RSA 188-H Campus Climate Survey
Spring 2026
Summary Data Report

White Mountains Community College

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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 White Mountains Community College. Prevention Innovations Research Center at the University of New Hampshire administered the sexual misconduct climate survey, which was disseminated via Qualtrics, an online survey program, between February 16th and March 6th, 2026. All students at WMCC, were invited to participate in the survey through three mass emails, fliers with QR codes, social media and through verbal contact.

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. The following report presents aggregate results from the survey.

Prevention Innovations Research Center analyzed the data using SPSS 31 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 Melissa Laplante, Title IX Coordinator: mlaplante@ccsnh.edu 603-342-3086.

Summary of Findings

- Sixty-eight percent of participants indicate that it is likely to very likely that White Mountains Community College would take a report of sexual misconduct seriously.

- Seventy-one percent of participants indicate that it is likely to very likely that White Mountains Community College would handle a sexual misconduct report fairly.

- Slightly over 40% percent of participants indicate that they are confident to very confident in how to make a report of sexual misconduct.

- Thirty-nine percent of participants indicate that they are confident to very confident in understanding what happens when a student makes a sexual misconduct report at White Mountains Community College.

- Nearly 25% of participants say that they are aware to extremely aware of Title IX resources related to sexual misconduct.

- Nearly 80% of participants agree to strongly agree that they feel safe at White Mountains Community College.

- Less than five participants report experiencing at least one incident of sexual harassment by another student.

- Less than five participants report experiencing at least one incident of stalking.

- Less than five participants experienced at least one incident of dating violence.

- Less than five participants experienced at least one incident of sexual violence.

- Less than five participants experienced at least one incident of sexual harassment by a faculty or staff member at White Mountains Community College.

- Fifteen of the 39 participants indicated that they experienced at least one incident of sexual harassment by another student, stalking, dating violence, sexual violence, or sexual harassment by a faculty of staff member at White Mountains Community College.

Survey Data Report

Response Rate and Survey Demographics

All undergraduate and graduate students at White Mountain Community College were invited to participate in the sexual misconduct climate survey. Of the 403 students who were emailed the link to the survey, 39 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	
Age Range N=39	
18-20	30.8%
21-23	17.9%
24-29	n=<5
30 and older	35.9%
Prefer not to answer	n=<5
Gender Identity N=39	
Woman	61.5%
Man	28.2%
Nonbinary or gender expansive	n=<5
Prefer not to say	n=<5
Identify as Transgender N=39	
Yes	n=<5
No	89.7%
Not sure	n=<5
Prefer not to say	n=<5
Race/Ethnicity N=51[1]	
Black or African American or African	n=0
Latinx/o/a or Hispanic	n=<5
Afro-Latino or Afro-Caribbean	n=0
Middle Eastern or North African	n=0

[1] The responses in this table allowed students to check all that apply, so cumulative percentages can exceed 100%.

Asian or Asian American	n=<5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	n=0
Native American or Alaskan native or Indigenous	n=0
White	64.7%
A race or ethnicity not listed here	n=<5
Prefer not to say	n=<5
Sexual Orientation N=39	
Gay	n=0
Heterosexual/straight	69.2%
Lesbian	n=0
Queer	n=<5
Bisexual	n=<5
Asexual	n=<5
A sexual orientation not listed here	n=<5
Prefer to not say	n=<5
Do you take all of your courses 100% online? N=38	
Yes	34.2%
No	65.8%
Year in School N=37	
Undergraduate— early in program (lower credit accumulation)	54.1%
Undergraduate— advance in program (higher credit accumulation)	45.9%
Student Involvement/Membership N=51[2]	
Honor society or professional group related to your major/field of study	n=<5
Student government	n=<5
Have not participated in any student organization or group	66.7%
Living Situation N=37	
Off Campus	97.3%
Housing Insecure	n=<5
I generally feel safe on campus N=51	
Strongly Disagree	n=<5
Disagree	n=0
Agree	19.4%
Strongly Agree	58.3%
I don't know	n=<5

[2] The responses in this table allowed students to check all that apply, so cumulative percentages can exceed 100%.

