

The Collaborative on Academic Careers in Higher Education
at the Harvard Graduate School of Education



COACHE Faculty Job Satisfaction Survey
PROVOST'S REPORT
Rochester Institute of Technology
2013

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The Collaborative on Academic Careers in Higher Education
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The Provost's Report
INTRODUCTION



PREFACE

The core strength of an institution of higher education is its faculty. A preponderance of evidence supports the notion that college faculty are affected by their perception of the values and rewards in their workplace, and that supportive environments promote faculty satisfaction, which can lead to a greater commitment to and relationship with their home institution. With this understanding, the Collaborative on Academic Careers in Higher Education (COACHE) at the Harvard Graduate School of Education developed the Tenure-track Faculty Job Satisfaction Survey.

Since 2003, COACHE institutions have used data from this survey to leverage improvements in the workplace for pre-tenure faculty. Meanwhile, COACHE and its research partners have analyzed the data more broadly to understand the themes associated with faculty satisfaction and to contribute to the existing literature on faculty. Perhaps one of the most critical lessons learned in the first few years of COACHE's development is the role that tenured faculty play as catalysts for the success of pre-tenure faculty. Tenured faculty serve as leaders for campus governance and policy decisions, as mentors to pre-tenure faculty, and as the arbiters of campus culture and climate. Simply put, tenured faculty shape nearly every facet of campus life. To understand them better, COACHE expanded its focus in 2010 to include the design and launch of the Tenured Faculty Job Satisfaction Survey.

After a successful pilot study with seven large research universities, the COACHE team merged the two surveys to create a unified instrument (with appropriate branches) attending to the full spectrum of tenure-stream faculty. In 2012-13, COACHE added an optional survey module to assess the work satisfaction of full-time, non-tenure-track faculty.

COACHE surveys faculty about their experiences and views as regards several important areas of their work lives:

- Research, teaching, service
- Resources in support of faculty work
- Benefits, compensation, and work/life
- Interdisciplinary work and collaboration
- Mentoring
- Tenure and promotion practices
- Leadership and governance
- Departmental collegiality, quality, engagement
- Appreciation and recognition

We are pleased to provide this diagnostic and comparative management tool for college and university leaders. Tailored to each participating institution, the COACHE Faculty Institutional Report pinpoints problem areas, whether within a particular policy, practice, or demographic. This benchmarking report identifies the overall performance of your campus compared to your selected peers, compares subgroups at your campus to subgroups at other campuses, and describes differences between groups on your campus. Thorough, yet accessible, this report is designed to assist campus leaders to confront concerns and showcase achievements.

Membership in the Collaborative, however, does not conclude with delivery of this report. Academic leaders use COACHE results to focus attention, spot successes and weaknesses, and then to take concrete steps to make policies and practices more effective and more prevalent. Our mission to make the academy a more attractive place to work is advanced only when supported by institutional action. To that end, COACHE is your partner and a resource for maximizing the ability of your data to initiate dialogue, recruit talented scholars, and further the work satisfaction of *all* faculty at your institution. For our advice on making the most of your participation, please review the supplementary material provided with this report. Then, contact us with any questions or new ideas that have emerged.



GUIDE TO YOUR REPORT

Introduction

The quality of an academic institution depends heavily on its faculty. As teachers, scholars, participants in shared governance and the purveyors of institutional culture and history, faculty are at the heart of the best work being done in higher education today. Not surprisingly, supporting faculty in all the work they do is a central focus for successful academic leaders.

By enrolling as a member of the Collaborative on Academic Careers in Higher Education, you have already shown a commitment to improving the faculty workplace. In fact, just the act of asking your faculty to participate in the Faculty Job Satisfaction Survey helps communicate concern for and support of your faculty. Today, with the delivery of your institutional report, you take the next step towards improving the academic workplace on your campus.

This report contains the data necessary for you to understand where your institution thrives and where it struggles in the key components of faculty life. Considering faculty satisfaction within your campus as well as comparatively will provide you with a robust sense of where your campus supports faculty well and where there is work to be done.

Given hundreds of survey items disaggregated by race, gender, tenure status and rank for your institution and all others in COACHE, we have used the best of our abilities to synthesize, organize, and prioritize millions of data points in a thorough yet accessible format.

We encourage you to share this report with other senior administrators, faculty leadership, institutional researchers, and other constituents. In fact, your report portfolio includes communication models and milestones to consider in your dissemination strategy. We also recommend that you participate in

one of COACHE's regularly-scheduled "Guided Tour to Your Report" and other webcasts.

Keeping your audiences in mind, we designed your report with components that can be distributed together or individually around campus. Your COACHE portfolio contains:

- the **Provost's Report**, summarizing your results overall and according to key subgroups at your institution in comparison to peers and to the faculty labor market writ large;
- the **COACHE Digital Report Portfolio**, which includes an online reporting tool, tables of mean comparisons and frequency distributions, faculty responses to open-ended questions, and results for any custom items appended to the COACHE instrument.
- a de-identified **unit record data file** (for institutions who, when enrolling, selected this IRB-approved option)
- **supplementary materials** to assist you in engaging your campus community in making the most of your investment in this research.

This guide introduces you to each of these portfolio pieces and provides you with recommendations for maximizing the utility of your report.

Just as your work with the data has just begun, so has your work with COACHE. Your three-year membership means that we will continue to support your exploration of the data. We sincerely hope that you will take advantage of COACHE-sponsored opportunities to learn from the most promising practices of your colleagues and to share your plans for using COACHE data to improve faculty workplace satisfaction.

The Provost's Report

Your Provost's Report is designed to provide the reader with an "at-a-glance" understanding of the views of your faculty with respect to faculty at your peers and across the sector. It will also help you to see where subgroups of faculty on your campus differ with respect to each other. Understanding the balancing act that senior administrators perform on a daily basis, COACHE designed this report with the goal of providing your campus with top-level analysis and some indicators of where to dig deeper. In other words, it is the best place to start, just keep in mind that much more is available.

Response rates and peers

In this section, you will find the response rates for your campus, your peers, and the faculty labor market. Disaggregation by tenure status, rank, gender, and race will help you to consider non-response generally and within subgroups of your faculty.

Your results at a glance

This single chart summarizes the benchmark results for your institution relative to peers and the entire cohort of participating institutions. Each column represents the range of institutional means (*not* the distribution of individual respondents) along that dimension. Within each chart, you can see your institution's mean score on the benchmark (◆), the mean scores of your five peers (○), and the distribution of the responses of the entire cohort as signified by the red, grey, and green boxes.

You should be most concerned with the placement of your marker (◆). A score in the red section of the column indicates that your institution ranked in the bottom 30 percent of all institutions. A mark in the green section indicates your faculty rated a benchmark in the top 30 percent of all institutions. A mark in the grey area indicates a middle-of-the-road result.


This combination of your cohort comparison and peer rank establishes the threshold COACHE uses to identify *areas of strength* and *areas of concern*. An *area of strength* is identified as any benchmark or survey item where your score is in the top two amongst peers *and* in the top 30 percent across all institutions. An *area of concern* is any benchmark or item where your campus falls in the bottom two amongst peers *and* in the bottom 30 percent compared to the entire survey cohort. This two-step criterion allows you to differentiate between results that are typical of your institutional type (and your peers) and those that are out of the ordinary.

The COACHE Dashboard

This data display offers a view of your faculty from 10,000 feet. Each benchmark represents the mean score of several items that share a common theme. Thus, the benchmark scores provide a *general* sense of how faculty feel about a particular aspect of their work/life. The benchmarks include:

- Nature of work in research, teaching, service
- Resources in support of faculty work
- Benefits, compensation, and work/life
- Interdisciplinary work and collaboration
- Mentoring
- Tenure and promotion practices
- Leadership and governance
- Departmental collegiality, quality, engagement
- Appreciation and recognition

For each result, your report will use two adjacent triangles (◄►) to compare your faculty's rating to those of your peer institutions (the left ◄) and the cohort (the right ►). Red triangles (◄►) indicate an area of concern relative to the comparison group; green triangles (◄►) are areas of strength; grey triangles (◄►) suggest unexceptional performance; and empty triangles (◄►) signify insufficient data for reporting comparisons.

With this iconography, your dashboard page shows your results relative to peers and the cohort overall, by tenure status, rank, gender, and race/ethnicity. For example, a finding for females might read , meaning that, compared to women elsewhere, your female faculty's ratings placed your campus in the top two among peers and in the bottom 30 percent among all COACHE institutions. Thus, although you are generally doing well against peers, you *and* your peers have room for improvement in women's attitudes along this dimension.

On the right side of the page are your intra-institutional comparisons, which highlight the meaningful differences between subgroups on your own campus. Here, effect sizes are indicated as small (text appears in cell), moderate (text appears in cell with yellow highlight), and large (text appears in the cell with orange highlight). Trivial differences remain blank. The name of the group with the *lower* rating appears in the cell to indicate the direction of the difference. Ideally, this section of your report would be blank, suggesting parity across subgroups. (We did not design a typical red/yellow/green signal here because a large difference is not *necessarily* a poor outcome, but depends, instead, on the context of the result.)

Even if your campus performs well compared to other institutions, large differences between subgroups can suggest a problem. For example, it is quite possible for a campus to perform very well overall on a particular benchmark (or individual item) while still having great disparity based on rank, race, or gender. This is especially true when the number of faculty in a particular subgroup is small. The underrepresented group may be less satisfied, but because their numbers are so small, their concerns may get lost in the overall result.

Benchmark dashboards

After reviewing the COACHE Dashboard, you will have a sense of where, generally, your faculty are most satisfied, moderately satisfied, and least satisfied. To understand these benchmarks fully, you

must explore the individual items within them. The next pages of your report apply the same organization of data in the COACHE Dashboard to each survey dimension. Using the framework described above, these tables display results for the individual items nested in each benchmark.

For those institutions with prior COACHE data, the tables include comparisons of your new data to your most recent past results. A plus sign (+) indicates improvement since your last survey administration. A minus sign (-) indicates a decline in your score. Change over time is only reported for survey items that have not changed since your prior survey administration. Given the update that occurred to the instrument in 2011-12, many questions do not track perfectly to prior versions of the survey. If the question changed even slightly since the last time it was administered, the data are not reported here. However, please feel free to contact COACHE for help comparing more items in this year's report to prior years' reports.

Other displays of data

Some questions in the COACHE Survey do not fit into a benchmark. This happens when an item does not use a five-point Likert scale or when the nature of the question does not lend itself to analysis by a central tendency (i.e., a mean). In most of these exceptions, a separate display highlights those results.

The **Retention and Negotiation** items are such an example: the COACHE Survey asks faculty about their intent to remain at the institution and details about what, if anything, they would renegotiate in their employment contracts. The Provost's Report includes two pages dedicated to these items.

The **Best and Worst Aspects** pages are another example of important survey items that do not fit a benchmark factor scale. The survey asks faculty to identify, from a list of common characteristics of the academic workplace, the two best and two worst aspects of working at your institution. These pages

summarize the results of your faculty's responses compared to others overall, by tenure status, rank, gender, and race/ethnicity. The most frequently mentioned "best" and "worst" aspects are highlighted.

Your Provost's Report also includes COACHE's **Thematic Analysis of Open-ended Questions**. The final open-ended question in the survey asks respondents to identify the one thing they feel their institutions could do to improve the workplace for faculty. COACHE reviews all comments, redacts any identifying information, and codes them thematically. This table summarizes those themes by rank and provides comparative data. Note that responses often touch upon multiple themes, so the total number of comments reported in this thematic summary is likely to exceed the actual number of faculty who responded to this question. The complete responses are available in your COACHE Digital Report Portfolio.

Finally, the **Demographic Characteristics** section includes self-reported background information about respondents' careers, family status, and other personal qualities. Though most of this information is not used explicitly in our analysis of your results, your online reporting tool (see below) and COACHE staff are available for deeper analysis that deploys these and other survey or institutional variables.

Appendix

The Provost's Report concludes with suggestions in your appendix for taking the next steps in your COACHE campus strategy. The appendix also includes information about COACHE's methods and definitions, including a list of the colleges and universities that comprise the "All Comparable Institutions" cohort used in your report. That list also includes, separately, the names of institutions that have participated in past rounds of COACHE surveys, for whom comparison data (de-identified) are available for subsequent, follow-up analysis.

The COACHE Digital Report Portfolio

Your digital report portfolio includes access to an online tool for survey data analysis and, in both Excel and PDF formats, the *Mean Comparisons* and *Frequency Distributions* for all survey results overall, by tenure status, rank, gender, and race/ethnicity. The digital report also includes survey responses to open-ended questions. Use these tools to gain a comprehensive understanding of every result of your survey, to build your own charts or tables, and to tailor your own analyses of the data.

Mean comparisons

The mean comparisons are based on results from all survey respondents at your institution, at the five peer institutions you selected, and at all other institutions participating in this study. For each survey dimension, the mean is the unweighted arithmetic average of faculty responses on a particular item. Means and standard deviations are

provided for your institution overall, for your peer institutions individually and overall, for all comparable institutions overall, and—where population size allows—for groups by tenure status, rank, gender, race/ethnicity (i.e., white faculty or faculty of color), and against prior survey results (if your institution has previously participated in a COACHE survey).^{*} Note that your Digital Report Portfolio also contains these data in Excel format. That file provides additional data hidden in the PDF version, as well as the ability to filter and sort the results.

^{*} During prior administrations of the COACHE Survey, means were weighted based on race and gender. Although means are no longer weighted, your prior data remain weighted to maintain consistency with your records.

Frequency distributions

As with the mean comparisons, these frequency distribution tables are based on results from all survey respondents at your institution and at all other institutions participating in this study. Provided here are the unweighted counts and percentages of faculty responses on each survey dimension. We provide comparisons overall and between the same sub-groups identified in the mean comparisons (i.e., by tenure status, rank, gender, race/ethnicity, and over time).

A note on interpreting means and frequencies

Relative frequencies of responses for each item can provide crucial information not given by the mean score alone. While a group's mean score gives valuable information about the group's central tendency, the frequency can tell you the extent to which the group is polarized in their responses. For example, consider two hypothetical cases:

Case #1: Half of a group of pre-tenure faculty chose "Very dissatisfied" (1) on a 5-point scale, and half chose "Very satisfied" (5);

Case #2: Every respondent in the group chose "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied" (3).

In both cases, the mean score is 3.0; however, whereas in the second case the mean reflects individuals' attitudes perfectly, in the first case, the mean value ("Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied") does not actually reflect the attitude of *anyone* in the group. Rather, these respondents seem to be made up of two sub-groups with very different attitudes. It is important to take into account the polarization of scores when considering major policy changes in order to accurately anticipate how faculty members will be affected.

Open-ended responses

This portion of your report lists the comments written by your faculty in response to open-ended questions, including the final survey item, which

states, "Please use the space below to tell us the number one thing that you, personally, feel your institution could do to improve the workplace." These results, coded by themes, are also available in Excel format.

Results of custom questions (if applicable)

For institutions that appended additional, custom questions to the COACHE survey, the results are displayed here in cross-tabulations and/or open-ended narrative.

*Online reporting tool (*new*)*

This new feature allows you to build customized cross-tabulations and charts in a Web browser for simple export into Excel or PDF formats. Use this tool to compare survey responses on any demographic variable or to compare response groups across multiple items. **THIS TOOL PROVIDES ACCESS TO YOUR SURVEY RESULTS BY SCHOOL, COLLEGE, OR DIVISION.** For access to your online reporting tool, you may need to contact COACHE.

Supplementary material

Your digital repository also includes supporting material to help you contextualize your results and to consider policies and practices in response.

- **The COACHE Survey Instrument 2012-13** includes in detail all of the survey's items.
- **Your Results in Context** compiles in one document the explanatory pages that accompany the Benchmark Dashboards in your Provost's Report, but includes also a list of seminal readings.
- A review of potential **Communication Models and Milestones** may help you design a dissemination and engagement strategy around COACHE at your institution.
- A folder of **Suggested Readings** includes an array of COACHE's prior reports, research, and other materials to support your efforts to make the most of your investment in this project.



