Aggie Spirit, Greek Life Organizations, and Academic Legacies

An Ethnographic Study of Texas A&M Campus Culture and Values

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Contents

INTRODUCTION

This project focuses on measuring campus sentiments towards Greek Life organizations (GLO's) on the Texas A&M campus for the purpose of determining both the overall spread of influence and the potential conflicts between local campus culture, which is historically GLO-skeptical, and national academic culture, which is generally more GLO-centered.

Background

Increasing concerns about alcohol abuse, hazing, and sexual assault trends on US campuses have raised criticism of GLO's, colloquially referred to as fraternities and sororities. GLO's enjoy remarkable influence, making it difficult for universities to regulate behavior, due to highly placed alumni and a well-designed legal strategy to prevent mishaps from affecting the national organizations (Flanagan, 2014) and also have historically strong representation at high levels of government and other prominent social positions (Konnikova, 2014). Proponents of these organizations argue that fraternities demonstrate a long history of high achievement, with members showing lifetime tendencies towards philanthropy and success in business and government. However, this may be potentially explained through the express recruitment of high status students who have greater access to economic and social benefits, regardless of student organization affiliation.

The exclusive nature of fraternities may encourage the perpetuation of privilege by encouraging the children of affluent families, who can attain and afford admittance, to forge the strongest social bonds. While multicultural and service fraternities exist, the largest, most powerful fraternities remain largely unchanged and show a large linguistic preference for the performance of 'whiteness' (Kiesling, 2001).

Texas A&M University is a historically military school with an unusually strong campus culture and has a long history of discomfort with GLO's. Originally denied status on grounds of preventing social hierarchies on campus, GLO's gained recognition in 1984 as a result of the 5th US Circuit Court of Appeals case, *Gay Student Services v. Texas A&M University* (1984), which held that the university could not deny student organizations status on campus for reasons of preserving campus tradition.

Texas A&M's current and historical demographic representation is heavily Caucasian, and, currently, GLO members account for 10% of undergraduate population (OFSL, 2015). Students with family histories of college education will, on average, benefit from greater economic advantages than their peers, as education increases earning power, and, due to the historical under-representation of minorities in higher education, also trend towards Caucasian. These patterns lead to a conflict for students with a family legacy at A&M. Which is a stronger, the appeal of GLO membership or the traditional campus culture of A&M?

Research Questions

1. Are students at Texas A&M more accepting of GLOs than the rest of the nation?
2. Do GLO members and non-members differ in their perceptions of GLOs?
3. Do students who have a history of family attendance at A&M join GLOs as frequently as other students?
4. Do students who have a history of family attendance at A&M view GLOs differently than the rest of campus?
5. What role does race play in perception of GLOs?
6. Do Greek Life members identify less strongly with campus culture?

Hypotheses

1. Greek Life membership will be directly related with Pro-GLO sentiments.
2. A&M student status, compared with other universities, will be inversely related with Pro-GLO sentiments.
3. A&M family legacy will be inversely related with Pro-GLO sentiments.
4. A&M family legacy will be inversely related with Greek Life membership.
5. Caucasian racial identification will be positively correlated with Pro-GLO sentiments.
6. Caucasian racial identification and a shorter A&M family legacy will be positively correlated with Pro-GLO sentiments.
7. Aggie Value Index will be inversely related with Pro-GLO sentiments.
8. Aggie Value Index will be inversely related with Greek Life membership.

METHODS

Campus data was collaboratively hand-collected on the campus of Texas A&M University at different times of day in five different locations selected for the volume and variety of student population. Participants (N=118) completed a five-minute survey consisting of seven pages of questions focusing on demographic information and views on a campus culture.

A nation-wide Qualtrics survey was performed through recruitment of participants on Amazon's mTurk service. Participants (M=52) were compensated $.05. Questions were a nearly-identical subset of those used for the campus portion, with rewording to apply to the more general audience.

Questions of interest on the local survey included: age; gender; GLO membership; current and former membership in the Corps of Cadets (the local Reserve Officer Training Corps); Likert-scale questions regarding GLO sentiments; Likert-scale questions regarding value assignment to common campus traditions; and the number of previous generations in the subject's family who previously attended Texas A&M.

Greek sentiment questions were positively directed Likert-scale items focusing on three topics: campus contribution ("Members of Greek Life organizations contribute positively to campus culture"); loyalty ("Members of Greek Life organizations are just as loyal to Texas A&M as any other student"); and consistency with Aggie Spirit ("Greek Life membership does not conflict with what it means to be an Aggie"). National variant questions were reworded to be more generally applicable to other universities. These measures will be referred to collectively as the Greek Life Index (GLI).