Perceptions of Campus Climate Regarding Sexual Misconduct

Participants were asked to respond to statements describing how they thought their school might handle a sexual misconduct report. In Table 4, we summarize participants' perceptions of how "likely" they believe White Mountains Community College 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 White Mountains Community College would maintain the privacy of the person making the report.

Table 4: 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.	67.9%
The institution would maintain the privacy of the person making the report.	78.6%
The institution would do its best to honor the request of the person about how to go forward with the case.	82.1%
The institution would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	85.7%
The institution would provide supportive measures to the person who made the report (e.g. academic, housing).	85.7%
The institution would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.	67.8%
The institution would punish the person who made the report.	32.1%
The institution would handle the report fairly.	71.4%

Participant Awareness of Reporting Options

In Table 5, we present the percentage of participants who "agree" or "strongly agree" with statements about reporting sexual misconduct at White Mountains Community College Participants were also asked questions regarding their awareness of school-specific resources. 41% of participants agreed that they know where to get help for and make a report of sexual misconduct on campus. However, 39% participants from White Mountains Community College understand what happens after a report is made.

Table 5: Participant Awareness of Institution Resources and Reporting Options

	Agree/Strongly Agree
Please indicate your level of confidence with the following statements.	
I would know how to make a report of sexual misconduct.	40.7%
I understand what happens when a student makes a sexual misconduct report at White Mountains Community College.	39.3%

Exposure to Sexual Misconduct Information and Education

In Table 6, we summarize participants' exposure to information or education about sexual misconduct since enrolling at their school. The majority of participants reported that they had received information about sexual misconduct prior to attending White Mountains Community College. However, participants reported low rates of exposure to sexual misconduct information and education at White Mountains Community College. Participants were most likely to report exposure through the student code of conduct or honor code.

Table 6: Participant Exposure to Sexual Misconduct Information and Education N=51[3]	
Since coming to WMCC have you received written (e.g., brochures, emails, on-line module) or verbal information (e.g., presentations, trainings) from anyone at WMCC about the following? (Select all that apply).	
The definitions of types of sexual misconduct	13.7%
How to report a sexual misconduct incident	7.8%
Where to go to get help if someone you know experiences sexual misconduct	11.8%
How to help prevent sexual misconduct	9.8%
Student code of conduct or honor code	23.5%
Other resources to help you or someone you know deal with a sexual misconduct incident (i.e., community-based crisis center)	11.8%
I have received no written or verbal information	5.9%
I don't know	23.5%

Awareness of Campus and Community Resources

Table 7 summarizes students' response to how aware they are of the function of the campus and community resources specifically related to sexual misconduct response at White Mountain Community College The table presents the percent of students who are "extremely

[3] The responses in this table allowed students to check all that apply, so cumulative percentages can exceed 100%.

aware" and "very aware" of these resources. Students are most aware of Student Services and least aware of Title IX Compliance.

Table 7: Participant Awareness of Campus and Community Resources	
Indicate how aware you are of the function of the campus and community resources specifically related to sexual misconduct response at WMCC.	
Title IX Compliance	24%
Counseling Services	36%
Confidential Domestic and Sexual Violence Support Center	24%

Sexual Harassment by 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, twice, or more than twice*. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

Thirty-nine percent of participants report that they do not believe sexual violence is a problem at White Mountains Community College. Table 8 summarizes participants' reported rates of sexual harassment perpetrated by a fellow student. Since participants could report multiple experiences of sexual harassment by a fellow student, 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 *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

