

Results of the CSAPP_{NH} Climate Study - Part II
Nashua Community College
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Introduction

In April 2014, the Obama Administration’s White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault released several action steps and recommendations to prevent and improve the response to sexual assault and other forms of sexual misconduct¹ on college campuses. To fulfill the first action step, “Identifying the Problem,” the Task Force recommended that all post-secondary institutions administer a campus climate survey to gauge the prevalence of sexual assault, test students’ awareness of the issue, and provide schools with a tool for crafting solutions (White House, 2014). While the majority of current research on campus sexual assault has focused on traditional four-year residential colleges and universities, there is a lack of focus on the needs of non-residential and community college students, who comprise almost half of the undergraduate students in the United States (AACC, 2015).

In July 2016, Prevention Innovations Research Center (PIRC) at the University of New Hampshire was awarded one of nine, three-year grants by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office on Women’s Health to work with eight-post secondary institutions in New Hampshire, including seven community colleges and one four-year, nonresidential college. The goal of the New Hampshire Campus Sexual Assault Policy and Prevention Initiative (CSAPP_{NH}), is to improve sexual misconduct policy and prevention at participating institutions.

In collaboration with the CSAPP_{NH} college partners, PIRC administered campus climate surveys at the eight participating post-secondary institutions during the spring of 2017. The CSAPP_{NH} Climate Survey was used to assess the scope of sexual misconduct, reporting, and response occurring on the eight campuses. To do so, we used a modified version of the Administrator Research Campus Climate Consortium (ARC3) survey. For a full list of survey questions featured in this report, see pages 23-36.

The Administrator-Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3) is a free campus climate survey designed by a consortium of sexual assault researchers and student affairs professionals (ARC3, 2015). The study was approved by the UNH IRB and institutional leadership at the participating schools and was administered as a confidential online survey through Qualtrics survey design software. A link to the survey was disseminated to all students at the eight CSAPP_{NH} colleges in New Hampshire through their college email.

The results of the climate surveys will inform the eight CSAPP_{NH} colleges and PIRC about 1) the extent and nature of sexual misconduct, sexual assault and intimate partner violence, 2) student awareness of sexual assault and intimate partner policies and responses at their schools, and 3) students’ views of the climate at the community and nonresidential colleges (e.g., social norms, safety, etc.) in the state of New Hampshire. Findings will be used to guide the efforts of the CSAPP_{NH} project partners to address sexual misconduct, sexual assault and intimate partner violence policies, prevention and response.

Part I of the CSAPP_{NH} Climate Survey Report was disseminated in May 2017, and provides information regarding student awareness and student views of campus climate. Part II of the report focuses on information regarding the prevalence and nature of sexual misconduct victimization at community and non-residential colleges in New Hampshire.

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

Summary of Key Findings

The CSAPP_{NH} climate survey asked students to answer questions about their experiences with sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and sexual violence, which are presented in this report. The summary below focuses on key findings related to campus climate across all eight CSAPP_{NH} schools.

