

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)*
2013-2014 Statistical Report**

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



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Executive Summary

In fall 2011, Christian Brothers Conference (CBC) 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 2013-2014 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 working in other organizations or as volunteers.
- Part VII: is a census of De La Salle Christian Brothers in RELAN.

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 2013-2014, the ministries of the De La Salle Christian Brothers in the Region provided services to 100,894 people, including 71,983 students at 103 elementary, secondary, and postsecondary schools and educational centers. Elementary, secondary, and postsecondary schools awarded \$445,134,276 in financial aid.

Summary Statistics for Those Served				
	Elementary and Secondary Schools	Postsecondary Institutions	Educational Centers/Youth and Family Services	Total
Total served	39,554	31,393	29,947	100,894
Total granted academic credit	39,554	31,393	1,016	71,983
Total financial aid awarded	\$90,523,253	\$354,611,023	---	\$445,134,276

The ministries of the Christian Brothers in the Region employ 12,199 people. This includes 790 administrators (74 are Christian Brothers, which is 9 percent of all administrators). Faculty is the largest proportion of this total, with 6,078 or 50 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	321	241	1132	51	45	790
Support staff	971	1,061	123	0	0	2,155
Faculty	2,814	3,068	196	0	0	6,078
Non-faculty professionals	766	1,475	145	0	0	2,386
Other staff	0	0	490	261	39	790

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 227 campus ministers (28 of whom, or 12 percent, are Christian Brothers), 513 religion/theology faculty, and 127 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	177	47	3	227
Religion/theology faculty	392	116	5	513
Additional mission/identity personnel	93	30	4	127

Major Findings

Elementary and Secondary Schools

- There are 75 total elementary and secondary schools in the Lasallian Network of schools. More than half (59 percent) are owned by the Christian Brothers. The majority of these schools (71 percent) are high schools (grades 9 through 12), and are coeducational (63 percent, and 37 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 36,680 high school students, 93 percent of the 39,554 total students enrolled in the Lasallian Network.
- Almost three in four students (71 percent, or 28,185 students) are Roman Catholics. Almost nine in ten (87 percent) are Roman Catholic or other Christian. The lowest proportion of Roman Catholics is found at the elementary level – just a quarter of students enrolled in elementary schools are Roman Catholic (25 percent), compared to 66 percent of those in middle schools, and 72 percent in high school.
- The racial make-up of the students is similar to the pattern found in religion. Overall, 59 percent of students are Caucasian, but the elementary schools have the lowest proportion of Caucasian students (9 percent). Middle schools have 43 percent Caucasian, and high schools are 61 percent Caucasian.
- The students at these schools are economically diverse: A total of 6,921 students are eligible for free or reduced price lunch (31 percent of all students). Additionally, 17,723 students requested any form of tuition assistance. Of those who requested, 88 percent received any form of tuition assistance. Lasallian Network schools gave more than \$74,000,000 in need-based grants, and a total of \$90,523,253 in total financial aid in the 2013-2014 school year. This is important, since the average tuition (for those schools that charge tuition) is \$9,783, with a low of \$250 (a Miguel Model School) and a high of \$40,000 (a non-public special education facility). It costs an average of \$13,352 to educate a pupil in a Lasallian Network school.
- Three in four schools (58) 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 17 percent are Christian Brothers. A total of 2,814 faculty are employed by these schools, a slight majority of which are lay men (55 percent). The majority of faculty and staff (79 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 31,393 students; more than two in three (68 percent or 21,452 students) are undergraduates. Of these undergraduates, 41 percent are Roman Catholic. At the American colleges and universities, 46 percent of students are Roman Catholic.
- Including Bethlehem University, almost half of students are Caucasian (49 percent). Another 14 percent are Arab and 13 percent are Hispanic/Latino. More than half of undergraduate students (56 percent) at U.S. Lasallian colleges and universities are Caucasian, one in six (16 percent) is Hispanic/Latino and a further one in ten (11 percent) is African-American.
- Tuition at these colleges and universities ranges from \$2,000 to \$38,740, with an average tuition of \$27,816. For colleges and universities in the United States, the average is slightly higher: the average tuition at U.S. colleges and universities is \$32,118. Additionally, colleges and universities charge an average of \$10,397 for room and board. A total of 19,345 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 \$354,611,023 in financial aid, with 43 percent of this aid being need-based grants.
- Of the seven colleges and universities profiled in this report, four are headed by a Christian Brother (the other three have lay men as presidents). In total, 5 percent of administrative staff (11 people) are Christian Brothers. A total of 3,068 people are on faculty at these colleges and universities, 40 percent of whom are full time. 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.
- Almost one in five (17 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 21 educational centers/youth and family services in RELAN. Almost half of these programs (ten in all) are adjudicated youth programs.
- A total of 29,947 people were served by these programs in 2013-2014. Of them, almost three in four (73 percent) were under the age of 21 at the time of service. Another 27 percent (8,005 people) were 21 or older. One third of the centers/services offer some form of academic credit. Of those receiving academic credit, 8 percent (or 84 students) were in middle school. The programs/centers employ a total of 196 teaching faculty, the majority of whom (52 percent) are lay men.

- Almost three in five administrators at these centers/programs are lay men (59 percent, or 78 administrators), while another 33 percent are lay women and 10 percent are Christian Brothers. They employ 490 direct service staff, almost eight in ten (78 percent) of whom are employed full time. Twelve people are employed in pastoral ministry.

Support Ministries

- Four support ministries are profiled in this report. At them, 51 people are employed in administrative positions, with four of those administrators being Christian Brothers.
- Another 261 people are employed as staff at support ministries. The majority of these employees (74 percent) are lay women.

District and Regional Offices

- Five District and one Regional office are included in these data. A total of 45 administrators are employed by these offices, more than half of them (55 percent or 25 people) Christian Brothers.
- Another 39 people work as office staff at District/Regional offices. Almost one in three (31 percent) are Christian Brothers.

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

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Introduction

In fall 2011, Christian Brothers Conference (CBC) 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 2013, CBC again approached CARA to conduct a census of ministries in United States and Canada. CARA used the previous two years' surveys 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>	75
Elementary School (PK – 8)	3
Middle School	19
High School	53
<i>Higher Education</i>	7
<i>Educational Centers/Youth and Family Services</i>	21
<i>Support Ministries</i>	4
<i>District and Regional Offices</i>	6
<i>Total</i>	113

Part I: Elementary and Secondary Schools

Part I covers elementary and secondary schools only. Please note that the District of Francophone Canada does not operate any elementary or secondary schools and is therefore not included in this section. Postsecondary institutions are covered 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 (59 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	44	59%
Diocesan	16	21
Other	15	20
Total:	75	100%

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

- Board of Directors
- Board of Trustees, Dual Charism of FSC and SSJ
- 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
- Independent

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.

- Independent Catholic H.S.
- Independent Corporation
- Private Independent
- Sponsored by both
- 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 47 percent. The Midwest District is second, with 28 percent of all schools.

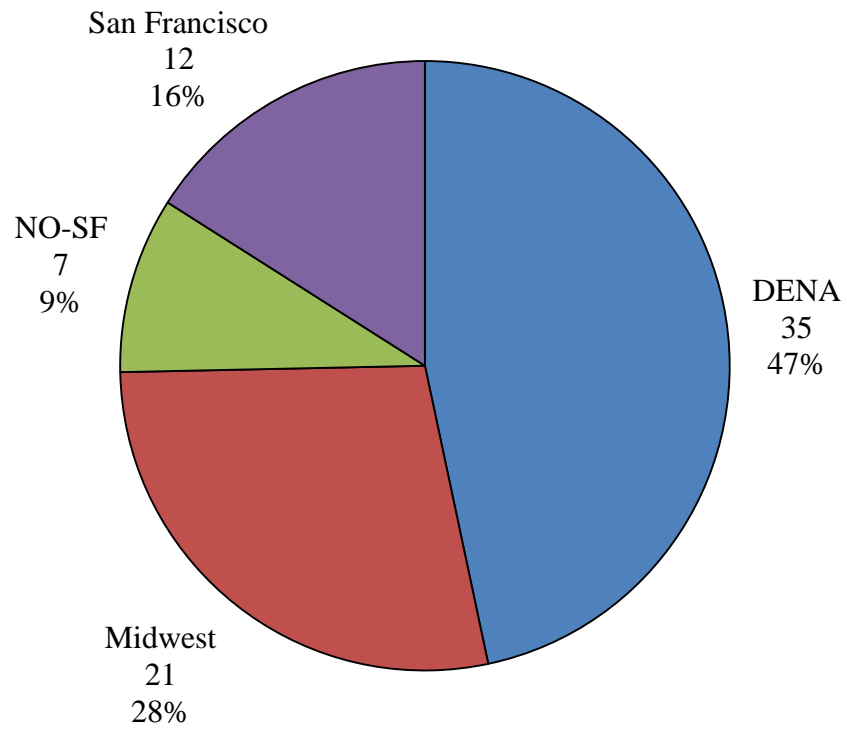
<i>Please choose the appropriate entity with canonical responsibility for the school.</i>			
<i>Number and percentage responding</i>			
		Number of all schools	Percentage of all schools
DENA	Christian Brothers	21	28%
	Diocesan	6	8
	Other	8	11
Midwest	Christian Brothers	8	11
	Diocesan	7	9
	Other	6	8
NO-SF	Christian Brothers	5	7
	Diocesan	2	3
	Other	0	0
San Francisco	Christian Brothers	10	13
	Diocesan	1	1
	Other	1	1
Total:		75	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, Rhode Island, Toronto, Canada and Jamaica.
- Midwest: The Midwest District: includes Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, 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. Seven in ten schools (71 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	1
1 st grade	1	1
2 nd grade	2	3
3 rd grade	3	4
4 th grade	6	8
5 th grade	14	19
6 th grade	18	24
7 th grade	24	32
8 th grade	27	36
9 th grade	53	71
10 th grade	53	71
11 th grade	53	71
12 th grade	53	71

Comparisons to Previous Years

Last year, schools were categorized into four categories. These categories included elementary school, middle school, middle through high school and high school. For the 2013 – 2014 school year, these categories were modified to only include three categories, namely elementary school, middle school and high school⁴. Data collection and analysis was also changed to reflect this modification. Schools identified as having both a middle and high school component were asked to fill in two surveys: one for the middle school component of their school, and one for the high school component of their school. This being the case, a school that has both a high school component and a middle school component is counted as two schools: one school is the middle school component and another school is the high school component. This explains the perceived increase in the number of middle schools and high schools surveyed this year⁵.

Level of School		Percentage and number responding			
		2012-2013		2013-2014	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Elementary/ middle (K – 8)	Elementary School	2	3	3	4%
	Middle School	12	18	19	25
Secondary School	Middle through High School	9	14	--	--
	High School	43	65	53	71
Total		66	100	75	100

⁴ The table below acts as a bridge between the two years:

	<i>This Year</i>	<i>Last Year</i>
		<i>Last year's definition plus:</i>
Elementary School	Schools that are grades pre-Kindergarten through 8 th , one school that is grades 3 through 8 and one school that is grades 2 through 8.	Schools that are grades pre-Kindergarten through 8, one school that is grades 3 through 8.
Middle School	Schools that are grades 5 through 8, 4 through 8, 6 through 8 and 7 through 8. Middle school component of schools with middle and high school grades that received two surveys.	Schools that are grades 5 through 8, 4 through 8 and 6 through 8.
Middle/High School	--	Schools that are grades 4 through 12, 5 through 12, 6 through 12, 7 through 12 and 8 through 12.
High School	Schools that are grades 9 through 12, 7 through 12, 8 through 12 and two schools that are grades 7 – 12. High school component of schools with middle and high school grades that received two surveys.	7 th through 12 th , 8 th through 12 th , 2 schools that are grades 7 – 12.

⁵ Two schools that consist of both a middle and high school component were mistakenly not asked to fill in two surveys. In this report, these schools will be considered as high schools.

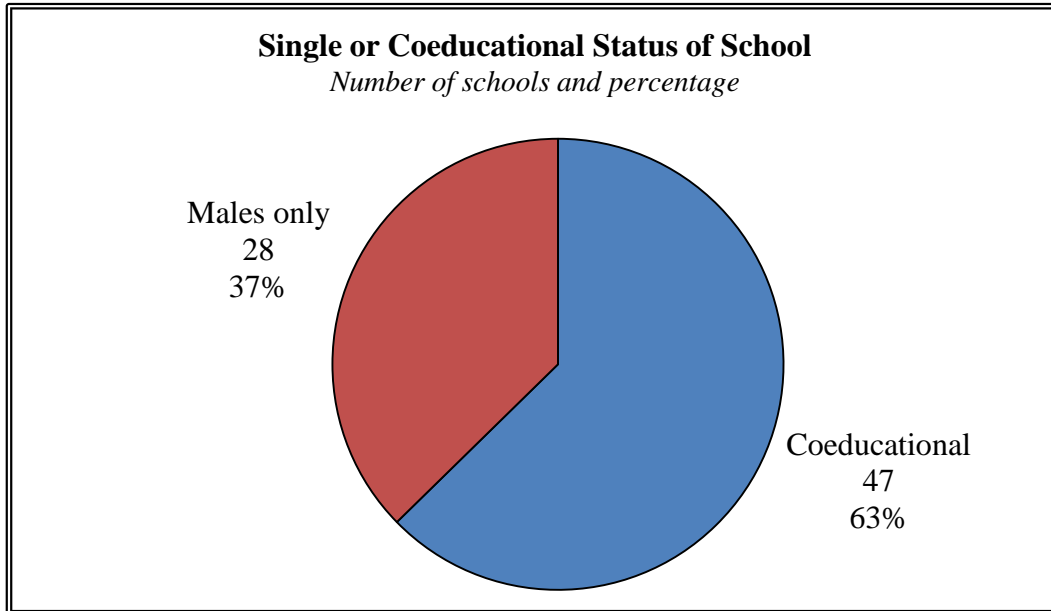
- Seven in ten schools are high schools. A few more schools this year are categorized as high schools than last year, which is in part due to the new categorization of schools that have both a high school and middle school component.
- One in four schools are middle schools, which is slightly more than last year. A few more schools this year are categorized as middle schools than last year, which is in part due to the new categorization of schools that have both a high school and middle school component.

Differences by District

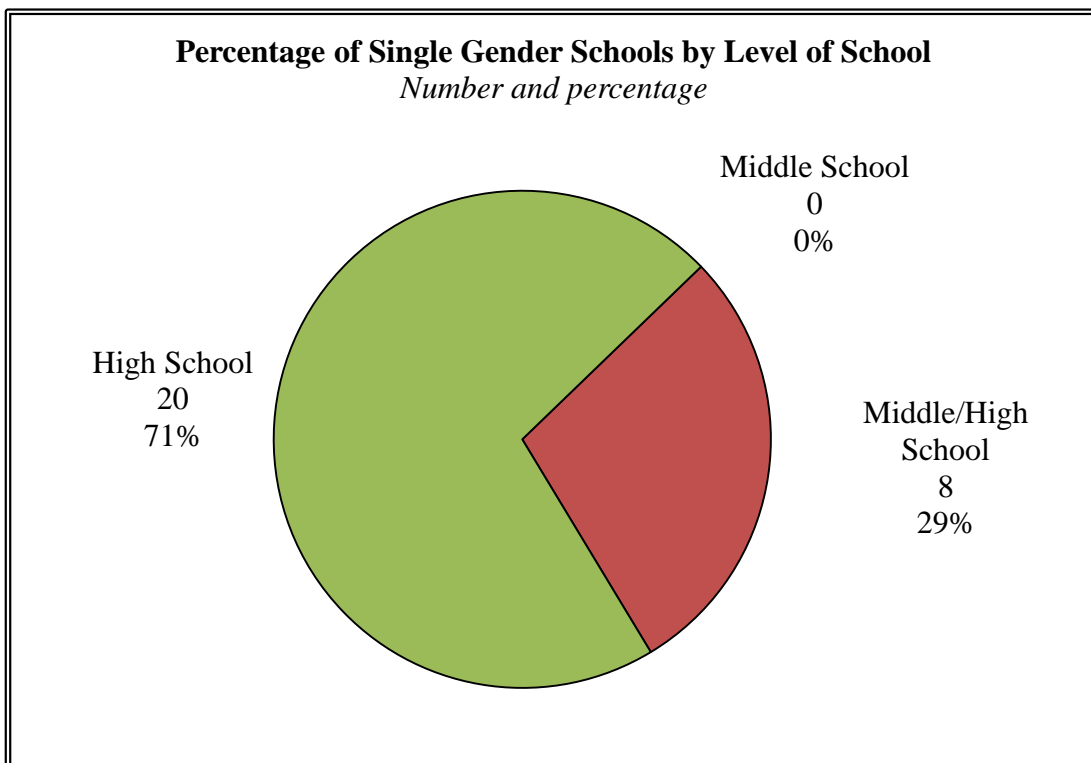
		Level of School by District	
		<i>Number and percentage responding</i>	
		Number of all schools	Percentage of all schools
DENA	Elementary School	2	3%
	Middle School	12	16
	High School	21	28
Midwest	Elementary School	1	1%
	Middle School	5	7
	High School	15	20
NO-SF	Elementary School	0	0%
	Middle School	1	1
	High School	6	8
San Francisco	Elementary School	0	0%
	Middle School	1	1
	High School	11	15
Total		75	100%

Single and Coeducational

One in three schools (37 percent) is males only, while 63 percent are coeducational.



Seven in ten of the 28 single gender schools are high schools (71 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	15%
Yes, Cristo Rey	3	4
No	61	81
Total	75	100

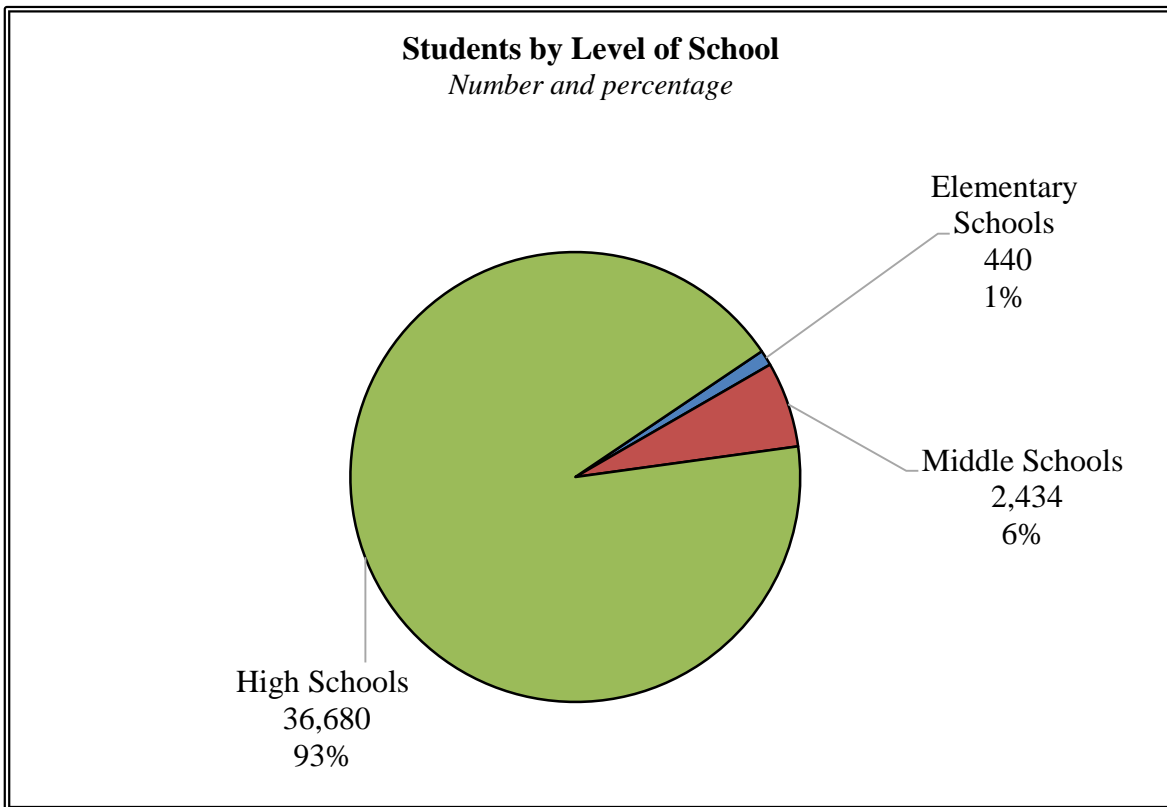
Number of Students

The total number of students in all elementary through secondary schools in the Lasallian Network is 39,554. Of those students, 36,094, or 91 percent, are in grades 9 through 12.

Number of Students by Grade	
<i>Enrollment figures as of September 30, 2013</i>	
Pre-school	0
Kindergarten	18
1 st grade	9
2 nd grade	23
3 rd grade	48
4 th grade	114
5 th grade	353
6 th grade	571
7 th grade	1,031
8 th grade	1,293
9 th grade	9,582
10 th grade	9,039
11 th grade	8,905
12 th grade	8,568
Total	39,554

Differences by Level

Nine in ten students attend a high school (93 percent).



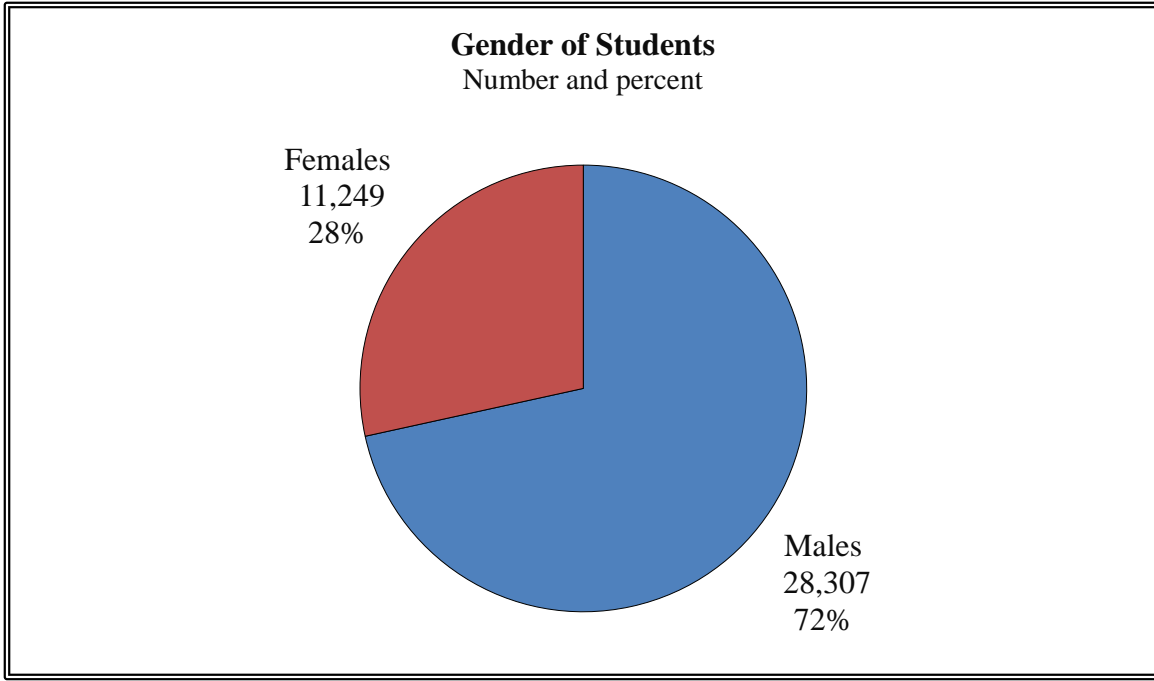
Differences by District

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	15,266	38%
Midwest	12,272	31
NO-SF	4,260	11
San Francisco	7,756	20
Total	39,554	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).



