

Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct

SUMMARY

Student Learning and Campus Climate

We assess student learning related to sexual misconduct in two ways: primarily through pre- and post- surveys embedded in an online training module that student leaders and student athletes complete annually, and new student complete during the on-boarding process, and secondarily through benchmark items on the bi-annual Campus Climate Survey. The Campus Climate survey results show improvement in student knowledge of all College policy definitions of prohibited conduct compared to 2019, with greatest knowledge gain related to the definition of sexual exploitation (13%).

Campus Climate is assessed along the dimensions of student comfort utilizing resources, perceptions of campus safety, and perceptions of how campus officials and other students will respond to reports of sexual misconduct. Compared to 2019, students reported greater comfort using all available resources, with the greatest gains in Safety and Security (11%), an RA or Residential Life (11%), and community partner Willow Domestic Violence Services (11%). Overall, students are less likely to think they will experience sexual misconduct during their time at Fisher compared to 2019. Students assessed their likelihood of experiencing misconduct on-campus at 17% compared to 22% in 2019, and their likelihood of experiencing misconduct off-campus at 34%, compared to 42% in 2019. Students also reported increased perceptions of support from students and campus officials compared to 2019, with greatest gains in related to campus officials taking actions to address factors that may have led to the misconduct.

Prevalence of Experiences with Misconduct

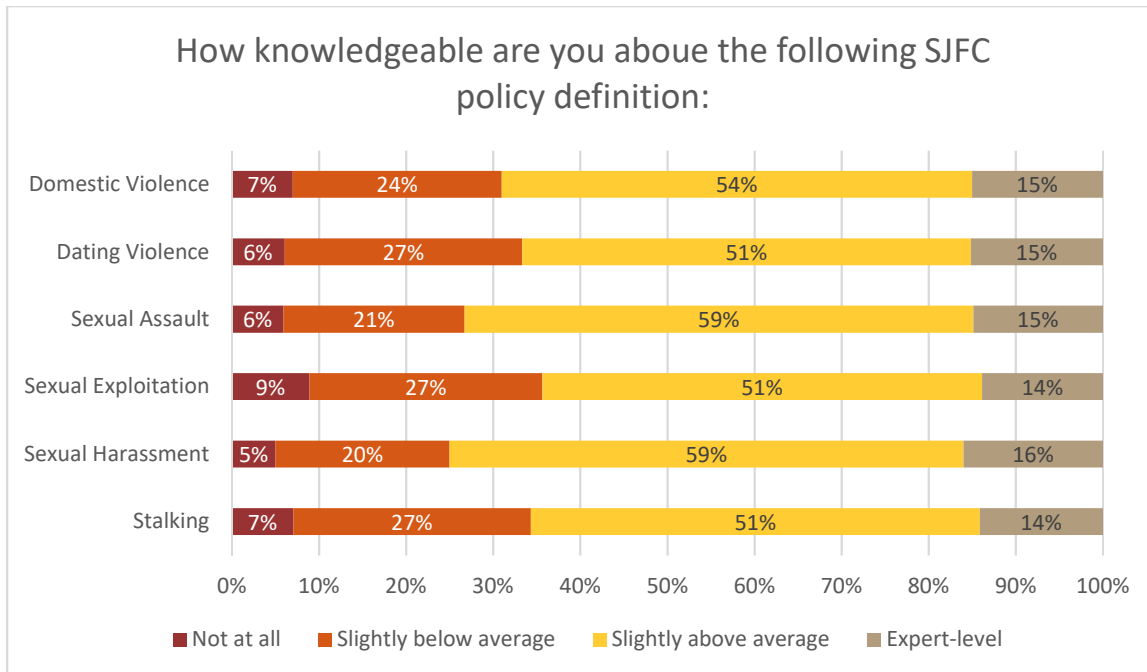
While the College maintains records, and reports to New York State annually the number of reports of misconduct received, the Climate Study provides a mechanism for students to report their experiences anonymously. Students report marked declines in all but 1 forms of prohibited conduct, which mirrors the reports received by the Title IX Coordinator. The most notable declines were in the area of sexual harassment, where students reported a 28% decline in inappropriate or offensive comments about someone else's body, appearance, or sexual activities, and a 25% decline in sexual remarks, jokes, or stories that were insulting or offensive.

