## More Than the Sum of its Parts: Advancing Women Faculty at NJIT Through Collaborative Research Networks







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H2: STEM faculty members who have higher Betweenness centrality will advance more than faculty with a lower Betweenness centrality. Supported. For all STEM faculty F = 25.15, p < .0001 (df = 2, n = 413) $r^2 = 0.331$ , p < .0001 (betweenness and ran change)

male counterparts. Supported for all STEM faculty  $\mu_1 = 12.08, SD = 8.83, \mu_2 = 19.19, SD = 13.34$ t = 3.28, p = .0011F = 10.75, p = .0011 (df = 1)

Variable Student co NJIT coau External

Variable NJIT coau External Betweenn Grant app

Regression Model for Rank Change Variable Total publication rate Total degree centrality Grant application rate Model explains 51.37% of the variance



H1: STEM faculty members who collaborate more with other NJIT faculty increase in rank more frequently than those who collaborate less within the university.

Supported for all STEM faculty F = 9.01, p = .0001 (df = 2, n = 413) $r^2 = 0.161$ , p = .0014 (copublication rate & rank change)

H3: Female STEM faculty have fewer total publications than their

Regression Model for Publication Rate.

For those hired between 2000 and 2003 as Assistant Professors:

Variable	Partial R-Square
Student coauthorship rate	0.8185**
NJIT coauthorship rate	0.0595*
External coauthorship rate	0.0190*
Model explains 89.70% of the variance	

For all STEM faculty with at least one publication:

	Partial R-Square
uthorship rate	0.6194
coauthorship rate	0.1072
ness centrality	0.0348
olication rate	0.0149

Model explains 77.62% of the variance

For those hired bertween 2000 and 2003 as Assistant Professors:

Partial R-Square 0.3335\*\* 0.1107\* 0.0690\*

