

Recruiting Domestic Students to Ph.D. Programs: From Data to Recommendations



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A Few Words About CRA-E

- Mission
- Projects
- Membership
- Website
- Conquer!

“CRA-E’s mission is to address society’s need for a continuous supply of talented and well-educated computing researchers.”



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PURé: Preparing Undergraduates for Research

PIPE: Understanding the pipeline of domestic students to CS Ph.D. programs

CRA Undergraduate Research Awards



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Education Committee of the Computing Research Association (CRA-E)

The CRA-E is a committee of the Computing Research Association (CRA). CRA-E's mission is to address society's need for a continuous supply of talented and well-educated computing researchers. In particular, the committee works toward the objective of maintaining a healthy pipeline of domestic students who continue on to graduate school and enter careers in research.

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**Draft of report presented today
available from “Reports” section**



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- For students
 - Summer research opportunities
 - Why go to graduate school
 - How to apply to graduate school
- For faculty
 - Resources on supervising undergraduate research
 - Advising students on applying to graduate school
 - PowerPoint slides for “Why grad school?” presentations
- For students and faculty
 - Listing service for summer research positions



Understanding the Domestic Pipeline of Ph.D. Students in CS



- Less than 50% of CS Ph.D. students are U.S. citizens or permanent residents
- Many graduate schools have difficulty enrolling highly qualified domestic Ph.D. students
- Funding agencies are concerned about the domestic research pipeline in CS
- International students are finding more opportunities in their home countries after finishing a Ph.D.



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Two Studies

- “Baccalaureate Origins”
 - At what type of institutions do domestic students completing a Ph.D. in computer science complete their undergraduate degree?
 - Computing Research News, January 2013
- “Admissions Study”
 - Where do domestic students applying/being admitted/matriculating complete their undergraduate degree?
 - Recently completed study



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The Baccalaureate Origins Study...

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Exploring the Baccalaureate Origin of Domestic Ph.D. Students in Computing Fields

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1. Introduction

Increasing the number of US students entering graduate school and receiving a Ph.D. in computer science is a goal as

students) who apply, matriculate, and graduate from doctoral programs in computer science. This article is the first of two articles from CRA-E examining this issue.

This article provides an initial examination of the baccalaureate origins of domestic students who have matriculated to Ph.D. programs in computer science. We hope that trends and patterns in these data can be useful both in recruiting and, ultimately, in improving the quality and quantity of the domestic Ph.D. pipeline.

2. Sources of Data

from FastLane (<https://www.fastlane.nsf.gov/grfp/AwardeeList.do?method=loadAwardeeList>)

Figure 1 shows the number of Ph.D.'s awarded in the U.S. in computer science from 1982 to 2010 as reported by WebCASPAR. Another data source for Ph.D. production is the Taulbee report released annually by the CRA and available at <http://www.cra.org/resources/taulbee/>. The Taulbee data on Ph.D. production complements WebCASPAR data. Taulbee provides Ph.D. production for institutions in the US and Canada and considers degrees in computer science, computer engineering and information science.

Sources of Data

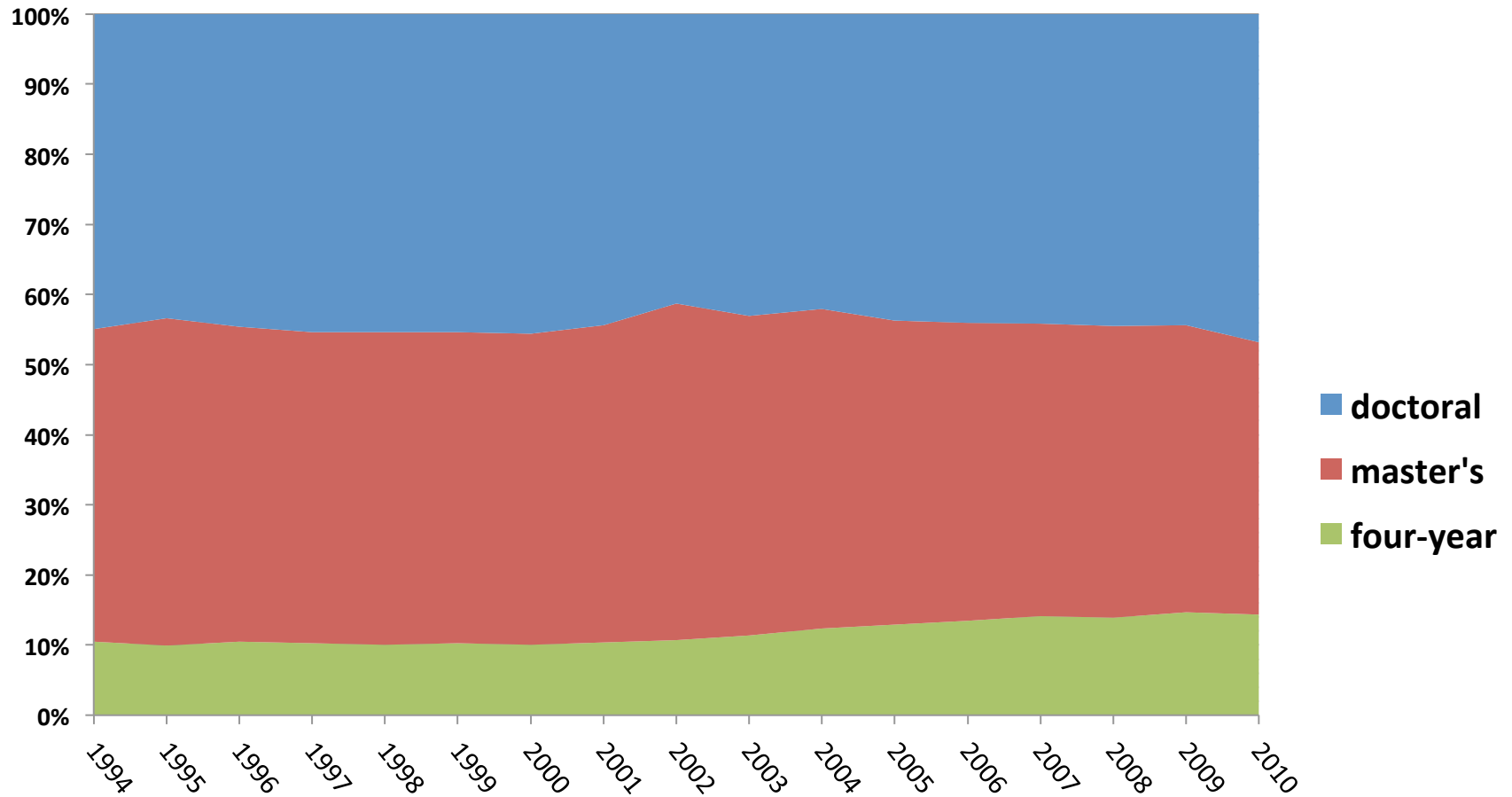
- Public databases
 - NSF WebCASPAR
 - National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics
 - NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Awardees/
Honorable Mention Database



