

University of Notre Dame

2015 Sexual Conduct and Campus Climate Questionnaire Report

INTRODUCTION

Notre Dame is committed to eliminating sexual harassment and sexual violence. In Fall 2012, the University of Notre Dame conducted its first campus climate questionnaire. The 2015 Sexual Conduct and Campus Climate Questionnaire was designed with the purpose of assessing the knowledge, perceptions, and experience of Notre Dame students in relation to sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. The 2015 instrument incorporated much of the 2012 instrument with additional questions related to new policies implemented since the initial questionnaire, as well as the addition of questions about campus climate and students' personal experience with sexual misconduct. The Office of Strategic Planning & Institutional Research administered the questionnaire between January 26, 2015 and February 16, 2015.

All degree-seeking undergraduate and post baccalaureate students (11,988) who were currently enrolled (on-campus or through a study abroad program) were invited to participate in the questionnaire with a 38% response rate overall.

TABLE 1: University of Notre Dame Student and Response Demographics

		Invited	Submitted Survey	Submitted Response Rate	Started Survey	Completed At least 1 Substantive Question Response rate
All Students		11,988	4,516	38%	5641	47%
Level	Undergraduate	8,378	3,152	38%	3955	47%
	Post Baccalaureate	3,610	1,364	38%	1686	47%
Gender	Male	6,556	2,173	33%	2771	42%
	Female	5,418	2,334	43%	2861	53%
Level Detail	Freshman	2,016	914	45%	1142	57%
	Sophomore	2,128	751	35%	981	46%
	Junior	2,103	709	34%	879	42%
	Senior/5th Year	2,131	777	36%	952	45%
	Graduate Business	833	317	38%	383	46%
	Law	587	181	31%	234	40%
	Graduate School and Graduate Architecture	2190	866	40%	1045	48%

The possibility of non-response bias exists as students self-selected to participate in the questionnaire. However, the patterns of response and non-response, when examined by student level, gender and residence status, are very similar to patterns seen repeatedly 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.

STUDENT PERSPECTIVES AND KNOWLEDGE

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

- 98% of students agreed (95%) or somewhat agreed (3%) that it is important for students to understand what constitutes sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and sexual assault.
- 96% of students agreed (65%) or somewhat agreed (31%) that they would be able to recognize a situation that has potential for sexual assault.
- 76% of students agreed (42%) or somewhat agreed (34%) that they knew how to report incidents of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and sexual assault to University administration.
- 77% of students agreed (46%) or somewhat agreed (31%) that they had enough information to help a Notre Dame student who has been sexually assaulted or harassed to find appropriate resources.

TABLE 2: Perspective on Importance of Understanding Topic*

		2012	2015
It is important for Notre Dame Students to understand what constitutes sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and sexual assault.	Agree	93%	95%
	Somewhat Agree	5%	3%
	Neutral	2%	1%
	Somewhat Disagree	0%	0%
	Disagree	0%	0%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

TABLE 3: Recognition of Behavior*

		2012	2015
I would be able to recognize a situation that has potential for sexual assault.	Agree	57%	65%
	Somewhat Agree	35%	31%
	Neutral	5%	3%
	Somewhat Disagree	2%	1%
	Disagree	1%	0%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

TABLE 4: General Knowledge of Reporting and Assistance Options*

		2012	2015
I know how to report incidents of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and sexual assault to the University Administration.	Agree	41%	42%
	Somewhat Agree	35%	34%
	Neutral	10%	10%
	Somewhat Disagree	9%	10%
	Disagree	5%	3%
I have enough information to be able to help a Notre Dame student who has been sexually assaulted or harassed to find appropriate resources.	Agree	42%	46%
	Somewhat Agree	32%	31%
	Neutral	11%	11%
	Somewhat Disagree	10%	9%
	Disagree	4%	3%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

Students commented that they were aware that resources and support exist, but would need to look up the specific information when needed. Although students couldn't remember specific resources, they recalled seeing posters on campus and knew they could search for the necessary information quickly on the internet. Students suggested additional signage for reference during an emergency and a well-advertised hotline or application for mobile devices.

COURSES OF ACTION

The following table provides information about student knowledge of available courses of action that are available to victims of sexual assault perpetrated by a Notre Dame student. Students were asked to mark all courses of action that are available to victims of sexual assault perpetrated by a Notre Dame student.

TABLE 5: Knowledge of Available Courses of Action*

Students were asked to mark all that apply.

	2012	2015
Pursue resolution through the University's conduct process	2%	2%
File a criminal complaint with law enforcement	2%	2%
Pursue a criminal complaint and the University conduct process simultaneously	8%	6%
Marked 2	8%	8%
Marked all 3	79%	81%

**As students were asked to mark all that apply, sums may not equal 100%.*

89 percent of the students accurately responded that all three courses of action are available to victims of sexual assault perpetrated by a Notre Dame student.

The following table provides information about the students' familiarity with specific policies and procedures related to sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, as well as the policy on responsible use of information technology and policies related to sex-based cyber harassment.

