CAIR November 2012



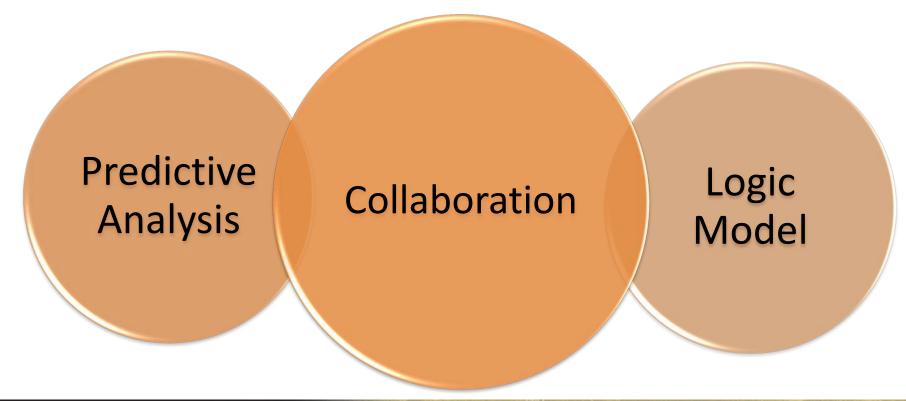
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Ashford University

Claremont Graduate University

Student Success in Graduate School Examining Institutional Effectiveness Practices

Session Overview





Matching numbers with opportunity CGS/ETS urge - improve career services

Across 20.5 million projected new positions by 2020, about 877,000 of these will typically require a doctorate or a professional degree, and about 431,000 will typically require a MA degree.

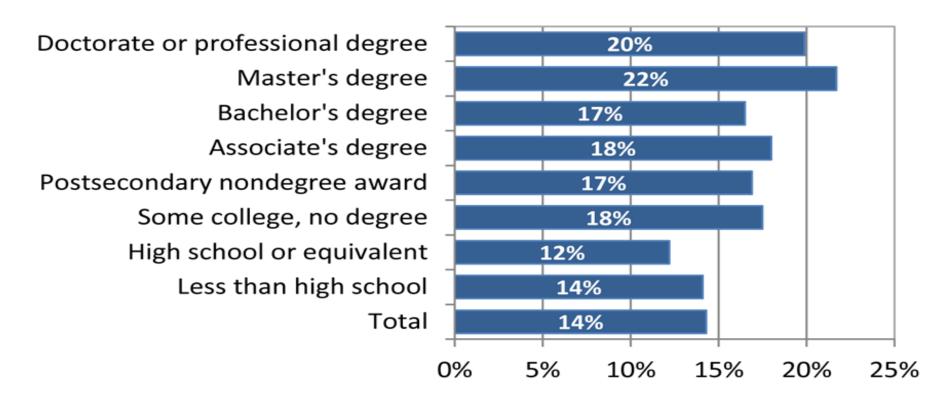
(CGS)

48,000 students earned their doctorate in 2010, a 3% drop from the previous year (Survey of Earned Doctorate)



Can the market sustain the Numbers?

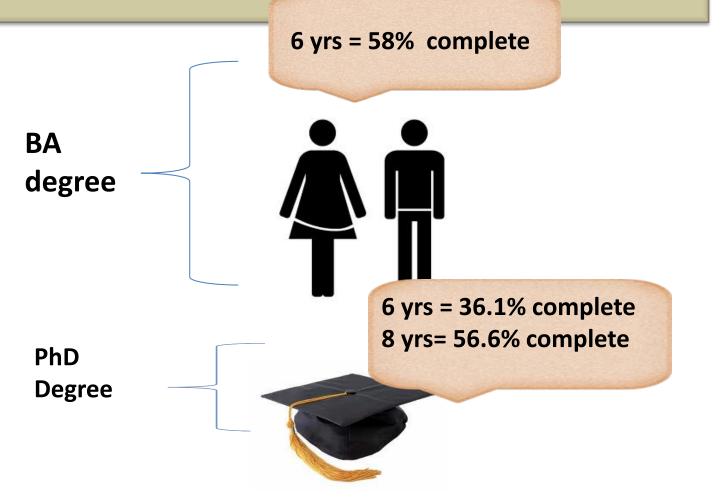
Figure 1. Projected Growth in Employment by Level of Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020



