Climate Study for Learning, Living, and Working

University of Missouri System Offices September 12, 2017

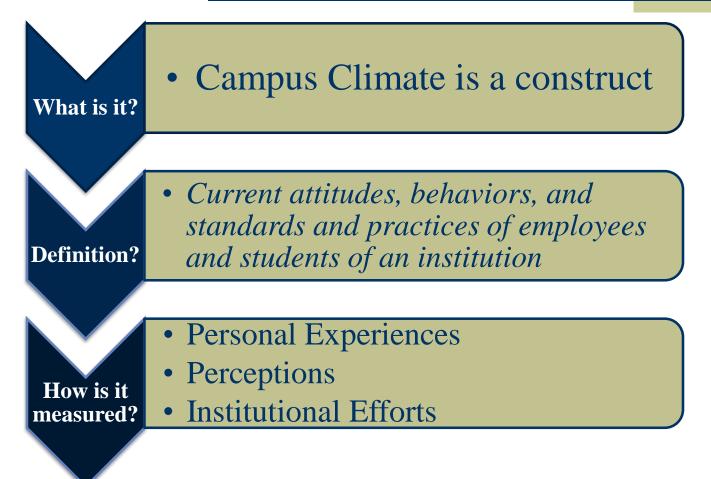


Climate In Higher Education



Barcelo, 2004; Bauer, 1998; Kuh & Whitt, 1998; Hurtado, 1998, 2005; Ingle, 2005; Milhem, 2005; Peterson, 1990; Rankin, 1994, 1998, 2003, 2005; Rankin & Reason, 2008; Smith, 2009; Tierney, 1990; Worthington, 2008 2

Assessing Campus Climate



Rankin & Reason, 2008

Campus Climate & Students







How students experience their campus environment influences both learning and developmental outcomes.¹

Discriminatory environments have a **negative effect** on student learning.² Research supports the pedagogical value of a **diverse student body** and faculty on **enhancing learning outcomes.**³

¹ Pascarella & Terenzini, 1991, 2005; Harper & Hurtado, 2009, Maramba. & Museus, 2011, Patton, 2011, Strayhorn, 2012
 ² Cabrera, Nora, Terenzini, Pascarella, & Hagedron, 1999; Feagin, Vera & Imani, 1996; Pascarella & Terenzini, 2005
 ³ Hale, 2004; Harper & Quaye , 2004; Harper, & Hurtado, 2009; Hurtado, 2003, Nelson & Niskodé-Dossett, 2010; Strayhorn, 2013

Campus Climate & Faculty/Staff







The **personal and professional development** of employees including faculty members, administrators, and staff members are impacted by campus climate.¹ Faculty members who judge their campus **climate more positively** are more likely to feel personally **supported** and perceive their work unit as more supportive.² Research underscores the relationships between (1) workplace discrimination and negative job/career attitudes and (2) workplace encounters with prejudice and lower health/well-being..³

¹Settles, Cortina, Malley, and Stewart , 2006, Gardner, S. 2013; Jayakumar, Howard, Allen, & Han, J. 2009 ²Costello, 2012; Sears, 2002; Kaminski, & Geisler, 2012; Griffin, Pérez , Holmes, & Mayo 2010 ³Silverschanz, Cortina, Konik, & Magley, 2007; Waldo, 1999





Climate Matters Student Activism in 2016









Climate Matters

Student Activism in 2016





What Are Students Demanding?



While the demands vary by institutional context, a qualitative analysis reveals similar themes across the 76 institutions and organizations (representing 73 U.S. colleges and universities, three Canadian universities, one coalition of universities and one consortium of Atlanta HBCUs.)



Chessman & Wayt explore these overarching themes in an effort to provide collective insight into what is important to today's students in the heated context of racial or other bias-related incidents on college and university campuses.

Source: Chessman & Wayt, 2016; http://www.thedemands.org/



Source: Chessman & Wayt, 2016; http://www.thedemands.org/

Responses to Unwelcoming Campus Climates

What are students' behavioral responses?

Lack of Persistence

30% of respondents have seriously considered leaving their institution due to the challenging climate

What do students offer as the main reason for their departure?

Suicidal Ideation/Self-Harm



Projected Outcomes



UM System Offices will add to their knowledge base with regard to how constituent groups currently feel about their particular campus climate and how the community responds to them (e.g., work-life issues, curricular integration, intergroup/intra-group relations, respect issues).



UM System Offices will use the results of the assessment to inform current/on-going work.

