

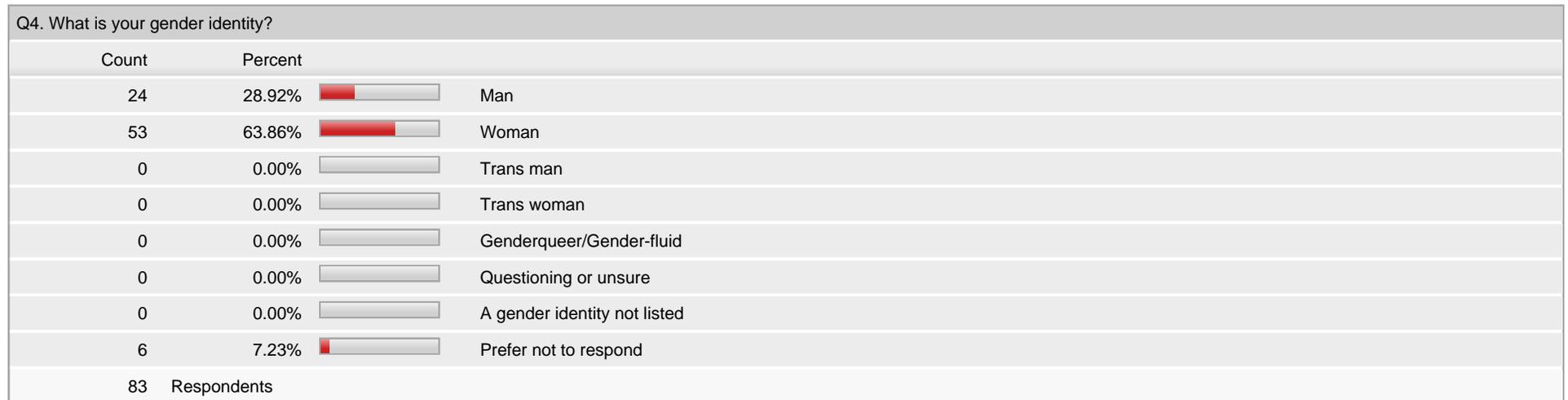
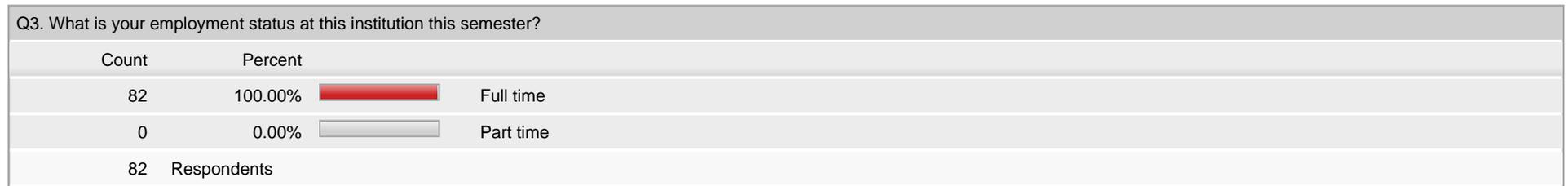
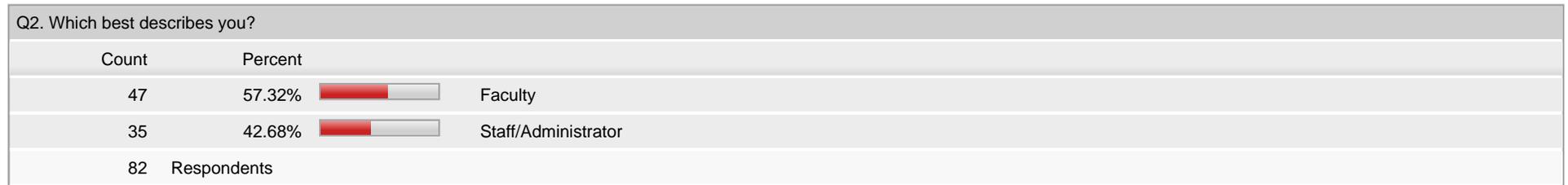
Fulton-Montgomery - Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Campus Climate Survey - Faculty and Staff

Description:

Date Created: 3/16/2017 11:55:16 AM

Date Range: 3/27/2017 12:00:00 AM - 4/17/2017 11:59:00 PM

Total Respondents: 84



Q5. If you reported a student complaint of sexual violence on your campus, do you think your college would . . . ? (Check all that apply)

Count	Respondent %	Response %		
70	88.61%	22.01%		Take your report seriously
65	82.28%	20.44%		Conduct a fair investigation
59	74.68%	18.55%		Provide the student with necessary support during the investigation
62	78.48%	19.50%		Take steps to protect the student from further harm by the person(s)
58	73.42%	18.24%		Take appropriate action against the person(s)
4	5.06%	1.26%		I am not sure
79	Respondents			
318	Responses			

Q6. My campus has policies and procedures specifically addressing sexual assault.