- **Almost half of climate survey participants (46.2%) reported some form of victimization since enrolling at their current school:** This includes sexual harassment by faculty/staff or fellow students, stalking, dating violence and sexual violence victimization. Additionally, 22.2% of participants reported two or more types of victimization. The most reported type of victimization was sexual harassment by fellow students (26.6%), followed by sexual harassment by faculty/staff (19.5%), dating violence (17.3%), and stalking (13.9%). The least reported type of victimization was sexual violence (10.5%); however this type of victimization disproportionately affected participants who identified as transgender or gender non-conforming (27.3%) and females (12.0%), compared to males (4.9%).
- **Female survey participants were more likely to report victimization than males:** Out of the participants who reported some form of victimization (N=442), 70.1% were female. While females did respond to the climate survey at a higher rate than males, 50.1% of females who took the survey (N=617) reported some form of victimization compared to 35.7% of males who took the survey (N=244). It should also be noted that participants who identified as transgender or gender non-conforming (N=22), had the highest rate of victimization (77.2%).
- **Survey participants age 18-21 are at the highest risk of victimization, especially females:** Approximately 56.2% of survey participants between the ages of 18-21 reported some form of victimization – a higher rate of victimization than any other age range. When separated by gender, females ages 18-21 had the highest rate of victimization (61.8%), compared to males (40.3%) or transgender/gender non-conforming participants (60.0%) of the same age range. Research shows that females ages 18-24 are at an elevated risk of experiencing sexual violence (DOJ, 2014), and our data supports these findings.
- **LGBTQ and gender non-conforming students are disproportionately victimized:** Over 20% of survey participants identified as a sexual orientation other than heterosexual. Students who identified as non-heterosexual and those who identified as gender non-conforming were more likely to report that they were a victim of sexual misconduct than the overall participant population. Approximately 66.9% of LGBTQ participants and 77.3% of transgender/gender non-conforming participants reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual misconduct, and most of these participants reported victimization in multiple categories. For LGBTQ survivors of sexual assault, their identities – and the discrimination they face surrounding those identities – often make them hesitant to seek help (HRC, 2015), and CSAPP_{NH} schools should consider additional ways to support these students on their campuses.
- **Males are more likely to be the reported perpetrator for all forms of sexual misconduct:** According to follow up questions answered by participants who experienced victimization, approximately 80.3% of the reported incidents were perpetrated by a male. It should be noted that male survey participants also reported high levels of victimization, with 35.7% of male participants reporting at least one incident of sexual misconduct victimization (compared to 50.1% of female participants).

Summary of School Specific Findings

The eight community and non-residential colleges participating in the CSAPP_{NH} Initiative span across the state of New Hampshire, and each has its own campus culture and needs. At PIRC, we recognize these differences and kept them in careful consideration while analyzing the results of the climate survey. The summary below focuses on key findings related to campus climate at Nashua Community College (NCC). These NCC-specific statistics are also included at the end of each section of the Survey Data Report, beginning on page 7.

NCC Student Demographics

- Compared to overall CSAPP_{NH} findings, NCC participants were less likely to live with a partner (22.6%) or children (11.9%), and more likely to be in their first or second semester at their school (44.1%). Nearly half (47.6%) of NCC climate survey participants were between the ages of 18-21 years old. As stated in the Key Findings section, students of this age group (especially first year college students) are at a greater risk of experiencing sexual violence (DOJ, 2014).
- Approximately 98.2% of NCC participants take some or all of their classes on campus. This high proportion of on-campus students allows NCC faculty and staff the important opportunity to reach the majority of their students in face-to-face interactions. However, NCC must also consider how to provide resources and support to students who take all of their classes online.
- More than 20% of participants at NCC identify as a sexuality other than heterosexual (i.e. gay, lesbian, bisexual, queer, asexual), demonstrating a need for resources for the LGBTQ population at NCC.

NCC Victimization Rates

- At NCC, 49.4% of participants reported experiencing some form of sexual misconduct victimization (sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence), and 25.0% reported more than one type of victimization. This rate of victimization is slightly higher than the overall CSAPP_{NH} findings.
- Out of the total number of NCC climate survey participants, 57.8% of female and 38.3% of male students reported at least one form of victimization. Additionally, 46.9% of 18-21 year olds reported victimization, a rate higher than any other age group. Participants who identified as a sexual orientation other than heterosexual also reported a high rate of victimization, with 61.8% reporting at least one form of victimization, compared to 47.5% of students who identified as heterosexual.

Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff – For more information, see Victimization Section A (pages 9-11)

- At NCC, 42 out of 168 student participants (25.0%) reported at least one incident of sexual harassment by a faculty or staff member. This is a slightly higher rate of sexual harassment by faculty/staff than the overall CSAPP_{NH} findings.
- A total of 200 incidents of sexual harassment by a faculty member were reported by these 42 student participants, for an average of 4.8 incidents of sexual harassment per student participant.

