

A Decade of Change: *ASA Membership from 2000 - 2010*

Janene Scelza, Roberta Spalter-Roth, and Olga Mayorova
American Sociological Association, Department of Research & Development

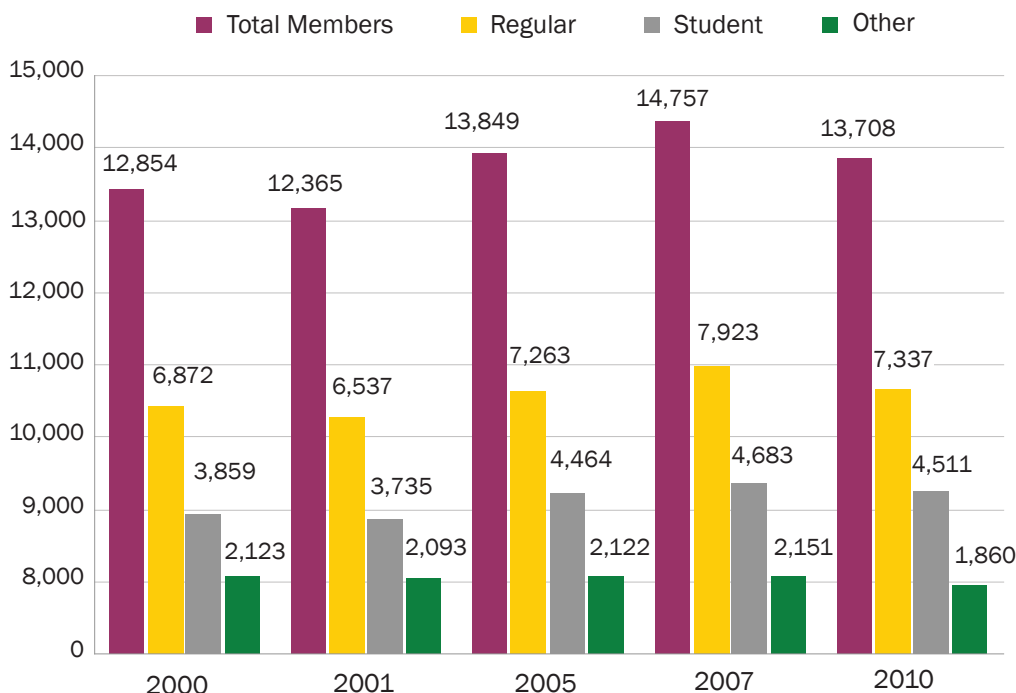
Members of the American Sociological Association (ASA) frequently contact the ASA's Research and Development Department requesting data for their research projects on the characteristics of ASA members. This latest in a series of research briefs on ASA membership analyzes changes in membership over the last decade up to the official end of the membership year in October, 2010. It profiles overall changes in membership size and the demographic, employment, and institutional characteristics of members, including highest degree, age, income, employment sector, gender, and race/ethnicity. This brief is a follow-up to our 2007 research brief, "How Does Our Membership Grow? Indicators of Change by Gender, Race and Ethnicity, and Degree Type, 2001-2007" (http://www.asanet.org/images/research/docs/pdf/asa_research_brief.pdf). Throughout this brief we focus on regular and student members since these are the two largest categories of members. The data will be available on the "Trends in Sociology" section of our website. However, the findings presented should be read with caution because they are derived from membership applications and not all items are fully reported by all applicants.

CHANGES AMONG THE OVERALL MEMBERSHIP

In the last decade, ASA membership increased nearly 7 percent, from 12,854 members in 2000 to 13,708 members by the end of 2010. The number of members have risen and declined over the decade. Membership dropped between 2000 and 2001. After several years of decline, these numbers increased in both 2005 and 2007 before dropping somewhat to the 2010 level. This latest dip may be the result of flat salaries, declining departmental travel budgets, or what the ASA Executive Office refers to as the "Atlanta effect," the usual decline when meetings are held in this city.

Figure 1 shows the changes in both total membership and membership type across the decade. In 2000 and 2010, regular members (that is, those with full voting rights in the association) made up more than half of ASA membership, while full-time students represented about one-third of membership. The remaining members were associate (non-voting members who, typically, are not faculty members), emeritus, or lifetime members.

