



COLUMBIA | SIPA

School of International and Public Affairs

MASTER OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



INTRODUCTION TO SIPA



Since 1946, Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs has been offering graduate and professional education to students interested in policymaking. The research and educational programs of the School in the twenty-first century reflect the evolving history of policy debates around the globe in the decades since the School was established. In the aftermath of the Second World War, U.S. policy leaders focused on the nation's need to develop deep regional expertise after a long period of isolationism. SIPA's Master of International Affairs program and the University's regional institutes were born in this policy environment. In 1977, as the world's large welfare states began to debate the proper balance between government and markets in the management of social imperatives, SIPA created the Master of Public Administration degree.

In the intervening years, the programs of the School have continued to mirror and engage with the world around it. As policy issues including environment, health, and education began to cross borders and as international issues such as trade and migration became subjects of intense national and local debate, the traditional boundaries between "international" and "domestic" policy have blurred. At the same time, employers began to demand both the reliable skill set of a common core curriculum and an area of substantive policy expertise. As a result, the curricula of SIPA's MIA and MPA programs have gradually moved closer together. Prospective students will still notice differences in the programs that reflect their histories and student bodies: There is more international content in the MIA core; the MPA core has more national and local policy content (although often in a global comparative context). Students in both programs choose SIPA for its balance of theory and practice, and find, as you will too, that their classmates' perspectives are as varied as their diverse backgrounds. Nonetheless, most students would say that an MIA student tends toward a more global and theoretical approach to policy questions, while an MPA student is more likely to focus on questions of policy processes and implementation at a national or local level.

This publication focuses on the School's two-year, full-time degree programs. Prospective students should also be aware that SIPA offers its model of education, a rigorous common core matched with focus on a policy area, in a variety of other formats, including the Executive MPA, the Program in Economic Policy Management MPA, the Environmental Science and Policy MPA, the MPA in Development Practice, and the PhD in Sustainable Development. Further details on all of SIPA's programs are available on our Web site: sipa.columbia.edu/academics/index

COMPARISON: MIA AND MPA DEGREE REQUIREMENTS AND OPTIONS

	MIA	MPA
Core Requirements		
Politics	<i>Conceptual Foundations of International Affairs</i> and one course from a menu of courses on interstate relations	<i>Politics of Policymaking I and Politics of Policymaking II</i>
Economics (select one sequence, corresponding to your concentration below)	<i>Economic Analysis I and II</i> or <i>Economics I and II</i>	
Statistics	<i>Quantitative Analysis</i>	
Management (choose one)	<i>Public Management or Nonprofit Management</i>	
Financial Management (choose one)	<i>Budgeting, Accounting or Economics of Finance</i>	
Internship	Required	
Professional Development	Required	
Workshop	Not required for the MIA degree, but recommended in most concentrations	Required
Foreign Language Proficiency	Required	Not required
Policy Concentration Options: All students choose one concentration: a policy field in which they wish to focus their studies at SIPA		
	Economic and Political Development Energy and Environment Human Rights International Finance and Economic Policy International Security Policy Urban and Social Policy	
Specialization Options: All students also choose one specialization: a skill or area of specialized knowledge to pair with their concentration		
	Advanced Policy and Economic Analysis Applied Science Communications and Media International Organizations Management Regional Specialization: Africa; East Asia; Europe; Latin America; Middle East; Russia, Eurasia, and Eastern Europe; Southern Asia; United States	
CU Dual Degree Options		
	MIA and JD MIA and Master of Public Health MIA and MS in Social Work MIA and MS in Urban Planning MIA and MA in Quantitative Methods and Social Sciences MIA and MBA MIA and MS in Journalism	MPA and JD MPA and Master of Public Health MPA and MS in Social Work MPA and MA, Jewish Theological Seminary MPA and MA in Quantitative Methods and Social Sciences
International Dual Degree Options		
	MIA/Diplôme, Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris MIA/MPP, National University of Singapore MIA/MPP, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin** **For fall 2009, pending approval	MPA/MPA, Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris MPA/MPP, National University of Singapore MPA/MPP, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin** MPA/MPA, London School of Economics and Political Science **For fall 2009, pending approval

POLICY CONCENTRATIONS AND COCURRICULAR PROGRAMS

In addition to required core courses (compared in the table at left), the MIA and MPA consist of two other major elements: concentrations and specializations. Concentrations provide students with in-depth, substantive knowledge about major global public policy issues, while specializations equip students with high-level skills and specialized knowledge that will enable them to apply their policy knowledge effectively in a wide range of professional settings. Each MIA and MPA student is required to fulfill the requirements of one concentration and one specialization. Concentrations are similar to a “major,” and specializations are similar to a “minor.”

