Best Practices for Supporting Military Students in the Online Classroom

TCC 2019 Worldwide Online Conference: Sustainable Learning, Accessible Technologies, & Diverse Contexts

Session #19013, Thursday, April 18, 2018

Claire DeCristofaro, MD, College of Health, Human Services, and Science, Ashford University Cole McFarren, MA, Manager, Center for Excellence in Teaching & Learning, Ashford University

Online Education & the Military Student

The online education format:

- The online format allows students to continue their studies seamlessly as they change duty station locations worldwide
- Since flexibility is a key consideration for military students, distance education (particularly online courses) provides the flexibility needed by non-traditional adult learners and is helpful for academic success and degree completion

Teaching and learning may be enhanced by:

- Familiarizing ourselves as faculty with military culture
- Adapting the online education experience for military students this does not dilute academic rigor, but accommodations can help support success
- Applying adult learning principles to discipline-specific content (Smucny & Glover, 2013).

Military Educational Benefits: Tuition Assistance (TA)

- All-volunteer military since 1973
- Educational benefits are a major incentive to serve.

"GI Bill" history:

- Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944
- Post-9/11 GI Bill (Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008)
- Active Duty Montgomery GI Bill
- Reserve and Guard Montgomery GI Bill
- Vocational Rehabilitation and Education

For survivors of service members who die in the line of duty or dependents of totally disabled veterans:

- Dependents' Education Assistance (DEA)
- Fry Scholarship

Military Friendly Institutions

Obama White House and the "8 Keys to Success" (Baker, 2013):

- **1.** Create a culture of trust and connectedness across the campus community to promote well-being and success for veterans.
- **2.** Ensure consistent and sustained support from campus leadership.
- **3.** Implement an early alert system to ensure all veterans receive academic, career, and financial advice before challenges become overwhelming.
- **4.** Coordinate and centralize campus efforts for all veterans, together with the creation of a designated space (even if limited in size).
- **5.** Collaborate with local communities and organizations, including government agencies, to align and coordinate various services for veterans.
- **6.** Utilize a uniform set of data tools to collect and track information on veterans, including demographics, retention and degree completion.
- 7. Provide comprehensive professional development for faculty and staff on issues and challenges unique to veterans.
- 8. Develop systems that ensure sustainability of effective practices for veterans.

Demographics & Institutional Initiatives

Cole McFarren, MA
Manager, Center for Excellence in Teaching & Learning (CETL)

Data Definition – what is a "military affiliated" student?

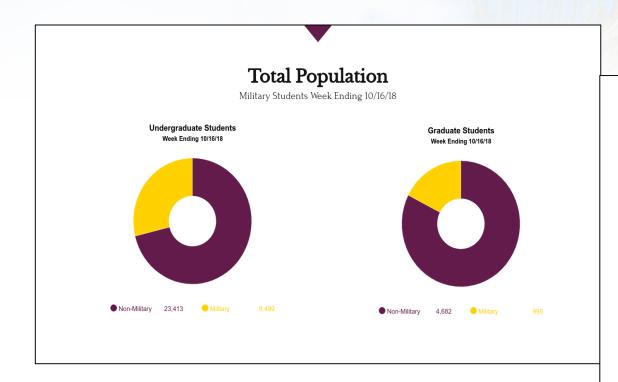


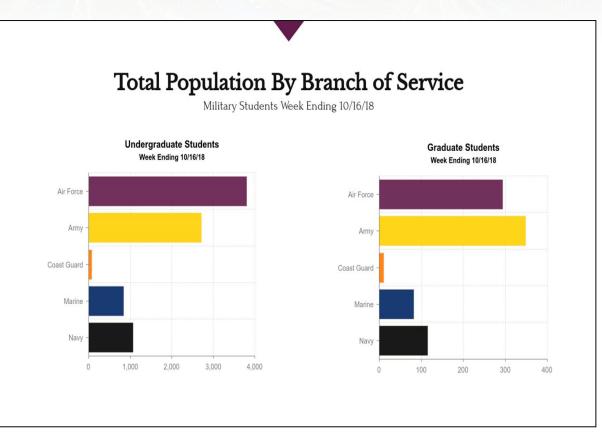
DATA DEFINITION

Ashford University's military definition is inclusive. Our military student population is defined as:

- Active Duty Service Members
- · Members of the National Guard
- Reservists
- Spouses
- Dependents
- Department of Defense Employees
- Department of Veteran Affairs Employees

