



**Sexual Violence Prevalence (SVP) Campus Climate Survey
Report**

October 2023

Prepared By:

**The Office of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion at the State University of New York
at Fredonia**

Executive Summary

On March 20, 2023, our campus began an online administration of the Sexual Violence Prevalence (SVP) Campus Climate Survey. This survey was administered to students and employees and is required to address, at minimum, student and employee knowledge about:

- The Title IX Coordinator's role;
- Campus policies and procedures addressing sexual assault;
- How and where to report sexual violence as a victim/survivor or witness;
- The availability of resources on and off campus, such as counseling, health, academic assistance;
- The prevalence of victimization and perpetration of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking on and off campus during a set time period (for example, the last two years);
- Bystander attitudes and behavior;
- Whether victims/survivors reported to the College/University and/or police, and reasons why they did or did not report.
- The general awareness of the difference, if any, between the institution's policies and the penal law; and
- The general awareness of the definition of affirmative consent.

In reviewing the results, we highlight that the survey showed the following:

The survey indicated that students are generally aware that the campus has policies and procedures specifically addressing sexual assault. Seventy-two percent of students surveyed indicated that they were aware that Fredonia did have policies and procedures in place to address sexual assault.

Furthermore, the survey showed that students were generally aware of the definition of affirmative consent with 85.4% of students answering in the affirmative.

In addition, the survey indicated that students are generally aware of who a survivor or witness of sexual assault can go to file a formal complaint.

Around half of students said they knew how to report sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence and dating violence and stalking.

The survey indicated that 90.7% of students were aware that University Police were available to provide support and 89.9% of students were aware of the Counseling Center as a resource. Students were less aware than anticipated of the other relevant campus support services available to them. Only 35.6% of students responded that they knew how to contact the Title IX Coordinator.

The survey also indicated that employees are generally aware of the policies and laws, and of the available resources. Ninety-four percent of faculty and staff surveyed were aware of the policies and procedures at SUNY Fredonia specifically addressing sexual assault. In addition, 87.4% of employees stated that they knew the difference between the disciplinary process and the criminal justice system.

Of the employees who responded, 89.3% knew of the Title IX Coordinators role on campus.

Findings from the Sexual Violence Campus Climate Survey will help the campus to understand overall themes and areas of need related to prevention and response. The results provide a baseline to be established to support positive change in the future.

If you have any questions about the survey or the results included in this report, please contact the Office of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion at 716-673-3358.

Background

The SVP survey is administered every other year by all SUNY campuses, who work closely with SUNY System Administration to coordinate the survey administration itself. An effort is made to keep the questions from one administration to the next as consistent as possible to allow for reliable and meaningful longitudinal data. System-wide IRB review takes place for each survey administration.

Our campus administered both the student and employee survey between March 20, 2023 and April 9, 2023. Excluded survey populations were individuals under 18 years of age, all incarcerated individuals regardless of age, and all students concurrently enrolled in high school regardless of age. The survey was sent to all eligible survey participants on SUNY Fredonia's campus.

In order to provide notice of the survey, letters were sent to all students and employees who were eligible participants prior to the start of the survey. Flyers were hung around the campus announcing the survey. In addition, the survey was advertised both on the SUNY Fredonia website under announcements and on the campus BLUEview Network, which is digital signage in buildings across campus which displays current event information. No incentives were provided for completion of this survey.

Results of the surveys have been reviewed by the campus Title IX Coordinator and will be shared with appropriate campus stakeholders and leadership. The Sexual Violence Campus Climate Survey findings will help the campus to understand overall themes and areas of need related to prevention and response.

Results

The following chart details the respondents to SUNY Fredonia’s survey:

Participant type	Sample	Total Responses	Total Completed	Response Rate
Students	3189	271	271	8.5%
Employees (Faculty & Staff)	797	234	234	29.4%

Based upon the collected data, the results are organized into the following areas:

- Title IX Coordinator’s Role
- Campus Policies and Procedures Addressing Sexual Assault
- How and Where to Report Sexual Violence as a Victim/Survivor or Witness - The Availability of Resources On and Off Campus
- The Prevalence of Victimization and Perpetration of Sexual Violence On and Off Campus
- Bystander Attitudes and Behavior
- Decision to Report to the University and/or Police
- Awareness of Institutional Policies and Penal Law
- Awareness of Affirmative Consent

Student Results

The Title IX Coordinator’s Role:

- 66.2% of respondents were aware of the Title IX Coordinator as an on-campus resource however, only 35.6% of respondents knew how to find the Title IX Coordinator.
- A little over half of the respondents understand the role of the Title IX Coordinator regarding receiving reports (64.9%), coordinating campus response (50.2%), ensuring training (52%), and providing accommodations and services (52.5%).

