



Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)

2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Overview Report



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2014 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY OVERVIEW REPORT

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Service Academy officials contributing to the development and administration of this survey included: Ms. Laureen Barone and Major Missy Rosol (U.S. Military Academy); CDR Lyn Hammer and LT Ashley Gudknecht (U.S. Naval Academy); Dr. Amanda Lords and Lt Col Jeffrey DeMuth (U.S. Air Force Academy); and Ms. Shannon Norenberg (U.S. Coast Guard Academy).

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DMDC-RSSC's Survey Design, Analysis, & Operations Branch, under the guidance of Dr. Elizabeth P. Van Winkle, Deputy Branch Chief, is responsible for the development and analysis of this survey. The lead survey design analyst was Dr. Paul Cook, SRA International Inc., who designed the unique presentation of complex items used in this report. Ms. Carol Newell, Team Lead of Survey Operations, is responsible for the survey database construction and archiving. The lead operations analyst on this survey was Ms. Lisa Davis, DMDC-RSSC, who used DMDC-RSSC's Statistical Analysis Macros to calculate the estimates presented in this report.

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2014 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

This report provides results of the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)* conducted by the Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)¹ within the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). This survey is the seventh of a series of surveys mandated by Title 10, United States Code, Sections 4361, 6980, and 9361, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2007. It assesses the incidence of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and related issues at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA), and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA).² The survey results include incidence rates of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment and sexist behavior, and stalking-related behaviors; a discussion of students' perceptions of Academy culture with respect to sexual assault and sexual harassment; perceptions of program effectiveness in reducing or preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment; and the availability and effectiveness of sexual assault and sexual harassment training.

In April 2014, a DMDC-RSSC research team administered the *2014 SAGR* instrument to students at the three Department of Defense (DoD) Academies (USMA, USNA, and USAFA) and USCGA. The final target of eligible respondents consisted of 13,432 (12,572 DoD and 860 USCGA) students. Surveys were completed by 9,264 students, yielding an overall weighted response rate for eligible respondents at the DoD Academies of 66% (82% for DoD Academy women and 63% for DoD Academy men) and 80% for USCGA (96% for USCGA women and 72% for USCGA men).

This report includes a description of the *2014 SAGR*, background on why this research was conducted, a summary of recent DoD policies and programs associated with gender-relations issues, a discussion of the measurement constructs, a description of the survey methodology, and detailed presentation of the results. Each report section begins with a summary of the results for the three DoD Academies, followed by separate results for USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA, by gender. Within the summary for each Academy, the results are also provided by class year. When *2014 SAGR* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2012 survey, an analysis of comparisons between survey years is presented. In addition, comparisons to 2012, 2010, and 2008 are presented for overall incidence rates of unwanted sexual contact, perceived sexual harassment and its component behaviors, sexist behavior, and stalking-related behaviors (comparisons for these incidence rates by class year are only reported for 2012). A copy of the *2014 SAGR* survey booklet is provided in Appendix A.

¹ Prior to 2014, RSSC was called Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP). In 2014, DMDC reorganized and HRSAP was renamed RSSC to better capture the scope of work conducted by this group.

² The USCGA requested DMDC-RSSC to survey its population and the results are included in the report.

Statistical Comparisons

Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this report. Two types of comparisons are made in *2014 SAGR*: between survey years (comparisons with previous survey years) and within the current survey year (2014) by class membership (i.e., senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman). Class comparisons within the current survey year are made along a single dimension by Academy and gender. In this type of comparison, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension (i.e., the total population minus the group being assessed). For example, responses of senior women at USAFA are compared to the weighted average of the responses from junior, sophomore, and freshman USAFA women (e.g., women in all other classes at USAFA). When comparing results across survey years (e.g., 2014 compared to 2012), statistical tests for differences between means (i.e., average scores) are used. Results annotated as higher or lower than other results within 2014 are determined statistically significant at an alpha (α) level of .05.³

Survey Methodology

Statistical Design

DMDC conducts cross-Service surveys that provide the DoD with accurate assessments of attitudes and opinions of the entire DoD community using standard scientific methods. DMDC's survey methodology meets industry standards that are used by government statistical agencies (e.g., Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics), private survey organizations, and well-known polling organizations. DMDC utilizes survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).⁴ Although DMDC has used industry standard scientific survey methodology for many years, there remains some confusion as to how scientific practices employed by large survey organizations control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. Appendix B contains frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the scientific methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including DMDC. The survey methodology used on the *SAGR* surveys has remained consistent across time, which allows for comparisons across survey administrations.

Data were collected across all Academies in April 2014. A team of researchers from DMDC-RSSC administered the paper-and-pen survey in group sessions. The *2014 SAGR* was administered in this manner for maximum assurance of anonymity. Separate sessions were held for female and male students at each Academy. After checking in, each student was handed a survey, an envelope, a pen, and an Academy-specific information sheet. This sheet included information about the survey and details on where students could obtain help if they became upset or distressed while taking the survey or afterwards. Students were briefed on the purpose

³ DMDC-RSSC statistically adjusts alpha levels to appropriately account for the large number of statistical tests conducted for this survey; see the statistical methodology report in Appendix C for details on how DMDC-RSSC uses the False Discovery Rate to handle multiple comparisons (DMDC, 2014a).

⁴ AAPOR's "Best Practices" state that, "virtually all surveys taken seriously by social scientists, policy makers, and the informed media use some form of random or probability sampling, the methods of which are well grounded in statistical theory and the theory of probability" (http://AAPOR.org/Best_Practices1/4081.htm#best3). DMDC-RSSC has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community using these "Best Practices" for over 25 years, tailored as appropriate for the unique design needs of specific surveys, such as the census study employed in *2014 SAGR*.

and details of the survey, the importance of participation, and that completion of the survey itself was voluntary. If students did not wish to take the survey, they could leave the session at the completion of the mandatory briefing. Students returned completed or blank surveys (depending on whether they chose to participate) in sealed envelopes to a bin as they exited the session; this process was monitored by the survey proctors as an added measure for protecting students' anonymity.

The population of interest for the *2014 SAGR* consisted of students at the USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA in class years 2014 through 2017.⁵ The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey.⁶ This census of all students was designed for maximum reliability of results in the sections where the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as those questions asking details of an unwanted gender-related behavior.

The survey frame, representing the population of students at each Academy, consisted of 13,756 (12,880 DoD and 876 USCGA) students drawn from the student rosters provided to DMDC-RSSC by each of the four Academies. The final number of respondents was 13,432 (12,572 DoD and 860 USCGA) students. Surveys were completed by 9,264 students, yielding an overall weighted response rate for respondents at the DoD Academies of 66% (82% for DoD Academy women and 63% for DoD Academy men) and 80% for USCGA (96% for USCGA women and 72% for USCGA men).

Data were weighted, using an industry standard process, to reflect each Academy's population as of March 2014.⁷ Differences in the percentages of respondents and population for the reporting categories reflect differences in the number sampled, as well as differences in response rates. The weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics. The standard process of weighting consists of the following steps:

- Adjustment for selection probability—DMDC-RSSC typically adjusts for selection probability within scientific sampling procedures. However, in the case of *2014 SAGR*, all students were selected to participate in the survey. Therefore, while adjustment for selection probability is usually performed as the first step in the weighting process, in this instance the selection probability is 100%, hence the base weights are calculated to be 1.
- Adjustments for nonresponse— Although *2014 SAGR* was a census of all students, some students did not respond to the survey, and others responded or started the survey but did not complete it, (i.e., did not provide the minimum number of responses required for the survey to be considered complete). DMDC-RSSC adjusts for this nonresponse in creating population estimates by first calculating the base weights as the reciprocal of the

⁵ Two groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other Academies and foreign nationals.

⁶ In previous survey years all female students at all Academies and a sample of USMA men, USNA, and USAFA were included in the sample in order to produce reliable results. A census of USCGA men has always been conducted due to their small number. In 2014, the decision was made to survey all female *and* male Academy students in order to better understand the specific experiences of males who experience unwanted sexual contact and/or sexual harassment.

⁷ For further details, see DMDC (2014a).

probability of selection (in *2014 SAGR* the base weights take on the value one (1) since the survey was a census). Next DMDC-RSSC adjusts the base weights for those who did not respond to the survey, then adjusts for those who started the survey but did not complete it.⁸

- Adjustment to known population values— DMDC-RSSC typically adjusts the weights in the previous step to known population values to account for remaining bias. In the case of *2014 SAGR*, the weights in the previous step were adjusted to known population values using the three known demographic variables (Academy, class year, and gender). The post stratification adjustments are one (1) because the three demographic variables were already accounted for in the previous step.

Measurement of Constructs

The ability to calculate annual incidence rates is a distinguishing feature of this survey. Results are included for rates of unwanted sexual contact, unwanted gender-related behaviors, and stalking-related behaviors. Throughout the report, use of terms such as “offender,” “perpetrator,” “victim,” or “survivor” are not intended to convey any presumption concerning sexual assault allegations.

Measurement of Unwanted Sexual Contact. The *2014 SAGR* includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact.⁹ Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used to refer to a range of activities that the UCMJ prohibits, including uninvited and unwelcome completed or attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy (oral or anal sex), penetration by an object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body. Students were asked questions related to personal experiences of unwanted sexual contact between June 2013 and the time they took the survey, representing the past academic performance year. Students who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in this timeframe were then asked to provide details on their experience.

This “behaviorally-based” measure captures specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has expert knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault. The term “unwanted sexual contact” and its definition were created under the guidance of DoD legal counsel and experts in the field to help respondents better relate their experience(s) to the types of sexual assault behaviors addressed by military law and the DoD Sexual Assault

⁸ The accuracy of survey results is always a concern when response rates are not 100%. Although the response rate obtained on the *2014 SAGR* is similar to response rates obtained in previous years, it is slightly lower in 2014. In 2014 a census of men was conducted for the first time in addition to a census of women as had been conducted in all previous years. The census helps mitigate the decline in response rates to some degree, but DMDC also conducted nonresponse analyses on *2014 SAGR* to identify potential areas of nonresponse bias, minimize impact, and inform future survey iterations (DMDC, 2014b, Appendix D).

⁹ In 2014, the Department requested a measure of sexual assault that aligned more closely with the legal definitions of the UCMJ and could be used as a crime index. This measure was not finalized or validated in time to be used for the *2014 SAGR*. In order to provide the Department with timely estimates, DMDC-RSSC, in collaboration with the Department, decided to maintain comparisons to previous survey years using the unwanted sexual contact measure consistent with prior surveys. Of note, an independent evaluation of the unwanted sexual contact measure compared with the new crime victimization measure found no statistically significant difference between the estimates constructed using the two measures (Morral, Gore, & Schell, 2014).

Prevention and Response (SAPR) program. The vast majority of respondents would not know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of “sexual assault,” “aggravated sexual contact,” and “forcible sodomy” described in Articles 120 and 125, UCMJ. As a result, the term “unwanted sexual contact” was created so that respondents could read the definition provided and readily understand the kinds of behavior covered by the survey (Lipari, Shaw, & Rock, 2005). There are three broad categories of unwanted sexual contact: penetration of any orifice, attempted penetration, and unwanted sexual touching (without penetration). While these unwanted behaviors are analogous to UCMJ offenses, they are not meant to be exact matches. Many respondents cannot and do not consider the complex legal elements of a crime when being victimized by an offender. Consequently, forcing a respondent to accurately categorize which offense they experienced would not be productive. As originally developed, the goal of the unwanted sexual contact question was to act as a proxy for “sexual assault” while balancing the emotional burden to the respondent. The intention of the unwanted sexual contact item was not to provide a crime victimization rate in this regard, but to provide the Department with information about Service men and women (including Academy cadets and midshipmen) who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ in-line with sexual assault and would qualify the individual to receive SAPR support services. Additional information about this measure can be found in Chapter 1.

The terms, questions, and definitions of unwanted sexual contact have been consistent throughout all of the *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with reliable data points across time. Trend data on unwanted sexual contact is available for comparison of the 2014 results to 2008, 2010, and 2012 results.

Measurement of Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. Unwanted gender-related experiences include two types of behaviors: sexist behavior and perceived sexual harassment. The measurement of these behaviors is derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ; Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995), which has been adapted for a military population (referred to as the SEQ-DoD). The SEQ-DoD consists of 12 behaviorally stated items measuring sexual harassment and four behaviorally stated items measuring sexist behavior. Sexist behavior includes verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the gender of the student. Perceived sexual harassment is comprised of three component measures: crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion. Crude/offensive behavior includes verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing to the student. Unwanted sexual attention includes unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship. Sexual coercion includes *quid pro quo* instances of specific treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation.

On 12 March, 2002, USD(P&R) approved the “DoD Sexual Harassment Core Measure” and directed it be used in all Service-wide and DoD-wide surveys that measure sexual harassment. Using classical test theory, item response theory, and factor analysis, the measure has been found to provide reliable estimates of gender-related experiences (Fitzgerald, Magley, Drasgow, & Waldo, 1999; Stark, Chernyshenko, Lancaster, Drasgow, & Fitzgerald, 2002).

The term “perceived” is used in *2014 SAGR* to distinguish the construct from a “crime index” of violations of DoD regulations regarding prohibited workplace behaviors. Perceived sexual

harassment is by definition a subjective assessment of behaviors. The U.S. Code, Title 10, Armed Forces (10 U.S.C. § 1561) emphasizes that conduct constituting sexual harassment is unwelcome and dependent upon a “reasonable person” perception that the behavior constitutes a hostile or offensive working environment. The wording of the items in the SEQ-DoD often captures whether the behaviors are unwelcome (e.g., made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it), but it does not capture the survivor’s perception of the harassing nature of the behavior (i.e., creating a hostile or offensive working environment). Additional information about this measure can be found in Chapter 1.

Measurement of Stalking-Related Behaviors. The *2014 SAGR* included a measure of stalking-related behaviors that is designed to conform to the UCMJ definition of stalking as “a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear death or bodily harm, including sexual assault.” The measurement of stalking in the *2014 SAGR* is behaviorally based, as is the measurement of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment (and its component behaviors). Behaviorally based questions allow measurement of constructs without the added negative implications of terms such as “stalking” that are common in the news and social media.

The Department added a measurement of stalking-related behaviors in the *2006 SAGR* as another indicator of unwanted behaviors at the Academies where efforts could be taken to prevent such behaviors from occurring, and, when they do, to provide services to survivors. Similar to unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment, the intent of measuring stalking-related behaviors was not to determine “crime victimization” per se, but to identify the types of behaviors cadets/midshipmen were experiencing and to mitigate them. Stalking includes an item to separate behaviors from those that might be bothersome from those that are threatening. Students were asked to indicate whether they experienced one or more of 11 behaviorally worded examples of stalking and if they felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the experience. Those who indicated “yes” were included in the stalking incidence rate. Additional information about this measure can be found in Chapter 1.

Department of Defense Academies

This section reviews top-line findings across all DoD Academies: USMA, USNA, and USAFA.¹⁰ Following this section are breakouts by each Academy and USCGA.

Unwanted Sexual Contact at DoD Academies. Table 1 displays the unwanted sexual contact rates for DoD Academies since 2008. Across all DoD Academies, 2.5% of students (males and females combined) indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013. This represents about 1 in 12 (8.2%) women and 1 in 90 (1.1%) men. Based on the 8,562

Table 1.
Unwanted Sexual Contact Across DoD Academies

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2008	2010	2012	2014
Women	8.9%	12.9%	12.4%	8.2%
Men	1.4%	1.9%	2.0%	1.1%

¹⁰ USCGA results are omitted from DoD Academies.

eligible respondents from a census of 12,880 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 306 to 349 DoD Academy students, with a point estimate of 327 students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past Academic Program Year (APY).

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at DoD Academies. Overall, 8.2% of women at DoD Academies indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (12.4%) and 2010 (12.9%) but remained statistically unchanged from 2008.

Specifically,¹¹ of women at DoD Academies, 2.4% indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 3.3% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 2.3% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.2% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.¹² Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among women at DoD Academies is included in Chapter 2.

Of women at DoD Academies who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, nearly three-fourths (72%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* within the past APY. To minimize burden on the respondent, DMDC-RSSC asks for details of the *one* situation that had the greatest impact on the respondent. This allows the Department to understand general specifics about the events without requiring the survivor to detail each event experienced. The vast majority (99%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male* and the majority (61%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. A little more than half (53%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, less than half (46%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, and fewer indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* (7%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (7%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

Of women at DoD Academies who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, a little less than one-fifth (16%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. The main reasons women chose to report the incident were: *it was the right thing to do* (69%), *to seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (62%), and/or *to seek closure on the incident* (49%). The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: *they thought it was not important enough to report* (63%), *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (62%), and *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (52%). Additional information on the experiences of women at DoD Academies is included in Chapter 3.

¹¹ Details on how each behavior is defined and categorized are found in Chapter 1.

¹² This is a “base” item asked of all students who experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors in the past APY. The percentages reported are out of the respective student populations (total DoD Academies, total DoD Academies by gender, each Academy, and each Academy by gender). See Chapter 1 for additional discussion.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at DoD Academies. Overall, 1.1% of men at DoD Academies indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (2.0%) and 2010 (1.9%) and is statistically unchanged from 2008.

Specifically, of men at DoD Academies, 0.6% indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 0.2% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.3% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among men at DoD Academies is included in Chapter 2.

Of men at DoD Academies who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, nearly three-fourths (73%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex*. Half (50%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and less than half (43%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender was *female*. The majority (66%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. A little less than one-third (30%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, a little less than one-quarter (23%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, 18% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*, and 13% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*.

Of men at DoD Academies who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, one-fifth (20%; 13 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. The main reasons men chose to report the incident were: *to seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (71%), *it was the right thing to do* (54%), and/or *to seek closure on the incident* (54%). The main reasons men chose not to report the incident were: *they thought it was not important enough to report* (81%), *they took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (57%), and/or *they took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (38%). Additional information on the experiences of men at DoD Academies is included in Chapter 3.

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact Among DoD Academy Students. All DoD Academy students were asked to indicate if they experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School and since entering the Academy or Preparatory School. Overall, nearly 1 in 6 (16.2%) DoD Academy women and 1 in 27 (3.7%) men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School and about 1 in 6 (16.8%) DoD Academy women and 1 in 37 (2.1%) men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School (including since June 2013). The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School was reworded in *2014 SAGR*. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or Preparatory School is new in *2014 SAGR*. Therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible for either question.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among DoD Academy Students. About half (48%) of women at DoD Academies indicated perceiving sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (51%), 2010 (56%) and 2008 (51%). The rate of perceived sexual harassment for men in 2014 (10%) is statistically unchanged from 2012 and 2008, and is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (12%). It should be noted that for women the DoD rate in 2014 was lower than 2012, but in two of the three Academies (USMA and USAFA) the rate was higher. The decrease overall for DoD was driven by a substantial decrease at USNA. The measure of perceived sexual harassment and details of specific behaviors are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

The majority (87%) of women at DoD Academies indicated experiencing sexist behaviors. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (90%), 2010 (93%), and 2008 (91%), though declining trends were not seen across all DoD Academies. Forty percent of men at DoD Academies indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is statistically unchanged compared to 2012 and 2010, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2008 (43%).

U.S. Military Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USMA.

Table 2 displays the unwanted sexual contact rates for USMA since 2008.

Overall, 1.7% of USMA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact.

This represents about 1 in 16 (6.5%)

USMA women and less than 1 in 100

(0.8%) USMA men. Based on the 3,237 eligible respondents from a census of 4,587

students, a constructed 95 percent confidence

interval ranges from 70 to 88 USMA students, with a point estimate of 79 students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

Table 2.

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USMA

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2008	2010	2012	2014
Women	8.6%	9.1%	10.7%	6.5%
Men	0.6%	1.2%	1.7%	0.8%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USMA. Overall, about 1 in 16 (6.5%) USMA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (10.7%), 2010 (9.1%), and 2008 (8.6%).

Specifically, 1.1% of USMA women indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 2.9% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 2.3% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.2% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among women at USMA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USMA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, the majority (82%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. The vast majority (>99%; 5 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and the majority (72%; new item in 2014) indicated this

offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Forty-one percent (reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, half (50%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, 10% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*, and 8% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*.

Of USMA women who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, a little more than one-tenth (12%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. The main reasons women chose to report the incident were: it was the *right thing to do* (80%), to *stop the offender from hurting them again* (59%), and/or to *seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (41%). The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (69%), they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (63%), and/or they *did not want anyone to know* (63%). Additional information on the experiences of USMA women is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USMA. Overall, less than 1 in 100 (0.8%) USMA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.

Specifically, 0.3% of USMA men indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 0.1% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.4% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and <0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among men at USMA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USMA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little more than two-thirds (68%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* since June 2013. A little more than half (55%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female*, and half (50%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. A little less than half (47%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, more than one-third (37%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*, more than one-quarter (27%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, and a little more than one-tenth (11%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*.

Of USMA men who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, more than one-quarter (27%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. Reasons men chose to report the incidents are not reportable. The main reasons men chose not to report the incident were: they *thought it was not important enough to report* (86%), they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (56%), they *thought reporting would take too much time and*

effort (51%), and/or they *did not want to hurt the offender's career* (51%). Additional information on the experiences of USMA men is included in Chapter 3.

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact Among USMA Students. All USMA students were asked to indicate if they experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School and since entering the Academy or Preparatory School. Overall, 14.3% of USMA women and 3.3% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School; and 14.6% of USMA women and 1.3% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School (including since June 2013). The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School was reworded in *2014 SAGR*. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or Preparatory School is new in *2014 SAGR*. Therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible for either question.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USMA Students. More than half (55%) of USMA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (49%), 2010 (51%), and 2008 (49%). A little more than one-tenth (12%) of USMA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (8%), 2010 (9%), and 2008 (9%). The measure of sexual harassment and details of specific behaviors are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

The vast majority (92%) of USMA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (91%) and 2008 (88%), but a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (94%). Less than half (45%) of USMA men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (33%), 2010 (35%), and 2008 (38%).

U.S. Naval Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USNA.

Table 3 displays the unwanted sexual contact rates for USNA since 2008. Overall, 2.8% of USNA midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 12 (8.1%) USNA women and 1 in 77 (1.3%) USNA men. Based on the 2,813 eligible respondents from a census of 4,448 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 109 to 136, with a point estimate of 122 students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

Table 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USNA

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2008	2010	2012	2014
Women	8.3%	16.5%	15.1%	8.1%
Men	2.4%	3.4%	2.6%	1.3%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USNA. Overall, about 1 in 12 (8.1%) USNA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (15.1%) and 2010 (16.5%), and has remained statistically unchanged from 2008.

Specifically, 3.3% of USNA women indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 2.5% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 2.0% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.3% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among women at USNA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact, more than half (59%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* since June 2013. The vast majority (98%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and a little less than half (49%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. A little less than two-thirds (62%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, more than one-third (35%; 9 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, and fewer indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* (5%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and/or *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (5%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

Of USNA women who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, 15% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. The main reasons women chose to report the incident were: it was the *right thing to do* (66%), to *seek closure on the incident* (55%), and/or to *seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (45%). The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they *thought it was not important enough to report* (70%), they *did not want anyone to know* (68%), they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (68%), and/or they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (66%). Additional information on the experiences of USNA women is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USNA. Overall, about 1 in 77 (1.3%) USNA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (2.6%) and 2010 (3.4%), and has remained statistically unchanged from 2008.

Specifically, 0.9% of USNA men indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 0.1% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.1% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among men at USNA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USNA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little less than two-thirds (64%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* since June 2013. More than half (60%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and the vast majority (92%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was *a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Fourteen percent

(reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, 13% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, and fewer indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* (9%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and/or *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (5%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

Of USNA men who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, 9% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. Reasons men chose to report or not to report the incident are not reportable. Additional information on the experiences of USNA men is included in Chapter 3.

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact Among USNA Students. All USNA students were asked to indicate if they experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School and since entering the Academy or Preparatory School. Overall, 19.1% of USNA women and 3.3% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School; and 17% of USNA women and 2.3% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School (including since June 2013). The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School was reworded in *2014 SAGR*. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or Preparatory School is new in *2014 SAGR*. Therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible for either question.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USNA Students. Less than half (44%) of USNA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (61%), 2010 (63%), and 2008 (56%). Nine percent of USNA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is statistically unchanged since 2012, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (17%) and 2008 (14%). The measure of sexual harassment and details of specific behaviors are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

The majority (86%) of USNA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (94%), 2010 (96%), and 2008 (95%). More than one-third (36%) of USNA men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (46%), 2010 (49%), and 2008 (49%).

U.S. Air Force Academy

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USAFA.

Table 4 displays the unwanted sexual contact rates for USAFA since 2008. Overall, 3.3% of USAFA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 10 (9.7%) USAFA women and 1 in 71 (1.4%) USAFA men. Based on the 2,512 eligible respondents from a census of 3,845

Table 4.
Unwanted Sexual Contact at USAFA

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2008	2010	2012	2014
Women	9.7%	11.9%	11.2%	9.7%
Men	1.4%	1.1%	1.7%	1.4%

students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 112 to 139 USAFA students, with a point estimate of 126 students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USAFA. About 1 in 10 (9.7%) USAFA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is statistically unchanged from 2012 (11.2%) and 2008 (9.7%), but represents a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (11.9%).

Specifically, 2.4% of USAFA women indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 4.4% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 2.6% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among women at USAFA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USAFA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, the majority (78%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. The vast majority (99%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and the majority (64%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. A little more than half (51%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, more than half (56%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, one-tenth (10%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*, and 8% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*.

Of USAFA women who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, one-fifth (20%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. The main reasons women chose to report the incident were: to *seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (82%), it was the *right thing to do* (67%), and to *stop the offender from hurting others* (65%). The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (66%), they *did not want anyone to know* (66%), and they *thought it was not important enough to report* (62%). Additional information on the experiences of USAFA women is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USAFA. Overall, about 1 in 71 (1.4%) USAFA men (statistically unchanged from 2012, 2010, and 2008) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014.

Specifically, 0.6% of USAFA men indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 0.2% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.4% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among men at USAFA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USAFA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, the majority (87%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. A little less than half (47%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and a little more than half (53%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender was *female*. A little less than half indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year* (48%; new item in 2014) and/or a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* (47%; new item in 2014). More than one-third (36%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, a little less than one-third (32%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, a little more than one-fifth (22%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*, and 14% (results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*.

Of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact, more than one-quarter (26%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. Reasons men chose to report the incidents are not reportable. The main reasons men chose not to report the incident were: they *thought it was not important enough to report* (67%), they *felt uncomfortable making a report* (54%), they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (47%), and they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (47%). Additional information on the experiences of USAFA men is included in Chapter 3.

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact Among USAFA Students. All USAFA students were asked to indicate if they experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School and since entering the Academy or Preparatory School. Overall, 14.8% of USAFA women and 4.8% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School; and 18.3% of USAFA women and 2.7% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School (including since June 2013). The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School was reworded in *2014 SAGR*. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or Preparatory School is new in *2014 SAGR*. Therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible for either question.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USAFA Students. Overall, a little less than half (48%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase from 2012 (44%), a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (53%), and has remained statistically unchanged from 2008. The rates of sexual harassment for USAFA men in 2014 (9%) have remained statistically unchanged from 2012, 2010, and 2008. The measure of sexual harassment and details of specific behaviors are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

The majority (84%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is statistically unchanged since 2012, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (89%) and 2008 (88%). For USAFA men, more than one-third (38%) indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is statistically unchanged since 2008.

Unwanted Sexual Contact at USCGA. Table 5 displays the unwanted sexual contact rates for USCGA since 2008. Overall, 2.9% of USCGA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 16 (6.0%) USCGA women and 1 in 71 (1.4%) USCGA men. Based on the 702 eligible respondents from a census of 876 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 22 to 29 USCGA students, with a point estimate of 26 students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USCGA. Overall, about 1 in 16 USCGA women (6.0%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (9.8%) but is statistically unchanged from 2010 and 2008.

Table 5.
Unwanted Sexual Contact at USCGA

Unwanted Sexual Contact				
	2008	2010	2012	2014
Women	5.6%	7.8%	9.8%	6.0%
Men	2.4%	2.9%	.7%	1.4%

Specifically, 1.7% of USCGA women indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 2.5% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 1.8% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and <0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among women at USCGA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USCGA women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, a little more than half (53%; new item in 2014) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. The vast majority (>99%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*, and half (50%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Half (50%; reworded in 2014, comparisons to 2012 not possible) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved, more than one-third (38%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*, and less than 1% indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* (11 percentage points lower than 2012) and/or indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (statistically unchanged from 2012).

Of USCGA women who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, 13% (6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. Reasons women chose to report the incidents are not reportable. The main reasons women chose not to report the incident were: they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (72%), they *did not want anyone to know* (64%), they *thought it would hurt their reputation and standing* (64%), they *felt shame/embarrassment* (64%), and/or they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (64%). Additional information on the experiences of USCGA women is included in Chapter 3.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Men at USCGA. Overall, about 1 in 71 (1.4%) USCGA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is statistically unchanged from 2012 and 2008, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (2.9%).

Specifically, 0.7% of USCGA men indicated they experienced unwanted *sexual touching only*, 0.2% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.2% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.2% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Additional information on unwanted sexual contact behaviors among men at USCGA is included in Chapter 2.

Of USCGA men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, results are not reportable for the percentage who indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* since June 2013. The majority (80%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*. Results are not reportable for the gender of the offender and involvement of *alcohol and/or drugs*. One-fifth (20%; results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*, 20% (results not reportable in 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*, and 20% (results not reportable in 2012) indicated the *offender used physical force*.

Of USCGA men who experienced an unwanted sexual contact, one-fifth (20%) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. Statistical significance for the percentage who reported this situation to a military authority or organization overall for men cannot be calculated because the 2012 estimate is not reportable for this group. Reasons men chose to report the incident and not to report the incident are not reportable. Additional information on the experiences of USCGA men is included in Chapter 3.

Prior Unwanted Sexual Contact Among USCGA Students. All USCGA students were asked to indicate if they experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School and since entering the Academy or Preparatory School. Overall, 17.2% of USCGA women and 2.8% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School; and 15.2% of USCGA women and 2.7% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School (including since June 2013). The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School was reworded in *2014 SAGR*. The question about experiences of unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or Preparatory School is new in *2014 SAGR*. Therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible for either question.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors Among USCGA Students. A little less than one-third (30%) of USCGA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (40%), 2010 (39%), and 2008 (44%). The rate of sexual harassment for USCGA men in 2014 (11%) has remained statistically unchanged since 2012, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (17%) and 2008 (14%). The

measure of sexual harassment and details of specific behaviors are described in greater detail in Chapter 4.

The majority (78%) of USCGA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is statistically unchanged since 2012 and 2010, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2008 (88%). For USCGA men, more than one-third (38%) indicated experiencing sexist behavior. This is statistically unchanged since 2012, but is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (49%) and 2008 (44%).

Synopsis

The results of *2014 SAGR* presented in this report represent the culmination of an extensive assessment by DMDC-RSSC to assist the Department in illuminating the degree to which unwanted gender-related behaviors occur at the Service Academies. While unwanted behaviors are shown to occur, it is encouraging that incidence rates, such as those for unwanted sexual contact, are decreasing from the previous *SAGR* survey administration in 2012. However, other data points shed light on areas for continued improvement. The ongoing program of alternating surveys and focus groups conducted by DMDC-RSSC will strive to continue to inform the Department and Academy leadership to understand the depth of issues associated with unwanted gender-related behaviors and to identify potential cultural and environmental factors that can be addressed to reduce these behaviors.

The body of the *2014 SAGR* report contains a wealth of information on these topics. While this survey alone cannot answer all questions about unwanted behaviors experienced by students at the Academies in the past APY, it is a powerful source of insight from the students themselves that cannot be obtained otherwise. DMDC-RSSC plans to conduct additional research beyond that presented in this report to delve deeper into many of the topics, using advanced statistical techniques to pursue additional insight into drivers of behaviors and potential opportunities for mitigation. Ongoing and additional analyses will be published in separate research notes posted on www.dmdc.osd.mil.

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2014 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

“Sexual assault is a crime that is incompatible with military service and has no place in this Department. It is an affront to the American values we defend, and it is a stain on our honor. DoD needs to be a national leader in combating sexual assault and we will establish an environment of dignity and respect, where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored” (Honorable Chuck Hagel, Secretary of Defense, DoD, 2013a, p. iii).

This statement by the Secretary of Defense establishes clear objectives for combatting sexual assault and related unwanted behaviors. To address these issues, each of the Service Academies has implemented and expanded programs to educate students on these unwanted behaviors and to provide reporting and survivor care procedures. Continuing evaluation of these programs is critical to reducing instances of sexual assault and sexual harassment as the Academies strive to provide a safe educational and leadership development environment for their students. This report discusses findings from the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)*, a source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender relations environment at the Academies. This introductory chapter provides background on why this survey was conducted, a summary of recent Department of Defense (DoD) policies and programs associated with gender-relations issues, a review of the survey measures, a description of the survey methodology, and an overview of the full report.

Similar to previous surveys, *2014 SAGR* is designed to track unwanted sexual contact and perceived sexual harassment issues at the Service Academies. Title 10, United States Code, Sections 4361, 6980, and 9361, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2007, codified an assessment cycle at the Academies that consists of alternating surveys and focus groups. This requirement applies to the DoD Academies (U.S. Military Academy (USMA), U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA)). The first assessment in this series was conducted in 2004 by the DoD Inspector General (IG).¹³ Responsibility for subsequent assessments was transferred in 2005 to the Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)¹⁴ within the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC).

Although not covered by the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2007 requirement, U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) leadership requested to be included, beginning in 2008, in order to evaluate and improve their programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment.¹⁵

¹³ Details are reported in Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (2005).

¹⁴ Prior to 2014, RSSC was called Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP). In 2014, DMDC reorganized and renamed HRSAP as RSSC to better capture the scope of research conducted by this group.

¹⁵ USCGA is the only Federal military academy within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

DoD Sexual Assault and Harassment Programs and Policies

This section provides a review of recent changes in DoD sexual assault and sexual harassment policies and programs. These policies and programs act as a foundation for the *2014 SAGR* and results presented in this report.

DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy

DoD refined and codified the policy on sexual assault prevention and response through a series of directives issued in late 2004 and early 2005 and revised in 2012, 2013, and 2015 by the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]). DoD Directive (DoDD) 6495.01, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program,” was reissued in January 2012, and then updated again in April 2013 and January 2015, to implement DoD policy and assign responsibilities for the SAPR program on prevention of and response to sexual assault and the oversight of these efforts. DoDD 6495.01 established a comprehensive DoD policy on the prevention and response to sexual assaults (Department of Defense, 2015). The policy states:

“The DoD goal is a culture free of sexual assault, through an environment of prevention, education and training, response capability (defined in Reference C), victim support, reporting procedures, and appropriate accountability that enhances the safety and wellbeing of all persons covered by this directive and Reference C.”¹⁶

The DoD directive also mandated standardized requirements and documents; an immediate, trained response capability at all permanent and deployed locations; effective awareness and prevention programs for the chain-of-command; and options for both restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assaults.¹⁷ Finally, it prohibited the enlistment or commissioning of people convicted of sexual assault.