Our Military Student Population





Undergraduate & Graduate Military Students by College

Undergraduate Students By College

Military Students Week Ending 10/16/18



College of Education



College of Health, Human Services, Sciences



College of Liberal Arts



Forbes School of Business & Technology

Graduate Students by College

Military Students Week Ending 10/16/18



College of Education



College of Health, Human Services, Sciences



College of Liberal Arts



Forbes School of Business & Technology

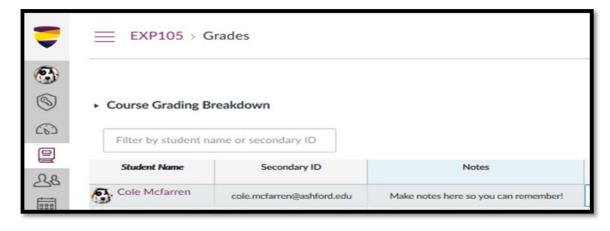
MVSTF Faculty Subcommittee

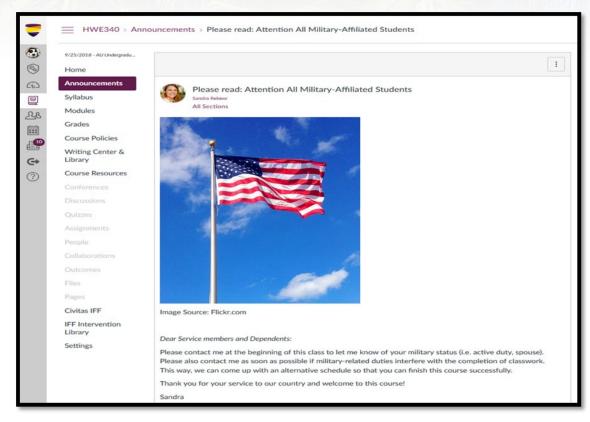
- Formed in August 2018 to act in conjunction with Military and Veteran Student Task Force with a focus on the faculty role
- Faculty representatives from each college as well as military-facing staff:
 - Claire DeCristofaro CHHSS
 - Sandra Rebeor CHHSS
 - Mark Pantaleo CoLA
 - Molly Molnar DoGE
 - Paula Zobisch FSoBT
 - Sara Calvert Military Student Success & Equity Specialist
 - Sharon Carstensen Military Academic Advisor
 - Madariaga Ludwig Academic Advisor
 - Heather Albin Manager, Military & Veteran Services Strategy
 - Cole McFarren Manager, Center for Excellence in Teaching and Learning

Early Ideas & Upcoming University Faculty Resources (1 of 2)

1. How do we recognize military students?

2. How do we keep track?

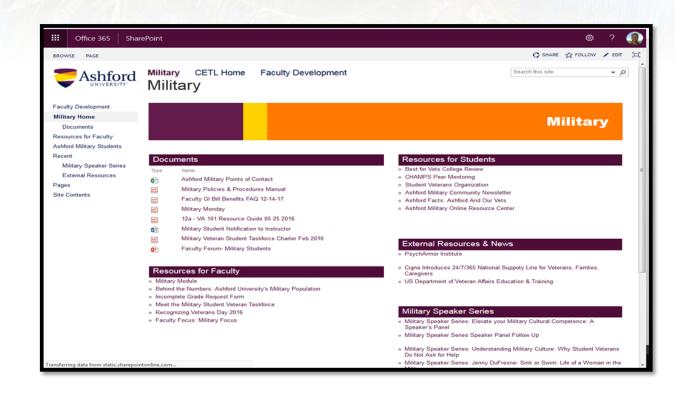




Early Ideas & Upcoming University Faculty Resources (2 of 2)

COMING SOON:

- 1) Military Status Verification Process
- 2) Updated CETL SharePoint page with
 - Representatives and contact info
 - Policies and Procedures Manual
 - Recent TLC presentations
 - Applicable CETL Sessions
 - Announcement template
 - Process for confirmation of status



Towards Best Practices in Teaching & Learning

Claire DeCristofaro, MD Assistant Professor College of Health, Human Services, & Science

Consider that approximately one in four students at Ashford are military affiliated

Military Affiliated Student Types

Who are these students? There is or has been a direct connection to the military lifestyle.

