

**RSA 188:H SEXUAL MISCONDUCT
CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY
SUMMARY DATA REPORT**
Southern New Hampshire University Campus

July 2024

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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. RSA 188-H:4 mandates New Hampshire Institutions of Higher Education 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 ARC3 modules with integrated questions that satisfy the requirements in RSA 188:H-5. The task force provided guidance 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 Southern New Hampshire University (SNHU) CAMPUS. Kristin Scaduto – Title IX Coordinator/Equity Officer administered the sexual misconduct climate survey, prepared by Megan Bond – Director or Primary Research and Decision Support and Carissa Macay - Associate Primary Research Analyst, and disseminated it via Qualtrics, an online survey program, between February 6 and March 11, 2024. Students were invited to participate in the survey via an email invitation.

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 link survey responses to students’ names, student IDs, or email addresses. Students were provided with 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.

Megan Bond and Carissa Macay analyzed the data using SPSS 29 and summarized the findings that are presented in this report. Questions about the survey, summary data report, and SNHU’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 Kristin Scaduto – Title IX Coordinator/Equity Officer at K.Scaduto@snhu.edu.

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

Survey Data Report

Response Rate and Survey Demographics

Students enrolled at SNHU Campus were invited to participate in the climate survey. Of the 2,833 students who were emailed the link to the survey, 219 participated in the survey. Thus, the overall response rate was 8%. 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 | |
|--|-----|
| Gender Identity (N= 217) | |
| Female | 51% |
| Male | 32% |
| Nonbinary or gender expansive | 7% |
| Transgender | 6% |
| Prefer not to say | 3% |
| Age Range (N= 201) | |
| 18-19 | 38% |
| 20-21 | 24% |
| 22-23 | 19% |
| 24-25 | 5% |
| 26-27 | 1% |
| 28-29 | <1% |
| 30 and older | 5% |
| Sexual Orientation (N= 216) | |
| Heterosexual | 58% |
| Bisexual | 21% |
| Gay/Lesbian/Queer/Asexual/Other | 11% |
| Pansexual | 2% |
| Prefer not to answer | 8% |

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| Race/Ethnicity | |
|---|-----|
| White | 117 |
| Asian or Asian American | 32 |
| Latinx/o/a or Hispanic | 12 |
| Black or African American or African | 7 |
| Middle Eastern or North African | 6 |
| Native American or Alaskan native or Indigenous | 5 |
| Afro-Latino or Afro-Caribbean | 3 |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 3 |
| Other Not Listed | 6 |
| Prefer not to Say | 7 |
| Year in School N= 217 | |
| 1 st | 31% |
| 2 nd | 26% |
| 3 rd | 14% |
| 4 th | 16% |
| 5 th or more | 2% |
| Graduate Student | 11% |
| Professional (e.g. law, medicine, veterinary, dentistry) | 1% |
| National or International Student: N= 217 | |
| National | 87% |
| International | 12% |
| Housing N= 215 | |
| On Campus | 63% |
| Off Campus | 35% |
| Housing Insecure | 2% |
| Safety (<i>I generally feel safe on campus at SNHU</i>) N= 215 | |
| Strongly Agree | 36% |
| Agree | 51% |
| Unsure | 3% |
| Disagree | 6% |
| Strongly Disagree | 4% |

| Student Involvement (Have you been a member of or participated in any of the following:) | |
|--|----|
| Honor society or professional group related to your major/field of study | 31 |
| Fraternity or sorority | 16 |
| Intercollegiate/ Varsity athletic team | 17 |
| Intramural or club athletic team | 25 |
| Political or social action group | 6 |
| Student government | 9 |
| Media organization (e.g., newspaper, radio, magazine) | 16 |
| Other student organization or group | 74 |
| Have not participated in any student organization or group | 90 |

Reports of Victimization

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

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

A. Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff

The ARC3 Climate Survey measured sexual harassment by a faculty member, instructor, or staff member using the 16-item Department of Defense Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ-DoD) (Fitzgerald et al, 1999) that asked students to rate the frequency with which each item had occurred since enrolling at their school as *never, once or twice, sometimes, often, or many times*. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response. Table 2 summarizes participants’ reported rates of sexual harassment perpetrated by faculty/staff. Since participants could report multiple experiences of sexual harassment, the table shows the number (N) of participants who responded to each question. The percent (%) is calculated based on the number of students who reported that they experienced at least one type of incident. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response.

