

# University of Notre Dame

2020 Sexual Conduct and Campus Climate Questionnaire Report



## INTRODUCTION

Notre Dame is committed to eliminating sexual harassment and sexual violence. Fall 2020 marked the fifth administration of the Sexual Conduct and Campus Climate Questionnaire. The instrument was designed with the purpose of assessing the knowledge, perceptions, and experience of Notre Dame students in relation to sexual assault, other sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment. The Office of Strategic Planning & Institutional Research administered the questionnaire between October 5 – 19, 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic. The “last 12 months” that is referred to in various survey questions includes three months of fully remote learning. It also includes part of Spring 2020 and all of Fall 2020 without study abroad.

All degree-seeking undergraduate and post-baccalaureate students (12,809) who were currently enrolled were invited to participate in the questionnaire with a 47.5% response rate overall, which is 3.5% higher than the 2018 survey.

TABLE 1: University of Notre Dame Student and Response Rate Demographics

		Invited	Partial Completion (At least 1 substantive question)	Partial Completion Rate	Submitted	Submitted Response Rate
All Respondents		12809	1024	8.0%	6079	47.5%
Student Level	Undergraduate	8874	777	8.8%	4304	48.5%
	Postbacc	3935	247	6.3%	1775	45.1%
Sex	Male	6835	547	8.0%	3084	45.1%
	Female	5974	477	8.0%	2995	50.1%
Class	First Years	2210	198	9.0%	1405	63.6%
	Sophomores	2202	212	9.6%	1023	46.5%
	Juniors	2195	195	8.9%	927	42.2%
	Seniors or 5th year	2247	166	7.4%	938	41.7%
	Graduate Business	788	66	8.4%	353	44.8%
	Law	571	40	7.0%	274	48.0%
	Master's degree	806	45	5.6%	291	36.1%
	PhD	1682	92	5.5%	820	48.8%

The possibility of non-response bias exists as students self-selected to participate in the questionnaire. The topic of sexual misconduct itself may create a category of non-respondents different than other survey subjects. However, the patterns of response and non-response, when examined by student level, gender, and residence status, are similar to patterns repeatedly seen with other surveys administered to the Notre Dame community. In general, non-respondents to surveys tend to be people who do not have strong feelings about or experience with the phenomena under study. It is a reasonable assumption that survey participation is more likely from those who feel strongly one way or the other on issues related to sexual climate.

Information on Valid Ns is provided in specific tables to provide context when a branching question determined if a student would be asked a question or when breaking down information by demographic or role in the process.

## CAMPUS POLICIES AND STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

The survey opened with questions about students' perspective on the importance of the issues and recognition of situations and resources.

- 99% of students agreed (97%) or somewhat agreed (2%) it is important for students to understand what constitutes conduct related to sexual assault, other sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment.
- 98% of students agreed (73%) or somewhat agreed (25%) they would be able to recognize a situation that has the potential for harm related to sexual assault, other sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment.
- 79% of students agreed (43%) or somewhat agreed (36%) they are aware of the University resources for support and care related to sexual assault, other sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment to University administration.
- 71% of students agreed (38%) or somewhat agreed (33%) they know how to report incidents of sexual assault, other sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment to University administration.

TABLE 2: PERSPECTIVE ON IMPORTANCE OF UNDERSTANDING TOPIC

	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Agree
It is important for students to understand what constitutes such conduct	0%	0%	1%	2%	97%

TABLE 3: RECOGNITION OF BEHAVIOR

	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Agree
You would be able to recognize a situation that has potential for harm	0%	0%	1%	25%	73%

TABLE 4: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF REPORTING AND ASSISTANCE OPTIONS

	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Agree
You are aware of the University resources for support and care	2%	8%	11%	36%	43%
You know how to report such incidents to the University administration	5%	12%	12%	33%	38%

The following tables provide information about the students' familiarity with and perception of clarity of specific policies related to sexual assault, other sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment.

Student familiarity with specific policies varied. The majority of students, about 90%, are familiar (45%) or somewhat familiar (45%) with policies related to sexual assault. However, 80% of students are familiar (35%) or somewhat familiar (45%) with policies related to stalking.

TABLE 5: FAMILIARITY WITH UNIVERSITY POLICIES

	Not familiar	Somewhat familiar	Familiar
Sexual assault	11%	45%	45%
Other sexual misconduct	14%	49%	37%
Dating or domestic violence	17%	46%	37%
Stalking	20%	45%	35%
Other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment	18%	49%	33%

81% of students agreed (50%) or somewhat agreed (31%) that Notre Dame’s policies regarding sexual misconduct and sexual assault are clear (a slight increase from 79% in 2018). 79% percent of students agreed (47%) or somewhat agreed (32%) that Notre Dame’s policies regarding dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are clear (a slight increase from 75% in 2018).

TABLE 6: CLARITY OF POLICIES

	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Agree
Notre Dame's policies regarding sexual misconduct and sexual assault are clear	3%	6%	10%	31%	50%
Notre Dame's policies regarding dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are clear	3%	6%	12%	32%	47%

The following table provides information about students’ understanding of the University policy regarding consent.

TABLE 7: Knowledge of Consent Policy

	Yes	No	Not sure
Is the intoxication of someone initiating sexual activity an excuse for his/her failure to obtain consent from the other person?	3%	92%	5%

## COMMUNITY CLIMATE

The following table provides information about perceptions of the Notre Dame student community tolerance for behavior related to sexual assault, other sexual misconduct, dating, domestic violence, and stalking.

Student perception that behavior is not tolerated within the Notre Dame student community was consistent related to sexual assault (86%), dating or domestic violence (87%), and stalking (87%). However, only 71% of students reported other sexual misconduct is not tolerated. Similar to 2018, students commented that non-consensual sexual contact (e.g., touching while participating in large public events and dances), a component of other sexual misconduct behavior, happens frequently, but its perceived impact is minimized both at Notre Dame and generally in our society. These results are consistent with the 2018 survey results, though the percentage of students responding that these behaviors are not tolerated increased 10% for other sexual misconduct, 6% for sexual assault, 4% for stalking, and 3% for dating or domestic violence.

TABLE 8: Perception of Community Tolerance of Behaviors

	Not tolerated	Somewhat tolerated	Tolerated
Sexual assault	86%	12%	2%
Other sexual misconduct	71%	24%	4%
Dating or domestic violence	87%	11%	2%
Stalking	87%	11%	2%

The table below provides information about student perspectives on campus climate at the University of Notre Dame.

- 92% of students agree (60%) or somewhat agree (31%) students at Notre Dame respect one another's personal space.
- 94% of students agree (77%) or somewhat agree (17%) most Notre Dame students would respect someone who did something to prevent sexual assault.
- 93% of students agree (68%) or somewhat agree (25%) they are aware of strategies to intervene if a situation had the potential for sexual assault.
- 95% of students agree (82%) or somewhat agree (13%) they would trust their friends to watch out for them.
- 96% of students agree (81%) or somewhat agree (15%) they feel confident in their ability to judge if someone is too intoxicated to give consent to sexual activity.

