CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LONG BEACH

## A PRELIMINARY BENCHMARK STUDY OF CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN SOUTHERN CALIFIORNIA

In Preparation for a Graduate Program Retreat

A Leadership Fellows Project led by Dr. Dhushy Sathianathan

February 2015

### Acknowledgement

This study is led by President and Provost Leadership Fellow, Dr. Dhushy Sathianathan, Interim Associate Vice President for Academic Planning. The study was done in collaboration with the Vice Provost and Dean of Graduate Studies, Dr. Cecile Lindsay. The scope and vision for the project was shaped by the members of the 2013-15 leadership fellows. Mentorship and support for the project was provided by the Provost Dr. David Dowell; Dr. Karen Nakkai, Co-Director of President and Provost Leadership Fellow and Executive Assistant to the President; and Dr. Daniel O'Connor, Co-Director of President and Provost Leadership Fellow Program and Associate Dean of College of Liberal Arts. Mr. Ryan Weitzman, Ms. Stacie Bauerle, and Dr. Erin DeSantis from Institutional Research & Assessment provided student and faculty data in collaboration with CSU campuses and Chancellors Office. Dr. Tracey Mayfield, Associate Dean of Library, collected the thesis data in collaboration with CSU Librarians. The Spring 2015 Graduate Program Retreat was planned in collaboration with Dr. Laura Portnoi, Associate Professor and Program Coordinator in College of Education, and Dr. Babette Benken, Associate Dean in the College of Natural Science and Mathematics, with logistical support by Ms. Lupe Swartz, Assistant to Associate Vice President. Report editing support was provided by Ms. Vanessa Red, Special Assistant to the Dean of Undergraduate Studies. Ms. Katarina Spralja, Academic Success Program Coordinator, was a key researcher, contributor, and a co-author of the preliminary study.

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### 1. Introduction

*Purpose:* This study is developed as part of the President and Provost Leadership Fellows<sup>1</sup> project of the California State University Long Beach (CSULB). The purpose of this report is to explore the significance of CSULB graduate programs compared to other sister campuses in the California State University (CSU) system located in Southern California. By compiling comparative data across nine CSU campuses, the report will provide a baseline assessment for the relative size and scope of the graduate programs. This information will be used to guide the Graduate Program Retreat to be held on March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2015. The retreat participants will consider this benchmark report along with the Provost's Taskforce on Graduate Student Success report led by Dr. Laura Portnoi. The purpose of the retreat is to help focus graduate program priorities for CSULB and to launch the development of a cohesive graduate program plan. The retreat participants will broadly help identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for the graduate programs at CSULB.

*CSU Campuses:* The nine CSU campuses included in the benchmarking graduate programs study are located in the Southern California region, which include Dominguez Hills, Fullerton, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Northridge, Pomona, San Bernardino, San Diego, and San Marcos. Figure 1-1 demonstrates the geographic proximity of the CSU campuses to each other and the general location of other

CSU campuses throughout the state. The majority of CSU campuses in Southern California are located within the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and San Diego. The units of comparison throughout this report are these nine CSU Southern California campuses. Considering the purpose of this report is for the CSULB Graduate Programs Retreat, the CSU Long Beach campus serves as the constant factor against which all other campuses are compared.

### **University Organizational Structure**

Figure 1-2 lists the University administrators for each of the nine comparative campuses as it directly relates to their graduate programs. All nine campuses demonstrate the common title use and organizational structure for a University President and a Provost for Academic Affairs. The leadership for graduate programs at each of the nine campuses seems to reside with the Vice or Associate Provost and/or Dean of Graduate Studies. At CSULB, the Vice Provost and Dean of Graduate Studies seem to be a single office. In a similar manner at Dominguez Hills and Pomona, there is a Dean of Graduate Studies and Research. or an Associate Provost of Academic Programs. At Northridge there seems to be two additional offices with an Associate Vice President for Research and Graduate Studies. and an Assistant Vice President for Graduate Studies. Similarly, at San Diego there is also a Vice President for Research and a Dean of Graduate Affairs, which is separate from the Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs. At San Bernardino there is an Associate Dean for Graduate Studies. At San Marcos, Los Angeles, and Fullerton there

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>http://www.csulb.edu/sites/leadershipfellows/program/</u>

are Deans or Directors of Graduate Studies as an additional leadership team exclusively focused on graduate programs. The combination of graduate studies and research in the same leadership office seems to be a common theme among several CSUs, such as the Associate Vice President for Research and Graduate Studies at CSU Northridge, the Associate Provost for Research and Dean of Graduate Studies at CSU San Bernardino, the Dean of Graduate Studies and Research at CSU San Marcos and CSU Dominguez Hills, and the Vice President for Research and Dean of Graduate Affairs at CSU San Diego. The purpose of displaying the organizational chart for each campus demonstrates the different combinations and levels of administration involved specifically with graduate programs.

### **Graduate Program Resources**

In addition to understanding the administrative organizational structures, Figure 1-3 lists the University resources specific to graduate programs at each of the nine comparative campuses. Many common services and resources have been omitted from this chart in order to concentrate the display of unique graduate resources for each campus. The resources displayed in Figure 1-3 are advertised to the broader graduate population at the University level rather than at the College or Department level, which may provide additional graduate resources and services.

*Catalog:* The first column illustrates that each campus shares a common practice of a catalog publication as an official University record. This is a central reference point

for exploring further connections within graduate programs.

*Handbook:* The second most common resource, although not ubiquitous, is the Graduate Handbook, or Graduate Bulletin as it is referred to at CSU San Diego. In general, the handbook provides graduate students with an introduction at the University level to the policies, procedures and institutional practices relative to each milestone in the graduate career from the time of application to graduation. Some Handbooks begin by describing the organizational structure of the graduate program administration <sup>2</sup> while others focus on the process flow <sup>3</sup>graduate students may encounter within the system. The published handbooks are unique to each campus and serve as a reference point for prospective to enrolled graduate students.

*Graduate Studies Office/Resources:* The third column in Figure 1-3 combines Graduate Studies Offices and resources available to graduate students. Several campuses provide a website to their Graduate Studies Offices featuring further information regarding various resources of interest to graduate students. Some of the unique resources are highlighted in the table such as laptop check

3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> <u>http://arweb.sdsu.edu/es/catalog/2014-</u> <u>15/GraduateBulletin/!!Graduate%202014-15.pdf</u>

http://instructional1.calstatela.edu/pkrug/Biol%20500/Graduate%20 Student%20Handbook.pdf

out<sup>4</sup>, Graduate Student Associations<sup>5</sup>, Annual Master's Information Night<sup>6</sup>, and Room Reservations<sup>7</sup>. Other graduate resources refer to learning resources such as graduate workshops<sup>8</sup> and writing centers<sup>9</sup>. Furthermore, special programs within graduate studies, such as Promoting Excellence in Graduate Studies (PEGS) at CSU Dominguez Hills, "serves Hispanic and under-represented, low-income graduate students, and offers a structured and coherent foundation for closing educational gaps while providing students with a personalized approach to teaching and learning"<sup>10</sup>. The table can only attempt to capture a sample of the various graduate resources available to the diverse CSU campuses of Southern California.

*Funding:* In general, graduate funding is comprised of various sources, some of which include financial aid, student loans, and employment. The fourth column in Figure 1-3 highlights some of the unique funding

- <sup>6</sup> <u>http://www.csusm.edu/gsr/graduatestudies/orientation.html</u>
- <sup>7</sup> <u>http://www.calstatela.edu/graduateresourcecenter/reserve-space</u>
- <sup>8</sup> <u>http://www.fullerton.edu/graduate/epochs/gls-schedule.asp</u>
- <sup>9</sup> http://www.calstatela.edu/graduateresourcecenter/writing-support
- <sup>10</sup> <u>http://www.pegs4grads.org/about/</u>

opportunities available to CSU graduate students in Southern California. Some campuses may advertise a myriad of funding opportunities<sup>11</sup> while others publicize memorial scholarships<sup>12</sup>. Other funding "is designed to help graduate students capitalize on scholarship and creative activity" by providing monetary "support for travel to a conference, ... page charges for publication of a paper, ... and other activities designed to help disseminate the results of student research and creative activities" <sup>13</sup>. Fellowships<sup>14</sup> and campus employment opportunities as Teaching Associates or Graduate Assistants <sup>15</sup> also encompass funding resources distinctive of graduate students, which provide an additional benefit of professional development within academia.

*Publications:* The list of publications by the Graduate Studies Offices in the fifth column of Figure 1-3 demonstrates the breadth of possibilities in advertising accomplishments by graduate students and in graduate programs. Some publications illustrate the variety of

- <sup>12</sup> http://www.cpp.edu/~academic-programs/graduatestudies/about/paula-sandoval-scholarship/index.shtml
- <sup>13</sup> <u>http://www.csusm.edu/gsr/graduatestudies/rdf.html</u>
- <sup>14</sup> <u>http://newscenter.sdsu.edu/gra/financial\_aid.aspx</u>?
- <sup>15</sup> <u>http://www.csun.edu/research-graduate-studies/funding-sources</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> <u>http://gradstudies.csusb.edu/currentStudents/resources.html</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> <u>https://as.sdsu.edu/govt/board-pages/gsa.html</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> <u>http://www.fullerton.edu/graduate/funding/</u>

degree programs and credentials<sup>16</sup>, while others take the form of an online periodical<sup>17</sup> focused on topics geared towards graduate students such as "Low Cost Healthy Meals"<sup>18</sup> to research showcases<sup>19</sup>. Still others include substantial publications assessing graduate programs and the Office of Graduate Studies, such as CSU San Bernardino's "Report on Progress and Accomplishments 2009-2014"<sup>20</sup>. Publications provide CSU campuses with a platform to further connect their graduate students to resources.

*International Programs:* Finally, the last column in Figure 1-3 illustrates the focus on international graduate student support in addition to domestic<sup>21</sup> and international<sup>22</sup> volunteer and internship<sup>23</sup> opportunities. In consideration

<sup>21</sup> <u>http://www.calstatela.edu/graduateresourcecenter/opportunities</u>

<sup>23</sup> <u>http://osr.csusb.edu/students/internships.html</u>

of the international student population attending CSUs in Southern California, University level support can take the form of International Student Centers<sup>24</sup> to International Friendship Programs<sup>25</sup>. Some CSU campuses, such as Los Angeles, have a specific International Graduate Student Peer Support Program "aimed at supporting new international graduate students in their transition to the campus and local community"<sup>26</sup>. Peer Support Programs such as these are "designed to foster positive peer relationship, enrich the social life of graduate students, and promote retention" (ibid). Overall Figure 1-3 is designed to be used as an initial guide for further exploration into the various possibilities of graduate student support structures.

The subsequent sections in this preliminary study explore headcount, degrees awarded, graduation rates, faculty/courses/full-time equivalency. and thesis submission patterns. Although our intent was to collect comprehensive data for all nine CSU campuses, in some cases CSULB data was the most thorough, such as graduation rates, while in other cases were incomplete, such as thesis submission rates. The data in all categories provides a comparison across nine campuses and among colleges related to the CSULB college structure. The organization of both colleges and departments vary widely

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> <u>http://www.cpp.edu/~academic/catalog09-</u>

<sup>10/</sup>grad studies/about GRAD.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> <u>http://fullerton.edu/graduate/webnewsletter/fall2014/index.html</u>

<sup>18</sup> http://fullerton.edu/graduate/webnewsletter/fall2014/cooking.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> <u>http://fullerton.edu/graduate/newsletter/newsletter\_vol-10.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> http://gradstudies.csusb.edu/documents/AnnualReport-FINAL 12-5-14.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> <u>http://www.isvolunteers.org/</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> <u>http://studentaffairs.sdsu.edu/isc/</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> <u>http://www.csusm.edu/global/IntFriend%20.html</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> http://www.calstatela.edu/graduateresourcecenter/internationalgraduate-student-peer-support-program

by CSU campus (Figure 1-4). Hence, college-to-college comparison is not always precise. Therefore, all the college comparisons are made from the perspective of CSULB colleges and their related majors. This comparison is relevant for most majors that are classified in one college. In the cases where a major may overlap among two or more colleges, it has been included in the college most closely related to its CSULB counterpart based on the topics covered in the major.

This preliminary study does not compare research funding and the associated resources to support graduate student research, nor does it explore budget implications. The structure of funding graduate programs varies widely among the CSUs and these differences are not explored in this study. Also, at some of the campuses doctoral programs are growing to be a major portfolio of the graduate programs. Most of these are joint doctoral programs with the University of California campuses or other universities. However, data on doctoral programs across the CSUs is inconsistent and not fully developed. Hence, this study is primarily focused on CSU master's programs. Also, this preliminary study does not include the extension programs of CSULB College of Continuing and Professional Education (CCPE) and its equivalent counterpart at the other nine CSU campuses that provide a pathway for graduate education through extension programs. All the comparisons are made through the perspective of state-supported academic units.



Figure 1-1: Map of CSU Campus Locations

## Click on hyperlinks to be redirected to the respective websites

	Liniversity President	Provost & Senior VP Academic	Vice Provost for Academic Affairs	
CSU Long Beach	University President	<u>Affairs</u>	& Dean of Graduate Studies	
	Jane Close Conoley	David Dowell (Interim)	Cecile Lindsay	

CSU Northridge	<u>University President</u>	Provost & VP Academic Affairs	ost & VP Academic Affairs Vice Provost Academic Affairs		Assistant Vice President Graduate Studies
	Dianne F. Harrison	Harry Hellenbrand	Michael Neubauer	Crist Khachikian	Maggie Shiffrar

CSU San Bernardino	University President	Provost & VP Academic Affairs	Associate Provost Research & Dean of Graduate Studies	Associate Dean of Graduate Studies
	Tomás Morales	Andrew Bodman	Jeff Thompson	Francisca Beer

CSU San Marcos	<u>University President</u>	Provost & VP Academic Affairs	VP Planning & Academic Resources	Dean of Graduate Studies & <u>Research</u>
	Karen S. Haynes	Graham Oberem	Kamel Haddad	Wesley Schultz (Interim)

CSU Los Angeles	University President	Provost & VP Academic Affairs	Associate Provost Academic <u>Affairs</u>	Dean Graduate Studies
	William A. Covino	Cheryl L. Ney (Interim)	Rennie Schoepflin	Karin Elliot Brown (Interim)

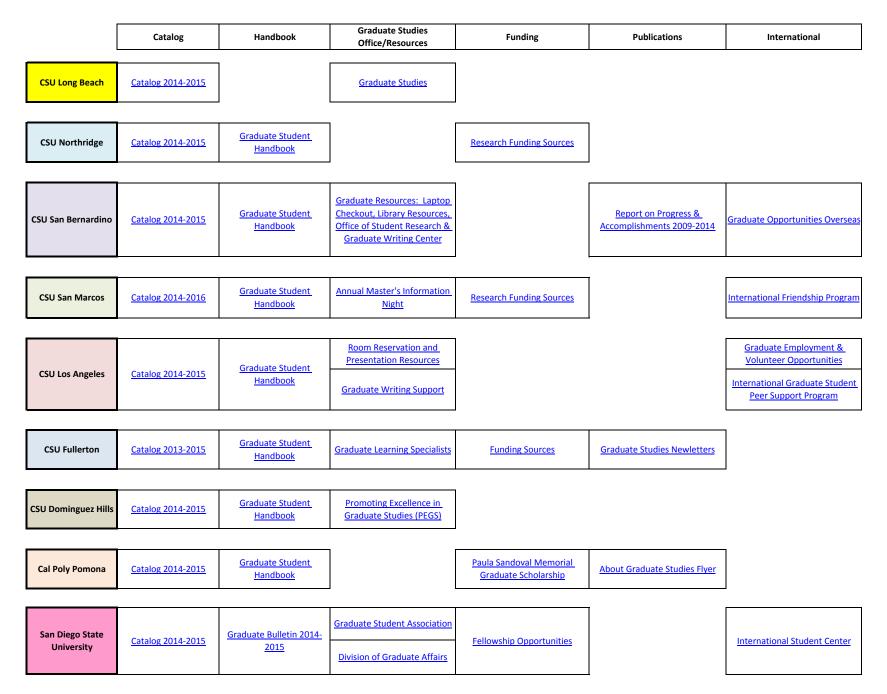
CSU Fullerton	University President	Provost & VP Academic Affairs	Deputy Provost/Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs	Director of Graduate Studies
	Mildred García	José L. Cruz	Shari McMahan	Katherine Powers

