

Sexual Violence Prevention Campus Climate Survey

Background

In Spring 2024, the Mandl community participated in the bi-annual survey aimed at determining the prevalence of sexual violence experienced by our college community. This survey, conducted in accordance with New York State Education Law Article 129-B, was designed to gather information about the incidence of sexual violence and the awareness of policies and resources among students and the broader Mandl community. These surveys provide critical insights to help Mandl identify areas for improvement and enhance our efforts to create a safe and supportive educational environment.

Instrument & Implementation

Online survey developed by Mandl and administered to all Mandl students across all programs and class standings.

Survey Response Rates and Demographics

- According to the Government Accountability Office (GAO), “the prevalence of sexual violence on college campuses, including rape and other forms of sexual coercion, can be difficult to measure”.¹ That same GAO report found that in their study “colleges' reported response rates ranged from less than 10 percent to more than 60 percent”.
- A total of 260 students responded to the survey for a **65% response rate**. This makes the response rates and question completion rates significantly above previous response rates.
- Nearly 41% of respondents are second semester students; 24% are first semester students; and 17% are in their third semester. Fourth semester students made up 14% of respondents to the 2024 survey.
- Almost 81% of respondents identify as female; nearly 17% identify as male, while 2% indicated being genderqueer/gender non-conforming.
- Nealy 32% of respondents identify as Hispanic (any race) while 25% identify as African American and another 20% indicate that they are Black Non-American (African, West Indian, etc.). Approximately 4% of the respondents identify as Caucasian (White/of European ancestry), while 5% indicate being South/Central Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Afghan, Nepalese, Sri Lankan, Tibetan, etc.). Another 8% indicate that they are Bi-racial/Multi-racial/Multi-ethnic.
- Of the respondents, 77% indicated that they identify as heterosexual; another 10% preferred not to answer the question while nearly 7% indicated that they are bisexual.

¹ [https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-20-351#:~:text=Colleges%20reported%20response%20rates%20ranged,to%20more%20than%2060%20percent.&text=The%20Departments%20of%20Justice%20\(Justice.in%20conducting%20campus%20climate%20surveys.](https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-20-351#:~:text=Colleges%20reported%20response%20rates%20ranged,to%20more%20than%2060%20percent.&text=The%20Departments%20of%20Justice%20(Justice.in%20conducting%20campus%20climate%20surveys.)

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Asexual: not sexually attracted to either males or females	1.16%	3
Bisexual	6.56%	17
Gay	1.16%	3
Heterosexual (straight)	77.22%	200
Lesbian	1.54%	4
Questioning	2.32%	6
Prefer not to answer	10.04%	26
TOTAL		259

- At 33%, 21-25 was the largest age group of respondents while 23% (the second largest group) indicated being between 31-35 years old. Another 20% of respondents indicated being between 26-30 years old. Of the total respondents, 10% indicated being between 41-50 years old.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
18-20	3.85%	10
21-25	33.08%	86
26-30	19.62%	51
31-35	22.69%	59
36-40	7.69%	20
41-50	10.00%	26
51-60	1.54%	4
Over 60	1.54%	4
TOTAL		260

- Additionally, 56% of the respondents indicated that they are not parenting or have any children of their own. Of the total respondents 29% indicated that they are parenting children under 10 years old, while 8% indicated that they are parenting teenagers. Nearly 7% of respondents said that they have adult children.

Survey Take Aways

- Just under 5% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that “college officials handle safety incidents in a fair and responsible manner”.
- Just under 10% of respondents disagreed with the statement that “faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students at Mandl think”.
- 4% of total respondents strongly disagreed and another 7% disagreed with the statement that “if a crisis happened on campus, I’m confident Mandl staff would handle it well”.
- 3% of total respondents strongly disagree with the statement that “campus officials respond quickly in difficult situations, while another 6% disagree.

