



MU News Bureau

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Greitens suggests Purdue model as alternative to raising college tuition

By Austin Huguelet St. Louis Post-Dispatch

JEFFERSON CITY • Gov. Eric Greitens challenged Missouri’s colleges and universities last week in cutting \$90 million from higher education in his budget plan.

Instead of raising tuition, Greitens suggested following the example of Purdue University by culling “administrative bureaucracy” and costly contracts to rein in spending outside the classroom.

The governor had a point: Purdue has kept tuition flat for the past five years, and school president Mitch Daniels — a former governor himself — has [made a point of cutting unnecessary spending](#).

A more cautious approach to new building construction has helped hold project costs down, said Robert Wynkoop, managing director of Purdue’s office of the treasurer. A new health plan saves the school \$6.5 million a year. Yanking out rarely used landlines in dormitories saved another \$800,000.

But [Daniels has also cited another trend](#) helping his school: a stark increase in out-of-state and international students who pay more than native Hoosiers.

As Greitens noted, it’s not a new strategy. Many colleges, including Missouri schools, have pursued transplants to supplement their budgets and enrollments.

Purdue's model could be extremely difficult to reproduce without making changes to several long-standing policies friendly to out-of-state students and potentially prioritizing nonresidents over Missourians.

Since 2008, Purdue has added 3,057 nonresident undergraduates to its student body, a 22 percent jump driven mostly by international enrollment, [according to university data](#).

In the same period, resident population has shrunk by 4,775 students, a 30 percent decline.

That led to last fall, when nearly 47 percent of undergraduates on campus were from out of state compared to about a third in 2008.

The exchange rate on that shift is high: Nonresident students pay \$18,000 to \$20,000 more a year in tuition than their resident counterparts. Purdue's international students are especially lucrative because [they're not eligible for public financial aid](#).

Their results are not unique. The University of Missouri-Columbia has also seen the number of out-of-state students — who pay an annual \$15,000 premium over the in-state tuition rate — double in the last decade. It has especially targeted Illinois high school graduates, claiming nearly a fifth of its freshmen from the state in recent years.

But 70 percent of MU undergraduates are still residents paying the lower rate, due in part to generous state policy that makes it easy to for transplants to obtain a discount.

Many state schools, including Purdue and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, require students to live in their state for a year or more before they offer to cut rates. But in Missouri, students can get the deal by spending the summer after their first year here, getting a drivers license, registering to vote and making \$2,000 at a summer job. Parent can no longer claim those students on their taxes, but many save tens of thousands in tuition.

It's an especially popular option at Missouri University of Science & Technology, which, like Purdue, prides itself on its engineering programs, enrollment officials said. More than a third of students who come from outside Missouri eventually get residency and pay less.

“They don't make it difficult to do, and it makes plenty of sense for a lot of students and their parents trying to save money,” said Tim Albers, S&T's interim vice provost for enrollment management.

‘Something off’

Missouri schools might also want to exclude themselves from the Midwestern Higher Education Compact — in which they agree to charge out-of-state students no more than 150 percent of their in-state rates — to get the most out of potential transplants.

Purdue, Illinois, the University of Michigan and the University of Wisconsin-Madison have all opted out.

And even if Missouri schools could attract more out-of-state students, it wouldn't necessarily benefit Missourians.

Stephen Burd, an education policy researcher at the New America Foundation, [reviewed enrollment records from 424 public institutions](#) and found many flagship state universities are aggressively reaching outside their borders.

He found those colleges were competing among each other for wealthy out-of-state students by offering them more and more merit-based aid, cutting into need-based aid for their local, low-income applicants.

“Stung by sharp state budget cuts at the same time they are seeking greater prestige, these universities are increasingly pitted against one another, fiercely competing for students that they most desire: the best and brightest, and those wealthy enough to pay full freight,” Burd wrote.

MU is already one of those universities to a degree, offering one-fifth of incoming freshmen without financial need some sort of scholarship package in 2013.

It's also playing defense. In 2014, Missouri raised the cap on its Mark Twain scholarship for out-of-state students to \$10,000 a year to counter offers from the likes of Kentucky, Alabama and South Carolina.

