Graduate and Professional Student Waiver Program: Proposed Modifications and Extension

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Approve continued delegated authority from the Regents to the Provost of the “Limited Waiver Program” for graduate and professional students for an additional five-year period with the following modifications:

- Authorize the Provost to allow use of waivers for resident students from disadvantaged backgrounds
- Authorize the Provost to modify per-student waiver amounts to increase the competitiveness of offers to individual students

The modifications would be made within current resource allocations and have no net-new impact on revenues. The overall goal to increase class enrollment, quality, and/or diversity by recruiting highly qualified graduate and professional students to the University would stay consistent.

This program functions under the authority granted to the Regents by the West Waivers.

BACKGROUND

In November 2010, the Board of Regents eliminated a non-resident/US graduate/professional waiver program. The program allowed non-resident US students, after one year at UW, to apply for a waiver of non-resident tuition.

It was eliminated because:

1. Lack of strategy involved in waiver allocation; any nonresident graduate/professional student who applied could get the waiver.
2. Considerable expense with foregone tuition of about $3.5 million in 2009-2010.
3. Some schools, such as the School of Law, found this foregone tuition to be a significant problem because they could accurately predict tuition revenues.
4. A few schools opposed the change (such as Medicine).

After the repeal, in an effort to help units that would make the best use of non-resident waivers, Interim Provost Mary Lidstrom created a 2-year pilot program...
STANDING COMMITTEES

Academic and Student Affairs Committee

Graduate and Professional Student Waiver Program: Proposed Modifications and Extension (continued p. 2)

that provided up to 50 non-resident waivers per year. These were allocated to the various schools and colleges, with substantial amounts going to Medicine and Law.

The pilot program, funded by the Provost, ended and the Regents subsequently approved a two-year, limited waiver pilot program in January 2014. The program provided waivers of the non-resident portion of tuition for some graduate and professional students. The goal was to increase class enrollment, quality, and/or diversity by recruiting non-resident/US graduate and professional students to the University.

The two-year pilot period is ending, and action is required in order to make offers to applicants for the Autumn Quarter 2016.

Detailed reports on the outcome of the program from participating schools (Medicine, Law) are attached. Summary demographic information is provided below.

2014-15 RECRUITMENT CYCLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th># Waivers Allocated</th>
<th># Waivers Offered</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8 women, 12 men</td>
<td>2 Asian Americans (1 Japanese, 1 Chinese) 1 African American, 3 Hispanic</td>
<td>2017 = 162; 2016 = 143 # resident students up 111 from 101; # of non-residents rose from 42 to 51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 women, 2 men</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8 women, 2 men</td>
<td>1 Hispanic; 7 students from disadvantaged backgrounds*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STANDING COMMITTEES

Academic and Student Affairs Committee

Graduate and Professional Student Waiver Program: Proposed Modifications and Extension (continued p. 3)

2015-16 RECRUITMENT CYCLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th># Waivers Allocated</th>
<th># Waivers Offered</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Race/Ethnicity Yield</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7 women, 13 men</td>
<td>1 Asian, 1 Hispanic, 2 multi-race</td>
<td>2018 = 170 2017 = 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># resident students down 102 from 111; # of non-residents rose from 51 to 68.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5 women, 2 men</td>
<td>5 from disadvantaged backgrounds (1 Chinese, 1 Vietnamese, 1 Afghan, 1 Indian)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Medicine: Disadvantaged is a self-designated “box” on the national medical school application. If an applicant checks the box, s/he then has to write a short narrative about how s/he is disadvantaged. This also includes filling in family income, number of people in the family, whether their family is on federal assistance, whether they have federal loans etc.

