



## Program Array Comparisons with Selected Peer Universities as a Context for Planning <sup>1</sup>

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A. Overview of Methodology and Data Sources	1
B. Program Area Comparisons	2
C. Category Comparisons	4
D. Policy Considerations: Low Enrollment Programs	6
E. Policy Considerations: Adding and Deleting Programs	7
F. Policy Considerations: Is Having Many Small Programs Good or Bad?	8
G. Summary of Key Findings	9
List of Appendices	9

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Periodically, and especially at times of resource constraint, questions arise about the major and degree offerings how this University compares to peers. Is the program array “right”-sized? How are academic offerings distributed compared to peers? Have there been changes in discipline balance and distribution over time?

This analysis applies the methodology of a mid-1990’s study of the program array to current data to evaluate if the methodology is still useful, to ask how UW-Madison’s program array compares with a group of peer universities, to determine if there have been substantial changes from a decade ago, and to begin to ask if there are (new) policy implications of the findings.

The mid-1990’s study of the program array showed that UW-Madison, on average, awarded degrees in more degree programs and awarded fewer degrees per program than peer universities. In the mid-1990’s UW-Madison administrators and faculty increased scrutiny of programs that were not attracting many students. Since then, the number of major programs offered at UW-Madison has decreased by about 10%. One finding of this analysis is that the reduction in the number of offerings has not had much impact on how UW-Madison compares to peers.

### **A. Overview of Methodology and Data Sources**

This analysis makes use of the IPEDS Degree Completions information to compare the range of program areas in which UW-Madison and a peer group of universities award degrees.

*Peer Group:* Thirteen UW-Madison peer universities are all public research universities. Eleven of the 13 comprise UW-Madison’s official peer group used for faculty salary peer comparisons. The peer universities have large enrollments at all levels; offer academic programs at the

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<sup>1</sup> Jocelyn Milner, Academic Planning and Analysis. Presented at the November 2006 AIRUM Conference.

bachelors, masters, research doctorate, and first-professional levels; and have robust research missions.

*Data Sources:* Data are drawn from the federal IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Enrollment Data System) reports. Reports for all universities are publicly accessible through the National Center for Education Statistics web site or for AAU institutions through the AAU Data Exchange. Degree information comes from the IPEDS Degree Completions Survey (2002-03 and 2003-04). Enrollments come from the IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey (Fall 2003, Fall 2004, Fall 2005).

*CIP Codes:* For standardized federal reports, all universities assign each of their degree major programs to a classification code within the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP)<sup>2</sup>. Reporting of degree major programs, degrees awarded, or other academic information by these CIP codes allows comparisons among peer universities. A number of factors can reduce the validity of comparisons. Because each program is reported in only one CIP code, some broad programs that cover multiple disciplines may not be represented in each relevant CIP code area. Or one CIP code may contain multiple closely related programs. If we keep these caveats in mind, the CIP code distributions provide a proxy for the range of programs and disciplines offered by a university. The IPEDS data are the most comprehensive of publicly available and comparable data sources.

The use of rank order comparisons allows for comparisons with the 1996 study even though there is a substantial discontinuity in the data. The CIP is revised periodically and a new taxonomy, CIP 2000, was implemented in 2002. There is no effort made in this study to analyze specific trends in distributions over the past decade because of the discontinuity created by the taxonomic changes.

*Program areas and categories:* For the purposes of this study, an important feature of the CIP is that the taxonomy has a three-level nested hierarchy. The highest level consists of broad two-digit summary categories. There are four-digit intermediate groupings and six-digit individual program areas. Some parts of this study focus on the six-digit *program areas*. The number of program areas is a measure of the number of academic programs offered by a university and an indication of how finely divided the program array is. Other parts of the study aggregate data at the two-digit *categories*. The number of categories is a measure of the breadth of academic disciplines offered by a university.

## **B. Program Area Comparisons**

For federal reporting, each university assigns each academic program to a six-digit CIP code referred to here as a *program area*. We compared UW-Madison and the peer universities on their number of program areas, degrees awarded, and degrees awarded per program area. Overall enrollments and faculty numbers provide a sense of relative size and context (Table 1, Appendix A to E). To smooth out the effects of a single year, the comparisons are based on two or three year averages using the most recently available data.

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<sup>2</sup> US Department of Education

UW-Madison's position in the rank order of the peer group now and a decade ago is shown in Table 1. In the mid-1990's, UW-Madison had more than the peer average of program areas, degrees awarded, enrollment, and faculty. In 1996, UW-Madison ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> highest among the 14 universities. Now, UW-Madison ranks 4<sup>th</sup> out of 14 in the peer group. The status of this benchmark – the overall number of program areas – has shifted towards the peer average although the number of program areas is still greater than the peer average.

Table 1. Summary of Program Area Comparisons

Metric		UW-Madison's Rank in Group (n=14)		Percentage change to reach peer average	
		2006 Study	1996 Study	2006 Study	1996 Study
Number of Program Areas	Total	4 <sup>nd</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	-21	-33
	Bachelor's	4 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	-23	-33
	Master's	2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	-40	-47
	PhD	1 <sup>st</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	-26	-36
	1 <sup>st</sup> Professional	nr	nr	--	--
Degrees Awarded	Total	10 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	+2	-8
	Bachelor's	8 <sup>th</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	+3	-7
	Master's	8 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	+10	-5
	PhD	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	-20	-27
	1 <sup>st</sup> Professional	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	-21	-14
Degrees per Program Area	Total	12 <sup>th</sup>	--	+22	--
	Bachelor's	12 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	+23	+24
	Master's	14 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	+40	+30
	Doctoral	9 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	+6	+7
	1 <sup>st</sup> Professional	7 <sup>th</sup>	--	+4	--
Student Enrollment	Total	5 <sup>th</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	-2	-9
	Undergraduate	7 <sup>th</sup>	--	-2	--
	Graduate	8 <sup>th</sup>	--	+5	--
	1 <sup>st</sup> Professional	4 <sup>th</sup>	--	-20	--

Number of program areas: Count of six-digit CIP codes under which degrees are reported in IPEDS Completions (averaged for 2002-03 and 2003-04). First professional programs are not ranked (nr) because fewer than 10 are offered at any university in the peer group.

Degrees Awarded: Total includes awards at the bachelor's, master's, doctoral and first-professional levels averaged for 2002-03 and 2003-04.

Enrollment: Total enrollment and enrollment at each degree level is reported on the IPEDS Fall Enrollment and is an average of Fall 2003, 2004 and 2005 counts.

Number of faculty: Headcount of full-time plus part-time tenured/tenure-track faculty reported in IPEDS Fall Staff (average for 2003, 2004, 2005). Rank order and percentage is similar if the analysis is based on headcount of full-time faculty only

See Appendix A to E for details.

At each degree level, UW-Madison still ranks at or near the top in the number of program areas: 4<sup>th</sup> at the bachelor's level, 2<sup>nd</sup> at the master's level, and 1<sup>st</sup> at the doctoral level.

A calculated indicator – degrees per program area – gives an estimate of average program size. UW-Madison programs have fewer degrees on average than the peer institutions: 12<sup>th</sup> at the bachelor's level, 14<sup>th</sup> at the master's level, and 9<sup>th</sup> at the doctoral level.

In summary, UW-Madison has more program areas and fewer degrees per program at all levels than the peer group average. A similar observation was made a decade ago.

The character of the UW-Madison program array relative to the peers appears to have been preserved despite the elimination of about 10% of UW-Madison's academic majors since the mid-1990's. The large range of program areas may be seen as a benefit especially at a large university: it provides students and faculty with an astonishing breadth of choice and small programs. Conversely, numerous small programs may be inefficient to administer.

### C. Category Comparisons

Examining degrees awards at the two-digit CIP *categories* is a way to compare the breadth of disciplines covered by universities in the peer group (Table 2, Appendices F, G, H). These category comparisons use degree completions data from a single year (2004).

Across the peer group, degrees are offered in a total of 32 categories. Each university awards degrees in most categories, but no peer awards degrees in all categories covered by the peer group. For example, UW-Madison awards bachelor's degrees in 25 of the 32 categories covered by the peer group. One peer offers degrees in as few as 17 categories; another in as many as 27 categories. The 25 categories that UW-Madison covers account for 97.8% of the bachelor's degrees awarded by the peer universities. Thus, the seven categories in which other universities but not UW-Madison offer degrees accounts for only a small fraction - 2.2% - of all of the bachelor's degrees awarded by the peers.

Table 2. Category Coverage by UW-Madison and Peers

Metric	Bachelors	Masters	Doctoral (PhD)
Number of UW-Madison categories	25	26	25
Number of categories covered by peer group	32	30	28
Number of categories – peer minimum	17	19	18
Number of categories – peer maximum	27	27	25
Percent of peer degrees awarded in discipline groups covered by UW-Madison	97.8%	99.7%	99.5%

See Appendix F, G, H. Source: IPEDS Degree Completions, 2003-04

Tabulations of the number of program areas for each category and the percent of degrees in each category provide more detail on discipline coverage by the peer universities and are a starting point to probe the data set (Appendix F, G, H).

*Bachelor's level* (Appendix F). The social sciences is the largest category and accounts for nearly 14% of degrees for both UW-Madison and the peer group. All of the peers award degrees in the social sciences category. Similarly, Engineering accounts for nearly 10% of the degrees at both UW-Madison and the peers.

Biological sciences is a category in which UW-Madison differs from the peer group: 10.7% of UW-Madison's bachelors degrees are awarded in biological sciences compared with 7.0% of peers. All of the peers report degrees in this category. However, UW-Madison has more program areas in this category (12) than any of the peers. Only UCLA awards a higher fraction of undergraduate degrees in the biological sciences category.

Another example is the business category. UW-Madison awards 9.5% of bachelors degrees in this category compared with 12.5% for peers. Nine of the 13 peers award a higher fraction of undergraduate degrees in the business category compared to UW-Madison.

*Master's level* (Appendix G). UW-Madison has large master's degree production in the engineering and business categories. The engineering category accounts for 20% of UW-Madison master's degrees compared with 13.4% for the peers. Twelve of the 13 peers award masters degrees in the engineering category. Only two peers award a higher fraction of master's degrees in the engineering category (Purdue, 33%; Michigan, 25%).

