

**Briefing  
February 17, 2005**

**Finance and Audit Committee**

*In Joint Session with*

**Academic and Student Affairs Committee**

**Information Item**

**Proposed Undergraduate Non-Resident, Graduate and Professional  
Tuition Increases for the 2005-06 Academic Year**

## **Proposed Undergraduate Non-Resident, Graduate and Professional Tuition Increases for the 2005-06 Academic Year**

### **Content of This Item**

This information item presents proposed tuition increases for the 2005-06 academic year for the undergraduate non-resident, graduate and professional tuition categories – the tuition categories for which the Regents have tuition setting authority. These tuition increase proposals will be brought back to the Board of Regents as an action item at the March meeting.

This information does not address either undergraduate resident tuition for 2005-06 or undergraduate resident financial aid for 2005-06. Both of these topics will be discussed in May and June in conjunction with the Board of Regents consideration of the UW budget for Fiscal Year 2006. The Board of Regents also establishes tuition for post baccalaureate and non-matriculated students who are enrolled at the UW. Tuition levels for post baccalaureate and non-matriculated students are based on the approved levels of undergraduate and graduate tuition and will be established in May and June as part of the process of the Board of Regents adoption of the UW budget for Fiscal Year 2006.

### **Supporting Information in Appendices**

A variety of supporting information is presented in appendices at the end of this information item:

Appendix 1: Current Tuition Category Structure

Appendix 2: Tuition and Fee Comparison Summary

Appendix 3: Tuition and Fee Comparison Historical Data

Appendix 4: Factors Considered When Tuition Increases are Proposed

Appendix 5: Loan Debt at Graduation for Students Receiving Various Degrees

### **Broad Context**

Decisions about level of tuition need to be considered in the context of the UW's current competitive funding situation. In order to deliver the educational quality that the UW wants to offer and that our students deserve, the UW's overall funding per student FTE must be competitive.

The UW's core educational funding comes from the combination of State General Fund resources and tuition paid by students. In Fiscal Year 2005, 62% of core educational funding comes from the State General Fund and 38% comes from tuition paid by students. Both the UW's State funding per student FTE and its tuition are below that of our competitor institutions. The UW's core educational funding per student FTE is approximately \$4,000 below the HEC Board 24 competitor group.

In order for the UW to continue to offer competitive programs, both our State support and our tuition need to increase – and these two funding sources are interrelated. To illustrate, if State support for the UW continues to lag State support of our competitors, the UW's tuition would need to be above that of competitor institutions in order for total funding per student FTE to be at a competitive level. In both the near and the long-term, the appropriate tuition target level cannot be determined until there is an agreed upon competitive funding level and the State makes its decision on the level of General Fund support for the UW.

## **Background**

On May 12, 2003, the State legislature passed Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5448 which gave the Board of Regents authority to set tuition for all tuition categories except for undergraduate resident tuition. The bill grants tuition setting authority for a six year time period – through the 2008-09 academic year.

The Board of Regents first utilized this tuition setting authority in June 2003 when it established tuition rates for the undergraduate non-resident category, and for all of the graduate and professional tuition categories for the 2003-04 academic year. Because ESSB 5448 did not pass until early May, the Board of Regents was not able to set tuition for the 2003-04 academic year until after students had already made their decisions about attendance for the upcoming academic year. The tuition setting actions for the 2003-04 academic year implemented large dollar increases in some of the professional tuition categories: \$1,750 for incoming resident Pharm.D students; \$1,600 for incoming resident Business masters students; and \$3,329 for incoming resident Law students.

As a result of feedback from students on the tuition setting process, the administration and the Board of Regents decided to conduct the process for setting tuition rates for the upcoming academic year in the February/March time period. Specifically, proposed tuition these tuition categories for the upcoming academic year would be brought to the Board as an information item at the February meeting and as an action item at the March meeting. This timetable establishes tuition for the upcoming academic year prior to when students accept into academic programs for the upcoming year.