TABLE 6: Familiarity with University Policies and Procedures*

		2012	2015
Sexual Harassment Policy and Grievance Procedures	Very Familiar	14%	18%
	Moderately	40%	43%
	Somewhat	28%	26%
	Not at all	18%	14%
Sexual Misconduct and Sexual Assault Policy	Very Familiar	18%	21%
	Moderately	44%	47%
	Somewhat	26%	23%
	Not at all	13%	10%
Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Policy**	Very Familiar	N/A	18%
	Moderately	N/A	40%
	Somewhat	N/A	25%
	Not at all	N/A	18%
Policy on Responsible Use of Information Technologies	Very Familiar	17%	20%
	Moderately	39%	39%
	Somewhat	27%	25%
	Not at all	17%	16%
Policies related to sex-based cyber harassment	Very Familiar	10%	14%
	Moderately	31%	35%
	Somewhat	26%	26%
	Not at all	32%	25%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

***The Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Policy went into effect 2014 Fall Semester therefore familiarity was not assessed during the 2012 Campus Climate Questionnaire.*

Student level of familiarity with specific University policies and procedures increased from the 2012 to 2015 Campus Climate Questionnaire.

- 91% of students were at least somewhat familiar with the Sexual Misconduct and Sexual Assault Policy compared to 88% in 2012.
- 87% of students were at least somewhat familiar with the Sexual Harassment Policy and Grievance Procedures compared to 82% in 2012.
- 83% of students were at least somewhat familiar with the Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Policy, which was introduced for the 2014-2015 academic year.
- 84% of students were at least somewhat familiar with the Policy on Responsible Use of Information Technologies compared to 83% in 2012.
- 75% of students were at least somewhat familiar with Policies related to sex-based cyber harassment compared to 69% in 2012.

Students commented that the policy book is too long, suggesting an abbreviated version or a shortening of the policies. As expected, many students were not as familiar with policies implemented during the 2014-2015 academic year (e.g. cyber-harassment, stalking, domestic and dating violence.) Students suggested including sexual assault information in the first year experience course.

The following table provides information about student perceptions of the clarity of University policies and effectiveness of University response related to sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

TABLE 7: Clarity of University Policies and Effectiveness of University Response

		2012	2015
Notre Dame’s policies regarding sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and sexual assault are clear.	Agree	41%	43%
	Somewhat agree	27%	30%
	Neutral	10%	19%
	Somewhat Disagree	4%	6%
	Disagree	2%	2%
	Don’t Know**	15%	N/A
Notre Dame’s policies regarding dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are clear.*	Agree	N/A	39%
	Somewhat agree	N/A	29%
	Neutral	N/A	22%
	Somewhat Disagree	N/A	6%
	Disagree	N/A	3%
When incidents of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and sexual assault are reported to Notre Dame administration, the University responds effectively.	Agree	35%	32%
	Somewhat agree	22%	26%
	Neutral	10%	27%
	Somewhat Disagree	7%	9%
	Disagree	6%	6%
	Don’t Know**	20%	N/A

**The Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Policy went into effect 2014 Fall Semester therefore clarity was not assessed during the 2012 Campus Climate Questionnaire.*

***The “Don’t Know” option was not included in the 2015 instrument.*

Students were asked questions about the clarity of University policies and perceived effectiveness of University response to reports.

- 73% of students agreed (43%) or somewhat agreed (30%) that the University’s policies regarding sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and sexual assault are clear compared to 68% in 2012.
- 68% of students agreed (39%) or somewhat agreed (29%) that the University’s policies regarding dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are clear. The Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Policy went into effect 2014 Fall Semester.
- 58% of students agreed (32%) and somewhat agreed (26%) that the University responds effectively to reports compared to 57% in 2012.

Student comments reflected a frustration and lack of trust in the University’s handling of sexual assault. Students believe that certain student groups are treated differently through the processes.

Students requested that the University be more transparent and disclose more to the student body. Students stated that the lack of transparency suggests that the university does not respond effectively – it appears to the general population that no action has been taken after they learn of an incident. Some students incorrectly believed that the prayer services and emails from administration are the only response to sexual assault.

CAMPUS CLIMATE

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

TABLE 8: Perception of Community Tolerance of Behavior*

		2012	2015
Sexual misconduct and sexual assault are not tolerated in the Notre Dame student community.	Agree	64%	62%
	Somewhat agree	19%	21%
	Neutral	5%	5%
	Somewhat Disagree	6%	6%
	Disagree	3%	2%
	Don't Know	4%	3%
Sexual Harassment is not tolerated in the Notre Dame student community.	Agree	58%	56%
	Somewhat agree	22%	23%
	Neutral	6%	7%
	Somewhat Disagree	7%	8%
	Disagree	3%	3%
	Don't Know	4%	4%
Sex-based cyber harassment (sending unwanted electronic communications of a sexual nature) is not tolerated in the Notre Dame student community.	Agree	53%	51%
	Somewhat agree	18%	21%
	Neutral	8%	10%
	Somewhat Disagree	3%	5%
	Disagree	2%	2%
	Don't Know	17%	11%
Dating violence and domestic violence are not tolerated in the Notre Dame student community.**	Agree	N/A	66%
	Somewhat agree	N/A	18%
	Neutral	N/A	6%
	Somewhat Disagree	N/A	3%
	Disagree	N/A	1%
	Don't Know	N/A	6%
Stalking is not tolerated in the Notre Dame student community.**	Agree	N/A	62%
	Somewhat agree	N/A	19%
	Neutral	N/A	7%
	Somewhat Disagree	N/A	2%
	Disagree	N/A	1%
	Don't Know	N/A	9%

*Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.

