



GENERAL BOARD OF
**Higher Education
& Ministry**[®]

Religious Affiliation of Entering and Graduating Students at ATS Theological Schools

**Religious Upbringing and Current Affiliation of Entering ATS Students,
and Current Affiliation of Graduates
2001-2011**

N. BreAnn Sartain and Michelle Pederson, Ph.D.
General Board of Higher Education and Ministry
The United Methodist Church
www.gbhem.org

Contents

Introduction..... 3

Methodology..... 3

 Table 1. Number of ATS Institutions by Year..... 5

 Table 2. Student Response Rate to Surveys..... 6

Item Response..... 6

 Table 3. Item Response Rate 8

 Entering Student Questionnaire..... 8

 Table 4. Item Response Rate 9

 Graduating Student Questionnaire 9

Data Analysis 10

 Table 5. Entering Students’ Religious..... 10

 Upbringing compared to Current Religious Identity..... 10

 Table 6. Entering Students: Religious Upbringing..... 11

 Table 7. Entering Students: Current Religious Affiliations..... 12

 Table 8. Graduating Students: Top 3 Identified Religious Affiliations 14

Conclusion 15

Appendix A:..... 16

Sources..... 18

Introduction

The purpose of this analysis is to examine the religious affiliation of students at member institutions of the Association of Theological Schools (ATS) ¹ over a 10 year period. The ATS is not affiliated with a specific religious denomination, but their associated and member schools are related to a wide range of Christian denominations and Jewish sects. It is relatively easy to identify the number of schools within the ATS that are affiliated with a single denomination, and to identify the number of students who attend these schools. It is not easy, however, to examine the number of students who self-identify with a specific religion or denomination. This report utilizes publicly available ATS data about the religious identification of students and graduates at 261 member institutions. Our primary purpose is to identify the percentage of students and graduates who self-identify as United Methodist.

Methodology

Secondary data analysis was performed using data collected from two surveys administered by the ATS, the Entering Student Questionnaire and the Graduating Student Questionnaire. The 10 year period of 2001 to 2010 was examined. Data were excluded for 2006 and 2007 because of inconsistencies in the data. Data were obtained at www.ats.edu. Analysis was conducted by hand and in Excel.

The Entering Student Questionnaire is an online survey that is completed by a sample of ATS schools and their new enrollees during student orientations each semester. While students are encouraged to complete the questionnaire in its entirety, the ATS considers a survey viable when it is at least 60 percent complete. For these reasons, the number of students who answered specific questions used in this analysis may be lower than the number of viable questionnaires.

It is important to note that the students who are included in the Entering Student Questionnaire are not the same students who are included in the Graduating Student Questionnaire. Data do not include identifiers that may be used to match surveys. Furthermore, data are compared for the same year—the results for the 2001 Entering Student Questionnaire are compared to the results for the 2001 Graduate Questionnaire.

Two questions were used from the Entering Student Questionnaire. Question 19 reads “(Q19) Current denomination or religious tradition (Fill in one only)” followed by a selection of 112 options of which a full list is included in Appendix A. Question 20 from

¹ The Association of Theological Schools (ATS) is an organization that includes seminaries across the United States and Canada. www.ats.edu

the Entering Student Questionnaire reads “(Q20) In what denomination or religious tradition were you primarily raised? (Fill in one only)” followed by the same selection of 112 options.

The Graduating Student Questionnaire includes questions that ask the student to self-report the religious denomination/tradition that they most identify with at the time of their graduation. This question reads as “(Q14) Current denomination or religious tradition (Fill in one only)” followed by the same selection of religious denominations as used in the Entering Student Questionnaire.

Questions from these surveys provide information that helps to paint an overall picture of theological student’s religious journeys. These questions can give a peek into the religious transitions of seminary students.

Response Rates

ATS Schools

A sample of the total ATS member schools are invited to participate in the surveys. Table 1 identifies the number of member schools invited to participate in the surveys. Between 2001 and 2010 ATS membership increased from 244 to 261 schools. In all of the 10 years examined, more than half of the ATS member institutions participate in the Entering Student Survey. The percentage of member institutions participating in the Graduating Student survey has increased dramatically over the years, two-thirds of the member institutions participated in 2010.