Count	Percent		
74	93.67%		Yes
0	0.00%		No
5	6.33%		Not sure
79	Respondents		

Q7. Have you received written (e.g., brochures, emails) and/or verbal information (e.g., presentations, training) from anyone at your campus about the following? (Check all that apply)

Count	Respondent %	Response %		
66	84.62%	19.19%		The definition of sexual assault
70	89.74%	20.35%		How to report a sexual assault
67	85.90%	19.48%		Where to go to get help if you or someone you know is sexually assaulted
72	92.31%	20.93%		To whom one can speak confidentially about a sexual assault
66	84.62%	19.19%		Policies prohibiting sexual assault
3	3.85%	0.87%		To my knowledge, I have not received information regarding any of the above.
78	Respondents			
344	Responses			

Q8. Distinction between confidentiality and privacy: Confidentiality is a defined term under New York Education Law 129-b, and the obligation to keep information in confidence is inherent for certain professionals on campus, such as health care providers, licensed social workers, licensed psychologists and pastoral and professional counselors (including licensed mental health counselors). Many off-campus resources such as rape crisis centers are also confidential, and with the exception of certain child abuse and imminent threats, individuals working in such organizations have no obligation to report information back to the reporting individual's campus. Most employees at an institution are required to report known incidents of sexual assault, or other crimes, so they are not confidential resources. Still, most college employees can offer "privacy." Privacy is the default. It means that an employee may have to share information pursuant to federal or state law or college policy with certain other college employees, but they will not share the private information beyond what is required or needed to comply with law and policy, and will otherwise limit redisclosure as much as possible. They may not, however, offer true confidentiality. Each institution determines which employees may offer true confidentiality as opposed to privacy. Were you aware of the difference between confidentiality and privacy before this survey?

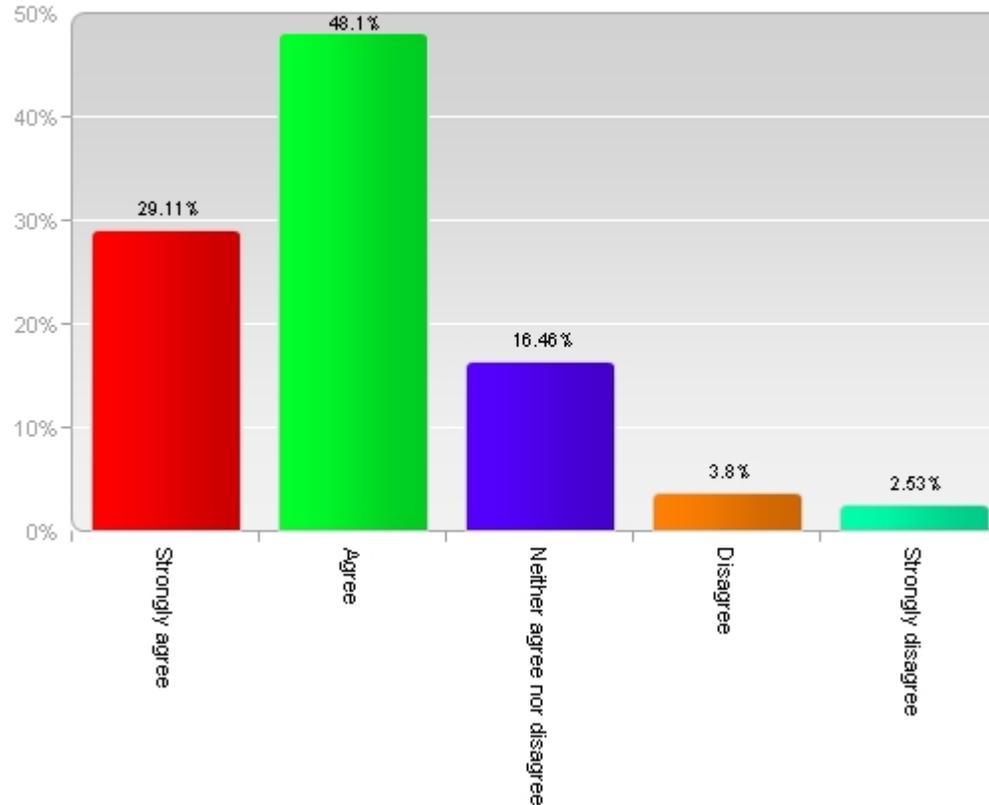
Count	Percent		
56	71.79%		Yes
15	19.23%		No
7	8.97%		Not sure
78	Respondents		

Q9. Using the scale provided, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statement: If a student were sexually assaulted, I know how to advise them on where to get help on campus.