Students can choose from among the following six concentrations: Economic and Political Development; Energy and Environment; Human Rights; International Finance and Economic Policy; International Security Policy; Urban and Social Policy. And students can choose from among the following six specializations: Advanced Policy and Economic Analysis; Applied Science; Communications and Media; International Organizations; Management; Regional. Within the Regional specialization, there are the following eight options: Africa; East Asia; Europe; Latin America; Middle East; Russia, Eurasia, and Eastern Europe; Southern Asia; United States. For more information on the specializations, please see sipa.columbia.edu/academics/index

Concentrations bring together active communities of faculty, practitioners, students, and alumni to pursue not only the highest quality classroom education, but also research, extracurricular programming, career networking, and alumni outreach. Although concentrations constitute important centers of intellectual and programmatic activity, SIPA also retains a distinctive interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary culture, and students are encouraged to participate in the programs of other concentrations, centers, and institutes.

Policy Concentrations

Economic and Political Development:

The Economic and Political Development (EPD) concentration attracts diverse students from around the world who are dedicated to the eradication of poverty and its causes and the expansion of human development in the form of expanded capabilities and freedoms. The EPD approach is to provide students with a strong, historically grounded awareness of the shifting trends and ideas in development and of track records of projects and policies. This equips EPD students with a critical analytical orientation to the practice of development and strong insights into successes that can be built upon through advocacy and key skills such as policy analysis or monitoring and evaluation. EPD graduates go on to become administrators, managers, advisors, and analysts with non-governmental organizations, multilateral institutions, consulting firms, development banks, and governments.

Energy and Environment: The Energy and Environment concentration provides students with the analytical tools and substantive knowledge to address key economic and environmental challenges of the twenty-first century. Prior to fall 2009, SIPA

offered two separate concentrations: International Energy Management and Policy and Environmental Policy Studies. Beginning in fall 2009, these concentrations will be combined into one concentration with two separate tracks in order to build upon and deepen shared resources, courses, and faculty expertise. Because energy and the environment are intimately connected to society's productivity and sustainability, our ability to properly protect, develop, and manage our natural assets requires well-trained leaders with both strong technical skills and a grounding in earth sciences, politics, management, economics, quantitative techniques, business, market and regulatory structures, and policy analysis. The energy track focuses on energy business development and energy policy. The environmental track focuses on the policy and management knowledge required to address the most pressing environmental sustainability issues. Graduates of both tracks have gone on to successful careers in public, private, and nonprofit organizations, working in carbon-trading enterprises, energy corporations, government ministries and regulatory agencies, research institutions, and nonprofit advocacy organizations.

Human Rights: This concentration offers a range of interdisciplinary approaches to human rights, building on the core curriculum. The teaching and study of human rights at SIPA and Columbia transcend traditional academic boundaries, departments, and disciplines to address the ever-increasing complexities of human rights in a globalized world. The Law School offers particularly rich course work to complement opportunities at SIPA. And Columbia University's Center for the Study of Human Rights (CSHR) collaborates closely with SIPA and the Law School, actively engaging human rights practitioners to inform the academic work of Columbia's faculty and students. The Human Rights concentration trains students for different professions, notably international human rights advocacy, monitoring and reporting, policy and empirical analysis, NGO development, and the protection of refugees and displaced persons.

International Finance and Economic Policy: The International Finance and Economic Policy (IFEP) concentration provides students with the analytical skills and theoretical understanding to pursue leadership careers in the international economy in the public or private sectors. Prior to fall 2009, International Finance and Policy and International Economic Policy existed as distinct concentrations. They have been combined into one concentration with two separate tracks in order to build upon and deepen shared resources, courses, and faculty expertise. The international finance track prepares students for careers that require knowledge of international finance, capital markets, banking, and public policy in the financial sector. The international economic policy track studies the theory, formulation, institutional history, track records, and economics of international trade policies and international monetary relations. Graduates of these concentrations have pursued a wide variety of careers. In the public sector, these include central banks, ministries of finance or treasuries, government agencies responsible for domestic and international

economic matters, and international organizations such as the World Bank, the IMF, and the World Trade Organization. In the private sector, students routinely join investment banks, commercial banks, hedge funds, private equity funds, economic and corporate consulting firms, and research institutions. The recent credit crisis, however, is profoundly changing the world's financial landscape, and many traditional Wall Street jobs may become less readily available. IFEP students will be well equipped to work in the changing public and private sectors to help build new types of financial institutions and bring fresh thinking to regulatory policy.

