

Chapter 4

Faculty Demographics in Mathematical Sciences Departments of Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Data Highlights

A. Size of the Faculty

Counting both part-time and full-time faculty members, the total number of mathematics department faculty in the U.S. grew by about 11% from fall 1995 to fall 2000, keeping pace with the roughly 11.6% growth in mathematics department fall enrollments (see Table E.2 in Chapter 3). However, most of this increase was due to a 35% growth in the number of part-time faculty and, looking only at the number of full-time faculty, one sees a five-year growth of only about 4%. That 4% growth in total full-time faculty was accounted for by a 65% increase in the "other full-time faculty" category consisting of full-time mathematics faculty who are neither tenured nor tenure-eligible. In fact, the number of tenured mathematics department faculty dropped by about 3% and the number of tenure-eligible faculty declined by 6% between fall 1995 and fall 2000. This represented a shift from permanent to temporary faculty in the nation's mathematics departments.

While the overall mathematics faculty grew in size between 1995 and 2000, the overall size of the national statistics faculty (both full-time and part-time) declined by about 1% even though there was an almost 14% increase in statistics department enrollments during that same period (see Table E.2 in Chapter 3). But that 1% overall decline does not show the real changes in statistics faculty patterns. Between 1995 and 2000, the total number of full-time faculty (tenured, tenure-eligible, and other full-time) in statistics departments grew by about 3% while the number of part-time faculty declined by about 34%. That 3% increase in full-time faculty masks some important changes. Between 1995 and 2000, the number of tenured faculty in statistics departments decreased by about 3% and the number of tenure-eligible faculty declined by almost 16% while the number of other full-time faculty increased by a surprising 125%. Overall, these changes in statistics department staffing could be interpreted as a shift from part-time to full-time faculty, coupled with a shift from permanent to temporary faculty.

B. Gender and Ethnicity in the Four-Year Mathematics and Statistics Faculty

The percentage of tenured women in mathematics departments rose between fall 1995 and fall 2000, and women were about 17% of the tenured mathematics faculty in fall 2000, up from about 14% in 1995. However, the percentage of women among tenure-eligible mathematics faculty dropped from about 34% in 1995 to about 31% in fall 2000. These percentages should be compared with the percentage of women in the pool of new Ph.D. recipients between 1995 and 2000, a figure that held steady at about 25% (see Table SF.8 of Chapter 1). In statistics departments, the percentage of tenured faculty who were women rose from about 5.5% in fall 1995 to about 9.3% in fall 2000, and the percentage of women among tenure-eligible faculty in statistics departments rose from about 20% in 1995 to about 34% in fall 2000.

The percentage of all mathematics department full-time faculty (i.e., tenured, tenure-eligible, and other full-time males and females) who were classified as "white, non-Hispanic" did not change much between 1995 and 2000, except in bachelors level departments where the percentage dropped from 93% to 87%. At the same time, there were noticeable changes in the percentage of all full-time faculty who were tenured, male, white, and non-Hispanic: the percentage of white, male, tenured faculty dropped by at least seven percentage points in each type of mathematics department between 1995 and 2000, while the percentage of tenured white females remained about the same (see Table F.6 in [CBMS1995] and F.6 of this chapter).

In fall 2000, the percentage of faculty in doctoral statistics departments who were "white, non-Hispanic" was 75%, unchanged from 1995, while in masters level statistics departments the percentage of white, non-Hispanic faculty had risen markedly. The percentage of the entire tenured, tenure-eligible, and other full-time faculty in doctoral statistics departments who were identified as "tenured, male" and "white, non-Hispanic" dropped by four percentage points from 1995 levels and stood at 51% in fall 2000.

As mentioned above, the number of part-time faculty in mathematics departments increased by about 35% between fall 1995 and fall 2000, while the number of part-time statistics faculty declined by

about 34%. Both in mathematics and in statistics departments, 35-40% of part-time faculty members were women in fall 2000. The percentage of part-time faculty who were "white, non-Hispanic" rose in mathematics departments (to about 89%) and in statistics departments (to about 75%).

Notes on the Tables

Respondents to the CBMS2000 survey were asked to divide their faculty into four disjoint groups: tenured, tenure-eligible, other full-time, and part-time. In cases of joint appointments, an instructor was categorized as part-time or full-time depending upon the percentage of his or her time devoted to duties in the mathematics (or statistics) department, independent of positions in other units (e.g., other departments, programs, or administration). The category "other full-time" includes any full-time faculty member who was not tenured or tenure-eligible. For example, one-year or one-semester

visitors, continuing instructors, and postdoctoral faculty would fall into this category. For a small percentage of the faculty, race and ethnicity data was not provided, and these faculty members are listed as "unknown" in Tables F.6 - F.8.

Tables that show percentages also show the size of the total population. For example, the penultimate column in the first block of Table F.4 contains the entry "100% 5521," meaning that for the block of tenured and tenure-eligible faculty in doctoral mathematics departments, the entire population consists of 5,521 members. Finally, a word of warning about the marginal totals in Tables F.4 to F.8: rounding off to integer percentages causes certain column or row sums to appear to be incorrect, particularly because in these tables an entry of zero means "less than one half of 1%" and the tables contain many zero entries. Rounding to tenths of percentage points would not be justified, considering the size of the Standard Error for the data in these tables.

