RSA 188:H SEXUAL MISCONDUCT CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY SUMMARY DATA REPORT

White Mountains Community College

Jane Stapleton
July 2022

Table of Contents

I. Introduction 1

II. Summary of School Specific Findings 2

III. Survey Data Report 3-24

Response Rate and Survey Demographics

Reports of Victimization

Participant Satisfaction and Safety

Perceptions of How X Might Handle a Student Report of Sexual Misconduct.

Exposure to Sexual Misconduct Information and Education

Participant Awareness of Resources and Reporting Options

IV. Resources 25-27

V. References 28

Introduction

At the end of the 2019-2020 legislative session, New Hampshire enacted RSA 188:H relative to sexual misconduct at institutions of higher education, becoming the first law in NH history aimed at addressing campus sexual misconduct at all Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in the State. One component, RSA 188-H:4, mandates IHEs to conduct a sexual misconduct campus climate survey biennially to assess students' experiences with, outcomes, and perceptions of campus sexual misconduct and campus safety. The campus climate survey includes a set of common questions known as the "base survey" which was created by a legislatively mandated task force, RSA 188-H:5.

The task force developed a NH specific survey from the Administrator Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3)[1], a validated survey instrument that provides comprehensive modules with questions for sexual assault, relationship violence and stalking, as well as perception of climate questions. The NH base survey uses the majority of ARC3 modules, with integrated questions which satisfy the requirements in RSA 188:H-5. The task force provided guidance to IHEs on how to adapt questions and response categories to meet their campus profile and align with campus specific offices, programs and resources.

The following report summarizes the sexual misconduct climate survey findings from the White Mountains Community College (WMCC). Dr. Mark Desmarais, Vice President of Student Affairs, administered the sexual misconduct climate survey, prepared by Prevention Innovations Research Center at the University of New Hampshire, and disseminated it via Qualtrics, an online survey program, between February 16 and March 9, 2022. All WMCC students, were invited to participate in the survey through mass emails.

Students' participation in the survey was voluntary, and they could choose to skip questions or stop responding at any point in the survey. Responses were confidential; the survey did not collect IP addresses or link survey responses to students' names, student IDs, or email addresses. Additionally, students were reminded that any information about sexual misconduct shared in the survey did NOT constitute a formal report of misconduct to WMCC and as such would NOT result in any action, disciplinary or otherwise. Students were provided with reporting, as well as confidential support resources on and off campus at the beginning and end of the survey. These resources are also listed at the end of this summary report.

Prevention Innovations Research Center analyzed the data using SPSS 28 and summarized the findings that are presented in this report. Questions about the survey, summary data report, and WMCC's next steps to utilize findings to inform sexual misconduct resources, prevention, policy initiatives, and current work to advance Title IX on campus should be directed to Dr. Mark Desmarais, Vice President of Student Affairs, mdesmarais@ccsnh.edu.

[1] As defined by the ARC3 survey, sexual misconduct refers to physical contact or non-physical conduct of a sexual nature in the absence of clear, knowing and voluntary consent. Examples include sexual or gender-based harassment, stalking, dating violence, and sexual violence (ARC3 2015).

Summary of Findings

- Two participants (6%) reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual harassment by a faculty or staff member at WMCC.
- Four participants (12%) reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual harassment by another student.
- Of the 31 student participants who completed questions related to stalking, 13% reported at least one stalking experience.
- Six participants (23%) experienced at least one incident of dating violence.
- Men were most likely to be the person who committed the sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual violence behaviors.
- Someone known to the targeted person perpetrated the majority of all of the reported sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual violence incidents.
- Reduced grade point average (GPA) was the greatest impact of sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual violence on a student's academic performance.
- The greatest negative financial impacts on a student's academic career were costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual violence.
- Fifty-two percent of students told someone about the incident before responding to this survey. They are most likely to tell a close friend other than a roommate.
- The majority of participants agreed that they feel safe at WMCC.
- Fifty-two percent of participants reported that they do not believe sexual violence is a problem at WMCC.
- The majority of respondents would recommend WMCC to others and would still attend WMCC if they had to make the choice again.

