

## **St. John's University 2025 Sexual Violence Climate Survey**

In the spring of 2025, St. John's University conducted a Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct. This survey was titled *St. John's University Interpersonal Violence Survey 2025*. The goal of this survey was to: (1) estimate the prevalence of different forms of sexual assault and misconduct experienced by St. John's students; (2) assess students' perceptions of the campus climate regarding sexual assault and misconduct; and (3) determine student knowledge of a) university procedures for reporting incidents of sexual assaults and misconduct and b) the availability of campus and community resources following an incident. This report summarizes the major findings of this survey based on the self-reports provided by the students who participated in the survey.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The 2025 survey instrument was based on the Campus Climate Survey Validation Study (CCSVS), validated by RTI in a 2015 study sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), as well as items developed by RTI for St. John's University to assess required domains as specified by NYS Education law 129b. The survey was conducted from 3/17/25 through 4/4/25. All 12,278 full-time matriculated undergraduate and graduate students who were 18 years of age or older at the time of the survey collection were invited to complete this confidential, web-based survey by email. The survey was confidential in that students' identities were not linked to their survey answers. The survey was voluntary. At the end of the survey, students were invited to enter a raffle to win Amazon or Campus store gift cards. Their raffle entries were not linked to their survey responses. Students were provided with on-campus, local, and national support services for sexual and dating violence survivors. Since respondents were not required to answer every question and some questions were contingent on prior responses, the sample size for each question fluctuated.

### **SAMPLE**

Surveys were completed by 1,402 students, a 11.4% response rate. Participants could skip questions, so sample sizes vary by question and are indicated in each table.

Table 1. shows the demographic characteristics of the sample, which generally mirrors the demographics of the total St. John's University demographic with elevated responses from members of a few key populations. Graduate students represent roughly 19.3% of the total population and 31.6% of the survey responses. Female students represent roughly 57% of the total population and 68.4% of the survey respondents. 50% of the student population is Black or African American, Asian, Hispanic, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaska Native, or two or more races. This indicates higher response rates from Graduate and female-identifying students.

Students had the option to select "Other" for Race. Many of the self-reported responses were selection choices that students did not choose but wrote in, including "Hispanic" or "Latino." Others were not represented in the selection, including "Mixed race," "West Indian," and "Caribbean." Responses for "You describe yourself some other way" for Gender primarily included the response "Nonbinary."

**Table 1. Demographics**

<b><i>Ethnicity &amp; Race</i></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	22%	301
Not Hispanic or Latino/a/x	78%	1066
	<i>Answered:</i>	1367
	<i>Skipped:</i>	35
American Indian, Indigenous, or Alaskan Native	2.8%	38
Asian	23%	307
Black or African American	20.5%	274
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.05%	14
White or Caucasian	51.4%	687
Other	9.1%	95
	<i>Answered:</i>	1336
	<i>Skipped:</i>	66
<b><i>Sex at birth</i></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>
Male	29.4%	399
Female	70.5%	957
Other	.2%	2
	<i>Answered:</i>	1358
	<i>Skipped:</i>	44
<b><i>International student</i></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>
Yes	8.2%	114
No	91.8%	1285
	<i>Answered:</i>	1399
	<i>Skipped:</i>	3

<b><i>Campus</i></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>
Queens	96.8%	1351
Manhattan	1.6%	22
Global	1.6%	23
	<i>Answered:</i>	1396
	<i>Skipped:</i>	6
<b><i>Class Standing</i></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>
Freshman/First Year	20.6%	289
Sophomore	15.7%	220
Junior	16.4%	230
Senior	15.3%	214
Graduate / Professional	31.6%	443
Non-Degree / Other	.4%	6
	<i>Answered:</i>	1402
	<i>Skipped:</i>	0
<b><i>Gender</i></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>
Man	28.9%	394
Woman	68.4%	931
Transgender man	.3%	4
Transgender woman	.0%	0
Nonbinary	1.2%	16
You prefer not to answer	.8%	11
You describe yourself some other way	.4%	5
	<i>Answered:</i>	1361
	<i>Skipped:</i>	41

**RESULTS*****Bystander Behaviors***

An estimated 47% of respondents report engaging in at least one bystander behavior since the start of the 2025 calendar year, such as, “Asked someone who looked upset at a party if they are okay or need help,” and “Talked to the friends of a drunk person to make sure the friends don’t leave him/her behind at a party, bar, or other social event.”

