

## Introduction

The Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) has collected data from social work programs since its inception in 1952. The Annual Survey of Social Work Programs (Annual Survey) is an annual census of social work programs. In addition to the use of the data for understanding social work education, the data is also used to determine program membership dues for accredited baccalaureate and master's programs. The means of collection and reporting has changed over time, but the instrument itself remained largely unchanged.

In 2004, CSWE began an intensive and purposeful examination of the Annual Survey process to become more responsive to needs of programs, members, and other stakeholders for current, valid data on social work education. In 2005, CSWE appointed an Ad Hoc Research Task Force composed of deans, directors, faculty members, and researchers to assist with reviewing and revising the Annual Survey data with the hopes that the process would become easier and more streamlined for programs. The resulting edits focused particularly on updates to the financial aid sections, and additions to the master's program survey on dual degrees and certificate programs.

### *Methodology*

The Annual Survey has five parts: baccalaureate programs, master's programs, doctoral programs, full-time faculty, and part-time faculty. The surveys are administered online through the survey platform Zarca Interactive. In the fall of 2008, survey invitations were e-mailed to program directors at all accredited social work programs (655) and to doctoral programs that are members of the Group for the Advancement of Doctoral Education (70). The program instruments include sections on program structure, enrollments, concentrations and field placements (BSW and MSW only), financial aid, and degrees awarded. Truncated text of the questions is used in most of this summary to conserve space; however, the entire text of the survey instruments is available at the CSWE website (<http://www.cswe.org/CSWE/research/research/AnnualProgramStatistics/>).

### *Response Rates*

Response rates increased in 2008 in every category when compared to 2007. Over 90% of all programs responded. The master's programs in particular had a high response rate at 96.3%.

	<b>Invitations</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Institutions	522	480	92.0%
Baccalaureate Programs	465	426	91.6%
Master's Programs	190	183	96.3%
Doctoral Programs	70	64	91.4%

### *Limitations*

The response rate for the Annual Survey has failed to reach 100% for some time. The results presented here are therefore presented with the warning to use caution in interpretation. Introducing new measures, as well as our changes in question wording and category response, has altered the instrument. Due to these changes, comparisons between this year and previous years may be difficult.

## Institutional Characteristics

Social work programs were asked to respond to questions about their structure and the institution in which they are housed. At the time of survey administration, there were 465 accredited baccalaureate and 190 accredited master's social work programs in the United States. Of these accredited programs, 62% (296) are BSW-only, 11% (52) are MSW-only; 27% (132) have both baccalaureate and master's accredited programs at their institution.

### *Institutional Auspice*

Programs were asked to identify their institutional auspice: (1) public-state, (2) public-other, (3) private-denominational, or (4) private-other. The majority of accredited social work programs (55.6%; 265) were housed in public institutions.

Auspice of Institutions Housing a Social Work Program

Institutional Auspice	Number	Percent
Public-State	265	55.6%
Public-Other	7	1.5%
Private-Denominational	134	28.1%
Private-Other	71	14.9%

When looking at the institutional auspice by program level, it becomes evident that there is a higher percentage of baccalaureate programs housed in private-denominational institutions (31.4% compared to 11.1% and 10.9%), while there are more master's and doctoral programs in public-state institutions.

Percent of Institutional Auspice by Program Level

	Public-State	Public-Other	Private-Denominational	Private-Other
Program Level	%	%	%	%
Baccalaureate	54.2	1.4	31.4	13.0
Master's	73.3	1.7	11.1	13.9
Doctoral	68.8	3.1	10.9	17.2

### *Gender/Ethnic Identification of Institution*

Programs were asked if their institutions identified with specific gender or ethnic groups. Programs predominantly self-identified as "non-ethnic, coeducational" institutions (84.4%; 385). The largest category of programs identifying with a diverse population self-identified as "Historically Black College or University (HBCU)" (7.9%; 36).

Ethnic/Gender Identification of Institutions Housing a Social Work Program

Category	%
<b>Non-ethnic</b>	<b>87.5</b>
Coeducational	84.4
Women's	2.4
Men's	0.7
<b>Historically Black College or University</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Coeducational	7.7
Women's	0.2
<b>Hispanic Serving Institution - Coeducational</b>	<b>4.6</b>

### *Primary Setting of Institution*

Programs were asked to self-identify their institution's primary location setting. Master's and doctoral programs were much more likely to identify their institutional setting as urban. Only 3.1% (2) programs at the doctoral level identified their institutional setting as rural.

Percent of Social Work Programs by Program Level and Setting

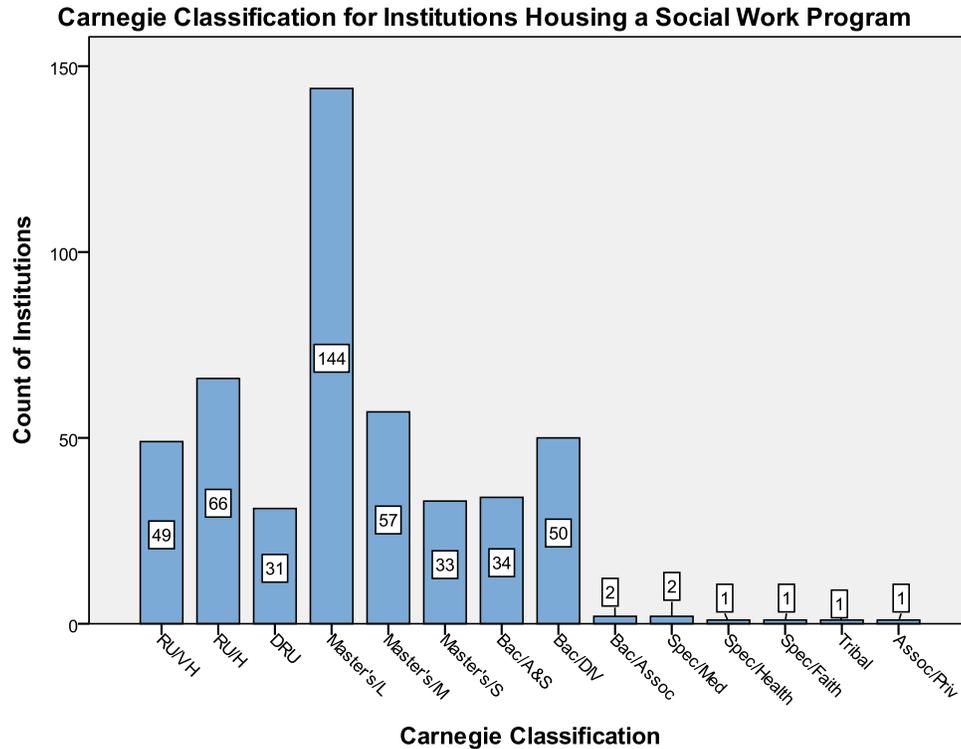
	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Program Level	%	%	%
Baccalaureate	39.3	25.4	35.3
Master's	62.6	20.1	17.3
Doctoral	81.3	15.6	3.1

### *Carnegie Classification*

Institutional Carnegie Classification was also collected in 2008. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching devised a framework for categorizing colleges and universities, which has been used extensively in higher education. A brief explanation of the basic categories is provided below, and further information can be found at the Carnegie Foundation website (<http://www.carnegiefoundation.org/classifications>).