The administration is following this same timetable for approval for tuition for the 2005-06 academic year. However, the administration may want to propose modifying this schedule in the future. The advantage of this schedule is that students know what their

tuition will be prior to accepting into a program. The disadvantage of this process is that it separates tuition setting decisions for these tuition categories from the rest of the UW budget approval process.

### **2005-06 Tuition Increase Proposals**

The administration's 2005-06 tuition increase proposals are strongly influenced by the status of discussions with the State legislature on establishing a performance contract with the university. We are in the middle of a discussion with the legislature from which the administration hopes to get agreement on both a competitive funding level target for the UW and on increases in State General Fund support for the UW. Given those two factors, the level of tuition increases needed to maintain a competitive funding level can be determined..

Because of the status of these discussions, the administration is not ready to propose any significant increases in tuition targets for the undergraduate non-resident, graduate and professional tuition categories for the 2005-06 academic year.

The general policy position that guides the recommendations is that as both the UW's State support and its tuition lags that of competitors, at a minimum the UW should implement tuition increases that will insure that that gap with competitor tuition levels will not increase from current levels. As competitor tuition levels are higher than the UW's and because we are projecting fairly high increases in competitor tuition for the 2005-06 academic year, the recommended increases in UW tuition are material increases.

It is important to note that these recommended increases are predicated on an informed guess as to the changes to the UW's State funding for Fiscal Year 2006. Obviously, if the ultimate outcome of the 2005 State Legislative Session differs substantially from this informed guess, these tuition increase recommendations may need to be revisited.

The proposed increases in tuition for the undergraduate non-resident, graduate and professional tuition categories are shown in the table on page 6. Discussions on tuition increases for the 2005-06 academic year between the Provost and the School of Medicine, School of Law, School of Dentistry and the Business School will continue over the next month. These discussions may lead to revisions to the proposed tuition increases presented in the table on page 6.

The proposed increases for Nursing Masters and for Business Masters need some additional comment. In approving tuition rates for the current academic year, the first year of a two-year ramp-up of Nursing Masters tuition was approved; the approved plan was to bring Nursing Masters tuition up to a level comparable with Pharm.D tuition over a two-year time period. The proposed increase for the 2005-06 academic year is the second installment of that planned ramp-up.

The Business School is proposing that the UW shift to a cohort based tuition model for its masters programs. Under such a model, students entering the program would pay the

same tuition during their two years in the program. The large increase in proposed tuition over the current year for incoming students takes into consideration that these students would pay that rate for two years.

There are also discussions still going on with respect to the graduate tuition “tier” designations for certain masters degree programs. Depending on the outcome of these discussions, the administration may bring forward some minor revisions to the existing graduate tuition “tier” designations.

### **Tuition Structure/Implementation Issues Still Under Discussion**

The Provost’s discussions with deans about tuition increases for 2005-06 as well as discussions over the last two years at the Tuition Policy Committee that the Provost has established have raised some significant issues about future tuition structure and implementation. While the administration is not making recommendations on any of these topics for implementation during the 2005-06 academic year, we do want to highlight the issues as recommendations may be brought in the future. The tuition structure/implementation issues that have been discussed include:

- cohort based pricing structures;

- multiple-year price setting;

- eliminating the resident/non-resident differential for the graduate category for some professional tuition categories;

- establishing ultimate tuition targets for tuition categories.

All of these are important issues and all of the issues involve potential trade-offs between tuition being predictable for students versus the UW being able to set tuition at a level that insures that we maintain a competitive funding level.

