

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS CONFERENCE

Lasallian Region of North America
Région Lasallienne de l'Amérique du Nord



**Schools, Educational Centers, and Support Ministries:
A Report for the Brothers of the Christian Schools
Lasallian Region of North America (RELAN)
2012-2013 Statistical Report**

As of December, 2012

Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate
Georgetown University
Washington, DC



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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Summary Statistics	2
Major Findings	4
Introduction	7
Part I: Elementary and Secondary Schools	9
Canonical Ownership of Schools	9
Level of School	12
Single and Coeducational.....	15
San Miguel and Cristo Rey Schools.....	16
Number of Students.....	16
Gender of Students	18
Religious Preference of Students	21
Ethnic Origin of Students	24
Free or Reduced Lunch Program	27
Tuition Assistance	31
Tuition	34
Financial Aid.....	37
Cost per Student	41
President	43
Principal	46
Other School Administrators.....	51
Non-Faculty Professional Staff	52
Support Staff	55
Faculty	57
Faculty and Staff Ethnic Origin	59
Campus Ministry	61
Religion Teachers.....	63
Additional Mission/Identity Personnel.....	66
Part II: Postsecondary Institutions	68
Student Enrollment.....	68
Commuter Status	70
Student Religious Affiliation	72
Student Ethnic Origin.....	75
Tuition Assistance	78
Tuition	80
Room and Board Charges	82
Financial Aid	84
Administrative Staff	88
Faculty Overview	89
Other Non-Faculty Professionals	91
Support Staff	92

Ethnic Identity of Administrators, Faculty, and Staff	92
Pastoral Ministry	95
Campus Ministry	95
Religion/Theology Faculty.....	97
Mission/Identity Personnel.....	99
Part III: Educational Centers/Youth and Family Services.....	101
Overview of Centers/Services	101
Year Founded	103
Ownership	104
Service to Those Under 21	105
Service to Those 21 and Over	107
Total Served	108
Academic Credit.....	109
Administration.....	110
Non-Faculty Professionals	113
Teaching Faculty	114
Direct Service Staff	116
Support Staff	117
Ethnic Origin of Faculty and Staff	119
Pastoral Ministry	120
Campus Ministers.....	120
Religion/Theology Faculty.....	120
Mission/Identity Personnel.....	120
Part IV: Support Ministries.....	121
Administrative Staff	121
Staff	122
Part V: District and Regional Information	124
Overview of Offices	124
Administrators	124
Office Staff	126
Part VI: De La Salle Christian Brothers Working for Non-Lasallian Organizations	128
Part VII: De La Salle Christian Brothers of RELAN	130

Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate

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Schools, Educational Centers, and Support Ministries:

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2012-2013 Statistical Report

Executive Summary

In fall 2011, Christian Brothers Conference of the United States/Toronto Region (CBC or Conference) engaged the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) at Georgetown University to analyze and prepare an annual report of the characteristics, students, staffing, operations, and services of schools, educational centers, and support ministries under the leadership of the De La Salle Christian Brothers (Christian Brothers). The first report, presented to CBC in spring 2012, detailed the statistics for the 2011-2012 academic year and included a directory of all staff in those institutions. This report is a continuation of that research and provides details about those same institutions for the 2012-2013 academic year. For this report, CARA designed a core questionnaire with separate modules for each type of institution, in consultation with CBC. CARA then programmed the questionnaires into an online format, contacted all Lasallian institutions, and administered the survey online.

The report is divided into seven parts and two appendices:

- Part I: is an overview of primary and secondary schools, including student characteristics and staffing and faculty information.
- Part II: provides data on the postsecondary institutions, highlighting student and staff and faculty data as well as campus ministry and other pastoral ministries at these institutions.
- Part III: presents findings from educational centers/youth and family services, including data on clients and staff.
- Part IV: briefly summarizes the support ministries.

- Part V: provides District and Regional information.
- Part VI: describes the ministries of De La Salle Christian Brothers who are working for non-Lasallian organizations.
- Part VII: is a census of De La Salle Christian Brothers in RELAN.
- Appendices: these list each of the ministries as well as a snapshot of the characteristics of each ministry.

Summary Statistics

The data in this report were collected in six separate surveys, each tailored to the specific ministry sites being surveyed. The data were aggregated across ministry sites, in all cases where appropriate, to provide an overview of the entirety of the services provided by these ministries. CARA standardized question wording across surveys in all cases where appropriate. In some cases, the questionnaires used similar but slightly modified wording. In all cases, however, the combined results provide a broader perspective of the people served and services provided.

In academic year 2012-2013, the ministries of the De La Salle Christian Brothers in the Region provided services to 100,042 people, including 80,466 students at 93 elementary, secondary, and postsecondary schools and educational centers. Elementary, secondary, and postsecondary schools awarded \$732,170,844 in financial aid.

Summary Statistics for Those Served				
	Elementary and Secondary Schools	Postsecondary Institutions	Educational Centers/Youth and Family Services	Total
Total served	38,035	31,383	30,624	100,042
Total students	38,035	31,383	11,048	80,466
Total financial aid awarded	\$85,632,922	\$646,537,922	---	\$732,170,844

The ministries of the Christian Brothers in the Region employ 11,844 people. This includes 741 administrators (77 are Christian Brothers, which is 10 percent of all administrators). Faculty is the largest proportion of this total, with 5,969 or 49 percent of all employees.

Summary Statistics for Employees

	Elementary and Secondary Schools	Postsecondary Institutions	Educational Centers/Youth and Family Services	Support Ministries	District Offices	Total
Administrators	295	235	119	50	42	741
Support staff	822	1,109	128	0	0	2,059
Faculty	2,748	2,970	251	0	0	5,969
Non-faculty professionals	682	1,546	232	0	0	2,460
Other staff	0	0	314	264	37	615

In addition to the employees summarized in the table above, some employees are dedicated to the pastoral care of those served by ministries of the Christian Brothers of RELAN, either apart from or in addition to their responsibilities described above. In this case, there are 221 campus ministers (31 of whom, or 14 percent, are Christian Brothers), 494 religion/theology faculty, and 132 additional mission/identity personnel.

Summary Statistics for Those in Pastoral Care Ministries

	Elementary and Secondary Schools	Postsecondary Institutions	Educational Centers/Youth and Family Services	Total
Campus ministers	179	39	3	221
Religion/theology faculty	375	114	5	494
Additional mission/identity personnel	103	26	3	132

Major Findings

Elementary and Secondary Schools

- There are 66 total elementary and secondary schools in the Lasallian Network of schools. More than half (54 percent) are owned by the Christian Brothers. The majority of these schools (65 percent) are high schools (grades 9 through 12), and are coeducational (62 percent, and 38 percent are male only). Overall, males are 72 percent of all enrolled students, regardless of the gender of the school.
- Just as most schools in this category of the Lasallian Network are high schools, the largest percentage of students in the Lasallian Network is enrolled in high schools. These schools enroll 30,132 high school students, 79 percent of the 38,035 total students enrolled in the Lasallian Network.
- Three in four students (74 percent, or 28,106 students) are Roman Catholics. Nine in ten (90 percent) are Roman Catholic or other Christian. The lowest proportion of Roman Catholics is found at the elementary level – just over half of students enrolled in elementary schools are Roman Catholic (56 percent), compared to 75 percent of those in middle schools, 76 percent in middle/high schools, and 74 percent in high school.
- The racial make-up of the students is similar to the pattern found in religion. Overall, 61 percent of students are Caucasian, but the elementary schools have the lowest proportion of Caucasian students (9 percent). Middle schools have 28 percent Caucasian, middle/high schools are 75 percent Caucasian, and high schools are 60 percent Caucasian.
- The students at these schools are economically diverse: A total of 5,681 students are eligible for free or reduced price lunch (15 percent of all students). Additionally, 14,987 students requested any form of tuition assistance. Of those who requested, 92 percent received any form of tuition assistance. Lasallian Network schools gave more than \$73,000,000 in need-based grants, and a total of \$85,632,922 in total financial aid in the 2012-2013 school year. This is important, since the average tuition (for those schools that charge tuition) is \$8,765, with a low of \$200 and a high of \$18,700. It costs an average of \$12,119 to educate a pupil in a Lasallian Network school.
- Four in five schools (55) list a president as the chief administrator for the school. A third of these presidents (18 or 33 percent) is a Christian Brother. Nine in ten schools have a principal and 19 percent are Christian Brothers. A total of 2,748 faculty are employed by these schools, a slight majority of which are lay men (56 percent). The majority of faculty and staff (83 percent) are Caucasian.

Postsecondary Institutions

- Seven colleges and universities are included in RELAN (six in the United States and Bethlehem University in Palestine). These schools enroll a total of 31,383 students; more than two in three (68 percent or 21,502 students) are undergraduates. Of these undergraduates, 41 percent are Roman Catholic. At the American colleges and universities, 45 percent of students are Roman Catholic.
- Almost half of students are Caucasian (49 percent). Another 13 percent are Arab and 13 percent are Hispanic/Latino. Of the students enrolled in colleges/universities in the United States, 56 percent are Caucasian, 15 percent are Hispanic/Latino, and less than 1 percent are Arab.
- Tuition at these colleges and universities ranges from \$2,000 to \$38,300, with an average tuition of \$27,015. For colleges and universities in the United States, the average is slightly higher: the average tuition at U.S. colleges and universities is \$31,184. Additionally, colleges and universities charge an average of \$8,945 for room and board. A total of 19,341 undergraduate and graduate students received tuition assistance – this represents 62 percent of all students. In total, colleges and universities in the Region gave more than \$646,000,000 in financial aid, with 60 percent of this aid being need-based grants.
- Of the seven colleges and universities profiled in this report, five are headed by a Christian Brother (the other two have lay men as presidents). In total, 5 percent of administrative staff (11 people) are Christian Brothers. A total of 2,970 people are on faculty at these colleges and universities, 40 percent of whom are full-time. More than three in four faculty and staff at American colleges and universities are Caucasian. Another 5 percent are Hispanic/Latino, 7 percent are African-American, and 4 percent are Asian.
- One in five (20 percent) campus ministers is a Christian Brother. One in ten (10 percent) religion/theology faculty is a Christian Brother. Another one in five mission/identity personnel is a Christian Brother.

Educational Centers/Youth and Family Services

- There are 20 educational centers/youth and family services in RELAN. Four in ten of these programs (eight in all) are adjudicated youth programs.
- A total of 30,624 people were served by these programs in 2012-2013. Of them, almost three in four (73 percent) were under the age of 21 at the time of service. Another 27 percent (8,257 people) were 21 or older. Four in ten centers/services offer some form of academic credit. Of those receiving academic credit, 68 percent (or 7,459 students) were in middle school. The programs/centers employ a total of 251 teaching faculty, the majority of whom (54 percent) are lay women.

- Almost half of administrators at these centers/programs are lay men (49 percent, or 58 administrators), while another 39 percent are lay women and 11 percent are Christian Brothers. They employ 314 direct service staff, more than eight in ten (83 percent) of whom are employed full time. Twelve people are employed in pastoral ministry.

Support Ministries

- Three support ministries are profiled in this report. At them, 44 people are employed in administrative positions, with four of those administrators being Christian Brothers.
- Another 255 people are employed as staff at support ministries. The majority of these employees (78 percent) are lay women.

District and Regional Offices

- Five District and one Regional office are included in these data. A total of 44 administrators are employed by these offices, half of them (50 percent or 22 people) Christian Brothers.
- Another 41 people work as office staff at District/Regional offices. Almost one in three (32 percent) are Christian Brothers.

Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate Georgetown University, Washington, DC

Schools, Educational Centers, and Support Ministries: *A Report for the Brothers of the Christian Schools Lasallian Region of North America (RELAN)* 2012-2013 Statistical Report

Introduction

In fall 2011, Christian Brothers Conference of the Lasallian Region of North America (CBC or Conference) engaged the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) at Georgetown University to analyze and prepare a report of the findings for the 2011-2012 survey of schools, educational centers and support ministries under the leadership of the De La Salle Christian Brothers (Christian Brothers). The questionnaire was designed by and sent out via email to ministry leaders by CBC. The Conference then gave the completed surveys to CARA, which created a series of datasets to analyze the results.

In fall 2012, CBC again approached CARA to conduct a census of ministries in United States and Canada. CARA used the previous years' survey as a template and designed five separate survey instruments for data collection, including surveys for: schools (elementary and secondary), colleges and universities (postsecondary), educational centers/youth and family services, support ministries, and Regional and District offices. Additional questions were added where appropriate.

CARA programmed the surveys online and generated a unique ID and password for each ministry. CARA then contacted each ministry via email, explaining the study and outlining how to respond to the survey online. CARA and CBC conducted several rounds of follow-up contacts with non-respondents to ensure the highest response rate possible. In addition, the Directors of Education in each District were given access to a secure dashboard with their ministries' response information, and encouraged to prompt non-responding ministries to complete the survey. The results of these surveys are contained in this report.

Interpreting the Report

In addition to summarizing the responses to each question for the responding ministries as a whole, the report also compares the responses by District.

Because such a large portion of schools and ministries have been surveyed, statistical inference has limited meaning in the present context. For all practical purposes, the results presented in this report can be interpreted as representing a population, not a sample. Differences among Districts in this report may be assumed to reflect real differences that exist in the population.

Overview of Ministries and Offices	
Ministry type	Total number
<i>Elementary and Secondary Schools</i>	66
Elementary School (PK – 8)	2
Middle School	12
Middle through High School	9
High School	43
<i>Higher Education</i>	7
<i>Educational Centers/Youth and Family Services</i>	20
<i>Support Ministries</i>	3
<i>District and Regional Offices</i>	6
<i>Total</i>	102

Part I: Elementary and Secondary Schools

Part I covers elementary and secondary schools only. A list of these schools is included at the end of Part I. Please note that the District of Francophone Canada does not operate any elementary or secondary schools and is therefore not included in this section. A directory of schools is included in the Appendix with all other ministries. Postsecondary institutions are in Part II. Other educational centers, including child care institutions, group homes, retreat centers, and alternative programs, are found in Part III.

Canonical Ownership of Schools

The majority of schools (54 percent) are canonically owned by the De La Salle Christian Brothers. The following parameters were given to respondents:

1. **Christian Brothers:** Refers to schools for which a District of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools has canonical responsibility.
2. **Diocese:** Refers to schools for which a diocese has canonical responsibility (that is, both diocesan and parish schools).
3. **Other:** Neither Christian Brother nor diocesan; this category includes schools for which another religious institute or organization has canonical responsibility.

<i>Which of the following terms <u>best</u> describes the ownership or sponsorship of this school?¹</i>		
<i>Number and percentage responding</i>		
	Number of all schools	Percentage of all schools
Christian Brothers	36	54%
Diocesan	19	29
Other	11	17
Total:	66	100%

Those schools that responded they had an “other” arrangement described these arrangements as²:

- Board of Directors
- Board of Trustees
- Both FSC and Diocese
- Co-endorsed by the Christian Brothers and four other religious organizations
- FSC with Daughters of Charity
- FSC/CSJ
- Independent - Bishop Kelley Brothers support our Lasallian Volunteers

¹ Note: one school did not respond to this question, so the response from last year was assigned to this year.

² Note: these are the unedited responses from the data file.

- Private Independent
- Sponsored by both (FSC and Diocese)
- The school is endorsed by the Brothers of Christian Schools, the Jesuits and the Society of the Holy Child Jesus

Differences by District³

DENA has largest proportion of schools, with 39 percent. The Midwest District is second, with 32 percent of all schools.

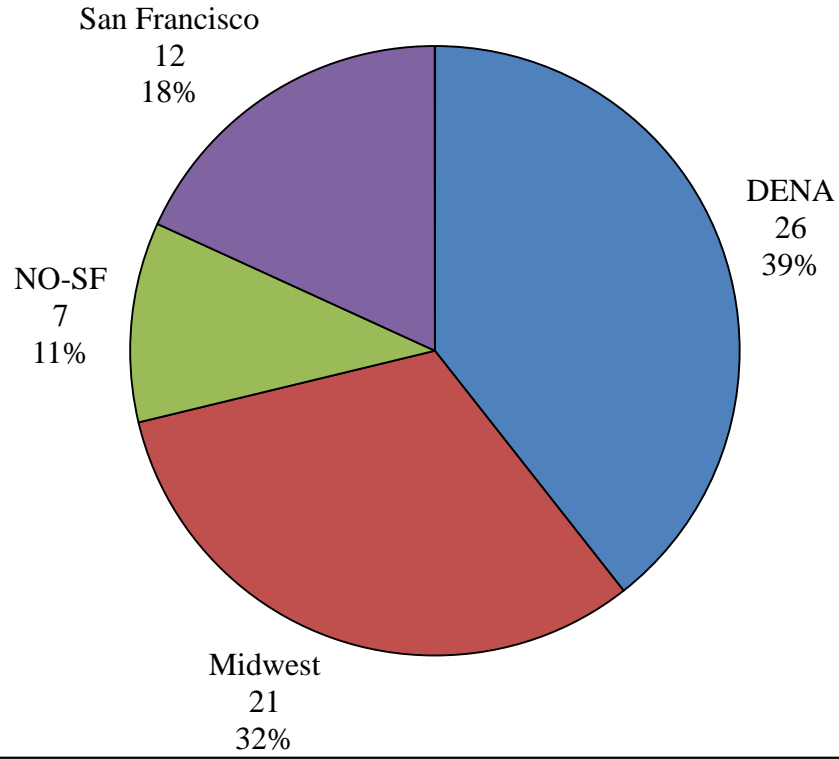
<i>Please choose the appropriate entity with canonical responsibility for the school.</i>			
<i>Number and percentage responding</i>			
		Number of all schools	Percentage of all schools
DENA	Christian Brothers	14	21%
	Diocesan	6	9
	Other	6	9
Midwest	Christian Brothers	8	12
	Diocesan	10	15
	Other	3	5
NO-SF	Christian Brothers	5	8
	Diocesan	2	3
	Other	0	0
San Francisco	Christian Brothers	9	14
	Diocesan	1	2
	Other	2	3
Total:		66	100%

³ Each of the Districts is defined as such:

- DENA: District of Eastern North America: includes Maryland, the District of Columbia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island, and Toronto, Canada.
- Midwest: The Midwest District: includes Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Montana.
- NO-SF: The New Orleans-Santa Fe District: includes Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado.
- San Francisco: The San Francisco District: includes Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington. Shares ministries with North Mexico in Tijuana.

Schools by District

Number and percentage of schools in each District



Level of School

Each school was asked to classify themselves according to the grade levels offered at the school. More than three in four schools (79 percent) report having grades 9 through 12.

Please indicate which grade levels are included in this school.

	Number of schools	Percentage of schools
Pre-school	0	0%
Kindergarten	1	2
1 st grade	1	2
2 nd grade	1	2
3 rd grade	2	3
4 th grade	4	6
5 th grade	10	15
6 th grade	15	23
7 th grade	20	30
8 th grade	22	33
9 th grade	52	79
10 th grade	52	79
11 th grade	52	79
12 th grade	52	79

Comparisons to Previous Years

In previous years, respondents were asked to categorize their school according to five categories. These categories included elementary school, middle school, middle/high school, high school, and PK-12 schools. In order to compare the previous year’s data collection this year has been collapsed using the above categories⁴.

Level of School				
<i>Percentage and number responding</i>				
	2011-2012		2012-2013	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Elementary School	3	5%	2	3%
Middle School	9	13	12	18
Middle through High School	8	12	9	14
High School	46	69	43	65
PK through High School	1	1	0	0
Total	67	100	66	100

More than three in five schools are high schools, which is similar to last year. A few more schools this year are categorized as middle schools than last year, which may be due to the expanded definition of a middle school used this year as compared to last year.

⁴ The categories are not an exact fit from last year. The table below acts as a bridge between the two years:

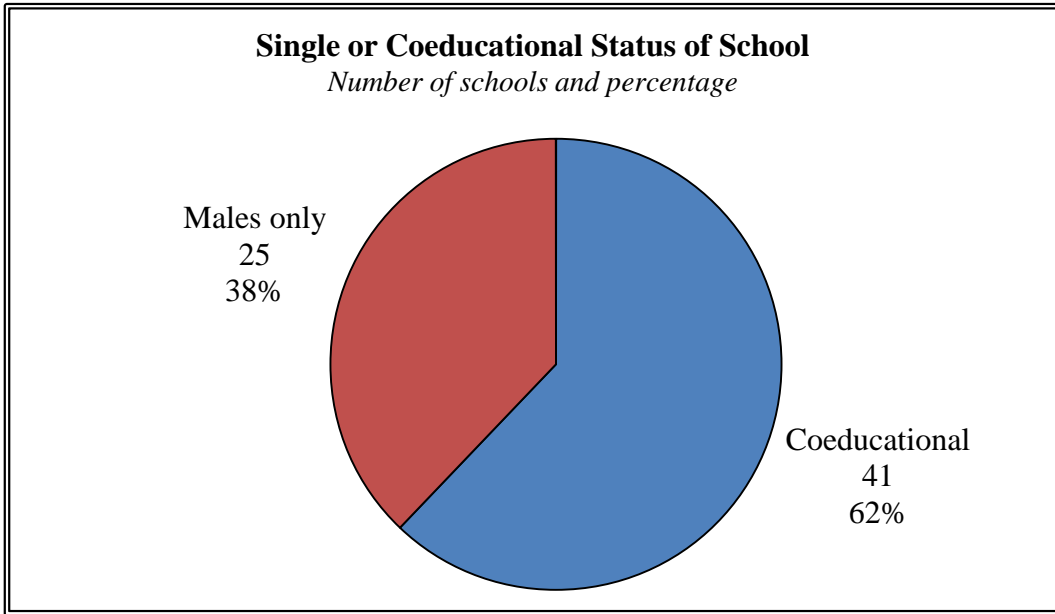
	<i>Last Year</i>	<i>This Year</i>
		<i>Last year’s definition plus:</i>
Elementary School	Pre-Kindergarten through 8 th	One school that is 3 rd grade through 8 th grade
Middle School	grades 5 through 8	Schools that are 4 th grade through 8 th grade and 6 th grade through 8 th grade
Middle/High School	grades 4 through 12	Schools that are 5 th grade through 12 th grade, 6 th grade through 12 th grade, 7 th grade through 12 th grade and 8 th grade through 12 th grade.
High School	grades 9 through 12	

Differences by District

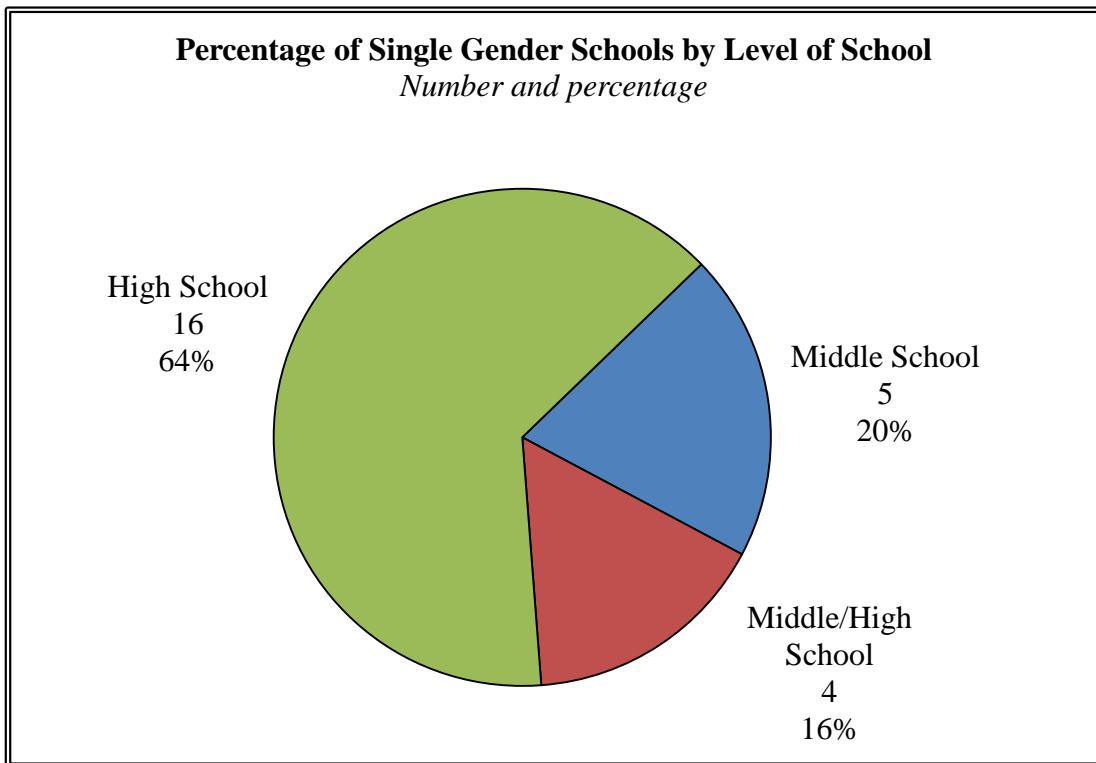
Level of School by District		<i>Number and percentage responding</i>	
		Number of all schools	Percentage of all schools
DENA	Elementary School	1	2%
	Middle School	6	9
	Middle/High School	5	7
	High School	14	21
Midwest	Elementary School	1	2%
	Middle School	4	6
	Middle/High School	0	0
	High School	16	24
NO-SF	Elementary School	0	0%
	Middle School	1	2
	Middle/High School	4	6
	High School	2	3
San Francisco	Elementary School	0	0%
	Middle School	1	2
	Middle/High School	0	0
	High School	11	16
Total		66	100%

Single and Coeducational

One in three schools (38 percent) is males only, while 62 percent are coeducational.



Almost two in three of the 25 single gender schools are high schools (64 percent).



San Miguel and Cristo Rey Schools

One in five schools in the Lasallian Network is a San Miguel or Cristo Rey school.