JUSTIFICATION FOR PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

- Recruitment of highly qualified, disadvantaged students is extremely competitive for both in-state and out-of-state students. Having a financial incentive for disadvantaged in-state students would help schools and colleges achieve the overall goal of increasing class enrollment, quality, and/or diversity without necessarily having to increase non-resident enrollment.
- In the case of Medicine, half of the students offered waivers who chose not to attend cited a better financial aid package for their reason to not
Academic and Student Affairs Committee

Graduate and Professional Student Waiver Program: Proposed Modifications and Extension (continued p. 4)

attend UW. Modifying per-student waiver amounts would allow the UW to develop a competitive financial aid package for students based on individual circumstances.

- The modifications would be made within current resource allocations and have no net-new impact on revenues.

Attachments
1. Limited Waiver Program Action Item January 2014
2. West Waiver Report – Students entering in 2014, School of Medicine
3. West Waiver Report – Students entering in 2015, School of Medicine
VII. STANDING COMMITTEES

A. Academic and Student Affairs Committee

Limited Waiver Program for Graduate and Professional Students

RECOMMENDED ACTION

We seek delegated authority from the Regents to the Provost for a two-year limited waiver program. This pilot program would function under the authority granted to the Regents by the West Waivers, and would provide waivers of the non-resident portion of tuition for some graduate and professional students.

The goal is to increase class enrollment, quality, and/or diversity by recruiting non-resident/US graduate and professional students to the University. The waiver of non-resident tuition will not reduce over-all revenues; the program will help each school expand its enrollment strategically.

The program will be open to all schools and colleges, but the goal is primarily to help units that would use the program for strategic recruitment to increase enrollment. This will be a pilot program, and we will assess its effectiveness before requesting any renewal.

BACKGROUND

In the meeting of the Academic and Student Affairs Committee (in Joint Session with the Finance and Facilities Committee) of November 18, 2010, the Board of Regents eliminated a non-resident/US graduate/professional waiver program (action item provided as attachment A-5-1). The program allowed non-resident US students, after one year at UW, to apply for a waiver of non-resident tuition.

It was eliminated because:
1. Lack of strategy involved in waiver allocation; any nonresident graduate/professional student who applied could get the waiver.
2. Considerable expense with foregone tuition of about $3.5 million in 2009-2010.
3. Some schools, such as the School of Law, found this foregone tuition to be a significant problem.
4. A few schools opposed the change (such as Medicine).

After the repeal, in an effort to help units that would make the best use of non-resident waivers, Interim Provost Mary Lidstrom created a 2-year pilot program that provided up to 50 non-resident waivers per year (which were triggered by $4500 scholarships for each award). These were allocated to the various schools...
VII. STANDING COMMITTEES

A. Academic and Student Affairs Committee

Limited Waiver Program for Graduate and Professional Students. (continued p. 2)

and colleges, with substantial amounts going to Medicine and Law. The pilot program, funded by the Provost, is ending.

Allocation of waivers by the provost to schools and colleges will depend upon the creation of a plan for strategic use of the waivers that includes both a financial plan (how the use of the waivers will increase class size, and thus, revenues) and an outline of how the plan will meet the unit’s educational and strategic goals.

The Schools of Law, Business and Medicine have indicated they would like to see a revival of a waiver program for non-resident/US graduate and professional students. They want to use the waiver strategically, to build strong classes in their schools. Support letters from the aforementioned Deans are included as attachments to this item.

The argument for a new modified waiver program:
A nonresident waiver program can help enormously with recruitment of out-of-state students.

- Law has found that the percentage of out of state students has fallen from 42% to 29% of its incoming class since the earlier non-resident waiver program ended in 2010.

- Business: Some Foster School peer institutions have a similar waiver program in place; the lack of this program at UW creates a significant challenge in recruitment.

- Medicine: Enrollment from out-of-region students depends greatly on a waiver of non-resident tuition, and the waivers are strategically important, too. These waivers are crucial “to attract students who are likely to serve medically underserved populations once they graduate from medical school or to enhance the diversity of the entering class. We only offer these waivers to out-of-region students who come from disadvantaged backgrounds or who have an exceptional record of service.”