The DoD directive charged the USD(P&R) with implementing the SAPR program and monitoring compliance with the directive through data collection and performance metrics. It established the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) within the Office of the USD(P&R) to address all DoD sexual assault policy matters except criminal investigations and legal processes that are within the responsibility of the Offices’ of the Judge Advocates General of the Military Departments.

The DoD directive defines sexual assault without regard to gender, spousal relationship, or age of the victim. Sexual assault is defined as any “intentional sexual contact characterized by use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent (Department of Defense, 2015).” Sexual assault includes rape, aggravated sexual contact,

¹⁶ “Reference C” is Department of Defense. (2008). *Sexual assault prevention and response program procedures*. (DoD Instruction 6495.02). Washington, DC: Author.

¹⁷ Restricted reporting allows a sexual assault victim to confidentially disclose the details of the assault to specified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling without prompting an official investigation. Unrestricted reporting is for sexual assault victims who want medical treatment, counseling, and an official investigation of the assault.

abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy (forced oral or anal sex), or attempts to commit these acts. The directive states that sexual assault can occur without regard to gender, spousal relationship, or the age of the victim, and “consent” shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the victim to offer physical resistance. DoDD 6495.01 defines “consent” as, “A freely given agreement to the conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating or social or sexual relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent. A sleeping, unconscious, or incompetent person cannot consent” (p. 18).

DoDD 6495.01 also defines the responsibilities of personnel who implement the SAPR program at DoD installations and deployed locations. The Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) serves as the central point of contact to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention and response training, and the care of sexual assault survivors. Victims’ Advocates (VAs) report to the SARC and facilitate care for sexual assault survivors by providing liaison assistance. Health Care Providers (HCP) offer health care services to sexual assault survivors.

Uniform Code of Military Justice Provisions Regarding Sexual Assault

In Section 522 of the NDAA for FY 2006, Congress amended the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) to consolidate and reorganize the array of military sex offenses. These revised provisions took effect October 1, 2007.

As amended, Article 120, UCMJ, “Rape, Sexual Assault, and Other Sexual Misconduct,” defines rape as a situation where any person causes another person of any age to engage in a sexual act by: (1) using force; (2) causing grievous bodily harm; (3) threatening or placing that other person in fear that any person will be subjected to death, grievous bodily harm, or kidnapping; (4) rendering the person unconscious; or (5) administering a substance, drug, intoxicant or similar substance that substantially impairs the ability of that person to appraise or control conduct (Title 10 U.S. Code Section 920, Article 120). Article 120 of the UCMJ defines “consent” as “words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual act at issue by a competent person.” The term is further explained as:

- An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent.
- Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the accused’s use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent.
- A current or previous dating relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent.
- A person cannot consent to sexual activity if he or she is “substantially incapable of appraising the nature of the sexual conduct at issue” due to mental impairment or unconsciousness resulting from consumption of alcohol, drugs, a similar substance, or otherwise, as well as when the person is unable to understand the nature of the sexual conduct at issue due to a mental disease or defect.

- Similarly, a lack of consent includes situations where a person is “substantially incapable of physically declining participation” or “physically communicating unwillingness” to engage in the sexual conduct at issue.

The DoD Directive 6495.01 was revised to be consistent with these changes.

Overview of Report

Survey Content by Chapter

The principal purpose of the *2014 SAGR* was to report incidence rate estimates of unwanted gender-related behaviors as well as to assess attitudes and perceptions about personnel programs and policies designed to reduce the occurrence of these unwanted behaviors. The survey covered a number of topics, including cadet and midshipman perceptions of SAPR programs at their Academy, the willingness of fellow students to intervene in situations, and the culture at the Academy regarding these behaviors. The *2014 SAGR* included questions regarding students’ experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors in the past Academic Program Year (APY) that began in June 2013. This defined time reference made it clear to respondents when to include a particular behavior while responding to these questions in the survey. Topics covered in this report are organized into the following chapters:

- Chapter 2 covers topics of unwanted sexual contact, including specific behaviors experienced and incidence rates in the past APY, since entering the Academy, and prior to entering the Academy. Details are provided on whether the same or different offender(s) were involved and whether behaviors such as hazing or “horseplay” were also involved.
- Chapter 3 provides details about the “one situation” of unwanted sexual contact that has the greatest effect on survivors of unwanted sexual contact. Included is information about the circumstances pertaining to the most bothersome experience of unwanted sexual contact, such as specific behaviors experienced; location and time (e.g., duty hours, on leave) of the assault; characteristics of offender(s); drug and alcohol involvement; threats received; use of force; experiences of stalking, harassment, and assault before or after the situation; whether behaviors were reported, and reasons for reporting or reasons for not reporting; and whether survivors would make the same decision to report in retrospect.
- Chapter 4 includes experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors in the past APY and whether the same or different offender(s) were involved. Included are incidence rates for perceived sexual harassment, crude and offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and sexist behavior. Circumstances of the experience(s) are provided, including characteristics of offender(s), whether the offender(s) did similar actions to others, whether behaviors were reported, response to reporting, and reasons for not reporting.
- Chapter 5 provides incidence rates for experiences of unwanted stalking behaviors.

- Chapter 6 provides results of students' perceptions about the impact of various factors on incidents of sexual assault and reporting, and leadership efforts to stop sexual assault and harassment.
- Chapter 7 covers students' views on how they might react to a situation of unwanted sexual contact in the future and how their Academy is doing with respect to preventing such behaviors. Included are findings about trust in the Academy to protect one's privacy, ensure safety, and treat students with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault; to whom one would report sexual assault or sexual harassment; whether students had observed a situation where sexual assault was occurring or about to occur and their response; and students' willingness to take action in situations involving sexual harassment behaviors.
- Chapter 8 addresses the training students receive on sexual assault prevention and response topics. Included are students' perceptions of effectiveness of training in preventing sexual assault and harassment and the value of training in helping them deal with issues of sexual assault and harassment.
- Chapter 9 concludes the report with a brief summary of the findings from *2014 SAGR* and the next steps in continuing research on these important topics.

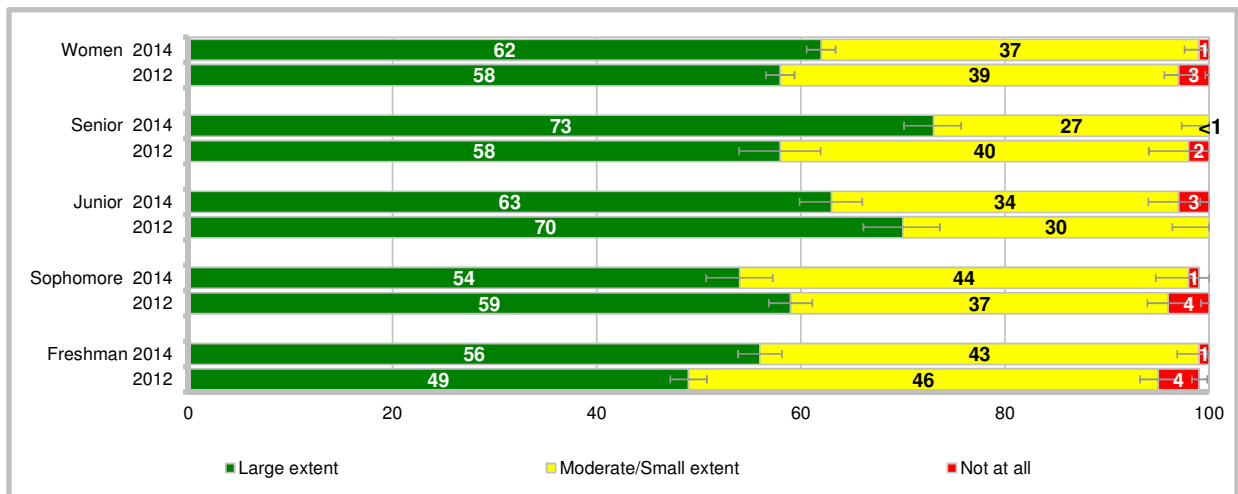
Presentation of Results

Each report section begins with a summary of the results for the three DoD Academies, followed by separate results for USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA, by gender. Within the summary for each Academy, the results are also provided by class year. When *2014 SAGR* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2012 survey, an analysis of comparisons between survey years is presented. In addition, comparisons to 2012, 2010, and 2008 are presented for overall incidence rates of unwanted sexual contact, perceived sexual harassment and its component behaviors, sexist behavior, and stalking (comparisons for these incidence rates by class year are only reported for 2012).

The tables and figures in the report are numbered sequentially. Unless otherwise specified, the numbers presented are percentages. Ranges of margins of error are shown when more than one estimate is displayed in a table or figure. Each finding in *2014 SAGR* is presented in graphical or tabular form along with its associated margin of error. The margin of error represents the precision of the estimate and the confidence interval coincides with how confident one is that the interval contains the true population value being estimated. For example, if it is estimated that 55% of individuals selected an answer and the margin of error was ± 3 , we are 95% confident that the "true" value being estimated in the population is between 52% and 58%. Because the results of comparisons are based on weighted results, the reader can assume that the results generalize to the Academy's populations within an acceptable margin of error. The annotation "NR" indicates that a specific result is not reportable due to low reliability. Estimates of low reliability are not presented based on criteria defined in terms of nominal number of respondents (less than 5), effective number of respondents (less than 15), or relative standard error (greater than 0.3). Effective number of respondents takes into account the finite population correction and variability in weights.

Elongated bar charts in this report may not extend to the 100% end of the scale. This may be due to a few factors including rounding and NR estimates. As seen in the example Figure 1 below, there is a small space between the bar chart and the end of the chart for sophomore women in 2014 estimates and freshman women in 2012 estimates. This is due to rounding. Additionally, some estimates might be so small as to appear to approach a value of 0. In those cases an estimate of less than 1 is displayed as illustrated below by the “<1” after the 2014 estimate for senior women.

Figure 1.
Example Figure



SAGR 2014 Q51a
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

An “NR” presentation protects the Department, and the reader, from presenting potentially inaccurate findings due to instability of the specific estimate. The cause of instability is due to high variability (large relative standard error) usually associated with a small number of respondents contributing to the estimate.

Statistical Comparisons

Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this report. Two types of comparisons are made in 2014 SAGR: between survey years (comparisons to previous survey years) and within the current survey year (2014) by class membership (i.e., senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman). Class comparisons within the current survey year are made along a single dimension by Academy and gender. In this type of comparison, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension (i.e., the total population minus the group being assessed). For example, responses of senior women at USAFA are compared to the weighted average of the responses from junior, sophomore, and freshman USAFA women (e.g., women in all other classes at USAFA). When comparing results across survey years (e.g., 2014 compared to 2012), statistical tests for differences between means (i.e., average scores) are used. Results annotated as higher or lower

than other results within 2014 are determined statistically significant at an alpha (α) level of .05.¹⁸

For the purposes of this report, only incidence rates for the primary measures of unwanted sexual contact, perceived sexual harassment and its component behaviors, sexist behavior, and stalking are trended back to 2008. The remaining items are presented trending back to 2012 only.

Measurement of Constructs

The ability to calculate annual incidence rates is a distinguishing feature of this survey. Results are included in this report for rates for unwanted sexual contact, unwanted gender-related behaviors, and stalking.¹⁹ Descriptions of these measures follow. Throughout the report, use of terms such as “offender,” “perpetrator,” “victim,” or “survivor” are not intended to convey any presumption concerning sexual assault allegations.

¹⁸ DMDC statistically adjusts alpha levels to appropriately account for the large number of statistical tests conducted for this survey; see the *2014 SAGR Statistical Methods Report* (DMDC, 2014a) in Appendix C for details on how DMDC uses the false discovery rate to handle multiples comparisons.

¹⁹ In past *SAGR* surveys missing responses were set to “No” based on analyses that indicated respondents may have approached these measures as checklists (i.e., only marking applicable items). This coding protocol did not apply to unwanted sexual contact estimates, but did apply to questions on stalking, sexual harassment and its component behaviors, sexist behavior, and prior experiences of unwanted sexual contact. In 2014 the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Analysis has shown that the impact of this methodological change is minimal and, by and large, statistical differences between years are the same regardless of which method is used. However, caution should be taken in the interpretation of results in 2014 compared to previous survey years, as prior-year survey results continue to be based on the previous rule. Comparison of rates using these different applications are included in footnotes to quantify the extent of these differences. Additional information on this issue can be found in the *2014 SAGR Statistical Methods Report* (DMDC, 2014a).

Unwanted Sexual Contact

Behavioral Definition. Unwanted sexual contact refers to a range of activities that Article 120 of the UCMJ prohibits, including uninvited and unwelcome completed or attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy (oral or anal sex), penetration by an object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body.²⁰ In the 2014 SAGR, unwanted sexual contact is measured with a single item (Q21; Table 6) that includes a comprehensive behavioral list.²¹

Table 6.
Question Measuring Unwanted Sexual Contact

Question	Question Text
Unwanted Sexual Contact Measure	<p>Since June 2013, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them? • Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful? • Made you have sexual intercourse? • Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful? • Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?

This “behaviorally-based” measure captures specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has expert knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault. The term “unwanted sexual contact” and its definition were created to help respondents better relate their experience(s) to the types of sexual assault behaviors addressed by military law and the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program. The vast majority of respondents would not know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of “sexual assault,” “aggravated sexual contact,” and “forcible sodomy” described in Articles 120 and 125, UCMJ. As a result, the term “unwanted sexual contact” was created so that respondents could read the definition provided and readily understand the kinds of behavior covered by the survey. There are three broad categories of unwanted sexual contact: penetration of any orifice, attempted penetration, and unwanted sexual touching (without penetration). While these unwanted behaviors are analogous to UCMJ offenses, they are not meant to be exact matches. Many respondents cannot and do not consider the complex legal elements of a crime when being victimized by an offender. Consequently, requiring a respondent to accurately categorize which offense they experienced would not be productive. The terms, questions, and definitions of unwanted sexual

²⁰ The UCMJ defines the term sexual contact within the context of describing rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct. For the purposes of this report, “unwanted” is used to clarify the term “sexual contact.”

²¹ In 2014, The RAND Corporation was tasked with developing a crime victimization measure that aligned more closely with specific legal definitions of sexual assault and allowed for a “crime index” of these behaviors. This measure was not finalized or validated in time for the 2014 SAGR administration.

contact have been consistent throughout all of the *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with comparable data points across time.

After the release of the results of the *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (2012 WGRA)* (DMDC, 2013a), a great deal of confusion about the interpretation of unwanted sexual contact arose. As *2014 SAGR* uses an identical measure, it is critical to understand the goal of the unwanted sexual contact question and how to best understand the incidence rates. As originally developed, the goal of the unwanted sexual contact question was to act as a proxy for “sexual assault” while balancing the emotional burden to the respondent. The intention of the unwanted sexual contact item was not to provide a crime victimization rate in this regard, but to provide the Department with information about Service men and women (including Academy cadets and midshipmen) who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ in line with sexual assault, that would qualify the individual to receive SAPR support services. The item itself is behaviorally based in order to avoid asking respondents specifically whether they have experienced a “rape” or “sexual assault.” Using behaviorally based questions allows for more accurate estimation of incidence rates (Fisher & Cullen, 2000). The *2014 SAGR* specifically asks about behaviors that were against the respondent’s consent (either when they did not, or could not, consent) or against their will, including completed and attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, and penetration by an object or finger as well as unwanted sexual touching. The latter is specific to unwanted touching of *sexual* regions of the body (i.e., genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) and does not include touching of nonsexual regions of the body or behaviors which are harassing in nature. The rate constructed provides an estimate for the number of individuals who experienced any of these behaviors, referred to as unwanted sexual contact, in the past APY.

Prior to 2014, the DMDC-RSSC Gender Relations surveys did not attempt to break down each behavior by category (e.g., completed intercourse, attempted intercourse, and unwanted sexual touching) based on all experiences of the respondents (in *2014 SAGR* this “base” item is Q22). Rather, the respondent was asked to consider the “one situation that had the greatest effect” and discuss details of that “one situation,” such as behavior experienced, location of the incident, characteristics of the offender, and reporting decisions. Considering the increased needs of the Department to categorize these behaviors, DMDC-RSSC added an item to the *2014 SAGR* which asks the respondent to classify all behaviors experienced since June 2013 in addition to the “one situation” which had the greatest impact on them (in *2014 SAGR* this is Q25). These two survey items, the categorization of behaviors based on the “base” item versus within the “one situation,” cannot be compared. For example, a respondent might have indicated experiencing completed sex as well as a separate incident of unwanted sexual touching. While it might seem reasonable that the incident of completed sex would be the incident that had the greatest effect, this may not always be the case, particularly if the event of unwanted sexual touching is severe or involves multiple offenders over a longer period of time. For example, analysis of *2014 SAGR* indicated that 27% of women who indicated experiencing a completed event did not choose this event as the situation that had the greatest effect on them. For men, this number is higher with 50% of men who indicated experiencing a completed event choosing some other behavior as the situation that had the greatest effect on them.

Time Reference. When surveys ask about experiences within a set timeframe, often the concern is that respondents might include experiences that fall outside of the specific timeframe; a bias

known as external telescoping. For *2014 SAGR*, the survey contains an inherent “anchor” via the APY. Students are instructed in a verbal briefing prior to the survey administration to consider experiences that have occurred within that APY, beginning June 2013. This timeframe is reiterated on the survey instrument in the unwanted sexual contact question and for the subsequent questions about the “one situation.” Research and theory on telescoping suggests that time frames anchored with highly salient events, called landmarks, can be effective in reducing telescoping bias (Gaskell, Wright, & O’Muircheartaigh, 2000). To be maximally effective, landmarks should avoid two potential problems: (1) susceptibility of the landmark itself to telescoping forward in respondents’ memories, and (2) unequivocal salience of the landmark for all respondents (Gaskell et al., 2000). The landmark utilized in *2014 SAGR* appears resistant to both potential problems. The beginning of the current APY for Academy students marks a number of important changes for students; such as change in class rank, opening of new opportunities, and expansion of privileges. This moment in time is unlikely to be mentally telescoped forward by respondents; moreover, this landmark should be equally salient for all respondents. Given the repeated time frame instructions and the strong salient landmark given by the APY, the risk of telescoping for the reference period in the *2014 SAGR* is likely to be very small.

Reading Level. Another concern on surveys such as *2014 SAGR* is the complexity of the language in the unwanted sexual contact question. DMDC-RSSC worked with subject matter experts, survey methodologists, and legal experts to construct the unwanted sexual contact question and concern for readability was of the utmost importance. Further, as the *2014 SAGR* is administered to college-age students, the general concern of readability is minimized. Anecdotally, the results of surveys, including the behaviors associated with unwanted sexual contact, are typically shared with Academy cadets/midshipmen during the focus groups. Cadets and midshipmen have never expressed any difficulty understanding the question or the behaviors as stated during the focus group discussions.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors

Unwanted gender-related experiences include two types of behaviors: sexist behavior and perceived sexual harassment. The measurement of these behaviors is derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ; Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995), which has been adapted for a military population (referred to as the SEQ-DoD). The SEQ-DoD consists of 12 behaviorally stated items measuring sexual harassment and four behaviorally stated items measuring sexist behavior (Table 7). Sexist behavior includes verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the gender of the student. Perceived sexual harassment is comprised of three component measures: crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion. Crude/offensive behavior includes verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing to the student. Unwanted sexual attention includes unwanted attempts to establish a sexual relationship. Sexual coercion includes *quid pro quo* instances of specific treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation.

Table 7.
Questions Measuring Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors

Type of Behavior	Question Text
Crude/ Offensive Behavior	Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you
	Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters (e.g., attempted to discuss or comment on your sex life)
	Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities
	Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature that embarrassed or offended you
Unwanted Sexual Attention	Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it
	Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said “No”
	Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable
	Intentionally cornered you or leaned over you in a sexual way ^a
Sexual Coercion	Made you feel like you were being bribed with some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior
	Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative (e.g., by mentioning an upcoming review or evaluation)
	Treated you badly for refusing to have sex
	Implied better assignments or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative
Sexist Behavior	Referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms
	Treated you “differently” because of your gender (e.g., mistreated, slighted, or ignored you)
	Made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that people of your gender are not suited for the kind of work you do)
	Put you down or was condescending to you because of your gender

^aThe SEQ item was modified to replace the item “Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you” due to its similarity to unwanted sexual contact. Psychometric analysis indicated that the replacement item functions the same as the item that was removed and maintains the reliability of the measure.

The incidence rates for sexist behavior, crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion reflect that the students experienced at least one of the four items that compose the respective rate. In order to determine how to “count” the frequency of sexual harassment behaviors, a counting algorithm was used. To be included in the calculation of the sexual harassment rate, individuals must have experienced at least one of the 12 behaviors and then indicated that they considered one or more of the behaviors to be sexual harassment. The calculation criteria in the SEQ-DoD are included to capture the subjective nature of sexual harassment.

On March 12, 2002, USD(P&R) approved the “DoD Sexual Harassment Core Measure” and directed it be used in all Service-wide and DoD-wide surveys that measure sexual harassment. Using classical test theory, item response theory, and factor analysis, the measure has been found to provide reliable estimates of gender-related experiences (Fitzgerald, Magley, Drasgow, & Waldo, 1999; Stark, Chernyshenko, Lancaster, Drasgow, & Fitzgerald, 2002).

The term “perceived” is used in *2014 SAGR* to distinguish the construct from a “crime index” of violations of DoD regulations regarding prohibited workplace behaviors. Perceived sexual

harassment is by definition a subjective assessment of behaviors. The U.S. Code, Title 10, Armed Forces (10 U.S.C. § 1561) emphasizes that conduct constituting sexual harassment is unwelcome and dependent upon the survivor's perception that the behavior creates a hostile or offensive working environment.²² The wording of the items in the SEQ-DoD often captures whether the behaviors are unwelcome (e.g., made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it), but it does not capture the survivor's perception of the harassing nature of the behavior (i.e., creating a hostile or offensive working environment).

It is the appraisal of the behavior by the survivor that determines whether the behavior is sexual harassment. In an early criticism of their own and other's instruments, Fitzgerald, Swan, and Magley (1997) note that "domain specification and technical adequacy" are necessary but not sufficient for the measurement of sexual harassment (p. 13). The survivor's perspective must be taken into account in any determination of harassment. As such, sexual harassment is best understood from the perspective of the individual, taking into account the individual's appraisal of the behavior as harassing. Such appraisals may be affected by factors such as frequency, duration, intensity, victimization history, attitudes, and perception of situational control (Fitzgerald et al., 1997).

Given that sexual harassment is dependent upon subjective perceptions of behaviors, researchers have argued that measures which rely solely on respondents' endorsements of experiences a priori classified as harassing are inadequate (e.g., Berdahl & Moore, 2006; Fitzgerald et al., 1997). Such measures risk counting behaviors as sexual harassment, that were not experienced as harassing (Berdahl, 2007). The risk of misclassifying behaviors may be particularly acute for male respondents. In a series of studies of sexual harassment in both college and adult working populations, Berdahl (2007) found that men were more likely than women to endorse having experienced potentially harassing behaviors. However, when respondent assessments of whether the experienced behavior was positive, negative, or neutral were taken into account, more women (76%) than men (53%) experienced sexual harassment. Furthermore, men were most likely to endorse experienced behaviors as positive, whereas women were most likely to endorse experienced behaviors as negative. Gender, therefore, significantly affected perceptions of behavior as harassing. Similarly, status differential between survivor and perpetrator has been consistently found to affect perceptions of behavior as sexual harassment (see Blumenthal, 1998, for a review). Overall, there is significant evidence that perceptions of the harassing nature of a behavior differ across individuals. To address differences in perception, DMDC-RSSC utilizes an item that asks respondents whether they consider any of the behaviors they experienced to be sexual harassment.

²² Sexual harassment may be prosecuted under Article 93, UCMJ, Cruelty and Maltreatment, that includes sexual harassment.

A second reason for the current sexual harassment scoring procedure involves the objective to report a rate of sexual harassment. There are serious questions about “the appropriateness of counting as harassed every individual who endorses even one item on an inventory, no matter how isolated, mild, or fleeting the experience may have been” (Fitzgerald, Magley, Drasgow, & Waldo, 1999, p. 260). DMDC-RSSC agrees with Fitzgerald and colleagues, as counting every such individual fails to consider whether the behavior(s) experienced rise to the threshold of sexual harassment (i.e., hostile or offensive working environment). Utilization of the item, “How many of the behaviors listed in the previous question [the list of behaviors], that you marked as happening to you, did you consider to have been sexual harassment?” avoids the risk of over-reporting the actual incidence of sexual harassment, and brings the DMDC-RSSC estimates closer to alignment with the 10 U.S.C. § 1561 definition of sexual harassment.

Stalking

The measurement of stalking-related behaviors in the *2014 SAGR* is behaviorally based, as is the measurement of unwanted sexual contact and perceived sexual harassment (and its component behaviors). Behaviorally based questions allow measurement of constructs without the added negative implications of terms such as “stalking” that are common in the news and social media. The Department added a measurement of stalking-related behaviors in *2006 SAGR* as another indicator of unwanted behaviors at the Academies where efforts could be taken to prevent such behaviors from occurring, and, when they do, to provide services to survivors. Similar to unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment, the intent of measuring stalking was not to determine “crimes” but to identify the types of behaviors cadets/midshipmen were experiencing.

The need for a measure of stalking became apparent in focus groups of cadets and midshipmen at the Academies in spring 2005. Participants revealed a number of improper and bothersome behaviors that did not fit the behavioral descriptions of unwanted sexual contact or sexual harassment. DMDC-RSSC identified stalking behaviors in the 1998 National Violence Against Women Survey (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000) that could be modified for a college environment and updated for technology advances (e.g., unsolicited emails versus notes).

While not intended to be a measure of criminal behavior, DMDC-RSSC also included in the measure language from the UCMJ definition of stalking. Under Article 120a of the UCMJ, stalking is a crime. The UCMJ definition of stalking is “a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear death or bodily harm, including sexual assault, to himself or herself or a member of his or her immediate family.” Thus, to be punishable under the provision, stalking must be intentional, repeated, and cause reasonable fear of physical injury. Note that this definition does not limit stalking to association with sexual harassment or sexual assault.

Similar to the measurement of perceived sexual harassment, the measure of stalking-related behaviors includes an item to separate behaviors that might be bothersome from those that are threatening. To be included in the stalking incidence rate, students were asked to indicate whether they experienced one or more of 11 behaviorally worded examples of stalking-related behaviors and then asked if they felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the experience. Those who indicated experiencing behaviors and indicated “yes” they felt in danger, were included in the stalking incidence rate.

Survey Methodology

This section describes the scientific methodology used for *2014 SAGR* including the statistical design, survey administration, and analytical procedures. A copy of the *2014 SAGR* survey booklet is provided in Appendix A. DMDC-RSSC conducts cross-component surveys that provide leadership with assessments of attitudes, opinions, and experiences of the entire population of interest using standard scientific methods. Specifically, DMDC-RSSC's survey methodology meets, and often exceeds, industry standards that are used by government statistical agencies (e.g., the Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics), private survey organizations, and well-known polling organizations. DMDC-RSSC adheres to the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).²³

Statistical Design

Although DMDC-RSSC has used industry standard scientific survey methodology for many years, there remains some confusion as to how scientific practices employed by large survey organizations control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. Appendix B contains frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including DMDC-RSSC. The survey methodology used on the *SAGR* surveys has remained largely consistent across time, which allows for comparisons across survey administrations. In addition, the scientific methods used by DMDC-RSSC have been validated by independent research organizations (e.g., RAND, GAO).²⁴

The population of interest for the *2014 SAGR* consisted of all students at USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA in class years 2014 through 2017.²⁵ The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey.²⁶ This census of all students was designed for maximum reliability of results in the sections where the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as those questions asking details of an unwanted sexual contact, especially among men.

The target survey frame consisted of 13,756 (12,880 DoD and 876 USCGA) students drawn from the student rosters provided to DMDC-RSSC by each of the four Academies. The final number of respondents was 13,432 (12,572 DoD and 860 USCGA) students. Surveys were

²³ AAPOR's "Best Practices" state that, "virtually all surveys taken seriously by social scientists, policy makers, and the informed media use some form of random or probability sampling, the methods of which are well grounded in statistical theory and the theory of probability" (http://aapor.org/Best_Practices1/4081.htm#best3). DMDC-RSSC has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community using these "Best Practices" for over 25 years, tailored as appropriate for the unique design needs of specific surveys, such as the census study employed in *2014 SAGR*.

²⁴ In 2014 an independent analysis of the methods used for a 2012 survey on gender relations in the active duty force, which aligns with methods used in the *2014 SAGR*, determined that "[DMDC] relied on standard, well accepted, and scientifically justified approaches to survey sampling and derivation of survey results as reported for the 2012 WGRA." (Morrall, Gore, & Schell, 2014).

²⁵ Two groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other Academies and foreign nationals.

²⁶ In previous survey years all women at all Academies and a statistically constructed sample of men were included in the study in order to produce reliable results. In 2014, the decision was made to survey all female *and* male Academy students in order to better understand the specific experiences of men who indicate unwanted sexual contact and/or perceive sexual harassment.

completed by 9,264 students,²⁷ yielding an overall weighted response rate for respondents at the DoD Academies of 66% (82% for DoD Academy women and 63% for DoD Academy men) and 80% for USCGA (96% for USCGA women and 72% for USCGA men).

Data were weighted, using an industry standard process, to reflect each Academy’s population as of March 2014.²⁸ The estimated number of students, the number of respondents, and the portion of total respondents in each reporting group are shown in Table 8. Differences in the percentages of respondents and population for the reporting categories reflect differences in the number sampled, as well as differences in response rates. Weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics. The standard process of weighting consists of the following steps:

Table 8.
2014 SAGR Counts and Weighted Response Rates

	Population	Survey Respondents	Weighted Response Rates (%)
Overall	13,756	9,264	67
Men	10,902	6,881	63
Women	2,854	2,383	83
DoD Total	12,880	8,562	66
Men	10,323	6,465	63
Women	2,557	2,097	82
USMA	4,587	3,237	71
Men	3,870	2,620	68
Women	717	617	86
USNA	4,448	2,813	63
Men	3,486	2,044	59
Women	962	769	80
USAFA	3,845	2,512	65
Men	2,967	1,801	61
Women	878	711	81
USCGA	876	702	80
Men	579	416	72
Women	297	286	96

²⁷ “Completed” is defined as answering 50% or more of the questions asked of all participants, at least one subitem in Q12a-s, and a valid response to Q21.

²⁸ For further details, see DMDC (2014a).

- Adjustment for selection probability— DMDC-RSSC typically adjusts for selection probability within scientific sampling procedures. However, in the case of *2014 SAGR*, all students were selected to participate in the survey. Therefore, while adjustment for selection probability is usually performed as the first step in the weighting process, in this instance the selection probability is 100%, hence the base weights are calculated to be 1.
- Adjustments for nonresponse— Although *2014 SAGR* was a census of all students, some students did not respond to the survey, and others responded or started the survey but did not complete it, (i.e., did not provide the minimum number of responses required for the survey to be considered complete). DMDC-RSSC adjusts for this nonresponse in creating population estimates by first calculating the base weights as the reciprocal of the probability of selection (in *2014 SAGR* the base weights take on the value one (1) since the survey was a census). Next DMDC-RSSC adjusts the base weights for those who did not respond to the survey, then adjusts for those who started the survey but did not complete it.²⁹
- Adjustment to known population values— DMDC-RSSC typically adjusts the weights in the previous step to known population values to account for remaining bias. In the case of *2014 SAGR*, the weights in the previous step were adjusted to known population values using the three known demographic variables (Academy, class year, and gender). The post stratification adjustments are one (1) because the three demographic variables were already accounted for in the previous step.

While the *2014 SAGR* was a census of students, not everyone responded to the survey; hence the weighting procedures described above were required to produce population estimates (e.g., percent female). Because of the weighting, conventional formulas for calculating margins of error will overstate the reliability of the estimate. For this report, variance estimates were calculated using SUDAAN[®] PROC DESCRIPT (Research Triangle Institute, Inc., 2013).³⁰ Variance estimates are used to construct margins of error (i.e., confidence interval half-widths) of percentages and means based on 95% confidence intervals.

Survey Administration

Data were collected in April 2014. A trained research team from DMDC-RSSC administered the anonymous paper-and-pen survey in group sessions. Separate sessions were held for female and male students at each Academy. After checking in, each student was handed a survey,³¹ an envelope, a pen, and an Academy-specific information sheet. The information sheet included details on where students could obtain help if they became upset or distressed while taking the

²⁹ The accuracy of survey results is always a concern when response rates are not 100%. Although the response rate obtained on the *2014 SAGR* is similar to response rates obtained in previous years, it is slightly lower in 2014. In 2014 a census of men was conducted for the first time in addition to a census of women as had been conducted in all previous years. The census helps mitigate the decline in response rates to some degree, but DMDC-RSSC also conducts nonresponse analyses on *2014 SAGR* to identify potential areas of nonresponse bias, minimize impact, and inform future survey iterations (DMDC, 2014b, Appendix D).

³⁰ As a result of differential weighting, only certain statistical software procedures, such as SUDAAN[®], correctly calculate standard errors, variances, or tests of statistical significance for stratified samples.

³¹ Survey booklets contained no printed identifying or tracking information.

survey or afterwards. Students were briefed on the purpose and details of the survey and the importance of participation. Completion of the survey itself was voluntary. If students did not wish to take the survey, they could leave the session at the completion of the mandatory briefing. Students returned completed or blank surveys (depending on whether they chose to participate) in sealed envelopes to a bin as they exited the session; this process was monitored by the survey proctors as an added measure for protecting students' anonymity. The survey procedures were reviewed by a DoD Human Subjects Protection Officer as part of the DoD survey approval and licensing process.

Analytical Procedures

Results of *2014 SAGR* are presented at various levels within the report. At the beginning of each section the combined results of all three DoD Academies are presented overall, by gender, and by survey year. Following the results for DoD Academies are specific breakdowns for each Academy, by class, gender, and survey year. The combined results for DoD Academies exclude USCGA because the policies and programs in effect at USCGA, while similar to those in DoD, might vary somewhat.

For the categories of Academy, gender, and survey year, DMDC-RSSC relied on data recorded at survey administration. For class year, respondents were classified by self-report. Definitions for reporting categories follow:

- *Academy*—The categories include USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA.
- *Class Year*—The categories include Seniors (Class of 2014), Juniors (Class of 2015), Sophomores (Class of 2016), and Freshmen (Class of 2017).
- *Gender*—Male or female self-reported gender of respondent.
- *Survey Year*—This category is self-explanatory.

Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this report. Comparisons are generally made along a single dimension (e.g., class year) at a time. In this type of comparison, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension.³² For all statistical tests, DMDC-RSSC uses Two-Independent Sample t-tests and then adjusts for multiple comparisons using the False Discovery Rate method (see Appendix C for additional information). Because the results of comparisons are based on weighted estimates, the reader can infer that the results generalize to the population.

The tables and figures in the report are numbered sequentially. Unless otherwise specified, the numbers presented are percentages. Ranges of margins of error are shown when more than one estimate is displayed in a table or figure.