TABLE 9: Campus Climate

	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Agree
Students at Notre Dame respect one another's personal space	0%	2%	6%	31%	60%
Most Notre Dame students would respect someone who did something to prevent a sexual assault	0%	1%	4%	17%	77%
I am aware of strategies to intervene as an active bystander in a situation that has potential for sexual assault	1%	2%	4%	25%	68%
I trust that my friends would watch out for me if it seemed like something bad might happen to me at a party or social event	0%	1%	3%	13%	82%
I feel confident in my ability to judge if someone is too intoxicated to give consent	0%	1%	3%	15%	81%

The following tables provide information about students' experience (since they have been a student at Notre Dame) with a fellow student disclosing a sexual assault. The instrument did not request information about when the sexual assault occurred or if the impacted person was a student at the time of the incident.

TABLE 10: Experience with Fellow Student Disclosing an Occurrence of Sexual Assault

	Yes	No	Prefer Not to Answer
All	21%	74%	5%
Male	15%	81%	5%
Female	27%	68%	5%
Undergraduate	25%	70%	5%
Postbacc	10%	86%	4%

TABLE 11: Response when Fellow Student Disclosed Sexual Assault

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=1288
Provided personal support and empathy	87%
Referred the student to resources	37%
Did nothing for other reasons	15%
Took action in another way	7%
Spoke to a confidential University resource to seek help	4%
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	4%
Spoke to a non-confidential University resource to seek help	2%
None of the above	1%

The following tables provide information about students' experience observing a fellow student they believed to be unable to give consent (as a result of drugs, alcohol, etc.) in a situation that seemed to be leading to a sexual encounter. The percentage of all students who answered yes decreased from 24% in 2018 to 16% in 2020.

TABLE 12: Observation of Fellow Student Believed to be Unable to Give Consent

	Yes	No	Prefer Not to Answer
All	16%	80%	3%
Male	13%	84%	3%
Female	19%	77%	4%
Undergraduate	20%	76%	4%
Postbacc	5%	92%	3%

TABLE 13: Response when Observed Fellow Student Unable to Give Consent

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=1004
Directly intervened	54%
Identified another person to intervene	31%
Did nothing for other reasons	14%
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	13%
Took action in another way	6%

After the incident, spoke to a confidential University resource to seek help	2%
After the incident, spoke to a non-confidential University resource to seek help	1%
None of the above	2%

The following tables provide information about students' experience observing violent or threatening behavior in another student's relationship.

TABLE 14: Observation of Violent or Threatening Behavior in Another Student's Relationship

	Yes	No	Prefer Not to Answer
All	6%	92%	2%
Male	4%	95%	2%
Female	8%	89%	3%
Undergraduate	7%	91%	2%
Postbacc	4%	93%	3%

TABLE 15: Response when Observed Violent or Threatening Behavior in Another Student's Relationship

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=372
Directly intervened	40%
Identified another person to intervene	26%
Did nothing for other reasons	20%
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	14%
Took action in another way	12%
After the incident, spoke to a confidential University resource to seek help	6%
After the incident, spoke to a non-confidential University resource to seek help	6%
None of the above	1%



The following tables provide information about students' observation of stalking behavior, defined as repeated or continuing harassment of another person that you believed could cause that person to be terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened.

TABLE 16: Observation of Another Student Experiencing Stalking Behavior

	Yes	No	Prefer Not to Answer
All	6%	92%	2%
Male	5%	93%	2%
Female	7%	90%	2%
Undergraduate	6%	92%	2%
Postbacc	7%	91%	3%

TABLE 17: Response when Observed Another Student Experience Stalking Behavior

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=371
Directly intervened	32%
Identified another person to intervene	25%
Did nothing for other reasons	21%
Took action in another way	18%
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	13%
After the incident, spoke to a confidential University resource to seek help	13%
After the incident, spoke to a non-confidential University resource to seek help	11%
None of the above	3%

The following table provides information about students' personal barriers that would prevent them from intervening during an incident related to sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment involving another Notre Dame student.

TABLE 18: Personal Barriers to Intervention

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=6267
Fear for personal safety	42%
Not sure if what is happening constitutes an offense	38%
Wouldn't know how to intervene effectively	34%
Fear of retaliation	31%
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies (parietals, underage drinking, etc.)	23%
I would have no barriers	18%

Would rather stay out of it	17%
Concern that other students would disapprove if I intervened or fear of losing group of friends	15%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	11%
Other barrier(s):	2%
None of the above	3%

Similar to 2018, students commented that not knowing the person(s) involved and concern about misunderstanding the situation were primary concerns when considering intervention.

## SAFETY AND PREVENTION

The following table provides information about student awareness of on-campus safety-related resources.

79% of students reported some level of awareness of emergency phones on campus. 69% of students reported some level of awareness of the SafeBouND/Safe Walk service, which marks a 10% decrease in reported awareness for the program compared to 2018, and a 20% decrease in awareness compared to 2016.

TABLE 19: Level of Awareness of Safety-Related Resources

	Aware, and I know how to use it	Aware, but I don't know how to use it	Not aware
Emergency phones on campus	37%	42%	21%
SafeBouND/Safe Walk service from the Notre Dame Police Department	25%	44%	31%

As in 2018, students indicated a higher rate of knowledge of how to contact local police and Notre Dame Police Department than any other 24-hour resources on- or off-campus.

TABLE 20: Knowledge of How to Contact 24-Hour Resources

	Yes or I would be able to locate the information quickly	No
Local police	89%	11%
Notre Dame Police Department	88%	12%
University Health Services	82%	18%
University Counseling Center	74%	26%
Local emergency rooms	71%	29%
Sexual Offense Services of the Family Justice Center (S-O-S) Rape Crisis Center	36%	64%

The following tables indicate the resources students predicted they would likely utilize if they were seeking information and support for themselves or another Notre Dame student related to sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment. Students were asked to mark all that apply. Similar to 2018, University Counseling Center, Notre Dame Police Department, and Residence Hall rector or staff were the top three selected responses.

TABLE 21: Likelihood of Using University Resources for Information and Support

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=6702
University Counseling Center	56%
Notre Dame Police Department	51%
Residence Hall Rector or staff	50%
Online resources (Titleix.nd.edu, SpeakUp)	45%
University Health Services	43%
Office of Student Title IX Services	29%
Academic advisor, faculty member, or TA	20%
Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson (faculty or staff appointed to provide information or assistance)	20%
Campus Ministry or other religious advisors	20%
Office of Student Affairs	17%
Office of Community Standards	15%
Office of Institutional Equity	5%
Other	1%
None of the above	3%

Additionally, 44% of students indicated they would also seek information from another student or student group.

TABLE 22: Likelihood of Using of At Least One University Resource for Information or Support

	Yes	No	N
All	99%	1%	6702
Male	99%	1%	3412
Female	99%	1%	3290
Undergraduate	99%	1%	4776
Postbacc	99%	1%	1926

TABLE 23: Likelihood of Using Non-University Resources for Information and Support

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply</i>	N=5748
Off-Campus Resources: Parent /Guardian/ Relative /Friend	84%
Off-Campus Resources: Local law enforcement	49%
Off-Campus Resources: Health care provider or rape crisis center not affiliated with ND	43%
Off-Campus Resources: A priest, minister or other religious advisor not affiliated with ND	16%
Off-Campus Resources: Other	0%
None of the above	0%

TABLE 24: Likelihood of Reporting to University Non-Confidential Resource

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply</i>	N=6648
Notre Dame Police Department	59%
Residence Hall Rector or staff	51%
Online reporting tool (Titleix.nd.edu, SpeakUp)	38%
Local law enforcement	37%
Office of Student Title IX Services	31%
Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson (faculty or staff appointed to provide information or assistance)	22%
Office of Community Standards	18%
Academic advisor, faculty member, or TA	18%
Office of Student Affairs	17%
Campus Ministry lay staff	9%
Office of Institutional Equity	5%
Other	1%
None of the above	3%

TABLE 25: At least one University Reporting Source Selected

	Yes	No
All	94%	6%
Male	94%	6%
Female	95%	5%
Undergraduate	96%	4%
Postbacc	92%	8%

Students at the University of Notre Dame have the option of pursuing a University process and/or legal process if they experience sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment. The following table provides information about student knowledge of available courses of action.