TABLES F.1 - F.3: SIZE OF THE FOUR-YEAR FACULTY

These tables are elaborations of Tables SF.6, SF.7, and SF.8 in Chapter 1. They reveal a major shift in the national staffing pattern, and changes in the numbers and percentages of women among the U.S. mathematics and statistics faculty.

A. Staffing Shifts Toward Temporary Positions

When part-time faculty are included, the total U.S. mathematics faculty in four-year colleges and universities increased by 11% between fall 1995 and fall 2000. Even when part-time faculty members are excluded, the total mathematics faculty still grew by about 4%. However, when these numbers are analyzed more closely, a different picture appears. Between 1995 and 2000, the number of tenured faculty in mathematics departments in four-year colleges and universities dropped by about 3%, the number of tenure-eligible faculty dropped by 6%, and the number of other full-time faculty, i.e., full-time faculty members who are neither tenured nor tenure-eligible, rose by 65%.

Finer analysis of the mathematics faculty totals shows that the number of tenured faculty in doctoral departments was essentially the same in fall 2000 as in 1995, while the number of tenure-eligible faculty increased by about 4% and the number of other full-time faculty increased by 56%. In masters level departments, the number of tenured faculty fell by 5%, the number of tenure-eligible faculty increased by 6% and the number of other full-time faculty increased by 46%. In bachelors level mathematics departments, the number of tenured faculty members dropped by 7% and the number of tenure-eligible faculty declined by 16% while the number of other full-time almost doubled.

In both 1995 and 2000, the total number of faculty in statistics departments was only a small fraction of the total faculty in mathematics departments. If part-time faculty members are included, then the number of faculty in statistics departments in fall 2000 was essentially the same as in fall 1995. However, between 1995 and 2000, the number of tenured statistics faculty dropped by about 3%, the number of tenure-

eligible statistics faculty dropped by 16% and the number of other full-time faculty in statistics departments more than doubled.

This shift away from tenured and tenure-eligible faculty and toward other full-time faculty represents an important change in the way that colleges and universities staffed their mathematics and statistics departments.

B. Women in Mathematics and Statistics Departments

In fall 2000, women were about 16.6% of the tenured faculty in U.S. mathematics departments, 31% of all tenure-eligible faculty, and 47% of other full-time faculty. In statistics departments, women were 9% of all tenured faculty, 33% of all tenure-eligible faculty, and 39% of all other full-time faculty.

The overall number of tenured women in mathematics departments of four-year colleges and universities grew by about 12% between 1995 and 2000. In doctoral mathematics departments, the number of tenured women grew by 7%. In masters level departments the number of tenured women increased by 21% at the same time that the total tenured faculty in those departments dropped by 5%. In bachelors-level mathematics departments, the number of tenured women grew by 8%. There was also an increase in women as a percentage of the tenured faculty, with the size of the increase ranging from one half of one percentage point in doctoral departments to more than four percentage points in masters level departments.

At the same time that the number of tenured women increased, the overall number of women in tenure-eligible mathematics department positions dropped by 16% nationally, from 1,141 in 1995 to 958 in fall 2000. In doctoral departments the number of tenure-eligible women increased by 12% and in masters level departments the increase was 6%. But that growth was more than counterbalanced by a nearly 30% drop in the number of tenure-eligible women in bachelors-level mathematics departments.

In statistics departments, the number of tenured women grew by an amazing 65% while the number of tenure-eligible women grew by 42% between 1995 and 2000.

TABLE F.1 Number of tenured, tenure-eligible, other full-time, and part-time faculty, and of female faculty (F), in Mathematics Departments and Statistics Departments by highest degree and type of school: Fall 2000 (1995 figures in parentheses).

	Univ (PhD)				Univ (MA)				Coll (BA)				Total
	Tenured	Other full-time	Part-time		Tenured	Other full-time	Part-time		Tenured	Other full-time	Part-time		
Math Depts													
Doctoral	4693 (4637)	803 (770)	685 (423)	408 (396)	2847 (2821)	848 (750)	186 (235)	349 (222)	3792 (3961)	1292 (1552)	497 (279)	622 (873)	17022 (16919)
Doctoral (F)	346 (317)	177 (158)	166 (66)	87 (91)	544 (397)	250 (199)	34 (60)	103 (56)	761 (539)	496 (651)	137 (48)	144 (134)	3245 (2716)
Non-doctoral	25 (54)	0 (2)	497 (335)	868 (669)	223 (399)	14 (62)	883 (498)	2088 (1234)	755 (907)	179 (193)	788 (370)	2826 (1895)	9146 (6618)
Non-doctoral (F)	13 (18)	0 (0)	288 (201)	438 (301)	62 (104)	0 (36)	567 (321)	824 (634)	316 (455)	35 (97)	481 (213)	1257 (913)	4281 (3293)
Total Math	4718 (4691)	803 (772)	1182 (758)	1276 (1065)	3070 (3220)	862 (812)	1069 (733)	2437 (1456)	4547 (4868)	1471 (1745)	1285 (649)	3448 (2768)	26168 (23537)
Total Math (F)	359 (335)	177 (158)	454 (267)	525 (392)	606 (501)	250 (235)	601 (381)	927 (690)	1077 (994)	531 (748)	618 (261)	1401 (1047)	7526 (6009)
Stat Depts													
Doctoral	612 (647)	138 (171)	105 (33)	60 (90)	87 (79)	21 (20)	9 (3)	12 (6)					1044 (1049)
Doctoral (F)	49 (32)	47 (36)	34 (8)	15 (16)	12 (8)	5 (2)	0 (2)	3 (2)					165 (106)
Non-doctoral	0 (2)	0 (0)	20 (23)	15 (32)	11 (2)	2 (0)	17 (8)	3 (8)					68 (75)
Non-doctoral (F)	0 (0)	0 (0)	14 (17)	10 (9)	5 (0)	2 (0)	11 (2)	0 (3)					42 (31)
Total Stat	612 (649)	138 (171)	125 (56)	75 (122)	98 (81)	23 (20)	26 (11)	15 (14)					1112 (1124)
Total Stat (F)	49 (32)	47 (36)	48 (25)	25 (25)	17 (8)	7 (2)	11 (4)	3 (5)					207 (137)