<u>Classroom impact</u>: military-affiliated students add value to the classroom – global experience, leadership skills, discipline, focus, and ability to work under pressure.

Examples of types of affiliations:

- Family member
- Veteran
- Active Duty
- Reservist
- Professional/work experience e.g., contractor with the Department of Defense
- The international student that served in their home country's military.

Military-to-Academic Transitioning (1 of 2)

- Schlossberg's theory of marginality and mattering describes how feelings of "mattering" are important to student success
- "Mattering" helps a student feel more connected to others as well as to the institution
- Transitioning for a military student represents a change:
 - During service, there is a clear purpose and meaning in their unit and mission the impact of
 job performance is clear
 - In academic life, the student veteran may feel marginalized
- This marginalization may be exacerbated by lack of knowledge regarding the postsecondary education system
- There is a need to increase support during this transitioning phase (Schlossberg, 1989)
- Military-affiliated students may not self-disclose early in the class, but may do so later. You may
 query the advisor via Civitas if you have questions.

Military-to-Academic Transitioning (2 of 2)

A change in culture - "culture shock"

Military culture:

- Working as a unit rather than individualism ("team centric")
- Focus on mission success obedience & adherence to team goals
- Regimentation and rigid timelines
- Continuous learning, training, & improving with leadership oversight

Academic culture:

- Critical thinking asking questions & challenging the status quo
- "Individual centric" emphasis on developing the individual mind
- Much learning takes place outside the classroom
- Less defined structure (Cass, 2014).

The Student Veteran (1 of 2)

 Teaching active-duty, veteran, and other military-affiliated students using distance education formats may present both challenges and opportunities for instructors.

Veterans are non-traditional students:

- older
- real-world work experience
- experience and specialization in a particular field ("MOS" code Military Occupational Specialty code)

Attributes for academic success:

- motivation for career advancement
- maturity, responsibility, & accountability gained through military service (Dillard & Yu, 2016)

The Student Veteran (2 of 2)

Issues that may be barriers to academic success:

- Veterans may underestimate rigors of academic life
- Combat-related, visible and invisible disabilities
 - post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), traumatic brain injury (TBI), sexual trauma
 - Sensory or motor impairment
- Family and work concerns
- May be the first in their family to attend college
- Culture shock associated with military-to-academic transitions may cause isolation and confusion (Tinoco, 2014/2015).

Personal Faculty Reflections for Teaching Preparation (1 of 2)

- 1) When you hear the word veteran or military service member, what images, thoughts, sensations, emotions, etc., come to mind?
- 2) When you see someone in uniform what is your personal reaction or experience?
- 3) What comes to mind when the reference is to a female veteran?
- 4) What's your attitude or belief toward the military? Why do you think people elect to join the armed services, guard or reserves?
- 5) What opinions do you hold of war or those who have served in a combat area? Do these opinions become projected indirectly or directly on the veteran or a person known to be serving in the military? Do you confuse the war with the warrior, and those who have served in combat?
- 6) What worries or concerns might you have over someone who has served in combat being in your classroom?

Personal Faculty Reflections for Teaching Preparation (2 of 2)

- 7) How comfortable are you with people who have physical challenges and those who may demonstrate behavioral health issues from experiencing war trauma?
- 8) How might your opinions or reactions represent biases toward someone who has an invisible wound such as depression, anxiety, PTSD, anger, startle response, severe sleep problems due to nightmares, or mild to moderate traumatic brain injury?
- 9) What steps can you take to become more familiar and knowledgeable about these?
- 10) Do you know how to contact the student's advisor?
- 11) What are the military/veterans resources at your university? (Department of Veterans Affairs, 2009).

Welcoming In

Schlossberg's theory of marginality and mattering describes how feelings of mattering are important to student success because mattering helps them to feel more connected to others and the institution

Identifying and welcoming the military-affiliated student:

- Despite commonalities, each veteran is unique (background, capabilities)
- Look for self-identification on Introductions Discussion Forum
- Include welcoming language in Announcements that recognizes their service and the possibility of special circumstances (e.g., temporary duty assignment)
 - Example: "Veterans and active duty military personnel with special circumstances are welcome and encouraged to communicate these to the instructor, in advance if possible."
- Remember veterans and military-affiliated students are both sexes (Maryland Veterans Resilience Initiative, 2014).

