

WHAT DOES THE UVA THINK?

Results of and explanatory notes to the advisory referendum held for the UvA university community

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TURNOUT



TURNOUT

	Total	Students	Employees	Academic Staff*	Support Staff*
Valid	6644	4062	2582	1692	880
Deregistered	277	271	6	1	5
Incomplete	2171	1676	495	257	233
After closure	31	16	15	10	3
Eligible to vote	41751	34849	6902	4418	2447
Turnout	15,91%	11,66%	37,41%	38,30%	35,96%

* The sum total of the employees is not the same as the sum total of support staff and academic staff because background data was not available for all employees. This group is too small to warrant reporting on separately.



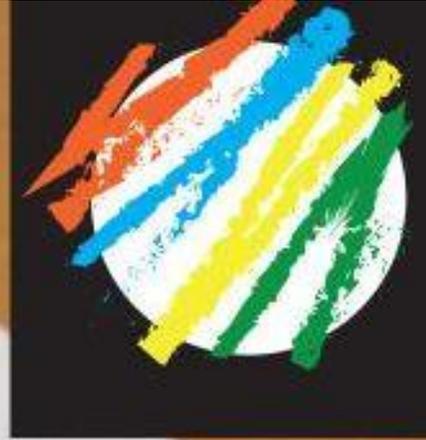
RESULTS



**democratiseer
je universiteit**

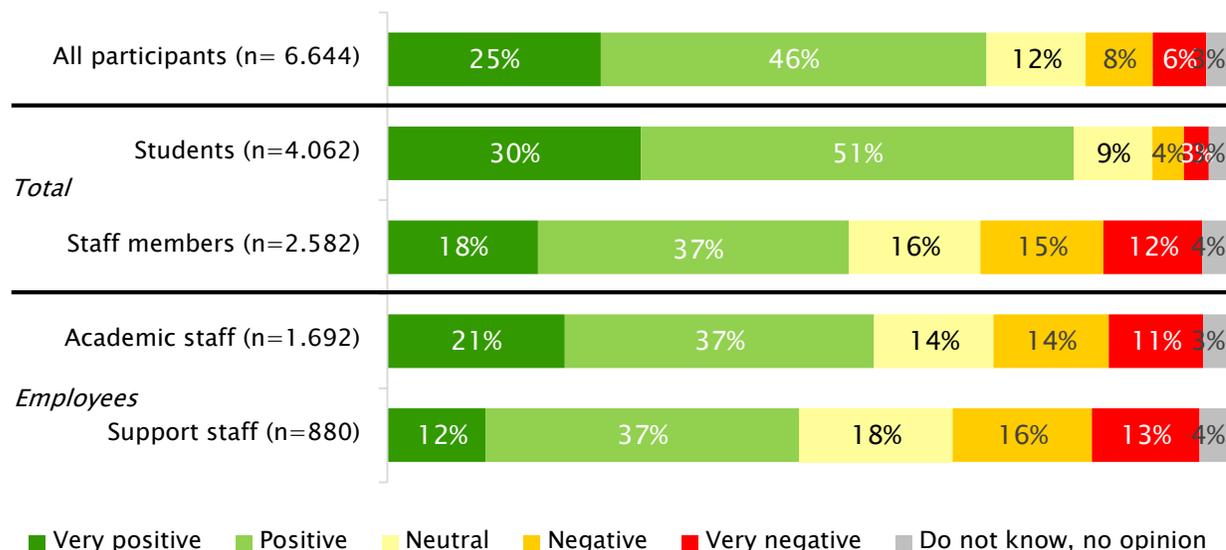
**ingevend referendum
- 11 dec**

edewerkers kunnen stemmen
llen van de commissie
entralisering: de
bestuursprincipes.



IMPLEMENTATION OF A SENATE NEW STYLE

What is your opinion regarding the implementation of a 'senate new style'?
Basis: all



Explanation of the goal and composition of the senate new style

The D&D committee proposes to install a 'senate new style': a representative forum designed to function as a critical 'conscience' and to safeguard the values on which policy and governance at the University of Amsterdam are based. The 'senate new style' will advise the university community and the governing board on a range of policy issues that concern the university as a whole.

