

University of Notre Dame

2022-2023 Sexual Conduct and Campus Climate Survey Report

INTRODUCTION

Notre Dame is committed to eliminating sexual harassment and sexual violence. Spring 2023 marked the sixth 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. A section was also added to investigate conduct during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic when the campus was closed and when it reopened during the 2020-2021 academic year.

The Office of Institutional Research, Innovation, & Strategy (IRIS) administered the questionnaire between February 6-March 13, 2023. All degree-seeking and non-degree-seeking undergraduate and post-baccalaureate students (12,901) who were currently enrolled were invited to participate in the questionnaire with a 37.1% response rate overall. Table 1 depicts the response rate, organized by demographics, compared to the overall student body.

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		12901	974	7.5%	4789	37.1%
Student Level	Undergraduates	8885	733	8.2%	3345	37.6%
	Post-baccalaureates	4016	241	6.0%	1444	36.0%
Sex	Male	6807	488	7.2%	2496	36.7%
	Female	6094	486	8.0%	2293	37.6%
Class / Program	Non-degree	197	15	7.6%	72	36.5%
	First Years	2054	188	9.2%	907	44.2%
	Sophomores	2184	222	10.2%	869	39.8%
	Juniors	2330	165	7.1%	795	34.1%
	Seniors or 5th year	2248	152	6.8%	733	32.6%

	Graduate Business	787	57	7.2%	278	35.3%
	Law	552	34	6.2%	189	34.2%
	Master's degree	850	45	5.3%	259	30.5%
	PhD	1699	96	5.7%	687	40.4%
College / School	Arts & Letters	3579	260	7.3%	1326	37.0%
	Architecture	284	19	6.7%	82	28.9%
	Business	3062	229	7.5%	1012	33.1%
	Engineering	2498	217	8.7%	998	40.0%
	Law	545	34	6.2%	184	33.8%
	Science	2560	189	7.4%	1038	40.5%
	Global Affairs	169	11	6.5%	72	42.6%
	Non-degree	204	15	7.4%	77	37.7%

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 from 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 strongly feel 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 determines 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 focused, first, on the students' awareness of situations on campus surrounding sexual misconduct as well as their ability to recognize a situation should one arise.

- 99% of students agreed (96%) or somewhat agreed (3%) 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 (76%) or somewhat agreed (22%) 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.

Table 2: Perspective on Importance of Understanding Topic and Ability to Recognize Harmful Situations

	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Agree
It is important for students to understand what constitutes such conduct	0%	0%	1%	3%	96%

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%	22%	76%

Secondly, the survey asked about the students' understanding of resources on campus that either provide support or care surrounding sexual misconduct or that are utilized in the reporting process.

- 80% of students agreed (48%) or somewhat agreed (32%) 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.
- 73% of students agreed (42%) or somewhat agreed (31%) 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.

Both categories surveyed in Table 4 showed a significant increase in students fully agreeing that they are aware of and know how to report to resources and administration regarding sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence when compared to the 2020 survey. For both metrics, there was a 4% increase in awareness and knowledge of these resources noted in the 2023 survey. This is good news in terms of outreach and information sharing on these resources since the last survey administration.

Table 4: General Knowledge or Reporting and Assistance Options

	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Agree
You are aware of the University resources for support and care	2%	6%	11%	33%	48%
You know how to report such incidents to the University administration	5%	11%	12%	31%	42%

The following table provides information about the students' familiarity with 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 89%, are familiar (46%) or somewhat familiar (43%) with policies related to sexual assault. However, 78% of students are familiar (35%) or somewhat familiar (43%) with policies related to stalking.

Table 5: Familiarity with University Policies

	Not familiar	Somewhat familiar	Familiar
Sexual assault	11%	43%	46%
Other sexual misconduct	15%	46%	39%
Dating or domestic violence	19%	44%	36%
Stalking	22%	42%	35%
Other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment	20%	46%	34%

Students were then asked about the clarity of the policies discussed above; results are shown in Table 6. 79% of students agreed (50%) or somewhat agreed (29%) that Notre Dame's policies regarding sexual misconduct and sexual assault are clear (a slight decrease from 81% in 2020).

76% percent of students agreed (47%) or somewhat agreed (29%) that Notre Dame’s policies regarding dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are clear (a slight decrease from 79% in 2020).

Table 6: Clarity of Policies

	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Agree
Notre Dame's policies regarding sexual misconduct and sexual assault are clear.	4%	7%	10%	29%	50%
Notre Dame's policies regarding dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are clear.	4%	8%	12%	29%	47%

Students were also asked to answer a question about consent regarding the intoxication of the person trying to initiate sexual activity. Resoundingly, surveyed students responded that this was not an excuse for obtaining consent (91%) with only 7% being unsure.

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?	2%	91%	7%

COMMUNITY CLIMATE

The following table provides information about perceptions of the Notre Dame student community's 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 (77%), dating or domestic violence (82%), and stalking (80%). However, only 64% of students reported other sexual misconduct is not tolerated. Unfortunately, these perceptions of intolerance towards sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence are all decreases from the 2020 climate survey with a 9% decrease for sexual assault, 7% for other sexual misconduct, 5% for dating/domestic violence, and 7% for stalking.

Table 8: Perception of Community Tolerance of Behaviors

	Not tolerated	Somewhat tolerated	Tolerated
Sexual assault	77%	18%	5%
Other sexual misconduct	64%	27%	8%
Dating or domestic violence	82%	14%	4%
Stalking	80%	16%	4%

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

- 90% of students agree (56%) or somewhat agree (34%) students at Notre Dame respect one another's personal space.
- 93% of students agree (75%) or somewhat agree (18%) most Notre Dame students would respect someone who did something to prevent sexual assault.
- 91% of students agree (66%) or somewhat agree (25%) they are aware of strategies to intervene as an active bystander in a situation that has potential for sexual assault.
- 90% of students agree (63%) or somewhat agree (27%) they are comfortable with intervening as an active bystander in a situation that has potential for sexual assault (it is safe for me to do so).
- 94% of students agree (79%) or somewhat agree (15%) they would trust their friends to watch out for them if it seemed like something bad might happen to me at a party or social event.
- 94% of students agree (78%) or somewhat agree (16%) 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.	1%	3%	7%	34%	56%
Most Notre Dame students would respect someone who did something to prevent a sexual assault.	0%	1%	5%	18%	75%
I am aware of strategies to intervene as an active bystander in a situation that has potential for sexual assault.	1%	2%	6%	25%	66%
I am comfortable with intervening as an active bystander in a situation that has potential for sexual assault (if it is safe for me to do so).	1%	2%	8%	27%	63%
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.	1%	1%	4%	15%	79%
I feel confident in my ability to judge if someone is too intoxicated to give consent	0%	1%	4%	16%	78%

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. This increased from 2020 (21%) to 2023 (32%). 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. Of note, all categories saw an increase in percentage answering yes to being disclosed. This increase could be a sign that victims of assault feel more comfortable sharing their experiences with other students.