Differences by Level of School

Three in four students in high schools (72 percent) are males.

	Gender of Students at the School			
	Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Elementary School	267	61%	173	39%
Middle School	1,711	70	725	30
High School	26,329	72	10,351	28
Total of all students	28,307	72%	11,249	28%

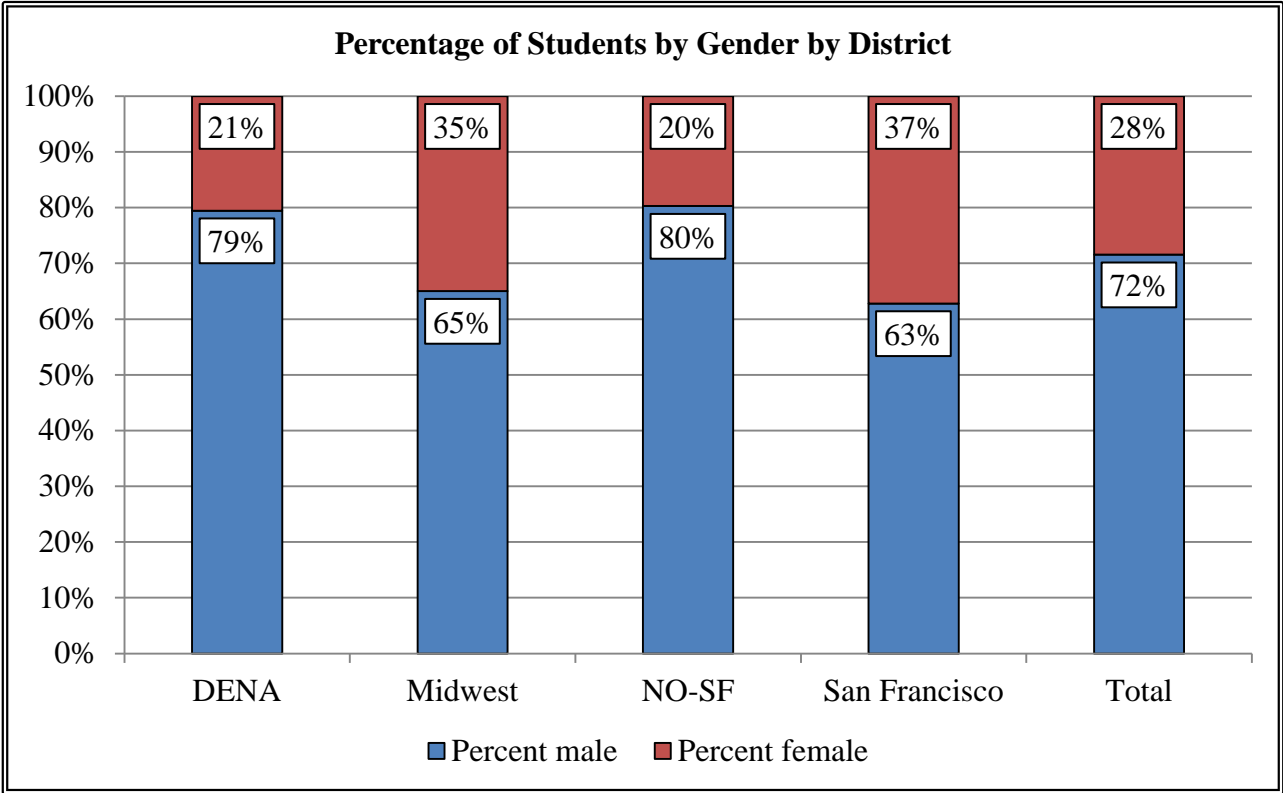
- Six in ten elementary school students are male (61 percent), and four in ten are female (39 percent).
- Seven in ten middle school students are male (70 percent), compared to about three in ten who are female (30 percent).

- About three in four high school students are male (72 percent), while the remaining quarter is female (28 percent).

Differences by District

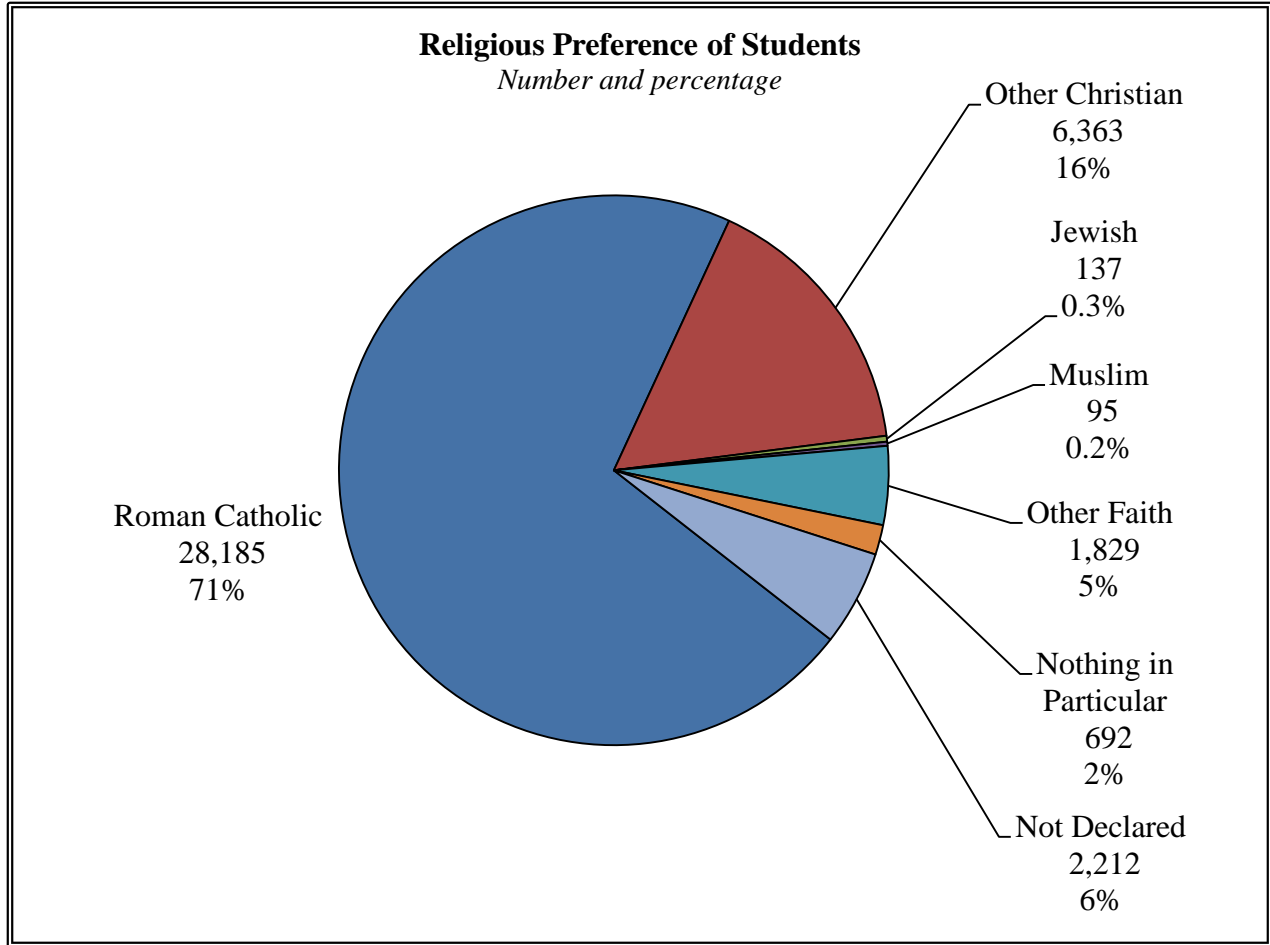
		Elementary School	Middle School	High School
DENA	Male	192	1,014	10,926
	Female	84	389	2,661
Midwest	Male	75	294	7,613
	Female	89	273	3,930
NO-SF	Male	0	346	3,074
	Female	0	0	840
San Francisco	Male	0	57	4,716
	Female	0	63	2,920
Total		440	2,436	36,680

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

Seven in ten students (71 percent) are Roman Catholics. Nine in ten (87 percent) are Roman Catholic or other Christian.⁶



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

⁶ Note: One school did not provide the breakdown for their students by religion. To calculate the proportion for this school, the proportion of each religion's students from two years ago (the most recent year for which there was data) was multiplied by the total number of students reported by the school this year.

Differences by Level of School

	<u>Elementary</u>		<u>Middle</u>		<u>High School</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Roman Catholic	111	25%	1,605	66%	26,469	72%
Other Christian	130	29	386	16	5,847	16
Jewish	0	0	11	<1	126	<1
Muslim	10	2	6	<1	79	<1
Other Faith	4	1	158	6	1,667	4
Nothing in particular	0	0	45	2	647	2
Not Declared	185	42	225	9	1,802	5
Total	440	100%	2,436	100%	36,637	100%

- Elementary schools are the most religiously diverse. One quarter of elementary school students (25 percent) are Roman Catholics, and four in ten (39 percent) are other Christians. Less than one in twenty (3 percent) are Muslims or of another faith.
- About two in three students in middle schools (66 percent) and three in four students in high schools (72 percent) are Roman Catholics.

⁷ “N” is the number of students, and % is the percentage of students of each religious group by level of school.

Differences by District

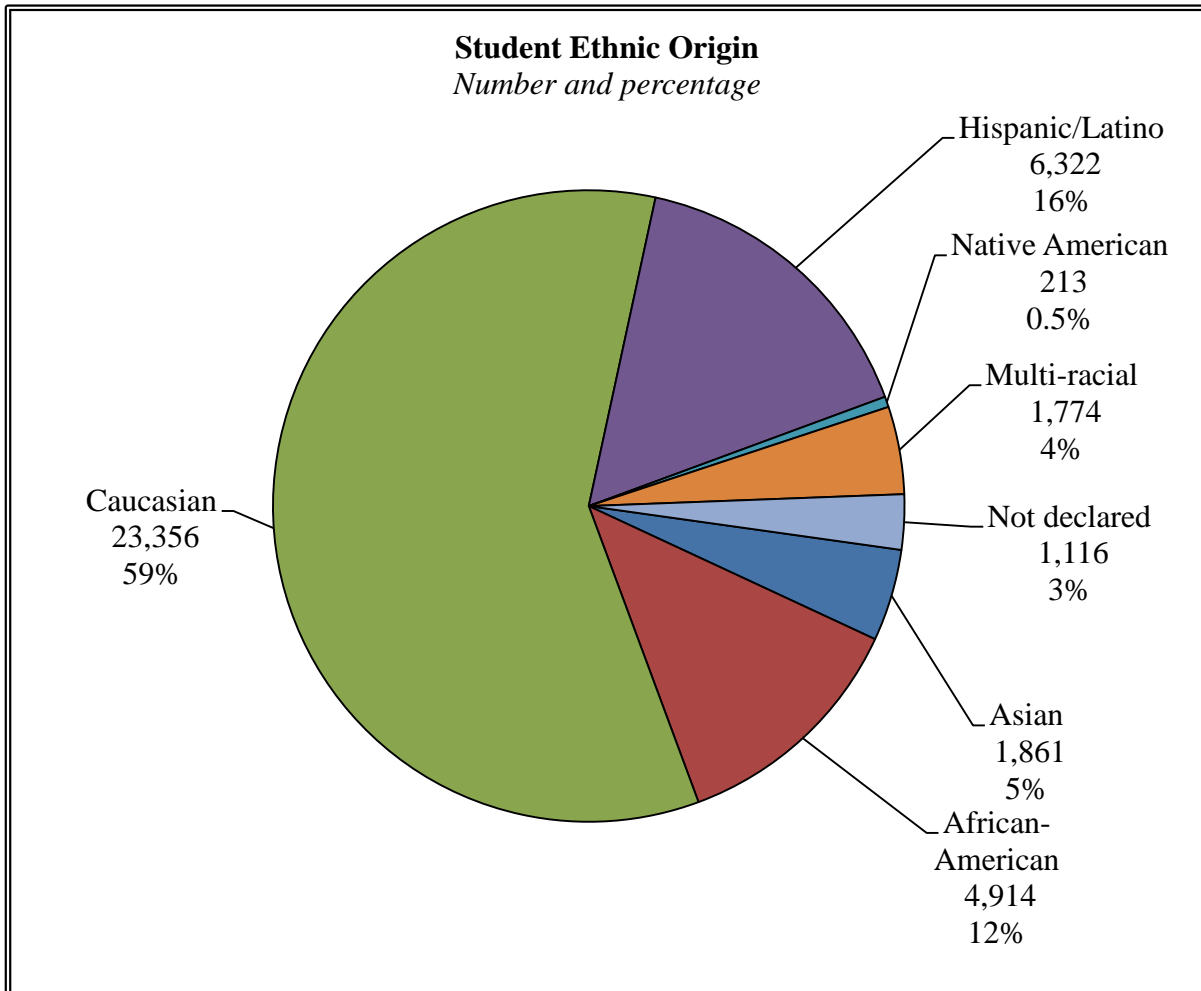
The majority of students in all Districts are Roman Catholic.

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	10,115	66%	9,462	77%	3,358	79%	5,250	68%
Other Christian	1,972	13	2,205	18	776	18	1,410	18
Jewish	40	<1	38	<1	12	<1	47	1
Muslim	59	<1	20	<1	9	<1	7	<1
Other Faith	1,177	8	98	1	13	<1	541	7
Nothing in particular	338	2	292	2	62	1	0	0
Not declared	1,522	10	159	1	30	1	501	6
Total	15,223	100%	12,274	100%	4,260	100%	7,756	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 66 percent and 79 percent of students in each District.

Ethnic Origin of Students

Three in five students are Caucasian (59 percent). This is the largest ethnic origin group, followed by Hispanic/Latino (16 percent) and African-American (12 percent).



Differences by Level of School

Nearly half of students in elementary schools (47 percent) are African-American, and another two in five (38 percent) are Hispanic/Latino.

Student Ethnic Origin <i>Percentage responding</i>			
	Elementary School	Middle School	High School
Asian	4%	6%	5%
African-American	47	15	12
Caucasian	9	43	61
Hispanic/Latino	38	23	15
Native American	0	2	<1
Multiracial	2	3	5
Not Declared	0	8	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

- One in ten students in elementary school is Caucasian (9 percent), and another 4 percent are Asian.
- Almost one in four students in middle school are Hispanic/Latino (23 percent). Two in five middle school students (43 percent) are Caucasian, and another one in six is African-American (15 percent).
- In the high schools, six in ten students are Caucasian (61 percent). One in six students (15 percent) is Hispanic/Latino, and 12 percent is African-American. One in 20 students in high school (5 percent) is Asian and one in 20 (5 percent) is multiracial.

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	357	3%	292	3%	77	2%	984	13%
African-American	2,202	16	1,270	11	258	7	606	8
Caucasian	8,438	62	8,343	72	2,334	60	3,163	41
Hispanic/Latino	1,537	11	1,145	10	999	26	1,905	25
Native American	13	<1	61	1	18	<1	52	1
Multiracial	289	2	387	3	206	5	825	11
Not Declared	753	6	45	<1	22	<1	101	1
Total	13,589	100%	11,543	100%	3,914	100%	7,636	100%

- About one in six students in DENA is African-American (16 percent) and one in ten is Hispanic/Latino (11 percent). More than six in ten are Caucasian (62 percent).
- More than seven in ten students in the Midwest District are Caucasian (72 percent). About one in ten is African-American or Hispanic/Latino (11 percent).
- Six in ten students in the NO-SF District (60 percent) are Caucasian, compared to about one in four Hispanic/Latino students (26 percent).
- One in four students in the San Francisco District is either Asian (13 percent) or multiracial (11 percent). Another one in four is Hispanic/Latino (25 percent) and four in ten (41 percent) are Caucasian.

Free or Reduced Lunch Program

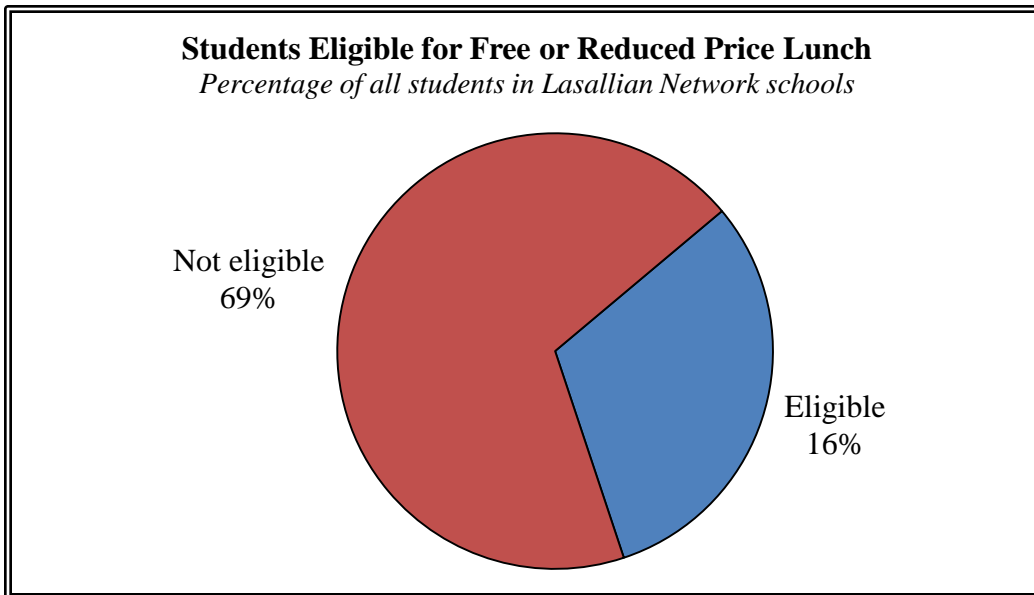
A total of 6,921 students (17 percent) in schools in the Lasallian Network are eligible for free or reduced price lunch.⁸

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 not⁹</i>	
No students eligible	16%
Fewer than 5 percent of students	12
5 to 10 percent of students	20
11 to 25 percent of students	16
26 to 50 percent of students	6
51 to 75 percent of students	8
76 percent or more students	22

- One in six schools does not have any students eligible for free or reduced price lunch. About one in ten schools (12 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 one in five schools in the Lasallian Network (20 percent).
- About three in ten schools (30 percent) have a majority (greater than 50 percent) of their students eligible for free or reduced price lunch programs.

⁸ Note: Five schools did not respond to this question. If possible, their free/reduced price figures from last year were used. Two schools did not respond last year or this year, so their free/reduced price figures from two years ago were used. Two additional schools did not have any response history for this question, so the average proportion of free/reduced price students was used for each of these.

⁹ 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 Nationally¹⁰
0 to 25 percent of students	64%	24%
26 to 50 percent of students	6	29
51 to 75 percent of students	8	27
76 percent or more students	22	20

- 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 (64 percent to 24 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 (22 percent to 20 percent, respectively).

¹⁰ Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey,” 2010-11.

Differences by Level of School

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	396	90%
Middle School	1,006	41
High School	5,519	15
Total	6,921	

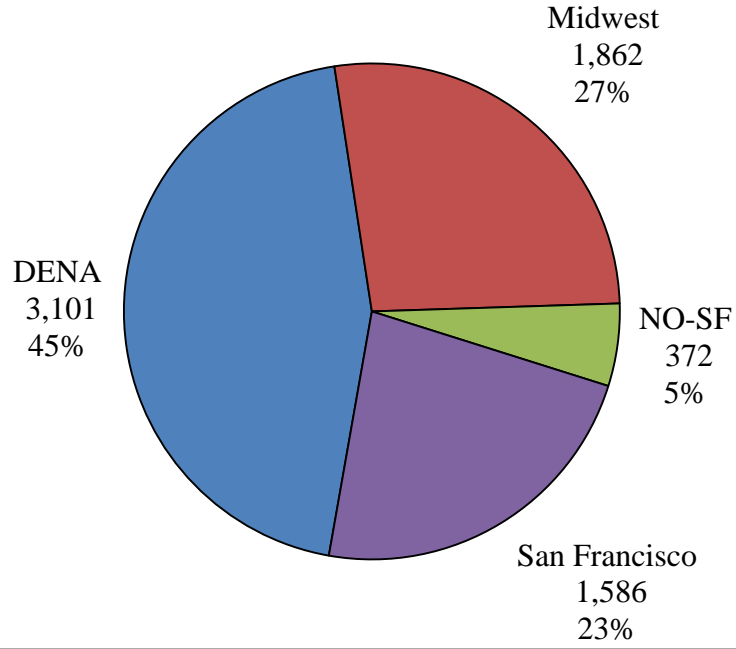
- Four in ten students (41 percent) in middle schools are eligible for free or reduced price lunch.
- One in six students (15 percent) in high school are eligible for free or reduced price lunch. However, this is the equivalent of 14 percent of students in Lasallian Network schools (not shown in the table).

Differences by District

	Total	Percentage of students in that District
DENA	3,101	20%
Midwest	1,862	15
NO-SF	372	9
San Francisco	1,586	20

- One in five students (20 percent) in DENA and one in seven students (15 percent) in 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.

**Percentage of Students Eligible for Free or
Reduced Price Lunch Programs**
Percentage by District



Tuition Assistance

A total of 17,723 students request any form of tuition assistance. Of those students, 88 percent (13,746 students) receive any form of tuition assistance. One in five schools says that all or nearly all students requested tuition assistance and slightly fewer 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	4%	3%
A few (1 to 24%)	16	19
Some (25 to 49%)	32	36
Many (50 to 74%)	18	10
Most (75 to 90%)	8	13
All or nearly all (91% or more)	22	19

Differences by Level of School

Almost six in ten students in elementary schools and middle schools request and receive tuition assistance. In high schools, just over two in five students request tuition assistance, but just under two in five receive tuition assistance. Three in seven students overall request tuition assistance and two in five receives tuition assistance.

Students Requesting and Receiving Tuition Assistance				
	<i>Requesting</i>		<i>Receiving</i>	
	Total	Percentage of students in that level of school	Total	Percentage of students in that level of school
Elementary School	255	58%	255	58%
Middle School	1,380	57	1,343	55
High School	16,088	44	14,052	38
Total	17,723	45	15,650	40

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, 10 percent of Lasallian Network secondary schools have most of their students requesting tuition assistance.

Percentage of Requests for Tuition Assistance¹¹				
	Lasallian Network Schools		Catholic Schools Nationally	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary¹²	Secondary¹³
No financial aid	33%	4%	2%	3%
A few (1 to 24%)	0	16	57	2
Some (25 to 49%)	0	41	24	8
Many (50 to 74%)	0	21	8	18
Most (75 to 90%)	0	10	5	35
All or nearly all (91% or more)	67	8	3	37

¹¹ Note: the wording of these questions is slightly different. For the Lasallian Network survey, the question asks: How many students requested any form of tuition assistance? For the Catholic schools nationally, the question asks: What percentage of students requested financial aid for the 2012-2013 school year?