**Table 1. Number of ATS Institutions by Year
and Institution Survey Participation Rate**

Year ²	Institutions	Survey	
		Entering	Graduating
2001	244	50.4% (123)	46.3% (113)
2002	243	52.7% (128)	53.1% (129)
2003	251	51.8% (130)	48.6% (122)
2004	250	55.6% (139)	55.6% (139)
2005	253	54.6% (138)	57.7% (146)
2008	252	57.5% (145)	59.9% (151)
2009	234	67.5% (158)	67.5% (158)
2010	261	62.1% (162)	66.3% (158)

Sources: ATS: Annual Data Tables (2004-2011); ATS: Entering Student Questionnaire (2002-2011);
ATS: Graduating Student Questionnaire (2002-2011).

Student Survey Response

Table 2 identifies the number and percent of newly enrolled students who completed at least 60 percent of the Entering Student Questionnaire as compared to the total number of new students enrolled for each year. Figures for 2001 were not calculated as information about the total number of new students was not made available. Between 2002 and 2010 there were a total of 157,239 new students enrolled at ATS schools. Of these new students, 45 percent (70,891 students) completed at least 60 percent of the Entering Student Questionnaire. In any of the years examined, more than 38 percent of entering students submitted viable Entering Student surveys.

² The Annual Data Table reports include the number of ATS institutions for the publishing year, as well as the previous four years. The data for years before 2004 can be found in reports published as late as 2007.

Table 2. Student Response Rate to Surveys

Year	Entering Students	Survey Response	
		Entering	Graduating
2001	N/A	6,194	4,128
2002	16,499	40.86% (6,742)	4,955
2003	18,027	42.17% (7,602)	5,491
2004	18,496	43.35% (8,019)	5,820
2005	18,401	43.29% (7,966)	6,030
2008	16,846	38.19% (6,435)	5,439
2009	16,770	39.24% (6,580)	5,699
2010	17,408	42.81% (7,452)	5,941
TOTAL	157,239	45.08% (70,891)	53,627

Sources: ATS: Entering Student Questionnaire (2002-2011); ATS: Graduate Student Questionnaire (2002-2011).

In 2004, 43 percent (8,019) of newly enrolled student submitted questionnaires that were considered usable at 60 percent complete. This was the highest percentage of participation in the 8 years that had useable data. In 2008, 38 percent (6,435) of total newly enrolled students submitted viable questionnaires. This was lowest percent of overall participation in the Entering Student Questionnaire during the years examined.

ITEM RESPONSE

Entering Students

Entering ATS questionnaires are considered viable when the survey is 60 percent complete. This means that there could be up to 40 percent of the questions within a survey uncompleted. So the number of responses to questions 19 and 20 in the Entering Student Questionnaire are less than the number of surveys received that year. The following tables

examine the response rate for the questions used from both the Entering Student Questionnaire and the Graduating Student Questionnaire.³

Table 3 details the response rate for the two questions used from the Entering Student Questionnaire. The response rates for 2001 to 2005 were consistent. During this time the percentage of entering students who completed Q20 regarding their religious upbringing hovered around 88 percent. The lowest response rate occurred in 2001 when 87.69 percent of respondents completed Q20 detailing their religious background. The highest rate of response for Q20 occurred in 2008 with 97.22 percent of respondents submitting answers.

Question 19, concerning the current religious identity of new students yielded consistently high rates of response, the lowest occurring in 2001 with 96.20 percent of respondents having submitted answers. In 2008, 98.46 percent of respondents answered Q19, which was the highest response rate for this item in the years examined.

³ Data from 2006 and 2007 were inconsistent, and therefore excluded. Response rates were greater than the total number of respondents.

