 17 6	Undergraduate 85 154 33 102 25	75 18 8 20 6							
Non - Resident Allen Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American Asian Native Hawallan or Pacific Islander	Undergraduate 253 169 40 141 28 5	98 12 8 14 3	Undergraduate 205 173 32 134 31	105 12 4 13 3 0	Undergraduate 139 179 36 134 27 3	6raduate 84 17 4 10 4	Undergraduate 114 165 35 118 28 2	67 15 7 17 6	Undergraduate 85 154 33 102 25	75 18 8 20 6							
Non - Resident Allen Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American Asian Native Hawailan or Pacific Islander White	258 169 40 141 28 5	98 12 8 14 3 0 265	Undergraduate 205 173 32 134 31 1 2309	105 12 4 13 3 0 281	Undergraduate 139 179 36 134 27 3 2253	6raduate 84 17 4 10 4 0 304	Undergraduate  114 165 35 118 28 2 2105	67 15 7 17 6 0 323	Undergraduate 85 154 33 102 25 0	75 18 8 20 6 0 405							
Non - Resident Allen Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander White Two or More Races	Undergraduate  258 169 40 141 28 5 2376 184	98 12 8 14 3 0 265	Undergraduate 205 173 32 134 31 1 2309 182	Graduate  105 12 4 13 3 0 281	Undergraduate 139 179 36 134 27 3 2253	6raduate 84 17 4 10 4 0 304 19	Undergraduate  114  165  35  118  28  2  2105  185	67 15 7 17 6 0 323	Undergraduate 85 154 33 102 25 0 2087	75 18 8 20 6 0 405							
Non - Resident Allen Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander White Two or More Races Undeclared by Choice	Undergraduate 253 169 40 141 28 5 2375 184 8	98 12 8 14 3 0 265 12 3	Undergraduate 205 173 32 134 31 1 2309 182 9	Graduate  105  12  4  13  3  0  281  19  1	Undergraduate 139 179 36 134 27 3 2253 186 8	6raduate 84 17 4 10 4 0 304 19 6	Undergraduate  114 165 35 118 28 2 2105 186 1	67 15 7 17 6 0 323 19	Undergraduate 85 154 33 102 25 0 2087 166 4	75 18 8 20 6 0 405 23							

#### Pittsburg State University Faculty Headcounts by Race/Ethnicity Categories Fall 2015 - Fall 2019 Female - Faculty Headcounts by Race/Ethnicity (Full-Time) Fall 2015 Fall 2016 Fall 2017 Fall 2018 Fall 2019 Race/Ethnicity NT NT NT NT **Nonresident Alien** Hispanic **American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander** White **Two or More Races Undeclared by Choice** Total Male - Faculty Headcounts by Race/Ethnicity (Full-Time) Fall 2018 Fall 2015 Fall 2019 Fall 2016 Fall 2017 Race/Ethnicity NT NT NT NT NT **Nonresident Alien** Hispanic **American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American** Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander White **Two or More Races Undeclared by Choice Total**

Total Students (Female + Male)

Female - Faculty Headcounts by Race/Ethnicity (Part-Time/Adjourn)								
Race/Ethnicity	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	Fall 2019			
Nonresident Alien								
Hispanic		1	1	2	2			
American Indian or Alaska Native	1				2			
Black or African American	1			2	1			
Asian		1						
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			1					
White	53	55	52	71	69			
Two or More Races								
Undeclared by Choice								
Total	55	57	54	75	74			
Male - Faculty Headcou	Male - Faculty Headcounts by Race/Ethnicity (Part-Time/Adjourn)							
Race/Ethnicity	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	Fall 2019			
Race/Ethnicity Nonresident Alien	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	Fall 2019			
	Fall 2015	Fall 2016 1	Fall 2017 1	Fall 2018 1	Fall 2019 1			
Nonresident Alien	Fall 2015							
Nonresident Alien Hispanic	Fall 2015							
Nonresident Alien Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	Fall 2015							
Nonresident Alien Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American			1	1	1			
Nonresident Alien Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American Asian			1	1	1			
Nonresident Alien Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	1	2	3	2			
Nonresident Alien Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander White	1	1	2	3	2			
Nonresident Alien Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander White Two or More Races	1	1	2	3	1 2 58			
Nonresident Alien Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander White Two or More Races Undeclared by Choice	1 37	1 43	1 2 31	1 3 39	1 2 58 1			



May 6, 2020

To the Council of Presidents of the Kansas Board of Regents,

The University of Kansas established the Office of Diversity and Equity in 2010 to better achieve its goal of fostering an inclusive educational environment within which the dignity and rights of all individuals are respected. Harnessing the strengths of several units that existed long before its creation, the Office of Diversity and Equity now includes approximately 13 full-time staff in four offices that provide strategic support to students from historically underrepresented groups as well as educational opportunities for the broader campus community. These units include the Office of Multicultural Affairs, the Center for Sexuality and Gender Diversity, the Emily Taylor Center for Women and Gender Equity, and the Multicultural Scholars Program. With leadership and support from within the Provost's Office, the Office of Diversity and Equity also advances the concerns of faculty and staff by leading key university initiatives, supporting the efforts of several self-governing affinity groups, and sponsoring professional development throughout the institution.

During the early stages of the COVID-10 crisis, the Diversity and Equity team mobilized to identify the needs of our campus' most vulnerable students, staff, and faculty. We created virtual office hours for academic advising, hosted online social gatherings, and adapted as many programs and events as possible to conform to social distancing restraints. We partnered with other campus divisions such as Student Affairs, Faculty Development, International Affairs, Instructional Technology, and Human Resource Management. Our message to campus across all endeavors was clear: We are more committed than ever to ensuring that the services and spaces we provide remain strong.

During this year as interim Vice Provost of Diversity and Equity, relaying the experiences of our campus' most vulnerable students, staff, and faculty so that they would remain at the forefront of pandemic response planning has been critical. The pandemic has magnified the consequences of longstanding inequality in people's lives—through remote or distant geographies that made technological access and necessary accommodations to campus tenuous; uncertain journeys across national borders as well as returns to homes that were quite certainly unsafe for some individuals; and growing reliance upon limited and dwindling financial resources. It also exacerbated the gendered challenges of caregiving amidst the demands of studying or working; the race-specific disparities of healthcare access and likelihood of mortality; and psychological toll of racist fearmongering and global conflict.

As documented in the accompanying report, there is much work to be done to achieve racial equity in terms of representation in Kansas higher education. However, it must be emphasized that representation alone is not sufficient. We must ensure that historically marginalized and atrisk communities are supported and retained in meaningful ways that facilitate their full participation and success in higher education. The current pandemic serves as powerful reminder that we have a collective responsibility to realize our expressed commitments to diversity,

equity, and inclusion and that these commitments matter. The Office of Diversity & Equity at KU remains dedicated to serving the immediate needs of our campus community, while providing leadership on the long-term course of the state and University's plans for the future.

