



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

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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.

Following is a brief summary of the results of the survey.

### *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-fiths (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 the 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 (9%) to make a formal report.

More than three-fifths of students (66%) indicated they believe 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.

Nearly three quarters (73%) believe there is a difference between being reported to the criminal justice system and Molloy College regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. The difference most often selected by students was “being charged with a crime by law enforcement may have jail or fine consequences” (83%), followed by “the college can sanction perpetrators with suspension or dismissal” (75%), “law enforcement stancard of evidence is ‘beyond a reasonable doubt’” (48%), “the college standard of evidence is ‘more likely than not’” (25%), “the college standard of evidence is ‘one person is more believable than the other’” (14%), and “the college only cares if the sexual misconduct policy was violated, not if anyone was hurt” (13%).

### *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 accomodations 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 Cordinator (64%), The Safe Center – Counseling (57%), The Safe Center – Advocacy (48%), MVP Initiative (41%), and 20% Sane Center.

When asked about the written and/or verbal information Molloy has provided, at least three out of five respondents indicated they received each of the individual items. Following are the various information sources in order of the number of students indicating they received them: Definitions of sexual and interpersonal violence (81%), where to go to get help if someone experienced sexual or interpersonal violence (72%), how to report sexual or interpersonal violence (66%), policies prohibiting sexual and interpersonal violence (64%), and to whom to speak confidentially about sexual and interpersonal violence (64%). Only 5% indicated they did not receive information regarding any of this information.

Students were asked where they received this information and they indicated emails (61%), New Student Orientation (41%) and the First Year Experience Course (28%) most often.

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.

Students who had experienced sexual contact without their consent since becoming a student at Molloy, or who were unsure if they had experienced it, were asked additional questions regarding this contact (n=11).

### *Romantic/Intimate Relationships*

More than half of students (57%) indicate they have been in a romantic or intimate relationship since becoming a student at Molloy, with the remaining 42% indicating they have not been in a relationship of this type.

Those students who have been in a romantic or intimate relationship were asked a series of additional questions regarding behaviors in their current or previous relationships(s), and whether they had told anyone about these incidents.

|  | “Frequently” or<br>“Very Frequently” |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Called you a name and/or criticized you                                      | 6%                                   |
| Tried to keep you from doing something you wanted to do                      | 4%                                   |
| Prevented you from having money for your own use                             | 1%                                   |
| Threatened to hit or throw something at you                                  | 1%                                   |
| Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you   | 1%                                   |
| Put down your family or friends  | 4%                                   |
| Accused you of paying too much attention to someone else                     | 6%                                   |
| Said things to scare you; slapped, hit punched or kicked you                 | 2%                                   |
| Threatened to hurt you in one or more ways to your family, friends or others | 1%                                   |
| Made you do something humiliating or degrading                               | 2%                                   |
| Pressured or forced you to sext or take naked photos                         | 4%                                   |
| Checked up on you  | 2%                                   |
| Drove recklessly when you were in the car                                    | 5%                                   |
| Pressured you to have sex in a way you didn't like or want                   | 5%                                   |
| Threatened you with a knife, gun, or other weapon                            | 1%                                   |
| Stopped you or tried to stop you from going to work or school                | 1%                                   |
| Threw, hit, kicked or smashed something                                      | 2%                                   |
| Physically forced you to have sex  | 1%                                   |
| Choked or strangled you  | 0%                                   |
| Used a knife, gun or other weapon against you                                | 0%                                   |
| Pretended to choke or strangle you   | 2%                                   |

Students were asked if they had been repeatedly followed, watched, texted, called or communicated in ways that seemed obsessive or made them afraid or concerned for their safety. Ninety-five percent of

respondents indicated they did not have this experience. Of those that responded yes (5%; n=9), half told close friends other than roommates about this incident.

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

Students were asked about specific hypothetical incidents and their likelihood to try to get someone to stop.

- 89% are "likely" or "very likely" to try to get friends to stop sending sexual pictures, web pages or messages to someone that didn't ask for them.
- 80% are "likely" or "very likely" to try to get someone they don't know well to stop making unwanted sexual comments, jokes or gestures.
- 96% are "likely" or "very likely" to try to get a friend to stop leading someone who is obviously drunk to have sex with them.
- 97% are "likely" or "very likely" to ask a friend whom they suspect may be in an abusive relationship if they are being mistreated.
- 86% are "likely" or "very likely" to report an incident with someone told them they had sex with someone who was passed out.
- 95% are "likely" or "very likely" to speak up when they see someone they don't know being touched, grabbed, or pinched in a sexual way and appears uncomfortable.
- 91% are "likely" or "very likely" to have a plan for checking in with friends when they go out throughout the evening.

Additionally, students were asked to rate their agreement with a number of statements regarding Molloy College.

- 78% "strongly agree" or "agree" that if students make sexual comments, jokes, or gestures, other students stand up to them.
- 85% "strongly agree" or "agree" that many students initiate or lead campus efforts to raise awareness about sexual assault.
- 90% "strongly agree" or "agree" that most students are knowledgeable about the topic of sexual assault, including how it is defined, how often it occurs, and what the legal consequences are.
- 91% "strongly agree" or "agree" that if a student sees someone trying to have unwanted sexual contact with someone, they will try to stop them.
- 90% "strongly agree" or "agree" that they would encourage a friend who had unwanted sexual contact to report the incident to campus or local police.
- 87% "strongly disagree" or "disagree" that people get too offended by sexual comments, jokes or gestures.

- 96% “strongly disagree” or “disagree” that it doesn’t hurt anyone to post sexual comments or photos of people without their consent through e-mail, text, or social media.
- 90% “strongly disagree” or “disagree” that a person who is sexually assaulted while they are drunk is at least someone responsible for putting themselves in that position.
- 97% “strongly disagree” or “disagree” that it is not necessary to get consent before sexual activity if you are in a relationship with that person.
- 89% “strongly disagree” or “disagree” accusations of sexual assault are often used by one person as a way to get back at the other.
- 89% “strongly disagree” or “disagree” that what people say is rape is actually consensual sex that they regretted afterwards.