International Security Policy: This concentration focuses on international conflict and conflict management, defense policy, military strategy, arms control, intelligence, peacekeeping, coercion, negotiation, and alternatives to the use of force as an instrument of policy. It provides a conceptual foundation for understanding conflict and the political, economic, and military components of policies and capabilities for coping with the possibility of war, as well as expertise for analyzing specific functional and regional security issues. SIPA's International Conflict Resolution Program and the Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies are two research units at the School closely connected to the concentration. The course of study prepares students for employment in a wide range of professional positions: government (for example, the U.S. departments of State and Defense, intelligence agencies, Congressional Research Service, Congressional Budget Office, and legislative staffs, or their foreign counterparts), international organizations such as the United Nations, consulting firms, public interest organizations, nonprofit research institutes, journalism, or other areas. ISP also attracts many students interested in the field of conflict resolution.

Urban and Social Policy: The Urban and Social Policy concentration is designed to provide students with an understanding of the policy challenges and opportunities that are particular to cities in both the developed and developing world. Cities now have responsibilities in virtually every policy arena from developing infrastructure to sustainable economic development to meeting the basic needs of safety, security, and human welfare—including education, health, and housing. Within the concentration, students have the option of focusing on urban policy or social policy. The urban policy track is designed to provide students with an understanding of policy issues that are unique to the urban environment, and to enable them to think critically about the economic, social, political, and technological forces that shape urban areas across the globe. The social policy track is motivated by the challenges of immigration and immigrant incorporation, growing racial and ethnic diversity in societies around the world, and changing gender relations. Students in the social policy track can focus on a specific area of social policy or tailor the concentration to fit their unique interests. Students concentrating in Urban and Social Policy pursue careers in local government, the private sector, not-for-profit organizations, think tanks, advocacy groups, and contract services providers.

Cocurricular Programs

As explained above, students in the MIA and MPA degree program must complete the requirements of a policy concentration AND a specialization. SIPA also sponsors cocurricular programs that feature research and activities in the following four areas: Humanitarian Affairs, UN Studies, International Conflict Resolution, and Gender and Policy. Courses and workshops sponsored by these programs meet the requirements of specific concentrations and specializations, but the programs themselves do not constitute areas of concentration or specialization.

Humanitarian Affairs

The Humanitarian Affairs Program provides a learning environment for both practitioners and academics concerned with humanitarian assistance in the wake of catastrophic natural disasters and complex humanitarian emergencies caused by acts of social violence, such as civil war, genocide, or ethnic strife. It pays considerable attention to the links among prevention, relief, and postconflict recovery, as well as to issues of effectiveness and efficiency in the management of international humanitarian organizations.

UN Studies

The UN Studies Program promotes teaching, training, and career development for SIPA students interested in global governance. Through a variety of courses and panel discussions with prominent practitioners, it strives to increase students' understanding of the history, inner workings, and challenges associated with the UN's role in the world today. In addition, UN Studies strengthens links and creates networks with alumni and UN-related organizations in New York and around the world.

International Conflict Resolution

The Center for International Conflict Resolution (CICR) contributes to the resolution of international deadly conflict through research, teaching, and fieldwork. It strives to increase understanding of international conflicts through innovative, collaborative research and is committed to offering courses that disseminate knowledge about conflicts and their causes. Scholars in the field link their work to the study of development, human rights and humanitarian affairs, security policy, and social psychology. The CICR also has coordinated efforts of academics and practitioners from governmental, nongovernmental, and international organizations in joint research and action.

Gender and Policy

The Gender and Policy Program endeavors to use gender to examine both domestic and international policy challenges. In dealing with issues as diverse as talent pipelines, dependency ratios, outsourcing, or human rights, it is increasingly critical to understand the cultural and structural constraints of gender, as well as the barriers that linger in the professional workplace.

