

**Senate-Administration Task Force on Faculty Salaries**  
**Report**  
**September 10, 2008**

This report continues the discussion initiated by the Task Force in its July 7, 2008 preliminary report. We offer here a more detailed presentation of the nature of UCSC's ladder-rank faculty salary problem and then turn to a plan for addressing the salary shortfall. Throughout, we are guided by the June 2, 2008 charge to the Task Force:

“Examine current policies and practices, at all levels of the academic personnel review, which affect faculty salaries and recommend modifications that ensure UCSC salaries are equitable relative to other UC campuses.”

We begin this task with the assumption that UCSC faculty are the equal of those anywhere in the UC system. Although it is beyond the scope of this report to provide evidence, UCSC faculty compete well with other UC faculty on per-faculty measures of accomplishment.

Our analysis reveals that despite progressing through the rank and step system in a way indistinguishable from faculty at other UC campuses, UCSC faculty salaries are, across many dimensions, the lowest in the system. The discrepancy is the largest at Assistant Professor and Associate Professor ranks, and is also large at the lower Full Professor ranks.

In this report, we discuss the details of the differences in the comparative data and initiate a discussion of options to remedy the salary shortfall. The report focuses on ladder-rank faculty (referred throughout the report as “faculty”) at Assistant Professor through Professor, Step 9 levels. Professors Above-scale were not included in the data we received from APO. We provide a menu of options for an implementation plan.

## **I. Goals and principles**

Parallel to the systemwide goal of moving faculty salaries up to the median of the comparison 8, UCSC's goal is that faculty salaries should be competitive when measured against sister UC campuses. UCSC should aim to invest the same amount in ladder-rank faculty salaries per such faculty member as do the other campuses. Recognizing the current fiscal environment, we seek to achieve equity within a three-year period as follows:

- By July 1, 2009, UCSC's median dollars offscale will equal that of the next lowest UC campus.
- By July 1, 2011, UCSC's median faculty salary will equal the UC systemwide median (including UCB and UCLA).

Our campus faculty salary advancement plan should target the inequities that are greatest at different ranks and steps. The key factor is the determination of off-scale salaries. To attain equity with other UC campuses, we must both increase the number of UCSC faculty with off-scale salaries and increase the size of their off-scale increments.

In considering funding for the plan, the relevant question for the campus is the importance of competitive salaries. How important is it within the overall context of campus priorities to increase faculty salaries? Faculty are not the only group experiencing less-than-competitive salaries. How should the salary concerns of non-Senate faculty and staff be addressed? We return to this set of issues in the conclusion.

## **II. The Problem – understanding UCSC’s faculty salaries, in relation to our sister campuses**

The Task Force has completed a preliminary analysis of faculty salary data, from the 2007-08 year (salaries effective 10/1/07, with year one of the systemwide salary adjustment). Our report concentrates on the “regular” academic salary scale, which, for comparability across the campuses, omits the professional schools (law, public policy, public health)<sup>1</sup>, excludes UCSF as a health sciences campus, and contains information only on ladder-rank faculty with 9-month salaries, from Assistant Professor Step 1 through Full Professor, Step 9. Business, Economics and Engineering faculty are on a separate scale; we performed a similar analysis of this data, and report those results as well.

Our assessment to date is straightforward: on many dimensions, UCSC faculty salaries are among the lowest (if not the lowest) in the system. This assessment is not sensitive to the inclusion of the highest-paid campuses, UCB and UCLA; only the size of the gap is sensitive to the inclusion of these highest-paid campuses.

Basic summary statistics:  
(regular academic scale, no professional schools, 9 campuses)

UCSC mean (average) salary	\$89,610
Systemwide mean salary	\$97,369
Average salary gap	\$7,759

The average salary is one measure of campus (systemwide) spending on faculty. In an April 2008 report from Provost Hume to Regent Hopkinson, average spending on continuing ladder-rank faculty for 2006-07 was reported as \$98,126.<sup>2</sup> (This average was calculated as total dollars spent on continuing ladder faculty divided by the number of such faculty.) Similarly for UCSC, the average for the 2006-07 faculty salary base was \$82,832. For the 2006-07 year, average spending on faculty was notably less on the Santa Cruz campus than for the system as a whole.

The use of the average salary as a “representative” salary suffers from a critical limitation: the average is highly sensitive to the presence of outliers, salaries that are quite high (or low), relative to the bulk of the distribution. Because of this sensitivity to outliers, it is commonplace, when describing salary or income distributions, to use the median. A median, as the mid-point of the

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<sup>1</sup> Deletions: UCLA Grad Information Studies; UCB Grad Information Studies; UCB Optometry; UCI College of Health Services; UCLA School of Public Health; UCB School of Public Health; UCSB Bren School of Environment; UCB Goldman School of Public Policy; UCSD Graduate International Relations & Pacific Studies; UCB Boalt School of Law; UCLA School of Public Affairs; UCB School of Social Welfare; three faculty assigned solely to Administration.

<sup>2</sup> The Hume report treats health sciences faculty separately.

distribution, is much less sensitive to the presence of outliers and thus offers a better measure of the salary of a “representative” faculty member.

UCSC median salary:	\$83,800
Systemwide median salary:	\$89,900
Median salary gap	\$6,100

This gap at the median salary can be broken down by rank to:

Assistant professor	\$3,700
Associate professor	\$4,500
Full professor	\$10,700

It is useful, from the perspective of understanding the most acute issues, to exclude the two most highly-paid campuses from the comparison. As noted above, a sizeable salary gap exists between UCSC and the rest of the system, whether the system is seven campuses or nine campuses. Only the size of the salary gap is sensitive to the inclusion of UCB and UCLA. A more detailed look at the salary distribution reveals that the campus gap varies within rank (and step) depending on location in the distribution.

At the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile (the salary that defines the top 10 percent of faculty in that rank (or rank & step), UCSC salaries lag the systemwide salary (excluding UCB and UCLA) by \$3,000 across ranks, while the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile gap for Assistant professors is \$6,500, \$5,200 for Associate professors, and \$500 for Full professors.

At the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile, UCSC salaries, across ranks, lag the systemwide (excluding UCB and UCLA) salary by \$2000, while the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile gap for Assistant professors is \$4,100, \$1,700 for Associate professors, and \$8,650 for Full professors.

The campus’s faculty salary gap can also be measured in dollars offscale (salary paid minus scale salary at rank and step). Based on the various salary differentials, we have identified dollars offscale as the way the campus improves its relative position. Before we discuss these measures, we take note of one caveat. “Offscale” does not necessarily equate to excellence. Although the awarding of offscale salary is often a result of an assessment that is “better than normal,” in the sense of a file meriting a one step advancement with more than one step of salary, this is not always the case. Where performance does not warrant a full step, offscale of less than a step can be awarded. Similarly, files that warrant acceleration often result in a two-step increase, from lower on-scale salary to higher on-scale salary. Thus it is important not to equate offscale with excellent performance but instead to use offscale as a measure of where faculty fall in percentile of salary above the onscale figure for rank and step.