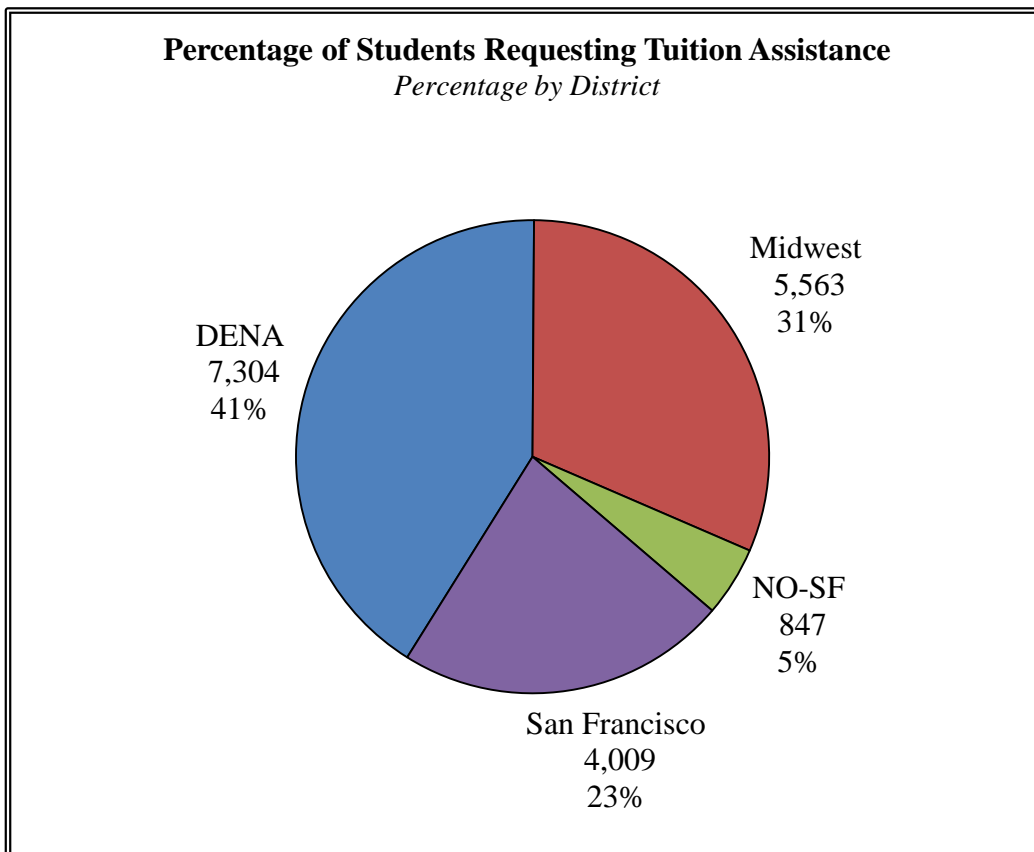
¹² Source: Cidade, Melissa A. and Jonathan L. Wiggins. January 2014. *Financing the Mission: A Profile of Catholic Elementary Schools in the United States, 2013*.

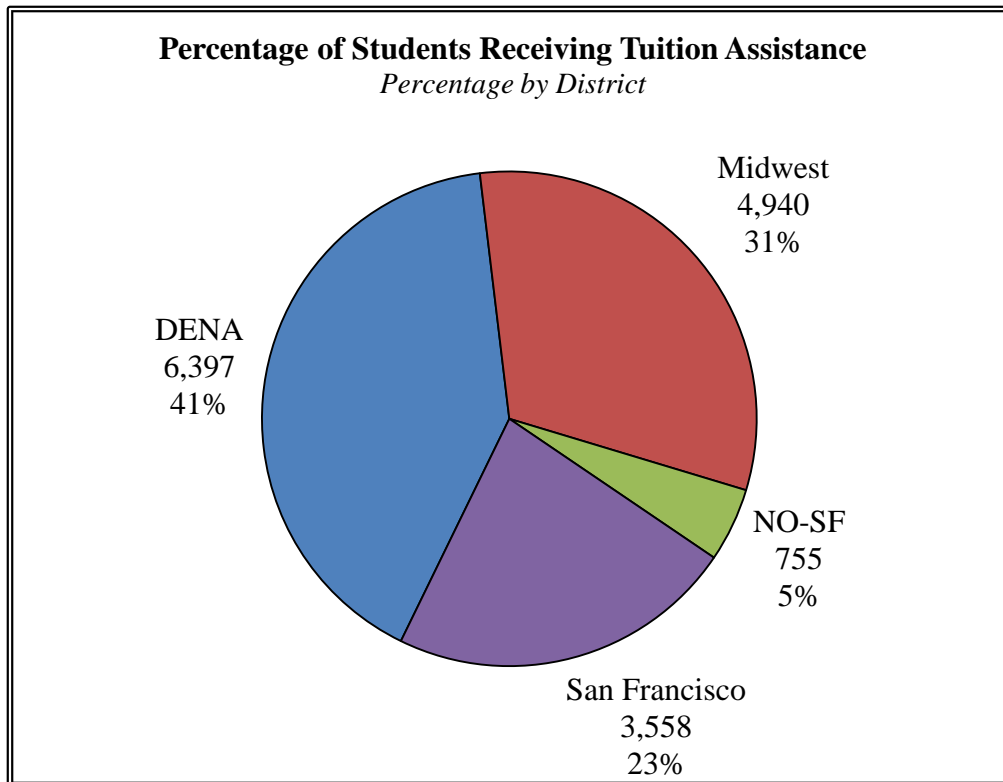
¹³ Source: Cidade, Melissa A. and Carolyne Saunders. February 2013. *Dollars and Sense 2012-2013: A Report for the National Catholic Educational Association Secondary Schools Department*.

Differences by District

Half of students (52 percent) in the San Francisco District request tuition assistance, and more than two in five receive (46 percent) tuition assistance. About half of students (48 percent) in DENA request tuition assistance, and four in ten (42 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	7,304	48%	6,397	42%
Midwest	5,563	45	4,940	40
NO-SF	847	20	755	18
San Francisco	4,009	52	3,558	46
Total	17,723	45	15,650	40





Tuition

On average, schools charge \$9,783 for base tuition. Half of schools charge less than \$10,000 and half charge more than \$10,000. The range is very wide, from a low of \$250¹⁴ to a high tuition charge of \$40,000.

*[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	\$9,783
Median	\$10,000
Minimum	\$250 ¹⁵
Maximum	\$40,000 ¹⁶

¹⁴ This figure does not include three schools that reported \$0 for tuition, and one school that did not report tuition.

¹⁵ The minimum base tuition was reported by La Salle Academy in Philadelphia, a Miguel Model School.

¹⁶ The maximum base tuition was reported by Martin De Porres High School in Rockaway Park, a non-public special-education facility.

Differences by Level of School

The average base tuition for high schools is \$11,007, with half of schools charging less than \$10,550. The minimum tuition charge for high schools is \$700, and the maximum is \$40,000.

Tuition Charges by Level of School					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Number of schools
Elementary School	\$13,417	\$5,300	\$250 ¹⁷	\$34,700 ¹⁸	3
Middle School	\$5,125	\$1,750	\$450 ¹⁹	\$13,800	16
High School	\$11,007	\$10,550	\$700	\$40,000 ²⁰	52

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	\$10,295	\$9,900	\$250 ²¹	\$40,000 ²²	33
Midwest	\$8,576	\$10,325	\$450 ²³	\$13,600	20
NO-SF	\$8,547	\$8,245	\$6,800	\$11,250	7
San Francisco	\$11,230	\$11,835	\$2,600	\$16,300	11

¹⁷ The minimum base tuition for an elementary school was reported by La Salle Academy in Philadelphia, a Miguel Model School.

¹⁸ The maximum base tuition for an elementary school was reported by Martin De Porres Elementary/Jr. High School, a non-public special-education facility.

¹⁹ The minimum base tuition for a middle school was reported by De La Salle Blackfeet Schools, a Miguel Model School.

²⁰ The maximum base tuition for a high school was reported by Martin De Porres High School in Rockaway Park, a non-public special-education facility.

²¹ The minimum base tuition in the DENA district was reported by La Salle Academy in Philadelphia, a Miguel Model School.

²² The maximum base tuition in the DENA district was reported by Martin De Porres High School in Rockaway Park, a non-public special-education facility.

²³ The minimum base tuition in the Midwest district was reported by De La Salle Blackfeet Schools, a Miguel Model School.

Differences by Cristo Rey/San Miguel Schools

On average, San Miguel schools charge about \$883 in tuition, compared to about \$2,532 for Cristo Rey schools and \$11,693 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	\$883	\$727	\$250	\$2,400	10
Cristo Rey	\$2,532	\$2,600	\$2,000	\$2,995	3
Neither	\$11,693	\$10,925	\$700	\$40,000	58

Comparison to Catholic Schools Nationally

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

	Lasallian Network		Catholic Schools Nationally	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary²⁴	Secondary²⁵
Mean	\$13,417	\$11,007	\$3,880	\$9,612
Median	\$5,300	\$10,550	\$3,900	\$9,120
Minimum	\$250 ²⁶	\$700	\$52	\$2,845
Maximum	\$34,700	\$40,000 ²⁷	\$41,000	\$35,800
Number of schools	3	52 ²⁸	1,422	275

²⁴ Note: tuition for first student from a registered parishioner. Excludes schools that charge less than \$50. Source: Cidade, Melissa A. and Jonathan L. Wiggins. January 2014. *Financing the Mission: A Profile of Catholic Elementary Schools in the United States, 2011*.

²⁵ 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*.

²⁶ The minimum base tuition for an elementary school was reported by La Salle Academy in Philadelphia, a Miguel Model School.

²⁷ The maximum base tuition for a secondary school was reported by Martin De Porres High School in Rockaway Park, a non-public special-education facility.

²⁸ One secondary school did not respond to this question.

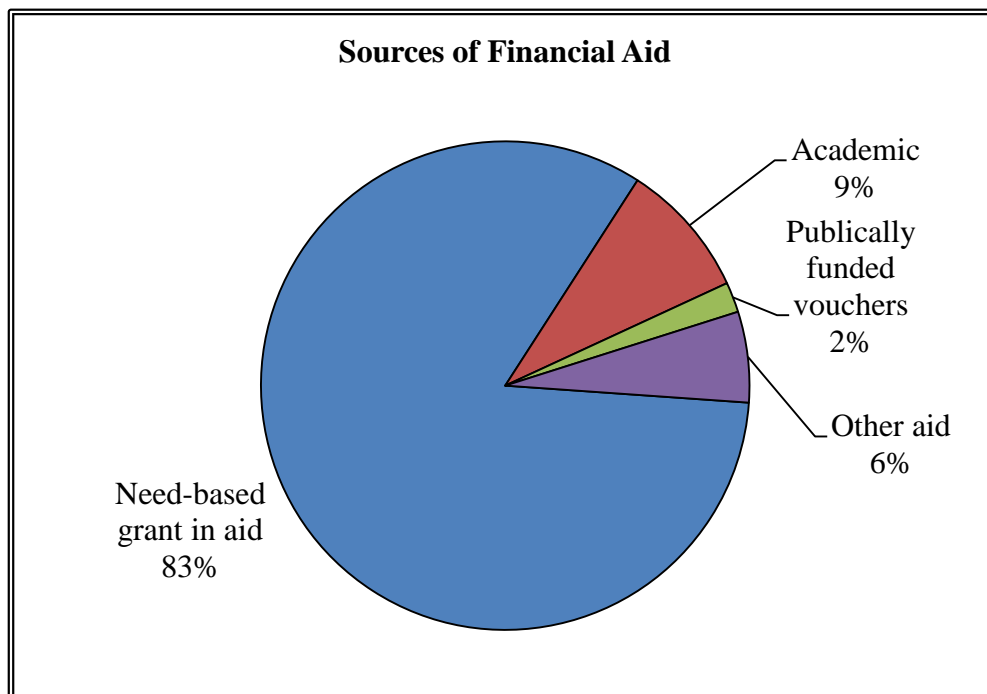
Financial Aid

Lasallian Network schools gave more than \$74,000,000 in need-based grants (including work study) over the 2013-2014 school year. In total, schools in the Lasallian Network gave \$90,523,253 in total financial aid in the 2013-2014 school year.²⁹

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)	\$1,037,195	\$846,919	\$16,500	\$3,663,687	\$74,678,048
Academic	\$210,771	\$100,000	\$6,500	\$928,000	\$8,430,858
Publically funded voucher	\$234,020	\$116,000	\$34,700	\$507,785	\$1,638,141
Other aid (including multiple children discounts, faculty discounts, and credits)	\$144,405	\$83,277	\$2,250	\$1,105,993	\$5,776,206

Most financial aid (83 percent) is given as need-based grants. Another 9 percent is academic aid, while 6 percent is other aid and just 2 percent is from publically funded vouchers.



²⁹ 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 \$800,000 in need-based grants to students in 2013-2014. The average amount of financial aid given by any school in DENA is \$1 million. In total, schools in DENA gave more than \$35 million dollars in financial aid.

Financial Aid Given			
<i>DENA only – 35 schools</i>			
	Average	Total	Number of schools
Need-based grant	\$837,727	\$26,807,248	32
Academic	\$304,800	\$5,791,195	19
Publically funded vouchers	\$203,448	\$1,220,685	6
Other aid	\$129,607	\$1,684,895	13
All DENA	\$1,014,400	\$35,504,023	35

Schools in the Midwest District give an average of \$968,229 in need-based grants. In total, schools in the Midwest District gave more than \$25 million in financial aid to students for the 2013-2014 school year.

Financial Aid Given			
<i>Midwest only – 21 schools</i>			
	Average	Total	Number of schools
Need-based grant	\$968,229	\$20,332,806	21
Academic	\$155,647	\$1,556,465	10
Publically funded vouchers	\$417,456	\$417,456	1
Other aid	\$215,274	\$3,013,841	14
All Midwest	\$1,205,741	\$25,320,568	21

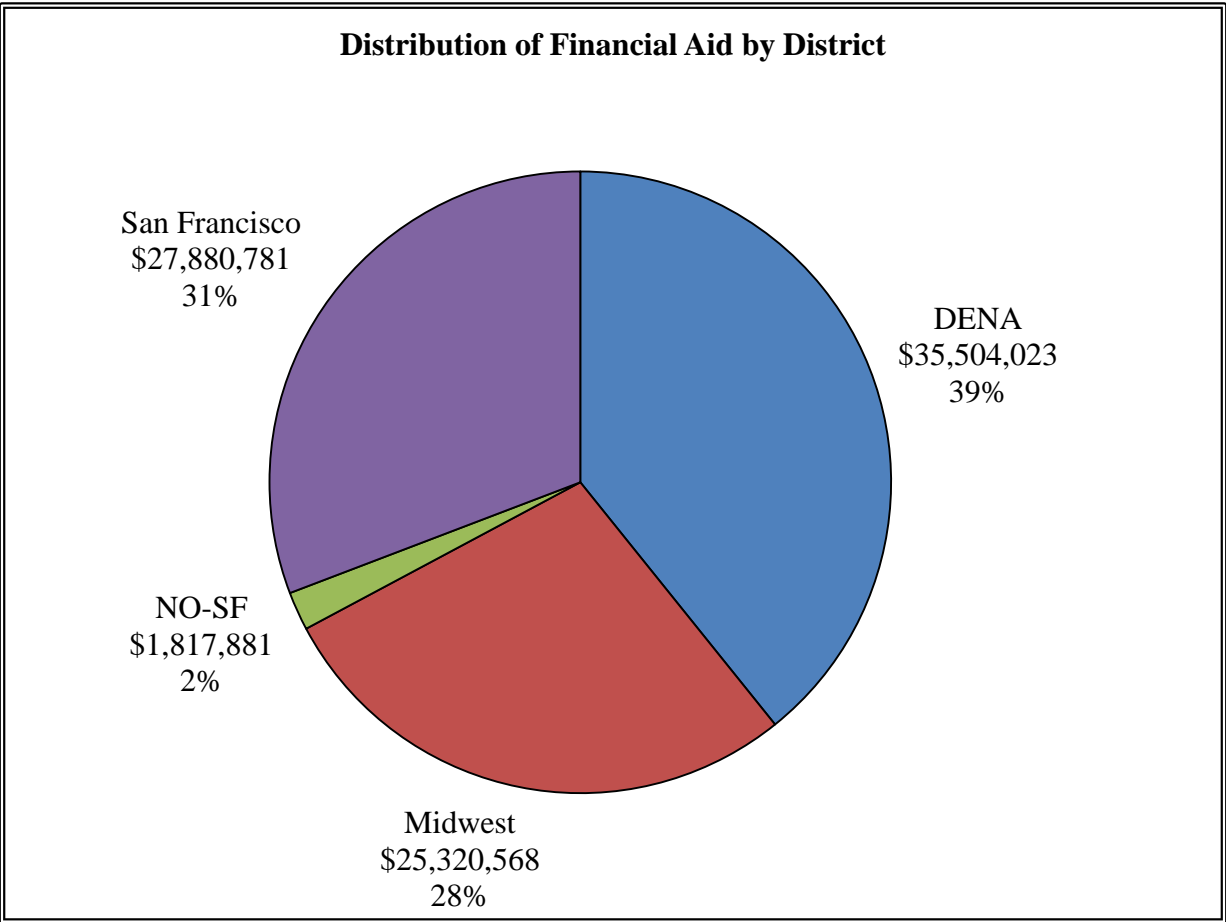
Schools in the NO-SF District gave a total of almost \$1.3 million in need-based grants in 2013-2014. Total financial aid given by NO-SF schools is about \$1.8 million.

Financial Aid Given			
<i>NO-SF only – 7 schools</i>			
	Average	Total	Number of schools
Need-based grant	\$180,437	\$1,263,060	7
Academic	\$37,217	\$223,300	6
Publically funded vouchers	\$0	\$0	0
Other aid	\$66,304	\$331,521	5
All NO-SF	\$259,697	\$1,817,881	7

Schools in the San Francisco District gave a total of more than \$27 million in financial aid during the 2013-2014 school year. More than \$26 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	\$2,189,578	\$26,274,934	12
Academic	\$171,980	\$859,898	5
Publically funded vouchers	\$0	\$0	0
Other aid	\$93,244	\$745,949	8
All San Francisco	\$2,323,398	\$27,880,781	12

The NO-SF District distributed more than \$1.8 million in financial aid, which is about 2 percent of the total amount of financial aid distributed by schools in the Lasallian Network. DENA schools accounted for two-fifths of the total amount of financial aid distributed – more than \$35 million. The San Francisco District schools distributed another 31 percent of the total amount of financial aid distributed (\$28 million) and the Midwest gave over one-quarter of the total amount of financial aid, at more than \$25 million.



Cost per Student

On average, it costs schools \$13,352 to educate each student. For half of schools, the cost per student is less than \$13,000, and for the other half, the cost is more than \$13,000. The lowest cost per student listed is \$1,000, and the highest is \$40,000.

What is your calculated cost per student? Divide your total operating budget by the number of students.

Mean	\$13,352
Median	\$13,000
Minimum	\$1,000
Maximum	\$40,000

Differences by Level of School

The average per student cost for high schools is \$12,993. The minimum cost per student for high schools is \$1,000, and the maximum is \$40,000. The average cost per student is about the same for middle schools and high schools.

Cost per Student by Level of School

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Number of schools
Elementary School	\$19,840	\$14,600	\$4,920	\$40,000	3
Middle School	\$13,330	\$14,387	\$7,276	\$24,000	19
High School	\$12,993	\$12,559	\$1,000	\$40,000	53

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	\$14,471	\$13,145	\$1,000	\$40,000	35
Midwest	\$12,271	\$13,000	\$4,920	\$19,000	21
NO-SF	\$9,426	\$8,506	\$7,375	\$13,100	7
San Francisco	\$14,268	\$14,347	\$9,900	\$19,833	12

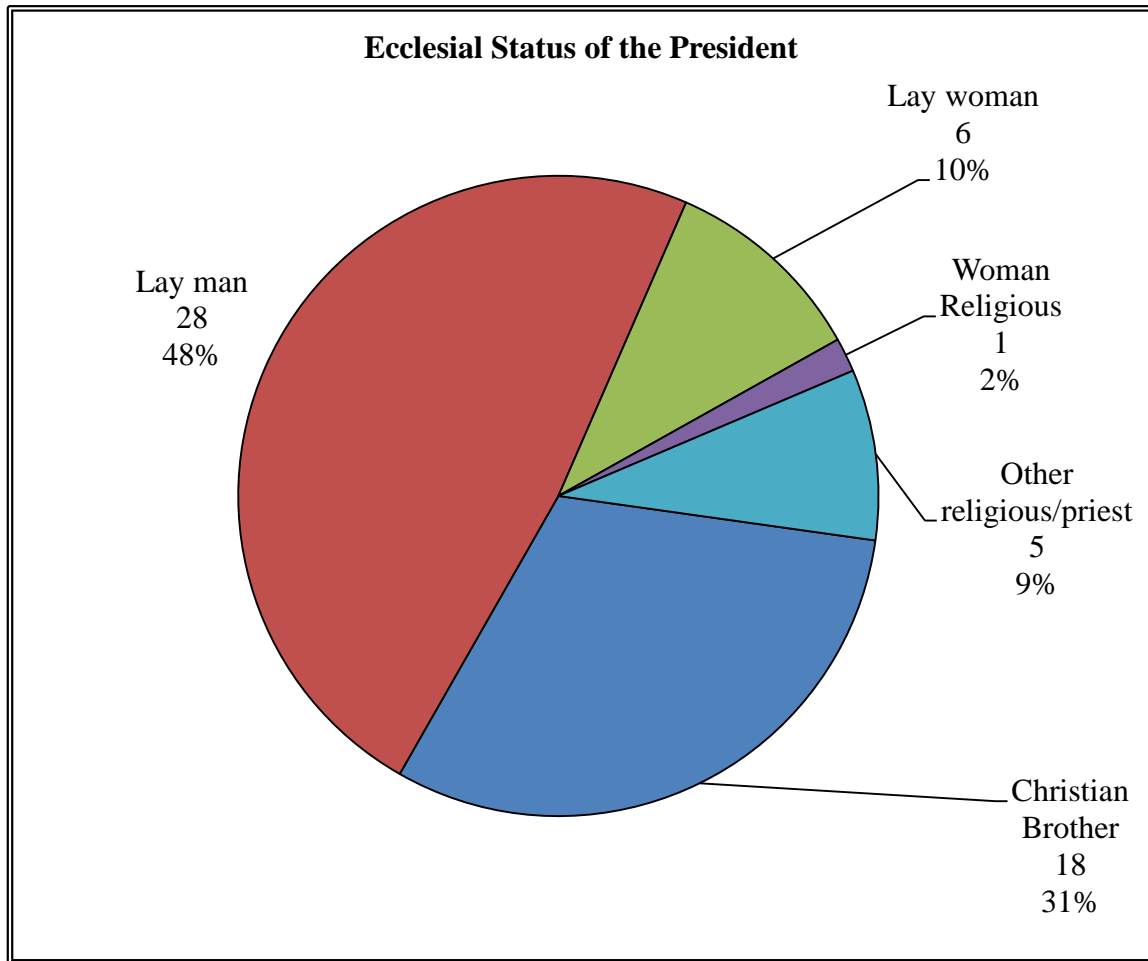
Differences by Cristo Rey/San Miguel Schools

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

Cost per Student by School Type					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Number of schools
San Miguel	\$13,544	\$14,600	\$7,276	\$24,000	11
Cristo Rey	\$11,884	\$12,566	\$9,900	\$13,187	3
Neither	\$13,390	\$12,559	\$1,000	\$40,000	61

President

Many schools in the Lasallian Network operate with a president/principal model of leadership. Three in four schools in the Lasallian Network (58) list a person in the role of president. Of these, one in three has a Christian Brother as president, while almost half (48 percent) have a lay man. A lay woman heads one in ten schools (10 percent), while the same proportion – 10 percent – is headed by a female religious or other male religious or priest.



Differences by Level of School

About two thirds of middle schools and eight in ten high schools have a president as the head of the school. Of those schools, four in ten (38 percent) middle schools and three in ten (30 percent) high schools have a Christian Brother as their president.

		Elementary School	Middle School	High School	
School has a president	%	33%	68%	83%	
	N	(1)	(13)	(44)	
President is a...	Christian Brother	%	0	38	
		N	(0)	(5)	
	Lay man	%	0	46	50
		N	(0)	(6)	(22)
	Lay woman	%	0	8	11
		N	(0)	(1)	(5)
	Female religious	%	100	0	0
		N	(1)	(0)	(0)
	Other male religious/priest	%	0	8	9
		N	(0)	(1)	(4)

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. Two in three schools in DENA are headed by a president. Six in ten presidents in DENA are Christian Brothers, and one in four is a lay man. Eight in ten schools in the Midwest have a president as their school leader. Six in ten of these presidents are lay men.