TABLE F.2 Number of tenured, tenure-eligible, other full-time, and part-time faculty in Mathematics Departments, by gender and type of school: Fall 2000 and 1995.

	Univ (PhD)			Univ (MA)			Coll (BA)			Total		
	Tenured	Tenure-eligible full-time	Part-time	Tenured	Tenure-eligible full-time	Part-time	Tenured	Tenure-eligible full-time	Part-time	Tenured	Tenure-eligible full-time	Part-time
Men, 2000	4359	626	728	2464	612	468	3470	940	667	10293	2178	4308
Women, 2000	359	177	454	606	250	601	1077	531	618	2042	958	2853
Total, 2000	4718	803	1182	3070	862	1069	4547	1471	1285	12335	3136	7161
Men, 1995	4356	614	491	2719	577	352	3874	997	388	10949	2188	3160
Women, 1995	335	158	267	501	235	381	994	748	261	1830	1141	2129
Total, 1995	4691	772	758	3220	812	733	4868	1745	649	12779	3329	5289

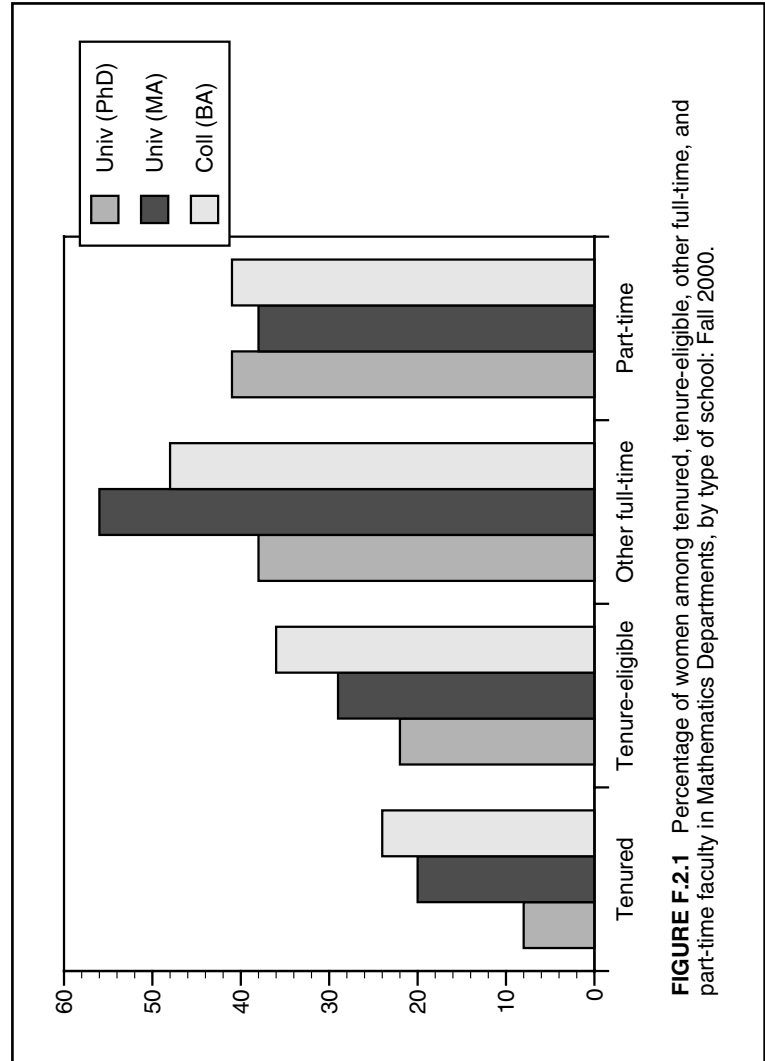
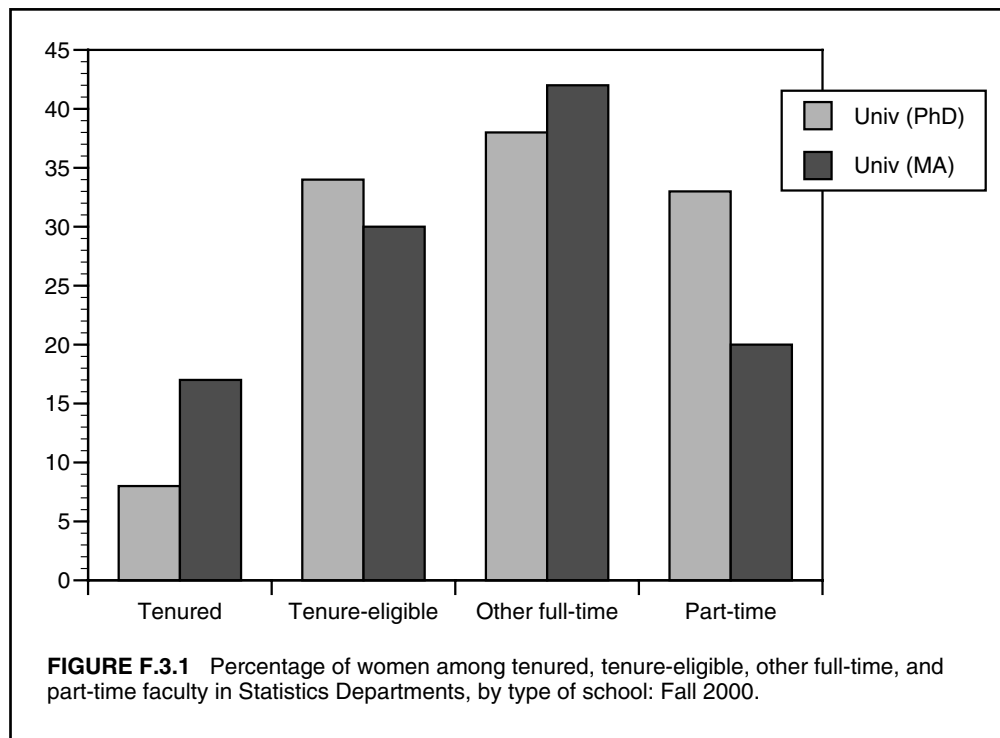


