



## HOW DOES YOUR DEPARTMENT COMPARE?

A Peer Analysis from the AY 2000-2001 Survey of  
Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology

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Tables

Part 4

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Faculty Structure

**Table 4.0. Distribution of All Faculty in Sociology Programs by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

Institution Type	Percent of Full-Time Faculty <sup>a</sup>
Research I	24.6
Research II	7.6
Doctoral I	6.2
Doctoral II	6.3
Masters I	35.4
Masters II	3.1
Baccalaureate I	7.5
Baccalaureate II	9.7
All Programs	100.0%
<N of Faculty>	<4,903>

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

<sup>a</sup> Full-time faculty includes full, associate, and assistant professors. Instructors and lecturers are not included.

Table 4.0 shows that 35 percent of faculty are employed at Masters I institutions and 25 percent are employed by Research I institutions. All other types of programs have a smaller share of faculty.

**Table 4.1. Full-time and Joint Sociology Department Faculty by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

Institution Type		Full-time Sociology Faculty <sup>a</sup>	Joint Faculty
Research I	Mean per Program	17.8	3.3
	Median	17.0	2.5
	(N of Programs)	(70)	(38)
Research II	Mean per Program	12.3	2.3
	Median	13.0	2.0
	(N of Programs)	(31)	(12)
Doctoral I	Mean per Program	11.2	1.2
	Median	11.0	1.0
	(N of Programs)	(31)	(7)
Doctoral II	Mean per Program	7.9	1.4
	Median	8.0	1.0
	(N of Programs)	(41)	(8)
Masters I	Mean per Program	6.6	2.2
	Median	6.0	1.0
	(N of Programs)	(288)	(26)
Masters II	Mean per Program	3.4	1.8
	Median	3.0	1.0
	(N of Programs)	(51)	(10)
Baccalaureate I	Mean per Program	3.9	1.3
	Median	4.0	1.0
	(N of Programs)	(103)	(14)
Baccalaureate II	Mean per Program	2.6	1.1
	Median	2.0	1.0
	(N of Programs)	(201)	(17)
All Programs	Mean per Program	6.5	2.1
	Median	4.0	1.0
	(N of Programs)	(816)	(132)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

<sup>a</sup> Full-time Faculty includes full, associate, and assistant Professors. Instructors and lecturers are not included.

Table 4.1 shows statistically significant differences in the average size of faculty in sociology programs, that parallel the differences in size of undergraduate majors and graduate enrollments among institution types (Tables 2.3 and 3.2).

**Table 4.2. Tenured, Tenure Track, and Non-Tenure Track Full-Time Faculty in Sociology Programs by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

Institution Type		Tenured Faculty	Tenure Track Faculty	Non-Tenure Track Faculty	(Number of Programs)
Research I	Mean	13.2	4.5	0.6	
	Median	12.0	4.0	0.0	
	Percent in Programs <sup>a</sup>	73.1%	23.3%	3.6%	(68)
Research II	Mean	9.1	2.7	0.6	
	Median	8.0	3.0	0.0	
	Percent in Programs	73.2%	21.7%	5.0%	(30)
Doctoral I	Mean	8.3	2.7	1.0	
	Median	7.0	2.0	0.5	
	Percent in Programs	71.8%	18.7%	9.5%	(29)
Doctoral II	Mean	5.5	2.0	0.6	
	Median	5.0	2.0	0.0	
	Percent in Programs	66.3%	26.1%	7.6%	(39)
Masters I	Mean	4.3	1.6	0.6	
	Median	4.0	1.0	0.0	
	Percent in Programs	66.0%	23.7%	10.3%	(278)
Masters II	Mean	2.3	0.8	0.3	
	Median	2.0	0.5	0.0	
	Percent in Programs	68.2%	23.4%	8.4%	(46)
Baccalaureate I	Mean	2.7	0.8	0.4	
	Median	2.0	1.0	0.0	
	Percent in Programs	69.3%	21.8%	9.0%	(101)
Baccalaureate II	Mean	1.6	0.7	0.2	
	Median	1.0	1.0	0.0	
	Percent in Programs	61.2%	28.8%	10.0%	(188)
All Programs	Mean	4.5	1.6	0.5	
	Median	3.0	1.0	0.0	
	Percent in Programs	66.5%	24.5%	9.0%	(779)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

<sup>a</sup> Percent of faculty in programs will add to 100 percent.

Table 4.2 shows statistically significant differences in the average numbers and the percentages of tenured faculty in sociology programs across institutional types. More than 70 percent of sociology faculty at Research I and II, and Doctoral I universities are tenured compared to less than 70 percent in programs at the remaining institutional types. In all types of programs, however, the large majority of faculty is tenured.