Campus policies and procedures addressing sexual assault:

- 71.9% of respondents were aware of campus policies and procedures to address sexual assault.
- 53.9% of students identified having received written or verbal information via emails and/or trainings regarding policies prohibiting sexual assault.

How and where to report sexual violence as a victim/survivor or witness:

- 56.6% of students reported receiving written or verbal information via emails and/or trainings regarding where to go to get help regarding sexual assault.
- 52.7% of students reported receiving written or verbal information via emails and/or trainings regarding how to report a sexual assault.
- When asked about how to report, 40.4% of students stated they did not know how to report incidents. Of the remaining respondents:
 - 54.9% knew how to report sexual assault
 - 52.2% knew how to report sexual harassment
 - 45.1% knew how to report domestic violence
 - 45.1% knew how to report dating violence
 - 42.7% knew how to report stalking

The availability of resources on and off campus, such as counseling, health, academic assistance:

- On-campus and community resources known to students included the following:
 - 90.7% aware of University Police
 - 89.8% aware of the Counseling Center
 - 74.6% aware of Health Services
 - 66.2% aware of the Title IX Coordinator
 - 62.0% aware of the local police
 - 62.0% aware of Brook’s Memorial Hospital and other local hospitals/medical resources
- Resources that were less known to students included:
 - 48.3% aware of Office of Student Conduct
 - 22.4% aware of the PAWS coordinator position
 - 31.7% aware of Human Resources
 - 16.6% aware of the Anew Center of Jamestown

The prevalence of victimization and perpetration of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking on and off campus during a set time period:

Students reported experiencing the following during the last year:

- 46% - unwanted sexual comments, sexual slurs, or demeaning jokes
- 9.9% - aware of someone viewing sexual activity or nakedness without consent or taking pictures or recordings without consent.
- 35.1% - have received unwanted sexually suggestive digital communications or in other written communications.
- 17.3% - have been fondled, kissed, or rubbed in private areas without giving consent.
- 10.4% - have had their clothes removed without giving consent.
- 8.4% - have received or been forced to perform oral sex without giving consent.
- 8.4% - have been sexually penetrated without giving consent.
- 71.2% of students knew their perpetrator and 42.9% reported that the person was affiliated with the campus community.

- Regarding potential dating violence:
 - 17.3% of students reported that a dating or other intimate partner had controlled or tried to control them in the past year
 - 11.2% of students reported that a dating or other intimate partner threatened to hurt them, their family/friends or themselves in order to influence them
 - 8.2% of students reported that a dating or other intimate partner scratched, slapped, hit, kicked, beaten, punched or physically harmed them
 - 57.1% of respondents who experienced this type of dating violence informed someone about the incident
 - 5% of students filed a formal complaint about this incident with someone at the college.

- Regarding potential stalking:
 - 19.5% of students reported a stranger, friend, or current or ex-partner repeatedly following them, watching them, or communicated with them in obsessive ways to be concerned for their safety or afraid.
 - Of these respondents, 76.5% told someone about the incident. 91.3% told a friend, 47.8% told a roommate or housemate, 34.8% told a parent or guardian and 30.4% told a romantic partner.

Bystander attitudes and behavior

- 46.7% of students thought a fellow student is very likely or likely to express discomfort if someone makes a joke about a person's body.
- 50% of students reported that fellow students were very likely or likely to call for help if they hear a neighbor yelling "help".
- 67.6% of students reported that fellow students were very likely or likely to get help and resources for a friend who said they had been sexually assaulted.
- 47.1% of students reported that fellow students were very likely or likely to confront a friend who said they had non-consensual sex.
- 44.3% of students reported that fellow students were very likely or likely to tell an RA or other campus authority information they know about a sexual assault case, even if pressured to stay silent.