Survey Data Report

Response Rate and Survey Demographics

Students enrolled at WMCC were invited to participate in the climate survey. Of the 475 students who were emailed the link to the survey, 48 participated in the survey. Thus, the overall response rate was 10%. Respondents could choose the questions they wished to answer, and they could exit the survey at any point. Accordingly, the number of responses presented in the following tables vary by question because some participants chose to skip some of the questions.

In Table 1, we present key demographic characteristics of survey respondents

Table 1: Participant Demographics	
	N=28
Gender Identity	
Woman	61%
Man	25%
Transgender, Gender Nonconforming, a Gender not listed, Prefer not to say	14%
Age Range	
	N=28
18-19	29%
20-21	11%
22-23	4%
24-25	7%
26-27	0%
28-29	0%
30 and older	50%
Sexual Orientation N=27	
Heterosexual	85%
Bisexual	7%
Gay/Lesbian/Queer/Asexual/Other	8%

Table 1: Participant Demographics (continued)	
Race/Ethnicity	
White	96%
Non-White	4%
Year in School	
	N=28
1st	64%
2nd	21%
3rd	11%
4th or more	4%
Graduate Student	0%
Overall Health (*I would rate my health overall as :*)	
	N=42
Excellent	12%
Above Average	19%
Average	52%
Fair	12%
Poor	5%

Reports of Victimization

The types of victimization measured in the sexual misconduct climate survey included participant reports of sexual harassment by a faculty and/or staff member, sexual harassment by fellow students, stalking, dating violence, and sexual violence victimization. Participants were asked to identify all the victimization types that they have experienced ***"since enrolling at their school."***

Participants who indicated experiencing at least one incident of victimization (mentioned above) were asked follow-up questions for each section. The data presented is not mutually exclusive, meaning that individuals could be counted in each subcategory more than once (i.e., they experienced more than one type of victimization).

A. Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff

The ARC3 Climate Survey measured sexual harassment by a faculty member, instructor, or staff member using the 16-item Department of Defense Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ-DoD) (Fitzgerald et al, 1999) that asked students to rate the frequency with which each item had occurred since enrolling at their school as *never, once or twice, sometimes, often,* or *many times*. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

Overall, two participants (6%) reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual harassment by a faculty or staff member at their school.

Table 2 summarizes participants' reported rates of sexual harassment perpetrated by faculty/staff. Since participants could report multiple experiences of sexual harassment, the table shows the number (N) of participants who responded to each question. The percent (%) is calculated based on the number of students who reported that they experienced *at least one* type of incident.

Table 2: Reported Incidents of Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff	
Situations in which a faculty member, instructor, or staff member:	
Treated you differently because of your sex or gender identity	N=33 0%
Displayed, used, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials	N=33 0%
Made offensive sexist remarks	N=33 6%
Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex or gender identity	N=33 0%
Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you	N=33 0%
Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters	N=33 0%
Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities	N=33 0%
Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you	N=33 0%
Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic or sexual relationship with you, despite your efforts to discourage it	N=33 0%
Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said "No"	N=33 0%
Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable	N=33 0%
Made unwanted attempts to stroke, touch, or kiss you	N=33 0%
Made you feel like you were being bribed with a reward to engage in sexual behavior	N=33 0%
Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative	N=33 0%
Treated you badly for refusing to have sex	N=33 0%
Implied better treatment if you were sexually cooperative	N=33 0%

Follow-Up: Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff

All participants who reported at least one incident of sexual harassment by a faculty or staff member were directed to answer follow-up questions based on ONE SITUATION. Table 3 summarizes the follow-up questions that were asked to any participant who reported at least one incident of sexual harassment by a faculty/staff member. The table presents the number and percent of respondents in each category who reported *at least one* incident of sexual harassment by a faculty/staff.

Table 3: Characteristics of the Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff Incident	
Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=2	
Man	50%
Woman	0%
Another Gender/Prefer not to say	50%
Classification of the person who committed the behavior N=2	
Stranger	0%
Acquaintance	0%
Friend	0%
Romantic Partner	0%
Former Romantic Partner	0%
Someone I hooked up with	0%
Relative/family	0%
Faculty/Staff	100%
Other	%
Location of Incident N=2	
On Campus	100%
Non-university Related Location	0%
Academic Year that the Incident took place N=2	
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through present)	50%
2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	50%
2019-2020 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019)	0%
2018-2019 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019)	0%
2017-2018 (Fall 2017 through Summer 2018)	0%
2016-2017 (Fall 2016 through Summer 2017)	0%

Students also were asked to identify the impact the incident had on their academic performance and negative financial impacts on their academic career.

