

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT OF ACADEMIC STAFF ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE FACULTIES OF ECONOMICS IN UNIVERSITY OF TARTU AND IN TALLINN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY¹

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Abstract

In order to continue its mission in preparing educated work force needed for supporting implementation of Estonian economic policy, universities need to improve the usage of its scarce resources. We study the expectation and attitudes of academic staff towards performance appraisal and related reward systems. Our survey and focus-group interviews revealed that although the systems deployed in those two Universities were different by its nature – Tartu had adopted performance-based approach, where performance appraisal results were closely connected to salary, and Tallinn University of Technology had taken position-based approach, where general salary condition on the time of appointment play pivotal role – the expectations of staff were similar. In both universities, leaders preferred more measurable performance-based systems, but the rest of staff favoured more loose and stable approaches. Implications of results towards appraisal and rewards systems for academic staff are discussed.

Keywords: performance management, performance appraisal, pay-for-performance, academic staff, university, performance appraisal indicators and methods, performance appraisal and remuneration systems.

JEL Classification: M12, M48, M52, I20, I23 (i20, i23)

1. Purpose, object of research and methodology

The aim of the research is to prepare recommendations for developing performance management of the academic staff on the example in the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration at the University of Tartu and in the School of Economics and Business Administration at the Tallinn University of Technology (hereinafter FE UT and SE TUT). As part of the research, research is conducted on performance appraisal (hereinafter PA) and remuneration systems for academic staff (teaching and research staff) at two leading public universities in Estonia.

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The object of research is the performance management (hereinafter PM) systems for academic staff at the FE UT and SE TUT. Performance management has been considered to refer to a range of activities aiming at improving organizational effectiveness. Articles adopting broad coverage of PM, encompass setting of goals on individual, team and organizational level, development and training of employees and rewards systems in organizations. For the purposes of this research, the scope of PM is limited to the (1) performance appraisal and (2) reward systems of academic staff, enabling more in-depth analyses and capturing of interplay between those two components of PM (see figure 1).

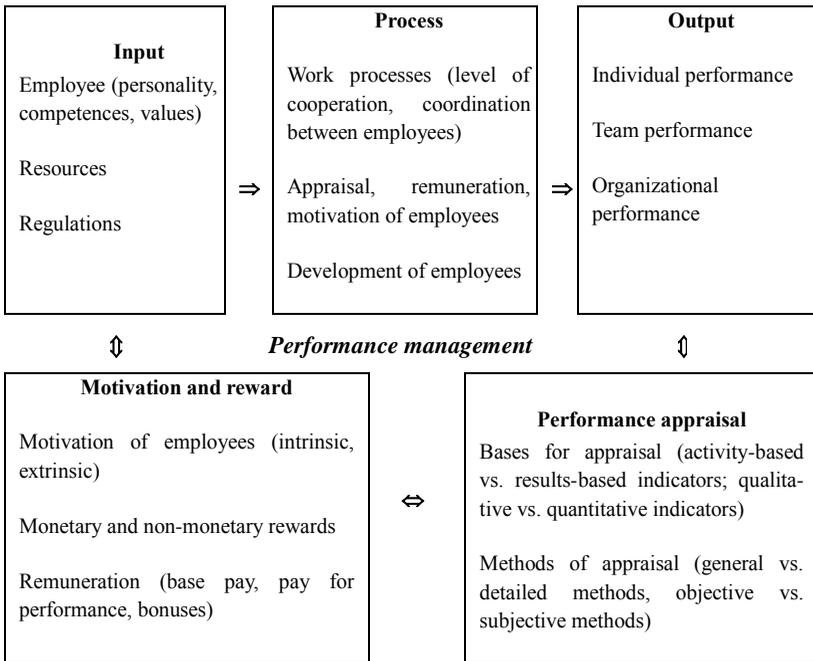


Figure 1. Process and components of performance management

Based on theory, the research methodology was developed, incorporating qualitative and quantitative methods. At first, exploratory analyses was conducted in FE UT involving the analyses of documentation FE UT had on their PM routines and systems, focus group interviews with academic staff, interviews with experts in related field and participatory observations. Based on results of initial grounding effort, questionnaire-based survey was developed to measure attitudes and expecta-

tions of academic staff towards performance management systems in both universities. The data collected during the survey was analyzed and results compared with theory and practice. As the data from FE UT was gathered over the period of 7 years, analyses includes also review on how the PM system has developed over time, ascertaining special features with respect to the economic crisis and the organization's development cycle. As a result of the research, recommendations are proposed for developing performance management systems suited to academic environments.

To determine the particularities of the abovementioned systems, a total of 82 academic staff were surveyed in 2012-2013 (2012 in FE UT and 2013 in SE TUT), three academics were interviewed at SE TUT and seven focus group discussions were conducted at the FE UT. Descriptive statistics analyses were used to analyze the results obtained.

As part of performance management for academic staff, performance appraisal is linked with remuneration. Performance appraisal of academic staff is conducted at Estonian universities mainly at the time of the candidate's application and as part of annual reports, and only in a few cases there is an additional (development-oriented) annual performance appraisal system utilized. This research attempts to find answers to the following research questions.

1. How is academic staff appraised?
2. What types of pay systems are implemented and how are they linked to performance appraisals?
3. What kinds of methods and indicators for appraising performance of academic staff are used?
4. How does academic staff perceive various aspects of the performance appraisal and remuneration systems?
5. How are the performance appraisal methods and indicators developed?

Performance management of academic staff is based on two pillars: (1) annual performance appraisals and (2) corresponding remuneration decisions. PM is considered as an important management instrument on tactical level. Performance appraisal of academic staff may be: a) position-based and/or annual; b) general and/or detailed; c) long- or short-term; d) quantitative and/or qualitative indicator based; e) objective and/or subjective; f) a combination of the above. A combination of different indicators and methods was used to appraise performance. In parallel to qualitative indicators and subjective assessment based evaluation, some cases saw the additional use of quantitative and objective indicator based annual evaluation. The subjective and position-based appraisal of academic staff takes place as part of the appointment to the position and is based on general, long-term and qualitative

indicators. The academic staff pay system can be a) position-based (salary scale and basic wage based); b) market-based (work and salary market based); performance based (performance appraisal based); d) a combination of the above. The performance based systems for remuneration are based on the annual performance appraisal and comprise a unified performance management system.

2. Theoretical overview

PM generally

For the purpose of current study, performance management is defined as a management instrument, consisting of (1) performance appraisal and (2) remuneration connected to results of appraisal. The goal for performance management is to increase performance and align means of performance appraisal with strategic goals of an organization (Decramer et al. 2013; Stanton, Nankervis 2012).