- Less than 3% of total respondents either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement “I feel safe on this campus”.
- Less than 2% of respondents strongly disagreed with the statement “I believe that if a report of sexual assault or sexual harassment was made, campus officials would take the report seriously”, while another 2% disagreed with that statement. 65% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, while 17% indicated that they did not know.
- Only 4% of total respondents either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that “campus officials would conduct a careful investigation in order to determine what happened”.
- Less than 4% of respondents either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement “I believe that campus officials would support and protect the person making the report”. Of total respondents, 63% either strongly agreed or agreed with the statement that Mandl officials would support and protect the person making the report. The remainder indicated that they did not know. Of those who said that they did not know, the majority were first semester students.
- The community is generally aware of the policies, laws, and available resources for incidents of sexual assault.
- Students are generally aware of the role of the Title IX Coordinator and how to contact the office for help. They are less aware of other relevant campus resources and safety and awareness programming available to them.
- Nearly 37% of total respondents indicated that they are not sure if they received emails from Mandl instructing them to complete the online training on Title IX sexual harassment and sexual assault because they don't check their emails frequently enough.
- **Since the last survey, Mandl has intensified its efforts to provide comprehensive awareness and prevention programs through integrated classroom activities and curriculum enhancements. The survey findings highlight that self-paced programming alone is only partially effective, reaching just 50% of our college community. Therefore, it is imperative to embed awareness-building initiatives throughout the curriculum to achieve higher participation rates and more effective prevention outcomes.**

Results

- In general, Mandl saw improvements in student awareness of sexual violence and resources. There were some concerns, particularly around student knowledge and trust of campus procedures and policies around sexual assault. There were also concerns about student engagement with the programming that was offered and with student diligence in reading their Mandl emails that promote offered programming.

Knowledge of Campus Policies and Resources

- Only 12% of respondents did not correctly identify the Title IX officers.
- 75% of respondents indicated that Mandl has informed them about its policies on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Stalking, Domestic Violence, and Dating Violence. 11% said that the college has not informed them about its policies on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Stalking, Domestic Violence, and Dating Violence. While nearly 14% said that they were not sure if the college did so.
- Almost 50% of respondents indicated that they have received training on the actions they can take to help prevent sexual assault, such as bystander intervention, clear communication with a potential partner, or some other action. Almost 30% indicated that they have not and another 20% indicated that they were not sure because they do not check their Mandl emails frequently to know about the programs that are offered.
- Just over 15% responded “I don’t know” to: “I understand Mandl’s formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault”.

Climate Perceptions

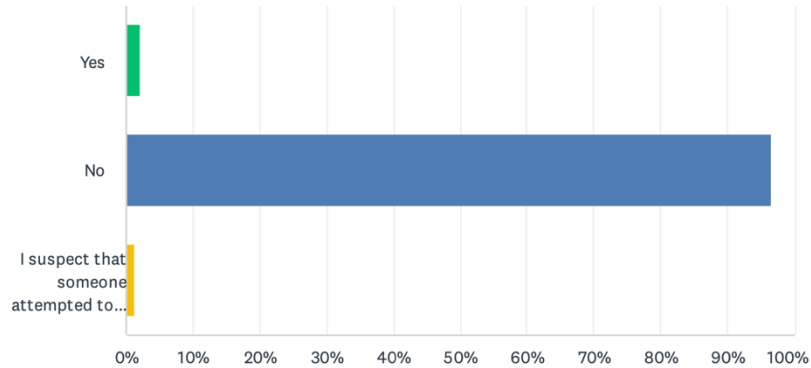
- 60% indicated that they either strongly agree or agree that they have confidence that Mandl administers the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault fairly. Nearly 18% indicated that they did not know.
- When asked: “if you were a victim of Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Dating and Domestic Violence off campus, would you be comfortable reporting it to the proper college authorities?”, 53% indicated “yes” while 32% said “no”. An additional 15% said “I didn't know I could or should do that.”
- 86% of all respondents correctly identified what constitutes sexual harassment.
- Similarly, 86% correctly identified all of the categories of individuals who could commit acts that would be defined as sexual harassment.
- When asked how likely the respondents were to “confront other students who make inappropriate or negative sexual comments and gestures”, 49% indicated that they would be extremely likely or likely to confront other students. Nearly 32% indicated they felt neutral about whether they would confront other students, while 19% indicated that they would likely not confront other students who make inappropriate or negative comments and gestures.
- A little over 53% of students indicated that they would “confront a professor or staff member at Mandl who makes inappropriate or negative sexual comments or gestures”. Almost 29% indicated that they felt neutral about confronting inappropriate behavior from faculty or staff, while another 18% indicated that they were not likely to confront an employee of the college.