CSU Dominguez Hills	University President	Provost & VP Academic Affairs	<u>Dean of Graduate Studies &amp;</u> <u>Research</u>
	Willie Hagan	Ellen Junn	Dorota Huizinga

Cal Poly Pomona	University President	Provost & VP for Academic <u>Affairs</u>	Associate Provost Academic Programs
	Soraya M. Coley	Martin L. denBoer	Claudia Pinter-Lucke

Sa	an Diego State University	University President	Provost & Senior VP Academic Affairs	Associate Vice President Academic Affairs	Vice President for Research & Dean of Graduate Affairs	San Diego State University Research Foundation Executive
Un	University	Elliot Hirshman	Chukuka S. Enwemeka	Kathryn LaMaster	Stephen Welter	Bob E. Wolfson

## Click on hyperlinks to be redirectd to the respective websites



## Click on hyperlinks to be redirectd to the respective websites

CSU Long Beach	College of the Arts	College of Business Administration	College of Education	College of Engineering	<u>College of Health &amp;</u> <u>Human Services</u>	<u>College of Liberal</u> <u>Arts</u>	College of Natural Sciences & Mathematics
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CSU Northridge	Mike Curb College of Arts, Media, & Communication	David Nazarian College of Business & Economics	Michael D. Eisner College of Education	Engineering & Computer Science	<u>College of Health &amp;</u> Human Development		College of Science & <u>Math</u>	<u>College of</u> <u>Humanities</u>
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CSU San Bernardino	College of Arts & Letters	College of Business & Public Administration	College of Education	<u>College of Natural</u> <u>Sciences</u>	College of Social & Behaviroal Sciences
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CSU San Marcos CSU San Marcos College of Business Administration	College of Education, <u>Health &amp; Human</u> Services	College of Science & <u>Mathematics</u>	<u>College of</u> <u>Humanities, Arts,</u> Behavioral & Social
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ſ				College of		1
	CSU Los Angeles	College of Arts & Letters	College of Business & Economics	Engineering, Computer Science &	College of Natural & Social Sciences	
				<u>Technology</u>		

CSU Fullerton	College of the Arts	Mihaylo College of Business & Economics	College of Education	<u>College of</u> Engineering & Computer Science	<u>College of Health &amp;</u> <u>Human Development</u>	College of Humanitites & Social Sciences	College of Communication	College of Natural Sciences & Mathematics
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CSU Dominguez Hills	<u>College of Arts &amp;</u> <u>Humanities</u>	College of Business Administration & Public Policy	College of Education	College of Natural & Behavioral Sciences	<u>College of Health,</u> <u>Human Services &amp;</u> <u>Nursing</u>
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Cal Poly Pomona	College of Business Administration	College of Education & Integrative Studies	College of Engineering	College of Science	<u>College of Letters,</u> Arts & Social Sciences	College of Agriculture	<u>College of</u> <u>Environmental</u> <u>Design</u>	Collins College of <u>Hospitality</u> <u>Management</u>
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San Diego State University	<u>College of</u> <u>Professional Studies</u> <u>&amp; Fine Arts</u>	College of Buisness Administration	College of Education	College of Engineering	College of Health & Human Services	<u>College of Arts &amp;</u> <u>Letters</u>	College of Sciences
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### 2. Headcount

The headcount numbers were collected for all nine campuses for the time period between fall 2009 through fall 2013 using data provided by the CSU Chancellor's Office. The organization of graduate programs and colleges varies by campus. For the purposes of this study, the graduate programs are compared based on the college structure represented at CSU Long Beach.

ReportedheadcountnumbersareusedtounderstandenrollmentatthevariousSouthernCaliforniaCSUcampuses.Theheadcountvaluereportsthephysical number

With a headcount of 1,678, the College of Health and Human Services is the largest graduate program among the sister CSUs in Southern California.

of graduate students enrolled in a program without regard to their status as full-time or part-time students. With graduate students transitioning between full-time and parttime student status, the headcount value is an appropriate method for the purpose of this preliminary study.

Across the board, headcount trends decreased for all nine campuses between fall 2009 and fall 2013 (Figure 2-1). In fall 2009, the campuses with the highest to lowest headcount numbers were CSU San Diego, Long Beach, Fullerton, Northridge, Los Angeles, Dominguez Hills, San Bernardino, Pomona, and San Marcos. With the steady decline in headcount numbers, by fall 2013 CSU Fullerton had the highest headcount numbers, followed by CSU Long

Beach, and then CSU San Diego. Over the course of four years, CSU Long Beach remained second in highest headcount numbers.

Among the nine sister CSUs, 27% of the headcount is in the areas of Health and Human Services and related

Total FA	2013 Headco	unt
CSU Campus	Headcount	Percent of headcount
Dominguez Hills	1,639	7%
Fullerton	4,233	18%
Long Beach	4,028	17%
Los Angeles	3,043	13%
Northridge	3,722	16%
Pomona	1,075	5%
San Bernardino	1,735	7%
San Diego	3,911	16%
San Marcos	348	1%
Total	23,734	100%

majors. Across all campuses and programs, the CSU College

of Health and Human Services had the highest headcount numbers for fall 2013 by a very large margin (Figure 2-2). The second largest majors among the CSUs seem to be Education related fields and Liberal Art disciplines, followed by Engineering,

College & Related fields	Headcount	Percent of headcount		
CBA	2,018	9%		
CED	4,685	20%		
CHHS	6,497	27%		
CLA	4,555	19%		
CNSM	1,618	7%		
COE	3,492	15%		
COTA	869	4%		
Total	23,734	100%		

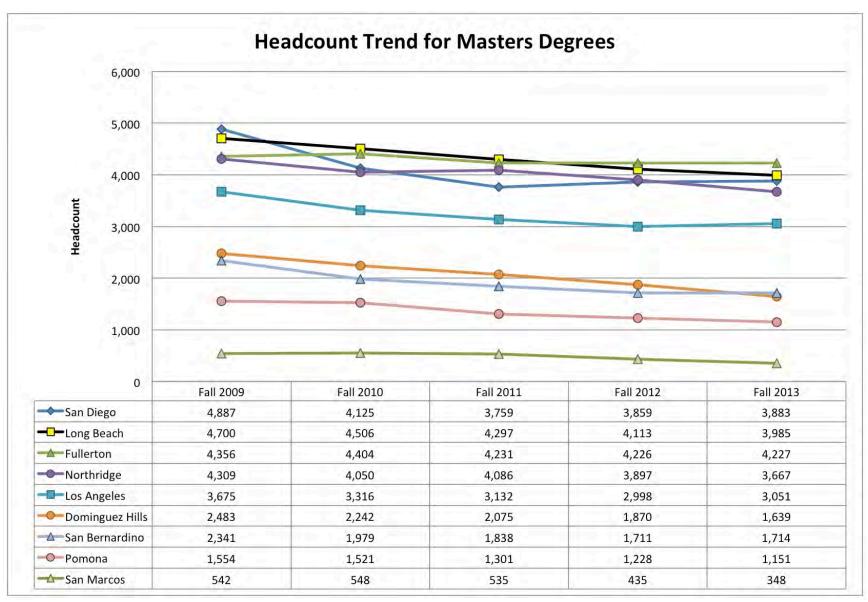
Business, and the Natural Sciences and Mathematics. The College of the Arts and related fields demonstrated the smallest headcount rates among the disciplines.

The headcount numbers by ethnicity in fall 2013 showed white, non-Latinos as the highest number of graduate students enrolled in the nine CSU Southern California campuses, followed by Mexican-Americans as the second highest in headcount numbers, and non-resident aliens in a close tie with Asian Americans as the third highest (Figure 2-3).

The headcount numbers by gender in fall 2014 showed that females outnumbered males on all CSU campuses except Pomona where men out numbered women by

With a headcount of 2,409 women, CSU Long Beach has the largest number of women in graduate programs

6% (Figure 2-4). Each of the CSU campus experienced different rates of disparity between their male and female populations; however females outnumbered males by an average of 23%. CSU Long Beach demonstrated the largest female headcount at 2,409 for fall 2013, although they ranked sixth in percentage points for a female dominated campus population.



**Figure 2-1**: Headcount Trend for Master's Degrees among CSU Campuses

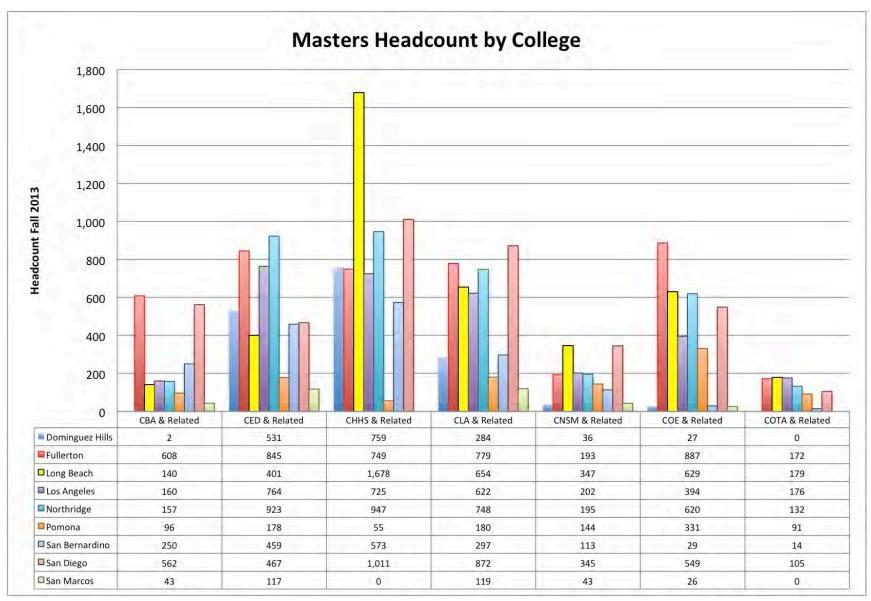


Figure 2-2: Headcount for Master's Degrees among Related Colleges in CSU Campuses

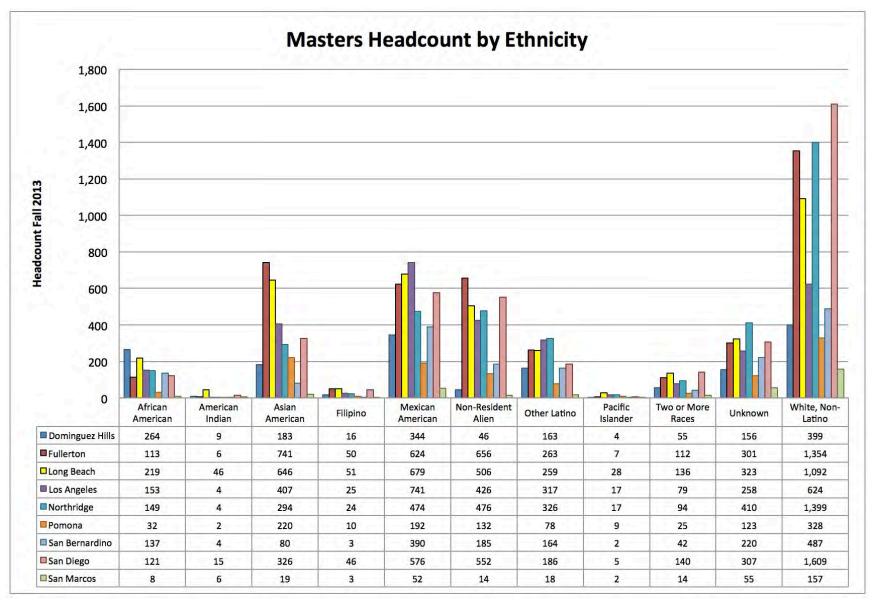


Figure 2-3: Headcount by Ethnicity among CSU Campuses

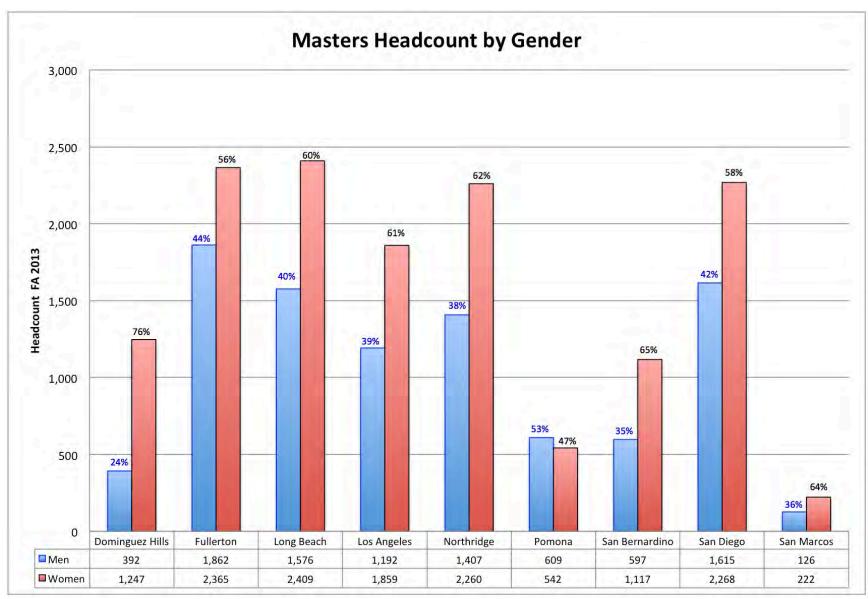


Figure 2-4: Headcount by Gender among CSU Campuses

## 3. Degrees Awarded

The data on degrees awarded was collected for all nine campuses for the time period between the college years of 2009 through 2013 using data provided by the CSU Chancellor's Office. The organization of graduate programs and colleges varies by campus. For the purposes of this study, the graduate programs are compared based on the college structure represented at CSU Long Beach.

Unlike the graduation rates measured in the cohort model, the degrees awarded data is used to understand the physical number of degrees conferred to students graduating with master's degrees. In 2013, the nine CSU campuses awarded a total of 9,941 degrees. In comparing the numbers of degrees awarded by campus, the percentage of degrees awarded from highest to lowest came from CSU Northridge (20%), San Diego (18%), Long Beach (17%), Fullerton (15%), Los Angeles (11%), Dominguez Hills (8%), San Bernardino (6%), Pomona (4%), and San Marcos (2%) (Figures 3-1 and 3-2).

In comparing the numbers of degrees awarded within the colleges, the percentage of degrees awarded from highest to lowest came from the College of Health and Human Services (31%), College of Education (21%), College of Liberal Arts (17%), College of Engineering (12%), College of Business Administration (11%), College of Natural Sciences and Mathematics (5%), and the College of the Arts (4%) (Figures 3-1 and 3-3).

From 2009 through 2014, five out of nine campuses experienced an overall decline in the number of degrees awarded (Dominguez Hills. Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego), while the other four campuses experienced an

The CSU Long Beach graduate programs have experienced a decreasing headcount trend by about 15% while the degrees awarded have also decreased by about 7% from 2009 to 2014.

overall increase in the number of degrees awarded (Fullerton, Northridge, Pomona, San Marcos). In general, CSU Northridge experienced the overall highest increase while CSU Los Angeles experienced the overall highest decrease in degrees awarded (Figure 3-2).

The ethnic category of white, non-Latinos demonstrated 32% of the highest average number of master's degrees awarded during the college year 2013 to 2014 for all nine campuses. Following the white, non-Latinos, the Unknown and Mexican-American ethnic categories demonstrated an approximate average of 15% each for master's degrees awarded. Northridge exhibited the highest number of degrees awarded in the Unknown category at 691, which was higher than their headcount number of 410 for the same category during fall 2013. The subsequent ethnic categories received the next highest percentage of awarded master's degrees in the college year 2013 to 2014 for all nine campuses: Asian Americans (13%), Non-Resident Alien (11%), Other Latino (6%), African Americans (5%),

Two or More Races (3%), Pacific Islander (0.3%), American Indian (0.3%), and Filipino (0.02%) (Figure 3-4).

During the college year 2013 to 2014, females outnumbered males on all nine campuses in the numbers of master's degrees awarded (Figure 3-5). Overall females were awarded more master's degrees than their male counterparts. Each CSU campus experienced different rates of disparity between their male and female populations, however on average females outnumbered males by 23%, which is consistent with the headcount data by gender. In the case of CSU Pomona, where males outnumbered females in headcount numbers, females outnumbered males in degrees awarded.

