THE 2016 INSIDE HIGHER ED SURVEY OF

College and University Chief Academic Officers

A study by Gallup® and Inside Higher Ed

SCOTT JASCHIK & DOUG LEDERMAN EDITORS, INSIDE HIGHER ED



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FOREWORD

Inside Higher Ed's fifth annual survey of college and university provosts and chief academic officers (CAOs) aims to understand how these leaders perceive and address the challenges facing higher education institutions in the U.S.

This study addresses the following questions:

- How do provosts assess the "academic health" of their institutions?
- How do CAOs assess the state of liberal arts education, and what do they foresee for its future?
- What do chief academic officers think of "trigger warnings" alerting students to potentially sensitive content in course assignments?
- Do provosts/CAOs consider massive open online course (MOOC) degree programs at well-known institutions high-quality education? Do these MOOCs represent increased competition for existing programs?
- Do CAOs consider academic fraud common in big-time athletic programs?
- Are institutions awarding academic credit based on demonstrated competence? How many schools are exploring this type of initiative?
- Have CAOs seen improvements in their institution's financial outlook, and what cost-cutting practices do they see their institution considering over the next year?



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SNAPSHOT OF FINDINGS

- CAOs are more likely to agree (49 percent) than disagree (26 percent) that liberal arts education in the U.S. is in decline. The majority, 55 percent, expect to see a decrease in the number of liberal arts institutions in the next five years.
- Chief academic officers disagree with the notions that liberal arts education has become too divorced from the
 career needs of students and that liberal arts faculty members are not interested in the desire of parents and
 students for career preparation.
- Two-thirds of provosts (65 percent) agree that many politicians, presidents and boards are increasingly unsympathetic to liberal arts education.
- CAOs are divided on the usefulness of trigger warnings in college courses: 35 percent agree they are useful, and 33 percent disagree. Most disagree that colleges should require instructors to use them.
- The majority of chief academic officers, 58 percent, agree that trigger warnings are part of a trend on campuses to shield students from things that might make them uncomfortable. While about 8 in 10 provosts (79 percent) indicate that they favor awarding academic credits based on demonstrated competency, barely half (54 percent) indicate that their institution currently awards academic credits based on competency. Only about a third of those working at colleges not offering such programs indicate that their institution is exploring competency-based credits.
- Provosts still express skepticism about the quality of instruction that massive open online courses (MOOCs)
 offer, even those offered at well-known institutions like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Arizona
 State University. More CAOs agree (47 percent) than disagree (29 percent) that if the MOOC model succeeds at
 those institutions, it could represent serious competition to many existing programs at other colleges.
- Six in 10 chief academic officers agree academic fraud is common at institutions with big-time athletic programs. However, CAOs are overwhelmingly confident in the academic integrity of athletic programs at their own colleges and universities.
- Two-thirds of CAOs agree that tenure for faculty members remains important and viable at their institution, and
 the same percentage does not anticipate their institution's reliance on tenure to change. Six in 10 chief academic officers favor long-term contracts for instructors as an alternative to tenure.
- The majority of CAOs, 52 percent, believe their institution is "very effective" at preparing students for the world of work, with an additional 46 percent saying it is "somewhat effective."
- CAOs are confident in the academic health of their institutions, with more than eight in 10 (84 percent) rating their college's academic health as excellent or good.
- CAOs are divided as to whether their institution's financial situation has improved in the last year: 42 percent
 agree it has, and 40 percent disagree. Half disagree that the 2008 economic downturn is effectively over at their
 institution.
- More than half of CAOs (57 percent) strongly agree that financial concerns are prevalent in their respective institution's discussions about launching new academic programs.
- Many CAOs (65 percent) indicate that their institution is reallocating funds to support academic programs rather than finding new revenues to support them.

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METHODOLOGY

The following report presents findings from a quantitative survey research study Gallup conducted on behalf of *Inside Higher Ed.* The objective of the study was to learn the practices and perceptions of college and university CAOs and provosts related to finances, academics, strategies and policies.

Gallup sent invitations via email to 2,352 CAOs and provosts, with regular reminders sent throughout the Nov. 3-Dec. 2, 2015, field period. Gallup collected 539 completed Web surveys, yielding a 23 percent response rate. As an incentive for participation, Gallup offered respondents a chance to win one of multiple \$100 gift card prizes. Respondents represent 250 public institutions, 253 private institutions and 27 institutions from the for-profit sector.

	Total Participation by Sector											
	All Institutions by Sector				Public				Private Nonprofit			
	All	Public	Private Non- profit	For- Profit	Doctoral	Master's	Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Masters	Bacc.	Assoc.	
Total Number	539	250	253	27*	46	53	25	114	109	114	4*	

^{*}Data are not reported as a result of small sample size.

Note: The total sample size includes nine institutions that Gallup could not categorize as public, private or for-profit because of missing sample information. Gallup could not categorize 12 public institutions and 26 private institutions more specifically by highest degree offering because of missing sample information.

Gallup determined sector groupings based on the 2010 Carnegie Classification code for institutions and did not report data for some sectors because of low sample sizes.

Gallup education consultants developed the questionnaire in collaboration with Scott Jaschik and Doug Lederman of *Inside Higher Ed.* The sample did not include specialty colleges, namely Bible colleges and seminaries with a Carnegie Classification code of 24, and institutions with enrollment fewer than 500 students. Each institution is represented only once in the sample.

The survey is an attempted census of all CAOs and provosts using the most comprehensive sample information available. Gallup statistically weighted data to correct for nonresponse, matching the obtained sample to targets for all U.S. colleges and universities from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System database. Gallup weighted the sample based on institutional control (public or private nonprofit), four-year or two-year degree offerings, student enrollment and region of the country. The weighted sample results, thus, represent the views of CAOs and provosts at colleges nationwide.

The following sections present the findings of the survey. In some cases, reported frequencies may not add up to 100 percent as a result of rounding. The results do not include "don't know" and "refused" responses.

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ACADEMIC HEALTH

Provosts and CAOs across all types of schools generally feel confident in the "academic health" of their institution. Only about 1 percent of provosts assessed the academic health of their institution as "failing" or "poor," with 15 percent calling it "fair." More than 8 in 10 describe their institution's academic health in positive terms, including 30% who say "excellent" and 54 percent who say "good." In prior years' studies, CAOs have had similarly positive assessments of their institution's academic health.