UW-Madison awards 15% of master's degrees in the business category compared with the higher peer average of 23%. All of the peer institutions have master's-level business programs and they all award a higher portion of master's degrees in business than UW-Madison. However, UW-Madison has the most program areas in the peer group for the business category. UW-Madison has 13 program areas in the business category compared with no more than three program areas for nine of the peers.

*Ph.D. level* (Appendix H). At the doctoral level, UW-Madison awards more than 5% of degrees in each of five categories: biological sciences (18.1%), engineering (16.8%), physical sciences (10.9%), education (9.9%), and social sciences (8.5%). The percentage of degrees awarded by peers is within one percentage point for all of these categories except biological sciences.

For the biological sciences the UW-Madison share of Ph.D. degrees (18.1%) is higher than the peer average (12.9%). Only University of North Carolina (23.8%) and UCLA (18.6%) award a higher fraction of their Ph.D. degrees in the biological sciences category.

*Size distribution* (Table 3). A handful of large categories account for most degrees at UW-Madison and this same overall distribution is also observed among the peer universities. For example, just five categories account for half of the bachelor's degrees awarded at the universities in the study. And half of the categories account for 85% of bachelor's degrees at UW-Madison and 89% of degrees among the peer group.

Table 3. Size Distribution of Categories

Metric	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral (PhD)
Number of UW-Madison categories	25	26	25
Number of categories that account for 50% of degrees	5	4	4
Percent of degrees accounted for by 50% of disciplines	85 %	86 %	90 %
Number of Peer Categories	33	30	33
Number of categories that account for 50% of degrees	5	3	5
Percent of degrees accounted for by 50% of disciplines	89 %	91 %	93%

Abstracted from appendix F, G, H.

#### D. Policy Considerations: Low-Enrollment Programs

UW-Madison has a governance policy that defines low-enrollment majors as those awarding five or fewer degrees in a five year period. That policy was implemented in 1994 and this study provides an opportunity to evaluate the impact of that policy.

By policy, a review of low-enrollment majors is incorporated into the annual program review process. An annual report on trends in degrees awarded is distributed to the deans and specifically points out low-enrollment majors. There has been a concerted effort to discontinue low-enrollment majors or explicitly justify their value. In general, low-enrollment majors at the master's or doctoral level are held harmless if there is a corresponding doctoral or master's program, respectively, that is not low-enrollment. In addition, some low-enrollment majors are maintained because they are essential to the mission of a large public university even though all recognize that some of these programs may never graduate many students.

The federal reports are of limited utility for investigating the question of low-enrollment majors – many low-enrollment majors award no degrees in some years and consequently do not appear in the federal reports on which the analysis is based. Only programs for which at least one degree was awarded show up in the data file. With this caveat in mind, the number of program areas that award one degree annually is a proxy for low-enrollment programs (Table 4).

On average, more doctoral and master's program areas are award one degree in a given year than bachelor's programs. At the bachelor's level, UW-Madison ranks 12<sup>th</sup> for program areas with one degree compared with 4<sup>th</sup> for the count of program areas overall. So, UW-Madison has more than the average number of program areas but relatively fewer of them award only one degree in a given year compared to the peer average.

Table 4. Percent of Program Areas That Award One Degree

Degree Level	Percent of UW-Madison Programs	Percent of Peers (Average)	UW-Madison Rank for Program Areas with One Degree	UW-Madison Rank for All Program Areas
Bachelor's	3.1	5.3	12	4
Master's	9.9	10.2	8	2
Doctoral	16.5	14.8	7	1

Source: IPEDS Degree Completions, 2004. See Appendix I.

Only four of the peers (UT-Austin, Ohio State University, UNC-Chapel Hill, Purdue) have fewer than 10% of program areas at all levels that award only one degree per year (Appendix I).

The UW-Madison low-enrollment policy has been effective at streamlining the program array. The number of low-enrollment majors has decreased from nearly two dozen in the early 1990's to only a handful of such majors in the most recent analysis of degree trends (Appendix J). Justification for the remaining low-enrollment majors has been made by the program faculty and the relevant deans.

Over the past 20 years, and mostly within the past 12 years, UW-Madison has implemented 17 new major programs at various levels, deleted 44 major programs, and consolidated a number of small majors into larger majors for a net decrease of 41 major programs (Table 5). With only a few exceptions, all of the discontinued major programs were deemed low-enrollment prior to their demise. In most cases they had been informally abandoned by faculty and students long before they were formally discontinued.

Table 5. Changes in UW-Madison Program Array, 1986 to 2006

Year	Number of Bachelor's Majors	Number of Master's Majors	Number of Doctoral and First Professional Majors	Count of Distinct Majors
1986	156	184	125	254
1996	149	172	125	239
2006	135	153	116	213
Change since 1986	-21	-31	-9	-41

Source: UW-Madison Registrar's Official List of Majors, Options, and Degrees. See Appendix J.

### E. Policy Considerations: Adding and Eliminating Programs

At UW-Madison changes in the program array are typically driven by faculty interests. New programs emerge from areas of faculty scholarship. Most often the academic resource base develops as a consequence of faculty hiring, the shifting emphases of scholarship, and the influence of a range of external influences (for example funding for training grants or the dictates of accreditation agencies). Inevitably, some programs at the trailing edge become underserved, fail to attract students, and are eventually discontinued.

Program array comparisons can help identify areas of strength relative to peers and provide an analytical basis for discussion of policies that might be considered to shape the program array. If there is interest in building the program array in areas of existing strength the program area and category comparisons highlight disciplinary strengths relative to peers. If there is interest in assuring even instructional activity across the spectrum of discipline categories and program areas, this analysis points to areas that may need encouragement for growth.

All academic programs require a certain minimum level of “care and feeding” aside from the direct delivery of instruction. The effort of record keeping and oversight at the department, school/college, in the Registrar’s Office, Graduate School and Provost’s Office is necessary for all programs. The Library must maintain a collection to support every major program. Faculty and staff time is devoted to assessing student learning, program review, curriculum (re)development, and evaluation of student progress. Advising and academic support services are essential to keep students moving through programs successfully. When planning a new academic major a realistic consideration of the full range of both direct and indirect costs, need, and expected enrollment, is necessary.

Discontinuing any one academic program that is inactive may not release many resources for reallocation or savings. For a major program that is substantially inactive, the savings may have been realized years before when much of the instructional effort was reallocated to the other activities those faculty decided to pursue. However, trimming moribund programs out of the program array may give savings in indirect costs when various functional offices no longer have to keep track of a defunct program that is still on the books. There is also a public policy value in taking neglected programs off the formal record in an era when resources are short and public scrutiny of public universities is intense.

#### **F. Policy Considerations: Is Having Many Small Programs “Good” or “Bad”?**

UW-Madison offers 135 undergraduate majors, 153 master’s majors, and 116 doctoral plus professional programs (Appendix J). The median size of the graduating class is 18 students for bachelor’s majors, 7 students for master’s majors, and 5 students for doctoral programs. About half of the degrees are awarded in about 30% of the majors. The peer comparisons illustrate that UW-Madison has more academic programs of smaller average size than peer universities.

Implicit in the peer group comparison approach is the assumption that the peer group is, collectively, closer to the “right” answer for the optimum program area and category number than any single university. Is this assumption valid? Each university in the peer group has a distinctive context and variations on mission that will contribute to the “right” answer for that university. For UW-Madison, is it an advantage or disadvantage to have more, smaller programs? A degree from a small program with few graduates, especially if it is new and without wide recognition, may not carry the cache of a big name academic program with a strong reputation based in a long history of many graduates going on to productive work. However, at such a large university the opportunity to study in small programs and to have an breadth of choice may hold a strong appeal for students and faculty.



## **G. Summary of Key Findings**

- This benchmark comparison of institutional program array indicators can be constructed from publicly available data collected by the Department of Education. Technological advances, for example the IPEDS Peer Analysis Tool, make this approach easier than it was a decade ago.
- The approach used in this study, which uses comparisons of rank order, is useful as a way to make comparisons over time despite changes in the IPEDS collection methodology and taxonomy.
- UW-Madison awards degrees in more program areas and awards fewer degrees per program area than the peer group average despite a decade of efforts to reduce the size of the program array by culling inactive programs. The program array has decreased in size by 10% but the rank order on number of programs relative to peers has changed little.
- The range and size distribution of degrees awarded among disciplinary categories is similar at UW-Madison and at peer institutions. The peers have substantial overlap in the categories covered and a few large categories account for most of the degree production.
- This analytical approach provides a quantitative overview of the disciplinary balance in comparison with a group of peer institutions and it provides a starting point for more detailed examination of specific discipline categories and program areas.
- This analytical approach may be useful in supporting or refuting judgments about academic policy and the direction that those policies may take in the future.

