

American Academy of Religion Survey of Undergraduate Religion and Theology Programs in the U.S. and Canada

Further Data Analysis Summary of Results

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Relationships by Affiliation

These questions query the data with respect to differences that emerge as a result of differing institutional missions (e.g. public, private non-sectarian, Protestant, Catholic Jewish, and other religions).

What does the data tell us about the relationship between institutional affiliation and the description of the department or program? Pages 4-8

The numbers of free standing departments to those that are combined, de-centered, or situated in a general humanities/social science program are as follows. Page 3

	<u>Free Stand.</u>	<u>Comb.</u>	<u>Decentr</u>	<u>Hum/SS</u>
Public	77	81	35	28
Private	100	49	16	14
Catholic	97	36	3	14
Protest.	166	117	15	22

Over 50% of programs are in freestanding religion departments, with the highest concentration (18.8%) in Protestant institutions. Catholic institutions (91.5%) and Protestant institutions (87.3%) have the highest concentration of institutions that require students to take a religion course in order to graduate (Page 4). Nearly 94% of Protestant programs offer a religion major, followed by 90% of Catholic, 89% of private, non-sectarian, and 74% of public institutions.

What does the data tell us about tenure systems? Page 4

87% of reporting institutions have a tenure system for full time faculty.

Public 97%
Private non-sectarian 92%
Catholic 90%
Protestant 67%

What does the data tell us about the number of undergraduate religion majors by institutional affiliation? Pages 6

Religiously affiliated institutions are most likely to require at least one course in religion (Catholic 91.5%; Protestant 87.3%) Page 4.

87.2% of reporting institutions have a religion major, Page 6:

- Protestant 94%
- Catholic 90%
- Private non-sectarian 89%
- Public 74%

What does the data tell us about the number of undergraduate religion minors by institutional affiliation. Page 7

83.1% of reporting institutions have a religion minor. The minors are distributed among types of institutions in a pattern similar to the major.

What does the data tell us about what courses are the most likely to fulfill general education requirements? All of the courses are ranked by percentage, beginning with the highest percentage first. Page 11

- Introduction to Religion fulfills a general education requirement at 80.5%
- Introduction to Bible counts at 79.5%
- Christian – Old Testament counts at 76.9%
- Christian – New Testament counts at 75.6%
- Introduction to World Religions counts at 74%

What does the data tell us about what the relationship is between institutional affiliation and faculty profiles? Pages 12 - 15

The number of *tenured* men vs. *tenured* women faculty by institutional affiliation is as follows,

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Public	664	155
Private	406	131
Catholic	578	184
Protest.	699	78

The number of *tenure track* men vs. *tenure track* women faculty by institutional affiliation is as follows:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Public	154	99
Private	140	77
Catholic	170	97
Protest.	304	85

The number of *long-term contract* men vs. *long-term contract* women faculty by institutional affiliation is as follows:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Public	64	27
Private	72	45
Catholic	65	33
Protest.	369	68

The number of *terminal contract* men vs. *terminal contract* women faculty by institutional affiliation is as follows:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Public	72	19
Private	44	34
Catholic	37	28
Protest.	119	31

The number of *part-time* men vs. *part-time* women faculty by institutional affiliation is as follows:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Public	521	240
Private.	316	140
Catholic	629	371
Protest.	931	287

Protestant institutions had the greatest number of men faculty, compared with other institutional types.

The number of part-time men faculty was highest among Protestant institutions, followed by Catholic, and then public. The greatest number of men full, associate, and assistant professors were at Protestant institutions.

Catholic institutions had a greater number of women faculty at the tenured and part-time levels than did other institutional types. The greatest number of women full professors were at public institutions. The greatest number of associate and assistant professors were at Catholic institutions.

What does the data tell us about what the relationship between institutional affiliation and undergraduate education? Pages 30 - 42

In 1999-2000 30,924 courses were offered, compared to 28,302 in 1996-97, a 9.3% increase (Keep in mind, however, that for 1999-2000, 5% of institutions did not supply this data, while for 1996-97 9.4% did not report the number of courses; Page 34.)