FIGURE 1. ASA MEMBERSHIP IN SELECTED YEARS, 2000 - 2010



Source: ASA Membership Database, 2000 - 2010

There were changes over the decade with the percent of regular members increasing by 7 percent and student membership increasing by 17 percent during this period. We find that in any given year the regular membership is relatively stable with about a 5 percent turnover, while the student membership is less stable with about a 40 percent turnover.¹

HIGHEST DEGREE

Almost all regular members have Ph.D.s and the percentage of regular members with this advanced degree increased over the decade (see Table 1). In 2001, 75 percent of members held Ph.D.s. This figure increased to 86 percent in 2010. In both years, members with a master’s degree comprised about 10 percent of the total membership. The

TABLE 1. HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED BY REGULAR MEMBERS, 2001 AND 2010 (in percents)

Type of Degree	2001	2010
Doctoral	74.6	85.9
Masters	10.4	9.7
Bachelors	2.2	3.0
Associates	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.4
Did not report	12.5	1.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
(N)	6,537	7,337

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001 and 2010

¹ Rates of regular and student member fluctuation over time are derived from our 2007 membership brief, “How Does Our Membership Grow? Indicators of Change by Gender, Race and Ethnicity by Degree Type, 2001-2007” (http://www.asanet.org/images/research/docs/pdf/asa_research_brief.pdf).

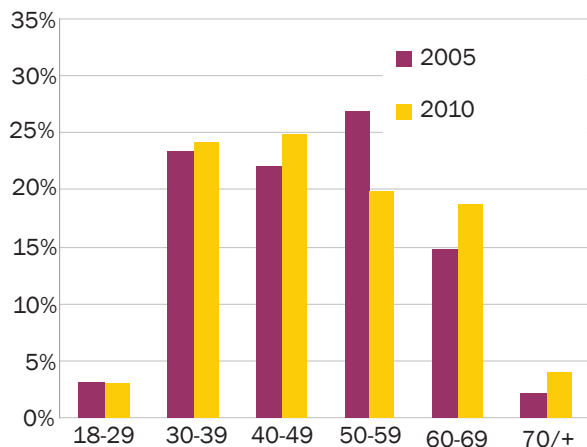
2001 figures may not be as reliable as the 2010 figures, since a higher percentage of members did not report their highest level of completed education.

AGE

Regular membership was slightly younger by the close of the last decade. The median age

for all members dropped from 42 to 41 years of age between 2005 and 2010. The median age of regular members dropped from 48 years of age in 2005 to 47 years of age in 2010 (2001 was not included in this comparison because of the higher percentage of missing cases). In the last five years, the share of regular members under the age of 50 increased from 49 percent in 2005 to 52 percent in 2010, while the share of members between 50 and 59 decreased from 27 percent to 20 percent (see Figure 2). The number of members in the oldest age category increased, however. There was no change in the median age among student members in the last five years, remaining at 30 years of age.

FIGURE 2. REGULAR MEMBERSHIP IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS IN 2005 AND 2010 (in percents)



Source: ASA Membership Database, 2005 and 2010

TABLE 2. REGULAR MEMBERS IN INCOME CATEGORIES IN 2001 AND 2010 (in current dollars and percents)

Category of Income	2001	2010
Under \$20,000	10.9	8.8
\$20,000-\$29,999	10.1	9.9
\$30,000-\$39,999	15.6	8.8
\$40,000-\$54,999	26.9	19.6
\$55,000-\$69,999	13.9	16.4
\$70,000 and over	22.7	36.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%
(N)	6,537	7,337

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001 and 2010

INCOME

The percentage of regular members reporting gross annual earnings of \$70,000 or more (the highest income category) increased from about 23 percent in 2001 to 37 percent in 2010 (see Table 2). The lowest two income categories remained fairly stable. The most substantial decline was among members reporting earnings between \$30,000 and \$54,999 (the middle income categories), declining from 43 percent in 2001 to 28 percent in 2010. The upward trend in the income categories that members report is not as great as it might seem, since these figures are in current rather than constant dollars. Previous research briefs show the relative stability of faculty salaries when calculated in constant rather than current dollars (see for example, “Sociology Faculty See Smaller Raises, but Still Outpace Inflation” at <http://www.asanet.org/images/research/docs/pdf/facsal20092010brief.pdf>).