**Table 3. Item Response Rate
Entering Student Questionnaire**

	Item Response Rate Entering Student Questionnaire	
	Upbringing (Q20)	Current (Q19)
2001	87.69% (5,432)	96.2% (5,959)
2002	88.27% (5,951)	96.60% (6,513)
2003	88.36% (6,717)	97.55% (7,416)
2004	88.88% (7,127)	97.28% (7,801)
2005	88.33% (7,036)	97.50% (7,767)
2008	97.22% (6,256)	98.46% (6,336)
2009	96.47% (6,348)	97.72% (6,430)
2010	96.18% (7,168)	97.62% (7,275)

Sources: ATS: Entering Student Questionnaire (2002-2011).

Despite the similarity of the two questions, Q20 consistently received lower response rates than Q19. Question 20 requests the religious upbringing of the respondent, and Q19 asked respondents to identify their *current* religious association. This trend may indicate that entering students are better able to define their personal religious affiliation now than are confident in claiming a single religious affiliation for all the years of their upbringing. The fact that the question only allows for a single answer may explain why so many surveyed students did not answer this question. Letting respondents choose multiple denominations and traditions to describe their religious upbringing may have increased the response rate.

Graduating Students

The following table examines the response rate for Question 14 taken from the Graduating Student Questionnaire. Table 4 includes the total number of viable graduate questionnaires

received for the examined years, as well as the number and percent of the total graduate questionnaires that included a response for Q14. For the years examined, the most viable surveys were returned in 2005, when the ATS received 6,030 viable surveys. Of these surveys, 96.38 percent had answered the question regarding the graduate's current religious affiliation. The percent of participating graduating students is unavailable as the total number of actual ATS graduates per year is not publicly available.

**Table 4. Item Response Rate
Graduating Student Questionnaire**

Table 4	Graduates	Response Rate to Q14
2001	4,128	96.61% (3,988)
2002	4,955	96.81% (4,797)
2003	5,491	95.94% (5,268)
2004	5,820	96.59% (5,622)
2005	6,030	96.38% (5,812)
2008	5,439	99.26% (5,399)
2009	5,699	98.25% (5,599)
2010	5,941	98.01% (5,823)

Sources: ATS: Graduate Student Questionnaire (2002-2011).

The answers to question 14 from the Graduating Student Questionnaire are especially important as they are given by students who have had the opportunity to thoroughly examine their personal belief system as part of their seminary experience.

Consistently, 95% or greater responded to survey Q14 during these years. The greatest response was in 2008 with a response rate of 99.26 percent. The lowest rate of response occurred during the 2003 school year—wherein 95.94 percent of survey respondents included a response to Q14.

Data Analysis

As shown in table five—the percentage of responding students who identify as having been brought up as United Methodist is remarkably similar to the percentage of responding students who self-identify as United Methodist at the time of the survey. Nine to 10 percent of the student population identifying as United Methodist might not seem to be a significant amount, but this percentage makes United Methodism one of the top three most often reported denominations.

Table 5. Entering Students' Religious Upbringing compared to Current Religious Identity

	United Methodist Upbringing	United Methodist at time of survey
2001	10.1% (548)	10.2% (610)
2002	9.6% (569)	9.7% (635)
2003	10.2% (682)	10.4% (769)
2004	9.7% (688)	10.1% (787)
2005	9.6% (672)	9.3% (724)
2008	8.7% (543)	8.9% (566)
2009	8.7% (554)	8.4% (540)
2010	8.6% (620)	7.9% (572)

Sources: ATS: Entering Student Questionnaire (2002-2011).

Table 6. Entering Students: Religious Upbringing

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2008	2009	2010
First	Catholic 12.8% (693)	SBC 14.1% (884)	SBC 13.2% (884)	Catholic 11.4% (813)	SBC 11.7% (824)	Catholic 12.9% (804)	Catholic 13% (825)	Catholic 13.7% (982)
Second	UMC 10.1% (548)	Catholic 12.5% (745)	Catholic 10.8% (726)	SBC 11.0% (783)	Catholic 11.4% (803)	SBC 8.9% (481)	UMC 8.7% (554)	UMC 8.6% (620)
Third	SBC 8.9% (481)	UMC 9.6% (569)	UMC 10.2% (682)	UMC 9.7% (688)	UMC 9.6% (688)	UMC 8.7% (543)	No Affiliation 7.9% (502)	SBC 8.0% (572)
N	5432	5951	6717	7127	7036	6256	6348	7168

Sources: ATS: Entering Student Questionnaire (2002-2011).