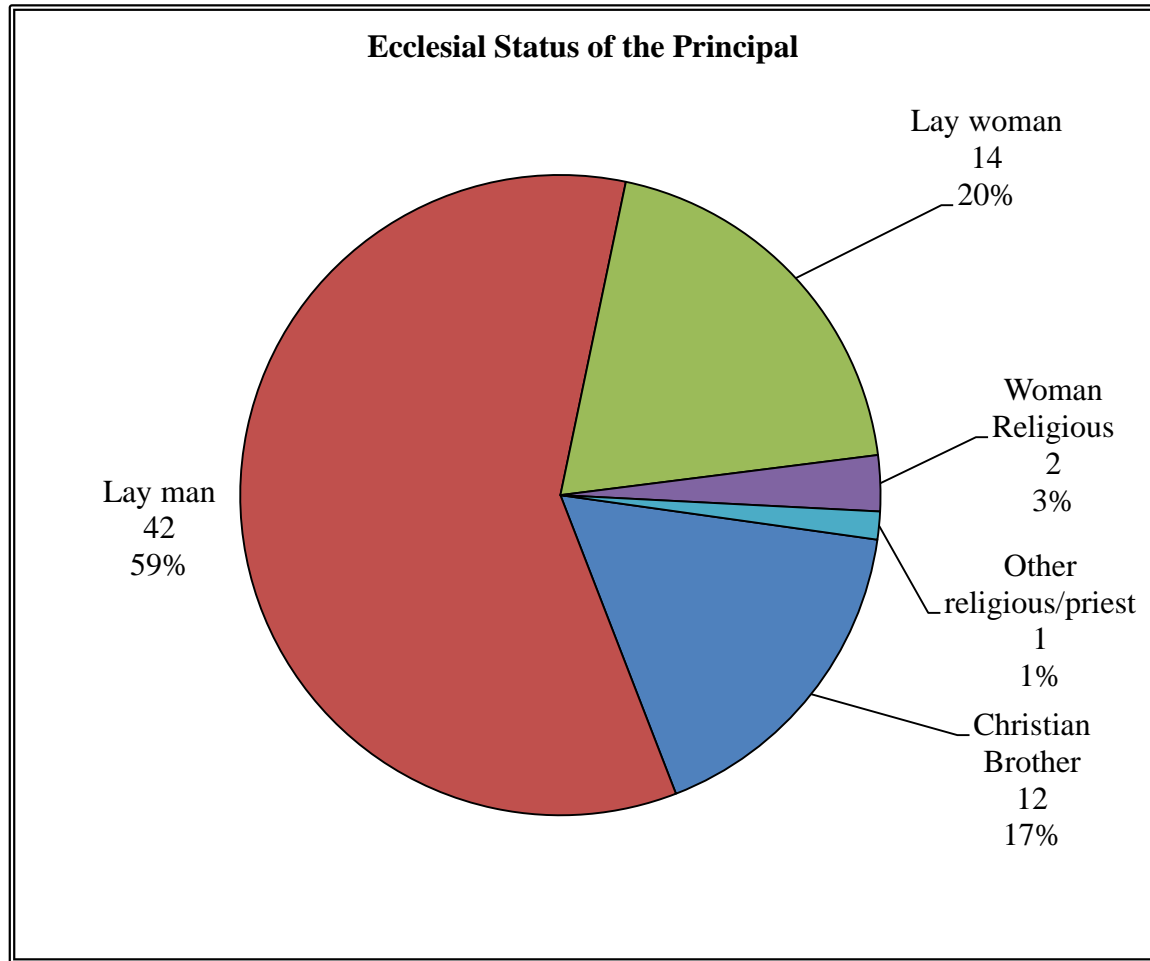
Ecclesial Status of the President by District

Percentage (and number) by District

		DENA	Midwest	NO-SF	San Francisco	
School has a president	%	66%	81%	86%	100%	
	N	(23)	(17)	(6)	(12)	
President is a...	Christian Brother	%	57	12	33	8
		N	(13)	(2)	(2)	(1)
	Lay man	%	26	59	50	75
		N	(6)	(10)	(3)	(9)
	Lay woman	%	4	11	17	17
		N	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
	Female religious	%	4	0	0	0
		N	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	Other male religious/priest	%	9	18	0	0
		N	(2)	(3)	(0)	(0)

Principal

Nine in ten schools in the Lasallian Network (92 percent) list a person in the role of principal. Of these, about 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 have a principal, more than nine in ten high schools have a principal, and four in five middle schools have a principal. Two in three elementary school and middle school principals are lay men, while about six in ten principals in the high schools are lay men. One in four principals in the high schools are Christian Brothers.

		Elementary School	Middle School	High School	
School has a principal³⁰	%	100%	79%	98%	
	N	(3)	(15)	(51)	
Principal is a...	Christian Brother	%	0	0	
		N	(0)	(0)	
	Lay man	%	67	66	58
		N	(2)	(10)	(30)
	Lay woman	%	33	27	17
		N	(1)	(4)	(9)
	Female religious	%	0	0	4
		N	(0)	(0)	(2)
	Other male religious/priest	%	0	7	0
		N	(0)	(1)	(0)

³⁰ Note: unlike presidents, one school listed more than one principal. This row, then, is the number and percentage of schools that have principals, not the number of principals.

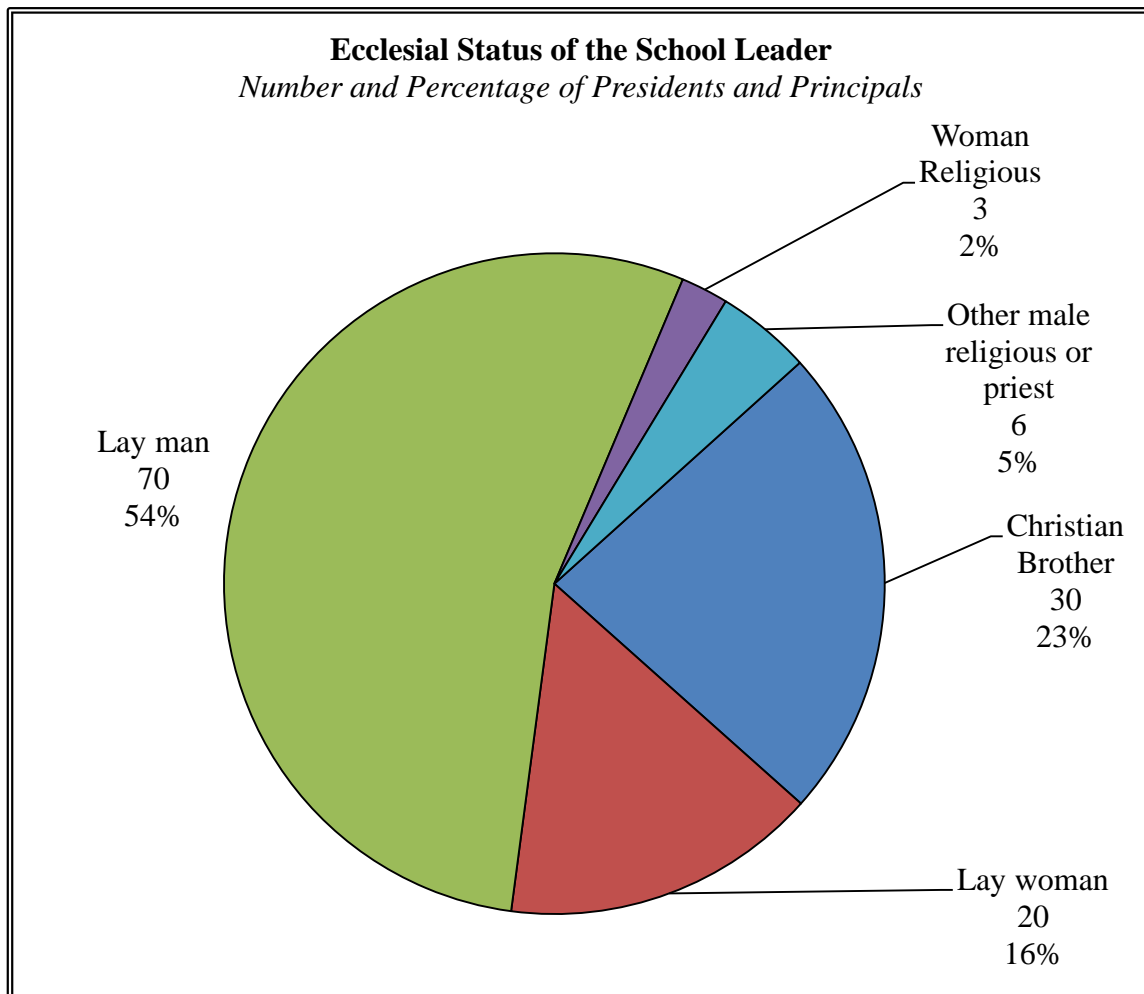
Differences by District

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 four principals in the San Francisco District is a Christian Brother, as are more than one in five in DENA, one in seven in 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	%	91%	91%	100%	100%	
	N	(32)	(19)	(7)	(12)	
Principal is a...	Christian Brother	%	22	5	14	25
		N	(7)	(1)	(1)	(3)
	Lay man	%	59	55	57	67
		N	(19)	(11)	(4)	(8)
	Lay woman	%	13	35	29	8
		N	(4)	(7)	(2)	(1)
	Female religious	%	3	5	0	0
		N	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)
	Other male religious/priest	%	3	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 – about one in four school leaders is a Christian Brother (23 percent). Just over half of school presidents and principals are lay men (54 percent), while another one in six (16 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 (26 percent) 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 14 percent, respectively).

Ecclesial Status of School Leaders				
	Lasallian Network Schools		Catholic Schools Nationally	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary³¹	Secondary³²
Lay woman	25%	14%	65%	26%
Lay man	50	54	19	50
Member of a religious congregation of women	25	2	15	11
Religious brother (including FSC)	0	26	<1	4
Other religious, including priest and permanent deacon	0	4	1	9

³¹ Cidade, Melissa A., and Jonathon L. Wiggins. January 2014. *Financing the Mission: A Profile of Catholic Elementary Schools in the United States, 2011*.

³² 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, one Christian Brother is an assistant principal, two Christian Brothers are deans of students, and two Christian Brothers are serving in other administrative staff positions at schools. There is also one male religious or priest serving in an administrative position in a school.

<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)	1	37	56	2	0	96
Dean(s) of Students	2	19	35	0	0	56
Other Administration	2	18	20	1	1	42
Total	5	74	111	3	1	194

- The majority of assistant principals are lay men (56), as are the majority of deans of students.
- An additional 194 people are serving in administrative positions other than president or principal at these schools.

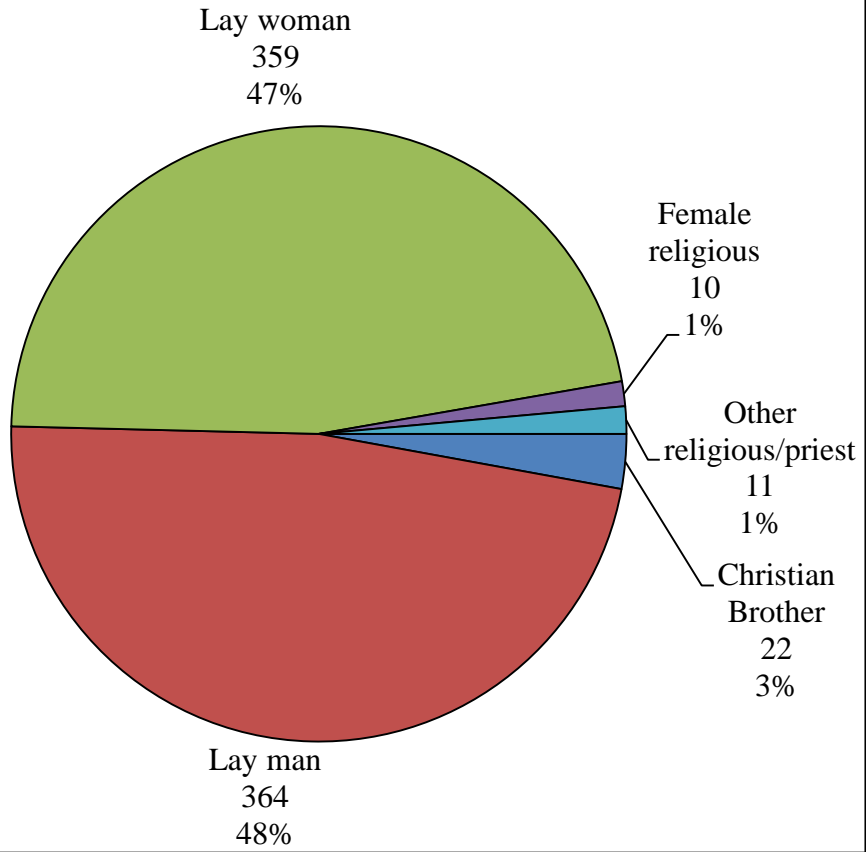
Non-Faculty Professional Staff

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	22
Lay man	364
Lay woman	359
Female religious	10
Other male religious/priest	11

- A total of 22 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 359 lay women are in non-faculty professional positions at Christian Brothers schools, almost half of all of such positions (47 percent).
- Almost half of non-faculty professional staff positions (48 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.

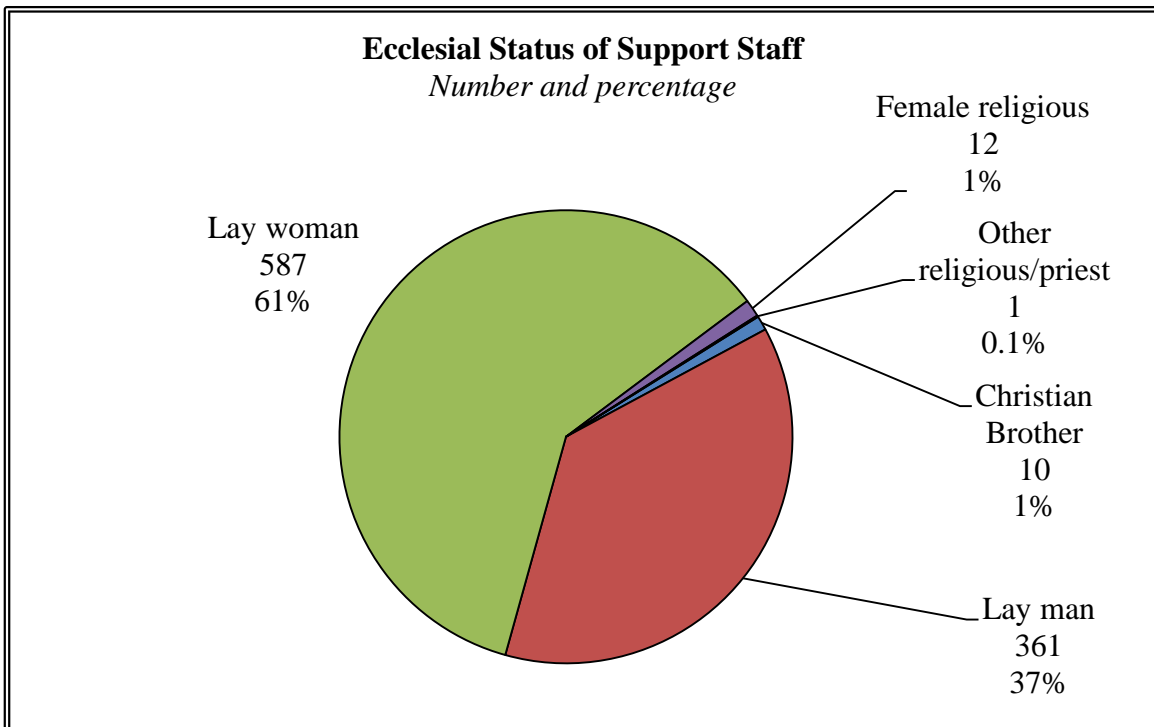
Ecclesial Status of Non-Faculty Professional Staff				
	DENA	Midwest	NO-SF	San Francisco
Christian Brother	11	6	3	2
Lay man	143	121	36	64
Lay woman	151	115	37	56
Female religious	6	3	0	1
Other male religious/priest	6	4	0	1
Total	317	249	76	124

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	10
Lay man	361
Lay woman	587
Female religious	12
Other male religious/priest	1

- A total of 587 support staff, or six in ten (61 percent), are lay women.
- About one in three (37 percent) support staff, or 361 people, are lay men.
- Christian Brother, female religious, and other male religious and priests are about 2 percent of support staff (23 people).



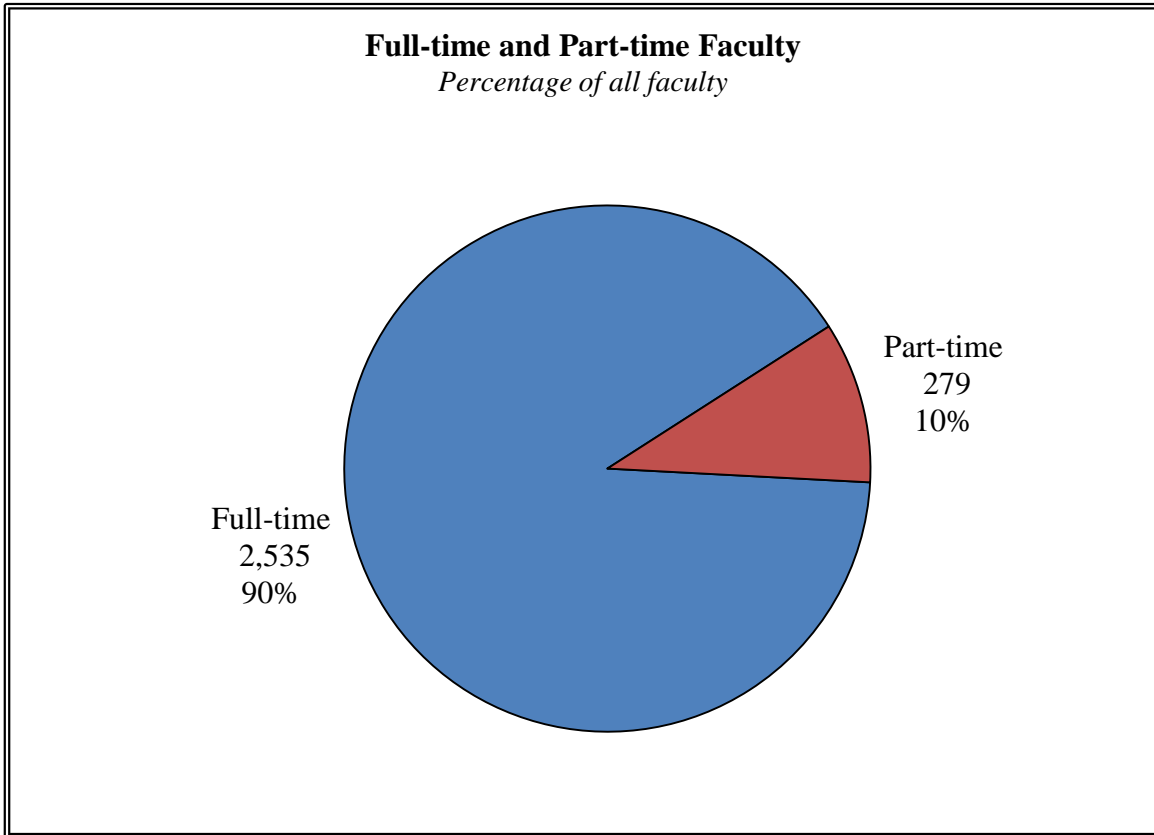
Differences by District

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	4	2	1	3
Lay man	119	124	32	86
Lay woman	203	205	40	139
Female religious	8	2	1	1
Other male religious/priest	1	0	0	0
Total	335	333	74	229

Faculty

Schools in the Lasallian Network employ a total of 2,814 faculty.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Faculty		
<i>Includes full- and part-time</i>		
	N	%
Christian Brother	84	3%
Lay man	1,536	55
Lay woman	1,156	41
Female religious	20	1
Other male religious/priest	18	<1
Total	2,814	100%

- Three percent of school faculty are Christian Brothers.
- More than half of teachers at Lasallian Network schools are lay men (55 percent), while four in ten are lay women (41 percent).
- Fewer than 2 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	58	2%	26	9%
Lay man	1,416	56	120	43
Lay woman	1,033	41	123	44
Female religious	16	1	4	2
Other male religious/priest	12	<1	6	2
Total	2,535	100%	279	100%

Faculty and Staff Ethnic Origin

About four in five faculty and staff (79 percent) at Lasallian Network schools are Caucasian.