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SECTOR

About 81 percent of regular members were employed full time in both 2005 and 2010 (see Table 3a). There was a small increase in the percentage of regular members employed as full-time faculty in higher education between 2005 and 2010 (from 79 percent to 83 percent). In other words, about two-thirds of all regular members are

TABLE 3A. EMPLOYMENT OF REGULAR MEMBERS, 2005 AND 2010*

	2005	2010
Total Regular Members	7,263	7,337
Regular Members Employed Full-Time (% of total regular members)	5,931 (81.7)	5,916 (80.6)
Regular Members Employed Full-Time as Faculty (% of all regular members) (% of regular members employed full-time)	4,700 (64.7) (79.2)	4,898 (66.8) (82.8)
Regular Members Employed Part-Time (% of total regular members)	492 (6.8)	485 (6.6)
Regular Members Not Employed Full-Time or Part-Time, or Did Not Report Status (% of total regular members)	840 (11.6)	936 (12.8)

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2005 and 2010

* Employment sector and status are self-reported items. Due to the large percentage of missing cases in 2001, we use 2005 data in this analysis.

full-time faculty members employed in the higher education sector (65 percent in 2005 and 66 percent in 2010). The remainder of the regular members was employed in research, administrative, applied, or non-research positions.

Table 3b shows that, of the regular ASA members who were employed as full-time faculty in higher education in 2010, the largest group was employed at Research I universities (37 percent when we include schools offering associate degrees), with a substantially smaller percentage employed in the next largest category (19 percent at Master's Comprehensive institutions). The smallest group of members was employed at two-year institutions (5 percent).²

TABLE 3B. REGULAR MEMBERS EMPLOYED AS FULL-TIME FACULTY BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION IN 2010 (in percents)*

Type of Institution	Employed as Full-Time Faculty
Research I	37.1
Doctoral	17.4
Masters	19.1
Baccalaureate	10.8
Other (Sp. Focus or Foreign)	10.4
Associate	4.6
Did not report	0.6
Total	100.0%
(N)	4,898

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2010

*Includes two-year institutions.

² Although members self-report employment sector on the application, indicating the type of academic institution, these percentages are calculated based on our own coding of the work institutions using Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. We coded all cases where the names of work institutions were reported. We could not rely on the self-reported type of institution because two or more ASA members employed at the same institution often categorized it differently.

TABLE 4. COMPARISON OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR MEMBERS EMPLOYED AS FULL-TIME FACULTY IN 2010 TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL FACULTY IN AY 2000/2001 BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (in percents)*

Type of Institution	Regular Members Employed as Full-Time Faculty in 2010	All Full-Time Faculty in AY 2000/2001
Research I	44.0	24.6
Research/Doctoral	20.5	20.1
Masters	22.7	38.5
Baccalaureate	12.8	17.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
(N)*	4,132	4,903

Source: ASA Membership Database 2010 and ASA Department Survey, 2002

*Does not include two-year, special focus, and foreign institutions.

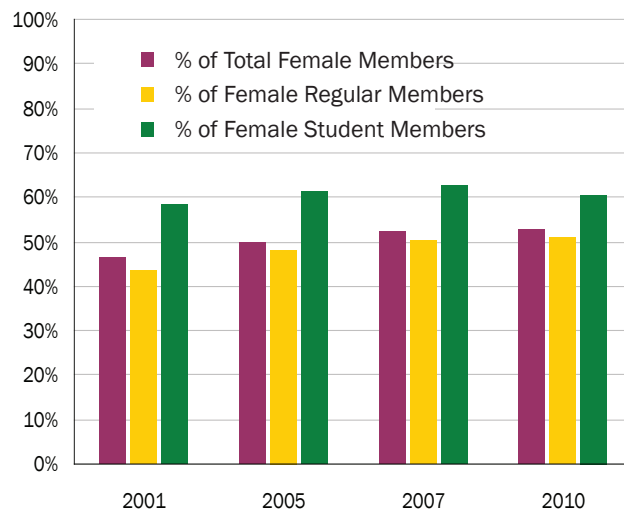
Faculty employed at Research I universities are over-represented while faculty employed at master’s comprehensive institutions are under-represented among ASA regular members. Full-time faculty at Research I universities represented 25 percent of all faculty members from departments that awarded at least one bachelor’s degree in sociology in AY 2000/2001, compared to 44 percent of regular members who were full-time faculty in 2010. In contrast, full-time faculty at master’s comprehensive schools represented 39 percent of all full-time sociology faculty members but only 23 percent of ASA regular members employed as full-time faculty (see Table 4).³

CHANGES IN GENDER

MEMBERSHIP

Women made up the majority of ASA membership for the first time in 2005. By

FIGURE 3. FEMALES BY ASA MEMBERSHIP IN SELECTED YEARS, 2001 - 2010 (in percents)



Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001 - 2010

³ The data on the percentage of full-time sociology faculty by type of institution of higher education is from the ASA report *How Does Your Department Compare?* at <http://www.asanet.org/images/research/docs/pdf/DepartmentSurveyReport-Complete.pdf>.