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

	Yes	No	Prefer not to answer
All	32%	62%	7%
Male	21%	73%	6%
Female	43%	49%	7%
Undergraduates	40%	53%	7%
Post-baccalaureates	12%	82%	6%

Table 11: Response when Fellow Student Disclosed Sexual Assault

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 1557
Provided personal support and empathy	83%
Referred the student to resources	36%
Did nothing for other reasons	18%
Did nothing because I did not trust the systems in place to handle the situation	11%
Took action in another way:	8%
Spoke to a confidential University resource to seek help	6%
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	5%
Spoke to a non-confidential University resource to seek help	3%
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. These numbers are consistent with the findings from the 2020 survey.

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

	Yes	No	Prefer not to answer
All	16%	78%	5%
Male	12%	82%	6%
Female	20%	75%	5%
Undergraduates	21%	73%	6%
Post-baccalaureates	5%	91%	5%

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

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 789
Directly intervened	52%
Identified another person to intervene	37%
Did nothing for other reasons	16%
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	11%
Took action in another way:	6%
Did nothing because I did not trust the systems in place to handle the situation	4%
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. This number increased from 2020 (6%) to 2023 (9%).

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

	Yes	No	Prefer not to answer
All	9%	88%	3%
Male	5%	91%	4%
Female	12%	85%	3%
Undergraduates	10%	87%	3%
Post-baccalaureates	6%	90%	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 = 430
Directly intervened	33%
Identified another person to intervene	30%
Did nothing for other reasons	21%
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	13%
Took action in another way:	10%
Did nothing because I did not trust the systems in place to handle the situation	9%
After the incident, spoke to a confidential University resource to seek help	8%
After the incident, spoke to a non-confidential University resource to seek help	4%
None of the above	4%

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	9%	88%	3%
Male	5%	92%	3%
Female	13%	84%	3%
Undergraduates	9%	88%	3%
Post-baccalaureates	8%	88%	4%

Table 17: Response when Observed Stalking Behavior

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 425
Directly intervened	28%

Identified another person to intervene	21%
Did nothing for other reasons	19%
Took action in another way:	17%
Did nothing because I did not trust the systems in place to handle the situation	15%
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	15%
After the incident, spoke to a confidential University resource to seek help	10%
After the incident, spoke to a non-confidential University resource to seek help	8%
None of the above	4%

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 = 4950
Fear for personal safety	48%
Fear of retaliation	34%
Not sure if what is happening constitutes an offense	32%
Wouldn't know how to intervene effectively	31%
Mistrust of systems in place to deal with these situations	24%
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies (parietals, underage drinking, etc.)	20%
Would rather stay out of it	18%
I would have no barriers	15%
Concern that other students would disapprove if I intervened or fear of losing group of friends	14%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	9%
Other barrier(s):	2%
None of the above	5%

SAFETY & PREVENTION

The following table provides information about student awareness of on-campus safety-related resources. 77% of students reported some level of awareness of emergency phones on campus. 70% of students reported some level of awareness of the SafeBouND/Safe Walk service, which is consistent with awareness levels in 2020. The ND Safe App is a new smartphone app for faculty, staff and students to access multiple resources for personal safety all in one place, including one-button calls to Notre Dame Police/Fire/Emergency Dispatch, St. Joseph County 911 and non-emergency assistance. 60% of students indicated some level of awareness of the new ND Safe App.

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	39%	38%	24%
SafeBouND/Safe Walk service from the Notre Dame Police Department	28%	42%	30%
ND Safe App	26%	34%	40%

As in previous years of conducting the survey, 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	No
Notre Dame Police Department	90%	10%
University Health Services	85%	15%
University Counseling Center	77%	23%
Sexual Offense Services of the Family Justice Center (S-O-S) Rape Crisis Center	34%	66%
Local emergency rooms	70%	30%
Local police	88%	12%

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. The top three selected responses were University Counseling Center, Online Resources, and Residence Hall Rector or staff. In previous years Notre Dame Police Department was one of the top three choices along with UCC and Residence Hall Rector or staff. Compared to the 2020 survey, more students note that they utilize the University’s online resources for information and support, a 9% increase; readers will see this trend across the board as they look through the rest of the most recent survey results.

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

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 5420
University Counseling Center	57%
Online resources (Titleix.nd.edu, SpeakUp)	54%
Residence Hall Rector or staff	48%
University Health Services	47%
Notre Dame Security Police	45%
Another student or student group	35%
Academic advisor, faculty member, or TA	20%
Office of Student Affairs	19%
Office of Community Standards	17%
Campus Ministry or other religious advisors	16%
Gender Relations Center	16%
Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson (faculty or staff appointed to provide information or assistance)	12%
Office of Institutional Equity	7%
Department Administrator	7%
Other Staff Member	6%
Other (please specify):	1%
None of the above	7%

Table 22: Likelihood of Using At Least One University Resources for Information and Support

	Yes	No	Valid N
All	97%	3%	5420
Male	97%	3%	2824
Female	97%	3%	2596
Undergraduates	97%	3%	3813
Post-baccalaureates	95%	5%	1607

Table 23: Likelihood of Using Non-University, Off-Campus Resources for Information and Support

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 4654
Parent /Guardian/ Relative /Friend	84%
Local law enforcement	49%
Health care provider or rape crisis center not affiliated with ND	43%
A priest, minister or other religious advisor not affiliated with ND	15%
Other (please specify):	1%
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 = 5364
Notre Dame Security Police	58%
Residence Hall Rector or staff	47%
Online reporting tool (Titleix.nd.edu, SpeakUp)	44%
Local law enforcement	31%
Office of Community Standards	20%
Office of Student Affairs	20%
Academic advisor, faculty member, or TA	16%
Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson (faculty or staff)	14%
Gender Relations Center	11%
Office of Institutional Equity	8%
Campus Ministry lay staff	7%
Department Administrator	6%
Other Staff Member	5%
Other (please specify):	1%
None of the above	5%

Table 25: At least one University reporting source selected

	Yes	No
All	91%	9%
Male	90%	10%
Female	92%	8%
Undergraduates	92%	8%
Post-baccalaureates	88%	12%

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	74%	26%
Male	78%	22%
Female	70%	30%
Undergraduates	73%	27%
Post-baccalaureates	76%	24%

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	19%	34%	24%	24%
Other sexual misconduct	21%	35%	22%	21%
Dating or domestic violence	15%	32%	26%	26%
Stalking	16%	32%	26%	26%
Other conduct that creates a sexually hostile environment	21%	32%	24%	24%

Student comments echoed those of previous years, calling for further transparency regarding University response to incidents. Across the board, there was an increase in students who noted responses were “not effective at all” (2-9% increases) and there was a decrease in students who noted it as “very effective” (5-9% decreases).

