An Assessment of Research-Doctorate Programs in the United States: Humanities

Lyle V. Jones, Gardner Lindzey, and Porter E. Coggeshall, Editors; Committee on an Assessment of Quality Related Characteristics of Research-Doctorate Programs in the United States

ISBN: 0-309-56946-X, 258 pages, 8.5 x 11, (1982)

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Lyle V.Jones, Gardner Lindzey, and Porter E.Coggeshall, *Editors*

Sponsored by
The Conference Board of Associated Research Councils

American Council of Learned Societies
American Council on Education
National Research Council
Social Science Research Council

NATIONAL ACADEMY PRESS
Washington, D.C. 1982

NOTICE: The project that is the subject of this report was approved by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, whose members are drawn from the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Council on Education, the National Research Council, and the Social Science Research Council. The members of the committee responsible for the report were chosen for their special competences and with regard for appropriate balance.

This report has been reviewed by a group other than the authors and editors according to procedures approved by each of the four member Councils of the Conference Board.

The Conference Board of Associated Research Councils was created to foster discussion of issues of mutual interest; to determine the extent to which a common viewpoint on such issues prevails within the academic community of the United States; to foster specific investigations when so desired; and, when the Conference Board finds joint, common, or other action desirable, to make recommendations to the appropriate Councils.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 82–62101
International Standard Book Number 0-309-03333-0
Available from NATIONAL ACADEMY PRESS 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20418

Printed in the United States of America

Acknowledgments

In conducting this assessment the committee has benefited from the support and advice of many individuals and organizations. The assessment was conducted under the aegis of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, and special thanks go to Roger Heyns, Robert M.Lumiansky, Jack W.Peltason, Frank Press, Kenneth Prewitt, Eleanor Sheldon, John William Ward, and the late Philip Handler for their efforts in overseeing the planning and execution of this project. Financial support was provided by the Andrew W.Mellon Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Alfred P.Sloan Foundation, the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the National Academy of Sciences. Without the combined support from these organizations the project would not have been undertaken. The committee appreciates the excellent cooperation it received from the staff officers at these organizations—including John Sawyer and James Morris at Mellon; Mariam Chamberlain, Gladys Chang Hardy, and Sheila Biddle at Ford; Albert Rees and James Koerner at Sloan; Helen Gee at NIH; and Bernard Stein at NSF. Some supplemental funds to enhance the study were furnished by the Association of American Geographers, the American Psychological Association, and the American Psychological Foundation.

The committee is most appreciative of the cooperation it received from individuals in the 228 universities participating in the assessment. In particular we thank the university presidents and chancellors who agreed to participate and offered the assistance of staff members at their institutions; the graduate deans, department chairmen, and many other university personnel who helped to compile information about the research-doctorate programs at their own institutions; and the nearly 5,000 faculty members who took the time to complete and return reputational survey forms. This assessment would not have been feasible without the participation of these individuals. Nor would it have been complete without the suggestions from many individuals within and outside the academic community who reviewed the study plans and committee reports.

The committee also acknowledges the contributions of Francis Narin and Paul R.McAllister, whose innovative work in the area of publication productivity in science and engineering fields has been a valuable resource. We thank H.Roberts Coward and his colleagues at

the Institute for Scientific Information for their help in compiling publications data as well as William Batchelor and John James at NIH and David Staudt at NSF for their help in acquiring data on individual research grant awards.

Within the National Research Council many individuals have assisted in the planning and completion of this project. Robert A. Alberty, Harrison Shull, and W.K.Estes, former chairmen of the Commission on Human Resources, and William C.Kelly, Executive Director of the commission (now the Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel), offered assistance and helpful counsel during all phases of the study. Lindsey R.Harmon and C.Alan Boneau contributed greatly to the planning of the assessment.

To Porter E.Coggeshall, Study Director, the committee expresses thanks for a job extremely well done. His ability to translate the committee's directions into compiled data and analyses must be given a large share of the credit for the completion of this project. He has been ably assisted by Prudence W.Brown, who supervised the data collection activities; Dorothy G.Cooper, who provided excellent secretarial support; George A.Boyce, whose programming expertise was invaluable; and Kathleen Drennan and Linda Dix, who helped in preparing final copy of the manuscript.

Committee on an Assessment of Quality-Related Characteristics of Research-Doctorate Programs in the United States

Preface

The genius of American higher education is often said to be in the close association of training and research—that is, in the nation's research-doctorate programs. Consequently, we are not surprised at the amount of worried talk about the quality of the research doctorate, for deterioration at that level will inevitably spread to wherever research skills are needed—and that indeed is a far-flung network of laboratories, institutes, firms, agencies, bureaus, and departments. What might surprise us, however, is the imbalance between the putative national importance of research-doctorate programs and the amount of sustained evaluative attention they themselves receive.

The present assessment, sponsored by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils—comprised of the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Council on Education, the National Research Council (NRC), and the Social Science Research Council—seeks to correct the imbalance between worried talk and systematic study. In this effort the Conference Board continues a tradition pioneered by the American Council on Education, which in 1966 published An Assessment of Quality in Graduate Education, the report of a study conducted by Allan M.Cartter, and in 1970 published A Rating of Graduate Programs, by Kenneth D.Roose and Charles J.Andersen. The Cartter and Roose-Andersen reports have been widely used and frequently cited.

Some years after the release of the Roose-Andersen report, it was decided that the effort to assess the quality of research-doctorate programs should be renewed, and the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils agreed to sponsor an assessment. The Board of Directors of the American Council on Education concurred with the notion that the next study should be issued under these broader auspices. The NRC agreed to serve as secretariat for a new study. The responsible staff of the NRC earned the appreciation of the Conference Board for the skill and dedication shown during the course of securing funding and implementing the study. Special mention should also be made of the financial contribution of the National Academy of Sciences which, by supplementing funds available from external sources, made it possible for the study to get under way.

To sponsor a study comparing the quality of programs in 32

disciplines and from more than 200 doctorate-granting universities is to invite critics, friendly and otherwise. Such was the fate of the previous studies; such has been the fate of the present study. Scholarship, fortunately, can put criticism to creative use and has done so in this project. The study committee appointed by the Conference Board reviewed the criticisms of earlier efforts to assess research-doctorate programs, and it actively solicited criticisms and suggestions for improvements of its own design. Although constrained by limited funds, the committee applied state-of-the-art methodology in a design that incorporated the lessons learned from previous studies as well as attending to many critics of the present effort. Not all criticism has thus been stilled; nor could it ever be. Additional criticisms will be voiced by as many persons as begin to use the results of this effort in ways not anticipated by its authors. These criticisms will be welcome. The Conference Board believes that the present study, building on earlier criticisms and adopting a multidimensional approach to the assessment of research-doctorate programs, represents a substantial improvement over past reports. Nevertheless, each of the diverse measures used here has its own limitations, and none provides a precise index of the quality of a program for educating students for careers in research. No doubt a future study, taking into account the weaknesses as well as strengths of this effort, will represent still further improvement. One mark of success for the present study would be for it to take its place in a continuing series, thereby contributing to the indicator base necessary for informed policies that will maintain and perhaps enhance the quality of the nation's research-doctorate programs.

For the more immediate future the purposes of this assessment are to assist students and student advisers seeking the best match possible between individual career goals and the choice of an advanced degree program; to serve scholars whose study site is higher education and the nation's research enterprise; and to inform the practical judgment of the administrators, funders, and policymakers responsible for protecting the quality of scholarly education in the United States.

A remarkably hard-working and competent group, whose names appear on page vii of this report, oversaw the long process by which this study moved from the planning stage to the completion of these reports. The Conference Board expresses its warmest thanks to the members of its committee and especially to their co-chairmen, Lyle V. Jones and Gardner Lindzey.

Conference Board of Associated Research Councils

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I

Origins of Study and Selection of Programs

Each year more than 22,000 candidates are awarded doctorates in engineering, the humanities, and the sciences from approximately 250 U.S. universities. They have spent, on the average, five and a half years in intensive education and research in preparation for careers either in universities or in settings outside the academic sector, and many will make significant contributions to research. Yet we are poorly informed concerning the quality of the programs producing these graduates. This study is intended to provide information pertinent to this complex and controversial subject.

The charge to the study committee directed it to build upon the planning that preceded it. The planning stages included a detailed review of the methodologies and the results of past studies that had focused on the assessment of doctoral-level programs. The committee has taken into consideration the reactions of various groups and individuals to those studies. The present assessment draws upon previous experience with program evaluation, with the aim of improving what was useful and avoiding some of the difficulties encountered in past studies. The present study, nevertheless, is not purely reactive: it has its own distinctive features. First, it focuses only on programs awarding research doctorates and their effectiveness in preparing students for careers in research. Although other purposes of graduate education are acknowledged to be important, they are outside the scope of this assessment. Second, the study examines a variety of different indices that may be relevant to the program quality. This multidimensional approach represents an explicit recognition of the limitations of studies that rely entirely on peer ratings of perceived quality—the so-called reputational ratings. Finally, in the compilation of reputational ratings in this study, evaluators were provided the names of faculty members involved with each program to be rated and the number of research doctorates awarded in the last five years. In previous reputational studies evaluators were not supplied such information.

During the past two decades increasing attention has been given to describing and measuring the quality of programs in graduate education. It is evident that the assessment of graduate programs is highly important for university administrators and faculty, for graduate students and prospective graduate students, for policymakers in state and national organizations, and for private and public funding

agencies. Past experience, however, has demonstrated the difficulties with such assessments and their potentially controversial nature. As one critic has asserted:

> …the overall effect of these reports seems quite clear. They tend, first, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; second, the example of the highly ranked clearly imposes constraints on those institutions lower down the scale (the "Hertz-Avis" effect). And the effect of such constraints is to reduce diversity, to reward conformity or respectability, to penalize genuine experiment or risk. There is, also, I believe, an obvious tendency to promote the prevalence of disciplinary dogma and orthodoxy. All of this might be tolerable if the reports were tolerably accurate and judicious, if they were less prescriptive and more descriptive; if they did not pretend to "objectivity" and if the very fact of ranking were not pernicious and invidious; if they genuinely promoted a meaningful "meritocracy" (instead of simply perpetuating the status quo ante and an establishment mentality). But this is precisely what they cannot claim to be or do.[1]

The widespread criticisms of ratings in graduate education were carefully considered in the planning of this study. At the outset consideration was given to whether a national assessment of graduate programs should be undertaken at this time and, if so, what methods should be employed. The next two sections in this chapter examine the background and rationale for the decision by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils[2] to embark on such a study. The remainder of the chapter describes the selection of disciplines and programs to be covered in the assessment.

The overall study encompasses a total of 2,699 graduate programs in 32 disciplines. In this report—the second of five reports issuing from the study—we examine 522 programs in nine disciplines in the humanities: art history, classics, English language and literature, French language and literature, German language and literature, linguistics, music, philosophy, and Spanish language and literature. These programs account for more than 90 percent of the research doctorates awarded in these nine disciplines. It should be emphasized that the selection of disciplines to be covered was determined primarily on the basis of total doctoral awards during the FY1976–78 period

[1]William A.Arrowsmith, "Preface" in The Ranking Game: The Power of the Academic Elite, by W.Patrick Dolan, University of Nebraska Printing and Duplicating Service, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1976, p. ix.

[2]The Conference Board includes representatives of the American Council of Learned Societies, American Council on Education, National Research Council, and Social Science Research Council.

(as described later in this chapter), and the exclusion of a particular discipline was in no way based on a judgment of the importance of graduate education or research in that discipline. Also, although the assessment is limited to programs leading to the research-doctorate (Ph.D. or equivalent) degree, the Conference Board and study committee recognize that graduate schools provide many other forms of valuable and needed education.

PRIOR ATTEMPTS TO ASSESS QUALITY IN GRADUATE EDUCATION

Universities and affiliated organizations have taken the lead in the review of programs in graduate education. At most institutions program reviews are carried out on a regular basis and include a comprehensive examination of the curriculum and educational resources as well as the qualifications of faculty and students. One special form of evaluation is that associated with institutional accreditation:

> The process begins with the institutional or programmatic self-study, a comprehensive effort to measure progress according to previously accepted objectives. The self-study considers the interest of a broad cross-section of constituencies—students, faculty, administrators, alumni, trustees, and in some circumstances the local community. The resulting report is reviewed by the appropriate accrediting commission and serves as the basis for evaluation by a site-visit team from the accrediting group…. Public as well as educational needs must be served simultaneously in determining and fostering standards of quality and integrity in the institutions and such specialized programs as they offer. Accreditation, conducted through nongovernmental institutional and specialized agencies, provides a major means for meeting those needs.[3]

Although formal accreditation plays an important role in higher education, many university administrators do not view such procedures as an adequate means of assessing program quality. Other efforts are being made by universities to evaluate their programs in graduate education. The Educational Testing Service, with the sponsorship of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States and the Graduate Record Examinations Board, has recently developed a set of procedures to assist institutions in evaluating their own graduate programs.[4]

[3]Council on Postsecondary Accreditation, The Balance Wheel for Accreditation, Washington, D.C., July 1981, pp. 2–3.

[4]For a description of these procedures, see M.J.Clark, Graduate Program Self-Assessment Service: Handbook for Users, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, 1980.

While reviews at the institutional (or state) level have proven useful in assessing the relative strengths and weaknesses of individual programs, they have not provided the information required for making national comparisons of graduate programs. Several attempts have been made at such comparisons. The most widely used of these have been the studies by Keniston (1959), Cartter (1966), and Roose and Andersen (1970). All three studies covered a broad range of disciplines in engineering, the humanities, and the sciences and were based on the opinions of knowledgeable individuals in the program areas covered. Keniston[5] surveyed the department chairmen at 25 leading institutions. The Cartter[6] and Roose-Andersen[7] studies compiled ratings from much larger groups of faculty peers. The stated motivation for these studies was to increase knowledge concerning the quality of graduate education:

> A number of reasons can be advanced for undertaking such a study. The diversity of the American system of higher education has properly been regarded by both the professional educator and the layman as a great source of strength, since it permits flexibility and adaptability and encourages experimentation and competing solutions to common problems. Yet diversity also poses problems…. Diversity can be a costly luxury if it is accompanied by ignorance…. Just as consumer knowledge and honest advertising are requisite if a competitive economy is to work satisfactorily, so an improved knowledge of opportunities and of quality is desirable if a diverse educational system is to work effectively.[8]

Although the program ratings from the Cartter and Roose-Andersen studies are highly correlated, some substantial differences in successive ratings can be detected for a small number of programs—suggesting changes in the programs or in the perception of the programs. For the past decade the Roose-Andersen ratings have generally been regarded as the best available source of information on the quality of doctoral programs. Although the ratings are now more than 10 years out of date and have been criticized on a variety of grounds, they are still used extensively by individuals within the academic community and by those in federal and state agencies.

[5]H.Keniston, Graduate Study in Research in the Arts and Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania, University of Pennsylvania Press, Phildelphia, 1959.
[6]A.M.Cartter, An Assessment of Quality in Graduate Education, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., 1966.
[7]K.D.Roose and C.J.Andersen, A Rating of Graduate Programs, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., 1970.
[8]Cartter, p. 3.

A frequently cited criticism of the Cartter and Roose-Andersen studies is their exclusive reliance upon reputational measurement.

> The ACE rankings are but a small part of all the evaluative processes, but they are also the most public, and they are clearly based on the narrow assumptions and elitist structures that so dominate the present direction of higher education in the United States. As long as our most prestigious source of information about postsecondary education is a vague popularity contest, the resultant ignorance will continue to provide a cover for the repetitious aping of a single model…. All the attempts to change higher education will ultimately be strangled by the "legitimate" evaluative processes that have already programmed a single set of responses from the start.[9]

A number of other criticisms have been leveled at reputational rankings of graduate programs.[10] First, such studies inherently reflect perceptions that may be several years out of date and do not take into account recent changes in a program. Second, the ratings of individual programs are likely to be influenced by the overall reputation of the university—i.e., an institutional "halo effect." Also, a disproportionately large fraction of the evaluators are graduates of and/or faculty members in the largest programs, which may bias the survey results. Finally, on the basis of such studies it may not be possible to differentiate among many of the lesser known programs in which relatively few faculty members have established national reputations in research.

Despite such criticisms several studies based on methodologies similar to those employed by Cartter and Roose and Andersen have been carried out during the past 10 years. Some of these studies evaluated post-baccalaureate programs in areas not covered in the two earlier reports—including business, religion, educational administration, and medicine. Others have focused exclusively on programs in particular disciplines within the sciences and humanities. A few attempts have been made to assess graduate programs in a broad range of disciplines, many of which were covered in the Roose-Andersen and Cartter ratings, but in the opinion of many each has serious deficiencies in the methods and procedures employed. In addition to such studies, a myriad of articles have been written on the assessment of graduate programs since the release of the Roose-Andersen report. With the heightening interest in these evaluations, many in the academic community have recognized the need to assess graduate programs, using other criteria in addition to peer judgment.

[9]Dolan, p. 81.

[10]For a discussion of these criticisms, see David S.Webster, "Methods of Assessing Quality," Change, October 1981, pp. 20–24.

> Though carefully done and useful in a number of ways, these ratings (Cartter and Roose-Andersen) have been criticized for their failure to reflect the complexity of graduate programs, their tendency to emphasize the traditional values that are highly related to program size and wealth, and their lack of timeliness or currency. Rather than repeat such ratings, many members of the graduate community have voiced a preference for developing ways to assess the quality of graduate programs that would be more comprehensive, sensitive to the different program purposes, and appropriate for use at any time by individual departments or universities.[11]

Several attempts have been made to go beyond the reputational assessment. Clark, Harnett, and Baird, in a pilot study[12] of graduate programs in chemistry, history, and psychology, identified as many as 30 possible measures significant for assessing the quality of graduate education. Glower[13] has ranked engineering schools according to the total amount of research spending and the number of graduates listed in Who's Who in Engineering. House and Yeager[14] rated economics departments on the basis of the total number of pages published by full professors in 45 leading journals in this discipline. Other ratings based on faculty publication records have been compiled for graduate programs in a variety of disciplines, including political science, psychology, and sociology. These and other studies demonstrate the feasibility of a national assessment of graduate programs that is founded on more than reputational standing among faculty peers.

DEVELOPMENT OF STUDY PLANS

In September 1976 the Conference Board, with support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Andrew W.Mellon Foundation, convened a three-day meeting to consider whether a study of programs in graduate education should be undertaken. The 40 invited participants in this meeting included academic administrators, faculty mem

[11]Clark, p. 1.

[12]M.J.Clark, R.T.Harnett, and L.L.Baird, Assessing Dimensions of Quality in Doctoral Education: A Technical Report of a National Study in Three Fields, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, 1976.

[13]Donald D.Glower, "A Rational Method for Ranking Engineering Programs," Engineering Education, May 1980.

[14]Donald R.House and James H.Yeager, Jr., "The Distribution of Publication Success Within and Among Top Economics Departments: A Disaggregate View of Recent Evidence," Economic Inquiry, Vol. 16, No. 4, October 1978, pp. 593–598.

bers, and agency and foundation officials,[15] and represented a variety of institutions, disciplines, and convictions. In these discussions there was considerable debate concerning whether the potential benefits of such a study outweighed the possible misrepresentations of the results. On the one hand, "a substantial majority of the Conference [participants believed] that the earlier assessments of graduate education have received wide and important use: by students and their advisors, by the institutions of higher education as aids to planning and the allocation of educational functions, as a check on unwarranted claims of excellence, and in social science research."[16] On the other hand, the Conference participants recognized that a new study assessing the quality of graduate education "would be conducted and received in a very different atmosphere than were the earlier Cartter and Roose-Andersen reports…. Where ratings were previously used in deciding where to increase funds and how to balance expanding programs, they might now be used in deciding where to cut off funds and programs."

After an extended debate of these issues, it was the recommendation of this conference that a study with particular emphasis on the effectiveness of doctoral programs in educating research personnel be undertaken. The recommendation was based principally on four considerations:

(1) the importance of the study results to national and state bodies,
(2) the desire to stimulate continuing emphasis on quality in graduate education,
(3) the need for current evaluations that take into account the many changes that have occurred in programs since the Roose-Andersen study, and
(4) the value of extending the range of measures used in evaluative studies of graduate programs.

Although many participants expressed interest in an assessment of master's degree and professional degree programs, insurmountable problems prohibited the inclusion of these types of programs in this study.

Following this meeting a 13-member committee,[17] co-chaired by Gardner Lindzey and Harriet A.Zuckerman, was formed to develop a detailed plan for a study limited to research-doctorate programs and designed to improve upon the methodologies utilized in earlier studies. In its deliberations the planning committee carefully considered the criticisms of the Roose-Andersen study and other national assessments. Particular attention was paid to the feasibility of compiling a variety of specific measures (e.g., faculty publication

[15]See Appendix E for a list of the participants in this conference.
[16]From a summary of the Woods Hole Conference (see Appendix G).
[17]See Appendix H for a list of members of the planning committee.

records, quality of students, program resources) that were judged to be related to the quality of research-doctorate programs. Attention was also given to making improvements in the survey instrument and procedures used in the Cartter and Roose-Andersen studies. In September 1978 the planning group submitted a comprehensive report describing alternative strategies for an evaluation of the quality and effectiveness of research-doctorate programs.

> The proposed study has its own distinctive features. It is characterized by a sharp focus and a multidimensional approach. (1) It will focus only on programs awarding research doctorates; other purposes of doctoral training are acknowledged to be important, but they are outside the scope of the work contemplated. (2) The multidimensional approach represents an explicit recognition of the limitations of studies that make assessments solely in terms of ratings of perceived quality provided by peers—the so-called reputational ratings. Consequently, a variety of quality-related measures will be employed in the proposed study and will be incorporated in the presentation of the results of the study.[18]

This report formed the basis for the decision by the Conference Board to embark on a national assessment of doctorate-level programs in the sciences, engineering, and the humanities.

In June 1980 an 18-member committee was appointed to oversee the study. The committee,[19] made up of individuals from a diverse set of disciplines within the sciences, engineering, and the humanities, includes seven members who had been involved in the planning phase and several members who presently serve or have served as graduate deans in either public or private universities. During the first eight months the committee met three times to review plans for the study activities, make decisions on the selection of disciplines and programs to be covered, and design the survey instruments to be used. Early in the study an effort was made to solicit the views of presidents and graduate deans at more than 250 universities. Their suggestions were most helpful to the committee in drawing up final plans for the assessment. With the assistance of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States, the committee and its staff have tried to keep the graduate deans informed about the progress being made in this study. The final section of this chapter describes the procedures followed in determining which research-doctorate programs were to be included in the assessment.

[18]National Research Council, A Plan to Study the Quality and Effectiveness of Research-Doctorate Programs, 1978 (unpublished report).

[19]See p. iii of this volume for a list of members of the study committee.

SELECTION OF DISCIPLINES AND PROGRAMS TO BE EVALUATED

One of the most difficult decisions made by the study committee was the selection of disciplines to be covered in the assessment. Early in the planning stage it was recognized that some important areas of graduate education would have to be left out of the study. Limited financial resources required that efforts be concentrated on a total of no more than about 30 disciplines in the biological sciences, engineering, humanities, mathematical and physical sciences, and social sciences. At its initial meeting the committee decided that the selection of disciplines within each of these five areas should be made primarily on the basis of the total number of doctorates awarded nationally in recent years.

At the time the study was undertaken, aggregate counts of doctoral degrees earned during the FY1976–78 period were available from two independent sources—the Educational Testing Service (ETS) and the National Research Council (NRC). Table 1.1 presents doctoral awards data for 14 disciplines within the humanities. As alluded to in footnote 1 of the table, discrepancies between the ETS and NRC counts may be explained, in part, by differences in the data collection procedures. The ETS counts, derived from information provided by universities, have been categorized according to the discipline of the department/academic unit in which the degree was earned. The NRC counts were tabulated from the survey responses of FY1976–78 Ph.D. recipients, who had been asked to identify their fields of specialty. Initially the committee planned to include no more than five or six humanities disciplines in the assessment. However, because of the large number of disciplines within the humanities and because of the particular interests in this area on the part of a principal sponsor of the study, the committee decided to assess programs in as many as nine disciplines: art history, classics, English language and literature, French language and literature, German language and literature, linguistics, music, philosophy, and Spanish language and literature. In making this selection the committee took into account budgetary limitations that prohibited the inclusion of more than nine humanities disciplines and the importance of maintaining continuity with the earlier Roose-Andersen study. Since all nine of the humanities disciplines that were selected had been included in the earlier study as well,[20] it is possible to compare results from the two studies for a broad set of humanities programs. Although on the basis of numbers of recent doctoral awards four additional disciplines—comparative literature, dramatic and creative arts, religious studies, and speech/rhetoric/debate—might also have been selected, none of these four had been included in the earlier study.

[20]The only humanities discipline included in the Roose-Andersen study but excluded in the committee's assessment is Russian language and literature, in which fewer than 200 doctoral degrees were awarded in the FY1976–78 period.

TABLE 1.1 Number of Research-Doctorates Awarded in Humanities Disciplines, FY1976–78

	Source of Data[1]	
	ETS	NRC
Disciplines Included in the Assessment		
English Language & Literature	3,192	3,301
Music	1,185	1,122
Philosophy	911	1,006
French Language & Literature	504	636
Spanish Language & Literature[2]	500	606
Linguistics	433	516
Art History	477	447
German Language & Literature	419	421
Classics	223	206
Disciplines Not Included in the Assessment		
Religious Studies[3]	704	540
Speech/Rhetoric/Debate[4]	650	228
Comparative Literature	517	422
Dramatic & Creative Arts	356	N/A
Russian Language & Literature	184	166
Other Humanities	N/A	608

[1]Data on FY1976–78 doctoral awards were derived from two independent sources: Educational Testing Service (ETS), Graduate Programs and Admissions Manual, 1979–81, and NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1976–78. Differences in field definitions account for discrepancies between the ETS and NRC data.

[2]Data from ETS include doctorates in Italian languages and literatures.

[3]Data from ETS include doctorates in theology as well as those in religion.

[4]Data from ETS may include doctorates awarded in hearing sciences; degrees in this field are not included in the NRC data.

The selection of research-doctorate programs to be evaluated in each discipline was made in two stages. Programs meeting any of the following criteria were initially nominated for inclusion in the study:

(1) more than a specified number (see below) of research doctorates awarded during the FY1976–78 period,
(2) more than one-third of that specified number of doctorates awarded in FY1979, or
(3) an average rating of 2.0 or higher in the Roose-Andersen rating of the scholarly quality of departmental faculty.

In each discipline the specified number of doctorates required for inclusion in the study was determined in such a way that the programs meeting this criterion accounted for at least 90 percent of the doctorates awarded in that discipline during the FY1976–78 period. In the humanities the following numbers of FY1976–78 doctoral awards were required to satisfy the first criterion (above):

Art History—5 or more doctorates

Classics—3 or more doctorates

English Language & Literature—13 or more doctorates

French Language & Literature—5 or more doctorates

German Language & Literature—4 or more doctorates

Linguistics—5 or more doctorates

Music—9 or more doctorates

Philosophy—6 or more doctorates

Spanish Language & Literature—5 or more doctorates

A list of the nominated programs at each institution was then sent to a designated individual (usually the graduate dean) who had been appointed by the university president to serve as study coordinator for the institution. The coordinator was asked to review the list and eliminate any programs no longer offering research doctorates or not belonging in the designated discipline. The coordinator also was given an opportunity to nominate additional programs that he or she believed should be included in the study.[21] Coordinators were asked to restrict their nominations to programs that they considered to be "of uncommon distinction" and that had awarded no fewer than two research doctorates during the past two years. In order to be eligible for inclusion, of course, programs had to belong in one of the disciplines covered in the study. If the university offered more than one research-doctorate program in a discipline, the coordinator was instructed to provide information on each of them so that these

[21]See Appendix A for the specific instructions given to the coordinators.

programs could be evaluated separately. As discussed in Chapter IX, particular problems were encountered in identifying research-doctorate programs in music, and the committee has serious reservations concerning the comparability of the 53 programs that were evaluated in this discipline.

The committee received excellent cooperation from the study coordinators at universities. Of the 243 institutions that were identified as having one or more research-doctorate programs satisfying the criteria (listed earlier) for inclusion in the study, only 7 declined to participate in the study and another 8 failed to provide the program information requested within the three-month period allotted (despite several reminders). None of these 15 institutions had doctoral programs that had received strong or distinguished reputational ratings in prior national studies. Since the information requested had not been provided, the committee decided not to include programs from these institutions in any aspect of the assessment. In each of the nine chapters that follows, a list is given of the universities that met the criteria for inclusion in a particular discipline but that are not represented in the study.

As a result of nominations by institutional coordinators, some programs were added to the original list and others dropped. Table 1.2 reports the final coverage in each of the nine humanities disciplines. The number of programs evaluated varies considerably by discipline. A total of 106 English programs have been included in the study; in linguistics and classics fewer than one-third this number have been in

TABLE 1.2 Number of Programs Evaluated in Each Discipline and the Total FY1976–80 Doctoral Awards from These Programs

Discipline	Programs	FY1976–80 Doctorates*
Art History	41	752
Classics	35	334
English Language & Literature	106	4,687
French Language & Literature	58	811
German Language & Literature	48	616
Linguistics	35	652
Music	53	1,385
Philosophy	77	1,395
Spanish Language & Literature	69	812
Total	522	11,444

*The data on doctoral awards were provided by the study coordinator at each of the universities covered in the assessment.

cluded. Although the final determination of whether a program should be included in the assessment was left in the hands of the institutional coordinator, it is entirely possible that a few programs meeting the criteria for inclusion in the assessment were overlooked by the coordinators.

In the chapter that follows, a detailed description is given of each of the measures used in the evaluation of research-doctorate programs in the humanities. The description includes a discussion of the rationale for using the measure, the source from which data for that measure were derived, and any known limitations that would affect the interpretation of the data reported. The committee wishes to emphasize that there are limitations associated with each of the measures and that none of the measures should be regarded as a precise indicator of the quality of a program in educating humanists for careers in research. The reader is strongly urged to consider the descriptive material presented in Chapter II before attempting to interpret the program evaluations reported in subsequent chapters. In presenting a frank discussion of any shortcomings of each measure, the committee's intent is to reduce the possibility of misuse of the results from this assessment of research-doctorate programs.

II

Methodology

> Quality…you know what it is, yet you don't know what it is. But that's self-contradictory. But some things are better than others, that is, they have more quality. But when you try to say what the quality is, apart from the things that have it, it all goes poof! There's nothing to talk about. But if you can't say what Quality is, how do you know what it is, or how do you know that it even exists? If no one knows what it is, then for all practical purposes it doesn't exist at all. But for all practical purposes it really does exist. What else are the grades based on? Why else would people pay fortunes for some things and throw others in the trash pile? Obviously some things are better than others…but what's the "betterness"? …So round and round you go, spinning mental wheels and nowhere finding anyplace to get traction. What the hell is Quality? What is it?
>
> Robert M.Pirsig
> Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance

Both the planning committee and our own study committee have given careful consideration to the types of measures to be employed in the assessment of research-doctorate programs.[1] The committees recognized that any of the measures that might be used is open to criticism and that no single measure could be expected to provide an entirely satisfactory index of the quality of graduate education. With respect to the use of multiple criteria in educational assessment, one critic has commented:

[1] A description of the measures considered may be found in the third chapter of the planning committee's report, along with a discussion of the relative merits of each measure.

> At best each is a partial measure encompassing a fraction of the large concept. On occasion its link to the real [world] is problematic and tenuous. Moreover, each measure [may contain] a load of irrelevant superfluities, "extra baggage" unrelated to the outcomes under study. By the use of a number of such measures, each contributing a different facet of information, we can limit the effect of irrelevancies and develop a more rounded and truer picture of program outcomes.[2]

Although the use of multiple measures alleviates the criticisms directed at a single dimension or measure, it certainly will not satisfy those who believe that the quality of graduate programs cannot be represented by quantitative estimates no matter how many dimensions they may be intended to represent. Furthermore, the usefulness of the assessment is dependent on the validity and reliability of the criteria on which programs are evaluated. The decision concerning which measures to adopt in the study was made primarily on the basis of two factors:

(1) the extent to which a measure was judged to be related to the quality of research-doctorate programs and
(2) the feasibility of compiling reliable data for making national comparisons of programs in particular disciplines.

Only measures that were applicable to a majority of the disciplines to be covered were considered. In reaching a final decision the study committee found the ETS study,[3] in which 27 separate variables were examined, especially helpful, even though it was recognized that many of the measures feasible in institutional self-studies would not be available in a national study. The committee was aided by the many suggestions received from university administrators and others within the academic community.

Although the initial design called for an assessment based on approximately six measures, the committee concluded that it would be highly desirable to expand this effort. A total of 12 measures (listed in Table 2.1) have been utilized in the assessment of research-doctorate programs in art history, classics, English language and literature, French language and literature, German language and literature, linguistics, music, philosophy, and Spanish language and literature. For seven of the measures data are available describing most, if not all,

[2]C.H.Weiss, Evaluation Research: Methods of Assessing Program Effectiveness, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1972, p. 56.

[3]See M.J.Clark et al. (1976) for a description of these variables.

TABLE 2.1 Measures Compiled on Individual Research-Doctorate Programs

Program Size[1]	
01	Reported number of faculty members in the program, December 1980.
02	Reported number of program graduates in last five years (July 1975 through June 1980).
03	Reported total number of full-time and part-time graduate students enrolled in the program who intend to earn doctorates, December 1980.
Characteristics of Graduates[2]	
04	Fraction of FY1975–79 program graduates who had received some national fellowship or training grant support during their graduate education.
05	Median number of years from first enrollment in graduate school to receipt of the doctorate—FY1975–79 program graduates.[3]
06	Fraction of FY1975–79 program graduates who at the time they completed requirements for the doctorate reported that they had made definite commitments for postgraduation employment.
07	Fraction of FY1975–79 program graduates who at the time they completed requirements for the doctorate reported that they had made definite commitments for postgraduation employment in Ph.D.-granting universities.
Reputational Survey Results[4]	
08	Mean rating of the scholarly quality of program faculty.
09	Mean rating of the effectiveness of the program in educating research scholars/scientists.
10	Mean rating of the improvement in program quality in the last five years.
11	Mean rating of the evaluators' familiarity with the work of the program's faculty.
University Library Size[5]	
12	Composite index describing the library size in the university in which the program is located, 1979–80.

[1]Based on information provided to the committee by the participating universities.
[2]Based on data compiled in the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates.
[3]In reporting standardized scores and correlations with other variables, a shorter time-to-Ph.D. is assigned a higher score.
[4]Based on responses to the committee's survey conducted in April 1981.
[5]Based on data compiled by the Association of Research Libraries.

of the humanities programs included in the assessment. For five measures the coverage is less complete but encompasses at least a majority of the programs in all but two disciplines. The actual number of programs evaluated on every measure is reported in the second table in each of the next nine chapters.

The 12 measures describe a variety of aspects important to the operation and function of research-doctorate programs—and thus are relevant to the quality and effectiveness of programs in educating humanists for careers in research. However, not all of the measures may be viewed as "global indices of quality." Some, such as those relating to program size, are best characterized as "program descriptors" that, although not dimensions of quality per se, are thought to have a significant influence on the effectiveness of programs. Other measures, such as those relating to university library size and support for graduate training, describe some of the resources generally recognized as being important in maintaining a vibrant program in graduate education. Measures derived from surveys of faculty peers, on the other hand, have traditionally been regarded as indices of the overall quality of graduate programs. Yet these too are not true measures of quality.

> We often settle for an easy-to-gather statistic, perfectly legitimate for its own limited purposes, and then forget that we haven't measured what we want to talk about. Consider, for instance, the reputation approach of ranking graduate departments: We ask a sample of physics professors (say) which the best physics departments are and then tabulate and report the results. The "best" departments are those that our respondents say are the best. Clearly it is useful to know which are the highly regarded departments in a given field, but prestige (which is what we are measuring here) isn't exactly the same as quality.[4]

To be sure, each of the 12 measures reported in this assessment has its own set of limitations. In the sections that follow an explanation is provided of how each measure has been derived and its particular limitations as a descriptor of research-doctorate programs.

PROGRAM SIZE

Information was collected from the study coordinators at each university on the names and ranks of program faculty, doctoral student enrollment, and number of Ph.D. graduates in each of the past five years (FY1976–80). Each coordinator was instructed to include on the

[4]John Shelton Reed, "How Not To Measure What a University Does," The Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 22, No. 12, May 11, 1981, p. 56.

faculty list those individuals who, as of December 1, 1980, held academic appointments (typically at the rank of assistant, associate, and full professor) and who participated significantly in doctoral education. Emeritus and adjunct members generally were not to be included. Measure 01 represents the number of faculty identified in a program. Measure 02 is the reported number of graduates who earned Ph.D. or equivalent research doctorates in a program during the period from July 1, 1975, through June 30, 1980. Measure 03 represents the total number of full-time and part-time students reported to be enrolled in a program in the fall of 1980, who intended to earn research doctorates. All three of these measures describe different aspects of program size. In previous studies program size has been shown to be highly correlated with the reputational ratings of a program, and this relationship is examined in detail in this report. It should be noted that since the information was provided by the institutions participating in the study, the data may be influenced by the subjective decisions made by the individuals completing the forms. For example, some institutional coordinators may be far less restrictive than others in deciding who should be included on the list of program faculty. To minimize variation in interpretation, detailed instructions were provided to those filling out the forms.[5] Measure 03 is of particular concern in this regard since the coordinators at some institutions may not have known how many of the students currently enrolled in graduate study intended to earn doctoral degrees.

CHARACTERISTICS OF GRADUATES

One of the most meaningful measures of the success of a research-doctorate program is the performance of its graduates. How many go on to lead productive careers in research and/or teaching? Unfortunately, reliable information on the subsequent employment and career achievements of the graduates of individual programs is not available. In the absence of this directly relevant information, the committee has relied on four indirect measures derived from data compiled in the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates.[6] Although each measure has serious limitations (described below), the committee believes it more desirable to include this information than not to include data about program graduates.

In identifying program graduates who had received their doctorates in the previous five years (FY1975–79),[7] the faculty lists furnished by the study coordinators at universities were compared with the names of dissertation advisers (available from the NRC survey). The latter

[5]A copy of the survey form and instructions sent to study coordinators is included in Appendix A.
[6]A copy of the questionnaire used in this survey is found in Appendix B.
[7]Survey data for the FY1980 Ph.D. recipients had not yet been compiled at the time this assessment was undertaken.

source contains records for virtually all individuals who have earned research doctorates from U.S. universities since 1920. The institution , year, and specialty field of Ph.D. recipients were also used in determining the identity of program graduates. It is estimated that this matching process provided information on the graduate training and employment plans of more than 90 percent of the FY1975–79 graduates from the humanities programs. In the calculation of each of the four measures derived from the NRC survey, program data are reported only if the survey information is available on at least 10 graduates. Consequently, in the disciplines with smaller programs—art history and classics—only about half the programs are included in these measures, whereas more than 97 percent of the English programs are included.

Measure 04 constitutes the fraction of FY1975–79 graduates of a program who had received at least some national fellowship support, including federal fellowships and traineeships, Woodrow Wilson fellowships, or fellowships/traineeships from other U.S. national organizations. One might expect the more selective programs to have a greater proportion of students with national fellowship support—especially "portable fellowships." Although the committee considered alternative measures of student ability (e.g., Graduate Record Examination scores, undergraduate grade point averages), reliable information of this sort was unavailable for a national assessment. It should be noted that the relevance of the fellowship measure varies considerably among disciplines. In the biomedical sciences a substantial fraction of the graduate students are supported by training grants and fellowships; in the humanities the majority are supported by teaching assistantships and their own resources.

Measure 05 is the median number of years elapsed from the time program graduates first enrolled in graduate school to the time they received their doctoral degrees. For purposes of analysis the committee has adopted the conventional wisdom that the most talented students are likely to earn their doctoral degrees in the shortest periods of time—hence, the shorter the median time-to-Ph.D., the higher the standardized score that is assigned. Although this measure has frequently been employed in social science research as a proxy for student ability, one must regard its use here with some skepticism. It is quite possible that the length of time it takes a student to complete requirements for a doctorate may be significantly affected by the explicit or implicit policies of a university or department. For example, in certain cases a short time-to-Ph.D. may be indicative of less stringent requirements for the degree. Furthermore, previous studies[8] have demonstrated that women and members of minority groups, for reasons having nothing to do with their abilities, are more likely than male Caucasians to interrupt their graduate education or to be

[8]For a detailed analysis of this subject, see Dorothy M.Gilford and Joan Snyder, Women and Minority Ph.D.'s in the 1970's: A Data Book, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., 1977.

enrolled on a part-time basis. As a consequence, the median time-to-Ph.D. may be longer for programs with larger fractions of women and minority students.

Measure 06 represents the fraction of FY1975–79 program graduates who reported at the time they had completed requirements for the doctorate that they had signed contracts or made firm commitments for postgraduation employment (including postdoctoral appointments as well as other positions in the academic or nonacademic sectors) and who provided the names of their prospective employers. Although this measure is likely to vary discipline by discipline according to the availability of employment opportunities, a program's standing relative to other programs in the same discipline should not be affected by this variation. In theory, the graduates with the greatest promise should have the easiest time in finding jobs. However, the measure is also influenced by a variety of other factors, such as personal job preferences and restrictions in geographic mobility, that are unrelated to the ability of the individual. It also should be noted parenthetically that unemployment rates for doctoral recipients are quite low and that nearly all of the graduates seeking jobs find positions soon after completing their doctoral programs.[9] Furthermore, first employment after graduation is by no means a measure of career achievement, which is what one would like to have if reliable data were available.

Measure 07, a variant of measure 06, constitutes the fraction of FY1975–79 program graduates who indicated that they had made firm commitments for employment in Ph.D.-granting universities and who provided the names of their prospective employers. This measure may be presumed to be an indication of the fraction of graduates likely to pursue careers in academic research, although there is no evidence concerning how many of them remain in academic research in the long term. In many humanities disciplines the path from Ph.D. to junior faculty has traditionally been regarded as the road of success for the growth and development of research talent. The committee is well aware, of course, that in recent years increasing numbers of graduates are entering the nonacademic sectors but has relied on a measure that reflects only the academic side. In the engineering and physical science disciplines, this limitation is of greater concern than it is in the humanities disciplines—in which only about 1 of every 10 graduates with definite employment plans intends to take a job outside the academic environs (see Table 2.2).

The inclusion of measures 06 and 07 in this assessment has been an issue much debated by members of the committee; the strenuous objections by three committee members regarding the use of these measures are expressed in the Minority Statement, which follows Chapter XII.

[9]For new Ph.D. recipients in science and engineering, the unemployment rate has been less than 2 percent (see National Research Council, Postdoctoral Appointments and Disappointments, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1981, p. 313).

TABLE 2.2 Percentage of FY1975–79 Doctoral Recipients with Definite Commitments for Employment Outside the Academic Sector*

Art History	13
Classics	10
English Language & Literature	11
French Language & Literature	13
German Language & Literature	13
Linguistics	18
Music	10
Philosophy	8
Spanish Language & Literature	7

*Percentages are based on respondents to the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates who indicated that they had made firm commitments for postgraduation employment and who provided the names of their prospective employers. These percentages may be considered to be lower-bound estimates of the actual percentages of doctoral recipients employed outside the academic sector.

REPUTATIONAL SURVEY RESULTS

In April 1981, survey forms were mailed to a total of 1,689 faculty members in art history, classics, English language and literature, French language and literature, German language and literature, linguistics, music, philosophy, and Spanish language and literature. The evaluators were selected from the faculty lists furnished by the study coordinators at the 228 universities covered in the assessment. These evaluators constituted approximately 20 percent of the total faculty population—,593 faculty members—in the humanities programs being evaluated (see Table 2.3). The survey sample was chosen on the basis of the number of faculty in a particular program and the number of doctorates awarded in the previous five years (FY1976–80) —with the stipulation that at least one evaluator was selected from every program covered in the assessment. In selecting the sample each faculty rank was represented in proportion to the total number of individuals holding that rank, and preference was given to those faculty members whom the study coordinators had nominated to serve as evaluators. As shown in Table 2.3, 1,385 individuals, 82 percent of the survey sample in the humanities, had been recommended by study coordinators.[10]

Each evaluator was asked to consider a stratified random sample of

[10]A detailed analysis of the survey participants in each discipline is given in subsequent chapters.

TABLE 2.3 Survey Response by Discipline and Characteristics of Evaluator

		Survey Sample		
	Total Program Faculty	Total	Respondents	
	N	N	N	%
Discipline of Evaluator				
Art History	520	150	94	63
Classics	373	150	100	67
English Language & Literature	3,280	318	198	62
French Language & Literature	613	174	110	63
German Language & Literature	445	150	95	63
Linguistics	501	150	105	70
Music	1,080	159	69	43
Philosophy	1,087	231	157	68
Spanish Language & Literature	694	207	136	66
Faculty Rank				
Professor	4,330	880	582	66
Associate Professor	2,611	522	337	61
Assistant Professor	1,480	240	139	58
Other	172	17	6	35
Evaluator Selection				
Nominated by Institution	2,797	1,385	905	65
Other	5,796	304	159	52
Survey Form				
With Faculty Names	N/A*	1,518	964	64
Without Names	N/A*	171	100	58
Total All Fields	8,593	1,689	1,064	63

*Not applicable.

no more than 50 research-doctorate programs in his or her discipline—with programs stratified by the number of faculty members associated with each program. Every program was included on 150 survey forms. The set of programs to be evaluated appeared on each survey form in random sequence, preceded by an alphabetized list of all programs in that discipline that were being included in the study. No evaluator was asked to consider a program at his or her own institution. Ninety percent of the survey sample group were provided the names of faculty members in each of the programs to be evaluated, along with data on the total number of doctorates awarded in the last five years.[11] The inclusion of this information represents a significant departure from the procedures used in earlier reputational assessments. For purposes of comparison with previous studies, 10 percent (randomly selected in each discipline) were not furnished any information other than the names of the programs.

The survey items were adapted from the form used in the Roose-Andersen study. Prior to mailing, the instrument was pretested using a small sample of faculty members in chemistry and psychology. As a result, two significant improvements were made in the original survey design. A question was added on the extent to which the evaluator was familiar with the work of the faculty in each program. Responses to this question, reported as measure 11, provide some insight into the relationship between faculty recognition and the reputational standing of a program.[12] Also added was a question on the evaluator's field of specialization—thereby making it possible to compare program evaluations in different specialty areas within a particular discipline.

A total of 1,064 faculty members in the humanities—3 percent of those asked to participate—completed and returned survey forms (see Table 2.3). Two factors probably have contributed to this response rate being approximately 12 percentage points below the rates reported in the Cartter and Roose-Andersen studies.[13] First, because of the considerable expense of printing individualized survey forms (each 25–30 pages), second copies were not sent to sample members not responding to the first mailing[14] —as was done in the Cartter and Roose-Andersen efforts. Second, it is quite apparent that within the academic community there has been a growing dissatisfaction in recent years with educational assessments based on reputational measures. Indeed, this dissatisfaction was an important factor in the Conference

[11]This information was furnished to the committee by the study coordinators at the universities participating in the study.

[12]Evidence of the strength of the relationship is provided by correlations presented in Chapters III–XI, and an analysis of the relationship is provided in Chapter XII.

[13]To compare the response rates obtained in the earlier surveys, see Roose and Andersen, Table 28, p. 29.

[14]A follow-up letter was sent to those not responding to the first mailing and a second copy was distributed to those few evaluators who specifically requested another form.

Board's decision to undertake a multidimensional assessment, and some faculty members included in the sample made known to the committee their strong objections to the reputational survey.

As can be seen in Table 2.3, there is some variation in the response rates in the nine humanities disciplines. Of particular interest is the relatively high rate of response from linguists and the low rate from those in music—the latter is undoubtedly related to the difficulties encountered in identifying research-doctorate programs in music and in compiling comparable lists of faculty members involved in these programs. It is not surprising to find that the evaluators nominated by study coordinators responded more often than did those who had been selected at random. Also, those furnished the lists of program faculty and numbers of recent graduates completed the survey more often than did evaluators who were given the abbreviated form. Only small differences were found among the response rates of assistant, associate, and full professors.

Each program was considered by an average of approximately 90 survey respondents from other programs in the same discipline. The evaluators were asked to judge programs in terms of scholarly quality of program faculty, effectiveness of the program in educating research scholars/scientists, and change in program quality in the last five years.[15] The mean ratings of a program on these three survey items constitute measures 08, 09, and 10. Evaluators were also asked to indicate the extent to which they were familiar with the work of the program faculty. The average of responses to this item constitutes measure 11.

In making judgments about the quality of faculty, evaluators were instructed to consider the scholarly competence and achievements of the individuals. The ratings were furnished on the following scale:

5	Distinguished
4	Strong
3	Good
2	Adequate
1	Marginal
0	Not sufficient for doctoral education
X	Don't know well enough to evaluate

In assessing the effectiveness of a program, evaluators were asked to consider the accessibility of faculty, the curricula, the instructional and research facilities, the quality of the graduate students, the performance of graduates, and other factors that contribute to a program's effectiveness. This measure was rated accordingly:

3	Extremely effective
2	Reasonably effective

[15]A copy of the survey instrument and accompanying instructions are included in Appendix C.

1	Minimally effective
0	Not effective
X	Don't know well enough to evaluate

Evaluators were instructed to assess change in program quality on the basis of whether there has been improvement in the last five years in both the scholarly quality of faculty and the effectiveness in educating research scholars/scientists. The following alternatives were provided:

2	Better than five years ago
1	Little or no change in last five years
0	Poorer than five years ago
X	Don't know well enough to evaluate

Evaluators were asked to indicate their familiarity with the work of the program faculty according to the following scale:

2	Considerable familiarity
1	Some familiarity
0	Little or no familiarity

In the computation of mean ratings on measures 08, 09, and 10, the “don't know” responses were ignored. An average program rating based on fewer than 15 responses (excluding “don't know”) is not reported.

Measures 08, 09, and 10 are subject to many of the same criticisms that have been directed at previous reputational surveys. Although care has been taken to improve the sampling design and to provide evaluators with some essential information about each program, the survey results merely reflect a consensus of faculty opinions. As discussed in Chapter I, these opinions may well be based on out-of-date information or be influenced by a variety of factors unrelated to the quality of the program. In Chapter XII a number of factors that may possibly affect the survey results are examined. In addition to these limitations, it should be pointed out that evaluators, on the average, were unfamiliar with almost one-fifth of the programs they were asked to consider.[16] As might be expected, the smaller and less prestigious programs were not as well known, and for this reason one might have less confidence in the average ratings of these programs. For all four survey measures standard errors of the mean ratings are reported; they tend to be larger for the lesser known programs. The frequency of response to each of the survey items is discussed in Chapter XII.

One additional comment should be made regarding the survey activity. It should be emphasized that the ratings derived from the survey relect a program's standing relative to other programs in the same dis

[16]See Table 12.4 in Chapter XII.

cipline and provide no basis for making cross-disciplinary comparisons. For example, the fact that a much larger number of English programs received "distinguished" ratings on measure 08 than did classics programs indicates nothing about the relative quality of faculty in these two disciplines. It may depend, in part, on the total numbers of programs evaluated in these disciplines; in the survey instructions it was suggested to evaluators that no more than 10 percent of the programs listed be designated as "distinguished." Nor is it advisable to compare the ratings of a program in one discipline with that of a program in another discipline because the ratings are based on the opinions of different groups of evaluators who were asked to judge entirely different sets of programs.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SIZE

University library holdings are generally regarded as an important resource for students in graduate (and undergraduate) education. The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) has compiled data from its academic member institutions and developed a composite measure of a university library's size relative to those of other ARL members. The ARL Library Index, as it is called, is based on 10 characteristics: volumes held, volumes added (gross), microform units held, current serials received, expenditures for library materials, expenditures for binding, total salary and wage expenditures, other operating expenditures, number of professional staff, and number of nonprofessional staff.[17] The 1979–80 index, which constitutes measure 12, is available for 89 of the 228 universities included in the assessment (These 89 tend to be among the largest institutions.) The limited coverage of this measure is a major shortcoming. It should be noted that the ARL index is a composite description of library size and not a qualitative evaluation of the collections, services, or operations of the library. Also, it is a measure of aggregate size and does not take into account the library holdings in a particular department or discipline. Finally, although universities with more than one campus were instructed to include figures for the main campus only, some in fact may have reported library size for the entire university system. Whether this misreporting occurred is not known.

MEASURES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT AND PUBLICATION RECORDS

The committee's other four reports dealing with research-doctorate programs in the biological sciences, engineering, mathematical and physical sciences, and social sciences all present two additional measures pertaining to research support in individual programs and two measures pertaining to the publication records of program faculty and other staff. Comparable information for humanities programs are

[17]See Appendix D for a description of the calculation of this index.

either unavailable or, in the committee's judgment, not relevant to an assessment of humanities programs, and consequently such information is not presented in this report. For example, data on the fraction of program faculty holding research grants from the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, and Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration would not be meaningful in the humanities disciplines since very few faculty members receive support from any of these three sources (it was not feasible to compile information on research grant awards by other federal agencies). Data compiled by the National Science Foundation on total university expenditures for research and development in particular disciplines are not collected for any of the nine humanities disciplines. Finally, although counts could have been obtained on the numbers of recent articles authored by program faculty members in the humanities, the committee believes that such information would be misleading since it would not include the books or chapters of books authored by these faculty members. In the humanities disciplines books represent a major part of the publication effort, but reliable information on the authorship of books is not readily available.

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

The next nine chapters present all of the information that has been compiled on individual research-doctorate programs in art history, classics, English language and literature, French language and literature, German language and literature, linguistics, music, philosophy, and Spanish language and literature. Each chapter follows a similar format, designed to assist the reader in the interpretation of program data. The first table in a chapter provides a list of the programs evaluated in a discipline—including the names of the universities and departments or academic units in which programs reside—along with the full set of data compiled for individual programs. Programs are listed alphabetically according to name of institution, and both raw and standardized values are given for all measures. For the reader's convenience an insert of information from Table 2.1 is provided which identifies each of the 12 measures reported in the table and indicates the raw scale used in reporting values for a particular measure. Standardized values, converted from raw values to have a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10,[18] are computed for every measure so that comparisons can easily be made of a program's relative standing on different measures. Thus, a standardized value of 30 corresponds with a raw value that is two standard deviations below the mean for that measure, and a standardized value of 70 represents a raw value

[18]The conversion was made from the precise raw value rather than from the rounded value reported for each program. Thus, two programs may have the same reported raw value for a particular measure but different standardized values.

two standard deviations above the mean. While the reporting of values in standardized form is convenient for comparing a particular program's standing on different measures, it may be misleading in interpreting actual differences in the values reported for two or more programs— especially when the distribution of the measure being examined is highly skewed. For example, the numbers of FY1976–80 program graduates (measure 02) from four English programs are reported in Table 5.1 as follows:

Program	Raw Value	Standardized Value
A	7	38
B	11	39
C	20	42
D	30	45

Although programs C and D have many times the number of graduates as have programs A and B, the differences reported on a standardized scale appear to be small. Thus, the reader is urged to take note of the raw values before attempting to interpret differences in the standardized values given for two or more programs.

The initial table in each chapter also presents estimated standard errors of mean ratings derived from the four survey items (measures 08–11). A standard error is an estimated standard deviation of the sample mean rating and may be used to assess the stability of a mean rating reported for a particular program.[19] For example, one may assert (with .95 confidence) that the population mean rating would lie within two standard errors of the sample mean rating reported in this assessment.

No attempt has been made to establish a composite ranking of programs in a discipline. Indeed, the committee is convinced that no single measure adequately reflects the quality of a research-doctorate program and wishes to emphasize the importance of viewing individual programs from the perspective of multiple indices or dimensions.

The second table in each chapter presents summary statistics (i.e., number of programs evaluated, mean, standard deviation, and decile values) for each of the program measures.[20] The reader should find these statistics helpful in interpreting the data reported on in

[19]The standard error estimate has been computed by dividing the standard deviation of a program's ratings by the square root of the number of ratings. For a more extensive discussion of this topic the reader may want to refer to Fred N.Kerlinger, Foundations of Behavioral Research, Holt, Reinhart, and Winston, Inc., New York, 1973, Chapter 12. Readers should note that the estimate is a measure of the variation in response and by no means includes all possible sources of error.

[20]Standardized scores have been computed from precise values of the mean and standard deviation of each measure and not the rounded values reported in the second table of a chapter.

dividual programs. Next is a table of the intercorrelations among the various measures for that discipline. This table should be of particular interest to those desiring information about the interrelations of the various measures.

The remainder of each chapter is devoted to an examination of results from the reputational survey. Included are an analysis of the characteristics of survey participants and graphical portrayals of the relationship of mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) with the number of faculty (measure 01) and the relationship of mean rating of program effectiveness (measure 09) with the number of graduates (measure 02). A frequently mentioned criticism of the Roose-Andersen and Cartter studies is that small but distinguished programs have been penalized in the reputational ratings because they are not as highly visible as larger programs of comparable quality. The comparisons of survey ratings with measures of program size are presented as the first two figures in each chapter, and provide evidence about the number of small programs in each discipline that have received high reputational ratings. Since in each case the reputational rating is more highly correlated with the square root of program size than with the size measure itself, measures 01 and 02 are plotted on a square root scale.[21] To assist the reader in interpreting results of the survey evaluations, each chapter concludes with a graphical presentation of the mean rating for every program of the scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) and an associated "confidence interval" of 1.5 standard errors. In comparing the mean ratings of two programs, if their reported confidence intervals of 1.5 standard errors do not overlap, one may safely conclude that the program ratings are significantly different (at the .05 level of significance) —i.e., the observed difference in mean ratings is too large to be plausibly attributable to sampling error.[22]

The final chapter of this report gives an overview of the evaluation process in the nine humanities disciplines and includes a summary of general findings. Particular attention is given to some of the extraneous factors that may influence program ratings of individual evaluators and thereby distort the survey results. The chapter concludes with a number of specific suggestions for improving future assessments of research-doctorate programs.

[21]For a general discussion of transforming variables to achieve linear fits, see John W.Tukey, Exploring Data Analysis, Addison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts, 1977.