Setting the Context for Beginning the Work

Examine the Research

 Review work already completed

Preparation

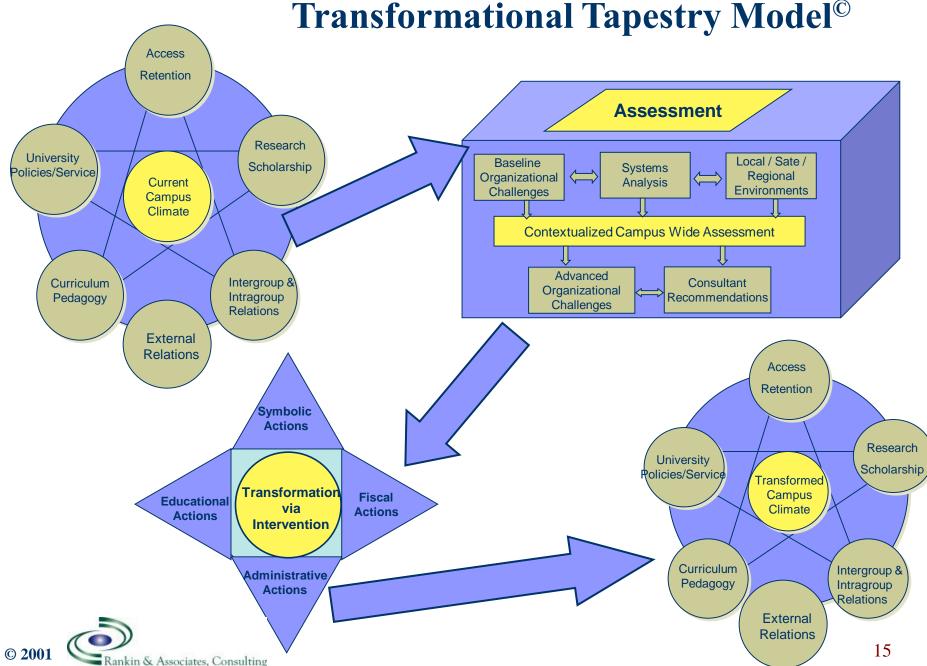
• Readiness of each campus

Assessment

• Examine the climate

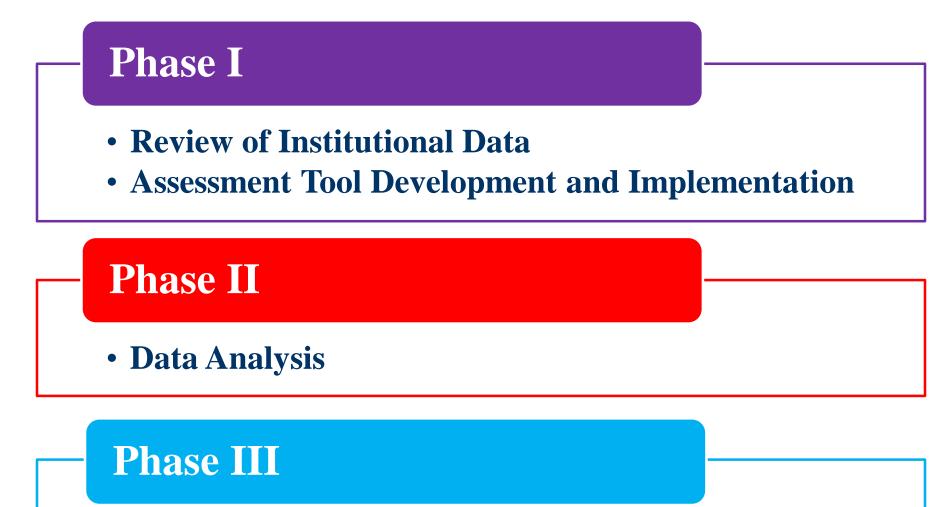
Follow-up

 Building on the successes and addressing the challenges



Transformational Tapestry Model[©]

Project Overview



• Final Report and Presentation

Phase I May 2016

In collaboration with R&A, the Systemwide Climate Study Team (SCST; composed of faculty, staff, and administrators across the UM System) was created.

In meetings, the SCST developed the survey instrument; reviewed multiple drafts; and approved the final survey instrument.

Phase I Fall 2016

The final survey was distributed to the entire UM System Offices community via an invitation from Interim President Michael A. Middleton.

The survey was available from November 15th to December 16th.

Instrument/Sample



Final instrument

- 120 questions including space for respondents to provide commentary
- On-line or paper & pencil options



Sample = Population

- All community members were invited to take the survey
- The survey was available from November 15th to December 16th, 2016

Survey Limitations



Response rates

Social desirability

Caution in generalizing results for constituent groups with low response rates

Phase II Spring 2017

Quantitative and qualitative analyses conducted



Method Limitation

Data were not reported for groups of fewer than 5 individuals where identity could be compromised

Instead, small groups were combined to eliminate possibility of identifying individuals

Phase III Summer/Fall 2017

Report draft reviewed by the Local Campus Study Team (LCST) at UM System Offices

Final report submitted to UM System Offices

Presentation to UM System Offices campus community

Results: Response Rates

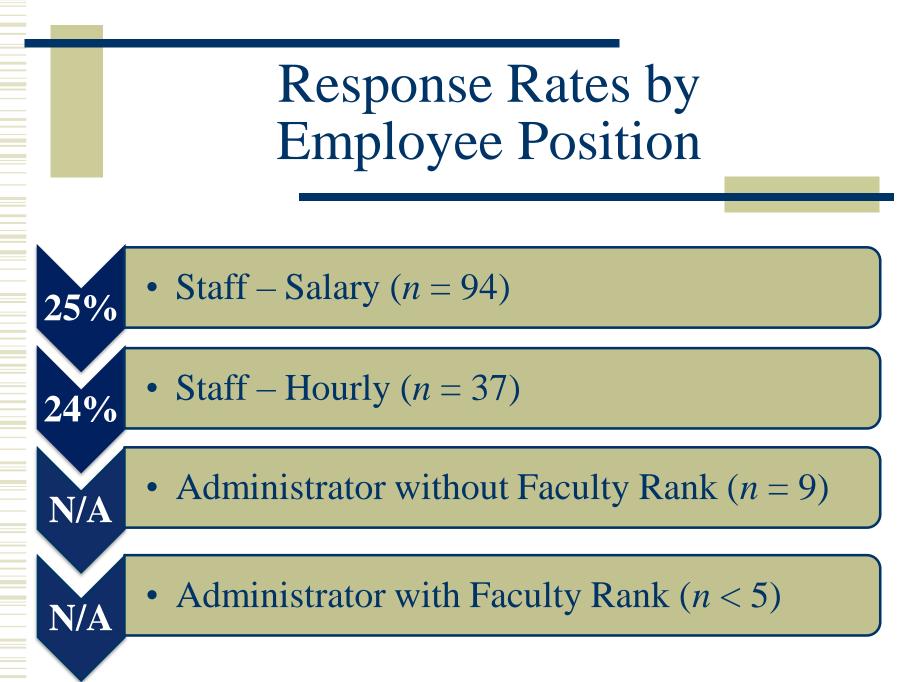


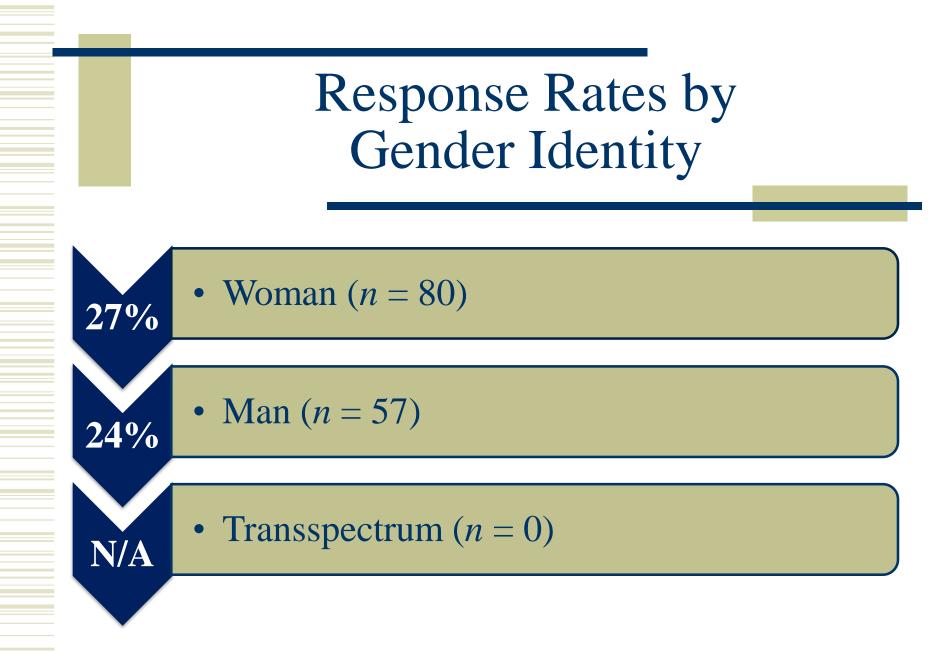
Who are the respondents?