TABLE 5. HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED BY REGULAR MEMBERS, BY GENDER IN 2001 AND 2010*

Type of Degree	2001		2010	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
PhD	72.2	78.4	84.4	88.1
Masters	12.4	8.8	10.6	8.6
Bachelors	3.3	1.4	3.8	1.9
Associates	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Professional	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
Did Not Report Degree	11.9	11.3	0.7	1.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
(N)	2,852	3,350	3,752	3,531

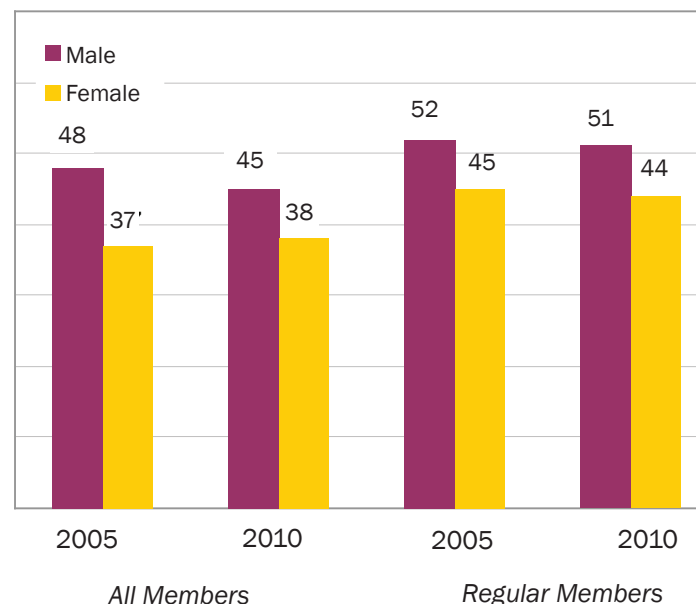
Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001 and 2010

2010, they represented 53 percent of the ASA members (see Figure 3). Similar gains were not achieved by females within the category of regular membership until 2007. Women’s share of regular membership increased by less than 1 percent per year, from 48 percent in 2005 to 51 percent in 2010. In contrast, women represented 60 percent of student members by 2010.

HIGHEST DEGREE

Since the mid-1990s, more than half of the baccalaureate, masters, and doctoral degrees in sociology were completed by women, according to the National Center for Education Statistics. (http://www.asanet.org/research/stats/gender/soc_degrees_women.cfm). Yet, in 2010 a somewhat higher percentage of male regular members held doctoral degrees (88 percent compared 84 percent of female regular members). In contrast, somewhat more women reported a master’s or bachelor’s degree as their highest level of education in that time (14 percent compared to 11 percent of male regular members) (see Table 5). The distribution of degrees by gender among regular ASA members will

FIGURE 4. MEDIAN AGE OF ASA MEMBERS BY GENDER AND MEMBERSHIP LEVEL, 2005 - 2010 (in years)



Source: ASA Membership Database, 2005 and 2010

most likely change when current student members complete their degrees and become regular members.

AGE

Female members are younger than their male counterparts (see Figure 4). In 2005, the median age of male members was 48 years compared to 37 years among women. This age gap, narrowed slightly as the median age of men dropped to 45 and the median age of women increased to 38 by 2010. Among regular members, the age gap remained stable, differing by 7 years during this period (ranging between 52 and 51 for males and 45 and 44 females). The median of male and female student members in 2005 and 2010 did not change and remained at 30 years of age.

INCOME

The income reported by women members is lower than the income reported by men (see Table 6). In 2001 the modal income category reported by male regular members was \$70,000 and over. In

contrast, the modal income category reported by female regular members was between \$40,000 and \$54,999. In 2010, a higher percentage of men reported being in this income category (43 percent versus 29 percent in 2001). Women also reported \$70,000 and over as their modal income category, although a higher percentage of men than women reported earnings in the highest income bracket in 2010 (43 compared to 30 percent, respectively), and the extent of this gap in men and women’s reported earnings was about the same as it was in 2001.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Male and female regular members are relatively similar in terms of employment status (see Table 7a), although women were more likely to have part-time employment than men in both 2005 and 2010. The majority of both groups of members held full-time faculty appointments at institutions with graduate departments in 2010. Women were somewhat less likely to be employed by Research I departments than were men (35