Aggie Value questions were worded as "To what degree do you value each tradition as part of the Aggie experience?" Traditions represented were: Midnight Yell, Bonfire, Muster, Silver Taps, Putting a Penny on Sully, Saying "Howdy", and Football Games. These components were summed together to create the Aggie Value Index (AVI).

Students who had self-described themselves as "Race – White" were also compared against students who had not selected the option.

Statistical graphs were generated in Microsoft Excel and R, with statistical analysis performed in R. Significant differences were measured with the Mann-Whitney-Wilcox test.

RESULTS

Of the subjects polled, 92 were 1st Generation Aggies, and 25 were nth Generation, with one 4th generation student as the extreme point. There were also 9 current or former Corps members. These were combined into one category for analysis.

In the case of Greek Life, of 117 undergraduate students, 13 were Greek Life members (11% of the student body), which is representative of the 10% representation estimate provided by (OFSL, 2015). This suggests that the

campus-wide survey, as performed, serves as a reasonably un-biased estimator of the general campus population, in regards to analyses focusing on GLOs.

The nationwide survey was conducted online and consisted of 60 original subjects. Of the original group, 52 subjects completed the entire survey and met the requirement of current attendance at US institutions.

As Likert-scale items composed the primary elements of interest, statistics and hypotheses were analyzed non-parametrically to prevent errors attributable to inappropriately imposing distance scales between response items.

Index Validity

Cronbach's Alpha for GLI and ASI components were .802118 and 0.8055759, respectively. This suggests that both indices were appropriate measures of univariate phenomena. As such, it is appropriate to analyze each index as its own component, individually, rather than by sub-components.

Texas A&M versus National

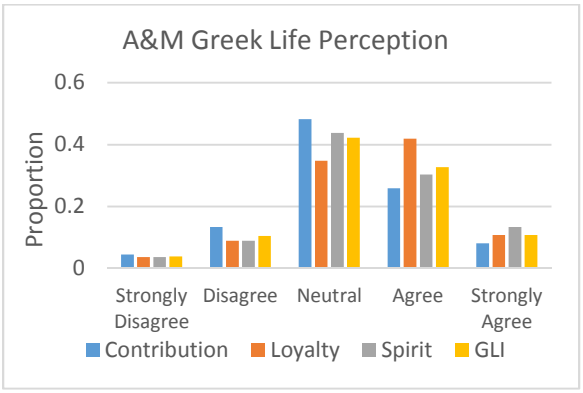

Fig. 1: Texas A&M Greek Life Index Proportions

Fig. 2: Greek Life Index, A&M vs. National

	Contribution	*Loyalty*	*Spirit*	*GLI*
$Median_{A\&M}$	3	4	3	10
$Median_{National}$	3.5	4	4	11
$Mean_{A\&M}$	3.196	3.473	3.411	10.08
$Mean_{National}$	3.154	3.692	3.173	10.02
W	2812.5	2426.5	2687	2162
P	.7129	.06899*	.6023	.423

	Contribution	*Loyalty*	*Spirit*	*GLI*
$Median_{A\&M,ng}$	3	3	3	10
$Median_{National}$	3.5	4	4	11
$Mean_{A\&M,ng}$	3.061	3.394	3.273	9.727
$Mean_{National}$	3.154	3.692	3.173	10.02
W	2296	1996.5	2505.5	2162
P	0.2499	0.01567*	0.779	0.1031

Table 1: A&M vs. National, All-Campus and Non-Greek

As can be seen in Table 1, only the Loyalty component was of significant difference between A&M and national samples. Additionally, in the latter part of Table 1, GLI did not prove significant in non-Greek vs. national comparisons, but with the small sample-size and the well-demonstrated conservative bias of the Mann-Whitney-Wilcox test, it's quite likely that further study and a larger comparison group would show that the true medians of the populations are actually different. It is also worth noting that A&M non-Greek students are significantly different when compared against national students on the combined metrics of contribution and loyalty (W = 2028, p-value = 0.0293).