Sincerely,

Genrifer Ng, PhD

Jennifer Ng, PhD Interim Vice Provost, Office of Diversity and Equity Professor, Educational Leadership and Policy Studies

# **University of Kansas Demographic Overview**

Lawrence Campus								
	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	Fall 2019			
American Indian or Alaska Native	116	115	123	138	129			
Asian	1,136	1,111	1,099	1,048	1,015			
Black or African American	1,062	1,067	1,059	1,025	976			
Hispanic	1,974	1,857	1,698	1,617	1,520			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Island	24	18	10	7	8			
Unspecified	198	215	247	303	349			
White	16,876	17,125	17,287	17,326	17,233			
International	2,031	2,114	2,182	2,299	2,363			
Two or More Races	1,212	1,193	1,186	1,129	1,115			

Lawrence Campus								
	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	Fall 2019			
Minority Tenured Faculty	159	166	164	163	167			
Minority Tenure-Track Faculty	56	48	53	55	48			
Minority Nontenure Track Faculty	69	64	69	61	68			
Minority Tenured Faculty Administrator	8	10	10	12	9			
Minority Tenured Librarian	3	3	3	3	4			
Minority Tenure-track Librarian	1	2	3	2	1			
Minority Nontenure Track Librarian	0	0	0	1	2			

Lawrence Campus Faculty								
	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	Fall 2019			
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	9	8	6	6			
Asian	140	143	143	145	140			
Black or African American	53	48	47	42	43			
Hispanic	57	55	57	55	62			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Island	0	0	1	1	1			
Unspecified	0	2	0	0	3			
White	1,209	1,187	1,080	1,052	1,011			
International	52	48	45	48	44			
Two or More Races	26	23	30	30	31			

Lawrence (	Campus Lik	orarian			
	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	Fall 2019
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	2	2	2	2	2
Black or African American	1	2	2	2	2
Hispanic	1	1	2	2	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Island	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0
White	37	33	44	40	36
International	1	0	0	0	0
Two or More Races	0	0	0	0	0

Lawrence Campu	s Faculty A	\dministra	ntor		
	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	Fall 2019
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	1	0	0	0
Asian	4	4	4	3	3
Black or African American	1	2	3	5	3
Hispanic	1	1	2	3	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Island	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0
White	41	41	39	40	39
International	0	0	0	0	0
Two or More Races	1	2	1	1	1



May 5, 2020

Re: KUMC Chief Diversity Officer letter to KBOR Council of Presidents

#### Dear Council of Presidents:

It is with great honor I introduce myself to you. My name is Jerrihlyn L. McGee, Vice Chancellor and Chief Diversity Officer at the University of Kansas Medical Center (Kansas City, Salina and Wichita) since September 16, 2019. Our core campus is located in Wyandotte County in Kansas City, Kansas, the most diverse county and city in our wonderful state of Kansas. I am a nurse and three-time graduate of the University of Kansas. Before transitioning to academia in 2011, I was Director of Nursing in a local hospital with 81 direct reports. I have taught in the undergraduate and graduate programs at KU School of Nursing (KU SON) since 2011. As a former the former Leadership Program Director in KU SON, I had oversight of the Master's (MS) and Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) Leadership Program with specialties in Nursing Education, Informatics, Organizational Leadership and Public Health Nursing, as well as the Health Professions Educator and Healthcare Informatics certificates. While in this role, I led the development of new courses and new specialties, broadened program offerings, built and strengthened partnerships, and recruited and on-boarded new faculty. I teach leadership courses, advise students on MS Research Projects, chair DNP Projects, and chair MS and DNP oral comprehensive exams. My scholarly works have focused on civility, healthy work environment, cultural competency, underrepresented students' perceptions of nursing as a career, perceptions of health in urban settings, and health and educational equity. These inquiries have afforded me opportunities to present locally and nationally, and facilitate workshops on fostering healthy work environments. Additionally, I am a mentor to two postdoctoral fellows on a NIH-NIA diversity supplement grant focusing on Alzheimer's disparities among African Americans and Latinx older adults. I have served and led on the University of Kansas Medical Center's (KUMC) Diversity & Inclusion Cabinet since its inception by Chancellor Girod five years ago. I am also the KU SON representative on the American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Group (DEIG). This group explores innovative approaches to enhancing diversity, equity, and inclusion in nursing. Key areas of attention for this group are access and success for underrepresented students.

Over the past five years, KUMC has made progressive accomplishments with its diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives. As a Cabinet we developed and implemented the KUMC Diversity Core Value statement, reignited the EVC's Diversity & Inclusion Award, and developed education and training focused on diversity, cultural competency, respect for KUMC faculty, staff and students. We also implemented campus-wide unconscious bias training, and ongoing programming around crucial conversations related to race, social justice, and equity.

KUMC has *long* maintained pipeline programs through KU School of Medicine, as well as other K-12 initiatives for recruitment into our health science programs. A newer pipeline initiative is a summer program collaboration between KU SON Office of Student Affairs, Kansas City Kansas Public Schools and PREP–KC (Partnership for Regional Educational Preparation-Kansas City). This program is designed to spark

Vice Chancellor's Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Cabinet
Mail Stop 2015 | 3901 Rainbow Blvd. | Kansas City, KS 66160 | (913) 588-3319 | TTY 711 | diversity.kumc.edu



underrepresented high school students' interests in the variety of health-related degree programs offered by the KUMC and Lawrence campuses. This recruitment initiative requires securing financial support, and collaboration from all three Schools (Health Professions, Medicine and Nursing), the bioscience researchers, as well as the School of Pharmacy on the KU Lawrence campus. Pre and post program evaluations from students have shown the program to be a success.

As mentioned previously, KUMC has had gradual success with its diversity and inclusion initiatives. However, with the addition of *equity* as a focus area, it is time to reawaken and lay new foundation, particularly in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, KUMC is partnering with the Wyandotte County Health Department to address the pandemic's effects on vulnerable populations. Additionally, KUMC has recently developed a new framework for diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI). This new framework will guide each campus' development of DEI strategic initiatives to align with the organization's strategic plan. The planned *go live* date for our new framework and initiatives is July 1, 2020. As a graduate of KUMC, and having been a member and leader on the cabinet since its inception, I am familiar with KUMC's culture, and have had my finger on the pulse of KUMC, leveraging this to discern it is time to reimagine how we can do DEI differently. To that end, KUMC will strive to increase diverse representation among students, faculty and staff; foster internal and external equitable environments; and promote more inclusive settings where all persons feel valued, respected and heard.

My vision for the Vice Chancellor role is to facilitate measurable progressive change by: 1) fulfilling the mission and vision of KUMC; 2) collaborating with key departments to attract and retain the best talent; and 3) developing and meeting metrics for reporting and publications including but not limited to: representation, recruitment and retention, organizational climate, learning and development, and community engagement. Moreover, in collaboration with DE&I Cabinet, Human Resources, Equal Opportunity Office, Community Outreach, each School, and other essential support departments, ongoing targeted efforts towards enhancing a therapeutic learning, work, and care environment will be paramount. To achieve these progressive change initiatives, best practices must be continued, supported and implemented to create a sense of belonging and a culture of empathy during triumphs and adversities. I wholeheartedly thank you for your support.

