

Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct

SUMMARY

Student Learning and Campus Climate

We assess student learning related to sexual misconduct in two ways: the primary method is through pre- and post- surveys embedded in an online training module that student leaders and student athletes complete annually, and new students complete during the on-boarding process, and secondarily through benchmark items on the bi-annual Campus Climate Survey.

The Campus Climate survey results show self-reported expert-level knowledge of the policy definitions of prohibited conduct increased for all definitions compared to 2021. 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. Students continue to report higher levels of comfort utilizing on-campus resources than off-campus resources, and improvements in comfort for almost all resources. Overall, students are less likely to think they will experience sexual misconduct during their time at Fisher compared to 2021. Students assessed their likelihood of experiencing misconduct on-campus at 14%, compare to 17% in 2021 and 22% in 2019, and their likelihood of experiencing misconduct off-campus at 27%, compared to 34% in 2021 and 42% in 2019. Students also reported increased perceptions of support from students and campus officials compared to 2021, with greatest gains related to campus officials taking actions to address factors that may have led to the misconduct. This was also the greatest area of improvement between 2019 and 2021.

Prevalence of Experiences with Misconduct

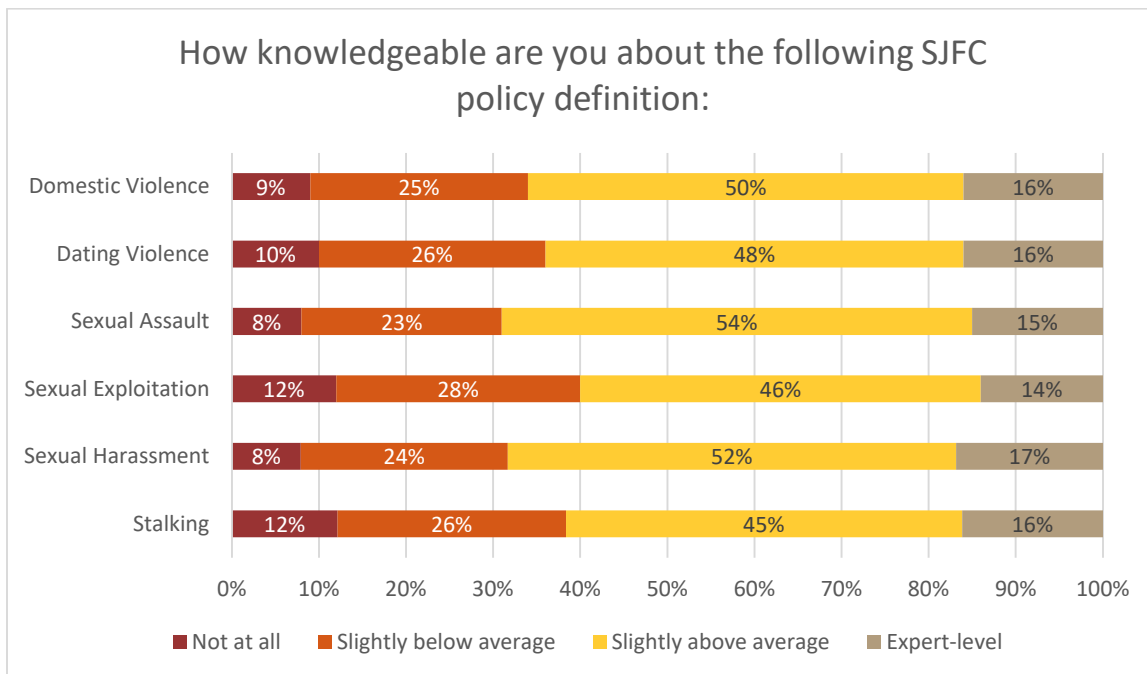
While the University maintains records, and reports to New York State annually the number of reports of misconduct received, the Climate Study provides a mechanism for students to report their experiences anonymously. Students indicate declines in all forms of prohibited conduct, which mirrors the reports received by the Title IX Coordinator.