**The Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Policy went into effect 2014 Fall Semester therefore community tolerance was not assessed during the 2012 Campus Climate Questionnaire.

Student perception of tolerance of behavior within the Notre Dame student community was fairly consistent between the 2012 and 2015 Questionnaire.

- 83% of students agreed (62%) or somewhat agreed (21%) that sexual assault and sexual misconduct are not tolerated compared to 83% in 2012.
- 79% of students agreed (56%) or somewhat agreed (23%) that sexual harassment is not tolerated compared to 80% in 2012.
- 84% of students agreed (66%) or somewhat agreed (18%) that dating violence and domestic violence are not tolerated.

- 83% of students agreed (62%) and somewhat agreed (19%) that stalking is not tolerated.

Students reported a need for additional education about behavioral expectations regarding sexual misconduct, specifically citing non-consensual sexual contact in dance scenarios. Students reported that discussions about expectations need to occur more often throughout their Notre Dame experience, beyond the beginning of their first year.

Students commented that sexual harassment exists in various forms on campus. Students also cited the need to address incidents of cyber harassment on various social media applications.

Students commented that the single-sex dorm system and a perceived discrepancy in policy enforcement creates a gendered campus. Students commented that culture in male dorms discourages reporting by third parties.

TABLE 9: Campus Climate*

		Male	Female	All
Students at Notre Dame respect one another's personal space.	Agree	58%	46%	52%
	Somewhat Agree	33%	43%	38%
	Neutral	6%	7%	7%
	Somewhat Disagree	2%	3%	2%
	Disagree	1%	1%	1%
Most Notre Dame students would respect someone who did something to prevent a sexual assault.	Agree	74%	64%	69%
	Somewhat Agree	19%	25%	23%
	Neutral	5%	8%	6%
	Somewhat Disagree	1%	3%	2%
	Disagree	<1%	<1%	<1%
I am aware of strategies to intervene as an active bystander in a situation that has potential for sexual assault.	Agree	53%	48%	50%
	Somewhat Agree	30%	32%	31%
	Neutral	10%	10%	10%
	Somewhat Disagree	4%	8%	6%
	Disagree	2%	2%	2%
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.	Agree	71%	76%	73%
	Somewhat Agree	21%	18%	19%
	Neutral	6%	4%	5%
	Somewhat Disagree	2%	2%	2%
	Disagree	1%	1%	1%
I feel confident in my ability to judge if someone is too intoxicated to give consent to sexual activity.	Agree	69%	67%	68%
	Somewhat Agree	21%	22%	21%
	Neutral	7%	6%	6%
	Somewhat Disagree	3%	4%	4%
	Disagree	1%	1%	1%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

The table above provides information about student perspectives on campus climate at the University of Notre Dame. The questions were administered for the first time in the 2015 instrument.

- 90% of students agree (52%) or somewhat agree (38%) that students at Notre Dame respect one another's personal space.
- 92% of students agree (69%) or somewhat agree (23%) that most Notre Dame students would respect someone who did something to prevent sexual assault.
- 81% of students agree (50%) or somewhat agree (31%) that they are aware of strategies to intervene if a situation had the potential for sexual assault.
- 92% of students agree (73%) or somewhat agree (19%) that they trust their friends to watch out for them.
- 89% of students agree (68%) or somewhat agree (21%) that they feel confident in their ability to judge if someone is too intoxicated to give consent to sexual activity.

UNDERSTANDING OF CONSENT

The following table provides information about student understanding of a person’s capacity to give consent.

TABLE 10: Student Understanding of Capacity to Give Consent*

		2012	2015
Is a person considered capable of giving consent if they are under threat of physical violence, coercion, or intimidation?	Yes	2%	2%
	No	95%	97%
	Not Sure	2%	1%
Is a person considered capable of giving consent if they are incapacitated by alcohol or other substance(s)?	Yes	6%	3%
	No	88%	93%
	Not Sure	5%	4%
Is a person considered capable of giving consent if they are unconscious or asleep?	Yes	1%	1%
	No	97%	98%
	Not Sure	2%	1%
Is a person considered capable of giving consent if they are under threat of psychological coercion or intimidation?	Yes	3%	2%
	No	93%	96%
	Not Sure	4%	2%

*Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.

The following table provides information about student assumptions about behavior that assumes or infers consent.

TABLE 11: Assumptions of Consent*

<i>Can consent to participate in a sexual activity be assumed from any of the following:</i>		2012	2015
A current or previous dating or sexual relationship	Yes	11%	3%
	No	84%	94%
	Not Sure	6%	3%
A past consensual sexual interaction	Yes	5%	2%
	No	91%	95%
	Not Sure	4%	2%
Lack of Active Resistance	Yes	4%	2%
	No	91%	95%
	Not Sure	5%	3%
Silence	Yes	3%	2%
	No	91%	95%
	Not Sure	5%	3%
Agreement to a different form of sexual activity	Yes	5%	3%
	No	87%	92%
	Not Sure	8%	5%

*Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.

A vast majority of students accurately responded to questions regarding an individual’s capacity to give consent in specific scenarios in the 2015 questionnaire. Additionally, there was an increase in accuracy in responses to questions regarding assumptions of consent from the 2012 and 2015 assessments.

The following table provides information about student understanding of the role of intoxication in obtaining consent. The question was administered for the first time in the 2015 instrument.

