



## The Professionalization of Agency-Based Recruitment

Association of International Education Administrators
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### Historically, Limited Use of Agents in the USA

This stands in stark contrast with Australia, New Zealand and the UK, where virtually all universities engage agents.

Until very recently, virtually no major US research universities or competitive private liberal arts colleges were willing to engage agents directly.

Poor practice on the part of a few institutions has led to extreme hostility to the practice among many US educational leaders.



### Americans Refusal to Engage Agents Has Exacerbated a Bad Situation

Anecdotally, many students – as many as 50% of Chinese undergraduates – arrive to US institutions through the use of agents whom the students themselves paid, often at *extortionate rates*.

Student payments to agents of US \$5,000 or more are not unheard of.

These agents do not necessarily have specific expertise in US education and are operating in a totally unregulated space.

Desperate students and parents are vulnerable to unscrupulous practices.

American educational institutions exacerbated a bad situation by not engaging agents and pro-actively professionalizing practice.



### Americans Have Been Slow Learners

American admissions officers have generally rejected the use of commission-based agents – despite their proven effectiveness elsewhere

Why? The reasons given vary, but most boil down to these three:

"It's illegal. Title IV of the Higher Education Act (HEA) prohibits paying commissions to recruiters."

"It's Prohibited by the National Association for College Admission Counseling (NACAC)."

"It's unethical. Agents do not work in the interest of the students."



### Not Illegal – Not Prohibited

#### Title IV of the HEA Explicitly Permits Commission-based Recruitment of Foreign Students

The "small print" from Title IV:

(b) By entering into a program participation agreement, an institution agrees that –

(22)(i) It will not provide any commission, bonus, or other incentive payment based directly or indirectly upon success in securing enrollments or financial aid to any person or entity engaged in any student recruiting or admission activities or in making decisions regarding the awarding of title IV, HEA program funds, except that **this limitation does not apply to the recruitment of foreign students residing in foreign countries who are not eligible to receive title IV, HEA program funds.** 

### NACAC's <u>Statement of Principles of Good Practice</u> (SPGP), which prohibits commission payments, *Does Not Apply to Recruitment of Foreign Students*

NACAC's Director of Public Policy states "our SPGP does not directly address commission payments for recruiters of foreign students. Part of that limitation is due to the fact that federal law, which bans 'commissioned sales in admission' domestically, specifically exempts recruiters of foreign students."



### Agents Are Not Necessarily Unethical

There is a long-standing tradition in business of using *trusted* intermediaries (agents and brokers) to facilitate business.

The US Commercial Service endorses the use of agents to facilitate many aspects of international trade.

Universities already utilize agents in many ways:

- Headhunters assist with presidential, provostal and decanal searches
- Stock brokers manage university endowments
- Real estate agents assist with sale and purchase of property holdings
- Insurance brokers assist university risk managers

These agents are not ethically suspect because their <u>professional practice</u> <u>standards are well-established and familiar</u>, and are supported by <u>trusted</u> <u>regulatory frameworks</u>.



### Standards Have Emerged

Professional practice standards, widely adopted within an industry, drive ethical practice.

A highly developed regulatory framework exists for Australian universities, and it has been hugely influential on the emerging practices of other countries. The framework is focused on ethical practices and consumer protection, and is comprised of the following:

- Education Services for Overseas Students Act (ESOS)
- The National Code
- The Australian Vice Chancellor's Committee (AVCC) Code of Practice
- And related sectoral Codes and Standards

Other countries have watched closely and developed approaches and standards closely modeled on Australian practice.



### AIRC Established to Create an Enforceable Standards Regime

May 2008 – Decision to create AIRC made at NAFSA Washington

Vision was to create industry-based standards and a certification process closely modeled on best practices in US higher education quality assurance and accreditation.

June 2008 – Incorporated as a non-profit in Washington, DC

- September 2008 1<sup>st</sup> Standards Meeting in Bangkok (attended by agents EduGlobal, Global Reach, Mentor and representatives from University of Cincinnati, Ohio University and Lorain County Community College).
- October 2008 2<sup>st</sup> Standards Meeting in Cincinnati (attended by about 25 representatives from member institutions.



### Establishment Timeline, con't

- February 2009 Registered as Standards Development Organization (SDO) with the US Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission
- May 26, 2009 Standards Adopted by AIRC Membership
- June 1, 2009 Pilot Certification Launched
- December 4-5, 2009 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference First eight of Certified Agencies Announced
- December 6, 2009 Regular Certification Processes Start
- May, 2010-Certification Board Meets for Second Review
- Early 2011 25 to 35 Certified Agencies / 125 Institutions (projected)



# AIRC Certified Agents: Certified through December 31, 2012

As of February 12, 2010















**Education Consultants** 







### **AIRC Candidates**

**As of February 12, 2010** 







关键词国际

Disha

Consultants
The Education Experts

### CANAMGROUP













GLOBAL















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### AIRC Applicants As of February 12, 2010











#### IndoPacific Education Services



### Benefits of Institutional Membership

- 1. Participate in Standards Development and Implementation
- Join a Community of Institutions and Agencies concerned with the Professionalization of International Student Recruitment and Placement
- 3. Training and Professional Development Activities



### Institutional Membership

(as of February 12, 2010)

Voting membership is open to any US-accredited post-secondary educational institution, public or private, non-profit or for-profit.