Sexual Harassment by Fellow Students - For more information, see Victimization Section B (pages 12-13)

- Similar to the overall CSAPP_{NH} findings, sexual harassment by fellow students was the most common type of sexual misconduct reported at NCC, with 48 out of 168 student participants (28.6%) reporting at least one incident of sexual harassment by a fellow student.
- A total of 164 incidents of sexual harassment were reported by these 48 participants, for an average of 3.4 incidents of sexual harassment student participant.

Summary of School Specific Findings (Continued)

Stalking Victimization - For more information, see Victimization Section C (pages 14-15)

- Victimization rates for stalking were higher at NCC than CSAPP_{NH} schools overall. At NCC, 29 out of 168 survey participants (17.3%) reported at least one incident of stalking victimization. Of those 29 participants who reported victimization, 12 participants (7.1%) reported a pattern of victimization (stalking incident occurred 3-5 times or more). The majority of victims were female.
- In follow up questions, NCC participants who had been stalked reported that most incidents were perpetrated by an acquaintance or stranger, and the majority of stalking perpetrators were male. Approximately half of stalking incidents occurred on campus, and slightly less than half of stalking perpetrators were identified as a student at NCC.

Dating Violence Victimization - For more information, see Victimization Section D (pages 16-17)

- Victimization rates for dating violence were slightly lower at NCC than CSAPP_{NH} schools overall. At NCC, 28 out of 168 student participants (16.7%) reported at least one incident of dating violence victimization. The majority of the participants who reported victimization were female.
- When asked follow up questions about the dating violence incident, the majority of NCC participants reported the perpetrator was their current romantic partner or former romantic partner. In the majority of the reported incidents, the perpetrator was male.

Sexual Violence Victimization - For more information, see Victimization Section E (pages 18-20)

- At NCC, 27 out of 168 survey participants (16.1%) reported at least one incident of sexual violence victimization, a higher rate than overall CSAPP_{NH} participants. The majority of the 27 participants who reported victimization were female.
- When asked follow up questions about the sexual violence incident, the majority of NCC participants reported the perpetrator in this incident was their current romantic partner or former romantic partner. In the majority of reported cases, the perpetrator was male.

Survey Data Report

1. Response Rate and Participant Demographics

Students enrolled at the eight CSAPP_{NH} community and nonresidential colleges were invited to participate in the climate survey through an email from their college administration. Of the 14,189 students who were emailed the link to the survey, 1,178 participated in the survey. Thus, the overall response rate was 8.3%. At Nashua Community College (NCC), approximately 1,852 students were emailed the link to the survey and 219 completed some of the survey questions, for a slightly higher response rate of 11.8%. 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, because some participants chose to skip certain questions.

In Table 1 we present key demographic characteristics of survey respondents at NCC (left column), and the aggregate responses for participants at the eight CSAPP_{NH} schools (right column). Because Report II focuses on sexual misconduct victimization and perpetration, we show only demographic information for participants who answered relevant questions in the ARC3 climate survey. Therefore, these tables show a smaller pool of participants (N=947) compared to the overall total number of participants who completed the climate survey.

Table 1: Participant Demographics		
	NCC (N=168) ²	CSAPP_{NH} (N=947)
Gender Identity		
Female	90 (53.6%)	619 (68.5%)
Male	60 (35.7%)	244 (25.8%)
Non-Binary/Other	7 (4.2%)	20 (2.1%)
Unknown	11 (6.5%)	64 (6.8%)
Age Range		
18-21	80 (47.6%)	377 (39.8%)
22-25	33 (19.6%)	150 (15.8%)
26-29	13 (7.8%)	97 (10.2%)
30 and older	30 (17.9%)	262 (27.7%)
Unknown	12 (7.1%)	62 (6.5%)
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	122 (72.6%)	718 (75.8%)
Other (Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Queer, Asexual)	34 (20.2%)	159 (16.8%)
Unknown	12 (7.1%)	70 (7.4%)

²N=168 represents the number of NCC students who responded to the demographic questions