Respectfully,

Jerrihlyn L. McGee, DNP, RN, CNE

Jerriheyn L. McGee

Vice Chancellor for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion & Chief Diversity Officer

University of Kansas Medical Center

Clinical Associate Professor

University of Kansas School of Nursing

## **University of Kansas Medical Center Demographic Overview – Student Information**

										_											
						Stud	dent 20th	Day Head	count* by	Ethnicity a	nd Race										
	Semester		Fall	2015			Fall	2016			Fall	2017			Fall	2018			Fall	2019	
Ethnicity	Race	UG	GR	MD	Total	UG	GR	MD	Total	UG	GR	MD	Total	UG	GR	MD	Total	UG	GR	MD	Total
Hispanic	or Latino	29	38	53	120	23	37	56	116	29	36	61	126	60	48	54	162	54	53	61	168
0	American Indian or Alaska Native		8	3	11	2	10	2	14	2	7		9	1	6	1	8	1	7	1	9
] <del>[</del>	Asian	25	41	75	141	27	37	72	136	23	46	71	140	30	60	84	174	27	66	96	189
1,2	Black or African American	13	48	14	75	15	48	13	76	21	43	14	78	19	52	10	81	20	42	6	68
0 0	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1			1					3	1		4	4	1		5	2	2		4
an	Two or More Races	13	33	57	103	17	39	63	119	22	40	72	134	21	39	67	127	27	45	64	136
Į∺į	Unknown	24	26	36	86	19	29	14	62	10	33	14	57	4	32	14	50	6	32	17	55
Not	White	387	791	600	1778	394	880	624	1898	434	891	640	1965	449	914	631	1994	442	923	610	1975
<b>KUMC Tot</b>	al	492	985	838	2315	497	1080	844	2421	544	1097	872	2513	588	1152	861	2601	579	1170	855	2604
KUMC No.	n-Resident Aliens	13	116		129	9	102		111	11	97		108	9	99		108	8	96		104

						Female -	Student 2	20th Day F	leadcount	* by Ethni	city and Ra	ice									
	Semester		Fall	2015			Fall	2016			Fall	2017			Fall	2018			Fall	2019	
Ethnicity	Race	UG	GR	MD	Total	UG	GR	MD	Total	UG	GR	MD	Total	UG	GR	MD	Total	UG	GR	MD	Total
Hispanic	or Latino	23	27	21	71	19	27	22	68	22	25	27	74	53	32	20	105	48	34	27	109
o	American Indian or Alaska Native		5	1	6	2	8	1	11	2	7		9		6	1	7		5	1	6
atin	Asian	16	32	35	83	19	29	35	83	16	37	35	88	21	48	42	111	19	49	51	119
1,7	Black or African American	11	39	12	62	12	35	10	57	15	30	11	56	15	38	7	60	16	29	4	49
ic	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander									2	1		3	3	1		4	2	2		4
San	Two or More Races	13	23	25	61	14	28	28	70	20	31	35	86	17	35	34	86	21	41	34	96
H isi	Unknown	23	17	12	52	18	20	6	44	10	27	7	44	4	27	8	39	5	26	9	40
Not	White	344	614	270	1228	348	672	287	1307	373	660	295	1328	381	668	299	1348	379	695	282	1356
KUMC Fer	nale Total	430	757	376	1563	432	819	389	1640	460	818	410	1688	494	855	411	1760	490	881	408	1779
KUMC Fer	nale Non-Resident Aliens	5	55		60	3	50		53	6	48		54	5	54		59	5	58		63

					Male - S	Student 20	Oth Day He	adcount*	by Ethnici	ty and Rad	æ									
Semester		Fall	2015			Fall	2016			Fall	2017			Fall	2018			Fall	2019	
Ethnicity Race	UG	GR	MD	Total	UG	GR	MD	Total	UG	GR	MD	Total	UG	GR	MD	Total	UG	GR	MD	Total
Hispanic or Latino	6	11	32	49	4	10	34	48	7	11	34	52	7	16	34	57	6	19	34	59
American Indian or Alaska Native		3	2	5		2	1	3					1			1	1	2		3
Asian	9	9	40	58	8	8	37	53	7	9	36	52	9	12	42	63	8	17	45	70
Black or African American	2	9	2	13	3	13	3	19	6	13	3	22	4	14	3	21	4	13	2	19
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1			1					1			1	1			1				
Two or More Races		10	32	42	3	11	35	49	2	9	37	48	4	4	33	41	6	4	30	40
Unknown	1	9	24	34	1	9	8	18		6	7	13		5	6	11	1	6	8	15
ช Z White	43	177	330	550	46	208	337	591	61	231	345	637	68	246	332	646	63	228	328	619
KUMC Male Total	62	228	462	752	65	261	455	781	84	279	462	825	94	297	450	841	89	289	447	825
KUMC Male Non-Resident Aliens	8	61		69	6	52		58	5	49		54	4	45		49	3	38		41

<sup>\*</sup> Data excludes visiting medical students and medical residents and fellows. Non-resident aliens are not categorized for IPEDS by ethnicity or race. Abbreviations: UG = Undergraduate Program, GR = Graduate Program, MD = Doctor of Medicine Program

## **University of Kansas Medical Center Demographic Overview – Faculty Information**

							Oct	ober 1st	Headcou	nt* b	y Ethni	city an	d Race													
	Semester		F	all 2015				Fa	all 2016				F	all 2017				Fa	all 2018				Fa	II 2019		
Ethnicity	Race	SoHP	SoM - E	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total
Hispanic o	r Latino	1	8	21	1	31	1	7	18	1	27	1	6	12	2	21		7	19	1	27		6	23	1	30
0	American Indian or Alaska Native				1	1				1	1			3		3			3		3			4		4
atin	Asian	6	30	129	3	168	5	24	132	1	162	6	26	149	2	183	6	31	163	2	202	7	28	168	2	205
ž Ž	Black or African American	2	6	21	2	31	3	6	22	3	34	4	7	26	3	40	3	9	28	3	43	3	7	31	2	43
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander																					1				1
an	Two or More Races			10	1	11			15	1	16			20	1	21			20	1	21			23	1	24
Hisp	Unknown	2	4	53	1	60	1	4	56	1	62	1	3	36	1	41		3	8	1	12		3	8	1	12
Not	White	71	109	646	55	881	78	108	693	55	934	75	104	733	61	973	74	93	816	60	1043	77	98	840	65	1080
KUMC Tota	i	82	157	880	64	1183	88	149	936	63	1236	87	146	979	70	1282	83	143	1057	68	1351	88	142	1097	72	1399
KUMC Non	-Resident Aliens	2	4	47	1	54	1	5	56	1	63	3	4	47		54	2	6	55		63	3	7	50		60

						Fe	emale -	Octobe	r 1st Hea	dcour	it* by i	thnici	ty and Ra	ice												
	Semester		Fa	all 2015				F	all 2016				Fa	all 2017				Fa	II 2018				Fa	II 2019		
Ethnicity	Race	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total
Hispanic	or Latino	1	1	10	1	13	1	1	8	1	11	1		6	2	9		1	7	1	9			9	1	10
2	American Indian or Alaska Native				1	1				1	1			1		1			1		1			1		1
atin	Asian	2	7	54	3	66	2	7	53	1	63	2	9	64	2	77	3	10	71	2	86	4	9	71	2	86
or L	Black or African American	2	5	11	2	20	2	5	11	3	21	3	6	14	3	26	2	7	14	3	26	2	5	14	2	23
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander																					1				1
ban	Two or More Races			6	1	7			10	1	11			13	1	14			12	1	13			13	1	14
Hist	Unknown	2	3	9		14	1	3	10		14	1	3	5		9		3	3		6		3	3		6
Not	White	52	43	246	53	394	55	43	264	52	414	52	41	286	58	437	52	35	325	59	471	57	36	329	63	485
KUMC Fem	nale Total	59	59	336	61	515	61	59	356	59	535	59	59	389	66	573	57	56	433	66	612	64	53	440	69	626
KUMC Fem	nale Non-Resident Aliens	1	1	22	1	25		1	24	1	26	2	1	17		20	2	1	18		21	2	1	18		21

							Male - (	October :	lst Head	ount	* hv Ft	hnicity	and Rac	Δ												
	Semester		Fi	all 2015			Viale - V		all 2016	Journe	DyL		-	all 2017				Fa	III 2018				Fa	II 2019		
Ethnicity	Race	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total
Hispanic	or Latino		7	11		18		6	10		16		6	6		12		6	12		18		6	14		20
Q	American Indian or Alaska Native													2		2			2		2			3		3
atin	Asian	4	23	75		102	3	17	79		99	4	17	85		106	3	21	92		116	3	19	97		119
or L	Black or African American		1	10		11	1	1	11		13	1	1	12		14	1	2	14		17	1	2	17		20
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander																									i
oanic	Two or More Races			4		4			5		5			7		7			8		8			10		10
His	Unknown		1	44	1	46		1	46	1	48			31	1	32			5	1	6			5	1	6
Not	White	19	66	400	2	487	23	65	429	3	520	23	63	447	3	536	22	58	491	1	572	20	62	511	2	595
KUMC Ma	le Total	23	98	544	3	668	27	90	580	4	701	28	87	590	4	709	26	87	624	2	739	24	89	657	3	773
кимс ма	le Non-Resident Aliens	1	3	25		29	1	4	32		37	1	3	30		34		5	37		42	1	6	32		39

<sup>\*</sup> Data excludes temporary employees, volunteer faculty, and adminstrators with faculty appointment. Non-resident aliens are not categorized for IPEDS by ethnicity or race.

