

RSA 188-H Campus Climate Survey  
Spring 2024  
Summary Data Report  
Manchester Community College



## ***Introduction***

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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)<sup>1</sup>, 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 Manchester Community College 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 12<sup>th</sup> and March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2024. All students at Manchester Community College (MCC), were invited to participate in the survey through two mass emails, fliers with QR codes, social media and through verbal contact. Students who completed the survey were offered the opportunity to enter a drawing to win one of three bookstore gift cards.

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 MCC 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 MCC'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 Kristen Butterfield-Ferrell, Title IX Coordinator, Email: [kbutterfieldferrell@ccsnh.edu](mailto:kbutterfieldferrell@ccsnh.edu) Phone: 603-206-8177.

## ***Summary of Findings***

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- Twenty-eight percent (28%) of MCC survey participants reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual harassment by another student.
- Sixteen percent (16%) of MCC survey participants reported experiencing at least one incident of stalking.
- Eleven percent (11%) of MCC survey participants reported experiencing at least one incident of dating violence.
- Three percent (3%) of MCC survey participants reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual harassment by a MCC faculty or staff member.
- Participants believed campus officials would take a report of sexual misconduct seriously and handle it fairly. The majority of participants believed Manchester Community College would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.
- Forty-five (45%) of participants agreed that they know where to get help for and make a report of sexual misconduct on campus. Additionally, 23% of participants understand what happens after a report is made.
- Participants reported low rates of exposure to how to help prevent sexual misconduct at MCC. Participants were most likely to report exposure through the student code of conduct or honor code.
- Twenty-seven 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).
- Eighty-five percent of students indicated that on or around this campus, they feel safe from sexual harassment; 77% feel safe from dating violence; 82% feel safe from sexual violence; and 79% feel safe from stalking.

## **Survey Data Report**

### **Response Rate and Survey Demographics**

All undergraduate and graduate students at Manchester Community College were invited to participate in the sexual misconduct climate survey. Of the 1,766 students who were emailed the link to the survey, 50 participated in the survey. Thus, the overall response rate was 3%. 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. In order to protect the identities of survey participants, demographic categories with less than ten (10) responses are reported as N=<10.

<b>Table 1: Participant Demographics</b>	
<b>Age Range N=45</b>	
18-20	29%
21-23	18%
24-29	22%
30+	31%
<b>Gender Identity N=49</b>	
Woman	61%
Man	22%
Nonbinary or gender expansive	12%
Prefer not to say	4%
<b>Identify as Trans N=49</b>	
Yes	14%
No	80%
Not sure	2%
Prefer not to say	4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity N=49</b>	
Black or African American or African	N=0
Latinx/o/a or Hispanic	N=0
Afro-Latino or Afro-Caribbean	N=0
Middle Eastern or North African	N=0
Asian or Asian American	N=<10
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	N=0
Native American or Alaskan native or Indigenous	N=<10
White	N=42

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A race or ethnicity not listed here	N=<10
Prefer not to say	N=<10
<b>International Student N=49</b>	
Yes	N=<10
No	96%
Prefer not to say	N=<10
<b>Sexual Orientation N=49</b>	
Gay	0%
Heterosexual/straight	57%
Lesbian	N=<10
Queer	N=<10
Bisexual	14%
Asexual	N=<10
A sexual orientation not listed here	N=<10
Prefer to not say	12%
<b>Do you take courses 100% online? N=48</b>	
Yes	10%
No	90%
<b>Year in School N=48</b>	
First year undergraduate	50%
Second year undergraduate	28%
Third year undergraduate	7%
Fourth year undergraduate	4%
Fifth or more year undergraduate	11%
<b>Student Involvement/Membership</b>	
Honor society or professional group related to your major/field of study	N=<5
Intercollegiate/varsity athletic team	N=<5
Student Government	N=0
Student organization ie, affinity org or special interest organization	N=5
Other student organization or group	N=6
<b>I generally feel safe on campus N=47</b>	
Strongly Disagree	4%
Disagree	4%
Agree	55%
Strongly Agree	28%
I don't know	9%

**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 Manchester 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 Manchester Community College would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.

