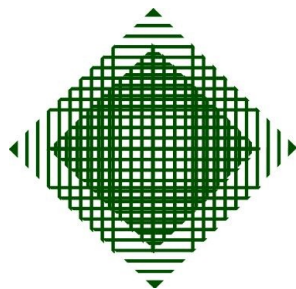




Survey of Psychology in Ethnic Minority Serving Institutions (PEMSI)



Report of Preliminary Findings

Brought to you by the:
American Psychology Association
Office of Ethnic Minority Affairs



What is an ethnic minority serving institution?

Ethnic minority serving institutions represent a major, although frequently overlooked, component of the educational pipeline for ethnic minorities that includes Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs). It also includes Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), which are other institutions that serve a predominately ethnic minority student population.

In 2002, 12.4% of the nearly two million Black students enrolled in degree-granting institutions attended HBCUs. Forty-seven percent of the nation's 1.7 million Latino/Hispanic post-secondary students were enrolled at HSIs. And, 7.8% of the 166,000 American Indian post-secondary students attended TCUs. (U.S. Department of Education, 2004)

What is PEMS?

The American Psychological Association's (APA) Office of Ethnic Minority Affairs (OEMA) launched the Psychology in Ethnic Minority Serving Institutions (PEMSI) Initiative in May 2000. This initiative seeks to strengthen psychology programs at ethnic minority serving institutions and their relationships with the broader psychology community. It provides information, materials, and small research grants for early career faculty.

What is the PEMS Survey?

OEMA developed the PEMS Survey to gain a better understanding of the current state of psychology education and training at ethnic minority serving institutions. The survey, administered in two parts, includes questions related to student and faculty demographics at the institutional and department level, the organizational placement of the psychology program

or department, and the type and number of psychology courses offered. There are also several items about the institution's efforts to recruit and retain students of color and how APA could be of assistance.

The first part of the survey is just one page long. It was sent by mail and e-mail to 263 institutions across the country that had been identified by the United State Department of Education Office of Civil Rights' Accredited Postsecondary Minority Institutions Listing as minority- serving institutions. The second, full portion was sent to institutions upon receipt of the initial survey. The resulting data include information on the 2002/2003 and 2003/2004 academic years.

Who has responded to the survey to date?

A total of 93 initial and 28 full surveys have been returned, representing 35.4% and 30.1% return rates, respectively. The table below details the initial survey and full survey recipients and respondents.

Survey Return Rates by Minority Institution Type

	Initial Surveys			Full Surveys		
	# Sent	# Returned	Return Rate	# Sent	# Returned	Return Rate
HBCU	72	30	41.7%	30	7	23.3%
HSI	152	45	29.6%	45	14	31.1%
TCU	27	9	33.3%	9	2	22.2%
MSI	12	9	75.0%	9	5	55.6%
Total	263	93	35.4%	93	28	30.1%

More than half of the initial survey responses (51.6%) came from four-year institutions with graduate programs. The remainder came from four-year institutions without graduate programs (23.7%), two-year institutions (21.5%) and professional schools of psychology (3.2%).

See the back of this brochure for a complete list of respondents.

What did they say?

When asked to describe the type of organizational unit that Psychology represents at their institution, here is how the respondents answered:

- Department of Psychology 58.1%
- Psychology program 10.8%
- Part of a larger division 17.2%
- Series of courses 13.9%

Psychology departments were most prevalent at HBCUs and four-year institutions with graduate programs. TCUs and two-year institutions were least likely to have departments of psychology.

In most cases, four-year institutions with graduate programs had the largest mean total enrollment and the largest number of psychology majors. On average, psychology majors represented 5.8% of the total enrollment of four-year institutions with graduate programs and 3.1% of the total enrollment of four-year institutions without graduate programs. See the table below for more information.

Mean Institutional and Course Enrollment, and Number of Majors by Institution Type

Institution Type	Total Institutional Enrollment	Psychology Course Enrollment	Psychology Majors
2-Year Institution (n=5)	11,010	429	–
4-Year Institution (n=6)	1,818	504	100
4-Year w/Grad (n=15)	8,676	355	201
Prof School of Psych (n=2)	486	–	–

How do they recruit ethnic minority students?