[22]This rule for comparing nonoverlapping intervals is valid as long as the ratio of the two estimated standard errors does not exceed 2.41. (The exact statistical significance of this criterion then lies between .050 and .034.) Inspection of the standard errors reported in each discipline shows that for programs with mean ratings differing by less than 1.0 (on measure 08), the standard error of one mean very rarely exceeds twice the standard error of another.

III

Art History Programs

In this chapter 41 research-doctorate programs in art history are assessed. These programs, according to the information supplied by their universities, have accounted for 752 doctoral degrees awarded during the FY1976–80 period.[1] On the average, 33 full-time and part-time students intending to earn doctorates were enrolled in a program in December 1980, with an average faculty size of 13 members.[2] Most of the 41 programs, listed in Table 3.1, are located in art history or art history and archaeology departments. Approximately one-third are found in departments of fine arts or art. As many as 9 of the programs were initiated since 1970, and no two programs are located in the same university. In addition to the 41 institutions represented in this discipline, another 4 were initially identified as meeting the criteria[3] for inclusion in the assessment:

Illinois State University—Normal

North Texas State University

Texas Tech University—Lubbock

Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities

The last institution chose not to participate in the assessment in any discipline. Art history programs at the other three institutions have not been included in the evaluations in this discipline, since in each

[1]Data from the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates indicate that 758 research doctorates in history and criticism of art were awarded by U.S. universities between FY1976 and FY1980. Since the NRC figure is based on field of degree and not department, it may exclude some doctorates included in the numbers reported by the institutional coordinators.

[2]See the reported means for measures 03 and 01 in Table 3.2.

[3]As mentioned in Chapter I, the primary criterion for inclusion was that a university had awarded at least 5 doctorates in art history during the FY1976–78 period.

case the study coordinator either indicated that the institution did not at that time have a research-doctorate program in art history or failed to provide the information requested by the committee.

Before examining individual program results presented in Table 3.1, the reader is urged to refer to Chapter II, in which each of the 12 measures used in the assessment is discussed. Summary statistics describing every measure are given in Table 3.2. For eight of the measures, data are reported for at least 38 of the 41 art history programs. For measures 04–07, which pertain to characteristics of the program graduates, data are presented for only approximately half of the programs; the other half had too few graduates on which to base statistics.[4]

Intercorrelations among the 12 measures (Pearson product-moment coefficients) are given in Table 3.3. Of particular note are the high positive correlations of the measures of faculty size (01) and the number of recent graduates (02) with reputational survey ratings (08, 09). Figure 3.1 illustrates the relation between the mean rating of the scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) and the number of faculty members (measure 01) for each of 41 programs in art history. Figure 3.2 plots the mean rating of program effectiveness (measure 09) against the total number of FY1976–80 program graduates (measure 02). Although in both figures there is a significant positive correlation between program size and reputational rating, it is quite apparent that some of the smaller programs received high mean ratings and that some of the larger programs received low mean ratings.

Table 3.4 describes the 94 faculty members who participated in the evaluation of art history programs. These individuals constituted 63 percent of those asked to respond to the survey in this discipline and 18 percent of the faculty population in the 41 research-doctorate programs being evaluated.[5] Almost half of the survey participants had earned their highest degree since 1970, and a majority held the rank of full professor.

Two exceptions should be noted with regard to the survey evaluations in this discipline. It has been called to the attention of the committee that the faculty list (used in the survey) for the Department of Art at Florida State University was missing the names of 11 members and that the faculty list for the Department of History of Art at Johns Hopkins University was missing the names of 2 members. The committee has decided to report the survey results for these two programs, but with the caution that the reputational ratings may have been influenced by the omission of these names.

To assist the reader in interpreting results of the survey evaluations, estimated standard errors have been computed for mean ratings of

[4]As mentioned in Chapter II, data for measures 04–07 are not reported if they are based on the survey responses of fewer than 10 FY1975–79 program graduates.

[5]See Table 2.3 in Chapter II.

the scholarly quality of the faculty in 41 art history programs (and are given in Table 3.1). For each program the mean rating and an associated "confidence interval" of 1.5 standard errors are illustrated in Figure 3.3 (listed in order of highest to lowest mean rating). In comparing two programs, if their confidence intervals do not overlap, one may conclude that there is a significant difference in their mean ratings at a .05 level of significance.[6] From this figure it is also apparent that one should have somewhat more confidence in the accuracy of the mean ratings of higher-rated programs than lower-rated programs. This generalization results primarily from the fact that evaluators are not as likely to be familiar with the less prestigious programs, and consequently the mean ratings of these programs are usually based on fewer survey responses.

[6]See pp. 28–30 for a discussion of the interpretation of mean ratings and associated confidence intervals.

TABLE 3.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Art History

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
001.	Boston University	15	9	32	.00	NA	.40	.20
	Art History	*54*	*45*	*50*	*28*		*24*	*31*
002.	Brown University	8	13	40	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Art	*41*	*47*	*52*				
003.	Bryn Mawr College	8	15	31	.36	9.0	.46	.27
	History of Art	*41*	*48*	*49*	*53*	*53*	*29*	*40*
004.	California, University of-Berkeley	14	33	38	.32	9.5	.63	.33
	Art and History of Art	*52*	*58*	*51*	*51*	*48*	*46*	*48*
005.	California, University of-Los Angeles	14	32	18	.21	9.5	.62	.35
	Art	*52*	*57*	*46*	*43*	*48*	*45*	*50*
006.	Case Western Reserve University	13	5	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Art	*51*	*43*	*44*				
007.	Chicago, University of	10	18	53	.41	9.5	.65	.41
	Art	*45*	*50*	*55*	*57*	*48*	*48*	*58*
008.	Columbia University	27	75	268	.23	10.0	.65	.39
	Art History and Archaeology	*76*	*80*	*99*	*44*	*44*	*48*	*55*
009.	Cornell University-Ithaca	14	6	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
	History of Art and Archaeology	*52*	*44*	*45*				
010.	Delaware, University of-Newark	9	12	24	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Art History	*43*	*47*	*48*				
011.	Florida State University-Tallahassee	15	7	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Art**	*54*	*44*	*45*				
012.	Georgia, University of-Athens	7	7	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Art	*40*	*44*	*44*				
013.	Harvard University	18	61	98	.40	8.8	.70	.35
	Fine Arts	*60*	*72*	*65*	*56*	*55*	*53*	*51*
014.	Indiana University-Bloomington	12	23	40	.21	10.3	.84	.42
	Fine Arts	*49*	*52*	*52*	*43*	*42*	*66*	*60*
015.	Iowa, University of-Iowa City	10	5	41	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Art and Art History	*45*	*43*	*52*				
016.	Johns Hopkins University	7	21	10	.39	8.0	.80	.53
	History of Art	*40*	*51*	*45*	*55*	*62*	*62*	*74*
017.	Kansas, University of	14	7	34	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Art History	*52*	*44*	*50*				
018.	Maryland, University of-College Park	15	6	22	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Art	*54*	*44*	*47*				
019.	Michigan, University of-Ann Arbor	20	43	22	.29	10.9	.65	.27
	History of Art	*64*	*63*	*47*	*48*	*36*	*48*	*40*
020.	Minnesota, University of	13	11	18	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Art History	*51*	*46*	*46*				

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 3.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Art History

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
001.	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	−0.4	.10	.08	.10	.07
	49	*48*	*64*	*52*	*40*				
002.	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.3	−1.1	.09	.05	.07	.07
	54	*55*	*55*	*54*	*33*				
003.	3.5	2.3	0.6	1.5	NA	.09	.06	.07	.07
	57	*61*	*24*	*59*					
004.	4.3	2.3	1.0	1.7	2.2	.07	.06	.09	.06
	64	*61*	*47*	*64*	*65*				
005.	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.0	.09	.07	.08	.06
	54	*53*	*58*	*56*	*63*				
006.	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	−1.3	.12	.08	.10	.07
	40	*39*	*39*	*41*	*30*				
007.	3.0	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	.08	.05	.08	.07
	53	*54*	*37*	*54*	*52*				
008.	4.7	2.5	1.0	1.8	1.7	.06	.06	.07	.05
	68	*66*	*43*	*66*	*61*				
009.	2.9	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.6	.09	.08	.11	.07
	52	*53*	*45*	*48*	*59*				
010.	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	NA	.10	.07	.08	.07
	50	*53*	*67*	*51*					
011.	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.8	−0.4	.14	.09	.12	.07
	37	*37*	*50*	*43*	*39*				
012.	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.4	.13	.10	.13	.06
	39	*37*	*59*	*37*	*48*				
013.	4.9	2.7	0.9	1.9	3.0	.04	.05	.08	.03
	69	*68*	*41*	*68*	*73*				
014.	2.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.9	.09	.07	.08	.07
	52	*51*	*53*	*53*	*53*				
015.	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.3	.11	.09	.05	.07
	47	*45*	*51*	*49*	*46*				
016.	3.5	2.0	1.6	1.5	−0.4	.08	.06	.08	.07
	58	*57*	*73*	*59*	*39*				
017.	2.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.1	.12	.09	.08	.07
	45	*48*	*50*	*43*	*44*				
018.	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.2	.10	.07	.08	.07
	49	*48*	*52*	*49*	*45*				
019.	3.6	2.2	1.1	1.5	1.8	.09	.06	.06	.06
	58	*60*	*48*	*59*	*61*				
020.	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	.11	.09	.08	.08
	47	*47*	*47*	*45*	*55*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 3.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Art History

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
021.	Missouri, University of-Columbia	6	5	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Art History and Archaeology**	*38*	*43*	*45*				
022.	New Mexico, University of -Albuquerque	10	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Art**	*45*	*44*					
023.	New York University	26	84	71	.21	10.6	.78	.33
	Fine Arts	*75*	*84*	*59*	*43*	*39*	*60*	*47*
024.	North Carolina, University of-Chapel Hill	14	18	17	.67	8.5	.59	.32
	Art	*52*	*50*	*46*	*74*	*57*	*42*	*46*
025.	Northwestern University	8	10	9	.30	10.0	.70	.20
	*Art History**	*41*	*46*	*44*	*49*	*44*	*53*	*31*
026.	Ohio State University-Columbus	14	7	37	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*History of Art**	*52*	*44*	*51*				
027.	Ohio University-Athens	3	22	21	.12	12.3	.75	.38
	Comparative Arts	*32*	*52*	*47*	*36*	*24*	*57*	*54*
028.	Oregon, University of-Eugene	8	3	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Art History	*41*	*42*	*43*				
029.	Pennsylvania State University	8	11	12	NA	9.5	NA	NA
	Art History	*41*	*46*	*45*		*48*		
030.	Pennsylvania, University of	11	23	26	.44	8.4	.73	.32
	History of Art	*47*	*52*	*48*	*58*	*58*	*55*	*46*
031.	Pittsburgh, University of	10	12	19	.54	7.3	.62	.39
	Fine Arts	*45*	*47*	*47*	*65*	*68*	*45*	*55*
032.	Princeton University	20	34	35	.28	9.3	.71	.31
	Art and Archaeology	*64*	*58*	*50*	*47*	*50*	*54*	*46*
033.	Rutgers, The State University-New Brunswick	12	3	79	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Art History**	*49*	*42*	*61*				
034.	Southern California, University of	5	2	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Fine Arts**	*36*	*41*	*45*				
035.	Stanford University	17	14	23	.18	8.7	.69	.38
	Art	*58*	*48*	*48*	*40*	*56*	*52*	*54*
036.	Texas, University of-Austin	16	2	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Art**	*56*	*41*	*46*				
037.	Virginia, University of	11	10	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Art	*47*	*46*	*46*				
038.	Washington University-Saint Louis	10	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Art and Archaeology	*45*	*43*	*43*				
039.	Washington, University of-Seattle	14	9	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Art History	*52*	*45*	*43*				
040.	Wisconsin, University of-Madison	8	13	26	.40	9.0	.69	.39
	Art History	*41*	*47*	*48*	*56*	*53*	*52*	*55*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 3.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Art History

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
021.	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	−0.2	.16	.11	.13	.07
	38	*37*	*28*	*38*	*41*				
022.	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.5	−1.0	.13	.11	.11	.07
	39	*40*	*48*	*37*	*33*				
023.	4.9	2.7	1.1	1.9	0.5	.04	.05	.08	.03
	70	*69*	*51*	*69*	*48*				
024.	3.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	.08	.07	.07	.07
	53	*53*	*68*	*53*	*53*				
025.	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.3	.10	.09	.09	.08
	48	*48*	*60*	*52*	*46*				
026.	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	.11	.09	.07	.07
	42	*42*	*50*	*43*	*52*				
027.	0.3	0.3	NA	0.2	NA	.10	.09	NA	.05
	29	*31*		*30*					
028.	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.5	−0.9	.14	.11	.10	.07
	39	*39*	*60*	*37*	*34*				
029.	2.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	.11	.07	.06	.07
	47	*47*	*41*	*47*	*50*				
030.	3.5	2.0	1.3	1.4	0.7	.08	.05	.08	.06
	57	*58*	*58*	*58*	*50*				
031.	3.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.1	.09	.07	.10	.08
	53	*52*	*48*	*50*	*44*				
032.	4.5	2.5	1.2	1.8	0.9	.06	.06	.08	.05
	66	*65*	*53*	*66*	*52*				
033.	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	.09	.08	.08	.07
	48	*48*	*59*	*49*	*51*				
034.	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	.10	.07	.14	.06
	31	*31*	*45*	*34*	*47*				
035.	3.7	2.1	1.1	1.4	2.0	.07	.05	.05	.07
	59	*60*	*48*	*57*	*63*				
036.	2.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.6	.11	.11	.10	.07
	45	*44*	*58*	*44*	*59*				
037.	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.7	.09	.07	.11	.06
	50	*50*	*53*	*52*	*51*				
038.	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	−0.4	.11	.10	.07	.07
	45	*43*	*38*	*42*	*39*				
039.	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.5	.13	.11	.14	.07
	40	*40*	*45*	*35*	*58*				
040.	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.6	.12	.09	.08	.07
	41	*45*	*39*	*42*	*59*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 3.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Art History

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
041.	Yale University	26	49	68	.35	7.7	.78	.43
	History of Art	*75*	*66*	*58*	*53*	*65*	*60*	*61*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 3.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Art History

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
041.	4.7	2.7	1.1	1.8	2.1	.05	.05	.08	.04
	68	*68*	*48*	*67*	*64*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 3.2 Summary Statistics Describing Each Program Measure—Art History

					DECILES								
Measure		Number of Programs Evaluated	Mean	Standard Deviation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Program Size													
01	Raw Value	41	13	5	7	8	9	10	12	14	14	15	20
	Std Value	41	50	10	40	41	43	45	49	52	52	54	64
02	Raw Value	41	18	19	3	5	7	9	11	13	18	23	42
	Std Value	41	50	10	42	43	44	45	46	47	50	52	62
03	Raw Value	40	33	43	8	10	12	18	22	26	34	40	68
	Std Value	40	50	10	44	45	45	46	47	48	50	52	58
Program Graduates													
04	Raw Value	20	.32	.14	.12	.21	.21	.28	.30	.35	.39	.40	.44
	Std Value	20	50	10	36	42	42	47	49	52	55	56	59
05	Raw Value	20	9.3	1.1	10.9	10.3	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.0
	Std Value	20	50	10	36	41	44	48	48	53	55	57	62
06	Raw Value	20	.67	.10	.46	.62	.63	.65	.69	.70	.71	.75	.78
	Std Value	20	50	10	29	45	46	48	52	53	54	58	61
07	Raw Value	20	.35	.08	.20	.27	.32	.33	.35	.38	.39	.39	.42
	Std Value	20	50	10	31	40	46	48	50	54	55	55	59
Survey Results													
08	Raw Value	41	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.5
	Std Value	41	50	10	38	41	45	47	49	52	54	57	66
09	Raw Value	41	1.5	.6	.7	.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.5
	Std Value	41	50	10	37	40	45	48	48	53	54	59	65
10	Raw Value	40	1.1	.2	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
	Std Value	40	50	10	40	40	45	50	50	50	55	60	60
11	Raw Value	41	1.1	.4	.5	.7	.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8
	Std Value	41	50	10	36	41	43	48	50	53	55	60	67
University Library													
12	Raw Value	38	.7	1.0	−1.0	−.4	.1	.4	.7	.9	1.1	1.6	2.0
	Std Value	38	50	10	33	39	44	47	50	52	54	59	63

NOTE: Standardized values reported in the preceding table have been computed from exact values of the mean and standard deviation and not the rounded values reported here.

TABLE 3.3 Intercorrelations Among Program Measures on 41 Programs in Art History

	Measure											
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Program Size												
01		.72	.58	−.16	.05	.10	−.04	.69	.67	.00	.66	.49
02			.68	−.14	−.22	.33	.13	.76	.74	−.06	.75	.49
03				−.13	−.10	.04	.16	.52	.50	−.13	.50	.34
Program Graduates												
04					.68	.05	.23	.12	.17	−.03	.10	.02
05						−.16	.31	.36	.36	.14	.32	−.11
06							.60	.10	.09	.19	.08	.13
07		.08	.07	.02	.00	.09						
Survey Results												
08		.99	.05	.98	.54							
09		.03	.97	.55								
10		.09	−.14									
11		.50										
University Library												
12												

NOTE: Since in computing correlation coefficients program data must be available for both of the measures being correlated, the actual number of programs on which each coefficient is based varies.

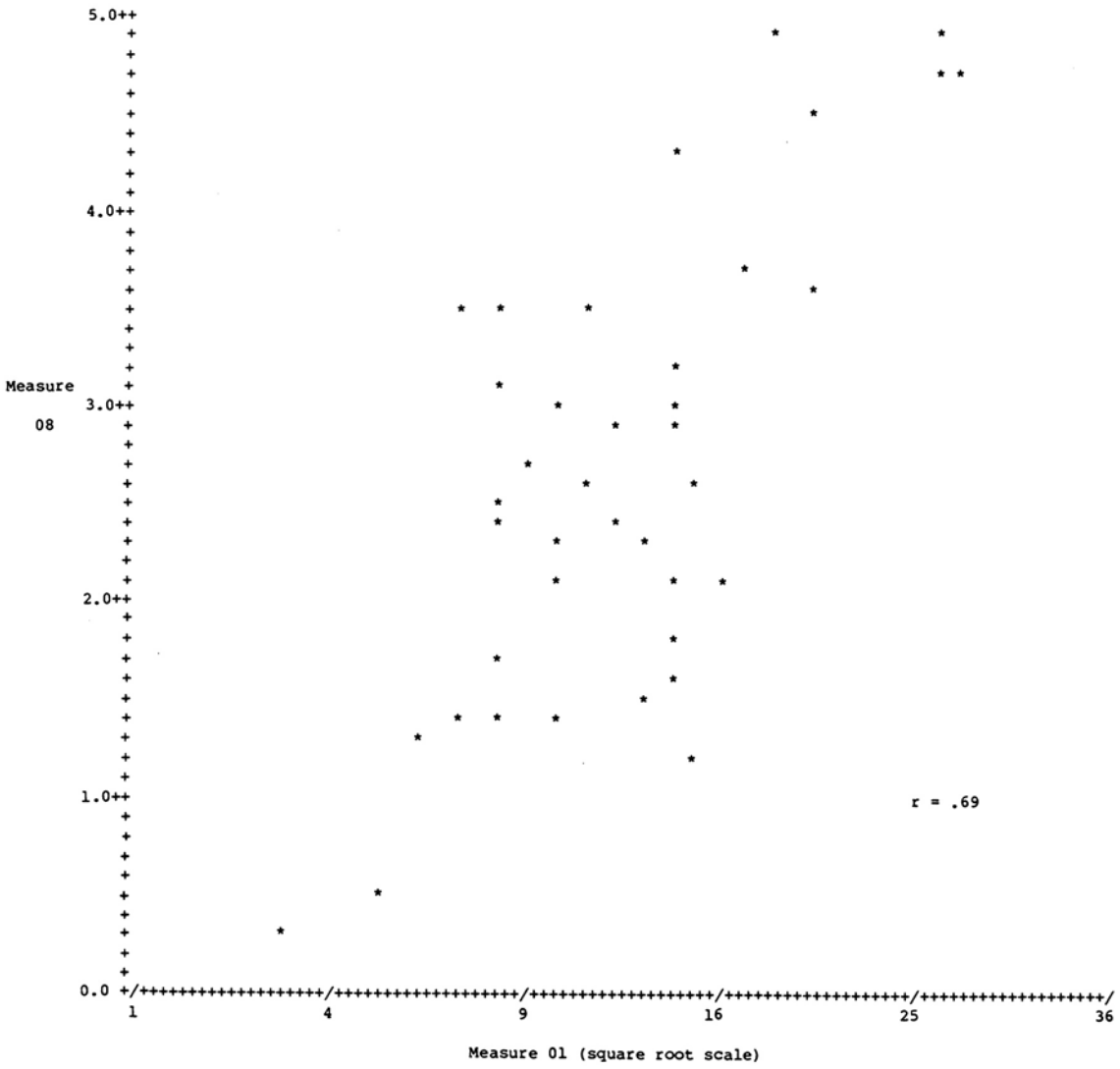

FIGURE 3.1 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus number of faculty members (measure 01) —41 programs in art history.

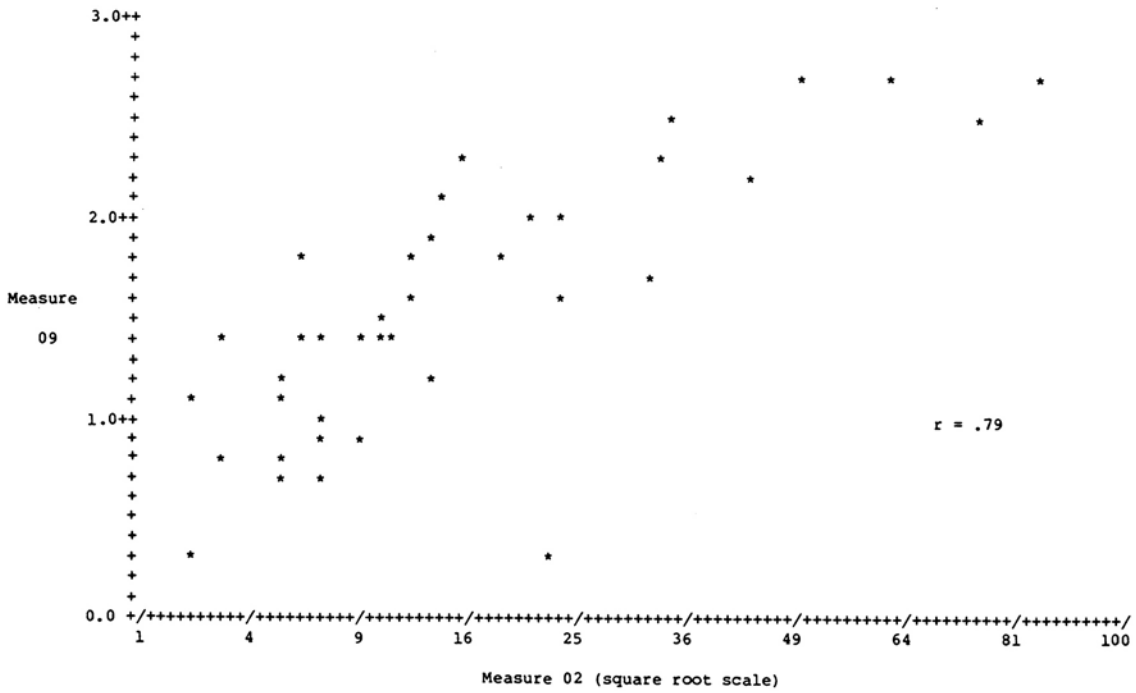

FIGURE 3.2 Mean rating of program effectiveness in educating research scholars/scientists (measure 09) versus number of graduates in last five years (measure 02) —41 programs in art history.

TABLE 3.4 Characteristics of Survey Participants in Art History

	Respondents	
	N	%
Field of Specialization		
Art History & Appreciation	94	100
Faculty Rank		
Professor	52	55
Associate Professor	24	26
Assistant Professor	17	18
Other/Unknown	1	1
Year of Highest Degree		
Pre-1950	5	5
1950–59	17	18
1960–69	31	33
Post-1969	41	44
Evaluator Selection		
Nominated by Institution	76	81
Other	18	19
Survey Form		
With Faculty Names	85	90
Without Names	9	10
Total Evaluators	94	100

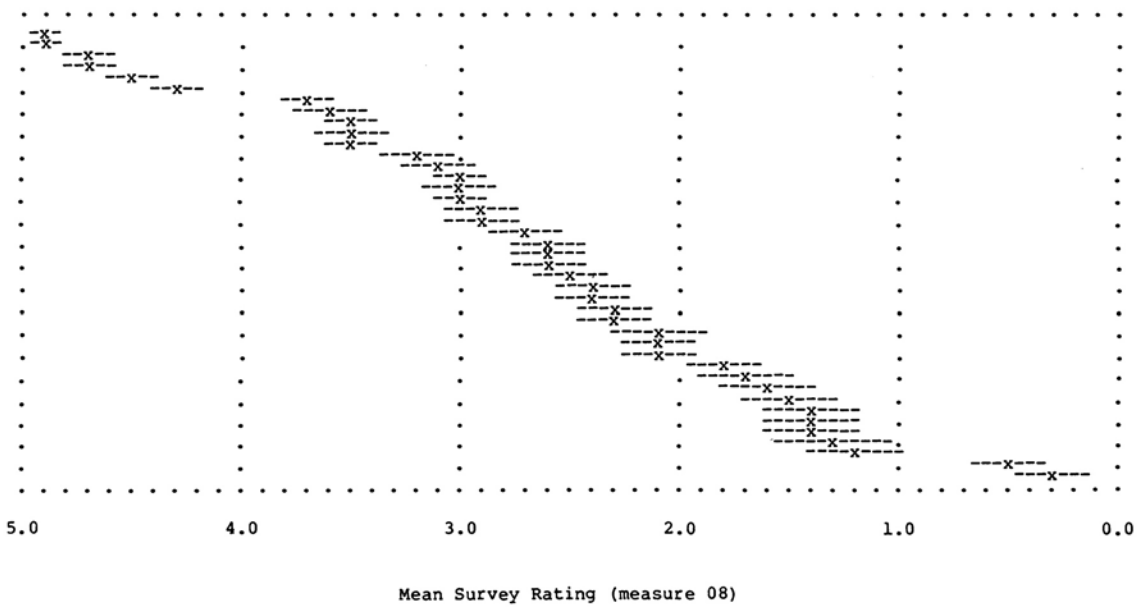

FIGURE 3.3 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty in 41 programs in art history.
NOTE: Programs are listed in sequence of mean rating, with the highest-rated program appearing at the top of the page. The broken lines (---) indicate a confidence interval of ±1.5 standard errors around the reported mean (x) of each program.

IV

Classics Programs

In this chapter 35 research-doctorate programs in the classics are assessed. These programs, according to the information supplied by their universities, have accounted for 334 doctoral degrees awarded during the FY1976–80 period.[1] On the average, 17 full-time and part-time students intending to earn doctorates were enrolled in a program in December 1980, with an average faculty size of 11 members.[2] Only three of the programs were initiated since 1970, and no two programs are located in the same university. In addition to the 35 institutions represented in this discipline, another 6 were initially identified as meeting the criteria[3] for inclusion in the assessment:

University of Dallas

Saint Louis University

SUNY at Albany

Tufts University

Western Conservative Baptist Seminary—Oregon

Yeshiva University

Classics programs at these six institutions have not been included in the evaluations in this discipline, since in each case the study

[1]Data from the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates indicate that 316 research doctorates in classical languages and literature were awarded by U.S. universities between FY1976 and FY1980. Since the NRC figure is based on field of degree and not department, it may exclude some doctorates included in the numbers reported by institutional coordinators.

[2]See the reported means for measures 03 and 01 in Table 4.2.

[3]As mentioned in Chapter I, the primary criterion for inclusion was that a university had awarded at least 3 doctorates in the classics during the FY1976–78 period.

coordinator either indicated that the institution did not at that time have a research-doctorate program in classics or failed to provide the information requested by the committee.

Before examining individual program results presented in Table 4.1, the reader is urged to refer to Chapter II, in which each of the 12 measures used in the assessment is discussed. Summary statistics describing every measure are given in Table 4.2. For eight of the measures, data are reported for at least 31 of the 35 classics programs. For measures 04–07, which pertain to characteristics of the program graduates, data are presented for less than half of the programs; the other programs had too few graduates on which to base statistics.[4]

Intercorrelations among the 12 measures (Pearson product-moment coefficients) are given in Table 4.3. Of particular note are the high positive correlations of the measures of program size (01–03) with reputational survey ratings (08, 09). Figure 4.1 illustrates the relation between the mean rating of the scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) and the number of faculty members (measure 01) for each of 35 programs in the classics. Figure 4.2 plots the mean rating of program effectiveness (measure 09) against the total number of FY1976–80 program graduates (measure 02). In both figures there is a significant positive correlation between program size and reputational rating.

Table 4.4 describes the 100 faculty members who participated in the evaluation of classics programs. These individuals constituted 67 percent of those asked to respond to the survey in this discipline and 27 percent of the faculty population in the 35 research-doctorate programs being evaluated.[5] More than one-third of the survey participants had earned their highest degree since 1970, and almost half held the rank of full professor.

To assist the reader in interpreting results of the survey evaluations, estimated standard errors have been computed for mean ratings of the scholarly quality of faculty in 35 classics programs (and are given in Table 4.1). For each program the mean rating and an associated "confidence interval" of 1.5 standard errors are illustrated in Figure 4.3 (listed in order of highest to lowest mean rating). In comparing two programs, if their confidence intervals do not overlap, one may conclude that there is a significant difference in their mean ratings at a .05 level of significance.[6] From this figure it is also apparent that one should have somewhat more confidence in the accuracy

[4]As mentioned in Chapter II, data for measures 04–07 are not reported if they are based on the survey responses of fewer than 10 FY1975–79 program graduates.

[5]See Table 2.3 in Chapter II.

[6]See pp. 28–30 for a discussion of the interpretation of mean ratings and associated confidence intervals.

of the mean ratings of higher-rated programs than lower-rated programs. This generalization results primarily from the fact that evaluators are not as likely to be familiar with the less prestigious programs, and consequently the mean ratings of these programs are usually based on fewer survey responses.

TABLE 4.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Classics

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
001.	Boston University	8	5	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Classical Studies**	*43*	*43*	*41*				
002.	Brown University	10	13	24	.08	6.0	.46	.15
	Classics	*48*	*55*	*57*	*36*	*61*	*41*	*38*
003.	Bryn Mawr College	12	14	43	.17	8.0	.42	.25
	Classics	*53*	*57*	*77*	*42*	*48*	*38*	*45*
004.	California, University of-Berkeley	17	9	30	.31	8.0	.69	.62
	Classics	*66*	*49*	*63*	*52*	*48*	*58*	*70*
005.	California, University of-Los Angeles	12	3	18	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classics	*53*	*40*	*51*				
006.	Catholic University of America	8	6	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Greek and Latin	*43*	*45*	*39*				
007.	Chicago, University of	11	4	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classical Languages and Literatures	*51*	*41*	*42*				
008.	Cincinnati, University of	11	8	18	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classics	*51*	*48*	*51*				
009.	Columbia University	12	8	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classics	*53*	*48*	*63*				
010.	Cornell University-Ithaca	12	7	13	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classics	*53*	*46*	*46*				
011.	Duke University	8	9	12	.42	6.0	.58	.33
	Classical Studies	*43*	*49*	*45*	*60*	*61*	*50*	*51*
012.	Fordham University	6	3	16	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classical Languages and Literatures	*38*	*40*	*49*				
013.	Harvard University	19	36	36	.29	7.5	.71	.54
	The Classics	*71*	*91*	*70*	*51*	*51*	*60*	*65*
014.	Illinois , University-Urbana/Champaign	9	15	15	.25	8.5	.42	.25
	Classics	*46*	*58*	*48*	*48*	*45*	*38*	*45*
015.	Indiana University-Bloomington	10	6	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classical Studies	*48*	*45*	*43*				
016.	Iowa, University of-Iowa City	8	7	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classics	*43*	*46*	*42*				
017.	Johns Hopkins University	4	9	17	.30	NA	.40	.10
	Classics	*33*	*49*	*50*	*52*		*36*	*35*
018.	Loyola University of Chicago	9	6	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classical Studies	*46*	*45*	*47*				
019.	Michigan, University of-Ann Arbor	15	14	26	.20	NA	.70	.40
	Classical Studies	*61*	*57*	*59*	*45*		*59*	*55*
020.	Minnesota, University of	11	11	30	.07	11.2	.75	.25
	Classics	*51*	*52*	*63*	*35*	*28*	*63*	*45*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 4.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Classics

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
001.	2.4	1.1	0.8	1.4	−0.4	.11	.08	.08	.06
	44	*40*	*42*	*53*	*36*				
002.	3.8	2.0	1.2	1.7	−1.1	.08	.06	.05	.05
	59	*57*	*63*	*62*	*29*				
003.	3.8	2.2	0.9	1.5	NA	.09	.06	.06	.06
	59	*62*	*47*	*57*					
004.	4.6	2.4	1.2	1.8	2.2	.06	.06	.06	.05
	67	*66*	*62*	*64*	*63*				
005.	3.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	.11	.08	.10	.06
	52	*47*	*66*	*53*	*61*				
006.	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	NA	.14	.11	.13	.06
	35	*39*	*41*	*27*					
007.	3.6	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.9	.09	.07	.08	.07
	57	*51*	*45*	*54*	*49*				
008.	2.9	1.8	0.7	1.1	−0.2	.10	.06	.09	.07
	50	*53*	*39*	*47*	*37*				
009.	3.7	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	.08	.05	.08	.06
	58	*57*	*54*	*56*	*58*				
010.	3.5	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.6	.08	.06	.08	.06
	56	*57*	*54*	*55*	*57*				
011.	2.8	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.3	.10	.07	.07	.07
	49	*53*	*58*	*51*	*44*				
012.	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	NA	.10	.09	.12	.07
	34	*33*	*40*	*35*					
013.	4.9	2.7	0.8	1.9	3.0	.03	.05	.06	.04
	70	*70*	*45*	*67*	*72*				
014.	3.2	1.8	1.1	1.3	2.0	.09	.07	.09	.07
	53	*53*	*57*	*53*	*61*				
015.	2.8	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	.09	.07	.10	.07
	48	*51*	*52*	*51*	*50*				
016.	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	.11	.08	.07	.07
	40	*42*	*52*	*39*	*43*				
017.	2.5	1.2	0.2	1.4	−0.4	.14	.09	.06	.06
	46	*42*	*18*	*54*	*36*				
018.	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	NA	.12	.10	.06	.07
	36	*34*	*59*	*34*					
019.	4.1	2.3	1.1	1.7	1.8	.07	.05	.07	.05
	61	*63*	*57*	*62*	*59*				
020.	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	.10	.09	.10	.07
	44	*48*	*56*	*45*	*52*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 4.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Classics

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
021.	Missouri, University of-Columbia	5	3	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Classics and Classical Archaeology**	*36*	*40*	*37*				
022.	New York University	5	4	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classics	*36*	*41*	*36*				
023.	North Carolina, University of-Chapel Hill	15	24	11	.28	8.7	.58	.21
	Classics	*61*	*72*	*44*	*50*	*44*	*50*	*42*
024.	Ohio State University-Columbus	11	11	18	.25	6.0	.60	.20
	Classics	*51*	*52*	*51*	*48*	*61*	*52*	*42*
025.	Pennsylvania, University of	11	7	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classical Studies	*51*	*46*	*38*				
026.	Princeton University	13	12	25	.47	5.8	.67	.47
	Classics	*56*	*54*	*58*	*64*	*62*	*57*	*60*
027.	Rutgers, The State University-New Brunswick	8	3	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classics	*43*	*40*	*48*				
028.	SUNY at Buffalo	8	11	16	.18	7.8	.36	.27
	Classics	*43*	*52*	*49*	*43*	*50*	*34*	*47*
029.	Stanford University	12	12	15	.64	7.5	.79	.50
	Classics	*53*	*54*	*48*	*77*	*51*	*66*	*62*
030.	Texas, University of-Austin	22	13	25	.29	10.5	.50	.21
	Classics	*79*	*55*	*58*	*51*	*33*	*44*	*42*
031.	Vanderbilt University	6	7	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classical Studies	*38*	*46*	*38*				
032.	Virginia, University of	9	2	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classics	*46*	*38*	*39*				
033.	Washington, University of-Seattle	9	8	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classics	*46*	*48*	*45*				
034.	Wisconsin, University of-Madison	10	6	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Classics	*48*	*45*	*47*				
035.	Yale University	17	18	33	.22	6.3	.65	.41
	Classical Languages and Literatures	*66*	*63*	*66*	*46*	*59*	*55*	*56*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 4.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Classics

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
021.	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	−0.2	.14	.10	.09	.06
	36	*39*	*43*	*37*	*38*				
022.	2.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.5	.11	.08	.07	.07
	42	*36*	*33*	*44*	*45*				
023.	3.9	2.3	0.9	1.6	1.0	.06	.05	.08	.06
	60	*63*	*49*	*59*	*50*				
024.	2.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	.09	.07	.07	.06
	47	*48*	*54*	*51*	*49*				
025.	3.7	1.9	0.9	1.5	0.7	.08	.07	.08	.06
	57	*56*	*48*	*56*	*47*				
026.	4.1	2.3	1.1	1.7	0.9	.08	.07	.08	.05
	62	*63*	*58*	*63*	*49*				
027.	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	.11	.09	.08	.07
	39	*37*	*52*	*42*	*48*				
028.	2.7	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.3	.10	.08	.09	.07
	47	*47*	*41*	*44*	*43*				
029.	3.4	2.0	0.7	1.4	2.0	.08	.04	.09	.06
	55	*58*	*40*	*54*	*61*				
030.	3.8	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	.06	.06	.07	.05
	58	*58*	*67*	*60*	*57*				
031.	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	−0.7	.11	.10	.09	.06
	34	*36*	*48*	*36*	*32*				
032.	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	.11	.11	.09	.06
	40	*37*	*63*	*39*	*48*				
033.	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.5	.10	.09	.09	.06
	42	*46*	*48*	*38*	*55*				
034.	2.6	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.6	.10	.08	.06	.07
	47	*48*	*43*	*44*	*56*				
035.	4.4	2.2	1.1	1.7	2.1	.07	.06	.08	.05
	65	*61*	*58*	*62*	*62*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 4.2 Summary Statistics Describing Each Program Measure—Classics

Measure		Number of Programs Evaluated	Mean	Standard Deviation	DECILES 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Program Size													
01	Raw Value	35	11	4	6	8	8	9	10	11	12	12	16
	Std Value	35	50	10	38	43	43	46	48	51	53	53	64
02	Raw Value	35	10	7	3	4	6	7	8	9	11	13	15
	Std Value	35	50	10	40	42	45	46	48	49	52	55	58
03	Raw Value	35	17	10	5	8	11	13	15	16	18	25	30
	Std Value	35	50	10	38	41	44	46	48	49	51	58	63
Program Graduates													
04	Raw Value	16	.28	.14	.08	.17	.20	.23	.25	.28	.29	.31	.44
	Std Value	16	50	10	36	42	44	46	48	50	51	52	61
05	Raw Value	14	7.7	1.6	10.9	9.0	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.5	6.5	6.0	6.0
	Std Value	14	50	10	30	42	46	48	49	51	57	60	60
06	Raw Value	16	.58	.13	.39	.42	.45	.53	.58	.63	.67	.70	.73
	Std Value	16	50	10	35	38	40	46	50	54	57	59	62
07	Raw Value	16	.32	.14	.13	.20	.21	.25	.25	.31	.40	.46	.52
	Std Value	16	50	10	36	41	42	45	45	49	56	60	64
Survey Results													
08	Raw Value	35	2.9	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.1
	Std Value	35	50	10	35	40	44	47	49	53	57	59	62
09	Raw Value	35	1.6	.5	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3
	Std Value	35	50	10	36	38	42	48	50	54	58	58	63
10	Raw Value	35	.9	.2	.7	.7	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
	Std Value	35	50	10	40	40	44	49	49	54	59	59	63
11	Raw Value	35	1.2	.4	.7	.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7
	Std Value	35	50	10	35	38	44	46	52	54	54	60	62
University Library													
12	Raw Value	31	1.0	1.0	−.4	−.1	.4	.8	.9	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.0
	Std Value	31	50	10	36	39	44	48	49	52	57	59	61

NOTE: Standardized values reported in the preceding table have been computed from exact values of the mean and standard deviation and not the rounded values reported here.

TABLE 4.3 Intercorrelations Among Program Measures on 35 Programs in Classics

	Measure										
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Program Size												
01		.63	.64	.04	−.30	.45	.49	.81	.80	.52	.71	.69
02			.58	−.05	−.03	.21	.25	.66	.72	.07	.61	.44
03				−.38	−.12	.18	.32	.65	.66	.28	.61	.53
Program Graduates												
04					.29	.38	.49	.10	.17	−.20	.14	.27
05						−.02	.21	.18	.14	−.05	.26	−.29
06							.70	.34	.44	.24	.29	.59
07		.64	.69	.21	.48	.71						
Survey Results												
08		.96	.31	.95	.59							
09		.30	.88	.59								
10		.25	.33									
11		.45										
University Library												
12												

NOTE: Since in computing correlation coefficients program data must be available for both of the measures being correlated, the actual number of programs on which each coefficient is based varies.

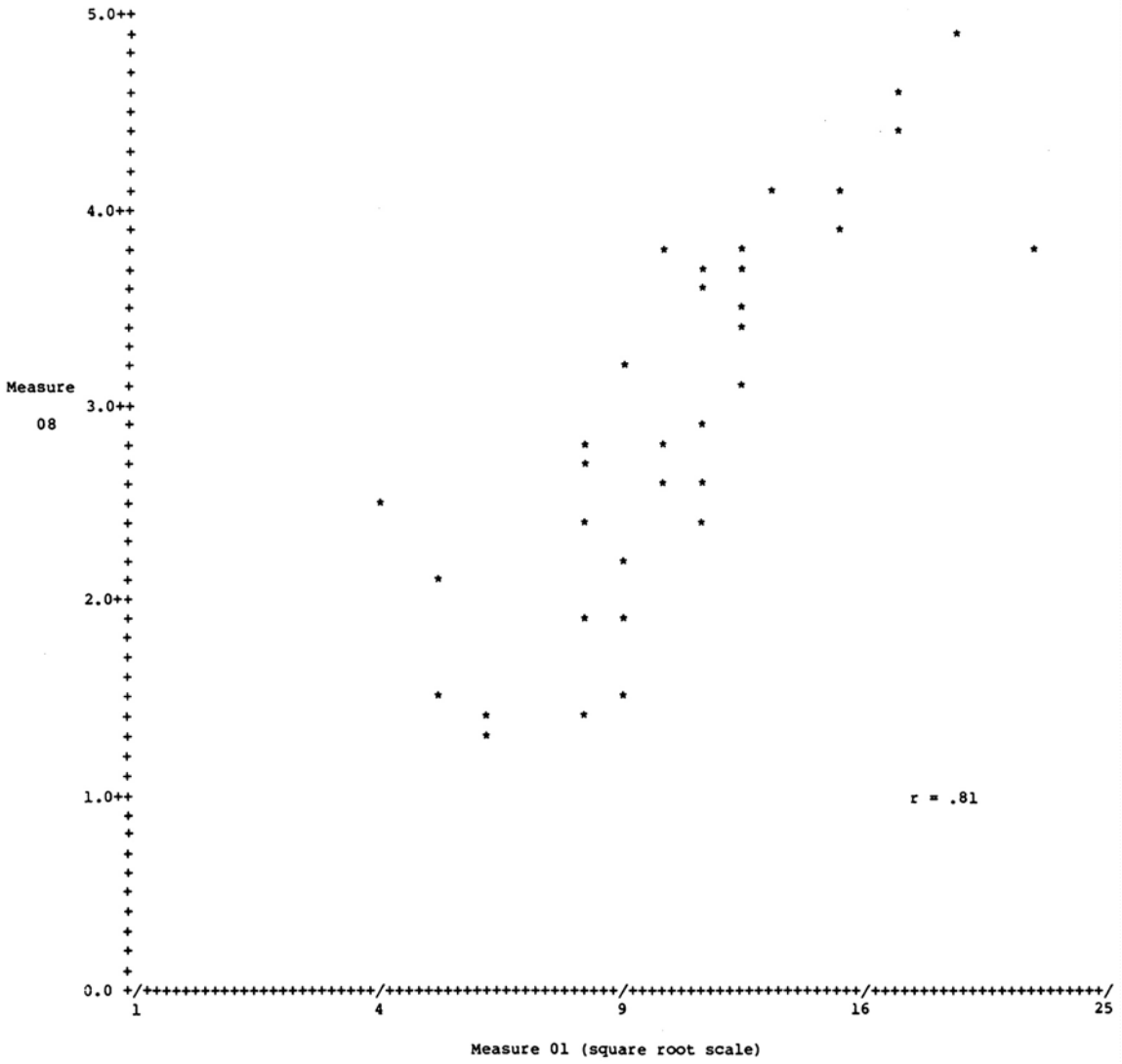

FIGURE 4.1 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus number of faculty members (measure 01)—35 programs in classics.

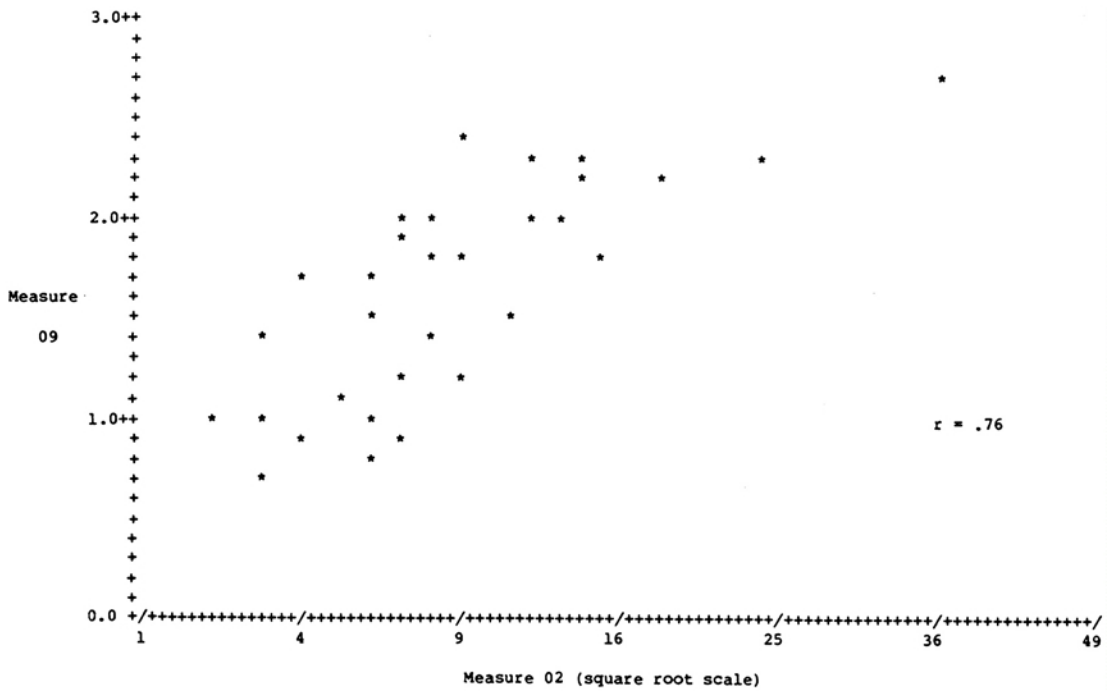

FIGURE 4.2 Mean rating of program effectiveness in educating research scholars/scientists (measure 09) versus number of graduates in last five years (measure 02)—35 programs in classics.

TABLE 4.4 Characteristics of Survey Participants in Classics

	Respondents	
	N	%
Field of Specialization		
Classics	93	93
Other/Unknown	7	7
Faculty Rank		
Professor	47	47
Associate Professor	32	32
Assistant Professor	21	21
Year of Highest Degree		
Pre-1950	8	8
1950–59	17	17
1960–69	39	39
Post-1969	35	35
Unknown	1	1
Evaluator Selection		
Nominated by Institution	79	79
Other	21	21
Survey Form		
With Faculty Names	88	88
Without Names	12	12
Total Evaluators	100	100

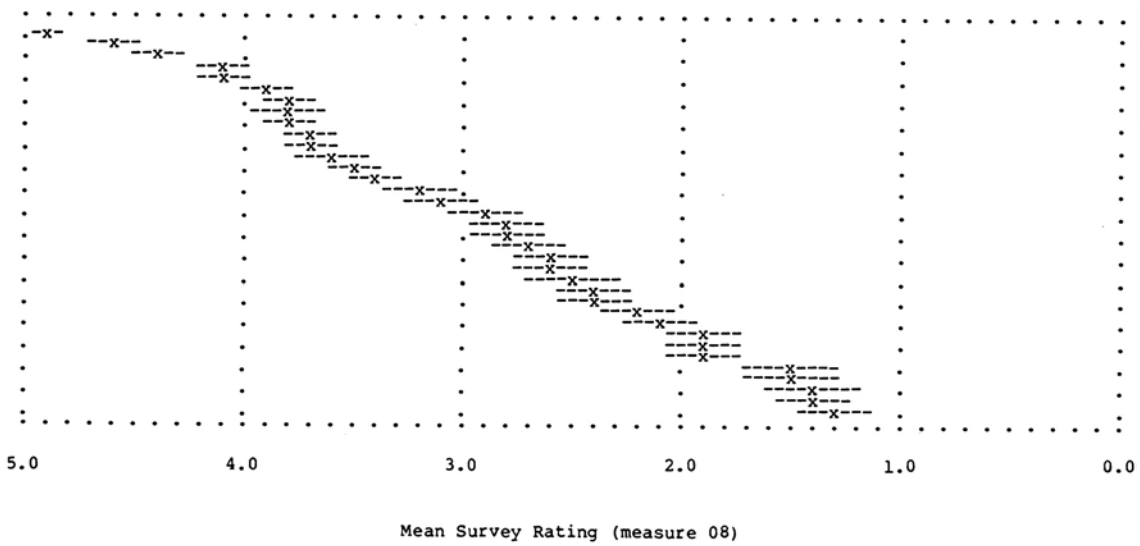

FIGURE 4.3 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty in 35 programs in classics.
NOTE: Programs are listed in sequence of mean rating, with the highest-rated program appearing at the top of the page. The broken lines (---) indicate a confidence interval of ±1.5 standard errors around the reported mean (x) of each program.

V

English Language and Literature Programs

In this chapter 106 research-doctorate programs in English language and literature are assessed. These programs, according to the information supplied by their universities, have accounted for 4,687 doctoral degrees awarded during the FY1976–80 period—approximately 90 percent of the aggregate number of English and American language and literature doctorates earned from U.S. universities in this five-year span.[1] On the average, 62 full-time and part-time students intending to earn doctorates were enrolled in a program in December 1980, with an average faculty size of 31 members.[2] Only three of the programs were initiated since 1970, and no two programs are located in the same university. In addition to the 106 institutions represented in this discipline, another 5 were initially identified as meeting the criteria[3] for inclusion in the assessment:

University of Detroit

Idaho State University—Pocatello

Middle Tennessee State University

SUNY at Albany

Saint John's University

The last institution chose not to participate in the assessment in any discipline. English programs at the other four institutions have not been included in the evaluations in this discipline, since in each case the study coordinator either indicated that the institution did

[1]Data from the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates indicate that 4,096 research doctorates in English language and literature and 1,087 research doctorates in American language and literature were awarded by U.S. universities between FY1976 and FY1980.

[2]See the reported means for measures 03 and 01 in Table 5.2.

[3]As mentioned in Chapter I, the primary criterion for inclusion was that a university had awarded at least 13 doctorates in English during the FY1976–78 period.

not at that time have a research-doctorate program in English or failed to provide the information requested by the committee.

Before examining individual program results presented in Table 5.1, the reader is urged to refer to Chapter II, in which each of the 12 measures used in the assessment is discussed. Summary statistics describing every measure are given in Table 5.2. For 11 of the measures, data are reported for at least 103 of the 106 English programs. For measure 12, a composite index of the size of a university library, data are available for 75 programs. The programs not evaluated on measure 12 are typically smaller—in terms of faculty size and graduate student enrollment—than other English programs. Were data on this measure available for all 106 programs, it is likely that the reported mean would be appreciably lower (and that some of the correlations of this measure with others would be higher).

Intercorrelations among the 12 measures (Pearson product-moment coefficients) are given in Table 5.3. Of particular note are the high positive correlations of the measures of numbers of recent program graduates (02) and library index (12) with reputational survey ratings (08, 09). Figure 5.1 illustrates the relation between the mean rating of the scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) and the number of faculty members (measure 01) for each of 106 programs in English. Figure 5.2 plots the mean rating of program effectiveness (measure 09) against the total number of FY1976–80 program graduates (measure 02). Although in both figures there is a significant positive correlation between program size and reputational rating, it is quite apparent that some of the smaller programs received high mean ratings and that some of the larger programs received low mean ratings.

Table 5.4 describes the 198 faculty members who participated in the evaluation of English programs. These individuals constituted 62 percent of those asked to respond to the survey in this discipline and 6 percent of the faculty population in the 106 research-doctorate programs being evaluated.[4] More than two-thirds of the survey participants had earned their highest degree before 1970, and a majority held the rank of full professor.

One exception should be noted with regard to the survey evaluations in this discipline. It has been called to the attention of the committee that the University of Chicago program in the department of English was labeled "Humanities" on the survey form. The committee has decided to report the survey results for this program but cautions that the reputational ratings may have been influenced by the use of an inaccurate department title.

To assist the reader in interpreting results of the survey evaluations, estimated standard errors have been computed for mean ratings of the scholarly quality of faculty in 106 English programs (and are given in Table 5.1). For each program the mean rating and an associ

[4]See Table 2.3 in Chapter II.

ated "confidence interval" of 1.5 standard errors are illustrated in Figure 5.3 (listed in order of highest to lowest mean rating). In comparing two programs, if their confidence intervals do not overlap, one may conclude that there is a significant difference in their mean ratings at a .05 level of significance.[5] From this figure it is also apparent that one should have somewhat more confidence in the accuracy of the mean ratings of higher-rated programs than lower-rated programs. This generalization results primarily from the fact that evaluators are not as likely to be familiar with the less prestigious programs, and consequently the mean ratings of these programs are usually based on fewer survey responses.

[5]See pp. 28–30 for a discussion of the interpretation of mean ratings and associated confidence intervals.