TABLE 26: Knowledge of Available Courses of Action

	Yes	No
All	73%	27%
Male	78%	22%
Female	67%	33%
Undergraduate	72%	28%
Postbacc	75%	25%

The following table provides information about student perceptions regarding the effectiveness of University response related to sexual assault, other sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment.

TABLE 27: Effectiveness of University Response

	Not effective at all	Somewhat effective	Mostly effective	Very effective
Sexual assault	10%	25%	33%	32%
Other sexual misconduct	13%	28%	32%	28%
Dating or domestic violence	9%	23%	34%	34%
Stalking	9%	22%	35%	33%
Other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment	14%	26%	31%	29%

Student comments echoed those of previous years, calling for further transparency regarding University response to incidents. The greenNDot violence prevention program was noted frequently in students' comments as an effective effort at Notre Dame.

The following table provides information about student participation in activities related to sexual harassment prevention and education at Notre Dame.

TABLE 28: Participation in Prevention and Education Activities

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	<i>N=6091</i>
Graduate/Professional student orientation program***	83%
Moreau First Year Experience**	82%
First Year Orientation/Welcome Weekend programming*	81%
Residence hall or graduate residence-based program on the issues of gender relations or sexual violence	17%
Bystander intervention training (greenNDot)	17%
A lecture on campus that addressed the issues of sexual violence	7%
Program or event on the issues of gender relations or sexual conduct sponsored by the Gender Relations Center (e.g., Title IX Resource Dinner, Time to Heal Dinner, Denim Day, Take Back the Night)	7%
Student employment training	7%
An academic course that addressed the issues of sexual violence	5%
Student-athlete program/training on sexual assault	4%
Transfer Student orientation program*****	3%
Hall staff training	3%
Student group or initiative devoted to issues of gender violence (e.g., Men Against Violence, Fire Starters, Loyal Daughters & Sons, One is Too Many, It's On Us)	2%
Contemporary health topics rotation in PE Wellness (section on sexual violence)****	2%
Other program	1%

*\*Only undergraduate responses included as program's target audience is undergraduate students.*

*\*\*Only undergraduate responses included.*

*\*\*\*Only post-baccalaureate students included.*

*\*\*\*\*Only undergraduate responses included as course audience was first-year students. The course was discontinued beginning the 2015-2016 academic year.*

*\*\*\*\*\*Only undergraduate responses included as undergraduate transfer students are program's target audience.*

The following table provides information about student perception of the effectiveness of University efforts to prevent incidents of sexual assault, other sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, stalking, and other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment.

TABLE 29: Effectiveness of University Prevention Efforts

	Not effective at all	Somewhat effective	Mostly effective	Very effective
All	4%	29%	45%	21%
Male	2%	23%	46%	29%
Female	6%	35%	45%	13%
Undergraduate	4%	30%	47%	19%
Postbacc	5%	25%	40%	30%

## PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Students' self-reported instances of personal experiences with sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment while a student at Notre Dame demonstrate concerns that appear relatively similar compared to students' personal experiences reported in 2016 and 2018. As in the past two survey administrations, students indicated sexist remarks about women (51%), men (32%), and individual body or appearance (43%) are prevalent instances of sexual harassment in social situations in our community, though the percentage of students who selected each of those responses decreased from 2018. A deeply troubling 4% of females and 1% of males indicated they had personally experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse (including any type of penetration) while a student at Notre Dame. A concerning 16% of female students and 4% of male students indicated they had personally experienced other forms of non-consensual sexual contact. Overall, 18% of female students and 4% of male students indicated they had experienced some form of non-consensual sexual intercourse or non-consensual sexual contact while a student at Notre Dame, which is a 9% decrease in female students and 3% decrease in male students in comparison to 2018. Similar to 2018, 1% of all students (1% of female students and <.5% of male students) reported they had experienced dating or domestic violence; and 3% of students reported experienced stalking behaviors (4% of female students and 1% of male students).

Students who experienced stalking behavior indicated the highest rates of reporting to the University (19%) compared to students who experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse (6%), dating or domestic violence (15%), or non-consensual sexual contact (3%). Compared to 2018 data, students reported non-consensual sexual intercourse and stalking less often. Reports of dating or domestic violence and non-consensual sexual contact remained similar. Students cited several reasons they chose not to report an incident to the University. Similar to previous survey administrations, most cited personal reasons including: wanting to forget about the incident, reluctance to get the perpetrator in trouble, not being sure that what happened constituted an offense, and blaming themselves for what happened. Students also often cited they were not sure that reporting would solve anything and did not want to go through the University process. These responses are similar to 2018 survey responses. Opportunities continue to exist to further educate students about policies and how the University will respond to reports of sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment.

The table below includes students' observations of the behavior of other community members while they have been a student at Notre Dame.

TABLE 30: Observations and Experience with Sexual Harassment

<i>Students were asked to mark all settings that apply.</i>		Never experienced this at Notre Dame	Yes, in class, lab, or work setting	Yes, in a social setting	Yes, in other settings at Notre Dame
Made sexist remarks or jokes about women in your presence	All	40%	17%	51%	15%
	Male	46%	8%	47%	12%
	Female	34%	26%	56%	18%
	Undergraduate	34%	17%	59%	16%
	Postbacc	57%	17%	31%	10%
Made sexist remarks or jokes about men in your presence	All	61%	7%	32%	7%
	Male	56%	7%	36%	9%
	Female	66%	6%	27%	5%
	Undergraduate	57%	7%	37%	7%
	Postbacc	72%	7%	19%	5%
Made inappropriate comments about your or someone else's body, appearance, or attractiveness in your presence	All	49%	9%	43%	12%
	Male	54%	6%	39%	10%
	Female	44%	11%	48%	14%
	Undergraduate	42%	8%	52%	14%
	Postbacc	67%	9%	23%	8%
Said crude or gross sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to	All	74%	2%	21%	5%
	Male	77%	2%	18%	4%
	Female	71%	3%	24%	5%
	Undergraduate	71%	2%	24%	5%
	Postbacc	82%	3%	11%	3%
E-mailed, texted, or instant messaged offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures to you	All	86%	1%	8%	3%
	Male	85%	1%	9%	3%
	Female	87%	1%	8%	3%
	Undergraduate	85%	1%	10%	3%
	Postbacc	89%	1%	4%	2%
Told you about their sexual experiences when you did not want to hear them	All	76%	2%	19%	4%
	Male	76%	2%	18%	4%
	Female	75%	3%	20%	4%
	Undergraduate	74%	2%	22%	4%
	Postbacc	81%	3%	12%	3%
Repeatedly asked you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you said no	All	87%	2%	7%	3%
	Male	91%	1%	3%	1%
	Female	83%	2%	12%	4%
	Undergraduate	86%	2%	9%	3%
	Postbacc	89%	1%	4%	2%
Seemed to be bribing you with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship with that person	All	92%	1%	3%	1%
	Male	93%	0%	2%	1%
	Female	92%	1%	4%	2%
	Undergraduate	92%	1%	4%	1%
	Postbacc	93%	0%	2%	1%
Suggested or implied in your presence that women don't have to meet the	All	76%	11%	16%	8%
	Male	84%	4%	9%	4%

same intellectual standards that men do in order to get into Notre Dame	Female	67%	18%	23%	11%
	Undergraduate	74%	12%	18%	8%
	Postbacc	79%	9%	11%	7%

