

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

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) Online. 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 8 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.

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 Online were invited to participate in the climate survey. Of the 142,864 students who were emailed the link to the survey, 3,632 participated in the survey. Thus, the overall response rate was 14%. 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= 3,615)	
Female	73%
Male	5%
Nonbinary or gender expansive	4%
Do you identify as trans? (N=3,611)	
Transgender	2%
Prefer not to say	98%
Age Range (N= 3,417)	
16-19	2%
20-29	23%
30-39	29%
40-49	5%
50-59	1%
60 and older	<1%
Sexual Orientation (N= 3,612)	
Heterosexual	73%
Bisexual	11%
Gay/Lesbian/Queer/Asexual/Other	9%
Not Listed	3%
Prefer not to answer	3%

Race/Ethnicity	
White	2387
Asian or Asian American	107
Latinx/o/a or Hispanic	414

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Black or African American or African	721
Middle Eastern or North African	22
Native American or Alaskan native or Indigenous	146
Afro-Latino or Afro-Caribbean	52
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	35
Other Not Listed	58
Prefer not to Say	112
Year in School N= 3,610	
Undergraduate	83%
Graduate	6%
Certificate	1%
National or International Student: N= 3,609	
National	97%
International	2%
Prefer not to say	1%
Safety (I generally feel safe in my educational community at SNHU) N= 3608	
Strongly Agree	59%
Agree	22%
Unsure	4%
Disagree	1%
Strongly Disagree	14%
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	762
Fraternity or sorority	51
Intercollegiate/ Varsity athletic team	7
Intramural or club athletic team	6
Political or social action group	28
Student government	14
Media organization (e.g., newspaper, radio, magazine)	11
Other student organization or group	236
Have not participated in any student organization or group	2574

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=2398 2%
Displayed, used, or distributed sexually graphic or suggestive materials outside of course materials	N=2395 0.3%
Made offensive sexist remarks	N=2396 1%
Made sexual remarks, jokes, or stories that were insulting or offensive	N=2397 1%
Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you	N=2394 0.1%
Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters	N=2396 0.3%
Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you	N=2396 0.1%
Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic or sexual relationship with you (i.e., ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc.)	N=2396 0.2%
Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable	N=2394 0.2%

Made unwanted attempts to touch or kiss you.	N=2392 0.1%
Attempted to bribe you or implied better treatment to engage in sexual behavior	N=2390 0.1%
Mistreated you or threatened you with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative	N=2387 0.2%

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=29	
Man	55%
Woman	41%
Another Gender	3%
Classification of the person who committed the behavior N=29	
Faculty member	59%
Staff member	31%
Graduate Student Instructor	7%
Other	3%
Location of incident N=26	
Online	100%
In Person	0%
Specific Location of the Incident N=27	
Virtual Classroom	4%
Virtual Class Forum (e.g. Brightspace)	48%
Private Communications (i.e. texting, social media)	19%
Other	22%
I do not know	4%
Prefer not to say	4%
Academic Year that the incident took place N=27	
2023-2024 (Fall 2023 through present)	64%
2022-2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023)	28%

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2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through present)	4%
2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	0%
2019-2020 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019)	4%
Academic Term of incident N=27	
Fall	19%
Winter	33%
Spring	30%
Summer	19%

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)	12
Caused student to take an incomplete	3
Caused student to drop a class(es)	4
Caused students to take a leave of absence from education	3
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	7
Did not Impact	6
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	2
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the sexual harassment	1
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	0
Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the sexual harassment	6
Other	2
Did not Impact	15

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:	
Was condescending or acted negatively toward the student because of their sex or gender identity	N=2536 3%
Made sexual remarks, jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you	N=2535 2%
Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic or sexual relationship with you (i.e., ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc.)	N=2524 1%
Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you	N=2531 1%
Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters	N=2526 1%
Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you	N=2523 1%
Displayed, used, or distributed sexually graphic or suggestive materials	N=2537 1%
Made offensive sexist remarks	N=2534 3%
Publicly shamed/humiliated you regarding your sexual activity or experiences	N=2530 1%
Sent or posted unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, or pictures by text, email, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, TikTok, or other electronic means	N=2523 1%
Spread unwelcome sexual rumors about you through spoken comments or by text, email, or social media (i.e., Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok)	N=2516 1%