Whether victims/survivors reported to the University and/or police, and reasons why they did or did not report

- 85.2% of those students who experienced an incident during the last year did not use the campus's formal procedures to report the incident.
- Reasons why students chose not to report or share their experience of sexual violence:
 - 70.5% - did not think it was important enough
 - 55.7% - did not want to deal with it
 - 42.6% - did not recognize the incident as sexual assault at the time
 - 39.3% - ashamed or embarrassed
 - 32.8% - thought they would be blamed for what happened
 - 24.6% - feared the person who did it would try to hurt them
 - 21.3% - did not think they would be believed
- Only 28.4% of students who had an incident of sexual violence within the last year told someone.
- Most common people informed about the incident included: friend (88.5%), roommate or housemate (46.2%), romantic partner (38.5%), parent or guardian (38.5%), campus counselor/counseling services (23.1%), other family member (23.1%).

The general awareness of the difference, if any, between the institution's policies and the criminal justice system

- Students were mostly mixed in their awareness of the differences between the University's student conduct process and the criminal justice system. Fifty-two percent of students indicated that they were aware of the differences.
- Students were not aware of the amnesty policy as it relates to alcohol and/or drug use in reporting sexual violence cases. Only 41.3% of survey participants indicated they were aware of the policy.

The general awareness of the definition of affirmative consent

- A high percentage of students were aware of the affirmative consent policy at 85.4%.
- 100% recognized that someone who is incapacitated is unable to provide consent.

Faculty and Staff (Employee) Results

The Title IX Coordinator's Role:

- A majority of respondents understood the role of the Title IX Coordinator regarding receiving reports (91.8%), coordinating campus response (77.5%), ensuring training (87%), and providing accommodations and services (72.6%).
- Respondents have a high likelihood of reporting to a campus authority about information they have that might help in a sexual assault case – 38.6% very likely and 31.2% likely.
- 92.9% of employees who reported an incident of an unwanted sexual experience reported it to the Title IX Coordinator.
- 82.8% know how to contact the Title IX Coordinator.
- 89.3% are aware of the Title IX Coordinator as an on-campus resource.

Campus policies and procedures addressing sexual assault:

- 94% of respondents were aware of campus policies and procedures to address sexual assault.
- 87.1% identified having received written or verbal information via emails and/or trainings regarding policies prohibiting sexual assault.

How and where to report sexual violence as a victim/survivor or witness:

- 87.8% of faculty and staff strongly agreed or agreed that if a student were sexually assaulted, they knew how to advise them on where to get help on campus.
- 87.1% of faculty and staff reported receiving written or verbal information via email and/or trainings regarding where to go to get help regarding sexual assault.
- 87.1% of faculty and staff reported receiving written or verbal information via emails and/or trainings regarding how to report a sexual assault.

The availability of resources on and off campus, such as counseling, health, academic assistance:

- Overall, faculty and staff were aware of on-campus and community resources. These included the following:
 - 89.3% aware of the Title IX Coordinator
 - 96.6% aware of the University Police
 - 83.5% aware of the Counseling Center
 - 79.7% aware of Health Services
 - 89.7% aware of the Employee Assistance Program/Human Resources
 - 98.5 % aware of the local police
 - 77.4% aware of Brook’s Memorial Hospital and other local hospitals/medical resources
- Resources that were less known to faculty and staff included:
 - 33.3% aware of the PAWS coordinator position
 - 34.4% aware of the Anew Center of Jamestown

The prevalence of victimization and perpetration of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking on and off campus during a set time period:

- Most faculty and staff reported that students did not disclose to them that they were a victim of sexual violence (84.1%).
- 7.7% of employees reported being told sexual comments, demining jokes or sexual slurs.
- 53.3% of employees reported that these comments happened in an office on campus,
- 40% of the comments, jokes and slurs were made by faculty members.