## **Acknowledgements**

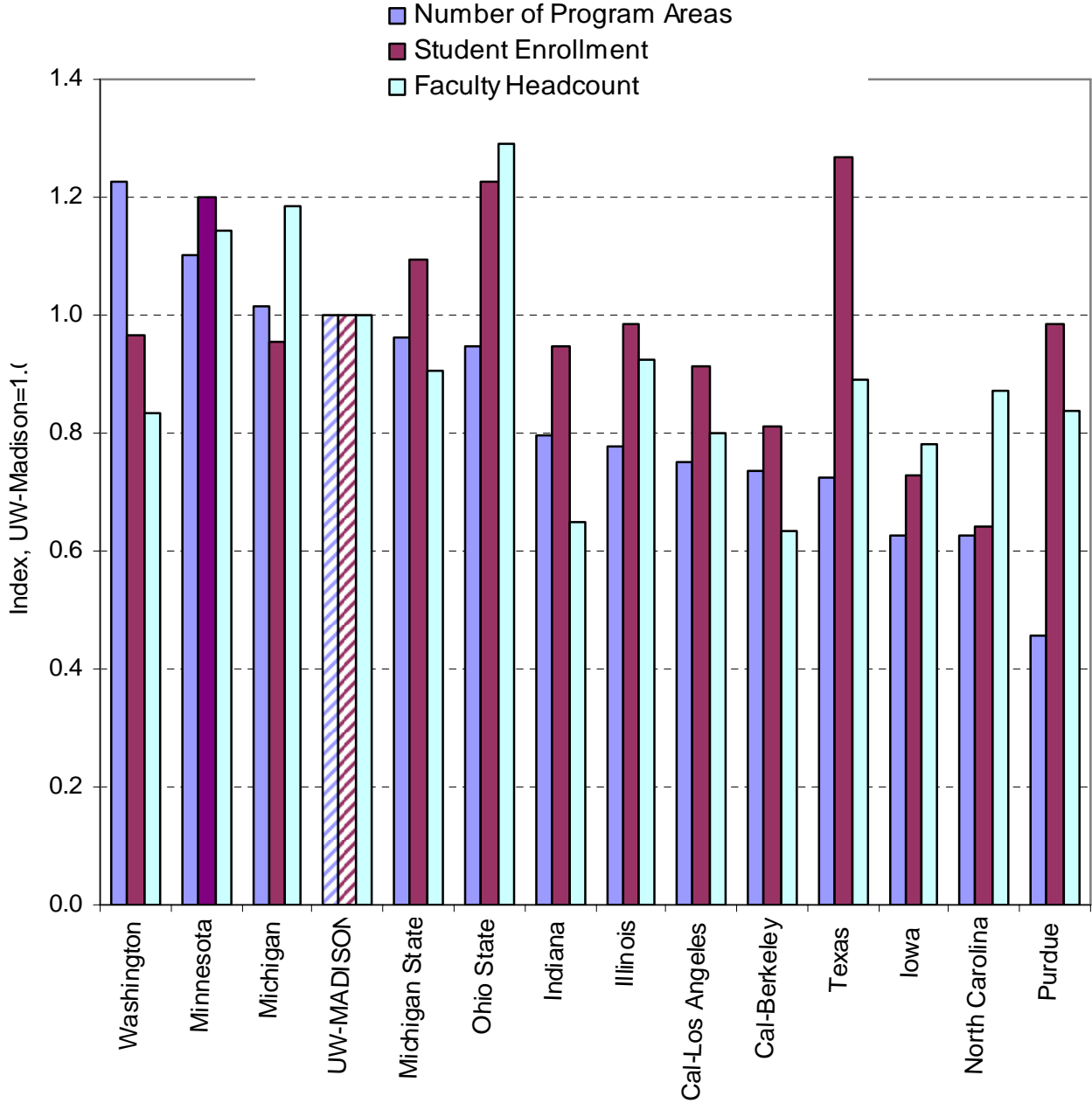
This analysis and the format of the paper is based on Martha Casey's 1996 analysis of the same topic presented at the annual meetings of the Association of Institutional Research and the Society of College and University Planners. Clare Huhn provided assistance with extracting data sets from IPEDS Peer Analysis System. Thanks to Bruce Beck and Clare Huhn for helpful comments.

## **Appendices**

- A. Peer Comparisons on Selected Measures
- B. Number of Degrees Awarded by Level
- C. 1. Number of Program Areas in Which Bachelor's Degrees were Awarded
- C. 2. Average Number of Bachelor's Degrees per Program Area
- D. 1. Number of Program Areas in Which Master's Degrees were Awarded
- D. 2. Average Number of Master's Degrees per Program Area

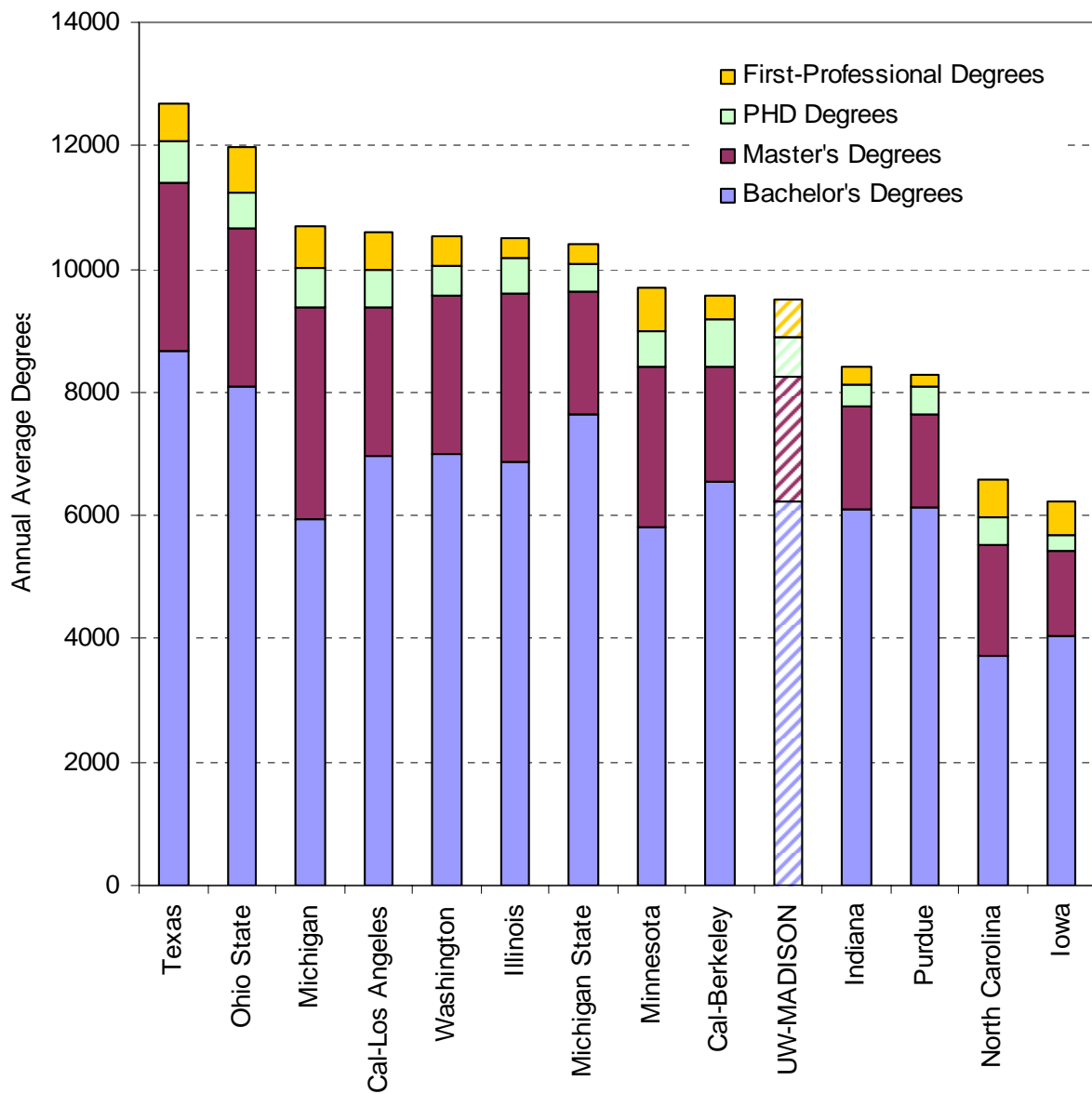
- E. 1. Number of Program Areas in Which Doctoral Degrees were Awarded
- E. 2. Average Number of Doctoral Degrees per Program Area
- F. 1. Number of Program Areas in which Degrees were Awarded in 2004 by Category – Bachelor’s Degrees
- F. 2. Number of Degrees by Category, 2004 – Bachelor’s Degrees
- F. 3. Percent of Bachelor’s degrees Awarded by Category, 2004
- G. 1. Number of Program Areas in which Degrees were Awarded in 2004 by Category – Master’s Degrees
- G. 2. Number of Degrees by Category, 2004 – Master’s Degrees
- G. 3. Percent of Master’s Degrees Awarded by Category, 2004
- H. 1. Number of Program Areas in which Degrees were Awarded in 2004 by Category – Doctoral and First Professional Degrees
- H. 2. Number of Degrees by Category, 2004 – Doctoral and First Professional Degrees
- H. 3. Percent of Doctoral Degrees Awarded by Category, 2004
- I. Percent of Program Areas with One Degree, 2004
- J. Features of the Program Array at University of Wisconsin-Madison

**Appendix A. Peer Comparisons on Selected Measures.  
Indexed to UW-Madison as 1.00.  
Sorted on index of Number of Program Areas**



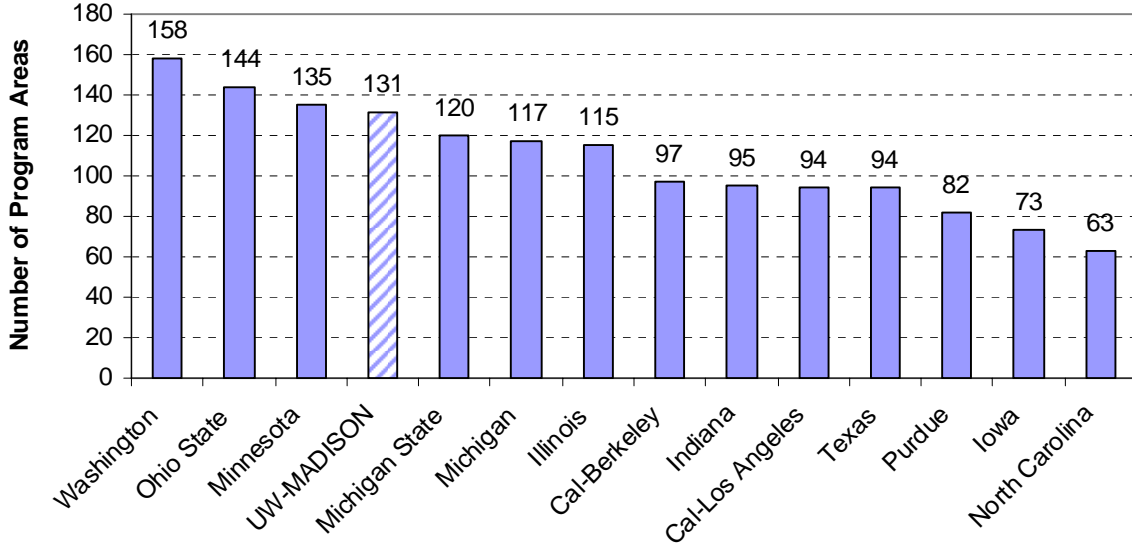
Degrees counts are from the IPEDS Degree Completions Survey (average of 2003 and 2004). Number of program areas is count of total program areas in which any degrees are awarded at the bachelors, masters, doctoral or first-professional levels in 2003 and 2004. Enrollments are from IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey and averaged for 2003 and 2004. Faculty counts are taken from the IPEDS Fall Staff Survey and averaged over 2003, 2004, 2005.