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=67</i>	
Man	58%
Woman	21%
Another Gender	4%
Unknown	12%
Prefer not to say	4%
<i>Role of the person who committed the behavior (N=73)</i>	
Student	60%
Visitor/Guest	4%
Other	22%
<i>Location of Incident N=68</i>	
In Person	84%
Online	16%
<i>Specific Location of the Incident N=74</i>	
Virtual Class Forum	7%
Virtual Class Forum (e.g. Brightspace)	34%
Private communications (i.e., texting, social media)	20%
On-campus residence	1%
On-campus public place/building	3%
Off-campus residence	4%
Off-campus public place/building	1%
At another college/university	0%
Studying abroad	0%
Other	11%
I do not know	3%
Prefer not to say	5%
<i>Academic Year that the Incident took place N=64</i>	
2023 -2024 (Fall 2023 through present)	53%
2022 -2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer 2023)	30%
2021 -2022 (Fall 2021 through Summer 2022)	13%
2020 -2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	2%

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2019 -2020 (Fall 2019 through Summer 2020)	3%
Academic Term of incident N=67	
Fall	22%
Winter	37%
Spring	22%
Summer	18%

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)	8
Caused student to drop classes	4
Caused student to take an incomplete	1
Student needed to take a leave of absence from their education	4
Caused student to change their major	1
Caused them to transfer to another institution	0
Other	9
Did not impact	41
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	2
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the sexual harassment	1
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	0
Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the sexual harassment	9
Other	5
Did not impact	43

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	
Watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or other device?	N=2455 1%
Approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn’t want them to be there	N=2453 1%
Left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find	N=2444 1%
Snuck into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there	N=2447 1%
Left you unwanted messages (including text or voice messages)	N=2449 2%
Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang up calls)	N=2443 1%
Sent you unwanted emails, text messages, or social media comments/direct messages?	N=2457 3%
Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn’t want them to	N=2449 0.4%
Made threats to your physical or emotional safety online	N=2443 1%
Spread rumors about you online, whether they were true or not	N=2438 1%
Used coercion, threats, or intimidation to gain access to your phone, email, or other accounts	N=2436 1%

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	
<i>Gender of the person who committed the behavior N=41</i>	
Man	41%
Woman	41%
Another Gender	2%
Unknown	7%
Prefer not to say	7%
<i>Role of the person who committed the behavior N=40</i>	
Student	43%
Visitor/Guest	3%
Graduate student instructor	3%
Not affiliated with SNHU	35%
Faculty	8%
Staff	5%
Other	5%
<i>Location of Incident N=48</i>	
Online/Virtual	71%
In Person	29%
<i>Specific Location of the Incident N=58</i>	
Virtual Classroom	0%
Virtual Class Forum (e.g. Brightspace)	3%
Private communications (i.e., texting, social media)	31%
On-campus residence	0%
On-campus public place/building	0%
Off-campus residence	9%
Off-campus public place/building	5%
At another college/university	0%
Studying abroad	0%
Other	14%
Prefer not to say	5%
I do not know	0%
<i>Academic Year that the Incident took place N=45</i>	
2023 -2024 (Fall 2023 through present)	49%
2022 -2023 (Fall 2022 through Summer)	33%

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2023)	
2021-2022 (Fall 2021 through present)	11%
2020-2021 (Fall 2020 through Summer 2021)	2%
2019-2020 (Fall 2018 through Summer 2019)	4%
Academic Term of incident N=62	
Fall	29%
Winter	27%
Spring	27%
Summer	16%

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)	10
Caused student to drop classes	5
Caused student to take an incomplete	6
Caused student to take a leave of absence	5
Caused student to change major	0
Caused student to transfer to another institution	2
Other	7
Did not impact	21
Negative financial impacts on academic career - Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively	
Loss in tuition as a result of dropping classes	5
Loss in tuition resulting from an unplanned leave of absence	2
Loss in scholarship award due to diminished grades as a result of the stalking incident	1
Costs associated with unexpected need to change housing	3
Costs incurred for needed physical and mental health services resulting from the stalking incident	9
Other	3
Did not impact	23

Reporting

Of the students who reported they had a sexual misconduct issue, thirty-nine percent of students told someone about the sexual misconduct incident. 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=98	
Off-campus counselor/therapist	10
Roommate	2
Close friend other than roommate	13
Confidential Resource Advisor	4
Title IX Coordinator	1
Romantic partner	18
Parent or guardian	12
Other family member	8
Office of Public Safety	1
Local police	1
Doctor/nurse	2
Community Standards office	2
Religious leader	0
Off-campus rape crisis center staff	0
SNHU CAMPUS faculty or staff	15
Other	9

Students were asked how useful the following resources were in helping deal with the issue. They were asked to rate each on a scale of “very useful” to “not at all useful”. In Table 22 the number (N) of students who stated it was “very useful”, “useful”, or “somewhat useful” followed by the percent.