| Table 2 : Reported Incidents of Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff | |
|--|-------------|
| Situations in which a faculty member, instructor, or staff member: | |
| Put you down, was condescending to you, or treated you negatively because of your sex or gender identity | N=97 8% |
| Displayed, used, or distributed sexually graphic or suggestive materials outside of course materials | N=97 0% |
| Made offensive sexist remarks | N=96 11% |
| Made sexual remarks, jokes, or stories that were insulting or offensive | N=97 5% |
| Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you | N=96 3% |
| Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters | N=96 1% |
| Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you | N=96 1% |
| Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic or sexual relationship with you (i.e., ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc.) | N=96 1% |
| Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable | N=96 1% |
| Made unwanted attempts to touch or kiss you. | N=96 1% |
| Attempted to bribe you or implied better treatment to engage in sexual behavior | N=96 1% |
| Mistreated you or threatened you with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative | N=95 1% |

Follow-Up: Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff

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

| Table 3: Characteristics of the Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff Incident | |
|--|-----|
| Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=7 | |
| Man | 33% |
| Woman | 67% |

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| | |
|--|------|
| Another Gender | 0% |
| Classification of the person who committed the behavior N=6 | |
| Faculty member | 33% |
| Staff member | 50% |
| Other | 17% |
| Location of incident N=6 | |
| In Person | 100% |
| On-campus public place/building | 83% |
| Academic Year that the incident took place N=5 | |
| 2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through present) | 100% |
| 2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023) | 0% |
| 2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through present) | 0% |
| 2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021) | 0% |
| 2019-2020 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019) | 0% |
| Academic Term of incident N=5 | |
| Fall | 60% |
| Winter | 0% |
| Spring | 40% |
| Summer | 0% |

Students were asked to identify the impact the incident had on their academic performance and negative financial impacts on their academic career. The number of students who responded positively was recorded in Table 4.

| Table 4: Consequences of Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff Incident | |
|--|---|
| Impact of harassment on academic performance – Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively | |
| Reduced grade point average (GPA) | 1 |
| Caused student to take an incomplete | 0 |
| Caused student to drop a class(es) | 1 |
| Caused students to take a leave of absence from education | 0 |
| Caused student to change their major | 0 |
| Caused them to transfer to another institution | 0 |
| Other: Caused student to be ignored or not taken seriously in class | 1 |
| Negative financial impacts on academic career - Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Loss in tuition as a result of dropping classes | 1 |
| Loss in tuition resulting from an unplanned leave of absence | 0 |
| Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the sexual harassment | 0 |
| Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing | 0 |
| Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the sexual harassment | 1 |

B. Sexual Harassment by Fellow Students

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

Table 5 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 5: Reported Incidents of Sexual Harassment by Students | |
|--|--------------|
| Situations in which a student: | |
| Cat-called, followed, honked or whistled, flashed, or directed other sexually aggressive actions towards the student in public | N=132 36% |
| Was condescending or acted negatively toward the student because of their sex or gender identity | N=132 42% |
| Made offensive sexual jokes or remarks | N=132 37% |
| Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic or sexual relationship with you (i.e., ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc.) | N=132 26% |
| Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you | N=13 23% |
| Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters | N=132 30% |
| Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you | N=132 20% |
| Displayed, used, or distributed sexually graphic or suggestive materials | N=132 17% |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Made offensive sexist remarks | N=132 40% |
| Publicly shamed/humiliated you regarding your sexual activity or experiences | N=132 19% |
| Sent or posted unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, or pictures by text, email, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, TikTok, or other electronic means | N=132 15% |
| Spread unwelcome sexual rumors about you through spoken comments or by text, email, or social media (i.e., Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok) | N=132 15% |

Follow-Up: Sexual Harassment by Fellow Students

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

| Table 6: Characteristics of the Sexual Harassment by Students Incident | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=44</i> | |
| Man | 75% |
| Woman | 18% |
| Another Gender | 7% |
| Unknown | 7% |
| <i>Role of the person who committed the behavior N=44</i> | |
| Student | 93% |
| Visitor/Guest | 5% |
| Other | 7% |

