



Office of Research
and
Policy Analysis

Graduate Enrollment and Degrees: 1997 to 2007

(Revised November 2008)

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Introduction

Every year since 1986, the Graduate Record Examinations Board (GRE) and the Council of Graduate Schools have jointly sponsored the Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees. The resulting annual Enrollment and Degrees survey report is designed to provide important information about graduate student enrollment, applications for admission to graduate school, and graduate degrees and certificates conferred. Both organizations believe that graduate education is a vital part of U.S. higher education, and that providing an annual examination of trends in enrollment and degrees awarded by gender, race/ethnicity, and citizenship status is vital for understanding the graduate education enterprise.

Survey Methodology

The CGS/GRE Enrollment and Degrees Survey is sent electronically to the U.S.-based institutions that as of November of each year are members of the Council of Graduate Schools or one of the four regional graduate school associations—the Conference of Southern Graduate Schools (CSGS), the Midwestern Association of Graduate Schools (MAGS), the Northeastern Association of Graduate Schools (NAGS), and the Western Association of Graduate Schools (WAGS).¹

This year's survey was sent to 769 colleges and universities. Of these, usable responses were received from 683 (89%) of the survey population, with the response rate among CGS members being even higher (94%). While the total number of responding institutions represents 25% of the approximately 2,800 colleges and universities in the U.S. that offer graduate programs, they enroll 73% of the national total of 2.2 million graduate students, and confer 73% of the 602,000 master's degrees and more than 90% of the 57,000 doctorate degrees awarded by U.S. colleges and universities.² Because the respondents represent such a large percentage of the total U.S. graduate enrollment and degrees, it is likely that the trends reported here are representative of overall national figures.

Report Contents

The tables and analyses that follow are divided into two chapters. Chapter 1 highlights the total and first-time enrollment in fall 2007, including a profile of graduate enrollment by institution type, gender, field of study, degree level (master's versus doctoral), citizenship status, and race/ethnicity (for U.S. citizens and permanent residents). Chapter 1 also looks at the number of applications received for admission to graduate school and application acceptance

¹ The survey population of the CGS/GRE Survey is limited to graduate institutions in the United States. Data on graduate enrollment and degrees in Canadian institutions are published by the Canadian Association for Graduate Studies at <http://www.cags.ca/Default.aspx?tabid=1774>.

² Data on the total number of graduate institutions in the U.S., number of graduate students, and number of degrees conferred come from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Fall Enrollment and Completions datasets, available at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds>.

Introduction (continued)

rates by degree level and field. The applications data are based on applications from students who wished to start graduate programs in fall 2007. The final section of Chapter 1 examines the number of graduate degrees and certificates conferred during the 2006-2007 academic year (generally July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007). Data on applications, application acceptance rates, and degrees conferred are not collected by race/ethnicity or citizenship status. Chapter 2 examines trends in graduate enrollment and degrees awarded over the past one, five, and ten years. For this year, the one-year trend is based on data collected from 2006 and 2007; the five-year trend includes data collected for the years 2002 and 2007; and the ten-year trends are based on data for 1997 and 2007. The trend data from these three time periods are designed to provide a more detailed comparison of the more recent trends and longer-time trends in graduate enrollments, applications, and degrees. The tables and figures in Chapter 2 that describe trends in enrollment and degrees include data from the subset of 653 colleges and universities that responded to the survey in 2006 and 2007, 576 institutions that responded in both 2002 and 2007, and 540 institutions that provided data in both 1997 and 2007.

Many of the tables in the report describe graduate enrollment and degrees by type of institution based on the 2000 Carnegie Classification. The three Carnegie Classification categories used in this report is are:

Doctoral/Research Extensive—universities that award 50 or more doctoral degrees per year across at least 15 disciplines;

Doctoral/Research Intensive—universities that award at least ten doctoral degrees per year across three or more disciplines, or at least 20 doctoral degrees per year overall;

Master's & Specialized—colleges and universities that are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. While most Master's & Specialized institutions do not confer doctorates, some programs at these institutions (such as medical schools) may award a limited number of doctoral degrees.

This annual report is part of the CGS's continuing effort to provide information that is useful to graduate school deans, other campus administrators, policy makers, and the media. Comments or suggestions for improving this report—or for additional types of publications based on these data—are welcome.

Acknowledgements

The 2007 Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees is conducted as a joint project between the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS) and the Graduate Record Examinations Board (GRE). The GRE is overseen by staff of the Educational Testing Service (ETS). Completion of this final report on the CGS/GRE Enrollment and Degrees Survey would not have been possible without the valuable contributions from many individuals. In particular, we would like to express our appreciation for the efforts of ETS and the GRE program. We particularly want to thank David Payne for his unwavering support and Dawn Piacentino for her overall direction of the project at ETS. We also want to recognize the efforts of other ETS and CGS staff: Carol Hawkes of ETS, for designing the Web-based survey questionnaire, responding to questions and requests from institutional respondents, processing responses, and developing the survey response database; Janice Goggins of CGS for management of the layout and publication of the final report; Joshua Mahler for assisting in the data collection and analysis of the report; and Robert Sowell and Belle Woods for reviewing the report drafts.

Finally, and most importantly, very special thanks go to the graduate deans, institutional researchers, and other staff at the participating 683 institutions, who took the time to complete the very complex Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees. We are extremely grateful for the time and efforts these and other persons gave to the survey project and report.

Chapter 1

Fall 2007 Total Graduate Enrollment, First-time Graduate Enrollment, Admissions Applications, and Degrees Conferred

Table 1.1

Fall 2007 Graduate Enrollment by Institution Type, Gender, and Attendance Status

Institution Type	Total ¹	Men	Women	Full-Time	Part-Time				
Total	1,698,445	640,959	41%	924,299	59%	902,977	54%	758,746	46%
<i>Public</i>	1,027,654	398,978	42%	552,158	58%	529,507	53%	478,137	47%
<i>Private*</i>	670,791	241,981	39%	372,141	61%	373,470	57%	280,609	43%
Doctoral/Research Extensive**	754,804	342,896	48%	367,252	52%	488,548	67%	244,714	33%
<i>Public</i>	547,769	246,654	47%	273,778	53%	350,584	65%	187,548	35%
<i>Private*</i>	207,035	96,242	51%	93,474	49%	137,964	71%	57,166	29%
Doctoral/Research Intensive**	291,620	99,147	37%	169,603	63%	135,696	47%	152,208	53%
<i>Public</i>	168,052	61,007	38%	98,979	62%	73,471	45%	90,865	55%
<i>Private*</i>	123,568	38,140	35%	70,624	65%	62,225	50%	61,343	50%
Master's & Specialized**	652,021	198,916	34%	387,444	66%	278,733	44%	361,824	56%
<i>Public</i>	311,833	91,317	34%	179,401	66%	105,452	35%	199,724	65%
<i>Private*</i>	340,188	107,599	34%	208,043	66%	173,281	52%	162,100	48%

¹NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total. Percentages are based on total of known gender or enrollment status.

*Private includes for-profit (proprietary) and non-profit institutions.

**Institutions are divided into these categories based on the 2000 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education:

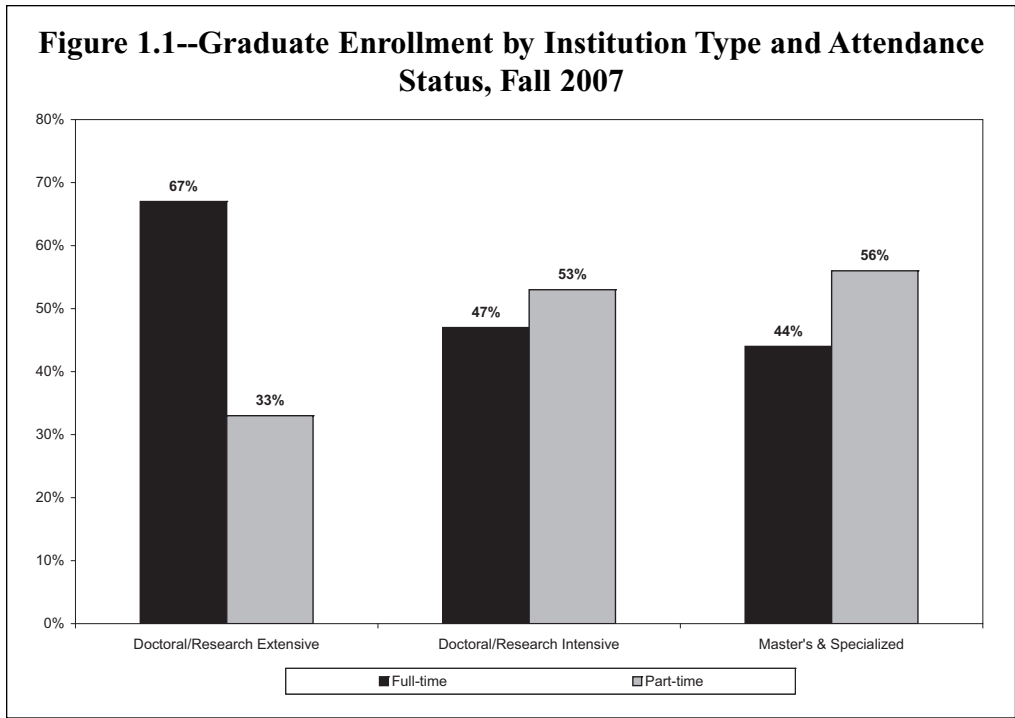
Doctoral/Research Extensive: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the doctorate. They award 50 or more doctoral degrees per year across at least 15 disciplines.

Doctoral/Research Intensive: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the doctorate. They award at least 10 doctoral degrees per year across three or more disciplines, or at least 20 doctoral degrees per year overall.

Master's & Specialized: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the master's degree.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.1--Graduate Enrollment by Institution Type and Attendance Status, Fall 2007



- CGS member and affiliated graduate institutions enrolled nearly 1.7 million graduate students in the fall of 2007. About 61% of these students were enrolled at public colleges and universities.
- About 59% of the graduate students were women, and 54% of all students were enrolled full-time.
- Doctoral/Research Extensive institutions accounted for 44% of total graduate enrollment, followed by Master's & Specialized institutions (38%) and Doctoral/Research Intensive universities (18%).
- There were wide differences in the enrollment of students by gender and institution type. About 42% of all women were enrolled at Master's & Specialized institutions, compared with only 31% of men. Conversely, 53% of all male graduate students were attending Doctoral/Research Extensive universities, versus 40% of females.
- Enrollment by attendance status (full-time versus part-time) also varied substantially by institution type. At Master's & Specialized institutions, 56% of the graduate students attended on a part-time basis (see Figure 1.1). In contrast, at Doctoral/Research Extensive institutions, 67% were enrolled full-time.

Table 1.2

Graduate Enrollment by Field, Gender, and Attendance Status, Fall 2007

Major Field	Total	Men	Women	Full-Time	Part-Time				
Total	1,698,445	640,959	41%	924,299	59%	902,977	54%	758,746	46%
Biological Sciences*	71,183	31,762	46%	37,270	54%	54,966	79%	14,449	21%
Business	188,823	107,930	58%	79,338	42%	85,819	46%	101,522	54%
Education	321,433	79,624	25%	235,913	75%	112,402	36%	203,532	64%
Engineering	112,559	86,580	78%	24,672	22%	76,133	68%	35,149	32%
Health Sciences	123,615	25,670	21%	95,188	79%	69,512	58%	51,235	42%
Humanities & Arts	103,769	43,024	42%	58,246	58%	69,166	68%	31,985	32%
Physical Sciences	103,942	68,905	68%	32,737	32%	71,603	70%	30,124	30%
Public Administration and Services	60,062	15,054	25%	44,256	75%	34,063	57%	25,273	43%
Social Sciences	128,201	45,598	36%	80,339	64%	80,495	64%	45,377	36%
Other Fields**	97,533	36,488	38%	60,289	62%	46,748	48%	50,129	52%

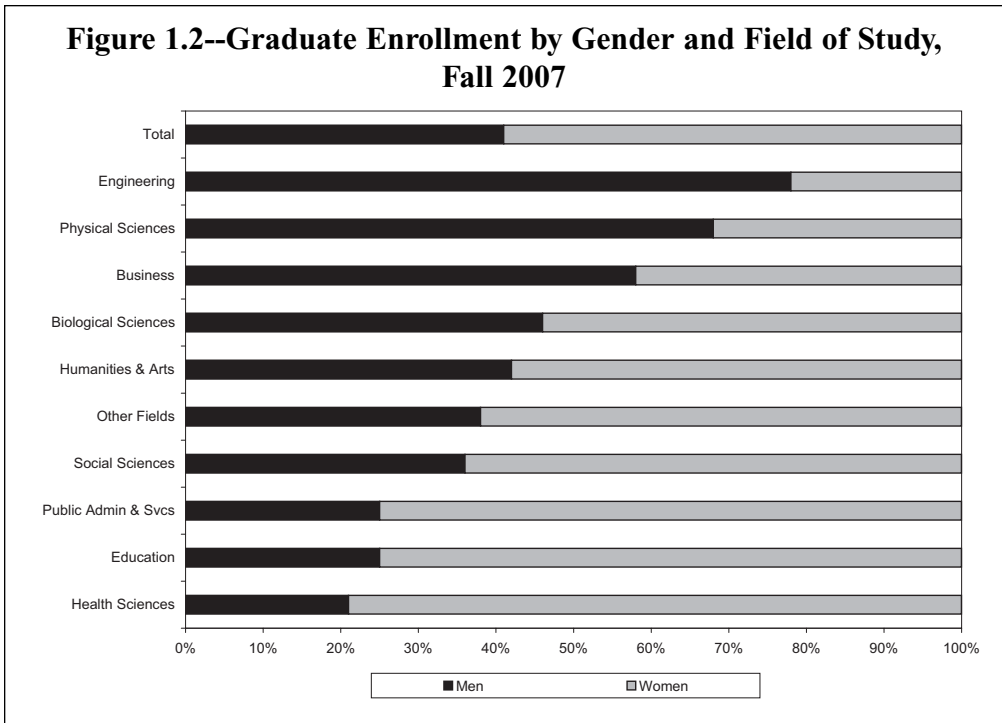
NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total. Percentages by field are based on total of known gender or enrollment status.

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.2--Graduate Enrollment by Gender and Field of Study, Fall 2007



- The fields of education and business enrolled the largest shares of graduate students, accounting for 25% and 14%, respectively, of total fall 2007 graduate enrollment. These two fields, and public administration and services, also had the highest proportions of part-time students, as Table 1.2 shows.
- Graduate enrollment differed markedly by gender within the fields. In business, for example, 58% of the students were male, while 75% of those studying education were female (see Figure 1.2).
- The fields of engineering, physical sciences, and business collectively, accounted for 49% of total male enrollment, while the fields that enroll the highest shares of women (health sciences, public administration & services, and education) accounted for 50% of total female graduate students.
- There were some differences in enrollment status by field of study. Biological sciences, physical sciences, engineering, and humanities & arts had the highest shares of students enrolled full-time (each at 68% or higher), while the majority of students majoring in education and business were enrolled part-time.

Table 1.3

**Graduate Enrollment by Field of Study and Degree Level,
Fall 2007**

Major Field	Total	Master's*		Doctoral**	
Total	1,698,445	1,090,208	74%	390,283	26%
Biological Sciences***	71,183	26,811	38%	44,228	62%
Business	188,823	175,824	94%	11,696	6%
Education	321,433	261,870	82%	56,983	18%
Engineering	112,559	65,844	59%	46,437	41%
Health Sciences	123,615	95,420	77%	27,757	23%
Humanities & Arts	103,769	61,913	60%	41,160	40%
Physical Sciences	103,942	49,605	48%	53,709	52%
Public Administration and Services	60,062	54,326	91%	5,578	9%
Social Sciences	128,201	70,094	55%	57,461	45%
Other Fields****	97,533	82,462	85%	14,547	15%

NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total. Percentages are based on totals of known degree levels.