<b>Table 4: Participant Perceptions of How MCC Might Handle a Report of Sexual Misconduct</b>	
	<b>Likely/Very Likely</b>
<i>Please indicate the likelihood of each statement describing how your institution might handle it if a student reported an incident of sexual misconduct.</i>	
The institution would take the report seriously.	76%
The institution would maintain the privacy of the person making the report.	71%
The institution would do its best to honor the request of the person about how to go forward with the case.	56%
The institution would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	73%
The institution would provide supportive measures to the person who made the report (e.g. academic, housing).	71%
The institution would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.	74%
The institution would punish the person who made the report.	30%
The institution would handle the report fairly.	67%

**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 Manchester Community College. Participants were also asked questions regarding their awareness of school-specific resources. 45% of participants agreed that they know where to get help for and make a report of sexual misconduct on campus. Additionally, 23% participants from Manchester Community College understand what happens after a report is made.

<b>Table 5: Participant Awareness of Institution Resources and Reporting Options</b>	
	<b>Agree/Strongly Agree</b>
<i>Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.</i>	

I would know how to make a report of sexual misconduct.	45%
I understand what happens when a student makes a sexual misconduct report at MCC.	23%

**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. Participants reported low rates of exposure to how to help prevent sexual misconduct at Manchester Community College. Participants were most likely to report exposure through the student code of conduct or honor code.

<b>Table 6: Participant Exposure to Sexual Misconduct Information and Education N=21</b>	
<i>Since coming to MCC, have you received written (e.g., brochures, emails, on-line module) or verbal information (e.g., presentations, trainings) from anyone at MCC about the following? (Select all that apply.)</i>	
The definitions of types of sexual misconduct	14%
How to report a sexual misconduct incident	14%
Where to go to get help if someone you know experiences sexual misconduct	18%
How to help prevent sexual misconduct	10%
Student code of conduct or honor code	30%
Other resources to help you or someone you know deal with a sexual misconduct incident (i.e., community-based crisis center)	12%

**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 Manchester Community College. The table presents the percent of students who are “extremely aware” and “very aware” of these resources. Students are most aware of the Counseling Services Opportunities and least aware of the Student Conduct Process.

<b>Table 7: Participant Awareness of Campus and Community Resources</b>	
<i>Indicate how aware you are of the function of the campus and community resources specifically related to sexual misconduct response at MCC. N=40</i>	
Title IX Compliance	18%
Student Conduct Process	10%

Student Grievance Process	13%
Counseling Services Opportunities	30%

### 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 (Nukulij, 2011). For each question, students indicated the frequency (*never, once, twice, and more than two times*) with which a student, visitor, and/or guest had done the following things to them since enrolling at their campus. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of MCC survey participants reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual harassment by another student.

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.

<b>Table 8: Reported Incidents of Sexual Harassment by Students</b>	
<b>Situations in which a student:</b>	
Cat-called, followed, honked or whistled at you, flashed you, or directed other sexually aggressive actions towards you in public	N=36 (8%)
Was condescending to you, or treated you negatively because of your sex or gender identity	N=36 (11%)
Made sexual remarks, jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you	N=36 (6%)
Displayed, used, or distributed sexually graphic or suggestive materials	N=36 (0%)
Made offensive sexist remarks	N=36 (11%)
Publicly shamed/humiliated you regarding your sexual activity or experiences	N=36 (0%)
Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you	N=36 (6%)
Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters	N=36 (3%)



Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you	N=36 (0%)
Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic or sexual relationship with you (i.e., ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc.)	N=36 (11%)
Sent or posted unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, or pictures by text, email, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, TikTok, or other electronic means	N=36 (0%)
Spread unwelcome sexual rumors about you through spoken comments or by text, email, or social media (i.e., Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok)	N=36 (0%)

**Follow-Up: Sexual Harassment by Fellow 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. Sixty 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.