PM enables the consolidation of work effort of individuals and work teams for achieving strategic goals of the organization. Integration of also extra-organizational groups (stakeholders) into this system enables creation of highly effective strategic performance cycle (Hunton et al. 2009). PM is also an integral part of managerial control system aimed at employee work activities and work results. Three integral components can be identified - inputs, process and outputs. Several authors (Kagioglou et al. 2001; Mone et al. 2011) have emphasized the need to look beyond measuring end results (outputs), but focus also on inputs (what resources were used), process (how the results were actually achieved) and by what extent they were developed during the performance cycle.

Goal of PA in process of PM is to give evaluation to work results, give feedback and improve work performance. PA as a term is significantly narrower than PM, focusing only on evaluative component of PM, but the aim is still on improving work results (Gravina, Siers 2011). Latest literature emphasizes the need to look beyond appraisal's evaluative component and looks at it as two-component bundle, where the focus is also on developmental side of the appraisal process (Gravina, Siers 2011; Edler et al. 2012). Appraisal is primarily based on past performance. The focus of PA can be individual employee, a team or organization as a whole, including both their work results and activities (processes). And during the appraisal process also several administrative functions are being carried out: control and documentation of employees work performance, and transformation of performance data into comparable form.

The trend is in linking results of performance appraisal with pay. Those forms of pay are called pay-for-performance (hereinafter PFP) or performance-related-pay, where the level of remuneration is connected to employee's contribution to fulfilling organizational goals (Hartog, Verburg 2004; Neal 2011). In western management culture, PFP has been a dominant practice already from the beginning of 20th century, as the issue of PFP occupied a pivotal role in principles of Scientific Management.

The central idea behind PFP systems, where work outputs or results of appraisal are connected to employees' salary, is to ensure increased work motivation and thus improve results on individual and company level. This has been emphasized in several in different motivational theories, including (but not limited to) goal-setting theory, expectancy theory, and most dominant of them - the agency theory. The belief in positive impact of those practices is not uniform though. Already in 1968, Frederick Herzberg expressed in his seminal piece "One More Time, How Do You Motivate Employees?" concerns regarding effectiveness of using money as motivator. And he was not alone with his concerns, as several other researchers arrived on similar conclusions (for example Camerer, Hogarth 1999; Deci, Ryan 2000; Deming 2000; Scholtes 1993; Semler 1989). For example Edwards Deming (2000) notes that organization is a complicated system of interconnected processes; but PFP forces managers to use simple incomplete measures that are easily manipulable, fail to grasp the interconnectedness of organization and therefore leading to suboptimization of processes. That in turn result in negative outcomes on organizational level, although individual performance outputs may improve at the same time.

To conclude, dominant body of research emphasizes positive effect of PFP systems on (individual) performance (Jenkins et al 1998; Stajkovic, Luthans 1997; Prendergast 1999; Laursen 2002; Atkinson et al. 2009; Gielen et al. 2010; Choi et al. 2013). Although one must say that the research in 2000ies have abandoned simple straightforward approach to PFP systems and started to acknowledge the complexity of issues related to both positive and negative aspect of using PFP. Like Gerhart et al (2009) have stated in their literature review article, there is no simple "yes" or "no" answer to the question regarding effectiveness of PFP systems, but there is strong evidence that PFP has positive impact on motivation and in most of occasions where PFP is used, there are negative implications present that are difficult to avoid.

When usage of PFP systems is considered to have positive impact on quantitative aspects of work, there is no positive impact found to exist between PFP and quality of work. Although it has been found to that incorporation of quality-dimensions into work performance management and PFP systems is possible and useful (Hartog,

Verburg 2004), then in majority of research has failed to find positive impact or reports negative impact of PFP systems on quality (Rosenthal, Frank 2006; Camerer, Hogarth 1999). Use of PFP is successful in case of simple (especially physical) jobs, where there is direct visible link between effort and output and performance management can be based on quantitative measures. However, in case of knowledge-intensive work (like scientist work), this may not be the case. The motivation to engage in knowledge intensive work is mostly intrinsic and PFP is found to reduce this intrinsic motivation (Kallio, Kallio 2012).

PM in public sector

Performance appraisal is incorporated into management of public sector organization under the concept of the New Public Management (NPM). NPM was first introduced in 1980ies and aimed at modernization of management practices utilized by public sector. And the NPM has not lost its actuality also today. NPM uses more narrow approach to performance management, focusing mainly on appraisal and pay-components. Performance appraisal has become a central issue in discussions over performance management in public sector. In 70ies public sector both in Europe and USA focused on control of outputs and adoption of management by objectives approach (MBO). In 1980ies the next step was made with introduction of NPM, which serves until today as an ideological foundation for management philosophy of public sector in many countries.

Similarly, public sector has extensively adopted PFP systems. According to OECD reports, majority of member countries have implemented PFP systems as management tools in public organization (Cardona 2007). When there is wide body of literature from research conducted in private organizations that show positive connection between PFP and work results, then in public sector the success stories are scarce or considered to be unreliable (Gielen, Kerkhofs, Ours 2010).

In conditions of scarce resources and declining budgets, public sector is forced to implement more effective performance management methods, mostly adapted from private sector. Although it has resulted in more intensive control of outputs and usage of explicit standards, also several positive trends have taken place. Namely, decentralization of management, larger scope of management and autonomy in decision making, self-management and increased transparency of activities (Melo, Sarrico, Radnor 2010; Bogt, Scapens 2012).

PM in academia

Performance appraisal is topical also in management of academic staff and is based largely on further developments of NPM. Analyze of researches done on performance appraisal in academia revealed that increased competition between universities served as the driver for implementing improved performance management systems and resulted in greater focus on appraising the performance of both faculties and staff. And in linking the results of those appraisals with pay and career advancements. As a result, the level of professionalism in managing faculties and academics has increased. Also, the measures on how the performance is evaluated have become more diverse.

Similarly to private sector and public sector, the research on effectiveness of the use of PFP systems (and linking appraisals with pay level) in academia have not reached consensus. For example Bogt, Scapens (2012) argue that performance appraisal inhibits the creativeness of both teaching and research. And as the pressure on funding on university level is increasing, so does the focus on individual performance evaluations and associated level of stress of academic staff. Another observable trend is increase in authority and power of non-academic staff (managers) in decision making and decline of academic voice and freedom (Melo, Sarrico, Radnor 2010).

Performance management measures, including appraisal and remuneration, associated with several problems. Some problems can be attributed to the inappropriateness of the tool to the environment of academia, but there is also certain proportion of problems that can be traced back to incorrect or incomplete utilization of those tools. Research has established several dilemmas in implementation of performance management - uncertainty of science (lack of clear "activity - result" link), verification of performance measures, transparency in public provision of information and actions taken to meet those goals (Zia, Koliba 2011). Those potential problems are magnified, if performance appraisals are conducted unilaterally, are hierarchically-based and as a result foster fear. In that case the appraisal becomes distorted and instead of motivating effect, it results in demotivation and loss of job satisfaction (Pascal, Marschke 2008). Second set of issues can be attributed to multitude of goals that a university faces - it needs to balance its resources and efforts between high-level international research, development of national scientific and higher-education systems, educating specialists for job market, cooperation with local companies and community etc.

