## Understanding Midcareer Faculty

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## Context for today's session

Table 1. Proportions, by rank, of tenure and tenure track faculty
Compared to R2 peers, UNCC has a higher proportion of faculty at the Associate rank and a lower proportion at the Professor rank.

|  | Professor | Associate | Assistant |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Research Universities | $44 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| R2s | $37 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| UNC Charlotte | $30 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $24 \%$ |

Source: IPEDS Data Center, Fall 2015, With faculty status, tenure and tenure track

Table 2. Within-rank gender distributions of full-time, non-medical instructional staff
Women at research universities account for just 1 in 4 full professors. Compared to other research universities, UNCC has a higher proportion of women at the Assistant and full-time lecturer ranks.

|  |  | Professor | Associate | Assistant | Other FT |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Male | $74 \%$ | $57 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $45 \%$ |
| Research Universities | Female | $26 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $48 \%$ | $55 \%$ |
|  | Male | $73 \%$ | $58 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $44 \%$ |
|  | Female | $27 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $49 \%$ | $56 \%$ |
| UNC Charlotte | Male | $75 \%$ | $57 \%$ | $47 \%$ | $36 \%$ |
|  | Female | $25 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $64 \%$ |

Source: IPEDS Data Center, Fall 2015, Full-time non-medical instructional staff

Table 3. Mean years to full professor rank for full-time faculty (Fall 2003)
Time to full professor (from assistant professor) is a longer road for women than for men and for humanities faculty than for those in the natural sciences.

|  | Male | Female |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Research Universities | 11.7 | 14.4 |
| Humanities | 14.4 | 16.7 |
| Natural Sciences | 11.9 | 14.0 |
| Social Sciences | 13.3 | 14.7 |
| White | 12.9 | 15.0 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 11.1 | 14.7 |
| Black, Hispanic or Amer. Ind. | 12.6 | 15.1 |

Source: NSOPF:04. Excerpted from Table 5.9 (p. 182), Finkelstein, M., Conley, V., Schuster, J. (2016). The faculty factor: reassessing the American academy in a turbulent era. Baltimore: Johns HopkinsUniversity Press.

Note: Results by discipline and by race/ethnicity includefull-time faculty from al/institutional types, not only Research Universities.

Figure 1. Means by rank (and for associates, time-in-rank) across COACHE constructs at rese arch universities.

Compared to other ranks, associate professors-and particularly those in rank for six years or longergive lower ratings to most aspects of their work. The two associate professor groups differ ( $p<.01$ ) on all but 7 of 23 constructs.



|  | $n$ | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Assistant | 6,237 | 22.6 |
| Associate (0-5 years) | 5,120 | 18.6 |
| Associate (6+ years) | 4,434 | 16.1 |
| Professor | 11,606 | 42.1 |

Source: COACHE Faculty Job
Satisfaction Survey, 2011-2015. Full-time, tenured and pre-tenure faculty. Carnegie classifications of $R U / V H, R U / H$, and $D R U$.

Table 4. Age by rank (and for associates, time-in-rank) of COACHE survey respondents at public research universities

|  | Respondent Age (Years) |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
|  | Median | Mean | St. DeV. |  |
| Source: COACHE Faculty Job Satisfaction Survey, |  |  |  |  |
| Assistant Professor | 38 | 39.5 | 7.1 | 2011-2013. Full-time, tenuredand pre-tenure faculty. |
| Associate 0-5 years | 44 | 45.1 | 6.8 | Camegie classificitions of RUNHH, RU/H, and DRU. |
| Associate 6+ years | 55 | 55.0 | 7.6 | Publicuniversities s only. |
| Full Professor | 59 | 58.5 | 8.0 |  |

