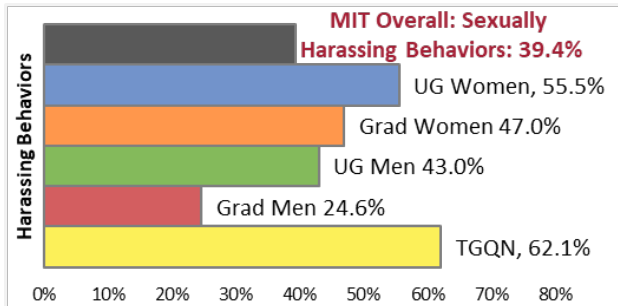


MIT 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct: Prevalence of Sexually Harassing Behaviors and Sexual Harassment

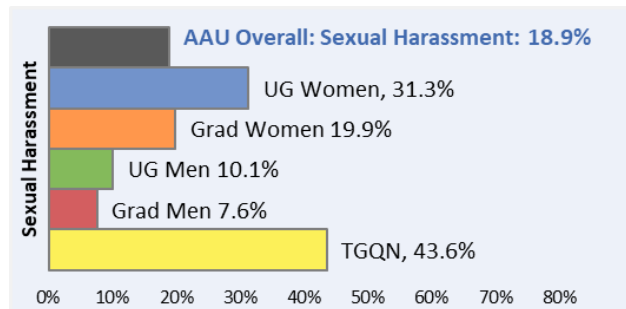
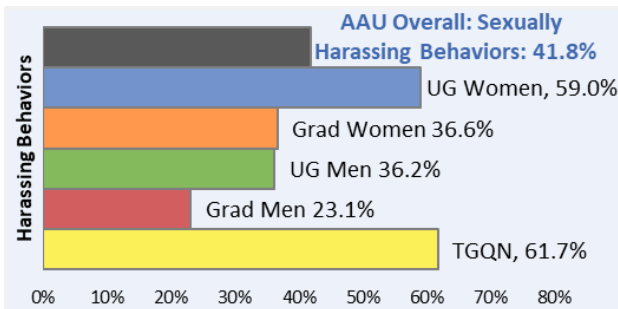
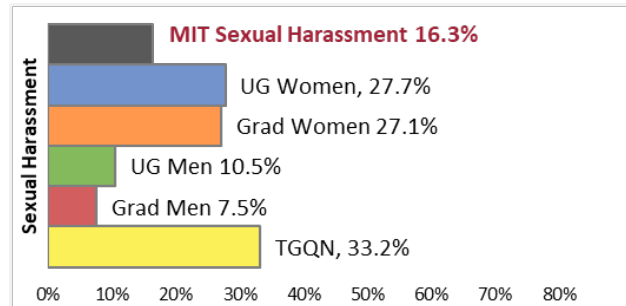
How many reported experiencing sexually harassing behaviors¹?

Overall, four in ten students experienced harassing behaviors since enrolling at MIT. TGQN students had the highest rate for experiencing harassing behavior at 62.1%. 55.5% of undergraduate women and 47.0% of graduate women at MIT experienced sexually harassing behaviors. Compared to AAU aggregate data, more MIT graduate women and undergraduate men reported experiencing sexually harassing behaviors. [MIT Table 5.1, AAU Table 36]



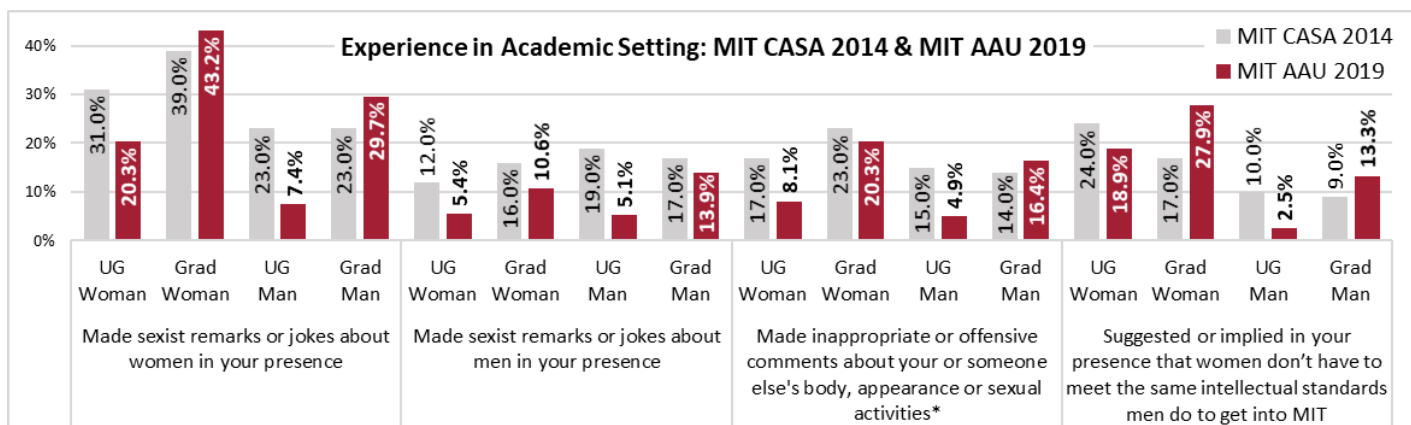
How many were impacted such that the behavior would be considered harassment²?