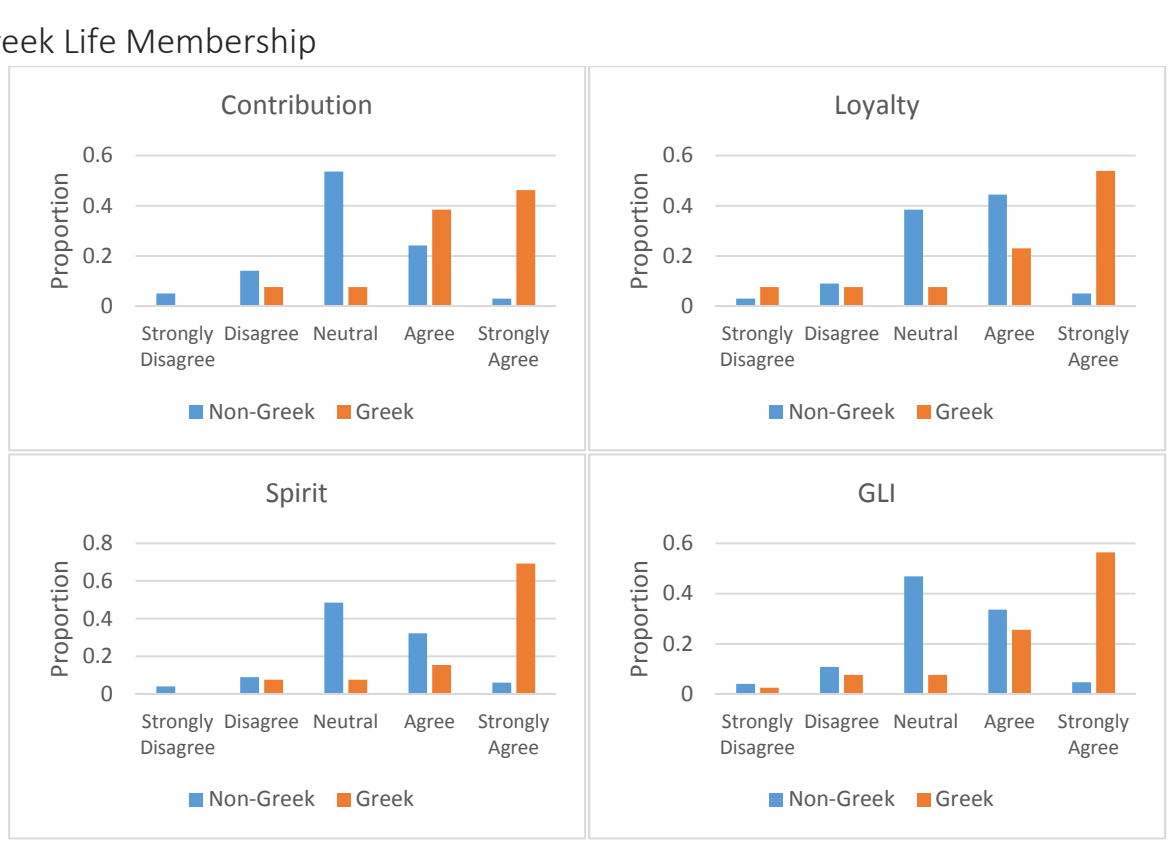

Fig. 3: Greek Life Members vs. Non-Members

	Contribution	*Loyalty*	*Spirit*	*GLI*
$Median_{Non\text{-}Greek}$	3	3	3	10
$Median_{Greek}$	4	5	5	14
$Mean_{Non\text{-}Greek}$	3.061	3.394	3.273	9.727
$Mean_{Greek}$	4.231	4.077	4.462	12.77
W	1062.5	931.5	1063.5	1049
P	.000045***	.0054**	.000051***	.00019***

Table 2: Greek Life Members vs. Non-Members

As was to be expected, Table 2 shows a significant difference between Greek Life members and non-members in regards to the perception of GLOs on all components of the GLI, with members demonstrating more positive views.

Also of interest are the Loyalty responses for Greek Life members, in regards that it is the only GLI component which registered 'Strongly Disagree' in a higher proportion than the non-Greek members. The difference in proportions explained by the smaller number of Greek Life members.