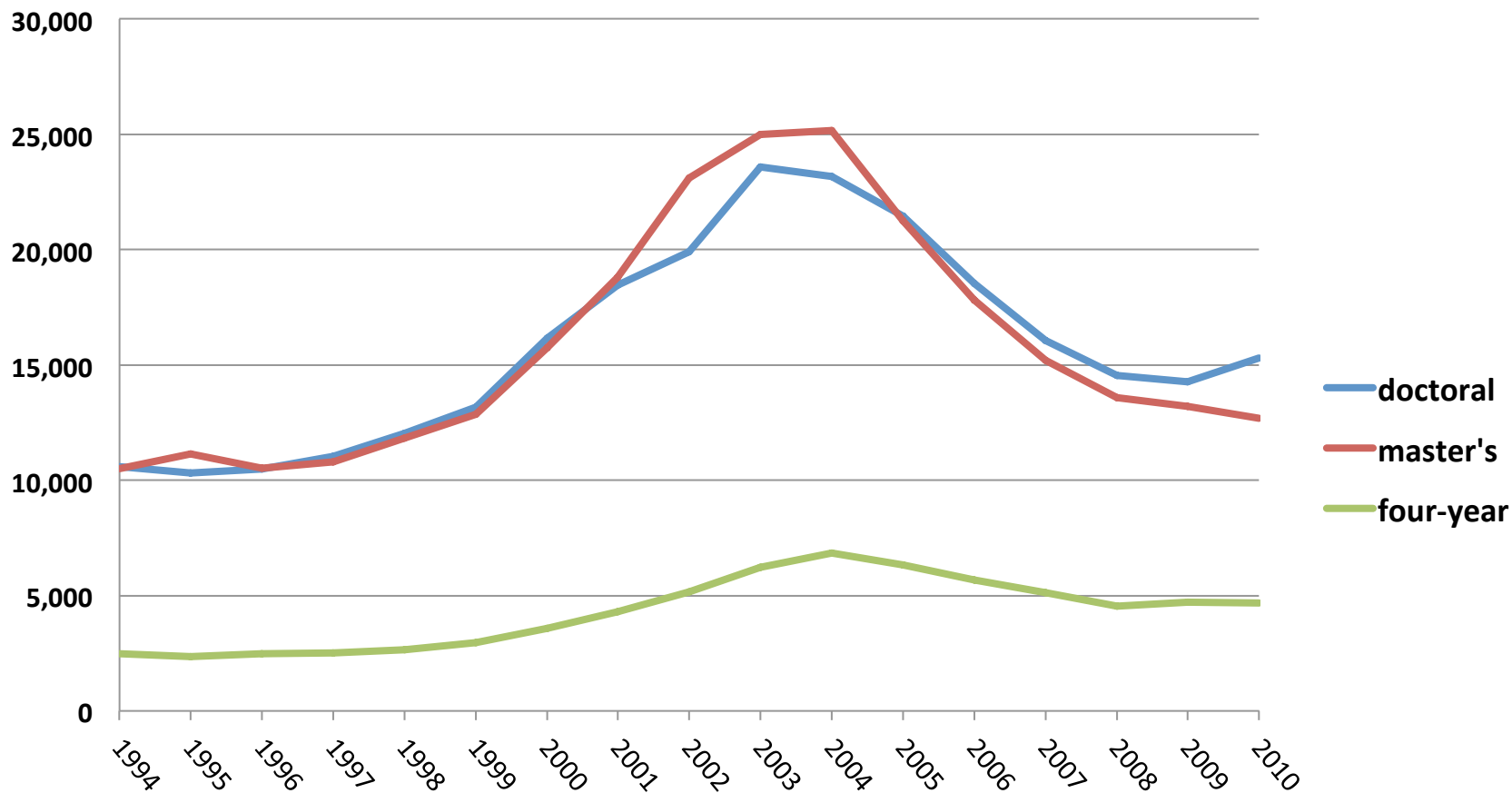
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Percentage of domestic bachelor CS degrees by type of institution



Number of domestic bachelor CS degrees by type of institution



Number of CS Ph.D.'s granted to domestic students by type of bachelor institution