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Location of Incident N=47</i> | |
| In Person | 89% |
| Online | 11% |
| <i>Specific Location of the Incident N=61</i> | |
| Virtual Class Forum | 0% |
| Virtual Class Forum (e.g. Brightspace) | 0% |
| Private communications (i.e., texting, social media) | 7% |
| On-campus residence | 34% |
| On-campus public place/building | 36% |
| Off-campus residence | 3% |

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| | |
|--|-----|
| Off-campus public place/building | 5% |
| At another college/university | 3% |
| Studying abroad | 0% |
| Other | 7% |
| I do not know | 4% |
| Prefer not to say | 5% |
| Academic Year that the Incident took place N=51 | |
| 2023 -2024 (Fall 2023 through present) | 63% |
| 2022 -2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023) | 33% |
| 2021 -2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022) | 2% |
| 2020 -2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021) | 2% |
| 2019 -2020 (Fall 2019 through Summer 2020) | 0% |
| Academic Term of incident N=60 | |
| Fall | 60% |
| Winter | 20% |
| Spring | 18% |
| Summer | 2% |

Students were asked to identify the impact the incident had on their academic performance and negative financial impacts on their academic career. The number of students who responded positively was recorded in Table 7.

| Table 7: Consequences of Sexual Harassment Incident | |
|---|---|
| Impact of harassment on academic performance - Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively | |
| Reduced grade point average (GPA) | 7 |
| Caused student to drop classes | 3 |
| Caused student to take an incomplete | 1 |
| Student needed to take a leave of absence from their education | 2 |
| Caused student to change their major | 0 |
| Caused them to transfer to another institution | 0 |
| Other: Caused student to be uncomfortable returning to class | 7 |

| Negative financial impacts on academic career - Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively | |
|--|---|
| Loss in tuition as a result of dropping classes | 3 |
| Loss in tuition resulting from an unplanned leave of absence | 3 |
| Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the sexual harassment | 1 |
| Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing | 1 |
| Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the sexual harassment | 4 |

C. Stalking

Stalking was measured on the ARC3 with 8 items from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011) that asked students to rate the frequency with which each item had occurred since enrolling at their school as *none, 1-2 times, 3-5 times, 5-8 times, or more than 8 times*. Any answer other than *never* for each type of stalking was treated as an affirmative response. Per the survey question, these experiences occurred while a student was enrolled at the university but may have occurred off-campus or outside of the educational program or activity and may or may not have been perpetrated by a party associated with Southern New Hampshire University.

Table 8 summarizes participants’ reported rates of stalking. Since participants could report multiple experiences of stalking, the table shows the number (N) and percent (percentage) of each type of incident experienced by participants who reported at least one incident of stalking. The percent is calculated by dividing the total number of participants who answered each question by the number of participants who experienced each type of incident.

| Table 8: Reported Incidents of Stalking | |
|---|--------------|
| A person/people have done the following things to you since you enrolled at SNHU CAMPUS | |
| Watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]? | N=116 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=117 15% |
| Left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find | N=117 5% |
| Snuck into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there | N=117 3% |
| Left you unwanted messages (including text or voice messages) | N=116 14% |
| Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang up calls) | N=117 9% |
| Sent you unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through social media apps such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, TikTok, etc. | N=117 25% |
| Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn’t want them | N=117 |

| | | |
|--|----|-------------|
| | to | 6% |
| Made threats to your physical or emotional safety online | | N=116 6% |
| Spread rumors about you online, whether they were true or not | | N=117 9% |
| Used coercion, threats, or intimidation to gain access to your phone, email, or other accounts | | N=117 3% |

Follow-Up: Stalking

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

| Table 9: Characteristics of the Stalking Incident | |
|---|-----|
| Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=17 | |
| Man | 71% |
| Woman | 24% |
| Another Gender | 6% |
| Role of the person who committed the behavior N=16 | |
| Student | 88% |
| Visitor/Guest | 6% |
| Graduate | 0% |
| Not affiliated with SNHU | 6% |
| Faculty/Staff | 0% |
| Other | 0% |
| Location of Incident N=20 | |
| Online/Virtual | 25% |
| In Person | 75% |
| Specific Location of the Incident N=22 | |
| Virtual Classroom | 0% |
| Virtual Class Forum (e.g. Brightspace) | 0% |
| Private communications (i.e., texting, social media) | 23% |
| On-campus residence | 36% |
| On-campus public place/building | 27% |
| Off-campus residence | 5% |
| Off-campus public place/building | 0% |
| At another college/university | 0% |
| Studying abroad | 0% |
| Other | 5% |