Note: UMC=United Methodist Church
 SBC=Southern Baptist Convention
 Catholic=Roman Catholic
 ND=Non-Denominational

Table 7. Entering Students: Current Religious Affiliations

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2008	2009	2010
First	ND 10.4% (620)	SBC 12.4% (810)	SBC 11.6% (859)	ND 10.8% (846)	ND 11.8% (917)	ND 12.2% (770)	ND 15.6% (1000)	ND 15.2% (1109)
Second	UMC 10.2% (610)	UMC 9.7% (635)	UMC 10.4% (769)	SBC 10.5% (821)	SBC 10.20% (793)	UMC 8.9% (566)	UMC 8.4% (540)	Catholic 8.4% (612)
Third	Presbyterian 9.5% (564)	ND 8.9% (577)	ND 10% (743)	UMC 10.1% (787)	UMC 9.3% (724)	Catholic 8.2% (518)	Catholic 7.4% (478)	UMC 7.9% (572)
N	5959	6513	7416	7801	7767	6336	6430	7275

Sources: Data from ATS: Entering Student Questionnaire (2001-2011).

Note: UMC=United Methodist Church
 SBC=Southern Baptist Convention
 Catholic=Roman Catholic
 ND=Non-Denominational

Just as is true of the U.S. population, seminary students are most commonly Catholic, Baptist, or United Methodist. In Table 6, when describing the religious denomination of their upbringing, United Methodism was selected second most often during the 2001, 2009, and 2010. United Methodism was the third most often selected denomination of an entering student's upbringing for the 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2008 school years.

Catholicism was the most reported religious background for five years—2001, 2004, 2008, 2009, 2010—and second most reported affiliation for three years—2002, 2003, 2005. But when self identifying the denomination they most identified with at the start of their theological schooling—as seen in Table 7—Catholicism was the second most reported affiliation for one year (2010) out of the eight that were examined. Catholicism was the third most identified personal religious affiliation for the 2008, and 2009 school years.

The most reported religious denomination of entering students, at the time of the first questionnaire, was "Non-Denominational"—this option occurred as the most reported option for six years. The United Methodist Church was the second most reported religious denomination for five years, and the third most reported denomination for remaining three years. United Methodists and the Non-Denominational option were in the top three denominations each year in Table 7.

Upon graduation, the number of students who identify as United Methodist moves to first place. Table 8 details the three religious denominations that were most often claimed by students graduating from ATS affiliated seminaries.

Table 8. Graduating Students: Top 3 Identified Religious Affiliations

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2008	2009	2010
First	UMC 12.4% (495)	UMC 10.9% (525)	SB 13.4% (707)	UMC 9.9% (559)	UMC 10.1% (584)	UMC 10.6% (571)	UMC 10.4% (582)	ND 9.9% (577)
Second	Presbyterian 8.8% (352)	Presbyterian 8.0% (384)	UMC 9.4% (497)	SB 9.5% (534)	SB 9.8% (569)	ND 8.9% (481)	ND 9.9% (557)	UMC 8.9% (520)
Third	ND 7.3% (293)	ND 7.7% (371)	Presbyterian 7.3% (382)	Presbyterian 7.9% (444)	ND 8.8% (588)	Presbyterian 7.7% (415)	Catholic 8.9% (496)	Catholic 8.7% (588)
N	3988	4797	5268	5622	5812	5399	5599	5823

Sources: ATS: Graduating Student Questionnaire (2002-2011).

Note: UMC=United Methodist Church
 SBC=Southern Baptist Convention
 Catholic=Roman Catholic
 ND=Non Denominational

Out of the ten years of data available to the public, more graduates from ATS schools reported that their religious affiliation as being United Methodist than any of the other 112 denominations. For six years, United Methodism was the most reported personal religious affiliation, and second in the other two years. Southern Baptists were the most reported denomination in 2003, and in 2010, 9.9 percent of students claimed to be Non-denominational in their personal beliefs.