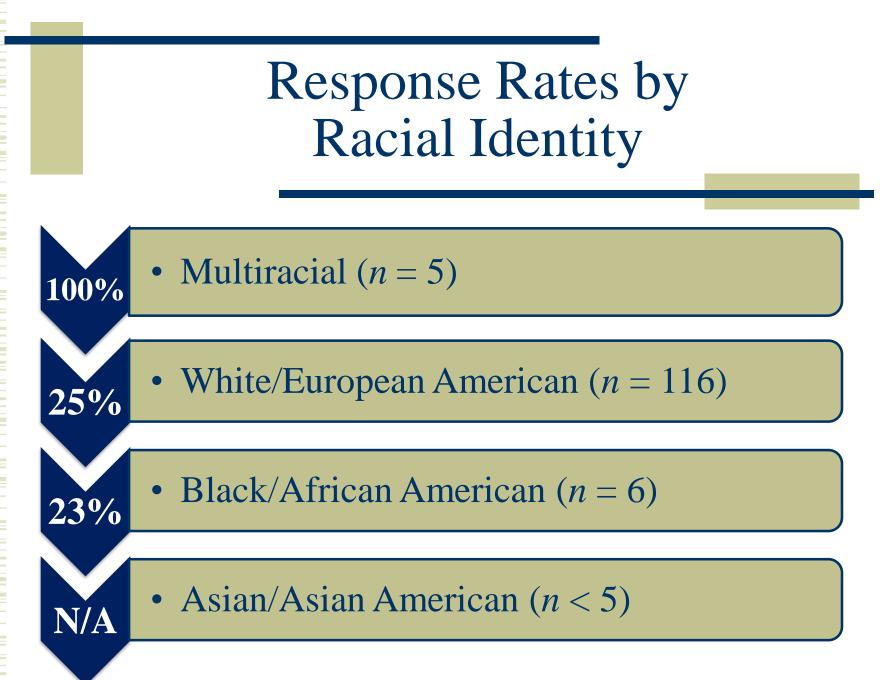


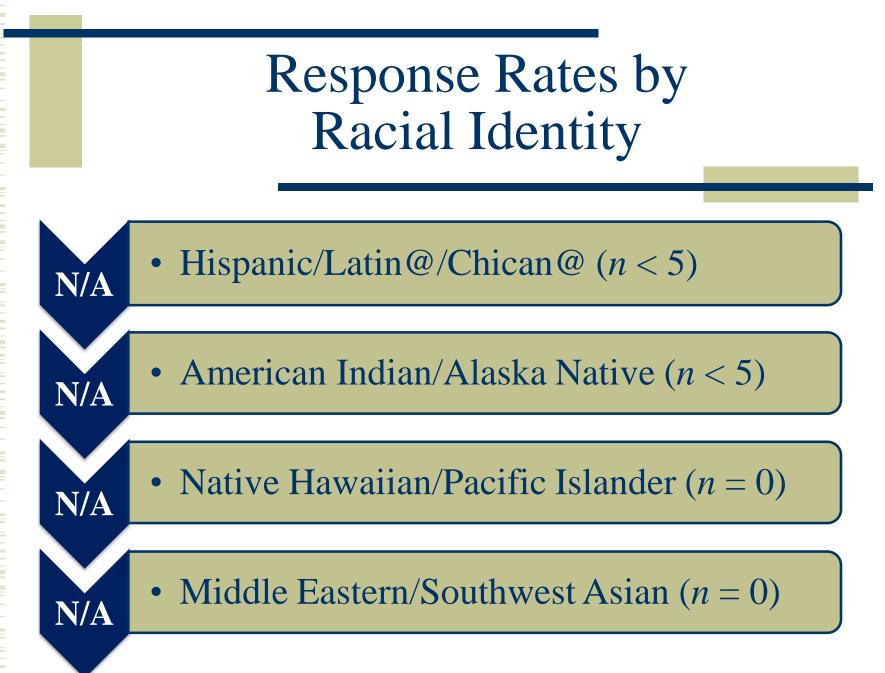
142 surveys were returned for a27% overall response rate

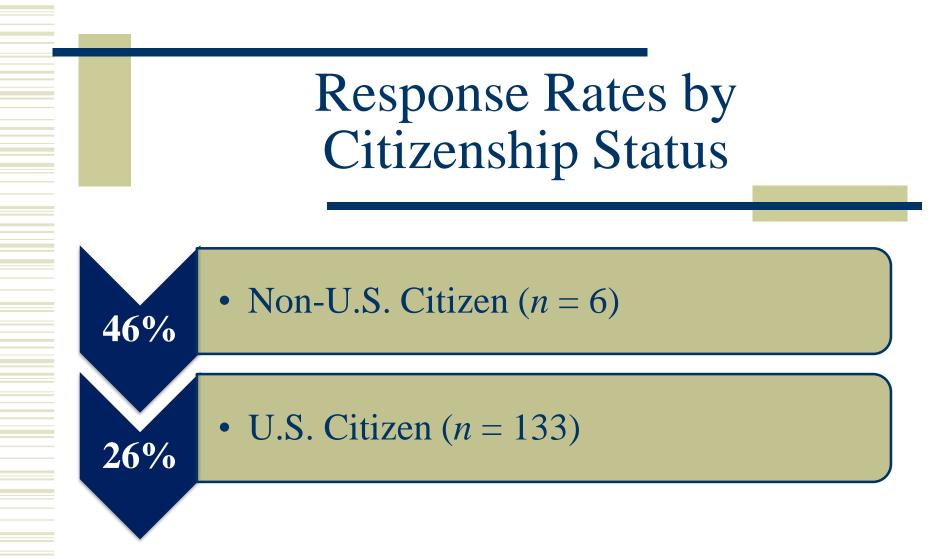








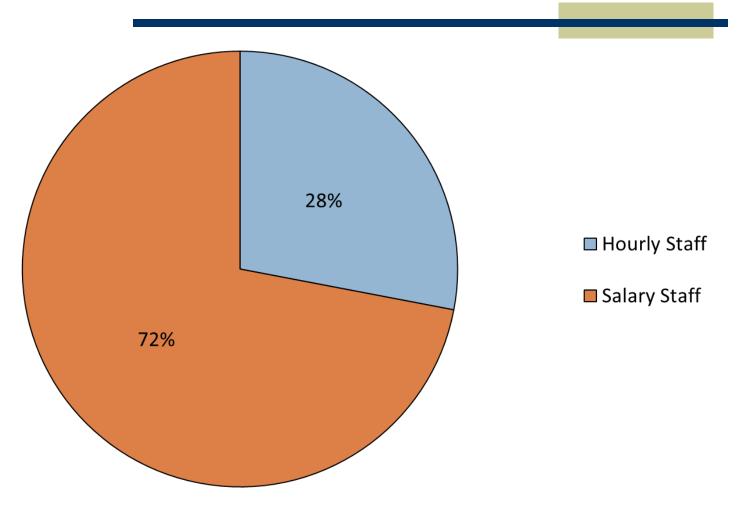




Additional Demographic Characteristics



Respondents by Position (%)



