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Grace L. Pregent
University of Dayton, stander@udayton.edu

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The Graying and the Disgruntled: A Needs Assessment of Associate Professors at the University of Dayton

Grace Lisa Pregent
University of Dayton

ABSTRACT
Recent national surveys of associate professors (Modern Language Association 2000; Jaschik, 2012) present a bleak picture: associate professors receive little support from institutions. Without this support, they frequently lose focus, motivation, and experience professorial burnout or melancholia (Baldwin, 1990; Karpiai, 2000). The first part of this study reframed the definition of faculty development, reviewed the related literature, and investigated three themes: the portrayal of the associate professor, the results of national surveys, and recent institutional programming efforts for these professors. Through an online survey, the second part focused on the collection and analysis of data regarding the needs of associate professors at the University of Dayton. Ultimately, this study sought to assess the climate for associate professors and to propose strategic initiatives for institutional programming and administration to support these professors, encourage their self-authorship, and engage them as vital faculty.

SELECT LITERATURE
• Mid-career faculty have been “expected to fend for themselves” since “habits created during this (pre-tenure) will last an academic lifetime” (Baldwin & Chang, 2006; Mills, 2000).
• Vital faculty, as defined by Mills (2000), “invest more time in research and service...work longer hours and have more diversified and more balanced work lives...are consistently more professionally active and productive” (p. 182).

SELECT REFERENCES

UD associate professors offer six recommendations: monetary aid, course releases, formal mentors, helpful department chairs, students workers, and improved facilities. While the AsPIRE program assists with personally navigating the challenges, the UD administration needs to support these professors by addressing both the challenges and the recommendations.

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METHODS
To assess associate professor needs at the University of Dayton, all associate professors not in the first AsPIRE cohort were sent an electronic survey. The selected 153 professors reflect the amount of professors in the schools, the college, and the library.

RESULTS
The results show that the challenges of UD associate professors correlate with those of associate professors nationally in three areas:
1. Meaningful research: the pressure for research increases while the time for research decreases
2. Service: heightened service responsibilities are unrecognized and conflict with research and teaching
3. Paths to Full: 68.8% of professors report that they are interested in becoming a full professor, and 17.2% report reservations, which range from “unclear process” to “shut down by chair.” 14.1% are not interested.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS
Unaddressed needs of UD associate professors create a chilly if not toxic climate; descriptions from these professors of UD range from “disingenuous” and “inconsistent” to “shut down by chair.” Surprisingly, 42.4% report spending the least amount of time on spiritual well-being, and only three mentioned time for family as a concern.

For associate professors at UD to become engaged as vital faculty, the AsPIRE program should continue to refocus career trajectories while the administration considers the recommendations—monetary aid, course releases, formal mentors, helpful department chairs, student workers, and improved facilities—keeping in mind the reported dissatisfaction of these professors:
• “Are we then to be cast adrift, left to languish?” (Prof. 45)
• “The university doesn’t care about us” (Prof. 64)
• “A lack of valuation of human capital” (Prof. 69)
• “Hostile work environment” (Prof. 30)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION
• 30% of full-time faculty hold the title associate professor (Digest of Educational Statistics, 2011). Including a consideration of full professors, Karpiai terms the phenomenon of half-adult instructional staff in higher education as “the graying of the professoriate” (2000, p. 125).
• Overall, when compared to assistant and full professors, associate professors report being less likely to choose to work at the same institution and less satisfied with their work (Jaschik, 2012).
• While various programming initiatives attempt to address the disgruntled majority of their professors, Baldwin and Chang (2006) argue that no “coordinated and comprehensive” model exists for associate professor development (p. 32).
• Thus, associate professors remain unsatisfied in their work and without guidance to reengage as vital faculty.

Research Questions
• What are the needs of UD associate professors and do these needs correlate with the needs of associate professors as reported on a national level?
• How can programming, such as the AsPIRE program (Associate Professor Inquiry, Reflection, and Exploration), and the administration at UD address these needs?
46 professors answered open ended questions regarding the challenges they face at UD and suggestions for administration. The results show that the challenges correlate with those of associate professors nationally in three areas: decreased time for meaningful research, heightened service, and no clear or realistic paths to full professor.