Steven Chaffin, executive director of the lobbying group Associated Students of the University of Missouri, understands the financial gains that can accompany aggressive out-of-state recruitment, but worries it could eventually go against the university's mission.

"There would be something off about Missouri taxpayers funding a university that focuses more on out-of-state students than in-state students," Chaffin said. "We don't want to have a system where we're playing favorites because someone is paying more."

Paul Wagner, executive director of the Council on Public Higher Education — an association of Missouri's 13 public colleges — agreed.

"We're first and foremost a public institution," Wagner said. "We're not going to jeopardize that by having majority-out-of-state schools that aren't serving Missourians well."

And neither Wagner nor Chaffin think Greitens' suggestions of cutting administration and recruiting higher spenders could solve higher education's budget woes on their own.

Pressure is building

Missouri has [led the nation](#) in keeping the cost of college down since Gov. Matt Blunt signed a law capping in-state tuition at four-year universities a decade ago. But Wagner doesn't see it surviving the proposed 10 percent cut to higher education.

"We've been in this budget-cutting efficiency mode for a while," Wagner said. "But we're at a point where there aren't a lot of tools we haven't used. With a budget cut of this magnitude, I don't think we're going to be able to hold tuition flat this year."

The University of Missouri Review Commission, formed by the Legislature last year to audit the UM System's operations, came to a similar conclusion in December.

It's also where St. Louis Community College Chancellor Jeff Pittman came down.

He said he plans to review his system's programs to find out which are best preparing students for local jobs, but said tuition increases, changes to health insurance benefits and buyouts for professors were already under consideration.

An influx of wealthy international students isn't in the cards for his schools.

"We have a small group of out-of-state students, but that's not normally a big part of being a community college," Pittman said. "We're here to serve the local community, and we've got to keep things affordable for them."



Joanna Coles Is the Lowest-Paid Member of Snapchat's Board — and the Only Woman

Generated from an MU News Bureau press release: [Minorities, Females Serving on Boards of Directors Receive Less Compensation, Less Likely to Serve in Leadership Roles, Study Finds](#)

By Claire Landsbaum

Snap Inc., the parent company of Snapchat, submitted its SEC filings last week, and aside from showing how ridiculously expensive it is to compete in the tech world, the filings also illuminated an interesting discrepancy when it comes to the compensation of its board members. According to Fortune, the company has nine directors on its board. Of those, only one is a woman: Hearst chief content officer Joanna Coles. And based on the numbers in the February 2, 2017, filing, Coles makes significantly less than her male counterparts.

In 2016, Snap paid Coles \$110,866 in total compensation, including a \$35,000 salary retainer. The next lowest-paid directors, on the other hand, made almost ten times that much: G100 Companies CEO Scott Miller and Intel Security Group senior vice president Christopher Young each received nearly \$1.1 million each in 2016—and they only started in October.

The biggest differentiating factor in Coles' pay is the number of shares she received in Snap. Lafley, for one, received almost all of his compensation in stock, 162,762 shares worth more than \$2.5 million, that vest over the next four years. But even with other board members' vesting requirements, Coles is still getting much less than her male counterparts. While Lafley's stock award works out to 40,691 shares per year. Coles, who is awarded stock on an annual basis, only received 7,488 shares for 2016.

The article goes on to point out that Snap's highest-paid director, A.G. Lafley, who joined the board in July, made more than \$2.6 million for the year; his salary retainer is six times Coles's. But according to a spokesman for Snap, current filings do not reflect a grant issued to Coles in January 2017. (The spokesman said the grant would increase her compensation and that it "should" put her on par with her male colleagues. It was unclear whether any other board members had been awarded grants that weren't reflected in the February 2 filing.)

A study published in November by the University of Missouri and the University of Delaware found that, while "diverse" (female and minority) directors are more likely to be appointed to boards of larger, more visible firms, they're also compensated 3 to 9 percent less than their white male counterparts.



