

Graduate School Report

Applications, Acceptance Rates, and Enrollment

No
2

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Introduction

What are the key issues and definitions?

Demand-

How many people apply for graduate programs at the University of Washington? What do they want to study? We define demand as applications to the UW.

Acceptance Rates-

How rigorous are we? A 25 percent acceptance rate means that a unit accepts 25 percent of all applicants and rejects 75 percent.

Yield-

How successful are we in enrolling the people we admit? A 50 percent "yield" means that half of the students we admit actually attend the UW; half do not.

Enrollment-

Which colleges and schools are growing? Which are not?

Graduate and Professional Student Enrollment

Aerospace companies need more engineers. Health care needs more nurses and therapists. Computer software companies are recruiting developers from other countries because the United States isn't producing enough highly-skilled workers. Bioengineering faces a 72 percent job growth rate over the next 10 years, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Teachers and principals are eyeing retirement, which will leave shortages in classrooms. Within the next five years, the majority of UW faculty will be older than 62. Who will take their places? Who are the next generation of thinkers who will solve our problems and create new fields?

The lack of well-educated, innovative workers threatens our nation's productivity – our competitive edge in the global economy. Add to that an increased need for those providing social services and education – things our community needs to survive and thrive. The UW plays an important role in this. Which graduate programs we grow and how many students we admit will determine the supply of workers who fuel our economy and make our communities better places to live.

To plan for our future, we need first to consider carefully how many people are applying to the UW, what they want to study, how many we admit and how many actually enroll. The information in this report will help us balance the demands of the marketplace and recovering economy with the aspirations of our students while fulfilling the University's mission of preserving, advancing and disseminating knowledge.

Executive Summary

Demand for our graduate and professional degrees is growing rapidly; we've had an increase of 10 percent in enrollment since 2005. This report examines the demand for UW graduate and professional programs, how selective we are in admitting students, how successful we are in enrolling those we admit and which colleges and schools are growing and which ones are not.

Applications

Demand for advanced training is growing in a wide variety of fields to meet the needs of industry, non-profit organizations, government agencies, and the community at large.

- ▶ As measured by applications for graduate study, demand has risen 38 percent since 2001 and 21 percent since 2005.
- ▶ Applications hit new highs for 2010, running about 14 percent ahead of last year at this time.
- ▶ Demand has been consistently high, year after year in Pharmacy, Public Affairs, Public Health, and Social Work. UW Bothell and UW Tacoma also have seen substantial growth in applications.
- ▶ Several large UW Seattle programs — notably Business, Engineering, and the Sciences Division of Arts & Sciences — continue to see substantive increases in applications.
- ▶ The creation of new master's programs has helped boost demand. Since 2005, units have instituted 28 new programs or tracks, accounting for 2,375 additional applications.*
- ▶ Demand is high for several master's degrees, specifically those in Pharmacy, Medicine, Public Affairs, Engineering, Public Health and Social Work.

Selectivity

The UW remains a highly selective institution. Master's acceptance rates run at 49 percent, and doctoral acceptance rates at 22 percent.

Yield

Yield, measured by the percentage of applicants admitted who actually enroll, is 63 percent for master's degree programs and 48 percent for doctoral degree programs.

Enrollment

Colleges and programs that have seen significant growth include Engineering, Law, Nursing, Information and Public Affairs.

* For data on each college, school, and program, refer to the appendix: <http://www.grad.washington.edu/about/reports/report2-appendix.pdf>.

Applications / Demand

This report focus extensively on UW application trends since 2005. Some of the key questions guiding us include:

- ▶ How many applications are there?
- ▶ What's the overall trend? Because we want to get a sense of trends, we focus on average annual increases from 2005 to 2009; applications generally rise and fall from year to year, so an average annual increase provides a good measure of whether a trend exists or not.
- ▶ What's the application trend for each college or school? Is there potential for growth in some areas?
- ▶ What are the growth trends in applications for doctoral and master's programs at UW Seattle? In some units, demand is higher for master's degrees than for doctoral degrees; in other areas, doctoral programs have seen growth in demand.
- ▶ What are the growth trends in applications at UW Bothell and UW Tacoma? Although these graduate programs are not large, they are witnessing substantial growth. Unmet demand at UW Seattle may also indicate areas for future growth for UW Bothell or UW Tacoma.
- ▶ What's happening this year in applications? Applications have not yet closed for autumn admission, but the number of applications is higher than last year — by about 14 percent compared to last year at this time. Some programs are seeing substantial growth in demand.
- ▶ Where do our applicants come from? What is the pipeline to graduate and professional study at the UW? Do certain schools, or countries, provide substantial numbers of applicants?

Any analysis of applications – demand – comes with several caveats. These include:

- ▶ Many applicants may not be qualified for admission, so the number of applicants alone should not guide decisions about growth or lack of growth.
- ▶ Many prospective graduate students apply to five schools or more; while the UW may be the top choice for many of these applicants, it is probably not the top choice for all of them. So applications, by themselves, are a somewhat imperfect measure of demand.
- ▶ Our analysis focuses primarily on the applications for admission in 2005 through 2009. Admissions for 2010 have not yet closed, so we do not have full data on this year. We will report again, in autumn 2010, on these trends.

Applications / Demand

Applications/Demand for Graduate and Professional Education

- ▶ Applications rose 21 percent between 2005 and 2009.
- ▶ Applications for 2010 (as of July 13, 2010) have risen 14 percent over 2009.

2009 Applications

- ▶ 29,213 applicants for all UW graduate and professional programs at all three campuses.
- ▶ UW Seattle: 20,192 applicants for 146 master's programs and 87 doctoral programs – a 21 percent increase over 2005 (10,942 master's applications, 9,250 doctoral applications).
- ▶ UW Seattle: 8,168 applicants for four professional degrees – Dentistry, Law, Medicine and Pharmacy.
- ▶ UW Bothell: 374 applicants for five master's programs – a 121 percent increase over 2005.
- ▶ UW Tacoma: 479 applicants for six master's programs – a 78 percent increase over 2005.

FIGURE 1
UW Applicants 2009*

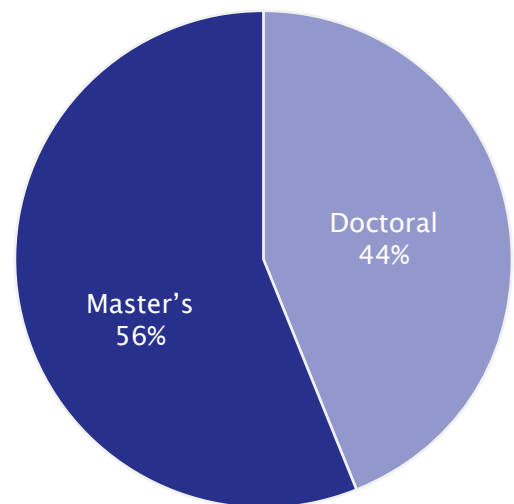
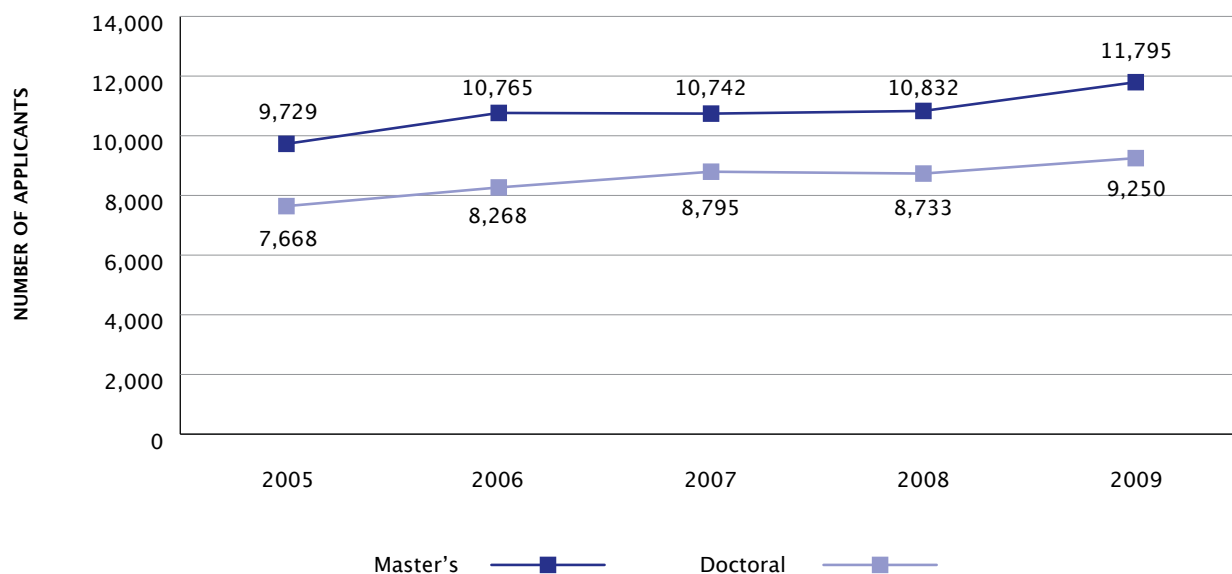


FIGURE 2

UW Applicants, Master's and Doctoral*



* Figures include all three campuses (Seattle, Bothell and Tacoma).