Full-Time Status/Benefits Eligible

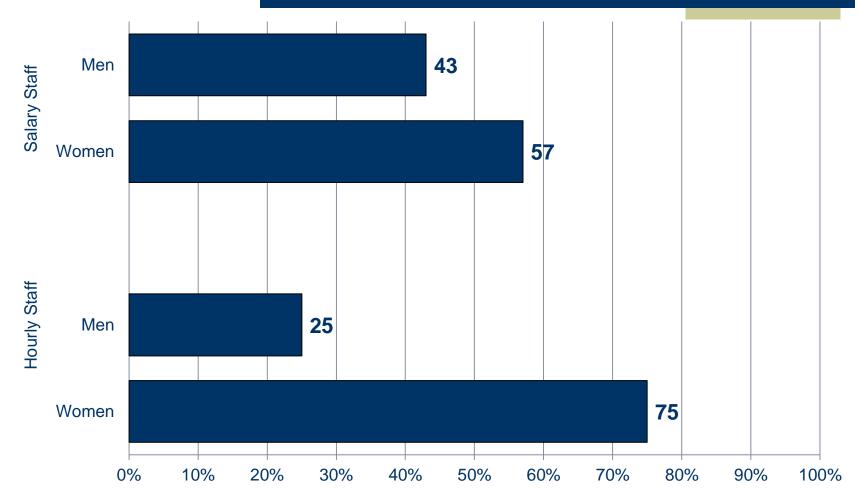
 $\overline{99\%}$ (*n* = 140) were full-time in their primary positions

99% (n = 141) were benefits eligible

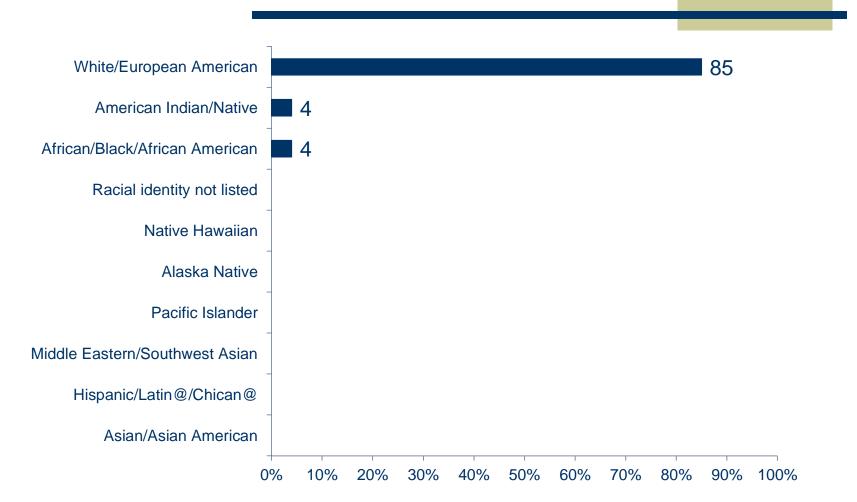
Primary UM System Offices Location

Location	n	%	
Woodrail Center	37	26.1	
University Hall	25	17.6	
Old Alumni Building	15	10.6	
Lemone Building	11	7.7	
Locust St. Building	9	6.3	
Telecom Building	< 5		
Other	43	30.3	

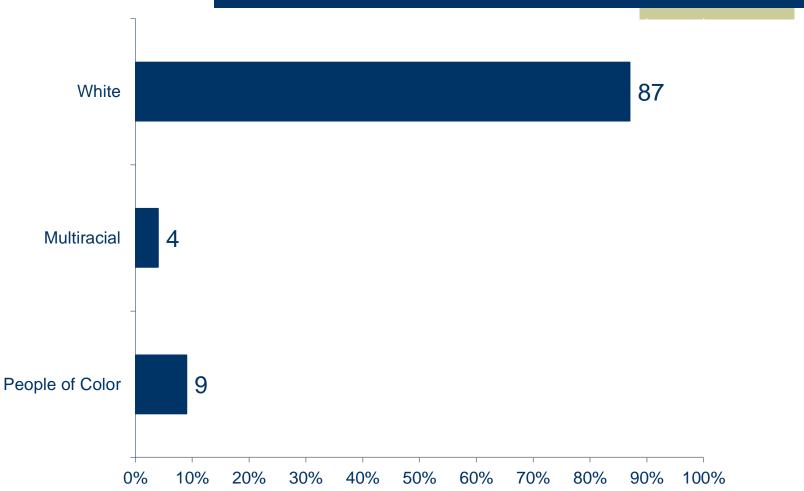
Respondents by Gender Identity and Position Status (%)



Respondents by Racial/Ethnic Identity (%) (Duplicated Total)



Respondents by Racial/Ethnic Identity (%) (Unduplicated Total)



12% (n = 17) of Respondents Had a Condition/Disability that Influenced Their Learning, Working, or Living Activities

Condition	n	%
Chronic Diagnosis or Medical Condition	9	52.9
Mental health/Psychological Condition	5	29.4
Developmental/Learning difference/Disability	< 5	
Physical/Mobility condition that affects walking	< 5	
Low vision or blind	< 5	
Hard of hearing or deaf	0	0.0
Physical/Mobility condition that does not affect walking	0	0.0
Acquired/Neurological/Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0.0
Speech/communication condition	0	0.0
A disability/condition not listed here	0	0.0

Respondents by Religious/Spiritual Identity (%)



Respondents with a Disability -Accommodations

77% (n = 13) of respondents indicated that they were not receiving accommodations

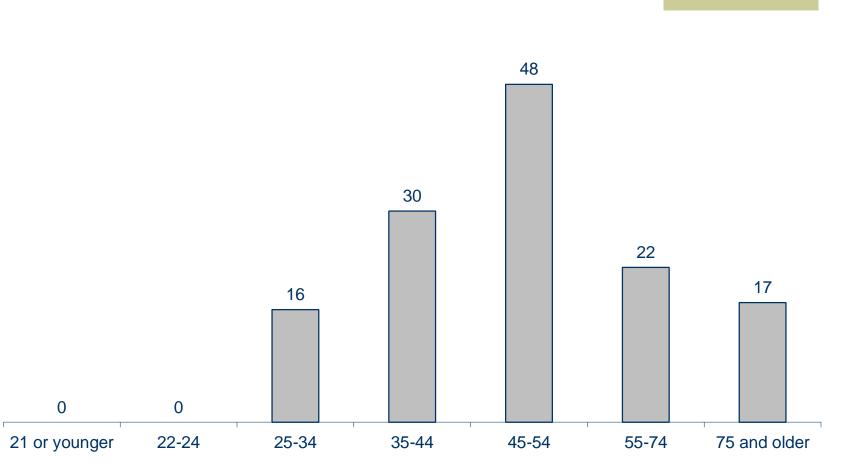
Citizenship/Immigration Status

U.S. Citizen (94%, *n* = 133)