A&M Generational Legacy

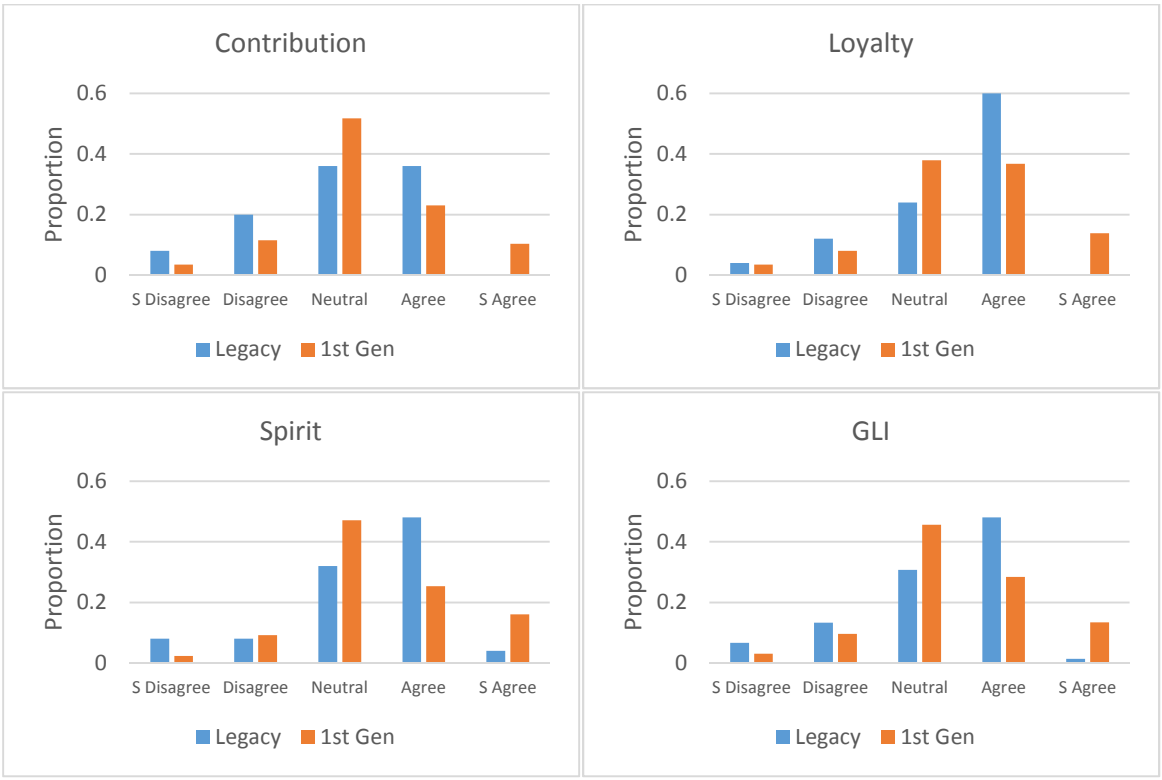

Fig. 4: Legacy A&M Students vs. 1st Generation

	Contribution	*Loyalty*	*Spirit*	*GLI*
$Median_{Legacy}$	3	4	4	11
$Median_{1st}$	3	4	3	10
$Mean_{Legacy}$	3	3.4	3.32	9.72
$Mean_{1st}$	3.253	3.494	3.427	10.18
W	1200.5	1110	1093	1148.5
p	0.3987	0.87	0.9704	0.6677

Table 4: ≥2nd Generation A&M Students vs. 1st Generation

	Legacy	*1st Generation*
N	25	92
Greek Members	1	12
W	1033	
p	.2012	

Table 5: Greek Membership vs. Aggie Legacy

No significant effects were found in regards to Race and the GLI (Table 4). However, while no significant effects were found for legacy students in regards to Greek Life membership, only one student identified as both (Table 5).