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| | |
|--|-----|
| Prefer not to say | 5% |
| I do not know | 0% |
| Academic Year that the Incident took place N=18 | |
| 2023 -2024 (Fall 2023 through present) | 67% |
| 2022 -2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023) | 33% |
| 2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through present) | 0% |
| 2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021) | 0% |
| 2019-2020 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019) | 0% |
| Academic Term of incident N=22 | |
| Fall | 45% |
| Winter | 18% |
| Spring | 32% |
| Summer | 5% |

Students were asked to identify the impact the incident had on their academic performance and negative financial impacts on their academic career. The number of students who responded positively was recorded in Table 10.

| Table 10: Consequences of Stalking Incident | |
|--|---|
| Impact of stalking on academic performance- Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively | |
| Reduced grade point average (GPA) | 3 |
| Caused student to drop classes | 2 |
| Caused student to take an incomplete | 1 |
| Caused student to switch to a virtual section of class | 1 |
| Caused student to feel unsafe in class | 1 |
| Negative financial impacts on academic career - Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively | |
| Loss in tuition as a result of dropping classes | 1 |
| Loss in tuition resulting from an unplanned leave of absence | 1 |
| Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the stalking incident | 0 |
| Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing | 1 |
| Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the stalking incident | 2 |

D. Dating Violence

Dating violence was measured with 6 items from the Partner Victimization Scale (Hamby, 2014) and

the Women’s Experience with Battering Scale (Smith, Earp, & DeVellis, 1995). These items assessed both physical and psychological dating violence experienced by participants. Participants were asked questions about incidents involving any “hook-up, boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife, including exes” since enrolling at SNHU CAMPUS. Participants rated the frequency with which each item had occurred as *never, once or twice, sometimes, often, or many times*. An affirmative response to one or more items indicated dating violence victimization. Per the survey question, these experiences occurred while a student was enrolled at the university but may have occurred off-campus or outside of the educational program or activity and may or may not have been perpetrated by a party associated with Southern New Hampshire University.

In Table 11, we present the participant reported rates for each category of dating violence victimization. Since participants could report multiple experiences of dating violence, the table shows the number (N) of participants who responded to each question. The percent (%) is calculated based on the number of students who reported that they experienced *at least one* type of incident. Any answer other than *never* for each type of dating violence was treated as an affirmative response.

| Table 11: Reported Incidents of Dating Violence | |
|--|---------------|
| The person threatened to hurt me and was concerned for my safety or well-being | N=108 5.6% |
| The person threatened to harm people close to me | N=108 1.9% |
| The person hit, grabbed, pushed, or shook me | N=108 8.3% |
| The person choked me or applied pressure to my throat or neck in a way that was not OK | N=108 5.6% |
| The person punched a wall or other object near me | N=108 5.6% |
| The person stole or destroyed my property | N=108 1.9% |
| The person said they would disclose my personal or private information to others | N=106 6.6% |
| 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=107 6.5% |
| The person repeatedly humiliated me or put me down | N=106 7.5% |
| The person kept tabs on me by following me in person, monitoring my location, or gaining access to my accounts/devices | N=106 7.5% |

Follow-Up: Dating Violence

All participants who reported at least item of dating violence victimization were directed to follow-up

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 questions (based on the participant’s identification of one incident of dating violence victimization that had the greatest impact on their life). As shown in Table 12.

| Table 12 : Characteristics of the Dating Violence Incident | |
|---|------|
| <i>Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=5</i> | |
| Man | 80% |
| Woman | 20% |
| Another Gender/Prefer Not to Say | 0% |
| <i>Classification of the person who committed the behavior N=5</i> | |
| Student | 60% |
| Visitor/Guest | 0% |
| Faculty | 0% |
| Staff | 0% |
| Graduate Student Instructor | 0% |
| Not affiliated with SNHU | 40% |
| <i>Location of Incident N=5</i> | |
| In Person | 100% |
| Online | 0% |
| <i>Specific Location of the Incident N=5</i> | |
| Virtual Classroom | 0% |
| Virtual Class Forum (e.g. Brightspace) | 0% |
| Private communications (i.e., texting, social media) | 0% |
| On-campus residence | 60% |
| On-campus public place/building | 0% |
| Off-campus residence | 20% |
| Off-campus public place/building | 0% |
| At another college/university | 0% |
| Studying abroad | 0% |
| Other | 0% |
| I do not know | 0% |
| Prefer not to say | 20% |
| <i>Academic Year that the Incident took place N=4</i> | |
| 2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through present) | 50% |