Data on doctoral programs across the CSUs are very limited and not fully developed. While the master's programs provide a more robust data set of degrees awarded, there was no substantial data on degrees awarded that was consistent across all nine campuses for the doctoral programs. Although Figure 3-6 illustrates some of the data related to the number of doctorates conferred, it is important to capture this information nonetheless, which can then be taken into consideration with other variables such as faculty trends, student to faculty ratios, and thesis submission rates. It is important to note that campuses such as CSU San Diego have a large number of awarded doctoral degrees due to their close partnerships with other universities such as the University of California campuses at San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Davis in addition to the Claremont Graduate University. Further information would be necessary to holistically understand the trend of doctoral degrees awarded across all nine campuses.

No. a start	Dominguez	R. S. Constant	North Albert	Losson and	10000	Rest Intel	San	(and the set			Percent of
Colleges	Hills	Fullerton	Long Beach	Los Angeles	Northridge	Pomona	Bernardino	San Diego	San Marcos	TOTAL	Total
CBA & Related	50	233	89	74	98	53	111	313	34	1055	11%
CED & Related	202	347	225	280	393	54	193	319	79	2092	21%
CHHS & Related	308	251	703	306	856	28	178	453	17	3100	31%
CLA & Related	171	229	249	190	294	79	94	361	29	1696	17%
<b>CNSM &amp; Related</b>	16	70	118	55	74	29	18	98	8	486	5%
COE & Related	40	280	222	112	210	106	13	152	18	1153	12%
COTA & Related	0	66	74	66	67	39	3	44	0	359	4%
TOTAL	787	1476	1680	1083	1992	388	610	1740	185	9941	100%
Percent of Total	8%	15%	17%	11%	20%	4%	6%	18%	2%	100%	

Figure 3-1: Master's Degrees Awarded by Campus and by Colleges Respective to CSULB during CY 2013-14

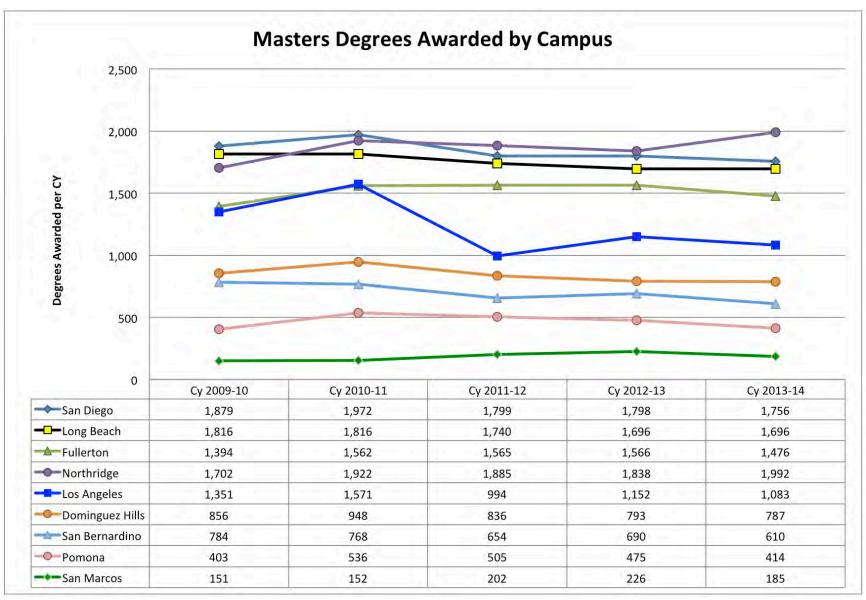


Figure 3-2: Master's Degrees Awarded by Campus

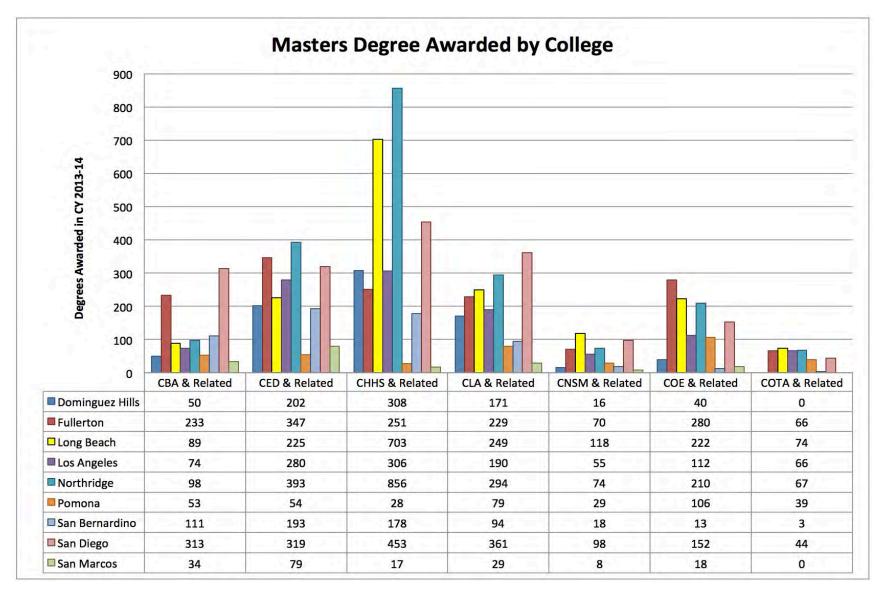


Figure 3-3: Master's Degrees Awarded by College and Related Fields

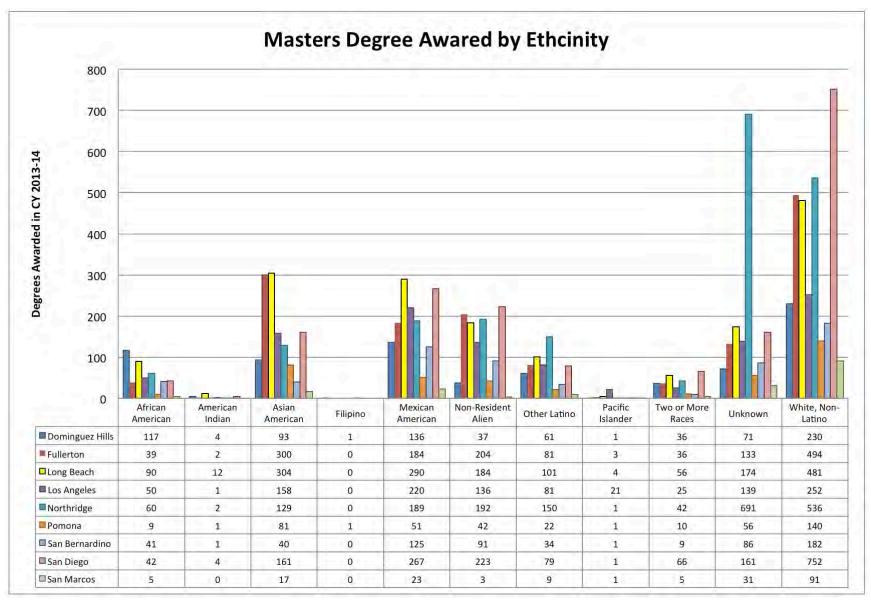


Figure 3-4: Master's Thesis Awarded by Ethnicity

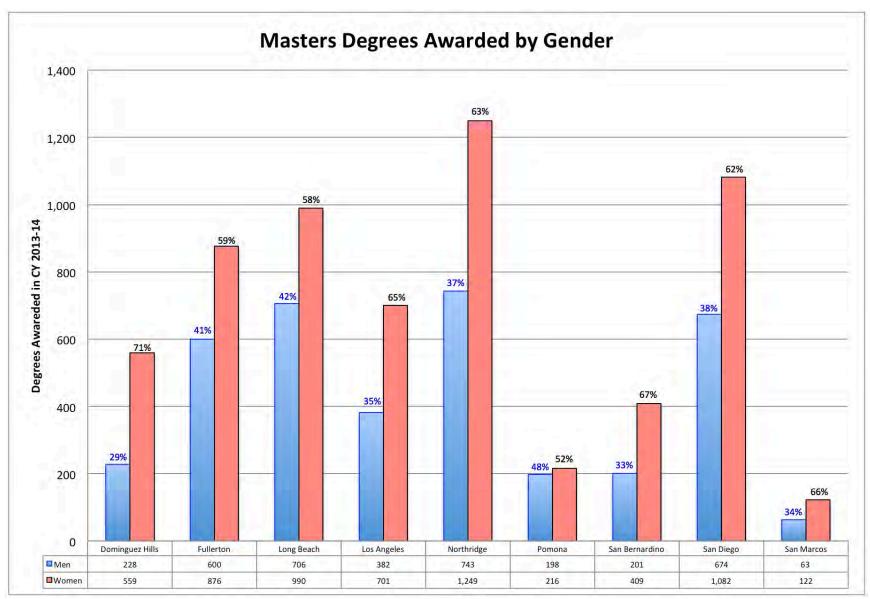


Figure 3-5: Master's Thesis Awarded by Gender

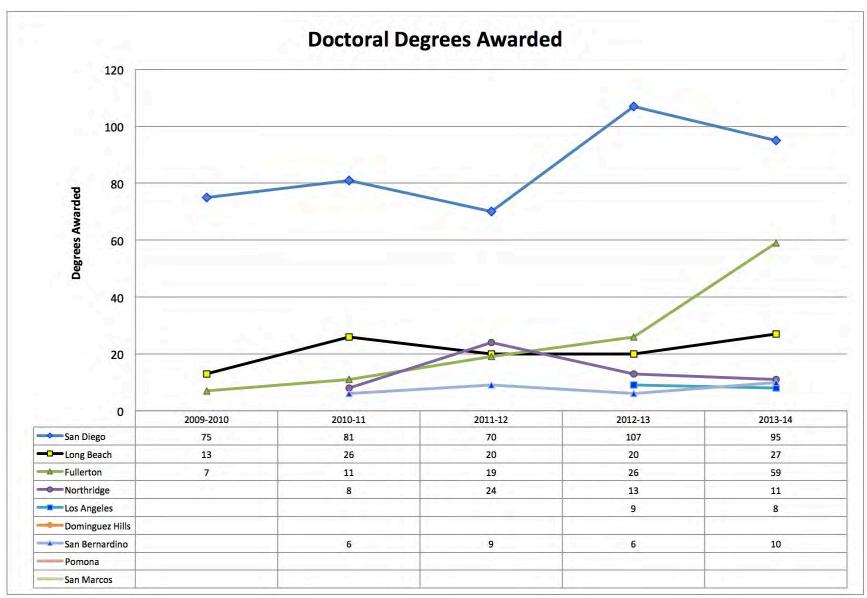


Figure 3-6: Doctoral Degrees Awarded

## 4. Graduation Rates

The data on graduation rates was collected for CSU Long Beach through the Institutional Research website<sup>27</sup> for the period of 2003 through 2012. Data for sister CSUs were not readily available. Hence, this section is primarily focused on CSU Long Beach graduation and retention rates within the cohort model.

The number of graduate students entering CSU Long Beach each fall has been relatively steady for the past decade with a University total of about 2,000 students admitted each fall semester. At CSU Long Beach in 2003, the admission cohort was 2,181 and has remained relatively steady through most of the years, except in 2005 when it dropped to 1,878. In 2011, the cohort dropped for the first time to the lowest level of 1,795. This cohort count does not account for spring admissions. Typically, graduate programs also admit students in the spring; hence this number needs to be accounted for a complete analysis on admission cohort.

For the purpose of this study, three categories were established to portray the graduation and retention rates. For example, 2-year graduation rates signify the number of graduate students graduating within their first and second year of enrollment in their master's program. The 3<sup>rd</sup> year graduate rates signify the number of graduate students graduating only within the third year of their enrollment in the master's program. Finally, the 3-year persistence rates

signify the number of graduate students continuing in their master's program in the fourth year and beyond.

From fall 2003 to fall 2012. the 2-year graduation rates for CSU Long Beach students averaged 26%. During that same time period, the 3<sup>rd</sup> graduation year rates averaged 20%. while persistence beyond the 3<sup>rd</sup> vear averaged 11% (Figure 4-1). Over the past decade, on average more than 40% of the students who enrolled

On average, 26% of the graduate students graduated in 2-years at CSU Long Beach. An additional 20% graduated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year. On average, 11% of the students continue to persist beyond the 3<sup>rd</sup> year. However, over 40% of the graduate students never complete the degree they started at CSU Long Beach.

in a graduate program never completed the program they started at CSU Long Beach. The number of students who graduated within 3 years has been below 50% for the 2003 through 2010 cohorts, and reached a high of about 53% for the first-time with the 2011 cohort.

The highest graduation rates were demonstrated by international students, or visa holding non-U.S. citizens from fall 2003 through fall 2012. Even though they are typically less than 10% of the total fall admission pool, and steadily growing, their average 2-year rates have been approximately 30%, while their 3<sup>rd</sup> year graduation rates have been approximately 36% with an average persistence

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> <u>http://daf.csulb.edu/offices/univ\_svcs/institutionalresearch/dashboard/</u>

rate beyond the third year at 15%. More recently the cohorts from fall 2009 through fall 2011 demonstrated a steady increase beyond 80% (Figure 4-2).

The graduation rates vary dramatically among colleges at CSU Long Beach. In general, the seven colleges including the undeclared population demonstrated a total combined average of approximately 25% for 2-year graduation rates, with an average of approximately 28% for 3rd year graduation rates, and an average of approximately 14% for persistence beyond the third year (Figure 4-3). The College of Education had the highest graduation rates for 2-year (45.2%) and 3<sup>rd</sup> year (37.1%) during the fall of 2011. At the same time, the College of Health and Human Sciences demonstrated the second highest 2-year graduation rates at 43.7%, while the College of Liberal Arts demonstrated the third highest 2-year graduation rate at 26.6%. Persistence beyond the third year is the largest in the College of the Arts at a rate of 32.2% even though the is

cohort size relatively small.

The average time to degree for CSU Long Beach graduate programs is provided in Tables 4-1 through 4-3. For the past three years, CSU Long Beach has averaged

CSULB Time to Degree by College (Yrs)										
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13							
CHHS	2.7	2.6	2.6							
CLA	3.3	3.3	3.3							
CBA	2.3	2.4	2.2							
CED	2.7	2.5	2.6							
COE	2.8	2.8	2.8							
COTA	3.4	3.1	2.9							
CNSM	3.4	3.4	3.4							
University	2.8	2.8	2.8							

2.8 years to complete the degree. However, the rates among colleges vary significantly from as low as 2.2 years in the College of Business, to as high as 3.4 years in the College of Natural Sciences and Mathematics. Time to degree only takes into account students who have successfully graduated. Hence, it does not include students who did not complete the degree program.