The Provost's Report **RESULTS**

Rochester Institute of Technology

		overall	tenured	pre- tenure	full	assoc	men	women	white	faculty of color
Rochester Institute of Technology	<i>population</i>	737	572	165	249	297	506	231	577	160
	<i>responders</i>	438	334	104	138	188	287	151	345	93
	<i>response rate</i>	59%	58%	63%	55%	63%	57%	65%	60%	58%
Selected peers	<i>population</i>	4839	3812	1027	2205	1659	3466	1373	3704	1135
	<i>responders</i>	2318	1764	554	1012	770	1555	763	1873	445
	<i>response rate</i>	48%	46%	54%	46%	46%	45%	56%	51%	39%
All	<i>population</i>	41634	30793	10841	16887	14478	26891	14743	32365	9149
	<i>responders</i>	20946	15189	5757	8151	7251	12595	8351	16885	4042
	<i>response rate</i>	50%	49%	53%	48%	50%	47%	57%	52%	44%

*Due to some missing gender and race/ethnicity data, the numbers of males and females, and of white faculty and faculty of color, may not sum to the total populations.

SELECTED PEER INSTITUTIONS

You selected five institutions as peers against whom to compare your COACHE Survey results. The results at these peer institutions are included throughout this report in the aggregate or, when cited individually, in random order. Your peer institutions are:

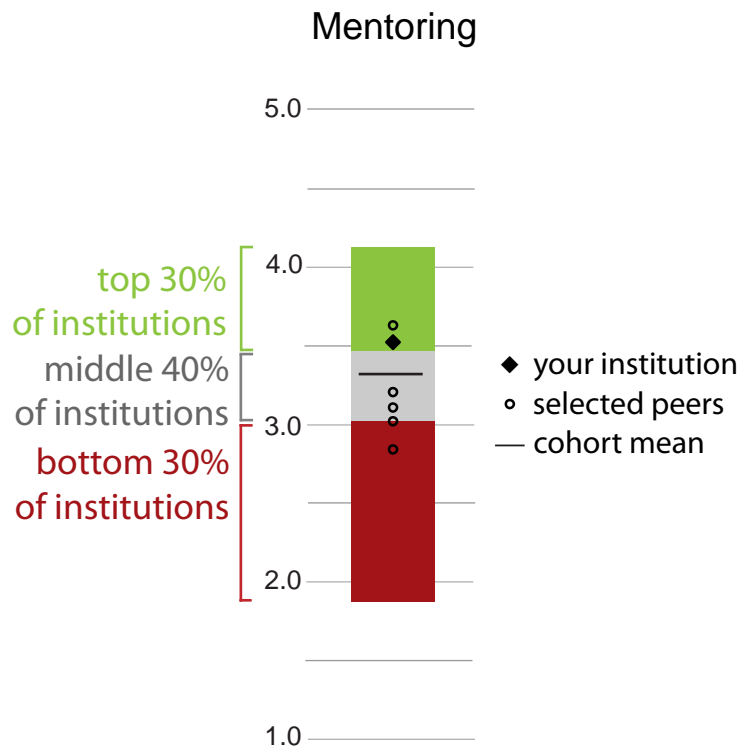
- ♦ Purdue University
- ♦ SUNY - Binghamton University
- ♦ SUNY - University at Buffalo
- ♦ University of Rochester
- ♦ Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

PRIOR COHORT YEARS

If your institution participated in a previous administration of the COACHE Faculty Job Satisfaction Survey, this report will show change over time for any questions that have remained unchanged. For campuses with multiple years of comparative data, users may toggle between cohort years by using the Criteria tab of the Excel report.

COACHE

Results at a Glance

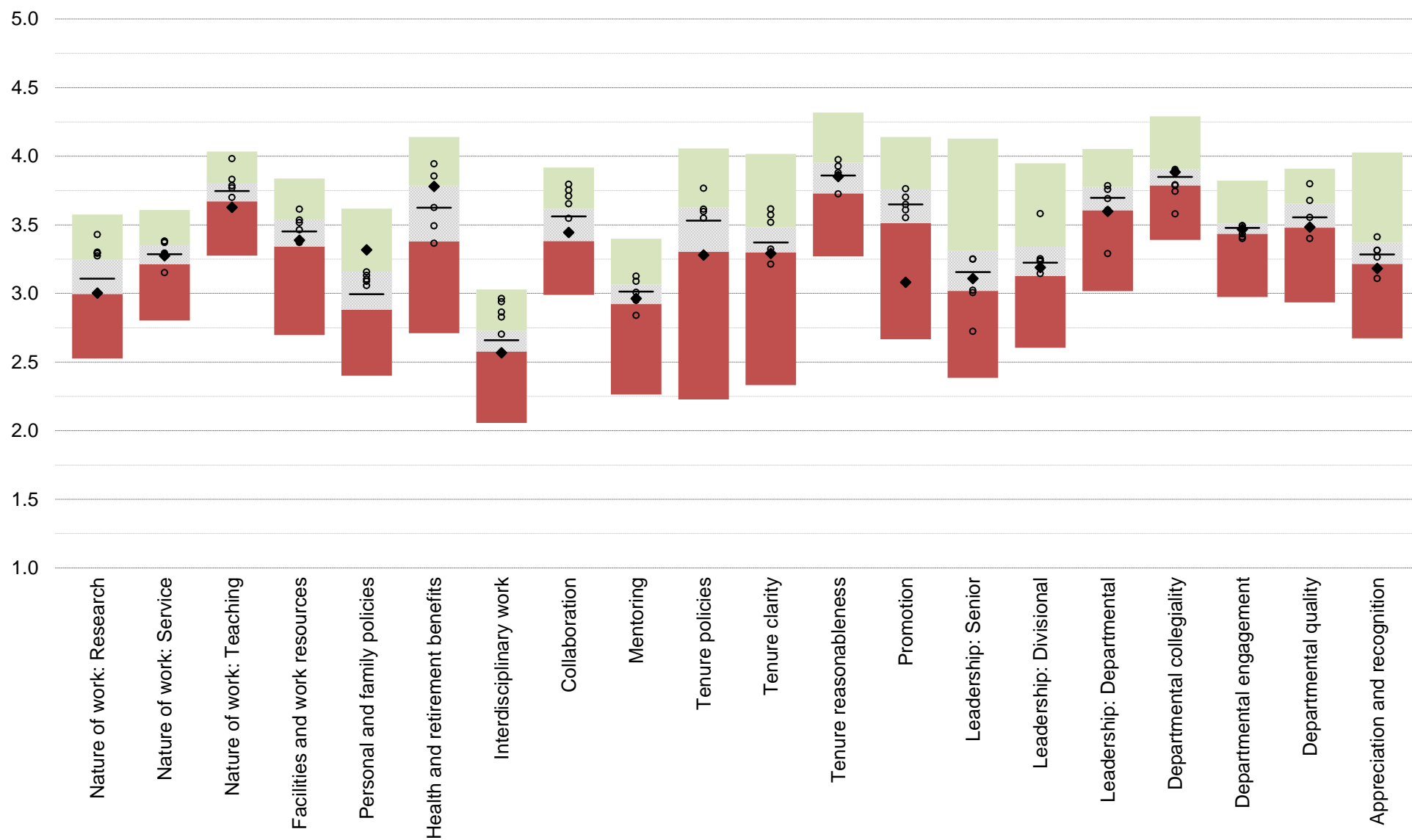


This chart summarizes over a half million data points in benchmark results for your institution relative to peers and the full cohort of COACHE's participating institutions.

Each column represents the range of institutional means (not the distribution of individual respondents) along that dimension. Within each chart, you can see your institution's mean score on the benchmark (◆), the mean scores of your five peers (○), and the distribution of the responses of the entire cohort of institutions as signified by the red, grey, and green boxes.

You should be most concerned with the placement of your marker (◆). A score in the red section of the column indicates that your institution ranked in the bottom 30 percent of all institutions. A mark in the green section indicates your faculty rated a benchmark in the top 30 percent of all institutions. A mark in the grey area indicates a "middle-of-the-road" result.

Rochester Institute of Technology



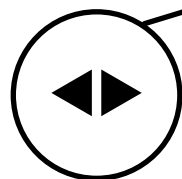
COACHE Dashboard Guide

This is the overall score (between 1 and 5) for all faculty respondents at your institution.

These columns describe how your faculty's responses compare to similar faculty at other COACHE institutions: tenured vs. tenured, men vs. men, faculty of color vs. faculty of color, etc.

These columns compare groups on your campus: pre-tenure/tenured, associate/full, women/men, white/faculty of color.

	mean	overall	tenured	pre-ten	full	assoc	men	women	white	foc	tenure	rank	gender	race	2008
Health and retirement benefits	3.43	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	pre-ten	full	women		
Interdisciplinary work	3.00	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	pre-ten	assoc	women	white	
Collaboration	3.46	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured		women	white	
Mentoring	3.18	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	assoc		foc	
Tenure policies	3.64	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N<5	N/A	N/A			+
Tenure clarity	3.33	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N<5	N/A	N/A	men		



What do these triangles mean?

These symbols represent results that fit COACHE's criteria (adjustable in Excel) for "areas of strength" (in green) and "areas of concern" (in red).

Your ranking among peers:

1st or 2nd ▶

3rd or 4th ◀

5th or 6th ◀

insufficient data for reporting ◀

Your percentile among all members:

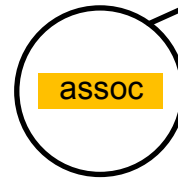
▶ Top 30%

◀ Middle 40%

◀ Bottom 30%



This result, for example, shows that your female faculty are **less satisfied** than are women at your peers (◀), but **more satisfied** than are women at 70% of other institutions (▶). Although the women at your institution are "less satisfied" than women at peers, they still fare better than most.



And these results?

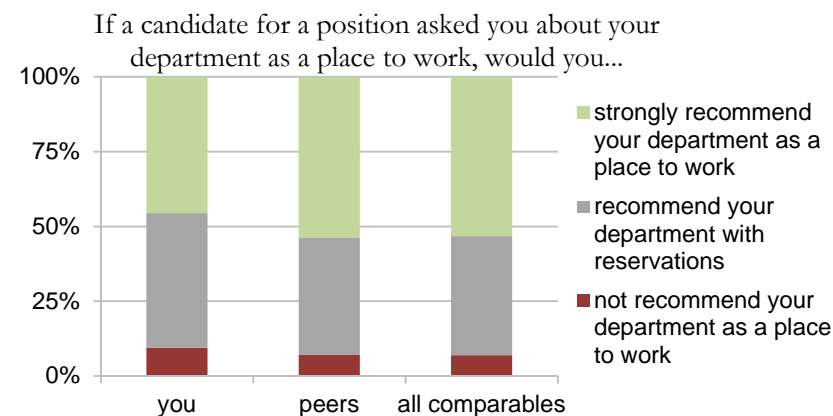
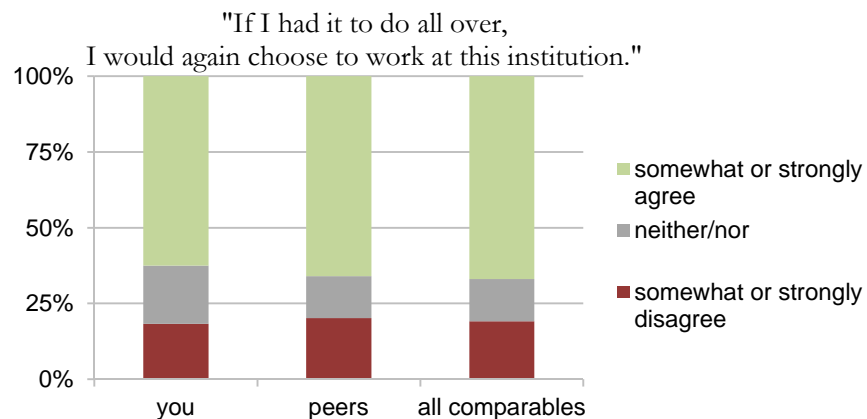
Here, the faculty subgroup with the *lower* rating appears. Shading conveys the *magnitude* of subgroup differences: **small** effects appear as text only, **moderate** effects are shaded yellow, and **large** effects are shaded orange. Trivial differences remain blank. Change over time appears as +/-.

Regardless of your results compared to peers and others (on the left), you should direct your concern to subgroups who consistently appear here in yellow or orange shaded cells.

Rochester Institute of Technology

	YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO PEERS ◀						AREAS OF STRENGTH IN GREEN				WITHIN CAMPUS DIFFERENCES*			
	YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO COHORT ▶						AREAS OF CONCERN IN RED				sm. (.1)	med (.3)	lrg. (.5)	
	mean	overall	tenured	pre-ten	full	assoc	men	women	white	foc	tenure status	tenured ranks	gender	race
Nature of work: Research	3.00	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	tenured	women	white
Nature of work: Service	3.27	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	assoc		white
Nature of work: Teaching	3.63	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	assoc	women	
Facilities and work resources	3.39	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶			women	white
Personal and family policies	3.32	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀		assoc		
Health and retirement benefits	3.78	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	tenured	full	men	foc
Interdisciplinary work	2.57	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	assoc		white
Collaboration	3.44	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white
Mentoring	2.96	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	tenured	assoc	men	white
Tenure policies	3.28	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white
Tenure clarity	3.29	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	▶◀	N/A	N/A	women	white
Tenure reasonableness	3.85	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	▶◀	N/A	N/A	women	white
Promotion	3.08	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	assoc		
Leadership: Senior	3.11	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	tenured			white
Leadership: Divisional	3.19	◀▶	◀▶	▶◀	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	▶◀	tenured			white
Leadership: Departmental	3.60	◀▶	▶◀	◀▶	◀▶	▶◀	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	▶◀	tenured	full		
Departmental collegiality	3.88	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀				
Departmental engagement	3.47	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀	▶◀				
Departmental quality	3.48	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶				
Appreciation and recognition	3.18	◀▶	◀▶	▶◀	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	▶◀	tenured	assoc		white

* A group named in the Within Campus Differences rated the survey item lower than its comparison group. Coloration reflects the magnitude (effect size) of the difference. Additional explanation of effect size differences can be found in the "Background and Definitions" section of this report.





Your Findings in Context

Nature of Faculty Work: Research, Teaching & Service

Why it matters.

Most faculty work primarily in three areas – research, teaching, and service, although at some institutions (public land grants), outreach is important and may be substituted for one of these or actually be a fourth area. Faculty members also spend time on administrative tasks. The COACHE survey asks about all of this, but has benchmarks for the three core areas. Satisfaction with research is primarily a function of the time faculty members have to spend on it and institutional expectations and support for scholarly work production. Satisfaction with teaching is a function of time spent, the number of courses, number and quality of students, and an equitable distribution of courses across the faculty. When gauging satisfaction with service, faculty members consider the number, attractiveness, and amount of work involved with committees, as well as the equity in service load distribution.

The key for every faculty member is to strike a balance between institutional expectations for each aspect of work and time and ability to perform that work. Dissatisfaction can occur when faculty members feel expectations are unreasonable, institutional support is lacking, or the distribution of work is inequitable. Time is the common denominator; if faculty do not have time to adequately perform in any of these areas commensurate with expectations, dissatisfaction can occur and morale and productivity can suffer.

Good practice.

- Provide leadership from the top. Presidential and provostial leadership in stressing the importance of excellence in research and teaching is critical substantively and symbolically. This means that resources directed at supporting faculty work are crucial, as is the messaging that goes along with the financial support.

- Have formal offices and programs to support faculty work. Dedication of resources to supporting faculty work is one clear indicator of how important faculty members are to institutional success.
 - *Grant support.* Many universities offer pre-award support to faculty preparing proposals for outside funding and this is good practice. What's less common, but equally important, is post-award support.
 - *Internal grants.* Faculty are grateful for internal funding, even in small amounts, especially in the humanities where less money is typically needed to support faculty research.
 - *Teaching and learning centers.* Some faculty are better trained in research than in teaching. Pre-tenure faculty, especially, benefit from such attention to pedagogy; even the experienced will appreciate additional support for improvement.
 - *Research institutes.* Such institutes may be a source of internal grant support, but beyond that, they are places where faculty can find collaborators and engage in interdisciplinary work--something many find fulfilling.
 - *Colloquia, workshops, and seminars.* Pre-tenure faculty members appreciate opportunities to present their research at colloquia on campus, receive feedback, and fine-tune prior to presenting at a national conference. Workshops and seminars for writing grants, running a lab, getting published, mentoring undergraduates and graduates, improving teaching, and getting tenure are all typically well-received by pre-tenure faculty.
- Many schools work diligently to protect pre-tenure faculty from excessive service and even teaching loads. When they achieve tenure, those protections disappear and the new demands can result in a difficult transition time. Consider the development of an Associates Orientation Program to help your newly tenured faculty adjust to life after tenure.