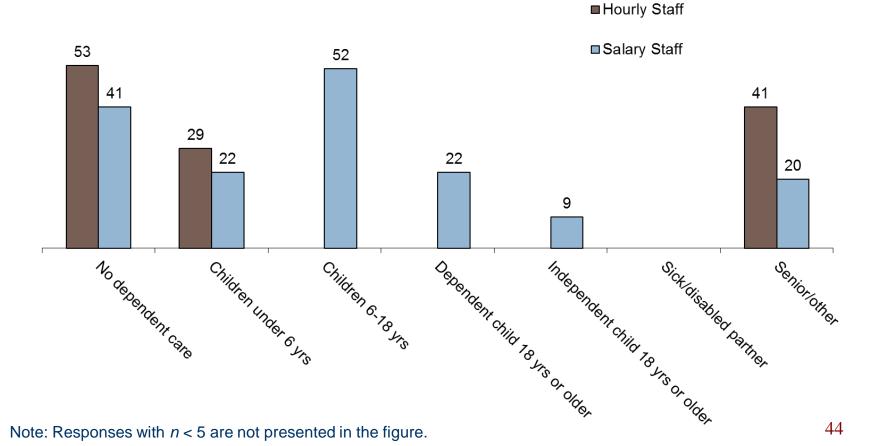
Military Status

Military	n	%
Never served in the military	127	89.7
On active duty in the past, but not now	11	7.7
Now on active duty (including Reserves or National Guard)	0	0.0
ROTC	0	0.0

Respondents by Age (n)



Respondents by Caregiving Responsibilities (%)



Years Employed at UM

Years employed	n	%
Less than 1 year	17	12.0
1-5 years	45	31.7
6-10 years	18	12.7
11-15 years	18	12.7
16-20 years	24	16.9
More than 20 years	13	9.2

35% (n = 50) of Respondents Reported Experiencing Financial Hardship...

Financial hardship	n	%
Affording housing	23	46.0
Affording health care	20	40.0
Affording food	20	40.0
Affording professional development	18	36.0
Affording childcare	13	26.0
Affording travel to and from UM System Office/MU	10	20.0
Affording benefits	8	16.0
Affording other campus fees (e.g., parking)	< 5	
A financial hardship not listed here	16	32.0

Note: Table includes respondents who reported having experienced financial hardship (n = 50) only.





Comfort Levels

Overall Campus Climate (63%)

Work Areas (80%)

Challenges and Opportunities



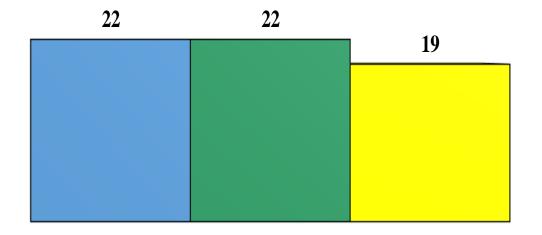
Personal Experiences of Exclusionary, Intimidating, Offensive or Hostile Conduct



 27 respondents indicated that they had personally experienced exclusionary (e.g., shunned, ignored), intimidating, offensive and/or hostile (bullied, harassed) conduct at UM System Offices within the past year

Personally Experienced Based on...(%)

Gender/Gender Identity (n=6)
Position (n=6)
Age (n=5)

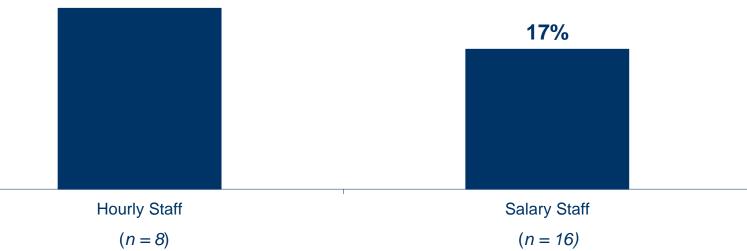


Top Forms of Experienced Exclusionary, Intimidating, Offensive or Hostile Conduct

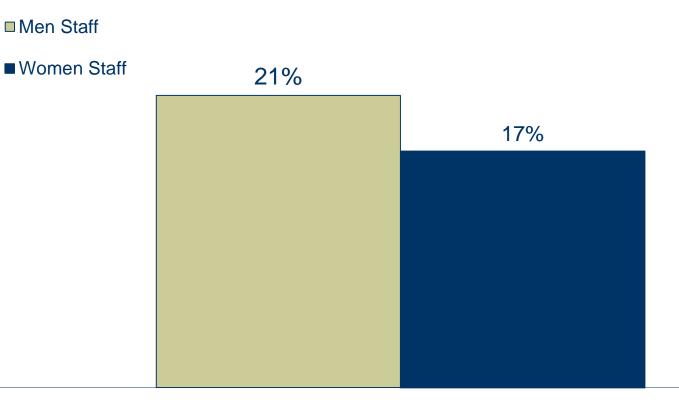
	_	
Form	n	%
I was ignored or excluded	13	48.1
I was isolated or left out	13	48.1
I was the target of workplace incivility	7	25.9
I was intimidated/bullied	6	22.2
I experienced a hostile work environment	5	18.5
I was the target of derogatory verbal remarks	5	18.5
I received a low or unfair performance evaluation	5	18.5

Personal Experiences of Exclusionary, Intimidating, Offensive or Hostile Conduct as a Result of Position Status (%)





Personal Experiences of Exclusionary, Intimidating, Offensive or Hostile Conduct as a Result of Gender Identity (%)



(*n* = 12)

(n = 13)

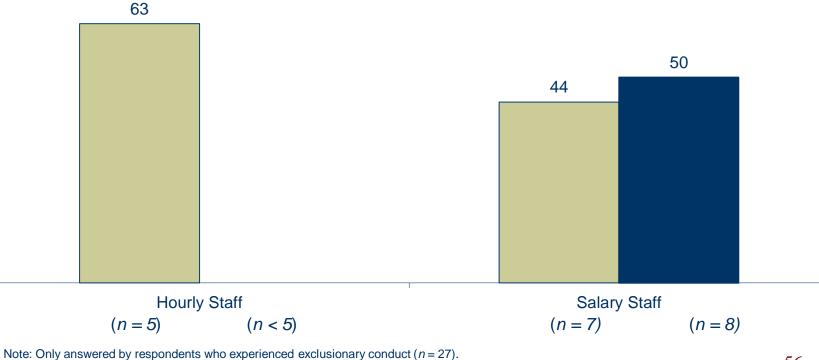
Location of Experienced Conduct

Location	n	%
In a staff office	11	40.7
In a meeting with a group of people	9	33.3
While working at a UM System Office/MU job	9	33.3
In a(n) UM System Office/MU administrative office	7	25.9

Source of Experienced Conduct by Position (%)

Coworkers/colleagues

■ Supervisor/manager



Percentages do not sum to 100 due to multiple responses.