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| | |
|--|-----|
| 2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023) | 25% |
| 2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022) | 0% |
| 2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021) | 0% |
| 2019-2020 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019) | 25% |
| <i>Academic Term that the Incident took place N=5</i> | |
| Fall | 60% |
| Winter | 20% |
| Spring | 20% |
| Summer | 0% |

Students were asked to identify the impact the incident had on their academic performance and negative financial impacts on their academic career. The number of students who responded positively was recorded in Table 13.

| Table 13: Consequences of the Dating Violence Incident | |
|--|---|
| <i>Impact of dating violence on academic performance- Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively</i> | |
| Reduced grade point average (GPA) | 3 |
| Caused student to take an incomplete | 0 |
| Caused student to drop classes | 2 |
| Student needed to take a leave of absence from their education | 1 |
| Caused student to change their major | 0 |
| Caused them to transfer to another institution | 0 |
| Other | 0 |
| <i>Negative financial impacts on academic career - Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively</i> | |
| Loss in tuition as a result of dropping classes | 1 |
| Loss in tuition resulting from an unplanned leave of absence | 1 |
| Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the dating violence | 0 |
| Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing | 1 |
| Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the dating violence | 1 |

Part of the goal of this survey is to understand how alcohol and drugs shape campus culture

related to sexual misconduct. Respondents were asked if they wanted to answer this section or skip to the next section of the survey. Respondents were reminded that they are in no way responsible for the situation that occurred, even if alcohol and/or drugs were involved. The next questions were phrased, “alcohol and drugs can play many roles in how situations play out. In your experience, did any of these apply?”. Since participants could report multiple experiences of dating violence, the table shows the number (N) of participants who responded to each question. The percent (%) total of responses.

| Table 14: Alcohol and drugs can play many roles in how situations play out. In your experience, did any of these apply? | |
|--|-------------|
| <i>Ways drugs or alcohol impacted Dating violence</i> N=86 | |
| The other person had been using alcohol and/or drugs | N=12 12% |
| The other person took advantage of their incapacitation from using alcohol and/or drugs | N=4 5% |
| Was given alcohol and/or drugs to consume without their knowledge | N= 2 2% |
| The other person used alcohol and/or drugs as an excuse for their behavior(s) | N=9 10% |
| I was drinking or using drugs voluntarily and wasn't incapacitated | N=4 5% |
| People around us were drinking or using drugs | N=9 10% |
| Alcohol and/or drugs were present, but I don't think they played a role | N=6 7% |
| Alcohol and drugs weren't involved at all | N=37 43% |

E. Sexual Violence

The ARC3 measured sexual violence victimization using the Sexual Experiences Survey Short Form Victimization (SES-SFV) (Koss et al., 2007). The SES-SFV has 25 questions measuring five types of sexual violence victimization. For each question, students indicated the frequency (*0 times, 1 time, 2 times, or 3+ times*) with which someone used coercion, force, or incapacitation against them since they enrolled at their school. An affirmative response to one or more items indicated sexual violence victimization. Per the survey question, these experiences occurred while a student was enrolled at the university but may have occurred off-campus or outside of the educational program or activity and may or may not have been perpetrated by a party associated with Southern New Hampshire University. The number (N) of students who responded it happened at least one time is represented in the title box.

In Tables 15-18, we present the participant reported rates for each category of sexual violence. Since participants could report multiple experiences of sexual violence, the table shows the number (N) of

participants who responded positively to each follow-up 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 15: Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration). They did this by: N = 13 | |
|--|-------------|
| 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=11 55% |
| 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=11 18% |
| Taking advantage of the fact that I was unable to give consent due to incapacitation. | N=11 4% |
| Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon. | N=235 9% |

| Table 16: Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent. They did this by: N = 2 | |
|--|--------------|
| 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= 2 100% |
| 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=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% |

| Table 17: Someone penetrated my vagina or anus with their body part or an object, or made me penetrate their vagina or anus, without my consent. They did this by: N = 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=3 33% |
| 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=3 33% |
| Taking advantage of the fact that I was unable to give consent due to incapacitation. | N=3 33% |
| Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon. | N=3 33% |

| Table 18: Someone ATTEMPTED to have oral, anal, or vaginal penetration with me without my consent. They did this by: N = 4 | |
|--|------------|
| 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=4 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=4 75% |
| Taking advantage of the fact that I was unable to give consent due to incapacitation. | N=4 50% |
| Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon. | N=4 25% |