Rochester Institute of Technology

	YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO PEERS ◀ YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO COHORT ▶										AREAS OF STRENGTH IN GREEN AREAS OF CONCERN IN RED					WITHIN CAMPUS DIFFERENCES*				
	mean	overall	tenured	pre-ten	full	assoc	men	women	white	foc	tenure status	tenured ranks	gender	race	prior					
Benchmark: Nature of Work Research	3.00										tenured	assoc	women	white	N/A					
Time spent on research	3.02											assoc	women	white	N/A					
Expectations for finding external funding	2.83										tenured	assoc	women	white	N/A					
Influence over focus of research	4.01										tenured	assoc			N/A					
Quality of grad students to support research	2.70										pre-ten	assoc	women	white	N/A					
Support for research	3.02										tenured	assoc	women	white	N/A					
Support for engaging undergrads in research	2.97										tenured	assoc	women	white	N/A					
Support for obtaining grants (pre-award)	2.96													white	N/A					
Support for maintaining grants (post-award)	2.84										tenured	assoc		white	N/A					
Support for securing grad student assistance	2.69											assoc	women	white	N/A					
Support for travel to present/conduct research	3.07										tenured			white	N/A					
Availability of course release for research	2.46										tenured	assoc	women		N/A					
Benchmark: Nature of Work: Service	3.27										tenured	assoc		white	N/A					
Time spent on service	3.40											assoc	women	white	N/A					
Support for faculty in leadership roles	2.70										tenured	assoc	women	white	N/A					
Number of committees	3.38										tenured			white	N/A					
Attractiveness of committees	3.43										tenured		men	white	N/A					
Discretion to choose committees	3.60										tenured		men		N/A					
Equitability of committee assignments	3.10										tenured	assoc	women	white	N/A					
Number of student advisees	3.43											assoc			N/A					
Benchmark: Nature of Work: Teaching	3.63										tenured	assoc	women		N/A					
Time spent on teaching	3.82										pre-ten	assoc	women		N/A					
Number of courses taught	3.43										tenured				N/A					
Level of courses taught	3.91														N/A					
Discretion over course content	4.30														N/A					
Number of students in classes taught	3.75										tenured			foc	N/A					
Quality of students taught	3.42										tenured				N/A					
Equitability of distribution of teaching load	3.12										tenured	assoc	women	white	N/A					
Quality of grad students to support teaching	2.93											assoc	women	white	N/A					
Related survey items																				
Time spent on outreach	3.41													foc	N/A					
Time spent on administrative tasks	3.03										tenured	assoc		white	N/A					
Ability to balance teaching/research/service	2.82										tenured	assoc	women	white	N/A					

* A group named in the Within Campus Differences rated the survey item lower than its comparison group. Coloration reflects the magnitude (effect size) of the difference. Additional explanation of effect size differences can be found in the "Background and Definitions" section of this report.



Your Findings in Context

Facilities, Personal/Family Policies, Benefits & Salary

Why it matters.

Facilities and support. COACHE found a number of facets of the physical workplace for faculty to be especially important to faculty satisfaction, including office, lab, research or studio space, equipment, and classrooms. In addition, many faculty need support for technology, administrative work, and improvements to teaching.

Personal and family policies. The COACHE survey measures faculty beliefs about the effectiveness of various policies—many of them related to work-family balance and support for families. This is especially important because over 70 percent of COACHE respondents are married. Of the assistant professors, 62 percent have children under the age of 18 (32 percent have infants or toddlers); of associate professors, 53 percent have children under the age of 18 (16 percent have infants or toddlers); and of full professors, 33 percent have children under 18 (4 percent have infants or toddlers). A number of faculty are providing care for an elderly, disabled, or ill family members (from 10 percent of assistant to 14 percent of full professors).

Health and retirement benefits. Faculty, of course, require health benefits for themselves and their families. Phased retirement programs have become more prevalent recently; such programs provide benefits to individuals and institutions alike. Individuals enjoy the institutional affiliation, intellectual engagement, and contact with students and colleagues; institutions realize salary savings and can make better staffing projections. Asked for the primary reason they would choose to leave their institutions, 34 percent of full professors and 14 percent of associates reported “to retire”.

Good practice.

- When it comes to facilities, new is nice but equity is best. Faculty understand that not everyone can have

a brand new office or lab because campuses must invest in different areas over time, but everyone should enjoy equity in the distribution of resources and space within a department.

- Hire personnel to staff work-life services offices. This is important not only to get the job done but also for symbolic reasons. Putting physical resources into something signifies that it matters beyond the rhetoric. It is unlikely that universities will need *fewer* personnel in the future to attend to these matters.
- Have written policies. Platitudes that “This is a family-friendly place” or “There’s plenty of work-life balance here” are no longer enough. In addition to assuring pre-tenure faculty that the institution is doing more than just paying lip-service to work-life balance, written policies provide clarity, consistency, and transparency which leads to greater fairness and equity. Written policies are also the primary indicator of how family-friendly a campus actually is. Such policies include dual-career hiring; early promotion and tenure; parental leave; modified duties; part-time tenure options; and stop-the-tenure-clock provisions.
- Ensure that written policies are communicated to everyone—pre-tenure and tenured faculty members, chairs, heads, and deans. COACHE research indicates that written policies are particularly important to women and under-represented minorities. Make certain the policies are easily accessible online, and provide personnel to assist faculty in choosing the right healthcare option.
- Provide additional accommodations: Childcare, eldercare, lactation rooms, flexibility, and opportunities for social occasions in which kids can be included are all relevant practices that help ensure a viable workplace for the future.
- Offer phased retirement for faculty to ease into retirement gradually. At the same time, institutions have the flexibility to fill the void left by retiring faculty more easily. Retiring faculty can continue their contributions to the institution by developing the teachers, scholars, and leaders who follow them.

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	YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO PEERS ◀ YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO COHORT ▶										WITHIN CAMPUS DIFFERENCES*				
	mean	overall	tenured	pre-ten	full	assoc	men	women	white	foc	sm. (.1)	med (.3)	lrg. (.5)		
Benchmark: Facilities and work resources	3.39														
Support for improving teaching	3.33														
Office	3.71														
Laboratory, research, studio space	3.01														
Equipment	3.21														
Classrooms	3.13														
Library resources	3.56														
Computing and technical support	3.49														
Clerical/administrative support	3.57														
Benchmark: Personal and family policies	3.32														
Housing benefits	2.77														
Tuition waivers, remission, or exchange	3.93														
Spousal/partner hiring program	2.54														
Childcare	3.04														
Eldercare	2.89														
Family medical/parental leave	3.24														
Flexible workload/modified duties	3.45														
Stop-the-clock policies	3.39		N/A		N/A										
Inst. does what it can for work/life compatibility	2.97														
Right balance between professional/personal	2.99														
Benchmark: Health and retirement benefits	3.78														
Health benefits for yourself	3.87														
Health benefits for family	3.83														
Retirement benefits	3.73														
Phased retirement options	3.56														
Related survey items															
Salary	3.16														

* A group named in the Within Campus Differences rated the survey item lower than its comparison group. Coloration reflects the magnitude (effect size) of the difference. Additional explanation of effect size differences can be found in the “Background and Definitions” section of this report.



Your Findings in Context

Interdisciplinary Work, Collaboration & Mentoring

Why it matters.

Interdisciplinarity. First, institutions have seen widespread growth in research collaboration (within and between universities and with off-campus partners); while not exclusively the province of the sciences, interdisciplinary research has become the predominant model there. Second, there are increasing public monies being dedicated to interdisciplinary research as well as private monies at unprecedented levels. Third, there is a great deal of interest and intrinsic motivation for researchers to cross-fertilize; many graduate students and early-career faculty are attracted to this sort of work. However, there are institutional disincentives to do interdisciplinary research because the academy has not yet fully embraced this work by changing structures and cultures still best-suited to narrower work within disciplines including publication vehicles, multiple authors, peer review, reward structures (for promotion and tenure; merit pay; incentives), to name a few.

Collaboration. Most faculty work requires collaboration—whether with students, peers, administrators, or other colleagues inside and outside the institution, in the classroom or the lab, and with the broader community through service or outreach programs. While many faculty value the work they do independently, they also enjoy collaborative projects within and across their disciplines.

Mentoring. Mentoring has become increasingly important in the academic workplace; in fact, many pre-tenure faculty members feel it is essential to their success. And apparently too often overlooked, mentoring is also necessary for associate professors to achieve promotion to full. While some institutions rely on the mentor-protégé (senior faculty-junior faculty, one-on-one approach), new models encourage mutual mentoring (where faculty members at all ages and stages reap benefits), team mentoring (a small group approach), and

strategic collaborations (in which faculty members build networks beyond their departments and colleges).

Good practice.

- Discuss the importance of interdisciplinarity on your campus, including the variety of forms of interdisciplinary work (e.g., cross-fertilization – when individuals make cognitive connections among disciplines; team-collaboration – when several individuals spanning different fields work together; field creation – when existing research domains are bridged to form new disciplines or subdisciplines at their intersections; and problem orientation – when researchers from multiple disciplines work together to solve a ‘real world’ problem).
- If interdisciplinary work is important on your campus, discuss and if possible remove the barriers to its practice. The most common barriers on campus are the promotion and tenure system (typically rooted in the disciplines), budgets that are discipline-based, and space or facility limitations. Identify barriers to collaboration, as well, and implement policies to facilitate it.
- Discuss the importance of collaboration with the various stakeholders listed above and the factors that enhance or inhibit it on your campus.
- Ensure mentoring for assistant and associate professors. Mentoring benefits both mentee and mentor alike because of the mutuality of the relationship. Mentees learn the ropes, have champions and confidants, and experience a greater sense of “fit” within the department. Importantly, mentoring should meet the individual’s needs; don’t make assumptions about what type of mentoring faculty will want (or even if they’ll want it at all). Mentoring should be tailored to individual needs. Written, departmental guidelines can be helpful for both mentors and protégés. Mentors feel a greater sense of purpose and can be revitalized through these relationships.
- Often, for underrepresented faculty, finding a mentor with a similar background can be vital to

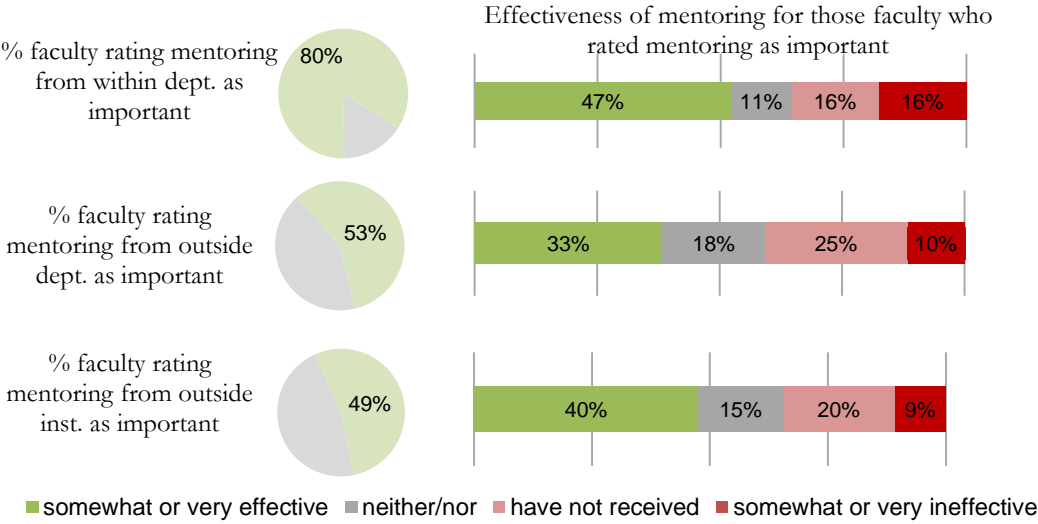
their success and yet difficult because of the limited number of underrepresented faculty in some disciplines. Consider building networks beyond the department or division. It may even be beneficial to build and support mentoring networks with other institutions.

- If possible, reward mentors through stipends or course release.
- Evaluate the quality of mentoring. Both mentors and mentees should be part of the evaluative process.

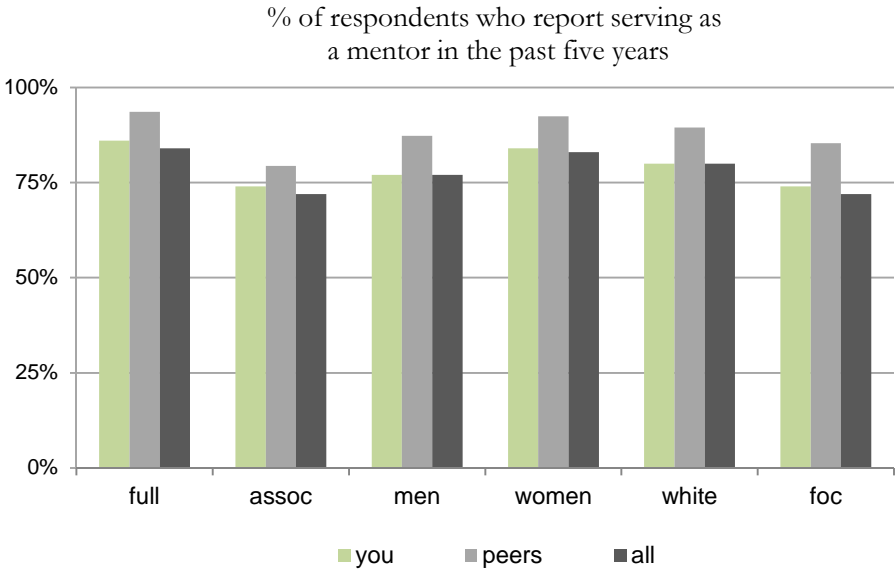
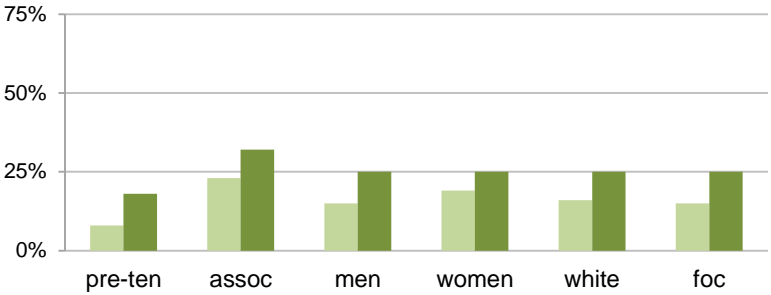
Rochester Institute of Technology

	YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO PEERS ◀ YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO COHORT ▶										WITHIN CAMPUS DIFFERENCES*				
	mean	overall	tenured	pre-ten	full	assoc	men	women	white	foc	sm. (.1)	med (.3)	lrg. (.5)		
Benchmark: Interdisciplinary work	2.57	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured status	tenured ranks		gender	prior
Budgets encourage interdiscip. work	2.34	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	assoc		white	N/A
Facilities conducive to interdiscip. work	2.53	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			women	white
Interdiscip. work is rewarded in merit	2.54	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	assoc		men	white
Interdiscip. work is rewarded in promotion	2.51	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A			men	foc
Interdiscip. work is rewarded in tenure	3.06	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A		white	N/A
Dept. knows how to evaluate interdiscip. work	2.71	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶		assoc		white	N/A
Benchmark: Collaboration	3.44	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
Opportunities for collab. within dept.	3.68	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured				N/A
Opportunities for collab. outside dept.	3.36	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
Opportunities for collab. outside inst.	3.29	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	assoc		women	white
Benchmark: Mentoring	2.96	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	assoc		men	white
Effectiveness of mentoring within dept.	3.54	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶				men	white
Effectiveness of mentoring outside dept.	3.45	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	assoc			N/A
Mentoring of pre-tenure faculty	3.12	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶		assoc		white	N/A
Mentoring of associate faculty	2.25	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	assoc		women	foc
Support for faculty to be good mentors	2.31	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	assoc		foc	N/A
Being a mentor is fulfilling	4.00	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	assoc		men	N/A
Related survey items															
Importance of mentoring within dept.	4.19	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	full		men	white
Importance of mentoring outside dept.	3.61	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			men	white
Importance of mentoring outside inst.	3.52	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	full		men	white
Effectiveness of mentoring outside the inst.	3.67	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			men	white

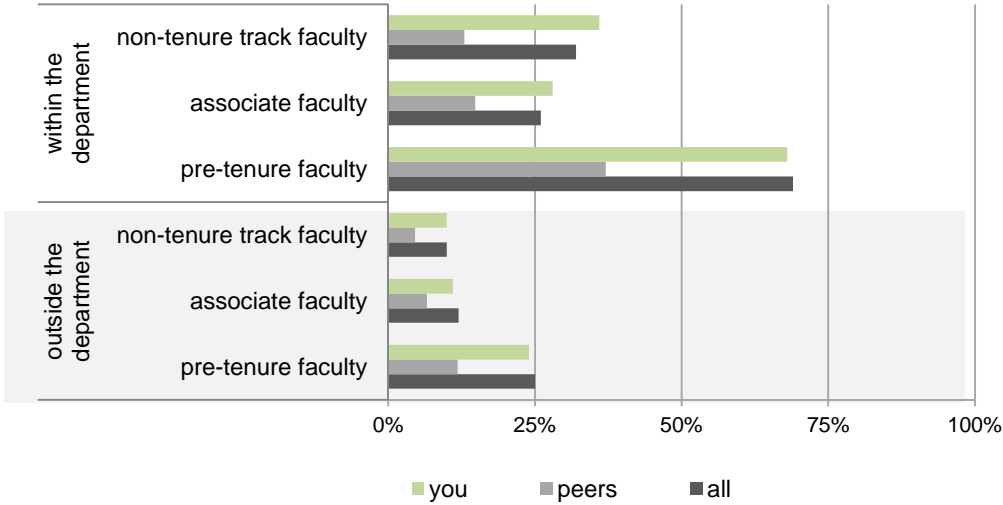
*A group named in the Within Campus Differences rated the survey item lower than its comparison group. Coloration reflects the magnitude (effect size) of the difference. Additional explanation of effect size differences can be found in the "Background and Definitions" section of this report.