The October 2007 systemwide salary adjustment reduced the percentage of UCSC faculty with offscale salaries, to 39 percent (from approximately 78 percent). The comparable percentage for the entire UC system, post-October 2007, is 65 percent, and it is 56 percent when UCB and UCLA are excluded. UCSC’s percentage of faculty with a nonzero offscale salary is the lowest in the system, with the next lowest campuses being Riverside, at 46 percent, Davis at 51 percent, Santa Barbara at 57 percent. UCLA has the highest percentage of faculty with offscale salary, at 86 percent.

Considering only faculty with nonzero offscale salary, UCSC's median dollars offscale is also the lowest in the system, at \$3,400. The systemwide median (excluding UCB and UCLA) is \$6,100 (\$8,000 with those two campuses included). The next lowest campuses in terms of median dollars offscale are Davis at \$5,120, Irvine (and Merced) at \$5,900, and Santa Barbara at \$6,750.

UCSC's relative low pay in regard to offscale dollars is illustrated in Figure 1. Figure 1 uses the regular academic scale, again absent the professional schools. The measure is dollars offscale (pay minus scale salary), and faculty with zero dollars offscale are included in the table. Ladder-rank faculty salaries are reported by rank (Assistant Professors (AS), Associate Professors (AC), Full Professors, steps 1-5 (P1-P5), and Full Professors, steps 6-9 (P6-P9)). The 9-campus group includes all campuses; a 7-campus group excludes UCB and UCLA. Several points emerge from our reading of Figure 1:

1. Faculty who are paid on-scale salaries (zero offscale) are the lowest paid at their rank and step on campus and systemwide.
2. Faculty at the median at UCSC are paid comparably to the median of the 7-campus group, except for Assistant Professors. For Assistant Professors, the UCSC median dollars offscale equal 0 (zero) and the 7-campus median is \$3,944. There is no difference between UCSC and the 7-campus median for Associate Professors, and the offscale difference for both P1-P5 and P6-P9 for the Full Professor rank is \$700. Differences are notably larger between UCSC and the 9-campus median, between \$2,000 and \$3,500. For Assistant Professors the difference between the 7-campus median and the 9-campus median is not large (\$1,100), a result that we speculate is likely due to the other campuses (but not UCSC) paying market salaries for starting Assistant Professors.

At the median, the same is basically true for the Economics and Engineering scale. Faculty at the median at UCSC are paid comparably (within \$600-\$700) to the 7-campus median.

3. For faculty in the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of the offscale distribution, UCSC faculty are underpaid by about \$4,000-\$5,000, at the Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and P1-P5 of the Full Professors, when compared to the 7-campus measure. The gap is smaller for steps P6-P9 of Full Professors, on the order of \$2,800.

For Economics and Engineering faculty, those at the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile are underpaid. For Assistant Professors, the gap is \$2,500; for Associate Professors, the gap is \$4,200, for early Full Professors, the gap is \$6,600, and for P6-P9 Full Professors, the gap is \$2,500.

4. For faculty at the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile, UCSC faculty are underpaid by a wide measure. The gap increases through the ranks, through the early Full Professor steps. The gap is particularly large for P1-P5, at \$14,000.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Figure 1 is an illustration of Table 1 (included). Table 2 reports dollars offscale for Economics and Engineering (with Business omitted for comparability to UCSC).

The gap is also larger in the Economics and Engineering scale. The gap increases through the ranks, up through P6-P9 Full Professors, where the gap is \$17,000.

### **Preliminary conclusions**

Figure 1 reveals that the offscale shortfall, and the resulting weakening of UCSC's competitive position, is the greatest for campus faculty who are already the most highly compensated.

UCSC's lower faculty salaries are, we therefore conclude, the result of a merit/promotion review process that awards relatively too few offscale dollars. Combined with the observation that UCSC faculty progress through the ranks and steps at the same rate as systemwide faculty, we conclude that the problem lies with the monetary rewards associated with substantive advancement reflected in compensation figures.

These statistics also reveal that as the UC-wide salary scale has fallen behind the market, other campuses have moved to increasing use of off-scale salaries to remain competitive. UCSC must do the same, in order to protect our most important resource, the faculty.

### **III. A plan for increasing UCSC faculty salary competitiveness**

There are three major components to our proposal to address the salary gap. We have arranged them on a timeline from short to longer term solutions. The first involves funding to address the most acute competitive problems. The second, which we believe should be done in parallel, involves a change in the personnel review process (and its culture) that would be systematic and permanent. The third is agreeing to an annual report and analysis of UCSC's faculty salary competitiveness relative to our sister UC campuses –a monitoring of comparative statistics to ensure we are making progress.

#### *Basic goals:*

1. By July 1, 2009, UCSC's median dollars offscale will equal that of the next lowest UC campus.
2. By July 1, 2011, UCSC's median faculty salary will equal the UC systemwide median (including UCB and UCLA). UCSC should aim to invest the same amount in ladder-rank faculty salaries per such faculty member as do the other campuses.<sup>4</sup>

#### *Implementation:*

##### **A. Targeted Salary Competitiveness Increases**

Making UCSC faculty salaries competitive starts with improving the campus's relative salary ranking in the system. This goal is definable and reachable (although we acknowledge the "moving target" nature of the problem that is being addressed at the systemwide level in tandem with local measures on our own campus). We take as our guide median dollars offscale in the

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<sup>4</sup> Tables 3 (regular academic scale) and 4 (Economics and Engineering) report the full salary distribution, by campus. Professional schools are omitted.

system (excluding UCB and UCLA), where the median is influenced by both the fraction of faculty with (nonzero) offscale salaries and the size of the offscale increment. We seek to increase both measures. While the UCSC plan will not include across-the-board increases, to attain equity with other UC campuses, we must both increase the number of UCSC faculty with off-scale salaries and increase the size of their off-scale increments. The most effective way to do so is to target these competitive salary increases to faculty with a recent history of at least greater-than-normal reviews. These measures should be focused on the ranks where competitive discrepancies are the greatest: Assistant and Associate Professors, and Full Professors, steps 1-5. These are the ranks/steps where the differences between UCSC and the systemwide median are the greatest.

Increasing median dollars offscale from \$3,400 to the 7-campus median of \$6,100 requires an average increase of \$2,700. The cost of this first step is estimated to be \$1.4 million in ongoing costs (\$2,700 times approx. 532 faculty).