How wo	How would you assess the "academic health" of your institution (the academic quality of the education your institution provides) as of fall 2015?												
		All Institutions by S	Sector			Private No	nprofit						
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.					
% Excellent	30	27	33	53	33	22	32	30					
% Good	54	57	52	40	61	57	55	55					
% Fair	15	15	14	7	5	20	12	14					
% Poor	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1					
% Failing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0					

THE STATE OF LIBERAL ARTS EDUCATION

There is a long-held belief on college campuses that students benefit from the broad exposure to various subjects that a liberal arts education provides. In addition, proponents of liberal arts education see it as helping students develop effective communication and critical thinking skills. At the same time, employers and prospective employees might place a greater value on students learning skills that they can easily translate to specific roles in a company over receiving a well-rounded liberal arts education. CAOs are aware of some of the criticisms of liberal arts education, but they still value it highly.

Specifically, 92 percent of CAOs agree and 66 percent strongly agree that liberal arts education is central to undergraduate education, even in professional programs.

By 50 percent to 33 percent, respectively, provosts disagree rather than agree that liberal arts education has become too divorced from the career needs of students and graduates. Disagreement is especially high -- 69 percent—among academic officers at private baccalaureate colleges.

CAOs also reject the notion that liberal arts faculty members are not interested in the desire of parents and students for career preparation in college.

Two-thirds of chief academic officers agree that politicians, presidents and boards are increasingly unsympathetic to the liberal arts model. Moreover, 51 percent agree they have felt pressure from their president, board or donors to focus on education with a clear focus on career training. Thirty percent disagree that they have felt such pressure.

Despite their own positive views of liberal arts education, CAOs are not optimistic about its health and future. Forty-nine percent agree that liberal arts education is in decline, nearly double the 26 percent who disagree. And the majority of CAOs, 55 percent, believe that the number of liberal arts colleges will decline significantly in the next five years.

Tables related to these results can be found on the following page.

The following are about liberal arts education. Using a 5-point scale, where 5 means strongly agree and 1 means strongly disagree, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

	All Ins	stitutions by	Sector		Public		Private N	lonprofit
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.
Liberal arts educa	tion is centr	al to undergra	aduate educat	ion, even in pr	ofessional pro	grams.		
%5 Strongly agree	66	60	77	78	81	50	82	79
%4	26	32	17	20	16	39	15	18
%3	4	3	3	2	3	4	3	3
%2	4	5	3	0	0	6	1	1
%1 Strongly disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberal arts education l	has become too	divorced from the	he career needs of	students and gra	duates.			
%5 Strongly agree	8	7	9	2	2	10	7	5
%4	25	30	20	22	29	33	22	21
%3	17	19	12	19	17	18	17	5
%2	32	30	34	43	37	26	33	40
%1 Strongly disagree	18	14	25	14	15	12	21	29
Liberal arts faculty are	not sufficiently	interested in the	desire of parents	and students for c	areer preparation.			
%5 Strongly agree	6	6	7	10	3	7	5	6
%4	27	30	22	30	30	32	27	20
%3	18	14	23	23	13	14	19	24
%2	34	35	33	27	36	34	31	34
%1 Strongly disagree	14	15	14	10	17	13	17	16
Politicians, presidents	and boards are	increasingly unsy	ympathetic to libe	al arts education.				
%5 Strongly agree	26	25	29	30	17	28	30	28
%4	39	42	37	41	43	43	37	40
%3	19	20	20	13	24	18	20	20
%2	14	12	13	15	17	10	13	12
%1 Strongly disagree	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	0

	All Ins	titutions by	Sector		Public		Private N	lonprofit				
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.				
I feel pressure from	I feel pressure from my president, board or donors to focus on academic programs that have a clear orientation toward careers.											
%5 Strongly agree	19	18	18	12	7	23	19	15				
%4	32	38	27	30	41	36	28	24				
%3	19	16	21	25	15	15	17	24				
%2	18	18	19	21	21	17	22	25				
%1 Strongly disagree	12	11	14	14	17	9	14	12				
Liberal arts educati	on in all types of	institutions in t	ne U.S. is in decli	ne.			-					
%5 Strongly agree	11	9	13	6	2	12	15	11				
%4	38	41	36	34	33	46	37	28				
%3	26	22	28	30	22	20	29	33				
%2	22	25	19	25	39	19	15	22				
%1 Strongly disagree	4	3	5	6	4	3	4	6				
I expect to see the r	number of libera	l arts colleges de	ecline significant	ly over the next five	years.							
%5 Strongly agree	15	14	17	11	5	17	14	12				
%4	40	39	40	43	33	41	47	34				
%3	26	28	24	25	38	26	25	31				
%2	16	16	17	19	20	13	13	20				
%1 Strongly disagree	2	4	2	2	4	3	1	3				

CAOs split roughly evenly when asked whether they consider their own college to be a liberal arts institution, with 46 percent saying yes and 54 percent no. Those who identify their college or university as a liberal arts institution are more supportive of that model of instruction, with 95 percent agreeing and 78 percent strongly agreeing that it is central to undergraduate education. But so too are CAOs at non-liberal arts institutions, where 89 percent agree, 56 percent strongly so.

Far fewer CAOs at liberal arts institutions (39 percent) agree they have felt pressure to emphasize instruction with a clear career orientation than is true of academic leaders at non-liberal arts institutions (61 percent), as seen on the following page.

	Liberal Arts Institution	Non- Liberal Arts Institution
Liberal arts education is	central to undergraduate education, even in professional programs.	
%5 Strongly agree	78	56
%4	17	33
%3	3	4
%2	2	7
%1 Strongly disagree	0	0
Liberal arts education ha	s become too divorced from the career needs of students and gradu	ates.
%5 Strongly agree	6	10
%4	21	28
%3	14	19
%2	33	31
%1 Strongly disagree	25	12
Liberal arts faculty are no	ot sufficiently interested in the desire of parents and students for care	eer preparation.
%5 Strongly agree	5	7
%4	28	26
%3	18	19
%2	31	38
%1 Strongly disagree	18	10

	Liberal Arts Institution	Non- Liberal Arts Institution								
Politicians, presidents a	nd boards are increasingly unsympathetic to liberal arts education.									
%5 Strongly agree	29	23								
%4	39	39								
%3	17	21								
%2	14	15								
%1 Strongly disagree	0	2								
I feel pressure from my	I feel pressure from my president, board or donors to focus on academic programs that have a clear orientation toward careers.									
%5 Strongly agree	13	24								
%4	26	37								
%3	24	14								
%2	21	16								
%1 Strongly disagree	15	9								
Liberal arts education in	all types of institutions in the U.S. is in decline.									
%5 Strongly agree	10	11								
%4	34	41								
%3	28	25								
%2	23	21								
%1 Strongly disagree	5	2								
I expect to see the number	per of liberal arts colleges decline significantly over the next five years	S.								
%5 Strongly agree	14	16								
%4	36	44								
%3	28	25								
%2	20	13								
%1 Strongly disagree	2	2								

From a broader perspective, a separate question in the survey underscores the potential tension between a liberal arts education and the goal of helping students find work after school. Eighty-two percent of CAOs agree that their institution is increasing attention on the ability of their degree programs to help students get a good job, with 34 percent strongly agreeing with this statement.