Abbreviations: SoHP = School of Health Professions, SOM - B = School of Medicine (Basic Science), SoM - C = School of Medicine (Clinical), SoN = School of Nursing

## **University of Kansas Medical Center Demographic Overview – Faculty Information**

							Octo	ober 1st	Headcou	nt* by	y Ethni	city an	d Race													
	Semester		Fa	all 2015				Fa	II 2016				Fa	all 2017				Fa	III 2018				Fa	ill 2019		
Ethnicity	Race	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total
Hispanic o	r Latino	1	8	21	1	31	1	7	18	1	27	1	6	12	2	21		7	19	1	27		6	23	1	30
0	American Indian or Alaska Native				1	1				1	1			3		3			3		3			4		4
atin	Asian	6	30	129	3	168	5	24	132	1	162	6	26	149	2	183	6	31	163	2	202	7	28	168	2	205
7	Black or African American	2	6	21	2	31	3	6	22	3	34	4	7	26	3	40	3	9	28	3	43	3	7	31	2	43
<u>i</u>	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander																					1				1
oan	Two or More Races			10	1	11			15	1	16			20	1	21			20	1	21			23	1	24
l isi	Unknown	2	4	53	1	60	1	4	56	1	62	1	3	36	1	41		3	8	1	12		3	8	1	12
Not I	White	71	109	646	55	881	78	108	693	55	934	75	104	733	61	973	74	93	816	60	1043	77	98	840	65	1080
<b>KUMC</b> Tota	ĺ	82	157	880	64	1183	88	149	936	63	1236	87	146	979	70	1282	83	143	1057	68	1351	88	142	1097	72	1399
KUMC Non	-Resident Aliens	2	4	47	1	54	1	5	56	1	63	3	4	47		54	2	6	55		63	3	7	50		60

						Fe	male -	October	1st Hea	dcoun	nt* by I	thnicit	ty and Ra	ice												
	Semester		Fa	all 2015				Fa	II 2016				Fa	all 2017				Fa	II 2018				Fa	ill 2019		
Ethnicity	Race	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total
Hispanic o	r Latino	1	1	10	1	13	1	1	8	1	11	1		6	2	9		1	7	1	9			9	1	10
9	American Indian or Alaska Native				1	1				1	1			1		1			1		1			1		1
ati.	Asian	2	7	54	3	66	2	7	53	1	63	2	9	64	2	77	3	10	71	2	86	4	9	71	2	86
l z	Black or African American	2	5	11	2	20	2	5	11	3	21	3	6	14	3	26	2	7	14	3	26	2	5	14	2	23
.i	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander																					1				1
] an	Two or More Races			6	1	7			10	1	11			13	1	14			12	1	13			13	1	14
Hist	Unknown	2	3	9		14	1	3	10		14	1	3	5		9		3	3		6		3	3		6
Not	White	52	43	246	53	394	55	43	264	52	414	52	41	286	58	437	52	35	325	59	471	57	36	329	63	485
<b>KUMC Fem</b>	ale Total	59	59	336	61	515	61	59	356	59	535	59	59	389	66	573	57	56	433	66	612	64	53	440	69	626
KUMC Fem	ale Non-Resident Aliens	1	1	22	1	25		1	24	1	26	2	1	17		20	2	1	18		21	2	1	18		21

						N	/lale - C	October 1	Lst Head	count	* by Et	hnicity	and Rac	е												
	Semester		F	all 2015				Fa	II 2016				Fa	all 2017				Fa	II 2018				Fa	all 2019		
Ethnicity	Race	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total	SoHP	SoM - B	SoM - C	SoN	Total
Hispanic o	r Latino		7	11		18		6	10		16		6	6		12		6	12		18		6	14		20
o	American Indian or Alaska Native													2		2			2		2			3		3
atin	Asian		102	3	17	79		99	4	17	85		106	3	21	92		116	3	19	97		119			
7 7	Black or African American		1	10		11	1	1	11		13	1	1	12		14	1	2	14		17	1	2	17		20
ico	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander																									i
oan	Two or More Races			4		4			5		5			7		7			8		8			10		10
Hist	Unknown		1	44	1	46		1	46	1	48			31	1	32			5	1	6			5	1	6
Not	White	19	66	400	2	487	23	65	429	3	520	23	63	447	3	536	22	58	491	1	572	20	62	511	2	595
KUMC Mal	e Total	23	98	544	3	668	27	90	580	4	701	28	87	590	4	709	26	87	624	2	739	24	89	657	3	773
KUMC Male	e Non-Resident Aliens	1	3	25		29	1	4	32		37	1	3	30		34		5	37		42	1	6	32		39

<sup>\*</sup> Data excludes temporary employees, volunteer faculty, and adminstrators with faculty appointment. Non-resident aliens are not categorized for IPEDS by ethnicity or race.

Abbreviations: SoHP = School of Health Professions, SOM - B = School of Medicine (Basic Science), SoM - C = School of Medicine (Clinical), SoN = School of Nursing

## **University of Kansas Medical Center Demographic Overview – Faculty Information**

								Oct	ober 1st I	leadcount	* by Ethni	icity and R	ace													
	Semester			Fall 2015					Fall 2016					Fall 2017	1				Fall 2018					Fall 2019		
Ethnicity	Race	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total
Hispanic or Latino		6	9	10	6	31	4	8	10	5	27	3	6	9	3	21	4	5	13	5	27	4	7	16	3	30
	American Indian or Alaska Native		1			1		1			1			1	2	3			1	2	3			2	2	4
	Asian	26	52	86	4	168	27	47	82	6	162	33	52	90	8	183	35	57	102	8	202	40	56	104	5	205
	Black or African American	2	2	25	2	31	3	3	23	5	34	3	5	27	5	40	5	9	23	6	43	4	12	23	4	43
Not Hispanic or Latino	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander																						1			1
	Two or More Races	1	2	6	2	11		2	9	5	16		3	15	3	21	1	2	16	2	21	1	4	17	2	24
	Unknown	7	13	34	6	60	7	17	33	5	62	5	12	22	2	41	2	3	6	1	12	2	3	7		12
	White	175	204	439	63	881	175	219	468	72	934	176	225	508	64	973	185	262	529	67	1043	190	272	542	76	1080
KUMC Total		217	283	600	83	1183	216	297	625	98	1236	220	303	672	87	1282	232	338	690	91	1351	241	355	711	92	1399
KUMC Non-Resident Aliei	ns		2	46	6	54		7	51	5	63		5	42	7	54		5	48	10	63		7	46	7	60