Table 8: Reported Incidents of Sexual Harassment by Students	
Situations in which a student:	
Cat-called, followed, honked or whistled at you, flashed you, or directed other sexually aggressive actions towards you in public	N=25 (n=<5)
Was condescending to you, or treated you negatively because of your sex or gender identity	N=23 (n=<5)
Made sexual remarks, jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you	N=23 (n=<5)
Displayed, used, or distributed sexually graphic or suggestive materials	N=23 (n=<5)
Made offensive sexist remarks	N=23 (n=<5)
Publicly shamed/humiliated you regarding your sexual activity or experiences	N=23 (n=<5)
Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you	N=23 (n=0)
Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters	N=23 (n=<5)
Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you	N=23 (n=<5)
Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic or sexual relationship with you (i.e., ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc.)	N=23 (n=<5)
Sent or posted unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, or pictures by text, email, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, TikTok, or other electronic means	N=23 (n=0)

Spread unwelcome sexual rumors about you through spoken comments or by text, email, or social media (i.e., Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok)	N=23 (n=<5)

Follow-Up: Sexual Harassment by Students

Table 9 summarizes the follow-up questions that were asked to any participant who reported at least one incident of sexual harassment by a fellow student. Seventy-One percent of students who experienced at least one incident agreed to answer these follow up questions. 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 9: Characteristics of the Sexual Harassment by Students Incident	
Gender of the person who committed the behavior **N=<5**	
Woman	n=0
Man	n=<5
Nonbinary or gender-expansive	n=0
Prefer not to say	n=0
Unknown	n=0
Role of the person who committed the behavior **N=<5**	
Student	n=<5
Visitor/guest	n=0
Unknown	n=0
Student worker	n=0
Other	n=<5
Location of Incident **N=<5**	
Virtual Classroom	n=0
Virtual Class Forum	n=0
Private communications (i.e., texting, social media)	n=0
On-campus public place/building	n=<5
Off-campus residence	n=0
At another college/university	n=0
Other	n=0
I do not know	n=0
Prefer not to say	n=0
Academic Year that the Incident took place **N=<5**	
2025-2026 (Fall 2025 through present)	n=<5
2024-2025 (Fall 2024 through Summer 2025)	n=<5
2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through Summer 2024)	n=0
2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023)	n=0
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022)	n=0
Semester/Term that the incident took place **N=<5**	

Fall	n=<5
Spring	n=<5
Summer	n=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 10: Consequences of Sexual Harassment Incident	
Impact of harassment on academic progress **N=<5**	
Reduced grade point average (GPA)	n=0
Caused you to take an incomplete in a class(es)	n=0
Caused you to drop a class(es)	n=0
Needed to take a leave of absence from your education	n=0
Caused you to change your major	n=0
Caused you to transfer to another institution	n=0
Did not impact academic performance	n=<5
Other	n=<5
Negative financial impacts on academic career **N=<5**	
Loss in tuition because of dropping a class(es)	n=0
Loss in tuition as a result of an unplanned leave of absence	n=0
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the situation	n=0
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	n=0
Costs incurred for physical and mental health services as a result of the situation	n=0
Did not have a negative financial impact on academic career	n=<5
Other	n=0

Stalking Victimization

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 *never, once, twice, or more than twice*. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

Less than five participants report experiencing at least one incident of stalking. Table 11 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 incident. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

Table 11: Reported Incidents of Stalking	
A person/people have done the following things to you since you enrolled at WMCC	
Sent you unwanted emails, text messages, or social media comments/direct messages?	N=22 (n=<5)
Watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a location tracking app, camera, or other device (i.e., AirTag, Find My—, Snap Map, etc.)?	N=22 (n=<5)
Approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn't want them to be there?	N=22 (n=<5)
Left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find?	N=22 (n=0)
Snuck into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there?	N=22 (n=0)
Left you unwanted messages (including text or voice messages)?	N=22 (n=<5)
Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang up calls)?	N=22 (n=<5)
Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn't want them to?	N=22 (n=0)
Made threats to your physical or emotional safety online?	N=22 (n=0)
Spread rumors about you online, whether they were true or not?	N=22 (n=<5)
Used coercion, threats, or intimidation to gain access to your phone, email, or other accounts?	N=22 (n=0)

Follow-Up: Stalking Victimization

All participants who reported at least one incident of stalking were directed to follow-up questions based on ONE SITUATION. Sixty-Seven percent of students who reported at least one incident agreed to answer these follow up questions.