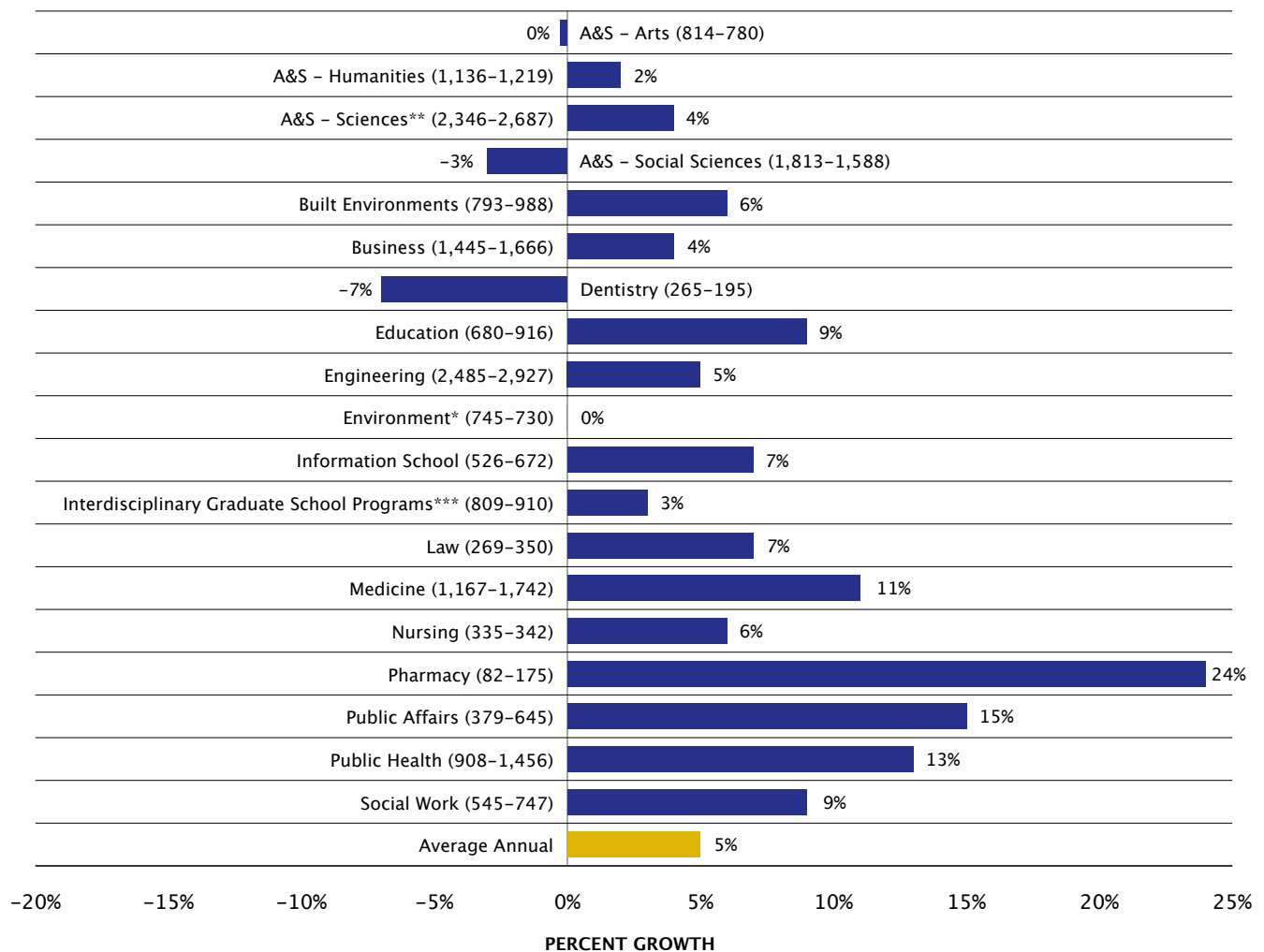
Trends in Applications / Demand

Demand grew steadily from 2005 to 2009. This chart shows:

- ▶ **Average annual** growth of applications for each college (e.g., Public Affairs saw an average of about 15 percent increase per year in applications, thus indicating a persistent growth in demand).
- ▶ **Range:** Numbers in parenthesis refer to change in number of applicants from 2005 to 2009 (e.g., Education had 680 applications in 2005 and 916 in 2009).
- ▶ **Declines:** Some units report that declining application rates were offset by rising test scores among those who did apply. For these, the applicant pool may be smaller – but stronger – than before.
- ▶ Graph does not include DDS, JD, MD, and PharmD. See page 15 for those figures.

FIGURE 3

Average Annual Application Growth by College, 2005–2009



*The College of the Environment has only existed since Autumn 2009. However, the six departments that comprise the college existed longer.

The data for those departments have been combined and presented as the College of the Environment throughout this report.

** Atmospheric Sciences and Earth and Space Sciences moved from A&S–Sciences to the College of the Environment in 2009.

***A list of programs that are categorized as Interdisciplinary Graduate School Programs is at the end of this report.

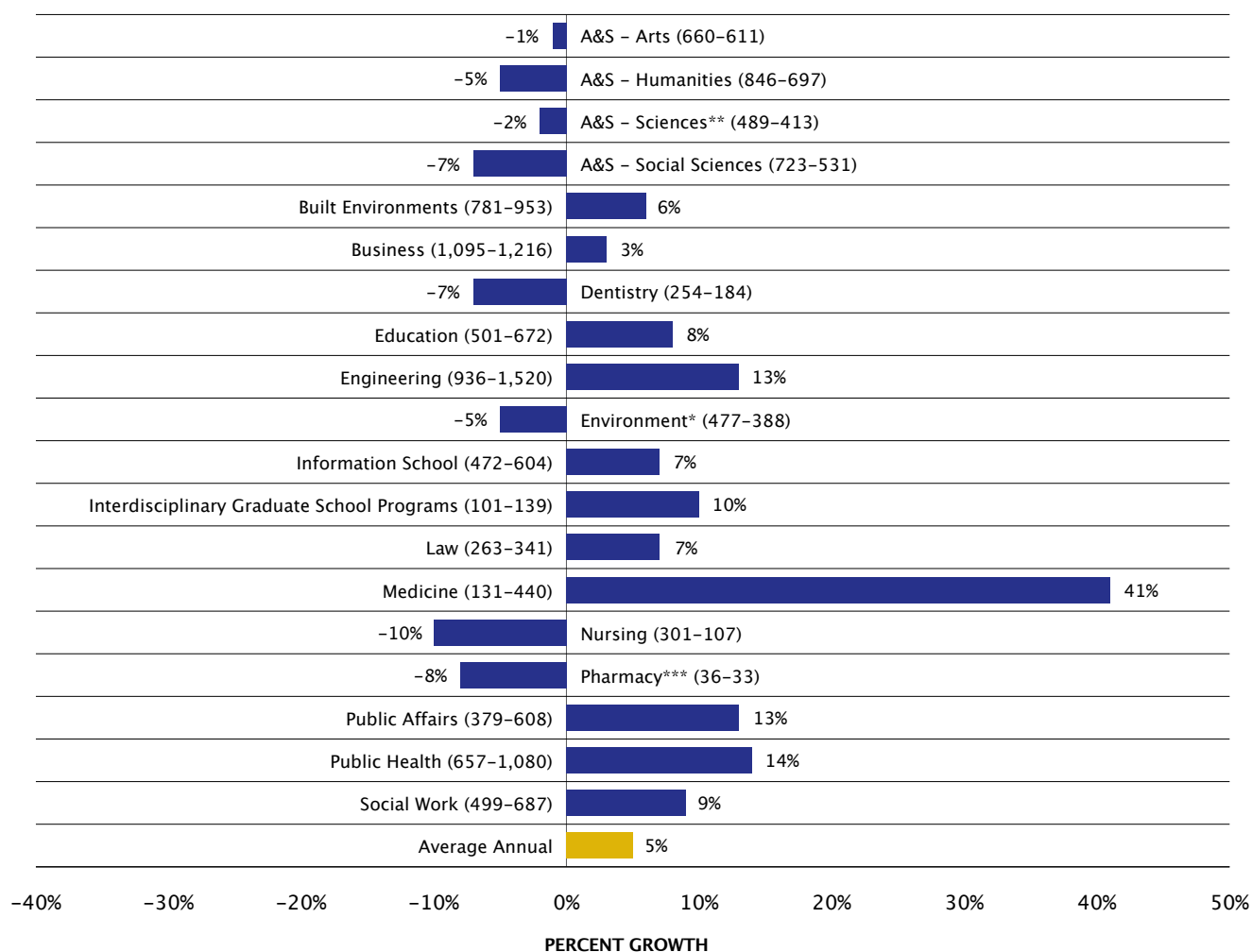
Master's Degree Applications: UW Seattle

Demand varies by degree program. This chart shows growth in applications for master's degrees.

- ▶ Percentages (e.g., Engineering, 13 percent) show the average annual growth in applications. Across the five years, 2005–2009, Engineering saw an average of 13 percent increase in applications each year.
- ▶ To provide context, we also report the range of change between 2005 and 2009 (e.g., Engineering had 936 applications for its master's programs in 2005 and 1,520 in 2009).
- ▶ Declines in applications are most pronounced in units that were in a state of transition (e.g., notably Arts & Sciences–Sciences). During this period, two departments moved (from Arts & Sciences–Sciences) into the new College of the Environment.

FIGURE 4

Average Annual Application Growth, 2005–2009, Master's



*The College of the Environment has only existed since Autumn 2009. However, the six departments that comprise the college existed longer. The data for those departments have been combined and presented as the College of the Environment throughout this report.

** Atmospheric Sciences and Earth and Space Sciences, moved from A&S–Sciences to the College of the Environment in 2009.

*** The Pharmacy master's (fee-based) program began in 2008. Application growth is for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 academic years.

