

Harnessing Data to Inform Practices, Policies, and Processes to Enhance the Graduate Student Experience

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National Landscape

Unlike with undergraduate education, few consistent metrics exist on the graduate level for educators to use as benchmarks or comparisons:

Retention data

- Reasons for "stop outs"
- Standards for academic preparedness

Completion/Graduation rates

- 2-year for MS or 5-year for doctoral
- Outcomes
 - Employment in the field of study & related fields (gainful employment)
 - Academic & research placement (doctoral level)
 - Salary data
- Nuances & best practices for equity across instructional formats (intersects with retention, student success, & student satisfaction)





- 1. How many of you collect data in these specific areas?
- 2. How many of you struggle to collect this data across your graduate programs?
- 3. How many of you struggle to find comparative data?





What We Have At Drexel

At Drexel University, our Institutional Research team houses a variety of data points on Tableau to visualize and archive information:

- Master's Retention
- Degree completion
- Net Tuition Revenue (NTR)
- % of students utilizing FFA
- Demographics
- Instructional modality
- Student satisfaction
- Exit polls (limited employment data)



In-house Data Limitations

The raw data, which is often not broadly accessible across all university stakeholders, must be visualized in a manner that makes the information meaningful:

- Visualizations take skill and time to create
- Not all views capture the data in a meaningful and actionable way
- Institutional Research teams need to collaborate with stakeholders to ensure the data visualizations are comprehensive, useful, and relevant
- Stakeholders need to be trained to access and use Tableau (or other data visualization tools)
- Stakeholders need to discuss specific data views and communicate their data needs
- Lack of qualitative data representation





Data limitations are associated with the following potential consequences:

Internal

- Inability to compare across programs
- Inability to compare across colleges
- Inconsistency in metrics
- Limited ability to track administrative costs & faculty/staff burnout due to inefficient systems

External

- Inability to compare with regional institutions
- Inability to compare with peer institutions
- Inability to compare nationally





Let's break into groups to consider the following:

- How do we expand and refine in-house data collection?
- How do we communicate with peers and peer institutions about graduate data?
- How do we collaborate on creating metrics and standards across graduate education?
- How do catalog and warehouse data to create national benchmarks?
- What other questions should we be considering?





Please share your group's discussion points and ideas with the larger group.

Please continue to share your ideas on <u>GOOGLE DOC</u> and we can continue the conversation.





Thank You

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Graduate Data Sources

Council of Graduate Schools: <u>Graduate Enrollment & Degrees</u> (2023) <u>Microcredentials and the Master's Degree</u> (2023) <u>Master's Degrees at Work</u>

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Education Pays (unemployment rates & earnings by educational attainment)