- When asked to indicate the level of agreement with the statement that they would “report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment or unwanted sexual behaviors after having been previously confronted”, 35% of respondents said that they strongly agree that they would report the individual(s) to administration. Another 32% agreed with the statement that they would report a the individual after they first confronted them. Only 3% disagreed or strongly disagreed that they would report someone they had confronted previously.
- Of the total respondents, 33% strongly agreed and another 28% agreed that they would be willing to be interviewed as a witness in a sexual assault case if they know relevant information. Another 3% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement that they would be willing to be interviewed as a witness in a sexual assault case if they knew relevant information, while 18% indicated that they did not know if they would be willing to do so.
- When asked how likely the respondents were to “ask for verbal consent when I am intimate with my partner, even if we are in a long-term relationship”, 30% indicated that they were extremely likely while another nearly 21% indicated that they were likely. Of the total respondents, 27% said that they felt neutral about asking for verbal consent even from a long-term partner, while 22% indicated that they were unlikely to ask.
- 48% of total respondents indicated that they were extremely likely to “stop having sex with a partner if they say to stop, even if it started consensually”. Another 17% said that they would likely stop, while 19% felt neutral about stopping if it started consensually. Of the total respondents 15% indicated that they were not likely to stop if it started consensually.

Experiences

- 96% of respondents responded “no” to the question that asked, “since starting at Mandl, have you observed a situation that you believe could have led to a sexual assault?” Of the total respondents, 3% answered affirmatively to this question and another nearly 1% said that they were not sure.
- Only 230 respondents answered the following question (32 respondents skipped answering it): “Since starting at Mandl, has anyone attempted, but not succeeded in, sexually assaulting you while you were (a) on campus; (b) off campus at an event or program connected with Mandl, including internship or externships or (c) at a social activity or party near campus such as at an apartment, restaurant, or bar?”

Answered: 230 Skipped: 32



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	2.17% 5
No	96.52% 222
I suspect that someone attempted to sexually assault me, but I am not certain.	1.30% 3
TOTAL	230

- Just under 94% of respondents indicated “no” to the question that asked whether “anyone had sexual contact with you by using physical force or threatening to harm you physically?”. Just over 6% of respondents answered “yes”.
- The survey asked “has someone had sexual contact with you when you were unable to provide consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, drugged, drunk, incapacitated, or asleep? This question asks about incidents that you are sure happened.”

While just under 3% of respondents answered affirmatively to this question, nearly 11% of respondents indicated that they preferred not to answer.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	2.68% 6
No	86.61% 194
Prefer not to answer	10.71% 24
TOTAL	224

- The survey also asked about alcohol consumption on a typical day when respondents were drinking in the past year. “A typical alcohol drink size is 12 ounces of beer, 8-9 ounces of malt liquor, 5 ounces of wine, or 1.5 ounces of hard liquor. How many drinks did you have on a typical day when you were drinking in the past year?”

Nearly 71% of respondents indicated drinking 1-2 drinks described on a typical day when they were drinking. Another nearly 13% indicated having 3-4 on a typical day when they were drinking, while

9.5% of respondents indicated that they could consume up to 10 drinks as described in the question on a typical day when they are drinking.