The most popular method for recruiting minority students among the responding institutions was emphasizing the tradition or reputation of the college or university as a minority-serving institution. Financial incentives, such as scholarships, grants, loans, and application fee waivers, were also popular. Other responses included fostering partnerships between 2- and 4-year institutions, strategically placing satellite campuses in areas with large minority populations, and emphasizing minority-related social support efforts and course offerings.

What did HBCUs say?

Of the HBCUs who responded to the initial survey, 15 were four-year institutions without graduate programs, 14 were four-year institutions with graduate programs, and 1 was a

two-year institution. On average, Black students represented 93.4% of the total student populations at these HBCUs. The next largest percentage was made up of White students (2.26%). Psychology majors made up nearly 5% of the total student populations.

More than 24% of HBCU students were enrolled in psychology courses. Black students made up 97.5% of the majors in psychology. White students made up another 1.4%. The remaining ethnic minority groups made up 0.1% each. The female to male ratio among psychology majors was roughly 3 to 1.

On average, the psychology faculty was made up of Black (79.8%) and White (20.2%) professors. Of the faculty members, 90.6% held doctoral degrees and 9.4% held master's degrees. Faculty members taught an average of 5 courses per academic year.

At the responding HBCUs, an average of 24 students graduated with a bachelor's degree in psychology from each institution during the 02/03 and 03/04 academic years. Of these, 97.0% were Black, 2.4% were White, and 0.6% were of other or unknown ethnicities.

What about HSIs?

HSIs tend to be exceptionally multicultural institutions. On average, Hispanic/Latino students represented 28.4% of the total population at the responding HSIs. The remaining students were White (34.3%), Black (13%), and foreign national students (3.1%).

An average of 26.2% of all students were enrolled in psychology courses and almost three percent majored in psychology. An average of 41.9% of these psychology majors were Hispanic/Latino. Other minorities made up an additional 27.1%. The female to male ratio among psychology majors was approximately 3 to 1.

Hispanics/Latinos made up an average of 13.9% of the psychology faculty. Whites made up 68.0%, and Blacks made up about 3.2%. Of the faculty members, 82.3% held doctoral degrees and 17.7% held master's degrees. Faculty members taught an average of 4 courses per academic year.

At the responding HSIs, Hispanic/Latino students earned more than 40% of the bachelor's degrees awarded in Psychology. Hispanic/Latino students made up an average of 32.6% of those in master's programs in psychology and earned 27% of the master's degrees awarded in psychology. They also represented 24.6% of the students in doctoral programs in psychology, and earned 26.2% of the PhD's awarded in psychology.

What about TCUs?

Of the nine responding TCUs, five were two-year institutions, two were four-year institutions without graduate programs, and two were four-year institutions with graduate programs. On average, 75% of the student bodies at these TCUs were made up of American Indian students and 25% was made up of white students.

More than 8% of all students enrolled in psychology courses. Less than one percent of all students majored in psychology. However, it should be noted that many TCUs offer other

majors, such as Human Services, that include much of the same coursework as a psychology major. American Indian students represented 88.2% of the psychology majors. White students made up the remaining 11.8%.

According to the data reported, the psychology faculty was made up primarily of white females, and of Master's-level professors. These professors tend to teach an average of 12 classes per academic year.

Only one of the responding TCUs was a 4-year institution. That institution awarded two Bachelor's degrees in psychology during the 2002/2003 academic year, both to American Indian students.

What about MSIs?

Most MSIs are historically white institutions that currently serve a predominately ethnic minority population. On average, minority students made up 65% of the total populations of the responding MSIs. The largest minority group was Hispanics/Latinos (27.1%), the smallest was American Indian students (1.4%). Eight of the responding MSIs were four-year institutions with graduate programs, and two were two-year institutions.

Of all students at the responding MSIs, more than 5% were psychology majors. Minority students represented 77.5% of the psychology majors. The female to male ratio among psychology majors was roughly 5 to 1.

Approximately 86% of the psychology faculty was White, while Hispanics/Latinos and Blacks made up approximately 7% each. All faculty members held doctoral degrees and on average, taught 6 courses per academic year.