	Female - October 1st Headcount* by Ethnicity and Race																									
	Semester			Fall 2015					Fall 2016	5				Fall 2017	,				Fall 2018					Fall 2019		
Ethnicity	Race	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total
Hispanic or Latino	•		4	6	3	13		4	5	2	11		3	3	3	9		2	4	3	9		2	6	2	10
	American Indian or Alaska Native		1			1		1			1			1		1			1		1			1		1
	Asian	5	17	41	3	66	6	16	38	3	63	6	21	46	4	77	7	24	52	3	86	9	24	50	3	86
	Black or African American	1		18	1	20	1		18	2	21	2		21	3	26	3	3	17	3	26	1	4	16	2	23
Not Hispanic or Latino	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander																						1			1
	Two or More Races	1	2	2	2	7		2	4	5	11		2	10	2	14	1	1	10	1	13	1	1	11	1	14
	Unknown		3	9	2	14		4	9	1	14		2	7		9		1	5		6		1	5		6
	White	44	88	216	46	394	43	100	220	51	414	45	103	246	43	437	46	122	261	42	471	51	124	262	48	485
KUMC Female Total		51	115	292	57	515	50	127	294	64	535	53	131	334	55	573	57	153	350	52	612	62	157	351	56	626
KUMC Female Non-Resid	dent Aliens		2	20	3	25		3	22	1	26		1	18	1	20		1	18	2	21		2	17	2	21

								Male -	October :	1st Headco	ount* by E	thnicity an	d Race													
	Semester			Fall 2015					Fall 2016	;				Fall 2017	1				Fall 2018					Fall 2019	i	
Ethnicity	Race	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total	PRF	ASC	AST	OTH	Total
Hispanic or Latino	•	6	5	4	3	18	4	4	5	3	16	3	3	6		12	4	3	9	2	18	4	5	10	1	20
	American Indian or Alaska Native														2	2				2	2			1	2	3
	Asian	21	35	45	1	102	21	31	44	3	99	27	31	44	4	106	28	33	50	5	116	31	32	54	2	119
	Black or African American	1	2	7	1	11	2	3	5	3	13	1	5	6	2	14	2	6	6	3	17	3	8	7	2	20
Not Hispanic or Latino	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander																									
	Two or More Races			4		4			5		5		1	5	1	7		1	6	1	8		3	6	1	10
	Unknown	7	10	25	4	46	7	13	24	4	48	5	10	15	2	32	2	2	1	1	6	2	2	2		6
	White	131	116	223	17	487	132	119	248	21	520	131	122	262	21	536	139	140	268	25	572	139	148	280	28	595
KUMC Male Total		166	168	308	26	668	166	170	331	34	701	167	172	338	32	709	175	185	340	39	739	179	198	360	36	773
KUMC Male Non-Residen	nt Aliens			26	3	29		4	29	4	37		4	24	6	34		4	30	8	42		5	29	5	39

<sup>\*</sup> Data excludes temporary employees, volunteer faculty, and adminstrators with faculty appointment. Non-resident aliens are not categorized for IPEDS by ethnicity or race. Abbreviations: PRF = Full Professor, ASC = Associate Professor, AST = Assistant Professor, OTH = Instructor/Other



May 1, 2020

Dear Kansas Board of Regents, Council of Presidents,

Thank you for the opportunity to highlight our work in diversity and inclusion at Washburn University. Washburn University was founded in 1865 as Lincoln College, on the principles of diversity and inclusion. Lincoln College admitted all students without regard to race or gender. Today, our student body has grown significantly more diverse. Currently, 32% of Washburn Students identify as members of historically marginalized groups. Specifically, Washburn University's enrollment of students who identify as Latinx and African American has steadily increased over the previous four and five years.

Currently, 48% of Washburn Students identify as first generation students and more than 80% of Washburn Students work full or part-time to pay for their education. Our diverse student body is more challenging, but, we remain committed to meeting the needs of all of our students and committed to enhancing our efforts to improve diversity, inclusion and overall institutional excellence.

The Washburn University Division of Student Life created the Office of University Diversity and Inclusion in the Fall of 2016 to provide services and support to our changing student body. The Office leads the University's effort to enhance diversity and inclusion by providing student services, including academic accommodations, military education certifications, mentoring multicultural student organizations and implementing diversity programs. As Director of University Diversity and Inclusion, I work with campus partners to address issues related to the University's core value of Inclusion. I have developed community programs with many community partners, including the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site, the Topeka Girls and Boys Club and USD 501 Schools. The programs I have initiated with USD 501 middle schools are now integral to our multicultural recruitment and retention effort.

I am also a part of the university leadership team formed to continually address issues, recommend policy and provide leadership in the University's overall drive towards greater diversity and inclusion. Our leadership team has recently concluded a campus-wide climate survey, a review of innovative approaches to address campus bias and the creation of multicultural student engagement center that will serve as an Intersectional learning space.

My campus and community leadership specifically includes the following: Providing Accommodations 200 – Registered Students with Academic Disability Accommodations (per semester)

Completing Certifications 225 – Military Education Benefit Certifications (per semester) Hosting and Sponsoring Diversity Workshops, Speakers, Presentations and Events, including:

WUBASH - Welcome back neighborhood event

Latin Night

Understanding Faith Series - Islam, Buddhism, Judaism, Voodoo, Santeria, Unitarian Trans-student Empowerment Conference

It's a Greek Thing Step Show

Tim Wise, KTWU - Minds that Matter Lecture

Ta'Nehisi Coates Community Lecture

During the fall 2020, the Office of Diversity and Inclusion will lead the University efforts to further demonstrate its commitment through the opening of the Washburn University Student Intersectional Learning Space. The proposed space will be open to all students and host programs and activities to create and foster an inclusive campus community that respects and embraces intersectional identities.

The Washburn Intersectional Learning Space will provide student-centered support for multicultural student organizations and students identified as historically marginalized. Support will be provided through multicultural and intersectional learning opportunities designed to enhance students' academic success, retention, ability to communicate with empathy, inclusive leadership skills and respect for cultural differences.

I look forward to identifying new and innovative approaches to engaging our students and the campus community. I look forward to working with my colleagues at the Kansas Regents institutions to collaborate and to enhance our commitment to excellence and inclusion at all Kansas public institutions of higher learning.

Sincerely,

Danielle Dempsey-Swopes
Danielle Dempsey-Swopes, JD
Washburn University
Director, University Diversity and Inclusion

Washburn University I 1700 College Ave I 105 Morgan Hall Topeka, KS 66621 785-670-1629 dds@washburn.edu

# Washburn University Demographic Information

Washburn I Race/Ethnic		•			•								
	ent Headco												
Fall 2015 Fall 2016 Fall 2017 Fall 2018 Fall 2019													
American Indian	36	36	44	41	36								
Asian	80	76	74	89	76								
Black or AF Amer	328	339	376	386	352								
Hispanic/Latino	451	578	683	674	631								
Two or More Races	242	261	298	269	262								
International	299	283	259	246	220								

	Faculty Headcounts by Race/Ethnicity and Full-time/Part-time Status												
	Fall	2015	Fall	2016	Fall	2017	Fall	2018	Fall	2019			
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT			
American Indian	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1			
Asian	13	8	3	6	2	6	10	3	2	2			
Black or AF Amer	7	10	4	9	5	9	3	9	7	8			
Hispanic/Latino	13	5	11	5	8	8	9	7	10	9			



May 12, 2020

Kansas Board of Regents 1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 520 Topeka, KS 66612-1368

Dear Kansas Board of Regents and Council of Presidents:

For 124 years, Wichita State University has been an essential educational, cultural and economic driver for Kansas and the greater public good. In 2015, Wichita State University formalized the Chief Diversity Officer role and I respectfully serve in this position. In 2017, the Division of Diversity and Community Engagement was established which led to the honor of lifetime of being appointed the first African American female vice president in the history of the university in addition to serving as Chief Diversity Officer. This distinct honor and recognition carry significant responsibility and I am proud and thankful for this opportunity.