**University of Washington  
Academic Year 2005-06 Tuition Rate Proposals**

	2004-05 Tuition	2005-06		Proposed Tuition	Estimated Fees	2005-06 Proposed Tuition & Fees
		\$ Increase	% Increase			
<b>Undergraduate Non-resident</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>+ 2,000</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>19,916</b>
<b>Graduate Tier I Resident</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>+ 650</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>8,266</b>
<b>Graduate Tier I Non-Resident</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>+ 1,500</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>19,316</b>
<b>Graduate Tier II Resident</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>+ 650</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>8,516</b>
<b>Graduate Tier II Non-Resident</b>	<b>17,550</b>	<b>+ 1,500</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>19,050</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>19,566</b>
<b>Graduate Tier III Resident</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>+ 650</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>8,250</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>8,766</b>
<b>Graduate Tier III Non-Resident</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>+ 1,500</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>19,816</b>
<b>Nursing Masters' Resident (Incoming)</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>+ 1,900</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>10,216</b>
<b>Nursing Masters' Non-Res. (Incoming)</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>+ 1,800</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>19,716</b>
<b>Nursing Masters Resident (Continuing)</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>+ 1,210</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>8,310</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>8,826</b>
<b>Nursing Masters Non-Res. (Continuing)</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>+ 290</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>17,590</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>18,106</b>
<b>Pharm.D. Resident (Incoming, 2nd Yr. &amp; 3rd Year)*</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>+ 970</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10,670</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>11,186</b>
<b>Pharm.D. Resident (4th Year)*</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>+ 410</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>9,126</b>
<b>Pharm.D. Non-Res (Incoming, 2nd Yr &amp; 3rd Year)*</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>+ 1,920</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>21,120</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>21,636</b>
<b>Pharm.D. Non-Res (4th Year)*</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>+ 910</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>19,110</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>19,626</b>
<b>Business Masters Resident</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>+ 2,680</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>14,780</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>15,296</b>
<b>Business Masters Non-Res (Both UWS &amp; UWB)</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>+ 3,717</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>24,717</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>25,233</b>
<b>Law Resident</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>+ 1,300</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>14,816</b>
<b>Law Non-Resident</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>+ 1,930</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>21,230</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>21,746</b>
<b>Medicine Resident</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>+ 1,152</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>13,952</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>14,468</b>
<b>Medicine Non-Resident</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>+ 2,790</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>33,790</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>34,306</b>
<b>Dentistry Resident</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>+ 1,152</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>13,952</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>14,468</b>
<b>Dentistry Non-Resident</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>+ 2,790</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>33,790</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>34,306</b>
<b>Tacoma</b>						
<b>Business Masters Resident</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>+ 935</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>11,935</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>12,451</b>
<b>Business Masters Non-Res</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>+ 1,700</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>22,216</b>
<b>Bothell &amp; Tacoma</b>						
<b>Nursing Masters' Resident</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>+ 650</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>8,516</b>
<b>Nursing Masters' Non-Resident</b>	<b>17,550</b>	<b>+ 1,500</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>19,050</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>19,566</b>

## **Appendix 1 Current Tuition Category Structure**

The UW currently has a number of tuition categories and there is a resident/non-resident distinction within each category. The tuition categories are:

- Undergraduate
- Graduate Tier 1
- Graduate Tier 2
- Graduate Tier 3
- Business Masters Programs
- Nursing Masters Programs
- Doctor of Pharmacy
- Law Masters and Professional
- Medical and Dental Professional

In the Business Masters category and the Nursing Masters category, there are some differences in tuition levels across the Seattle, Bothell and Tacoma campuses. The Board of Regents also establishes tuition rates for post baccalaureate and non-matriculated students.

The current graduate tuition “tier” categorizations are listed below. The tier categorizations for some masters programs recognize differences in the cost of some programs and in the personal value of the degree to the graduates.

<b><u>Tier I</u></b>	All PhD students Master's degrees not specified below
<b><u>Tier II</u></b>	Education masters Forest Resources masters Non-professional School of Medicine masters` Ocean & Fish masters Public Affairs masters Public Health & Community Medicine masters
<b><u>Tier III</u></b>	Architecture & Urban Planning masters Engineering masters Information School masters

## Appendix 2

### Current Tuition and Fee Comparison Summary

Data showing the tuition and fee comparisons with the HEC Board 24 competitor institutions from the 1999-00 through the 2004-05 academic years are presented in Appendix 3. Some of the information from that appendix as well as some related information is summarized below.