Bystander attitudes and behavior

- 83.2% of faculty and staff reported that fellow employees were very likely or likely to call for help if they hear a neighbor yelling “help”.
- 59.8% of faculty and staff reported that fellow employees were very likely or likely to talk to a student who they suspected was in an abusive relationship.
- 87.1% of faculty and staff reported that fellow employees were very likely or likely to obtain help and resources for a student who has disclosed an incident of sexual assault.
- 69.8% of faculty and staff reported that fellow employees were very likely or likely to tell a campus authority information regarding a sexual assault case even if pressured to stay silent.

Whether victims/survivors reported to the University and/or police, and reasons why they did or did not report

- 11.1% of employees reported that a student disclosed to them that they were a victim of an unwanted sexual experience, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking.
- 92.9% of employees responded that they reported this incident to the Title IX Coordinator. 0% of employees reported this information to another campus office.
- 7.7% of employee respondents reported they experienced unwanted sexual comments, slurs or demeaning jokes, 40% of these came from a faculty member.
- 53.3% of reporting employees stated they did not take any action after this experience. No reasons were stated for the lack of action.

The general awareness of the difference, if any, between the institution’s policies and the criminal justice system

- 87.4% of faculty and staff were aware of the differences between the University’s student conduct process and the criminal justice system.
- Faculty and staff were mixed on their awareness of the amnesty policy as it relates to alcohol and/or drug use in reporting sexual violence cases. Only 43.7% of survey participants indicated they were aware of the policy.

The general awareness of the definition of affirmative consent

- A high percentage of faculty & staff were aware of the affirmative consent policy at 86.1%.
- 96.8% recognized that someone who is incapacitated is unable to provide consent.

Discussion and Next Steps

Overall, the University was pleased with the opportunity to survey the campus community about issues of sexual violence. The results from the spring 2023 survey will allow for a baseline to be established to support positive change in the future. This section identifies findings from the survey that should be considered for further review and discussion. Each “challenge” section details suggestions for improvement.

Success Story - Strong Awareness of Affirmative Consent:

Students, faculty, and staff were all aware of the affirmative consent policies. In addition, there was a high percentage of both groups who recognized that someone who is incapacitated is unable to provide consent. The training provided on campus emphasizes this aspect and the confirmation from this survey demonstrated the impact of those presentations. Future trainings should continue to focus on this aspect and perhaps link this to bystander intervention to continue to raise the impact to sexual violence prevention.

Success Story - Awareness of Policies and Faculty & Staff Likelihood to

Report: Faculty and staff respondents demonstrated a solid awareness of campus policies and procedures to address sexual assault. In addition, students also had a solid awareness on university policies and procedures specifically addressing sexual assault. Faculty and Staff had a solid understanding of the role Title IX played on campus, with over 90% citing they were aware of the reporting requirements to Title IX. More than half of the students surveyed reported understanding the role of Title IX on campus. More importantly, faculty

and staff knew how to advise students on where to get help related to sexual violence. Continued trainings for new employees as well as ensuring existing employees understand their responsibilities related to Title IX and sexual violence prevention will continue to increase this awareness as well as high likelihood of reporting.

Success Story - Bystander Attitudes and Behavior:

Both faculty and staff and students demonstrated a commitment to offering help and support to victims of sexual violence. A majority of both employees and students surveyed stated they were likely or very likely to get help and resources to a victim of sexual assaults. This will be helpful as the campus continues to increase their efforts to combat sexual violence. Students are more likely to feel comfortable reporting sexual violence if they are met with support and assistance.

Challenge - Timing and Response Rate:

The first challenge from the survey that will need to be addressed in the future was the low response rate, particularly from students. The survey was administered in late March and early April, which is a difficult time of year regarding student academic work as it occurred just after spring break but just prior to midterm grades being due. The requests for responses may have been lost in the deluge of activities and other requests of students. The timing of the survey should be addressed for the future. Additional modes of publicity or a potential incentive to complete the survey could also be explored to raise the response rate.

Challenge - Limited Awareness on Reporting Resources:

Only about half of students reported that they received either written or verbal information on how to report a sexual assault, despite university-wide training which is provided to employees and students. In addition, less than half of students on campus indicated that they were aware of how to report incidents to the Title IX Coordinator. This is an opportunity for the campus to look into the resources provided to students and work on increasing the visibility of both reporting methods and the Title IX Office.