The Division of Diversity and Community Engagement promotes the university strategic plan goal of inclusive excellence to ensure Wichita State University is a campus that reflects and promotes – in all community members – the evolving diversity of society. The Division of Diversity and Community Engagement collaborates with campus departments including the Office of Diversity and Inclusion to foster dynamic learning environments, academic support, recruitment and outreach programs to advance the university-wide responsibility of diversity, equity and inclusive excellence.

The evolving diversity of the student body at Wichita State University affords us an opportunity to enhance the university community in meaningful ways. In the 2019-2020 academic year, Wichita State University served 16,058 undergraduate and graduate students. Of students served, 45 percent of undergraduate and 17 percent of graduate students were first-generation college students. While 57 percent of students identify as White non-Hispanic, Wichita State University has an evergrowing racially diverse student population which includes 13 percent Hispanic, 6 percent Black non-Hispanic, 7 percent Asian non-Hispanic students. In addition, the majority of students are female which is reflected in enrollment with 55 percent of undergraduate and 58 percent of graduate students served. These demographics highlight now more than ever the significance of acknowledging, understanding and advancing inclusive excellence. With this understanding, Wichita State University leadership has expressed a commitment to Wichita State faculty and staff reflect the student population.

We are living and learning to provide higher education in unprecedented times. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the Division of Diversity and Community Engagement staff have responded to needs of our underserved students by providing academic support, emergency student loans, and providing targeted follow-up with underrepresented students including

military, veterans and dependents. We have also fostered partnerships with first responders including medical and safety professionals through recognition and support of their heroic and selfless acts of courage. Our institutional outcomes are strengthened as we prioritize our Kansas Board of Regents inclusive excellence goals which include:

- Collaborate with secondary educational institutions and community organizations to ensure that there is a well-prepared pre-college pipeline of students from underserved backgrounds.
- Engage and foster relationships with alumni, stakeholders, and friends of diversity to build
  upon endowments and scholarship opportunities.
- Continue to build a welcoming and supportive campus climate for students, faculty and staff
  through Faculty Advancement, Institutional Research, and Faculty and Staff Affinity Groups.

At Wichita State University, I am committed to strengthening the social fabric of society which can only be achieved through advancing diversity, equity and inclusive excellence.

Wichita State University faculty, staff, students and community partners demonstrate support through the President's Diversity Council, which is a university-wide initiative, to monitor the university campus climate and identify solutions to persistent challenges. Over the past several years, President's Diversity Council members have worked to tirelessly to educate faculty, staff and students regarding the dimensions of a positive campus culture, review university processes for equity and enculturate diversity, equity and inclusive excellence as a part of Wichita State strategic values.

To further solidify our commitment, Wichita State staff are in the process of finalizing a university-wide strategic diversity plan in response to the recent results from the university climate survey and other related process and system issues to move Wichita State University to the next level. I look forward to identifying new and innovative approaches to engage community leaders, faculty, staff and students in unique dialogue that leads to more inclusive policies, processes and procedures. Thank you to my fellow colleagues and I am excited about our shared commitment to elevate inclusive excellence at all Kansas public institutions of higher learning.

Sincerely,

Marché Fleming-Randle, Ph.D.

Vice President for Diversity and Community Engagement

Marche Homing - Fandle, Ph. D.

Wichita State University

### Wichita State University Demographic Information

Wichita State University captures demographic data of students, faculty and staff from myriad sources. For this report, data is sourced from the Wichita State University's Office of Planning and Analysis, Kansas Board of Regents, Hanover Research Group Climate Survey, Office of Diversity and Inclusion LGBTQ Student Climate Survey and the U.S. Census. For this purpose, data between 1980 to 2019 academic year are utilized as the framework for the landscape for this diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) overview.

Wichita State University leadership recognize that diversity, equity and inclusion are a part of an ecosystem within higher education which requires a multi-faceted approach to understand the underlying systemic undercurrents that impact campus climate. As such, a comprehensive look at data is always necessary to organize and manage strategic change. This brief overview captures several key data points pertaining to DEI indicators through race/ethnicity, sex-type, sexual orientation underrepresented minority status, first-generation, military status, and employee type.

Wichita State University is located in the largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the state, Sedgwick County. In 2019, there is an estimated population of 640,218 in the Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area (MSA). Since 2010, the MSA population has increased 16,331 or 2.6 percent during this time. This ongoing population growth provides context for the local population available that the university serves.

Since 2015, the overall headcount for Wichita State University has grown 7 percent and this positive growth is partially attributed to expanding the growing racially and ethnically diverse student population. Wichita State University has been fortunate to experience sustained enrollment and retention as some colleges and universities are challenged in this area.

Fall I	Kansas Board of Regents State Universities  Fall Preliminary (20th Day) Enrollment Summary for: Headcount  Fall Calendar Years 2014 - 2019												
stitution         2015         2016         2017         2018         2019         1 Year Chg         5 Year Chg													
mporia State University 6094 5887 5732 5796 5877 0.014 -0.03													
Fort Hays State University	14210	14658	15100	15523	15908	0.0248	0.1507						
Kansas State University*	23678	23318	22343	21758	21252	-0.0233	-0.1251						
Kansas State University-Veterinary Medicine*	468	461	452	463	467	0.0086	-0.0189						
Pittsburg State University	7244	7102	6907	6625	6645	0.003	-0.1115						
University of Kansas	24708	24892	24891	24815	24629	-0.0075	0.0007						
University of Kansas Medical Center	3695	3794	0.0268	0.1255									
Wichita State University	14495	14474	15081	15784	16058	0.0174	0.0703						
Total	94280	94301	94062	94459	94630	0.0018	-0.0057						

At Wichita State, the first-generation student population has grown. Nearly half of undergraduate students since 2015 identify as first-generation college students. Wichita State University defines first-generation college students using the federally defined language adopted for TRIO programs

which indicates first-generation students are from families where their biological parents did not complete a four-year college degree. As a large population within the university, Wichita State

Undergraduate Degi	Undergraduate Degree-Seeking Students Enrolled at Fall Census													
		Year	of Fall Ce	nsus										
dimensions:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019									
total	11,060	11,037	10,970	11,148	11,204									
non first generation	6,261	6,213	6,085	6,122	6,212									
first generation	4,799	4,824	4,885	5,026	4,992									
% first generation	43.4%	43.7%	44.5%	45.1%	44.6%									

University pursued and received the First-gen Forward designation for targeted efforts to support this population.

While undergraduate numbers for first-generation students are significant, only 17 percent of graduate students at Wichita State are graduate students and this represents an opportunity future growth. To support

Graduate Degree-Se	eeking St		nrolled at of Fall Ce		us
dimensions:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
total	2,797	2,645	2,677	2,772	2,835
non first generation	2,428	2,249	2,243	2,349	2,365
first generation	369	396	434	423	470
% first generation	13.2%	15.0%	16.2%	15.3%	16.6%

growth in this area, Wichita State plans to increase opportunities for graduate students which will create opportunities for employment to reduce the concerns pertaining to affordability. As Wichita State learns more about the first-generation population, a first-generation faculty and staff affinity group is being explored with goal of providing opportunities to build connections between faculty, staff and students around the first-generation relationship.