The following table provides information about student participation in activities related to sexual harassment prevention and education at Notre Dame. The GreeNDot violence prevention program was noted frequently in students’ comments as an effective effort at Notre Dame. It is important to note that, while orientation was noted to be one of the top presenters of prevention and education activities, less students noted that they participated in them (81% for First Year Orientation in 2020 and 83% for Graduate Orientation); one can see that this decrease was significant specifically for the graduate student population. Conversely, an

increase in proportion of participation was noted for programming outside of orientation. This is interesting since both types of orientations do indeed cover Title IX policies and GreeNDot, but potentially more focus should be turned to those post-orientation trainings. It seems many students, due to information overload at orientation, do not recognize that they participated in that education during their orientation series.

Table 28: Participation in Prevention and Education Activities

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 4794
Moreau First Year Experience*	74%
First Year Orientation/Welcome Weekend programming**	83%
Graduate/Professional student orientation program***	70%
Bystander intervention training (greeNDot)	26%
Residence hall or graduate residence-based program on the issues of gender relations or sexual violence	22%
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)	9%
Student employment training	9%
A lecture on campus that addressed the issues of sexual violence	8%
An academic course that addressed the issues of sexual violence	6%
Student group or initiative devoted to issues of gender violence (e.g., Men Against Violence, Fire Starters, Loyal Daughters and Sons, One is Too Many, It's On Us)	5%
Hall staff training	4%
Transfer Student orientation program****	4%
Student-athlete program/ training on sexual assault	3%
Training/educational program hosted by an off-campus entity	3%
Other program (please specify):	2%
None of the above	12%

*Only first year student responses included as the program's target audience is first year students
 **Only first year student responses included
 ***Only post-baccalaureate responses included
 ****Only undergraduate responses included as undergraduate transfer students are the the 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	9%	34%	38%	20%

Male	5%	25%	43%	28%
Female	13%	44%	33%	11%
Undergraduates	10%	38%	37%	15%
Post-baccalaureates	5%	23%	41%	31%

A new question was added to this iteration of the Campus Climate Survey which asked participants to rate the importance of programming and education surrounding the various topics of sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence. Overall, a majority of survey-takers agreed that such programming was important, either somewhat or very.

Table 30: Importance of Education & Programming Topics for Students to Participate In

	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important
Sexual assault	3%	18%	78%
Other sexual misconduct	4%	21%	75%
Dating or domestic violence	4%	21%	75%
Stalking	5%	26%	69%
Title IX Process	5%	23%	72%
Consent	4%	13%	83%

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Student’s 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 demonstrates concerns that appear relatively similar compared to students’ personal experiences reported in 2020. To start with, as in the past survey administrations, students were first asked about observations and experiences with sexual harassment, including things like sexist remarks or explicit remarks on sexual behavior when uninvited or unwanted. The data indicated sexist remarks about women (55%), men (36%), and individual body or appearance (46%) are prevalent instances of sexual harassment in social situations in our community.

Table 31: 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	None of the above
Made sexist remarks or jokes about women	All	33%	23%	55%	21%	5%
	Male	41%	13%	48%	16%	7%
	Female	26%	34%	62%	27%	3%
	Undergraduates	24%	25%	65%	25%	5%
	Post-baccalaureates	56%	18%	32%	13%	4%
Made sexist remarks or jokes about men	All	54%	10%	36%	11%	6%
	Male	48%	12%	40%	14%	8%
	Female	60%	9%	32%	8%	4%
	Undergraduates	46%	11%	43%	13%	6%
	Post-baccalaureates	71%	8%	20%	7%	5%
Made inappropriate comments about your or someone else's body, appearance, or attractiveness	All	44%	12%	46%	17%	6%
	Male	49%	9%	40%	14%	7%
	Female	37%	15%	53%	20%	4%
	Undergraduates	34%	13%	56%	20%	6%
	Post-baccalaureates	66%	9%	24%	10%	5%
Said crude or gross sexual things to you, or tried to get you	All	69%	4%	23%	8%	6%
	Male	72%	3%	19%	6%	8%
	Female	65%	5%	29%	10%	4%
	Undergraduates	63%	4%	29%	10%	6%

to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to	Post-baccalaureates	82%	3%	11%	5%	5%
E-mailed, texted, or instant messaged offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures to you	All	81%	2%	11%	5%	6%
	Male	80%	2%	11%	4%	8%
	Female	83%	2%	11%	6%	4%
	Undergraduates	78%	2%	14%	6%	6%
	Post-baccalaureates	89%	2%	4%	2%	5%
Told you about their sexual experiences when you did not want to hear them	All	71%	3%	21%	6%	5%
	Male	72%	2%	19%	5%	7%
	Female	70%	4%	24%	6%	3%
	Undergraduates	66%	4%	26%	7%	6%
	Post-baccalaureates	83%	3%	11%	3%	5%
Repeatedly asked you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no	All	84%	2%	9%	3%	6%
	Male	87%	1%	4%	1%	8%
	Female	80%	3%	14%	5%	3%
	Undergraduates	81%	2%	11%	4%	6%
	Post-baccalaureates	89%	2%	4%	2%	5%
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	90%	1%	3%	1%	6%
	Male	90%	0%	2%	1%	8%
	Female	91%	1%	5%	2%	4%
	Undergraduates	89%	1%	4%	2%	6%
	Post-baccalaureates	94%	1%	1%	1%	5%
Suggested or implied that women don't have to meet the same intellectual standards that men do in order to get into Notre Dame	All	70%	14%	19%	10%	6%
	Male	80%	5%	10%	5%	8%
	Female	60%	24%	29%	17%	3%
	Undergraduates	66%	17%	23%	12%	6%
	Post-baccalaureates	81%	7%	11%	6%	5%

The survey then asked about specific incidences of sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence, starting 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, including relationship with the person who sexually assaulted them, resources they sought, and barriers to seeking resources. A deeply troubling 6% 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. Of those that did experience non-consensual sexual intercourse, 35% of them experienced it in the last 12 months with 57% of the incidents occurring on Notre Dame's campus.