Faculty and Staff Ethnic Origin		
<i>Number and percentage responding</i>		
	N	%
Asian	111	2%
African-American	267	6
Caucasian	3,836	79
Hispanic/Latino	393	8
Native American	15	<1
Multiracial	59	1
Data not available	200	4
Total	4,881	100%

Differences by Level of School

Between five 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	High School
Asian	1	8	103
African-American	34	21	212
Caucasian	62	256	3,518
Hispanic/Latino	12	44	337
Native American	0	6	9
Multiracial	0	3	56
Data not available	0	14	186
Total	108	352	4,421

Differences by District

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

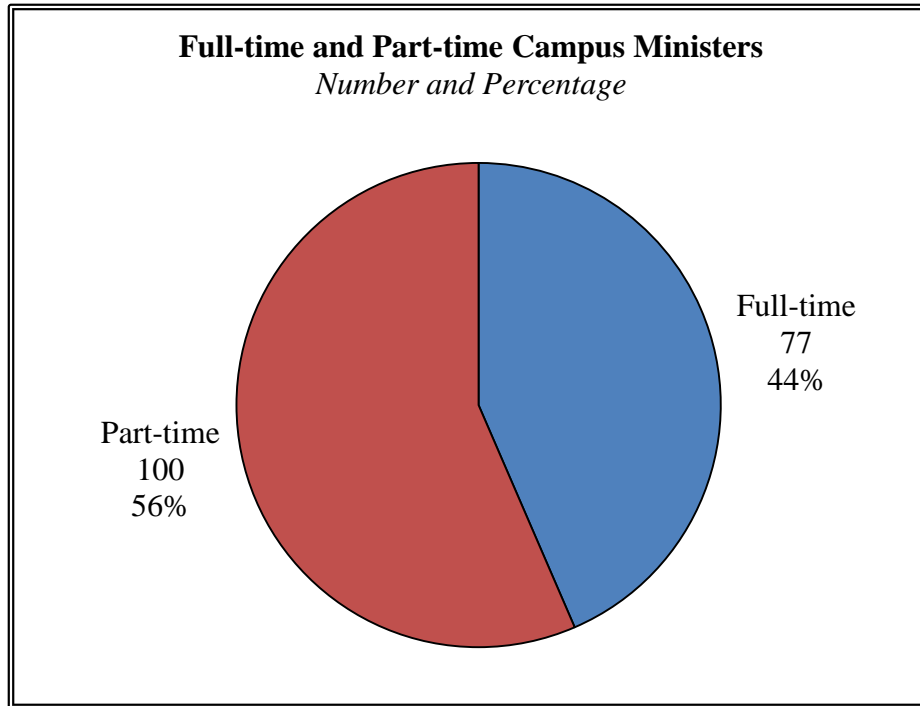
Faculty and Staff Ethnic Origin								
<i>Percentage and number responding</i>								
	<u>DENA</u>		<u>Midwest</u>		<u>NO-SF</u>		<u>San Francisco</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Asian	26	1%	17	1%	19	4%	49	5%
African- American	174	9	45	3	21	4	27	3
Caucasian	1,415	74	1,385	89	350	72	686	73
Hispanic/Latino	107	6	63	4	94	19	129	14
Native American	1	<1	9	1	1	<1	4	<1
Multiracial	8	<1	7	<1	1	<1	43	5
Data not available	171	9	28	2	0	0	1	<1
Total	1,902	100%	1,554	100%	486	100%	939	100%

- The Midwest District has the least amount of faculty and staff diversity, with 89 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 177 full-time and part-time campus ministers. Almost six in ten (56 percent) are part time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

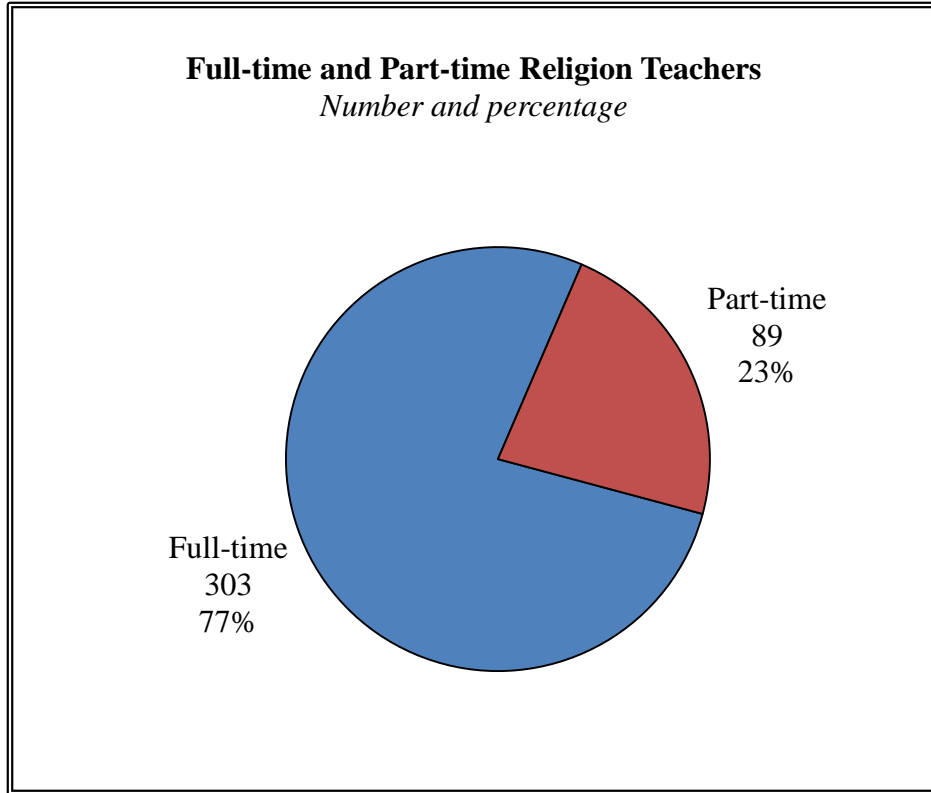
Ecclesial Status of Campus Ministers		
	N	%
Christian Brother	19	11%
Lay man	75	42
Lay woman	56	32
Female religious	8	4
Other male religious/priest	19	11
Total	177	100%

- About four in ten (42 percent) campus ministers at Lasallian Network schools are lay men. Another three in ten (32 percent) are lay women. In total, lay men and women comprise about three in four campus ministers (74 percent).
- One in ten campus ministers is a Christian Brother (11 percent).
- One in four campus ministers is a Christian Brother, female religious, or other male religious or priest (26 percent).

	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	7	9%	12	12%
Lay man	33	43	42	42
Lay woman	25	32	31	31
Female religious	5	7	3	3
Other male religious/priest	7	9	12	12
Total	76	100%	100	100%

Religion Teachers³³

Elementary and secondary schools in the Lasallian Network employ 392 religion teachers, and about three in four (77 percent) are full time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Religion Teachers		
	N	%
Christian Brother	33	8%
Lay man	217	55
Lay woman	124	32
Female religious	8	2
Other male religious/priest	10	3
Total	392	100%

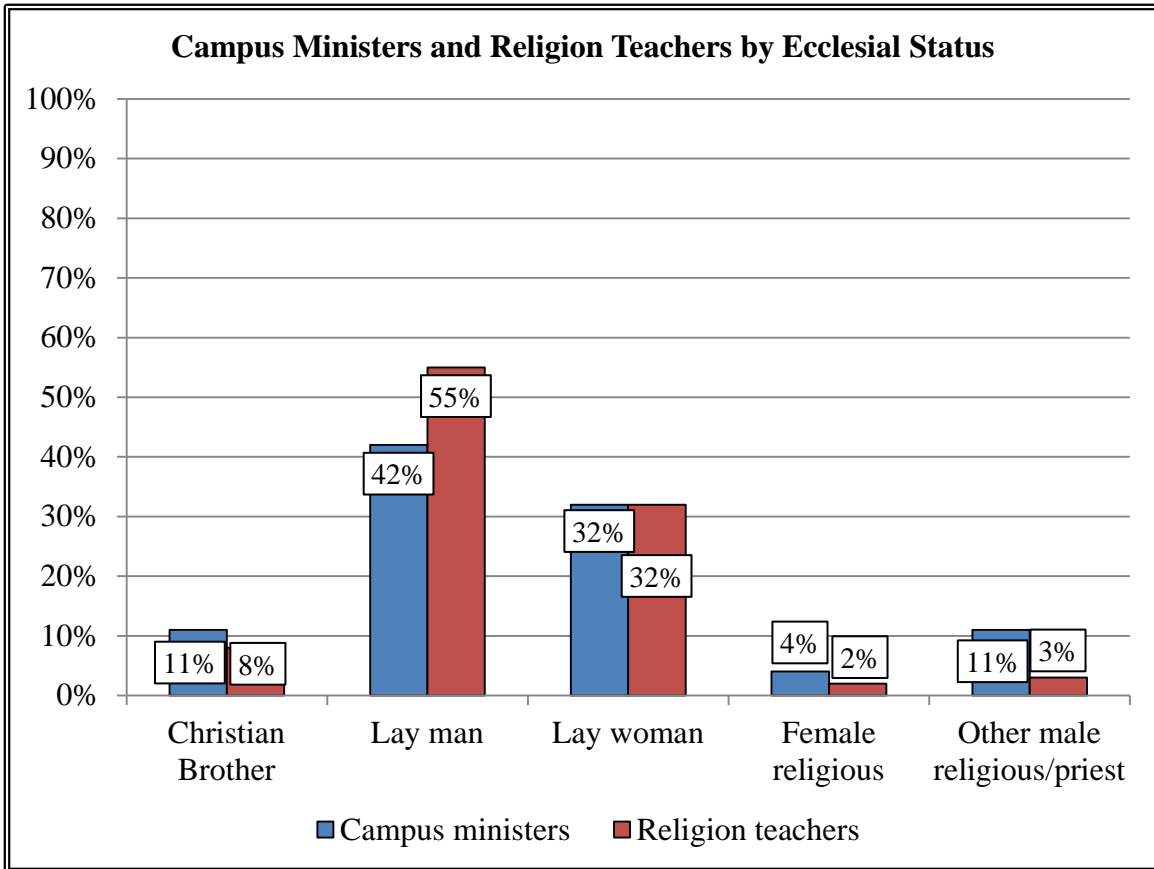
³³ Includes teachers counted above as campus ministers. Respondents were instructed to count full-time teachers teaching religion and other subjects as full-time religion teachers, and to count part-time teachers teaching religion and other subjects as part-time religion teachers.

- More than half of religion teachers at Lasallian Network schools are lay men (55 percent). Another one in three (32 percent) are lay women. In total, lay men and women comprise almost nine in ten religion department staff (87 percent).
- Less than one in ten religion department staff is a Christian Brother (8 percent).
- More than one in ten staff in religion departments at Lasallian Network schools is a Christian Brother, female religious, or other male religious or priest (13 percent).

	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	20	7%	13	15%
Lay man	175	58	42	47
Lay woman	94	31	30	34
Female religious	7	2	1	1
Other male religious/priest	7	2	3	3
Total	303	100%	89	100%

Comparisons to Campus Ministers³⁴

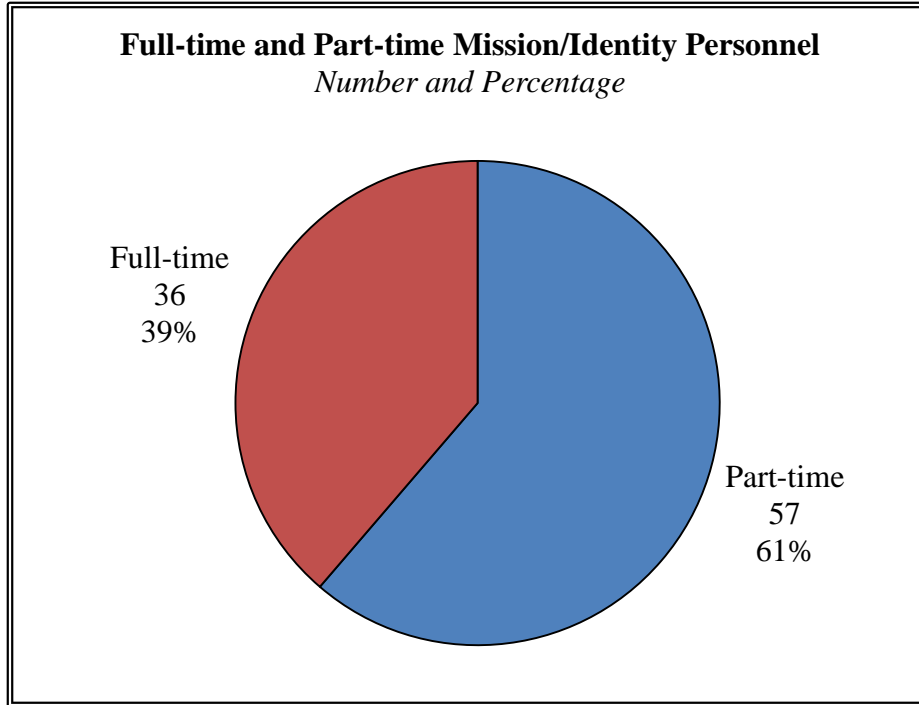
Lay men are slightly more likely to be religion teachers than to be campus ministers. Other male religious/priests are more likely to be campus ministers than to be religion teachers.



³⁴ Note that some staff may be double counted as campus ministers and religion faculty.

Additional Mission/Identity Personnel

Schools in the Lasallian Network employ 93 full-time and part-time other mission/identity personnel. Six in ten (61 percent) are part time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Mission/Identity Personnel		
	N	%
Christian Brother	9	10%
Lay man	35	38
Lay woman	41	44
Female religious	2	2
Other male religious/priest	6	6
Total	93	100%

- About four in ten (38 percent) of the other mission/identity personnel at Lasallian Network schools are lay men. More than two in five (44 percent) are lay women. In total, lay men and women comprise about eight in ten mission/identity personnel (82 percent).

- One in ten other mission/identity personnel is a Christian Brother (10 percent).
- Almost one in five other mission/identity personnel is a Christian Brother, female religious, or other religious or priest (18 percent).

Ecclesial Status of Mission/Identity Personnel				
	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	5	14%	3	5%
Lay man	15	43	20	35
Lay woman	12	34	29	51
Female religious	2	6	0	0
Other male religious/priest	1	3	5	9
Total	35	100%	57	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 ³⁵	0
San Francisco	1
International	1
Total	7

Student Enrollment

A total of 31,393 students are educated at the undergraduate and graduate levels at Lasallian colleges and universities in RELAN.

Student Enrollment			
	Full time	Part time	Total
Undergraduate	18,463	2,989	21,452
Graduate	3,773	6,168	9,941
Total	22,236	9,157	31,393

- More than four in five undergraduate students (83 percent) attend full time. However, a majority of graduate students (67 percent) are part time.
- About two in three students (68 percent) are enrolled at the undergraduate level, while the other one in three (32 percent) are graduate level enrollees.

³⁵ 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 28,213 students are educated at the undergraduate and graduate levels at Lasallian colleges and universities in the United States.

Student Enrollment at Lasallian Colleges and Universities in the United States			
	Full time	Part time	Total
Undergraduate	15,614	2,969	18,583
Graduate	3,773	5,857	9,630
Total	19,387	8,826	28,213

- In the United States, more than four in five undergraduate students (81 percent) attend full time. However, a majority of graduate students (66 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 (34 percent) are graduate level enrollees.

Differences by District

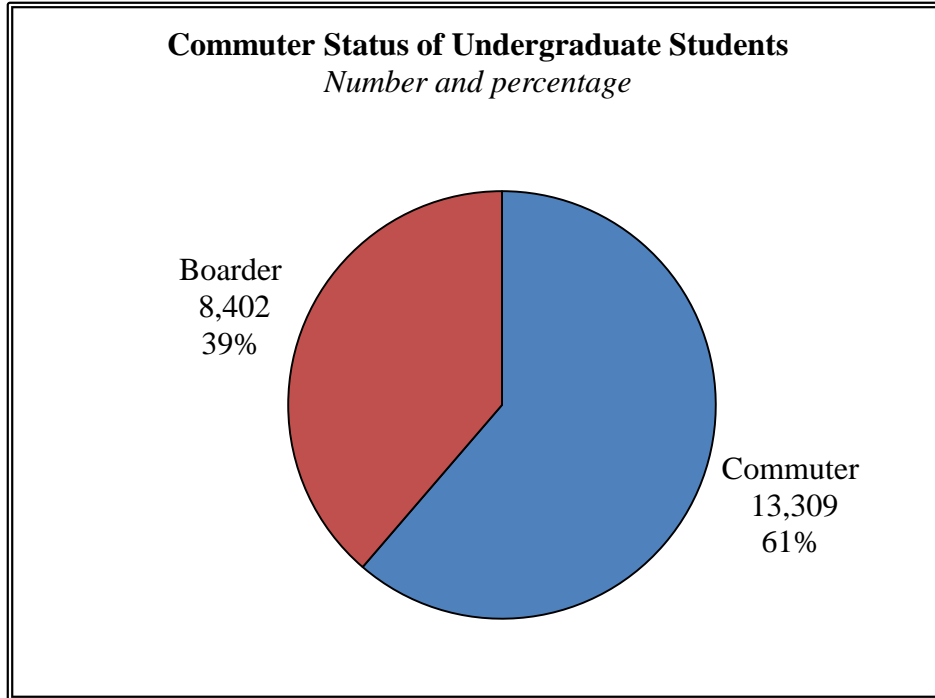
About three in four graduate and undergraduate students attend a college or university in DENA or the Midwest District. The remaining students are split between the San Francisco District and Bethlehem University, the international university.

Students by District		
	N	%
DENA	10,319	33%
Midwest	13,637	43
San Francisco	4,257	14
International	3,180	10
Total	31,393	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).

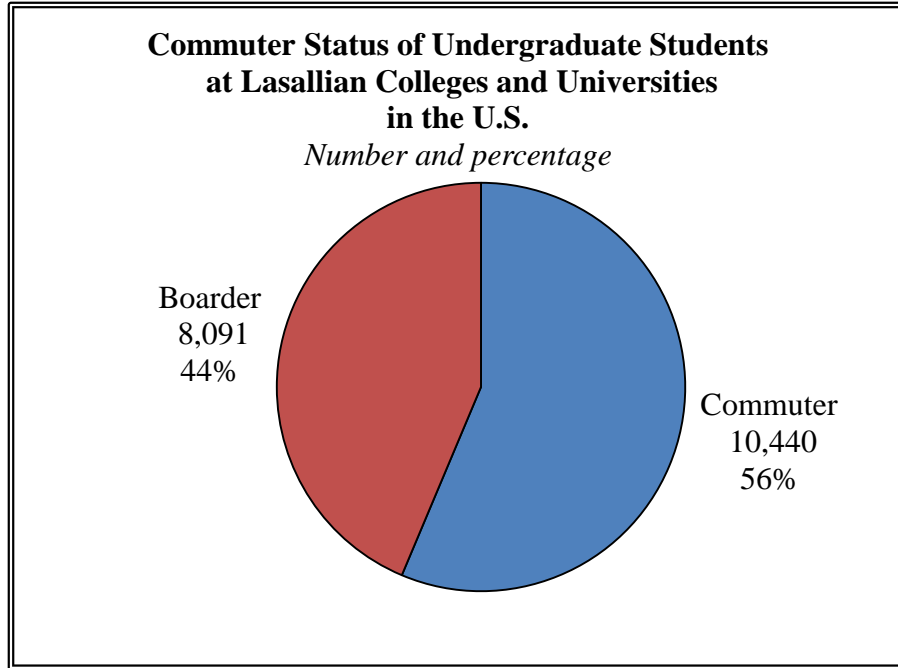


The proportion of commuter undergraduate students at an individual college or university varies widely. Four schools have between 40 and 50 percent of students who commute, one school has between 50 and 60 percent commuters, one has between 60 and 70 percent commuters and one has almost 75 percent of students who commute³⁶.

³⁶ These numbers differ significantly from previous years, as previous reports estimated the proportion of commuters in an individual college incorrectly by dividing the number of undergraduate commuters in a college by the total number of students in that college (undergraduate and graduate). To accurately estimate the proportion of undergraduate commuters, the number of undergraduate commuters in a college is divided by the total number of undergraduate students in that college.

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.

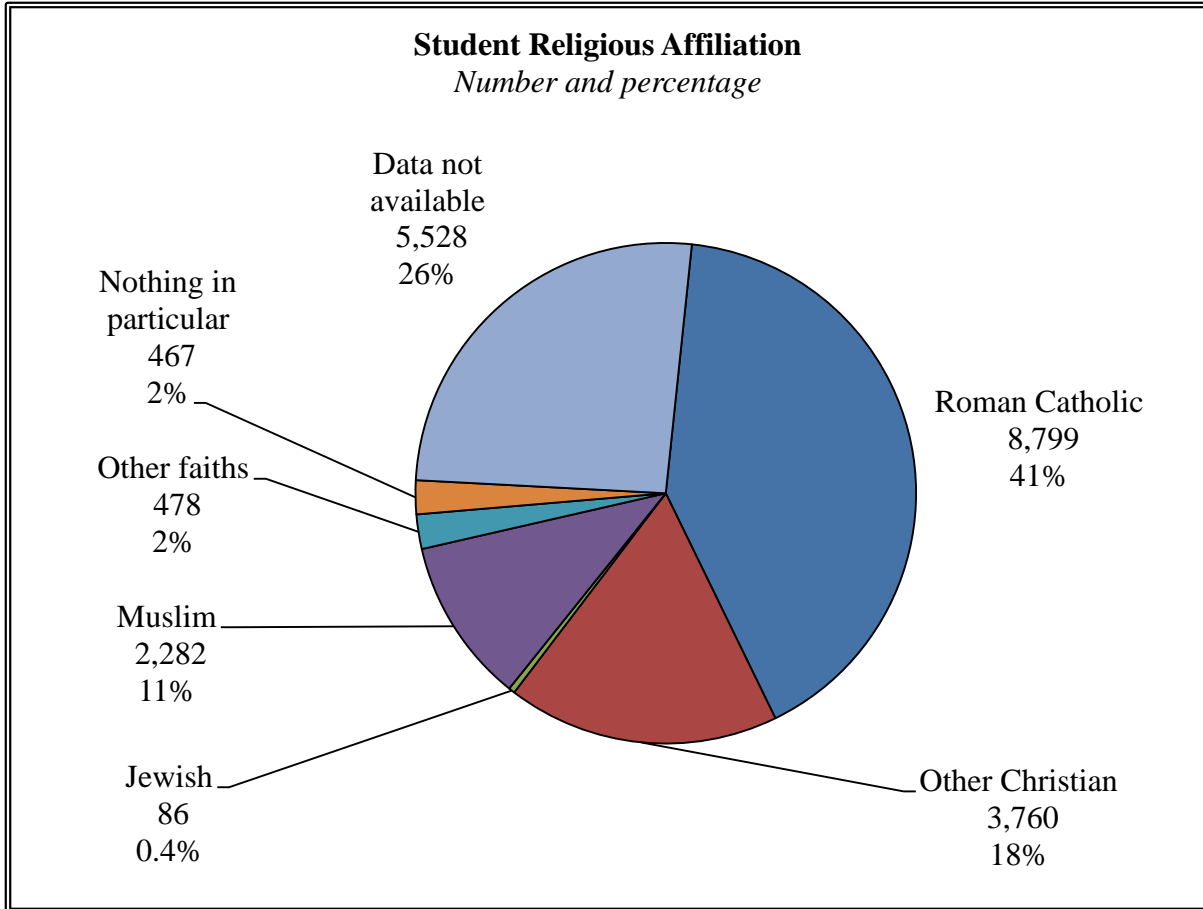
Commuter Status of Undergraduate Students by District

	<u>Commuter</u>		<u>Boarder</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
DENA	3,982	51%	3,830	49%	7,812	100%
Midwest	5,018	65	2,698	35	7,716	100
San Francisco	1,440	48	1,563	52	3,003	100
International	2,869	100	0	0	2,869	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.

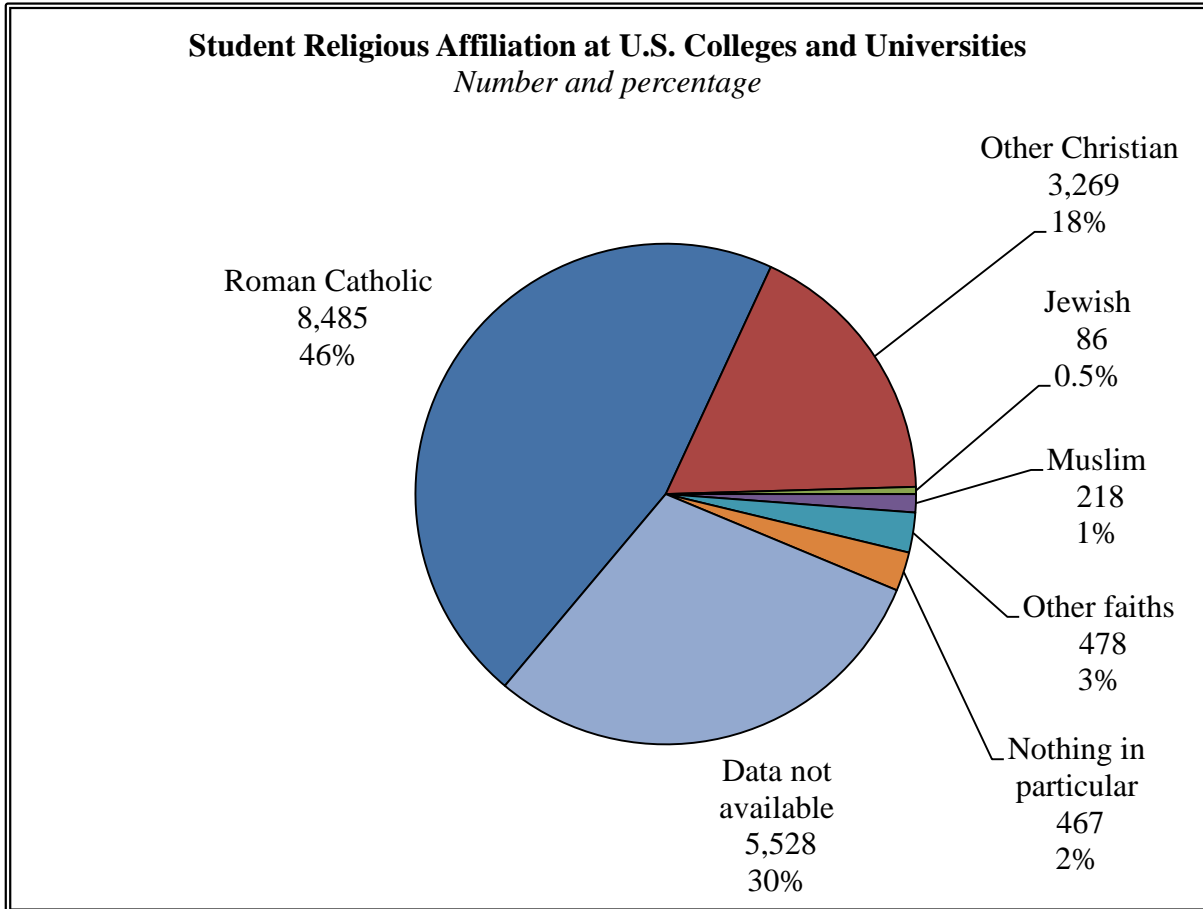
Student Religious Affiliation

Two in five undergraduate students at Lasallian postsecondary institutions are Roman Catholic (41 percent). Almost six in ten are Roman Catholic or other Christian (59 percent).



