Negotiating Your Faculty Compensation and Startup Package

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Only lightly modified from Bill Linstaedt, M.S.'s presentation at UCSF

Outline of Session

- Part 1: Negotiation items
 - A. Salary/compensation and other personal benefits
 - B. Departmental or institutional items
 - C. Start up funds and space
 - Part 2: Negotiation process
 - A. Step-by-step strategies
 - B. Tips for the negotiation conversation

Faculty salaries vary depending on many factors:

PhD-granting institution

MS-granting institution

Baccalaureate degrees only institution

Sources of information:

Chronicle of Higher Education/AAUP Survey chronicle.com
AAMC Faculty Salary Survey - Medical School salaries
State institution employee salaries are public information

Salary structure may be very complex:

9-month vs. 12-month structure

Base salary may vary widely in large institutions

Scale, rank, step

Add-ons at many institutions

Salary structure may be very complex:

- X factor = base salary depends on department's "scale", may be the same for all in department at same rank
- Y factor = compensation paid in addition to the base salary; negotiated depending on such factors as the quality, scope, and volume of a faculty member's teaching, research, clinical and administrative activities
- Z factor = Incentive compensation or bonus; based on service to department, outside income, etc.

Other personal items that might be requested:

- Moving expenses
- Housing loan assistance
- House-hunting visit
- Day care
- Tuition assistance for self or family members
- Summer salary support if 9 month base
- Parking
- Salary advance
- Spouse/partner appointments or other dual-career couple issues
- Individual institutional issues

1.B. Department or institutional items

- Release time
- Teaching load requirements
 - Teaching assistants?
 - &Lab or lecture?
 - Postpone for initial year(s)?
 - Small class vs large class?
 - Loaned lecture materials?
 - Weekdays without teaching?
- Service requirements
- Timing: Tenure clock, contract renewal dates, start date
- Graduate program affiliations/training grant affiliations
- Sabbatical
- Unrestricted account in your name

1.B. Department or institutional items

- Administrative/clerical support: grant submission, teaching, hiring
- Becoming a mentor on training grants
- Core facilities and shared research equipment/resources
- Office space
- Hardware and software costs
- Computer/IT support
- Travel support
- Publication fees

1.C. Start-up funds

- Lump sum?
- Funded exactly from your submitted detailed list?
- Is your salary included in the package or separate?
- Typically 4 categories: reagents, equipment, staff, research support

Key: **Enough** to cover your costs **until** you generate another revenue stream

1.C. Start-up funds

Enough

- Reagents
- Equipment: expensive one time cost; you may be pushed to share
- Staff continuing cost: one PhD student, one postdoc, one technician could exceed \$230,000 per year in salaries/stipends, benefits, tuition

Until

- How long will funds be available? 3 yrs? 5 yrs?
- Do you have discretion on the per-year amount that you will spend? Can funds be carried forward year-to-year?
- If you get a grant, do you immediately lose your startup funding?
- Find out about the institution's indirect cost policies

1.C. Lab Space

- Space is money
- Quantity, quality and location are all important
- Ask about and check for yourself:
 - Condition of lab space
 - Fit to your program
 - Renovations needed
 - Location/neighbors
- Space in animal facilities
- Average space = about 1000 sq ft

Step 1: Respond intelligently to the job offer

Express enthusiasm

Ask for basics in writing/email

Possible response:

- A) "Well, this is wonderful news. I felt there was a great potential fit when I was on campus and I'm thrilled to receive this offer."
- B) "It would be really helpful if I could see everything that you've just described in writing - would it be possible for you to send me the basics of what you just offered in an email?"

Step 1: Respond intelligently to the job offer

- Your goal is to respond only after having time to prioritize your requests. You cannot prioritize effectively during an initial conversation!
 - Never tip your hand about individual items or overall offer during the initial offer conversation
 - Do not commit to anything.

Step 2: Decide whether you can succeed in that department and MIGHT accept the offer. If so, plan to negotiate.

- The negotiation process is a detailed conversation about how you will succeed.
- "It's not good for either party to only go back and forth once".

Senior faculty, Medical College of Wisconsin

 As a rule of thumb, you can expect to win roughly four important points of negotiation in your final offer"

Emory professors Boss and Eckert

Step 3: Prioritize your negotiation requests.

