



2020 Campus Climate Survey of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking and Sexual Assault

In Spring 2020, members of the Molloy community were asked to complete a survey focusing on various aspects of campus climate related to safety, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and/or sexual assault.

Of the 5,033 students invited to participate, a total of 234 completed the survey for an overall response rate of 4.7%. Class distribution of survey respondents were as follows: 13% freshman, 22% sophomore, 17% junior, 28% senior, 19% graduate students, and 1% professional/continuing ed. More than half of respondents (55%) indicated Molloy was the first college they attended, while 17% transferred from a 2-year college, 9% transferred from a 4-year college, and 19% completed a degree at another college. Eighty-two percent of respondents indicate they lived off campus with family, 9% lived on campus in a residence hall, 8% lived off campus by themselves, and 1% lived off campus with other students. Seventy-nine percent of respondents are female, 19% male, 1% prefer not to disclose, and less than 1% non-binary. Eighty-seven percent report their sexual orientation as heterosexual, 8% as bisexual, 2% as an orientation not listed, and 2% prefer not to disclose. Due to a lower than expected response rate in Spring 2020, the survey will be resent in October 2020.

Knowledge of Policies, Procedures and Resources

The overwhelming majority of respondents (98%) indicated they are aware that Molloy College has policies and procedures specifically addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and harrasment.

Seventy-four percent of respondents reported they are at least “somewhat familiar” with Molloy’s policies on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and harrasment.

More than four-fifths (82%) of respondents indicated they knew that Title IX protects people from discrimination based on sex in all educational programs and activities prior to the Campus Climate survey.

Reporting and Prevalence of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking or Sexual Assault

When asked to indicate all the individuals and offices students would contact confidentially if they or a friend experienced or witnessed sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or harrasment, students most often indicated Public Safety (68%), followed by Student Personal Counseling Center (67%), Off-campus counseling services such as a therapist (63%), Title IX Coordinator (60%), Off-campus advocacy services, like the Safe Center (52%), Student Health Services (52%),

Professor (39%), Human Resources (37%), Student Affairs (35%), Campus Ministry (28%), Anyone who works at the College (27%), and a Coach (23%).

When asked specifically to indicate all of the individuals and offices students would go to make a formal report for themselves or a friend who was a victim/survivor of, or witness to, an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking on campus, respondents most often indicated Public Safety (72%), followed by Title IX Coordinator (66%), and Student Personal Counseling Center (45%). Other offices and individuals mentioned, in order of response frequency, are as follows: Off-campus advocacy services, like the Safe Center LI (34%), Human Resources (32%), Student Health Services (32%), Off-campus counseling services (28%), Student Affairs (24%), Professors (16%), anyone who works at the College (13%), Campus Ministry (9%), and Coaches (10%) to make a formal report.

More than three-fifths of students (66%) indicated they believe they will not get in trouble for breaking campus regulations about drinking or using drugs, if they report witnessing domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault.

Ninety-nine percent of respondents practice affirmative consent in their relationships.

Ninety-three percent of respondents believe someone may be too drunk to properly consent.

Title IX Coordinator

Respondents were asked to indicate specifically what they believe the Title IX Coordinator can do. Following are their responses in order of most often selected: coordinate campus resources to help victim/survivors (87%), provide training/education to the campus community (86%), receive reports of sexual misconduct (82%), provide reporting individuals with accommodations and services during an investigation (81%), investigate reports of sexual misconduct (70%), call the police to report a crime (66%), and punish someone who is accused of sexual misconduct (29%).

Resources

Prior to taking the survey students indicated they were aware of many of the on and off campus resources offered. Most students (91%) were aware of Public Safety, followed by Student Personal Counseling Center (79%), Student Health Services (79%), Human Resources (66%), Title IX Coordinator (64%), The Safe Center – Counseling (57%), The Safe Center – Advocacy (48%), MVP Initiative (41%), and 20% Sane Center.

In terms of sexual and interpersonal violence, the overwhelming majority of students indicated they “strongly agree” or “agree” with the following in regards to Molloy’s response: sexual and interpersonal violence are not tolerated (98%), training in sexual and interpersonal violence prevention is taken seriously (97%), tries to prevent sexual and interpersonal violence (97%), provides needed services to victims of sexual and interpersonal violence (97%), investigates incidents of sexual and interpersonal violence (95%), holds people accountable for committing sexual and interpersonal violence (94%), and educates students about sexual and interpersonal violence (94%).

Perceptions of Risks

When asked about the following perceived risks at Molloy, the majority of students indicated they were “not at all” or “a little” problematic: sexual violence (88%), domestic violence and dating violence (88%), and stalking (86%).

Experiences

Students were asked to indicate whether they had encountered specific experiences while at Molloy. Fifteen percent of students experienced unwanted sexual comments, sexual slurs or demeaning jokes, 8% received unwanted sexually suggestive digital communications, and 3% were aware of someone viewing their sexual activity or nakedness without their consent or had taken explicit pictures or recordings without consent.

Prior to becoming a student at Molloy, 23% of students indicated they experienced sexual contact without their consent. Since becoming a student 3% reported experiencing sexual contact without consent and another 3% were unsure.

Two percent of students (n=4) indicated that they have used the formal procedures available at Molloy to report any previous incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or harassment. Of these students, 75% found that they were treated very fairly during the school’s formal procedure.

Ninety-seven percent of respondents indicated they have not pressured or forced someone into sexual contact without the person’s explicit consent.