Conclusion

The data that is used in the analysis of the United Methodist population at schools ATS wide came from data sources that the ATS has made public on their Association's Web site. These reports ranged from the early 2000's to the 2010-2011 school year, and the consistency of the reporting made the collection and analysis of these figures a relatively streamlined process.

United Methodist and United Methodist-minded individuals make up a significant portion of those who attend and graduate from the Theological Schools and Seminaries. Among graduates, The United Methodist Church ranked as the most reported personal religious denomination for six of the eight recorded years. Students new to ATS schools were less likely to report their personal religious affiliation as being United Methodist, but the UMC still placed as the second most reported denomination for five of the eight years (2001-2003; 2008-2009) and third most reported denomination for the remaining three years. United Methodism was the second most reported childhood denomination of new students for three years (2001, 2009-2010), and the third most reported denomination for four years (2002-2004; 2008).

The inclusion of an opportunity for graduates to identify the religious denomination that they identified with at the time of their enrollment, and the religious denomination that they most identify with their upbringing as part of the Graduate Questionnaire would provide additional opportunities for analysis. This information is currently gathered by the Entering Student Questionnaire. It's inclusion on the Graduate Questionnaire would yield useful information as one would be able to see what percentage of the polled population shifted in their religious affiliation during the course of their theological career and what percentage of students remained in the tradition that they had identified as when they were initially polled as an incoming student.

Appendix A:

Full Text of ATS: Entering Student Questionnaire Question 19 and Question 20 taken from ATS Entering Student Questionnaire for 2010-2011.

Q19. Current denomination or religious tradition (Fill in one only.)

Q20. In what denomination or religious tradition were you primarily raised? (Fill in one only.)

Full Text of ATS: Graduating Student Questionnaire Question 14 from ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire for 2010-2011.

Q14. Current denomination or religious tradition (Fill in one only.)

These questions are followed by a list of 112 denominations and religious traditions to select from, listed below:

Adventist Bodies
Advent Christian Church
Seventh-day Adventist

Anglican
Anglican Church of Canada
Anglican, Other
Episcopal Church
Reformed Episcopal Church
Associated Gospel Churches of Canada

Baptist
American Baptist Churches USA
Baptist
Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec
Baptist General Association of Virginia
Baptist General Conference
Baptist General Convention of Texas
Baptist Missionary Association of America
Baptist State Convention of North Carolina
Baptist Union of Western Canada
Canadian Convention of Southern Baptists
Conservative Baptist Association of America
Convention of Atlantic Baptist Churches
Cooperative Baptist Fellowship
Fellowship of Evangelical Baptist Churches in Canada
General Association of General Baptists
General Association of Regular Baptist Churches

General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina
Independent Baptist
National Baptist Convention
North American Baptist Conference
Progressive National Baptist Convention
Seventh Day Baptist General Conference
Southern Baptist Convention
Union d'Eglises Baptistes Francaises au Canada

Brethren
Brethren Church (Ashland, Ohio)
Brethren in Christ Church
Christian Brethren (Plymouth Brethren)
Church of the Brethren
Fellowship of Grace Brethren Churches
Buddhist

Catholic
Byzantine Catholic Archeparchy of Pittsburgh
Roman Catholic
Christian and Missionary Alliance
Church of God (Anderson, Indiana)
Church of the Nazarene

Churches of Christ-Christian Churches
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
Christian Churches and Churches of Christ
Churches of Christ