The following tables provide information about students' personal experience with non-consensual sexual intercourse. Questions used the same language as the University of Notre Dame policy related to non-consensual sexual intercourse (e.g., sexual assault). Students who identified that they experienced sexual assault while a student at Notre Dame were asked to answer questions about the timing and location of their experience(s), as well as information about factors present during the incident, relationship with the person who sexually assaulted them, resources they sought, and barriers to seeking resources.

TABLE 31: Experience with Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse

While a student at Notre Dame, have you personally experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse (meaning any sexual intercourse without your consent; it includes oral, anal, or vaginal penetration, to any degree, with any object)?	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	2%	94%	2%	2%	6046
Male	1%	97%	1%	1%	3047
Female	4%	92%	2%	2%	2999
All Undergraduate	3%	94%	2%	2%	4299
All Postbacc	1%	96%	1%	2%	1747

TABLE 32: Timing of Experience with Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse

Has this occurred in the last 12 months?*	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	38%	58%	1%	3%	144
Male	36%	55%	5%	5%	22
Female	39%	58%	0%	3%	122
Undergraduate	41%	55%	1%	3%	121
Postbacc	22%	74%	0%	4%	23

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse were asked to respond to this question.



TABLE 33: Location of Experience with Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse in Last 12 Months\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>		Percentage of Selected Location	Out of N Participants
On the Notre Dame campus, in a residential building (which includes a residence hall or other Notre Dame-affiliated housing)	All	46%	143
	Male	32%	22
	Female	49%	121
	Undergraduate	54%	120
	Postbacc	4%	23
On the Notre Dame campus, not in a residential building	All	6%	143
	Male	5%	22
	Female	7%	121
	Undergraduate	7%	120
	Postbacc	4%	23
Off campus, in an off-campus student residence	All	34%	143
	Male	27%	22
	Female	35%	121
	Undergraduate	28%	120
	Postbacc	61%	23
Off campus, in a non-residential building	All	13%	143
	Male	14%	22
	Female	12%	121
	Undergraduate	9%	120
	Postbacc	30%	23
While participating in a Notre Dame affiliated study abroad program	All	4%	143
	Male	9%	22
	Female	3%	121
	Undergraduate	5%	120
	Postbacc	0%	23
While participating in a study abroad program not affiliated with Notre Dame	All	1%	143
	Male	5%	22
	Female	0%	121
	Undergraduate	1%	120
	Postbacc	0%	23
Off campus, in other settings	All	6%	143
	Male	9%	22
	Female	5%	121
	Undergraduate	5%	120
	Postbacc	9%	23

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 34: Factors Involved in Incident of Sexual Assault

Did the incident(s) involve any of the following?*		Yes	No	Not Sure	Valid N
The other person threatening to use physical force against you, or using coercion or intimidation	All	20%	72%	7%	137
	Male	14%	81%	5%	21
	Female	22%	71%	8%	116
	Undergraduate	19%	74%	7%	117
	Postbacc	30%	60%	10%	20
The other person using physical force against you	All	27%	63%	10%	138
	Male	5%	90%	5%	21
	Female	31%	58%	11%	117
	Undergraduate	28%	61%	11%	117
	Postbacc	19%	76%	5%	21
You being given a drug without your knowledge or consent	All	6%	83%	12%	138
	Male	5%	86%	10%	21
	Female	6%	82%	12%	117
	Undergraduate	6%	84%	10%	117
	Postbacc	5%	76%	19%	21

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 35: Ability to Provide Consent to Sexual Intercourse Due to Incapacitation

Were you unable to provide consent because you were asleep or incapacitated as a result of drugs, alcohol, etc.?*	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	63%	27%	6%	4%	141
Male	57%	33%	10%	0%	21
Female	64%	26%	5%	5%	120
Undergraduate	66%	24%	6%	5%	119
Postbacc	50%	45%	5%	0%	22

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 36: Relationship with Person Who Sexually Assaulted the Student

At the time of the assault, which of the following describes your relationship with the person who sexually assaulted you?*	Unknown to you	Met on the day of incident	Met on various occasions prior to incident	Well known to you prior to incident	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	5%	25%	32%	33%	5%	141
Male	10%	33%	29%	29%	0%	21
Female	4%	23%	33%	34%	6%	120
Undergraduate	6%	24%	34%	33%	3%	119
Postbacc	0%	27%	23%	36%	14%	22

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 37: Sought Support from a Confidential Resource After Experiencing Sexual Assault

Did you seek support from a confidential resource (e.g., health care providers, priests)?*	Yes	No	Valid N
All	18%	82%	140
Male	10%	90%	21
Female	19%	81%	119
Undergraduate	17%	83%	118
Postbacc	23%	77%	22

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 38: Use of Specific Confidential Resources After Experiencing Sexual Assault\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=25
University Counseling Center	92%
Health care provider or rape crisis center not affiliated with Notre Dame	24%
University Health Services	12%
Campus Ministry Professed Religious	8%
Other	4%
Other Professed Religious	0%

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse and sought support from a confidential resource were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 39: Reported Sexual Assault to University

Did you report the incident to the University? *	Yes	No	Valid N
All	6%	94%	141
Male	5%	95%	21
Female	6%	94%	120
Undergraduate	5%	95%	119
Postbacc	9%	91%	22

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 40: Use of Specific Non-Confidential Reporting Resources After Experiencing Sexual Assault\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=8
Office of Student Title IX Services	75%
Residence Hall rector or staff	25%
Notre Dame Police Department	13%
Online reporting tool (Titleix.nd.edu, SpeakUp)	13%
Office of Student Affairs	13%
Office of Institutional Equity	13%
Academic advisor, faculty member, or TA	13%
Office of Community Standards	0%

Campus Ministry Lay Staff	0%
Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson (faculty or staff appointed to provide information or assistance)	0%
Other	0%

*\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse and reported the incident to the University were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 41: Barriers that Prevented Reporting for Student Experiencing Sexual Assault\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=131
Want to forget about it	69%
Did not want to go through the University process	65%
Think that reporting wouldn't solve anything	58%
Blaming yourself for the incident	57%
Not comfortable discussing the details of the incident	51%
Wouldn't want parents or relatives to find out	48%
Did not trust the University's process	47%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	46%
Not sure if what happened constitutes an offense	45%
Concern that others would blame you	42%
Concern that others wouldn't believe you	39%
Concern about confidentiality	35%
Afraid that your reputation would be damaged	27%
Wouldn't want friends to find out, or fear of losing group of friends	22%
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies (parietals, underage drinking, etc.)	21%
Fear of retaliation	21%
Not sure whom to tell	13%
Other	5%

*\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse and did not report the incident to the University were asked to respond to this question.*

The following tables provide information about students' personal experience with non-consensual sexual contact. Questions used the same language as the University of Notre Dame policy related to non-consensual sexual contact. Students who identified that they experienced non-consensual sexual contact while a student at Notre Dame were asked to answer questions about the timing and location of their experience(s), as well as information about factors present during the incident, relationship with the person who initiated non-consensual sexual contact, resources they sought, and barriers to resources. The percentage of students who experienced non-consensual sexual contact decreased from 14% in 2018 to 10% in 2020, with the largest decrease being females (from 23% in 2018 to 16% in 2020).