Missouri lawmaker proposes bill to eliminate tenure

Watch the story: <http://www.komu.com/news/missouri-lawmaker-proposes-bill-to-eliminate-tenure>

Monday, February 06, 2017

By: Jenna Puritz, KOMU 8 Reporter

JEFFERSON CITY - Universities in Missouri may find it harder to hire new professors if a proposed bill passes. It would eliminate the option to gain tenure beginning in 2018.

Currently, at public universities in Missouri, professors have the option to obtain tenure. Tenure is a permanent job contract granted after six years of a probationary period. This probationary period is often referred to as a "tenure-track."

State Representative Rick Brattin (R-Harrisonville) proposed House Bill 266 in hopes of cutting higher education costs for students. Brattin said legislators are looking for money elsewhere, instead of within the institution itself.

"With the governors proposed cuts to higher education, the first thing out of the higher ed community's mouth was that we're just going to have to raise tuition," Brattin said.

Brattin said his goal is to make efficient cuts that seem possible within the institution.

"It's disheartening to see that this is what the higher education community wants to do is 'let's raise rates'," Brattin said. "I just find that to be completely ineffective."

On the other hand John Gahl, a Professor of Engineering and member of University of Missouri, Columbia's fiscal council, thinks tenure is a positive thing to have at universities.

"It's important that faculty are able to give honest and unfiltered advice to administrators," Gahl said.

Gahl said he thinks it is a privilege professors have to receive tenure, and it is something professors are held accountable through post tenure review.

Gahl also said he believes it would be difficult to hire new staff if a university cut tenure.

"Certainly, an institution that would not offer tenure would have a very different pool of applicants for their teaching positions," Gahl said.

[HB266](#) still needs to go through committees to reach the floor.

the maneater

Research Reactor receives 20-year operating license renewal

By Libby Stanford

The University of Missouri Research Reactor received a 20-year operating licensing renewal from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission this January after more than 50 years of operation.

MURR is a research reactor site that operates six and a half days a week, 52 weeks a year. According to MURR's website, the reactor is "the most intense neutron source of the approximately 27 other research reactors located on university campuses."

The 10-megawatt reactor is the largest university research reactor in the U.S. The research done at the reactor has been successful in creating drugs that help fight cancer. MURR has produced two different cancer-fighting drugs as well as an imaging agent.

Quadramet, or Sm-153, and Therasphere or Y-90, are two of the FDA approved drugs that help to reduce the size of tumors in patients with liver and bone cancer. MURR has also worked with the isotope Technetium-99m, or Tc-99m, that is used as an imaging agent to see blood flow in the brain, which aids in the diagnostic process for physicians.

Tc-99m comes from another radioisotope, Molybdenum-99, or Mo-99, of which MURR is hoping to become the only major medical supplier in the U.S. According to MURR associate director David Robertson, despite being the most used medical radioisotope in the U.S. today, Mo-99 is not currently produced in the U.S.

"For MURR to provide a supply of Mo-99 would mean that the country would again have a domestic supply of this really important medical isotope," Robertson said. "One out of every four patients in the hospital gets a nuclear medicine scan, and almost all of those scans come from Tc-99m."

Producing these drugs and imaging agents involves varying methods of using the isotopes with the reactor.

"[For example], theraspheres [are] little microspheres," Robertson said. "We take the microspheres and we put them next to the cord reactor. The yttrium [an element used in the reactor] captures a neutron and it become radioactive. So we 'dip' the sample into the reactor, we leave it there for the right amount of time and then we ship it to the drug company. That's what we do."

Although MURR focuses a lot of its research on fighting cancer, the reactor has been used for a number of different research projects as well.

"We've been referred to as kind of the A-Z reactor, anything from anthropology down to zoology," reactor and facilities director Les Foyto said. "Even though our primary focus is [on] radioisotopes to fight cancer, we delve into a lot of different things."

The licensing renewal allows MURR to continue to make these products and further their research.

“Because we have a 20-year renewal, the people who count on us for our products and services – the way we make money – they have confidence that we’re going to be here,” Robertson said. “[They have confidence] that they should continue to do business with us, that they should continue to support us.”

The process to receive the renewal license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission requires inspection of the whole facility to see the impact it has had on the environment.

