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The Incidence and Impact of Workplace Incivility: A Quantitative Study Comparing Public University Staff Member Experiences in the Northeast

Tracy St. Pierre

University of Southern Maine

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The Incidence and Impact of Workplace Incivility: A Quantitative Study Of Public University Staff Member Experiences in the Northeast

ABSTRACT
Workplace incivility (WI) is similar to sexual harassment or bullying in that it is unwanted behavior and can cause negative emotions for those who experience it. However, it lacks the clear definition and legal repercussions that have been established for sexual harassment and bullying. Thus, incivility is able to thrive in the workplace with little intervention and can create adverse consequences for employees and organizations.

The goal of this study is to explore the incidences of workplace incivility in higher education, which relies heavily on personnel for its daily operations, and to enlighten managers and human resource personnel to the value of proactively addressing workplace incivility.

WHAT IS WORKPLACE INCIVILITY?

Researchers have established that workplace incivility consists of unexpected behavior, low in intensity, with ambiguous intentions of the instigator to cause harm. In addition, research has led to the development of three types of workplace incivilities:

- Experienced—employees who are the actual targets of workplace incivility
- Witnessed—employees who are bystanders when workplace incivility occurs
- Instigated—employees who direct workplace incivility towards a subordinate or peer

HYPOTHESES

WORKPLACE LOCATION

Hypothesis 1: A greater number of full-time staff at an urban, public university experience workplace incivility versus those at a rural public university. Of the 47 respondents who experienced workplace incivility, their locations were noted as follows:

- 55% reported working in a rural environment
- 19% reported working in an urban environment
- 19% reported working in a suburban environment
- 6% did not respond

HIERARCHY OF STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

Hypothesis 2: Regardless of campus location, a greater number of full-time staff members experience workplace incivility from their supervisor versus from their co-workers. Of the 47 respondents who experienced workplace incivility, their staff relationships were noted as follows:

- Experienced—employees who are the actual targets of workplace incivility
- Witnessed—employees who are bystanders when workplace incivility occurs
- Instigated—employees who direct workplace incivility towards a subordinate or peer

UNION COVERAGE

Hypothesis 3: Regardless of campus location, a greater number of full-time, non-unionized staff members experience workplace incivility than full-time, unionized staff. Of the 47 respondents who experienced workplace incivility, their union coverage was noted as follows:

- 6% did not respond
- 19% reported working in a suburban environment
- 19% reported working in an urban environment
- 55% reported working in a rural environment

Most Reported Employee Emotions After Experiencing Workplace Incivility

a) Top 3 from this researcher's survey
   a. Put you down or was condescending to you
   b. Interrupted or "spoke over" you
   c. Doubled your judgment on a matter over which you had responsibility

b) Top 3 from Corriny, et al. survey
   a. Put you or your work was down or pessimistic about you
   b. Interrupted you or "spoke over" you
   c. Doubled your judgment on a matter over which you had responsibility

Top 3 Types of Workplace Incivility

a) Top 3 from this researcher's survey
   a. Paid little attention to your work or showed little interest in your work
   b. Interrupted or "spoke over" you
   c. Doubted your judgment on a matter over which you had responsibility

b) Top 3 from this researcher's survey
   a. Paid little attention to your work or showed little interest in your work
   b. Interrupted or "spoke over" you
   c. Doubted your judgment on a matter over which you had responsibility

Top 3 from this researcher's survey
   a. Paid little attention to your work or showed little interest in your work
   b. Interrupted or "spoke over" you
   c. Doubted your judgment on a matter over which you had responsibility

REFERENCES


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