MYTH BUSTING: COMMON MISPERCEPTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL HARASSMENT

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Common Myths & Misperceptions

- 1. Sexual harassment is primarily a problem of sex
- 2. Sexual harassment is no big deal
- 3. False accusations ARE a big deal
- 4. Harassment reporting is the silver bullet
- 5. Harassment training is the silver bullet

MYTH #1:

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IS PRIMARILY A PROBLEM OF SEX

Relevant Fallacies

Sexual harassment is mostly about misplaced sexual desire, flirting, romance gone awry

The "worst" sexual harassment is physically violent and coercive

Relevant Facts

Sexual harassment comes in three forms: sexual coercion, unwanted sexual attention, and gender harassment (most common = gender harassment)

Research refutes assumptions that physical forms of harassment are objectively worse for women's wellbeing than verbal or visual forms

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Fitzgerald's Tripartite Model of Sexual Harassment

sexual coercion

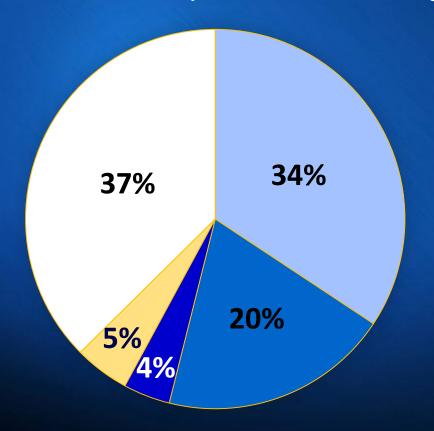
unwanted sexual attention

gender harassment

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

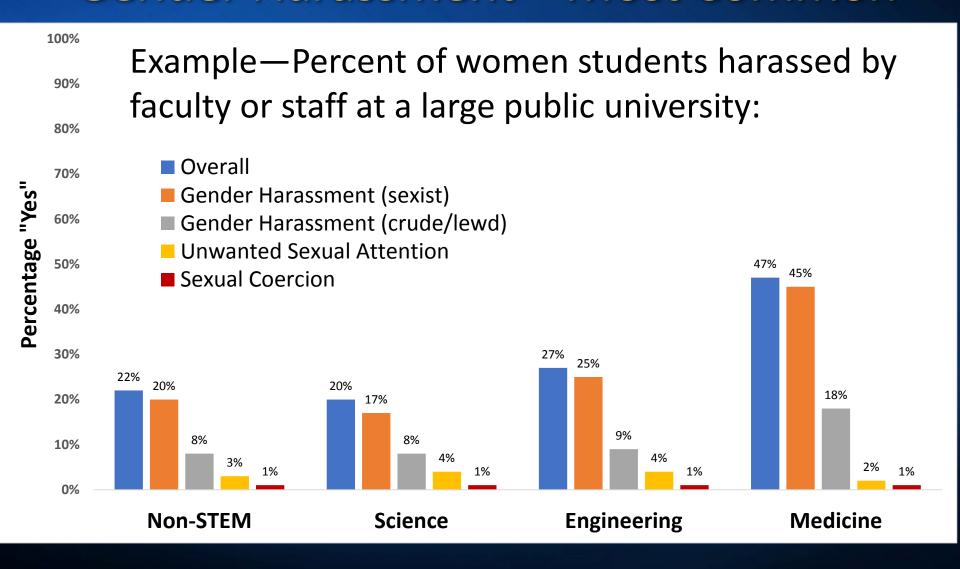
Of the Subtypes of Sexual Harassment: Gender Harassment = Most Common

Example – Percent of women faculty/staff harassed by coworkers or supervisors at a large public university:



- gender harassment (nothing else)
- gender harassment + unwanted sex attention
- gender harassment + attention + coercion
- unwanted sex attention (nothing else)
- not harassed

Also for Women Students: Gender Harassment = Most Common



THE ICEBERG OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

rape
sexual coercion
relentless pressure for dates

unwanted sex talk

```
obscene gestures
  sexual images,
                    (masturbation)
  porn, cartoons
                      crude comments
vulgar name-calling
                         about bodies
  ("slut", "c*nt")
                     masculinity slurs
      misogyny
                     ("pu**y," "fag")
   ("women don't
                    infantilization
      belong")
                  ("baby", "dear")
             denigration of
            working mothers
            professional
              sabotage
```

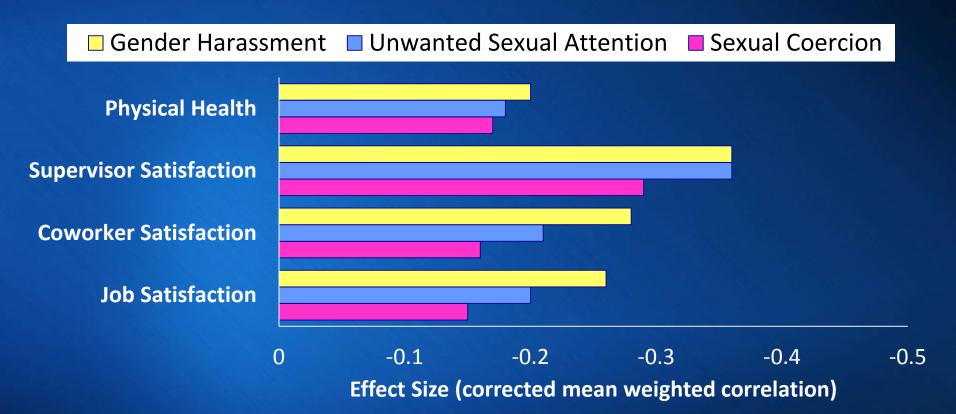
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Sojo et al. (2016) Meta-Analysis

(integrating results across 88 studies, N = 73,877 women)



Key conclusion: Gender harassment has at least as great - if not greater - impact on professional & personal health, compared to unwanted sexual attention & sexual coercion.

Sojo et al. (2016) Interpretation

"Sexual coercion and unwanted sexual attention are traumatic for the people involved, and more likely to result in court cases and public reporting. However, in many work settings, these intense experiences are low-frequency events...The more frequent, less intense, and often unchallenged gender harassment, sexist discrimination, sexist organizational climate...appear at least as detrimental for women's well-being. They should not be considered lesser forms of sexism."

Policies Procedures Penalties



coerced sex
sexual assault
relentless pressure for dates

unwanted sex talk

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What About Men -- Can't They be Harassed Too??? Yes.

More often than not...

- The perpetrator is also a man
- The behavior entails gender harassment (in the form of "not man enough" insults)
 - for doing childcare, housework, or other stereotypically female activities
 - for not participating in crude/lewd commentary about women
 - for being sensitive, soft-spoken, petite, gay (e.g., "sissy", "girl", "pu**y", "fag")