*Master's includes students enrolled in post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificate programs.

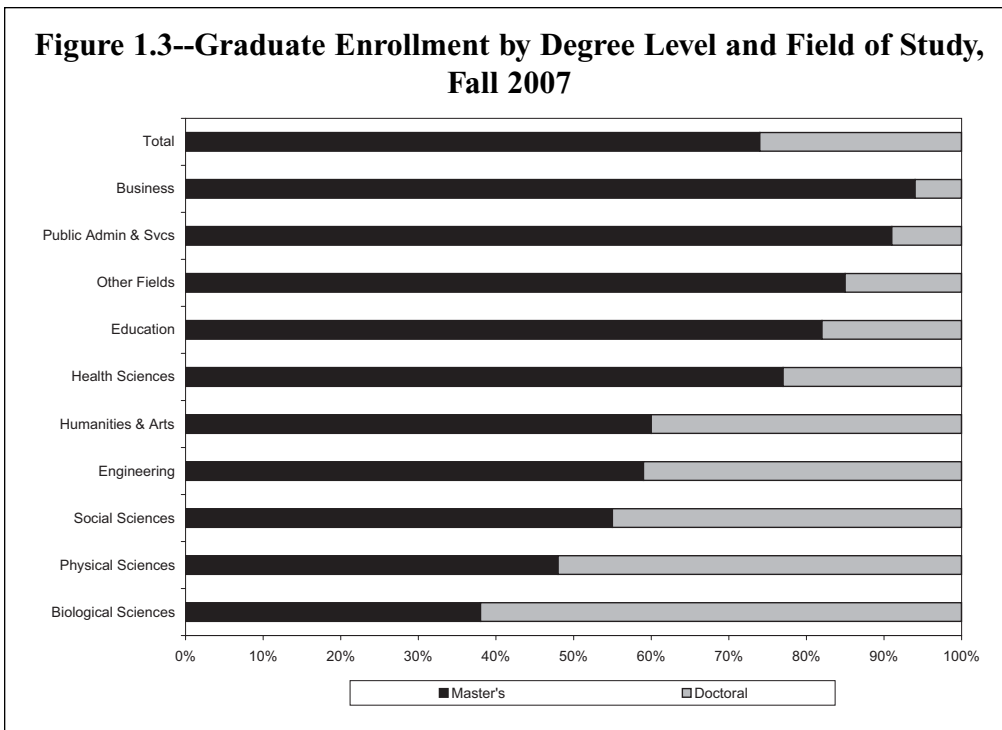
**Doctoral includes the estimated number of master's students who are in programs en route to doctorates.

***"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

****The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.3--Graduate Enrollment by Degree Level and Field of Study, Fall 2007



- Approximately 74% of fall 2007 graduate students were seeking master’s degrees or post-baccalaureate certificates. The fields with the largest shares of students seeking master’s degrees or certificates were business (94%), public administration & services (91%), education (82%) and health sciences (77%). Collectively, these four programs accounted for 62% of all master’s degree or certificate students.
- The largest fields for student enrollments in doctoral programs were social sciences, physical sciences, and education. Collectively, students in these programs accounted for 47% of all those seeking doctoral degrees.
- As Table 1.3 and Figure 1.3 illustrate, the percentage of students in master’s and doctoral programs varied widely by field of study. Roughly 91% of the students in public service & administration programs were seeking master’s degrees or certificates. In contrast, 62% of those in biological sciences were engaged in studies leading to doctorates.

Table 1.4

**Fall 2007 Graduate Enrollment
by Institution Type and Citizenship**

Institution Type	Total	U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents		Non-U.S. Citizen Temporary Residents	
Total	1,698,455	1,276,210	84%	241,095	16%
<i>Public</i>	1,027,654	792,381	84%	156,547	16%
<i>Private*</i>	670,791	483,829	85%	84,548	15%
Doctoral/Research Extensive**	754,804	531,505	76%	166,153	24%
<i>Public</i>	547,769	398,677	77%	116,305	23%
<i>Private*</i>	207,035	132,828	73%	49,848	27%
Doctoral/Research Intensive**	291,620	224,496	87%	33,071	13%
<i>Public</i>	168,052	131,960	87%	20,466	13%
<i>Private*</i>	123,568	92,536	88%	12,605	12%
Master's & Specialized**	652,021	520,209	93%	41,871	7%
<i>Public</i>	311,833	261,744	93%	19,776	7%
<i>Private*</i>	340,188	258,465	92%	22,095	8%

NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total.

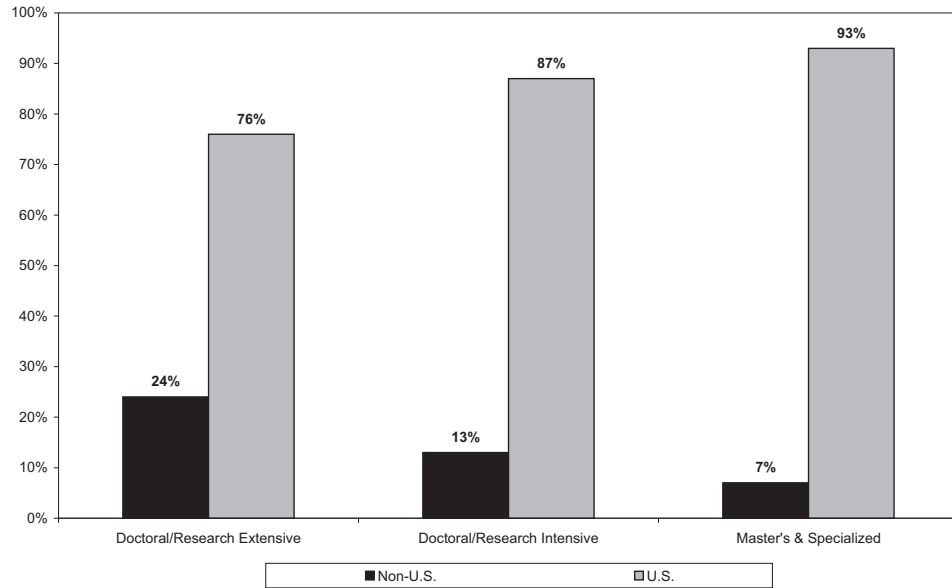
Percentages are based on total of known citizenship.

*Private includes for-profit (proprietary) and non-profit institutions.

**See Table 1.1 for definitions of institution type categories.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.4--Graduate Enrollment by Institution Type and Citizenship, Fall 2007



- In the fall of 2007, 241,095 non-U.S. citizen graduate students were enrolled in CGS member and affiliated institutions, accounting for 16% of total graduate enrollment. Public and private institutions had nearly identical percentages of international students.
- More than two-thirds of all international graduate students were enrolled at Doctoral/Research Extensive institutions. International students accounted for 24% of total graduate enrollment on those campuses, versus 13% at Doctoral/Research Intensive universities and 7% at Master's & Specialized institutions (see Figure 1.4).
- International students accounted for 27% of the total graduate enrollment at private Doctoral/Research Extensive universities. In contrast, just 8% of those who attended private Master's & Specialized institutions were non-U.S. citizens.

Table 1.5

Fall 2007 Graduate Enrollment by Field and Citizenship

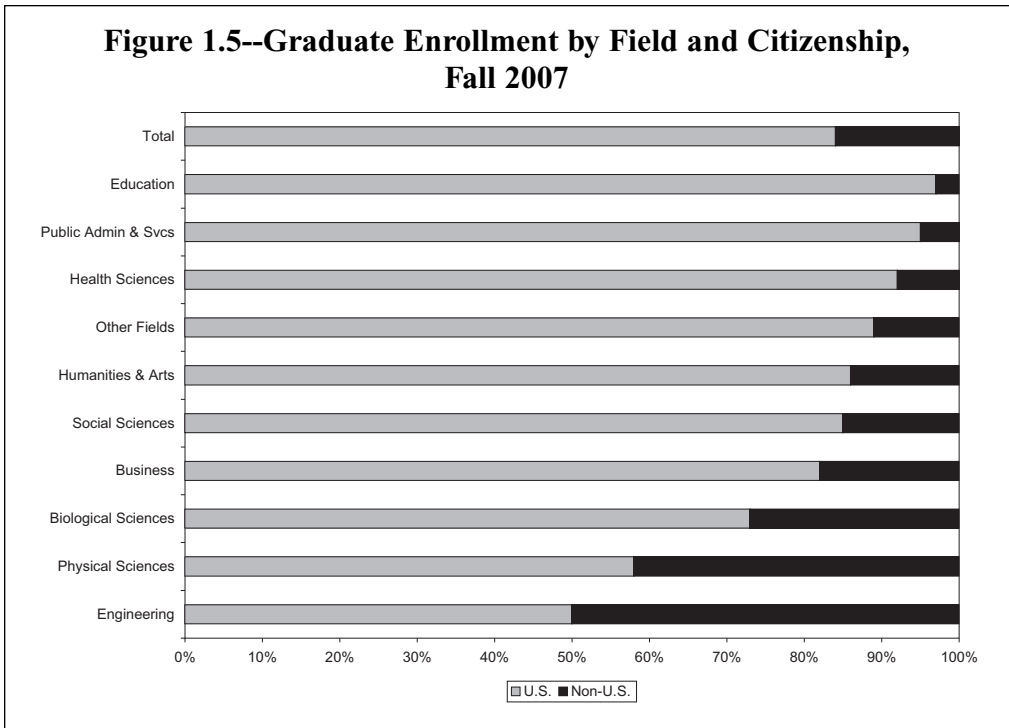
Major Field	Total	U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents		Non-U.S. Citizen Temporary Residents	
Total	1,698,445	1,276,210	84%	241,095	16%
Biological Sciences*	71,183	48,386	73%	17,733	27%
Business	188,823	137,720	82%	29,340	18%
Education	321,433	279,796	97%	9,886	3%
Engineering	112,559	52,529	50%	52,233	50%
Health Sciences	123,615	103,369	92%	9,291	8%
Humanities & Arts	103,769	78,802	86%	13,323	14%
Physical Sciences	103,942	55,623	58%	40,378	42%
Public Administration and Services	60,062	50,713	95%	2,597	5%
Social Sciences	128,201	98,061	85%	16,740	15%
Other Fields**	97,533	77,384	89%	9,802	11%

NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total. Percentages by field are based on total of known citizenship.

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.



- Enrollment of international and domestic graduate students varied greatly by field of study. As Figure 1.5 shows, international students accounted for half of the total enrollment (master’s and doctoral combined) in engineering, compared with just 3% in education (the shares of international and domestic students by degree level were not collected by the survey).
- International students represented 42% of the total graduate enrollment in physical sciences, and 27% in biological sciences. In contrast, non-citizens accounted for just 5% of the enrollment in public administration & services and 8% in health sciences.
- Biological sciences, engineering, and physical sciences collectively represented 55% of total non-U.S. citizen graduate enrollment. Only 16% of U.S. citizens were enrolled in these disciplines.
- The largest fields for U.S. citizens—education, business, and health sciences—accounted for 53% of their total graduate enrollment. These three fields accounted for just 24% of international students.

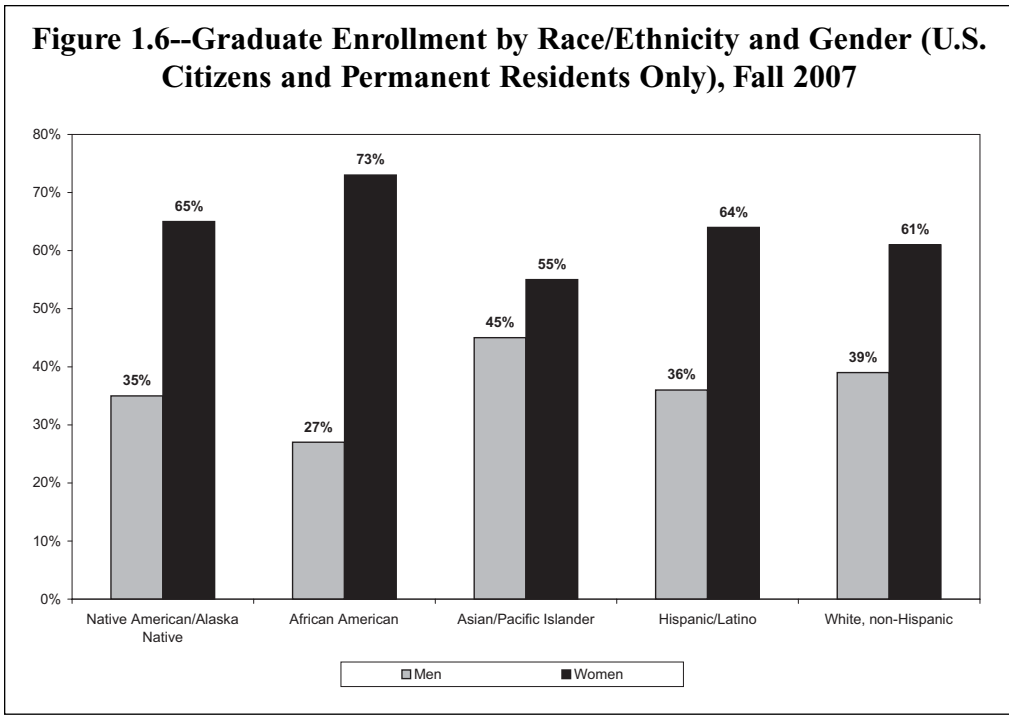
Table 1.6

**Graduate Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Gender,
(U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents Only), Fall 2007**

Racial/Ethnic Group	Total		Men		Women	
Total U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents	1,276,210	100%	475,634	100%	790,146	100%
Native American/Alaska Native	10,168	1%	3,574	1%	6,540	1%
African American	170,167	13%	45,682	10%	123,624	16%
Asian/Pacific Islander	79,288	6%	35,462	7%	43,563	6%
Hispanic/Latino	100,218	8%	35,909	8%	63,823	8%
White, non-Hispanic	916,369	72%	355,007	75%	552,596	70%

NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total.
Percentages by gender are based on total of U.S. citizens and permanent residents.
Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.6--Graduate Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Gender (U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents Only), Fall 2007



- About 28% of all U.S. citizen and permanent resident graduate students were members of racial/ethnic minority groups. African Americans, the largest minority group, accounted for 13% of total enrollment, followed by Latinos (8%) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (6%).
- Women comprised the majority of enrollees among all racial/ethnic groups, particularly minorities, as Figure 1.6 illustrates. Nearly three-quarters of all African American graduate students were women; women also comprised 65% of Native American/Alaska Native, 64% of Latino, and 61% of White, non-Hispanic students.
- Collectively, women represented 66% of total racial/ethnic minority graduate students and 62% of total U.S. citizen enrollment.

