

WHY TENURE? Academic freedom – ▼ Tenure preserves ability of faculty to academic freedom teach, research/create by protecting faculty member from or communicate ideas retaliation / Limitations: controversial topics; / Exceptions: unrelated to topics gross professional misconduct; financial exigencies; program Most important: Tenure is predicated on a healthy discontinuance peer-review process shared by faculty and administration Why tenure?

HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS OF **INTEREST**

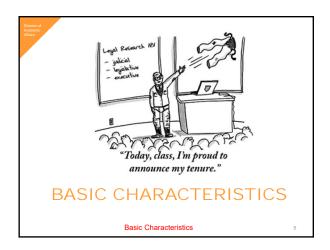
- 1800s de facto tenure; donors and boards had power to remove faculty
- to remove facuity
 1900 Harvard, Columbia,
 U of Chicago began formal
 tenure policies
 AAUP "declaration of principles"
- 1915
- Watershed: AAUP's 1940 Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure;

Reasons for tenure to be revoked (Policy E 23)

- Persistent incompetence
- ▼ Documented dishonesty
- Documented & persistent neglect
- Willful failure to perform responsibilities
- ▼ Violation of University Policy
- Falsification of information on employment application or other employment materials



Why tenure?



FACULTY CLASSIFICATIONS			
Classification	Ranks	Notes	
Tenure-track faculty	Assistant professor, associate professor, (full) professor	Primary responsibilities are teaching, scholarship, and service	
Non-tenure track: Lecturers	Lecturer, senior lecturer, principal lecturer	Primary responsibilities are teaching and service; annual or multiple year contracts	
Non-tenure track: Research faculty	Assistant research professor, associate research professor, research professor	Primary responsibility is research and must be funded by external funding	
Non-tenure track: Visiting faculty	Visiting lecturer, visiting assistant professor, visiting associate professor, visiting professor	Limited to 3 years; primary responsibility teaching, scholarship, and service	
Non-tenure track: Clinical faculty	Clinical instructor, assistant clinical professor, associate clinical professor, clinical professor	Practitioners with clinical responsibilities in organizations with a formal affiliation with RIT	
Non-tenure track: Adjunct	Adjunct professor	Primary responsibility is teaching; part-time	
Non-tenure track: Emeritus/emerita faculty	Emeritus/emerita associate professor or Emeritus/emerita professor	Reserved for full or associate professors when they retire or leave	
Basic characteristics 6			

Division of Academic Affairs

NUMBERS OF LECTURERS, TT, T 2017-2018

Non-Tenure-Track Faculty (Principal/Senior/Lecturers)	346	32%
Tenure-Track Faculty	169	15%
Tenured Faculty	574	53%
Total	1,089	100%

Basic characteristics



BASIC CHARACTERISTICS: TT FACULTY

- Tenure is housed in the colleges or GIS
- Faculty are hired with a 'tenure <u>appointment</u>' typically as an assistant professor
- ▼ Faculty are <u>assigned</u> to an academic unit, e.g., department
- All faculty have a letter of offer, contract, plan of work, and annual evaluation
- Assistant professors have statement of expectations
- While pre-tenure, faculty have 1-year contracts

Basic characteristics

Division of Academic Affairs

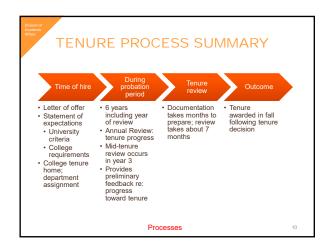
TT FACULTY WORK

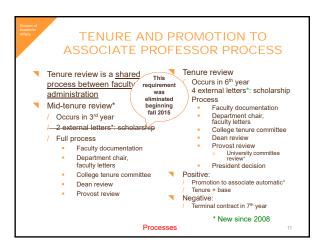
- Work is defined in 3 main dimensions: teaching, scholarship, and service
- Teaching (from current policy)
 "The view that teaching is the foremost activity of the RIT faculty is deeply rooted in the university's traditions. While teaching will continue to be a hallmark of RIT, scholarship is of significant importance, and service is also central to the academic endeavor."
- Scholarship: includes research, creative work,

It is important to note that only TT faculty have the expectation to do all 3 dimensions; tecturers deare expected to teach and do service; research faculty are expected to only do research.