<i>Spec/Med:</i>	<i>Special Focus Institutions—Medical Schools and Medical Centers</i>
<i>Spec/Health:</i>	<i>Special Focus Institutions—Other Health Profession Schools</i>
<i>Spec/Faith:</i>	<i>Special Focus Institutions—Theological Seminaries, Bible Colleges, and other faith-related institutions</i>
<i>RU/VH:</i>	<i>Research Universities (very high research activity)</i>
<i>RU/H:</i>	<i>Research Universities (high research activity)</i>
<i>Master's/S:</i>	<i>Master's Colleges and Universities (smaller programs)</i>
<i>Master's/M:</i>	<i>Master's Colleges and Universities (medium programs)</i>
<i>Master's/L:</i>	<i>Master's Colleges and Universities (larger programs)</i>
<i>DRU:</i>	<i>Doctoral Research Universities</i>
<i>Bac/Div:</i>	<i>Baccalaureate Colleges – Diverse Fields</i>
<i>Bac/Assoc:</i>	<i>Baccalaureate/Associate's Colleges</i>
<i>Bac/A&amp;S:</i>	<i>Baccalaureate Colleges—Arts &amp; Sciences</i>

The highest number of accredited programs are housed in institutions classified as Master's/Larger Programs (30.5%; 144), followed by Research University/High Research Activity (14.0%; 66), Master's/Medium Programs (12.1%; 57), and Research University/Very High Research Activity (10.4%; 49).



Again, there are some differences when looking at the distribution by program level, especially in the two “Research Universities” categories. RU/VH institutions housed only 5.5% (23) of baccalaureate programs, but 23.6% (43) of master’s programs and 60.9% (39) of doctoral programs. Again, RU/H institutions housed 13.4% (56) of baccalaureate programs, while housing 26.9% (49) of master’s programs and 23.4% (15) of doctoral programs.

#### *Part-Time Programs*

Another structural element asked was the availability of a part-time option. Almost half of baccalaureate programs offered a part-time option (46.8%; 198), compared to 90.5% (162) of master’s level institutions. More than half (57.8%; 37) of doctoral-level institutions offered a part-time option.

#### *Title IV-E Stipends*

Since 1980, the federal Title IV-E child welfare training fund has been a source of financial assistance for social work students specializing in child welfare work.<sup>1</sup> It is necessary to have current data on the number of social work programs participating in this program when discussing funding for social work education and student debt load. A total of 144 (34.5%) baccalaureate programs offered IV-E stipends in 33 states. IV-E stipends were provided in 88 master’s level programs in 44 states and the District of Columbia.

<sup>1</sup> National Association of Social Workers (NASW). (2004). *Fact sheet: Title IV-E child welfare training*. Retrieved September 18, 2008 from <http://www.socialworkers.org/advocacy/updates/2003/081204a.asp>

## Social Work Faculty

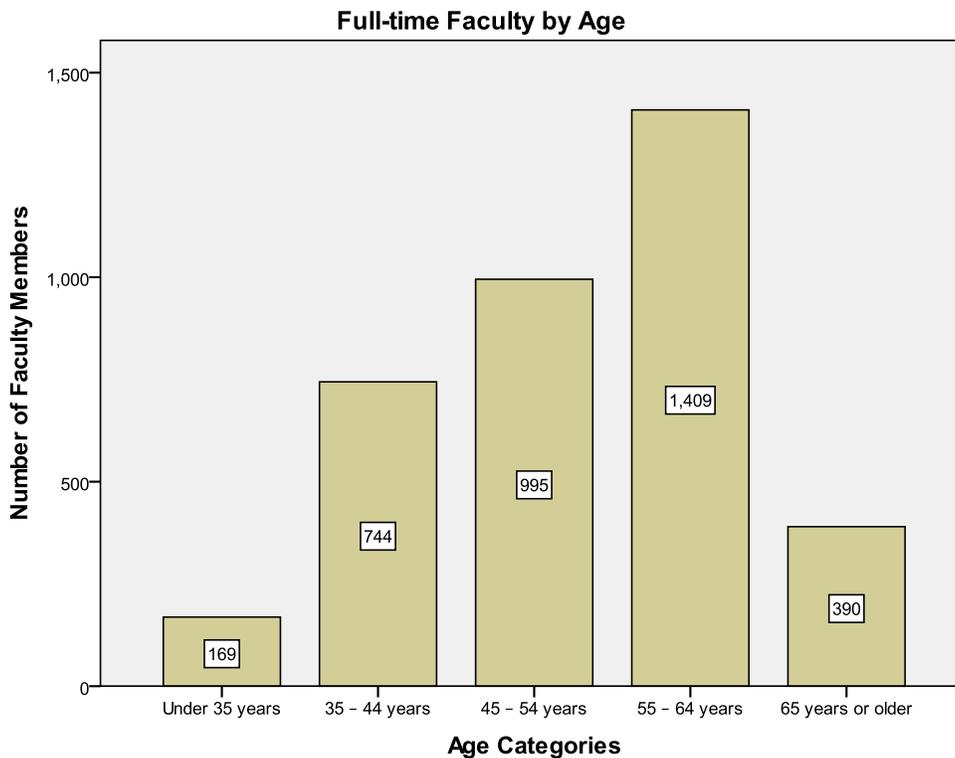
The faculty section of the Annual Survey asks programs for information on full-time faculty and aggregate data for part-time faculty. For 2008, programs reported a total of 6,048 full-time and 4,187 part-time faculty or instructional staff with a primary assignment to a social work program (baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral).

### Full-Time Faculty

For the purposes of this *Summary*, "full-time" refers to faculty members who spend 50% or more of an FTE in social work education. The following analyses are based on a subset of 3,850 full-time faculty members for whom their institutions provided detailed individual information.

#### Demographics

Information was provided about each full-time faculty member's age, gender, and racial/ethnic identification. The largest percent (38.0%) of full-time faculty members fell into the 55-64 years old age category. Very few of the faculty members were under 35 years (4.6%; 169).



The majority (67.4%; 2,581) of full-time faculty are Female with 32.6% (1,251) identified as Male. The table below shows the racial/ethnic identification of the full-time faculty members. "Minority" faculty members (including categories African American/Other Black, Latino/Hispanic, American Indian/Native American, Asian American/Other Asian, Pacific Islander, and Other) accounted for 26.9% (1,034) of faculty members. Additionally, 1.4% (54) were identified as foreign (no resident visa).

Number and Percent of Full-time Faculty by Racial/Ethnic Group Identification

<b>Racial/Ethnic Group Identification</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
White (non-Hispanic)	2,753	71.6
African American/Other Black	536	13.9
Latino/Hispanic		
Chicano/Mexican American	70	1.8
Puerto Rican	49	1.3
Other Latino/Hispanic	82	2.1
American Indian/Native American	47	1.2
Asian American/Other Asian	200	5.2
Pacific Islander	14	0.4
Other	36	0.9
Multiple Race/Ethnicity	38	1.0
Unknown	21	0.5

*Faculty Title and Rank*

A majority of full-time faculty members had no administrative title (63.3%; 2,198). Of those faculty members with an administrative title, the program director titles were most common with 13.4% (467) holding one of those four titles, followed by Director of Field Instruction (279; 8.0%).