What did you do? Emotional Responses

- Felt angry (67%)
- Felt embarrassed (44%)
- Was afraid (22%)
- Ignored it (22%)

What did you do? Actions

- Told a family member (33%)
- Didn't do anything (30%)
- Told a friend (26%)
- Avoided the person/venue (22%)
- Confronted the person(s) later (22%)
- Contacted a UM System Office/MU resource (19%)

Qualitative Themes Experienced Exclusionary Conduct

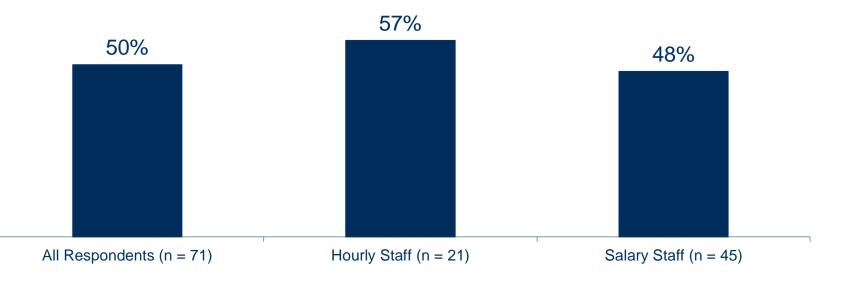
Lack of support

Harassment based on age, sexuality, or nationality

Intent to Persist

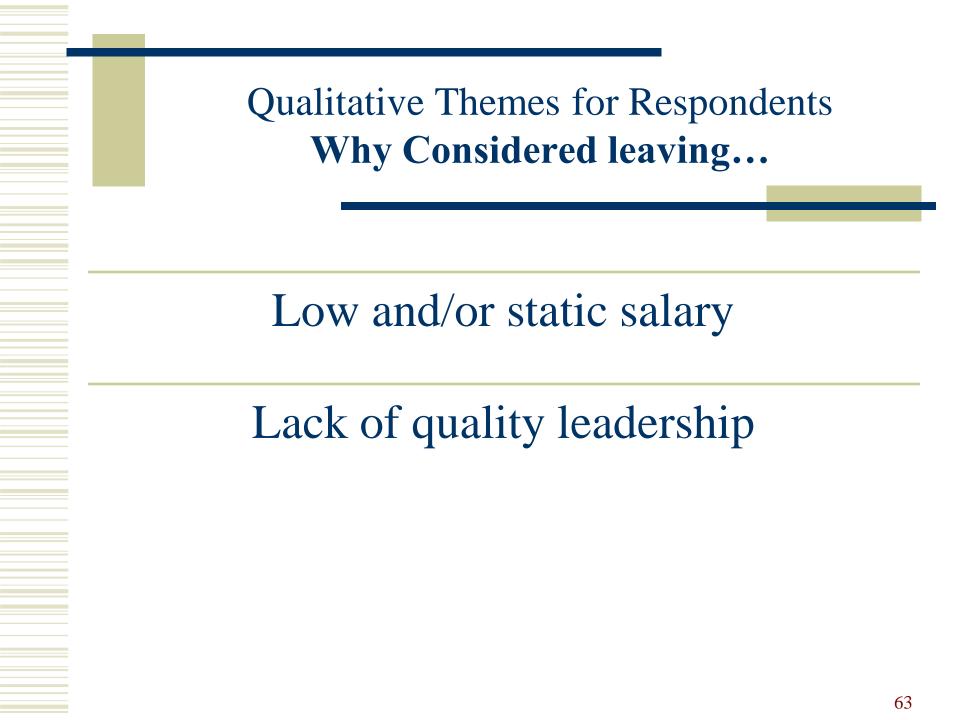


50% (*n* = 71) of Respondents Seriously Considered Leaving UM System Offices



Top Reasons Respondents Seriously Considered Leaving UM System Offices

Reason	n	%
Low salary/pay rate	37	52.1
Limited opportunities for advancement	34	47.9
Lack of a sense of belonging	27	38.0
Increased workload	22	31.0
Tension with supervisor/manager	22	31.0
Interested in a position at another institution	18	25.4
Lack of professional development opportunities	18	25.4

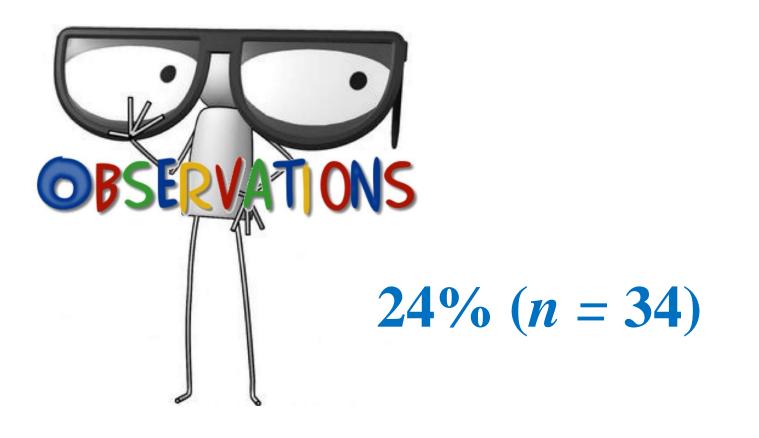


Perceptions





Respondents who observed conduct or communications directed towards a person/group of people that created an exclusionary, intimidating, offensive and/or hostile working or learning environment...

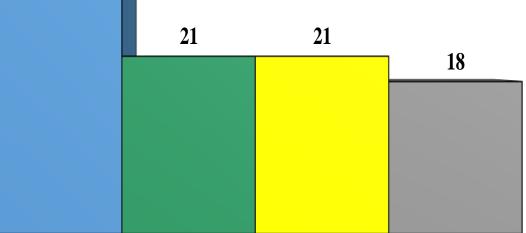


Top Forms of Observed Exclusionary, Intimidating, Offensive, or Hostile Conduct

Forms	n	%
Derogatory verbal remarks	18	52.9
Person intimidated/bullied	11	32.4
Person ignored or excluded	7	20.6
Person isolated or left out	6	17.6
Person experienced a hostile work environment	6	17.6
Person was the target of workplace incivility	6	17.6

Observed Exclusionary, Intimidating, Offensive, or Hostile Conduct Based on...(%)

Gender/Gender Identity (n=10)
Political views (n=7)
Sexual Identity (n=7)
Racial Identity (n=6)



Note: Only answered by respondents who observed exclusionary conduct (n = 34). Percentages do not sum to 100 due to multiple responses.