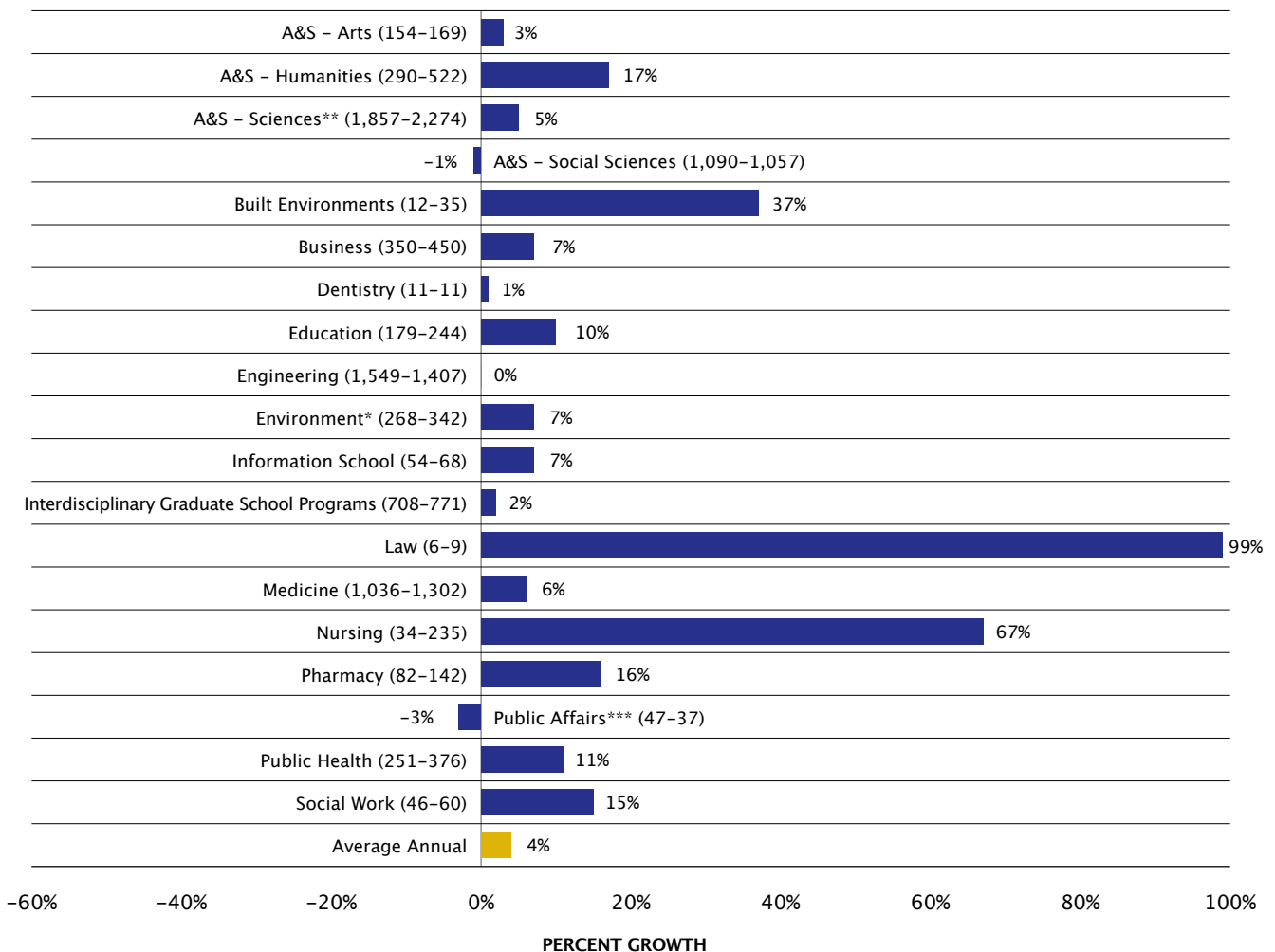
Doctoral Degree Applications: UW Seattle

Demand varies by degree program. This chart shows growth in applications for doctoral degrees.

- ▶ Percentages (e.g., Public Health, 11 percent) show the average annual growth in applications. Across the five years, 2005–2009, Public Health saw an average of 11 percent increase in applications each year.
- ▶ To provide context, we also report the range of change between 2005 and 2009 (e.g., Public Health had 251 applications for its doctoral programs in 2005 and 376 in 2009).
- ▶ The Public Affairs doctoral program was new during this period and witnessed some declines, but its 2010 applications are up significantly.
- ▶ Graph does not include DDS, JD, MD, and PharmD. See page 15 for those figures.

FIGURE 5

Average Annual Application Growth, 2005–2009, Doctoral



*The College of the Environment has only existed since Autumn 2009. However, the six departments that comprise the college existed longer. The data for those departments have been combined and presented as the College of the Environment throughout this report.

** Atmospheric Sciences and Earth and Space Sciences, moved from A&S–Sciences to the College of the Environment.

***The Public Affairs doctoral program began in 2006.

UW Bothell and UW Tacoma

Both UW Bothell and UW Tacoma were founded in 1990. Each instituted master’s programs in 1992 and has added additional programs since then. Figures below are for master's programs only.

- ▶ Percentages show the average annual growth in applications (e.g., UW Bothell’s Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences Program has seen a 24 percent average annual increase in applications; UW Tacoma’s Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences Program has seen a 14 percent average annual increase in applications).
- ▶ To provide context, we also report the range of change between 2005 and 2009 (e.g., UW Bothell Education had 31 applicants in 2005 and 109 in 2009).

FIGURE 6

UW Bothell, Average Annual Application Growth, 2005–2009

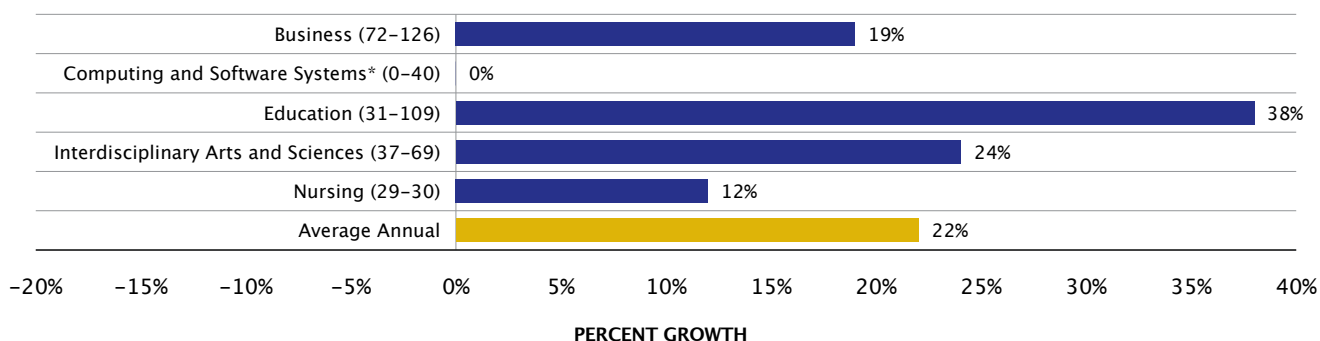
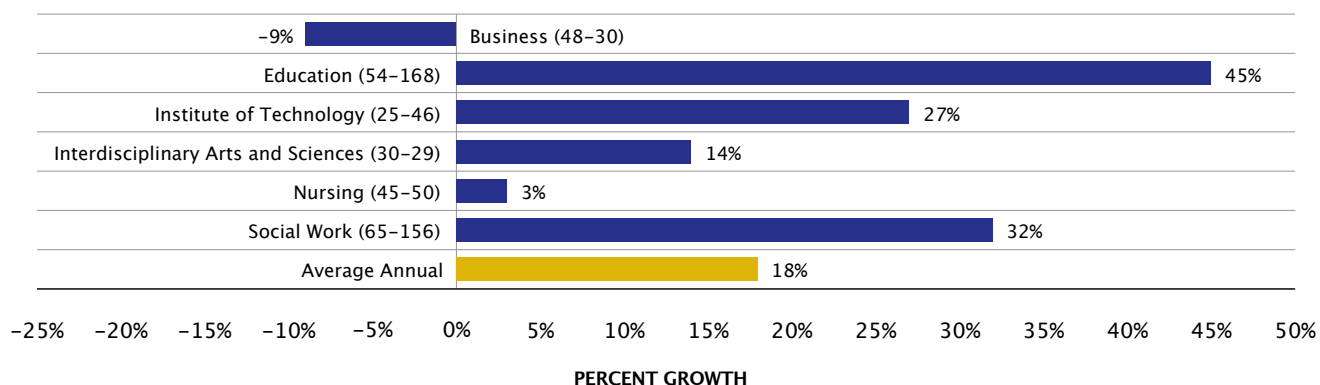


FIGURE 7

UW Tacoma, Average Annual Application Growth, 2005–2009



*Computing and Software Systems program was founded in 2009.

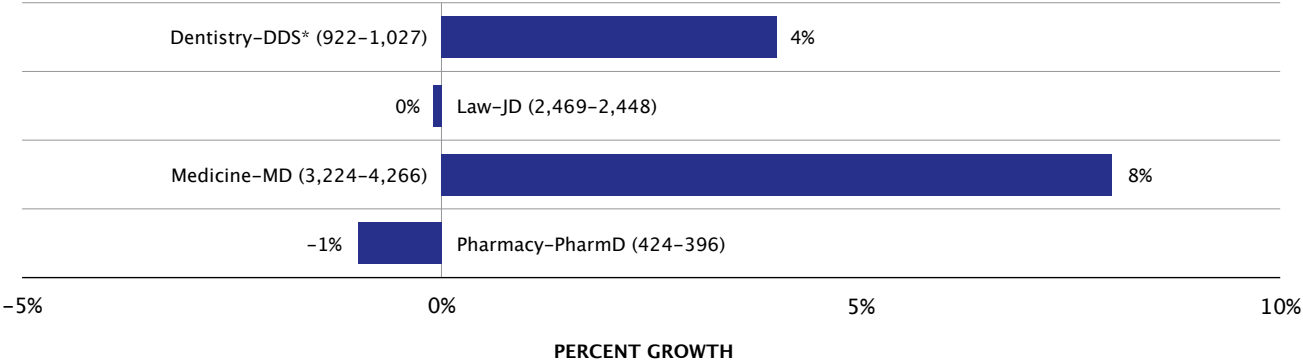
Professional Degree Applications – DDS, JD, MD and PharmD

Percentages show the average annual growth in applications.

For example:

- ▶ The Doctor of Dental Surgery program has seen a 4 percent average annual increase in applications.
- ▶ To provide context, we also report the range of change between 2005 and 2009 (e.g., Medicine had 3,224 applicants in 2005 and 4,266 in 2009).

FIGURE 8
Professional Degrees, Average Annual Application Growth, 2005–2009



*Data for Dentistry span 2006 to 2010, not 2005 to 2009.

2010 Applications

2010 Trends

Compared to this time last year, applications are up by about 14 percent.

Figure 9 shows:

- ▶ The number of applicants for the 2008–09 academic year as of July 13, 2008, in the light purple column.
- ▶ The number of applicants for the 2009–10 academic year as of July 12, 2009, in the dark purple column.
- ▶ The number of applicants, thus far, for 2010–11 academic year as of July 11, 2010, in the gold column.