Again, using	a 5-point sca		means stror of agreemen				sagree, pleas	e indicate
	All Ins	titutions by	Sector	Public			Private Nonprofit	
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/	Assoc.	Doctoral/	Bacc.

	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.			
My institution is increa	My institution is increasing attention on the ability of our degree programs to help students get a good job.										
%5 Strongly agree	34	34	32	20	19	42	30	34			
%4	48	50	48	65	54	47	46	49			
%3	15	15	14	15	26	8	20	12			
%2	2	2	4	0	1	3	1	4			
%1 Strongly disagree	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	1			

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TRIGGER WARNINGS

Some college instructors have started including "trigger warnings" on course syllabi to alert students that certain course content could be upsetting to students based on their background or past experiences. Academic officers are divided in their views of trigger warnings: 35 percent agree they are a useful tool for professors to use, 33 percent disagree, and 32 percent choose a neutral response. CAOs at public four-year institutions tend to disagree that trigger warnings are useful, and those at public two-year institutions agree they are useful.

CAOs are also divided as to whether students who respond to trigger warnings should be offered alternative assignments with no consequence for their grade. A total of 35 percent agree they should be offered such opportunities, while 42 percent disagree.

On other aspects of trigger warnings, CAOs show much more consensus, as seen on the following pages:

- Sixty-eight percent disagree that colleges should require professors to use trigger warnings.
- Seventy-two percent agree that trigger warnings discourage students from encountering important works of literature or art.
- Fifty-eight percent agree that trigger warnings are part of a trend on campuses to shield students from things that may make them uncomfortable.

CAOs from public doctoral-level institutions are the least supportive of trigger warnings. Eighty-seven percent from this group agree that trigger warnings discourage students from encountering important works of art, 81 percent agree those warnings are part of a trend of colleges going too far to protect students from things that could make them uncomfortable, and 61 percent disagree that students should be offered alternative assignments.

TRIGGER WARNINGS (cont.)

As you may know, some faculty have advocated the use of "trigger warnings" in class or on syllabi to let students know that some works of literature, film or art studied in the course may upset students because of their background or personal experiences.

Using a 5-point scale, where 5 means strongly agree and 1 means strongly disagree, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

	All Ins	titutions by	Sector		Public		Private Nonprofit		
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.	
Trigger warnings are a u	useful tool for fac	ulty members to u	se.						
%5 Strongly agree	5	5	4	3	2	7	3	3	
%4	30	31	30	23	28	31	25	35	
%3	32	33	32	30	34	33	24	33	
%2	19	19	20	30	26	16	32	16	
%1 Strongly disagree	14	12	15	15	10	13	16	14	
Students should be offeresponse to a trigger wa		signments, with n	o consequence for	their grade, if th	ey express conce	rn about comple	eting an assigned	work in	
%5 Strongly agree	12	13	10	4	4	18	4	11	
%4	23	23	26	19	23	26	18	34	
%3	22	19	25	16	17	18	30	24	
%2	27	30	25	44	44	24	33	20	
%1 Strongly disagree	15	15	14	17	11	15	15	11	
Colleges should require	professors to use	e trigger warnings.	-						
%5 Strongly agree	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	
%4	9	8	9	11	4	9	9	11	
%3	20	19	20	11	17	21	14	17	
%2	31	36	28	42	41	32	29	29	
%1 Strongly disagree	37	36	40	34	37	36	47	40	

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TRIGGER WARNINGS (cont.)

	All Ins	stitutions by	Sector		Public		Private N	lonprofit
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.
Trigger warnings may di	iscourage students	s from encounterir	ig important works	of literature or a	rt.			
%5 Strongly agree	31	27	35	44	29	24	38	34
%4	41	46	37	43	46	45	40	37
%3	15	16	14	7	13	19	7	16
%2	12	10	12	4	7	12	13	10
%1 Strongly disagree	2	2	2	3	6	1	1	4
Trigger warnings are pa	rt of a trend of coll	leges going too far	to protect student	ts from things tha	at may make then	n uncomfortable		
%5 Strongly agree	26	25	25	29	21	27	33	21
%4	32	33	32	52	34	29	38	29
%3	22	23	22	13	30	23	11	29
%2	17	16	19	7	9	19	13	20
%1 Strongly disagree	3	3	3	0	5	2	5	1

SPREAD OF MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSES

Prior *Inside Higher Ed* surveys have found college professors and other college officials skeptical of the quality of various forms of online instruction. But more and more respected institutions are adopting some form of online instruction, including Arizona State University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These institutions recently began offering degree programs that offer some instruction through massive open online courses, or MOOCs.

These affiliations, however, are not enough to overcome skepticism toward the online model of instruction. Forty-seven percent of CAOs disagree that these programs will provide high-quality education to students; only 12 percent agree. Additionally, 73 percent of CAOs agree that accreditors should conduct separate reviews of these programs.

CAOs are inclined to believe that if those programs succeed, it will represent serious competition to existing programs at many colleges. Forty-seven percent agree with this statement, while 29 percent disagree.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Arizona State are two institutions who have recently started degree programs in which some credit will be earned — at greatly reduced cost — through massive open online courses (MOOCs) or MOOC-like instruction.