³²When comparing results within the current survey, the percentage of each subgroup is compared to its respective “all other” group (i.e., the total population minus the group being assessed). For example, responses of senior women at USAFA are compared to the weighted average of the responses from junior, sophomore, and freshman USAFA women (e.g., women in all other classes at USAFA).

CHAPTER 2: UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT

This chapter provides findings on unwanted sexual contact rates across all three DoD Academies and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA). Academy policies and procedures vary across Academies and are often different in their implementation. For this reason, this report does not directly compare rates across Academies. Rates that may appear to be significantly different from one Academy to another may not be. Therefore, caution should be taken when making comparisons between Academies.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidence Rates

As mentioned in Chapter 1, the Department has used the survey measure of “unwanted sexual contact” to gauge experiences of prohibited behaviors aligned with Article 120 of the UCMJ. This measure is “behaviorally-based” on specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has intimate knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault. The estimates created for the unwanted sexual contact rates reflect the percentage of Service Academy students who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ.

The term “unwanted sexual contact” was designed to help respondents better relate their experience(s) to the types of sexual assault behaviors addressed by military law and the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program. Most Academy students would likely not know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of “sexual assault,” “aggravated sexual contact,” and “forcible sodomy” described in Articles 120 and 125, UCMJ. As a result, the term “unwanted sexual contact” was created as an “umbrella term” so that respondents could read the definition provided in the survey and readily understand the kinds of behavior covered by the survey. There are three broad categories of unwanted sexual contact: penetration of any orifice, attempted penetration, and unwanted sexual touching (without penetration). While these unwanted behaviors are analogous to UCMJ offenses, they are not meant to be exact matches. Many respondents cannot and do not consider the complex legal elements of a crime when being victimized by an offender. Consequently, forcing a respondent to accurately categorize which offense they experienced would not be productive. As originally developed, the goal of the unwanted sexual contact question was to act as a proxy for “sexual assault” while balancing the emotional burden to the respondent. The intention of the unwanted sexual contact item was not to provide a crime victimization rate in this regard, but to provide the Department with information about Service men and women (including Academy cadets and midshipmen) who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ in line with sexual assault that would qualify the individual to receive SAPR support services.

The terms, questions, and definitions of unwanted sexual contact have been consistent throughout all of the *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with comparable data across time.

Below is the measure of unwanted sexual contact for the 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 *SAGR*. Respondents were asked to indicate “Yes” or “No” to the following question:

- In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or occurred when you did not or could not consent where someone...
 - Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them?
 - Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?
 - Made you have sexual intercourse?
 - Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?
 - Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?

For more information regarding how the unwanted sexual contact incidence rate was constructed, see Chapter 1. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, 2.5% of students (women and men combined) indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013. This represents about 1 in 12 women (8.2%) and 1 in 90 men (1.1%). Based on the 8,562 eligible respondents from a census of 12,880 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 306 to 349 students, with a point estimate of 327 students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

The 2014 SAGR revealed statistically significant declines in the rates of unwanted sexual contact at the DoD Academies since 2010. Compared to 2012, the overall rate is 1.5 percentage points lower in 2014 (4.2 percentage points lower for women, 0.9 percentage points lower for men than 2012); and compared to 2010, the overall rate is 1.4 percentage points lower in 2014 (4.7 percentage points lower for women, 0.8 percentage points lower for men than 2012). The rates remained statistically unchanged overall and for both women and men compared to 2008. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

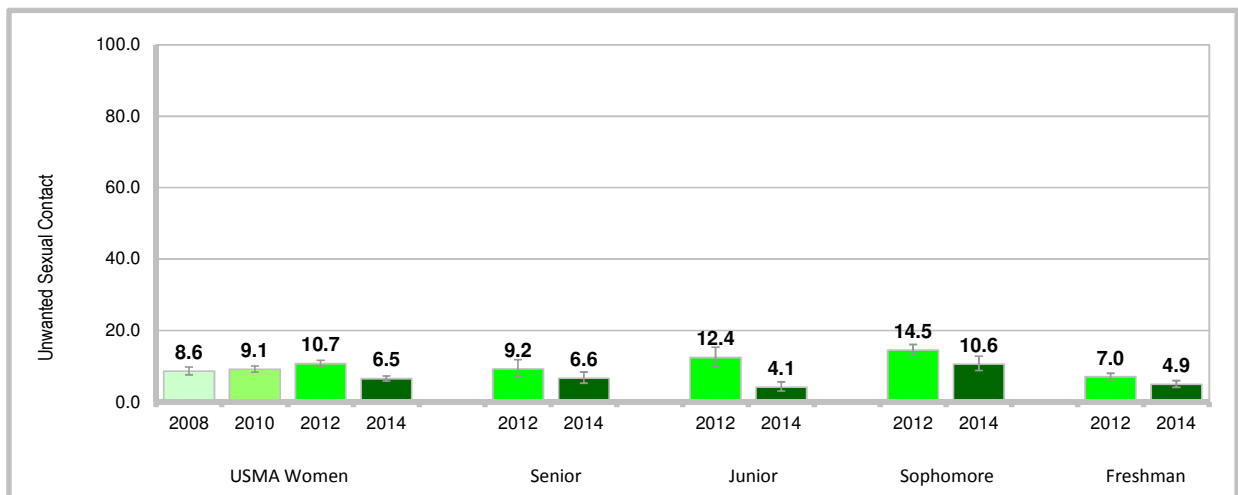
USMA

Figure 2 and Figure 3 display the unwanted sexual contact rates by gender for USMA since 2008. Overall, 1.7% of USMA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 16 USMA women (6.5%) and less than 1 in 125 USMA men (0.8%). Based on the 3,237 eligible respondents from a census of 4,587 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 70 to 88 students, with a point estimate of 79 USMA students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 2, overall, 6.5% of USMA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (4.2 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (2.6 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (2.1 percentage points lower than 2008).

Figure 2.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q21

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.8\%$ to $\pm 2.9\%$

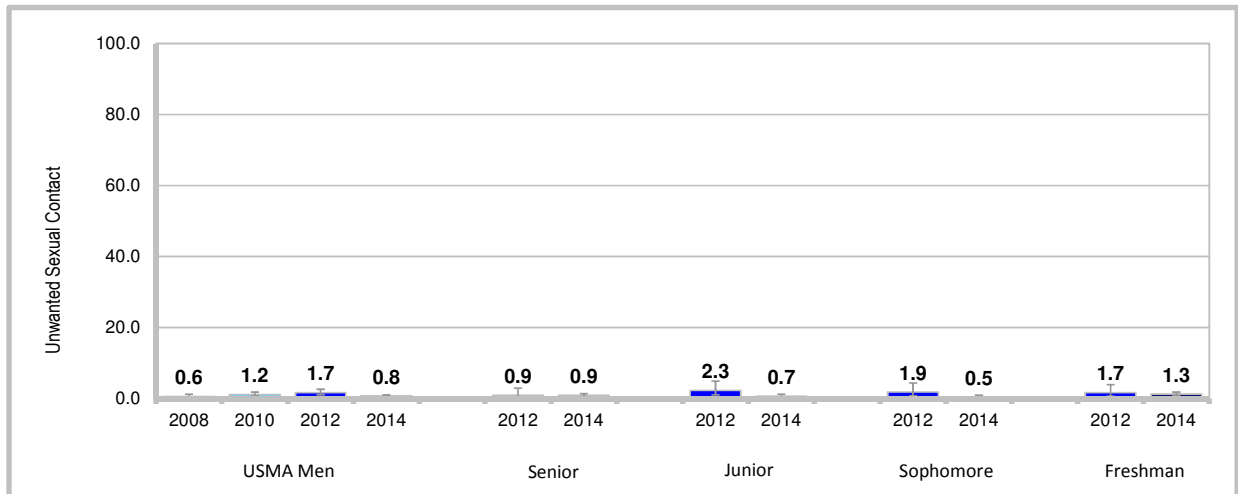
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact was lower in 2014 for junior women (8.3 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (3.9 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (2.1 percentage points lower than 2012).

- In 2014, sophomore women (10.6%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas junior women (4.1%) and freshman women (4.9%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 3, overall, 0.8% of USMA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This rate has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.

Figure 3.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q21
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.3\%$ to $\pm 2.7\%$

Specific breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, freshman men (1.3%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas sophomore men (0.5%) were less likely.

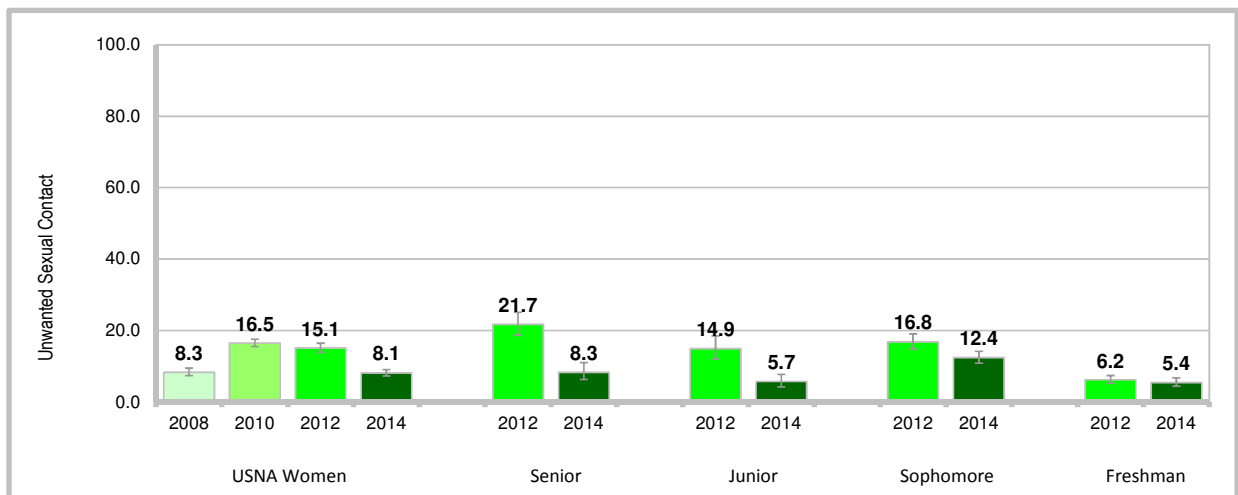
USNA

Figure 4 and Figure 5 display the unwanted sexual contact rates by gender for USNA since 2008. Overall, 2.8% of USNA midshipmen indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 12 USNA women (8.1%) and 1 in 77 USNA men (1.3%). Based on the 2,813 eligible respondents from a census of 4,448 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 109 to 136 students, with a point estimate of 122 USNA students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 4, overall, 8.1% of USNA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (7.0 percentage points lower than 2012) and 2010 (8.4 percentage points lower than 2010), but has remained statistically unchanged from 2008.

Figure 4.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q21

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1.0\%$ to $\pm 3.6\%$

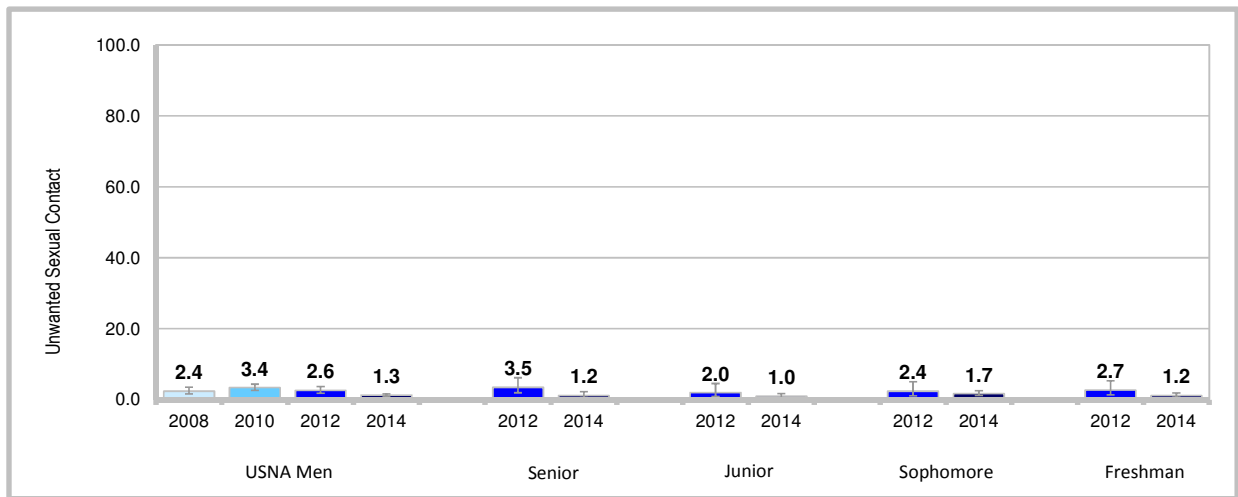
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact was lower in 2014 for senior women (13.4 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (9.2 percentage points lower than 2012), and sophomore women (4.4 percentage points lower than 2012).

- In 2014, sophomore women (12.4%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas freshman women (5.4%) and junior women (5.7%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 5, overall, 1.3% of USNA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (1.3 percentage points lower than 2012) and 2010 (2.1 percentage points lower than 2010), but has remained statistically unchanged from 2008.

Figure 5.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q21

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.4\%$ to $\pm 2.8\%$

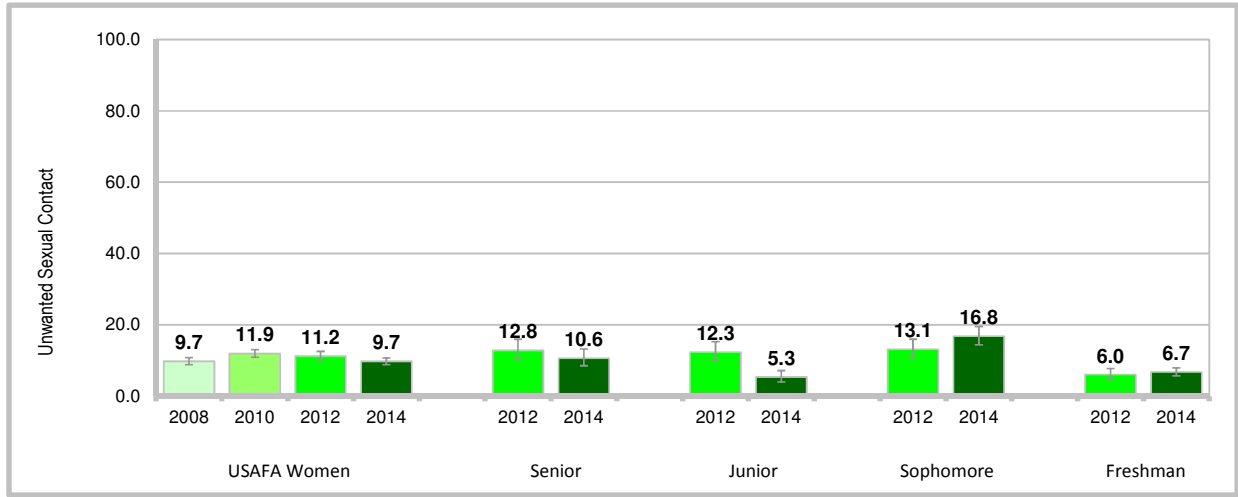
There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

Figure 6 and Figure 7 display the unwanted sexual contact rates by gender for USAFA since 2008. Overall, 3.3% of USAFA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 10 USAFA women (9.7%) and 1 in 71 USAFA men (1.4%). Based on the 2,512 eligible respondents from a census of 3,845 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 112 to 139 students, with a point estimate of 126 USAFA students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 6, overall, 9.7% of USAFA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. While this shows a downward direction from the previous survey administration, this is statistically unchanged from 2012 and 2008, but does represent a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (2.2 percentage points lower than 2010).

Figure 6.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q21

Percent of all women

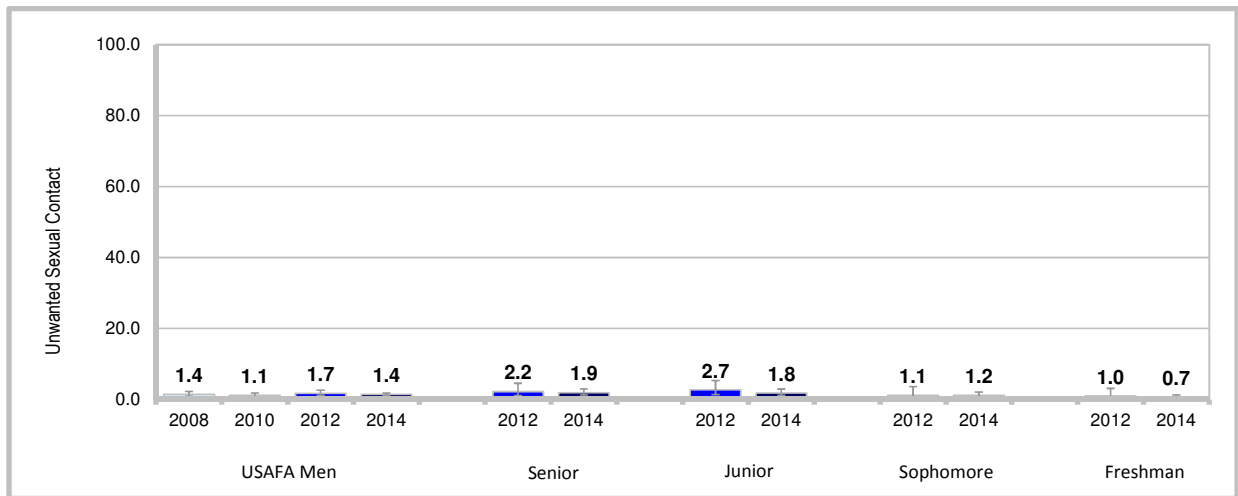
Margins of error range from $\pm 1.1\%$ to $\pm 3.2\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact was lower in 2014 for junior women (7.0 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (16.8%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas junior women (5.3%) and freshman women (6.7%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 7, overall, 1.4% of USAFA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.

Figure 7.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q21
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.5\%$ to $\pm 2.7\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

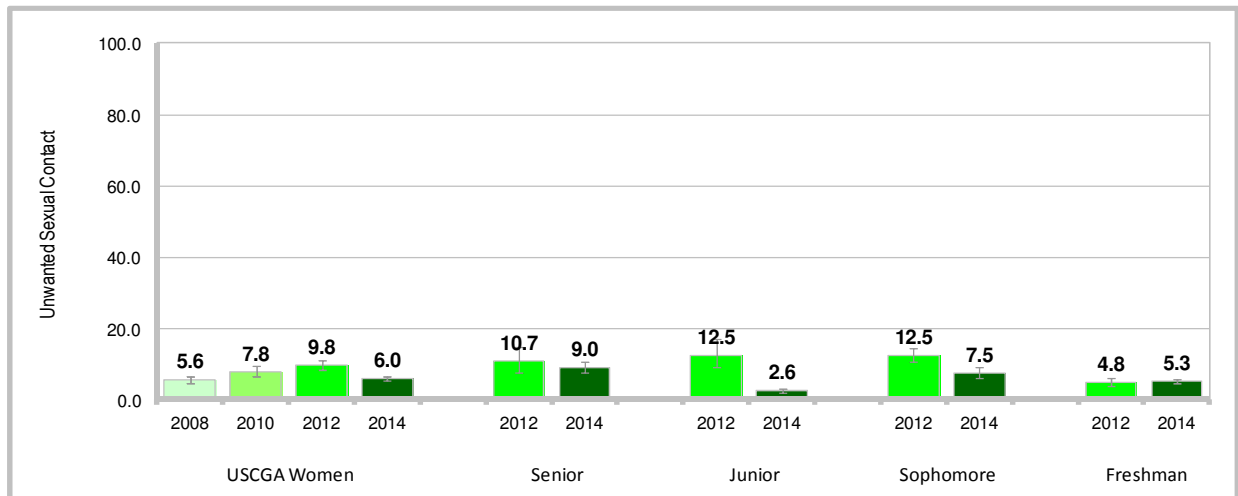
- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, freshman men (0.7%) were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact compared to men in the other class years.

USCGA

Figure 8 and Figure 9 display the unwanted sexual contact rates by gender for USCGA since 2008. Overall, 2.9% of USCGA cadets indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact. This represents about 1 in 16 USCGA women (6.0%) and 1 in 71 USCGA men (1.4%). Based on the 702 eligible respondents from a census of 876 students, a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 22 to 29 students, with a point estimate of 26 USCGA students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 8, overall, 6.0% of USCGA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (3.8 percentage points lower than 2012), but is statistically unchanged from 2010 and 2008.

Figure 8.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q21
 Percent of all women

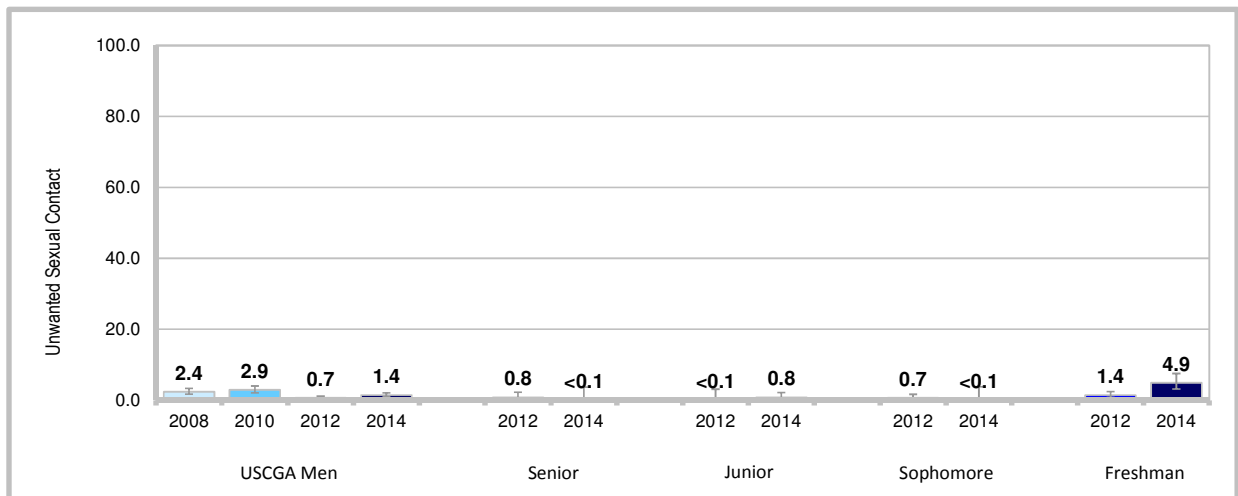
Margins of error range from $\pm 0.6\%$ to $\pm 4.5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact was lower in 2014 for junior women (9.9 percentage points lower than 2012) and sophomore women (5.0 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior women (9.0%) and sophomore women (7.5%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas junior women (2.6%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 9, overall, 1.4% of USCGA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2014. This is statistically unchanged from 2012 and 2008 but is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2010 (1.5 percentage points lower than 2010).

Figure 9.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q21
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 2.7\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact was higher in 2014 for freshman men (3.5 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, freshman men (4.9%) were more likely to indicate they experienced unwanted sexual contact, whereas senior men (<0.1%) and sophomore men (<0.1%) were less likely.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced

The previous section reviewed overall rates of unwanted sexual contact. These estimates include a range of behaviors from unwanted sexual touching to completed sex. As mentioned in Chapter 1, 2014 SAGR included a question to understand which specific behaviors students experienced since June 2013. Findings from this section help the Department to understand how many Academy students experienced behaviors in line with, for example, a completed unwanted sexual contact associated with rape versus unwanted sexual touching.

In many instances of unwanted sexual contact, survivors experience a combination of behaviors. For example, a survivor who marked in the survey “One” or “More than one” to the question “Made you have sexual intercourse” might have also marked “One” or “More than one” to the question “Sexually touched you.” Rather than attempt to provide incidence rates for every possible combination of behaviors, responses were coded to create three mutually exclusive categories: *unwanted sexual touching only* (this includes only those respondents who marked “One” or “More than one” to unwanted, intentional, touching of sexual body parts such as genitalia, breasts, or buttocks), *attempted sex* (this includes those respondents who marked “One” or “More than one” to an attempt to make someone have sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object regardless of whether they also experienced *unwanted sexual touching*), and *completed sex* (this includes those respondents who marked “One” or “More than one” to making someone have sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object regardless of whether they also experienced *unwanted sexual touching* or *attempted sex*). All behaviors were against the individual’s will or when they did not, or could not, consent.

Specifically, responses were coded as *unwanted sexual touching (single category)* if the respondents indicated experiencing sexual touching without identifying an attempted or completed sexual behavior. Responses were coded as experiencing *attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)* if the respondents indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, regardless of whether they also experienced unwanted sexual touching, but without an experience of completed sex. Responses were coded as experiencing *completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)* if the respondents indicated experiencing a behavior associated with completed sex, regardless of whether they also indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching* or *attempted sex*. The results then show the percentage of students in their respective population (e.g., USMA women) who experienced any of the *unwanted sexual touching* behaviors only, any of the *attempted sex* behaviors excluding unwanted sexual touching, and any of the *completed sex* behaviors excluding unwanted sexual touching and attempted sex. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, 1.0% of students experienced *unwanted sexual touching only* (2.4% of women, 0.6% of men); 0.8% experienced *attempted sex* with or without unwanted touching (3.3% of women, 0.2% of men); 0.7% experienced *completed sex* with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex (2.3% of women, 0.3% of men); and 0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced (0.2% of women, 0.1% of men). This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.³³ Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

³³ This is a “base” item asked of all students who experienced any unwanted sexual contact behaviors in the past APY. The percentages reported are out of the respective student populations (total DoD Academies, total DoD Academies by gender, each Academy, and each Academy by gender). See Chapter 1 for additional discussion.

USMA

From 2014 SAGR, it is estimated that 6.5% of USMA women and 0.8% of USMA men experienced unwanted sexual contact in the previous APY. Of all unwanted sexual contact behaviors, the highest percentage of USMA women experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) whereas the higher percentage for USMA men was for *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex). Specific breakouts by gender follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 9, 1.1% of USMA women indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 2.9% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 2.3% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.2% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 9.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year

Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div>					
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	1.1	1.2	0.7	2.1	0.6
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2.9	3.6	1.4	2.1	4.3
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	2.3	1.8	1.4	6.4	<0.1
Did not specify	0.2	<0.1	0.7	<0.1	<0.1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 0.2-0.6$	$\pm <0.1-1.4$	$\pm 0.8-1.0$	$\pm <0.1-1.8$	$\pm <0.1-0.5$



Note. SAGR 2014 Q22.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, sophomore women (2.1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas freshman women (0.6%) were less likely. Freshman women (4.3%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), whereas junior women (1.4%) were less likely. Sophomore women (6.4%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), whereas junior women (1.4%) and freshman women (<0.1%) were less likely. Junior women (0.7%) were more likely to indicate *did not specify*, whereas senior, sophomore, and freshman women (all <0.1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 10, 0.3% of USMA men indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 0.1% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.4% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and <0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 10.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year

Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.3
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Did not specify	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±<0.1-0.2	±<0.1-0.5	±<0.1-0.5	±<0.1-0.4	±<0.1-0.5

Note. SAGR 2014 Q22.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, senior and sophomore men (both <0.1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) compared to men in the other class years. Senior men (0.8%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), whereas sophomore men (0.2%) were less likely.

USNA

From 2014 SAGR, it is estimated that 8.1% of USNA women and 1.3% of USNA men experienced unwanted sexual contact in the previous APY. Of all unwanted sexual contact behaviors, the highest percentage of both USNA women and USNA men experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*. Specific breakouts by gender follow.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 11, 3.3% of USNA women indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 2.5% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 2.0% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.3% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 11.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year

Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div>					
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	3.3	3.2	1.9	6.0	1.8
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.0	1.8
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	2.0	1.3	1.9	3.4	1.4
Did not specify	0.3	<0.1	0.6	<0.1	0.5
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 0.3-0.7$	$\pm <0.1-2.1$	$\pm 1-1.4$	$\pm <.01-1.4$	$\pm 0.6-0.9$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q22.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, sophomore women (6.0%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas junior women (1.9%) and freshman women (1.8%) were less likely. Junior women (1.3%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) compared to women in the other class years. Sophomore women (3.4%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex) compared to women in the other class years. Senior women and sophomore women (both <0.1%) were less likely to indicate *did not specify* compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 12, 0.9% of USNA men indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 0.1% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.1% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 12.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year

Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.2
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	<0.1
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Did not specify	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	<0.1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 0.2-0.4$	$\pm <0.1-1.0$	$\pm <0.1-0.7$	$\pm <0.1-0.6$	$\pm <0.1-0.7$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q22.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, sophomore men (0.6%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), whereas senior, junior, and freshman men (all <0.1%) were less likely. Sophomore men (0.6%) were more likely to indicate *did not specify*, whereas senior, junior, and freshman men (all <0.1%) were less likely.

USAFA

From 2014 SAGR, it is estimated that 9.7% of USAFA women and 1.4% of USAFA men experienced unwanted sexual contact in the previous APY. Of all unwanted sexual contact behaviors, the highest percentage of USAFA women experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) whereas the higher percentage for USAFA men was for *unwanted sexual touching only*. Specific breakouts by gender follow.

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 13, 2.4% of USAFA women indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 4.4% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 2.6% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 13.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year

Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	2.4	3.9	0.7	3.2	1.8
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	4.4	4.5	4.6	7.7	1.8
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	2.6	2.2	<0.1	5.2	3.1
Did not specify	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	<0.1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 0.2-0.8$	$\pm <0.1-1.9$	$\pm <0.1-1.8$	$\pm 0.9-2.1$	$\pm <0.1-0.9$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q22.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, senior women (3.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas junior women (0.7%) were less likely. Sophomore women (7.7%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), whereas freshman women (1.8%) were less likely. Sophomore women (5.2%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), whereas junior women (<0.1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 14, 0.6% of USAFA men indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 0.2% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.4% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 14.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year

Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.3
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	0.2	0.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	0.4	0.7	<0.1	0.7	0.2
Did not specify	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.2
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 0.2-0.3$	$\pm <0.1-0.9$	$\pm <0.1-1.2$	$\pm <0.1-0.8$	$\pm <0.1-0.5$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q22.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, junior men (1.8%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas senior and sophomore men (both 0.2%) were less likely. Senior men (0.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), whereas junior, sophomore, and freshman men (all <0.1%) were less likely. Junior men (<0.1%) were less likely to indicate *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex) compared to men in the other class years. Senior men and junior men (both <0.1%) were less likely to indicate *did not specify* compared to men in the other class years.

USCGA

From 2014 SAGR, it is estimated that 6.0% of USCGA women and 1.4% of USCGA men experienced unwanted sexual contact in the previous APY. Of all unwanted sexual contact behaviors, the highest percentage of USCGA women experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) whereas the higher percentage for USCGA men was for *unwanted sexual touching only*. Specific breakouts by gender follow.

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 15, 1.7% of USCGA women indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 2.5% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 1.8% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and <0.1% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 15.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year

Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.7
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2.5	6.0	1.3	1.5	1.3
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	1.8	1.5	<0.1	4.5	1.3
Did not specify	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±<0.1-0.5	±<0.1-1.6	±<0.1-0.5	±<0.1-1.4	±<0.1-0.5

Note. SAGR 2014 Q22.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, freshman women (2.7%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* compared to women in the other class years. Senior women (6.0%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), whereas junior women (1.3%), sophomore women (1.5%), and freshman women (1.3%) were less likely. Sophomore women (4.5%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), whereas junior women (<0.1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 16, 0.7% of USCGA men indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*, 0.2% indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching), 0.2% indicated they experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex), and 0.2% *did not specify* the behaviors experienced. This is a new “base” item in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 16.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year

Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	0.7	<0.1	0.8	<0.1	1.9
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.0
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.0
Did not specify	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.0
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 0.4-0.6$	$\pm <0.1$	$\pm <0.1-1.4$	$\pm <0.1$	$\pm 1.7-2.0$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q22.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, freshman men (1.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas senior and sophomore men (both <0.1%) were less likely.