TABLE 6. REGULAR MEMBERS IN INCOME CATEGORIES IN 2001 AND 2010 BY GENDER (in current dollars and percents)

<i>Income Category</i>	<i>2001</i>		<i>2010</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under \$20,000	8.3	13.6	7.4	9.8
\$20,000-\$29,999	9.8	10.3	9.4	10.2
\$30,000-\$39,999	13.7	17.5	8.5	9.2
\$40,000-\$54,999	25.0	29.2	17.0	22.2
\$55,000-\$69,999	13.9	14.1	14.7	18.2
\$70,000 and over	29.3	15.4	43.1	30.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
(N)	3,530	2,852	3,531	3,752

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001 and 2010

TABLE 7A. EMPLOYMENT OF REGULAR MEMBERS BY GENDER, 2005 AND 2010

	2005*		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Regular Members	3,662	3,490	3,531	3,752
Regular Members Employed Full-Time (% of total regular members)	3,091 (84.4%)	2,801 (80.3%)	2,916 (82.6%)	2,984 (79.5%)
Regular Members Employed Full-Time as Faculty (% of all regular members)	2,486 (67.9)	2,187 (62.7)	2,435 (69.0)	2,457 (65.5)
(% of regular members employed full-time)	(80.4)	(78.1)	(83.5)	(82.3)
Regular Members Employed Part-Time (% of total regular members)	181 (4.9)	309 (8.9)	196 (5.6)	287 (7.7)
Regular Members Not Employed Full-Time or Part-Time, or Did Not Report Status (% of total regular members)	390 (10.6)	380 (10.9)	419 (11.9)	481 (12.8)

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2005 and 2010

percent of women reported full-time employment in this type of institution in 2010 compared to 39 percent of men members) (see Table 7b). There is a higher percentage of women in all other types of departments.

CHANGES IN RACE AND ETHNICITY

MEMBERSHIP

ASA members were less likely to report their race or ethnicity than other kinds of information on membership applications. However, members were slightly more likely to report this category in 2010 than in 2001 (see Table 8a). At the beginning of the decade 32 percent of all members categorized themselves as African American, Asian and Pacific Islander, or Hispanic. By 2010,

this figure had increased to 36 percent (Native Americans are not included in this analysis because of extremely small cell sizes).⁴

In 2001, more than half of African Americans, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and whites reporting their race were regular members (see Table 8b). This was not the case for Hispanics with 55 percent joining as student members. A decade later, the percentage of members reporting their race who joined as regular members remained relatively stable with small increases for Asian and Pacific Islanders and small decreases for African Americans. The percent of Hispanics in the regular membership category increased more substantially than any other category (from 45 percent to 50 percent). Over the past decade, the percentage of student members increased slightly, but growth was not equal among all

⁴ 15 percent of ASA members did not provide race/ethnic information in 2001. 17 percent did not respond in 2010.

TABLE 7B. REGULAR MEMBERS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME AS FACULTY BY GENDER AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION, 2010 (in percents)

<i>Type of Institution</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Research I	38.9	35.3
Doctoral	16.5	18.4
Masters	18.0	20.2
Baccalaureate	9.9	11.7
Other (Sp. Focus or Foreign)	12.3	8.4
Did Not Report Work Institution	0.9	0.3
Associates	3.5	5.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
(N)	2,435	2,457

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2010

TABLE 8A. TOTAL ASA MEMBERSHIP BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN 2001 AND 2010 (in percents)*

<i>Racial and Ethnic Categories</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2010</i>
African American	4.9	6.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	5.1	5.4
Hispanic	3.4	4.3
White	68.3	64.0
Did Not Report Race/Ethnicity	15.1	17.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
(N)	12,365	13,708

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001 and 2010

* Due to small cell sizes, data for Native Americans are not included. Members who selected "Other" in response to race/ethnicity are also omitted.

TABLE 8B. RACIAL/ETHNIC MAKEUP OF ASA MEMBERSHIP IN 2001 AND 2010 (in percents)*

<i>Racial and Ethnic Categories</i>	<i>2001</i>			<i>2010</i>		
	<i>Total Members</i>	<i>(% of Total Members)</i>		<i>Total Members</i>	<i>(% of Total Members)</i>	
		<i>Regular Members</i>	<i>Student Members</i>		<i>Regular Members</i>	<i>Students Members</i>
African American	601	55.1	33.9	819	53.2	37.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	634	55.8	28.2	732	58.2	32.5
Hispanic	424	45.3	46.2	592	50.3	40.7
White	8,449	56.4	24.6	8,762	56.8	28.5
Did Not Report Race/Ethnicity	1,872	38.1%	49.5%	2,359	41.4%	45.0%
(N)		12,365			13,708	

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001 and 2010

* Does not include members who reported "Native American" or "Other" as their race and/or ethnicity.

categories. The percentage of Hispanic student members actually declined between 2001 and 2010. Nonetheless, Hispanics still had the largest percentage of student members. Whites had the smallest share of student members, although there were increases from 25 percent to 29 percent during this period.