“You have to look at it as not just a renewing your license as a kind of check mark, but almost doing your entire safety analysis again,” Foyto said. “So I actually started working on the documentation back in ’97 or ’98, believe it or not, 10 years before we’re required to submit some of this licensing package.”

Along with being a research facility, MURR is used to train science majors through the “Missouri Method.” Undergraduate and graduate students are able to use the reactor to gain real-world experience and publish research that they wouldn’t be able to do without it.

“We have graduate students at the reactor and undergraduate students who are doing research on how to better make these radioactive materials, how to separate them, how to put them in a molecule that we might use as a drug,” Robertson said. “The students, depending upon their involvement, [get to do] everything from just working in the lab to being on the publications to being on the patents for the new things we’re making.”

MURR allows for MU to stand among some of the top schools in the U.S., and without it, most of the nuclear research done at MU would not be possible.

“Because of the fact that we have this really unique tool, we are able to attract some of the best students in the country to come to Mizzou to study,” Robertson said. “So we get students that compete with the top universities in the United States.”



Hospitals start programs to attract nurses

By Jodie Jackson Jr.

Officials at University of Missouri Health Care and Boone Hospital Center are hoping new incentives and programs will help attract and retain nurses in an effort to combat a personnel shortage.

MU Health will offer new cash incentives, including a student loan repayment program, for nurses who take jobs in specific, high-volume areas as part of a recruitment and retention plan for 2017. Officials have called the new incentives a “cure” for a shortage of nurses and health care professionals.

Beginning March 1, MU Health will offer \$10,000 toward student loan debt relief for nurses and health professionals who agree to work in clinical units with particularly high patient volumes. Peter Callan, director of talent acquisition for MU Health, said the plan also will be available to nurses and others who already work in those high-volume areas.

New hires and current employees who qualify for the student loan repayment program will receive monthly payments of \$166.66 directly applied to their loan principal, up to a total of \$10,000.

Callan said the initiatives also are designed to recruit and retain respiratory therapists, certified medical assistants and genetic counselors.

Last summer, MU Health began offering cash rewards ranging from \$3,000 to \$10,000 in target clinical areas for non-supervisory employees who refer experienced registered nurses, respiratory therapists, licensed practical nurses, certified medical assistants and experienced genetic counselors. A similar recruitment and referral rewards plan in 2016 resulted in hiring 172 new nurse graduates, Callan said, and a 51 percent increase in recruitment of experienced registered nurses. Twenty-one health system employees earned awards ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Meanwhile, officials at Boone Hospital expect the new nurse residency program will save more than \$1 million in the first three years by decreasing new graduate nurse turnover, hospital marketing manager Bill Cornelius said. The program includes mentoring new nurses for 12 months after they graduate from college, combining classroom and clinical settings, and helping new nurses transition from an academic setting to a professional vocation.

Hospital administrators have lamented the cost of recruiting new nurses versus the lower cost of retaining trained nurses. Monica Smith, vice president of patient care services and chief nursing officer at Boone Hospital, said in December that almost half of the nation’s nurses are expected to retire in the next 10 to 15 years. With an aging population, increasing life expectancy and an increasing incidence of chronic disease, there's a substantial need for additional nurses.

Both MU Health and Boone Hospital also are hosting job fairs for a variety of positions. MU Health partnered with the Missouri Job Center at 800 E. Cherry St. to host a job fair Friday, with additional ones planned for spring. MU Health spokeswoman Jennifer Coffman said the goal is to reach unemployed and underemployed people in Central Missouri.

“A lot of people think you have to have advanced degrees and you must be a doctor” to work at a hospital, Callan said. In many cases, Callan said, MU Health jobs don’t require a degree -- or experience. “But no organization can function without them,” he said.

Boone Hospital and BJC Health Care, the St. Louis-based health system that leases the county-owned hospital, will host career fairs Feb. 16-17. An online career fair also will be held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Thursday, accessible through a computer, tablet or mobile device. Preregistration is available at www.bjchealthcarevirtual.org.



Moving up the economic ladder remains difficult for many Boone County residents

By Brittany Ruess

James Butler is a working-class parent, just like his parents before him.