Table 2. shows that most students intend on engaging in bystander behavior if they witness sexual and dating violence. This suggests that St. John’s steps to address violence on campus may be positively impacting the cultural norms, attitudes, and behaviors related to violence.

**Table 2. Likelihood of Engaging in Bystander Behavior to Prevent Sexual Misconduct**

	Very Likely & Likely		Total
	%	n	N
If you see one of your friends leading someone who is obviously drunk away to have sex with them, how likely are you to say or do something to get them to stop?	97.1%	1064	1096
If you suspect that one of your friends might be in an abusive relationship, how likely are you to ask them if they are being mistreated?	96.4%	1057	1097
When you go out with your friends, how likely are you to come up with a plan for checking in with one another throughout the evening?	87.9%	965	1097
If you see someone you don't know who looks uncomfortable and is being touched, grabbed, or pinched in a sexual way, how likely are you to speak up or help in some other way?	93.9%	1028	1095
If your friends are sending sexual pictures, web pages, or messages to someone who didn't ask for them, how likely are you to say something to try to get them to stop?	93.6%	1028	1098
If someone tells you that they had sex with someone who was passed out, how likely are you to report the incident to a campus administrator or police?	89.1%	974	1093
If people you don't know very well are making unwanted sexual comments, jokes, or gestures, how likely are you to say something to try to get them to stop?	87.2%	958	1098
		<i>Answered:</i>	1099
		<i>Skipped:</i>	303

As indicated by Table 3, most respondents of the 2025 Climate Survey perceive the St. John's campus community engages in positive bystander behaviors when given the opportunity.

**Table 3. Perception of bystander attitudes and behavior among the St. John's community**

	Strongly Agree & Agree		Total
	%	n	N
Most students at this school are knowledgeable about the topic of sexual assault, including how it is defined, how often it occurs, how it affects students, and what the disciplinary consequences are	86.8%	884	1018
At this school, if students see someone trying to have unwanted sexual contact with someone, they will try to stop them	84.4%	856	1014
Many students at this school initiate or lead campus efforts to raise awareness about sexual assault	77.9%	790	1014
At this school, when students make sexual comments, jokes, or gestures, other students stand up to them	69.4%	704	1014
		<i>Answered:</i>	977
		<i>Skipped:</i>	326

### ***Affirmative Consent***

In addition to having awareness and understanding of the various terms and definitions under the umbrella of sexual misconduct, Table 4. displays respondents' robust understanding of affirmative consent in general and the nuances within the context of relationships.

**Table 4. Knowledge of the Definition of Affirmative Consent**

	Strongly Agree & Agree		Total
	%	n	N
I am aware of and understand the definition of affirmative consent as it is used at St. John's	96.6%	905	937
Someone who is incapacitated (e.g. unconscious, asleep, blacked out) cannot give consent	95.8%	897	931
Consent can be given by words or actions as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in sexual activity	95.2%	889	934
I know how to get additional information about affirmative consent if I wanted to learn more	90.2%	841	932
Someone who is silent or does not resist sexual activity is giving consent	13.3%	124	935
Consent is not needed if the couple has a current or previous dating relationship	11%	103	936
		<i>Answered:</i>	938
		<i>Skipped:</i>	464

***Prevalence of Sexual Misconduct***

Of the 1,402 respondents, 20% (283) reported experiencing at least one form of sexual or dating violence. This number was identified by analyzing the individual responses to each of the survey questions that asked about prevalence of sexual misconduct since the start of the 2025 calendar year.

Table 5 highlights the percentages of students who reported experiencing at least one behavior in each of the following categories of sexual or dating violence (stalking physical, stalking technological, sexual harassment, unwanted sexual contact, and dating or domestic violence). Respondents were not required to answer each question, which contributed to several students skipping some questions; therefore, the percentages were calculated based on the total number of respondents for each question, which is smaller than the total number of survey respondents (1,402).