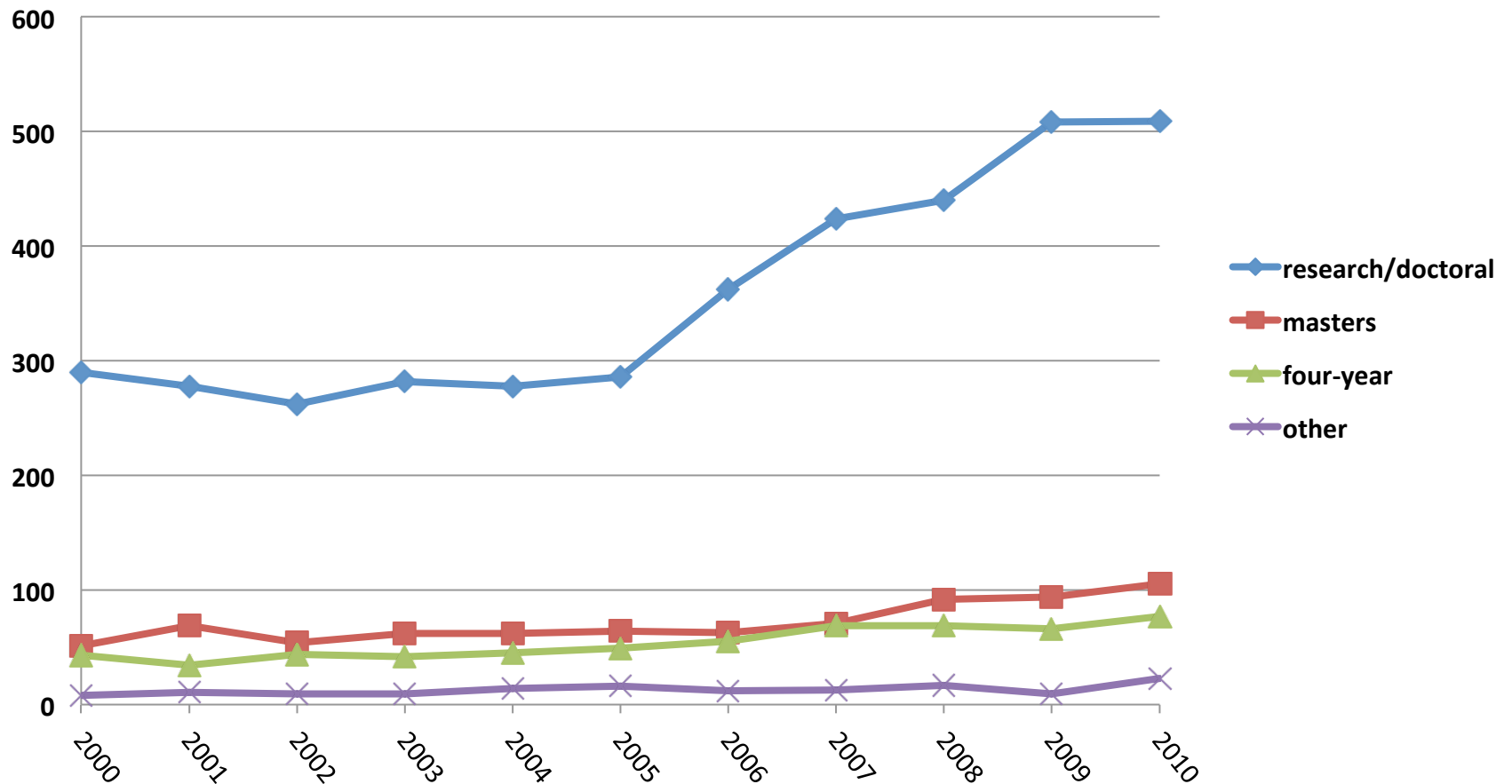
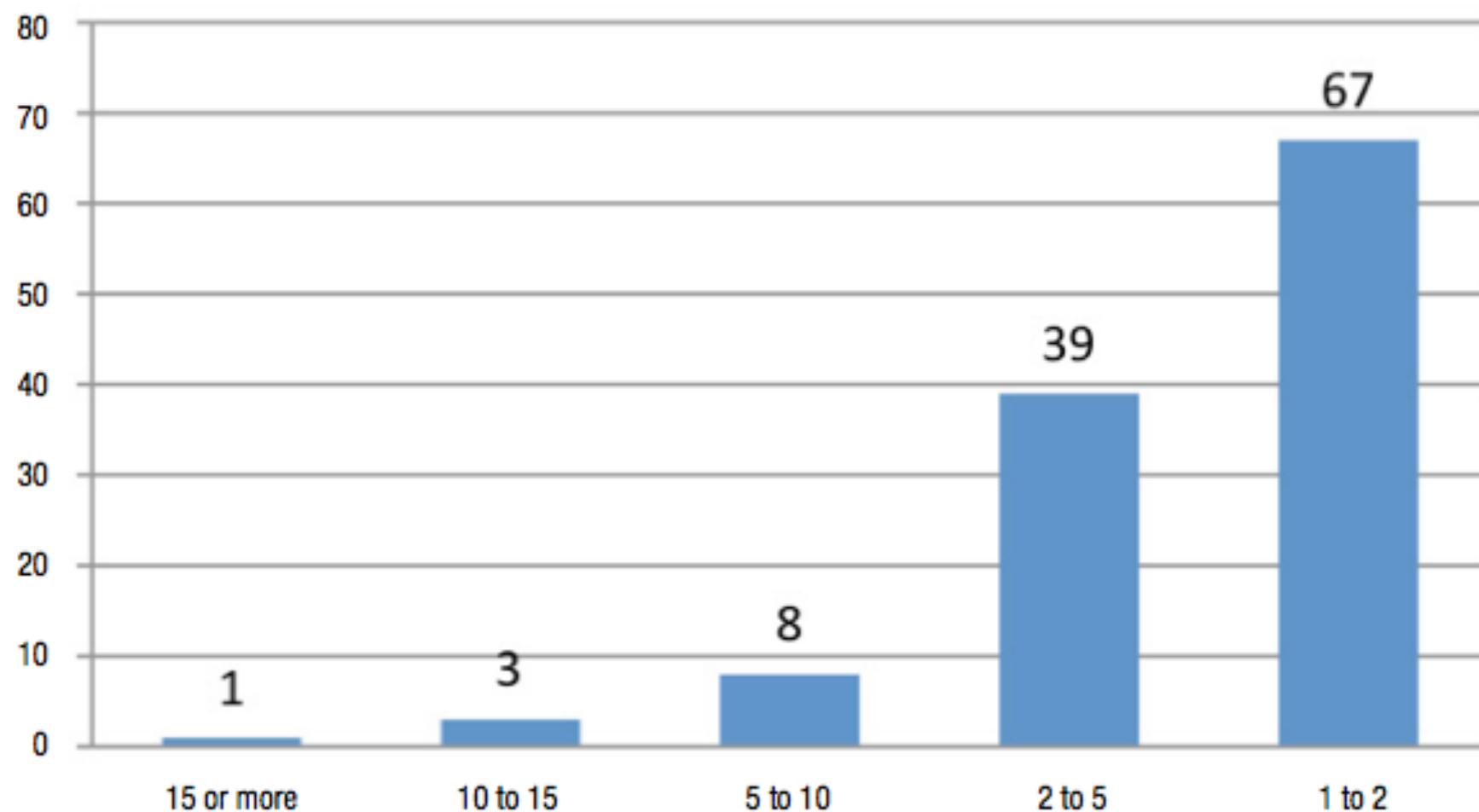