Table 32: 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	4%	92%	2%	2%	4720
Male	1%	95%	2%	2%	2442
Female	6%	89%	3%	2%	2278
Undergraduates	5%	90%	3%	3%	3284
Post-baccalaureates	2%	96%	1%	1%	1436

Table 33: Timing with 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	35%	61%	1%	4%	171
Male	43%	54%	0%	4%	28
Female	33%	62%	1%	3%	143
Undergraduates	34%	61%	1%	3%	148
Post-baccalaureates	39%	57%	0%	4%	23

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

Table 34: Location of Experience with Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse 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	All	57%	171
	Male	61%	28
	Female	57%	143
	Undergraduates	63%	148
	Post-baccalaureates	22%	23
On the Notre Dame campus, not in a residential building	All	6%	171
	Male	0%	28
	Female	7%	143
	Undergraduates	7%	148
	Post-baccalaureates	0%	23
Off campus, in an off-campus student residence (including Overlook at Notre Dame)	All	19%	171
	Male	11%	28
	Female	20%	143
	Undergraduates	16%	148
	Post-baccalaureates	35%	23
Off campus, in a non-residential building	All	12%	171
	Male	14%	28
	Female	12%	143
	Undergraduates	11%	148
	Post-baccalaureates	17%	23
While participating in a Notre Dame affiliated study abroad program	All	2%	171
	Male	0%	28
	Female	3%	143
	Undergraduates	3%	148
	Post-baccalaureates	0%	23
While participating in a study abroad program not affiliated with Notre Dame	All	0%	171
	Male	0%	28
	Female	0%	143
	Undergraduates	0%	148
	Post-baccalaureates	0%	23
Off campus, in other settings, please specify	All	6%	171
	Male	14%	28

	Female	5%	143
	Undergraduates	6%	148
	Post-baccalaureates	9%	23

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

Table 35: Factors Involved in Incident of Sexual Assault

<i>Did the incident(s) involve any of the following?</i>		Yes	No	Not Sure	Valid N
The other person threatening to use physical force against you, or using coercion or intimidation	All	30%	55%	14%	166
	Male	18%	68%	14%	28
	Female	33%	53%	14%	138
	Undergraduates	27%	58%	15%	143
	Post-baccalaureates	48%	39%	13%	23
The other person using physical force against you	All	35%	55%	10%	169
	Male	43%	54%	4%	28
	Female	33%	55%	11%	141
	Undergraduates	34%	55%	10%	146
	Post-baccalaureates	39%	52%	9%	23
You being given a drug without your knowledge or consent	All	7%	81%	12%	164
	Male	14%	75%	11%	28
	Female	5%	82%	13%	136
	Undergraduates	7%	82%	11%	141
	Post-baccalaureates	4%	78%	17%	23

Table 36: 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	52%	38%	6%	4%	171
Male	61%	25%	14%	0%	28
Female	50%	41%	4%	4%	143
Undergraduates	52%	39%	6%	3%	148
Post-baccalaureates	52%	35%	4%	9%	23

Table 37: 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? <i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>		Percent Selected	Out of N Participants
Unknown to you	All	10%	171
	Male	21%	28
	Female	8%	143

	Undergraduates	9%	148
	Post-baccalaureates	17%	23
Met on the day of incident	All	29%	171
	Male	29%	28
	Female	29%	143
	Undergraduates	30%	148
	Post-baccalaureates	26%	23
Met on various occasions prior to incident	All	25%	171
	Male	21%	28
	Female	26%	143
	Undergraduates	26%	148
	Post-baccalaureates	22%	23
Well known prior to incident	All	44%	171
	Male	46%	28
	Female	44%	143
	Undergraduates	45%	148
	Post-baccalaureates	39%	23
Prefer not to answer	All	1%	171
	Male	0%	28
	Female	1%	143
	Undergraduates	1%	148
	Post-baccalaureates	4%	23

Table 38: 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	31%	69%	171
Male	21%	79%	28
Female	33%	67%	143
Undergraduates	31%	69%	148
Post-baccalaureates	30%	70%	23

Compared to 2020, there were significant increases in students who sought support from confidential resources after experiencing their sexual assault. Overall, there was a 13% increase in students who noted that they sought support; female victims sought support 14% more than in 2020 and undergraduates also did so 14% more often. However, graduate students only saw a 7% increase in support seeking from the last iteration of the survey.

Table 39: Use of Specific Confidential Resources After Experiencing Sexual Assault*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 53
University Counseling Center	83%

Health care provider or rape crisis center not affiliated with Notre Dame	21%
University Health Services	9%
Campus Ministry Professed Religious	6%
Other (please specify):	6%
Other Professed Religious	0%
None of the above	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 40: Reported Sexual Assault to University

Did you report the incident to the University?	Yes	No	Valid N
All	13%	87%	171
Male	14%	86%	28
Female	13%	87%	143
Undergraduates	14%	86%	148
Post-baccalaureates	13%	87%	23

Like seeking support, this iteration of the climate survey saw an increase in overall students reporting their assault to the University from 6% in 2020 reporting to 13% in 2023 for undergraduate students and 9% to 13% for graduate students.

Table 41: Use of Specific Non-Confidential Reporting Resources After Experiencing Sexual Assault*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 23
Online reporting tool (Titleix.nd.edu, SpeakUp)	39%
Office of Institutional Equity	39%
Residence Hall Rector or staff	35%
Notre Dame Police Department	22%
Gender Relations Center	9%
Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson (faculty or staff appointed to provide information or assistance)	9%
Office of Community Standards	4%
Campus Ministry Lay Staff	4%
Academic advisor, faculty member, or TA	4%
Office of Student Affairs	0%
Department administrator	0%
Other staff member	0%
Other (please specify):	0%
None of the above	0%

Table 42 depicts the reasons that victims of assault may struggle to report their incident to the University or other resources. The first change from 2020 to note is that, despite reports from other questions noting a mistrust in the effectiveness of the reporting systems, the reason of “did not trust the University’s process” decreased by 13% since 2020 which implies that victims of sexual assault may not necessarily have the same mistrust that might be in the general population. This decrease is similar across the types of misconduct covered in this report.

Table 42: Barriers that Prevented Reporting for Student Experiencing Sexual Assault*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 148
Want to forget about it	69%
Blaming yourself for the incident	62%
Think that reporting wouldn't solve anything	60%
Did not want to go through the University process	57%
Not comfortable discussing the details of the incident	48%
Not sure if what happened constitutes an offense	46%
Concern that others would blame you	38%
Wouldn't want parents or relatives to find out	38%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	36%
Concern that others wouldn't believe you	34%
Did not trust the University's process	34%
Afraid that your reputation would be damaged	32%
Concern about confidentiality	32%
Fear of retaliation	26%
Wouldn't want friends to find out, or fear of losing group of friends	20%
Not sure whom to tell	20%
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies (parietals, underage drinking, etc.)	19%
Did not want to go through cross-examination as a complainant	16%
Other	10%
None of the above	1%

**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 increased from 10% in 2020 to 12% in 2023, with

the largest increase being females (from 16% in 2020 to 19% in 2023); reported incidents concerning male victims increased by 1% with 5% of males reporting they had personally experienced other forms of non-consensual sexual contact. This is opposite of the change seen between the 2018 and 2020 survey which saw decreases across the board for other non-consensual sexual contact.