Table 1: Participant Demographics (Continued)		
	NCC (N=168)	CSAPP_{NH} (N=947)
Age Range		
18-21	80 (47.6%)	377 (39.8%)
22-25	33 (19.6%)	150 (15.8%)
26-29	13 (7.8%)	97 (10.2%)
30 and older	30 (17.9%)	262 (27.7%)
Unknown	12 (7.1%)	62 (6.5%)
Race/Ethnicity³		
White	130 (77.4%)	816 (88.7%)
Non-White	26 (15.5%)	92 (9.7%)
Unknown	12 (7.1%)	39 (4.1%)
Living Situation		
Live with Children	20 (11.9%)	181 (19.1%)
Live with Partner/Spouse	38 (22.6%)	350 (37.0%)
Online vs On-Campus Education		
All classes online	**4	107 (11.3%)
All classes on campus	108 (64.3%)	426 (45.0%)
Both	57 (33.9%)	419 (44.2%)
Length of Enrollment		
1-2 Semesters	74 (44.1%)	365 (38.5%)
3-4 Semesters	50 (29.7%)	235 (24.8%)
5 or more Semesters	32 (19.0%)	283 (29.9%)
Unknown	12 (7.1%)	65 (6.9%)

³Percentages for race/ethnicity may not add up to 100% because participants were given the option to choose multiple race/ethnicity categories

⁴Findings that revealed less than five students are marked with an asterisk (**) in order to protect students' privacy.

2. Reports of Victimization

The types of victimization measured in the CSAPP_{NH} climate survey included participant reports of sexual harassment by faculty and/or staff, sexual harassment by fellow students, stalking, dating violence, and sexual violence victimization. Students were asked to respond to all the victimization types experienced that had occurred “*since enrolling at their school.*”

Participants who indicated experiencing at least one incident of any of the above types of victimization were asked follow up questions for each section. Due to the small population and sensitive information collected, all victimization tables show aggregate data from all CSAPP_{NH} schools. The data presented are not mutually exclusive, meaning that individuals could be counted in each subcategory more than once. Comparisons were made by gender. For victimization information specific to Nashua Community College, see the summary at the end of each section.

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. Four types of sexual harassment are measured in the scale:

- **Sexist Gender Harassment** – included being treated differently because of their sex or perceived gender identity, someone displaying sexist or suggestive materials; someone making offensive sexist remarks, or being put down because of their sex.
- **Crude Gender Harassment** – being told offensive sexual stories or jokes; unwanted attempts to being drawn in to discussions of sexual matters; someone making offensive remarks about their appearance, body, or sexual activities; or making gestures or using body language of a sexual nature that were embarrassing or offensive.
- **Unwanted Sexual Attention** – unwanted attempts to establish a romantic relationship, continually being asked out for drinks or dinner, touched in a way that made them uncomfortable, or unwanted attempts to kiss, fondle or stroke them.
- **Sexual Coercion** – felt they were being bribed with a reward to engage in sexual behavior, someone made them feel threatened with retaliation for not being sexually cooperative, were treated badly for refusing to have sex, or someone implied better treatment if they were sexually cooperative.

Table 2 summarizes participants’ reported rates of sexual harassment perpetrated by faculty/staff (row), compared by participant gender (column information). Participants who did not report their gender or who reported their gender as transwoman, transman, gender-queer, or gender non-conforming, are aggregated in the “other/unknown” column. Since participants could report multiple experiences of sexual harassment, the table shows the total number (581) of harassment incidents experienced by the 185 participants who reported at least one incident of sexual harassment. The first three columns show the breakdown of incidents for each gender category and the furthest column to the right shows the total number (all genders combined) for each category of incidents reported.

Overall, 185 participants (19.5%) reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual harassment by a faculty or staff member at their school. Many participants reported multiple incidents of sexual harassment, with an average of 3.1 incidents reported by every participant who had been victimized. Sexist gender harassment was the most reported type of harassment across all gender identities, and rates of harassment were highest for students in the aggregated column, “other/unknown.”