One in six MIT students experienced sexual harassment; of this group, seven out of ten are women, split between undergraduate and graduate women. One in three TGQN students experienced harassment. At MIT, 27.1% of graduate women experienced harassment; in the AAU aggregate data, 19.9% of graduate women experienced harassment. [MIT Table 5.1, AAU Table 36]



Harassing behaviors in 2014 and 2019

Students were asked if they experienced specific harassing behaviors in an academic setting on both the 2014 and 2019 surveys. The rates on four behaviors decreased from 2014 for both undergraduate men and women. However, among graduate students, more reported hearing “sexist remarks about women,” and that “women don’t have to meet the same intellectual standards men do to get into MIT.”



¹ The AAU survey asked about five specific sexually harassing behaviors. The respondent was asked if a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with MIT did the following (response categories were Yes/No):

- made sexual remarks or told jokes or sexual stories that were insulting or offensive to you?
- made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else’s body, appearance, or sexual activities?
- said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you did not want to?
- used social or online media to send offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures, or videos to you or about you that you did not want?
- continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks, or have sex even though you said “no”?

² To be considered harassment, respondents must have experienced at least one of the aforementioned behaviors and reported that the behavior interfered with their academic or professional performance, limited their ability to participate in an academic program, or created an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment.

MIT 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct: Prevalence of Sexually Harassing Behaviors and Sexual Harassment

