

University of Nebraska Medical Center DigitalCommons@UNMC

Posters and Presentations: Physical Therapy

Physical Therapy

10-2019

Who's in the Inner Circle? Exploring Network Connections Among Health Professions Faculty for Career Advancement

Maureen Becker York College, City University of New York

Elsie Wordekemper University of Nebraska Medical Center, elise.wordekemper@unmc.edu

Betsy J. Becker University of Nebraska Medical Center, betsyj.becker@unmc.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.unmc.edu/cahp_pt_pres



Part of the Physical Therapy Commons

Recommended Citation

Becker, Maureen; Wordekemper, Elsie; and Becker, Betsy J., "Who's in the Inner Circle? Exploring Network Connections Among Health Professions Faculty for Career Advancement" (2019). Posters and Presentations: Physical Therapy. 21.

https://digitalcommons.unmc.edu/cahp_pt_pres/21

This Conference Proceeding is brought to you for free and open access by the Physical Therapy at DigitalCommons@UNMC. It has been accepted for inclusion in Posters and Presentations: Physical Therapy by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNMC. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@unmc.edu.





Who's in the Inner Circle? Exploring Network Connections Among Health Professions Faculty for Career Advancement

Maureen Becker, PT, DHSc,¹ Elise Wordekemper, SPT,² Betsy J. Becker, PT, DPT, PhD²

- 1. Office of Academic Affairs, City University of New York York College, Jamaica, NY;
- 2. Division of Physical Therapy Education, College of Allied Health Professions, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, Nebraska

Background and Purpose

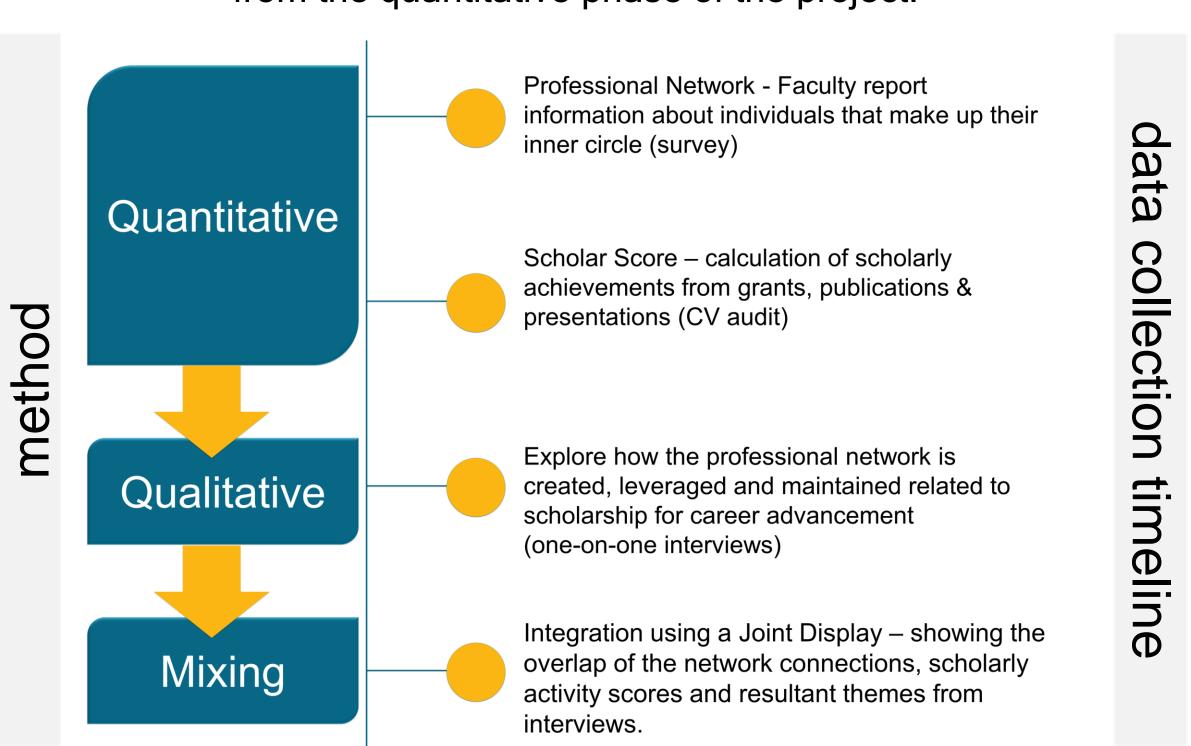
The purpose of this study is to explore the meaning of network connections in new or early career health professional faculty.

Knowing this information can foster targeted faculty development strategies to build, leverage and maintain connections for advancement with scholarly activity.

- Faculty shortages currently exist amongst the medical and healthcare professions compounded by an aging U.S. population, increasing the demand for health care
- Each year, new faculty are hired, following carefully executed and costly searches. Much time, energy and finances are invested into "human" resources, not limited to, but including; salary, benefits and start up packages. This only matters if the new faculty member is retained and successfully achieves promotion and tenure.^{2,3}
- All faculty must retain an active scholarly agenda to successfully advance in the higher education paradigm. Each discipline may have unique challenges; however, all must achieve optimal performance in the three pillars: teaching, service and scholarship.^{4,5}
- When mentors and faculty members are knowledgeable about the existing and potential network connections, a more individualized approach is possible.⁶
- Armed with professional network information combined with the goals and resources of the institution, career advancement may be achieved quicker or with less confusion.