His father was a truck driver, and his mother worked in nursing and home health care. At one time in his life, the Douglass High School graduate thought he might end up worse off economically than his parents.

After high school, Butler went on to earn an associate's degree and then a bachelor's degree out of state. When he returned to Columbia in 2009, during the Great Recession, Butler said, his degrees did not matter once employers ran a background check. He had a felony conviction, and though employers would never say it, Butler suspects employers rejected him for jobs because of his conviction.

"They just couldn't see past that 'F'," he said. "I just got tired of sitting in interviews. It got to the point I was applying for jobs I was way overqualified for."

Butler pleaded guilty to drug distribution in 2001. It was his first and only felony conviction. He said he was caught up in a sting helping his crack-addicted cousin get drugs. He completed an alternative sentencing program in drug court and worked to move on and live a clean life.

After Butler returned to Columbia, odd jobs for his landlord turned into his own business. Since 2009, he has been operating JB Paint, Tile and Landscaping.

Butler was 20 when he learned he was going to be a father. His daughter and two sons have helped him stay focused.

"They make me strive," Butler said.

His daughter, Taj'amir Butler-Rucker, 19, landed in France a couple of weeks ago to study abroad. She is seeking a degree in environmental sustainability with minors in English and film.

If she ends up in a higher income bracket than her father, she would be the exception instead of the rule.

Children who live in low-income households in Boone County face challenges moving up the income ladder, according to a 2015 national study conducted by Harvard University researchers. The study analyzed data from tax records related to more than 5 million children whose families moved across counties between 1996 and 2012.

The study shows that Boone County has the second-worst economic mobility in Missouri and is better than only 17 percent of counties in the country. Economic mobility measures an individual's upward or downward movement on the economic ladder.

Colleen Heflin, a University of Missouri poverty and social policy professor, said getting out of poverty can be a combination of assistance and personal endowments — health, cognitive abilities and mental resiliency.

In other words, Horatio Alger tales are a myth.

“There’s an individual element, but that’s not enough,” Heflin said. “You need to cut a break and have something go your way. You have to have something to work with.”

People with more money can purchase services when their personal endowments are lacking, but for people in poverty, social programs are necessary to fill the gaps. Nearly 25 percent of, or 26,000, Columbia residents live in poverty, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. The poverty rate for families in Boone County with children younger than 18 is 16.2 percent. For families headed by women with children younger than 18, the rate is 43.6 percent.

MANY FACE OBSTACLES

Butler was 9 when his parents married and was in fifth grade when his mother entered the workforce, helping his family climb a bit on the income ladder. It didn't last long — his parents divorced when Butler was in high school, and his mother had to seek public assistance. He was the middle of five children.

“She wasn’t proud of it,” Butler said. His mom received food stamps, vouchers for milk and clothes for school. “I hated that, I hated going to The Wardrobe,” Butler said, referring to the Columbia charity that provides clothes and other goods for needy people.

The number of people considered low-income or working poor is growing, the middle class is shrinking and concentration of wealth for America’s richest is increasing, said Peter Mueser, a University of Missouri economics professor.

Income inequality has increased in the 24 years since measurements were first comparable to data used today, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The Gini index, which measures income inequality, has increased 5.5 percent since 1993.

“The appetite for redistribution in the United States is very, very minimal,” Mueser said.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s living wage calculator has detailed the amount of pay necessary for individuals to lead stable lives. The living wage for a single adult in Boone County is \$10.28 per hour, according to the calculator. For someone who has two dependents, the living wage is \$24.64 an hour and the poverty wage is \$10 an hour — higher than the state minimum wage of \$7.70.

Mueser said the average hourly pay in America is \$20 to \$25, and sometimes people who earn college degrees are not making that much. But for people with less education or fewer job skills, income inequality is greater.

“My point is, if you talk about someone who gets a job without any job-specific skills,” that person is “not making much more than minimum wage in the U.S. -- \$8 or \$9 an hour,” he said. “The difference between that and the average is enormous.”

