

Folder 78 Discrimination 1971

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SISTERS

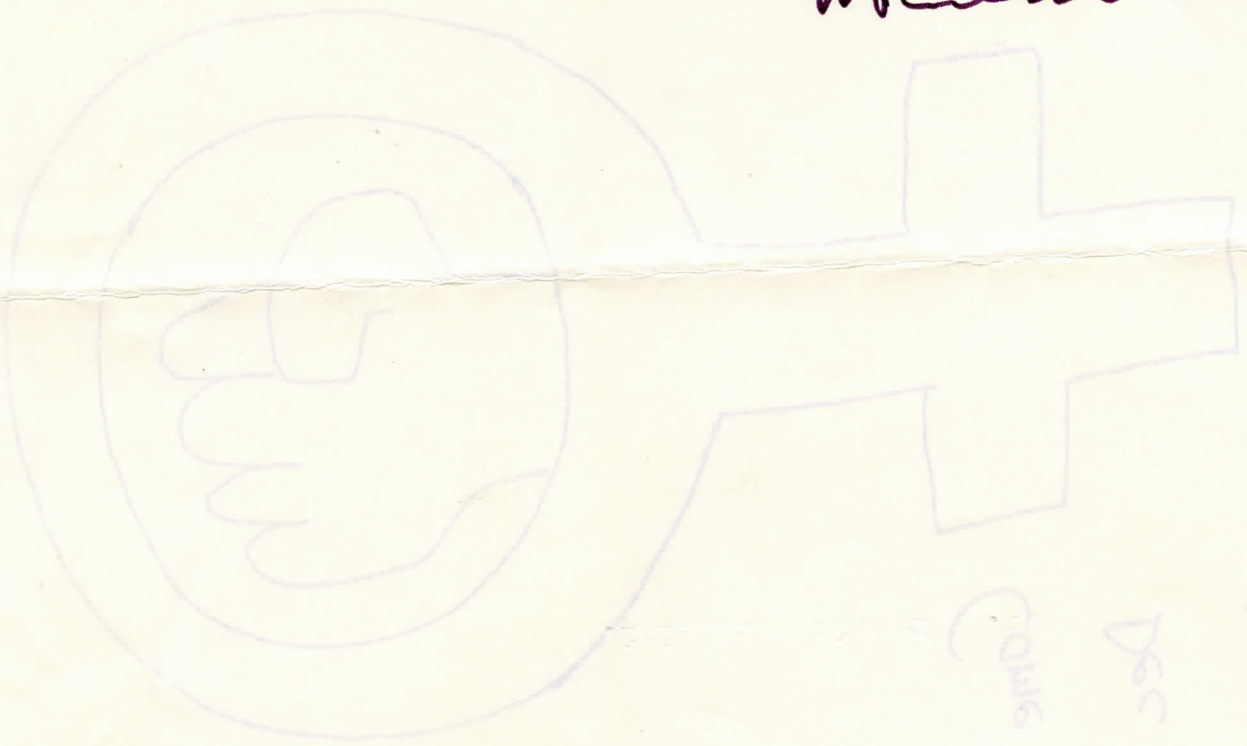
The World is crying
for us!

Come to Kirby - Room 108 11 A.M

Dec 17

All of the living are welcome:
brothers and sisters

file
Women's lib



WOMEN'S LIB

The world is changing

for us!

Come to
Dec 13

Kirby - Room 108

M.A. 11

All of the
girls to 11A
inside are
invited

Prophets and
evangelists

Discrimination

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN



2401 VIRGINIA AVE., N.W. / WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

Phone 202/338-4300

January 21, 1971

Dear President:

Last January all corporate members of AAUW were asked for assistance in completing a questionnaire regarding the status of women on their respective campuses - students, faculty, administrators, and trustees. We were most gratified with the response - 454 or about two-thirds of the institutions surveyed responded, many also including copies of their faculty handbooks and information on special programs for women.

The need for objective data on the extent of women's participation in decision-making in higher education and the dearth of information available have been responsible, we believe, for the great interest with which the completed study has been received. A complete research report, together with a copy of the press release of November 23, 1970, is enclosed (summary and recommendations begin on page 24). You may also have read reviews of the findings in the November 30 issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education and the December 4 Higher Education and National Affairs. The study makes evident that the potential of women is not being fully realized at any level of higher education, that women are not yet being sufficiently involved in the decisions which affect them directly in their lives in the academic community. Consequently there is great loss both in the development of individuals and in contribution to the institution which they might otherwise have made.

Our sincere thanks go to those who contributed data for the survey. We hope that the results will be of interest and assistance to you in examining on your own campus some of the areas of concern. If for any reason you were not able to participate, we hope that the results will stimulate a closer look at the program for women at your institution.

May we draw your attention particularly to page 24-25 of the report and the recommendations for action which have evolved from the results of the study. The needs are clearly established. May we call on you, as a leader in the academic community, to assist in the implementation of these recommendations and in exploring in greater depth than the survey permitted the extent to which they apply on your campus? We stand ready at all times to provide resources which may be of assistance to you and to work with you toward fuller development of our nation's educated womanpower.

Sincerely yours,

Alice L. Beeman

Alice L. Beeman
General Director

Ruth M. Oltman

Ruth M. Oltman, Ph.D.
Staff Associate - Higher Education

ALB;RMO: hlm
Encl.

Note: You may wish to send this report to your library for cataloging as a reference source for research studies on your campus or for use by students and faculty in classes such as Sociology and Education.

P-R-E-S-S
R-E-L-E-A-S-E

American Association of University Women
2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

From: Mary Boyette, 338-4300
For information about survey results, call
Dr. Ruth Oltman, 338-4300

FACT SHEET ON AAUW SURVEY EXPLORING SEX DISCRIMINATION ON THE COLLEGE CAMPUS

A questionnaire on the role of women on campus was sent to the 750 colleges and universities which hold corporate membership in the American Association of University Women in January 1970. The 25 questions explored participation of women in decision-making; policies of hiring, promotion, maternity leave, nepotism, programs for mature women; and use of women as department heads, administrators, and trustees. Questions were formulated to determine policy as well as facts.

WHY THE SURVEY:

(See p. 1-3 The AAUW Committee on Standards in Higher Education recognized that the potential of women is not being encouraged or fully developed in higher education. The Committee, of which the chairman is Dr. Mabelle McCullough, Assistant Dean of Students at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, wanted to create awareness of what is happening to women on our campuses.

It is recognized that little data was available and that more facts were needed if improvement in the role of women is to be achieved. Existing statistics did not give a clear picture of women as students, faculty, administrators, or trustees. Also lacking was up-to-date information about administrative practices relating to women, such as policies on maternity leave, nepotism, tenure, part-time appointments, and day care facilities.

RETURNS

Of the 750 colleges and universities surveyed, 454 or about two-thirds returned the questionnaire. Those replying are broadly representative of the nation's colleges, although the AAUW sample has a larger percentage of public institutions and schools with over 10,000 enrollment and a smaller percentage of private schools and those with enrollments under 5,000 (see page 5 for breakdown).

MAJOR FINDINGS

Role of the Woman Student (see pp. 9-14)

NOTE: Women students comprise about 41% of the total student population in 4-year colleges, and universities in the U.S. (fall 1969). Almost 2,400,000 women were enrolled in degree-credit programs in 1969-70.

1. AAUW survey shows that when it comes to leadership on campus (p. 9) women students most frequently hold non-elective or appointive posts, requiring special skills (writing, detail work). Men students are more likely to hold the powerful elective or political campus positions.

2. Policies on pregnancy, residency and birth control counseling
(see p. 11, 13)

--88% allow married women not living with their husbands to live in residence halls but only 62% allow pregnant women to do so.

--large public institutions with medical resources and heterogeneous population are most likely to be liberal in their policies and to provide special services to married or pregnant women students.

--43% of the schools provide birth control in their health centers, others refer to outside physicians. Larger schools provide more facilities in their health centers.

3. Special Educational needs of women students (see p. 11)

Almost 50% of the schools responding indicated they had had no programs (lectures, seminars, workshops, etc.) related to the role or special educational needs of women during the past year; another 21% had had only one or two. A few had accredited courses.

4. Mature Women Students (see p. 14)

--only 49% of the schools make adjustments in class hours or curricula for mature women students.

--only 43% of the schools have special programs (such as continuing education) for returning mature women students.

5. Counseling and Day care services for mature students (see p. 14)

--only 22 colleges or 5% of the schools reporting provide some kind of day care services for children of students. This is a deterrent to mature women students.

--women's colleges are most likely to provide counseling and day care services and to make adjustments for mature women students.

Women Trustees (see p. 21 and table p. 23)

--women trustees are not represented as fully as they should be in view of enrollment of women students or alumnae, particularly in the large institutions.

--21% of the institutions had no women trustees, another 25% only one--a situation particularly true of institutions with 10,000 or more enrollment, public colleges, and co-educational schools.

Women as Faculty and as Administrators (see pp. 14-21)

NOTE: Nationally women comprise 22% of the faculty but less than 9% hold the rank of full professor. Survey results show:

1. Women Faculty

Opinion or policy does not always equate with the facts. For example, 90% of the schools replying to AAUW state that promotional policies are the same for men and women, yet

--in 34 schools (all coeducational) there are no women department heads

--and the average number of women department heads in all schools is 2.6 per institution (see table, p. 19)

2. Women Administrators

92% state they do include women in top-level administrative positions but

--women administrators are seldom employed in positions involving critical decision-making (see p. 14-16 and table on p. 18) and are not actively recruited at higher levels (p. 17)

--fewer opportunities for women in top administrative positions exist in the larger public schools

--there are comparatively greater opportunities for women in top administrative positions in women's colleges, although a surprising proportion of men is found in some areas of women's colleges - e.g. director of development, college physician (see p. 17)

--women most often are found at middle-management level or positions which involve sex stereotypes

3. Maternity Leave (see p. 17 and table p. 20)

--79% of schools replying have some kind of official policy on maternity leave, with 58% indicating time is "adjusted as needed;" 36% grant three to 18 months and only 2% allow two months or less

4. Nepotism (see p. 21 and table p. 22)

--35% of the schools replying do not hire members of the same family. Such nepotism policies are particularly evident at public institutions of over 10,000 and least evident at private and women's colleges, and small campuses

--where policies are in force they are more often directed against hiring husband and wife for the same department than hiring each for a different department.

ALSO SEE SUMMARY ON PP. 24-25 of REPORT.

NOTE: Only types and groups of schools are identified--there is no identification of single institutions, as the information gathered is considered confidential.