Multiple Incidents of Unwanted Sexual Contact

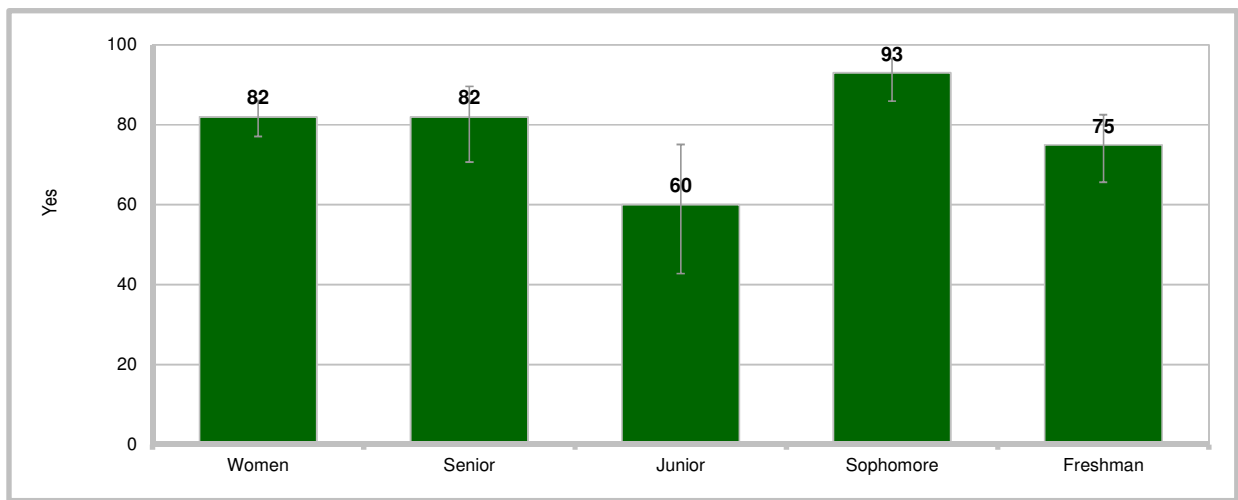
In addition to asking the type of unwanted sexual contact behaviors experienced, in 2014 SAGR students were also asked to specify if they experienced each of the unwanted behaviors in one incident or more than one separate incident. Findings from this section provide information about the frequency of incidents and potential re-victimization. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, nearly three-fourths (72%) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* (72% of women, 73% of men). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 10, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (82%) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* since June 2013. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 10.
Percentage USMA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q22

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±18%

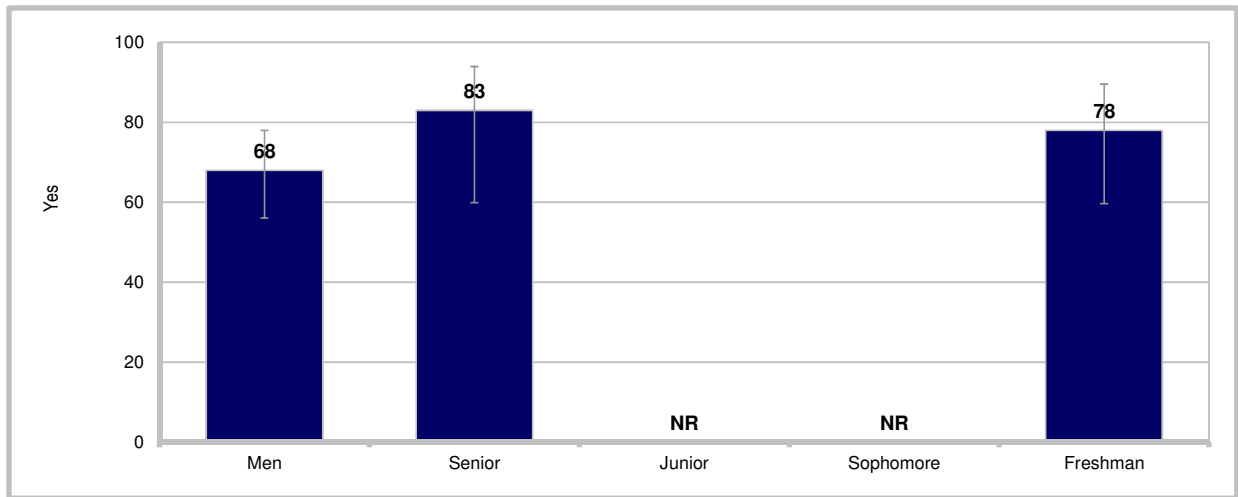
Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, sophomore women (93%) were more likely to indicate they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex*, whereas junior women (60%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 11, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than two-thirds (68%) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 11.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q22

Percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

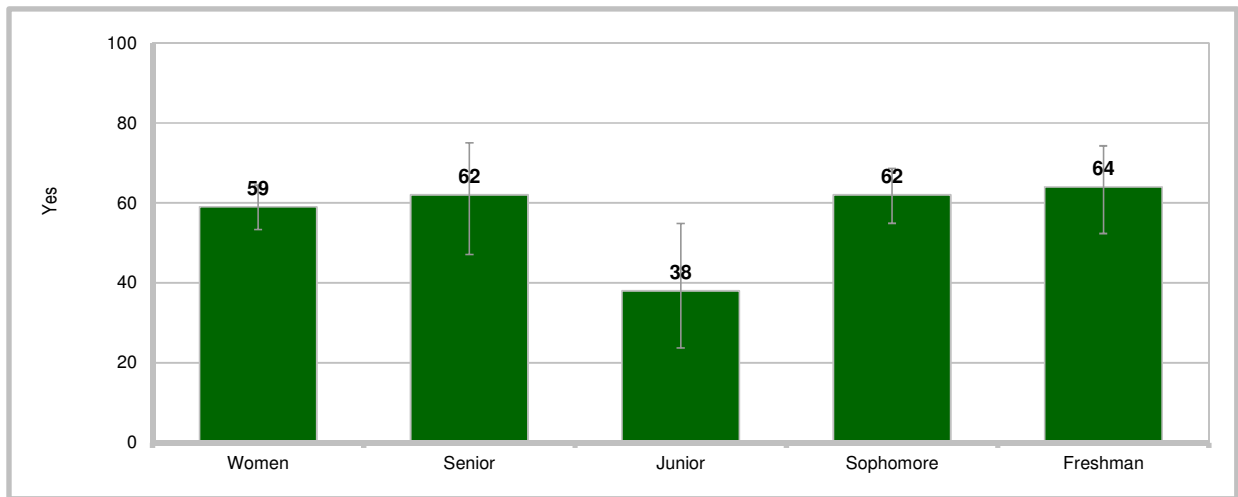
Margins of error range from $\pm 12\%$ to $\pm 24\%$

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.³⁴

³⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 12, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than half (59%) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 12.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q22

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±17%

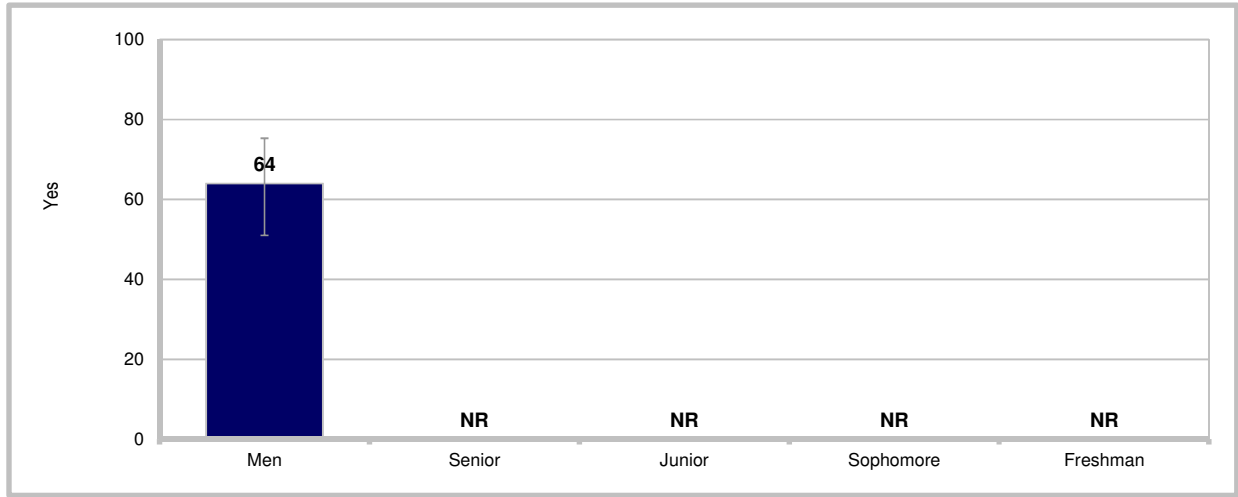
Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, junior women (38%) were less likely to indicate they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 13, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, nearly two-thirds (64%) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 13.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q22

Margins of error do not exceed ±14%

Percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

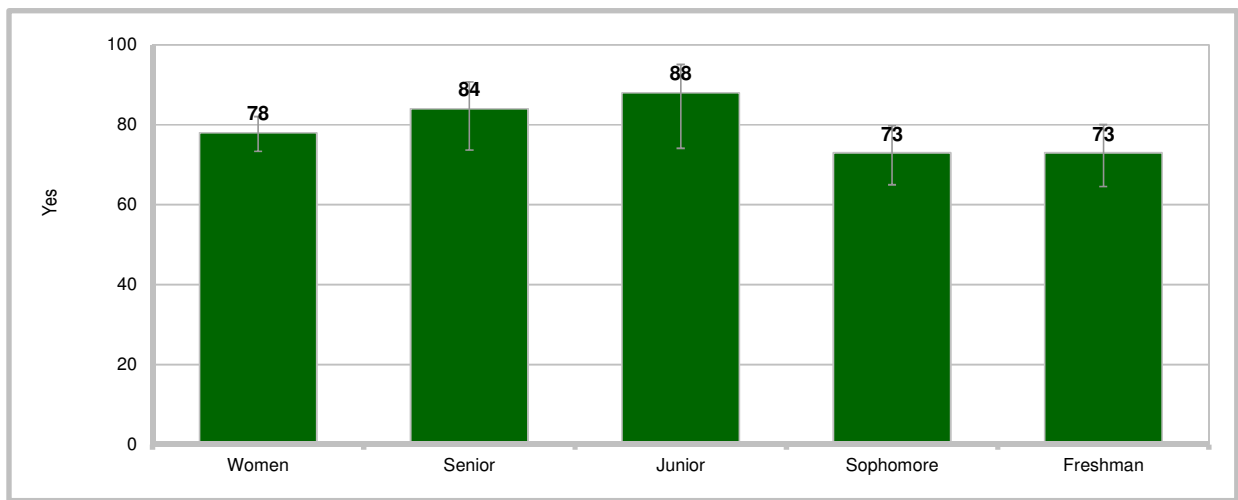
Results for USNA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.³⁵

³⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 14, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (78%) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* since June 2013. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 14.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q22

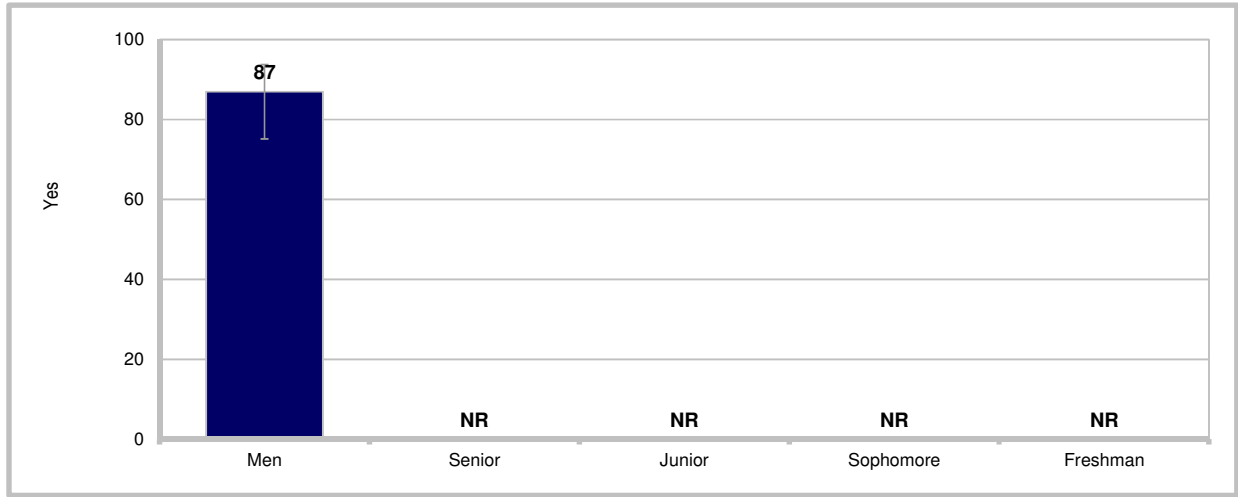
Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Margins of error range from $\pm 5\%$ to $\pm 14\%$

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 15, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (87%) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, or completed sex* since June 2013. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 15.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q22

Margins of error do not exceed ±12%

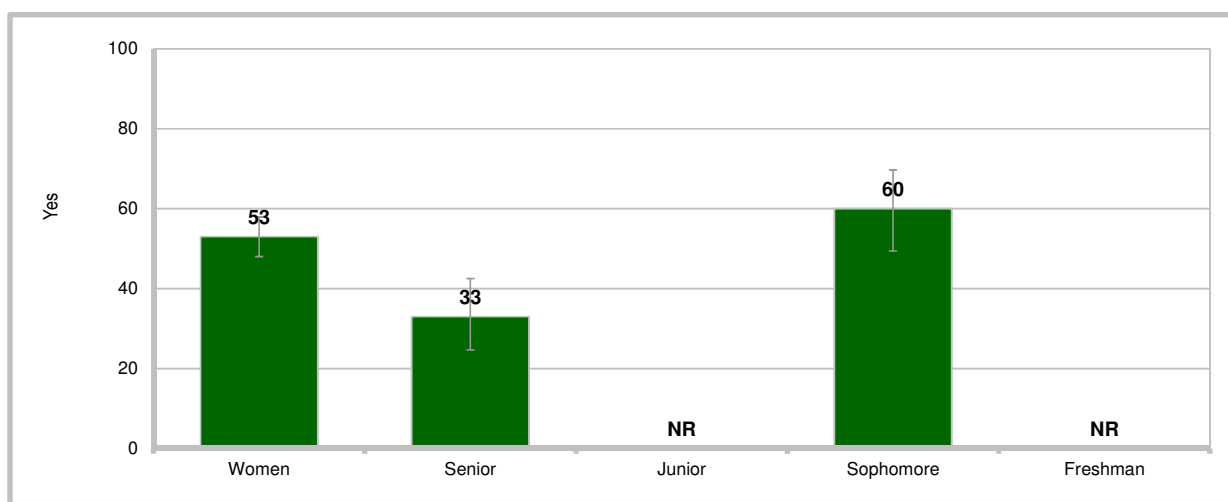
Percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Results for USAFA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.³⁶

³⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 16, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than half (53%) indicated they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* since June 2013. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 16.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated Experiencing Multiple Incidents, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q22

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±11%

Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:³⁷

- In 2014, senior women (33%) were less likely to indicate they experienced more than one separate incident of *unwanted sexual touching*, *attempted sex*, or *completed sex* compared to women in the other class years.

USCGA Men. Results are not reportable for USCGA men.³⁸

³⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

³⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Offenders in Unwanted Sexual Contact

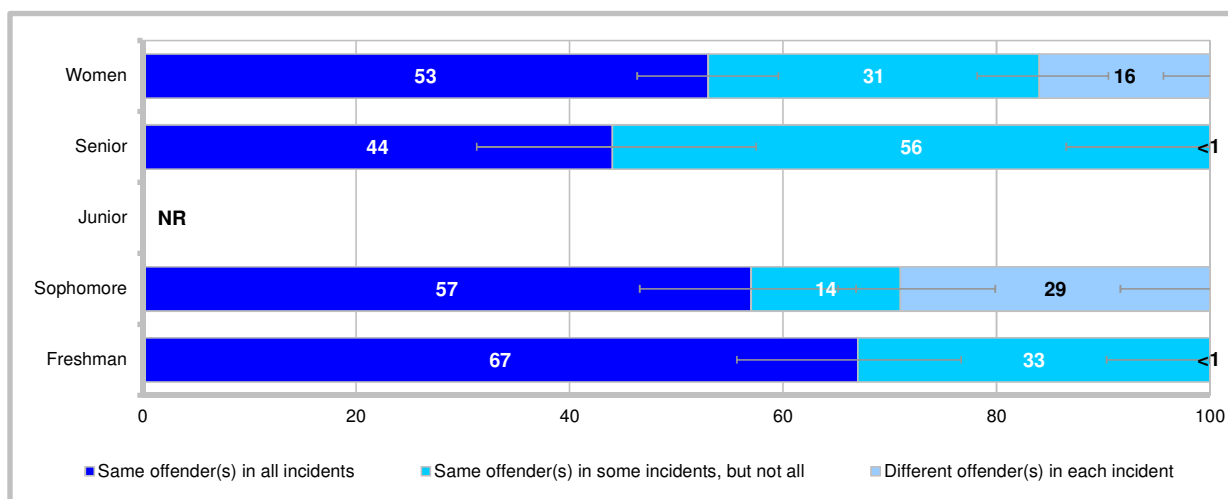
Research has shown that offenders often commit multiple acts of sexual violence (Lisak & Miller, 2002). It is therefore of interest to the Department to understand whether multiple incidents of unwanted sexual contact are perpetrated by one individual or different individuals. *2014 SAGR* asks respondents if the same offenders were involved in all or some of the incidents, or whether there were different offenders in each incident. Data in this section are limited to those cadets and midshipmen who indicated that they experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2013. Findings from this section may provide information about potential repeat offenders. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than half (55%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents* (59% of women, 49% of men); a little less than one-third (31%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all* (27% of women, 38% of men); and 14% indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident* (15% of women, 13% of men). This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 17, of USMA women who experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (53%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; less than one-third (31%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; and 16% indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 17.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q23

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±14%

Percent of all women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

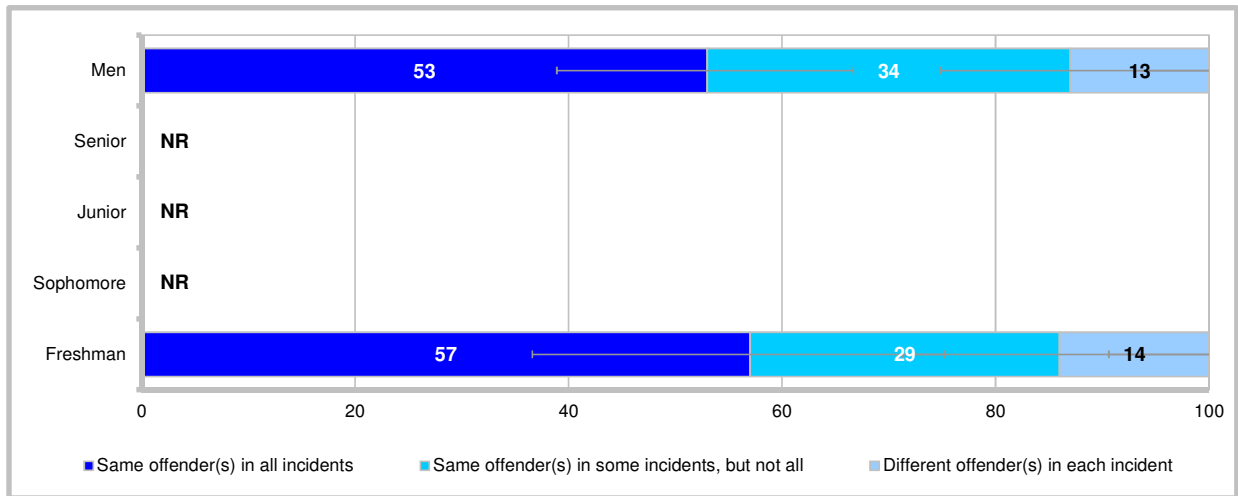
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:³⁹

- In 2014, freshman women (67%) were more likely to indicate the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents* compared to women in the other class years.
- In 2014, senior women (56%) were more likely to indicate the *same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all*, whereas sophomore women (14%) were less likely.
- In 2014, sophomore women (29%) were more likely to indicate *different offender(s) in each incident* compared to women in the other class years.

³⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 18, of USMA men who experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than half (53%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; a little more than one-third (34%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; and 13% indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 18.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q23

Percent of all men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

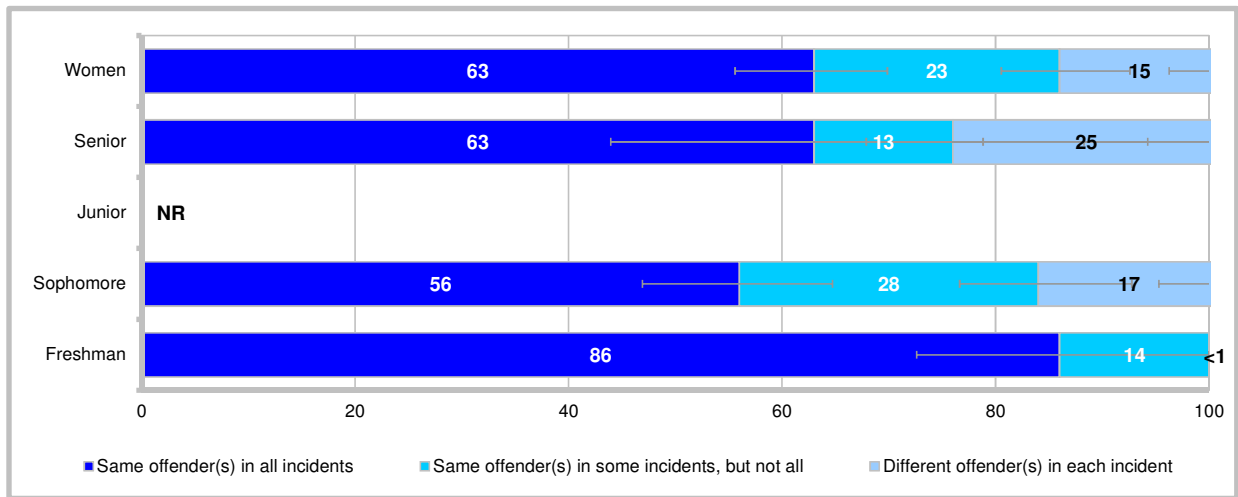
Margins of error range from ±13% to ±22%

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 19, of USNA women who experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than two-thirds (63%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; less than one-quarter (23%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; and 15% indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 19.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q23

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±20%

Percent of all women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

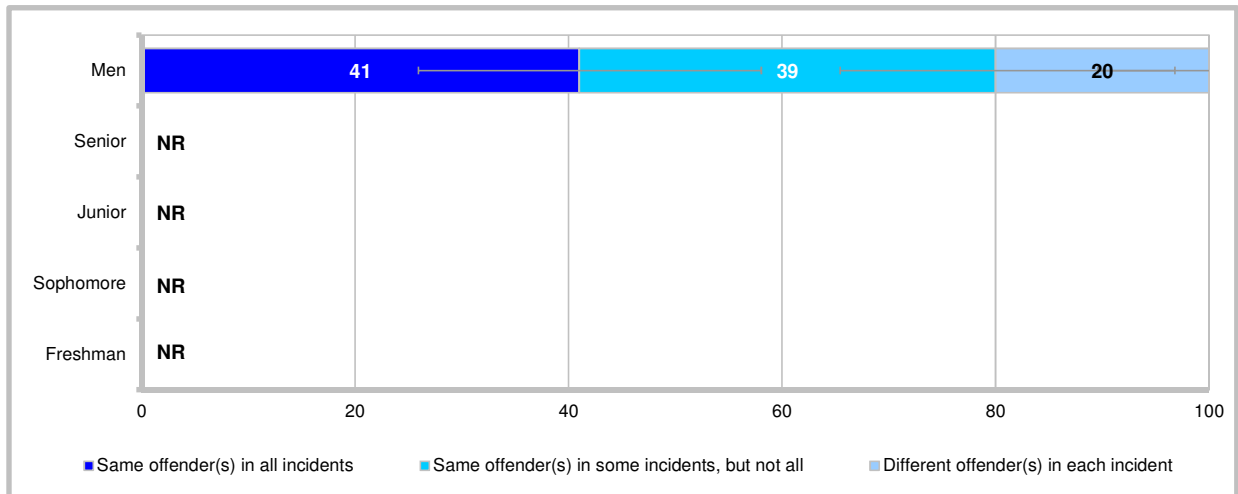
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:⁴¹

- In 2014, freshman women (86%) were more likely to indicate the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents* compared to women in the other class years.

⁴¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 20, of USNA men who experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 41% indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; more than one-third (39%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; and one-fifth (20%) indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 20.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q23

Percent of all men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

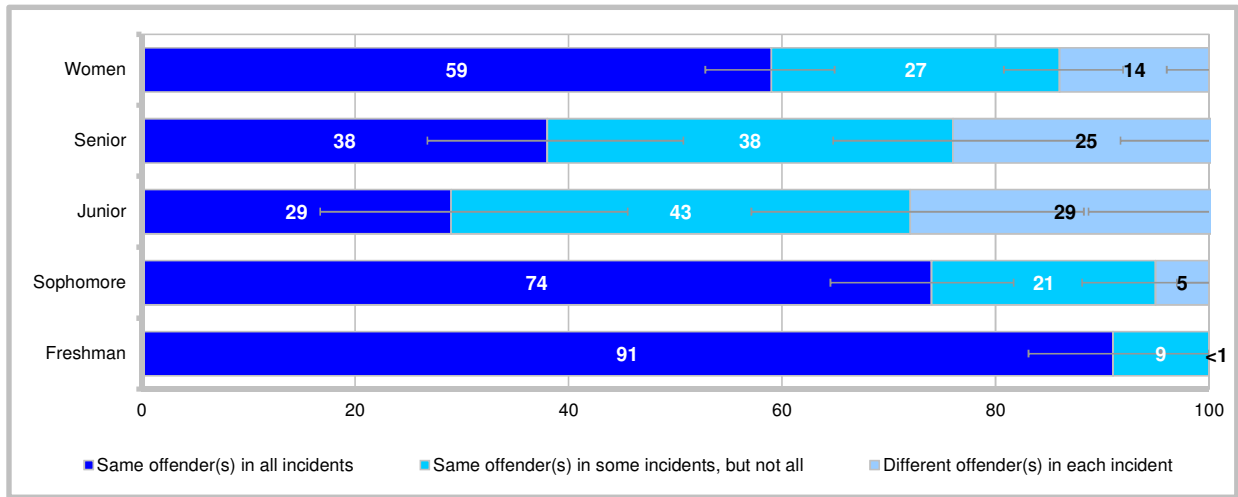
Margins of error range from ±17% to ±18%

Results for USNA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.⁴²

⁴² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 21, of USAFA women who experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (59%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; more than one-quarter (27%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; and 14% indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 21.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q23

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±17%

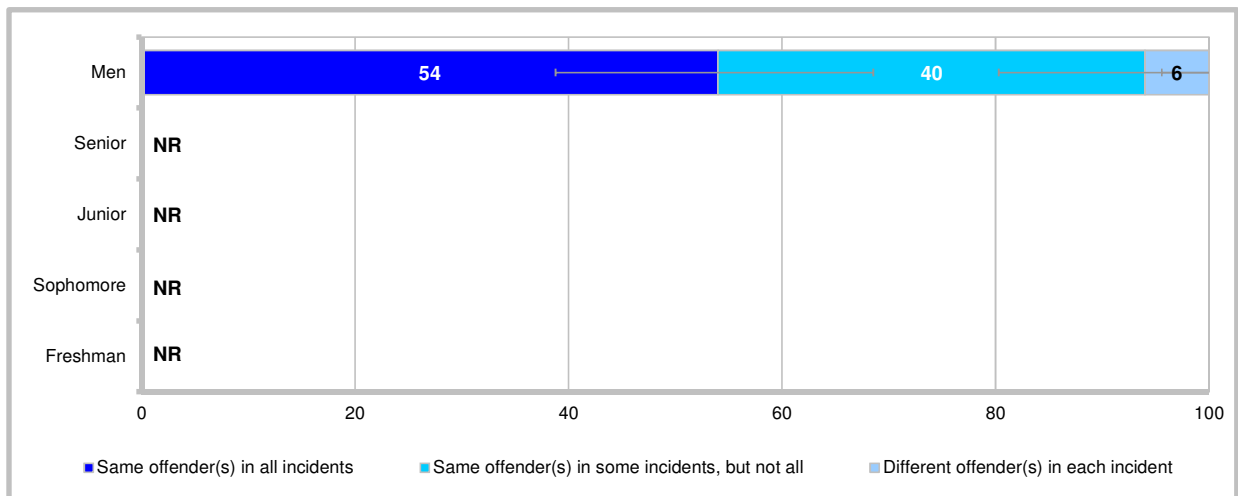
Percent of all women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, sophomore women (74%) and freshman women (91%) were more likely to indicate the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*, whereas senior women (38%) and junior women (29%) were less likely.
- In 2014, freshman women (9%) were less likely to indicate the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all* compared to women in the other class years.
- In 2014, senior women (25%) were more likely to indicate *different offenders were involved in each incident*, whereas sophomore women (5%) and freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 22, of USAFA men who experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than half (54%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; two-fifths (40%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; and 6% indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 22.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q23

Percent of all men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Margins of error range from ±14% to ±16%

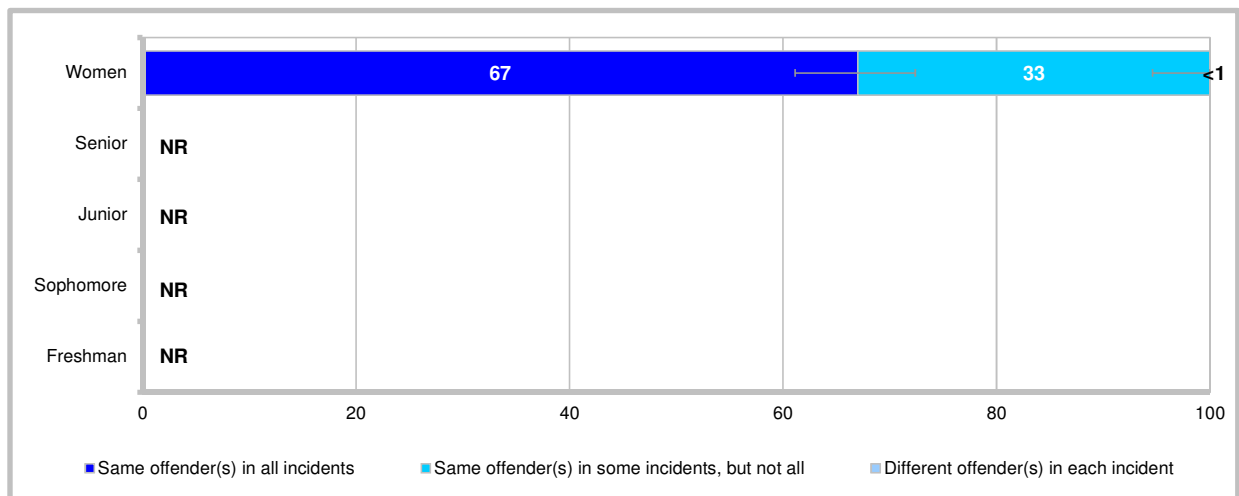
Results for USAFA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.⁴³

⁴³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 23, of USCGA women who experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than two-thirds (67%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; one-third (33%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; and less than 1% indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 23.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q23

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Results for USCGA women by class year in 2014 are not reportable.⁴⁴

USCGA Men. Results are not reportable for USCGA men.⁴⁵

Other Behaviors Occurring with Unwanted Sexual Contact

Previous focus groups conducted by DMDC-RSSC have indicated that unwanted sexual contact is often associated with hazing, horseplay, or locker room-type behaviors, particularly for men (DMDC, 2013b). This focus group feedback was used to construct new survey items in

⁴⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

⁴⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

collaboration with DoD SAPRO sponsors. *2014 SAGR* asked whether any of the incident(s) of unwanted sexual contact involved hazing/initiation rites, horseplay or locker room behavior, someone getting even with them for something they did, or someone showing off for others or being “dared” to do it. In addition, *2014 SAGR* also asked whether some of the behaviors involved someone placing his/her genitalia on them (e.g., “teabagging”). Findings from this section provide more context to experiences of unwanted sexual contact. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact behaviors since June 2013, 15% indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *horseplay or locker room behavior* (5% of women, 35% of men); 13% indicated it involved *placing genitalia on them* (10% of women, 18% of men); 13% indicated it involved *someone showing off or being dared to do it to them* (11% of women, 17% of men); 6% indicated it involved *someone getting even with them for something they did* (5% of women, 9% of men); and 6% indicated it involved *hazing or initiation rites* (2% of women, 13% of men). This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 17, overall, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 15% indicated the incident(s) involved *placing genitalia on them*; a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated it involved *someone showing off or being dared to do it to them*; one-tenth (10%) indicated the incident(s) involved *someone getting even with them for something they did*; and fewer indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *horseplay or locker room behavior* (5%) and/or *hazing or initiation rites* (3%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 17.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Other Behaviors With the Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Other Behaviors Experienced with Unwanted Sexual Contact					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<p>■ Higher Response of Yes</p> <p>■ Lower Response of Yes</p>					
Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites	3	9	NR	<1	<1
Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior	5	NR	17	7	<1
Incidents involved placing genitalia on them	15	9	33	13	13
Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did	10	18	NR	13	<1
Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them	12	9	33	7	13
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-5$	$\pm 10-12$	$\pm 15-16$	$\pm <1-9$	$\pm <1-9$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q24.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:⁴⁶

- **Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites.** In 2014, senior women (9%) were more likely to indicate the incidents involved some form of *hazing or initiation rites*, whereas sophomore and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.
- **Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior.** In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the incidents involved some form of *horseplay or locker room behavior* compared to women in the other class years.

⁴⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Incidents involved placing genitalia on them.** In 2014, junior women (33%) were more likely to indicate the incidents involved *placing genitalia on them* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did.** In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the incidents involved *someone getting even with them for something they did* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them.** In 2014, junior women (33%) were more likely to indicate the incidents involved *someone showing off or being dared to do it to them*, whereas sophomore women (7%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 18, overall, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-quarter (29%) indicated the incident(s) involved *placing genitalia on them*; less than one-quarter indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *horseplay or locker room behavior* (23%) and/or *someone showing off or being dared to do it to them* (20%); and one-tenth indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *hazing or initiation rites* and/or *someone getting even with them for something they did* (both 10%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 18.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Other Behaviors With the Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Other Behaviors Experienced with Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites	10	NR	NR	NR	11
Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior	23	NR	NR	NR	33
Incidents involved placing genitalia on them	29	NR	NR	NR	22
Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them	20	NR	NR	NR	11
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 11-13$	--	--	--	$\pm 18-19$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q24.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 19, overall, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than one-tenth indicated the incident(s) involved *someone showing off or being dared to do it to them* (9%) and/or *placing genitalia on them* (8%); and fewer indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *horseplay or locker room behavior* (5%), *someone getting even with them for something they did* (3%), and/or some form of *hazing or initiation rites* (2%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 19.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Other Behaviors With the Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Other Behaviors Experienced with Unwanted Sexual Contact					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites	2	NR	NR	4	NR
Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior	5	8	NR	7	NR
Incidents involved placing genitalia on them	8	NR	NR	11	18
Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did	3	NR	NR	7	NR
Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them	9	15	13	7	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 13-14$	± 16	$\pm 4-6$	± 11

Note. SAGR 2014 Q24.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:⁴⁸

- **Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites.** In 2014, sophomore women (4%) were more likely to indicate the incidents involved some form of *hazing or initiation rites* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Incidents involved placing genitalia on them.** In 2014, freshman women (18%) were more likely to indicate the incidents involved *placing genitalia on them* compared to women in the other class years.