Table 43: 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	12%	82%	3%	3%	4626
Male	5%	90%	2%	3%	2404
Female	19%	73%	4%	3%	2222
Undergraduates	15%	78%	4%	3%	3213
Post-baccalaureates	5%	91%	2%	2%	1413

Table 44: 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	61%	33%	4%	2%	548
Male	65%	30%	3%	2%	115
Female	61%	33%	4%	2%	433
Undergraduates	62%	32%	4%	2%	477
Post-baccalaureates	61%	37%	1%	1%	71

*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 45: 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	All	39%
	Male	36%
	Female	40%
	Undergraduates	42%
	Post-baccalaureates	14%
On the Notre Dame campus, not in a residential building	All	17%
	Male	13%

	Female	18%	427
	Undergraduates	16%	471
	Post-baccalaureates	23%	70
Off campus, in an off-campus student residence (including Overlook at Notre Dame)	All	21%	541
	Male	23%	114
	Female	21%	427
	Undergraduates	21%	471
	Post-baccalaureates	27%	70
Off campus, in a non-residential building	All	29%	541
	Male	30%	114
	Female	29%	427
	Undergraduates	29%	471
	Post-baccalaureates	31%	70
While participating in a Notre Dame affiliated study abroad program	All	7%	541
	Male	4%	114
	Female	7%	427
	Undergraduates	7%	471
	Post-baccalaureates	3%	70
While participating in a study abroad program not affiliated with Notre Dame	All	1%	541
	Male	0%	114
	Female	1%	427
	Undergraduates	1%	471
	Post-baccalaureates	1%	70
Off campus, in other settings, please specify	All	7%	541
	Male	4%	114
	Female	8%	427
	Undergraduates	7%	471
	Post-baccalaureates	6%	70

**Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual contact in the last 12 months were asked to respond to this question.*

Table 46: 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	9%	89%	3%	527
	Male	3%	95%	3%	111
	Female	10%	87%	3%	416
	Undergraduates	9%	89%	3%	459
	Post-baccalaureates	7%	90%	3%	68
The other person using physical force against you	All	21%	76%	3%	526
	Male	16%	81%	3%	111

	Female	23%	74%	3%	415
	Undergraduates	21%	76%	3%	458
	Post-baccalaureates	22%	75%	3%	68
Your being given a drug without your knowledge or consent	All	3%	93%	4%	522
	Male	3%	96%	1%	110
	Female	3%	93%	5%	412
	Undergraduates	2%	94%	4%	454
	Post-baccalaureates	7%	93%	0%	68

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

Table 47: 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	18%	76%	3%	3%	530
Male	19%	74%	3%	5%	111
Female	17%	76%	3%	3%	419
Undergraduates	17%	76%	3%	3%	461
Post-baccalaureates	20%	74%	3%	3%	69

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

Table 48: Relationship with Person Who Initiated Non-Consensual Sexual 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? [*]		Percent Selected	Out of N Participants
Unknown to you	All	32%	541
	Male	27%	114
	Female	33%	427
	Undergraduates	35%	471
	Post-baccalaureates	16%	70
Met on the day of the incident	All	29%	541
	Male	30%	114
	Female	28%	427
	Undergraduates	30%	471
	Post-baccalaureates	20%	70
Met on various occasions prior to incident	All	22%	541
	Male	18%	114
	Female	23%	427

	Undergraduates	21%	471
	Post-baccalaureates	29%	70
Well known to you prior to incident	All	26%	541
	Male	30%	114
	Female	26%	427
	Undergraduates	24%	471
	Post-baccalaureates	41%	70
Prefer not to answer	All	4%	541
	Male	5%	114
	Female	3%	427
	Undergraduates	4%	471
	Post-baccalaureates	3%	70

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

Table 49: 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	8%	92%	530
Male	7%	93%	114
Female	8%	92%	420
Undergraduates	7%	93%	461
Post-baccalaureates	12%	88%	69

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

Table 50: Use of Specific Confidential Resources After Experiencing Non-Consensual Sexual Contact*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 40
University Counseling Center	58%
Other (please specify):	20%
Health care provider or rape crisis center not affiliated with Notre Dame	15%
Campus Ministry Professed Religious	5%
University Health Services	3%
Other Professed Religious	3%
None of the above	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 51: Reported Non-Consensual Sexual Contact to University

Did you report to the University?*	Yes	No	Valid N
All	4%	96%	538
Male	3%	97%	113
Female	4%	96%	425
Undergraduates	4%	96%	468
Post-baccalaureates	3%	97%	70

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

Table 52: 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
Online reporting tool (Titleix.nd.edu, SpeakUp)	63%
Office of Institutional Equity	37%
Residence Hall Rector or staff	32%
Notre Dame Police Department	21%
Academic advisor, faculty member or TA	21%
Office of Community Standards	16%
Other staff member	11%
Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson (faculty or staff appointed to provide information or assistance)	5%
Gender Relations Center	5%
Office of Student Affairs	0%
Campus Ministry Lay Staff	0%
Department administrator	0%
None of the above	5%

*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 53: Barriers that Prevented Reporting for Student Experiencing Non-Consensual Sexual Contact*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 517
Not sure if what happened constitutes an offense	48%
Think that reporting wouldn't solve anything	41%
Want to forget about it	40%
Did not want to go through the University process	33%
Did not trust the University's process	22%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	22%
Blaming yourself for the incident	18%
Not comfortable discussing the details of the incident	17%
Concern about confidentiality	17%

Wouldn't want parents or relatives to find out	15%
Other	14%
Concern that others would blame you	13%
Not sure whom to tell	13%
Concern that others wouldn't believe you	12%
Fear of retaliation	12%
Wouldn't want friends to find out, or fear of losing group of friends	10%
Did not want to go through cross-examination as a complainant	10%
Afraid that your reputation would be damaged	9%
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies (parietals, underage drinking, etc.)	8%
None of the above	4%

**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 increased from 11% in 2020 to 14% in 2023. Overall, 23% of female students and 5% of male students indicated they had experienced some form of non-consensual sexual intercourse or contact while a student at Notre Dame, which is a 5% increase in female students and 1% increase in male students in comparison to 2020.

Table 54: Experience of 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	14%	80%	4%	3%	4845
Male	5%	89%	3%	3%	2525
Female	23%	70%	4%	3%	2320
Undergraduates	17%	76%	4%	3%	3378
Post-baccalaureates	6%	90%	2%	2%	1467

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. 1% of all students (2% of female students and 1% of male students) reported they had experienced dating or domestic violence which is similar to the numbers seen in 2020.