U.S. Colleges/Universities

More than two in five students at Lasallian postsecondary institutions in the United States are Roman Catholic (46 percent). Almost two in three are Roman Catholic or other Christian (64 percent).



Differences by District

More than 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	3,713	48%	3,446	45%	1,326	44%	314	11%
Other Christian	917	12	1,956	25	396	13	491	17
Jewish	43	<1	10	<1	33	1	0	0
Muslim	111	1	89	1	18	1	2,064	72
Other Faith	177	2	205	3	96	3	0	0
Nothing in particular	279	4	188	2	0	0	0	0
Not declared	2,572	33	1,822	24	1,134	38	0	0
Total	7,812	100%	7,716	100%	3,003	100%	2,869	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	2,943	14%
Asian	969	5
African-American	1,902	9
Caucasian	10,423	49
Hispanic/Latino	2,888	13
Native American	43	<1
Multiracial	467	2
Data not available	1,765	8
Total	21,400	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

More than half of undergraduate students (56 percent) at U.S. Lasallian colleges and universities are Caucasian, one in six (16 percent) is Hispanic/Latino and a further 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	85	<1%
Asian	966	5
African-American	1,902	10
Caucasian	10,415	56
Hispanic/Latino	2,888	16
Native American	43	<1
Multiracial	467	3
Data not available	1,765	10
Total	18,531	100%

Differences by District

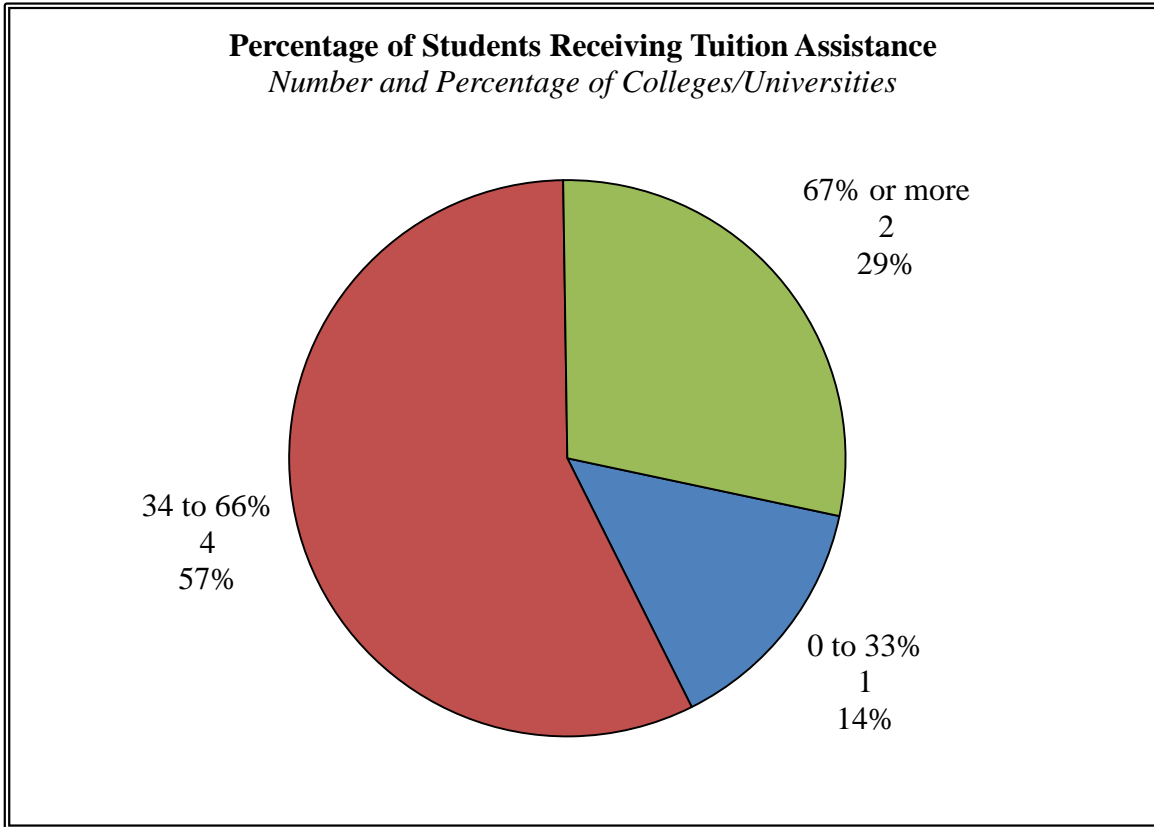
In DENA and the Midwest District, about six in ten students are Caucasian. In the San Francisco District, just over two in five students are Caucasian.

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	85	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	2,858	100%
Asian	360	5	275	3	331	11	3	<1
African-American	965	12	819	11	118	4	0	0
Caucasian	4,519	58	4,513	58	1,383	46	8	<1
Hispanic/Latino	1,177	15	971	13	740	25	1	0
Native American	24	<1	11	<1	8	<1	0	0
Multiracial	146	2	140	2	181	6	0	0
Data not available	536	7	987	13	242	8	0	0
Total	7,812	100%	7,716	100%	3,003	100%	2,869	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 six in the Midwest District and DENA.

Tuition Assistance

Two colleges and universities report that two in three or more students receive tuition assistance.³⁷ A total of 19,345 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 18,455 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).

³⁷ Includes graduate students.

Differences by District

Among all students enrolled in Lasallian postsecondary institutions, more than eight in ten students receiving tuition assistance (81 percent) are in DENA or the Midwest District. About three in four (74 percent) students in DENA receive tuition assistance, while six in ten in the Midwest District (60 percent) and in the San Francisco District (63 percent) 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	7,612	39%	74%
Midwest	8,177	42	60
San Francisco	2,666	14	63
International	890	5	28
Total	19,345	100%	62

Tuition

On average, Lasallian colleges and universities are charging \$27,816 for tuition for a first-year undergraduate student. Half of schools charge less than \$28,790 and half charge more than \$28,790. The range is very wide, from a low of \$2,000³⁸ to a high of \$38,740.

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

Mean	\$27,816
Median	\$28,790
Minimum	\$2,000
Maximum	\$38,740

U.S. Colleges/Universities

On average, Lasallian colleges and universities in the United States are charging \$32,118 for tuition for a first-year undergraduate student. Half of schools charge less than \$30,895 and half charge more than \$30,895. The range is from a low of \$26,700 to a high tuition charge of \$39,740.

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

U.S. Colleges/Universities Only

Mean	\$32,118
Median	\$30,895
Minimum	\$26,700
Maximum	\$39,740

³⁸ Note that the lowest tuition is charged by Bethlehem University, the international Lasallian 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	\$35,350	2
Midwest	\$27,423	3
San Francisco	\$39,740	1
International	\$2,000	1

Room and Board Charges

On average, Lasallian colleges and universities are charging \$10,397 for room and board for a first-year undergraduate student. Half of schools charge less than \$10,800 and half charge more than \$10,800. The range is very wide, from a low of \$6,340 to a high of \$13,660³⁹.

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

Mean	\$10,397
Median	\$10,800
Minimum	\$6,340
Maximum	\$13,660

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	\$12,575	2
Midwest	\$7,857	3
San Francisco	\$13,660	1

³⁹ 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 States⁴⁰, 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 \$42,515. At half of these colleges and universities, the approximate cost is less than \$41,285 a year, and at half it is more than \$41,285. The cost per year ranges from a low of \$33,040 to a high of \$53,400.

Tuition and Room and Board Charges	
Mean	\$42,515
Median	\$41,285
Minimum	\$33,040
Maximum	\$53,400

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	\$47,925	2
Midwest	\$35,280	3
San Francisco	\$53,400	1
International	\$2,000	1

⁴⁰ This excludes Bethlehem University, since there are no boarders.

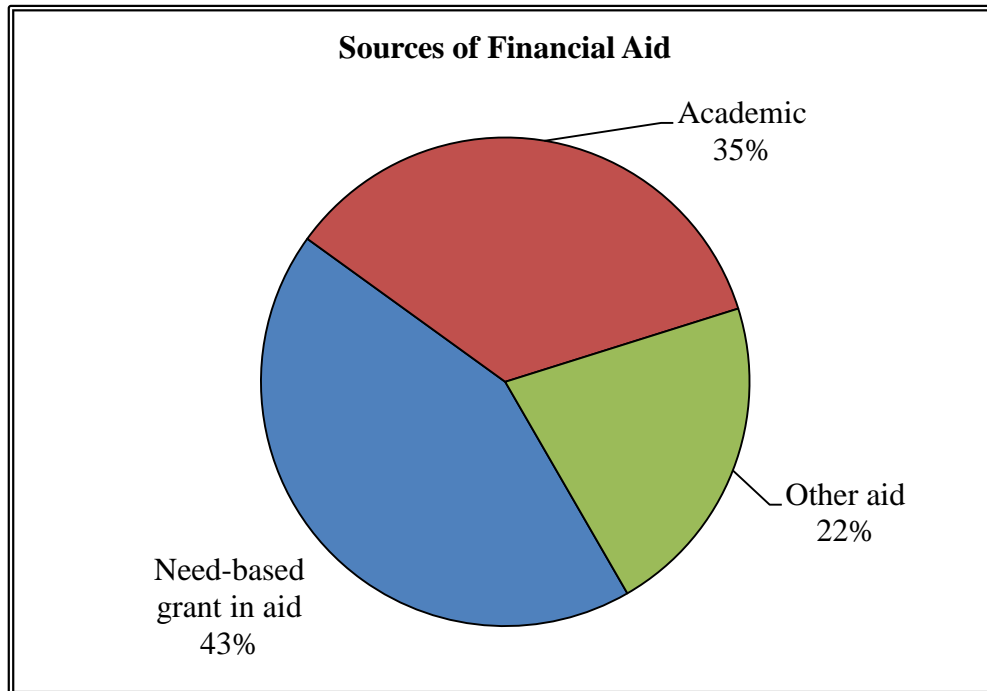
Financial Aid

Lasallian Network colleges/universities gave more than \$153,525,492 in need-based grants (including work study) over the 2013-2014 school year. In total, postsecondary schools in the Lasallian Network gave \$354,611,023 in total financial aid in the 2013-2014 school year.⁴¹

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)	\$21,932,213	\$16,123,586	\$382,736	\$52,386,587	\$153,525,492
Academic	\$17,827,094	\$15,329,504	\$27,927	\$50,270,896	\$124,789,657
Other aid (including multiple children discounts, faculty discounts, and credits)	\$12,715,979	\$8,073,475	\$73,799	\$28,606,390	\$76,295,874

Most financial aid (43 percent) is given as need-based grants. Another 35 percent is academic aid, while 22 percent is other aid.



⁴¹ Note: Manhattan College did not provide figures for the “other aid” category.

Differences by District

Colleges and universities in DENA gave an average of more than \$30 million in need-based grants to students in 2013-2014. The average amount of financial aid given by any school in DENA is about \$78 million. In total, schools in DENA gave more than \$150 million dollars in financial aid.

Financial Aid Given		
<i>DENA only- 2 schools</i>		
	Average	Total
Need-based grant	\$30,699,514	\$61,399,028
Academic	\$33,584,850	\$67,169,700
Other aid	\$27,683,054	\$27,683,054
All DENA	\$78,125,891	\$156,251,782

Schools in the Midwest District give an average of \$13 million in academic financial aid. In total, schools in the Midwest gave more than \$114 million in financial aid to students for the 2013-2014 school year.

Financial Aid Given		
<i>Midwest only- 3 schools</i>		
	Average	Total
Need-based grant	\$13,119,047	\$39,357,141
Academic	\$18,070,454	\$54,211,363
Other aid	\$6,644,210	\$19,932,631
All Midwest	\$37,833,711	\$113,501,135

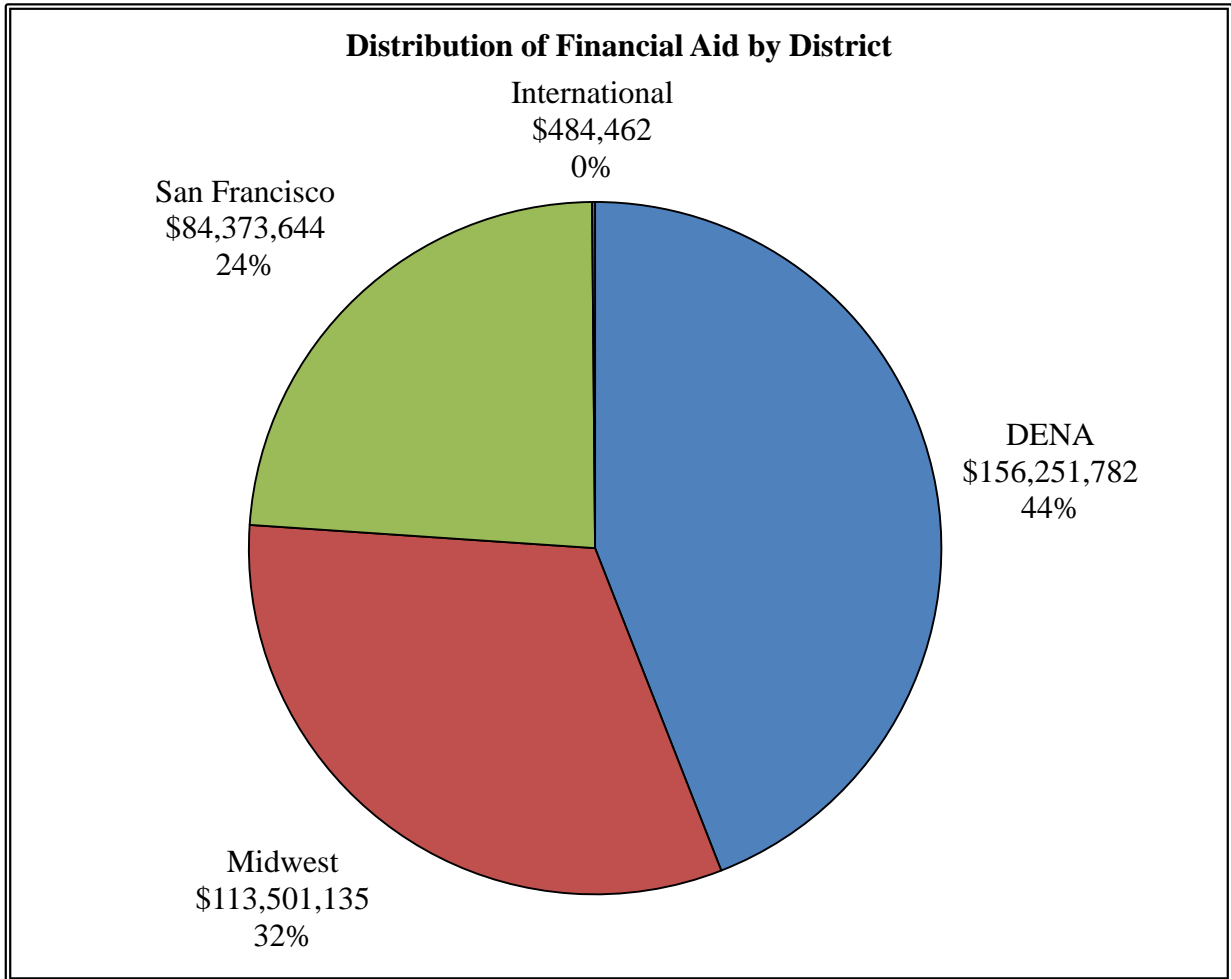
The one university in the San Francisco District gave a total of more than \$52 million in need-based grants in 2013-2014. Total financial aid given by this university is about \$84 million.

Financial Aid Given	
<i>San Francisco only</i>	
	Total
Need-based grant	\$52,386,587
Academic	\$338,0667
Other aid	\$28,606,390
All San Francisco	\$84,373,644

The one international university in Bethlehem gave a total of more than \$350,000 in need-based grants in 2013-2014. Total financial aid given by this university is about \$485,000.

Financial Aid Given	
<i>International only</i>	
	Total
Need-based grant	\$382,736
Academic	\$27,927
Other aid	\$73,799
All International	\$484,462

DENA colleges and universities accounted for almost half of the total amount of financial aid distributed – with more than \$150 million. The San Francisco District university distributed another 24 percent of the total amount of financial aid distributed (\$84 million) and the Midwest gave 32 percent of the total amount of financial aid, at more than \$113 million. The international university distributed less than 1 percent of the total amount of the total financial aid distributed (\$480,000).



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 5,845 people are employed at Lasallian colleges and universities, with an average of 835 employees per college or university.

Administrative Staff

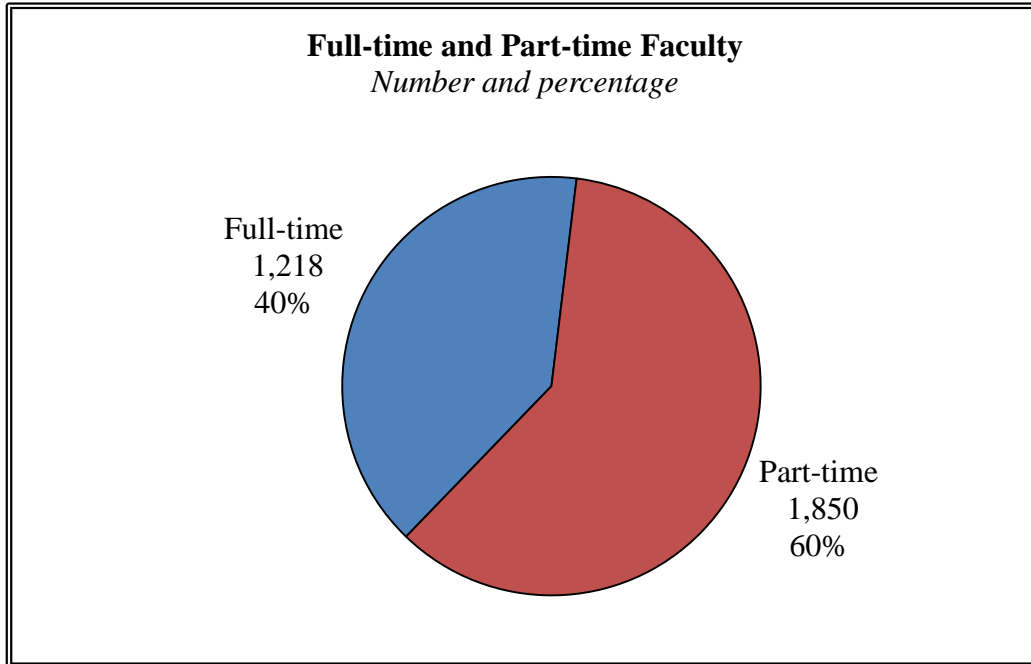
The majority of presidents at Lasallian colleges and universities are Christian Brothers (four out of seven).

<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	4	0	3	0	0	7
Vice President(s)	3	13	32	0	0	48
Academic Dean(s)	1	13	26	2	0	42
Other						
Administration	3	64	69	1	0	137
Total	11	90	130	3	0	234

- Vice president(s) are most likely to be lay men, followed by lay women. Of the 48 vice presidents identified, 67 percent are lay men.
- Academic dean(s) are also most likely to be lay men. Of the 42 academic deans, 62 percent are lay men.
- Other administrators are as likely to be lay men as they are lay women. While 47 percent are lay women, 50 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.⁴²



⁴² Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Staff Survey" (IPEDS-S:91-99); and IPEDS Winter 2001-02 through Winter 2011-12, Human Resources component, Fall Staff section. See *Digest of Education Statistics* 2012.

Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Faculty		
	N	%
Christian Brother	41	1%
Lay man	1,518	49
Lay woman	1,476	48
Female religious	11	<1
Other male religious/priest	22	1
Total	3,068	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.

Ecclesial Status of Faculty				
	Full time		Part time	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	27	2%	14	1%
Lay man	577	47	941	51
Lay woman	605	50	871	47
Female religious	4	<1	7	<1
Other male religious/priest	5	<1	17	1
Total	1,218	100%	1,850	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	32	2%
Lay man	636	43
Lay woman	793	54
Female religious	6	<1
Other male religious/priest	8	1
Total	1,475	100%

- Half of other non-faculty professionals are lay women (54 percent). Another 43 percent are lay men.
- More than nine in ten non-faculty professionals (97 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 (54 percent), while another two in five (46 percent) are lay men.

Ecclesial Status of Support Staff		
	N	%
Christian Brother	0	0%
Lay man	492	46
Lay woman	568	54
Female religious	1	<1
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	1,061	100%

Ethnic Identity of Administrators, Faculty, and Staff

Including Bethlehem University, seven in ten (71 percent) administrators, faculty, and staff are Caucasian, while more than one in twenty is African-American (6 percent), and 5 percent are Hispanic/Latino or Arab.