Table 1.7

**Graduate Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Field of Study, Fall 2007
(U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents Only)**

Major Field	Native American/ Alaska Native		African American		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic/ Latino		White, Non-Hispanic	
Total	10,168	100%	170,167	100%	79,288	100%	100,218	100%	916,369	100%
Biological Sciences*	343	5%	3,013	3%	4,435	7%	2,856	4%	37,739	5%
Business	836	11%	17,639	16%	14,126	23%	9,561	13%	95,558	13%
Education	2,226	30%	38,616	34%	8,245	13%	22,008	31%	208,701	29%
Engineering	263	3%	3,269	3%	7,949	13%	3,295	5%	37,753	5%
Health Sciences	781	10%	10,613	9%	7,569	12%	5,339	7%	79,067	11%
Humanities and Arts	581	8%	4,325	4%	3,353	5%	6,344	9%	64,199	9%
Physical Sciences	309	4%	3,444	3%	5,744	9%	3,185	5%	42,941	6%
Public Administration and Services	574	8%	10,389	9%	1,885	3%	4,925	7%	32,940	5%
Social Sciences	953	13%	13,722	12%	5,432	9%	8,784	12%	69,170	10%
Other Fields**	672	9%	8,439	7%	3,695	6%	5,431	8%	59,147	8%

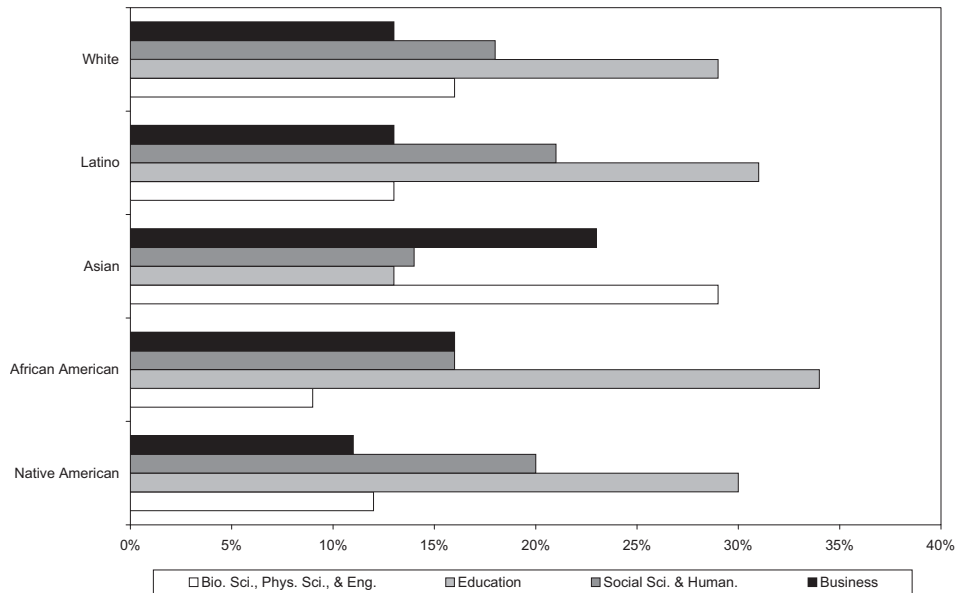
NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total. Percentages by race/ethnicity are based on total of known field.

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.7--U.S. Citizen Graduate Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Field of Study, Fall 2007



- The two largest disciplines of study for minority students were education and business. About 50% of African American graduate students, 44% of Latinos, and 41% of Native Americans were enrolled in these two fields (42% of White students were enrolled in these fields as well). Education accounted for the largest share of the enrollment for all racial/ethnic groups except Asians.
- Engineering, physical sciences, and biological sciences accounted for comparatively lower shares of under-represented minorities. Only 9% of African Americans, 12% of Native Americans, and 13% of Latinos were enrolled in these fields (compared with 16% of White, non-Hispanics). Conversely, 29% of Asian Americans were enrolled in these three disciplines (see Figure 1.7).

Table 1.8

Fall 2007 First-Time Graduate Enrollment by Institutional Type, Gender, and Attendance Status

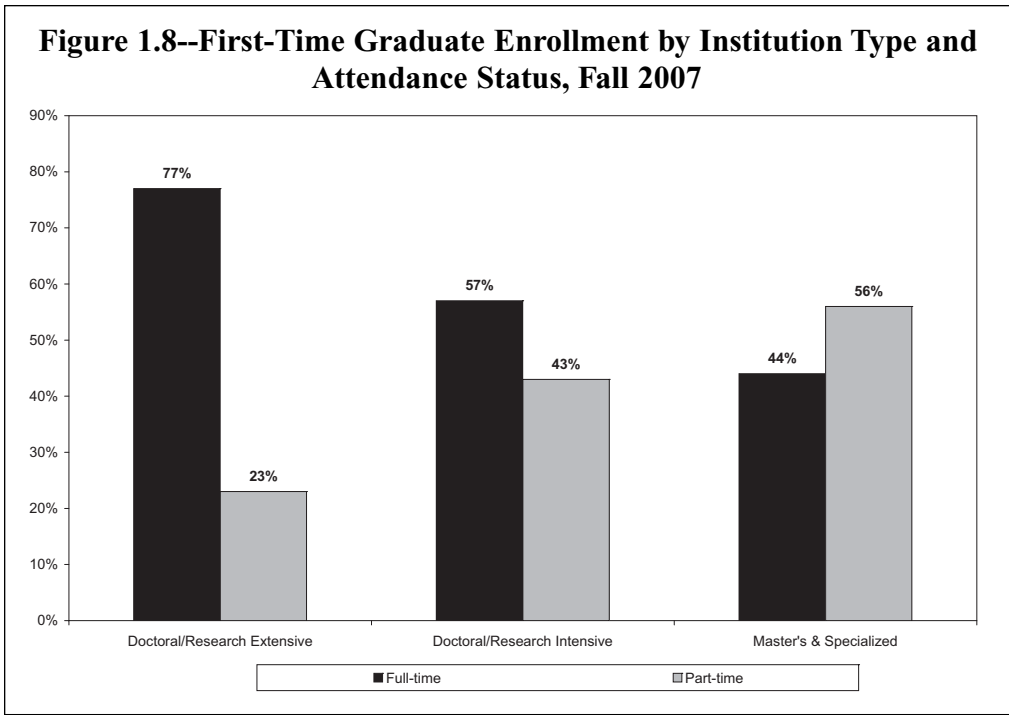
Institution Type	Total	Men		Women		Full-Time		Part-Time	
Total	397,365	163,587	41%	233,948	59%	245,925	63%	147,480	37%
<i>Public</i>	253,632	105,631	42%	147,543	58%	158,318	63%	91,854	37%
<i>Private*</i>	143,733	57,956	40%	86,405	60%	87,607	61%	55,626	39%
Doctoral/Research Extensive**	193,951	91,901	47%	102,220	53%	149,337	77%	45,311	23%
<i>Public</i>	137,760	64,153	47%	73,149	53%	104,195	76%	33,565	24%
<i>Private*</i>	56,191	27,748	49%	29,071	51%	45,142	79%	11,746	21%
Doctoral/Research Intensive**	69,037	26,498	38%	42,539	62%	38,438	57%	29,032	43%
<i>Public</i>	45,076	17,283	38%	27,793	62%	23,854	55%	19,655	45%
<i>Private*</i>	23,961	9,215	38%	14,746	62%	14,584	61%	9,377	39%
Master's & Specialized**	134,377	45,188	34%	89,189	66%	58,150	44%	73,137	56%
<i>Public</i>	70,796	24,195	34%	46,601	66%	30,269	44%	38,634	56%
<i>Private*</i>	63,581	20,993	33%	42,588	67%	27,881	45%	34,503	55%

NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total. Percentages are based on total of known gender or enrollment status.

*Private includes for-profit (proprietary) and non-profit institutions.

**See Table 1.1 for definitions of institution type categories.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.



- In the fall of 2007, first-time attendees represented 23% of total graduate enrollment. Public colleges and universities enrolled 64% of the first-time attendees.
- Doctoral/Research Extensive universities enrolled the highest percentage of first-time students (49%), followed by Master's & Specialized institutions (34%) and Doctoral/Research Intensive universities (17%).
- There were major differences between first-time men and women in terms of the types of institutions they attended. Roughly 66% of the first-time students enrolled at Master's & Specialized institutions were women, while 47% of the first-time students at Doctoral/Research Extensive universities were men.
- Collectively, about 38% of the first-time female graduate students attended Master's & Specialized institutions, compared with 28% of males. On the other hand, 56% of the first-time male students were attending Doctoral/Research Extensive universities, versus 44% of first-time females.
- Roughly 77% of first-time students at Doctoral/Research Extensive universities were enrolled full-time, compared with 57% at Doctoral/Research Extensive institutions and 44% at Master's & Specialized schools (see Figure 1.8).

Table 1.9

**Fall 2007 First-Time Graduate Enrollment
by Major Field of Study, Gender, and Attendance Status**

Major Field	Total	Men	Women	Full-Time	Part-Time				
Total	397,365	165,587	41%	233,948	59%	245,925	63%	147,148	37%
Biological Sciences*	16,003	7,066	44%	8,848	56%	13,680	86%	2,315	14%
Business	58,620	33,922	58%	24,669	42%	35,173	60%	23,447	40%
Education	76,082	19,126	25%	56,847	75%	33,955	45%	42,011	55%
Engineering	30,118	23,287	78%	6,751	22%	23,394	78%	6,601	22%
Health Sciences	34,988	7,328	21%	27,660	79%	22,634	65%	12,324	35%
Humanities & Arts	26,733	11,248	42%	15,306	58%	20,874	78%	5,772	22%
Physical Sciences	25,212	16,814	67%	8,338	33%	19,621	78%	5,558	22%
Public Administration and Services	19,611	4,523	23%	15,081	77%	12,896	66%	6,715	34%
Social Sciences	32,088	11,892	37%	20,180	63%	24,297	76%	7,724	24%
Other Fields**	29,382	11,701	39%	18,264	61%	17,494	60%	11,887	40%

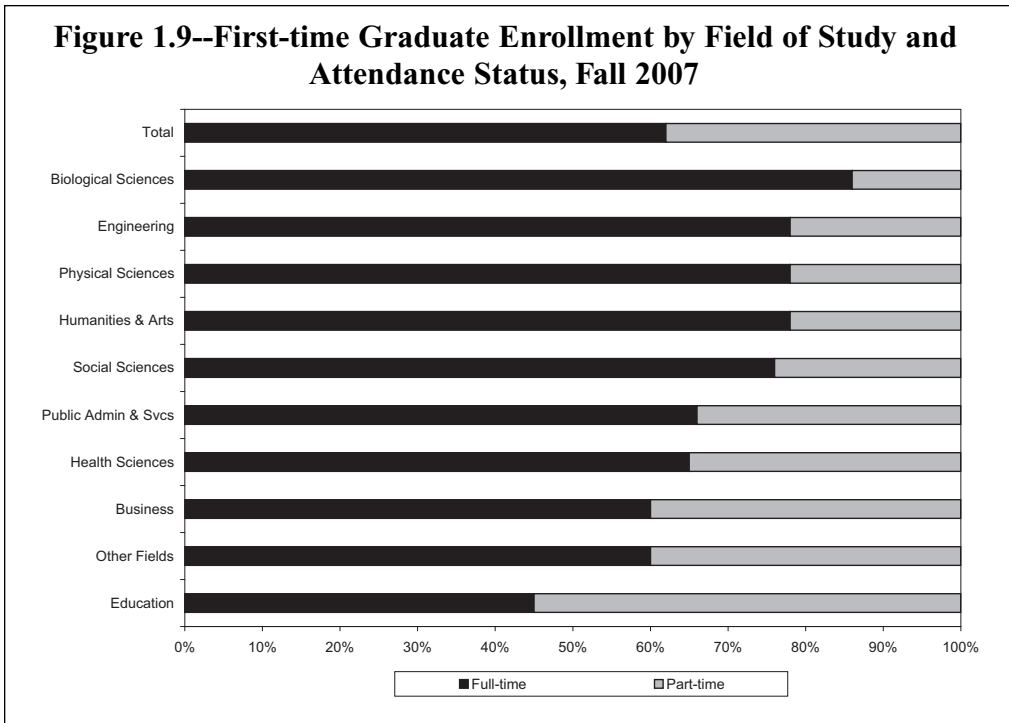
NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total. Percentages by field are based on total of known gender or enrollment status.

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.9--First-time Graduate Enrollment by Field of Study and Attendance Status, Fall 2007



- Enrollments by field of study for first-time students were similar to those for all students (see Table 1.2). Education (22%), business (17%), and health sciences (10%) were the fields with the largest shares of first-time student enrollment. Biological sciences, engineering, and physical sciences collectively accounted for 20% of total first-time enrollment.
- Women constituted the overwhelming majority (70% or more) of the first-time enrollment in education, health sciences, and public administration & services. These three disciplines represented 49% of the total first-time female graduate enrollment.
- Men were the majority of first-time students in engineering, business, and physical sciences. These fields accounted for 50% of total male first-time enrollees.
- Figure 1.9 shows that biological sciences had the highest share of first-time students who were enrolled full-time (86%), followed by engineering, physical sciences, and humanities & arts (78% each). In contrast, just 45% of the first-time students in education were enrolled full-time.

Table 1.10

**Fall 2007 First-Time Graduate Enrollment
by Degree Level and Field of Study**

Major Field	Total	Master's*		Doctoral**	
Total	397,365	294,089	84%	57,504	16%
Biological Sciences***	16,003	9,311	57%	7,050	43%
Business	58,620	56,830	97%	1,614	3%
Education	76,082	69,218	90%	7,289	10%
Engineering	30,118	22,874	75%	7,463	25%
Health Sciences	34,988	29,688	83%	6,026	17%
Humanities & Arts	26,733	20,716	77%	6,264	23%
Physical Sciences	25,212	15,859	62%	9,684	38%
Public Administration and Services	19,611	19,049	97%	686	3%
Social Sciences	32,088	23,402	72%	9,012	28%
Other Fields****	29,382	27,142	92%	2,416	8%

NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total. Percentages by field are based on total of known degree level.

*Master's includes students enrolled in post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificate programs.

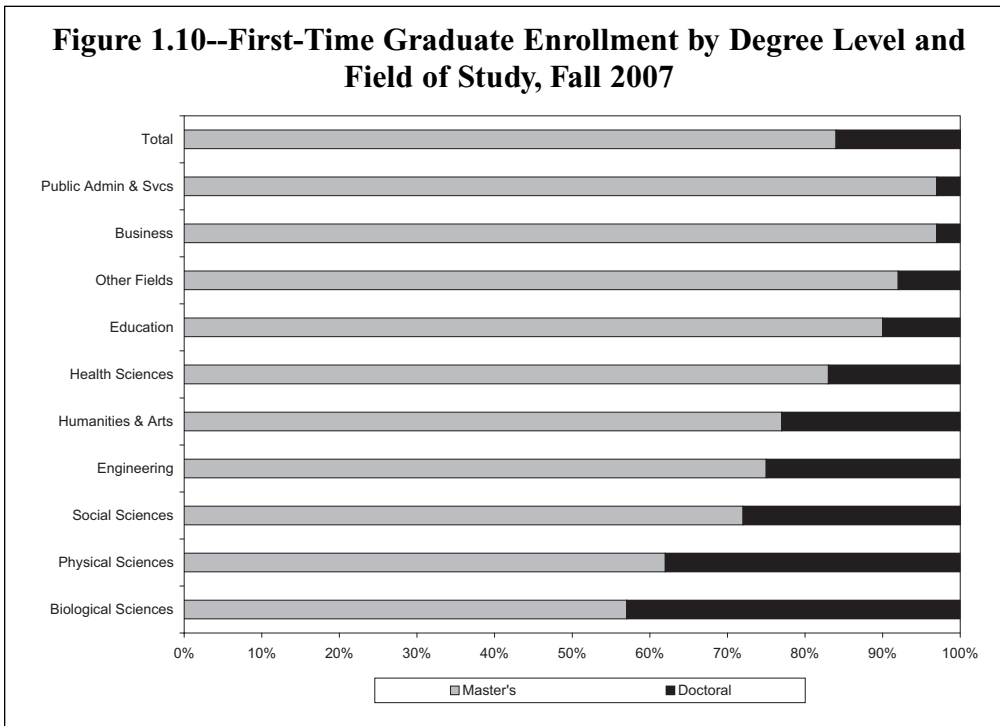
**Doctoral includes the estimated number of master's students who are in programs en route to doctorates.