Using a 5-point scale, where 5 means strongly agree and 1 means strongly disagree, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

	of agreement with the following statements.											
	All Ins	titutions by	Sector		Public		Private N	lonprofit				
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.				
These programs will pro	These programs will provide high-quality education to students.											
%5 Strongly agree	2	1	3	0	3	0	1	2				
%4	10	13	9	13	13	14	11	8				
%3	40	43	37	49	34	43	39	32				
%2	32	29	33	32	37	27	32	35				
%1 Strongly disagree	15	14	18	6	13	16	18	23				
Accreditors should con	duct separate rev	iews of these pro	grams.									
%5 Strongly agree	44	41	50	46	40	42	46	52				
%4	29	28	27	33	25	30	32	22				
%3	10	8	11	6	12	5	9	15				
%2	11	16	7	12	18	14	8	7				
%1 Strongly disagree	5	7	4	4	5	8	4	4				
If these programs succ	eed, they will repr	esent serious cor	npetition to many	existing progran	ns at other college	es.						
%5 Strongly agree	14	14	14	12	7	18	13	16				
%4	33	28	34	22	33	28	32	27				
%3	24	28	22	29	24	28	23	24				
%2	25	25	25	30	30	22	26	30				
%1 Strongly disagree	4	5	5	7	6	4	7	3				

ACADEMIC FRAUD IN ATHLETICS PROGRAMS

In recent years, investigators have discovered academic fraud in sports departments at several universities. Six in 10 CAOs agree that fraud is common at institutions with big-time sports programs; only 14 percent disagree. Provosts at private institutions (67 percent) are more likely than those at public institutions (52 percent) to believe such fraud is common. Just 27 percent of CAOs at public doctoral institutions believe academic fraud is common in athletic programs.

However, CAOs are not likely to believe that academic fraud is common among athletes at their own institution. Eighty-four percent agree and 55 percent agree strongly that they are confident in the academic integrity of sports programs at their own college. Private college CAOs are more likely to strongly agree (62 percent) than are their public university peers (50 percent).

CAOs at institutions that have high-profile athletic programs — defined as those competing in NCAA Division I basketball — are less likely to believe academic fraud among athletes is common than those at colleges without high-profile athletics. Whereas 41 percent of CAOs at colleges with a Division I basketball program agree that academic fraud is common at institutions that play big-time sports, 63 percent of provosts whose colleges do not compete at that level say the same. Confidence in the integrity of the academics among athletes at one's own institution is similar for CAOs regardless of whether their institution has big-time athletics.

As you may know, recently there have been academic scandals at some universities involving athletes, including no-show courses, athletes having course work done for them, and coaches pressuring instructors over grades.

Using a 5-point scale, where 5 means strongly agree and 1 means strongly disagree, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

	Δ	All Institutions by S	Sector		Public				
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.	
Academic fra	iud is commoi	n at colleges and universit	ies with big-time ath	letic programs.					
%5 Strongly agree	22	17	28	7	15	18	22	29	
%4	39	35	39	20	27	40	49	32	
%3	25	29	21	37	45	25	18	27	
%2	13	17	10	30	13	17	10	11	
%1 Strongly disagree	1	1	1	6	0	1	0	1	
I am confider	nt in the acade	emic integrity of athletic p	rograms at my colleg	e.					
%5 Strongly agree	55	50	62	57	48	48	62	63	
%4	29	35	23	34	37	33	27	22	
%3	11	10	9	4	15	10	7	10	
%2	4	5	3	4	0	8	3	4	
%1 Strongly disagree	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	

FACULTY AND TENURE

Although most CAOs say their institution commonly relies on nontenure-track faculty members for instruction, they largely see the tenure system as being secure.

Three-quarters of chief academic officers say their institution relies significantly on the use of nontenure-track instructors to teach courses. The percentage reporting the use of nontenure-track professors ranges from a low of 54 percent for those at private baccalaureate colleges to 87 percent of those at public community colleges.

Even so, two-thirds of provosts say tenure for faculty members remains important and viable at their institution, including 38 percent who strongly agree with the statement. CAOs at community colleges are much less likely to agree, with just over half doing so, compared with about 9 in 10 at public four-year colleges and three-quarters at private four-year colleges.

CAOs expect little change in their institution's reliance on tenure moving forward, with 65 percent believing they will be just as reliant on tenure in the future, 27 percent believing they will be more reliant on it, and 8 percent predicting their institution will rely less on tenure.

As you may know, recently there have been academic scandals at some universities involving athletes, including no-show courses, athletes having course work done for them, and coaches pressuring instructors over grades.

Using a 5-point scale, where 5 means strongly agree and 1 means strongly disagree, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

		or agreer	of agreement with the following statements.												
	All Ins	All Institutions by Sector			Public		Private N	Vonprofit							
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.							
Does your institution rely significantly on nontenure-track faculty members for instruction?															
% Yes	75	78	69	78	60	87	75	54							
% No	25	22	31	22	40	13	25	46							
Tenure remains important ar	Tenure remains important and viable at my institution.														
%5 Strongly agree	38	36	42	66	50	23	36	51							
%4	29	33	27	26	45	29	39	24							
%3	12	9	15	8	4	12	15	13							
%2	9	12	6	0	1	18	5	2							
%1 Strongly disagree	12	11	11	0	0	18	5	11							
In the future, do you anticipa for instruction?	te that your insti	tution will becon	ne more reliant, le	ess reliant or wil	l it be about as re	eliant as it is tod	ay on nontenure-t	rack instructors							
% Less reliant on nontenure-track faculty	8	6	11	6	6	5	10	10							
% As reliant as it is today on nonteure-track faculty	65	62	67	62	67	62	59	72							
% More reliant on nontenure-track faculty	27	32	22	32	27	33	31	18							

FACULTY AND TENURE (cont.)

One potential alternative to the lifetime guarantee of employment that tenure provides is to give faculty members a series of long-term contracts. Six in 10 CAOs favor such a system, while 39 percent oppose it. Those working at public four-year colleges tend to oppose the plan, while those overseeing academics at two-year institutions mostly favor it. CAOs at private baccalaureate institutions also tilt toward opposing long-term contracts in place of tenure.

Do you favor or oppose a system of long-term contracts over the existing tenure system in higher education?										
	All Institutions by Sector Public Private Nonprofit									
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.			
% Favor	61	59	60	41	34	71	71	44		
% Oppose	39	41	40	59	66	29	29	56		

FACULTY AND TENURE (cont.)

Most chief academic officers dispute the notion that accomplished researchers who are ineffective teachers can gain tenure at their institution. Eighty-six percent disagree, including 65 percent who strongly disagree. Like their peers at other institutions, CAOs at public doctoral universities disagree that poor teachers can still earn tenure, but the percentage expressing strong disagreement is significantly lower at 23 percent.

Forty-nine percent of CAOs say institutions are admitting more Ph.D. students than they should, given the job market.

Again, using a 5-point scale, where 5 means strongly agree and 1 means strongly disagree, please indicate
your level of agreement with the following statements.