Many experts say taxpayers end up footing the bill to help people who make low wages. More than \$24.8 million was spent last year on Boone County residents in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or food stamps, according to reports from the state Department of Social Services. Another \$976,174 was spent on Boone County families enrolled in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program last year. On average, 361 Boone County families use TANF each month.

In December, 870 Boone County residents were approved for food stamps and 25 were approved for TANF. The number of people on TANF, and subsequently its cost, varies from month to month. In January 2016, \$103,229 was spent on TANF for 475 Boone County families. In June, taxpayers spent \$75,903 to help 344 Boone County families.

Being born poor is an indicator that a person will likely grow up to be poor, Heflin said. Where people live can contribute to their odds of getting out of poverty, she said, as can their parents’ economic status and race.

“I think of it as where you’re born, you really have to shake it off because it sticks to you in a way. Whether it’s privilege or a disadvantage, you have to work to get beyond the bounds of that magnetism,” Heflin said.

Data indicate that black Columbians face significant disparities, said Steve Hollis, manager of human services at the Columbia-Boone County Department of Public Health and Human Services. The poverty rate for black Columbians is 34.2 percent, and for white Columbians the poverty rate is 21.7 percent. Among black households, 28.9 percent are in poverty as opposed to 6.9 percent of white families.

Social injustices that harm black people can be identified throughout American history, going back to slavery, Jim Crow and post-World War II segregation, Hollis said. Black Americans have not had equal access to wealth-building opportunities, such as home loans or home ownership, and the traditional labor market, where employers provide things such as health insurance and unemployment benefits, he said.

“I know that people don’t like to do this; it’s not how our minds work, but you can’t have created these situations for over 300 years and then expect them to disappear overnight,” he said.

A SECOND CHANCE

Mueser said there are “a lot of people who work really hard,” but “their skills aren’t worth that much.” Developing more marketable job skills or achieving higher education can help solve that problem, he said.

Columbia resident Greg Townsend is trying to do that through the Heavy Highway Construction program at Job Point, a Columbia-based employment center.

Going through the program has not been easy for Townsend, who has had to be patient in his pursuit of success. He was tempted to drop his classes at Job Point but changed his mind after one of his teachers used the words “delayed gratification.”

For most of his life, Townsend was accustomed to making fast money from selling drugs.

By the time he was ready for high school, Townsend had been to juvenile detention twice — once for drugs and later for possession of a firearm. Because of his juvenile record, Townsend said, he was sent to night school along with the other kids who were labeled as trouble.

Townsend grew up in a block where he considered people rich if they had nice cars and furniture. The streets surrounding him were riddled with empty lots and homes in semi-livable condition.

Crime and drugs were the norm, and Townsend pursued the lifestyle he witnessed.

He went to prison for the second time in 2012. After he was convicted of conspiracy to sell heroin, Townsend's turning point came when he was locked up in federal prison in Herlong, Calif. At 29, he would spend the next four years behind bars.

After his release, Townsend came to Columbia. His mother was living here after leaving St. Louis years ago to recover from her addiction to crack cocaine. Their relationship, once strained, has improved in his adulthood. Townsend’s mother had been in and out of his life, and his grandmother primarily raised him.

With the intent to change his life, Townsend found Job Point. Townsend has been building a home and practicing the knowledge he has learned in the classroom. Next month, he will have an internship with the city of Columbia through his program.

Townsend said he has been working hard, taking classes and earning certifications so employers will look past the felony on his record.

“Give me the opportunity to have an opportunity,” he said. “I can’t have an opportunity if every time I go in front of somebody who has the power to give me something or to put me in a position, their decision is deterred off of my past, my background. That’s not who I am anymore. Those are the things that I did; that’s not what I’m doing.”

He dreams of the things many Americans strive for — a good-paying job, higher education, a home and a 401(k) account. Once he's settled, Townsend said, he wants to start a mentoring program for children who grew up in situations like his.

“It’s getting to the point where it’s going to pay off,” he said. “I’m committed to that. I’m committed to doing things right, now.”

BuzzFeed NEWS

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[A 19-Year-Old Killed Herself, And The Family Says Her School Could’ve Saved Her](#)

Two years ago, when Fatima Larios’s parents learned that their daughter had committed suicide at Chadron State College in Nebraska, they had no idea that school officials had been warned months earlier that her boyfriend might be beating her.