Attachments:
Board of Regents item F–15, approved at the meeting held November 18, 2010, Graduate and Professional Student – Repeal Operating Fee Waiver for Non-Resident Graduate and Professional Students
Letter of support from School of Law Dean Testy, November 20, 2013
Memo of support from Foster School of Business Dean Jiambalvo
Memo of support from School of Medicine Dean Ramsey, December 2, 2013
VII. STANDING COMMITTEES

A. Academic and Student Affairs Committee
   
   In joint session with

B. Finance, Audit and Facilities Committee

Graduate and Professional Student – Repeal Operating Fee Waiver for Non-Resident Graduate and Professional Students

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

It is the recommendation of the administration and the Finance, Audit and Facilities Committee and Academic and Student Affairs Committee that the Regents repeal the operating fee waiver for non-resident graduate and professional students. (Note: The repeal would apply only to non-resident US graduate and professional students who are paying their own tuition; it would not apply to waivers granted to teaching assistants, research assistants, or students with fellowships or on training grants.)

BACKGROUND:

In July 2005, the University of Washington Regents approved a special tuition reduction for non-resident graduate and professional students. This reduction provided an annual waiver of the differential tuition between resident and non-resident tuition for non-resident graduate and professional students who have lived in the state for one year, but who do not qualify for state residency (e.g., non-residents could pay in-state rather than out-of-state tuition after one year at UW).

RATIONALE FOR THE REDUCTION:

In 2005, the Regents’ briefing document provided these details:

1. The tuition reduction would help the UW compete for “top quality graduate and professional students,” with a notation that “most other public universities allow non-resident graduate and professional students to be reclassified as residents for tuition and fee paying purposes basely solely on living in the state for one year.”
2. The estimated cost of the tuition reduction was $1m in foregone tuition revenue (for about 100 graduate and professional students per year).
VII. STANDING COMMITTEES

A. Academic and Student Affairs Committee

In joint session with

B. Finance, Audit and Facilities Committee

Graduate and Professional Student – Repeal Operating Fee Waiver for Non-Resident Graduate and Professional Students (continued p. 2)

RATIONALE FOR CHANGE:

We request that the Regents approve our request for a repeal of the tuition reduction for non-resident graduate and professional students for several reasons:

1. The cost has far exceeded original estimates, depriving the University of valuable tuition revenues. In FY 2009, 291 non-resident graduate and professional students received these waivers, totaling $3.18m. In FY 2010, the foregone revenue was $3.8m.
2. The UW Board of Deans has recommended repeal of the tuition reduction; the deans thought that this reduction did not give UW a significant competitive edge.
3. Under the UW’s new Activity Based Budgeting model, colleges and schools will receive most of the revenue generated by tuition; the tuition reduction can reduce their revenues sharply (e.g., in 2008-9 foregone tuition for top schools and colleges include: Law $513k, Pharmacy $438k, Medicine $373k, Built Environments $322k, Dentistry $275k, Business $171k).
4. Public universities in several other states (Oregon, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin) do not provide a tuition waiver for non-resident students. Getting residency in each state is dependent upon moving to that state for reasons other than education.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

We request that the repeal of the tuition reduction take effect for new students who begin their UW graduate/professional careers after July 1, 2012 – so that no current students or prospective students (who are applying now) would be penalized by repeal.

OTHER DETAILS:

- The tuition reduction applies only to non-resident graduate and professional students who have no other formal UW support; as such, it does not pertain to non-residents who work as Research Assistants, Teaching assistants, or other graduate assistants. Most fellowships also
VII. STANDING COMMITTEES

A. Academic and Student Affairs Committee

In joint session with

B. Finance, Audit and Facilities Committee

Graduate and Professional Student – Repeal Operating Fee Waiver for Non-Resident Graduate and Professional Students (continued p. 3)

provide an automatic reduction of non-resident tuition. In practice, the tuition reduction benefit thus applies only to non-resident graduate and professional students who are paying their own tuition.