<i>Is this school a San Miguel or Cristo Rey School?</i>		
	Number of Schools	Percentage
Yes, San Miguel	11	16%
Yes, Cristo Rey	3	5
No	53	79
Total	67	100

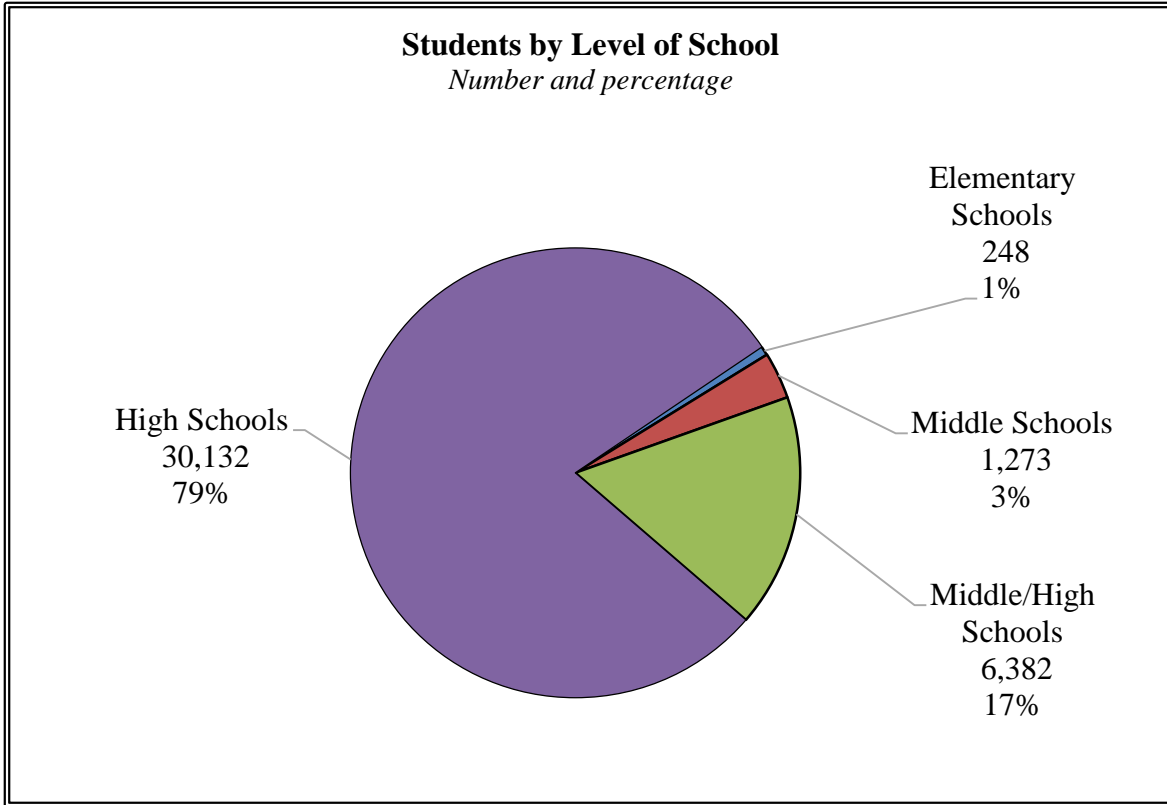
Number of Students

The total number of students in all elementary through secondary schools in the Lasallian Network is 38,035. Of those students, 35,261, or 93 percent, are in grades 9 through 12.

Number of Students by Grade	
<i>Enrollment figures as of September 30, 2012</i>	
Pre-school	0
Kindergarten	9
1 st grade	15
2 nd grade	21
3 rd grade	33
4 th grade	74
5 th grade	285
6 th grade	465
7 th grade	862
8 th grade	1,010
9 th grade	9,175
10 th grade	9,049
11 th grade	8,661
12 th grade	8,376
Total	38,035

Differences by Level

Four in five students attend a high school (79 percent), while another almost one in five (17 percent) attend a middle/high school.



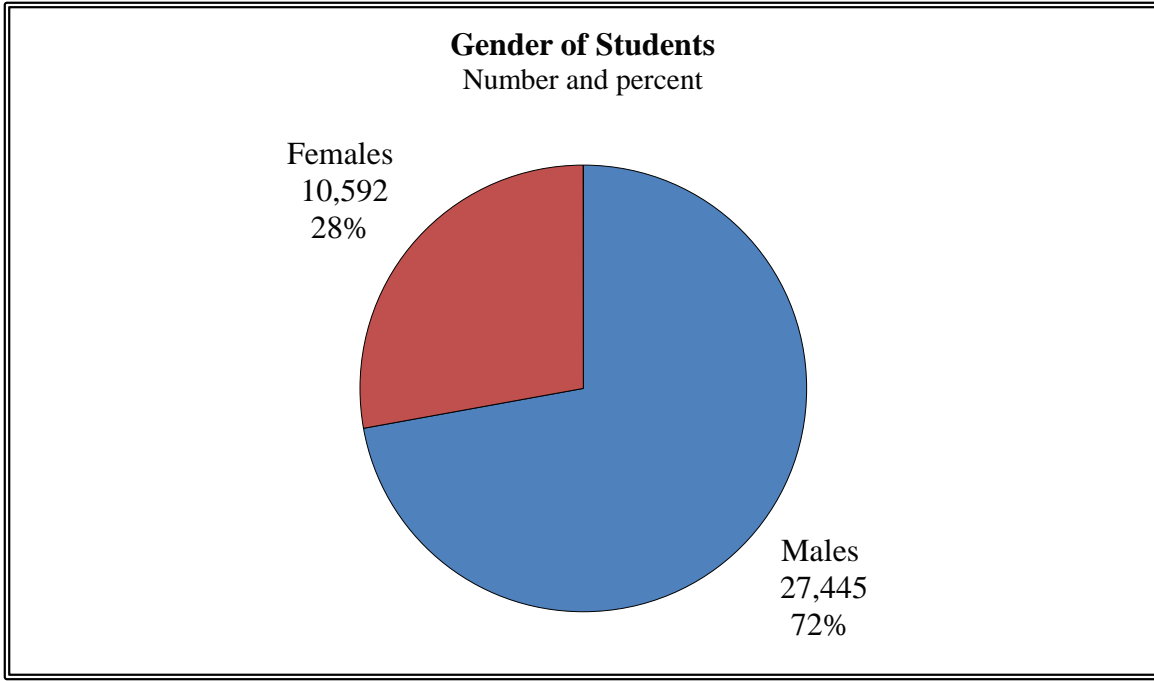
Differences by District

DENA and the Midwest District have the largest proportion of students overall: about two in five are within DENA (38 percent), while three in ten are in the Midwest District (31 percent).

Number of Students in the School		
	Number of students	Percentage of all students
DENA	14,241	38%
Midwest	11,882	31
NO-SF	4,291	11
San Francisco	7,621	20
Total	38,035	100%

Gender of Students

Almost three in four students at schools in the Lasallian Network are males (72 percent), while just over one in four is female (28 percent).⁵



Differences by Level of School

Three in four students in high schools (73 percent) are males.

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Elementary School	130	52%	118	48%
Middle School	971	76	304	24
Middle/High School	4,427	69	1,955	31
High School	21,917	73	8,215	27
Total of all students	27,445	72%	10,592	28%

- About half of elementary school students are male, and the other half are female.

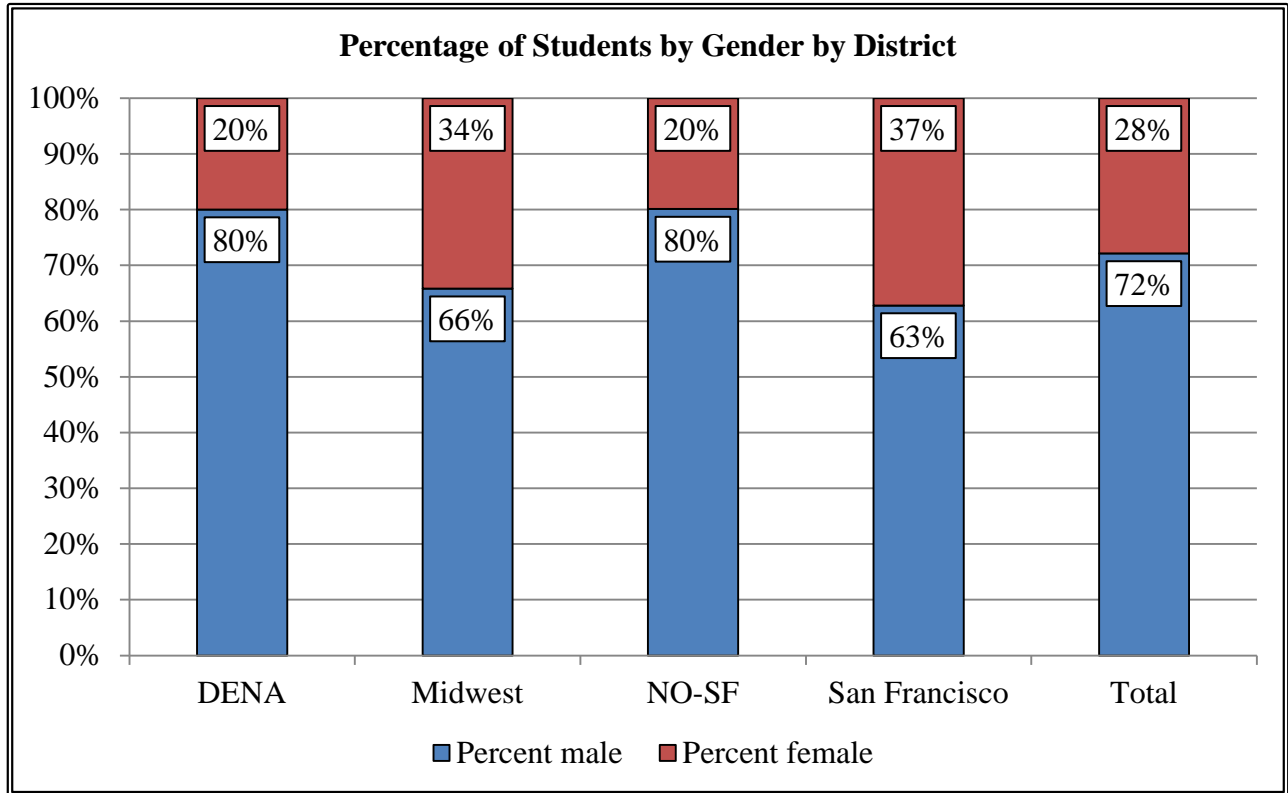
⁵ Note: Two schools did not provide the breakdown for their students by gender. To calculate the proportion for those two schools, the overall proportion of male and female students from last year was multiplied by the total number of students reported by those two schools this year.

- Three in four middle school students are male (86 percent), compared to about one in four who are female (24 percent).
- Two in three middle/high school students are male, and the remaining third are female.
- About three in four high school students are male, while the remaining quarter is female.

Differences by District

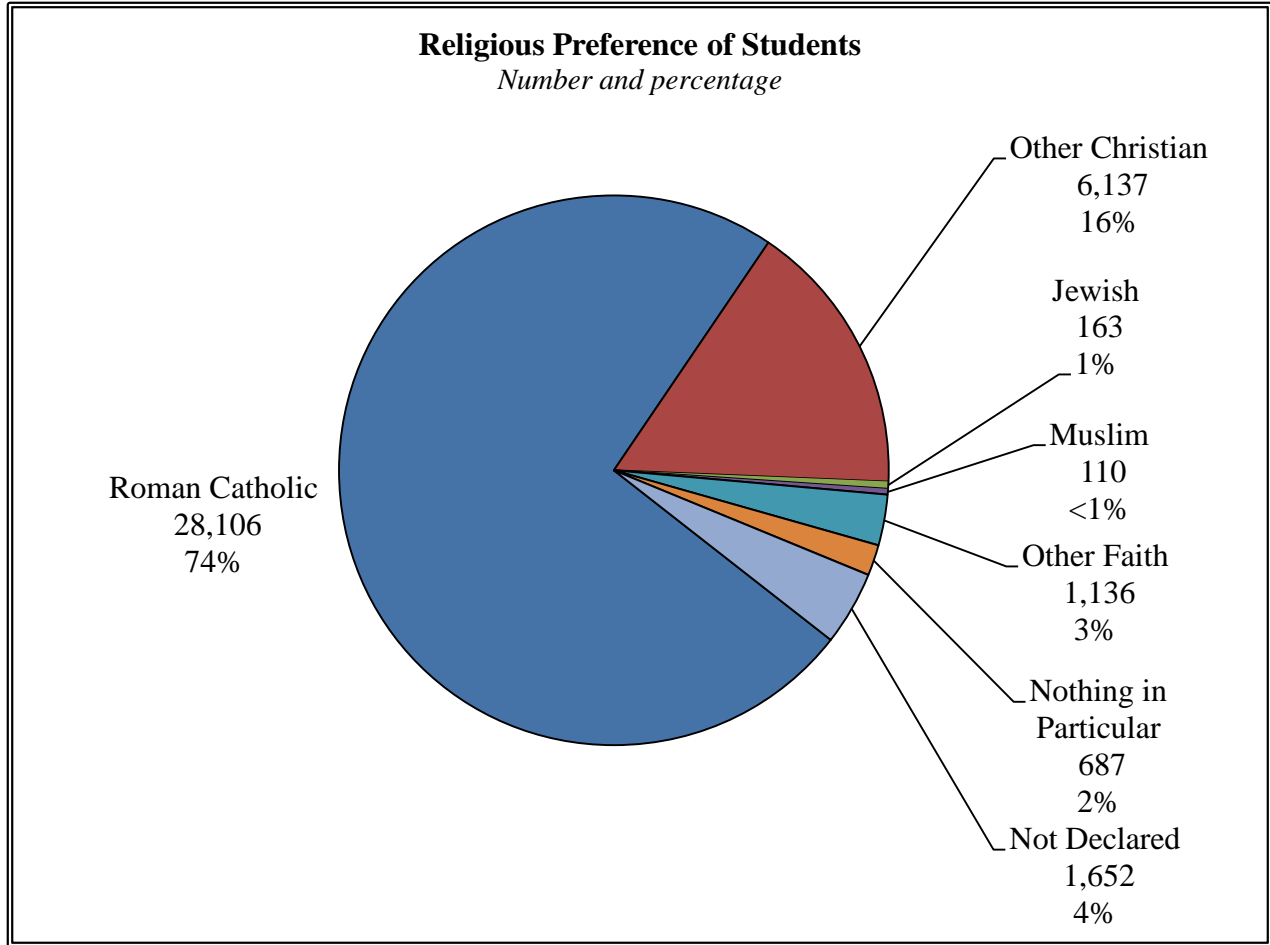
		Elementary School	Middle School	Middle/High School	High School
DENA	Male	48	396	2,245	8,708
	Female	42	114	1,432	1,256
Midwest	Male	82	169	0	7,572
	Female	76	129	0	3,856
NO-SF	Male	0	350	2,182	906
	Female	0	0	523	330
San Francisco	Male	0	56	0	4,731
	Female	0	61	0	2,773
Total		248	1,275	6,382	30,132

In all Districts, the percentage of males is larger than of females. This is particularly true of schools in DENA and the NO-SF District, where four in five students are male and one in five is female.



Religious Preference of Students

Almost three in four students (74 percent) are Roman Catholics. Nine in ten (90 percent) are Roman Catholic or other Christian.^{6,7}



- Almost one in ten students' religious preference is not declared or is nothing in particular.
- About four percent of students are either Jewish, Muslim, or of some other faith.

⁶ Note: Three schools did not provide the breakdown for their students by religion. To calculate the proportion for those three schools, the proportion of each religion's students from last year was multiplied by the total number of students reported by those three schools this year.

⁷ Note: One school did not provide the breakdown for their students by religion and was not in the data file from last year. To approximate students' religious identity for this school, the proportion of each religion from last year was multiplied by the total number of students reported by this school for this year and each religion was proportionally assigned. Due to rounding, these figures are 25 students lower than the actual total.

Differences by Level of School

	<u>Elementary</u>		<u>Middle</u>		<u>Middle/High</u>		<u>High School</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Roman Catholic	126	56%	949	75%	4,877	76%	22,154	74%
Other Christian	88	39	195	15	912	14	4,942	16
Jewish	0	0	1	0	30	0	132	0
Muslim	9	4	17	1	13	0	90	0
Other Faith	4	2	25	2	278	4	829	3
Nothing in particular	0	0	9	1	148	2	530	2
Not Declared	0	0	73	6	124	2	1,455	5
Total	227	100%	1,269	100%	6,382	100%	30,132	100%

- Elementary schools are the most religiously diverse. More than half of elementary school students (56 percent) are Roman Catholics, and two in five (39 percent) are other Christians. Less than one in ten (6 percent) are Muslims or of another faith.
- About three in four students in middle, middle/high, and high schools (73 percent) are Roman Catholics.

⁸ “N” is the number of students, and % is the percentage of students of each religious group by level of school.

Differences by District

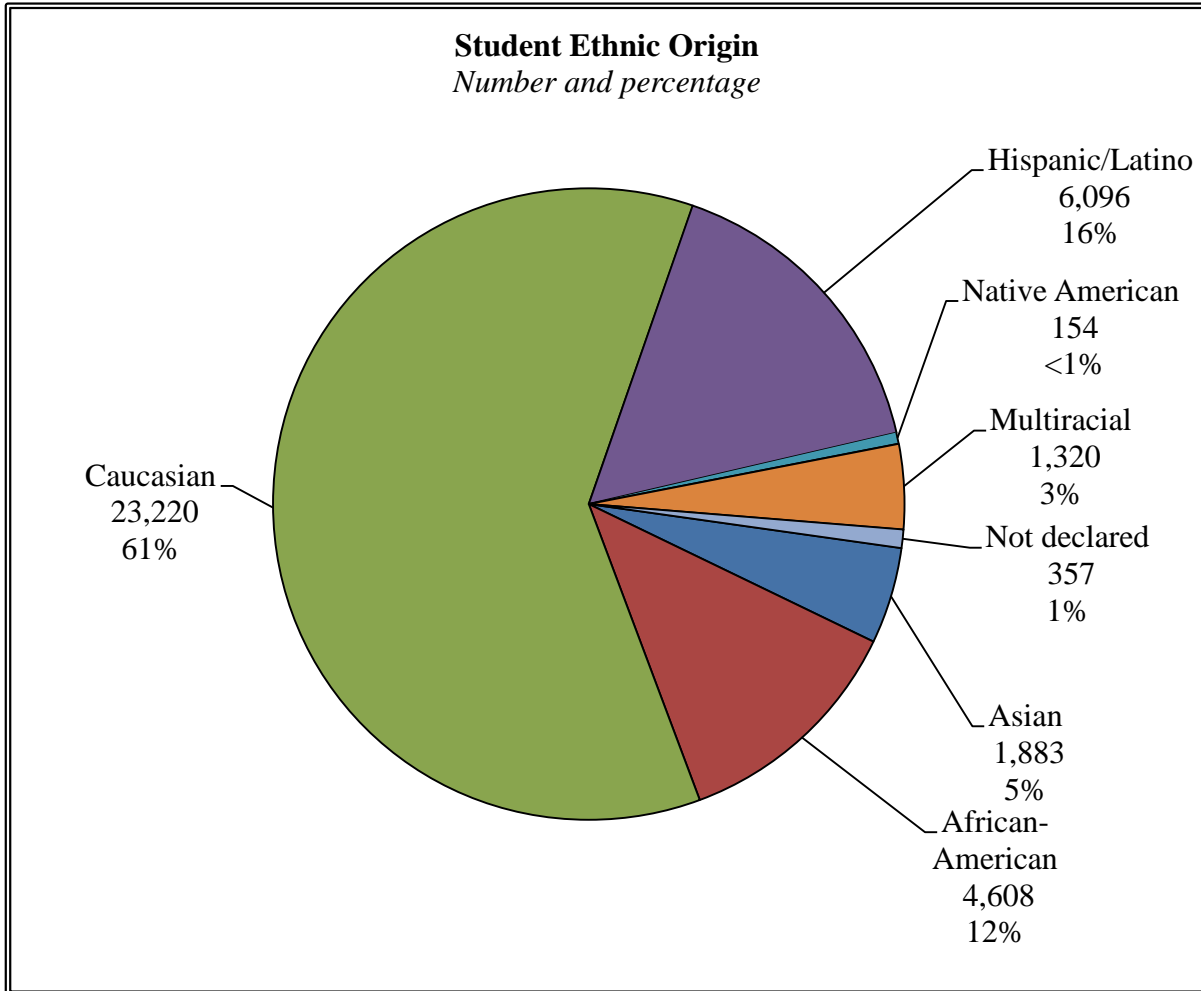
The majority of students in all Districts are Roman Catholic.

Student Religious Preference by District								
	<u>DENA</u>		<u>Midwest</u>		<u>NO-SF</u>		<u>San Francisco</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Roman Catholic	10,258	72%	9,292	78%	3,397	79%	5,159	68%
Other Christian	1,900	13	1,847	16	770	18	1,620	21
Jewish	63	<1	27	<1	13	<1	60	1
Muslim	90	<1	19	<1	9	<1	11	<1
Other Faith	697	5	103	1	10	<1	326	4
Nothing in particular	157	1	447	4	83	2	0	0
Not declared	1,076	8	122	1	9	<1	445	6
Total	14,241	100%	11,857	100%	4,291	100%	7,621	100%

- The NO-SF District has the highest concentration of Roman Catholic students, with almost eight in ten (79 percent) students in that District having a religious preference of Roman Catholic.
- Roman Catholics make up between 68 percent and 79 percent of students in each District.

Ethnic Origin of Students

Three in five students are Caucasian (60 percent). This is the largest ethnic origin group, followed by Hispanic/Latino (16 percent) and African-American (13 percent).⁹



⁹ Note: Three schools did not provide the breakdown for their students by race. To calculate the proportion for those three schools, the overall proportion of students of each race from last year was multiplied by the total number of students reported this year. One school did not provide the breakdown for their students by race and was not in the data file from last year. To approximate this school's students' racial identity, the overall proportion of each race from last year was multiplied by the total number of students reported for this school for this year and each race was proportionally assigned. Due to rounding, these figures are one student higher than the actual total.

Differences by Level of School

Nearly half of students in elementary schools (48 percent) are Hispanic/Latino, and another one in three (34 percent) is African-American.

	Elementary School	Middle School	Middle/High School	High School
Asian	7%	7%	3%	5%
African-American	34	20	7	13
Caucasian	9	28	75	60
Hispanic/Latino	48	39	10	16
Native American	0	5	<1	<1
Multiracial	2	2	3	5
Not Declared	0	0	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

- One in ten students in elementary school is Caucasian (9 percent), and another 7 percent are Asian.
- Almost two in five students in middle school are Hispanic/Latino (39 percent). One in four middle school students (28 percent) are Caucasian, and another one in five is African-American (20 percent).
- In the middle/high school schools, three in four students (75 percent) are Caucasian, while one in ten (10 percent) is Hispanic/Latino.
- In the high schools, six in ten students are Caucasian. One in six students (16 percent) is Hispanic/Latino, and 13 percent is African-American. One in 20 students in high school (5 percent) is Asian.

Differences by District

The majority of students in each District are Caucasian, except in the San Francisco District, where no one ethnic origin comprises a majority of students.

Student Ethnic Origin								
<i>Percentage and number responding</i>								
	<u>DENA</u>		<u>Midwest</u>		<u>NO-SF</u>		<u>San Francisco</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Asian	479	3%	280	2%	86	2%	1,038	14%
African-American	2,308	16	1,454	12	239	6	607	8
Caucasian	9,132	64	8,212	69	2,746	64	3,130	41
Hispanic/Latino	1,812	13	1,425	12	968	23	1,891	25
Native American	18	<1	141	1	20	0	40	1
Multiracial	308	2	349	3	210	5	786	10
Not Declared	185	1	21	0	22	1	129	2
Total	14,242	100%	11,882	100%	4,291	100%	7,621	100%

- About one in six students in DENA is African-American (16 percent) or Hispanic/Latino (13 percent). More than six in ten are Caucasian (64 percent).
- Almost seven in ten students in the Midwest District are Caucasian (69 percent). About one in ten is African-American or Hispanic/Latino.
- Two in three students in the NO-SF District (64 percent) are Caucasian, compared to about one in four Hispanic/Latino students (23 percent).
- One in four students in the San Francisco District is either Asian (14 percent) or multiracial (10 percent). Another one in four is Hispanic/Latino (25 percent) and four in ten (41 percent) are Caucasian.

Free or Reduced Lunch Program

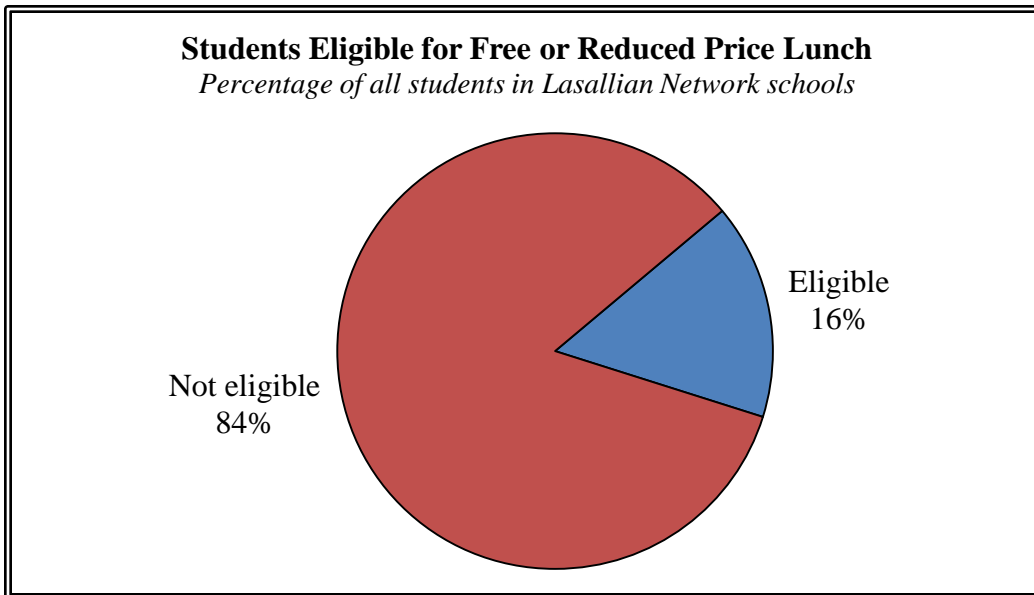
A total of 5,681 students (16 percent) in schools in the Lasallian Network are eligible for free or reduced price lunch¹⁰.

Free or Reduced Price Lunch	
<i>Percentage of schools with students who qualify for free or reduced price lunch program whether the school participates in the program or not¹¹</i>	
No students eligible	17%
Fewer than 5 percent of students	8
5 to 10 percent of students	28
11 to 25 percent of students	15
26 to 50 percent of students	3
51 to 75 percent of students	11
76 percent or more students	18

- One in six schools does not have any students eligible for free or reduced price lunch. Very few schools (8 percent) have less than 5 percent of students eligible for free or reduced price lunch.
- Five to 10 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced price lunch at more than one in four schools in the Lasallian Network (28 percent).
- About three in ten schools (29 percent) have a majority (greater than 50 percent) of their students eligible for free or reduced price lunch programs.

¹⁰ Note: Six schools did not respond to this question, and their free/reduced price figures from last year were used. Two additional schools did not respond last year or this year, so the average proportion of free/reduced price students was used for each of these.

¹¹ See United States Department of Agriculture School Meals Guidelines, available: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/notices/iegs/IEGs10-11.htm>



Comparison to Schools Nationally

Free or Reduced Price Lunch
Percentage of schools with students who qualify for free or reduced price lunch program, whether the school participates in the program or not

	Lasallian Network Schools	Schools Nationally¹²
0 to 25 percent of students	68%	25%
26 to 50 percent of students	3	29
51 to 75 percent of students	11	25
76 percent or more students	18	19

- Lasallian Network schools are more likely than schools nationally to have zero to 25 percent of the student body eligible for free or reduced price lunch (68 percent to 25 percent, respectively).
- However, Lasallian Network schools are about as likely as schools nationally to have a large majority (76 percent) or more students eligible for free or reduced price lunch (18 percent to 19 percent, respectively).

¹² Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey,” 2009-10.

Differences by Level of School

More than nine in ten students in Lasallian Network elementary schools are eligible for free or reduced price lunch programs.