Table 2: Reports of Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff (by participant gender)				
	Participant Gender			
	Female (N=619)	Male (N=244)	Other/Unknown (N=87)	Total (N=947)
Individuals Reporting At Least One Incident of Harassment by Faculty/Staff	110 (17.8%)	44 (18.0%)	31 (35.6%)	185 (19.5%)
Reported Incidents of Sexual Harassment by Category⁵				
Sexist Gender Harassment	164	73	68	305
Crude Gender Harassment	79	45	31	155
Unwanted Sexual Attention	32	21	21	74
Sexual Coercion	20	18	9	47
Total Number of Incidents	295	157	129	581
Average Number of Incidents Per Person	2.7	3.6	4.2	3.1

⁵Note that students may have experienced more than one type of sexual harassment; thus a student might be represented in more than one category.

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 the participant's identification of the incident of sexual harassment that had the greatest effect on them. 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 reported N number represent the number of respondents in each category who reported *at least one* incident of sexual harassment by a fellow student. Overall, men were more likely to be the perpetrator (55.1%) and the majority of incidents occurred on campus (63.2%).

Participants were also asked how they reacted to the sexual harassment incident and were instructed to check all options that apply to their experience. Of the 185 participants who reported an incident of sexual harassment by faculty or staff, participants were most likely to report that they ignored the person and did nothing (43.2%), treated it like a joke (22.7%), or avoided the person as much as possible (16.8%). A much smaller percentage of participants reported asking the person to stop (8.6%), asking someone for advice or support (7.0%), or reporting the incident (4.3%).

Table 3: Characteristics of the Faculty/Staff Sexual Harassment Incident (by participant gender)				
	Participant Gender⁶			
	Female (N=110)	Male (N=44)	Other/Unknown (N=31)	Total (N=185)
Gender of the person who committed the behavior				
Male	68 (61.8%)	17 (38.6%)	17 (54.8%)	102 (55.1%)
Female	19 (17.3%)	11 (25.0%)	5 (16.1%)	35 (34.3%)
Participant did not specify	23 (20.9%)	16 (36.4%)	9 (29.0%)	48 (25.9%)

⁶In follow-up tables, N is the total number of participants who reported at least one sexual harassment incident by faculty/staff on the climate survey.

Table 3: Characteristics of the Faculty/Staff Sexual Harassment Incident (Continued)				
	Participant Gender			
	Female (N=110)	Male (N=44)	Other/Unknown (N=31)	Total (N=185)
<i>Classification of the person who committed the behavior</i>				
Faculty member	52 (47.3%)	14 (31.8%)	8 (25.8%)	74 (40.0%)
Staff member	11 (10.0%)	**	**	16 (8.6%)
Participant did not specify	47 (42.7%)	28 (63.6%)	20 (64.5%)	95 (51.4%)
<i>Did this happen on campus?</i>				
Yes	74 (67.3%)	23 (52.3%)	20 (64.5%)	117 (63.2%)
No	14 (12.7%)	**	**	22 (11.9%)
Participant did not specify	22 (20.0%)	17 (38.6%)	7 (22.5%)	46 (24.9%)

Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff at Nashua Community College
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At NCC, 42 out of 168 student participants (25.0%) reported at least one incident of sexual harassment by a faculty or staff member. This is a slightly higher rate of sexual harassment by faculty/staff than the overall CSAPP_{NH} findings. • A total of 200 incidents of sexual harassment by a faculty member were reported by these 42 student participants, for an average of 4.8 incidents of sexual harassment per student participant.

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 since enrolling at their school as *never*, *once or twice*, *sometimes*, *often*, or *many times*. Four types of sexual harassment are measured in the scale. Any answer other than *never* for each type of sexual harassment was treated as an affirmative response:

- **Sexist Gender Harassment** – included being treated differently because of their sex or perceived gender identity, someone displaying sexist or suggestive materials; someone making offensive sexist remarks, or being put down because of their sex.
- **Crude Gender Harassment** – being told offensive sexual stories or jokes; unwanted attempts to being drawn in to discussions of sexual matters; someone making offensive remarks about their appearance, body, or sexual activities; or making gestures or using body language of a sexual nature that were embarrassing or offensive.
- **Unwanted Sexual Attention** – one item asking about unwanted attempts to establish a romantic relationship
- **Sexual Harassment via Electronic Communication** – someone sent or posted unwanted sexual comments jokes or pictures by text, email, Facebook, etc.; someone spread unwelcome rumors about them by text, email, Facebook or other unwanted electronic means; or someone called them gay or lesbian in a negative way by text, email, Facebook or other unwanted electronic means.

