



WENTWORTH INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Survey Results: Wentworth Sexual Misconduct Climate Report 2018

Wentworth’s Sexual Misconduct Climate Survey was administered during the Spring 2018 semester. This report is a summary of key results from the survey and is organized into the following sections:

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Some of the information in this report uses explicit language, referencing anatomical parts of the body and specific sexual behaviors. The data may be unsettling but is critical to understanding the student experience. Reviewing this report may remind you of experiences that you or someone you know have gone through. A list of on-campus and off-campus resources is available at the end of this report.

The Sexual Misconduct Climate Report is presented by Wentworth’s Campus Climate Committee.

Summary of Wentworth's Campus Climate Committee

Informed by the results of the inaugural 2015 Sexual Misconduct Climate Survey, the Campus Climate Committee (CCC) was convened at the end of 2015 by President Pantić as one of the first action items. The Campus Climate Committee is comprised of approximately 20 faculty and staff from across the Institute and is chaired by the Dean of Students/Vice-President for Student Affairs and the Vice President for Human Resources/Title IX Coordinator. The work of the Campus Climate Committee is driven by its mission:

The mission of the Campus Climate Committee is to foster the responsibility of the individual and the Wentworth community to prevent, report, and respond to sexual misconduct and advance gender equity, in accordance with the Leopard's Oath and Title IX.

The Committee meets monthly and has three (3) sub-committees focusing on key areas:

The Know Your IX Committee is focused on understanding the student experience and planning student events, trainings, and programs that are intentional and inclusive. Since 2016, the Know Your IX Committee has sponsored 19 programs, including but not limited to the Consent Fair, Red Flag Campaign, OneLove Foundation's Escalation program, and national speaker Tim Mousseau.

The Faculty/Staff Training Committee is committed to providing training opportunities for faculty and staff to provide them with tools and knowledge necessary to foster an inclusive environment in and out of the classroom. Since 2016, the committee launched "Creating a More Inclusive Community Through Bystander Intervention" designed specifically for faculty and staff with the goal of creating shared language and intervention strategies.

The Survey Review Committee is charged with reviewing, revising, and implementing the Sexual Misconduct Climate Survey and writing subsequent campus climate reports.

History and Purpose of Survey

The inaugural Sexual Misconduct Climate Survey was administered in 2015. This survey was created amidst the increased national attention to sexual violence and sexual harassment on college campuses across the country, and using guidelines from the 2014 White House Task Force on Sexual Assault. The purpose of the 2015 survey was to understand students' attitudes, behaviors, and experiences regarding sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and abusive relationships. Results from the 2015 survey helped to inform and improve training for faculty, staff, and students; intervention and protocol response; and educational programming.

The Survey Review Committee revised questions from the 2015 survey based on feedback from students and lessons learned in implementation of the survey. The most salient feedback given by students was the length of the survey. Students believed the survey was too long, which would prevent students from completing it. The Survey Review Committee agreed and decided to split the survey into two parts to be administered over two years. In 2018, part 1 of the Sexual Misconduct Climate Survey included questions related to students' experiences with sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence. The 2018 survey also assessed students' knowledge of campus resources and comfort with bystander intervention strategies. In 2019, part 2 of the survey will include questions to evaluate students' perceptions of the campus climate related to sexual misconduct. Data collected from both surveys will inform the Campus Climate Committee in its programming and training efforts.

Survey Design and Research Methods

Respondents were asked a series of questions on their experiences of sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence over the last 12 months as a student at Wentworth. These questions were based upon definitions of sexual misconduct outlined in the Student Code of Conduct. Respondents were also asked to reflect upon the bystander education they received during their time on campus, their comfort with bystander intervention, and their knowledge of resources on campus for issues regarding sexual misconduct.

The first question of the survey requested that students consent to participate in the survey; it outlined that the survey would take some time to fill out and provided an overview of the content that would be addressed.

Students then selected if they agreed to participate or not before proceeding to the rest of the survey. Throughout the survey, students could select "I prefer not to answer" as a response or skip/opt out of any question and continue the survey.

Things to consider while reviewing this report:

Numbers within responses will not add up.

