

University of Dayton

eCommons

[All Committee Minutes](#)

[Academic Senate Committees](#)

Fall 9-22-2022

Student Academic Policies Committee Minutes of the Academic Senate 2022-09-22

University of Dayton. Student Academic Policies Committee

Follow this and additional works at: https://ecommons.udayton.edu/senate_cmte_mins

Student Academic Policies Committee Meeting

Approved Minutes:

Thursday, September 22nd, 2022 - 3:35 pm

In Attendance: Joanna Abdallah, Ali Carr-Chellman, Trevor Collier, Tim Gabrielli, Precious Henderson, Jay Janney, Allison Kinney, Mary-Kate Sableski, Ann Perillo, Molly Keane-Sexton, Tom Skill

Guest: John Harrelson

Regrets: Rebecca Krakowski

1. We approved September 15th minutes.
2. ECAS will have SAPC consult on SET in the next few weeks.
3. Title IX has policy regarding student privacy, so we need to address as well in our current charge.
4. We had a discussion where it was observed how Ryan Allen called all the current monitoring/proctoring software “malware”. Tom confirmed that it is.
5. Allison introduced John Harrelson, who is here to speak about student privacy and the effect of monitoring on student stress
6. John discussed how he has been here two years. An early goal was to “dismantle testing at a higher level of standard...almost punishing students for using the testing center”. He discussed several tactics that have been halted: No longer “turn out your pockets”, “not allowed to go to the bathroom”, “cannot bring in your own pens and pencils” “inspect calculators”. John found faculty were not doing these things, so they no longer do so either.
 - a. If you are allowed to use your pc in the classroom, you can use it in the OLR testing center.
 - b. If an assessment uses proctoring software, then the OLR testing center doesn’t accept it.
 - c. Many students who seek the testing center don’t need extra time as much as a non-distracting format. There are cameras, but unobtrusive (overhead, behind dome). They use the cameras to reduce distraction (so people are not walking in and out). The use of cameras are also used as deterrent.
 - d. OLR does disclose they are being recorded.
 - e. Students can say they don’t want cameras, but they’d have to take the exam in class.
 - f. John stated they are not seeing student concerns about being recorded.
7. Should proctors interrupt students during test-taking? They are choosing not to, unless it is perfectly obvious/blatant on cheating.
8. The accommodation issue. OLR can accommodate a student who doesn’t want to use proctoring software. They can take the exam in the OLR. Accommodations must be reasonable. Law school example: Examsoft eliminates the use of peripherals, including an external monitor. A student with an issue needed a larger screen, the law school initially said no, OLR told them yes (but open a zoom window for live monitoring).
 - a. Who bears the cost of a proctoring center?
 - b. Faculty must be aware of the burdens placed on students.
 - c. Remote learning is where more challenges occur, as many of the accommodations are addressed by taking exams on campus.
9. Where do we go on test anxiety?. AHED-National and AHED-Ohio are resource cites. Test anxiety is not a testable diagnosis. How does this affect test performance?

10. The Provost's office appears not to encourage cameras recording in the classroom. Unsure where the policy is located, or if it is even a formal policy.
 - a. It may be cheaper to hire proctors than install technology
 - b. During finals week UD busses students over to Curran Place to take it in a larger room, they use live proctors rather than cameras.
11. What are the key points that faculty should address prior to proctoring?
 - a. Motivation and intent. Larger sections more sympathetic. Hard to monitor 150 students. John thinks a checklist would benefit students.
12. Pre-Covid, the SBA required on-line courses to be proctored for on-line courses. Trevor indicated he had a students take the same course pre and during covid. There scores increased from about 40% to 100%, suggesting some cheated.
13. Anxiety inducing
 - a. Passive monitoring is much less problematic than active monitoring. A constant blinking software is very problematic, Web-scanning is also problematic.
 - b. 35 of 46 courses proctored are in the SBA, 7 in EGR, 4 in CAS.
 - c. Deterrence is a key issue. Trevor had students Zoom record themselves, and then he samples watching the videos.
14. Would faculty development help on this issue? Like an ATLS class?
15. Much discussion ensued.
 - a. Trevor shared how some faculty act because students bring it up; there's an equity issue if cheating is not addressed.
 - b. There are over 2,000 cameras on this campus already.
 - c. Jay shared how he'd rather have cameras for monitoring in a classroom rather than installing s/w on student personal computer. One issue is very large classes. Hard to catch cheating in a class of 200. Tom shared that the cost of installing cameras/recording in all classrooms would be enormous, UD administrators will be reluctant to spend that type of money in this environment.
 - d. Faculty who ported their tests to Isidore like how well Isidore administers exams, but in the current layout faculty can't see their screens. Some faculty turn students around in the classroom for testing (most students okay with it, but a few complain about it).
 - e. Technology can be enabling, but can also be a concern as well. A faculty asked what are our values. Students who cheat are cheating themselves. Is that a sufficient punishment? How does that effect equity?
 - f. Core students are given six essay prompts. A student is selected to roll a dice, and that selects the three essay questions.
 - g. What are student rights? If you take an exam in OLR, you're being monitored. What rights should students have? We are currently monitoring everything but take-home exams.
16. Overall it was a fruitful discussion. Next week will be David Wright, then we will turn to the actual charge and roll up our sleeves.
17. The meeting adjourned about 4:50pm.