Source: Sommers & Franklin, 2012



Fast Facts – Our Nation



CGS, 2007: http://www.phdcompletion.org/quantitative/book1_quant.asp

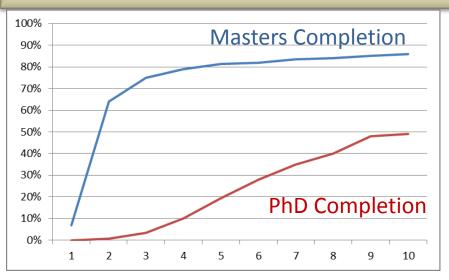


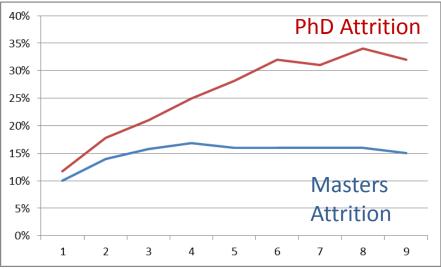
Fast Facts - CGU

- Graduate only Over 2,200 enrolled students
- 22 PhD programs, 43 Masters programs
 Cross enrollment, transdisciplinary
- 57% full time status, 38% part time, 5% doctoral/cont. reg
- 16% International
- 18% URM
- In EER Phase of reaccreditation



CGU Attrition and Completion





Master's completion rates	<u>6 Years</u>
Black/African American	64%
American Indian/ Alaska	670/
Native	67%
Other	72%
Hispanic	74%
White Non-Hispanic	81%
International	88%
Asian/Pacific Islander	90%
Total	82%



CHALLENGE: Define "Student Success"



CHALLENGE: Define "Student Success"

- Satisfaction
 - Community
 - Relationships (peer, faculty)
 - Opportunity (internship, RA, TA)
- Completion
 - TTD
 - SLO
- Job placement
 - ROI
 - Significant contribution to the field



Hierarchical Linear Regression Model - Program Completers

Characteristics
Gender
Age
CA or other Predictors

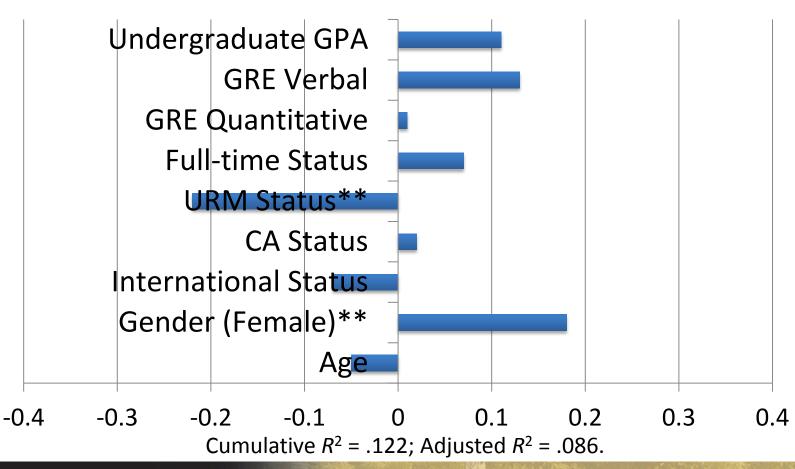
GRE/GMAT Saccess TTD MA v. PhD

*GGPA includes 1st year, 2nd year, and final



Master's Students (GGPA), N = 231

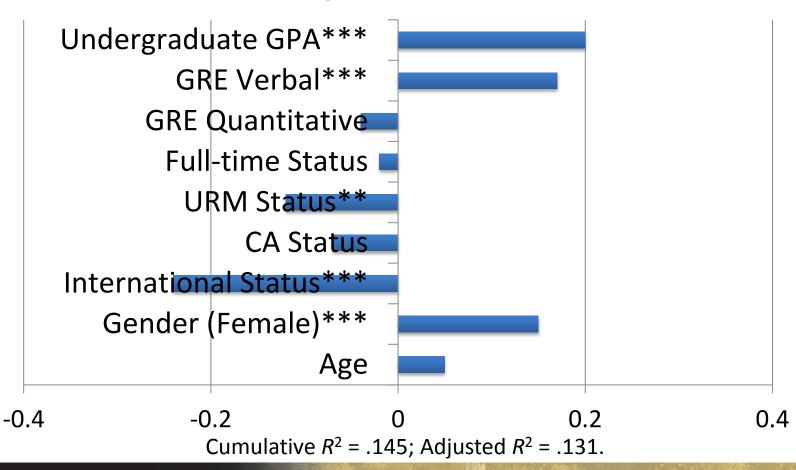
Predictors' Relationship with GGPA, Controlling for Other Variables