In every tuition category, the UW's current tuition and fees lags that of the HEC Board 24 institutions and in most tuition categories is growing rather than shrinking. The gaps with competitor tuition for both the 2004-05 academic year and the projected gap for the 2005-06 academic year are summarized in the table below.

**Current and Projected Tuition and Fee Gaps Compared to the  
HEC Board 24 Competitor Group Average**

<u>Tuition Category</u>	<u>2004-05 Tuition+Fee Gap Compared to HEC Board 24 Average</u>	<u>2005-06 UW Proposed Tuition &amp; Fees</u>	<u>2005-06 Projected Peer Tuition &amp; Fees</u>	<u>2005-06 Projected Gap</u>
Undergraduate Non-Resident	697	19,916	19,932	16
Graduate Resident	226	8,266	8,470	204
Graduate Non-Resident	574	19,316	19,607	291
Business Masters Resident	1,965	15,296	15,931	635
Business Masters Non-Resident	2,845	25,233	26,285	1,052
Pharm.D Resident	1,765	11,186	12,977	1,791
Pharm.D Non-Resident	4,718	21,636	26,245	4,609
Law Resident	1,534	14,816	16,425	1,609
Law Non-Resident	6,431	21,746	28,144	6,398
Medicine Resident	6,819	14,468	21,748	7,280
Medicine Non-Resident	5,003	34,306	38,968	4,662
Dentistry Resident	5,631	14,468	20,696	6,228
Dentistry Non-Resident	5,480	34,306	39,714	5,408

So, undergraduate non-resident tuition and fees at the UW are currently \$697 below those of the HEC Board 24 institutions, Graduate Resident tuition and fees are currently \$226 below those of the HEC Board 24 institutions, etc. Note that even in tuition categories like Business Masters and Pharm.D. where the UW has significantly increased tuition in recent years, we still lag competitor tuition by large amounts.



Nationally, tuition has been increasing sharply in recent years. The table below shows the average annual percent change in tuition and fees for the last three academic years for various tuition categories; the table also shows the projected increases for 2005-06 for the HEC Board 24 competitor group.

**Higher Education Coordinating Board 24 Comparison Group**

**Average Percentage Increase in Tuition and Fees over the Previous Academic Year**

<b>Tuition Category</b>	<b>2002-03 Academic Year</b>	<b>2003-04 Academic Year</b>	<b>2004-05 Academic Year</b>	<b>Projected 2005-06 Academic Year</b>
Undergraduate Non-resident	9.4%	10.8%	10.3%	7.1%
Graduate Resident	10.3%	14.2%	10.3%	8.0%
Business Graduate Resident	12.0%	15.0%	13.5%	9.3%
Pharm.D. Resident	8.4%	15.0%	13.1%	8.3%
Law Resident	12.3%	16.0%	12.5%	9.1%
Dentistry Resident	15.5%	13.1%	14.3%	9.2%
Medicine Resident	10.0%	12.2%	11.2%	8.0%

**UW Tuition Increases in These Years**

<b>Tuition Category</b>	<b>2002-03 Academic Year</b>	<b>2003-04 Academic Year</b>	<b>2004-05 Academic Year</b>
Undergraduate Non-resident	16.0%	5.0%	11.5%
Graduate Resident	9.0%	4.5%	12.5%
Business Graduate Resident	27.0%	20.0%	26.0%
Pharm.D. Resident	32.0%	24.0%	7.3%
Law Resident	50.0%	33.0%	0.0%
Dentistry Resident	12.0%	9.0%	7.2%
Medicine Resident	12.0%	9.0%	7.2%

So over the last three academic years, annual double digit average increases in tuition and fees have been the rule rather than the exception. Projected increases in tuition and fees for the 2005-06 academic year for these tuition categories are all in the 7-9% range. As the HEC Board 24 competitors will implement these tuition changes on a base amount that is higher on average than the UW's, the UW's tuition increases will have to be higher than the projected peer increases simply to not get further behind.