Faculty and Staff Ethnic Origin		
<i>Number and percentage</i>		
	N	%
Arab	328	6%
Asian	220	4
African-American	372	6
Caucasian	4,143	71
Hispanic/Latino	288	5
Native American	11	<1
Multiracial	22	<1
Data not available	447	8
Total	5,831	100%

U.S. Colleges/Universities

Three in four (75 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	216	4
African-American	372	7
Caucasian	4,114	75
Hispanic/Latino	287	5
Native American	11	<1
Multiracial	22	<1
Data not available	445	8
Total	5,469	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	<1%	326	90%
Asian	80	4	61	3	75	8	4	1
African-American	224	11	110	4	38	4	0	0
Caucasian	1,533	74	2,044	84	537	55	29	8
Hispanic/Latino	145	7	90	4	52	5	1	<1
Native American	5	<1	4	<1	2	<1	0	0
Multiracial	14	1	8	<1	0	0	0	0
Data not available	61	3	112	5	272	28	2	1
Total	2,062	100%	2,429	100%	978	100%	362	100%

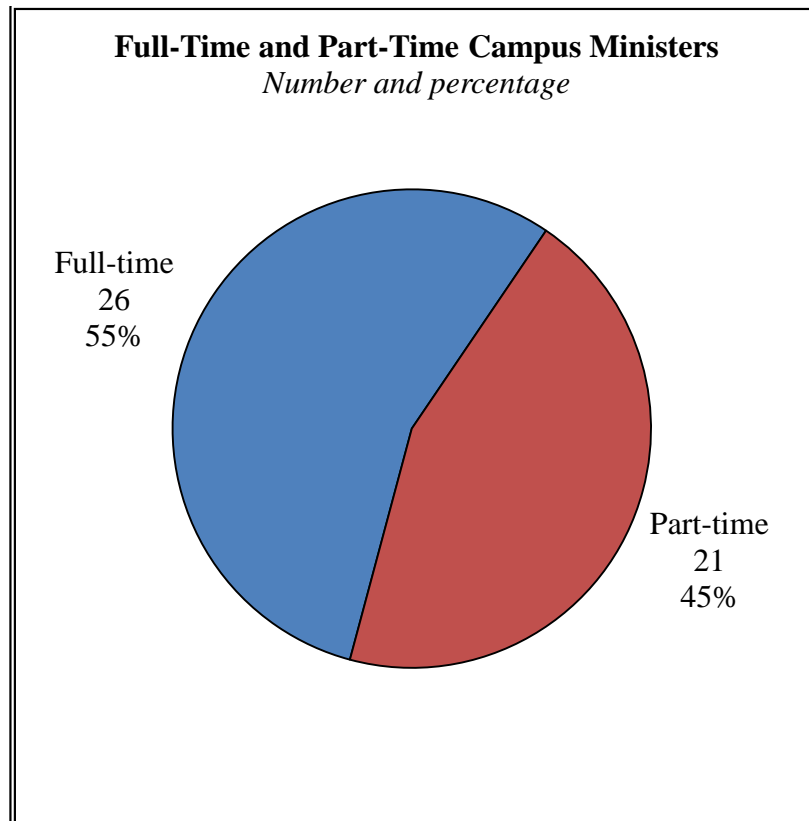
- Almost all Arab administrators, faculty, and staff are at Bethlehem University. In fact, 90 percent of faculty and staff at that university are Arab.
- The largest proportion of Asian administrators, faculty, and staff are in the San Francisco District, where Asians comprise 8 percent of faculty and 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

Over half of campus ministers (55 percent) are full time and fewer than half (45 percent) are part-time positions.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

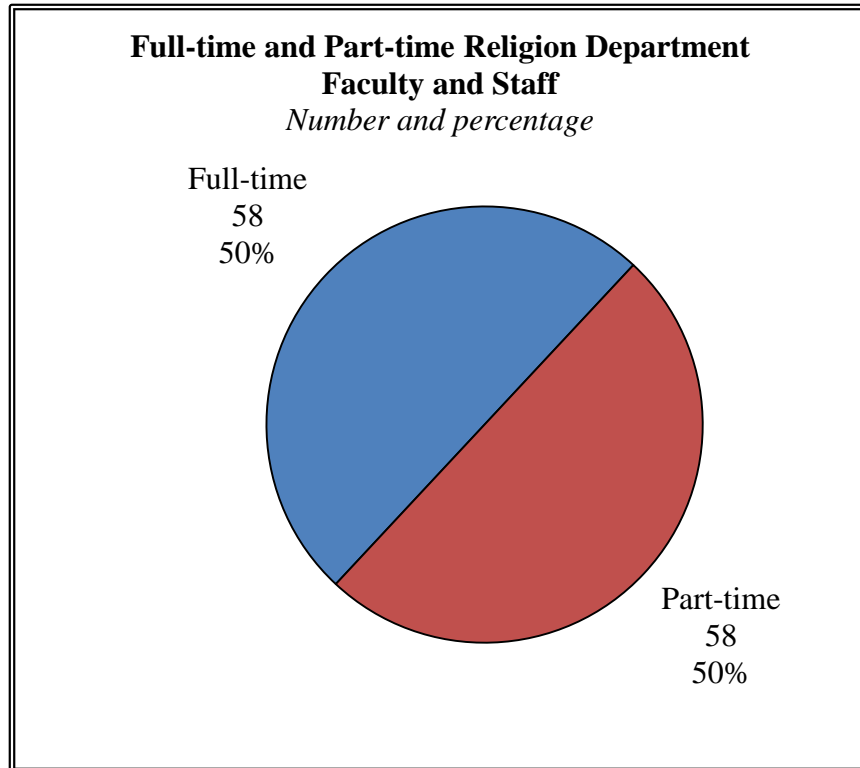
Ecclesial Status of Campus Ministers		
	N	%
Christian Brother	8	17%
Lay man	15	32
Lay woman	11	23
Female religious	5	11
Other male religious/priest	8	17
Total	47	100%

- About three in ten campus ministers are lay men, while about one in four campus ministers is a lay woman.
- One in six campus ministers (17 percent) is a Christian Brother.
- Fewer than half of campus ministers (45 percent) are Christian Brothers, female religious, or other male religious or priests.

Ecclesial Status of Campus Ministers				
	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	6	23%	2	10%
Lay man	5	19	10	48
Lay woman	4	15	7	33
Female religious	5	19	0	0
Other male religious/priest	6	23	2	10
Total	26	100%	21	100%

Religion/Theology Faculty

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



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Religion Department Faculty and Staff

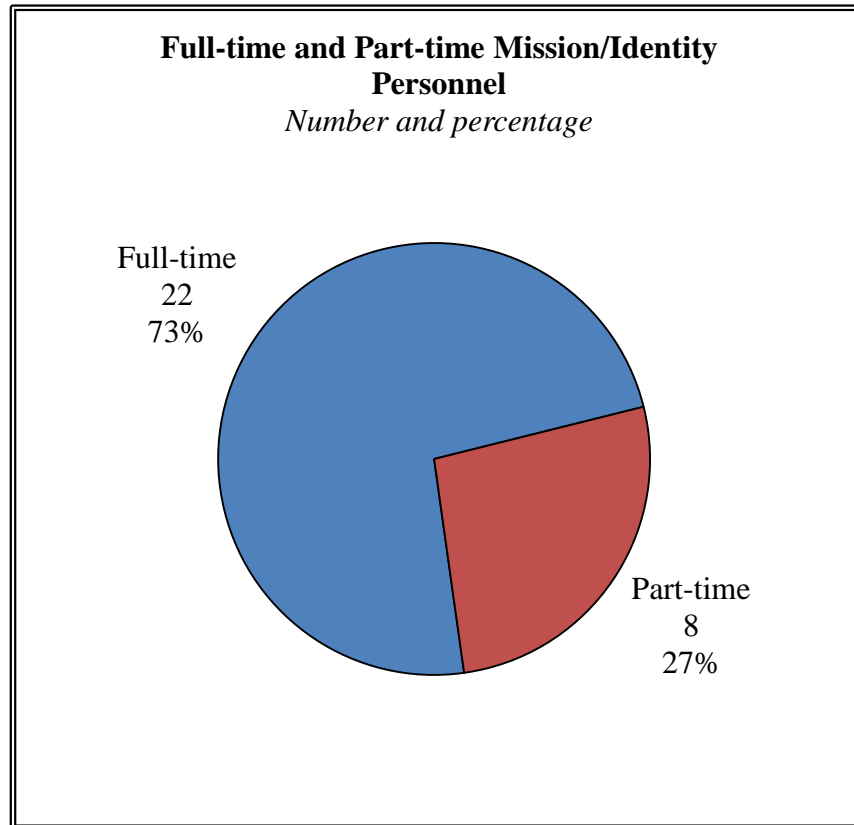
	N	%
Christian Brother	12	10%
Lay man	52	45
Lay woman	32	26
Female religious	3	3
Other male religious/priest	17	15
Total	116	100%

- 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.
- Three in ten faculty in the religion/theology department (28 percent) are a Christian Brother, female religious, or other male religious or priest.

Ecclesial Status of Religion/Theology Department Faculty and Staff				
	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	7	12%	5	9%
Lay man	21	36	31	53
Lay woman	15	26	17	29
Female religious	3	5	0	0
Other male religious/priest	12	21	5	9
Total	58	100%	58	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	6	20%
Lay man	9	30
Lay woman	15	50
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	30	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	3	14%	3	38%
Lay man	8	36	4	50
Lay woman	11	50	1	12
Female religious	0	0	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	22	100%	8	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.

Overview of Centers/Services

There are 21 educational centers/youth and family services operated in RELAN, all of which are reflected in this report.

<i>Which of the following does your center/youth and family service provide?</i>		
	N	%*
Adjudicated youth program	10	48%
Retreat center	6	29
Special education center	5	24
Counseling and support program	5	24
Group home	5	24
Summer camp	4	19
Tutoring center	1	5
Other	8	38

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

- One in three educational centers (29 percent, or 6 centers/services) provide retreat centers.
- Almost half of educational centers (48 percent, or ten centers/services) offer adjudicated youth programs. Another one in four centers/services (24 percent) offer a special education center.
- About a quarter of the centers/services (24 percent) have a special education center and provide counseling and support (five programs each).
- Almost four in ten centers/services (8 percent) 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)
- Administrative Center
- 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
- Preparation to confirmation program
- Rent Facility to YMCA for youth sports and summer camp
- Social Justice Education

Differences by District

DENA is home to the most educational centers of all of the Districts in RELAN.⁴³

<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	10	0	0
Special education center	5	0	0
Counseling and support program	5	0	0
Retreat center	1	4	1
Summer camp	0	1	3
Group home	5	0	0
Tutoring center	0	0	1
Other	3	2	3
Total centers/services overall	12	5	4

⁴³ 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 1972. The oldest center, founded in 1854, is La Salle School in Albany, NY. The most recently founded centers/services are La Salle Center for Education and Retreat in Narragansett, RI, and St. Michel Lasallian Center in Montréal (Québec), Canada which were both founded in 2005.

Year of Founding		
	N	%
Before 1900	4	19%
1900 to 1949	1	5
1950 to 1999	13	62
2000 to current	3	14
Total	21	100%

Ownership

Educational centers/youth and family services were asked to identify the ownership of the center/service. Three in four (76 percent) centers/services are Christian Brother owned, while 19 percent are diocesan owned, and 5 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 Brothers:** 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	8	4	0
Midwest	4	0	1
Francophone Canada	4	0	0
Total	16	4	1

Only one center/service listed an “other” organization with ownership. When asked to list who the other organization is, the center/service listed “independent 501c3.”

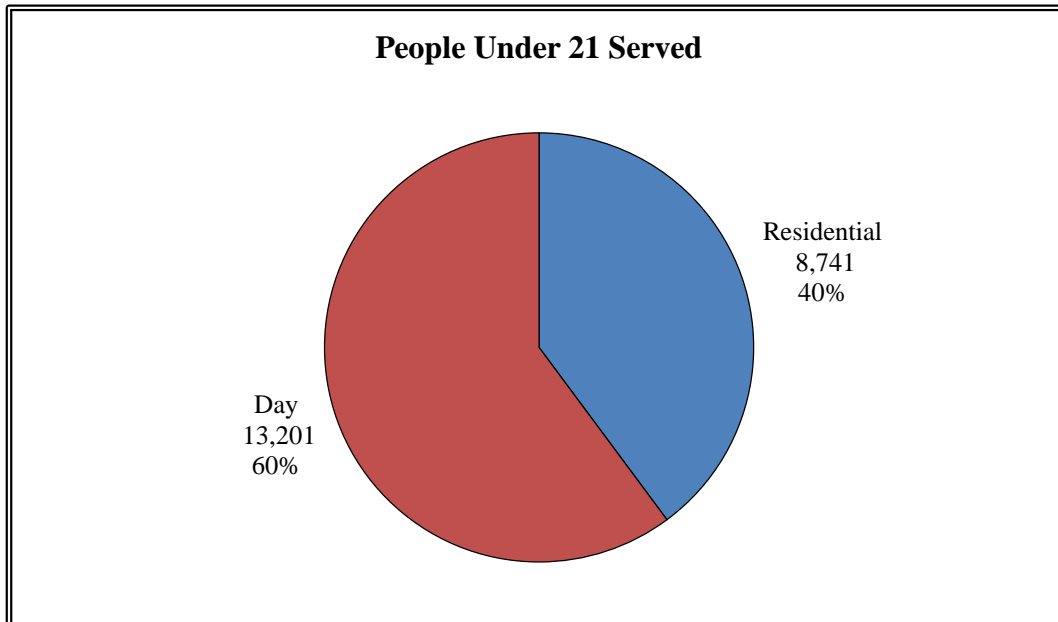
Service to Those Under 21

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 21,942 people under the age of 21 were served by educational centers/youth and family services.⁴⁴

People Under Age 21 Served by Centers/Services				
	DENA	Midwest	Francophone Canada	Total
Males	1,834	4,143	5,346	11,323
Females	280	3,234	7,105	10,619
Total	2,114	7,377	12,451	21,942

- About half (52 percent) of those under 21 years old served at educational centers/youth and family services were males, and almost half (48 percent) were females.
- Francophone Canada served the most people under age 21 at educational centers/youth and family services: almost six in ten (57 percent) of those under age 21 served were at a center in Francophone Canada.

Differences by Boarding



⁴⁴ One center 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.

	<u>Residential</u>		<u>Day</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Male	4,849	55%	6,474	49%
Female	3,892	45	6,727	51
Total	8,741	100%	13,201	100%

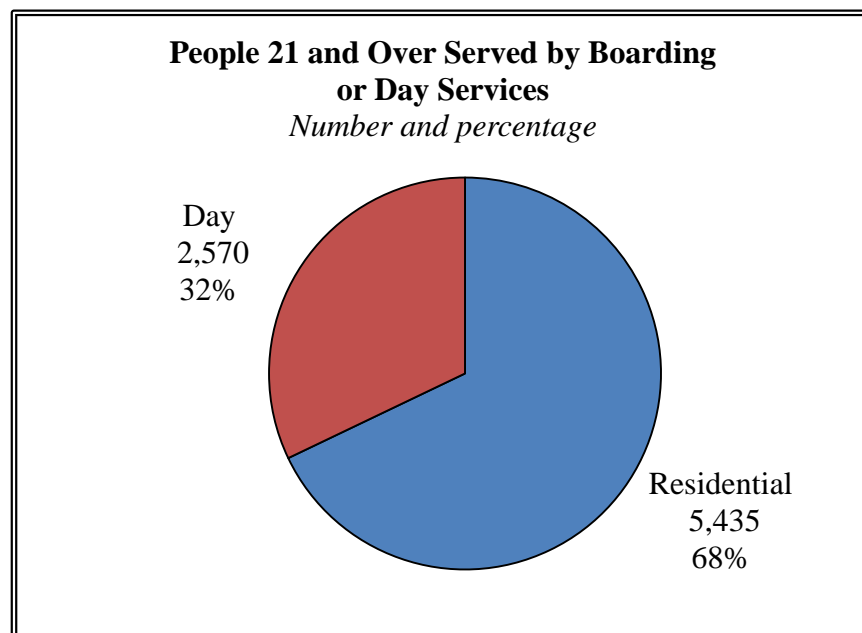
Service to Those 21 and Over

Respondents were asked to list the number of people age 21 years old and older served by the center/service during the 2012-2013 academic year. A total of 8,005 people age 21 or older were served by educational centers/youth and family services.⁴⁵

	DENA	Midwest	Francophone Canada	Total
Males	45	2,764	424	3,233
Females	55	4,170	547	4,772
Total	100	6,934	971	8,005

- Six in ten (60 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 (87 percent) of those 21 and over served at educational centers/youth and family services were at a center in the Midwest.

Differences by Boarding



⁴⁵ One center did not respond to this question.

Almost seven in ten people (68 percent) ages 21 and over that were served by educational centers/youth and family services were boarders. Residential centers have about 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	2,120	39%	1113	43%
Female	3,315	61	1457	57
Total	5,435	100%	2,570	100%

Total Served

A total of 29,947 people were served by educational centers/youth and family services in RELAN.

People Served by Centers/Services				
	DENA	Midwest	Francophone	Total
			Canada	
Males	1,879	6,907	5,770	14,556
Females	335	7,404	7,652	15,391
Total	2,214	14,311	13,422	29,947

- Those served at centers/services are almost evenly split by gender: 49 percent are male and 51 percent are female.
- The Midwest District served the most people at educational centers/youth and family services: half (48 percent) of all those served by centers/services were in the Midwest.

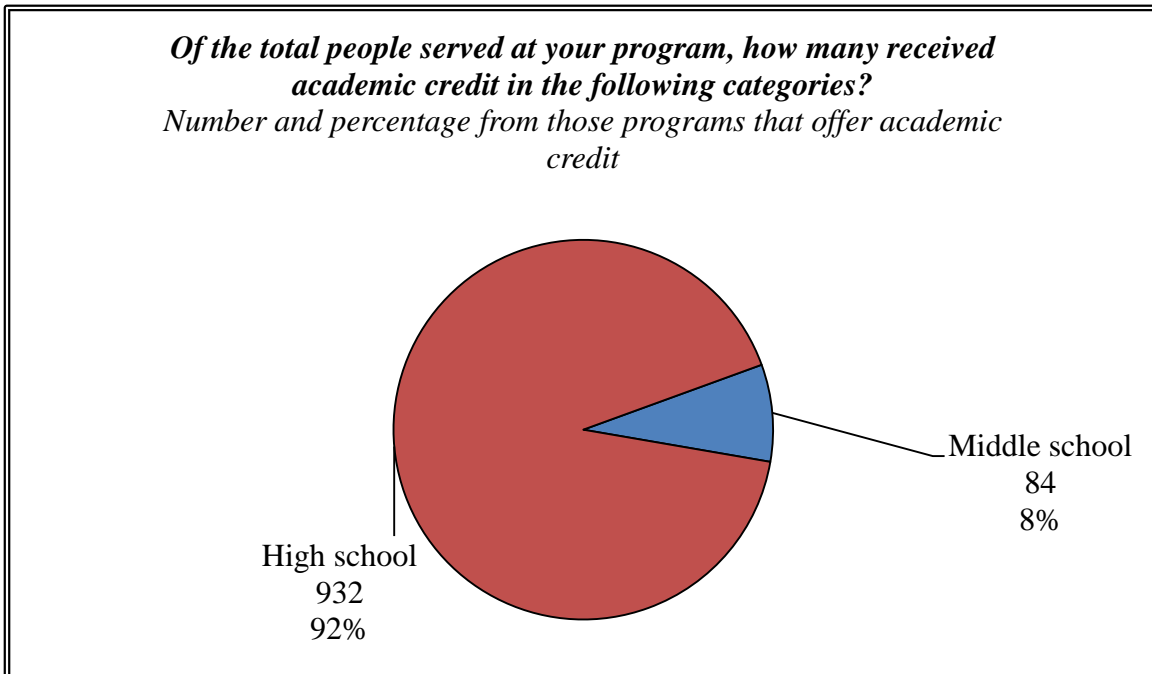
Academic Credit

One third of the centers/services (33 percent) offer some form of academic credit. The most common is a diploma – six centers/services, or 30 percent, offer a diploma.

<i>Does your program offer: Number and percent</i>		
	N	%*
Certificate in career/technical education	3	14
Credit for courses	6	29
Diploma	7	33
None of the above	14	67

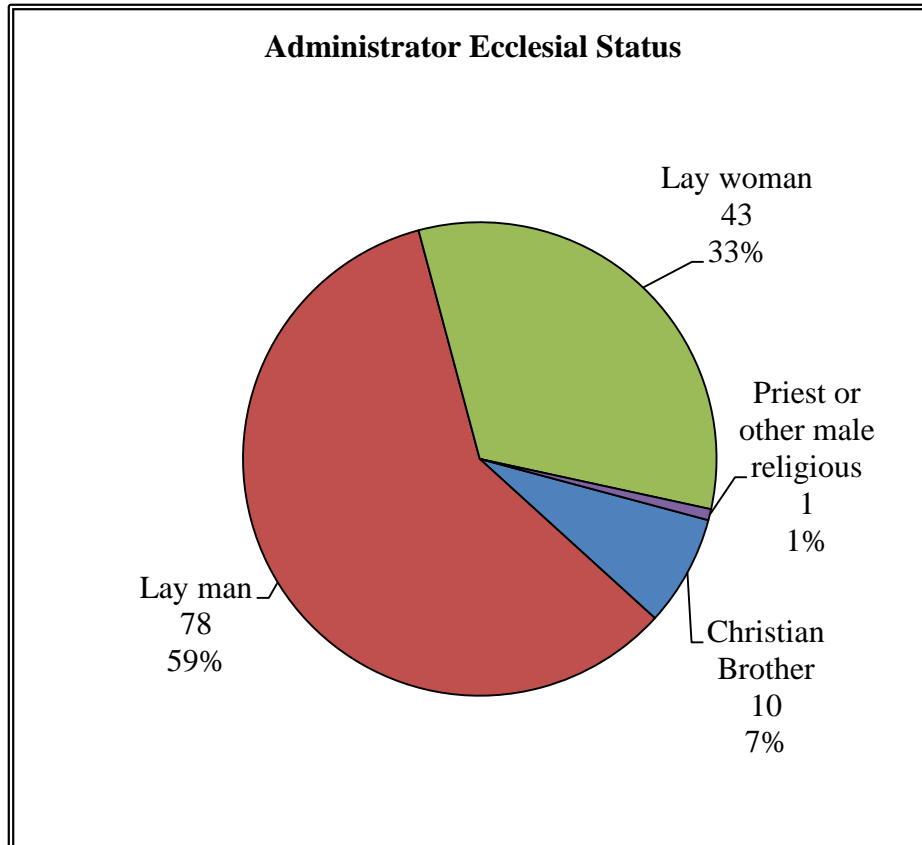
* Percentages sum to more than 100% because respondents could choose more than one answer.

Of those centers/services offering academic credit, about one in ten of those who received credit (8 percent) did so at the middle school level. More than nine in ten of those who received credit (92 percent) did so at the high school level. Additionally, a full 428 students earned a certificate, and 180 earned a diploma from the center/service (not shown in the graph).



Administration⁴⁶

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



- Less than one in ten administrators (7 percent) at educational centers/youth and family services is a Christian Brother.
- Six in ten administrators (59 percent) are lay men, and a third (33 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.

⁴⁶ Each faculty is counted only once in the area in which they spend the most time.

Differences by Title

A third of head executives (33 percent) at educational centers/youth and family services are Christian Brothers. Half of them (50 percent) are lay men. None of the administrative staff at these educational centers/services are female religious.

	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	12	0	1
Secondary executives (including Vice President, Assistant Director, and others)	2	9	19	0	0
Additional Executives (including Director of Treatment, Director of Social Services, Dean of Students, and others)	0	18	30	0	0
Other administration	0	13	17	0	0
Total	10	43	78	0	1

Differences by District

One in twenty (5 percent) of the administrative staff in DENA is a Christian Brother.

	Christian Brother	Lay woman	Lay man	Female religious	Other male religious/priest
Head Executive	4	1	7	0	1
Secondary Executives	1	6	8	0	0
Additional Executives	0	17	27	0	0
Other Administration	0	9	15	0	0
Total	5	33	57	0	1

In the Midwest District, only eleven total administrative staff were identified – four lay women and seven 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	3	0	0
Other Administration	0	1	1	0	0
Total	0	4	7	0	0

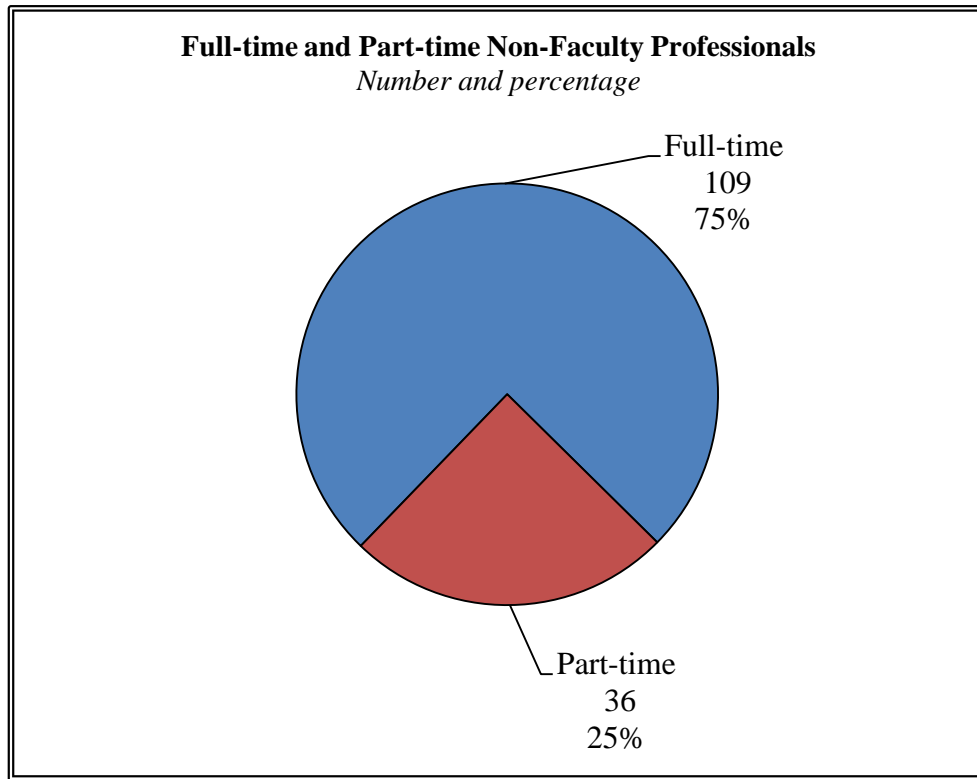
In Francophone Canada, five out of 25 administrative staff (20 percent) are Christian Brothers.

