

NATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR LEADERSHIP & INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

706 Hillsborough Street | Raleigh, NC 27603

Grays Harbor CollegeAberdeen, Washington

PACE Racial Diversity Subscale Report
PACE Climate Survey for Community Colleges

Lead ResearchersDaniel West & Greyson Norcross

Conducted

January & February 2021



NATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR LEADERSHIP & INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Research Team

Audrey J. Jaeger, Ph.D.

Executive Director

Daniel R. West

Research Associate

Andrea L. DeSantis

Assistant Director of Research

Emily R. VanZoest

Research Associate

Greyson A. B. Norcross

Research Associate

Additional Report Editors

Renee Barger

Research Associate

Monique Colclough, Ph.D. Senior Research Associate **Kara Reddish**

Research Intern

Melissa Whatley, Ph.D.

Senior Research Associate

Phone

(919)515-8567

Fax

(919)515-6305

Web

nilie.ncsu.edu

Email

pace_survey@ncsu.edu

North Carolina State University

706 Hillsborough Street Raleigh, NC 27603

Suggested Citation: National Initiative for Leadership & Institutional Effectiveness, North Carolina State University. PACE Climate Survey for Community Colleges Racial Diversity Subscale Report, by West, D.R., & Norcross, G.A.B. Raleigh, NC: 2021.

Table of (Contents	Page
Racial Di	versity Literature Review	1
Table 1.	Institutional Structure Frequency Distributions	4
Table 2.	Supervisory Relationships Frequency Distributions	6
Table 3.	Teamwork Frequency Distributions	8
Table 4.	Student Focus Frequency Distributions	9
Table 5.	Institutional Structure Item Mean Comparisons	10
Table 6.	Supervisory Relationships Item Mean Comparisons	11
Table 7.	Teamwork Item Mean Comparisons	12
Table 8.	Student Focus Item Mean Comparisons	13
Table 9.	Mean Comparisons by Personnel Classification	14
Table 10.	Mean Comparisons by Race/Ethnicity	15
Table 11.	Mean Comparisons by Employment Status	16
Table 12.	Mean Comparisons by Highest Level of Education Earned	17
Table 13.	Mean Comparisons by Gender Identity	18
Table 14.	Mean Comparisons by Years at this Institution	19
Table 15.	Mean Comparisons by Years in Higher Education	20
Table 16.	Mean Comparisons by Age	21

Racial Diversity Literature Review

While college campuses are more diverse than they were twenty years ago, concerns of "chilly" racial climates continue to exist and institutional leaders must remain engaged in a concerted effort to ensure that faculty, staff, administrators, and students of all races and ethnicities are comfortable on campus (Smith & Wolf-Wendel, 2006). Much of the literature about campus racial climates employs Hurtado's (1992) framework; however, scholars have typically focused on the experiences of students (Nora & Cabrera, 1996). When assessing the campus climate, acknowledging the experiences of campus employees is equally important (Hurtado & Dey, 1997; Smith & Wolf-Wendel, 2006).

The National Initiative for Leadership and Institutional Effectiveness (NILIE) recognizes the need to address the campus racial and ethnic climate for administrators, faculty, and staff, and provides a tool that institutional leaders can use to better understand racial and ethnic diversity on their campuses. Using Hurtado's (1992) model as a framework, NILIE researchers created a racial diversity subscale to assist campus leaders in their efforts to improve the climate on their campuses.

Much of what is observed and experienced on college campuses is influenced by both social and institutional contexts (Hurtado, 1992). Racial conflicts, specifically overt encounters, are not isolated cases. Rather, these encounters are the result of "unresolved racial issues in college environments and in society at large" (p. 540). NILIE recognizes the need to better equip colleges to understand and address their particular campus racial climates within both the social and institutional contexts, and our diversity subscale provides an opportunity to effectively address the latter.

Various factors influence the racial climate of a campus including its structural make-up, psychological climate, and behavioral climate (Hurtado et al., 1998; Umbach & Kuh, 2006). It is important to note that these dimensions are not mutually exclusive (Umbach & Kuh, 2006). A high level of exposure to these dimensions has been found to positively impact one's racial and ethnic views, while limited exposure can have the opposite effect (Hurtado et al., 1998; Hurtado et al., 1999; Milem & Hakuta, 2000).