Approximately 9.3% (82) of respondents reported experiencing dating or domestic violence since the start of the 2025 calendar year. Furthermore, 17% (152) of respondents reported experiencing some form of sexual harassment and 5% (45) of respondents reported unwanted sexual contact. 190 individual respondents reported experiencing stalking, where 13.3% (120) and 13.3% (119) of respondents reported physical and technological stalking, respectively. Respondents were able to select all behaviors they experienced. Thus, the same students may have indicated experiencing several forms of sexual and dating violence. Therefore, the total number of students experiencing sexual violence in each category is not summative or mutually exclusive for Tables 5-11. A number of respondents skipped these questions or decided to stop the survey for unknown reasons. The total number of respondents is not equal to the total number of survey respondents (1,402) and is different for each question. The percentage of students who reported experiencing each behavior was calculated based on the total number of respondents to each question, not the total survey respondents.

**Table 5. Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence, location of incident, & by whom**

	%	Where			By Whom				
		On- Campus	Off-Campus; In NYC	Off-Campus; Not in NYC	Professor or teaching assistant	Former or current dating partner or spouse	Former or current friends or roommates	Acquaintance or someone you had heard about	Stranger/ Don't know/ Unsure
Stalking (physical)	13.3% (n=120)	29.7% (38)	47.6% (61)	18.7% (24)	.8% (1)	18.9% (24)	10.2% (13)	25.9% (33)	40.9% (52)
Stalking (technological)	13.3% (n=119)	**	**	**	0% (0)	27.4% (34)	15.3% (19)	29% (36)	28.2% (35)
Sexual harassment	17% (n=152)	14.7% (23)	52.5% (82)	22.4% (16)	.7% (1)	12.3% (19)	7.1% (11)	37% (57)	35.7% (55)
Unwanted sexual contact	5% (n=45)	26.7% (12)	53.3% (24)	11.1% (5)	0.0% (0)	17.8% (8)	15.6% (7)	37.8% (17)	26.7% (12)
Dating or domestic violence	9.3% (n=82)	15.7% (13)	43.4% (36)	36.1% (30)	0% (0)	83.9% (68)	3.7% (3)	6.2% (5)	4.9% (4)

\*Responses of Unsure/Don't know for the location and Other for by whom are not displayed in this table, thus the total percentage may not equal 100%

\*\*Location data was not collected for Stalking (technological) since the incidents took place digitally

For each question measuring the estimated prevalence of sexual and dating violence since the start of the 2025 calendar year, students were presented with a set of behaviors (e.g. Following you around, watching you, showing up, riding by, or waiting for you at your home, work, school, or any other place when you didn't want them to) that if selected, would indicate the student experienced sexual or dating violence. The behaviors were separated by "type" of sexual or dating violence (e.g. Stalking, physical; Sexual harassment) such that each "type" had a unique set of behaviors students could have experienced. Respondents were instructed to select all the behaviors within all types of sexual and dating violence that they have experienced since the start of the 2025 calendar year. Some behaviors were reportedly experienced by more students compared to other behaviors. Table 6 highlights the most reported behavior for each type of sexual or dating violence.

**Table 6. The most prevalent forms of sexual violence students reported experiencing by type**

Most prevalent behavior students reported experiencing	Types of Sexual and Dating Violence	%	n
Following you around, watching you, showing up, riding by, or waiting for you at your home, work, school, or any other place when you didn't want them to	Stalking (physical)	10.7%	96
Making unwanted phone calls to you, leaving voice messages, sending text messages, or using the phone excessively to contact you	Stalking (technological)	8.5%	76
Made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome to you	Sexual harassment	13.9%	124
Forced touching of a sexual nature (kissing, touching of private parts, grabbing, fondling, rubbing up against you in a sexual way, even if it is over your clothes)	Unwanted sexual contact	4.6%	41
Verbally caused harm (ex: excessive and repeated yelling, cursing, screaming, insults)	Dating or domestic violence	4.1%	36

Tables 7-11 are broken up by type of sexual or dating violence (e.g. Stalking, physical; Sexual harassment) and the subsequent set of behaviors for each type that students were asked to indicate if they have experienced since the start of the 2025 calendar year. Respondents were able to select multiple behaviors, therefore the total number of students experiencing each category of sexual or dating violence is not summative or mutually exclusive.