Full-time Faculty by Administrative Title

<b>Administrative Title</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
No Administrative Title	2,198	63.3
Dean	54	1.6
Chairperson	148	4.3
Program Director		
Program Director	192	5.5
Director of BSW Program	157	4.5
Director of MSW Program	81	2.3
Director of PhD Program	37	1.1
Other Director Positions		
Associate/Assistant Dean or Director	95	2.7
Director of Admissions or Minority Recruitment	13	0.4
Director of Continuing Education or Work Study	7	0.2
Director of Research/Research Administrator	25	0.7
Field Education		
Director of Field Instruction	279	8.0
Associate/Assistant Director of Field Instruction	50	1.4
Other	139	4.0

The most common ranks given to faculty members were Assistant Professor (28.9%; 1,100) and Associate Professor (28.2%; 1,073) with a slightly lower number receiving the rank of Professor (22.3%; 848).

#### Full-time Faculty by Rank

Rank	#	%
Professor	848	22.3
Associate Professor	1,073	28.2
Assistant Professor	1,100	28.9
Instructor	251	6.6
Lecturer	185	4.9
Clinical Appointment	144	3.8
Other	208	5.5

#### Highest Earned Degree

Almost all reported full-time faculty members have an MSW degree (93.2%; 3,564). More than half of social work faculty members also hold doctoral degrees in social work (54.5%; 2,093) as their highest earned degree. For 26.1% (1,001) full-time faculty the MSW was their highest earned degree; only 0.8% reported a different master's degree as their highest earned degree. An additional 16.8% (646) reported a doctoral degree other than one in social work.

#### Full-time Faculty by Highest Earned Degree

Degree	#	%
Master's in Social Work	1,001	26.1
Other Master's	32	0.8
Doctorate in Social Work or Social Welfare	2,093	54.5
Other Doctorate	646	16.8
Law	23	0.6
Unknown	6	0.2
ABD or in doctoral program	14	0.4
Other	26	0.7

#### Licensure

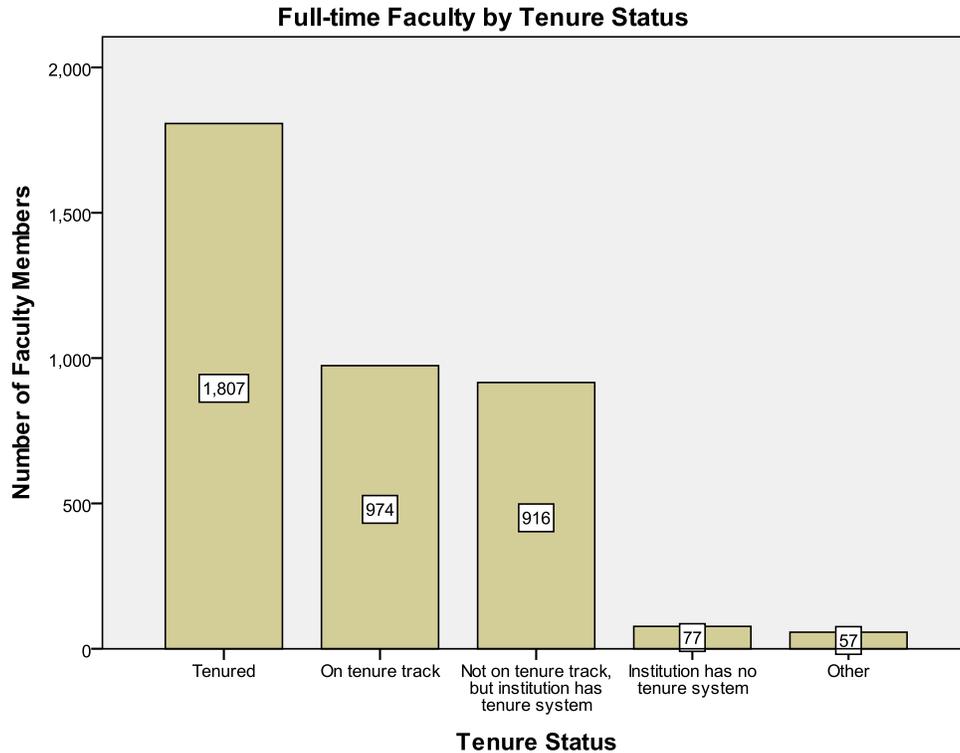
The survey asked what licenses were held by faculty members; faculty members could report multiple licenses. A total of 2,777 licenses were held by 2,077 full-time faculty members or a little more than half (53.9%) of all full-time faculty members. The most commonly held license was the Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW) with 33.1% (1,276) holding the license. The most commonly reported "Other" licenses were Licensed Independent Clinical Social Worker (LICSW), held by 21 full-time faculty members, and Licensed Independent Social Worker (LISW), held by 17 faculty members.

#### Number and Percent of Full-time Faculty with License by Type

Professional Licenses	#	%
Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW)	1,276	33.1
Master's Level Licensed Social Worker	666	17.3
Academy of Certified Social Workers (ACSW)	608	15.8
Baccalaureate Level Licensed Social Worker	24	0.6
Other	203	5.3

#### Tenure Status

In 2008, programs were asked to report information on full-time faculty tenure status. The largest percent of faculty members were tenured (47.2%; 1,807). Only 2.0% (77) of full-time faculty members were housed in institutions where there is no tenure system.



There was a significant difference ( $p < .01$ ) between tenure status based on gender of faculty. There was a higher percent of male faculty who are tenured and a higher percent of female faculty members who are not on tenure track in institutions where there is a tenure system in place.

Percent of Full-time Faculty by Tenure Status and Gender

	Male %	Female %
Tenured	54.8	43.6
On tenure track	22.9	26.5
Not on tenure track	19.4	26.2
Institution has no tenure system	1.8	2.1
Other	1.1	1.6

### Salary

The following faculty charts include salary information on full-time faculty with titles of full professor, associate professor, or assistant professor that do not have an administrative title ( $n = 2,197$ ). Salaries were adjusted to reflect a nine-month academic period. If there were less than five faculty members in a single category, salary information was excluded to ensure confidentiality.

The average salary (adjusted for 9-months) for full-time faculty members with no administrative title was \$94,405 for Professors, \$69,008 for Associate Professors, and \$56,208 for Assistant Professors. The table below shows the salary by rank and Carnegie Classification of the institutions where the faculty members are employed (see the Institutional section for more details on the Carnegie Classifications).