Structural diversity refers to the racial and ethnic makeup of the campus population (Hurtado et al., 1998, 1999). Structural diversity plays a pivotal role in improving campus climate by increasing racial and ethnic diversity (Hurtado et al., 1998). A racially and ethnically diverse campus environment provides more opportunity for cross-racial interactions (Hurtado et al., 1998, 1999).

While Hurtado and associates (1998) recommend that campus leaders examine institutional policies and practices to increase the number of racial and ethnic minority students, similar steps could be taken to increase underrepresented minority employees (American Psychological Association [APA], 1996; Evans & Chun, 2007). For example, the American Association of Community Colleges (2012) reports that White, non-Hispanic employees make up nearly 80 percent of both full- and part-time community college personnel (NCES, 2004). When examining institutional hiring practices and policies, it is beneficial for campus leaders to consider applicants that may not have followed traditional career paths (APA, 1996; Evans & Chun, 2007). This allows more underrepresented minorities to be included in the hiring pool and increases the probability of a campus employing individuals who have diverse, yet valuable, backgrounds and experiences (APA,

1996). At the same time, when recruiting and hiring more racial and ethnic minority employees, it is important that these employees are not tokenized. Rather, they should be afforded opportunities to contribute to the institution in areas beyond diversity (Park & Denson, 2009).

The psychological dimension of diversity refers to one's attitude toward other racial and ethnic groups, perception of the racial climate on campus, and views on the manner in which the institution responds to diversity (Hurtado et al., 1998). As stated by Hurtado et al., "racially and ethnically diverse administrators, students, and faculty tend to view the campus climate differently" (p. 289). Campus leaders should develop educational initiatives to identify and address concerns that create a chilly campus climate (Hurtado et al., 1998). Such initiatives should be aimed at recognizing and addressing stereotypes and preconceived beliefs people may have about racial and ethnic groups. When individuals are involved in educational diversity-related activities, they are more likely to support an institution's diversity efforts and have a more positive attitude toward other racial and ethnic groups on campus (Hurtado et al., 1998; Park & Denson, 2009).

The behavioral dimension refers to within- and between-group interactions, as well as the quantity and nature of diversity-related activities an institution provides. These may include diversity workshops, cultural centers, and required diversity courses (Hurtado et al., 1998; Umbach & Kuh, 2006). Increased interactions with members of different racial and ethnic groups can lead to increased exposure to diverse experiences and opinions (Umbach & Kuh, 2006). Such interactions enhance active thinking processes (Gurin, 1999) and create a climate that supports constructive challenges and thoughtful responses (Umbach & Kuh). Campuses that lack structural diversity could use diversity-related activities to provide opportunities for the campus community to be engaged and learn more about racial and diverse groups (Kuh et al., 2005). When an institution makes a commitment to racial and ethnic diversity by sponsoring structured activities, it sends a positive message to all members of the campus community that cross-racial interactions are valued (Hurtado, 1992; Hurtado et al., 1998).

References

American Psychological Association Commission on Ethnic Minority Recruitment, Retention and Training in Psychology (1996). *How to recruit and hire ethnic minority faculty* . Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Gurin, P. (1999). Expert report of Patricia Gurin. In *The compelling need for diversity in higher education*, Gratz et al. v. Bollinger et al, No. 97–75237 (E. D. Mich.) and Grutter et al. v. Bollinger et al. No. 97–75928 (E. D. Mich.). Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan.

Hurtado, S. (1992). The campus racial climate: Contexts of conflict. *Journal of Higher Education*, 63(5), 539-569.

Hurtado, S., & Dey, E. L. (1997). Achieving the goals of multiculturalism and diversity. In M. Peterson, D. Dill, L. Mets, & Associates (Eds.), *Planning and management for a changing environment* (pp. 405-431). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Hurtado, S., Milem, J. F., Clayton-Pedersen, A., & Allen, W. R. (1998). Enhancing campus climates for racial/ethnic diversity: Educational policy and practice. Review of Higher Education, 21(3), 279-302.

Milem, J. F., & Hakuta, K. (2000). The benefits of racial and ethnic diversity in higher education. In D. Wilds (Ed.), Minorities in higher education: Seventeenth annual status report (pp. 39-67). Washington, DC: American.

Kuh, G. D., Kinzie, J., Schuh, J. H., Whitt, E. J., & Associates. (2005). Student success in college: Creating conditions that matter. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

National Center for Education Statistics. (2004). Integrated postsecondary education data system (IPEDS) fall staff survey. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.

Nora, A., & Cabrera, A. F. (1996). The role of perceptions of prejudice and discrimination on the adjustment of minority students to college. *Journal of Higher Education*, 67(2), 119-148.