## Appendix 3

### Tuition and Fee Comparisons University of Washington vs. HEC Board 24 Comparison Group

	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005
<b>Undergraduate - Resident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	4,166	4,326	4,648	5,115	5,937	6,592
Washington	3,638	3,761	3,983	4,636	4,968	5,286
Gap	<b>528</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1,306</b>
<b>Undergraduate - Nonresident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	12,526	13,067	13,931	15,241	16,881	18,613
Washington	12,029	12,453	13,258	15,337	16,121	17,916
Gap	<b>497</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>(96)</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>697</b>
<b>Graduate - Resident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	4,976	5,269	5,648	6,227	7,112	7,842
Washington	5,583	5,745	5,929	6,508	6,821	7,616
Gap	<b>(607)</b>	<b>(476)</b>	<b>(281)</b>	<b>(281)</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>226</b>
<b>Graduate Nonresident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	12,606	13,281	14,149	15,299	16,832	18,390
Washington	13,872	14,283	14,766	15,595	16,544	17,816
Gap	<b>(1,266)</b>	<b>(1,002)</b>	<b>(617)</b>	<b>(296)</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>574</b>
<b>Grad. Business - Resident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	7,943	8,870	9,973	11,168	12,842	14,581
Washington	5,664	5,859	6,675	8,469	10,110	12,616
Gap	<b>2,279</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>1,965</b>
<b>Grad. Business - Nonresident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	15,282	16,615	18,181	19,960	22,365	24,361
Washington	14,081	14,579	15,994	17,569	19,855	21,516
Gap	<b>1,201</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>2,391</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>2,845</b>
<b>PharmD - Resident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	7,307	7,648	8,500	9,213	10,593	11,981
Washington	5,583	5,745	5,929	7,758	9,549	10,216
Gap	<b>1,724</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,765</b>

Tuition and Fee Comparisons  
University of Washington vs. HEC Board 24 Comparison Group

	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005
<b>PharmD - Nonresident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	16,241	16,968	18,690	20,145	22,425	24,434
Washington	13,872	14,283	14,766	16,595	18,386	19,716
Gap	<b>2,369</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>3,550</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>4,718</b>
<b>Law - Resident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	8,658	9,337	10,271	11,529	13,372	15,050
Washington	6,009	6,216	6,911	10,230	13,510	13,516
Gap	<b>2,649</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>(138)</b>	<b>1,534</b>
<b>Law - Nonresident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	17,328	18,561	20,046	21,890	24,180	26,247
Washington	14,801	15,326	17,114	17,969	18,510	19,816
Gap	<b>2,527</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>3,921</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>6,431</b>
<b>Dentistry - Resident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	10,873	11,595	12,683	14,655	16,582	18,947
Washington	9,210	9,533	10,142	11,421	12,448	13,316
Gap	<b>1,663</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>3,234</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>5,631</b>
<b>Dentistry - Nonresident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	24,555	25,772	27,663	30,485	33,677	36,996
Washington	23,256	24,084	25,668	27,547	29,388	31,516
Gap	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>2,938</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>5,480</b>
<b>Medicine - Resident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	12,822	13,361	14,677	16,139	18,113	20,135
Washington	9,210	9,533	10,142	11,421	12,448	13,316
Gap	<b>3,612</b>	<b>3,828</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>5,665</b>	<b>6,819</b>
<b>Medicine - Nonresident</b>						
HEC BOARD 24 Group Average	25,789	26,849	28,812	31,174	34,187	36,519
Washington	23,256	24,084	25,668	27,547	29,388	31,516
Gap	<b>2,533</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>5,003</b>

## Appendix 4

### Factors Considered When Tuition Increases are Proposed

As has been discussed with the Board of Regents over the last few years, a variety of factors are considered when tuition increases are proposed. The factors considered when proposing tuition increases include:

What is the Institution's Current Competitive Funding Situation?