In both reporting years, Protestant institutions offered the largest percentage of courses - 38.2% in 1999-2000 and 36.3% in 1996-97.

In 1999-2000 685,086 students enrolled in an undergraduate religion class, a 15.3% increase over the 1996-97 figure of 593,969. (Again, keep in mind that for 1999-2000, 12.2% did not report enrollment while for 1996-97 17.2% did not report enrollment figures; Page 35.)

In both reporting years, Protestant institutions had the largest percentage of enrollment – 35.9% in 1999-2000 and 35.1% in 1996-97.

In 1999-2000 there were 31,194 religion majors (15.2% of institutions not reporting), a 25.6% increase over the 1996-97 figure of 24,827 (19.1% of institutions not reporting). In 1999-2000 Protestant institutions accounted for 56% of all majors. Pages 41 and 60

Women in the Profession

What does the data tell us about how many full-time women faculty were at each of five ranks in 1996-1997? Page 44

Women tenured 442
Women tenure track 285
Women long term contract 115
Women terminal contract 86
Women joint appoint 39
Women PT positions 765

What does the data tell us about how many full time women faculty were at each of five ranks in 1999-2000? Page 45

Women tenured 557
Women tenure track 361
Women long term contract 181
Women terminal contract 114
Women joint appoint 56
Women PT positions 1051

What does the data tell us about the ratio in 1999-2000 of the number of full-time women to full-time men in each of four academic ranks? Page 46

	N	Sum
Male FT	851	1829
Male FT	851	1062
Male FT	851	825
Male FT	851	654
Female FT	851	255
Female FT	851	335
Female FT	851	418
Female FT	851	290
Valid N	851	

Total Ratios (e.g., the sum of reported women full-time professors to that of men full-time professors):

Women FT Prof to Men FT Prof: $255:1829 = 0.139$ or about 1:7

Women FT Assc to Men FT Assc: $335:1062 = 0.315$ or about 1:3

Women FT Asst to Men FT Asst: $418:825 = 0.507$ or about 1:2

Women FT Inst/Other to Men FT Inst/Other: $290:654 = 0.443$ or about 1:2

Adjunct Faculty

What does the data tell us about the total number of courses taught in 1999-2000 by faculty members who were paid at a per-course rate? Page 48

5303 courses were taught

What does the data tell us about the mean and median number of courses taught in 1999-2000 by part-time faculty? Page 48

The mean is 6.45 and the median is 4.

What does the data tell us about what the mean and median pay per course for part-time faculty? Page 49

The mean was \$2445 and the median was \$2000.

What does the data tell us about the total number of part-time men faculty reported in 1999-2000? Part-time women?

What does the data tell us about the total number of part-time men faculty reported in 1996-1997? Part-time women? Page 50

	Sum
Male PT Positions	2443
Female PT 99-00	1051
Male PT positions	1876
Female PT 96-97	765

What does the data tell us about the ratio of women adjuncts in 2000 to men adjuncts in 2000? Page 51

The ratio of Women adjuncts to Men adjuncts = $1051 / 2443 = .43$ or 1 Woman to 2.3 Men.

What does the data tell us about the ratio of all adjuncts to all full time faculty in 2000? Page 51

The ratio of adjuncts to full-time = $3494 / 5519 = .63$ or 1 adjunct to 1.6 full-time positions.

What does the data tell us about the relationship of adjunct faculty to departmental characteristics? Page 52

Over 56 % of all men part time faculty were employed by free standing departments in 1996 –1997 and 60 % in 1999-2000.

Over 60% of all women part-time faculty were employed by freestanding departments in 1996-1997 and over 65% in 1999-2000.

What does the data tell us about the relationship of adjunct faculty to the amount paid per course? Page 54

Free-standing departments paid the most for any single course taught by part-time faculty, with 33% paying \$1000-\$1999, and 27% paying \$2000-2999 per course.