**Table 4.3. Full-Time Faculty in Sociology Programs by Rank and Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

Institution Type		Full Professors	Associate Professors	Assistant Professors	Instructors, Lecturers	Total
Research I	Mean	8.9	4.7	4.4	0.3	17.8
	Median	8.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	17.0
	Mean % per Program	47.2%	27.5%	23.7%	1.6%	100.0%
	(N of Programs)	(68)	(68)	(68)	(68)	(70)
Research II	Mean	5.6	3.7	3.0	0.3	12.3
	Median	4.5	3.0	3.0	0.0	13.0
	Mean % per Program	44.6%	28.3%	24.5%	2.6%	100.0%
	(N of Programs)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(31)
Doctoral I	Mean	5.0	3.4	3.2	0.5	11.2
	Median	4.5	3.0	3.0	0.0	11.0
	Mean % per Program	42.2%	30.7%	23.1%	4.0%	100.0%
	(N of Programs)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(31)
Doctoral II	Mean	3.0	2.7	2.1	0.3	7.9
	Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	8.0
	Mean % per Program	36.6%	33.2%	26.2%	4.1%	100.0%
	(N of Programs)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(41)
Masters I	Mean	2.7	1.7	2.0	0.2	6.6
	Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	6.0
	Mean % per Program	40.2%	27.8%	29.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	(N of Programs)	(281)	(281)	(281)	(281)	(288)
Masters II	Mean	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.1	3.4
	Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
	Mean % per Program	36.1%	34.0%	26.7%	3.1%	100.0%
	(N of Programs)	(49)	(49)	(49)	(49)	(51)
Baccalaureate I	Mean	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.0	3.9
	Median	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0
	Mean % per Program	44.9%	23.5%	30.8%	0.8%	100.0%
	(N of Programs)	(101)	(101)	(101)	(101)	(103)
Baccalaureate II	Mean	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.6
	Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
	Mean % per Program	39.2%	32.7%	26.4%	1.7%	100.0%
	(N of Programs)	(195)	(195)	(195)	(195)	(201)
All Programs	Mean	2.8	1.8	1.8	0.2	6.5
	Median	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0
	Mean % per Program	41.0%	29.2%	27.5%	2.4%	100.0%
	(N of Programs)	(792)	(792)	(792)	(792)	(816)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

Table 4.3 shows that sociology programs in Research I universities have the highest share of faculty who are full professors, while programs in Masters II and Doctoral II universities have the lowest share. These findings are significant.

**Table 4.4. Women and Men Hired as Full-Time Faculty in Sociology Programs by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

		Men	Women
Research I	Mean Hires	1.3	1.0
	(N of Programs)	(42)	(40)
Research II	Mean Hires	0.9	1.3
	(N of Programs)	(15)	(16)
Doctoral I	Mean Hires	0.9	1.2
	(N of Programs)	(11)	(13)
Doctoral II	Mean Hires	1.2	0.8
	(N of Programs)	(12)	(15)
Masters I	Mean Hires	1.0	0.8
	(N of Programs)	(82)	(84)
Masters II	Mean Hires	1.4	0.2
	(N of Programs)	(12)	(6)
Baccalaureate I	Mean Hires	0.9	0.9
	(N of Programs)	(23)	(26)
Baccalaureate II	Mean	0.8	0.6
	(N of Programs)	(46)	(44)
All Programs	Mean Hires	1.0	0.9
	(N of Programs)	(243)	(243)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

Table 4.4 shows that sociology programs hired about two full-time faculty members in 2000-2000, on average, except for programs in Masters II universities. There were no statistically significant differences in the numbers of men and women hired.

**Table 4.5. Men and Women Hired at the Rank of Assistant Professor in Sociology Programs by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

		<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Research I	Mean Hires (N of Programs)	0.9 (41)	0.9 (38)
Research II	Mean Hires (N of Programs)	0.6 (12)	1.2 (16)
Doctoral I	Mean Hires (N of Programs)	0.6 (8)	1.0 (11)
Doctoral II	Mean Hires (N of Programs)	0.6 (11)	0.5 (11)
Masters I	Mean (N of Programs)	0.9 (74)	0.7 (81)
Masters II	Mean Hires (N of Programs)	1.1 (12)	0.4 (6)
Baccalaureate I	Mean Hires (N of Programs)	0.9 (23)	0.9 (25)
Baccalaureate II	Mean Hires (N of Programs)	0.6 (42)	0.5 (40)
All Programs	Mean Hires (N of Programs)	0.8 (224)	0.7 (227)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

Table 4.5 shows that most hiring occurred at the rank of assistant professor in 2000-2001 (compare the mean number of hires on this Table to Table 4.4). The average number of men and women hired was about equal (except at Masters II institutions).