• The tuition reduction does not apply to international graduate or professional students at all, but just to non-resident US graduate or professional students.

REVIEW AND APPROVALS:

These recommendations have been reviewed and approved by the Interim President, Interim Provost, and the Board of Deans and Chancellors. Gerald Baldasty met with Sarah Reyneveld (GPSS), the members of the UW Senate Committee on Planning and Budgeting, and a representative of the UW Attorney General’s office.
November 20, 2013

Dr. Gerald Baldasty  
Sr. Vice Provost  
Office of the Provost  
University of Washington  
310 Gerberding  
Seattle, WA 98195

Dear Dr. Baldasty,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the critical importance for the School of Law to be able to offer non-resident tuition waivers in order to meet our admissions goals in a very competitive environment. We very much need this flexibility as soon as possible, and thus I strongly support and encourage the delegation of this authority to university leadership.

The non-resident graduate and professional student tuition waiver (NRD waiver) was established in 2005 to attract out-of-state students to the UW by paying the tuition differential for continuing students. The program rapidly grew in popularity, attracting competitive and geographically diverse graduate and professional students from across the country. Over 360 NRD waivers were issued in 2009-10. The program was repealed in fall 2010 for new incoming students in 2011, and a modest graduate fellowship program was established. This new program combined NRD waivers plus a $4,500 fellowship per year. The Law School received 8 fellowships per year starting in fall 2012.

The availability of the NRD waiver was an invaluable recruiting tool that helped elevate UW Law from a quality state school to a national powerhouse by drawing top students from across the U.S. This non-residential pool includes students of color, economically diverse students, geographically diverse students, and highly competitive students, who if enrolled, lead our journals, moot court teams, student organizations and add enormous value to classroom discussions and community interactions. This diversity is critical to developing the cultural competence to practice in an increasingly complex world.

As indicated in the chart below, the loss of the NRD waiver has significantly impacted our ability to yield out-of-state students. Over the last five years, the percentage of out-of-state students has fallen from 42% to 29% of the class. Since the repeal of the NRD waiver, we have aggressively increased the number and size of our scholarship offers but still failed to yield competitive non-resident students. Students who received the NRD waiver consistently said the availability of the waiver lead them to choose UW Law over top law schools, even law schools ranked above UW Law offering scholarships.
The flexibility to offer tuition waivers is critical for our success in diversifying future classes and in continuing to meet our admissions goals. This is all the more true at this incomparably competitive time in legal education where overall applications to law schools have declined nationwide by double digits each of the last three years. UW Law’s future depends upon our ability to continue to enroll an outstanding student body. I greatly appreciate your and others help in providing us the flexible tools to advance our mission as one of the best public law schools in the nation.

Please let me know if you need any further information from us as this issue comes forward for discussion and decision. Thank you again for all of your support and assistance.

Best regards,

Kellye Y. Testy
Dean, School of Law
Judge James W. Mifflin University Professor of Law
To: Professor Gerald Baldasty  
Senior Vice Provost for Academic and Student Affairs  

From: James Jiambalvo  
Dean, Foster School of Business  

Re: Creation of West Waivers for graduate recruitment  

We are engaged in intense competition with the top business schools in the world for the best and brightest graduate students. Our reputation as a great business school and as a great university depends on our ability to attract outstanding young talent. Over the past two years, less than 25 percent of our strongest admitted candidates chose Foster. This has occurred even though our academic reputation and rankings improved significantly! The problem is that we have become increasingly unable to match the overall aid packages offered by peer schools. There may have been a time when graduate students were only interested in attending the school offering the best possible education. Today, graduate school applicants almost always consider cost in selecting a School. Thus, we cannot attract the best students unless we offer them both an outstanding education and a competitive price relative to other outstanding schools.