Race

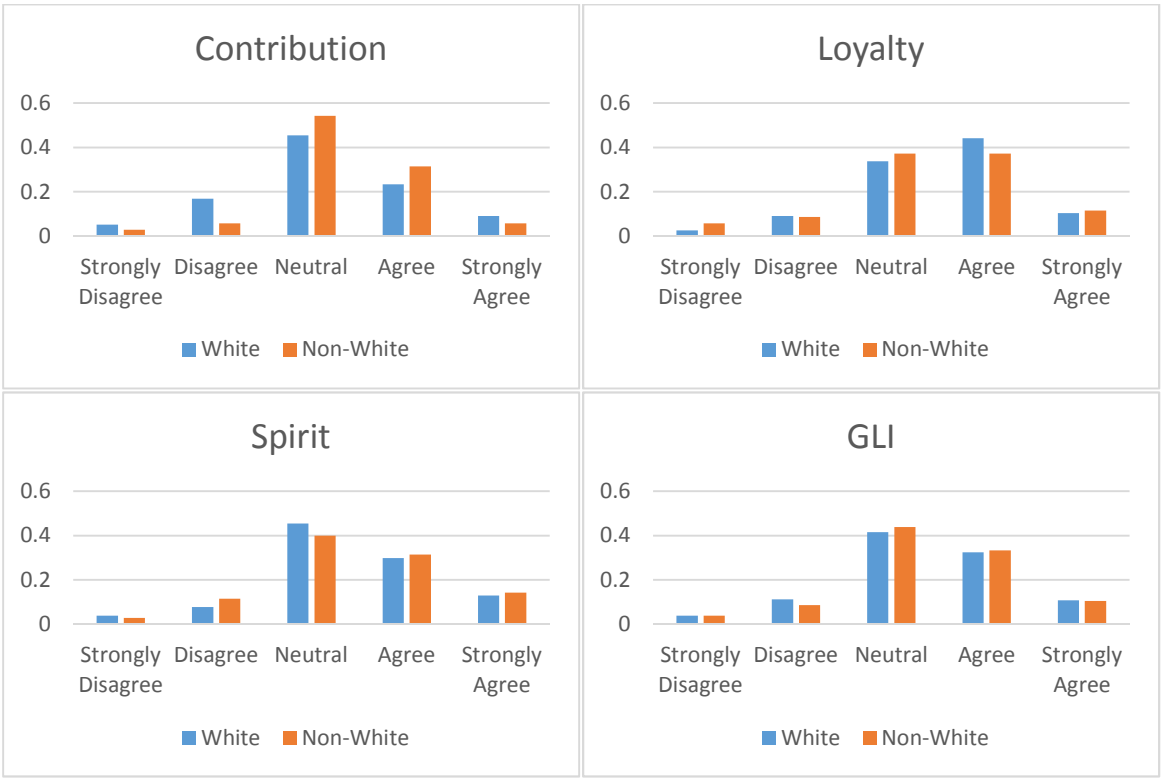

Fig. 5: Race – White Identifiers

	Contribution	*Loyalty*	*Spirit*	*GLI*
$Median_{Non\text{-}White}$	3	3	3	10
$Median_{White}$	3	4	3	10
$Mean_{Non\text{-}White}$	3.333	3.4	3.422	10.16
$Mean_{White}$	3.104	3.522	3.403	10.03
W	1687.5	1366	1501	1533
P	0.2528	0.3729	0.9698	0.8802

Table 6: Race –White

No significant effects were found for race self-identification as 'White'.

Aggie Spirit Index vs. Greek Life Index

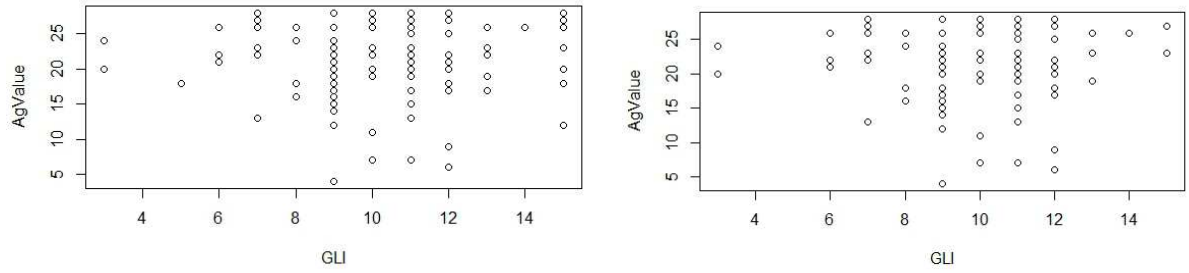

Fig: Aggie Spirit Index vs. Greek Life Index, All-Campus and Non-Greek, respectively

No effects were found to correlate ASI and the GLI. The Spearman coefficients for all-campus and non-Greek students were found to be 0.05390939 and -0.007810822, respectively

DISCUSSION

Greek Life Members and Non-Members

The data suggest that, as expected in Hypothesis 1, there is a distinct difference between how Greek Life members view themselves and how their non-Greek classmates view them. While there is a significant difference, the effect size is not large. Across the board, all non-Greek GLI measures have a median of 3, or 'neutral'. Considering that only 10% of the undergraduate student body are Greek Life members, this effect may be driven by the lack of GLO influence on campus. This can also be seen in how Greek Life member median responses for GLI components are 'Strongly Agree' for both loyalty and spirit, but not campus contribution, suggesting that even Greek Life members perceive a lack of influence on campus.