Performance management has led to increased number of publications, especially in journals ranked as "high tier" by university performing appraisals. To generalize the

results of implementing those tools in academia - what gets appraised, gets improved. The problem, however, is that increase in quantity of publications have led to lowered quality of those publications (Gil-Anton 2011). As a result, in order to decrease negative aspects of quantitative measures, British universities have started to combine measurement of performance with greater degree of academic freedom and development. And in order to further decrease the dominance of quantitative productivity measures and impact of financial performance indicator, other systems have been introduced, that are based on qualitative-measures, including for example EFQM (Bogt, Scapens 2012). Performance management systems of academic staff must serve to foster development and should be focused towards constant improving the quality. Quantitative measures widely established as a base for appraisal in academia have failed to serve its purpose; therefore the systems should be balanced with qualitative measures.

3. The practice of performance management of academic staff at FE UT and SE TUT

Using performance management, performance targets are set for academic staff, their performance is evaluated, and their activities are guided and supported to link the individual goals and actions of academic staff with the university's objectives and to ensure employees' motivation and career. Academic staff performance management systems are implementation in the world's universities with varying thoroughness and based on targeting and timescale levels.

A key component of performance appraisal is a multi-faceted feedback system, the effectiveness of which is predicated on openness and free exchange of information. To ensure this, collective decision-making systems (councils) and appraisal interviews are used. The classical system for performance appraisal in the framework of the appointments to a position is related to strategic management of university and is based above all on long-term goals.

Because of the multiple dimensions and complexity of measuring performance, universities mainly use traditional position-based (qualification-based) academic staff performance evaluation, which in turn is related to the salary system. The professional suitability of academic staff is generally evaluated at Estonian universities at the time of the candidate's application and as part of general annual reports and only in some cases (FE UT) is additional thorough and detailed academic staff performance evaluation systems utilized.

Remuneration of academic staff is based on university-wide legal acts, which are essentially similar to each other and consist of a basic salary and performance pay

and bonus for fulfilling additional duties. The evaluation of academic staff and determination of basic salary is based on whether the requirements defined in the job description are fulfilled and financial resources at the disposal of the specific structural unit. The basic salary is generally agreed upon in the employment contract for the entire term of the appointment depending on the position and the minimum level of the basic wage, the duration of the working time and work conditions, except for FE UT, where the remuneration (including basic salary) is adjusted based on the annual performance assessments. With regard to performance appraisal and remuneration system, EF UT is unlike the others, as performance evaluation and remuneration principles used at companies are used here.

Targeted management are the predominant methods used for appraising performance of universities and their subunits (faculties, institutes). As part of this method are balanced scorecard in FE UT, under which the most important quantitative indicators related to universities' primary objectives are used: e.g., number of top-ranked journal publications, defended doctoral dissertations, number and scope of international and local projects, ability to secure research grants, the level of competition between students wanting to enter different curricula etc. These indicators are also part of academic staff remuneration system, having significant impact on salary levels. Compared to European universities, implementation of targeted management have granted universities in Estonia more freedom in making decisions on usage of appraisal and remuneration systems (Estermann, Nokkala, Steinel 2011).

The evaluation indicators used must undergo continued development based on the universities' development and priorities; among other things, consideration must be given to the impact of the top-ranked journal publication sources and level of influence of researchers, receiving research grants and projects, assessments of the up-to-datedness of curricula, the number of younger academics, competitiveness in the labour market etc, and also, to a greater extent, indicators that gauge the quality of the work, development of academic staff at the universities and their subunits. Use of these indicators is complicated and requires subjective evaluation, the reliability of which would in such a case be placed in question – the more substantive and significant an indicator, the harder it is to gauge it reliably. Even the level competition for admissions to a university is difficult to compare, as the curricula of universities in different cities and the potential of the education market vary and are changing constantly.

Academic staff performance appraisal at the SE TUT takes place above all pursuant to the basic requirements for the position; and an annual performance appraisal is not conducted because it is considered to be too complicated, subjective and conflict-prone. The appraisal interviews conducted with academic staff and the

surveys of student feedback conducted centrally at the university as a whole are not very representative. Problems related to academics and teaching discussed above all in an unofficial manner. For 1-3-year-long employment contracts, this is not as critical as it is for longer employment contracts, which is why it is sufficient to evaluate suitability for a position in the course of the appointment process. However, the drawback of the system currently in use is that academic staffs seek a minimum workload and accept the basic salary established by the institute head and dean as specified in the fixed-term employment contract – they are not motivated to do additional work. A lower workload would allow savings on working time and allows them to work as consultants and trainers for the private sector on the side, as this is higher-paid than the work they do at the university.

Table 1. Appraisal and reward practices of academic staff in FE UT and SE TUT

Performance management	FE UT	SE TUT
Goal setting	Main goals of the organization; detailed goals for faculty and academic staff; yearly review process.	Vision and main goals of the organization; general goals for faculty and academic staff; review process once in 3 to 5 years, depending on duration of work contract.
Evaluation criteria and process of appraisal	Position-based demands towards research, teaching and development; appraisals criteria for each 3 groups are objective, detailed and predominantly quantitative. Appraisal is conducted by direct manager using agreed evaluation criteria once a year. Appraisal criterion is approved by council. Quality of teaching is monitored regularly by direct supervisor.	Position-based demands towards research, teaching and development. Appraisal is conducted by special committee when work contract starts to expire, usually once in every 3 to 5 years. Annual reviews are random and dependent on initiative of each individual supervisor. Quality of teaching is monitored regularly by direct supervisor.
Base salary	Base salary dependent on position, value determined by university's general salary instruction; annual review of salary levels is based on results of appraisal. Criteria for appraisal and corresponding results are made public.	Base salary dependent on position, value determined by university's general salary instruction. Rules for differentiation of base salary not set and results of appraisal not made public. Decisions are based partially on market price.
Performance-based pay	PPF of up to 30% of base salary, is dependent on annual appraisal results. Extra rewards for accepting additional work activities. Additional one-off rewards in case of publishing in high level journal, receiving a grant or mentoring a defended dissertation.	Extra rewards for accepting additional work activities or doing better work. Additional one-off rewards in case of publishing in high level journal or mentoring a successfully defended dissertation.

This problem is further amplified by the cuts in bonuses and performance pay due to budget constraints – before the economic crisis universities could pay out close to 40 percent of the salary fund as bonuses, in recent years only up to 20 percent has been available. Thus competitive, high personal salaries can be used in only a few cases.