Follow-Up: Sexual Violence

All participants who reported at least one item of sexual violence victimization were directed to follow-up questions related to the participant's identification of one incident of sexual violence victimization that had the greatest impact on their life, as shown in Table 19.

| Table 19: Characteristics of the Dating Violence Incident | |
|--|------|
| Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=3 | |
| Man | 100% |

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| | |
|--|------|
| Woman | 0% |
| Another Gender/Prefer Not to Say | 0% |
| Classification of the person who committed the behavior N=3 | |
| Student | 67% |
| Visitor/Guest | 0% |
| Faculty | 0% |
| Staff | 0% |
| Graduate Student Instructor | 0% |
| Not affiliated with SNHU | 33% |
| Specific Location of the Incident N=3 | |
| Virtual Classroom | 0% |
| Virtual Class Forum (e.g. Brightspace) | 0% |
| Private communications (i.e., texting, social media) | 0% |
| On-campus residence | 60% |
| On-campus public place/building | 0% |
| Off-campus residence | 20% |
| Off-campus public place/building | 0% |
| At another college/university | 0% |
| Studying abroad | 0% |
| Other | 0% |
| I do not know | 0% |
| Prefer not to say | 20% |
| Academic Year that the Incident took place N=2 | |
| 2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through present) | 50% |
| 2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023) | 50% |
| 2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022) | 0% |
| 2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021) | 0% |
| 2019-2020 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019) | 0% |
| Academic Term that the Incident took place N=2 | |
| Fall | 100% |
| Winter | 0% |

| | |
|--------|----|
| Spring | 0% |
| Summer | 0% |

Students were asked to identify the impact the incident had on their academic performance and negative financial impacts on their academic career. The number of students who responded positively was recorded in Table 20.

| Table 20: Consequences of the Dating Violence Incident | |
|--|---|
| <i>Impact of dating violence on academic performance- Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively</i> | |
| Reduced grade point average (GPA) | 1 |
| Caused student to take an incomplete | 0 |
| Caused student to drop classes | 1 |
| Student needed to take a leave of absence from their education | 1 |
| Caused student to change their major | 0 |
| Caused them to transfer to another institution | 0 |
| Other | 1 |
| <i>Negative financial impacts on academic career - Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively</i> | |
| Loss in tuition as a result of dropping classes | 1 |
| Loss in tuition resulting from an unplanned leave of absence | 1 |
| Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the dating violence | 0 |
| Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing | 1 |
| Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the dating violence | 1 |

Reporting

Thirty-two percent of students told someone about the incident before responding to this survey. Students could check all that applied to indicate whom they told, or why they did not tell someone. They are most likely to tell a close friend or roommate.

| Table 21: Who Students Told About the Event - Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively (Multiple Select) | |
|--|---|
| N=12 | |
| Off-campus counselor/therapist | 3 |
| Roommate | 7 |
| Close friend other than roommate | 9 |
| Wellness Center counselor or therapist | 4 |
| Confidential Resource Advisor | 0 |
| Title IX Coordinator | 3 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Romantic partner | 5 |
| Wellness Center employee (medical) | 1 |
| Parent or guardian | 3 |
| Other family member | 2 |
| Public Safety Officer | 2 |
| Local police | 0 |
| Doctor/nurse | 0 |
| Community Standards office | 2 |
| Religious leader | 2 |
| Resident Advisor or Residence Life staff | 2 |
| Off-campus rape crisis center staff | 0 |
| SNHU CAMPUS faculty or staff other than Wellness Center staff | 2 |

| Table 22: Why Students Did Not Tell Anyone About the Incident - Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively (Multiple Select) | |
|--|---|
| N=26 | |
| Ashamed/embarrassed | 3 |
| Is a private matter – wanted to deal with it on my own | 8 |
| Concerned others would find out | 4 |
| Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble | 1 |
| Fear of retribution from the person who did it | 5 |
| Fear of not being believed | 3 |
| I thought I would be blamed for what happened | 1 |
| Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about | 5 |
| Didn't think others would think it was serious | 5 |
| Thought people would try to tell me what to do | 3 |
| Would feel like an admission of failure | 2 |
| Didn't think others would think it was important | 3 |
| Didn't think others would understand | 3 |
| Didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc. | 3 |
| Didn't know reporting procedure on campus | 0 |
| Feared I or another would be punished for infractions or violations (such as underage drinking) | 0 |
| I did not feel the campus leadership would solve my problems | 3 |
| I feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me | 4 |
| I thought nothing would be done | 5 |
| Other | 9 |