A federal lawsuit filed this week by Larios’s parents against Chadron claims the school violated the gender equity law Title IX in how it handled reports about their 19-year-old daughter’s suspected abuse by her boyfriend. The family originally filed a complaint, obtained by BuzzFeed News, with the Education Department’s Office for Civil Rights, which prompted an ongoing federal investigation. But their attorneys are also suing the school in federal court because they worry about how an investigation would be handled by an Office for Civil Rights run by the Trump administration.

[The story continues](#)

But the issue remains underreported. Nationally, there were 10,893 dating and domestic violence incidents reported on college campuses in 2014, the first year schools were required to track this information, according to Education Department data. That's an average of less than one report per campus, though a 2016 study funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, surveying students at nine colleges of varying sizes, found an average of 6.4% of undergraduate women experienced physical abuse from their partner during the previous school year.

Tina Bloom, a University of Missouri professor who researches intimate partner violence, said that with possible changes to federal law under the Trump administration, it's more important than ever for activists and campus administrators to push colleges to deal with dating violence. "We're really going to need them to make sure things don't slide backwards," she said.

Larios never got to play for the Chadron Eagles. The college held a memorial service for Larios a week after her death but has since deleted her profile from the athletics webpages. Friends of Larios told BuzzFeed News the funeral in her hometown was packed, as if a celebrity had passed away.

Her boyfriend transferred to a small college in California and did not return multiple requests for comment from BuzzFeed News.

The college declined to comment, beyond stating that it "is confident in its personnel and its policies, so it will remain focused on educating its students while it vigorously defends itself."

Dunbar is no longer an employee of the college. Attempts to reach her were unsuccessful.

Larios's family is going public now to put colleges on notice, Kimmel told BuzzFeed News, "so that anyone else who's a victim of dating violence on a college campus doesn't end up in a situation like Fatima and gets the protection they deserve from their schools."

NO MU MENTION

College and University Giving Rises 1.7%

Total contributions climbed to \$41 billion in 2016 even though gifts from individuals dropped.
By [Rick Seltzer](#)

February 7, 2017

Growth in charitable giving to colleges and universities slowed markedly in 2016 as increased giving from corporations, foundations and other organizations counterbalanced a slowdown in personal gifts and a drop in giving to the country's largest fund-raising institutions.

Colleges and universities drew \$41 billion in giving in the fiscal year ending in June 2016, up slightly from \$40.3 billion the year before, according to results from the Council for Aid to Education's annual Voluntary Support of Education survey released today. That's a growth rate of 1.7 percent, sharply lower than the 7.6 percent growth rate [recorded from 2014 to 2015](#).

The growth rate comes to 0.4 percent after adjusting for inflation using the consumer price index, said Ann E. Kaplan, who directs the annual survey. It represents a decline of 0.1 percent using the Higher Education Price Index, which is designed specifically to track costs for higher education.

A decline in personal giving set the stage for the flat overall growth rate. Even without adjusting for inflation, alumni giving fell 8.5 percent, to \$9.9 billion, in 2016. Gifts from individuals who were not alumni dropped 6 percent, to \$7.5 billion.

The year-over-year decline in individual giving came as the stock market struggled -- large personal gifts generally fluctuate along with market performance as wealthy donors find their

funds drying up or multiplying. The decline also comes a year after individual giving rose drastically, with alumni giving having jumped 10.2 percent and nonalumni individual giving having spiked by 23.1 percent in 2015.

“Because personal giving was so high the year before, that’s often a very hard benchmark to meet,” Kaplan said. “And then the stock market really plays a role.”

Sue Cunningham, the president and CEO of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, cautioned against reading too much into a single year's drop in individual giving. CASE sponsors the Voluntary Support of Education report.

"It is important not to draw sweeping conclusions from one year of data," Cunningham said in a statement. "For example, although personal giving declined in 2016, as the Council for Aid to Education notes, personal giving to higher education actually grew 6.7 percent between 2014 and 2016."

[Story Continues.....](#)