## Appendix B. Number of Degrees Awarded by Level

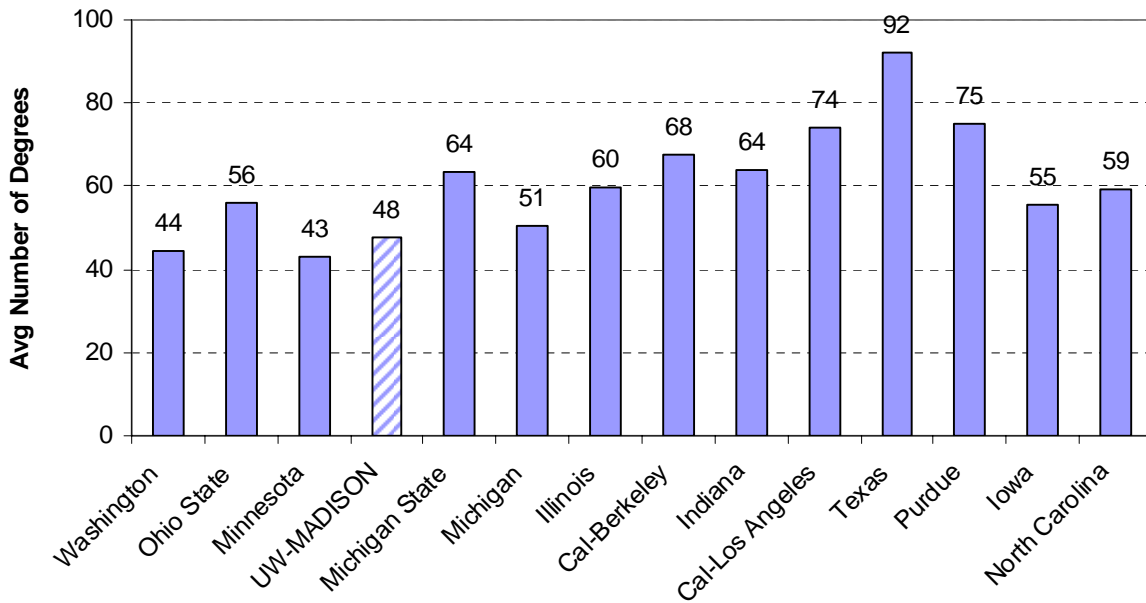


Source: IPEDS Degree Completions Survey. Degrees by level are averaged for 2003 and 2004.

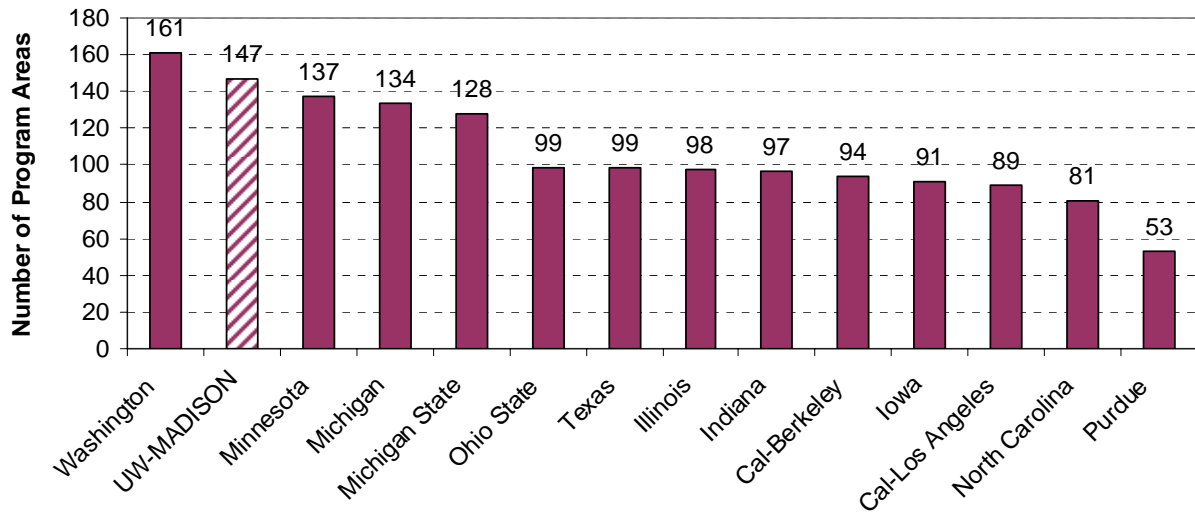
**Appendix C1. Number of Program Areas In Which BACHELORS Degrees Were Awarded (2003 or 2004)**



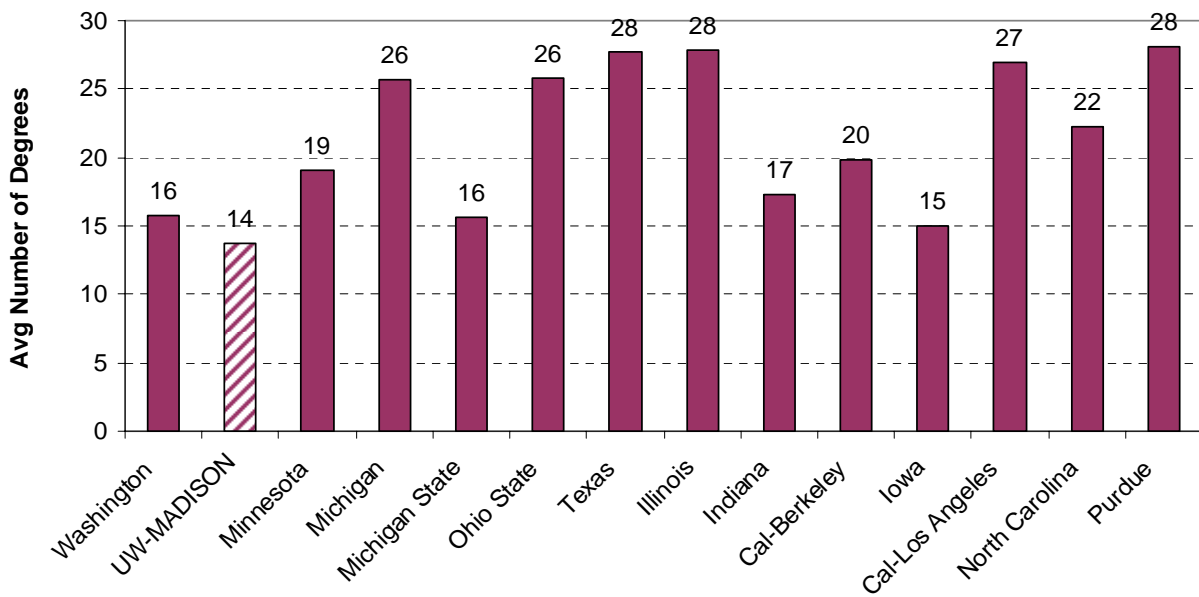
**Appendix C2. Average Number of BACHELORS Degrees Per Program Area**



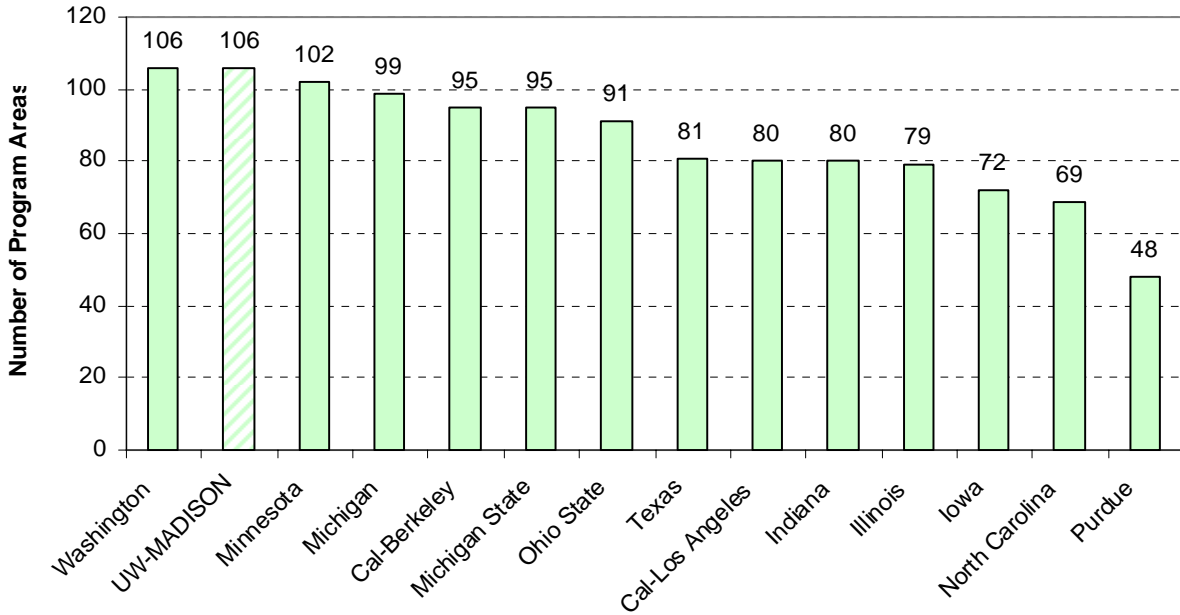
**Appendix D1. Number of Program Areas In Which MASTERS Degrees Were Awarded (2003 or 2004)**