**Median Salary and Middle 50 Percent Salary Range of Full-Time, Non-Administrative Faculty  
by Carnegie Classification and Rank (adjusted for 9 months)**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Carnegie Classification</b>	<b>Median Salary</b>	<b>Middle 50%</b>		<b># of Faculty Reporting</b>
Professor	RU/VH	\$111,513	\$93,875	\$138,250	150
	RU/H	\$84,610	\$76,270	\$95,399	76
	DRU	\$48,375	\$45,000	\$84,380	8
	Master's/L	\$74,850	\$65,590	\$88,377	94
	Master's/M	\$65,703	\$41,572	\$77,000	16
	Master's/S	\$73,259	\$69,000	\$84,926	11
	Bac/A&S	\$81,953	\$69,500	\$93,338	11
	Bac/Div	\$64,000	\$47,583	\$85,125	5
Associate Professor	RU/VH	\$77,111	\$68,976	\$88,626	175
	RU/H	\$67,139	\$61,549	\$72,000	116
	DRU	\$60,624	\$56,662	\$65,720	21
	Master's/L	\$60,702	\$54,668	\$69,968	156
	Master's/M	\$56,072	\$49,500	\$60,272	25
	Master's/S	\$60,110	\$48,600	\$72,000	6
	Bac/A&S	\$56,800	\$51,831	\$77,747	8
	Bac/Div	\$51,300	\$40,000	\$58,500	7
Assistant Professor	RU/VH	\$62,611	\$55,492	\$70,275	190
	RU/H	\$56,713	\$51,585	\$61,000	138
	DRU	\$52,274	\$49,063	\$56,850	32
	Master's/L	\$52,500	\$47,543	\$60,000	215
	Master's/M	\$45,090	\$38,884	\$53,530	42
	Master's/S	\$45,000	\$42,825	\$55,065	18
	Bac/A&S	\$45,900	\$40,181	\$52,750	13
	Bac/Div	\$43,500	\$36,944	\$45,900	20

Salaries based on social work program to which the faculty member had primary responsibility are presented below. At each rank, faculty members had higher salaries if they had some assignment to the graduate program.

**Median Salary and Middle 50 Percent Salary Range of Full-Time, Non-Administrative Faculty  
by Primary Assignment and Rank (adjusted for 9 months)**

Rank	Program Primary Assignment	Median Salary	Middle 50%	# of Faculty Reporting
Professor	MSW	\$88,791	\$73,725 – \$109,700	184
	Split-BSW/MSW	\$82,286	\$73,000 – \$89,617	32
	BSW	\$75,000	\$63,864 – \$88,175	62
Associate Professor	MSW	\$69,119	\$61,395 – \$80,518	256
	Split-BSW/MSW	\$64,981	\$60,000 – \$70,000	46
	BSW	\$59,078	\$54,000 – \$68,982	130
Assistant Professor	MSW	\$58,000	\$52,000 – \$65,680	318
	Split-BSW/MSW	\$54,784	\$49,885 – \$60,000	73
	BSW	\$49,983	\$44,575 – \$56,010	226

Non-administrative faculty members reported that they received 92.6% of funding for their salaries from “university” and 7.4% from “external sources.”

*Full-Time Faculty: Gender Differences*

Among full-time faculty, there were significant gender differences for tenure status, rank, and program of primary responsibility (all chi-square tests at  $p < .001$ ). However, there were also significant differences among faculty members for highest degree and age (chi-square tests at  $p < .001$ ).

The tables below show gender/highest earned degree differences by faculty rank, tenure status, and program of primary responsibility. Although gender differences remained statistically significant (chi-square tests at  $p < .001$ ), gender differences in rank were primarily at the instructor level. Gender differences in tenure status were primarily among non-tenured faculty at institutions having tenure systems. Gender differences in program of primary responsibility were primarily for BSW and 50/50 MSW/PhD programs.

**Faculty Gender/Highest Degree by Rank\***

Gender	Highest Degree	Rank					
		Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Lecturer	Clinical Appointment
Male	MSW	3%	11%	18%	77%	74%	85%
	PhD, Social Work or Welfare	67%	68%	67%	15%	11%	10%
	Other PhD	30%	21%	15%	8%	15%	5%
Female	MSW	9%	11%	24%	90%	75%	84%
	PhD, Social Work or Welfare	67%	70%	62%	8%	18%	13%
	Other PhD	24%	19%	14%	2%	7%	3%

\* Other ranks were omitted from this analysis due to insufficient number.

**Faculty Gender/Highest Degree by Tenure Status**

Gender	Highest Degree	Tenure Status			
		Tenured	Tenure Track	Non-Tenure Track, but Institution Has Tenure System	Institution Has No Tenure System
Male	MSW	6%	8%	66%	57%
	PhD, Social Work or Welfare	69%	74%	20%	30%
	Other PhD	25%	18%	14%	13%
Female	MSW	12%	13%	75%	64%
	PhD, Social Work or Welfare	69%	72%	17%	19%
	Other PhD	19%	15%	8%	17%

**Faculty Gender/Highest Degree by Program of Primary Responsibility**

Gender	Highest Degree	Program of Primary Responsibility				
		BSW	MSW	50/50 BSW & MSW	50/50 MSW & PhD	PhD
Male	MSW	34%	14%	26%	0	0
	PhD, Social Work or Welfare	47%	66%	59%	71%	68%
	Other PhD	19%	20%	15%	29%	32%
Female	MSW	47%	23%	30%	4%	0
	PhD, Social Work or Welfare	39%	62%	58%	86%	75%
	Other PhD	14%	15%	12%	10%	25%

The tables below show gender/age differences by faculty rank, tenure status, and program of primary responsibility. Although gender differences remained statistically significant (chi-square tests at  $p < .001$  or  $.02$ ), gender differences in rank were primarily at the instructor level. Gender differences in tenure status were found primarily for non-tenure track faculty at institutions having tenure systems. Gender differences in program of primary responsibility were found primarily for PhD and 50/50 MSW/PhD programs. Age differences in rank, tenure status, and program of primary responsibility were found primarily for faculty members 65 years or older.

**Faculty Gender/Age by Rank\***

Gender	Age	Rank
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		Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Lecturer	Clinical Appointment
Male	< 35	0	0	12%	4%	2%	4%
	35-44	1%	15%	41%	14%	12%	13%
	45-54	14%	31%	26%	20%	29%	30%
	55-64	56%	41%	16%	53%	40%	44%
	65 or Older	29%	13%	5%	9%	17%	9%
Female	< 35	0	< 1%	10%	12%	9%	5%
	35-44	1%	14%	39%	28%	24%	13%
	45-54	17%	33%	29%	26%	28%	35%
	55-64	59%	44%	20%	34%	34%	39%
	65 or Older	23%	8%	2%	< 1%	5%	8%

\* Other ranks were omitted from this analysis due to insufficient number.

#### Faculty Gender/Age by Tenure Status

		Tenure Status			
Gender	Age (Years)			Non-Tenure Track, but Institution Has Tenure System	Institution Has No Tenure System
		Tenured	Tenure Track		
Male	< 35	0	12%	3%	4%
	35-44	6%	42%	16%	31%
	45-54	21%	29%	25%	26%
	55-64	51%	14%	42%	26%
	65 or Older	22%	3%	14%	13%
Female	< 35	< 1%	11%	6%	10%
	35-44	8%	40%	26%	28%
	45-54	27%	29%	30%	28%
	55-64	51%	19%	33%	30%
	65 or Older	14%	1%	5%	4%

**Faculty Gender/Age by Program of Primary Responsibility**

Gender	Age (Years)	Program of Primary Responsibility				
		BSW	MSW	50/50 BSW & MSW	50/50 MSW & PhD	PhD
Male	< 35	7%	2%	5%	3%	0
	35-44	17%	18%	15%	11%	5%
	45-54	23%	26%	21%	11%	20%
	55-64	37%	40%	43%	55%	53%
	65 or Older	16%	14%	16%	20%	22%
Female	< 35	6%	4%	8%	2%	2%
	35-44	22%	21%	23%	30%	6%
	45-54	30%	28%	26%	20%	32%
	55-64	36%	38%	36%	34%	45%
	65 or Older	6%	9%	7%	14%	15%

## Baccalaureate Programs

In 2008, 426 baccalaureate programs (91.6%) responded to the Annual Survey on Social Work Programs. New questions were added that addressed structural components of baccalaureate programs. One question asked, "Does your program require students to fill out an application in order to declare social work as their major?" Most programs (79.5%; 334) reported that an application was required. Another question asked about the structure of the academic year. Almost all programs (95.7%; 399) reported that they operate on a semester system.