	Total	Percentage of students in that level of school
Elementary School	228	92%
Middle School	814	64
Middle/High School	315	5
High School	4,324	14
Total	5,681	

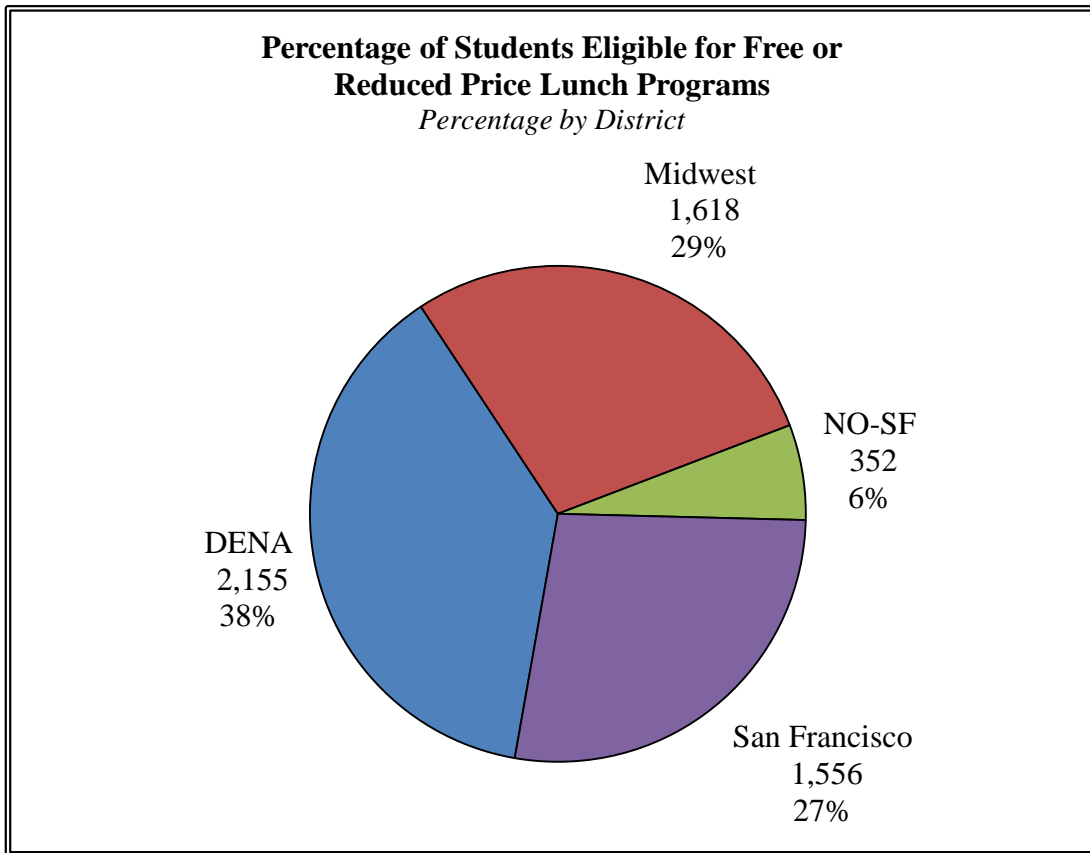
- Two in three students (64 percent) in middle schools are eligible for free or reduced price lunch.
- More than one in ten students (14 percent) in high school are eligible for free or reduced price lunch. However, this is the equivalent of about one in every ten students in Lasallian Network schools (not shown in the table).

Differences by District

	Total	Percentage of students in that District
DENA	2,155	15%
Midwest	1,618	14
NO-SF	352	8
San Francisco	1,556	20

- One in seven students (15 percent) in DENA and the Midwest District is eligible for free or reduced price lunch.

- One in five students in the San Francisco District is eligible for free or reduced price lunch programs.
- Less than one in ten students in the NO-SF District is eligible for free or reduced price lunch programs.



Tuition Assistance

A total of 14,987 students request any form of tuition assistance. Of those students, 92 percent (13,746 students) receive any form of tuition assistance. One in four schools says that all or nearly all students requested tuition assistance and about the same proportion report that all or nearly all students received tuition assistance.

Percent of Student who:		
<i>Percentage of schools responding</i>		
	Requested any form of tuition assistance	Received any form of tuition assistance
No financial aid	5%	4%
A few (1 to 24%)	13	16
Some (25 to 49%)	30	35
Many (50 to 74%)	16	10
Most (75 to 90%)	13	12
All or nearly all (91% or more)	23	23

Differences by Level of School

Almost all students in elementary schools request and receive tuition assistance. Two in three students in middle schools request and receive financial aid. In high schools, just over two in five students request tuition assistance, but just under two in five receive tuition assistance. Four in ten students overall request tuition assistance and one in three receives tuition assistance.

Students Requesting and Receiving Tuition Assistance				
	Total	<i>Requesting</i>	Total	<i>Receiving</i>
		Percentage of students in that level of school		Percentage of students in that level of school
Elementary School	245	99%	245	99%
Middle School	810	64	810	64
Middle/High School	1,083	17	1,127	17
High School	12,849	43	11,564	38
Total	14,987	41	13,746	36

Comparisons to Catholic Schools Nationally

Schools in the Lasallian Network are less likely than Catholic schools nationally to have most of their students requesting tuition assistance. Whereas 35 percent of Catholic secondary schools nationally have most of their students requesting tuition assistance, 19 percent of Lasallian Network secondary schools have most of their students requesting tuition assistance.

	Percentage of Requests for Tuition Assistance¹³			
	Lasallian Network Schools		Catholic Schools Nationally	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary¹⁴	Secondary¹⁵
No financial aid	0%	3%	2%	<1%
A few (1 to 24%)	0	11	59	2
Some (25 to 49%)	0	49	24	8
Many (50 to 74%)	0	13	8	18
Most (75 to 90%)	0	19	5	35
All or nearly all (91% or more)	100	5	2	37

¹³ Note: the wording of these questions are slightly different. For the Lasallian Network survey, the question asks: How many students received any form of tuition assistance? For the Catholic schools nationally, the question asks: At what level are you [the school] able to meet financial aid requests?

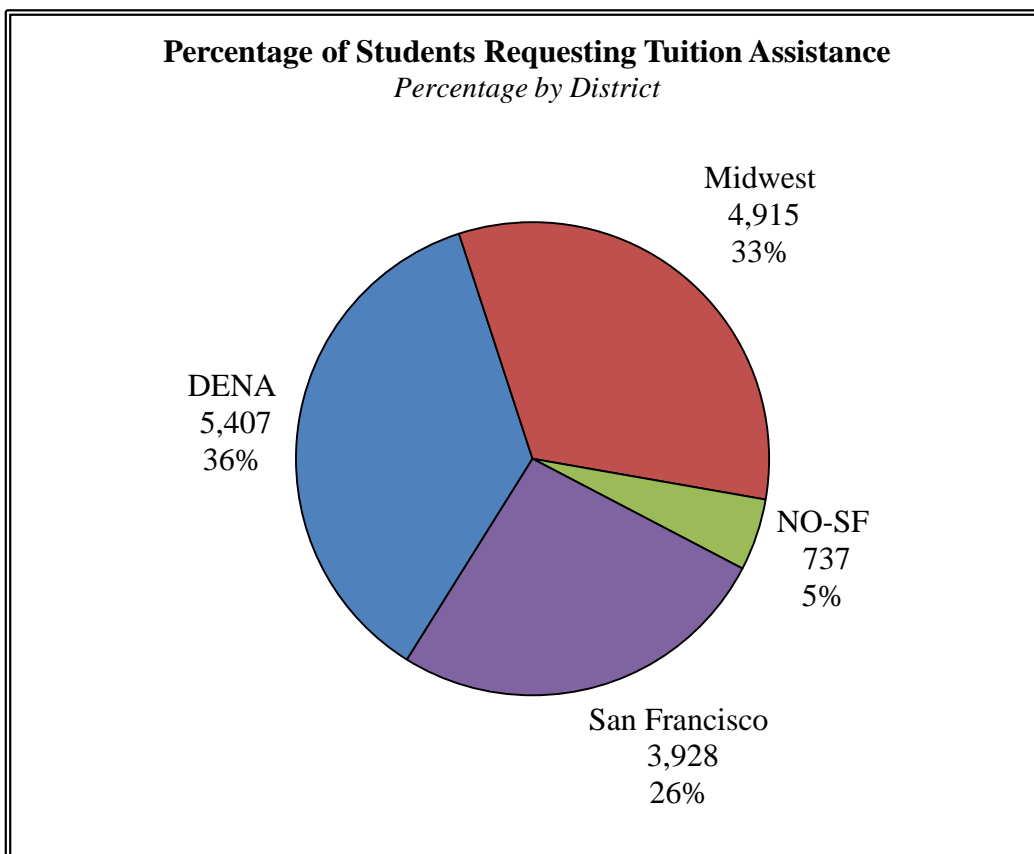
¹⁴ Source: Cidade, Melissa A. and C. Joseph O’Hara. January 2012. *Financing the Mission: A Profile of Catholic Elementary Schools in the United States, 2011*.

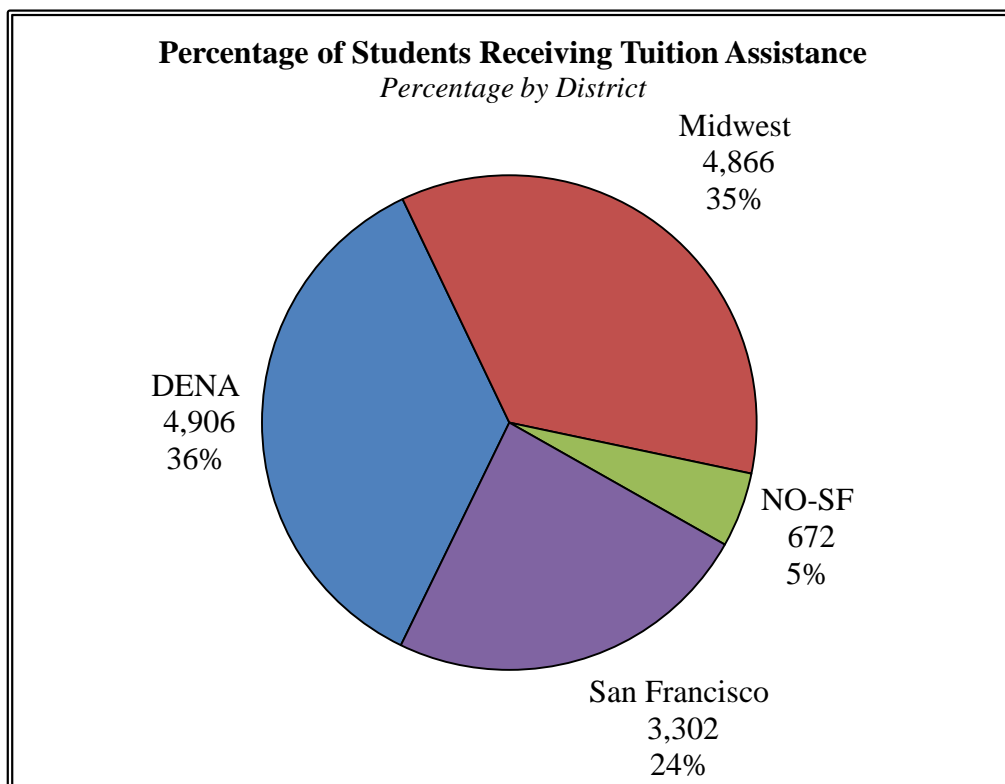
¹⁵ Source: Cidade, Melissa A. and Carolyne Saunders. February 2013. *Dollars and Sense 2012-2013: A Report for the National Catholic Educational Association Secondary Schools Department*.

Differences by District

Half of students (51 percent) in the San Francisco District request tuition assistance, and more than two in five receive (43 percent) tuition assistance. About one in three students (37 percent) in DENA request tuition assistance, and the same proportion (33 percent) receives tuition assistance.

	<i>Requesting</i>		<i>Receiving</i>	
	Total	Percentage of students in that District	Total	Percentage of students in that District
DENA	5,407	37%	4,906	33%
Midwest	4,915	41	4,866	41
NO-SF	737	17	672	16
San Francisco	3,928	51	3,302	43
Total	14,987	41	13,746	36





Tuition

On average, schools charge \$8,765 for base tuition. Half of schools charge less than \$9,150 and half charge more than \$9,150. The range is very wide, from a low of \$200¹⁶ to a high tuition charge of \$18,700.

*[Of those schools that charge tuition]
what is the current base tuition? This is the “base tuition” including fees for a student who is the only student from a given family and before allowances and discounts.*

Mean	\$8,765
Median	\$9,150
Minimum	\$200
Maximum	\$18,700

¹⁶ This figure does not include one school that reported \$0 for tuition, and another school that did not report tuition.

Differences by Level of School

The average base tuition for high schools is \$10,100, with half of schools charging less than \$10,105. The minimum tuition charge for high schools is \$2,000, and the maximum is \$18,700.

Tuition Charges by Level of School					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Number of schools
Elementary School	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$200	\$5,000	2
Middle School	\$3,242	\$883	\$480	\$16,250	10
Middle/High School	\$9,895	\$8,945	\$7,500	\$13,400	9
High School	\$10,100	\$10,105	\$2,000	\$18,700	43

Differences by District

The San Francisco District has the highest average tuition. The Midwest District has the lowest average tuition.

Tuition Charges by District					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Number of schools
DENA	\$8,389	\$9,000	\$200	\$18,700	26
Midwest	\$8,238	\$9,650	\$720	\$13,000	20
NO-SF	\$8,436	\$8,245	\$6,800	\$11,250	7
San Francisco	\$10,820	\$11,600	\$2,600	\$15,600	11

Differences by Cristo Rey/San Miguel Schools

On average, San Miguel schools charge about \$991 in tuition, compared to about \$2,500 for Cristo Rey schools and \$10,470 average tuition for other schools. All Cristo Rey students work one day per week to offset tuition costs.

Tuition Charges by School Type					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Number of schools that responded
San Miguel	\$991	\$750	\$200	\$2,400	9
Cristo Rey	\$2,532	\$2,600	\$2,000	\$2,995	3
Neither	\$10,470	\$10,022	\$4,350	\$18,700	52

Comparison to Catholic Schools Nationally

Elementary schools in the Lasallian Network charge on average, less tuition than Catholic elementary schools nationally. However, on average, Lasallian Network secondary schools charge only slightly more than Catholic secondary schools nationally.

	Lasallian Network		Catholic Schools Nationally	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary¹⁷	Secondary¹⁸
Mean	\$2,600	\$10,100	\$3,715	\$9,612
Median	\$2,600	\$10,105	\$3,600	\$9,120
Minimum	\$200	\$2,000	\$61	\$2,845
Maximum	\$5,000	\$18,700	\$38,250	\$35,800
Number of schools	2	43	1,409	275

¹⁷ Note: tuition for first student from a registered parishioner. Excludes schools that charge less than \$50. Source: Cidade, Melissa A. and C. Joseph O’Hara. January 2012. *Financing the Mission: A Profile of Catholic Elementary Schools in the United States, 2011*.

¹⁸ Note: tuition charges for Grade 9. Source: Cidade, Melissa A. and Carolyne Saunders. February 2013. *Dollars and Sense 2012-2013: A Report for the National Catholic Educational Association Secondary Schools Department*.

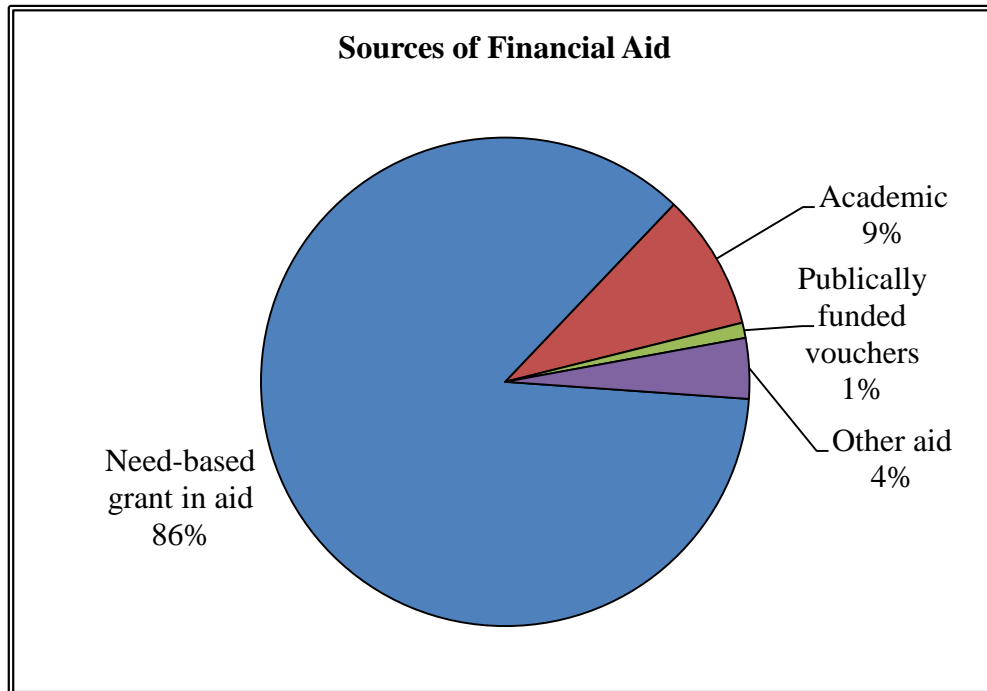
Financial Aid

Lasallian Network schools gave more than \$73,000,000 in need-based grants (including work study) over the 2012-2013 school year. In total, schools in the Lasallian Network gave \$85,632,922 in total financial aid in the 2012-2013 school year.¹⁹

How much total financial aid was given in each of the following categories?

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Total
Need-based grant in aid (including work study)	\$1,145,739	\$851,000	\$8,500	\$10,307,200	\$73,327,308
Academic	\$196,425	\$87,000	\$6,000	\$981,999	\$7,660,585
Publically funded voucher	\$30,826	\$294,212	\$130,000	\$500,405	\$924,617
Other aid (including multiple children discounts, faculty discounts, and credits)	\$106,297	\$9,550	\$4,680	\$491,362	\$3,720,412

Most financial aid (86 percent) is given as need-based grants. Another 9 percent is academic aid, while 4 percent is other aid and just 1 percent is from publically funded vouchers.



¹⁹ Note: These figures are for those schools that offer each of these types of financial aid. Responses of zero were excluded from analysis.

Differences by District

Schools in DENA gave an average of more than \$1 million in need-based grants to students in 2012-2013. The average amount of financial aid given by any school in DENA is \$1.4 million. In total, schools in DENA gave more than \$38 million dollars in financial aid.

Financial Aid Given			
<i>DENA only – 27 schools</i>			
	Average	Total	Number of schools
Need-based grant	\$1,322,293	\$31,735,043	24
Academic	\$309,547	\$4,643,210	15
Publically funded			2
vouchers	\$315,202	\$630,405	
Other aid	\$12,625	\$1,388,672	11
All DENA	\$1,422,123	\$38,397,330	26

Schools in the Midwest District give an average of \$791,948 in need-based grants. In total, schools in the Midwest District gave more than \$19 million in financial aid to students for the 2012-2013 school year.

Financial Aid Given			
<i>Midwest only – 21 schools</i>			
	Average	Total	Number of schools
Need-based grant	\$791,948	\$16,630,913	21
Academic	\$110,166	\$1,211,826	11
Publically funded	\$294,212	\$294,212	1
vouchers			
Other aid	\$107,451	\$1,289,409	12
All Midwest	\$925,065	\$19,426,360	21

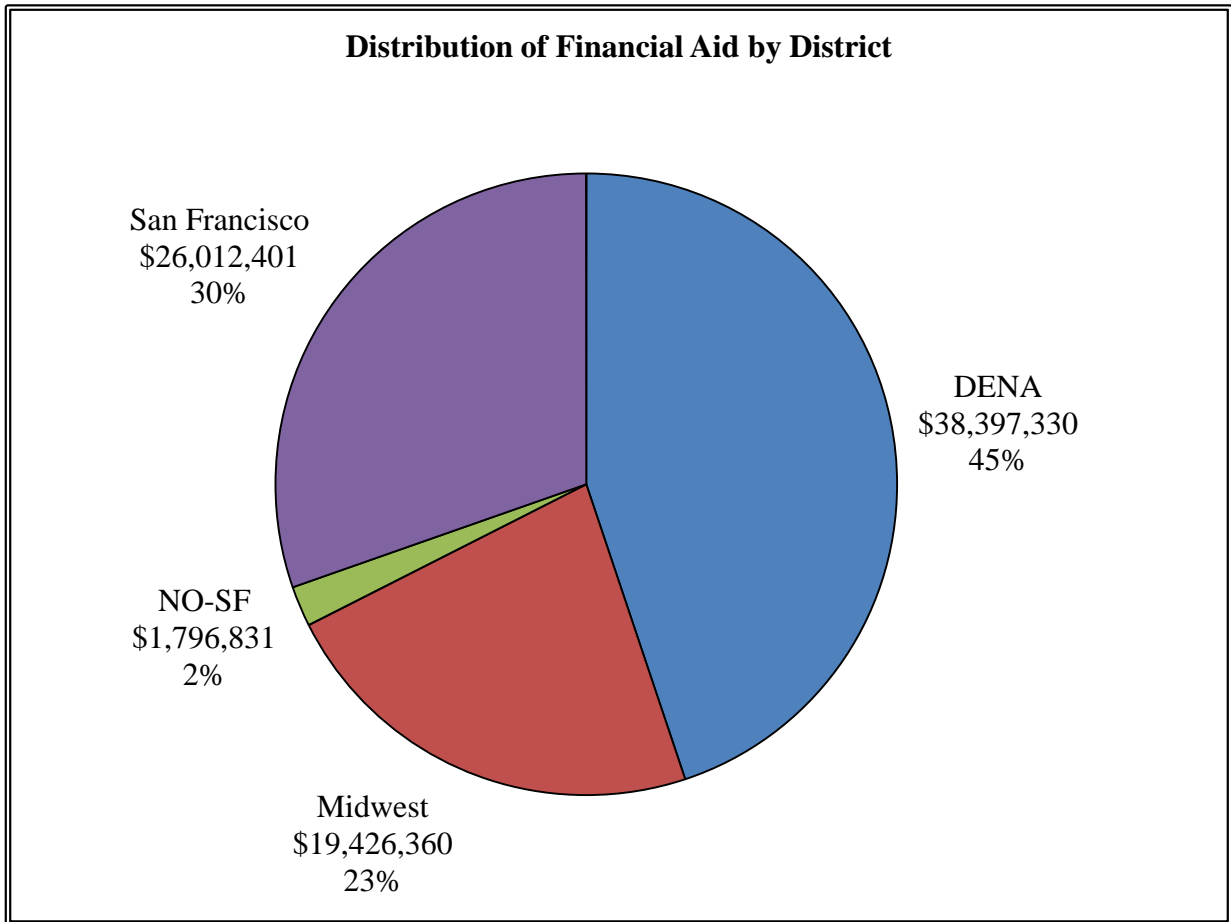
Schools in the NO-SF District gave a total of \$1.3 million in need-based grants in 2012-2013. Total financial aid given by NO-SF schools is about \$1.8 million.

Financial Aid Given			
<i>NO-SF only – 7 schools</i>			
	Average	Total	Number of schools
Need-based grant	\$179,859	\$1,259,010	7
Academic	\$36,883	\$221,300	6
Publically funded vouchers	\$0	\$0	0
Other aid	\$79,130	\$316,521	4
All NO-SF	\$256,690	\$1,796,831	7

Schools in the San Francisco District gave a total of more than \$26 million in financial aid during the 2012-2013 school year. More than \$23 million of that was in the form of need-based grants.

Financial Aid Given			
<i>San Francisco only – 12 schools</i>			
	Average	Total	Number of schools
Need-based grant	\$1,975,195	\$23,702,342	12
Academic	\$226,321	\$1,584,249	7
Publically funded vouchers	\$0	\$0	0
Other aid	\$90,726	\$725,810	8
All San Francisco	\$2,167,700	\$26,012,401	12

Even though the NO-SF District distributed more than \$1.7 million in financial aid, this is about 2 percent of the total amount of financial aid distributed by schools in the Lasallian Network. DENA schools accounted for almost half of the total amount of financial aid distributed – more than \$38 million. The San Francisco District schools distributed another 30 percent of the total amount of financial aid distributed (\$26 million) and the Midwest gave about one-quarter of the total amount of financial aid, at more than \$19 million.



Cost per Student

On average, it costs schools \$12,119 to educate each student. For half of schools, the cost per student is less than \$11,847, and for the other half, the cost is more than \$11,847. The lowest cost per student listed is \$4,920, and the highest is \$21,325.

<i>What is your calculated cost per student? Divide your total operating budget by the number of students.</i>	
Mean	\$12,119
Median	\$11,847
Minimum	\$4,920
Maximum	\$21,325

Differences by Level of School

The average per student cost for high schools is \$12,408. The minimum cost per student for high schools is \$6,202, and the maximum is \$21,325. The average cost per student is about the same for middle schools and high schools, though slightly lower for middle/high schools and elementary schools.

Cost per Student by Level of School					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Number of schools
Elementary School	\$8,460	\$8,460	\$4,920	\$12,000	2
Middle School	\$12,679	\$11,550	\$7,450	\$21,000	12
Middle/High School	\$10,804	\$10,657	\$8,000	\$14,600	9
High School	\$12,408	\$12,500	\$6,202	\$21,325	43

Differences by District

DENA and the San Francisco District have the highest average cost per student. The NO-SF District has the lowest average cost per student.