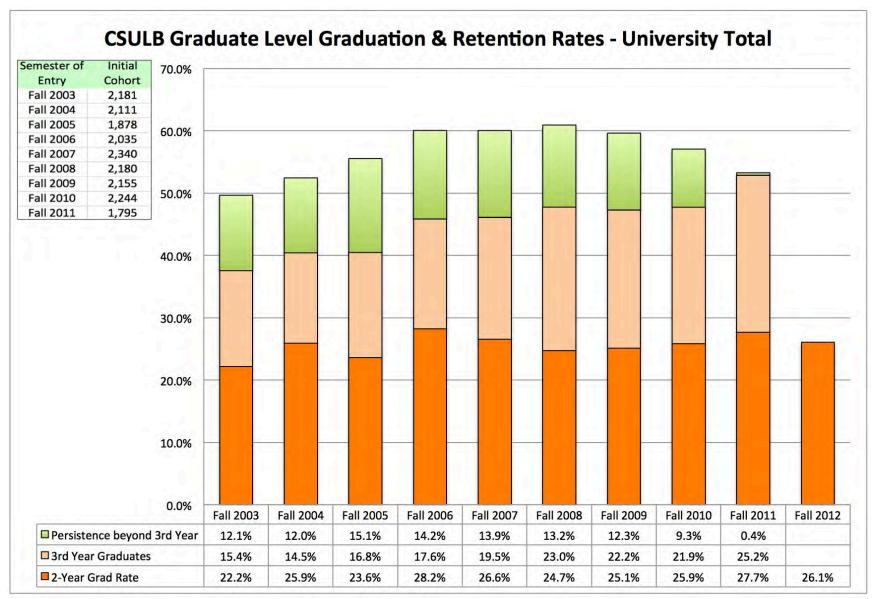


Figure 4-1: CSULB Graduate Level Graduation and Retention Rates

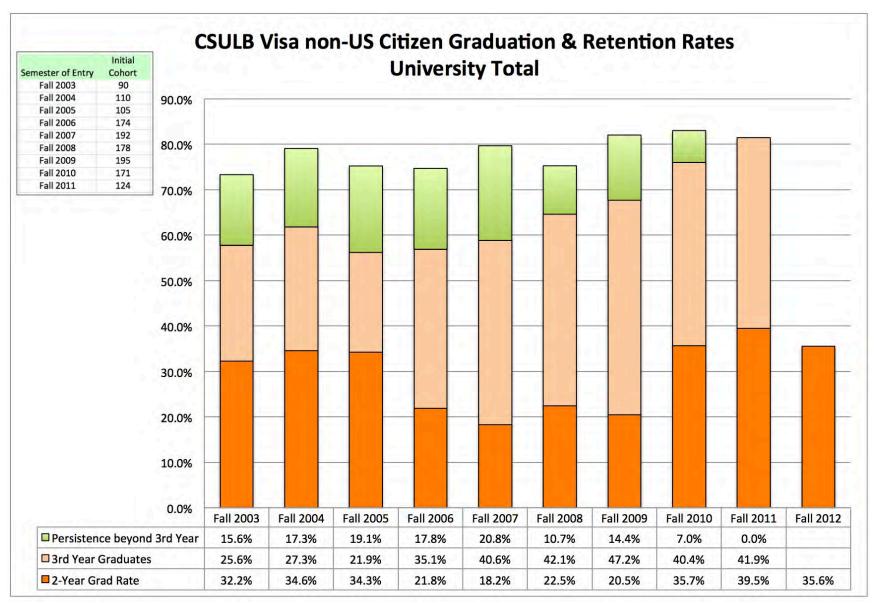


Figure 4-2: CSULB Visa non-U.S. Citizen Graduation and Retention Rates

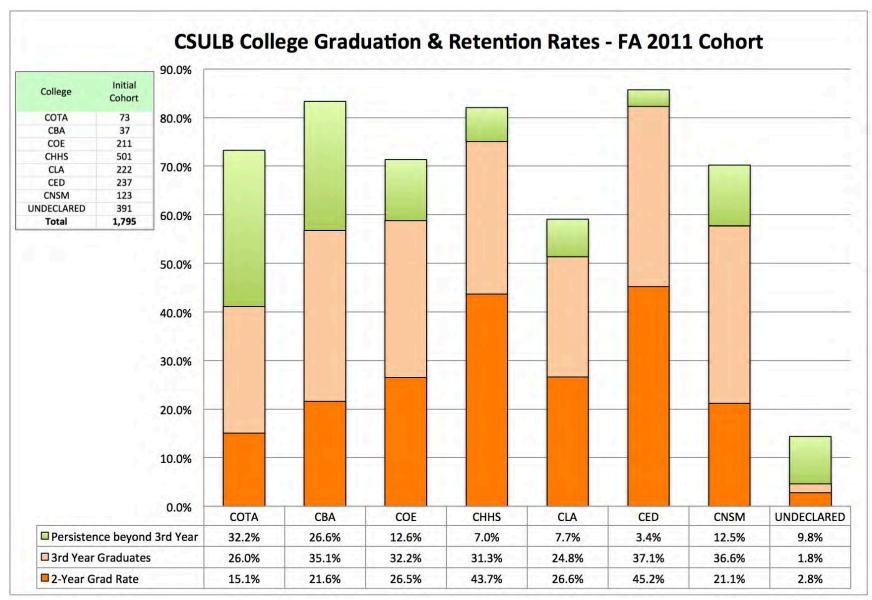


Figure 4-3: CSULB College Graduation and Retention Rates

		<u>2010-2011</u>			2011-2012				2012-2013				
College	Program	N	%	Average Time to Degree	Average Units at Graduation	N	%	Average Time to Degree	Average Units at Graduation	N	%	Average Time to Degree	Average Units Graduation
ealth & Human Services	Communicative Disorders MA	47	6.1%	2.9	56.3	37	5.7%	3.2	63.7	15	2.1%	3.4	56
aren a naman bervices	Communicative Disorders MA E	1	0.1%	3.5	51	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0
	Criminal Justice MS	12	1.6%	2.7	38.9	11	1.7%	2.4	41	6	0.9%	2.2	42.2
	Criminal Justice MS Ext	1	0.1%	3	47	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0
	Emergency Services Admin MS	57	7.4%	3.3	37.1	21	3.3%	3	36.4	16	2.3%	3.4	37.1
	Emergency Services Admin MS E	1	0.1%	3.5	31	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0
	Family & Consumer Sciences MA	1	0.1%	2	37	1	0.2%	1	99	0	0.0%	0	0
	Gerontology MS	9	1.2%	3.7	47.7	10	1.6%	3.7	45.7	8	1.1%	2.7	46.3
	Health Care Adm MS	36	4.7%	2.7	45.9	44	6.8%	2.6	46.3	57	8.1%	3.3	46.8
	Health Care Admin MS Ext	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	1	0.1%	3	47
	Health Sci: Comm HIth Educ MPH	23	3.0%	2.2	43.5	24	3.7%	1.6	42.5	18	2.6%	1.9	45.8
	Health Science MS	0	0.0%	0	0	2	0.3%	2	47.5	0	0.0%	0	0
	KPE Exer Physiology & Nutr MS	1	0.1%	2.5	46	3	0.5%	3.2	56	2	0.3%	3.8	44.5
	KPE Exercise Science MS	5	0.6%	4.1	41.2	4	0.6%	2.9	39.3	10	1.4%	2.9	42.6
	KPE Sport Exercise Psych MS	4	0.5%	3	37.9	6	0.9%	2.7	40	2	0.3%	2.8	39
	KPE Sports Med Injury Stds MS	1	0.1%	2.5	69	9	1.4%	2.6	39	3	0.4%	2.7	39
	MS Direct Entry MSN	22	2.8%	3.4	110	19	2.9%	3.1	115.9	23	3.3%	3.6	113.8
	NRSG Hith Care Adm MSN/MSHCA	2	0.3%	7	67.5	8	1.2%	2.5	63.3	3	0.4%	5.3	61.7
	NRSG and Public Health MSN/MPH	4	0.5%	2.6	62.3	3	0.5%	3.5	57.7	8	1.1%	3.3	62.1
	Nursing Acute Care Clin Spec MS	10	1.3%	3.7	49.8	8	1.2%	2	51.8	6	0.9%	3.4	65
	Nursing MS	81	10.5%	2.3	39.6	49	7.6%	2.7	43.7	68	9.7%	2.8	43.1
	Nursing MS Ext	1	0.1%	2	38	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0
	Nutritional Sci (Dietetic) MA	5	0.6%	4.9	61.6	3	0.5%	4	54	9	1.3%	3.1	50.3
	Nutritional Science MA	2	0.3%	2.3	35.5	2	0.3%	3.5	37	12	1.7%	3.7	69.8
	Occupational Studies MA	29	3.8%	2.8	41.9	6	0.9%	2.4	37.5	0	0.0%	0	0
	PE Adapted Phys Educ MA	1	0.1%	4	62	2	0.3%	2	52	0	0.0%	0	0
	PE Coaching MA	1	0.1%	5	44	3	0.5%	2	36	1	0.1%	2.5	76
	PE Indiv Progr Genl Areas MA	1	0.1%	3.5	105	7	1.1%	1.6	63.1	7	1.0%	1.9	73.4
	PE Pedagogical Studies MA	5	0.6%	1.9	53.6	1	0.2%	3	72	1	0.1%	0.5	51
	PE Pedagogical Studies MA Ext	0	0.0%	0	0	1	0.2%	2,5	86	0	0.0%	0	0
	PE Sports Management MA	60	7.8%	1.7	36.4	55	8.5%	1.8	36.3	64	9.1%	1.7	36.3
	PE Sports Management MA Ext	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	1	0.1%	2	36
	PPA Public Works MPA	1	0.1%	2.5	36	2	0.3%	5	39	1	0.1%	2.5	39
	PPA Urban Affairs MPA	10	1.3%	3.2	38.1	12	1.9%	2.3	41.5	18	2.6%	2.1	41.7
	Physical Therapy MPT	33	4.3%	3.3	98.8	31	4.8%	3.3	95.6	27	3.8%	3.3	98
	Public Administration MPA	93	12.0%	2.6	38.7	95	14.7%	2.8	38.4	110	15.6%	2.3	39.7
	Public Administration MPA Ext	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	1	0.1%	2	39
	Recreation Administration MS	11	1.4%	4.5	38.2	3	0.5%	4.5	40.3	7	1.0%	5.9	42.9
	Social Work MSW	201	26.0%	2.6	58.3	162	25.1%	2.5	55.7	199	28.3%	2.4	55.7
	Social Work MSW Ext	0	0.0%	0	0	1	0.2%	3	60	0	0.0%	0	0
	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES TOTAL	772	100.0%	2.7	50.7	645	100.0%	2.6	51.6	704	100.0%	2.6	51.8

**Table 4-1**: Average Graduation Time to Degree by Programs in the College of Health and Human Services

		CS			te Time to De	-	-	ram						
			2010	/2011-2012	2/2013 Acade	mic )	rears			-				
		2010-2011				2011-2012					2012-2013			
College	Program	N	%	Average Time to Degree	Average Units at Graduation	N	%	Average Time to Degree	Average Units at Graduation	N	%	Average Time to Degree	Average Units a Graduation	
iberal Arts	Anthropology Applied MA	5	2.4%	5.3	42.8	5	2.6%	4.9	42	2	1.0%	4	47.5	
	Anthropology MA	4	2.0%	3.1	38.5	7	3.6%	3.2	36.7	9	4.5%	4.5	45.4	
	Asian Studies MA	5	2.4%	2.9	39	4	2.0%	3	43.5	6	3.0%	3	43	
	Creative Writing MFA	9	4.4%	2	61.1	12	6.1%	2	65.4	11	5.5%	2.1	64.7	
	Economics MA	6	2.9%	2.2	34.3	8	4.1%	2.1	43.1	8	4.0%	2.3	38	
	English MA French MA	54	26.3%	3.4	47.2 38.7	49 4	25.0%	2.9 3.3	43.3 43.1	30	15.0%	3.4	43.9 39.4	
	Geography MA	3	1.5%	4.2	36.2	4	2.0%	5	43.1	11	2.0%	5.8	39.4	
	German MA	7	3.4%	2.9	51	4	2.0%	2.9	41.0	7	3.5%	2.3	45.5	
	Global Logistics MA Ext	8	3.9%	2.3	30.8	7	3.6%	2.9	43.5	2	1.0%	1.5	34.5	
	History MA	14	6.8%	4.8	48.9	17	8.7%	5.1	45.1	20	10.0%	3.4	38.1	
	Linguistics General MA	4	2.0%	2.4	48.8	0	0.0%	0	0	4	2.0%	2	42.5	
	Linguistics Lang & Culture MA	1	0.5%	2.4	46.0	1	0.5%	2	36	1	0.5%	2.5	51	
	Linguistics MA	3	1.5%	3.7	49.3	2	1.0%	3.8	48.5	3	1.5%	3	45	
	Linguistics TESL MA	13	6.3%	3.3	49.6	6	3.1%	4.2	45.5	10	5.0%	3	46.1	
	Philosophy MA	4	2.0%	3.3	36.8	6	3.1%	3.8	43.8	6	3.0%	3.8	35.6	
	Political Science MA	9	4.4%	2.4	34	14	7.1%	2.8	36	6	3.0%	2.5	42.5	
	Psychology General Research MA	11	5.4%	3.5	39.7	4	2.0%	3.1	37.8	14	7.0%	4.5	43.8	
	Psychology Indus Org MA	1	0.5%	4.5	39	8	4.1%	7.2	41.1	4	2.0%	8.3	47.3	
	Psychology: Human Factors MS	3	1.5%	4.7	37.7	4	2.0%	4.1	41.5	7	3.5%	2.7	40.9	
	Psychology: Indust & Organiz MS	5	2.4%	3.2	43.8	4	2.0%	3.1	38.8	4	2.0%	4.4	45.3	
	Religious Studies MA	8	3.9%	4.3	53	7	3.6%	2.8	37.1	11	5.5%	2.5	37.4	
	Spanish MA	4	2.0%	5.4	62.5	8	4.1%	3.4	45.3	6	3.0%	4	50.7	
	Speech Commun General MA	13	6.3%	2.2	35.2	11	5.6%	2.2	30.9	14	7.0%	2.3	32.4	
	LIBERAL ARTS TOTAL	205	100.0%	3.3	44.4	196	100.0%	3.3	42.4	200	100.0%	3.3	42.7	
siness Administration	Business Admin (Sat) MBA E	0	0	0	0	25	23.6%	2	48	22	19.5%	2	48	
usiness Administration	Business Administration MBA	145	99.3%	2.3	46.1	81	76.4%	2.5	45.8	91	80.5%	2.3	45.6	
	Business Administration MBA E	1	0.7%	2.5	45	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	
	BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION TOTAL	146	100.0%	2.3	46	106	100.0%	2.4	46.3	113	100.0%	2.2	46.1	
Education	Couns-Marriage Family Ther MS	24	7.3%	2.8	69.5	28	8.8%	2.9	70.6	20	7.2%	2.7	69	
	Couns-School Counseling MS	16	4.8%	2.8	52.9	21	6.6%	2.5	52.6	22	7.9%	2.9	52.3	
	Couns-Student Dev Higher Ed MS	20	6.0%	3.9	61	28	8.8%	3.5	56.5	22	7.9%	3.2	57.1	
	Educ Educational Technology MA	21	6.3%	3.6	50.4	16	5.0%	2.5	58.7	13	4.7%	2.4	52.5	
	Educ Elem Curr & Instruct MA	41	12.4%	2.1	55.4	13	4.1%	2.1	54.2	6	2.2%	2	58.5	
	Educ Elem Dual Lang Devi MA	14	4.2%	2.1	51.3	14	4.4%	1.9	47	26	9.3%	2	48.3	
	Educ Elem Early Childhood MA	25	7.6%	2.2	48	41	12.9%	2.2	35.4	25	9.0%	2.7	38	
	Educ Elem Mathematics Educ MA	21	6.3%	1.9	48.5	22	6.9%	2	51.3	11	3.9%	2	57.1	
	Educ Elem Reading/Lang Arts MA	13	3.9%	3.2	57.8	23	7.2%	2.7	53.7	13	4.7%	2.2	56.2	
	Educ Elementary Education MA	1	0.3%	8	69	1	0.3%	8.5	56	0	0.0%	0	0	
	Educ Librarianship MA	5	1.5%	3.5	44.5	8	2.5%	2.3	42.9	5	1.8%	2.7	47.5	
	Educ Secn Curr & Instruct MA	19	5.7%	2.2	58.2	20	6.3%	2.1	57.8	11	3.9%	2	71.5	
	Educ Sech curr & Instruct MA	19	5.7%	3.1	48.4	17	5.3%	2.6	42.6	22	7.9%	3	46	
	Educ-Educational Psych MA	24	7.3%	2.2	58.9	11	3.5%	2.0	52.1	15	5.4%	3	64.1	
	Educational Admnistratn MA	22	6.6%	2.4	64.2	13	4.1%	2.5	62.2	19	6.8%	2.3	66.7	
	Elem/Secondary Leadership EdD	7	2.1%	5.9	97.7	8	2.5%	3.2	92	9	3.2%	3.2	81.2	
	Higher Ed Leadership EdD	16	4.8%	4	75.8	10	3.1%	3.2	79.2	14	5.0%	3.2	79.6	
	Special Education MS	23	6.9%	2.3	73.0	24	7.5%	2.4	65.5	26	9.3%	2.6	76.2	
	opecial coucation mo	20	0.570	2.7	58.7	318	100.0%	2.5	55.2	20	100.0%	2.0	59.1	

# **Table 4-2**: Average Graduation Time to Degree by Programs in the Colleges of Liberal Arts, Business Administration,<br/>and Education