### *Baccalaureate Programs: Enrollment*

Programs were asked to report student enrollment as of November 1, 2008. A total of 39,809 full-time students and 5,319 part-time students were enrolled as of November 1st for the academic year. Please note that only reported juniors and seniors are included in the following summary.

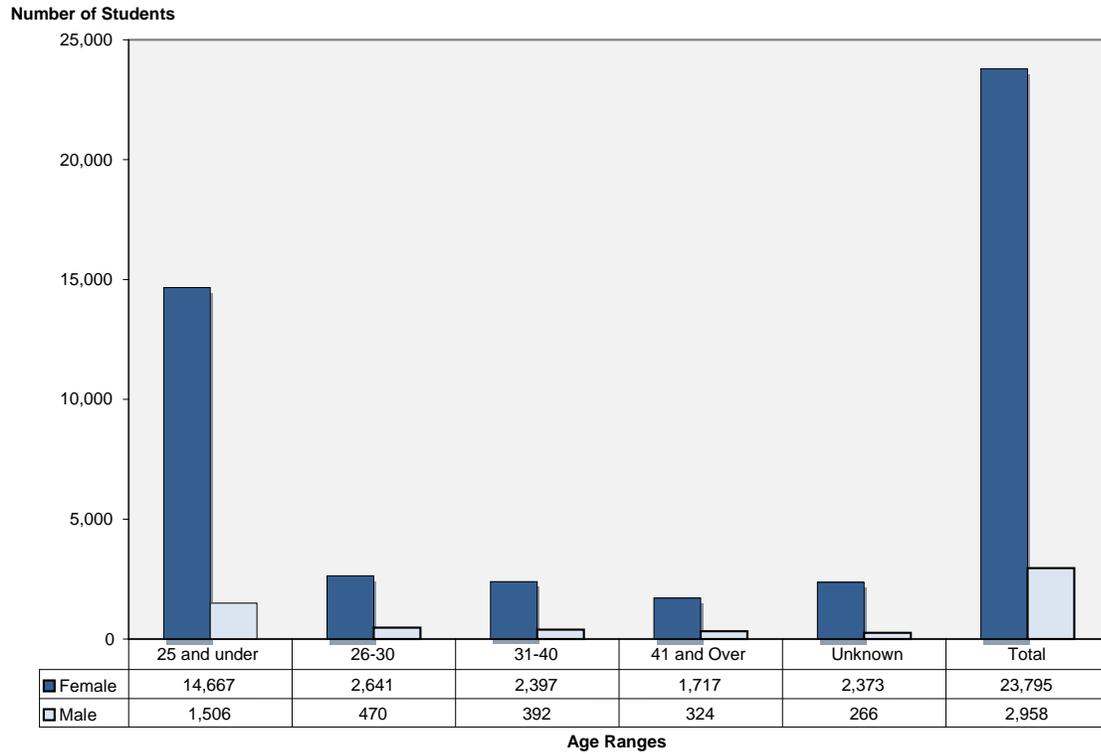
	<b>Count</b>
Applications received and considered	14,608
Applicants accepted for admission	11,790
New students enrolled for Fall 2008	10,799

Applications received, accepted applicants, and those accepted applicants who enrolled were reported. It should be noted that the number of applicants most likely includes duplicates, since students may apply to more than one school. Looking at the data:

- 80.7% of applications were accepted
- 91.6% of accepted applicants enrolled for Fall 2008

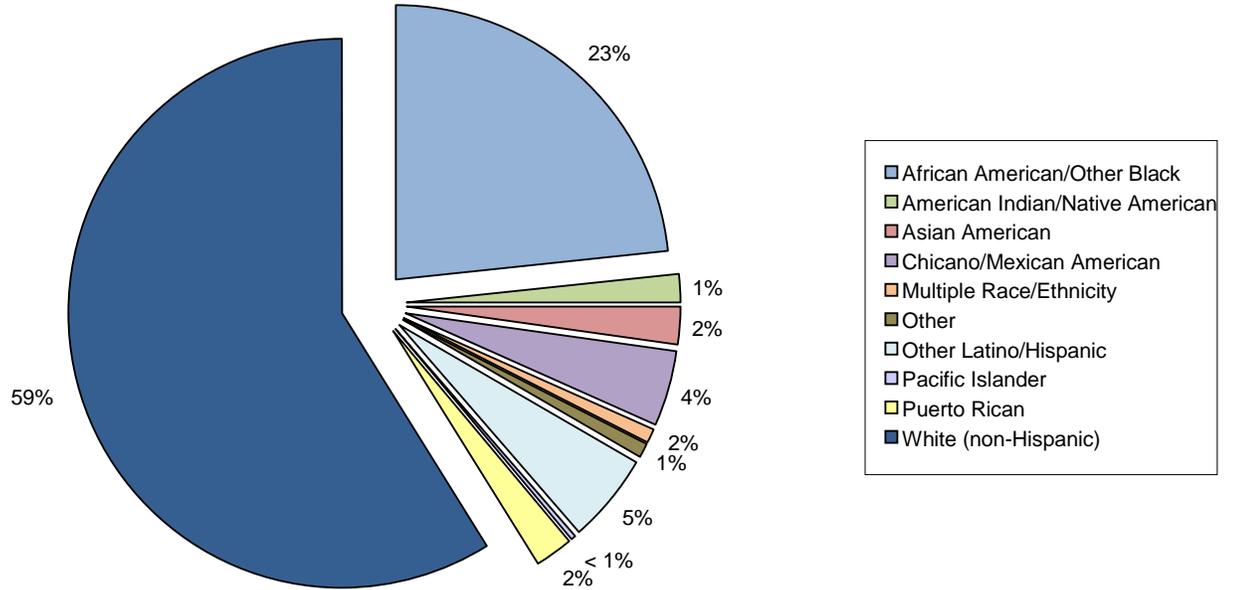
There were 28,672 full-time juniors and seniors enrolled in 412 programs with an average of 69.6 students per program. The following graph shows the distribution of enrolled full-time baccalaureate students by gender and age. Overall, the majority of full-time baccalaureate students were 25 and under in age (60.5%) and female (88.9%).

### Number of Full-Time Baccalaureate Juniors & Seniors by Age and Gender



There are 10,173 full-time minority students, comprising 35.5% of the total full-time enrollment. Part-time students' gender composition was comparable to full-time students (87% female; 3,760). However, part-time programs had a greater percentage of minority students (48%; 2,135).