Table 4: Consequences of Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff Incident	
Impact of harassment on student's academic performance	
Reduced grade point average (GPA)	
Caused student to drop classes	N=0
Student needed to take a leave of absence from their education	N=0
Caused student to change their major	N=0
Caused them to transfer to another institution	N=0
Negative financial impacts of student's academic career	
Loss in tuition as a result of dropping classes	N=0
Loss in tuition resulting from an unplanned leave of absence	N=0
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the sexual harassment	N=0
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	N=0
Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the sexual harassment	N=0

B. Sexual Harassment by Fellow Students

The ARC3 measured sexual harassment by fellow students with nine items from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (Fitzgerald et al., 1988, 1995) and three items from the AAUW Knowledge Networks Survey (Nukulkij, 2011) that asked students to rate the frequency with which each item had occurred since enrolling at their school as *never, once or twice, sometimes, often,* or *many times*. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

Overall, four participants (13%) reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual harassment by another student.

Table 5 summarizes participants' reported rates of sexual harassment perpetrated by a fellow student. Since participants could report multiple experiences of sexual harassment, the table shows the number (N) of participants who responded to each question. The percent (%) is calculated based on the number of students who reported that they experienced *at least one* type of incident.

Table 5: Reported Incidents of Sexual Harassment by Students	
Situations in which a student:	
Treated you differently because of your sex or gender identity	N=32 6%
Displayed, used, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials	N=32

	3%
Made offensive sexist remarks	N=32 6%
Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex or gender identity	N=32 3%
Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you	N=32 9%
Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters	N=32 0%
Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities	N=32 0%
Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you	N=32 3%
Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic or sexual relationship with you, despite your efforts to discourage it	N=32 3%
Sent or posted unwelcome sexual comments, jokes or pictures by text, email, Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, TikTok or other electronic means	N=32 3%
Spread unwelcome sexual rumors about you by text, email, Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, TikTok or other electronic means	N=32 0%

Follow-Up: Sexual Harassment by Fellow Students

Table 6 summarizes the follow-up questions that were asked to any participant who reported at least one incident of sexual harassment by a fellow student. The table presents the number and percent of respondents in each category who reported *at least one* incident of sexual harassment by a fellow student.

Table 6: Characteristics of the Sexual Harassment by Students Incident	
Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=4	
Man	75%
Woman	25%
Another Gender	0%
Classification of the person who committed the behavior N=4	
Stranger	0%
Acquaintance	0%
Friend	0%
Romantic Partner	0%
Former Romantic Partner	0%
Someone I hooked up with	0%
Relative/family	0%

Faculty/Staff	0%
Undergraduate Student	100%
Location of Incident N=4	
On Campus	100%
Non-university Related Location	0%
Academic Year that the Incident took place N=4	
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through present)	100%
2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	0%
2019-2020 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019)	0%
2018-2019 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019)	0%
2017-2018 (Fall 2017 through Summer 2018)	0%
2016-2017 (Fall 2016 through Summer 2017)	0%

Students also were asked to identify the impact the incident had on their academic performance and negative financial impacts on their academic career.

Table 7: Consequences of Sexual Harassment Incident	
Impact of harassment on student's academic performance	
Reduced grade point average (GPA)	N=0
Caused student to drop classes	N=0
Student needed to take a leave of absence from their education	N=0
Caused student to change their major	N=0
Caused them to transfer to another institution	N=0
Negative financial impacts of student's academic career	
Loss in tuition as a result of dropping classes	N=0
Loss in tuition resulting from an unplanned leave of absence	N=0
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the sexual harassment	N=0
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	N=0
Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the sexual harassment	N=0

C. Stalking

Stalking was measured on the ARC3 with 8 items from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011) that asked students to rate the frequency with which each item had occurred since enrolling at their school as *none, 1-2 times, 3-5 times, 5-8 times,* or *more than 8 times*. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

Of the 31 student participants who completed these questions on the climate survey 7% reported at least one stalking experience.