Sexual harassment by fellow students was the most common form of sexual misconduct reported by climate survey participants, with more than one in four student participants reporting they had been harassed by a fellow student (26.6%) since they enrolled at their college. Many participants reported multiple incidents of sexual harassment, with an average of 3.4 incidents reported by every participant who had been victimized. Sexist gender harassment was the most reported type of harassment across all gender identities, and rates of harassment were highest for students in the aggregated column, “other/unknown.”

Table 4: Reports of Sexual Harassment by Fellow Students (by participant gender)				
	Participant Gender			Total (N=929)
	Female (N=616)	Male (N=242)	Other/Unknown (N=71)	
Individuals Reporting At Least One Incident of Harassment by Fellow Student	158 (25.7%)	58 (24.0%)	31 (43.7%)	247 (26.6%)
Reported Incidents of Sexual Harassment by Category				
Sexist Gender Harassment	259	95	58	412
Crude Gender Harassment	174	59	30	263
Unwanted Sexual Attention	44	9	5	58
Sexual Harassment via Electronic Communication	63	31	19	113
Total Number of Incidents	540	194	112	846
Average Number of Incidents Per Person	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4

Follow Up: Sexual Harassment by Fellow Students

Table 5 summarizes the follow up questions that were asked to any participant who reported at least one incident of sexual harassment by a fellow student. The reported N number represent the number of respondents in each category who reported *at least one* incident of sexual harassment by a fellow student. Overall, men were more likely to be the perpetrator (66.4%) and the majority of incidents occurred on campus (64.0%).

Participants were also asked how they reacted to the sexual harassment incident and were instructed to check all options that apply. Of the 247 participants who reported an incident of sexual harassment by a student, participants were most likely to report that they ignored the person and did nothing (45.3%), avoided the person as much as possible (27.9%), treated it like a joke (19.4%), or asked the person to stop (19.4%) A smaller percentage of participants asked someone for advice or support (8.1%), or reported the incident (3.6%).

Table 5: Characteristics of the Sexual Harassment Incident by Fellow Students (by participant gender)				
	Participant Gender			
	Female (N=158)	Male (N=58)	Other/Unknown (N=31)	Total (N=247)
<i>Gender of the person who committed the behavior</i>				
Male	122 (77.2%)	29 (50.0%)	13 (41.9%)	164 (66.4%)
Female	14 (8.9%)	20 (34.5%)	7 (22.6%)	41 (16.6%)
Participant did not specify	22 (13.9%)	9 (15.5%)	11 (35.5%)	42 (17.0%)
<i>Was the person a student at your school?</i>				
Yes	97 (61.4%)	38 (65.5%)	10 (32.3%)	145 (58.7%)
No	19 (12.0%)	8 (13.8%)	**	28 (11.3%)
Don't Know/Participant did not specify	42 (26.6%)	12 (20.7%)	20 (64.5%)	74 (30.0%)
<i>Did this happen on campus?</i>				
Yes	102 (64.6%)	40 (70.0%)	16 (51.6%)	158 (64.0%)
No	33 (20.9%)	10 (17.2%)	**	47 (19.0%)
Participant did not specify	23 (14.6%)	8 (13.8%)	11 (35.5%)	42 (17.0%)

Sexual Harassment by Fellow Students at Nashua Community College
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to the overall CSAPP_{NH} findings, sexual harassment by fellow students was the most common type of sexual misconduct reported at NCC, with 48 out of 168 student participants (28.6%) reporting at least one incident of sexual harassment by a fellow student. • A total of 164 incidents of sexual harassment were reported by these 48 participants, for an average of 3.4 incidents of sexual harassment student participant.