⁴⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did.** In 2014, sophomore women (7%) were more likely to indicate the incidents involved *someone getting even with them for something they did* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 20, overall, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than half (53%) indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *horseplay or locker room behavior*; under one-fifth (16%) involved *placing genitalia on them* and/or *someone showing off or being dared to do it to them*; and fewer indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *hazing or initiation rites* (12%) and/or *someone getting even with them for something they did* (9%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 20.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Other Behaviors With the Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Other Behaviors Experienced with Unwanted Sexual Contact					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites	12	NR	NR	NR	29
Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior	53	NR	NR	38	NR
Incidents involved placing genitalia on them	16	NR	NR	NR	14
Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did	9	NR	NR	13	NR
Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them	16	NR	NR	25	14
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 12-13$	--	--	± 22	± 24

Note. SAGR 2014 Q24.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 21, overall, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, about one-tenth of women indicated the incident(s) involved *someone showing off or being dared to do it to them* (12%) and/or indicated the incident(s) involved *placing genitalia on them* (10%); and fewer indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *horseplay or locker room behavior* (5%), *hazing or initiation rites* (3%), and/or *someone getting even with them for something they did* (3%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 21.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Other Behaviors With the Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Other Behaviors Experienced with Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<p>■ Higher Response of Yes</p> <p>■ Lower Response of Yes</p>					
Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites	3	11	NR	<1	<1
Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior	5	11	NR	<1	7
Incidents involved placing genitalia on them	10	5	25	12	7
Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did	3	5	NR	4	<1
Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them	12	26	25	<1	7
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 9-12$	± 16	$\pm <1-7$	$\pm <1-6$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q24.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:⁵⁰

- **Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites.** In 2014, senior women (11%) were more likely to indicate the incidents involved some form of *hazing or initiation rites*, whereas sophomore and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.
- **Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior.** In 2014, senior women (11%) were more likely to indicate the incidents involved some form of *horseplay or locker room behavior*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

⁵⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Incidents involved placing genitalia on them.** In 2014, junior women (25%) were more likely to indicate the incidents involved *placing genitalia on them* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did.** In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the incidents involved *someone getting even with them for something they did* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them.** In 2014, senior women (26%) were more likely to indicate the incidents involved *someone showing off or being dared to do it to them*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 22, overall, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, one-quarter (25%) indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *horseplay or locker room behavior*; under one-fifth indicated the incident(s) involved *someone showing off or being dared to do it to them* (17%) and/or *hazing or initiation rites* (15%); and fewer indicated the incident(s) involved *placing genitalia on them* (12%) and/or *someone getting even with them for something they did* (8%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 22.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Other Behaviors With the Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Other Behaviors Experienced with Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior	25	13	NR	NR	NR
Incidents involved placing genitalia on them	12	13	NR	NR	NR
Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did	8	NR	NR	NR	NR
Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them	17	13	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 11-13$	± 24	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q24.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.⁵¹

⁵¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 23, overall, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated the incident(s) involved *placing genitalia on them*; less than one-tenth indicated the incident(s) involved *someone showing off or being dared to do it to them* (6%) and/or *someone getting even with them for something they did* (6%); and less than 1% indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *horseplay or locker room behavior* and/or some form of *hazing or initiation rites*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 23.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Other Behaviors With the Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Other Behaviors Experienced with Unwanted Sexual Contact					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes ■ Lower Response of Yes					
Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Incidents involved placing genitalia on them	12	<1	NR	20	NR
Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did	6	<1	NR	20	NR
Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them	6	<1	NR	<1	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±<1-4	±<1	--	±<1-10	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q24.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:⁵²



- **Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- **Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- **Incidents involved placing genitalia on them.** In 2014, sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate the incidents involved *placing genitalia on them*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

⁵² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did.** In 2014, sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate the incidents involved *someone getting even with them for something they did*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.
- **Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them.** In 2014, senior women and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate the incidents involved *someone showing off or being dared to do it to them* compared to women in the other class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 24, overall, of the 1.4% of USCGA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *horseplay or locker room behavior, someone showing off or being dared to do it to them, placing genitalia on them, and/or someone getting even with them for something they did*. Less than 1% indicated the incident(s) involved some form of *hazing or initiation rites*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 24.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Other Behaviors With the Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Other Behaviors Experienced with Unwanted Sexual Contact					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
Incidents involved some form of hazing or initiation rites	<1	NR	NR	NR	<1
Incidents involved some form of horseplay or locker room behavior	17	NR	NR	NR	20
Incidents involved placing genitalia on them	17	NR	NR	NR	20
Incidents involved someone getting even with them for something they did	17	NR	NR	NR	20
Incidents involved someone showing off or being dared to do it to them	17	NR	NR	NR	20
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm<1-21$	--	--	--	$\pm<1-24$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q24.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.⁵³

⁵³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy or Preparatory School

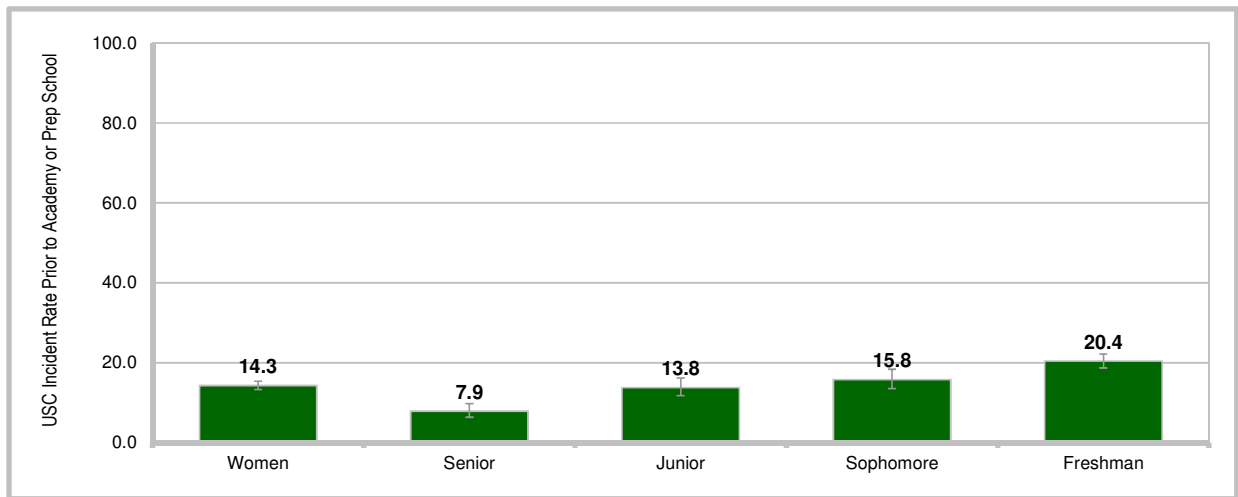
Research has shown that prior victimization may have an ongoing impact on overall well-being and may place an individual at higher risk for re-victimization (Messman & Long, 1996; Messman-Moore, Long, & Siegfried, 2000). For this reason, the Department is interested in understanding the rates of unwanted sexual contact prior to entry into the Academy. In 2014, in addition to asking students about their experiences of unwanted sexual contact in the past APY, students at the Academies were asked if they experienced any of the unwanted behaviors *prior* to entering the Academy or Preparatory School. This question is similar to the question asked in *2012 SAGR* but added experiences prior to the Preparatory School. Because results of the 2014 survey include a modified timeframe compared to 2012, they are not comparable to results of the 2012 survey. Findings from this section provide the Department with an understanding of the estimated rate of unwanted sexual contact for students who are entering their Academy/Preparatory School. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, 6.2% of students indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School. This represents about 1 in 6 women (16.2%) and 1 in 27 men (3.7%). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 24, overall, about one in seven USMA women (14.3%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 24.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52
 Percent of all women

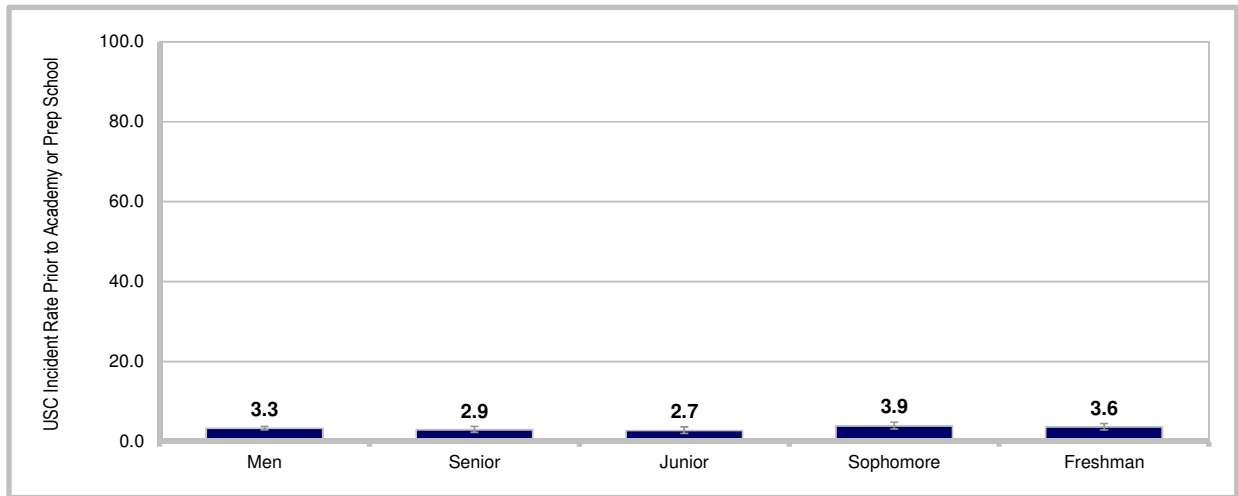
Margins of error range from ±1.1% to ±2.6%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, freshman women (20.4%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy or Preparatory School, whereas senior women (7.9%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 25, overall, about 1 in 30 USMA men (3.3%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 25.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



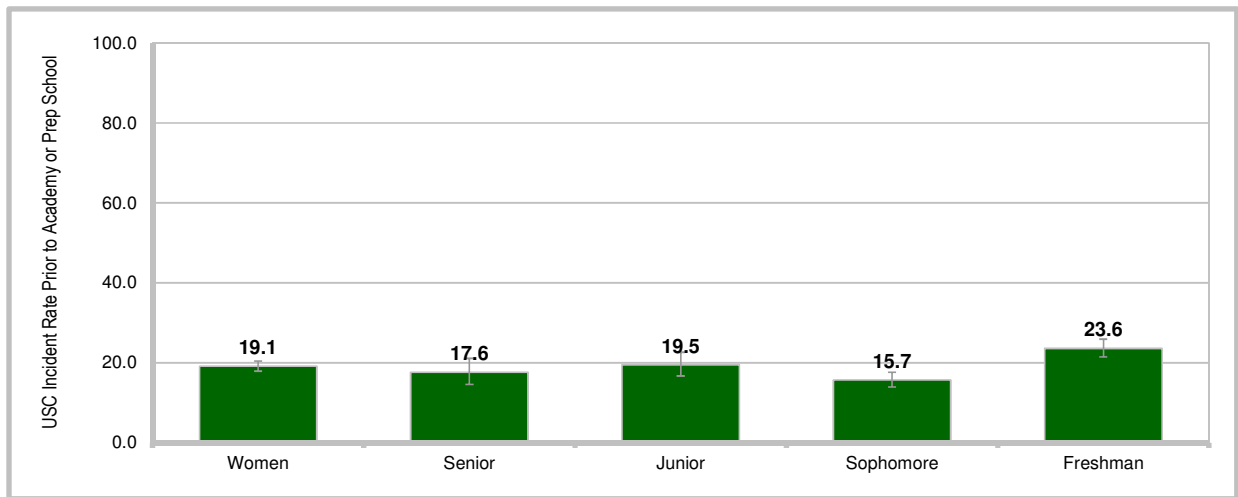
SAGR 2014 Q52
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.5\%$ to $\pm 1.0\%$

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 26, overall, close to one in five USNA women (19.1%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 26.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52
 Percent of all women

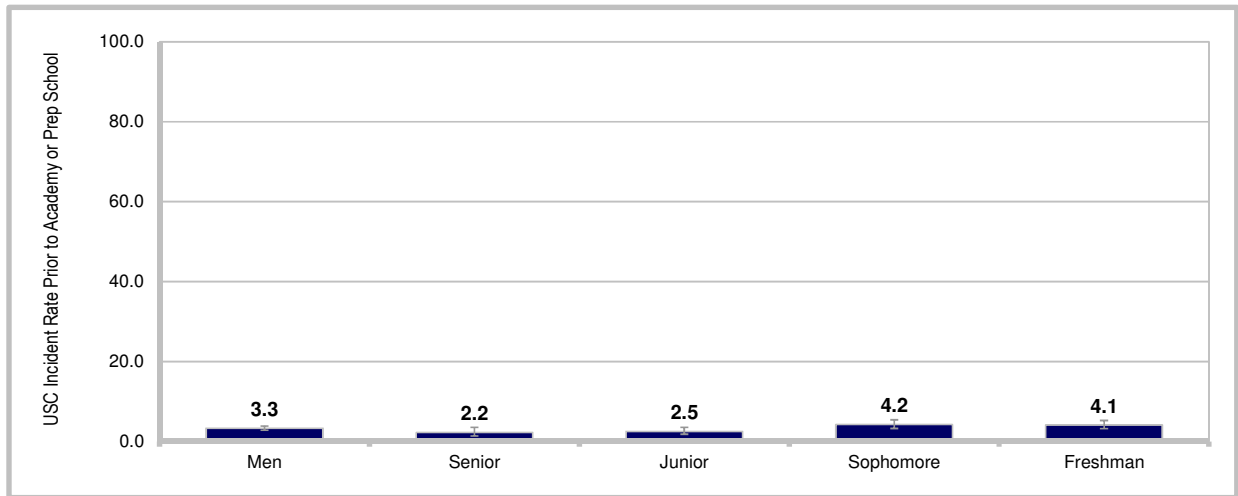
Margins of error range from $\pm 1.3\%$ to $\pm 3.6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, freshman women (23.6%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy or Preparatory School, whereas sophomore women (15.7%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 27, overall, about 1 in 30 USNA men (3.3%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 27.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.6\%$ to $\pm 1.4\%$

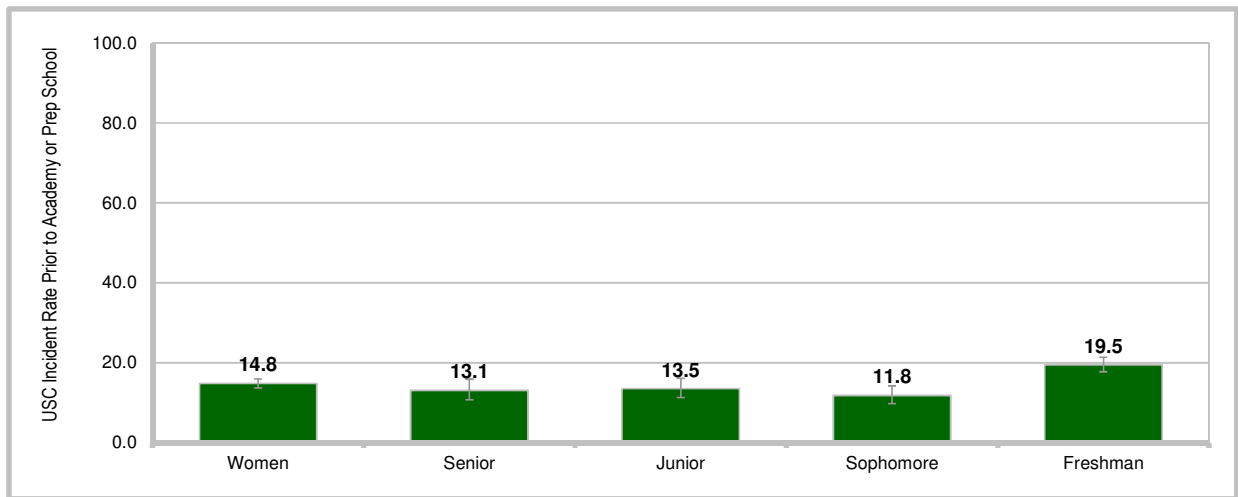
In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 28, overall, about one in seven USAFA women (14.8%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 28.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52

Percent of all women

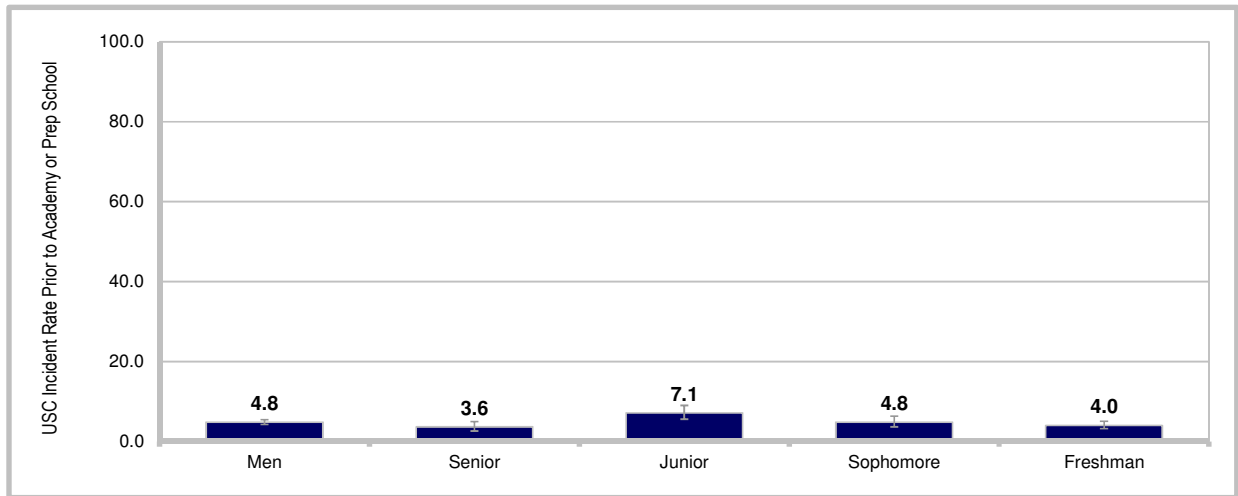
Margins of error range from $\pm 1.2\%$ to $\pm 2.8\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, freshman women (19.5%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy or Preparatory School, whereas sophomore women (11.8%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 29, overall, about 1 in 21 USAFA men (4.8%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 29.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52
 Percent of all men

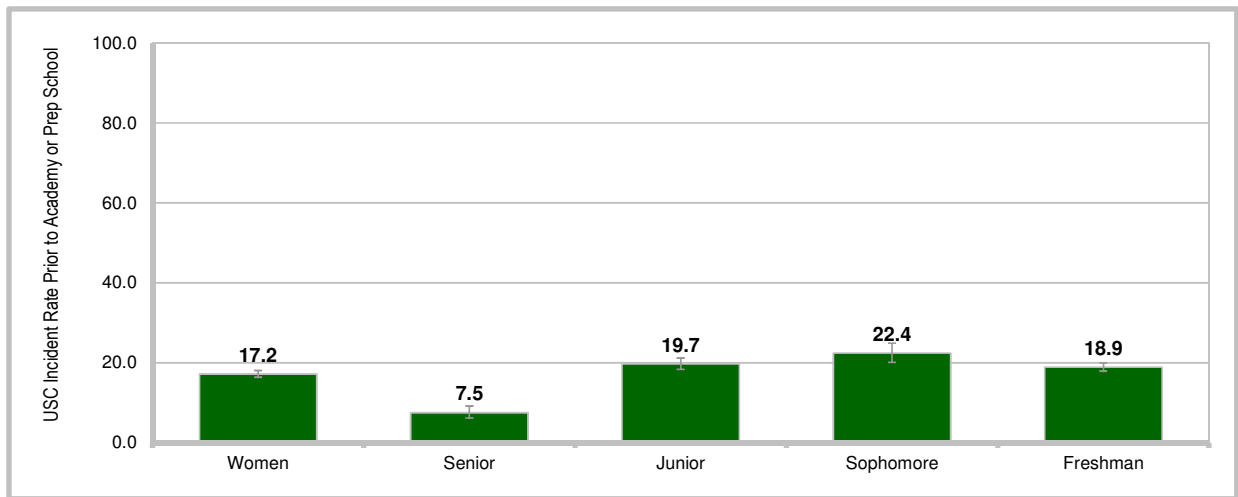
Margins of error range from $\pm 0.7\%$ to $\pm 2.0\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, junior men (7.1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy or Preparatory School compared to men in the other class years.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 30, overall, about one in seven USCGA women (17.2%) of women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 30.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52
 Percent of all women

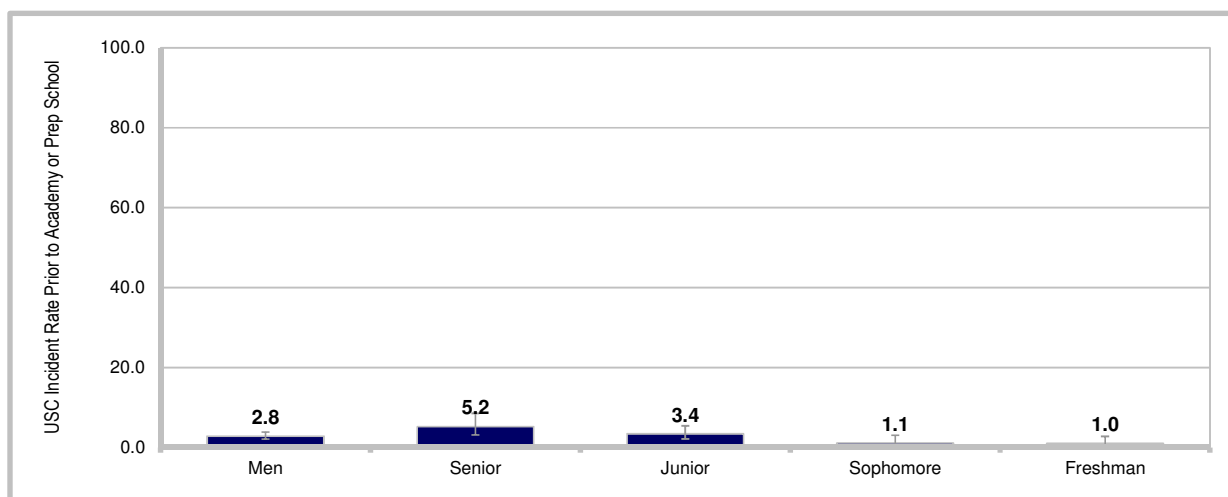
Margins of error range from ±0.9% to ±2.5%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, junior women (19.7%), sophomore women (22.4%), and freshman women (18.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy or Preparatory School, whereas senior women (7.5%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 31, overall, about 1 in 35 USCGA men (2.8%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 31.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1.1\%$ to $\pm 3.4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, senior men (5.2%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact before entering the Academy or Preparatory School, whereas sophomore men (1.1%) and freshman men (1.0%) were less likely.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy or Preparatory School

The construction of annual incidence rates is critical to understanding how changes in policies and programs impact rates of unwanted sexual contact. However, it is also useful to have a general understanding of the rates of unwanted sexual contact, overall, while at the Academy. To measure this, students were asked if they experienced unwanted sexual contact at any time since entering the Academy or Preparatory School, including incidents within the past APY. Findings from this question provide an incidence rate for students while affiliated with the Academy or Preparatory School. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, 5.0% of students indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This represents about 1 in 6 women (16.8%) and 1 in 47 men (2.1%). This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

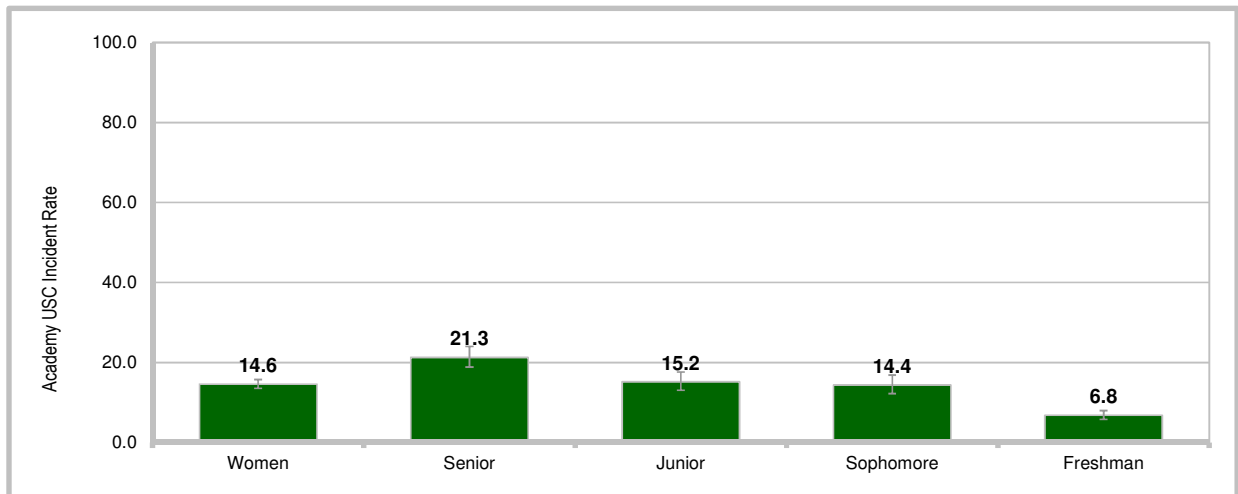
USMA Women. As seen in Figure 32, overall, about one in seven USMA women (14.6%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This includes the incidence rate for the past APY that is shown in the text box for comparison. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT RATE

- ◆ For comparison, the unwanted sexual contact rates since June 2013 for USMA women were:
 - ◆ Overall – 6.5%
 - ◆ Senior – 6.6%
 - ◆ Junior – 4.1%
 - ◆ Sophomore – 10.6%
 - ◆ Freshman – 4.9%

Figure 32.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1.2\%$ to $\pm 2.8\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

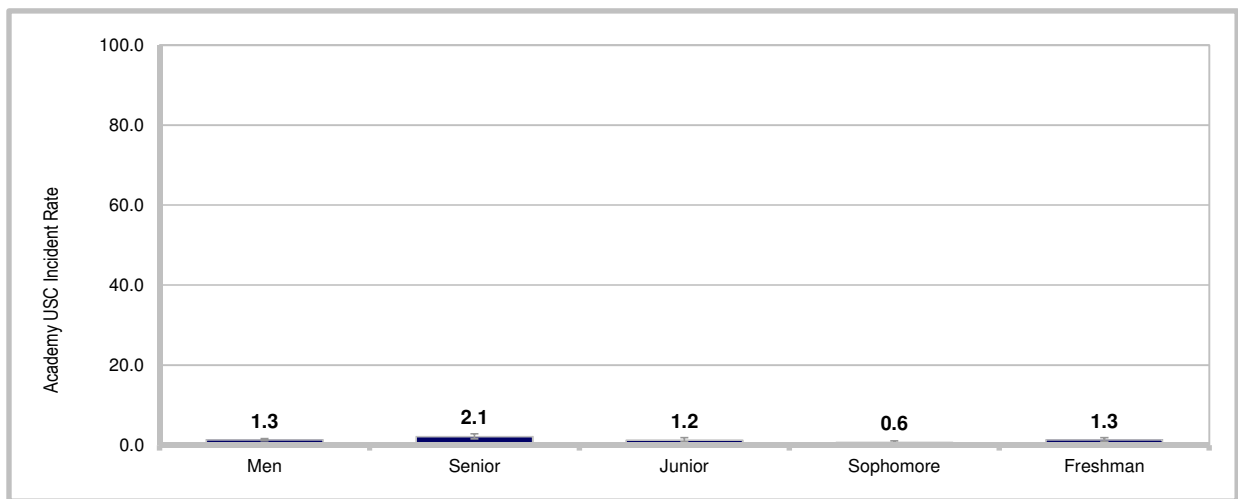
- In 2014, senior women (21.3%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School, whereas freshman women (6.8%) were less likely.⁵⁴

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 33, overall, 1.3% of USMA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This includes the incidence rate for the past APY that is shown in the text box for comparison. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT RATE

- ◆ For comparison, the unwanted sexual contact rates since June 2013 for USMA men were:
 - ◆ Overall – 0.8%
 - ◆ Senior – 0.9%
 - ◆ Junior – 0.7%
 - ◆ Sophomore – 0.5%
 - ◆ Freshman – 1.3%

Figure 33.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±0.3% to ±0.8%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

⁵⁴ This makes some inherent sense as senior women have had more time at the Academy compared to freshman women.

- In 2014, senior men (2.1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School, whereas sophomore men (0.6%) were less likely.

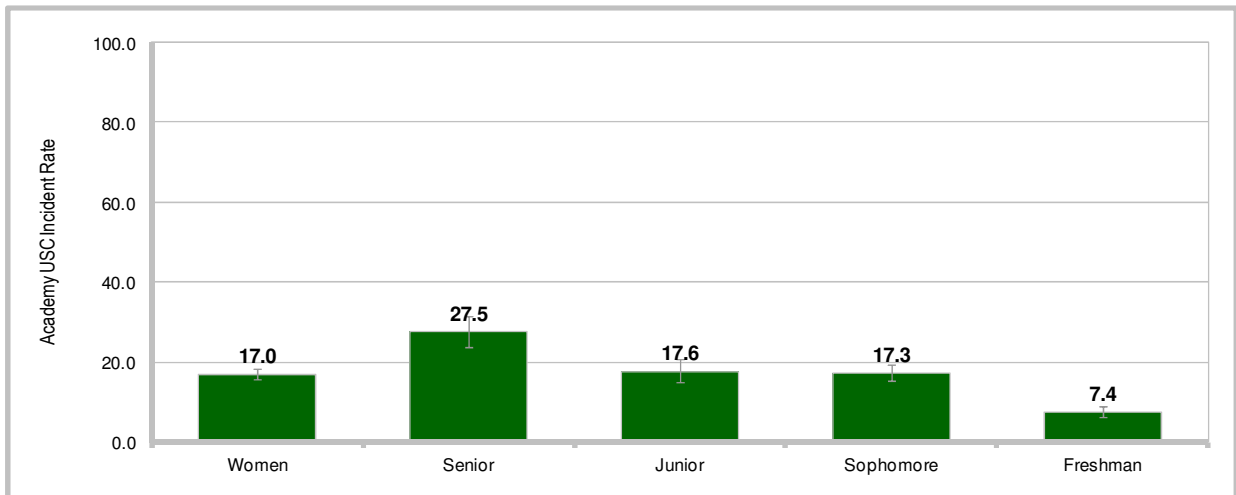
USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 34, overall, about one in six USNA women (17.0%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This includes the incidence rate for the past APY that is shown in the text box for comparison. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT RATE

- ◆ For comparison, the unwanted sexual contact rates since June 2013 for USNA women were:
 - ◆ Overall – 8.1%
 - ◆ Senior – 8.3%
 - ◆ Junior – 5.7%
 - ◆ Sophomore – 12.4%
 - ◆ Freshman – 5.4%

Figure 34.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1.3% to ±4.0%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

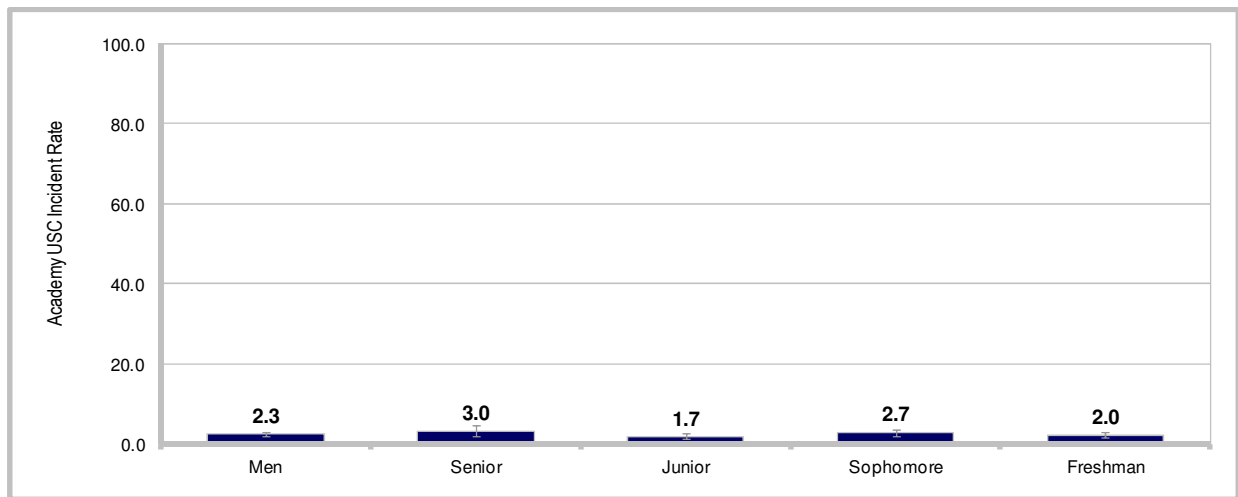
- In 2014, senior women (27.5%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School, whereas freshman women (7.4%) were less likely.⁵⁵

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 35, overall, 2.3% of USNA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This includes the incidence rate for the past APY that is shown in the text box for comparison. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT RATE

- ◆ For comparison, the unwanted sexual contact rates since June 2013 for USNA men were:
- ◆ Overall – 1.3%
- ◆ Senior – 1.2%
- ◆ Junior – 1.0%
- ◆ Sophomore – 1.7%
- ◆ Freshman – 1.2%

Figure 35.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±0.5% to ±1.5%

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

⁵⁵ This makes some inherent sense as senior women have had more time at the Academy compared to freshman women.