**Table 4.6. Male and Female Full-Time Faculty who Left Sociology Programs by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

Institution Type		Men	Women
Research I	Mean # Left	1.3	0.7
	(N of Programs)	(45)	(33)
Research II	Mean # Left	2.0	0.3
	(N of Programs)	(8)	(6)
Doctoral I	Mean # Left	1.0	0.5
	(N of Programs)	(8)	(7)
Doctoral II	Mean # Left	1.1	0.9
	(N of Programs)	(8)	(10)
Masters I	Mean # Left	1.3	0.9
	(N of Programs)	(42)	(42)
Masters II	Mean # Left	1.0	0.5
	(N of Programs)	(6)	(5)
Baccalaureate I	Mean # Left	0.9	0.9
	(N of Programs)	(15)	(14)
Baccalaureate II	Mean # Left	0.6	0.8
	(N of Programs)	(21)	(27)
All Programs	Mean # Left	1.2	0.8
	(N of Programs)	(153)	(144)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

Table 4.6 shows that all programs lost about two full-time faculty members, on average, in 2000-2001. It also shows that, compared to Table 4.4, the average number of male faculty departing from institutions is higher than the number being hired, although this is not true for women.

**Table 4.7A. Male and Female Full Professors who Left Sociology Programs by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

Institution Type		Men	Women
Research I	Mean # Left	0.9	0.3
	(N of Programs)	(40)	(28)
Research II	Mean # Left	1.1	0.0
	(N of Programs)	(7)	(5)
Doctoral I	Mean # Left	0.5	0.2
	(N of Programs)	(5)	(6)
Doctoral II	Mean # Left	1.0	0.4
	(N of Programs)	(9)	(5)
Masters I	Mean # Left	0.9	0.2
	(N of Programs)	(39)	(28)
Masters II	Mean # Left	0.3	0.0
	(N of Programs)	(5)	(5)
Baccalaureate I	Mean # Left	0.5	0.5
	(N of Programs)	(12)	(9)
Baccalaureate II	Mean # Left	0.2	0.2
	(N of Programs)	(19)	(19)
All Programs	Mean # Left	0.8	0.2
	(N of Programs)	(135)	(106)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology, 2000-2001*.

Table 4.7A shows that one sociology professor with the rank of full professor left per program, on average. Compared to Table 4.6, this Table shows that about half of those who departed were full professors. Fewer women full professors left sociology programs than did men of the same rank, regardless of institution type.

**Table 4.7B. Male and Female Associate Professors who Left Sociology Programs by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

Institution Type		Men	Women
Research I	Mean # Left	0.4	0.1
	(N of Programs)	(31)	(28)
Research II	Mean # Left	0.4	0.2
	(N of Programs)	(7)	(6)
Doctoral I	Mean # Left	0.7	0.2
	(N of Programs)	(8)	(7)
Doctoral II	Mean # Left	1.0	0.5
	(N of Programs)	(5)	(6)
Masters I	Mean # Left	0.2	0.4
	(N of Programs)	(27)	(31)
Masters II	Mean # Left	0.2	0.2
	(N of Programs)	(6)	(6)
Baccalaureate I	Mean # Left	0.3	0.5
	(N of Programs)	(9)	(9)
Baccalaureate II	Mean # Left	0.4	0.2
	(N of Programs)	(23)	(17)
All Programs	Mean # Left	0.4	0.3
	(N of Programs)	(117)	(111)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

Table 4.7B shows that, on average, fewer women associate professors left sociology programs than did men of the same rank, regardless of institution type. The only exceptions are found in sociology programs at Masters I and Baccalaureate I institutions.

**Table 4.7C. Male and Female Assistant Professors who Left Sociology Programs by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

Institution Type		Men	Women
Research I	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.2 (33)	0.4 (32)
Research II	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.7 (6)	0.4 (7)
Doctoral I	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.3 (5)	0.2 (6)
Doctoral II	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	1.3 (4)	0.8 (8)
Masters I	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.2 (26)	0.6 (28)
Masters II	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.3 (4)	0.8 (5)
Baccalaureate I	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.5 (12)	0.5 (9)
Baccalaureate II	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.2 (17)	0.5 (21)
All Programs	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.3 (106)	0.5 (116)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

Table 4.7C shows that fewer assistant professors left sociology programs, on average, than did full professors. Programs at Doctoral II institutions had the highest number of assistant professors who left per program. Slightly more women assistant professors left sociology programs than their male peers, although there are statistically significant differences among institution types.

