



## **2024 Campus Climate Survey of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking and Sexual Assault**

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In Spring 2024, 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 4,499 students invited to participate, a total of 319 completed the survey for an overall response rate of 7.1%, an increase from 2022's participation rate of 2.9%. Class distribution of survey respondents were as follows: 16% freshman, 17% sophomore, 19% junior, 20% senior, 23% graduate students, and 5% professional/continuing ed. Seventy-eight percent of respondents indicated they lived off campus with family, 11% lived off campus by themselves, 9% lived on campus in a residence hall, and 2% lived off campus with other students. Seventy-eight percent of respondents identified as women, 20% men, 1% non-binary, and 1% preferred not to disclose. Seventy-seven percent reported their sexual orientation as heterosexual, 11% as bisexual, 2% as queer, 2% as asexual, 2% an orientation not listed, and 6% preferred not to disclose. When asked which options best described their race/ethnicity, forty-two percent selected White, 23% Black or African American, 15% Hispanic or Latinx, 11% Asian, 2% described their race as other, 1% American Indian or Alaska Native, and 6% preferred not to disclose.

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

### *Knowledge of Policies, Procedures and Resources*

The overwhelming majority of respondents (96%) indicated they are aware that Molloy University has policies and procedures specifically addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and harassment.

Respondents were asked to indicate specifically what they believe the Title IX Staff can do. The following are their responses in order of most often selected: receive reports of sexual misconduct (95%), coordinate campus resources to help victim/survivors (92%), investigate reports of sexual misconduct (88%), provide training/education to the campus community (87%), provide reporting individuals with accommodations and services during an investigation (76%), and sanction someone who is accused of sexual misconduct (69%).

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

Ninety-nine percent of respondents practice affirmative consent in their relationships. Ninety-five percent of respondents believe someone may be too drunk to properly consent.

Four-fifths of respondents (80%) indicated they understand 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.

Eighty-six percent of respondents understand there is a difference between reporting sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking to the criminal justice system and reporting to Molloy University.

### *Resources*

Prior to taking the survey, students indicated they were aware of many of the on and off campus resources offered. Most students were aware of Public Safety (96%), followed by Student Health Services (89%), Student Personal Counseling Center (86%), Title IX Coordinator (77%), Human Resources (64%), Molloy Violence Prevention (MVP) Initiative (56%), The Safe Center – Counseling (55%), The Safe Center – Advocacy (47%), and SANE Center (40%).

More than three-quarters of the respondents (86%) indicated they received oral information (e.g., presentations, training) and/or written (e.g., brochures, emails) from Molloy with the definitions of sexual and interpersonal violence (domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and harassment). Respondents also reported receiving information on the following topics: where to go to get help if you or someone you know experiences sexual or interpersonal violence (76%), how to report sexual and interpersonal violence (74%), policies prohibiting sexual and interpersonal violence (74%), and to whom you can speak confidentially about sexual and interpersonal violence (72%).

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: tries to prevent sexual and interpersonal violence (90%), provides needed services to victims of sexual and interpersonal violence (89%), reports of sexual and interpersonal violence prevention is taken seriously (88%), investigates incidents of sexual and interpersonal violence (87%), and educates students about sexual and interpersonal violence (85%).

### *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 (75%), domestic violence and dating violence (77%), and stalking (71%).

### *Experiences*

Students were asked to indicate whether they had encountered specific experiences while at Molloy. Nine percent of respondents experienced unwanted sexual comments, sexual slurs or demeaning jokes, 6% received unwanted sexually suggestive digital communications, and 2% were aware of someone viewing their sexual activity or nakedness without their consent or had taken explicit pictures or recordings without consent.

Since becoming a student, 1% of respondents experienced sexual contact without consent. From that 1%, respondents indicated that someone had sexual contact with them without their active, ongoing voluntary agreement by doing the following: went ahead without checking in or while they were still deciding (29%; n=4), initiated sexual activity when they were incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol (21%; n=3), otherwise failed to obtain their consent (21%; n=3), initiated sexual activity despite their refusal (14%; n=2), and ignored cues to stop or slow down (14%; n=2).

Ninety-four percent of respondents indicated that, since becoming a student at Molloy University, they have not been in a romantic or intimate relationship that concerned them or a family member/friend.

Ninety-six percent of students responded they have not had anyone repeatedly follow them, watch them, text, call, write, e-mail or communicate with them in ways that seemed obsessive and made them afraid or concerned for their safety, since becoming a Molloy University student.

Students were provided with a variety of hypothetical scenarios and were asked how likely or unlikely they were to say or do something to try to get them to stop.

- 98% are “likely” or “very likely” to intervene if they saw one of their friends leading someone who is obviously drunk away to have sex with them.
- 98% are “likely” or “very likely” to ask a friend if they suspect they might be in an abusive relationship.
- 96% are “likely” or “very likely” to intervene if their friends were sending sexual pictures, web pages, or messages to someone who didn’t ask for them.
- 95% are “likely” or “very likely” to intervene if they saw someone they didn’t know look uncomfortable while being touched, grabbed, or pinched in a sexual way.
- 93% are “likely” or “very likely” to report if someone told them that they had sex with someone who was passed out.
- 92% are “likely” or “very likely” to come up with a plan for checking in with one another throughout the evening when they go out with their friends.
- 83% are “likely” or “very likely” to intervene if people they don’t know very well were making unwanted sexual comments, jokes, or gestures.