AGE

The median age reported by African American and white ASA members remained fairly stable between 2001 and 2010, changing by about 1 year (see Figure 5a). The median age of Hispanics increased from 35 to 37 during this period as regular membership within this group surpassed student membership by the close of the decade. The largest decline in median age was among Asian American members, which fell from 39 years of age in 2001 to 35 years of age in 2010, as more students joined ASA.

As Figure 5b illustrates, regular member age remained stable between 2001 and 2010 among almost all racial and ethnic groups. The median age of regular members was highest among whites during this period (50 years of age in 2001 and 49 years of age in 2010), and lowest among Asian Americans (45 years of age for both years) and Hispanics (43 years of age for both years). In contrast, there was little variation student member age, regardless of race or ethnicity.

INCOME

Annual income categories reported by regular members increased for all racial and ethnic groups over the last decade. The modal share of members in each group reported earnings in the highest category of \$70,000 or more in 2010 compared to income category of \$40,000 to \$54,999 in 2001 (see Table 9). In 2001, the share of those in the \$40,000-\$54,999 category ranged from 27 percent for whites and Asian and Pacific Islander to 33 percent among Hispanics. By 2010, the share of each of these groups reporting income in the middle category (\$40,000 to 54,999) had declined

FIGURE 5(A). MEDIAN AGE OF TOTAL MEMBERS BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN 2001 AND 2010 (in years)

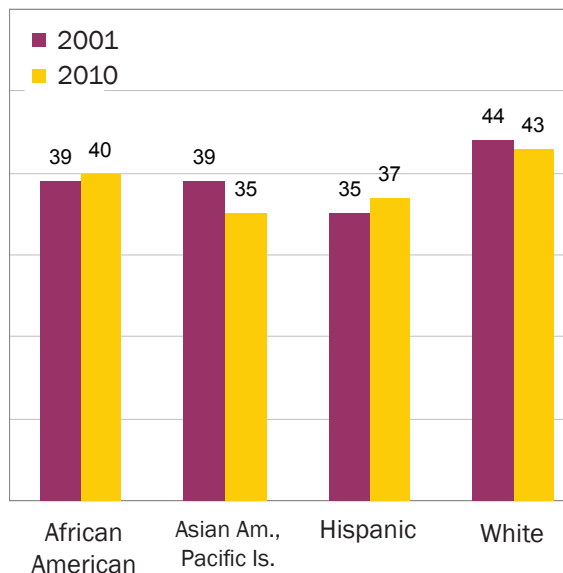
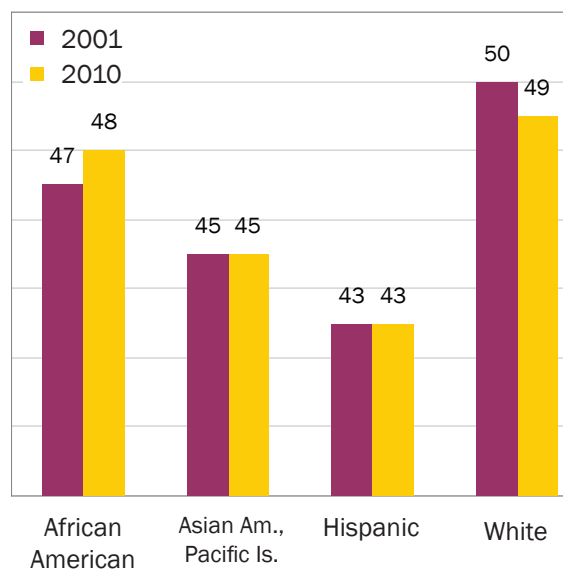


FIGURE 5(B). MEDIAN AGE OF REGULAR MEMBERS BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN 2001 AND 2010 (in years)



Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001 and 2010
 * Does not include members who reported "Native American" or "Other" as their race and/or ethnicity.

