Report on Race, Ethnicity, and Foreign Origin Data for ACSP

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Presented to the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning
By the ASCP Diversity Committee

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Scope of Report

The ACSP Diversity Committee has been tasked with periodically compiling data on ACSP faculty and student diversity in terms of race, ethnicity, and foreign origin. This report presents those data based on data supplied to the PAB from 2008 to 2013. This is the entire time series.

The data are displayed in three ways:
1. Pure numbers as a table and set of stacked bar charts
2. Percentages, again as a table and set of stacked bar charts
3. Percentages of all groups except the white racial group as a line chart

The basic story of each chart or graph is presented in a caption below it.

- In general there has not been much change in the period from 2008 to 2013 apart from a rise in foreign students and a decrease in white students at the masters level.
- There may have been an increase in foreign students at the undergraduate level but as 28% of undergraduates had unknown race/ethnicity/foreign status in 2008 it may be the case that the apparent increase among undergraduates is entirely due to better reporting.
- In addition, some apparent changes may be due to numerically small changes in very underrepresented groups.
- One slightly hopeful sign is the increase of African Americans in the full-time faculty from 6% to 8%, numerically from 42 to 72 faculty members, although most of the increase occurred from 2008—2009 and little since then.

In general African Americans, Latinos/Hispanics, Native Americans/American Indians, and Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders remain underrepresented among students and the professoriate. Their representation has not changed much in the study period. This is obviously an area where ACSP needs to continue to place resources. The situation needs to improve.
Overview: 2008-2013 Comparison All Groups

Comparison of Masters, Undergraduate, Full-time Faculty and All Faculty in 2008 and 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown Race</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Other Race Alone</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This chart represents master’s students, undergraduates, full-time faculty and all faculty for 2008 and 2013.

In this period foreign students increased among undergraduates and master’s students.

Undergraduates whose race was not reported fell from 28% to 2%. The large number with unreported race in early time periods makes it hard to interpret trends in other racial categories (e.g. the increase in white students from 46% to 57% is presumably largely due to race being accurately reported in the later period.

In general there has been little change.
Part 1 Master's Degree Students

This chart presents the data for masters students for all years in raw numbers highlighting the very small numbers in some groups—particularly those with indigenous backgrounds. It also highlights how little has changed in the period with the exceptions of an increase in foreign students.¹

¹ Note, on this page we use the category Hispanic rather than Hispanic/Latino. This is due to a formatting glitch in the underlying table.
This chart presents the same data in percentage form highlighting the lack of change with the exception of an increase in foreign students and a decrease in white students.
Omitting the largest group of students, whites, allows a clearer view of the paths of the other groups. Again it is clear foreign students have been increasing. The unknown category spiked one year (2009).
Part 2: Undergraduate Students

2A: Undergraduate Student Composition 2008-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown Race</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Other Race Alone</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>1112</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reporting of race among undergraduates improved substantially from 2010 with far fewer in the unknown category.
Percentages are somewhat easier to interpret. The signs seem somewhat hopeful for Hispanics/Latinos and less so for African Americans.

Overall, contrary to popular perceptions, the undergraduate profile of PAB accredited programs is more white than the graduate programs.
2C: Undergraduate Students % (without White)

Again omitting whites shows the decline in unknown race/ethnicity/foreign status and the lack of change among other groups.
Part 3: Full Time Faculty

For full time faculty African Americans have been increasing in numbers though most of that change was from 2008-2009 and may be due to reporting. Something similar can be said of Asians.²

² Note, on this page we use the category Hispanic rather than Hispanic/Latino. This is due to a formatting glitch in the underlying table.
In general there has been little change in the proportion of different ethnic groups among full time faculty, particularly in recent years.
3C: Full-time Faculty % (without White)

This chart of major race/ethnic/foreign groups highlights low numbers and little change.
Part 4: All Faculty

Numbers of various underrepresented ethic/racial groups have been increasing among all faculty but so have other groups.³

³ Note, on this page we use the category Hispanic rather than Hispanic/Latino. This is due to a formatting glitch in the underlying table.
Percentages reveal a general lack of change.
The picture without white faculty is similar—not much change.