FIGURE F.2.1 Percentage of women among tenured, tenure-eligible, other full-time, and part-time faculty in Mathematics Departments, by type of school: Fall 2000.

TABLE F.3 Number of tenured, tenure-eligible, other full-time, and part-time faculty in Statistics Departments, by gender and type of school: Fall 2000 and 1995.

	Univ (PhD)				Univ (MA)				Total				Total
	Tenured	Tenure-eligible	Other full-time	Part-time	Tenured	Tenure-eligible	Other full-time	Part-time	Tenured	Tenure-eligible	Other full-time	Part-time	
Men, 2000	563	91	77	50	81	16	15	12	644	107	92	62	905
Women, 2000	49	47	48	25	17	7	11	3	66	54	59	28	207
Total, 2000	612	138	125	75	98	23	26	15	710	161	151	90	1112
Men, 1995	617	135	31	97	73	18	7	9	690	153	38	106	987
Women, 1995	32	36	25	25	8	2	4	5	40	38	29	30	137
Total, 1995	649	171	56	122	81	20	11	14	730	191	67	136	1124



TABLES F.4 and F.5: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOUR-YEAR FACULTY

These two tables study the age distribution of the tenured and tenure-eligible faculty in mathematics departments and statistics departments of four-year colleges and universities. All table entries are percentages, with the exception of the column "Total tenured and Tenure-eligible faculty" in which, for example, the entry "100% 5521" means that in doctoral mathematics departments the total population of tenured and tenure-eligible faculty was 5,521. The percentages within each major block total 100%, except for possible round-off error. Data on the age distribution of two-year college faculty appears in Table TYR.32 of Chapter 7.

Direct comparison to Tables F.4 and F.5 of the CBMS1995 report is complicated by the fact that we shifted the age categories used in the CBMS2000 study by one year (e.g., the age category 31-35 used

in the 1995 survey was replaced by 30-34 in the 2000 survey) to bring them into line with age categories used by the AMS-ASA-IMS-MAA Joint Data Committee. However, some comparisons are possible.