Bystander Attitudes and Behaviors

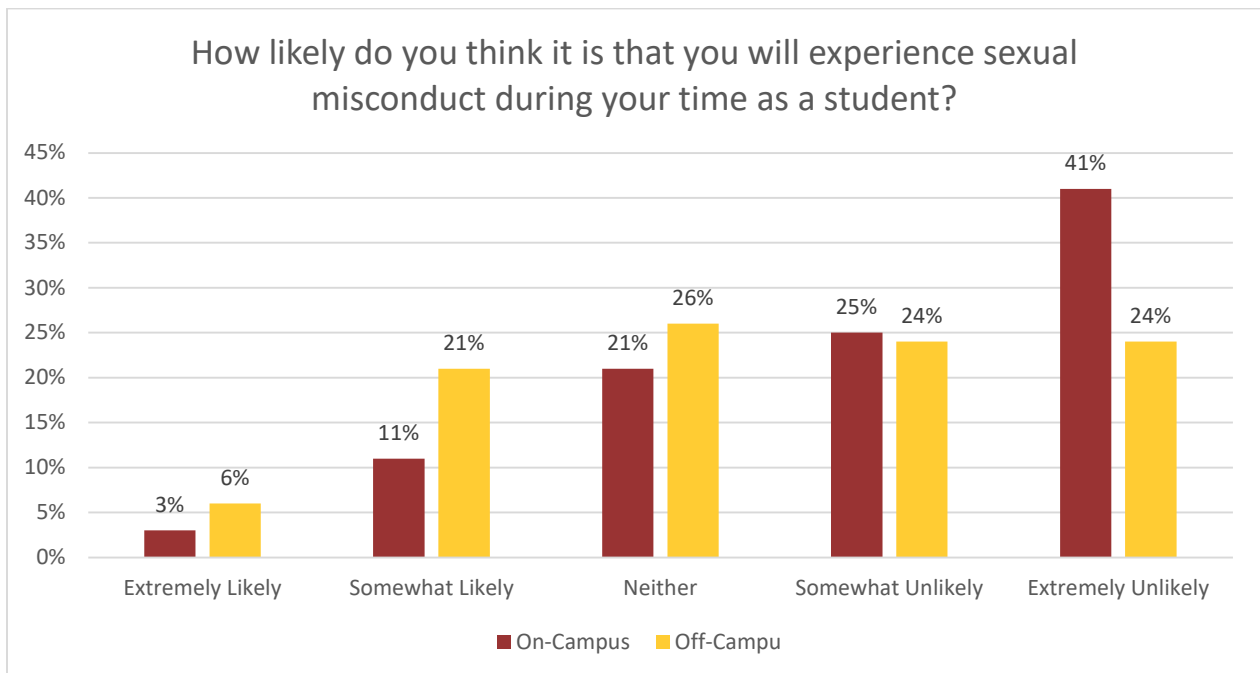
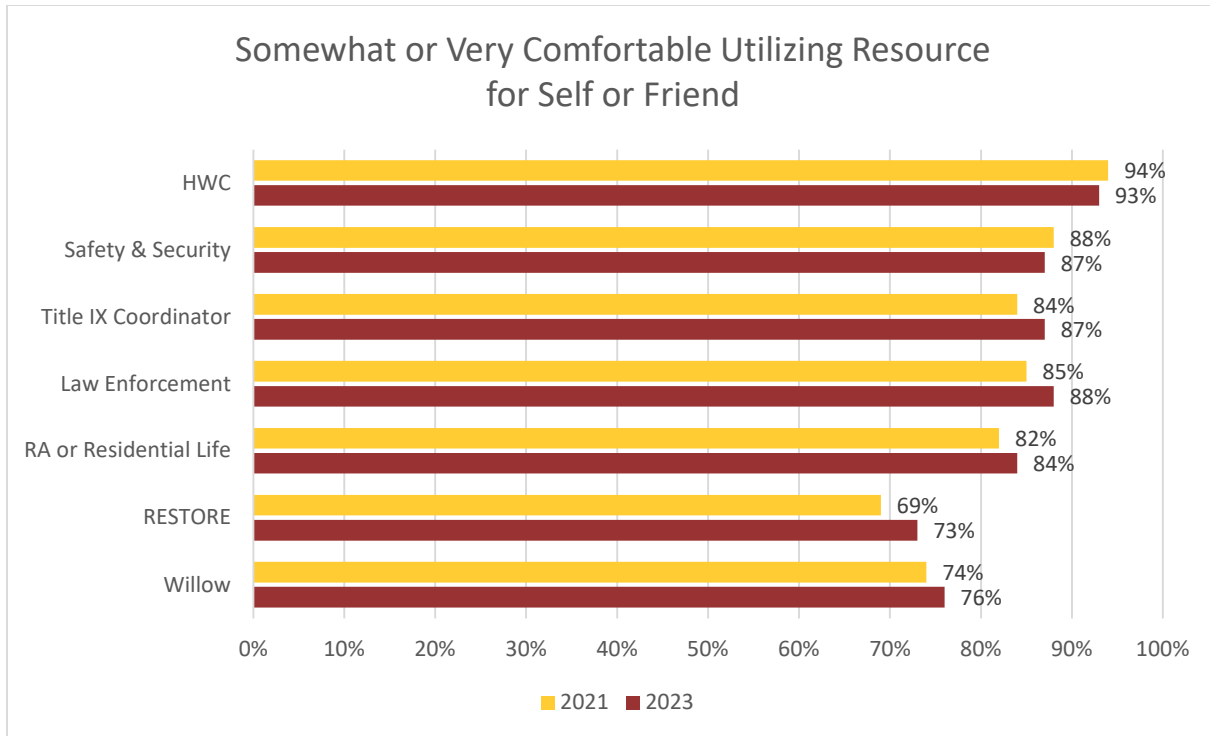
Fisher students continue to look out for each other and commit to intervene in situations where they observe someone acting in a violent or harassing way, or suspect someone is headed for a dangerous situation. Since 2021, survey respondents indicate an increase in direct bystander intervention methods 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.