Although salaries of academic staff are much higher than the minimum salaries established at the SE TUT for the corresponding positions, they are not high enough or motivating compared to the salary level at companies in Tallinn.

Performance appraisal of academic staff at the FE UT is based on the university-wide requirements for academic staff but this is complemented by an annual performance appraisal. The system fulfils the role of a significant management instrument at the faculty, being the basis for management accounting and financial management as well. As no management instrument, not even performance appraisal by itself, is capable of ensuring the organization's goals and providing sufficient steering for the activities of the organization, subunits and individuals, it has to be applied hand in hand with other management instruments (personnel policy, quality and programme management etc). The insufficient implementation of the other management instruments creates additional problems in performance management, which are compounded by the funding problems stemming from the economic crisis and the negative trends on the education market, which have led to an increase in insecurity in guaranteeing and providing remuneration for positions.

A very important role in the performance management of academic staff in FE UT is played by the detailed quantitative-indicator-based annual performance appraisal system (the so-called point system). It is based on evaluation of last year's performance in teaching and on past three year's performance in research. The system has been applied since 1995 and it has been developed further each year in cooperation with academic staff. Evaluation of teaching is based above all on the number of papers defended under supervision of the academic staff and amount of teaching in lecture format, which is adjusted depending on level of study, form of instruction (teaching classes on weekends), language of instruction, number of students and qualification (only in the case of instruction in lecture form).

As to research, the number of publications is taken into account, adjusted depending on the place of publication, with the aim being to appraise the quality of the research. The publications are grouped into 30 groups the difference in weights of which is 60-fold – the lowest rating is assigned to an article in a popular science periodical and the highest is given to a publication in a speciality, international high impact factor journal. The difference between weights assigned to ratings based on the source is quite detailed and extensive, but even this does not allow the quality of research to be assured to the desired extent. Part of the academic staff adapts quickly to the system; they seek out easier publishing opportunities and do not focus on the actual quality of the content of the research. Although annual adjustments of the indicators for performance appraisal or their relative weights allows to reduce the abuse of the evaluation system and ensure better conformity with the actual aim of

goals set, it remains a serious challenge and source of ineffectiveness. Mingers & Willmott (2012) have summarized those challenges by stating that academic staff in universities do not engage in managing performance, but rather in shaping performance, when, in order to publish needed number of articles, scientist "play safe" and avoid controversial topics.

Performance appraisal systems are in essence quantitative or qualitative, which is mainly related to the short- or long-term goals of the organization and are past-based or future-oriented. A qualitative and long-term-goal and future-oriented performance appraisal system is related above all to appointment of academic staff to their positions, which allows more of a development orientation, but is more subjective compared to an annual performance review based on quantitative indicators. The attitudes of academic staff toward quantitative performance review systems vary, with SE TUT academic staff (as opposed to FE UT) desiring further development of a quantities indicator based performance appraisal system, the average ratings (referred to here as "averages") being 3.3 and 2.2, respectively (see Table 2). The desire of FE UT academic staff to develop quantitative performance review systems (a so-called point system) has also diminished sharply over time – there was a much greater preference for this in 2007 (average 3.2). This has been replaced by discussions about simplification of the system (including the system of counting the number and value of publications) and greater reliance on nominal working hours and position-based salary (see Table 2)

Table 2. Perceptions of academic staff of FE UT and SE TUT regarding performance appraisal and PFP systems. (scale: 1 - not; 2 - rather not; 3 - rather yes; 4 - yes).

Question	FE UT	SE TUT	Mann-Whitney U-test
Annual performance appraisal of academic staff is necessary	3,3	3,2	
System of performance appraisals should be further developed based on so called point-system	2,2	3,3	.00
Appraisal results should be directly reflected in salary decisions	3,0	3,2	
The significance of qualitative measures of teaching should be increased in pay-for-performance systems	3,0	2,8	
System for evaluating publications should be simplified	3,1	2,6	.01
The system of pay-for-performance should incorporate all aspects of work	3,2	3,2	
The system of pay-for-performance should be based primarily on nominal work hours and position-based pay	2,5	2,1	.03
The system of pay-for-performance should be based on significantly simplified performance appraisal system	3,3	2,8	.00

FE UT academic staff has experienced the shortcomings of the quantitative performance appraisal system and therefore, more than TUT, favour a simpler, more long-term-goal-oriented review and pay system (average 3.3 and 2.8 respectively; see Table 2). Academic staff's research is evaluated in three-year cycles, and they want their teaching to be evaluated in the same way, with longer-term indicators. The performance review system that is the basis for remuneration would need to be simplified or a detailed performance review system should be disengaged from remuneration and, instead, linked above all with employee development. In the opinion of academic staff, simpler, longer-term-goal-oriented performance management systems also will lead to better cooperation between employees and a values-based approach with respect to the organization's goals.

Attitude towards the current appraisal process in FE UT was dependent on position. Researchers and senior-researcher expressed the pressing need to disconnect appraisal and reward systems (see Table 3) and base salaries on position and nominal working hours. Instead of improving the existing quantitative "point-approach", they'd rather simplify existing system. Lecturers, however, would prefer a systems where appraisals and PFP systems would be even stronger integrated (average 3.2 and 2.2 respectively; see Table 3). In addition, they would increase the proportion of qualitative measures that concern the teaching-component of their jobs in the PFP systems.

Table 3. Perceptions of academic staff of FE UT regarding performance appraisal and PFP systems (scale: 1 - no; 2 – rather not; 3 – rather yes; 4 – yes)

Question	Professor, associate professor	Lecturer	Researcher
Annual performance appraisal of academic staff is necessary	3,6	3,2	3,2
System of performance appraisals should be further developed based on so called point-system	2,1	2,5	1,6
Appraisal results should be directly reflected in salary decisions	3,2	3,2	2,2
The significance of qualitative measures of teaching should be increased in pay-for-performance systems	3,3	3,0	2,8
System for evaluating publications should be simplified	3,0	3,1	3,3
The system of pay-for-performance should incorporate all aspects of work	3,0	3,4	3,1
The system of pay-for-performance should be based primarily on nominal work hours and position-based pay	2,3	2,5	2,8
The system of pay-for-performance should be based on significantly simplified performance appraisal system	3,1	3,3	3,6

Funding of the FE UT's institutes and chairs and academic staff salary policy is transparent (discussed and approved in the faculty council) and depends on the fulfilment of indicators for teaching, research and development as regulated by the performance appraisal system. The performance ratings are directly linked to remuneration, culminating in annual appraisal interviews and salary negotiations. Despite the complicated system for performance appraisal, this has paid dividends over many years; still, it started to slow FE UT development above all in economic crisis conditions. The results of current study show that the shortcomings of the annual performance management system become amplified in these conditions and the academic staffs are more and more bothered by the complexity, administration and resource-intensity of the system (time-consuming nature).