***"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

****The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.10--First-Time Graduate Enrollment by Degree Level and Field of Study, Fall 2007



- Roughly 84% of the first-time attendees at the responding institutions were in programs leading to master’s degrees or post-baccalaureate certificates. This figure is somewhat higher than the percentage of total graduate students seeking master’s (see Table 1.3).
- The highest percentages of first-time students in master’s programs were in business, public administration & services, “other fields,” and education (see Figure 1.10). Collectively, the students in these fields of study represented 59% of all first-year master’s degree or certificate candidates.
- About 43% of first-time students in biological sciences and 38% of those in physical sciences were seeking doctorates. Collectively, the life sciences, physical sciences, and engineering fields accounted for 42% of first-year doctoral enrollees (see Figure 1.10).

Table 1.11

Fall 2007 First-Time Graduate Enrollment by Institution Type and Citizenship

Institution Type	Total	U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents		Non-U.S. Citizen Temporary Residents	
Total	397,365	296,241	82%	64,894	18%
<i>Public</i>	253,632	193,877	82%	41,279	18%
<i>Private*</i>	143,733	102,364	81%	23,615	19%
Doctoral/Research Extensive**	193,951	138,185	75%	45,420	25%
<i>Public</i>	137,760	101,366	77%	29,684	23%
<i>Private*</i>	56,191	36,819	70%	15,736	30%
Doctoral/Research Intensive**	69,037	50,749	84%	9,753	16%
<i>Public</i>	45,076	33,943	85%	6,158	15%
<i>Private*</i>	23,961	16,806	82%	3,595	18%
Master's & Specialized**	134,377	107,307	92%	9,721	8%
<i>Public</i>	70,796	58,568	92%	5,437	8%
<i>Private*</i>	63,581	48,739	92%	4,284	8%

NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total.

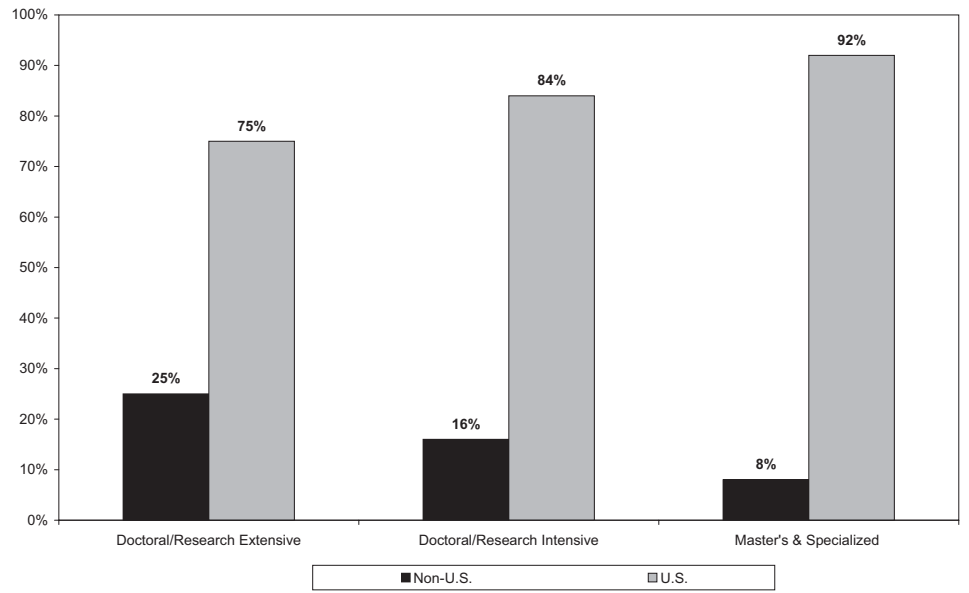
Percentages are based on total of known citizenship.

*Private includes for-profit (proprietary) and non-profit institutions.

**See Table 1.1 for definitions of institution type categories.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.11--First-Time Graduate Enrollment by Institution Type and Citizenship, Fall 2007



- Roughly 18% of the first-time attendees at the responding institutions were international students, slightly higher than the share of all graduate students who were non-U.S. citizens (see Table 1.4).
- There were substantial differences in the types of institutions attended by domestic and international first-time graduate students. About 70% of all first-time non-U.S. citizens were enrolled at Doctoral/Research Extensive institutions, compared with just 47% of first-time U.S. citizens. In contrast, 36% of all first-time U.S. citizen graduate students were enrolled at Master's & Specialized institutions, compared with just 15% of non-citizens.
- More than 92% of the total number of first-time students at Master's & Specialized graduate programs were U.S. citizens, compared with 84% at Doctoral/Research Intensive universities and 75% at Doctoral/Research Extensive institutions (see Figure 1.11).

Table 1.12

**Fall 2007 First-Time Graduate Enrollment
by Field and Citizenship**

Major Field	Total	U.S. Citizens and		Non-U.S. Citizen	
		Permanent Residents		Temporary Residents	
Total	397,365	296,241	82%	64,894	18%
Biological Sciences*	16,003	11,240	75%	3,838	25%
Business	58,620	41,066	78%	11,667	22%
Education	76,082	65,738	96%	2,573	4%
Engineering	30,118	13,121	47%	15,074	53%
Health Sciences	34,988	29,937	92%	2,591	8%
Humanities & Arts	26,733	20,334	85%	3,504	15%
Physical Sciences	25,212	13,010	55%	10,707	45%
Public Administration and Services	19,611	16,753	95%	854	5%
Social Sciences	32,088	24,331	85%	4,431	15%
Other Fields**	29,382	22,595	87%	3,525	13%

NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total.

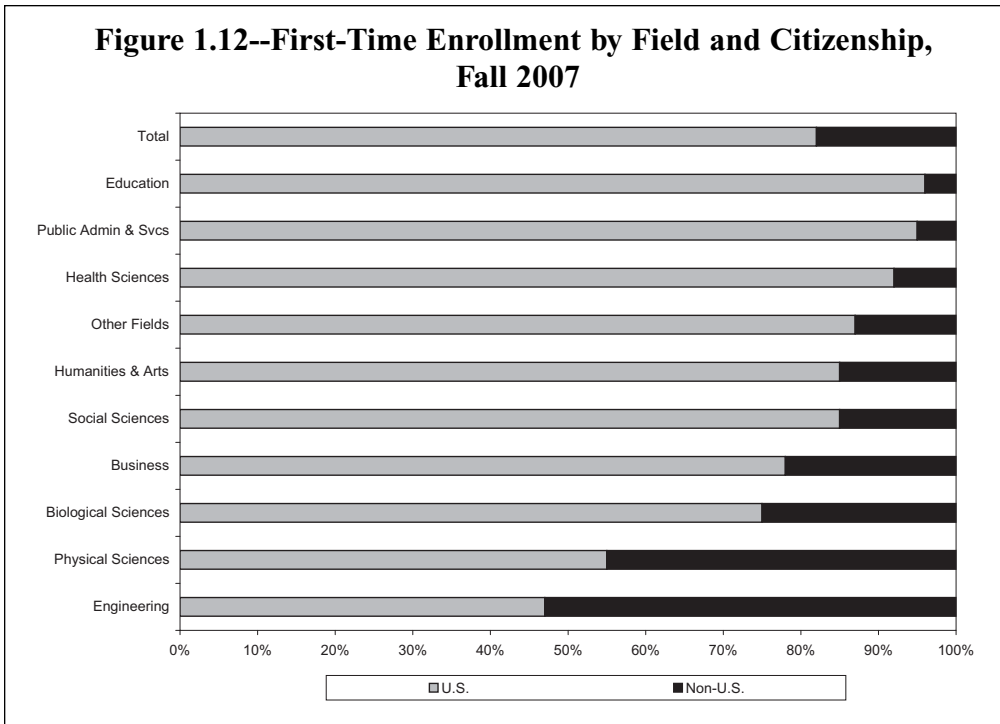
Percentages by field are based on total of known citizenship.

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.12--First-Time Enrollment by Field and Citizenship, Fall 2007



- Similar to total enrollment (see Table 1.5), the biological sciences, engineering, and physical sciences fields accounted for about one-half of the total first-time non-U.S. citizen enrollment in fall 2007, compared with just 14% of first-time U.S. citizens.
- More than half the total first-time enrollment in engineering, and 45% in physical sciences, were international students. On the other hand, U.S. citizens accounted for more than 90% of the first-time enrollment in education, health sciences, and public administration & services (see Figure 1.12).

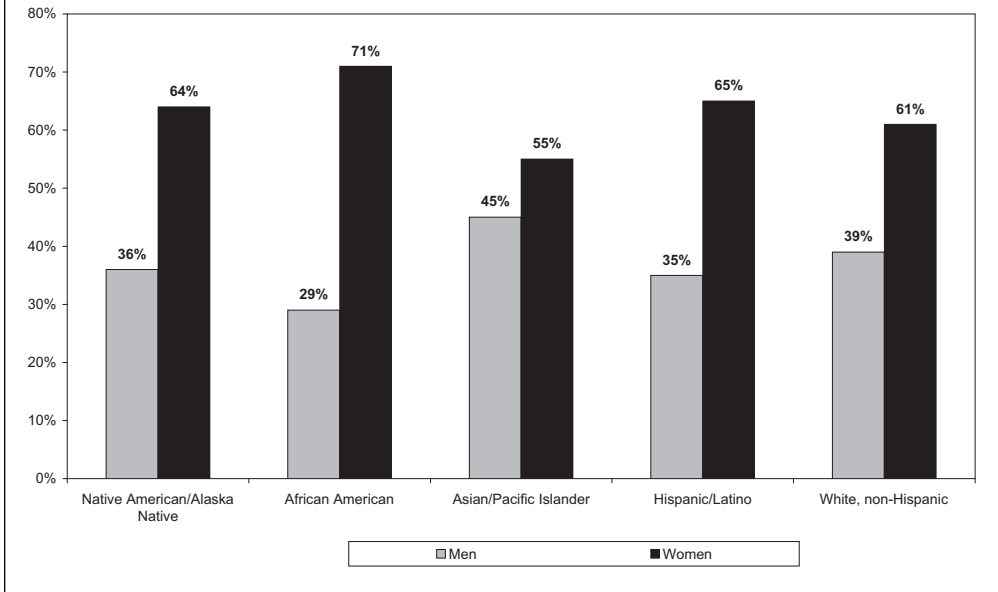
Table 1.13

**First-Time Graduate Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
(U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents Only), Fall 2007**

Racial/Ethnic Group	Total	Men		Women	
Total U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents	296,241	110,802	100%	183,902	100%
Native American/Alaska Native	2,169	773	1%	1,388	1%
African American	33,683	9,571	11%	23,896	13%
Asian/Pacific Islander	19,986	8,926	7%	11,006	6%
Hispanic/Latino	25,054	8,718	8%	16,199	9%
White, non-Hispanic	215,349	82,814	73%	131,413	71%

NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total.
 Percentages by gender are based on total of U.S. citizens and permanent residents.
 Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.13--First-Time Graduate Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Gender (U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents Only), Fall 2007



- First-time enrollment of racial/ethnic minorities follows similar patterns as those seen for total enrollment (see Table 1.6). About 27% of the first-time U.S. citizen graduate students were members of racial/ethnic minority groups.
- Women accounted for 62% of total first-time attendance. Among racial/ethnic minority groups, women comprised 65% of first-time enrollment, compared with 61% of White, non-Hispanics.
- About 71% of African American first-time students were women, compared with 65% of Latinos, 64% of Native Americans/Alaska Natives, and 55% of Asian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 1.14

**Fall 2007 First-Time Graduate Enrollment by Field
and Race/Ethnicity (U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents Only)**

Major Field	Native American/ Alaska Native		African American		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic/ Latino		White, Non-Hispanic	
Total	2,169	100%	33,683	100%	19,986	100%	25,054	100%	215,349	100%
Biological Sciences*	74	4%	740	3%	1,203	7%	699	3%	8,524	5%
Business	200	11%	4,699	17%	4,529	25%	3,379	16%	28,259	15%
Education	415	23%	8,056	29%	2,203	12%	5,998	28%	49,066	26%
Engineering	82	5%	831	3%	2,110	12%	791	4%	9,307	5%
Health Sciences	223	12%	2,998	11%	2,416	13%	1,665	8%	22,635	12%
Humanities and Arts	162	9%	1,126	4%	856	5%	1,841	9%	16,349	9%
Physical Sciences	74	4%	893	3%	1,311	7%	912	4%	9,820	5%
Public Administration and Services	167	9%	3,124	11%	713	4%	1,690	8%	11,059	6%
Social Sciences	225	13%	3,078	11%	1,430	8%	2,632	12%	16,966	9%
Other Fields**	165	9%	2,463	9%	1,190	7%	1,616	8%	17,161	9%

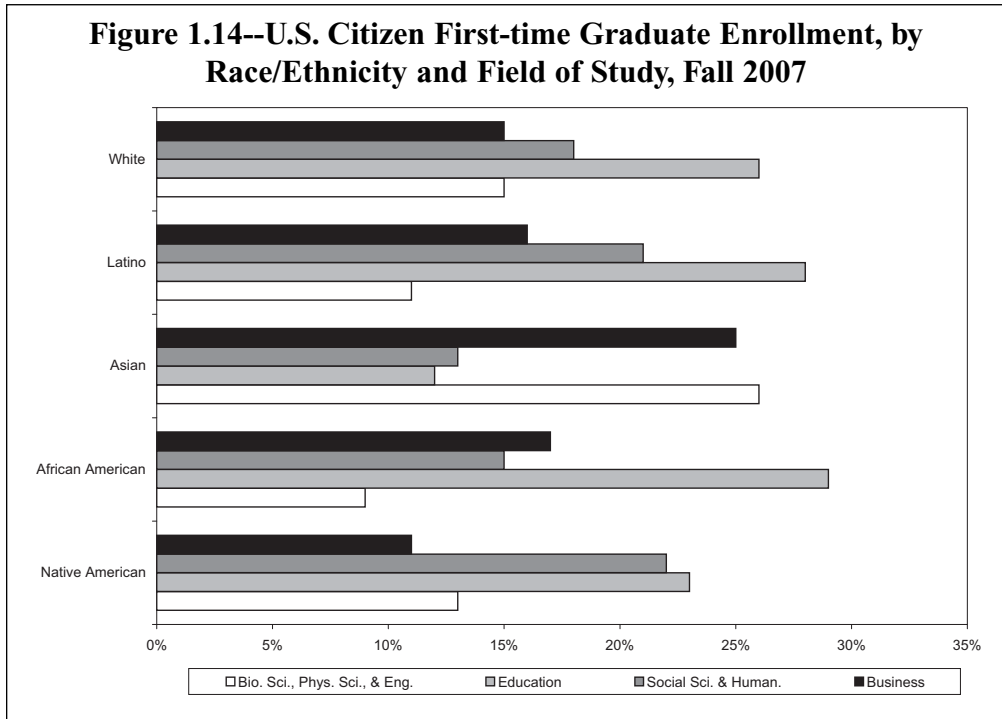
NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total. Percentages by race/ethnicity are based on total of known field.

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.14--U.S. Citizen First-time Graduate Enrollment, by Race/Ethnicity and Field of Study, Fall 2007



- Enrollment by field patterns for the first-time U.S. citizen racial/ethnic minority graduate students mirror those shown for the total enrollment (see Table 1.7). About 9% of African American, 11% of Latino, and 13% of Native American first-time students were enrolled in biological sciences, engineering, and physical sciences. In contrast, 26% of Asian/Pacific Islander and 15% of White, non-Hispanic first-year graduate students were majoring in these fields.
- Education was the largest field of study for all U.S. racial/ethnic first-time attendees except Asian/Pacific Islanders. Only 12% of Asian/Pacific Islanders were majoring in education-related programs, compared with more than one-quarter of African Americans, White, non-Hispanics, and Latinos.
- Business was the second largest individual field of study for first-time African American (17%) and Latino (16%) graduate students. When combined, the social science and humanities & arts fields accounted for about 21% of Latino, 15% of African American, and 18% of White, non-Hispanic first-time enrollment.