SECTION 1: STUDENT LEARNING AND CAMPUS CLIMATE

- Self-reported expert-level knowledge of the policy definitions of prohibited conduct increased in all content areas compared to 2021.
- 57% of respondents describe the sexual misconduct prevention orientation program they attended as Very or Extremely Useful, compared to 51% in 2021 and 41% in 2019.
- In 2017, 9% of students could name the Title IX Coordinator. In 2023, 26% of survey respondents indicate knowing who the Title IX Coordinator is and how to contact them, which is consistent with 27% in 2021 and 26% in 2019. An additional 38% report knowing how to contact them if they need to, but not their name, compared with 36% in 2021 and 32% in 2019.
- 16% of respondents somewhat or strongly agree that sexual misconduct is a problem at Fisher, compared to 18% in 2021 and 28% in 2019.



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Overall, students are less likely to think they will experience sexual misconduct during their time at Fisher. Compared to 29% in 2021, 41% of respondents indicated it is extremely unlikely they will experience misconduct on-campus.

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How likely is each scenario:	% indicating Very Likely or Likely 2023 n=641	% indicating Very Likely or Likely 2021 n=612	% indicating Very Likely or Likely 2019 n=403
Students would support the person making the report	70%	68%	64%
Campus officials would take the report seriously	76%	76%	74%
Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report	77%	77%	74%
Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation	74%	73%	67%
Campus officials would take action to address factors that may have led to the misconduct	71%	67%	58%

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SECTION 2: PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCES WITH MISCONDUCT

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

	2023 n=641	2021 n=612	2019 n=403
Sexual Harassment/Hostile Environment			
Sexual remarks, jokes, or stories that were insulting or offensive	14%	20%	45%
Inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else’s body, appearance, or sexual activities	23%	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	9%	15%	27%
Continued to ask you out, get dinner, have drinks, have sex, even though you said “no”	6%	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	5%	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	2%	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	2%	4%	10%
Dating/Domestic Violence			
A partner controlled or tried to control you (e.g. kept you 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)	2%	8%	15%
A partner threatened to physically harm you, someone you love, or themselves	1.4%	5%	8%
A partner used any kind of physical force against you (e.g. bent fingers, choked, slapped, punched, kicked, hit you with something other than a fist, attacked with a weapon)	1.4%	4%	5%
Sexual Assault			
[Force/Intimidation] Use of physical force or threats of physical force for non-consensual sexual intercourse	2%	4%	3%

