CAREER and Careers: Planning Strategies for Success

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Agenda

- New Faculty Success Strategies
- New Faculty Career Planning
- Research Career Planning
- Time Management
- Planning for Tenure and Promotion

New Faculty Success Strategies

What Do We Know About New Faculty Development?

- ♦ Stress Points (Sorcinelli, 1992)
 - Not enough time
 - ♦ Inadequate feedback and recognition
 - **♦** Unrealistic self-expectations
 - Lack of collegiality
 - Balancing work and outside life

Faculty Characteristics

(Boice 1991, not limited to engineering faculty, extremes)

Quick Starters

- Seek social support / advice
- Exemplary teachers
 - positive attitude towards students
 - less time preparing for class
 - more time on scholarly work
 - complain less

<u>Unsuccessful</u>

- Confused about expectations
- Feel socially isolated
- Scholarly work only verbal priority, low actual time
- Defensive teachers
 - lecture only
 - content focus
 - avoid bad evaluations

Success Strategies

- Schedule <u>regular</u> time for scholarly writing (proposals, papers, reports); keep time log
 - ♦ 30-45 minutes daily or 2-3 longer blocks weekly
 - Keep record for a few days of time spent on all activities
- Limit preparation time for class (especially after the first offering)
 - < 2 hours preparation for 1 hour of lecture</p>
 - Spontaneity well received by students

Success Strategies

- Network at least 2 hours / week
 - ♦ Visit offices, go to lunch, have a cup of coffee with colleagues in and out of the department
 - Discuss research, teaching, campus culture
- Develop clear goals and a plan to reach them
 - Get feedback on plans from department head, mentor, other colleagues, and make adjustments
 - Use planning tool (e.g. Gantt chart to plan course development, research, presentations, publications)
 - Periodically review progress (at least annually)

Teaching

- Teaching affects research effort
- New faculty spend too much time on teaching
 - **♦** New faculty at research universities:
 - ♦ 50% time teaching/50% time research
 - University expects more time on research
- Use teaching workshops & other resources to become effective & efficient

Collegiality & Service

- Be friendly
 - ♦ No excuse for surly, rude behavior
- Service Projects
 - ◆ Pick one you enjoy & make it yours (e.g., contest for high school day)
- Service the Commons
 - Do your share (but not more) of committees, homecoming, visitors and so forth.

New Faculty Career Planning

Components of Career Planning

- Research Career
- Teaching Career
- Professional Career
- Personal Career

Career Elements Are Connected

Missions

What you have a passion for . . .

- What are your strengths?
- What do you like learning?
- What outcome would you like to see?
- Who do you admire?

May change with time

Goals

What you would hope to accomplish . . .

- You decide vs. others decide
- Routine vs. non-routine
- Idealistic vs. realistic
- Growth goals

Objectives and Activities:The Plan to Achieve Your Goals

What you will accomplish by specific Activities ?

- List only feasible activities
- Be specific
- Include activities currently doing
- State time frame can separate (week, term, year)
- Prioritize list cannot do all

Implementation

- Establish realistic balance; eliminate goals if necessary
- **◆ Implement in context of your situation** (institution, family, health, finances...)
- Revisit periodically goals change
 - Obtain feedback and tune (chair, colleague, mentor, family)
- Keep it visible (e.g., white board, Gannt chart)

Developing a Research Plan

Research Career

- Develop 5-year and long term plans and revise (at least annually)
- Peer recognized excellence ('potential' required for tenure at most institutions) in research area is long term goal
- ◆ Important to remain research active throughout career (traditional graduate program, REU's, collaborate with industry, sabbaticals, education research . . .)

Research Areas

- Most researchers only work in a few research areas during their career (~1 to 5)
- Identify engineering science(s) (base) and technology (driver)
- ◆ Criteria for selection: Interesting, importance of problem, match to your skills, long-term funding prospects, available resources, presence of colleagues, fit with department vision, student interests, local interests

Research Hierarchies

Chemical Engineering

Research Discipline

Established

Electronic Materials Processing

Research Field

Likely fixed (sometimes different than Ph.D. topic)

- CVD of semiconductors
- ♦ Bulk crystal growth
- Thermodynamics

GaN growth on Si

Research Area

Only a few in one's career

Research Issues

Distinguishes

InN nanorod seed layer

Problem Solution

Innovative

The Numbers (\$)

- Graduate students: 5 yr before first PhD & continuity, 1 PhD/yr = group size 6-7, 40 yr career = 35 PhDs in career
- 35 solutions; ~20 problems; few research areas in career
- ◆ Grad student cost: \$24K (stipend)+12K (overhead)+8K (tuition) = \$44K/yr
- \$308K (7 students) + 52K (3 summer mo) = \$360K + cost of research (~30K/student) = \$570,000/yr funding