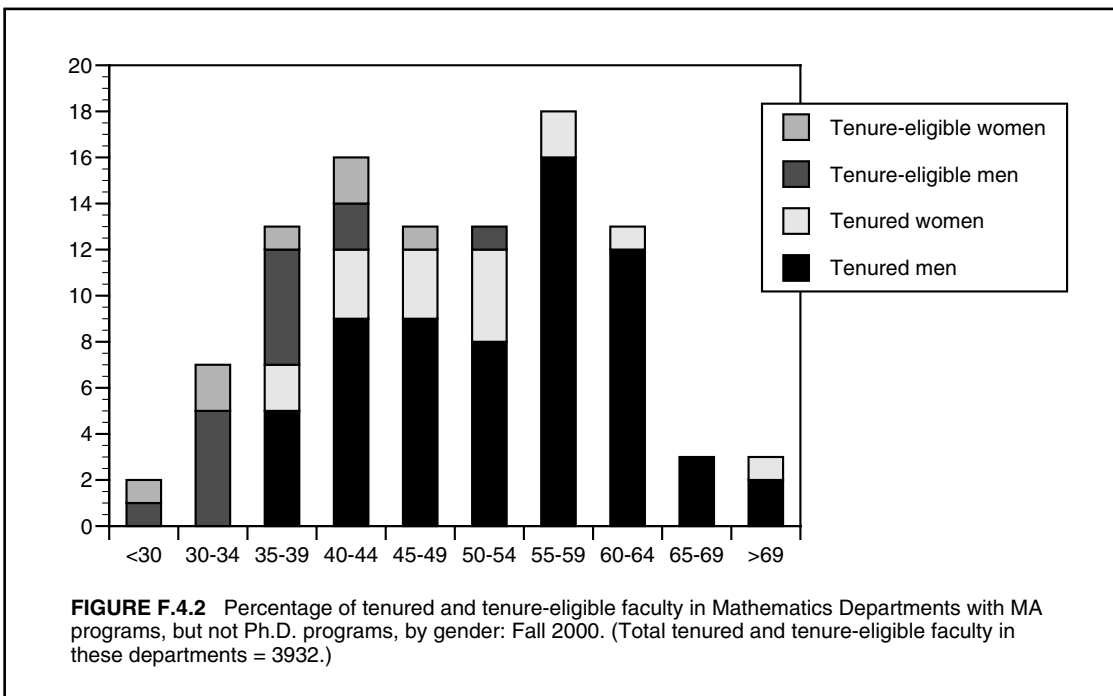
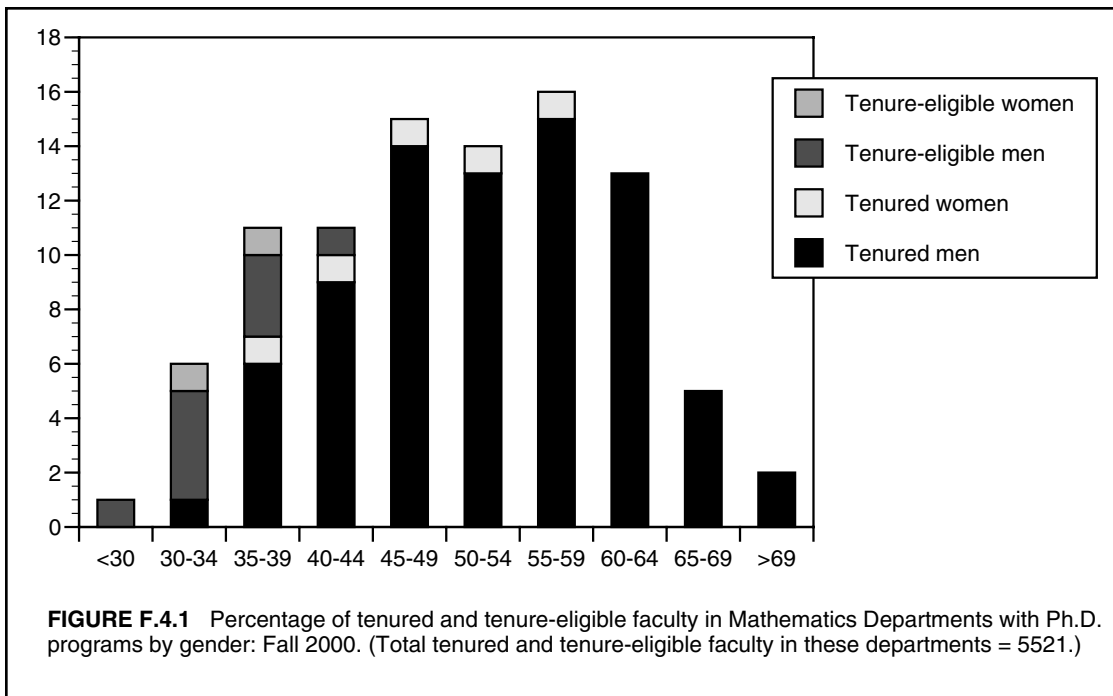
The average age of tenured and tenure-eligible faculty in doctoral mathematics departments dropped from 49.7 in 1995 to 47.9 in the fall of 2000. Average age in masters level departments was unchanged, and the average age of tenured and tenure-eligible faculty in bachelors level departments rose from 48.8 to 50 years. The average age for all tenured and tenure-eligible faculty members in statistics departments in fall 2000 was 48.2 years. The average age in doctoral statistics departments rose slightly, from 48.5 to 48.7 between fall 1995 and fall 2000, while the average age of tenured and tenure-eligible faculty in masters level statistics departments dropped from 50.8 in 1995 to 48.2 in 2000.

TABLE F.4 Percentage of tenured and tenure-eligible Mathematics Department faculty belonging to various age groups by type of school and gender: Fall 2000.

	<30	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	>69	Total tenured & tenure-eligible faculty	Average age
Univ (PhD)												
Tenured men	0	1	6	9	14	13	15	13	5	2		52.4
Tenured women	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0		49.6
Tenure-eligible men	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		36.6
Tenure-eligible women	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		37.8
Total Univ (PhD)	1	6	11	12	16	15	16	14	6	2	100% 5521¹	47.9
Univ (MA)												
Tenured men	0	0	5	9	9	8	16	12	3	2		53.1
Tenured women	0	0	2	3	3	4	2	1	0	1		49.2
Tenure-eligible men	1	5	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0		37.5
Tenure-eligible women	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0		38.8
Total Univ (MA)	2	7	13	16	13	13	18	13	3	2	100% 3932¹	49.1
Coll (BA)												
Tenured men	0	2	3	6	10	11	14	9	2	1		52.7
Tenured women	0	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	0	0		47.3
Tenure-eligible men	1	5	6	2	0	0	1	0	0	0		35.8
Tenure-eligible women	1	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0		36.6
Total Coll (BA)	3	12	11	12	14	15	19	10	2	1	100% 6018¹	50

Note: 0 means less than half of 1%.

¹ Total for all four rows in this block.