At the responding MSIs, minority students earned 95.5% of the 236 bachelor's degrees awarded in Psychology. Minorities made up an average of 56.7% of the students in master's programs in psychology and earned 75% of the master's degrees awarded in psychology. They represented 20.6% of the 535 students in doctoral programs in psychology, and earned 12% of the 25 PhD's awarded in psychology.

How can APA help minority serving institutions?

Institutions' requests for APA assistance included:

- student financial aid information
- help with graduate program selection and preparation
- internship, fellowship and employment opportunities
- multicultural curriculum and textbook innovations and guidelines
- help identifying minority professors and practitioners
- discounted access to APA databases (e.g., PsycInfo)
- guidelines for standardized testing of minorities
- advocacy for the development of more professional schools of psychology

Responding Institutions by Ethnic Minority Type

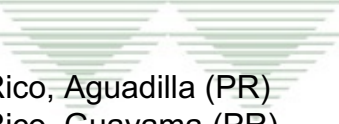
Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Bennett College (NC)
Bowie State University (MD)
Central State University (OH)
Coahoma Community College (MS)
Coppin State College (MD)
Dillard University (LA)
Edward Waters College (FL)
Elizabeth City State University (NC)
Florida Memorial College (FL)
Grambling State University (LA)
Howard University (DC)

Jackson State University (MS)
Johnson C. Smith University (NC)
Kentucky State University (KY)
Lincoln University (PA)
Livingstone College (NC)
Oakwood College (AL)
Paine College (GA)
Prairie View A&M University (TX)
Southern University at New Orleans (LA)
Spelman College (GA)
St. Augustine's College (NC)
Stillman College (AL)
Texas Southern University (TX)
Tougaloo College (MS)
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff (AK)
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore (MD)
University of the District of Columbia (DC)
Virginia Union University (VA)
Xavier University of Louisiana (LA)

Hispanic Serving Institutions

Alliant International University, Fresno/Sacramento (CA)
Alliant International University, Los Angeles (CA)
Alliant International University, San Diego (CA)
Alliant International University, San Francisco (CA)
Antillean Adventist University (PR)
Barry University (FL)
California State University, Bakersfield (CA)
California State University, Dominguez Hills (CA)
California State University, Los Angeles (CA)
California State University, Stanislaus (CA)
Carlos Albizu University (PR)
Catholic University of Puerto Rico (PR)
Colorado State University, Pueblo (CO)
El Camino College (CA)
FH LaGuardia Community College (NY)



Florida International University (FL)
Hartnell Community College (CA)
Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, Aguadilla (PR)
Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, Guayama (PR)
Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, Hato Hey (PR)
Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, San German (PR)
Lehman College (NY)
Long Beach City College (CA)
New Mexico Highlands University (NM)
New Mexico State University (NM)
New Mexico State University, Dona Ana Branch CC (NM)
Northeastern Illinois University (IL)
Northern New Mexico Community College (NM)
Our Lady of the Lake University (TX)
Reedley College (CA)
San Antonio College (TX)
South Plains College (TX)
South Texas Community College (TX)
St. John Vianney College Seminary (FL)
Technological College, Municipality of San Juan (PR)
Texas A&M International University (TX)
Texas A&M University, Corpus Christi (TX)
University of La Verne (CA)
University of New Mexico, Valencia (NM)
University of Puerto Rico, Ponce (PR)
University of Texas, El Paso (TX)
University of the Incarnate Word (TX)
Western New Mexico University (NM)
Whittier College (CA)
Woodbury University (CA)

Tribal Colleges and Universities

Blackfeet Community College (MT)
Chief Dull Knife College (MT)
Ft Belknap College (MT)
Ft Peck Community College (MT)



Haskell Indian Nations University (KS)
Little Priest Tribal College (NE)
Ogala Lakota College (SD)
Salish Kootenai College (MT)
Sinte Gleska University (SD)

Minority Serving Institutions

California State University, Fresno (CA)
California State University, Fullerton (CA)
City College of New York (NY)
John Jay College of Criminal Justice (NY)
Mercy College (NY)
NOVA Southeastern University (FL)
Santa Fe Community College (FL)
Taft College (CA)
University of New Mexico (NM)

American Psychological Association
The Office of Ethnic Minority Affairs
oema@apa.org (202) 336-6029