As is discussed in the "Broad Context" section in the body of this item, tuition is a significant component of the funding that supports the UW's Core Education Budget. Decisions about proposed tuition increases need to be linked to decisions that the State makes on the level of General Fund support for the UW. In order to offer competitive programs, the UW must be competitively funded. Both General Fund support and tuition support need to increase. How much tuition support needs to increase depends on how much General Fund support increases. Greater increases in General Fund support put less pressure on tuition increases; smaller increases in General Fund support put more pressure on tuition.

What is the Program's Quality Goal and is it Achieving that Goal?

What Does it Cost to Deliver the Program?

What is the Program's Current Competitive Position?

What is the Value of the Program to Students?

What is the Market Demand for Graduates of the Program?

What is the Student Demand for the Program?

What is the Average Loan Debt of Students Graduating from the Program?

How much financial aid are colleges/schools able to offer students in their programs?

To what extent can we make tuition predictable for students?

These factors are not considered on any formulaic basis, but rather evaluated more subjectively as whole. Information showing the amount of loan debt of students receiving various degrees is presented in Appendix 4; loan debt data for students receiving degrees over the last six years is shown.

## Appendix 5

### Loan Debt at Graduation University of Washington Students Receiving Bachelor's Degrees

Academic Year	Total Students Receiving Bachelor's Degrees	Number Receiving Bachelor's Degrees with Loan Debt	Percentage of those Receiving Bachelor's Degrees Who Have Any Debt	Mean Loan Debt at Graduation	Median Loan Debt at Graduation
2003-04	7,787	3,880	49.8%	15,210	13,364
2002-03	7,611	3,774	49.6%	14,769	12,796
2001-02	7,088	3,488	49.2%	14,630	13,014
2000-01	6,675	3,382	50.7%	14,843	13,585
1999-00	6,617	3,260	49.3%	14,500	13,114
1998-99	6,708	3,078	45.9%	15,658	14,093

### Loan Debt at Graduation University of Washington Students Receiving Graduate Degrees\*

Academic Year	Total Students Receiving Graduate Degrees	Number Receiving Graduate Degrees with Loan Debt	Percentage of those Receiving Graduate Degrees Who Have Any Debt	Mean Loan Debt at Graduation	Median Loan Debt at Graduation
2003-04	2,704	1,394	51.6%	31,835	26,283
2002-03	2,554	1,268	49.6%	31,256	25,871
2001-02	2,336	1,153	49.4%	28,552	24,584
2000-01	2,172	971	44.7%	26,865	22,648
1999-00	2,133	1,063	49.8%	26,932	22,014
1998-99	2,196	843	38.4%	30,242	25,839

\*Masters and Ph.D. degrees in fields other than Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Nursing, Pharmacy and Business.

Loan debt totals include both debt accumulated as an undergraduate student as well as debt accumulated as a graduate student.

**Loan Debt at Graduation  
University of Washington Students Receiving Medicine Degrees**

<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>Total Students Receiving Medicine Degrees</b>	<b>Number Receiving Medicine Degrees with Loan Debt</b>	<b>Percentage of those Receiving Medicine Degrees Who Have Any Debt</b>	<b>Mean Loan Debt at Graduation</b>	<b>Median Loan Debt at Graduation</b>
2003-04	174	154	88.5%	85,953	90,311
2002-03	157	140	89.2%	85,847	93,105
2001-02	183	163	89.1%	85,392	90,830
2000-01	176	158	89.8%	78,755	82,252
1999-00	161	135	83.9%	73,705	80,521
1998-99	161	142	88.2%	69,999	75,061