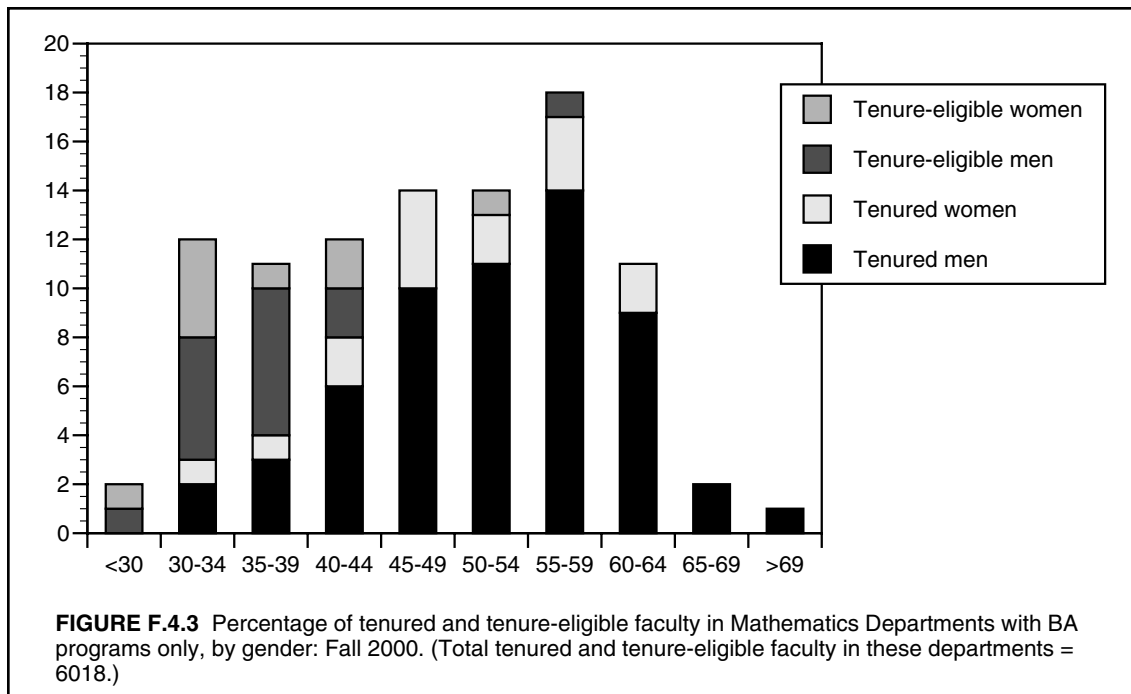
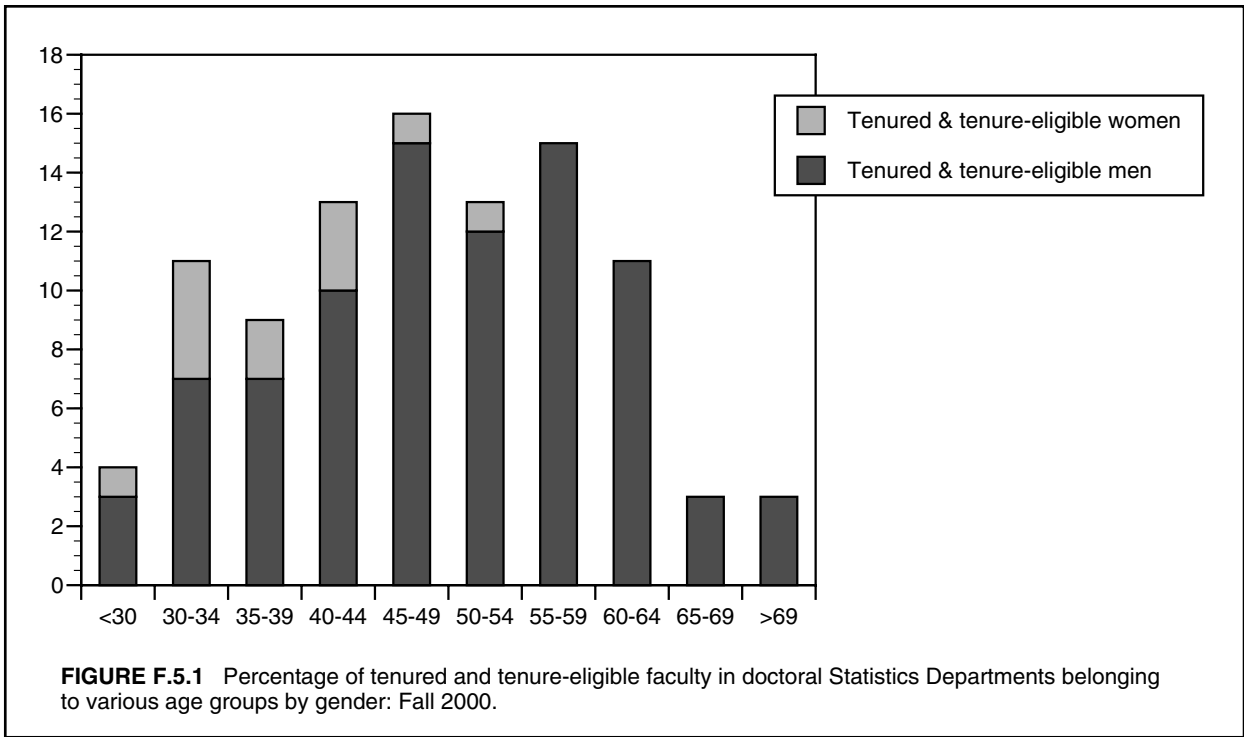


TABLE F.5 Percentage of tenured and tenure-eligible Statistics Department faculty belonging to various age groups by type of school and gender: Fall 2000.