The performance appraisal and pay system in use has motivated the academic staff to do more work, which has led to an increase in their workload. In the course of a study that mapped working time for FE UT academic staff, it was shown that they estimate their own work time as an average of 58 hours a week (taking into account all the activities related to the position). Such a workload causes frustration and has a negative effect on the quality of the work. Heavy teaching workload or pressure on increasing the number of publications keeps them from attaining the quality of work that they are capable of. Orientation to quantity has led to staff adapting to the performance indicators and in some cases manipulating them, which have strained relations between subunits and employees – Mingers, Willmott (2012) reached a similar conclusion. The existing academic staff performance appraisal and pay system motivates spending of financial resources, and does not encourage procuring of resources. Many teaching staff has focused on raising their own performance rating and increasing their remuneration, not on securing additional funding and developing their own abilities and their subunit – a change in this attitude is one of the most important tasks in development of the performance management system.

The opinions submitted in FE UT academic staff group discussions and interviews and in the short answer part of the survey forms regarding performance appraisal and pay system are similar on most issues. Academic staff believes that the performance appraisal system is necessary and important but that it is very detailed and cumbersome and needs to be simplified. Many academic staff feels that insufficient attention to quality is a problem, above all with regard to teaching work. Opinions vary in some cases regarding feedback from students. Thanks to regular feedback from students, which tends to be representative, most academic staff accepts the student ratings as personal feedback which is a good source of background information and can determine “problem” subjects and teachers. Even so, some of the academic

staff see use of student reviews as one component of the performance appraisal as posing a threat to quality of teaching. It is emphasized that drawing specific conclusions and implementing measures requires deeper analysis in each situation.

In addition to the abovementioned primary shortcomings, a number of conflicting opinions were also expressed: 1) the performance appraisal system is too detailed versus all activities and results are not sufficiently considered; 2) employees' low sense of job security versus the need for rapid changes. The conflicting opinions point on one hand to different interests and goals and on the other they signal frustration among some academic staff who considers the root of the problems to lie in the performance management system. Some of the academic staff accuses the performance management system of causing their workload to increase (at the same or less pay); generally they are justified in criticizing its shortcomings but fail to consider the global reasons behind it.

Salary committees were formed to develop the FE UT performance system and seven group discussions were held with these committees, moderated by the author. The first salary committee developed and proposed two alternative performance review systems, inter alia 1) modifications to the existing quantitative performance appraisal system; 2) a performance appraisal system based mainly on qualitative indicators was developed. The latter was used as the basis for developing a new model for the performance appraisal and remunerations of professors'. The following indicators were initially proposed for evaluating professors' performance: (1) the amount of teaching on the doctoral level, (2) defence of doctoral dissertations and master's theses supervised by the professor, (3) student ratings in all subjects taught over the last three years, (4) receiving research grants and (5) taking part in projects, (6) publishing in top-ranked journals, (7) Google Scholar H-index, (8) social visibility and (7) service to society.

It can be argued that the FE UT performance management easier system serves its purposes and it is adjusted and balanced depending on the problems that have arisen and based on annual priorities. Nevertheless, academic staff criticism of the performance appraisal and pay system being utilized has increased since the beginning of the economic crisis. The academic staff claim that they have already for many years been forced to do more work for the same or even less pay and this has also strained relations between employees. Some lecturers also decry the high teaching workload and insufficient motivation, which is also negatively impacted by the uneven distribution of academic workloads. More and more dissatisfaction is expressed with regard to the performance appraisal system; among other things the negative impact on internal motivation is stressed. It has been argued that performance appraisal plays too dominant role in management of FE UT, and it has weak

links to strategic-, programme- and quality management and personnel policies. The performance management system is oriented to quantity (versus quality) and the individual (versus team) and public disclosure of performance appraisals is not considered to be sufficient.

Academic staff has criticized the quantitative-focus of current performance appraisal system. Even though, when a qualitative-criteria-based performance appraisal system was proposed in the course of salary reform in 2013, many changed their opinion and once again supported the existing quantitative performance management system. The system was seen as a key guarantee for ensuring one's interests would be looked after, while qualitative evaluation was associated with subjective assessment, which in turn was seen as a threat in coping with changes. The paradoxes listed above were occasioned by the complexity of integrating the academic staff interests with the goals of the university structural unit, which are amplified by the major changes facing the subunits. To overcome them, first it would be necessary to develop long-term goals – setting such goals would allow staff to focus their activities on raising the quality of teaching and research, based on the main goals of the university.

Summary

In conditions of negative demographic situation and decreased availability of resources for higher education, the budgets of universities and their subunits are under strain. In order to continue providing high quality service to the society and provide sufficient support for economic policy of moving towards knowledge-intensive services and production, universities need to improve the usage of scarce resources. One way how universities have addressed this challenge is by making steps to improve the effectiveness of management. More specifically - adopting modern performance management systems into their management practices. Similar trends can be captured both in the University of Tartu and in the Tallinn University of Technology.

Using complex and detailed performance management systems, academic staff activities can be shaped and managed in a more robust way, albeit thereby restricting the freedom to pursue the activities that would trigger internal motivation. Those systems can ensure the external motivation of staff and therefore making sure that the assigned tasks are fulfilled as required. However, there are also downsides of those practices. Extensive use performance management tools like performance appraisal combined with pay-for-performance has started to slow the development of universities and their subunits. More specifically, these conditions have created excessive competition between academic staff that in turn results in reduced

cooperation. As a result, there is growing criticism and scepticism on whether these systems are suitable for use in academic context.

Performance management systems used in faculties of Economics of University of Tartu and Tallinn Technical University have some similarities. Both universities use profession-based performance appraisals that take place (depending on duration of work contract) in every 3 to 5 years. UT however has implemented also additional yearly appraisal system, where short-run work result (quantitative measures like number of articles published and teaching load to mention only some) are being evaluated. As a recent development, TU has modified the system by adding also qualitative element that takes into consideration elements of academic activities that are not quantifiable but are crucial in fulfil the mission of TU.

Quantitative component of performance appraisals of academic staff enables measurement of "visible" activities - teaching load (in contact hours) on different stages of study, number of research paper or dissertations mentored, number of articles published in high-value outlets etc. The effectiveness of research is also measurable also by the sums of research grants received. Quantitative component of appraisal offers solid base for performance management and helps to prioritize efforts and provide control over budgets and resource allocations. But his tends to be rather short-run tool that fails to provide solid support for long-run goals of organization. To fill the gap, introduction of qualitative aspect of appraisal can be the solution. It has been argued that having development in mind, qualitative component may be more precise and effective than quantitative approach, making it easier to promote cooperation, sharing of ideas and participation in policy-making.