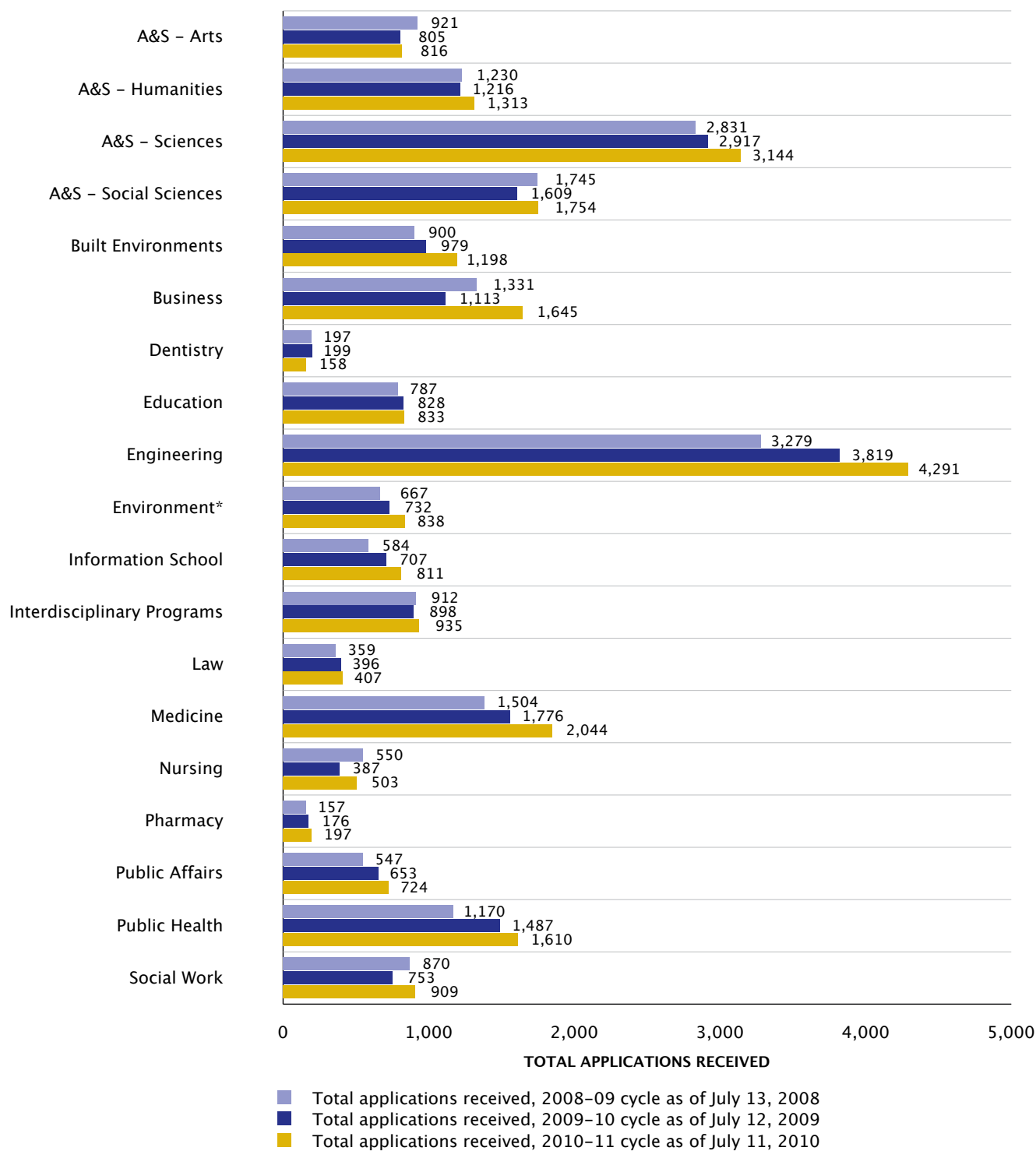
For example:

- ▶ For the 2008–09 application cycle, Arts & Sciences – Social Sciences had 1,745 applicants as of July 13; for the 2009–10 application cycle it had 1,609 applications as of July 12. Thus far this year, it has 1,754 applicants.

Note: Application numbers represent a “snapshot” of mid-cycle admissions data as of July 13, 2008, July 12, 2009, and July 11, 2010. These data cannot be accurately compared to data in figures 3–7 since not all applications were received as of the snapshot and decisions to defer or withdraw applications had, in many cases, not been made as of the snapshot dates.

FIGURE 9

Trends in Applications, 2010



*The College of the Environment has only existed since Autumn 2009. However, the six departments that comprise the college existed longer. The data for those departments have been combined and presented as the College of the Environment throughout this report. The College of the Environment is comprised of departments that were part of A&S – Sciences, Ocean & Fishery Sciences, and the College of Forest Resources.

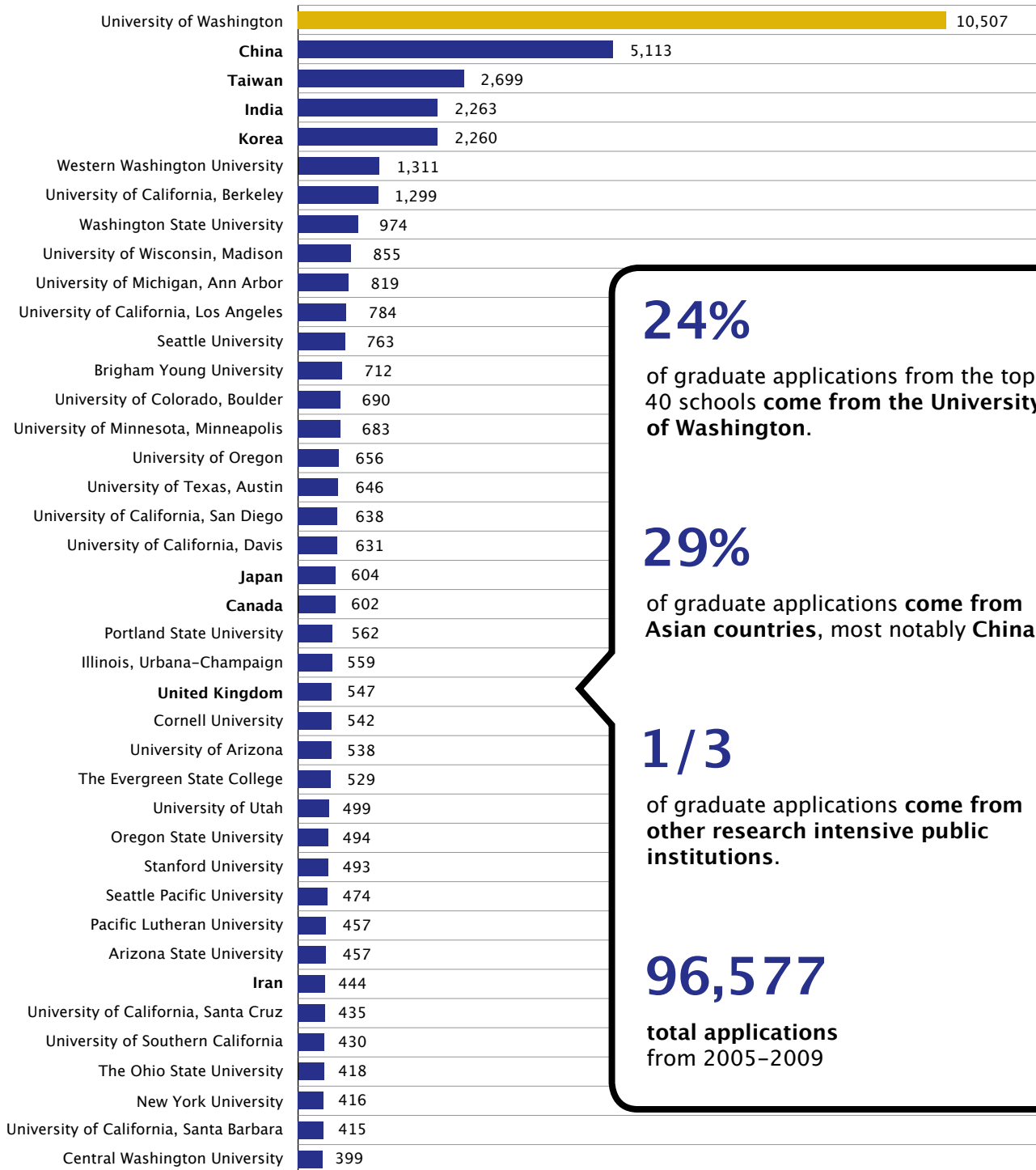
Note: Applications have not yet closed for 2010.

For data on each college, school and program, refer to the appendix: <http://www.grad.washington.edu/about/reports/report2-appendix.pdf>.

Who Is Applying: Previous Schools

FIGURE 10

Total Applications, Top 40 Previous Schools / Countries*, 2005–2009



NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED, 2005–2009

*Applications are coded based on last school attended.

Acceptance Rates and Yield

Acceptance Rate

How rigorous are we? A 25 percent acceptance rate means that a unit accepts 25 percent of all applicants and rejects 75 percent.

Yield

How successful are we in enrolling the people we admit? A 50 percent “yield” rate means that half of the students we admit actually attend the UW; half do not.

Acceptance Rates

49 percent of master’s applicants
22 percent of doctoral applicants

Yield

About 63 percent of master’s applicants, who are accepted, enroll.

About 48 percent of doctoral applicants, who are accepted, enroll.

Trend

No substantial change in these rates over the last five years.

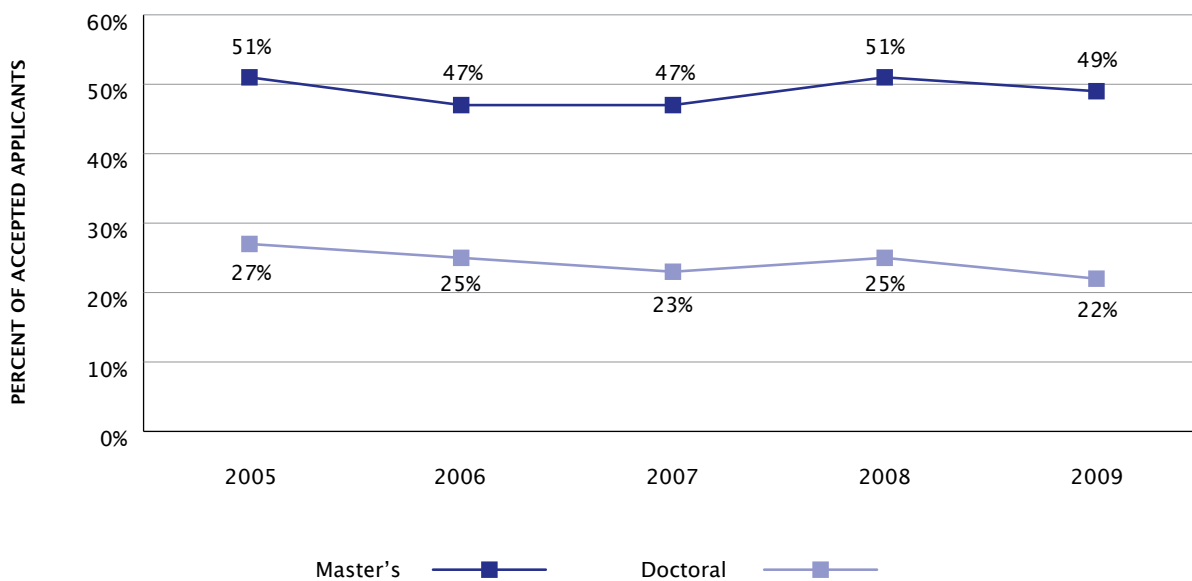
Acceptance Rates

Why Acceptance Rates Change

- ▶ **Year to year fluctuations should be expected.** In smaller programs, a five- or seven- percentage point increase, for example, may result from accepting just 20 or 30 more students compared to earlier years.
- ▶ **New programs, or reconfigured programs,** draw more applicants.
- ▶ **The number of faculty declines (or rises),** with an impact on advising, number of courses offered, etc.
- ▶ **More (or less) space** – labs, classrooms, etc.
- ▶ **The quality** of applicants may rise or drop.
- ▶ **Funding** (teaching assistantships, research assistantships) increases or decreases.
- ▶ **Guesswork about yields.** Units regularly admit more students than they expect will actually enroll; that estimate about yield is often imprecise.
- ▶ **Decline in yield.** Units with declining yield rates may accept more students to offset potential enrollment declines.