Bystander Attitudes and Behaviors

Fisher students continue to look out for each other and commit to intervene in situations where they observe someone acting in a violent or harassing way, or suspect someone is headed for a dangerous situation. In 2019 and 2021, students were asked if they had observed an intoxicated person moving towards a sexual encounter, or if they saw or heard someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way. Students reported doing nothing less often, and doing something more often in both situations, compared to 2019.

SECTION 1: STUDENT LEARNING AND CAMPUS CLIMATE

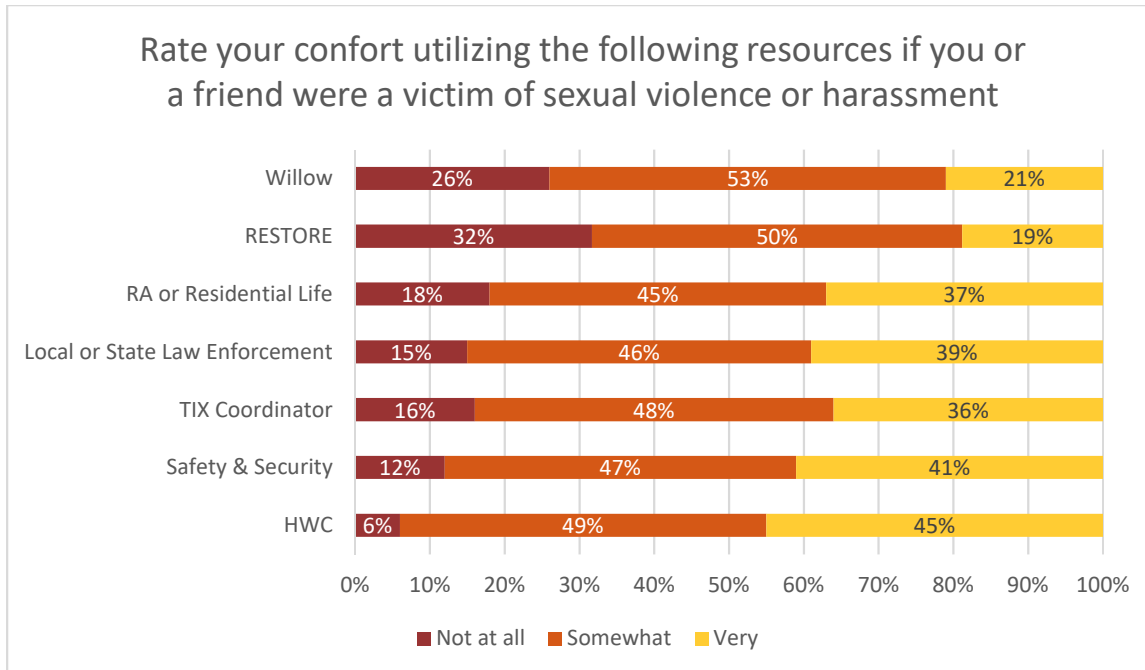
- Knowledge of the policy definitions of prohibited conduct increased in all content areas compared to 2019.
- 51% of respondents describe the sexual misconduct prevention orientation program they attended as Very or Extremely Useful, compared to 41% in 2019.
- In 2017, 9% of students could name the Title IX Coordinator. In 2021, 27% of students report knowing who the Title IX Coordinator is and how to contact them, compared with 26% in 2019. An additional 36% report knowing how to contact them if they need to, but not their name, compared with 32% in 2019.
- Students reported an increase in comfort utilizing all resources related to sexual misconduct
- 18% of respondents somewhat or strongly agree that sexual misconduct is a problem at Fisher, compared to 28% in 2019.