TABLE 5.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in English Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
001.	American University	11	29	14	.04	6.0	.50	.20
	*Literature**	*36*	*45*	*40*	*36*	*69*	*44*	*50*
002.	Arizona State University-Tempe	37	27	44	.33	10.8	.46	.08
	English	*54*	*44*	*46*	*61*	*40*	*41*	*38*
003.	Arizona, University of-Tucson	38	27	31	.30	11.0	.58	.29
	English	*55*	*44*	*44*	*59*	*38*	*51*	*59*
004.	Arkansas, University-Fayetteville	24	34	28	.19	12.6	.60	.23
	English	*45*	*47*	*43*	*50*	*28*	*53*	*53*
005.	Auburn University	22	19	37	.26	10.5	.56	.11
	English	*44*	*42*	*45*	*56*	*41*	*49*	*41*
006.	Ball State University	39	28	65	NA	NA	NA	NA
	English	*56*	*45*	*51*				
007.	Boston College	19	16	26	.06	5.4	.65	.29
	English	*42*	*41*	*42*	*38*	*73*	*57*	*59*
008.	Boston University	39	28	33	.22	11.2	.54	.22
	English	*56*	*45*	*44*	*52*	*37*	*48*	*51*
009.	Bowling Green State University	26	44	35	.06	9.0	.66	.13
	English	*47*	*50*	*44*	*39*	*51*	*58*	*42*
010.	Brandeis University	16	35	32	.15	8.2	.42	.21
	English and American Literature	*40*	*47*	*44*	*46*	*55*	*38*	*51*
011.	Brown University	34	56	86	.30	8.0	.51	.31
	English	*52*	*54*	*55*	*59*	*57*	*45*	*61*
012.	Bryn Mawr College	12	8	27	NA	9.5	NA	NA
	English	*37*	*38*	*43*		*48*		
013.	CUNY-Graduate School	21	61	126	.31	9.8	.29	.09
	English	*43*	*55*	*63*	*60*	*46*	*26*	*39*
014.	California, University of-Berkeley	60	112	143	.23	9.1	.52	.26
	English	*70*	*72*	*67*	*53*	*50*	*46*	*55*
015.	California, University of-Davis	23	30	46	.28	9.6	.29	.07
	English	*45*	*45*	*47*	*57*	*47*	*26*	*37*
016.	California, University of-Irvine	26	28	48	.19	8.0	.50	.17
	English	*47*	*45*	*47*	*50*	*57*	*44*	*46*
017.	California, University of-Los Angeles	77	65	101	.21	7.8	.53	.31
	English	*82*	*57*	*58*	*51*	*58*	*47*	*60*
018.	California, University of-Riverside	17	10	34	.21	8.2	.57	.36
	English	*40*	*39*	*44*	*51*	*56*	*50*	*65*
019.	California, University of-San Diego	21	22	23	.25	8.5	.50	.31
	Literature	*43*	*43*	*42*	*54*	*54*	*44*	*60*
020.	California, University of-Santa Barbara	32	26	25	.22	8.8	.48	.35
	English	*51*	*44*	*42*	*52*	*52*	*42*	*64*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 5.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in English Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
001.	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	NA	.14	.13	.12	.06
	36	*34*	*39*	*39*					
002.	1.8	1.2	1.4	0.6	−0.3	.13	.11	.12	.06
	43	*44*	*65*	*43*	*45*				
003.	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.9	.13	.12	.09	.07
	46	*48*	*66*	*43*	*57*				
004.	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	NA	.14	.12	.14	.06
	40	*41*	*56*	*41*					
005.	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	NA	.13	.13	.13	.05
	36	*34*	*50*	*37*					
006.	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.3	NA	.13	.11	.14	.06
	38	*37*	*58*	*38*					
007.	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	NA	.14	.12	.13	.06
	42	*38*	*50*	*42*					
008.	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	−0.4	.10	.09	.12	.06
	53	*48*	*52*	*53*	*45*				
009.	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.4	NA	.15	.13	.14	.06
	39	*40*	*58*	*39*					
010.	2.4	1.6	0.7	0.7	NA	.14	.12	.09	.06
	49	*52*	*37*	*46*					
011.	3.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	−1.1	.07	.06	.07	.06
	64	*63*	*57*	*64*	*38*				
012.	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.4	NA	.16	.15	.13	.06
	41	*44*	*37*	*40*					
013.	3.9	2.0	1.2	1.3	NA	.09	.10	.10	.08
	63	*59*	*59*	*60*					
014.	4.7	2.6	0.9	1.7	2.2	.05	.06	.08	.05
	71	*70*	*45*	*70*	*70*				
015.	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.6	.11	.10	.09	.07
	51	*49*	*61*	*52*	*55*				
016.	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	NA	.10	.08	.11	.06
	57	*57*	*71*	*58*					
017.	4.0	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	.07	.05	.08	.06
	64	*63*	*62*	*65*	*68*				
018.	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	−1.0	.11	.09	.13	.07
	48	*47*	*41*	*48*	*39*				
019.	3.1	1.8	1.1	1.1	−0.0	.08	.08	.11	.06
	56	*55*	*52*	*55*	*48*				
020.	2.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	−0.1	.10	.08	.12	.07
	54	*50*	*48*	*53*	*47*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 5.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in English Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
021.	Case Western Reserve University	11	24	26	.24	9.8	.33	.13
	English	*36*	*43*	*42*	*54*	*46*	*30*	*43*
022.	Catholic University of America	9	17	30	.28	12.0	.59	.12
	English	*35*	*41*	*43*	*57*	*32*	*52*	*41*
023.	Chicago, University of	33	96	72	.39	7.3	.65	.40
	English	*51*	*67*	*52*	*66*	*61*	*57*	*69*
024.	Claremont Graduate School	10	10	29	.50	9.5	.58	.25
	English	*36*	*39*	*43*	*76*	*48*	*51*	*55*
025.	Colorado, University of	35	31	84	.20	10.4	.41	.16
	English	*53*	*46*	*55*	*50*	*42*	*36*	*46*
026.	Columbia University	34	138	337	.30	8.0	.52	.20
	English and Comparative Literature	*52*	*80*	*99*	*59*	*57*	*46*	*50*
027.	Connecticut, University of-Storrs	30	45	34	.28	10.0	.74	.24
	English	*49*	*50*	*44*	*57*	*44*	*64*	*53*
028.	Cornell University-Ithaca	43	48	69	.39	6.2	.72	.37
	English Language and Literature	*58*	*51*	*51*	*67*	*68*	*63*	*66*
029.	Delaware, University of-Newark	36	16	32	.12	10.2	.47	.12
	English	*53*	*41*	*44*	*43*	*43*	*42*	*41*
030.	Denver, University of	19	44	46	.10	9.9	.45	.10
	English	*42*	*50*	*47*	*41*	*45*	*40*	*40*
031.	Duke University	21	46	76	.26	7.8	.52	.18
	English	*43*	*51*	*53*	*55*	*58*	*46*	*48*
032.	Emory University	18	36	37	.37	8.8	.57	.20
	English	*41*	*47*	*45*	*65*	*52*	*50*	*50*
033.	Florida State University-Tallahassee	19	48	18	.12	8.3	.69	.28
	English	*42*	*51*	*41*	*43*	*55*	*60*	*58*
034.	Florida, University of-Gainesville	47	42	59	.14	8.0	.33	.12
	English	*61*	*49*	*49*	*45*	*57*	*30*	*42*
035.	Fordham University	16	34	48	.03	13.0	.49	.09
	English Language and Literature	*40*	*47*	*47*	*36*	*26*	*43*	*39*
036.	Georgia State University-Atlanta	12	19	34	.11	11.3	.53	.11
	English	*37*	*42*	*44*	*42*	*36*	*46*	*40*
037.	Georgia, University of-Athens	17	15	21	.18	13.3	.82	.00
	English	*40*	*41*	*41*	*48*	*24*	*72*	*30*
038.	Harvard University	33	34	91	.36	7.6	.77	.36
	English and American Literature & Language	*51*	*47*	*56*	*63*	*59*	*67*	*66*
039.	Illinois, University-Urbana/Champaign	39	88	58	.15	8.0	.52	.26
	English	*56*	*64*	*49*	*46*	*57*	*46*	*55*
040.	Indiana University-Bloomington	61	127	184	.12	8.9	.67	.22
	English	*71*	*77*	*75*	*43*	*51*	*58*	*51*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 5.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in English Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
021.	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	−1.3	.14	.12	.11	.06
	41	*39*	*34*	*42*	*36*				
022.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	NA	.11	.17	.17	.05
	32	*33*	*32*	*37*					
023.	4.4	2.4	1.1	1.6	0.9	.07	.06	.08	.05
	68	*67*	*52*	*68*	*57*				
024.	2.5	1.8	0.6	0.7	NA	.17	.10	.10	.07
	50	*55*	*33*	*45*					
025.	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	−0.9	.11	.07	.12	.06
	50	*52*	*52*	*48*	*40*				
026.	4.4	2.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	.07	.06	.08	.05
	68	*64*	*54*	*68*	*65*				
027.	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.7	−0.5	.10	.11	.10	.06
	47	*47*	*42*	*45*	*44*				
028.	4.3	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.6	.08	.05	.08	.06
	67	*69*	*62*	*67*	*64*				
029.	2.3	1.4	1.5	0.7	NA	.12	.11	.12	.07
	48	*47*	*70*	*47*					
030.	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	NA	.14	.12	.06	.06
	37	*37*	*47*	*37*					
031.	3.2	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.3	.09	.07	.10	.07
	57	*57*	*44*	*52*	*52*				
032.	2.7	1.8	1.1	0.8	−0.6	.12	.08	.11	.07
	52	*55*	*53*	*50*	*43*				
033.	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	−0.4	.13	.11	.11	.05
	39	*38*	*42*	*38*	*44*				
034.	2.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	.11	.10	.11	.06
	47	*47*	*57*	*48*	*56*				
035.	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	NA	.13	.12	.16	.06
	42	*44*	*28*	*39*					
036.	0.5	0.5	NA	0.3	NA	.08	.10	NA	.05
	31	*31*		*37*					
037.	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	.13	.12	.13	.07
	42	*43*	*44*	*43*	*53*				
038.	4.5	2.5	0.7	1.8	3.0	.08	.06	.07	.05
	69	*68*	*39*	*72*	*78*				
039.	3.3	2.0	0.8	1.2	2.0	.09	.06	.09	.06
	58	*59*	*39*	*58*	*68*				
040.	3.6	2.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	.09	.06	.10	.06
	60	*62*	*54*	*63*	*58*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 5.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in English Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
041.	Iowa, University of-Iowa City	53	86	149	.24	9.3	.47	.18
	English	*65*	*64*	*68*	*53*	*49*	*42*	*48*
042.	Johns Hopkins University	9	28	35	.18	5.4	.64	.43
	English	*35*	*45*	*44*	*48*	*73*	*56*	*72*
043.	Kansas State University-Manhattan	26	18	21	.12	10.8	.63	.19
	English	*47*	*42*	*41*	*43*	*40*	*55*	*48*
044.	Kansas, University of	57	35	70	.37	10.8	.50	.17
	English	*68*	*47*	*52*	*64*	*39*	*44*	*46*
045.	Kent State University	29	39	70	.03	9.8	.75	.15
	English	*49*	*48*	*52*	*35*	*46*	*65*	*45*
046.	Kentucky, University of	26	31	31	.33	10.4	.52	.10
	English	*47*	*46*	*44*	*61*	*42*	*46*	*39*
047.	Lehigh University	17	20	25	.10	8.4	.71	.10
	English	*40*	*42*	*42*	*41*	*55*	*62*	*39*
048.	Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge	33	23	24	.33	11.3	.52	.19
	English	*51*	*43*	*42*	*61*	*36*	*46*	*49*
049.	Loyola University of Chicago	27	17	37	.31	9.3	.63	.06
	English	*47*	*41*	*45*	*60*	*49*	*55*	*36*
050.	Marquette University	18	14	13	.16	8.3	.79	.32
	English	*41*	*40*	*40*	*47*	*55*	*69*	*61*
051.	Maryland, University of-College Park	49	61	195	.04	11.2	.60	.12
	English Language and Literature	*62*	*55*	*78*	*37*	*37*	*52*	*42*
052.	Massachusetts, University of-Amherst	50	69	96	.16	10.3	.54	.10
	English	*63*	*58*	*57*	*47*	*43*	*47*	*39*
053.	Michigan State University-East Lansing	46	50	78	.10	8.2	.79	.35
	English	*60*	*52*	*53*	*42*	*56*	*69*	*65*
054.	Michigan, University of-Ann Arbor	67	116	62	.22	8.2	.62	.22
	English Language and Literature	*75*	*73*	*50*	*52*	*55*	*54*	*52*
055.	Minnesota, University of	27	51	101	.28	10.9	.71	.27
	English	*47*	*52*	*58*	*57*	*39*	*62*	*56*
056.	Mississippi, University of-Oxford	18	19	21	.50	10.2	.85	.05
	English	*41*	*42*	*41*	*76*	*43*	*74*	*35*
057.	Missouri, University of-Columbia	25	19	56	.05	9.2	.45	.15
	English	*46*	*42*	*49*	*37*	*49*	*40*	*45*
058.	Nebraska, University of-Lincoln	39	60	55	.22	10.6	.46	.20
	English	*56*	*55*	*48*	*52*	*41*	*41*	*50*
059.	New Mexico, University of-Albuquerque	27	33	31	.17	7.5	.57	.30
	English	*47*	*46*	*44*	*47*	*60*	*50*	*60*
060.	New York University	28	111	97	.01	11.3	.62	.09
	English	*48*	*72*	*57*	*34*	*36*	*54*	*39*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 5.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in English Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
041.	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	.09	.07	.09	.06
	57	*62*	*51*	*59*	*51*				
042.	4.3	2.5	0.8	1.7	−0.4	.08	.07	.09	.06
	67	*67*	*41*	*68*	*45*				
043.	1.1	0.8	NA	0.2	NA	.13	.17	NA	.05
	37	*36*		*36*					
044.	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	.11	.09	.11	.07
	49	*50*	*43*	*45*	*49*				
045.	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	−1.8	.14	.15	.11	.07
	42	*39*	*40*	*42*	*31*				
046.	2.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	−0.1	.11	.09	.11	.07
	49	*48*	*58*	*50*	*48*				
047.	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.4	NA	.16	.12	.16	.06
	39	*42*	*52*	*39*					
048.	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	−0.3	.11	.10	.13	.07
	47	*47*	*46*	*46*	*45*				
049.	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	NA	.14	.13	.12	.06
	38	*40*	*44*	*41*					
050.	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	NA	.13	.12	.12	.06
	42	*40*	*44*	*43*					
051.	3.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.2	.09	.07	.09	.06
	56	*56*	*69*	*57*	*50*				
052.	2.9	1.8	1.1	1.0	−0.7	.09	.08	.11	.06
	54	*55*	*55*	*53*	*42*				
053.	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.3	.09	.07	.09	.06
	54	*54*	*48*	*51*	*52*				
054.	3.6	2.2	0.9	1.4	1.8	.08	.06	.10	.05
	61	*63*	*45*	*62*	*66*				
055.	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.2	.08	.08	.09	.07
	52	*54*	*30*	*48*	*60*				
056.	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	NA	.12	.11	.11	.05
	38	*38*	*42*	*37*					
057.	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.5	−0.2	.11	.11	.14	.06
	46	*46*	*48*	*41*	*47*				
058.	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	−0.5	.11	.08	.08	.07
	49	*49*	*39*	*46*	*44*				
059.	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	−1.0	.10	.10	.13	.06
	43	*44*	*53*	*47*	*39*				
060.	3.5	1.9	1.3	1.3	0.5	.08	.07	.09	.06
	60	*58*	*63*	*60*	*53*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 5.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in English Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
061.	North Carolina, University of-Chapel Hill	49	116	84	.19	9.3	.59	.19
	English	*62*	*73*	*55*	*50*	*49*	*52*	*49*
062.	North Dakota, University of-Grand Forks	21	7	18	NA	NA	NA	NA
	English	*43*	*38*	*41*				
063.	Northern Illinois University-De Kalb	22	22	50	.00	9.7	.39	.09
	English	*44*	*43*	*47*	*33*	*47*	*35*	*38*
064.	Northwestern University	27	33	30	.34	6.8	.58	.18
	English	*47*	*46*	*43*	*62*	*65*	*51*	*47*
065.	Notre Dame, University of	21	39	58	.19	8.4	.61	.13
	English	*43*	*48*	*49*	*49*	*54*	*53*	*43*
066.	Ohio State University-Columbus	48	59	75	.23	7.6	.49	.25
	English	*62*	*55*	*53*	*53*	*60*	*44*	*54*
067.	Ohio University-Athens	37	29	53	.08	8.1	.49	.14
	English Language and Literature	*54*	*45*	*48*	*40*	*56*	*43*	*43*
068.	Oklahoma State University-Stillwater	16	22	36	.06	12.0	.77	.24
	*English**	*40*	*43*	*45*	*38*	*32*	*67*	*53*
069.	Oklahoma, University of-Norman	22	17	37	.14	8.5	.50	.10
	English	*44*	*41*	*45*	*45*	*54*	*44*	*40*
070.	Oregon, University of-Eugene	36	52	120	.07	8.1	.51	.14
	English Language and Literature	*53*	*53*	*62*	*39*	*56*	*45*	*44*
071.	Pennsylvania State University	30	48	48	.10	8.6	.61	.15
	English	*49*	*51*	*47*	*41*	*53*	*54*	*44*
072.	Pennsylvania, University of	41	72	86	.23	7.0	.65	.21
	English	*57*	*59*	*55*	*53*	*63*	*57*	*51*
073.	Pittsburgh, University of	27	23	40	.17	9.1	.48	.13
	English	*47*	*43*	*45*	*48*	*50*	*42*	*43*
074.	Princeton University	27	50	45	.39	6.5	.79	.40
	English	*47*	*52*	*46*	*66*	*66*	*69*	*70*
075.	Purdue University-West Lafayette	44	46	152	.03	7.6	.49	.20
	English	*59*	*51*	*69*	*36*	*59*	*43*	*50*
076.	Rhode Island, University of	30	20	25	.00	9.3	.62	.08
	English	*49*	*42*	*42*	*33*	*49*	*54*	*37*
077.	Rice University	17	18	62	.13	5.3	.48	.26
	English	*40*	*42*	*50*	*44*	*73*	*42*	*56*
078.	Rochester, University of	24	33	70	.22	9.6	.67	.30
	English	*45*	*46*	*52*	*52*	*47*	*58*	*60*
079.	Rutgers, The State University-New Brunswick	42	59	171	.20	8.0	.45	.23
	English	*58*	*55*	*73*	*50*	*57*	*40*	*53*
080.	SUNY at Binghamton	25	47	47	.00	8.7	.56	.11
	English, General Literature, and Rhetoric	*46*	*51*	*47*	*33*	*53*	*50*	*41*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 5.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in English Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
061.	3.5	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	.08	.06	.08	.06
	60	*60*	*54*	*61*	*58*				
062.	0.7	0.5	NA	0.2	NA	.13	.17	NA	.05
	33	*30*		*34*					
063.	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	NA	.15	.15	.10	.05
	38	*38*	*45*	*37*					
064.	3.5	2.0	1.2	1.4	0.3	.08	.05	.09	.06
	60	*60*	*57*	*61*	*51*				
065.	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.7	−1.3	.12	.10	.09	.06
	44	*46*	*34*	*47*	*35*				
066.	2.9	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	.08	.07	.09	.06
	54	*54*	*42*	*55*	*57*				
067.	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	NA	.12	.12	.15	.05
	40	*40*	*33*	*38*					
068.	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	−1.9	.12	.12	.15	.06
	34	*35*	*45*	*37*	*29*				
069.	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.6	−0.6	.11	.10	.11	.06
	44	*44*	*52*	*44*	*43*				
070.	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	−0.9	.12	.10	.09	.06
	48	*48*	*45*	*46*	*39*				
071.	2.8	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	.10	.07	.09	.07
	53	*55*	*52*	*53*	*55*				
072.	4.0	2.2	1.5	1.6	0.7	.07	.06	.08	.06
	64	*63*	*70*	*66*	*55*				
073.	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	.10	.09	.08	.06
	45	*46*	*45*	*45*	*49*				
074.	4.2	2.4	1.0	1.6	0.9	.07	.06	.08	.06
	67	*67*	*50*	*67*	*57*				
075.	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	−0.5	.13	.11	.12	.06
	48	*48*	*45*	*45*	*43*				
076.	1.2	0.8	NA	0.3	NA	.11	.12	NA	.05
	38	*36*		*37*					
077.	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	−1.4	.10	.09	.10	.06
	51	*51*	*42*	*50*	*34*				
078.	3.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	−0.6	.11	.07	.09	.07
	55	*56*	*48*	*55*	*42*				
079.	3.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	0.8	.07	.05	.07	.06
	62	*60*	*66*	*64*	*56*				
080.	2.6	1.6	1.0	0.9	NA	.11	.09	.15	.06
	51	*51*	*50*	*52*					

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 5.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in English Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
081.	SUNY at Buffalo	59	100	158	.14	7.3	.51	.22
	English	*69*	*68*	*70*	*45*	*61*	*45*	*51*
082.	SUNY at Stony Brook	36	69	132	.06	9.9	.61	.23
	English	*53*	*58*	*64*	*38*	*45*	*53*	*52*
083.	Saint Louis University	14	25	25	.15	10.5	.67	.07
	English	*38*	*44*	*42*	*46*	*41*	*58*	*37*
084.	South Carolina, University of-Columbia	42	79	78	.12	8.3	.54	.14
	English	*58*	*61*	*53*	*44*	*55*	*48*	*44*
085.	Southern California, University of	17	29	89	.30	8.5	.57	.33
	English	*40*	*45*	*56*	*59*	*54*	*50*	*63*
086.	Southern Illinois University-Carbondale	30	30	14	.21	9.7	.48	.07
	English	*49*	*45*	*40*	*51*	*47*	*43*	*37*
087.	Stanford University	37	56	71	.47	7.4	.80	.53
	English	*54*	*54*	*52*	*73*	*61*	*69*	*82*
088.	Syracuse University	33	42	38	.18	10.1	.56	.22
	English	*51*	*49*	*45*	*48*	*44*	*49*	*52*
089.	Temple University	22	41	67	.20	11.1	.59	.13
	English	*44*	*49*	*51*	*50*	*38*	*52*	*42*
090.	Tennessee, University of-Knoxville	26	46	69	.31	8.6	.61	.22
	English	*47*	*51*	*51*	*59*	*53*	*54*	*52*
091.	Texas A & M University	32	18	39	.05	10.7	.47	.21
	English	*51*	*42*	*45*	*37*	*40*	*42*	*51*
092.	Texas Tech University-Lubbock	19	25	21	.06	8.4	.72	.16
	English	*42*	*44*	*41*	*39*	*54*	*63*	*45*
093.	Texas, University of-Austin	76	89	72	.09	9.1	.49	.27
	English	*81*	*65*	*52*	*41*	*50*	*43*	*56*
094.	Tufts University	19	24	29	.22	10.1	.36	.23
	English	*42*	*43*	*43*	*52*	*44*	*33*	*52*
095.	Tulane University	23	29	47	.47	10.1	.59	.31
	English	*45*	*45*	*47*	*73*	*44*	*51*	*61*
096.	Tulsa, University of	9	19	34	.18	10.0	.68	.09
	Modern Letters	*35*	*42*	*44*	*49*	*44*	*60*	*39*
097.	Utah, University of-Salt Lake City	29	27	61	.07	8.0	.64	.20
	English	*49*	*44*	*50*	*40*	*57*	*56*	*50*
098.	Vanderbilt University	26	28	61	.25	9.7	.62	.31
	English	*47*	*45*	*50*	*54*	*47*	*54*	*61*
099.	Virginia, University of	40	95	156	.27	6.7	.62	.26
	English	*56*	*66*	*69*	*56*	*65*	*54*	*55*
100.	Washington State University-Pullman	21	11	22	.08	10.8	.55	.27
	English	*43*	*39*	*42*	*40*	*40*	*48*	*57*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 5.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in English Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
081.	3.6	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.3	.10	.08	.09	.07
	60	*58*	*49*	*61*	*51*				
082.	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.2	−0.6	.08	.06	.10	.07
	56	*58*	*58*	*58*	*42*				
083.	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	NA	.12	.12	.10	.06
	46	*46*	*41*	*48*					
084.	2.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	−0.4	.11	.10	.11	.07
	54	*53*	*61*	*53*	*45*				
085.	3.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.4	.09	.09	.11	.07
	55	*54*	*67*	*58*	*52*				
086.	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	−0.2	.11	.09	.08	.06
	43	*41*	*42*	*47*	*47*				
087.	4.2	2.5	1.1	1.6	2.0	.08	.07	.07	.06
	66	*68*	*55*	*67*	*68*				
088.	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.8	−0.3	.11	.10	.07	.06
	48	*49*	*43*	*48*	*45*				
089.	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.7	−0.4	.10	.09	.11	.06
	47	*45*	*45*	*47*	*44*				
090.	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.7	−0.4	.12	.10	.09	.06
	49	*49*	*59*	*46*	*44*				
091.	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.4	−0.5	.11	.11	.12	.06
	42	*41*	*72*	*40*	*44*				
092.	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	NA	.11	.11	.10	.06
	34	*35*	*52*	*39*					
093.	3.4	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	.09	.06	.09	.06
	59	*60*	*63*	*59*	*64*				
094.	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.7	NA	.13	.13	.12	.06
	49	*52*	*44*	*47*					
095.	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	−1.0	.12	.09	.12	.06
	48	*48*	*38*	*45*	*38*				
096.	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.7	NA	.13	.12	.12	.06
	38	*37*	*62*	*45*					
097.	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.3	−0.6	.14	.11	.15	.05
	41	*42*	*63*	*37*	*42*				
098.	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.9	−0.7	.09	.08	.10	.07
	51	*52*	*56*	*50*	*41*				
099.	4.6	2.4	1.3	1.8	0.7	.06	.06	.07	.05
	70	*67*	*63*	*71*	*56*				
100.	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	−0.3	.14	.16	.12	.05
	39	*39*	*48*	*37*	*46*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 5.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in English Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
101.	Washington University-Saint Louis	23	13	23	.40	8.2	.68	.21
	English and American Literature	*45*	*40*	*42*	*67*	*56*	*60*	*51*
102.	Washington, University of-Seattle	60	135	51	.13	8.2	.50	.24
	English	*70*	*79*	*48*	*44*	*56*	*44*	*53*
103.	Wayne State University	61	25	25	.14	10.6	.25	.00
	English	*71*	*44*	*42*	*45*	*41*	*23*	*30*
104.	Wisconsin, University of-Madison	50	120	126	.20	10.4	.62	.26
	English	*63*	*75*	*63*	*50*	*42*	*54*	*55*
105.	Wisconsin, University of-Milwaukee	31	31	39	.13	9.7	.52	.26
	English	*50*	*46*	*45*	*44*	*47*	*46*	*56*
106.	Yale University	31	106	91	.39	6.0	.72	.48
	English Language and Literature	*50*	*70*	*56*	*66*	*69*	*63*	*77*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. “NA” indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 5.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in English Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
101.	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.8	−0.4	.10	.08	.13	.06
	51	*53*	*42*	*50*	*45*				
102.	3.4	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	.07	.06	.10	.05
	58	*59*	*60*	*58*	*63*				
103.	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	−0.4	.13	.09	.13	.06
	46	*46*	*44*	*43*	*45*				
104.	3.5	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	.08	.06	.09	.06
	60	*61*	*40*	*60*	*64*				
105.	2.7	1.7	1.2	1.0	NA	.11	.09	.11	.06
	52	*53*	*59*	*52*					
106.	4.9	2.7	1.0	1.9	2.1	.03	.05	.07	.04
	73	*71*	*48*	*73*	*69*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 5.2 Summary Statistics Describing Each Program Measure—English Language & Literature

					DECILES								
Measure		Number of Programs Evaluated	Mean	Standard Deviation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Program Size													
01	Raw Value	106	31	15	16	19	22	25	27	32	36	41	50
	Std Value	106	50	10	40	42	44	46	47	51	53	57	63
02	Raw Value	106	44	31	17	19	25	28	33	42	48	61	95
	Std Value	106	50	10	41	42	44	45	46	49	51	55	66
03	Raw Value	106	62	48	23	27	33	37	47	59	70	86	126
	Std Value	106	50	10	42	43	44	45	47	49	52	55	63
Program Graduates													
04	Raw Value	103	.20	.12	.05	.09	.12	.15	.19	.22	.25	.30	.36
	Std Value	103	50	10	38	41	43	46	49	52	54	58	63
05	Raw Value	104	9.1	1.6	11.1	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.1	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.3
	Std Value	104	50	10	38	41	44	46	50	54	56	57	61
06	Raw Value	103	.57	.12	.45	.48	.50	.52	.57	.59	.62	.66	.72
	Std Value	103	50	10	40	43	44	46	50	52	54	58	63
07	Raw Value	103	.20	.10	.09	.11	.13	.17	.20	.22	.25	.29	.33
	Std Value	103	50	10	39	41	43	47	50	52	55	59	63
Survey Results													
08	Raw Value	106	2.5	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.0
	Std Value	106	50	10	38	40	43	47	49	52	55	60	65
09	Raw Value	106	1.5	.5	.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2
	Std Value	106	50	10	36	40	44	48	50	53	55	59	63
10	Raw Value	102	1.0	.2	.7	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
	Std Value	102	50	10	37	41	45	45	50	54	54	58	63
11	Raw Value	106	.9	.4	.3	.4	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
	Std Value	106	50	10	37	40	44	46	49	51	55	60	65
University Library													
12	Raw Value	75	.2	1.0	−1.0	−.6	−.5	−.4	−.1	.3	.7	.9	1.7
	Std Value	75	50	10	39	43	44	45	47	51	55	57	65

NOTE: Standardized values reported in the preceding table have been computed from exact values of the mean and standard deviation and not the rounded values reported here.

TABLE 5.3 Intercorrelations Among Program Measures on 106 Programs in English Language & Literature

	Measure											
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Program Size												
01		.65	.48	−.04	.10	−.16	.11	.50	.50	.31	.48	.51
02			.70	.01	.21	.02	.21	.68	.66	.19	.69	.59
03				.00	.16	−.07	.11	.58	.55	.23	.58	.34
Program Graduates												
04					.09	.17	.35	.38	.40	−.05	.35	.29
05						.09	.50	.47	.44	.09	.48	.27
06							.34	.04	.05	−.08	.08	.16
07		.54	.55	.02	.52	.32						
Survey Results												
08		.98	.28	.98	.71							
09		.24	.95	.71								
10		.31	.18									
11		.69										
University Library												
12												

NOTE: Since in computing correlation coefficients program data must be available for both of the measures being correlated, the actual number of programs on which each coefficient is based varies.

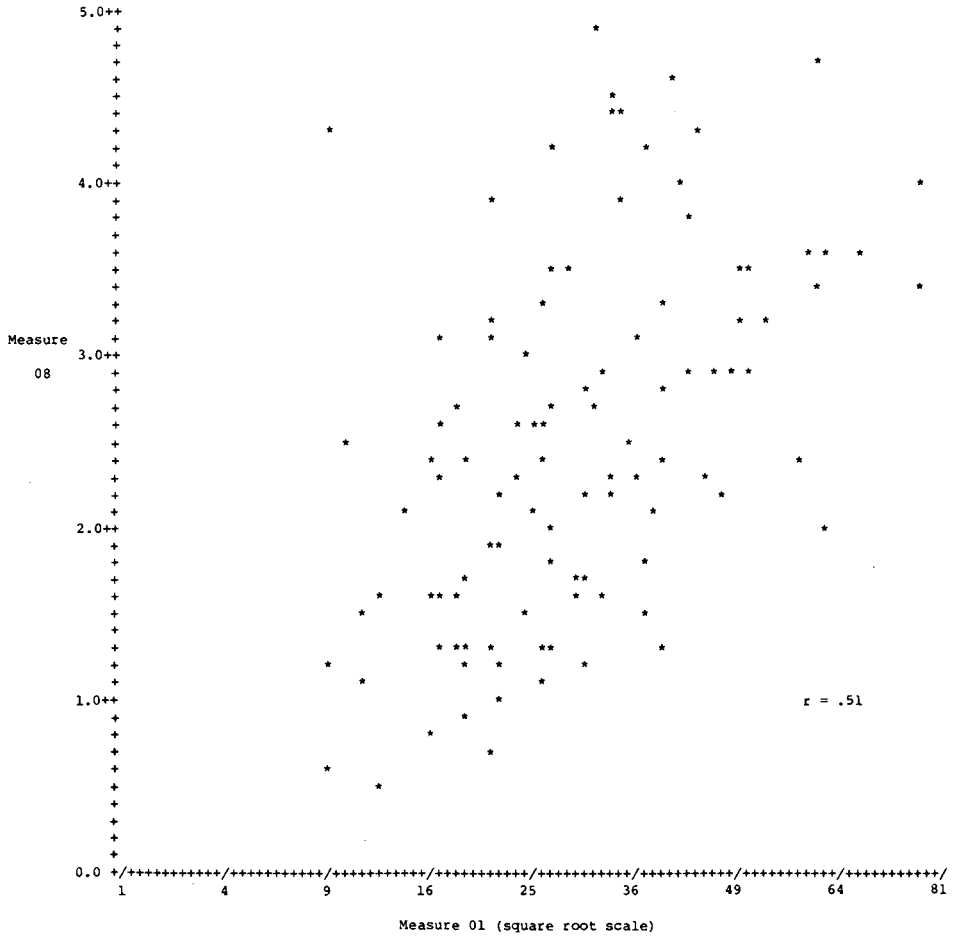

FIGURE 5.1 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus number of faculty members (measure 01)—106 programs in English language & literature.

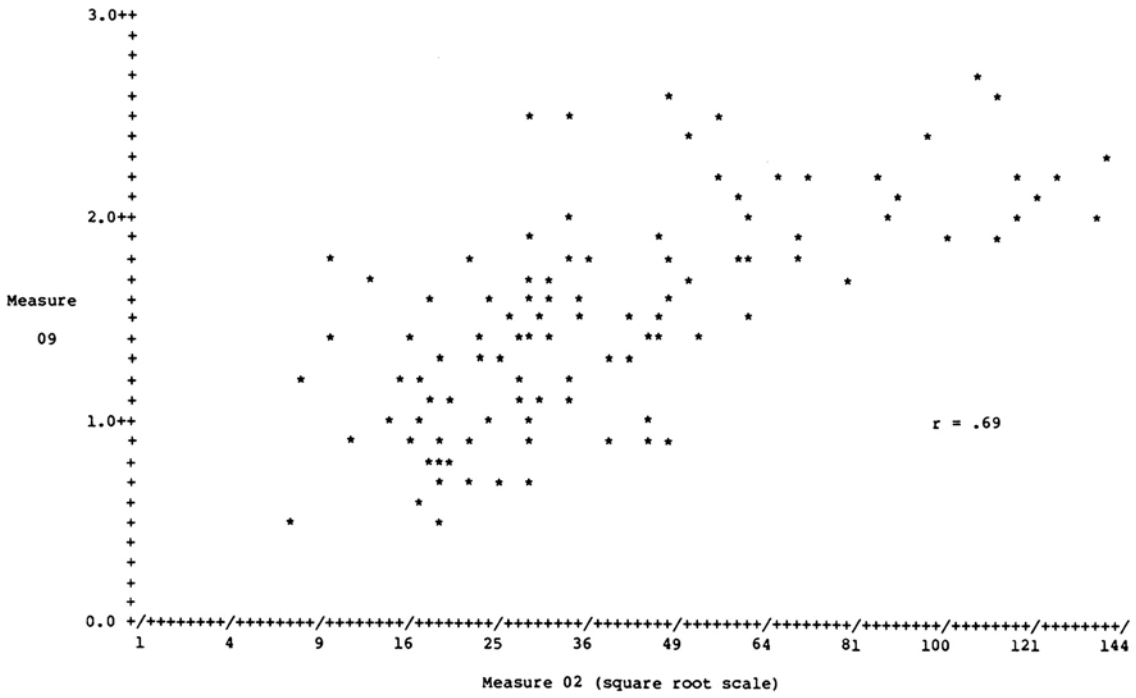

FIGURE 5.2 Mean rating of program effectiveness in educating research scholars/scientists (measure 09) versus number of graduates in last five years (measure 02)—106 programs in English language & literature.

TABLE 5.4 Characteristics of Survey Participants in English Language & Literature

	Respondents	
	N	%
Field of Specialization		
English Language and Literature	177	89
Other/Unknown	21	11
Faculty Rank		
Professor	105	53
Associate Professor	75	38
Assistant Professor	18	9
Year of Highest Degree		
Pre-1950	8	4
1950–59	41	21
1960–69	86	43
Post-1969	60	30
Unknown	3	2
Evaluator Selection		
Nominated by Institution	180	91
Other	18	9
Survey Form		
With Faculty Names	177	89
Without Names	21	11
Total Evaluators	198	100

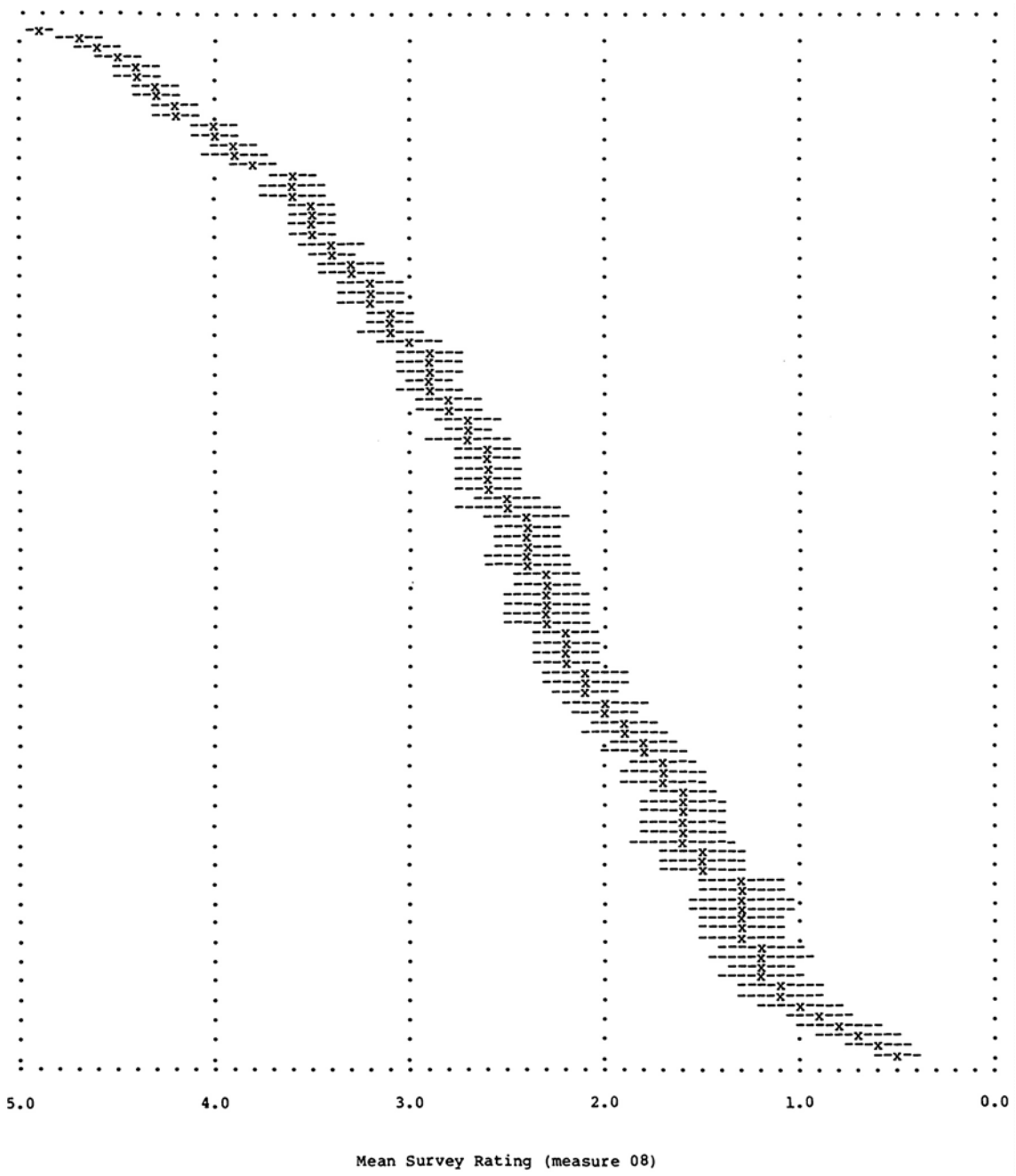

FIGURE 5.3 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty in 106 programs in English language & literature.
NOTE: Programs are listed in sequence of mean rating, with the highest-rated program appearing at the top of the page. The broken lines (---) indicate a confidence interval of ±1.5 standard errors around the reported mean (x) of each program.

VI

French Language and Literature Programs

In this chapter 58 research-doctorate programs in French language and literature are assessed. These programs, according to the information supplied by their universities, have accounted for 811 doctoral degrees awarded during the FY1976–80 period—approximately 82 percent of the aggregate number of French language and literature doctorates earned from U.S. universities in this five-year span.[1] With respect to this percentage it should be pointed out that five of the university coordinators providing program information to the committee were unable to determine how many of the recent graduates from the departments of romance languages or modern languages were degree recipients in French. Data for these five programs are not included in the above estimate. On the average, 20 full-time and part-time students intending to earn doctorates were enrolled in a program in December 1980, with an average faculty size of 11 members.[2] Most of the 58 programs, listed in Table 6.1, are located in departments of French and Italian or romance languages. Eleven are found in departments of French (only) and eight in modern languages. Only one of the programs was initiated since 1970, and no two programs are located in the same university. In addition to the 58 institutions represented in this discipline, another 4 were initially identified as meeting the criteria[3] for inclusion in the assessment:

Georgetown University

Middlebury College

SUNY at Binghamton

University of Rochester

[1]Data from the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates indicate that 985 research doctorates in French language and literature were awarded by U.S. universities between FY1976 and FY1980.

[2]See the reported means for measures 03 and 01 in Table 6.2.

[3]As mentioned in Chapter I, the primary criterion for inclusion was that a university had awarded at least 5 doctorates in French during the FY1976–78 period.

French programs at these four institutions have not been included in the evaluations in this discipline, since in each case the study coordinator either indicated that the institution did not at that time have a research-doctorate program in French or failed to provide the information requested by the committee.

Before examining individual program results presented in Table 6.1, the reader is urged to refer to Chapter II, in which each of the 12 measures used in the assessment is discussed. Summary statistics describing every measure are given in Table 6.2. For eight of the measures, data are reported for at least 52 of the 58 French programs. For measures 04–07, which pertain to characteristics of the program graduates, data are presented for only approximately two-thirds of the programs; the other third had too few graduates on which to base statistics.[4]

Intercorrelations among the 12 measures (Pearson product-moment coefficients) are given in Table 6.3. Of particular note are the high positive correlations of the measures of program size (01–03) and library index (12) with reputational survey ratings (08, 09). Figure 6.1 illustrates the relation between the mean rating of the scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) and the number of faculty members (measure 01) for each of 58 programs in French. Figure 6.2 plots the mean rating of program effectiveness (measure 09) against the total number of FY1976–80 program graduates (measure 02). Although in both figures there is a significant positive correlation between program size and reputational rating, it is quite apparent that some of the smaller programs received high mean ratings and that some of the larger programs received low mean ratings.

Table 6.4 describes the 110 faculty members who participated in the evaluation of French programs. These individuals constituted 63 percent of those asked to respond to the survey in this discipline and 18 percent of the faculty population in the 58 research-doctorate programs being evaluated.[5] Approximately one-third of the survey participants had earned their highest degree since 1970, and a majority held the rank of full professor.

One exception should be noted with regard to the survey evaluations in this discipline. It has been called to the attention of the committee that the faculty list (used in the survey) for the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures at Harvard University was missing the name of one member. The committee has decided to report the survey results for this program but cautions that the reputational ratings may have been influenced by this omission.

To assist the reader in interpreting results of the survey evaluations, estimated standard errors have been computed for mean ratings of the scholarly quality of faculty in 58 French programs (and are given

[4]As mentioned in Chapter II, data for measures 04–07 are not reported if they are based on the survey responses of fewer than 10 FY1975–79 program graduates.

[5]See Table 2.3 in Chapter II.

in Table 6.1). For each program the mean rating and an associated "confidence interval" of 1.5 standard errors are illustrated in Figure 6.3 (listed in order of highest to lowest mean rating). In comparing two programs, if their confidence intervals do not overlap, one may conclude that there is a significant difference in their mean ratings at a .05 level of significance.[6] From this figure it is also apparent that one should have somewhat more confidence in the accuracy of the mean ratings of higher-rated programs than lower-rated programs. This generalization results primarily from the fact that evaluators are not as likely to be familiar with the less prestigious programs, and consequently the mean ratings of these programs are usually based on fewer survey responses.

[6]See pp. 28–30 for a discussion of the interpretation of mean ratings and associated confidence intervals.

TABLE 6.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in French Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
001.	Arizona, University of-Tucson	7	9	6	.64	11.5	.50	.10
	Romance Languages	*41*	*44*	*41*	*78*	*34*	*51*	*41*
002.	Boston College	13	10	31	NA	NA	.73	.18
	Romance Languages and Literature	*56*	*45*	*57*			*69*	*49*
003.	Boston University	7	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Modern Foreign Languages and Literature	*41*	*41*					
004.	Brown University	10	23	12	.38	8.1	.48	.09
	French Studies	*49*	*57*	*45*	*59*	*57*	*50*	*40*
005.	Bryn Mawr College	7	7	18	NA	NA	NA	NA
	French	*41*	*43*	*49*				
006.	CUNY-Graduate School	11	52	40	.09	10.0	.25	.06
	French	*51*	*83*	*63*	*38*	*44*	*31*	*37*
007.	California, University of-Berkeley	13	23	28	.31	7.2	.47	.33
	French	*56*	*57*	*55*	*54*	*63*	*49*	*64*
008.	California, University of-Davis	8	6	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	French and Italian	*43*	*42*	*44*				
009.	California, University of-Irvine	10	12	13	.27	8.7	.46	.18
	French and Italian	*49*	*47*	*46*	*51*	*53*	*48*	*49*
010.	California, University of-Los Angeles	10	28	36	.05	8.8	.40	.15
	French	*49*	*61*	*60*	*35*	*53*	*44*	*46*
011.	California, University of-Santa Barbara	12	8	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
	French and Italian	*54*	*43*	*40*				
012.	Case Western Reserve University	3	12	6	.12	11.0	.29	.12
	Modern Languages and Literatures	*31*	*47*	*41*	*40*	*38*	*35*	*43*
013.	Catholic University of America	6	5	16	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Modern Languages	*38*	*41*	*48*				
014.	Chicago, University of	8	11	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Languages and Literatures	*43*	*46*	*60*				
015.	Colorado, University of	9	6	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
	French and Italian	*46*	*42*	*47*				
016.	Columbia University	17	39	76	.25	11.5	.51	.16
	French and Romance Philology	*66*	*71*	*85*	*50*	*34*	*52*	*47*
017.	Connecticut, University of-Storrs	10	14	10	.33	8.5	.67	.08
	Romance and Classical Languages	*49*	*49*	*44*	*56*	*55*	*65*	*40*
018.	Cornell University-Ithaca	14	NA	NA	.29	6.3	.67	.37
	Romance Studies	*59*			*53*	*70*	*65*	*67*
019.	Duke University	9	13	9	.46	7.6	.42	.00
	Romance Languages	*46*	*48*	*43*	*65*	*61*	*45*	*31*
020.	Emory University	5	5	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Modern Languages and Classics	*36*	*41*	*44*				

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 6.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in French Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
001.	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	.11	.10	.10	.06
	39	*40*	*52*	*38*	*54*				
002.	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	NA	.14	.12	.09	.07
	40	*40*	*48*	*38*					
003.	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.5	−0.4	.13	.11	.13	.07
	36	*31*	*50*	*36*	*42*				
004.	2.7	1.9	1.1	1.0	−1.1	.10	.06	.10	.06
	51	*57*	*54*	*50*	*35*				
005.	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.9	NA	.12	.08	.07	.07
	49	*52*	*42*	*48*					
006.	3.7	2.1	1.1	1.4	NA	.10	.08	.07	.07
	62	*60*	*55*	*60*					
007.	3.6	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.2	.08	.06	.08	.06
	61	*59*	*59*	*62*	*67*				
008.	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.6	.10	.08	.09	.07
	53	*51*	*61*	*49*	*52*				
009.	3.2	1.9	1.3	1.3	NA	.10	.07	.07	.07
	56	*55*	*62*	*58*					
010.	2.4	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	.10	.08	.09	.07
	48	*50*	*36*	*49*	*65*				
011.	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	−0.1	.10	.08	.07	.07
	53	*53*	*56*	*55*	*44*				
012.	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	−1.3	.15	.11	.08	.07
	33	*34*	*23*	*38*	*33*				
013.	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	NA	.12	.11	.09	.06
	34	*37*	*38*	*34*					
014.	3.1	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	.10	.07	.10	.07
	56	*56*	*43*	*53*	*54*				
015.	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	−0.9	.13	.10	.08	.06
	38	*40*	*41*	*38*	*37*				
016.	4.4	2.3	1.0	1.8	1.7	.07	.06	.07	.04
	70	*65*	*51*	*71*	*62*				
017.	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.6	−0.5	.12	.09	.08	.06
	40	*42*	*54*	*38*	*41*				
018.	3.6	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.6	.08	.06	.08	.07
	60	*63*	*51*	*59*	*61*				
019.	3.2	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.3	.08	.05	.09	.06
	56	*57*	*57*	*56*	*49*				
020.	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	−0.6	.12	.11	.12	.07
	33	*32*	*33*	*38*	*40*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 6.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in French Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
021.	Florida State University-Tallahassee	9	10	18	.09	6.8	.46	.00
	Modern Languages	*46*	*45*	*49*	*38*	*66*	*48*	*31*
022.	Fordham University	5	14	15	.29	11.5	.57	.07
	Modern Languages and Literatures	*36*	*49*	*47*	*52*	*34*	*57*	*38*
023.	Harvard University	9	NA	21	.13	9.0	.50	.18
	Romance Languages and Literatures	*46*		*51*	*40*	*51*	*51*	*49*
024.	Illinois, University-Urbana/Champaign	19	20	20	.18	7.6	.52	.26
	French	*71*	*54*	*50*	*44*	*61*	*53*	*57*
025.	Indiana University-Bloomington	15	26	42	.14	9.2	.54	.29
	French and Italian	*61*	*60*	*64*	*42*	*50*	*54*	*59*
026.	Iowa, University of-Iowa City	13	12	14	.30	8.5	.40	.30
	French and Italian	*56*	*47*	*46*	*53*	*55*	*44*	*61*
027.	Johns Hopkins University	3	17	13	.20	7.1	.47	.27
	Romance Languages	*31*	*52*	*46*	*46*	*64*	*49*	*57*
028.	Kansas, University of	11	13	10	.47	11.3	.77	.24
	French and Italian	*51*	*48*	*44*	*66*	*36*	*72*	*54*
029.	Kentucky, University of	8	9	1	.30	11.5	NA	NA
	French Language and Literature	*43*	*44*	*38*	*53*	*34*		
030.	Maryland, University of-College Park	13	7	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
	French and Italian Languages and Literature	*56*	*43*	*46*				
031.	Massachusetts, University of-Amherst	16	16	11	.18	9.5	.46	.27
	French and Italian	*64*	*51*	*45*	*45*	*48*	*48*	*58*
032.	Michigan State University-East Lansing	10	7	19	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance & Classical Languages & Literatures	*49*	*43*	*50*				
033.	Michigan, University of-Ann Arbor	16	14	15	.06	10.5	.28	.22
	Romance Languages and Literatures	*64*	*49*	*47*	*35*	*41*	*34*	*53*
034.	Minnesota, University of	8	11	13	.18	9.5	.18	.18
	French and Italian	*43*	*46*	*46*	*45*	*48*	*26*	*49*
035.	Missouri, University of-Columbia	9	8	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Language	*46*	*43*	*44*				
036.	Nebraska, University of-Lincoln	6	1	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Modern Languages and Literatures	*38*	*37*	*40*				
037.	New York University	19	18	41	.09	10.0	.50	.20
	French and Italian Languages & Literatures	*71*	*52*	*63*	*38*	*44*	*51*	*51*
038.	North Carolina, University of-Chapel Hill	8	28	39	.23	9.1	.64	.32
	Romance Languages	*43*	*61*	*62*	*48*	*51*	*62*	*62*
039.	Northwestern University	12	15	11	.29	10.5	.44	.13
	French and Italian	*54*	*50*	*45*	*53*	*41*	*47*	*44*
040.	Ohio State University-Columbus	10	NA	NA	.16	10.0	.44	.17
	Romance Languages and Literatures	*49*			*43*	*44*	*47*	*48*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 6.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in French Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
021.	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.3	−0.4	.11	.11	.06	.06
	32	*31*	*46*	*32*	*41*				
022.	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	NA	.14	.10	.08	.07
	42	*43*	*41*	*44*					
023.	3.2	1.6	1.0	1.6	3.0	.09	.07	.09	.05
	56	*51*	*50*	*64*	*75*				
024.	3.5	2.0	1.2	1.3	2.0	.08	.05	.06	.06
	60	*59*	*57*	*57*	*65*				
025.	3.5	2.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	.11	.07	.06	.07
	60	*63*	*53*	*59*	*55*				
026.	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	.09	.08	.11	.07
	46	*46*	*60*	*42*	*48*				
027.	2.5	1.7	0.2	1.4	−0.4	.19	.11	.05	.07
	49	*51*	*16*	*61*	*42*				
028.	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.1	.10	.08	.07	.08
	46	*48*	*44*	*45*	*46*				
029.	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.2	−0.1	.10	.07	.06	.07
	49	*48*	*44*	*54*	*45*				
030.	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.2	.11	.09	.09	.07
	43	*41*	*56*	*42*	*47*				
031.	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	−0.7	.12	.08	.08	.07
	47	*47*	*56*	*47*	*39*				
032.	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	.11	.10	.07	.07
	46	*45*	*46*	*48*	*49*				
033.	3.6	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.8	.08	.06	.07	.07
	61	*60*	*50*	*61*	*63*				
034.	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.2	.11	.08	.10	.08
	47	*48*	*56*	*44*	*57*				
035.	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.5	−0.2	.12	.12	.09	.06
	38	*37*	*56*	*37*	*44*				
036.	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	−0.5	.11	.10	.14	.07
	32	*29*	*53*	*38*	*41*				
037.	4.3	2.4	1.3	1.7	0.5	.08	.07	.07	.06
	68	*66*	*64*	*67*	*50*				
038.	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	.10	.07	.07	.06
	54	*57*	*41*	*56*	*55*				
039.	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	.10	.08	.08	.06
	47	*48*	*43*	*45*	*48*				
040.	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	.10	.08	.08	.06
	50	*50*	*44*	*50*	*54*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 6.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in French Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
041.	Oregon, University of-Eugene	7	8	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Languages	*41*	*43*	*45*				
042.	Pennsylvania State University	12	20	6	.14	10.0	.60	.05
	French	*54*	*54*	*41*	*42*	*44*	*59*	*36*
043.	Pennsylvania, University of	9	NA	NA	.07	10.1	.67	.29
	Romance Languages	*46*			*37*	*44*	*65*	*60*
044.	Pittsburgh, University of	11	8	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
	French and Italian Languages & Literatures	*51*	*43*	*40*				
045.	Princeton University	11	23	26	.36	6.8	.47	.32
	Romance Languages and Literatures	*51*	*57*	*54*	*58*	*66*	*49*	*62*
046.	Rice University	6	16	15	.31	10.5	.64	.36
	French and Italian	*38*	*51*	*47*	*54*	*41*	*62*	*67*
047.	Rutgers, The State University-New Brunswick	15	6	54	NA	NA	NA	NA
	French	*61*	*42*	*71*				
048.	SUNY at Buffalo	10	11	7	.13	7.0	.47	.27
	Modern Languages and Literatures	*49*	*46*	*42*	*41*	*65*	*49*	*57*
049.	Southern California, University of	7	4	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	French and Italian	*41*	*40*	*44*				
050.	Stanford University	12	14	18	.46	8.0	.50	.08
	French and Italian	*54*	*49*	*49*	*65*	*58*	*51*	*40*
051.	Texas, University of-Austin	19	12	26	.27	9.0	.50	.30
	French and Italian	*71*	*47*	*54*	*51*	*51*	*51*	*61*
052.	Tulane University	7	11	7	.50	8.4	.30	.10
	French and Italian	*41*	*46*	*42*	*68*	*55*	*36*	*41*
053.	Vanderbilt University	11	18	6	.40	11.0	.33	.07
	French and Italian	*51*	*52*	*41*	*61*	*38*	*38*	*38*
054.	Virginia, University of	13	17	30	.29	9.5	.39	.15
	French Language and Literature	*56*	*52*	*56*	*52*	*48*	*42*	*46*
055.	Washington University-Saint Louis	6	9	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Languages	*38*	*44*	*41*				
056.	Washington, University of-Seattle	19	NA	NA	.10	9.5	.50	.30
	Romance Language and Literature	*71*			*39*	*48*	*51*	*61*
057.	Wisconsin, University of-Madison	14	52	39	.36	8.9	.38	.11
	French and Italian	*59*	*83*	*62*	*57*	*52*	*42*	*42*
058.	Yale University	16	48	71	.34	7.7	.53	.33
	French	*64*	*79*	*82*	*56*	*60*	*54*	*64*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 6.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in French Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
041.	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	−0.9	.11	.10	.10	.07
	44	*42*	*54*	*42*	*36*				
042.	2.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	.08	.07	.07	.07
	50	*53*	*55*	*51*	*52*				
043.	3.7	2.1	1.2	1.5	0.7	.08	.06	.06	.06
	61	*60*	*57*	*63*	*52*				
044.	2.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	.10	.10	.06	.07
	48	*46*	*50*	*48*	*46*				
045.	4.7	2.6	1.5	1.8	0.9	.05	.05	.05	.04
	73	*71*	*71*	*72*	*54*				
046.	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.0	−1.4	.12	.08	.07	.08
	48	*51*	*55*	*50*	*31*				
047.	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	.10	.09	.08	.07
	50	*48*	*66*	*51*	*53*				
048.	2.9	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.3	.09	.07	.08	.06
	53	*52*	*41*	*51*	*48*				
049.	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	.11	.11	.09	.08
	39	*35*	*47*	*44*	*49*				
050.	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.3	2.0	.10	.06	.09	.07
	59	*61*	*58*	*57*	*65*				
051.	2.9	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.6	.09	.08	.08	.06
	53	*55*	*50*	*50*	*61*				
052.	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.6	−1.0	.11	.11	.06	.07
	44	*46*	*51*	*39*	*35*				
053.	2.7	1.6	1.0	0.8	−0.7	.11	.08	.07	.07
	51	*51*	*48*	*44*	*38*				
054.	3.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.7	.08	.05	.07	.06
	62	*59*	*72*	*63*	*53*				
055.	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	−0.4	.12	.09	.09	.07
	47	*49*	*41*	*43*	*42*				
056.	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.5	.12	.11	.07	.07
	47	*50*	*53*	*41*	*60*				
057.	3.2	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.6	.09	.06	.07	.06
	56	*59*	*36*	*56*	*61*				
058.	4.8	2.7	1.1	1.9	2.1	.06	.04	.08	.03
	74	*74*	*53*	*73*	*66*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. “NA” indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 6.2 Summary Statistics Describing Each Program Measure—French Language & Literature

					DECILES								
Measure		Number of Programs Evaluated	Mean	Standard Deviation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Program Size													
01	Raw Value	58	11	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	16
	Std Value	58	50	10	38	41	43	46	49	51	54	56	64
02	Raw Value	53	15	11	5	7	9	11	12	14	16	20	27
	Std Value	53	50	10	41	43	44	46	47	49	51	54	60
03	Raw Value	53	20	16	6	7	10	11	14	16	20	30	40
	Std Value	53	50	10	41	42	44	45	46	48	50	56	63
Program Graduates													
04	Raw Value	40	.26	.14	.09	.12	.14	.18	.27	.29	.31	.36	.46
	Std Value	40	50	10	38	40	41	44	51	52	54	57	64
05	Raw Value	40	9.2	1.5	11.5	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.7	7.1
	Std Value	40	50	10	34	41	44	48	50	52	55	60	64
06	Raw Value	40	.48	.13	.29	.39	.44	.46	.47	.50	.51	.57	.67
	Std Value	40	50	10	35	43	47	48	49	52	52	57	65
07	Raw Value	40	.19	.10	.06	.08	.11	.15	.18	.22	.27	.30	.32
	Std Value	40	50	10	37	39	42	46	49	53	58	61	63
Survey Results													
08	Raw Value	58	2.6	.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.7
	Std Value	58	50	10	36	40	45	48	49	51	55	60	62
09	Raw Value	58	1.6	.5	.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
	Std Value	58	50	10	36	40	46	48	50	52	56	59	61
10	Raw Value	58	1.0	.2	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
	Std Value	58	50	10	37	41	45	50	50	54	54	58	62
11	Raw Value	58	1.0	.4	.6	.6	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5
	Std Value	58	50	10	39	39	44	47	50	52	58	58	63
University Library													
12	Raw Value	52	.5	1.0	−.9	−.5	−.4	.2	.3	.7	.9	1.5	1.9
	Std Value	52	50	10	37	41	41	47	48	52	54	60	64

NOTE: Standardized values reported in the preceding table have been computed from exact values of the mean and standard deviation and not the rounded values reported here.

