## CWRU IDEAL-N Team

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## Major Projects 2018-19

- CSE School of Engineering
- Women Faculty Forums
- Gender Equity Index
- Faculty Climate Survey Gender Analyses


# Case School of Engineering Women Faculty Forums 

- Facilitated by Professor Clare Rimnac and IDEAL-N Project Director Heather Burton

| Date | Topics Discussed |
| :--- | :--- |
| October 2,2018 | A conversation with ACES+ Distinguished Lectures Speaker, Mary Beth <br> Hueste, Civil Engineering, Texas A\&M |
| February 14,2019 | Meet the new CSE Dean Balakrishnan |
| February 26,2019 | University Strategic Plan discussion with CSE "Thinkers" representatives |

## Outcomes

- Follow up by Professor Rimnac with Dean or University Administration on concerns raised
- Engagement/coordination with University-wide Faculty Development programs


## Outgrowths

- Rimnac incorporated into the CSE Leadership Committee to sustain on-going inclusion and diversity efforts
- CSE leadership commitment to engagement in inclusion and diversity leadership development - e.g., upcoming GenderSpeak Workshop at CWRU


# Gender Equity Index (GEI ) 

"Measuring Diversity and I nclusion in I nstitutions of Higher Education: Developing a Gender Equity I ndex"

Diana Bilimoria and Sophie J ané

## Study Objectives

1. Develop and validate an index of gender equity at the university level
2. Provide a benchmark for participating universities to measure progress in gender equity over time
3. Empirically test a multidimensional conceptual model of gender equity at the organizational level

## GEI Conceptual Model



Bilimoria \& Jané 2017

## Gender Equity Index

## Sample I tems

Does your University provide regular, ongoing diversity and inclusion training for faculty and administrators?

YesNo
Does your University record the number of women and underrepresented minority (URM) faculty who are invited to visit the University as distinguished visiting lecturers or scholars?
${ }^{\circ}$ Yes
No
Does your University have a formal policy for extending the pre-tenure time period, due to the birth/adoption of a child?YesNo

## GEI Study Methods

## Pilot Study (2017)

- ( $N=6$ ) IDEAL-N Consortium
- Index administered via Qualtrics
- Findings and benchmark data manually calculated


## Secondary Study (2018)

- ( $\mathrm{N}=16$ ) IDEAL-N \& non IDEAL-N
- Index administered via GEI website
- Findings and benchmark data automatically generated


Welcome to the Gender Equity Index website!
The Gender Equity Index (GE) is part of an ongoing research stuy y to understand and measure gender equity in U.S. universities and colleges. The GEl provides a score for university-|evel gender equity which may be tracked over time or benchmarked against other institutions of higher education. Benchmark data is provided for peer institutions across the following five dimensions: Carnegie classification, instiutuion size, institution sector, geographic I Ication and union designation.
The index is designed and developed by Diana Bilimoria and Sophie Jané at Case Western Reserve University's Institutions Developing Excellence in Academic Leadership - National (IDEAL-N) program and is supported by the National Science Foundation's (NSF's) ADVANCE initiative.
Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed on this website are those of the researchers and do not necessarily reflect the views of NSF.
The GEI comprises of five factors, Faculty Climate, Work Family Policies and Practices, Resource Equity, Women and Underrepresented Minority Faculty Participation, and Tenure and Promotion. You can download the questions included in the GEI for reference while gathering data.
Unlike faculty climate surveys conducted on higher education campuses where each faculty member in an institution is surveyed, the GEl is designed to be completed by a senior administrative leader or small team representing their institution. It may be necessary to request information for some of the survey items from individuals in senior administrative leader or smail team representing their institution. It may be necessary to request information for some of the survey items from incivicuas in
different offices on your campus, so please plan accordingly to ensure that you have enough time to complete the survev, as incomplete surveys will result in a lower GE score. To submit the survey as complete, an institution must respond to $90 \%$ of the questions.

## GEI Study Findings

## Pilot Study Findings



## Secondary Study Findings

Cencer Equily index



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## GEI Study Summary

- On average, Factor 1-Faculty Climate, had the highest factor score (Pilot Study Mean = .72, S.D = .21, Secondary Study Mean = .60, S.D = .18)
- The lowest factor score average arose from Factor 3-Resource Equity, (Pilot Study Mean = .20, S.D = .16, Secondary Study Mean = .10, S.D = .12)
- The results demonstrated continuity across both studies and reveal that overall, institutions perform higher with regards to the culture of the institution than the resources provided to women faculty and URM faculty.
- The Total GEI score in the secondary study ranged from .63 to .20 , representing significant variance across the sample and indicating that gender equity is a valuable construct worth studying.
- In order to develop the GEI further, we are discussing the GEI and its institutionalization with Dr. Shirley Malcolm of AAAS SEA Change.


## Gender Differences in Faculty Satisfaction (All Disciplines)

| Greater Satisfaction | Women | Male |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| More Likely to come to CWRU Again | $60 \%$ | $54 \%$ |
| Benefits | $78 \%$ | $65 \%$ |
| Research Staff | $67 \%$ | $61 \%$ |
| Graduate Students | $70 \%$ | $62 \%$ |
| Committee Work | $54 \%$ | $49 \%$ |
| Supports Available for Research | $42 \%$ | $37 \%$ |
| Start Up Packages | $41 \%$ | $39 \%$ |
|  |  |  |

## Gender Differences in Faculty Satisfaction (All Disciplines)

| Less Satisfaction | Women | Male |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Had to work harder to be recognized | $46 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| Less likely to say that the climate for women was positive | $55 \%$ | $70 \%$ |
| Less likely to say that the climate for minorities was <br> positive | $50 \%$ | $61 \%$ |
| Lab Space | $54 \%$ | $57 \%$ |
| Opportunities to Collaborate | $51 \%$ | $61 \%$ |
| Department Chairs-perceive him/her as evenhanded | $58 \%$ | $67 \%$ |
| Department Chairs-handling disputes | $52 \%$ | $59 \%$ |
| Department Chairs-Supportive of Cutting Edge Research | $53 \%$ | $62 \%$ |

## Gender Differences in Faculty Satisfaction (Schools)

| Social Sciences Limited Differences Except | Women | Male |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Library | $72 \%$ | $56 \%$ |
| Computer Resources | $80 \%$ | $45 \%$ |


| School of Engineering | Women | Male |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Overall Positive Climate | $55 \%$ | $80 \%$ |
| Benefits Package | $82 \%$ | $58 \%$ |
| Women were less satisfied with Department Chair <br> Overall Leadership <br> *Summarizes a series of ratings regarding dean | $38 \%$ | $73 \%$ |

## Gender Differences in Faculty Satisfaction (Schools)

| Math and Natural Sciences | Women | Male |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Valued for scholarship | $55 \%$ | $76 \%$ |
| Had a voice in decision making | $52 \%$ | $74 \%$ |
| More likely felt excluded | $36 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| Had to work harder than male colleagues | $52 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| Did not feel climates was equitable | $56 \%$ | $76 \%$ |
| Less likely agreed that the Dean fostered diversity | $64 \%$ | $83 \%$ |
| Dean provided clear guidelines for tenure | $61 \%$ | $83 \%$ |
| Dean honored agreements | $48 \%$ | $74 \%$ |
| Supported cutting edge research | $41 \%$ | $74 \%$ |


[^0]:    The Total GEl score is catculated based on your instutbon's scores across Fastors 1.5 .