Respondents had the choice not to answer questions, including the follow-up questions regarding their experiences. Also, some questions allowed individuals to select multiple answers to reflect multiple experiences. The results that follow reflect these choices by respondents; therefore, numbers will at times be lower or higher than the total number of respondents. Students could provide information on multiple incidents and at times these incidents might overlap, that is students could provide a response regarding sexual harassment that also was considered stalking. This happened with eight respondents. All incidents were included in this analysis to represent all forms of sexual misconduct occurring on campus.

This report is Wentworth-focused.

Survey questions were written to focus on incidents of sexual misconduct on campus and/or involving a Wentworth affiliated person(s). The purpose of this report and the series of analyses presented are intended to examine these Wentworth-focused incidents. When the language "All Responses" is used in this report, the information that follows includes all incidents regardless of location or affiliation. "Responses Connected to WIT" includes all incidents committed by someone affiliated with Wentworth, as well as incidents that occurred on campus, at a Wentworth-sponsored event at another location, or via online/electronic communication

There is no comparison to the 2015 survey data.

The questions on the 2018 survey are significantly different from those on the 2015 survey. As a result, comparisons between the 2018 and 2015 surveys are not possible. Additionally, the committee decided not to compare students' experiences so as not to minimize anyone's experience or risk the perception of one survey's data being "better" than data from another survey.

All incidents that occurred online or through electronic communication are included in this report.

Incidents that occurred online or through electronic communication were considered connected to Wentworth because of the potential use of a Wentworth email account or communication via the Wentworth network being used within an incident. The inability to differentiate between communications using Wentworth electronic resources and those outside of Wentworth completely is a limitation of the survey tool, which will be addressed in future iterations.

The respondents of the survey are disproportionately female when compared to the student population.

The percentage of females that responded to the survey is greater than the percentage of females in the overall student population. Females are more likely to participate in voluntary surveys, and more likely to be victims of sexual misconduct¹. Therefore, it is expected that females would respond at a higher rate than males on a campus climate and sexual misconduct survey. Similar response rates were found on the Association of American Universities Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct.²

Data is shown as numbers, not percentages.

Some of the data in this report is presented as numbers, rather than percentages. Because students were able to indicate multiple experiences, showing the data as a percentage of the overall respondents would not be accurate. Additionally, based on the response rate, the Campus Climate Committee is hesitant to draw from this report larger conclusions about sexual misconduct among the whole campus. This report only reflects experiences as indicated by students who participated in the survey. Where appropriate, some data (for example, demographic information and data related to bystander intervention) is presented as a percentage.

The influence of response bias.

Response bias is expected in voluntary surveys, such as this one. While 16% of students participated in this survey, it is not possible to know if students self-selected in or out of the survey in a way that would bias the results. It is difficult to determine whether students who have experienced sexual misconduct were more or less likely to respond to the survey.

Survey Response and Demographics

The survey was distributed electronically to 3,829 full-time, day students in undergraduate and graduate programs in the College of Engineering and Technology, College of Arts and Sciences, and the College of Architecture, Design, and Construction Management. 616 students responded to the survey; 601³ students agreed to participate in the survey, yielding a 16.09% response rate of the surveyed population. The survey asked students to report their gender identity, the college their major is in, their current class year, and their race/ethnicity. The following are the response rates by gender identity:

- Of the 601 respondents:
 - 359 (60%) identified as male or man (12% of overall male population)
 - 215 (36%) identified as female or woman (27% of overall female population)
 - 7 (>1%) identified as transgender/gender-queer/agender/gender non-conforming⁴ (overall transgender population not gathered by Wentworth)
 - 7 (>1%) preferred not to answer
 - 9 responded other
 - 4 were left blank

¹Campus Sexual Violence: Statistics | RAINN. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.rainn.org/statistics/campus-sexual-violence>

² Cantor, D., Fisher, B., Chibnall, S., Townsend, R., Hyunshik, L., Carol, B., & Thomas, G. (2015). *Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct*. Retrieved from https://www.aau.edu/sites/default/files/%40%20Files/Climate%20Survey/AAU_Campus_Climate_Survey_12_14_15.pdf

³ One student's responses to the survey were excluded from analyses because it was a statistical outlier and showed a pattern of the student checking every available option. Including this result would have significantly skewed the results.

⁴ For formatting purposes throughout this report, the word "transgender" is used to include those who identify their gender as transgender, gender-queer, agender, gender non-conforming.