■ % of respondents reporting s/he has not received mentoring within the department
■ % of respondents reporting s/he has not received mentoring outside the department at this institution



Whom are the mentors mentoring?





Your Findings in Context

Tenure & Promotion

Why it matters.

For tenure. While it is impossible to wipe anxiety from the psyche of pre-tenure faculty members, or the stress from their lives while working during the probationary period en route to tenure, it is in everyone's best interest to be as clear as possible about the institutional expectations for research, teaching, advising, collegueship and service to the institution and the broader community (if those factors matter in the tenure bid). There should also be clarity about the tenure process (who needs to do what by when), criteria (what counts), standards (the performance threshold), and the body of evidence to be presented (what goes into the tenure dossier). Ideally, pre-tenure faculty should receive consistent messages (one reason for having written criteria and standards) about what is required for tenure and should have reasonable assurance that tenure decisions are fair and equitable in that they are based on performance (e.g., research/creative work, teaching, and service) rather than on other factors like demographics, relationships, or departmental politics.

In addition to being clear, what's expected of tenure-track faculty should be reasonable. Administrators and faculty alike acknowledge that, at most institutions, the bar to achieve tenure has risen over the years. While that may be good for the academy—and in fact, most pre-tenure faculty report that they do not mind high standards—it is important to be cognizant of the workload on pre-tenure faculty members and attempt to ensure reasonably, not impossibly, high expectations. It is possible to be both rigorous and reasonable.

For promotion. To clarify about the process, criteria, standards, and body of evidence, and some semblance of reasonableness, for associate professors, we add two factors of importance: 1) clarity about the timeframe for putting oneself forward for promotion to full; and 2) a departmental culture that encourages faculty to seek

promotion to full rather than languish forever at the associate level.

Good practice.

For Assistant Professors...

- Tell tenure-track faculty what to expect at the outset—during the interview stage—and then reinforce that prior to their arrival on campus and again upon arrival.
- Set weights or priorities with tenure-track faculty members so that they know what counts most and can focus their work in those areas.
- If collegiality, outreach, and service count in the tenure process, provide definitions, say how it counts, and state how it will be measured.
- Provide relevant written information. Pre-tenure faculty members should be informed about where to find all the information they need to get started and feel comfortable on campus and also about how to get tenure. They appreciate clear websites with easy links to relevant policies and people.
- Provide new faculty orientation as well as workshops to support effective teaching and research throughout the pre-tenure years.
- Host Q&A sessions or provide other venues where pre-tenure faculty can safely ask difficult questions and have them answered by those who know.
- Provide plenty of feedback all along the way—annually and more thoroughly still in a third- or fourth-year review. Annual reviews, in writing, are very helpful and midpoint reviews with specific guidance are crucial to pre-tenure faculty clarity, satisfaction, and success.
- Provide sample dossiers to pre-tenure faculty and sample feedback letters to those responsible for writing them.
- Provide education sessions, as needed, for new chairs to learn how to deliver clear performance

feedback to pre-tenure faculty annually and more comprehensively at mid-point.

- Hire tenure-track faculty with the expectation that they will achieve tenure. This may sound obvious, but it isn't always, and it should be explicit. After all, hiring on the tenure-track is an expensive proposition and, if all goes well, the faculty member may stay for their entire career.
- Ensure open doors to the chair and senior faculty members. The most clear and satisfied junior faculty have access to the chair and other senior colleagues not only for questions about tenure but also for feedback, opportunities to collaborate, and collegueship.

For Associate Professors...

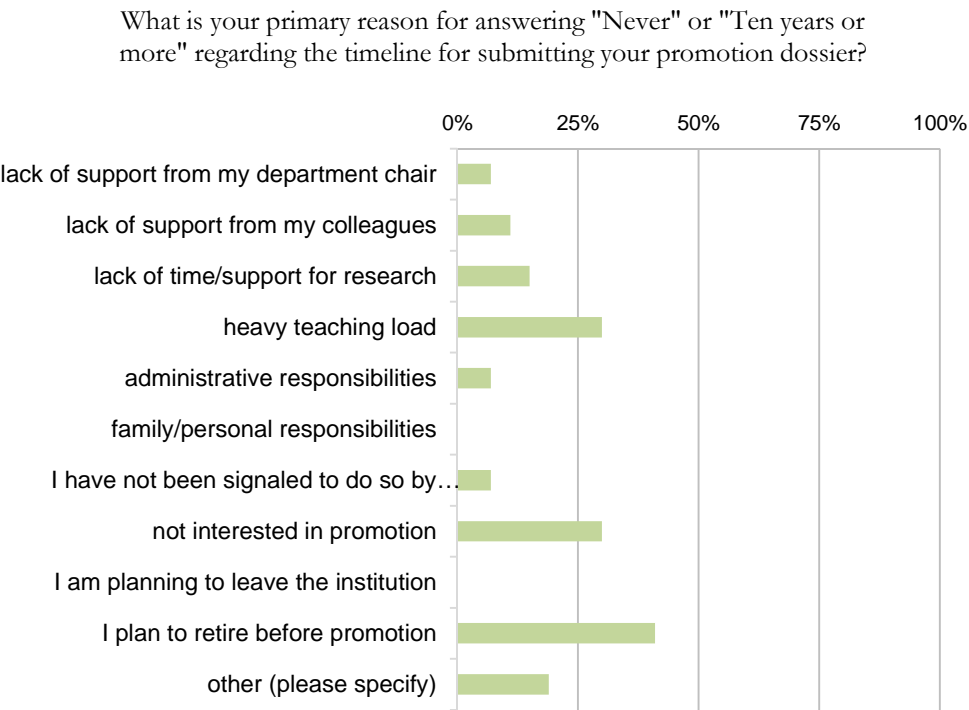
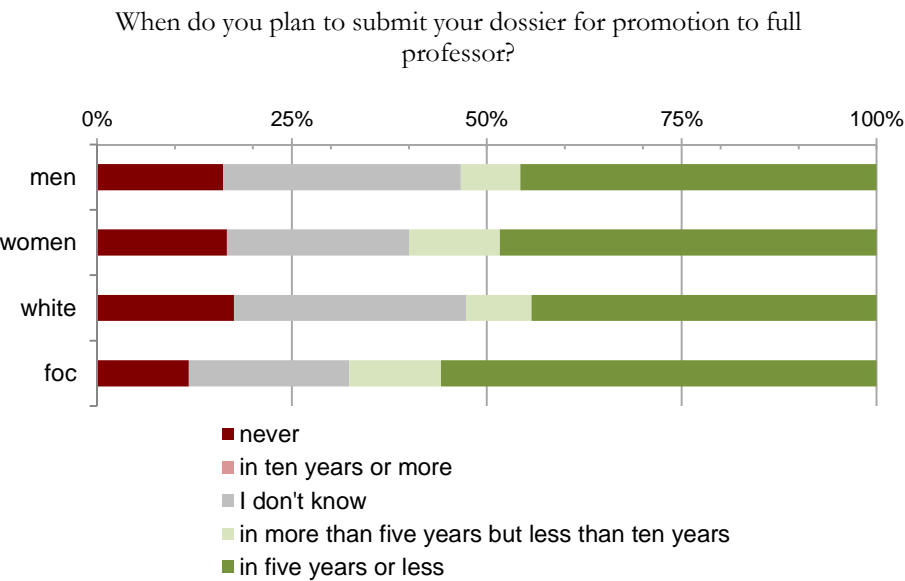
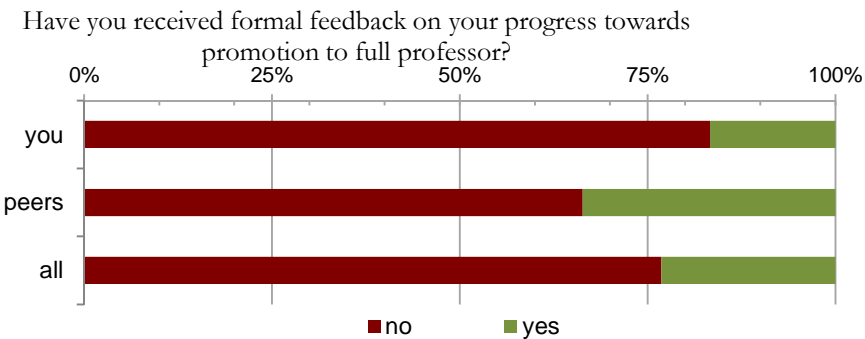
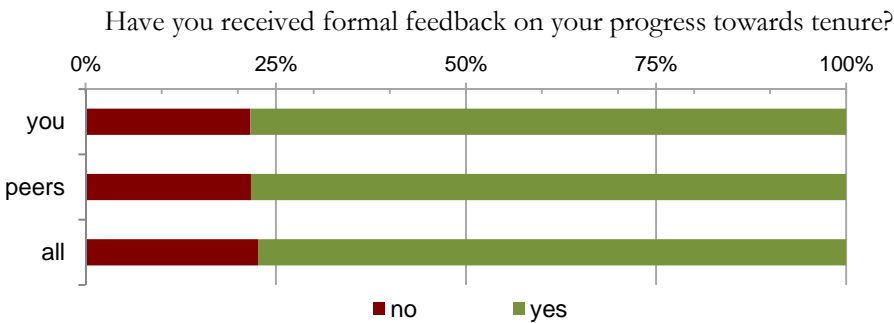
- Be cognizant of the workload that is placed on associate professors. They often find themselves suddenly buried with service, mentoring of tenure-track faculty, and more student advising, as well as more leadership/administrative duties that may actually get in the way of their continued trajectory to full.
- While the academy has provided numerous policies for assistant professors (e.g., research leave; stop-the-tenure-clock; part-time tenure-track), it has done far less for associates. Some ideas include: modified duties; leave; sabbatical planning and other workshops; workload shifts (more teaching or more research); improved communication about timing/nudge to stand for full; small grants to support mid-career faculty (e.g., matching funds, travel support); a trigger mechanism (e.g. 9th year review); and broader, more inclusive criteria.
- Provide mentors; just because a faculty member gets tenure and promoted to the associate rank does not mean that s/he no longer needs or wants a mentor.

Rochester Institute of Technology

	YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO PEERS ◀					AREAS OF STRENGTH IN GREEN					WITHIN CAMPUS DIFFERENCES*				
	YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO COHORT ▶					AREAS OF CONCERN IN RED					sm. (.1)	med (.3)	lrg. (.5)		
	mean	overall	tenured	pre-ten	full	assoc	men	women	white	foc	tenure status	tenured ranks	gender	race	prior
Benchmark: Tenure policies	3.28	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Clarity of tenure process	3.45	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Clarity of tenure criteria	3.32	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Clarity of tenure standards	2.93	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Clarity of body of evidence for deciding tenure	3.48	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A		white	N/A
Clarity of whether I will achieve tenure	3.43	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Consistency of messages about tenure	2.75	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Tenure decisions are performance-based	3.63	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A		white	N/A
Benchmark: Tenure clarity	3.29	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Clarity of expectations: Scholar	3.27	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Clarity of expectations: Teacher	3.92	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A		white	N/A
Clarity of expectations: Advisor	3.28	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Clarity of expectations: Colleague	3.40	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Clarity of expectations: Campus citizen	3.07	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A		white	N/A
Clarity of expectations: Broader community	2.78	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Benchmark: Tenure reasonableness	3.85	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Reasonable expectations: Scholar	3.54	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Reasonable expectations: Teacher	4.03	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women		N/A
Reasonable expectations: Advisor	3.90	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Reasonable expectations: Colleague	4.08	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A		white	N/A
Reasonable expectations: Campus citizen	3.85	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A		white	N/A
Reasonable expectations: Community member	3.69	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	women	white	N/A
Benchmark: Promotion	3.08	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	assoc			N/A
Reasonable expectations: Promotion	2.98	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	assoc			N/A
Dept. culture encourages promotion	3.09	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	assoc	women	foc	N/A
Clarity of promotion process	3.31	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	assoc			N/A
Clarity of promotion criteria	3.17	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	assoc	men		N/A
Clarity of promotion standards	2.89	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	assoc	men		N/A
Clarity of body of evidence for promotion	3.19	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	assoc			N/A
Clarity of time frame for promotion	3.05	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	assoc	women		N/A
Clarity of whether I will be promoted	2.69	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	N/A	N/A		white	N/A

* A group named in the Within Campus Differences rated the survey item lower than its comparison group. Coloration reflects the magnitude (effect size) of the difference. Additional explanation of effect size differences can be found in the “Background and Definitions” section of this report.

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Your Findings in Context

Leadership & Governance

Why it matters.

Academic leaders—especially the provost, dean, and department chair—play major roles in shaping the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of faculty members. From the administration, faculty desire: 1) a clearly articulated mission and vision for the institution that does not change frequently in ways that affect faculty work (e.g., focus on research over teaching or vice versa; importance of generating outside grants); 2) clear expectations for the mix of research, teaching, and service or outreach that remain consistent over time; 3) a sense that their work is valued; and 4) support for research (pre- and post-award) and teaching (adapted from *COACHE Report*, June 2010).

The president affects faculty, especially, through the stated priorities s/he sets, how well those priorities are communicated, and the pace of decision-making. As Chief Academic Officer, the provost has an impact on faculty work and morale in those same ways, but also by ensuring opportunities for faculty input and supporting the faculty in adapting to changes to mission and/or priorities. Deans or divisional leaders affect the faculty in the same categories as the provost. In addition to these factors, we add fairness in faculty evaluation to the list of things that are important to faculty when they judge department head or chair leadership.

Good practice.

- Ideally, the institution's mission should remain stable for long periods of time; however, it is unrealistic to think that missions are permanent.
- If the mission needs to change, consult with the faculty to seek their views and assistance in ensuring that changes are implemented smoothly.
- Make sure that all faculty members understand how the shifts in institutional mission affect strategic priorities and the work that faculty do.
- Ensure that resources are allocated effectively to support changes in faculty work.
- Be careful to not let tenure-track faculty get caught unaware, unsuspecting, or unprepared for shifts in priorities. The guidelines for tenure and promotion should not be changed midstream; commitments should be honored.
- Allow senior faculty members grace periods to adjust to new expectations.
- It is almost impossible to over-communicate with faculty about changes to mission, institutional priorities, and resource allocation.
- Consistent messaging is pivotal to strong leadership. Work diligently to ensure that senior, divisional, and departmental leaders are hearing and communicating the same message about institutional priorities.
- Institutional priorities need to be communicated via multiple mediums and venues. A blanket email or a change to a section of the webpage does not adequately ensure broad communication of institutional priorities. Develop a communication plan that considers how the majority (and the minority) of faculty get information.
- Provide training and ongoing educational sessions for department chairs; their role is pivotal in the success of faculty and departments.
- Provide web portals with “one stop shopping” for department chairs.