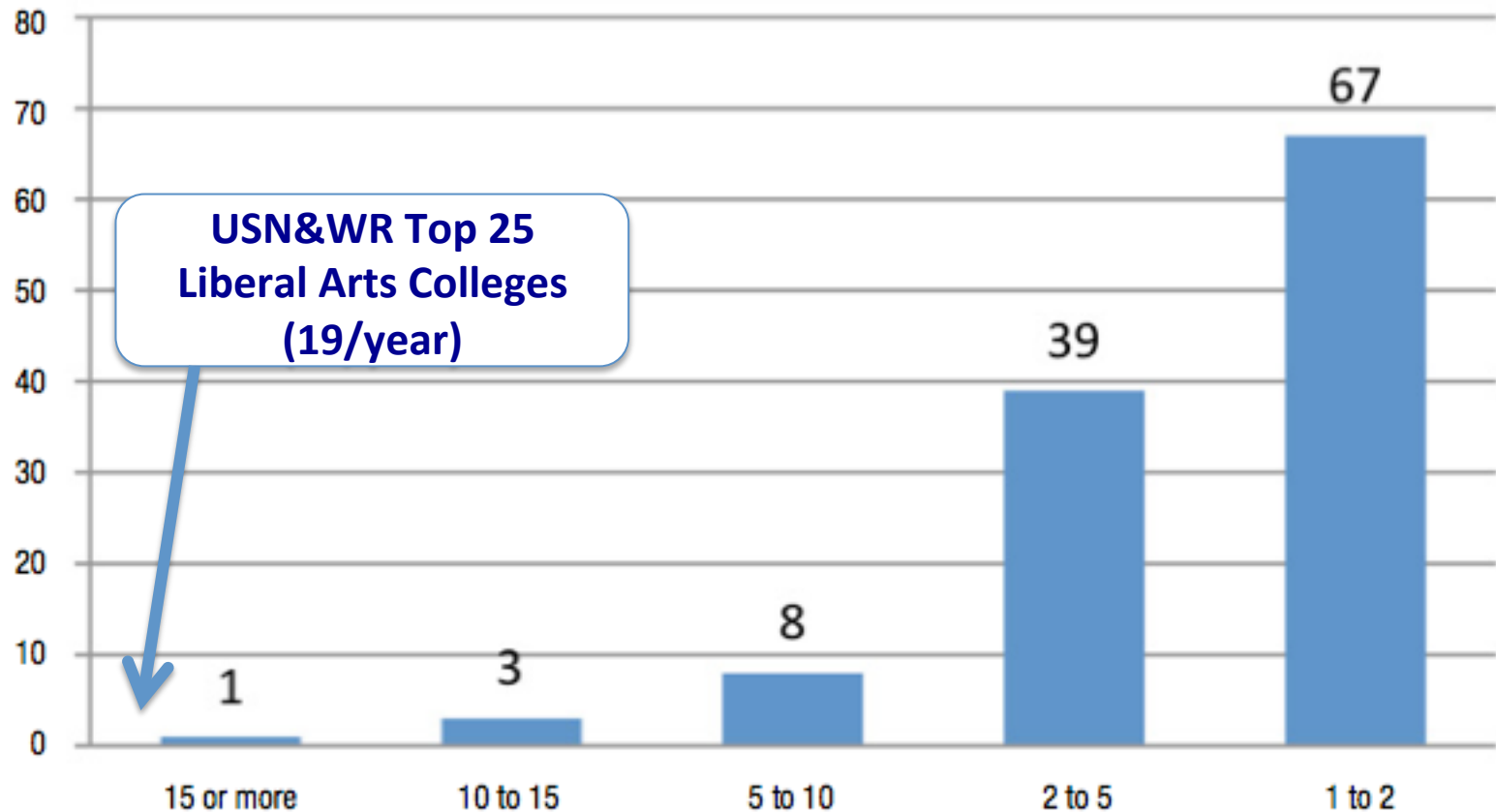


Figure 7: The number of institutions with annual average productions of 15 or more, at least 10 but less than 15, at least 5 but less than 10, at least 2 but less than 5, at least 1 but less than 2



Data for 2000-2010

Figure 7: The number of institutions with annual average productions of 15 or more, at least 10 but less than 15, at least 5 but less than 10, at least 2 but less than 5, at least 1 but less than 2



MIT

**Berkeley,
CMU,
Cornell**

**Harvard, BYU, Stanford,
UT Austin, UIUC,
Princeton, Michigan,
UCLA**

Data for 2000-2010

Conclusions from Baccalaureate Origins Study

- A small number of universities and colleges are the undergraduate schools of origin for a large fraction of domestic Ph.D. students
- 70% of the Ph.D.'s awarded to domestic students went to students who completed their bachelor at a research institution
- Master's institutions seem to be an underutilized source of prospective graduate students



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Limitations of Baccalaureate Origins Study

- No data on acceptance and matriculation rates at Ph.D. programs
- Cannot see the “flow” from different types of baccalaureate “producers” to different types of graduate schools “consumers”
- No data on gender or ethnicity of applicants, admits, and matriculated students



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Admissions Study Goals

- Use graduate admissions records to get a clearer and finer-grained picture of the domestic pipeline
- Examine differences in acceptance rates and matriculation rates across different types of institutions
- Explore patterns and trends among traditionally underrepresented groups
- Make observations and recommendations useful to admissions committees and to undergraduate advisers



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The Data

- 7032 graduate admissions records from 14 schools between 2007 and 2013
- Each admissions record contains
 - Graduate school name
 - Undergraduate origin
 - Year applied
 - GPA, GRE, ethnicity, gender (if reported)
 - Admitted/not admitted
 - If admitted, matriculated/not matriculated

Clearly, this is just one piece of the puzzle!



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Who are the 14 schools that provided admissions records?

- Four depts. ranked 1-10 by USN&WR (the “1-10” schools) (but excluding MIT, CMU, Stanford, and Berkeley)
- Ten depts. ranked 11-70 (the “11+” schools)
- The applications to these 14 *consumer* schools came from 1204 distinct baccalaureate *producer* schools



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Methodology: Producers and Consumers

Producers

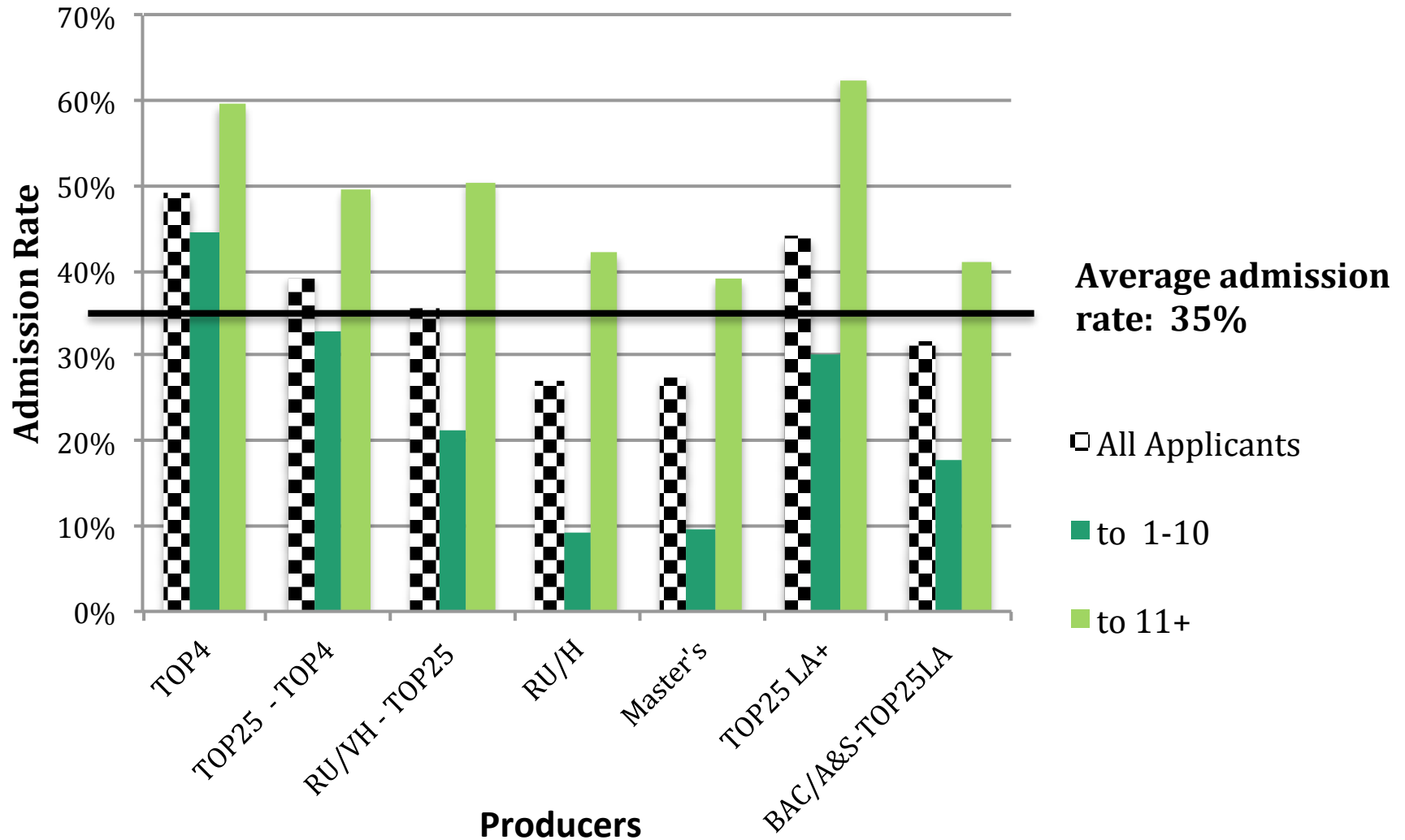
	# of Schools	Applications	
TOP4	4	620	9%
TOP25-TOP4	21	1637	23%
RU/VH-TOP25	83	1835	26%
RU/H	99	667	9%
Master's	724	807	11%
TOP25 LA+	27	421	6%
BAC/A&S-TOP25LA	246	453	6%
Other		592	8%
TOTAL	1204	7032	100%