Participant Perceptions of Safety

Students were asked how SNHU might handle it if a student reported a sexual misconduct incident. Using the scale “very likely” to “very unlikely”, please indicate the likelihood of each statement.

In Table 23, we present the percentage of participants who felt their institution would “likely” or “very likely” respond to a sexual misconduct event. The number of students who responded to each question is represented in N. The percent is the total who felt SNHU Campus would “likely” or “very likely” respond to a sexual misconduct event.

| Table 23: Participant Perceptions of Campus Response to a Sexual Misconduct Report | |
|---|---------------|
| <i>The institution would likely or very likely:</i> | |
| Take the report seriously. | N=161 68% |
| Maintain the privacy of the person making the report. | N=161 80% |
| Do its best to honor the request of the person about how to go forward with the case. | N= 160 68% |
| Take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report. | N=160 70% |
| Provide supportive measures to the person who made the report (e.g. academic, housing). | N=160 66% |
| Would punish the person who made the report. | N=160 33% |
| Would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct. | N=160 55% |
| Would handle the report fairly. | N=159 65% |

Perceptions of How SNHU CAMPUS Handled a Report of Sexual Misconduct

Participants were asked statements describing how they thought their school handled their sexual misconduct report.

| Table 24: Participant Perceptions of How SNHU CAMPUS Might Handle a Report of Sexual Misconduct | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| | Agree/Strongly Agree |
| <i>Please describe how you believe your institution may handle your report of sexual misconduct. - Percent of Participants responding agree or strongly agree to each statement. N = 3</i> | |
| Take the report seriously? | 60% |
| Maintain my privacy when I made the report? | 100% |

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| | |
|---|------|
| Give me an opportunity to voice my preferences for moving forward? | 100% |
| Support me when I made the report? | 100% |
| Take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct? | 67% |
| Handle the report fairly? | 67% |
| Allow me to have a say in how my report was handled? | 100% |
| Meet my needs for support and accommodations? | 100% |
| Have someone reach out to me to discuss my needs related to: medical care, mental health, academics, housing, safety planning, no-contact orders, etc.? | 100% |
| Inform me about reporting and resolution options (formal and informal) available through SNHU? | 100% |
| Inform me about reporting and resolution options available through local law enforcement? | 67% |

Institutional Response to a Report of Sexual Misconduct

Participants were asked to respond to statements describing how they thought their school handled their sexual misconduct report. In Table 25, we summarize participants’ belief of how SNHU CAMPUS handled their report of sexual misconduct. Participants believed SNHU CAMPUS did support and protect the victim and maintained his or her privacy.

| Table 25: Institutional Response to a Report of Sexual Misconduct | |
|--|------------|
| | Yes |
| <i>Please describe how your institution handled your report of sexual misconduct. - Percent of Participants responding yes to each statement. N=3</i> | |
| Take the report seriously? | 60% |
| Maintain my privacy when I made the report? | 100% |
| Give me an opportunity to voice my preferences for moving forward? | 100% |
| Support me when I made the report? | 100% |
| Take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct? | 67% |

| | |
|---|------|
| Handle the report fairly? | 67% |
| Allow me to have a say in how my report was handled? | 100% |
| Meet my needs for support and accommodations? | 100% |
| Have someone reach out to me to discuss my needs related to: medical care, mental health, academics, housing, safety planning, no-contact orders, etc.? | 100% |
| Inform me about reporting and resolution options (formal and informal) available through SNHU? | 100% |
| Inform me about reporting and resolution options available through local law enforcement? | 67% |

Exposure to Sexual Misconduct Education and Resources

In Table 26, we summarize participants’ exposure to information or education about sexual misconduct since enrolling at their school.