Table 12: Characteristics of the Stalking Incident	
Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=<5	
Woman	n=<5
Man	n=0
Nonbinary or gender expansive	n=0
Prefer not to say	n=0
Unknown	n=0
Role of the person who committed the behavior **N=<5**	
Student	n=<5
Visitor/guest	n=0
Faculty member	n=0
Staff member	n=0
Not affiliated with WMCC	n=0
Unknown	n=0
Student worker	n=0
Other	n=0
Location of Incident **N=<5**	
Virtual Classroom	n=0
Virtual Class Forum	n=0
Private communications (i.e., texting, social media)	n=<5
On-campus public place/building	n=<5
At another college/university	n=0
Other	n=0
I do not know	n=0
Prefer not to say	n=0
Academic Year that the Incident took place **N=<5**	
2025-2026 (Fall 2025 through present)	n=<5
2024-2025 (Fall 2024 through Summer 2025)	n=0
2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through Summer 2024)	n=0
2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023)	n=0
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022)	n=0
Term/Semester that the Incident took place **N=<5**	
Fall	n=<5
Spring	n=0
Summer	n=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 13: Consequences of Stalking Incident	
Impact of stalking on academic progress **N=<5**	
Reduced grade point average (GPA)	n=0
Caused you to take an incomplete in a class(es)	n=0
Caused you to drop a class(es)	n=0
Needed to take a leave of absence from your education	n=0
Caused you to change your major	n=0
Caused you to transfer to another institution	n=0
Did not impact academic performance	n=<5
Other	n=<5
Negative financial impacts on academic career N=0	
Loss in tuition because of dropping a class(es)	n=0
Loss in tuition as a result of an unplanned leave of absence	n=0
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the situation	n=0
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	n=0
Costs incurred for physical and mental health services as a result of the situation	n=0
Did not have a negative financial impact on academic career	n=0
Other	n=0

Dating Violence Victimization

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, twice, or more than twice*. An affirmative response to one or more items indicated dating violence victimization.

Less than five participants report experiencing at least one incident of dating violence. In Table 14, 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 incident. Any answer other than *never* for each type of dating violence was treated as an affirmative response.

Table 14: Reported Incidents of Dating Violence	
The person threatened me and I was concerned for my safety or wellbeing	N=21 (n=<5)
The person threatened to harm people close to me	N=21 (n=0)
The person pushed, grabbed, hit, or shook me	N=21 (n=<5)
The person choked me or applied pressure to my throat or neck in a way that was not OK with me	N=21 (n=<5)
The person punched a wall or other object near me	N=21 (n=<5)
The person stole or destroyed my property	N=21 (n=0)
The person said they would disclose my personal or private information to others	N=21 (n=0)
The person attempted to or did control my personal life, such as where I went, what I wore, who I saw, or how I spent my money	N=21 (n=0)
The person repeatedly humiliated me or put me down	N=21 (n=<5)
The person kept tabs on me by following me in person, monitoring my location, or gaining access to my accounts/devices	N=21 (n=<5)

Follow-Up: Dating Violence Victimization

All participants who reported at least one item of dating violence victimization were directed to follow-up questions based on ONE SITUATION. Fifty percent of students who reported at least one item agreed to answer these follow up questions.

Table 15: Characteristics of the Dating Violence Incident	
Gender of the person who committed the behavior **N=<5**	
Woman	n=0
Man	n=<5
Nonbinary or gender-expansive	n=0
Prefer not to say	n=0
Unknown	n=0
Role of the person who committed the behavior **N=<5**	
Student	n=0
Visitor/guest	n=0
Faculty member	n=<5
Staff member	n=0
Not affiliated with WMCC	n=<5
Other	n=0
Location of Incident **N=<5**	
Virtual Classroom	n=<5
Virtual Class Forum	n=0
Private communications (i.e., texting, social media)	n=0
On-campus public place/building	n=<5
Off-campus residence	n=<5
At another college/university	n=0
Other	n=0
I do not know	n=0
Prefer not to say	n=0
Academic Year that the Incident took place **N=<5**	
2025-2026 (Fall 2025 through present)	n=<5
2024-2025 (Fall 2024 through Summer 2025)	n=0
2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through Summer 2024)	n=<5
2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023)	n=0
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022)	n=0
Semester/Term that the Incident took place **N=<5**	
Fall	n=<5
Spring	n=<5