Harassment in 2014 and 2019

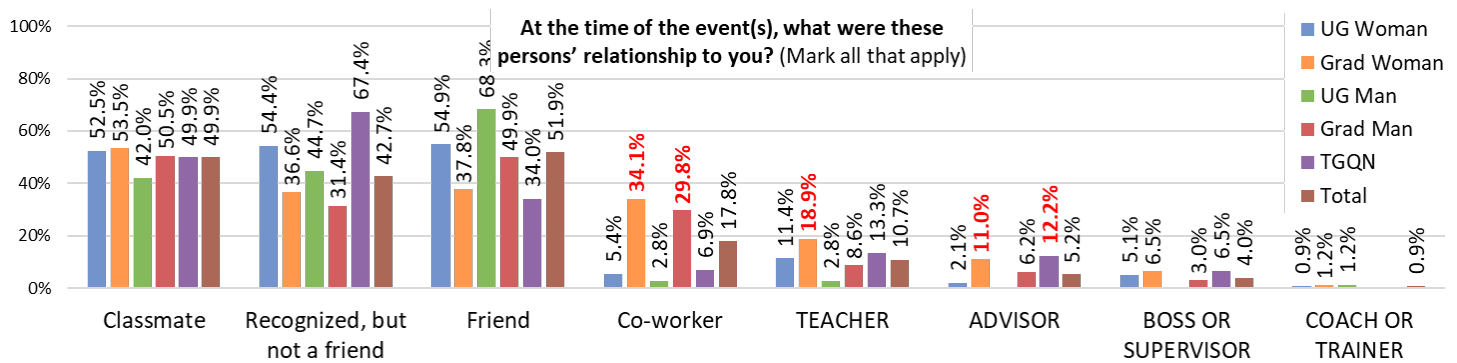
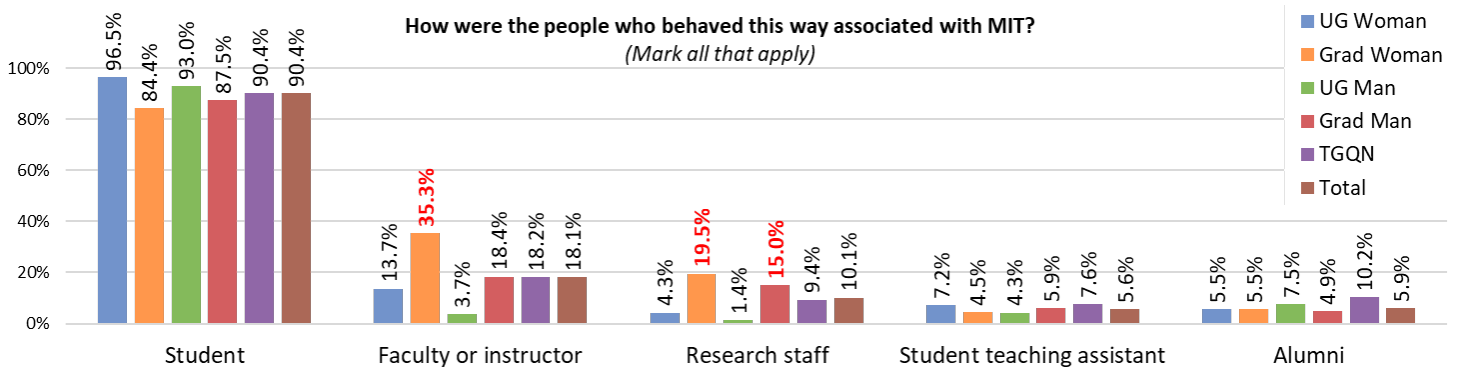
In 2014, students were not asked about the impact of any harassing behaviors they experienced. Students were asked a “labelled” question about harassment that read: “Including yourself, do you know anyone who has: Been sexually harassed— unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal conduct of a sexual nature when this conduct is made a condition of employment, or resistance to behavior affects employment/ academic decisions, or if conduct creates a hostile environment. The options included “This happened to me AT MIT.” Overall, 6.9% of respondents indicated they had been harassed; 15% of undergraduate females; 7% of graduate females; 4% of undergraduate males; 2% of graduate males.

With the differences in questions related to harassment in MIT’s 2014 Community Attitudes on Sexual Assault (CASA) survey and those in the AAU 2019 survey, the harassment results from 2014 and 2019 are not directly comparable.

What were some characteristics of the offenders of harassing behavior at MIT?

Students could indicate how the people exhibiting harassing behaviors were associated with MIT, and those person(s) relationship to them. The question allowed students to check all that apply; overall, 9 out of 10 respondents who experienced harassing behavior said MIT students were involved. Among women, 13.7 percent of undergraduates and 35.3 percent of graduate students said faculty or an instructor was an offender. Among graduate students, 19.5% of women and 15.0% of men indicated research staff were involved in harassing behaviors. [MIT Table 5.4]