<b>Table 9: Characteristics of the Sexual Harassment by Students Incident</b>	
<b><i>Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=6</i></b>	
Woman	0%
Man	83%
Nonbinary or gender expansive	0%
Prefer not to say	0%
Unknown	17%
<b><i>Role of the person who committed the behavior N=6</i></b>	
Student	100%
Visitor/guest	0%
Other	0%
<b><i>Location of Incident N=6</i></b>	
Virtual Classroom	0%
Virtual Class Forum	0%
Private communications (i.e., texting, social media)	0%
In Person	100%
<b><i>Non-university Related Location N=6</i></b>	
On-campus residence	0%
On-campus public place/building	100%
Off-campus residence	0%
Off-campus public place/building	0%
At another college/university	0%
Studying abroad	0%
I do not know	0%
Prefer not to say	0%

<b>Academic Year that the Incident took place N=6</b>	
2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through present)	50%
2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023)	33%
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022)	0%
2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	17%
2019-2020 (Fall 2019 through Summer 2020)	0%
<b>Semester/Term that the incident took place N=7</b>	
Fall	57%
Spring	43%
Summer	0%

Students also were asked to identify the impact the incident had on their academic performance and negative financial impacts on their academic career. In order to protect the identities of survey participants, categories with less than five (5) responses are reported as N=<5.

<b>Table 10: Consequences of Sexual Harassment Incident</b>	
<b>Impact of harassment on academic progress</b>	
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=<5
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
<b>Negative financial impacts on academic career</b>	
Loss in tuition as a result 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=<5
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,*

and more than two times. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

Sixteen percent (16%) of MCC survey participants reported 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 stalking was treated as an affirmative response.

<b>Table 11: Reported Incidents of Stalking</b>	
<b>A person/people have done the following things to you since you enrolled at MCC.</b>	
Sent you unwanted emails, text messages, or social media comments/direct messages?	N=34 (6%)
Watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a location tracking app, camera, or other device (i.e., AirTags, Find My..., Snap Map, etc.)?	N=34 (15%)
Approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn’t want them to be there?	N=34 (15%)
Left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find?	N=34 (0%)
Snuck into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there?	N=34 (0%)
Left you unwanted messages (including text or voice messages)?	N=34 (3%)
Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang up calls)?	N=34 (3%)
Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn’t want them to?	N=34 (0%)
Made threats to your physical or emotional safety online?	N=34 (0%)
Spread rumors about you online, whether they were true or not?	N=34 (0%)
Used coercion, threats, or intimidation to gain access to your phone, email, or other accounts?	N=33 (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. Thirty-Three percent of students who reported at least one incident agreed to answer these follow up questions.

<b>Table 12: Characteristics of the Stalking Incident</b>	
<b><i>Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=2</i></b>	
Woman	0%
Man	100%
Nonbinary or gender expansive	0%
Prefer not to say	0%
Unknown	0%
<b><i>Role of the person who committed the behavior N=2</i></b>	
Student	100%
Visitor/guest	0%
Faculty member	0%
Staff member	0%
Graduate student instructor	0%
Not affiliated with MCC	0%
Other	0%
<b><i>Location of Incident N=2</i></b>	
In person	100%
Virtual Classroom	0%
<b><i>Online/virtual (Select all that apply.) N=0</i></b>	
Private communications (i.e., texting, social media)	0%
Other	0%
<b><i>Non-university Related Location N=2</i></b>	
On-campus public place/building	100%
Off-campus residence	0%
Off-campus public place/building	0%
At another college/university	0%
Studying abroad	0%
I do not know	0%
Prefer not to say	0%
<b><i>Academic Year that the Incident took place N=2</i></b>	
2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through present)	50%
2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023)	0%
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022)	0%
2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	50%

2019-2020 (Fall 2019 through Summer 2020)	0%
<b><i>Term/Semester that the Incident took place N=2</i></b>	
Fall	50%
Spring	50%
Summer	0%

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

<b>Table 13: Consequences of Stalking Incident</b>	
<b><i>Impact of stalking on academic progress</i></b>	
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=1
Other	N=1
<b><i>Negative financial impacts on academic career</i></b>	
Loss in tuition as a result 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=2
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 “current or former hookup, boyfriend, girlfriend, partner, and/or spouse,” since enrolling at their school. Participants rated the frequency with which each item had occurred as *never, once, twice, and more than two times*. An affirmative response to one or more items indicated dating violence victimization.

Eleven percent (11%) of MCC survey participants reported 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.