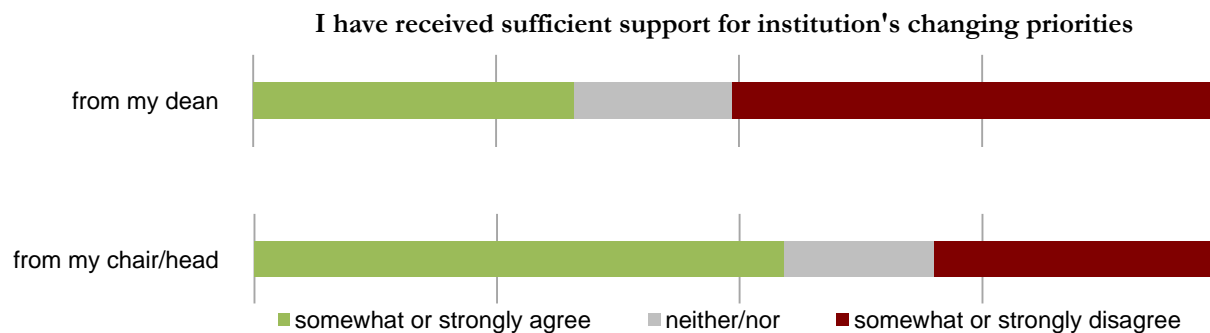
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	YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO PEERS ◀					AREAS OF STRENGTH IN GREEN					WITHIN CAMPUS DIFFERENCES*				
	YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO COHORT ▶					AREAS OF CONCERN IN RED					sm. (.1)	med (.3)	lrg. (.5)		
	mean	overall	tenured	pre-ten	full	assoc	men	women	white	foc	tenure status	tenured ranks	gender	race	prior
Leadership Items (not included in benchmark scores)															
Priorities are stated consistently	2.79	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	assoc		white	N/A
Priorities are acted on consistently	2.66	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
Changed priorities negatively affect my work**	2.56	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
Benchmark: Leadership: Senior	3.11	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
Pres/Chancellor: Pace of decision making	3.18	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
Pres/Chancellor: Stated priorities	3.09	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	full		white	N/A
Pres/Chancellor: Communication of priorities	3.12	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	full			N/A
CAO: Pace of decision making	3.11	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
CAO: Stated priorities	3.00	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
CAO: Communication of priorities	3.20	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
CAO: Ensuring faculty input	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Benchmark: Leadership: Divisional	3.19	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
Dean: Pace of decision making	3.20	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
Dean: Stated priorities	3.13	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
Dean: Communication of priorities	3.22	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured			white	N/A
Dean: Ensuring faculty input	3.22	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured		women	white	N/A
Benchmark: Leadership: Departmental	3.60	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	full			N/A
Head/Chair: Pace of decision making	3.54	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured				N/A
Head/Chair: Stated priorities	3.49	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	full	men		N/A
Head/Chair: Communication of priorities	3.55	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured				N/A
Head/Chair: Ensuring faculty input	3.62	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶		full		white	N/A
Head/Chair: Fairness in evaluating work	3.82	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	◀▶	tenured	full			N/A

*A group named in the Within Campus Differences rated the survey item lower than its comparison group. Coloration reflects the magnitude (effect size) of the difference. Additional explanation of effect size differences can be found in the "Background and Definitions" section of this report.

**This item is reverse coded.

232 (54%) of your faculty reported that institutional priorities have changed in ways that negatively affect their work. Those respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed that deans and dept. heads provided sufficient support in adapting to these changes.





Your Findings in Context

The Department

Why it matters.

While faculty work at institutions, they work in departments; therefore, it is the departmental culture that has the most impact on faculty satisfaction and morale. There are three broad areas in which faculty judge the departments in which they work: collegiality, engagement, and quality.

Collegiality. While many factors comprise faculty members' opinions about departmental collegiality, COACHE has discovered that faculty are especially cognizant of how well they feel they "fit" in with their colleagues, their personal interactions with colleagues, whether their colleagues "pitch in" when needed, and colleague support for work/life balance (among others). There really is no substitute for a collegial department when it comes to faculty satisfaction, so how well faculty get along with each other cannot be over-emphasized.

Engagement. It is increasingly common to talk about student engagement but perhaps less so faculty engagement. But it is difficult to imagine an engaged student population without ensuring engaged faculty. COACHE measures the engagement of faculty by having them rate their discussions about undergraduate and graduate learning, pedagogy, the use of technology, research methodology, and professional interactions among colleagues.

Quality. Departmental quality is a function of the intellectual vitality of its faculty, the scholarship that is produced, the effectiveness of teaching, how well the department does recruiting and retaining excellent faculty, and whether and how poor faculty performance is handled.

Good practice.

- Chairs especially are well-served to pay attention to departmental collegiality. Have an open-door policy

so that faculty members can stop in and chat about departmental issues. Intervene when necessary.

- Be especially cognizant to ensure that those who are in the minority—whether by gender, race/ethnicity, age, subfield, political views or some other factor—are not excluded or marginalized in the department; one person's autonomy might be another's isolation.
- Create forums for faculty to play together – schedule some social activities; be sure that everyone knows about important milestones in each other's lives. Celebrate!
- Create forums for faculty to work together, to discuss research, methodology, interdisciplinary ideas, pedagogy, and technology.
- Provide chair training for handling performance feedback for tenure-track faculty members (e.g., annual reviews, mid-probationary period reviews), tenured faculty members (e.g., post-tenure review, annual or merit review, informal feedback); and non-tenure-track faculty.
- Discuss the vitality of the department using benchmarks and analytical data when possible to keep these matters from becoming overly personalized.
- Encourage faculty to participate in activities in the campuses' center for teaching and learning, as appropriate.
- Use department meetings as more than just an opportunity to review a list of chores. Enlist colleagues to discuss new teaching and research methods or to present case studies for faculty to problem-solve. Using this structured time to initiate departmental engagement will encourage the habits outside of departmental meetings. An even better approach is to ask departmental colleagues to co-present.

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	YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO PEERS ◀ YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO COHORT ▶										WITHIN CAMPUS DIFFERENCES*				
	mean	overall	tenured	pre-ten	full	assoc	men	women	white	foc	sm. (.1)	med (.3)	lrg. (.5)		
Benchmark: Departmental collegiality	3.88														N/A
Colleagues support work/life balance	3.79													women	N/A
Meeting times compatible with personal needs	4.14													tenured	N/A
Amount of personal interaction w/Pre-tenure	3.71													tenured	N/A
How well you fit	3.79													tenured	N/A
Amount of personal interaction w/Tenured	3.70													assoc	N/A
Colleagues pitch in when needed	3.83														N/A
Dept. is collegial	4.07													tenured	N/A
Related survey items															
Colleagues committed to diversity/inclusion	4.07														N/A
Benchmark: Departmental engagement	3.47														N/A
Discussions of undergrad student learning	3.83													men	N/A
Discussions of grad student learning	2.92													pre-ten	N/A
Discussions of effective teaching practices	3.58													women	N/A
Discussions of effective use of technology	3.46													men	N/A
Discussions of current research methods	2.98													men	N/A
Amount of professional interaction w/Pre-tenure	3.79													tenured	N/A
Amount of professional interaction w/Tenured	3.71													assoc	N/A
Benchmark: Departmental quality	3.48														N/A
Intellectual vitality of tenured faculty	3.37													pre-ten	N/A
Intellectual vitality of pre-tenure faculty	3.97													women	N/A
Scholarly productivity of tenured faculty	3.14													tenured	N/A
Scholarly productivity of pre-tenure faculty	3.75													pre-ten	N/A
Teaching effectiveness of tenured faculty	3.69													assoc	N/A
Teaching effectiveness of pre-tenure faculty	3.90														N/A
Dept. is successful at faculty recruitment	3.27			N/A										N/A	N/A
Dept. is successful at faculty retention	3.41			N/A										assoc	N/A
Dept. addresses sub-standard performance	2.70													pre-ten	N/A

*A group named in the Within Campus Differences rated the survey item lower than its comparison group. Coloration reflects the magnitude (effect size) of the difference. Additional explanation of effect size differences can be found in the "Background and Definitions" section of this report.



Your Findings in Context

Appreciation & Recognition

Why it matters.

Faculty, at all ranks, are just like everyone else when it comes to wanting to be appreciated by colleagues and recognized for doing good work. Focus group research conducted by COACHE showed that while many senior faculty members feel valued by students, they do not receive much recognition from the upper-level administration. They reported that research relationships, with undergraduate and graduate students, were especially gratifying.

“Senior faculty members, especially at the less intensive research institutions, felt that external service that increased the reputation of their institution was not recognized and went unrewarded. Being engaged in the local community or on the board of a nationally recognized association does not get the senior faculty members recognition or appreciation from their home institution. Although they did not feel valued for external service, senior faculty members said that it is expected of them. This disconnection between expectations and appreciation was dissatisfying for many senior faculty members and provided a disincentive for them to serve their institution in this way” (*COACHE Report*, 2010, pp. 5-6).

The COACHE survey measures levels of faculty satisfaction with the recognition they receive for the primary aspects of their work (e.g., scholarship, teaching, advising, service, and – where applicable – outreach) from colleagues, the chief academic officer, the dean, and the department head. Also part of this benchmark is a measure of whether or not faculty members feel as though their school/college and department are valued by the institution and whether they feel as though the chief academic officer cares about the faculty of one’s rank.

Good practice.

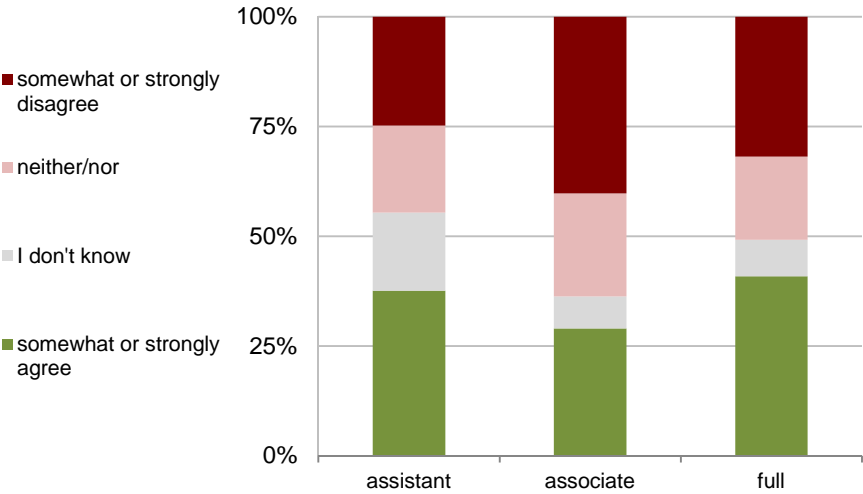
- The chief academic officer should get to know the faculty in a variety of forums including brown bag lunches, speaker’s series, workshops, and seminars that engage faculty members in appealing topics and current issues.
- Likewise, deans and chairs should make opportunities to showcase faculty work and offer kind words and a “pat on the back” from time to time.
- Take note of what faculty are doing and celebrate faculty work in each school or college at some point every year; such occasions do not have to be costly to be meaningful.
- One of the most substantial obstacles to recognizing faculty work is simply knowing what faculty have done that warrants recognition. Cultivate a culture of recognition by offering opportunities for students, faculty, and campus leaders to highlight the accomplishments of your faculty. Create a physical and a virtual drop box so others can comment on the good work of your faculty.

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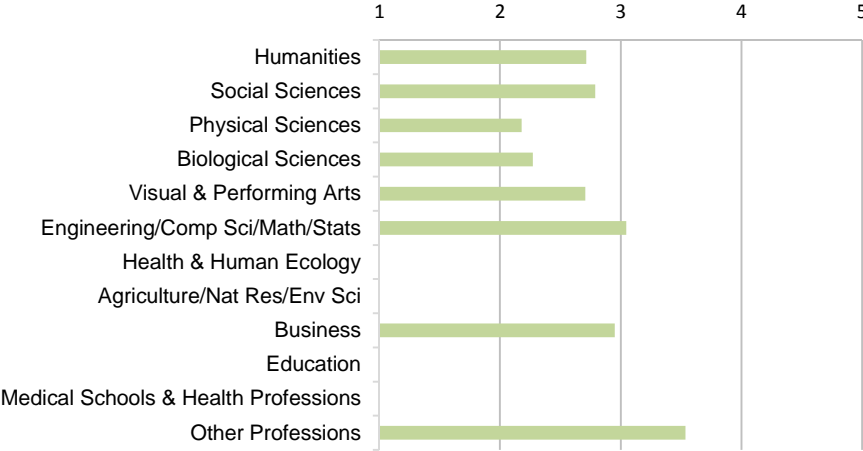
	YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO PEERS ◀ YOUR RESULTS COMPARED TO COHORT ▶										AREAS OF STRENGTH IN GREEN AREAS OF CONCERN IN RED					WITHIN CAMPUS DIFFERENCES* sm. (.1) med (.3) lrg. (.5)				
	mean	overall	tenured	pre-ten	full	assoc	men	women	white	foc						tenure status	tenured ranks	gender	race	prior
Benchmark: Appreciation and recognition	3.18															tenured	assoc		white	N/A
Recognition: For teaching	3.36															tenured	assoc		white	N/A
Recognition: For advising	3.07															tenured		women	white	N/A
Recognition: For scholarship	3.23															tenured	assoc	women	white	N/A
Recognition: For service	3.14																assoc		white	N/A
Recognition: For outreach	3.03																		white	N/A
Recognition: From colleagues	3.69																assoc		white	N/A
Recognition: From CAO	2.78			N/A												N/A			white	N/A
Recognition: From Dean	2.96			N/A												N/A	assoc	women	white	N/A
Recognition: From Head/Chair	3.56															tenured				N/A
School/college is valued by Pres/Provost	3.03			N/A												N/A	assoc	women	white	N/A
Dept. is valued by Pres/Provost	2.87			N/A												N/A	assoc	women	white	N/A
CAO cares about faculty of my rank	2.92															tenured	assoc		white	N/A

* A group named in the Within Campus Differences rated the survey item lower than its comparison group. Coloration reflects the magnitude (effect size) of the difference. Additional explanation of effect size differences can be found in the “Background and Definitions” section of this report.

The person who serves as my chief academic officer seems to care about the quality of life for faculty of my rank.



I feel that my department is valued by this institution's President/Chancellor and Provost by Academic Area.**
(1=Strongly disagree 5=Strongly Agree)



** See the "Background and Definitions" section of the report for a more detailed explanation of Academic Areas.

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Faculty were asked to identify the two (and only two) **best aspects** of working at your institution. The top four responses for your institution are shown in red and disaggregated by tenure status, gender, and race. The columns labeled *Peer* show the total number of times an item appeared as a top four item amongst any of your five peer institutions. The *All* column reflects the number of times an item appeared in the top four at any of the institutions in the current cohort. When a best aspect at your institution is also shown as a best aspect for your peers and/or the cohort, the issue may be seen as common in the faculty labor market. Best aspects that are unique to your campus are market differentiators for your institution which can be highlighted in recruitment and retention efforts.