I thought you said "Top 4"
schools weren't included?!

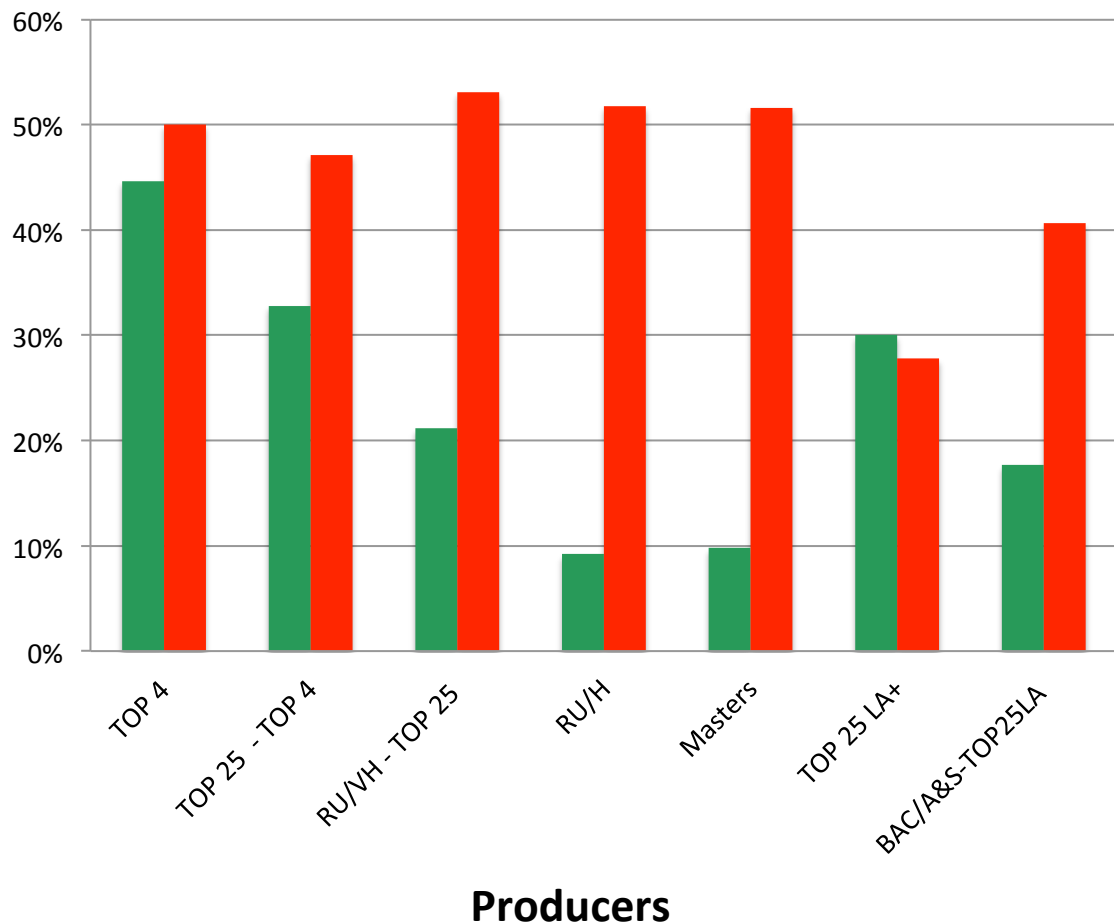
Consumers

	Applications	
4 Departments ranked 1-10	3670	52%
10 Departments ranked 11+	3362	48%
TOTAL	7032	100%

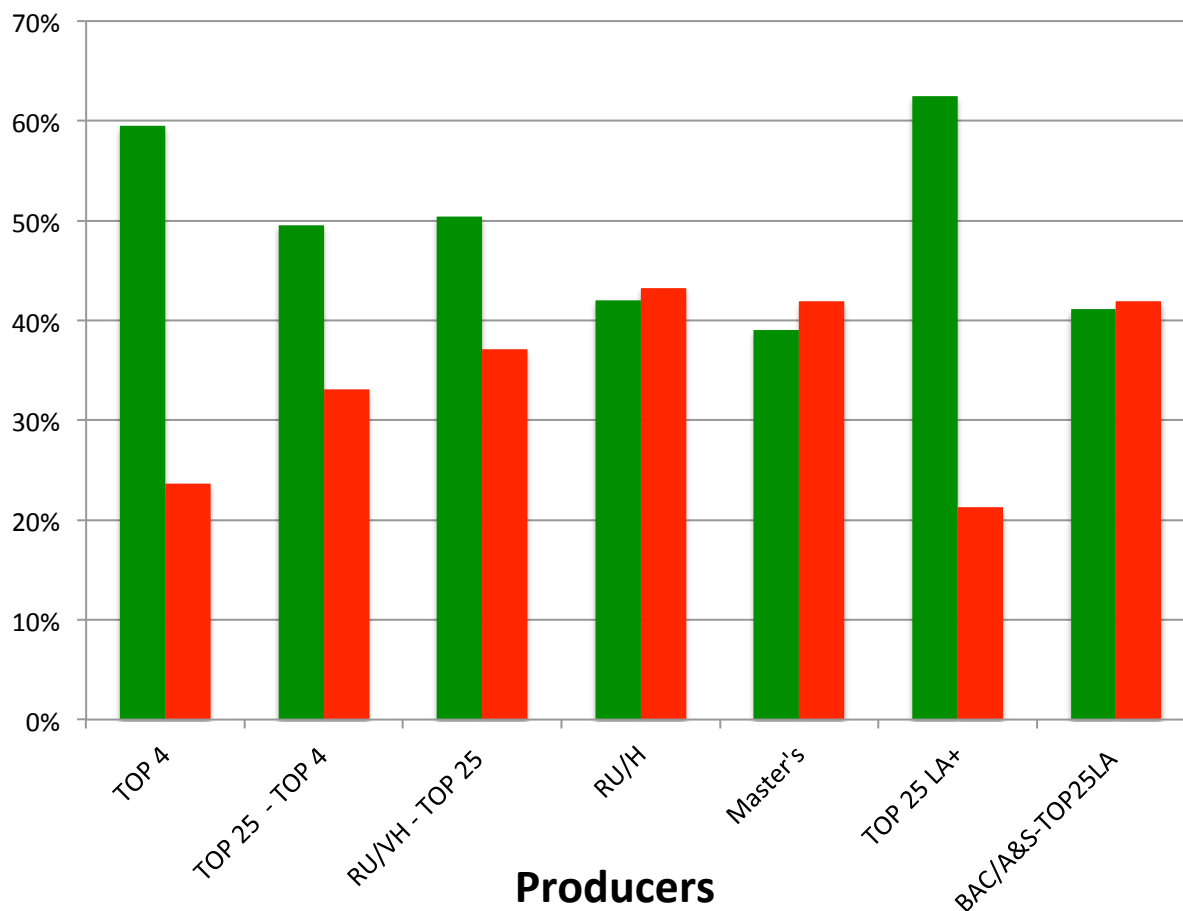
Admission Rates from Producer Groups to Consumer Groups