College & University Bulletin

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

December 15, 1970

Campus Sex Bias Found Widespread by AAUW

Amid demands from women's rights groups that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare investigate sex discrimination on college campuses, the American Association of University Women has released a major report on the status of women in academe.

A survey of 454 campuses found women underrepresented in nearly all phases of academic life:

- While 90 percent of the schools reported that promotional policies are the same for men and women, the average number of women department heads is less than 3 per institution. Less than 10 percent hold the rank of full professor.

- Women administrators seldom hold important decision-making positions such as president or academic dean, and are not actively recruited at such levels. They are found at the middle-management level or in jobs that have been sexually stereotyped.

- Female students are less likely to hold campus offices with political power. They are more often found in nonelective positions requiring special skills and detail work.

- Women trustees are not fully represented in proportion to the enrollment of women, particularly at large public universities. Twenty-one percent of the schools surveyed had no women trustees.

The study, by Ruth M. Oltman, also reveals the lack of special educational programs for women on campus as well as greatly varying policies on pregnancy and birth-control counseling. Entitled "Where Do Women Stand," it will be available from AAUW, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., later this month.

EDUCATION U.S.A.

A Special Weekly Report on Educational Affairs

November 30, 1970

Results of a survey by the American Assn. of University Women (AAUW) indicate that women do not have equal status with men in American universities. The AAUW Committee on Standards found that at every level--student body, administration, faculty, and trustees--women are underrepresented or placed in positions with little power in decision making. When they are represented, the study says, it is more often in colleges where there is a shortage of men, or when they have special skills in specific areas, such as schools of nursing. Although 90% of the schools surveyed stated that their promotional policies are the same for men and women faculty, the mean number of women department heads in all the schools is less than three per institution. Copies of Where Do Women Stand? Research Report of a Survey on Women in Academe will be available soon for 50 cents each from the AAUW Sales Office, 2401 Virginia Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

COLLEGES SCORED ON WOMEN'S ROLE

Survey Cites 'Clear' Data
on Academic Inequalities

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP) —The American Association of University Women has released a survey that it said added to the data showing that women do not have equal status with men in the academic world.

At every level in college and universities, it said, women are under-represented or placed in positions with little power in decision-making.

"There are clear indications that there are discriminations, at least between policy and practices," Dr. Mabelle G. McCullough said at a news conference on Monday.

Dr. McCullough, Assistant Dean of students at the University of Minnesota, headed the committee that made the survey last January.

Questionnaires were sent to 750 colleges, and answers were received from 454.

"Opinion or policy does not always equate with fact," the summary of the survey said.

For instance, it said, 90 per cent of the schools say that their promotional policies are the same for men and women faculty, yet in 34 schools, all coeducational, there are no women department heads and the mean number of women department heads in all schools is less than three per institution.

When they are department chairmen, they are found primarily in the fields of home economics, physical education, English, languages, nursing and education, it was said.

The report commented that

nationally women constitute about 22 per cent of the faculty at all ranks in higher education in the United States.

"Percentage of women decreases, however, as rank increases, with less than 9 per cent holding the rank of full professor," it was said.

Among the students, the survey said that when it came to leadership on campus, women students most frequently held nonelective or appointive posts requiring special skills such as writing or detail work.

The survey also said that 21 per cent of the schools reached had no women trustees, while 25 per cent had only one.

Dr. McCullough said the A.A.U.W. intends to get the information out to its branches for them to use in trying to improve the status of women.

"I think we want to be as militant as we can in disseminating information," she said.

"At every level, women are under-represented or placed in positions with little power in decision-making."

College Survey

By Nancy L. Ross

The American Association of University Women released yesterday what it believes to be the first comprehensive survey on discrimination against women on college campuses across the nation.

The report analyzed findings from 454 colleges and universities which answered a questionnaire. Questionnaires were sent to 750 campuses. The report explored the role of women as students, faculty and trustees and examined policies on hiring, promotion, maternity leave, nepotism and programs for mature women.

The survey was made by Dr. Ruth M. Oltman, an AAUW staff member. In concluding that women do not have equal status with men in academe, Dr. Oltman noted, "At every level—student body, administration, faculty and trustees—women are under-represented or placed in positions with little power in decision-making. This is particularly true in large public institutions."

The major findings include the following points:

- Women comprise 22 per cent of the faculty, but only 9.4 per cent of the women on the faculty are full professors, whereas 24.5 per cent of their male colleagues hold that position.

- Women students most frequently hold non-elective posts, such as yearbooks or freshman orientation, while men students hold the powerful elective or political campus positions.

- Forty-one per cent of all students today are women. However, 21 per cent of the institutions surveyed had no women trustees, and a quarter had only one.

- Ninety per cent of the schools answering stated their promotional policies were identical for men and women. Yet the average number of women department heads in all schools is 2.6 per institution.

- Women administrators are seldom employed in positions involving critical decisions and are not actively recruited at higher levels, but most often at the middle-management level or positions which involve sex stereotypes, such as head of the home economics department.

- More than a third of the colleges replying do not hire husband-and-wife professors. The report notes, however, that this figure has diminished from 44.5 per cent in 1960 to 34.8 per cent in 1970.

No comparable figures are available in other areas involving sex discrimination. The AAUW survey did not attempt to compare salary differences. Moreover, it pledged not to reveal the names of the offending institutions.

It recommended more study of the situation and better counseling for women to enable them "to realize their potential and to make their maximum contribution to the academic community."

CAMPUS 1970

WHERE DO WOMEN STAND?

Research Report of a Survey on Women in Academe

December 1970

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Acknowledgements

For assistance in the preparation of the questionnaire I am indebted to members of the AAUW Committee on Standards in Higher Education and the AAUW Foundation Research Committee, as well as to staff members who gave suggestions. Dr. William Greybeal, Assistant Director, Research Division, NEA, provided most helpful technical advice. Mrs. Mary Helms coded the data and Mr. Perry Gann did the computer analysis. Mr. Nat Grant prepared the study for publication.

Mrs. Hazel Madsen developed the tables and painstakingly typed the copy in its many stages. While the study was in progress, Dr. Shirley McCune gave continued support and professional counsel and was an invaluable resource in the preparation of the final report.

To all -- my great appreciation.

RMO

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

In January 1970 a questionnaire was sent to presidents of the 750 colleges and universities which hold corporate (institutional) membership in the American Association of University Women. Its purpose was to evaluate the activities of women and the extent of their participation at all levels of involvement--as students, administrators, faculty, and trustees. An extensive questionnaire explored the participation of women in decision-making; personnel policies affecting hiring, promotion, maternity leave, nepotism; special programs designed for mature women students; utilization of women's abilities in major offices and committees, as department heads, principal administrators, and trustees; and general attitudes of administration regarding women.

B. Background and Related Studies

The study grew out of a recognition by the AAUW Committee on Standards in Higher Education that the potential of women is not being appreciated, encouraged, or fully developed at any level of higher education:--student body, administration, faculty, or Board of Trustees. It was recognized that very little data is available to document the role of women in higher education and that if any improvement in this role is to be achieved much more information must be obtained. It was hoped that objective documentation of some of the inequities would contribute to greater awareness of the limitations in opportunities for women in higher education. The need for objective information is evidenced by the extensive data-collecting presently being undertaken by women's caucuses of many professional groups and the amount of research being done by professional women, by faculty and women students and by state commissions on the status of women.

A major recommendation of the President's Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities, was that "All agencies of the Federal Government that collect economic or social data about persons should collect, tabulate, and publish results by sex as well as race." (13) The need for this is evidenced by the fact that few government and educational publications include data analysis by sex in educational statistics. The most complete statistics on women's role are published by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. These document the trends in the educational achievement (17) and employment status (16) of women, and projected trends for the future.

The National Science Foundation's Report on the 1968 Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel (12) gives data on the fields of employment and highest degrees earned by women scientists, who comprise nine percent of all scientists. The National Research Council (11) has published an analysis of doctoral recipients by sex in 26 academic disciplines. The Office of Education, in its annual Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) study of institutions of higher education, has not provided analyses by sex, except for student enrollment (and for faculty rank in 1966). The National Education Association (NEA) completed a study on faculty ranks for 1959-66 and salaries for 1965-66 (10) which showed extensive differentials and evidence of the deterioration in the role of women as faculty members. NEA has not replicated this kind of research since, due to the difficulty in obtaining accurate data from the schools. The American Association of University Professors (AAUP) also has not published a comparative analysis of ranks and salaries for men and women faculty. Statistics in higher education, therefore, do not give a clear

picture of the status of women as students, faculty or administrators. Equally important is the relative lack of up-to-date information about administrative practices which affect women in higher education, such as policies on maternity leave, nepotism, tenure, part-time appointments, and day care. Two studies of policies on nepotism have been done in the past ten years (3) (14). Information on women in non-professional jobs in higher education such as secretaries, house directors, and service personnel is also non-existent.

Further, there has been little analysis of the role of the woman student, although during the past year a number of student groups such as the Intercollegiate Association of Women Students (IAWS) and women's liberation groups on various campuses are forming their own commissions on the status of women students and examining their subordinate roles critically (7).

Psychological expectations of women also contribute much to the total picture. For example, the dilemma of women's conflict over achievement as non-feminine is well documented in Dr. Matina Horner's clinical study in Psychology Today (6). The cultural image and stereotypes of the female sex-role perpetuated by society undoubtedly form major impediments in early socialization of girls and in their ability to make full use of individual potential. They not only affect women's perceptions of themselves but also limit their perceptions of each other's resources and abilities, as Philip Goldberg's research has clearly demonstrated (4).

Little is known about the effect of pressures at the college level which limit the full intellectual development of women students or reinforce the results of previous negative socialization. Equally important is the quality of counseling provided at the college level which prepares women for their vocational, social and personal roles in society. Dr. Helen Astin's report (2) documents some of the factors which influenced the careers of women who earned Ph.D.'s in 1957. Early encouragement and definition of role were especially important. The career commitment of women doctorates is evidenced by the fact that 91 percent are working in their field of preparation, 81 percent full-time.

The present study was undertaken, therefore, to contribute additional data by surveying the role of women in institutions having corporate relationship to AAUW and an interest in and concern for women's education. It was anticipated also that the results would delineate areas for further study and action. The role of women in higher education and the extent of their participation was investigated by an assessing of some dimensions of the picture. It is not complete nor are the issues of causality probed. Results furnish a statement of what exists. Higher education reflects the society of which it is a part, including the values, attitudes and roles assigned to women, and the socialization process which prepares women to accept these roles.