Table 8 summarizes participants' reported rates of stalking. Since participants could report multiple experiences of stalking, the table shows the number (N) of participants who responded to each question. The percent (%) is calculated based on the number of students who reported that they experienced *at least one* type of stalking incident.

Table 8: Reported Incidents of Stalking	
A person/people have done the following things to you since you enrolled at WMCC	
Watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]?	N=31 3%
Approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn't want them to be there	N=31 0%
Left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find	N=31 0%
Snuck into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there	N=31 0%
Left you unwanted messages (including text or voice messages)	N=30 3%
Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang up calls	N=31 0%
Sent you unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through social media apps such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, TikTok, etc.	N=31 0%
Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn't want them to	N=31 0%
Made rude or mean comments to you online	N=30 3%
Spread rumors about you online, whether they were true or not	N=30 3%
Used coercion, threats, or intimidation to gain access to your phone, email, or other accounts	N=31 0%

Follow-Up: Stalking

All participants who reported at least one incident of stalking were directed to follow-up questions (based on the participant's identification of one incident of stalking victimization that had the greatest effect on them).

Table 9: Characteristics of the Stalking Incident	
Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=2	
Man	0%
Woman	50%
Another Gender/Prefer not to say	50%
Classification of the person who committed the behavior N=2	
Stranger	50%
Acquaintance	0%
Friend	0%
Romantic Partner	0%
Former Romantic Partner	0%
Someone I hooked up with	0%
Relative/family	0%
Faculty/Staff	0%
Other	50%
Location of Incident N=2	
On Campus	50%
Non-university Related Location	50%
Academic Year that the Incident took place N=2	
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through present)	100%
2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	0%
2019-2020 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019)	0%
2018-2019 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019)	0%
2017-2018 (Fall 2017 through Summer 2018)	0%
2016-2017 (Fall 2016 through Summer 2017)	0%
Stalking perpetrator alcohol or drug use just prior to the incident N=2	
They had been using alcohol	0%
They had been using drugs	0%
They had been using both alcohol and drugs	0%

They had not been using either alcohol or drugs	0%
I don't know	100%
Stalking victim alcohol or drug use just prior to the incident N=2	
I had been using alcohol	0%
I had been using drugs	0%
I had been using both alcohol and drugs	0%
I had not been using either alcohol or drugs	100%

Students also were asked to identify the impact the incident had on their academic performance and negative financial impacts on their academic career.

Table 10: Consequences of Stalking Incident	
Impact of stalking on student's academic performance	
Caused student to drop classes	N=0
Student needed to take a leave of absence from their education	N=0
Caused student to change their major	N=0
Caused them to transfer to another institution	N=0
Negative financial impacts of student's academic career	
Loss in tuition as a result of dropping classes	N=0
Loss in tuition resulting from an unplanned leave of absence	N=0
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the stalking	N=0
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	N=0
Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the stalking	N=0

D. Dating Violence

Dating violence was measured with 6 items from the Partner Victimization Scale (Hamby, 2014) and the Women's Experience with Battering Scale (Smith, Earp, & DeVellis, 1995). These items assessed both physical and psychological dating violence experienced by participants. Participants were asked questions about incidents involving any "hook-up, boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife, including exes" since enrolling at their school. Participants rated the frequency with which each item had occurred as *never, once or twice, sometimes, often,* or *many times*. An affirmative response to one or more items indicated dating violence victimization.

Overall, six participants (23%) experienced at least one incident of dating violence.

In Table 11, we present the participant reported rates for each category of dating violence victimization. Since participants could report multiple experiences of dating violence, the table shows

the number (N) of participants who responded to each question. The percent (%) is calculated based on the number of students who reported that they experienced *at least one* type of dating violence incident.

Table 11: Reported Incidents of Dating Violence	
The person threatened to hurt me and I thought I might really get hurt	N=26 11%
The person pushed, grabbed, or shook me	N=26 15%
The person hit me	N=26 15%
The person beat me up	N=26 11%
The person stole or destroyed my property	N=26 11%
The person can scare me without laying a hand on me	N=26 23%

Follow-Up: Dating Violence

All participants who reported at least item of dating violence victimization were directed to follow-up questions (based on the participant's identification of one incident of dating violence victimization that had the greatest impact on their life).