Regarding the senate's composition, the committee finds that this 'senate new style' should have seats for permanent academic staff (including full professors), temporary academic staff, students, PhD candidates, faculty deans, members of the Executive Board, and support staff. Preparatory work will involve broadly composed working groups and open consultation with the community.

The 'senate new style' should prevent discussion on the future of education and research at the UvA from being overdetermined by particular interests or by issues of the day instead of by valid arguments, broad discussion and careful deliberation.

General:

- A majority of students is (very) positive about the implementation of a senate new style.

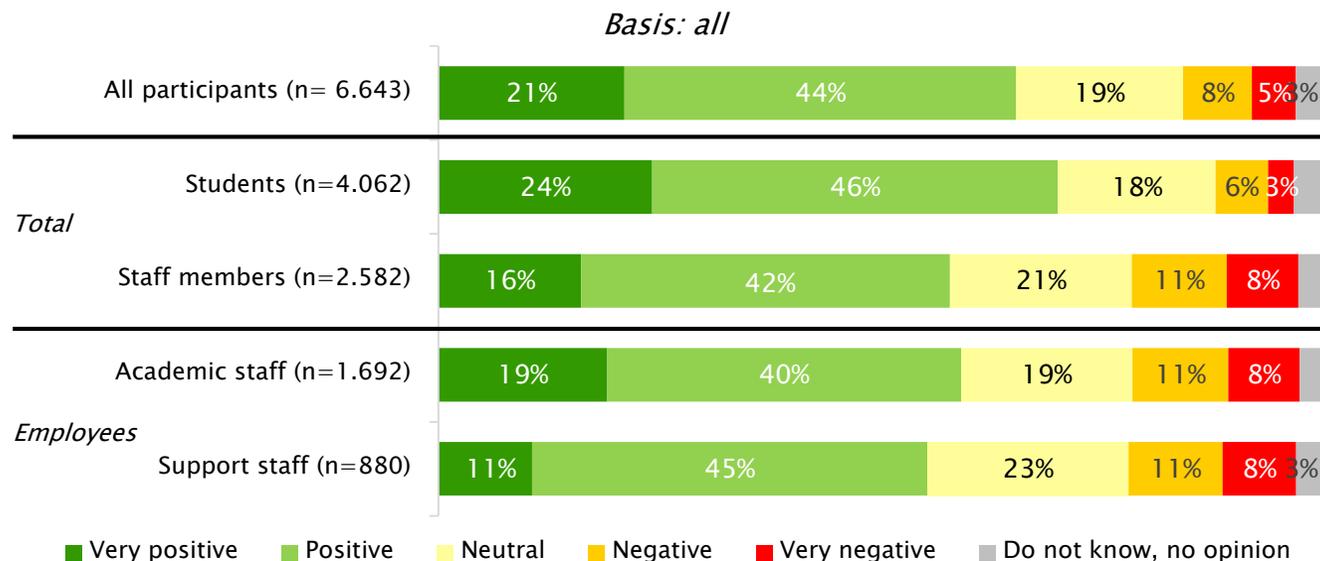
Differences between groups:

- Students are more often (very) positive about the implementation of a 'senate new style' in comparison to staff members (81% versus 55%). More than a quarter of the staff members is (very) negative about a 'senate new style'.
- Among staff members academic staff is more often positive about the 'senate new style' than support staff (58% versus 49%).



ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PRINCIPLE OF A CHARTER

How do you feel, in principle, about the idea of a charter as the foundation of governance and policy at the University of Amsterdam?