			2010	/2011-2012	2/2013 Acade	emic \	rears							
		<u>2010-2011</u>				<u>2011-2012</u>					<u>2012-2013</u>			
College	Program	N	%	Average Time to Degree	Average Units at Graduation	N	%	Average Time to Degree	Average Units at Graduation	N	%	Average Time to Degree	Average Units at Graduation	
Engineering	Aerospace Engineering MS	10	3.9%	2.7	36.9	10	4.0%	4	41	12	5.0%	2.5	39.3	
	Civil Engineering MS	31	12.1%	2.2	36.1	41	16,4%	2.6	36.2	44	18.2%	2.5	34.3	
	Computer Engineering MS	13	5.1%	3.3	35.8	18	7.2%	3.3	35.1	10	4.1%	3.3	34.4	
	Computer Science MS	45	17.5%	3.2	36.7	65	26.0%	2.8	35.4	79	32.6%	3	36.1	
	Electrical Engineering MS	101	39.3%	3	34.3	76	30.4%	2.8	34.8	56	23.1%	2.8	38.7	
	Engineering MS	30	11.7%	2.1	34.7	19	7.6%	1.9	33.5	18	7.4%	2	36.1	
	Mechanical Engineering MS	27	10.5%	2.8	38.3	21	8.4%	2.8	39.9	23	9.5%	3.1	44.6	
	ENGINEERING TOTAL	257	100.0%	2.8	35.6	250	100.0%	2.8	35.8	242	100.0%	2.8	37.3	
Arts	Art MA	7	8.5%	4.6	52.1	7	9.2%	4.9	65.3	6	9.5%	4.1	55.2	
	Art MFA	23	28.0%	3.6	69.4	20	26.3%	3.5	70.7	17	27.0%	3.2	68.4	
	Dance MA	3	3.7%	6.2	37.3	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	35	
	Dance MA Ext	0	0.0%	0	31	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	
	Dance MFA	3	3.7%	3	74.3	3	3.9%	3	78.3	3	4.8%	3	74.7	
	Music MA	7	8.5%	2.6	41.3	3	3.9%	2.7	45.3	5	7.9%	2.7	36.2	
	Music MM	31	37.8%	3.1	43.7	28	36.8%	2.7	46.7	20	31.7%	2.3	40.9	
	Theatre Arts Acting MFA	3	3.7%	2.5	60.3	4	5.3%	2	59.3	1	1.6%	2	60	
	Theatre Arts Dramatic Wrtg MFA	2	2.4%	3.5	64.5	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	
	Theatre Arts MBA/MFA Thea Mgmt	2	2.4%	3.5	104	2	2.6%	3.5	92	4	6.3%	2.8	90.3	
	Theatre Arts Technical MFA	1	1.2%	3	66	9	11.8%	2.8	64.8	7	11.1%	3.1	62.7	
	ARTS TOTAL	82	100.0%	3.4	53.2	76	100.0%	3.1	59.9	63	100.0%	2.9	56.4	
Natural Sciences & Math	Biochemistry MS	1	1.2%	3	31	6	4.9%	5.7	46.8	6	5.0%	4.3	44.3	
Natural sciences & Math	Biology MS	14	16.7%	4.4	35.3	17	13.9%	4	39.4	28	23.5%	4.1	38.4	
	Chemistry MS	5	6.0%	4.1	36.4	8	6.6%	4.1	41.6	7	5.9%	2.5	35.9	
	Geology MS	1	1.2%	3.5	31	8	6.6%	4.8	38.4	13	10.9%	3.5	47.4	
	Math Applied MS	8	9.5%	2.4	43.1	14	11.5%	2.4	36.2	12	10.1%	3	42.6	
	Math Applied Statistics MS	20	23.8%	2.7	38.4	20	16.4%	2.5	37.5	19	16.0%	2.3	37.6	
	Math Educ for Sec School Tchrs	2	2.4%	2.5	69.5	15	12.3%	3	54.7	8	6.7%	3.3	55.3	
	Math General MS	11	13.1%	2.8	38.6	9	7.4%	2.4	33.3	6	5.0%	2.7	33.3	
	Math: Applied Statistics MS Ext	1	1.2%	2	36	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	
	Microbiology MS	5	6.0%	4.6	33.6	1	0.8%	3.5	34	1	0.8%	4	34	
	Physics MS	3	3.6%	3.3	39.3	9	7.4%	3.7	54.1	6	5.0%	4.1	36.7	
	Physics Metals MS	3	3.6%	4	54	4	3.3%	3.3	36.8	5	4.2%	2.7	36.8	
	Sci Ed Optn Informal SCED MS	1	1.2%	5	51	1	0.8%	5.5	36	3	2.5%	3.3	55	
	Science Education (Elem) MS	4	4.8%	4.3	51.8	4	3.3%	4	46.8	2	1.7%	3	54.4	
	Science Education (Secn) MS	5	6.0%	3	66.4	6	4.9%	3.3	45.5	3	2.5%	5.2	58.7	
	NATURAL SCIENCES & MATH TOTAL	84	100.0%	3.4	41.5	122	100.0%	3.4	42.1	119	100.0%	3.4	41.7	
<u> </u>	TOTAL OF ALL GRADUATE STUDENTS	1877	100%	2.8	48.7	1713	100%	2.8	48.3	1720	100%	2.8	49	

# **Table 4-3**: Average Graduation Time to Degree by Programs in the Colleges of Engineering, Arts,and Natural Sciences & Mathematics

## 5. Faculty, Courses, and Full-Time Equivalency

The data related to faculty, courses, and full-time equivalency was collected for all nine campuses for the time periods between 2009 to 2014 using data provided by the Chancellors Office database<sup>28</sup> and through the Common Data Set for the respective campuses<sup>29</sup>. Seven key variables were closely examined and described as follows.

*Full-Time Faculty Trend:* The full-time faculty includes both tenured, tenure-track, and full-time lecturers. The number of full-time faculty among the nine CSUs has steadily declined in the past 5 years, except for CSU San

CSU Long Beach exhibited the highest full-time faculty count by a large margin until most recently in the past two years.

Bernardino and Northridge (Figure 5-1). CSU Long Beach had the highest full-time faculty count by a large margin

29 <u>http://daf.csulb.edu/offices/univ\_svcs/institutionalresearch/cds.html</u> www.fullerton.edu/analyticalstudies/faculty/index.asp http://irgry.csun.edu:8080/openweb/index.html http://www4.csudh.edu/irap/ipeds/facultystaff/index http://www.csupomona.edu/~irar/common-data-set.shtml http://ir.csusb.edu/students/commonDataSet.html http://university-stats.sdsu.edu/cds.html#CDS http://www.csusm.edu/ipa/cds.html http://ir.calstatela.edu/ir/ until most recently in the past two years. In 2013, CSU Northridge surpassed CSU Long Beach with a total count of 941 full-time faculty, while CSU Long Beach remained close to 920 full-time faculty. The next largest faculty headcount is at CSU San Diego with a total of 734 in 2013.

*Total-Faculty Trend:* The total faculty count includes both full-time and part-time faculty. CSU Long Beach has maintained a lead with a headcount of 1,990 faculty in 2013, followed by CSU Northridge with a headcount of 1,945 (Figure 5-2). The next largest faculty headcount appears at CSU San Diego with a total of 1,607 in 2013.

*Graduate Full-Time Equivalent Faculty (FTEF):* The fulltime equivalent faculty (FTEF) for graduate programs does not seem to follow the trend of full-time faculty headcounts. In general FTEF is trending upward in the past two years (Figure 5-3). CSU San Diego has maintained a lead in FTEF for the past five years with a total of 283, followed by CSU Long Beach at 233. Data was not available for further exploration for the CSU campuses of Los Angeles, Northridge and San Marcos.

*Graduate Full-Time Equivalent Student (FTES):* The data on full-time equivalent graduate students (FTES) seems to follow the trend for FTEF (Figure 5-4). In general both FTES and FTEF are trending upward in the past two years. CSU San Diego has maintained a lead in FTES for the past five years with a total of 3,378, followed by CSU Long Beach at 2,732. Data was not available for further exploration for

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> <u>https://csyou.calstate.edu/Tools/academic-affairs/apdb/Pages/Academic-Discipline-</u> <u>Reports-By-Campuses.aspx</u>

the CSU campuses of Los Angeles, Northridge and San Marcos.

*Graduate Student to Faculty Ratio:* In 2014, CSU Long Beach demonstrated an 11.7 graduate student to faculty ratio, which seems to be similar to CSU San Diego at 11.9 (Figure 5-5). For most campuses, the student to faculty ratio has remained relatively steady over the past five years, except at CSU Pomona and Dominguez Hills. Both campuses experienced a significant drop in student to faculty ratios, however their headcounts were lower relative to other campuses (Figure 2-1). Data was not available for further exploration for the CSU campuses of Los Angeles, Northridge and San Marcos.

*Number of Unique Graduate Courses Offered:* The number of unique graduate courses offered at CSU Long Beach and San Diego seems to be the highest among the nine campuses by a wide margin totaling over 700 courses (Figure 5-6). Data was not available for further exploration for the CSU campuses of Los Angeles, Northridge and San Marcos.

Average Graduate Class Size: At six of the CSU campuses, the average graduate class size has steadily been decreasing during the time period of 2010 to 2014. While CSU Pomona and San Bernardino averaged approximately 15 graduate students per class, Long Beach averaged approximately 17 graduate students per class, with Dominguez Hills, Fullerton and San Diego averaging approximately 19 graduate students per class (Figure 5-7). Data was not available for further exploration for the CSU campuses of Los Angeles, Northridge and San Marcos.