<p>Churches of God, General Conference Evangelical Church in Canada Evangelical Congregational Church Evangelical Covenant Church Evangelical Formosan Church Evangelical Free Church of America Evangelical Free Church of Canada Interdenominational/Multidenominational Jewish</p> <p>Lutheran Evangelical Lutheran Church in America Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada Lutheran Church-Canada Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod Lutheran, Other Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod</p> <p>Mennonite Conference of Mennonites Mennonite Brethren Church in North America Mennonite Church Canada Mennonite Church USA Mennonite, Other</p> <p>Methodist African Methodist Episcopal African Methodist Episcopal Zion Christian Methodist Episcopal Free Methodist Church Independent Methodist United Methodist Church Wesleyan Church Missionary Church in Canada Moravian Church in North America Muslim National Association of Congregational Christian Churches Nondenominational</p>	<p>Orthodox Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America Orthodox Church in America Orthodox, Other</p> <p>Pentecostal Assemblies of God Church of God (Cleveland, Tennessee) Church of God in Christ Foursquare Gospel Church Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada United Pentecostal Church International</p> <p>Presbyterian Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church Cumberland Presbyterian Church Evangelical Presbyterian Church Korean American Presbyterian Church Orthodox Presbyterian Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Presbyterian Church in America Presbyterian Church in Canada Reformed Presbyterian</p> <p>Reformed Christian Reformed Church Reformed Church in America Reformed Church in Canada</p> <p>Religious Society of Friends Friends, Quaker Religious Society of Friends Salvation Army</p> <p>Swedenborgian Church General Church of New Jerusalem Swedenborgian Church, General Convention Unitarian Universalist United Church of Canada United Church of Christ</p>
---	--

Sources

The Association of Theological Schools: The Commission on Accrediting. *Annual Data Tables*. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania USA: The Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada. Data Set Accessed 2011-11-01

2004.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/PublicationsPresentations/Documents/AnnualDataTables/2003-04AnnualDataTables.pdf>.

2005.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/PublicationsPresentations/Documents/AnnualDataTables/2004-05AnnualDataTables.pdf>.

2006.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/PublicationsPresentations/Documents/AnnualDataTables/2005-06AnnualDataTables.pdf>.

2007.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/PublicationsPresentations/Documents/AnnualDataTables/2006-07AnnualDataTables.pdf>.

2008.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/PublicationsPresentations/Documents/AnnualDataTables/2007-08AnnualDataTables.pdf>.

2009.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/PublicationsPresentations/Documents/AnnualDataTables/2008-09AnnualDataTables.pdf>.

2010.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/PublicationsPresentations/Documents/AnnualDataTables/2009-10AnnualDataTables.pdf>.

2011.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/PublicationsPresentations/Documents/AnnualDataTables/2010-11AnnualDataTables.pdf>.

The Association of Theological Schools: The Commission on Accrediting. *Student Information Project: Entering Student Questionnaire 2001- 2002 Profile of Participants*. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania USA: The Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada. Data Set Accessed 2011-11-01

2002.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/ESQ/2001-2002ESQ.pdf>.

2003.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/ESQ/2002-2003ESQ.pdf>.

2004.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/ESQ/2003-2004ESQ.pdf>.

2005.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/ESQ/2004-2005ESQ.pdf>.

2006.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/ESQ/2005-2006ESQ.pdf>.

2007.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/ESQ/2006-2007ESQ.pdf>.

2008.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/ESQ/2007-2008ESQ.pdf>.

2009.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/ESQ/2008-2009ESQ.pdf>.

2010.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/ESQ/2009-2010ESQ.pdf>.

2011.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/ESQ/2010-2011ESQ.pdf>.

The Association of Theological Schools: The Commission on Accrediting. *Student Information Project: Graduating Student Questionnaire 2001- 2002 Profile of Participants*. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania USA: The Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada. Data Set Accessed 2011-11-01.

2002.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/GSQ/2001-2002GSQ.pdf>.

2003.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/GSQ/2002-2003GSQ.pdf>.

2004.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/GSQ/2003-2004GSQ.pdf>.

2005.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/GSQ/2004-2005GSQ.pdf>.

2006.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/GSQ/2005-2006GSQ.pdf>.

2007.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/GSQ/2006-2007GSQ.pdf>.

2008.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/GSQ/2007-2008GSQ.pdf>.

2009.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/GSQ/2008-2009GSQ.pdf>.

2010.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/GSQ/2009-2010GSQ.pdf>.

2011.

<http://www.ats.edu/Resources/Student/Documents/Questionnaire/GSQ/2010-2011GSQ.pdf>.