Table 1.15

Graduate Admissions Applications by Field and Degree Level, Fall 2007

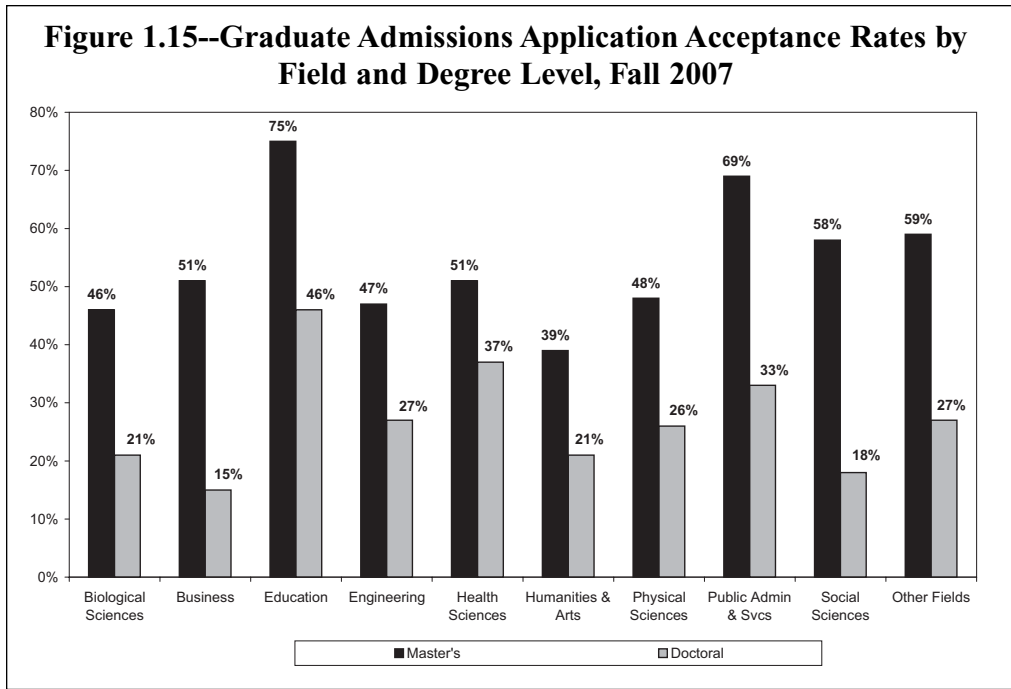
Major Field	Total			Total			Total		
	Master's Applications	Accepted Applications		Doctoral Applications	Accepted Applications		Applications	Accepted Applications	
Total	917,010	504,613	55%	489,390	123,197	25%	1,406,400	627,810	45%
Biological Sciences*	30,895	14,199	46%	62,440	12,977	21%	93,335	27,176	29%
Business	155,784	78,719	51%	16,490	2,526	15%	172,274	81,245	47%
Education	115,163	85,862	75%	22,240	10,299	46%	137,403	96,161	70%
Engineering	105,897	50,055	47%	76,525	20,718	27%	182,422	70,773	39%
Health Sciences	76,728	39,248	51%	23,622	8,701	37%	100,350	47,949	48%
Humanities & Arts	85,136	33,578	39%	59,775	12,255	21%	144,911	45,833	32%
Physical Sciences	64,229	30,893	48%	86,991	22,761	26%	151,220	53,654	35%
Public Administration and Service	39,613	27,150	69%	3,402	1,138	33%	43,033	28,288	66%
Social Sciences	69,334	40,257	58%	98,369	17,948	18%	167,703	58,205	35%
Other Fields**	71,531	42,380	59%	15,115	4,113	27%	86,646	46,493	54%

NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total. Percentages are based on total of known acceptance status.

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library sciences, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.



- Responding institutions received approximately 1.4 million applications for admissions to graduate programs for studies beginning in the fall of 2007. Of these, about 628,000 (45%) were accepted. The overall admissions acceptance rate for master’s programs was higher than that for doctorates (55% versus 25%).
- Business, education, and engineering were the most popular fields among master’s programs—collectively, these three programs accounted for 46% of the total master’s program applications.
- The three largest fields of study for applications to doctoral programs were social sciences, physical sciences, and engineering. These three programs represented 56% of total doctoral admissions applications.
- Application acceptance rates varied by degree level and field of study, as Figure 1.15 illustrates. While 48% of master’s applications in physical sciences were accepted for admission, only 26% of those for doctoral study were offered admission. Rates of acceptance ranged from a low of 15% for doctoral programs in business to a high of 75% for master’s programs in education.
- Several factors may influence the differences in acceptance rates by program. Education and public administration & services, for example, are often seen as part of the service mission of universities and therefore tend to have higher acceptance rates.

Table 1.16

**Graduate Degrees Awarded by Degree Level and Field,
2006-2007**

Major Field	Master's		Doctoral		Certificate	
Total	464,493	100%	55,439	100%	17,628	100%
Biological Sciences*	10,199	3%	6,527	13%	409	3%
Business	70,406	20%	1,720	4%	1,856	13%
Education	106,758	30%	7,001	14%	6,117	43%
Engineering	26,605	7%	7,628	16%	874	6%
Health Sciences	28,314	8%	4,952	10%	1,547	11%
Humanities & Arts	22,029	6%	4,550	9%	578	4%
Physical Sciences	21,976	6%	7,235	15%	611	4%
Public Administration and Services	20,724	6%	460	1%	590	4%
Social Sciences	27,413	8%	6,750	14%	985	7%
Other Fields**	25,261	7%	1,731	4%	755	5%

NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total.

Percentages by field are based on total of known broad fields by level.

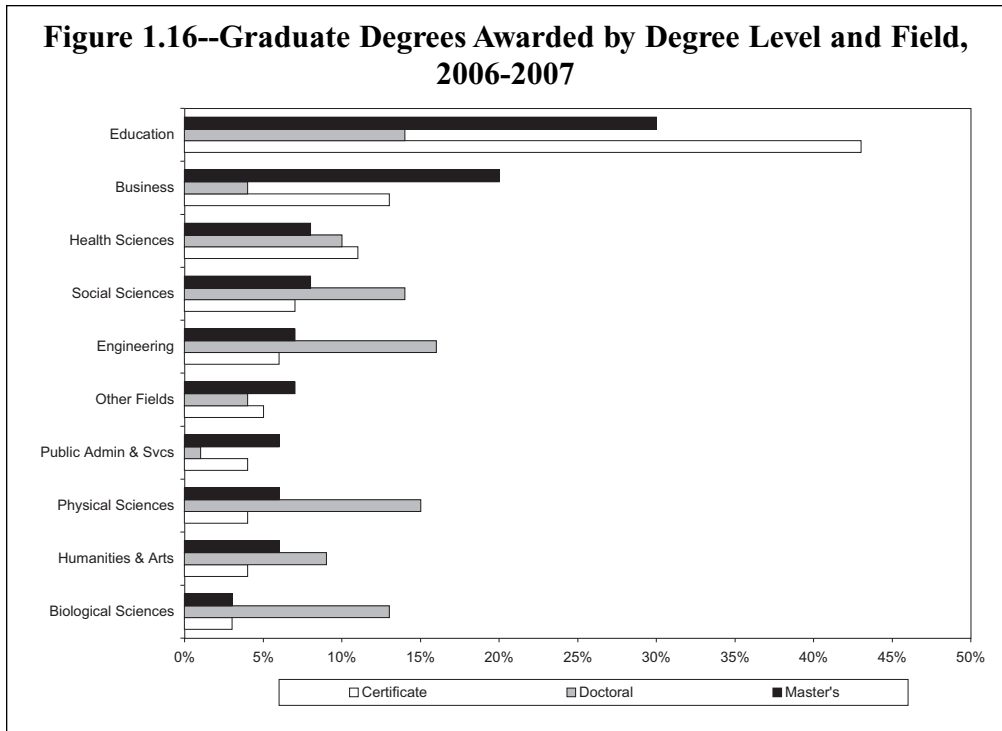
*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Table 1.16

Figure 1.16--Graduate Degrees Awarded by Degree Level and Field, 2006-2007



- In 2006-2007, responding institutions conferred about 464,000 master's degrees, 55,000 doctorates, and 18,000 post-baccalaureate certificates.
- Education, the largest field of enrollment, also accounted for the largest field in terms of awards granted, representing 30% of master's degrees and 43% of certificates (see Figure 1.16). Business (13%) and health sciences (11%) also accounted for large shares of graduate certificates. Biological sciences, physical sciences, and engineering programs collectively represented just 13% of certificates.
- Biological sciences, physical sciences, and engineering collectively accounted for 16% of master's awards. But 44% of doctorates were granted in these fields.
- There were vast differences in the proportion of master's and doctoral awards and certificates granted by field. In education, for instance, roughly 94% of the total awards granted were master's degrees or post-baccalaureate certificates. In biological sciences, on the other hand, master's degrees and certificates accounted for 62% of total awards.

Table 1.17

Graduate Degrees Awarded by Degree Level, Field, and Gender, 2006-2007

Major Field	Master's					Doctoral				
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	464,493	183,023	40%	274,268	60%	55,439	28,495	52%	26,630	48%
Biological Sciences*	10,199	4,239	42%	5,788	58%	6,527	3,413	53%	3,048	47%
Business	70,406	41,330	59%	28,382	41%	1,720	998	58%	719	42%
Education	106,758	24,974	24%	80,273	76%	7,001	2,202	32%	4,750	68%
Engineering	26,605	20,492	77%	6,153	23%	7,628	6,042	77%	1,786	23%
Health Sciences	28,314	5,550	20%	22,670	80%	4,952	1,475	30%	3,477	70%
Humanities & Arts	22,029	8,973	41%	12,898	59%	4,550	2,191	48%	2,359	52%
Physical Sciences	21,976	14,524	67%	7,261	33%	7,235	5,104	71%	2,108	29%
Public Administration and Services	20,724	4,971	24%	15,669	76%	460	162	35%	298	65%
Social Sciences	27,413	9,835	36%	17,339	64%	6,750	2,660	39%	4,084	61%
Other Fields**	25,261	9,385	37%	15,722	63%	1,731	857	50%	872	50%

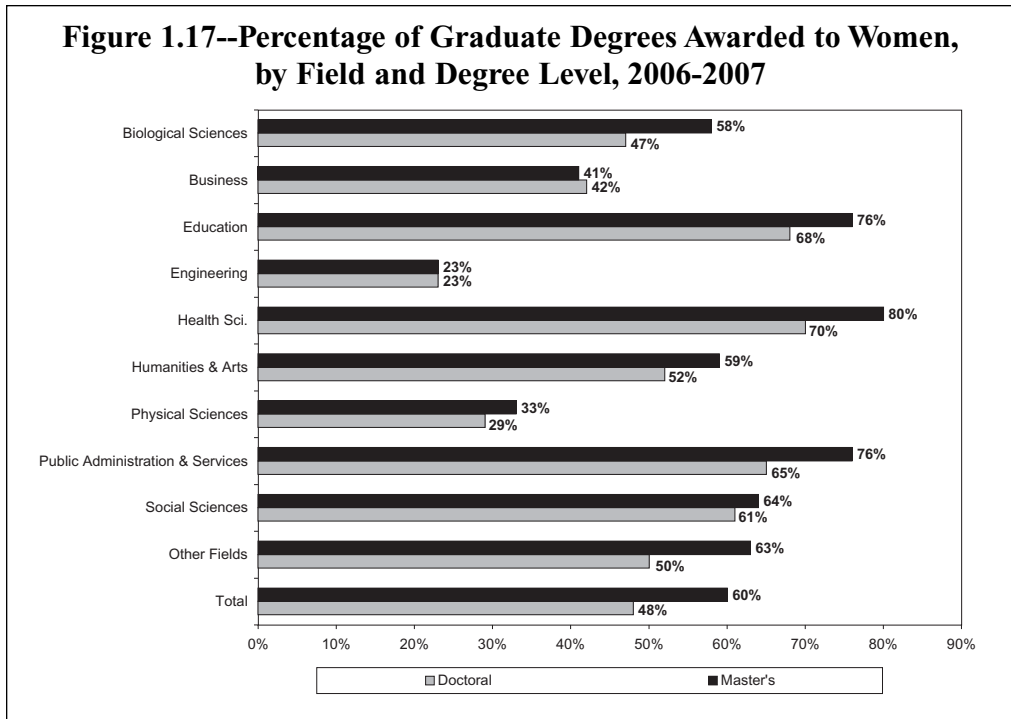
NOTE: Because not all institutions responded to all items, detail variables may not sum to total. Percentages by field are based on total of known gender.

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 1.17--Percentage of Graduate Degrees Awarded to Women, by Field and Degree Level, 2006-2007



- In 2006-2007, women accounted for 60% of all master's degrees granted by the responding institutions. Women's share of master's degrees was particularly pronounced in the fields of health sciences (80%), public administration & services, and education (76% each). Collectively, these fields represented 56% of all master's degrees received by women. Men earned the majority of master's degrees in business, engineering, and physical sciences. These three disciplines accounted for 53% of the degrees earned by men.
- Men earned 52% of the total doctorates conferred in 2006-2007. Much of this difference can be attributed to the very large shares of degrees to men in engineering (77%), physical sciences (71%), and business (58%). These three fields represented 48% of the total doctorates conferred to men. Women earned more than half of the doctoral degrees in health sciences, education, public administration & services, social sciences, and humanities & arts. These fields accounted for 64% of the total doctorates conferred to women.
- The differences in master's and doctoral degrees awarded to men and women closely mirror the gender differences in total enrollment by field of study (see Table 1.2).

Chapter 2

Trends in Graduate Enrollment, Applications, and Degrees, 1997 to 2007

This chapter presents information on percentage changes in one-, five-, and ten-year periods for total graduate enrollment, first-time enrollment, applications for admission, and master's and doctoral degrees conferred from 1997 to 2007. The one-year period includes changes in enrollment, applications, and degrees from 2006 to 2007, based on data from 653 colleges and universities that responded to the CGS/GRE Enrollment and Degrees Survey in both years. The five-year period includes average annual percentage changes in these categories from 2002 to 2007, based on responses from 576 institutions. And the ten-year period includes average annual percentage changes from 1997 to 2007, based on 540 survey respondents. The average annual percentage change statistics provide a useful summary measure of change over time and, like a moving average, are not influenced by unusual single-year fluctuations in the data.