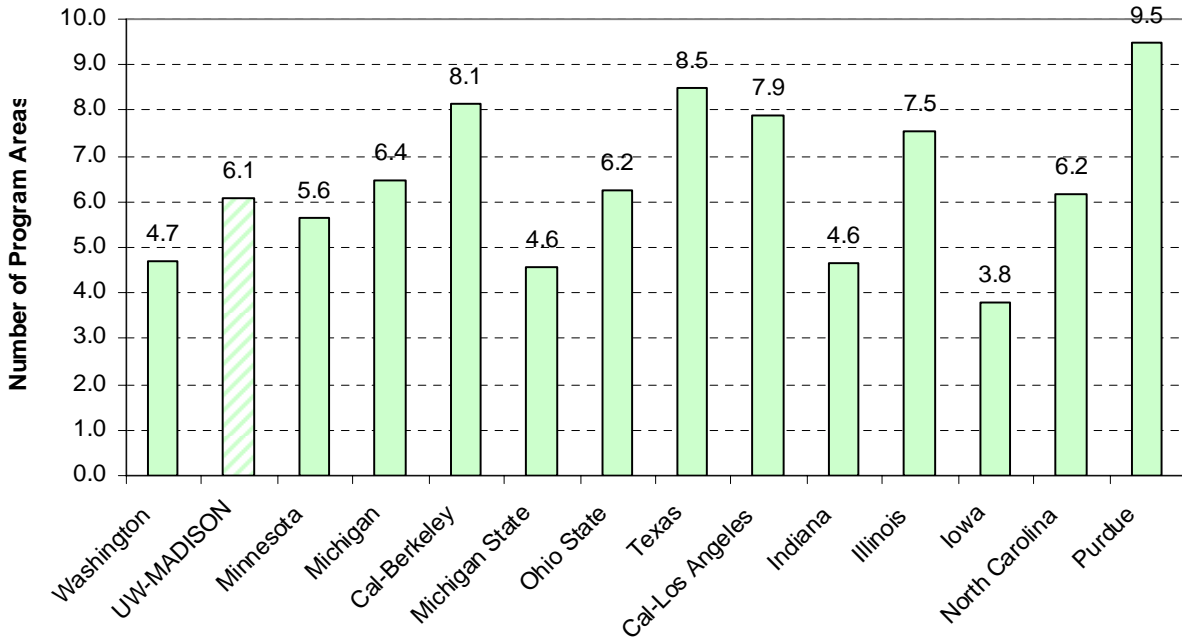
**Appendix D2. Average Number of MASTERS Degrees per Program Area**



**Appendix E1. Number of Program Areas In Which PHD Degrees Were Awarded (2003 or 2004)**



**Appendix E2. Number of PHD Degrees per Program Area**



Appendix F.1. Number of Program Areas in Which Degrees were Awarded in 2004 by Category - BACHELOR'S DEGREES

CIP	Category Title (2 digit CIP)	Institution														Peers With Category
		Cal-Berkeley	Cal-Los Angeles	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Michigan	Michigan State	Minnesota	North Carolina	Ohio State	Purdue	Texas	U-Washington	UW-MADISON	
01	AGRICULTURE, AG OPERATIONS, AND RELATED			8				8	8		7	7			10	5
03	NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION	6		2	1	1	3	5	3	2	6	3		8	2	11
04	ARCHITECTURE AND RELATED SERVICES	2		3			1	2	2		2	1	1	3	1	9
05	AREA, ETHNIC, CULTURAL, AND GENDER STUDIES	10	13	3	3	5	8	2	6	7	2	1	6	9	6	13
09	COMMUNICATION, JOURNALISM, AND RELATED	1		4	3	2	1	4	2	2	3	1	5	3	2	12
10	COMMUNICATIONS TECH AND SUPPORT SERVICES					1										1
11	COMPUTER AND INFO SCI AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	13
12	PERSONAL AND CULINARY SERVICES			1					1							2
13	EDUCATION	1		7	20	3	4	5	7	4	11	6		3	7	11
14	ENGINEERING	11	9	14		6	13	10	10		12	12	7	11	13	11
15	ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES/TECHNICIANS										1	6				2
16	FOREIGN LANGUAGES, LITERATURES, AND LINGUISTICS	13	16	9	9	9	11	7	14	6	12	1	13	19	14	13
19	FAMILY AND CONSUMER /HUMAN SCIENCES			2	1			3	5	1	5	4	4	1	6	9
22	LEGAL PROFESSIONS AND STUDIES	1						1							1	2
23	ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE/LETTERS	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	13
24	LIBERAL ARTS AND SCI, GEN STUDIES, HUMANITIES		1	2	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	2	2		11
26	BIOLOGICAL AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	5	9	10	3	3	5	9	8	2	8	4	7	10	12	13
27	MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS	3	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	5	3	13
30	MULTI/INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	5	4	1	2	3	3	5	3	1	1	2	2		3	12
31	PARKS, REC, LEISURE AND FITNESS STUDIES			2	1	3	2	2	4	2	1		2		2	9
38	PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	3	13
40	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	6	6	4	4	4	7	5	5	4	4	3	7	7	6	13
42	PSYCHOLOGY	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
43	SECURITY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES				1			1						1		3
44	PUBLIC ADMIN AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONS	1			1	1		2		1	1		1	1	1	8
45	SOCIAL SCIENCES	7	8	6	7	5	6	8	10	5	7	4	7	7	6	13
46	CONSTRUCTION TRADES								1							1
49	TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIALS MOVING										1	2				2
50	VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS	6	10	14	9	6	23	9	10	5	11	3	11	19	7	13
51	HEALTH PROF AND RELATED CLINICAL SCI	1	1	3	3	6	4	7	7	6	12	6	4	8	7	13
52	BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED	1	1	5	2	7	2	9	11	2	15	4	6	7	10	13
54	HISTORY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	13
	Count of Categories at Each Institution	22	17	25	24	22	22	27	25	22	27	25	22	23	25	
	Total Number of Program Areas	87	91	112	80	73	106	113	129	60	132	79	92	135	127	

Source: IPEDS Degree Completions, 2004. Counts are number of program areas (6 digit CIP areas) within each category.