| Table 26: Participant Exposure to Sexual Misconduct Information and Education | |
|--|--------------|
| <i>Since coming to your institution have you received written (e.g., brochures, emails) or verbal information (e.g., presentations, training) from anyone at your institution about the following? - Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively to Each Statement</i> | |
| The definitions of types of sexual misconduct. | 39 |
| How to report an incident of sexual misconduct. | 25 |
| Where to go to get help if someone you know experiences sexual misconduct. | 39 |
| Title IX Protections against sexual misconduct. | 55 |
| How to help prevent sexual misconduct. | 29 |
| Student code of conduct or honor code. | 58 |
| Other resources to help you or someone you know deal with a sexual misconduct incident (i.e., community-based crisis center) | 27 |
| <i>Using the scales provided, indicate how aware you are of the function of the campus and community resources specifically related to sexual misconduct response at SNHU.</i> | |
| Office of Community Standards | N=138 59% |
| Title IX Compliance | N=138 63% |
| Counseling services at the Wellness Center | N=138 89% |
| The Wellness Center | N=138 96% |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| CARE team | N=137 80% |
| HelpU counseling services | N=137 67% |

Student Awareness of Institutional Procedures

In Table 27, we present the percentage of participants who “lively” or “very likely” to use a resource at SNHU CAMPUS. The percent is calculated by dividing the total number of participants who answered each question by the number of participants who responded “likely” or “very likely”.

| Table 27: Student Awareness Of Institutional Policies And Procedures | |
|--|--------------|
| <i>Using the scale provided, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements</i> | |
| I would know how to make a report of sexual misconduct. | N=141 47% |
| I understand what happens when a student makes a sexual misconduct report at SNHU. | N=140 44% |



Survey Resource Sheet

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: | |
|---|--|
| Kristin Scaduto Title IX Coordinator and Equity Officer Southern New Hampshire University | Email: k.scaduto@snhu.edu Phone: 603-644-3188 Student Center #105 |
| Manchester Police Department | Emergency: (603) 668-8711 405 Valley Street Manchester, NH 03103 |
| Hooksett Police Department | Emergency: 603-624-1560 15 Legends Drive Hooksett, NH 03106 |
| Southern New Hampshire University Public Safety Office | 1-603-645-9700 Morrissett House – 2503 N. River Road |
| SNHU Wellness Center | Located in the Student Center 603-645-9679 wellness@snhu.edu |
| YWCA 72 Concord St, Manchester, NH | http://www.ywcanh.org/ Main Office: 603-625-5785 Crisis Hotline: 603-668-2299 |
| NH Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence 4 S State St, Concord, NH | http://www.nhcadsv.org/ Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-866-644-3574 Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-277-5570 |

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| | |
|--|---|
| <p>HelpU</p> | <p>https://bhsonline.personaladvantage.com/ Username: SNHU Or via telephone: Business hours: 1-800-327-2251 after hours:603-645-9679</p> |
| <p>SNHU Cares Team</p> | <p>Campus Students can self-refer to the SNHU CARE team at the following link: Referral</p> |
| <p>National Resources:</p> | |
| <p>National Domestic Violence Hotline</p> | <p>http://www.thehotline.org/ 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)</p> |
| <p>Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)</p> | <p>https://rainn.org/ 1-800-656-HOPE (4673)</p> |
| <p>Love Is Respect: National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline</p> | <p>http://www.loveisrespect.org 1-866-331-9474 1-866-331-8453 (TTY)</p> |
| <p>National Sexual Violence Resource Center</p> | <p>http://www.nsvrc.org/</p> |
| <p>National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV)</p> | <p>http://nnedv.org/</p> |
| <p>Know Your IX</p> | <p>http://knowyourix.org/</p> |
| <p>Hope Exists After Rape Trauma (HEART)</p> | <p>http://h-e-a-r-t.org/</p> |
| <p>National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma, and Mental Health</p> | <p>http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/</p> |
| <p>Not Alone</p> | <p>https://www.notalone.gov/</p> |
| <p>End Rape On Campus (EROC)</p> | <p>http://endrapeoncampus.org/</p> |
| <p>Stalking Resource Center</p> | <p>http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center</p> |

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| | |
|---|---|
| National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) | http://www.trynova.org/ 800-879-6682 |
| National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women | http://www.vawnet.org/ |

If you have any questions pertaining to the survey, you can contact Southern New Hampshire University's Title IX Coordinator, Kristin Scaduto, at 603-644-3188 or k.scaduto@snhu.edu.

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