Appendix A discusses implementation options for a 2008-09 program of targeted salary increases. The options are bounded by the following principles:

- Funds will be distributed to the divisional deans, based on the percentage of ladder rank faculty salaries;
- Divisional deans will be responsible for recommending specific salary increases, intended to be separate from the regular personnel process;
- Decisions would be made on a case-by-case basis. We are not recommending across-the-board salary increases – not everyone will receive a salary increase.

Implementing a targeted salary equity increase plan within one academic year is critical to assuring faculty that the plan will be put into practice. In addition, the goal of moving the campus up, relative to sister campuses, is acknowledged as dynamic. A single decisive initial step sends a critical message that the campus is serious and committed to faculty excellence.

#### B. Systematic and systemic change – in the personnel review process

The core of our recommendation for permanent systematic change is the belief that the substantive process of performance review is sound. How faculty performance is judged is not the issue. The issue is the monetary reward associated with substantive judgment. The substantive review that starts in the department and proceeds to the Dean, CAP, an *ad hoc* committee, and the deciding authority would remain unchanged. We seek to increase the salary rewards associated with performance that is determined to be normal, above normal, and/or accelerated. By tradition, performance that is judged to be better than normal has been rewarded with an extra “half-step” of salary. We believe this amount is too small. We propose increasing the size of this “increment,” to a level that is more than the current average half-step, and is perhaps a constant dollar amount (unlike the half-step that varies across ranks).

We also propose that salary recommendations no longer be made by departments. Department assessments would concentrate on the substance of research, teaching and service, and draw conclusions regarding whether progress is normal, greater than normal, or accelerated. These assessments would include a recommendation for rank and step, but not a recommendation for salary. The divisional dean would make the first salary increase recommendation, and CAP would

continue, as it does now, to make its own salary recommendation. The final determination would lie, as it now does, with the deciding authority.

C. Establish a regular annual report of faculty salary competitiveness

Ensuring UCSC's faculty salary competitiveness requires updated comparative information on salaries systemwide. We propose an annual report, issued after July 1 (when most new salaries take effect after merit reviews) and/or October 1 (after both merit reviews and COLAs/market adjustments). The following list identifies the essential systemwide data that should be supplied:

1. 9-month salaries for regular academic scale faculty and Business, Economics and Engineering faculty (actual salary and scale salary)
2. Salaries for fiscal year faculty
3. Updated information on years since initial UC hire (with separate information for time since UC hire as faculty versus employment as post-doc or TA)

**Conclusion**

We acknowledge both the expense of this plan and the need to balance its costs with other campus priorities. Faculty are not the only group experiencing less-than-competitive salaries; there are acute salary concerns for non-Senate faculty and staff, particularly lower-paid staff. It is important for the campus and the system to address these interrelated issues within a comprehensive plan to offer competitive salaries.

Why has our report been silent on sources of funding? Our charge was to assess faculty salary competitiveness and propose solutions. That charge did not include finding the funds or assessing this issue and its solutions in the context of other campus budgetary priorities. The campus has established processes for making budgetary judgments, requiring Senate consultation with the administration.

In considering how to fund the plan, the relevant question for the campus is the importance of competitive faculty salaries. Campus priorities are regularly produced in the form of unranked lists. How important is it to increase faculty salaries? Faculty are the most critical component of the campus's excellence in its research, teaching and service mission. Recruiting and retaining excellent faculty requires competitive salaries.

## **Appendix A**

### **Distribution process for targeted salary competitiveness increases**

1. The process will be centered in the divisions, with the divisional deans playing a central role. Deans are well situated to evaluate files.
2. The campus pool of salary dollars will be divided across divisions based on each division's share of ladder rank faculty payroll.
3. Within each division, the dean will establish a committee to review all ladder-rank files. Current (or recently serving) department chairs bring expertise on salary and performance history. Decisions/recommendations will be made on a case-by-case basis. All files will be reviewed. Salary increase dollars will be targeted at faculty with a recent (six-year) history of at least greater-than-normal performance. We anticipate that faculty with consistent reviews of greater-than-normal performance and salaries between the 75<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentile will receive the bulk of salary increase dollars. Faculty on-scale, particularly as a result of a history of accelerations, will also receive specific attention.
4. A campus-wide committee, perhaps of ex-CAP chairs, will review divisional recommendations.
5. Final authority rests with the EVC.