USAFA

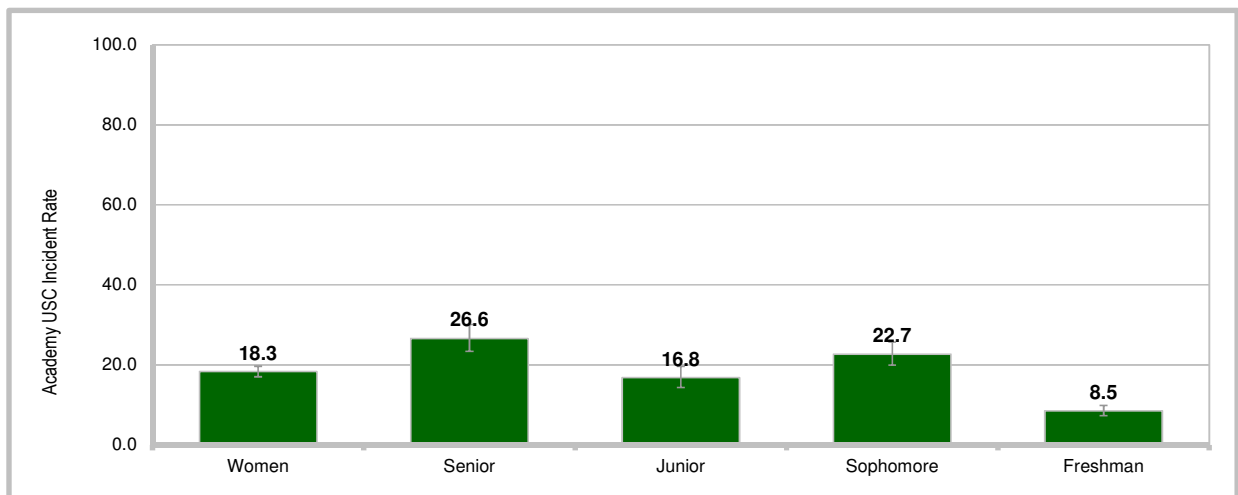
USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 36, overall, nearly one in five USAFA women (18.3%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This includes the incidence rate for the past APY that is shown in the text box for comparison. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT RATE

- ◆ For comparison, the unwanted sexual contact rates since June 2013 for USAFA women were:
 - ◆ Overall – 9.7%
 - ◆ Senior – 10.6%
 - ◆ Junior – 5.3%
 - ◆ Sophomore – 16.8%
 - ◆ Freshman – 6.7%

Figure 36.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1.4\%$ to $\pm 3.5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

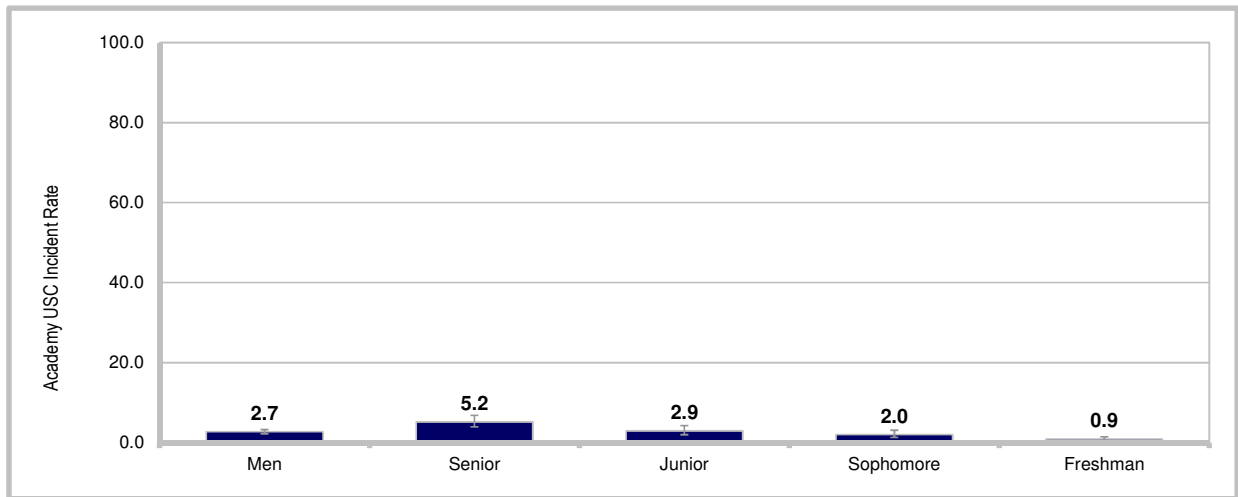
- In 2014, senior women (26.6%) and sophomore women (22.7%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School, whereas freshman women (8.5%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 37, overall, 2.7% of USAFA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This includes the incidence rate for the past APY that is shown in the text box for comparison. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT RATE

- ◆ For comparison, the unwanted sexual contact rates since June 2013 for USAFA men were:
 - ◆ Overall – 1.4%
 - ◆ Senior – 1.9%
 - ◆ Junior – 1.8%
 - ◆ Sophomore – 1.2%
 - ◆ Freshman – 0.7%

Figure 37.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±0.6% to ±1.6%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

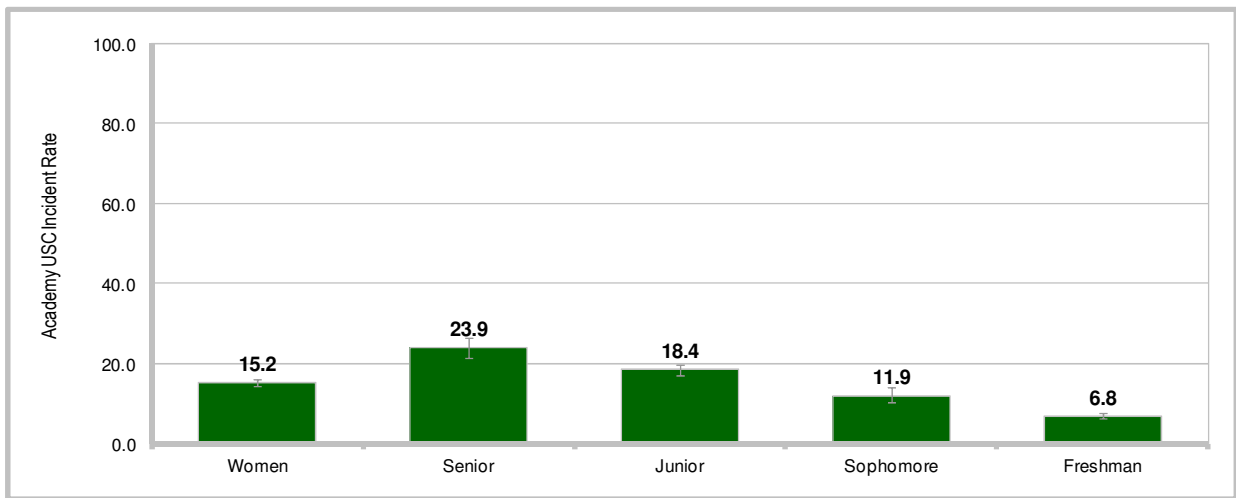
- In 2014, senior men (5.2%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School, whereas freshman men (0.9%) were less likely.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ This makes some inherent sense as senior men have had more time at the Academy compared to freshman men.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 38, overall, nearly one in five USCGA women (15.2%) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This includes the incidence rate for the past APY that is shown in the text box for comparison. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT RATE	
◆	For comparison, the unwanted sexual contact rates since June 2013 for USCGA women were:
◆	Overall – 6.0%
◆	Senior – 9.0%
◆	Junior – 2.6%
◆	Sophomore – 7.5%
◆	Freshman – 5.3%

Figure 38.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±0.7% to ±2.6%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

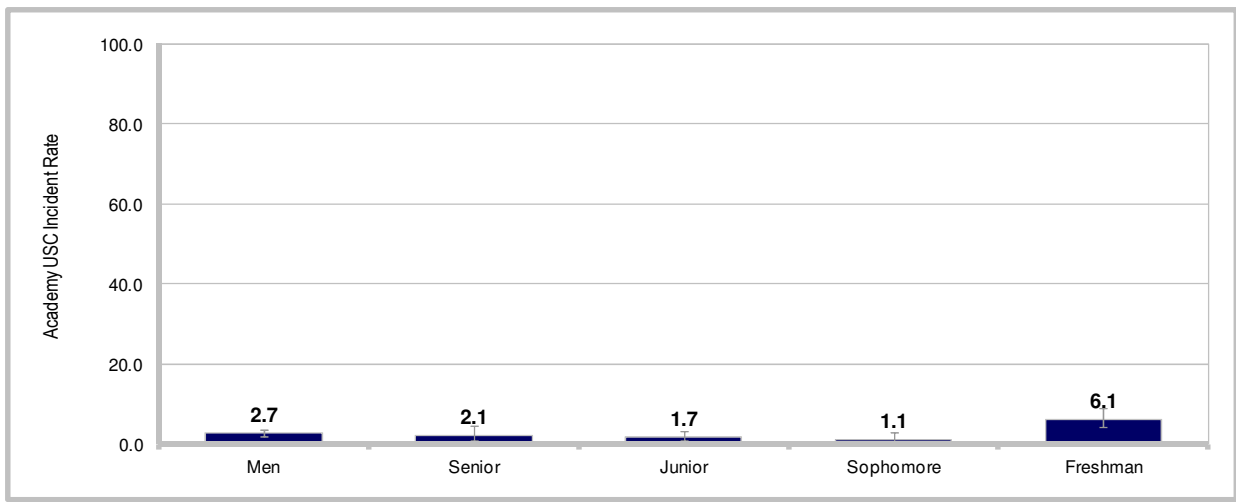
- In 2014, senior women (23.9%) and junior women (18.4%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School, whereas sophomore women (11.9%) and freshman women (6.8%) were less likely.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ This makes some inherent sense as senior and junior women have had more time at the Academy compared to sophomore and freshman women.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 39, overall, 2.7% of USCGA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School. This includes the incidence rate for the past APY that is shown in the text box for comparison. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT RATE	
◆	For comparison, the unwanted sexual contact rates since June 2013 for USCGA men were:
◆	Overall – 1.4%
◆	Senior – <0.1%
◆	Junior – 0.8%
◆	Sophomore – <0.1%
◆	Freshman – 4.9%

Figure 39.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Entering the Academy or Preparatory School, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q52
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±1.0% to ±3.0%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, freshman men (6.1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy or the Preparatory School, whereas sophomore men (1.1%) were less likely.

CHAPTER 3: UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT "ONE SITUATION"

As reviewed in Chapter 2, Academy students who experience unwanted sexual contact often indicate on the survey that they experienced multiple incidents within the last APY. In order to understand the details surrounding unwanted sexual contact at the Academies, while balancing the need to reduce unnecessary burden on respondents who may have experienced multiple incidents, *2014 SAGR* asks for details on the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This chapter reviews findings from this “one situation” which can shed light on the circumstances surrounding these events. These estimates should not be regarded as concrete estimates for all situations experienced while at the Academy, rather only the event that the respondent chose as having the greatest impact.

Combinations of Behaviors Experienced in the "One Situation"

The first item in this set of questions on the “one situation” asks about the specific behaviors the individual experienced during the event that had the greatest effect on them. As previously mentioned, because multiple behaviors are often experienced during a single incident, responses were coded to create three exclusive categories: *unwanted sexual touching only* (this includes unwanted, intentional, touching of sexual body parts such as genitalia, breasts, or buttocks), *attempted sex* (this includes an attempt to make someone have sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object regardless of whether they also experienced *unwanted sexual touching*), and *completed sex* (this includes making someone have sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object regardless of whether they also experienced *unwanted sexual touching* or *attempted sex*). All behaviors were against the individual’s will or when they did not, or could not, consent.

Specifically, responses were coded as *unwanted sexual touching only* if the respondents indicated experiencing sexual touching without identifying an attempted or completed sexual behavior. Responses were coded as experiencing *attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)* if the respondents indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, regardless of whether they also experienced unwanted sexual touching, but without an experience of completed sex. Responses were coded as experiencing *completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)* if the respondents indicated experiencing a behavior associated with completed sex, regardless of whether they also indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching* or *attempted sex*. Table 25 illustrates the coding scheme for these categories of behaviors. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Table 25.
Coding Scheme for Combinations of Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced

Code	Behaviors Indicated (all behaviors experienced against one's will or without consent)		
	Unwanted Sexual Touching	Attempted Sex (attempted sexual intercourse, oral and/or anal sex, penetration by a finger or object)	Completed Sex (completed sexual intercourse, oral and/or anal sex, penetration by a finger or object)
Unwanted Sexual Touching Only	Yes	No	
Attempted Sex (with or without unwanted touching)	Yes or No	Yes	No
Completed Sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	Yes or No	Yes or No	Yes

Note. *Yes* = the individual indicated they experienced the behavior. *No* = the individual did not indicate experiencing the behavior.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (37%) indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only* during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them (31% of women, 48% of men); more than one-quarter (27%) indicated they experienced *attempted sex* with or without unwanted touching (37% of women, 11% of men); one-fifth (20%) indicated experiencing *completed sex* with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex (23% of women, 15% of men); and 15% chose to *not specify* the behaviors experienced, though they did identify experiencing an unwanted sexual contact (9% of women, 27% of men).

Compared to 2012, the rate for *unwanted sexual touching only* remained statistically unchanged overall and for both women and men in 2014; the rate for *attempted sex* remained statistically unchanged overall and for men (for women the rate is 14 percentage points higher in 2014); the overall rate for *completed sex* is 12 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 21 percentage points lower, for men the rate remained statistically unchanged in 2014); and the rate for *did not specify* remained statistically unchanged overall and for men in 2014 (for women the rate is 5 percentage points higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 26, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, half (50%; 26 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; more than one-quarter (28%; statistically unchanged from 2012), indicated experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex); 15% (29 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only* during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; and fewer USMA women (7%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012) *did not specify* the behaviors experienced.

Table 26.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the “One Situation,” by Class Year and Survey Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012							
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	2014	15↓	18↓	NR	20↓	13↓		
	2012	44	73	21	43	46		
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2014	50↑	45	50↑	40	75↑		
	2012	24	27	21	29	15		
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	2014	28	36	17↓	40↑	<1↓		
	2012	30	NR	57	25	38		
Did not specify	2014	7↑	NR	33	<1↓	13↑		
	2012	1	NR	NR	4	<1		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±2-6	±12-14	±11-16	±<1-11	±<1-10

Note. SAGR 2014 Q25.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:⁵⁸

- **Unwanted sexual touching (single category).** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* was lower in 2014 for senior women (55 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (23 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (33 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

⁵⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- ***Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching).*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *attempted sex* was higher in 2014 for junior women (29 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (60 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (75%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex*, whereas sophomore women (40%) were less likely.
- ***Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex).*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *completed sex* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (15 percentage points higher than 2012) and lower in 2014 for junior women (40 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (38 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (40%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed sex*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Did not specify.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *did not specify* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (13 percentage points higher than 2012) and lower in 2014 for sophomore women (4 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (33%) were more likely to indicate *did not specify*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 27, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (36%; comparison to 2012 is not possible due to the 2012 estimate being not reportable) indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; less than one-quarter of USMA men indicated experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) or *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex) (23% and 22% respectively; both percentages are statistically unchanged from 2012); and about one-fifth (19%) *did not specify* the behaviors experienced (statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 27.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the “One Situation,” by Class Year and Survey Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012							
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)				2014	36	17	NR	NR	44
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)				2014	23	17	NR	NR	22
				2012	27	NR	NR	NR	NR
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)				2014	22	NR	NR	NR	22
				2012	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not specify				2014	19	17	NR	NR	11
				2012	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					$\pm 12-24$	± 24	--	--	$\pm 18-19$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q25.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:⁵⁹

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, senior men (17%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* compared to men in the other class years.

⁵⁹Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 28, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 41% (12 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; more than one-quarter (29%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USNA women indicated experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching); less than one-fifth (19%; 24 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex); and fewer women *did not specify* the behaviors experienced (11%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012).

Table 28.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the “One Situation,” by Class Year and Survey Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
Higher Response	Higher Than 2012							
Lower Response	Lower Than 2012							
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	2014	41↑	46	33	48↑	25↓		
	2012	29	28	19	34	42		
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2014	29	46↑	11	28	25		
	2012	22	17	29	25	17		
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	2014	19↓	8↓	22↓	17↓	33		
	2012	43	47	52	38	33		
Did not specify	2014	11↑	NR	33	7	17		
	2012	5	8	NR	3	8		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±3-±6	±6-±15	±11- ±16	±4-±8	±7-±12

Note. SAGR 2014 Q25.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:⁶⁰

- **Unwanted sexual touching (single category).** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (14 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for freshman women (17 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (25%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* compared to women in the other class years.

⁶⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching).** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *attempted sex* was higher in 2014 for senior women (29 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (46%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex*, whereas junior women (11%) were less likely.
- **Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex).** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *completed sex* was lower in 2014 for senior women (39 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (30 percentage points lower than 2012), and sophomore women (21 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (33%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed sex*, whereas senior women (8%) were less likely.
- **Did not specify.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, junior women (33%) were more likely to indicate *did not specify*, whereas sophomore women (7%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 29, of the 1.4% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, over one-half (54%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; more than one-third (35%; statistically unchanged from 2012) *did not specify* the behaviors experienced; and fewer indicated experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) or *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex) (7% and 4% respectively; both percentages are statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 29.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the “One Situation,” by Class Year and Survey Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)				2014	54	NR	NR	22	71
				2012	35	NR	NR	NR	NR
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)				2014	7	NR	NR	22	NR
				2012	21	NR	NR	NR	NR
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)				2014	4	NR	NR	11	NR
				2012	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not specify				2014	35	NR	NR	44	29
				2012	26	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±8-19	--	--	±20-21	±24

Note. SAGR 2014 Q25.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:⁶¹

- ***Unwanted sexual touching (single category).*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore men (22%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching).*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore men (22%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex).*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Did not specify.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

⁶¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 30, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (37%; 15 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; a little less than one-third (31%; 12 percentage points higher than 2012) experienced *unwanted sexual touching only*; one-quarter (25%; 29 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex); and fewer (7%; statistically unchanged from 2012) *did not specify* the behaviors experienced.

Table 30.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the “One Situation,” by Class Year and Survey Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> ↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012 </div> </div>								
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)	2014	31↑	42	25	31↑	20		
	2012	19	29	26	4	18		
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)	2014	37↑	26	63↑	38	33		
	2012	22	19	21	29	18		
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)	2014	25↓	21↓	NR	27↓	40		
	2012	54	43	53	67	55		
Did not specify	2014	7	11	13	4	7		
	2012	5	10	NR	<1	9		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±4-6	±10-13	±12-16	±<1-11	±6-14

Note. SAGR 2014 Q25.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:⁶²

- Unwanted sexual touching (single category).*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (27 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (42%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*, whereas freshman women (20%) were less likely.

⁶² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching).** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *attempted sex* was higher in 2014 for junior women (42 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior women (63%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex*, whereas senior women (26%) were less likely.
- **Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex).** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *completed sex* was lower in 2014 for senior women (22 percentage points lower than 2012) and sophomore women (40 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (40%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed sex*.
- **Did not specify.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 31, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (51%; comparison to 2012 is not possible due to the 2012 estimate being not reportable) indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; less than one-quarter (24%; statistically unchanged from 2012) *did not specify* the behaviors experienced; one-fifth (20%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex); and fewer (4%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching).

Table 31.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the “One Situation,” by Class Year and Survey Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)				2014	51	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)				2014	4	13	NR	NR	NR
				2012	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)				2014	20	25	NR	NR	NR
				2012	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not specify				2014	24	25	NR	NR	NR
				2012	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±11-23	±24-25	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q25.

There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.⁶³

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 32, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (35%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they experienced *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; more than one-quarter (29%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only*; less than one-quarter (24%; 15 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated experiencing *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex); and a little more than one-tenth (12%; 12 percentage points higher than 2012) *did not specify* the behaviors experienced.

Table 32.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the “One Situation,” by Class Year and Survey Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)		2014	29	17	NR	20	NR
		2012	23	17	14	33	NR
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)		2014	35	50↑	NR	20	NR
		2012	39	17	57	33	NR
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)		2014	24↓	<1↓	NR	60↑	NR
		2012	39	67	29	33	NR
Did not specify		2014	12↑	33↑	NR	<1	NR
		2012	<1	<1	<1	<1	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±<1-8	±<1-18	±<1-17	±<1-11	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q25.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:⁶⁴

- ***Unwanted sexual touching (single category).*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, senior women (17%) and

⁶³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

⁶⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

sophomore women (20%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* compared to women in the other class years.

- ***Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching).*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *attempted sex* was higher in 2014 for senior women (33 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (50%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *attempted sex*, whereas sophomore women (20%) were less likely.
- ***Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex).*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *completed sex* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (27 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for senior women (67 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (60%) were more likely to indicate experiencing *completed sex*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Did not specify.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage who *did not specify* the behaviors experienced was higher in 2014 for senior women (33 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (33%) were more likely to indicate they *did not specify* experiencing a behavior, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 33, of the 1.4% of USCGA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, one-third (33%) indicated that they experienced *unwanted sexual touching only* in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them or experienced *completed sex* (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex); and 17% indicated experiencing *attempted sex* (with or without unwanted touching) or *did not specify* the behaviors they experienced. Comparison to 2012 is not possible due to the 2012 estimates being not reportable for this group.

Table 33.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Combinations of Behaviors for the “One Situation,” by Class Year and Survey Year

Combinations of Specific Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response </div> <div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">↑</div> Higher Than 2012 </div> <div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">↓</div> Lower Than 2012 </div>						
Unwanted sexual touching (single category)		2014	33	NR	NR	NR	20
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Attempted sex (with or without unwanted touching)		2014	17	NR	NR	NR	20
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Completed sex (with or without unwanted touching and/or attempted sex)		2014	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not specify		2014	17	NR	NR	NR	20
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>			± 21	--	--	--	$\pm 24\%$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q25.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:⁶⁵

- **Unwanted sexual touching (single category).** Comparison to 2012 for class years is not possible due to the 2012 estimates being not reportable. In 2014, freshman men (20%) were less likely to indicate experiencing *unwanted sexual touching only* compared to men in the other class years.

Characteristics of Offenders in the "One Situation"

To obtain general information on the perpetrators of these behaviors, Academy students who indicated that they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked to describe the offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact on them. Respondents were asked to describe

⁶⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

the affiliation of the offender in terms of class year if the offender was a fellow Academy student; or, if not a fellow student, other affiliations. The choices were expanded in 2014 to include the class year relationship of the offender, so comparisons to previous survey years for this item are not possible. Findings from this section contribute to a greater understanding of the characteristics of the offenders and their relationships to the targets of their behaviors. This information could help to inform the content and effectiveness of Academy sexual assault prevention and response programs.

To capture these data, Academy students were asked who the offender was for the one situation that had the greatest impact on them. Respondents could select multiple response options to represent either multiple offenders or overlapping categories, so total percentages will not sum to 100. Moreover, when interpreting the characteristics of “the” offender below, the reader should understand this to be *at least one of the offenders*, as there were multiple offenders for some respondents. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (62%) indicated the offender in the incident that had the greatest impact was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year* (61% of women, 66% of men); a little less than one-third (31%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* (31% for both women and men); 15% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command* (12% of women, 21% of men); 14% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year* (8% of women, 24% of men); and fewer indicated the offender was a person *not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (10% of Academy students; 9% of women, 12% of men), a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (6% of Academy students; 4% of women, 10% of men), an *unknown person* (6% of Academy students; 5% of women, 7% of men), an *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* (5% of Academy students; 2% of women, 9% of men), and/or an *Academy civilian faculty or staff* (3% of Academy students; 1% of women, 6% of men). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.⁶⁶ Specific statistically significant breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 34, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (72%) indicated that the offender in the incident that had the greatest impact was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; a little less than one-third (30%) of USMA women indicated this offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; 10% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; and fewer indicated the offender was a person *not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (8%), a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command* (7%), a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*

⁶⁶ Note that class year refers to students’ year within the Academy (senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman). Cadet/midshipman chain of command refers to positions assigned to a cadet/midshipman, such as company/squadron commander. These positions change from semester to semester.

(5%), an Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff (3%), an unknown person (3%), and/or an Academy civilian faculty or staff (<1%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 34.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<p>■ Higher Response of Yes</p> <p>■ Lower Response of Yes</p>					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	30	9	83	27	25
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	72	73	50	80	75
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	10	18	33	<1	<1
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	7	9	NR	7	13
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	3	NR	NR	7	<1
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	5	9	NR	<1	13
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	8	9	NR	13	<1
Offender was an unknown person	3	9	NR	<1	<1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm<1-6$	$\pm<1-13$	$\pm<1-16$	$\pm<1-10$	$\pm<1-10$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q28.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:⁶⁷



- **Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.** In 2014, junior women (83%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year, whereas senior women (9%) were less likely.
- **Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.** In 2014, junior women (50%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year compared to women in the other class years.

⁶⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, junior women (33%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas sophomore and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, sophomore women (7%) were more likely to indicate the offender was an *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, freshman women (13%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, sophomore women (13%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, senior women (9%) were more likely to indicate the offender was an *unknown person*, whereas sophomore and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 35, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, half (50%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; 40% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; one-quarter (25%) of USMA men indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year and/or a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*; 16% indicated the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*; 15% indicated the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*; 10% indicated the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff and/or an unknown person*; and 5% indicated the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 35.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	40	NR	NR	NR	63
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	50	NR	NR	NR	50
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	25	NR	NR	NR	13
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	25	NR	NR	NR	13
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	10	NR	NR	NR	13
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	16	NR	NR	NR	13
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was an unknown person	10	NR	NR	NR	13
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 11-13$	--	--	--	$\pm 19-20$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q28.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:⁶⁸

⁶⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.** In 2014, freshman men (63%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* compared to men in the other class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 36, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than half (49%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; more than one-quarter (29%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; a little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*; and fewer USNA women indicated the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (8%), a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (8%), a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year* (6%), *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* (5%), an *unknown person* (5%), and/or *Academy civilian faculty or staff* (2%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 36.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	29	23	50	30	18
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	49	62	25	37	82
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	6	23	NR	<1	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	19	31	25	15	9
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	5	NR	NR	11	NR
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	2	NR	NR	4	NR
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	8	8	NR	15	NR
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	8	NR	13	15	NR
Offender was an unknown person	5	8	25	<1	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-6$	$\pm 13-15$	$\pm 16-17$	$\pm <1-8$	$\pm 10-11$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q28.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:⁶⁹

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, junior women (50%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas freshman women (18%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** In 2014, freshman women (82%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*, whereas junior women (25%) and sophomore women (37%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, senior women (23%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command.*** In 2014, freshman women (9%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, sophomore women (11%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, sophomore women (4%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, sophomore women (15%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, sophomore women (15%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, junior women (25%) were more likely to indicate the offender was an *unknown person*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 37, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the vast majority (92%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; 14% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; a little less than one-tenth (9%) of USNA men indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* and/or a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman*

⁶⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

chain of command; and fewer (5%) indicated the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff, Academy civilian faculty or staff, a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy, and/or a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*. The estimate for *unknown person* was not reportable. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 37.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	92	NR	NR	88	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	9	NR	NR	13	NR
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was an unknown person	NR	<1	<1	<1	<1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 10-14$	$\pm <1$	$\pm <1$	$\pm <1-22$	$\pm <1$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q28.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.⁷⁰

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 38, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than two-thirds (64%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; one-third (33%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; one-tenth (10%) indicated the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*; fewer indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who*

⁷⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

was in a lower class year (8%), a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command (8%), and/or an unknown person (6%); and less than 1% indicated the offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff, Academy civilian faculty or staff, and/or a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 38.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes <div style="width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; margin-left: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	33	22	38	42	27
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	64	61	88	58	67
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	8	22	13	<1	<1
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	8	17	NR	8	<1
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	10	6	25	12	7
Offender was an unknown person	6	11	13	4	<1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-6$	$\pm 1-13$	$\pm 1-16$	$\pm 1-9$	$\pm 1-9$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q28.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:⁷¹



- **Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.** In 2014, sophomore women (42%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior women (22%) were less likely.
- **Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.** In 2014, junior women (88%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year* compared to women in the other class years.

⁷¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, senior women (22%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas sophomore and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command.*** In 2014, senior women (17%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, junior women (25%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the offender was an *unknown person* compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 39, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than half indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year* (48%) and/or a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* (47%); more than one-third (35%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; a little less than one-third (30%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*; a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*; 12% indicated the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, and/or an *unknown person*; and 8% indicated the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 39.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	47	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	48	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	35	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	30	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	12	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	8	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	12	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	18	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was an unknown person	12	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 11-14$	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q28.



Results for USAFA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.⁷²

⁷² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 40, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, half (50%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; a little less than one-third (31%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; 13% indicated the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*; 6% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*, a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*, and/or an *unknown person*; and less than 1% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, and/or *Academy civilian faculty or staff*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 40.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	31	<1	NR	40	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	50	40	NR	40	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	6	<1	NR	<1	NR
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	13	40	NR	<1	NR
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	6	<1	NR	20	NR
Offender was an unknown person	6	20	NR	<1	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm<1-6$	$\pm<1-11$	--	$\pm<1-11$	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q28.



Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:⁷³

⁷³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, sophomore women (40%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** In 2014, senior women and sophomore women (both 40%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command.*** In 2014, senior women and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, senior women (40%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, senior women (20%) were more likely to indicate the offender was an *unknown person*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 41, of the 1.4% of USCGA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (80%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; two-fifths (40%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; one-fifth (20%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command*, *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*, and/or an *unknown person*; and less than 1% indicated the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 41.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Affiliation of Offender(s), by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	80	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Offender was an unknown person	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 22-24$	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q28.

Results for USCGA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Relationship to Offender in the "One Situation"

While sexual assault and unwanted gender-related behaviors are often assumed to be perpetrated by a stranger, research has consistently shown that these behaviors are often perpetrated by someone the survivor knows (Lawyer, Resnick, Bakanic, Burkett, & Kilpatrick, 2010). To capture this, students who experienced unwanted sexual contact were also asked about their relationship, if any, with the offender(s) in addition to questions asking about the affiliation of offenders. Findings from this section help to determine if the survivor had a pre-existing relationship with the offender. This information may help to inform programs and prevention efforts within the Academies.

As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent either multiple offenders or overlapping categories, so total percentages might not sum to 100. Moreover, when interpreting the characteristics of the offender below, the reader should understand this to be *at least one of the offenders*, as there were multiple offenders for some respondents. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than two-thirds (64%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they knew from class or another activity* (60% of women, 72% of men); one-fifth (20%) indicated the offender was *someone they had just met* (22% of women, 16% of men) and/or *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with* (23% of women, 15% of men); and fewer indicated the offender was *someone they were currently dating* (11% of Academy students; 10% of women, 13% of men), *someone they had previously dated* (10% of Academy students; 10% of women, 8% of men), and/or was *a stranger* (8% of Academy students; 9% of women, 6% of men). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 42, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (70%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest impact was *someone they knew from class or another activity*; more than one-quarter indicated the offender was *someone they had just met* (28%) and/or *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with* (27%); a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated the offender was *someone they were currently dating*; and 5% indicated the offender was *someone they had previously dated* and/or the offender was *a stranger*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 42.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Offender, by Class Year

Relationship to Offender					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Someone currently dating	23	18	NR	40	13
Someone previously dated	5	9	NR	7	<1
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	27	36	17	13	50
Someone knew from class or another activity	70	82	83	60	63
Someone had just met	28	27	50	27	13
A stranger	5	9	NR	7	<1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 10-13$	$\pm 15-16$	$\pm 8-11$	$\pm <1-10$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q30.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:⁷⁵

- **Someone they were currently dating.** In 2014, sophomore women (40%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *someone they were currently dating*, whereas freshman women (13%) were less likely.
- **Someone they had previously dated.** In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the offender was *someone they had previously dated* compared to women in the other class years.

⁷⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Someone they had a casual sexual relationship with.** In 2014, freshman women (50%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*, whereas sophomore women (13%) were less likely.
- **Someone they knew from class or another activity.** In 2014, senior women (82%) and junior women (83%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *someone they knew from class or another activity*, whereas sophomore women (60%) were less likely.
- **Someone they had just met.** In 2014, junior women (50%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *someone they had just met*, whereas freshman women (13%) were less likely.
- **A stranger.** In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the offender was *a stranger* compared to women in the other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 43, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (60%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *someone they knew from class or another activity*; one-quarter (25%) indicated the offender was *someone they had just met*; a little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated the offender was *someone they were currently dating*; 11% indicated the offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*; and 10% indicated the offender was *someone they had previously dated* and/or the offender was *a stranger*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 43.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Offender, by Class Year

Relationship to Offender					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Someone currently dating	21	NR	NR	NR	13
Someone previously dated	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	11	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone knew from class or another activity	60	NR	NR	NR	75
Someone had just met	25	NR	NR	NR	13
A stranger	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±10-13	--	--	--	±19-20

Note. SAGR 2014 Q30.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.⁷⁶

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 44, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (59%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *someone they knew from class or another activity*; more than one-quarter (27%) indicated the offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*; a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated the offender was *someone they had just met*; and about one-tenth or less indicated the offender was *a stranger* (11%), *someone they had previously dated* (9%), and/or *someone they were currently dating* (5%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 44.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Offender, by Class Year

Relationship to Offender					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Someone currently dating	5	NR	NR	7	9
Someone previously dated	9	15	NR	11	NR
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	27	31	13	25	36
Someone knew from class or another activity	59	69	38	57	64
Someone had just met	23	8	50	21	27
A stranger	11	23	25	4	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 13-15$	$\pm 16-17$	$\pm 4-8$	$\pm 10-12$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q30.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:⁷⁷

- **Someone they were currently dating.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Someone they had previously dated.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

⁷⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

⁷⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Someone they had a casual sexual relationship with.** In 2014, junior women (13%) were less likely to indicate the offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Someone they knew from class or another activity.** In 2014, junior women (38%) were less likely to indicate the offender was *someone they knew from class or another activity* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Someone they had just met.** In 2014, junior women (50%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *someone they had just met*, whereas senior women (8%) were less likely.
- **A stranger.** In 2014, senior women (23%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *a stranger*, whereas sophomore women (4%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 45, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the large majority (85%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *someone they knew from class or another activity*; about one-tenth indicated the offender was *someone they had just met* (12%), *someone they had previously dated* (9%), and/or *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with* (9%); and 5% indicated the offender was *someone they were currently dating* and/or *a stranger*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 45.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Offender, by Class Year

Relationship to Offender					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Someone currently dating	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone previously dated	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	9	NR	NR	13	NR
Someone knew from class or another activity	85	NR	NR	NR	71
Someone had just met	12	NR	NR	13	14
A stranger	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 11-14$	--	--	± 22	± 24

Note. SAGR 2014 Q30.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.⁷⁸

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 46, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (55%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *someone they knew from class or another activity*; 18% indicated the offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with* and/or *someone they had just met*; 15% indicated the offender was *someone they had previously dated*; and about one-tenth or less indicated the offender was *a stranger* (11%) and/or was *someone they were currently dating* (9%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 46.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Offender, by Class Year

Relationship to Offender					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Higher Response of Yes ■ Lower Response of Yes 					
Someone currently dating	9	NR	25	12	7
Someone previously dated	15	17	38	15	<1
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	18	6	38	23	13
Someone knew from class or another activity	55	50	38	65	53
Someone had just met	18	17	25	15	20
A stranger	11	17	13	4	13
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 9-12$	$\pm 14-16$	$\pm 5-9$	$\pm <1-9$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q30.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:⁷⁹

- **Someone they were currently dating.** In 2014, junior women (25%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *someone they were currently dating* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Someone they had previously dated.** In 2014, junior women (38%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *someone they had previously dated*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

⁷⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

⁷⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Someone they had a casual sexual relationship with.** In 2014, junior women (38%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*, whereas senior women (6%) were less likely.
- **Someone they knew from class or another activity.** In 2014, sophomore women (65%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *someone they knew from class or another activity*, whereas junior women (38%) were less likely.
- **Someone they had just met.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- **A stranger.** In 2014, sophomore women (4%) were less likely to indicate the offender was *a stranger* compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 47, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (67%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *someone they knew from class or another activity*; one-quarter (25%) indicated the offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*; a little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated the offender was *someone they were currently dating*; 13% indicated the offender was *someone they had just met*; and 5% indicated the offender was *someone they had previously dated and/or a stranger*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 47.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Offender, by Class Year

Relationship to Offender					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Someone currently dating	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone previously dated	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	25	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone knew from class or another activity	67	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone had just met	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
A stranger	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 11-13$	--	--	--	--



Note. SAGR 2014 Q30.

Results for USAFA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.⁸⁰

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 48, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (56%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *someone they knew from class or another activity*; one-quarter (25%) indicated the offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with*; a little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated the offender was *someone they had just met*; a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated the offender was *someone they were currently dating*; and fewer indicated the offender was *a stranger* (6%) and/or was *someone they had previously dated* (<1%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 48.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Offender, by Class Year

Relationship to Offender					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
Someone currently dating	12	<1	NR	20	NR
Someone previously dated	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	25	<1	NR	20	NR
Someone knew from class or another activity	56	60	NR	60	NR
Someone had just met	19	40	NR	<1	NR
A stranger	6	<1	NR	20	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm<1-6$	$\pm<1-11$	--	$\pm<1-11$	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q30.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:⁸¹

- **Someone they were currently dating.** In 2014, sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *someone they were currently dating*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.
- **Someone they had previously dated.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.



⁸⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

⁸¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Someone they had a casual sexual relationship with.** In 2014, senior women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the offender was *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Someone they knew from class or another activity.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- **Someone they had just met.** In 2014, senior women (40%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *someone they had just met*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.
- **A stranger.** In 2014, sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *a stranger*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 49, of the 1.4% of USCGA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (80%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *someone they knew from class or another activity*; one-fifth (20%) indicated the offender was *someone they had previously dated* and/or *someone they had just met*; and less than 1% indicated the offender was *a stranger*. The estimates for *someone they were currently dating* and *someone they had a casual sexual relationship with* were not reportable. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 49.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Relationship to Offender, by Class Year

Relationship to Offender					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
Someone currently dating	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone previously dated	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone had a casual sexual relationship with	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone knew from class or another activity	80	NR	NR	NR	NR
Someone had just met	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
A stranger	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm <1-24$	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q30.