Cost per Student by District					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Number of schools
DENA	\$12,839	\$12,750	\$7,700	\$21,325	26
Midwest	\$11,411	\$11,000	\$4,920	\$21,000	21
NO-SF	\$9,408	\$8,506	\$7,450	\$13,100	7
San Francisco	\$13,379	\$14,304	\$9,105	\$16,977	12

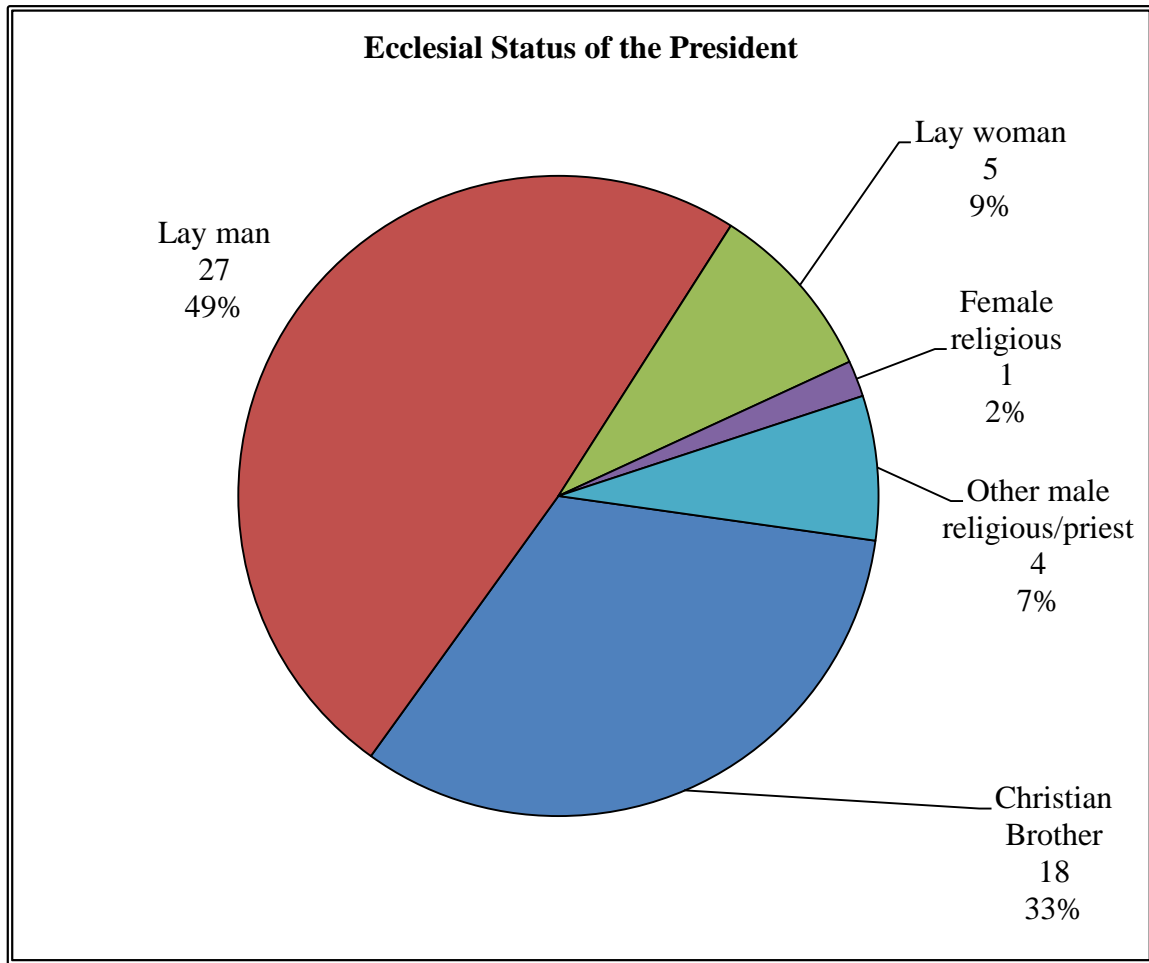
Differences by Cristo Rey/San Miguel Schools

San Miguel Schools, Cristo Rey Schools, and other schools have about the same costs per student.

Cost per Student by School Type					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Number of schools
San Miguel	\$12,767	\$12,000	\$7,500	\$21,000	11
Cristo Rey	\$11,919	\$12,517	\$9,800	\$13,440	3
Neither	\$11,993	\$11,672	\$4,920	\$21,325	52

President

Many schools in the Lasallian Network operate with a president/principal model of leadership. Four in five schools in the Lasallian Network (55) list a person in the role of president. Of these, one in three has a Christian Brother as president, while almost half (49 percent) have a lay man. A lay woman heads one in ten schools (9 percent), while the same proportion – 9 percent – is headed by a female religious or other male religious or priest.



Differences by Level of School

About nine in ten middle schools and high schools have a president as the head of the school. Of those schools, one in four (27 percent) middle schools and three in ten (30 percent) high schools have a Christian Brother as their president.

		Elementary School	Middle School	Middle/High School	High School	
School has a president	%	50%	92%	67%	86%	
	N	(1)	(11)	(6)	(37)	
President is a...	Christian Brother	%	0	27	67	30
		N	(0)	(3)	(4)	(11)
	Lay man	%	0	54	17	54
		N	(0)	(6)	(1)	(20)
	Lay woman	%	0	9	17	8
		N	(0)	(1)	(1)	(3)
	Female religious	%	100	0	0	0
		N	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	Other male religious/priest	%	0	9	0	8
		N	(0)	(1)	(0)	(3)

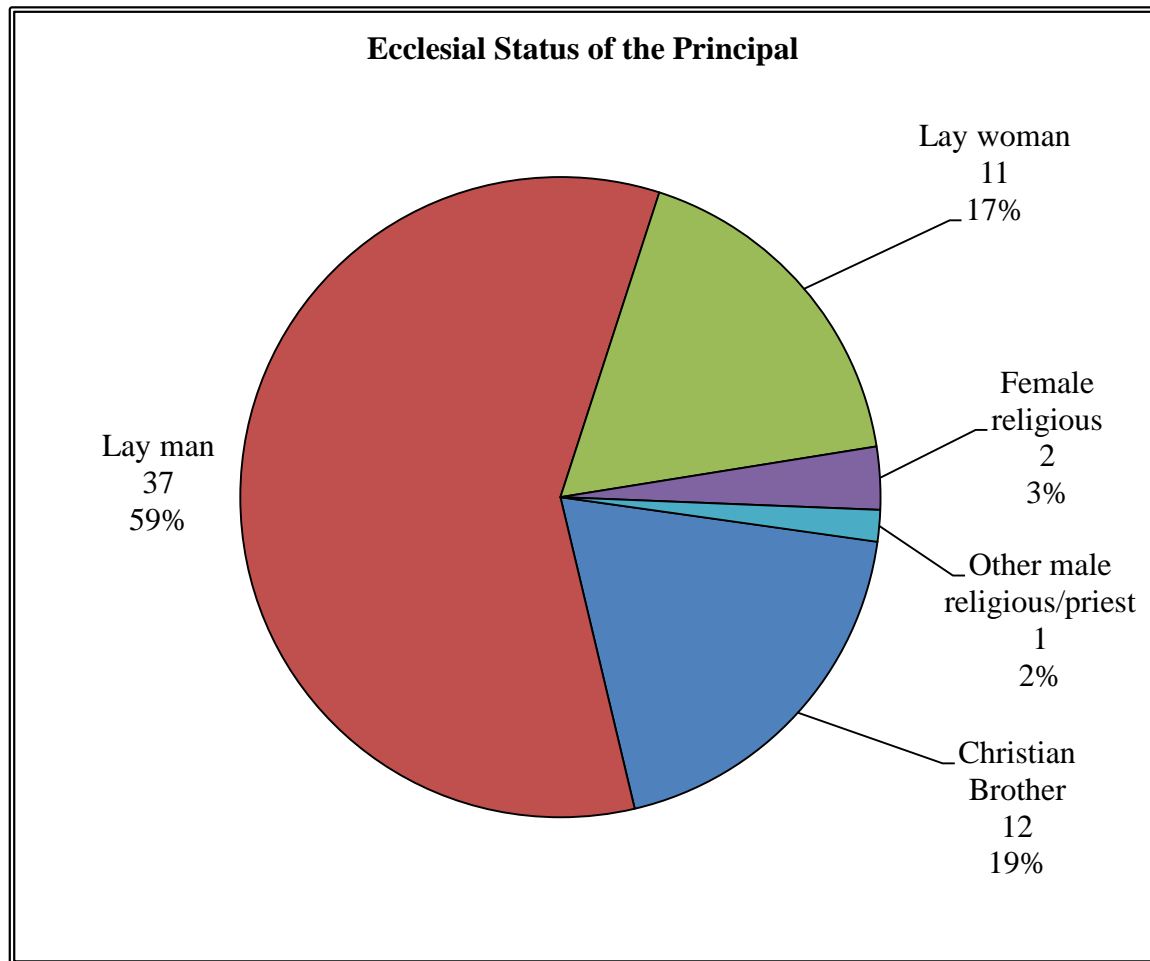
Differences by District

All schools in the San Francisco District have a president as their school leader. Three in four of these presidents in the San Francisco District are lay men. Almost nine in ten schools in the NO-SF District have a president; of them, half are lay men, one in three is a Christian Brother, and almost one in five is a lay woman. Three in four schools in DENA are headed by a president. Six in ten presidents in DENA are Christian Brothers, and one in five is a lay man.

Ecclesial Status of the President by District						
<i>Percentage (and number) by District</i>						
		DENA	Midwest	NO-SF	San Francisco	
School has a president	%	74%	81%	86%	100%	
	N	(20)	(17)	(6)	(12)	
President is a...	Christian Brother	%	60	18	33	8
		N	(12)	(3)	(2)	(1)
	Lay man	%	20	65	50	75
		N	(4)	(11)	(3)	(9)
	Lay woman	%	5	6	17	17
		N	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
	Female religious	%	5	0	0	0
		N	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	Other male religious/priest	%	10	12	0	0
		N	(2)	(2)	(0)	(0)

Principal

Nine in ten schools in the Lasallian Network (94 percent) list a person in the role of principal. Of these, almost one in five has a Christian Brother or a lay woman as principal, while almost three in five (59 percent) have a lay man.



Differences by Level of School

All elementary schools and middle/high schools have a principal, more than nine in ten high schools have a principal, and four in five middle schools have a principal. All of the elementary school principals are lay men, while about half of principals in the middle schools and middle/high schools are lay men. One in three principals in middle/high schools are Christian Brothers, and one in five high school principals are Christian Brothers.

Ecclesial Status of the Principal by Level of School						
<i>Percentage (and number) by level of school</i>						
		Elementary School	Middle School	Middle/High School	High School	
School has a principal²⁰	%	100%	83%	100%	95%	
	N	(2)	(10)	(9)	(41)	
Principal is a...	Christian Brother	%	0	10	33	19
		N	(0)	(1)	(3)	(8)
	Lay man	%	100	50	56	61
		N	(2)	(5)	(5)	(25)
	Lay woman	%	0	30	11	17
		N	(0)	(3)	(1)	(7)
	Female religious	%	0	0	0	5
		N	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)
	Other male religious/priest	%	0	10	0	0
		N	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)

²⁰ Note: unlike presidents, two schools listed more than one principal. This row, then, is the number and percentage of schools that have principals, not the number of principals.

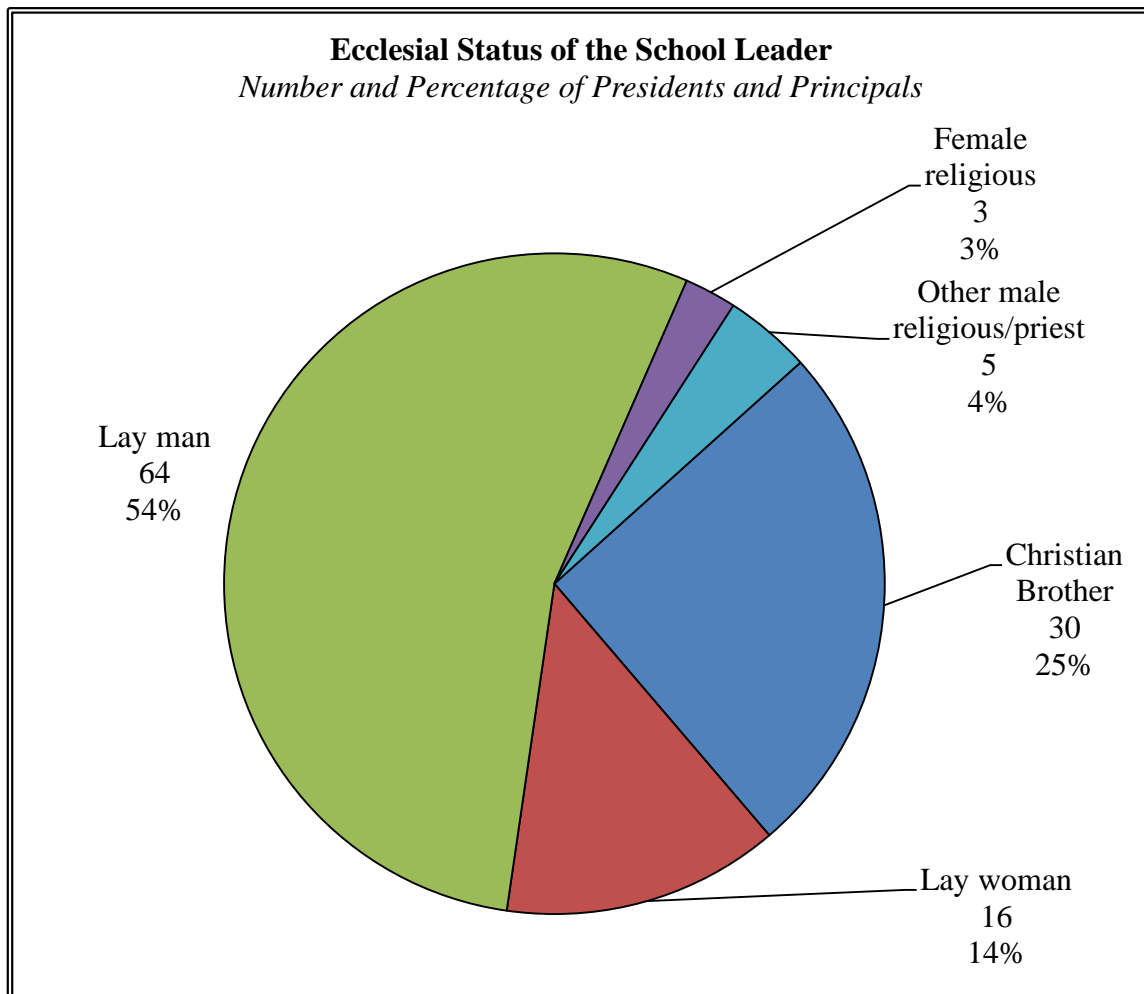
Differences by District

All schools in the San Francisco and NO-SF Districts have a principal. Two in three (67 percent) of these principals in the San Francisco District are lay men. One in three principals in the NO-SF District is a Christian Brother, as are a quarter in DENA and the San Francisco District and 5 percent in the Midwest District.

Ecclesial Status of the Principal by District						
<i>Percentage (and number) by District</i>						
		DENA	Midwest	NO-SF	San Francisco	
School has a principal	%	93%	90%	100%	100%	
	N	(24)	(19)	(7)	(12)	
Principal is a...	Christian Brother	%	25	5	29	25
		N	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Lay man	%	63	55	43	67
		N	(15)	(11)	(3)	(8)
	Lay woman	%	4	35	29	8
		N	(1)	(7)	(2)	(1)
	Female religious	%	4	5	0	0
		N	(1)	(1)	(0)	0
	Other male religious/priest	%	4	0	0	0
		N	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)

All School Leaders

Since most schools indicated that they have both a president and a principal, below is the ecclesial status of the school leaders (principals + presidents). In this way, the proportion of ecclesial status is easier to see – a full one in four school leaders is a Christian Brother (25 percent). Just over half of school presidents and principals are lay men (54 percent), while another one in seven (14 percent) is a lay woman.



Comparisons to Catholic Schools Nationally

Lasallian Network schools are more likely than Catholic schools nationally to have a religious brother (including a De La Salle Christian Brother [FSC]) as a school leader. Whereas one in four secondary schools in the Lasallian Network are led by one or more religious brothers, only 4 percent of Catholic secondary schools nationally are headed by a religious brother. Likewise, Catholic secondary schools nationally are more likely than Lasallian Network secondary schools to be led by one or more lay women (26 percent to 13 percent, respectively).

	Ecclesial Status of School Leaders			
	Lasallian Network Schools		Catholic Schools Nationally	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary²¹	Secondary²²
Lay woman	0%	13%	62%	26%
Lay man	66	57	21	50
Member of a religious congregation of women	33	2	16	11
Religious brother (including FSC)	0	24	<1	4
Other religious, including priest and permanent deacon	0	4	1	9

²¹ Cidade, Melissa A., and C. Joseph O’Hara. January 2012. *Financing the Mission: A Profile of Catholic Elementary Schools in the United States, 2011*.

²² Source: Cidade, Melissa A. and Carolyne Saunders. February 2013. *Dollars and Sense 2012-2013: A Report for the National Catholic Educational Association Secondary Schools Department*.

Other School Administrators

Beyond presidents and principals, two Christian Brothers are assistant principals, two Christian Brothers are deans of students, and two Christian Brothers are serving in other administrative staff positions at schools. However, there are no other male religious or priests serving in administrative positions in these schools.

<i>Number of full and part-time administrative staff by ecclesial status</i>						
	Christian Brother	Lay woman	Lay man	Female religious	Other male religious/priest	Total
Assistant						
Principal(s)	2	29	55	2	0	88
Dean(s) of Students	2	17	33	0	0	52
Other						
Administration	2	15	19	2	0	38
Total	6	61	107	4	0	178

- The majority of assistant principals are lay men (55), as are the majority of deans of students.
- An additional 178 people are serving in administrative positions other than president or principal at these schools.

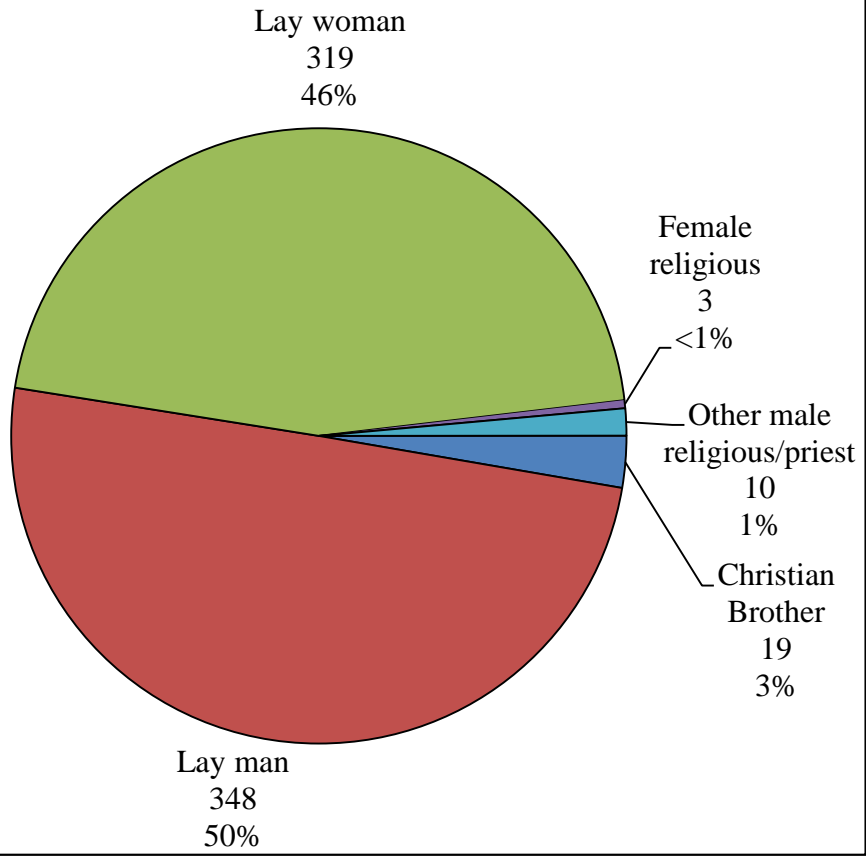
Non-Faculty Professional Staff

Schools were asked to list the number of non-faculty professional staff. This includes those who need a degree for their position, such as campus minister, athletic director, business/finance director, plant manager, alumni director, development director, curriculum coordinator, director of admissions, director of food services, residential counselor, librarians and other equivalent positions.

Ecclesial Status of Non-Faculty Professional Staff	
<i>Number responding</i>	
Christian Brother	19
Lay man	348
Lay woman	319
Female religious	3
Other male religious/priest	10

- A total of 19 Christian Brothers work in non-faculty professional positions in schools in the Lasallian Network. This is 3 percent of all non-faculty professional positions.
- A total of 319 lay women are in non-faculty professional positions at Christian Brothers schools, almost half of all of such positions (46 percent).
- Half of non-faculty professional staff positions (50 percent) are held by lay men.

Ecclesial Status of Non-Faculty Professional Staff
Number and percentage of all non-faculty professional staff



Differences by District

More than nine in ten non-faculty professional staff positions are held by lay men and lay women, regardless of the District.

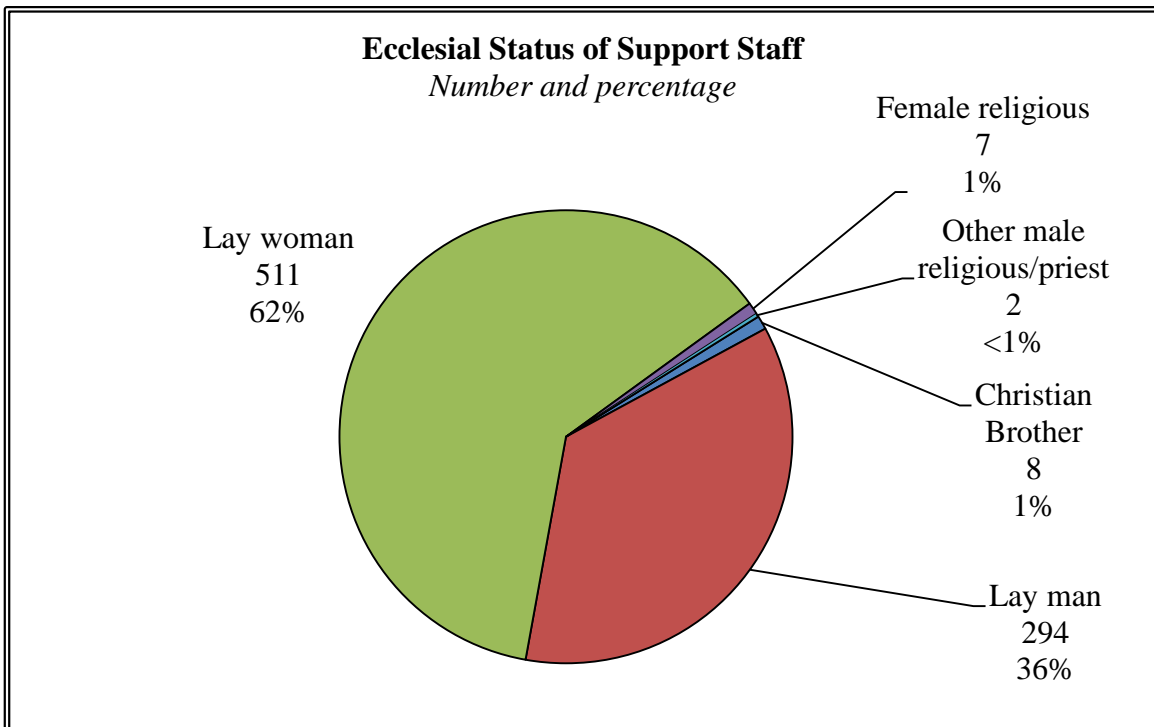
Ecclesial Status of Non-Faculty Professional Staff				
	DENA	Midwest	NO-SF	San Francisco
Christian Brother	15	0	1	3
Lay man	129	122	27	70
Lay woman	113	99	37	70
Female religious	2	0	0	1
Other male religious/priest	4	6	0	0
Total	263	227	65	144

Support Staff

Schools were asked to list the number of support staff. This includes those who do not need a degree for their position, such as cafeteria workers, custodians, bookstore managers, office workers, security, secretaries, maintenance, cooks, and other equivalent positions. This category also captures all staff that is not included in the head of school, administrative, or non-faculty professional categories, and is not faculty.

Ecclesial Status of Support Staff	
Christian Brother	8
Lay man	294
Lay woman	511
Female religious	7
Other male religious/priest	2

- A total of 511 support staff, or six in ten (62 percent), are lay women.
- About one in three (36 percent) support staff, or 294 people, are lay men.
- Christian Brother, female religious, and other male religious and priests are about 2 percent of support staff (17 people).



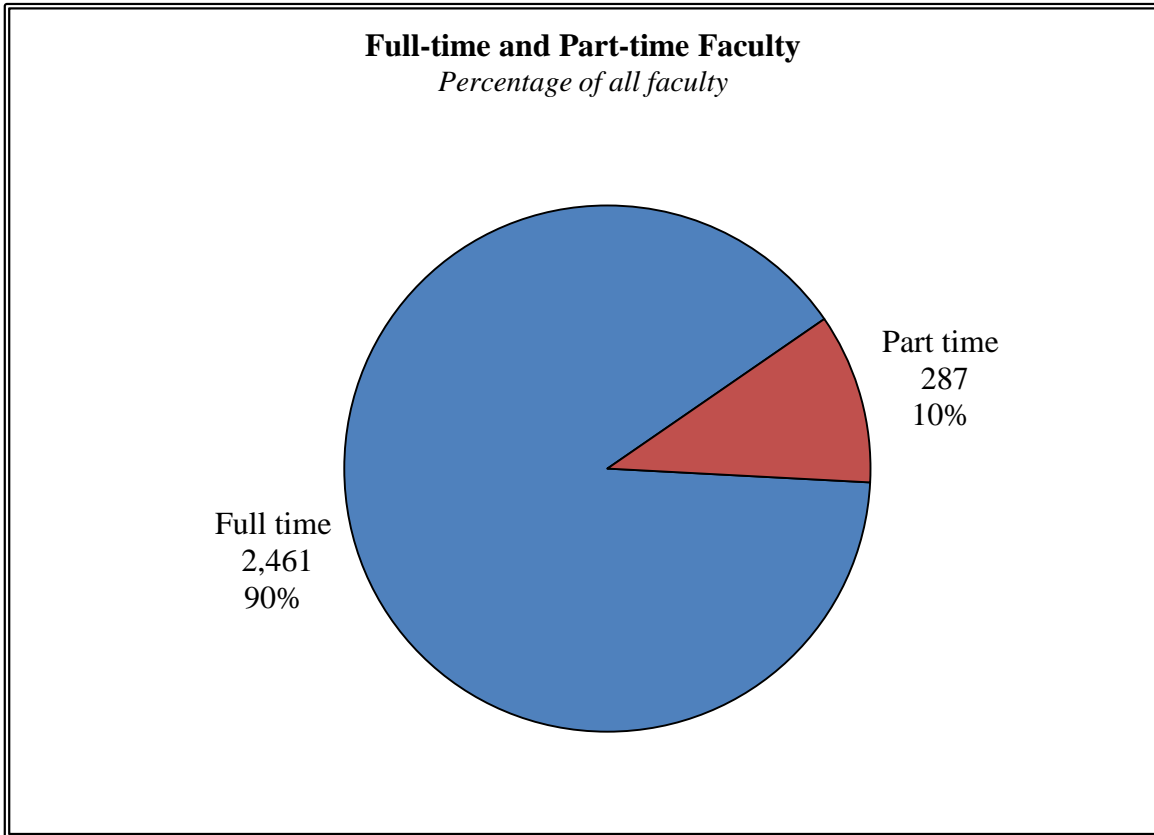
Differences by District

Support staff members are most likely to be lay men and lay women, regardless of District.

Ecclesial Status of Support Staff				
	DENA	Midwest	NO-SF	San Francisco
Christian Brother	3	2	1	2
Lay man	73	109	35	77
Lay woman	148	193	33	137
Female religious	5	1	1	0
Other male religious/priest	2	0	0	0
Total	231	305	70	216

Faculty

Schools in the Lasallian Network employ a total of 2,748 faculty.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Faculty <i>Includes full- and part-time</i>		
	N	%
Christian Brother	87	3%
Lay man	1538	56
Lay woman	1033	38
Female religious	78	3
Other male religious/priest	12	<1
Total	2,748	100%

- Three percent of school faculty are Christian Brothers.
- More than half of teachers at Lasallian Network schools are lay men (56 percent), while almost four in ten are lay women (38 percent).
- Fewer than 4 percent of faculty at Lasallian Network schools are female religious or other male religious or priests.

	<u>Full-time</u>		<u>Part-time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	67	3%	20	7%
Lay man	1,420	58	118	41
Lay woman	898	36	135	47
Female religious	70	3	8	3
Other male religious/priest	6	<1	6	2
Total	2,461	100%	287	100%

Faculty and Staff Ethnic Origin

About four in five faculty and staff (83 percent) at Lasallian Network schools are Caucasian.