Membership fee is US \$500 (under 10,000 students) and US \$1,000 (10,000 or more students)

### Characteristics of membership...

All Degree Levels Represented

Community Colleges

**Proprietary Institutions** 

**Intensive English Institutes** 

**Graduate Institutions** 

Research Extensive / Research Intensive

**86 Institutions** 

27 States Represented

**Public & Private** 

Secular & Religiously affiliated

Urban, Suburban and Rural



### Institutional Membership

(as of February 12, 2010)



American International University Arkansas State University – Jonesboro

**Ashland University** 

**Beauty School of America** 

**Bellarmine University** 

**Berkeley College** 

**Brescia University** 

**Boise State University** 

**California Lutheran University** 

**Cascadia Community College** 

**Cleveland State University** 

**Colorado State University** 

**Daemen College** 

**Drexel University** 

**Duquesne University** 

**Eastern Illinois University** 

**ELS Language Centers** 

Franklin University

Foothill-De Anza Community College

**Georgia Southern University** 

**Golden Gate University** 

**Green River Community College** 

**Grand Valley State University** 

**Hendrix College** 

**Jacksonville State University** 

Keck Graduate Institute of Applied

**Life Sciences – Claremont Colleges** 

Kent State University Kutztown University

Lewis University

**Lorain County Community College** 

**Marshall University** 

**Middle Tennessee State University** 

**Montana State University** 

**Monterrey Institute of International Studies** 

**Murray State University** 

**North Dakota State University** 

**Northern Arizona University** 

**Northern Kentucky University** 

**Northern Michigan University** 

**Northwest Missouri State University** 

**Oglethorpe University** 

**Ohio Dominican University** 

**Ohio University** 

**Ohio Wesleyan University** 

**Ohlone College** 

**Otterbein College** 

**Prairie View A&M University** 

**Saint Louis University** 

St. Francis University

St. Norbert College

**Shawnee State University** 

SUNY - State University of New York -

**System Administration** 

**SUNY Brockport** 

**SUNY College at Old Westbury** 

**SUNY Geneseo** 

**SUNY Oneonta** 

**SUNY Oswego** 

**SUNY Plattsburgh** 

**SUNY Stony Brook University** 

Suffolk University
Syracuse University

Tiffin University

University of Akron

**University of Bridgeport** 

**University of Cincinnati** 

**University of Colorado – Denver** 

**University of Findlay** 

University of Hartford
University of Illinois – Springfield

**University of Mississippi** 

**University of Missouri – St. Louis** 

**University of North Dakota** 

**University of South Carolina** 

**University of Texas at San Antonio** 

University of Tennessee – Knoxville

**University of the Pacific** 

**University of Toledo** 

**Upper Iowa University** 

Urbana University

Waynesburg University West Virginia University

Western International University

Western Michigan University

Western New England College

Wittenberg University

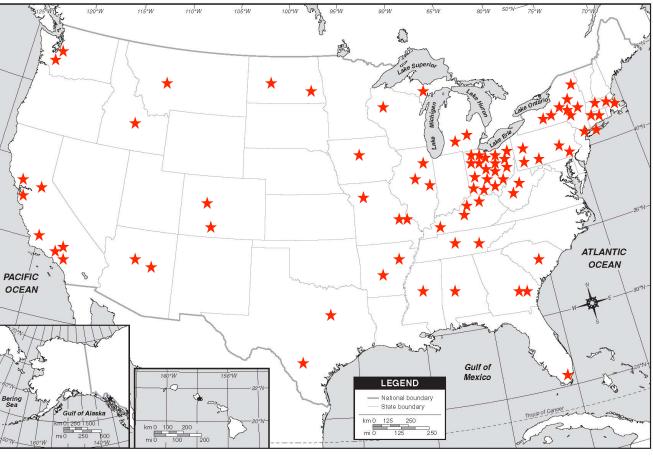
**Wright State University** 



### A National Quality Assurance Movement

(as of February 12, 2010)







### **AIRC Certification Process**

1. External Due Diligence by World-Check (www.world-check.com)

Focus on patterns of criminal misconduct and ethical malpractice by company and beneficial shareholders.

2. Professional Development

Utilization of AIRC prescribed materials with heavy focus on knowledge of US higher education, visa and labor regulations, admission practice, etc.

3. Self Evaluation by Agency

Non-prescriptive, with a focus on reflection, best practice and continuous improvement.

4 External Review by Representative from Member Institution

External reviewers are ineligible if their home institution has an existing relationship with the agency.

5. Decision by Certification Board

Certification Board appointed by Board of Directors but wholly independent of it.



### AIRC Certification Standards – Major Categories

- 1. Organizational Effectiveness
- 2. Integrity of Recruitment Process
- 3. Student & Family Engagement Pre and Post –Enrollment
- 4. Institutional Engagement Pre and Post-Enrollment
- 5. Complaints Process



### **Under Development**

**Shared Member Resources** 

**Member Directory** 

Market Intelligence

Training for Institutions and Agents

**Enhanced Web Presence** 

**Annual Conference** 

### Thank You!



www.airc-education.org