What does the data tell us about the number of part-time men faculty in 1999-2000 by the affiliation categories. Page 56

Twenty-eight (28%) percent of all institutions did not have any men adjunct faculty. Twenty one (21.7%) percent had only one (1) part time men adjunct, with only 16.5% having two (2). The greatest concentration (36.2%) of men part-time faculty was in Protestant institutions.

What does the data tell us about the number of part-time women faculty in 1999-2000 by the affiliation categories. Page 58

Fifty two percent (52%) of all institutions did not have any women adjunct faculty. Twenty-four (24%) percent had only one (1), and only 11% had two (2). Again, the greatest concentration (36%) was in Protestant institutions.

What does the data tell us about the total number of adjuncts in 1996-97 and 1999-2000? Pages 44 - 45

The number of adjuncts in 1996-97 was 2640. The number in 1999-2000 was 3494, a 32% increase.

What does the data tell us about the number of men adjuncts in 1996-97 by affiliation categories. Page 78

Over 40% are in Protestant institutions, followed by Catholic (23%) and public (23%).

What does the data show regarding the number of women adjuncts in 1996-97 by affiliation categories. Page 82

Nearly 35% are in Catholic institutions, followed by Protestant (28%) and public (23%).

Aggregate Numbers

Number of Majors

What does the data reveal about the total number of undergraduates majoring in religion in 1999-2000? Page 60

The mean for each reporting institution is 40.99 and the median is 17.00. The total number was 31,194.

What does the data tell us about the total number of undergraduates majoring in religion in 1996-97? Page 60

The mean for each reporting institution is 34.2 and the median is 13. The total number was 24,827.

Based on a universe of 1131 departments, with 897 responding, what can we mathematically estimate the number of undergraduates majoring in religion in 1999-2000 to be? And in 1996-97? Page 61

In 1999-2000 the mean was 46,360 (with the upper bound being 51,981 and the lower bound being 40,739.)

In 1996-97 the mean was 38,680 (with the upper bound being 43,713 and the lower bound being 33,647.)

Number of Courses

What does the data reveal about the total number of undergraduate religion courses offered in 1999-2000? Page 62

The mean per reporting institution was 36.3 and the median 25. The total number of courses offered was 30,924, a 9% increase over 1996-97.

What does the data reveal about the total number of undergraduate religion courses offered in 1996-1997? Page 62

The mean per reporting institution was 34.81 and the median 24. The total number of courses offered was 28,302.

Based on a universe of 1131 departments, with 897 responding, what can we mathematically estimate the number of religion courses offered in 1999-2000 to be? And in 1996-97? Page 63

In 1999-2000 the mean was 41,055 (with the upper bound being 43,713 and the lower bound being 38,397).

In 1996-1997 the mean was 39,370 (with the upper bound being 42,514 and the lower bound being 36,237).

Department Characteristics

What does the data show regarding descriptions that best characterize departments or programs? Page 64

Over fifty percent (50.5%) of reporting programs were freestanding departments, with 32.1% being combined departments.

What does the data show regarding the number of departments or programs offering an undergraduate major in religion? Page 65

782 of 897 reporting institutions (87%) offered a major.

What does the data show regarding the number of departments or programs that offer an undergraduate minor in religion? Page 65

740 of 890 reporting institutions (83%) offered a minor.

Courses

What does the data show regarding undergraduate courses offered in 1999-2000? Page 66

Courses Taught	Number of Institutions	Total Courses	% of Total Courses
Intro to Bible*	541	3451	11.0%
Christian - New Testament*	693	3292	10.5%
Christian - Theological*	525	2958	9.4%
Intro to Religion	423	2727	8.7%
Christian - Old Testament*	653	2627	8.4%
Intro to World Religions	539	1720	5.5%
Christian - Historical*	579	1689	5.4%
Other	217	1391	4.4%
Christian - Ethics*	427	1304	4.1%
Ethics	360	1060	3.4%
Intro to Western Religions	244	1037	3.3%
Judaism	308	973	3.1%
Intro to Eastern Religions	276	762	2.4%
Comparative	359	760	2.4%
Arts, Literature and Religion	239	740	2.4%
American Religion	328	608	1.9%
Christian - Cultural*	234	541	1.7%
Philosophy of Religion	369	503	1.6%
Intro to Sacred Texts	148	412	1.3%
Buddhism	244	398	1.3%
Islam	244	397	1.3%
Women's Studies	235	366	1.2%
Gender & Sexuality	220	331	1.1%
Hinduism/Jainism/Sikhism	199	264	0.8%

