

Your Dashboard: Where the Rubber Meets the Road

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What this session is (and is not)

- It IS:
 - General overview of dashboards
 - Review of industry practices
 - Collaborative discussion
- It IS NOT:
 - A data gathering or programming session
 - A definitive guide to which dashboards you should have.



Dashboard Definitions

General definition

A user interface which organizes and presents important information into an easy to read format.



For our purposes in higher education

A visual analysis tool for data that displays the current status of metrics and key performance indicators (KPI) for an institution.



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How Dashboards can be useful

- Quick, visual information on performance for your KPI
- Can group multiple KPI together to see correlational effects
- Easier to understand the significance of complex data
- Tailored to the needs of your institution

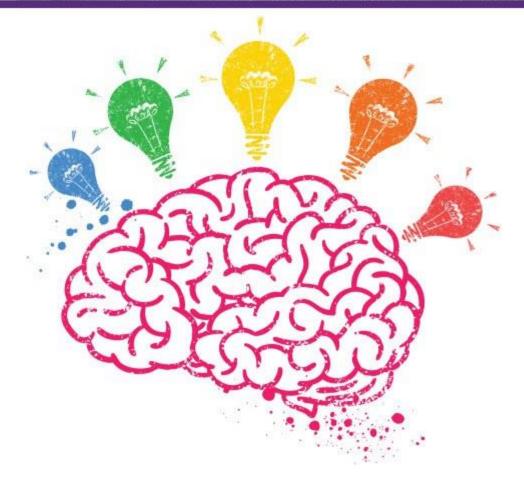


How Dashboards can be limited

- Can only show what they are designed to.
- Usually measure past performance, rather than current.
- Cannot easily provide context for the data.
- Cannot necessarily provide solutions.



What would you measure?





Commonly Used Dashboards in Higher Education

Category	Category Prevalence	Group	Group Prevalence	Average Metrics per Dashboard
Student Outcomes	92%	Student Engagement	33%	3.4
		Student Satisfaction	25%	2.8
		Retention & Graduation	83%	3.8
		Student Success	17%	4.2
Enrollment	83%	General	72%	4.8
		Special Population	61%	4.0
Finance	81%	Assets	6%	3.5
		Liabilities	11%	2.8
		Net Assets	22%	1.0
		Revenue	56%	2.7
		Expenditures	42%	4.7
		Financial Strength Ratios	33%	3.3
Advancement & Endowmont Mamt	78%	Advancement	72%	2.3
Endowment Mgmt		Endowment	50%	2.4

Source: EAB report "Board-Level Dashboards: An Analysis of Dashboards & KPI Compendium"



Examples of Dashboards: Purdue

Strategic Plan New Synergies

Dashboard of Selected Benchmarks and Metrics

December 2011

1



Dashboard of Selected Benchmarks and Metrics Purdue University December 2011

Status and Trends of Benchmarks and Metrics

	Strategic	Purdue			Big Ten/Peer				
Benchmarks and Metrics	Plan Goal	Year O	Year 2	Year 3	One Yr Change	Progress from Base Yr	Current Big Ten/ Peer Mean	Current Status	Page/ Measur No.
verall Rankings and Recognitions									
US News Best Colleges Overall	(2012 Edition)	66	56	62	6		54		30/ 2
US News Best Colleges Public.	(2012 Edition)	26	18	23	5	U	18		30/ 2
US News Best Colleges Peer Assessment Score	(2012 Edition)	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.1		3.9		30/ 2
US News Best Colleges - Undergraduate Engineering	(2012 Edition)	9	8	9	1		24		31/ 2
US News Best Colleges - Undergraduate Business	(2012 Edition)	17	19	24	5		20		31/ 2
US News Best Graduate Schools - Engineering	(2012 Edition)	15	13	11	2	0	27		32/ 2
US News Best Graduate Schools - Management	(2012 Edition)	33	36	49	13		28		32/ 2
US News Best Graduate Schools - Education	(2012 Edition)	68	44	43	1	0	22		32/ 2
Shanghai Jiao Tong Univ Academic Ranking of Wor	id Univ (2011)	65	69	61	8		47		33/ 2
Times Higher Education World Univ	ersities (2011)	NA	106	98	8		63		33/ 2
QS World Univ	ersities (2011)	99	87	85	2		103		33/ 2
Washington N	Monthly (2011)	46	83	79	4		51		33/ 2