Wichita State University has an active military, veteran and dependent community as evidenced by the increased enrollment in the below. Since 2007, the unique military head count increased from 292 to 984, a 237 percent increase.

Military Related Students Enrol	led at Fal	l Census											
Military Type:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
All Military related (unique headcou	292	236	427	510	503	559	615	673	836	902	971	932	984
(students can be counted multiple t	imes acro	ss military	types)										
Military non-dependent	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	654	718	723	770	736	780
Veteran	230	185	371	440	453	490	544	578	645	662	720	703	717
Active Duty (incl ROTC)	91	91	104	107	82	123	123	125	281	286	294	277	328
ROTC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	11
Veteran dependent	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	157	261	317	321	356
Active Duty dependent	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	50	83	80	64	69

Military, veteran and dependent students represent a diverse student body with 23.5 percent of active duty and 24.7 percent of veteran students. The diversity within this group is greater than the general student population.

Percent Underrepresented Minority*													
	Year of Fall Census												
Type:	ype: 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019												
University	13.6%	14.7%	15.4%	14.9%	15.5%	15.7%	16.6%	17.7%	18.1%	18.7%			
Military related	17.6%	17.3%	17.0%	16.3%	19.7%	19.3%	22.0%	23.5%	22.8%	23.1%			
active duty	23.4%	22.0%	19.0%	16.4%	22.1%	20.7%	23.5%	23.8%	24.4%	23.5%			
veteran	16.0%	16.3%	16.5%	16.3%	18.3%	18.1%	20.3%	24.5%	22.9%	24.7%			
dependents	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.4211	20.3%	23.7%	20.9%	20.1%	18.8%			
*Underrepresented minorities inclu	de American Ind	lian/Alaskan Na	tive, Black nor	n-Hispanic, Ha	waiian & Hispa	anic.							

Wichita State University recognizes the military, veterans and dependents as a fast-growing population; however, data for first responders has never been tracked. As result, Wichita State is in the process of assessing ways to collect and track data for first responders and also establishing potential affinity groups to military, veteran and first-responders receive the appropriate support across campus.

In addition, Wichita State is also proud to report the number of female students in both undergraduate and graduate programs. Within the overall student population, female students comprise 55.6 percent of the student population and percent of male students has continued to decrease. This year, female students comprise approximately 58 percent of graduate students.

				Sex-typ	e of Stude	nts by Year	on Fall Ce	nsus			diff	percentage change of selected per				iods
Dim	nension:	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 t	o 2019	1980 to 2019	2000 to 2019		2015 to 2019
	All % female	50.5%	53.2%	56.1%	54.3%	52.5%	53.3%	54.4%	54.7%	55.6%						
	female	8,398	8,873	8,314	8,045	7,603	7,717	8,206	8,627	8,921	294	3.4%	6.2%	7.3%	10.9%	17.3%
	male	8,219	7,794	6,496	6,761	6,892	6,757	6,875	7,157	7,137	-20	-0.3%	-13.2%	9.9%	5.6%	3.6%

			Year of Fall	Semester C	ensus	
Dimension:		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Undergraduate:						
	percent female	53.0%	53.0%	54.0%	55.0%	55.0%
	percent male	47.0%	47.0%	46.0%	45.0%	45.0%
Graduate:						
Graduate.	navaant famala	EQ 00/	F2 00/	FC 00/	E 4 O 0 /	E0.00/
	percent female	52.0%	53.0%	56.0%	54.0%	58.0%
	percent male	48.0%	47.0%	44.0%	46.0%	42.0%
	percent first generation	13.0%	15.0%	16.0%	15.0%	17.0%

In addition to female students, Wichita State has a significant number of female staff and a growing number of faculty. Wichita State has 2,682 employees and female employees comprise almost 55 percent of employees. In addition, Wichita State has appointed several females to key leadership

Percent Female Among Emp				
	A	s of Nove	ember 1s	t
Employee Type:	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	53.6%	53.5%	54.1%	54.6%
faculty tenure	35.6%	35.0%	37.1%	38.2%
faculty non tenure	68.4%	66.9%	67.6%	67.9%
lectures	62.3%	64.2%	63.4%	64.0%
unclassified prof	57.6%	57.4%	56.9%	57.4%
classified staff	46.4%	43.6%	44.6%	41.6%

positions including College Assistant Deans and and Associate Vice President positions. Wichita State staff are exploring the female population by college and degree type to increase the number females involved in areas where females are historically underrepresented.

Wichita State also has several opportunities for women though affinity groups such as Women in Public Service, Women of Wichita State University and specialty groups by training. All of these opportunities have been developed to promote equity and a positive campus climate.

As the female percentage of students as grown, the racial and ethnic diversity of the students has also grown. From 2010-2019, the percentage of underrepresented minority students has nearly doubled with a 48 percent increase and the number of students has increased from 1,959 to 2,895 students. This increase in under-represented minority students provides an indication regarding

			Under-represented Minority Status of Students by Year on Fall Census							diff percentage change of selected periods						
Dimension:		1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	19 2018 to 2019		1980 to 2019	2000 to 2019	2010 to 2019	2015 to 2019
All student URM		1,431	1,395	1,544	1,959	2,213	2,343	2,633	2,815	2,895	80	2.8%	102.3%	87.5%	47.8%	30.8%
9	6 URM	8.6%	8.4%	10.4%	13.2%	15.3%	16.2%	17.5%	17.8%	18.0%		0.2%	9.4%	7.6%	4.8%	2.8%

the accessibility of public education but also changing demographics of university community. According to the U.S. Census, the majority of Sedgwick County residents identify as White, non-

Hispanic which comprise 68 percent of the community however; there is a growing number of residents in the Hispanic and Latino identifying community which is 15 percent while Black/African-American residents comprise 9 percent and residents identifying as Asian comprise 5 percent of the Sedgwick County community. As Wichita State staff attempt to mirror the diversity of the community on campus, it is important to understand the demographic landscape of the community and nuances between race and ethnicity.

Of undergraduate and graduate students, White non-Hispanic students are the majority population with 57 percent. Over the past five years, the number of White non-Hispanic students the number has steadily declined from 63 percent over the past five years. Conversely, the number of underrepresented minority students has steadily increased.

			Year of Fall	Semester C	ensus	
Dimension:		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Undergraduate						
•	Race/Ethnicity: total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Amer Ind & Alaskan Native	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
	Asian non-Hispanic	7.0%	7.0%	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%
	Black non-Hispanic	5.5%	5.6%	5.8%	6.1%	5.9%
	Hawaiian	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Hispanic	10.3%	11.0%	12.1%	12.1%	12.6%
	White non-Hispanic	62.8%	61.2%	59.3%	58.3%	56.7%
	multiple race non-Hispanic	3.6%	4.0%	4.5%	4.2%	4.4%
	missing	2.8%	2.6%	2.7%	3.1%	3.4%
	International	7.3%	7.8%	8.0%	9.0%	9.7%
Graduate:						
	Race/Ethnicity: total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Amer Ind & Alaskan Native	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%
	Asian non-Hispanic	3.9%	4.2%	4.4%	3.9%	3.9%
	Black non-Hispanic	4.2%	4.3%	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%
	Hawaiian	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	Hispanic	5.2%	6.0%	6.4%	7.1%	6.8%
	White non-Hispanic	55.3%	58.9%	59.3%	62.1%	62.5%
	multiple race non-Hispanic	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
	missing	2.9%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.3%
	International	25.7%	21.7%	19.8%	16.9%	16.6%

Of all underrepresented undergraduate groups, Hispanic students are the fastest growing student population with a steady increase from 10.3 percent to 12.6 percent. While the Hispanic student population has grown, the Black non-Hispanic student population has slightly increased from 5.5 percent to 5.9 percent but is slightly decreased from the 2018 high of 6.1 percent. In addition to Hispanic and Black non-Hispanic undergraduate students, Asian non-Hispanic students represent the third largest minority group on campus with 6.6 percent which is a slight decrease from 7 percent in 2015 and this demonstrates that overall the stability or growth in majority of underrepresented student groups.