	All Ins	titutions by	Sector		Public	Private Nonprofit			
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.	
Faculty members at my institu	Faculty members at my institution can earn tenure based on research success, even if they are known to be ineffective teachers.								
%5 Strongly agree	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	1	
%4	6	10	3	13	9	5	6	1	
%3	5	5	3	11	5	2	8	0	
%2	21	26	16	48	31	19	19	14	
%1 Strongly disagree	65	57	77	23	55	74	65	84	
Graduate programs at higher	education institu	tions in this cour	ntry are admitting	g more Ph.D. stud	dents than they s	hould, given the	current job mark	et.	
%5 Strongly agree	18	21	15	18	17	24	11	22	
%4	31	26	39	26	27	28	41	41	
%3	26	25	23	18	33	23	37	18	
%2	20	24	16	36	18	22	11	11	

COMPETENCY-BASED EDUCATION

The traditional model of college instruction is for students to attend classes over a period of several months to earn course credit. Some institutions are experimenting with competency-based education, which grants credit based on students demonstrating mastery of course material, whether they learn it inside or outside of the classroom, and regardless of the time it takes to learn it.

About 8 in 10 CAOs (79 percent) say they favor awarding academic credit based on demonstrated competency. But barely half of the CAOs, 54 percent, indicate that their institution currently does so. CAOs at community colleges are more likely to favor competency-based education and to indicate that their college or university awards credit using that system.

Of CAOs who report that their institution is not currently awarding credit based on demonstrated competence, about one in three say their institution is exploring such an approach. However, very few believe their institution is likely to adopt it.

Sixty-one percent of chief academic officers agree that it should be easier for students to earn credit based on what they have proven to have learned than on time spent in the classroom, and 65 percent agree that competency-based education can save students considerable money.

Although nearly a third of CAOs; 35 percent agree that competency-based education approaches can be damaging to general education, slightly more, 44 percent, disagree. CAOs at public two-year institutions are most likely to disagree, as seen on the following page.

COMPETENCY-BASED EDUCATION (cont.)

As you may know, some higher education institutions are awarding academic credit based on demonstrated competence in the content area in lieu of course completion.

	All Ins	titutions by	Sector		Public		Private Nonprofit	
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.
Do you favor or oppose the a	warding of acad	emic credit base	d on demonstrate	ed competence?				
% Favor	79	89	67	72	88	92	71	66
% Oppose	21	11	33	28	12	8	29	34
Does your institution award a	academic credit b	pased on demons	strated competer	nce?				
% Yes	54	69	38	31	60	79	37	39
% No	46	31	62	69	40	21	63	61
Is your institution currently ex	xploring a compe	etency-based edu	cation initiative f	or some progran	าร?*			
% Yes	35	41	29	47	34	n/a	33	20
% No	65	59	71	53	66	n/a	67	80
How likely is your institution	to implement a c	ompetency-base	d education initia	ative in the near f	uture for some pr	ograms?**		
%4 Very likely	0	0	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
% Likely	13	35	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	6
% Unlikely	56	51	58	n/a	n/a	n/a	60	53
%1 Very unlikely	31	14	36	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	41
It should be easier for studer	nts to earn credit	s and degrees ba	sed on what they	have learned, no	ot just time in the	classroom.		
%5 Strongly agree	22	24	19	4	14	31	13	14
%4	39	46	30	54	45	43	34	29
%3	24	18	32	19	29	13	35	31
%2	11	11	14	19	12	9	17	16
%1 Strongly disagree	4	2	5	4	1	3	1	9
Competency-based educatio	n can save stude	ents considerable	money.					
%5 Strongly agree	19	19	17	8	12	24	13	14
%4	46	51	41	50	43	53	49	42
%3	24	22	28	34	33	16	26	29
%2	10	8	13	5	12	6	10	14
%1 Strongly disagree	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	1
Competency-based educatio	n may be damag	ing to general ed	ucation.					
%5 Strongly agree	8	4	10	6	5	5	9	12
%4	27	22	35	38	24	18	31	41
%3	21	20	21	23	31	17	32	14
%2	32	39	22	32	31	44	23	23
%1 Strongly disagree	12	14	11	2	8	17	5	11

^{*} Asked of those CAOs whose institution does not award academic credit based on demonstrated competence. Some subgroups are not reported as a result of small sample size.

^{**} Asked of those CAOs whose institution does not award academic credit based on demonstrated competence and is not exploring a competency-based education initiative. Some subgroups are not reported as a result of small sample size.

INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

CAOs are generally confident in their institution's effectiveness in various areas, with at least 8 in 10 saying their institution is at least somewhat effective in each of the eight areas evaluated. There are, however, significant differences in the percentage of academic officers viewing their institution as being "very effective."

Topping the list is "providing a quality undergraduate education," which 67 percent say their institution is very effective in doing. A majority, 52 percent, also say their institution is very effective at preparing students for the work force, while 48 percent believe their institution is very effective at providing undergraduate support services.

Between one-quarter and one-third of provosts believe their college or university is very effective at recruiting and retaining quality faculty (34 percent), controlling rising costs for students and their families (31 percent), preparing students for engaged citizenship (30 percent), identifying and assessing student outcomes (26 percent), and using data to aid and inform campus decision-making (26 percent).

How	would you	rate the effe	ectiveness c	of your insti	tution in the	following a	areas?	
	All Ins	titutions by	Sector	Public			Private Nonprofit	
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.
Providing a quality undergrad	uate education				•			
%4 Very effective	67	61	74	68	73	55	72	74
%3 Somewhat effective	32	38	26	30	26	44	27	25
%2 Not too effective	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
%1 Not effective at all	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preparing students for the wo	orld of work							
%4 Very effective	52	50	53	61	37	51	41	54
%3 Somewhat effective	46	49	45	39	60	48	57	46
%2 Not too effective	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	0
%1 Not effective at all	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offering undergraduate support	ort services							
%4 Very effective	48	45	51	59	48	42	54	48
%3 Somewhat effective	47	49	46	35	52	49	44	49
%2 Not too effective	4	5	2	6	0	8	3	3
%1 Not effective at all	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS (cont.)