TABLE 6.3 Intercorrelations Among Program Measures on 58 Programs in French Language & Literature

	Measure											
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Program Size												
01		.40	.52	−.18	.10	.09	.31	.57	.56	.49	.43	.55
02			.67	−.14	.06	−.11	.07	.64	.67	.02	.63	.51
03				−.20	.06	.10	.28	.60	.58	.16	.59	.55
Program Graduates												
04					−.01	.14	−.18	−.06	−.02	.16	−.15	−.17
05						.03	.23	.22	.26	.12	.20	.18
06							.33	.00	.04	.04	.04	.05
07		.38	.41	.11	.38	.25						
Survey Results												
08		.97	.45	.94	.62							
09		.37	.90	.58								
10		.31	.22									
11		.61										
University Library												
12												

NOTE: Since in computing correlation coefficients program data must be available for both of the measures being correlated, the actual number of programs on which each coefficient is based varies.

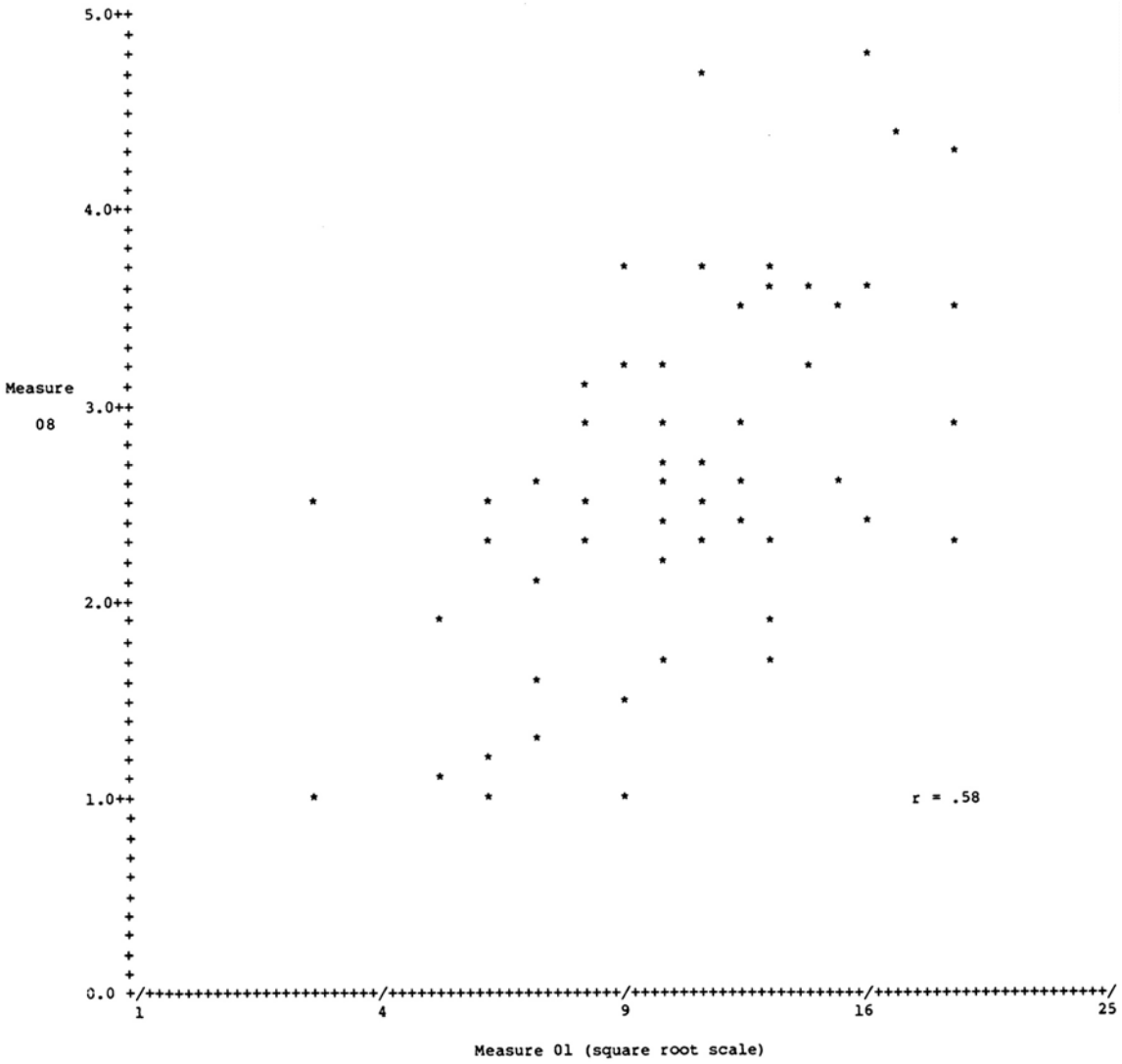

FIGURE 6.1 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus number of faculty members (measure 01)—58 programs in French language & literature.

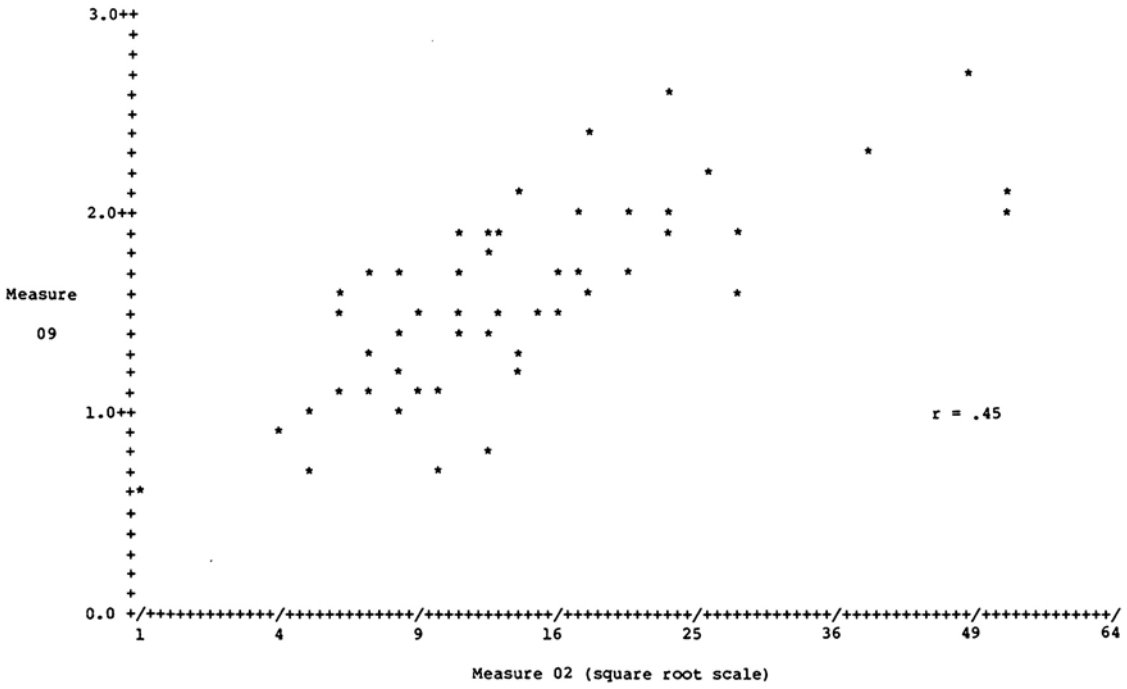

FIGURE 6.2 Mean rating of program effectiveness in educating research scholars/scientists (measure 09) versus number of graduates in last five years (measure 02)—53 programs in French language & literature.

TABLE 6.4 Characteristics of Survey Participants in French Language & Literature

	Respondents	
	N	%
Field of Specialization		
French Language and Literature	100	91
Other/Unknown	10	9
Faculty Rank		
Professor	59	54
Associate Professor	37	34
Assistant Professor	14	13
Year of Highest Degree		
Pre-1950	5	5
1950–59	25	23
1960–69	43	39
Post-1969	36	33
Unknown	1	1
Evaluator Selection		
Nominated by Institution	96	87
Other	14	13
Survey Form		
With Faculty Names	102	93
Without Names	8	7
Total Evaluators	110	100

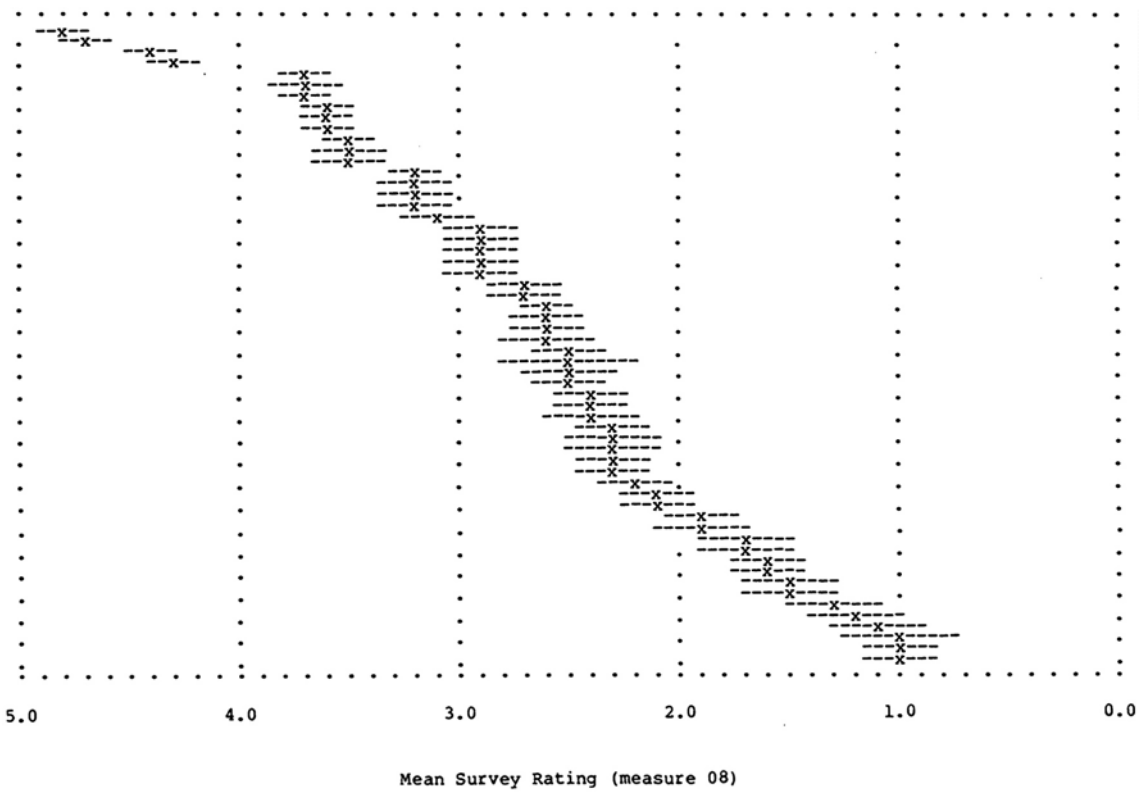

FIGURE 6.3 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty in 58 programs in French language & literature.
NOTE: Programs are listed in sequence of mean rating, with the highest-rated program appearing at the top of the page. The broken lines (---) indicate a confidence interval of ±1.5 standard errors around the reported mean (x) of each program.

VII

German Language and Literature Programs

In this chapter 48 research-doctorate programs in German language and literature are assessed. These programs, according to the information supplied by their universities, have accounted for 616 doctoral degrees awarded during the FY1976–80 period—approximately 97 percent of the aggregate number of German language and literature doctorates earned from U.S. universities in this five-year span.[1] On the average, 15 full-time and part-time students intending to earn doctorates were enrolled in a program in December 1980, with an average faculty size of 9 members.[2] Only three of the programs were initiated since 1970, and no two programs are located in the same university. In addition to the 48 institutions represented in this discipline, another 5 were initially identified as meeting the criteria[3] for inclusion in the assessment:

Boston College

University of California—Riverside

Columbia University

University of Kentucky

Syracuse University

German programs at these five institutions have not been included in the evaluations in this discipline, since in each case the study coordinator either indicated that the institution did not at that time

[1]Data from the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates indicate that 636 research doctorates in German language and literature were awarded by U.S. universities between FY1976 and FY1980.

[2]See the reported means for measures 03 and 01 in Table 7.2.

[3]As mentioned in Chapter I, the primary criterion for inclusion was that a university had awarded at least 4 doctorates in German during the FY1976–78 period.

have a research-doctorate program in German or failed to provide the information requested by the committee.

Before examining individual program results presented in Table 7.1, the reader is urged to refer to Chapter II, in which each of the 12 measures used in the assessment is discussed. Summary statistics describing every measure are given in Table 7.2. For eight of the measures, data are reported for at least 45 of the 48 German programs. For measures 04–07, which pertain to characteristics of the program graduates, data are presented for less than two-thirds of the programs; the others had too few graduates on which to base statistics.[4]

Intercorrelations among the 12 measures (Pearson product-moment coefficients) are given in Table 7.3. Of particular note are the high positive correlations of the measures of faculty size (01), number of recent program graduates (02), and library index (12) with reputational survey ratings (08, 09). Figure 7.1 illustrates the relation between the mean rating of the scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) and the number of faculty members (measure 01) for each of 48 programs in German. Figure 7.2 plots the mean rating of program effectiveness (measure 09) against the total number of FY1976–80 program graduates (measure 02). Although in both figures there is a significant positive correlation between program size and reputational rating, it is quite apparent that some of the smaller programs received high mean ratings and that some of the larger programs received low mean ratings.

Table 7.4 describes the 95 faculty members who participated in the evaluation of German programs. These individuals constituted 63 percent of those asked to respond to the survey in this discipline and 21 percent of the faculty population in the 48 research-doctorate programs being evaluated.[5] Only one-fifth of the survey participants had earned their highest degree since 1970, and almost two-thirds were full professors.

To assist the reader in interpreting results of the survey evaluations, estimated standard errors have been computed for mean ratings of the scholarly quality of faculty in 48 German programs (and are given in Table 7.1). For each program the mean rating and an associated "confidence interval" of 1.5 standard errors are illustrated in Figure 7.3 (listed in order of highest to lowest mean rating). In comparing two programs, if their confidence intervals do not overlap, one may conclude that there is a significant difference in their mean ratings at a .05 level of significance.[6] From this figure it is also apparent that one should have somewhat more confidence in the accuracy

[4]As mentioned in Chapter II, data for measures 04–07 are not reported if they are based on the survey responses of fewer than 10 FY1975–79 program graduates.

[5]See Table 2.3 in Chapter II.

[6]See pp. 28–30 for a discussion of the interpretation of mean ratings and associated confidence intervals.

of the mean ratings of higher-rated programs than lower-rated programs. This generalization results primarily from the fact that evaluators are not as likely to be familiar with the less prestigious programs, and consequently the mean ratings of these programs are usually based on fewer survey responses.

TABLE 7.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in German Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
001.	Brown University	8	9	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
	German	*47*	*45*	*41*				
002.	Bryn Mawr College	5	5	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
	German	*40*	*39*	*40*				
003.	CUNY-Graduate School	8	7	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Germanic Languages and Literature	*47*	*42*	*46*				
004.	California, University of-Berkeley	16	23	34	.23	9.2	.46	.32
	German	*66*	*65*	*69*	*46*	*48*	*44*	*55*
005.	California, University of-Davis	8	7	3	.10	NA	.30	.10
	German and Russian	*47*	*42*	*37*	*35*		*30*	*39*
006.	California, University of-Irvine	7	5	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*German**	*45*	*39*	*45*				
007.	California, University of-Los Angeles	20	11	28	.17	8.8	.58	.42
	Germanic Languages	*75*	*47*	*63*	*41*	*51*	*57*	*62*
008.	California, University of-San Diego	4	1	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Literature**	*38*	*33*	*44*				
009.	California, University of-Santa Barbara	6	6	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Germanic & Slavic Languages & Literatures	*42*	*40*	*43*				
010.	Chicago, University of	6	11	14	.50	8.8	.46	.09
	Germanic Languages and Literatures	*42*	*47*	*49*	*68*	*51*	*44*	*39*
011.	Cincinnati, University of	8	11	22	.12	9.8	.71	.29
	German	*47*	*47*	*57*	*37*	*44*	*68*	*54*
012.	Colorado, University of	5	10	3	.36	8.0	.40	.10
	Germanic Languages and Literatures	*40*	*46*	*37*	*57*	*57*	*39*	*39*
013.	Connecticut, University of-Storrs	8	11	5	.31	8.3	.54	.15
	Germanic and Slavic Languages	*47*	*47*	*39*	*52*	*54*	*52*	*43*
014.	Cornell University-Ithaca	13	13	19	.38	6.4	.53	.33
	Germanic Studies	*59*	*50*	*54*	*58*	*68*	*52*	*56*
015.	Harvard University	6	21	23	.25	7.9	.36	.21
	Germanic Languages and Literatures	*42*	*62*	*58*	*47*	*57*	*35*	*48*
016.	Illinois, University-Urbana/Champaign	11	14	16	.33	8.0	.64	.43
	Germanic Languages and Literatures	*54*	*52*	*51*	*54*	*57*	*62*	*63*
017.	Indiana University-Bloomington	18	26	30	.32	11.3	.68	.13
	Germanic Languages	*71*	*69*	*65*	*53*	*33*	*66*	*42*
018.	Iowa, University of-Iowa City	10	4	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
	German	*52*	*37*	*46*				
019.	Johns Hopkins University	4	19	15	.44	8.8	.56	.13
	German	*38*	*59*	*50*	*63*	*51*	*55*	*41*
020.	Kansas, University of	9	8	26	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Germanic Languages and Literatures	*49*	*43*	*61*				

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 7.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in German Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
001.	3.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	−1.1	.09	.07	.08	.06
	51	*52*	*54*	*51*	*35*				
002.	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	NA	.12	.10	.06	.07
	40	*38*	*53*	*41*					
003.	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.9	NA	.10	.09	.08	.07
	45	*41*	*41*	*42*					
004.	4.3	2.4	0.9	1.7	2.2	.07	.05	.07	.06
	65	*64*	*49*	*64*	*66*				
005.	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	.11	.08	.07	.07
	43	*44*	*49*	*44*	*51*				
006.	3.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	NA	.08	.06	.09	.07
	51	*51*	*53*	*54*					
007.	3.5	2.1	1.1	1.2	2.0	.07	.04	.06	.06
	57	*57*	*58*	*51*	*64*				
008.	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	−0.0	.12	.09	.06	.07
	40	*35*	*42*	*42*	*45*				
009.	3.4	1.8	1.1	1.4	−0.1	.09	.06	.03	.07
	55	*51*	*57*	*55*	*44*				
010.	2.6	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	.11	.08	.07	.06
	47	*48*	*33*	*43*	*54*				
011.	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.2	−0.2	.10	.07	.07	.07
	47	*49*	*46*	*49*	*43*				
012.	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.9	−0.9	.11	.08	.06	.07
	35	*35*	*25*	*40*	*37*				
013.	2.3	1.5	0.9	1.1	−0.5	.09	.09	.05	.07
	44	*46*	*49*	*47*	*41*				
014.	4.1	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	.08	.06	.06	.06
	63	*60*	*74*	*60*	*61*				
015.	3.7	2.1	0.6	1.7	3.0	.08	.05	.07	.06
	59	*57*	*36*	*63*	*74*				
016.	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.3	2.0	.09	.06	.06	.07
	57	*59*	*52*	*52*	*64*				
017.	4.3	2.5	1.0	1.7	0.9	.07	.06	.06	.05
	65	*66*	*54*	*64*	*54*				
018.	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	.10	.08	.06	.06
	36	*35*	*50*	*36*	*48*				
019.	2.7	1.8	0.7	1.1	−0.4	.10	.08	.09	.07
	48	*51*	*41*	*48*	*41*				
020.	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.1	.10	.08	.07	.07
	41	*43*	*48*	*41*	*46*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 7.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in German Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
021.	Massachusetts, University of-Amherst	17	22	15	.14	9.3	.43	.10
	Germanic Languages and Literature	*68*	*63*	*50*	*39*	*47*	*42*	*39*
022.	Michigan, University of-Ann Arbor	21	17	10	.29	10.5	.50	.19
	Germanic Language and Literature	*78*	*56*	*44*	*51*	*38*	*49*	*46*
023.	Minnesota, University of	7	12	9	.36	11.8	.64	.27
	German	*45*	*49*	*43*	*57*	*29*	*62*	*52*
024.	Nebraska, University of-Lincoln	5	11	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Modern Languages and Literatures	*40*	*47*	*39*				
025.	New York University	8	20	9	.08	9.8	.39	.08
	Germanic Languages and Literatures	*47*	*60*	*43*	*33*	*44*	*38*	*38*
026.	North Carolina, University of-Chapel Hill	8	17	7	.18	8.9	.45	.10
	Germanic Languages	*47*	*56*	*41*	*42*	*50*	*44*	*39*
027.	Northwestern University	10	10	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
	German Language and Literature	*52*	*46*	*42*				
028.	Ohio State University-Columbus	13	17	23	.32	10.0	.61	.39
	German	*59*	*56*	*58*	*53*	*42*	*59*	*60*
029.	Oregon, University of-Eugene	8	13	9	.54	8.7	.50	.42
	German Languages and Literatures	*47*	*50*	*43*	*71*	*52*	*49*	*62*
030.	Pennsylvania State University	8	9	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
	German	*47*	*45*	*36*				
031.	Pennsylvania, University of	7	16	23	.19	9.3	.39	.08
	Germanic Languages and Literatures	*45*	*55*	*58*	*42*	*47*	*38*	*38*
032.	Pittsburgh, University of	7	3	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Germanic Languages and Literatures	*45*	*36*	*40*				
033.	Princeton University	9	15	17	.39	6.5	.62	.54
	Germanic Languages and Literatures	*49*	*53*	*52*	*58*	*68*	*60*	*71*
034.	Rice University	6	8	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
	German and Russian	*42*	*43*	*49*				
035.	Rutgers, The State University-New Brunswick	12	8	41	NA	NA	NA	NA
	German	*56*	*43*	*77*				
036.	SUNY at Albany	7	7	25	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Germanic Languages and Literature**	*45*	*42*	*60*				
037.	SUNY at Buffalo	7	5	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Modern Languages and Literatures	*45*	*39*	*43*				
038.	SUNY at Stony Brook	6	5	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*German Language and Literature**	*42*	*39*	*50*				
039.	Southern California, University of	5	17	23	.36	9.5	.54	.15
	German	*40*	*56*	*58*	*56*	*46*	*52*	*43*
040.	Stanford University	9	24	20	.30	8.9	.67	.38
	German Studies	*49*	*66*	*55*	*52*	*50*	*65*	*60*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 7.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in German Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
021.	3.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	−0.7	.08	.06	.07	.06
	57	*56*	*54*	*59*	*38*				
022.	3.4	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.8	.09	.05	.08	.07
	56	*57*	*52*	*52*	*62*				
023.	3.0	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	.09	.06	.08	.07
	51	*54*	*60*	*52*	*56*				
024.	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	−0.5	.11	.08	.05	.07
	35	*35*	*49*	*35*	*40*				
025.	2.6	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.5	.10	.07	.09	.07
	47	*47*	*45*	*43*	*50*				
026.	3.1	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	.08	.05	.06	.06
	52	*54*	*53*	*52*	*55*				
027.	3.3	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.3	.09	.07	.06	.06
	54	*51*	*45*	*56*	*48*				
028.	3.2	2.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	.08	.06	.09	.06
	53	*56*	*49*	*53*	*54*				
029.	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	−0.9	.10	.08	.04	.07
	45	*47*	*53*	*41*	*36*				
030.	2.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	.11	.08	.08	.07
	43	*44*	*51*	*43*	*52*				
031.	3.3	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.7	.08	.06	.08	.06
	55	*55*	*44*	*55*	*52*				
032.	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.1	.10	.08	.06	.07
	42	*39*	*43*	*44*	*46*				
033.	4.5	2.5	1.4	1.8	0.9	.07	.06	.07	.04
	67	*66*	*71*	*67*	*54*				
034.	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	−1.4	.12	.09	.09	.07
	39	*41*	*45*	*40*	*31*				
035.	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	.11	.09	.08	.07
	38	*40*	*45*	*40*	*53*				
036.	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	−1.0	.09	.07	.07	.06
	53	*50*	*71*	*56*	*36*				
037.	2.7	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.3	.08	.07	.05	.06
	48	*45*	*48*	*47*	*48*				
038.	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	−0.6	.13	.09	.09	.07
	38	*38*	*41*	*38*	*39*				
039.	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	.13	.10	.08	.07
	38	*41*	*31*	*39*	*49*				
040.	4.1	2.4	1.2	1.6	2.0	.08	.06	.07	.05
	63	*64*	*64*	*62*	*65*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 7.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in German Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
041.	Tennessee, University of-Knoxville	3	11	NA	.20	11.5	.50	.10
	Germanic and Slavic Languages	*35*	*47*		*43*	*31*	*49*	*39*
042.	Texas, University of-Austin	17	20	34	.45	8.5	.39	.28
	Germanic Languages	*68*	*60*	*69*	*64*	*53*	*38*	*52*
043.	Vanderbilt University	7	12	5	.46	7.0	.46	.18
	Germanic and Slavic Languages	*45*	*49*	*39*	*64*	*64*	*44*	*45*
044.	Virginia, University of	14	6	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Germanic Languages and Literature	*61*	*40*	*43*				
045.	Washington University-Saint Louis	7	10	36	.23	10.0	.50	.50
	German Languages and Literature	*45*	*46*	*72*	*46*	*42*	*49*	*68*
046.	Washington, University of-Seattle	11	34	13	.11	8.0	.56	.22
	Germanics	*54*	*80*	*47*	*36*	*57*	*54*	*48*
047.	Wisconsin, University of-Madison	13	26	NA	.16	8.5	.42	.26
	German	*59*	*69*		*40*	*53*	*41*	*51*
048.	Yale University	13	19	18	.21	6.3	.64	.43
	Germanic Languages and Literatures	*59*	*59*	*53*	*44*	*69*	*62*	*63*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 7.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in German Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
041.	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	−0.4	.12	.09	.07	.06
	31	*31*	*40*	*32*	*41*				
042.	4.2	2.5	1.0	1.6	1.6	.06	.06	.06	.06
	63	*65*	*54*	*62*	*61*				
043.	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	−0.7	.11	.08	.07	.06
	33	*36*	*44*	*29*	*38*				
044.	4.0	2.2	1.4	1.7	0.7	.08	.06	.07	.05
	62	*59*	*74*	*65*	*52*				
045.	3.4	2.0	0.8	1.5	−0.4	.08	.06	.07	.06
	55	*55*	*44*	*58*	*41*				
046.	3.5	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.5	.08	.05	.05	.07
	57	*57*	*54*	*54*	*59*				
047.	4.5	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.6	.07	.06	.05	.04
	67	*67*	*62*	*69*	*60*				
048.	4.5	2.6	0.9	1.8	2.1	.07	.05	.05	.04
	67	*68*	*52*	*67*	*65*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. “NA” indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 7.2 Summary Statistics Describing Each Program Measure—German Language & Literature

					DECILES								
Measure		Number of Programs Evaluated	Mean	Standard Deviation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Program Size													
01	Raw Value	48	9	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	10	13	16
	Std Value	48	50	10	40	42	45	45	47	47	52	59	66
02	Raw Value	48	13	7	5	7	8	10	11	13	17	19	22
	Std Value	48	50	10	39	42	43	46	47	50	56	59	63
03	Raw Value	46	15	10	5	7	9	10	13	15	19	23	29
	Std Value	46	50	10	39	41	43	44	47	50	54	58	64
Program Graduates													
04	Raw Value	30	.28	.12	.11	.16	.19	.23	.29	.32	.36	.38	.45
	Std Value	30	50	10	36	40	43	46	51	53	57	58	64
05	Raw Value	29	8.9	1.4	11.3	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.0	7.0
	Std Value	29	50	10	32	42	45	48	51	51	53	56	64
06	Raw Value	30	.51	.10	.39	.40	.45	.46	.50	.54	.56	.62	.64
	Std Value	30	50	10	38	39	44	45	49	53	55	61	63
07	Raw Value	30	.25	.14	.09	.10	.13	.15	.21	.27	.32	.39	.43
	Std Value	30	50	10	39	39	41	43	47	51	55	60	63
Survey Results													
08	Raw Value	48	2.9	.9	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.2
	Std Value	48	50	10	36	39	44	47	51	53	55	58	64
09	Raw Value	48	1.7	.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4
	Std Value	48	50	10	36	40	44	48	52	54	56	58	64
10	Raw Value	48	.9	.2	.7	.7	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
	Std Value	48	50	10	41	41	45	50	50	55	55	55	64
11	Raw Value	48	1.2	.3	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7
	Std Value	48	50	10	38	41	44	44	50	53	56	59	64
University Library													
12	Raw Value	45	.5	1.0	−.9	−.5	−.4	.1	.4	.7	.9	1.6	2.0
	Std Value	45	50	10	37	40	41	46	49	52	54	61	64

NOTE: Standardized values reported in the preceding table have been computed from exact values of the mean and standard deviation and not the rounded values reported here.

TABLE 7.3 Intercorrelations Among Program Measures on 48 Programs in German Language & Literature

	Measure											
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Program Size												
01		.44	.41	−.16	−.02	.14	.25	.62	.64	.43	.54	.52
02			.32	−.24	.03	.08	−.05	.58	.66	.12	.52	.51
03				−.05	−.19	.21	.42	.41	.44	.06	.40	.34
Program Graduates												
04					.20	.15	.17	−.14	−.09	−.06	−.19	−.17
05						−.10	.32	.24	.20	.21	.21	.18
06							.52	.24	.29	.36	.20	.10
07		.50	.51	.52	.46	.31						
Survey Results												
08		.98	.60	.97	.65							
09		.56	.94	.66								
10		.57	.25									
11		.58										
University Library												
12												

NOTE: Since in computing correlation coefficients program data must be available for both of the measures being correlated, the actual number of programs on which each coefficient is based varies.

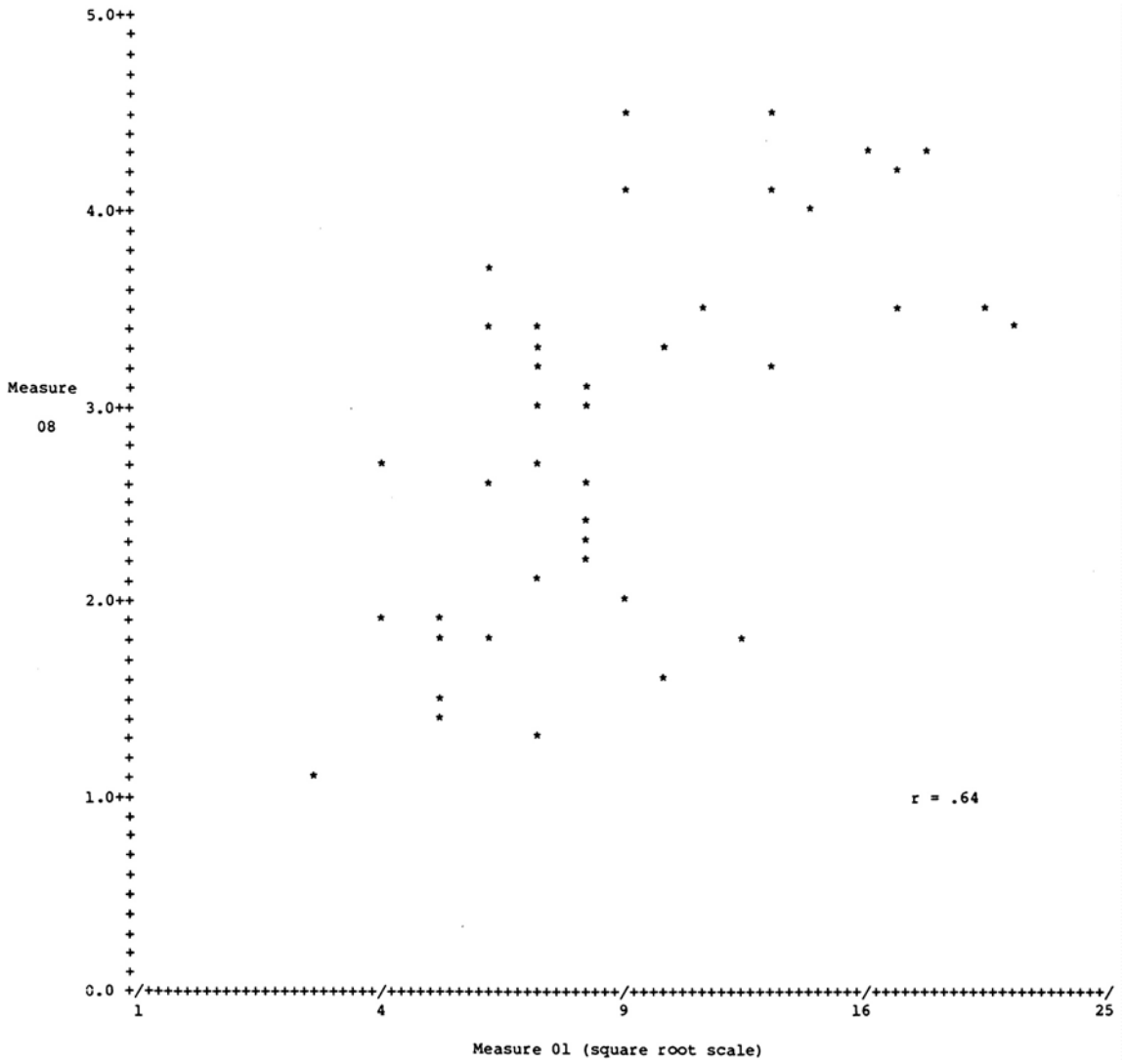

FIGURE 7.1 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus number of faculty members (measure 01)—48 programs in German language & literature.

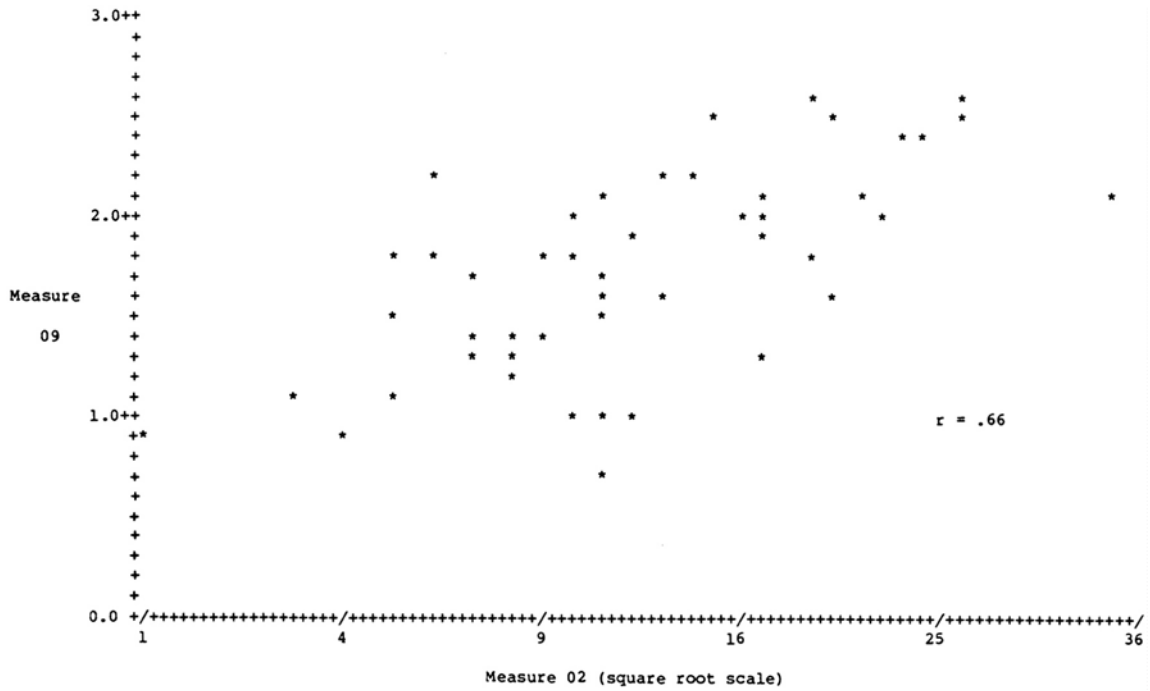

FIGURE 7.2 Mean rating of program effectiveness in educating research scholars/scientists (measure 09) versus number of graduates in last five years (measure 02)—48 programs in German language & literature.

TABLE 7.4 Characteristics of Survey Participants in German Language & Literature

	Respondents	
	N	%
Field of Specialization		
German Language and Literature	84	88
Other/Unknown	11	12
Faculty Rank		
Professor	63	66
Associate Professor	24	25
Assistant Professor	8	8
Year of Highest Degree		
Pre-1950	6	6
1950–59	26	27
1960–69	42	44
Post-1969	19	20
Unknown	2	2
Evaluator Selection		
Nominated by Institution	83	87
Other	12	13
Survey Form		
With Faculty Names	89	94
Without Names	6	6
Total Evaluators	95	100

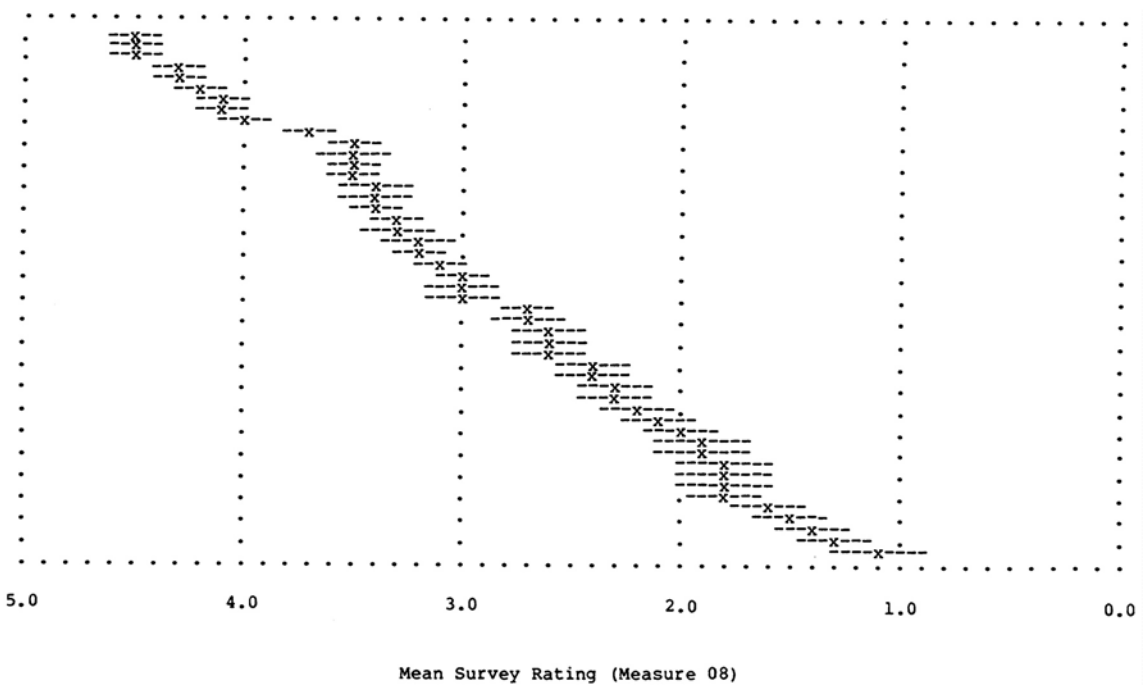

FIGURE 7.3 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty in 48 programs in German language & literature.
NOTE: Programs are listed in sequence of mean rating, with the highest-rated program appearing at the top of the page. The broken lines (---) indicate a confidence interval of ±1.5 standard errors around the reported mean (x) of each program.

VIII

Linguistics Programs

In this chapter 35 research-doctorate programs in linguistics are assessed. These programs, according to the information supplied by their universities, have accounted for 652 doctoral degrees awarded during the FY1976–80 period—approximately 76 percent of the aggregate number of linguistics doctorates earned from U.S. universities in this five-year span.[1] It should be noted that this aggregate number probably includes a significant number of doctorates in this discipline earned outside departments of linguistics. On the average, 34 full-time and part-time students intending to earn doctorates were enrolled in a program in December 1980, with an average faculty size of 14 members.[2] All but one of the 35 programs, listed in Table 8.1, are located in linguistics departments. Only four of the programs were initiated since 1970, and no two programs are located in the same university. In addition to the 35 institutions represented in this discipline, another 4 were initially identified as meeting the criteria[3] for inclusion in the assessment:

University of Arkansas—Fayetteville

Columbia Teachers College

Columbia University

Illinois Institute of Technology

Linguistics programs at these four institutions have not been included in the evaluations in this discipline, since in each case the study coordinator either indicated that the institution did not at that time

[1]Data from the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates indicate that 854 research doctorates in linguistics were awarded by U.S. universities between FY1976 and FY1980.

[2]See the reported means for measures 03 and 01 in Table 8.2.

[3]As mentioned in Chapter I, the primary criterion for inclusion was that a university had awarded at least 5 doctorates in linguistics during the FY1976–78 period.

have a research-doctorate program in linguistics or failed to provide the information requested by the committee.

Before examining individual program results presented in Table 8.1, the reader is urged to refer to Chapter II, in which each of the 12 measures used in the assessment is discussed. Summary statistics describing every measure are given in Table 8.2. For eight of the measures, data are reported for at least 33 of the 35 linguistics programs. For measures 04–07, which pertain to characteristics of the program graduates, data are presented for only approximately 25 of the programs; the other 10 had too few graduates on which to base statistics.[4]

Intercorrelations among the 12 measures (Pearson product-moment coefficients) are given in Table 8.3. Of particular note are the high positive correlations of the measures of faculty size (01), number of recent program graduates (02), and measures pertaining to the employment of graduates (06, 07) with reputational survey ratings (08, 09). Figure 8.1 illustrates the relation between the mean rating of the scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) and the number of faculty members (measure 01) for each of 35 programs in linguistics. Figure 8.2 plots the mean rating of program effectiveness (measure 09) against the total number of FY1976–80 program graduates (measure 02). Although in both figures there is a significant positive correlation between program size and reputational rating, it is quite apparent that some of the smaller programs received high mean ratings and that some of the larger programs received low mean ratings.

Table 8.4 describes the 105 faculty members who participated in the evaluation of linguistics programs. These individuals constituted 70 percent of those asked to respond to the survey in this discipline and 21 percent of the faculty population in the 35 research-doctorate programs being evaluated.[5] More than two-fifths of the survey participants had earned their highest degree since 1970, and approximately half were full professors.

To assist the reader in interpreting results of the survey evaluations, estimated standard errors have been computed for mean ratings of the scholarly quality of faculty in 35 linguistics programs (and are given in Table 8.1). For each program the mean rating and an associated "confidence interval" of 1.5 standard errors are illustrated in Figure 8.3 (listed in order of highest to lowest mean rating). In comparing two programs, if their confidence intervals do not overlap, one may conclude that there is a significant difference in their mean ratings at a .05 level of significance.[6] From this figure it is also apparent that one should have somewhat more confidence in the

[4]As mentioned in Chapter II, data for measures 04–07 are not reported if they are based on the survey responses of fewer than 10 FY1975–79 program graduates.

[5]See Table 2.3 in Chapter II.

[6]See pp. 28–30 for a discussion of the interpretation of mean ratings and associated confidence intervals.

accuracy of the mean ratings of higher-rated programs than lower-rated programs. This generalization results primarily from the fact that evaluators are not as likely to be familiar with the less prestigious programs, and consequently the mean ratings of these programs are usually based on fewer survey responses.

TABLE 8.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Linguistics

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
001.	Arizona, University of-Tucson	6	9	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Linguistics**	*41*	*42*	*43*				
002.	Brown University	10	9	31	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Linguistics	*45*	*42*	*49*				
003.	CUNY-Graduate School	9	13	35	.40	NA	.70	.40
	*Linguistics**	*44*	*45*	*50*	*52*		*56*	*58*
004.	California, University of-Berkeley	12	31	63	.27	8.5	.76	.46
	Linguistics	*47*	*60*	*62*	*45*	*45*	*60*	*62*
005.	California, University of-Los Angeles	40	45	46	.47	9.7	.58	.29
	Linguistics	*78*	*71*	*55*	*56*	*35*	*47*	*50*
006.	California, University of-San Diego	11	23	40	.35	6.0	.72	.44
	Linguistics	*46*	*54*	*52*	*49*	*65*	*57*	*61*
007.	Chicago, University of	24	21	45	.54	8.5	.58	.38
	Linguistics	*61*	*52*	*55*	*60*	*45*	*47*	*56*
008.	Connecticut, University of-Storrs	6	12	17	.50	7.5	.82	.27
	Linguistics	*41*	*45*	*43*	*58*	*53*	*64*	*49*
009.	Cornell University-Ithaca	26	31	40	.39	8.3	.57	.11
	Linguistics	*63*	*60*	*52*	*52*	*46*	*46*	*38*
010.	Florida, University of-Gainesville	6	16	33	.08	10.0	.15	.00
	*Linguistics**	*41*	*48*	*50*	*34*	*32*	*15*	*31*
011.	Georgetown University	15	51	128	.29	9.2	.59	.12
	Linguistics	*51*	*76*	*89*	*46*	*39*	*47*	*39*
012.	Harvard University	25	15	23	.62	8.2	.58	.42
	Linguistics	*62*	*47*	*45*	*64*	*47*	*47*	*59*
013.	Hawaii, University of	28	25	62	.38	8.8	.57	.13
	Linguistics	*65*	*55*	*62*	*51*	*42*	*46*	*40*
014.	Illinois, University-Urbana/Champaign	21	32	57	.21	8.8	.63	.15
	Linguistics	*57*	*61*	*60*	*42*	*43*	*50*	*41*
015.	Indiana University-Bloomington	10	24	59	.38	8.1	.65	.45
	Linguistics	*45*	*54*	*60*	*51*	*48*	*52*	*61*
016.	Kansas, University of	17	8	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Linguistics	*53*	*41*	*42*				
017.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9	32	37	.75	5.5	.75	.50
	Linguistics and Philosophy	*44*	*61*	*51*	*71*	*69*	*59*	*65*
018.	Massachusetts, University of-Amherst	9	21	32	.20	5.4	.75	.60
	Linguistics	*44*	*52*	*49*	*41*	*70*	*59*	*72*
019.	Michigan, University of-Ann Arbor	20	42	39	.38	8.0	.70	.37
	Linguistics	*56*	*69*	*52*	*51*	*49*	*55*	*56*
020.	Minnesota, University of	9	1	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Linguistics	*44*	*36*	*41*				

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 8.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Linguistics

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
001.	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.9	.10	.10	.05	.07
	50	*51*	*70*	*53*	*51*				
002.	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	−1.1	.09	.07	.08	.06
	48	*48*	*56*	*49*	*31*				
003.	2.9	1.6	1.0	1.3	NA	.09	.07	.07	.06
	52	*51*	*48*	*52*					
004.	3.9	2.0	0.8	1.9	2.2	.11	.09	.06	.03
	61	*58*	*41*	*65*	*64*				
005.	4.4	2.4	1.1	1.8	2.0	.07	.06	.06	.04
	66	*65*	*50*	*64*	*62*				
006.	3.8	2.2	1.2	1.8	−0.0	.07	.06	.07	.04
	60	*60*	*53*	*63*	*42*				
007.	3.9	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.9	.09	.06	.05	.05
	62	*61*	*47*	*59*	*51*				
008.	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.2	−0.5	.11	.08	.06	.07
	50	*55*	*60*	*49*	*37*				
009.	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.6	.10	.07	.09	.06
	50	*51*	*53*	*50*	*58*				
010.	0.9	0.6	NA	0.3	0.8	.10	.11	NA	.04
	32	*32*		*30*	*50*				
011.	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.1	−0.6	.10	.08	.06	.07
	46	*49*	*43*	*49*	*36*				
012.	3.3	1.8	0.8	1.4	3.0	.09	.07	.07	.06
	55	*54*	*41*	*55*	*72*				
013.	2.9	1.8	1.2	1.0	−0.1	.09	.08	.06	.06
	52	*53*	*52*	*47*	*41*				
014.	3.5	2.2	1.1	1.4	2.0	.08	.06	.06	.06
	57	*60*	*51*	*56*	*62*				
015.	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.9	.09	.07	.07	.05
	48	*49*	*34*	*55*	*52*				
016.	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.1	.10	.10	.11	.06
	42	*43*	*52*	*38*	*43*				
017.	4.7	2.6	0.9	2.0	−0.3	.07	.07	.05	.01
	69	*67*	*44*	*67*	*39*				
018.	3.8	2.4	1.6	1.6	−0.7	.10	.07	.07	.06
	60	*64*	*65*	*59*	*35*				
019.	2.6	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.8	.11	.08	.07	.07
	48	*49*	*33*	*50*	*60*				
020.	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	.09	.12	.07	.06
	44	*41*	*51*	*46*	*54*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 8.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Linguistics

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
021.	New York University	12	3	38	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Linguistics	*47*	*37*	*52*				
022.	North Carolina, University of-Chapel Hill	6	18	9	.27	9.3	.60	.27
	Linguistics and Non-Western Languages	*41*	*49*	*39*	*45*	*38*	*48*	*49*
023.	Northern Illinois University-De Kalb	2	2	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	English	*37*	*36*	*40*				
024.	Northwestern University	13	11	10	.33	7.2	.55	.18
	Linguistics	*49*	*44*	*40*	*48*	*56*	*44*	*43*
025.	Ohio State University-Columbus	8	16	21	.27	7.5	.53	.20
	Linguistics	*43*	*48*	*45*	*45*	*53*	*43*	*44*
026.	Pennsylvania, University of	28	24	56	.30	8.5	.70	.30
	Linguistics	*65*	*54*	*59*	*47*	*45*	*55*	*51*
027.	Pittsburgh, University of	8	7	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	General Linguistics	*43*	*41*	*40*				
028.	Rochester, University of	12	12	8	.42	7.0	.42	.08
	Foreign Languages, Literature & Linguistics	*47*	*45*	*39*	*53*	*57*	*35*	*36*
029.	SUNY at Buffalo	7	17	37	.07	6.3	.73	.20
	Linguistics	*42*	*49*	*51*	*34*	*62*	*58*	*44*
030.	Southern California, University of	11	12	60	.10	NA	NA	NA
	Linguistics	*46*	*45*	*61*	*36*			
031.	Stanford University	9	16	21	.52	8.0	.63	.32
	Linguistics	*44*	*48*	*45*	*59*	*49*	*51*	*52*
032.	Texas, University of-Austin	40	34	51	.15	7.8	.56	.22
	Linguistics	*78*	*62*	*57*	*38*	*51*	*45*	*46*
033.	Washington, University of-Seattle	7	9	16	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Linguistics	*42*	*42*	*42*				
034.	Wisconsin, University of-Madison	12	4	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Linguistics	*47*	*38*	*36*				
035.	Yale University	13	6	17	.80	6.5	.80	.20
	Linguistics	*49*	*40*	*43*	*74*	*61*	*63*	*44*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 8.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Linguistics

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
021.	2.1	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.5	.10	.10	.11	.07
	43	*43*	*59*	*43*	*47*				
022.	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.0	.10	.09	.08	.06
	32	*32*	*27*	*34*	*52*				
023.	0.1	0.2	NA	0.1	NA	.05	.09	NA	.03
	24	*24*		*27*					
024.	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	.12	.11	.08	.06
	41	*42*	*50*	*37*	*45*				
025.	3.4	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.9	.07	.05	.07	.05
	57	*58*	*47*	*57*	*51*				
026.	3.9	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.7	.09	.07	.06	.05
	61	*57*	*56*	*58*	*49*				
027.	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	.12	.10	.08	.07
	41	*39*	*51*	*39*	*43*				
028.	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	−0.6	.12	.12	.13	.05
	36	*34*	*32*	*32*	*36*				
029.	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.3	.10	.09	.09	.06
	43	*43*	*41*	*47*	*45*				
030.	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.4	.10	.08	.07	.07
	52	*52*	*69*	*52*	*46*				
031.	3.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.0	.07	.06	.07	.05
	58	*59*	*61*	*59*	*62*				
032.	4.1	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	.08	.05	.07	.05
	63	*61*	*55*	*60*	*58*				
033.	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	.09	.08	.08	.06
	51	*53*	*57*	*55*	*57*				
034.	2.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.6	.10	.08	.11	.06
	45	*44*	*54*	*44*	*58*				
035.	2.9	1.4	0.9	1.3	2.1	.10	.08	.07	.06
	52	*46*	*45*	*53*	*63*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 8.2 Summary Statistics Describing Each Program Measure—Linguistics

					DECILES								
Measure		Number of Programs Evaluated	Mean	Standard Deviation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Program Size													
01	Raw Value	35	14	9	6	7	9	9	11	12	14	21	27
	Std Value	35	50	10	41	42	44	44	46	47	50	57	64
02	Raw Value	35	19	12	4	8	10	12	16	18	24	31	33
	Std Value	35	50	10	38	41	43	45	48	49	54	60	62
03	Raw Value	35	34	24	10	12	17	21	33	37	40	51	60
	Std Value	35	50	10	40	41	43	45	50	51	52	57	61
Program Graduates													
04	Raw Value	26	.36	.18	.09	.20	.27	.29	.35	.38	.40	.49	.57
	Std Value	26	50	10	35	41	45	46	49	51	52	57	62
05	Raw Value	24	7.9	1.2	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.1
	Std Value	24	50	10	37	41	45	46	48	50	53	58	64
06	Raw Value	25	.62	.13	.48	.56	.57	.58	.62	.65	.70	.73	.75
	Std Value	25	50	10	39	45	46	47	50	52	56	58	60
07	Raw Value	25	.28	.15	.10	.13	.19	.20	.27	.30	.37	.42	.45
	Std Value	25	50	10	38	40	44	45	49	51	56	59	61
Survey Results													
08	Raw Value	35	2.8	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.9
	Std Value	35	50	10	34	43	45	48	50	51	56	60	61
09	Raw Value	35	1.6	.6	.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2
	Std Value	35	50	10	34	41	45	48	50	52	55	59	61
10	Raw Value	33	1.1	.3	.5	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5
	Std Value	33	50	10	32	41	44	47	50	53	53	56	62
11	Raw Value	35	1.2	.5	.4	.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7
	Std Value	35	50	10	33	40	46	48	50	53	55	59	61
University Library													
12	Raw Value	33	.8	1.0	−.6	−.3	.1	.4	.8	.9	1.5	1.7	2.0
	Std Value	33	50	10	36	39	43	46	50	51	57	59	62

NOTE: Standardized values reported in the preceding table have been computed from exact values of the mean and standard deviation and not the rounded values reported here.

TABLE 8.3 Intercorrelations Among Program Measures on 35 Programs in Linguistics

	Measure											
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Program Size												
01		.57	.38	.07	−.37	−.11	−.12	.51	.46	−.02	.38	.36
02			.74	−.10	−.34	.03	.05	.50	.53	−.30	.49	.12
03				−.27	−.35	.04	−.04	.36	.39	−.05	.39	−.10
Program Graduates												
04					.24	.36	.29	.33	.25	−.16	.30	.20
05						.53	.46	.25	.25	.21	.27	−.38
06							.63	.49	.49	.25	.59	−.01
07		.57	.57	.10	.65	.04						
Survey Results												
08		.98	.29	.96	.23							
09		.35	.95	.16								
10		.24	−.16									
11		.29										
University Library												
12												

NOTE: Since in computing correlation coefficients program data must be available for both of the measures being correlated, the actual number of programs on which each coefficient is based varies.

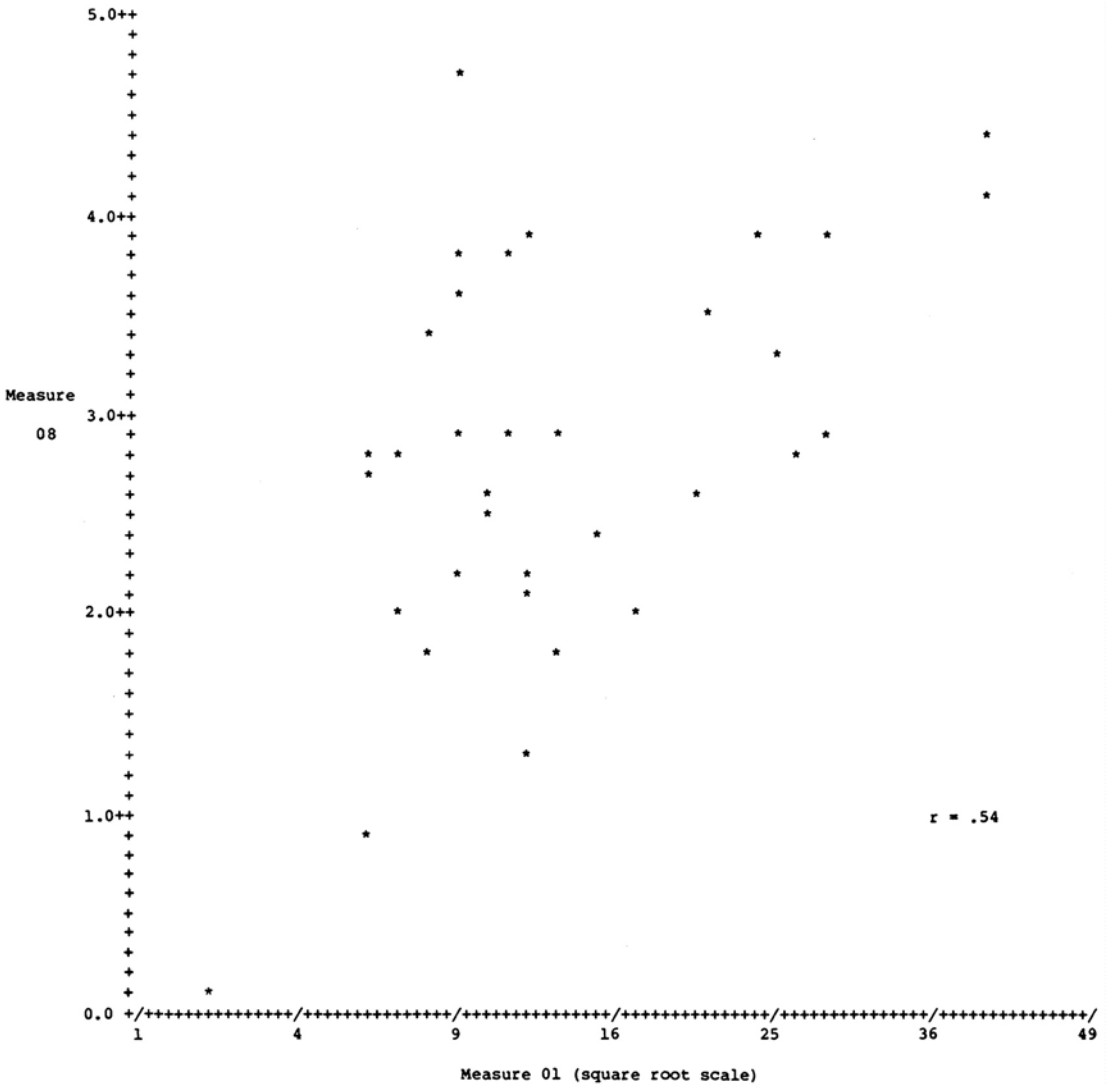

FIGURE 8.1 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus number of faculty members (measure 01)—35 programs in linguistics.

