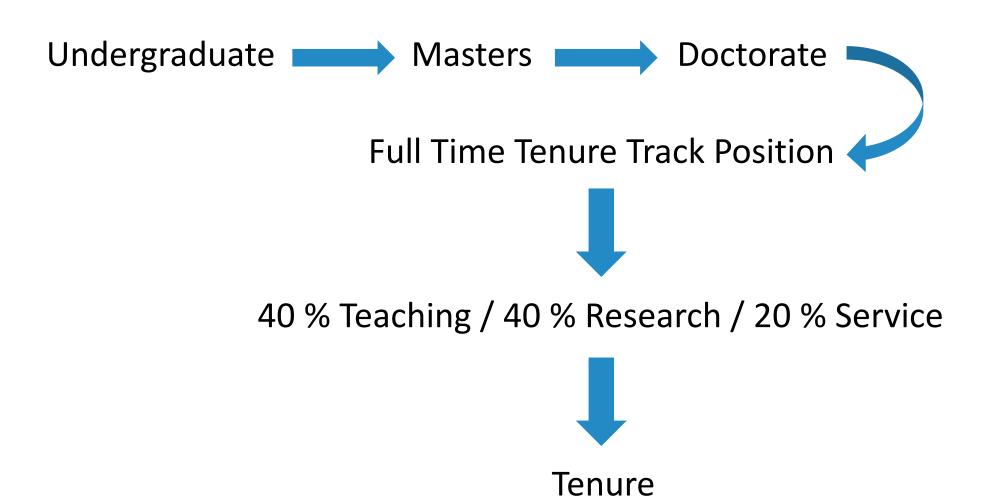
## **Academic Pathways**

University Workforce of the Future...Global Perspectives May 2-5 2017 Plenary Session 8





### The Traditional Pathway



#### The Traditional Model

- Canadian universities employ FT Tenure Track/Tenured Faculty to teach, conduct research, and perform community service
- Instruction was supplemented by instructors hired on a per course contract (Sessionals) to cover specific offerings in a given semester that could not be handled by full time staff
- Limited Term Appointments were also employed to teach and carry on the duties of a full time faculty member on a short term basis

# The Forces of Change: Why is the traditional model under duress?

Let's go "Back to Basics"

### **Productivity 101**

- Example U has a Faculty salary cost of \$100,000,000
- Work load of 6 courses per FTE Faculty
- Does not use part time instructors, i.e. 100% of the teaching is delivered by its full-time faculty
- The union has proposed a workload of 4 courses per FTE Faculty

### **Productivity 101**

A 4 course load implies a reduction of total teaching by one-third. To maintain the previous total number of courses taught the following options are available:

- 1. <u>Increase the full-time complement by 50%</u>. To illustrate: if 500 FTE Faculty taught 6 courses the total is 3,000. Reducing it to 4 courses generates 2,000. We're 1,000 courses short. Dividing 1,000 courses by the new 4 course load = 250 new Faculty. Total Cost becomes \$150,000,000 vs \$100,000,000.
- 2. Overload: pay existing faculty a premium to teach courses in excess of the new 4 course load. Same as part time stipend.

### **Productivity 101**

- 3. Hire Part time Instructors. Stipends can range but lets assume \$5,000 per course or \$5,000,000.
- 4. Reduce overall course offerings by 1,000.
- 5. Increase class sizes.
- 6. Combinations of the above options.

In this example, total costs to maintain the same level of programming has increased by a minimum of \$5,000,000 or 5% and introduces a new category of academic: part time PCI's/Sessional Instructor.

### The Traditional Academic Pathway

- The 40% Teaching/40% Research/20% Service workload formula works when:
- 1. The teaching component generates sufficient revenue to pay for the other two. This implies affordable compensation levels for full time faculty and teaching loads.
- 2. Teaching component is productive.
- 3. Governments et al cover the full cost of research.

Otherwise... the institution must employ alternative academic pathways and other mitigation strategies in order to fulfill teaching and programming requirements.

#### **Per Course Instructors:**

- Contracted to teach one or more courses
- Usually limited to a maximum of number of contracts per year
- Densely Unionized
- Seniority creates de facto continuing status
- Security based on curricular demand
- Compensation on a per course basis, usually with no benefits
- Usage depends on the focus of the university, teachingfocused or research focused

#### **Per Course Instructors:**

- Usually employed after Full Time Teaching Assignments are set. Few universities compel additional teaching for Tenure/ Tenure-Track faculty
- Graduate Students may have priority after full time assignments
- May be teaching up to 50% of the students in some institutions compared to 15 to 20% thirty years ago. Co-related to decreased work loads, leaves and research releases?

#### **Per Course Instructors:**

- Ontario 50 %; West 39%;
- Considered by CAUT to constitute precarious employment
- CAUT "Pro Rata" agenda

#### **Limited Term Appointments:**

- Teaching is the primary focus
- Can be 1 or more years
- No expectation of renewal
- Research and scholarship expected if person wishes to have a chance at a TT position
- In common use
- Compensation
- Considered precarious employment by CAUT

## Regular Tenure Stream That Regard Teaching as Primary with Little or No Research Output:

- 18 Credit s per Academic Year
- 12 universities employ this in a recent FBS study
- Prominent in small universities or colleges that have recently achieved university status
- Universities with a teaching focus
- Service is the second component of Work Load

Regular Tenure Stream Teaching-Intensive Positions as a Complement to the Traditional Teaching/Research/Service Positions:

- 35 universities in the FBS data base have teaching –intensive positions
- Fewer than 1/3 provide compensation on the same basis as Full Time
- Teaching-Intensive positions are resisted
- Normal workload varies and set by discipline and department

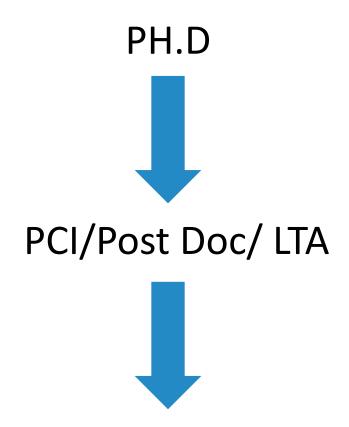
Regular Tenure Stream Teaching-Intensive Positions as a Complement to the Traditional Teaching/Research/Service Positions:

 CAUT, OCUFA, FNBFA, FQPPU, and others object to any appointment that doesn't employ the Research/ Teaching/Service formula. They argue that research informs teaching.

### Some Conclusions/Discussion Points:

- The cost of lower teaching workloads and higher incomes for Canadian full time tenured and tenure stream academics has necessitated the use of other academic positions whose focus is teaching
- Most institutions cannot rely on overload arrangements to fulfill their teaching programming needs
- If teaching—intensive positions and per course Instructors are given
  Pro Rata compensation the business model becomes unsustainable
- Alternative Academic pathways could include permanent PCI's and teaching—intensive positions with attendant rights

### Some Conclusions/Discussion Points:



Tenure/Tenure Track Teaching Intensive or Traditional Tenure Track Appointment

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