Social Scientific Study	176	259	0.8%
Racial and Ethnic Studies	144	222	0.7%
Confucianism/Taoism	136	185	0.6%
Indigenous Religions	117	170	0.5%
Ritual and Performance	105	160	0.5%
NRMs	126	115	0.4%
Total		31422	100.0%

* Christianity focused courses

What does the data reveal regarding the courses required for a major in a department or program? Page 68

Course Title	Course is required for major	% of Responding Institutions *
Christian - New Testament	467	52.1%
Christian - Old Testament	452	50.4%
Christian - Theological	368	41.0%
Intro to Bible	361	40.2%
Christian - Historical	356	39.7%
Intro to World Religions	290	32.3%
Intro to Religion	272	30.3%
Christian - Ethics	259	28.9%
Ethics	178	19.8%
Philosophy of Religion	156	17.4%
Comparative	146	16.3%
Intro to Western Religions	121	13.5%
Intro to Eastern Religions	115	12.8%
American Religion	99	11.0%
Christian - Cultural	95	10.6%
Other	94	10.5%
Judaism	85	9.5%
Intro to Sacred Texts	69	7.7%
Arts, Literature and Religion	66	7.4%
Buddhism	64	7.1%
Islam	55	6.1%
Social Scientific Study	53	5.9%
Hinduism/Jainism/Sikhism	50	5.6%
Women's Studies	48	5.4%
Gender & Sexuality	45	5.0%
Ritual and Performance	40	4.5%
Racial and Ethnic Studies	32	3.6%
NRMs	27	3.0%
Confucianism/Taoism	26	2.9%
Indigenous Religions	23	2.6%

* 897 institutions

What does the data reveal regarding the number of departments which offered courses in 1999-2000? Page 69

Course	# of Institutions teaching course	% of Responding Institutions*
Christian - New Testament	750	83.6%
Christian - Old Testament	704	78.5%
Christian - Historical	638	71.1%
Intro to Bible	619	69.0%
Intro to World Religions	613	68.3%
Christian - Theological	582	64.9%
Intro to Religion	500	55.7%
Christian - Ethics	481	53.6%
Philosophy of Religion	418	46.6%
Ethics	417	46.5%
Comparative	414	46.2%
American Religion	380	42.4%
Judaism	362	40.4%
Intro to Eastern Religions	352	39.2%
Intro to Western Religions	322	35.9%
Other	304	33.9%
Women's Studies	294	32.8%
Buddhism	291	32.4%
Islam	290	32.3%
Christian - Cultural	287	32.0%
Arts, Literature and Religion	278	31.0%
Gender & Sexuality	263	29.3%
Hinduism/Jainism/Sikhism	245	27.3%
Intro to Sacred Texts	241	26.9%
Social Scientific Study	210	23.4%
Racial and Ethnic Studies	186	20.7%
Confucianism/Taoism	183	20.4%
Indigenous Religions	166	18.5%
NRMs	164	18.3%
Ritual and Performance	146	16.3%

Enrollment

What does the data tell us is the total department enrollment in 1999-2000? Page 71

685,086, a 15% increase over 1996-97.