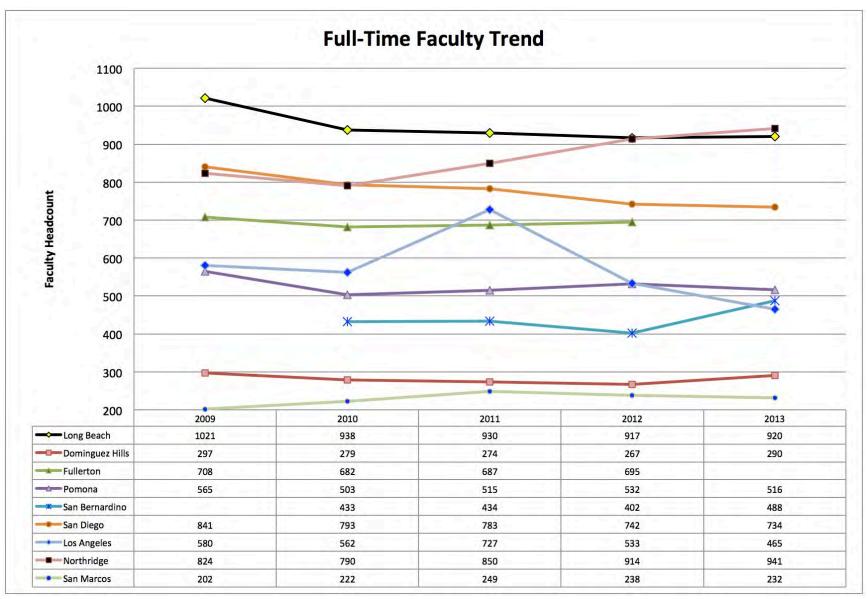


Figure 5-1: Full-Time Faculty Trend

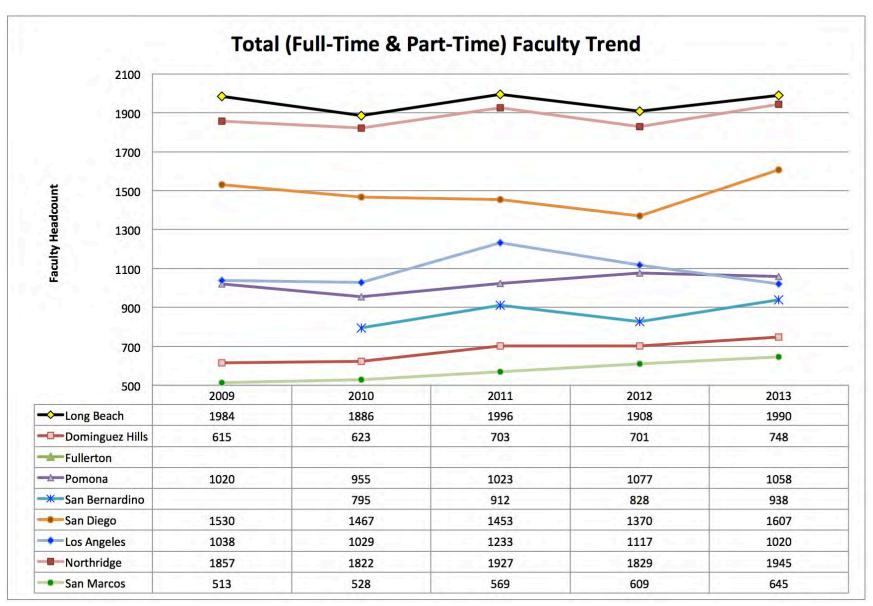


Figure 5-2: Total (Full-Time and Part-Time) Faculty Headcount Trend

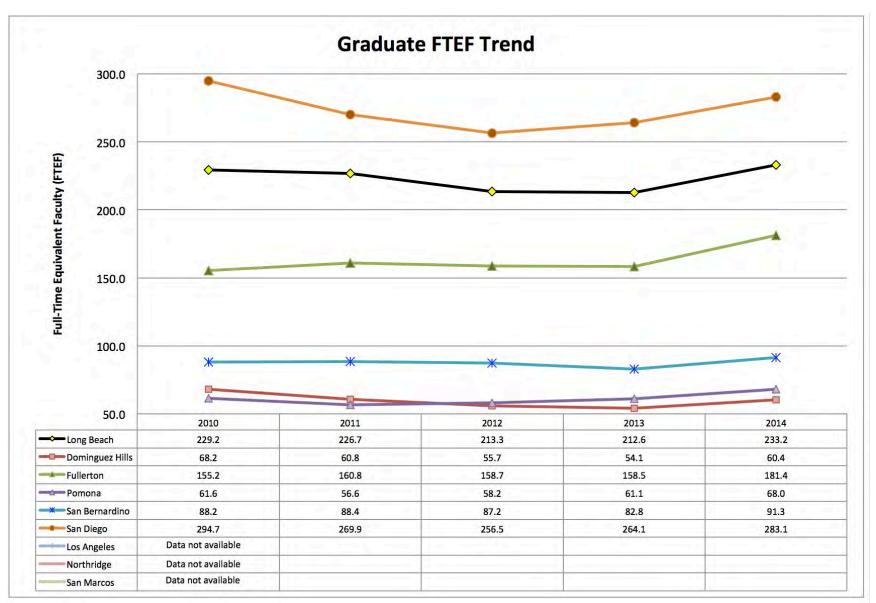


Figure 5-3: Graduate Full-Time Equivalent Faculty Trend

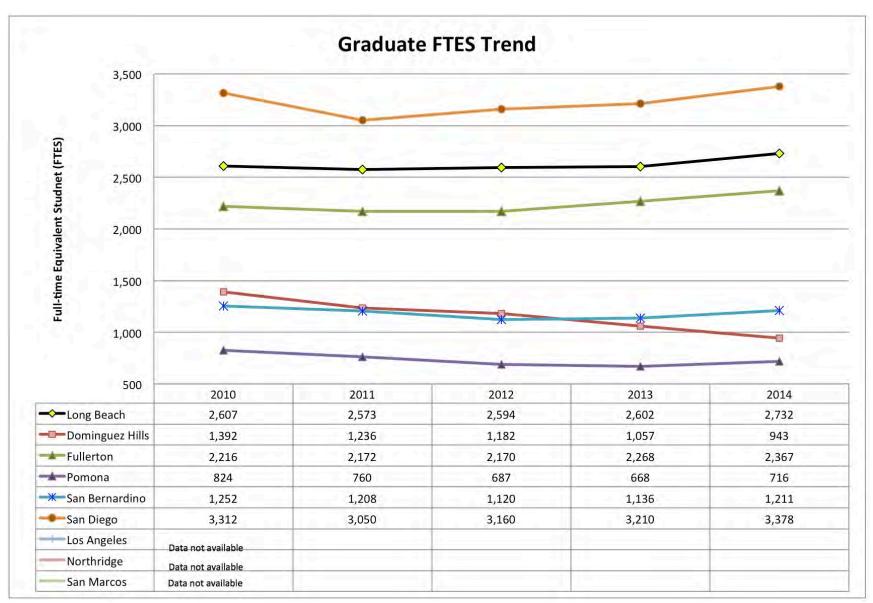


Figure 5-4: Graduate Full-Time Equivalent Student Trend

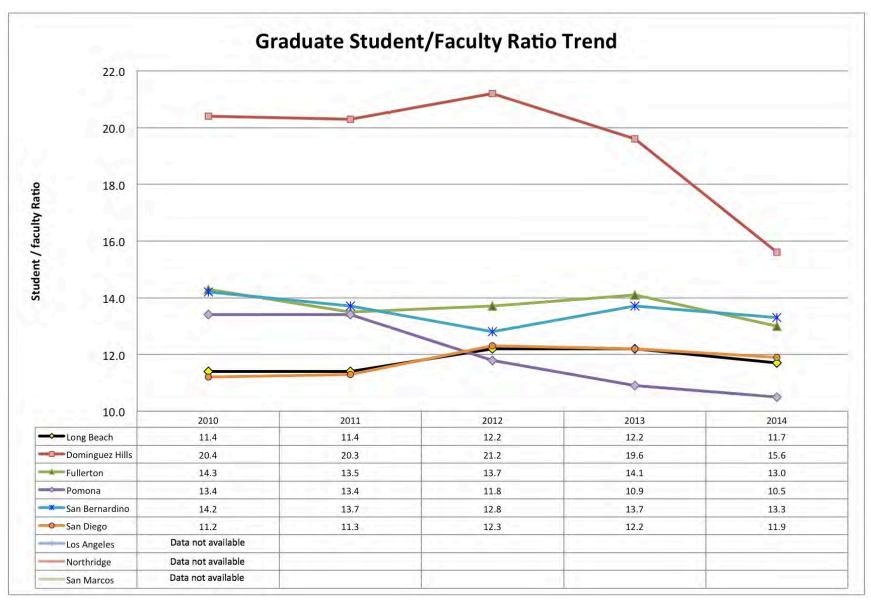


Figure 5-5: Graduate Student to Faculty Ratio Trend

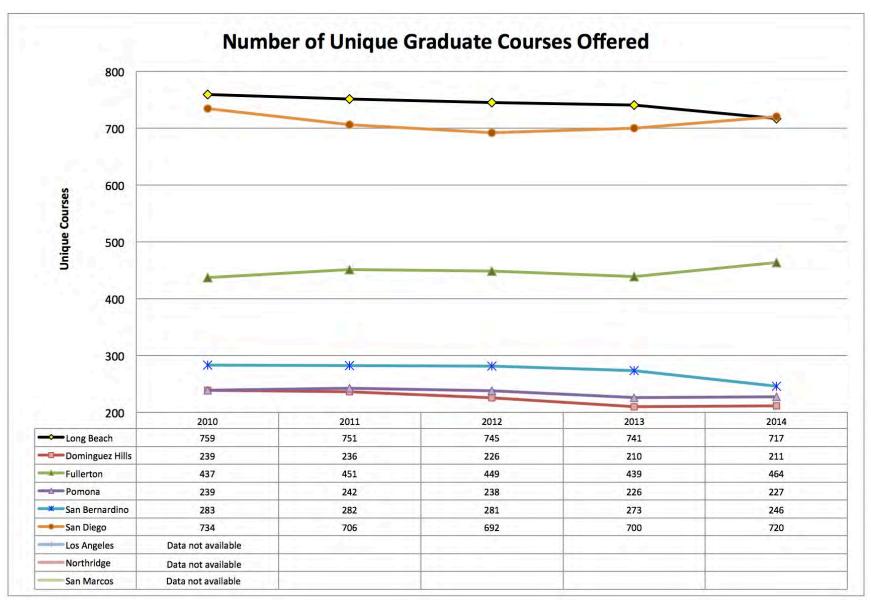


Figure 5-6: Number of Unique Graduate Courses Offered

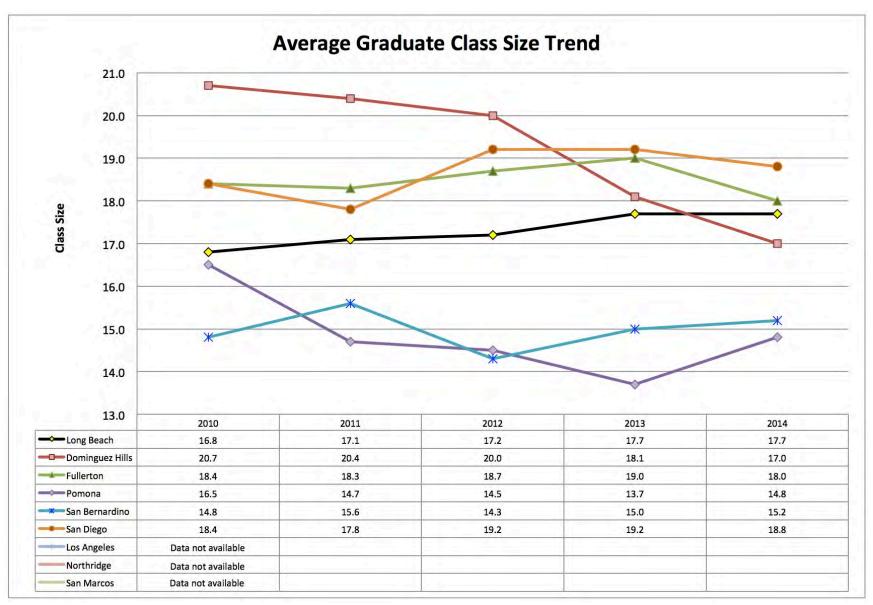


Figure 5-7: Average Graduate Class Size

## 6. Thesis Submission Rates

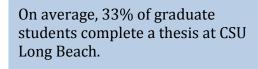
Thesis completion data was collected from the CSU Long Beach University Library records. The data collected for the CSU Long Beach campus was extensive; however the same data for sister CSUs was limited. Besides CSU Long Beach, thesis completion data was collected for the time period from 2009 through 2014 for CSU Northridge, Fullerton, San Bernardino, Pomona, and Dominguez Hills. CSU Northridge provided the grand total whereas all other participating campuses provided a breakdown of thesis submission for each year from 2009 through 2014. On average, most CSU Southern California campuses demonstrated an annual thesis submission rate of approximately 1,870 (Figure 6-1). Without CSU Northridge's data by year, 2012 to 2013 experienced the highest volume of thesis submissions. The campuses producing the most thesis submissions, from highest to lowest are CSU Northridge, Long Beach, San Bernardino, Fullerton, Pomona, and Dominguez Hills.

On average, 33% of graduates in the master's programs complete a thesis at CSU Long Beach.

Year	Masters Degrees Awarded	Thesis Completed	% of Grauduates Completing Thesis
2009-10	1816	578	32%
2010-11	1816	567	31%
2011-12	1740	580	33%
2012-13	1696	658	39%
2013-14	1696	543	32%

This rate has been progressively consistent for the past six years. Within CSU Long Beach, the College of Health and Human Services averaged 53% of all thesis submissions from 2009 through 2014. During the same time period, the

Colleges of Liberal Arts (13%), the Arts (12%) and Natural Sciences and Mathematics (11%) averaged thesis submissions



in a close range of each other, while simultaneously the College of Engineering (6%) and Education (4%) averaged thesis submissions in a different range from the others (Figure 6-2).

Within the College of Education, Advanced Studies in Education and Counseling averaged 86% of thesis submissions from 2009 through 2014, not including doctoral dissertations (Figure 6-3).

Within the College of Health and Human Services, the School of Social work prominently stands out with an average of 64% of thesis submissions, followed by Health Care Administration at 14% and finally the School of Nursing at 8% of thesis submissions from 2009 through 2014 (Figure 6-4).

Within the College of Liberal Arts, Psychology prominently stands out with an average of 29% of thesis submissions, followed by English at 19% and finally Anthropology at 13% of thesis submissions from 2009 through 2014 (Figure 6-5).

Within College of Natural Science and Mathematics, Biological Sciences prominently stands out with 32% of thesis submissions, followed by Physics and Astronomy at 18% and finally Chemistry and Biochemistry at 17% of thesis submissions from 2009 through 2014 (Figure 6-6).

Within College of Engineering, Computer Engineering and Computer Science prominently stands out with 44% of thesis submissions, followed by Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering at 26% and finally Electrical Engineering at 17% of thesis submissions from 2009 through 2014 (Figure 6-7).

Within the College of the Arts, the Bob Cole Conservatory of Music prominently stands out with 41% of thesis submissions, followed by Art with 39% and finally Theatre Arts at 17% of thesis submissions from 2009 through 2014 (Figure 6-8).

Thesis submission rates analyzed in conjunction with the number of master's degrees awarded demonstrates a different trend. Whereas the

	Martin Deserves	Thest	~
College	Masters Degrees Awarded	Thesis Completed	% of Graduates Completing Thesis
CED	225	24	11%
COE	222	30	14%
CHHS	703	287	41%
CLA	249	76	31%
CNSM	118	69	58%
СОТА	74	57	77%
Total	, 1591 ,	543	34%

College of Health and Human Services at CSU Long Beach produces the highest thesis submission rates, only 41% of their graduates complete a thesis. Conversely the College

of the Arts at CSU Long Beach produces the third highest thesis submission rates, but 77% of their graduates complete a thesis.

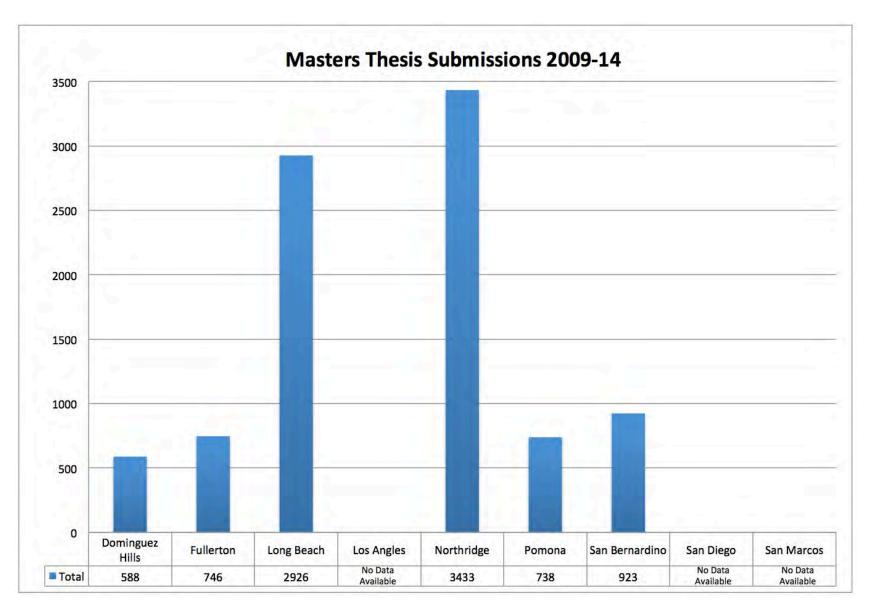


Figure 6-1: Number of Master's Thesis Submissions among Select CSU Campuses 2009-2014

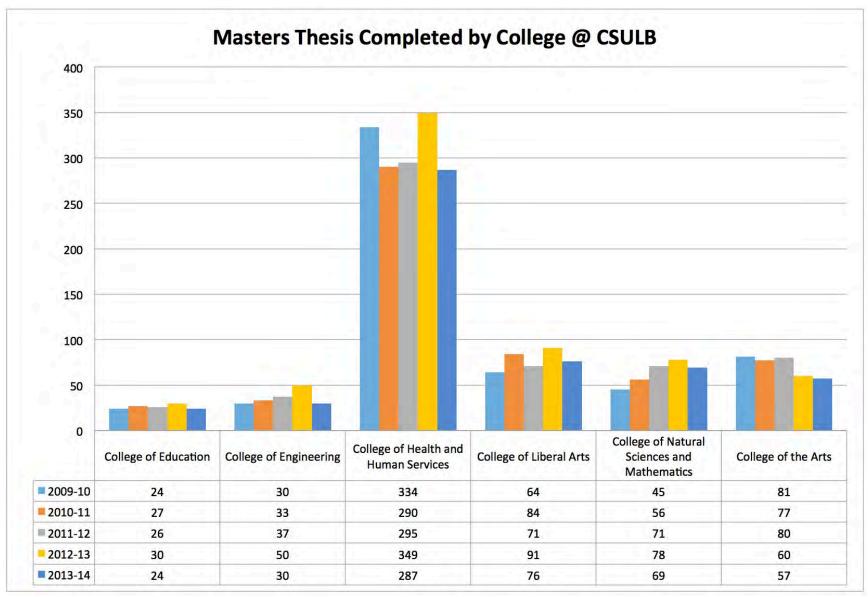


Figure 6-2: Number of Master's Thesis Completed at CSULB

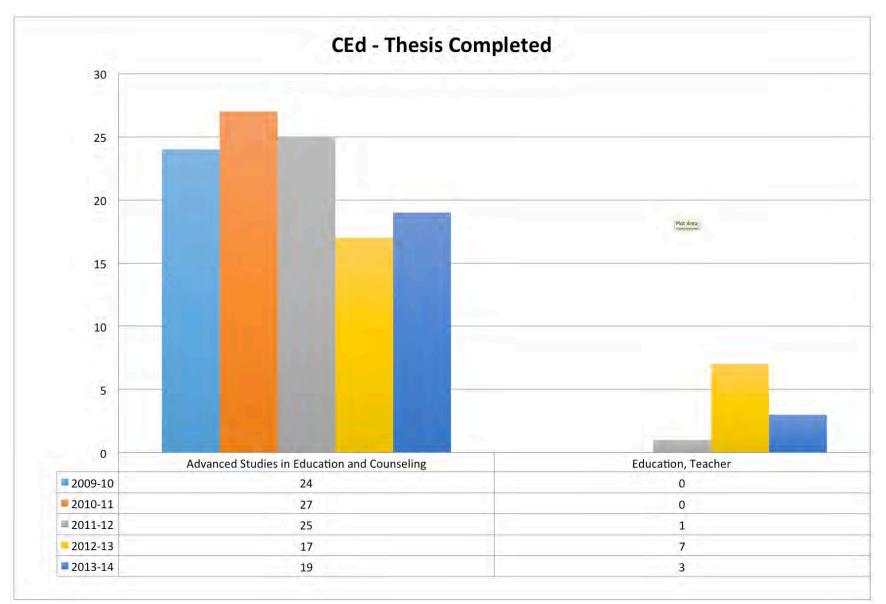


Figure 6-3: Number of Master's Thesis Completed in the College of Education at CSULB

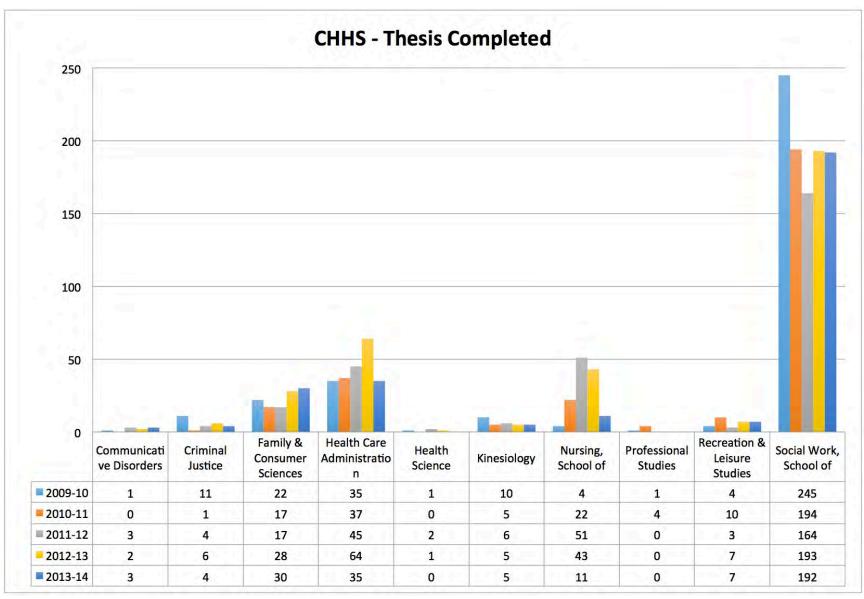


Figure 6-4: Number of Master's Thesis Completed in the College of Health and Human Services at CSULB