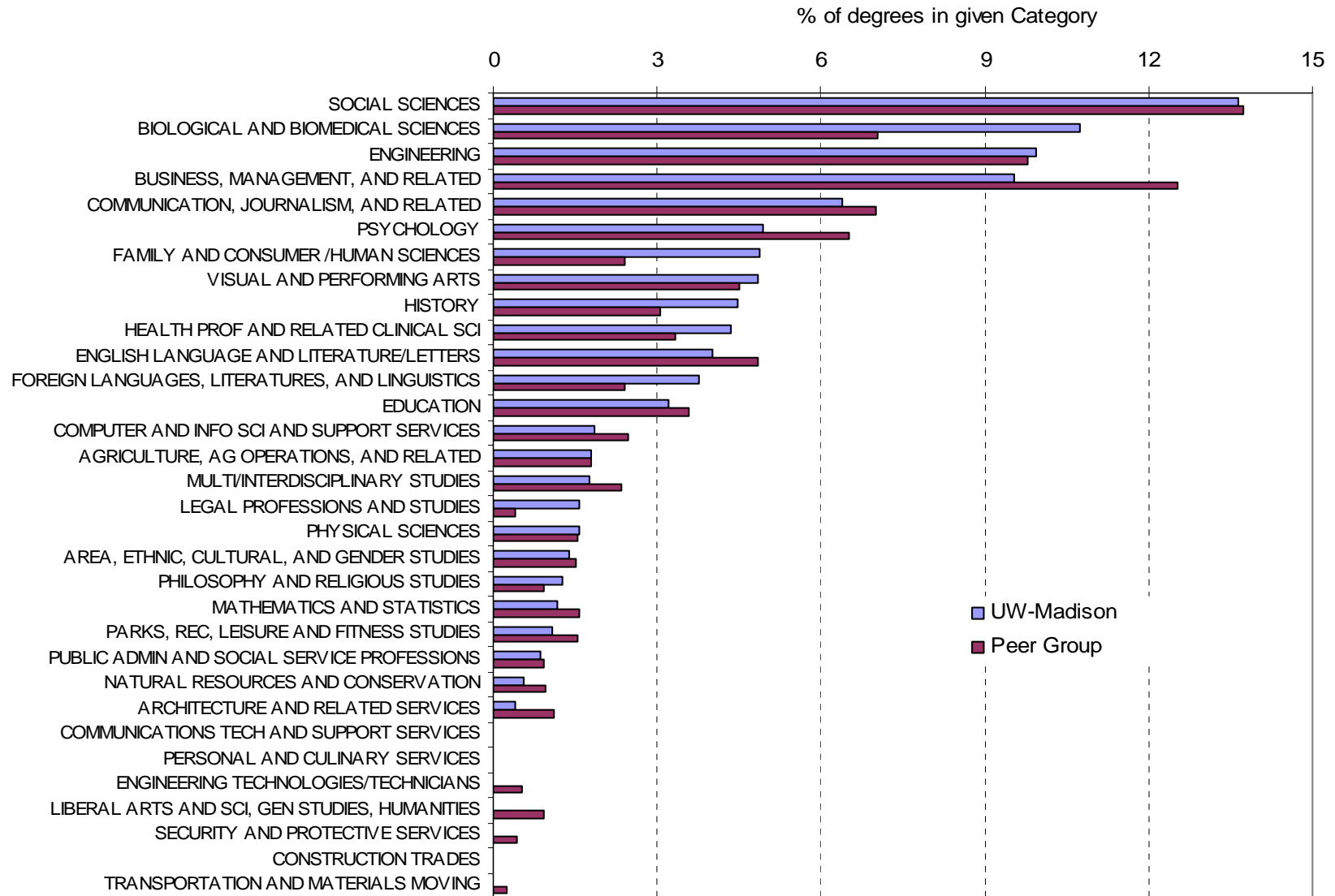


Appendix F.2. Number of Degrees by Category, 2004 - BACHELOR'S DEGREES

CIP	Category Title (2 digit CIP)	Institution														Percent of Total		
		Cal-Berkeley	Cal-Los Angeles	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Michigan	Michigan State	Minnesota	North Carolina	Ohio State	Purdue	Texas	U-Wash ington	UW-MADISON	Peer Total	UW-MSN	Peers
01	AGRICULTURE, AG OPERATIONS, AND RELATED			328				482	97		274	334		113	1628	1.8	1.8	
03	NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION	113		52	9	16	76	90	129	37	100	73	144	36	875	0.6	1.0	
04	ARCHITECTURE AND RELATED SERVICES	204		181			89	45	182		116	25	52	89	25	1008	0.4	1.1
05	AREA, ETHNIC, CULTURAL, AND GENDER STUDIES	268	183	25	24	41	71	9	54	161	49	3	124	287	88	1387	1.4	1.5
09	COMMUNICATION, JOURNALISM, AND RELATED	180		247	661	437	192	1039	306	614	454	270	1187	400	404	6391	6.4	7.0
10	COMMUNICATIONS TECH AND SUPPORT SERVICES				4											4		0.0
11	COMPUTER AND INFO SCI AND SUPPORT SERVICE	123	122	204	58	71	200	89	204	55	175	321	367	136	118	2243	1.9	2.5
12	PERSONAL AND CULINARY SERVICES			1					36							37		0.0
13	EDUCATION	1		241	1006	201	122	287	219	83	380	487	33	203	3263	3.2	3.6	
14	ENGINEERING	812	572	978		248	1046	591	587		752	1183	912	589	630	8900	9.9	9.8
15	ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES/TECHNICIANS										1	486				487		0.5
16	FOREIGN LANGUAGES, LITERATURES, AND LINGUI	179	170	106	111	86	145	126	170	60	204	35	245	315	239	2191	3.8	2.4
19	FAMILY AND CONSUMER /HUMAN SCIENCES			62	134			186	122	15	801	379	190	1	308	2198	4.9	2.4
22	LEGAL PROFESSIONS AND STUDIES	187						76							100	363	1.6	0.4
23	ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE/LETTERS	455	445	453	149	238	347	216	425	180	352	146	342	397	255	4400	4.0	4.8
24	LIBERAL ARTS AND SCI, GEN STUDIES, HUMANITIES		4	16	248	29	190	64		6	25	8	181	62		833		0.9
26	BIOLOGICAL AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	710	822	490	348	117	325	548	316	299	398	145	623	585	681	6407	10.7	7.0
27	MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS	221	218	98	41	29	86	60	80	45	64	86	190	146	75	1439	1.2	1.6
30	MULTI/INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	447	354	37	180	40	76	100	345	26	76	7	340		112	2140	1.8	2.3
31	PARKS, REC, LEISURE AND FITNESS STUDIES			184	111	177	136	190	173	120	86		147		68	1392	1.1	1.5
38	PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES	108	109	34	61	39	59	26	35	39	39	20	82	118	80	849	1.3	0.9
40	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	139	83	111	57	39	72	97	115	114	80	83	132	193	100	1415	1.6	1.6
42	PSYCHOLOGY	278	917	495	307	283	632	363	427	353	432	210	391	516	313	5917	4.9	6.5
43	SECURITY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES			158				171						76		405		0.4
44	PUBLIC ADMIN AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSION	74			421	44		58		31	70		46	34	54	832	0.9	0.9
45	SOCIAL SCIENCES	1384	1799	631	344	474	929	775	748	556	1082	307	1310	1313	864	12516	13.6	13.7
46	CONSTRUCTION TRADES								11							11		0.0
49	TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIALS MOVING										56	156				212		0.2
50	VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS	219	427	164	322	271	381	247	363	102	293	140	349	528	307	4113	4.8	4.5
51	HEALTH PROF AND RELATED CLINICAL SCI	1	22	254	96	278	130	290	225	253	427	317	220	245	275	3033	4.3	3.3
52	BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED	319	317	1206	1221	768	385	1452	541	391	1293	953	1210	745	604	11405	9.5	12.5
54	HISTORY	228	462	165	101	89	234	106	139	175	209	68	277	242	284	2779	4.5	3.1
	Institutional Total	6650	7026	6763	6172	4015	5923	7783	6049	3715	8288	6242	8917	7194	6336	91073	100.0	100.0

Source: IPEDS Degree Completions, 2004. Counts are number of program areas (6 digit CIP areas) within each category.

### Appendix F.3. Percent of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by Category, 2004



Appendix G.1. Number of Program Areas in Which Degrees were Awarded in 2004 by Category - MASTER'S DEGREES

CIP Category Title (2 digit CIP)	Institution														Peers With Category
	Cal-Berkeley	Cal-Los Angeles	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Michigan	Michigan State	Minnesota	North Carolina	Ohio State	Purdue	Texas	U-Washington	UW-MADISON	
01 AGRICULTURE, AG OPERATIONS, AND RELATED SCI	2		4				8	7		5	6		1	8	7
03 NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION	3		1	1		1	3	5	1	1	1		8	5	10
04 ARCHITECTURE AND RELATED SERVICES	3	2	3		1	3	1	3	1	3			3	2	11
05 AREA, ETHNIC, CULTURAL, AND GENDER STUDIES	5	7	4	5	3	5	1	2	1	2		6	10	6	12
09 COMMUNICATION, JOURNALISM, AND RELATED	1		2	3	2		6	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	11
11 COMPUTER AND INFO SCI AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	13
13 EDUCATION	1	1	15	17	2	1	15	15	6	4	3	10	7	9	13
14 ENGINEERING	9	9	13		6	17	8	13	3	11	11	14	10	15	12
15 ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES/TECHNICIANS										1					1
16 FOREIGN LANGUAGES, LITERATURES, AND LINGUISTICS	10	12	6	10	7	9	5	7	6	7	2	10	9	12	13
19 FAMILY AND CONSUMER SCIENCES/HUMAN SCIENCES				1			4	2		4	3	2		2	6
22 LEGAL PROFESSIONS AND STUDIES	2	1	1	2	1	2		1				1	2	1	9
23 ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE/LETTERS	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	13
24 LIBERAL ARTS AND SCI, GEN STUDIES, HUMANITIES							1	1		1					3
25 LIBRARY SCIENCE		1	1	1	1	1			1			1	2	1	8
26 BIOLOGICAL AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	6	13	7	6	6	12	11	10	7	13	4	5	8	19	13
27 MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	13
30 MULTI/INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1		4	2	3	12
31 PARKS, REC, LEISURE AND FITNESS STUDIES			2	1	3	1	2	2	2			1		1	8
38 PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	13
40 PHYSICAL SCIENCES	5	6	5	4	4	8	4	4	3	5	3	5	6	6	13
41 SCIENCE TECHNOLOGIES/TECHNICIANS								1							1
42 PSYCHOLOGY	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	13
43 SECURITY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES				1			2								2
44 PUBLIC ADMIN AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONS	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	3	2	2		2	4	2	12
45 SOCIAL SCIENCES	7	6	5	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	3	5	5	7	13
50 VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS	4	8	5	8	7	10	10	4	4	7	2	5	20	7	13
51 HEALTH PROF AND RELATED CLINICAL SCIENCES	2	7	4	2	14	16	9	20	13	10	3	4	18	10	13
52 BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED	2	1	4	3	2	2	9	5	2	3	2	3	5	13	13
54 HISTORY	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	13
Count of Categories at Each Institution	23	21	25	24	23	23	26	27	23	25	19	24	24	26	
Total Number of Program Areas	77	86	96	84	76	110	116	127	72	95	51	94	135	141	

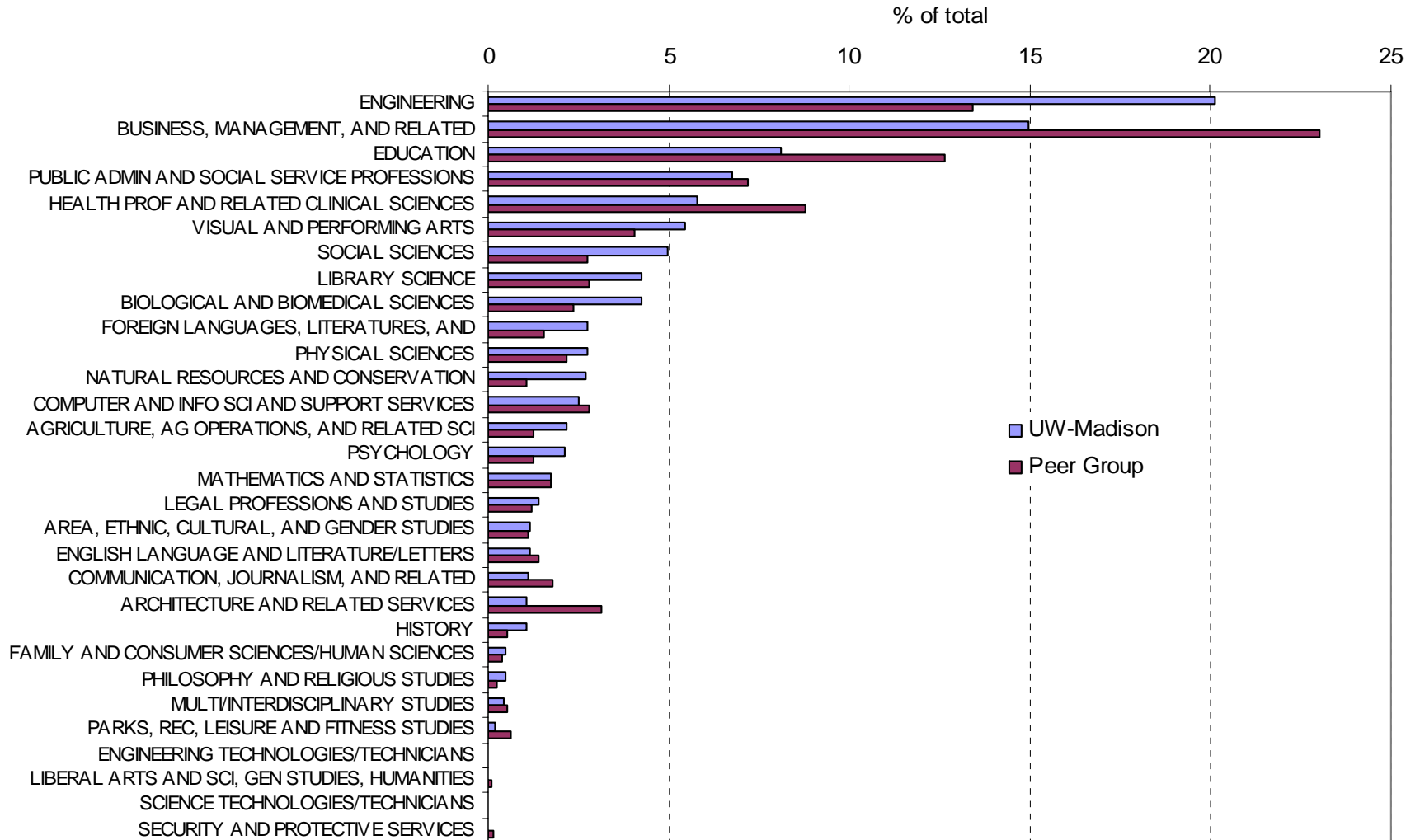
Source: IPEDS Degree Completions, 2004. Counts are number of program areas (6 digit CIP areas) within each category.