Although the quantitative aspect (and its link to pay systems) has deep roots in performance management practices in universities, the opinions of staff over its effectiveness are not uniform. Supporters of quantitative measures of appraisal tend to be those, who have not exercised this approach themselves. Those who are sceptical emphasize the need to balance those (short-run) measures with more stable and long-run goals n order to ensure focus on constant improvement in the quality of both research and teaching even in conditions of scarce funding. Also, as the motivation to engage in knowledge intensive work is primarily intrinsic, the usage of quantitative measures in appraisal should be handled with care.

Still, performance management system is just one management instrument. In order to keep one component of the performance management system from dominating and exerting a one-sided influence on teaching and research, it is necessary to use other management instruments as well, to mention quality management tools as one possible option

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AKADEEMILISTE TÖÖTAJATE TÖÖSOORITUSE JUHTIMINE TARTU ÜLIKOOLI JA TALLINNA TEHNIKAÜLIKOOLI MAJANDUSTEADUSKONDADE NÄITEL

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Uuringu eesmärgiks on välja selgitada akadeemiliste töötajate töösoorituse juhtimise (sh hindamise ja töötasustamise) arengusuunad Tartu Ülikooli ja Tallinna Tehnikaülikooli majandusteaduskondade näitel. Selleks viiakse läbi Eesti kahe juhtiva avalik-õigusliku ülikooli majandusteaduskondade akadeemiliste töötajate töösoorituse (edaspidi TS) hindamise ja töötasustamise süsteemide alased uuringud. Uuringu objektiks on Tartu Ülikooli (edaspidi TÜ) ja Tallinna Tehnikaülikooli (edaspidi TTÜ) majandusteaduskondade (edaspidi MJ) akadeemiliste töötajate TS juhtimise süsteemid. Uuringu käigus määratakse kindlaks uuritavate ülikoolide võrreldavate allüksuste akadeemiliste töötajate TS hindamise ja töötasustamise süsteemide eripärad ja tehakse ettepanekud nende arendamiseks.

TS juhtimise all mõistetakse käesolevas uuringus akadeemiliste töötajate TS hindamist ja töötasustamist. Kuigi teaduskirjanduses on levinud ka laiemad TS juhtimise käsitlused (hõlmavad ka organisatsiooni arendamist, eestvedamist ja/või väärtuste juhtimist), uuritakse käesolevas töös akadeemiliste töötajate TS hindamise ja töötasustamise, sh tulemustasustamise aspekte ning nende koostoimet. TS juhtimise kui juhtimisinstrumendi põhikomponentideks on töötajate TS hindamine, tagasisidestamine ja arendamine organisatsiooni strateegilistest eesmärkidest lähtuvalt. Selle raames kogutakse ja edastatakse infot töötajate ja allüksuste (gruppide) tööprotsesside ja -tulemuste kohta, mis aitab luua infobaasi ka organisatsiooni juhtimisarvestuseks ja aruandluseks nii kvantitatiivsete kui ka kvalitatiivsete hinnangute raames, võimaldades siduda indiviidide ja gruppide tööalase tegevuse organisatsiooni strateegiliste eesmärkidega. TS juhtimine on ka juhtimiskontrolli osa, mille raames võib eristatakse kolme lahutamatu komponenti: sisend, tegevus (tööprotsessid) ja töötulemused.

TS juhtimise peamiseks komponendiks on TS hindamine (*performance appraisal*), mille raames hinnatakse töötajate töötulemusi, antakse tagasisidet ja arendatakse töötajaid. Töötajate TS hinnangud seotakse sageli ka nende töötasustamisega, mida nimetatakse tulemustasustamiseks (*pay for performance, performance-related pay*), mille eesmärgiks on tõsta töötajate motivatsiooni oma töö suhtes ja tagada paremad töötulemused. Paljud teadlased suhtuvad sellesse skeptiliselt (Herzberg 1968, Camerer, Hogarth 1999; Deci, Ryan 2000; Deming 2000 jt), paljud peavad seda aga organisatsiooni tulemuslikkuse tagamise oluliseks instrumendiks (Prendergast 1999; Laursen 2002; Atkinson et al. 2009; Gielen, Kerkhofs, Ours 2010 jt). Ka viimatinimetatud teadlaste uuringutest selgub, et tulemustasustamine on keeruline

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juhtimisinstrument ning sellega kaasnevad sageli negatiivsed kõrvalmõjud. Ühel meelel ollakse selles, et töötajate tulemustasustamist on otstarbekas rakendada siis, kui pingutuse ja tasu vahelised seosed on lihtsad ja kvantitatiivselt mõõdetavad, kvaliteedi tagamisel on tulemustasustamise võimalused aga piiratud.

TS juhtimist hakati 2000-ndatel ulatuslikumalt rakendama lisaks erasektorile ka avalikus sektoris nn uue haldusjuhtimise (*NPM*) kontseptsiooni raames, mis oli tingitud avaliku sektori organisatsioonide madalast efektiivsusest ja riigieelarvete pingestumisest. Kuigi avaliku sektori organisatsioonides on täheldatud võrreldes eraettevõtetega vähem positiivseid seoseid tulemustasustamise ja töötulemuste vahel (Gielen, Kerkhofs, Ours 2010), on uus haldusjuhtimine jätkuvalt aktuaalne ka käesoleval ajal. Näiteks 2/3 OECD liikmesriike rakendab avalikus sektoris tulemustasustamist ning peab seda efektiivseks juhtimisinstrumendiks (... 2005 Elari allikas?). *NPM* põhimõtete rakendamine on võimaldanud suurendada ka avaliku sektori organisatsioonide iseseisvust, juhtimisvabadust ja paindlikkust, detsentraliseerida juhtimist ja tõsta avalikustamist.

TS juhtimine on aktuaalne ka ülikoolide akadeemiliste töötajate juhtimisel ning selle rakendamisel on võimalik tugineda *NPM* kontseptsioonile. Ülikoolide eelarvete pingestumine ja nendevahelise konkurentsi teravnemise haridusturul on toonud kaasa vajaduse tõsta akadeemiliste üksuste ja indiviidide tulemuslikkust, milleks on samuti hakatud rakendama äriettevõtete juhtimisinstrumente, sh TS juhtimist. Ka akadeemiliste töötajate TS hindamise ja tulemustasustamise rakendamise otstarbekuse osas esineb nii negatiivset (Bogt, Scapens 2012; Sousa, Nijs, Hendriks 2010), kui ka positiivset suhtumist (Atkinson *et al.* 2009; Decramer, Smolders, Vanderstraeten 2013). Kui äriettevõtete tulemuslikkuse hindamisel on võimalik keskenduda selle objektiivsetele näitajatele (näiteks käibe ja kasumile), siis haridusastutuste kvalitatiivseid eesmärke on palju keerulisem usaldusväärsetl mõõta. TS hindamise kriitilised dilemmad ongi põhjustatud eelkõige keerukatest hindamisnäitajatest ja -süsteemidest ning mõõtmistulemuste ebapiisavast usaldusväärsest. Objektiivsetele ja kvantitatiivsetele näitajatele tugineda mõjub negatiivselt aga akadeemiliste allüksuste ja töötajate töö kvaliteedile. TS hindamine võimaldab küll tagada kvantitatiivsete näitajate täitmise ja ületamise, kuid sageli kvaliteedi hinnaga. Selle vältimiseks on vaja rakendada muid kvalitatiivsetel näitajatel põhinevaid juhtimisinstrumente, sh näiteks kvaliteedijuhtimise süsteeme.