C. Questions to be Answered

The concerns regarding the role of women in higher education were reflected in the following questions raised in preparing the questionnaire:

1. Women students

- a. What are their leadership roles on campus?
- b. To what extent do they participate in development of student policy? on student-staff committees?
- c. What campus programs are provided to meet their special needs in determining their roles as women?

- d. What role does the Association of Women Students (AWS) play and how is it supported?
- e. How many women go on for graduate study and receive financial aid, as compared with men?
- f. What are the policies regarding pregnancy and birth control counseling?
- g. What are the policies and programs for the mature woman student?

2. Women administrators

- a. What kinds of administrative positions are women most likely to hold?
- b. Are women sought for all types of administrative positions?
- c. To what extent are women administrators included in policy-making decisions?

3. Women faculty

- a. What department chairmanships are women most likely to hold?
- b. How do they participate on committees determining institutional or faculty policies?
- c. What institutional policies concern maternity leave?
- d. How do nepotism policies affect the hiring, promotions, tenure of women?

4. Women trustees

- a. How does the number of women trustees compare to the total number of men trustees?

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH PROCEDUREA. The Questionnaire (see Appendix B)

A preliminary questionnaire was formulated and reviewed by members of the AAUW Committee on Standards in Higher Education, the Research Committee of the AAUW Educational Foundation, other members of the AAUW staff, and staff members of several other educational associations. Each question was examined for clarity of meaning, relevance to the purpose of the study and feasibility of response. Several revisions resulted from this process; Appendix B shows the final form. A letter (see Appendix A) then was sent to the president of each corporate member institution stating the purpose of the questionnaire and enclosing two copies, one to be retained in the files of the institution. An information copy also was sent to the AAUW liaison representative of each school surveyed. As questionnaires were returned they were coded and prepared for automatic data processing (see Appendices C and D for information on the methods used).

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE

Four hundred fifty-four schools, or about two-thirds of the institutions surveyed, returned the four-page questionnaire.

A. Comparison with National Statistics

When compared to national statistics on four year institutions, the study sample is broadly representative, as Table 1 indicates, but differs significantly in several categories. The study sample has a larger percentage of public institutions and schools with over 10,000 enrollment and a smaller percentage of private schools and schools with under 5,000 enrollment. It does not differ significantly from the national population in the percentage of schools with under 1,000 enrollment or those with religious affiliation or coeducational classification.

Table 1

COMPARISON OF SAMPLE WITH NATIONAL STATISTICS
(4-year institutions)

Type of School	Percentage of Study Sample	National Percentage
Public	42	26 ¹
Private	58	74 ¹
Religious Affiliation	65	69 ²
Schools under 1,000 enrollment	21	25 ¹
Schools under 5,000 enrollment	68	82 ¹
Schools over 10,000 enrollment	14	9 ¹
Coeducational	83	80 ²

1 Information from (8) for fall 1968.

2 Information from (9) for fall 1969.

The sample reflects the makeup of the corporate membership^{*} in AAUW. While it does not match the national distribution in all respects, it does include representation in all categories.

* A college or university whose alumnae are eligible for individual membership in AAUW may apply for institutional or corporate membership in AAUW, which entitles them to certain benefits.

B. Coeducational Status

Eighty-three percent of the schools in the study sample are coeducational; 13 percent enroll women only. The remaining four percent includes coordinate colleges such as Radcliffe and a few which are essentially women's colleges but enroll a small number of men (see Table 2).

Table 2

COED STATUS OF SCHOOLS IN SAMPLE

Type of School	Number	Percentage
Coeducational	376	83
Women only	59	13
Coordinate	6	1
Other	13	3
Total	454	100

C. Enrollment of Institutions

Two hundred seventeen or 48 percent of the schools in the study sample have student enrollments of less than 2,000. Only 14 percent enroll 10,000 or more (see Table 3). The mode number of students for the sample is in the 2,000-3,000 range.

Table 3

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN SAMPLE

Number of Students	Number	Percentage
Under 1,000	93	21
1,001-2,000	124	27
2,001-3,000	45	10
3,001-5,000	45	10
5,001-10,000	84	18
10,001-15,000	28	6
15,001-25,000	25	6
Over 25,000	10	2
Total	454	100

D. Public-Private Control

Forty-two percent of the sample are public institutions, the majority being state-supported schools. Only two percent are municipally controlled (see Table 4).

Table 4

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN SAMPLE

Type of Institution	Number	Percentage
Public School	189	42
State	186	98
Municipal	3	2
Private Schools	265	58
Religious Affiliation	173	65
Independent	92	35
Total	454	100

Of the 265 private schools, 65 percent have some kind of religious affiliation. Institutions with religious affiliation represent 15 different denominations. The churches include Catholic (31 percent), Methodist (18 percent), Presbyterian (13 percent), Baptist (9 percent), Lutheran (9 percent), United Church of Christ (5 percent), Disciples of Christ (4 percent), Friends (2 percent), and, in smaller proportions, Mennonite, Church of the Brethren, Reformed, Moravian, Nazarene, Assembly of God, and Seventh Day Adventists.

E. Accrediting Regions

Table 5 shows the distribution of the sample in the six accrediting regions. The sample, like the population, has a heavy representation of the North Central and Southern Accrediting Regions.

Table 5

ACCREDITING REGIONS REPRESENTED IN SAMPLE

Region	Number	Percentage
North Central	190	42
Southern	103	23
Middle States	86	19
Eastern	29	6
Northwestern	29	6
Western	16	4
Total	454	100

F. Analysis of Subgroups

Appendix E gives an analysis of all subgroups in the study sample, according to governance, enrollment, accrediting region and coeducational status.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

A. Method of Reporting

Results are reported by types of schools to avoid distortion of data by differences among the categories such as private, public, and coeducational schools, women's colleges, and schools with enrollment over 10,000 or under 1,000. Women's colleges were extracted from the sample of private schools and small colleges so that appropriate comparisons could be made with public schools and institutions with over 10,000 enrollment. In order to make valid comparisons among groups of different sizes, all data were changed to percentages.

The four-page questionnaire required extensive compilation of data on the role of women on the college campus. In many instances this information was not obtainable from one office or was not collected by the school. As a result, no response was given for some questions. Although instructions asked the respondent to distinguish between information that was "unavailable" (UA) or "did not apply" (DNA), the answers were often left blank. For this reason, percentages given for the data were computed on the number of actual responses to the question.

Information was not tabulated on seniors going on to graduate school, number of graduate fellowships and value, as this data was not given in consistent form, was not available, or the item was left blank.

B. Role of the Woman Student

Women students comprised approximately 41 percent of the total student population in four-year institutions of higher education in the United States in the fall of 1969 (15). Almost 2,400,000 women were enrolled in degree-credit programs during the 1969-70 school year, more than double the number enrolled ten years earlier. What has been the quality of their education? How are they being prepared for leadership? What campus programs are provided to meet their special needs? The questionnaire explored four areas in an effort to shed some light on the role of the woman student on the campuses surveyed.

1. Positions of Leadership on Campus

Analysis of campus offices (see Table 6, p. 10) most likely to be held by women on campus show that women students are most frequently found in positions which are primarily non-elective or appointive, such as editor of the yearbook or literary magazine, or chairman of the activities committee or freshman orientation--all positions requiring special skills, such as writing, and detail work. Greater opportunities for leadership are open to women on small campuses (under 1,000) or at private institutions (and women's colleges not included in this tabulation) than at very large, public or coeducational institutions.

Men are most likely to hold the elective, political offices such as president of the student body, class president, chairman of the Campus Judicial Board or Union Board of Governors--all positions with much power and influence. Again, these trends are accentuated on the large campuses and at public or coeducational schools. There is a tendency toward co-chairmanships (men and women) for positions such as chairman of freshman orientation or activities committee, some editorships, or judicial boards.

2. Programs for Women

The study committee was particularly interested in knowing the kinds of

Table 6

STUDENTS IN CAMPUS LEADERSHIP POSITIONS (1967-70) **

Position	Coed Schools (376)			Public Schools (189)			Private Schools * (207)			Schools over 10,000 (63)			Schools under 1,000 * (53)		
	% Men 3 yrs	% Women 2-3 yrs	Total Re- sponses	% Men 3 yrs	% Women 2-3 yrs	Total Re- sponses	% Men 3 yrs	% Women 2-3 yrs	Total Re- sponses	% Men 3 yrs	% Women 2-3 yrs	Total Re- sponses	% Men 3 yrs	% Women 2-3 yrs	Total Re- sponses
President, Student Body	84	5	370	86	4	188	77	12	204	92	2	63	67	18	51
Class President	76	6	294	75	8	138	69	13	179	80	5	41	60	22	45
Chrmn, Union Board of Governors	65	12	209	64	13	125	63	15	92	62	11	47	69	16	19
Captain, Debate	65	8	170	60	13	96	68	10	85	79	3	38	77	8	13
Chrmn, Campus Judicial Board	68	12	252	77	13	124	55	17	147	74	6	46	55	18	33
Editor, Yearbook	17	49	362	19	46	183	15	54	201	25	48	61	12	52	50
Chrmn, Activities Committee	47	27	259	47	30	128	43	31	150	42	22	36	33	38	42
Chrmn, Freshman Orientation	40	24	259	44	26	124	35	29	156	44	28	43	40	32	35
Editor, Literary Magazine	39	30	263	43	23	127	33	41	153	49	16	49	17	63	30
Editor, Campus Paper	39	25	373	40	24	186	36	31	209	53	18	62	23	46	52

* Exclusive of women's colleges.

** To provide a clear picture of women's participation, instances are tabulated in which women held these offices at least 2/3 of the time during 1967-70. Instances of incumbency for one year only are not shown.

events or special media which are planned on campus to meet the educational needs of the woman student in developing her potential, in determining her role, and in planning her future. Three areas were explored in the questionnaire:

a. General. Only 72 percent of the total study group responded to the question, "During the past year we have had _____ programs (lectures, seminars, workshops, movies, etc.) related to the role or special educational needs of women." Forty-six percent of those responding, however, indicated they had no such programs, another 21 percent only one or two. Differences among the subgroups were marked--e.g. 72 percent of the coeducational schools had had none or no more than two such programs during the year, as compared to 42 percent of the women's colleges. Institutions over 10,000 and public schools, with more diverse resources and population, provided more programs than small colleges and private schools (see Table 7a, p. 12).