FIGURE 11

Acceptance Rates, 2005–2009*



*Figure includes all three campuses.

Acceptance Rates by College

Acceptance rates, although steady overall, vary greatly across campus. Figure 12 shows the change in acceptance rates between 2005 and 2009. A decline in acceptance rates means that a unit has become more selective (e.g., it has accepted proportionately fewer applicants than before). Remember: Fluctuations in acceptance rates are the norm and reflect a wide variety of factors (see page 20).

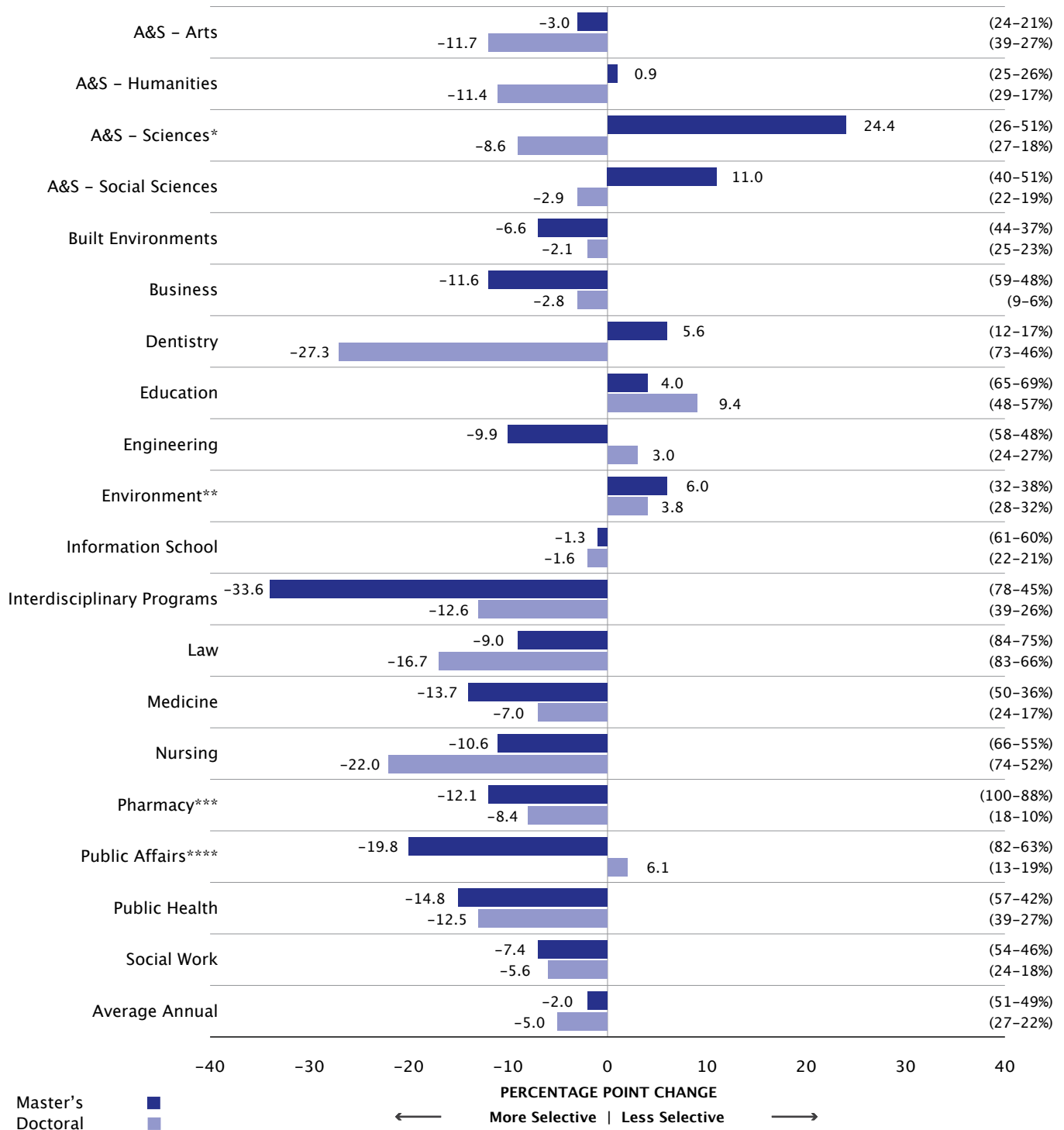
For example:

- ▶ Education had a master's acceptance rate of 65 in 2005 and 69 in 2009 – a 4 percentage point increase.
- ▶ Engineering had a doctoral acceptance rate of 58 in 2005 and 48 in 2009 – a 9.9 percentage point decrease.
- ▶ Nursing had a master's acceptance rate of 66 percent in 2005 and 55 percent in 2006 – a 10.6 percentage point decrease.
- ▶ Social Work had a doctoral acceptance rate of 24 percent in 2005 and 18 percent in 2009 – a 5.6 percentage point decrease.

FIGURE 12

Percentage Point Change in Acceptance Rate by College, 2005–2009

See ranges presented in brackets for change over time. Percentage ranges are rounded to the nearest whole number.



*Atmospheric Sciences and Earth and Space Sciences moved from A&S–Sciences to the College of the Environment in 2009.

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***The Pharmacy master's (fee-based) program began in 2008. Acceptance rate change is for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 academic years.

****The PhD in Public Affairs program began in 2006. These data span 2006 to 2009.

UW Bothell and UW Tacoma

Figures 13 and 14 show the change in master’s program acceptance rates between 2005 and 2009 at UW Bothell and UW Tacoma.

For example:

- ▶ Business at UW Bothell had a 3.6 percentage point decrease in acceptance rates. In 2005, its acceptance rate was 75 percent; in 2009 it was 71 percent.
- ▶ Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences at UW Tacoma had an acceptance rate of 76 percent in 2005 and 86 percent in 2009 – a 9.5 percentage point increase.

FIGURE 13
UW Bothell, Percentage Point Change in Acceptance Rate, 2005–2009

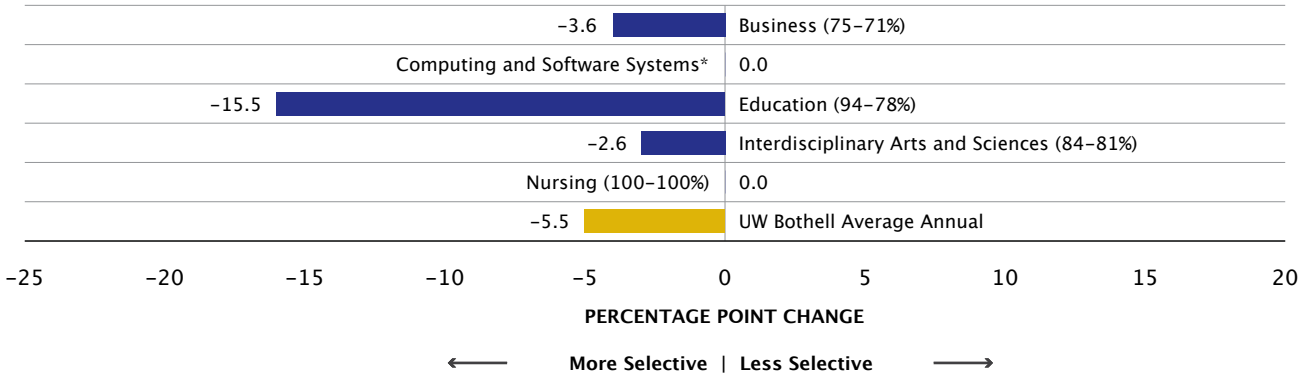
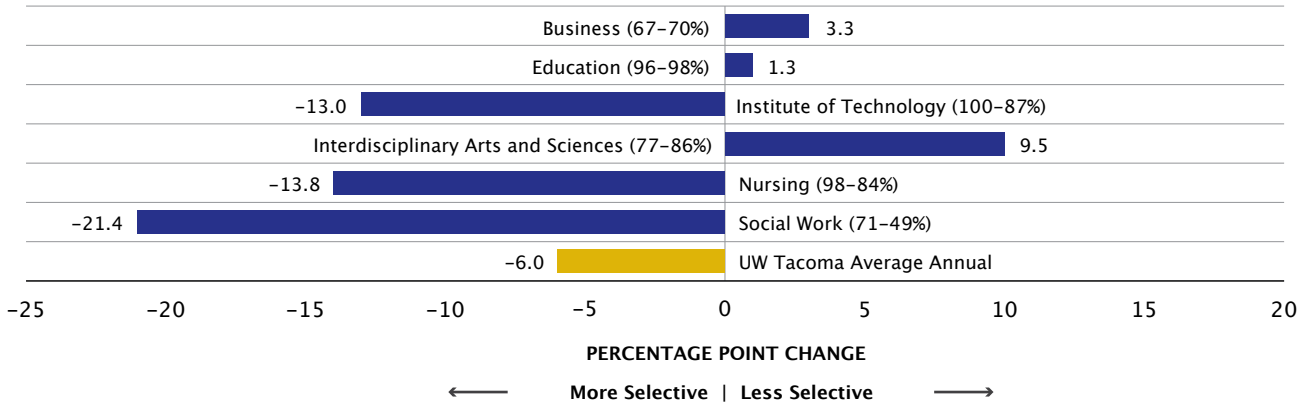


FIGURE 14
UW Tacoma, Percentage Point Change in Acceptance Rate, 2005–2009



*Computing and Software Systems program was founded in 2009.