Faculty and Staff Ethnic Origin		
<i>Number and percentage responding</i>		
	N	%
Asian	113	3%
African-American	169	4
Caucasian	3,669	83
Hispanic/Latino	351	8
Native American	9	<1
Multiracial	43	1
Data not available	88	2
Total	4,442	100%

Differences by Level of School

Between seven in ten and eight in ten faculty and staff are Caucasian, regardless of the level of school.

Faculty and Staff Ethnic Origin				
<i>Number responding</i>				
	Elementary School	Middle School	Middle/High School	High School
Asian	1	9	5	98
African-American	6	12	19	132
Caucasian	27	173	608	2,861
Hispanic/Latino	4	31	53	263
Native American	0	4	0	5
Multiracial	0	0	2	41
Data not available	0	0	0	88
Total	38	229	687	3,488

Differences by District

The majority of faculty and staff in each District is Caucasian.

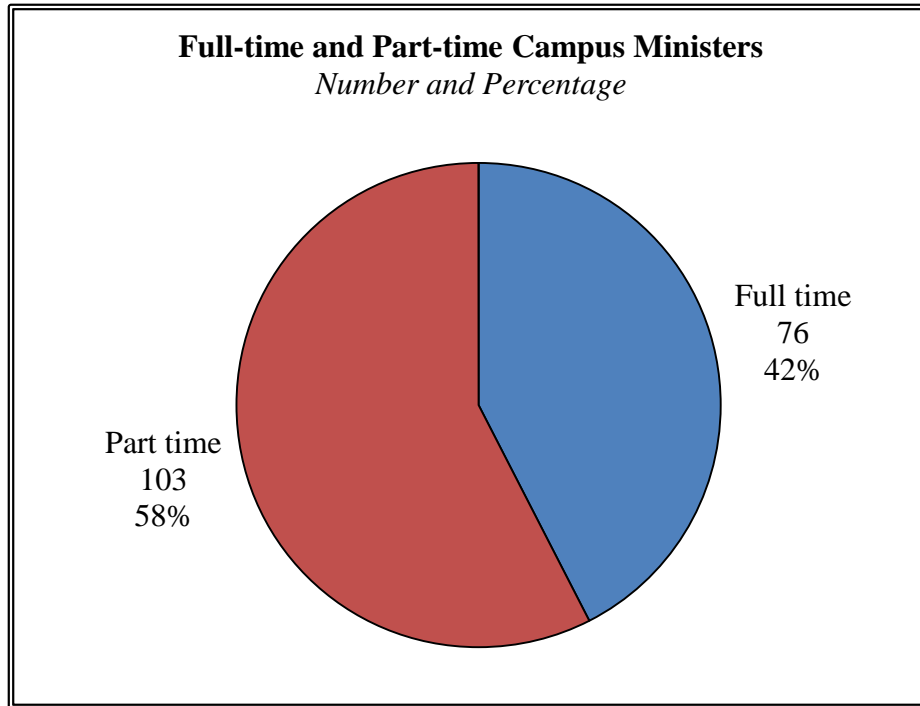
Faculty and Staff Ethnic Origin								
<i>Percentage and number responding</i>								
	<u>DENA</u>		<u>Midwest</u>		<u>NO-SF</u>		<u>San Francisco</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Asian	22	1%	17	1%	20	4%	54	6%
African- American	76	5	46	3	17	4	30	3
Caucasian	1,278	83	1,371	91	352	75	668	72
Hispanic/Latino	76	5	59	4	79	17	137	15
Native American	0	0	8	1	1	<1	0	0
Multiracial	7	0	6	0	3	1	27	3
Data not available	79	5	0	0	0	0	9	1
Total	1,538	100%	1,507	100%	472	100%	925	100%

- The Midwest District has the least amount of faculty and staff diversity, with 91 percent of faculty and staff Caucasian.
- The San Francisco District is the most diverse, with about three in ten faculty and staff being a race other than Caucasian.

Campus Ministry

Schools were asked to list the number of employees in each position of pastoral ministry. Note that for each position below, individuals may be counted even though they have already been included in faculty/staff counts earlier. In addition, if a person falls into more than one category, they are included in each relevant category.

Schools in the Lasallian Network employ 179 full-time and part-time campus ministers. Six in ten (58 percent) are part-time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

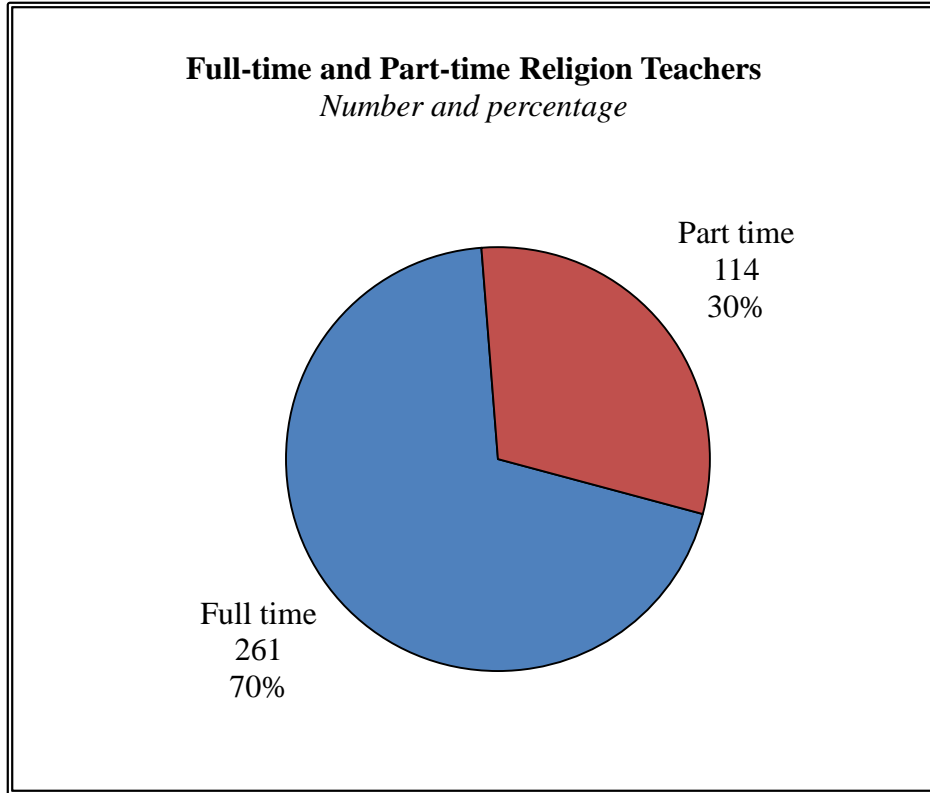
Ecclesial Status of Campus Ministers		
	N	%
Christian Brother	10	6%
Lay man	87	49
Lay woman	53	30
Female religious	16	9
Other male religious/priest	13	7
Total	179	100%

- About half of campus ministers at Lasallian Network schools are lay men. Another three in ten (30 percent) are lay women. In total, lay men and women comprise about eight in ten campus ministers (79 percent).
- Less than one in ten campus ministers is a Christian Brother (6 percent).
- One in five campus ministers is a Christian Brother, female religious, or other male religious or priest (22 percent).

	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	4	5%	6	6%
Lay man	42	55	45	44
Lay woman	24	32	29	28
Female religious	2	3	14	14
Other male religious/priest	4	5	9	9
Total	76	100%	103	100%

Religion Teachers²³

Elementary and secondary schools in the Lasallian Network employ 375 religion teachers, and seven in ten (70 percent) are full-time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Religion Teachers		
	N	%
Christian Brother	31	8%
Lay man	209	56
Lay woman	125	33
Female religious	4	1
Other male religious/priest	6	2
Total	375	100%

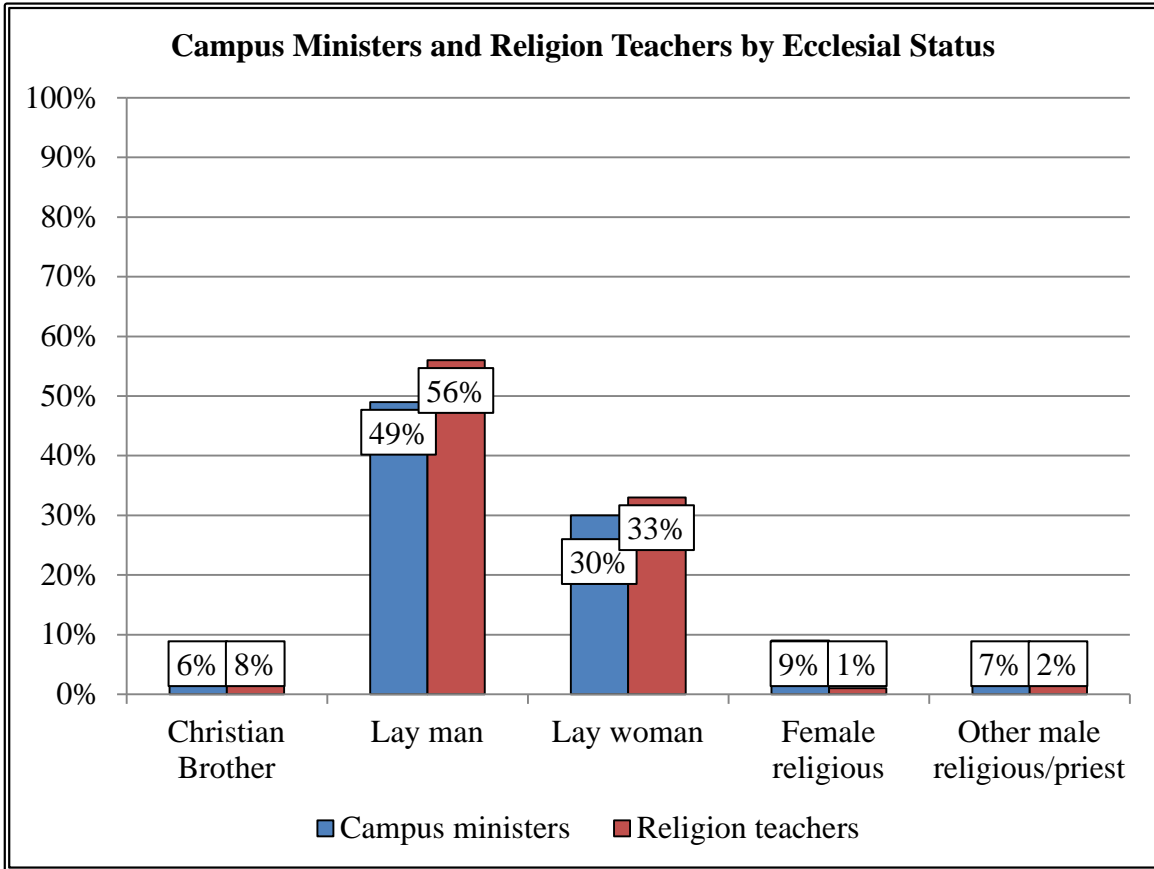
²³ Includes teachers counted above as campus ministers. Respondents were instructed to count full-time teachers teaching religion and other subjects as full-time religion teachers, and to count part-time teachers teaching religion and other subjects as part-time religion teachers.

- More than half of religion teachers at Lasallian Network schools are lay men (56 percent). Another one in three (33 percent) are lay women. In total, lay men and women comprise nine in ten religion department staff (89 percent).
- Less than one in ten religion department staff is a Christian Brother (8 percent).
- One in ten staff in religion departments at Lasallian Network schools is a Christian Brother, female religious, or other male religious or priest (11 percent).

	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	16	6%	15	13%
Lay man	83	32	54	47
Lay woman	155	59	42	37
Female religious	3	1	1	1
Other male religious/priest	4	2	2	2
Total	261	100%	114	100%

Comparisons to Campus Ministers²⁴

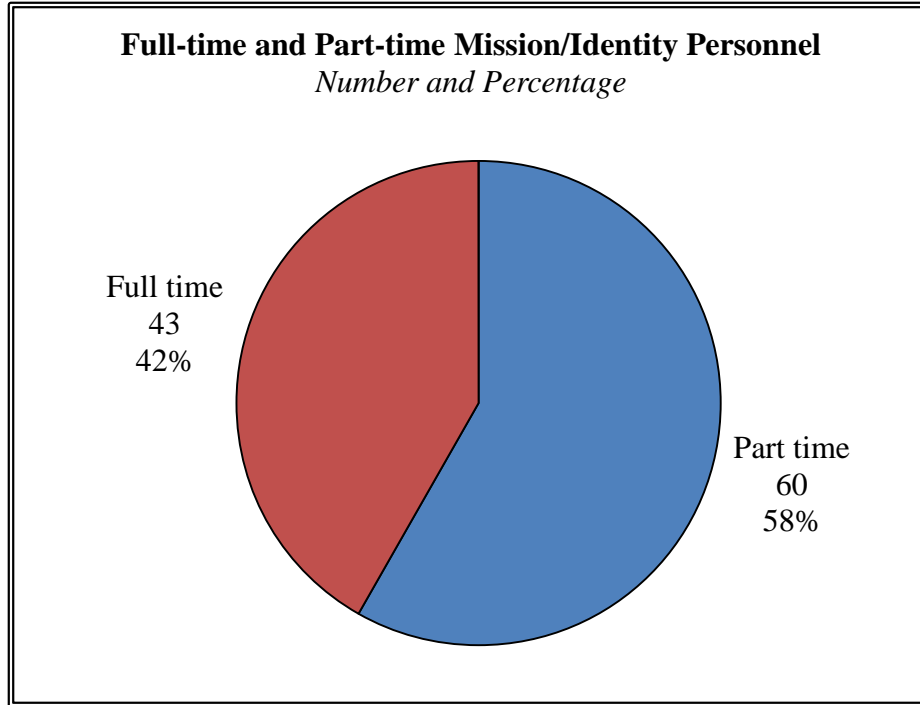
Lay women are slightly more likely to be religion teachers than to be campus ministers. This is also true for lay men. Women religious are more likely to be campus ministers than to be religion teachers.



²⁴ Note that some staff may be double counted as campus ministers and religion faculty.

Additional Mission/Identity Personnel

Schools in the Lasallian Network employ 103 full-time and part-time other mission/identity personnel. Six in ten (58 percent) are part time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Mission/Identity Personnel		
	N	%
Christian Brother	7	7%
Lay man	55	53
Lay woman	38	37
Female religious	1	1
Other male religious/priest	2	2
Total	103	100%

- About half of the other mission/identity personnel at Lasallian Network schools are lay men. Almost two in five (37 percent) are lay women. In total, lay men and women comprise about nine in ten mission/identity personnel (90 percent).
- Less than one in ten other mission/identity personnel is a Christian Brother (7 percent).

- One in ten other mission/identity personnel is a Christian Brother, female religious, or other religious or priest (10 percent).

Ecclesial Status of Mission/Identity Personnel				
	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	4	9%	3	5%
Lay man	20	47	35	58
Lay woman	16	37	22	37
Female religious	1	2	0	0
Other male religious/priest	2	5	0	0
Total	43	100%	60	100%

Part II: Postsecondary Institutions

There are a total of seven Lasallian colleges and universities – six in the United States and one in Bethlehem, Palestine.

Colleges and Universities by District	
DENA	2
Midwest	3
NO-SF ²⁵	0
San Francisco	1
International	1
Total	7

Student Enrollment

A total of 31,383 students are educated at the undergraduate and graduate levels at Lasallian colleges and universities in RELAN.

Student Enrollment			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Undergraduate	18,281	3,221	21,502
Graduate	3,659	6,222	9,881
Total	21,940	9,443	31,383

- More than four in five undergraduate students (83 percent) attend full time. However, a majority of graduate students (66 percent) are part time.
- About two in three students (69 percent) are enrolled at the undergraduate level, while the other one in three (31 percent) are graduate level enrollees.

²⁵ For the remainder of this section of the report, the NO-SF District will be dropped from comparisons.

U.S. Colleges/Universities

A total of 28,306 students are educated at the undergraduate and graduate levels at Lasallian colleges and universities.

Student Enrollment at Lasallian Colleges and Universities in the United States			
	Full time	Part time	Total
Undergraduate	15,501	3,202	18,703
Graduate	3,659	5,944	9,603
Total	19,160	9,146	28,306

- In the United States, more than four in five undergraduate students (81 percent) attend full time. However, a majority of graduate students (65 percent) are part time.
- About two in three students (66 percent) at Lasallian colleges and universities in the United States are enrolled at the undergraduate level, while the other one in three (33 percent) are graduate level enrollees.

Differences by District

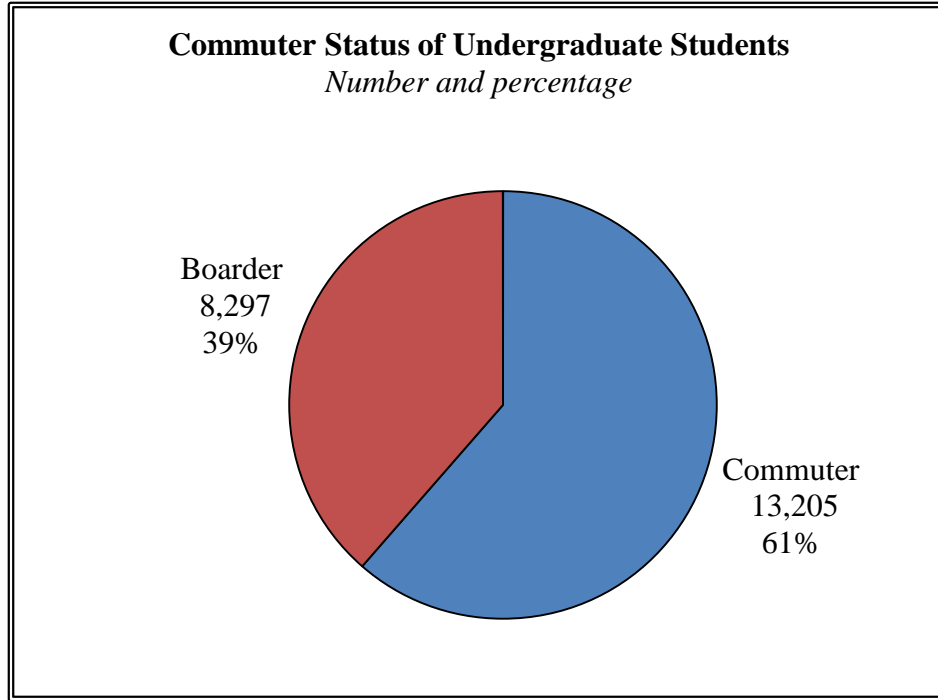
About four in five graduate and undergraduate students attend a college or university in DENA or the Midwest District. The remaining students are split between the San Francisco District and Bethlehem University, the international university.

Students by District		
	N	%
DENA	10,367	33%
Midwest	13,711	43
San Francisco	4,228	13
International	3,077	10
Total	31,383	100%

The remainder of this report includes counts for full-time and part-time undergraduate students unless otherwise noted.

Commuter Status

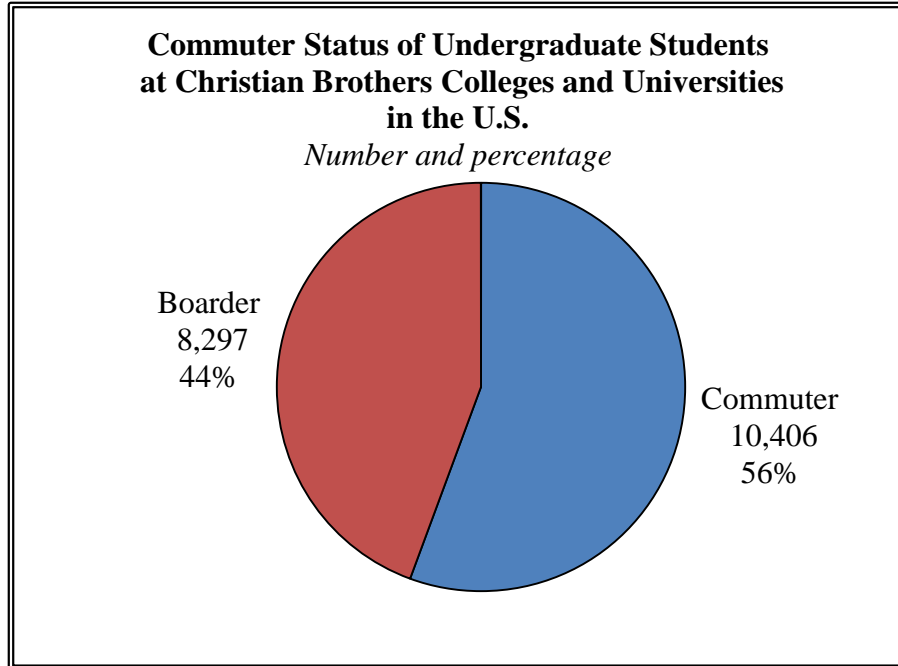
Undergraduate students are more likely to commute to the college or university than to board at the college or university (61 percent to 39 percent).



The proportion of commuter students at an individual college or university varies widely. One school has less than 20 percent commuters, five have between 30 and 50 percent of students who commute, and one has more than 90 percent of students commuting.

U.S. Colleges/Universities

At Lasallian colleges and universities in the United States, undergraduate students are slightly more likely to commute than to board (56 percent to 44 percent, respectively).



Differences by District

There are no students who board at Bethlehem University, the international Lasallian university.

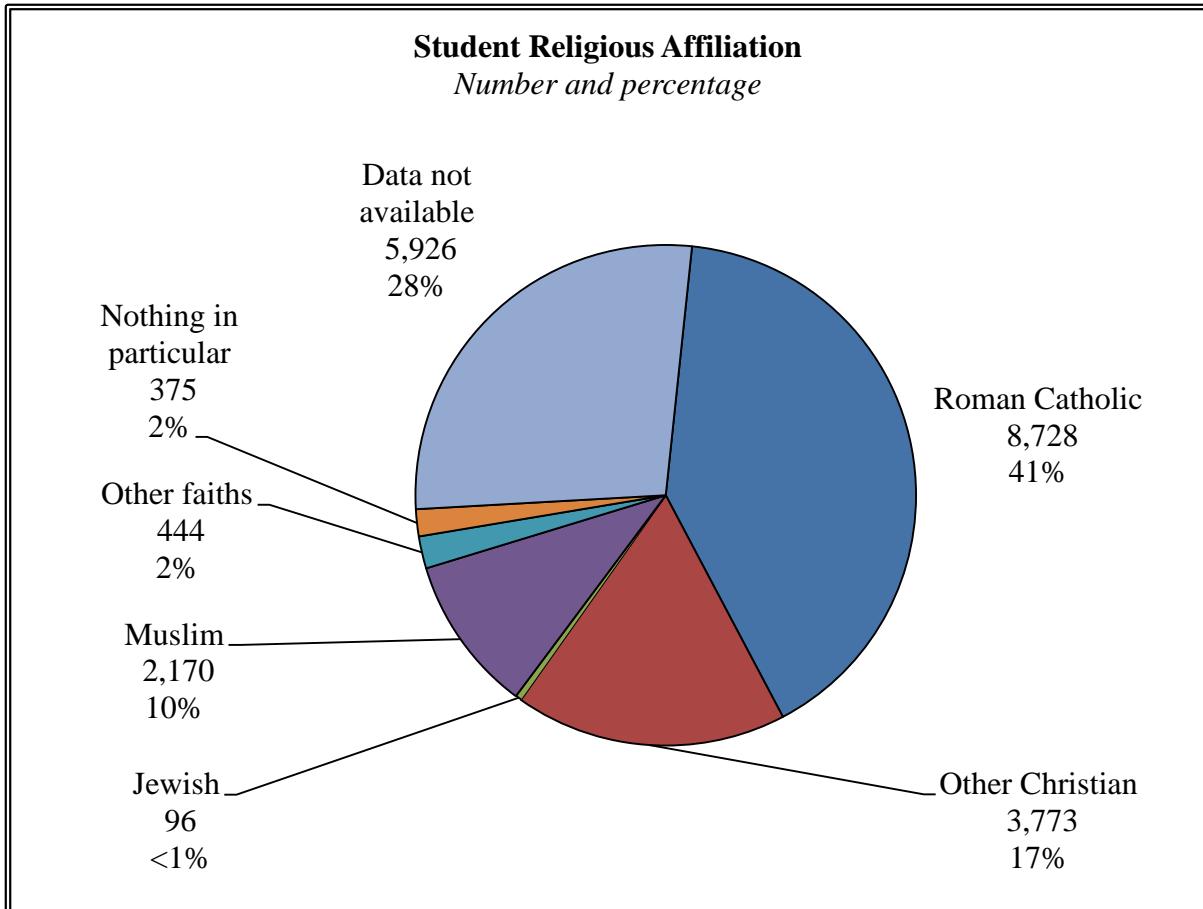
Commuter Status of Undergraduate Students by District

	<u>Commuter</u>		<u>Boarder</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
DENA	3,976	51%	3,891	49%	7,867	100%
Midwest	4,952	63	2,849	37	7,801	100
San Francisco	1,478	49	1,557	51	3,035	100
International	2,799	100	0	0	2,799	100

- Students in DENA and the San Francisco District are about as equally likely to board as to commute to the college or university.
- Students attending a university in the Midwest District are more likely to commute than to board at the school.

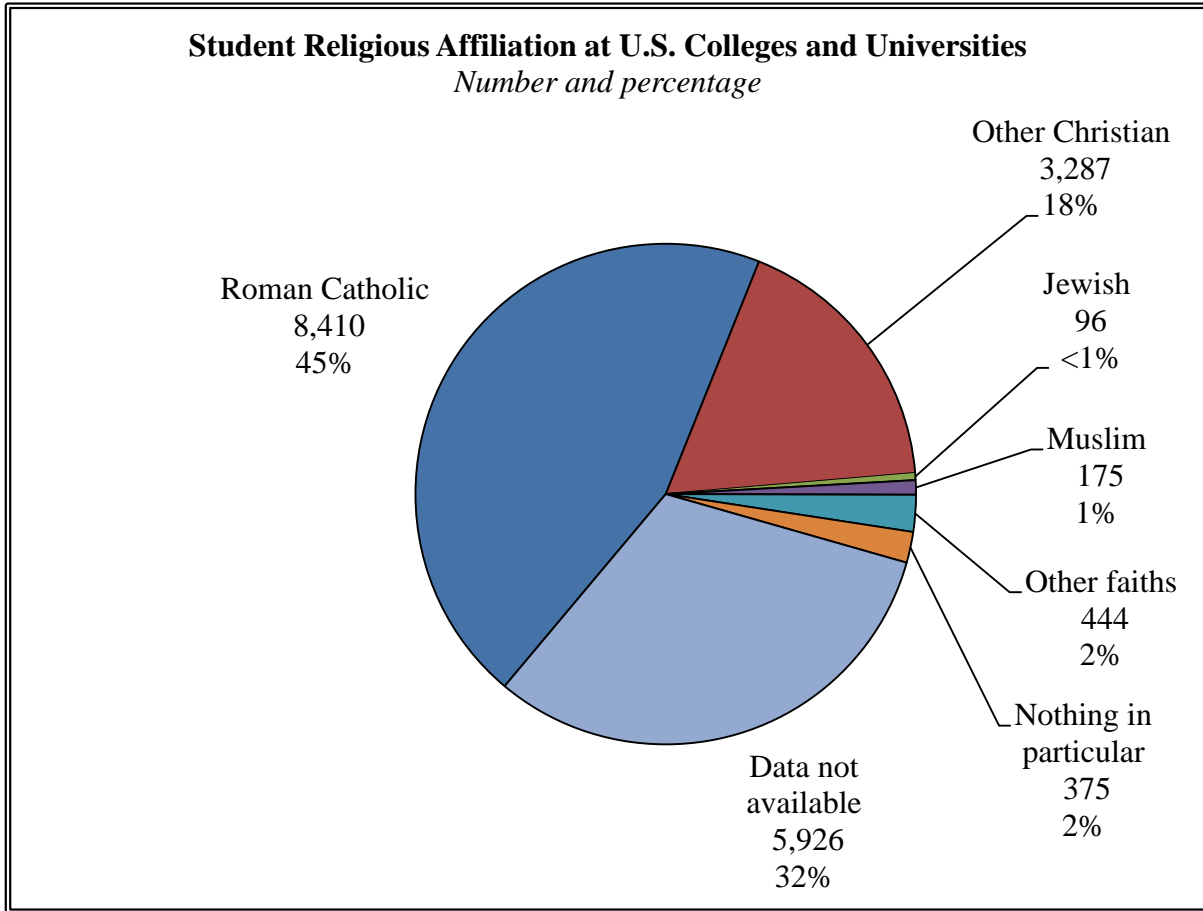
Student Religious Affiliation

Two in five undergraduate students at Lasallian postsecondary institutions are Roman Catholic (41 percent). Almost six in ten are Roman Catholic or other Christian (58 percent).