As so many institutions failed to respond to this item, it is possible that the actual percentage of schools having no programs is much higher than 46 percent. However, there are three schools (all small colleges under 1,000) with an accredited course on women. Nearly 10 percent (and over 15 percent of the women's colleges) state that they have had more than 10 identifiable programs, a "series" or "many" such programs, furnishing some hopeful evidence that the needs are being recognized.

b. Association of Women Students (AWS). Over 58 percent of the schools report that they have an Association of Women Students or a similar women's organization on campus. The percentage is lower on all women's campuses where the overall student government serves this purpose, and higher on larger public campuses, where there is diversity of governmental functions (see Table 7b, p. 12). Approximately 60 percent of the AWS groups have independent budgets.

c. Representation on student-staff committees. Four hundred twelve of the 454 schools answered the question on representation of women students on student-staff committees, 43 percent indicating that women are represented "in smaller numbers, proportionately, than men." This percentage increases to 48 percent at coeducational schools, 50 percent at public schools, and 67 percent at schools over 10,000 (see Table 7c, p. 12). Schools under 1,000 show the largest participation of women.

3. Policies on Pregnancy, Resident, and Birth Control Counseling

Policies in this area vary greatly (see Table 8, p. 13). Most schools (98 percent) indicated that they do "permit pregnant women students to attend classes" and do "make necessary adjustments for them to complete their courses." Eighty-eight percent indicate that "married women, not living with their husbands, may live in the residence halls," but only 62 percent state that pregnant women may do so. Birth control information or counseling is provided by the Health Service in 43 percent of the schools surveyed; the others "make referrals to physicians outside the institution." It may be that many schools avoid the situation and do not attempt to handle the problem in either way.

Data indicate that large public institutions, with medical resources and a heterogeneous population of students are likely to be liberal in policy and to provide special services to the married or pregnant woman student. Small

Table 7

PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN STUDENTS

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Question	Total Group (454)		Coed Schools (376)		Women's Colleges (59)		Schools over 10,000 (63)		Schools under 1,000 * (53)		Public Schools (189)		Private Schools * (207)	
	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's
a. No. of programs on women's interests in 1969-70		328		276		38		44		46		136		160
None	46		51		18		39		63		46		51	
1-2	21		21		24		16		24		18		22	
3-6	15		12		32		11		4		16		10	
7-10	4		4		5		9		0		6		2	
11-20	3		2		5		4		0		3		3	
Over 20	2		2		5		5		2		1		3	
Series	2		2		0		2		0		1		3	
Accredited course	1		0		3		0		4		0		1	
Many	3		2		5		7		2		3		3	
Some	4		4		3		7		0		6		3	
b. AWS		428		369		42		61		53		183		207
Have an Association of Women Students on campus														
Yes	58		61		38		67		55		65		57	
No	42		39		62		33		45		35		43	
c. Representation on student-staff committees:		412		369	DNA			63		52		184		205
As proportionately as men	44		45				33		52		44		46	
Proportionately less than men	43		48				67		29		50		43	
Proportionately more than men	13		7				0		19		6		11	

* Exclusive of women's colleges.

Table 8

POLICIES ON PREGNANCY, RESIDENCE AND BIRTH CONTROL COUNSELING

Question	Total Group (454)		Coed Schools (376)		Women's Colleges (59)		Schools over 10,000 (63)		Schools under 1,000 * (53)		Public Schools (189)		Private Schools * (207)	
	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's
Permit pregnant women students to attend classes, will make academic adjustments needed														
Yes	98	440	99	365	93	56	100	62	100	53	98	184	98	204
No	2		1		7		0		0		2		2	
Permit pregnant women students to live in residence halls														
Yes	62	394	64	324	47	43	78	54	58	48	75	161	55	184
No	38		36		53		22		42		25		45	
Married women may live in residence halls														
Yes	88	428	91	352	74	58	97	58	87	53	95	176	87	198
No	12		9		26		3		13		5		13	
Birth control information available in Health Service														
Yes	43	415	47	346	30	53	68	62	24	49	52	178	38	189
No	57		53		70		32		76		48		62	
Birth control information not provided, but referrals made to outside doctors														
Yes	59	299	62	242	44	41	54	28	52	42	61	113	60	147
No	41		38		56		46		48		39		40	

* Exclusive of women's colleges.

and private schools are almost as liberal in policy but do not generally furnish counseling in their health services, perhaps because of limitation of facilities and staff. The sample of women's colleges appears to be the most conservative on all aspects of policy and birth control counseling, although it had been anticipated that they would lead the way in services of this kind to their students because of their special role in women's education.

4. Mature Women Students

Only a small proportion of the schools surveyed were able to give statistics on the approximate number of mature women students enrolled. Ninety-five percent, however, indicated (see Table 9, p. 15) that opportunities for completing a degree are available, 86 percent that some kind of counseling is provided, although the nature of this was not defined in the answers. In addition, 70 percent stated that scholarship aid is given when needed. Only 49 percent, however, make some adjustments in class hours or curricula to meet the needs of such students and less than half (43 percent) have a program (such as continuing education) especially designed for the returning mature woman student. Of the 454 schools, only 22 or five percent provide some kind of day care services for students with small children.

It should be noted that women's colleges are the most likely to provide counseling and day care services and to make adjustments for mature women. Large schools with over 10,000 enrollment have more facilities for special programs but do not provide extensive individual services. On the other hand, small schools with less than 1,000 students do not have diversified special facilities but appear to make up for this in more individualized treatment--counseling, needed adjustments, and scholarships. Private schools show a similar trend.

C. Women Administrators

In answering the question "It is our policy to include women in a. top-level administrative positions" and b. "policy-making decisions," 87 to 92 percent of the total sample indicated affirmative responses. The most positive responses came from the sample of women's colleges, the large universities with enrollments over 10,000 stating more reservations.

In spite of such affirmative policy, however, this actual participation of women in administrative policy-making in higher education is conspicuously lacking, as Table 10A, p. 16, demonstrates. The position of women in administration is similar to that of women students--they are working at jobs requiring skills and attention to detail but without much relationship to policy-making or influence. Generally they are in positions at middle management level or which involve sex stereotypes, such as Dean of Nursing.

The study points up the comparatively greater opportunities for women in the administration of women's colleges and in schools with under 1,000 enrollment, especially in certain categories. In addition to the position of Dean of Women, women are most likely to hold positions such as head librarian, director of placement, director of financial aid or college counselor. They are least likely to be found in the positions of president, vice president, director of development, business manager, academic dean, dean of students, director of counseling, and college physician.

It should be noted that women are less likely to be head librarians in schools with enrollment over 10,000 and in public institutions than in private schools or

Table 9

PROGRAMS FOR MATURE WOMEN STUDENTS

Question	Total Group (454)		Coed Schools (376)		Women's Colleges (59)		Schools over 10,000 (63)		Schools under 1,000 *		Public Schools (189)		Private Schools *	
	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's
Provide opportunities for mature women to complete degrees		448		370		59		61		53		188		206
Yes	95		95		98		95		98		96		95	
No	5		5		2		5		2		4		5	
Provide counseling for mature women		441		364		58		59		52		186		201
Yes	86		84		95		85		90		86		84	
No	14		16		5		15		10		14		16	
Provide scholarship help for mature women		434		359		56		60		53		182		200
Yes	70		72		62		60		78		72		71	
No	30		28		38		40		22		28		29	
Make adjustments in curriculum for mature women		432		360		53		59		53		183		201
Yes	49		46		60		49		53		50		45	
No	51		54		40		51		47		50		55	
Have special program for mature women		440		364		57		61		53		185		203
Yes	44		43		53		64		32		52		34	
No	56		57		47		36		68		48		66	
Provide day care services		444		366		59		61		53		185		204
Yes	5		4		9		5		2		5		3	
No	95		96		91		95		98		95		97	

*Exclusive of women's colleges.

Table 10A

WOMEN IN COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION **

(1967-70)

	Total Group (454)			Coed Schools (376)			Women's Colleges Only (59)			Schools over 10,000 (63)			Schools under 1,000 * (53)			Public Schools (189)			Private Schools * (207)		
	% Men 3 yrs	% Women 2-3 yrs	Total Re- ponses	% Men 3 yrs	% Women 2-3 yrs	Total Re- ponses	% Men 3 yrs	% Women 2-3 yrs	Total Re- ponses	% Men 3 yrs	% Women 2-3 yrs	Total Re- ponses	% Men 3 yrs	% Women 2-3 yrs	Total Re- ponses	% Men 3 yrs	% Women 2-3 yrs	Total Re- ponses	% Men 3 yrs	% Women 2-3 yrs	Total Re- ponses
President	88	11	441	95	5	366	50	47	56	100	--	58	87	13	53	97	3	184	92	8	200
Vice President	93	4	290	97	2	246	69	17	29	100	--	55	85	8	26	98	--	123	94	4	138
Director of Development	95	4	381	97	2	314	86	6	50	98	--	52	98	3	47	96	1	140	97	3	189
Business Manager	90	9	437	93	5	362	66	32	56	98	2	58	92	4	53	97	1	180	90	9	200
College Physician	82	8	397	82	7	325	82	13	55	68	10	60	95	5	42	80	9	162	83	7	179
Director Financial Aid	70	23	440	79	15	364	21	67	57	85	12	61	61	32	51	84	9	183	71	23	201
Director Placement	64	28	429	72	21	355	22	73	55	80	10	59	59	33	49	80	14	179	62	30	196
Director Counseling	76	19	319	82	13	273	30	67	30	92	5	61	61	32	28	88	9	150	73	20	138
Dean of Students	71	23	419	82	12	343	12	83	57	86	5	57	70	26	50	85	9	174	76	18	189
Head Librarian	57	35	445	63	29	368	23	61	57	85	8	61	36	62	53	69	22	184	56	37	204
Academic Dean	69	18	432	76	10	359	31	62	55	50	17	60	77	15	52	74	8	178	76	14	198
Asso. or Asst. Academic Dean	68	17	261	74	12	223	32	44	25	63	12	60	67	20	15	73	11	121	72	16	116
College Counselor	36	25	318	38	17	265	27	51	41	18	16	49	58	26	31	35	19	140	39	22	139

** To provide a clear picture of women's participation, instances are tabulated in which women held these offices at least 2/3 of the time during 1967-70. Instances of incumbency for one year only are not shown.

* Exclusive of women's colleges.

schools with enrollment under 1,000. The same holds true for the positions of placement director, director of counseling, dean of students, assistant academic dean and director of financial aid. Categories such as president, director of development, college physician and business manager show little differential among institutions, despite size or type, except at the women's colleges, where women do hold many positions of responsibility.