It is also interesting that, in this sample, the proportion of Greek Life members who view their colleagues as potentially disloyal to the university is actually larger than the general sample. This is an artifact of the small sample size, as only one "Strongly Disagree" was reported, but the proportion of the response is amplified by being one of thirteen. Regardless, several Greek Life members reported feeling that Greek Life causes a split in loyalties, which is unexpected.

National Comparison

Of the three GLI measures, only loyalty was significantly different from national sentiments. However, after controlling for membership, the total measure of GLI becomes remarkably close to reaching significance. As the Mann-Whitney U test is noted for being remarkably conservative, this suggests that there is actually a true difference in medians between the two populations. This is further supported by the combined significance of

contribution and loyalty. This suggests that students at A&M primarily differ from the national averages when evaluating campus contribution and loyalty and largely do not consider their benefit or detriment in regards to school spirit, specifically.

Taken in total, there is sufficient evidence to support Hypothesis 2 and conclude that Texas A&M students are more skeptical of Greek Life organizations than students elsewhere in the US, but primarily on standards of loyalty and campus contribution.

A&M Family Legacy

There is insufficient evidence to support Hypothesis 3; it does not appear that individuals with a longer family history at A&M are any more skeptical of GLOs than the average student. This may be due to several explanations. First, it is possible that cultural elements that are dismissive of GLOs were not transmitted to current students. Second, as students are more likely to mix with those of a similar background and socio-economic status, it's possible that the common ground between shared social status is greater than previous indoctrination into campus culture. Finally, campus culture may be gradually evolving to provide greater acceptance to GLOs and simply forgetting previous differences that drove separation.

While there is also not enough evidence to support Hypothesis 4, it is worth noting that a single individual was the determining factor. This suggests that the sample size was simply too small to be able to properly indicate any trends in membership based on family legacy. However, the affect appears to be present and would be worth pursuing with any further study. After all, while A&M legacy student GLO sentiments may be no different than the rest of campus, there is a difference between accepting the choices of your classmates and deciding to do the same.

Race

There is insufficient evidence to support either Hypothesis 5 or Hypothesis 6, as there are no significant effects on race identification, either 'White' or 'Black', even after treating for GLO membership status. Hypothesis 6 is also weakened by the lack of effect in Legacy, as discussed previously.

One cause of these results may actually be the existing lack of racial representation, as Texas A&M demographics strongly favor white students. For students who identify as other races, Greek Life may not be viewed as a racially isolated area simply because GLO influence is limited and it's difficult to identify a particular organization or system as a concern if one already feels themselves to be underrepresented. Another consideration comes from social identity theory (Stets & Burke, 2000), which suggests that, as individuals possess many different identities, people will emphasize the identities that give them the greatest sense of belonging and social claim. By this logic, it's racially underrepresented students may identify much closer to the inclusive qualities of school spirit.

Aggie Value Index

There is insufficient evidence to accept either Hypothesis 7 or Hypothesis 8. There is no evidence to suggest any difference in personal value of school traditions in either Pro-GLO sentiments or Greek Life membership.

In the case of Greek Life membership, it appears that Greek Life members value Aggie traditions just as much as any other student. Additionally, a desire to prove worthiness on a more skeptical campus may drive members to emulate more of the standard campus culture to establish their value in the eyes of class mates and administrators.

In the case comparing the AVI and the GLI, the most reasonable conclusion is simply that individual valuation of Aggie traditions has no direct impact, on the whole, on sentiments towards GLOs. This may also be the case if multiple groups interpret campus culture in multiple different ways, but the current study is insufficient in identifying any clear dividing lines in sentiment beyond GLO members and non-members.

CONCLUSION

Texas A&M University has historically established itself as adverse to Greek Life Organizations, initially out of concern that they would promote the formation of social hierarchies on campus catering to students from more privileged backgrounds. In the 31 years since GLOs were allowed onto campus, their membership has come to comprise only 10% of the student body and their relative impact on the social life on campus remains minimal for students who are not actively involved in them.

Currently, many other US universities are questioning the roles and influence that GLOs have on current campus politics, social interaction, and long-term stability of the universities themselves and concerns that isolation built on an exclusive system of social and financial privilege will result in difficulty in both maintaining discipline and protecting students from hazards linked to substance abuse and a party atmosphere.

GLOs have defended themselves by pointing to long histories of influence and social benefit, showing that their alumni are more successful and more philanthropic than their classmates. GLOs provide a social structure for students to build strong relationships and participate in community service.