Summer	n=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 16: Consequences of the Dating Violence Incident	
Impact of dating violence on academic progress **N=<5**	
Reduced grade point average (GPA)	n=0
Caused you to take an incomplete in a class(es)	n=0
Caused you to drop a class(es)	n=<5
Needed to take a leave of absence from your education	n=0
Caused you to change your major	n=0
Caused you to transfer to another institution	n=0
Did not impact academic performance	n=<5
Other	n=0
Negative financial impacts on academic career **N=<5**	
Loss in tuition because of dropping a class(es)	n=0
Loss in tuition as a result of an unplanned leave of absence	n=0
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the situation	n=0
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	n=0
Costs incurred for physical and mental health services as a result of the situation	n=0
Did not have a negative financial impact on academic career	n=<5
Other	n=0

Students were then asked about the involvement of Drugs and/or Alcohol in the incident of dating violence victimization.

Table 17: Involvement of Alcohol and/or Drugs in the incident N=<5	
The other person had been using alcohol and/or drugs	n=0
The other person took advantage of my incapacitation from using alcohol and/or drugs.	n=<5
The other person was encouraging me to drink or use drugs or supplying me with alcohol and/or drugs	n=<5
I was given alcohol and/or drugs to consume without my knowledge (ex: drink was spiked, substances were added to my drink or food, etc.)	n=0
The other person used alcohol and/or drugs as an excuse for their behavior(s)	n=<5

I was drinking or using drugs voluntarily and wasn't incapacitated	n=0
People around us were drinking or using drugs	n=0
Alcohol and/or drugs were present, but I don't think they played a role	n=0
Alcohol and drugs weren't involved at all	n=0

Sexual Violence Victimization

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.

Less than five participants report experiencing at least one incident of sexual violence. In Tables 18-21, 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 18: Someone touched, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body, removed some of my clothes, or made me touch them sexually, without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration) N=20/ n=<5	
Lying, making false promises, continually verbally pressuring me, threatening to end the relationship, or using other pressure that made me feel like I couldn't say no.	N=51 (n=<5)
Using verbal threats, physical forms of intimidation, trying until they wore down my resistance, or threatening to share intimate or explicit photos or videos of me.	N=51 (n=0)
Rubbing up against me or grabbing/groping me, taking me by surprise before I had a chance to react	N=51 (n=<5)
Taking advantage of the fact that I was unable to give consent due to incapacitation.	N=51 (n=<5)

Table 19: Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent. N=20/ n=0	
Lying, making false promises, continually verbally pressuring me, threatening to end the relationship, or using other pressure that made me feel like I couldn't say no.	n=0
Using verbal threats, physical forms of intimidation, trying until they wore down my resistance, or threatening to share intimate or explicit photos or videos of me.	n=0
Taking advantage of the fact that I was unable to give consent due to incapacitation.	n=0

Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	n=0

Table 20: Someone penetrated my vagina or anus with their body part or an object, or made me penetrate their vagina or anus, without my consent. N=20/ n=<5	
Lying, making false promises, continually verbally pressuring me, threatening to end the relationship, or using other pressure that made me feel like I couldn't say no.	n=<5
Using verbal threats, physical forms of intimidation, trying until they wore down my resistance, or threatening to share intimate or explicit photos or videos of me.	n=0
Taking advantage of the fact that I was unable to give consent due to incapacitation.	n=<5
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	n=<5

Table 21: Someone ATTEMPTED to have oral, anal, or vaginal penetration with me without my consent. N=19/ n=<5	
Lying, making false promises, continually verbally pressuring me, threatening to end the relationship, or using other pressure that made me feel like I couldn't say no.	n=<5
Using verbal threats, physical forms of intimidation, trying until they wore down my resistance, or threatening to share intimate or explicit photos or videos of me.	n=0
Taking advantage of the fact that I was unable to give consent due to incapacitation.	n=0
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	n=0

Follow-Up: Sexual Violence Victimization

All participants who reported at least one item of sexual violence victimization were directed to follow-up questions based on ONE SITUATION. No students reported at least one item so they were not asked any follow up questions.