In addition, the survey revealed that only 28.4% of students reported their incident to someone and 0% reported the incident to an on-campus resource such as University police, residence hall staff, or campus violence prevention or advocacy staff. Only 14.8% of respondents stated that they filed a formal complaint with the college. Of the 85.2% that did not file a complaint, 70.5% stated they did not think it was important enough to report. This is an opportunity for Fredonia to expand their education and advocacy work to let students know that resources are available to them and that they have multiple reporting resources who can assist them. Emphasizing to students that all experiences are valid and resources are available to them on campus is critical to student intervention and assistance.

Challenge - Awareness of resources:

This concern may also stem from phrasing of the various resources on campus. Students, faculty, and staff were aware of major resources, such as University Police, Counseling Services, Health Services, and the local Fredonia Police; however, specific sexual violence resources, such as the local crisis center (ANEW Center) and the campus advocacy center (PAWS coordinator) were not as prominent. In addition, students had limited knowledge of the local crisis center and local advocacy center (ANEW Center). However, reviewing the wording of the survey, it is unclear whether students were not aware of these resources or whether the wording on the survey (local crisis center, local advocacy center, campus advocacy center) was confusing. This is an opportunity for Fredonia to improve the way resources are categorized and presented to students.

Challenge - High instances of sexual harassment identified:

Overall, there are low incidents of sexual violence reported by students, faculty, and staff at Fredonia. One area that appeared high included student respondents identifying that 46% experienced unwanted sexual comments, sexual slurs, or demeaning jokes. Additionally, 35% reported receiving unwanted sexually suggestive digital communications or in other written communications. These reports of potential sexual harassment should serve as a baseline for understanding this issue further at Fredonia. Although sexual harassment is identified and discussed at many trainings on campus, it is sometimes overshadowed by discussions related to sexual assault. The Title IX Coordinator should consider ensuring that trainings include more scenarios related to harassment type circumstances and how one can address these concerns. In addition, as sexual harassment in digital communications increases, the Title IX Coordinator should consider adding additional trainings on harassment in digital communication.

Looking at the strengths and challenges outlined in this report, SUNY Fredonia is committed to using this information over the next two years to effectuate change throughout the campus. Working with the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator and the Title IX Task Force, the University will develop new strategies, education and prevention training and material for reducing sexual harassment and violence and enhance visibility of resources on campus.

The Office of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion is committed to providing Title IX and Consent training to the Fredonia population. In 2023 thus far, the following trainings have been completed:

Training	Date	Students/Employees Present
Residence Assistant Spring Title IX Training	1/13/2023	Approximately 30 Students and Staff
Counseling Center Title IX Training Refresher	2/13/2023	12 Staff Members
Student Affairs Title IX Training	6/6/2023	9 Staff Members

Resident Director Title IX Training	8/6/2023	26 Staff Members
FSA Employee Title IX Training	8/11/2023	Approximately 130 Staff Members
EOP Student Title IX Training	8/14/2023	23 Students
Resident Assistant Title IX Training	8/15/2023	Approximately 60 Students and Staff
Athletics NCAA Title IX Training (3 Parts)	September 2023	Approximately 800 Student Athletes
Consent and Respect (Title IX Training)	September/October 2023	892 Students (Freshmen and First Time Transfers)
Student Association Leaders Title IX Training	10/21/2023	150 Student Leaders

The Office of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, Title IX Coordinator, Deputy IX Coordinator and Title IX Task Force will work collaboratively with the key stakeholders on campus to identify new areas that could be trained. Ideas for training going into 2024 include providing training to the Deans and other leaders, which will allow them to impart knowledge on their teams regarding the policies, procedures, resources and services of Title IX. In addition, training will continue to be provided to students, expanding the outreach to include more of the student population. Training will be reworked to make sure students and employees have a solid understanding of Title IX reporting procedures, resources and services.

In addition, the Office of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, Title IX Coordinator, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator and the Title IX Task Force have initiated a project to increase the amount of written awareness of the resources and services for survivors of sexual violence and harassment. Currently, the Title IX Task Force has identified that the addition of brochures, postcards and flowcharts would be advantageous for the campus community. The Title IX Taskforce has started to conduct planning meetings with key stakeholders including Title IX, University Police Department, Human Resources, Student Conduct Office, the PAWS coordinator and Residence Life, to develop these materials.

The Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Title IX Coordinator will also continue to expand the Title IX Taskforce to include additional members of the employee and student community. The current Title IX Taskforce includes the following key stakeholders: Kimberly J. Timer, JD, Deputy Title IX Coordinator and Chair, Jennifer J. Delevan, Residence Life Care Coordinator; Chief Gordon Carpenter, Fredonia’s University Police Department; Angela N. Pucciarelli Rice, Assistant Director of Athletics; Tami M. Janocsko, Employee and Labor Relations Manager, Human Resources; Kathy A. Forster, Director of Residence Life; Jessica L Gatto, Associate Director of Global Citizenship; Lisa M. Newell, Director of Student Conduct; Sonia J. Ortiz, Prevention, Advocacy and Wellness Coordinator; Jennifer J. Costa, Associate

Director of Human Resources; and Lt. Benjamin A. Miller, Fredonia's University Police Department. The goal of the Title IX Taskforce is to work collaboratively on Title IX issues and keep the community informed of Title IX changes and available Title IX resources and services.

In addition, the Title IX Office will continue to work collaboratively with some of our on-campus and off-campus partners in regard to response to sexual harassment and sexual violence which include the Prevention, Advocacy and Wellness Services ("PAWS") Coordinator located in the Counseling Center, the Students of Concern Team and the ANEW Center of Jamestown. The PAWS Coordinator works very closely with Title IX to provide training, advocacy and intervention services in the areas of rape and sexual assault, relationship issues including dating and domestic violence, and stalking and harassment. In addition, the Students of Concern Team is a campus-wide multidisciplinary team that provides a caring program of identification, intervention and response to students who have been identified to them. The ANEW center works collaboratively with the Title IX Team at Fredonia to provide resources and support to students who have faced domestic violence, rape and sexual assault. The ANEW Center has a 24-hour hotline which is staffed by crisis counselors at all times, transportation services for student, a shelter and case management services. The ANEW Center also has a newly appointed Title IX liaison that has been working directly with Title IX and other on-campus stakeholders, such as the Counseling Center and Residence Life, to bring advocacy and training to campus.

The Title IX Office will also continue to collaborate with our on-campus partners for employees as well. These include the Employee Assistance Program ("EAP") and Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence Liaison, which works in the human resources office. The EAP Program is a peer assistance program jointly sponsored by labor and management that provides a wide range of confidential information, assessments and referrals to employees who need assistance. In addition, the Prevention of Domestic Violence Liaison works to implement policies and act as the main point of contact between the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV) and SUNY Fredonia. Both of these on-campus resources work with the Title IX Office to ensure that employees receive the services that they need with regard to sexual assault, harassment and violence.

Lastly, in anticipation of the 2025 SVP Survey, the Office of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, Title IX Coordinator, Deputy IX Coordinator and Title IX Task Force will work with key stakeholders at the University to expand the awareness of the survey to obtain higher response rates. Ideas for further outreach to the community include working with student groups and the student government to spread information regarding the survey and more marketing materials. By increasing outreach efforts, there will be better knowledge of the survey with a probable increase in response rate.

If you have any questions about the survey or the results included in this report, please contact the Office of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion at 716-673-3358. The Title IX Coordinator is Dr.

Vicki T. Sapp who can be reached via email at: sapp@fredonia.edu. The Deputy Title IX Coordinator is Kimberly Timer, JD who can be reached via email at: timer@fredonia.edu.

Appendix A

Fredonia Policy and Resources:

Title IX: <http://home.fredonia.edu/diversity/titleix>

Resources for students: <http://students.fredonia.edu/sexualassault/>

SUNY Policy and Resources:

SUNY Policies on Sexual Violence Prevention and Response <http://system.suny.edu/sexual-violence-prevention-workgroup/policies/> and <http://system.suny.edu/sexual-violence-prevention-workgroup/policies/response/>

SUNY Policies <http://system.suny.edu/compliance/topics/sexual-violence-prevention/>

Campus Resources and Best Practices <http://system.suny.edu/university-life/sexual-assault-prevention/>

Sexual Assault and Violence Response Resources <https://www.suny.edu/violence-response/>
with resources on or off campus by location, campus, city.