TABLE 42: Experience with Non-Consensual Sexual Contact

While a student at Notre Dame, have you personally experienced any other form of non-consensual sexual contact (meaning any touching or contact of a sexual nature with any object, however slight, without your consent)?	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	10%	86%	2%	2%	5935
Male	4%	93%	2%	2%	3004
Female	16%	78%	3%	2%	2931
Undergraduate	12%	83%	3%	2%	4211
Postbacc	4%	92%	1%	2%	1724

TABLE 43: Timing of Experience with Non-Consensual Sexual Contact

Has this occurred in the last 12 months?*	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	47%	47%	4%	3%	578
Male	39%	53%	4%	4%	107
Female	48%	45%	4%	3%	471
Undergraduate	47%	46%	4%	3%	505
Postbacc	44%	55%	0%	1%	73

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact were asked to respond to this question.

The following table reflects responses as they relate to the location of an experience of non-consensual sexual contact.

TABLE 44: Location of Experience with Non-Consensual Sexual Contact in Last 12 Months\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	Percentage of Selected Location	Out of N Participants
On the Notre Dame campus, in a residential building (which includes a residence hall or other Notre Dame-affiliated housing)	All	41%
	Male	38%
	Female	41%
	Undergraduate	45%
	Postbacc	13%
On the Notre Dame campus, not in a residential building	All	22%
	Male	27%
	Female	21%
	Undergraduate	22%
	Postbacc	17%
Off campus, in an off-campus student residence	All	29%
	Male	23%
	Female	31%
	Undergraduate	30%
	Postbacc	26%

Off campus, in a non-residential building	All	20%	572
	Male	14%	105
	Female	21%	467
	Undergraduate	18%	500
	Postbacc	33%	72
While participating in a Notre Dame affiliated study abroad program	All	8%	572
	Male	3%	105
	Female	9%	467
	Undergraduate	9%	500
	Postbacc	0%	72
While participating in a study abroad program not affiliated with Notre Dame	All	1%	572
	Male	1%	105
	Female	1%	467
	Undergraduate	1%	500
	Postbacc	1%	72
Off campus, in other settings	All	7%	572
	Male	7%	105
	Female	7%	467
	Undergraduate	5%	500
	Postbacc	21%	72

*\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 45: Factors Involved in Incident of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact

Did the incident(s) involve any of the following? *		Yes	No	Not Sure	Valid N
The other person threatening to use physical force against you, or using coercion or intimidation	All	6%	92%	2%	563
	Male	3%	94%	3%	102
	Female	7%	91%	2%	461
	Undergraduate	6%	91%	3%	492
	Postbacc	6%	94%	0%	71
The other person using physical force against you	All	15%	82%	4%	564
	Male	13%	82%	6%	104
	Female	15%	82%	3%	460
	Undergraduate	15%	81%	4%	492
	Postbacc	13%	88%	0%	72
You being given a drug without your knowledge or consent	All	1%	96%	2%	562
	Male	0%	95%	5%	103
	Female	1%	97%	2%	459
	Undergraduate	1%	96%	3%	490
	Postbacc	0%	100%	0%	72

*\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact were asked to respond to this question.*

The table below reflects responses of students reporting being unable to provide consent because they were asleep or incapacitated as a result of drugs, alcohol, etc.

TABLE 46: Ability to Provide Consent to Sexual Contact Due to Incapacitation

Were you unable to provide consent because you were asleep or incapacitated as a result of drugs, alcohol, etc.? *	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	15%	77%	4%	4%	568
Male	17%	74%	3%	6%	105
Female	14%	78%	4%	4%	463
Undergraduate	16%	76%	3%	5%	497
Postbacc	7%	86%	6%	1%	71

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact were asked to respond to this question.

In the table below, the percentage of students who selected “unknown to you” decreased (between 4-8% lower in 2020 than 2018) for every population. The remainder of the responses were consistent with 2018 data.

TABLE 47: Relationship with Person Who Initiated Non-Consensual Contact

At the time of the incident, which of the following describes your relationship with the person who initiated non-consensual sexual contact with you?*	Unknown to you	Met on the day of incident	Met on various occasions prior to incident	Well known to you prior to incident	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	28%	25%	25%	19%	4%	566
Male	18%	20%	28%	28%	7%	105
Female	30%	26%	24%	16%	3%	461
Undergraduate	29%	27%	22%	17%	4%	496
Postbacc	19%	9%	41%	31%	0%	70

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 48: Sought Support from a Confidential Resource After Experiencing Non-Consensual Sexual Contact

Did you seek support from a confidential resource (e.g., health care providers, priests)?*	Yes	No	Valid N
All	7%	93%	566
Male	6%	94%	105
Female	7%	93%	461
Undergraduate	5%	95%	495
Postbacc	18%	82%	71

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 49: Use of Specific Confidential Resources After Experiencing Non-Consensual Sexual Contact\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=37
University Counseling Center	51%
Other (please specify)	32%
Health care provider or rape crisis center not affiliated Notre Dame	11%
University Health Services	8%
Other Professed Religious	8%
Campus Ministry Professed Religious	3%

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact and sought support from a confidential resource were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 50: Reported Non-Consensual Sexual Contact to University

Did you report the incident to the University?*	Yes	No	Valid N
All	3%	97%	569
Male	3%	97%	105
Female	3%	97%	464
Undergraduate	3%	97%	498
Postbacc	6%	94%	71

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact were asked to respond to this question.

Table 51 had notable changes in selected responses from 2018 to 2020 due to restructuring of Title IX resources (i.e. The Office of Student Title IX Services was moved under the Office of Institutional Equity/Human Resources and the Office of Community Standards no longer adjudicated Title IX cases). Notably, reporting to the Office of Student Title IX Services, residence hall rector or hall staff, Notre Dame Police Department, and the Office of Community Standards decreased from 2018. Reporting to academic advisor, faculty member, or TA; through online reporting tools; and to the Office of Institutional Equity increased from 2018.

TABLE 51: Use of Specific Non-Confidential Reporting Resources After Experiencing Non-Consensual Sexual Contact\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=19
Office of Student Title IX Services	53%
Residence Hall rector or staff	37%
Academic advisor, faculty member, or TA	26%
Online reporting tool (Titleix.nd.edu, SpeakUp)	21%
Office of Institutional Equity	11%
Notre Dame Police Department	5%
Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson (faculty or staff appointed to provide information or assistance)	5%
Office of Community Standards	0%
Office of Student Affairs	0%
Campus Ministry Lay Staff	0%
Other (please specify)	0%

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact and reported the incident to the University were asked to respond to this question.