PhD Students (GGPA), N = 584

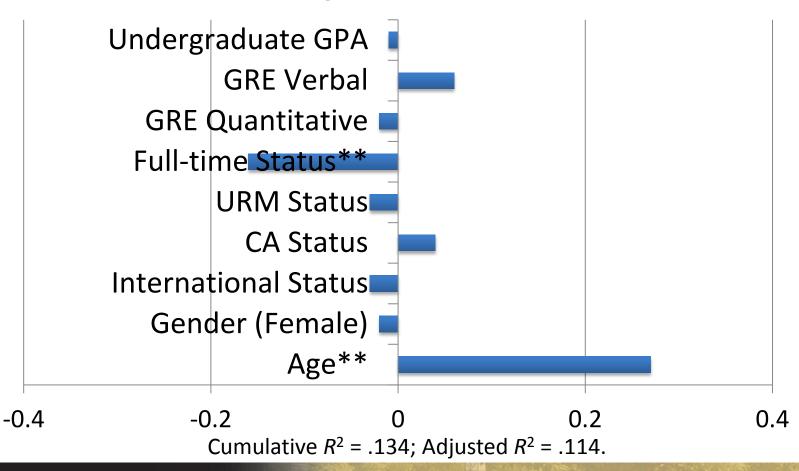
Predictors' Relationship with GGPA, Controlling for Other Variables





Master's Students (TTD), N = 397

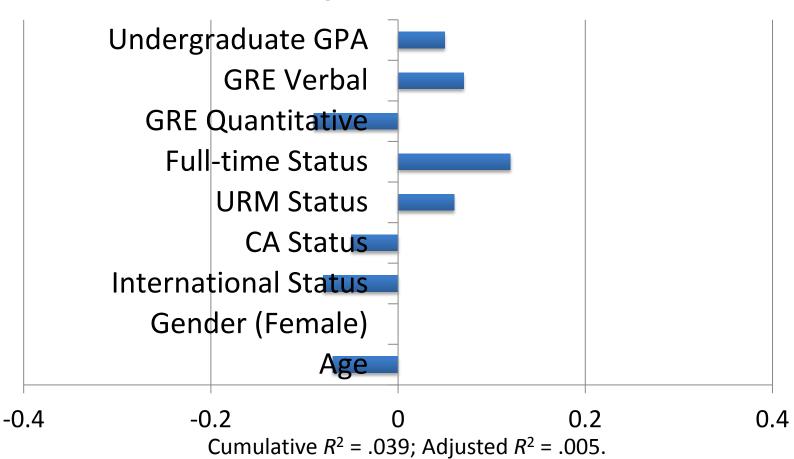
Predictors' Relationship with TTD, Controlling for Other Variables





PhD Students (TTD), N = 260

Predictors' Relationship with TTD, Controlling for Other Variables





Summary of Findings

- Relative to GRE Quant scores, GRE Verbal Scores were more predictive of GGPA.
- UGPA was also predictive of GGPA but not TTD.
- Predictors tended to more predictive of GGPA than TTD, especially for PhD students.
- Group differences (URM and gender) were prevalent on GGPA than TTD.



Potential Future Analyses

Where does persistence drop off?

Discipline differences

What do
TOEFL/GMA
T scores
predict?

Is attrition related to selectivity?

Early detection systems

Advising and academic planning



What can we do with this information?

These findings are not as predictive as other undergraduate models we have seen...

Have you run predictive models for your undergraduate students? graduate students?

If so, what did you find?



What, so what, now what?

Give voice to the numbers – combine data

- Climate & Exit Surveys, Ad hoc
- IPEDS comparisons
- CGS Best Practices
- WASC Completion Tables