**Loan Debt at Graduation  
University of Washington Students Receiving Dentistry Degrees**

<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>Total Students Receiving Dentistry Degrees</b>	<b>Number Receiving Dentistry Degrees with Loan Debt</b>	<b>Percentage of those Receiving Dentistry Degrees Who Have Any Debt</b>	<b>Mean Loan Debt at Graduation</b>	<b>Median Loan Debt at Graduation</b>
2003-04	51	48	94.1%	97,257	101,847
2002-03	54	48	88.9%	94,806	97,196
2001-02	51	46	90.2%	80,388	89,116
2000-01	52	48	92.3%	74,347	85,557
1999-00	56	51	91.1%	70,928	71,326
1998-99	47	41	87.2%	62,886	68,294

Loan debt totals include both debt accumulated as an undergraduate student as well as debt accumulated as a graduate/professional student.

**Loan Debt at Graduation  
University of Washington Students Receiving Law Degrees**

<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>Total Students Receiving Law Degrees</b>	<b>Number Receiving Law Degrees with Loan Debt</b>	<b>Percentage of those Receiving Law Degrees Who Have Any Debt</b>	<b>Mean Loan Debt at Graduation</b>	<b>Median Loan Debt at Graduation</b>
2003-04	175	150	85.7%	47,068	47,739
2002-03	157	134	85.4%	48,348	45,847
2001-02	144	103	71.5%	46,521	44,326
2000-01	164	133	81.1%	44,547	44,275
1999-00	143	120	83.9%	40,268	40,777
1998-99	182	147	80.8%	43,505	41,709

**Loan Debt at Graduation  
University of Washington Students Receiving Nursing Degrees**

<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>Total Students Receiving Nursing Degrees</b>	<b>Number Receiving Nursing Degrees with Loan Debt</b>	<b>Percentage of those Receiving Nursing Degrees Who Have Any Debt</b>	<b>Mean Loan Debt at Graduation</b>	<b>Median Loan Debt at Graduation</b>
2003-04	142	62	43.7%	25,687	22,168
2002-03	96	45	46.9%	31,698	30,141
2001-02	101	53	52.5%	27,984	26,271
2000-01	103	48	46.6%	27,321	25,109
1999-00	90	55	61.1%	22,312	20,413
1998-99	92	40	43.5%	28,834	26,581

Loan debt totals include both debt accumulated as an undergraduate student as well as debt accumulated as a graduate/professional student.

**Loan Debt at Graduation  
University of Washington Students Receiving MBA Degrees**

<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>Total Students Receiving MBA Degrees</b>	<b>Number Receiving MBA Degrees with Loan Debt</b>	<b>Percentage of those Receiving MBA Degrees Who Have Any Debt</b>	<b>Mean Loan Debt at Graduation</b>	<b>Median Loan Debt at Graduation</b>
2003-04	394	149	37.8%	31,819	33,812
2002-03	448	187	41.7%	27,596	27,959
2001-02	395	158	40.0%	26,768	28,126
2000-01	344	111	32.3%	28,795	31,466
1999-00	313	117	37.4%	28,962	31,540
1998-99	273	86	31.5%	25,256	26,224

**Loan Debt at Graduation  
University of Washington Students Receiving Pharmacy Degrees**

<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>Total Students Receiving Pharmacy Degrees</b>	<b>Number Receiving Pharmacy Degrees with Loan Debt</b>	<b>Percentage of those Receiving Pharmacy Degrees Who Have Any Debt</b>	<b>Mean Loan Debt at Graduation</b>	<b>Median Loan Debt at Graduation</b>
2003-04	89	58	65.2%	49,019	49,684
2002-03	105	65	61.9%	50,800	49,984
2001-02	98	64	65.3%	43,248	42,157
2000-01	86	60	69.8%	44,587	48,735
1999-00	81	63	77.8%	41,774	41,119
1998-99	81	55	67.9%	40,219	38,434

Loan debt totals include both debt accumulated as an undergraduate student as well as debt accumulated as a graduate/professional student.