The Numbers (\$)

- ◆ The department investment: Chair's view
 - **♦** Salary: \$90K/yr for 6 yr = \$540K
 - Start-up (variable): students, summer salary, equipment, supplies, reduced teaching service assignment,
 ... = \$500K
 - **♦** Total = \$1.040M

The Numbers (time)

- ◆ Idea to publication: 3 to 7 years
- \bullet t = 0 (idea) + 3 mo (preliminary results)
 - + 2 mo (write proposal)
 - + 3-6 mo (review)
 - + 1-13 mo (funding cycle note 10/1)
 - + 0-12 mo (identify graduate student)
 - + 12-36 mo (do research)
 - + 3 mo (write manuscript)
 - + 6-15 mo (submit / review / publish)
 - = <u>30-90 months</u>

Identifying Research Area and Issues in your Field

- Extension of thesis or post-doctoral research
 - Easiest but competing with former advisor(s)
- Tangent to thesis or post-doctoral research
 - Easy transition but credibility not fully established
- New area
 - Longer time constant & higher risk, but return may be high; consider collaboration (your contribution must be recognizable)

Plan for the Long Term

- ◆ The basis (drivers/gaps) for your research area will not exist in 15 years
- ◆ The tools you use will become routine
- Your peers will for the most part still be active in research
- **♦** The fundamental engineering sciences will remain valid, but frontier will advance

Plan for the Long Term

- Invest in new research directions
 - ◆ Take sabbaticals
 - **♦** Collaborate in research strategically
 - Use 'investment resources' wise
 - particularly equipment that distinguishes
 - Pursue growth activities

Misconceptions About Education Research

'Education research is not real research'

◆ Few engineers are exposed to 'real education research', but it is a sophisticated combination of cognitive & behavioral sciences, design and analysis of experiments w/human element, . . .

'There is no funding for education research'

- Workforce development \$ growing rapidly
- Success rate often higher than for discipline research

'Education research will hurt my career'

 Recipients of education scholarship awards are often discipline leaders of research

Advice on Education Research and Scholarship

- Insist on the same standards of excellence as for discipline research
- Include following in proposals (CAREER also)
 - Literature review
 - Assessment and evaluation plan
 - Dissemination plan
 - **♦ Leverage resources** (partners, plug-ins, pyramid)
 - ♦ Plus usual elements w/ emphasis on hypothesis testing
 - **♦** Focus
- Collaborate with experts in other fields

Advice on Education Research and Scholarship

- Decide your level of activity, but do some
 - Within context of assigned activities to integrated with discipline research to pure education research project to sole research
- Ensure chair is aware of your plans
 - **♦ Often post-tenure activity**
- Focus on an area you enjoy
 - Learning with technology, text writing, experiential learning, multidisciplinary design, K-12 outreach, . . .

Balance your life: "Publish and Cherish"

Professional Life:

Teaching / Research:

- Proposals
- Students
- Advising
- Papers
- ♦ Conferences, etc.
- . . . Open Ended . . .

Personal Life:

- Relationships
- Hobbies
- Physical activity
- **♦** Family
- Religion
- Schools, politics, . . .
- . . . Open ended . . .



Your Academic Career

- **♦** 40 years as a faculty
 - **♦ ~20 research problems**
 - ◆ 35 PhD students
 - 140 publications
 - \$15 million in funding
 - **♦** 300 proposals
 - ♦ 70 courses taught
 - **♦** >2000 students
 - ♦ 6 chairs, 7 deans and 8 presidents
 - 4 sabbaticals
 - **♦ 2080 Saturdays**

Time Management

Know Yourself

- Perform time audit
 - For one week write what you do every 30 min
- When do you work best?
 - ♦ Internal time alone
 - External time in groups
- Decide flexibility level you can tolerate
- Cannot do everything know priorities

Tips

- 55 hours/week doing professor stuff is about right
 - More productive, creative, accurate
- Touch stuff only once, if possible
- Ask for help when needed
- Delegate with clear instructions of expectations

More Tips

- Schedule meetings at office of others you can leave
- Know your business and say no to others
 - Learn to say no nicely
 - "I'm sorry, but I've just got too many other commitments right now."
 - *Good talking to you, but I've got something I need to attend to now."
- Learn to finish
 - Don't keep revising (perfectionist) needlessly
 - One writing/proofing on low importance items

E-mail – The Great Interrupter

- ◆ Establish time you respond to email
 - ◆ 2- 5 times a day (people adjust)
 - ♦ Turn off bell/balloon 4 min. transient
 - Read and respond touch only once
- Assume that your e-mail messages are not private.
- Never write a "hot" e-mail message. It is too easy to send by accident. Don't ever send messages when you are angry.
- Make e-mail brief and proof-read it.