Table 22: Characteristics of the Sexual Violence Incident	
Gender of the person who committed the behavior **N=<5**	
Woman	n=0
Man	n=<5
Nonbinary or gender-expansive	n=0
Prefer not to say	n=0

Unknown	n=0
Role of the person who committed the behavior **N=<5**	
Student	n=0
Visitor/guest	n=0
Faculty member	n=0
Staff member	n=0
Not affiliated with WMCC	n=<5
Unknown	n=0
Student worker	n=0
Other	n=0
Location of Incident **N=<5**	
On-campus public place/building	n=0
Off-campus residence	n=<5
Off-campus public place/building	n=0
At another college/university	n=0
Other	n=0
I do not know	n=0
Prefer not to say	n=0
Academic Year that the Incident took place N=0	
2025-2026 (Fall 2025 through present)	n=0
2024-2025 (Fall 2024 through Summer 2025)	n=0
2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through Summer 2024)	n=0
2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023)	n=0
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022)	n=0
Semester/Term that the Incident took place **N=<5**	
Fall	n=0
Spring	n=<5
Summer	n=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 23: Consequences of the Sexual Violence Incident	
Impact of sexual violence on academic progress **N=<5**	
Reduced grade point average (GPA)	n=<5
Caused you to take an incomplete in a class(es)	n=0
Caused you to drop a class(es)	n=0
Needed to take a leave of absence from your education	n=0
Caused you to change your major	n=0
Caused you to transfer to another institution	n=0

Did not impact academic performance	n=0
Other	n=0
***Negative financial impacts on academic career* N=<5**	
Loss in tuition because of dropping a class(es)	n=0
Loss in tuition as a result of an unplanned leave of absence	n=0
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the incident	n=0
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	n=0
Costs incurred for physical and mental health services as a result of the incident	n=0
Did not have a negative financial impact on academic career	n=0
Other	n=<5

Students were then asked about the involvement of Drugs and/or Alcohol in the incident of dating violence victimization.

Table 24: Involvement of Alcohol and/or Drugs in the incident N=<5	
The other person had been using alcohol and/or drugs	n=<5
The other person took advantage of my incapacitation from using alcohol and/or drugs.	n=<5
The other person was encouraging me to drink or use drugs or supplying me with alcohol and/or drugs	n=<5
I was given alcohol and/or drugs to consume without my knowledge (ex: drink was spiked, substances were added to my drink or food, etc.)	n=0
The other person used alcohol and/or drugs as an excuse for their behavior(s)	n=0
I was drinking or using drugs voluntarily and wasn't incapacitated	n=0
People around us were drinking or using drugs	n=0
Alcohol and/or drugs were present, but I don't think they played a role	n=0
Alcohol and drugs weren't involved at all	n=0

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, twice, or more than twice*. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

Less than five participants report experiencing at least one incident of stalking of sexual harassment by a faculty or staff member. Table 25 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. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

