

PROFILE OF PHARMACY STUDENTS

Fall 2012

2011–12 Application Pool

Degrees Conferred 2011–12

- professional degrees
- graduate degrees

Fall 2012 Enrollments

- professional degrees
- graduate degrees

The AACP institutional research data-gathering and analysis system has been designed to collect and report information related to the U.S. pharmacy colleges and schools including more than 6,500 faculty, 62,500 students enrolled in professional programs, and 5,100 individuals pursuing graduate study. The system can efficiently provide information to characterize the pharmaceutical education enterprise and its constituents, to study trends, and to assist pharmacy college and school administrators, organizations in higher education, and the government in decision making with regard to pharmaceutical and health education. For additional information regarding the AACP's Institutional Research System, contact the Association's Associate Director of Institutional Research and Effectiveness.

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PROFILE OF PHARMACY STUDENTS FALL 2012

INTRODUCTION

The annual Profile of Pharmacy Students provides data on applications to first professional degree programs and degrees conferred and student enrollment in professional and graduate degree programs at the 129 U.S. colleges and schools of pharmacy with accredited (full, candidate and precandidate status) professional degree programs. This Profile presents data describing:

- the pharmacy application pool for 2011–12 (i.e., applications for admission in fall 2012);
- degrees conferred data 2011–12 and related long-term trends; and
- student enrollments for fall 2012 and related long-term trends.

In this report:

- **Pharm.D.1** refers to the doctor of pharmacy degree awarded as the first professional degree.
- **Pharm.D.2** refers to a postbaccalaureate degree.
- **First professional degrees** refer to the total of baccalaureates (B.S. in pharmacy, B.Pharm.) plus Pharm.D.1 degrees.
- **White** refers to citizens or permanent residents having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
- **Black or African American** refers to U.S. citizens or permanent residents having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- **Hispanic or Latino** refers to U.S. citizens or permanent residents of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
- **Asian** refers to U.S. citizens or permanent residents having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian Subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- **Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander** refers to U.S. citizens or permanent residents having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.
- **American Indian or Alaska native** refers to U.S. citizens or permanent residents having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- **Two or more races** refers to U.S. citizens or permanent residents who are not Hispanic/Latino and identify themselves by more than one race.
- **Unknown** refers to U.S. citizens or permanent residents whose race and ethnicity are not known.
- **International/Foreign** refers to citizens of a foreign country/permanent residents of a country other than the U.S.

June 30, 2005 marked the official expiration of the ACPE standards for baccalaureate in pharmacy (B.S. Pharmacy) degree programs, in accordance with the transition to the Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) as the sole accredited professional degree program in the United States. Some colleges/schools of pharmacy conferred degrees in the B.S. Pharmacy program until 2004–05. For longitudinal and school-specific tables regarding this degree program please contact the Association's Associate Director of Institutional Research and Effectiveness.

METHODS

The data in this Profile were gathered using five separate online survey instruments in November 2012. Submission of data was requested by December 21, 2012.

The 2011-12 Application Pool Survey requested information on applicants who applied for admission, and submitted all required application materials during the academic year September 2011 to August 2012 for the class entering fall 2012. One hundred and twenty-seven (98.4 percent response) submitted data. Numbers reported represent the number of applications, not applicants, and may represent multiple applications submitted by individual applicants.

The Undergraduate and Professional Pharmacy Degrees Conferred Survey 2011–12 and the Graduate Pharmacy Degrees Conferred Survey 2011–12 were completed by one hundred and twenty-seven institutions (98.4 percent response).

The Enrollment Survey — Fall 2012 Professional Pharmacy Degree Programs and the Enrollment Survey — Fall 2012 Graduate Degree Programs in the Pharmaceutical Sciences were completed by one hundred and twenty-seven institutions (98.4 percent response).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy wishes to express its appreciation to the deans of its member institutions and members of their faculty and staff who completed the surveys. The nearly 100% percent return for all of the surveys is testimony to the institutions' commitment to the goals of this report.

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HIGHLIGHTS

The number applications to first professional degree programs decreased for the second year in a row. In 2011-12, there were 99,821 applications submitted to first professional degree programs at schools and colleges of pharmacy.

The number of Pharm.D. as a first professional degrees awarded increased to 12,719 in 2012 compared to 11,931 in 2011. This is the largest number of degrees conferred in the history of pharmacy education.

Enrollments in all professional years rose 4.5 percent, and the number of first professional year enrollments rose 4.1 percent (from 13,464 in 2011 to 14,011 in 2012).

The attrition rate for the class of 2012 was 10.2%.

The number of Pharm.D. degrees conferred to individuals already holding a professional baccalaureate in pharmacy increased to 444 in 2012 compared to 415 in 2011. The number of individuals enrolled in postbaccalaureate Pharm.D. programs decreased to 1,260 from 1,341 enrolled in fall 2011.

The number of M.S. degrees conferred decreased 17.2 percent in 2011-12 and the number of Ph.D. degrees conferred increased 5.5 percent.

SUMMARY

2011-12 APPLICATION POOL

- From September 2011 through August 2012, one hundred and twenty-nine (129) colleges and schools reported receiving 99,821 applications to the Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.I) as the first professional degree programs.
- For the 123 colleges and schools reporting application data for both 2011-12 and 2010-11, there was a 8.1 percent decrease in the number of applications received.
- 6.4 applications were received by colleges and schools of pharmacy for every one entering student enrolled in fall 2012. This ratio for 2010-11 was 7.0 applications for every one entering student in fall 2011.
- The majority (59.9 percent) of the applications were submitted by females; 39.0 percent were submitted by males. The gender was not reported or unknown for 1.0 percent.
- Underrepresented minorities submitted 16.0 percent of the applications (black, 10.2 percent; Hispanic, 5.3 percent; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 0.2 percent; American Indian, 0.2 percent). Applications submitted from students that identify as two or more races totaled 2.1%.
- Over 75 percent (75.2 percent) of the applications to colleges and schools were submitted by individuals who had 3 or more years of postsecondary education: 30.8 percent had completed 3 or more years of postsecondary education without earning a degree; 41.4 percent held a baccalaureate; 2.7 percent held a master's degree; and 0.3 percent held a doctorate.
- The majority (58.6 percent) of applications received by colleges and schools of pharmacy were submitted by out-of-state residents.