<b>Table 14: Reported Incidents of Dating Violence</b>	
The person threatened me and I was concerned for my safety or wellbeing	N=34 (9%)
The person threatened to harm people close to me	N=34 (3%)
The person pushed, grabbed, hit, or shook me	N=34 (9%)
The person choked me or applied pressure to my throat or neck in a way that was not OK with me	N=34 (9%)
The person punched a wall or other object near me	N=34 (6%)
The person stole or destroyed my property	N=34 (9%)
The person said they would disclose my personal or private information to others	N=34 (3%)
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=34 (9%)
The person repeatedly humiliated me or put me down	N=34 (6%)
The person kept tabs on me by following me in person, monitoring my location, or gaining access to my accounts/devices	N=34 (12%)

**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.

<b>Table 15: Characteristics of the Dating Violence Incident</b>	
<b><i>Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=2</i></b>	
Woman	0%
Man	100%

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Nonbinary or gender expansive	0%
Prefer not to say	0%
Unknown	0%
<b>Role of the person who committed the behavior N=2</b>	
Student	50%
Visitor/guest	0%
Faculty member	0%
Staff member	0%
Graduate student instructor	0%
Not affiliated with MCC	50%
Other	0%
<b>Location of Incident</b>	
Online/virtual (Select all that apply.) N=0	
Virtual Classroom	0%
Virtual Class Forum	0%
Private communications (i.e., texting, social media)	0%
Other	0%
In person (Select all that apply.) N=2	
On-campus residence	0%
On-campus public place/building	50%
Off-campus residence	50%
Off-campus public place/building	0%
At another college/university	0%
Studying abroad	0%
I do not know	0%
Prefer not to say	0%
<b>Academic Year that the Incident took place N=2</b>	
2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through present)	0%
2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023)	50%
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022)	0%
2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	50%
2019-2020 (Fall 2019 through Summer 2020)	0%
<b>Semester/Term that the Incident took place N=2</b>	
Fall	50%
Spring	50%
Summer	0%

Students also were asked to identify the impact the incident had on their academic performance and negative financial impacts on their academic career. In order to protect the identities of survey participants, categories with less than five (5) responses are reported as N=<5.

<b>Table 16: Consequences of the Dating Violence Incident</b>	
<b><i>Impact of dating violence on academic progress</i></b>	
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
<b><i>Negative financial impacts on academic career</i></b>	
Loss in tuition as a result 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=1
Did not have a negative financial impact on academic career	N=1
Other	N=0

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

<b>Table 17: Involvement of Alcohol and/or Drugs in the incident N=2</b>	
The other person had been using alcohol and/or drugs	N=1
The other person took advantage of my incapacitation from using alcohol and/or drugs.	N=0
The other person was encouraging me to drink or use drugs or supplying me with alcohol and/or drugs	N=0
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=1
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=1
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**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 (*never, once, twice, and more than two 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 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 percentage (%) 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.

<b>Table 18:</b> 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=34 (12%)	
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=3 (75%)
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=2 (50%)
Taking advantage of the fact that I was unable to give consent due to incapacitation.	N=2 (50%)
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	N=2 (50%)

<b>Table 19:</b> Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent. N=34 (6%)	
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=1 (50%)
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=2 (100%)

Taking advantage of the fact that I was unable to give consent due to incapacitation.	N=1 (50%)
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	N=1 (50%)

<b>Table 20:</b> 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=34 (6%)	
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=2 (50%)
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=2 (50%)
Taking advantage of the fact that I was unable to give consent due to incapacitation.	N=2 (50%)
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	N=2 (100%)

<b>Table 21:</b> Someone ATTEMPTED to have oral, anal, or vaginal penetration with me without my consent. N=34 (3%)	
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=1 (100%)
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=1 (100%)
Taking advantage of the fact that I was unable to give consent due to incapacitation.	N=1 (0%)
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	N=1 (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. Twenty-Five percent of the students who reported at least one item agreed to answer these follow up questions.