### Ethnic/Racial Identification of Full-time Enrolled Juniors and Seniors



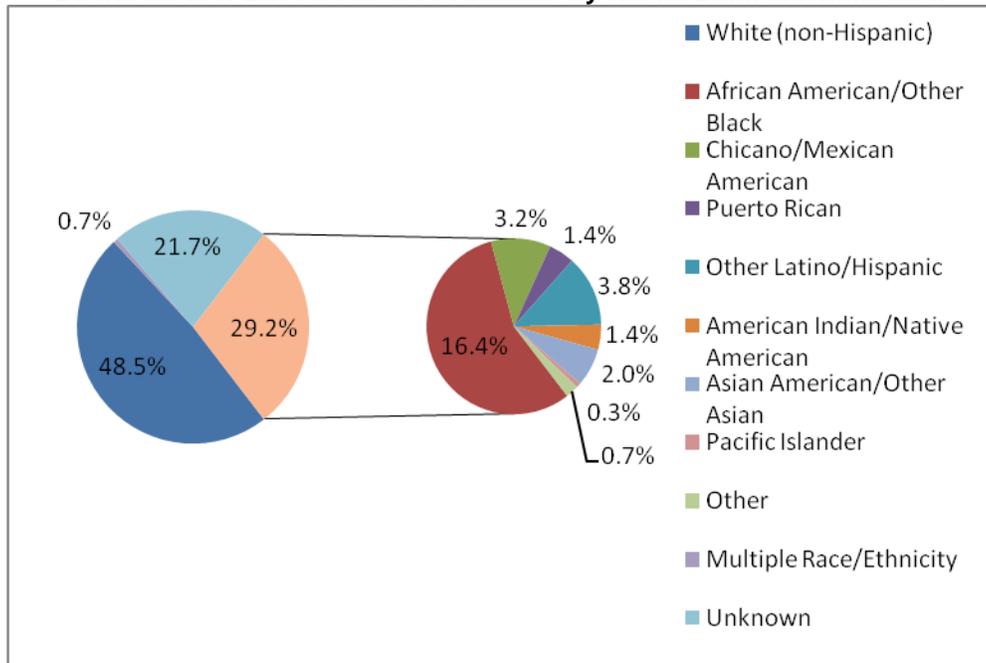
#### *Baccalaureate Programs: Field Placements*

Programs reported that 26,695 full-time and part-time students were in a field placement as of November 1, 2008. A series of categories representing types of field placements were provided and programs were asked to report how many students were in each placement type. The highest number of students reported was in the category “Other” (61.7%), which indicates that there is a need to re-evaluate the categories being used for field placements. Of the given categories, child welfare continued to have the highest concentration of students (19.8%; 2,023), followed by Family Services (12.6%; 1,288), School Social Work (9.6%; 986), Aging/Gerontological Social Work (9.3%; 948), and Mental Health or Community Mental Health (9.1%; 935).

#### *Baccalaureate Programs: Degrees Awarded*

During the 2007-2008 academic year, 426 baccalaureate programs awarded 14,707 degrees. Distribution of graduates was quite similar to that of full-time enrolled students. Most graduates were female (90%) and 36% were in a minority racial/ethnic group.

**Distribution of Baccalaureate Graduates by Racial/Ethnic Identification**



Programs were also asked to report on graduate debt. However, it should be noted that the graduate debt section had a lower response rate than other sections. On average 78% of graduates acquired loan debt while working towards a BSW (51% of respondents reporting). The mean debt load reported was \$21,766.

## Master's Programs

In 2008, 183 of 190 (96.3%) of master's programs responded to the Annual Survey on Social Work Programs. Programs were asked to report whether tests were required for application, specifically the GRE, GMAT, and TOEFL. The majority of programs (81.8%; 144) required the TOEFL for students who do not consider English their native language. Most institutions did not require student to take the GRE or GMAT, with the highest percentage (20.5%; 36) requiring the GRE Verbal section and 18.8% (33) requiring the GRE Quantitative section (see doctoral enrollment for comparison of application processes).

Respondents were also asked to identify dual degrees and certificates that are offered through their program. Law was the most popular dual degree offered (25.0%; 42), followed by public health (15.9%; 27) and theology/divinity (13.3%; 22).

Number and Percent of Programs Offering Dual Degrees by Degree Area

Dual Degree	# Offering	% Offering
Business Administration	14	8.5
Education	5	3.0
Law	42	25.0
Doctorate in Social Work	19	11.3
Public Administration/Public Policy	22	12.9
Public Health	27	15.9
Theology/Divinity	22	13.3
Urban Planning	6	3.7
Other	16	9.9

In certificates offered, the most frequently offered was aging/gerontology (29.0%; 49), followed by school social work (26.0%; 44), and Other (24.3%; 41). Given the frequency in reporting the other category, additional fields will be included for this question in the future.

Number and Percent of Programs Offering Certificates by Degree Area

Certificate	# Offering	% Offering
Addictions/Substance Abuse	19	11.5
Aging/Gerontology	49	29.0
Developmental Disabilities	7	4.2
Human Services Management	11	6.7
Jewish Services	4	2.5
Marriage and Family	8	4.9
School Social Work	44	26.0
Women's Studies	4	2.5
Other	41	24.3

### *Master's Programs: Enrollment*

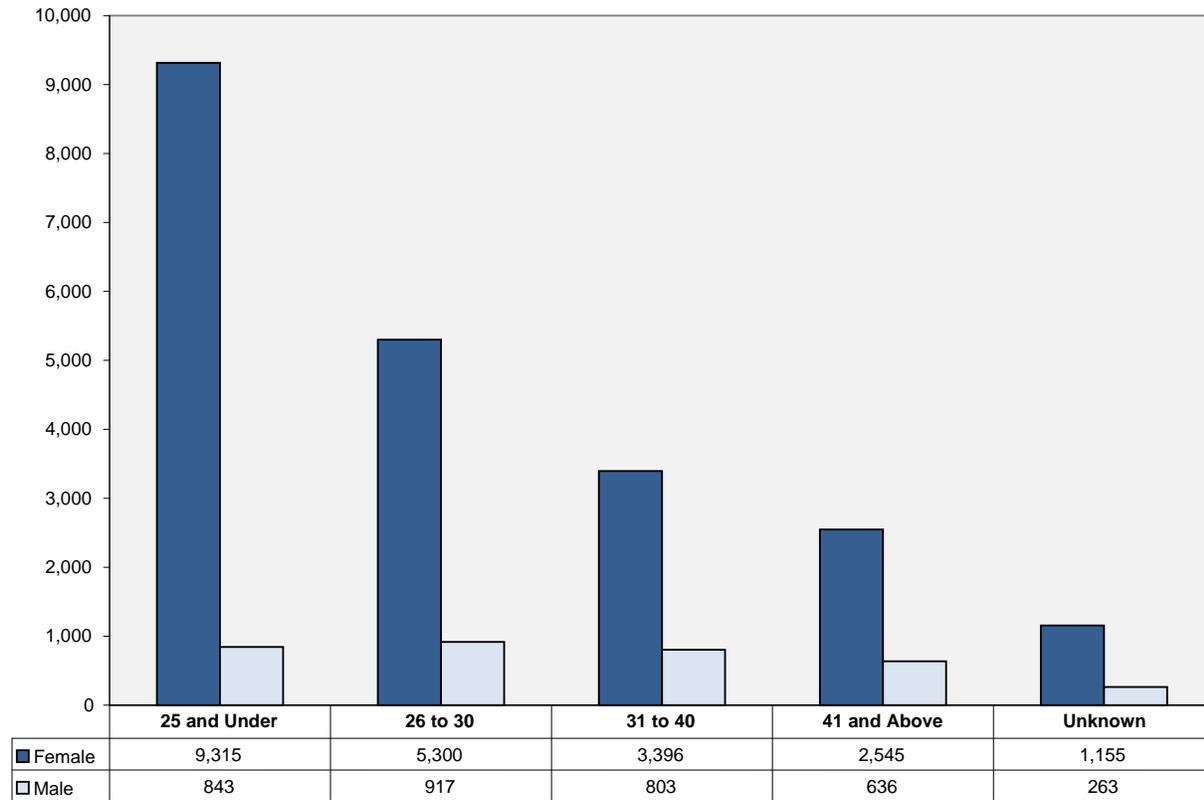
There were 36,923 applications to master's of social work programs in 2008. The acceptance rate for applications to full-time programs was 66.9%. The acceptance rate for applications to part-time programs was 72.3%. Because students may apply to multiple programs, there is no way for CSWE to produce a count of unduplicated applications; therefore, the actual number of people applying to social work programs is likely inflated. Of those students who were accepted for admission, 57.4% of full-time applicants and 78.7% of part-time applicants went on to enroll.