U.S. Colleges/Universities

More than two in five students at Lasallian postsecondary institutions in the United States are Roman Catholic (45 percent). Almost two in three are Roman Catholic or other Christian (63 percent).



Differences by District

About four in ten students in each District are Roman Catholic, except for Bethlehem University where one in ten students is Roman Catholic.

	<u>DENA</u>		<u>Midwest</u>		<u>San Francisco</u>		<u>International</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Roman Catholic	3,604	46%	3,494	45%	1,312	43%	318	11%
Other Christian	928	12	1,963	25	396	13	486	17
Jewish	36	<1	17	<1	33	1	0	0
Muslim	85	1	72	1	18	1	1,995	71
Other Faith	139	2	209	2	96	3	0	0
Nothing in particular	266	3	109	<1	0	0	0	0
Not declared	2,809	36	1,937	23	1,180	39	0	0
Total	7,867	100%	7,801	100%	3,035	100%	2,799	100%

- Seven in ten students at Bethlehem University are Muslim, compared to 1 percent in any other District.
- Other Christians make up between 12 percent and 25 percent of students at postsecondary institutions.

Student Ethnic Origin

Half of undergraduate students in postsecondary schools are Caucasian.

Student Ethnic Origin		
<i>Number and percentage responding</i>		
	N	%
Arab	2,788	13%
Asian	931	4
African-American	1,983	9
Caucasian	10,461	49
Hispanic/Latino	2,792	13
Native American	59	<1
Multiracial	363	2
Data not available	2,125	10
Total	21,502	100%

- About one in ten students are Arab, African-American, Hispanic/Latino, or have an ethnic origin that is not declared.
- Fewer than one in ten students are Asian, Native American, or multiracial.

U.S. Colleges/Universities

There are no Arab students reported at Lasallian colleges and universities in the United States. More than half of undergraduate students (56 percent) at U.S. Lasallian colleges and universities are Caucasian, and another one in ten (11 percent) is African-American.

Student Ethnic Origin at U.S. Colleges and Universities		
<i>Number and percentage responding</i>		
	N	%
Arab	0	0%
Asian	929	5
African-American	1,983	11
Caucasian	10,453	56
Hispanic/Latino	2,791	15
Native American	59	<1
Multiracial	363	2
Data not available	2,125	11
Total	21,502	100%

Differences by District

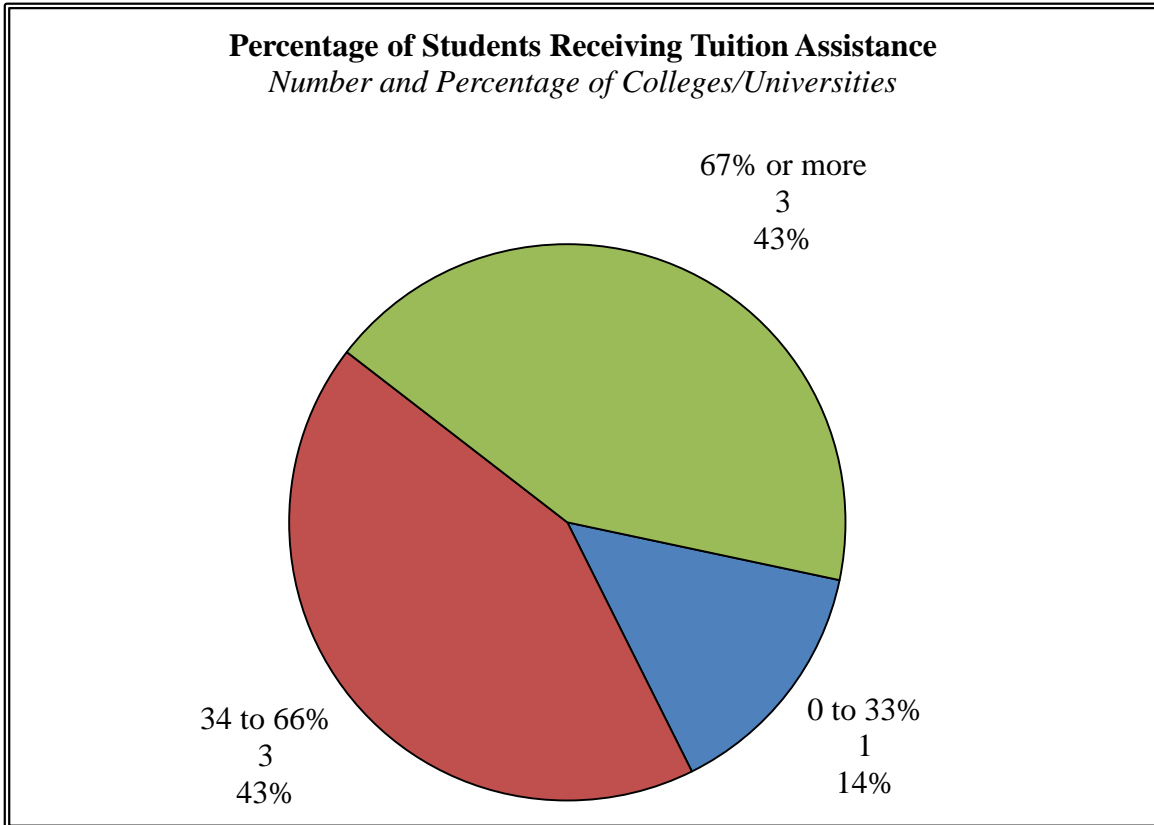
In DENA and the Midwest District, about six in ten students are Caucasian. In the San Francisco District, just over two in five students are Caucasian.

Student Ethnic Origin								
<i>Percentage and number responding</i>								
	<u>DENA</u>		<u>Midwest</u>		<u>San Francisco</u>		<u>International</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Arab	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2,788	100%
Asian	358	5	253	3	318	10	2	<1
African-American	948	12	909	12	126	4	0	0
Caucasian	4,522	57	4,570	59	1,361	45	8	<1
Hispanic/Latino	1,153	15	894	11	744	25	1	0
Native American	23	<1	23	<1	13	<1	0	0
Multiracial	116	1	100	1	147	5	0	0
Data not available	747	9	1,052	13	326	11	0	0
Total	7,867	100%	7,801	100%	3,035	100%	2,799	100%

- Almost all of the students at Bethlehem University are Arab.
- One in four students in the San Francisco District is Hispanic/Latino, compared to about one in ten in the Midwest District and DENA.

Tuition Assistance

Three colleges and universities report that two in three or more students receive tuition assistance.²⁶ A total of 19,341 students, or 62 percent of all students at Lasallian colleges and universities, receive tuition assistance.



U.S. Colleges/Universities

Lasallian colleges and universities in the United States gave tuition assistance to 18,453 students (about 65 percent of all graduate and undergraduate students at Lasallian colleges and universities in the United States). All U.S. colleges and universities report that half or more students receive tuition assistance (not shown in the figure above).

²⁶ Includes graduate students.

Differences by District

Among all students enrolled in Lasallian postsecondary institutions, more than eight in ten students receiving tuition assistance (83 percent) are in DENA or the Midwest District. About eight in ten (79 percent) students in DENA receive tuition assistance, while six in ten (59 percent) in the Midwest District and half (51 percent) in the San Francisco District receive tuition assistance.

Students Receiving Tuition Assistance by District			
	Number	Percentage of all students receiving assistance	Percentage of students in that District receiving assistance
DENA	8,189	42%	79%
Midwest	8,111	41	59
San Francisco	2,153	11	51
International	888	5	29
Total	19,341	100%	62

Tuition

On average, Lasallian colleges and universities are charging \$27,015 for tuition for a first-year undergraduate student. Half of schools charge less than \$27,820 and half charge more than \$27,820. The range is very wide, from a low of \$2,000²⁷ to a high of \$38,300.

What is the current tuition for a first-year undergraduate student?

Mean	\$27,015
Median	\$27,820
Minimum	\$2,000
Maximum	\$38,300

U.S. Colleges/Universities

On average, Lasallian colleges and universities in the United States are charging \$31,184 for tuition for a first-year undergraduate student. Half of schools charge less than \$30,042 and half charge more than \$30,042. The range is from a low of \$25,770 to a high tuition charge of \$38,300.

What is the current tuition for a first-year undergraduate student?

U.S. Colleges/Universities Only

Mean	\$31,184
Median	\$30,042
Minimum	\$25,770
Maximum	\$38,300

²⁷ Note that the lowest tuition is charged by Bethlehem University, the international Christian Brothers university.

Differences by District

DENA and the San Francisco District have the highest average tuition. Note, however, that the “average” for the San Francisco District and International is really just the one college/university in that category.

Tuition Charges by District		
	Mean	Number of schools
DENA	\$34,258	2
Midwest	\$26,763	3
San Francisco	\$38,300	1
International	\$2,000	1

Room and Board Charges

On average, Lasallian colleges and universities are charging \$8,945 for room and board for a first-year undergraduate student. Half of schools charge less than \$8,320 and half charge more than \$8,320. The range is very wide, from a low of \$5,200²⁸ to a high of \$13,270.

What is the average room and board cost for a first-year undergraduate student?

Mean	\$8,945
Median	\$8,320
Minimum	\$5,200
Maximum	\$13,270

Differences by District

The San Francisco District has the highest room and board charges. Note, however, that the “average” for the San Francisco District is really just the one college/university in that District.

Room and Board Costs by District

	Mean	Number of schools
DENA	\$8,710	2
Midwest	\$7,660	3
San Francisco	\$13,270	1

²⁸ Note that Bethlehem University did not respond to this question. None of the students at Bethlehem University are boarders.

Combined Charges

To approximate the cost of attending a Lasallian college or university in the United States²⁹, the tuition and the average room and board charges for a first-year undergraduate student were added. While this is not a perfect measure of the cost of attendance (most universities charge additional fees not captured in this measure) it does provide an approximate cost of attending. On average, the approximate cost for a first-year undergraduate student to attend a Lasallian college or university in the United States is \$40,129. At half of these colleges and universities, the approximate cost is less than \$38,355 a year, and at half it is more than \$38,355. The cost per year ranges from a low of \$33,040 to a high of \$51,570.

Tuition and Room and Board Charges	
Mean	\$40,129
Median	\$38,355
Minimum	\$33,040
Maximum	\$51,570

Differences by District

The San Francisco District has the highest average tuition and room and board charges. Note, however, that the “average” for the San Francisco District is really just the one college/university in that District.

Tuition and Room and Board Costs by District		
	Mean	Number of schools
DENA	\$42,968	2
Midwest	\$34,423	3
San Francisco	\$51,570	1
International	\$2,000	1

²⁹ This excludes Bethlehem University, since there are no boarders.

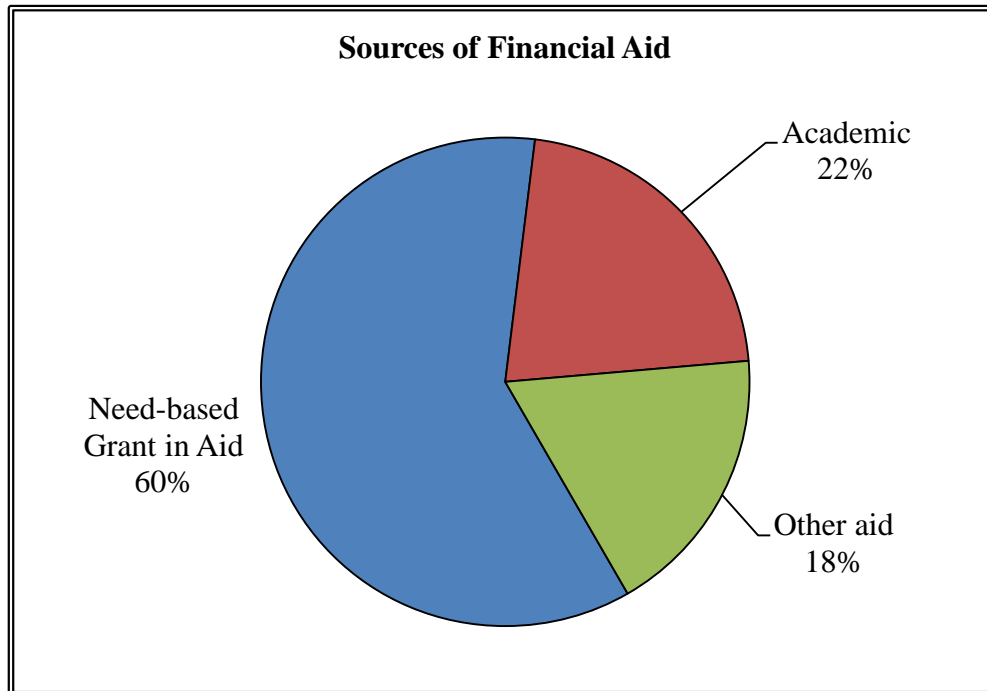
Financial Aid

Lasallian Network colleges/universities gave more than \$220,767,247 in need-based grants (including work study) over the 2012-2013 school year. In total, postsecondary schools in the Lasallian Network gave \$646,537,922 in total financial aid in the 2012-2013 school year.³⁰

How much total financial aid was given in each of the following categories?

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Total
Need-based grant in aid (including work study)	\$36,795,451	\$27,273,486	\$5,807,163	\$99,266,962	\$220,767,247
Academic	\$13,230,549	\$12,509,868	\$6,232,278	\$24,073,765	\$79,383,292
Other aid (including multiple children discounts, faculty discounts, and credits)	\$13,212,023	\$9,431,411	\$3,731,490	\$28,762,821	\$66,060,116

Most financial aid (60 percent) is given as need-based grants. Another 22 percent is academic aid, while 18 percent is other aid.



³⁰ Note: Bethlehem University did not provide figures for any of these. La Salle University did not provide figures for the "other aid" category.

Differences by District

Colleges and universities in DENA gave an average of more than \$65 million in need-based grants to students in 2012-2013. The average amount of financial aid given by any school in DENA is about \$100 million. In total, schools in DENA gave more than \$180 million dollars in financial aid.

Financial Aid Given		
<i>DENA only- 2 schools</i>		
	Average	Total
Need-based grant	\$65,703,026	\$131,406,052
Academic	\$14,380,248	\$28,760,496
Other aid	\$20,303,311	\$20,303,311
All DENA	\$100,386,585	\$180,469,859

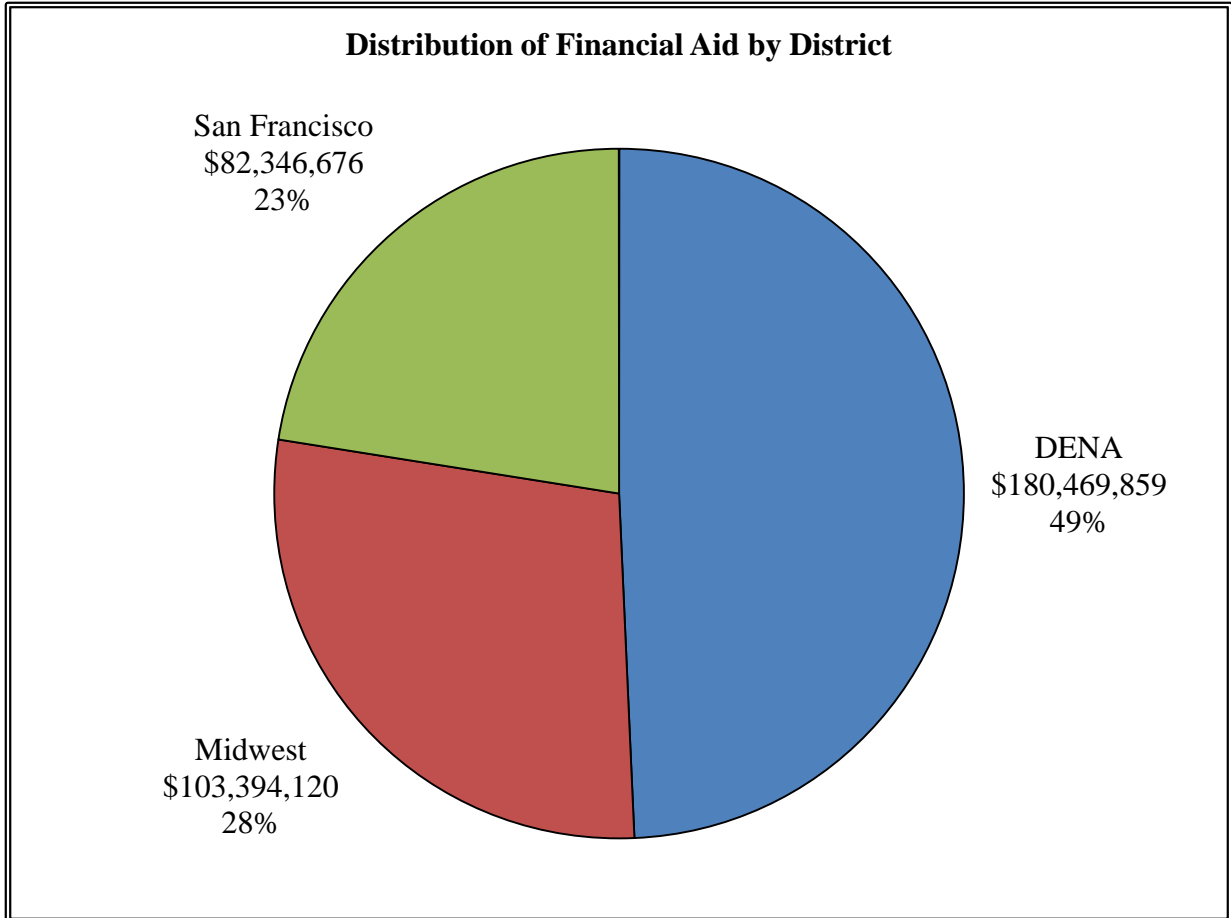
Schools in the Midwest District give an average of \$13 million in academic financial aid. In total, schools in the Midwest gave more than \$103 million in financial aid to students for the 2012-2013 school year.

Financial Aid Given		
<i>Midwest only- 3 schools</i>		
	Average	Total
Need-based grant	\$15,582,198	\$46,746,954
Academic	\$13,217,847	\$39,653,542
Other aid	\$5,664,661	\$16,993,984
All Midwest	\$34,464,706	\$103,394,120

The one university in the San Francisco District gave a total of more than \$42 million in need-based grants in 2012-2013. Total financial aid given by this university is about \$82 million.

Financial Aid Given	
<i>San Francisco only</i>	
	Total
Need-based grant	\$42,614,601
Academic	\$10,969,254
Other aid	\$28,762,821
All San Francisco	\$82,346,676

DENA colleges and universities accounted for almost half of the total amount of financial aid distributed – with more than \$180 million. The San Francisco District university distributed another 23 percent of the total amount of financial aid distributed (\$82 million), and the Midwest gave 28 percent of the total amount of financial aid, at more than \$103 million.



Faculty and Staff Overview

The next section of the survey asked about the faculty and staff at postsecondary institutions. Each faculty/staff is listed only once, and they are counted in the area in which they spend the majority of their time. Both full-time and part-time positions are included, and combined unless otherwise noted. If the institution has a foreign campus in addition to its United States campus and the faculty/staff are considered to be official faculty/staff of the postsecondary institution, they are included in the totals. A total of 5,853 people are employed at Lasallian colleges and universities, with an average of 836 employees per college or university.

Administrative Staff

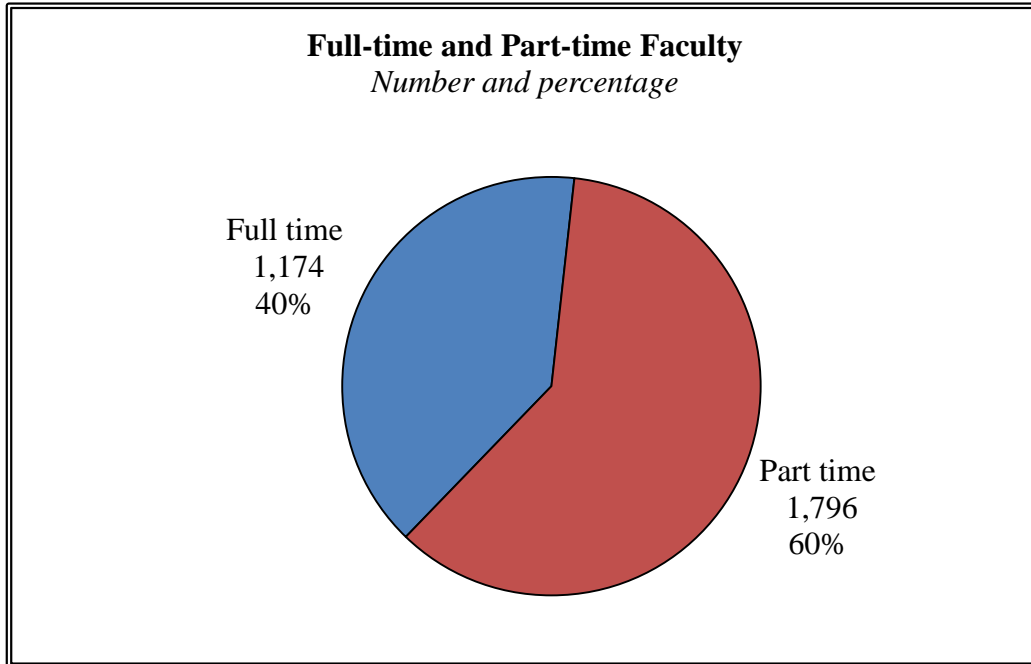
The majority of presidents at Lasallian colleges and universities are Christian Brothers (five out of seven).

<i>Number of full- and part-time administrative staff by ecclesial status</i>						
	Christian Brother	Lay woman	Lay man	Female religious	Other male religious/priest	Total
President	5	0	2	0	0	7
Vice President(s)	2	14	29	0	0	45
Academic Dean(s)	0	11	24	1	1	37
Other						
Administration	4	65	69	1	0	139
Total	11	90	124	2	1	228

- Vice president(s) are most likely to be lay men, followed by lay women. Of the 45 vice presidents identified, 64 percent are lay men.
- Academic dean(s) are also most likely to be lay men. Of the 37 academic deans, 65 percent are lay men.
- Other administrators are as likely to be lay men as they are lay women. While 46 percent are lay women, 49 percent are lay men.

Faculty Overview

Six in ten faculty at Lasallian postsecondary institutions are part time. This is slightly higher than the national average of 50 percent part-time faculty at private, non-profit four-year institutions.³¹



³¹ Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Winter 2003-04, Employees by Assigned Position component, and Winter 2005-06, Winter 2007-08, and Winter 2009-10, Human Resources component, Employees by Assigned Position section.

Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Faculty		
	N	%
Christian Brother	48	2%
Lay man	1,462	49
Lay woman	1,427	48
Female religious	11	<1
Other male religious/priest	22	1
Total	2,970	100%

- About half of the faculty is lay men and half is lay women.
- About 3 percent of faculty are Christian Brothers, female religious, or other religious or priests.

	Full time		Part time	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	33	3%	15	1%
Lay man	598	51	864	48
Lay woman	531	45	896	50
Female religious	5	<1	6	<1
Other male religious/priest	7	<1	15	1
Total	1,174	100%	1,796	100%

Other Non-Faculty Professionals

Other non-faculty professionals include those who need a degree for their position such as campus minister, athletic director, business/finance director, plant manager, alumni director, development director, curriculum coordinator, director of admissions, director of food services, residential counselor, librarians, and others.

Ecclesial Status of Other Non-Faculty Professionals		
	N	%
Christian Brother	31	2%
Lay man	663	44
Lay woman	841	54
Female religious	6	<1
Other male religious/priest	5	<1
Total	1,546	100%

- Half of other non-faculty professionals are lay women (54 percent). Another 44 percent are lay men.
- More than nine in ten non-faculty professionals (98 percent) are lay men or women.

Support Staff

Support staff includes those who generally do not need a degree for the position (e.g., secretaries, bookstore manager, office workers, maintenance, cooks, and security).

More than half of those in support staff positions are lay women, while another two in five are lay men.

Ecclesial Status of Support Staff		
	N	%
Christian Brother	0	0%
Lay man	513	46
Lay woman	596	54
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	1,109	100%

Ethnic Identity of Administrators, Faculty, and Staff

Including Bethlehem University, seven in ten (72 percent) administrators, faculty, and staff are Caucasian, while almost one in ten is African-American (7 percent), and 5 percent are Hispanic/Latino or Arab.

Faculty and Staff Ethnic Origin		
<i>Number and percentage</i>		
	N	%
Arab	321	5%
Asian	225	4
African-American	405	7
Caucasian	4,240	72
Hispanic/Latino	266	5
Native American	6	<1
Multiracial	24	<1
Data not available	364	6
Total	5,851	100%

U.S. Colleges/Universities

Three in four (77 percent) administrators, faculty, and staff at colleges and universities in the United States are Caucasian, while almost one in ten is African-American (7 percent), and 5 percent are Hispanic/Latino.