Appendix G.2. Number of Degrees by Category, 2004 - MASTER'S DEGREES

CIP	Category Title (2 digit CIP)	Institution													Peer Total	Percent of Total		
		Cal-Berkeley	Cal-Los Angeles	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Michigan	Michigan State	Minnesota	North Carolina	Ohio State	Purdue	Texas	U-Washington		UW-MADISON	UW-MSN	Peers
01	AGRICULTURE, AG OPERATIONS, AND RELATED SC	9		77				97	35		52	78		2	44	394	2.2	1.2
03	NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION	6		30	23		59	23	32	27	14	9		60	55	338	2.7	1.1
04	ARCHITECTURE AND RELATED SERVICES	124	135	150		20	187	8	62	36	67		63	125	21	998	1.0	3.1
05	AREA, ETHNIC, CULTURAL, AND GENDER STUDIES	35	56	17	28	13	20	5	5	7	18		68	66	23	361	1.1	1.1
09	COMMUNICATION, JOURNALISM, AND RELATED	60		38	51	19		112	19	28	31	22	131	36	22	569	1.1	1.8
11	COMPUTER AND INFO SCI AND SUPPORT SERVICE	68	95	129	62	32	66	41	66	82	37	64	36	63	51	892	2.5	2.8
13	EDUCATION	145	298	251	310	150	152	556	508	222	681	163	180	249	164	4029	8.1	12.6
14	ENGINEERING	341	236	453		76	859	121	278	19	265	517	484	218	407	4274	20.1	13.4
15	ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES/TECHNICIANS										6					6		0.0
16	FOREIGN LANGUAGES, LITERATURES, AND LINGUI:	36	46	33	43	28	16	22	20	40	39	19	53	38	56	489	2.8	1.5
19	FAMILY AND CONSUMER SCIENCES/HUMAN SCIENCES				2			53	21		17	11	9		10	123	0.5	0.4
22	LEGAL PROFESSIONS AND STUDIES	36	22	29	62	16	38		28				18	112	28	389	1.4	1.2
23	ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE/LETTERS	13	7	37	31	75	36	5	20	25	29	29	52	57	23	439	1.1	1.4
24	LIBERAL ARTS AND SCI, GEN STUDIES, HUMANITIES							3	25		3					31		0.1
25	LIBRARY SCIENCE		55	234	153	31	40			62			112	116	86	889	4.3	2.8
26	BIOLOGICAL AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	26	62	56	18	33	115	52	82	56	65	29	7	71	86	758	4.3	2.4
27	MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS	24	65	49	21	47	51	39	30	17	65	46	32	26	35	547	1.7	1.7
30	MULTI/INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	22	2	5	11	3	15	15	20	25	4		11	21	9	163	0.4	0.5
31	PARKS, REC, LEISURE AND FITNESS STUDIES			38	22	24	12	30	18	36			9		4	193	0.2	0.6
38	PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES	2	6	8	3	12	2	2	3	16	3	3	6	5	10	81	0.5	0.3
40	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	35	67	67	33	20	82	54	22	35	52	29	74	73	56	699	2.8	2.2
41	SCIENCE TECHNOLOGIES/TECHNICIANS								5							5		0.0
42	PSYCHOLOGY	8	23	62	16	7	29	25	52	17	33	9	55	27	43	406	2.1	1.3
43	SECURITY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES				8			32								40		0.1
44	PUBLIC ADMIN AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSION	174	130	131	122	94	410	28	201	150	195		253	265	137	2290	6.8	7.2
45	SOCIAL SCIENCES	66	76	69	55	27	93	61	31	41	89	44	68	60	101	881	5.0	2.8
50	VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS	16	192	70	189	108	90	72	74	28	109	34	121	74	110	1287	5.4	4.0
51	HEALTH PROF AND RELATED CLINICAL SCIENCES	170	321	53	56	188	273	179	305	389	302	47	90	304	117	2794	5.8	8.8
52	BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED	459	564	664	353	330	792	455	705	495	419	423	896	476	303	7334	15.0	23.0
54	HISTORY	21	30	6	8	5	9	1	10	15	11	7	13	12	21	169	1.0	0.5
	Institutional Total	1896	2488	2756	1680	1358	3446	2091	2677	1868	2606	1583	2841	2556	2022	31868	100.0	100.0

Source: IPEDS Degree Completions, 2004. Counts are number of program areas (6 digit CIP areas) within each category.

**Appendix G.3. Percent of Master's Degrees Awarded by Category, 2004**



Appendix H.1. Number of Program Areas in Which Degrees were Awarded in 2004 by Category - DOCTORAL AND FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES

CIP Category Title (2 digit CIP)	Institution														Peers With Category
	Cal-Berkeley	Cal-Los Angeles	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Michigan	Michigan State	Minnesota	North Carolina	Ohio State	Purdue	Texas	U-Wash ington	UW-MADISON	
DOCTORAL (PhD) DEGREES															
01 AGRICULTURE, AG OPERATIONS, AND RELATED SCI	2		4				7	6		5	5			7	6
03 NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION	2	1	1	1		1	3	3	1	1	1		4	2	11
04 ARCHITECTURE AND RELATED SERVICES	3	2	1			3			1	1		1	1	1	8
05 AREA, ETHNIC, CULTURAL, AND GENDER STUDIES	5				1	1	2	1				1	2	1	7
09 COMMUNICATION, JOURNALISM, AND RELATED			1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	11
11 COMPUTER AND INFO SCI AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
13 EDUCATION	3	3	8	9	2	2	7	4	5	4	2	6	4	6	13
14 ENGINEERING	10	7	10		6	15	8	11	3	11	10	10	10	13	12
15 ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES/TECHNICIANS										1					1
16 FOREIGN LANGUAGES, LITERATURES, AND LINGUISTICS	12	11	6	10	4	8	4	6	6	5	2	9	7	13	13
19 FAMILY AND CONSUMER SCIENCES/HUMAN SCIENCES							3	2		4	3	1		1	5
22 LEGAL PROFESSIONS AND STUDIES	2			1		1									3
23 ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE/LETTERS	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	13
25 LIBRARY SCIENCE		1	1	1					1			1		1	5
26 BIOLOGICAL AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	13	17	8	7	13	16	11	13	11	12	4	7	16	18	13
27 MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	13
30 MULTI/INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	1	2		3	1	3	12
31 PARKS, REC, LEISURE AND FITNESS STUDIES			2	2	2	1	2	1				1		1	7
38 PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES	3	1	1	2	2	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	12
40 PHYSICAL SCIENCES	5	5	5	4	3	7	5	5	4	6	3	4	8	7	13
42 PSYCHOLOGY	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	13
43 SECURITY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES				1			2								2
44 PUBLIC ADMIN AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONS	2	1	2	2	1	2		1	2	2		2	1	1	11
45 SOCIAL SCIENCES	8	6	5	6	5	4	6	6	5	5	3	5	5	6	13
50 VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS	3	6	3	5	3	5	4	3	2	3		3	11	3	12
51 HEALTH PROF AND RELATED CLINICAL SCI	3	5	3	2	7	7	4	12	7	7	3	4	9	7	13
52 BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	13
54 HISTORY	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	13
Count of Categories at Each Institution	22	20	23	22	20	23	23	22	21	23	18	23	21	25	
Total Number of Program Areas	86	75	74	65	60	88	84	91	62	80	46	75	90	103	
FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES															
22 LEGAL PROFESSIONS AND STUDIES	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	11
51 HEALTH PROF AND RELATED CLINICAL SCI	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	4	3	5	2	1	3	3	13
Count of Categories at Each Institution	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	
Total Number of Program Areas	2	3	2	2	4	4	3	5	4	6	2	2	4	4	