Yield

Applicants Who Enroll at the UW

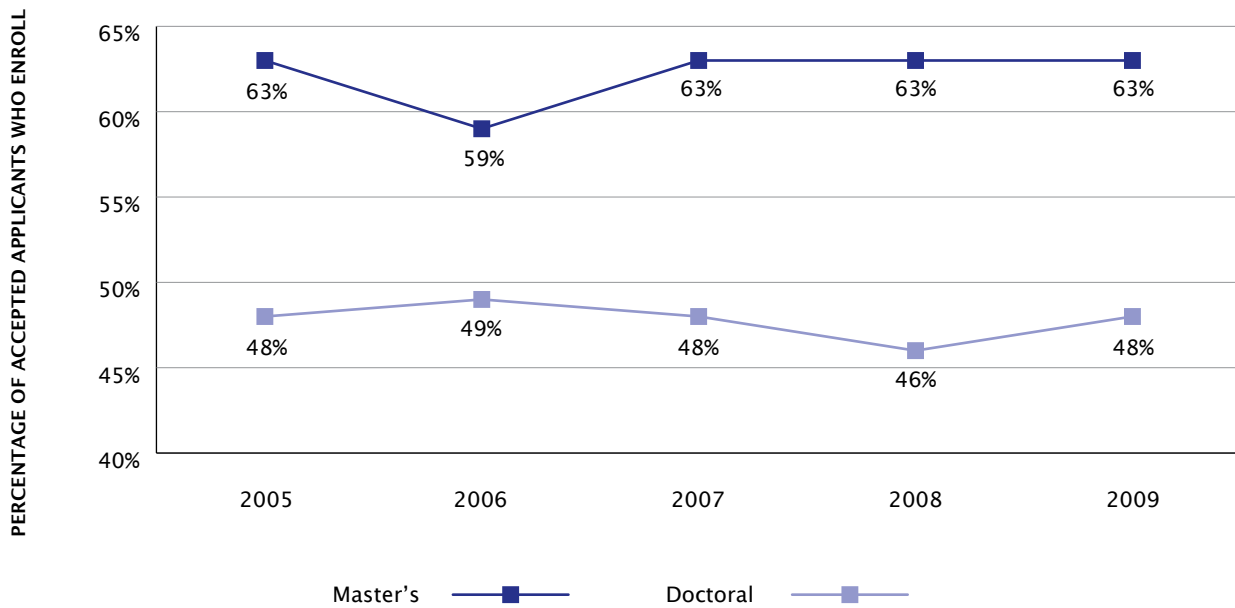
A review of forms submitted by applicants who chose to enroll elsewhere shows:

- ▶ Fit is the single most important factor in selecting a school. Applicants use the term “fit” in many ways – the atmosphere of a program, or city, or even whether the UW is considered too far from home and family.
- ▶ Finances are the second most prominent reason given for not enrolling at the UW: financial circumstances, lack of financial support, or better financial support at another school.

See the appendix for more information on yield rates.

FIGURE 15

Yield Rates*



*Figure includes all three campuses.

Yield Rates by College

Yield rates vary across programs and colleges. Figure 16 shows the yield rate by college.

For example:

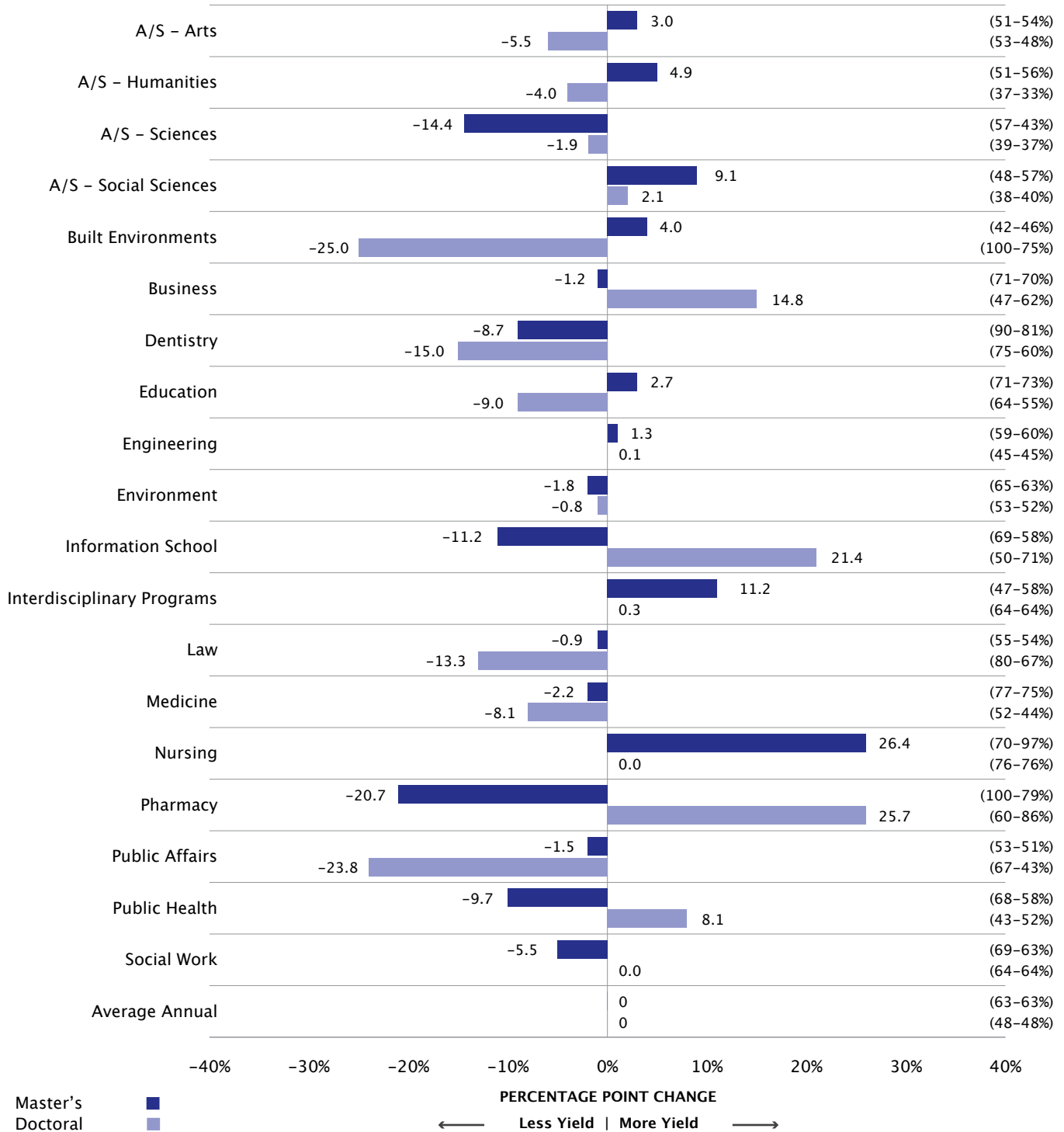
- ▶ The Humanities Division of Arts & Sciences saw a 4.9 percentage point increase in yield rates for its master's program between 2005 and 2009. In 2005, 51 percent of those accepted actually enrolled; in 2009, 56 percent of those accepted actually enrolled.
- ▶ Education saw a 9 percentage point decrease in yield rates between 2005 and 2009 for its doctoral programs. In 2005, 64 percent of those accepted actually enrolled; in 2009, 55 percent of those accepted actually enrolled.
- ▶ Public Health had an 8.1 percentage point increase in yield rates between 2005 and 2009 for its doctoral programs. In 2005, the yield was 43 percent; in 2009, it was 51 percent.
- ▶ The Information School saw an 11.2 percentage point decrease in its yield rate for master's students between 2005 and 2009. In 2005, the yield was 69 percent; in 2009, it was 58 percent.

Relatively small numbers can drive yield rate changes for many programs.

FIGURE 16

Percentage Point Change in Yield Rate by College, 2005–2009

See ranges presented in brackets for change over time. Percentage ranges are rounded to the nearest whole number.



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***The Pharmacy master's (fee-based) program began in 2008. Acceptance rate change is for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 academic years.

UW Bothell and UW Tacoma

Yield rates vary across programs at UW Bothell and UW Tacoma, as well. These figures show changes in yield rates for master’s applicants.

For example:

- ▶ Nursing at UW Bothell saw a 17.4 percentage point increase in yield rates between 2005 and 2009. In 2005, 79 percent of those accepted actually enrolled; in 2009, 97 percent of those accepted actually enrolled.
- ▶ The Institute of Technology at UW Tacoma saw a 15 percentage point decrease in yield rates between 2005 and 2009. In 2005, 80 percent of those accepted actually enrolled; in 2009, 65 percent of those accepted actually enrolled.

FIGURE 17
UW Bothell, Percentage Point Change in Yield Rate, 2005–2009

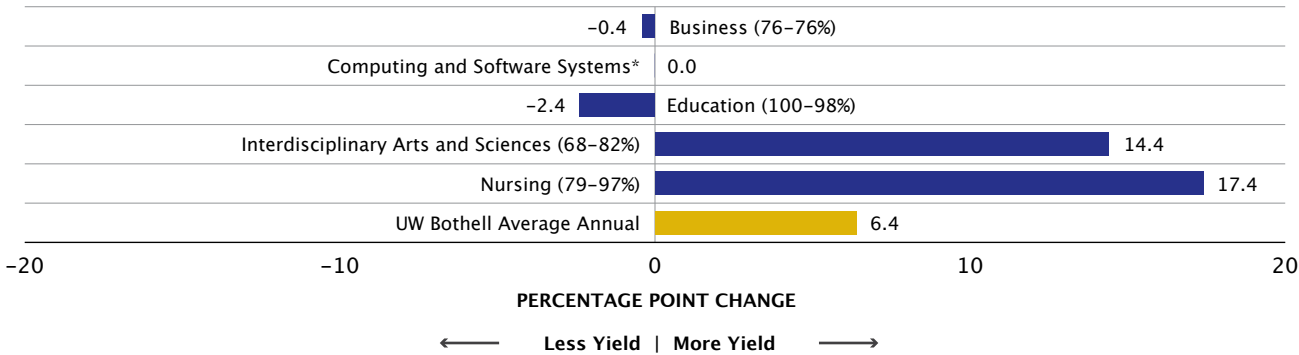
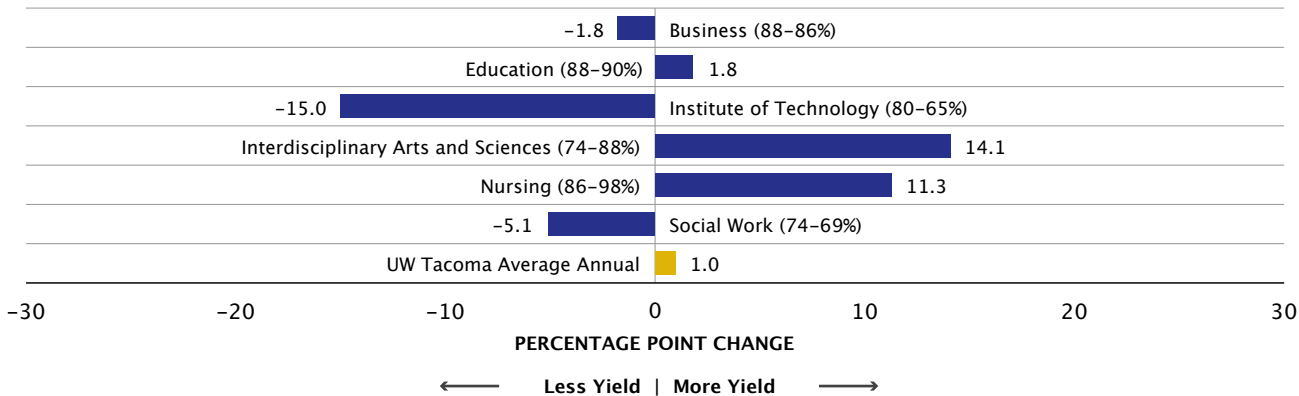