Further evidence of the lack of utilization of women power in college administration is seen in the answers to an open-ended question which asked for a list of all positions in the administrative staff for which qualified women are generally sought. Only 19 percent of the schools indicated that they specifically seek "qualified persons, regardless of sex, except for Dean of Men and Dean of Women" and another nine percent answered generally "any position." The 454 schools in the survey listed only 427 such positions, an average of less than one position per school. Table 10B, p. 18, shows the distribution of responses in ten categories including all positions listed at least two percent or more. Again, there appear to be broader opportunities in women's colleges, fewer in the large universities.

D. Faculty Women

Nationally, women comprise about 22 percent of faculty at all ranks in higher education in the United States (4). Percentage of women decreases, however, as rank increases, with less than nine percent holding the rank of full professor (10). They are particularly absent at some of the "prestige" institutions and often are employed in non-tenured teaching positions.

1. Department Heads

It should be noted that 90 percent of the schools surveyed answered "yes" to the question "Our promotional policies are the same for men and women faculty." Data show, however, that women infrequently hold department chairmanships. Thirty-four of the schools in this study indicate no women as heads of academic departments, and the average number of women in such positions in all schools was 2.6 per school. When they are department chairmen, they are found primarily in the fields of home economics, physical education, English, languages, nursing and education. The opportunities in the women's colleges, however, are greater than in other schools, particularly in areas of the sciences, math, history and government and art. Table 11A, p. 19, gives all department categories mentioned two percent or more of the total listings.

2. Representation

Women at 35 percent of the schools surveyed are said to be represented on almost all faculty committees and boards and in other schools women appear to participate in diversified activities of the faculty such as the University Senate, Faculty Council, Administrative Council, committees on academic standing, student life and curriculum. They are less likely to be represented on committees for guidance, scholarships, judicial problems, long range planning, institutional research, admissions, educational or advisory policy, or to be advisers to campus organizations.

3. Policies on Maternity Leave for Faculty Women

Seventy-nine percent of the schools have an official policy on maternity leave. Fifty-eight percent indicate that the time for such leave is "adjusted as needed." Only six percent stated that two months or less is granted; the other 36 percent grant 3-18 months for maternity leave. Most of the institutions continue fringe benefits during this period and will rehire in the same position and salary without loss of seniority. The questions, however, did not explore the application of these policies to women faculty without tenure. (See Table 11B, p. 20.)

Table 10B

ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS FOR WHICH QUALIFIED WOMEN ARE SOUGHT +

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Question	Total Group (454)		Coed Schools (376)		Women's Colleges (59)		Schools over 10,000 (63)		Schools under 1,000 *		Public Schools (189)		Private Schools *	
	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's
Qualified persons regardless of sex, except Deans of Men and Women	19	427	19	347	17	53	17	64	13	38	22	184	16	186
Women's Counselor	10		10		6		8		8		10		11	
Asso. Dean of Students	10		11		6		5		21		11		11	
Any position at all	9		8		17		2		13		7		9	
Dean of Nursing	8		9		2		16		-		12		5	
Dean of Students	5		2		23		5		8		2		3	
Dean of Home Economics	5		6		-		14		3		9		2	
Registrar	4		5		-		-		8		1		8	
Director of Admissions	3		2		8		3		-		3		2	
Librarian	3		3		4		-		5		3		3	
Director of Placement	2		3		2		2		-		3		2	
Asst. to Dean	2		2		2		5		3		2		2	

* Exclusive of women's colleges.

+ Percentages represent proportion of total positions listed.

Table 11A

DEPARTMENTAL CHAIRMANSHIPS HELD BY FACULTY WOMEN +

Department	Total Group (454)		Coed Schools (376)		Women's Colleges (59)		Schools over 10,000 (63)		Schools under 1,000 *		Public Schools (189)		Private Schools *	
	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's
None	3	1217	4	913	--	248	1	199	5	131	3	438	4	509
Home Economics	13		15		6		21		8		21		10	
Physical Education	9		10		7		14		6		15		7	
English, Journalism, Speech or Theatre Arts	8		8		9		4		11		8		8	
Languages	8		8		10		4		12		6		11	
Nursing	8	(or 2.6 per school)	9	(or 2.4 per school)	4	(or 4 per school)	11	(or 3.1 per school)	5	(or 2.5 per school)	10	(or 2.25 per school)	7	(or 2.5 per school)
Education	6		6		6		3		7		2		7	
Business Administration and Economics	6		6		3		4		5		7		6	
Mathematics	4		4		6		0		8		3		5	
Fine Arts, History of Art	5	(or 2.6 per school)	4	(or 2.4 per school)	6	(or 4 per school)	1	(or 3.1 per school)	6	(or 2.5 per school)	4	(or 2.25 per school)	5	(or 2.5 per school)
Biology and Earth Science	4		3		9		8		3		3		3	
History, Government, Political Science	4		4		6		4		2		3		4	
Physical Science	4		2		7		1		4		1		4	
Sociology and Anthropology	4		3		4		2		3		2		3	
Psychology	3		3		4		9		5		3		3	
Music	2		3		2		1		2		2		2	

* Exclusive of women's colleges.

+ Percentages represent proportion of total number of chairmanships listed.

Table 11B

POLICIES ON MATERNITY LEAVE FOR FACULTY WOMEN

Question	Total Group (454)		Coed Schools (376)		Women's Colleges (59)		Schools over 10,000 (63)		Schools under 1,000 * (53)		Public Schools (189)		Private Schools * (207)	
	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's
Have policy		430		356		54		58		52		178		198
Yes	79		81		67		81		77		82		78	
No	10		9		20		12		12		9		10	
No specific policy	11		10		13		7		11		9		12	
Period of time		308		262		31		45		34		137		139
Adjusted as needed	58		58		61		60		59		57		59	
2 months or less	6		5		10		4		12		4		5	
3-6 months	19		20		13		20		26		20		20	
2 semesters	3		3		3		0		0		2		4	
12-18 months	14		10		13		0		3		16		12	
Rehire in same position		310		265		30		41		34		141		138
Yes	93		93		93		93		94		94		92	
No	7		7		7		7		6		6		8	
Rehire in same level		294		251		27		39		34		136		130
Yes	97		97		96		95		100		97		97	
No	3		3		4		5		0		3		3	
Rehire at same salary		289		246		27		38		32		134		127
Yes	97		97		96		95		97		97		97	
No	3		3		4		5		3		3		3	
Rehire without loss of seniority		295		253		27		39		35		136		131
Yes	96		97		89		95		97		98		95	
No	4		3		11		5		3		2		5	
Continue fringe benefits		349		295		37		46		39		160		150
Yes	88		87		92		83		82		86		89	
No	12		13		8		17		18		14		11	

* Exclusive of women's colleges.

E. Policies on Nepotism

Almost 35 percent of the schools reporting indicate that they have specific policies against nepotism in hiring of faculty. Nepotism policies are most evident on campuses of large schools, least evident at private and women's colleges and small campuses (see Table 12, p. 22). In general, they affect husband-wife, parent-child and siblings relationships in the same proportion, although fewer schools answered questions on the latter two than on the first.

There was a definite indication that, where policies are in force, they are more prevalent for hiring a husband and wife in the same department than in different departments. There is evidence, also, of some flexibility in application, 38 percent stating that there are some departmental exceptions.

In comparing the findings of this survey with those done in the AAUW study by Dolan and Davis in 1960, (3) there appears to have been some liberalizing of nepotism regulations in the public institutions in the past 10 years, but little change in the private sector, as the figures below indicate.

Anti-Nepotism Regulations at Corporate Member Institutions

	No limitation		Specific Rules or Flexible Rules	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Public schools	32.1%	54.8%	67.7%	45.2%
Private schools	71.0	72.7	28.8	27.3
Total	55.4	65.2	44.5	34.8

F. Women Trustees

We are hearing more and more about the appointment of women trustees in our colleges and universities but they still are not represented as fully as they should be in view of enrollment of women and number of alumnae, particularly at the large public universities. Twenty-one percent of the schools surveyed had no women trustees and the percentage in this category is much higher for institutions with over 10,000 enrollment (32 percent), public schools (26 percent), and coeducational schools (24 percent). (See Table 13, p. 23.)

Twenty-five percent of the total sample have a token woman on the board, with the percentage of those having only one woman again shown as much higher at large public schools. Sixty-six percent of the women's colleges and 16 percent of the schools with under 1,000 students have six or more women trustees, but only two percent of schools with 10,000 or more students and three percent of the public institutions. The overall governance of an institution is obviously reflected in its policies. Does the lack of women in the top governing board have a relationship to some of the differentials among institutions which have been previously noted? This is an area meriting further research.

Table 12

POLICIES ON NEPOTISM

22

Question	Total Group (454)		Coed Schools (376)		Women's Colleges (59)		Schools over 10,000 (63)		Schools under 1,000 * (53)		Public Schools (189)		Private Schools * (207)	
	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's
Have policy against	Yes	35	414	36	28	47	56	63	15	48	45	175	27	192
	No	65		64	72		44		85		55		73	
Husband-wife, same dept. 1968-69	Yes	58	330	59	46	37	77	44	38	39	62	143	56	149
	No	42		41	54		23		62		38		44	
Husband-wife, same dept. 1969-70	Yes	59	322	60	51	39	73	41	45	38	64	139	57	143
	No	41		40	49		27		55		36		43	
Husband-wife, diff. dept. 1968-69	Yes	88	359	90	69	39	94	50	79	48	95	153	85	166
	No	12		10	31		6		21		5		15	
Husband-wife, diff. dept. 1969-70	Yes	85	340	89	71	38	92	47	72	43	93	143	82	159
	No	15		11	29		8		28		7		18	
Parent-child	Yes	55	298	58	30	30	75	51	26	35	69	97	47	130
	No	45		42	70		25		74		31		53	
Siblings	Yes	53	294	56	23	30	75	47	25	36	68	136	45	127
	No	47		44	77		25		75		32		55	
Dept. exceptions	Yes	39	271	42	20	30	49	43	13	30	44	123	38	118
	No	61		58	80		51		87		56		62	

* Exclusive of women's colleges.