TABLE 52: Barriers that Prevented Reporting After Experiencing Non-Consensual Sexual Contact\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=548
Not sure if what happened constitutes an offense	54%
Think that reporting wouldn't solve anything	41%
Want to forget about it	41%
Did not want to go through the University process	36%
Not comfortable discussing the details of the incident	22%
Did not trust the University's process	18%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	18%
Blaming yourself for the incident	17%
Other	16%
Concern about confidentiality	14%
Wouldn't want parents or relatives to find out	13%
Concern that others would blame you	12%
Concern that others would not believe you	12%
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies (parietals, underage drinking, etc.)	12%
Not sure whom to tell	11%
Afraid that your reputation would be damaged	10%
Wouldn't want friends to find out, or fear of losing group of friends	10%
Fear of retaliation	10%

\*Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact and did not report the incident to the University were asked to respond to this question.

The following table provides information that was computed based on reported experience of either sexual assault or other forms of non-consensual contact. The percentage of all students who experienced either sexual assault or non-consensual sexual contact decreased from 17% in 2018 to 11% in 2020. The largest decrease was among females (27% in 2018 to 18% in 2020).

TABLE 53: Experience with Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse and/or Non-Consensual Contact at any time as a Notre Dame Student

	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	11%	84%	3%	2%	6143
Male	4%	92%	2%	2%	3112
Female	18%	76%	3%	2%	3031
Undergraduate	14%	81%	3%	2%	4356
Postbacc	5%	92%	1%	2%	1787

The following tables provide information about students' personal experience with dating or domestic violence. Students who identified they experienced dating or domestic violence while a student at Notre Dame were asked to answer questions about the timing and location of their experience(s), as well as information about resources they sought and barriers to resources.

TABLE 54: Experience with Dating or Domestic Violence

While a student at Notre Dame, have you personally experienced dating or domestic violence?	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	1%	98%	1%	1%	6027
Male	0%	98%	0%	1%	3040
Female	1%	98%	1%	1%	2987
Undergraduate	0%	98%	1%	1%	4286
Postbacc	1%	97%	1%	1%	1741

TABLE 55: Timing of Experience with Dating or Domestic Violence

Has this occurred in the last 12 months?*	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	44%	47%	6%	3%	34
Male	38%	25%	25%	13%	8
Female	46%	54%	0%	0%	26
Undergraduate	50%	40%	5%	5%	20
Postbacc	36%	57%	7%	0%	14

\*Students who indicated they had experienced dating or domestic violence were asked to respond to this question.

The table below shows the location of experience with dating or domestic violence. The percentage of students who selected “On the Notre Dame campus, in a residential building” decreased notably, from 50% in 2018 to 24% in 2020. The percentage of students who selected “Off campus, in an off-campus student residence” increased from 26% in 2018 to 38% in 2020, as did the percentage of students who selected “Off campus, in a non-residential building” (26% in 2018 to 32%).

TABLE 56: Location of Experience with Dating or Domestic Violence At Any Time\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	Percentage of Selected Location	Out of N Participants
On the Notre Dame campus, in a residential building (which includes a residence hall or other Notre Dame-affiliated housing)	All	24%
	Male	13%
	Female	27%
	Undergraduate	40%
	Postbacc	0%
On the Notre Dame campus, not in a residential building	All	26%
	Male	38%
	Female	23%
	Undergraduate	40%
	Postbacc	7%
Off campus, in an off-campus student residence (including Overlook at Notre Dame)	All	38%
	Male	25%
	Female	42%
	Undergraduate	25%
	Postbacc	57%

Off campus, in a non-residential building	All	32%	34
	Male	38%	8
	Female	31%	26
	Undergraduate	40%	20
	Postbacc	21%	14
While participating in a Notre Dame affiliated study abroad program	All	12%	34
	Male	13%	8
	Female	12%	26
	Undergraduate	15%	20
	Postbacc	7%	14
While participating in a study abroad program not affiliated with Notre Dame	All	6%	34
	Male	25%	8
	Female	0%	26
	Undergraduate	10%	20
	Postbacc	0%	14
Off campus, in other settings, please specify	All	18%	34
	Male	25%	8
	Female	15%	26
	Undergraduate	20%	20
	Postbacc	14%	14

*\*Students who indicated they had experienced dating or domestic violence were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 57: Sought Support from a Confidential Resource After Experiencing Dating or Domestic Violence

Did you seek support from a confidential resource (e.g., health care providers, priests)?*	Yes	No	Valid N
All	41%	59%	32
Male	43%	57%	7
Female	40%	60%	25
Undergraduate	30%	70%	20
Postbacc	58%	42%	12

*\*Students who indicated they had experienced dating or domestic violence were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 58: Use of Specific Confidential Resources After Experiencing Dating or Domestic Violence\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=14
University Counseling Center	64%
Other (please specify)	21%
University Health Services	14%
Health care provider or rape crisis center not affiliated with Notre Dame	14%
Campus Ministry Professed Religious	7%
Other Professed Religious	0%

*\*Students who indicated they had experienced dating or domestic violence and sought support from a confidential resource were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 59: Reported Experience with Dating or Domestic Violence to University

Did you report the incident to the University?*	Yes	No	Valid N
All	15%	85%	33
Male	0%	100%	8
Female	20%	80%	25
Undergraduate	15%	85%	20
Postbacc	15%	85%	13

\*Students who indicated they had experienced dating or domestic violence were asked to respond to this question.

Students who indicated they experienced dating or domestic violence were asked about their use of specific non-confidential reporting resources. Due to the small sample, the percentages cannot be reported. Students who utilized non-confidential reporting resources utilized the Office of Student Title IX Services, an online reporting tool such as Titleix.nd.edu or SpeakUp, a residence hall rector or staff, Notre Dame Police Department, the Office of Student Affairs, and an academic advisor, faculty member, or TA.

The table below shows barriers that prevented reporting. There was an increase in the majority of the barriers between 2018 to 2020, with the largest increase being “blaming yourself for the incident” (26% in 2018 to 57% in 2020), though it should be noted that the change is based on a small N (28 in 2020).

TABLE 60: Barriers that Prevented Reporting After Experience with Dating or Domestic Violence\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=28
Blaming yourself for the incident	57%
Think that reporting wouldn't solve anything	54%
Not sure if what happened constitutes an offense	54%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	46%
Want to forget about it	43%
Wouldn't want parents or relatives to find out	43%
Did not want to go through the University's process	43%
Concern about confidentiality	36%
Did not trust the University's process	36%
Concern that others would blame you	36%
Concern that others wouldn't believe you	32%
Afraid that your reputation would be damaged	32%
Not comfortable discussing the details of the incident	29%
Fear of retaliation	25%
Not sure whom to tell	18%
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies (parietals, underage drinking, etc)	18%
Wouldn't want friends to find out, or fear of losing group of friends	11%
Other	11%

\*Students who indicated they had experienced dating or domestic violence and did not report the incident were asked to respond to this question.

The following tables provide information about students' personal experience with stalking behavior. Students who identified they experienced stalking behavior while a student at Notre Dame were asked to answer questions about the timing and location of their experience(s), as well as information about resources they sought and barriers to resources.