Figure 1

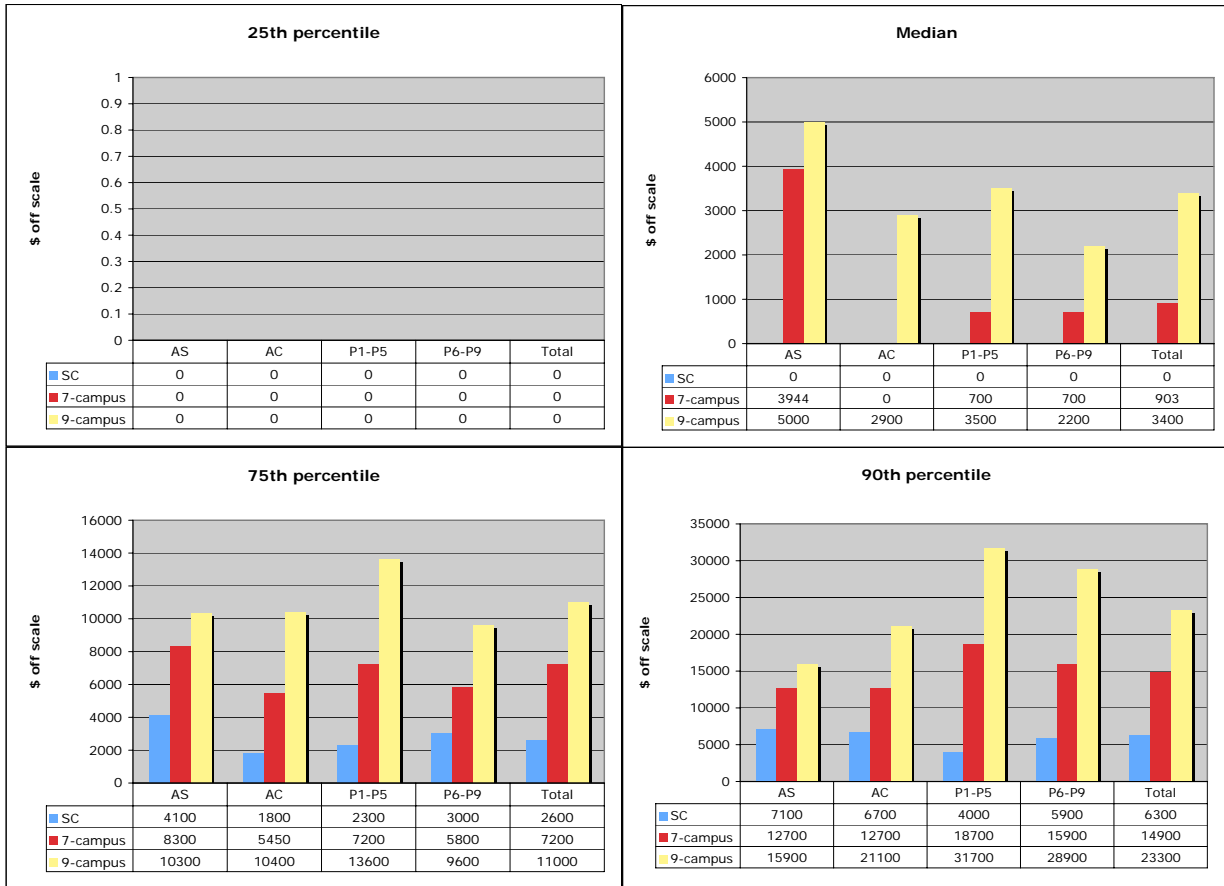


Table 1  
Dollars offscale (including zeros), regular academic scale, no professional schools, eff. 10/1/07

		AS	AC	P1-P5	P6-P9	Total			AS	AC	P1-P5	P6-P9	Total
BK	max	46100	101100	91400	65600	101100	SB	max	27800	45800	55900	65800	65800
	p90	17900	23700	34000	27100	25900		p90	15000	13500	17700	14800	14800
	p75	12800	14700	17900	7500	13600		p75	9000	6000	6100	7400	7600
	mean	8334	10838	12999	8038	10118		mean	6809	4433	5364	5765	5467
	median	5900	6100	7900	3350	5500		median	6650	0	400	1500	1600
	p25	1600	3000	3100	0	1100		p25	0	0	0	0	0
	min	0	0	0	0	0		min	0	0	0	0	0
	share w/ >0 \$	0.86	0.89	0.82	0.62	0.79		share w/ >0 \$	0.74	0.5	0.52	0.6	0.57
N	168	213	201	208	790	N	94	145	158	134	531		
DV	max	27915	31350	114000	43248	114000	SC	max	14400	26800	43700	38800	43700
	p90	11071	8698	17983	19956	14183		p90	7100	6700	4000	5900	6300
	p75	5613	959	5900	7805	5285		p75	4100	1800	2300	3000	2600
	mean	3753	2675	5431	5776	4424		mean	2235	1980	2094	2777	2239
	median	1487	0	0	800	397		median	0	0	0	0	0
	p25	0	0	0	524	0		p25	0	0	0	0	0
	min	0	0	0	0	0		min	0	0	0	0	0
	share w/ >0 \$	0.57	0.3	0.36	0.91	0.51		share w/ >0 \$	0.46	0.34	0.37	0.41	0.39
N	155	117	175	98	545	N	93	95	127	81	396		
IR	max	33500	43900	69000	52000	69000	SD	max	90100	64000	62800	66200	90100
	p90	12300	14800	25000	19100	17900		p90	17000	15300	26600	13900	18900
	p75	8900	8300	11000	6700	9000		p75	11600	7050	13100	5400	10100
	mean	5263	5429	8456	6716	6455		mean	7897	5208	9347	5727	7102
	median	4300	1550	3000	1750	2400		median	7200	1350	6300	550	3400
	p25	0	0	0	0	0		p25	0	0	600	0	0
	min	0	0	0	0	0		min	0	0	0	0	0
	share w/ >0 \$	0.7	0.68	0.74	0.64	0.69		share w/ >0 \$	0.72	0.52	0.75	0.58	0.65
N	142	166	155	112	575	N	126	124	141	132	523		
LA	max	70900	113100	151256	145000	151256	Total	max	90100	113100	151256	145000	151256
	p90	25600	34400	50000	42000	41400		p90	15900	21100	31700	28900	23300
	p75	17800	21900	32200	28200	25400		p75	10300	10400	13600	9600	11000
	mean	13845	16472	21284	18115	18203		mean	6746	7391	10365	8683	8411
	median	12300	12800	14550	11250	12800		median	5000	2900	3500	2200	3400
	p25	7400	6600	4000	300	5000		p25	0	0	0	0	0
	min	0	0	0	0	0		min	0	0	0	0	0
	share w/ >0 \$	0.97	0.87	0.87	0.76	0.86		share w/ >0 \$	0.72	0.62	0.64	0.64	0.65
N	137	181	302	222	842	N	1,102	1,126	1,380	1,064	4,672		
MC	max	20200	7800	27100	15600	27100	Total	max	90100	70700	114000	66200	114000
	p90	11800	7800	27100	15600	12500		p90	12700	12700	18700	15900	14900
	p75	8300	7800	5200	10000	7800		p75	8300	5450	7200	5800	7200
	mean	5405	5800	6756	5525	5637		mean	5191	4142	6001	5592	5256
	median	5200	5800	4200	4300	4900		median	3944	0	700	700	903
	p25	0	3800	3400	0	0		p25	0	0	0	0	0
	min	0	3800	2000	0	0		min	0	0	0	0	0
	share w/ >0 \$	0.66	1	1	0.63	0.72		share w/ >0 \$	0.64	0.47	0.52	0.61	0.56
N	41	2	9	8	60	N	797	732	877	634	3,040		
RV	max	37600	70700	61467	52000	70700	Dropping BK & LA:						
	p90	12300	12100	16800	29900	14150	Total	max	90100	70700	114000	66200	114000
	p75	9100	2800	3500	5800	6400	p90	12700	12700	18700	15900	14900	
	mean	5092	3973	4547	6229	4908	p75	8300	5450	7200	5800	7200	
	median	2850	0	0	0	0	mean	5191	4142	6001	5592	5256	
	p25	0	0	0	0	0	median	3944	0	700	700	903	
	min	0	0	0	0	0	p25	0	0	0	0	0	
	share w/ >0 \$	0.64	0.33	0.32	0.48	0.46	min	0	0	0	0	0	
N	146	83	112	69	410	share w/ >0 \$	0.64	0.47	0.52	0.61	0.56		
						N	797	732	877	634	3,040		

Table 2

Dollars offscale (including zeros), Economics &amp; Engineering scale (no business, no IRPS), eff. 10/1/07