Table 1 documents the number of students who participated in the survey by college and by gender identity. Students who selected transgender, genderqueer, agender, gender nonconforming are not included in this graph to protect the confidentiality and privacy of this small group of respondents. Survey results for transgender students are reported later in this report when that data is presented without any identifiable information.

Table 1 Number of Participants by College

College	Males/Men who participated in the survey	Females/Women who participated in the survey	All students who participated in the survey
Architecture, Design, and Construction Management	75	89	168
Arts and Sciences	40	9	50
Engineering and Technology	238	116	372
Total	353	214	590

The “All students who participated in the survey” column total includes all the students that responded to the survey, including those who selected “I prefer not to answer this question,” “Transgender, genderqueer, agender, gender non-conforming,” or the write in option that was available. Therefore, the totals will not add across the row.

The percentages of responding students by class were: 30% first year; 24% second year; 24% third year; 16% fourth year; 2% fifth year or more; 3% Master of Architecture; and 1% preferred not to answer. The responses by undergraduate and graduate are combined throughout the report.

Participant Awareness of Resources and Policies

Wentworth has resources, policies, and procedures to address sexual misconduct. Ninety-five percent of student respondents knew Wentworth’s definition of consent, as outlined in the Student Code of Conduct. Questions were included in the survey to assess students’ knowledge of some of the existing campus resources, services, and options for reporting incidents of sexual misconduct, as well as to increase awareness of available resources and services.

The information below describes responses to a question pertaining to the respondents’ knowledge of resources available on campus to victims of sexual misconduct. The table below lists resources available on campus and whether students were aware of that resource.

Table 2 Resources for Victims of Sexual Misconduct on Campus (All Respondents)

Did you know that if a Wentworth student were a victim of sexual misconduct, the student could...	Yes	No
Receive confidential counseling on or off campus? (n=597)	506	91
Seek disciplinary action against the other person(s) through the Office of Student Affairs? (n=594)	515	79
Request a no-contact order be issued by the Dean of Students to prevent any verbal, physical, or written contact between students? (n=592)	369	223
Report the incident without facing disciplinary action for Student Code of Conduct violations such as alcohol, marijuana, or other drug use? (n=596)	470	126
Seek assistance in finding another location on campus to live to minimize interaction with the other person(s)? (n=596)	439	157
Have their class schedule changed to minimize contact with the other person(s)? (n=593)	348	245
Receive information from the Department of Public Safety on how to pursue the incident through the local police department (including seeking a restraining order)? (n=597)	484	113
Receive information from the Dean of Students on how to report the incident if a student from another college was involved? (n=594)	426	168

Wentworth provides a variety of educational opportunities for students to learn about available resources, policies and procedures, and reporting options related to sexual misconduct. Questions were included to better assess where students receive their information. Table 3 shows where students reported receiving information regarding sexual misconduct. Student respondents indicate New Student/Transfer Orientation and Wentworth Opening Week (WOW) as the primary sources for learning about campus resources and services, as well as from the Student Handbook/Student Code of Conduct and the Center for Wellness and Disability Services.

Table 3 Where have you received information on campus regarding sexual misconduct? Note: Students could select multiple options (All Respondents)

Where have you received information on campus regarding sexual misconduct?	Number of Respondents
Orientation or WOW (Wentworth Opening Week)	398
Student Handbook / Student Code of Conduct	306
Center for Wellness and Disability Services	303
Presentation / Speaker	254
3 rd Millennium (online modules)	252
Posters or digital signage	249
Consent Fair	169
Programming (RA, SWEET – peer educators)	114
WIT On Us Week Activities	94
Information table in the Campus Center	67
www.wit.edu/notalone site	25
Other	23

Student Experiences

Participants were asked in the survey if, within the past 12 months while they were a student at Wentworth, they had experienced sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or intimate partner violence. Students could identify more than one experience within each category. Table 4 depicts all incidents of sexual misconduct reported in the survey regardless of location or affiliation with the institution.