TABLE 61: Experience with Stalking Behavior

While a student at Notre Dame, have you personally experienced stalking behavior?	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	3%	95%	2%	1%	6020
Male	1%	97%	1%	1%	3039
Female	4%	93%	2%	1%	2981
All Undergraduate	3%	95%	2%	1%	4283
All Postbacc	3%	94%	2%	1%	1737

TABLE 62: Timing of Experience with Stalking Behavior

Has this occurred in the last 12 months?	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	56%	40%	3%	1%	154
Male	67%	26%	5%	2%	42
Female	52%	46%	3%	0%	112
Undergraduate	58%	38%	4%	1%	109
Postbacc	51%	47%	2%	0%	45

*\*Students who indicated they had experienced stalking behavior were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 63: Location of Experience with Stalking Behavior At Any Time\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	Percentage of Selected Location	Out of N Participants
On the Notre Dame campus, in a residential building	All	154
	Male	42
	Female	112
	Undergraduate	109
	Postbacc	45
On the Notre Dame campus, not in a residential building	All	154
	Male	42
	Female	112
	Undergraduate	109
	Postbacc	45
Off campus, in an off-campus student residence (including Overlook at Notre Dame)	All	154
	Male	42
	Female	112
	Undergraduate	109
	Postbacc	45
Off campus, in a non-residential building	All	154
	Male	42
	Female	112
	Undergraduate	109
	Postbacc	45
While participating in a Notre Dame affiliated study abroad program	All	154
	Male	42
	Female	112
	Undergraduate	109
	Postbacc	45

While participating in a study abroad program not affiliated with Notre Dame	All	1%	154
	Male	5%	42
	Female	0%	112
	Undergraduate	2%	109
	Postbacc	0%	45
Off campus, in other settings, please specify	All	7%	154
	Male	7%	42
	Female	7%	112
	Undergraduate	3%	109
	Postbacc	18%	45
Online (e.g., via social media, emails)	All	51%	154
	Male	55%	42
	Female	50%	112
	Undergraduate	51%	109
	Postbacc	51%	45
By phone (e.g., calls, texting)	All	51%	154
	Male	40%	42
	Female	54%	112
	Undergraduate	50%	109
	Postbacc	53%	45
Other, please specify	All	1%	154
	Male	2%	42
	Female	1%	112
	Undergraduate	1%	109
	Postbacc	2%	45

*\*Students who indicated they had experienced stalking behavior were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 64: Relationship with Stalker When Incidents Started

When the stalking incidents started, which of the following described your relationship with the stalker?*	Unknown to you	Met on various occasions prior to stalking	Well known to you prior to stalking	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	16%	45%	34%	5%	152
Male	17%	38%	33%	12%	42
Female	15%	48%	34%	3%	110
Undergraduate	15%	49%	32%	4%	108
Postbacc	18%	36%	36%	9%	44

*\*Students who indicated they had experienced stalking behavior were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 65: Sought Support from a Confidential Resource After Experience with Stalking Behavior

Did you seek support from a confidential resource (e.g., health care providers, priests)?*	Yes	No	Valid N
All	20%	80%	152
Male	19%	81%	42
Female	20%	80%	110
Undergraduate	19%	81%	108
Postbacc	20%	80%	44

*\*Students who indicated they had experienced stalking behavior were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 66: Use of Specific Confidential Resources After Experience with Stalking Behavior\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=30
University Counseling Center	40%
Other Professed Religious	27%
Other (please specify)	23%
Health care provider or rape crisis center not affiliated with Notre Dame	17%
University Health Services	7%
Campus Ministry Professed Religious	3%

\*Students who indicated they had experienced stalking behavior and sought support from a confidential resource were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 67: Reported Experience with Stalking Behavior to University

Did you report the incident to the University?*	Yes	No	Valid N
All	19%	81%	154
Male	12%	88%	42
Female	22%	78%	112
Undergraduate	19%	81%	109
Postbacc	20%	80%	45

\*Students who indicated they had experienced stalking behavior were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 68: Use of Specific Non-Confidential Reporting Resources After Experience with Stalking Behavior\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=30
Office of Student Title IX Services	60%
Residence Hall rector or staff	53%
Academic advisor, faculty member, or TA	20%
Online reporting tool (Titleix.nd.edu, SpeakUp)	20%
Office of Community Standards	17%
Notre Dame Police Department	17%
Office of Institutional Equity	10%
Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson (faculty or staff appointed to provide information or assistance)	7%
Campus Ministry Lay Staff	3%
Office of Student Affairs	3%
Other (please specify)	0%

\*Students who indicated they had experienced stalking behavior and reported the incident to the University were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 69: Barriers that Prevented Reporting After Experience with Stalking Behavior\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=124
Not sure if what happened constitutes an offense	50%
Think that reporting wouldn't solve anything	47%
Did not want to go through the University process	43%
Want to forget about it	38%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	25%
Did not trust the University process	25%

Not sure whom to tell	22%
Blaming yourself for the incident	19%
Concern that others wouldn't believe you	19%
Concern about confidentiality	19%
Fear of retaliation	19%
Afraid that your reputation would be damaged	18%
Other	16%
Not comfortable discussing the details of the incident	16%
Concern that others would blame you	14%
Wouldn't want parents or relatives to find out	11%
Wouldn't want friends to find out, or fear of losing group of friends	10%
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies (parietals, underage drinking, etc.)	6%

*\*Students who indicated they had experienced stalking behavior and did not report the incident to the University were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 70: Involvement in a University process related to sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and/or conduct that creates a hostile environment at Notre Dame

	Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	Yes, as witness in an investigation or hearing	No	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	1%	<0.5%	1%	97%	1%	6012
Male	<0.5%	<0.5%	1%	97%	1%	3035
Female	1%	<0.5%	1%	97%	1%	2977
Undergraduate	1%	<0.5%	1%	97%	1%	4277
Postbacc	1%	<0.5%	1%	96%	2%	1735

Table 71: Did the University process include any of the following?\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=56
Administrative resolution process	29%
Alternative resolution process	21%
Investigation or administrative hearing (prior to August 2017)	14%
None of the above	30%
Prefer not to answer	13%

*\*Students who indicated they had been involved in any past or present process for sexual harm adjudication were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 72: Actions Taken in Response to the Complaint\*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=56
'No contact' order issued	57%
Assigned a resource coordinator	39%
Referral to counseling	20%
Other interim measures	18%



Referral to the Office of Community Standards (formerly Residential Life)	13%
Academic assistance	13%
Change of course schedules	4%
Referral to medical assistance	4%
Housing modifications	2%

*\*Students who indicated they had been involved in any past or present process for sexual harm adjudication were asked to respond to this question*

In July 2019, the Student Title IX Office was merged with the Office of Institutional Equity in Human Resources to service all students, faculty, and staff.

In August 2017, two major changes to the adjudication process involved the Office of Community Standards no longer having a role in the Title IX process, and the implementation of an Alternative Resolution option and new Administrative Resolution procedures within the Title IX process. The following tables provide information about students' personal experience with the University Investigation and Conduct Processes, which would have occurred prior to the changes implemented in August 2017.