Public Sector

Foreign Governments

Alta Consejería para la Reinserción, Colombia; Central Bank of Iran; Central Bank of Sudan; China Banking Regulatory Commission; Government Housing Bank, Thailand; Japan Bank for International Cooperation; Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh; Ministry of Development, Spain; Saudi Aramco; Senior Economic Advisor/President of Afghanistan

State/Local Governments

California Air Resources Board; Governor's Office of Energy Management & Conservation, Colorado; Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority; New York State Executive Chamber; NYC Department of Consumer Affairs; NYC Economic Development Corporation; NYC Office of Management and Budget; Office of Mayor Michael Bloomberg; The Port Authority of NY & NJ

U.S. Government

Federal Reserve Bank of New York; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. Department of Defense; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Department of Interior/Bureau of Land Management; U.S. Department of State/Foreign Service; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; U.S. Forest Service; U.S. Government/Intelligence Community

Multilateral Organizations

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Chile; Inter-American Development Bank; International Finance Corporation; International Monetary Fund; International Trade Center, Switzerland; United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations; United Nations Environment Program, France; United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; United Nations Office of the Secretary General; World Bank Group/Latin America and the Caribbean

Private Sector

Consulting

Accenture, New York and London; BearingPoint; Booz Allen Hamilton; Cornerstone Consulting Co., Republic of Korea; Deloitte Consulting LLP; Development Alternatives, Morocco; Ernst & Young; Eurasia Group; Kinetix; McKinsey & Company, Germany and Mexico City

Energy

Chevron; China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Shanghai; Econergy International; Ecoscurities; GE Energy Financial Services; Mercurles Offshore; Oil & Gas Manpower International, Inc.; Recycled Energy Development LLC; TFS Energy

Financial Services

Citi/Global Transaction Services, Structured Finance; Goldman Sachs; JP Morgan; Lehman Brothers, London; Merrill Lynch; Moody's Investors Service; Morgan Stanley, Hong Kong; Standard & Poor's; UBS Investment Banking

Law

Allen & Overy LLP; Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft LLP, London; Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP; Heller Ehrman LLP; Rayon & Ortega Abogados; Sandra P. Nicholas Law Office; Shearman & Sterling LLP, Germany; TechLaw; White & Case LLP

Media/Communications

ABC News; Estado de São Paulo, Beirut; Google/YouTube; Knight Capital Group-Communications, Marketing and Investor Relations; NBA-Marketing and Media; Newsweek International; Ogilvy Public Relations Worldwide; Shanghai Education TV Station; Time Warner; United Nations Development Program

Nonprofit Sector

Development Assistance

Accion International; Accion New York; Care; Catholic Relief Services; CHF International, Palestine; Church World Service; Constella Futures, India; International Rescue Committee; League of Artisans; Peace Corps

Environment

Carbonfund.org; Conservation International; Green Cross, France; NESCAUM (Clean Air Association of the NE States); Planet Finance, France; Rainforest Alliance; SolFocus; WaterAid America; World Bank Group; World Conservation Union, South Africa

Foundations/Institutions

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Carnegie Corporation of New York; Citi Foundation; Clinton Foundation; FW de Klerk Foundation; Ford Foundation; New York-Presbyterian Hospital; The Pew Charitable Trusts; Trace Foundation; The Vilecek Foundation

Health Care

Cygnat Health Care; Institute for OneWorld Health; International Rescue Committee, New York and Ivory Coast; Kaiser Permanente; Medical and Health Research Association of NYC; The MEN-TOR Initiative; New York Blood Center; New York-Presbyterian Hospital; UK Department of Health; Weill Cornell Medical College

Human Rights/ Humanitarian Affairs

CHF International, Palestine, Sudan; Human Rights in China/e-Activism; International Peace Academy; International Rescue Committee, Ivory Coast; Literacy Assistance Center; Oxfam; Solidarity Center; United Nations Children's Fund; United Nations Development Program

Public Interest/Advocacy

Homes for the Homeless; Interfaith Worker Justice; International Labor Rights Fund; National Organization for Women (NOW); Open Society Justice Initiative; Organization of American States; The Salvation Army; United Neighborhood Houses of New York; US-ASEAN Business Council; Westchester Children's Association