Table 25: Reported Incidents of Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff	
A faculty or staff member put you down, was condescending to you, or treated you negatively because of your sex or gender identity.	N=19 (n=<5)
A faculty or staff member made sexual remarks, jokes, or stories that were insulting or offensive to you.	N=19 (n=<5)
A faculty or staff member displayed, used, or distributed sexually graphic or suggestive materials outside of course materials.	N=19 (n=<5)
A faculty or staff member made offensive sexist remarks.	N=19 (n=<5)
A faculty or staff member repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you.	N=19 (n=0)
A faculty or staff member made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters.	N=19 (n=<5)
A faculty or staff member made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you.	N=19 (n=<5)
A faculty or staff member made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic or sexual relationship with you (i.e., ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc.).	N=19 (n=0)
A faculty or staff member touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable.	N=19 (n=0)
A faculty or staff member made unwanted attempts to touch or kiss you.	N=19 (n=0)
A faculty or staff member attempted to bribe you or implied better treatment to engage in sexual behavior.	N=19 (n=0)
A faculty or staff member mistreated you or threatened you with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative.	N=19 (n=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. Forty-Four percent of students who reported at least one item agreed to answer these follow up questions. Table 26 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 26: Characteristics of the Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff Incident	
Gender of the person who committed the behavior **N=<5**	
Woman	n=0
Man	n=<5
Nonbinary or gender expansive	n=0
Prefer not to say	n=0
Unknown	n=0
Role of the person who committed the behavior **N=<5**	
Faculty member	n=<5
Staff member	n=0
Unknown	n=<5
Other	n=0
Location of Incident **N=<5**	
Virtual Classroom	n=<5
Virtual Class Forum	n=0
Private communications (i.e., texting, social media)	n=0
On-campus public place/building	n=<5
Off-campus residence	n=0
At another college/university	n=0
Other	%
I do not know	%
Prefer not to say	%
Academic Year that the Incident took place **N=<5**	
2025-2026 (Fall 2025 through present)	n=<5
2024-2025 (Fall 2024 through Summer 2025)	n=0
2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through Summer 2024)	n=0
2022- 2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023)	n=0
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022)	n=0
Semester/Term that the Incident took place **N=<5**	
Fall	n=<5

Spring	n=<5
Summer	n=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 27: Consequences of Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff Incident	
Impact of harassment on academic progress **N=<5**	
Reduced grade point average (GPA)	n=0
Caused you to take an incomplete in a class(es)	n=0
Caused you to drop a class(es)	n=0
Needed to take a leave of absence from your education	n=0
Caused you to change your major	n=0
Caused you to transfer to another institution	n=0
Did not impact academic performance	n=<5
Other	n=<5
Negative financial impacts on academic career **N=<5**	
Loss in tuition because of dropping a class(es)	n=0
Loss in tuition as a result of an unplanned leave of absence	n=0
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the situation	n=0
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	n=0
Costs incurred for physical and mental health services as a result of the situation	n=0
Did not have a negative financial impact on academic career	n=<5
Other	n=0

Institutional Responses

X percent of students who reported that they had at experienced least one incident of sexual harassment by another student, stalking, dating violence, sexual violence, or sexual harassment by faculty/staff indicated that they told anyone about the experience(s). These students were asked who they told about the incident. Students could check all that applied to indicate whom they told. Table 28 summarizes who these students told. They are most likely to tell close friends.

Table 28: Who Students Told About the Sexual Violence	
Roommate	n=0
Close friend other than roommate	n=<5
Off-campus counselor/therapist	n=<5
On-campus counselor/therapist	n=0
WMCC Instructor	n=<5
Title IX Coordinator	n=0
Romantic partner	n=<5
Parent or guardian	n=<5
Campus security or police department	n=0
Other family member	n=0
Local police	n=0
Doctor/nurse	n=<5
Religious of congregational leader, including Clergy, Pastor, Rabbi, Imam or another religious leader	n=0
Off-campus rape crisis center staff	n=0
Other institution faculty	n=0
Other institution staff	n=0
Other	n=0

Students who indicated that they told someone employed by White Mountain Community College were asked how useful this person was in helping them deal with the incident. Table 29 presents how “very useful” and “useful” students found each office/individual that they told about the incident.

Table 29: Usefulness of Reporting Resources N=<5	
How useful was the on-campus counselor/therapist in helping you deal with the incident?	n=0
How useful was the WMCC Instructor in helping you deal with the incident?	n=0
How useful was the Title IX Coordinator in helping you deal with the incident?	n=0
How useful was the campus security or police department in helping you deal with the incident?	n=0

How useful was the institution faculty or staff in helping you deal with the incident?	n=0

What motivated you to tell someone about the incident?