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[Force/Intimidation] Use of physical force or threats of physical force for non-consensual sexual <i>contact</i>	3%	7%	11%
[Incapacitation] Non-consensual sexual <i>intercourse</i> : unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to alcohol or drug use	1.4%	3%	6%
[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	2%	3%	10%
[Coercion] Non-consensual sexual <i>intercourse</i> : threatening non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply	0.3%	0.5%	1%
[Coercion] Non-consensual sexual <i>contact</i> : threatening non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply	0.3%	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)	4%	6%	11%
Non-consensual sexual <i>contact</i> without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement	4%	6%	13%

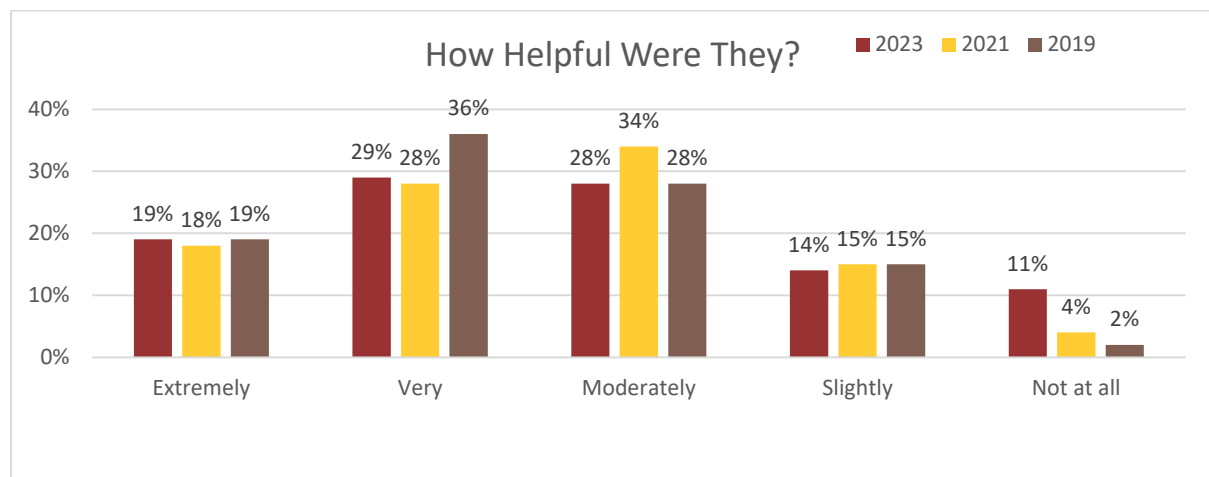
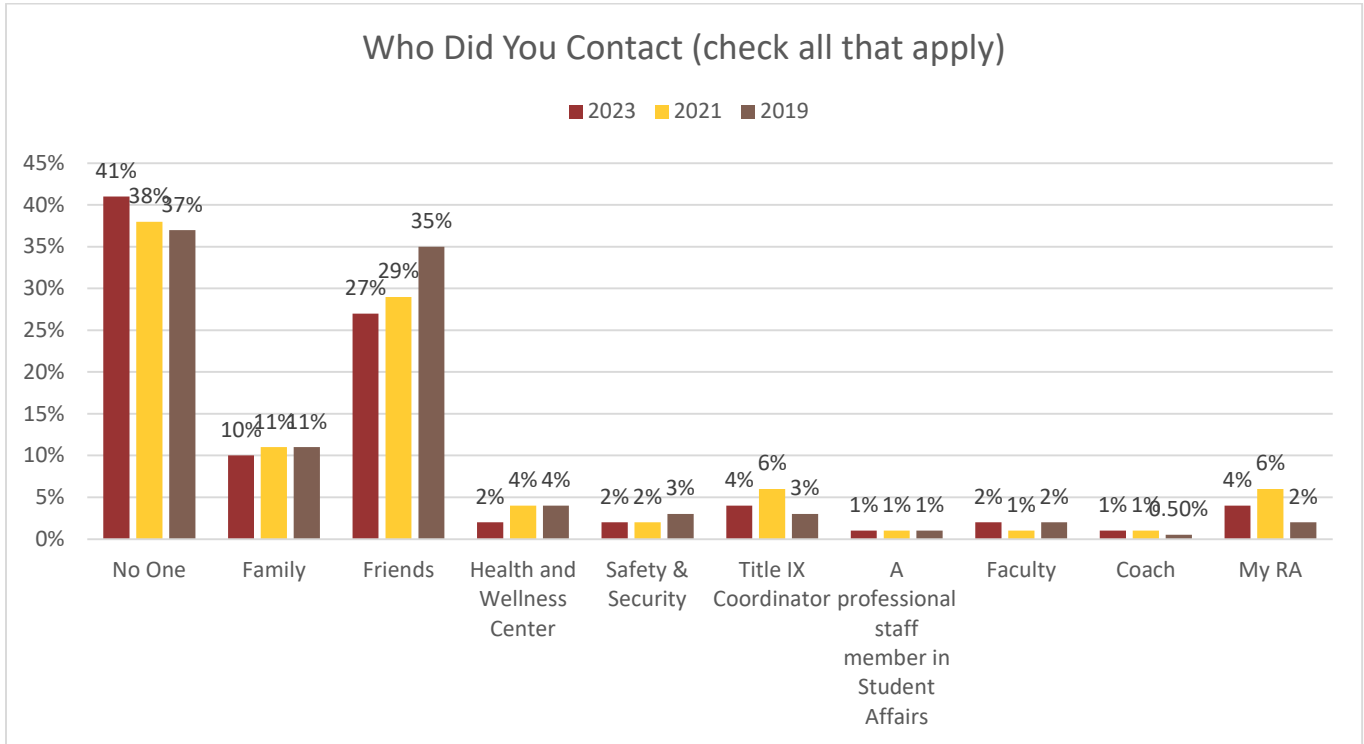
Of those that indicated they had experienced any behaviors related to the 'sexual assault' category above, 33% indicate there was no voluntary alcohol use and 85% indicate there was no involuntary alcohol use. Additionally, 29% indicate the other person was voluntarily drinking, compared to 28% in 2021 and 35% in 2019, and 33% indicate that they were voluntarily drinking, compared to 31% in 2021 and 37% in 2019.