The current data suggests that while students at Texas A&M are significantly more subdued in their opinions of GLOs than students nationwide, these sentiments are not dependent upon adoption of school spirit and values. Students appear to be most skeptical in regards to perceived division in loyalties and the net effect on campus culture, but not whether or not Aggie spirit is in conflict with their existence. This effect is not large, centering on a neutral stance which may be explained by the lack of GLO influence on campus. It is difficult to form strong opinions on groups that one has little interaction with.

Furthermore, where discourse on other campuses can be divisive based on differences in racial representation, no such trends are observable here. As expected, there is a sentiment division between GLO members and non-members. This is not particularly remarkable as students who choose to remain members do so for some perceived benefit and value of membership and clearly would view these organizations more positively, having more beneficial examples to draw from.

A&M family legacy was also not found to affect the adoption of sentiments towards Greek Life. However, there does appear to be a negative trend in GLO membership and family legacy, suggesting that there is a distinct split between being accepting of the inclusion of GLOs on campus and the actual desire to join them. However, this is not sufficiently supported in the data, due to sample limitations.

While some conclusions were distinct, this study is limited in impact based on the relatively small sample size despite being demographically representative. With only 13 GLO members, 25 family legacy students, and 9 current or former Corps members, conclusions based on sub-groups are distinctly weakened by the relative lack of these individuals in the study.

In the end, what can be said most is that campus opinions towards GLOs are distinctly neutral and, while students may view school spirit as inclusive to the operation of these organizations, they do not necessarily value the potential benefits of these organizations and are not convinced of the loyalty of GLO members. In the end, the inclusive elements of Texas A&M culture appear to combine with the relative lack of GLO influence to provide an environment where members of these groups are allowed to prosper, but no particularly fondness towards the groups themselves seems to be evident.

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APPENDIX

Responses to Greek Life Sentiment Survey:

Total Responses:

	National					Texas A&M				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Contribute	7	8	11	22	4	5	15	54	29	9
Loyal	3	5	8	25	11	4	10	39	47	12
Spirit	8	9	6	24	5	4	10	49	34	15
GLI	18	22	25	71	20	13	35	142	110	36
Proportion	12%	14%	16%	46%	13%	4%	10%	42%	33%	11%

Non-Greek Life Member Aggie Responses:

	Corps					**Non-GLO Members**				
	Strongly Disagree	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Strongly Agree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Strongly Agree**
Contribute	1	2	4	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Loyal	1	1	2	5	0	0	1	0	1	1
Spirit	1	0	5	2	1	2	4	1	1	4
GLI	3	3	11	9	1	3	6	2	2	5
Proportion	11%	11%	41%	33%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%

	Non-White A&M Students				
	Strongly Disagree	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Strongly Agree**
Contribute	1	2	19	11	2
Loyal	2	3	13	13	4
Spirit	1	4	14	11	5
GLI	4	9	46	35	11
Prop	4%	9%	44%	33%	10%

Cronbach's Alpha

	Greek Life Items	Aggie Participation Items	Aggie Value Items
α	.802118	.7581894	0.8055759
# of Items	3	7	7
Sample size	121	113	113

Contingency Tables

	Contribution		Loyalty		Spirit	
	A&M	National	A&M	National	A&M	National
Agree	29	22	47	25	34	24
Disagree	15	8	10	5	10	9
Neutral	54	11	39	8	46	6
S Agree	9	4	12	11	15	5
S Disagree	5	7	4	3	4	8

Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon Tests:

Texas A&M:

Contribution vs. Greek Life Membership:

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nContrib by GreekM
W = 1062.5, p-value = 4.479e-05
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Loyalty vs. Greek Life Membership

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nLoyal by GreekM
W = 931.5, p-value = 0.005422
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Spirit vs. Greek Life Membership

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nSpirit by GreekM
W = 1063.5, p-value = 5.118e-05
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

GLI vs. Greek Life

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: GLI by GreekM
W = 1049, p-value = 0.0001869
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Contribution vs. Race – White

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nContrib by Q7_4
W = 1687.5, p-value = 0.2528
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Loyalty vs. Race – White

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nLoyal by Q7_4
W = 1366, p-value = 0.3729
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Spirit vs. Race – White

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nSpirit by Q7_4
W = 1501, p-value = 0.9698
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

GLI vs. Race-White

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: GLI by Q7_4
W = 1533, p-value = 0.8802
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Contribution vs. Race – White, Non-Greek Membership