Number of Applications and Students Enrolled by Program

	Full-Time	Part-Time
Applications received and considered	26,937	9,986
Applicants accepted for admission	18,013	7,224
New students enrolled	10,346	5,685

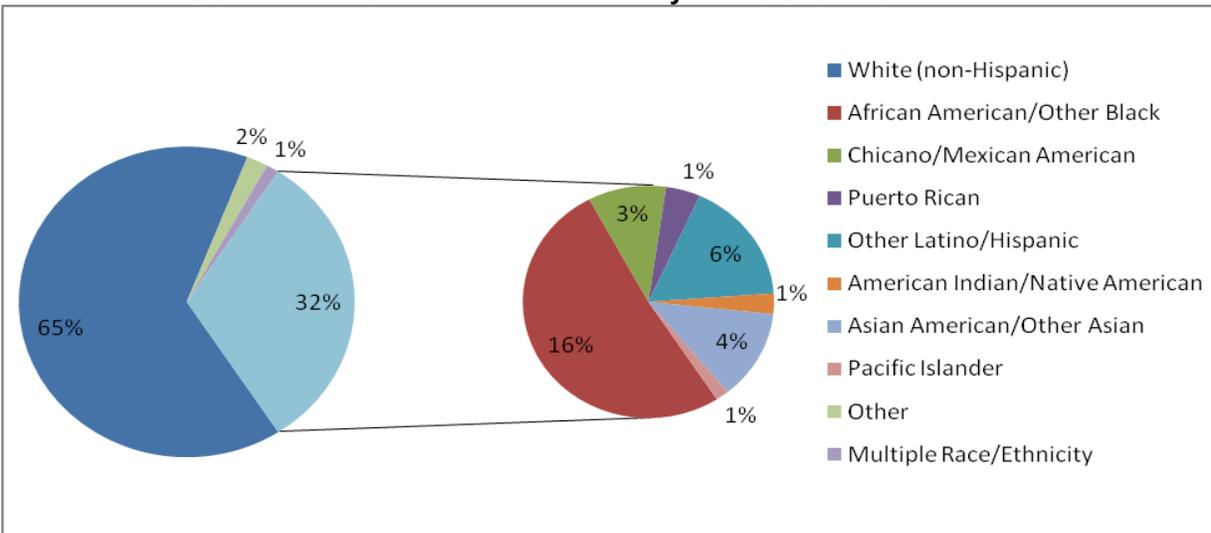
As of November 1, 2008, the total enrollment of full-time master's students was 26,731; the total enrollment of part-time master's students was 16,668. The graph below shows the distribution of enrolled full-time master's students by gender and age.

Full-Time Enrollment of Master's Students by Gender and Age Range



The distribution of master's students by gender is consistent with the baccalaureate level; overall, 86.2% (21,711) of full-time master's students were female. The highest percentage of master's students are "25 and under" in age (40.3%, 10,158), however, that is lower than the percent of students who are "25 and under" at the baccalaureate level (60.5%). Master's programs had 32% (7,922) full-time minority students.

### Enrolled Full-time Master's Students by Racial/Ethnic Identification



Overall, 86% (13,550) of part-time master's students were female. Minority students comprised a slightly lower proportion of part-time master's students (26.1%; 5,113) than of full-time master's students.

#### *Master's Programs: Concentrations and Field Placements*

Questions about concentrations offered were broken out into two parts – methods and fields of practice. Respondents were asked to report whether they offered a concentration and the number of students enrolled in each concentration. The table below shows methods concentrations and student enrollment, ordered by frequency of offering by programs.

Number and Percent of Programs Offering Concentrations and Students Enrolled by Method

	# Offering	% Offering	Students Enrolled
Direct Practice/Clinical	106	83.5	17,822
Management or Administration	47	49.0	974
Advanced Generalist	45	43.7	3,804
Community Planning/Organization	36	37.1	873
Other	24	30.4	1,460
Combination of Community Planning and Management/Administration	27	28.4	775
Combination of Direct Practice/Clinical and Community Planning or Management/Administration	25	26.9	600
Generalist	24	25.8	2,683
Social Policy	18	21.4	401
Combination of Direct Practice/Clinical and Social Policy or Program Evaluation	15	16.7	704
Program Evaluation	12	14.5	318
Combination of Social Policy and Program Evaluation	8	9.3	246

Programs reported 30,660 full-time and part-time students with a declared method concentration. Enrollment in Direct Practice/Clinical concentrations far out-paced enrollment in all other methods, comprising 58.1% of methods enrollments. The next highest enrollment is in Advanced Generalist (12.4%) and Generalist (8.8%).

Programs reported 15,638 full-time and part-time students in a field of practice concentration. The concentrations in a field of practice are listed below by frequency of offering. Concentrations in Families, Children and Youth were the most popular both to offer (68.3%; 71 programs offering) and for students to enroll in (4,218; 27.0%). Other concentrations with a high number of students enrolled includes Mental Health (16.7%; 2,617), Other (13.8%; 2,152), and Health and Mental Health (8.3%; 1,292).

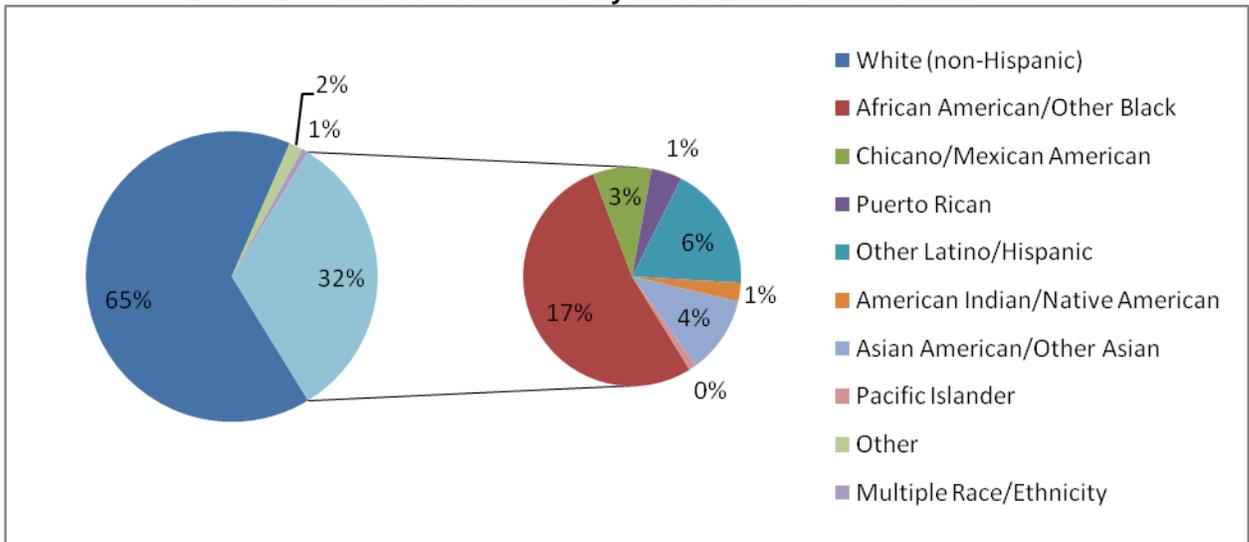
Number and Percent of Programs Offering Concentrations and Students Enrolled by Fields of Practice