More data

- 1st Generation & SES
- Strongnon-completers





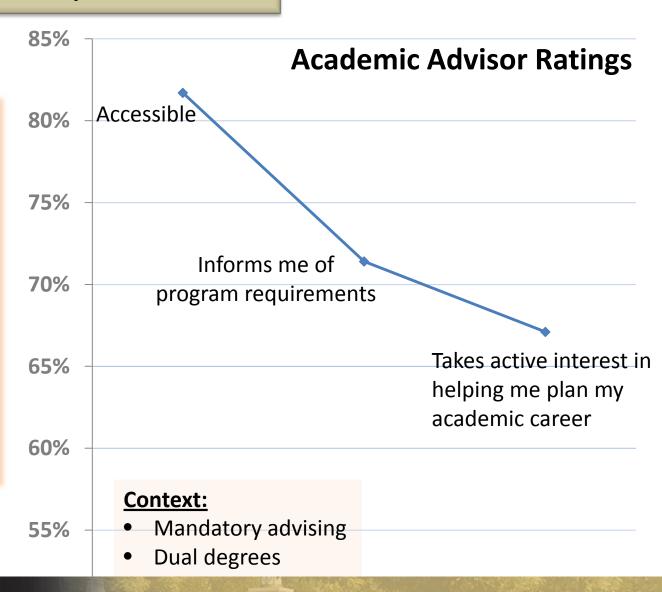




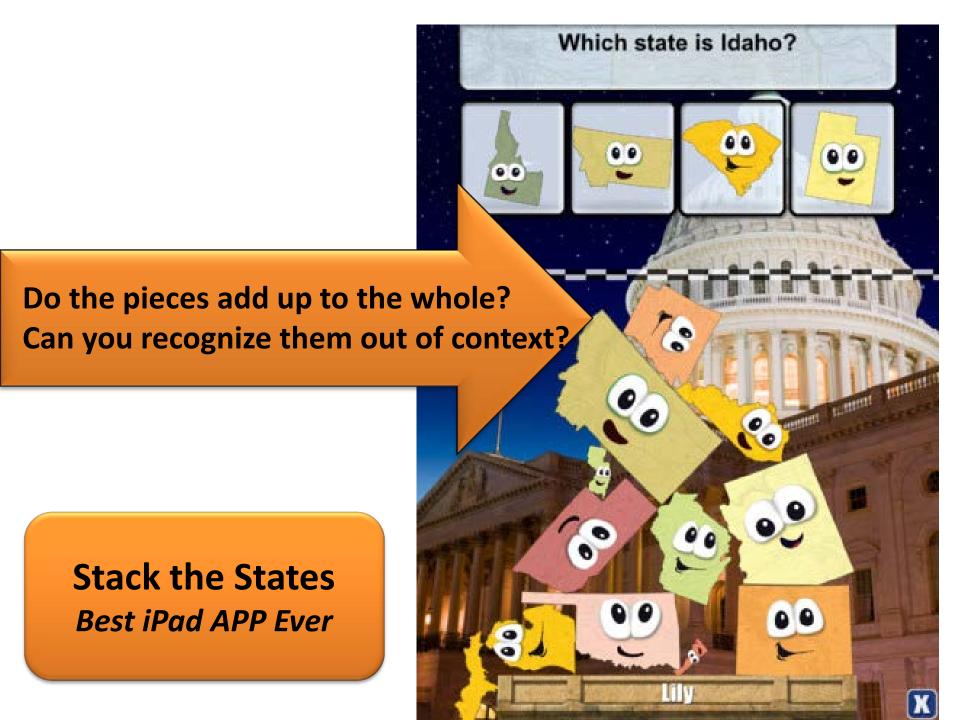
Student Climate Survey Data, 2011

< 60% agree...

- Morale among students within my program is high
- There is a sense of community in my program









Commitment to
Diversity &
James
Irvine Foundation

Stake the <u>stakes</u> ... Is the foundation strong enough?





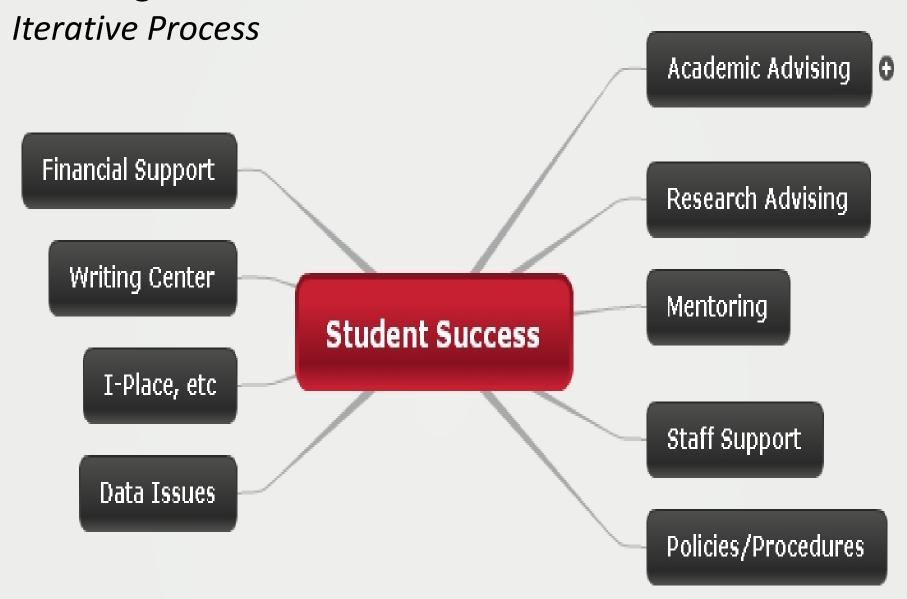


Student Con*f*erence





Reaching Consensus on Main Issues



Levers for change – your turn

What are **your** priorities?