Although the percentages are different, Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic and Asian non-Hispanic students are the most populous of the underrepresented student population within the graduate population. One area of concern pertains to the steady decline of international students attending

graduate school which have decreased from 25.7 percent to 16.6 percent. There are myriad factors that that influenced this decline, and this represents affords the university an opportunity grows this student population.

As a part of the university strategic plan efforts, one of the goals to ensure the faculty and staff reflect the student population. Although the number and percentage of faculty and staff have increased, the race/ethnicity of staff do not mirror the evolving diversity of society. Although the percentage of Hispanic students has increased from 12.6 percent of the student population, Hispanic faculty and staff only comprise 6.11 percent of the employee population. The percentage of Hispanic employees has increased from 4.38 percent to 6.11 percent since 2016 however; this far below the rate of increase necessary to achieve parity.

Race/Ethnicity of All Employees										
Race/Ethnicity	2016		20	17	20	18	2019			
All Employees	2,444	%	2,463	%	2,620	%	2,682	%		
Amer Ind & Alaskan Native	13	0.53%	13	0.53%	18	0.69%	16	0.60%		
Asian non-Hispanic	158	6.46%	160	6.50%	161	6.15%	160	5.97%		
Black non-Hispanic	171	7.00%	171	6.94%	180	6.87%	188	7.01%		
Hawaiian	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		
Hispanic	107	4.38%	127	5.16%	139	5.31%	164	6.11%		
White non-Hispanic	1,905	77.95%	1,901	77.18%	1,978	75.50%	1,988	74.12%		
Multiple Race Non-Hispanic	23	0.94%	22	0.89%	32	1.22%	37	1.38%		
International	61	2.50%	60	2.44%	77	2.94%	86	3.21%		
Missing	6	0.25%	9	0.37%	35	1.34%	43	1.60%		

Diversifying the racial/ethnicity of tenured and non-tenured faculty is an opportunity for growth. The rate of hiring minority faculty lags behind the rate of growth of minority students. While the percent of Asian faculty exceeds the student population with 18 percent of tenured faculty, Hispanic and Black non-Hispanic comprise four percent of total tenured faculty with two percent representing each race and ethnicity. In addition, the percent of international faculty also lags the student population as well and some minority groups have no representation who are tenured faculty.

F	Race/E	thnicity	of Tenu	ure Fac	ulty			
	As of November 1st							
Race/Ethnicity	2016		20	17	20	18	2019	
Faculty Tenure Track								
Total	382	100%	363	100%	379	1	386	100%
Amer Ind & Alaskan Native	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Asian non-Hispanic	63	16%	66	18%	66	17%	68	18%
Black non-Hispanic	9	2%	8	2%	7	2%	9	2%
Hawaiian	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Hispanic	6	2%	5	1%	6	2%	8	2%
White non-Hispanic	283	74%	269	74%	273	72%	266	69%
multiple race non-Hispanic	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
International	18	5%	11	3%	17	4%	24	6%
Missing	1	0%	2	1%	8	2%	9	2%

While tenured minority faculty are underrepresented, there is an even greater disparity in non-tenured faculty diversity. With 85 percent of non-tenure faculty, White non-Hispanic are overrepresented and exceed both the percentage pertaining to the number of students in addition to the greater Sedgwick County population. One note to highlight is the percentage of Hispanic non-tenured faculty is significantly greater at 6 percent than 2 percent of tenured faculty. In addition, Asian non-Hispanic and Black non-Hispanic faculty are still significantly underrepresented with only 3 percent of the total of non-tenured faculty. University leadership has indicated diversity, equity and inclusion are an institutional priority and staff are identifying strategies to enhance recruitment and retention of underrepresented staff.

Race/Ethnicity of Non-Tenure Faculty											
	As of November 1st										
Race/Ethnicity	2016		2017		20	18	2019				
Faculty Non-Tenure track											
Total	156	100%	159	100%	174	100%	185	100%			
Amer Ind & Alaskan Native	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%			
Asian non-Hispanic	5	3%	6	4%	5	3%	6	3%			
Black non-Hispanic	4	3%	4	3%	5	3%	6	3%			
Hawaiian	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%			
Hispanic	9	6%	12	8%	12	7%	11	6%			
White non-Hispanic	134	86%	134	84%	146	84%	158	85%			
multiple race non-Hispanic	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%			
International	2	1%	2	1%	4	2%	4	2%			
missing	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%			

In addition to race/ethnicity on campus, Wichita State staff continue to explore the aspects by which faculty and staff can safely identify their sexual orientation. Recently, the Office of Diversity and Inclusion completed a survey which included 43 respondents. A sample of 43 LGBTQ+ participants self-identified their sexual orientation, gender identity, racial/ethnic identity, student classification, and first-generation status. These respondents identified Wichita State University as place with resources to support the LGBTQ community, but the following would promote future growth:

- Comprehensive, straightforward institutional policies to adequately address concerns regarding facilities, identification, housing;
- University faculty and staff that respond to concerns and experiences in a competent, culturally sensitive manner;
- Awareness of programming, resources, supports, and financial aid opportunities offered at Wichita State University.

Wichita State University leadership and staff have identified improved systemic and organizational demographic as institutional priorities. Diversity, equity and inclusion for the LGBTQ community is an area for growth. In conclusion, Wichita State University leadership recognize that diversity, equity and inclusion are a part of an ecosystem within higher education which requires a multifaceted approach to understand the underlying systemic undercurrents that impact campus climate.

### **Diversity Equity and Inclusion "Better" Practices**

### **DE&I "Better" Practices**

- I. Beyond the Business Case Discussion
  - Establish C-Level importance, bottom-line results, and institutional performance indicators.
  - Ask for and challenge the business case for maintaining a heterogeneous campus.
  - o Pursue Inclusion with Purpose
- II. Identify and Challenge Systemic Barriers
  - o Conduct campus-wide bias and discrimination audits.
  - "Take Ownership" in the impact of systemic processes and exclusionary behavioral patterns.
- III. Close the Impact Gap: Move from Intent to Impact
  - o Reimagine Institutional "Fit" for Inclusion
  - Plan Intentional outreach efforts in admissions, hiring, and diverse talent development
  - Reward Transformative Culture Transformation outcomes (Values, Beliefs, Traditions)
  - o Establish a Sense of Belonging
- IV. Measure What Matters
  - o Inclusive Pedagogies & Practices
  - o Identify Different Institutional Experiences & Values

### **DE&I Success Indicators**

- I. Administration & Continuous Improvement
  - Unit Action Plans
  - Unit & Program Data (reporting metrics)
  - Existing Survey Review
  - Professional Plan Review
- II. Student Access & Success
  - Student Enrollment Data Review
  - Student Access & Outreach
  - Data Collection
  - Student Engagement & Success
  - Community Engagement
- III. Faculty & Staff Success
  - Faculty Recruitment & Retention
  - Professional Development
  - Goal Identification
  - Access & Outreach
  - Professional Development Data, Collection, & Reporting
- IV. Refining Infrastructure
  - Infrastructure Development
  - Existing Resources
  - Alternate Resources