NA = Not Availabl

Dashboard Legend		AY = Academic Year
Meets or Exceeds Goal	Meets or Exceeds Goal Far Below Goal	
Performance up 🛛 🖓 Perf	ormance down No Change in Performance	FY = Fiscal Year

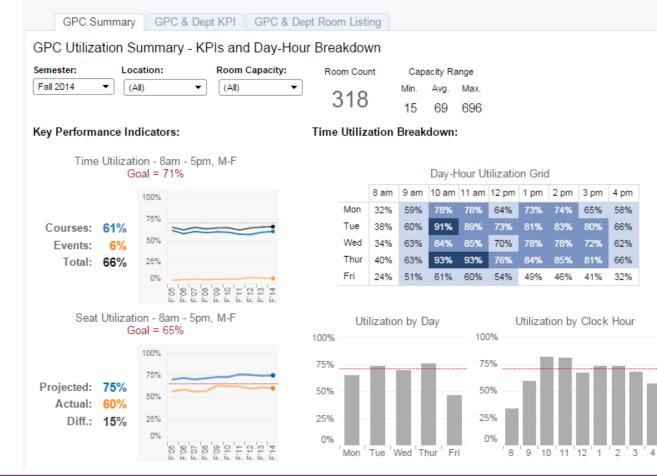


Purdue University Office of Institutional Research



Examples of Dashboards: Minnesota

Classroom Utilization Dashboard



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Examples of Dashboards: Nebraska

University of Nebraska Strategic Dashboard Indicators (Updated as of June 8, 2012)							
State Funding Change (1.a.i) FY 2012-13	Tuition Change (1.a.ii) FY 2012-13	Enrollment Change (1.b.i) FY2011-12	Retention (1.b.i) FY2011-12	Need-Based Aid (1.a.iii) FY2010-11			
<u>Target</u> <u>Outcome</u>	Target Outcome	Target Outcome	Target Outcome	Target Outcome			
State funding + cost mgmt. = <6% 1.3% tuition increase	Funding + cost mgmt. = <6% tuition increase 3.75%	1.5% 1.1%	80% Retention 79.9% rate	Increase Increased private funds \$9.14 by \$6 million million			
Women Faculty (2.a.iii) Fall 2010	Minority Faculty (2.a.iii) Fall 2010	Top 25% Enrollment (3.b.i) Fall 2011	Nonresident Students (3.c.i) Fall 2011	Merit-Based Aid (3.b.ii) FY2010-11			
Target Outcome	Target Outcome	Target Outcome	Target Outcome	Target Outcome			
Increase 2010=33.76% over 2009 2009=33.79%	Increase 2010=16.15% over 2009 2009=15.38%	Increase 47.9% to 50%	Increase 1.5% over 0.6% 2010	Increase Increased private funds \$18.07 by \$6 million million			
Study Abroad (3.d.i) AY2010-11	International Students (3.d.ii) AY2010-11	Distance Education (3.g.i) AY2010-11	Six-Year Graduation Rate (1.b.iii) AY2009-10				
Target Outcome	Target Outcome	Target Outcome	Campus Target	Outcome			
Double base	Double base	Increase In-state in-state and = 5.2%	UNL Maintain or progress to UNO reaching to	ward 2009=-6.1%			
of 1,221 2010=1,048 students 2009=1,221 by 2019-20	of 3,018 students by 2019-20	out-of-state distance only credit hours by 10%	UNK graduation ra	ate of 2010= 6.3% 2009= 8.4%			
LEGEND: Target Met or Exceeded		Progress Toward Target	UNMC Not Applic				



Examples of Dashboards: Washington and Lee

FIRST-YEAR RETENTION



Note: All peer retention rates are rounded. 2013 peer retention rates are preliminary based on most recent available data. The retention rate is an indicator of how well first-year students acclimate to an institution's academic and social life. Washington and Lee consistently retains 94% to 95% of its first-year students, in range with the rate of our peer institutions.



Source: Enrollment Census Files



What Dashboards are you using?

- What are the KPIs? What drove these factors over other KPIs?
- Who collects the data?
- Who uses it? How?
- What has worked well?
- What would you change?



What Dashboards would you implement?

- What would be the KPIs? Why?
- Who would generate the data?
- Who would use it and how?
- How would you measure effectiveness?
- What factors prevent implementation?



What are the