Faculty and Staff Ethnic Origin		
<i>Number and percentage in the United States</i>		
	N	%
Arab	2	<1%
Asian	221	4
African-American	405	7
Caucasian	4,207	77
Hispanic/Latino	265	5
Native American	6	<1
Multiracial	24	<1
Data not available	364	7
Total	5,494	100%

Differences by District

Administrators, Faculty, and Staff Ethnic Origin								
<i>Percentage and number responding</i>								
	<u>DENA</u>		<u>Midwest</u>		<u>San Francisco</u>		<u>International</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Arab	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%	319	89%
Asian	81	4	65	3	75	8	4	1
African-American	239	12	128	5	38	4	0	0
Caucasian	1,535	74	2,135	86	537	56	33	9
Hispanic/Latino	139	7	74	3	52	5	1	<1
Native American	3	<1	1	<1	2	<1	0	0
Multiracial	11	1	13	1	0	0	0	0
Data not available	54	3	57	2	253	26	0	0
Total	2,062	100%	2,473	100%	959	100%	357	100%

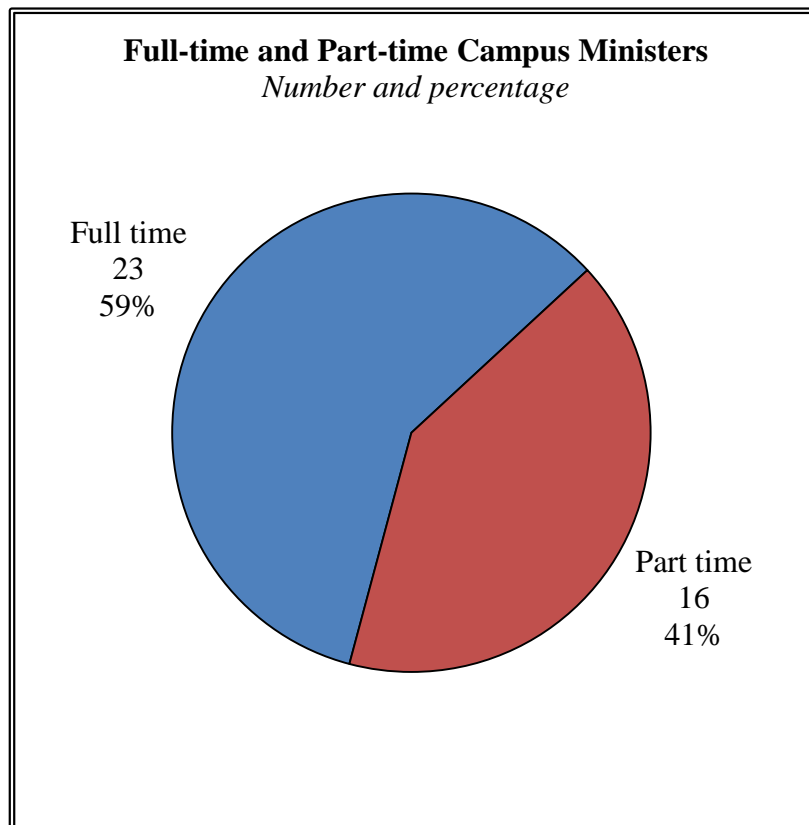
- Almost all Arab administrators, faculty, and staff are at Bethlehem University. In fact, 89 percent of faculty and staff at that university are Arab.
- The largest proportion of Asian administrators, faculty, and staff are in the San Francisco District, where Asians comprise 8 percent of faculty and staff; however, there are a larger number of Asians employed in DENA.
- Caucasians are the majority in all Districts except the international university.

Pastoral Ministry

The final section of the postsecondary survey asks respondents to list those in pastoral ministry. For each of the counts below, all staff members are counted even if they have already been included in the administrator, faculty and staff information earlier. In addition, if a person falls into more than one category below, he/she should be included in each relevant category. In this way, there can be duplication in the counts if a person is filling more than one pastoral ministry position. As before, if the institution has a foreign campus in addition to its United States campus and a position is considered to be official faculty or staff of the institution, they are included in the counts.

Campus Ministry

About six in ten campus ministers are full time and about four in ten are part-time positions.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

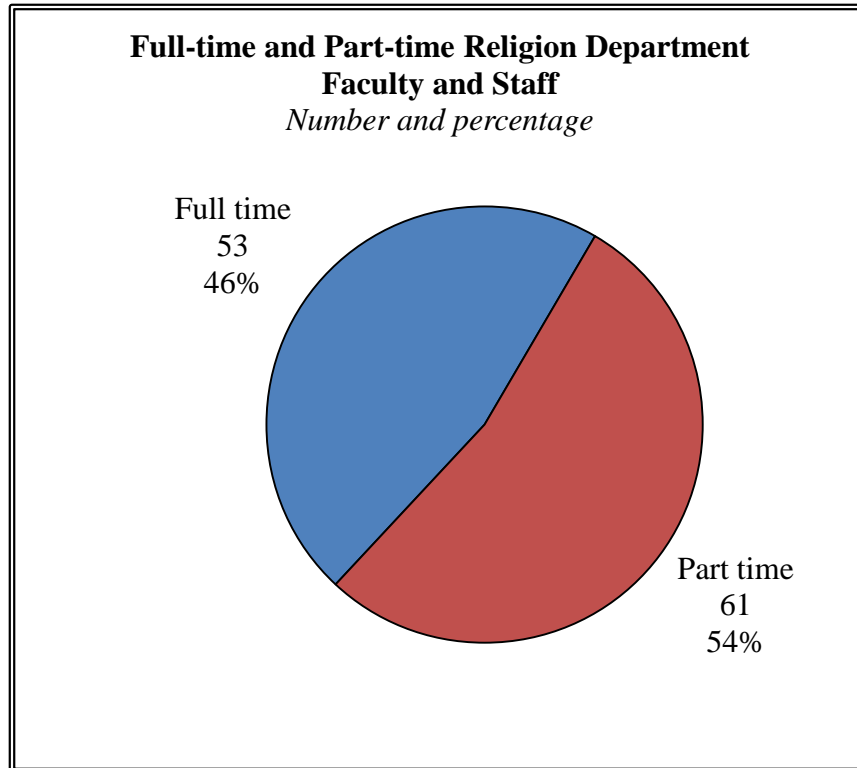
	N	%
Christian Brother	8	20%
Lay man	12	31
Lay woman	9	23
Female religious	5	13
Other male religious/priest	5	13
Total	39	100%

- About three in ten campus ministers are lay men, while about one in four campus ministers is a lay woman.
- One in five campus ministers (20 percent) is a Christian Brother.
- Fewer than half of campus ministers (46 percent) are Christian Brothers, female religious, or other male religious or priests.

	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	3	13%	5	31%
Lay man	7	30	5	31
Lay woman	7	30	2	13
Female religious	3	13	2	13
Other male religious/priest	3	13	2	13
Total	23	100%	16	100%

Religion/Theology Faculty

Faculty and staff in the religion department are split almost evenly between full time and part time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Religion Department Faculty and Staff		
	N	%
Christian Brother	11	10%
Lay man	52	46
Lay woman	29	25
Female religious	3	3
Other male religious/priest	19	16
Total	114	100%

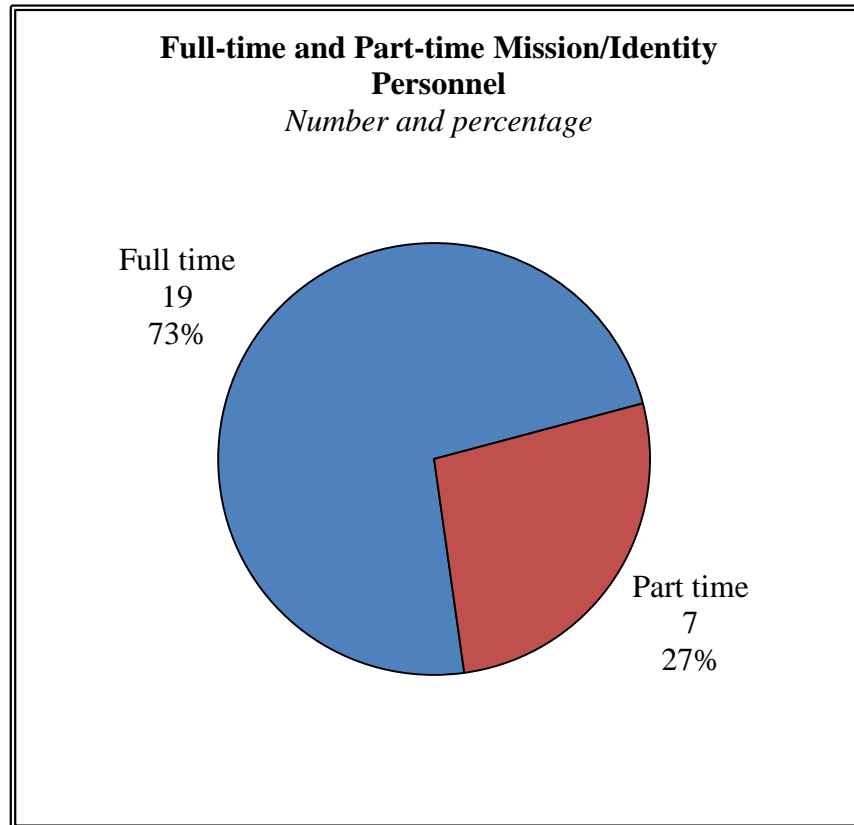
- Almost half of religion/theology faculty is lay men, while one in four religion/theology department faculty is a lay woman.

- One in ten faculty in the religion/theology department (10 percent) is a Christian Brother.
- One in three faculty in the religion/theology department (33 percent) is a Christian Brother, female religious, or other male religious or priest.

	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	6	11%	5	8%
Lay man	20	38	32	52
Lay woman	14	26	15	24
Female religious	2	4	1	2
Other male religious/priest	11	20	8	14
Total	53	100%	61	100%

Mission/Identity Personnel

Finally, the number of people working either full time or part time in the mission/identity offices, including the officer and the staff, are listed below. About seven in ten staff positions in the mission/identity office are full time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Mission/Identity Personnel		
	N	%
Christian Brother	5	20%
Lay man	8	30
Lay woman	13	50
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	26	100%

- Half of personnel in the mission/identity office are lay women, while another three in ten are lay men.
- One in five (20 percent) personnel in the mission/identity office is a Christian Brother.

	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	2	11%	3	43%
Lay man	8	42	4	57
Lay woman	9	47	0	0
Female religious	0	6	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	19	100%	7	100%

Part III: Educational Centers/Youth and Family Services

This section of the report includes educational centers and youth and family services formally associated with a District in RELAN. These programs include child care, group homes, or alternative programs, including tutoring and GED centers. Most primary and secondary schools, as well as colleges and universities are excluded from this section of the report. However, one PK-12 school is included in this section because of the nature of the services provide by that ministry.³²

Overview of Centers/Services

There are 22 educational centers/youth and family services operated in RELAN. Twenty are reflected in this report.³³

<i>Which of the following does your center/youth and family service provide?</i>		
	N	%*
Adjudicated youth program	8	40%
Special education center	6	30
Counseling and support program	5	25
Retreat center	5	25
Summer camp	4	20
Group home	2	10
Tutoring center	1	5
Other	7	37

*Percentages sum to more than 100% because respondents could choose more than one answer.

- Two in five educational centers (40 percent, or eight centers/services) offer adjudicated youth programs. Another three in ten centers/services (30 percent) offer a special education center.
- About a quarter of the centers/services (25 percent) provide counseling and support programs and retreat centers (five programs each).

³² Note: this school actually completed the primary/secondary school survey. After data collection, it was determined that this school should have been sent the educational center survey instead. As a result, some of the data for this ministry are missing because of differences between the surveys, which will be noted where necessary.

³³ In the original listing, 25 educational centers were identified. Of this list, one is no longer part of the Lasallian Network (Lasallian Educational Opportunities, Oakland, CA), two refused to participate, and another two were duplicates (only one completed survey was used). This brings the total to 20 (25 total – 1 closed – 2 refusals – 2 duplicates = 20).

- More than one in three centers/services marked that they offer “other” services. A full listing of the descriptions of these services (lightly edited) includes:
 - Accredited school (NEASC, RI Board of Regents)
 - After-school programs
 - All year round camp for schools or youth group
 - Home-Based Clinical and Outreach and Tracking Programs
 - Leadership training and resources for Hispanic youth and young adult ministry
 - Rent facility to YMCA for youth sports and summer camp
 - Sessions préparatoires à la confirmation (Preparatory sessions for Confirmation)
 - Social Justice Education

Differences by District

DENA is home to the most educational centers of all of the Districts in RELAN.³⁴

<i>Which of the following does your center/youth and family service provide?</i>			
<i>Number responding</i>			
	DENA	Midwest	Francophone Canada
Adjudicated youth program	8	0	0
Special education center	5	0	1
Counseling and support program	5	0	0
Retreat center	1	4	0
Summer camp	0	1	3
Group home	2	0	0
Tutoring center	1	0	0
Other	2	2	3
Total centers/services overall	11	5	4

³⁴ Note: there are no educational centers in the NO-SF District or the San Francisco District. These Districts are dropped from this section of the report.

Year Founded

Half of these educational centers were founded before 1990. The oldest center, founded in 1854, is La Salle School in Albany, NY. The most recently founded center/service is La Salle Center for Education and Retreat in Narragansett, RI, which was founded in 2005.

Year of Founding		
	N	%
Before 1900	3	16%
1900 to 1949	1	5
1950 to 1999	12	63
2000 to current	3	16
Total³⁵	19	100%

³⁵ One center, St. Michael's Lasallian Center in Montreal, did not respond to this question.

Ownership

Educational centers/youth and family services were asked to identify the ownership of the center/service. Three in four (75 percent) centers/services are Christian Brother owned, while 15 percent are diocesan owned, and 10 percent are owned by another organization. Although legal and financial responsibility for an educational center often rests with an independent Board of Trustees, canonical responsibilities for each Catholic institution belong to a canonical juridic person, often through the Member or Members of the Corporation. The following definitions for an entity with canonical responsibility for education centers were provided for respondents:

- **Christian Brother:** Refers to centers that are governed by a board but have the District as its member or succeeding corporation.
- **Diocese:** Includes centers that are governed by a board but have the Diocese as its member or succeeding corporation.
- **Some other organization:** Includes centers owned by other religious congregations, independent boards of trustees, and others.

Centers/Services by Ownership			
	Christian Brother	Diocese	Other
DENA	7	3	1
Midwest	4	0	1
Francophone Canada	4	0	0
Total	15	3	2

Only two centers/services listed an “other” organization with ownership. When asked to list who the other organization is, one listed “independent 501c3” and the other said “parish and private affiliation.”

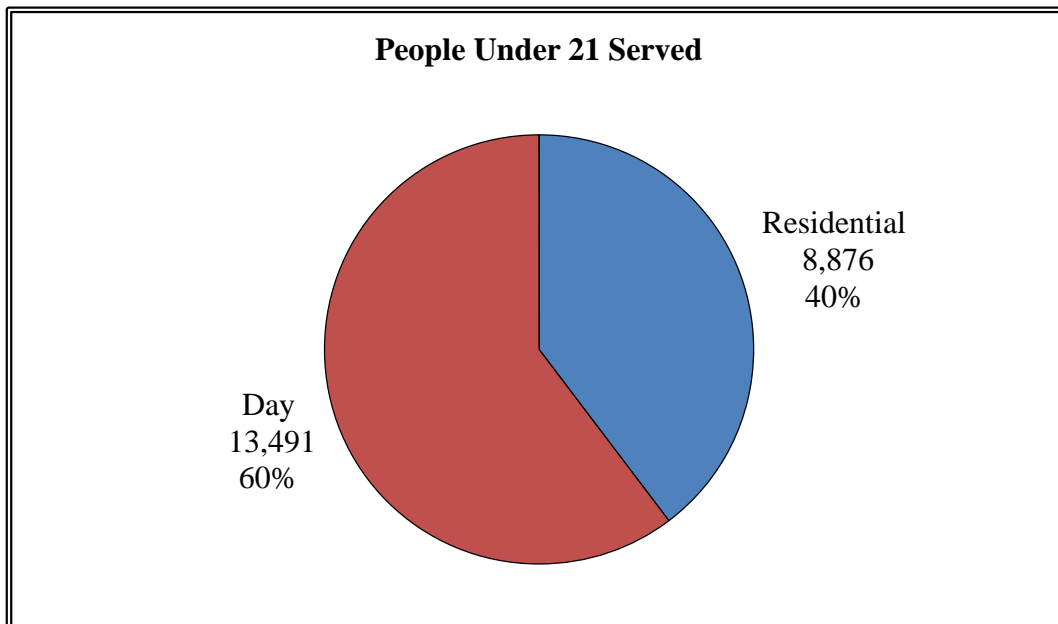
Service to Those Under 21

Respondents were asked to list the number of people under the age of 21 years old served by the center/service from the 2012-2013 academic year. A total of 22,367 people under the age of 21 were served by educational centers/youth and family services.³⁶

People Under Age 21 Served by Centers/Services				
	DENA	Midwest	Francophone Canada	Total
Males	1,351	4,606	5,410	11,367
Females	56	3,327	7,617	11,000
Total	1,407	7,933	13,027	22,367

- Half (51 percent) of those under 21 years old served at educational centers/youth and family services were males, and half (49 percent) were females.
- Francophone Canada served the most people under age 21 at educational centers/youth and family services: almost six in ten (58 percent) of those under age 21 served were at a center in Francophone Canada.

Differences by Boarding



³⁶ Two centers did not respond to this question.

A majority of those served by residential educational centers/youth and family services are male, while the majority of those served by day services are female.

People Under 21 Served by Educational Centers/Youth and Family Services				
	<u>Residential</u>		<u>Day</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Male	5,071	57%	6,296	47%
Female	3,805	43	7,195	53
Total	8,876	100%	13,491	100%

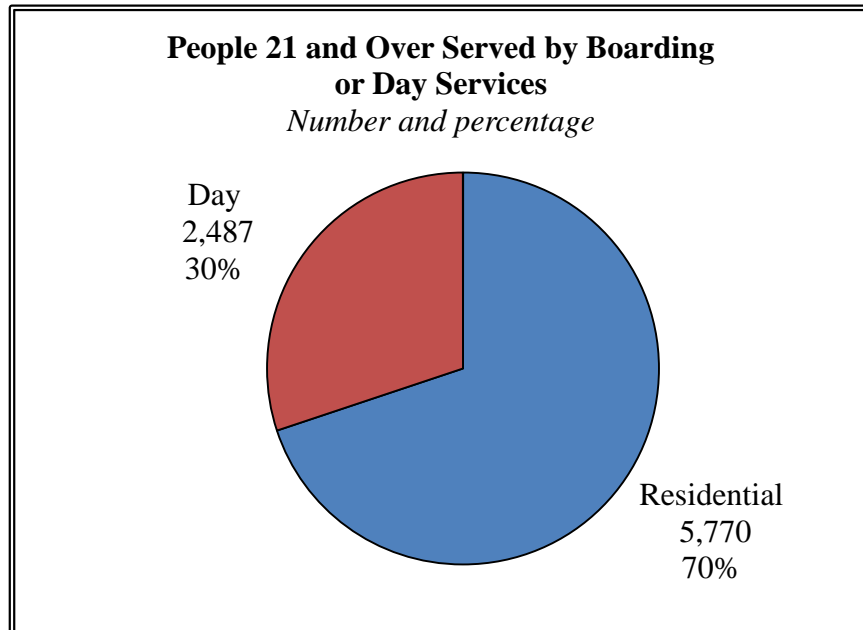
Service to Those 21 and Over

Respondents were asked to list the number of people age 21 years old and older served by the center/service during the 2011-2012 academic year. A total of 8,257 people age 21 or older were served by educational centers/youth and family services.³⁷

	DENA	Midwest	Francophone Canada	Total
Males	0	2,777	408	3,185
Females	0	4,572	500	5,072
Total	0	7,349	908	8,257

- More than six in ten (61 percent) of those ages 21 years old and over that were served at educational centers/youth and family services were females.
- The Midwest District served the most people ages 21 and over at educational centers/youth and family services: almost nine in ten (89 percent) of those 21 and over served at educational centers/youth and family services were at a center in the Midwest.

Differences by Boarding



³⁷ Six centers/services did not respond to this question.

Seven in ten people (70 percent) ages 21 and over that were served by educational centers/youth and family services were boarders. Residential centers have the same proportion of males and females as day programs.

People 21 and Over Served by Centers/Services				
	<u>Residential</u>		<u>Day</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Male	2,276	39%	909	37%
Female	3,494	61	1,578	63
Total	5,770	100%	2,487	100%

Total Served

A total of 30,624 people were served by educational centers/youth and family services in RELAN.³⁸

People Served by Centers/Services				
	DENA	Midwest	Francophone	Total
			Canada	
Males	1,351	7,383	5,818	14,552
Females	56	7,899	8,117	16,072
Total	1,407	15,282	13,935	30,624

- Those served at centers/services are almost evenly split by gender: 47 percent are male and 53 percent are female.
- The Midwest District served the most people at educational centers/youth and family services: half (50 percent) of all those served by centers/services were in the Midwest.

³⁸ Two centers/services provided no data, and are not included in the grand totals.

Academic Credit

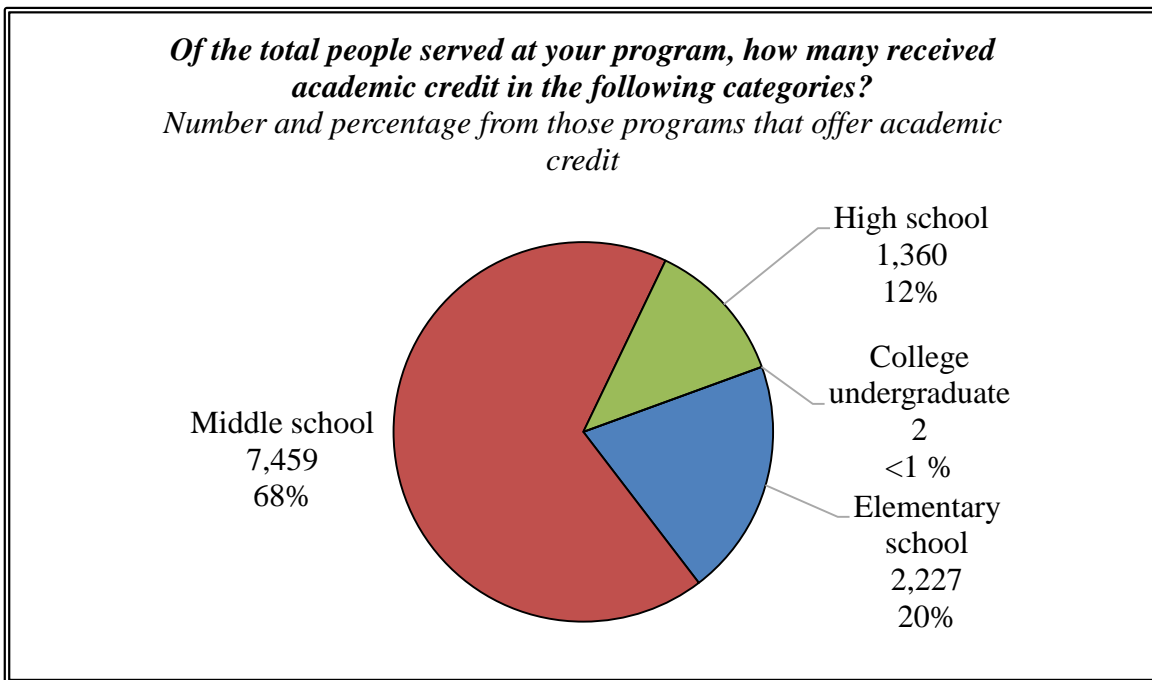
Four in ten (40 percent) centers/services offer some form of academic credit. The most common is a diploma – six centers/services, or 30 percent, offer a diploma.

***Does your program offer:
Number and percent***

	N	%*
Certificate in career/technical education	5	26
Credit for courses	5	26
Diploma	6	30
None of the above	12	60

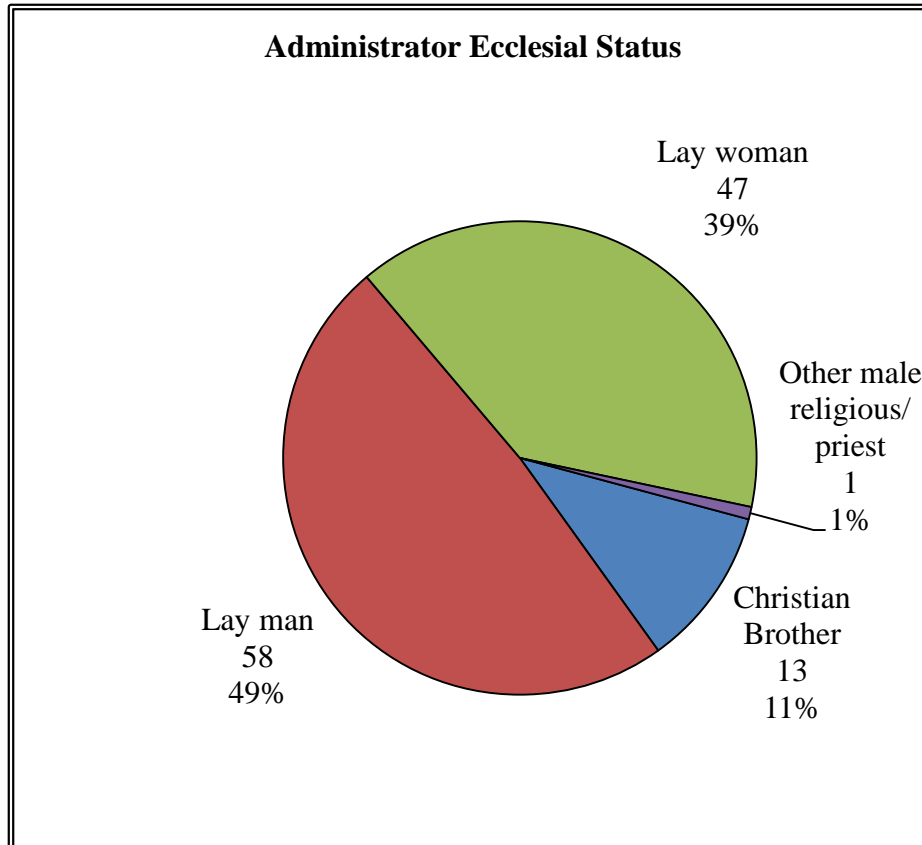
* Percentages sum to more than 100% because respondents could choose more than one answer.

Of those centers/services offering academic credit, about seven in ten of those who received credit (68 percent) did so at the middle school level. Additionally, a full 523 students earn a certificate, and 155 earn a diploma from the center/service (not shown in the graph).



Administration³⁹

People in these positions hold the title or equivalent title of head executive, secondary executives, additional executives, and other administration.



- One in ten administrators (11 percent) at educational centers/youth and family services is a Christian Brother.
- Half of administrators (49 percent) are lay men, and four in ten (39 percent) are lay women.
- There are no administrators at centers/services who are female religious. Only one is a male religious/priest that is not a Christian Brother.

³⁹ Each faculty is counted only once in the area in which they spend the most time.

Differences by Title

Four in ten (40 percent) head executives at educational centers/youth and family services are Christian Brothers. Another four in ten (40 percent) are lay men. None of the administrative staff at these educational centers/services are women religious.

<i>Number of full-time and part-time administrative staff by ecclesial status</i>					
	Christian Brother	Lay woman	Lay man	Female religious	Other male religious/priest
Head executive (including President, CEO, Executive Director, Center Director, and others)	8	3	8	0	1
Secondary executives (including Vice President, Assistant Director, and others)	2	12	9	0	0
Additional Executives (including Director of Treatment, Director of Social Services, Dean of Students, and others)	1	17	24	0	0
Other administration	2	15	17	0	0
Total	13	47	58	0	1

Differences by District

One in ten (9 percent) of the administrative staff in DENA is a Christian Brother.