Teooriale tuginedes töötati välja uurimismetoodika, milleks kasutatakse dokumentide analüüsi, ankeetküsitlust, akadeemiliste töötajate ja fookusintervjuusid ning osalevat vaatlust. Nimetatud süsteemide eripärade kindlaks määramiseks küsitleti 2012-2013 aastal TÜ ja TTÜ MJ-s kokku 82 akadeemilist töötajat ning intervjueriti 3 juhti ning viidi läbi 7 fokuseeritud grupiarutelu. Saadud tulemuste analüüsimiseks kasutatakse kirjeldavat statistikat.

Akadeemiliste töötajate TS (tulemuslikkust) hinnatakse vaadeldavates ülikoolides esmalt ametikohale valimise kaudu ning TÜ MJ-s täiendavalt aastaaruannete ning iga-aastaste detailsete TS hindamise süsteemide abil. Uuringus püütakse leida

vastused järgmistele uurimisküsimustele: Missuguseid akadeemiliste töötajate TS hindamise näitajaid ja meetodeid kasutatakse ning kuidas neisse suhtutakse? Kuidas töötatakse välja TS hindamismetoodika ja -näitajad ning mil määral osalevad selles akadeemilised töötajad? Missuguseid töötasustamise süsteeme rakendatakse ja kuidas need on seotud TS hindamisega? Uuringu tulemusena töötatakse välja soovitud üliskoolide akadeemiliste töötajate TS juhtimise arendamiseks.

TÜ ja TTÜ MJ akadeemiliste töötajate TS hindamine on korraldatud erineval viisil, sh oluliselt täpsemalt TÜ-s ja selle MJ-s, kus eesmärgilise juhtimise raames on koostatud arengukavad ja rakendatakse *BSC* meetodikat. *BSC* süsteemis peetakse arvestust ligi kahekümne näitaja osas, sh näiteks üliõpilaste arv ja konkursi tase erinevatel õppetasemetel, tipp-publikatsioonide arv, kaitstud doktoritööde arv, teadus- ja rakendusprojektide maht, üliõpilaste ja töötajate rahulolu jt.

TÜ MJ akadeemiliste töötajate töö on detailse hindamissüsteemi abil palju täpsemalt eesmärgistatud, sh nii õppe-, teadus- ja arendustöö osas. Nii TÜ MJ kui ka TTÜ MJ kasutatakse ametikohast (kvalifikatsioonist) lähtuvat akadeemiliste töötajate TS hindamise ja töötasustamise süsteemi. Põhipalkade määramine leiab esmalt aset töökohale valimise (või määramise) käigus, mil arvestatakse ametijuhendi nõuete täitmist, sh tuginetakse õppetöö kvaliteedi hindamisel ka üliõpilashinnangutele. TÜ MJ-s viiakse iga-aastaselt läbi ka akadeemiliste töötajate ametlik detailne hindamine (nn punktisüsteem), mille tulemuste alusel korrigeeritakse ka hinnatavate põhipalku.

Iga-aastane täiendav TS hindamine põhineb kvantitatiivsetel näitajatel, sh õppe- ja arendustöö osas möödunud aasta töötulemustel ning teadustöö osas viimase kolme aasta töötulemustel. Vaadeldav TS juhtimise süsteem on oluliseks juhtimisinstrumendiks, sh juhtimisarvestuse ja finantsjuhtimise aluseks ning seda on arendatud igal aastal koostöös töötajatega edasi. Õppetöö hindamisel lähtutakse eelkõige akadeemiliste töötajate juhendamisel kaitstud uurimistööde ja kontaktõppe mahtudest, mida korrigeeritakse olenevalt õppetasemest, õppevormist (töö nädalavahetustel), õppekeelest, üliõpilaste arvust ja töötaja kvalifikatsioonist lähtuvalt. Teadustöö puhul arvestatakse publikatsioonide arvu, mida korrigeeritakse olenevalt publikatsiooni avaldamise allikast, sooviga niimoodi hinnata teadustöö kvaliteeti. Publikatsioonid on rühmitatud ligi 30-sse gruppi, millede kaalude erinevus on kuuekümnelt kordne - kõige madalam hinnang antakse artiklile populaar-teaduslikus ajakirjas ja kõige kõrgem rahvusvahelises erialases kõrge *impact factor*’iga teadusajakirjas. Kuigi TS hindamise näitajate ja nende kaalude iga-aastane korrigeerimine võimaldab vähendada hindamissüsteemiga kohandumist ja juhendada paremini ülikooli eesmärkidest, on see probleemiks teadustöö suunamisel (vt ka Mingers, Willmott 2012).

TTÜ MJ ei rakendata akadeemiliste töötajate TS iga-aastast hindamist põhjusel, et seda peetakse liialt keeruliseks, subjektiivseks ja konflikte tekitavaks. Samuti on akadeemiliste töötajatega läbiviidavad hindamis- ja arenguveetlused vabatahtlikud ja juhuslikud ning olenevad allüksuse juhi personaalsest initsiatiivist. Ka üliõpilaste tagasiside küsitlused on väheesinduslikud ning teadus- ja õppetööga seonduvaid

probleeme arutatakse eelkõige mitteametlikus korras. Rakendatava süsteemi puuduseks on see, et töötajad taotlevad minimaalseid töökoormusi ning pole motiveeritud täiendavat tööd tegema. Väiksem töökoormus võimaldab tööaega kokku hoida ning selle arvelt näiteks ülikoolivälisete ettevõtetele tasulisi konsultatsioone ja koolitusi teha. Kuigi TTÜ MJ akadeemiliste töötajate põhipalgad on oluliselt kõrgemad TTÜ-s kehtestatud miinimumpalkadest vastavatel ametikohtadel, pole need piisavalt motiveerivad Tallinna ettevõtete palgatasemetega võrreldes.