Table 13
WOMEN TRUSTEES

Number	Total Group (454)		Coed Schools (376)		Women's Colleges (59)		Schools over 10,000 (63)		Schools under 1,000 * (53)		Public Schools (189)		Private Schools * (207)	
	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's	%	No. R's
None	21	438	24	365	4	53	32	60	21	53	26	184	22	201
1	25		29		2		42		11		41		17	
2	18		19		8		16		15		19		19	
3	10	Mode	11	Mode	7	Mode	6	Mode	13	Mode	7	Mode	13	Mode
4-5	10	= 2	9	= 2	13	= 7	2	= 1	24	= 3	4	= 1	15	= 2
6-9	10		6		38		0		10		2		10	
10 or more	6		2		28		2		6		1		4	

* Exclusive of women's colleges.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of the survey add to the increasing accumulation of data that women do not have equal status with men in academe. At every level--student body, administration, faculty, and trustees--women are under-represented or placed in positions with little power in decision-making. This is particularly true in the large public institutions. When they are represented, it is more often in the smaller or women's colleges where there is a shortage of men and when they have special skills in specific areas which have sex stereotypes.

Opinion or policy does not always equate with fact--e.g. 90 percent of the schools state that their promotional policies are the same for men and women faculty, yet in 34 schools (all coeducational) there are no women department heads and the mean number of women department heads in all schools is less than three per institution. Ninety percent stated that they do include women in top-level administrative positions. Yet women administrators are seldom employed in positions involving critical decision making and are not actively recruited at higher levels. In this period of increased student involvement in campus governance, 43 percent indicated that women students are represented in proportionately smaller numbers than men on student-staff committees. Forty-six percent indicated that during the past year they had had no programs related to the special educational needs of women on campus.

The study was, of necessity, a very general one, attempting to define the extent of women's involvement on campus and to create an awareness of discrimination where it may exist. In view of the variation in total responses from question to question, it is possible that the picture is not as favorable to women as the percentages may indicate, at first glance, as the number of "no responses" may contain a large proportion of negative answers.

Results point to a number of unanswered questions, indicating need for further study in depth, such as, for example, on nepotism and maternity policies for faculty women.

The study illustrates in a rather dramatic fashion the sex inequities on American campuses and suggests many areas in which AAUW and its corporate member institutions might be involved in increasing utilization of women at all levels in academe. The major areas indicated for action now are:

- 1) development of more opportunities for women students in genuine leadership positions and participation in campus governance.
- 2) development of better counseling and more programs specifically designed to meet the unique educational needs of women students, including the mature students.
- 3) recruitment and employment of more women in administrative positions on campus and greater participation in high-level policy making.
- 4) appointment or election of more women trustees, particularly in coeducational schools and the large public institutions.

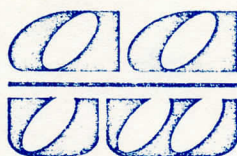
- 5) improvement in recruitment of women for faculty and in promotional policies for faculty women, and examination of institutional policies which may contribute to covert or overt discrimination.
- 6) elimination of regulations against nepotism in hiring and adoption of clear policies of employment on the basis of merit and training.
- 7) establishment of clear maternity policies for all faculty women.

Other areas not covered by the study but which should be examined are:

- 1) the recruitment of women for graduate schools, necessitating a close look at how women are motivated and counseled in their undergraduate years.
- 2) the incentives offered to women in the way of stipends for graduate study.
- 3) quotas or limitations placed on admission of women to graduate schools.
- 4) the employment of college women after graduation--breadth of opportunity, training, salaries.

The needs are clearly established. Courageous leadership is imperative in assisting women in higher education to realize their potential and to make their maximum contribution to the academic community.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN



2401 VIRGINIA AVE., N.W. / WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

Phone 202/338-4300

January 16, 1970

Dear President:

In September you received a pamphlet on "Corporate Membership in AAUW," describing the relationship of AAUW to the corporate member institutions. It is our hope that such membership will provide an avenue for our discussion of issues in higher education and for action in their resolution. Such a relationship, therefore, can be a mutually beneficial one, serving both the needs of your institution and the program of AAUW. The services of the AAUW Educational Foundation, described in the enclosed pamphlet, are but one phase of AAUW's contributions to higher education.

At its meeting in Washington in November 1969 the Board of Directors of AAUW passed the following resolution:

"The Board of Directors of the American Association of University Women believe that we must renew our efforts to achieve full human status for women, guaranteeing to them freedom to choose from a wide range of alternatives in private, social, economic, and public life.

"To be free is to have the right to choose the life style most suited to one's own aptitudes, abilities, and desires. Prevailing mores in both private and public sectors do not, at present, permit women to have such freedom.

"To provide a greater range of alternatives to women will require a planned effort to change our own attitudes and those of other women as well as to change attitudes and practices of men, employers, and of government agencies and policy-makers. It means revising educational methods and materials used in teaching girls to be women; it means training educational and vocational counselors to understand and accept a new concept of women and their equal participation in society. It means understanding and accepting the re-structure of the family which has been made inevitable by changing population, social and economic.

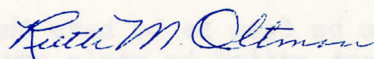
-2-

"The Board of Directors urges support by all members, branches and state divisions of new efforts to achieve equal status and a complete range of alternatives for women. The Association and the AAUW Educational Foundation will actively seek avenues and means by which we may make a positive contribution toward this goal."

One aspect of the new thrust will be examination of the status of women on campus--students, administrators and faculty. Therefore, AAUW is turning to its corporate members for assistance in assessing the current position. May we enlist your interest and help in completing the enclosed questionnaire, as it relates to your institution? You may wish to ask your liaison representative, who is an AAUW member, to assist in its preparation. Should a specific answer to any question be impossible to obtain, please give your closest estimate or mark "information unavailable" (IU). When the questionnaire is returned, would you also be willing to send us a copy of your faculty handbook? This would be most appreciated in our study of the regulations governing faculty, and of faculty women in particular. A self-addressed envelope, on which we will pay the postage, is enclosed for the convenience of your reply. May we have your response by March 1?

It is always a privilege to share our concerns with our corporate members and to work together for common goals. We plan to continue our regular communications and we hope we may be of service to you. We welcome your suggestions as to how AAUW may better cooperate with the member institutions in the future.

Sincerely yours,



Ruth M. Oltman, Ph.D.
Staff Associate - Higher Education

RMO:hlm
Enclosures

A summary report on the results of this questionnaire will be sent to you in a later mailing to corporate member institutions.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN 2401 Virginia Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037	Institution	CODE (Office use only)	
F E M I N I Q U E	Address		
		1-2	
		3-4	
(Indicate any explanatory note or detail on the back of the sheet, noting the number of the question.)			
A. Institutional Control (Check those that apply, or specify, as indicated.)			
1. Public	2. Private	5-6	
a. Federal _____	a. Independent, non-profit _____	7-8	
b. State _____	b. Religious affiliation (specify) _____	9-10	
c. County _____	c. Other (specify) _____	11	
d. City _____			
e. Other (specify) _____			
3. Coed _____ Women only _____	When did your school become coed? _____ Year	12-13	
B. Students			
1. The following positions of leadership on our campus have been held by men or women students (mark sex of person M or F, as appropriate, or NA if no such position exists):			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
a. President of student body	_____	_____	_____
b. Chairman of the campus judicial board	_____	_____	_____
c. Chairman of the activities committee	_____	_____	_____
d. Editor of a campus newspaper	_____	_____	_____
e. Editor of the yearbook	_____	_____	_____
f. Editor of a literary magazine	_____	_____	_____
g. President of the honors council	_____	_____	_____
h. Captain of the debate team	_____	_____	_____
i. Class president	_____	_____	_____
j. Chairman of orientation for freshman	_____	_____	_____
k. Chairman of Union Senate or Union Board of Governors	_____	_____	_____
l. Officer in S.D.S. or other radical group	_____	_____	_____
m. Other major positions (specify)	_____	_____	_____
2. Graduate study	1968	1969	27-28
a. Number of our seniors graduating	_____	_____	29-30
Men	_____	_____	31-32
Women	_____	_____	33-34

Appendix B

	1968	1969	CODE (Office use only)
b. Number of our seniors going on to graduate school	_____	_____	35-36
Men	_____	_____	37-38
Women	_____	_____	39-40
c. Number of fellowships, scholarships, or stipends (exclusive of Federal grants) awarded for graduate study to our seniors	_____	_____	41-42
Men	_____	_____	43-44
Women	_____	_____	45-46
d. Annual monetary value of awards (excluding Federal grants)	_____	_____	47-48
Men	_____	_____	49-50
Women	_____	_____	51-52
3. During the past year we have had _____ programs (lectures, seminars, workshops, movies, etc.) related to the role of special educational needs of women. (Use reverse side to give examples.)			53-54
4. a. We have an Association of Women Students (AWS) or similar all-campus organization to represent women's special interests on our campus.	Yes _____ No _____		55
b. (If so) this organization has an independent budget established by the institution (or an established percentage of the activity fee).	Yes _____ No _____		56
5. Check which of the following most nearly describes how adequately women are represented on our student-staff committees (e.g. University Senate, faculty committees, etc.).			
a. as proportionately as men		_____	
b. in smaller numbers, proportionately, than men		_____	57
c. in greater numbers, proportionately, than men		_____	
6. Pregnancy			
a. It is our policy to permit pregnant women students to attend classes and to make the necessary academic adjustments for them to complete their courses.	Yes _____ No _____		58
b. Pregnant women students are permitted to live in the residence halls.	Yes _____ No _____		59
7. Married women, not living with their husbands, may live in the resident halls.	Yes _____ No _____		60
8. Birth control information and counseling			
a. is provided in our Health Service for our students	Yes _____ No _____		61
b. is not provided on campus but we make referrals to physicians outside the institution	Yes _____ No _____		62
<u>C. Mature Women Students</u>			
9. Show number of mature women students over 25, fall 1969 (full or part-time)	Number _____		63-64
10. We offer a special program (such as continuing education) to encourage women to return to college to complete their education.	Yes _____ No _____		65
11. Opportunities are offered the mature woman to complete her education at our institution.	Yes _____ No _____		66
12. We provide counseling to the mature woman student in planning her course of study and in making the adjustment to college life.	Yes _____ No _____		67
13. Our institution makes special adjustments in curricula and class hours to meet the needs of mature women students.	Yes _____ No _____		68