Quality Classroom Practices (1 of 3)

- Don't express personal opinions about military service or recent wars/conflicts (may be perceived as derogatory towards their service)
- If a course deals with military policies/actions, recognize that veterans/military may not be willing to discuss their military experiences; do not ask directly about combat actions (classmates may be curious – discourage these queries)
- Recognize that if you have not personally seen combat, been in the military, or been part of a military family, don't pretend you know what it's like
- If classmates show lack of respect for instructors or fellow students this may be unacceptable to the veteran/military student; help them manage frustration
- Despite military training that emphasizes teamwork, academic collaborations may be frustrating; help them recognize the value of this newer type of collaboration
- Make appropriate referrals for those coping with service-related stressors
- Support those needing accommodations and work to reduce stigma associated with help-seeking (Maryland Veterans Resilience Initiative, 2014).

Quality Classroom Practices (2 of 3)

What about missing class & missing deadlines?

- Active duty military may receive a "temporary duty assignment" (TDA) taking them away from their regular station. May be called "temporary duty travel" (TDT), "temporary additional duty" (TAD) in the Navy and Marine Corps (or TDI for "temporary duty under instruction"), or "temporary duty" (TDY) in the Army and Air Force
- Students in a Reserve or National Guard unit or active duty may be called up for service and deployment at any time
- If you have students in this situation, refer them to your campus veterans' advisor to minimize any negative financial, benefit, or academic credit consequences that could result from being called to active service
- Appointments with the Veterans Health Administration (VA) must be kept to retain healthcare and other benefits
- These issues also affect those who are family members of active-duty/reservist military (Maryland Veterans Resilience Initiative, 2014).

Quality Classroom Practices (3 of 3)

Androgogical approach to teaching:

- Stress the adult learner's self-direction, motivation, experience, and practical application of knowledge
- Thus, students need to find course material relevant to their own lives, personal experience, and career plans

Online instruction, course design, and teaching behaviors:

- Provide a structured format, clear and specific goals, with class activities mapped to those goals (this
 aligns with military culture and experience)
- Policies regarding missed assignments and absenteeism need to be clear, including expectations for times when military duties may keep students away from the online classroom – especially if there are internet "blackouts"
- Invite students to let them know about potential issues and obstacles at the term start, and then ask students for updates throughout the class
- Provide consistent, encouraging, and constructive feedback (Smucny & Glover, 2013).

Thank you!

Comments?

Questions?

Claire DeCristofaro, MD claire.decristofaro@ashford.edu

Cole McFarren, MA cole.mcfarren@ashford.edu

References

- Baker, S. (2013). 8 Keys to Success: Supporting Veterans, Military and Military Families on Campus. *The Obama White House Archives*. Retrieved from https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2013/08/13/8-keys-success-supporting-veterans-military-and-military-families-campus
- Cass, D. (2014). The strategic student veteran. Boulder, CO: Uvize.
- Department of Veterans Affairs (2009) Veteran Guidelines and Best Practices in the Classroom. Retrieved from https://www.dva.wa.gov/sites/default/files/Veteran Best Practices in the Classroom.pdf
- Dillard, R.J., & Yu, H.H. (2016) Best Practices in Student Veteran Education: Making a "Veteran-Friendly" Institution. *The Journal of Continuing Higher Education*, 64(3), 181-186, DOI: 1 0.1080/07377363.2016.1229106
- Editors (n.d.) GI Bill Overview. Retrieved from https://www.military.com/education/gi-bill/learn-to-use-your-gi-bill.html
- Maryland Veterans Resilience Initiative (2014) Teaching Student Veterans. Retrieved from http://www.sjsu.edu/veterans/resources/teaching-veterans/index.html
- Schlossberg, N. K. (1989). Marginality and mattering: Key issues in building community. *New Directions for Student Services, 48*, 5-15. Retrieved from http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.842.3826&rep=rep1&type=pdf
- Smucny, D., & Stover, M. (2013) Enhancing Teaching and Learning for Active-Duty Military Students. *ASA Footnotes, 41*(3). Retrieved from http://www.asanet.org/sites/default/files/savvy/footnotes/marchapril13/military_0313.html
- Tinoco, E.M. (2014/2015) Student Veterans in Higher Education: A Transitional Challenge. *Community Investments, 26*(3), 28-44. Retrieved from http://www-bcf.usc.edu/~etinoco/documents/ci_vol26no3-student-veterans-in-higher-education.pdf