Presentatie Rapport Onderzoek naar het Tenure Track Beleid van de Nederlandse Universiteiten

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Where innovation starts

### Introduction

- What is a tenure track?
- What is its goal?
- Why Study it?
  - More and more tenure tracks on Dutch universities
  - Signals that there are problems with it
  - No evaluation yet





- 1. What are the tenure track policies of the Dutch universities? And with what purpose are they introduced?
  - Publicly available documents
  - Contact HR
- 2. How do tenure trackers experience their tenure track? And are there significant differences between men and women.
  - Interviews
  - Online survey



### How do tenure trackers experience their track?

- Interviews with (ex-)tenure trackers across academic levels, universities and fields
- Online survey, distributed via HR



### Sample

- 9 universities
- 353 survey invitations sent
- 157 participants (response rate 44%)
- 94 men, 63 women
- 130 temporary contract, 30 permanent contract
- n=46 social sciences,
- n=65 natural sciences,
- n=38 applied sciences,
- n=8 humanities



### Survey

### **5 Themes:**

- Experiences with aspects of the tenure track
- Policies
- Factors negatively influencing performance
- Job demands and resources
- Recommendations of participants

### **Results: Tenure trackers experience**

- Majority finds process, criteria and norms clear
- 61% expects to succesfully complete their tenure track
- Less than half of the trackers finds the expected performance as reasonable
- Only a quarter of the tenure trackers experiences the track to be flexible
- Half the tenure trackers thinks that the promotion decisions are based on performance
- Only a third (32%) of the tenure trackers is satisfied with the tenure track process



### **Results: Tenure trackers experience**

- Women compared to men
  - experience expected performance as less reasonable
  - experience less flexibility
  - expect less success
  - are less satisfied with their tenure track
  - Similar patterns (less extreme) for temporary vs permanent contracts and social sciences vs natural/applied sciences



# Results: Tenure trackers experience, correlations

# The more influence onclarityon setting of tenure trackreasonablenessgoals, the moresatisfaction



### **Results: Policies**

**Most important:** 

- Travel budget
- Upper-limit for management tasks
- Periodic formal appraisals
- Professional assistance in attracting research grants
- Stop-the-clock policy for parental leave
- Affordable high-quality childcare



### **Results: Policies**

### Women find certain policies more important than men:

- Stop-the-clock policy for paternal leave
- Travel budget to present research
- Formal mentoring program
- Paid research leave
- Personal leave
- Affordable high-quality childcare
- Professional assistance in attracting research grants

Also trackers with temporary contracts and in the social sciences find certain policies more important.



### Most experienced as negative influence on performance:

- Teaching workload (48%)
- Unrelenting pressure to perform (39%)
- Lack of clarity of the tenure track process (36%)
- Lack of clarity of the tenure track criteria (32%)
- Lack of suppervisor support (27%)
- Lack of assistance for grant proposals (26%)



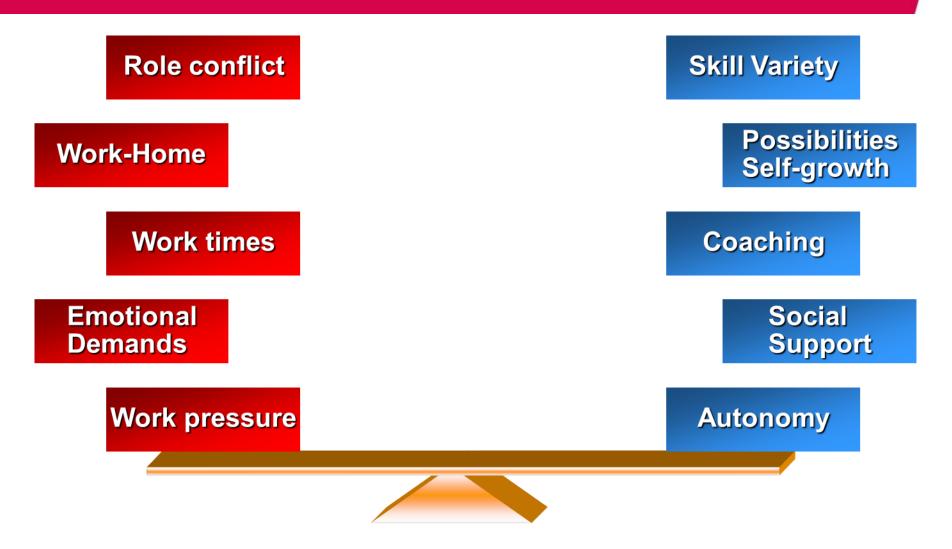
Women compared to men experience these aspects to to be of more negative influence for performance:

- Lack of childcare policies
- Lack of support for research activities
- Lack of supervisor support
- Unrelenting pressure to perform
- Teaching workload

Also trackers with temporary contracts and in the social sciences find certain aspects to be of more negative influence



### **Job demands and Resources**



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/ Industrial Engineering and Innovation Sciences 17-12-2013 PAGE 13

# Results: Job Demands, Resources and Outcomes

- High job demands (work pressure, academic workload)
- *High* personal resources (self efficacy, proactive personality, goal commitment, etc.)
- Low job resources (supervisor support)
- *High* exhaustion



# Results: Job Demands, Resources and Outcomes

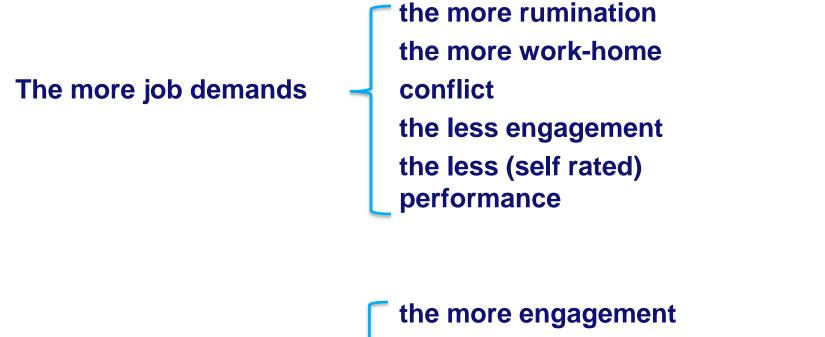
#### Women compared to men reported:

- Less autonomy in research
- Lower self efficacy
- Lower self reported performance

Also trackers with temporary contracts and in the social sciences reported less resources



# **Results: Job Demands, Resources and Outcomes - Correlations**



The more job resources

the more (self rated) performance



### **Recommendations of the participants**

- 93 of the 157 participants had recommendations
- Most frequent recomendations:
  - Better paternal leave policy (12)
  - Better match between tenure track goals and desired performance (11)
  - Clearer perfomance goals (11)
  - Less uncertainty (8)
  - More realistic goals (8)
  - Clearer process (8)



### Conclusion

- What is going well?
  - Clarity about what is needed for promotion
  - Most tenure trackers expect to successfully complete their track
  - High personal resources



### Conclusion

- What can be done better?
  - Low satisfaction with the tenure tracks
  - Low job resources (supervisor support, low flexibility)
  - High exhaustion
  - Negative effects particularly for groups in a weaker position:
    - Women (still a minority in science, children)
    - Temporary contracts (more uncertainty)
    - Social sciences (fierce competition for funding)



### **Recommendations**

- High job demands require high resources (else, burnout, turnover, lower performance)
- Personal resources are already high → job resources need to be strengthened
  - More supervisor support
  - More participation in setting the tenure track goals
  - More flexibility in tenure track criteria (excellent performance on one criterion may compensate less performance on another criterion)
  - More flexibility in the tenure track process (especially for women)



### Thank you for your attention!