General:

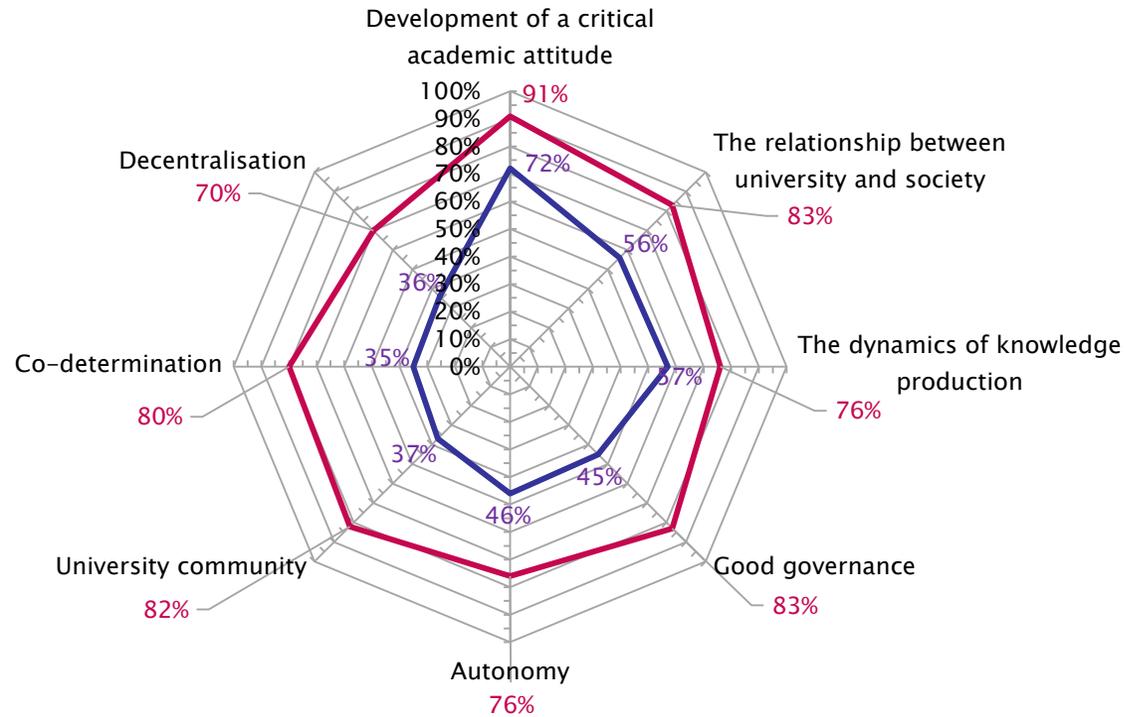
- Two thirds of the participants are in principal (very) positive about the implementation of a charter as the foundation for policy and governance at the UvA.

Differences between groups:

- Students are more often (very) positive about the implementation of a charter as the foundation for policy and governance at the University of Amsterdam than staff members (70% versus 58%).
- Academic staff is more often very positive about the principle than support staff (19% versus 11%).



INCLUSION OF THE DIFFERENT VALUES IN THE CHARTER AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THESE VALUES FOR UVA GOVERNANCE AND POLICY



Do you think this value should be included in the UvA charter of core values?

Basis: All participants - if (very) positive about the principle of a charter as the foundation of governance and policy at the University of Amsterdam. (n=5.799)

— Include in charter - % (certainly) yes

How important or unimportant do you think the following values are for designing governance and policy at the University of Amsterdam?

Basis: All participant- if (very) negative about the principle tegenover het principle of a charter as the foundation of governance and policy at the University of Amsterdam. (n=845)

— Importance for governance and policy at the UvA - % (very) important

- A vast majority believes that the ‘development of a critical scholarly attitude’ should be included in the Charter of the University of Amsterdam.

PRINCIPLES THAT ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO THE DEMOCRATISATION AND DECENTRALISATION OF THE ORGANISATION AND GOVERNANCE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

The results below are about the principles that are fundamental to the democratisation and decentralisation of the organisation and governance of the University of Amsterdam. For each question participants could choose their preferred principle. The colours refer to the four models of governance and organisation that have been designed by the committee. Each principle refers to one or several of the models.

The four models are presented briefly below.

■ Blue model:

- The current situation: Administrators take decisions. Workers and student councils at the university and faculty level have limited advisory and corrective functions (the right to advise and the right to consent).
- Faculties have separate organisations for education, research and staff. There are no formal representative councils within these decentral units. They are managed by administrators appointed by the dean.