TABLE 12: Intoxication and Obtaining Consent*

		Male	Female	All
Does a person's level of intoxication change their responsibility to obtain consent to sexual activity?	Yes	30%	30%	30%
	No	62%	64%	63%
	Not Sure	8%	7%	7%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

Students commented that the definitions of consent and incapacitation need to be clearer, citing that consent is especially unclear when both parties have been consuming alcohol, are in a relationship, or are already engaging in a different form of sexual activity. An opportunity exists for further education surrounding the role of alcohol in obtaining consent, as 30% of students incorrectly responded that a person's level of intoxication changes their responsibility to obtain consent to sexual activity.

RESOURCES AND REPORTING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

The table below indicates the resources students predicted they would use if they were seeking advice on reporting a case of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, and sexual harassment involving themselves or another Notre Dame student.

TABLE 13: Likelihood to Seek Advice from Resource *

		2012	2015			2012	2015
Notre Dame Security Police	Very Likely	51%	46%	Office of Community Standards	Very Likely	16%	15%
	Somewhat Likely	33%	34%		Somewhat Likely	30%	31%
	Not Likely	17%	21%		Not Likely	54%	55%
University Health Services	Very Likely	33%	36%	Deputy Title IX Coordinator	Very Likely	7%	19%
	Somewhat Likely	39%	39%		Somewhat Likely	19%	29%
	Not Likely	28%	26%		Not Likely	74%	52%
University Counseling Center	Very Likely	37%	43%	Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson	Very Likely	21%	30%
	Somewhat Likely	40%	38%		Somewhat Likely	33%	36%
	Not Likely	23%	18%		Not Likely	46%	35%
Residence Hall Rector	Very Likely	41%	42%	Academic advisor, dean, or other academic administrator**	Very Likely	N/A	11%
	Somewhat Likely	27%	27%		Somewhat Likely	N/A	21%
	Not Likely	32%	32%		Not Likely	N/A	67%
Resident Assistants (RAs) or Assistant Rectors	Very Likely	43%	43%	Faculty member or Teaching Assistant	Very Likely	N/A	11%
	Somewhat Likely	26%	27%		Somewhat Likely	N/A	24%
	Not Likely	31%	30%		Not Likely	N/A	64%
Campus Ministry	Very Likely	13%	16%	Another student/Friend	Very Likely	64%	67%
	Somewhat Likely	27%	27%		Somewhat Likely	24%	23%
	Not Likely	61%	57%		Not Likely	12%	10%
Office of Student Affairs	Very Likely	13%	13%	Parent/Guardian/Relative	Very Likely	50%	52%
	Somewhat Likely	29%	29%		Somewhat Likely	30%	29%
	Not Likely	58%	58%		Not Likely	20%	19%
Sports coaches or trainers***	Very Likely	N/A	6%	Local law enforcement	Very Likely	31%	32%
	Somewhat Likely	N/A	15%		Somewhat Likely	35%	35%
	Not Likely	N/A	78%		Not Likely	33%	33%
Your work supervisor**	Very Likely	N/A	8%	Health care provider or rape crisis center not affiliated with Notre Dame	Very Likely	25%	29%
	Somewhat Likely	N/A	17%		Somewhat Likely	34%	36%
	Not Likely	N/A	75%		Not Likely	41%	35%

*Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.

**Resource was added for the 2015 instrument. No information for 2012 available.

***Results include responses from students who were not student athletes. Resource was added for the 2015 instrument. No information for 2012 available.

Tables 14 and 15 are a result of analysis of the resources identified in Table 13. University Resource included: Notre Dame Security Police, University Health Services, University Counseling Center, Residence Hall Rector, Resident Assistants (RAs) or Assistant Rectors, Campus Ministry, Office of Student Affairs, Sports coaches or trainers, work supervisor, Office of Community Standards, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson, Academic advisor, dean, or other academic administrator, Faculty member or Teaching Assistant.

TABLE 14: Students Very Likely to Seek Advice on Reporting from At Least one University Resource

		Very Likely	Less than Very Likely
Survey Year	2012	83%	17%
	2015	84%	16%

TABLE 15: Students At Least Somewhat Likely to Seek Advice on Reporting from At Least one University Resource

		At least Somewhat Likely to seek advice from at least one University source	Not likely to seek advice from a University source
Survey Year	2012	97%	3%
	2015	98%	2%

Based on the analysis of the likelihood of seeking advice on reporting a case of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, and sexual harassment involving themselves or another Notre Dame student from University-based resources listed in Table 13, 84% of students marked at least one University-based resource as “Very Likely”, and 97% of students marked at least one University resource as “Somewhat likely”.

The top five resources that students predicted they were at least somewhat likely to seek advice from at the University included: the University Counseling Center (81%) Notre Dame Security Police (80%), University Health Services (75%), Resident Assistants/Assistant Rectors (70%), and Residence Hall Rector (69%).

Several students commented that they were not aware of all of the departments listed in the instrument, thus were not aware of how to utilize the resources. The Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson and Deputy Title IX Coordinator were cited specifically, though both positions saw an increase in likelihood to seek advice from 2012.

- Students reported an increased likelihood to seek advice from the Deputy Title IX Coordinator from 26% (at least somewhat likely) in 2012 to 48% (at least somewhat likely) in 2015.
- Students reported an increased likelihood to seek advice from the Sexual Harassment Ombudsperson from 54% (at least somewhat likely) in 2012 to 66% (at least somewhat likely) in 2015.