29

Source of Observed Exclusionary, Intimidating, Offensive, or Hostile Conduct

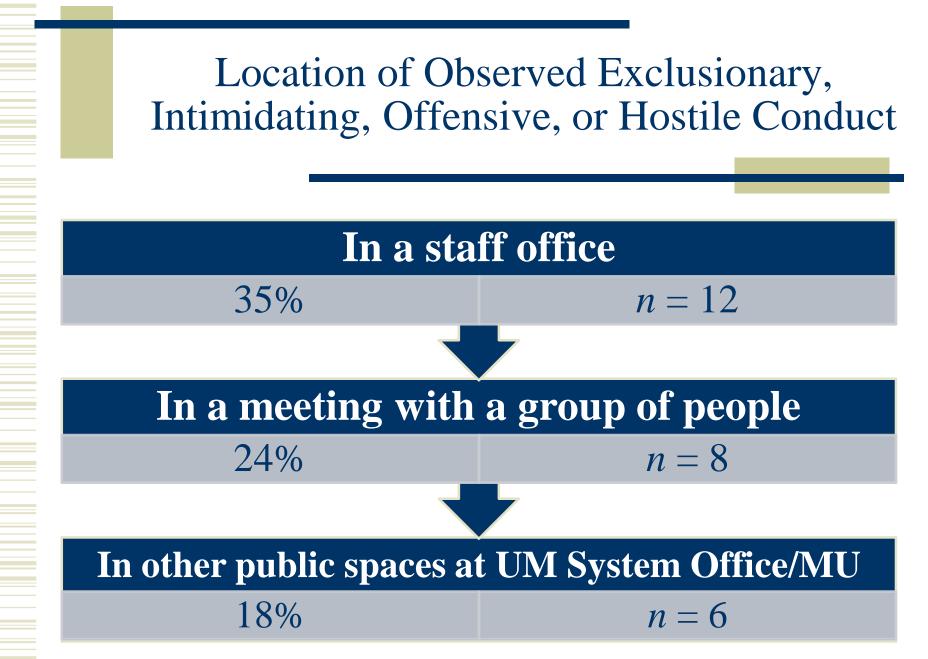
Source

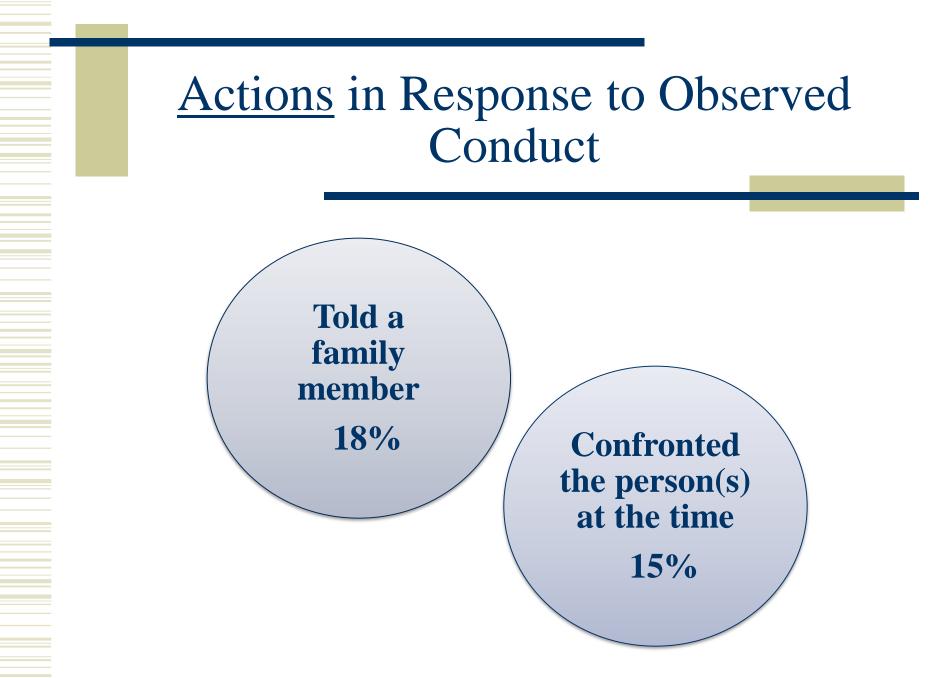
- Supervisor or manager (35%)
- Coworker/colleague (21%)
- Faculty member/other instructional staff (18%)
- Staff member (18%)
- Student (15%)

Target of Observed Exclusionary, Intimidating, Offensive, or Hostile Conduct

Target

- Coworker/colleague (44%)
- Staff member (29%)
- Student (27%)





Qualitative Themes Observed Conduct

Excluding or attacking the perspectives of individuals in the majority

Perceptions of Climate



Perceptions of Unjust Hiring Practices

19% (*n* = 7) of Hourly Staff respondents

17% (*n* = 16) of Salary Staff respondents

Perceptions of Unjust Employment-Related Disciplinary Actions

(n < 5) of Hourly Staff respondents

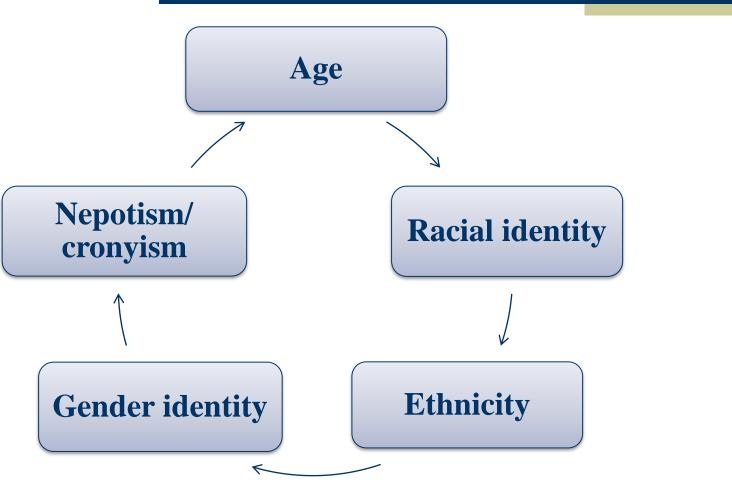
5% (n = 5) of Salary Staff respondents

Perceptions of Unjust Practices Related to Promotion

22% (n = 8) of Hourly Staff respondents

24% (*n* = 22) of Salary Staff respondents

Most Common Bases for Discriminatory Employment Practices



Work-Life Issues SUCCESSES & CHALLENGES

The majority of Staff respondents expressed positive views of campus climate.



Staff Respondents Examples of Successes

94% indicated that their supervisors provided adequate support for them to manage worklife balance Majority had supervisors (81%) or colleagues/ coworkers (79%) who gave them job/career advice or guidance when they needed it

89% had adequate resources to perform their job duties

Staff Respondents Examples of Successes

83% believed that they were given a reasonable time frame to complete assigned responsibilities

86% believed that their supervisors were supportive of their taking leave

76% believed that their supervisors were supportive of flexible work schedules

Staff Respondents Examples of Successes

A majority felt valued by coworkers in their department (83%) and outside their department (79%), and by supervisors/ managers (82%).

> A majority felt that their skills (76%) and work (79%) were valued.