	All Ins	titutions by	Sector		Public		Private Nonprofit	
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.
Recruiting and retaining talent	ed faculty							
%4 Very effective	34	29	39	34	32	26	43	38
%3 Somewhat effective	57	56	55	57	60	56	52	59
%2 Not too effective	9	14	5	9	6	17	5	3
%1 Not effective at all	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Controlling rising costs for stu	idents and their f	amilies					-	
%4 Very effective	31	41	22	47	31	45	13	27
%3 Somewhat effective	53	45	60	50	63	35	67	61
%2 Not too effective	15	13	17	3	6	19	19	11
%1 Not effective at all	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1
Preparing students for engage	ed citizenship							
%4 Very effective	30	20	42	40	36	10	38	47
%3 Somewhat effective	57	61	53	57	57	65	58	45
%2 Not too effective	12	18	5	3	7	25	4	8
%1 Not effective at all	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Identifying and assessing stud	dent outcomes							
%4 Very effective	26	21	28	22	14	21	31	27
%3 Somewhat effective	64	66	62	73	71	65	61	60
%2 Not too effective	10	13	9	5	15	14	7	11
%1 Not effective at all	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Using data to aid and inform c	ampus decision-	making						
%4 Very effective	26	25	25	43	23	21	24	27
%3 Somewhat effective	59	62	57	53	69	61	62	53
%2 Not too effective	13	12	14	4	8	15	12	15
%1 Not effective at all	2	2	4	0	0	3	2	4

Chief academic officers at four-year universities are more confident than those at two-year colleges that their institution provides a quality undergraduate education. Just over half of two-year CAOs (55 percent) say their institution is very effective in doing so, compared with roughly 7 in 10 academic leaders at four-year institutions. Also, CAOs at two-year colleges are less likely to describe their institutions as being very effective in preparing students for engaged citizenship - 10 percent say this, compared with nearly 4 in 10 CAOs at four-year institutions.

INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS (cont.)

This difference helps explain the wide public-private gap (20 percent and vs. 42 percent, respectively) in preparing students for engaged citizenship. There is also a significant difference between public and private CAOs in believing their institution is very effective in controlling rising costs for students and their families. Forty-one percent of public college CAOs view their institution as being very effective in controlling costs, compared with 22 percent of private college CAOs.

When asked to rate the effectiveness of technology resources and services, CAOs are most positive about their institutions' libraries, with 57 percent saying the resources and services their libraries provide are very effective. Most of the rest (38 percent) describe library resources and services as somewhat effective.

CAOs also tend to be positive about the effectiveness of academic support services and on-campus teaching and instruction, with more than 40 percent saying their institution is very effective in those areas.

CAOs are least likely to view their school as being very effective in research and scholarship (18 percent), data analysis and organizational analytics (16 percent), and administrative information systems and operations (14 percent). But that does not mean CAOs see their institutions as ineffective in these areas, as the majority still view their institution as somewhat effective in all of these areas.

How would you rate	the effective	veness of y		on's technol eas?	logy resourc	es and serv	vices in the	following		
	All Ins	titutions by	Sector		Public		Private N	lonprofit		
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.		
Library resources and services										
% Very effective	57	58	55	52	66	58	55	54		
% Somewhat effective	38	35	40	46	34	34	43	38		
% Not too effective	5	6	4	3	0	8	2	8		
% Not effective at all	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Academic support services			•							
% Very effective	45	47	43	44	47	47	41	38		
% Somewhat effective	48	47	48	53	49	46	52	52		
% Not too effective	7	6	8	3	4	7	7	10		
% Not effective at all	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		

INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS (cont.)

	All Ins	titutions by	Sector		Public		Private Nonprofit		
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.	
On-campus teaching and instr	ruction								
% Very effective	41	42	40	42	35	44	48	33	
% Somewhat effective	51	54	48	52	60	53	39	56	
% Not too effective	7	4	10	7	5	2	12	6	
% Not effective at all	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	
Student resources and service	es		•						
% Very effective	37	37	37	41	46	33	36	31	
% Somewhat effective	56	58	54	53	48	61	54	60	
% Not too effective	7	6	9	6	6	6	10	9	
% Not effective at all	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Online courses and programs									
% Very effective	30	33	26	42	30	33	27	22	
% Somewhat effective	52	57	48	56	55	59	59	45	
% Not too effective	12	8	17	2	11	5	13	18	
% Not effective at all	5	2	10	0	4	2	1	15	
Research and scholarship									
% Very effective	18	15	22	37	12	8	21	20	
% Somewhat effective	55	58	53	49	76	48	54	51	
% Not too effective	25	25	24	14	9	40	25	28	
% Not effective at all	2	3	1	0	3	4	1	1	
Data analysis and organization	nal analytics								
% Very effective	16	18	12	30	20	15	13	14	
% Somewhat effective	54	58	49	50	62	57	58	42	
% Not too effective	25	22	31	20	19	24	22	36	
% Not effective at all	5	2	8	0	0	3	6	8	
Administrative information sy	stems and opera	tions							
% Very effective	14	15	14	21	17	13	11	14	
% Somewhat effective	63	62	62	61	67	60	60	64	
% Not too effective	20	21	21	13	14	25	23	22	
% Not effective at all	3	2	3	5	1	2	6	0	

STUDENT OUTCOMES AND MEASUREMENT

The majority of chief academic officers, 61 percent, say their institution uses at least one standardized test or student assessment. CAOs at private baccalaureate colleges (72 percent) are most likely to say this. The most commonly used assessment is the NSSE, or National Survey of Student Engagement, which two-thirds of colleges administering a standardized assessment use. The next most commonly used assessments are the ETS (Educational Testing Service) Major Field Tests and the CLA (Collegiate Learning Assessment), respectively, though a larger proportion (42 percent) indicate that they use an assessment other than those listed

To measure student outcomes, does your institution use at least one standardized test or assessment?										
	All Institutions by Sector Public Private Nonprofit									
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.			
% Yes	61	60	64	56	65	55	63	72		
% No	39	40	36	44	35	45	37	28		

Which o	Which of the following tests or assessments of student outcomes does your institution use? (Select all that apply.)*												
	All Ins	titutions by	Sector		Public		Private N	Nonprofit					
	All Public Private Nonprofit			Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.					
% National Survey of Student Engagement/ Community College Survey of Student Engagement	67	69	70	n/a	91	67	76	74					
% ETS Major Field Tests	26	13	40	n/a	44	2	45	44					
% Collegiate Learning Assessment (CLA)	17	14	21	n/a	38	2	29	21					
% ETS Proficiency Profile for General Education	12	6	15	n/a	12	3	14	19					
% Collegiate Assessment of Academic Proficiency (CAAP)	8	11	7	n/a	18	11	2	9					
% College Senior Survey (UCLA/Higher Ed Res. Inst.)	8	3	14	n/a	6	1	16	16					
% Another assessment	42	39	39	n/a	27	40	32	37					

^{*} Asked of those CAOs whose institution uses a standardized test to measure student outcomes. Some subgroups are not reported as a result of small sample size.

STUDENT OUTCOMES AND MEASUREMENT (cont.)