TABLE 73: Satisfaction with Impartiality of Investigation\*

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Valid N
All	43%	0%	14%	0%	43%	7
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	20%	0%	20%	0%	60%	5
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in a University investigation or administrative hearing process prior to August 2017 in the Office of Community Standards were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 74: Satisfaction with Timeliness of Investigation\*

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Valid N
All	71%	0%	14%	0%	14%	7
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	80%	0%	0%	0%	20%	5
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	2

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in a University investigation or administrative hearing process prior to August 2017 in the Office of Community Standards were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 75: Investigation Resulted in an Administrative Hearing\*

	Yes	No	Prefer not to answer	Valid N
All	75%	13%	13%	8
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	83%	0%	17%	6
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	50%	50%	0%	2

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in a University investigation or administrative hearing process prior to August 2017 in the Office of Community Standards were asked to respond to this question. Complainants may request that matters not be referred to the Administrative Hearing Process.*

TABLE 76: Satisfaction with the Impartiality of the Administrative Hearing Process\*

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Valid N
All	50%	0%	17%	0%	33%	6
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	40%	0%	20%	0%	40%	5
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in the administrative hearing process prior to August 2017 in the Office of Community Standards were asked to respond to this question. Complainants may request that matters not be referred to the Administrative Hearing Process.*

TABLE 77: Satisfaction with the Timeliness of the Administrative Hearing Process\*

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Valid N
All	67%	0%	0%	17%	17%	6
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	60%	0%	0%	20%	20%	5
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in the administrative hearing process prior to August 2017 in the Office of Community Standards were asked to respond to this question. Complainants may request that matters not be referred to the Administrative Hearing Process.*

TABLE 78: Satisfaction with the Outcome of the Administrative Hearing Process\*

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat Satisfied	Satisfied	Valid N
All	50%	0%	17%	17%	17%	6
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	40%	0%	20%	20%	20%	5
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in the administrative hearing process prior to August 2017 in the*

Office of Community Standards were asked to respond to this question. Complainants may request that matters not be referred to the Administrative Hearing Process.

TABLE 79: Communication of Outcome of University Conduct Process

Did you receive a written notice of the outcome of the administrative hearing and appeal rights?*	Yes	No	Do Not Recall	Valid N
All	83%	0%	17%	6
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	80%	0%	20%	5
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	100%	0%	0%	1

\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in the administrative hearing process prior to August 2017 in the Office of Community Standards were asked to respond to this question. Complainants may request that matters not be referred to the Administrative Hearing Process.

TABLE 80: Satisfaction with Support Services

How satisfied are you with support services provided by the University?*	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Valid N
All	25%	0%	25%	13%	38%	8
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	17%	0%	33%	17%	33%	6
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	2

\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in a University investigation or administrative hearing process prior to August 2017 in the Office of Community Standards were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 81: Communication of Complainant Courses of Action

Were you informed that complainants may file a complaint with law enforcement simultaneously with pursuing the University's conduct process?*	Yes	No	Do Not Recall	Valid N
All	47%	40%	13%	55
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	53%	33%	14%	43
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	25%	67%	8%	12

\*Students who indicated they had been involved in any past or present process for sexual harm adjudication were asked to respond to this question.

**The following tables are in reference to the Resolution processes related to students' personal experience with the policies and procedures for sexual harm adjudication.**

**TABLE 82: Satisfaction with **Support Services** for Administrative Resolution\***

How satisfied are you with support services provided by the University?*	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't know or NA	Valid N
All	25%	0%	6%	31%	25%	13%	16
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	33%	0%	8%	25%	17%	17%	12
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	4

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in a University Administrative Resolution process after August 2017 in the Student Title IX Office as a complainant or respondent were asked to respond to this question.*

**TABLE 83: Satisfaction with **Support Services** for Alternative Resolution\***

How satisfied are you with support services provided by the University?*	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't know or NA	Valid N
All	25%	8%	0%	25%	25%	17%	12
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	20%	10%	0%	20%	30%	20%	10
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	2

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in a University Alternative Resolution process after August 2017 in the Student Title IX Office as a complainant or respondent were asked to respond to this question.*

**TABLE 84: Satisfaction with **Impartiality** of Administrative Resolution process\***

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't know or NA	Valid N
All	38%	0%	13%	13%	25%	13%	16
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	33%	0%	17%	17%	17%	17%	12
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	4

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in a University Administrative Resolution process after August 2017 in the Student Title IX Office as a complainant or respondent were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 85: Satisfaction with **Impartiality** of Alternative Resolution process\*

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't know or NA	Valid N
All	25%	25%	0%	8%	25%	17%	12
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	30%	20%	0%	10%	20%	20%	10
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	2

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in a University Alternative Resolution process after August 2017 in the Student Title IX Office as a complainant or respondent were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 86: Satisfaction with the **Timeliness** of the Administrative Resolution Process\*

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't know or NA	Valid N
All	56%	6%	0%	6%	19%	13%	16
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	42%	8%	0%	8%	25%	17%	12
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in a University Administrative Resolution process after August 2017 in the Student Title IX Office as a complainant or respondent were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 87: Satisfaction with the **Timeliness** of the Alternative Resolution Process\*

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't know or NA	Valid N
All	58%	8%	0%	0%	17%	17%	12
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	60%	0%	0%	0%	20%	20%	10
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in a University Alternative Resolution process after August 2017 in the Student Title IX Office as a complainant or respondent were asked to respond to this question.*

Table 88: Satisfaction with the **Outcome** of the Administrative Resolution Process\*

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't know or NA	Valid N
All	31%	0%	6%	6%	44%	13%	16
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	33%	0%	8%	8%	33%	17%	12
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	25%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%	4

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in the Administrative Resolution process after August 2017 in the Office of Student Title IX Services were asked to respond to this question.*

Table 89: Satisfaction with the **Outcome** of the Alternative Resolution Process\*

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't know or NA	Valid N
All	25%	33%	0%	8%	17%	17%	12
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	20%	30%	0%	10%	20%	20%	10
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in the Alternative Resolution process after August 2017 in the Office of Student Title IX Services were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 90: Communication of Outcome Administrative Resolution\*

Did you receive a written notice of the recommended outcome of the Administrative Resolution, including the right to contest that recommendation through an Administrative Review?	Yes	No	Do Not Recall	Valid N
All	53%	20%	27%	15
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	36%	27%	36%	11
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	100%	0%	0%	4

*\*Only students who indicated they had been involved in a University Administrative Resolution process after August 2017 in the Student Title IX Office as a complainant or respondent were asked to respond to this question.*

## NEXT STEPS

The Sexual Conduct and Climate Questionnaire is one aspect of the University of Notre Dame's multifaceted approach to eliminating sexual harassment and sexual violence. Information about current University efforts, initiatives, and opportunities for involvement is available at <http://titleix.nd.edu>.

The Committee on Sexual Assault Prevention (CSAP), created in 2004, offers advice and guidance to the Office of Institutional Equity and the Office of Student Affairs on how to assist and support victims of sexual assault. A

cross-campus committee comprised of faculty, staff, and students, it facilitates collaboration and communication among the different departments and student groups working to address sexual violence, and spearheads a variety of education and prevention initiatives. CSAP is charged with reviewing the findings and identifying recommendations for the upcoming academic year.

If you have suggestions about how Notre Dame can reduce the incidence of sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment on campus and improve the support the University offers when it does occur, please contact the Deputy Title IX Coordinator ([Title.IX@nd.edu](mailto:Title.IX@nd.edu)) or consider getting involved in initiatives on campus.