Staff Respondents Examples of Challenges

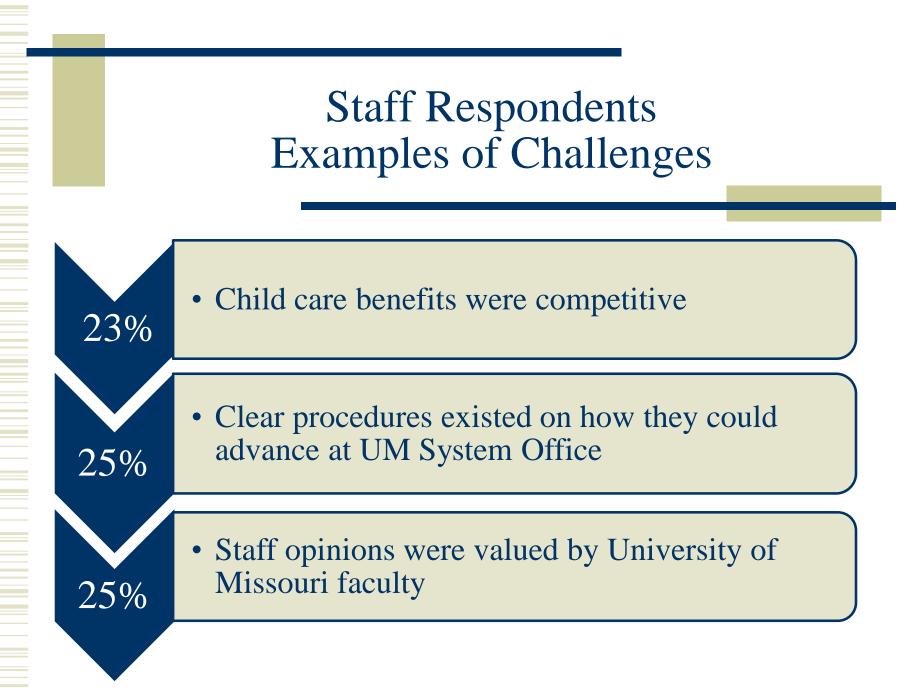
- A hierarchy existed within staff positions that allowed some voices to be valued more than others
- People who have children or elder care were burdened with balancing work and family responsibilities

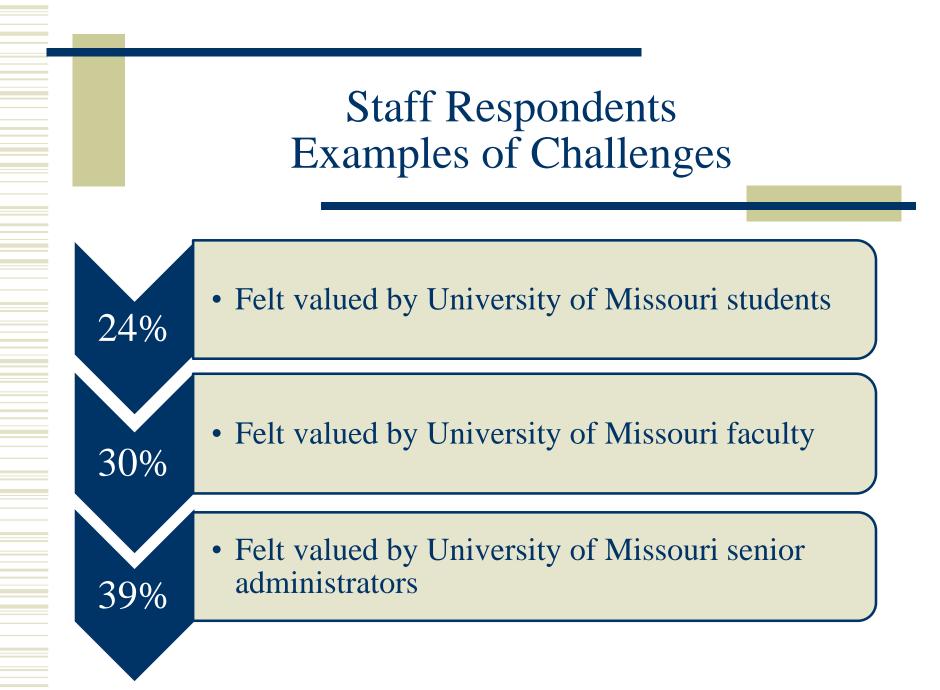
39%

33%

62%

• Performed more work than colleagues with similar performance expectations





Qualitative Themes Staff Respondents Work-Life Attitudes

Short-comings of staff evaluations

Workload/salary imbalances

Qualitative Themes Staff Respondents Professional Development, Leave, Flexible Work Schedule, Salary, Benefits

Lack of job security

Institutional Actions



Top Five Available Campus Initiatives that Positively Influenced Climate for Staff Respondents

Career development opportunities for staff

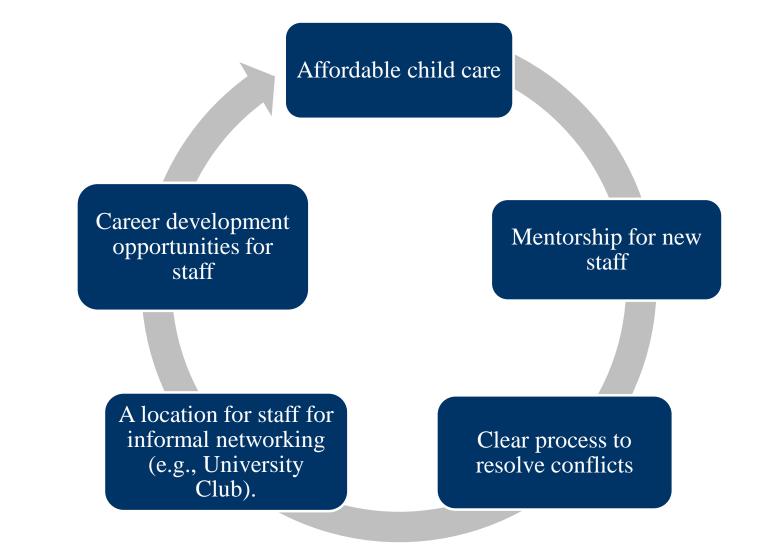
Supervisory training for supervisors/ managers

Fair process to resolve conflicts

Access to counseling for people who have experienced harassment

Clear process to resolve conflicts

Top Five Unavailable Campus Initiatives that *Would* Positively Influence Climate for Staff Respondents



Qualitative Themes Campus Initiatives – Staff Respondents

Administrative support for diversity programs and initiatives



Strengths and Successes Opportunities for Improvement



Context Interpreting the Summary



Although colleges and universities attempt to foster welcoming and inclusive environments, they are not immune to negative societal attitudes and discriminatory behaviors.



As a microcosm of the larger social environment, college and university campuses reflect the pervasive prejudices of society.



Classism, Racism, Sexism, Genderism, Heterosexism, etc.

(Eliason, 1996; Hall & Sandler, 1984; Harper & Hurtado, 2007; Hart & Fellabaum, 2008; Malaney, Williams, & Gellar, 1997; Rankin, 2003; Rankin & Reason, 2008; Rankin, Weber, Blumenfeld, & Frazer, 2010; Smith, 2009; Worthington, Navarro, Loewy & Hart, 2008) 92

Overall Strengths and Successes

80% of respondents were comfortable with the climate in their primary work area 83% felt valued coworkers and 82% felt valued by supervisors/ managers

81% believed that they had supervisors who gave them job/career advice or guidance when they needed it **76%** believed that their supervisors were supportive of flexible work schedules 24% observed exclusionary conduct within the last year at UM System Offices

Overall Challenges and Opportunities for Improvement

63% were comfortable with the overall climate - less than the national average 19% personally experienced exclusionary conduct within the last year at UM System Offices

50% of Staff respondents seriously considered leaving UM System Offices Sharing the Report with the Community

Executive Summary, Full Report, and Power Point will be available at https://www.umsystem.edu/ums/dei/campusclimate-survey

Questions and Discussion