C. 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 *none, 1-2 times, 3-5 times, 5-8 times, or more than 8 times*.

Below are details regarding participants' reported rates of stalking separated by participant gender. Since the legal definition of stalking typically involves a pattern of behavior, we delineate stalking victimization rates in two manners: first, by individual reports of stalking victimization, and second, a pattern of stalking victimization if the participant had experienced at least one of the 8 stalking items 3-5 times or more. Of the 924 student participants who completed these questions on the climate survey, 13.9% reported at least one stalking experience, and 5.1% reported a pattern of victimization.

Table 6: Reports of Stalking Victimization (by participant gender)				
	Participant Gender			
	Female (N=618)	Male (N=244)	Other/Unknown (N=62)	Total (N=924)
Individuals Reporting At Least One Incident of Stalking Victimization	87 (14.1%)	30 (12.3%)	11 (17.7%)	128 (13.9%)
Individuals Reporting a Pattern of Stalking Victimization ⁷	32 (5.2%)	13 (5.3%)	**	47 (5.1%)

⁷Individuals who reported the same type of stalking incident occurred 3-5 times or more

Follow Up: Stalking Victimization

All participants who reported at least one incident of stalking were directed to follow-up questions related to the participant's identification of one incident of stalking victimization that had the greatest effect on them. Overall, males were most likely to be the person who committed the stalking behavior (64.8%) and the majority of stalking incidents were perpetrated by an acquaintance (32.8%) or stranger (21.1%). Most stalking incidents did not occur on campus, however over half of participants reported the perpetrator was a student at their school.

Table 7: Characteristics of the Stalking Incident (by participant gender)				
	Participant Gender			
	Female (N=87)	Male (N=30)	Other/Unknown (N=11)	Total (N=128)
Gender of the person who committed the behavior				
Male	64 (72.7%)	17 (56.7%)	**	83 (64.8%)
Female	14 (15.9%)	10 (33.3%)	**	29 (22.7%)
Participant did not specify	9 (10.3%)	**	**	16 (12.5%)

Table 7: Characteristics of the Stalking Incident (Continued)				
	Participant Gender			
	Female (N=87)	Male (N=30)	Other/Unknown (N=11)	Total (N=128)
<i>What was your relationship to the other person?</i>				
Acquaintance	28 (32.2%)	10 (33.3%)	**	42 (32.8%)
Friend	12 (13.8%)	**	**	17 (13.3%)
Romantic Partner/Former Romantic Partner	18 (20.7%)	6 (20.0%)	**	25 (19.5%)
Stranger	16 (18.4%)	10 (33.3%)	**	27 (21.1%)
Other (Family member, Faculty member)	7 (8.0%)	**	**	7 (5.5%)
Participant did not specify	6 (5.7%)	**	**	9 (7.0%)
<i>Was the other person a student at your school?</i>				
Yes	49 (55.7%)	12 (41.3%)	5 (50.0%)	66 (51.6%)
No	18 (20.7%)	10 (33.3%)	**	34 (26.6%)
Unknown/Participant did not specify	20 (18.4%)	8 (26.7%)	**	28 (21.9%)
<i>Did this happen on campus?</i>				
Yes	37 (42.1%)	9 (30.0%)	**	49 (38.3%)
No	50 (57.5%)	20 (66.7%)	8 (72.7%)	78 (60.9%)
Unknown/Participant did not specify	**	**	**	**

Stalking Victimization at Nashua Community College
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victimization rates for stalking were higher at NCC than CSAPP_{NH} schools overall. At NCC, 29 out of 168 survey participants (17.3%) reported at least one incident of stalking victimization. Of those 29 participants who reported victimization, 12 participants (7.1%) reported a pattern of victimization (stalking incident occurred 3-5 times or more). The majority of victims were female. In follow up questions, NCC participants who had been stalked reported that most incidents were perpetrated by an acquaintance or stranger, and the majority of stalking perpetrators were male. Approximately half of stalking incidents occurred on campus, and slightly less than half of stalking perpetrators were identified as a student at NCC.