**First Glance at the Barnard Science Faculty Since WW II**
**1. 1940-1964**

N = 29 [32% of all 92 appointments during the period; but increased % (from pre-WW II era) more a
 function of the high turnover in the sciences than increased staffing in sciences]

Sciences return to practice of hiring more men (62% of all hires) than women (38%),
 whereas rest of the faculty continue to hire a slight majority of women (54%)
 [How much a supply problem? How much discrimination? ]

Somewhat less reliance on CU PhDs as hires; more hiring of PhDs from large state university programs

Much more faculty turnover; less than 1/3rd of appointments (31%) during this period stayed
 on to retirement or died) while on the faculty ;
 many untenured left without securing tenure (“up-or-out” policy introduced in early 1950s);
 more resignations of tenured faculty to go elsewhere or transfer to Columbia
 median tenure down to 10 years; mean tenure at 16; in all, 20 of 29 faculty left
 8 of 29 “Lifers” (31%) – Stecher/King/King/Segal in Chemistry
 Ritchie/Dudley/Warburton in Biology
 Zobler in geography

Consolidation of botany and zoology into biological sciences in early 1960s; becomes the
 largest department

Post-WW II Psychology a revolving door for untenured faculty

Thinness in the staffing in math, geology and physics Barnard implies heavy reliance on CU departments beyond basic courses ; biology, chemistry and psychology more heavily staffed
and more autonomous

Addition of geography to offerings in 1955; administratively linked to geology

**2. 1965-1989 Period for Barnard Sciences**Emergence of psychology as a major component of the Barnard sciences; enjoys higher rate of securing tenure for its junior faculty than other science departments. Transformative senior hire of Lila Braine in 1974.

Emergence of environmental science late in late 1980s) as a distinct curricular offering, subsuming geology

Dim tenure prospects throughout the sciences prompt many junior faculty to leave short of tenure (and some only after tenure being denied) Biology and chemistry experience heavy turnover of junior faculty.

Women remain less likely to secure appointments (39%) than men (61%) during this period

Continued decline in reliance upon Columbia PhDs in making junior appointments

**3. 1990-2015**

Women now securing a substantial majority of science appointments (64%)
Very little reliance on Columbia PhDs in making junior appointments
Pace of hiring quickens somewhat
Tenure prospects for junior hires seem to brighten

Senior hires in mathematics (Bayer/Neumann/McDuff) represent something of a departure

Respective science departments pretty much retain their earlier market share, with psychology now the largest science department in terms of faculty, majors and enrollments. Biology second.

Sciences may have benefitted from a science-oriented dean/provost {Elizabeth Boylan] during much of this period (1994-2006)

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| **Summaries** |  |  |  |  | **Women** |  |
|  | **All Faculty** | **Sciences** | **%** |  | **Scientists** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1889-1914 | 60 | 19 | 32% |  | 7 | 37% |
| 1915-1939 | 61 | 13 | 21% |  | 8 | 62% |
| 1940-1964 | 101 | 29 | 29% |  | 11 | 38% |
| 1965-1989 | 156 | 41 | 26% |  | 16 | 39% |
| 1990-2015 | 266 | 66 | 25% |  | 42 | 64% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 644 | 168 | 26% |  | 84 | 50% |
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|  | **Biology** | **Chemistry** | **Geo/EnvSc.** | **Math** | **Physics** | **Psychology** |  |  |
| 1889-1914 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |  |  |
| 1915-1939 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |  |  |
| 1940-1964 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 |  |  |
| 1965-1989 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 9 |  |  |
| 1990-2015 | 18 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 17 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| # | 50 | 33 | 13 | 17 | 21 | 34 |  | 168 |
| % | 30% | 20% | 8% | 10% | 13% | 20% |  | 100% |
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