Students reported that they would likely seek advice on how to report from a source not directly affiliated with the University resources.

- 90% of students predicted that it was very likely (67%) or somewhat likely (23%) that they would seek advice from another student or friend.
- 81% of students predicted that it was very likely (52%) or somewhat likely (29%) that they would seek advice from a parent, guardian, or relative.

AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF CAMPUS AND LOCAL RESOURCES

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

TABLE 16: Awareness of Safety-Related Resources*

		2012	2015
Emergency phones on campus	Aware and know how to use	39%	36%
	Aware, but don't know how to use	46%	48%
	Not Aware	15%	16%
Student Night-Time Auxiliary Patrol (O'SNAP)/ Safewalk Service from Notre Dame Security Police	Aware and know how to use	50%	57%
	Aware, but don't know how to use	43%	36%
	Not Aware	8%	7%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

Students suggested increasing lighting around the lakes and campus generally, as well as increasing emergency phones/blue light stations on campus.

Multiple students reported concerns about the reliability and timeliness of the Student Night-Time Auxiliary Patrol (O'SNAP) citing rides that had not arrived, significant waits, and being told that the service is too busy that night to accommodate requests. Students also inquired about services available to graduate and off-campus students.

TABLE 17: Knowledge of How to Contact 24-hour Resources On Campus*

		2012	2015
Notre Dame Security Police	Yes	80%	83%
	No	13%	11%
	Not Sure	7%	6%
University Health Services	Yes	49%	51%
	No	37%	37%
	Not Sure	14%	12%
University Counseling Center	Yes	35%	40%
	No	47%	45%
	Not Sure	17%	15%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

Table 18 is a result of analysis of knowledge identified in Table 17.

TABLE 18: Knowledge of How to Contact At Least One University 24-hour Resource

Survey Year	Knows how to contact at least one University 24-hour resource		Does not know or Not sure
	2012	84%	16%
2015	87%	13%	

Based on the analysis of knowledge of how to contact twenty four hour (24) resources on campus, 87% of students marked "Yes" to at least one University twenty four hour resource.

TABLE 19: Knowledge of How to Contact Local Resources

		2012	2015
Sexual Offense Services of the Family Justice Center (S-O-S)	Yes	15%	14%
	No	75%	76%
	Not Sure	10%	10%
Local emergency rooms	Yes	57%	59%
	No	35%	33%
	Not Sure	8%	8%
Local Police	Yes	80%	82%
	No	15%	13%
	Not Sure	5%	5%

Table 20 is an analysis of the knowledge identified in Table 19.

TABLE 20: Knowledge of How to Contact At Least One Local Resource

		Knows how to contact at least one local resource	Does not know or Not sure
Survey Year	2012	82%	18%
	2015	84%	16%

Based on the analysis of knowledge of how to contact local resources, 84% of students marked “Yes” to at least one local resource.

BARRIERS TO REPORTING

The following table provides information about which of the following are the barriers that can prevent victims from reporting incidents of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, or sexual harassment.

TABLE 21: Perceived Barriers Preventing Victims from Reporting*
(Serious Barrier, Somewhat a Barrier, or Not a Barrier)

		2012	2015			2012	2015
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies	Serious	59%	56%	Think that reporting won't solve anything	Serious	39%	47%
	Somewhat	32%	34%		Somewhat	45%	42%
	Not a Barrier	9%	10%		Not a Barrier	16%	11%
Not sure whom to tell	Serious	28%	30%	Not comfortable discussing the details of the incident	Serious	61%	64%
	Somewhat	53%	51%		Somewhat	35%	32%
	Not a Barrier	19%	19%		Not a Barrier	4%	4%
Blaming themselves for the incident	Serious	46%	49%	Want to forget about it	Serious	54%	56%
	Somewhat	44%	41%		Somewhat	39%	37%
	Not a Barrier	10%	10%		Not a Barrier	7%	7%
Concern that others wouldn't believe them	Serious	35%	41%	Afraid that their reputation will be damaged	Serious	58%	61%
	Somewhat	45%	42%		Somewhat	35%	33%
	Not a Barrier	21%	16%		Not a Barrier	7%	6%
Concern that others would blame them	Serious	40%	47%	Not sure if what happened constitutes an offense	Serious	39%	43%
	Somewhat	45%	40%		Somewhat	49%	45%
	Not a Barrier	15%	13%		Not a Barrier	12%	11%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	Serious	35%	39%	Concern about confidentiality	Serious	45%	50%
	Somewhat	51%	49%		Somewhat	41%	38%
	Not a Barrier	14%	13%		Not a Barrier	14%	13%
Fear of retaliation	Serious	38%	46%	Do not want to go through the University Process	Serious	40%	47%
	Somewhat	46%	40%		Somewhat	48%	43%
	Not a Barrier	16%	14%		Not a Barrier	12%	10%
Wouldn't want parents or relatives to find out	Serious	53%	54%	Do not trust the University's system	Serious	24%	31%
	Somewhat	39%	38%		Somewhat	44%	43%
	Not a Barrier	8%	7%		Not a Barrier	32%	26%
Wouldn't want friends to find out, or fear of losing group of friends	Serious	44%	49%	Are there other barriers (specified in comments)	Yes	12%	14%
	Somewhat	46%	38%		No	88%	86%
	Not a Barrier	10%	13%				

*Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.