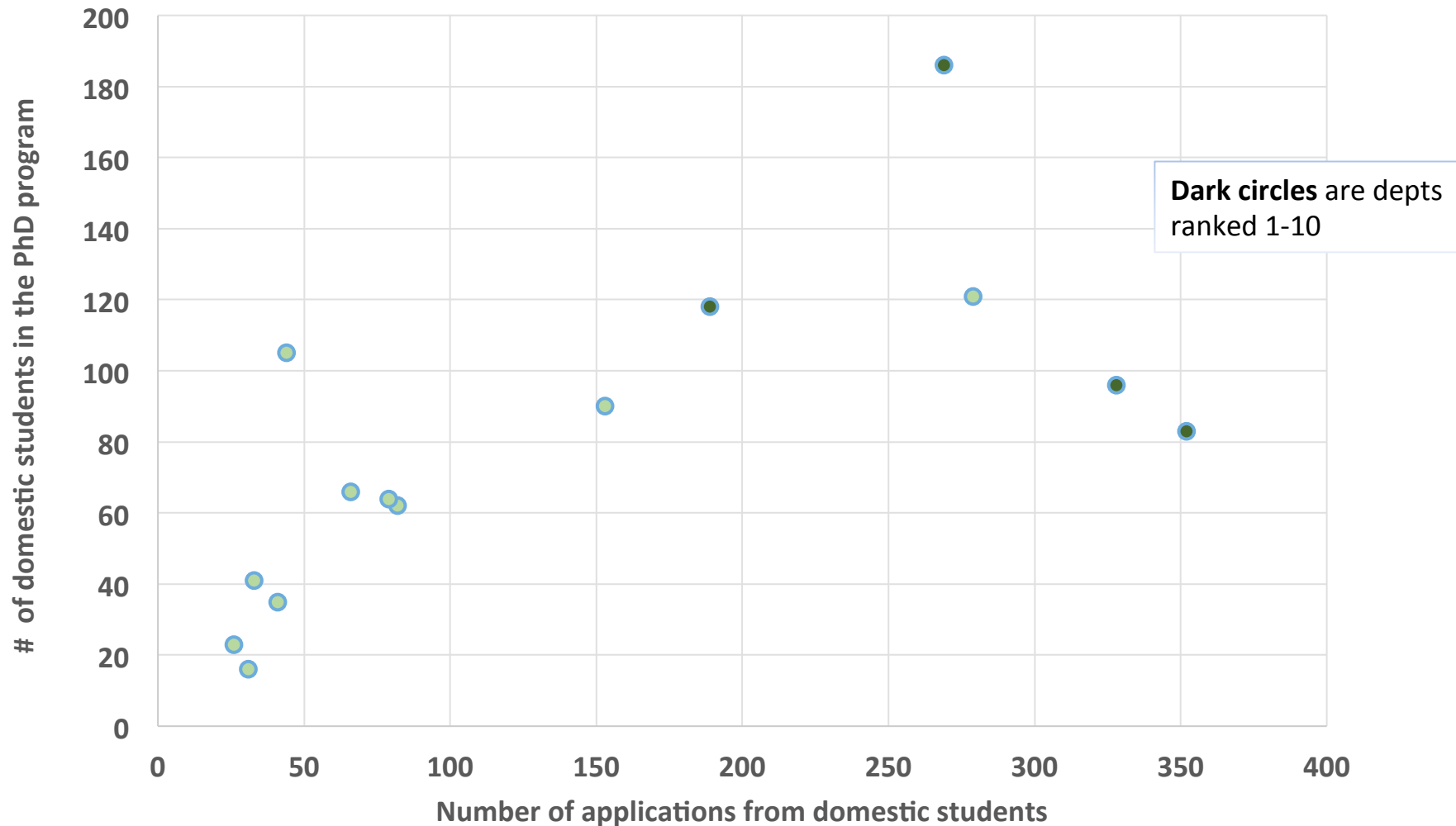
Admission and Matriculation rates from Producer Groups to Departments ranked 1-10