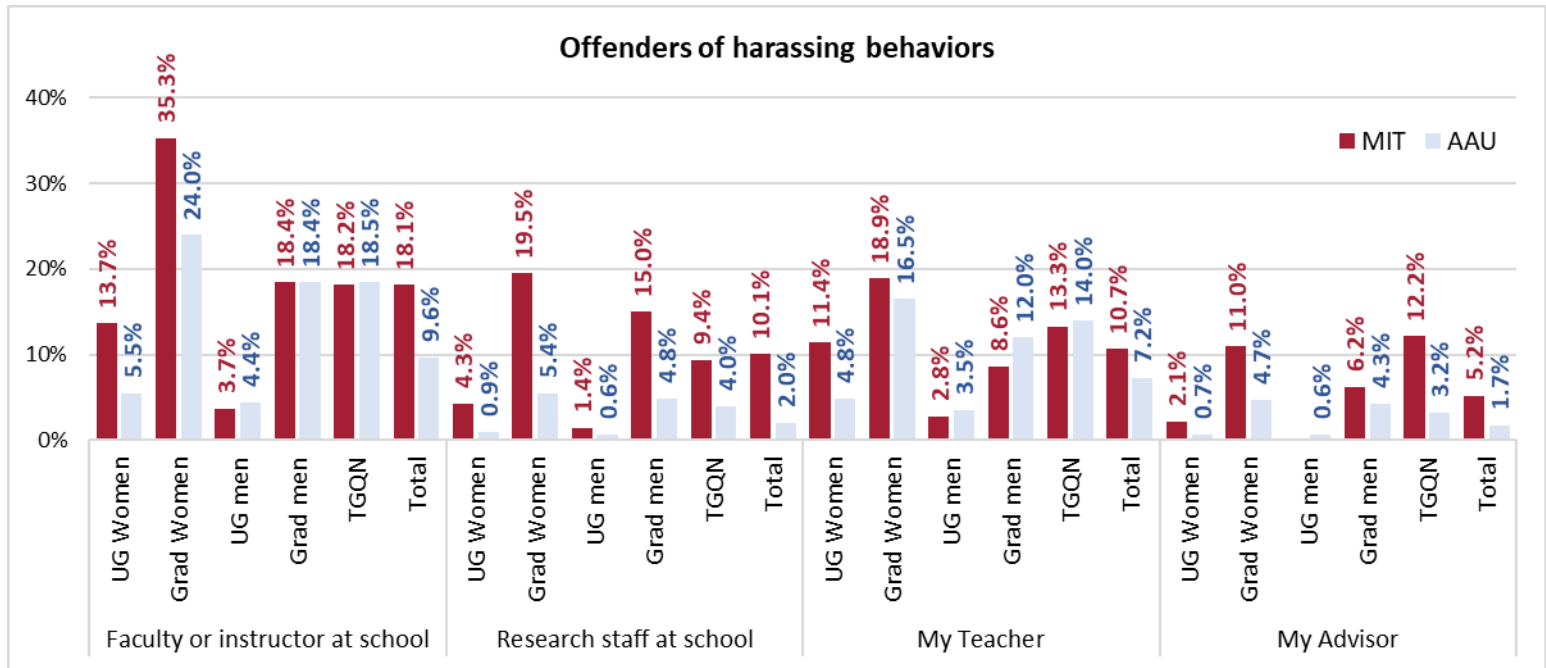
Among all students who experienced harassing behavior, 51.9 percent indicated a friend was involved in the harassing behaviors; 49.9 percent said a classmate; 42.7 percent said it was someone they recognized (but not a friend); 10.7% said it was a teacher. Among graduate women, 18.9% said a teacher was involved in harassing behaviors and 11.0% said an advisor was involved.



MIT 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct: Prevalence of Sexually Harassing Behaviors and Sexual Harassment

Offenders of harassing behavior at MIT and in AAU aggregate

Compared to the AAU aggregate for 2019, more MIT respondents indicated someone in a position of authority (e.g., faculty or instructors, research staff, their teacher, their advisor) were involved in harassing behaviors. [MIT Table 5.4, AAU Table 36]



Do students who experience harassing behavior contact a resource about their experience? If they didn't, why not? [Table 3.14]

Overall, 12.2% contacted a program or resource. 16.1% of Undergraduate Women; 17.4% of Graduate Women; 8.6% of Undergraduate Men; 5.1% of Graduate Men; 21.7% of TGQN contacted a program or resource. When students who experienced harassing behavior were asked why they decided to not contact a program or resource, the top reasons included:

	I did not think it was serious enough to contact programs or resources	I could handle it myself	I did not want the person to get into trouble	I did not think the resources would give me the help I needed	I feared negative academic, social, or professional consequences	I feared it would not be kept confidential	I feared retaliation	I felt embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult
UG Women	74.5%	58.1%	11.3%	10.8%	6.9%	6.0%	2.6%	4.3%
Grad Women	79.2%	48.0%	13.3%	15.3%	17.7%	10.2%	7.9%	5.3%
UG Men	66.8%	44.4%	10.9%	7.2%	2.7%	2.8%	2.0%	2.4%
Grad Men	71.2%	38.4%	15.9%	9.5%	7.1%	4.7%	5.1%	1.5%
TGQN	81.6%	42.3%	12.1%	11.0%	17.9%	9.1%	9.4%	11.1%
Total	73.1%	47.0%	12.9%	10.7%	8.8%	6.0%	4.5%	3.6%

When students indicated “I did not think it was serious enough” or “Other reason,” they were presented with a follow-up question requesting more information: “You said you did not contact any of these programs or resources (because it was not serious enough/for an ‘other’ reason). Please review the list below and mark any of the reasons that may better describe why you didn’t contact any of these programs or resources.” Overall, the top reasons in this list included:

- I was not injured or hurt (72.0%);
- Events like this seem common (46.7%);
- The reaction by others suggested that it wasn’t serious enough to contact any of these programs or services (39.9%); and
- I was too busy (23.0%).