Table 4 Incidents of Sexual Misconduct (All Responses)

Sexual Misconduct	Female	Male	Transgender	Undisclosed or Unknown ⁵	Total
Sexual Harassment	57	23	3	3	86
Sexual Assault	27	9	0	1	37
Stalking	21	9	0	1	31
Intimate Partner Violence	10	7	0	0	17

⁵ Undisclosed or unknown includes participants who selected “I prefer not to answer this question,” wrote in a response, or did not answer the demographic question asking about gender identity.

First year through fourth year students indicated nearly all forms of experiences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence (collectively “sexual misconduct”). Fifth year students did not indicate any experiences with intimate partner violence, but they did indicate experiences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking. Master of Architecture students did not indicate any incidents of sexual misconduct and did not select “prefer not to answer” for any option. There were eight participants who selected “prefer not to answer” for class year.

Through a series of questions, Wentworth sought to further understand:

- Did these experiences occur on campus or at a Wentworth-sponsored event?
- Was someone affiliated with Wentworth responsible for this behavior?
- Who at Wentworth was told about these experiences and did they help?
- If someone at Wentworth was not told about these experiences, why not?
- Did alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs play a part in these experiences?

The following sections of the report focus on an analysis of the responses specifically connected with Wentworth, which includes all incidents committed by a person affiliated with Wentworth, as well as all incidents that occurred on campus, at a Wentworth-sponsored event at another location, or via online/electronic communication. Table 5 includes the incidents of sexual misconduct that are connected to Wentworth.

Table 5 Incidents of Sexual Misconduct (Wentworth Connected)

Sexual Misconduct	Female	Male	Transgender	Undisclosed or Unknown⁵	Total
Sexual Harassment	53	20	3	2	78
Sexual Assault	19	4	0	0	23
Stalking	14	6	0	1	21
Intimate Partner Violence	3	1	0	0	4

The Center for Wellness and Disability Services, Public Safety/Security on Campus, and the Office of Student Affairs/Dean of Students are the most common offices to whom students tell about the incident. Most of the respondents indicated they were helped when they told someone at Wentworth and were treated with care and respect. Table 6 highlights who, on campus, students told about the incident. Table 7 and Table 8 include information about how students perceived those interactions.

Table 6 Who at Wentworth Students Told about the Incident(s) (Wentworth Connected)

Who Did You Tell	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Center for Wellness and Disability Services	2	10	1	13
Public Safety/ Security on Campus	1	7	1	9
Office of Student Affairs/ Dean of Students	1	7	1	9
Resident Assistant	0	5	1	6
Resident Director or Other Residential Life Staff Member	1	3	1	4
Faculty	2	1	0	3
Title IX Coordinator	1	2	0	3
Other Student Leader	0	3	0	3
Other Administrator or Staff Member	1	0	0	1

Table 7 Did They Help You? (Wentworth Connected)

Did they help you?	Yes	No
Center for Wellness and Disability Services	13	0
Public Safety/ Security on Campus	8	1
Office of Student Affairs/ Dean of Students	8	1
Resident Assistant	5	1
Resident Director or Other Residential Life Staff Member	4	1
Faculty	4	0
Other Student Leader	2	1
Title IX Coordinator	1	2
Other Administrator or Staff Member	1	0

Table 8 Were You Treated with Care and Respect? (Wentworth Connected)

Were you treated with care and respect?	Yes	No
Center for Wellness and Disability Services	13	0
Office of Student Affairs/ Dean of Students	8	0
Public Safety/ Security on Campus	7	1
Resident Director or Other Residential Life Staff Member	5	0
Resident Assistant	5	1
Faculty	4	0
Title IX Coordinator	3	0
Other Student Leader	3	0
Other Administrator or Staff Member	1	0

Knowing that it can be a difficult decision to tell someone about an incident of sexual misconduct, the survey sought to understand the most common reasons for not telling someone. The most common reasons for not telling someone were: “I handled it on my own,” “I didn’t think the person who did it meant to hurt me,” “I felt

embarrassed or ashamed,” “I wasn’t sure if it was partly my fault,” and “I didn’t feel like I had a lot of proof.” Table 9 shows responses by gender identity.