Students' strongest perceived barriers that can prevent victims from reporting incidents of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, or sexual harassment included the following:

- Not comfortable discussing details of the incident (64%),
- Afraid that their reputation will be damaged (61%),
- Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies (56%),
- Want to forget about it (56%),
- Wouldn't want parents or relatives to find out (54%), and
- Concern about confidentiality (50%).

Students commented that they are not clear about the distinction between confidential and non-confidential resources. Students also stated that they and their peers are more concerned about consequences for personal behavior than reporting sexual assault and were not aware that complainants and witnesses are not referred to the University Conduct Process for possible violations of the University Standards of Conduct (e.g. parietals or alcohol violations).

The following table provides information about which of the following are the barriers that can prevent third parties (witnesses, etc.) from reporting incidents of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, or sexual harassment.

TABLE 22: Barriers Preventing Third Parties from Reporting*
(Serious Barrier, Somewhat a Barrier, or Not a Barrier)

		2012	2015			2012	2015
Afraid to get in trouble for other violations of University policies	Serious	57%	53%	Fear of retaliation	Serious	34%	38%
	Somewhat	34%	36%		Somewhat	46%	43%
	Not a Barrier	10%	10%		Not a Barrier	20%	19%
Not sure whom to tell	Serious	25%	29%	Think that reporting wouldn't solve anything	Serious	25%	31%
	Somewhat	54%	51%		Somewhat	50%	48%
	Not a Barrier	21%	20%		Not a Barrier	24%	21%
Respecting wishes of the victim who would rather not report	Serious	69%	72%	Would rather stay out of it	Serious	58%	59%
	Somewhat	27%	25%		Somewhat	35%	34%
	Not a Barrier	4%	3%		Not a Barrier	7%	7%
Not sure if what happened constitutes an offense	Serious	43%	46%	Do not want to go through the University Process	Serious	35%	40%
	Somewhat	47%	43%		Somewhat	50%	45%
	Not a Barrier	11%	10%		Not a Barrier	15%	14%
Concern that other students would disapprove if they reported or fear of losing friend group	Serious	46%	49%	Do not trust the University's system	Serious	20%	24%
	Somewhat	41%	39%		Somewhat	44%	46%
	Not a Barrier	13%	12%		Not a Barrier	36%	30%
Reluctant to get the perpetrator(s) in trouble	Serious	41%	42%	Are there other barriers (specified in comments)	Yes	6%	8%
	Somewhat	46%	44%		No	94%	92%
	Not a Barrier	13%	13%				

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

Students' strongest perceived barriers that can prevent third parties from reporting incidents of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, or sexual harassment included the following:

- Respecting the wishes of the victim who would rather not report (72%),
- Would rather stay out of it (59%), and
- Afraid to get in trouble for other policy violations (53%).

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

The following table provides information about student participation in activities related to gender relations and sexual violence prevention at Notre Dame. Bystander intervention training, student-athlete programming and/or training on sexual assault prevention, and graduate student orientation were added to the 2015 instrument, therefore information is not available from 2012.

TABLE 23: Participation in Prevention and Education Activities*

Students were asked to mark all that apply.

		2012	2015
First Year Orientation Program ('College Has Issues' or 'Building community the Notre Dame Way' During 1st year orientation)**	Yes	88%	86%
	No	12%	14%
Contemporary health topics rotation in PE Wellness (section on sexual violence)**	Yes	68.2%	69.2%
	No	31.8%	30.8%
Program or event on issues of gender relations or sexual conduct sponsored by the Gender Relations Center	Yes	12%	10%
	No	88%	90%
Residence hall or graduate residence-based program on the issues of gender relations or sexual violence	Yes	28%	40%
	No	72%	60%
Student group devoted to issues of gender relations or sexual violence***	Yes	8%	12%
	No	92%	88%
Sexual harassment training	Yes	7%	9%
	No	93%	91%
Bystander Intervention Training	Yes	N/A	12%
	No	N/A	88%
A lecture on campus on the issues of sexual violence	Yes	14%	16%
	No	86%	84%
An academic course on the issues of sexual violence	Yes	3%	3%
	No	97%	97%
Student-athlete program/training on sexual assault prevention****	Yes	N/A	5%
	No	N/A	95%
Graduate student orientation program*****	Yes	N/A	83%
	No	N/A	17%
Other program	Yes	3%	3%
	No	97%	97%

*As students were asked to mark all that apply, sums may not equal 100%.

**Includes only responses from undergraduate students.

***Examples of student groups included Men Against Violence, Fire Starters, Right to Life, Student Government Committees such as the One is Too Many Campaign.

**** Includes responses from non-student athletes. Options were added for the 2015 instrument. No information for 2012 available.

*****Includes only responses from post-baccalaureate students as undergraduate students do not participate in graduate student orientation.

Students identified the following additional avenues for training and education: Loyal Daughters and Sons, RA training, as well as Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) training. Students also commented that the student

group, Right to Life, should not be included in the future as its mission may not reflect a gender relations and/or sexual violence prevention and education platform consistent with other options noted.

OBSERVATIONS AND PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

The 2015 instrument included questions about students' personal experience sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual misconduct. These questions were not asked in the 2012 instrument.