What does the data tell us is the total department enrollment in 1996-1997? Page 71

593,969

Measures of Central Tendency: Mean and Median Responses

What does the data tell us is the mean and median number of sections of the following undergraduate courses offered in each program? Page 72

38.00: Means & Medians for B2a - B2dd

	Mean	Median
Intro to Religion	6.45	2.00
Intro to World Religions	3.19	1.00
Intro to Bible	6.38	2.00
Intro to Sacred Texts	2.78	1.00
Intro to Eastern Religions	2.76	1.00
Intro to Western Religions	4.25	1.00
Christian - Old Testament	4.02	2.00
Christian - New Testament	4.75	2.00
Christian - Historical	2.92	2.00
Christian - Theological	5.63	3.00
Christian - Ethics	3.05	2.00
Christian - Cultural	2.31	2.00
Buddhism	1.63	1.00
Confucianism/Taoism	1.36	1.00
Hinduism/Jainism/Sikhism	1.33	1.00
Indigenous Religions	1.45	1.00
Islam	1.63	1.00
Judaism	3.16	2.00
Comparative	2.12	1.00
American Religion	1.85	1.00
Arts, Literature and Religion	3.10	1.00
Ethics	2.94	1.00
Gender & Sexuality	1.50	1.00
NRMs	.91	1.00
Philosophy of Religion	1.36	1.00
Racial and Ethnic Studies	1.54	1.00
Ritual and Performance	1.52	1.00
Social Scientific Study	1.47	1.00
Women's Studies	1.56	1.00
Other	6.41	2.00

The top 10 means are:

- Introduction to Religion
- Other
- Introduction to the Bible
- Christianity: Theology
- Christianity: NT
- Introduction to Western Religions
- Christianity: OT
- Introduction to World Religions
- Judaism
- Arts, Literature, and Religion

What does the data tell us is the mean and median number of the total department enrollment for each reporting institution in 1999-2000? In 1996-1997?

What does the data tell us about the mean and median number of courses that an undergraduate major in religion must complete?

What does the data tell us is the mean and median number of undergraduates who majored in religion in 1999-2000? In 1996-1997? Page 74

		Enrollme 96-97	Enrollme 99-00	Total of courses majo complete	Majors 99-	Majors 96-
N	Valid	743	788	762	761	726
	Missin	154	109	135	136	171
Mea		799.4	869.4	16.84	40.99	34.20
Media		464.0	503.0	11.00	17.00	13.00

What does the data reveal is the mean and median number of undergraduate majors who received a bachelor's degree from an institution in each of four categories? Page 75

		Male 99-	Female 99-	Male 96-	Female 96-
N	Valid	832	828	706	709
	Missin	65	69	191	188
Mea		7.02	5.83	6.76	5.42
Media		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Required Religion Courses

What does the data tell us is the total number of institutions that require students to take courses in religion in order to graduate? Page 76

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	496	55.3
	No	384	42.8
	Total	880	98.1

Cross Tabulation by AAR Region

- ***Women temporary faculty***
The percentage of women temporary faculty was greatest in the Midwest. Table 12 Region.
- ***Men temporary faculty***
The percentage of men temporary faculty was greatest in the Southeast region. Table 11
- ***All temporary faculty***
The percentage of all temporary faculty was greatest in the Southeast region. Table 10
- ***Women full-time faculty***
The percentage of women full-time faculty was greatest in the Mid-Atlantic region, followed very closely by the Midwest and the Southeast. Table 9
- ***Men full-time faculty***
The percentage of men full-time faculty was greatest in the Southeast, followed closely by the Midwest. Table 8
- ***All full-time faculty***
The percentage of all full-time faculty was greatest in the Southeast. Table 7
- ***Women tenured faculty***
The percentage of women tenured faculty was greatest in the Mid-Atlantic region. Table 6
- ***Men tenured faculty***
The percentage of tenured men faculty was greatest in the Southeast region, followed closely by the Midwest. Table 5
- ***All tenured faculty***
The percentage of all tenured faculty was greatest in the Southeast region, followed closely by the Mid-West. Table 4

- ***1999-2000 enrollment***

The greatest percentage of enrollment occurred in the Southeast, followed closely by the Mid-West. Table 3

- ***1999-2000 number of courses offered***

The greatest percentage of courses were offered in the Southeast, followed by the Mid-West. Table 2

- ***1999-2000 number of majors***

The greatest percentage of undergraduate majors are in the Southeast, followed closely by the Mid-West, and then the Southwest. The Protestant Baccalaureate Colleges II and Protestant Other together have 44% of all majors. Table 1