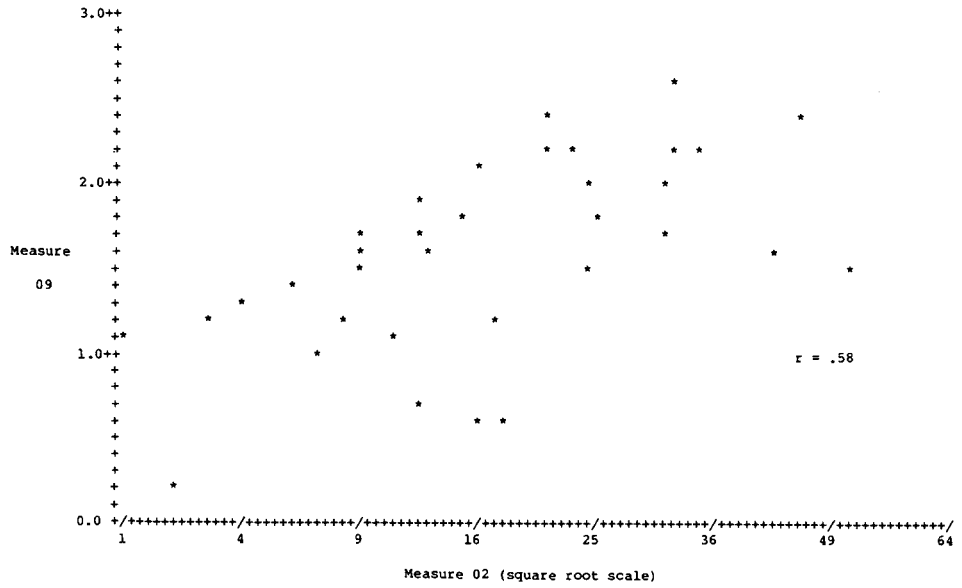

FIGURE 8.2 Mean rating of program effectiveness in educating research scholars/scientists (measure 09) versus number of graduates in last five years (measure 02)—35 programs in linguistics.

TABLE 8.4 Characteristics of Survey Participants in Linguistics

	Respondents	
	N	%
Field of Specialization		
Linguistics	97	92
Other/Unknown	8	8
Faculty Rank		
Professor	52	50
Associate Professor	35	33
Assistant Professor	18	17
Year of Highest Degree		
Pre-1950	5	5
1950–59	13	12
1960–69	42	40
Post-1969	44	41
Unknown	1	1
Evaluator Selection		
Nominated by Institution	85	81
Other	20	19
Survey Form		
With Faculty Names	94	90
Without Names	11	11
Total Evaluators	105	100

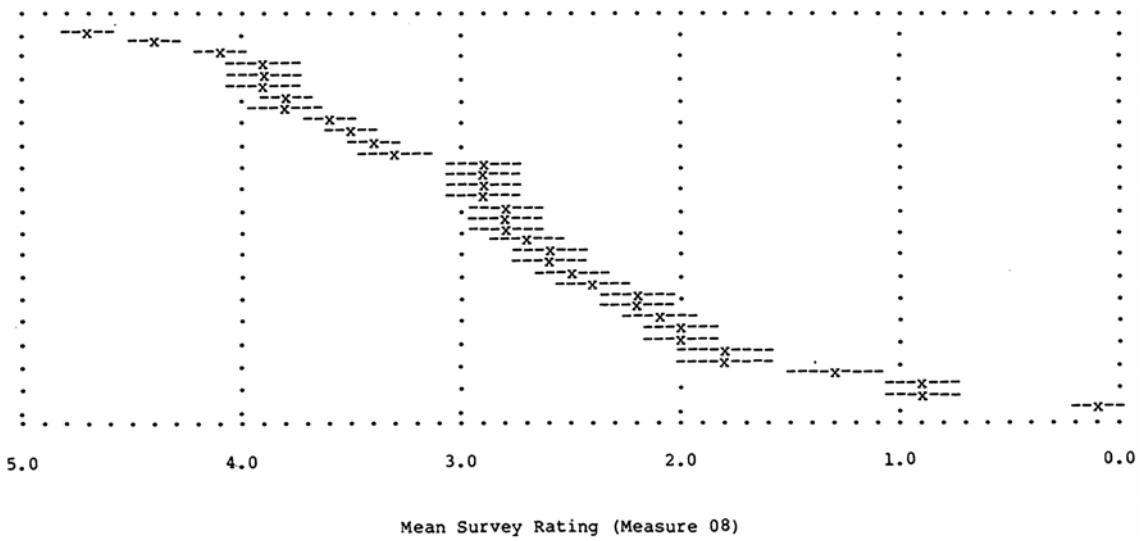

FIGURE 8.3 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty in 35 programs in linguistics.
NOTE: Programs are listed in sequence of mean rating, with the highest-rated program appearing at the top of the page. The broken lines (---) indicate a confidence interval of ±1.5 standard errors around the reported mean (x) of each program.

IX

Music Programs

In this chapter 53 research-doctorate programs in music are assessed. These programs, according to the information supplied by their universities, have accounted for 1,385 doctoral degrees awarded during the FY1976–80 period—approximately 71 percent of the aggregate number of music doctorates earned from U.S. universities in this five-year span.[1] The study committee has serious concerns about the completeness and accuracy of the program coverage in this discipline. In the instructions to the coordinators they were asked to provide faculty lists and other information for research-doctorate programs in "musicology." This instruction was in error since the committee intended to include all areas of research training in music. Some institutional coordinators furnished faculty lists and other information on only the musicology component of music programs, while some coordinators included other areas as well (e.g., theory and composition). Also of concern is the fact that several of the faculty lists provided apparently include performers who had little or no involvement in research. Furthermore, at least 1 of the 53 programs evaluated does not offer a research doctorate in any area of music, although those earning doctorates of musical arts at this institution do receive some research training. The committee seriously considered not reporting the results of its assessment of programs in this discipline (as suggested by a few survey evaluators), but decided that in view of the effort made by both the survey respondents and the program coordinators the results should be reported, along with a full explanation of the problems encountered.

On the average, 42 full-time and part-time students intending to earn doctorates were enrolled in a program in December 1980, with an average faculty size of 20 members.[2] Only three of the programs were initiated since 1970, and no two programs are located in the

[1]Data from the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates indicate that 1,946 research doctorates in music were awarded by U.S. universities between FY1976 and FY1980.

[2]See the reported means for measures 03 and 01 in Table 9.2.

same university. In addition to the 53 institutions represented in this discipline, another 6 were initially identified as meeting the criteria[3] for inclusion in the assessment:

University of Arizona—Tucson

Cleveland Institute of Music

Harvard University

University of Mississippi—Oxford

University of Northern Colorado—Greeley

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary—Kentucky

Music programs at these six institutions have not been included in the evaluations in this discipline, since in each case the study coordinator either indicated that the institution did not at that time have a research-doctorate program in music or failed to provide the information requested by the committee.

Before examining individual program results presented in Table 9.1, the reader is urged to refer to Chapter II, in which each of the 12 measures used in the assessment is discussed. Summary statistics describing every measure are given in Table 9.2. For all but one of the measures, data are reported for at least 48 of the 53 music programs. For measure 12, a composite index of the size of a university library, data are available for 41 programs. The programs not evaluated on measure 12 are typically smaller—in terms of faculty size and graduate student enrollment—than other music programs. Were data on this measure available for all 53 programs, it is likely that the reported mean would be appreciably lower (and that some of the correlations of this measure with others would be higher).

Intercorrelations among the 12 measures (Pearson product-moment coefficients) are given in Table 9.3. Of particular note are the high positive correlations of university library size (12) with reputational survey ratings (08, 09). The correlations of the measures of program size (01–03) with reputational survey ratings (08, 09) are much lower than the corresponding correlations in other disciplines. Figure 9.1 illustrates the relation between the mean rating of the scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) and the number of faculty members (measure 01) for each of 53 programs in music. Figure 9.2 plots the mean rating of program effectiveness (measure 09) against the total number of FY1976–80 program graduates (measure 02). The lack of a strong relationship between measures is quite apparent in both figures.

Table 9.4 describes the 69 faculty members who participated in the evaluation of music programs. These individuals constituted only 43 percent of those asked to respond to the survey in this discipline and 6 percent of the faculty population in the 53 research-doctorate

[3]As mentioned in Chapter I, the primary criterion for inclusion was that a university had awarded at least 9 doctorates in music during the FY1976–78 period.

programs being evaluated.[4] Approximately half of the survey participants were musicologists, and another 19 percent (13 individuals) specialized in music theory and composition. The remainder (21 individuals) may include some faculty members who had little or no involvement in research training, but the exact number of such individuals is not known. More than one-third of the survey participants had earned their highest degree since 1970, and almost half held the rank of full professor.

Two exceptions should be mentioned with regard to the survey evaluations in this discipline. First, it should be noted that the program at the Eastman School of Music was identified on the survey form as "University of Rochester—Music." Also, the program at the Julliard School of Music does not conform with a typical research-doctorate program in that it is specifically intended for "those students showing greatest promise for a major career as performing artists," but it does involve seminars dealing with a "scholarly approach to the study of music." In addition to these two exceptions, as has been noted earlier, several of the faculty lists included the names of performance teachers who were not involved in the research aspects of a program. In reporting the results in this discipline, the committee wishes to emphasize these deficiencies and the likelihood that they may have influenced the reputational ratings as well as other program measures.

To assist the reader in interpreting results of the survey evaluations, estimated standard errors have been computed for mean ratings of the scholarly quality of faculty in 53 music programs (and are given in Table 9.1). For each program the mean rating and an associated "confidence interval" of 1.5 standard errors are illustrated in Figure 9.3 (listed in order of highest to lowest mean rating). In comparing two programs, if their confidence intervals do not overlap, one may conclude that there is a significant difference in their mean ratings at a .05 level of significance.[5] From this figure it is also apparent that one should have somewhat more confidence in the accuracy of the mean ratings of higher-rated programs than lower-rated programs. This generalization results primarily from the fact that evaluators are not as likely to be familiar with the less prestigious programs, and consequently the mean ratings of these programs are usually based on fewer survey responses.

[4]See Table 2.3 in Chapter II.
[5]See pp. 28–30 for a discussion of the interpretation of mean ratings and associated confidence intervals.

TABLE 9.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Music

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
001.	Ball State University	54	21	39	.00	9.8	.69	.15
	*Music**	*71*	*48*	*49*	*37*	*51*	*54*	*43*
002.	Boston University	11	2	9	.00	13.0	.58	.26
	Music	*44*	*40*	*39*	*37*	*35*	*45*	*52*
003.	Brandeis University	10	3	25	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Music	*43*	*41*	*44*				
004.	CUNY-Graduate School	19	17	65	.27	11.7	.43	.14
	Music	*49*	*46*	*57*	*66*	*41*	*34*	*42*
005.	California, University of-Berkeley	14	26	33	.17	7.3	.41	.18
	Music	*46*	*50*	*47*	*55*	*63*	*32*	*45*
006.	California, University of-Los Angeles	32	27	50	.18	11.5	.68	.29
	Music	*57*	*50*	*52*	*56*	*42*	*53*	*54*
007.	California, University of-San Diego	17	11	26	.00	9.3	NA	NA
	*Music**	*48*	*44*	*45*	*37*	*53*		
008.	California, University of-Santa Barbara	9	16	33	.08	7.3	.50	.25
	Music	*43*	*46*	*47*	*46*	*63*	*39*	*51*
009.	Case Western Reserve University	6	12	12	.04	14.0	.54	.13
	Music	*41*	*44*	*40*	*42*	*30*	*43*	*41*
010.	Catholic University of America	7	16	18	.04	10.9	.70	.22
	Music	*42*	*46*	*42*	*42*	*45*	*55*	*48*
011.	Chicago, University of	11	13	45	.27	9.5	.82	.64
	Music	*44*	*45*	*51*	*66*	*52*	*64*	*83*
012.	Cincinnati, University of	19	43	13	.03	10.5	.72	.27
	College Conservatory of Music	*49*	*57*	*41*	*41*	*47*	*56*	*53*
013.	Colorado, University of	41	11	11	.11	10.5	.72	.19
	Music	*63*	*44*	*40*	*49*	*47*	*57*	*46*
014.	Columbia University	13	10	75	.15	9.5	.46	.23
	Music	*45*	*43*	*60*	*53*	*52*	*36*	*49*
015.	Cornell University-Ithaca	14	20	27	.21	7.8	.53	.21
	Music	*46*	*48*	*45*	*59*	*61*	*41*	*48*
016.	Florida State University-Tallahassee	26	37	143	.11	10.5	.72	.22
	Music	*54*	*54*	*82*	*49*	*47*	*56*	*48*
017.	Illinois, University-Urbana/Champaign	10	13	37	.06	10.0	.77	.35
	Music	*43*	*45*	*48*	*43*	*50*	*60*	*60*
018.	Indiana University-Bloomington	22	40	68	.10	13.0	.73	.27
	Music	*51*	*56*	*58*	*47*	*35*	*57*	*53*
019.	Iowa, University of-Iowa City	24	128	120	.08	11.1	.75	.20
	Music	*52*	*91*	*75*	*45*	*44*	*59*	*47*
020.	Julliard School	12	45	41	.08	6.1	.55	.26
	Graduate Division	*45*	*58*	*50*	*45*	*69*	*43*	*52*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 9.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Music

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
001.	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.6	NA	.19	.12	.09	.08
	39	*40*	*57*	*39*					
002.	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.7	−0.4	.18	.13	.09	.09
	46	*43*	*52*	*44*	*40*				
003.	3.6	1.9	0.8	1.0	NA	.12	.09	.10	.10
	58	*56*	*39*	*51*					
004.	4.0	2.0	1.1	1.3	NA	.12	.09	.07	.09
	62	*59*	*55*	*58*					
005.	4.5	2.6	1.2	1.4	2.2	.10	.08	.07	.09
	67	*69*	*57*	*63*	*68*				
006.	3.8	2.1	1.1	1.4	2.0	.11	.09	.09	.08
	60	*60*	*54*	*62*	*65*				
007.	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.6	−0.0	.24	.16	.13	.09
	41	*42*	*51*	*39*	*44*				
008.	2.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	−0.1	.14	.13	.14	.08
	48	*48*	*62*	*49*	*43*				
009.	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	−1.3	.19	.13	.12	.09
	41	*42*	*43*	*44*	*30*				
010.	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	NA	.19	.13	.05	.08
	42	*41*	*43*	*45*					
011.	4.5	2.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	.11	.08	.08	.10
	67	*68*	*49*	*58*	*53*				
012.	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	−0.2	.17	.13	.16	.08
	43	*43*	*47*	*41*	*41*				
013.	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	−0.9	.16	.11	.13	.08
	42	*42*	*47*	*40*	*35*				
014.	3.9	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.7	.10	.08	.12	.10
	61	*63*	*40*	*57*	*63*				
015.	4.0	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	.11	.08	.10	.09
	62	*64*	*50*	*58*	*61*				
016.	2.5	1.5	1.3	0.9	−0.4	.22	.13	.12	.09
	47	*49*	*65*	*49*	*39*				
017.	4.1	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.0	.10	.08	.07	.08
	63	*62*	*53*	*67*	*65*				
018.	3.7	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.9	.11	.09	.09	.07
	59	*58*	*51*	*66*	*54*				
019.	3.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.3	.12	.08	.10	.09
	52	*54*	*47*	*53*	*47*				
020.	2.9	1.3	0.9	1.2	NA	.23	.14	.09	.08
	51	*45*	*44*	*58*					

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 9.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Music

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
021.	Kansas, University of	18	1	34	.00	10.0	.73	.36
	Fine Arts	*49*	*40*	*47*	*37*	*50*	*57*	*61*
022.	Kentucky, University of	17	11	19	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Music	*48*	*44*	*42*				
023.	Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge	3	17	22	.20	10.3	.80	.50
	Music	*39*	*46*	*43*	*58*	*49*	*63*	*72*
024.	Maryland, University of-College Park	29	21	76	.16	9.5	.71	.21
	Music	*55*	*48*	*61*	*54*	*52*	*56*	*48*
025.	Miami, University of-Florida	30	14	20	.11	5.5	.65	.12
	Music	*56*	*45*	*43*	*49*	*72*	*51*	*40*
026.	Michigan State University-East Lansing	19	38	36	.04	9.1	.61	.13
	Music	*49*	*55*	*48*	*42*	*54*	*48*	*41*
027.	Michigan, University of-Ann Arbor	92	108	133	.11	8.6	.61	.20
	Music	*95*	*83*	*79*	*49*	*57*	*48*	*47*
028.	Minnesota, University of	14	21	36	.05	12.5	.71	.19
	Music	*46*	*48*	*48*	*42*	*37*	*56*	*46*
029.	Missouri, University of-Kansas City	12	26	116	.13	12.0	.75	.33
	Music	*45*	*50*	*74*	*50*	*40*	*59*	*58*
030.	New York University	10	18	25	.15	12.5	.40	.08
	Music	*43*	*47*	*44*	*53*	*37*	*31*	*37*
031.	North Carolina, University of-Chapel Hill	6	17	25	.26	8.0	.53	.21
	Music	*41*	*46*	*44*	*65*	*60*	*41*	*48*
032.	North Texas State University-Denton	18	18	57	.10	10.1	.65	.16
	Music	*49*	*47*	*55*	*47*	*49*	*51*	*43*
033.	Northwestern University	19	28	17	.00	11.4	.78	.19
	Music	*49*	*51*	*42*	*37*	*43*	*62*	*46*
034.	Ohio State University-Columbus	39	62	96	.17	7.6	.61	.17
	Music	*62*	*65*	*67*	*55*	*62*	*48*	*45*
035.	Oklahoma, University of-Norman	34	29	62	.00	NA	.60	.30
	Music	*59*	*51*	*56*	*37*		*47*	*55*
036.	Oregon, University of-Eugene	13	30	34	.16	11.8	.76	.16
	Music	*45*	*52*	*47*	*54*	*41*	*60*	*44*
037.	Peabody Institute of Johns Hopkins Univ	67	27	40	.04	13.0	.78	.30
	Peabody Conservatory of Music	*79*	*50*	*49*	*42*	*35*	*61*	*56*
038.	Pennsylvania, University of	15	9	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Music	*47*	*43*	*46*				
039.	Pittsburgh, University of	9	9	16	.21	11.0	.43	.07
	Music	*43*	*43*	*41*	*60*	*45*	*34*	*36*
040.	Princeton University	9	29	33	.33	8.0	.63	.46
	Music	*43*	*51*	*47*	*72*	*60*	*49*	*69*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 9.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Music

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
021.	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.1	.19	.14	.14	.09
	45	*43*	*53*	*44*	*45*				
022.	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	−0.1	.15	.12	.12	.08
	41	*40*	*43*	*44*	*43*				
023.	0.8	0.6	NA	0.3	−0.3	.20	.12	NA	.08
	30	*32*		*32*	*40*				
024.	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.2	.12	.08	.08	.08
	48	*49*	*57*	*51*	*46*				
025.	1.4	0.8	NA	0.5	NA	.19	.15	NA	.08
	36	*37*		*38*					
026.	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	.20	.12	.11	.08
	40	*44*	*28*	*40*	*48*				
027.	4.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.8	.10	.07	.10	.08
	62	*62*	*50*	*65*	*63*				
028.	2.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	.15	.10	.12	.08
	48	*48*	*55*	*49*	*56*				
029.	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	NA	.18	.13	.09	.08
	34	*36*	*47*	*37*					
030.	3.8	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.5	.11	.07	.11	.09
	60	*60*	*42*	*57*	*49*				
031.	3.8	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	.10	.09	.11	.10
	60	*60*	*61*	*57*	*54*				
032.	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	NA	.10	.08	.08	.07
	50	*51*	*60*	*57*					
033.	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.3	.13	.09	.11	.08
	52	*51*	*57*	*55*	*47*				
034.	2.9	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	.10	.09	.11	.08
	51	*51*	*44*	*52*	*53*				
035.	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.5	−0.6	.18	.12	.11	.08
	36	*39*	*44*	*38*	*38*				
036.	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	−0.9	.16	.13	.12	.08
	43	*42*	*54*	*38*	*34*				
037.	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	NA	.25	.16	.12	.08
	44	*44*	*50*	*40*					
038.	4.0	2.2	1.5	1.4	0.7	.12	.08	.08	.08
	62	*61*	*73*	*62*	*51*				
039.	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	.15	.11	.14	.08
	43	*44*	*43*	*41*	*45*				
040.	4.5	2.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	.09	.08	.10	.08
	67	*68*	*30*	*66*	*53*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 9.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Music

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
041.	Rochester, University of	20	26	34	.19	9.5	.77	.31
	Eastman School of Music	*50*	*50*	*47*	*57*	*52*	*61*	*56*
042.	Rutgers, The State University-New Brunswick	13	12	38	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Music	*45*	*44*	*49*				
043.	SUNY at Buffalo	19	16	23	.00	7.2	.31	.08
	Music	*49*	*46*	*44*	*37*	*64*	*24*	*37*
044.	Southern California, University of	48	81	67	.14	12.8	.57	.11
	Music	*67*	*72*	*58*	*51*	*36*	*45*	*39*
045.	Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary	15	15	29	.00	8.5	.82	.09
	Music History and Literature	*47*	*45*	*46*	*37*	*57*	*64*	*38*
046.	Stanford University	13	13	50	.10	8.8	.54	.36
	Music	*45*	*45*	*52*	*48*	*56*	*42*	*60*
047.	Texas, University of-Austin	19	20	38	.02	12.2	.80	.41
	Music	*49*	*48*	*49*	*39*	*39*	*63*	*65*
048.	Washington University-Saint Louis	7	11	36	.33	9.2	.41	.12
	Musicology/Music Education/Theory	*42*	*44*	*48*	*72*	*54*	*32*	*40*
049.	Washington, University of-Seattle	29	84	40	.18	10.3	.65	.14
	Music	*55*	*74*	*49*	*56*	*49*	*51*	*42*
050.	Wesleyan University	8	14	10	.06	7.5	.57	.29
	Arts and Humanities	*42*	*45*	*40*	*43*	*62*	*45*	*54*
051.	West Virginia University	20	21	7	.16	10.6	.71	.06
	Music	*50*	*48*	*39*	*54*	*47*	*55*	*35*
052.	Wisconsin, University of-Madison	14	5	9	.26	11.0	.67	.38
	Music	*46*	*41*	*39*	*65*	*45*	*52*	*62*
053.	Yale University	11	23	52	.32	6.4	.72	.40
	Music	*44*	*49*	*53*	*71*	*68*	*57*	*64*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 9.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Music

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
041.	3.6	2.0	1.6	1.4	−0.6	.12	.09	.10	.10
	58	*58*	*80*	*61*	*37*				
042.	3.1	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	.12	.09	.10	.09
	53	*52*	*39*	*50*	*52*				
043.	3.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	.11	.09	.09	.08
	53	*48*	*46*	*51*	*47*				
044.	3.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.4	.15	.11	.08	.08
	52	*52*	*59*	*49*	*48*				
045.	0.5	0.2	NA	0.1	NA	.13	.11	NA	.05
	27	*25*		*27*					
046.	3.7	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.0	.09	.09	.06	.09
	59	*61*	*46*	*57*	*66*				
047.	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.6	.11	.09	.10	.08
	54	*52*	*55*	*59*	*61*				
048.	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	−0.4	.20	.15	.19	.08
	40	*40*	*30*	*37*	*40*				
049.	2.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5	.15	.11	.11	.09
	50	*49*	*60*	*48*	*59*				
050.	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	NA	.23	.13	.12	.09
	49	*49*	*34*	*43*					
051.	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.5	NA	.18	.12	.11	.08
	39	*39*	*60*	*37*					
052.	2.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.6	.13	.12	.10	.08
	48	*46*	*42*	*55*	*61*				
053.	4.4	2.5	1.0	1.6	2.1	.10	.09	.08	.08
	66	*67*	*50*	*68*	*66*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 9.2 Summary Statistics Describing Each Program Measure—Music

					DECILES								
Measure		Number of Programs Evaluated	Mean	Standard Deviation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Program Size													
01	Raw Value	53	20	16	7	10	12	13	15	19	19	27	38
	Std Value	53	50	10	42	43	45	45	47	49	49	54	61
02	Raw Value	53	26	25	9	11	13	16	18	21	26	29	44
	Std Value	53	50	10	43	44	45	46	47	48	50	51	57
03	Raw Value	53	42	31	11	19	25	31	34	38	41	59	76
	Std Value	53	50	10	40	42	44	46	47	49	50	55	61
Program Graduates													
04	Raw Value	49	.12	.09	.00	.03	.05	.08	.11	.14	.16	.19	.26
	Std Value	49	50	10	37	40	42	46	49	52	54	58	66
05	Raw Value	48	10.0	2.0	12.8	11.9	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.1	8.0	7.3
	Std Value	48	50	10	36	40	45	47	49	52	54	60	63
06	Raw Value	48	.64	.13	.43	.53	.57	.61	.65	.70	.72	.75	.78
	Std Value	48	50	10	34	42	45	48	51	55	56	58	61
07	Raw Value	48	.24	.12	.09	.13	.16	.19	.21	.25	.28	.32	.39
	Std Value	48	50	10	38	41	43	46	48	51	53	57	63
Survey Results													
08	Raw Value	53	2.8	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.0
	Std Value	53	50	10	37	41	43	47	49	52	58	60	62
09	Raw Value	53	1.6	.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2
	Std Value	53	50	10	40	42	43	45	49	51	56	60	62
10	Raw Value	50	1.1	.2	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
	Std Value	50	50	10	37	42	42	47	47	53	53	58	58
11	Raw Value	53	1.0	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
	Std Value	53	50	10	37	40	43	45	51	54	56	59	62
University Library													
12	Raw Value	41	.6	.9	−.6	−.4	−.1	.2	.4	.8	1.0	1.6	1.9
	Std Value	41	50	10	37	40	43	46	48	52	55	61	64

NOTE: Standardized values reported in the preceding table have been computed from exact values of the mean and standard deviation and not the rounded values reported here.

TABLE 9.3 Intercorrelations Among Program Measures on 53 Programs in Music

	Measure											
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Program Size												
01		.54	.44	−.21	−.07	.15	−.18	−.02	−.02	.17	.01	.11
02			.61	−.02	−.03	.12	−.17	.12	.13	.08	.17	.12
03				.06	−.03	.11	.03	.17	.21	.12	.25	.18
Program Graduates												
04					.21	−.20	.21	.44	.46	−.08	.35	.26
05						−.26	.05	.17	.16	−.13	.14	.34
06							.46	−.26	−.23	.33	−.14	−.06
07		.28	.30	−.04	.30	.24						
Survey Results												
08		.99	.16	.94	.73							
09		.14	.91	.72								
10		.23	−.01									
11		.74										
University Library												
12												

NOTE: Since in computing correlation coefficients program data must be available for both of the measures being correlated, the actual number of programs on which each coefficient is based varies.

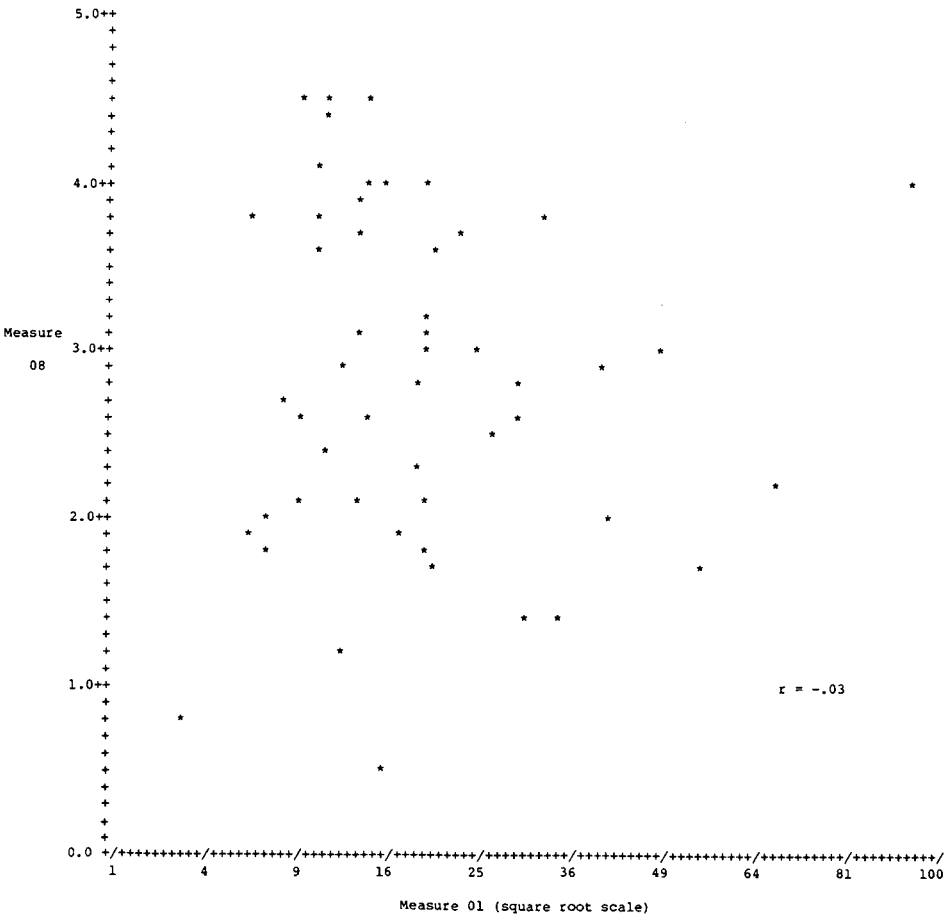

FIGURE 9.1 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus number of faculty members (measure 01)—53 programs in music.

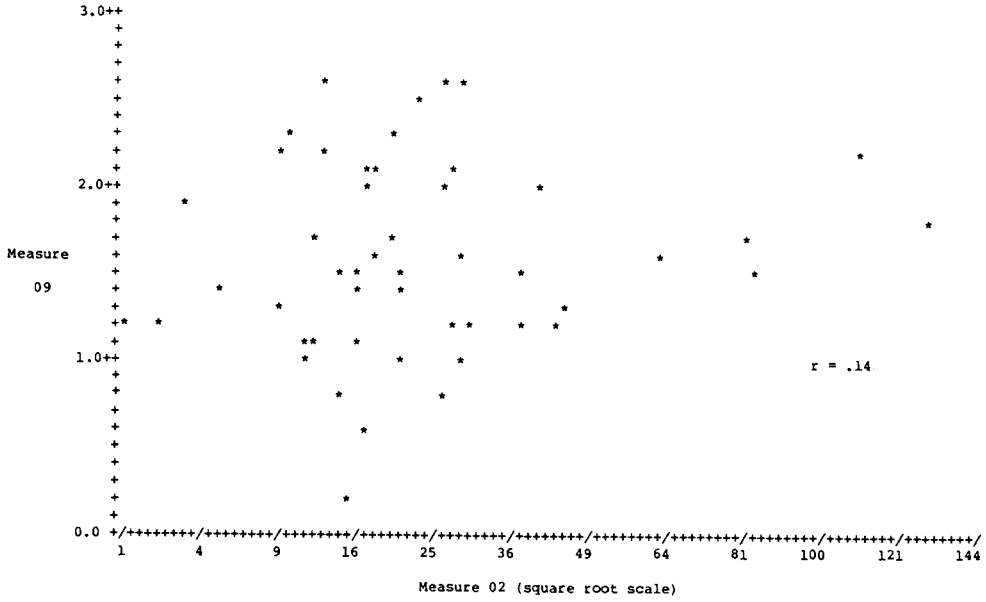

FIGURE 9.2 Mean rating of program effectiveness in educating research scholars/scientists (measure 09) versus number of graduates in last five years (measure 02)—53 programs in music.

TABLE 9.4 Characteristics of Survey Participants in Music

	Respondents	
	N	%
Field of Specialization		
Musicology	35	51
Music Theory & Composition	13	19
Other/Unknown	21	30
Faculty Rank		
Professor	34	49
Associate Professor	22	32
Assistant Professor	9	13
Other/Unknown	4	6
Year of Highest Degree		
Pre-1950	2	3
1950–59	15	22
1960–69	27	39
Post-1969	24	35
Unknown	1	1
Evaluator Selection		
Nominated by Institution	60	87
Other	9	13
Survey Form		
With Faculty Names	61	88
Without Names	8	12
Total Evaluators	69	100

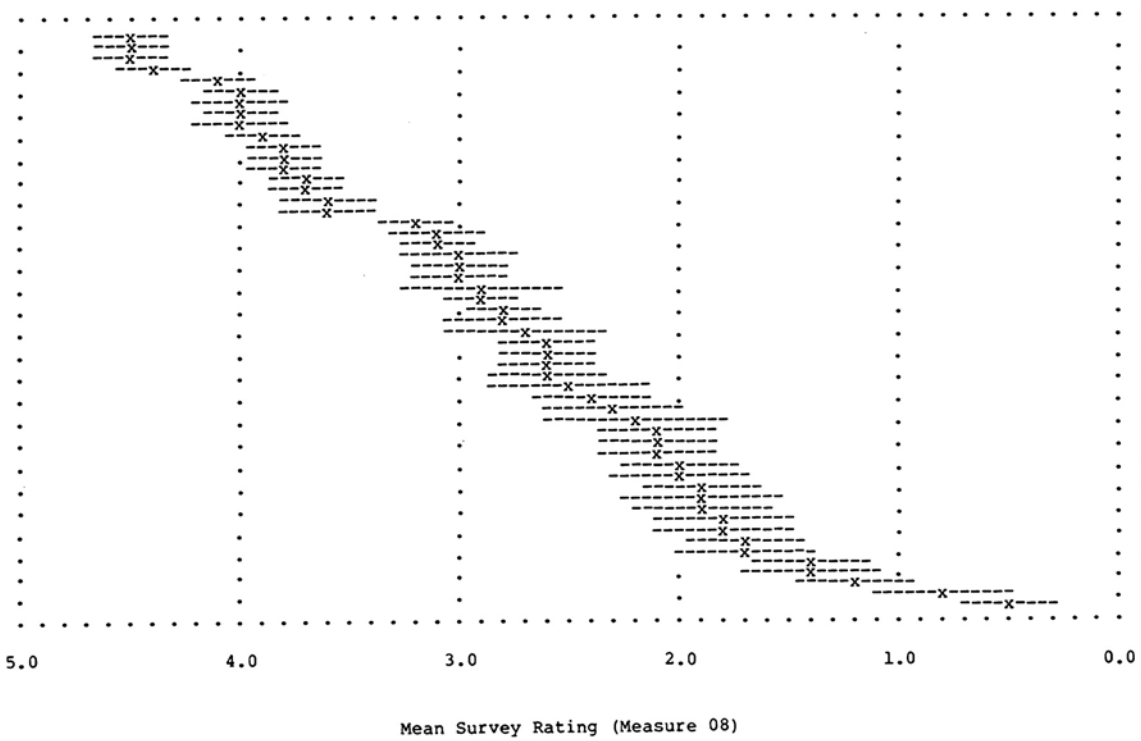

FIGURE 9.3 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty in 53 programs in music.
NOTE: Programs are listed in sequence of mean rating, with the highest-rated program appearing at the top of the page. The broken lines (---) indicate a confidence interval of ±1.5 standard errors around the reported mean (x) of each program.

X

Philosophy Programs

In this chapter 77 research-doctorate programs in philosophy are assessed. These programs, according to the information supplied by their universities, have accounted for 1,395 doctoral degrees awarded during the FY1976–80 period—approximately 91 percent of the aggregate number of philosophy doctorates earned from U.S. universities in this five-year span.[1] On the average, 29 full-time and part-time students intending to earn doctorates were enrolled in a program in December 1980, with an average faculty size of 14 members.[2] Only three of the programs were initiated since 1970; and only the University of Pittsburgh had more than one program included in the assessment in this discipline. In addition to the 76 institutions represented in this discipline, another 7 were initially identified as meeting the criteria[3] for inclusion in the assessment:

Brandeis University

New York University

Rockefeller University

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary—Kentucky

SUNY at Binghamton

Duquesne University

U.S. International University

The latter two institutions chose not to participate in the assessment in any discipline. Philosophy programs at the other five institutions have not been included in the evaluations in this discipline, since in

[1]Data from the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates indicate that 1,531 research doctorates in philosophy were awarded by U.S. universities between FY1976 and FY1980.

[2]See the reported means for measures 03 and 01 in Table 10.2.

[3]As mentioned in Chapter I, the primary criterion for inclusion was that a university had awarded at least 6 doctorates in philosophy during the FY1976–78 period.

each case the study coordinator either indicated that the institution did not at that time have a research-doctorate program in philosophy or failed to provide the information requested by the committee.

Before examining individual program results presented in Table 10.1, the reader is urged to refer to Chapter II, in which each of the 12 measures used in the assessment is discussed. Summary statistics describing every measure are given in Table 10.2. For seven of the measures, data are reported for at least 76 of the 77 philosophy programs. For measures 04–07, which pertain to characteristics of the program graduates, data are presented for approximately three-fourths of the programs; the other fourth had too few graduates on which to base statistics.[4] For measure 12, a composite index of the size of a university library, data are available for 64 programs. The programs not evaluated on measure 12 are typically smaller—in terms of faculty size and graduate student enrollment—than other philosophy programs. Were data on this measure available for all 77 programs, it is likely that the reported mean would be appreciably lower (and that some of the correlations of this measure with others would be higher).

Intercorrelations among the 12 measures (Pearson product-moment coefficients) are given in Table 10.3. Of particular note are the high positive correlations of the fraction of program graduates intending to take positions in Ph.D.-granting institutions (measure 07) with reputational survey ratings (08, 09). Figure 10.1 illustrates the relation between the mean rating of the scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) and the number of faculty members (measure 01) for each of 77 programs in philosophy. Figure 10.2 plots the mean rating of program effectiveness (measure 09) against the total number of FY1976–80 program graduates (measure 02). Although in both figures there is a significant positive correlation between program size and reputational rating, it is quite apparent that some of the smaller programs received high mean ratings and that some of the larger programs received low mean ratings.

Table 10.4 describes the 157 faculty members who participated in the evaluation of philosophy programs. These individuals constituted 68 percent of those asked to respond to the survey in this discipline and 14 percent of the faculty population in the 77 research-doctorate programs being evaluated.[5] Approximately one-fourth of the survey participants had earned their highest degree since 1970, and a majority were full professors.

To assist the reader in interpreting results of the survey evaluations, estimated standard errors have been computed for mean ratings of the scholarly quality of faculty in 77 philosophy programs (and are given in Table 10.1). For each program the mean rating and an associated "confidence interval" of 1.5 standard errors are illustrated in

[4]As mentioned in Chapter II, data for measures 04–07 are not reported if they are based on the survey responses of fewer than 10 FY1975–79 program graduates.

[5]See Table 2.3 in Chapter II.

Figure 10.3 (listed in order of highest to lowest mean rating). In comparing two programs, if their confidence intervals do not overlap, one may conclude that there is a significant difference in their mean ratings at a .05 level of significance.[6] From this figure it is also apparent that one should have somewhat more confidence in the accuracy of the mean ratings of higher-rated programs than lower-rated programs. This generalization results primarily from the fact that evaluators are not as likely to be familiar with the less prestigious programs, and consequently the mean ratings of these programs are usually based on fewer survey responses.

[6]See pp. 28–30 for a discussion of the interpretation of mean ratings and associated confidence intervals.

TABLE 10.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Philosophy

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
001.	Arizona, University of-Tucson	15	7	23	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*52*	*39*	*46*				
002.	Boston College	19	31	47	.11	7.2	.47	.17
	Philosophy	*60*	*63*	*62*	*38*	*54*	*45*	*45*
003.	Boston University	20	33	46	.22	7.8	.53	.22
	Philosophy	*62*	*65*	*61*	*46*	*51*	*48*	*49*
004.	Brown University	12	20	32	.15	5.2	.40	.10
	Philosophy	*46*	*52*	*52*	*41*	*66*	*41*	*41*
005.	Bryn Mawr College	7	9	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*36*	*41*	*39*				
006.	CUNY-Graduate School	18	34	48	.03	8.9	.41	.24
	Philosophy	*58*	*66*	*63*	*33*	*44*	*41*	*50*
007.	California, University of-Berkeley	21	33	35	.22	7.8	.74	.52
	Philosophy	*64*	*65*	*54*	*46*	*50*	*60*	*66*
008.	California, University of-Irvine	13	11	22	.42	8.8	.33	.08
	Philosophy	*48*	*43*	*46*	*60*	*44*	*37*	*40*
009.	California, University of-Los Angeles	18	24	51	.35	9.0	.43	.29
	Philosophy	*58*	*56*	*65*	*55*	*43*	*42*	*52*
010.	California, University of-Riverside	6	8	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Philosophy**	*34*	*40*	*34*				
011.	California, University of-San Diego	13	8	31	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*48*	*40*	*52*				
012.	California, University of-Santa Barbara	11	12	20	.25	7.1	.50	.25
	Philosophy	*44*	*44*	*44*	*48*	*55*	*46*	*50*
013.	Catholic University of America	18	19	22	.09	14.5	.90	.00
	Philosophy	*58*	*51*	*46*	*37*	*9*	*69*	*36*
014.	Chicago, University of	18	27	32	.29	7.6	.47	.18
	Philosophy	*58*	*59*	*52*	*51*	*52*	*45*	*46*
015.	Cincinnati, University of	14	4	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*50*	*36*	*38*				
016.	Claremont Graduate School	13	10	36	.55	10.7	.50	.00
	Philosophy	*48*	*42*	*55*	*69*	*33*	*46*	*36*
017.	Colorado, University of	26	13	27	.23	10.8	.33	.08
	Philosophy	*74*	*45*	*49*	*47*	*32*	*37*	*40*
018.	Columbia University	14	26	96	.25	8.9	.50	.25
	Philosophy	*50*	*58*	*94*	*48*	*43*	*46*	*50*
019.	Connecticut, University of-Storrs	10	8	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*42*	*40*	*39*				
020.	Cornell University-Ithaca	13	25	17	.20	6.4	.68	.36
	Philosophy	*48*	*57*	*42*	*45*	*59*	*56*	*57*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 10.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Philosophy

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
001.	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.9	.08	.09	.07	.06
	61	*55*	*71*	*63*	*56*				
002.	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	NA	.18	.15	.11	.06
	40	*47*	*45*	*33*					
003.	3.2	1.8	1.2	1.5	−0.4	.10	.09	.05	.05
	56	*56*	*56*	*62*	*44*				
004.	3.6	2.1	1.0	1.6	−1.1	.08	.06	.04	.06
	60	*62*	*48*	*63*	*37*				
005.	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	NA	.13	.12	.05	.06
	40	*41*	*44*	*40*					
006.	3.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	NA	.08	.10	.07	.06
	56	*50*	*54*	*58*					
007.	4.5	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.2	.07	.07	.06	.06
	69	*65*	*58*	*66*	*69*				
008.	3.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	NA	.08	.08	.07	.07
	55	*57*	*68*	*57*					
009.	4.4	2.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	.07	.07	.05	.06
	68	*66*	*55*	*65*	*67*				
010.	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	−1.0	.10	.10	.07	.06
	38	*36*	*44*	*44*	*37*				
011.	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	−0.0	.09	.08	.08	.06
	50	*52*	*52*	*50*	*47*				
012.	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	−0.1	.10	.10	.08	.07
	47	*46*	*52*	*48*	*46*				
013.	2.4	1.6	1.2	0.9	NA	.15	.13	.06	.07
	49	*52*	*53*	*46*					
014.	4.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	0.9	.07	.07	.07	.05
	67	*63*	*64*	*67*	*56*				
015.	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	−0.2	.11	.12	.05	.06
	43	*39*	*53*	*40*	*45*				
016.	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	NA	.11	.11	.04	.06
	45	*46*	*50*	*43*					
017.	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	−0.9	.11	.10	.06	.06
	44	*43*	*45*	*41*	*39*				
018.	3.5	2.0	0.7	1.5	1.7	.09	.07	.06	.06
	60	*59*	*38*	*61*	*65*				
019.	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	−0.5	.11	.11	.06	.06
	42	*42*	*51*	*43*	*42*				
020.	3.8	2.2	0.8	1.6	1.6	.09	.08	.07	.06
	62	*63*	*40*	*63*	*63*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 10.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Philosophy

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
021.	Depaul University	11	14	47	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*44*	*46*	*62*				
022.	Duke University	9	5	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*40*	*37*	*41*				
023.	Emory University	8	7	20	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*38*	*39*	*44*				
024.	Florida State University-Tallahassee	8	12	18	.36	7.8	.69	.15
	Philosophy	*38*	*44*	*43*	*56*	*50*	*57*	*45*
025.	Fordham University	22	27	50	.15	9.8	.46	.08
	Philosophy	*66*	*59*	*64*	*41*	*38*	*44*	*40*
026.	Georgetown University	18	18	50	.38	9.0	.50	.20
	Philosophy	*58*	*50*	*64*	*57*	*43*	*46*	*47*
027.	Georgia, University of-Athens	8	9	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Philosophy and Religion**	*38*	*41*	*38*				
028.	Harvard University	13	33	28	.41	7.5	.94	.56
	Philosophy	*48*	*65*	*50*	*59*	*52*	*71*	*68*
029.	Hawaii, University of	14	13	42	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*50*	*45*	*59*				
030.	Illinois, University of-Chicago Circle	17	10	24	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*56*	*42*	*47*				
031.	Illinois, University-Urbana/Champaign	17	12	27	.09	7.8	.40	.20
	Philosophy	*56*	*44*	*49*	*37*	*51*	*41*	*47*
032.	Indiana University-Bloomington	13	13	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*48*	*45*	*55*				
033.	Iowa, University of-Iowa City	8	12	15	.00	5.7	.23	.00
	Philosophy	*38*	*44*	*41*	*31*	*64*	*31*	*36*
034.	Johns Hopkins University	5	18	22	.24	6.4	.81	.56
	Philosophy	*32*	*50*	*46*	*47*	*59*	*64*	*68*
035.	Kansas, University of	13	13	23	.46	9.0	.39	.00
	Philosophy	*48*	*45*	*46*	*63*	*43*	*40*	*36*
036.	Marquette University	24	15	24	.40	9.8	.53	.00
	Philosophy	*70*	*47*	*47*	*59*	*38*	*48*	*36*
037.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	13	12	25	.54	7.5	.69	.46
	Linguistics and Philosophy	*48*	*44*	*48*	*68*	*52*	*57*	*63*
038.	Massachusetts, University of-Amherst	12	20	43	.25	5.5	.79	.50
	Philosophy	*46*	*52*	*59*	*48*	*65*	*63*	*65*
039.	Miami, University of-Florida	8	9	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*38*	*41*	*39*				
040.	Michigan State University-East Lansing	24	12	21	.20	10.3	.53	.20
	Philosophy	*70*	*44*	*45*	*45*	*35*	*48*	*47*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 10.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Philosophy

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
021.	1.2	0.7	NA	0.3	NA	.15	.12	NA	.05
	36	*35*		*32*					
022.	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	.10	.10	.08	.07
	46	*43*	*47*	*45*	*51*				
023.	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	−0.6	.12	.12	.06	.06
	41	*40*	*45*	*44*	*41*				
024.	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.0	−0.4	.12	.13	.04	.07
	46	*44*	*78*	*48*	*43*				
025.	2.3	1.4	1.1	0.6	NA	.15	.13	.07	.07
	47	*49*	*53*	*39*					
026.	2.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	−0.6	.13	.11	.11	.07
	45	*48*	*55*	*44*	*41*				
027.	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	.10	.11	.10	.06
	36	*35*	*49*	*38*	*52*				
028.	4.7	2.5	0.7	1.8	3.0	.06	.06	.06	.04
	72	*70*	*37*	*70*	*77*				
029.	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	−0.1	.13	.14	.06	.07
	41	*42*	*52*	*41*	*46*				
030.	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	NA	.08	.06	.07	.07
	58	*58*	*63*	*57*					
031.	2.7	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.0	.09	.08	.06	.07
	51	*52*	*40*	*50*	*67*				
032.	3.3	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.9	.08	.07	.04	.07
	58	*59*	*51*	*58*	*57*				
033.	2.3	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	.11	.10	.08	.07
	47	*51*	*35*	*45*	*50*				
034.	2.8	1.7	0.5	1.3	−0.4	.08	.08	.07	.07
	52	*54*	*32*	*56*	*43*				
035.	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	.12	.12	.06	.07
	42	*45*	*52*	*39*	*48*				
036.	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	NA	.15	.15	.08	.06
	40	*43*	*50*	*33*					
037.	4.0	2.2	1.3	1.5	−0.3	.07	.06	.06	.06
	64	*63*	*58*	*62*	*44*				
038.	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.4	−0.7	.08	.07	.06	.07
	60	*62*	*53*	*60*	*40*				
039.	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.8	NA	.11	.12	.09	.07
	41	*38*	*58*	*43*					
040.	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	.11	.11	.07	.06
	43	*44*	*41*	*41*	*51*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 10.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Philosophy

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
041.	Michigan, University of-Ann Arbor	19	33	32	.43	7.4	.72	.39
	Philosophy	*60*	*65*	*52*	*60*	*53*	*58*	*58*
042.	Minnesota, University of	17	15	33	.15	6.8	.90	.55
	Philosophy	*56*	*47*	*53*	*41*	*57*	*69*	*68*
043.	Missouri, University of-Columbia	9	5	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*40*	*37*	*37*				
044.	Nebraska, University of-Lincoln	11	9	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*44*	*41*	*42*				
045.	New School for Social Research	3	37	32	.21	10.6	.45	.16
	Philosophy	*28*	*69*	*52*	*45*	*33*	*44*	*45*
046.	North Carolina, University of-Chapel Hill	15	17	26	.44	7.5	.61	.30
	Philosophy	*52*	*49*	*48*	*61*	*52*	*52*	*53*
047.	Northwestern University	11	28	27	.43	7.4	.55	.19
	Philosophy	*44*	*60*	*49*	*61*	*53*	*49*	*47*
048.	Notre Dame, University of	13	32	57	.37	8.1	.74	.34
	Philosophy	*48*	*64*	*69*	*56*	*49*	*59*	*56*
049.	Ohio State University-Columbus	19	14	37	.14	6.2	.64	.43
	Philosophy	*60*	*46*	*56*	*41*	*60*	*54*	*61*
050.	Oklahoma, University of-Norman	12	10	14	.10	8.5	.60	.10
	Philosophy	*46*	*42*	*40*	*38*	*46*	*52*	*41*
051.	Oregon, University of-Eugene	8	8	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*38*	*40*	*39*				
052.	Pennsylvania State University	14	28	30	.23	7.1	.64	.46
	Philosophy	*50*	*60*	*51*	*47*	*55*	*54*	*62*
053.	Pennsylvania, University of	13	26	25	.26	7.5	.64	.36
	Philosophy	*48*	*58*	*48*	*49*	*52*	*54*	*57*
054.	Pittsburgh, University of	15	7	21	.47	7.0	.71	.50
	*History and Philosophy of Science**	*52*	*39*	*45*	*63*	*55*	*58*	*65*
055.	Pittsburgh, University of	19	26	45	.44	6.3	.88	.63
	Philosophy	*60*	*58*	*61*	*61*	*59*	*67*	*72*
056.	Princeton University	18	41	26	.53	6.6	.89	.58
	Philosophy	*58*	*73*	*48*	*68*	*58*	*68*	*69*
057.	Purdue University-West Lafayette	15	14	12	.36	7.7	.36	.09
	Philosophy	*52*	*46*	*39*	*56*	*51*	*39*	*41*
058.	Rice University	6	6	22	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*34*	*38*	*46*				
059.	Rochester, University of	9	9	21	.09	5.7	.27	.18
	Philosophy	*40*	*41*	*45*	*37*	*64*	*34*	*46*
060.	Rutgers, The State University-New Brunswick	25	3	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*72*	*35*	*55*				

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 10.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Philosophy

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
041.	4.0	2.2	0.5	1.6	1.8	.08	.05	.08	.06
	65	*64*	*33*	*63*	*65*				
042.	3.0	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	.07	.05	.07	.07
	55	*57*	*44*	*53*	*59*				
043.	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	−0.2	.09	.11	.09	.06
	33	*33*	*45*	*35*	*45*				
044.	1.8	1.2	1.3	0.8	−0.5	.09	.11	.08	.07
	42	*44*	*58*	*45*	*42*				
045.	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	NA	.10	.09	.07	.07
	30	*32*	*22*	*41*					
046.	3.1	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	.07	.05	.07	.07
	56	*59*	*49*	*57*	*57*				
047.	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	.10	.10	.09	.06
	50	*49*	*50*	*54*	*50*				
048.	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	−1.3	.08	.08	.06	.06
	52	*55*	*55*	*54*	*34*				
049.	2.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	.08	.07	.05	.07
	52	*56*	*51*	*52*	*56*				
050.	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.6	−0.6	.11	.12	.09	.06
	38	*35*	*57*	*38*	*42*				
051.	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	−0.9	.12	.14	.09	.06
	37	*35*	*42*	*37*	*38*				
052.	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	.14	.12	.07	.07
	47	*48*	*47*	*45*	*54*				
053.	2.8	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	.09	.07	.08	.07
	52	*52*	*39*	*53*	*54*				
054.	4.4	2.3	1.3	1.7	0.1	.08	.07	.07	.06
	68	*66*	*58*	*66*	*48*				
055.	4.6	2.6	1.1	1.7	0.1	.07	.05	.05	.05
	71	*72*	*53*	*67*	*48*				
056.	4.7	2.7	1.0	1.8	0.9	.07	.06	.06	.05
	71	*73*	*48*	*68*	*56*				
057.	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	−0.5	.11	.09	.07	.06
	42	*40*	*46*	*43*	*42*				
058.	2.1	1.0	1.7	1.1	−1.4	.11	.10	.07	.07
	45	*40*	*70*	*52*	*33*				
059.	2.8	1.6	0.5	1.2	−0.6	.08	.06	.08	.07
	52	*53*	*31*	*55*	*41*				
060.	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	.08	.10	.09	.06
	49	*47*	*54*	*49*	*55*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 10.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Philosophy

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
061.	SUNY at Buffalo	22	35	44	.14	7.5	.60	.20
	Philosophy	*66*	*67*	*60*	*41*	*52*	*52*	*47*
062.	Saint Louis University	18	17	30	.29	8.0	.59	.24
	Philosophy	*58*	*49*	*51*	*51*	*49*	*51*	*49*
063.	Southern California, University of	11	17	15	.20	9.3	.46	.08
	Philosophy	*44*	*49*	*41*	*45*	*41*	*44*	*40*
064.	Southern Illinois University-Carbondale	14	22	19	.14	7.7	.46	.09
	Philosophy	*50*	*54*	*44*	*40*	*51*	*44*	*41*
065.	Stanford University	16	28	35	.21	7.0	.73	.46
	Philosophy	*54*	*60*	*54*	*46*	*55*	*59*	*63*
066.	Syracuse University	16	13	21	.25	9.5	.18	.00
	Philosophy	*54*	*45*	*45*	*48*	*40*	*28*	*36*
067.	Temple University	16	17	40	.07	7.5	.21	.07
	Philosophy	*54*	*49*	*58*	*36*	*52*	*30*	*40*
068.	Tennessee, University of-Knoxville	8	10	9	.08	9.0	.75	.33
	Philosophy	*38*	*42*	*37*	*37*	*43*	*60*	*55*
069.	Texas, University of-Austin	23	48	40	.32	6.9	.43	.17
	Philosophy	*68*	*79*	*58*	*53*	*56*	*43*	*46*
070.	Tulane University	10	12	30	.67	8.0	.60	.20
	Philosophy	*42*	*44*	*51*	*77*	*49*	*52*	*47*
071.	Vanderbilt University	12	25	41	.30	6.5	.67	.11
	Philosophy	*46*	*57*	*58*	*51*	*58*	*56*	*42*
072.	Virginia, University of	11	10	19	.40	7.0	.60	.20
	Philosophy	*44*	*42*	*44*	*59*	*55*	*52*	*47*
073.	Washington University-Saint Louis	12	20	27	.20	5.4	.68	.24
	Philosophy	*46*	*52*	*49*	*45*	*65*	*56*	*50*
074.	Washington, University of-Seattle	15	26	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*52*	*58*	*35*				
075.	Wayne State University	10	17	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Philosophy	*42*	*49*	*35*				
076.	Wisconsin, University of-Madison	23	22	66	.34	7.8	.61	.26
	Philosophy	*68*	*54*	*75*	*55*	*51*	*53*	*51*
077.	Yale University	15	42	41	.30	6.2	.47	.27
	Philosophy	*52*	*73*	*58*	*52*	*61*	*44*	*51*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 10.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Philosophy

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
061.	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.3	.09	.11	.05	.06
	47	*47*	*47*	*45*	*50*				
062.	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.5	NA	.16	.17	.09	.06
	44	*46*	*45*	*37*					
063.	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.4	.09	.07	.06	.07
	56	*55*	*75*	*54*	*51*				
064.	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	−0.2	.11	.12	.08	.06
	34	*33*	*47*	*36*	*45*				
065.	4.1	2.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	.08	.07	.06	.06
	66	*65*	*54*	*63*	*68*				
066.	3.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	−0.3	.09	.09	.06	.07
	54	*53*	*75*	*57*	*44*				
067.	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	−0.4	.08	.09	.05	.06
	50	*50*	*50*	*54*	*43*				
068.	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.5	−0.4	.12	.13	.08	.06
	35	*34*	*54*	*36*	*43*				
069.	3.0	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.6	.09	.08	.08	.06
	55	*56*	*46*	*57*	*63*				
070.	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	−1.0	.12	.11	.06	.07
	39	*44*	*42*	*41*	*37*				
071.	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	−0.7	.12	.12	.05	.07
	46	*49*	*49*	*46*	*40*				
072.	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	.10	.10	.07	.06
	44	*45*	*49*	*43*	*55*				
073.	2.4	1.4	0.9	1.1	−0.4	.09	.09	.07	.06
	49	*49*	*43*	*50*	*43*				
074.	2.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.5	.11	.12	.08	.07
	49	*48*	*51*	*47*	*62*				
075.	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	−0.4	.12	.12	.09	.08
	42	*41*	*37*	*44*	*44*				
076.	3.2	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	.08	.07	.07	.06
	57	*56*	*50*	*55*	*63*				
077.	3.3	1.7	0.9	1.6	2.1	.10	.09	.08	.05
	57	*55*	*45*	*64*	*68*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 10.2 Summary Statistics Describing Each Program Measure—Philosophy

					DECILES								
Measure		Number of Programs Evaluated	Mean	Standard Deviation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Program Size													
01	Raw Value	77	14	5	8	9	11	13	13	15	17	18	21
	Std Value	77	50	10	38	40	44	48	48	52	56	58	64
02	Raw Value	77	18	10	7	9	11	13	15	18	24	27	33
	Std Value	77	50	10	39	41	43	45	47	50	56	59	65
03	Raw Value	77	29	15	11	15	20	22	26	30	35	41	47
	Std Value	77	50	10	39	41	44	46	48	51	54	58	62
Program Graduates													
04	Raw Value	56	.27	.14	.09	.14	.20	.22	.25	.30	.36	.41	.45
	Std Value	56	50	10	37	41	45	46	49	52	56	60	63
05	Raw Value	56	7.9	1.6	10.0	9.0	8.6	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.2
	Std Value	56	50	10	37	43	45	50	52	52	55	57	60
06	Raw Value	56	.57	.18	.33	.42	.46	.50	.55	.61	.67	.72	.80
	Std Value	56	50	10	37	42	44	46	49	52	56	58	63
07	Raw Value	56	.25	.17	.00	.09	.15	.19	.20	.25	.31	.42	.51
	Std Value	56	50	10	35	41	44	46	47	50	54	60	65
Survey Results													
08	Raw Value	77	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	4.1
	Std Value	77	50	10	37	41	43	45	48	52	55	57	65
09	Raw Value	77	1.5	.5	.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2
	Std Value	77	50	10	35	41	45	47	49	52	56	58	64
10	Raw Value	76	1.1	.3	.7	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
	Std Value	76	50	10	38	45	45	48	51	51	55	55	61
11	Raw Value	77	1.1	.4	.5	.7	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
	Std Value	77	50	10	36	41	44	44	49	54	56	61	64
University Library													
12	Raw Value	64	.3	1.0	−.9	−.6	−.4	−.3	.1	.3	.8	1.0	1.8
	Std Value	64	50	10	38	41	43	44	48	50	55	57	65

NOTE: Standardized values reported in the preceding table have been computed from exact values of the mean and standard deviation and not the rounded values reported here.