- Respondents were asked if they had ever experienced a “blackout”. “Have you ever had a “blackout” in the last two years? Definition of blackout: A blackout means not being able to remember what happened when you were drinking or using drugs. Blackouts are not the same as passing out. Passing out occurs when you lose consciousness. You don't pass out when you have a drug or alcohol blackout. In a blackout, you lose short-term memories. Blackouts tend to begin at blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) of about 0.16 percent (nearly twice the legal driving limit) and higher. At these BACs, most cognitive abilities (e.g., impulse control, attention, judgment, and decision-making) are significantly impaired. The level of impairment that occurs at such high BACs makes the intoxication level associated with blackouts especially dangerous.”

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes, I have had at least one blackout in the past two years.	4.25%	9
Yes, I have had more than two blackouts in the past two years.	3.30%	7
No, I have not had a blackout in the past two years.	72.64%	154
I'm not sure.	19.81%	42
TOTAL		212

- Respondents were asked to indicate whether a casual, steady, or serious dating or intimate partner has ever done the following to them (answers are summarized in the chart below):

	YES	NO	NOT SURE	PREFER NOT TO ANSWER	TOTAL
Scratched me	6.47% 15	79.31% 184	3.45% 8	10.78% 25	232
Slapped me	6.90% 16	78.45% 182	3.02% 7	11.64% 27	232
Physically twisted my arm	4.74% 11	81.47% 189	2.59% 6	11.21% 26	232
Slammed me or held me against a wall	6.49% 15	78.79% 182	2.60% 6	12.12% 28	231
Kicked me	4.31% 10	83.19% 193	2.16% 5	10.34% 24	232
Bent my fingers	4.74% 11	82.33% 191	2.59% 6	10.34% 24	232
Bit me	4.76% 11	81.82% 189	2.60% 6	10.82% 25	231
Tried to choke me	6.03% 14	80.17% 186	2.16% 5	11.64% 27	232
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved me	7.30% 17	78.97% 184	2.15% 5	11.59% 27	233
Dumped me out of a car	3.00% 7	84.55% 197	2.15% 5	10.30% 24	233
Threw something at me that hit me	6.44% 15	81.12% 189	2.15% 5	10.30% 24	233
Burned me	1.72% 4	85.84% 200	2.15% 5	10.30% 24	233
Hit me with a fist	5.58% 13	81.55% 190	2.15% 5	10.73% 25	233
Hit me with something hard beside a fist	3.86% 9	83.69% 195	2.15% 5	10.30% 24	233
Beat me up	3.86% 9	82.83% 193	2.15% 5	11.16% 26	233
Assaulted me with a knife or gun	2.60% 6	84.85% 196	2.16% 5	10.39% 24	231
Followed me to Work, School, or Home against my will	4.29% 10	82.83% 193	2.58% 6	10.30% 24	233
Checked my phone messages without my permission	9.01% 21	77.25% 180	3.00% 7	10.73% 25	233
Forbid me to talk to or see my friends	6.47% 15	81.03% 188	2.16% 5	10.34% 24	232
Threatened me	7.33% 17	79.31% 184	2.16% 5	11.21% 26	232

Action Steps

The survey results highlight the need for enhanced programming over the next two years to deepen students' understanding of the relationship between alcohol, other drugs, and sexual assault. This initiative is crucial to ensuring compliance with Title IX, Clery Act requirements, and New York State Education Law Article 129-B, which mandates comprehensive education and prevention programs.

Additionally, as indicated in the response summary below, roughly 3%-9% of Mandl's students indicate that they have experienced some level of physical violence from a casual, steady, or serious dating or intimate partner. Another, 10% to 12% of respondents preferred not to answer these questions. Roughly 80% of the student population indicated that they have not experienced any of the listed forms of physical violence. We point out that one in four women in the United States experiences intimate partner violence, including

domestic abuse, verbal and emotional abuse, and stalking.² In response to these findings, Mandl is committed to continuing and expanding its programming over the next two years to specifically address the recognition of intimate partner violence and the resources available for help.