Park, J. J., & Denson, N. (2009). Attitudes and advocacy: Understanding faculty views on racial/ethnic diversity. *Journal of Higher Education*, 80(4), 415-438.

Smith, D., & Wolf-Wendel, L. (2005). *The challenge of diversity: Involvement or alienation in the academy?* San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Umbach, P. D., & Kuh, G. D. (2006). Student experiences with diversity at liberal arts colleges: Another claim for distinctiveness. *Journal of Higher Education*, 77(1), 169-192.

Table 1. Institutional Structure Frequency Distributions

		G	НС	NILIE N	ormbase	Small	2-year
Institutional Structure	Response Option	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
The extent to which							
1 my institution has a strong	Very dissatisfied	5	5%	204	2%	15	2%
commitment to promoting	Dissatisfied	8	8%	478	5%	36	5%
racial/ethnic harmony	Neither	29	30%	1628	15%	142	18%
	Satisfied	43	44%	4413	42%	338	43%
	Very satisfied	13	13%	3879	37%	259	33%
	Total	98	100%	10602	100%	790	100%
2 my institution values racial/ethnic	Very dissatisfied	4	4%	195	2%	14	2%
diversity	Dissatisfied	7	7%	403	4%	27	3%
	Neither	23	23%	1325	12%	124	16%
	Satisfied	47	48%	4467	42%	338	43%
	Very satisfied	17	17%	4225	40%	290	37%
	Total	98	100%	10615	100%	793	100%
3 my institution is accepting of people	Very dissatisfied	5	5%	156	1%	11	1%
of different racial/ethnic	Dissatisfied	6	6%	325	3%	22	3%
backgrounds	Neither	14	14%	1189	11%	111	14%
	Satisfied	54	55%	4471	42%	350	44%
	Very satisfied	19	19%	4479	42%	304	38%
	Total	98	100%	10620	100%	798	100%
4 employees of different racial/ethnic	Very dissatisfied	2	2%	179	2%	14	2%
backgrounds communicate well	Dissatisfied	5	5%	353	3%	17	2%
with one another	Neither	29	31%	1670	16%	141	19%
	Satisfied	43	46%	4062	40%	290	38%
	Very satisfied	14	15%	3940	39%	299	39%
	Total	93	100%	10204	100%	761	100%

	GHC NILIE Normbase		Small	2-year			
Institutional Structure (continued)	Response Option	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
The extent to which							
5 people of different racial/ethnic	Very dissatisfied	19	20%	470	5%	41	5%
backgrounds are well-represented	Dissatisfied	18	19%	1153	11%	105	14%
among faculty	Neither	22	24%	2288	22%	201	26%
	Satisfied	25	27%	3518	35%	242	31%
	Very satisfied	9	10%	2761	27%	184	24%
	Total	93	100%	10190	100%	773	100%
6 people of different racial/ethnic	Very dissatisfied	20	21%	616	6%	48	6%
backgrounds are well-represented	Dissatisfied	19	20%	971	9%	64	8%
among senior administrators (e.g.	Neither	27	29%	2211	22%	175	23%
President, VP, Deans)	Satisfied	20	21%	3200	31%	220	29%
	Very satisfied	8	9%	3261	32%	259	34%
	Total	94	100%	10259	100%	766	100%
7 a racially/ethnically inclusive	Very dissatisfied	9	9%	390	4%	25	3%
institution is created through my	Dissatisfied	15	16%	904	9%	65	8%
institution's practices	Neither	39	41%	2424	23%	205	26%
	Satisfied	21	22%	3825	37%	288	37%
	Very satisfied	11	12%	2787	27%	198	25%
	Total	95	100%	10330	100%	781	100%