TABLE 10.3 Intercorrelations Among Program Measures on 77 Programs in Philosophy

	Measure											
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Program Size												
01		.36	.45	−.02	−.24	−.03	−.02	.38	.39	.12	.21	.43
02			.50	−.02	.13	.19	.28	.42	.45	−.23	.43	.49
03				.02	−.01	.01	.13	.36	.41	−.04	.31	.28
Program Graduates												
04					−.01	.25	.20	.24	.27	.15	.20	.03
05						.11	.46	.33	.36	−.18	.38	.03
06							.74	.34	.37	−.05	.26	.21
07		.61	.61	−.17	.58	.36						
Survey Results												
08		.97	.20	.95	.57							
09		.12	.90	.54								
10		.18	−.17									
11		.51										
University Library												
12												

NOTE: Since in computing correlation coefficients program data must be available for both of the measures being correlated, the actual number of programs on which each coefficient is based varies.

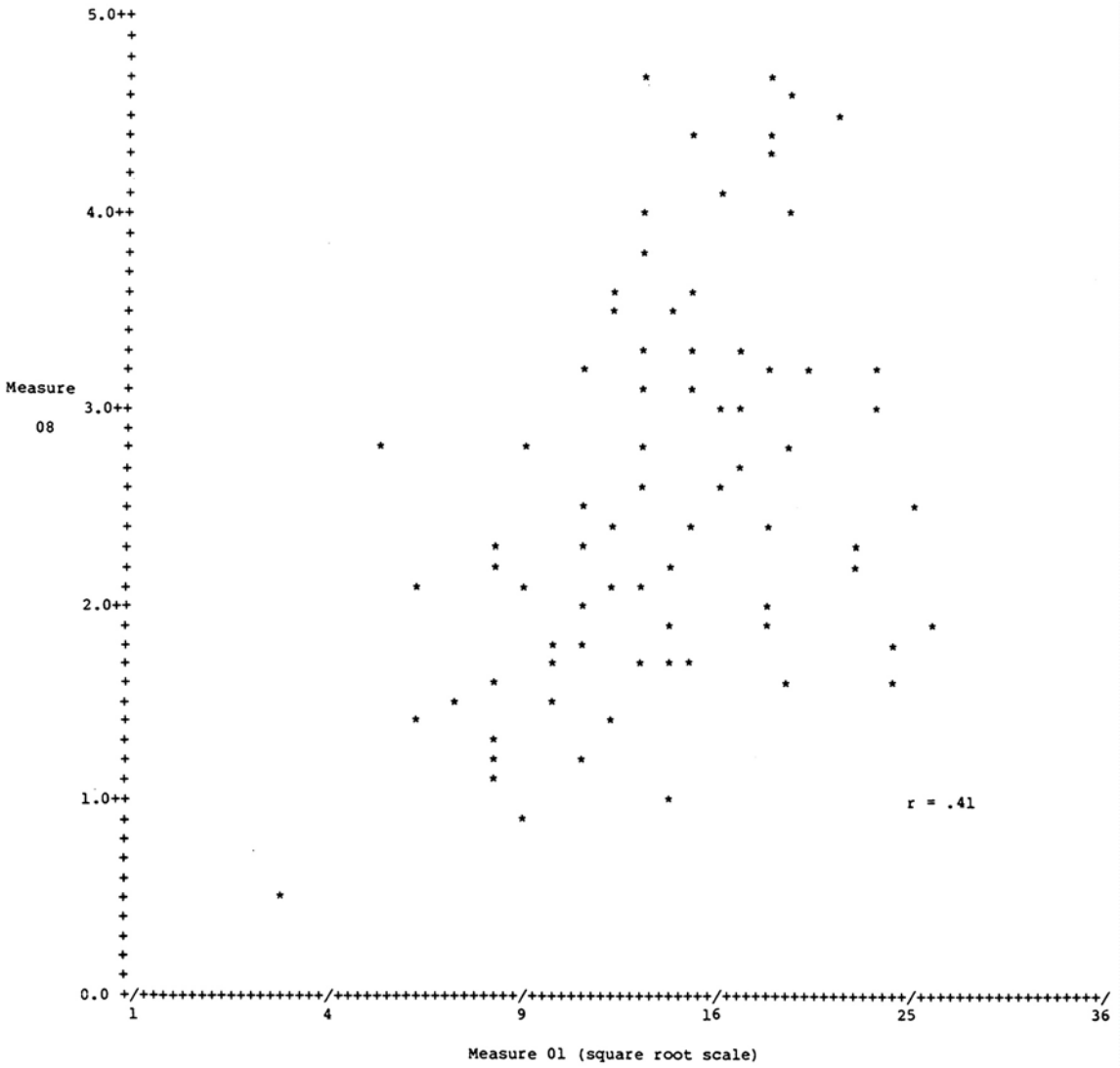

FIGURE 10.1 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus number of faculty members (measure 01)—77 programs in philosophy.

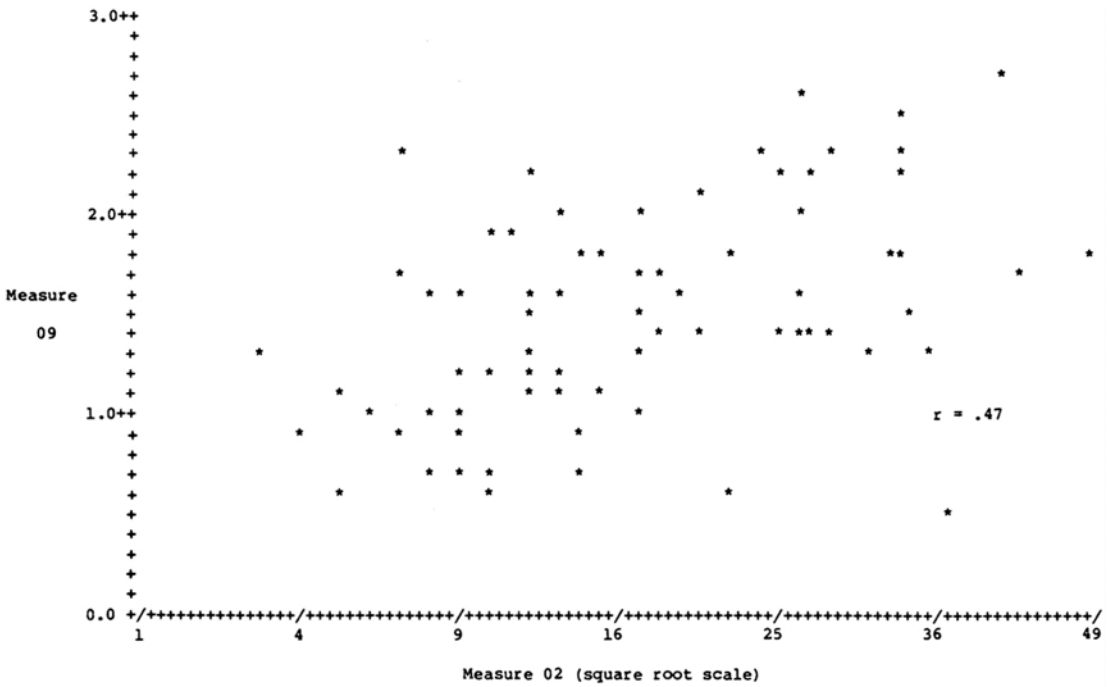

FIGURE 10.2 Mean rating of program effectiveness in educating research scholars/scientists (measure 09) versus number of graduates in last five years (measure 02)—77 programs in philosophy.

TABLE 10.4 Characteristics of Survey Participants in Philosophy

	Respondents	
	N	%
Field of Specialization		
Philosophy	151	96
Other/Unknown	6	4
Faculty Rank		
Professor	96	61
Associate Professor	42	27
Assistant Professor	18	12
Other/Unknown	1	1
Year of Highest Degree		
Pre-1950	11	7
1950–59	36	23
1960–69	65	41
Post-1969	42	27
Unknown	3	2
Evaluator Selection		
Nominated by Institution	132	84
Other	25	16
Survey Form		
With Faculty Names	143	91
Without Names	14	9
Total Evaluators	157	100

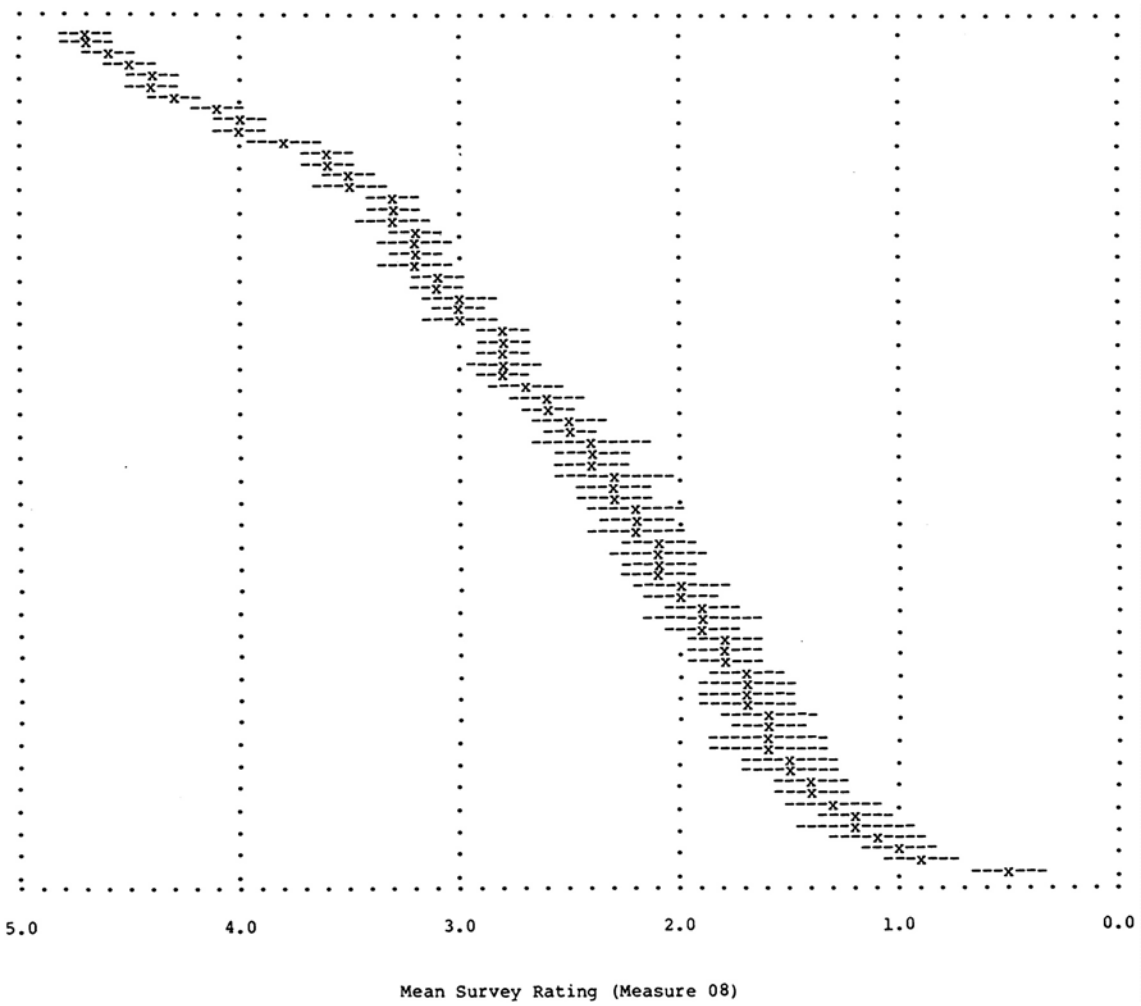

FIGURE 10.3 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty in 77 programs in philosophy.
NOTE: Programs are listed in sequence of mean rating, with the highest-rated program appearing at the top of the page. The broken lines (---) indicate a confidence interval of ±1.5 standard errors around the reported mean (x) of each program.

XI

Spanish Language and Literature Programs

In this chapter 69 research-doctorate programs in Spanish language and literature are assessed. These programs, according to the information supplied by their universities, have accounted for 812 doctoral degrees awarded during the FY1976–80 period—approximately 87 percent of the aggregate number of Spanish and Portuguese language and literature doctorates earned from U.S. universities in this five-year span.[1] With respect to this percentage it should be pointed out that five of the university coordinators providing program information to the committee were unable to determine how many of the recent graduates from the departments of romance languages or modern languages were degree recipients in Spanish. Data for these five programs are not included in the above estimate. On the average, 24 full-time and part-time students intending to earn doctorates were enrolled in a program in December 1980, with an average faculty size of 10 members.[2] Almost half of the 69 programs, listed in Table 11.1, are located in Spanish or Spanish and Portuguese departments. The other programs are found in departments of romance languages, modern languages, or other foreign languages. Only four of the programs were initiated since 1970, and no two programs are located in the same university. In addition to the 69 institutions represented in this discipline, another 3 were initially identified as meeting the criteria[3] for inclusion in the assessment:

Case Western Reserve University

Middlebury College

Saint Louis University

Spanish programs at these three institutions have not been included in the evaluations in this discipline, since in each case the study

[1]Data from the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates indicate that 933 research doctorates in Spanish and Portuguese language and literature were awarded by U.S. universities between FY1976 and FY1980.

[2]See the reported means for measures 03 and 01 in Table 11.2.

[3]As mentioned in Chapter I, the primary criterion for inclusion was that a university had awarded at least 5 doctorates in Spanish during the FY1976–78 period.

coordinator either indicated that the institution did not at that time have a research-doctorate program in Spanish or failed to provide the information requested by the committee.

Before examining individual program results presented in Table 11.1, the reader is urged to refer to Chapter II, in which each of the 12 measures used in the assessment is discussed. Summary statistics describing every measure are given in Table 11.2. For eight of the measures, data are reported for at least 63 of the 69 Spanish programs. For measures 04–07, which pertain to characteristics of the program graduates, data are presented for only approximately half of the programs; the other half had too few graduates on which to base statistics.[4]

Intercorrelations among the 12 measures (Pearson product-moment coefficients) are given in Table 11.3. Of particular note are the high positive correlations of the measures of library size (12) with reputational survey ratings (08, 09). Figure 11.1 illustrates the relation between the mean rating of the scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) and the number of faculty members (measure 01) for each of 69 programs in Spanish. Figure 11.2 plots the mean rating of program effectiveness (measure 09) against the total number of FY1976–80 program graduates (measure 02). Although in both figures there is a significant positive correlation between program size and reputational rating, it is quite apparent that some of the smaller programs received high mean ratings and that some of the larger programs received low mean ratings.

Table 11.4 describes the 136 faculty members who participated in the evaluation of Spanish language and literature programs. These individuals constituted 66 percent of those asked to respond to the survey in this discipline and 20 percent of the faculty population in the 69 research-doctorate programs being evaluated.[5] Approximately one-third of the survey participants had earned their highest degree since 1970, and a majority were full professors.

To assist the reader in interpreting results of the survey evaluations, estimated standard errors have been computed for mean ratings of the scholarly quality of faculty in 69 Spanish programs (and are given in Table 11.1). For each program the mean rating and an associated "confidence interval" of 1.5 standard errors are illustrated in Figure 11.3 (listed in order of highest to lowest mean rating). In comparing two programs, if their confidence intervals do not overlap, one may conclude that there is a significant difference in their mean ratings at a .05 level of significance.[6] From this figure it is

[4]As mentioned in Chapter II, data for measures 04–07 are not reported if they are based on the survey responses of fewer than 10 FY1975–79 program graduates.

[5]See Table 2.3 in Chapter II.

[6]See pp. 28–30 for a discussion of the interpretation of mean ratings and associated confidence intervals.

also apparent that one should have somewhat more confidence in the accuracy of the mean ratings of higher-rated programs than lower-rated programs. This generalization results primarily from the fact that evaluators are not as likely to be familiar with the less prestigious programs, and consequently the mean ratings of these programs are usually based on fewer survey responses.

TABLE 11.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Spanish Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
001.	Arizona State University-Tempe	12	6	18	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Foreign Languages**	*55*	*42*	*48*				
002.	Arizona, University of-Tucson	16	16	23	.33	11.8	.71	.33
	Romance Languages	*64*	*54*	*50*	*57*	*35*	*58*	*55*
003.	Brown University	7	14	25	NA	8.5	NA	NA
	Hispanic and Italian Studies	*43*	*52*	*51*		*53*		
004.	CUNY-Graduate School	8	32	81	.08	10.5	.46	.23
	Spanish	*45*	*72*	*72*	*38*	*42*	*40*	*47*
005.	California, University of-Berkeley	18	17	15	.17	7.2	.39	.33
	Spanish and Portuguese Programs	*69*	*55*	*47*	*44*	*60*	*35*	*55*
006.	California, University of-Davis	8	6	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Spanish and Classics	*45*	*42*	*43*				
007.	California, University of-Irvine	11	7	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Spanish and Portuguese	*52*	*43*	*55*				
008.	California, University of-Los Angeles	18	27	35	.27	8.4	.49	.19
	Spanish and Portuguese	*69*	*66*	*54*	*52*	*54*	*42*	*44*
009.	California, University of-Riverside	6	7	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Literatures and Languages	*40*	*43*	*45*				
010.	California, University of-San Diego	6	7	26	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Literature	*40*	*43*	*51*				
011.	California, University of-Santa Barbara	15	6	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Spanish and Portuguese	*62*	*42*	*44*				
012.	Catholic University of America	5	11	21	.15	11.0	.55	.09
	Modern Languages	*38*	*48*	*49*	*43*	*39*	*46*	*36*
013.	Cincinnati, University of	4	6	23	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Languages and Literature	*36*	*42*	*50*				
014.	Colorado, University of	12	23	22	.13	10.7	.67	.19
	Spanish and Portuguese	*55*	*62*	*49*	*41*	*41*	*55*	*44*
015.	Columbia University	7	13	42	.23	10.0	.54	.15
	Spanish and Portuguese	*43*	*50*	*57*	*49*	*45*	*45*	*41*
016.	Connecticut, University of-Storrs	10	6	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance and Classical Languages	*50*	*42*	*45*				
017.	Cornell University-Ithaca	8	NA	NA	.25	7.0	.67	.17
	Romance Studies	*45*			*51*	*61*	*55*	*42*
018.	Duke University	6	12	2	.30	8.0	.50	.10
	Romance Languages	*40*	*49*	*42*	*55*	*56*	*43*	*37*
019.	Emory University	5	10	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Modern Languages and Classics	*38*	*47*	*44*				
020.	Florida State University-Tallahassee	7	13	18	.20	6.8	.40	.13
	Modern Languages	*43*	*50*	*48*	*47*	*62*	*36*	*39*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 11.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Spanish Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
001.	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	−0.3	.11	.08	.07	.06
	45	*44*	*64*	*46*	*43*				
002.	2.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	.10	.07	.07	.06
	50	*53*	*57*	*52*	*56*				
003.	3.4	2.1	1.0	1.3	−1.1	.11	.06	.08	.07
	60	*61*	*50*	*56*	*36*				
004.	2.8	1.6	0.7	1.2	NA	.09	.06	.08	.06
	52	*48*	*39*	*51*					
005.	4.0	2.3	0.9	1.6	2.2	.09	.06	.07	.05
	67	*68*	*46*	*64*	*69*				
006.	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	.11	.07	.08	.07
	47	*46*	*52*	*43*	*53*				
007.	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.4	NA	.10	.07	.07	.07
	55	*57*	*61*	*59*					
008.	3.7	2.1	1.3	1.4	2.0	.08	.04	.08	.06
	63	*63*	*62*	*60*	*67*				
009.	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.1	−1.0	.10	.08	.06	.06
	48	*46*	*47*	*49*	*36*				
010.	3.6	1.9	0.8	1.4	−0.0	.11	.08	.09	.07
	62	*56*	*40*	*60*	*46*				
011.	2.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	−0.1	.10	.08	.08	.07
	53	*53*	*66*	*49*	*46*				
012.	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	NA	.13	.08	.08	.06
	42	*44*	*42*	*43*					
013.	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	−0.2	.13	.09	.06	.07
	39	*39*	*45*	*48*	*44*				
014.	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	−0.9	.13	.09	.08	.07
	39	*39*	*43*	*37*	*38*				
015.	3.4	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.7	.11	.06	.09	.06
	60	*56*	*48*	*61*	*64*				
016.	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	−0.5	.10	.08	.08	.06
	45	*45*	*61*	*48*	*42*				
017.	3.4	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	.10	.08	.08	.07
	60	*61*	*55*	*54*	*63*				
018.	3.2	1.8	1.0	1.3	0.3	.11	.07	.07	.07
	56	*56*	*49*	*56*	*50*				
019.	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	−0.6	.14	.10	.09	.07
	31	*29*	*32*	*36*	*40*				
020.	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	−0.4	.11	.09	.10	.06
	37	*37*	*41*	*39*	*42*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 11.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Spanish Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
021.	Florida, University of-Gainesville	9	6	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Languages and Literatures	*47*	*42*	*45*				
022.	Georgetown University	7	6	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Spanish	*43*	*42*	*45*				
023.	Georgia, University of-Athens	7	8	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Languages	*43*	*45*	*43*				
024.	Harvard University	9	NA	17	.25	8.8	.71	.38
	Romance Languages and Literatures	*47*		*48*	*51*	*52*	*58*	*59*
025.	Illinois, University-Urbana/Champaign	14	33	52	.31	8.0	.63	.35
	Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese	*59*	*73*	*61*	*55*	*56*	*52*	*57*
026.	Indiana University-Bloomington	18	19	47	.15	9.8	.62	.19
	Spanish and Portuguese	*69*	*57*	*59*	*43*	*46*	*51*	*44*
027.	Iowa, University of-Iowa City	16	14	18	.28	8.5	.77	.41
	Spanish and Portuguese	*64*	*52*	*48*	*53*	*53*	*62*	*62*
028.	Johns Hopkins University	2	15	9	.13	5.0	.47	.27
	Romance Languages	*31*	*53*	*45*	*42*	*72*	*40*	*50*
029.	Kansas, University of	12	15	15	.29	7.8	.64	.43
	Spanish and Portuguese	*55*	*53*	*47*	*54*	*57*	*53*	*63*
030.	Kentucky, University of	9	25	33	.41	9.0	.52	.17
	Spanish and Italian Language & Literatures	*47*	*64*	*54*	*63*	*50*	*44*	*43*
031.	Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge	6	6	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Spanish & Portuguese Language & Literature	*40*	*42*	*45*				
032.	Maryland, University of-College Park	8	10	19	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Spanish and Portuguese	*45*	*47*	*48*				
033.	Massachusetts, University of-Amherst	13	13	29	.00	10.0	.85	.31
	Spanish and Portuguese	*57*	*50*	*52*	*32*	*45*	*67*	*53*
034.	Miami, University of-Florida	6	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Foreign Languages	*40*	*41*	*43*				
035.	Michigan State University-East Lansing	10	11	21	.00	NA	NA	NA
	Romance & Classical Languages & Literatures	*50*	*48*	*49*	*32*			
036.	Michigan, University of-Ann Arbor	13	5	17	.36	8.8	.30	.10
	Romance Languages and Literatures	*57*	*41*	*48*	*60*	*52*	*29*	*37*
037.	Minnesota, University of	13	17	31	.10	10.0	.90	.50
	Spanish and Portuguese	*57*	*55*	*53*	*39*	*45*	*71*	*69*
038.	Missouri, University of-Columbia	10	6	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Languages	*50*	*42*	*45*				
039.	Nebraska, University of-Lincoln	9	3	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Modern Languages and Literatures	*47*	*39*	*44*				
040.	New Mexico, University of-Albuquerque	10	26	42	.32	9.8	.52	.33
	Modern and Classical Languages	*50*	*65*	*57*	*56*	*46*	*44*	*55*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 11.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Spanish Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
021.	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	.12	.09	.09	.07
	39	*40*	*34*	*40*	*55*				
022.	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	−0.6	.14	.09	.10	.07
	42	*43*	*44*	*36*	*40*				
023.	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.4	.10	.08	.10	.07
	46	*47*	*63*	*48*	*51*				
024.	4.5	2.3	1.2	1.8	3.0	.09	.07	.07	.04
	74	*68*	*58*	*73*	*77*				
025.	3.4	2.1	0.8	1.4	2.0	.09	.06	.07	.06
	59	*62*	*42*	*60*	*67*				
026.	3.5	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.9	.08	.05	.09	.05
	61	*61*	*50*	*62*	*56*				
027.	2.3	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	.11	.08	.08	.07
	46	*48*	*47*	*45*	*50*				
028.	2.4	1.6	0.2	1.2	−0.4	.16	.10	.05	.07
	47	*48*	*18*	*52*	*43*				
029.	3.5	2.2	1.3	1.5	0.1	.10	.06	.06	.07
	61	*65*	*63*	*62*	*48*				
030.	3.1	1.9	1.1	1.5	−0.1	.11	.06	.06	.06
	56	*58*	*56*	*61*	*46*				
031.	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.7	−0.3	.12	.09	.09	.07
	38	*40*	*66*	*36*	*43*				
032.	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.2	.10	.07	.09	.07
	53	*48*	*61*	*52*	*48*				
033.	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.1	−0.7	.11	.08	.06	.07
	47	*50*	*49*	*47*	*39*				
034.	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.1	NA	.09	.08	.06	.07
	40	*38*	*43*	*47*					
035.	2.3	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.3	.10	.07	.07	.06
	45	*46*	*48*	*49*	*50*				
036.	3.8	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.8	.08	.06	.08	.06
	65	*63*	*51*	*64*	*65*				
037.	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	.10	.06	.07	.06
	55	*58*	*63*	*57*	*59*				
038.	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	−0.2	.10	.08	.09	.07
	44	*46*	*53*	*40*	*45*				
039.	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	−0.5	.10	.07	.10	.07
	41	*39*	*60*	*46*	*41*				
040.	2.6	1.7	1.0	1.1	−1.0	.10	.08	.06	.06
	49	*52*	*50*	*48*	*37*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 11.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Spanish Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
041.	New York University	15	30	23	.17	11.0	.77	.24
	Spanish & Portuguese Languages & Literature	*62*	*70*	*50*	*44*	*39*	*62*	*47*
042.	North Carolina, University of-Chapel Hill	9	15	28	.27	7.8	.73	.33
	Romance Languages	*47*	*53*	*52*	*52*	*57*	*59*	*55*
043.	Northwestern University	6	7	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Spanish and Portuguese	*40*	*43*	*43*				
044.	Ohio State University-Columbus	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Languages and Literatures	*47*						
045.	Oklahoma, University of-Norman	6	12	6	.12	11.0	.59	.35
	Modern Languages	*40*	*49*	*43*	*41*	*39*	*49*	*57*
046.	Oregon, University of-Eugene	7	3	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Languages	*43*	*39*	*43*				
047.	Pennsylvania State University	13	10	9	.27	8.8	.46	.00
	Spanish	*57*	*47*	*45*	*53*	*52*	*40*	*29*
048.	Pennsylvania, University of	9	NA	NA	.13	8.0	.50	.23
	Romance Languages	*47*			*41*	*56*	*43*	*47*
049.	Pittsburgh, University of	9	19	21	.33	10.5	.42	.17
	Hispanic Languages and Literatures	*47*	*57*	*49*	*57*	*42*	*37*	*42*
050.	Princeton University	7	11	16	.33	6.0	.75	.58
	Romance Languages and Literatures	*43*	*48*	*47*	*57*	*67*	*61*	*75*
051.	Puerto Rico, University of	20	23	195	.00	14.5	.80	.30
	Hispanic Studies	*74*	*62*	*99*	*32*	*20*	*64*	*53*
052.	Purdue University-West Lafayette	11	3	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Foreign Languages and Literatures**	*52*	*39*	*44*				
053.	Rutgers, The State University-New Brunswick	11	14	58	.22	11.0	.56	.19
	Spanish	*52*	*52*	*63*	*49*	*39*	*47*	*44*
054.	SUNY at Albany	11	2	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Hispanic and Italian Studies	*52*	*38*	*55*				
055.	SUNY at Buffalo	11	13	16	.40	7.1	.82	.46
	Modern Languages and Literatures	*52*	*50*	*47*	*62*	*61*	*65*	*65*
056.	Southern California, University of	7	21	17	.40	10.1	.71	.24
	Spanish and Portuguese	*43*	*60*	*48*	*62*	*44*	*57*	*47*
057.	Stanford University	10	5	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Spanish and Portuguese	*50*	*41*	*48*				
058.	Syracuse University	7	1	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Foreign Languages and Literatures	*43*	*37*	*45*				
059.	Temple University	9	9	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Spanish and Portuguese**	*47*	*46*	*47*				
060.	Tennessee, University of-Knoxville	7	7	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Languages	*43*	*43*	*44*				

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 11.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Spanish Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
041.	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.5	.09	.07	.07	.07
	50	*51*	*51*	*47*	*51*				
042.	3.1	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.0	.08	.06	.06	.06
	55	*56*	*45*	*59*	*57*				
043.	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	.12	.08	.07	.07
	42	*43*	*43*	*43*	*50*				
044.	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	.12	.08	.09	.06
	41	*43*	*32*	*35*	*56*				
045.	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	−0.6	.12	.09	.09	.06
	31	*28*	*40*	*30*	*41*				
046.	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	−0.9	.12	.11	.09	.06
	36	*36*	*34*	*31*	*37*				
047.	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	.11	.08	.07	.07
	51	*53*	*56*	*53*	*54*				
048.	4.3	2.4	1.2	1.6	0.7	.08	.06	.06	.06
	72	*71*	*57*	*66*	*54*				
049.	3.2	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.1	.09	.06	.08	.07
	57	*57*	*46*	*58*	*47*				
050.	3.3	2.0	0.7	1.4	0.9	.13	.07	.07	.06
	59	*59*	*38*	*58*	*56*				
051.	2.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	NA	.15	.13	.13	.06
	45	*45*	*60*	*31*					
052.	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	−0.5	.11	.08	.11	.07
	42	*39*	*49*	*44*	*41*				
053.	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	.10	.07	.05	.07
	48	*50*	*49*	*48*	*55*				
054.	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	−1.0	.12	.09	.09	.08
	52	*44*	*60*	*50*	*37*				
055.	2.9	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.3	.09	.06	.08	.07
	53	*54*	*57*	*53*	*49*				
056.	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.4	.12	.10	.11	.07
	42	*46*	*45*	*45*	*50*				
057.	3.7	2.1	1.1	1.4	2.0	.10	.06	.06	.07
	63	*63*	*55*	*60*	*67*				
058.	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	−0.3	.12	.09	.08	.08
	43	*40*	*52*	*45*	*43*				
059.	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	−0.4	.11	.10	.10	.06
	36	*41*	*46*	*32*	*42*				
060.	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	−0.4	.12	.09	.08	.07
	35	*32*	*42*	*36*	*42*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 11.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Spanish Lang. & Lit.

		Program Size			Characteristics of Program Graduates			
Prog No.	University—Department/Academic Unit	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)
061.	Texas Tech University-Lubbock	11	9	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
	*Classical and Romance Languages**	*52*	*46*	*46*				
062.	Texas, University of-Austin	28	27	50	.37	8.4	.56	.36
	Spanish and Portuguese	*93*	*66*	*60*	*60*	*53*	*47*	*57*
063.	Tulane University	10	5	24	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Spanish and Portuguese	*50*	*41*	*50*				
064.	Vanderbilt University	9	7	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Spanish and Portuguese	*47*	*43*	*43*				
065.	Virginia, University of	11	10	15	.13	8.3	.54	.15
	Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese	*52*	*47*	*47*	*41*	*54*	*45*	*41*
066.	Washington University-Saint Louis	6	5	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Languages	*40*	*41*	*43*				
067.	Washington, University of-Seattle	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Romance Language and Literature	*50*						
068.	Wisconsin, University of-Madison	15	46	64	.60	10.4	.60	.28
	Spanish and Portuguese	*62*	*88*	*65*	*78*	*43*	*50*	*51*
069.	Yale University	10	16	28	.39	6.5	.56	.38
	Spanish and Portuguese	*50*	*54*	*52*	*62*	*64*	*47*	*59*

*indicates program was initiated since 1970.

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 11.1 Program Measures (Raw and Standardized Values) in Spanish Lang. & Lit.

	Survey Results				University Library	Survey Ratings Standard Error			
Prog No.	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
061.	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.0	NA	.12	.10	.09	.07
	40	*38*	*67*	*45*					
062.	4.1	2.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	.08	.05	.08	.05
	69	*68*	*52*	*67*	*63*				
063.	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	−1.0	.10	.08	.08	.07
	43	*43*	*47*	*45*	*36*				
064.	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.0	−0.7	.11	.08	.06	.06
	48	*48*	*51*	*46*	*39*				
065.	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.7	.10	.07	.07	.07
	53	*55*	*74*	*52*	*54*				
066.	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.2	−0.4	.12	.10	.08	.07
	41	*43*	*40*	*52*	*43*				
067.	2.8	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	.11	.08	.09	.07
	52	*53*	*46*	*50*	*62*				
068.	3.7	2.2	0.7	1.6	1.6	.09	.06	.07	.05
	63	*65*	*38*	*66*	*63*				
069.	4.1	2.2	1.1	1.7	2.1	.09	.06	.06	.04
	68	*65*	*54*	*70*	*68*				

NOTE: On the first line of data for every program, raw values for each measure are reported; on the second line values are reported in standardized form, with mean=50 and standard deviation=10. "NA" indicates that the value for a measure is not available.

TABLE 11.2 Summary Statistics Describing Each Program Measure—Spanish Language & Literature

Measure		Number of Programs Evaluated	Mean	Standard Deviation	DECILES 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Program Size													
01	Raw Value	69	10	4	6	7	7	9	9	10	11	13	15
	Std Value	69	50	10	40	43	43	47	47	50	52	57	62
02	Raw Value	64	13	9	5	6	6	8	10	13	15	17	26
	Std Value	64	50	10	41	42	42	45	47	50	53	55	65
03	Raw Value	65	24	27	6	8	10	15	17	21	24	31	45
	Std Value	65	50	10	43	44	45	47	48	49	50	53	58
Program Graduates													
04	Raw Value	37	.24	.13	.05	.13	.15	.19	.25	.27	.31	.33	.39
	Std Value	37	50	10	35	42	43	46	51	52	55	57	62
05	Raw Value	37	9.0	1.8	11.0	10.6	10.1	9.8	8.8	8.5	8.0	7.8	7.0
	Std Value	37	50	10	39	41	44	46	51	53	56	57	61
06	Raw Value	36	.60	.14	.41	.47	.52	.54	.56	.62	.68	.73	.78
	Std Value	36	50	10	36	41	44	46	47	51	56	59	63
07	Raw Value	36	.27	.12	.10	.16	.19	.21	.24	.31	.33	.36	.42
	Std Value	36	50	10	36	41	43	45	48	53	55	58	63
Survey Results													
08	Raw Value	69	2.7	.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7
	Std Value	69	50	10	38	42	43	45	48	52	56	60	64
09	Raw Value	69	1.6	.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
	Std Value	69	50	10	37	39	44	47	49	52	57	60	65
10	Raw Value	69	1.0	.2	.7	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
	Std Value	69	50	10	38	42	46	46	50	50	55	59	63
11	Raw Value	69	1.1	.3	.7	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
	Std Value	69	50	10	35	42	45	49	49	52	56	59	62
University Library													
12	Raw Value	63	.3	1.0	−.9	−.6	−.4	−.2	.2	.4	.8	1.1	1.8
	Std Value	63	50	10	37	40	42	44	49	51	55	58	65

NOTE: Standardized values reported in the preceding table have been computed from exact values of the mean and standard deviation and not the rounded values reported here.

TABLE 11.3 Intercorrelations Among Program Measures on 69 Programs in Spanish Language & Literature

	Measure										
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Program Size												
01		.46	.46	.07	−.27	.16	.18	.42	.46	.36	.30	.42
02			.53	.30	−.27	.08	.10	.42	.48	−.13	.37	.42
03				−.21	−.58	.19	.04	.22	.22	.07	.06	.37
Program Graduates												
04					.26	−.14	.09	.38	.42	−.02	.48	.29
05						−.24	.18	.37	.38	−.17	.47	.16
06							.62	−.18	−.12	.22	−.22	−.08
07		.15	.17	.01	.13	.08						
Survey Results												
08		.97	.28	.93	.70							
09		.28	.90	.70								
10		.23	.14									
11		.67										
University Library												
12												

NOTE: Since in computing correlation coefficients program data must be available for both of the measures being correlated, the actual number of programs on which each coefficient is based varies.

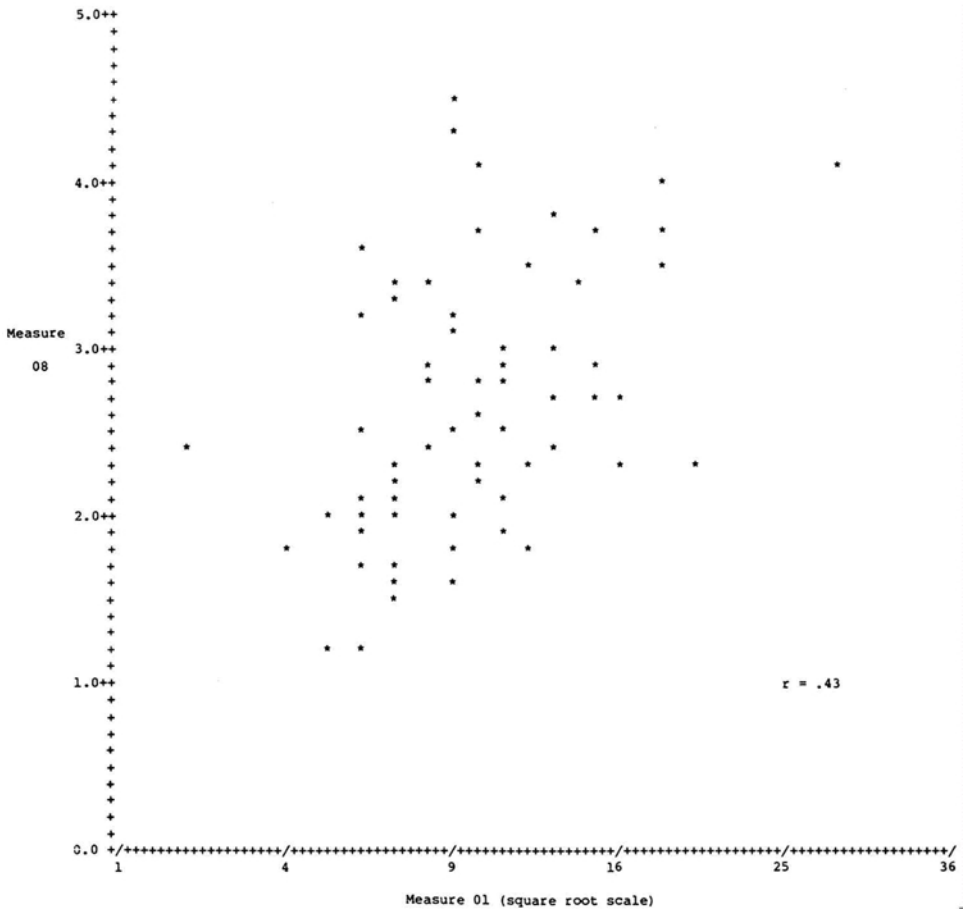

FIGURE 11.1 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus number of faculty members (measure 01)—69 programs in Spanish language & literature.

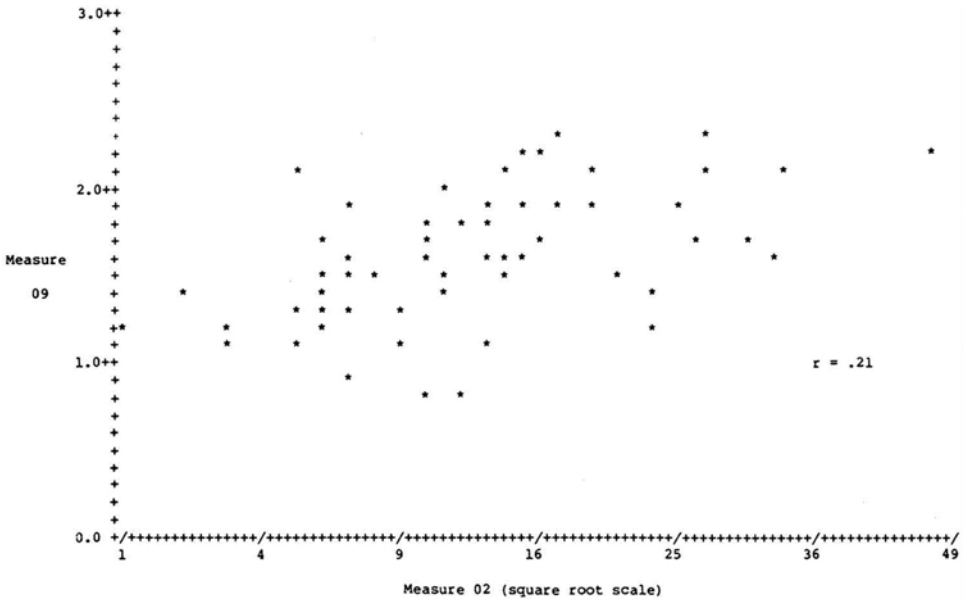

FIGURE 11.2 Mean rating of program effectiveness in educating research scholars/scientists (measure 09) versus number of graduates in last five years (measure 02)—64 programs in Spanish language & literature.

TABLE 11.4 Characteristics of Survey Participants in Spanish Language & Literature

	Respondents	
	N	%
Field of Specialization		
Spanish/Portuguese Lang. & Lit.	125	92
Other/Unknown	11	8
Faculty Rank		
Professor	74	54
Associate Professor	46	34
Assistant Professor	16	12
Year of Highest Degree		
Pre-1950	7	5
1950–59	32	24
1960–69	53	39
Post-1969	41	30
Unknown	3	2
Evaluator Selection		
Nominated by Institution	114	84
Other	22	16
Survey Form		
With Faculty Names	125	92
Without Names	11	8
Total Evaluators	136	100

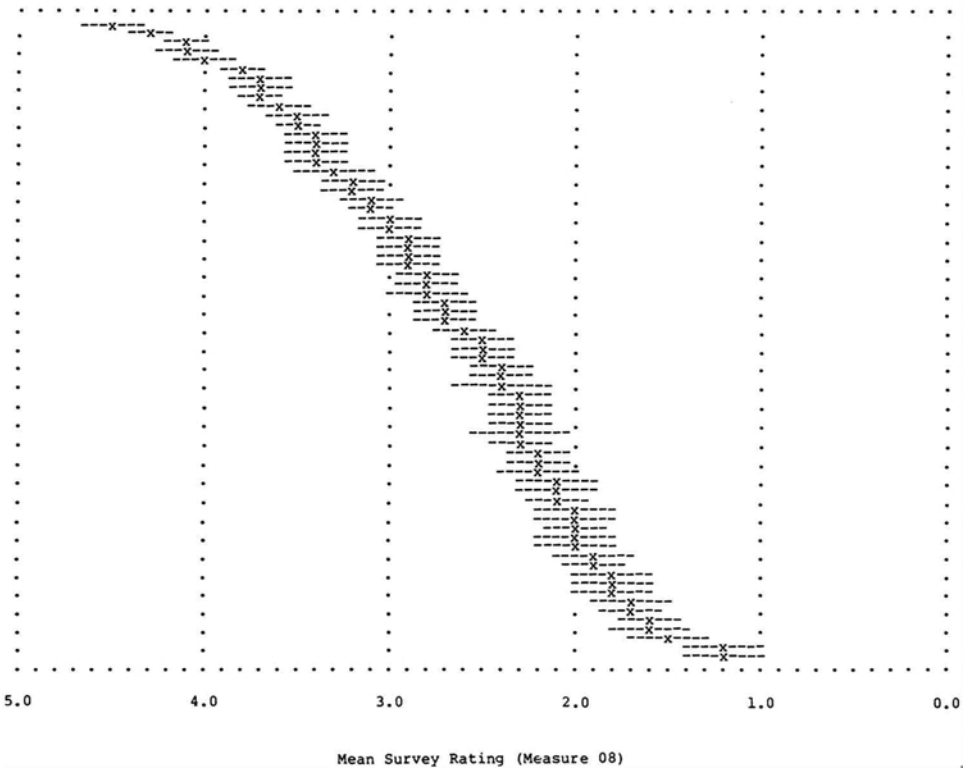

FIGURE 11.3 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty in 69 programs in Spanish language & literature.
NOTE: Programs are listed in sequence of mean rating, with the highest-rated program appearing at the top of the page. The broken lines (---) indicate a confidence interval of ±1.5 standard errors around the reported mean (x) of each program.

XII

Summary and Discussion

In the nine preceding chapters results are presented of the assessment of 522 research-doctorate programs in art history, classics. English language and literature, French language and literature, German language and literature, linguistics, music, philosophy, and Spanish language and literature. Included in each chapter are summary data describing the means and intercorrelations of the program measures in a particular discipline. In this chapter a comparison is made of the summary data reported in the nine disciplines. Also presented here are an analysis of the reliability (consistency) of the reputational survey ratings and an examination of some factors that might possibly have influenced the survey results. This chapter concludes with suggestions for improving studies of this kind—with particular attention given to the types of measures one would like to have available for an assessment of research-doctorate programs.

This chapter necessarily involves a detailed discussion of various statistics (means, standard deviations, correlation coefficients) describing the measures. Throughout, the reader should bear in mind that all these statistics and measures are necessarily imperfect attempts to describe the real quality of research-doctorate programs. Quality and some differences in quality are real, but these differences cannot be subsumed completely under any one quantitative measure. For example, no single numerical ranking—by measure 08 or by any weighted average of measures—can rank the quality of different programs with precision.

However, the evidence for reliability indicates considerable stability in the assessment of quality. For instance, a program that comes out in the first decile of a ranking is quite unlikely to "really" belong in the third decile, or vice versa. If numerical ranks of programs were replaced by groupings (distinguished, strong, etc.), these groupings again would not fully capture actual differences in quality since there would likely be substantial ambiguity about the borderline between adjacent groups. Furthermore any attempt at linear ordering (best, next best, …) may also be inaccurate. Programs of roughly comparable quality may be better in different ways, so that there simply is no one best—as will also be indicated in some of the numerical analyses. However, these difficulties of formulating ranks

should not hide the underlying reality of differences in quality or the importance of high quality for effective doctoral education.

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

Displayed in Table 12.1 are the numbers of programs evaluated (bottom line) and the mean values for each measure in the nine humanities disciplines.[1] As can be seen, the mean values reported for individual measures vary considerably among disciplines. The pattern of means on each measure is summarized below, but the reader interested in a detailed comparison of the distribution of a measure may wish to refer to tables presented in the preceding chapters.[2]

Program Size (Measures 01–03). Based on the information provided to the committee by the study coordinator at each university, English programs had, on the average, the largest number of faculty members (31 in December 1980), followed by music (20). English programs graduated the most students (44 Ph.D. recipients in the FY1975–79 period) and had the largest enrollment (62 doctoral students in December 1980). In contrast, classics programs were reported to have an average of only 11 faculty members, 10 graduates, and 17 doctoral students.

Program Graduates (Measures 04–07). The mean fraction of FY1975–79 doctoral recipients who as graduate students had received some national fellowship or training grant support (measure 04) ranges from .12 for graduates of music programs to .36 for graduates in linguistics. With respect to the median number of years from first enrollment in a graduate program to receipt of the doctorate (measure 05), graduates in classics, linguistics, and philosophy typically earned their degrees more than a full year sooner than graduates in any other humanities discipline. In terms of employment status at graduation (measure 06), an average of 67 percent of the Ph.D. recipients from art history programs reported that they had made firm job commitments by the time they had completed requirements for their degree, contrasted with 48 percent of the program graduates in French. A mean of 35 percent of the art history graduates reported that they had made firm commitments to take positions in Ph.D.-granting institutions (measure 07), while only 19 percent of those in French had made such plans.

Survey Results (Measures 08–11). Differences in the mean ratings derived from the reputational survey are small. In all nine disciplines the mean rating of scholarly quality of program faculty

[1]See Table 2.1 for a description of each of the measures and the units in which values of a measure are reported.
[2]The second table in each of the nine earlier chapters presents the standard deviation and decile values for each measure.

TABLE 12.1 Mean Values for Each Program Measure, by Discipline

	Art History	Classics	English	French	German	Linguistics	Music	Philosophy	Spanish
Program Size									
01	13	11	31	11	9	14	20	14	10
02	18	10	44	15	13	19	26	18	13
03	33	17	62	20	15	34	42	29	24
Program Graduates									
04	.32	.28	.20	.26	.28	.36	.12	.27	.24
05	9.3	7.7	9.1	9.2	8.9	7.9	10.0	7.9	9.0
06	.67	.58	.57	.48	.51	.62	.64	.57	.60
07	.35	.32	.20	.19	.25	.28	.24	.25	.27
Survey Results									
08	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7
09	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
10	1.1	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
11	1.1	1.2	.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
University Library									
12	.7	1.0	.2	.5	.5	.8	.6	.3	.3
Total Programs	41	35	106	58	48	35	53	77	69

(measure 08) is slightly below 3.0 ("good"), and programs were judged to be, on the average, a bit below "moderately" effective (2.0) in educating research scholars/scientists (measure 09). In the opinions of the survey respondents, there has been "little or no change" (approximately 1.0 on measure 10) in the last five years in the overall average quality of programs. The mean rating of an evaluator's familiarity with the work of program faculty (measure 11) is close to 1.0 ("some familiarity") in every discipline—about which more will be said later in this chapter.

University Library (Measure 12). Measure 12, based on a composite index of the size[3] of the library in the university in which a program resides, is calculated on a scale from −2.0 to 3.0, with means ranging from .2 in English to .8 in linguistics, and 1.0 in classics. These differences may be explained, in large part, by the number of programs evaluated in each discipline. In the disciplines with fewest doctoral programs (classics and linguistics), the programs included are typically found in the larger institutions, which are likely to have high scores on the library size index. Ph.D. programs in English are found in a much broader spectrum of universities that includes the smaller institutions as well as the larger ones.

CORRELATIONS AMONG MEASURES

Relations among the program measures are of intrinsic interest and are relevant to the issue of validity of the measures as indices of the quality of a research-doctorate program. Measures that are logically related to program quality are expected to be related to each other. To the extent that they are, a stronger case might be made for the validity of each as a quality measure.

A reasonable index of the relationship between any two measures is the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. A table of correlation coefficients of all possible pairs of measures is presented in each of the nine preceding chapters. This chapter presents selected correlations to determine the extent to which coefficients are comparable in the nine disciplines. Special attention is given to the correlations involving the number of FY1975–79 program graduates (measure 02) and the survey rating of the scholarly quality of program faculty (measure 08). These two measures have been selected because of their relatively high correlations with several other measures. Readers interested in correlations other than those presented in Tables 12.2 and 12.3 may refer to the third table in each of the preceding nine chapters.

[3]The index, derived by the Association of Research Libraries, reflects a number of different measures, including number of volumes, fiscal expenditures, and other factors relevant to the size of a university library. See the description of this measure presented in Appendix D.

Correlations with Measure 02. Table 12.2 presents the correlations of measure 02 with each of the other measures used in the assessment. As might be expected, correlations of this measure with the other two measures of program size—number of faculty and doctoral student enrollment—are reasonably high in all nine disciplines. Of greater interest are the strong positive correlations in many disciplines between measure 02 and measures derived from either reputational survey ratings or university library size. The coefficients describing the relationship of measure 02 with measure 12 are greater than .40 in all disciplines except linguistics and music. This result is not surprising, of course, since one might expect the larger programs to be located in the larger universities, which are likely to have libraries of considerable size. The correlations of measure 02 with measures 08, 09, and 11 are even stronger in most disciplines. It is quite apparent that the programs that received high survey ratings and with which evaluators were more likely to be familiar were also ones that had larger numbers of graduates. Although the committee gave serious consideration to presenting an alternative set of survey measures that were adjusted for program size, a satisfactory algorithm for making such an adjustment was not found. In attempting such an adjustment on the basis of the regression of survey ratings on measures of program size, it was found that some exceptionally large programs appeared to be unfairly penalized and that some very small programs received unjustifiably high adjusted scores.

Correlations with Measure 08. Table 12.3 shows the correlation coefficients for measure 08, mean rating of the scholarly quality of program faculty, with each of the other variables. The correlations of measure 08 with measures of program size (01, 02, and 03) are significantly positive for all of the humanities disciplines except music. Not surprisingly, the larger the program, the more likely its faculty is to be rated high in quality.

Correlations of measure 08 with measure 04, fraction of students with national fellowship awards, are .30 or higher in only four disciplines: English, linguistics, music, and Spanish. For programs in the biological and social sciences, the corresponding coefficients (reported in a subsequent volume) are found to be greater, typically in the range .40 to .70. The lower correlations in the humanities may be primarily explained by the smaller number of national fellowships available in these disciplines.

Correlations of rated faculty quality with measure 05, shortness of time from matriculation in graduate school to award of the doctorate, are positive in all nine humanities disciplines. Although the coefficents are not as high as those pertaining to program size (discussed above), they suggest that those programs producing graduates in shorter periods of time tended to receive higher survey ratings. This finding is surprising in view of the smaller correlations in these disciplines between measures of program size and shortness of time-to-Ph.D. It seems there is a tendency for programs that produce doctoral graduates in a shorter time span to have more highly rated faculty, and this tendency is relatively independent of the number of faculty.