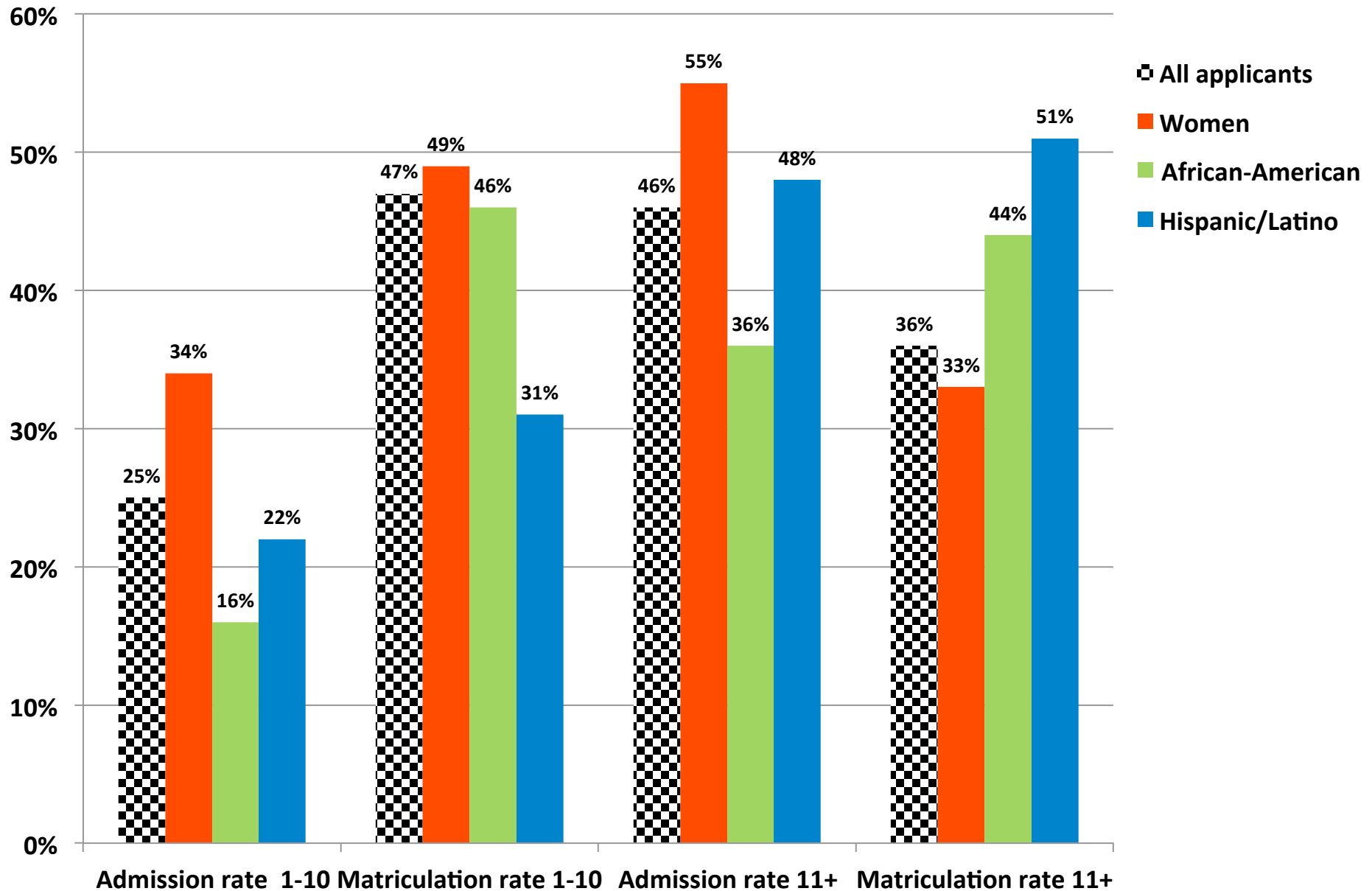
Admission and Matriculation rates from Producer Groups to Departments ranked 11+



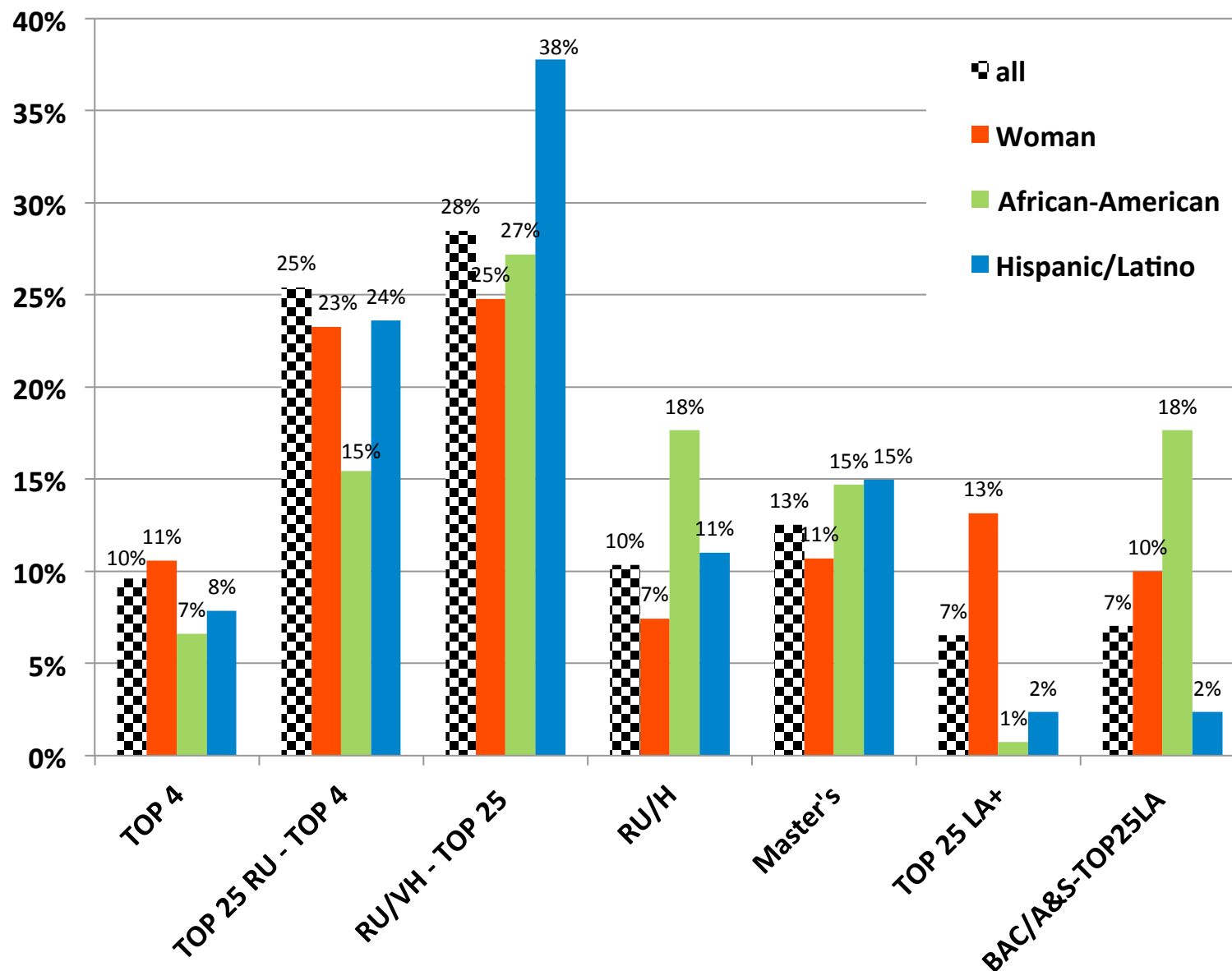
Domestic students enrolled vs. domestic applications (Fall 2013)



Underrepresented Groups



Where do applications within each group come from?



GPA and GREs

- Not many surprises, but data can be useful in advising undergraduates
- Report contains data on all students and underrepresented groups

	all applicants		admitted applicants	
	GPA	Variance	GPA	Variance
all applicants	3.62	0.32	3.75	0.25
female	3.61	0.32	3.73	0.27
African American	3.41	0.36	3.69	0.31
Hispanic/Latino	3.54	0.36	3.66	0.29

For Producers and Consumers...