**Table 7. Types of stalking students reported experiencing since the start of the 2025 calendar year**  
(students could select all that apply)

<b>Physical forms of stalking</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>
None of these experiences occurred to me	86.7%	779
Following you around, watching you, showing up, riding by, or waiting for you at your home, work, school, or any other place when you didn't want them to	10.7%	96
Harassing or repeatedly asking your friends or family for information about you or your whereabouts	4.8%	43
Giving or leaving you unwanted items, cards, letters, presents, flowers, or any other unwanted items	2.0%	18
Sneaking into your home, car, or any place else and doing unwanted things to let you know they had been there	.8%	7
	<i>Answered:</i>	899
	<i>Skipped:</i>	503
<b>Technological forms of stalking</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>
None of these experiences occurred to me	86.7%	776
Making unwanted phone calls to you, leaving voice messages, sending text messages, or using the phone excessively to contact you	8.5%	76
Sending unwanted e-mails or messages using the Internet, for example, using social media apps or websites like Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat, or Tinder	6.2%	55
Spying on you, tracking your whereabouts, or monitoring your activities using technologies, such as a listening device, camera, GPS, computer or cell phone monitoring software, or social media apps like Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat, or Tinder	2.8%	25
Posting or threatening to post inappropriate, unwanted, or personal information about you on the Internet. This might include private photographs, videos, or spreading rumors.	2.1%	19
	<i>Answered:</i>	895
	<i>Skipped:</i>	507

**Table 8. Types of sexual harassment students reported experiencing since the start of the 2025 calendar year**  
(students could select all that apply)

	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>
None of these experiences occurred to me	83%	738
Made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome to you	13.9%	124
Showed or sent you sexual pictures, photos, or videos that you didn't want to see	6.2%	55
Flashed or exposed themselves to you without your consent	3.0%	27
Watched or took photos/videos of you when you were nude or having sex without your consent	1%	9
Showed or sent sexual photos/videos of you or spread sexual rumors about you that you didn't want shared	0.0%	0
	<i>Answered:</i>	889
	<i>Skipped:</i>	513

**Table 9. Types of unwanted sexual contact students reported experiencing since the start of the 2025 calendar year** (students could select all that apply)

	%	n
None of these experiences occurred to me	95%	840
Forced touching of a sexual nature (kissing, touching of private parts, grabbing, fondling, rubbing up against you in a sexual way, even if it is over your clothes)	4.6%	41
Oral sex (someone's mouth or tongue making contact with your genitals or your mouth or tongue making contact with someone else's genitals)	.5%	4
Sexual intercourse	.9%	8
Anal sex (someone putting their penis in your anus)	.1%	1
Other sexual penetration	.1%	1
	<i>Answered:</i>	883
	<i>Skipped:</i>	519

**Table 10. Ways in which unwanted sexual contact (above) occurred according to student reports** (Students could select all that apply)

	%	n
Touched or grabbed your sexual body parts (e.g., butt, crotch, or breasts)	63%	29
Continually verbally pressuring you after you said you didn't want to	47.8%	22
Used physical force against you, such as holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you	13%	6
Making promises you knew or discovered were untrue	10.9%	5
Other	10.9%	5
You were unable to provide consent or stop what was happening because you were incapacitated, passed out, unconscious, blacked out, or asleep	6.5%	3
Threatening to tell lies, end your relationship, or spread rumors about you	6.5%	3
Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about	4.4%	2
	<i>Answered:</i>	46
	<i>Skipped:</i>	1356

**Table 11. Types of dating or domestic violence students reported experiencing since the 2025 calendar year** (students could select all that apply)

	%	n
None of these experiences occurred to me	90.7%	793
Verbally caused harm (ex: excessive and repeated yelling, cursing, screaming, insults)	4.1%	36
Controlled or tried to control you (ex: kept you from going to class; did not allow you to see or talk to friends or family; made decisions for you such as where you go, how you dress, and what you eat; controlled how you earn and spend your money; threatened to "out" you)	4%	35
Checked your phone, social media or email accounts without your permission; Tracked your location or pressured you to share your location	3.4%	30
Tracked your location or pressured you to share your location	2.9%	26
Forced or pressured you to have sex	1.5%	13
Used any physical force to hurt you (ex: pushed, slapped, punched, or kicked; choked or strangled; bit or pinched to cause harm; hit you with an object; used a weapon to harm you)	1.3%	11
Threatened to physically harm or kill you, themselves, or someone you love	1.1%	10
	<i>Answered:</i>	874
	<i>Skipped:</i>	528

### ***Reporting Incidences of Sexual Violence***

Of the students who reported experiencing at least one form of sexual or dating violence since the beginning of the 2025 calendar year, 34 of them indicated they connected with any St. John's University resources. Table 12 displays the resources respondents connected with regarding their experience. The percentages were calculated based on the total number of respondents who shared their experience with anyone.