Table 12: Characteristics of the Dating Violence Incident	
Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=6	
Man	100%
Woman	0%
Another Gender	0%
Classification of the person who committed the behavior N=6	
Stranger	0%
Acquaintance	0%
Friend	17%
Romantic Partner	50%
Former Romantic Partner	33%
Someone I hooked up with	0%
Relative/family	0%
Faculty/Staff	0%
Other	0%

Location of Incident N=5	
On Campus	0%
Non-university Related Location	100%
Academic Year that the Incident took place N=5	
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through present)	40%
2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	40%
2019-2020 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019)	0%
2018-2019 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019)	20%
2017-2018 (Fall 2017 through Summer 2018)	0%
2016-2017 (Fall 2016 through Summer 2017)	0%
Dating Violence perpetrator alcohol or drug use just prior to the incident N=6	
They had been using alcohol	17%
They had been using drugs	0%
They had been using both alcohol and drugs	33%
They had not been using either alcohol or drugs	50%
Dating Violence victim alcohol or drug use just prior to the incident N=6	
I had been using alcohol	0%
I had been using drugs	0%
I had been using both alcohol and drugs	0%
I had not been using either alcohol or drugs	100%

Students also were asked to identify the impact the incident had on their academic performance and negative financial impacts on their academic career.

Table 13: Consequences of the Dating Violence Incident	
Impact of dating violence on student's academic performance	
Reduced grade point average (GPA)	N=4
Caused student to drop classes	N=1
Student needed to take a leave of absence from their education	N=1
Caused student to change their major	N=0
Caused them to transfer to another institution	N=0
Negative financial impacts of student's academic career	

Loss in tuition as a result of dropping classes	N=0
Loss in tuition resulting from an unplanned leave of absence	N=1
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the dating violence	N=0
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	N=2
Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the dating violence	N=3

E. Sexual Violence

The ARC3 measured sexual violence victimization using the Sexual Experiences Survey Short Form Victimization (SES-SFV) (Koss et al., 2007). The SES-SFV has 25 questions measuring five types of sexual violence victimization. For each question, students indicated the frequency (*0 times, 1 time, 2 times, or 3+ times*) with which someone used coercion, force, or incapacitation against them since they enrolled at their school. An affirmative response to one or more items indicated sexual violence victimization.

In Tables 14-18, we present the participant reported rates for each category of sexual violence. Since participants could report multiple experiences of sexual violence, the table shows the number (N) of participants who responded to each question. The percent (%) is calculated based on the number of students who reported that they experienced *at least one* type of incident. Any answer other than *0 times* for each type of sexual violence was treated as an affirmative response.

Table 14: Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration) by:	
Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to	N=31 3%
Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.	N=31 10%
Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.	N=31 3%
Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.	N=31 7%
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	N=31 10%

Table 15: Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent by:	
Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to	N=30 3%
Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.	N=30 3%
Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.	N=30 0%
Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.	N=30 3%
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	N=30 3%

Table 16: Someone put their penis, fingers, or other objects into my vagina without my consent by:	
Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to	N=30 0%
Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.	N=30 3%
Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.	N=30 3%
Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.	N=30 0%
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	N=30 3%

Table 17: Someone put their penis, fingers, or other objects into my butt without my consent by:	
Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to	N=29 0%
Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.	N=28 3%
Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.	N=29 0%
Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.	N=29 0%
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	N=29 0%

Table 18: Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with me without my consent by:	
Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to	N=29 3%
Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.	N=29 3%
Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.	N=29 3%
Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.	N=29 0%
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	N=29 0%

Follow-Up: Sexual Violence

All participants who reported at least item of sexual violence victimization were directed to follow-up questions related to the participant's identification of one incident of sexual violence victimization that had the greatest impact on their life. As shown in Table 19, the majority of participants reported that the perpetrator was a man (100%) and was a romantic partner, friend and someone that they hooked up with.