Of the chief academic officers CAOs who say their institution administers at least one standardized test or assessment, 7 in 10 (71 percent) say their institution makes effective use of the data to measure student outcomes. This proportion is similar across public- and private-sector institutions. Public associate degree and private baccalaure-ate CAOs are slightly less likely to say their institution makes effective use of the data.

Does your institution make effective use of data used to measure student outcomes?*								
	All Institutions by Sector			Public			Private Nonprofit	
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.
% Yes	71	70	70	n/a	76	62	81	63
% No	29	30	30	n/a	24	38	19	37

^{*} Asked of CAOs who indicated that their institution uses at least one standardized test or assessment.

BUDGET AND FINANCES

CAOs are divided as to whether their institution's financial situation has improved in the last year: 42 percent say it has, and 40 percent disagree. More academic leaders believe that their institution has not fully recovered from the 2008 economic downturn than believe it has, with 50 percent disagreeing that the downturn is effectively over at their institution and 32 percent agreeing. Forty-two percent also agree that their institution made tough but necessary changes in their academic budgets in response to the downturn, while 30 percent disagree.

Chief academic officers at private institutions are more positive than public university CAOs about their school's financial situation. Whereas 48 percent of private college CAOs agree that their institution's financial situation has improved in the past year, 32 percent of public institution CAOs agree. Further, while 39 percent of private college CAOs agree that the economic downturn is over for their institution, just 22 percent of public university CAOs say the same. Much of these differences can be explained by the more negative financial assessment from CAOs at public two-year institutions. Fifty-seven percent disagree that their financial situation has improved in the past year, and 63 percent disagree that their institution has recovered from the downturn.

Looking ahead, many CAOs (65 percent) indicate that they agree or strongly agree that they will be reallocating funds to support academic programs rather than finding new revenues to support them. CAOs tend to disagree that their institution needs to reduce the number of academic programs it offers or that it is likely to do so this academic year.

Please respond to the following items about budgets and finances at higher education institutions.

Using a 5-point scale, where 5 means strongly agree and 1 means strongly disagree, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

	All Institutions by Sector			Public			Private Nonprofit	
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.
Over all, the financial situation at my institution has improved in the last year.								
%5 Strongly agree	18	15	18	23	14	13	19	15
%4	24	17	30	24	19	15	34	29
%3	19	18	21	24	24	14	19	27
%2	23	29	15	14	27	33	14	15
%1 Strongly disagree	17	21	15	14	16	24	14	14

	All Ins	titutions by	Sector		Public	Private Nonprofit		
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.
The economic downturn that s	started in 2008 is	effectively over	at my institution					
%5 Strongly agree	13	9	16	14	4	10	12	9
%4	19	13	23	31	16	10	29	24
%3	18	20	18	14	30	17	19	17
%2	31	34	29	31	31	36	28	31
%1 Strongly disagree	19	24	15	9	19	27	13	19
My institution used the econor	mic downturn to	make tough but	necessary chang	jes in our acader	mic programming	budgets.		
%5 Strongly agree	10	10	9	23	5	10	8	11
%4	32	30	32	31	30	28	40	29
%3	29	34	25	19	37	37	26	22
%2	21	19	23	23	22	17	18	29
%1 Strongly disagree	9	7	11	4	6	8	8	9
Most new funds my institution	will have to spe	nd on academic	programs will co	me from realloc	ation rather than	new revenues.		
%5 Strongly agree	28	35	21	28	27	39	23	22
%4	37	44	33	39	46	46	44	25
%3	13	9	12	8	14	6	13	12
%2	17	8	27	17	12	6	14	35
%1 Strongly disagree	5	3	7	8	1	3	5	5
My institution needs to reduce	the number of a	cademic progra	ms it offers by th	e end of the 201	5-16 academic y	ear.		
%5 Strongly agree	8	7	7	5	2	9	7	9
%4	17	22	13	19	8	29	21	8
%3	20	22	19	24	19	24	17	21
%2	26	27	26	25	33	25	34	23
%1 Strongly disagree	29	23	35	27	38	14	22	39
My institution is likely to reduc	e the number of	academic progra	ams it offers by t	he end of the 20	15-16 academic	year.		
%5 Strongly agree	7	7	6	9	2	9	5	10
%4	20	27	14	22	11	34	26	5
%3	18	19	18	17	14	22	13	24
%2	30	28	30	34	34	25	33	27
%1 Strongly disagree	26	18	33	19	39	9	23	35

CAOs widely agree that financial concerns are prevalent in their institution's discussions about launching new academic programs. Eighty-eight percent agree, including 57 percent who strongly agree, as seen on the following page.

Financial concerns (revenue, market opportunities, profit, etc.) are prevalent in my institution's discussions
about launching new academic programs.

	All Institutions by Sector			Public			Private Nonprofit	
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.
%5 Strongly agree	57	61	57	51	58	63	61	63
%4	31	29	32	41	34	25	31	28
%3	6	6	5	6	7	6	5	2
%2	3	3	3	2	1	5	2	4
%1 Strongly disagree	2	1	3	0	0	1	1	3

According to CAOs, higher education institutions over all are continuing to emphasize various cost-cutting practices to maximize their budgets and streamline operations over the next year. Most commonly, CAOs say their institution is increasing its emphasis on funding programs based on alignment with the mission (91 percent), increasing collaboration with other colleges and universities (90 percent), expanding online programs and offerings (79 percent), cutting underperforming academic programs (74 percent), and dismissing underperforming faculty (74 percent).

Slightly less than half of CAOs, 47 percent, say their institution is promoting early retirement of faculty, while 38 percent are increasing their use of part-time faculty. Thirty-two percent say their institution is dismissing underperforming tenured faculty, and 22 percent are altering their institution's tenure policy. Very few CAOs say they are cutting athletic programs (4 percent) or changing their institution's mission (6 percent).

CAOs at private versus public colleges are similar in their reports of the cost-cutting measures their institution is taking, but private college CAOs are much more likely than public institution CAOs to say the institution is promoting retirement of older faculty members, 59 percent to 39 percent, respectively.

Please indicate whether you plan to INCREASE emphasis on the following practices at your institution over the
next vear.

	All Institutions by Sector			Public			Private Nonprofit	
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.
Funding programs based on the alignment with our mission								
% Yes	91	92	89	93	94	92	93	83
% No	9	8	11	7	6	8	7	17
Increasing collaboration with other colleges and universities								
% Yes	90	92	91	89	86	94	90	90
% No	10	8	9	11	14	6	10	10

Please indicate whether you plan to INCREASE emphasis on the following practices at your institution over the next year.