	Overall			Tenured			Pre-tenure			Men			Women			White			Faculty of Color		
	you	peer	all (81)	you	peer	all (81)	you	peer	all (81)	you	peer	all (81)	you	peer	all (81)	you	peer	all (81)	you	peer	all (81)
quality of colleagues	22%	5	75	23%	5	73	18%	4	72	24%	5	72	19%	5	74	21%	5	75	24%	5	64
support of colleagues	17%	1	44	18%	1	41	16%	5	63	16%	0	29	21%	4	57	16%	1	42	22%	1	48
opportunities to collaborate with colleagues	10%	1	4	9%	2	8	14%	1	5	9%	1	3	13%	1	7	11%	1	5	8%	0	7
quality of graduate students	2%	0	4	2%	0	6	1%	0	3	2%	0	6	2%	0	4	1%	0	5	5%	1	6
quality of undergraduate students	14%	2	22	14%	2	24	15%	1	22	15%	2	22	13%	2	23	16%	2	23	10%	2	26
quality of the facilities	9%	0	1	10%	0	3	3%	0	2	10%	0	3	6%	0	0	8%	0	4	9%	0	7
support for research/creative work	4%	0	2	3%	0	1	6%	0	8	4%	0	2	3%	1	5	3%	0	2	4%	0	5
support for teaching	8%	0	6	9%	0	4	5%	0	13	9%	0	6	7%	0	10	7%	0	5	11%	0	16
support for professional development	3%	0	0	2%	0	0	6%	0	4	3%	0	1	3%	0	3	2%	0	0	5%	0	5
assistance for grant proposals	2%	0	0	2%	0	0	1%	0	1	2%	0	0	1%	0	0	2%	0	0	0%	0	3
childcare policies/practices	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	2	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	2
availability/quality of childcare facilities	2%	0	0	2%	0	0	2%	0	1	1%	0	0	3%	0	0	2%	0	0	1%	0	2
spousal/partner hiring program	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	1	0%	0	0	1%	0	0	0%	0	0	1%	0	2
compensation	7%	0	0	7%	0	2	9%	0	5	6%	0	1	9%	0	2	7%	0	1	9%	0	6
geographic location	12%	1	44	12%	1	47	13%	0	44	12%	1	46	11%	1	45	13%	1	43	9%	1	46
diversity	1%	0	5	1%	0	5	0%	0	4	1%	0	4	1%	0	4	1%	0	3	0%	0	12
presence of others like me	3%	0	0	3%	0	0	4%	0	1	3%	0	0	3%	0	1	3%	0	0	2%	0	4
my sense of "fit" here	19%	2	54	18%	1	54	24%	3	46	18%	3	54	22%	1	49	19%	2	58	20%	2	35
protections from service/assignments	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	1	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	2
commute	6%	0	0	7%	0	0	3%	0	4	5%	0	0	6%	0	2	5%	0	0	7%	1	5
cost of living	11%	4	20	11%	4	21	14%	4	31	12%	4	27	10%	3	21	10%	4	22	16%	4	34
teaching load	3%	0	1	2%	0	0	4%	0	6	3%	0	1	3%	0	4	3%	0	0	1%	0	7
manageable pressure to perform	9%	0	3	8%	0	2	12%	0	7	9%	0	3	8%	0	4	9%	0	2	8%	0	14
academic freedom	18%	4	52	17%	4	53	19%	4	37	18%	4	56	17%	2	38	18%	4	50	18%	4	61
t&p clarity or requirements	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	1%	0	2	1%	0	0	0%	0	0	1%	0	0	0%	0	2
quality of leadership	1%	0	0	2%	0	0	0%	0	1	1%	0	0	1%	0	0	1%	0	0	1%	0	2
other (please specify)	5%	0	0	5%	0	0	4%	0	2	5%	0	1	5%	0	1	5%	0	0	4%	0	7
decline to answer	3%	0	0	3%	0	0	3%	0	1	4%	0	0	2%	0	0	4%	0	0	2%	0	2
there are no positive aspects	0%	0	0	1%	0	0	0%	0	1	0%	0	0	1%	0	0	1%	0	0	0%	0	2

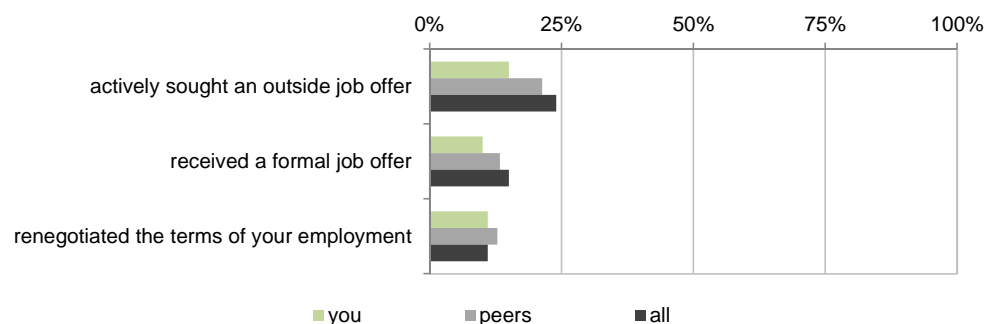
Rochester Institute of Technology

Faculty were asked to identity the two (and only two) **worst aspects** of working at your institution. The top four responses for your institution are shown in red and disaggregated by tenure status, gender, and race. The columns labeled *Peer* show the total number of times an item appeared as a top four item at any of your five peer institutions. The *All* column shows the number of times an item appeared in the top four at any of the institutions in the current cohort. When a worst aspect at your institution is also shown as a worst aspect by your peers and/or the cohort, the issue may be seen as common in the faculty labor market. More attention should be paid to the worst aspects that are unique to your institution. These distinctions cast the institution in a negative light.

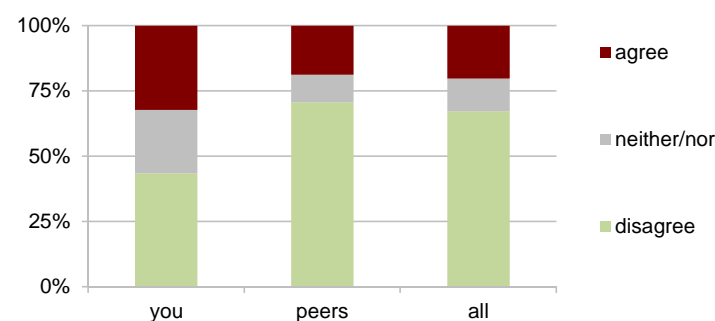
	Overall			Tenured			Pre-tenure			Men			Women			White			Faculty of Color		
	you	peers	all (81)	you	peers	all (81)	you	peers	all (81)	you	peers	all (81)	you	peers	all (81)	you	peers	all (81)	you	peers	all (81)
quality of colleagues	6%	0	4	6%	1	10	8%	0	6	7%	2	8	5%	1	3	7%	1	6	4%	0	11
support of colleagues	4%	0	1	4%	0	2	5%	0	4	3%	1	1	6%	0	6	4%	1	3	3%	0	5
opportunities to collaborate with colleagues	2%	0	0	2%	0	1	1%	0	1	2%	0	0	2%	0	1	2%	0	0	3%	0	1
quality of graduate students	7%	2	4	5%	1	1	12%	4	14	8%	1	7	4%	2	4	7%	2	3	5%	1	16
quality of undergraduate students	4%	0	23	3%	0	24	5%	0	20	4%	0	28	3%	0	13	4%	0	23	3%	0	21
quality of the facilities	11%	2	21	11%	3	22	10%	1	25	10%	4	23	13%	1	22	11%	2	25	10%	2	13
lack of support for research/creative work	18%	4	59	16%	4	52	25%	2	56	13%	2	51	29%	2	56	17%	4	58	22%	3	54
lack of support for teaching	7%	0	1	8%	0	3	4%	0	4	8%	0	1	5%	0	1	8%	0	1	4%	0	2
lack of support for professional development	4%	0	3	4%	0	6	4%	0	3	3%	0	4	5%	0	5	4%	0	3	2%	0	7
lack of assistance for grant proposals	3%	0	0	3%	0	0	3%	0	2	3%	1	0	3%	0	1	3%	0	0	3%	0	3
childcare policies/practices (or lack of)	1%	0	0	0%	0	0	4%	0	4	0%	0	2	3%	0	2	1%	0	0	1%	0	3
availability/quality of childcare facilities	1%	0	2	1%	0	3	1%	0	2	0%	0	1	1%	0	1	1%	0	2	1%	0	4
spousal/partner hiring program (or lack of)	3%	0	6	3%	0	2	5%	2	20	3%	0	6	4%	0	5	2%	0	6	7%	0	15
compensation	14%	3	68	16%	4	70	11%	2	60	16%	3	75	11%	5	61	15%	4	69	12%	3	67
geographic location	5%	5	21	6%	4	18	3%	5	33	6%	3	21	5%	5	21	5%	5	17	5%	4	33
lack of diversity	3%	0	2	2%	0	5	5%	0	15	3%	0	3	3%	1	14	2%	0	2	8%	1	33
absence of others like me	4%	0	0	3%	0	0	5%	1	7	4%	0	2	3%	1	0	3%	0	0	5%	0	12
my lack of "fit" here	5%	1	1	4%	0	0	8%	1	3	4%	0	2	8%	1	1	5%	0	0	5%	1	7
too much service/too many assignments	10%	1	51	12%	2	58	5%	0	36	9%	1	41	12%	2	62	12%	0	57	2%	5	30
commute	1%	0	2	1%	0	4	1%	0	7	0%	0	2	1%	0	2	1%	0	3	0%	0	3
cost of living	1%	0	12	1%	0	11	1%	0	13	1%	0	13	0%	0	11	1%	0	13	0%	0	14
teaching load	17%	0	28	18%	0	30	13%	0	32	17%	0	29	17%	0	32	16%	0	27	22%	0	27
unrelenting pressure to perform	12%	0	4	12%	0	2	11%	0	11	12%	0	2	11%	1	11	12%	0	5	10%	2	6
academic freedom	1%	0	0	2%	0	0	1%	0	0	2%	0	0	1%	0	0	1%	0	0	2%	0	1
t&p clarity or requirements	9%	0	1	7%	0	0	17%	2	9	10%	0	1	8%	0	1	9%	0	1	11%	0	4
quality of leadership	12%	2	12	15%	2	16	3%	0	1	13%	2	17	9%	1	6	12%	2	15	10%	0	11
other (please specify)	6%	0	7	7%	1	13	4%	0	7	8%	0	9	3%	0	6	6%	0	9	4%	0	7
decline to answer	4%	0	0	4%	0	0	3%	1	0	4%	0	0	3%	0	0	4%	0	0	5%	0	1
there are no negative aspects	5%	0	0	4%	0	2	8%	0	2	6%	1	2	3%	0	1	4%	0	1	8%	0	8

Rochester Institute of Technology

In the past five years, have you...



Are outside offers necessary for negotiations?



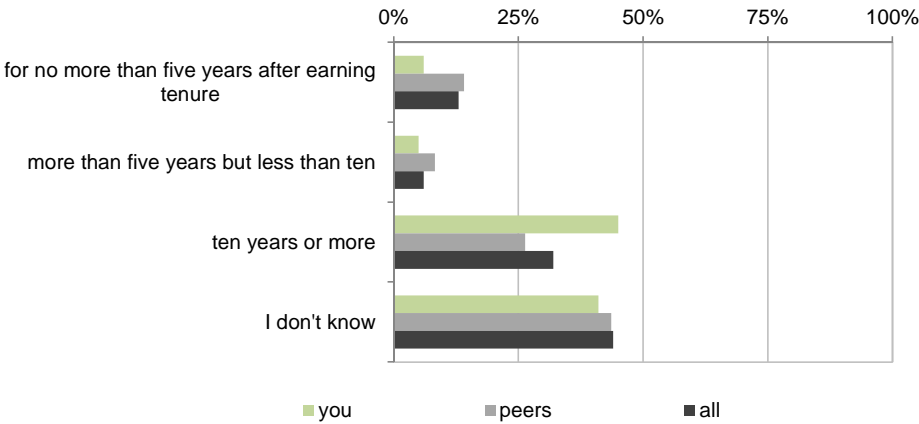
If you could negotiate adjustments to your employment, which one of the following items would you most like to adjust?

	Overall			Tenured			Pre-tenure			Men			Women			White			FOC		
	you	peers	all	you	peers	all	you	peers	all	you	peers	all	you	peers	all	you	peers	all	you	peers	all
base salary	31%	38%	40%	32%	40%	41%	27%	30%	37%	31%	40%	43%	31%	34%	37%	30%	37%	40%	34%	41%	42%
supplemental salary	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	2%	4%	4%	3%	5%	4%	3%	3%	4%
tenure clock	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	8%	6%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	0%	2%	1%	3%	4%	3%
teaching load (e.g., course release)	22%	10%	12%	21%	9%	12%	23%	13%	13%	20%	9%	10%	26%	12%	15%	21%	10%	12%	23%	10%	12%
administrative responsibilities	2%	3%	4%	2%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%	4%	2%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	0%	2%	2%
equipment	4%	2%	2%	5%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%	5%	2%	2%	6%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
lab/research support	11%	14%	11%	9%	13%	10%	16%	15%	14%	10%	14%	11%	11%	14%	10%	10%	14%	11%	13%	11%	12%
employment for spouse/partner	4%	5%	4%	3%	4%	3%	5%	11%	7%	5%	5%	4%	2%	6%	4%	3%	4%	4%	6%	10%	5%
sabbatical or other leave time	4%	6%	8%	5%	7%	9%	2%	4%	4%	4%	5%	7%	6%	9%	9%	4%	7%	8%	6%	5%	6%

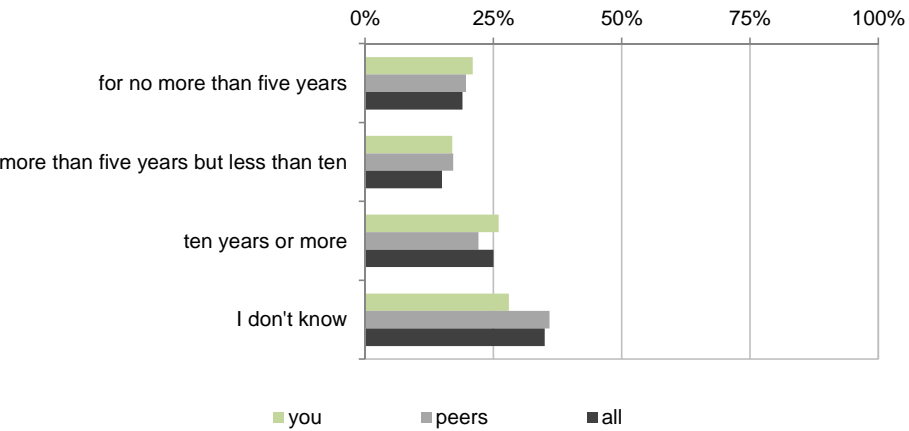
If you were to choose to leave your institution, what would be your primary reason?

	Overall			Tenured			Pre-tenure			Men			Women			White			FOC		
	you	peers	all	you	peers	all	you	peers	all	you	peers	all	you	peers	all	you	peers	all	you	peers	all
improve your salary/benefits	10%	12%	15%	11%	13%	15%	9%	9%	15%	12%	14%	16%	7%	10%	14%	10%	12%	14%	11%	13%	18%
find a more collegial work environment	1%	4%	4%	1%	4%	4%	1%	5%	4%	1%	4%	3%	1%	6%	5%	1%	4%	4%	1%	5%	4%
find an employer w/ more resources in support	10%	10%	11%	7%	9%	10%	19%	12%	13%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11%	8%	10%	10%	14%	9%	12%
work at an institution w/ different priorities	15%	12%	10%	15%	12%	10%	15%	11%	10%	16%	11%	10%	14%	13%	10%	14%	12%	10%	17%	10%	10%
pursue an administrative position in higher education	4%	5%	4%	4%	6%	5%	3%	3%	3%	2%	6%	5%	6%	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%	5%	6%	5%
pursue a nonacademic job	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%
employment opportunities for spouse/partner	4%	5%	4%	2%	3%	3%	8%	11%	8%	2%	4%	4%	6%	7%	5%	3%	5%	4%	6%	8%	6%
for other family or personal needs	7%	5%	6%	4%	4%	5%	14%	10%	9%	6%	5%	5%	8%	6%	7%	7%	4%	6%	5%	9%	7%
improve your quality of life	8%	7%	8%	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%	10%	9%	7%	7%	6%	8%	10%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	8%
retire	24%	20%	20%	30%	25%	26%	6%	2%	3%	25%	22%	22%	22%	15%	16%	28%	22%	22%	12%	10%	10%
move to a preferred geographic location	4%	10%	7%	4%	8%	6%	7%	15%	11%	5%	9%	7%	3%	10%	8%	5%	10%	8%	3%	10%	6%

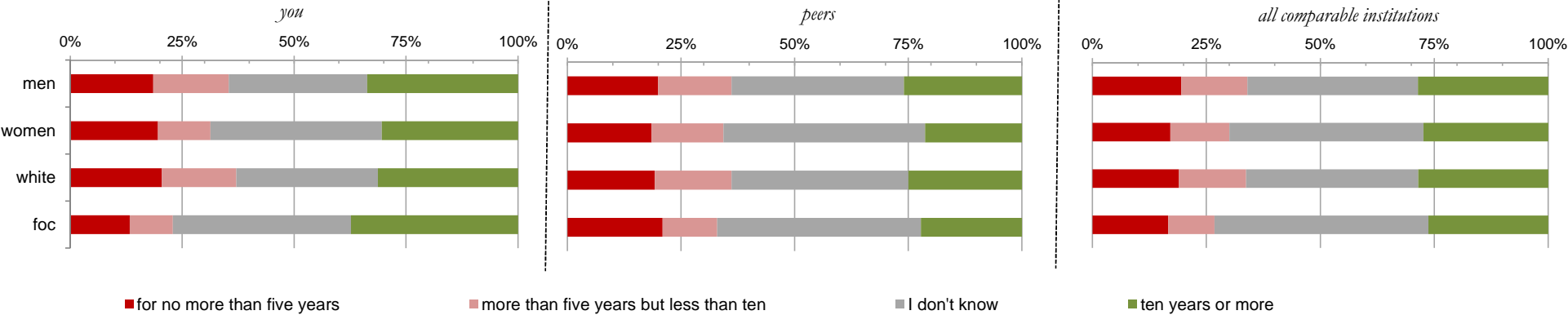
Assuming you achieve tenure, how long do you plan to remain at this institution? (*Pre-tenure Faculty Only*)