Compared to 2019, there was:

- An 8% increase in slightly above average or expert-level knowledge: sexual assault
- An 7% increase in slightly above average or expert-level knowledge: dating violence
- An 6% increase in slightly above average or expert-level knowledge: domestic violence
- An 7% increase in slightly above average or expert-level knowledge: stalking
- An 9% increase in slightly above average or expert-level knowledge: sexual harassment
- An 13% increase in slightly above average or expert-level knowledge: sexual exploitation

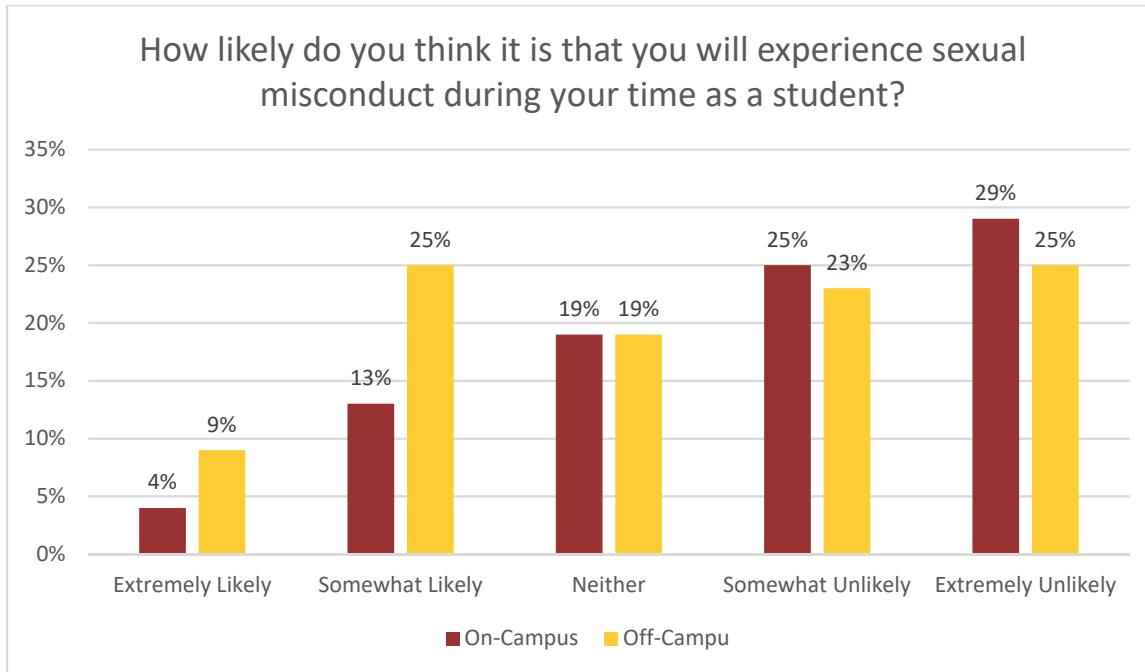
Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct



Compared to 2019, students were:

- 4% more somewhat or very comfortable utilizing the Health & Wellness Center
- 11% more somewhat or very comfortable utilizing Safety & Security
- 8% more somewhat or very comfortable utilizing the Title IX Coordinator
- 4% more somewhat or very comfortable utilizing local or state law enforcement
- 11% more somewhat or very comfortable utilizing an RA or Residential Life
- 14% more somewhat or very comfortable utilizing RESTORE
- 11% more somewhat or very comfortable utilizing Willow

Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct



Overall, students are less likely to think they will experience sexual misconduct during their time at Fisher. Students assessed their likelihood of experiencing misconduct on-campus at 17% compared to 22% in 2019, and their likelihood of experiencing misconduct off-campus at 34%, compared to 42% in 2019.