	All Inst	titutions by	Sector		Public		Private Nonprofit	
	All III3	intations by						-
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.
Expanding online programs ar	nd offerings							
% Yes	79	82	76	91	88	80	87	66
% No	21	18	24	9	12	20	13	34
Cutting underperforming acad	demic programs							
% Yes	74	78	68	74	57	86	78	71
% No	26	22	32	26	43	14	22	29
Dismissing underperforming t	aculty							
% Yes	74	74	71	79	58	78	77	67
% No	26	26	29	21	42	22	23	33
Promoting retirement of older	faculty							
% Yes	47	39	59	56	44	37	77	58
% No	53	61	41	44	56	63	23	42
Increasing use of part-time fa	culty							
% Yes	38	40	33	19	35	46	35	34
% No	62	60	67	81	65	54	65	66
Dismissing underperforming t	enured faculty							
% Yes	32	33	29	45	24	35	34	22
% No	68	67	71	55	76	65	66	78
Altering the tenure policy								
% Yes	22	19	27	29	17	19	28	24
% No	78	81	73	71	83	81	72	76
Increasing teaching loads for	full-time faculty							
% Yes	19	18	17	16	18	18	18	13
% No	81	82	83	84	82	82	82	87
Outsourcing some instruction	al services							
% Yes	16	15	15	15	8	14	13	17
% No	84	85	85	85	92	86	87	83
Changing the mission of the in	nstitution							
% Yes	6	9	3	2	13	9	4	1
% No	94	91	97	98	87	91	96	99
Cutting athletic programs								
% Yes	4	6	3	2	7	7	4	4
% No	96	94	97	98	93	93	96	96

Regarding where institutions plan to invest their available resources next year, CAOs are most likely to say they expect major allocation of funds in STEM fields (59 percent agree) and in professional and pre-professional programs (56 percent). Slightly less than half, 46 percent, anticipate major funding for online programs. CAOs are least likely to expect major funding for arts and sciences programs (32 percent).

Public university academic leaders are slightly more likely than their private college counterparts to agree that they anticipate major funding in STEM fields (67 percent to 51 percent, respectively), while private college CAOs are more likely than public university CAOs to anticipate major funding in arts and sciences programs (38 percent vs to 25 percent, respectively).

I anticipate major allocation of funds to the following categories in the next budget year.									
	All Ins	titutions by	Sector	Public			Private Nonprofit		
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.	
STEM fields									
%5 Strongly agree	17	16	17	16	19	16	20	19	
%4	42	51	34	69	55	46	43	32	
%3	25	21	28	10	19	24	21	36	
%2	10	8	14	0	5	9	10	12	
%1 Strongly disagree	6	4	6	4	1	5	6	1	
Professional or pre-professional programs									
%5 Strongly agree	15	10	17	8	8	9	15	11	
%4	41	43	43	52	44	42	47	39	
%3	24	28	21	29	23	28	18	28	
%2	14	14	12	4	19	15	12	11	
%1 Strongly disagree	6	5	8	6	6	5	7	11	
Online programs									
%5 Strongly agree	13	7	16	4	3	9	19	12	
%4	33	38	31	36	40	41	39	27	
%3	26	31	20	45	35	27	23	21	
%2	15	16	13	11	15	15	10	12	
%1 Strongly disagree	13	8	20	5	7	9	9	28	
Arts and sciences programs	Arts and sciences programs								
%5 Strongly agree	9	6	12	4	10	5	5	17	
%4	23	19	26	36	22	16	26	20	
%3	36	37	37	39	38	37	35	43	
%2	22	27	16	8	24	30	20	17	
%1 Strongly disagree	10	11	9	13	6	11	13	3	

SCHOLARSHIP AND LEADERSHIP

CAOs have a unique role in being part of the campus administration but serving in a role charged with overseeing instruction and learning at their institution. When asked whether there are fundamental differences in perspective between faculty members and administrators, CAOs are more inclined to agree (48 percent) than to disagree (32 percent).

One-third agree that their job is more focused on financial and management issues than on academic ones, but more (44 percent) disagree with that statement.

Most CAOs seemingly do not regret pursuing a position in administration; 81 percent agree that they are glad they pursued administrative work, including 44 percent who strongly agree. CAOs at public doctoral institutions are most likely to strongly agree.

Again, using a 5-po			ans strongly reement wi				ree, please	indicate
	All Ins	titutions by	Sector		Public		Private Nonprofit	
	All	Public	Private Nonprofit	Doctoral	Master's/ Bacc.	Assoc.	Doctoral/ Master's	Bacc.
There is a fundamental differe	nce in perspecti	ve between facu	lty members and	administrators.				
%5 Strongly agree	15	16	12	14	12	16	16	12
%4	33	32	34	43	37	31	46	28
%3	20	23	18	16	20	25	15	22
%2	25	23	28	23	27	22	21	31
%1 Strongly disagree	7	7	7	4	4	6	1	7
My job is more focused on fina	ancial and mana	gement issues tl	han on academic	issues.				
%5 Strongly agree	11	13	12	5	11	14	15	11
%4	21	24	19	19	24	27	25	18
%3	22	21	23	34	22	19	24	21
%2	31	30	33	34	31	30	27	36
%1 Strongly disagree	13	12	14	8	11	11	8	13
I am glad I pursued administra	I am glad I pursued administrative work.							
%5 Strongly agree	44	45	42	64	49	42	44	39
%4	37	36	39	25	37	35	44	39
%3	12	11	12	6	11	12	8	15
%2	5	7	3	5	3	9	1	3
%1 Strongly disagree	2	2	3	0	0	3	3	4

INSTITUTION AND PERSONAL DEMOGRAPHICS

What is your age?	%
Younger than 30	0
30 to 39	1
40 to 49	18
50 to 59	46
60 to 69	32
70 and older	3

What is your gender?	%
Male	52
Female	48

How many years have you served as the provost or chief academic officer at this institution?	%
Less than six months	16
Six months to less than three years	38
Three years to less than five years	17
Five years to less than 10 years	18
10 or more years	11

INSTITUTION AND PERSONAL DEMOGRAPHICS (cont.)

How many years have you served as the provost or chief academic officer at any institution?	%
Less than six months	10
Six months to less than three years	28
Three years to less than five years	18
Five years to less than 10 years	22
10 or more years	22

What type of higher education institution do you work for?	%
Public (four year)	18
Private nonprofit (four year)	45
Community college	30
Private nonprofit (two year)	2
For-profit institution	5

Do you consider your institution to be a liberal arts institution?	%
Yes	46
No	54

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