*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	4	0	2	0	0
Secondary Executives	1	2	11	0	0
Additional Executives	0	1	0	0	0
Other Administration	0	3	1	0	0
Total	5	6	14	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 (75 percent) at Lasallian educational centers/youth and family services are full time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

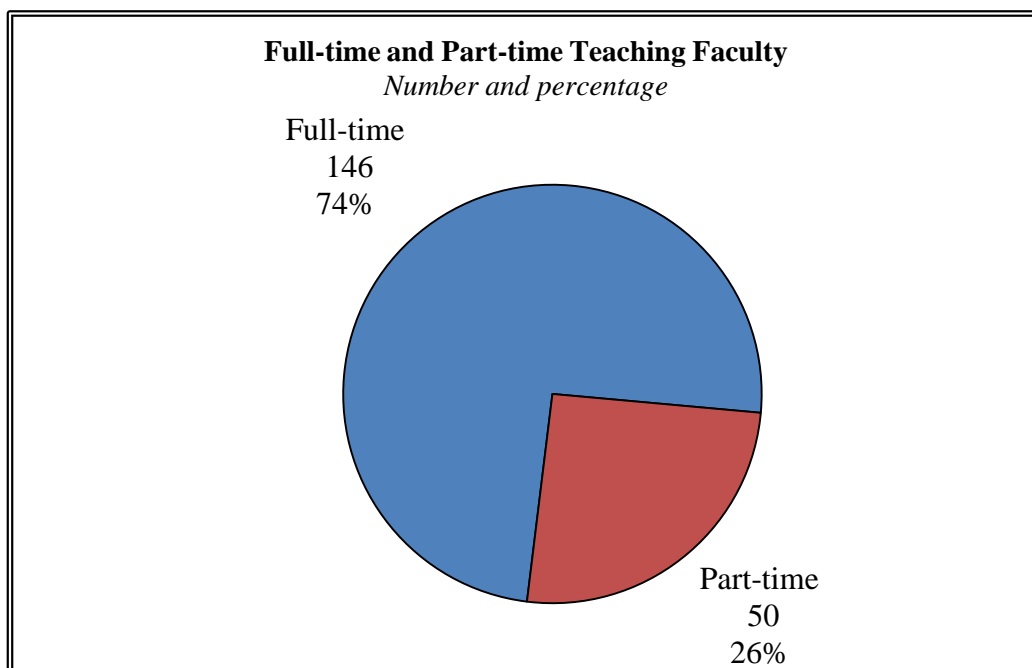
Ecclesial Status of Non-Faculty Professionals		
	N	%
Christian Brother	12	8%
Lay man	82	57
Lay woman	48	33
Female religious	3	2
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	145	100%

- Almost six in ten half non-faculty professionals are lay men (57 percent) and a third are lay women (33 percent).
- Eight percent of non-faculty professionals are Christian Brothers and 2 percent are female religious.

	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	5	5%	7	19%
Lay man	61	56	21	58
Lay woman	42	39	6	16
Female religious	1	<1	2	5
Other male religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	109	100%	36	100%

Teaching Faculty

Over half (56 percent) of teaching faculty at Lasallian educational centers/youth and family services are full time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

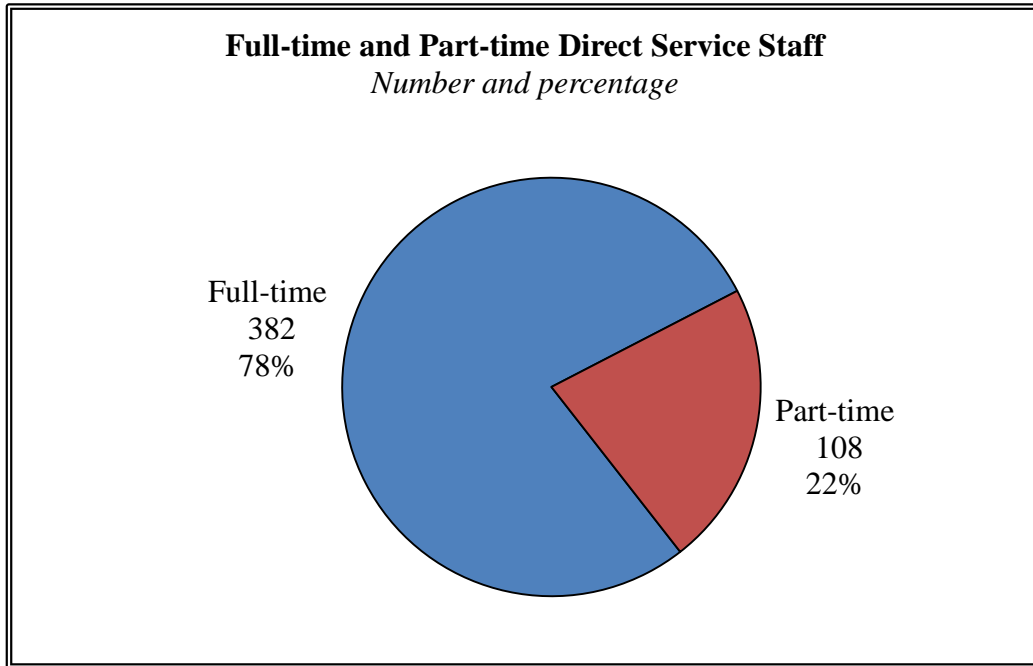
Ecclesial Status of Teaching Faculty		
	N	%
Christian Brother	10	5%
Lay man	102	52
Lay woman	84	43
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	196	100%

- More than half of teaching faculty are lay men (52 percent) and two in five are lay women (43 percent).
- Ten teaching faculty are Christian Brothers (5 percent).
- More than half of the full-time teaching faculty are lay men (see the table below). By comparison, more than four in five full-time teaching faculty are lay women.

Ecclesial Status of Teaching Faculty				
	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	2	1%	8	16%
Lay man	78	53	24	48
Lay woman	66	45	18	36
Female religious	0	0	0	0
Other religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	146	100%	50	100%

Direct Service Staff

Almost four in five (78 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	4	<1%
Lay man	287	59
Lay woman	199	41
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	490	100

- Six in ten direct service staff (59 percent) are lay men and 41 percent are lay women.
- Four direct service staff are Christian Brothers (less than 1 percent).

Ecclesial Status of Direct Service Staff

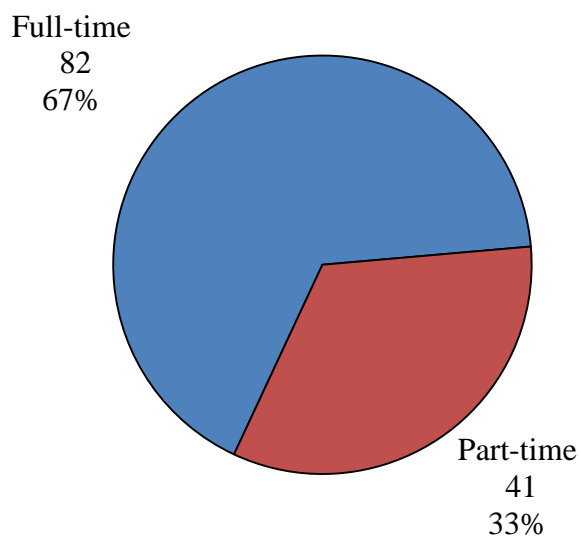
	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	0	0%	4	4%
Lay man	220	58	67	62
Lay woman	162	42	37	34
Female religious	0	0	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	382	100%	108	100%

Support Staff

Two in three support staff (67 percent) at Lasallian educational centers/youth and family services are full time and a third (33 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



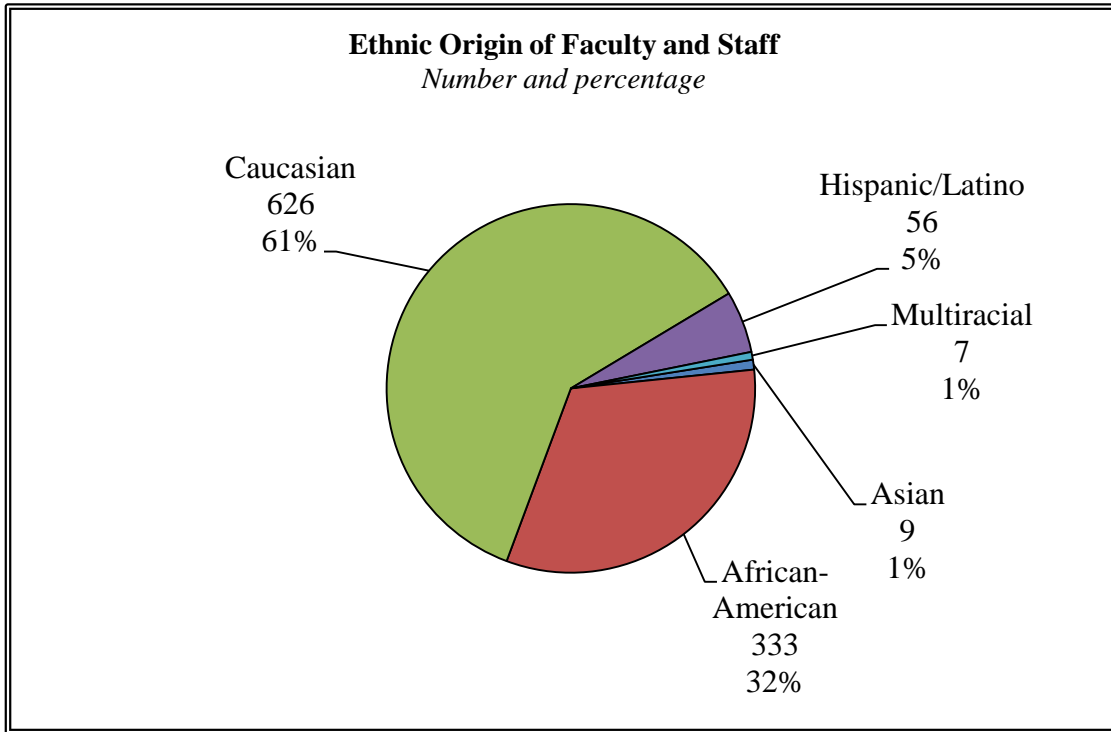
Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Support Staff		
	N	%
Christian Brother	1	<1%
Lay man	45	37
Lay woman	73	59
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	4	3
Total	123	100

- Three in five (59 percent) support staff are lay women, and another 37 percent are lay men.
- While there is only one Christian Brother in a support staff position, four support staff (3 percent) are other male religious or priests.

Ecclesial Status of Support Staff				
	Full time		Part time	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	0	0%	1	2%
Lay man	34	41	11	27
Lay woman	48	59	25	61
Female religious	0	0	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0	4	10
Total	82	100%	41	100%

Ethnic Origin of Faculty and Staff



Differences by District

Three in five faculty and staff at educational centers (61 percent) are Caucasian and a third (32 percent) are African-American. DENA has the most diverse faculty and staff.

	DENA	Midwest	Francophone Canada	Total
Asian	9	0	0	9
African-American	330	0	3	333
Caucasian	509	48	69	626
Hispanic/Latino	47	1	8	56
Native American	0	0	0	0
Multiracial	7	0	0	7
Data not available	1	0	0	1
Total	903	49	80	1,032

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 woman religious who works part time and one is a lay man 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 four mission/identity personnel at education centers/youth and family services. This includes two lay men who work full time, one Christian Brother who works full time and another Christian Brother who works part time.

Part IV: Support Ministries

There are a total of four support ministries presented here: Christian Brothers Investment Services, Christian Brothers Services, and St. Mary's Press and Lasallian Christian Brothers Fund.⁴⁷

Administrative Staff

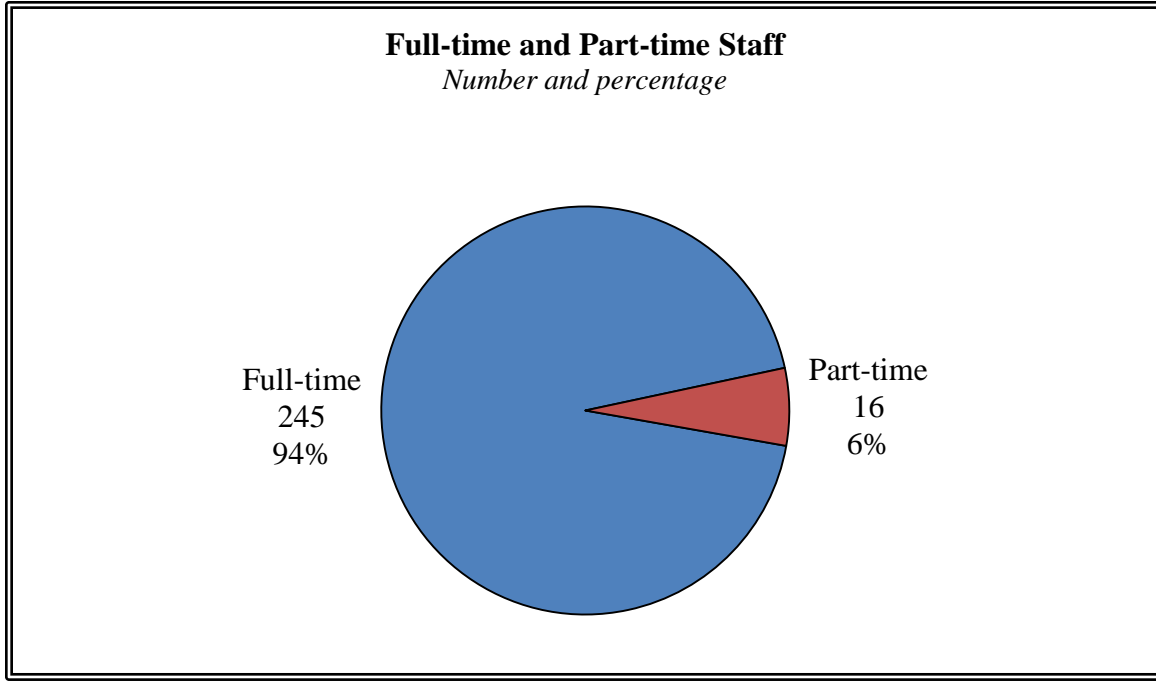
Four administrative staff at support ministries are Christian Brothers, including three who are presidents. Lay men make up 29 administrative staff and 18 are lay women. None of the administrative staff at support ministries are female religious or other male religious/priests.

<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/priests
President	3	0	1	0	0
Vice President(s)	0	2	9	0	0
Other Administration	1	16	9	0	0
Total	4	18	29	0	0

⁴⁷ Support ministries are located only in the Midwest District, DENA and the San Francisco District.

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	3	1%
Lay man	65	25
Lay woman	192	74
Female religious	1	<1
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	261	100

- Three in four staff (74 percent) are lay women, and another one in four (25 percent) are lay men.
- Christian Brothers are 1 percent of staff at support ministries.

Ecclesial Status of Support Staff

	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	2	1%	1	6%
Lay man	60	25	5	31
Lay woman	182	74	10	63
Female religious	1	<1	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	245	100%	16	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 District/Regional administrators. These numbers include visitors, auxiliary visitors, and the directors of education, vocation promotion, formation, finance, development, and others of similar responsibilities. All 45 administrators in District and Regional offices are full time.

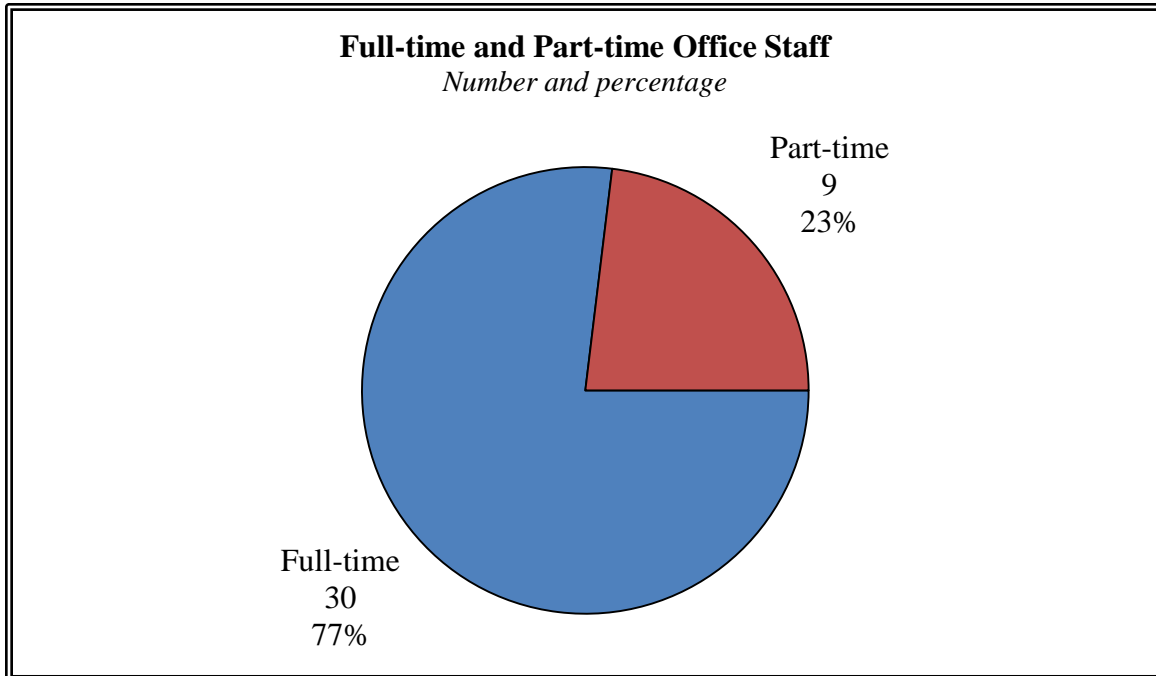
Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Administrators		
	N	%
Christian Brother	25	55%
Lay man	12	27
Lay woman	8	18
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	45	100

- More than half (55 percent) of District/Regional administrators are Christian Brothers.
- While one in four District/Regional administrators (27 percent) is a lay woman, another one in five (23 percent) is a lay man.

Office Staff

A total of 39 people work as office staff at District/Regional offices. More than three in four (77 percent) office staff at District/Regional offices are full time.



Differences by Ecclesial Status

Ecclesial Status of Office Staff		
	N	%
Christian Brother	12	31%
Lay woman	23	59
Lay man	4	10
Female religious	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0
Total	39	100

- Three in ten office staff are lay women (59 percent), while another one in ten (10 percent) is a lay man.
- Almost one in three office staff (31 percent) is a Christian Brother.

Ecclesial Status of Office Staff				
	<u>Full time</u>		<u>Part time</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Christian Brother	5	17%	7	78%
Lay man	4	13	0	0
Lay woman	21	70	2	22
Female religious	0	0	0	0
Other male religious/priest	0	0	0	0
Total	30	100%	9	100%

Part VI: De La Salle Christian Brothers Working in Other Organizations or as Volunteers

Part VI reports data about the De La Salle Christian Brothers of RELAN who pursue their apostolate in other organizations, or as volunteers. 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 Other Organizations or as Volunteers				
<i>DENA</i>				
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
Bishop Francis J. Mugavero Center	New York, NY	Nursing Home	Pastoral Care	1
National Catholic Educational Association	Arlington, VA	Educational Leadership	President	1
Catholic Near East Welfare Association	New York, NY	Outreach	Finance	1
Diocese of Brooklyn	Brooklyn, NY	Schools Office	Deputy Superintendents of Schools	1
Archdiocese of New York	New York, NY	Archdiocesan Office	Computer Data Services	1
St. Joseph-in-the-Hills Retreat House	Malvern, PA	Retreat Center	Administrative Assistant	1
Our Lady of Lavang Church	San Jose, CA	Parish	Catechetical Ministry	1

Midwest

Christian Brothers Working for Other Organizations or as Volunteers
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
John XXIII Educ Center	Racine, WI	Tutoring	Program Coordinator	2
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
Our Lady of Lourdes	Poplar, MT	Parish	Parish Life Coordinator	1
Holy Family Catholic Worker	Kansas City, KS	Outreach	Staff Worker	1
Catholic Worker	Albuquerque, NM	Outreach	Coordinator	1
Sangre de Cristo	Santa Fe, NM	Center	Caretaker	1

San Francisco

Christian Brothers Working for Other Organizations or as Volunteers <i>San Francisco District</i>				
Name of Organization	City, State	Type of Organization	Ministry Description	Number of Brothers
Western Catholic Educational Association	Orange, CA	Education	Executive Director	1
Central District Catholic High School	Pittsburgh, PA	School	Education	1
Gebre Mikael Center	Addis Abba, Ethiopia	School	Education	1
La Salle Chanthaburi	Chantaburi, Thailand	School	Education	1
Sarum College	Salisbury, England	School	Education	1
Communaute	Vogon, Togo	School	Education	1
St. Joseph's Institute	Singapore, Singapore	School	Education	1

Francophone Canada

Christian Brothers Working for Other Organizations or as Volunteers <i>District of Francophone Canada</i>				
Name of Organization	City, State	Type of Organization	Ministry Description	Number of Brothers
Centre Alpha	Montréal, Québec	Alphabétisation	Teaching French to immigrants, mostly from the Hispanic world	2
Paroisses Ste-Jeann-d'Arc et S.-J.-B. De La Salle	Montréal, Québec	Parish	Performing parish work, including catechism and help to the needy	3

Santa Fe

Christian Brothers Working for Other Organizations or as Volunteers
New Orleans – Santa Fe District

Name of Organization	City, State	Type of Organization	Ministry Description	Number of Brothers
District Archives/Lasallian Research	Lafayette, LA	District Office	Archiving, research, writing	1
St. La Salle Auxiliary	Covington, LA	Fundraising	Soliciting donations for care of retired FSCs	1
De La Salle College	Malvern, Victoria, Australia	Primary/secondary school	Teaching	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 722 Christian Brothers in the Region. More than two in five (45 percent) are in DENA, while another one in five (21 percent) is in the Midwest District.

Number of De La Salle Christian Brothers in RELAN		
	N	%
DENA	322	45%
Midwest	150	21
NO-SF	53	7
San Francisco	82	11
Francophone Canada	115	16
Total	722	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 (11 percent) is in higher education. Half (48 percent) are retired.

Number of De La Salle Christian Brothers in RELAN		
	N	%
PK-12 Schools	136	19%
Higher Education	82	11
Overseas Apostolates	28	4
Institute/Regional/District Services	53	7
Other Apostolates	51	7
On Study	7	1
Caregivers	12	2
Retired	349	48
Leave of Absence	4	1
Total	722	100%

Almost 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, and one in seven is in some other apostolate.