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nContrib by Q7_4
W = 1380.5, p-value = 0.1174
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Loyalty vs. Race – White, Non-Greek Membership

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nLoyal by Q7_4
W = 1045, p-value = 0.2996
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Spirit vs. Race – White, Non-Greek Membership

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nSpirit by Q7_4
W = 1216.5, p-value = 0.7808
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

GLI vs. Race – White, Non- Greek Membership

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: GLI by Q7_4
W = 1233, p-value = 0.7025
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

GLI vs. Race – Black

data: GLI by Q7_3
W = 294.5, p-value = 0.7628

Contribution vs. Race – Black

data: nContrib by Q7_3
W = 263, p-value = 0.4496
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Loyalty vs. Race - Black
data: nLoyal by Q7_3
W = 289.5, p-value = 0.7
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Spirit vs. Race - Black
data: nSpirit by Q7_3
W = 303.5, p-value = 0.8475
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

A&M Legacy vs. Sentiment

Contribution vs. Aggie Legacy
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nContrib by Q16
W = 1200.5, p-value = 0.3987
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Loyalty vs. Aggie Legacy
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nLoyal by Q16
W = 1110, p-value = 0.87
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Spirit vs. Aggie Legacy
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nSpirit by Q16
W = 1093, p-value = 0.9704
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Greek Life Membership vs. Aggie Legacy
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: GreekM by Q16
W = 1033, p-value = 0.2012
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Contribution vs. Aggie Legacy, Non-Greek Membership
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nContrib by Q16
W = 941.5, p-value = 0.7132
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Loyalty vs. Aggie Legacy, Non-Greek Membership
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correctio
data: nLoyal by Q16
W = 805.5, p-value = 0.4065
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Spirit vs. Aggie Legacy, Non-Greek Membership
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nSpirit by Q16
W = 828, p-value = 0.5269
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Aggie Spirit Index vs. Greek Life Membership
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: AgValue by GreekM
W = 599, p-value = 0.6485
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Texas A&M vs. National

Contribution Sentiment
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: ContribNum by Survey
W = 2812.5, p-value = 0.7129
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Loyalty Sentiment
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: LoyalNum by Survey
W = 2426.5, p-value = 0.06899
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Spirit Sentiment
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: SpiritNum by Survey
W = 3053.5, p-value = 0.6023
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Greek Life Index
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: GLI by Survey
W = 2687, p-value = 0.423
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Greek Life Index vs. Survey, Non-Greek Membership
Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: by Survey
W = 2162, p-value = 0.1031
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Kruskal-Wallis Tests

Overall GLI

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
data: Survey (AtM vs. National) by GLI
Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 19.9818, df = 11, p-value = 0.04559

A&M vs. National

Contribution
Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
data: Survey by Contrib
Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 13.5893, df = 4, p-value = 0.008728

Loyalty
Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
data: Survey by Loyal
Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 8.1137, df = 4, p-value = 0.0875

Spirit
Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
data: Survey by Spirit
Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 22.694, df = 4, p-value = 0.0001458

A&M Greek Life Membership

A&M Contribution Item vs. Greek Life Membership
Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
data: Q26_1 by Q25
Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 16.6964, df = 1, p-value = 4.386e-05

A&M Loyalty Item vs. Greek Life Membership
Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
data: Q26_2 by Q25
Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 7.76, df = 1, p-value = 0.005342

A&M Spirit Item vs. Greek Life Membership

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
data: Q26_3 by Q25
Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 16.4431, df = 1, p-value = 5.013e-05

A&M GLP vs. Greek Life Membership

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: GLP by GreekM
W = 1049, p-value = 0.0001869
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Corps Membership

GLI vs. Corps Membership

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: GLI by Corps
W = 512.5, p-value = 0.4527
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Loyal vs. Corps Membership

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nLoyal by Corps
W = 489, p-value = 0.6101
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Spirit vs. Corps Membership

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nSpirit by Corps
W = 492, p-value = 0.5865
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Contribution vs. Corps Membership

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
data: nContrib by Corps
W = 551, p-value = 0.2087
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Spearman's Coefficient

Aggie Spirit Index

Aggie Spirit Index vs. Greek Life Index

```
cor(AtM2$AgValue, AtM2$GLI, method='spearman', use='complete.obs')
```

[1] 0.05390939

Aggie Spirit Index vs. Greek Life Index, Non-Greek

```
cor(GDIs$AgValue, GDIs$GLI, method='spearman', use='complete.obs')
```

[1] -0.007810822