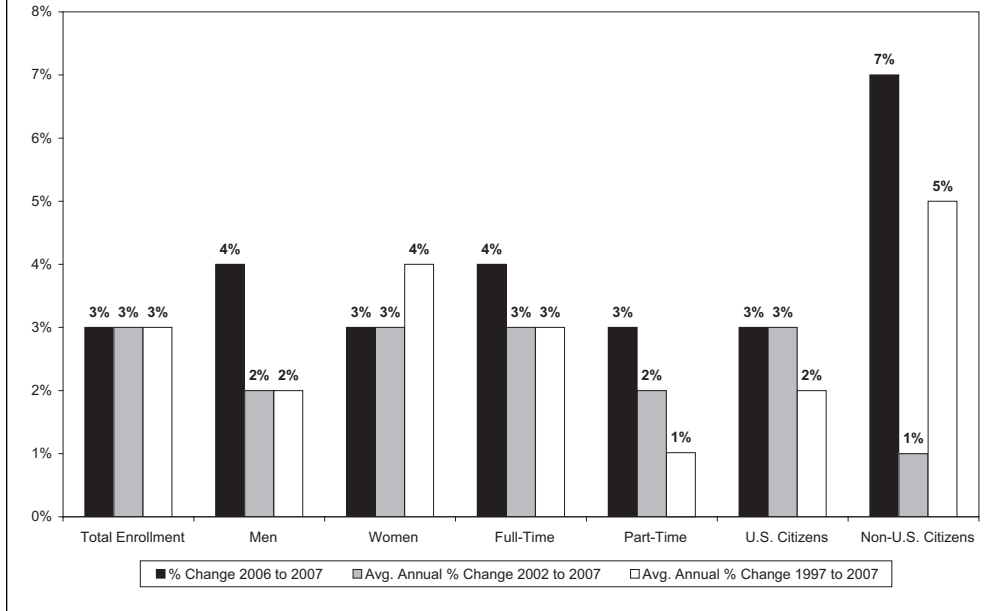
Table 2.1

Trends in Graduate Enrollment, 1997 to 2007

	% Change 2006 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 2002 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 1997 to 2007
Total Enrollment	3%	3%	3%
Enrollment by Gender			
<i>Men</i>	4%	2%	2%
<i>Women</i>	3%	3%	4%
Enrollment by Attendance Status			
<i>Full-time</i>	4%	3%	3%
<i>Part-time</i>	3%	2%	1%
Enrollment by Citizenship Status			
<i>U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents</i>	3%	3%	2%
<i>Non-U.S. Citizen Temporary Residents</i>	7%	1%	5%

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 2.1--Trends in Graduate Enrollment by Gender, Attendance Status, and and Citizenship, 1997 to 2007



- Graduate enrollment has grown at a consistent 3% average annual rate over the one-, five-, and ten-year periods.
- One of the chief reasons for the overall increase in graduate enrollment has been the sustained growth in the number of women. During the 1997-to-2007 period, total enrollment of women grew by 4% annually, while the enrollment of men grew just 2% annually.
- Enrollment of international students has also gained substantially. In the 1997-to-2007 period, international enrollment rose by an average yearly rate of 5%, versus a 2% increase in U.S. citizens and permanent residents.
- During the ten-year period, enrollment of full-time students grew at 3% annually, while part-time enrollment rose just 1%.

Table 2.2

**Trends in Graduate Enrollment by Institution Type,
1997 to 2007**

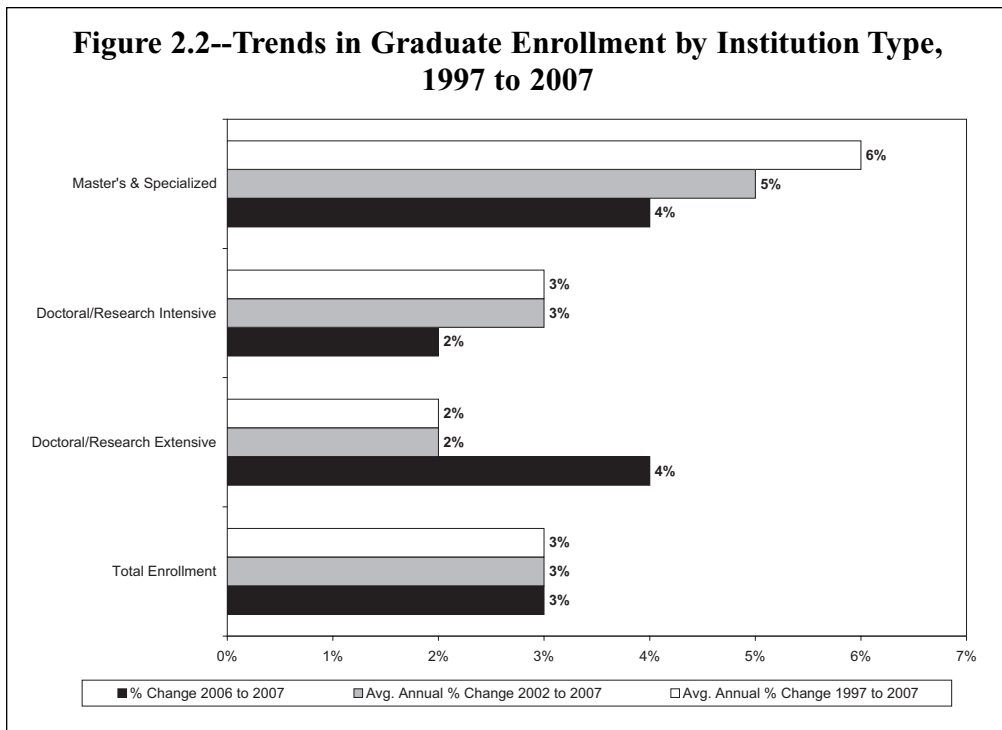
Institution Type	% Change 2006 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 2002 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 1997 to 2007
Total Enrollment	3%	3%	3%
<i>Public</i>	3%	2%	2%
<i>Private*</i>	5%	5%	5%
Doctoral/Research Extensive**	4%	2%	2%
<i>Public</i>	2%	1%	2%
<i>Private*</i>	7%	3%	2%
Doctoral/Research Intensive**	2%	3%	3%
<i>Public</i>	2%	2%	3%
<i>Private*</i>	1%	3%	3%
Master's & Specialized**	4%	5%	6%
<i>Public</i>	3%	2%	4%
<i>Private*</i>	5%	9%	10%

*Private includes for-profit (proprietary) and non-profit institutions.

**See Table 1.1 for definitions of institution type categories.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 2.2--Trends in Graduate Enrollment by Institution Type, 1997 to 2007



- There were considerable differences in the changes in graduate enrollments by institution type. Master's & Specialized institutions saw their enrollment climb 4% from 2006 to 2007, and over the past decade their enrollment rose by an average of 6% annually. In contrast, Doctoral/Research Extensive universities saw their total enrollment of graduate students increase only 2% annually between 1997 and 2007 (see Figure 2.2).
- Private Master's & Specialized institutions appear to be leading the long-term growth in enrollment, as the number of students at these colleges grew by an annual average of 10% in the ten-year period. In contrast, the number of students attending private Doctoral/Research Extensive universities rose by 2% annually on average from 1997 to 2007.
- Private Doctoral/Research Intensive universities saw their total enrollments increase by only 1% over the 2006-to-2007 period. During the ten-year period, both public and private Doctoral/Research Intensive institutions had average annual gains of 3%.

Table 2.3

**Trends in Graduate Enrollment
by Major Field of Study, 1997 to 2007**

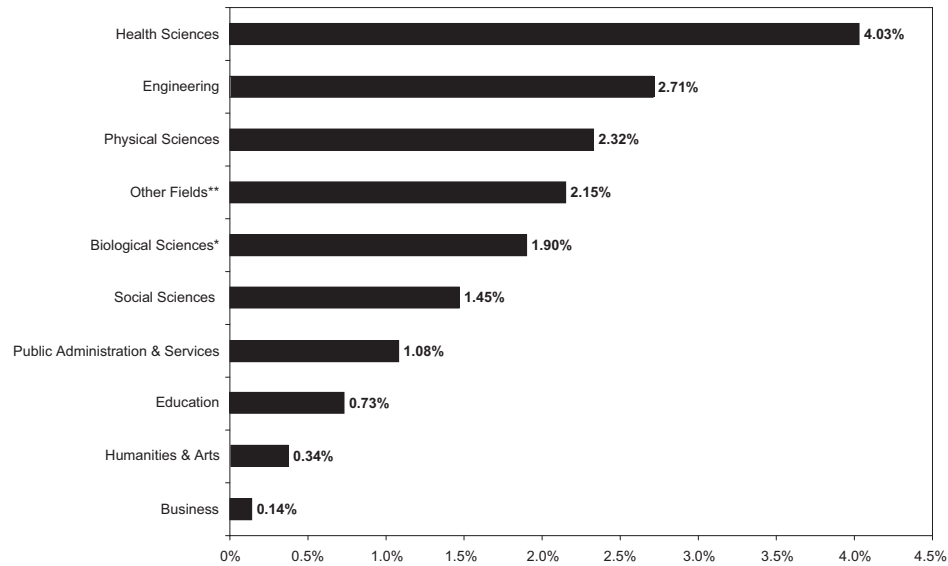
Major Field	% Change	Avg. Annual % Change	Avg. Annual % Change
	2006 to 2007	2002 to 2007	1997 to 2007
Biological Sciences*	1%	3%	2%
Business	-1%	0%	0%
Education	-1%	1%	1%
Engineering	5%	1%	3%
Health Sciences	9%	7%	4%
Humanities & Arts	0%	1%	0%
Physical Sciences	2%	0%	2%
Public Administration and Services	4%	2%	1%
Social Sciences	2%	3%	1%
Other Fields**	-3%	-1%	2%

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 2.3--Average Annual Percentage Change in Graduate Enrollment by Major Field of Study, 1997 to 2007



- From 2006 to 2007, enrollment in health sciences grew 9%, the fastest growth rate of any field of study. In contrast, enrollment in business and education fell 1% in the same period.
- During the ten-year time span, enrollment in health sciences grew at an average annual rate of about 4%, compared with a gain of just 1% in education and virtually no change in the numbers of students in business.
- Enrollment in engineering gained 5% in the one-year period, and grew nearly 3% on average in the ten-year period. Physical sciences saw a 2% gain in graduate enrollment in one-year period and averaged nearly 3% growth over the ten-year period.

Table 2.4

Trends in Graduate Enrollment by Citizenship Status and Major Field of Study, 1997 to 2007

Major Field	U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents			Non-U.S. Citizens		
	% Change	Avg. Annual	Avg. Annual	% Change	Avg. Annual	Avg. Annual
		2006 to 2007	% Change		% Change	2006 to 2007
Biological Sciences*	1%	3%	1%	2%	4%	3%
Business	-2%	0%	0%	3%	-2%	2%
Education	-1%	1%	1%	4%	2%	6%
Engineering	2%	2%	1%	7%	0%	5%
Health Sciences	9%	8%	4%	4%	0%	6%
Humanities & Arts	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Physical Sciences	0%	1%	1%	6%	-1%	4%
Public Administration and Services	4%	2%	1%	8%	5%	7%
Social Sciences	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	3%
Other Fields**	-4%	-1%	2%	7%	-1%	2%

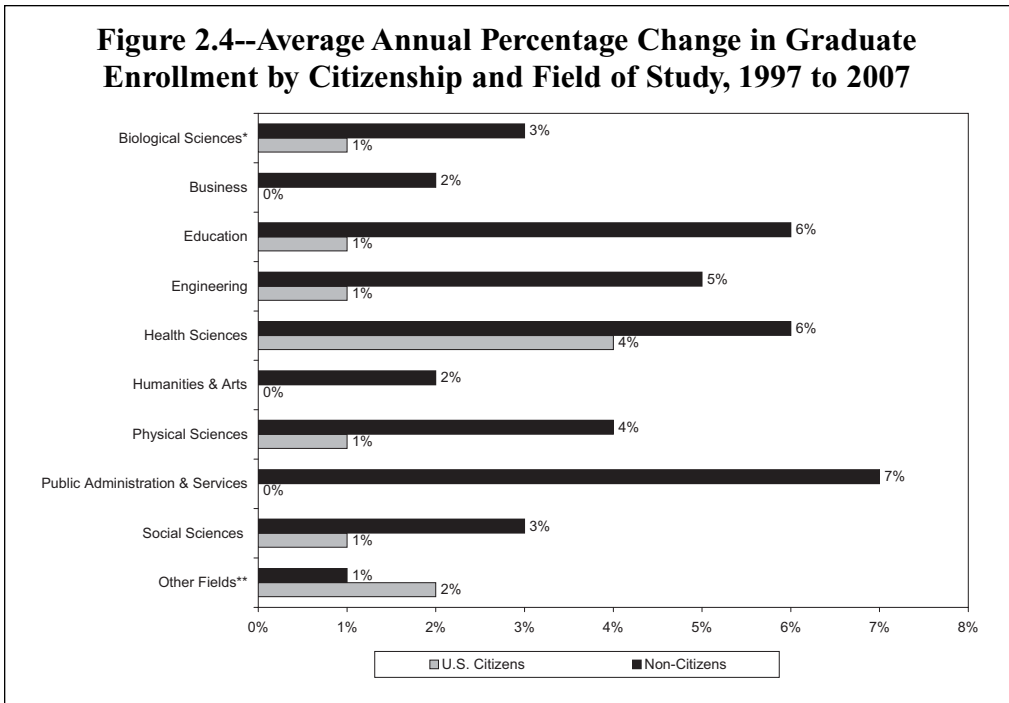
NOTE: Percentage changes by field are based on total of known citizenship.

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 2.4--Average Annual Percentage Change in Graduate Enrollment by Citizenship and Field of Study, 1997 to 2007



- Between 1997 and 2007, enrollment of U.S. citizens in physical science and engineering fields grew by an average annual rate of just 1%, compared with average annual gains of 5% in the number of international students in engineering and 4% in physical sciences.
- Enrollment gains among U.S. citizens and permanent residents over the ten-year period were concentrated in health sciences (4% average annual increase). In all other major fields of study, enrollment among U.S. citizens grew at 1% or less during the ten-year time span.
- In health sciences and education, enrollment increased at even higher rates among non-citizens (6% each) over the ten-year span.
- During the one-year period, international enrollment grew by 3% in business, compared with a 2% decline among U.S. citizens. In education, enrollment of U.S. citizens fell 1% but the number of international students rose 4%.