**Table 12. Resources contacted by students who experienced sexual or dating violence** (students could select multiple resources)

<b>On-Campus St. John's Resources</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Total</b>
Administrator, Faculty Member, or Staff Member	29.4%	10	34
Public Safety	26.5%	9	34
Counseling Center, Crisis Center or Helpline, or Health Center	44.1%	15	34
<b>Off-Campus Non-St. John's Resources</b>			
Local police NOT affiliated with St. John's University	17.6%	6	34
Crisis center or helpline, hospital, or health center	22.6%	7	34

Table 13 displays the reasons respondents chose to report the incidents of sexual or dating violence to the university or off-campus resources. The most common reason for reporting incidents was that the respondent "wanted to get emotional support" (64.3%). Other reasons included, wanting to "prevent this from happening to someone else" (50%), they "needed physical or mental health care" (42.9%), and they "wanted the incident to be investigated" (25%).

**Table 13. Reasons students chose to contact University and Off-Campus Resources** (students could select all that apply)

	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>
You wanted to get emotional support	64.3%	18
You wanted to prevent this from happening to someone else	50%	14
You needed physical or mental health care	42.8%	12
You wanted the incident to be investigated	25%	7
You wanted to find out what your options were for formal reporting or getting resources on- or off-campus	21.4%	6
You wanted the person who did this to you to be held accountable	21.4%	6
Other	7.1%	2
	<i>Answered:</i>	28
	<i>Skipped:</i>	1374

The majority of students who reported experiencing sexual or dating violence in this survey indicated that they did not report the incidents. Table 14 displays the reasons students chose not to report the incidents they experienced since the beginning of the 2025 calendar year. The most common reason for not reporting were that respondents "did not think the incident was serious enough to report." The other most common reasons were that respondents did not want resources ("You did not need any assistance," and "You did not want action taken").

**Table 14. Reasons students chose not to report sexual or dating violence to St. John's campus resources** (students could select all that apply)

	SJU Public Safety	Administrators, Faculty, or Staff	Counseling Center, Crisis Center, Helpline, or Health Center at SJU	Local police NOT affiliated with SJU	Off-Campus Crisis Center, Helpline, Hotline
<b><i>Did not want resources</i></b>					
You did not need any assistance	57% (n=81)	66.7% (n=98)	64.4% (n=87)	62.9% (n=88)	58.8% (n=80)
You did not want any action taken	58.2% (n=82)	62.3% (n=91)	59.9% (n=82)	62.3% (n=86)	56.3% (n=76)
<b><i>Lack of awareness of options</i></b>					
You did not think the incident was serious enough to report	64.5% (n=91)	70.1% (n=103)	68.8% (n=95)	65.7% (n=90)	54.1% (n=72)
You didn't want the person who did this to you to get in trouble	22.7% (n=32)	26.5% (n=39)	24.1% (n=33)	23.2% (n=32)	18.7% (n=25)
You didn't know how to contact them	7.9% (n=11)	11.4% (n=17)	7.3% (n=10)	6.6% (n=9)	9.9% (n=13)
<b><i>Fear of repercussions</i></b>					
You were concerned they would not keep your situation confidential	15.7% (n=22)	18.4% (n=27)	15.9% (n=22)	16.8% (n=23)	13.4% (n=18)
You were concerned you'd be treated poorly or that no action would be taken	22.9% (n=32)	20.6% (n=30)	17.7% (n=24)	21.2% (n=29)	16.5% (n=22)
You felt that other people might think that what happened was at least partly your fault or that you might get in trouble for some reason	17.9% (n=25)	21% (n=31)	16.1% (n=22)	16.1% (n=22)	15% (n=20)
You were worried that either the person who did this to you or other people might find out and do something to get back at you	18.6% (n=26)	22.5% (n=33)	23.5% (n=32)	19% (n=26)	16.5% (n=22)
You were concerned about social repercussions (e.g., being excluded from a group or club)	14.4% (n=20)	18.2% (n=27)	13.1% (n=18)	12.4% (n=17)	12.7% (n=17)

Tables 15-16 display the support services students indicated they received after reporting to an on-campus resource (e.g., faculty, staff, Public Safety, health center, counseling center). Table 15 describes the information the students received, where the most common was "information about on-campus options for assistance.