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

TABLE 24: Observations and Experience with Sexual Harassment

Students were asked to mark all settings that applied.

<i>Has anyone in the Notre Dame community done the following while you've been at Notre Dame?</i>		Never experienced this at Notre Dame	In		
			class, lab, or work setting	In a social setting	In other settings at Notre Dame
Made sexist remarks about women in your presence	Male	28%	22%	69%	24%
	Female	21%	34%	73%	26%
	All	24%	28%	71%	25%
Made sexist remarks about men in your presence	Male	40%	18%	57%	19%
	Female	48%	12%	48%	11%
	All	44%	15%	52%	15%
Made inappropriate comments about your or someone else's body, appearance, or attractiveness in your presence	Male	39%	18%	58%	21%
	Female	32%	19%	63%	21%
	All	35%	18%	61%	21%
Said crude or gross sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to	Male	71%	6%	27%	10%
	Female	66%	4%	31%	9%
	All	68%	5%	29%	9%
E-mailed, texted, or instant messaged offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures to you	Male	81%	4%	16%	7%
	Female	87%	2%	10%	4%
	All	85%	3%	13%	5%
Told you about their sexual experiences when you did not want to hear them	Male	76%	4%	22%	7%
	Female	74%	3%	23%	6%
	All	75%	4%	23%	6%
Repeatedly asked you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no	Male	94%	1%	5%	2%
	Female	84%	3%	13%	5%
	All	89%	2%	9%	3%
Seemed to be bribing you with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship with that person	Male	96%	1%	3%	1%
	Female	93%	1%	5%	2%
	All	95%	1%	4%	1%
Suggested or implied in your presence that women don't have to meet the same intellectual standards that men do in order to get into Notre Dame	Male	85%	7%	14%	7%
	Female	71%	17%	23%	13%
	All	78%	12%	19%	10%

**As students were asked to mark all that apply, sums may not equal 100%.*

The following tables provide information about students' personal experience with non-consensual sexual intercourse. The questions from the 2015 Sexual Conduct and Campus Climate Questionnaire used the same language as the University of Notre Dame policy related to non-consensual sexual intercourse. 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).

TABLE 25: Experience with Non-Consensual Intercourse While a Student at Notre Dame*

		Male (N=2162)	Female (N=2330)	All (N=4492)
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	2%	6%	4%
	No	96%	89%	92%
	Not Sure	1%	2%	2%
	Prefer not to answer	1%	2%	2%

*Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.

TABLE 26: Timing of When Experience with Non-Consensual Intercourse Occurred While a Student at Notre Dame*

		Male (N=30)*	Female (N=149)*	All (N=179)*
Has this (non-consensual intercourse) occurred in the last 12 months?	Yes	50%	52%	52%
	No	50%	45%	46%
	Not Sure	0%	0%	0%
	Prefer not to answer	0%	3%	2%

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

TABLE 27: Location of Experience with Non-Consensual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months*

<i>Students were asked to mark all settings that applied.</i>	Male (N=15)**	Female (N=78)**	All (N=93)**
On the Notre Dame campus, in a residential building (which includes a residence hall or other Notre Dame affiliated housing)	20%	45%	41%
On the Notre Dame campus, not in a residential building	7%	4%	4%
Off campus, in an off-campus student residence	47%	36%	38%
Off campus, while studying abroad	0%	1%	1%
Off campus, in another setting	13%	19%	18%
Prefer not to answer	13%	5%	6%

*As students were asked to mark all that apply, sums may not equal 100%.

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

The following tables provide information about students' personal experience with non-consensual sexual intercourse and other forms of non-consensual sexual contact while a student at Notre Dame. The questions from the 2015 Sexual Conduct and Climate Questionnaire used the same language as the University of Notre Dame policies related to non-consensual sexual intercourse and non-consensual sexual contact.

TABLE 28: Experience with Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse or Other Forms of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact While a Student at Notre Dame*

	Male (N=2164)	Female (N=2334)	All (N=4498)
Yes	6%	25%	16%
No	90%	69%	79%
Not Sure	3%	4%	3%
Prefer not to answer	2%	2%	2%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

9 percent of students indicated that the non-consensual sexual intercourse or other form of non-consensual sexual contact occurred within the last twelve months, with males reporting 3 percent and females reporting 15 percent.

TABLE 29: Location of Experience with Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse or Other Forms of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact in the Last 12 Months*

<i>Students were asked to mark all settings that applied.</i>	Male (N=60)**	Female (N=347)**	All (N=407)**
On the Notre Dame campus, in a residential building (which includes a residence hall or other Notre Dame affiliated housing)	27%	40%	38%
On the Notre Dame campus, not in a residential building	12%	17%	16%
Off campus, in an off-campus student residence	40%	34%	35%
Off campus, while studying abroad	5%	5%	5%
Off campus, in another setting	23%	35%	34%
Prefer not to answer	7%	2%	2%

**As students were asked to mark all that apply, sums may not equal 100%.*

***Students who indicated they had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse or other forms of non-consensual sexual contact were asked to respond to this question.*

EXPERIENCES WITH UNIVERSITY INVESTIGATION AND CONDUCT PROCESSES

The following tables provide information about students' personal experience with the University Investigation and Conduct Processes.