<i>Number of full-time and part-time administrative staff by ecclesial status</i>					
<i>DENA Only</i>					
	Christian Brother	Lay woman	Lay man	Female religious	Other male religious/priest
Head Executive	5	1	3	0	1
Secondary Executives	1	7	8	0	0
Additional Executives	1	16	22	0	0
Other Administration	2	13	16	0	0
Total	9	37	49	0	1

In the Midwest District, only ten total administrative staff were identified – four lay women and six lay men.

*Number of full-time and part-time administrative staff by ecclesial status
Midwest Only*

	Christian Brother	Lay woman	Lay man	Female religious	Other male religious/priest
Head Executive	0	2	3	0	0
Secondary Executives	0	1	0	0	0
Additional Executives	0	0	2	0	0
Other Administration	0	1	1	0	0
Total	0	4	6	0	0

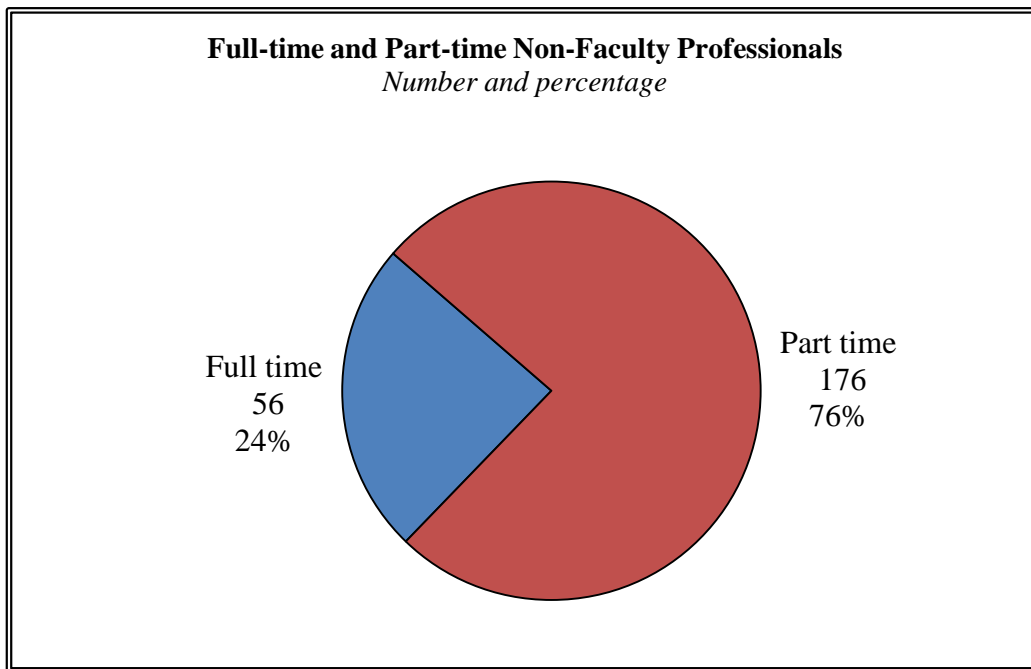
In Francophone Canada, four out 13 administrative staff (31 percent) are Christian Brothers.

*Number of full-time and part-time administrative staff by ecclesial status
Francophone Canada Only*

	Christian Brother	Lay woman	Lay man	Female religious	Other male religious/priest
Head Executive	3	0	2	0	0
Secondary Executives	1	4	1	0	0
Additional Executives	0	1	0	0	0
Other Administration	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4	6	3	0	0

Non-Faculty Professionals

Non-faculty professionals include campus minister, athletic director, business/finance director, plant manager, alumni director, development director, curriculum coordinator, director of admissions, director of food services, residential counselors, librarians, and others who need a degree for their position, excluding faculty. Three in four of the non-faculty professionals (76 percent) at Lasallian educational centers/youth and family services are part time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Non-Faculty Professionals		
	N	%
Christian Brother	4	2%
Lay woman	114	49
Lay man	112	48
Female religious	2	1
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	232	100%

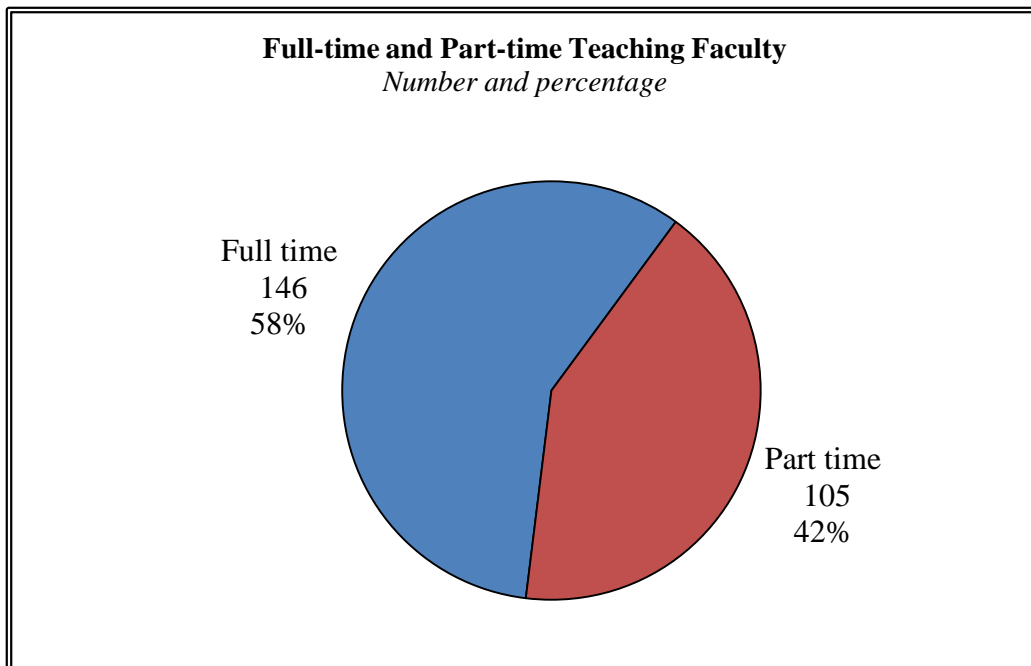
- About half of non-faculty professionals are lay men (48 percent) and half are lay women (49 percent).

- About 3 percent of non-faculty professionals are Christian Brothers or female religious.

Ecclesial Status of Non-Faculty Professionals				
	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	1	2%	3	2%
Lay man	32	57	80	45
Lay woman	22	39	92	52
Female religious	1	2	1	1
Other male religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	56	100%	176	100%

Teaching Faculty

Over half (58 percent) of teaching faculty at Lasallian educational centers/youth and family services are full time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

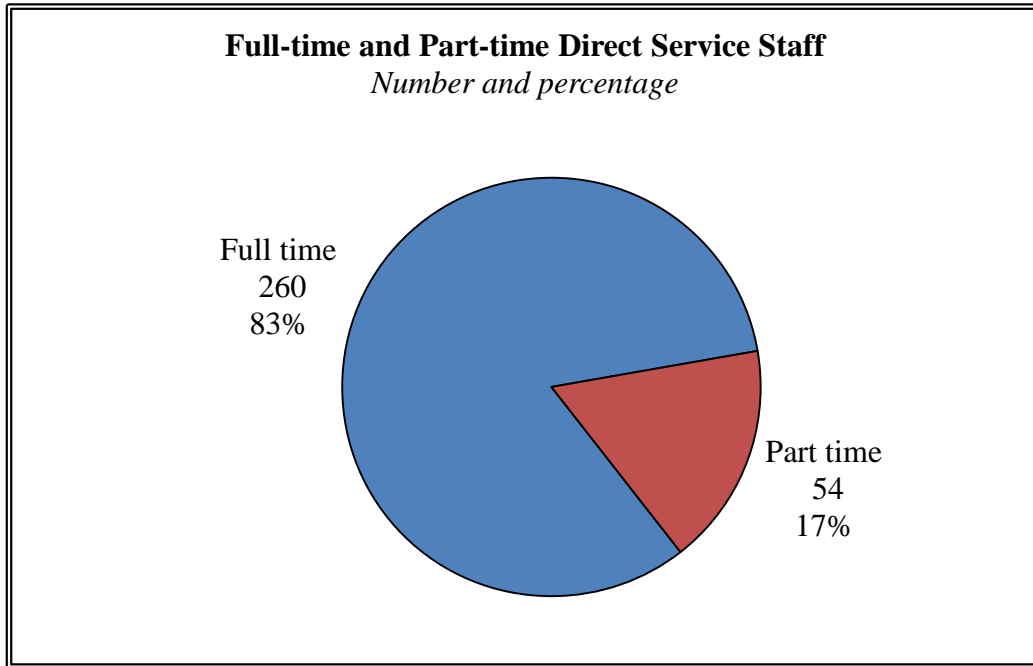
Ecclesial Status of Teaching Faculty		
	N	%
Christian Brother	9	4%
Lay woman	136	54
Lay man	106	42
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	251	100%

- More than half of teaching faculty are lay women (54 percent) and two in five are lay men (42 percent).
- Nine teaching faculty are Christian Brothers (4 percent).
- Half of the full-time teaching faculty are lay men (see the table below). By comparison, two-thirds of the part-time teaching faculty are lay women.

Ecclesial Status of Teaching Faculty				
	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Christian Brother	3	2%	6	6%
Lay man	76	52	30	29
Lay woman	67	46	69	66
Female religious	0	0	0	0
Other religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	146	100%	105	100%

Direct Service Staff

More than four in five (83 percent) direct service staff at Lasallian educational centers/youth and family services are full time. Direct service staff includes therapeutic support staff, therapeutic counselor, guidance counselor, social worker, group living manager, youth care worker, and others.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Direct Service Staff		
	N	%
Christian Brother	3	1%
Lay woman	117	37
Lay man	194	62
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	314	100

- Six in ten direct service staff (62 percent) are lay men and 37 percent are lay women.
- Three direct service staff are Christian Brothers (1 percent).

Ecclesial Status of Direct Service Staff

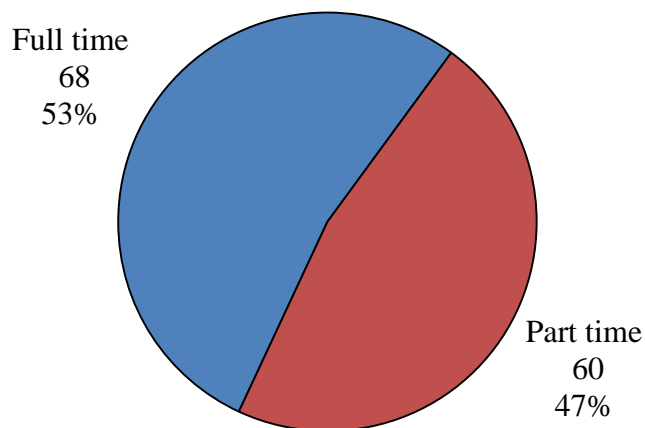
	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	2	1%	1	1%
Lay man	162	62	32	32
Lay woman	96	37	21	67
Female religious	0	0	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	260	100%	99	100%

Support Staff

About half of support staff (53 percent) at Lasallian educational centers/youth and family services are full time and half (47 percent) are part time. Support staff includes secretaries, bookstore managers, office workers, cooks, security, and others who generally do not need a degree for their position

Full-time and Part-time Support Staff

Number and percentage



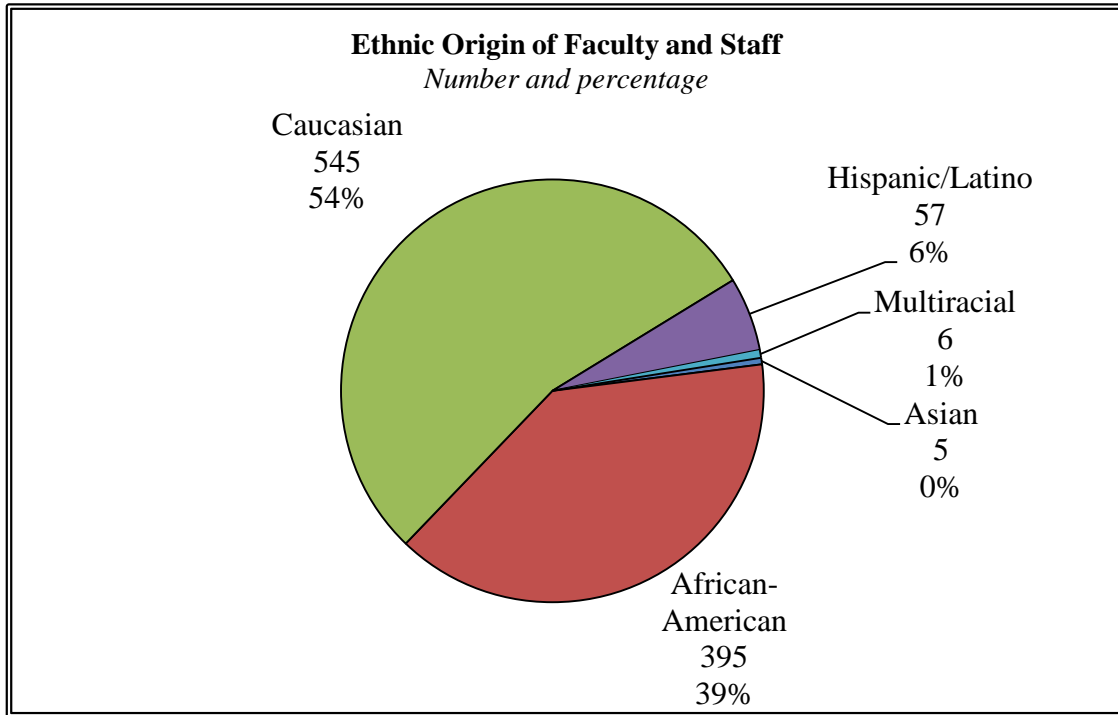
Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Support Staff		
	N	%
Christian Brother	0	0%
Lay woman	84	66
Lay man	40	31
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	4	3
Total	128	100

- Two in three (66 percent) support staff are lay women, and another 31 percent are lay men.
- While there are no Christian Brothers in support staff positions, four support staff (3 percent) are other male religious or priests.

	Full time		Part time	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	0	0%	0	0%
Lay man	25	37	15	25
Lay woman	43	63	41	68
Female religious	0	0	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0	4	7
Total	68	100%	60	100%

Ethnic Origin of Faculty and Staff



Differences by District

Half of faculty and staff at educational centers (54 percent) are Caucasian and four in ten (39 percent) are African-American. DENA has the most diverse faculty and staff.

Ethnic Origin of Faculty and Staff				
	DENA	Midwest	Francophone Canada	Total
Asian	5	0	0	5
African-American	394	0	1	395
Caucasian	453	59	33	545
Hispanic/Latino	49	8	0	57
Native American	0	0	0	0
Multiracial	6	0	0	6
Data not available	0	0	0	0
Total	907	67	34	1,008

Pastoral Ministry

For this section of the report, pastoral ministers are counted even if they have already been included in faculty and staff totals. In addition, if a person falls into more than one category below, they are included in each category.

Campus Ministers

There are three campus ministers at educational centers/youth and family services. One is a Christian Brother who works part time, one is a lay man who works full time, and one is a lay woman who works full time.

Religion/Theology Faculty

There are five religion/theology faculty at education centers/youth and family services. This includes two lay women who work full time and three lay men who work full time.

Mission/Identity Personnel

There are three mission/identity personnel at education centers/youth and family services. This includes one lay man who works part time and two Christian Brothers who work full time.

Part IV: Support Ministries

There are a total of three support ministries presented here: Christian Brothers Investment Services, Christian Brothers Services, and St. Mary's Press.⁴⁰

Administrative Staff

Four administrative staff at support ministries are Christian Brothers, including two who are presidents. Lay men make up 25 administrative staff and 15 are lay women. None of the administrative staff at support ministries are female religious or other male religious/priests.

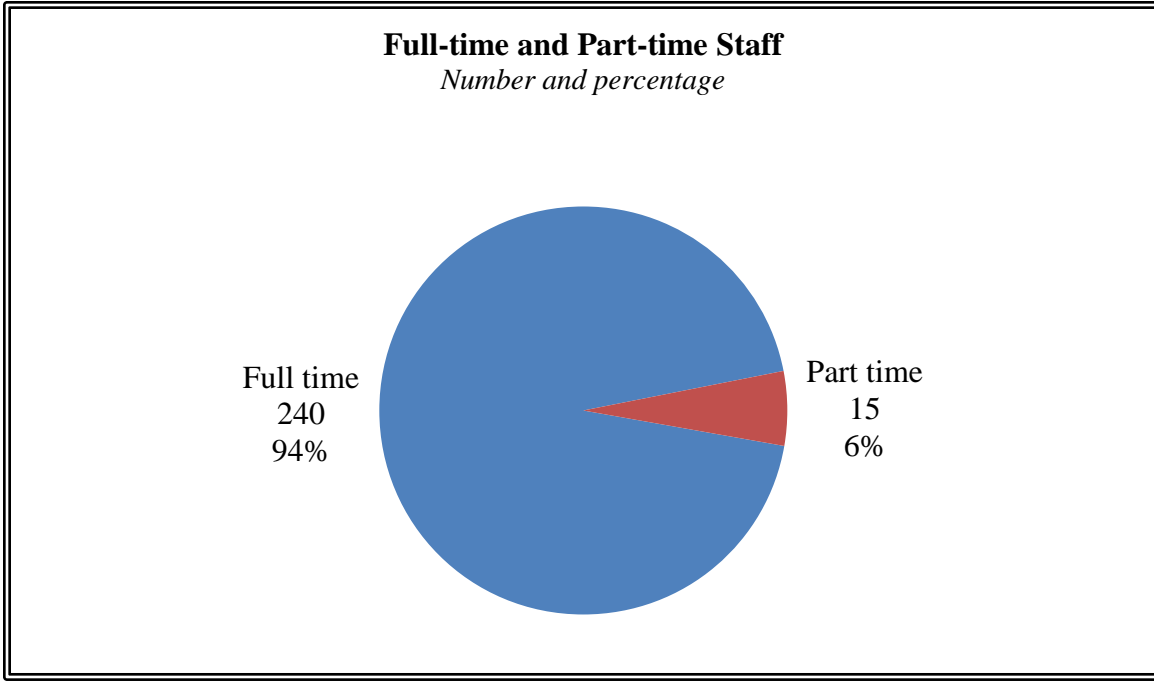
Number of full-time and part-time administrative staff by ecclesial status

	Christian Brother	Lay woman	Lay man	Female religious	Other male religious/priests
President	2	0	1	0	0
Vice President(s)	0	3	9	0	0
Other Administration	2	12	15	0	0
Total	4	15	25	0	0

⁴⁰ Support ministries are located only in the Midwest District and DENA.

Staff

More than nine in ten staff at support ministries (94 percent) are full time. The other 6 percent are part time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Staff		
	N	%
Christian Brother	1	<1%
Lay woman	198	78
Lay man	55	22
Female religious	1	<1
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	255	100

- Three in four staff (77 percent) are lay women, and another 22 percent are lay men.
- Christian Brothers are less than 1 percent of staff at support ministries.

Ecclesial Status of Support Staff

	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	1	<1%	0	0%
Lay man	51	22	4	27
Lay woman	187	78	11	73
Female religious	1	<1	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	240	100%	15	100%

Part V: District and Regional Information

This section of the report provides an overview of District and Regional offices, including administration and staff.

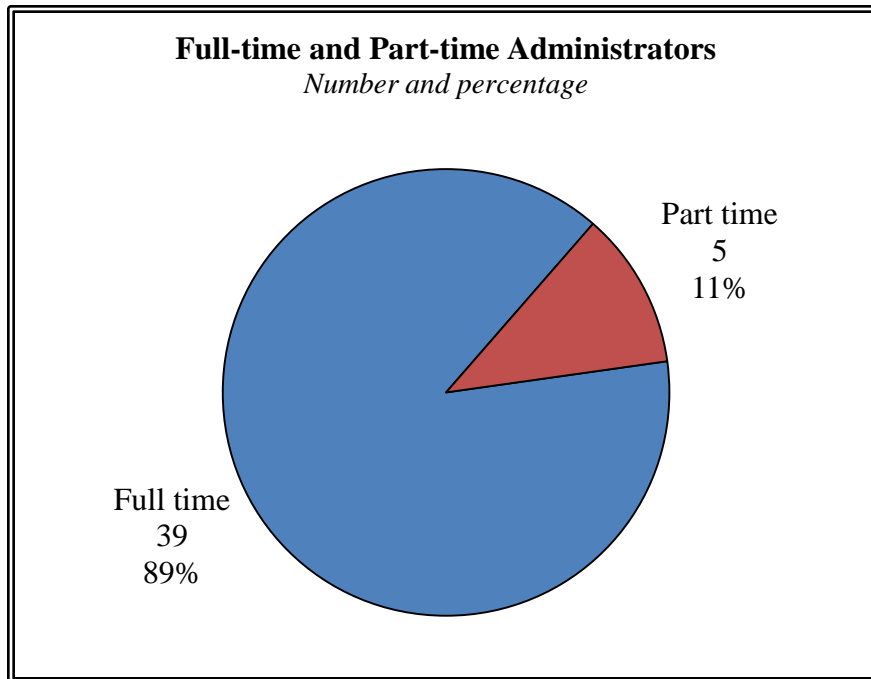
Overview of Offices

There are five total District offices and one Regional office.

Number of District and Regional Offices	
RELAN	1
DENA	1
Midwest	1
NO-SF	1
San Francisco	1
Francophone Canada	1
Total	6

Administrators

The tables and figures below report the number of full-time and part-time District/Regional administrators. These numbers include visitors, auxiliary visitors, and the directors of education, vocation promotion, formation, finance, development, and others of similar responsibilities. There are 44 full- and part-time administrators in District and Regional offices. Almost nine in ten (89 percent) are full time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Administrators		
	N	%
Christian Brother	22	50%
Lay woman	12	27
Lay man	10	23
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	44	100

- Half (50 percent) of District/Regional administrators are Christian Brothers.
- While one in four District/Regional administrators (23 percent) is a lay woman, another one in five (23 percent) is a lay man.
- More than half of the full-time administrators (54 percent) are Christian Brothers (see table below). By contrast, eight in ten of the part-time administrators are lay women.

Ecclesial Status of Administrators

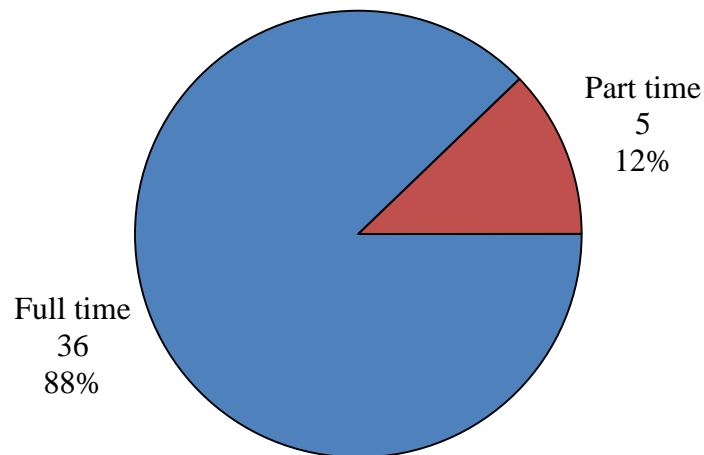
	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	21	54%	1	20%
Lay man	10	26	0	0
Lay woman	8	20	4	80
Female religious	0	0	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	39	100%	5	100%

Office Staff

A total of 41 people work as office staff at District/Regional offices. Almost nine in ten (88 percent) office staff at District/Regional offices are full time.

Full-time and Part-time Office Staff

Number and percentage



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Office Staff		
	N	%
Christian Brother	13	32%
Lay woman	22	53
Lay man	6	15
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	41	100

- Half of office staff is lay women (53 percent), while another almost one in seven (15 percent) is lay men.
- Almost one in three office staff (32 percent) is a Christian Brother.

Ecclesial Status of Office Staff				
	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	10	27%	3	60%
Lay man	6	17	0	0
Lay woman	20	56	2	40
Female religious	0	0	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	36	100%	5	100%

Part VI: De La Salle Christian Brothers Working for Non-Lasallian Organizations

Part VI reports data about the De La Salle Christian Brothers of RELAN who pursue their apostolate in non-Lasallian organizations. This activity is professional in nature. It is either the normal professional activity of the person concerned or unpaid work whose impact is greater than that of a simple personal charitable commitment. Examples of this work include (but are not limited to) writing books, research, publishing, training teachers, teaching in non-Lasallian higher education, working for a diocesan organization, a Church service, or similar positions.

Each of the tables below lists the places where Christian Brothers are working in non-Lasallian organizations by District, along with a brief description of this work.

DENA

Christian Brothers Working for Non-Lasallian Organizations *DENA*

Name of Organization	City, State	Type of Organization	Ministry Description	Number of Brothers
Pope John Paul II High School	Boca Raton, FL	Secondary School	President	1
National Catholic Educational Association	Arlington, VA	National Organization	Vice President	1
Archdiocese of New York	New York, NY	Archdiocesan Office	Computer Data Services	1

Midwest

Christian Brothers Working for Non-Lasallian Organizations
Midwest District

Name of Organization	City, State	Type of Organization	Ministry Description	Number of Brothers
Gwynedd-Mercy College	Gwynedd Valley, PA	College	Asst. Professor	1
McDonnell Catholic HS	Chippewa Falls, WI	High School	President/Principal	1
Lasallian Intl Art Center	San Martino, Italy	Art/Culture	Director	1
Catalyst Schools	Chicago, IL	Schools	Director of Culture	1
Our Lady of Guadalupe	St. Paul, MN	Church	Youth Director	1
Psychologist	Chicago, IL	Clinical/Consulting	Counseling	1
Archdiocese of Omaha	Omaha, NE	Diocese	Director	1
Resurrection Catholic School	Memphis, TN	School	Asst. Principal	1
Holy Family Catholic Worker	Kansas City, KS	Outreach	Staff Worker	1

San Francisco

Christian Brothers Working for Non-Lasallian Organizations
San Francisco District

Name of Organization	City, State	Type of Organization	Ministry Description	Number of Brothers
Western Catholic Educational Association	Orange, CA	Education	Executive Director	1

Part VII: De La Salle Christian Brothers of RELAN

The tables below outline the total number of De La Salle Christian Brothers in RELAN. There are a total of 755 Christian Brothers in the Region. More than two in five (45 percent) are in DENA, while another one in five (20 percent) is in the Midwest District.

Number of De La Salle Christian Brothers in RELAN		
	N	%
DENA	337	45%
Midwest	153	20
NO-SF	57	8
San Francisco	83	11
Francophone		
Canada	125	17
Total	755	100%

Differences by Ministry

One in five (19 percent) Christian Brothers in RELAN is serving in a PK-12 school, while another one in ten (10 percent) is in higher education. Half (50 percent) are retired.

Number of De La Salle Christian Brothers in RELAN		
	N	%
PK-12 Schools	144	19%
Higher Education	78	10
Overseas Apostolates	20	3
Institute/Regional/District Services	49	6
Other Apostolates	65	9
On Study	7	1
Caregivers	14	2
Retired	377	50
Leave of Absence	1	<1
Total	755	100%

Two in five active Brothers – those who are not retired or on a leave of absence – are serving in PK-12 schools. Another one in five is in higher education or in some other apostolate.