**Table 4.8. Male and Female Full-Time Faculty who Left Sociology Programs Due to Retirement or Death by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

<b>Institution Type</b>		<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Research I	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.6 (39)	0.2 (30)
Research II	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	1.1 (7)	0.2 (6)
Doctoral I	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.8 (6)	0.2 (7)
Doctoral II	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	1.1 (8)	0.3 (6)
Masters I	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	1.0 (42)	0.3 (31)
Masters II	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.4 (6)	0.0 (5)
Baccalaureate I	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.5 (12)	0.4 (9)
Baccalaureate II	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.3 (19)	0.1 (19)
All Programs	Mean # Left (N of Programs)	0.7 (139)	0.2 (113)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology, 2000-2001*.

Table 4.8 shows that almost one full-time sociology faculty member left their program in 2000-2001, on average, due to retirement or death. If this Table is compared with Table 4.7A, it suggests that retirement or death is responsible for much of the loss of full professors. Men are more likely to be retiring from sociology programs than women, regardless of institution type. This is not surprising given the greater share of men among full professors (see Table 5.5). The differences among institutions is statistically significant for male faculty.

**Table 4.9. Sociology Programs with More, Fewer, or About the Same Number of Full-Time Faculty in Fall 2001 Compared to Fall 2000.**

	Percent Distribution				(N of Programs)
	More	Fewer	Equal	Total	
Research I	36.9	27.7	35.4	100.0	(65)
Research II	21.4	21.4	57.1	100.0	(28)
Doctoral I	25.9	22.2	51.9	100.0	(27)
Doctoral II	15.2	21.2	63.6	100.0	(33)
Masters I	17.8	11.6	70.5	100.0	(241)
Masters II	14.0	4.7	81.4	100.0	(43)
Baccalaureate I	19.6	6.5	73.9	100.0	(92)
Baccalaureate II	5.1	4.5	90.4	100.0	(178)
All Programs	16.7	11.5	71.9	100.0	(707)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in*

Table 4.9 shows statistically significant differences in programs by type of institution. Programs at Research I institutions are more likely to report having either more faculty or fewer faculty. Programs at Masters and Baccalaureate institutions report little change in the number of full-time faculty.

**Table 4.10. Current Full-Time Faculty in Sociology Programs Expected to Retire by 2007 and 2012 by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

Institution Type	Expected Retirement of 2001 Faculty by 2007			Expected Retirement of 2001 Faculty Between 2007 and 2012		
	Mean	Percent of 2001 Faculty	(N of Programs)	Mean	Percent of 2001 Faculty	(N of Programs)
Research I	2.4	15.1%	(67)	3.0	17.8%	(63)
Research II	2.7	29.2	(30)	2.8	29.8	(29)
Doctoral I	1.8	38.8	(30)	2.3	59.8	(30)
Doctoral II	1.8	23.8	(37)	1.6	31.0	(35)
Masters I	1.5	23.1	(267)	1.7	27.7	(269)
Masters II	0.4	14.4	(46)	1.1	40.2	(45)
Baccalaureate I	0.5	13.1	(90)	0.9	22.1	(89)
Baccalaureate II	0.5	19.9	(178)	1.3	43.0	(167)
All Programs	1.2	20.8	(746)	1.7	32.0	(727)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

Table 4.10 shows that most types of programs will experience the bulk of the retirements of current (2001) faculty by 2007. In other words, the average sociology program will experience a 20.8 percent retirement rate (the base is all 2001 faculty). By 2012, an additional 11.2 percent of current faculty are expected to retire, for a total of 32 percent. In other words, 32 percent of the average sociology department (1.7 faculty) are expected to retire by 2012. These figures suggest that programs will experience the bulk of retirements in the next 5 or so years. This general finding is not true for programs at Masters II and Baccalaureate II institutions. By 2012, almost 60 percent of the current faculty at Doctoral I programs are expected to retire.