How long do you plan to remain at this institution? (*Tenured Faculty Only*)



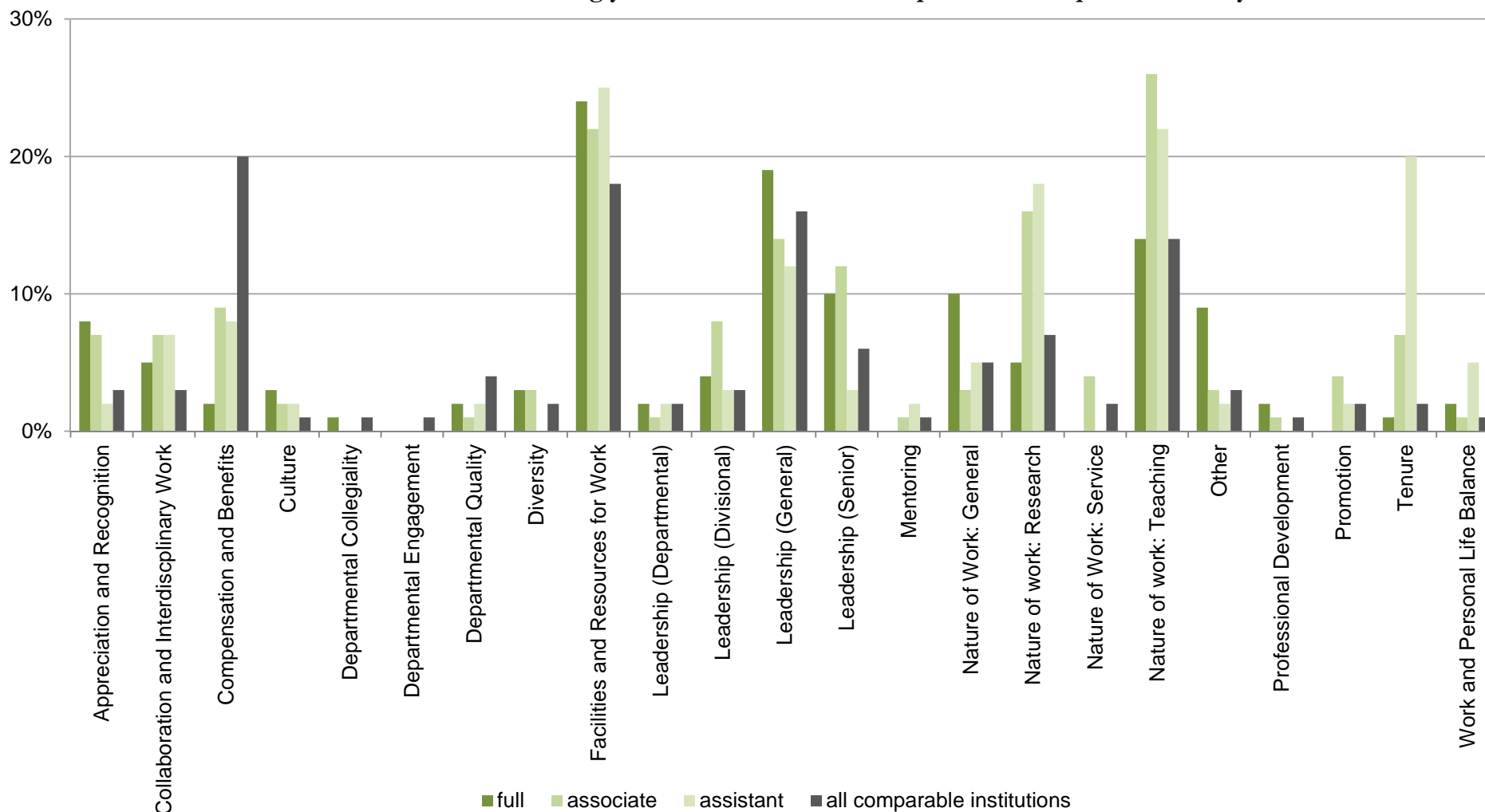
How long do you plan to remain at your institution?



Rochester Institute of Technology

The final question in the COACHE Survey asks faculty to describe the one thing your institution can do to improve the workplace for faculty. COACHE analysts assigned all responses to one or more common themes. The full comments are available elsewhere in the Digital Report Portfolio.

Tell us the number one thing your institution can do to improve the workplace for faculty.





The Provost's Report

RESPONSES TO DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS

Rochester Institute of Technology

		you		peers		all		
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Q5	What is your current appointment status?	Full-time	438	100%	2317	100%	17728	100%
		Part-time	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
		Emeritus	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
		Visiting	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
		Other	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
		None of the above	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Q10	What is your rank?	Professor (or "Full Professor")	137	31%	1012	44%	6976	40%
		Associate Professor	189	43%	769	33%	6158	34%
		Assistant Professor	111	25%	531	23%	4451	26%
		Instructor/Lecturer	1	0%	2		96	0%
		Other	0	0%	4	0%	54	0%
Q15	In what year were you hired or appointed to this rank at this institution?	2000 to present	324	83%	1617	73%	13056	78%
		1990 to 1999	49	13%	383	17%	2572	16%
		1980 to 1989	14	4%	172	8%	946	5%
		Before 1980	2	1%	49	2%	203	1%
Q20	What is your tenure status?	Tenured	335	76%	1768	76%	12899	73%
		Not tenured but on the tenure track	103	24%	550	24%	4814	27%
		Not on the tenure track	0	0%	0	0%	22	0%
Q25	Are you currently serving in an administrative position?	Yes	97	23%	455	20%	3819	18%
		No	322	77%	1814	80%	13568	82%
Q30	[Q25=1] Which of the following administrative titles do you currently hold?	Department Chair or Department Head	57	61%	233	52%	1736	68%
		Center or Program Director	26	28%	163	36%	1422	25%
		Dean, Assoc. Dean, or Div. Chief	0	0%	24	5%	243	4%
		Provost, Assoc. Provost, Vice Provost, etc.	0	0%	0	0%	15	0%
		Other	10	11%	28	6%	285	4%
Q35	What is your race/ethnicity?	American Indian or Native American	4	1%	16	1%	131	1%
		Asian, Asian-American, or Pacific Islander	32	7%	253	11%	1536	7%
		White (non-Hispanic)	313	71%	1800	81%	13634	79%
		Black or African-American	16	4%	54	2%	665	4%
		Hispanic or Latino	18	4%	62	3%	525	5%
		Other	4	1%	10	0%	148	2%
		Multiracial	4	1%	15	1%	173	2%
Q40	What is your sex?	Male	267	66%	1479	67%	10303	54%
		Female	139	34%	739	33%	6618	46%

Rochester Institute of Technology

		you		peers		all	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Q275	Not counting your current institution, at how many other colleges/universities have you held a tenured faculty position?	0	78%	1528	67%	11621	75%
		1	17%	559	24%	4220	20%
		2	3%	144	6%	1129	4%
		3	1%	38	2%	303	1%
		4	1%	12	1%	73	0%
		5 or more	0%	4	0%	47	0%
Q280	In what year were you born? (Age calculated from year of birth)	30 or younger	2%	14	1%	109	1%
		31 to 40	21%	426	20%	2988	24%
		41 to 50	27%	555	26%	4674	30%
		51 to 60	30%	596	28%	4553	25%
		61 to 70	19%	428	20%	3111	19%
		71 or above	1%	85	4%	439	1%
Q285	What is your marital status?	Single	9%	196	9%	1585	12%
		Married or in a civil union	81%	1790	82%	13251	77%
		Unmarried, living with partner	3%	71	3%	580	4%
		Divorced, separated, or widowed	8%	139	6%	1239	7%
Q290	What is your spouse/partner's employment status?	Not employed and not seeking employment	20%	449	25%	2628	14%
		Not employed but seeking employment	6%	112	6%	781	6%
		Employed at this institution	17%	597	33%	3296	20%
		Employed elsewhere	57%	626	35%	6529	60%
Q295	Do you have any of the following responsibilities?	Infants, toddlers, or pre-school age children	15%	377	14%	2764	16%
		Elementary, middle or high school aged children	34%	722	27%	5573	25%
		Children 18 or over who live with you	8%	140	5%	1065	4%
		Children away at college for whom you are financially	15%	349	13%	2484	11%
		Elders for whom you are providing ongoing care	7%	107	4%	892	4%
		A disabled or ill family member	6%	163	6%	1212	5%
		None of these	30%	865	32%	6544	35%
Q300	What is your citizenship status?	U.S. citizen (US Institutions Only)	93%	1941	86%	14819	94%
		Canadian citizen (Canadian Institutions Only)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Resident Alien	7%	268	12%	1365	5%
		Non-resident alien	0%	26	1%	173	1%
		Other	0%	17	1%	98	0%



The Provost's Report

APPENDIX



YOUR RESULTS ARE IN YOUR HANDS... NOW WHAT?

YOUR FIRST STEPS

By Kiernan Mathews, Director

This COACHE Provost's Report is the culmination of our work since 2003 with faculty focus groups, two pilot studies, and ongoing dialog with institutional researchers and chief academic officers at our member institutions.

With so many perspectives on report design, we aim to provide the information you and your campus stakeholders need to translate these COACHE results into substantive, constructive actions.

At first glance, the report can be daunting. How does one begin to turn so much data into ideas to improve your institution? To paraphrase Carl Sandburg, this report is like an onion: you peel it off one layer at a time, and sometimes you weep.

The **Provost's Report**, like the skin of the onion, gives you a glimpse of what lies within, but is the beginning, not the end. It is colored—literally, red and green—by your comparisons to other institutions and to differences between subgroups within your institution. The **Results at a Glance** and **COACHE Dashboard** will show you, within 10 minutes or so, the broad themes of your survey results and the areas deserving of immediate scrutiny.

Take note of our criteria for determining “areas of strength” and “areas of concern.” COACHE analysts have identified comparative “strengths” as those survey dimensions where your campus ranks first or second among your six peers. A comparative “concern,” on the other hand, means your campus ranked fifth or sixth among your peers. Differences by gender, race, rank, and tenure status are highlighted when mean results differ by a moderate or large effect.

The digital files accompanying this report contain **faculty responses to open-ended questions**, including their opinions on the one thing your college can do to improve the workplace for faculty. Our members find this qualitative, personal component of the report helpful in illustrating the faculty story in ways that quantitative data cannot.

Your rich dataset tells many stories, and review of the **means comparisons and frequency distributions** will yield some important nuances that defy easy summary. Institutional researchers find these tables particularly useful in organizing data for special constituents' needs (e.g., for a committee on the status of women or the chief diversity officer), but these crosstabs can be useful to anyone looking for more detail.

For example, you can sort the **Excel version** of these data tables to identify quickly *the degree to which* your faculty are more or less satisfied than faculty at your six peers. You can also use the **Criteria tab** in your Excel report to raise or lower the threshold for areas of strength and weakness. If your report is overrun with highlighted differences between men's and women's levels of satisfaction, you can easily raise the threshold for highlighting, and the report will adjust itself accordingly. Changing the criteria for “top-level” results, then, allows you to reorganize your report around your biggest successes and most pressing problems.

Soon, you will discover that many faculty concerns can be dealt with immediately and inexpensively, while others present themselves as opportunities for broad involvement in designing collaborative solutions.

Build a communication plan.

If you have not yet developed a “COACHE communication plan,” do so now. Use the

COACHE Communication Models and Milestones charts in your supplementary materials to help you consider where your campus (or your leadership style) fits now on the range of transparency and shared governance, and perhaps where it should be in the future. Of course, this framework is not designed to suggest that one approach is always better than another, but instead, to assist in your determination of which approach is best given your institution's culture—and given also what your faculty want from you, their leaders, as expressed through the COACHE survey.

To inform your communication strategy, **review the campus calendar** for the most effective venues to discuss COACHE participation, such as faculty senate meetings, collective bargaining group meetings, opening convocations and/or retreats (for deans, chairs, and/or faculty), and new faculty orientations.* **Consider print and electronic media outlets** (e.g., campus newspapers, HR and provostial newsletters, faculty job postings) for communicating your COACHE enrollment and results. When you have decided on a course of action, **prepare and distribute a letter for communicating your plan.**

Disseminate broadly.

Whatever model you feel fits best, **do not delay sharing your institutional report, in part or in full, with key constituents on your campus.** Consider **forming a task force or ad hoc committee.** If you choose to do so, you should designate its members as the conduit for all information about COACHE and mention this group in all communication with faculty. Put your data into play with pre-tenure and tenured faculty, the faculty senate, collective bargaining groups, campus committees (e.g., Promotion & Tenure, Status of Women, Diversity), deans, department

chairs, the executive council and/or senior administrators, including the Chief Diversity Officer, and the board of trustees (see more on this below).

It is particularly important to disseminate your results to the faculty who each spent about 20 minutes completing the survey. Failure to demonstrate action in response to their contribution of time may result in reduced response rates in future surveys. Many COACHE members have posted some or all of their results on their web sites to highlight institutional strengths and demonstrate their commitment to transparency in improving the areas of concern.

Many colleges and universities **hold workshops and forums** with constituents, together or separately, to discuss interpretations of and policy responses to their COACHE findings. When meeting with these groups, ask questions to organize and catalyze the conversations around COACHE. For example: What confirmed (or defied) conventional wisdom? What are the surprises? Disparities? Lessons? Implications?

Take ownership.

You must **take ownership** of the results, or insist that people in a position to make change are held accountable for doing so. Our colleagues, Cathy Trower and Jim Honan, cited a provost in *The Questions of Tenure* (ed. R. Chait, 2002) who said: "Data don't just get up and walk around by themselves... they only become potent when somebody in charge wants something to happen." Without the catalyst of responsibility, good intentions may not produce desired results.

Consider forming, for example, a **mid-career faculty task force** that would identify the COACHE findings particularly germane to local concerns of associate professors, then would present a range of policy recommendations emerging from their analysis. As an alternative, ask administrators in academic affairs, faculty development, diversity, and

* Although COACHE does not survey new hires, these faculty are likely to communicate with their colleagues. Additionally, even though they did not participate in the survey, they will benefit from your responses to the findings.

human resources to read the report and **identify the top three things they would recommend** as a result. The responses might be broad (e.g., “Demystify the promotion process”) or specific (e.g., “Increase availability of eldercare options”). Naturally, expectations ought to be set so that recommendations are realistic and align with your strategic plan and priorities.

Through COACHE, we have seen this accountability exemplified by a provost who memorably signaled a “buck stops here” attitude (not to mention a sense of humor) to improving faculty work/life by donning a shirt imprinted with “C-A-O” in big, bold letters. He understood that the actions suggested by his COACHE report—whether highlighting strengths or addressing concerns—align with the will of policymakers *and* faculty, and that **it must be someone’s responsibility to see the recommendations through to outcomes**. Just giving constituents—and in particular, the faculty—some part in the COACHE conversation gives them a stake in advancing better recruiting, retention, and development.

Engage with peer institutions.

We named this project the *Collaborative* because only by **gathering together the agents for change** in faculty work/life will we understand what works well, where, and why. Several times each year, COACHE sends invitations to key contacts at each member institution to participate in conference-based special events and workshops. There, participants share innovative strategies for using COACHE data and tackling the challenges we all have in common.

Out of these discussions have emerged more comprehensive **data-sharing agreements among peers, site visits to exemplary institutions, and lasting contacts for free advice and consultation**. (“We’re thinking about implementing this new program. Has anyone else ever tried it?”)

In addition to bringing COACHE members together for these special events, we continually seek out other ways to support our collaborative spirit: hosting our annual Leaders’ Workshop; highlighting member institutions in our newsletter; trying out new policy and program ideas on the COACHE ListServ (sign up at www.coache.org); and offering to conduct site visits to member campuses. Thanks to these collaborations, we all gain actionable insight into making colleges campuses great places to work.

Call us.

Think of COACHE as your hotline for suggestions in faculty recruitment, development and success. For the duration of your three-year COACHE membership, please call us (617-495-5285) if you have any questions about how you can make the most of your investment in this project. Also, recommend to anyone working with or presenting COACHE data (such as institutional research staff) to call us for advice and tools to simplify the work.