PROFESSIONAL (Pharm.D.) DEGREES CONFERRED 2011-12

- The total number of first professional degrees conferred (N=12,719) increased 6.6 percent from 2010-11.
- Women received 61.2 percent of the first professional degrees conferred; men received 38.8 percent.
- White Americans received the majority of Pharm.D.I degrees (58.1 percent). Underrepresented minorities received 12.8 percent (black, 6.5 percent; Hispanic, 4.2 percent; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 1.6 percent; American Indian, 0.5 percent). Degree recipients that identified as two or more races received 0.8 percent of all Pharm.D.I degrees. Asian Americans received 21.9 percent of the Pharm.D.I degrees. The percentage of Pharm.D.I degree recipients who were foreign, nonpermanent residents of the U.S. was 2.2 percent, compared to 2.6 percent in 2010-11.
- The number of Pharm.D.2 degrees conferred (n=444) increased by 7.0 percent from 2010-11.
- More women than men received Pharm.D.2 degrees: women, 63.3 percent; men, 36.7 percent.
- The percentage of Pharm.D.2 degree recipients who were foreign, nonpermanent residents of the U.S. was 11.7, down from 15.9 percent from 2010-11.

GRADUATE DEGREES (M.S. and Ph.D.) CONFERRED 2011-12

- The number of M.S. degrees (n=681) decreased 17.2 percent from 2010-11.
- The number of Ph.D. degrees (n=497) increased 5.5 percent from 2010-11.
- More women than men earned M.S. degrees (women, 56.2 percent; men, 43.8 percent) ; however, more men than women earned Ph.D. degrees (men, 53.1 percent; women, 46.9 percent).
- Underrepresented minorities received 6.4 percent of the M.S. degrees (black, 3.5 percent; Hispanic, 2.2 percent; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 0.1 percent; American Indian, 0.6 percent), down from 6.9 percent in 2010-11. Degree recipients that identified as two or more races received 0.4 percent of all M.S. degrees and Asian Americans received 11.9 percent of the M.S. degrees. The percentage of M.S. degree recipients who were foreign, nonpermanent residents of the U.S. was 45.4 percent, down from 46.7 percent in 2010-11.
- By discipline, the most M.S. degrees conferred were in pharmaceuticals (25.1 percent). The next highest percentage was in other discipline (21.4 percent), followed by social and administrative sciences (21.1 percent), pharmacy practice (15.3 percent), medicinal chemistry (9.0 percent), and pharmacology (8.1 percent).
- Underrepresented minorities earned 9.3 percent of the Ph.D. degrees (black, 5.0 percent; Hispanic, 3.6 percent; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific islander, 0.2 percent; American Indian, 0.4 percent), a decrease from 9.9 percent in 2010-11. Degree recipients that identified as two or more races received 0.4 percent of all Ph.D. degrees conferred and Asian Americans earned 12.3 percent. The percentage of Ph.D. degree recipients who were foreign, nonpermanent residents of the U.S. was 42.3, down from 45.0 percent in 2010-11.
- By discipline, the most Ph.D. degrees conferred were in pharmaceuticals (38.3 percent). The next highest percentage was in medicinal chemistry (22.5 percent), followed by pharmacology (18.7 percent), social and administrative sciences (8.2 percent), other discipline (7.0 percent), and pharmacy practice (5.2 percent).

FALL 2012 ENROLLMENTS

- 61,275 students were enrolled in the Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.1) as the first professional degree programs
- There was a 4.5 percent increase from fall 2011 in enrollments in the professional years (includes four years for Pharm.D.) of the Pharm.D.1 degree program.
- Underrepresented minorities accounted for 12.4 percent of Pharm.D.1 degree enrollments (black, 6.9 percent; Hispanic, 4.1 percent; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 1.0 percent; American Indian 0.4 percent) in fall 2012. Students that identified as two or more races accounted for 1.6 percent of all first professional degree enrollments.
- The number of Pharm.D.2 students enrolled (n=1,260) decreased by 6.0 percent from fall 2011.
- There were 89 students enrolled full-time in Pharm.D.2 degree programs and there were 1,171 students enrolled in nontraditional programs in fall 2012.
- At the M.S. and Ph.D. levels the greatest numbers of full-time students were enrolled in the discipline of pharmaceuticals (28.8 percent and 32.3 percent, respectively).
- More females than males were enrolled full-time in M.S. programs, while more males than females were enrolled full-time in Ph.D. programs. Females accounted for 58.3 percent of the students in M.S. programs and 47.8 percent of the students in Ph.D. programs.
- The percentage of full-time M.S. students who were underrepresented minorities (black, 4.7 percent; Hispanic, 3.0 percent; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 0.2 percent; American Indian, 0.6 percent) increased from 7.3 percent in fall 2011 to 8.5 percent in fall 2012. 0.2 percent of all M.S. full-time enrollments were students that identified as two or more races.
- The percentage of full-time Ph.D. students who were underrepresented minorities (black, 4.5 percent; Hispanic, 2.4 percent; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 0.3 percent; American Indian, 0.2 percent) increased from 7.0 percent in fall 2011 to 7.4 percent. 0.5 percent of all Ph.D. full-time enrollments were students that identified as two or more races.

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