TABLE 12.2 Correlations of the Number of Program Graduates (Measure 02) with Other Measures, by Discipline

	Art History	Classics	English	French	German	Linguistics	Music	Philosophy	Spanish
Program Size									
01	.72	.63	.65	.40	.44	.57	.54	.36	.46
03	.68	.58	.70	.67	.32	.74	.61	.50	.53
Program Graduates									
04	−.14	−.05	.01	−.14	−.24	−.10	−.02	−.02	.30
05	−.22	−.03	.21	.06	.03	−.34	−.03	.13	−.27
06	.33	.21	.02	−.11	.08	.03	.12	.19	.08
07	.13	.25	.21	.07	−.05	.05	−.17	.28	.10
Survey Results									
08	.76	.66	.68	.64	.58	.50	.12	.42	.42
09	.74	.72	.66	.67	.66	.53	.13	.45	.48
10	−.06	.07	.19	.02	.12	−.30	.08	−.23	−.13
11	.75	.61	.69	.63	.52	.49	.17	.43	.37
University Library									
12	.49	.44	.59	.51	.51	.12	.12	.49	.42

TABLE 12.3 Correlations of the Survey Ratings of Scholarly Quality of Program Faculty (Measure 08) with Other Measures, by Discipline

	Art History	Classics	English	French	German	Linguistics	Music	Philosophy	Spanish
Program Size									
01	.69	.81	.50	.57	.62	.51	−.02	.38	.42
02	.76	.66	.68	.64	.58	.50	.12	.42	.42
03	.52	.65	.58	.60	.41	.36	.17	.36	.22
Program Graduates									
04	.12	.10	.38	−.06	−.14	.33	.44	.24	.38
05	.36	.18	.47	.22	.24	.25	.17	.33	.37
06	.10	.34	.04	.00	.24	.49	−.26	.34	−.18
07	.08	.64	.54	.38	.50	.57	.28	.61	.15
Survey Results									
09	.99	.96	.98	.97	.98	.98	.99	.97	.97
10	.05	.31	.28	.45	.60	.29	.16	.20	.28
11	.98	.95	.98	.94	.97	.96	.94	.95	.93
University Library									
12	.54	.59	.71	.62	.65	.23	.73	.57	.70

Correlations of ratings of faculty quality with measure 06, the fraction of program graduates with definite employment plans, are moderately high in linguistics, classics, and philosophy. In every discipline except art history, the correlation of measure 08 is higher with measure 07, the fraction of graduates having agreed to employment at a Ph.D.-granting institution. These coefficients are .50 or greater in classics, philosophy, linguistics, English, and German.

The correlations of measure 08 with measure 09, rated effectiveness of doctoral education, are uniformly very high, at or above .96 in every discipline. This finding is consistent with results from the Cartter and Roose-Andersen studies.[4] The coefficients describing the relationship between measure 08 and measure 11, familiarity with the work of program faculty, are also very high, ranging from .93 to .98. In general, evaluators were more likely to have high regard for the quality of faculty in those programs with which they were most familiar. That the correlation coefficients are as large as observed may simply reflect the fact that "known" programs tend to be those that have earned strong reputations.

Correlations of ratings of faculty quality with measure 10, ratings of perceived improvement in program quality, are much smaller but still positive in all nine disciplines. The highest coefficients are found for programs in German (.60) and French (.45). One might have expected that a program judged to have improved in quality would have been somewhat more likely to receive high ratings on measure 08 than would a program judged to have declined—thereby imposing a small positive correlation between these two variables.

High correlations are also observed in most disciplines between measure 08 and measure 12 (university library size). With the exception of linguistics these coefficients are .50 or greater in all disciplines. It should be noted that the correlations between measure 08 and measure 12 are generally noticeably higher in the humanities disciplines than they are in science and engineering disciplines.

Despite the appreciable correlations between reputational ratings of quality and program size measures, the functional relations between the two probably are complex. If there is a minimum size for a high-quality program, this size is likely to vary from discipline to discipline. Increases in size beyond the minimum may represent more high-quality faculty, or a greater proportion of inactive faculty, or a faculty with heavy teaching responsibilities. In attempting to select among these alternative interpretations, a single correlation coefficient provides insufficient guidance. Nonetheless, certain similarities across disciplines may be seen in the correlations among the measures. High correlations consistently appear among measures 08, 09, and 11 from the reputational survey, and these measures also are prominently related to program size (measures 01, 02, and 03)—except in music—and to library size (measure 12)—except in linguistics. These results show that for most disciplines the

[4]Roose and Andersen, p. 19.

reputational rating measures (08, 09, and 11) tend to be associated with program size and with another correlate of size: university library holdings. Also, for most disciplines the reputational measures 08, 09, and 11 tend to be positively related to shortness of time-to-Ph.D. (measure 05) and to employment prospects of program graduates (especially measure 07).

ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEY RESPONSE

Measures 08–11, derived from the reputational survey, may be of particular interest to many readers since measures of this type have been the most widely used (and frequently criticized) indices of quality of graduate education. In designing the survey instrument for this assessment the committee made several changes in the form that had been used in the Roose-Andersen study. The modifications served two purposes: to provide the evaluators a clearer understanding of the programs that they were asked to judge and to provide the committee with supplemental information for the analysis of the survey response. One change was to restrict to 50 the number of programs that any individual was asked to evaluate—in art history, classics, German, and linguistics, evaluators were asked to consider all programs (except their own) since there were fewer than 50 in the total set being evaluated. Probably the most important change was the inclusion of lists of names and ranks of individual faculty members involved in the research-doctorate programs to be evaluated on the survey form, together with the number of doctoral degrees awarded in the previous five years. Ninety percent of the evaluators were sent forms with faculty names and numbers of degrees awarded; the remaining 10 percent were given forms without this information, so that an analysis could be made of the effect of this modification on survey results. Another change was the addition of a question concerning an evaluator's familiarity with each of the programs. In addition to providing an index of program recognition (measure 11), the inclusion of this question permits a comparison between the ratings furnished by individuals who had considerable familiarity with a particular program and the ratings by those not as familiar with the program. Each evaluator was also asked to identify his or her own institution of highest degree and current field of specialization. This information enables us to compare, for each program, the ratings furnished by alumni of that institution with the ratings by other evaluators, as well as to examine differences in the ratings supplied by evaluators in certain specialty fields.

Before examining factors that may have influenced the survey results, some mention should be made of the distributions of responses to the four survey items and the reliability (consistency) of the ratings. As can be seen from Table 12.4, the response distribution for each survey item does not vary greatly from discipline to discipline. For example, in judging the scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08), survey respondents in each discipline rated between 6 and 11 percent of the programs as being “distinguished” and between 3 and 5 percent as “not sufficient for doctoral education.” In evaluat

TABLE 12.4 Distribution of Responses to Each Survey Item, by Discipline

	Survey Measure	Total	Art History	Classics	English	French	German	Linguistics	Music	Philosophy	Spanish
08	SCHOLARLY QUALITY OF PROGRAM FACULTY										
Distinguished	8.1	11.0	11.0	6.9	6.9	8.5	9.6	9.3	7.6	6.5	
Strong	17.8	15.5	24.1	15.1	16.6	23.9	20.6	19.7	15.5	17.4	
Good	23.3	23.3	23.7	20.6	23.5	26.8	25.1	19.7	22.5	26.1	
Adequate	18.6	17.4	17.1	17.5	20.3	17.8	18.8	12.8	19.4	22.5	
Marginal	9.7	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.6	8.8	9.4	7.9	10.8	10.6	
Not Sufficient for Doctoral Education	4.3	5.4	3.2	4.9	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.5	5.0	3.7	
Don't Know Well Enough to Evaluate	18.3	18.4	11.6	25.3	19.3	10.8	13.0	26.2	19.1	13.2	
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
09	EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAM IN EDUCATING SCIENTISTS										
Extremely Effective	8.1	10.6	9.6	6.7	7.1	11.1	10.0	9.3	6.7	6.9	
Reasonably Effective	31.3	31.2	36.6	26.4	32.9	40.3	32.9	29.1	24.8	36.3	
Minimally Effective	17.1	19.5	19.9	13.9	16.7	18.9	16.3	18.0	14.6	20.8	
Not Effective	4.8	6.5	5.2	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.9	5.9	3.6	
Don't Know Well Enough to Evaluate	38.8	32.2	28.7	48.8	39.4	25.1	36.4	37.7	48.0	32.4	
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
10	CHANGE IN PROGRAM QUALITY IN LAST FIVE YEARS										
	Better	11.2	14.9	10.9	8.3	11.3	9.5	16.6	9.0	11.8	11.9
	Little or No Change	31.0	31.2	34.0	21.4	31.5	41.9	31.7	28.9	32.7	34.5
	Poorer	9.9	8.9	15.2	7.3	10.0	14.6	10.4	6.5	8.0	12.0
	Don't Know Well Enough to Evaluate	47.9	45.0	39.9	63.0	47.2	33.9	41.3	55.6	47.6	41.5
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11	FAMILIARITY WITH WORK OF PROGRAM FACULTY										
	Considerable	30.2	33.2	39.7	20.4	28.1	36.8	37.9	26.5	30.7	33.0
	Some	43.8	40.4	43.7	44.2	44.6	45.8	41.3	41.6	42.6	46.9
	Little or None	25.1	24.5	16.3	34.5	26.9	16.7	20.4	29.7	26.2	18.6
	No Response	.9	1.9	.4	.9	.3	.7	.4	2.3	.5	1.4
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: For survey measures 08, 09, 10 the “don't know” category includes a small number of cases for which the respondents provided no response to the survey item.

ing the effectiveness in educating research scholars, they rated 7 to 11 percent of the programs as being "extremely effective" and approximatey 4 to 7 percent as "not effective." Of particular interest in this table are the frequencies with which evaluators failed to provide responses to measures 08, 09, and 10. Approximately 18 percent of the total number of evaluations requested for measure 08 were not furnished because survey respondents in the humanities felt that they were not familiar enough with a particular program to evaluate it. The corresponding percentages of "don't know" responses for measures 09 and 10 are considerably larger—39 and 48 percent, respectively—suggesting that survey respondents found it more difficult (or were less willing) to judge program effectiveness and change than to judge the scholarly quality of program faculty.

The large fractions of "don't know" responses are a matter of some concern. However, given the broad coverage of research-doctorate programs, it is not surprising that faculty members would be unfamiliar with many of the less distinguished programs. As shown in Table 12.5, survey respondents in each discipline were much more likely to furnish evaluations for programs with high reputational standing than they were for programs of lesser distinction. For example, for humanities programs that received mean ratings of 4.0 or higher on measure 08, as many as 97 percent of the evaluations requested on measure 08 were provided; 89 and 79 percent, respectively, were provided on measures 09 and 10. In contrast, the corresponding response rates for programs with mean ratings below 2.0 are much lower—66, 43, and 32 percent response on measures 08, 09, and 10, respectively.

Of great importance to the interpretation of the survey results is the reliability of the response. How much confidence can one have in the reliability of a mean rating reported for a particular program? In the second table in each of the preceding nine chapters, estimated standard errors associated with the mean ratings of every program are presented for all four survey items (measures 08–11). While there is some variation in the magnitude of the standard errors reported in every discipline, they rarely exceed .15 for any of the four measures and typically range from .05 to .10. For programs with higher mean ratings the estimated errors associated with these means are generally smaller—a finding consistent with the fact that survey respondents were more likely to furnish evaluations for programs with high reputational standing. The "split-half" correlations[5] presented in Table 12.6 give an indication of the overall reliability of the survey results in each discipline and for each measure. In the derivation of these correlations individual ratings of each program were randomly divided into two groups (A and B), and a separate mean rating was computed for each group. The last column in Table 12.6 reports the

[5]For a discussion of the interpretation of "split-half" coefficients, see Robert L.Thorndike and Elizabeth Hagan, Measurement and Evaluation in Psychology and Education, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1969, pp. 182–185.

TABLE 12.5 Survey Item Response Rates, by Discipline and Mean Rating on Measure 08

Survey Measure		Total	Art History	Classics	English	French	German	Linguistics	Music	Philosophy	Spanish
08	SCHOLARLY QUALITY OF PROGRAM FACULTY										
	Mean Rating on Measure 08										
	4.0 or Higher	97.1	99.3	98.1	98.1	99.0	97.5	99.7	87.6	96.3	99.2
	3.0–3.9	93.3	93.0	95.4	93.2	94.0	94.2	98.9	82.6	92.5	94.7
	2.0–2.9	81.3	81.3	88.6	73.9	80.1	86.2	90.0	73.1	81.2	84.5
	Less than 2.0	65.7	64.7	72.5	57.8	63.4	79.6	60.0	58.1	67.1	78.3
09	EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAM IN EDUCATING SCIENTISTS										
	Mean Rating on Measure 08										
	4.0 or Higher	89.0	95.7	94.8	86.2	91.9	91.4	96.0	79.8	82.2	92.9
	3.0–3.9	75.4	81.8	80.1	67.7	77.5	80.9	84.6	70.6	63.2	82.0
	2.0–2.9	57.4	63.8	67.1	48.1	57.1	68.3	60.0	60.9	48.5	62.2
	Less than 2.0	42.8	48.6	50.6	34.8	41.6	62.2	31.9	46.0	37.2	53.8
10	CHANGE IN PROGRAM QUALITY IN LAST FIVE YEARS										
	Mean Rating on Measure 08										
	4.0 or Higher	79.1	86.5	83.4	68.7	84.5	84.2	86.5	65.1	78.9	85.0
	3.0–3.9	66.7	72.5	69.3	50.7	69.3	73.5	78.7	55.9	66.7	73.1
	2.0–2.9	49.2	51.8	56.4	35.1	49.9	59.8	58.5	40.5	51.6	52.8
	Less than 2.0	32.1	30.5	38.4	22.0	32.9	50.2	22.0	26.3	34.2	44.7

TABLE 12.6 Correlations Between Two Sets of Average Ratings from Two Randomly Selected Groups of Evaluators in the Humanities

MEASURE 08: SCHOLARLY QUALITY OF PROGRAM FACULTY						
Discipline	Mean Rating		Std. Deviation		Correlation	
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	N	r
Art History	2.66	2.68	1.17	1.12	41	.99
Classics	2.93	2.91	1.01	.98	35	.98
English	2.46	2.51	1.05	1.05	106	.98
French	2.62	2.61	.91	.91	58	.97
German	2.88	2.89	.93	.96	48	.99
Linguistics	2.78	2.73	1.03	1.04	35	.98
Music	2.78	2.81	1.00	1.02	53	.96
Philosophy	2.54	2.57	1.01	1.01	77	.98
Spanish	2.65	2.66	.75	.81	69	.96
MEASURE 09: EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAM IN EDUCATING SCHOLARS						
Discipline	Mean Rating		Std. Deviation		Correlation	
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	N	r
Art History	1.51	1.55	.63	.66	41	.97
Classics	1.62	1.60	.50	.55	35	.95
English	1.51	1.53	.55	.52	106	.94
French	1.59	1.59	.48	.49	58	.95
German	1.72	1.70	.50	.52	48	.97
Linguistics	1.61	1.59	.57	.55	35	.98
Music	1.54	1.59	.56	.56	53	.90
Philosophy	1.48	1.47	.53	.54	77	.95
Spanish	1.61	1.63	.40	.40	69	.94
MEASURE 10: IMPROVEMENT IN PROGRAM IN LAST FIVE YEARS						
Discipline	Mean Rating		Std. Deviation		Correlation	
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	N	r
Art History	1.09	1.11	.22	.22	41	.72
Classics	.94	.90	.22	.24	35	.68
English	.99	1.00	.26	.25	106	.66
French	1.01	1.01	.25	.27	58	.78
German	.91	.90	.22	.24	48	.85
Linguistics	1.08	1.05	.38	.40	35	.90
Music	1.05	1.03	.20	.22	53	.56
Philosophy	1.06	1.05	.32	.29	77	.88
Spanish	.97	1.02	.24	.26	69	.75
MEASURE 11: FAMILIARITY WITH WORK OF PROGRAM FACULTY						
Discipline	Mean Rating		Std. Deviation		Correlation	
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	N	r
Art History	1.08	1.10	.44	.43	41	.95
Classics	1.23	1.24	.38	.36	35	.95
English	.86	.86	.44	.43	106	.96
French	1.02	1.01	.39	.39	58	.95
German	1.19	1.22	.35	.35	48	.93
Linguistics	1.18	1.18	.48	.46	35	.97
Music	.98	.95	.36	.37	53	.93
Philosophy	1.06	1.03	.40	.41	77	.94
Spanish	1.14	1.15	.29	.30	69	.89

correlations between the mean program ratings of the two groups and is not corrected for the fact that the mean ratings of each group are based on only half rather than a full set of the responses.[6] As the reader will note, the coefficients reported for measure 08, scholarly quality of program faculty, are in the range of .96 to .99—indicating a high degree of consistency in evaluators' judgments. The correlations reported for measures 09 and 11, rated effectiveness of a program and evaluators' familiarity with a program, are somewhat lower but still at a level of .94 or higher in every discipline except music. Not surprisingly, the reliability coefficients for ratings of change in program quality in the last five years (measure 10) are considerably lower, ranging from .56 in music to .90 in linguistics. While these coefficients represent tolerable reliability, it is quite evident that the responses to measure 10 are not as reliable as the responses to the other three items.

Further evidence of the reliability of the survey responses is presented in Table 12.7. As mentioned in Chapter VI of the mathematical and physical science volume of the committee's report, 11 mathematics programs,[7] selected at random, were included on a second form sent to 178 survey respondents in this discipline, and 116 individuals (65 percent) furnished responses to the second survey. A comparison of the overall results of the two survey administrations (columns 2 and 4 in Table 12.7) demonstrates the consistency of the ratings provided for each of the 11 programs. The average, absolute observed difference in the two sets of mean ratings is less than 0.1 for each measure. Columns 6 and 8 of Table 12.7 report the results based on the responses of only those evaluators who had been asked to consider a particular program in both administrations of the survey. (For a given program approximately 40–45 percent of the 116 respondents to the second survey had been asked to evaluate that program in the prior survey.) It is not surprising to find comparable small differences in the mean ratings provided by this subgroup of evaluators.

Critics of past reputational studies have expressed concern about the credibility of reputational assessments when evaluators provide judgments of programs about which they may know very little. As already mentioned, survey participants in this study were offered the explicit alternative, “Don't know well enough to evaluate.” This response option was quite liberally used for measures 08, 09, and 10, as is shown in Table 12.4. In addition, evaluators were asked to indicate their degree of familiarity with each program. Respondents reported “considerable” familiarity with an average of only one

[6]To compensate for the smaller sample size the “split-half” coefficient may be adjusted using the Spearman-Brown formula: r'=2r/(1 + r). This adjustment would have the effect of increasing a correlation of .70, for example, to .82, a correlation of .80 to .89, a correlation of .90 to .95, and a correlation of .95 to .97.

[7]Mathematics is the only discipline in which results were obtained from two separate administrations of the survey.

TABLE 12.7 Comparison of Mean Ratings for 11 Mathematics Programs Included in Two Separate Survey Administrations

	Survey Measure	All Evaluators				Evaluators Rating the Same Program in Both Surveys			
		First		Second		First		Second	
		N	X	N	X	N	X	N	X
Program A	08	100	4.9	114	4.9	50	4.9	50	4.9
	09	90	2.7	100	2.8	42	2.7	43	2.7
	10	74	1.2	83	1.2	38	1.1	34	1.2
	11	100	1.6	115	1.6	50	1.5	50	1.6
Program B	08	94	4.6	115	4.6	48	4.6	50	4.5
	09	81	2.6	91	2.5	40	2.6	39	2.5
	10	69	1.0	82	1.0	37	1.0	36	0.9
	11	98	1.4	116	1.4	50	1.5	50	1.5
Program C	08	86	3.4	103	3.6	42	3.4	44	3.5
	09	56	2.0	66	2.1	28	2.1	29	2.0
	10	55	1.1	62	1.3	30	1.2	27	1.4
	11	99	1.0	116	1.1	50	1.1	50	1.0
Program D	08	74	3.0	93	3.0	37	2.8	38	2.9
	09	50	1.8	48	1.6	27	1.7	16	1.6
	10	46	1.4	52	1.5	24	1.4	23	1.5
	11	90	1.0	113	0.9	46	1.0	46	0.9
Program E	08	69	3.0	95	3.1	39	3.0	46	3.1
	09	40	1.8	60	1.9	25	1.8	30	1.8
	10	36	0.8	58	0.9	24	0.8	29	0.9
	11	96	0.8	115	0.9	52	0.9	52	1.0
Program F	08	63	2.9	90	3.0	26	3.0	32	3.1
	09	35	1.8	46	1.7	10	1.6	13	1.8
	10	32	1.1	43	1.1	11	1.3	12	1.2
	11	95	0.7	115	0.8	43	0.7	44	0.7
Program G	08	69	2.7	92	2.8	39	2.7	39	3.0
	09	35	1.7	45	1.6	17	1.7	19	1.7
	10	36	1.1	43	1.2	17	1.1	19	1.2
	11	85	0.9	116	0.8	46	0.9	46	0.9
Program H	08	58	2.2	73	2.5	36	2.2	37	2.4
	09	32	1.3	43	1.3	22	1.2	19	1.3
	10	30	1.5	39	1.5	20	1.7	17	1.4
	11	90	0.7	116	0.6	51	0.7	52	0.6
Program I	08	55	2.0	74	1.9	30	1.9	30	2.0
	09	33	1.0	41	0.9	19	1.0	18	0.8
	10	27	1.2	31	1.1	15	1.1	13	1.2
	11	99	0.5	115	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5
Program J	08	51	1.5	67	1.5	26	1.4	28	1.4
	09	31	0.8	36	0.7	14	0.6	14	0.7
	10	26	1.2	23	1.1	14	1.2	12	1.3
	11	96	0.5	113	0.3	49	0.4	48	0.4
Program K	08	33	1.2	48	1.2	17	1.1	21	1.4
	09	19	0.8	21	0.5	11	0.6	8	0.4
	10	12	0.8	15	0.9	5	1.0	5	0.8
	11	99	0.2	114	0.2	48	0.2	47	0.2

program in every three. While this finding supports the conjecture that many program ratings are based on limited information, the availability of reported familiarity permits us to analyze how ratings vary as a function of familiarity.

This issue can be addressed in more than one way. It is evident from the data reported in Table 12.8 that mean ratings of the scholarly quality of program faculty tend to be higher if the evaluator has considerable familiarity with the program. There is nothing surprising or, for that matter, disconcerting about such an association. When a particular program fails to provoke more than vague images in the evaluator's mind, he or she is likely to take this as some indication that the program is not an extremely lustrous one on the national scene. While visibility and quality are scarcely the same, the world of research in higher education is structured to encourage high quality to achieve high visibility, so that any association of the two is far from spurious.

TABLE 12.8 Mean Ratings of Scholarly Quality of Program Faculty, by Evaluator's Familiarity with Work of Faculty

	MEAN RATINGS		CORRELATION	
	Considerable	Some/Little	r	N
Art History	2.75	2.59	.97	41
Classics	3.05	2.78	.96	35
English	2.94	2.37	.87	106
French	2.84	2.50	.95	58
German	3.09	2.76	.97	48
Linguistics	3.09	2.60	.95	34
Music	2.98	2.67	.91	53
Philosophy	2.96	2.38	.92	77
Spanish	2.90	2.48	.94	69

NOTE: N reported in last column represents the number of programs with a rating from at least one evaluator in each of the two groups.

From the data presented in Table 12.8 it is evident that if mean ratings were computed on the basis of the responses of only those most familiar with programs, the values reported for individual programs would be increased. A largely independent question is whether a restriction of this kind would substantially change our sense of the relative standings of programs on this measure. Quite naturally, the answer depends in some degree on the nature of the restriction imposed. For example, if we exclude evaluations provided by those who confessed “little or no” familiarity with particular programs, then

the revised mean ratings would be correlated at a level of at least .99 with the mean ratings computed using all of the data. (This similarity arises, in part, because only a small fraction of evaluations are given on the basis of no more than "little" familiarity with the program.)

The third column in Table 12.8 presents the correlation in each discipline between the array of mean ratings supplied by respondents claiming "considerable" familiarity and the mean ratings of those indicating "some" or "little or no" familiarity with particular programs. This coefficient is a rather conservative estimate of agreement since there is not a sufficient number of ratings from those with "considerable" familiarity to provide highly stable means. Were more such ratings available, one might expect the correlations to be higher. However, even in the form presented, the correlations, which are at least .91 in all disciplines except English, are high enough to suggest that the relative standing of programs on measure 08 is not greatly affected by the admixtures of ratings from evaluators who recognize that their knowledge of a given program is limited.

As mentioned previously, 90 percent of the survey sample members were supplied the names of faculty members associated with each program to be evaluated, along with the reported number of program graduates (Ph.D. or equivalent degrees) in the previous five years. Since earlier reputational surveys had not provided such information, 10 percent of the sample members, randomly selected, were given forms without faculty names or doctoral data, as a "control group." Although one might expect that those given faculty names would have been more likely than other survey respondents to provide evaluations of the scholarly quality of program faculty, consistently large differences were not found (see Table 12.9) between the two groups in their frequency of response to this survey item. (The reader may recall

TABLE 12.9 Item Response Rate on Measure 08, by Selected Characteristics of Survey Evaluators in the Humanities

	Total	Art History	Classics	English	French	German	Linguistics	Music	Philosophy	Spanish
EVALUATOR'S FAMILIARITY WITH PROGRAM										
Considerable	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Some	98.0	97.4	98.7	97.3	97.9	99.3	98.6	97.2	97.9	98.2
Little or None	33.1	34.4	33.9	31.8	32.8	40.0	40.6	21.6	31.8	38.5
TYPE OF SURVEY FORM										
Names	82.5	82.6	88.7	75.9	81.4	88.7	89.5	72.6	82.0	87.5
No Names	73.7	72.5	86.0	64.0	71.5	96.1	65.8	82.8	68.9	79.1
INSTITUTION OF HIGHEST DEGREE										
Alumni	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7
Nonalumni	81.5	81.3	88.1	74.4	80.4	89.1	86.7	73.4	80.7	86.6
EVALUATOR'S PROXIMITY TO PROGRAM										
Same Region	88.5	89.8	89.9	84.0	90.2	93.5	91.0	83.9	86.2	92.8
Outside Region	80.7	80.2	88.1	73.3	79.2	88.5	86.4	72.2	80.0	86.0

NOTE: The item response rate is the percentage of the total ratings requested from survey participants that included a response other than "don't know."

that the provision of faculty names apparently had a positive effect on survey sample members' willingness to complete and return their questionnaires in humanities disciplines.[8])

The mean ratings provided by the group furnished faculty names are generally lower than the mean ratings supplied by other respondents (see Table 12.10). Although the differences are small, they attract attention because they are reasonably consistent from discipline to discipline (except Spanish) and because the direction of the differences was not anticipated. After all, those programs more familiar to evaluators tended to receive higher ratings, yet when steps were taken to enhance the evaluator's familiarity, the resulting ratings are somewhat lower. One post hoc interpretation of this finding is that a program may be considered to have distinguished faculty if even only a few of its members are considered by the evaluator to be outstanding in their field. However, when a full list of program faculty is provided, the evaluator may be influenced by the number of individuals whom he or she could not consider to be distinguished. Thus, the presentation of these additional, unfamiliar names may occasionally result in a lower rating of program faculty.

However interesting these effects may be, one should not lose sight of the fact that they are small at best and that their existence does not necessarily imply that a program's relative standing on

TABLE 12.10 Mean Ratings of Scholarly Quality of Program Faculty, by Type of Survey Form Provided to Evaluator

	MEAN RATINGS		CORRELATION	
	Names	No Names	r	N
Art History	2.64	2.93	.92	41
Classics	2.89	3.18	.91	35
English	2.49	2.58	.91	105
French	2.61	2.70	.84	58
German	2.87	3.14	.91	48
Linguistics	2.73	3.18	.91	35
Music	2.78	2.85	.92	53
Philosophy	2.55	2.60	.93	77
Spanish	2.66	2.56	.86	69

NOTE: N reported in last column represents the number of programs with a rating from at least one evaluator in each of the two groups.

[8]As shown in Table 2.3, the survey response rate for those furnished faculty names is approximately 6 percentage points higher than that for those not given this information.

measure 08 would differ much whichever type of survey form was used. Since only about 1 in 10 ratings was supplied without the benefit of faculty names, it is hard to establish any very stable picture of relative mean ratings of individual programs. However, the correlations between the mean ratings supplied by the two groups are reasonably high—ranging from .84 to .93 in the nine disciplines (see Table 12.10). Were these coefficients adjusted for the fact that the group furnished forms without names constituted only about 10 percent of the survey respondents they would be substantially larger. From this result it seems reasonable to conclude that differences in the alternative survey forms used are not likely to be responsible for any largescale reshuffling in the reputational ranking of programs on measure 08. It also suggests that the inclusion of faculty names in the committee's assessment need not prevent comparisons of the results with those obtained from the Roose-Andersen survey.

Another factor that might be thought to influence an evaluator's judgment about a particular program is the geographic proximity of that program to the evaluator. There is enough regional traffic in academic life that one might expect proximate programs to be better known than those in distant regions of the country. This hypothesis may apply especially to the smaller and less visible programs and is confirmed by the survey results. For purposes of analysis programs were assigned to one of nine geographic regions[9] in the United States, and ratings of programs within an evaluator's own region are categorized in Table 12.11 as "nearby." Ratings of programs in any of the other eight regions were put in the "outside" group. Findings reported elsewhere in this chapter confirm that evaluators were more likely to provide ratings if a program was within their own region of the country,[10] and it is reasonable to imagine that the smaller and the less visible programs received a disproportionate share of their ratings either from evaluators within their own region or from others who for one reason or another were particularly familiar with programs in that region.

Although the data in Table 12.11 suggest that "nearby" programs were given higher ratings than those outside the evaluator's region, the differences in reported means are quite small and probably represent no more than a secondary effect that might be expected, because, as we have already seen, evaluators tended to rate higher those programs with which they were more familiar. Furthermore, the high correlations found between the mean ratings of the two groups indicate that the relative standings of programs are not dramatically influenced by the geographic proximity of those evaluating them.

Another consideration that troubles some critics is that large programs may be unfairly favored in a faculty survey because they are likely to have more alumni contributing to their ratings who, it would stand to reason, would be generous in the evaluations of their alma

[9]See Appendix G for a list of the states included in each region.
[10]See Table 12.9.

maters. Information collected in the survey on each evaluator's institution of highest degree enables us to investigate this concern. The findings presented in Table 12.12 support the hypothesis that alumni provided generous ratings—with differences in the mean ratings (for measure 08) of alumni and nonalumni ranging from .25 to .80 in the nine disciplines. Given the appreciable differences between the ratings furnished by program alumni and other evaluators, one might ask how much effect this has had on the overall results of the survey. The answer is "very little." As shown in the table, only 33 of the 106 English programs evaluated in the survey received ratings from any alumnus; in classics and linguistics more than half of the programs were evaluated by one or more alumni.[11] Even in the latter two disciplines, however, the fraction of alumni providing ratings of a program is always quite small and should have had minimal impact on the overall mean rating of any program. To be certain that this was the case, mean ratings of the scholarly quality of faculty were recalculated for every humanities program—with the evaluations provided by alumni excluded. The results were compared with the mean scores based on a full set of evaluations. Out of the 522 humanities programs evaluated in the survey, no program had an observed difference as large as 0.2, and for 485 programs (92 percent) their mean ratings remain unchanged (to the nearest tenth of a unit). On

TABLE 12.11 Mean Ratings of Scholarly Quality of Program Faculty, by Evaluator's Proximity to Region of Program

	MEAN RATINGS		CORRELATION	
	Nearby	Outside	r	N
Art History	2.81	2.70	.96	39
Classics	2.84	2.95	.98	33
English	2.55	2.50	.94	104
French	2.63	2.62	.86	57
German	3.06	2.94	.91	46
Linguistics	2.88	2.71	.97	31
Music	2.85	2.79	.92	50
Philosophy	2.65	2.57	.94	75
Spanish	2.70	2.66	.86	68

NOTE: N reported in last column represents the number of programs with a rating from at least one evaluator in each of the two groups.

[11]Because of the small number of alumni ratings in every discipline, the mean ratings for this group are unstable and therefore the correlations between alumni and nonalumni mean ratings are not reported.

the basis of these findings the committee saw no reason to exclude alumni ratings in the calculation of program means.

TABLE 12.12 Mean Ratings of Scholarly Quality of Program Faculty, by Evaluator's Institution of Highest Degree

	MEAN RATINGS		NUMBER OF PROGRAMS WITH ALUMNI RATINGS
	Alumni	Nonalumni	N
Art History	4.11	3.64	16
Classics	3.75	3.49	21
English	4.03	3.36	33
French	3.46	3.21	23
German	3.82	3.32	24
Linguistics	3.95	3.41	18
Music	3.69	3.25	26
Philosophy	3.92	3.12	27
Spanish	3.58	2.99	32

NOTE: The pairs of means reported in each discipline are computed for a subset of programs with a rating from at least one alumnus, and are substantially greater than the mean ratings for the full set of programs in each discipline.

Another concern that some critics have is that a survey evaluation may be affected by the interaction of the research interests of the evaluator and the area(s) of focus of the research-doctorate program to be rated. It is said, for example, that some narrowly focused programs may be strong in a particular area of research but that this strength may not be recognized by a large fraction of evaluators who happen to be unknowledgeable in this area. This is a concern more difficult to address than those discussed in the preceding pages since little or no information is available about the areas of focus of the programs being evaluated (although in certain disciplines the title of a department or academic unit may provide a clue). To obtain a better understanding of the extent to which an evaluator's field of specialty may have influenced the ratings he or she has provided, an analysis was made of ratings provided by evaluators in physics and statistics/ biostatistics. In each discipline the survey participants were divided into two groups according to specialty field (as reported on the survey questionnaire). The results of the analysis, which are presented in the mathematical and physical science volume of the committee's report, indicate that there is a high degree of correlation in the mean ratings furnished by those in differing specialty fields within these two disciplines. Although one cannot conclude from these findings that an evaluator's specialty field has no bearing on how he or she rates a program, these findings do

suggest that the relative standings of programs in physics and statistics/biostatistics would not be greatly altered if the ratings by either group were discarded.

INTERPRETATION OF REPUTATIONAL SURVEY RATINGS

It is not hard to foresee that results from this survey will receive considerable attention, through enthusiastic and uncritical reporting in some quarters and sharp castigation in others. The study committee understands the grounds for both sides of this polarized response but finds that both tend to be excessive. It is important to make clear how we view these ratings as fitting into the larger study of which they are a part.

The reputational results are likely to receive a disproportionate degree of attention for several reasons, including the fact that they reflect the opinions of a large group of faculty colleagues and that they form a bridge with earlier studies of graduate programs. But the results will also receive emphasis because they alone, among all of the measures, seem to address quality in an overall or global fashion. While most recognize that "objective" program characteristics (i.e., fellowship support, employment of graduates, or library size) have some bearing on program quality, probably no one would contend that a single one of these measures encompasses all that need be known about the quality of research-doctorate programs. Each is obviously no more than an indicator of some aspect of program quality. In contrast, the reputational ratings are global from the start because the respondents are asked to take into account many objective characteristics and to arrive at a general assessment of the quality of the faculty and effectiveness of the program. This generality has self-evident appeal.

On the other hand, it is wise to keep in mind that these reputational ratings are measures of perceived program quality rather than of "quality" in some ideal or absolute sense. What this means is that, just as for all of the more objective measures, the reputational ratings represent only a partial view of what most of us would consider quality to be; hence, they must be kept in careful perspective.

Some critics may argue that such ratings are positively misleading because of a variety of methodological artifacts or because they are supplied by "judges" who often know very little about the programs they are rating. The committee has conducted the survey in a way that permits the empirical examination of a number of the alleged artifacts and, although our analysis is by no means exhaustive, the general conclusion is that their effects are slight.

Among the criticisms of reputational ratings from prior studies are some that represent a perspective that may be misguided. This perspective assumes that one asks for ratings in order to find out what quality really is and that to the degree that the ratings miss the mark of "quintessential quality," they are unreal, although the quality that they attempt to measure is real. What this perspective misses is the reality of quality and the fact that impressions of quality, if widely shared, have an imposing reality of their own and

therefore are worth knowing about in their own right. After all, these perceptions govern a large-scale system of traffic around the nation's graduate institutions—for example, when undergraduate students seek the advice of their professor concerning graduate programs that they might attend. It is possible that some professors put in this position disqualify themselves on grounds that they are not well informed about the relative merits of the programs being considered. Most faculty members, however, surely attempt to be helpful on the basis of impressions gleaned from their professional experience, and these assessments are likely to have major impact on student decision-making. In short, the impressions are real and have very real effects not only on students shopping for graduate schools but also on other flows, such as job-seeking young faculty and the distribution of research resources. At the very least, the survey results provide a snapshot of these impressions from discipline to discipline. Although these impressions may be far from ideally informed, they certainly show a strong degree of consensus within each discipline, and it seems safe to assume that they are more than passingly related to what a majority of keen observers might agree program quality is all about.

COMPARISON WITH RESULTS OF THE ROOSE-ANDERSEN STUDY

An analysis of the response to the committee's survey would not be complete without comparing the results with those obtained in the survey by Roose and Andersen 12 years earlier. Although there are obvious similarities in the two surveys, there are also some important differences that should be kept in mind in examining individual program ratings of the scholarly quality of faculty. Already mentioned in this chapter is the inclusion, on the form sent to 90 percent of the sample members in the committee's survey, of the names and academic ranks of faculty and the numbers of doctoral graduates in the previous five years. Other significant changes in the committee's form are the identification of the university department or academic unit in which each program may be found, the restriction of requesting evaluators to make judgments about no more than 50 research-doctorate programs in their discipline, and the presentation of these programs in random sequence on each survey form. The sampling frames used in the two surveys also differ. The sample selected in the earlier study included only individuals who had been nominated by the participating universities, while more than one-fourth of the sample in the committee's survey were chosen at random from full faculty lists. (Except for this difference the samples were quite similar—i.e., in terms of number of evaluators in each discipline and the fraction of senior scholars.[12])

[12]For a description of the sample group used in the earlier study, see Roose and Andersen, pp. 28–31.

Several dissimilarities in the coverage of the Roose-Andersen and this committee's reputational assessments should be mentioned. The former included a total of 130 institutions that had awarded at least 100 doctoral degrees in two or more disciplines during the FY1958–67 period. The institutional coverage in the committee's assessment was based on the number of doctorates awarded in each discipline (as described in Chapter I) and covered a total population of 228 universities. Most of the universities represented in the present study but not the earlier one are institutions that offered research-doctorate programs in a limited set of disciplines. In the Roose-Andersen study, programs in Russian were rated, along with programs in the nine humanities disciplines evaluated in this assessment. The committee decided not to include Russian programs in its assessment—for reasons explained in Chapter I. Finally, in the Roose-Andersen study, only one set of ratings was compiled from each institution represented in a discipline, whereas in the committee's survey separate ratings were requested if a university offered more than one research-doctorate program in a given discipline (such is rarely the case in humanities disciplines). The consequences of these differences in survey coverage is not large in the humanities: in the committee's survey, evaluations were requested for a total of 522 research-doctorate programs in nine humanities disciplines, compared with 483 programs in the Roose-Andersen study in these same disciplines.

Figures 12.1–12.9 plot the mean ratings of scholarly quality of faculty in programs included in both surveys; sets of ratings are graphed for 26 programs in art history, 30 in classics, 82 in English, 49 in French, 36 in German, 26 in linguistics, 34 in music, 58 in philosophy, and 52 in Spanish. Since in the Roose-Andersen study programs were identified by institution and discipline (but not by department) the matching of results from this survey with those from the committee's survey is not precise. For universities represented in the latter survey by more than one program in a particular discipline, the mean rating for the program with the largest number of graduates (measure 02) is the only one plotted here. Although the results of both surveys are reported on identical scales, some caution must be taken in interpreting differences in mean ratings a program received in the two evaluations. It is impossible to estimate what effect all of the differences described above may have had on the results of the two surveys. Furthermore, one must remember that the reported scores are based on the opinions of different groups of faculty members and were provided at different time periods. In 1969, when the Roose-Andersen survey was conducted, graduate departments in most universities were still expanding and not facing the enrollment and budget reductions that many departments have had to deal with in recent years. Consequently, a comparison of the overall findings from the two surveys tells us nothing about how much graduate education has improved (or declined) in the past decade. Nor should the reader place much stock in any small differences in the mean ratings that a particular program may have received in the two surveys. On the other hand, it is of particular interest to note the high correlations between the results of the evaluations. For programs in art history,

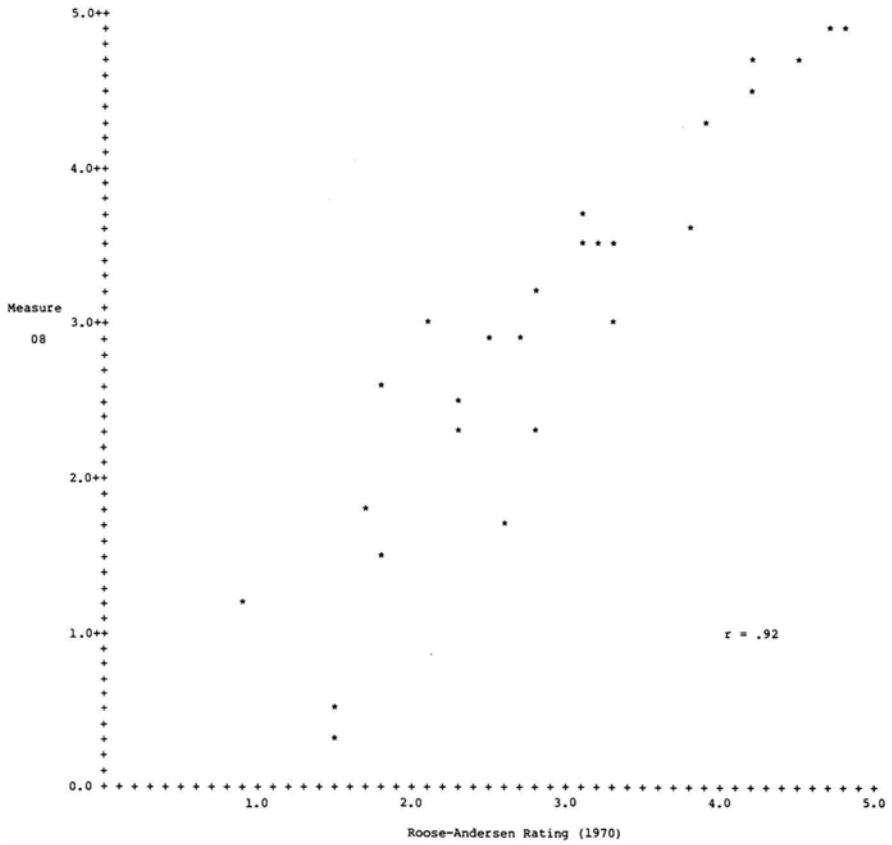

FIGURE 12.1 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus mean rating of faculty in the Roose-Andersen study—26 programs in art history.

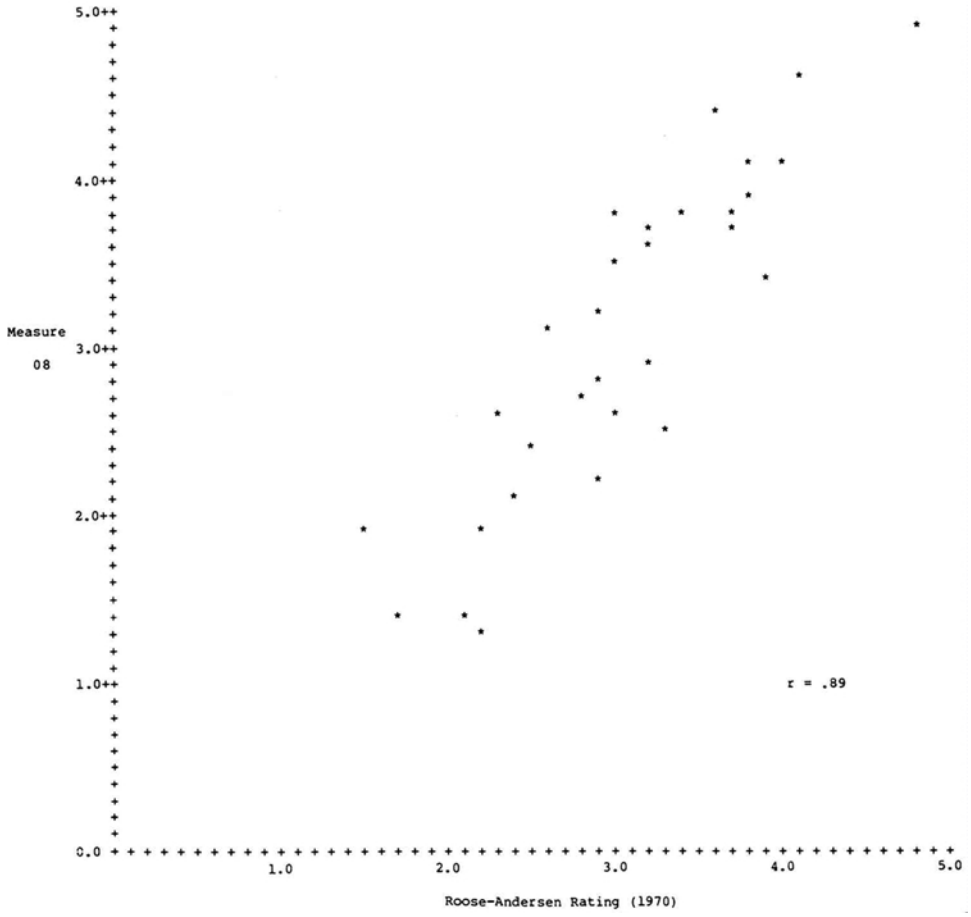

FIGURE 12.2 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus mean rating of faculty in the Roose-Andersen study—30 programs in classics.

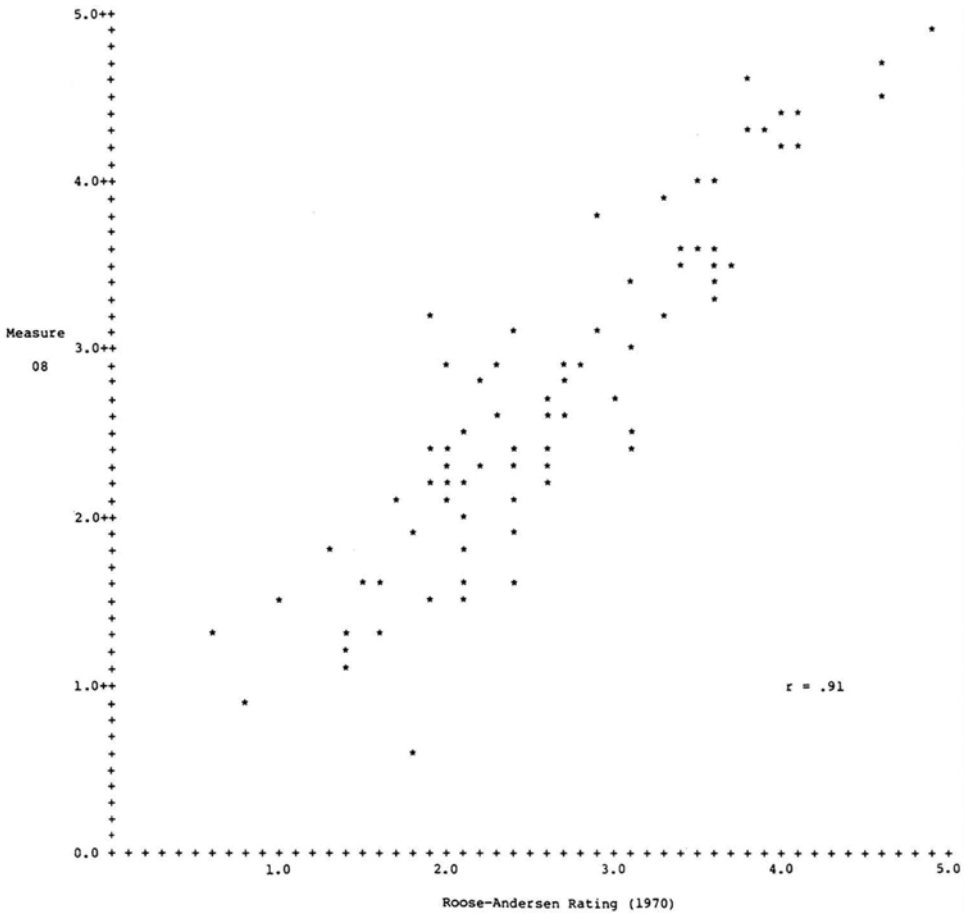

FIGURE 12.3 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus mean rating of faculty in the Roose-Andersen study—82 programs in English language & literature.

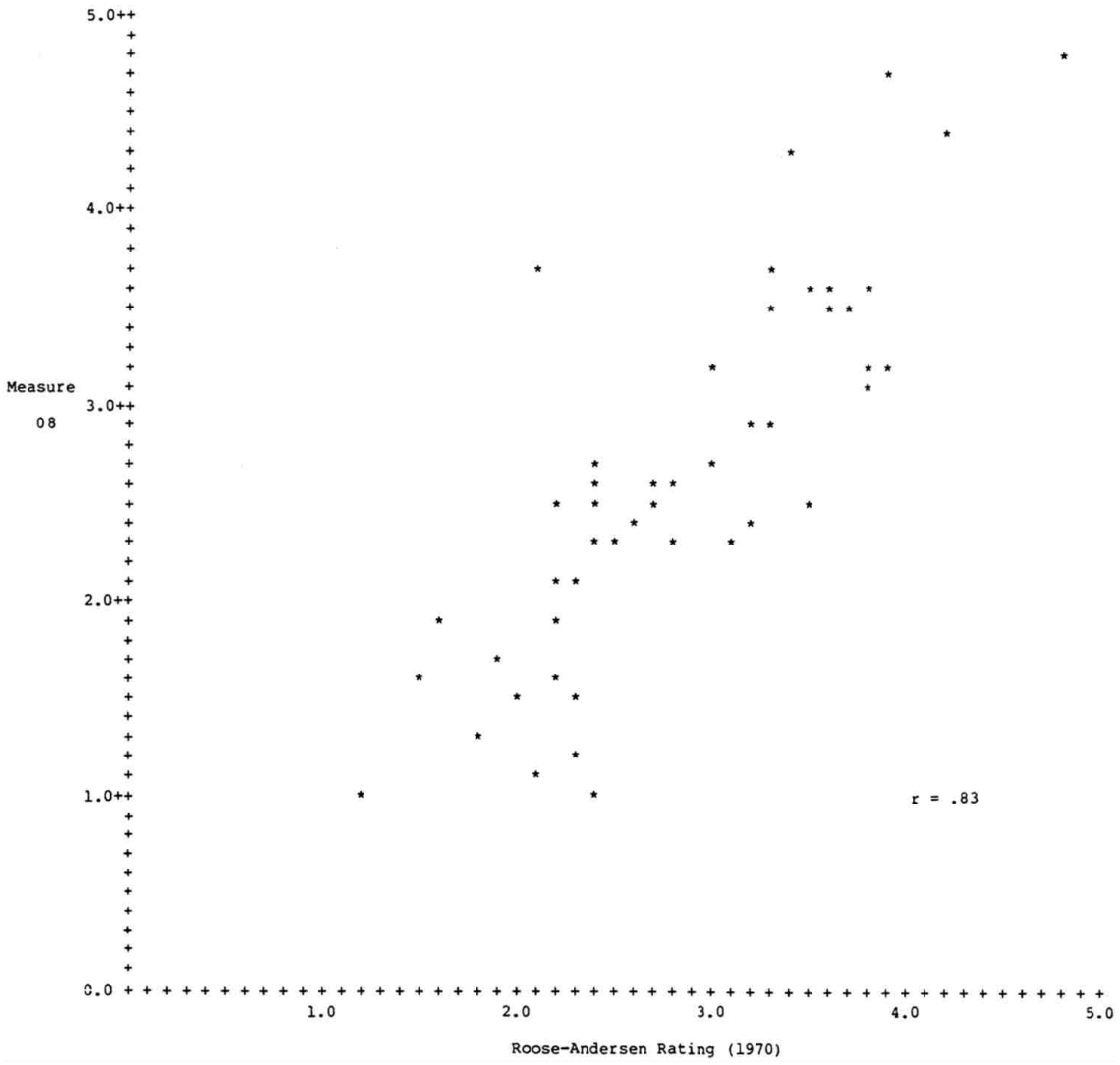

FIGURE 12.4 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus mean rating of faculty in the Roose-Andersen study—49 programs in French language & literature.

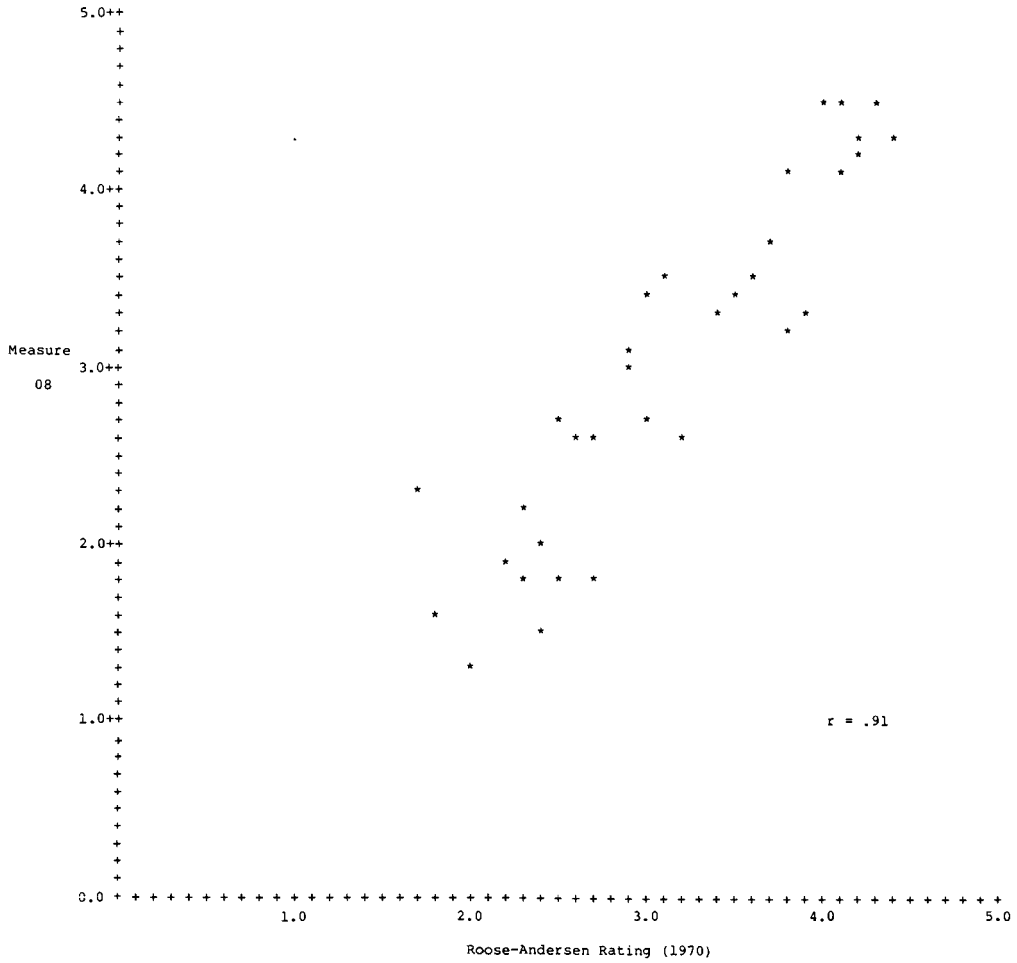

FIGURE 12.5 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus mean rating of faculty in the Roose-Andersen study—36 programs in German language & literature.

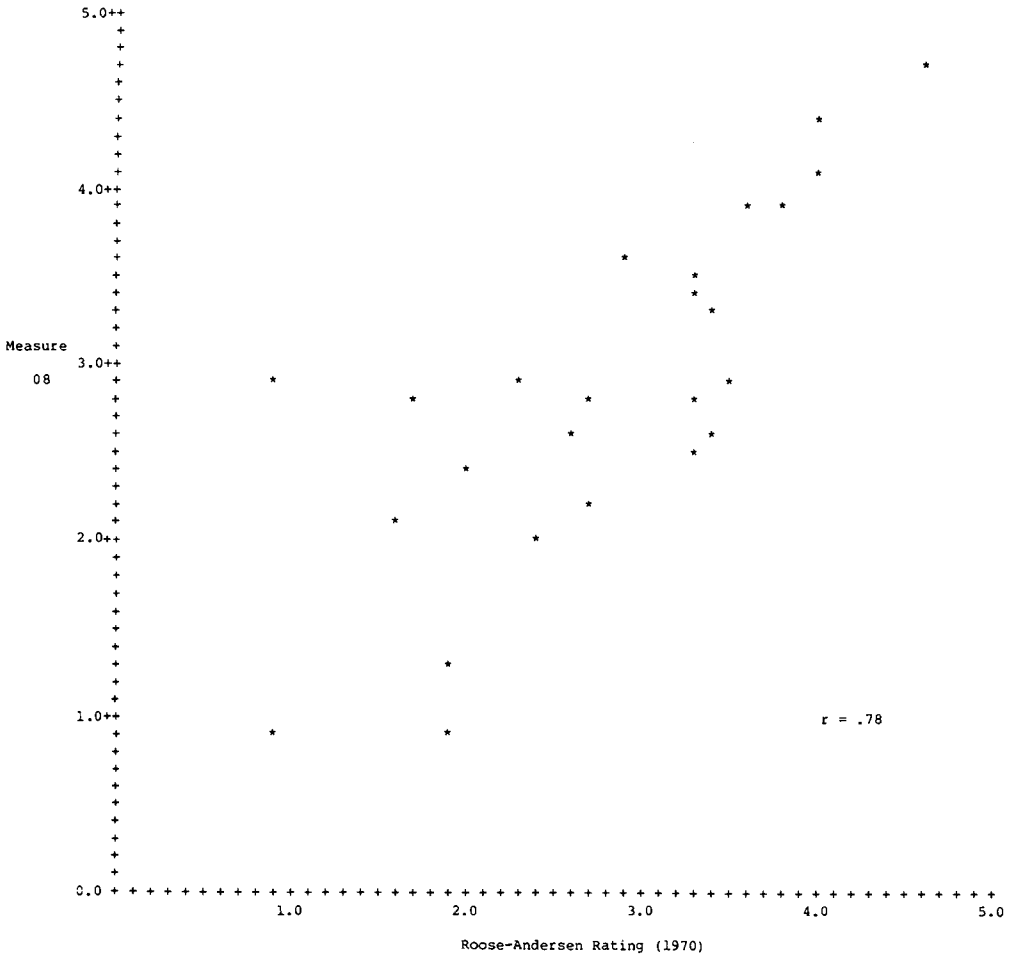

FIGURE 12.6 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus mean rating of faculty in the Roose-Andersen study—26 programs in linguistics.