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SECTION 3: RESPONSE TO REPORTS AND RESOURCE-SEEKING

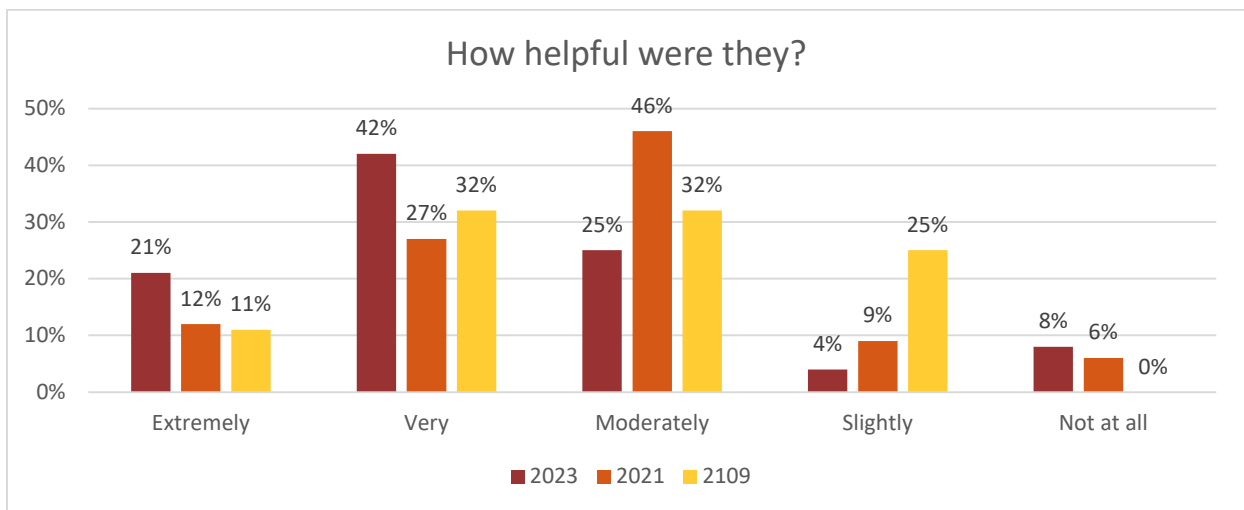
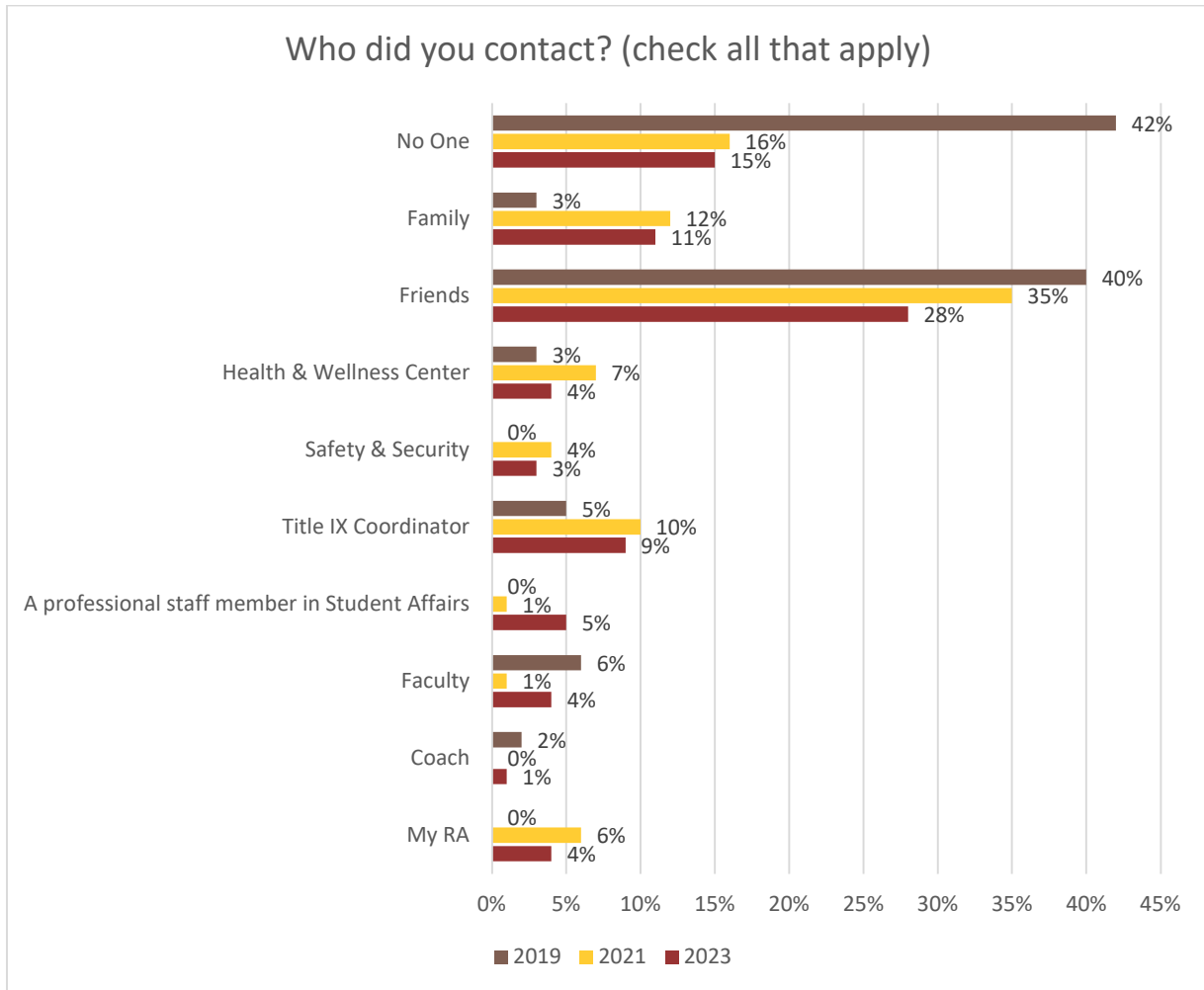
If respondents indicated that they had experienced a form of misconduct, they were asked follow up questions about who they contacted and how helpful they were. Responses to these questions may indicate the effectiveness of training of the general campus community and those responding to reports.