Private universities use flexible tuition policies that selectively discount tuition in order to make graduate education attractive and affordable. Peer public institutions with less control over tuition rates have adopted mechanisms to increase funding options, such as offering a wide variety of administrative fellowships in addition to research assistantships. Many of our peers empower graduate programs to “designate” some applicants or students as “in-state students,” making them eligible for resident tuition rates. Others grant admissions the power to simply waive non-resident tuition differentials or waive tuition entirely when a candidate has exceptional talent, recognizing that the presence of talented students attracts great faculty and many more talented students.

Certainly, scholarships are a key part of the recruitment equation, and we are grateful for the ever-increasing generosity of donors to the University of Washington and the Foster School of Business. But without programs like the proposed West Waiver for exceptionally talented applicants and students, the Foster School cannot compete with the best institutions to attract the best global talent. We need the ability to judiciously manage this kind of targeted tuition flexibility in order to grow our programs and enhance our global reputation.
December 2, 2013

To: Gerald (Jerry) Baldasty  
Senior Vice Provost for Academic and Student Affairs and  
Dean, the Graduate School  
G-1 Communications Building  
baldasty@uw.edu

From: Paul G. Ramsey, M.D.  
CEO, UW Medicine  
Executive Vice President for Medical Affairs and  
Dean of the School of Medicine,  
University of Washington

Re: Email of October 30, 2013, Concerning Tuition Waivers For Out-of-State  
Graduate and Professional Students

The School of Medicine supports your intent to request that the Board of Regents delegate to the  
President the authority to waive the difference between out-of-state tuition and in-state tuition for  
selected students under the “West Waiver” program.

While potentially important to all of our professional programs, waivers of the difference between  
in-state and out-of-state tuition within the School of Medicine primarily have been used to attract  
M.D. students from outside of the WWAMI region in order to construct an entering class consistent  
with our educational objectives. The waivers specifically are used to attract students who are likely  
to serve medically underserved populations once they graduate from medical school or to enhance  
the diversity of the entering class. We only offer these waivers to out-of-region students who come  
from disadvantaged backgrounds or who have an exceptional record of service.

As you know, until 2011, it had been possible for out-of-state graduate and professional students to  
enter UW and pay in-state tuition. For the 10 years prior to 2011, 49% of out-of-WWAMI region  
M.D. applicants accepted into our M.D. program matriculated. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, the  
matriculation of out-of-WWAMI region students was 62%, 50%, and 65%, respectively. However,  
when we were told the waiver was disappearing in 2011 and we were unsure of the possibility of

Paul G. Ramsey, M.D.

C-314 Health Sciences Center | University of Washington  
206.543.7718 | Box 356350 Seattle, WA 98195-6350  
FAX 206.685.8767 | pramsey@uw.edu
ATTACHMENT A-4.1 includes Item A-5 approved in January 2014, and Item F-15 approved in November 2010, and their attachments.

Jerry Baldasty
Tuition Waiver
December 2, 2013

...troducing fellowships that would include the substitution of in-state for out-of-state tuition, the matriculation rate of out-of-WWAMI region students dropped to 35%. Since being able to grant the fellowship accompanied by in-state tuition our matriculation rate for out-of-WWAMI region students returned to the historic rate (52% and 40% for 2012 and 2013, respectively).

We survey applicants whom we accept but who choose to go elsewhere. Of those responding to the survey on average one-third go elsewhere because other medical schools are able to provide more financial support.

The UW School of Medicine takes pride in the number of its graduates who elect to pursue primary care and to serve the underserved. Our experience over the past few years has demonstrated that the ability for out-of-WWAMI region medical students to pay in-state tuition is crucial to the choice of school made by out-of-WWAMI region students. This choice is particularly easy to understand when graduating medical students on average carry more than $150,000 in debt into their fellowship and residency years.

PGR/dv
West Waiver Report- Students entering in 2014

School of Medicine

10 waivers allocated for MD students

18 offers of admission were made that included the waiver. 10 accepted and enrolled. (We were able to enroll only one additional out of region applicant who didn’t get the waiver.)