TABLE 30: Involvement in a University Investigation of Sexual Misconduct or Administrative Hearing Process*

	Male (N=2161)	Female (N=2328)	All (N=4489)
Yes, as complainant (student who filed a complaint)	<1%	1%	1%
Yes, as respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed)	1%	<1%	<1%
Yes, as witness in an investigation or hearing	1%	1%	1%
No	97%	97%	97%
Prefer not to answer	1%	1%	1%

*Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.

TABLE 31: Actions Taken In Response to the Complaint*

	Complainant (student who filed a complaint) (N=29)**	Respondent (student against whom a complaint was filed) (N=14)**	All (N=43)**
Assigned a Resource Coordinator	59%	64%	60%
Referral to the Office of Community Standards (formerly Residence Life)	45%	50%	47%
'No contact' order issued	52%	64%	56%
Academic Assistance	17%	0%	12%
Change of course schedules	7%	7%	7%
Referral to counseling	38%	21%	33%
Referral to medical assistance	3%	0%	2%
Housing modifications	10%	14%	12%
Other	24%	14%	21%

*As students were asked to mark all that apply, sums may not equal 100%.

**Students who indicated they had been involved in a University investigation of sexual misconduct or administrative hearing process were asked to respond to this question.

TABLE 32: Satisfaction with Administrative Investigation*

		Complainant (N=30)**	Respondent (N=15)**	All (N=45)**
Impartiality of Investigation	Satisfied	27%	7%	20%
	Somewhat Satisfied	13%	40%	22%
	Neutral	20%	0%	13%
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	10%	7%	9%
	Dissatisfied	23%	47%	31%
	Don't Know	7%	0%	4%
Timeliness of Investigation	Satisfied	17%	0%	11%
	Somewhat Satisfied	3%	13%	7%
	Neutral	20%	20%	20%
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	20%	20%	20%
	Dissatisfied	37%	40%	38%
	Don't Know	3%	7%	4%
Outcome of Investigation	Satisfied	20%	27%	22%
	Somewhat Satisfied	10%	20%	13%
	Neutral	13%	27%	18%
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	10%	13%	11%
	Dissatisfied	37%	7%	27%
	Don't Know	10%	7%	9%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

*** Students who indicated they had been involved in a University investigation of sexual misconduct or administrative hearing process were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 33: Satisfaction with the University Conduct Process*

		Complainant (N=10)**	Respondent (N=5)**	All (N=15)**
Impartiality of the Administrative Hearing process	Satisfied	40%	0%	27%
	Somewhat Satisfied	10%	0%	7%
	Neutral	10%	0%	7%
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	20%	20%	20%
	Dissatisfied	20%	80%	40%
	Don't Know	0%	0%	0%
Timeliness of the Administrative Hearing process	Satisfied	40%	0%	27%
	Somewhat Satisfied	10%	0%	7%
	Neutral	20%	20%	20%
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	10%	0%	7%
	Dissatisfied	20%	80%	40%
	Don't Know	0%	0%	0%
Outcome of the Administrative Hearing process	Satisfied	20%	20%	20%
	Somewhat Satisfied	20%	0%	13%
	Neutral	0%	20%	7%
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	10%	20%	13%
	Dissatisfied	50%	40%	47%
	Don't Know	0%	0%	0%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

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

TABLE 34: Satisfaction with Support Services*

		Complainant (N=30)**	Respondent (N=15)**	All (N=45)**
Support services provided by the University	Satisfied	27%	20%	24%
	Somewhat Satisfied	33%	13%	27%
	Neutral	7%	13%	9%
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	13%	13%	13%
	Dissatisfied	20%	33%	24%
	Don't Know	0%	7%	2%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

***Only students who indicated they had experience with the University Investigation Process were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 35: Communication of Complainant Courses of Action*

		Complainant (N=30)**	Respondent (N=15)**	All (N=45)**
Were you informed that complainants may file a criminal complaint with law enforcement simultaneously with pursuing the University’s conduct process?	Yes	60%	67%	62%
	No	30%	20%	27%
	Don’t Remember	10%	13%	11%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

***Only students who indicated they had experience with the University Investigation Process were asked to respond to this question.*

TABLE 36: Communication of Outcomes*

		Complainant (N=10)**	Respondent (N=5)**	All (N=15)**
Did you receive a written notice of the outcome of the administrative hearing and appeal rights? ***	Yes	80%	100%	87%
	No	10%	0%	7%
	Don’t Remember	10%	0%	7%

**Due to rounding, the sum of sub elements may not equal 100 percent.*

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

NEXT STEPS

The 2015 Sexual Conduct and Climate Questionnaire is one aspect in the University of Notre Dame’s 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 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 has examined the findings of the 2015 Sexual Conduct and Climate Questionnaire and articulated recommendations to the Vice President for Student Affairs. Additionally, the Committee implemented focus groups to gather further information about students’ attitudes and perceptions toward issues of sexual violence at the University of Notre Dame and to better understand how students experience and understand processes, policies, and resources. The focus groups, which began in the 2016 Spring Semester, are being conducted over the course of several weeks including a sample of the broad demographic spectrum of the student body. Results will be used to make future improvements to systems and educational efforts.

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 hostile environment on campus and improve the support the University offers when it does occur, please contact the Deputy Title IX coordinator (CampusClimateReportFeedback@nd.edu) or consider getting involved in [opportunities](#) on campus.



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