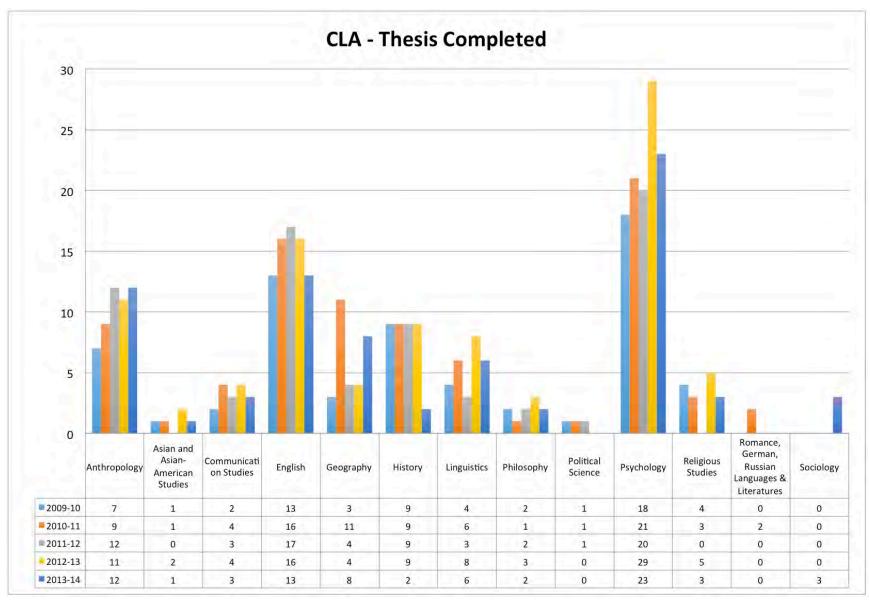


Figure 6-5: Number of Master's Thesis Completed in the College of Liberal Arts at CSULB

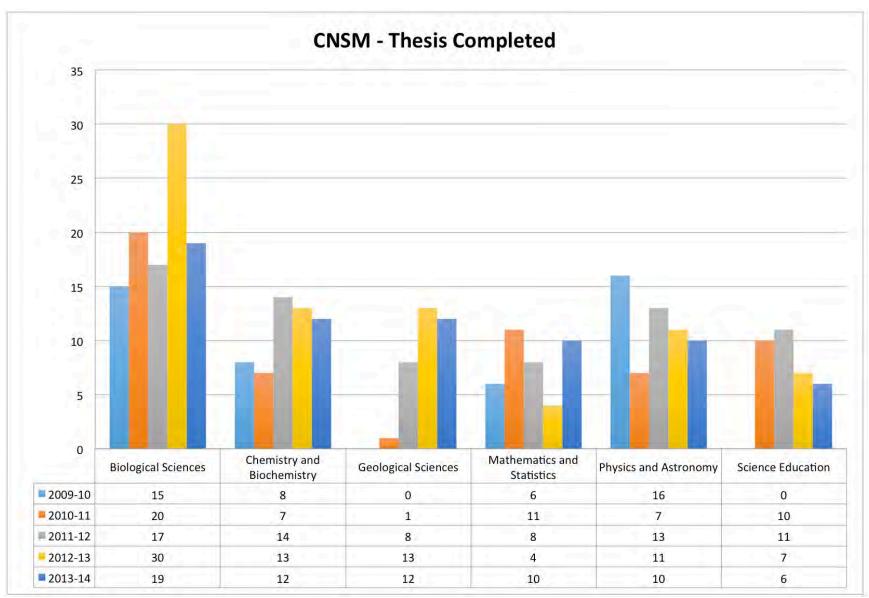


Figure 6-6: Number of Master's Thesis Completed in the College of Natural Sciences and Mathematics at CSULB

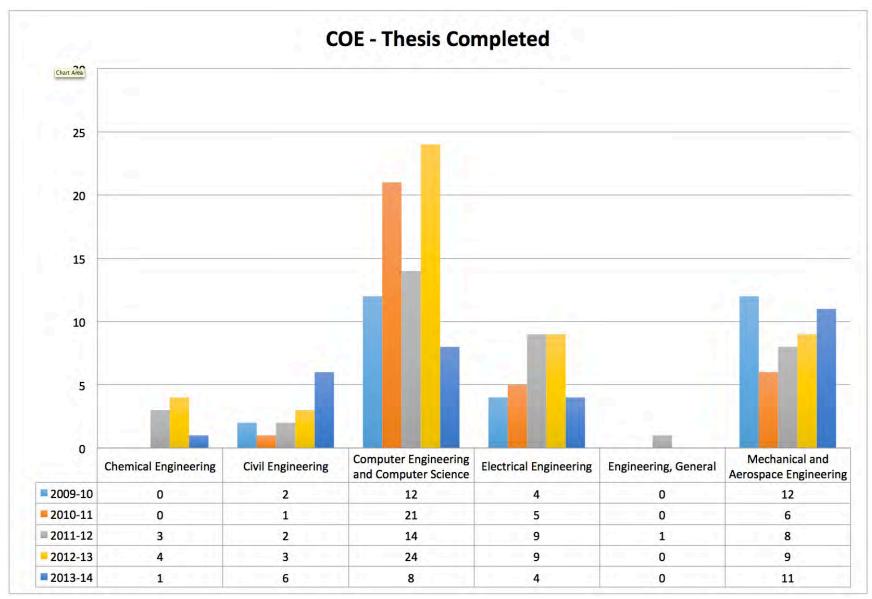


Figure 6-7: Number of Master's Thesis Completed in the College of Engineering at CSULB

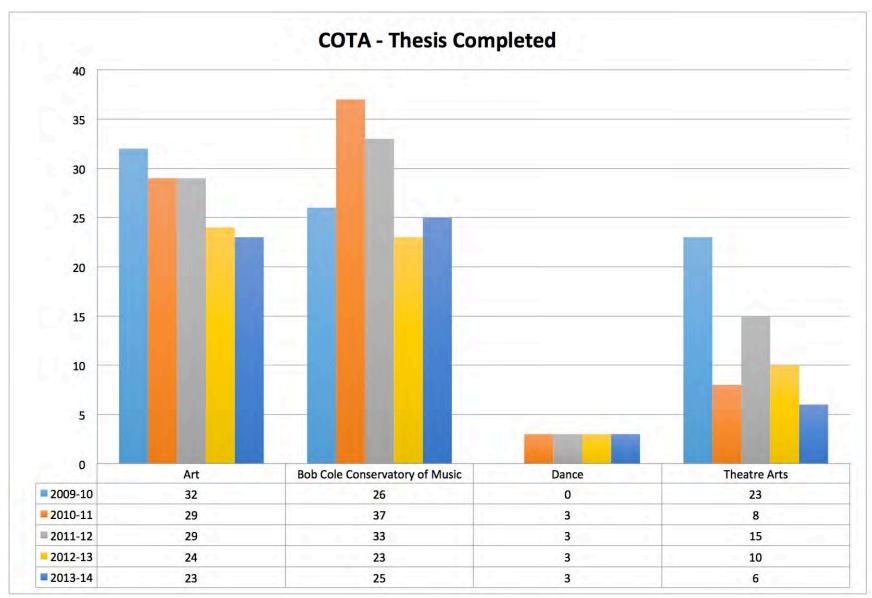


Figure 6-8: Number of Master's Thesis Completed in the College of the Arts at CSULB

### 7. Conclusion

This preliminary study along with the Provost's Taskforce report on Graduate Student Success will serve as resource materials for the Graduate Program Retreat. The purpose of the retreat is to focus on identifying the strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities to develop a strategy for graduate programs. The retreat outcomes will help focus on a CSU Long Beach strategy.

The preliminary study has presented various data sets on topics identified as relative to graduate programs and data points which were available for use. The data may not be consistently complete for all nine campuses in each category examined. Therefore the discussions developed during the retreat can direct future studies towards narrowing the set of variables examined, and then conducting correlation and significance studies on the variables. This preliminary study is only one piece of the puzzle. The quantitative data is not meant to be used as the only source from which recommendations are created for further action. The intention of presenting data in this manner allows the reader to create informed conclusions using various sources. This preliminary study should also be considered as a working document and as a platform from which future studies can evolve.

Finally, the preliminary study is meant to unite task force groups and CSU campuses towards a common interest in furthering the development of graduate programs. By comparing various CSU campuses, colleges, and departments, the study aims to ground the topic in a geographical and institutional manner that supports collaboration at any level and across campuses. It also acknowledges features unique to each campus, college, and department encouraging them to participate in a mutual exchange of ideas and practices related to the topic of graduate programs. The ultimate goal of this preliminary study is to foster the advancement and collaboration among the CSU Long Beach graduate programs.

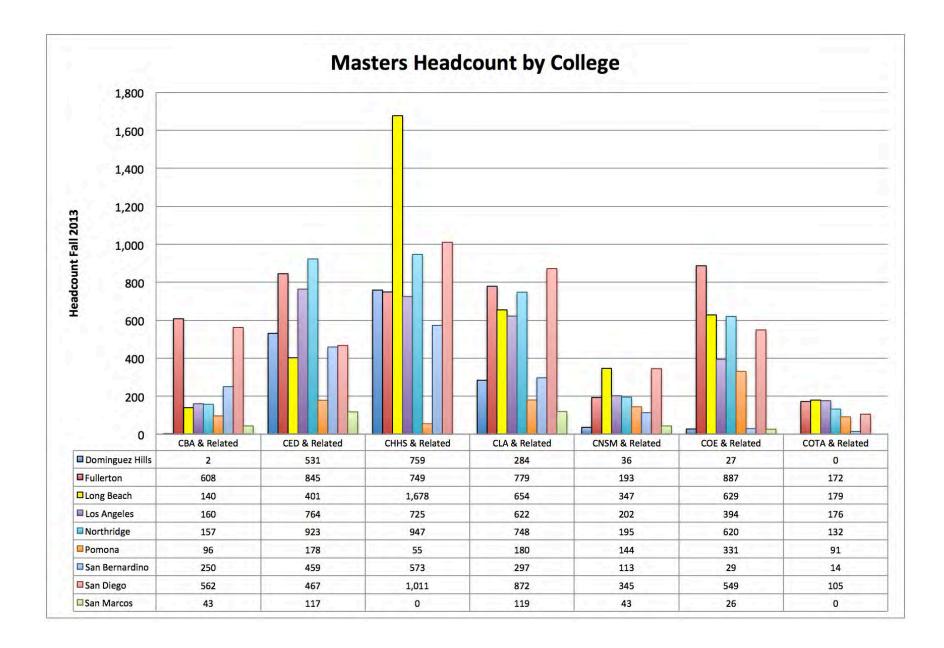
# 8. Appendices

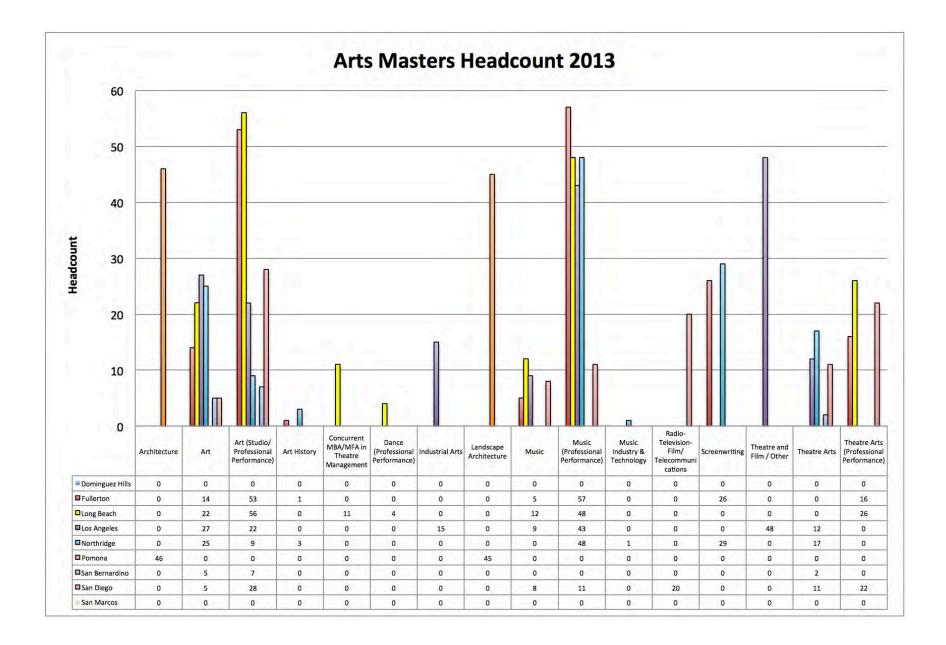
## Appendix - A

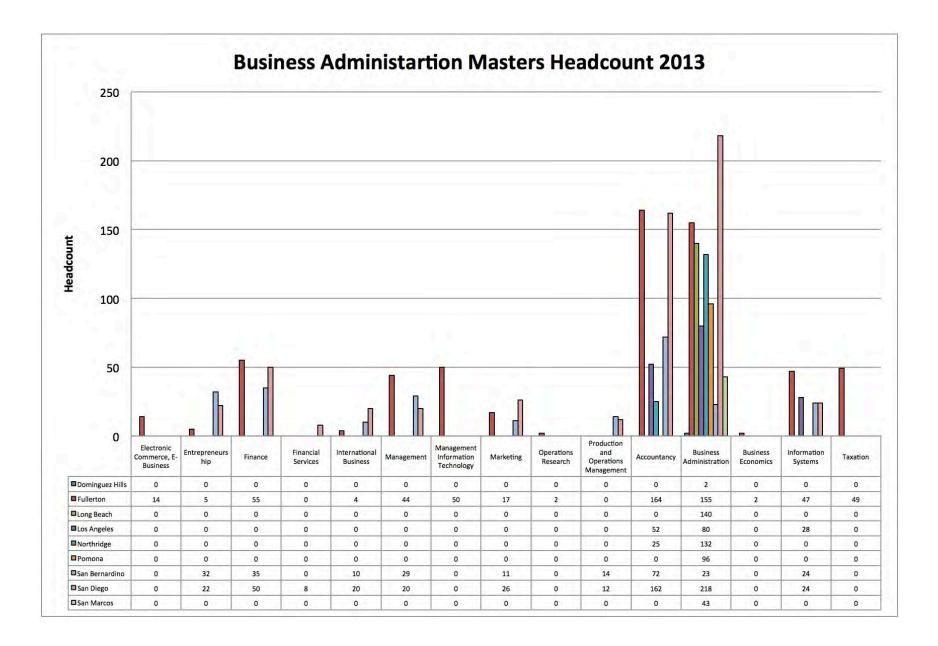
Headcount by College and Department - Fall 2013

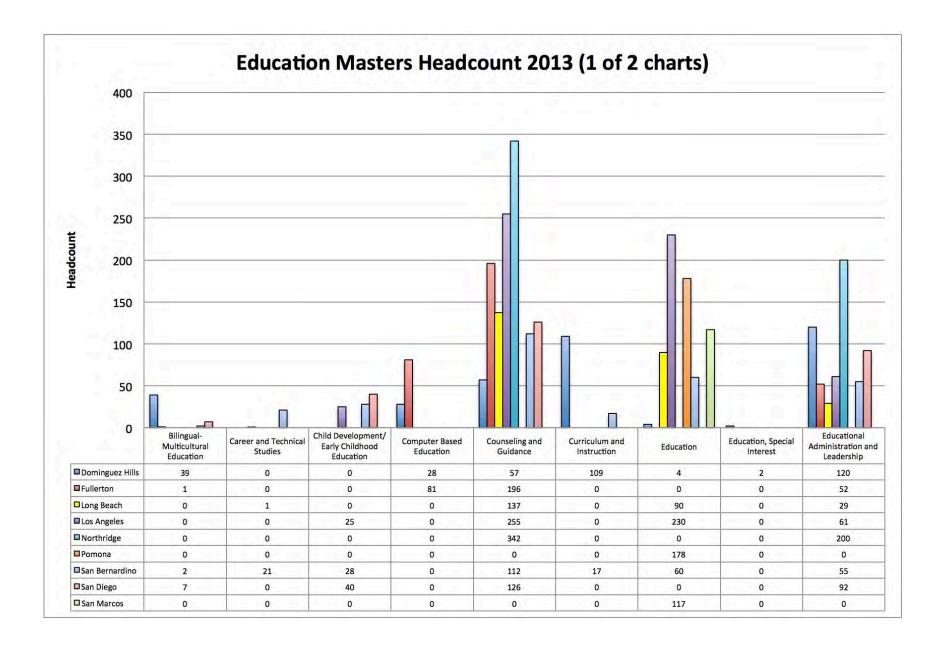
The headcount numbers in this section were collected for all nine campuses for the fall of 2013 using data provided by the CSU Chancellor's Office. The organization of graduate programs and colleges varies by campus. For the purposes of this study, the graduate programs are organized into the college structure represented at CSU Long Beach, and listed in alphabetical order.