Table 19: Characteristics of the Sexual Violence Incident	
Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=4	
Man	100%
Woman	0%
Another Gender	0%
Classification of the person who committed the behavior N=0	
Stranger	0%
Acquaintance	0%
Friend	25%
Romantic Partner	50%
Former Romantic Partner	0%
Someone I hooked up with	25%
Relative/family	0%
Faculty/Staff	0%
Other	0%
Location of Incident N=4	
On Campus	0%
Non-university Related Location	100%
Academic Year that the Incident took place N=4	
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through present)	75%
2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	25%
2019-2020 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019)	0%
2018-2019 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019)	0%
2017-2018 (Fall 2017 through Summer 2018)	0%
2016-2017 (Fall 2016 through Summer 2017)	0%
Sexual Violence perpetrator alcohol or drug use just prior to the incident N=4	
They had been using alcohol	50%

They had been using drugs	0%
They had been using both alcohol and drugs	0%
They had not been using either alcohol or drugs	25%
I don't know	25%
Sexual Violence victim alcohol or drug use just prior to the incident N=4	
I had been using alcohol	0%
I had been using drugs	0%
I had been using both alcohol and drugs	0%
I had not been using either alcohol or drugs	100%

Students also were asked to identify the impact the incident had on their academic performance and negative financial impacts on their academic career.

Table 20: Consequences of the Sexual Violence Incident	
Impact of sexual violence on student's academic performance	
Reduced grade point average (GPA)	N=2
Caused student to drop classes	N=0
Student needed to take a leave of absence from their education	N=0
Caused student to change their major	N=0
Caused them to transfer to another institution	N=0
Negative financial impacts of student's academic career	
Loss in tuition as a result of dropping classes	N=0
Loss in tuition resulting from an unplanned leave of absence	N=0
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the sexual violence	N=0
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	N=1
Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the sexual violence	N=2

Reporting

Fourteen percent of students told someone about the incident before responding to this survey. Students could check all that applied to indicate whom they told. They are most likely to tell a family member.

Table 21: Who Students Told About the Sexual Violence	
Off-campus counselor/therapist	N=0
Close friend other than roommate	N=0
Wellness Center counselor or therapist	N=0
Confidential Resource Advisor	N=0
Title IX Coordinator	N=0
Romantic partner	N=0
Wellness Center employee (medical)	N=0
Parent or guardian	N=1
Other family member	N=1
Public Safety Officer	N=0
Local police	N=1
Doctor/nurse	N=1
Community Standards office	N=0
Religious leader	N=0
Resident Advisor or Residence Life staff	N=0
Off-campus rape crisis center staff	N=0
WMCC faculty or staff other than Wellness Center staff	N=0
Other non-University affiliated contact	N=0

Table 22: Why Students Did Not Tell Anyone About the Incident. N=6	
Ashamed/embarrassed	0%
Is a private matter – wanted to deal with it on my own	17%
Concerned others would find out	0%
Didn’t want the person who did it to get in trouble	0%
Fear of retribution from the person who did it	17%
Fear of not being believed	17%
I thought I would be blamed for what happened	0%
Didn’t think what happened was serious enough to talk about	17%
Didn’t think others would think it was serious	0%
Thought people would try to tell me what to do	17%
Would feel like an admission of failure	0%
Didn’t think others would think it was important	0%

Didn't think others would understand	0%
Didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.	0%
Didn't know reporting procedure on campus	0%
Feared I or another would be punished for infractions or violations (such as underage drinking)	0%
I did not feel the campus leadership would solve my problems	0%
I feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me	0%
I thought nothing would be done	0%
Other	17%

Participant Satisfaction and Safety

In Table 23, we present the percentage of participants who "agree" or "strongly agree" with statements about their satisfaction with WMCC and their safety on campus. The majority, 89%, of respondents would recommend WMCC to others and would still attend WMCC if they had to make the choice again. When asked about general safety, as well as safety from specific forms of violence, the majority, 88%, of participants agreed that they feel safe at WMCC. Fifty-two percent of participants also reported that they do not believe sexual violence is a problem at WMCC.

Table 23: Participant Perceptions of Institution Satisfaction and Safety	
	Agree/Strongly Agree
Participant satisfaction	
I would recommend attending my institution to others.	89%
If I had to do it over again, I would still attend my institution.	91%
Perceptions of safety	
I feel safe on campus.	88%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual harassment.	89%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from dating violence.	89%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual violence.	89%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from stalking.	89%
Perceptions of sexual misconduct as problem	
I don't think sexual violence is a problem at my institution.	52%
I don't think there is much I can do about sexual violence on this campus.	15%
There isn't much need for me to think about sexual violence while at college.	37%

Perceptions of How WMCC Might Handle a Report of Sexual Misconduct

Participants were asked to respond to statements describing how they thought their school might handle a sexual misconduct report. In Table 24, we summarize participants' perceptions of how "likely" or "very likely" they believe WMCC would be to handle a report of sexual misconduct. Participants believed school officials would take the report seriously and handle it fairly. The majority of participants believed WMCC would support and protect the victim and maintain their privacy.