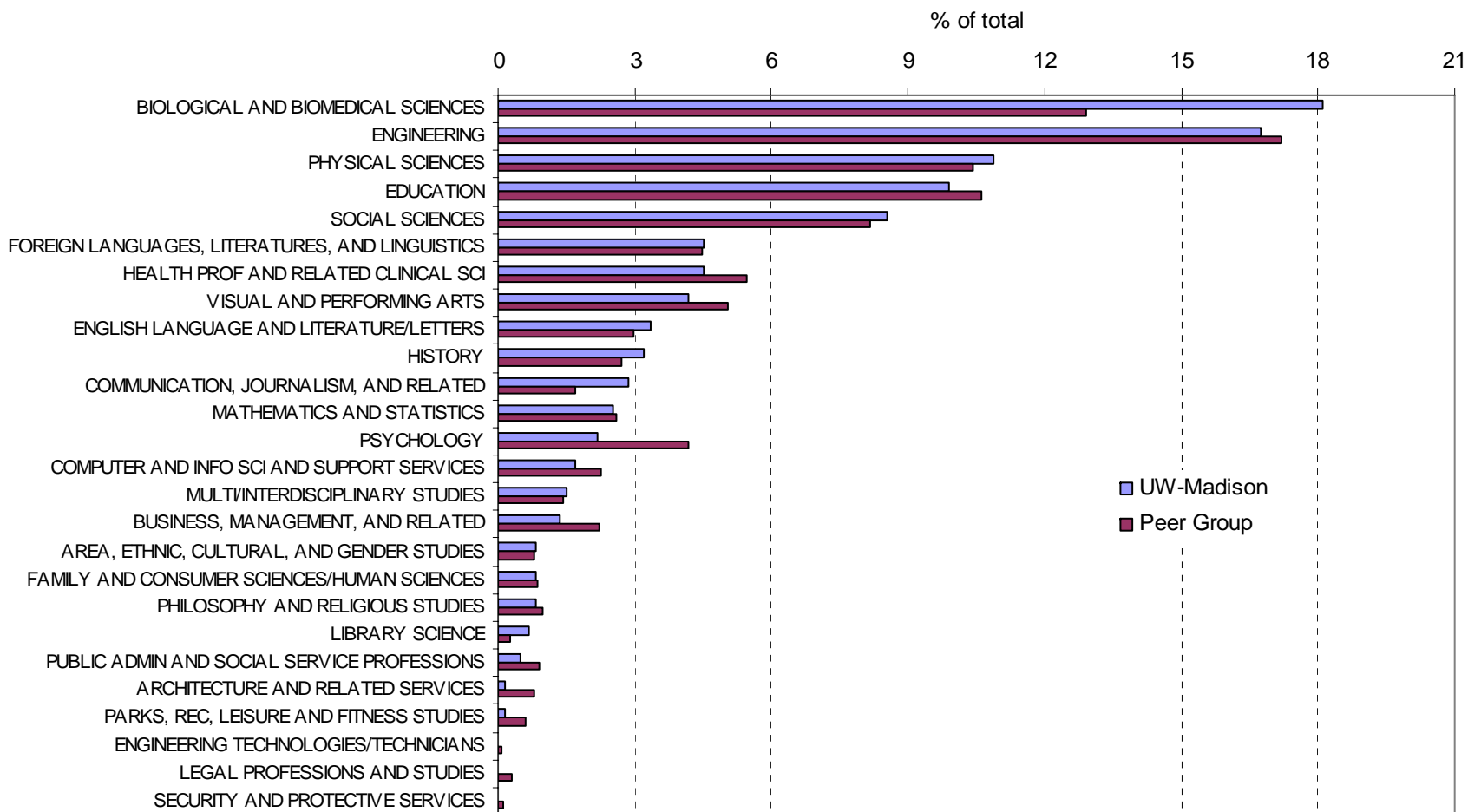
Source: IPEDS Degree Completions, 2004. Counts are number of program areas (6 digit CIP areas) within each category.

Appendix H.2. Number of Degrees by Category, 2004 - DOCTORAL AND FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREES

CIP	Category Title (2 digit CIP)	Institution													Percent of Total			
		Cal-Berkeley	Cal-Los Angeles	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Michigan	Michigan State	Minnesota	North Carolina	Ohio State	Purdue	Texas	U-Washington	UW-MADISON	Peer Total	UW-MSN	Peers
04	ARCHITECTURE AND RELATED SERVICES	17	14	6			8			4	6		1	2	1	59	0.2	0.8
05	AREA, ETHNIC, CULTURAL, AND GENDER STUDIES	19				3	4	11	9				5	2	5	58	0.8	0.8
09	COMMUNICATION, JOURNALISM, AND RELATED			5	13	13	1	11	8	19	5	12	18	3	17	125	2.8	1.7
11	COMPUTER AND INFO SCI AND SUPPORT SERVICE	19	28	25	4	1	2	7	18	12	7	4	15	13	10	165	1.7	2.2
13	EDUCATION	48	64	53	85	65	32	47	58	26	78	40	97	30	59	782	9.9	10.6
14	ENGINEERING	144	90	129		36	180	37	86	8	75	136	160	87	100	1268	16.8	17.2
15	ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES/TECHNICIANS										6					6		0.1
16	FOREIGN LANGUAGES, LITERATURES, AND LINGUI!	42	53	24	25	6	21	13	10	29	22	6	35	16	27	329	4.5	4.5
19	FAMILY AND CONSUMER SCIENCES/HUMAN SCIENCES							12	10		12	19	5		5	63	0.8	0.9
22	LEGAL PROFESSIONS AND STUDIES	11			9		1									21		0.3
23	ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE/LETTERS	33	13	20	15	7	8	13	13	10	11	23	21	12	20	219	3.4	3.0
25	LIBRARY SCIENCE		5	1	1					5			4		4	20	0.7	0.3
26	BIOLOGICAL AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	99	123	52	15	37	89	53	44	103	82	28	31	86	108	950	18.1	12.9
27	MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS	28	18	17	5	16	21	9	10	9	14	12	7	11	15	192	2.5	2.6
30	MULTI/INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	10	15	5	1	1	29	1	16	3	6		9	1	9	106	1.5	1.4
31	PARKS, REC, LEISURE AND FITNESS STUDIES			10	9	3	3	13	5				1		1	45	0.2	0.6
38	PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES	11	3	5	5	3	3	5		10	3	8	7	4	5	72	0.8	1.0
40	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	92	47	58	34	17	64	36	52	56	42	55	78	71	65	767	10.9	10.4
42	PSYCHOLOGY	17	16	25	21	10	29	22	43	24	16	11	47	13	13	307	2.2	4.2
43	SECURITY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES				2			6								8		0.1
44	PUBLIC ADMIN AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSION	5	4	8	6	1	10		5	7	5		9	4	3	67	0.5	0.9
45	SOCIAL SCIENCES	84	61	28	53	22	52	35	31	36	36	16	52	45	51	602	8.5	8.2
50	VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS	19	36	34	35	28	28	29	26	6	27		49	29	25	371	4.2	5.0
51	HEALTH PROF AND RELATED CLINICAL SCI	15	25	10	5	21	37	9	91	39	44	26	21	33	27	403	4.5	5.5
52	BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED	12	10	12	8	6	18	8	7	6	19	16	21	13	8	164	1.3	2.2
54	HISTORY	18	35	11	20	4	11	4	17	21	14	3	9	13	19	199	3.2	2.7
	Doctoral degrees	743	660	538	371	300	651	381	559	433	530	415	702	488	597	7368	100.0	100.0
22	LEGAL PROFESSIONS AND STUDIES	328	320	213	208	233	383		227	228	210		471	176	232	3229	39.7	45.3
51	HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND RELATED CLINICAL SC	66	265	95	64	314	322	344	488	359	572	216	126	312	353	3896	60.3	54.7
	1st Prof degrees	394	585	308	272	547	705	344	715	587	782	216	597	488	585	7125	100.0	100.0

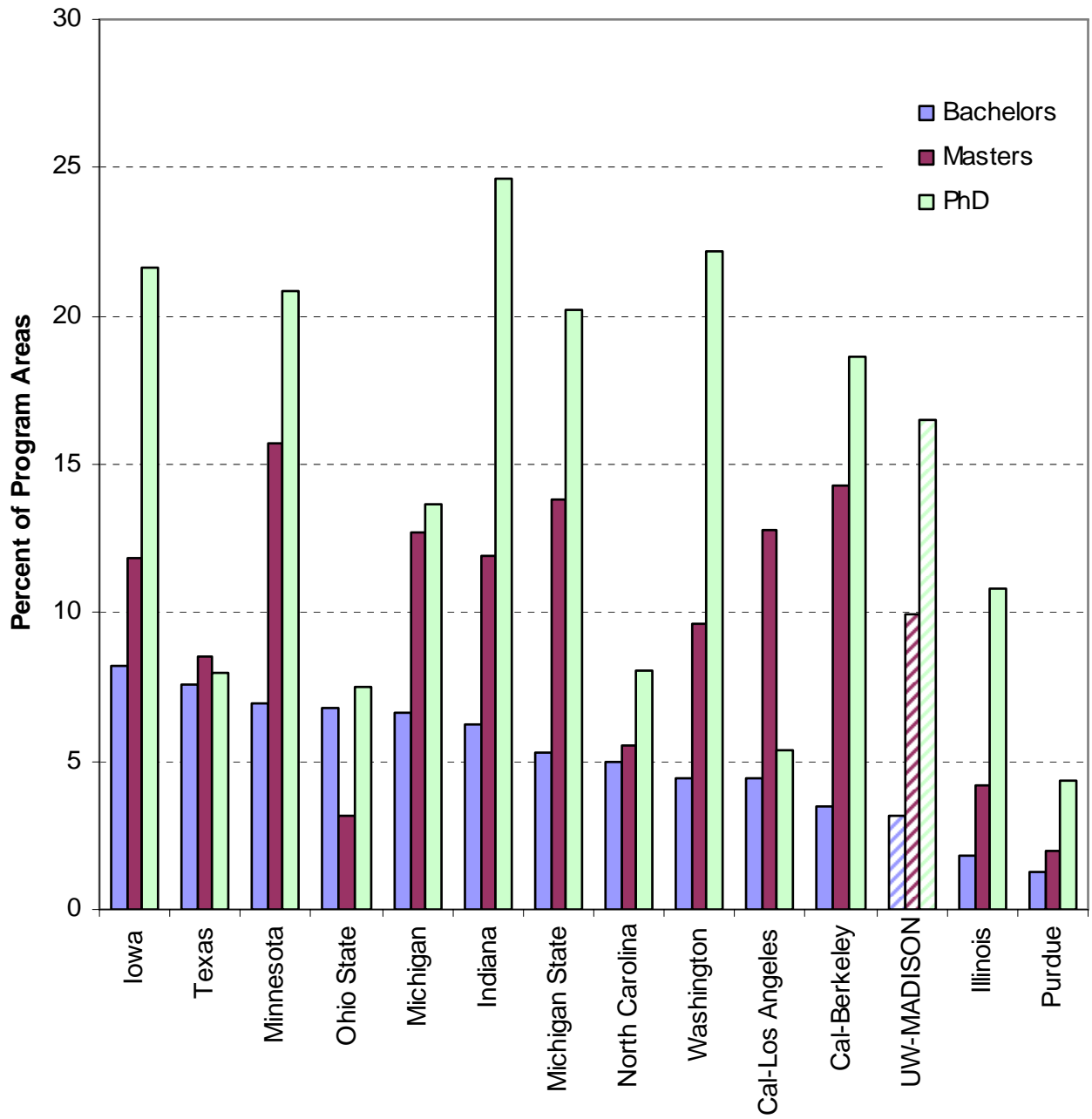
Source: IPEDS Degree Completions, 2004. Counts are number of program areas (6 digit CIP areas) within each category.

### Appendix H.3. Percent of PHD Degrees Awarded by Category, 2004





### Appendix I. Percent of Program Areas with One Degree, 2004



Source: IPEDS Degree Completions, 2004.