FIGURE 18
UW Tacoma, Percentage Point Change in Yield Rate, 2005–2009



*Computing and Software Systems program was founded in 2009.

Enrollment

Enrollment rates are the product of application trends, acceptance rates and yield rates.

Enrollment growth has varied greatly across the UW. Enrollment in graduate and professional degree programs has increased by 10 percent at the UW since 2005.

Enrollment rates, or total enrollment, are determined by the number of new and returning students enrolled in a unit.

Trends

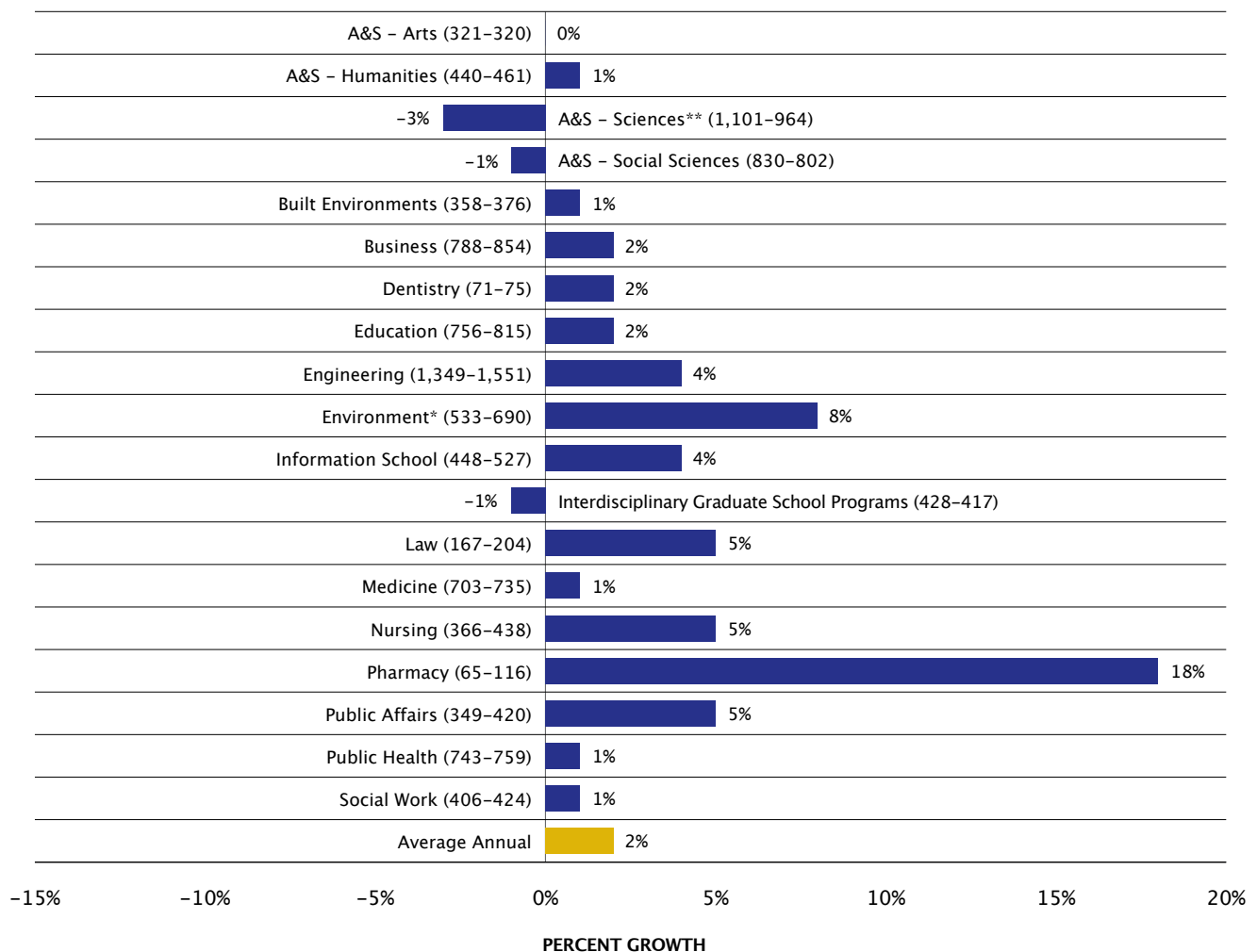
Change in total enrollment varies by degree. Figure 19 shows the average annual growth in enrollment from 2005 to 2009:

- ▶ The annual average percentage growth in enrollment was greatest in Law, Nursing, Pharmacy and Public Affairs.
- ▶ Large programs, such as Engineering, also saw substantial enrollment growth.

“Range” shows the change in number of total enrollees from 2005 to 2009 (e.g., Engineering had 1,349 enrollees in 2005 and 1,551 in 2009). All data are averaged across the number of years the college has existed if the college is less than five years old. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

FIGURE 19

UW Seattle, Average Autumn Quarter Total Enrollment Growth by College, 2005–2009



*The College of the Environment has only existed since Autumn 2009. However, the six departments that comprise the college existed longer. The data for those departments have been combined and presented as the College of the Environment throughout this report.

** Atmospheric Sciences and Earth and Space Sciences moved from A&S-Sciences to the College of the Environment in 2009.

UW Seattle, Autumn Quarter Enrollment Growth by Level and College

Total enrollment grows at different rates across programs. Figure 20 shows rates by college, in alphabetical order. To provide context, we also report the range of change between 2005 and 2009 (e.g., Business had 704 master's students and 84 doctoral students in 2005; it had 772 master's students and 82 doctoral students in 2009).

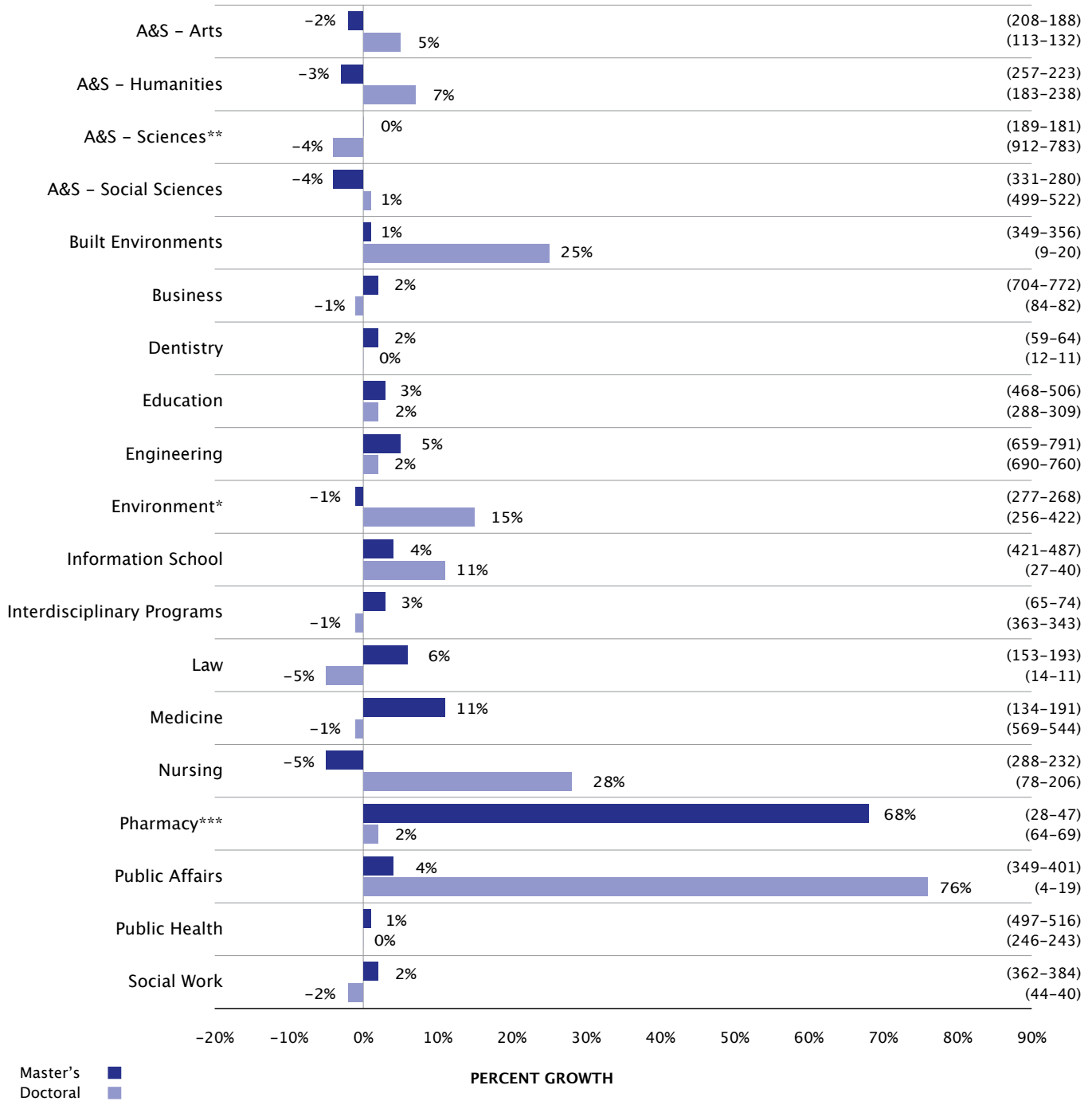
For example:

- ▶ Business saw an average annual enrollment increase of 2 percent between 2005 and 2009 for its MBA program. In 2005, its total enrollment was 704 students; in 2009, 772 were enrolled.
- ▶ Engineering doctoral programs had a similar increase of 2 percent. In 2005, 690 students were enrolled in Engineering; in 2009, 760 were enrolled.
- ▶ Declines are most pronounced in units that were in the state of transition (e.g., Arts & Sciences–Sciences). During this period, some units in Arts & Sciences began to move into the new College of the Environment.
- ▶ Nursing saw an average annual enrollment increase of 28 percent between 2005 and 2009 in doctoral students. In 2005, total enrollment was 78 students; in 2009, 206 were enrolled.
- ▶ Interdisciplinary Graduate School Programs saw an average annual enrollment decrease of 1 percent between 2005 and 2009 for its doctoral programs. In 2005, 363 students were enrolled in Interdisciplinary Programs; in 2009, 343 were enrolled.