	<30	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	>69	Total tenured & tenure-eligible faculty	Average age	
Univ (PhD)													
Tenured men	0	1	5	10	15	12	15	11	3	3		52.6	
Tenured women	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0		48.3	
Tenure-eligible men	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		34.4	
Tenure-eligible women	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		38	
Total Univ (PhD)	4	11	9	14	16	13	15	11	4	3	100%	750¹	48.7
Univ (MA)													
Tenured men	0	0	1	8	12	18	18	9	0	1		52.2	
Tenured women	0	0	0	3	4	3	1	0	0	0		43.8	
Tenure-eligible men	3	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		32.6	
Tenure-eligible women	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		33.9	
Total Univ (MA)	3	6	11	12	17	22	19	9	0	1	100%	121¹	48.2

Note: 0 means less than half of 1%.

¹ Total for all four rows in this block.



TABLES F.6 and F.7: RACE, ETHNICITY, AND GENDER OF FULL-TIME FACULTY

These tables are an elaboration of Tables SF.11 and SF.12 in Chapter 1. They show the percentage of all full-time faculty in various kinds of four-year departments who belong to various ethnic groups and who hold various types of appointments. The percentages within each major box in the tables total 100%, except possibly for rounding-induced errors, and the final column shows the total number of full-time faculty in various types of departments.

Comparison of these tables with corresponding tables from the CBMS1995 survey shows several demographic shifts, discussed below. In interpreting these shifts, it is useful to remember that the total number of full-time faculty in mathematics departments increased by about 4% nationally between fall 1995 and fall 2000. In doctoral departments, the number rose from 6,221 to 6,703 (+7.7%) and in masters level departments, the total rose from 4,765 to 5,001 (+5%). Bachelors-level departments saw the smallest increase, from 7,262 in fall 1995 to 7,303 in fall 2000 (about three-fifths of 1%).

Data detailing the ethnic composition of the four-year mathematics faculty appear in Table SF.11. Nationally, about 84% of the total full-time mathematics faculty were "white, not Hispanic" in fall 2000, about three percentage points lower than in 1995, but that percentage and rate of change varies from one kind of department to another. In doctoral and masters level mathematics departments 82% of all full-time faculty were white in fall 2000 and there was little change from 1995 levels, while in bachelors-level mathematics departments, the percentage of full-time faculty who were white dropped from 93% in 1995 to 87% in 2000. Nationwide, the percentage of Asians among all full-time mathematics faculty stood at about 10% in fall 2000, up from 8% in 1995. The percentage of Asians among doctoral department full-time faculty rose from 12% to 14% over the same five year period, while the corresponding percentage in masters level mathematics departments dropped from 11% to 10%. In bachelors-level mathematics departments, the percentage of Asians among the full-time faculty rose from 4% to 7%. Nationally, the percentage of Hispanics among full-time faculty was about 3% in fall 2000, up from 1% in 1995. The percentage of Hispanic faculty in doctoral mathematics departments dropped

from 2% to 1%, and in masters level departments rose from 1% in 1995 to 6% in 2000. Nationally, the percentage of black non-Hispanic full-time faculty stood at 2% in 2000, just as in 1995. In doctoral and bachelors mathematics departments, the percentage of black non-Hispanic faculty was unchanged from 1995 levels and dropped from 3% to 2% in masters level mathematics departments.

Perhaps the most notable demographic change in the national mathematics department faculty between fall 1995 and fall 2000 is that the percentage of full-time faculty who belong to both the "white, not Hispanic" and "male" groups dropped by about six percentage points (see Table SF.11). In doctoral and masters level mathematics departments, the percentage dropped by about four points, while in bachelors-level mathematics departments, the percentage declined from 70% to 60%. If one considers only tenured faculty members, some of the percentage changes were even larger. For example, the percentage of full-time faculty who belonged to the tenured, white, male category dropped from 61% to 54% in doctoral departments, from 48% to 41% in masters level departments, and from 52% to 40% in bachelors-level mathematics departments during the last five years of the 1990s.

The percentage of women in all mathematics departments of four-year colleges and universities rose between 1995 and 2000, from 20% to 24% (see Table SF.11). In doctoral departments, the percentage of women increased from 11% to 14% of the full-time faculty; in masters level departments, the percentage rose from 23% to 29%, and in bachelors-level departments, the increase was from 26% to 29%. For comparison, recall that the percentage of women among new mathematical sciences Ph.D. recipients held steady at about 25% between 1995 and 2000 (see Table SF.8 in Chapter 1).

In both the CBMS1995 and CBMS2000 surveys, the number of full-time faculty in doctoral statistics departments was estimated as being 876, while the number of full-time faculty in masters level statistics departments grew from 112 to 147. In fall 2000 the nation's doctoral statistics faculty was about 75% white, approximately the same as five years earlier. In masters level statistics departments, the percentage of full-time faculty who are white increased from 73% to 86% during the same five year period.

TABLE F.6 Percentage of gender and racial/ethnic groups among tenured, tenure-eligible, and other full-time faculty in Mathematics Departments by school type: Fall 2000.