	<b># Offering</b>	<b>% Offering</b>	<b>Students Enrolled</b>
Families, Children, and Youth	71	68.3	4,218
Aging/Gerontology	54	54.5	922
Mental Health	51	50.0	2,617
School Social Work	43	45.3	879
Other	36	41.4	2,152
Health	34	36.6	693
Health and Mental Health	32	36.4	1,292
Administration	34	35.8	363
Addictions/Substance Abuse	32	33.0	434
Children and Youth	30	31.9	921
Community and Social Systems	29	31.2	604
International/Global or Immigrant Issues	20	23.0	99
Disabilities	17	18.7	82
Research	12	14.8	7
Rural Social Work	10	12.2	313
Occupational	8	9.6	42

*Master's Programs: Degrees Awarded*

During the 2007-2008 academic year, 18,640 master's of social work degrees were awarded from 183 member programs. Eighty-seven percent (87%) of the graduates were identified as female. The percent of graduates identified with an ethnic/racial minority group was 27% (5,011) of graduates. About 1% (241) of graduates was identified as Foreign (no resident visa).

**2007 – 2008 Master’s Graduates by Racial/Ethnic Identification**



Programs were also asked about the debt load of MSW graduates. According to the 86 programs (47%) that responded, 75% of their graduates had loan debt of an average amount of \$30,047.

## Doctoral Programs

In 2008, 64 doctoral programs (91.4%) responded to the Annual Survey of Social Work Programs. Doctoral programs were asked if they require students to take the GRE (verbal, quantitative, analytical, and written sections), MAT, or TOEFL. The percent of programs requiring the GRE was greater than at the master's level. Few programs required the MAT at either degree level.

Doctoral Applicant Testing Requirements by Degree Level

	Required for Master's Program		Required for Doctoral Program	
	n	%	n	%
GRE – Verbal	36	20.5	59	92.2
GRE – Quantitative	33	18.8	59	92.2
GRE – Analytical	20	11.7	35	70.0
GRE – Written	18	10.6	27	55.1
MAT	4	2.5	5	13.9

### *Doctoral Programs: Enrollment*

Doctoral programs reported 1,622 applications for fall semester 2008. The acceptance rate for applications in 2008 was 36.1%. Because students can apply to multiple programs, an unduplicated count of applications cannot be determined. The majority of those applicants who were accepted went on to enroll in the program (71.6%).

- Applications received and considered                    1,622
- Applicants accepted for admission                        585
- New students enrolled                                        419

Newly enrolled students primarily came from a background in social work, with most (76.9%) holding a master's degree in social work; an additional 4.0% have a BSW and a graduate degree from another field. Twenty percent (20.4%) held graduate degrees from other fields.

Educational Background of Newly Enrolled Doctoral Students

	Has MSW	Has Other Graduate Degree	Does not have Graduate Degree
Has BSW	91	18	2
Does not have BSW	259	75	10
Total	350	93	12

Doctoral programs were asked to identify enrolled students who fall into two categories – those who are taking coursework and those who have completed coursework as of November 1, 2009. There were 2,568 students enrolled in doctoral programs. The majority of students are full-time (70.1%; 1,801) and a slight majority have completed coursework (51.1%; 1,323).

Full-time and Part-time Enrolled Doctoral Students by Status

	Taking Coursework	Completed Coursework
Full-time Students	929	872
Part-time Students	316	451
Total	1,245	1,323

In the table below there is a full break-down of the gender and racial/ethnic identification of enrolled students, including a comparison across the different enrollment statuses. There are a slightly higher percentage of female students enrolled part-time.

Percent of Enrolled Students by Enrollment Status and Demographic Category

	<b>Full-time Taking Coursework n = 929</b>	<b>Part-time Taking Coursework n = 316</b>	<b>Full-time Completed Coursework n = 872</b>	<b>Part-time Completed Coursework n = 451</b>
Male	22.6	18.0	22.7	21.1
Female	75.8	80.7	69.4	75.6
White (non-Hispanic)	53.2	52.2	54.8	64.1
African American/Other Black	14.9	23.7	15.9	12.0
Chicano/Mexican American	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.9
Puerto Rican	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.1
Other Latino/Hispanic	3.3	1.9	3.8	6.2
American Indian/Native American	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.1
Asian American/Other Asian	11.8	2.2	10.9	5.3
Pacific Islander	1.2	2.5	0.7	2.2
Other	6.0	2.8	5.5	1.8
Multiple Race/Ethnicity	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Unknown	6.4	12.3	4.9	5.1

*Doctoral Programs: Degrees Awarded*

During the 2007–2008 academic year, 337 degrees were awarded from 60 doctoral programs. Most of the graduates were female (77%). The percentage of minority graduates was 39%. Over half of students took five to seven years to obtain their doctorates.

Number and Percent of Graduates by Years Taken to Obtain Doctoral Degree

<b>Years to Awarded Degree</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than 4 years	20	5.9%
4 years	65	19.3%
5 years	83	24.6%
6-7 years	89	26.4%
8-9 years	39	11.6%
10 or more years	41	12.2%

Twenty-two programs (34%) responded to questions about loan debt, reporting that about 49% of their graduates had loan debt. The average debt load acquired while working towards a doctorate was \$25,451.

*Doctoral Programs: Employment of Graduates*

Programs provided information on the known employment status of 261 graduates (77.4% of reported graduates). Sixty percent (60.5%; 157) of the graduates were reported to be employed in an academic position (tenure-line faculty position in a program accredited by CSWE or equivalent; non-tenure-line faculty position in a program accredited by CSWE or equivalent; academic research position; or academic administrative position). At the time of reporting five graduates were known to be unemployed (1.9%) and an additional 76 had an unknown employment status.

Number and Percent of Graduates by Employment Status

<b>Employment Status of Graduates</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Tenure-line faculty position	98	37.5
Non-tenure-line faculty position	22	8.4
Academic research position	30	11.5
Non-academic research position	10	3.8
Academic administrative position	7	2.7
Non-academic administrative position	15	5.7
Post-doctoral fellow	20	7.7
Private clinical practice	14	5.4
Consulting position	12	4.6
Other	28	10.7
Not employed	5	1.9