

## Undergraduate Researchers: Is a career in academia right for you?



Through your undergraduate research involvement, you get to work with a community of people who share your academic interests and passions.

You may find yourself considering the idea of advanced studies and a career in academia – but is it a fit for you? Take advantage of your position as an undergraduate researcher to investigate this question further.

Below are some general characteristics of an academic career.

- Select (x) how you feel about each characteristic, with 1 = very unappealing and 5 = very appealing. At the end, total your ratings in each column.
- If you have more in the "very unappealing" and "somewhat unappealing" columns than in the "somewhat appealing" and "very appealing" columns, you may want to consider career options outside of the academic work environment.
- If academia does seem like a potential option for you, make sure you take initiative and get to know people in your department: talk with graduate students and postdoctoral fellows, attend seminars and lectures, join student groups and demonstrate interest and critical thinking to your professors during class time. This helps you become socialized into your discipline, and develop professional networks and relationships with potential supervisors.

| Characteristics   |    | Ratings |   |   |     |  |  |  |
|---|----|---------|---|---|-----|--|--|--|
| Nature of the work  | 18 | 2       | 3 | 4 | 5 ◎ |  |  |  |
| Preparing lectures, group discussions, laboratory experiments, and          |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| the like  |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Delivering lectures, leading group discussions and laboratory               |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| experiments, and the like   |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Conducting research in your field of specialization                         |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Writing up and publishing the results of your research                      |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Presenting the results of your research to colleagues                       |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Preparing, administering and grading examinations, assignments,             |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| papers and reports  |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Supervising students' research activities and other projects                |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Additional service; for example, academic committees, student               |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| advising, administrative functions  |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Working conditions  | 18 | 2       | 3 | 4 | 5 ☺ |  |  |  |
| Workload – generally very demanding, can vary from year to year             |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Hours of work – weekdays, evenings and weekends, as required to             |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| prepare teaching materials, teach, conduct research, etc                    |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Indoors, primarily  |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Sedentary, primarily  |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Skills and qualities  | 18 | 2       | 3 | 4 | 5 ☺ |  |  |  |
| Commitment and passion for learning   |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Desire to share knowledge   |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |
| Ability to analyze, interpret and understand vast quantities of information |    |         |   |   |     |  |  |  |

| Ability to present complex, in-depth information to students  |    |   |   |   |     |
|---|----|---|---|---|-----|
| Ability to work well under pressure and heavy work demands  |    |   |   |   |     |
| Ability to handle criticism   |    |   |   |   |     |
| Self-motivation   |    |   |   |   |     |
| Self-discipline   |    |   |   |   |     |
| Intellectual curiosity  |    |   |   |   |     |
| Ability to work well with others and independently  |    |   |   |   |     |
| Excellent communication skills (written and oral)   |    |   |   |   |     |
| Strong problem-solving abilities  |    |   |   |   |     |
| Challenges  | 18 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 ◎ |
| Need to stay current in your field of specialization - requires a great deal of reading, attending conferences, and the like      |    |   |   |   |     |
| Need to be innovative and contribute to your field of specialization  |    |   |   |   |     |
| Need to attract funding for research activities   |    |   |   |   |     |
| Pressure to publish   |    |   |   |   |     |
| Competition - obtaining a permanent position may require moving   |    |   |   |   |     |
| from institution to institution initially   |    |   |   |   |     |
| Other   | 18 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 ☺ |
| Standard career progression: lecturer, assistant professor, associate professor, professor  |    |   |   |   |     |
| High pay, especially in senior university positions, relative to the rest of the labour force; no maximum for full professorships |    |   |   |   |     |
| Prestige and respect  |    |   |   |   |     |
| Attractive benefits package   |    |   |   |   |     |
| Opportunities for sabbaticals to undertake research activities and present/publish findings                                       |    |   |   |   |     |
| Academic freedom – choose your own research projects and work   |    |   |   |   |     |
| at your own pace  |    |   |   |   |     |
| Total   |    |   |   |   |     |