Service: Values all kinds of service in support of the mission of the university – committee, advising, engagement with the community on behalf of RIT

Basic characteristics







~

CRITERIA FOR TENURE AND PROMOTION

- University Criteria, College
 Expectations, Statement of Expectations
 - uniform across RIT (Policy E5.0)
- Criteria or expectations are set by policy

 university policy such as E5.0 and
 college policy / expectations.
 - President approves university policy, which is approved by Academic Senate (AS)
 - Senate (AS)

 / Provost approves college policy but college policy is voted by the tenured
 - faculty

 / College expectations for tenure approved by AS
- University Criteria follows AAUP guidelines and is consistent across most major universities:
- / Service:
 - Expected but minimal at first Teaching:
 - Ability to convey key expertise and knowledge recognizing needs of learners
- / Scholarship:
 - Documented, disseminated, peer-reviewed
 - peer-reviewed

 Disciplinary and
 - interdisciplinary
- Boyer: 5 types
- RIT has regularly updated its tenure policies

13



CRITERIA FOR TENURE AND PROMOTION

▼ The University Standard:

"The RIT tenure policy is designed to encourage and reward excellence in teaching, scholarship, and service and to promote the atmosphere of critical inquiry and creative expression that is vital to the academic and cultural life of the university. Tenure is earned by demonstrated achievements and ongoing pursuit of advancements in teaching, scholarship, and service, guided by concern for students' and colleagues' personal worth and advancement."

A comment about collegiality: RIT follows AAUP guidance in that collegiality should NOT be considered as a 4th criteria but rather how it undergirds all three

14

Division o Academic Affairs

POLICY E04.0

"The university recognizes the importance of a constructive and cooperative environment (more generally referred to as "collegiality") in order for faculty to fully achieve success in teaching, scholarship, and service. The university expects all faculty to exhibit the qualities of collegiality and to uphold the principles outlined in the university's Honor Code (P3.0), Core Values (P4.0), Diversity Statement (P5.0), and Commitment to Environmental Sustainability (P6.0). This is not intended to be used to violate the principle of academic freedom but to encourage civil discourse."

15

Division of Academic Affairs

CHANGES BEGINNING FALL 2015

- Automatic extension of probationary period: New parent (birth/adoption)
- Mid-tenure review no long requires external letters or external member on review committee
- Department access to external letters for tenure review
- Clarification of promotion process:
 - / Criteria
 - / Standards
 - / Body of evidence
- / College specific tenure expectations require Academic Senate approval (2/23/2017)

Challenges and changes

FAQs

- When a university changes its mission or strategic direction, how does that get reflected in the tenure process?
 - / Research added within the last 25 years; Boyer's taxonomy; scholarship of engagement
- Can someone pause the tenure process without leaving the university?
 - Yes, in certain situations like family care or if they want to pursue research 100%.
- How does the tenure process and timeline address unique challenges such as family needs?
 - The revised <u>E5.0</u> addresses this with automatic extensions to the probation period.
- What portion of the tenure review is qualitative and what portion is quantitative?
 - Hybrid: Quantitative data includes student rating of teaching effectiveness, citations, grant monies; Qualitative, input from external and internal letters; peer review of teaching

17



<u>, </u>			

FACULTY CAREER DEVELOPMENT WIKI.RIT.ED	<u>u</u>	
Curious About the Mid-Tenure Review Process?		
Section (In Proceed in 19 and	The second control of the story prime is a second control of the story prime in the second control of the story prime in the second control of the story prime in the second control of the second con	
ON FCD WEB SI HTTP://BIT.LY/MTR-RES	ABILITY THE HIELD STATE STATE OF THE STATE O	Total part in terms and store of team of teams.