If your COACHE report is collecting dust on the shelf, then we have failed. Let us help you cultivate your data—and your faculty—as a renewable resource.

WHAT’S A DEAN TO DO?

by Cathy Trower, Research Director

Not long ago, after addressing a group of academic deans about the barriers to interdisciplinary scholarship and changes needed to overcome them, a dean asked, “But what’s a dean to do? We are seen as ‘middle meddlers!’” He elaborated by saying that it is difficult to manage or effect change from the decanal vantage point because of the organizational hierarchy and power structure; there’s a provost and president above him and senior, department chairs and tenured faculty in various departments around him.

Since that question was posed to me, I have met with several academic administrators and here is what I've learned about what deans can do to bring about improvements on any issue, whether it is promoting interdisciplinary scholarship and supporting such scholars for success, increasing the numbers, status, and success of women in STEM disciplines and of faculty of color, or creating a great place to work for faculty. I hope these suggestions will prove helpful for COACHE member institutions as they focus on the issues related to faculty recruitment, retention and development on their campuses as uncovered by our survey.

Focus attention.

Most issues have low salience for most people most of the time. In addition, there are always multiple concerns on college campuses and all too often the 'crisis de jour' can distract us from persistent, systemic problems. Deans can help focus the attention of faculty and other administrators by spending time, over time, on the issue upon which s/he wishes to influence.

Be accountable.

Gather data. Deans are in a prime position to call attention to issues or problems by bringing data to bear on them. Research shows that what gets measured gets done. In some cases, the data are quantitative and in others help will come in the form of stories and anecdotes. In any case, marshal the evidence to make the case.

Engage colleagues up, down, and across campus.

Build alliances with other deans by discussing areas of mutual concern, defining the problems, and thinking of possible solutions. Involve the faculty in those conversations. One administrator with whom I spoke recently said that he plans to form an Advisory Task Force of key senior faculty to figure out how to make progress recruiting and retaining scholars of color. Take the ideas to the provost; in other words, make your best case and make it known that you have support on multiple fronts. Offer solutions, not more problems.

Don't accept the status quo.

In other words, persist. Some decisions in academic institutions are made by accretion and just because one's proposal is rejected today doesn't mean that it won't be accepted later. Deans can persist until progress, even incremental, is made. An effective strategy is not only to anticipate the costs of policy implementation (e.g., modified duties, flextime, stop-the-clock, dual career hires), but also to discuss the cost of maintaining the status quo.

Ask questions.

Instead of feeling the need to have all the answers all of the time, pose questions in a variety of forums where you already have people's attention. As one dean said to me, "I lead by asking relevant questions at a variety of tables with various constituencies. Most often, those questions have no easy answers, but I am able to put the issue effectively into play. Raising issues as questions puts academics in a mindset of problem solving. This is, after all, how we all approach our own scholarship – with questions, not with answers."

COACHE & GOVERNANCE

by Richard Chait, Research Professor

Academic administrators regularly and rightly remind boards of trustees that the quality of a college or university and the vitality of the faculty are very tightly linked. In turn, most trustees recognize that the vitality of the faculty requires that institutions create an attractive and supportive work environment. In particular, colleges must be able to recruit and retain a talented and diverse stream of "new blood" for the faculty. Despite the importance administrators and trustees assign to this objective, boards rarely discuss the topic.

COACHE reports offer presidents, provosts, and deans the opportunity to engage trustees at an appropriate policy level in conversations about the quality of work life for the faculty that represent the

institution's academic future and its current reality. There are two potentially productive lines of inquiry. In the first mode, management educates the board about major themes that emerged from COACHE data and from benchmark comparisons with the institution's peer group.

The Provost's Report can be further distilled to highlight for trustees the overall or global levels of satisfaction; specific aspects of work/life that faculty consider most agreeable and most problematic; significant disparities by race, gender, or rank; and critical "policy gaps," areas respondents rated important in principle and unsatisfactory in practice. In short order, trustees will have keener insight into the organizational environment and personal experiences of faculty, as well as a deeper appreciation for management's commitment and game plan to make the college a great place to work.

The second mode, which may be even more profitable, turns the tables. Here, trustees educate the administration. As academic leaders contemplate appropriate responses to the challenges and concerns that faculty confront, board members can be a valuable resource. Whether as corporate executives or senior partners in firms (e.g., law, medicine, consulting, and engineering), many trustees also have to create, if only for competitive reasons, attractive work environments responsive to the preferences and lifestyles of new generations of professionals. While the circumstances are not identical, the fundamental challenges are not terribly different: clarity of performance expectations; professional fulfillment; work-family balance; collegial culture; and diversity, to name a few.

With COACHE data as context, trustees can share successful (and unsuccessful) strategies, policies, and practices intended to improve work satisfaction and vitality, whether for relatively young newcomers or seasoned veterans at the company or firm. What did you try, and to what effect? What did you learn? This line of inquiry could well yield some innovative and effective initiatives that can be adapted to

academe, and the discussion will reinforce the board's role as a source of intellectual capital and as active participants in consequential conversations.



BACKGROUND & DEFINITIONS

Background

The principal purposes of the Collaborative on Academic Careers in Higher Education (COACHE) survey are two-fold: (1) to enlighten academic leaders about the experiences and concerns of full-time, faculty; and (2) to provide data that lead to informed discussions and appropriate actions to improve the quality of work/life for those faculty. Over time, we hope these steps will make the academy an even more attractive and equitable place for talented scholars and teachers to work.

The core element of COACHE is a web-based survey designed on the basis of extensive literature reviews; of themes emerging from multiple focus groups; of feedback from senior administrators in academic affairs; and of extensive pilot studies and cognitive tests in multiple institutional contexts. While there are many faculty surveys, the COACHE instrument is unique in that it was designed expressly to take account of the concerns and experiences faculty on issues with direct policy implications for academic leaders.

This *COACHE Faculty Job Satisfaction Survey* provides academic leaders with a lever to enhance the quality of work-life for faculty. The report portfolio provides not only interesting data, but also actionable diagnoses—a springboard to workplace improvements, more responsive policies and practices, and an earned reputation as a great place for faculty to work.

Survey Design

The chief aim in developing the *COACHE Faculty Job Satisfaction Survey* was to assess, in a comprehensive and quantitative way, faculty's work-related quality of life. The survey addresses multiple facets of job satisfaction and includes specific questions that would yield unambiguous, actionable data on key policy-relevant issues.

The COACHE instrument was developed and validated in stages over a period of several years. Focus groups were conducted with faculty to learn how they view certain work-related issues, including specific institutional policies and practices, work climate, the ability to balance professional and personal lives, issues surrounding tenure, and overall job satisfaction.

Drawing from the focus groups, prior surveys on job satisfaction among academics and other professionals, and consultation with subject matter and advisory board experts on survey development, COACHE researchers developed web-based survey prototypes that were then tested in pilot studies across multiple institutions.

COACHE solicited feedback about the survey by conducting follow-up interviews with a sub-sample of the respondents of the pilot study. Cognitive interviews were conducted with faculty from a broad range of institutional types to test the generalizability of questions across various institutional types. The survey was revised in light of this feedback. The current version of the survey was revised further, taking into account feedback provided by respondents in survey administrations annually since 2005.

Survey administration

All eligible subjects at participating institutions were invited to complete the survey. Eligibility was determined according to the following criteria:

- Full-time
- Not hired in the same year as survey administration
- Not clinical faculty in such areas as Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Medicine
- Not in terminal year after being denied tenure

Subjects first received a letter about the survey from a senior administrator (e.g., president, provost, or dean) at their institution. Next, subjects received an email from COACHE inviting them to complete the survey. Over the course of the survey administration period, three automated reminders were sent via email to all subjects who had not completed the survey.

Participants accessed a secure web server through their own unique link provided by COACHE and, and agreeing to an informed consent statement, responded to a series of multiple-choice and open-ended questions (see *Supplemental Materials*). Generally, respondents completed the survey in less than twenty-five minutes; the mode (most frequent) completion time was approximately 21 minutes.

Data conditioning

For a participant's responses to be included in the data set, s/he had to provide at least one meaningful response beyond the initial demographic section of the instrument. The responses of faculty who either

terminated the survey before completing the demographic section or chose only *N/A* or *Decline to Respond* for all questions were removed from the data set. The impact of such deletions, however, is relatively small: on average, greater than 90 percent of respondents who enter the COACHE survey go on to complete it in its entirety.

When respondents completed the survey in an inordinately short time or when the same response was used for at least 95% of items, the respondents were removed from the population file.

In responses to open-ended questions, individually-identifying words or phrases that would compromise the respondent's anonymity were either excised or emended by COACHE analysts. Where this occurred, the analyst substituted that portion of the original response with brackets containing an ellipsis or alternate word or phrase (e.g., [...] or [under-represented minority]). In the case of custom open-ended questions, comments were not altered in any way.

Definitions

All comparable institutions, "All comparables," or "All"

Within the report, comparisons between your institution and the cohort group provide context for your results in the broader faculty labor market. While the experiences, demands, and expectations for faculty vary by institutional type—reflected in your peers selections—this comparison to the entire COACHE cohort can add an important dimension to your understanding of your faculty. The institutions included in this year's "all comparables" group are listed in the appendix of your Provost's Report.

Data weighting or "weight scale"

In prior reports, a weighting scale was developed for each institution to adjust for the under- or over-representation in the data set of subgroups defined by race and gender (e.g., White males, Asian females,

etc.). Applying these weights to the data thus allowed the relative proportions of subgroups in the data set for each institution to more accurately reflect the proportions in that institution's actual population of pre-tenure faculty.

However, the use of weights poses some methodological challenges. First, and foremost, the actual application of weights in the COACHE report only produced very small changes in results. Because COACHE does not use samples the respondent group typically is representative of the full population. Also, weights applied to an overall mean are less useful when comparing subgroups of the respondent population. When weighted data is disaggregated, the utility of the weights is compromised. For these reasons and other, the use

of weights for this type of large scale analysis is becoming less common.

Effect size

Put simply, an effect size describes the magnitude of difference between two groups, regardless of statistical significance. In this report, effect sizes measure the differences between paired subgroups within a campus (i.e., men and women, tenured and pre-tenure faculty, associate and full professors, white faculty and faculty of color).

We do not use tests of statistical significance in part because COACHE is a census, not a sample; differences in means are representative of the population, not of some broader sample. We rely on effect sizes, instead, because they consider both the central tendency and the variance, countering concerns about differences in group sizes. Also, unlike other measures of differences between groups, effect sizes show both the direction and magnitude of differences.

Effect sizes in this report are calculated using the formula below where:

$$\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{(sd_1^2) - (sd_2^2)}}$$

In the social science research domain in which COACHE operates, the following thresholds are generally accepted ranges of effect size magnitude.

Less than .1	Trivial difference
Between .1 and .3	Small difference
Between .3 and .5	Moderate difference
Greater than .5	Large difference

This report ignores trivial differences, but subgroups appear in the Within Campus Differences tables when their ratings are lower than their comparison group by a small (unshaded), moderate (yellow), or large (orange) effect.

Faculty of color or “foc”

Any respondent identified by his or her institution or self-identifying in the survey as non-White.

n < 5

To protect the identity of respondents and in accordance with procedures approved by Harvard University’s Committee on the Use of Human Subjects, cells with fewer than five data points (i.e., mean scores for questions that were answered by fewer than five faculty from a subgroup within an institution) are not reported. Instead, “n < 5” will appear as the result.

Response rate

The percent of all eligible respondents, by tenure status, rank, gender and by race, whose responses, following the data conditioning process, were deemed eligible to be included in this analysis. Thus, your response rate counts as nonrespondents those faculty who were “screened out” by the survey application or by later processes.

Please feel free to contact COACHE with any additional questions about our research design, methodology, or definitions; about survey administration; or about any aspects of our reports and available data.



PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

Faculty from the following institutions comprise the COACHE database of Universities for this 2012-13 Provost's Report.

Bowling Green State University
Christopher Newport University*
Clemson University
Duke University*
Indiana University - Bloomington
James Madison University*
Johns Hopkins University
Kansas State University
Lincoln University (MO)
Loyola University Maryland
Merrimack College
New School University
North Dakota State University
Old Dominion University*
Otterbein University
Purdue University
Radford University
Rochester Institute of Technology
Tulane University*
University of California, Davis
University of Houston
University of Kansas
University of Massachusetts - Lowell
University of Missouri - Columbia
University of Rochester
University of Saint Thomas (MN)
University of Tennessee
University of Toronto
University of Tulsa
University of Virginia
University of Washington Tacoma
University of Wisconsin - Parkside
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
West Virginia University**
The State University of New York System
 Alfred State College
 Binghamton University

Buffalo State College
Farmingdale State College
Maritime College
Morrisville State College
Purchase College
Stony Brook University
SUNY at Brockport
SUNY at Canton
SUNY at Cobleskill
SUNY at Cortland
SUNY at Delhi
SUNY at Fredonia
SUNY at Geneseo
SUNY at New Paltz
SUNY at Old Westbury
SUNY at Oneonta
SUNY at Oswego
SUNY at Plattsburgh
SUNY at Potsdam
SUNY College of Environmental Science & Forestry
SUNY Institute of Technology at Utica/Rome
University at Albany
University at Buffalo
The University of North Carolina System
 Appalachian State University
 East Carolina University
 Fayetteville State University
 North Carolina Ag & Tech State University
 North Carolina Central University
 North Carolina State University
 University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill
 University of North Carolina - Charlotte
 University of North Carolina - Greensboro
 University of North Carolina - Pembroke
 Western Carolina University
 Winston-Salem State University
(continued)

* Pre-tenure faculty only; ** Tenured faculty only

The City University of New York System
 College of Staten Island**
 Hunter College**
 John Jay College Criminal Justice**

Lehman College**
 New York City College of Technology**
 Queens College**

Faculty from the following institutions comprise the COACHE database of Liberal Arts Colleges and Small Masters Universities for this 2012-13 Provost's Report.

Albright College
 Amherst College
 College of the Holy Cross*
 Connecticut College
 Elizabeth City State University
 Emerson College
 Franklin and Marshall College
 Hamilton College*
 Hobart William Smith Colleges**
 Kenyon College

Middlebury College
 Mount Holyoke College**
 Pomona College
 Saint Mary's College of Maryland
 Scripps College
 St. Olaf College
 Stonehill College
 University of Richmond
 Wabash College
 Wellesley College

The following table lists the previous members of the Collaborative. Pre-tenure faculty at these institutions have completed a prior version of COACHE's survey instrument; their data are not included in this report's analysis, but are available for custom reporting.

Arizona State University
 Auburn University
 Ball State University
 Barnard College
 Bates College
 Boston University
 Bowdoin College
 Brown University
 Carleton College
 Case Western Reserve University
 Colgate University
 College of Saint Benedict / Saint John's University
 The College of Wooster
 Dartmouth College
 Davidson College
 Delaware State University
 Denison University
 DePauw University
 Drexel University
 Gonzaga University
 Goucher College

Hampshire College
 Harvard University
 Hendrix College
 Hofstra University
 Iowa State University
 Ithaca College
 Lafayette College
 Lehigh University
 Loyola Marymount University
 Macalester College
 Manhattanville College
 McGill University
 Michigan State University
 Mississippi State University
 Montana State University
 Montclair State University
 Northeastern University
 Oberlin College
 Occidental College
 The Ohio State University
 Ohio University

* Pre-tenure faculty only; ** Tenured faculty only

Ohio Wesleyan University
Pacific Lutheran University
Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Rowan University
Skidmore College
Stanford University
Susquehanna University
Syracuse University
Texas Tech University
Trinity College (CT)
Tufts University
Union College
University of Alabama
University of Arizona
University of Arkansas
University of Baltimore
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
University of Connecticut
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
University of Iowa
University of Kentucky
University of Massachusetts Amherst
University of Michigan - Flint
University of Minnesota
University of North Carolina at Asheville
University of North Carolina at Wilmington
University of North Texas
University of Notre Dame
University of Puget Sound
University of South Carolina
University of Texas at Dallas
Virginia Commonwealth University
University of Wyoming
Washington State University
Wayne State University
Wesleyan University
Wheaton College
Whitman College
California State University:
 Cal Poly Pomona
 Cal Poly San Luis Obispo
 California State University - Fullerton
 California State University - Long Beach
 California State University - San Bernardino

California State University - San Marcos
Sonoma State University
The City University of New York
 Bernard M Baruch College
 Brooklyn College
 City College
 Medgar Evers College
 York College
The University of Missouri System:
 Missouri University of Science and Technology
 University of Missouri - Kansas City
 University of Missouri - St. Louis



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