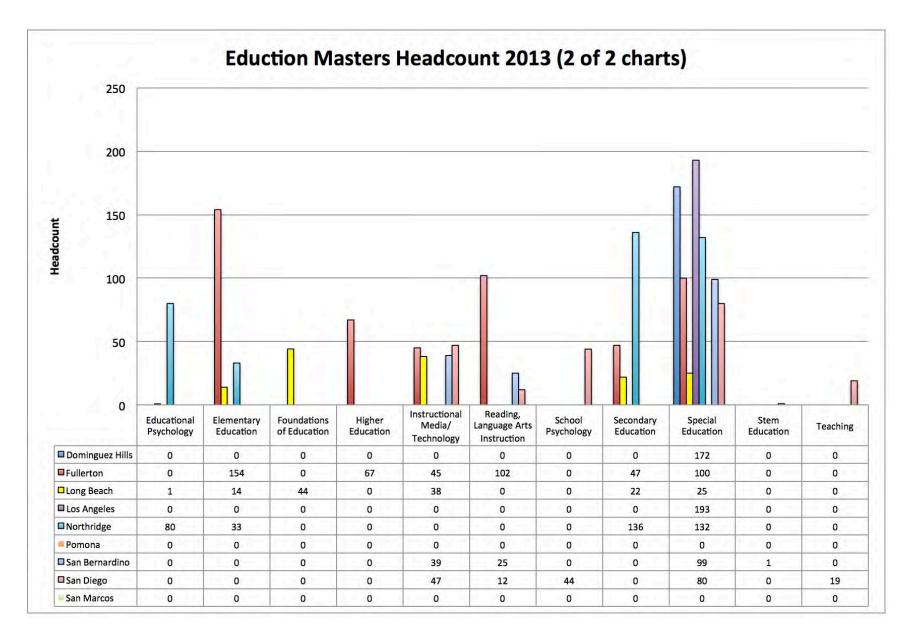
Reported headcount numbers are used to understand enrollment at the various Southern California CSU campuses. The headcount value reports the physical number of graduate students enrolled in a program without regard to their status as full-time or part-time students. With graduate students transitioning between full-time and part-time student status, the headcount value is an appropriate method for the purpose of this baseline study.

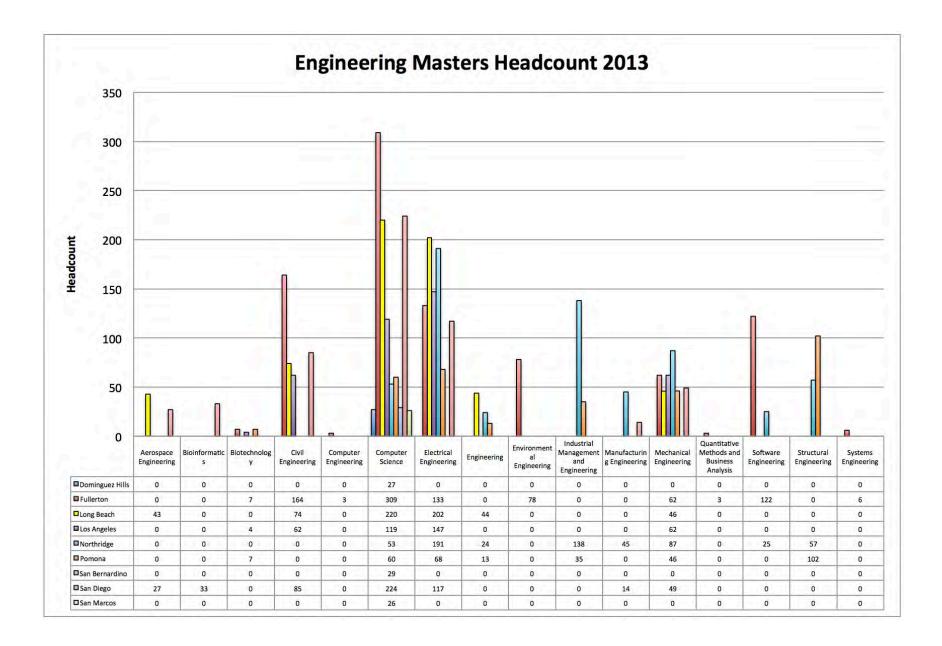


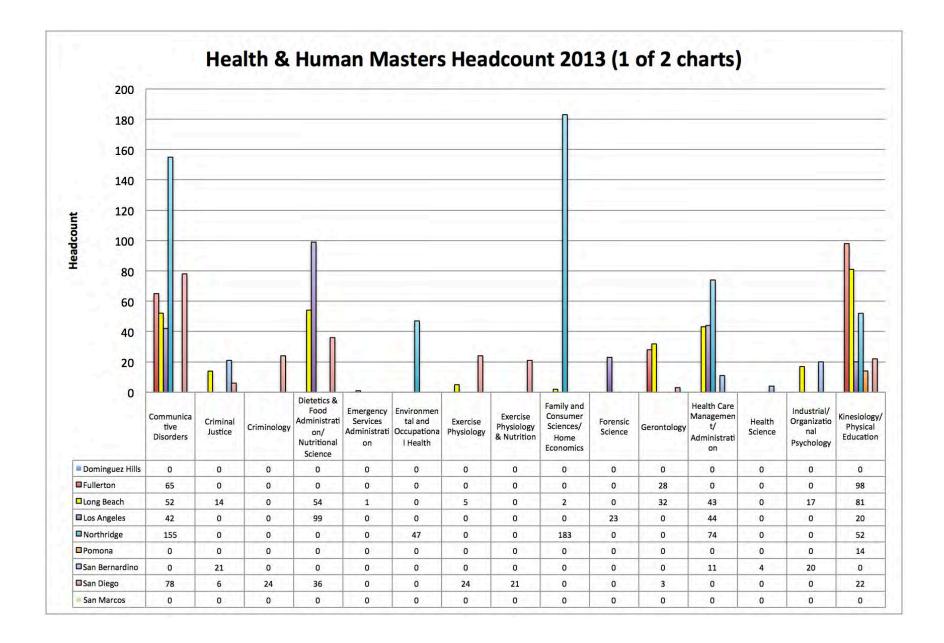




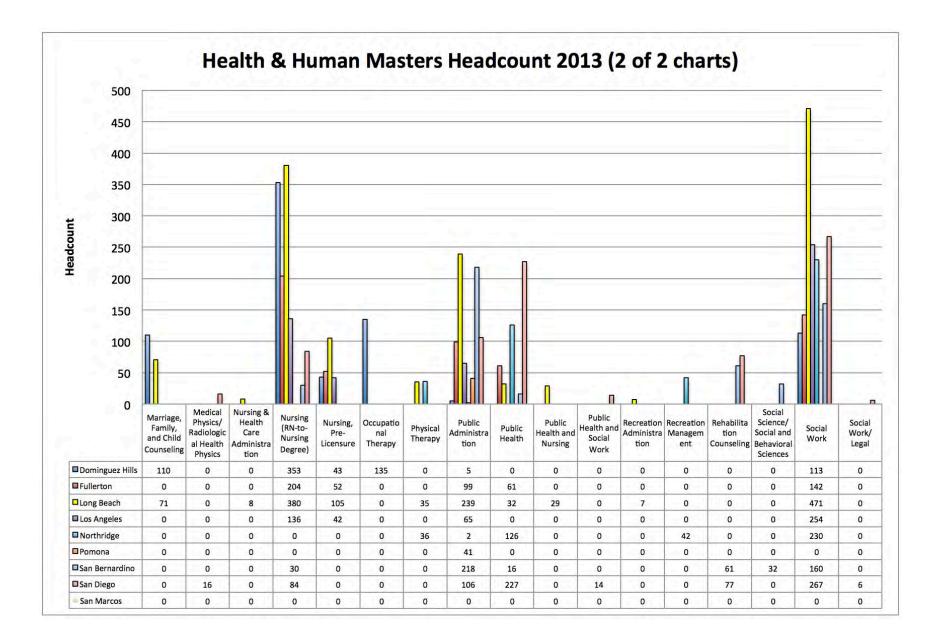




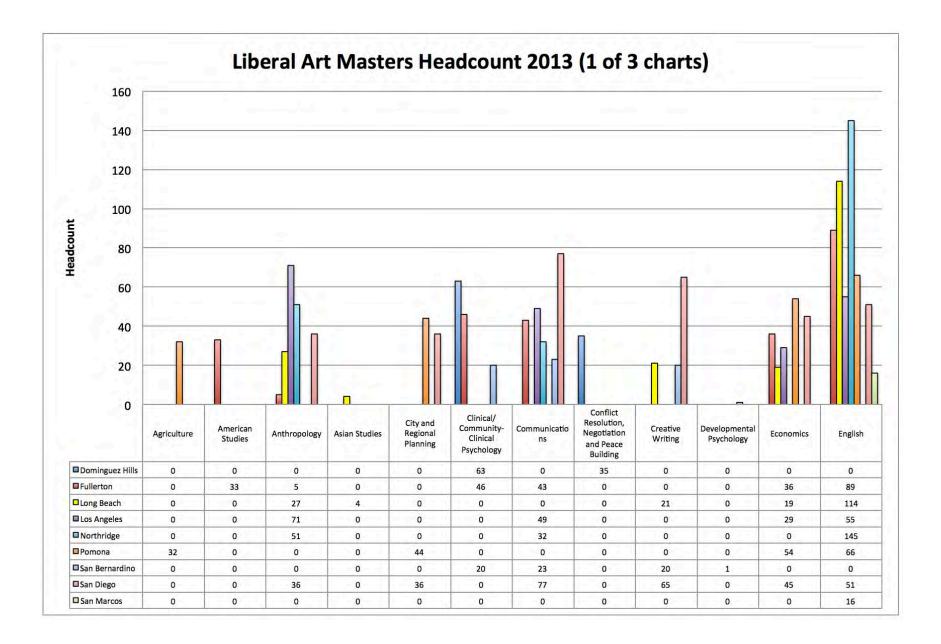


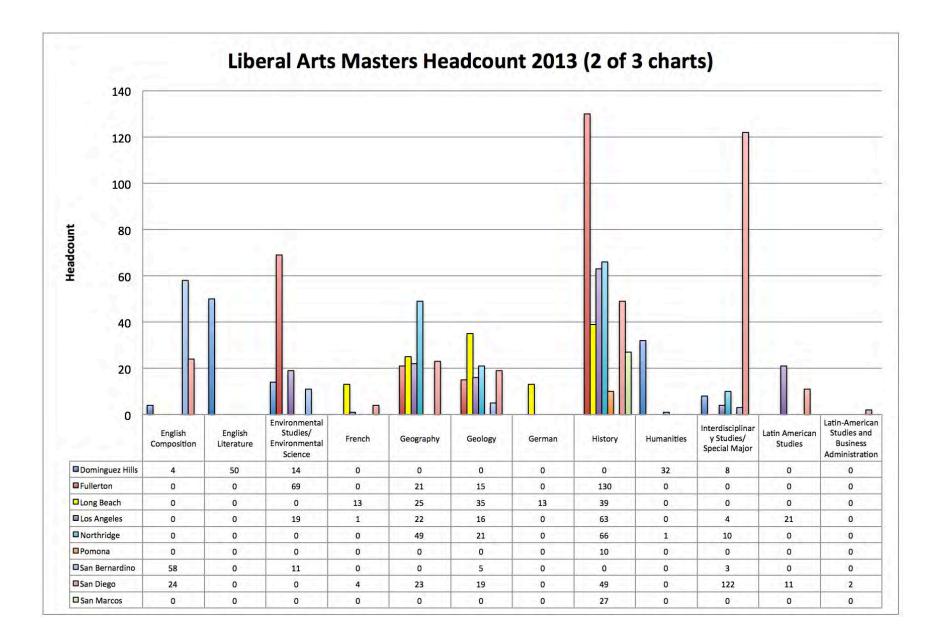


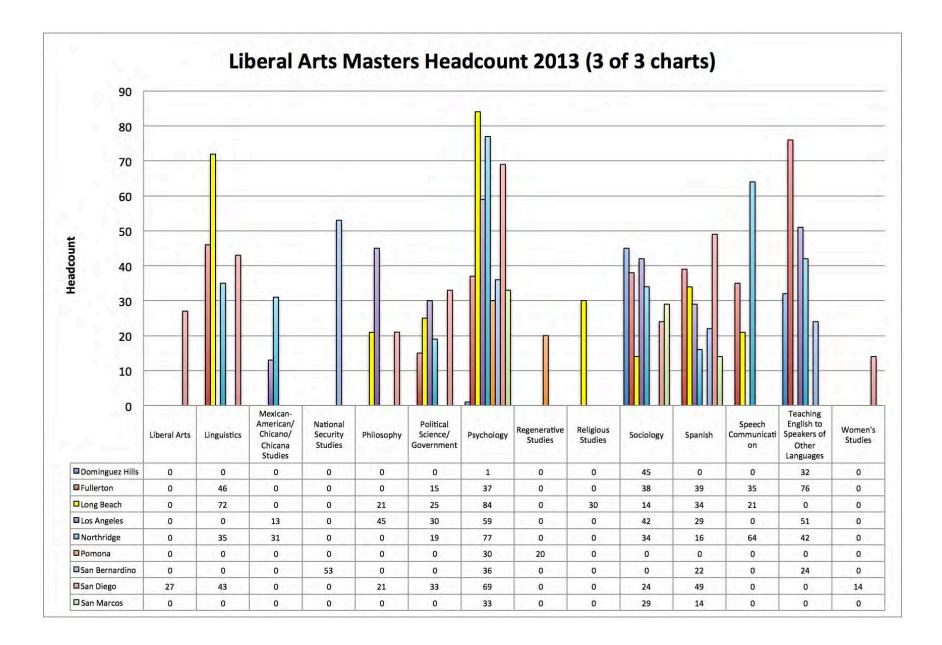
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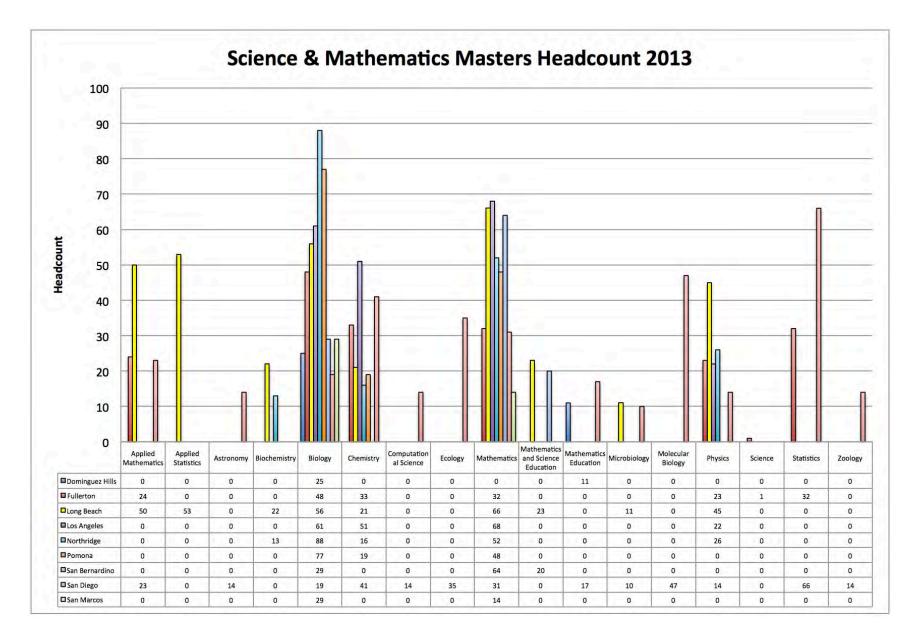


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**Appendix - B** Degrees Awarded by College and Department – CY 2014

The data on degrees awarded was collected for all nine campuses for the college year of 2014 using data provided by the CSU Chancellor's Office. The organization of graduate programs and colleges varies by campus. For the purposes of this study, the graduate programs are organized into the college structure represented at CSU Long Beach, and listed in alphabetical order.

Unlike the graduation rates measured in the cohort model, the degrees awarded data is used to understand the physical number of degrees conferred to students graduating with master's degrees.