Results for USCGA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.⁸²

Gender of Offenders in the "One Situation"

When considering unwanted sexual contact behaviors, the assumption may be that the survivor is female and the offender is male. Data from active duty, Reserve component, and Service Academy Gender Relations Surveys conducted by DMDC-RSSC indicate that this is not always the case. To measure this, Academy students who indicated that they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked to identify the gender of the offender. In situations where more than one offender was involved, respondents had the choice of indicating that all offenders were male, all offenders were female, or both male and female offenders were involved. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

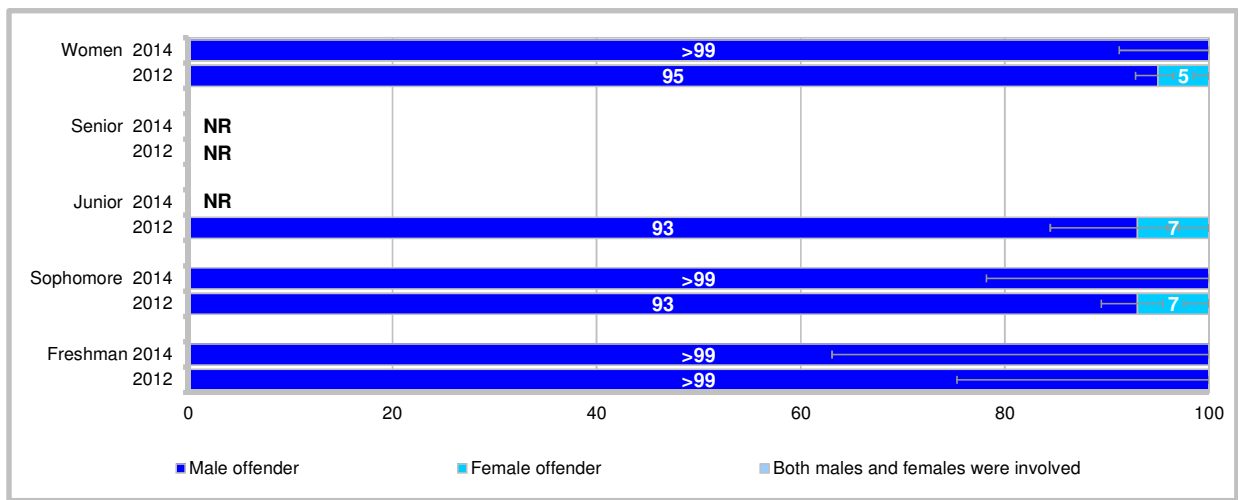
Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (82%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male* (99% of women, 50% of men); 14% indicated the offender was *female* (<1% of women, 43% of men); and 3% indicated the offenders were *both male and female* (1% of women, 7% of men). Compared to 2012, the rates for *male* and *both male and female* offenders remained statistically unchanged overall and for both women and men in 2014; the rate for *female* offenders remained statistically unchanged overall and for men in 2014 (for women the rate is 1 percentage point lower in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

⁸² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 40, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than 99% indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (5 percentage points higher than 2012). Less than 1% indicated the offender was *female* and/or *both male and female* (both statistically unchanged from 2012).

Figure 40.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, follow:⁸³

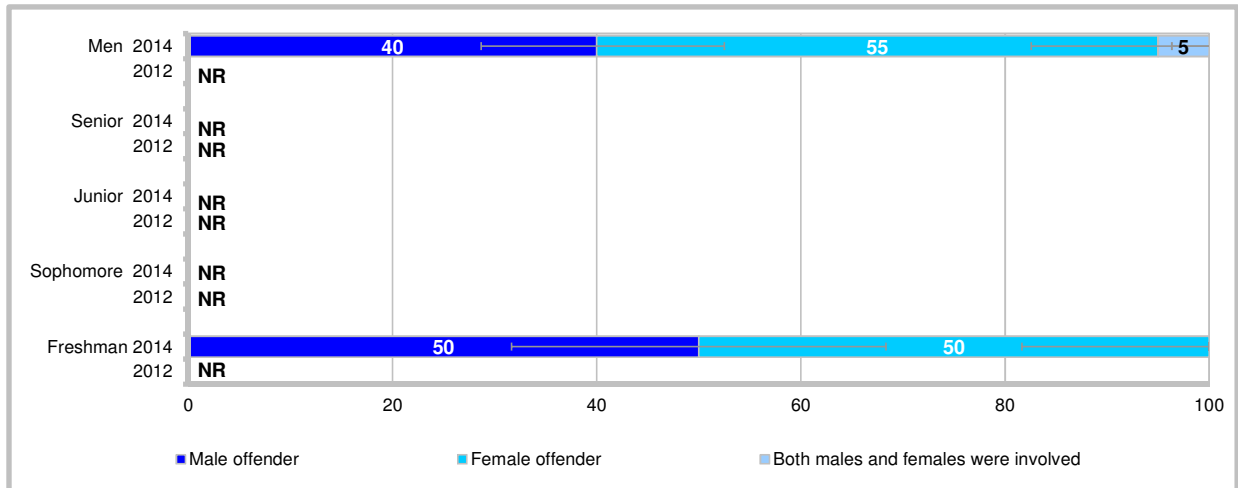
- **Male offender.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *male offender* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (7 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- **Female offender.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *female offender* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (7 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

⁸³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Both male and female offenders.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 41, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than half (55%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female*; less than half (40%) indicated the offender was *male*; and fewer (5%) indicated the offenders were *both male and female*. Results for USMA men in 2012 are not reportable, therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 41.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Margins of error range from ±11% to ±19%

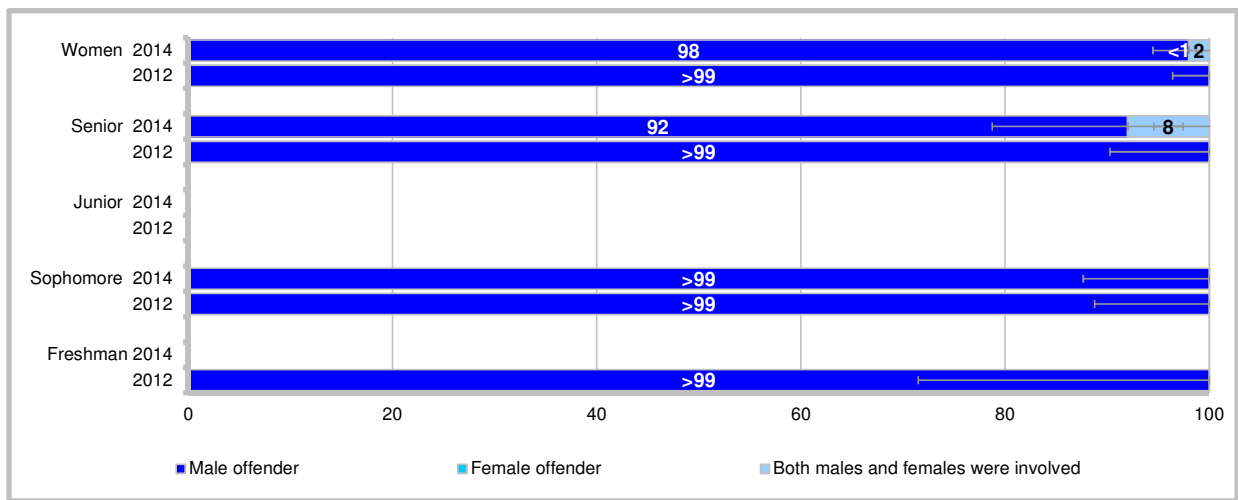
Percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are not reportable.⁸⁴

⁸⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 42, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the vast majority (98%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*; and fewer indicated the offenders were *both male and female* (2%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or the offender was *female* (<1%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

Figure 42.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±14%

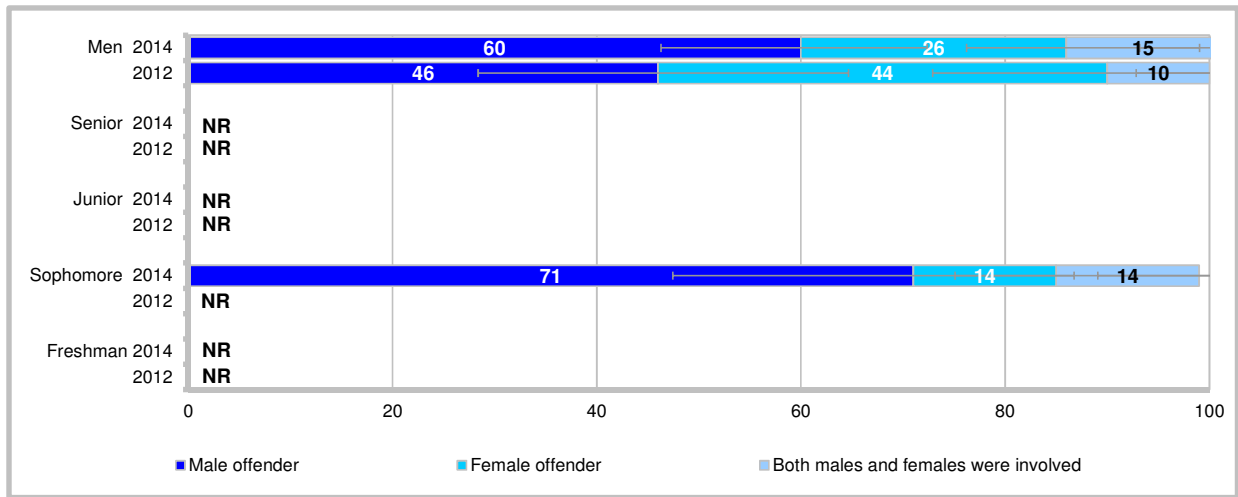
Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.⁸⁵

⁸⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 43, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (60%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*; a little more than one-quarter (26%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender was *female*; and 15% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offenders were *both male and female*.

Figure 43.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Margins of error range from $\pm 14\%$ to $\pm 24\%$

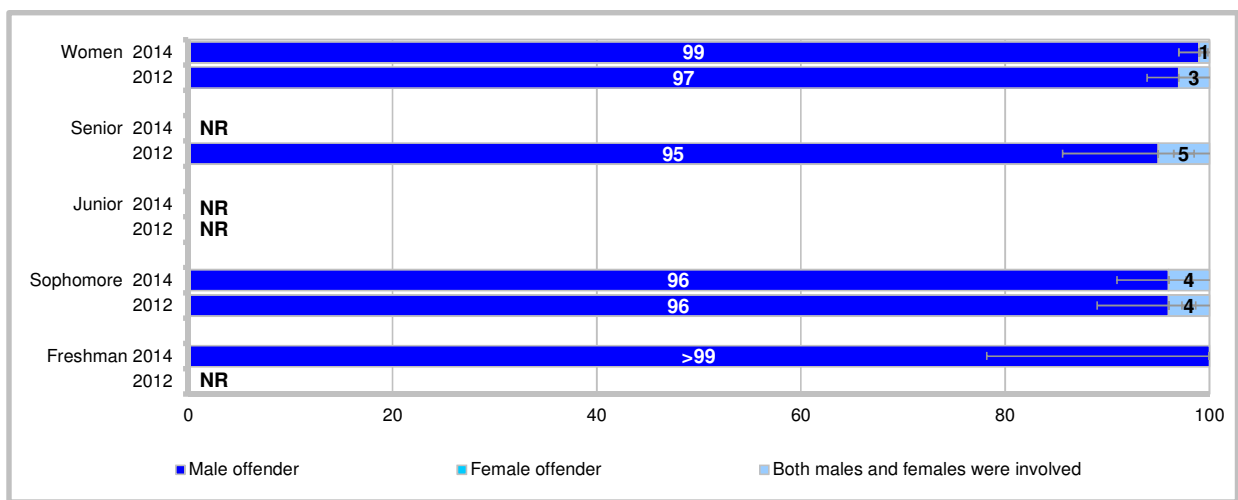
Percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are not reportable.⁸⁶

⁸⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 44, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the vast majority (99%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*; and 1% or fewer indicated the offender was *female* (<1%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or the offenders were *both male and female* (1%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

Figure 44.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±10%

Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, follow:⁸⁷

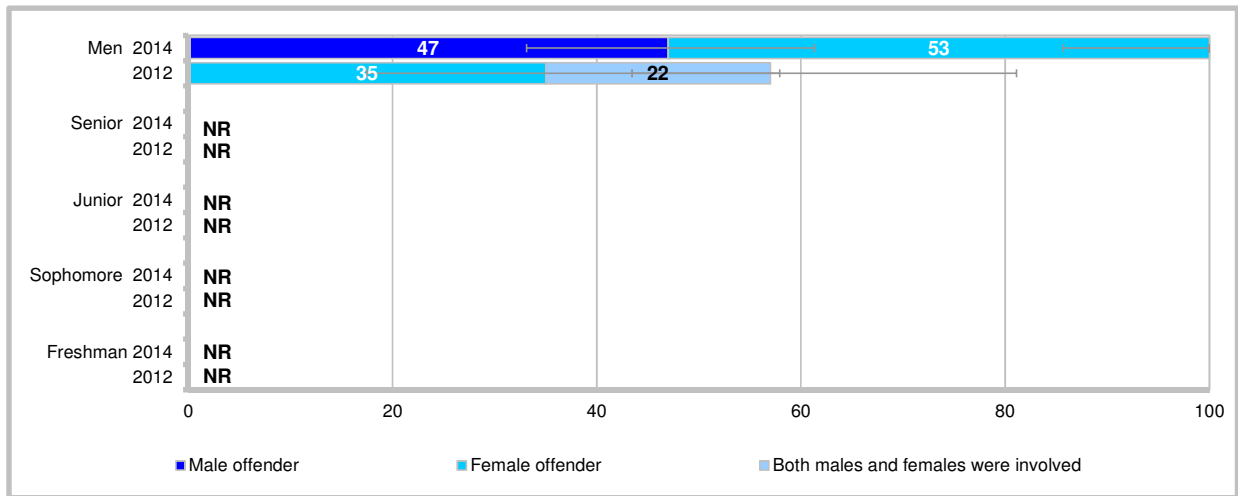
- **Male offender.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (>99%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *male*, whereas sophomore women (96%) were less likely.
- **Female offender.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- **Both male and female offenders.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (4%) were more

⁸⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

likely to indicate the offenders were *both male and female*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 45, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (53%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *female*; a little less than half (47%) indicated the offender was *male*; and less than 1% indicated the offenders were *both male and female*. The estimate for *female* offender during the one situation that had the greatest effect on USAFA men remained statistically unchanged since 2012. Results for USAFA men in 2012 for *male* offender are not reportable, therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 45.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±25%

Percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

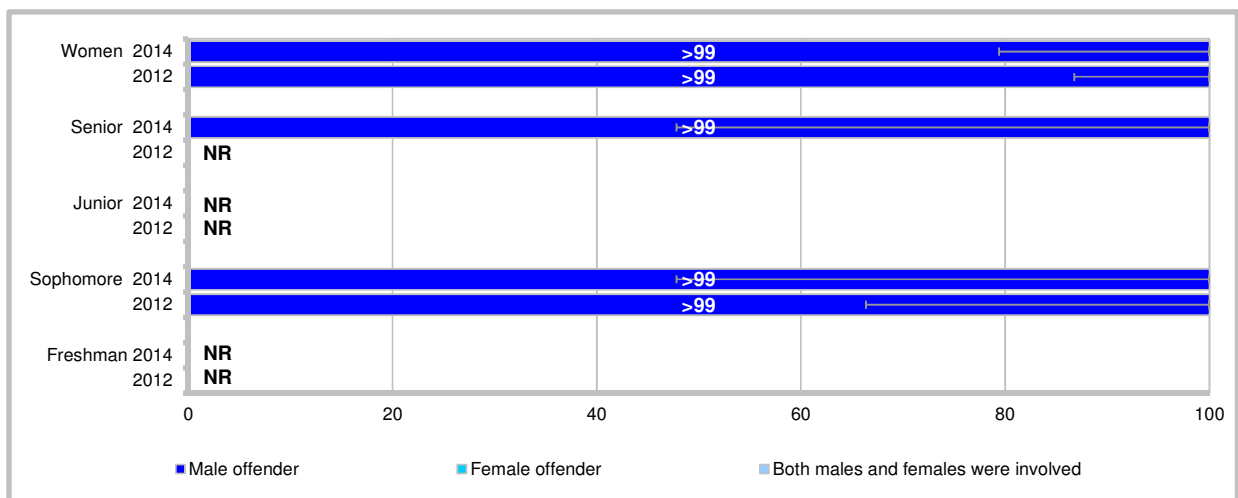
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are not reportable.⁸⁸

⁸⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 46, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the vast majority (>99%) indicated that the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *male*; and less than 1% indicated the offender was *female* and/or *both male and female* (all statistically unchanged from 2012).

Figure 46.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Gender of the Offender(s), by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 1\%$

Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.⁸⁹

USCGA Men. Results for USCGA men in 2014 are not reportable.⁹⁰

Number of Offenders in the "One Situation"

Recent media articles have raised concerns about sexual assaults perpetrated by multiple offenders particularly among college and university students (Brodsky, 2014; Erdely, 2014; Seccuro, 2014). To understand the incidence of this behavior among military Academy students, students who indicated that they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if multiple

⁸⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

⁹⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

offenders were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.⁹¹ Research has shown that unwanted gender-related behaviors perpetrated by multiple offenders often results in more negative outcomes including more frequent negative social reactions, for example, victim blaming and stigma (Ullman, 2007). Findings from this section can help inform policies, programs, and treatment options. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

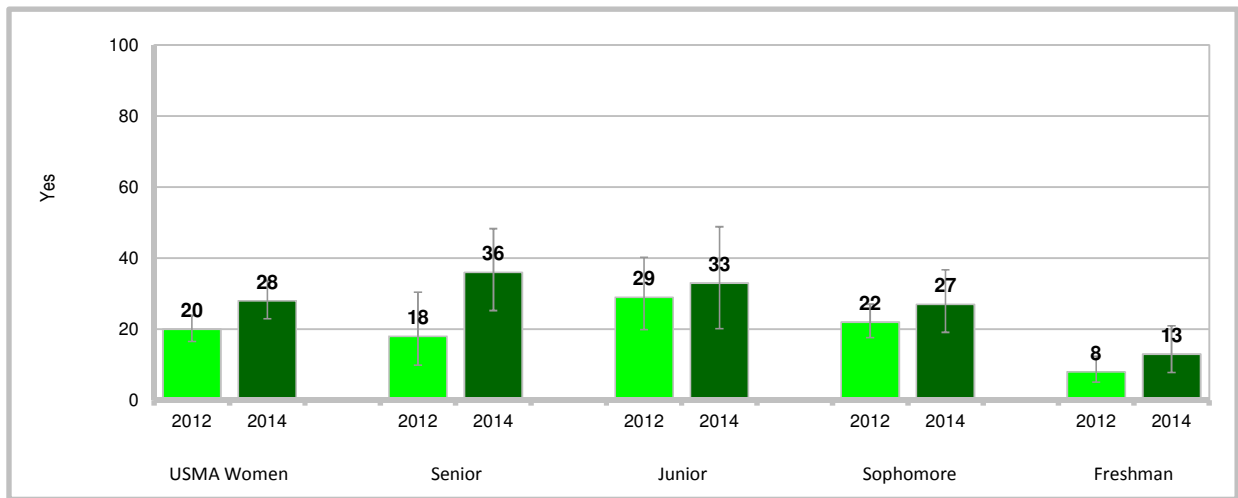
Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, one-fifth (20%) indicated *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them (17% of women, 26% of men). Compared to 2012, the rate remained statistically unchanged overall and for both women and men in 2014. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 47, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-quarter (28%) indicated *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.

Figure 47.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Multiple Offenders Were Involved in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±16%

Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

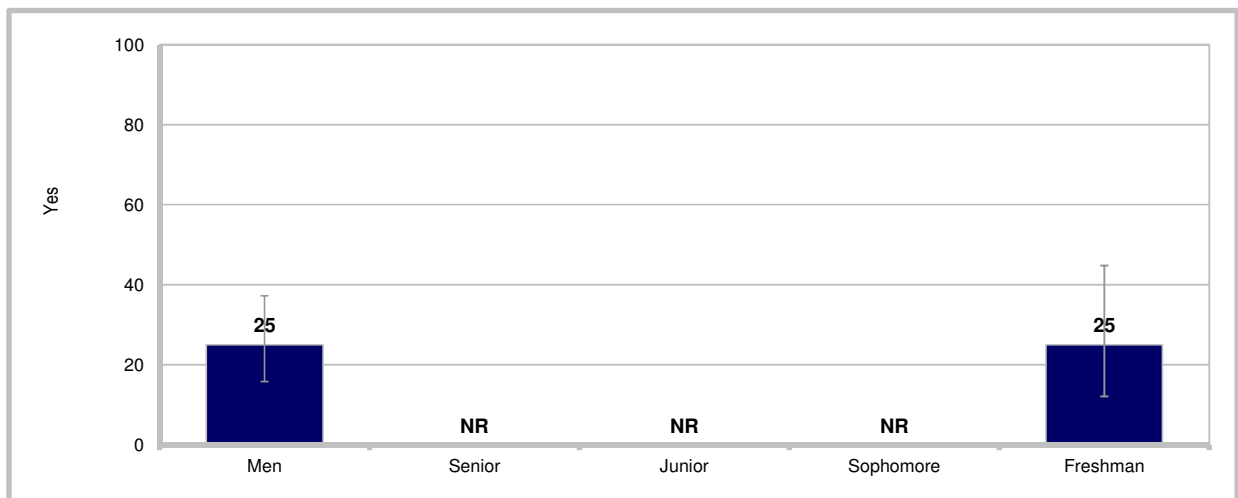
⁹¹ As unwanted sexual contact includes a variety of behaviors including unwanted sexual touching, rates included in this section should not be interpreted as a rate for experienced in line with a “gang rape.”

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, follow:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (13%) were less likely to indicate *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to women in the other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 48, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, one-quarter (25%) indicated *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. Results for USMA men in 2012 are not reportable, therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 48.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Multiple Offenders Were Involved in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

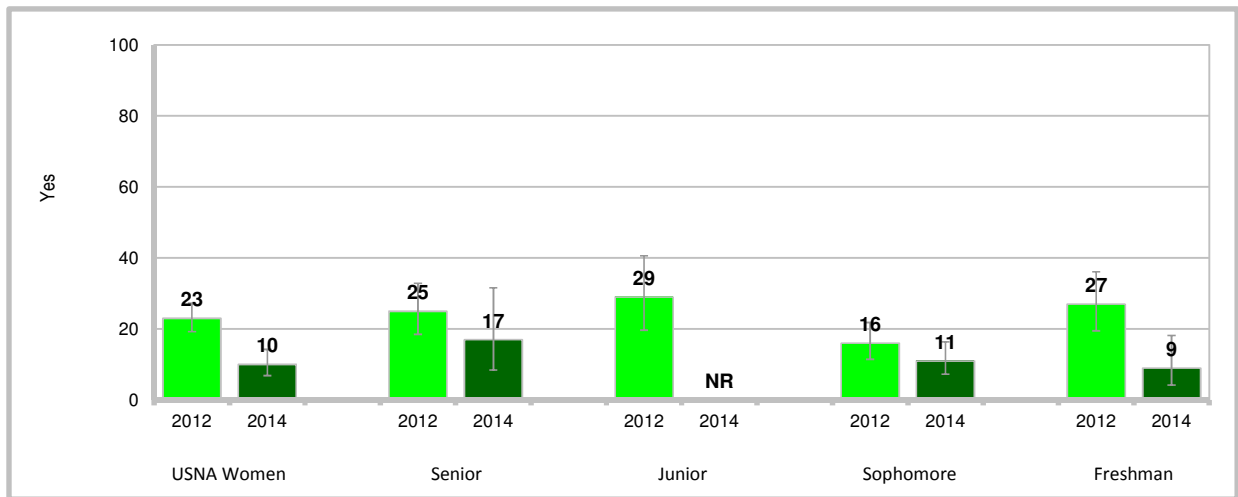
Margins of error range from ±13% to ±20%

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.⁹²

⁹² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 49, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, one-tenth (10%) indicated *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This rate is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (13 percentage points lower than 2012).

Figure 49.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Multiple Offenders Were Involved in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±15%

Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

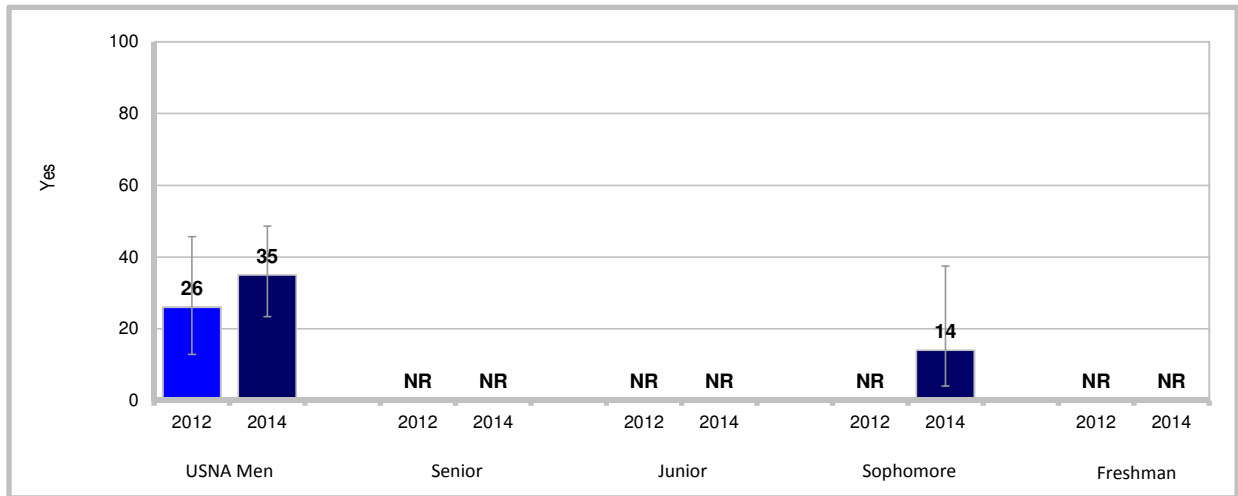
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, follow:⁹³

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *multiple offenders* were involved was lower in 2014 for freshman women (18 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

⁹³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 50, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (35%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.

Figure 50.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Multiple Offenders Were Involved in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Margins of error range from $\pm 14\%$ to $\pm 24\%$

Percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:⁹⁴

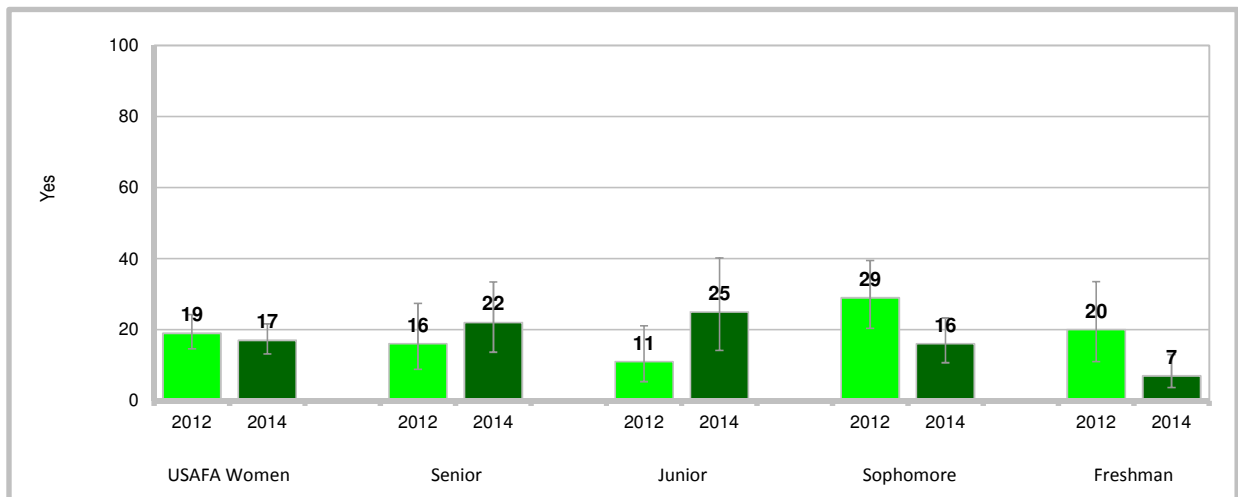
- In 2014, sophomore men (14%) were less likely to indicate *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to men in the other class years.

⁹⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 51, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012.

Figure 51.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Multiple Offenders Were Involved in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

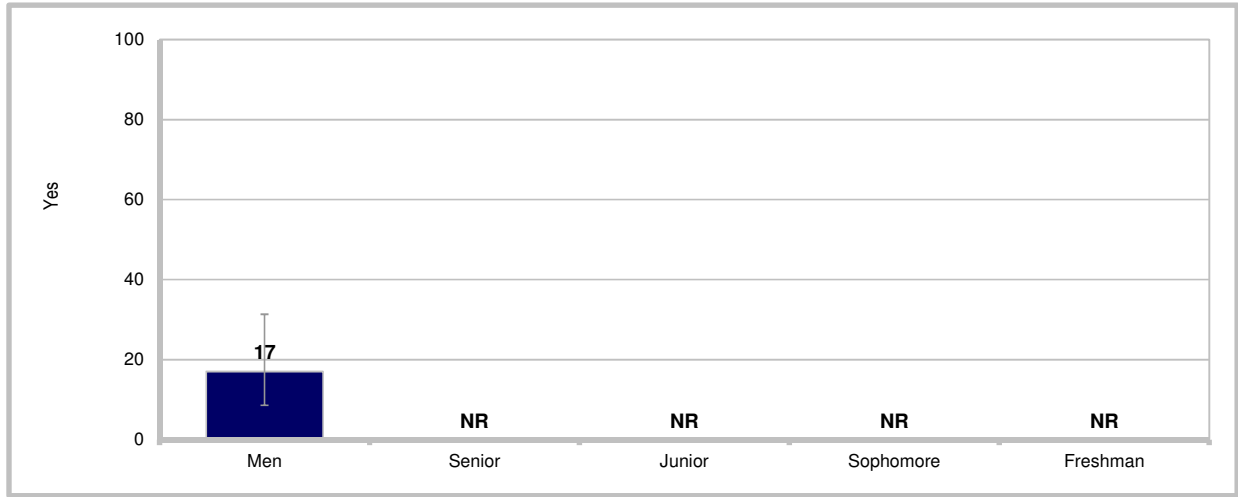
Margins of error range from $\pm 5\%$ to $\pm 16\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, follow:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (7%) were less likely to indicate *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 52, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. Results for USAFA men in 2012 are not reportable, therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 52.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Multiple Offenders Were Involved in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Margins of error do not exceed ±15%

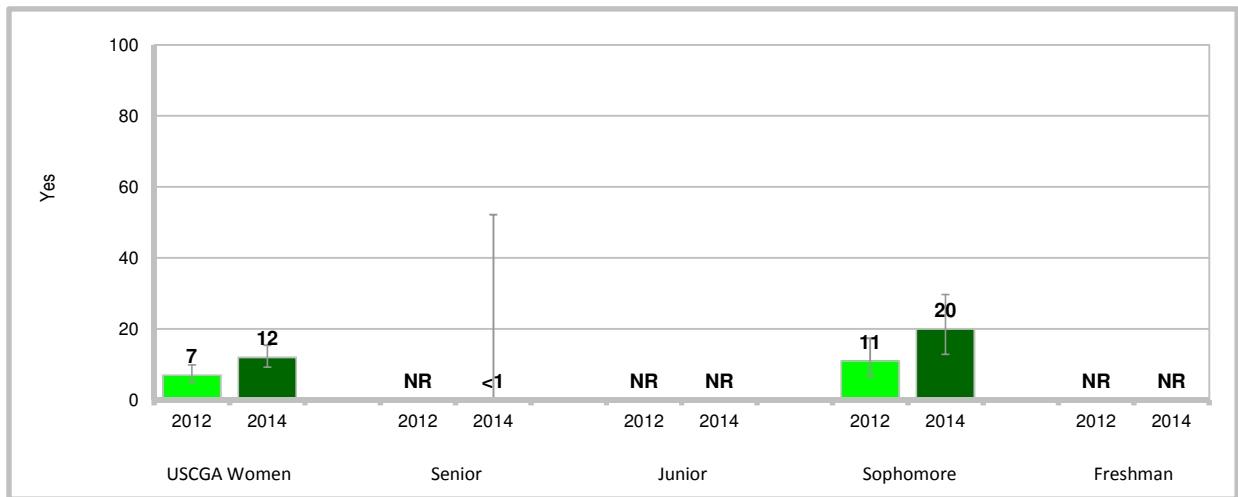
Percent of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Results for USAFA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.⁹⁵

⁹⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 53, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (5 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 53.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Multiple Offenders Were Involved in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q29

Percent of women who experienced unwanted sexual contact

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±10%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, follow:⁹⁶

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate *multiple offenders* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. Results are not reportable for USCGA men.⁹⁷

⁹⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

⁹⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Location of the "One Situation"

The 2014 SAGR measures unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 regardless of the location of the incident. Incidents reported on the survey might have occurred off campus grounds and outside the purview of the Academy itself. Nevertheless, the Academy and the Department are interested in understanding where these incidents occur in order to inform programmatic policies both on campus and in the community around the campus. In order to measure the location of the situation, students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past academic year were asked where the incident that had the greatest effect on them occurred. They were given a number of locations to choose from both on and off the Academy grounds. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent multiple locations or overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. Moreover, when interpreting the characteristics of “the” location below, the reader should understand this to be *at least one of the locations*, as there were multiple locations for some respondents. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (54%) indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area* (46% of women, 67% of men); a little less than one-third (30%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* (25% of women, 38% of men); and more than one-quarter (26%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event* (26% of women, 25% of men).⁹⁸

Compared to 2012, the rate for *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area* remained statistically unchanged overall and for men in 2014 (for women the rate is 7 percentage points lower in 2014); the rate for *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* remained statistically unchanged overall and for men in 2014 (for women the rate is 5 percentage points higher in 2014); and the overall rate for *off Academy grounds at a social event* is 8 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 7 percentage points lower, for men the rate remained statistically unchanged in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

⁹⁸ For this summary of DoD Academy results, only the top three locations are shown. All locations are shown for each Academy below.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 50, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (64%; 11 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*; nearly one-third (31%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*; under one-fifth indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds while on leave* (16%; new item in 2014), *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* (15%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and/or *off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty* (13%; new item in 2014); and fewer indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event* (8%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or *off Academy grounds at some other location* (5%; 10 percentage points lower than 2012).

Table 50.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012								
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012								
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	2014	64 ↑		64 ↑	50	67	71 ↑			
	2012	53		27	64	58	54			
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	2014	31		18 ↓	50 ↑	27	43 ↑			
	2012	34		36	21	35	46			
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)	2014	15		27 ↑	17	7 ↓	14			
	2012	18		27	21	15	8			
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	2014	8		9	NR	13 ↑	<1 ↓			
	2012	8		18	NR	8	8			
Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty	2014	13		18	NR	13	14			
Off Academy grounds while on leave	2014	16		27 ↑	NR	20	<1 ↓			
Off Academy grounds at some other location	2014	5 ↓		9	NR	7	<1 ↓			
	2012	15		NR	43	12	<1			
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±3-7	±10-14	±11-16	±4-11	±<1-11

Note. SAGR 2014 Q26.





Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, follow:⁹⁹

- ***On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area* was higher in 2014 for senior women (37 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (17 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* was higher in 2014 for junior women (29 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior women (50%) and freshman women (43%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*, whereas senior women (18%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (8 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (27%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)*, whereas sophomore women (7%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event* was lower in 2014 for freshman women (8 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (13%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds while on leave.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, senior women (27%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds while on leave*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds at some other location.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location* compared to women in the other class years.