		AS	AC	P1-P5	P6-P9	Total			AS	AC	P1-P5	P6-P9	Total
BK	max	76500	97100	159400	147400	159400	SB	max	17000	50800	59000	43000	59000
	p90	48400	28900	42500	26900	35800		p90	16500	34150	12800	19300	17000
	p75	24200	10550	12500	10700	13600		p75	13600	8300	4500	8500	8000
	mean	16112	12291	15324	12907	14212		mean	8061	10385	4248	6703	6537
	median	9500	5200	4400	5800	5600		median	6250	6000	0	1103	3400
	p25	2900	0	2800	0	1400		p25	3600	2100	0	0	0
	min	0	0	0	0	0		min	1600	0	0	0	0
	share w/ >0 \$	0.93	0.7	0.78	0.72	0.78		share w/ >0 \$	1	0.85	0.44	0.58	0.63
N	41	44	87	69	241	N	18	20	48	33	119		
DV	max	19700	48000	88926	47849	88926	SC	max	22800	7800	9800	39200	39200
	p90	10040	21687	16843	16399	16843		p90	11500	4400	2600	15300	9800
	p75	4858	15653	0	3242	4592		p75	7500	2300	0	9000	5600
	mean	3096	8752	4644	4347	4880		mean	5922	1705	909	6453	3882
	median	645	1836	0	0	0		median	4800	1300	0	2900	2100
	p25	0	0	0	0	0		p25	2500	0	0	0	0
	min	0	0	0	0	0		min	0	0	0	0	0
	share w/ >0 \$	0.58	0.61	0.23	0.28	0.38		share w/ >0 \$	0.94	0.57	0.13	0.74	0.62
N	45	31	81	39	196	N	32	21	23	19	95		
IR	max	45600	10200	28900	62800	62800	SD	max	56200	73800	73900	66700	73900
	p90	21400	5200	12350	50600	18300		p90	33000	31300	34700	35900	33100
	p75	14700	3150	6300	19300	8900		p75	13800	9500	16300	13900	14800
	mean	7984	1832	4040	13077	6185		mean	12833	10888	13357	11202	12257
	median	4000	300	200	3100	2000		median	10000	1800	5550	5100	6150
	p25	600	0	0	0	0		p25	6300	0	2900	0	400
	min	0	0	0	0	0		min	0	0	0	0	0
	share w/ >0 \$	0.76	0.54	0.52	0.64	0.62		share w/ >0 \$	0.89	0.59	0.84	0.71	0.78
N	55	28	60	22	165	N	45	34	58	41	178		
LA	max	55700	113900	159100	161600	161600	Total	max	76500	113900	159400	161600	161600
	p90	40000	90100	123900	64000	76000		p90	24200	28900	30500	32680	29000
	p75	25800	70800	31900	23600	30900		p75	11500	8100	10300	14200	11300
	mean	14698	33342	33230	21448	25766		mean	9397	9903	11913	11290	10792
	median	10200	19200	16400	14200	13050		median	5600	2300	2800	4200	3600
	p25	2300	6400	2800	4100	3400		p25	1200	0	0	0	0
	min	0	0	0	0	0		min	0	0	0	0	0
	share w/ >0 \$	0.84	0.95	0.8	0.85	0.84		share w/ >0 \$	0.81	0.66	0.58	0.64	0.67
N	49	19	69	27	164	N	330	219	465	267	1,281		
MC	max	12400	7600	49400	17300	49400	Total	max	56200	73800	88926	66700	88926
	p90	12000	7600	49400	17300	17300		p90	16700	20200	19100	32680	19510
	p75	10900	7600	26000	17300	11750		p75	10020	6541	6600	11500	8900
	mean	7361	3067	18267	17300	9593		mean	7168	6374	6193	9034	7047
	median	8300	1600	14200	17300	8300		median	4929	1600	0	2100	2300
	p25	4200	0	5800	17300	3900		p25	861	0	0	0	0
	min	0	0	0	17300	0		min	0	0	0	0	0
	share w/ >0 \$	0.94	0.67	0.83	1	0.89		share w/ >0 \$	0.78	0.61	0.47	0.58	0.6
N	18	3	6	1	28	N	240	156	309	171	876		
RV	max	10500	10000	37700	40200	40200	Dropping BK & LA:						
	p90	9100	8100	19100	38600	19100	max	56200	73800	88926	66700	88926	
	p75	9000	5000	8100	35100	9000	p90	16700	20200	19100	32680	19510	
	mean	3600	2574	5633	16700	6307	p75	10020	6541	6600	11500	8900	
	median	2800	100	1500	9200	1900	mean	7168	6374	6193	9034	7047	
	p25	0	0	0	0	0	median	4929	1600	0	2100	2300	
	min	0	0	0	0	0	p25	861	0	0	0	0	
	share w/ >0 \$	0.56	0.53	0.55	0.69	0.57	min	0	0	0	0	0	
N	27	19	33	16	95	share w/ >0 \$	0.78	0.61	0.47	0.58	0.6		
						N	240	156	309	171	876		









**APPENDIX B**

**Senate and Administrative Task Force  
On  
Faculty Salaries at UCSC  
June 2, 2008**

**MEMBERSHIP**

Chair: Academic Senate Vice Chair, Lori Kletzer

***Senate:***

Chair, Committee on Academic Personnel Barry Bowman

Chair, Committee on Faculty Welfare Ted Holman

Chair, Committee on Planning and Budget Susan Gillman

Chair, Committee on Privilege and Tenure Catherine Soussloff

Director, Academic Senate Mary-Beth Harhen

***Administration:***

Vice Chancellor Planning and Budget Meredith Michaels

Vice Provost Academic Affairs Alison Galloway

Assistant Vice Chancellor Academic Personnel Pamela Peterson

Faculty Assistant to the EVC Sandy Chung

Physical and Biological Sciences Dean Steve Thorsett

Humanities Dean Van Den Abbeele

**CHARGE:**

Examine current policies and practices, at all levels of the academic personnel review, which affect faculty salaries and recommend modifications that ensure UCSC salaries are equitable relative to other UC campuses.

Include:

- full analysis of UCSC faculty salary data
- methodology for future salary increases and assessment of off-scale salary absorption
- methodology for handling off-scale salary increments in UC's future adjustments of the salary scale
- on-going methods for monitoring UCSC faculty salaries relative to other UC campuses
- long term strategies for equitable UCSC faculty salaries
- analysis of competitiveness of UCSC offers

Recommend policies and practices that ensure the recognition and continued recognition of merit that is greater than normal but insufficient for immediate progression through multiple steps.

**TIMELINE:**

Task Force initiates work immediately, begins initial data collection and analysis, initiates policy review, and makes recommendations on a plan for further action to Senate Chair/SEC and the EVC by **June 30, 2008**.



SENATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
REPORT ON FACULTY SALARIES AT UCSC  
May 14, 2008

In the wake of the UC Office of the President's (UCOP) four year plan to increase faculty salaries, the Academic Senate has engaged in discussions on a variety of problems with its implementation, focused particularly on the standing of UCSC salaries relative to other UCs. It has long been known that UCSC salaries significantly lag UC averages, to the point that in 2006-07, CP/EVC Kliger formed a task force to consider what type of local program, as many UC campuses have instituted, could appropriately be applied here to address this problem. This effort was abandoned by the EVC when it seemed that the Regents and UCOP were committed to a multi-year plan that would be initiated in 2007-08. The apparent reasoning for abandoning a local effort was that we should first wait to see the plan's effect on UCSC's relative position. The most pressing dilemma now is the degree to which the new salary scales have failed to bring up salaries at UCSC relative to the other UC campuses. Measures of UCSC faculty productivity warrant better position relative to our salary ranking in the UC system. The low salaries at UCSC now serve to hamper the upward trajectory of our campus's academic ranking overall by causing problems in faculty recruitment and retention.

Comparative data on system wide salaries demonstrate the degree to which UCSC continues to lag behind in the rank and step system. A complete analysis of the data is in progress. Some preliminary conclusions about the standing of UCSC's salaries relative to those across the system are already apparent. Figure 1 (Salaries 2007) illustrates that UCSC is a substantial outlier in relation to salaries at seven UC campuses (UCB and UCLA are omitted because their salaries are substantially higher). UCSC salaries are both low and lowest, and anomalous in size of off-scale salaries in the system-wide context. UCSC trails the rest both in number of off-scale faculty and in amount of the off-scale.

In the implementation of the new salary scales, many UCSC off-scale increments were eliminated. The "absorbed" off-scale salaries from the October 2007 adjustment appear to have eroded our overall campus salary ranking in regard to the other campuses, and restoration of off-scales at other campuses has the potential to further diminish UCSC's standing relative to other campuses. Indeed, a comparison of Figures 1 (2007) and 2 (2006) illustrates that the first year of the OP's salary plan seems to have worsened our standing relative to those UCs whose salaries are closest to ours.

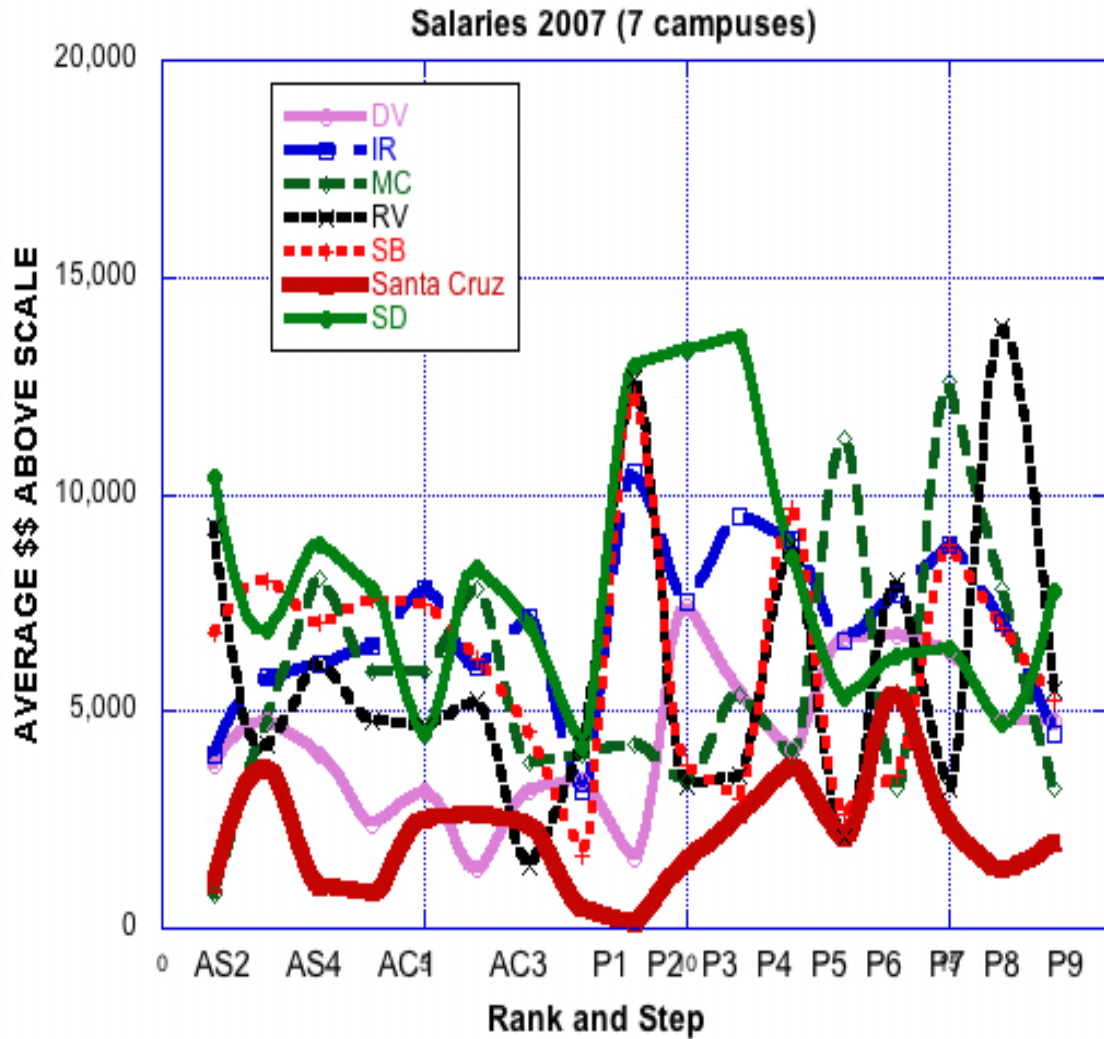


Figure 1. Average amounts of off-scale salaries for faculty at different ranks and steps at 7 UC campuses. These are for regular, non-professional school academic appointments; engineering and business-scale faculty are excluded. UC Berkeley and UCLA are excluded from this comparison because their off-scale amounts dramatically exceed those of the other campuses. The average off-scale amount is utilized, rather than the median, because the median salary for UCSC at a given step often falls simply at the on-scale step level.