- Wide range of admit rates for domestic students
 - 8% (top 4), 25% (top 6-10), to 75% (top 30+)
- Students from Master's institutions are underrepresented
 - good opportunities to forge partnerships
- Many schools recruit from within
 - 4+1 programs can be a good strategy
- Top liberal arts colleges represent 14% of all applicants but 21% of female applicants.
 - yield on liberal arts students is very low; recruiting?



Recommendations for Consumers...

- Keep good admissions records
 - compare them to results in this study
 - refine admissions and recruiting practices
- Build pipeline relationships with colleges and universities in your area
- Some schools seem to have particularly effective recruiting strategies
 - Can result in unusually high yield

Recommendations for Producers...

- Use available data and your own departmental data to help advise your undergraduates
- Provide advising and information sessions on undergraduate research, research careers, and graduate schools
 - See the CRA-E's Conquer website: cra.org/conquer
- Forge relationships with Ph.D. programs to develop a pipeline for your students

Questions for the panelists (1)

- From your producer perspective
 - From your perspective, what information would faculty/advisers advising undergraduates find most helpful?
 - What does your department do right now that is most effective in helping undergraduates interested in graduate school to be successful?

Questions for the panelists (2)

- From your consumer perspective
 - Given the results of this study, are there changes in your recruiting and admissions processes you plan to consider?
 - Does your department keep and make use of detailed records on admission and matriculation rates?
 - Do you cultivate relationships with selected schools to establish a pipeline of graduate students? If so, how do you make it work?

Questions for the panelists (3)

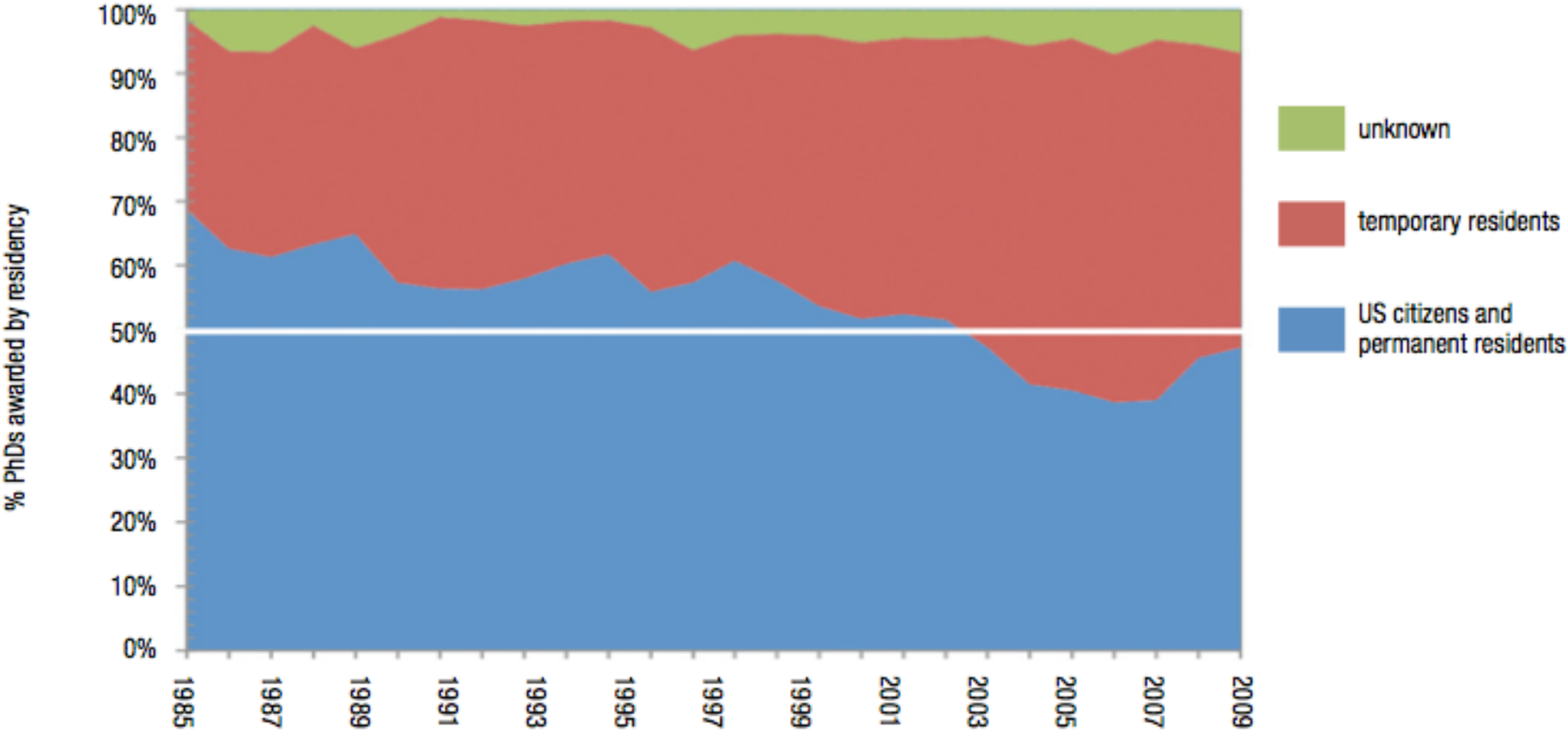
- Overall
 - What did you find particularly interesting or surprising in the report?
 - Other comments you want to make/
questions you want to pose

Questions and comments



Additional Data...

Figure 2: Percent of Ph.D.'s Awarded to Temporary Residents (i.e., international students) and U.S. Citizens/ Permanent Residents from 1985 to 2010



Source: National Science Foundation (<http://webcaspar.nsf.gov> and <http://nces.norg.org/NSFTabEngine>)

Percentage of US Citizens/PRs among Earned PhDs in Science & Engineering

Psychology	95%
Biology	84%
Geo Sciences	66%
Social Sciences	65%
Chemistry	56%
Physics & Astronomy	50%
Mathematics&Statistics	48%
Engineering	43%
Computer Science	43%

From National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (2007)

NSF Graduate Fellowships and Honorable Mentions

Table 1: Undergraduate Institutions of Students Receiving a GRF Award or Honorable Mention Between 2003 and 2012

Institution	Awards	Honorable Mentions
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	44	41
Carnegie Mellon University	39	45
Stanford University	36	31
University of California, Berkeley	30	52
Harvard University	28	24
Princeton University	27	26
Georgia Institute of Technology	22	20
University of Washington	21	27
California Institute of Technology	18	13
The University of Texas at Austin	18	11
Cornell University	15	38
University of Virginia	15	10
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	13	16

Table 2: 4-year Colleges Whose Graduates Received a GRF Award or Honorable Mention

Institution	Awards	Honorable Mentions
Harvey Mudd College	9	13
Franklin W. Olin College of Engineering	7	4
Swarthmore College	5	9
Williams College	3	10
Middlebury College	3	2
Carleton College	3	1
Amherst College	3	1
Pomona College	3	0
United States Military Academy	2	2
Oberlin College	2	2
Bryn Mawr College	2	2
Haverford College	2	1
Wellesley College	2	0