<b>Table 22: Characteristics of the Sexual Violence Incident</b>	
<i>Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=1</i>	
Woman	0%

Man	100%
Nonbinary or gender expansive	0%
Prefer not to say	0%
Unknown	0%
<b>Role of the person who committed the behavior N=1</b>	
Student	0%
Visitor/guest	0%
Faculty member	0%
Staff member	0%
Graduate student instructor	0%
Not affiliated with MCC	100%
Other	0%
<b>Location of Incident N=1</b>	
On-campus residence	0%
On-campus public place/building	0%
Off-campus residence	100%
Off-campus public place/building	0%
At another college/university	0%
Studying abroad	0%
I do not know	0%
Prefer not to say	0%
<b>Academic Year that the Incident took place N=1</b>	
2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through present)	100%
2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023)	0%
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022)	0%
2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	0%
2019-2020 (Fall 2019 through Summer 2020)	0%
<b>Semester/Term that the Incident took place N=1</b>	
Fall	100%
Winter	0%
Spring	0%
Summer	0%

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

<b>Table 23: Consequences of the Sexual Violence Incident</b>	
<b>Impact of sexual violence on academic progress</b>	
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=0
Other	N=1
<b><i>Negative financial impacts on academic career</i></b>	
Loss in tuition as a result 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=1
Did not have a negative financial impact on academic career	N=0
Other	N=1

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

<b><i>Table 24: Involvement of Alcohol and/or Drugs in the incident N=1</i></b>	
The other person had been using alcohol and/or drugs	N=1
The other person took advantage of my incapacitation from using alcohol and/or drugs.	N=1
The other person was encouraging me to drink or use drugs or supplying me with alcohol and/or drugs	N=1
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=1
I was drinking or using drugs voluntarily and wasn't incapacitated	N=0
People around us were drinking or using drugs	N=1
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). For each question, students indicated the frequency (*never, once, twice, and more than two times*) with which each item had occurred since enrolling at their school. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

Three percent (3%) of MCC survey participants reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual harassment by a MCC 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.

<b>Table 25: Reported Incidents of Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff</b>	
A faculty or staff member put you down, was condescending to you, or treated you negatively because of your sex or gender identity.	N=34 (3%)
A faculty or staff member made sexual remarks, jokes, or stories that were insulting or offensive to you.	N=34 (3%)
A faculty or staff member displayed, used, or distributed sexually graphic or suggestive materials outside of course materials.	N=34 (0%)
A faculty or staff member made offensive sexist remarks.	N=34 (9%)
A faculty or staff member repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you.	N=34 (0%)
A faculty or staff member made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters.	N=34 (0%)
A faculty or staff member made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you.	N=34 (9%)
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=34 (0%)
A faculty or staff member touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable.	N=34 (0%)
A faculty or staff member made unwanted attempts to touch or kiss you.	N=34 (0%)
A faculty or staff member attempted to bribe you or implied better treatment to engage in sexual behavior.	N=34 (0%)
A faculty or staff member mistreated you or threatened you with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative.	N=34 (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. Fifty 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.

<b>Table 26: Characteristics of the Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff Incident</b>	
<b><i>Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=&lt;5</i></b>	
Woman	0%
Man	50%
Nonbinary or gender expansive	0%
Prefer not to say	0%
Unknown	50%
<b><i>Role of the person who committed the behavior N=&lt;5</i></b>	
Faculty member	50%
Staff member	0%
Graduate student instructor	0%
Other	50%
<b><i>Location of Incident</i></b>	
Online/virtual (Select all that apply.) N=0	
Virtual Classroom	0%
Virtual Class Forum	0%
Private communications (i.e., texting, social media)	0%
Other	0%
In person (Select all that apply.) N=<5	
On-campus residence	0%
On-campus public place/building	100%
Off-campus residence	0%
Off-campus public place/building	0%
At another college/university	0%
Studying abroad	0%
I do not know	0%
Prefer not to say	0%
<b><i>Academic Year that the Incident took place N=1</i></b>	
2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through present)	100%
2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023)	0%
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022)	0%
2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	0%
2019-2020 (Fall 2019 through Summer 2020)	0%
<b><i>Semester/Term that the Incident took place N=1</i></b>	
Fall	0%

Spring	100%
Summer	0%

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

<b>Table 27: Consequences of Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff Incident</b>	
<i><b>Impact of harassment on academic progress</b></i>	
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=1
Other	N=0
<i><b>Negative financial impacts on academic career</b></i>	
Loss in tuition as a result 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=1
Other	N=0

### Institutional Responses

Twenty-seven 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 a close friend other than roommate, parent or guardian, and other family member. In order to protect the identities of survey participants, one category with less than five (5) responses is reported as N=<5.