Table 9 Reasons for Not Telling Someone about the Incident(s) (Wentworth Connected)

Did any of the reasons listed contribute to your decision not to tell anybody?	Female	Male	Transgender	Prefer not to answer, blank, or write-in	Total
I handled it on my own	32	15	1	2	50
I didn’t think the person who did it meant to hurt me	26	7	2	2	37
I felt embarrassed or ashamed	21	6	0	2	29
I wasn’t sure if it was partly my fault	17	6	0	1	24
I didn’t feel like I had a lot of proof	15	6	1	1	23
It would have been my word against theirs	15	4	0	1	20
I didn’t want the person who did it to get into trouble	15	2	0	1	18
I was concerned my family would be contacted	14	2	0	2	18
I was concerned of being treated differently by my peers	10	6	0	1	17
I was concerned about retaliation by the person who did it	10	5	1	1	17
I did not know what would happen once I told someone	13	3	0	1	17
I was concerned of being blamed for what happened	7	4	0	1	12
I did not know who to tell	8	3	0	1	12
I was worried that if I reported this, Wentworth would take action without my permission	11	0	0	1	12
I didn’t think the situation would be handled appropriately	8	1	0	1	10
I didn’t want to get into trouble for other things I was doing at the time (drinking alcohol, using drugs)	4	1	0	1	6
I was concerned I would receive a bad grade	3	0	0	1	4
I was concerned about losing my job	0	2	0	1	3
Prefer not to answer	2	0	0	1	3

Sexual Harassment

Students were asked if, while a student at Wentworth over the past 12 months, they had experienced anyone making a repeated sexual advance that was unwelcome to them; making a repeated sexual comment, gesture, or joke that was unwelcome; making a demand for a sexual favor accompanied by an implied or overt threat; flashed or exposed themselves sexually in a way that was unwelcome; showed or sent them sexual pictures, photos, or videos that they did not want to see; showed or sent sexual photos/videos of them or sexual information about

them to other people without their consent; spread sexual rumors about them; watched or took a photo/video of them when they were naked or having sex without their consent.

Of the 601 survey respondents, 86 (57 female, 23 male, 3 transgender, and 3 unknown/undisclosed) indicated experiencing an incident of sexual harassment at least once. Of those 86 respondents, 78 (53 female, 20 male, 3 transgender, 2 unknown/undisclosed) were connected to Wentworth, through the location of the incident(s) and/or the affiliation of the person(s) responsible. Table 10 details the location of the sexual harassment for the 78 respondents by gender identity. Sexual harassment was most often reported as occurring in the Wentworth residence halls and online or through electronic communications. Table 11 details who committed the sexual harassment.

Table 10 Locations of Sexual Harassment (Wentworth Connected)

Locations of Sexual Harassment (Wentworth Connected)	Male	Female	Transgender	Prefer not to answer, write-in, or blank
In a Wentworth residence hall (n=35)	5	29	0	1
In a Wentworth lab (n=4)	1	3	0	0
In a Wentworth studio (n=7)	0	7	0	0
In a Wentworth classroom (n=13)	1	11	0	1
In another location on the Wentworth campus (n=24)	6	16	1	1
Wentworth-sponsored event at another location (n=6)	2	4	0	0
Online or through electronic communication (n=31)	8	19	2	2
None of the above (n=6)	2	3	0	1

Table 11 Who Committed the Sexual Harassment (Wentworth Connected)

Who Committed the Sexual Harassment (Wentworth Connected)	Male	Female	Transgender	Prefer not to answer, write-in, or blank
Wentworth student(s) (n=63)	13	46	2	2
Wentworth faculty member(s) (n=7)	0	7	0	0
Employee(s) of a company working on the Wentworth campus (n=5)	0	5	0	0
Other Wentworth affiliated person(s) (n=2)	0	2	0	0
Someone not affiliated with Wentworth (n=25)	8	16	1	0

Sexual Assault

Participants were asked if they had experienced, while a student at Wentworth over the past 12 months, an incident of sexual assault. Sexual assault was defined in the survey as unwanted sexual contact that includes forced touching of a sexual nature, oral sex, and/or sexual penetration with an object or body part. Of the 601 survey respondents, 37 (27 female, 9 male, and 1 unknown) indicated experiencing an incident of sexual assault at least once. Of those 37 respondents, 23 (19 female, 4 male) indicated experiences connected to Wentworth. Of these 23 respondents, 16 indicated that alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs played a part in the incident(s). The tables below detail these 23 respondents' experiences. Table 12 shows what type of sexual assault occurred. Table 13 details the location of the sexual assault. Table 14 shows who committed the sexual assault.