Methods Description

An explanatory sequential mixed methods study design was employed in this study. The data was collected in series and analyzed separately. This poster presents data from the quantitative phase of the project.



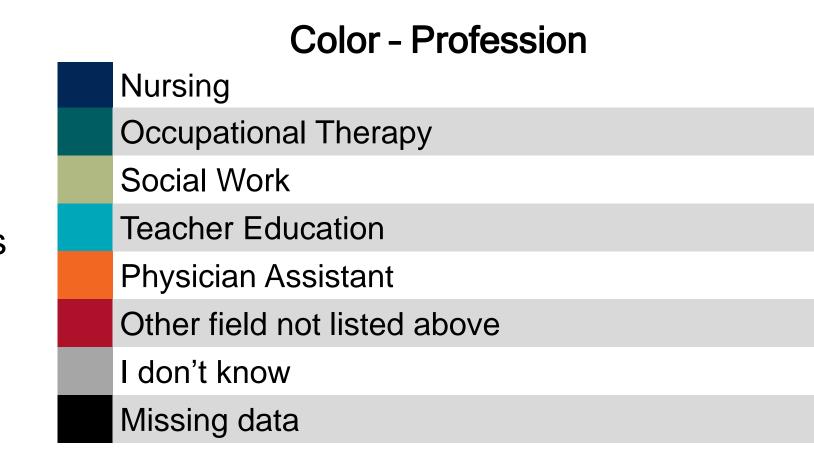
This pilot study took place at an urban university system, City University of New York – York College (CUNY-York). We studied the CUNY-York School of Health Sciences and Professional Programs new faculty. In an early preemptive strategy to promote faculty development and retention, the CUNY-York Dean meets twice a semester with this interdisciplinary faculty cohort, at the Dean's New Faculty Luncheon Forum. Participant names were replaced with a numerical code, while mentor/collaborator names were replaced by alpha coding. The lists linking names and codes were maintained by the independent researcher not at CUNY-York.

Scholarship & Network Outcomes Scholar Score – Each grant, publication and presentation is given a value based on quantity and quality. For example, grants with higher funding amounts are worth more than lower funding, first author peer reviewed publications are worth more than middle authorship, and a peer reviewed national presentation is worth more than a local invited presentation.⁶ Size – The number of individuals in the professional network. Participants listed people who are very important collaborators and sources of information for scholarship. **Density** – A measure of interconnectedness between the people in one's professional network, or the proportion of one's network members who are also connected with each other. The more connections, the higher the 8-8 density and the more closed and interconnected the network becomes. With lower density the reciprocle is true: fewer connections mean the network is more open and less interconnected.6 Individuals on the maps are placed nearest to those with whom they share the most connections. The closer an individual is to another, the more relationships they have in common. Size: 15 | Density: 30% Size: 16 | Density: 18% Scholar Score Scholar Score Size: 5 | Density: 30% Size: 10 | Density: 20% Scholar Score Scholar Score

Size: 12 | Density: 52%

Size: 27 | Density: 33%

We present the network visualization (maps), Scholar Scores and professional network measures for each study participant. The networks include individuals reported by study participants are very important collaborators and sources of information for scholarship.



Size of the Marker (node)

The larger center circle is the study participant. The smaller markers represent the individuals named in the network.

Conclusion and Future Directions

This study illustrates a method to increase self-reflection about one's professional network and the role it may have on faculty development toward scholarly activity goals. Strategies for creating effective networks of collaborators should be implemented and utilized as one of the tools used by mentors in the development of new and early career faculty scholarly pursuits.

Continuing this strategy of self-reflection each year with all new and early career health professional faculty as a cohort model will be further executed and monitored to continue to better define/refine strategies to positively influence faculty scholarship, career advancement and retention.

The medical and health professions faculty shortages are real issues which will only get worse unless deliberate measures are taken to reduce faculty attrition, while enhancing faculty preparedness and scholarship to address the challenges that lie ahead (large numbers of senior faculty approaching retirement).

The academic strength of an institution is tied to its faculty success. They represent diversity of expertise in research, education and scholarship. This one strategy along with a combination of other strategies, some of which were built into this cohort model (an interdisciplinary cohort group, opportunities for collaboration and mentoring, along with administrative support), aims to help increase faculty numbers to better educate students and provide high quality care to an ever growing, diverse aging population.

References

- 1. Bureau of Labor and Statistics: Occupational Outlook Handbook, Healthcare https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/home.htm
- 2. Brod HC, Lemeshow S, Binkley PF Determinants of Faculty departure in an Academic Medical Center: A Time to Event Analysis. American Journal of Medicine, April 2017:130:4
- 3. Bucklin BA, Valley M, Welch C, Tran ZV, Lowenstein SR. Predictors of early faculty attrition at one Academic Medical Center. BMC Med Educ. 2014;14:27
- 4. American Physical Therapy Association faculty development. http://aptaeducation.org/events/faculty-developmentworkshop/2018/. Accessed April 25, 2018.
- 5. Hinman MR, Brown T Changing Profile of the Physical Therapy Professoriate—Are We Meeting CAPTE's Expectations? J Phys Ther Educ. 2017;31:95-104
- 6. Becker BJ, Sayles H, Woehler M, Rost T, Willett GM. An Investigation of Professional Networks and Scholarly Productivity of Early Career Physical Therapy Faculty. Journal of Physical Therapy Education. 2019;33(2):94-102.