Table 55: 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%	97%	1%	1%	4699
Male	1%	97%	1%	1%	2426
Female	2%	96%	1%	1%	2273
Undergraduates	1%	97%	1%	1%	3267
Post-baccalaureates	2%	96%	1%	1%	1432

Table 56: 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	47%	47%	4%	2%	53
Male	56%	25%	13%	6%	16
Female	43%	57%	0%	0%	37
Undergraduates	36%	57%	4%	4%	28
Post-baccalaureates	60%	36%	4%	0%	25

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

Table 57: 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	All	37%	54
	Male	38%	16
	Female	37%	38
	Undergraduates	68%	28
	Post-baccalaureates	4%	26
On the Notre Dame campus, not in a residential building	All	20%	54
	Male	19%	16
	Female	21%	38
	Undergraduates	25%	28
	Post-baccalaureates	15%	26
Off campus, in an off-campus student residence (including Overlook at Notre Dame)	All	26%	54
	Male	38%	16
	Female	21%	38
	Undergraduates	14%	28
	Post-baccalaureates	38%	26

Off campus, in a non-residential building	All	35%	54
	Male	31%	16
	Female	37%	38
	Undergraduates	25%	28
	Post-baccalaureates	46%	26
While participating in a Notre Dame affiliated study abroad program	All	2%	54
	Male	0%	16
	Female	3%	38
	Undergraduates	0%	28
	Post-baccalaureates	4%	26
While participating in a study abroad program not affiliated with Notre Dame	All	0%	54
	Male	0%	16
	Female	0%	38
	Undergraduates	0%	28
	Post-baccalaureates	0%	26
Off campus, in other settings, please specify:	All	2%	54
	Male	0%	16
	Female	3%	38
	Undergraduates	0%	28
	Post-baccalaureates	4%	26

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

Table 58: 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	43%	57%	53
Male	56%	44%	16
Female	38%	62%	37
Undergraduates	36%	64%	28
Post-baccalaureates	52%	48%	25

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

Table 59: Use of Specific Confidential Resources After Experiencing Dating or Domestic Violence*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 23
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University Counseling Center	70%
University Health Services	22%
Other Professed Religious	13%
Health care provider or rape crisis center not affiliated with Notre Dame	13%
Other (please specify):	13%
Campus Ministry Professed Religious	4%
None of the above	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.*

Students who experienced dating or domestic violence indicated the highest rates of reporting to the University (25%) compared to students who experienced stalking behavior (20%), non-consensual sexual intercourse (13%), or non-consensual sexual contact (4%). However, all of these showed an increase in reporting as compared to the 2020 survey, all significantly except non-consensual sexual contact.

Table 60: Reported Dating or Domestic Violence to University

Did you report the incident to the University?*	Yes	No	Valid N
All	25%	75%	53
Male	31%	69%	16
Female	22%	78%	37
Undergraduates	21%	79%	28
Post-baccalaureates	28%	72%	25

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

Table 61: Barriers that Prevented Reporting After Experience of Dating or Domestic Violence*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 40
Think that reporting wouldn't solve anything	48%
Not comfortable discussing the details of the incident	38%
Not sure whom to tell	35%
Fear of retaliation	35%
Want to forget about it	35%
Did not want to go through the University process	35%
Did not trust the University's process	35%
Concern about confidentiality	30%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	30%
Concern that others would blame you	28%
Blaming yourself for the incident	25%
Concern that others wouldn't believe you	25%

Wouldn't want parents or relatives to find out	23%
Afraid that your reputation would be damaged	23%
Not sure if what happened constitutes an offense	21%
Wouldn't want friends to find out, or fear of losing group of friends	18%
Did not want to go through cross-examination as a complainant	15%
Other	10%
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies (parietals, underage drinking, etc.)	8%
None of the above	3%

**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. Reflective of 2020, 3% of students reported experiencing stalking behaviors (5% of female students and 2% of male students).

Table 62: 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%	92%	3%	1%	4692
Male	2%	95%	2%	1%	2425
Female	5%	90%	3%	2%	2267
Undergraduates	4%	92%	3%	1%	3261
Post-baccalaureates	2%	93%	3%	2%	1431

Table 63: 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	59%	36%	3%	2%	157
Male	57%	38%	5%	0%	37
Female	59%	36%	3%	3%	120
Undergraduates	60%	35%	2%	2%	124
Post-baccalaureates	52%	42%	6%	0%	33

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

Table 64: Location of Experience with Stalking Behavior At Any Time*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>		Percentage of Location Selected	Out of N Participants
On the Notre Dame campus, in a residential building	All	36%	155
	Male	51%	37
	Female	31%	118
	Undergraduates	39%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	24%	33
On the Notre Dame campus, not in a residential building	All	51%	155
	Male	43%	37
	Female	53%	118
	Undergraduates	50%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	55%	33
Off campus, in an off-campus student residence (including Overlook at Notre Dame)	All	9%	155
	Male	14%	37
	Female	8%	118
	Undergraduates	6%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	21%	33
Off campus, in a non-residential building	All	13%	155
	Male	5%	37
	Female	15%	118
	Undergraduates	11%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	18%	33
While participating in a Notre Dame affiliated study abroad program	All	3%	155
	Male	3%	37
	Female	3%	118
	Undergraduates	3%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	0%	33
While participating in a study abroad program not affiliated with Notre Dame	All	0%	155
	Male	0%	37
	Female	0%	118
	Undergraduates	0%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	0%	33
	All	3%	155

Off campus, in other settings, please specify:	Male	3%	37
	Female	3%	118
	Undergraduates	2%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	3%	33
Online (e.g., via social media, emails)	All	46%	155
	Male	41%	37
	Female	48%	118
	Undergraduates	48%	122
By phone (e.g., calls, texting)	Post-baccalaureates	39%	33
	All	45%	155
	Male	35%	37
	Female	48%	118
Other, please specify:	Undergraduates	49%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	30%	33
	All	1%	155
	Male	3%	37
	Female	0%	118
	Undergraduates	1%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	0%	33

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

Table 65: Relationship with Stalker When Incidents Started

When the stalking incidents started, which of the following described your relationship with the stalker?*		Percent Selected	Out of N Participants
Unknown to you	All	17%	155
	Male	14%	37
	Female	18%	118
	Undergraduates	17%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	15%	33
Met on various occasions prior to stalking	All	43%	155
	Male	49%	37
	Female	42%	118
	Undergraduates	44%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	39%	33
	All	40%	155

Well known to you prior to stalking	Male	41%	37
	Female	40%	118
	Undergraduates	38%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	48%	33
Prefer not to answer	All	4%	155
	Male	3%	37
	Female	4%	118
	Undergraduates	5%	122
	Post-baccalaureates	0%	33

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

Table 66: Sought Support from a Confidential Resource After Experience with Stalking Behavior