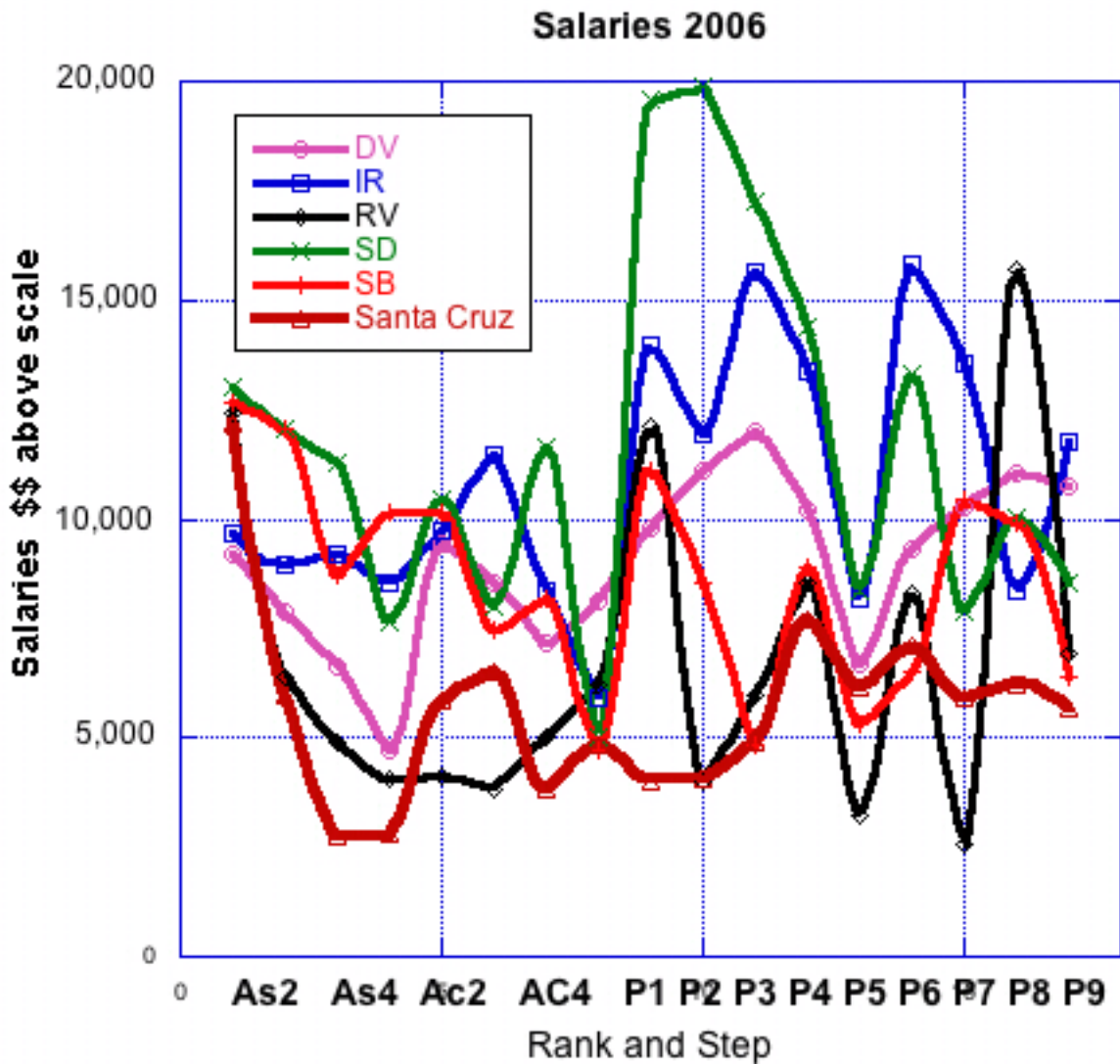


Figure 2. Average amounts of off-scale salaries for faculty at different ranks and steps at 6 UC campuses in 2006 for comparable faculty to Figure 1. The vertical scale differs from Figure 1, so while the absolute difference with campuses with relatively large off-scales (San Diego, Irvine) decreased from 2006 to 2007, the standing of UCSC relative to the cadre of campuses with lower off-scales (Riverside, Santa Barbara) worsened.

We also examined whether the overall inter-campus trends in Figures 1 and 2 might simply arise from differences in how faculty are advanced: if a campus were to move faculty through the rank and step system faster, then the amount of off-scale would not reflect the relative pay for faculty on the different campuses at the same point in their careers. Our preliminary results on the rate of advancement are shown in Figure 3. Rate of advancement is a difficult parameter to quantify, and the data currently available do not allow us to conduct anything other than a rather coarse analysis of the average years after the Ph.D. of faculty at each step at the different campuses.

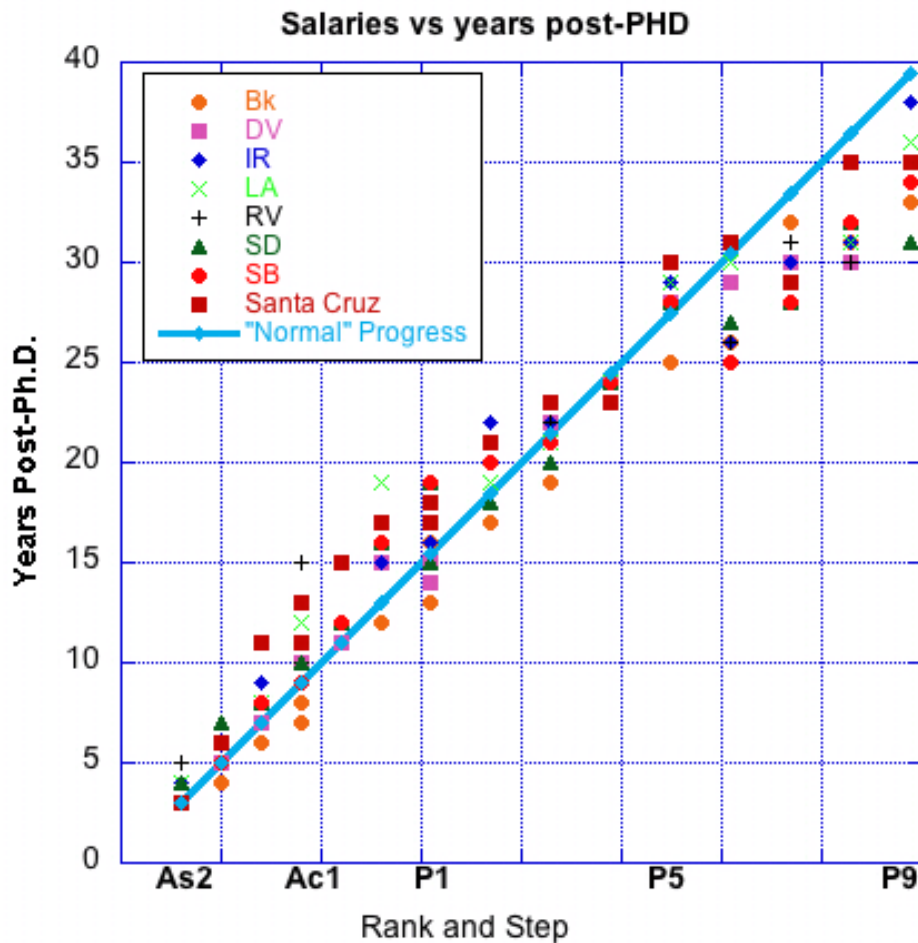


Figure 3. Average years post-Ph.D. for faculty at different steps on the different campuses. At a given rank, UCSC faculty tend to be further from their Ph.D. This effect is most acute at steps prior preceding benchmark promotions: to tenure , full professor and professor step 6. Lines are least square fits to the data.