Appendix B

14. We offer scholarship help to needy mature women students.	Yes _____ No _____	CODE (Office use only)
15. We furnish day care services for married women students who have small children.	Yes _____ No _____	69
		70
<u>D. Administration</u>		
16. It is our policy to include women in		
a. top-level administrative positions	Yes _____ No _____	78
b. policy-making decisions	Yes _____ No _____	79
17. During the past three years the professional administrative positions on our campus have been filled as follows (mark sex of person M or F, as appropriate, or NA if no such position exists):		80
	1967-68 1968-69 1969-70	1-2
		3-4
a. Assistant Dean of Students for _____	_____	5
b. Assistant Dean of Students for _____	_____	6
c. College Counselor	_____	7
d. Director of Financial Aid	_____	8
e. Director of Placement	_____	9
f. Director of Development	_____	10
g. Business Manager	_____	11
h. Head Librarian	_____	12
i. Dean of a College (academic)	_____	13
j. Associate or Assistant Dean of a College/School (academic)	_____	14
k. Director of Counseling	_____	15
l. Dean of Students	_____	16
m. College Physician	_____	17
n. College Psychiatrist	_____	18
o. Vice-President	_____	19
p. President	_____	20
q. Other (specify) _____	_____	21-22
		23-24
18. We generally seek qualified women for our professional administrative staff for the following positions:		25-26
_____		27-28
_____		29-30
<u>E. Faculty</u>		
19. It is our policy to grant maternity leave to faculty women	Yes _____ No _____	31
a. If so, for what period of time? (specify) _____		32-33
		34-35

Appendix B

				CODE (Office use only)
b.	When granted, opportunity is given women faculty to continue fringe benefits during the period of such leave, as for other types of leave (sabbatical, leave of absence for teaching elsewhere, consultant work, etc.)	Yes _____ No _____		36
c.	When granted, we guarantee the faculty woman			
	(1) rehiring in the same position	Yes _____ No _____		37
	(2) rehiring at the same level	Yes _____ No _____		38
	(3) rehiring at at least the same salary	Yes _____ No _____		39
	(4) rehiring without loss of seniority	Yes _____ No _____		40
20.	We have an institutional policy against nepotism	Yes _____ No _____		41
a.	If not, in the past two years we have had a husband and wife on our faculty			
			1968-69	1969-70
	(1) in the same department	Yes _____ No _____	Yes _____ No _____	42
	(2) in different departments	Yes _____ No _____	Yes _____ No _____	43
b.	The same policy against nepotism applies to other relationships, such as			44
	(1) parent-child	Yes _____ No _____		45
	(2) siblings	Yes _____ No _____		46
c.	There are some departmental exceptions to this policy.	Yes _____ No _____		47
21.	Department Chairmanships held by faculty women on our campus are:			48
	_____			49-50
	_____			51-52
	_____			53-54
	(Use other side, if needed.)			55-56
22.	In what ways do faculty (and/or administrative women participate in University or College governance (e.g., University Senate, committees, etc.)? Please specify.			57-58
	_____			59-60
	_____			61-62
23.	Our promotional policies are the same for men and women faculty.	Yes _____ No _____		63-64
24.	We have _____ trustees (regents), of whom _____ are women. (If more than one college, with a separate set of trustees, please indicate the same data for the other colleges on the back of this page.)			65
25.	Comments			66-67
	_____			68-69
	_____			70-71
	_____			72-73
	_____			74-75
	_____			76-77
	Signature of President _____			78-79
				80

1/70

White copy: Return to Dr. Ruth M. Oltman, AAUW
 2401 Virginia Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20037

Green copy: Retain for your files.

FEMINIQUE QUESTIONNAIRE

A. Coding

On all questions:

None 0 or 00

Not applicable (NA) + or ++

Information unavailable - or --

Item: Identification		Column 1-2	
State	Code	State	Code
Alabama -----	01	New Hampshire -----	27
Arizona -----	02	New Jersey -----	28
Arkansas -----	03	New Mexico -----	29
California -----	04	New York -----	30
Colorado -----	05	North Carolina -----	31
Connecticut -----	06	North Dakota -----	32
Delaware -----	07	Ohio -----	33
Florida -----	08	Oklahoma -----	34
Georgia -----	09	Oregon -----	35
Idaho -----	10	Pennsylvania -----	36
Illinois -----	11	Rhode Island -----	37
Indiana -----	12	South Carolina -----	38
Iowa -----	13	South Dakota -----	39
Kansas -----	14	Tennessee -----	40
Kentucky -----	15	Texas -----	41
Louisiana -----	16	Utah -----	42
Maine -----	17	Vermont -----	43
Maryland -----	18	Virginia -----	44
Massachusetts -----	19	Washington -----	45
Michigan -----	20	West Virginia -----	46
Minnesota -----	21	Wisconsin -----	47
Mississippi -----	22	Wyoming -----	48
Missouri -----	23	Alaska -----	49
Montana -----	24	Hawaii -----	50
Nebraska -----	25	District of Columbia -----	51
Nevada -----	26		

Item	Description	Column	Code
Institution	Name	3-4	
A-1	Type of Institution	5-6	
	Federal -----		01
	State -----		02
	County -----		03
	City -----		04
	Independent, non-profit	7-8	01
	Religious affiliation -----		02
	Other -----		03
A-2	Specific religious affiliation	9-10	
	Methodist -----		01
	Congregational -----		02
	Presbyterian -----		03
	Catholic -----		04

Item	Description	Column	Code
	Lutheran-America -----		05
	Mennonite -----		06
	Baptist -----		07
	United Church of Christ -----		08
	Disciples of Christ -----		09
	Assembly of God -----		10
	Friends -----		11
	Seventh Day Adventists -----		12
	Church of the Brethren -----		13
	Reformed Church in America -----		14
	Moravian -----		15
	Nazarene -----		16
A-3	Coed Status	11	
	Coed -----		1
	Women only -----		2
	Other -----		3
	Coordinate -----		4
A-3	Year Coed	12-13	
	1800-1829 -----		10
	1830-50 -----		01
	1851-70 -----		02
	1871-90 -----		03
	1891-1910 -----		04
	1911-30 -----		05
	1931-50 -----		06
	1951-60 -----		07
	1961-65 -----		08
	1966-present -----		09

Students

B-1	Positions of leadership		
	a. Pres. of student body	14	
	F 67-68 -----		1
	F 67-68, 68-69 -----		2
	F 68-69 only -----		3
	F all 3 years -----		4
	F 68-69, 69-70, but not 67-68 -----		5
	F 69-70 only -----		6
	Men only -----		7
	Both -----		8
	F 67-68, 69-70, but not 68-69 -----		9
	b. Chairman of the campus judicial board -----	15	(Coding
	c. Chairman of the activities committee -----	16	same as
	d. Editor of campus newspaper -----	17	above)
	e. Editor of the yearbook -----	18	
	f. Editor of a literary magazine -----	19	
	g. President of the honors council -----	20	
	h. Captain of the debate team -----	21	
	i. Class President -----	22	
	j. Chairman of orientation for freshman -----	23	
	k. Chairman of Union Senate or Union Board of Governors -----	24	
	l. Officer in S.D.S. or other radical group -----	25	
	m. Senators -----	26	
	n. Senate Chairman -----	27	
	o. Other -----	28	

Item

B-2 a. Total number graduating
(Column 29-30)

Men (Column 31-32)

	Code		Code
50 or less -----	01	50 or less -----	01
51-100 -----	02	51-100 -----	02
101-150 -----	03	101-150 -----	03
151-200 -----	04	151-200 -----	04
201-300 -----	05	201-250 -----	05
301-400 -----	06	251-300 -----	06
401-500 -----	07	301-350 -----	07
501-600 -----	08	351-400 -----	08
601-700 -----	09	401-450 -----	09
701-800 -----	10	451-500 -----	10
801-1000 -----	11	501-550 -----	11
1001-1500 -----	12	551-600 -----	12
1501-2000 -----	13	601-650 -----	13
2001-2500 -----	14	651-700 -----	14
2501-3000 -----	15	701-750 -----	15
3001-3500 -----	16	751-800 -----	16
Over 3500 -----	17	801-850 -----	17
		851-900 -----	18
		901-950 -----	19
		951-1000 -----	20
		1001-1500 -----	21
		1501-2000 -----	22
		Over 2000 -----	23

B-2 Women (Column 31-32) coded same as Men above.

B-3 Number of programs on women's interests (Column 53-54)

	Code		Code
1-2 -----	01	17-18 -----	09
3-4 -----	02	19-20 -----	10
5-6 -----	03	Over 20 -----	11
7-8 -----	04	Series -----	12
9-10 -----	05	+ Accredited course -----	13
11-12 -----	06	Many -----	14
13-14 -----	07	Some -----	15
15-16 -----	08	Few -----	16

B-4 a. AWS on campus (Column 55)

Yes -----	1
No -----	2

B-4 b. Budget (Column 56)

Yes -----	1
No -----	2

B-5 Representation of women (Column 57)

a. As proportionately as men -----	1
b. In smaller numbers than men -----	2
c. In greater numbers than men -----	3

B-6 a. Pregnancy (Column 58)

Yes -----	1
No -----	2

B-6 b. Reside in halls (Column 59)

Yes -----	1
No -----	2

B-7 Married women reside in halls (Column 60)

Yes -----	1
No -----	2

Item			
B-8 Birth Control Information			
		Code	Code
a. Health service	Yes -----	1	b. Referred Yes ----- 1
(Col. 61)	No -----	2	(Col. 62) No ----- 2
C-9 Number mature women students (Column 63-64)			
Less than 25	-----	01	151-200 ----- 07
25-50	-----	02	201-250 ----- 08
51-75	-----	03	251-300 ----- 09
76-100	-----	04	301-350 ----- 10
101-125	-----	05	351-400 ----- 11
126-150	-----	06	Over 400 ----- 12
C-10 Offer program for mature women (Column 65)			
Yes	-----	1	
No	-----	2	
C-11 Opportunities to complete degree (Column 66)			
Yes	-----	1	
No	-----	2	
Limited to faculty wives	-	3	
C-12 Counseling for mature women (Col. 67)			C-13 Adjustments in curricula (Col. 68)
Yes	-----	1	Yes ----- 1
No	-----	2	No ----- 2
C-14 Scholarship help (Col. 69)			C-15 Daycare services (Col. 70)
Yes	-----	1	Yes ----- 1
No	-----	2	No ----- 2
Size of school (Col. 72-73)			
Under 500	-----	01	3001-5000 ----- 07
501-1000	-----	02	5001-10,000 ----- 08
1001-1500	-----	03	10,001-15,000 ----- 09
1501-2000	-----	04	15,001-25,000 ----- 10
2001-2500	-----	05	Over 25,000 ----- 11
2501-3000	-----	06	
Accrediting association (Col. 74)			
S	-----	1	N ----- 4
W	-----	2	E ----- 5
NW	-----	3	M ----- 6
D-16 a. Women in top level admin. jobs (Col. 78)			
Yes	-----	1	
No	-----	2	
b. Policy decisions (Col. 79)			
Yes	-----	1	
No	-----	2	
Card I (Col. 80) ----- 1			