Did you seek support from a confidential resource (health care providers, priests)?*	Yes	No	Valid N
All	22%	78%	155
Male	25%	75%	37
Female	21%	79%	118
Undergraduates	19%	81%	122
Post-baccalaureates	33%	66%	33

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

Table 67: Use of Specific Confidential Resources After Experience with Stalking Behavior

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 34
University Counseling Center	65%
Other (please specify):	38%
University Health Services	15%
Campus Ministry Professed Religious	9%
Other Professed Religious	6%
Health care provider or rape crisis center not affiliated with Notre Dame	6%
None of the above	3%

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

Table 68: Reported Stalking Behavior to University

Did you report the incident to the University?*	Yes	No	Valid N
All	20%	80%	154

Male	36%	64%	36
Female	15%	85%	118
Undergraduates	20%	80%	121
Post-baccalaureates	21%	79%	33

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

Table 69: Use of Specific Non-Confidential Reporting Resources After Experience with Stalking Behavior*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 31
Residence Hall Rector or staff	45%
Online reporting tool (Titleix.nd.edu, SpeakUp)	32%
Notre Dame Police Department	29%
Office of Institutional Equity	29%
Office of Community Standards	16%
Academic advisor, faculty member, or TA	10%
Department administrator	6%
Other staff member	6%
Office of Student Affairs	3%
Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson (faculty or staff appointed to provide information or assistance)	3%
Campus Ministry Lay Staff	0%
Other (please specify):	0%
Gender Relations Center	0%
None of the above	0%

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

Table 70: Barriers that Prevented Reporting for Student Experience with Stalking Behavior*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N = 123
Think that reporting wouldn't solve anything	46%
Not sure if what happened constitutes an offense	45%
Did not want to go through the University process	39%
Want to forget about it	33%
Did not trust the University's process	24%
Not sure whom to tell	23%
Fear of retaliation	22%
Concern about confidentiality	21%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	19%

Concern that others wouldn't believe you	16%
Blaming yourself for the incident	13%
Not comfortable discussing the details of the incident	13%
Afraid that your reputation would be damaged	11%
Concern that others would blame you	8%
Wouldn't want parents or relatives to find out	7%
Did not want to go through cross-examination as a complainant	7%
Other	7%
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies (parietals, underage drinking, etc.)	3%
Wouldn't want friends to find out, or fear of losing group of friends	3%
None of the above	3%

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

Students cited several reasons they chose not to report an incident to the University. Like 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 like 2020 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.

Table 71: Involvement in a University investigation or administrative hearing 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	1.2%	0.4%	2.1%	94.1%	2.2%	4671

Male	0.8%	0.6%	2.3%	93.7%	2.5%	2417
Female	1.6%	0.1%	2.0%	94.5%	1.8%	2254
Undergraduates	1.4%	0.3%	2.2%	94.2%	1.9%	3241
Post-baccalaureates	0.8%	0.5%	2.0%	93.9%	2.8%	1430

Table 72: Did the University process include any of the following?*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply</i>	N = 74
None of the above	41%
Administrative resolution process	28%
Alternative resolution process	26%
Prefer not to answer	8%

*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 73: Actions Taken in Response to the Complaint*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply</i>	N = 74
'No contact' order issued	59%
Referral to counseling	30%
Assigned an advisor	26%
Referral to the Office of Community Standards	19%
Assigned a Care & Wellness Consultant	18%
Other interim measures (please specify):	12%
Academic assistance	11%
Referral to medical assistance	5%
Housing modifications	5%
Change of course schedules	1%
None of the above	7%

*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. In previous surveys, responses regarding the administrative hearing process were in tables 73-80. These questions were dropped for the 2022-2023 survey because those questions were relevant to processes in place prior to August of 2017.

Table 74: Communication of Complainant Courses of Action

Did you receive written notice of the outcome of the administrative resolution, including the right to contest that recommendation through an Appeal?	Yes	No	Don't remember	Valid N
All	41%	36%	23%	73
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	41%	34%	25%	56
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	41%	41%	18%	17

The following tables are in reference to the Resolution processes related to students' personal experience with the policies and procedures for sexual harm adjudication. Only students who indicated they had been involved in a University resolution process were asked to respond to these questions.

Table 75: Satisfaction with Support Services for Administrative Resolution

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't Know or NA	Valid N
All	24%	5%	10%	24%	29%	10%	21
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	21%	5%	11%	26%	26%	11%	19
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	2

Table 76: Satisfaction with Support Services for Alternative Resolution

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't Know or NA	Valid N
All	16%	0%	11%	21%	26%	26%	19
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	17%	0%	17%	17%	33%	17%	12
Yes, as respondent	14%	0%	0%	29%	14%	43%	7

(student against whom a complaint was filed)							
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Table 77: Satisfaction with Impartiality of Administrative Resolution Process

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't Know or NA	Valid N
All	19%	10%	10%	14%	43%	5%	21
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	16%	11%	11%	16%	42%	5%	19
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	2

Table 78: Satisfaction with Impartiality of Alternative Resolution Process

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't Know or NA	Valid N
All	26%	11%	5%	16%	32%	11%	19
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	33%	8%	8%	17%	25%	8%	12
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	14%	14%	0%	14%	43%	14%	7

Table 79: Satisfaction with Timeliness of Administrative Resolution Process

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't Know or NA	Valid N
All	33%	10%	0%	14%	38%	5%	21

Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	32%	11%	0%	16%	37%	5%	19
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	2

Table 80: Satisfaction with Timeliness of Alternative Resolution Process

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't Know or NA	Valid N
All	26%	0%	11%	16%	42%	5%	19
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	25%	0%	8%	17%	42%	8%	12
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	29%	0%	14%	14%	43%	0%	7

Table 81: Satisfaction with Outcome of Administrative Resolution Process

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't Know or NA	Valid N
All	24%	14%	0%	5%	48%	10%	21
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	21%	16%	0%	5%	47%	11%	19
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	2

complaint was filed)							
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Table 82: Satisfaction with Outcome of Alternative Resolution Process

	Dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Don't Know or NA	Valid N
All	42%	0%	5%	11%	32%	11%	19
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	50%	0%	0%	17%	25%	8%	12
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	29%	0%	14%	0%	43%	14%	7

Table 83: Communication of Outcome of Administrative Resolution*

Did you receive a written notice of the recommended outcome of the Administrative Resolution?	Yes	No	Don't remember	Valid N
All	48%	24%	29%	21
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	53%	21%	26%	19
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	0%	50%	50%	2

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

COVID-19 EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT AND INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

During the Spring of 2020, the University shut down due to the COVID-19 pandemic which moved all coursework on campus and student life online. The following academic year, 2020-2021, saw the University reopening with various protocols to combat the COVID-19 pandemic on campus and throughout our community. As both of these periods of time were very unique in the ways that students interacted with and on campus, the 2022-2023 iteration of the campus climate survey introduced a section of questions surrounding sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence during this time period as well as how students viewed and accessed resources on campus.