Think Tanks/Research

Applied Survey Research; Council on Foreign Relations; Federation of American Scientists; Fedesarrollo; The Inter-American Dialogue; Japan Business Federation, Japan; National Committee on American Foreign Policy; The New Century Institute at the New York Law School; Scoville Peace Fellowship; Security Council Report

University/Education

A Better Chance; Bilingual Education for Central America (BECA); Columbia Program on International Investment; Columbia University; Columbia University Medical Center; High Tech High; New York University; Rockefeller University; University of Pennsylvania; Weill Cornell Medical College

Further Study

JD at the University of Washington; Kyoto University; PhD in Muslim World Studies at Sciences Po, France; PhD in Political Science, Unspecified University

2007 GRADUATES: EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

	MIA		MPA			
Overview						
	Total Reporting	Percentage of Total Reporting	Total Reporting	Percentage of Total Reporting		
Total Graduating	389	N/A	262	N/A		
Total Reporting	256	100.0	216	100.0		
Employed/Further Study	231	90.2	203	94.0		
Not Seeking Employment	1	0.4	1	0.5		
Seeking Employment	24	9.4	12	5.5		
2007 Graduates: Employment by Sector						
	Total Reporting	Percentage of Total Employed	Average Salary	Total Reporting	Percentage of Total Employed	Average Salary
Public Sector	66	28.6	\$54,071	87	42.8	\$57,450
Foreign Government	25	10.8	\$42,000	37	18.2	\$57,135
State/Local Governments	4	1.7	\$46,000	13	6.4	\$56,444
U.S. Government	20	8.7	\$65,475	11	5.4	\$62,755
Multilateral Organizations	17	7.4	\$57,727	26	12.8	\$56,065
Private Sector	109	47.2	\$76,829	70	34.5	\$77,710
Consulting	26	11.3	\$72,941	20	9.8	\$74,969
Finance/Banking	44	19.0	\$84,558	29	14.3	\$85,421
Law	7	3.0	\$106,250	2	1.0	\$97,500
Other—Business Services	32	13.9	\$66,667	19	9.4	\$66,769
Nonprofit Sector	53	23.0	\$49,502	45	22.2	\$62,735
Foundations/Institutions	12	5.2	\$56,000	12	5.9	\$61,900
Nongovernmental Organizations	21	9.1	\$48,970	1	0.5	\$65,000
Public Interest/Advocacy	7	3.0	\$41,250	8	4.0	\$53,000
Research/Think Tanks	11	4.8	\$49,167	1	0.5	-
University/Education	2	0.9	\$50,000	23	11.3	\$66,529
Further Study	3	1.3		1	0.5	



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT APPLYING

What are the application deadlines?

MIA and MPA Programs

January 5: deadline for fall admission.

All materials, including test scores and letters of reference, must be in the Admissions Office by this date. Applications completed after this date will be reviewed on a space available basis only.

October 1: spring semester (no fellowship consideration)

MPA in Environmental Science and Policy

November 1: early decision

January 15: for fellowship consideration

February 15: final deadline (without fellowship consideration)

Program in Economic Policy Management (PEPM)

January 1: with fellowship consideration

Executive MPA

March 1: early decision

July 1: final deadline

PhD in Sustainable Development

December 15: with fellowship consideration

Can I visit the campus?

There are no official tours of the SIPA building. However, tours of Columbia's main campus are given by the Visitors Center and can be arranged by calling 212-854-4902.

The SIPA Admissions Office offers weekly information sessions for the MIA and MPA programs at most times throughout the year. The schedule for these sessions does change, and space is limited. Please contact us at least two weeks in advance at 212-854-6216 or at sipa_admission@columbia.edu for the current schedule or to reserve a space.

Can I apply online?

We strongly encourage all applicants to submit their application forms via the online system at www.sipa.columbia.edu/admissions. Submitting online has many advantages. Applicant data arrives securely, directly, and immediately into the SIPA admissions system, without data entry errors. The arrival of your electronic data notifies us that your hard copy materials will follow, and if the hard copy package does not arrive in the mail, we can notify you. Hard copy materials can include transcripts and letters of recommendation.

What do you look for in an applicant?

