

Prepared by the Office of Assessment and Research

In collaboration with the Director of Title IX and Equal Opportunity, the Office of Assessment and Research administered a Title IX survey in February 2022. This survey was distributed to all current Holy Cross students who were over the age of 18 to collect information about their attitudes toward, beliefs about, understanding of, and experience with sexual misconduct. The survey was sent electronically to students via emails using Qualtrics, and students were incentivized with a random lottery of 5 \$50 GrubHub giftcards for participating. There were 7 reminder email sent asking students to take the survey. The survey was open for approximately four weeks.

Of the 3103 current students over the age of 18 whom were invited to participate in the survey, 837 answered at least one survey question, resulting in an overall response rate of 27%. This was lower than the response rate to the Campus Climate Student Survey administered in 2019 (38%) that also contained questions about sexual misconduct on campus. Higher proportions of first year (30%) and sophomore students (33%) completed the survey compared to junior (24%) and senior students (21%). A higher proportion of female students (35%) responded to the survey compared to male students (17%). A higher proportion of Pell eligible students (31%) responded compared to students who were not Pell eligible (26%). And a higher proportion of non-athlete students (30%) responded to the survey compared to student athletes (19%).

The remainder of this report summarizes key findings from the closed-ended (i.e., multiple choice) questions contained on the survey. After the key findings, student responses to each survey question are presented, first overall, then disaggregated by a variety of demographic variables. Disaggregation by current residence is only reported for questions about students' experience of sexual misconduct behaviors, the locations where the behavior occurred, and who the source of the behavior was. Students who did not have race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, political view, or religious affiliation data are excluded from disaggregations by those demographic variables where they had missing data, but are included in the overall tables for each question. Students were coded as students of color if they selected that they belonged to any non-white racial/ethnic category, or if they selected that they were white and belonged to one or more other non-white racial/ethnic category. Students were coded as LGBTQIA+ if they selected that they had any non-heterosexual sexual orientation, or if they selected that they had a heterosexual sexual orientation and one or more other non-heterosexual sexual orientations. Effect size data is reported using Cramér's V. Effect sizes were calculated for residence hall data using three categories: on-campus, HC program off-campus, and off-campus. A separate report will be prepared for the open-ended (i.e., written response) survey questions.

In terms of knowing about how to report sexual misconduct at Holy Cross, high proportions of respondents at least somewhat agreed with most statements relating to knowing how they can report sexual misconduct (82% per statement). However, a substantively lower proportion of

respondents somewhat agreed that they understood what happens when a student reports sexual misconduct at Holy Cross (65%).

- In particular, female respondents reported a lower level of agreement that they understood what happens when a student reports sexual misconduct at Holy Cross compared to male respondents.

High proportions of respondents at least somewhat agreed with all statements regarding receiving education and training from College officials about resources available for those who experience sexual misconduct (80% per statement).

Of the respondents who did not report at least one negative behavior, most did not report the behavior because they did not think that it was serious enough to report (72%). Another commonly reported reason for not reporting was that respondents wanted to deal with the problem on their own (48%). The lowest proportions of respondents reported that they didn't report because they didn't want anyone to know drinking or drugs were involved (2%), they were threatened not to come forward (2%), or they were afraid that a report might prompt questions about their sexual orientation or gender identity (3%).

- A higher proportion of LGBTQIA+ respondents who did not report at least one negative behavior did not report the behavior because it might have prompted questions about or revealed their sexual orientation or gender identity compared to non-LGBTQIA+ respondents.

High proportions of respondents at least somewhat agreed that they felt confident in understanding and communicating consent (96% per statement).

A high proportion of respondents at least somewhat agreed that if they experienced sexual misconduct, they would contact the College to access resources (85%).

In terms of bystander behaviors, high proportions of respondents reported that they would be at least somewhat likely to intervene in situations of sexual misconduct by obtaining resources