Less than five students who reported that they had at experienced least one incident of sexual harassment by another student, stalking, dating violence, sexual violence, or sexual harassment by faculty/staff indicated that they did not tell anyone about the experience(s). These students were asked why they did not tell anyone. Students could check all that applied to indicate why they told no one. Table 30 summarizes these students' reasoning.

Table 30: Why Students Did Not Tell Anyone About the Incident.	
Ashamed/embarrassed	n=<5
It's a private matter – wanted to deal with it on my own	n=0
Concerned others would find out	n=0
Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble	n=<5
Fear of retribution from the person who did it	n=0
Fear of not being believed	n=0
Thought I would be blamed for what happened	n=0
Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about	n=<5
Didn't think others would think it was serious	n=<5
Thought people would try to tell me what to do	n=0
Would feel like an admission of failure	n=0
Didn't think others would understand	n=<5
Didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.	n=0
Didn't know reporting procedure on campus	n=0
Feared I or another would be punished for infractions or violations (such as underage drinking)	n=0
Did not feel the institution would take action to address factor that may have led to the sexual misconduct	n=0
Did not feel the campus leadership would solve my problems	n=0
Feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me	n=0
Thought nothing would be done	n=<5
Other	n=<5

Students who indicated that they did tell someone who worked at White Mountains Community College were asked to assess how they felt about reporting the incident. Table 31 summarizes students' affirmative responses to the following questions.

Table 31: Institutional Response to Report	
Take the report seriously?	n=0
Maintain my privacy when I did not intend to report?	n=0
Give me an opportunity to voice my preferences for moving forward?	n=0
Support me when I made the report?	n=0
Take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct?	n=0
Handle the report fairly?	n=0
Offer to connect me with either formal or informal resources (e.g., counseling, academic services, or meetings)?	n=0
Allow me to have a say in how my report was handled?	n=0
Meet my needs for support and accommodations?	n=0
Have someone reach out to me to discuss my needs related to: medical care, mental health, academics, housing, safety planning, no-contact orders, etc.?	n=0
Inform me about reporting and resolution options (formal and informal) available through WMCC?	n=0
Inform me about reporting and resolution options available through local law enforcement?	n=0

Campus Safety

Students were asked to indicate their sense of safety on or around campus. Table 32 presents the percentage of students who said that they "strongly agree" and "agree" with the following statements.

Table 32: Feelings of Safety on Campus N=18	
On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual harassment.	72.2%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from dating violence.	67.7%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual violence.	67.7%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from stalking.	67.7%

All students were also asked their perceptions of sexual misconduct on campus. Table 33 presents the percentage of students who "strongly agree" and "agree" with the following statements.

Table 33: Feelings of Safety on Campus N=18	
I don't think sexual misconduct is a problem at WMCC.	38.9%
I don't think there is much I can do about sexual misconduct at WMCC.	11.1%
There isn't much need for me to think about sexual misconduct while at college.	27.8%

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If you are concerned about any of the topics covered in this survey, 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	Melissa Laplante 603-342-3086, Berlin Campus Learning Commons mlaplante@ccsnh.edu
WMCC Campus Safety	James Astuto, Safety & Security Supervisor 603-342-3022 jastuto@ccsnh.edu
WMCC Counseling Services	BetterMynd (virtual counseling services) www.bettermynd.com
	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
Confidential Resources	RESPONSE Domestic & Sexual Violence Support Center 54 Willow Street Berlin, NH 03570 105 West Main St., Suite 2 Littleton, NH 03561 1-866-662-4220 (crisis line) 603-752-5679 (Berlin office) 603-575-5656 (Littleton office) https://responsenh.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/
End Rape On Campus (EROC)	http://endrapeoncampus.org/
Stalking Resource Center	http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center
National Organization for Victim Advocacy (NOVA)	Phone: 1-800-879-6682 http://www.trynova.org/
National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women	http://www.vawnet.org/