**Table 15. Support information students indicated they received** (students could select all that apply)

	%	n
Information about on-campus options for assistance	85%	17
Information on steps that could be taken to support you, or options available to you, such as a no-contact order, changes to your housing arrangements, or changes to your course schedule	55%	11
Information about off-campus options for assistance	45%	9
Information about how to report the incident to local law enforcement	45%	9
A student bill of rights, a “You Are Not Alone” guide, or other information about your rights or options	40%	8
	<i>Answered:</i>	20
	<i>Skipped:</i>	1382

Table 16 displays the support services or accommodations that respondents were interested in and received following a report to any St. John’s resource.

**Table 16. Support services received as a result of being connected with St. John’s resources** (students could select all that apply)

	%	n
Referrals to Center for Counseling and Consultation or Student Health Services	71.4%	10
No Contact order or No Trespassing order	35.7%	5
Referrals to off-campus resources (e.g., counseling, medical, or hospital services)	28.6%	4
Support for referring to local law enforcement	28.6%	4
Increased security measures (e.g., Public Safety escorts)	21.4%	3
Adjustments to on-campus housing assignments	14.3%	2
Adjustments to class schedule (e.g., changing sections, extending deadlines, excused absences)	7.1%	1
	<i>Answered:</i>	14
	<i>Skipped:</i>	1388

### ***Prevention Training on Sexual Misconduct***

More than 70% of student respondents recall attending a training that addressed (1) the University’s policy on sexual assault, including the definition of sexual misconduct and consent; (2) how to report sexual assault; (3) how to intervene as a bystander; and (4) services available for survivors of sexual assault. Table 17. shows respondents reported a strong awareness and understanding of how sexual misconduct is defined at St. John’s University.

**Table 17. Students who reported an “Awareness and Understanding” of the following definitions**

	Strongly Agree & Agree		Total
	%	n	N
Sexual Assault	95.8%	803	838
Sexual Harassment	95.8%	800	835
Sexual Misconduct	95.2%	796	836
Domestic Violence	94.5%	789	835
Dating Violence	94.2%	789	838
Sexual Coercion	94.0%	784	834
Stalking	93.6%	783	836
I know how to get information about these definitions if I wanted to learn more	90.6%	758	837
		<i>Answered:</i>	840
		<i>Skipped:</i>	562

***Awareness of St. John’s Response Procedures***

The results in Table 18 suggest that most St. John’s students completing the survey know how to get information about sexual misconduct procedures (89.4%), know their rights if they experience an incident of sexual misconduct (87.5%), were accused of sexual misconduct (80.8%) and understand St. John’s procedures for dealing with reported incidents of sexual misconduct (86.1%).

**Table 18. Students’ awareness of St. John’s response to sexual and dating violence**

	Strongly Agree & Agree		Total
	%	n	N
I know how to get information about St. John’s sexual misconduct procedures and student rights	89.4%	748	837
I know my rights at St. John’s if I experience an incident of sexual misconduct	87.5%	731	835
I am aware of and understand St. John’s procedures for dealing with reported incidents of sexual misconduct	86.1%	721	837
I know my rights at St. John’s if I were accused of committing an act of sexual misconduct	80.8%	675	835
		<i>Answered:</i>	838
		<i>Skipped:</i>	564

***Title IX***

Most respondents (65.7%) who completed this question indicated they have heard the term “Title IX Coordinator,” 52.1% of students are aware St. John’s has a Title IX Coordinator, and 44.1% of students know how to get in contact with the Title IX Coordinator. When queried about the responsibilities of the Title IX Coordinator, 42.6% of respondents reported being “not at all familiar” with their responsibilities and 34.5% reported they “do not know what the Title IX responsibilities are.” However, Table 19. shows that when presented with the following options, most students associate the scope of the Title IX coordinator’s responsibilities with addressing sexual misconduct.