First, students were asked if they had personally experienced any non-consensual sexual intercourse, other non-consensual sexual contact, dating or domestic violence, stalking, or any other conduct that may create sexually hostile environments. It should be noted that for this section all types of misconduct were looked at together in interest of not adding lengthening the survey.

Table 84: Personal Experiences During COVID-19 Pandemic

While a student at Notre Dame during the time periods noted above, did you personally experience any non-consensual sexual intercourse, other non-consensual sexual contact, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and/or other conduct that may create a sexually hostile environment? (Select all that apply.)	Valid N = 4605
Yes, during the COVID shutdowns (Spring 2020)	<1%
Yes, during the 2020-2021 Academic Year	2%
No	91%
Not Sure	4%
Prefer Not to Answer	3%

Overall, a majority of students did not report experiencing the various types of misconduct reviewed in this report during those two time periods. The following tables include questions that were only answered by the students who indicated that they had had some sort of experience during those times.

First, the report looked at where the incidents took place during these time periods. Readers should note that both physical locations and virtual ones were used for this question. Students were also asked how they knew the person responsible for the misconduct, various factors involved in the incident, as well as the reporter's ability to provide consent.

Table 85: Location of Incidents*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	N=109
On the Notre Dame campus, in a residential building (including Fischer Graduate Residences)	34%
On the Notre Dame campus, not in a residential building	27%
Off campus, in an off-campus student residence (including Overlook at Notre Dame)	23%
Online (e.g., via social media, emails)	16%
By phone (e.g., calls, texting)	15%
Off campus, in a non-residential building	11%
None of the above	6%
Off campus, in other settings, please specify:	5%
At my place of residence during the COVID shutdown	3%
Prefer not to answer	4%

While participating in a Notre Dame affiliated study abroad program	1%
Virtual Educational Space (e.g., class, meeting, office hours)	0%
While participating in a study abroad program not affiliated with Notre Dame	0%

**Students who indicated they had been personally experienced incidents during the stated time frame were asked to respond to this question.*

Table 86: Relationship with the Person Responsible for the Misconduct

At the time of the incident(s), which of the following describes your relationship with the person(s) responsible for the misconduct? (Select all that apply.)*	Valid N = 109
Well known to you prior to the incident	40%
Met on various occasions prior to incident	24%
Met on the day of incident	23%
Unknown to you	11%
Prefer Not to Answer	6%
None of the above	6%

**Students who indicated they had been personally experienced incidents during the stated time frame were asked to respond to this question.*

Table 87: Factors Involve in Incident

Did the incident(s) involve any of the following?*	Yes	No	Not Sure
The other person threatening to use physical force against you, or using coercion or intimidation	28%	66%	6%
The other person using physical force against you	24%	70%	6%
You being given a drug without your knowledge or consent	3%	86%	11%

*Students who indicated they had been personally experienced incidents during the stated time frame were asked to respond to this question.

Table 88: Inability to Provide Consent Due to Incapacitation

	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer
Were you unable to provide consent because you were asleep, or incapacitated as a result of drugs, alcohol, etc.?*	27%	64%	6%	3%

*Students who indicated they had been personally experienced incidents during the stated time frame were asked to respond to this question.

Survey-takers were then asked about the various resources that they utilized during this period of time, if they had experienced an incident. This was of particular interest during this time period due to the virtual nature of campus during the Spring/Summer 2020 semesters, but also the partial virtual nature of the 2020-2021 academic year and the somewhat stricter protocols put in place during that period due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 89: Sought Support from a Confidential Resource

Did you seek support from a confidential resource (e.g., health care providers, priests)?*	Yes	No
Did you seek support from a confidential resource (e.g., health care providers, priests)?	22%	78%

*Students who indicated they had been personally experienced incidents during the stated time frame were asked to respond to this question.

Table 90: Use of Specific Confidential Resources

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.*</i>	Valid N=22
University Counseling Center	68%
Health care provider or rape crisis center not affiliated with Notre Dame	27%
University Health Services	14%
Campus Ministry Professed Religious	5%
Other Professed Religious	9%
Other (please specify):	5%
None of the above	5%

*Students who indicated they had been personally experienced incidents during the stated time frame and sought support from a confidential resource were asked to respond to this question.

It should be noted that, due to a small sample of students who did use University resources during this time, sharing the breakdown of how many students used which resources is not included. However, overall, the resources most utilized during this time were very similar to what was observed of misconduct experiences outside of this time period. Additionally,

compared to reports of experiences outlined in the previous section the proportion of students who sought confidential, non-confidential, and reporting resources during this time period was fairly similar, although trending a bit more to the negative on seeking those out.

Table 91: Report of Incident(s) to the University

Did you report the incident to the University?*	Yes	No
All	10%	90%

*Students who indicated they had been personally experienced incidents during the stated time frame were asked to respond to this question.

Because of this negative skew, barriers to reporting were of particular interest in this section of the report. Please note that the following COVID-19 reasons were added to this section: “Did not think that on-campus resources were available during the COVID-19 shutdown” and “Afraid to get in trouble or stigmatized for violations of COVID health protocols.” Generally, the answers shown in Table XX show a similar pattern to what is seen through this report. Of the two COVID choices added, only one rose close to a level of relevance with 23% of respondents worrying that report would expose them for violations of COVID protocol and, therefore, get them in trouble or stigmatized.

Table 92: Barriers that Prevented Reporting Incident(s) to the University*

<i>Students were asked to mark all that apply.</i>	Valid N=92
Not sure if what happened constitutes an offense	46%
Think that reporting wouldn't solve anything	45%
Want to forget about it	44%
Did not trust the University's process	42%

Did not want to go through the University process	42%
Not comfortable discussing the details of the incident	30%
Blaming yourself for the incident	28%
Fear of retaliation	27%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	25%
Afraid that your reputation would be damaged	25%
Afraid to get in trouble or stigmatized for violations of COVID health protocols	24%
Not sure whom to tell	23%
Concern about confidentiality	23%
Concern that others would blame you	22%
Concern that others wouldn't believe you	21%
Wouldn't want parents or relatives to find out	21%
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies (parietals, underage drinking, etc.)	18%
Did not want to go through cross-examination as a complainant	17%

Wouldn't want friends to find out, or fear of losing group of friends	15%
None of the above	4%
Did not think that on-campus resources were available during the COVID-19 shutdown	2%

**Students who indicated they had been personally experienced incidents during the stated time frame and did not report to the University 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 assault, sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, and stalking. 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 Title IX Coordinator (equity@nd.edu) or consider getting involved in initiatives on campus.