Akadeemiliste töötajate TS hindamise detailne ja kvantitatiivne süsteem on TÜ MJ-s ennast paljude aastate jooksul õigustanud, kuid hakanud aasta-aastalt üha enam pidurdama teaduskonna arengut, samuti on hakanud akadeemilisi töötajaid üha enam häirima rakendatava TS hindamise süsteemi keerukus, administreerimine ja ressursimahukus (aeganõudvus). Osa töötajaid peab vaadeldavat süsteemi ka vaatamata laiapõhjalistele aruteludele ja demokraatlikule otsustusprotsessile ebaõiglaseks, koostööd takistavaks ja konflikte tekitavaks. Vaatamata intensiivsele kommunikatsioonile, info avalikustamisele ja osalevale juhtimisele (TS hindamise süsteemi arendamisel ja otsustamisel saavad osaleda kõik töötajad), on viimastel aastatel suurenenud rahulolematuse TS juhtimise suhtes.

Näiteks on vähenenud TÜ MJ akadeemiliste töötajate toetus kvantitatiivse punkti-süsteemi arendamisele (keskmine hinnang 2007 ja 2012 aastal vastavalt 3,2 ja 2,2 palli neljapallisel skaalal). Nimetatud näitaja on ka TÜ MJ-s oluliselt madalam võrreldes TTÜ MJ vastava näitajaga (keskmised hinnangud 2012 aastal vastavalt 2,2 ja 3,3). Samuti on see professioni erinev – kõige negatiivsemalt suhtuvad kvantitatiivsesse TS hindamise süsteemi teadurid ja vanemteadurid, kes soovivad rakendada ametikohast lähtuvat klassikalist TS hindamise ja töötasustamise süsteemi.

Akadeemiliste töötajate grupiaruteludes, intervjuudes ja ankeetküsitluse vabades vastustes esitatud arvamused TS hindamise ja töötasustamise kohta on paljudes küsimustes sarnased ning üldjuhul arvatakse, et TS hindamise täiendava ja detailse süsteemi rakendamine on vajalik ja oluline. Tänu regulaarsele ja valdavalt esinduslikule üliõpilaste tagasisidele, aktsepteerib enamus TÜ MJ akadeemilisi töötajaid ka üliõpilashinnanguid kui personaalset tagasisidet, mis võimaldab saada taustainfot ning välja selgitada nn probleemseid ained ja õppejõud. Samas rõhutatakse, et konkreetsete järelduste tegemine ja meetmete rakendamine eeldab iga olukorra sügavamat analüüsi. Samuti selgus, et õppetöö iga-aastast hindamist peetakse liialt lühikeseks perioodiks ning see peaks olema pikem. Arvatakse ka, et TS hindamisel on keeruline mõõta kvalitatiivsete eesmärkide täitmist, mis võimaldab töötajatel põhieesmärkidest kõrvale kalduda.

Lisaks eespool toodule avaldusid ka mitmed vastandlikud arvamused: 1) TS hindamise süsteem on liialt detailne *versus* kõiki tegevusi ja tulemusi ei arvestata piisaval määral; 2) töötajate madal kindlusetunne tuleviku ees *versus* kiirete muutuste vajadus. Vastandlikud arvamused viitavad ühelt poolt erinevatele huvidele ja eesmärkidele ning teiselt poolt akadeemiliste töötajate ülepingele ja frustratsioonile. Osa akadeemilisi töötajaid süüdistab oma koormuste suurenemises (sama või

väheneva töötasu juures) rakendatavat TS juhtimise süsteemi, kritiseerides selle puudusi üldjuhul õigustatult, kuid jättes piisava tähelepanuta tegelikud globaalsed põhjused.

TÜ MJ TS juhtimise süsteemi arendamiseks viidi läbi seitse grupiarutelu ning nende raames töötati välja kaks alternatiivset TS hindamise süsteemi: 1) arendati edasi senist kvantitatiivset TS hindamise süsteemi, 2) töötati välja kvalitatiivsetel näitajatel põhinev märksa lihtsam TS hindamise süsteem. Viimane võeti aluseks professorite TS hindamise ja töötasustamise süsteemi väljatöötamisel, milles tasakaalustati objektiivselt hinnatavad kvantitatiivsed näitajad subjektiivselt hinnatavate kvalitatiivsete näitajatega, sh näiteks: õppetöö maht doktoriõppes, professori juhendamisel kaitstud doktori- ja magistritööde arv, üliõpilashinnangute tulemused kõigis õpetatavates ainetes viimasel kolmel aastal, teadusprojektide saamine ja neis osalemine, tipppublikatsioonide avaldamine ja Google-Scholar H-indeks, ühiskondlik nähtavus ja ühiskonna teenimine. Nimetatud süsteemi eeskujul plaaniti välja töötada TS hindamise süsteemid ka akadeemiliste töötajate teistele gruppidele, mis ei saanud aga töötajate heakskiitu. Paljud töötajad tunnetasid uues kavandatavas TS juhtimise süsteemis ohtu oma huvidele, samuti ei peetud usaldusväärseks subjektiivset hindamist.

Eespool toodud vastuolud on tingitud akadeemiliste töötajate huvide ning ülikooli ja allüksuste eesmärkide ühildamise keerukusest, mida pingestavad eelseisvad suured muudatused. Nende ületamiseks oleks vaja välja töötada ja kooskõlastada pikaajalised eesmärgid, millest juhendumine võimaldab töötajatel fookuseerida oma tegevust õppe- ja teadustöö kvaliteedi tõstmise suunas, lähtudes ülikooli põhieesmärkidest. Rakendatavaid TS hindamissüsteeme on vaja edasi arendada ülikoolide arengust ja prioriteetidest lähtuvalt, sh võiks võtta kasutusele vähem kuid enam kvaliteedile orienteeritud näitajaid, sh näiteks tipp-publikatsioonide avaldamise allikate mõju-faktori ja teadlaste mõjukuse näitajad, noorte järelkasvu, lõpetajate konkurentsivõime tööturul jt, mis iseloomustavad senisest enam ülikoolide ja nende allüksuste ning akadeemiliste töötajate töö kvaliteeti ja arengut.

Keerukate ja detailsete TS hindamise süsteemide abil on võimalik suunata ja kontrollida akadeemiliste töötajate tegevust, piirates aga sellega vabadust teha seda, mis tagaks sisemise motivatsiooni. Sel teel on võimalik tagada töötajate väline motivatsioon ja püstitatud ülesannete nõuetekohane täitmine, mis pidurdab aga loovust ja innovatsiooni. Keerukates TS juhtimise süsteemides hakkavad paratamatult domineerima kvantitatiivsed näitajad ning võimaldavad juhtidel eemalduda sisulisest juhtimisest. TS juhtimise süsteem on vaid üks juhtimisinstrument ning selleks, et vältida TS juhtimise süsteemi domineerimist ja ühekülgselt mõju õppe- ja teadustegevusele, on vaja rakendada ka muid juhtimisinstrumente, sh kvaliteedi-juhtimist.