■ Orange dual model:

- Administrators take decisions. Workers and student councils at the university and faculty level have a strong corrective role. Aside from the right to advise and the right to consent, they also have the right of initiative and the right of amendment.
- Faculties have separate organisations for education, research and staff, with administrators appointed by the dean. Within these units some kind of representative body will be installed.

■ The yellow participatory model

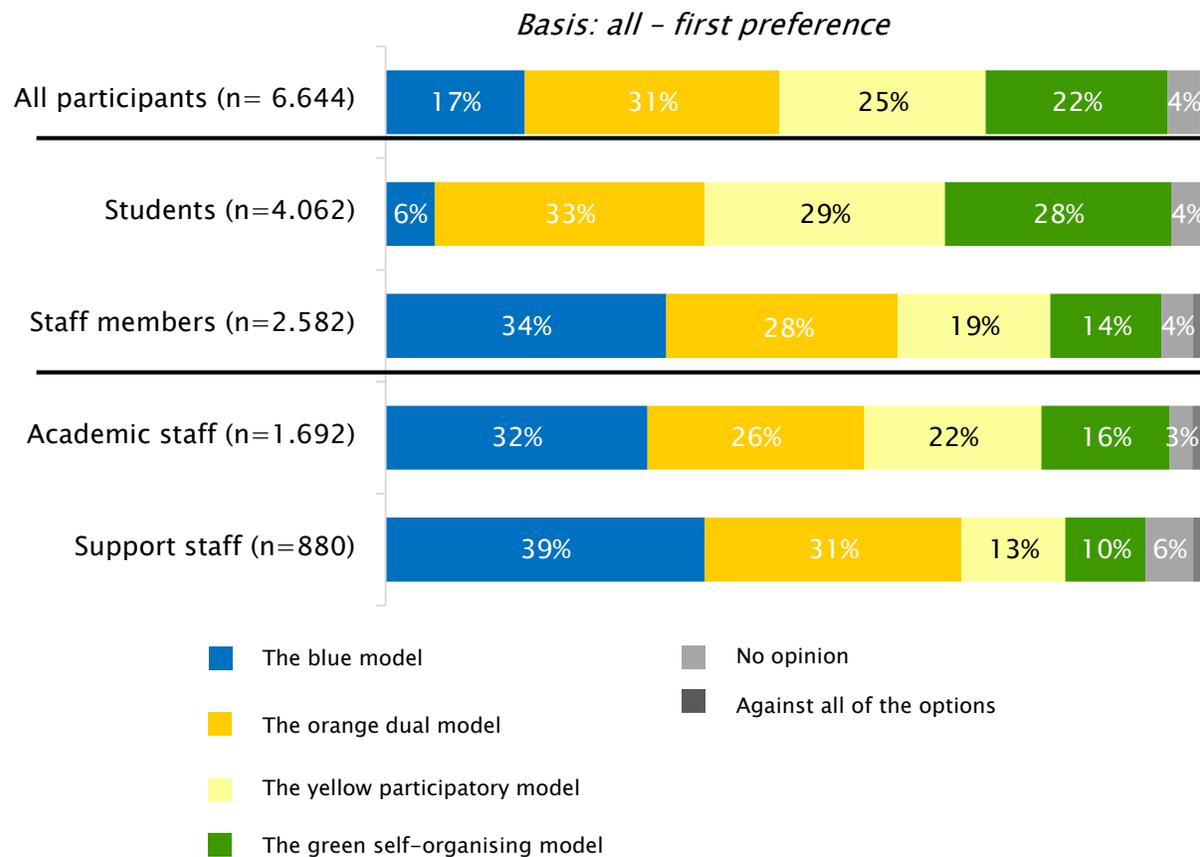
- Councils composed of staff and students determine policy at the central and faculty level. An elected executive board prepares and implements policy.
- Within faculties, the responsibility for education, research, finances and personnel lies primarily with decentralised units at discipline level. These are governed by the joint councils composed of students and staff, which also elect the daily executive board.