To provide a clearer understanding of the types of abuse reported, the following examples are noted:

- Physical Abuse:
 - Scratching, slapping, physically twisting arms, slamming or holding against a wall, kicking, bending fingers, biting, trying to choke, pushing, grabbing, shoving, dumping out of a car, throwing objects, burning, hitting with a fist or hard objects, beating up, and assaulting with a knife or gun.
 - Stalking and Harassment:
 - Following to work, school, or home against the victim's will, checking phone messages without permission, forbidding contact with friends, and making threats.
1. Enhanced Training and Workshops:
 - Implementing mandatory training sessions on the intersection of substance abuse and sexual violence, focusing on prevention, bystander intervention, and support resources.
 - Offering specialized workshops that provide tools for recognizing signs of intimate partner violence and strategies for accessing support services.
 2. Increased Awareness Campaigns:
 - Launching campus-wide campaigns to educate students about the prevalence and impact of intimate partner violence, **utilizing both digital and in-person platforms**.
 - Disseminating information on available resources, including counseling services, hotlines, and local support organizations.
 3. Collaborative Efforts:
 - Partnering with local community organizations and experts to deliver comprehensive and relatable educational content.
 - Establishing support networks and peer groups to encourage a supportive community environment.
 4. Policy Reinforcement:
 - Ensuring that all campus policies related to sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and substance abuse are clearly communicated and accessible to the entire college community.
 - Regularly reviewing and updating policies to reflect best practices and compliance with federal and state regulations.

These initiatives align with the requirements set forth by the Clery Act, which mandates transparency around campus crime policy and statistics, and Title IX, which requires institutions to prevent and respond to sex-based discrimination and harassment. Furthermore, they comply with Article 129-B of New York State Education Law, which emphasizes the importance of educational institutions in providing a safe and supportive environment for all students.

² Smith, S.G., Chen, J., Basile, K.C., Gilbert, L.K., Merrick, M.T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

By implementing these actions, Mandl aims to create a safer and more informed campus community, where students are empowered to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual violence and intimate partner violence effectively.

If you or someone you know is experiencing domestic or gender-based violence, help is available.

- Call 311 to be connected to the nearest NYC Family Justice Center (Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm)
- Find resources and support in NYC by searching the City's [NYC HOPE Resource Directory](#).
- Call the City's 24-hour Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-621-HOPE (4673) for immediate safety planning, shelter assistance, and other resources. TTY: 800-810-7444

In an emergency, dial 911.

Locations

NYC Family Justice Center, Bronx

198 East 161st Street, 2nd Floor
718-508-1220

Subway: 4, B, and D to Yankee Stadium
Bus: BX1, BX2, BX6, and BX13

NYC Family Justice Center, Brooklyn

350 Jay Street, 15th Floor
718-250-5113

Subway: A, C, F, and R to Jay Street
or 2, 3, 4, and 5 to Borough Hall

Bus: B25, B26, B38, B54, B57, B61, B62, B65, B67, B75, and B103

NYC Family Justice Center, Manhattan

80 Centre Street, 5th Floor
212-602-2800

Subway: 4, 5, and 6 to Brooklyn Bridge-City Hall
J and Z to Chambers Street
N, Q, and R to Canal Street

1, 2, 3, A, and C to Chambers Street
Bus: M5, M9, M22, and M103

NYC Family Justice Center, Queens

126-02 82nd Avenue
718-575-4545
Subway: E and F to Kew Gardens-Union Turnpike
Bus: Q10, Q37, Q46, and Q60

NYC Family Justice Center, Staten Island

126 Stuyvesant Place
718-697-4300
Staten Island Railroad to St. George Ferry Terminal
Bus: S40, S42, S44, S46, S48, S51, S52, S61, S62, S66, S74, S76, S78, S81, S86, S90, S91, S92, S94, S96, and S98

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (CDC), HHS

800-232-4636 • www.cdc.gov

National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs

212-714-1141 • www.avp.org/index.php

National Domestic Violence Hotline

800-799-SAFE (7233) • www.thehotline.org

National Sexual Assault Hotline

800-656-HOPE (4673) • www.rainn.org

Victim Connect Resource Center, National

Center for Victims of Crime

855-484-2846 • www.victimconnect.org