Figure 1
Percentage of Census Surveys Returned by Country and Highest Classics Degree


Notes: The master list of departments offering Classics courses contains 450 (Canada 41; US, 409); 274 departments returned the survey (Canada, 28; US, 246). The overall response rate for the census is thus $61 \%$. "Highest Classics degree" refers to the degrees offered by the department as of 2002-03; in a few cases this has subsequently changed. One of the 246 US returns is from an institution that opened its doors in fall 2003; this institution is counted in the BA-granting departments in Figures 1-2 and in the statistics on hiring (Figures 1114), but not in the other statistics, since there were no students, courses, or faculty in 2002-2003.

Figure 2
Departments in Database by Country and Highest Classics Degree


Master list of departments, both countries: PhD, 12\%; MA/MAT, 10\%; BA or No Major, $78 \%$ (the last category has to be grouped in the master list, because we did not previously differentiate between undergraduate programs which do and do not offer BAs in Classics). All of the subsequent statistics are based on the 20022003 figures reported by the departments in the database.

Figure 3
2002-2003 Faculty Totals by Gender and Tenure-Status, USA


| $\square$ Women |
| :--- |
| $\square$ Men |

Figure 4
2002-2003 Faculty Totals by Gender and Tenure -Status, Canada


Note: In the US in 2002-03, 22\% of Classics faculty in the database were non-tenure-track or part-time; in Canada, this figure was $19 \%$.

Figure 5
Women's Percentage of Faculty Positions by Tenure-Status and Highest Classics Degree Granted by US Departments, 2002-2003


Figure 6
Women's Percentage of Faculty Positions by Tenure-Status and Highest Classics Degree Granted by Canadian Departments, 2002-2003


Notes: Of the 3 Canadian respondents with no Classics major, none employed any female classicists. In the US in 2002-2003, women comprised $36 \%$ of Classics faculty, and in Canada, $34 \%$. The gender and tenure-status percentages for both countries combined are similar to those for the USA. The overall percentages for women in Classics faculties are quite similar to those reported for the 2002-03 CSWMG department survey (which combined statistics from both countries) even though the database contains more departments: women as
percent of total Classics faculty, $36 \%$ in both surveys; women as percent of tenured Classics faculty $28 \%$ in database and $29 \%$ in CSWMG report; women as percent of tenure-track Classics faculty, $45 \%$ in database and $44 \%$ in CSWMG report; women as percent of non-tenure-track Classics faculty, $45 \%$ in database and $49 \%$ in CSWMG report (which combined non-tenure-track and part-time faculty). If we combine non-tenure-track and part-time faculty in the database, women represent $47 \%$ of the total.

Figure 7
Women's Percentage of Full-Time Academic Rank Categories by Highest Classics Degree Granted by US Departments, 2002-2003


Figure 8
Women's Percentage of Full-Time Academic Rank Categories by Highest Classics Degree Granted by Canadian Departments, 2002-2003


Note: Of the 3 Canadian respondents with no Classics major, none employed any female classicists. The gender and rank percentages for both countries combined are nearly identical with those for the USA.

Figure 9
Women's Percentage of Tenure Grants by Country and Highest Classics Degree, 1999-2004


Note: In the US, $4 \%$ of tenure grants went to members of minority groups, all men ( $2 \%$ of grants from PhD departments, $7 \%$ from MA departments, $4 \%$ from BA departments); Canada did not report any tenure grants to members of minority groups.

Figure 10
Women's Percentage of Tenure Denials by Country and Highest Classics Degree, 1999-2004


Note: In the US, members of minority groups comprised 29\% of tenure denials (1 man and 1 woman), all by PhD departments (cons tituting $40 \%$ of their tenure denials). Canada did not report any tenure denials for members of minority groups.

Figure 11
Women's Percentage of Hires with Tenure by Country and Highest Classics Degree, 1999-2004


Note: No hires with tenure were obtained by members of minority groups.

Figure 12
Women's Percentage of Tenure -Track Hires by Country and Highest Classics Degree, 1999-2004


Note: In the US, members of minority groups obtained $2.4 \%$ of tenure-track hires in PhD departments and $4.2 \%$ in BA departments ( $2.7 \%$ of all tenure-track hires); Canada did not report any tenure-track hires of members of minority groups.

Figure 13
Women's Percentage of Full-Time, Non-Tenure-Track Hires by Country and Highest Classics Degree, 1999-2004


Note: In the US, members of minority groups obtained $6.3 \%$ of non-tenure-track hires in MA departments ( $0.7 \%$ of all non-tenure-track hires); Canada did not report any non-tenure-track hires of members of minority groups.

Figure 14
Tenure Status of Full-Time Classics Hires by Country, 1999-2004


Figure 15
Percentage of Full-Time and Part-Time 2002-2003 Classics Positions Held by Members of Minority Groups by Highest Classics Degree, USA


Note: Canada did not report any faculty who were members of minority groups.

Figure 16
Classics Degrees Conferred in 2002-2003 by Gender and Minority Status, Both Countries


Notes: For purposes of comparison, I used information published by the Digest of Education Statistics to calculate the means for women's percentages of degrees in various fields conferred in the US between 19972000:

- All fields of study: BA -- 56\% MA -- 57\% PhD -- $42 \%$
- Archaeology: BA -- 64\% MA -- 54\% PhD -- 67\%
- Classics: BA -- 51\% MA -- 47\% PhD -- 43\%
- English: $\quad$ BA -- $67 \%$ MA -- $66 \%$ PhD -- $59 \%$
- Foreign Languages: BA -- 70\% MA -- 68\% PhD -- 58\%
- History: BA -- 40\% MA -- 41\% PhD -- 39\%

Figure 17
Percentage of Departments offering Undergraduate Classics Courses on Gender/Sexuality by Country and Highest Classics Degree, 2002-2003


Notes: The number of courses and percentage of departments offering them are lower than the figures reported on the 2002-2003 CSWMG Departmental Survey. With a smaller number of departments responding (220) on that survey, $39 \%$ reported offering courses on women in antiquity, $15 \%$ reported offering courses on ancient sexuality, and $19 \%$ reported offering courses that combined these categories, for a total of 159 courses. However, since the census asked departments to detail exact number of 2002-2003 courses and enrollments in various categories, requiring them to consult class lists and other registration documents, it may be that the reports on the census were more precise.

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