Count	Percent		
40	50.63%		Strongly agree
34	43.04%		Agree
4	5.06%		Neither agree nor disagree
1	1.27%		Disagree
0	0.00%		Strongly disagree
79	Respondents		

Q10. Using the scale provided, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statement: I understand what happens when a student reports sexual assault at my campus.

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Q11. SUNY's definition of affirmative consent includes the following: "Affirmative consent is a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression." Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual activity between or with any party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act. Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time. Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by the lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent. Depending on the degree of intoxication, someone who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants may be incapacitated and therefore unable to consent. Consent cannot be given when it is the result of any coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm. When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop. Were you aware of this definition before this survey?

Count	Percent		
69	90.79%	<div style="width: 90.79%; height: 10px; background-color: #e67e22;"></div>	Yes
6	7.89%	<div style="width: 7.89%; height: 10px; background-color: #e67e22;"></div>	No
1	1.32%	<div style="width: 1.32%; height: 10px; background-color: #e67e22;"></div>	Not sure
76 Respondents			

Q12. Can someone who is incapacitated provide consent?

Count	Percent		
2	2.67%		Yes
70	93.33%		No
3	4.00%		Not sure
75 Respondents			

Q13. Difference between college disciplinary process and criminal justice system: There are significant differences between the college disciplinary process and the criminal justice system because they have different, important goals. In the criminal justice system, prosecutors pursue cases when they believe there is sufficient evidence to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that an individual has committed a criminal act. A person who is convicted of a crime will face criminal penalties, such as incarceration, probation, or the imposition of a fine. The college disciplinary process seeks to determine whether an individual has violated college policy. In this process, a preponderance of the evidence standard of proof is used to determine responsibility. A person who is found to have violated college policy may be suspended, expelled or otherwise restricted from full participation in the college community. The definition of consent described above (Affirmative Consent) is different from the Penal Law definition. Were you aware of this difference before this survey?

Count	Percent		
62	81.58%		Yes
12	15.79%		No
2	2.63%		Not sure
76 Respondents			

Q14. SUNY has a policy for alcohol and/or drug use amnesty in reporting sexual violence cases: The health and safety of every student at the State University of New York and its State-operated and community colleges is of utmost importance. Fulton-Montgomery Community College recognizes that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time that violence, including but not limited to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. Fulton-Montgomery Community College strongly encourages students to report incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to institution officials. A bystander acting in good faith or a reporting individual acting in good faith that discloses any incident of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to Fulton-Montgomery Community College officials or law enforcement will not be subject to Fulton-Montgomery Community College's code of conduct action for violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the commission of the domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault. Were you aware of this policy before this survey?

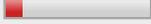
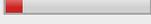
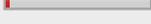
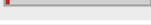
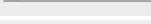
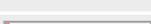
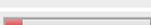
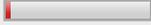
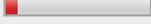
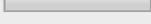
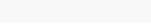
Count	Percent		
44	57.89%		Yes
24	31.58%		No
8	10.53%		Not sure
76 Respondents			

Q15. To whom can a victim/survivor or witness formally disclose a sexual assault on campus? (Check all that apply)				
Count	Respondent %	Response %		
65	86.67%	17.71%		Title IX Coordinator(s)
70	93.33%	19.07%		Campus Police or Public Safety
62	82.67%	16.89%		Counseling Center
22	29.33%	5.99%		Advocacy Center
51	68.00%	13.90%		Student Affairs
24	32.00%	6.54%		Health Center
18	24.00%	4.90%		Affirmative Action
53	70.67%	14.44%		Human Resources
2	2.67%	0.54%		I don't know
75	Respondents			
367	Responses			

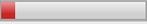
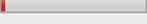
Q16. Which are the roles of a Title IX Coordinator in regards to sex discrimination/sexual assaults/sexual misconduct? (Check all that apply)				
Count	Respondent %	Response %		
61	81.33%	24.11%		Receiving reports
63	84.00%	24.90%		Coordinating campus response
62	82.67%	24.51%		Ensuring training/education is provided to the campus community
58	77.33%	22.92%		Providing reporting individuals with accommodations and services during an investigation
9	12.00%	3.56%		Not sure
75	Respondents			
253	Responses			

Q17. Do you know how to find the Title IX Coordinator?			
Count	Percent		
66	89.19%		Yes
4	5.41%		No
4	5.41%		Not sure
74	Respondents		