Prepare your private list:

- Make a list of what you want that is not provided in the offer
- Re-evaluate your list of the deal-breakers without which you will fail

Prepare public list:

- If asked to provide a detailed start-up lab budget then "the more detailed the budget, the more credible"
- In some scientific fields: budget may have been requested prior to offer.

Step 4: Begin negotiating.

- a. Start out with positive and enthusiastic comment
- b. Provide an overview of your requests and ask about how to proceed
- c. Make and defend your first request
- d. When at a stopping point, find out and/or agree on what happens next; express appreciation

Step 4: Begin negotiating.

a. Start out with positive and enthusiastic comment

Possible approach:

First of all, I wanted to say again how thrilled I am to have received this offer

Step 4: Begin negotiating.

 b. Provide an overview of your requests and ask about how to proceed

Possible approaches:

....I do have a number of questions. These questions run the gamut from salary topics, to whether or not my husband will find a job there, to how I will access necessary equipment . .

OR

- . . . I've outlined four main points to discuss with you about the items presented in the email you sent to me.
- . . . Is this a good time to discuss these or would you prefer to do it later or by email?

Step 4: Begin negotiating.

c. Make and defend your first request
 Possible approach:

....As we discussed previously, in order for me to be successful with project X I need access to a flux capacitor (expensive equipment), which the department does not currently have. Purchasing a flux capacitor from my startup funds would compromise my ability to hire the research staff I'll need to move forward. I just don't see how I can succeed if I have to purchase it from my startup funds . . And, I'm wondering if there is any way that item could be covered by other funds.

Step 4: Begin negotiating.

 c. Make and defend your first request Note:

By email, strategic delays are built in. By conversation, remember that you can ask to stop and continue later.

Possible approach:

You know, I feel like we're at a point where I need to back up and look at everything we've discussed. I'm encouraged by the progress we've made so far. Can we agree to move onto the next points later?

Step 4: Begin negotiating.

 c. When at a stopping point, find out and/or agree on what happens next; always express appreciation

Possible approach:

...I really appreciate your flexibility on these three items and I'm aware of how much effort it takes to request an approval for moving me to a salary step 2. I feel like we've made a lot of progress already, and I'm looking forward to the possibility of finishing this up. I will re-calculate my reagent budget as you requested and get back to you by tomorrow. What happens from here on your end?

Step 4: Continue making requests and negotiating until finished.

Always ask for final agreement in writing

Principles to follow throughout

- Always open and close each step with appreciation and enthusiasm
- Negotiate with integrity
 - This is not an ego trip; give in on some points
 - Balance satisfaction with maintaining a good relationship
- Be sure that points are documented in writing at every stage of the process
- Avoid miscommunication when negotiating
 - Keep detailed notes of each conversation
 - Follow up each conversation with an email summarizing the agreedupon points

Principles to follow throughout

- Suggest win-win's whenever possible:
- ... I'm aware that John Smith and Carol Jones and several others would also benefit from access to this microscope. If you could find departmental funds to purchase it, I will maintain it and schedule it.

What to do about multiple offers

- Be sincere; it's a small world
- Notify other institutions with the "good news" of your offer I was thrilled to receive a competitive offer for a faculty position at another university yesterday. While I was honored by that offer, it expires a week before the decision date you announced for the position in your department. Everything I've learned so far tells me that I'd prefer to accept your position if it was offered. Do you know if your process can be accelerated?
- Convey information in a timely, transparent way

Declining offers

- Announce in a timely manner
- Keep the conversation or email brief and polite
 - I regret to tell you that I don't feel this position can provide the ideal fit for me to begin my faculty research career . . .
 - My partner has not been able to find a suitable job offer in the area . . .
 - I have accepted another offer that provides an optimal fit for my career and family goals.

Resources and suggested reading:

<u>http://www.bwfund.org/career-tools/academic- tenure-track-offer-letters</u>

Book:

Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement without Giving In Fisher R, Ury W, Patton B. Penguin Books

Articles:

Academic Scientists at Work: Negotiating a Faculty Position

ScienceCareers.org by Emory professors Jeremy Boss and Susan Eckert.

Be Honorable and Strategic

ScienceCareers.org by Carnegie Foundation Scholar Chris Golde

Negotiation, download Discussion Guide; video

https://leaninorg/eduction/negotiation/ by Margaret Neale, Director, Stanford Executive Program for Women Leaders