For the school of medicine, the goal of the waiver is to attract enrollment of exceptional out-of-region students who are likely to serve medically underserved populations once they graduate from medical school or who, by virtue of their life experiences, enhance the diversity of the entering class.

Although all of our accepted students are talented and altruistic, the students from outside the WWAMI region who are offered acceptance are held to a higher standard of service, particularly if they don’t come from a disadvantaged background. Life experiences really tell the tale of how these students are likely to contribute to our goals mentioned above. We hope you will find the individual profiles at the end of this report inspirational.

As a group, seven of ten come from disadvantaged backgrounds (70%) compared with 37/220 (17 %) of the WWAMI cohort. Eight of ten are women (80%) compared with 52% of the rest of the class. Ethnically, these 10 (waiver) students come from a variety of backgrounds: Two are of Syrian descent, 1 each are Taiwanese, Armenian, Greek, Hispanic, and Hmong. Three are white. In the remainder of the 2014 incoming class, all but one are from WWAMI and their racial/ethnic backgrounds follow:

African American: 3     Vietnamese: 5     Other Asian: 4
Native American: 3     Japanese: 4
Hispanic: 9     India/Pakistan: 5     White: 156
Native Hawaiian: 2     Korean: 4     Other: 6
Filipino: 1     Chinese: 10     Not designated: 8

The previous 3 years of MD matriculants have the following racial/ethnic backgrounds: (Note OOR= non- WWAMI –many of whom were recruited with the previous waivers)

African American: 6 (3 OOR)     Vietnamese:12 (1 OOR)     Other Asian: 12
Native American: 9     Japanese: 10 (1 OOR)     Other Pacific Islander: 2
Hispanic: 37 (10 OOR)     India/Pakistan: 11 (1 OOR)     White: 431 (12 OOR)
Native Hawaiian: 2 (1 OOR)     Korean: 12     Other: 5
Filipino: 4     Chinese: 24     Not designated: 65 (3 OOR)
Tuition revenue: Increasing class size and revenue were not goals of our waivers.

The 8 students to whom we offered the waiver, but who chose to attend another medical school, enrolled at the following schools and 5 told us reasons for withdrawal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of Residence and ethnicity</th>
<th>Matriculated</th>
<th>Withdrawal reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HI (native HI)</td>
<td>U of HI</td>
<td>Unknown (note- home state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA (Hispanic)</td>
<td>UCLA PRIME</td>
<td>Unknown (note-home state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJ (African American)</td>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>Full ride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA (Native American)</td>
<td>Drexel</td>
<td>Husband in law school in PA (note-home state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA (Hispanic)</td>
<td>UCLA PRIME</td>
<td>Full tuition scholarship and curriculum (note-home state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>U Michigan</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Home state and tuition cost (rec’d merit based and need based scholarships)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>U Colorado</td>
<td>Home state. Didn’t yet know what total UW financial aid package would have.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profiles of the seven recipients of Graduate Non-Resident Tuition Waivers for the School of Medicine class starting August 2014 were included in Attachment 3 of Item A-4, distributed to Regents and administrators, and posted on the Board website. The profiles have been removed to protect potentially private information, but remain on file in the Board Office.
West Waiver Report- Students entering in 2015
School of Medicine

10 waivers allocated for MD students

14 offers of admission were made that included the waiver. 7 accepted and enrolled. (We did not enroll any other out of region applicants.)

For the school of medicine, the goal of the waiver is to attract enrollment of exceptional out-of-region students who are likely to serve medically underserved populations once they graduate from medical school or who, by virtue of their life experiences, enhance the diversity of the entering class.

Although all of our accepted students are talented and altruistic, the students from outside the WWAMI region who are offered acceptance are held to a higher standard of service, particularly if they don’t come from a disadvantaged background. Life experiences really tell the tale of how these students are likely to contribute to our goals mentioned above. We hope you will find the individual profiles at the end of this report inspirational.