Table 12 Type of Sexual Assault Students Experienced (Wentworth Connected)

Type of Sexual Assault Students Experienced (Wentworth Connected)	Male	Female
Forced touching of sexual nature (n=18)	3	15
A person inserted their penis, tongue, finger, or an object into your anus, mouth, or vagina without your consent (n=7)	1	6
A person made you insert your penis, tongue, finger, or an object into someone else’s anus, mouth, or vagina without your consent (n=6)	4	2

The table above reflects an understanding that one experience may include more than one type of sexual assault.

Table 13 Locations of Sexual Assault (Wentworth Connected)

Where the sexual assault took place? (Wentworth Connected)	Male	Female
In a Wentworth residence hall (n=17)	4	13
In a Wentworth lab (n=1)	0	1
In a Wentworth studio (n=2)	0	2
In a Wentworth classroom (n=1)	0	1
In another location on the Wentworth campus (n=3)	1	2
Online (n=1)	0	1
None of the above (n=1)	0	1

Table 14 Who committed the Sexual Assault (Wentworth Connected)

Who committed the sexual assault (Wentworth Connected)	Male	Female
Wentworth student(s) (n=5)	0	5
Wentworth faculty member(s) (n=2)	0	2
Someone not affiliated with Wentworth (n=4)	1	3

Stalking

Participants were asked if, while a student at Wentworth over the past 12 months, they had been stalked. Stalking was defined in the survey by the applicable state statute as “willingly and maliciously engaging in a knowing pattern of conduct or series of acts over a period of time directed at a specific person which seriously alarms or annoys that person and would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress and includes a threat with the intent to place the person in imminent fear of death or bodily injury.” (Massachusetts General Laws, chapter 265, section 43)

Of the 601 survey respondents, 31 (21 female, 9 male, and 1 write-in) indicated experiencing an incident of stalking at least once. Of those 31 respondents, 21 (14 female, 6 male, and 1 write-in) indicated experiences connected to Wentworth. Tables 15 and 16 below detail these 21 respondents’ experiences.

Table 15 Who Committed the Stalking (Wentworth Connected)

Who committed the stalking (Wentworth Connected)	Male	Female	Prefer not to answer, write-in, or blank
Wentworth student(s) (n=19)	6	13	0
Wentworth faculty member(s) (n=1)	0	1	0
Other Wentworth affiliated person(s) (n=1)	0	1	0
Wentworth administrator(s) or staff member(s) (n=1)	0	0	1

Table 16 How the Stalking Occurred (Wentworth Connected)

How did the stalking occur (Wentworth Connected)	Male	Female	Prefer not to answer, write-in, or blank
Through electronic communication (n=7)	3	3	1
In person (n=6)	1	5	0
Through electronic communication and in person (n=8)	2	6	0

Intimate Partner Violence

Participants were asked if, while a student at Wentworth over the past 12 months, they had experienced intimate partner violence. Intimate partner violence was defined as an act of violence or threatened act of violence against a person who is or has been involved in, a sexual, dating, domestic, or other intimate relationship with that person. It may involve one act or an ongoing pattern of behavior. Intimate partner violence can encompass a broad range of behavior, including, but not limited to, physical violence or sexual violence. Intimate partner violence may take the form of threats, assault, property damage, or violence or threat of violence to one's self, one's sexual or romantic partner, or to the family members or friends of the sexual or romantic partner.

Of the 601 survey respondents, 17 (10 female, 7 male) indicated experiencing intimate partner violence at least once. Of those 17 respondents, 4 (3 female, 1 male) indicated experiences connected to Wentworth. Table 17 below details who committed the intimate partner violence against these 4 respondents. All of these 4 respondents indicated that alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs played a part in the incident(s).

Table 17 Who Committed the Acts of Intimate Partner Violence (Wentworth Connected)

Who committed the act of intimate partner violence (Wentworth Connected)	Male	Female
Wentworth student(s) (n=4)	1	3

Bystander Intervention

In 2015, Wentworth adopted the national *It's On Us* campaign. The focus of this campaign is to educate the campus community to do its part to recognize and intervene in incidents of sexual misconduct. Questions were

asked in the survey to measure students' level of comfort in intervening in situations that present a risk or escalation of sexual misconduct. Table 18 details the levels of comfort reported by respondents in intervening in six different types of sexual misconduct. The majority of respondents reported some level of comfort intervening in these situations.