Table 2. Supervisory Relationships Frequency Distributions

		G	НС	NILIE N	ormbase	Small 2-year		
Supervisory Relationships	Response Option	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
The extent to which								
8 my supervisor maintains an	Very dissatisfied	2	2%	426	4%	24	3%	
environment that is supportive of	Dissatisfied	0	0%	597	6%	30	4%	
people from different	Neither	13	14%	1722	17%	136	18%	
races/ethnicities	Satisfied	33	35%	3572	35%	279	36%	
	Very satisfied	46	49%	4020	39%	299	39%	
	Total	94	100%	10337	100%	768	100%	
9 my supervisor treats all employees	Very dissatisfied	1	1%	265	3%	17	2%	
equally based on racial/ethnic	Dissatisfied	1	1%	400	4%	27	4%	
background	Neither	18	20%	1614	16%	144	19%	
	Satisfied	23	25%	3634	35%	281	37%	
	Very satisfied	49	53%	4404	43%	298	39%	
	Total	92	100%	10317	100%	767	100%	
10 my supervisor is open to the views	Very dissatisfied	1	1%	185	2%	13	2%	
of people from racially and	Dissatisfied	0	0%	230	2%	10	1%	
ethnically diverse backgrounds	Neither	16	17%	1225	12%	104	14%	
	Satisfied	26	28%	3554	35%	280	37%	
	Very satisfied	51	54%	5106	50%	360	47%	
	Total	94	100%	10300	100%	767	100%	
11 my supervisor provides feedback	Very dissatisfied	1	1%	243	2%	11	1%	
and evaluates subordinates fairly,	Dissatisfied	4	4%	330	3%	20	3%	
regardless of race/ethnicity	Neither	21	23%	1458	15%	117	16%	
	Satisfied	23	25%	3375	34%	268	36%	
	Very satisfied	44	47%	4504	45%	319	43%	
	Total	93	100%	9910	100%	735	100%	

		G	GHC N		NILIE Normbase		2-year
Supervisory Relationships							
(continued)	Response Option	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
The extent to which							
12 my supervisor promotes meeting the Very dissatisfied		1	1%	146	1%	9	1%
needs of students from diverse	Dissatisfied	1	1%	212	2%	11	1%
racial/ethnic backgrounds	Neither	13	14%	1298	13%	112	15%
	Satisfied	36	39%	3588	36%	289	38%
	Very satisfied	41	45%	4657	47%	330	44%
	Total	92	100%	9901	100%	751	100%

Table 3. Teamwork Frequency Distributions

		G	НС	NILIE N	Vormbase	Small	2-year
Teamwork	Response Option	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
The extent to which							
13 racial/ethnic diversity increases the	Very dissatisfied	1	1%	179	2%	10	2%
level of trust among my immediate	Dissatisfied	3	4%	324	3%	33	5%
team members	Neither	32	42%	2650	29%	212	33%
	Satisfied	22	29%	3188	34%	211	32%
	Very satisfied	18	24%	2922	32%	185	28%
	Total	76	100%	9263	100%	651	100%
14 racial/ethnic diversity enhances my	Very dissatisfied	1	1%	152	2%	8	1%
work team's performance	Dissatisfied	3	4%	312	3%	28	4%
	Neither	31	40%	2589	28%	226	35%
	Satisfied	25	32%	3280	36%	206	32%
	Very satisfied	17	22%	2866	31%	172	27%
	Total	77	100%	9199	100%	640	100%
15 the racial/ethnic diversity of my	Very dissatisfied	1	1%	162	2%	11	2%
work team members contributes to	Dissatisfied	3	4%	331	4%	27	4%
the ability to meet student needs	Neither	28	36%	2344	26%	202	32%
	Satisfied	28	36%	3354	37%	224	35%
	Very satisfied	17	22%	2956	32%	174	27%
	Total	77	100%	9147	100%	638	100%

Table 4. Student Focus Frequency Distributions

		G	НС	NILIE N	Vormbase	Small	2-year
Student Focus	Response Option	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
The extent to which							
16 faculty pedagogical decisions	Very dissatisfied	6	8%	172	2%	10	2%
integrate the experiences and voices	Dissatisfied	5	6%	480	6%	32	5%
of students from diverse	Neither	39	49%	2633	30%	232	36%
racial/ethnic backgrounds	Satisfied	20	25%	3143	36%	222	34%
	Very satisfied	10	13%	2222	26%	154	24%
	Total	80	100%	8650	100%	650	100%
17 students from diverse racial/ethnic	Very dissatisfied	6	8%	158	2%	12	2%
backgrounds believe that	Dissatisfied	11	14%	552	6%	31	5%
institutional policies incorporate	Neither	37	47%	2965	35%	243	38%
their perspectives	Satisfied	18	23%	2898	34%	221	34%
	Very satisfied	7	9%	1953	23%	141	22%
	Total	79	100%	8526	100%	648	100%
18 my institution advances the	Very dissatisfied	5	6%	177	2%	10	1%
educational persistence of students	Dissatisfied	13	15%	440	4%	22	3%
from diverse racial/ethnic	Neither	33	37%	2098	21%	172	24%
backgrounds	Satisfied	29	33%	4133	42%	293	41%
	Very satisfied	9	10%	2942	30%	218	30%
	Total	89	100%	9790	100%	715	100%
19 students from diverse racial/ethnic	Very dissatisfied	2	2%	112	1%	4	1%
backgrounds are satisfied with their	Dissatisfied	11	13%	309	4%	17	3%
educational experience at my	Neither	35	43%	2709	31%	217	33%
institution	Satisfied	24	29%	3436	39%	267	40%
	Very satisfied	10	12%	2142	25%	162	24%
	Total	82	100%	8708	100%	667	100%