Table 24: Participant Perceptions of How WMCC Might Handle a Report of Sexual Misconduct	
	Likely/Very Likely
Please indicate the likelihood of each statement describing how your institution might handle it if a student reported an incident of sexual misconduct.	
The institution would take the report seriously.	85%
The institution would maintain the privacy of the person making the report.	90%
The institution would do its best to honor the request of the person about how to go forward with the case.	83%
The institution would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	85%
The institution would support the person making the report.	85%
The institution would provide accommodations to support the person (e.g. academic, housing, safety).	76%
The institution would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.	83%
The institution would handle the report fairly.	85%
The institution would have a hard time supporting the person who made the report.	15%
The institution would punish the person who made the report.	18%

Exposure to Sexual Misconduct Information and Education

In Table 25, we summarize participants' exposure to information or education about sexual misconduct before and since enrolling at their school. The majority of participants reported that they had received information about sexual misconduct prior to attending WMCC. However, participants reported low rates of exposure to sexual misconduct information and education at WMCC. Participants were most likely to have seen posters about sexual misconduct (38%).

Table 25: Participant Exposure to Sexual Misconduct Information and Education	
BEFORE coming to your institution, had you received any information or education about sexual misconduct?	
Yes, I had received information or education about sexual misconduct.	81%
Since you came to your institution, which of the following have you done?	
Discussed sexual misconduct/rape in class.	8%
Discussed the topic of sexual misconduct with friends.	8%
Discussed sexual misconduct with a family member.	10%
Attended an event of program about what you can do as a bystander to stop sexual misconduct.	0%
Attended a rally or other campus event about sexual misconduct or sexual assault.	2%
Seen posters about sexual misconduct (e.g. raising awareness, preventing rape, defining sexual misconduct).	38%
Seen or heard campus administration or staff address sexual misconduct.	10%
Seen crime alerts about sexual misconduct.	4%
Read a report about sexual violence rates at your institution.	0%
Visited my institution's website with information on sexual misconduct.	8%
Volunteered or interned at an organization that addresses sexual misconduct.	0%
Seen or heard about sexual misconduct in a student publication or media outlet.	6%
Taken a class to learn more about sexual misconduct.	0%
Since coming to your institution have you received written (e.g., brochures, emails) or verbal information (e.g., presentations, training) from anyone at your institution about the following?	
The definitions of types of sexual misconduct.	21%
How to report an incident of sexual misconduct.	23%
Where to go to get help if someone you know experiences sexual misconduct.	25%
Title IX Protections against sexual misconduct.	31%
How to help prevent sexual misconduct.	23%
Student code of conduct or honor code.	40%

Participant Awareness of Resources and Reporting Options

In Table 26, we present the percentage of participants who “agree” or “strongly agree” with statements about reporting sexual misconduct at WMCC. Participants were also asked questions regarding their awareness of school-specific resources. More than half, 62%, of participants agreed that they know where to get help for and make a report of sexual misconduct on campus and slightly more than half, 51%, of participants understand what happens after a report is made.

Table 26: Participant Awareness of Institution Resources and Reporting Options	
	Agree/Strongly Agree
Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.	
If a friend or I experienced sexual misconduct, I know where to go to get help on campus.	62%
I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual misconduct at my institution.	51%
I would know where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct.	60%

If you are concerned about any of the topics covered in this report, or if you would like more information or reading material on this topic, please contact one of the resources below:

Local Resources:	
WMCC Title IX Coordinator	Dr. Mark Desmarais 603-342-3009, Berlin Campus Room 120 mdesmarais@ccsnh.edu
WMCC Campus Safety	James Astuto, Safety & Security Supervisor 603-342-3022 jastuto@ccsnh.edu
WMCC Counseling Services	Kepro Student Assistance Program 1-844-854-7281 www.EAPHelplink.com, code: CCSNH
	Jeff Swayze, Student Assistance Program Counselor 603-342-3058, Berlin Campus Room 127 jswayze@ccsnh.edu
Berlin Police Department	135 Green Street Berlin, NH 03570 603-225-8600
Littleton Police Department	2 Kittridge Lane Littleton, NH 03561 603-444-7711
Conway Police Department	35 E Conway Road Center Conway, NH 03813 603-356-5715
Confidential Resources	RESPONSE Domestic & Sexual Violence Support Center 54 Willow Street Berlin, NH 03570 1-866-662-4220 (crisis line) 603-752-5679 (Berlin office)

	603-788-8195 (Lancaster office) 603-237-5384 (Colebrook office) www.coosfamilyhealth.org/response
	Starting Point: Services for Victims of Domestic & Sexual Violer PO Box 1972 Conway, NH 03818 1-800-336-3795 (crisis line) 603-447-2494 (Conway office) www.startingpointnh.org
NH Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-866-644-3574 Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-277-5570 http://www.nhcadsv.org/
National Resources:	
National Domestic Violence Hotline	Phone: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) Phone: 1-800-787-3224 (TTY) http://www.thehotline.org/
Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)	Phone: 1-800-656-HOPE (4673) https://rainn.org/
Love Is Respect: National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline	**Phone: 1-866-331-9474** Phone: 1-866-331-8453 (TTY) http://www.loveisrespect.org
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	http://www.nsvrc.org/
National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV)	http://nnedv.org/
National Stalking Helpline	Phone: 0808-802-0300 http://www.stalkinghelpline.org/
Know Your IX	http://knowyourix.org/
Hope Exists After Rape Trauma (HEART)	http://h-e-a-r-t.org/

National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma, and Mental Health	http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/
Not Alone	https://www.notalone.gov/
End Rape On Campus (EROC)	http://endrapeoncampus.org/
Stalking Resource Center	http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center
National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA)	Phone: 1-800-879-6682 http://www.trynova.org/
National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women	http://www.vawnet.org/

References:

Administrator Research Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Consortium (ARC3). (2015). *ARC3 Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey*.

American Association of Community Colleges (AACC). (2015). *AACC's 2015 Fact Sheet.*

Association for Student Conduct Administration (ASCA). (2015). *Community Colleges and Sexual Misconduct: Unique Challenges and Opportunities.*

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2011). *National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2011 Victimization Questions.*

Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2014). *Rape and Sexual Victimization Among College-Aged Females, 1995-2013.*

Fitzgerald, L. F., Gelfand, M. J., & Drasgow, F. (1995). Measuring sexual harassment: Theoretical and psychometric advances. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*, *17*(4), 425-445.

Fitzgerald, L. F., Magley, V. J., Drasgow, F., & Waldo, C. R. (1999). Measuring sexual harassment in the military: The Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ-DoD). *Military Psychology, 3*, 243-264.

Fitzgerald, L.F., Shullman, S.L., Bailey, N., Richards, M., Swecker, J., Gold, Y., Ormerod, A.J., & Weitzman, L.M. (1988). The incidence and dimensions of sexual harassment in academia and the workplace. *Journal of Vocational Behavior, 32,* 152-175.

Hamby, S. (2014). Self-report measures that do not produce parity in intimate partner violence: A multi-study investigation. *Psychology of Violence, 15*, 149–158.

Human Rights Campaign (HRC). (2015). *Sexual Assault Awareness and the LGBTQ Community.*

Koss, M., Abbey, A., Campbell, R., Cook, S., Norris, J., Testa, M., Ullman, S., West, C., White, J. (2007). Revising the SES: A Collaborative process to improve the assessment of sexual aggression and victimization. *Psychology of Women Quarterly, 31*, 357-370.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). (2016). *New Hampshire Technical Institute.*

Nukulkij, P. (2011). *AAUW Knowledge Networks: Harassment at School Survey*.

Smith, P.H., Earp, J.A., & DeVellis, R. (1995). Measuring battering: development of the Women's Experience with Battering (WEB) Scale. *Women's Health: Research on Gender, Behavior, and Policy, 1*(4), 273-288.

White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault (White House). (2014). *Not Alone: The First Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault.*