	Percentage of full-time faculty						Number of tenured, tenure-eligible, & other full-time faculty
	American Indian/Alaskan	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, not Hispanic	Mexican American/Puerto Rican/Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Not known	
Univ (PhD)							
Tenured men	0	9	1	1	54	1	
Tenured women	0	1	0	0	4	0	
Tenure-eligible men	0	3	0	0	6	0	
Tenure-eligible women	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Other full-time men	0	1	0	0	9	0	
Other full-time women	0	0	0	0	7	0	
All full-time men	0	13	1	1	69	1	
All full-time women	0	1	0	0	13	0	100% 6703¹
Univ (MA)							
Tenured men	0	6	1	2	41	0	
Tenured women	0	1	0	1	10	0	
Tenure-eligible men	0	2	0	1	9	0	
Tenure-eligible women	0	0	0	1	3	0	
Other full-time men	0	1	0	0	8	0	
Other full-time women	0	1	0	1	10	0	
All full-time men	0	8	1	4	58	1	
All full-time women	0	2	1	2	24	0	100% 5001¹
Coll (BA)							
Tenured men	0	4	2	0	40	0	
Tenured women	0	2	0	0	13	0	
Tenure-eligible men	0	1	0	0	11	0	
Tenure-eligible women	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Other full-time men	0	0	0	0	9	0	
Other full-time women	0	0	0	0	8	0	
All full-time men	0	5	3	1	60	1	
All full-time women	0	2	0	0	27	0	100% 7303¹

Note: 0 means less than half of 1%.

¹ Total for all men and women in block.

TABLE F.7 Percentage of gender and racial/ethnic groups among tenured, tenure-eligible, and other full-time faculty in Statistics Departments by school type: Fall 2000.

	Percentage of full-time faculty						Number of tenured, tenure-eligible, & other full-time faculty
	American Indian/Alaskan	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, not Hispanic	Mexican American/Puerto Rican/Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Not known	
Univ (PhD)							
Tenured men	0	11	0	0	51	3	
Tenured women	0	1	0	0	4	0	
Tenure-eligible men	0	4	0	0	6	1	
Tenure-eligible women	0	2	0	0	3	0	
Other full-time men	0	2	0	0	6	0	
Other full-time women	0	1	0	0	5	0	
All full-time men	0	17	0	0	63	4	
All full-time women	0	4	0	0	12	0	100% 875¹
Univ (MA)							
Tenured men	0	3	1	3	46	0	
Tenured women	0	1	0	0	7	0	
Tenure-eligible men	0	2	0	0	9	0	
Tenure-eligible women	0	2	0	0	2	0	
Other full-time men	0	2	0	0	10	0	
Other full-time women	0	0	0	0	10	0	
All full-time men	0	7	1	3	66	0	
All full-time women	0	3	0	0	20	0	100% 147¹

Note: 0 means less than half of 1%.

¹ Total for all men and women in block.

TABLE F.8: RACE, ETHNICITY, AND GENDER OF PART-TIME FACULTY IN FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

This table is an elaboration of Tables SF.13 and SF.14 in Chapter 1. It shows the percentages of all part-time faculty members in a given type of department who belong to various ethnic and gender groups. The percentages within each of the major boxes total 100%, except possibly for rounding-induced errors. The final column shows the total number of part-time faculty in various types of departments. The total number of part-time faculty in mathematics in fall 2000 is estimated to be 7,161, up substantially from the 5,289 part-time mathematics faculty in fall 1995.

In fall 2000, 9% of the total part-time mathematics department faculty were identified as being Asian, black, or Hispanic, just as in 1995. In 1995, 84% of all part-time mathematics faculty members were white; by 2000, that percentage had risen to about 89%.

The percentage of women among all part-time mathematics faculty in fall 2000 remained unchanged from the 40% level in 1995. The percentage of white women rose from 33% in 1995 to 36% in 2000.

The number of part-time faculty in statistics departments remained small, decreasing from 136 in fall 1995 to 90 in fall 2000. In fall 2000, about 27% of these were Asian, black, or Hispanic, compared with 31% in 1995. The percentage of women among part-time statistics faculty was 19% in fall 1995, and stood at about 35% in fall 2000.

TABLE F.8 Percentage of gender and racial/ethnic groups among part-time faculty in Mathematics Departments and Statistics Departments by school type: Fall 2000.

	Percentage of part-time faculty						Number of part-time faculty
	American Indian/Alaskan %	Asian/Pacific Islander %	Black, not Hispanic %	Mexican American/Puerto Rican/Hispanic %	American/other White, not Hispanic %	Not known %	
Math Depts							
Univ (PhD)							
Part-time men	0	3	2	1	51	2	1276 ¹
Part-time women	0	2	1	1	37	1	
Univ (MA)							
Part-time men	0	4	2	3	52	2	2437 ¹
Part-time women	0	1	0	3	32	1	
Coll (BA)							
Part-time men	1	1	1	1	54	2	3448 ¹
Part-time women	0	1	1	0	39	0	
Total part-time men	0	2	2	2	53	2	7161¹
Total part-time women	0	1	1	1	36	1	
Stat Depts							
Univ (PhD)							
Part-time men	0	18	0	0	45	0	75 ¹
Part-time women	0	7	0	2	28	0	
Univ (MA)							
Part-time men	0	10	0	10	60	0	15 ¹
Part-time women	0	0	0	0	20	0	
Total part-time men	0	17	0	2	48	0	90¹
Total part-time women	0	6	0	2	27	0	

Note: 0 means less than half of 1%.

¹ Total for all men and women in block.