As a group, five of seven come from disadvantaged backgrounds (71%) compared with 40/245 (16 %) of the WWAMI cohort. Five of seven are women (71%) compared with 53% of the rest of the class. Ethnically, one each comes from Chinese, Vietnamese, Afghan, or Indian backgrounds. In the remainder of the 2015 incoming class the declared racial/ethnic backgrounds follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India/Pakistan</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not designated</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tuition revenue: Increasing class size and revenue were not goals of our waivers.
The 7 students to whom we offered the waiver, but who chose to attend another medical school, enrolled at the following schools and 5 told us reasons for withdrawal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of Residence and ethnicity</th>
<th>Matriculated</th>
<th>Withdrawal reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA (Hispanic)</td>
<td>UCSF</td>
<td>Unknown (note- home state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA (Hispanic)</td>
<td>UCSF</td>
<td>Unknown (note-home state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA (Hispanic) Gonzales</td>
<td>UCLA</td>
<td>Father’s illness (note-home state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>Brown or Pitt</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>U Michigan</td>
<td>(note-home state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profiles of the seven recipients of Graduate Non-Resident Tuition Waivers for the School of Medicine class starting August 2015 were included in Attachment 3 of Item A-4, distributed to Regents and administrators, and posted on the Board website. The profiles have been removed to protect potentially private information, but remain on file in the Board Office.
West Waiver Report
- Law School 2014

Following is the 2014 impact report on the Non-Resident “West Waiver” Program that the Board of Regents approved in January 2014.

A. University of Washington School of Law
B. Number of waivers approved: 20
C. How well did this help with recruitment?
   i. Offers made that included waivers: 47
   ii. Final yield: 20 (42.6%)
D. How did the waiver program help you with recruitment in terms of academic quality?
   i. Quantitative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Offers with waivers</th>
<th>Class of 2017</th>
<th>Class of 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median LSAT</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median UGPA</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   • Number of non-resident commits for Class of 2017: 51 (31.5%)
     1. Number of non-resident commits for Class of 2016: 42 (29.4%)
   ii. Qualitative
     • The waivers helped the law school
       1. maintain its median LSAT score for the incoming class
       2. increase its median UGPA by 0.04
       3. increase the total enrollment of non-resident students
E. What is the profile of those recruited with these waivers?
   i. Gender

   • Offers made that included waivers: 25 females/22 males
   • Final yield: 8 females/12 males
     1. Class of 2017: 79 females/83 males
ii. Race/Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Offers made with waivers</th>
<th>Accepted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did Not Indicate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Class of 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Offers of admission</th>
<th>Accepted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did Not Indicate</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>752</strong></td>
<td><strong>161</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: These figures do not include the non-resident aliens in which 23 were admitted and 1 intends to enroll.

F. To what extent did the law school use the waivers to increase diversity?

i. The law school used the waivers to attract admitted students who come from underrepresented backgrounds. The students’ race/ethnicity was only one factor evaluated within a holistic evaluation of the students’ waiver eligibility.

ii. The law school will enroll 46 students from underrepresented backgrounds for this year’s incoming class. Of these students, 12 received offers (26.1%) which included the waivers. Compared to last year’s incoming class, which saw an enrollment of 40 students from underrepresented backgrounds, the waivers helped increase diversity by 15%.
G. Tuition Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Class of 2017</th>
<th>Class of 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class size</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of resident students</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual resident tuition</td>
<td>$3,428,901</td>
<td>$3,119,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of nonresident students</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual nonresident tuition</td>
<td>$2,240,532</td>
<td>$1,845,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross total revenue</td>
<td>$5,669,433</td>
<td>$4,965,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minus 20 nonresident waivers</td>
<td>$260,820</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net total revenue</td>
<td>$5,408,613</td>
<td>$4,965,135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Tuition figures do not include fees and the tuition was the same for 2013 and 2014.

i. The waivers helped increase the law schools’ tuition revenue by $443,478.