Table 2.5

**Trends in Graduate Enrollment of U.S. Citizens
by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 1997 to 2007**

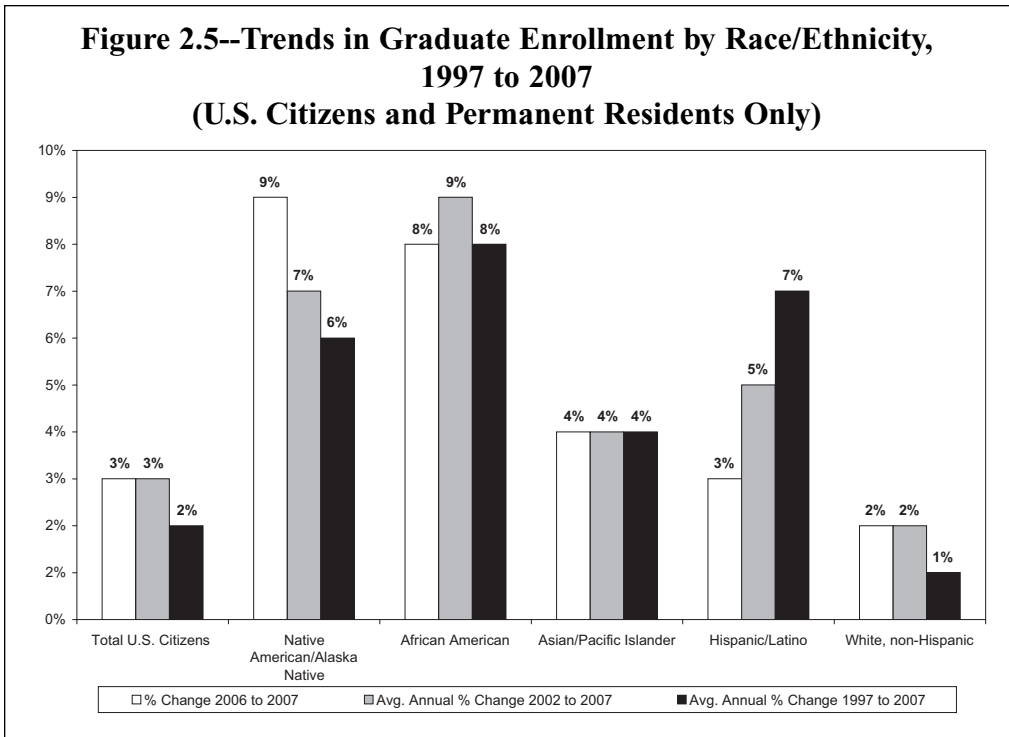
Race/Ethnicity & Gender	% Change 2006 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 2002 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 1997 to 2007
Total U.S. Citizens	3%	3%	2%
Men	3%	2%	1%
Women	3%	4%	3%
Native American/Alaska Native	9%	7%	6%
Men	11%	6%	4%
Women	10%	7%	7%
African American	8%	9%	8%
Men	6%	6%	5%
Women	9%	10%	9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4%	4%	4%
Men	3%	3%	3%
Women	5%	5%	6%
Hispanic/Latino	3%	5%	7%
Men	2%	5%	5%
Women	4%	6%	8%
White, non-Hispanic	2%	2%	1%
Men	2%	1%	0%
Women	2%	2%	2%

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Table 2.5



- Among U.S. citizens and permanent residents, increases in graduate enrollment during the past ten years have been driven by steady growth in the number of women. From 1997 to 2007, the number of U.S. citizen female graduate students grew by an average of 3% annually, while the enrollment of males gained by an annual average rate of just 1%.
- There was significant growth in the number of racial/ethnic minority students in the one-, five, and ten-year periods. Enrollments of Native Americans, Latinos, African Americans, and Asian/Pacific Islanders all grew by an average of 4% or more annually from 1997 to 2007; in the same period, enrollment of White, non-Hispanics gained by an annual average of just 1%. (The enrollment gains among Native Americans should be interpreted cautiously, as they are based on very low numbers during the early years of the study period.)
- In the one-year period, White, non-Hispanic enrollment gained 2%, while enrollment of African Americans and Asian/Pacific Islanders increased by 4% or more. The number of Native American graduate students jumped 9% (see Figure 2.5).
- Growth in enrollment for all minority groups was driven by the increasing number of women. There was a 7% average annual growth rate of Native American women from 1997 to 2007, while the number of Native American men grew 4%. In the same time span, Latino female enrollment grew 8% compared with a 5% average annual gain among males. White, non-Hispanic female enrollment grew 2% while the number of males was virtually unchanged.

Table 2.6

**Trends in Graduate Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Major Field of Study, 1997 to 2007
(U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents Only)**

	African American			Native American/Alaska Native			Asian/Pacific Islander		
	% Change 2006-2007	Avg. Annual % Change 2002-2007	Avg. Annual % Change 1997-2007	% Change 2006-2007	Avg. Annual % Change 2002-2007	Avg. Annual % Change 1997-2007	% Change 2006-2007	Avg. Annual % Change 2002-2007	Avg. Annual % Change 1997-2007
Total	8%	9%	8%	9%	7%	6%	4%	4%	4%
Biological Sciences*	7%	8%	4%	-3%	7%	6%	4%	7%	3%
Business	3%	6%	5%	3%	5%	5%	1%	5%	5%
Education	3%	3%	4%	2%	4%	6%	2%	5%	6%
Engineering	6%	4%	3%	11%	6%	3%	-2%	0%	2%
Health Sciences	19%	14%	12%	25%	11%	9%	4%	8%	7%
Humanities & Arts	0%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	0%	1%	1%
Physical Sciences	6%	5%	4%	-2%	9%	5%	-5%	-3%	0%
Public Admin.& Serv.	11%	4%	3%	6%	0%	3%	5%	8%	5%
Social Sciences	8%	7%	3%	7%	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%
Other Fields**	-9%	-1%	4%	5%	7%	9%	0%	2%	3%
	Hispanic/Latino			White, non-Hispanic					
Total	3%	5%	7%	2%	2%	1%			
Biological Sciences*	4%	8%	7%	0%	2%	1%			
Business	-11%	-1%	1%	-3%	-1%	-1%			
Education	2%	5%	6%	-3%	0%	0%			
Engineering	1%	6%	4%	3%	2%	0%			
Health Sciences	8%	12%	12%	8%	7%	3%			
Humanities & Arts	1%	4%	3%	0%	1%	0%			
Physical Sciences	0%	3%	6%	1%	2%	1%			
Public Admin.& Serv.	3%	5%	5%	3%	1%	0%			
Social Sciences	1%	6%	4%	0%	2%	0%			
Other Fields**	-6%	-1%	6%	-4%	-2%	1%			

NOTE: Percentages are based on total of known race/ethnicity.

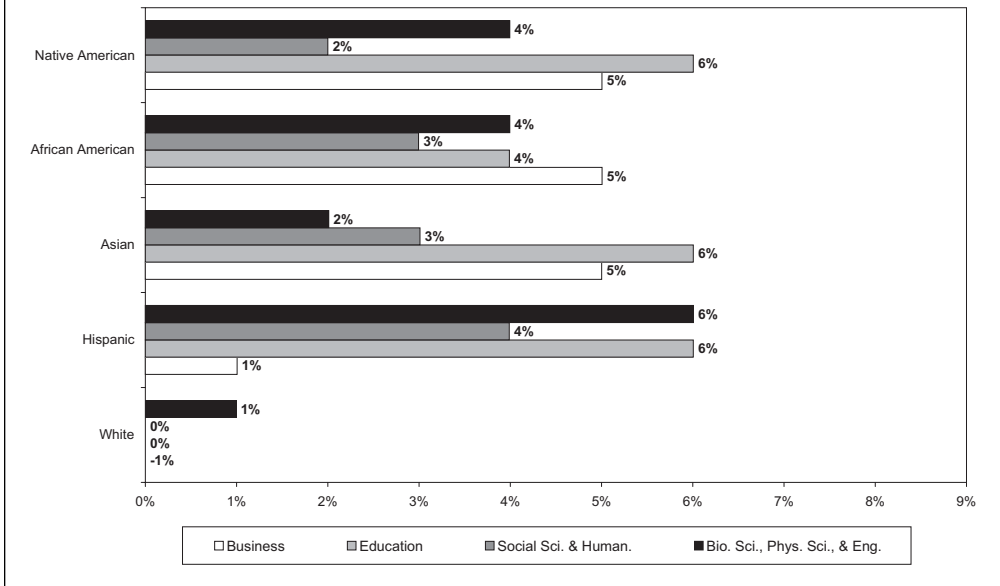
*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Table 2.6

Figure 2.6--Average Annual Percentage Change in Graduate Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Field, 1997 to 2007 (U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents Only)



- In science and engineering disciplines, enrollment of U.S. citizen racial/ethnic minorities generally increased at higher rates than White, non-Hispanics, but the rates of growth varied considerably by field and racial/ethnic group. Among Latinos, for example, enrollment in biological sciences jumped 4% from 2006 to 2007, and has averaged an annual increase of 7% since 1997. In contrast, Latino enrollment in engineering rose only 1% in the one-year period, and has increased 4% on average from 1997 to 2007.
- There was double-digit growth in enrollment of Native Americans in engineering and health sciences from 2006 to 2007, but these increases should be interpreted cautiously due to the very low numbers of Native Americans in graduate schools (see Table 1.6).
- Despite their recent overall growth, Latinos, African Americans, and Native Americans still account for just a small share of total enrollment in science and engineering fields (see Table 1.6).

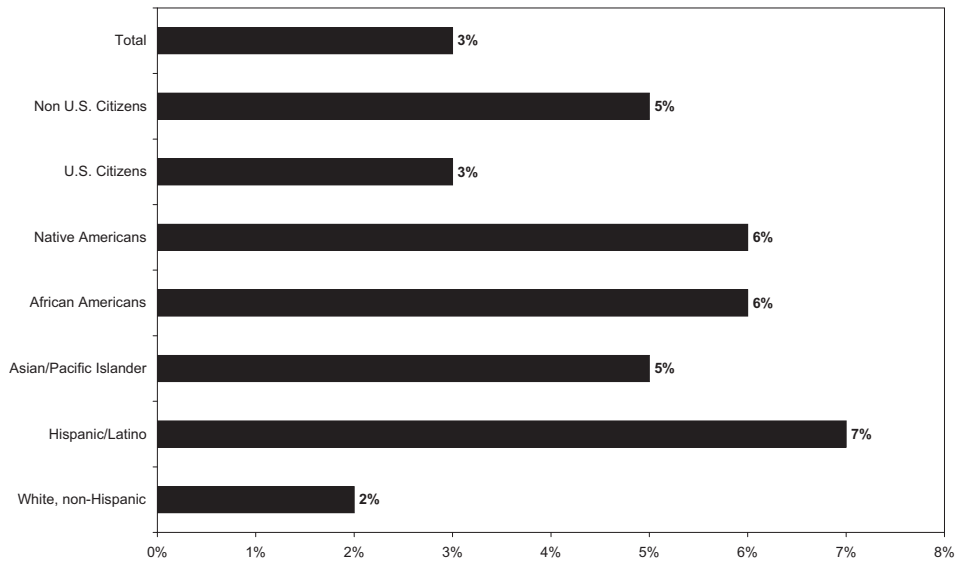
Table 2.7

**Trends in First-time Graduate Enrollment by Citizenship
and Race/Ethnicity, 1997 to 2007**

	% Change 2006 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 2002 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 1997 to 2007
Total First-Time Enrollment	4%	2%	3%
Non-U.S. Citizens	10%	3%	5%
U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents	3%	2%	3%
Native American/Alaska Native	4%	5%	6%
African American	6%	6%	6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4%	3%	5%
Hispanic/Latino	2%	5%	7%
White, non-Hispanic	3%	2%	2%

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 2.7--Average Annual Percentage Change in First-Time Graduate Enrollment by Citizenship and Race/Ethnicity, 1997 to 2007



- Much of the overall growth in first-time enrollment over the one-year and ten-year time spans occurred among international students. From 2006 to 2007, first-time enrollment of non-US citizens grew 10%, compared with a 3% gain in the number of U.S. citizens and permanent residents. Over the ten-year span, first-time international enrollment increased by an average of 5% annually, compared with a 3% average yearly gain among U.S. citizens and permanent residents.
- In the ten-year period, White, non-Hispanic first-time enrollment increased by an average of 2% annually, while enrollments among U.S. citizen racial/ethnic minority group members had average annual gains that ranged between 5% and 7%.
- From 2006 to 2007, the number of racial/ethnic minority first-time graduate enrollees jumped sharply (6% for African Americans, 4% for Native Americans and Asian/Pacific Islanders). Latino enrollment gained 2%, lagging the enrollment gain of all other racial/ethnic groups.

Table 2.8

**Trends in Graduate Admissions Applications by Field,
1997 to 2007**

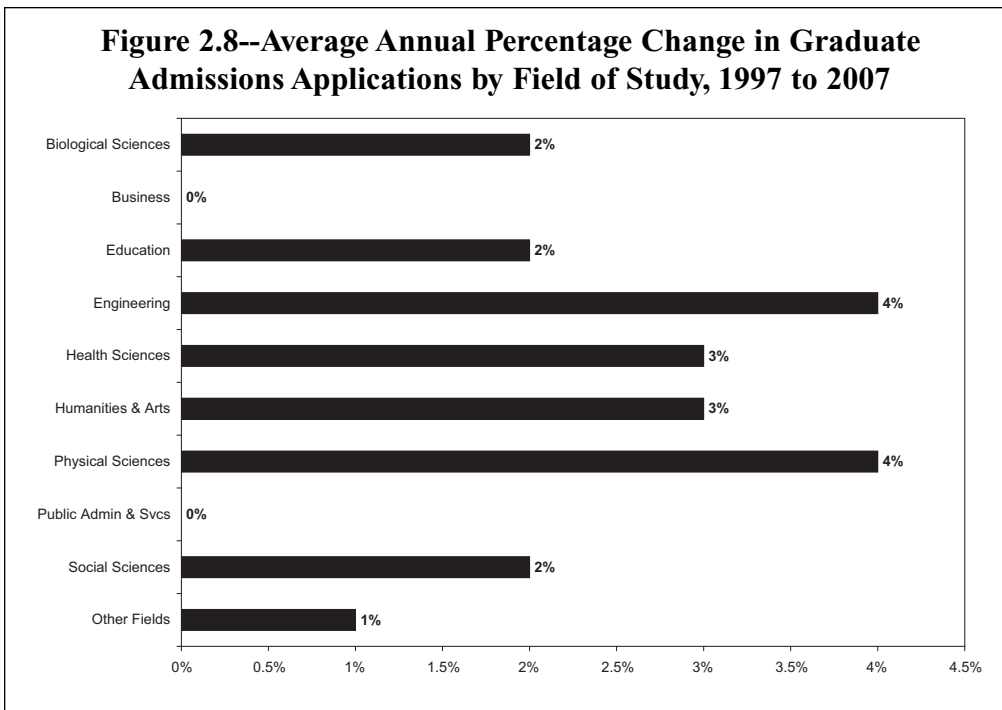
Major Field	% Change 2006 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 2002 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 1997 to 2007
Total	8%	1%	3%
Biological Sciences*	13%	1%	2%
Business	9%	-3%	0%
Education	1%	2%	2%
Engineering	10%	-4%	4%
Health Sciences	9%	5%	3%
Humanities and Arts	7%	5%	3%
Physical Sciences	9%	0%	4%
Public Administration and Services	1%	2%	0%
Social Sciences	1%	3%	2%

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 2.8--Average Annual Percentage Change in Graduate Admissions Applications by Field of Study, 1997 to 2007



- In general, interest in graduate education, as measured by admissions applications received from prospective students, appears to have risen at a steady pace. The total number of applications for admission to graduate programs jumped 8% from 2006 to 2007, and grew at an average annual rate of 3% over the ten-year time span.
- The largest one-year growth in applications generally occurred in science and engineering fields. Biological sciences, for instance, saw a 13% gain in applications. Engineering saw a 10% gain, and physical science applications grew 9%.
- Business and health sciences also saw strong one-year gains in graduate applications (9% each). However, over the ten-year time span, there was virtually no increase in business applications while health science applications rose by an annual average of 3%.
- Engineering and physical sciences experienced the highest average annual rate of growth in applications over the ten-year period (4% each). These were followed by a 3% average annual growth in health sciences and humanities & arts.