Card II

Item	Description	Column	Code
Identification	State (Coding same as Col. 1-2, Card I)	1-2	
	Institution Name	3-4	
D-17	a. Asst. or Asso. Dean of Students for Men	5	
	F 67-68 only -----		1
	F 67-68, 68-69 -----		2
	F 68-69 only -----		3
	F 67-68, 68-69, 69-70 -----		4
	F 68-69, 69-70, but not 67-68 -----		5
	F 69-70 only -----		6
	Men only -----		7
	Both -----		8
	F 67-68, 69-70, but not 68-69 -----		9
	b. Asst. or Asso. Dean of Students for Women -----	6	(Coding
	c. College Counselor -----	7	same as
	d. Director of Financial Aid -----	8	above)
	e. Director of Placement -----	9	
	f. Director of Development -----	10	
	g. Business Manager -----	11	
	h. Head Librarian -----	12	
	i. Dean of a college (Academic) -----	13	
	j. Asso. or Asst. Dean of a College/School (academic)---	14	
	k. Director of Counseling -----	15	
	l. Dean of Students or V. Pres. for Student Affairs-	16	
	m. College Physician -----	17	
	n. College Psychiatrist -----	18	
	o. Vice-President -----	19	
	p. President -----	20	
	q. Director of Admissions -----	21	
	r. Director of Curriculum Advisors -----	22	
	s. Admin. Asst. to President -----	23	
	t. Registrar -----	24	
	u. Director of Education and Comm. Services -----	25	
	v. Dean of College of Home Ec. -----	26	
D-18	Seek qualified women administrators	27-28 29-30	01-38
	Qualified persons regardless of sex except Dean of Men, Dean of Women or same for men and women Dean of Students Asso. Dean of Students Registrar Any position or all College of Home Ec. Student Development et al		
E-19	Faculty maternity leaves	31	
	Yes -----		1
	No -----		2
	No specified policy -----		3
	As needed -----		4

Item	Description	Column	Code
E-19 a	Period of time	32-33	
	3 mos. -----		01
	6 mos. -----		02
	12 mos. -----		03
	Indefinite or adjustable as needed -		04
	One semester -----		05
	One month -----		06
	Two semesters -----		07
	Six weeks or less -----		08
	Two months -----		09
	18 months -----		10
b	Fringe benefits	36	
	Yes -----		1
	No -----		2
c	Rehiring (1)(Col. 37) (2)	38	
	Yes ----- 1		1
	No ----- 2		2
	(3) (Col. 39) (4)	40	
	Yes ----- 1		1
	No ----- 2		2
E-20	Nepotism policy against	41	
	Yes -----		1
	No -----		2
a	(1) Husband wife, same dept. 1968-69	42	
	Yes -----		1
	No -----		2
	" " " " 1969-70	43	
	Yes -----		1
	No -----		2
	(2) " " diff. " 1968-69	44	
	Yes -----		1
	No -----		2
	" " " " 1969-70	45	
	Yes -----		1
	No -----		2
b	(1) Parent-child	46	
	Yes -----		1
	No -----		2
	(2) Siblings	47	
	Yes -----		1
	No -----		2
c	Departmental exceptions	48	
	Yes -----		1
	No -----		2
E-21	Departmental Chairmanship	49-56 70-71 76-79	
	Dental Hygiene -----		01
	Education, including elementary, special -----		02
	English, Journalism, Speech, Theatre Arts -----		03
	Fine Arts and history of -----		04
	History, Government and Political Science -----		05
	Home Economics -----		06

Item	Description	Column	Code
E-21	(Departmental Chairmanship)		
	Languages -----		07
	Math -----		08
	Music -----		09
	Nursing -----		10
	Philosophy -----		11
	Phys. Ed. -----		12
	Psychology -----		13
	Science - biol. and geol. -----		14
	" - chem., physics, astron. -----		15
	Social and anthr. -----		16
	Occupational or physical therapy -----		17
	Rotate -----		18
	et al -----		to 33
E-22	Participation of Women	57-64	
	All levels or all policy committees and boards -----		01
	Committees, nearly all -----		02
	Curriculum comm. -----		03
	Advisory comm. -----		04
	Ed. policy -----		05
	Academic Standing Comm. -----		06
	U. Senate -----		07
	Faculty Council -----		08
	et al -----		to 28
E-23	Promotional policies, same for men and women	65	
	Yes -----		1
	No -----		2
E-24	Number trustees	66-67	
	Less than 5 ----- 01	19-21 -----	06
	6-9 ----- 02	22-24 -----	07
	10-12 ----- 03	25-27 -----	08
	13-15 ----- 04	28-30 -----	09
	16-18 ----- 05	Over 30 -----	10
	Number women trustees	68-69	
	1 ----- 01	7 -----	07
	2 ----- 02	8 -----	08
	3 ----- 03	9 -----	09
	4 ----- 04	10 -----	10
	5 ----- 05	11 -----	11
	6 ----- 06	12 or more -----	12
		70-71 (Added to	
		49-56 as	
		needed)	
	Size of school (same as on Card I)	72-73	
	Accrediting association (same as on Card I)	74	
	Comments	75-79 (Added to	
		49-56 as	
		needed)	
	Card II	80	2

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions
for
Data Processing

1. Key punch from coded source documents.
2. Use total card decks (each questionnaire has 2 cards) and compute the data given in A (coding ranges) and means indicated in B-5.
3. Divide card decks according to the variables listed in B (variables) and compute the same lists of data as for the total.

Note: The breakdown for coding responses is shown in Appendix C. These were reviewed with a computer consultant for ease in recording and tabulation. Extra columns allowed for unanticipated responses were found to be needed. One specialist was hired to do all of the coding directly on the questionnaire, so that there was continuity and consistency in recording the responses.

The questionnaires then were turned over for key punching and computer analysis as shown in this appendix.

A. Coding RangesCard I

<u>Question</u>	<u>Code Column</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Code Column</u>	<u>Range</u>
State	1-2-----	01-51	State	1-2-----	01-51
School	3-4-----	01-25	School	3-4-----	01-25
A 1	5-6-----	01-08	D 17	5-26-----	1-9
2	7-8-----	1-3	18	27-30-----	01-38
2b	9-10-----	01-16	E 19	31-----	1-5
3	11-----	1-4	19a	32-33-----	01-10
3a	12-13-----	01-10	17	34-----	1-9, assigned
B 1	14-28-----	1-9		35	w/21-26, as needed
2a	29-30-----	01-17	19b, 20c	36-48-----	1-2
2a	31-32-----	01-23	21	49-56-----	01-33
2a	33-34-----	01-23	22	57-64-----	01-28
2b	35-36-----	01-08	23	65-----	1-2
2b	37-38-----	01-08		66-67-----	01-10
2b	39-40-----	01-08		68-69-----	01-12
2c, 2d	41-52-----	Omit	21	70-71-----	01-33, assigned
3	53-54-----	01-16			w/49-56, as needed
4a	55-----	1-2	Size	72-73-----	01-11
4b	56-----	1-2	Region	74-----	1-6
5	57-----	1-3		75-----	Omit
6a	58-----	1-2	21	76-77-----	01-33 assigned
6b	59-----	1-2			w/49-56 as
7	60-----	1-2			needed
8a	61-----	1-2	Card	80-----	2
8b	62-----	1-2			
C 9	63-64-----	01-12			
10	65-----	1-2			
11	66-----	1-3			
12	67)-----	1-2			
13	68)-----	1-2			
14	69)-----	1-2			
15	70)-----	1-2			
	71-----	not assigned			
Size	72-73-----	01-11			
Region	74-----	1-6			
	75-77-----	not assigned			
D 16a	78-----	1-2			
16b	79-----	1-2			
Card	80-----	1			

Appendix D

B. Variables - Frequency Distribution and Percentages

1. Second Run - 2 decks (CC 11) - Card I, (CC 3) - Card II
 - a. coed schools
 - b. schools for women only
2. Third Run - 2 decks (CC 5-6, 7-8) - Card I, (CC 4) - Card II
 - a. Public Schools
 - b. Private Schools
3. Fourth Run - 6 decks (CC 74) - Card I, II
 - a. Southern Association - S
 - b. Western Association - W
 - c. Northwestern Association - N
 - d. North Central Association - C
 - e. Northeastern Association - E
 - f. Middle States Association - M
4. Fifth Run - 2 decks (CC 72-73) - Card I, II
 - a. Schools under 1,000
 - b. Schools over 10,000
5. Complete means for data in 1-4 for Card I columns:
29-30
31-32
33-34
35-36
37-38
39-40
53-54
63-64
6. Combine totals of columns 49-56 Card II - to get totals for category
70-71
76-79

" " " " 27-28 Card II to get totals for category
29-30
34-35

Appendix E

ANALYSIS OF SUB-GROUPS IN STUDY SAMPLE

(Total group - 454)

Category	Coed Schools (376)		Women's Colleges (59)		Schools over 10,000 (63)		Schools under 1,000 * (53)		Public Schools (189)		Private Schools * (207)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>Governance</u>												
Public	182	48	5	8	50	79	2	4	189	100	--	--
Private	194	58	54	92	13	21	51	96	--	--	207	100
Independent	64	33	20	37	10	77	9	18	--	--	70	34
Religious Affiliation	130	67	34	63	3	23	42	82	--	--	137	66
<u>Enrollment</u>												
Under 1,000	50	13	37	65	--	--	7	13	2	1	51	25
1000-2000	96	26	16	28	--	--	46	87	14	7	92	45
2001-3000	40	11	2	3	--	--	--	--	21	11	23	11
3001-5000	43	12	2	3	--	--	--	--	38	20	7	3
5001-10,000	83	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	64	34	19	9
10,001-15,000	28	8	--	--	28	44	--	--	22	12	8	4
15,001-25,000	24	6	--	--	25	40	--	--	20	11	5	2
Over 25,000	10	3	--	--	10	16	--	--	8	4	2	1
<u>Accrediting Region</u>												
Southern Association	82	22	17	29	13	21	15	28	50	27	40	19
Western Association	14	4	1	2	4	6	2	4	6	23	9	4
Northwest Association	28	8	--	--	4	6	4	7	18	9	10	5
North Central Association	172	46	13	22	28	45	28	53	83	44	94	45
New England Association	17	4	8	13	3	5	--	--	8	4	11	5
Middle States Association	62	16	20	34	11	17	4	7	24	13	43	21
<u>Coed Status</u>												
Coed	376	100	--	--	63	100	49	93	182	96	195	94
Women only	--	--	59	100	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--
Other or Coordinate	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	7	2	1	12	6

* Exclusive of women's colleges.

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