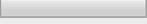
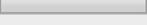
Q18. Availability of Sexual and Interpersonal Violence Resources Please indicate your awareness of the following on-campus and community resources: (Check all resources of which you are aware)

Count	Respondent %	Response %		
37	50.68%	6.73%		Office of Student Conduct
67	91.78%	12.18%		Title IX Coordinator
67	91.78%	12.18%		Campus Police or Public Safety
15	20.55%	2.73%		Peer Counselors
14	19.18%	2.55%		Campus Advocacy Center
58	79.45%	10.55%		Counseling Center
15	20.55%	2.73%		Campus Health Services
14	19.18%	2.55%		Health Educator
66	90.41%	12.00%		Human Resources
45	61.64%	8.18%		Employee Assistance Program
55	75.34%	10.00%		Local police/sheriff
33	45.21%	6.00%		Local crisis center
19	26.03%	3.45%		Local advocacy center
45	61.64%	8.18%		Local health services (including hospitals)
0	0.00%	0.00%		None of the above
73 Respondents				
550 Responses				

Q19. During the last year, have any students disclosed to you that they were a victim of an unwanted sexual experience (including sexual assault), domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, regardless of where such incident is reported to have occurred?

Count	Percent		
7	9.33%		Yes
66	88.00%		No
2	2.67%		Prefer not to respond
75 Respondents			

Q20. For the most recent disclosed incident, did you report the disclosure to the Title IX Coordinator, Campus Police/Public Safety, Student Affairs, or another office on campus?

Count	Percent		
7	100.00%		Yes
0	0.00%		No
0	0.00%		Prefer not to respond
7 Respondents			

Q21. To which office(s) did you report the most recent disclosed incident? (Check all that apply)

Count	Respondent %	Response %		
7	100.00%	41.18%		Title IX Coordinator(s)
4	57.14%	23.53%		Campus Police or Public Safety
0	0.00%	0.00%		Counseling Center
0	0.00%	0.00%		Advocacy Center
4	57.14%	23.53%		Student Affairs
0	0.00%	0.00%		Health Center
0	0.00%	0.00%		Affirmative Action
1	14.29%	5.88%		Human Resources
1	14.29%	5.88%		Other (please specify)

Count	Percent		
1	100.00%		Dean

7 Respondents
17 Responses

Q22. Why didn't you report the most recent disclosed incident? (Check all that apply)

Count	Percent		
0	0.00%		I didn't recognize it as sexual or interpersonal violence at the time.
0	0.00%		I was afraid the student might be punished for other things s/he was doing at the time (e.g., drinking underage, using drugs, etc.).
0	0.00%		The student asked me not to.
0	0.00%		I didn't think it was important enough.
0	0.00%		I thought I was required to keep it confidential.
0	0.00%		I didn't think the student would be believed.
0	0.00%		I thought the student would be blamed for what happened.
0	0.00%		I feared the person who did it would try to hurt the student again in some way.
0	0.00%		I didn't know the reporting procedure on campus.
0	0.00%		I didn't trust the campus to take appropriate action.
0	0.00%		I didn't trust the police to take appropriate action.
0	0.00%		Someone told me not to report.
0	0.00%		I just did not want to deal with it.
0	0.00%		None of the above

0 Respondents

Q23. Please read each of the following behaviors. Indicate how likely or unlikely you think a fellow employee is to do the following: - Call for help (e.g. call 911) if they hear a neighbor yelling "help."

Count	Percent		
46	62.16%		Very likely
25	33.78%		Likely
1	1.35%		Unlikely
0	0.00%		Very unlikely
2	2.70%		Don't know
74	Respondents		

Q24. Please read each of the following behaviors. Indicate how likely or unlikely you think a fellow employee is to do the following: - Talk to a student who they suspect is in an abusive relationship.

Count	Percent		
22	29.73%		Very likely
39	52.70%		Likely
4	5.41%		Unlikely
1	1.35%		Very unlikely
8	10.81%		Don't know
74	Respondents		

Q25. Please read each of the following behaviors. Indicate how likely or unlikely you think a fellow employee is to do the following: - Get help and resources for a student who tells them that they have been assaulted.

Count	Percent		
56	75.68%		Very likely
16	21.62%		Likely
0	0.00%		Unlikely
0	0.00%		Very unlikely
2	2.70%		Don't know
74	Respondents		

Q26. Please read each of the following behaviors. Indicate how likely or unlikely you think a fellow employee is to do the following: - Tell a campus authority about information they have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by their peers to stay silent.

Count	Percent		
48	64.86%		Very likely
23	31.08%		Likely
0	0.00%		Unlikely
0	0.00%		Very unlikely
3	4.05%		Don't know
74	Respondents		