

GRADUATE ADMISSIONS

Carol W. Shanklin, Ph.D. Dean, Graduate School



WHY IS APPLICATION PROCESS SO IMPORTANT?



Goals of Admission Processes

Provides closure to recruitment program

 Facilitate the matriculation of applicants with greatest potential to complete graduate degree

 Matches applicant's knowledge, skills, attributes, and interest with program characteristics and a graduate mentor



Administration of Admissions

Technical functions

Policy making



Technical Functions

Collecting application materials

- By Graduate School/Program
- Contract with Outside Agency
- Evaluating credentials
- Entering and maintaining admissions data
- Tracking applicants through the system
- Communicating with applicants throughout process



Policy Functions

 Establishing and maintaining admissions standards

Determining and assessing admission policies



Structure of the Admission Process

- Centralized Admission
- Decentralized

Blended or Collaborative Model



Centralized Model

- Governing policies and baseline (minimum) standards (admission's requirement) determined by governing body in collaboration with the graduate unit (College, School)
- Centralized collection of application materials
- Initial review of credentials
- Program/departments make admissions recommendation



Centralized Model (Continued)

Admissions processed centrally

Communication with applicant

Maintenance of records

Review of policies and procedures



Decentralized Model

College/Department

- Sets admission standards
- Determines admission processes
- Administers the review and processing of applications
- Communicates with students
- Maintain records



Blended or Collaborative Model

- Distributions of processes varies
 - Size and complexity of college or university
 - Available resources
 - Efficiency of operations if centralized
 - Online application
 - Collection of application fees
 - International credential review
 - Review requiring discipline specific expertise



Distribution of Model

62% Centralized excluding Medicine and Law

22% Decentralized

16% Blended/Collaborative Model

(Source: NAGAP, 2003)



Policy Decisions

- Decision on degree of selectivity
- Minimum admission standards
 - GPA
 - GRE and other standardized test scores
- International admission's requirements
 - Language Proficiency
 - Degree equivalency



Policy Decisions (Continued)

Stipend level and benefits

- Monthly stipend
- Tuition and fees paid
- Health insurance
- Application fees
 - Amount
 - Waiver policy
 - Allocation of fees



Policy Decisions (Continued)

- Admission deadlines
- Fixed date vs rolling admission dates
- Cohort vs individuals
- Admission categories and criteria
 - Regular
 - Probationary
 - Provisionally



Policy Decisions (Continue)

Legal authority to offer admission

- Administrative person who has sole authority to offer admission to a graduate program
- Example: Dean of Graduate School
- Admission offer in writing
 - PDF document sent electronically via email
 - Letter mailed or shipped
 - E-ship Global service for international admission



Application Processes

- Collecting application materials
- Evaluating credentials
- Selecting applicants
- Notifying applicants
- Maintaining accurate admission records
- Assessing admissions processes



Resolution Regarding Graduate Scholars, Fellow, Trainees and Assistants

April 15th



Data Driven Decision Making From Admission Information

- Admitted vs matriculated/enrolled
- Assessment of reasons for not enrolling
 - Financial support packet
 - Ability to work with faculty member
 - Physical facilities
 - Research expertise of faculty
 - Personal factor
 - Other factors



Data Driven Decision Making From Admission Information

- Retention rate
- Graduation rate
- Demographic profile of students
- Enrollment management
- Feeder schools
 - STEM field
 - Underrepresented students



OUTCOMES

- Higher retention
- Higher graduation rates
- More satisfied graduate students, faculty and alumni
- Higher quality graduate programs
- Effective enrollment management