The Admissions Committee seeks to admit applicants with a combination of the proven academic ability to master SIPA's rigorous curriculum and two to three years of relevant professional-level work experience. Due to the diversity of our applicant pool, the Admissions Committee does not set cutoffs for GPAs or GRE scores. Each

applicant's personal, professional, and academic history is thoroughly reviewed to determine if SIPA is the correct fit for the applicant.

We evaluate all candidates based on the following criteria: the personal statement, résumé/curriculum vitae, transcripts of prior college and/or graduate school work, letters of recommendation, and, lastly, the GRE.

The personal statement is the single most important part of the application. In it you should clearly demonstrate your interest in the program and how it fits into your specific career goals.

Do I need to have a certain major?

You are not required to have a specific undergraduate major. However, students with majors that are far removed from the International Relations or Public Administration fields are advised to address with extra care in their essay why they now wish to "change gears" and study at SIPA.

How important is work experience?

Most successful applicants have had at least three years of work or internship experience relevant to their intended course of study at SIPA. It is impossible to make specific recommendations about what kind of work experience is considered appropriate; our applicants come from every corner of the globe with vastly different backgrounds and professional experiences. Previous experience will certainly make your application more competitive.

Do you accept applicants directly from undergraduate schools?

About 10 percent of the accepted students each year come directly from undergraduate institutions. These are individuals with extraordinary academic records who have also had significant internship and/or study abroad experience. Recent undergraduates with very strong academic credentials might be encouraged to reapply after they have pursued one or more years of relevant work.

What is your GRE policy?

Please note that starting with the fall 2009 admission cycle, SIPA will require the submission of a GRE score report for all applicants to the two-year, full-time MIA and MPA programs. The Admissions Committee may grant waivers of the GRE requirement in rare cases. Most waivers are approved only if an applicant can prove that taking the GRE would pose a tremendous hardship. If you have questions concerning this requirement, please send an e-mail to sipa_admission@columbia.edu.

What is the average/minimum GPA/GRE score for successful applicants?

We do not keep statistics of average GPAs or GRE scores, and there are no minimums for either. The Admissions Committee carefully reviews every application and considers grades, particularly those in rel-

evant course work, in the context of the applicant's personal statement and intended course of study.

Do I have to take the TOEFL?

An international student whose bachelor's degree was not earned from an institution in which English was the language of instruction must submit proof of competency in English. Applicants currently attending an English-speaking graduate school are not exempt. Competency in English can be demonstrated by the following methods:

- Taking the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL), and receiving a minimum score of 600 on the paper test or 250 on the computer based test or 100 on the iBT. For more information: www.ets.org/
- Taking and submitting results from the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) with a score no less than 7. For more information: www.ielts.org
- Achieving a grade of ALP 9 on the Columbia American Language Placement Examination offered at Columbia University. For more information: www.ce.columbia.edu/alp/.

The scores listed above are minimum scores. The Admissions Committee reserves the right to require additional English language study at Columbia prior to enrollment, and minimum scores do not automatically exempt an admitted candidate from this requirement or guarantee admission to our programs.

Do I need to have my foreign documents translated?

All foreign documents, such as official transcripts and letters of recommendation, must be translated by an official translator and notarized as authentic translations by a notary public. For translation of foreign credentials, contact:

Globe Language Services
Evaluation Service
319 Broadway
New York, NY 10007
212-227-1994
www.globelanguage.com

Do I have to be fluent in a foreign language?

In the Master of International Affairs program, you are required to demonstrate fluency in a foreign language before you may graduate. There is no foreign language requirement in the MPA program.

For more information:

To be placed on our mailing list, please visit: www.sipa.columbia.edu/sipa-prospect

SIPA AT A GLANCE

SIPA Students Today

Program Group	
MIA candidates	722
MPA candidates	218
Executive MPA candidates	156
MPA candidates in Economic Policy Management	69
MPA candidates in Environmental Science and Policy	59
PhD in Sustainable Development	25
Columbia Dual Degree	27
International Dual Degree	30
Total Students:	1,306

Gender (Percentages of ALL SIPA Students)

Female	56.87%
Male	43.13%

Citizenship Group (Percentages of ALL SIPA Students)

International	48.46%
USA	51.54%

Ethnic Group Description (Percentages of U.S. Citizens Only)

American Indian/Alaska Native	0.45%
Asian or Pacific Islander	16.92%
Bi-/Multiracial	0.60%
Black Non-Hispanic	5.84%
Hispanic	8.23%
Unknown	20.06%
White Non-Hispanic	47.90%