**Table 4.11. Use of Supplementary (Adjunct) Faculty in Sociology Programs by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

Institution Type		Supplementary Faculty <sup>a</sup>	Non-Graduate Students		Graduate Students	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
Research I	Mean	9.8	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.8
	(N of Programs)	(61)	(58)	(56)	(43)	(44)
Research II	Mean	7.5	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.6
	(N of Programs)	(28)	(23)	(23)	(16)	(18)
Doctoral I	Mean	8.5	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.5
	(N of Programs)	(26)	(23)	(18)	(14)	(18)
Doctoral II	Mean	4.9	2.5	2.4	0.6	1.2
	(N of Programs)	(36)	(30)	(31)	(13)	(15)
Masters I	Mean	4.4	2.4	2.3	0.6	0.9
	(N of Programs)	(248)	(209)	(204)	(80)	(77)
Masters II	Mean	3.8	2.6	1.9	0.1	0.2
	(N of Programs)	(41)	(31)	(39)	(13)	(15)
Baccalaureate I	Mean	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.4
	(N of Programs)	(75)	(62)	(55)	(33)	(35)
Baccalaureate II	Mean	3.3	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.4
	(N of Programs)	(165)	(142)	(131)	(66)	(70)
All Programs	Mean	4.6	2.2	2.1	0.9	1.4
	(N of Programs)	(681)	(578)	(557)	(279)	(292)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

<sup>a</sup> Supplementary faculty are divided into two types--those that are graduate students and those that are not. Total means will not necessarily equal the sum of the means for non-graduate and graduate students because not all programs use both types of supplementary faculty.

Table 4.11 shows that programs in Baccalaureate schools use significantly fewer supplementary (adjunct) faculty than do programs at doctoral or research universities. The differences between men and women is not significant for non-graduate students in these positions. Significantly more women than men graduate students are in these positions, however, probably because of the higher number of women than men enrolled in graduate programs (see Table 3.5).

**Table 4.12. Number of Courses Taught and Course Preparations Made by Full-Time Faculty in Sociology Programs by Institution Type, 2000-2001.**

Institution Type		Courses Taught	Course Preparations
Research I	Mean (N of Programs)	4.1 (68)	3.2 (65)
Research II	Mean (N of Programs)	4.3 (31)	3.5 (30)
Doctoral I	Mean (N of Programs)	4.7 (30)	3.5 (31)
Doctoral II	Mean (N of Programs)	5.5 (39)	4.1 (37)
Masters I	Mean (N of Programs)	6.8 (275)	4.6 (274)
Masters II	Mean (N of Programs)	7.3 (48)	5.4 (46)
Baccalaureate I	Mean (N of Programs)	6.0 (92)	4.9 (92)
Baccalaureate II	Mean (N of Programs)	7.7 (186)	5.9 (186)
All Programs	Mean (N of Programs)	6.5 (769)	4.8 (762)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

Table 4.12 shows statistically significant differences in the number of courses taught and prepared in AY 2000-2001 by faculty members in sociology programs at different types of institutions. Faculty in programs at Research I schools teach and prepare the fewest courses, while faculty in Baccalaureate II programs teach and prepare the most.

**Table 4.13. Courses Taught by Supplementary (Adjunct) Faculty in Sociology Programs by Institution Type, 2000-20001.**

Institution Type		Average Number of Courses		% of All Courses Taught <sup>a</sup>	
		Non-Graduate Students	Graduate Students	Non-Graduate Students	Graduate Students
Research I	Mean per Program (N of Programs)	12.3 (58)	9.0 (43)	29.7% (56)	12.7% (57)
Research II	Mean per Program (N of Programs)	10.8 (26)	8.0 (20)	29.5% (27)	13.5% (27)
Doctoral I	Mean per Program (N of Programs)	9.8 (25)	7.2 (25)	23.8% (25)	20.6% (25)
Doctoral II	Mean per Program (N of Programs)	10.5 (35)	1.9 (16)	21.8% (35)	2.3% (34)
Masters I	Mean per Program (N of Programs)	9.5 (242)	3.1 (86)	28.4% (238)	2.6% (243)
Masters II	Mean per Program (N of Programs)	6.6 (45)	0.2 (22)	34.6% (41)	4.0% (44)
Baccalaureate I	Mean per Program (N of Programs)	3.0 (78)	0.8 (47)	26.8% (81)	4.0% (881)
Baccalaureate II	Mean per Program (N of Programs)	7.7 (165)	0.9 (76)	29.5% (157)	3.7% (159)
All Programs	Mean per Program (N of Programs)	8.5 (674)	3.4 (335)	28.5% (660)	4.9% (670)

Source: ASA, *Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology*, 2000-2001.

<sup>a</sup> Means and percents are not necessarily additive for non-graduate and graduate student supplementary faculty because not all programs use both types supplementary faculty.

Table 4.13 shows that supplementary faculty who are not graduate students teach more courses than those who are graduate students, on average, especially at Baccalaureate institutions. Non-graduate students teach an average of 8.5 courses per year (nearly 30 percent of all courses) regardless of institution type, while graduate students teach about 4.4 courses or 5 percent of all courses.