Table 5. Institutional Structure Item Mean Comparisons

		G	НС	NILIE Normbase			Sm	all 2-y	ear
	Institutional Structure	N	Mean	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	Mean	Sig.	Effect size
The	e extent to which								
1	my institution has a strong commitment to promoting racial/ethnic harmony	98	3.520	4.064	***	583	4.000	***	512
2	my institution values racial/ethnic diversity	98	3.673	4.142	***	517	4.088	***	456
3	my institution is accepting of people of different racial/ethnic backgrounds	98	3.776	4.205	***	496	4.145	***	423
4	employees of different racial/ethnic backgrounds communicate well with one another	93	3.667	4.101	***	475	4.108	***	488
5	people of different racial/ethnic backgrounds are well-represented among faculty	93	2.860	3.682	***	730	3.547	***	591
6	people of different racial/ethnic backgrounds are well-represented among senior administrators (e.g. President, Vice-President, Deans)	94	2.755	3.733	***	831	3.755	***	838
7	a racially/ethnically inclusive institution is created through my institution's practices	95	3.105	3.747	***	603	3.729	***	599

Table 6. Supervisory Relationships Item Mean Comparisons

		GHC		NILII	E Nor	mbase	Small 2-year		
	Supervisory Relationships	N	Mean	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	Mean	Sig.	Effect size
The	e extent to which								
8	my supervisor maintains an environment that is supportive of people from different races/ethnicities	94	4.287	3.983	**	.283	4.040	*	.250
9	my supervisor treats all employees equally based on racial/ethnic background	92	4.283	4.116			4.064	*	.230
10	my supervisor is open to the views of people from racially and ethnically diverse backgrounds	94	4.340	4.278			4.257		
11	my supervisor provides feedback and evaluates subordinates fairly, regardless of race/ethnicity	93	4.129	4.167			4.176		
12	my supervisor promotes meeting the needs of students from diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds	92	4.250	4.252			4.225		

Table 7. Teamwork Item Mean Comparisons

	GHC NILIE Normbase		Small 2-yea		ear			
Teamwork	N	Mean	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	Mean	Sig.	Effect size
The extent to which								
racial/ethnic diversity increases the level of trust among my immediate team members	76	3.697	3.901			3.811		
racial/ethnic diversity enhances my work team's performance	77	3.701	3.913	*	227	3.791		
the racial/ethnic diversity of my work team 15 members contributes to the ability to meet student needs	77	3.740	3.941			3.820		

Table 8. Student Focus Item Mean Comparisons

	G	HC	NILIE Normbase			Sm	ear	
Student Focus	N	Mean	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	Mean	Sig.	Effect size
The extent to which								
faculty pedagogical decisions integrate the 16 experiences and voices of students from diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds	80	3.288	3.782	***	517	3.735	***	477
students from diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds 17 believe that institutional policies incorporate their perspectives	79	3.114	3.696	***	610	3.691	***	617
my institution advances the educational persistence of students from diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds	89	3.270	3.942	***	727	3.961	***	763
students from diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds are 19 satisfied with their educational experience at my institution	82	3.354	3.825	***	532	3.849	***	582

Table 9. Mean Comparisons by Personnel Classification

	GHC NILIE Normbase				Small 2-year			
What is your personnel classification?	N	Mean	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	Mean	Sig.	Effect size
Overall	99	3.618	3.975	***	489	3.936	***	440
Faculty	31	3.861	3.972			3.936		
Administrator	27	3.362	3.958	***	855	3.850	**	660
Staff	38	3.582	3.993	***	589	3.967	**	560