TABLE 9. GROSS ANNUAL INCOME OF REGULAR MEMBERS BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN 2001 AND 2010 (in current dollars)**2001**

<i>Income Category</i>	<i>African Am., Black</i>	<i>Asian Am., Pacific Is.</i>	<i>Hispanic/ Latino (a)</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Did Not Report Race/ Ethnicity</i>
Under \$20,000	11.8	16.9	11.5	9.1	18.1
\$20,000-\$29,999	6.9	12.7	12.5	8.6	16.8
\$30,000-\$39,999	11.8	23.2	15.6	14.8	18.8
\$40,000-\$54,999	29.3	27.7	32.8	27.0	23.8
\$55,000-\$69,999	15.7	9.6	13.5	14.7	10.8
\$70,000 and over	24.5	9.9	14.1	25.8	11.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
(N)	331	354	192	4,769	713

2010

<i>Income Category</i>	<i>African Am., Black</i>	<i>Asian Am., Pacific Is.</i>	<i>Hispanic/ Latino (a)</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Did Not Report Race/ Ethnicity</i>
Under \$20,000	7.8	8.9	10.4	7.1	16.0
\$20,000-\$29,999	8.2	11.4	14.7	8.0	17.0
\$30,000-\$39,999	8.7	9.8	8.7	8.2	11.6
\$40,000-\$54,999	18.1	22.2	19.1	19.4	20.3
\$55,000-\$69,999	16.0	18.7	18.4	16.9	12.5
\$70,000 and over	41.2	29.0	28.8	40.4	22.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%
(N)	437	428	299	4,983	976

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001 and 2010

* Does not include members who reported "Native American" or "Other" as their race and/or ethnicity.

to about 20 percent. An equal share of African Americans and whites (about 40 percent) reported being in the highest income category in 2010. In contrast, a smaller percentage of Hispanics and Asian and Pacific Islanders reported being in the highest income category (about 29 percent). This is likely because of the lower median age of these two groups.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SECTOR

More than 80 percent of all regular members, for whom we have information, reported that they were employed full-time in 2005 and in 2010, with a small amount of variation by race and ethnicity (see Table 10). About 80 percent of all racial and ethnic groups who were regular members

TABLE 10. REGULAR MEMBERS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME AND IN FULL-TIME ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS IN 2005 AND 2010 BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Racial or Ethnic Category	2005			2010		
	Total Reg. Membs.	Employed Full-Time (% of Total Reg. Membs.)	Employed Full-Time as Faculty (% of Employed Full-Time)	Total Reg. Membs.	Employed Full-Time (% of Total Reg. Membs.)	Employed Full-Time as Faculty (% of Employed Full-Time)
African American	392	84.4	77.3	437	82.4	78.9
Asian American, Pacific Islander	354	86.4	82.3	428	82.2	84.7
Hispanic	232	82.3	71.7	299	83.6	80.8
White	5,101	83.8	79.8	4,983	82.7	84.0
Did Not Report Race/Ethnicity	939	68.6	77.3	976	68.9	77.2
(N)		7,263			7,337	

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2005 and 2010

* Does not include members who reported "Native American" or "Other" as their race and/or ethnicity.

TABLE 11. FULL-TIME FACULTY APPOINTMENTS OF REGULAR MEMBERS BY TYPE OF DEPARTMENT AND RACE AND ETHNICITY IN 2010 (in percents)

Racial or Ethnic Category	Reg. Members Employed Full-Time as Faculty	Department Type					Sp. Focus, Tribal, or Foreign	Missing	Total
		Research I	Res./ Doctoral	Masters	Bacc.	Assoc.			
African American	284	42.6	19.0	14.4	13.4	8.5	2.1	0.0	100.0%
Asian Am., Pacific Is.	298	36.2	14.1	18.1	9.1	1.5	18.8	2.3	100.0%
Hispanic	202	44.1	17.8	17.3	10.9	5.9	4.0	0.0	100.0%
White	3,462	39.1	18.7	20.3	11.3	4.6	5.8	0.3	100.0%
Did Not Respond	519	20.6	10.4	14.5	7.3	3.7	41.6	1.9	100.0%
(N)	4,898	37.1	17.4	19.1	10.8	4.6	10.4	0.6	100.0%

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001 and 2010

* Does not include members who reported "Native American" or "Other" as their race and/or ethnicity.

employed full-time had academic appointments. Hispanics were the least likely to report having these appointments (72 percent) in 2005 and Asian and Pacific Islanders were the most likely to have these appointments (82 percent), followed by whites and African Americans (80 percent and 77 percent, respectively). By 2010 there were some changes. Hispanics improved their likelihood of

having academic positions to 81 percent. White and Asian American members were most likely to be employed as full-time faculty (about 84 percent), while African American members were least likely to be so (79 percent).