H. Analysis of non-matriculants who received waivers

i. The law school surveys those students who decided to enroll at another institution and only 4 students identified themselves in the survey and provided information. Here is the information collected from those 4 students who responded to the survey:

- Institution enrolled (1 student did not disclose where they intended to enroll):
  1. University of Michigan
  2. University of Notre Dame
  3. Boston University

- Why they decided not to enroll at UW Law
  1. Ranking
  2. Fit
  3. Full-ride scholarship

In the fourth consecutive year where law schools nationwide saw a declining applicant pool, the waivers have certainly assisted the law school and the admissions office in attracting non-resident students who otherwise would have not enrolled at the law school. I am therefore hopeful that we will be able to offer the waivers again next year in what promises to be another competitive year for admissions.
West Waiver Report  
Law School 2015

Following is the 2015 impact report on the Non-Resident “West Waiver” Program that the Board of Regents approved in January 2014.

A. University of Washington School of Law

B. Number of waivers approved: 20

C. How well did this help with recruitment?

   i. Offers made that included waivers: 44

   ii. Final yield: 20 (45.5%)

D. How did the waiver program help you with recruitment in terms of academic quality?

   i. Quantitative


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Offers with waivers</th>
<th>Class of 2018</th>
<th>Class of 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median LSAT</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median UGPA</td>
<td>3.64</td>
<td>3.65</td>
<td>3.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   • Number of non-resident commits for Class of 2018: 68 (40.0%)
      1. Number of non-resident commits for Class of 2017: 51 (31.5%)
      2. Number of non-resident commits for Class of 2016: 42 (29.4%)

   ii. Qualitative

      • The waivers helped the law school
         1. Maintain its median LSAT score for the incoming class
         2. Increase the total enrollment of non-resident students with strong academic backgrounds

E. What is the profile of those recruited with these waivers?

   i. Gender

      • Offers made that included waivers: 22 females/22 males
      • Final yield: 7 females/13 males

         1. Overall gender profile for Class of 2018: 69 females/100 males
ii. Race/Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Offers made with waivers</th>
<th>Accepted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did Not Indicate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Class of 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Offers of admission</th>
<th>Accepted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did Not Indicate</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>721</strong></td>
<td><strong>162</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: These figures do not include the non-resident aliens in which 54 were admitted and 8 intend to enroll.

F. To what extent did the law school use the waivers to increase diversity?

i. The law school used the waivers to attract admitted students with strong academic backgrounds while taking into consideration a multitude of factors including need, educational background, socio-economic status, among other factors within a holistic evaluation.

ii. The law school will enroll 39 students from racial/ethnic backgrounds for this year’s incoming class. Of these students, 4 of them received waivers.
G. Tuition Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Class of 2018</th>
<th>Class of 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class size</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of resident students</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual resident tuition - $30,891</td>
<td>$3,150,882</td>
<td>$3,428,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of nonresident students</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual nonresident tuition – $43,053 (2015)</td>
<td>$2,927,604</td>
<td>$2,240,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross total revenue</td>
<td>$6,078,486</td>
<td>$5,669,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minus 20 nonresident waivers – $12,162 (2015)</td>
<td>$243,240</td>
<td>$260,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net total revenue</td>
<td>$5,835,246</td>
<td>$5,408,613</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Tuition figures do not include fees.

H. Analysis of non-matriculants who received waivers

i. The law school continues to surveys students who decided to enroll at another institution and only 5 students identified themselves in the survey and provided information. Here is the information collected from those 4 students who responded to the survey:
   • Institution enrolled (1 student did not disclose where they intended to enroll):
     1. University of Texas at Austin (2)
     2. University of California-Davis
     3. Duke
   • Why they decided not to enroll at UW Law
     1. Ranking
     2. Fit
     3. Full-ride scholarship
In the fifth consecutive year where law schools nationwide saw a declining applicant pool, the waivers have assisted the law school in attracting non-resident students who otherwise would have not enrolled at the law school.