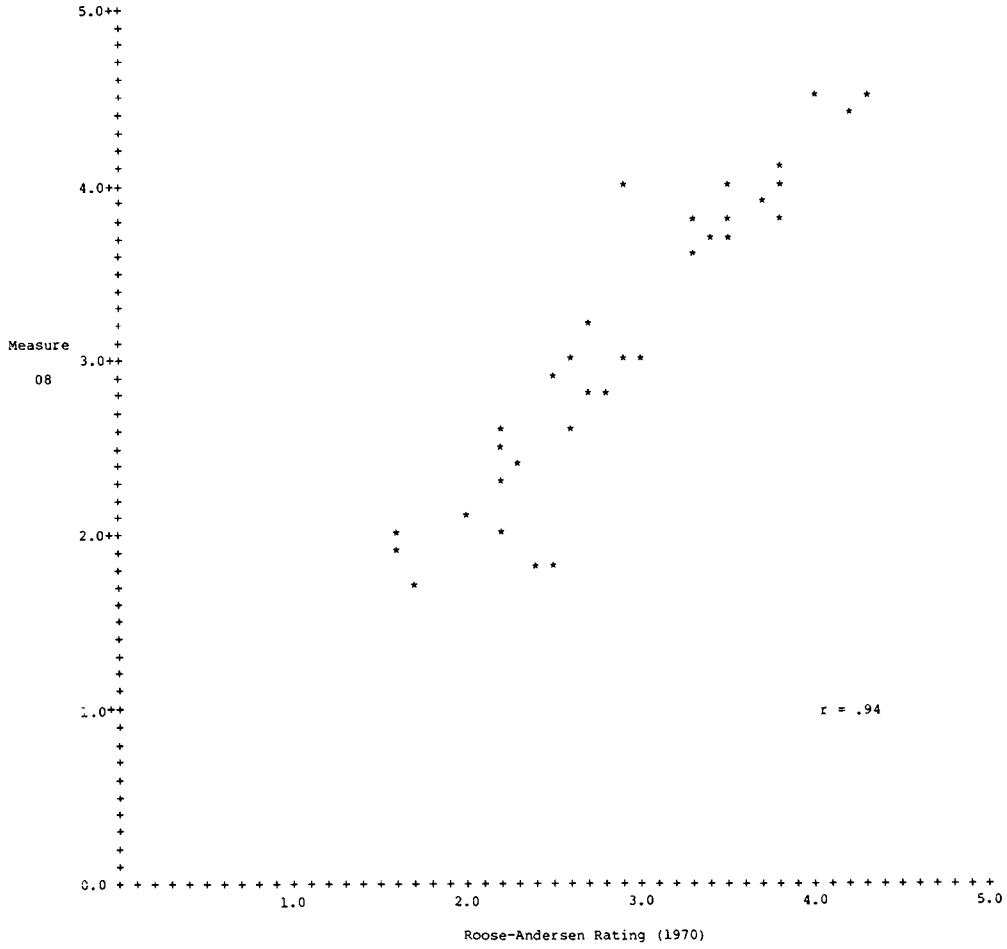

FIGURE 12.7 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus mean rating of faculty in the Roose-Andersen study—34 programs in music.

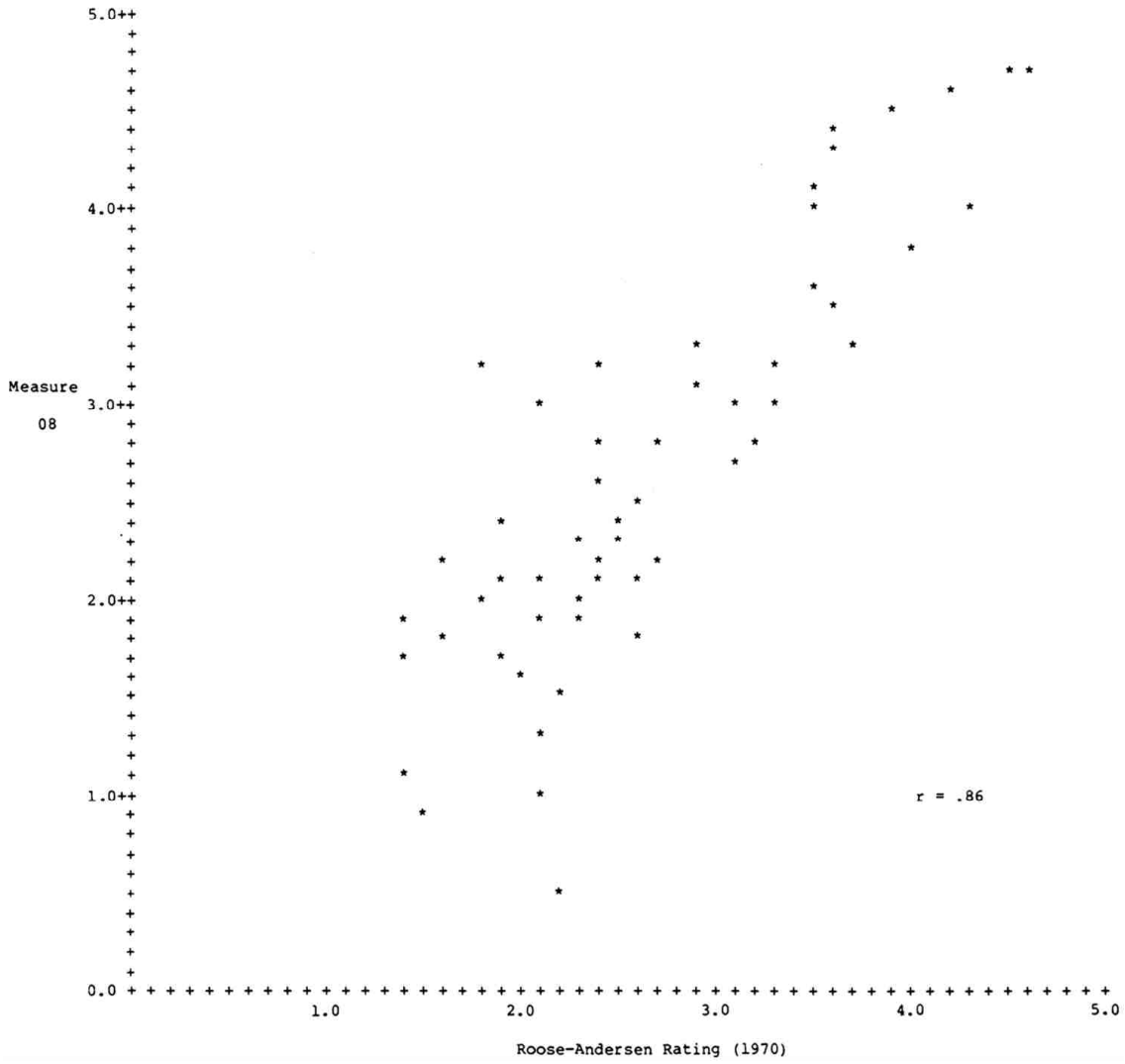

FIGURE 12.8 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus mean rating of faculty in the Roose-Andersen study—58 programs in philosophy.

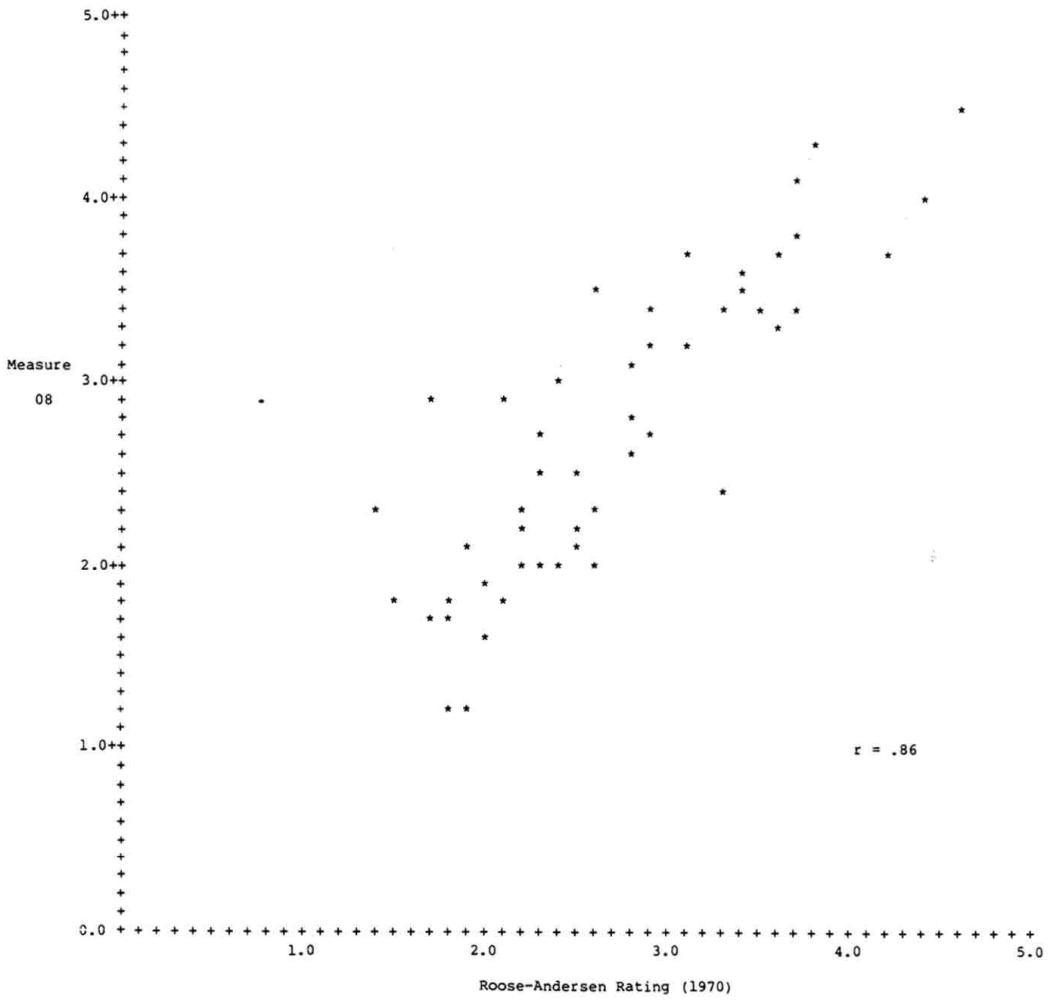

FIGURE 12.9 Mean rating of scholarly quality of faculty (measure 08) versus mean rating of faculty in the Roose-Andersen study—52 programs in Spanish language & literature.

English, German, and music the correlation coefficients are greater than .90. The lowest coefficient found is for programs in linguistics (.78). The extraordinarily high correlations found in most of these disciplines may suggest to some readers that reputational standings of programs have changed very little in the last decade. However, differences are apparent for some institutions. Also, one must keep in mind that the correlations are based on the reputational ratings of only three-fourths of the programs evaluated in this assessment in these disciplines and do not take into account the emergence of many new programs that did not exist or were too small to be rated in the Roose-Andersen study.

FUTURE STUDIES

One of the most important objectives in undertaking this assessment was to test new measures not used extensively in past evaluations of graduate programs. Although the committee believes that it has been successful in this effort, much more needs to be done. First and foremost, studies of this kind should be extended to cover other types of programs and other disciplines not included in this effort. As a consequence of budgeting limitations, the committee had to restrict its study to 32 disciplines, selected on the basis of the number of doctorates awarded in each. Among those omitted were programs in Russian, which was included in the Roose-Andersen study; a multidimensional assessment of research-doctorate programs in this and many other important disciplines would be of value. Consideration should also be given to embarking on evaluations of programs offering other types of graduate and professional degrees. As a matter of fact, plans for including masters-degree programs in this assessment were originally contemplated, but because of a lack of available information about the resources and graduates of programs at the master's level, it was decided to focus on programs leading to the research doctorate.

Perhaps the most debated issue the committee has had to address concerned which measures should be reported in this assessment. In fact, there is still disagreement among some of its members about the relative merits of certain measures, and the committee fully recognizes a need for more reliable and valid indices of the quality of graduate programs. First on a list of needs is more precise and meaningful information about the product of research-doctorate programs—the graduates. For example, what fraction of the program graduates have gone on to be productive scholars—either in the academic setting or outside the university environs? What fraction have gone on to become outstanding scholars—as measured by receipt of major prizes, membership in academies, and other such distinctions? How do program graduates compare with regard to their publication records? Also desired might be measures of the quality of the students applying for admittance to a graduate program (e.g., Graduate Record Examination scores, undergraduate grade point averages). If reliable data of this sort were made available, they might provide a useful index of the

reputational standings of programs, from the perspective of graduate students.

A number of alternative measures relevant to the quality of program faculty were considered by the committee but not included in the assessment because of the associated difficulties and costs of compiling the necessary data. For example, what fraction of the program faculty were invited to present papers at national meetings? What fraction had been elected to prestigious organizations/groups in their field? What fraction had received senior fellowships and other awards of distinction? In addition, it would be highly desirable to compile information about research awards received by faculty members in humanities programs.

Minority Statement

The inclusion of several different and independent possible measures reflecting the quality of graduate education in this report seems to us a substantial addition and a significant improvement to previous such studies. However, we are concerned with the possibility that there are perhaps too many measures, some of which have little or no bearing on the objectives of the present study. In particular, measures 06 and 07 (on the employment plans of graduates) are not informative, have little or nothing to do with the quality of the program, and yield numbers that are not very dependable. Both measures come from data in the NRC's Survey of Earned Doctorates. Measure 06, the fraction of FY1975–79 program graduates with definite employment or study plans at time of doctorate, is vague because the "time of doctorate" may vary considerably from the time of year when, say, academic appointments are offered—and this in turn can vary substantially among institutions. This measure may be associated with the prosperity of the program, but its connection with quality is tenuous. Measure 07, the fraction of FY1975–79 program graduates planning to take positions in Ph.D.-granting universities, is even more nebulous. What is meant by "planning"? How firm are those plans? (We can't know; all there is is a check somewhere on a questionnaire.) What about the variation in quality among different Ph.D.-granting universities. It can be considerable, and such considerable differences are precisely those the whole study is attempting to measure. Such data obscure the differences. Further, measure 07 betrays the inherent bias of the present study and previous ones in that the "program graduates planning to take positions in Ph.D.-granting universities" is tacitly offered as a measure of the "goodness" of the program. In the late 1970's and 1980's nothing can be farther from the truth. The kindest evaluation of measures 06 and 07 is that they are irrelevant.

These two measures do not result from careful plans made by the committee for this study in order to find other useful new measures. Such plans were considered, but for various good reasons could not be carried out. These two particular measures just happen to be available in the vast data collected and recorded (but not critically

evaluated) over the years by the Commission on Human Resources of the National Research Council. Their inclusion in this report might be explained by bureaucratic inertia, but this inclusion adds nothing to the report.

SAUNDERS MAC LANE
C.K.N.PATEL
ERNEST S.KUH

Appendixes

APPENDIX A

LETTER TO INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATORS

COMMITTEE ON AN ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH-DOCTORATE PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES
Established by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils

Office of the Staff Director
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20418 (202) 389–6552

December 5, 1980

Dear

We are pleased to learn that you have been designated to coordinate the efforts of your institution in assisting our committee with an assessment of the characteristics and effectiveness of research-doctorate programs in U.S. universities. A prospectus describing the goals and procedures for this study has already been distributed to university presidents and graduate deans. The cooperation of universities and their faculties is essential for the assessment to be carried out in an objective and accurate fashion.

The study is being conducted under the aegis of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils and is housed administratively within the National Research Council. Financial support has been provided by the Andrew W.Mellon Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the National Science Foundation, and the National Institutes of Health. The study will examine more than 2,600 programs in 31 fields in the physical sciences, engineering, life sciences, social sciences, and humanities. Approximately 10,000 faculty members will be asked to evaluate programs in their own fields. In addition to the reputational evaluations by faculty, information will be compiled from national data banks on the achievements of both the faculty involved in each program and the program graduates.

The product of this study will be a series of reports with descriptive data on institutional programs in each of 31 fields to be covered. These reports will present several different measures of the quality-related characteristics of each program being evaluated. Some of the measures will be adjusted for program size. With the cooperation of your institution and that of other universities, we plan to produce these reports by late spring of 1982. At that time the detailed data that have

been compiled on research-doctorate programs within your institution will be made available to you for a nominal cost. These data should prove to be quite valuable for an assessment of the particular strengths and weaknesses of individual programs at your institution.

For the past three months the committee has deliberated over what fields are to be covered in the study and which programs within each field are to be evaluated. The financial resources available limit us to an assessment of approximately 2,600 programs in 31 fields. The fields to be included have been determined on the basis of the total number of doctorates awarded by U.S. universities during the FY1976–78 period and the feasibility of identifying and evaluating comparable programs in a particular field. Within each of the 31 fields, programs which awarded more than a specified number of doctorates during the period have been designated for inclusion in the study.

For each of the programs at your institution that are to be evaluated, we ask that you furnish the names and ranks of all faculty members who participate significantly in education toward the research doctorate, along with some basic information (as indicated) about the program itself. A set of instructions and a computer-printed roster (organized by field) are enclosed. In addition, you are given an opportunity to nominate other programs at your institution that are not on the roster, but that you believe have significant distinction and should be included in our evaluation. Any program you nominate must belong in one of the 31 fields covered by the study.

The information supplied by your institution will be used for two purposes. First, a sample of the faculty members identified with each program will be selected to evaluate research-doctorate programs in their fields at other universities. The selection will be made in such a way as to ensure that all institutional programs and faculty ranks are adequately represented in each field category. Secondly, a list of names of faculty and some of the program information you supply will be provided to evaluators selected from other institutions. Thus, it is important that you provide accurate and up-to-date information. You may wish to ask department chairmen or other appropriate persons at your institution to assist in providing the information requested. If you do so, we ask that your office coordinate the effort by collecting the information on each program and sending a single package to us in the envelope provided.

We hope that you will be able to complete this request by December 15. Should you have any questions regarding our request, please call (collect) Porter Coggeshall, the study director, at (202) 389–6552. Thank you for your help in this effort.

Sincerely,

Lyle V.Jones
Co-Chairman

Gardner Lindzey
Co-Chairman

INSTRUCTIONS

General Instructions

- Provided on the first page of the accompanying roster is a list of the 31 program fields to be covered in this study. Those program fields for which you are requested to furnish information have been designated with an asterisk (*).
- For every designated field there is a separate set of roster pages. Please provide all of the information requested on these pages.
- If your institution offers more than one research-doctorate program in a designated field, we ask that you copy the roster pages furnished for that field category and provide a separate set of information for each program. For example, if your university offers one doctoral program in statistics and another in biostatistics, these should be listed separately. For this purpose, programs offered by different departments (or other administative units) that are advertised as distinct programs in your catalogues would be listed separately. Do not consider different specialty areas within a department to be separate programs.
- If your institution currently does not offer a research-doctorate program in an asterisked field or if, in your judgment, a doctoral program offered fails to fit the designated field category, please so indicate on the roster pages provided for that field.

List of Faculty Members (as of December 1, 1980)

- On each program roster please provide the names of faculty members who participate significantly in doctoral education.
- Included should be individuals who (a) are members of the regular academic faculty (typically holding the rank of assistant, associate, or full professor) and (b) regularly teach doctoral students and/or serve on doctoral committees.
- Members of the faculty who are currently on leave of absence but meet the above criteria should be included.
- Visiting faculty members should not be included.
- Emeritus or adjunct faculty members (or faculty with other comparable ranks) should also be excluded unless they currently participate significantly in doctoral education.
- Members of the faculty who participate significantly in doctoral education in more than one program should be listed on the roster for each program in which they participate.

- In many instances the list of faculty for a program may be identical to an institutional list of graduate faculty.
- Faculty names should be provided in the form in which they are most likely to be recognized by colleagues in the field. We prefer that, within each academic rank, you list faculty alphabetically by last name.

Nomination of Faculty to Serve as Program Evaluators

(Column 3 of Faculty Roster)

- Please check the names of at least two faculty members in each academic rank within each program who would be available and, in your opinion, well-qualified to evaluate research-doctorate programs in their field.
- A sample of evaluators will be selected from the list of faculty you provide for each program. In selecting evaluators preference will be given to those whose names you have checked. If no names are checked, a random sample will be selected from the faculty list.

Faculty Who Do Not Hold Ph.D. Degrees From U.S. Universities

(Column 4 of Faculty Roster)

- In order to help us match the faculty names you provide with records in the Doctorate Records File (maintained by the National Research Council), we ask that you identify those faculty members who do not hold a Ph.D. or equivalent research-doctorate from a university in the United States.
- This information will be used only for the purposes of collating records and will not be released to those who are selected to evaluate your institution's programs. Nor will this information affect in any way the selection of program evaluators from your institution's faculty.

Nomination of Additional Programs

- We recognize the possibility that we may have omitted one or more research-doctorate programs at your institution that belong to (non-asterisked) fields listed on the first page of the roster and that you believe should be included in this study.
- The last two pages of the accompanying roster are provided for the nomination of an additional program. You are asked to provide the names of faculty and other information about each program you nominate. Should you decide to nominate more than one program, it will be necessary to make additional copies of these two pages of the roster.
- Please restrict your nominations to programs in your institution that you consider to be of uncommon distinction and that have awarded no fewer than two doctorates during the past two years.
- Only programs which fall under one of the 31 field categories listed on the first page of the accompanying roster will be considered for inclusion in the study.

FIELDS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED ROSTER IN
THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE TO:
COMMITTEE ON AN ASSESSMENT OF
QUALITY-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS
OF RESEARCH-DOCTORATE PROGRAMS
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, JH-711
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20418

ARTS AND HUMANITIES
* ART HISTORY
* CLASSICS
* ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
* FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
* GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
LINGUISTICS
MUSIC
* PHILOSOPHY
* SPAINISH AND PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
* BIOCHEMISTRY
BOTANY (INCLUDING PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, PLANT PATHOLOGY, MYCOLOGY)
* CELLULAR BIOLOGY/MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
* MICROBIOLOGY (INCLUDING IMMUNOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY, PARASITOLOGY, VIROLOGY)
* PHYSIOLOGY (ANIMAL, HUMAN)
ZOOLOGY

ENGINEERING
* CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
* CIVIL ENGINEERING
* ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
* MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

PHYSICAL SCIENCES
* CHEMISTRY
* COMPUTER SCIENCES
* GEOSCIENCES (INCLUDING GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY, GEOPHYSICS, GENL EARTH SCI)
* MATHEMATICS
* PHYSICS (EXCLUDING ASTRONOMY, ASTROPHYSICS)
STATISTICS (INCLUDING BIOSTATISTICS)

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES
* ANTHROPOLOGY
* ECONOMICS
* HISTORY
* POLITICAL SCIENCE
* PSYCHOLOGY
* SOCIOLOGY

* DESIGNATES FIELDS FOR WHICH YOU ARE REQUESTED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON RESEARCH-DOCTORATE PROGRAMS IN YOUR INSTITUTION. (SEE INSTRUCTION SHEET REGARDING NOMINATION OF ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY).

****

*** – PART A ***

****

PLEASE ANSWER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUEST IONS ABOUT THE RESEARCH-DOCTORATE PROGRAM IN _____

(1) WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT (OR EQUIVALENT ACADEMIC UNIT) IN WHICH THIS RESEARCH-DOCTORATE PROGRAM IS OFFERED?

.....

(2) HOW MANY PH.D.'S (OR EQUIVALENT RESEARCH-DOCTORATES) HAVE BEEN AWARDED IN THE PROGRAM IN EACH OF THE LAST FIVE ACADEMIC YEARS?

1975–76 .....
1976–77 .....
1977–78 .....
1978–79 .....
1979–80 .....

(3) APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME GRADUATE STUDENTS ENROLLED IN THE PROGRAM AT THE PRESENT TIME (FALL 1980) INTEND TO EARN DOCTORATES?

FULL-TIME STUDENTS .....
PART-TIME STUDENTS .....
TOTAL .....

(4) IN APPROXIMATELY WHAT YEAR WAS THIS RESEARCH-DOCTORATE PROGRAM INITIATED? (IF PROGRAM WAS DISCONTINUED AND SUBSEQUENTLY REINSTATED, PLEASE GIVE YEAR IT WAS REINSTATED).

.....

****

*** – PART B ***

****

(1) LIST BELOW ALL FACULTY WHO PARTICIPATE SIGNIFICANTLY IN DOCTORAL EDUCATION IN THIS PROGRAM (SEE INSTRUCTIONS SHEET). PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE NAMES IN FOLLOWING FORMAT: EXAMPLE: MARY A.JONES A.B.SMITH, JR.	(2) INDICATE THE ACADEMIC RANK OF EACH FACULTY MEMBER (PROF., ASSOC. PROF., ASST. PROF., ETC.).	(3) CHECK BELOW AT LEAST 2 FACULTY IN EACH RANK AVAILABLE AND WELL-QUALIFIED TO EVALUATE OTHER PROGRAMS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS SHEET).	(4) CHECK BELOW ANY FACULTY WHO DO NOT HOLD A PH.D. OR OTHER RESEARCH-DOCTORATE FROM A UNIVERSITY IN THE U.S. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS SHEET).
01	..	( )	( )
02	..	( )	( )
03	..	( )	( )
04	..	( )	( )
05	..	( )	( )
06	..	( )	( )
07	..	( )	( )
08	..	( )	( )
09	..	( )	( )
10	..	( )	( )
11	..	( )	( )
12	..	( )	( )
13	..	( )	( )
14	..	( )	( )
15	..	( )	( )
16	..	( )	( )
17	..	( )	( )
18	..	( )	( )
19	..	( )	( )
20	..	( )	( )

APPENDIX B

SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES

(Conducted by the National Research Council under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, the Department of Education, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.)

This annual survey of new recipients of Ph.D. or equivalent research doctorates in all fields of learning contains information describing their demographic characteristics, educational background, graduate training, and postgraduation plans. The source file includes nearly complete data from all 1958–81 doctorate recipients and partial information for all 1920–57 doctoral graduates.

NSF Form 558 1977
OMB No. 99-R0290
Approval Expires June 30, 1979

SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES

This form is to be returned to the GRADUATE DEAN, for forwarding to ..... Board on Human-Resource Data and Analyses
Commission on Human Resources
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20418

Please print or type.

A. Name in full: ..... (9-30)
(Last Name) (First Name) (Middle Name)

Cross Reference: Maiden name or former name legally changed ..... (31)

B. Permanent address through which you could always be reached: (Care of, if applicable) .....
(Number) (Street) (City)
(State) (Zip Code) (Or Country if not U.S.)

C. U.S. Social Security Number: — — — – — — – — — — (32-40)

D. Date of birth: ..... (41-45) (Month) (Day) (Year) Place of birth: ..... (46-47) (State) (Or Country if not U.S.)

E. Sex: 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female (48)

F. Marital status: 1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Not married (including widowed, divorced) (49)

G. Citizenship: 0 ☐ U.S. native 2 ☐ Non U.S., Immigrant (Permanent Resident)
1 ☐ U.S. naturalized 3 ☐ Non-U.S., Non-Immigrant (Temporary Resident) (50)
If Non-U.S., indicate country of present citizenship ..... (51-52)

H. Racial or ethnic group: (Check all that apply.) *A person having origins in —*
0 ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native ..... any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.
1 ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander ..... any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.
2 ☐ Black, not of Hispanic Origin ..... any of the black racial groups of Africa.
3 ☐ White, not of Hispanic Origin ..... any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.
4 ☐ Hispanic ..... Mexican, Puerto Rican, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origins, regardless of race. (53-55)

I. Number of dependents: Do not include yourself. (Dependent = someone receiving at least one half of his or her support from you) ..... (56)

J. U.S. veteran status: 0 ☐ Veteran 1 ☐ On active duty 2 ☐ Non-veteran or not applicable (57)

K. High school last attended: ..... (58-59)
(School Name) (City) (State)
Year of graduation from high school: ..... (60-61)

L. List in the table below all collegiate and graduate institutions you have attended including 2-year colleges. List chronologically, and include your doctoral institution as the last entry.

Institution Name	Location	Years Attended		Major Field		Minor Field	Degree (if any)		
				Use Specialties List					
		From	To	Name	Number	Number	Title of Degree	Granted Mo.	Granted Yr.

M. Enter below the title of your doctoral dissertation and the most appropriate classification number and field. If a project report or a musical or literary composition (not a dissertation) is a degree requirement, please check box. ☐ (44)

Title .....
.....
.....

Classify using Specialties List
Number Name of field
....

N. Name the department (or interdisciplinary committee, center, institute, etc.) and school or college of the university which supervised your doctoral program: .....
(Department/Institute/Committee/Program) (School)

O. Name of your dissertation adviser: .....
(Last Name) (First Name) (Middle Initial)

continued on next page

SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES, Cont.

P. Please enter a "1" beside your primary source of support during graduate study. Enter a "2" beside your secondary source of support during graduate study. Check all other sources from which support was received.

58 — NSF Fellowship
59 — NSF Traineeship
60 — NIH Fellowship
61 — NIH Traineeship
62 — NDEA Fellowship
63 — Other HEW
64 — AEC/ERDA Fellowship
65 — NASA Traineeship
66 — GI Bill
67 — Other Federal support (specify) .....
68 — Woodrow Wilson Fellowship
69 — Other U.S. national fellowship (specify) .....
70 — University Fellowship
71 — Teaching Assistantship
72 — Research Assistantship
73 — Educational fund of industrial or business firm
74 — Other institutional funds (specify) .....
75 — Own earnings
76 — Spouse's earnings
77 — Family contributions
78 — Loans (NDSL direct)
79 — Other loans
80 — Other (specify) .....

Q. Please check the space which most fully describes your status during the year immediately preceding the doctorate.

0 ☐ Held fellowship
1 ☐ Held assistantship
2 ☐ Held own research grant
3 ☐ Not employed
4 ☐ Part-time employed

Full-time Employed in: (Other than 0, 1, 2)
5 ☐ College or university, teaching
6 ☐ College or university, non-teaching
7 ☐ Elem. or sec. school, teaching
8 ☐ Elem. or sec. school, non-teaching
9 ☐ Industry or business
(11) ☐ Other (specify) .....
(12) ☐ Any other (specify) ..... (9)

R. How many years (full-time equivalent basis) of professional work experience did you have prior to the doctorate? (include assistantships as professional experience) .....(10-11)

POSTGRADUATION PLANS

S. How well defined are your postgraduation plans?
0 ☐ Have signed contract or made definite commitment
1 ☐ Am negotiating with a specific organization, or more than one
2 ☐ Am seeking appointment but have no specific prospects
3 ☐ Other (specify) ..... (12)

T. What are your immediate postgraduation plans?
0 ☐ Postdoctoral fellowship?
1 ☐ Postdoctoral research associateship?
2 ☐ Traineeship?
3 ☐ Other study (specify) .....
→ Go to Item "U"
4 ☐ Employment (other than 0, 1, 2, 3)
5 ☐ Military service?
6 ☐ Other (specify) .....(13)
→ Go to Item "V"

U. If you plan to be on a postdoctoral fellowship, associateship, traineeship or other study

What will be the field of your postdoctoral study?
Classify using Specialties List.
Number Field
....(14-16)

What will be the primary source of support?
0 ☐ U.S. Government
1 ☐ College or university
2 ☐ Private foundation
3 ☐ Nonprofit, other than private foundation
4 ☐ Other (specify) ..... (17)
6 ☐ Unknown

Go to Item "W"

V. If you plan to be employed, enter military service, or other — What will be the type of employer?
0 ☐ 4-year college or university other than medical school
1 ☐ Medical school
2 ☐ Jr. or community college
3 ☐ Elem. or sec. school
4 ☐ Foreign government
5 ☐ U.S. Federal government
6 ☐ U.S. state government
7 ☐ U.S. local government
8 ☐ Nonprofit organization
9 ☐ Industry or business
(11) ☐ Self-employed
(12) ☐ Other (specify) ..... (18)

Indicate *primary* work activity with "1" in appropriate box; *secondary* work activity (if any) with "2" in appropriate box.
0 ☐ Research and development
1 ☐ Teaching
2 ☐ Administration
3 ☐ Professional services to individuals
5 ☐ Other (specify) ..... (19-20)

In what field will you be working?
Please enter number from Specialties List .....(21-23)

Go to Item "W"

W. What is the name and address of the organization with which you will be associated?

..... (Name of Organization)

..... (Street) ..... (City, State) (Or Country if not U.S.) (24-29)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

X. Please indicate, by circling the highest grade attained, the education of

		Elementary school	High school	College	Graduate		
your father:	none	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4	MA, MD PhD	Postdoctoral	(30)
your mother	none 0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (1 2 3)	9 10 11 12 (4 5)	1 2 3 4 (6 7)	MA, MD PhD (8 9)	Postdoctoral (11)	(31)

Signature ..... Date completed ..... (32-34)

APPENDIX C

LETTER TO EVALUATORS

COMMITTEE ON AN ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH-DOCTORATE PROGRAMS IN THE STATES

Established by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils

Office of the Staff Director
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.Washington, D.C. 20418

April 14, 1981

Dear

As you may already know, our committee has undertaken an assessment of research-doctorate programs in U.S. universities. The study is examining approximately 2,650 programs in 31 fields in the arts and humanities, biological sciences, engineering, physical and mathematical sciences, and social sciences. A study prospectus is provided on the reverse of this page. You have been selected from a faculty list furnished by your institution to evaluate programs offering research-doctorates in the field of English Language and Literature.

On the first page of the attached form is a list of the 145 programs that are being evaluated in this field. These programs produce more than 90 percent of the doctorate recipients in the field. In order to keep the task manageable, you are being asked to consider a randomly selected subset of 50 of these programs. These are designated with an asterisk in the list on the next page and are presented in random sequence on the evaluation sheets that follow. Please read the accompanying instructions carefully before attempting your evaluations.

We ask that you complete the attached survey form and return it in the enclosed envelope within the next three weeks. The evaluations you and your colleagues render will constitute an important component of this study. Your prompt attention to this request will be very much appreciated by our committee.

Sincerely,

Gardner Lindzey

Lyle Jones
For the Study Committee

Enclosures

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Lyle V.Jones, Co-Chairman
Gardner Lindzey, Co-Chairman
Paul A.Albrecht
Marcus Alexis
Robert M.Bock
Philip E.Converse
James H.M.Henderson
Ernest S.Kuh
Winfred P.Lehmann
Saunders Mac Lane
Nancy S.Milburn
Lincoln E.Moses
James C.Olson
Kumar Patel
Michael J.Pelczar, Jr.
Jerome B.Schneewind
Duane C.Spriestersbach
Harriet A.Zuckerman

RESEARCH-DOCTORATE PROGRAMS IN THE FIELD OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

(* DESIGNATES THE PROGRAMS WHICH YOU ARE ASKED TO EVALUATE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES.)

INSTITUTION—DEPARTMENT/ACADEMIC UNIT
* AMERICAN UNIVERSITY—LITERATURE
* ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY, TEMPE—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, TUCSON—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, FAYETTEVILLE—ENGLISH
AUBURN UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
* BOSTON COLLEGE—ENGLISH
BOSTON UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
* BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE
BROWN UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
* BRYN MAWR COLLEGE—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO—LITERATURE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA—ENGLISH
* CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—HUMANITIES
* CUNY, THE GRADUATE SCHOOL—ENGLISH
CLAREMONT GRADUATE SCHOOL—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER—ENGLISH
* COLUMBIA UNIV-GRAD SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCI—ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, STORRS—ENGLISH
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, NEWARK—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF DENVER—ENGLISH
DUKE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
* EMORY UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, ATHENS—ENGLISH
* HARVARD UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE
* UNIV OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN—ENGLISH
INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY—ENGLISH
* JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, MANHATTAN—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS—ENGLISH
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY—ENGLISH
* LEHIGH UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BATON ROUGE—ENGLISH
* LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—ENGLISH
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST—ENGLISH
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, EAST LANSING—ENGLISH

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE—ENGLISH
* NEW YORK UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA, GRAND FORKS—ENGLISH
* NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, DE KALB—ENGLISH
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME—ENGLISH
* OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
* OHIO UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
* OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY, STILLWATER—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, EUGENE—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
* PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH—ENGLISH
* PRINCETON UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
* PURDUE UNIVERSITY, WEST LAFAYETTE—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND—ENGLISH
RICE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER—ENGLISH
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK—ENGLISH
* SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—ENGLISH
* SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE—ENGLISH
STANFORD UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE—ENGLISH
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, TALLAHASSEE—ENGLISH
* SUNY AT BINGHAMTON—ENGLISH, GENERAL LITERATURE, AND RHETORIC
SUNY AT BUFFALO—ENGLISH
* SUNY AT STONY BROOK—ENGLISH
* SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE—ENGLISH
* TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
* TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY, LUBBOCK—ENGLISH
* UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN—ENGLISH
TUFTS UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
* TULANE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF TULSA—MODERN LETTERS
* UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY—ENGLISH
* VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA—ENGLISH
* WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, PULLMAN—ENGLISH
* WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (ST LOUIS) —ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE
* UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE—ENGLISH
* WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON—ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE—ENGLISH
* YALE UNIVERSITY—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

INSTRUCTIONS

At the top of the next page please provide the information requested on the highest degree you hold and your current field of specialization. You may be assured that all information you furnish on the survey form is to be used for purposes of statistical description only and that the confidentiality of your responses will be protected.

On the pages that follow you are asked to judge 50 programs (presented in random sequence) that offer the research-doctorate. Each program is to be evaluated in terms of: (1) scholarly quality of program faculty; (2) effectiveness of program in educating research scholars/scientists; and (3) change in program quality in the last five years (see below). Although the assessment is limited to these factors, our committee recognizes that other factors are relevant to the quality of doctoral programs, and that graduate programs serve important purposes in addition to that of educating doctoral candidates.

A list of the faculty members signficantly involved in each program, the name of the academic unit in which the program is offered, and the number of doctorates awarded in that program during the last five years have been printed on the survey form (whenever available). Although this information has been furnished to us by the institution and is believed to be accurate, it has not been verified by our study committee and may have a few omissions, misspellings, or other errors.

Before marking your responses on the survey form, you may find it helpful to look over the full set of programs you are being asked to evaluate. In making your judgments about each program, please keep in mind the following instructions:

(1) Scholarly Quality of Program Faculty. Check the box next to the term that most closely corresponds to your judgment of the quality of faculty in the research-doctorate program described. Consider only the scholarly competence and achievements of the faculty. It is suggested that no more than five programs be designated "distinguished."

(2) Effectiveness of Program in Educating Research Scholars/Scientists. Check the box next to the term that most closely corresponds to your judgment of the doctoral program's effectiveness in educating research scholars/scientists. Consider the accessibility of the faculty, the curricula, the instructional and research facilities, the quality of graduate students, the performance of the graduates, and other factors that contribute to the effectiveness of the research-doctorate program.

(3) Change in Program Quality in Last Five Years. Check the box next to the term that most closely corresponds to your estimate of the change that has taken place in the research-doctorate program in the last five years. Consider both the scholarly quality of the program faculty and the effectiveness of the program in educating research scholars/scientists. Compare the quality of the program today with its quality five years ago—not the change in the program's relative standing among other programs in the field.

In assessing each of these factors, mark the category "Don't know well enough to evaluate" if you are unfamiliar with that aspect of the program. It is quite possible that for some programs you may be knowledgeable about the scholarly quality of the faculty, but not about the effectiveness of the program or change in program quality.

For each of the programs identified, you are also asked to indicate the extent to which you are familiar with the work of members of the program faculty. For example, if you recognize only a very small fraction of the faculty, you should mark the category "Little or no familiarity."

Please be certain that you have provided a set of responses for each of the programs identified on the following pages. The fully completed survey form should be returned in the enclosed envelope to:

Committee on an Assessment of Quality-Related Characteristics of Research-Doctorate Programs

National Research Council, JH-638

2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20418

Our committee will be most appreciative of your thoughtful assessment of these research-doctorate programs. We welcome any comments you may wish to append to the completed survey form.

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: **FORM NO. 2116-57**

HIGHEST DEGREE YOU HOLD: ( ) PH.D. ( ) OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY): _____

YEAR OF HIGHEST DEGREE: _____

INSTITUTION OF HIGHEST DEGREE: _____

YOUR CURRENT FIELD OF SPECIALIZATION (CHECK ONLY ONE):

A. ( ) ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

B. ( ) OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY):

_____

INSTITUTION: HARVARD UNIVERSITY **FORM NO. 2116-01**
DEPARTMENT/ACADEMIC UNIT: ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE
TOTAL DOCTORATES AWARDED 1976-80: 34

PROFESSORS: Daniel AARON, William ALFRED, Herschel BAKER, W. J. BATE, Larry D. BENSON, Warner BERTHOFF, Morton W. BLOOMFIELD, William H. BOND, Robert BRUSTEIN, Jerome H. BUCKLEY, John M. BULLITT, Stanley CAVELL, Robert H. CHAPMAN, Charles W. DUNN, Monroe ENGEL, G. Blakemore EVANS, Robert S. FITZGERALD, Alan HEIMERT, Walter J. KAISER, John V. KELLEHER, Robert J. KIELY, Harry LEVIN, David PERKINS, Joel PORTE

ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS: James T. ENGELL

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS: Ronald BUSH, John KLAUSE, Heather MCCLAVE, Elizabeth R. MCKINSEY, James MILLER, Albert J. VONFRANK, Robert N. WATSON

OTHER STAFF: Richard C. MARIUS

SCHOLARLY QUALITY OF PROGRAM FACULTY

1. ( ) *DISTINGUISHED*
2. ( ) *STRONG*
3. ( ) *GOOD*
4. ( ) *ADEQUATE*
5. ( ) *MARGINAL*
6. ( ) *NOT SUFFICIENT FOR DOCTORAL EDUCATION*

0. ( ) *DON'T KNOW WELL ENOUGH TO EVALUATE*

FAMILIARITY WITH WORK OF PROGRAM FACULTY

1. ( ) *CONSIDERABLE FAMILIARITY*
2. ( ) *SOME FAMILIARITY*
3. ( ) *LITTLE OR NO FAMILIARITY*

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAM IN EDUCATING RESEARCH SCHOLARS/SCIENTISTS

1. ( ) *EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE*
2. ( ) *REASONABLY EFFECTIVE*
3. ( ) *MINIMALLY EFFECTIVE*
4. ( ) *NOT EFFECTIVE*

0. ( ) *DON'T KNOW WELL ENOUGH TO EVALUATE*

CHANGE IN PROGRAM QUALITY IN LAST FIVE YEARS

1. ( ) *BETTER THAN FIVE YEARS AGO*
2. (.) *LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN LAST FIVE YEAR*
3. ( ) *POORER THAN FIVE YEARS AGO*

0. ( ) *DON'T KNOW WELL ENOUGH TO EVALUATE*

INSTITUTION: SUNY AT STONY BROOK **FORM NO. 2116-02**
DEPARTMENT/ACADEMIC UNIT: ENGLISH
TOTAL DOCTORATES AWARDED 1976-80: 69

PROFESSORS: Thomas J. J. ALTIZER, David V. ERDMAN, Thomas FLANAGAN, Donald FRY, Homer GOLDBERG, Harvey GROSS, Jan KOTT, Thomas KRANIDAS, Richard LEVIN, Richard LEVINE, Jack LUDWIG, Thomas MARESCA, Ruth MILLER, Louis SIMPSON, Judah STAMPFER, John THOMPSON, Herbert WEISINGER

ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS: Paul DOLAN, Edward FEISS, Clifford HUFFMAN, Aaron LIPTON, Joseph PEQUIGNEY, Thomas ROGERS, Walter SCHEPS, Sallie SEARS, Peter SHAW, Alice WILSON, Rose ZIMBARDO

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS: Bruce BASHFORD, Diane FORTUNA, William HARRIS, David LAURENCE, Paul NEWLIN, David SHEEHAN, Setphen SPECTOR, Susan SQUIER

SCHOLARLY QUALITY OF PROGRAM FACULTY

1. ( ) DISTINGUISHED
2. ( ) STRONG
3. ( ) GOOD
4. ( ) ADEQUATE
5. ( ) MARGINAL
6. ( ) NOT SUFFICIENT FOR DOCTORAL EDUCATION

0. ( ) DON'T KNOW WELL ENOUGH TO EVALUATE

FAMILIARITY WITH WORK OF PROGRAM FACULTY

1. ( ) CONSIDERABLE FAMILIARITY
2. ( ) SOME FAMILIARITY
3. ( ) LITTLE OR NO FAMILIARITY

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAM IN EDUCATING RESEARCH SCHOLARS/SCIENTISTS

1. ( ) EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE
2. ( ) REASONABLY EFFECTIVE
3. ( ) MINIMALLY EFFECTIVE
4. ( ) NOT EFFECTIVE

0. ( ) DON'T KNOW WELL ENOUGH TO EVALUATE

CHANGE IN PROGRAM QUALITY IN LAST FIVE YEARS

1. ( ) BETTER THAN FIVE YEARS AGO
2. ( ) LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN LAST FIVE YEAR
3. ( ) POORER THAN FIVE YEARS AGO

0. ( ) DON'T KNOW WELL ENOUGH TO EVALUATE

INSTITUTION: PRINCETON UNIVERSITY **FORM NO. 2116-03**
DEPARTMENT/ACADEMIC UNIT: ENGLISH
TOTAL DOCTORATES AWARDED 1976-80: 50

PROFESSORS: Hans C. AARSLEFF, Lawrence N. DANSON, Margatet A. DOODY, John V. FLEMING, Michael P. GOLDMAN, Samuel HYNES, Edmund KEELEY, Alvin B. KERNAN, Ulrich C. KNOEPFLMACHER, A. Walton LITZ Jr, Richard M. LUDWIG, Thomas MCFARLAND, Henry K. MILLER, Earl MINER, Thomas P. ROCHE Jr, Theodore R. WEISS

ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS: Maria A. DIBATTISTA, Emory ELLIOTT, William L. HOWARTH

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS: James H. AVERILL, David BROMWICH, Andrew FICHTER, Gail GIBSON, Dorothy KLOPF Lee C. MITCHELL, Carol ROSEN, Harry J. SOLO

SCHOLARLY QUALITY OF PROGRAM FACULTY

1. ( ) DISTINGUISHED
2. ( ) STRONG
3. ( ) GOOD
4. ( ) ADEQUATE
5. ( ) MARGINAL
6. ( ) NOT SUFFICIENT FOR DOCTORAL EDUCATION

0. ( ) DON'T KNOW WELL ENOUGH TO EVALUATE

FAMILIARITY WITH WORK OF PROGRAM FACULTY

1. ( ) CONSIDERABLE FAMILIARITY
2. ( ) SOME FAMILIARITY
3. ( ) LITTLE OR NO FAMILIARITY

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAM IN EDUCATING RESEARCH SCHOLARS/SCIENTISTS

1. ( ) EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE
2. ( ) REASONABLY EFFECTIVE
3. ( ) MINIMALLY EFFECTIVE
4. ( ) NOT EFFECTIVE

0. ( ) DON'T KNOW WELL ENOUGH TO EVALUATE

CHANGE IN PROGRAM QUALITY IN LAST FIVE YEARS

1. ( ) BETTER THAN FIVE YEARS AGO
2. ( ) LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN LAST FIVE YEAR
3. ( ) POORER THAN FIVE YEARS AGO

0. ( ) DON'T KNOW WELL ENOUGH TO EVALUATE

APPENDIX D

THE ARL LIBRARY INDEX

(SOURCE: Mandel, Carol A., and Mary P.Johnson, ARL Statistics 1979–80, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C., 1980, pp. 23–24.)

The data tables at the beginning of the ARL Statistics display figures reported by ARL member libraries in 22 categories that, with the exception of the measures of interlibrary loan activity, describe the size of ARL libraries in terms of holdings, expenditures, and personnel. The rank order tables provide an overview of the ranges, and medians for 14 of these categories, or variables, among ARL academic libraries as well as quantitatively comparing each library with other ARL member institutions. However, none of the 22 variables provides a summary measure of a library's relative size within ARL or characterizes the ARL libraries as a whole.

The ARL Library Index has been derived as a means of providing this summary characterization, permitting quantitative comparisons of ARL academic libraries, singly and as a group, with other academic libraries. Through the use of statistical techniques known as factor analysis, it can be determined that 15 of the variables reported to ARL are more closely correlated with each other than with other categories. Within this group of 15 variables, some are subsets or combinations of materials. When the subsets and combinations are eliminated, 10 variables emerge as characteristic of ARL libary size. These are: volumes held, volumes added (gross), microform units held, current serials received, expenditures for library materials, expenditures for binding, total salary and wage expenditures, other operating expenditures, number of professional staff, and number of nonprofessional staff.

These 10 categories delineate an underlying dimension, or factor, of library size. By means of principal component analysis, a technique that is a variant of factor analysis, it is possible to calculate the correlations of each of the variables with this hypothetical factor of library size. From this analysis a weight for each variable can be determined based on how closely that variable is correlated with the overall dimension of library size defined by all 10 categories. A high correlation indicates that much of the variation in ARL library size is accounted for by the variable in question, implying a characteristic in which ARL libraries are relatively alike. The component score coefficients, or weights, for

the 1979–80 ARL academic library data are as follows:

Volumes held	.12108
Volumes added (gross)	.11940
Microforms held	.07509
Current serials received	.12253
Expenditures for library materials	.12553
Expenditures for binding	.11266
Expenditures for salaries and wages	.12581
Other operating expenditures	.10592
Number of professional staff	.12347
Number of nonprofessional staff	.11297

From these weights an individual library can compute an index score that will indicate its relative position among ARL libraries with respect to the overall factor of library size. The data for each of the 10 variables are converted to standard normal form and multiplied by the appropriate weight. The resulting scores are expressed in terms of the number of standard deviations above or below the mean index score for ARL academic libraries. Thus, the formula* for calculating a library's 1979–80 index score is as follows:

+.11940	(log of volumes added gross−4.8412)/.2025
+.07509	(log of microforms−6.0950)/.1763
+.12253	(log of current serials−4.3432)/.2341
+.12553	(log of expenditures for materials−6.2333)/.1636
+.11266	(log of expenditures for binding−5.0480)/.2475
+.12581	(log of total salaries−6.4675)/.2103
+.10592	(log of operating expenditures−5.6773)/.2635
+.12347	(log of professional staff−1.8281)/.1968
+.11297	(log of nonprofessional staff−2.1512)/.2046

The index scores for the 99 academic libraries that were members of ARL during 1979–80 are shown on the following page. It is important to emphasize that these scores are only a summary description of library size, distributing ARL libraries along a normal curve, based on 10 quantitative measures that are positively correlated with one another in ARL libraries. The scores are in no way a qualitative assessment of the collections, services, or operations of these libraries.

*For calculation on a hand calculator, the formula can be mathematically simplified to: (.55746×log of volumes held) +(.58963×log of volumes added gross)+(.42592×log of microforms)+(.52341×log of current serials)+(.76730×log of expenditures for materials)+(.45519×log of expenditures for binding)+(.59824×log of total salries)+(.40197×log of operating expenditures)+(.62739×log of professional staff)+(.55215×log of nonprofessional staff)−26.79765.

APPENDIX E

CONFERENCE ON THE ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF GRADUATE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

September 27–29, 1976

Woods Hole, Massachusetts

Participants

Robert A.ALBERTY	Dean of Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Charles ANDERSEN	Coordinator, Education Statistics, American Council on Education
Richard C.ATKINSON	Acting Director, National Science Foundation
R.H.BING	Chairman, Department of Mathematics, University of Texas at Austin
David W.BRENEMAN	Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution
John E.CANTLON	Vice-President for Research and Graduate Studies, Michigan State University
Henry E.COBB	Professor, Department of History, Southern University
Monroe D.DONSKER	Professor, Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
David E.DREW	Senior Scientist, Rand Corporation
E.Alden DUNHAM	Program Officer, Carnegie Corporation of New York
David A.GOSLIN	Executive Director, Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences, National Research Council
Hanna H.GRAY	Provost, Yale University
Norman HACKERMAN	President, Rice University
Philip HANDLER	President, National Academy of Sciences
David D.HENRY	President Emeritus, University of Illinois
Roger W.HEYNS	President, American Council on Education
Lyle V.JONES	Vice Chancellor and Dean, Graduate School, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Charles V.KIDD	Executive Secretary, Association of American Universities
Winfred P.LEHMANN	Professor, Department of Linguistics, University of Texas at Austin
Charles T.LESTER	Vice-President of Arts and Sciences, Emory University

Gardner LINDZEY	Director, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Chairman)
Raymond P.MARIELLA	Dean of the Graduate School, Loyola University
Cora B.MARRETT	Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences
Peter S.MCKINNEY	Acting Dean, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University
Doris H.MERRITT	Dean, Research and Sponsored Programs, Indiana University/Purdue University
John Perry MILLER	Corporation Officer for Institutional Development, The Campaign for Yale
Lincoln E.MOSES	Professor, Department of Family, Community and Preventive Medicine, Stanford University Medical Center
Frederick W.MOTE	Professor, Department of East Asian Studies, Princeton University
Thomas A.NOBLE	Executive Associate, American Council of Learned Societies
J.Boyd PAGE	President, The Council of Graduate Schools in the United States
C.K.N.PATEL	Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Bell Laboratories
Michael J.PELCZAR, Jr.	Vice-President for Graduate Studies and Research, University of Maryland, College Park
Frank PRESS	Chairman, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
John J.PRUIS	President, Ball State University
Lorene L.ROGERS	President, University of Texas at Austin
John SAWYER	President, The Andrew W.Mellon Foundation
Robert L.SPROULL	President, University of Rochester
Eliot STELLAR	Provost, University of Pennsylvania
Alfred S.SUSSMAN	Dean, Horace H.Rackham School of Graduate Studies, University of Michigan
Donald C.SWAIN	Academic Vice-President, University of California System
Mack E.THOMPSON	Executive Director, American Historical Association
Charles V.WILLIE	Professor of Education and Urban Studies, The Graduate School of Education, Harvard University
H.Edwin YOUNG	Chancellor, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Harriet A.ZUCKERMAN	Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Columbia University

SUMMARY

September 27–29, 1976, Woods Hole, Massachusetts

Report of the Conference

A substantial majority of the Conference believes that the earlier assessments of graduate education have received wide and important use: by students and their advisors, by the institutions of higher education as aids to planning and the allocation of educational functions, as a check of unwarranted claims of excellence, and in social science research.

The recommendations which follow attempt to distill the main points of consensus within the conference. This report does not in any sense adequately represent the rich diversity of points of view revealed during the Conference nor the deep and real differences in belief among the participants.

Recommendations

1. A new assessment of graduate programs is needed, and we believe that the Conference Board is an appropriate sponsor. While we do not propose to specify the details of this assessment, we are prepared to suggest the following guidelines.
2. The assessment should include a modified replication of the Roose-Andersen study, with the addition of some fields and the subdivision of others.
3. It is important to provide additional indices relevant to program assessment such as some of those cited by Breneman, Drew, and Page. The Conference directs specific attention to the CGS/ETS Study currently nearing completion and urges that the results of that study be carefully examined and used to the fullest possible extent.
4. The initial assessment study should be one of surveying the quality of scholarship and research and the effectiveness of Ph.D. programs in the fields selected for inclusion.

a. It is intended that the study be carried forward on a continuing basis to provide valuable longitudinal data. This should be implemented along the lines suggested by Moses, involving annual assessment of subsets of programs.
b. Every eligible institution should be given the choice of whether to be included in the study.
c. Each program is to be characterized by a set of scores, one for each selected index. The presentation of scores for all

reported indices should be accompanied by a discussion of their substantive meaning. In addition, appropriate measures of uncertainty should accompany all tables of results.

5. We propose a simultaneous study exploring ways of reviewing goals of graduate education other than research and scholarship. This would involve review of other doctoral programs and selected master's programs.

APPENDIX F

PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF THE QUALITY OF RESEARCH-DOCTORATE PROGRAMS

September 1978

Robert M.Bock
Dean of the Graduate School
University of Wisconsin at Madison

Philip E.Converse
Institute for Social Research
University of Michigan

Richard A.Goldsby
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Stanford University

Hugh Holman
Department of English
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Lyle V.Jones
Vice Chancellor and Dean, Graduate School
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Gardner Lindzey, Co-Chairman
Director
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences
Stanford, California

Sterling McMurrin
Dean of the Graduate School
University of Utah

Lincoln E.Moses
Administrator
Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C.

George Pake
Xerox Corporation
Palo Alto, California

C.K.N.Patel
Director, Physical Research
Bell Laboratories

Cornelius Pings
Dean of the Graduate School
California Institute of Technology

Gordon Ray
President
The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation

Harriet A.Zuckerman Co-Chairman
Department of Sociology
Columbia University

APPENDIX G

REGION AND STATE CODES FOR THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS

REGION 1—NEW ENGLAND
11 Maine
12 New Hampshire
13 Vermont
14 Massachusetts
15 Rhode Island
16 Connecticut
REGION 2—MIDDLE ATLANTIC
21 New York
22 New Jersey
23 Pennsylvania
REGION 3—EAST NORTH CENTRAL
31 Ohio
32 Indiana
33 Illinois
34 Michigan
35 Wisconsin
REGION 4—WEST NORTH CENTRAL
41 Minnesota
42 Iowa
43 Missouri
44 North Dakota
45 South Dakota
46 Nebraska
47 Kansas
REGION 5—SOUTH ATLANTIC
51 Delaware
52 Maryland
53 District of Columbia
54 Virginia
55 West Virginia
56 North Carolina
57 South Carolina
58 Georgia
59 Florida
REGION 6—EAST SOUTH CENTRAL
61 Kentucky
62 Tennessee
63 Alabama
64 Mississippi
REGION 7—WEST SOUTH CENTRAL
71 Arkansas
72 Louisiana
73 Oklahoma
74 Texas
REGION 8—MOUNTAIN
81 Montana
82 Idaho
83 Wyoming
84 Colorado
85 New Mexico
86 Arizona
87 Utah
88 Nevada
REGION 9—PACIFIC
90 Guam
91 Washington
92 Oregon
93 California
94 Alaska
95 Hawaii
96 Virgin Islands
97 Panama Canal Zone
98 Puerto Rico