How likely is each scenario:	% indicating Very Likely or Likely 2021 n=612	% indicating Very Likely or Likely 2019 n=403
Students would support the person making the report	68%	64%
Campus officials would take the report seriously	76%	74%
Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report	77%	74%
Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation	73%	67%
Campus officials would take action to address factors that may have led to the misconduct	67%	58%

Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct

SECTION 2: PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCES WITH MISCONDUCT

The following chart indicated respondents that indicated “yes, I have experienced” when asked if they experienced the form of conduct at any time while they were a Fisher students.

	2021 n=612	2019 n=403
Sexual Harassment/Hostile Environment		
Sexual remarks, jokes, or stories that were insulting or offensive	20%	45%
Inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else’s body, appearance, or sexual activities	29%	57%
Someone said crude or gross sexual things to your or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn’t want to	15%	27%
Continued to ask you out, get dinner, have drinks, have sex, even though you said “no”	10%	23%
Emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or messaged via social media offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures, or videos to you that you didn’t want	12%	22%
Stalking		
Someone made unwanted phone calls, sent emails, voice, text, or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures, videos on social networking sites that made you afraid for your personal safety	5%	10%
Someone showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want them to in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety	4%	10%
Dating/Domestic Violence		
A partner controlled or tried to control you (e.g. kept your from going to class or pursuing your educational goals, not allow you to see or talk to friends or family, made decisions for you about where to go or what to eat, threatened to “out” you to others)	8%	15%
A partner threatened to physically harm you, someone you love, or themselves	5%	8%
A partner used any kind of physical force against your (e.g. bent fingers, choked, slapped, punched, kicked, hit you with something other than a fist, attacked with a weapon)	4%	5%
Sexual Assault		
[Force/Intimidation] Use of physical force or threats of physical force for non-consensual sexual <i>intercourse</i>	4%	3%
[Force/Intimidation] Use of physical force or threats of physical force for non-consensual sexual <i>contact</i>	7%	11%
[Incapacitation] Non-consensual sexual <i>intercourse</i> : unable to consent or stop what was happening because	3%	6%

Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct

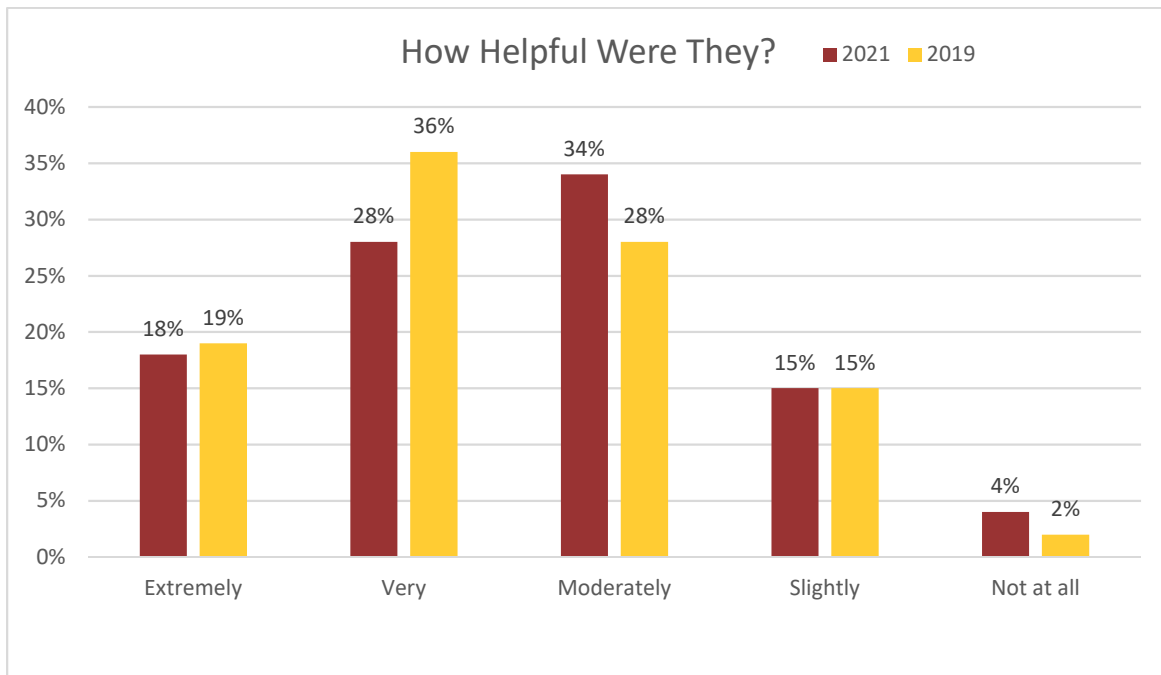
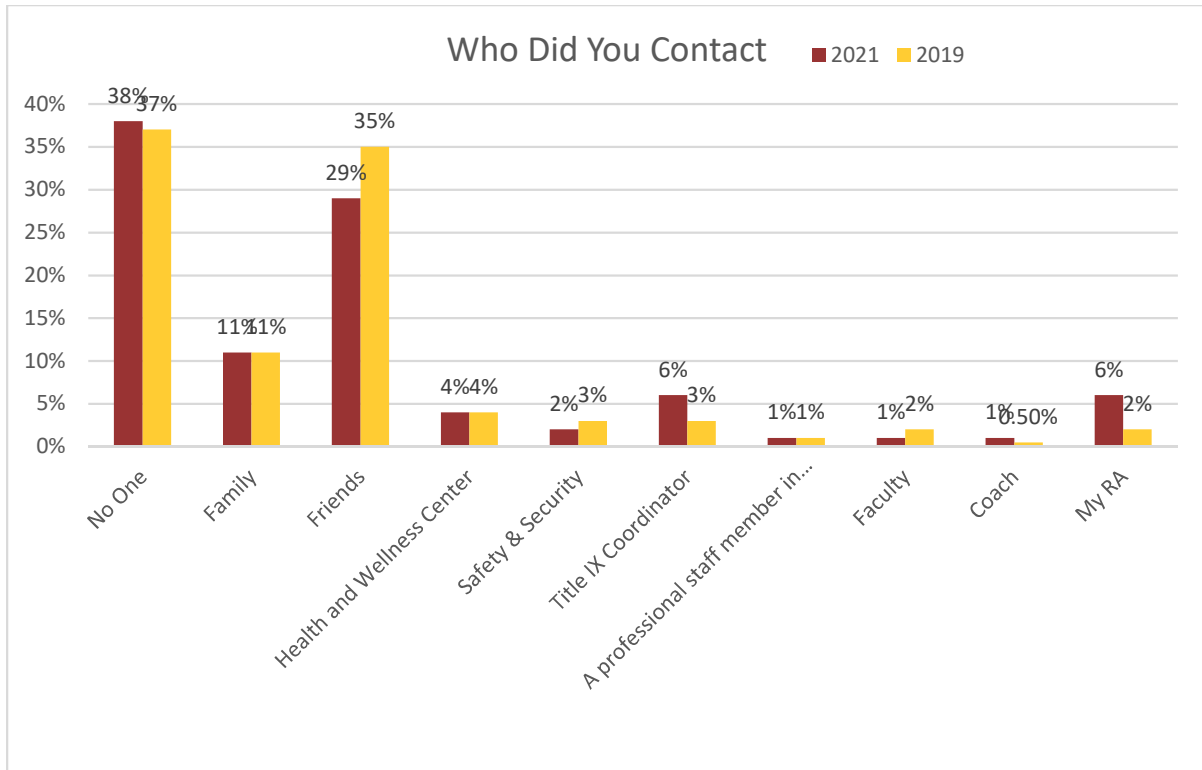
you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to alcohol or drug use		
[Incapacitation] Non-consensual sexual <i>contact</i> : unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to alcohol or drug use	3%	10%
[Coercion] Non-consensual sexual <i>intercourse</i> : threatening non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply	0.5%	1%
[Coercion] Non-consensual sexual <i>contact</i> : threatening non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply	0.5%	1%
Non-consensual sexual <i>intercourse</i> without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement (e.g. someone initiating sex despite your refusal, ignoring your cues to stop or slow down)	6%	11%
Non-consensual sexual <i>contact</i> without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement	6%	13%