E-mail

- Don't check e-mail 1st thing in the morning (do something important first, e-mail is an excuse)
- Don't check e-mail in late evening: interferes with sleep
- Minimize exchanges: 'propose/not ask' & suggest use 'if-then'
- Unsubscribe if you don't read
- Fewer and concise messages
- Phone if message train > 3 emails

Planning for Tenure and Promotion

'Preparing for Promotion and Tenure,' R. M. Diamond, Anker Publ. (1995)

Learn Your Institution's Process

- What is the review process?
 - Annual, 3-year, teaching?
 - Who evaluates? Advisory or decision making?
 - What is timeline?
- Understand guidelines and criteria/expectations
 - Obtain guidelines and forms
 - How will teaching quality be evaluated?
 - How is research evaluated? Paper count? Read papers? Reviews? Journal quality? Juries? Citations?
- Some evaluators will be outside your discipline
 - Learn who will evaluate your package
- Plan to do your best not the minimum expected

T&P Package Yellow Flags

- Flurry of activity
- Graduate student success?
 - No PhD graduated
 - Limited student first authors
- Can sustain research program?
 - Not PI on federally funded grant
 - Insufficient proposal pressure
- Quality indicators for field?
 - Journals not of highest quality?
 - Too few papers, too many proceedings/presentations
 - Outside peer recognition lacking (invited talks at conferences/universities, nominations for & receiving awards)
 - Outside letters not compelling
- Limited or poorly prepared package

Tips

- ◆ Talk to folks (chair, department representative on higher committees, recent candidates, mentor)
- Make effort to know all colleagues
- Keep focused peer recognized excellence is overriding
- Write (proposals, manuscripts, document activities)

Tips

- **◆**Don't rely on student evaluations to evidence your teaching performance
 - ♦ Have your teaching evaluated by experts (e.g., ABET committee, master teachers, teacher development office)
 - ◆Prepare a teaching portfolio
 - Develop feed back instruments

Establish Credibility

- Amongst peers, research community, funding agencies
- Methods include
 - Write review articles, attend meetings, visits to funding agencies
 - Presentations, workshop mode conferences
 - Review panels, volunteer in societies, white papers
 - Seminar chair, request papers, preliminary results
- New faculty often given special consideration

CAREER DEVELOPMENT WORKSHEET 4a

COMMON OBJECTIVES FOR NEW FACULTY

1. Build Network in Community	
List Five Research Peers:	1
2	3
4	5
List most important confere	ence/workshop you should attend:
1. Research:	
2. Professional:	
3. Education:	
List Eight Senior Profession recommendation/evaluation	
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1	2
3	4

CAREER DEVELOPMENT WORKSHEET 4b

2.	Estab	lish	Cred	libi	lity
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\	List the two best journals in your field:
	1
•	Title of review article to be written in next five years:
*	What is the most original idea you are now working on?
•	What award should you be nominated for in the next five years?

Attitude

- ◆ Don't take yourself or tenure race too seriously.
 - ♦ Tenure doesn't help if you're dead.
- **♦ Lighten up**
 - Humor & laughter
 - Bad things happen to all professors don't dwell on them or let them get you down.
 - ◆ Take the university as it is reform it later.
- **♦** Take care of yourself
 - ♦ Eat right, exercise, sleep enough
 - Spend time with "family"
- If you know something is right thing to do, do it!

Tenure Rates

- Vermont Study (96-05)
 - Reasons for Departure (115/354)
 - Attractive Offer Elsewhere (27)
 - Spouse/Family (20)
 - Negative Tenure Prospect (17)
- **◆ Overall success rate: 64.4% those who reached mandatory tenure review date, or came up early**
- Higher departure rate for women faculty
 - ♦ Nationally: those who are considered receive tenure at the same or higher rates than men

'GENDER DIFFERENCES AT CRITICAL TRANSITIONS IN THE CAREERS OF SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS FACULTY 'National Academies Press

Faculty Mentoring

Mentor-Mentee Pair Study

(Boice, 1990)

- Arbitrarily paired mentors/mentees worked as well as traditional pairs
- Mentors from same and different departments worked at least as well
- Left alone, most pairs displayed narrow styles
 - when pairs shared experiences, scope expanded

Mentor-Mentee Pair Study

(Boice, 1990)

- Frequent meetings helped ensure pair bond
- Mentors assumed role of interventionist with reluctance
- Realize mentoring relations are not forever
 - 'Mentors should produce protégés, not disciples

And I Get Paid to Do This!

- Work with young, bright and eager students
- Perform research on topics of my choice (to a degree)
- Sabbatical every 7th year
- Travel
- Enjoy colleagues in own and other disciplines, around the world
- Retire gracefully
- And have great job security (tenure)

Good Luck!