Table 2.9

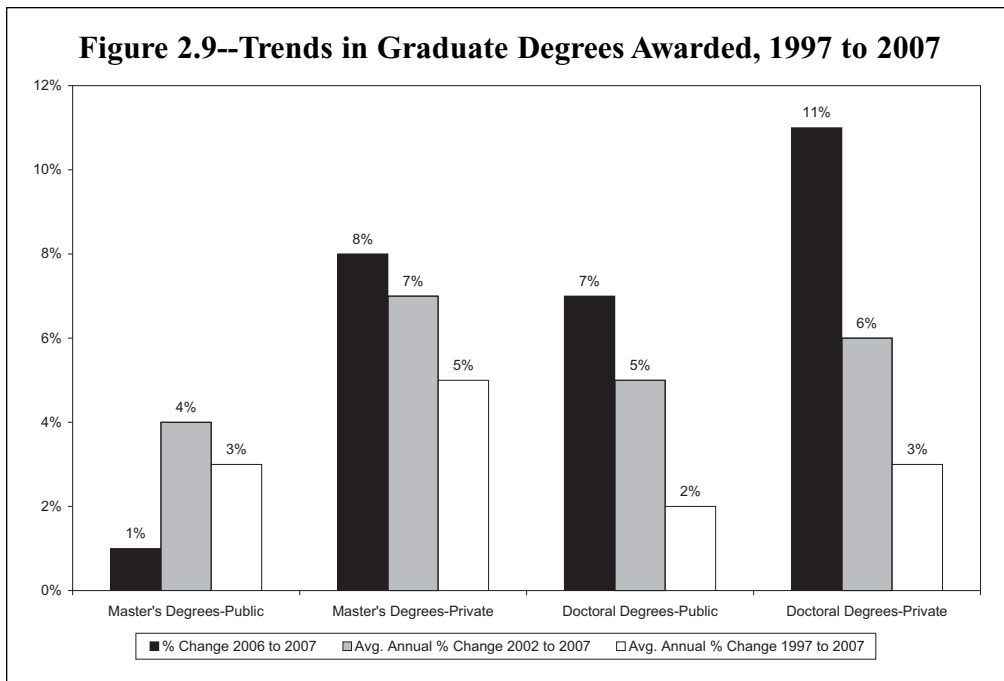
Trends in Graduate Degrees Awarded by Institution Type, 1997 to 2007

	% Change 2006 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 2002 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 1997 to 2007
Master's Degrees	4%	5%	3%
Public	1%	4%	3%
Private*	8%	7%	5%
Doctoral/Research Extensive**	1%	3%	2%
Doctoral/Research Intensive**	4%	5%	3%
Master's & Specialized**	6%	8%	8%
Doctoral Degrees	8%	6%	2%
Public	7%	5%	2%
Private*	11%	6%	3%
Doctoral/Research Extensive**	5%	5%	2%
Doctoral/Research Intensive**	10%	6%	5%

* Private includes for-profit (proprietary) and non-profit institutions.

**See Table 1.1 for definitions of institution type categories.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.



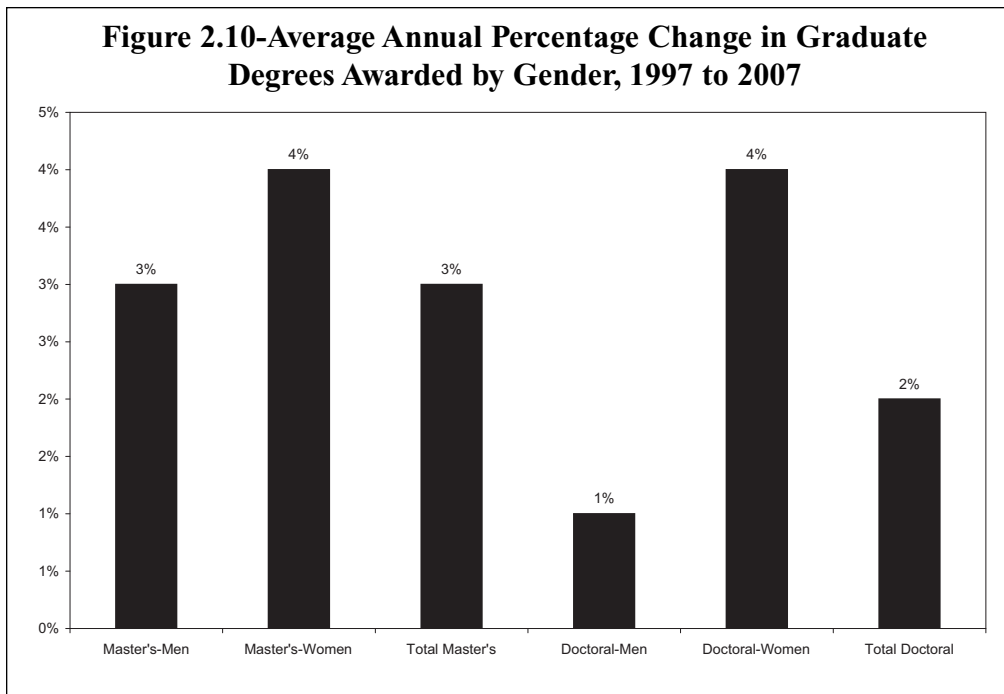
- Over the 1997 to 2007 period, the number of master’s degrees awarded increased by an average of 3% per year and the number of doctorates grew by an average of 2% annually. But the number of doctorates conferred increased faster than master’s awards in the one-year period. Over the 2006-to-2007 time span, the number of doctorates awarded grew 8%, twice the rate of growth seen in master’s awards.
- The number of master’s degrees earned by graduates of master’s and specialized institutions jumped 6% from 2006 to 2007, and gained by an average annual rate of 8% from 1997 to 2007.
- Research/Doctoral Intensive universities have seen the largest increases in doctoral awards. The number of doctorates conferred by these institutions jumped 10% in the past year, and gained 5% on average each year from 1997 to 2007.

Table 2.10

**Graduate Degrees by Gender and Institution Type,
1997 to 2007**

	% Change 2006 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 2002 to 2007	Average Annual % Change 1997 to 2007
Master's Degrees	4%	5%	3%
Men	3%	4%	3%
Women	4%	6%	4%
Public	1%	4%	3%
Men	0%	3%	2%
Women	2%	4%	3%
Private	8%	7%	5%
Men	6%	6%	4%
Women	9%	9%	6%
Doctoral Degrees	8%	6%	2%
Men	8%	5%	1%
Women	10%	6%	4%
Public	7%	5%	2%
Men	8%	5%	1%
Women	7%	6%	4%
Private	11%	6%	3%
Men	8%	4%	1%
Women	14%	7%	5%

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.



- The long-term growth in doctoral awards has been driven by the increasing numbers of degrees conferred to women. The number of women receiving doctorates jumped 10% from 2006 to 2007, compared with an 8% gain in the number of degrees conferred to men. In the 1997-to-2007 period, the number of women awarded doctorates rose by an average of 4% each year, while the number of degrees conferred to men increased just 1% annually.
- Women also had a higher growth rate in their numbers who received master's degrees. In the ten-year time frame, the total number of master's degrees awarded to women rose 4% each year, compared with a gain of 3% in awards to men (see Figure 2.10).
- During the ten-year period, the number of women awarded either master's or doctoral degrees rose by faster rates than awards to men at both public and private institutions.

Table 2.11

**Trends in Graduate Degrees by
Degree Level and Field of Study, 1997 to 2007**

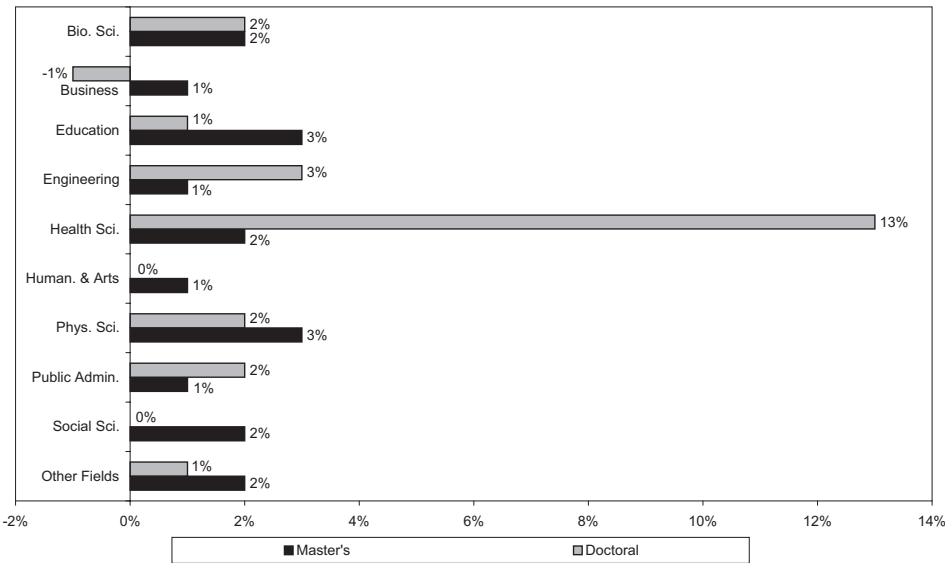
Major Field	Master's			Doctoral		
	% Change 2006 to 2007	Avg. Annual % Change 2002 to 2007	Avg. Annual % Change 1997 to 2007	% Change 2006 to 2007	Avg. Annual % Change 2002 to 2007	Avg. Annual % Change 1997 to 2007
Biological Sciences*	1%	4%	2%	11%	6%	2%
Business	-5%	1%	1%	3%	8%	-1%
Education	-4%	3%	3%	7%	3%	1%
Engineering	-3%	3%	1%	10%	12%	3%
Health Sciences	9%	3%	2%	3%	12%	13%
Humanities & Arts	0%	4%	1%	-3%	0%	0%
Physical Sciences	2%	3%	3%	7%	7%	2%
Public Administration and Services	2%	4%	1%	8%	10%	2%
Social Sciences	4%	5%	2%	-2%	2%	0%
Other Fields**	-4%	4%	2%	-10%	1%	1%

*"Biological Sciences" includes agriculture.

**The category "Other Fields" includes architecture, communications, home economics, library science, and religion.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees.

Figure 2.11--Average Annual Change in Graduate Degrees Awarded by Field of Study, 1997 to 2007



- Education and physical sciences experienced the highest average annual rates of growth in master's degrees during the 1997-to-2007 period (3% each), but in the most recent one-year time frame, the highest increase was in health sciences (9%).
- Over the 1997-to-2007 period, the number of doctoral degrees in business fell 1%, while social sciences and humanities & arts awards were essentially unchanged. All other fields experienced growth in doctoral awards, led by the 13% average annual surge in health sciences awards (but this growth should be interpreted cautiously, as it is based on a low number of degrees in the early years of the time period).
- Engineering doctorates increased 3% annually over the ten-year period, while biological sciences, physical sciences, and public administration & services doctorates grew 2% each year (see Figure 2.11).

Appendices

2007 CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment Questionnaire

CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment

2007 _____ Data Sheet

Institution: _____

GRE Institution Code: _____

I. Graduate Enrollment for 2007 Fall Term						
	Men	First Time Women	Total	Total(Includes First Time)		
				Men	Women	Total
Master's and Other*						
Doctorate						
Total						
Full Time						
Part Time						
Total						

II. Number of Degrees Conferred between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007			
	Men	Women	Total
Master's and Other*			
Doctorate			
Graduate Certificate			

III. Number of Completed Applications Submitted for 2007 Fall Term			
	Master's and Other*	Doctorate	Total
Accepted			
Not Accepted			
Total			

IV. Graduate Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity for 2007 Fall Term							
		Men	First Time Women	Total	Total(Includes First Time)		
					Men	Women	Total
Non-Resident Aliens							
U.S. Citizens and Resident Aliens	American Indian / Alaskan Native						
	Asian / Pacific Islander						
	Black African American						
	Hispanic, Latino						
	White						
Other** or Unknown							
Total							



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*Other includes other non-degree programs (for example, graduate certificate programs and educational specialist programs) except in question II where graduate certificates are reported separately.

**Other includes students in multiple race/ethnicity categories.

Instructions for Completing Enrollment Survey Data Sheets

Data for graduate programs offered by all divisions, schools, colleges, or departments of your institution should be reported in this survey. Please note the following:

- Data should be reported for all matriculated students in graduate programs that lead to master's or higher degrees other than first professional degrees.
- Do not include the J.D., M. Div., D.D.S., M.D., D.V.M., and D.P.T.
- Master's programs in such areas as business (e.g. M.B.A.), fine arts (e.g. M.F.A.), health sciences (e.g., M.P.H.), public administration (e.g. M.P.A.), and social work (e.g. M.S.W.) are part of this data collection effort.

Enrollment Status Definitions

First Time Students admitted and enrolled for the first time in graduate degree programs at your institution for the fall term.

Full Time Students enrolled for credit in graduate degree programs who are engaged full time in training activities in their field; these activities may embrace any appropriate combination of study, teaching, and research, depending on your institution's own policy.

Part Time Students who are enrolled in graduate degree programs who are NOT pursuing graduate work full time as defined above.

Ethnicity Definitions

Non-Resident Alien A person who is not a citizen or a national of the United States and who is in this country on a visa or temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely.

American Indian or Alaskan Native A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Black, Non Hispanic . . . A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa (except those of Hispanic origin).

Hispanic - Total A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Puerto Rico, Mexico, Cuba, Central American, South America, or other Spanish culture, regardless of race. On the data sheet this total is further broken down into three Hispanic sub-groups-Puerto Rican, Mexican Americans, and Other Hispanic (Cuban, Central American, South American or other Spanish culture.)

White, Non-Hispanic..... A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East (except those of Hispanic origin).

CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees Taxonomy of Fields of Study

Biological Sciences

Agriculture
Biological Sciences

Business

Accounting
Banking and Finance
Business Administration
and Management
Business, Other

Education

Administration
Curriculum and Instruction
Elementary Education
Evaluation and Research
Higher Education
Secondary Education
Special Education
Student Counseling
and Personnel Services
Education, Other

Engineering

Chemical
Civil
Electrical and Electronics
Industrial
Materials
Mechanicals
Engineering, Other

Health Sciences

Health and Medical
Sciences

Humanities and Arts

Arts–History, Theory,
and Criticism
Arts–Performance and
Studio
English Language and
Literature
Foreign Language and
Literature
History
Philosophy
Humanities and Arts, Other

Physical Sciences

Chemistry
Computer Sciences
Earth, Atmospheric, and
Marine Science
Mathematical Sciences
Physics and Astronomy
Physical Sciences, Other

**Public Administration and
Services**

Public Administration
Social Work

Social Sciences

Anthropology
Economics
Political Science
Psychology
Sociology
Social Sciences, Other

Other Fields

Architecture and
Environmental Design
Communications
Home Economics
Library and Information
Sciences
Religion and Theology
All Other Fields

Appendix C

Council of Graduate Schools

One Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 230
Washington, DC 20036-1173
www.cgsnet.org

Contact: Nathan E. Bell

phone: (202) 223-3791
email: nbell@cgs.nche.edu

Graduate Record Examinations Program

Educational Testing Service
Princeton, NJ 08541-6000
www.ets.org/gre

Contact: Carol A. Hawkes

phone: (609) 683-2237
email: chawkes@ets.org

The CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment

Since 1986, the Council of Graduate Schools and the Graduate Record Examinations Board have conducted an annual survey of graduate enrollment and degrees at the approximately 740 institutions that are members of the Council or its regional affiliates. These institutions account for 74% of graduate students enrolled in the U.S. and 75% and 89%, respectively, of master's and doctoral degrees awarded by U.S. colleges and universities.

Methodology

The survey is conducted each fall. Institutions provide data on graduate enrollment and admissions applications for the fall term, and degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates conferred during the previous (12-month) school year. Total data, as well as data from up to 51 individual fields of study, are collected from each institution. Consistently, more than 80% of the institutions complete and return the survey.

Data

Enrollment: Includes enrollment by gender, race/ethnicity, citizenship, enrollment status (full-time and part-time), and first-time enrollment for the fall term. Racial/ethnic data reported in this study are collected from institutional records that are based on

graduate students' self-reports. Accordingly, the number of students in any given racial/ethnic category is subject to individual interpretation on the part of students as they complete registration forms. Applications: Includes the number of complete applications for admissions submitted for the fall term, applications accepted, and applications not accepted. Degrees: Includes the number of master's and doctoral degrees and post-baccalaureate awarded by gender (degrees by race/ethnicity or citizenship are not collected).

Reporting

The data are reported by institutional control (public versus private) and institution type, based on the 2000 Carnegie Classification system. Fields of study are grouped into nine broad fields plus "other." Trends in graduate enrollment, applications, and degrees are reported for one, five, and ten-year periods, in addition to the current-year data.

Data Availability

Survey results are published in the annual *Enrollment and Degrees* reports, available from CGS <http://www.cgsnet.org/>. Early release data and special reports are also published in the Council's newsletter, the *Communicator*.

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