Related to sexual assault, 38% of respondents indicate the absence of alcohol, and 71% indicate the absence of drugs, compared to 26% and 69% respectively in 2019. 28% indicate the other person was drinking, compared to 35% in 2019, and 31% indicate that they were drinking, compared to 37% in 2019.

SECTION 3: RESPONSE TO REPORTS AND RESOURCE-SEEKING

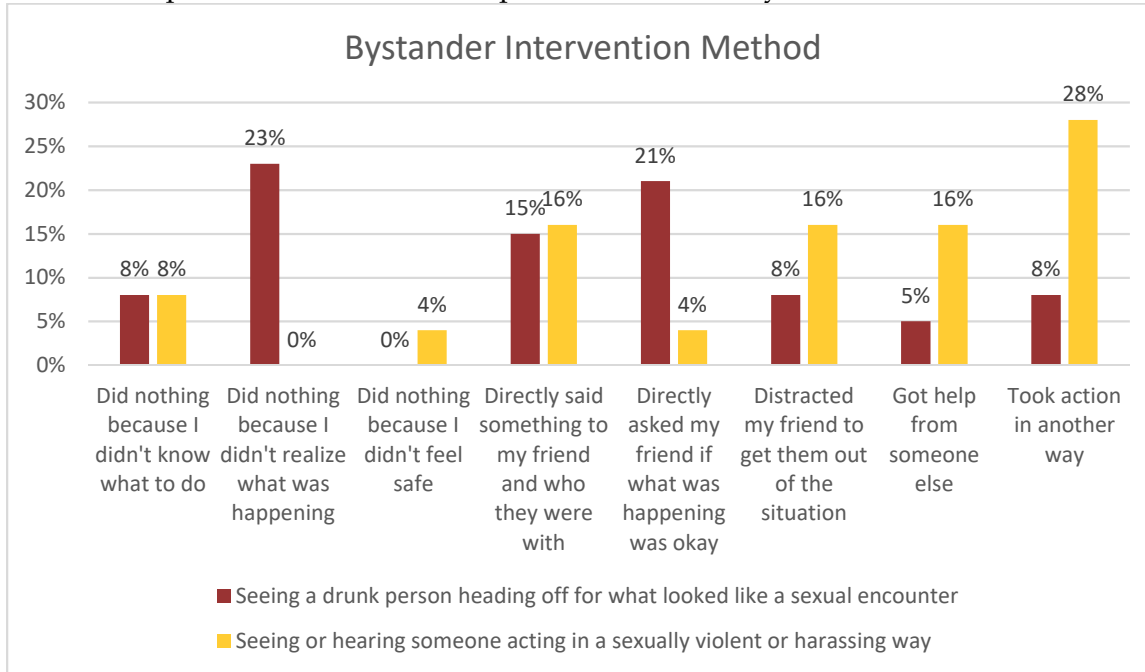
If respondents indicated that they had experienced a form of misconduct, they were asked follow up questions about who they contacted and how helpful they were. Consolidating the forms of misconduct:

Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct



SECTION 4: BYSTANDER ATTITUDES & BEHAVIORS

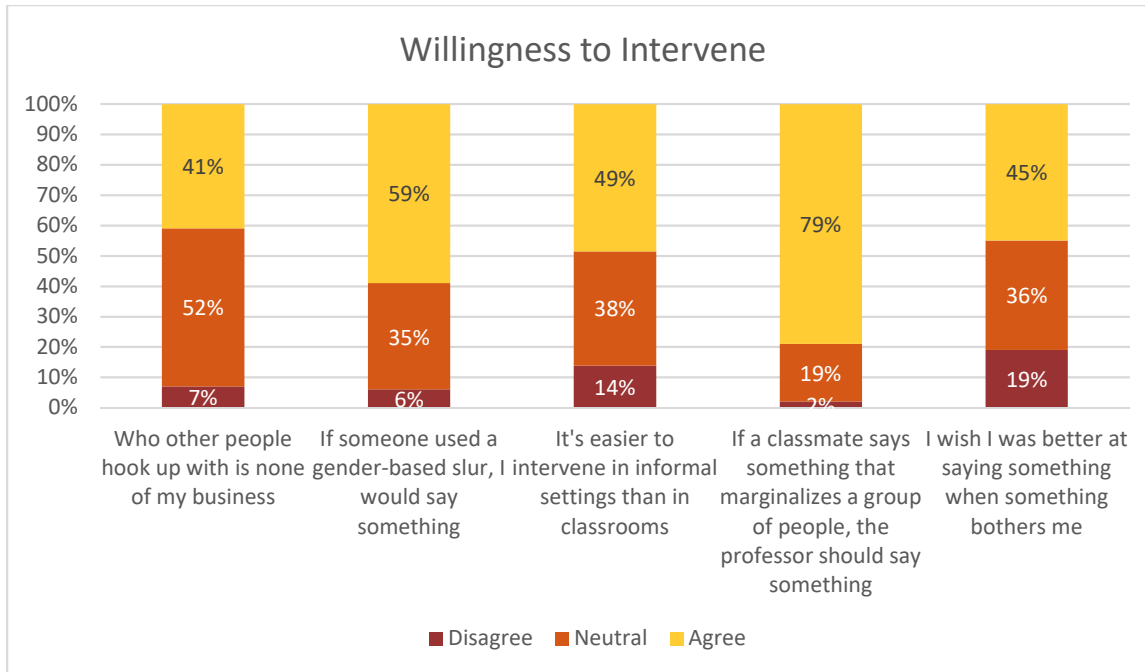
- Compared to 2019, students report an increase in Bystander Intervention behaviors



Consolidating “did nothing” and “did something” responses:

	<i>Did Something</i>		<i>Did Nothing</i>	
	2021	2019	2021	2019
<i>A drunk person heading off for what looked like a sexual encounter</i>	57%	50%	31%	50%
<i>Seeing or hearing someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way</i>	80%	75%	12%	23%

Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct



Compared to 2019, students demonstrate a 5% increase in commitment to say something if someone used a gender-based slur. All other areas show no significant change.

SECTION 4: RESPONSE DEMOGRAPHICS

Enrollment	
Undergraduate	81%
Graduate	19%

Race/Ethnicity	
Non-Hispanic White, Euro-American or Caucasian	75%
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	7%
African American or Black	6%
Asian/Asian American	4%
Middle Eastern or Arab American	3%
South Asian or Indian American	1%
American Indian, Indigenous, or Alaska Native	0.4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.2%

Living Arrangement		
On-Campus: Single	6%	53%
On-Campus: Suite	14%	
On-Campus: Double	32%	
On-Campus: Quad	1%	
Off-Campus: with Peers	15%	47%
Off-Campus: with Family	22%	
Off-Campus: by Myself	10%	

Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct

Gender	
Female	65%
Male	31%
Non-binary or Agender	1%
Gender-queer or Gender-fluid	0.2%
Transgender	0%
Questioning	1%

Sexuality	
Heterosexual or Straight	82%
Bisexual	7%
Asexual	3%
Gay or Lesbian	2%
Questioning	2%