FIGURE 20

UW Seattle, Average Autumn Quarter Total Enrollment Growth by Level and College, 2005–2009

See ranges presented in brackets for change over time. Percent ranges are rounded to the nearest whole number.



*The College of the Environment has only existed since Autumn 2009. However, the six departments that comprise the college existed longer. The data for those departments have been combined and presented as the College of the Environment throughout this report.

** Atmospheric Sciences and Earth and Space Sciences moved from A&S–Sciences to the College of the Environment in 2009.

*** The Pharmacy master's (fee-based) program began in 2008. Enrollment growth is for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 academic years.

Trends: UW Bothell and UW Tacoma

Enrollment has grown at different rates at UW Bothell and UW Tacoma. These figures show enrollment rates for each of those campuses.

For example:

- ▶ The Education program at UW Bothell saw an average annual graduate enrollment increase of 25 percent between 2005 and 2009. In 2005, its total enrollment was 62 students; in 2009, 143 were enrolled.
- ▶ Business at UW Tacoma saw an average annual graduate enrollment decrease of 5 percent between 2005 and 2009. In 2005, 61 students were enrolled in Business; in 2009, 49 were enrolled.

FIGURE 21

UW Bothell, Average Autumn Quarter Enrollment Growth, 2005–2009

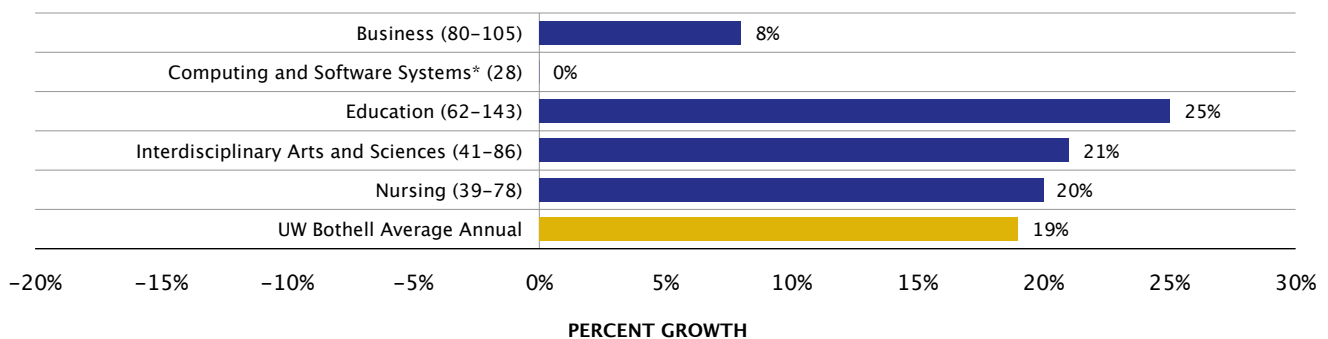
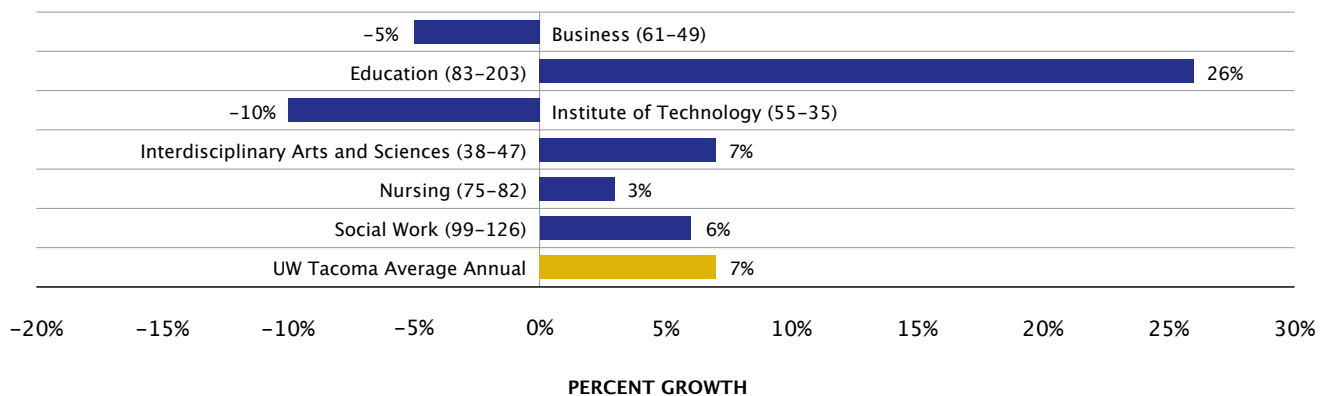


FIGURE 22

UW Tacoma, Average Autumn Quarter Enrollment Growth, 2005–2009



*Computing and Software Systems program was founded in 2009.

Data Sources and Methods

- ▶ **Data Sources:** Admissions data were derived from the UW SDB snapshot of UW SDB data. Total and new enrollment data were derived from the quarterly census day (10th day) snapshots of the UW SDB database captured in the UWSDB sr-mini-master table.
- ▶ Admissions application data correspond to the number of applications submitted, not the number of students who submitted applications. For example, if an applicant submits applications to three programs during the report period, three applications are counted. Applicants may submit applications to several programs for a given academic quarter, but can only be admitted to one.
- ▶ Application counts include all submitted applications except withdrawn, deferred and returning (ncr_code 2) applications. Applicants and students in tuition-exempt categories (e.g. Washington employees) are included.
- ▶ Each admissions report year includes summer through spring quarter applications, as indicated by the applicant's chosen quarter/year of admission. For example, 2009 includes summer quarter 2008 through spring quarter 2009.
- ▶ Admissions selectivity is defined as the ratio of offers to applications submitted (offers/applications). Offers are derived by applications which have been coded with application status values ≥ 10 .
- ▶ Admissions yield is defined as the ratio of new enrollees to offers (new/offers). New status is denoted by applications coded with application status = 12.
- ▶ Previous institution for applicants is derived from the "last school code" which corresponds to the most recent four-year institution reported by the applicant.
- ▶ Master's students are identified as those at degree level two; doctoral students include those coded in degree levels three or four. Instructions were clarified for the classification of applications as master's or doctoral in February, 2009. This clarification may have the effect of producing an increase in doctoral applications relative to master's as of the change and may be visible in figures that depict growth rates in selectivity and yield. Given that this change was late in the report range, the effect should be minimal.
- ▶ For total and new enrollment, only students registered in graduate degree programs on census day are counted. On-leave students, graduate non-matriculated, students enrolled for graduate certificates, students enrolled for zero credits (auditing) and students who registered but withdrew prior to census day are excluded.
- ▶ Overall application and student enrollment counts are by application and head count respectively. However college breakouts count formal concurrent applications and students in each school/college they have a major. See page 35 for a list of concurrent programs.

Interdisciplinary Graduate School Programs

- ▶ Biology Teaching Group
- ▶ Biomolecular Structure and Design
- ▶ Graduate Visiting
- ▶ Individual Ph.D. Program
- ▶ Molecular and Cellular Biology
- ▶ Museology
- ▶ Near and Middle Eastern Studies Group
- ▶ Neurobiology and Behavior
- ▶ Quantitative Ecology and Resource Management
- ▶ Special Program Graduate Student
- ▶ Urban Design and Planning Group

Concurrent Programs (Double Counted)

- ▶ Bioengineering
- ▶ Dentistry / Oral Biology Concurrent
- ▶ Global Health
- ▶ Health Services / Business Administration Concurrent
- ▶ International Studies / Business Administration Concurrent
- ▶ International Studies / Health Services Concurrent
- ▶ International Studies / Marine Studies Concurrent
- ▶ International Studies / Public Affairs Concurrent
- ▶ Nursing / CHCS / Health Services
- ▶ Public Affairs / Environmental Health
- ▶ Public Affairs / Forest Resources
- ▶ Public Affairs / Health Services
- ▶ Public Affairs / Health Administration
- ▶ Social Work / Health Services Concurrent
- ▶ Urban Planning / Public Administration

List of New Programs

College/Unit	Year New Program/Track Began				
	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010
Arts & Sciences–Humanities					
Linguistics	x				
Arts & Sciences–Sciences					
Applied Mathematics			x		
Physics	x				
Speech and Hearing Sciences		x			
Arts & Sciences–Social Sciences					
International Studies, Jackson School of					x
Built Environments					
Architecture				x	
Urban Design and Planning				x	
Education, College of					
Education		x			
Engineering, College of					
Aeronautics and Astronautics					x
Bioengineering (established jointly with the School of Medicine)					x
Computer Science and Engineering				x	
Electrical Engineering			x		
Industrial and Systems Engineering					x
Mechanical Engineering					x
Environment, College of					
Earth and Space Sciences	x				
Information School					
Information School		x			
Law, School of					
Law					x
Medicine, School of					
Global Health (established jointly with the School of Public Health)			x		
MEDEX Northwest Division of Physician Assistant Studies					x
Pharmacy, School of					
Pharmacy – School of				x	
Public Health, School of					
Bioengineering					x
Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences			x		
Epidemiology			x		
Global Health (established jointly with the School of Medicine)			x		
Health Services				x	
UW Bothell					
Business Administration					x
Computing and Software Systems					x
Education			x		
Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences			x		
UW Tacoma					
Social Work		x			

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