In 2010, the modal number of faculty members who were ASA regular members had full-time

TABLE 12. RACIAL/ETHNICITY BY MEMBERSHIP LEVEL AND GENDER IN 2001 AND 2010

	2001				2010			
	Total	Male	Female	Did Not Rept. Gender	Total	Male	Female	Did Not Rept. Gender
		(% of total)				(% of total)		
All Members								
African Am.	601	45.8	52.4	1.8	819	39.5	60.1	0.4
Asian Am. or Pacific Is.	634	52.4	46.8	0.8	732	43.9%	55.6	0.5
Hispanic	424	47.6	50.5	1.9	592	45.4%	54.1	0.5
White	8,449	51.4	47.7	0.9	8,762	46.8%	53.0	0.2
Did Not Report Race/Eth.	1,941	37.4	37.0	25.6	2,359	44.6%	46.8	8.6
Total Members	12,365	49.0%	46.3%	4.7%	13,708	45.8%	52.5%	1.7%
Regular Members								
African Am.	331	52.6	46.2	1.2	435	43.9	55.6	0.5
Asian Am. or Pacific Is.	354	54.8	44.6	0.6	427	47.2	52.6	0.2
Hispanic	192	60.4	37.5	2.1	299	51.2	48.8	0.0
White	4,769	54.3	45.4	0.3	4,980	47.8	52.2	0.0
Did Not Report Race/Eth.	713	48.4	34.1	17.5	976	49.7	45.4	4.9
Total Members	6,537	54.0%	43.6%	2.4%	7,337	48.1%	51.1%	0.8%
Student Members								
African Am.	204	27.5	69.7	2.8	304	28.9	70.8	0.3
Asian Am. or Pacific Is.	179	41.9	57.5	0.6	236	33.1	65.7	1.3
Hispanic	196	33.2	65.3	1.5	240	38.4	60.7	0.8
White	2,080	33.5	64.1	2.4	2,491	37.3	62.2	0.5
Did Not Report Race/Eth.	924	26.4	41.3	32.3	1,062	37.3	50.8	12.0
Total Members	3,735	31.8%	58.4%	9.8%	4,511	36.4%	60.3%	3.3%

Source: ASA Membership Database, 2001 and 2010

* Does not include members who reported "Native American" or "Other" as their race and/or ethnicity.

appointments at Research I universities regardless of race or ethnicity (see Table 11). As noted, faculty members at Research I universities are over-represented as ASA members. There were differences among groups, however. A larger share of regular members identifying themselves as African American and Hispanics had full-time positions at these universities (43 and 44 percent, respectively, compared to 37 percent of all faculty). Asian and Pacific Islanders are the least likely to have positions at Research I schools (36 percent). Doctoral institutions were the next highest category of placement among African American full-time faculty (19 percent). They were less likely to teach at Master's Comprehensive institutions (14 percent). In contrast, all other groups were equally likely to teach at doctoral and at master's institutions. Asian and Pacific Islanders were at least three times more likely to teach at special focus, tribal, or foreign institutions than were any other group.

MEMBERSHIP BY RACE AND GENDER

As Table 12 shows, women who reported being African American or Hispanic comprised a slightly larger share of ASA members than did their male counterparts who reported their race and ethnicity in 2001 (52 percent of African American members were women and 51 percent of Hispanic members were women). By 2010 women made up more than half of the ASA membership, regardless of racial or ethnic category reported. Hispanic women were the least likely to be regular members in 2001 (38 percent). They were the only racial/

ethnic group in which women were not the majority at this membership level in 2010. Women make up the majority (60 or more percent) of ASA student members across all racial/ethnic groups. The gap between male and female student members was largest among African Americans student members where female membership reached almost 71 percent in 2010.

CONCLUSION

In the last decade, ASA membership reported experiencing some demographic shifts, becoming slightly younger, richer (in current dollars), more female and less white. Faculty members from Research I universities remain over-represented among the membership compared to faculty members at all other types of institutions of higher education, especially master's comprehensive schools. These generalities do vary when race, ethnicity, and gender are taken into account. Perhaps the most dramatic finding by 2010 was the substantial portion of African American women members compared to their male counterparts.

As noted, these findings should be read with caution, especially those concerning race, since, in some categories, almost half of members do not report information. Better reporting would lead to more reliable results.

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The American Sociological Association
1430 K. Street, NW Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
www.asanet.org
research@asanet.org