Figure 3 indicates that, to first order, UCSC faculty tend to take longer post-Ph.D. to reach a given step /rank—a step/rank at which they are also likely to have a smaller off-scale relative to other campuses (Figures 1 and 2). The *rate* of advancement for UCSC is the same as for other campuses; the "rate" is the slope of the line, and the slope for UCSC is the same as for other campuses but the UCSC line is offset from the average by about two years. One simple way to explain this is if our campus had often appointed new faculty at a step lower than new appointments on other campuses, then in subsequent actions our faculty advanced at the same

rate as on other campuses, but tended to have two more years of post-PHD time served for a given step. This explanation is feasible because we did appoint a fair number of people at Step II. In addition, it suggests that appointments at more senior levels were also at lower steps than typically used on other campuses.

Some of the issues that produce these trends may well be unique to Santa Cruz, and discerning their precise origins requires a more nuanced analysis (such as in terms of rate of promotion from initial hiring rank, or in the context of differences between divisions in hiring level or advancement). Nevertheless, the basic picture indicates that both UCSC faculty salaries and rate of advancement lag those of the other UCs. Our concern is that the trends shown in the figures are intimately tied to the culture of the campus (sometimes termed “a culture of poverty”). Our goal here is not to blame, but to note that the current situation could not have arisen without mutually reinforcing actions by both the faculty (through departments and chairs), the Senate (through CAP) and the administration (via Deans and the EVC). We believe that the ongoing and future quality of UCSC, in large measure, hinges on shifting whatever internal practices have produced a faculty salary structure that is at the bottom of the system. We underline the fact that by all standard accountability measures (honors and awards, citations, etc.), UCSC faculty performs far above the level recognized by campus salaries. Our aim is to acknowledge the overall lack of congruence between faculty performance and salaries.

Accordingly, we believe that our local problems can be best addressed through intensive local efforts. Relying on the Office of the President’s four-year plan, designed primarily to fix the step system, will not redress the larger problem of overall lower salaries on our campus. This is true whether or not there is a state budget crisis but especially critical given current budgetary uncertainties. The increasing likelihood that the OP salary plan will be neither fully funded nor implemented makes it more imperative that we address our own local issues locally. For all of these reasons the Academic Senate is taking the lead to address faculty salaries on this campus.<sup>1</sup> We intend to continue to take an activist approach to the overall effort to restore UCSC’s ability to recruit and retain top faculty.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

**To address the issue of UCSC’s low ranking in the system, the Senate Executive Committee (SEC) requests that the administration consider a one time or phased across-the-board increase for all faculty, similar to programs that have previously been implemented at other campuses. Accepting that this would move all faculty to off-scale it must come with a commitment that off-scale salaries will be retained in the remaining years of UCOP’s faculty salary plan.**

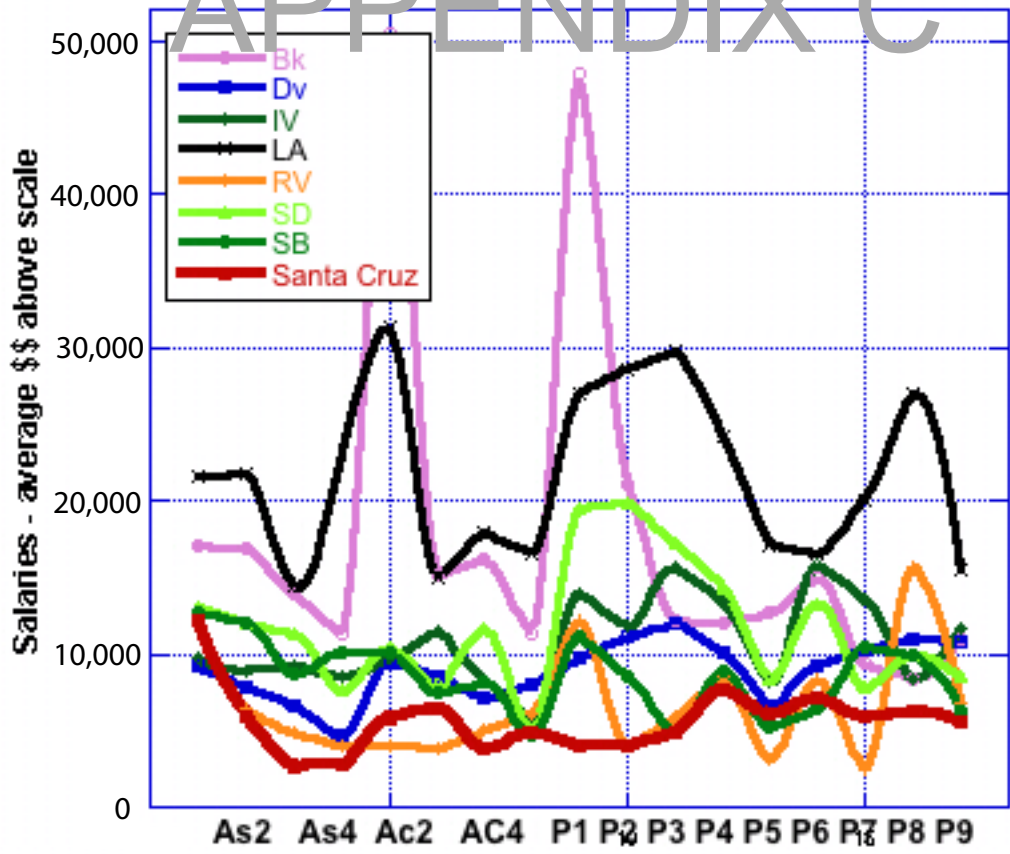
**To address longer-run and systematic concerns about our salary structure, SEC proposes a joint Senate-Administration committee to examine our policies and practices in determining faculty salaries and to devise a methodology for all future salary increases. The membership and charge of the committee is attached. The goal is to formulate an action plan by June 30 that can be implemented in the 2008-09 year.**

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<sup>1</sup> We note that the Senate took the lead in Fall 2007, in discussions about the adjustment of salaries for cost of living. At that time, we advocated adjusting full salaries, breaking from past practice of adjusting only scale salary.

# APPENDIX C

Appendix 1  
Salaries 2006



Salaries 2007 (9 Campuses)