^{*} p <.05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

⁻⁻ indicates results redacted for confidentiality

Table 10. Mean Comparisons by Race/Ethnicity

	G	НС	NILIE	NILIE Normbase			Small 2-year			
Please select the race/ethnicity that best describes you?	N	Mean	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	Mean	Sig.	Effect size		
Overall	99	3.618	3.975	***	489	3.936	***	440		
African American or Black	1		3.666			3.597				
Alaska Native or American Indian	1		3.890			4.341				
Asian	2		3.874							
Hispanic/Latina/o/x	3		3.809			3.884				
Middle Eastern or North African	0		3.363							
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0		3.769							
White	77	3.592	4.032	***	645	3.952	***	511		
Two or more races	4		3.776			4.316				
Prefer to self-describe	6		3.862							

^{*} p <.05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

⁻⁻ indicates results redacted for confidentiality

Table 11. Mean Comparisons by Employment Status

	GHC		NILIE Normbase			Sm	ear	
Your status at this institution is?	N	Mean	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	Mean	Sig.	Effect size
Overall	99	3.618	3.975	***	489	3.936	***	440
Full-Time	94	3.593	3.920	***	451	3.891	***	412
Part-Time	3		4.171			4.246		

^{*} p <.05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

Table 12. Mean Comparisons by Highest Level of Education Earned

	G	НС	NILIE Normbase			Small 2-year		
What is the highest level of education you have earned?	N	Mean	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	Mean	Sig.	Effect size
Overall	99	3.618	3.975	***	489	3.936	***	440
First Professional degree (e.g., M.D., D.D.S., J.D., D.V.M.)	0		3.893					
Doctoral degree (e.g., Ph.D., Ed.D.)	9	3.781	3.786			3.752		
Master's degree	45	3.559	3.969	***	556	3.908	**	466
Bachelor's degree	19	3.570	4.037	**	678	4.039	**	719
Associate's degree	14	3.786	4.037			3.941		
Certificate	3		4.035					
High School diploma or GED	5		4.095			4.027		
No diploma or degree	0		3.934					

^{*} p <.05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

⁻⁻ indicates results redacted for confidentiality

Table 13. Mean Comparisons by Gender Identity

	GHC NILIE Normba			mbase	se Small 2-yea				
What is your gender identity?	N	Mean	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	
Overall	99	3.618	3.975	***	489	3.936	***	440	
Man	36	3.594	4.029	***	591	3.995	**	587	
Woman	54	3.605	4.014	***	589	4.002	***	559	
Trans Man	0								
Trans Woman	0								
Gender Queer	0		3.573						
Prefer to self-describe	4		3.607						

^{*} p <.05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

⁻⁻ indicates results redacted for confidentiality

Table 14. Mean Comparisons by Years at this Institution

	GHC		NILIE Normbase			Small 2-year		
How many years have you worked at this institution?	N	Mean	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	Mean	Sig.	Effect size
Overall	99	3.618	3.975	***	489	3.936	***	440
5 years or less	31	3.616	4.128	***	725	4.112	***	678
6-10 years	20	3.748	3.926			3.980		
11-15 years	15	3.439	3.888	*	604	3.824		
16-20 years	11	3.939	3.915			3.936		
21-25 years	2		3.899			3.908		
26 years or more	5		3.938			3.794		

^{*} p <.05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

⁻⁻ indicates results redacted for confidentiality

Table 15. Mean Comparisons by Years in Higher Education

	GHC NILIE No		NILIE Normbase			Sm	all 2-y	2-year	
How many years have you worked in higher education?	N	Mean	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	
Overall	99	3.618	3.975	***	489	3.936	***	440	
5 years or less	16	3.867	4.181			4.184			
6-10 years	18	3.584	3.993	*	580	3.989	*	579	
11-15 years	22	3.674	3.933			3.890			
16-20 years	17	3.579	3.926			3.885			
21-25 years	7	3.595	3.870			3.881			
26 years or more	8	3.102	3.876	**	-1.070	3.811	**	-1.060	

^{*} p <.05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

⁻⁻ indicates results redacted for confidentiality

Table 16. Mean Comparisons by Age

	GHC		NILIE Normbase			Small 2-year		
What is your age?	N	Mean	Mean	Sig.	Effect size	Mean	Sig.	Effect size
Overall	99	3.618	3.975	***	489	3.936	***	440
29 or younger	3		4.176			4.208		
30 - 39	15	3.489	4.039	**	771	4.090	**	791
40 - 49	21	3.697	4.007	*	430	4.042	*	477
50 - 59	21	3.591	3.992	*	562	3.992	**	625
60 or older	22	3.688	3.993	*	430	3.817		

^{*} p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001 -- indicates results redacted for confidentiality