Cost of Attendance

MIA/MPA	Fall 2008	Spring 2009	Total
Tuition/Fees	19,952	20,344	40,296
Room/Board	6,400	8,000	14,400
Books	750	750	1,500
Travel	400	500	900
Personal/Other	1,858	2,323	4,181
Total	29,360	31,917	61,277

Fellowships

Total Annual Fellowship Awards	\$5,938,842
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First-year award statistics

- 10% of those who apply receive aid
- Average award: \$14,222

Second-year award statistics

- 69% of those who apply receive aid (this includes students for whom we renewed first-year funding even though they weren't placed)
- Average award: \$17,771

Alumni

Alumni (living in 155 countries)	15,195
Regions with largest concentrations of SIPA alumni:	
NYC metro area	5,497
Washington, DC metro area	1,662
California	974 (502 in San Francisco)
New England	604
East Asia	771 (425 in Japan)
Western Europe	812 (London 200, Paris 91)
Africa	133
Latin America	316

Countries of Origin of SIPA Students

Afghanistan	Croatia	Hong Kong	Mexico	Spain
Albania	Czech Republic	Hungary	Morocco	Sri Lanka
Argentina	Denmark	Iceland	Netherlands	Sweden
Armenia	Dominican Republic	India	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Australia	Ecuador	Indonesia	Nigeria	Taiwan
Austria	Egypt	Iran	Norway	Tanzania
Azerbaijan	Eritrea	Iraq	Oman	Thailand
Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Ireland	Pakistan	Trinidad and Tobago
Bhutan	Finland	Israel	Peru	Tobago
Bolivia	France	Italy	Philippines	Turkey
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Gambia	Ivory Coast	Poland	Uganda
Brazil	Georgia	Japan	Qatar	Ukraine
Bulgaria	Germany	Kazakhstan	Romania	United Kingdom
Burma	Ghana	Kenya	Rwanda	United States
Cambodia	Greece	Kyrgyzstan	Serbia	Uruguay
Canada	Guinea	Lebanon	Sierra Leone	Uruguay
China	Haiti	Malaysia	Singapore	Venezuela
Colombia		Maldives	South Africa	Vietnam
		Mali	South Korea	

Other Degree Programs Offered at SIPA

MPA in Development Practice

The MPA in Development Practice incorporates perspectives from agriculture, environmental and climate sciences, economics, engineering, health, nutrition, political science, and technology in the design, implementation, and management of effective sustainable development policies. This globally based program combines rigorous education at SIPA with hands-on learning in leading development organizations around the world. For more information: www.sipa.columbia.edu/mdp

MPA in Environmental Science and Policy

The MPA in Environmental Science and Policy combines Columbia University's hands-on approach to teaching public policy and administration with pioneering thinking about the environment. This twelve-month program is jointly sponsored by SIPA and the Earth Institute at Columbia University. For more information: www.columbia.edu/cu/mpaenvironment

The Executive Master of Public Policy and Administration (EMPA)

The EMPA program is designed for the experienced professional who is looking for a top quality graduate program but is unable to pursue full-time study. The program, which can be completed in either two or three years, incorporates the broad questions of public affairs and the specific analytic and communication skills of management and policy analysis into its curriculum. For more information: www.sipa-empa.com

The Program in Economic Policy Management (PEPM)

The Program in Economic Policy Management provides mid-career professionals and policymakers with the skills to effectively design and implement economic policy, emphasizing the problems of developing and transition economies. Students who complete the 14-month program are awarded the Master of Public Administration (MPA). For more information: www.sipa.columbia.edu/pepm

PhD in Sustainable Development

The PhD in Sustainable Development combines elements of a traditional education in social sciences, particularly economics, with significant training in the natural sciences. The program's graduates will be uniquely qualified to undertake serious research and policy assessments to deal with some of the most crucial problems in the developing world. For more information: www.sipa.columbia.edu/phd

SIPA Admissions Office Contact Information

School of International and Public Affairs
 Admissions and Financial Aid Office
 408 IAB, Mail Code 3325
 420 West 118th Street
 New York, NY 10027
 Phone 212-854-6216
 Fax 212-854-3010
 E-mail sipa_admission@columbia.edu