How do **you** choose?



How can we build, together, graduate level data?



Who asks, who answers? Role of...

Faculty

Student services

Administration

Board of Trustees

CAIR, WASC, CGS...



Other data: Student Affairs Assessment KSA's 2011

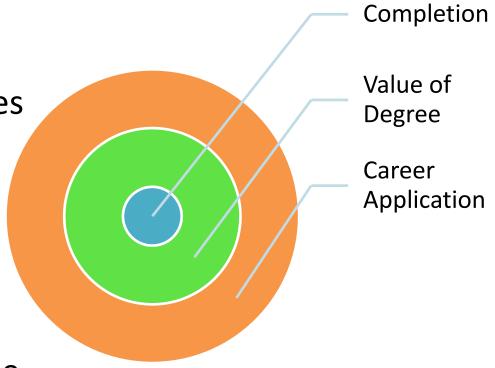
- + confident in their ability to initiate the assessment process (mission statement/goals)
- less comfortable in their ability to conduct an assessment (assessment plan, research methods)
- → welcome training in assessment practices, data collection methods, data analysis, and reporting



Role of I.R. & I.E.

How do we measure...

- Value/Worth of degree
- Quality of the experience
- Student Learning Outcomes
- Satisfaction
- Engagement & Ratios
- Community
- Affordability/Debt
- Earning Potential
- Marketability of the Degree





Logic Model: Student Services

Purpose: Explanation of why you believe a program will work – underlying theories and assumptions

Use: Program implementation and decision making

Focus: Systematic approach to understand effects of your action plans and programs

Process: Plan backward, implement forward

Parking Lot: Recognize and prioritize



Logic Model: International Student Support

Outputs Input **Process** Outcome **Impact** GGPA Orient Comple-Stronger Faculty & tion alumni Staff trained SLO Comm Class **Activity &** (Processes, how ROI Support to support Social events Engagestudents) ment Recruit-Leader-Leadership ment ship Data Satisfacboost positions Mentoring tion With & civic Leadership **Embassies** support justice

Network-

ing

Parking Lot (related issues):

Staff support, faculty advising, Minority Mentoring Program



Advising

Best Practices – your turn

What initiatives have you implemented to bolster completion rates for students?

What worked well?

What did not achieve desired results?

Are these answers different for URM students?

How do you set targets?



Summary

- ➤ Predicting student success for graduate students may require different constructs than undergraduates
- ➤ Differences for URM are consistent with undergraduate findings
- ➤ While some findings are statistically significant, are these practically significant?



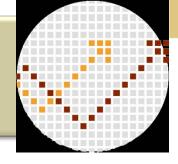
Summary

Institutional Research Officers can work with other staff to evaluate data to inform policy and influence decision making.

Logic models are an effective tool to focus research efforts, measure the impact of programs and projects, and identify why they work.



Resources



National graduation rates (AA, BA)

http://collegecompletion.chronicle.com/

http://www.acenet.edu/news-room/Pages/College-Graduation-Rates-Behind-the-Numbers-.aspx

http://www.higheredinfo.org/dbrowser/?level=nation&mode=map&state= 0&submeasure=27

http://www.professionals.collegeboard.com/pdfdownload/college-retention.pdf

MA/PhD Information

http://www.grad.uga.edu/cgs/intervention/index.html

http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/sed/digest/2010/

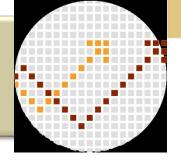
www.pathwaysreport.org

Diverse Students

http://www.luminafoundation.org/newsroom/news_releases/2011-11-07.html



Resources



Logic Model

http://interactiveconcepts.info/files/LACOE Logic Model try 2.swf

http://www.servicelearning.org/instant info/fact sheets/he facts/engaged community maxi

mizing community impact

http://www.uwex.edu/ces/pdande/evaluation/evallogicmodelworksheets.html

Evaluation Framework

http://www.aacu.org/meetings/engaging_depts/documents/ProgramEvaluationChapterFinalDraftSubmitted5-15-2011.pdf

www.eval.org

http://www.wmich.edu/evalctr/

Advising Model Handout

http://dus.psu.edu/mentor/wp-content/themes/The%20Mentor/images/uploads/advising model.gif



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