Table 22: Please share how useful the following resources were in helping you deal with the incident?	
	Very Useful/Useful/Somewhat useful
Confidential Resource Advisor	N=4 75%
Title IX Coordinator	N=1 0%
Office of Public Safety	N=1 0%
Office of Community Standards	N=1 0%

Institution Faculty or Staff	N=11 79%
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Table 23: Why Students Did Not Tell Anyone About the Incident - Number of Participants Responding Affirmatively (Multiple Select)	
N=210	
Ashamed/embarrassed	12
Is a private matter – wanted to deal with it on my own	20
Concerned others would find out	7
Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble	3
Fear of retribution from the person who did it	17
Fear of not being believed	13
I thought I would be blamed for what happened	10
Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about	22
Didn't think others would think it was serious	23
Thought people would try to tell me what to do	9
Would feel like an admission of failure	3
Didn't think others would understand	11
Didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.	14
Didn't know reporting procedure on campus	7
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	6
I feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me	6
I thought nothing would be done	15
Other	18

Participant Perceptions of Safety

Students were asked how SNHU might handle it if a student reported a sexual misconduct incident. Using the scale “agree” to “strongly agree”, 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 Online would “likely” or “very likely” respond to a sexual misconduct event.

Table 24: Participant Perceptions of Institution Satisfaction and Safety	
<i>Perceptions of Safety</i>	

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While engaging in my educational program, I feel safe from sexual harassment.	N=2,326 91%
While engaging in my educational program, I feel safe from dating violence.	N=2,327 90%
While engaging in my educational program, I feel safe from sexual violence.	N=2,328 91%
While engaging in my educational program, I feel safe from stalking.	N=2,325 90%
Perceptions of sexual misconduct as problem	
I don't think sexual misconduct is a problem at SNHU.	N=2,330 49%
I don't think there is much I can do about sexual misconduct at SNHU.	N=2,325 21%
There isn't much need for me to think about sexual misconduct while at college.	N=2,329 46%

Perceptions of How SNHU Online Might Handle a Report of Sexual Misconduct

Participants were asked to respond to statements describing how SNHU might handle a report of sexual misconduct report. In Table 23, we summarize participants' perceptions of how SNHU online might handle it if a student reported a sexual misconduct incident. Total populations of respondents is indicated by N in the first box. While total number (N) of respondents who believe SNHU online is likely to or very likely to respond to each statement is in the rows following the statement, followed by the percentage of respondents.

Table 25: The following statements describe how SNHU might handle it if a student reported a sexual misconduct incident.	
	Likely/Very Likely
Using the scale provided, please indicate the likelihood of each statement. N= 3103	
Would take the report seriously?	N= 2466 79%
Would maintain the privacy of the person making the report?	N= 2459 79%
Would honor the request of the person about how to move forward with the case?	N=2421 78%
Would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report?	N=2494 81%
Would provide supportive measures to the person who made the report?	N=2391 77%
Would take action to address factors that may have led to sexual misconduct?	N=2392 77%

Would punish the person who made the report?	N=1120 36%
Would take action to address factors that may have led to sexual misconduct?	N=2331 75%
Would handle the report fairly	N=2401 77%

Institutional Response to a Report of Sexual Misconduct

Participants who responded positively to filing a sexual misconduct report 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 Online handled their report of sexual misconduct. Participants believed SNHU Online did support and protect the victim and maintained his or her privacy.

Table 26: 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=14)</i>	
Take the report seriously?	6
Maintain my privacy when I made the report?	5
Give me an opportunity to voice my preferences for moving forward?	6
Support me when I made the report?	7
Take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct?	7
Handle the report fairly?	3
Allow me to have a say in how my report was handled?	4
Meet my needs for support and accommodations?	3
Have someone reach out to me to discuss my needs related to: medical care, mental health, academics, housing, safety planning, no-contact orders, etc.?	2



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.nhcadv.org/ Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-866-644-3574 Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-277-5570

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

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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.

References:

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