<b>Table 28: Who Students Told About the Sexual Violence</b>	
Roommate	N=0
Close friend other than roommate	N=2
Off-campus counselor/therapist	N=1

On-campus counselor/therapist	N=0
Confidential Resource Advisor	N=0
Title IX Coordinator	N=<5
Romantic partner	N=1
Institution health services	N=0
Parent or guardian	N=2
Campus security or police department	N=0
Other family member	N=2
Local police	N=0
Doctor/nurse	N=0
Office of Student Conduct (not same as Title IX Office)	N=0
Religious or congregational leader, including Clergy, Pastor, Rabbi, Imam or another religious leader	N=0
Resident Advisor or Residence Life staff	N=0
Off-campus rape crisis center staff	N=0
Institution faculty or staff	N=0
Other	N=0

Students who indicated that they told someone employed by Manchester 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.

<b>Table 29: Usefulness of Reporting Resources</b>	
How useful was the on-campus counselor/therapist in helping you deal with the incident?	N=0 0%
How useful was the Confidential Resource Advisor in helping you deal with the incident?	N=0 0%
How useful was the Title IX Coordinator in helping you deal with the incident?	N=<5
How useful were the institution health services in helping you deal with the incident?	N=0 0%
How useful was the campus security or police department in helping you deal with the incident?	N=0 0%
How useful was the Office of Student Conduct in helping you deal with the incident?	N=0 0%
How useful was the Resident Advisor or Residence Life staff in helping you deal with the incident?	N=0 0%
How useful was the institution faculty or staff in helping you deal with the incident?	N=<5

Seventy 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 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.

<b>Table 30: Why Students Did Not Tell Anyone About the Incident.</b>	
Ashamed/embarrassed	N=3
It’s a private matter – wanted to deal with it on my own	N=5
Concerned others would find out	N=1
Didn’t want the person who did it to get in trouble	N=0
Fear of retribution from the person who did it	N=4
Fear of not being believed	N=4
Thought I would be blamed for what happened	N=2
Didn’t think what happened was serious enough to talk about	N=5
Didn’t think others would think it was serious	N=4
Thought people would try to tell me what to do	N=3
Would feel like an admission of failure	N=1
Didn’t think others would understand	N=4
Didn’t have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.	N=3
Didn’t know reporting procedure on campus	N=2
Feared I or another would be punished for infractions or violations (such as underage drinking)	N=0
Did not feel the campus leadership would solve my problems	N=1
Feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me	N=1
Thought nothing would be done	N=2
Other	N=1

Students who indicated that they did tell someone who worked at Manchester Community College were asked to assess how they felt about reporting the incident. Table 31 summarizes students’ affirmative responses to the following questions. In order to protect the identities of survey participants, categories with less than five (5) responses are reported as N=<5.

<b>Table 31: Institutional Response to Report</b>	
Take the report seriously?	N=0 0%
Maintain my privacy when I made the report?	N=0 0%
Give me an opportunity to voice my preferences for moving forward?	N=0 0%
Support me when I made the report?	N=0 0%
Take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct?	N=<5

Handle the report fairly?	N=0 0%
Offer to connect me with either formal or informal resources (e.g., counseling, academic services, or meetings)?	N=<5
Allow me to have a say in how my report was handled?	N=0 0%
Meet my needs for support and accommodations?	N=<5
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=<5
Inform me about reporting and resolution options (formal and informal) available through MCC?	N=0 0%
Inform me about reporting and resolution options available through local law enforcement?	N=<5

### 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.

<b>Table 32: Feelings of Safety on Campus</b>	
On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual harassment.	N=34 85%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from dating violence.	N=34 77%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual violence.	N=34 82%
On or around this campus, I feel safe from stalking.	N=34 79%

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.

<b>Table 33: Feelings of Safety on Campus</b>	
I don’t think sexual misconduct is a problem at MCC.	N=34 56%
I don’t think there is much I can do about sexual misconduct at MCC.	N=34 35%
There isn’t much need for me to think about sexual misconduct while at college.	N=34 41%

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