Pertaining to those that indicated that they had experienced conduct in the **harassment/hostile environment** category detailed above:



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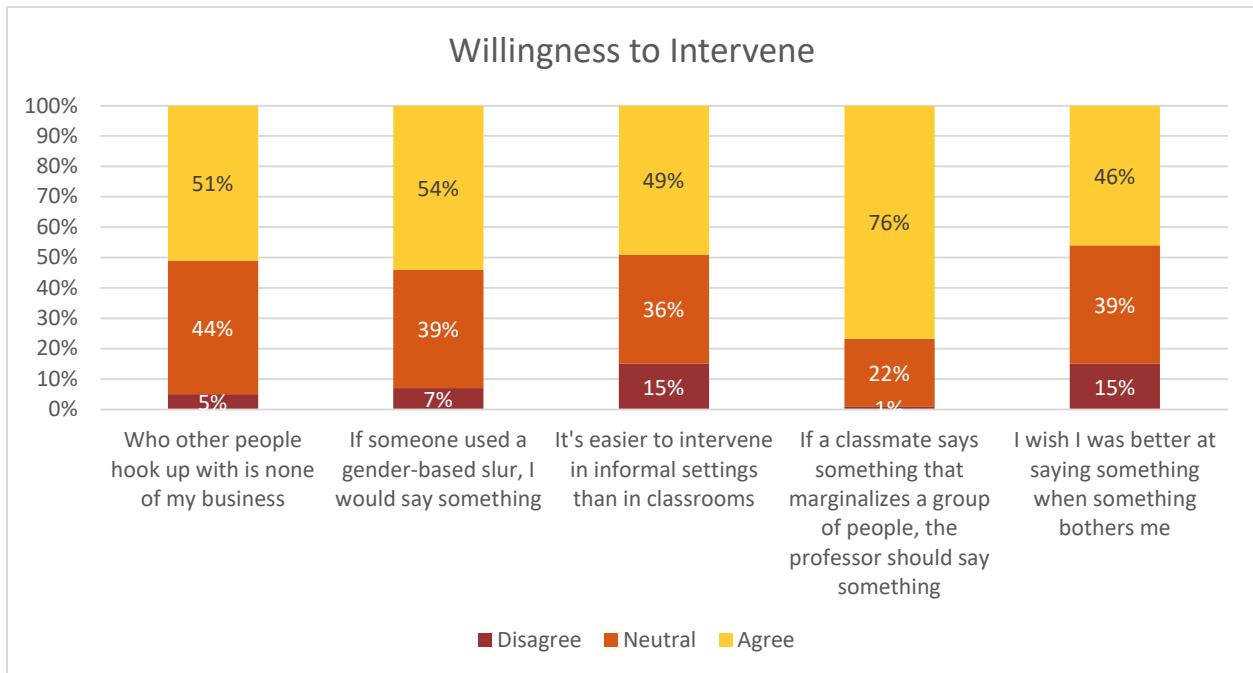
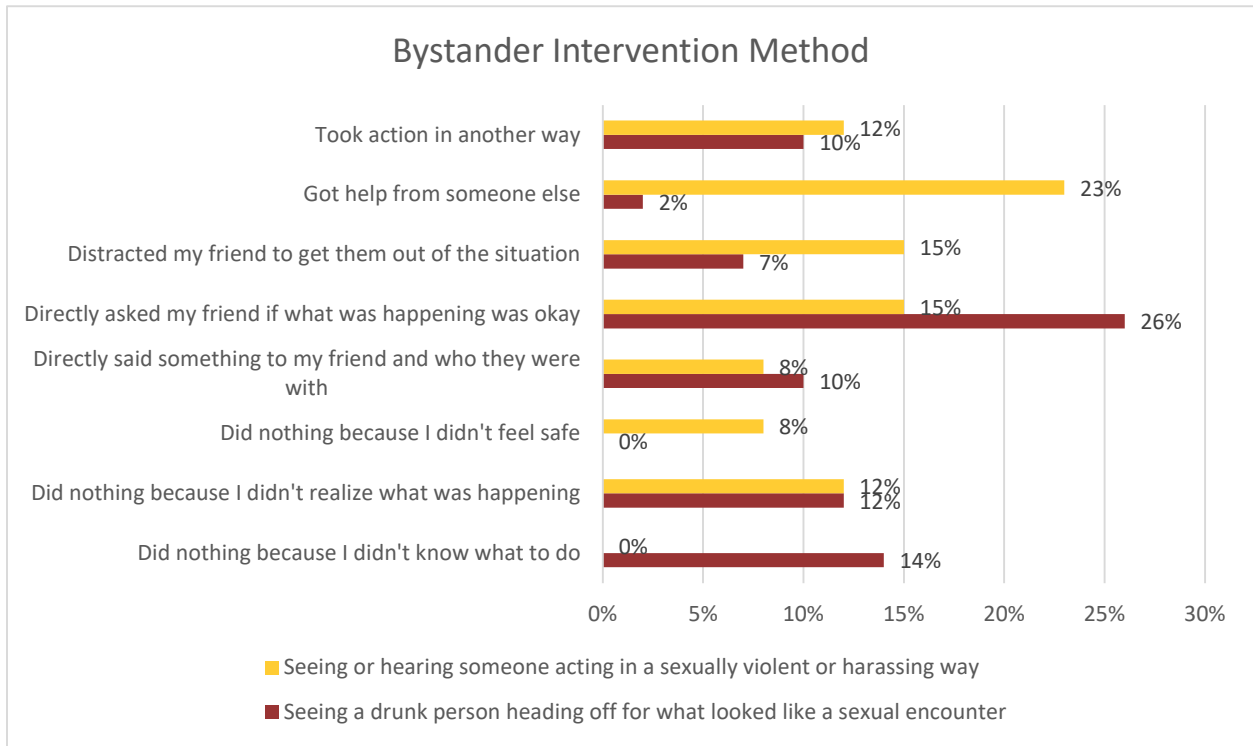
Pertaining to those that indicated that they had experienced conduct in **the sexual assault** category detailed above:



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SECTION 4: BYSTANDER ATTITUDES & BEHAVIORS

- Compared to 2021, students report an increase in direct intervention bystander intervention behaviors



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SECTION 4: RESPONSE DEMOGRAPHICS

Enrollment	
Undergraduate	81%
Graduate	19%

Living Arrangement		
On-Campus: Single	7%	58%
On-Campus: Suite	17%	
On-Campus: Double	30%	
On-Campus: Triple	2%	
On-Campus: Quad	2%	
Off-Campus: with Peers	10%	42%
Off-Campus: with Family	24%	
Off-Campus: by Myself	9%	

Race/Ethnicity	
Non-Hispanic White, Euro-American or Caucasian	68%
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	6%
African American or Black	10%
Asian/Asian American	3%
Middle Eastern or Arab American	2%
South Asian or Indian American	1%
American Indian, Indigenous, or Alaska Native	2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1%

Gender	
Woman	67%
Man	26%
Non-binary or Agender	2%
Gender-queer or Gender-fluid	1%
Transgender	0.5%
Questioning	0.5%

Sexuality	
Heterosexual or Straight	73%
Bisexual	10%
Asexual	3%
Gay or Lesbian	2%
Questioning	2%