Table 18 Bystander Intervention

Comfort Level in Intervening by Type of Sexual Misconduct	Very Comfortable	Comfortable	Uncomfortable	Very Uncomfortable
Intervening when I hear a student make an inappropriate sexual comment	24.71%	48.08%	24.37%	2.84%
Intervening when I hear a faculty or staff member make an inappropriate sexual comment	25.42%	29.10%	34.95%	10.54%
Intervening in an instance of sexual harassment	34.34%	49.41%	14.24%	2.01%
Intervening in an instance of sexual assault	41.51%	39.66%	15.63%	3.19%
Intervening in an instance of stalking	30.42%	43.03%	22.69%	3.87%
Intervening in an instance of intimate partner violence	32.22%	37.40%	24.71%	5.58%

National data suggests that many incidents of sexual assault involve the use of drugs and alcohol⁶. 95% of respondents to this survey indicated they are comfortable asking someone who has had too much to drink if they would like assistance getting home.

Next Steps

The Wentworth community is invited to engage in dialogue with members of the Campus Climate Committee at one of the following presentations of the survey results:

- Tuesday, September 25 at 12pm, Beatty 426
- Wednesday, September 26 at 5pm, 525 Huntington Avenue classrooms (*students only*)
- Monday, October 1 at 9am, Dobbs 306

The Campus Climate Committee will continue to analyze and review data from the survey to inform its work toward achieving its mission. The committee is particularly interested in reviewing the bystander intervention comfort level by gender identity and class year, as well as an analysis of all responses by race/ethnicity.

Results regarding students' experiences suggest that further exploration is necessary to understand barriers individuals may face in reporting incidents of sexual misconduct. The university is committed to removing those barriers wherever possible and continuing to foster a culture in which individuals feel empowered to report incidents. The committee is also exploring avenues to engage members of the Wentworth community in

⁶ Cantor, D., Fisher, B., Chibnall, S., Townsend, R., Hyunshik, L., Carol, B., & Thomas, G. (2015). *Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct*. Retrieved from https://www.aau.edu/sites/default/files/%40%20Files/Climate%20Survey/Fact%20Sheet%20for%20AAU%20Climate%20Survey%209-21-15_0.pdf

discussion about sexual harassment. With greater awareness of what sexual harassment is and its effects on individuals and the climate, the committee seeks to decrease incidents of sexual harassment.

Wentworth regularly offers bystander intervention training to students, faculty, and staff. Bystander intervention training is included within the Wentworth Opening Week program for incoming undergraduate students. To date, over 550 students have completed the voluntary WIThero bystander intervention training. The committee will work to further support the WIThero training and promote the role of bystanders in preventing incidents of sexual misconduct. The committee will also begin planning for the implementation of part 2 of the Sexual Misconduct Survey in Spring 2019.

Additional Information

For more information on the results of the 2018 Sexual Misconduct Climate Survey, or to learn more about the Campus Climate Committee or Wentworth's policies and procedures on Title IX, please contact Linda Shinomoto, Vice President for Human Resources/Title IX Coordinator (shinomoto@wit.edu), and/or Annamaria Wenner, Dean of Students/Vice President for Student Affairs (wennera@wit.edu), co-chairs of the Campus Climate Committee. Relevant information is also available at www.wit.edu/notalone.

Campus Resources

Reviewing this report may remind you of experiences that you or someone you know may have gone through. If you would like to talk to someone about questions or concerns related to sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, or intimate partner violence, please contact one of the following resources:

- Title IX Coordinator (non-confidential): Williston 202, 617-989-4193
- Public Safety (non-confidential): 610 Huntington, 617-989-4400
- Office of Student Affairs (non-confidential): Rubenstein 003, 617-989-4702
- Center for Wellness and Disability Services (confidential): Watson 003, 617-989-4390
- Boston Area Rape Crisis Center 24 Hour Hotline (confidential): 800-841-8371
- Wentworth's Employee Assistance Program (confidential): 877-720-7770

To provide information about an incident of sexual misconduct anonymously, please visit wit.ethicspoint.com