**Table 19. Scope of Title IX Coordinator Responsibilities**

	%	n
Sexual harassment	63.8%	531
Sexual misconduct	62.9%	306
Sex discrimination	59.2%	493

Dating and domestic violence	57.4%	478
Hate crimes	36.7%	306
Accommodations for students with disabilities	10.9%	91
Plagiarism/academic integrity	6.5%	54
Theft and property damage	5.6%	47
	<i>Answered:</i>	833
	<i>Skipped:</i>	569

Table 20. highlights that the overwhelming majority of respondents who answered this question accurately identified the ways in which the Title IX Coordinator carries out their responsibilities.

**Table 20. Responsibilities of the Title IX Coordinator**

	%	n
Receiving reports about these issues from students	92.4%	509
Explaining available options to students who are facing one of these issues	91.5%	504
Investigating or coordinating investigations into reports received from students about these issues	88.2%	485
Providing students with support during an investigation of a report	87.7%	483
Providing training and education to students and employees about these issues	81.3%	448
	<i>Answered:</i>	535
	<i>Skipped:</i>	768

### **Reporting Options**

Responses in Table 21. indicate that most respondents are aware of general reporting information, most notably that witnesses and bystanders can report incidents of sexual violence.

**Table 21. Knowledge about reporting an incidence of sexual violence**

	Strongly Agree & Agree		Total
	%	n	N
At St. John's, incidents of sexual misconduct can be reported by witnesses or bystanders	94%	781	831
I know how to get information about the options for reporting an incident of sexual misconduct at St. John's	83.9%	697	831
I understand the difference between confidential and nonconfidential reporting options at my school	81.3%	676	831
I know where to go to report an incident of sexual misconduct at St. John's	79.5%	661	831
		<i>Answered</i>	834
		<i>Skipped:</i>	568

Additionally, respondents demonstrate general awareness of the on- and off-campus reporting options. Survey results indicate fifty percent (50.7%) of respondents report being unaware of the ways St. John's policies regarding sexual misconduct differ from local, state, and federal law.

**Table 22. Knowledge of where students can report incidences of sexual violence**

	True		Total
	%	n	N
An incident of sexual misconduct at St. John's can be reported to local law enforcement	88.6%	736	831

An incident of sexual misconduct at St. John's can be reported to SJU Public Safety	88.2%	733	831
An incident of sexual misconduct at St. John's can be reported to another St. John's administrator, student affairs staff member, or a faculty or staff member	83.3%	692	831
An incident of sexual misconduct at St. John's can be reported to the Title IX Coordinator	75%	623	831

### **Resources**

Table 23 highlights most respondents have awareness of how to get information about on- and off-campus resources, and general awareness of what those resources are.

**Table 23. Awareness of accessing on- and off-campus resources**

	Strongly Agree & Agree		Total
	%	n	N
<b>On Campus</b>			
I know how to get information about services available <b>ON</b> St. John's campus for students who experience sexual misconduct and need help	87.6%	719	821
I know what services are available <b>ON</b> St. John's campus for students who experience sexual misconduct and need help	84.5%	695	822
<b>Off Campus</b>			
I know how to get information about services available <b>OFF</b> campus for individuals who experience sexual misconduct and need help	83.9%	689	821
I know what services are available <b>OFF</b> campus for individuals who experience sexual misconduct and need help	81.3%	666	819
		<i>Answered:</i>	822
		<i>Skipped:</i>	580

As displayed in Table 24, students are aware that they can seek support following an incidence of sexual or dating violence from the following on-campus entities. 91.3% of students also reported awareness of local law enforcement as a resource.

**Table 24. Percentage of students aware of the following as on-campus resources following an incident**

	Aware & Somewhat Aware		Total
	%	n	N
Public Safety	96%	791	824
Student Health Services	92.2%	757	821
Center for Counseling and Consultation	89.8%	740	824
Office of Sexual violence Outreach, Awareness, & Response (SOAR)	86.3%	711	824
Campus Support Advisor	79.7%	655	822
Student Affairs professionals	76.4%	628	822
Title IX Coordinator's Office	68.4%	561	820
		<i>Answered:</i>	824
		<i>Skipped:</i>	578