■ The green self-organising model

- Councils composed of staff and students determine policy at the central and faculty level. An elected executive board prepares and implements policy.
- Within faculties, the responsibility for education, research, finances and personnel lies primarily with decentralised units at discipline level. Students and staff have the opportunity to design the organisation and governance of these units themselves.
- Within four years a decision will be made on the desirability of maintaining governance at the faculty level, based on evaluations.

PREFERENCE FOR A GOVERNANCE MODEL

We now present the four governance models themselves. Which model do you prefer most?



General:

- The participants have divergent preferences concerning governance models.

Differences between groups:

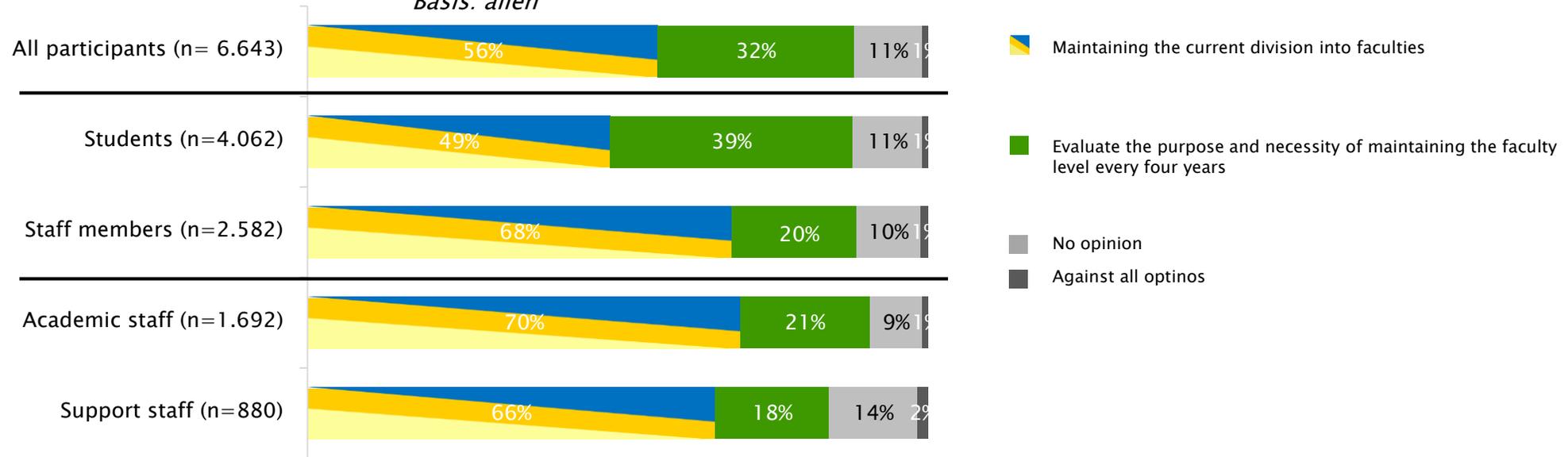
- Students have widely divergent views about governance models. A third prefer the orange model (33%), 29% chooses the yellow participatory model and 28% chooses the green self-organising model. Staff members choose for blue more often (34%). Apart from the blue model, they also often prefer the orange model (28%).
- Academic staff prefer the yellow participatory model more often than support staff (22% versus 13%) as well as the green self-organising model. The support staff prefers the blue model more often (39% versus 32%) as well as the orange dual model (31% versus 26%).



CONTINUATION DIVISION INTO FACULTIES

What is your preference concerning the continuation and organisation of the faculties?*

Basis: allen



General:

- More than half of the participants is in favour of maintaining the current division into faculties.

Difference between groups:

- Staff members are more often in favour of maintaining the current division into faculties than students (a reference to the yellow, orange and blue models) (68% versus 49%). Students more often prefer evaluating the purpose and necessity of maintaining the faculty level every four years (39% versus 20%).
- Academic staff prefer the current division into faculties slightly more often than support staff (70% versus 66%).