⁹⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 51, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, two-thirds (66%) indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*; about one-third (34%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* and/or *off Academy grounds at some other location*; more than one-quarter (29%; new item in 2014) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty*; one-fifth (20%; new item in 2014) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds while on leave*; a little less than one-fifth (19%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)*; and one-tenth (10%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*. There were no statistically significant differences overall in 2014 compared to 2012.¹⁰⁰

Table 51.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012								
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012								
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area				2014	66	NR	NR	NR	78	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area				2014	34	NR	NR	NR	11	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)				2014	19	NR	NR	NR	11	
				2012	21	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event				2014	10	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty				2014	29	NR	NR	NR	22	
Off Academy grounds while on leave				2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Off Academy grounds at some other location				2014	34	NR	NR	NR	22	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						$\pm 11-24$	--	--	--	$\pm 18-19$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q26.

¹⁰⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, follow:¹⁰¹

- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (11%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* compared to men in the other class years.

¹⁰¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 52, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, about one-third indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* (35%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area* (31%; 19 percentage points lower than 2012); more than one-quarter (28%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*; less than one-quarter indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* (24%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) and/or *off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty* (23%; new question in 2014); 14% (new question in 2014) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds while on leave*; and fewer (5%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*.

Table 52.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012							
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	2014	31↓		31	NR	28↓	64↑		
	2012	50		44	52	61	27		
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	2014	24↑		23	NR	17	64↑		
	2012	17		17	14	13	36		
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)	2014	35		38	75↑	24	27↓		
	2012	43		47	43	32	45		
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	2014	5		8	13	<1↓	9		
	2012	9		8	10	10	9		
Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty	2014	23		31	38	24	NR		
Off Academy grounds while on leave	2014	14		8	13	17	18		
Off Academy grounds at some other location	2014	28		38	38	24	18		
	2012	25		36	24	16	18		
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±4-6	±6-15	±10-17	±<1-7	±8-12

Note. SAGR 2014 Q26.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, follow:¹⁰²

- ***On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (37 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (33 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (64%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (28 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (64%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*, whereas sophomore women (17%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* was higher in 2014 for junior women (32 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for freshman women (18 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (75%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)*, whereas sophomore women (24%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (10 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds while on leave.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds at some other location.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

¹⁰² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 53, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (84%) indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*; a little less than one-third indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* (32%) and/or *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* (30%); a little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty*; and a little more than one-tenth indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event* (14%), *off Academy grounds while on leave* (12%), and/or *off Academy grounds at some other location* (12%). There were no statistically significant differences overall in 2014 compared to 2012.¹⁰³

Table 53.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact									
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>		<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area				2014	84	NR	NR	88	86
				2012	64	NR	NR	NR	NR
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area				2014	32	NR	NR	38	29
				2012	31	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)				2014	30	NR	NR	13	29
				2012	45	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event				2014	14	NR	NR	NR	14
				2012	18	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty				2014	17	NR	NR	13	14
Off Academy grounds while on leave				2014	12	NR	NR	13	14
Off Academy grounds at some other location				2014	12	NR	NR	13	14
				2012	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±12-19	--	--	±22	±24

Note. SAGR 2014 Q26.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, follow:¹⁰⁴

¹⁰³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁰⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore men (13%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* compared to men in the other class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 54, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (51%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*; less than one-quarter indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* (23%; 9 percentage points higher than 2012) and/or *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* (23%; 9 percentage points lower than 2012); a little less than one-fifth (19%; 11 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*; 15% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds while on leave* (new item in 2014); and fewer indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty* (5%; new item in 2014) and/or *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event* (2%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 54.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012							
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area		2014	51	50	63	54	40	
		2012	59	63	63	50	60	
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area		2014	23 ↑	11	25	19 ↑	47	
		2012	14	5	11	4	60	
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)		2014	23 ↓	33	25	19	13	
		2012	32	47	16	29	30	
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event		2014	2	6	NR	<1	<1	
		2012	3	NR	5	<1	NR	
Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty		2014	5	11	13	<1	<1	
Off Academy grounds while on leave		2014	15	17	38	15	<1	
Off Academy grounds at some other location		2014	19 ↓	11	25	15 ↓	33	
		2012	30	26	37	29	20	
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±3-7	±9-13	±9-16	±<1-11	±<1-15

Note. SAGR 2014 Q26.





Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, follow:¹⁰⁵

- ***On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (40%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (15 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (47%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*, whereas senior women (11%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, senior women (33%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)*, whereas freshman women (13%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, sophomore women and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds while on leave.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, junior women (38%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds while on leave*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds at some other location.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (14 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (33%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*, whereas senior women (11%) were less likely.

¹⁰⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 55, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (51%) indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*; a little less than half (46%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area*; a little more than one-quarter (26%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)*; less than one-quarter (21%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds while on leave* (new item in 2014) and/or *off Academy grounds at some other location*; less than one-fifth (17%) indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event*; and fewer (8%; new item in 2014) occurred *off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty*. There were no statistically significant differences overall in 2014 compared to 2012.¹⁰⁶

Table 55.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012								
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012								
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area				2014	51	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area				2014	46	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	29	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)				2014	26	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	35	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Off Academy grounds at an academy sponsored event				2014	17	13	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty				2014	8	13	NR	NR	NR	
Off Academy grounds while on leave				2014	21	25	NR	NR	NR	
Off Academy grounds at some other location				2014	21	13	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	35	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						$\pm 11-24$	$\pm 24-25$	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q26.

¹⁰⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

There were no statistically significant differences for class years in in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.¹⁰⁷

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 56, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (73%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area*; 14% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty* (new item in 2014); 13% indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds while on leave* (new item in 2014) and/or occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location* (statistically unchanged from 2012); and less than 1% indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area* (9 percentage points lower than 2012), *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* (21 percentage points lower than 2012), and/or *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event* (8 percentage points lower than 2012).

Table 56.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower Than 2012						
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area		2014	73	40	NR	80	NR
		2012	66	33	50	89	NR
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area		2014	<1▼	<1	NR	<1	NR
		2012	9	17	17	<1	NR
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)		2014	<1▼	<1▼	NR	<1▼	NR
		2012	21	50	17	11	NR
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event		2014	<1▼	<1	NR	<1▼	NR
		2012	8	17	NR	11	NR
Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty		2014	14	40	NR	<1	NR
Off Academy grounds while on leave		2014	13	<1	NR	20	NR
Off Academy grounds at some other location		2014	13	20	NR	<1▼	NR
		2012	20	17	17	22	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±<1-8	±<1-18	±18	±<1-10	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q26.

¹⁰⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, follow:¹⁰⁸

- ***On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, senior women (40%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party).*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* was lower in 2014 for senior women (50 percentage points lower than 2012) and sophomore women (11 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (11 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, senior women (40%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds while on leave.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds while on leave*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Off Academy grounds at some other location.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (22 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (20%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

¹⁰⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 57, of the 1.4% of USCGA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (60%) indicated the location of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them occurred *off Academy grounds at some other location*; and one-fifth (20%) indicated the incident occurred *on Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area, off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event, off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty, and/or off Academy grounds while on leave*. Estimates for *on Academy grounds in dormitory/living area* and *off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)* were not reportable in 2014. There were no statistically significant differences overall in 2014 compared to 2012.¹⁰⁹

Table 57.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by Location, by Class Year and Survey Year

Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event	2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty	2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds while on leave	2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Off Academy grounds at some other location	2014	60	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±23-24	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q26.

Results for USCGA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹¹⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

When the "One Situation" Occurred

Military Service Academy students live on campus and are in close proximity to each other during the APY. It is therefore of interest to the Department when these unwanted events occurred. To measure this, students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past APY were asked when the incident that had the greatest effect on them occurred. They were given the opportunity to choose from a number of duty status options. Findings from this section can help the Department and the Academies inform prevention programs and policies as well as address potential security issues. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (54%) indicated the incident that had the greatest effect on them occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday* (61% of women, 40% of men); over one-third (35%) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday* (29% of women, 45% of men); under one-third (29%) indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours* (16% of women, 53% of men); 16% indicated the incident occurred *while on leave* (17% of women, 13% of men); 13% indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty* (15% of women, 9% of men); and fewer (3%) indicated the incident occurred *while on exchange to another Academy* (1% of women, 7% of men). These questions are new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 58, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (61%) indicated the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*; one-third (33%) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*; a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours*; 16% indicated the incident occurred *while on leave*; 15% indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*; and less than 1% indicated the incident occurred *while on exchange to another Academy*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 58.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by When the Incident Occurred, by Class Year

When the Incident Occurred					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Higher Response of Yes ■ Lower Response of Yes 					
During normal duty hours	23	36	NR	20	29
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday	33	45	33	20	43
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday	61	64	50	60	71
While on leave	16	27	NR	20	<1
During summer experience/training/sea duty	15	18	17	13	14
While on exchange to another Academy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm <1-7$	$\pm <1-13$	$\pm <1-16$	$\pm <1-11$	$\pm <1-11$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q27.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:¹¹¹

- **During normal duty hours.** In 2014, senior women (36%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *during normal duty hours* compared to women in the other class years.
- **After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.** In 2014, senior women (45%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*, whereas sophomore women (20%) were less likely.

¹¹¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- **While on leave.** In 2014, senior women (27%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *while on leave*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- **During summer experience/training/sea duty.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- **While on exchange to another Academy.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 59, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (57%) indicated the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect occurred *during normal duty hours*; less than half (43%) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*; more than one-third (38%) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*; 15% indicated the incident occurred *while on leave*; 14% indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*; and one-tenth (10%) indicated the incident occurred *while on exchange to another Academy*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 59.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by When the Incident Occurred, by Class Year

When the Incident Occurred					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
During normal duty hours	57	NR	NR	NR	78
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday	38	NR	NR	NR	44
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday	43	NR	NR	NR	44
While on leave	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
During summer experience/training/sea duty	14	NR	NR	NR	11
While on exchange to another Academy	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±11-13	--	--	--	±18-19

Note. SAGR 2014 Q27.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:¹¹²

- ***During normal duty hours.*** In 2014, freshman men (78%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *during normal duty hours* compared to men in the other class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 60, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (61%) indicated the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*; a little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours*; one-fifth (20%) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday and/or during summer experience/training/sea duty*; a little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated the incident occurred *while on leave*; and less than 1% indicated the incident occurred *while on exchange to another Academy*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 60.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by When the Incident Occurred, by Class Year

When the Incident Occurred					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Higher Response of Yes ■ Lower Response of Yes 					
During normal duty hours	21	15	NR	14	64
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday	20	15	NR	25	27
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday	61	77	63	50	64
While on leave	17	15	13	21	9
During summer experience/training/sea duty	20	23	38	18	9
While on exchange to another Academy	<1	NR	NR	<1	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±<1-6	±14-15	±16-17	±<1-8	±10-12

Note. SAGR 2014 Q27.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:¹¹³

- ***During normal duty hours.*** In 2014, freshman women (64%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *during normal duty hours*, whereas sophomore women (14%) were less likely.

¹¹² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹¹³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.** In 2014, senior women (77%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*, whereas sophomore women (50%) were less likely.
- **While on leave.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **During summer experience/training/sea duty.** In 2014, junior women (38%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*, whereas freshman women (9%) were less likely.
- **While on exchange to another Academy.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 61, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (54%) indicated the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*; a little less than half (47%) indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours*; less than half (44%) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*; 9% indicated the incident occurred *while on leave*; and 5% indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*. The estimate for the incident occurred *while on exchange to another Academy* was not reportable. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 61.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by When the Incident Occurred, by Class Year

When the Incident Occurred					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
During normal duty hours	47	NR	NR	25	86
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday	54	NR	NR	38	NR
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday	44	NR	NR	75	29
While on leave	9	NR	NR	13	NR
During summer experience/training/sea duty	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
While on exchange to another Academy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±12-14	--	--	±22	±24

Note. SAGR 2014 Q27.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:¹¹⁴

- ***During normal duty hours.*** In 2014, freshman men (86%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *during normal duty hours*, whereas sophomore men (25%) were less likely.
- ***After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.*** In 2014, sophomore men (75%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***While on leave.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

¹¹⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 62, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (61%) indicated the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*; more than one-third (36%) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*; a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated the incident occurred *while on leave*; 9% indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*; 7% indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours*, and 3% indicated the incident occurred *while on exchange to another Academy*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 62.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by When the Incident Occurred, by Class Year

When the Incident Occurred					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes ■ Lower Response of Yes					
During normal duty hours	7	6	NR	4	20
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday	36	39	50	19	53
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday	61	56	50	69	60
While on leave	18	17	63	15	<1
During summer experience/training/sea duty	9	17	13	8	<1
While on exchange to another Academy	3	6	NR	4	<1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 9-13$	$\pm 14-16$	$\pm 5-9$	$\pm <1-9$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q27.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:¹¹⁵

- **During normal duty hours.** In 2014, freshman women (20%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *during normal duty hours* compared to women in the other class years.
- **After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.** In 2014, freshman women (53%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*, whereas sophomore women (19%) were less likely.

¹¹⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.** In 2014, sophomore women (69%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday* compared to women in the other class years.
- **While on leave.** In 2014, junior women (63%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *while on leave*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- **During summer experience/training/sea duty.** In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty* compared to women in the other class years.
- **While on exchange to another Academy.** In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *while on exchange to another Academy* compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 63, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (56%) indicated the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect occurred *during normal duty hours*; 40% indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*; more than one-third (35%) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*; a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated the incident occurred *while on leave*; a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated the incident occurred *while on exchange to another Academy*; and 8% indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 63.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by When the Incident Occurred, by Class Year

When the Incident Occurred					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes ■ Lower Response of Yes					
During normal duty hours	56	NR	NR	NR	NR
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday	35	NR	NR	NR	NR
While on leave	18	NR	NR	NR	NR
During summer experience/training/sea duty	8	NR	NR	NR	NR
While on exchange to another Academy	12	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±11-14	--	--	--	--



Note. SAGR 2014 Q27.

Results for USAFA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.¹¹⁶

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 64, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (60%) indicated the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*; 40% indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*; 14% indicated the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*; 7% indicated the incident occurred *while on leave*; 6% indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours*; and less than 1% indicated the incident occurred *while on exchange to another Academy*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 64.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by When the Incident Occurred, by Class Year

When the Incident Occurred					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
During normal duty hours	6	<1	NR	<1	NR
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday	40	20	NR	40	NR
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday	60	80	NR	40	NR
While on leave	7	<1	NR	20	NR
During summer experience/training/sea duty	14	40	NR	<1	NR
While on exchange to another Academy	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm<1-6$	$\pm<1-11$	--	$\pm<1-11$	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q27.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:¹¹⁷

- **During normal duty hours.** In 2014, senior women and sophomore women (both <1%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *during normal duty hours* compared to women in the other class years.
- **After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday.** In 2014, senior women (20%) were less likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday* compared to women in the other class years.

¹¹⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹¹⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **After duty hours on a weekend or holiday.** In 2014, senior women (80%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*, whereas sophomore women (40%) were less likely.
- **While on leave.** In 2014, sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *while on leave*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.
- **During summer experience/training/sea duty.** In 2014, senior women (40%) were more likely to indicate the incident occurred *during summer experience/training/sea duty*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.
- **While on exchange to another Academy.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 65, of the 1.4% of USCGA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (80%) indicated the incident in the one situation that had the greatest effect occurred *after duty hours on a weekend or holiday*; 40% indicated the incident occurred *during normal duty hours*; and one-fifth (20%) indicated the incident occurred *after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday*, *during summer experience/training/sea duty*, and/or *while on exchange to another Academy*. The estimate for the incident occurred *while on leave* was not reportable. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 65.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact by When the Incident Occurred, by Class Year

When the Incident Occurred					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
During normal duty hours	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
After duty hours on a weekend or holiday	80	NR	NR	NR	NR
While on leave	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
During summer experience/training/sea duty	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
While on exchange to another Academy	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±22-24	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q27.

Results for USCGA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.¹¹⁸

Use of Alcohol and/or Drugs in the "One Situation"

The involvement of alcohol and/or drugs as a risk factor in sexual assault and unwanted gender-related behaviors has been well established (Brecklin & Ullman, 2010; Turchik & Wilson, 2010). The Department has a continued interest in tracking the incidence of alcohol and drug involvement in the unwanted sexual contact experiences of military Academy students. To measure this on *2014 SAGR*, Academy students were asked whether they or the offender had been drinking or using drugs before or after the assault. This section presents an overall rate of alcohol and/or drug involvement in the unwanted sexual contact, followed by a summary of the details of the involvement in the next section. Findings from this section can help the Department and the Academy inform prevention programs and policies. Overall alcohol/drug use does not include the use of “knock out” drugs. This data point is captured in the next section. These questions were modified in *2014 SAGR* to include a response choice of “Not sure,” therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

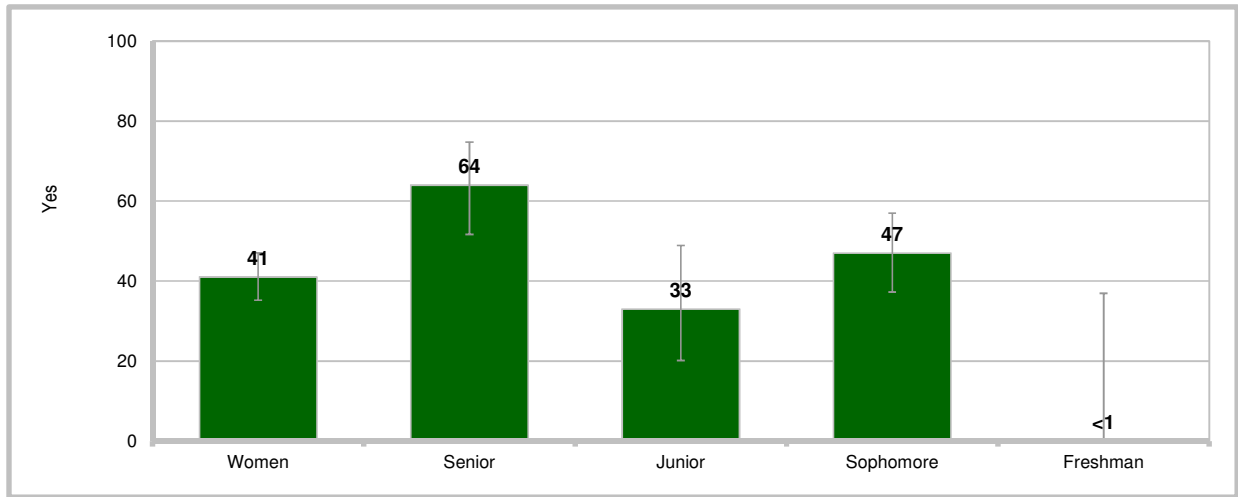
Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, less than half (45%) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them (53% of women, 30% of men). This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

¹¹⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 54, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, less than half (41%) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 54.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q33

Percent of women who experienced USC

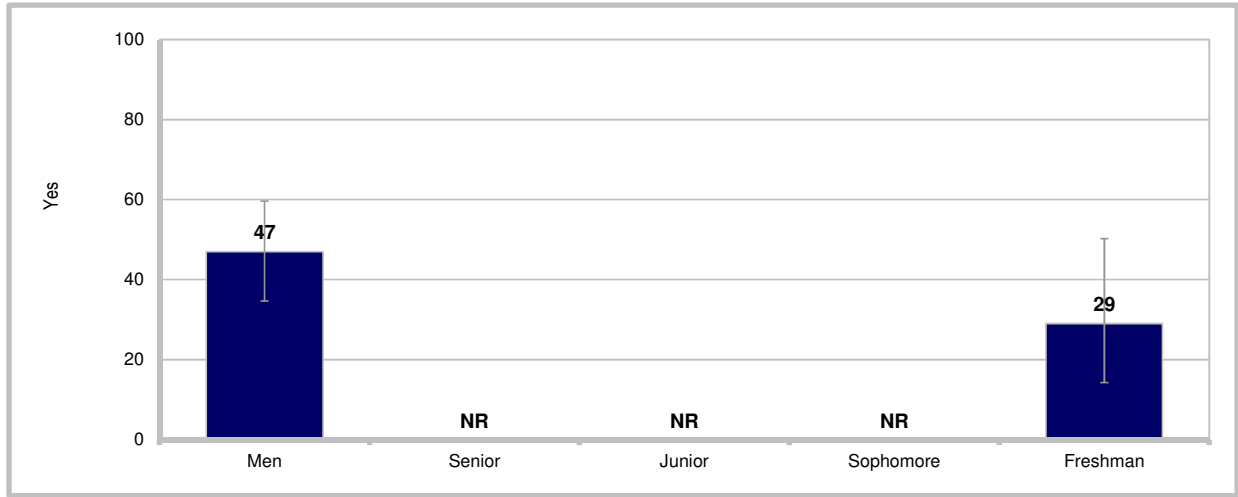
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±16%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, senior women (64%) were more likely to indicate *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to women in the other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 55, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, less than half (47%) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 55.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q33

Percent of men who experienced USC

Margins of error range from ±13% to ±22%

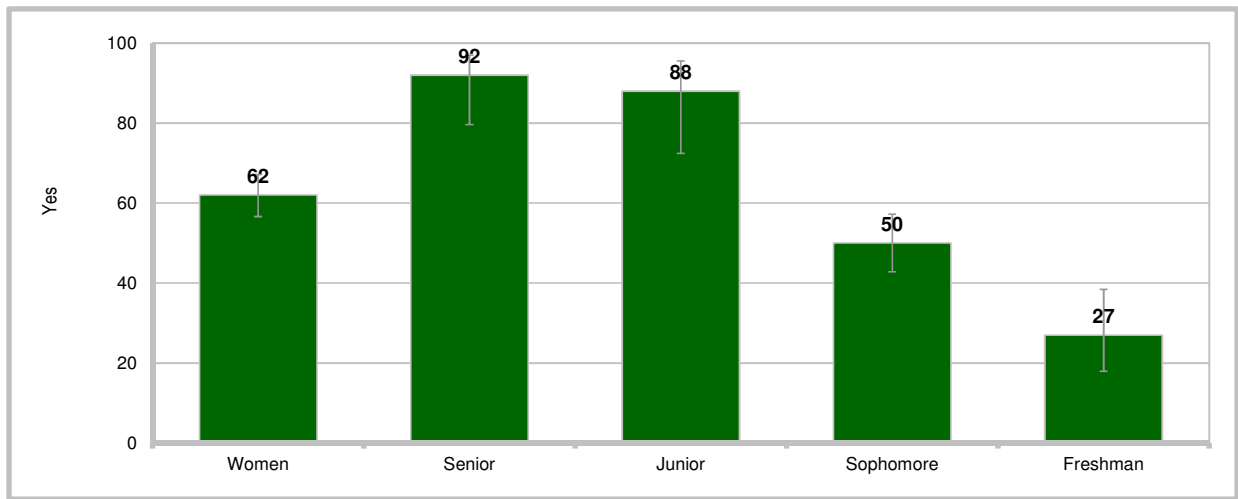
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:¹¹⁹

- In 2014, freshman men (29%) were less likely to indicate *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to men in the other class years.

¹¹⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 56, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (62%) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 56.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q33

Percent of women who experienced USC

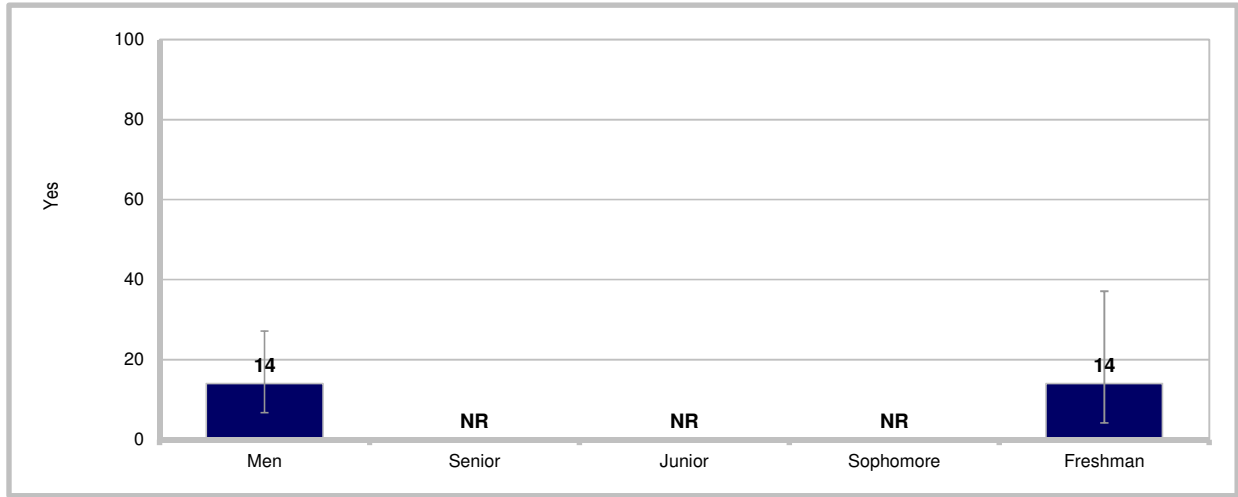
Margins of error range from $\pm 6\%$ to $\pm 16\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, senior women (92%) and junior women (88%) were more likely to indicate *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas sophomore women (50%) and freshman women (27%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 57, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 14% indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 57.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q33

Percent of men who experienced USC

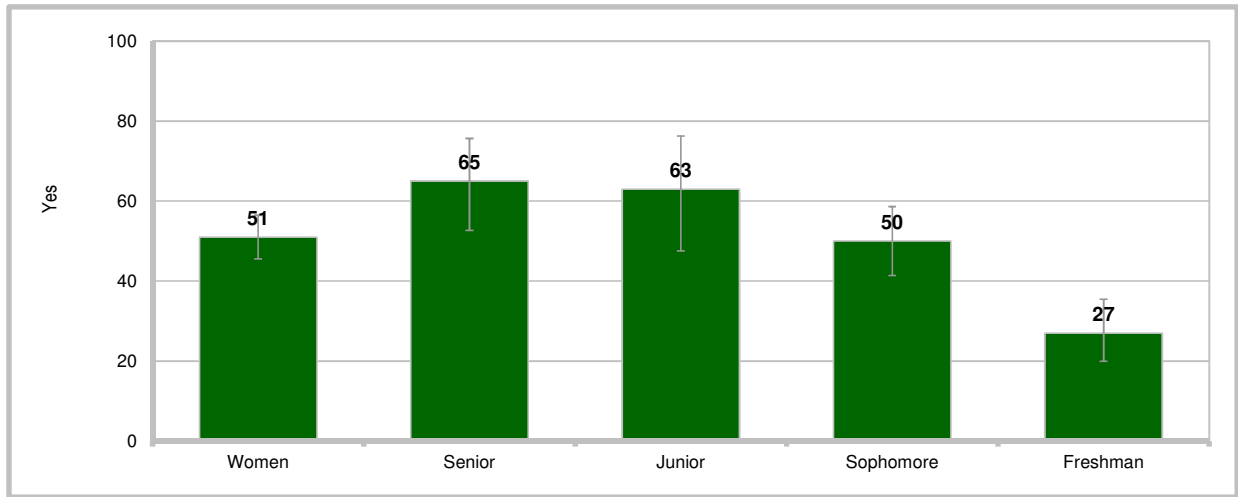
Margins of error range from ±14% to ±24%

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.¹²⁰

¹²⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 58, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (51%) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 58.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q33

Percent of women who experienced USC

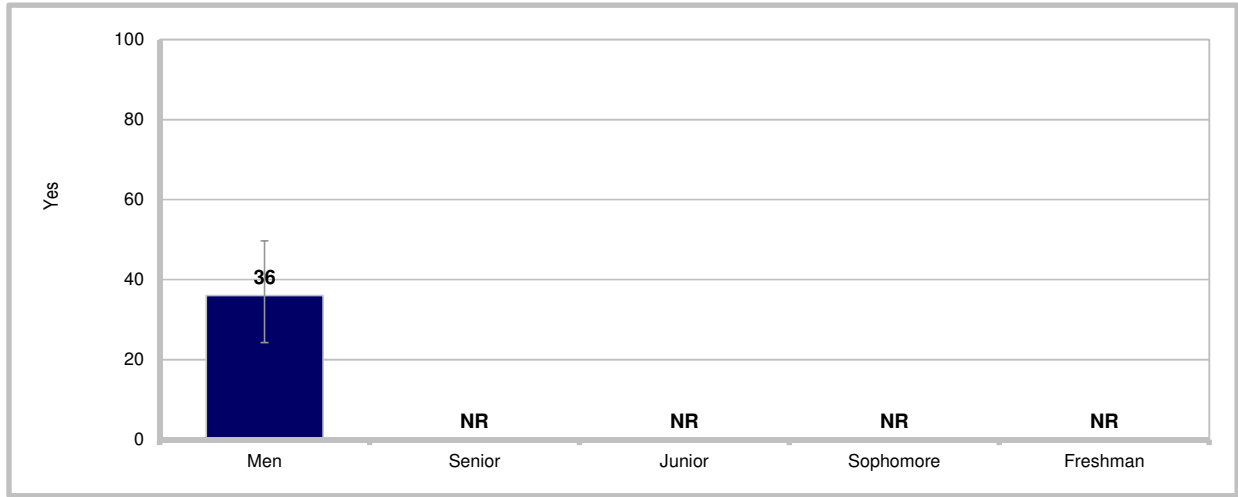
Margins of error range from ±6% to ±16%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, senior women (65%) were more likely to indicate *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, whereas freshman women (27%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 59, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (36%) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 59.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q33

Percent of men who experienced USC

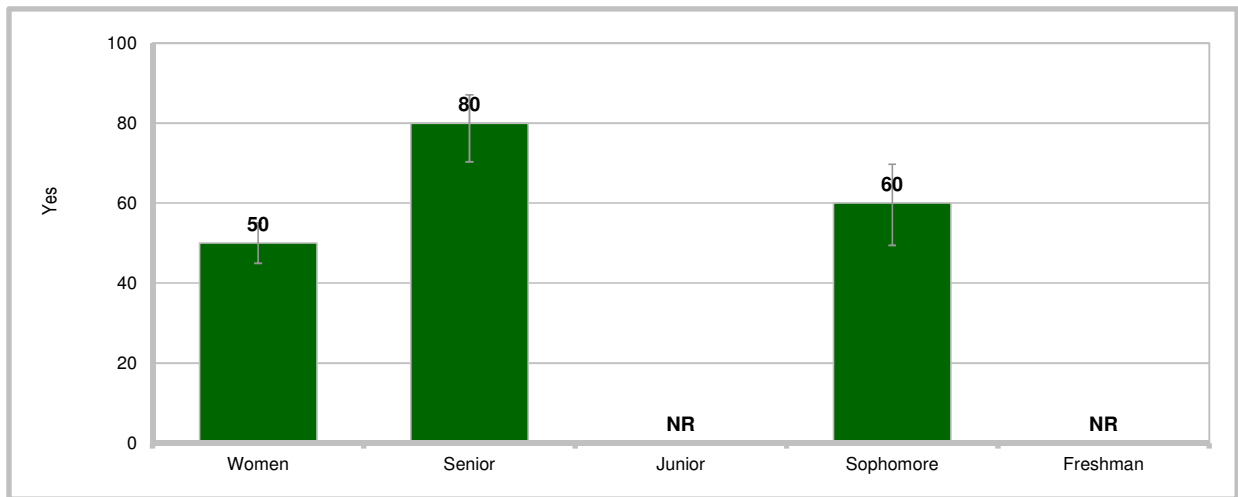
Margins of error do not exceed ±14%

Results for USAFA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.¹²¹

¹²¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 60, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, half (50%) indicated *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 60.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q33

Percent of women who experienced USC

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±11%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:¹²²

- In 2014, senior women (80%) and sophomore women (60%) were more likely to indicate *alcohol and/or drugs* were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them compared to women in the other class years.

USCGA Men. Results for USCGA men are not reportable.¹²³

Specific Alcohol or Drug Involvement in the "One Situation"

As noted, to better understand the involvement of alcohol, recreational drugs, and “knock out” drugs during unwanted events, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted

¹²² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹²³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

sexual contact were asked if they believed the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.). They were also asked whether they or the offender had been drinking or using drugs before or after the assault. This section presents details of the type of drug and alcohol use involved in the one situation of unwanted sexual contact with the greatest effect. Findings from this section help the Department and the Academy inform prevention programs and policies. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. These questions were modified in 2014 SAGR to include a response choice of “Not sure,” therefore, comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, less than half (44%) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *either the offender or they had been drinking alcohol before the assault* (53% of women, 29% of men); and fewer indicated *the offender used drugs to knock them out* (6% overall and for both women and men) and/or *either the offender or they had been using drugs before the assault* (2% of Academy students; 1% of women, 4% of men). This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 66, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, less than half (41%) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault*; one-tenth (10%) indicated *the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)*; and less than 1% indicated *either the offender or they had been using drugs before the assault*. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 66.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Drug and Alcohol Involvement					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault	<1	NR	NR	<1	<1
Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault	41	64	33	47	<1
The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)	10	NR	NR	27	<1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm<1-7$	$\pm<1-13$	$\pm<1-16$	$\pm<1-10$	$\pm<1$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q31, Q32, and Q33.



Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:¹²⁴

- ***Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault.*** In 2014, senior women (64%) were more likely to indicate *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)***. In 2014, sophomore women (27%) were more likely to indicate *the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

¹²⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 67, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than half (47%) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault*; 16% indicated *the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)*; and a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated *either the offender or they had been using drugs before the assault*. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 67.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Drug and Alcohol Involvement					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault	11	NR	NR	NR	14
Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault	47	NR	NR	NR	29
The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)	16	NR	NR	NR	14
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 12-13$	--	--	--	$\pm 21-22$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q31, Q32, and Q33.



Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:¹²⁵

- ***Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault.*** In 2014, freshman men (29%) were less likely to indicate *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault* compared to men in the other class years.

¹²⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 68, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than two-thirds (62%) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault*; and fewer indicated *the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)* (3%) and/or indicated *either the offender or they had been using drugs before the assault* (2%). This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 68.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Drug and Alcohol Involvement					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault	2	NR	13	<1	NR
Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault	62	92	88	50	27
The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)	3	NR	13	4	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-6$	± 13	± 16	$\pm <1-8$	± 12

Note. SAGR 2014 Q31, Q32, and Q33.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:¹²⁶

- ***Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault.*** In 2014, senior women (92%) and junior women (88%) were more likely to indicate *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault*, whereas sophomore women (50%) and freshman women (27%) were less likely.
- ***The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.).*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

¹²⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 69, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 14% indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault*; and fewer (5%) indicated *the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)*. Results for *either the offender or they had been using drugs before the assault* are not reportable for USNA men in 2014.¹²⁷ This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 69.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Drug and Alcohol Involvement					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault	14	NR	NR	NR	14
The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 14	--	--	--	± 24

Note. SAGR 2014 Q31, Q32, and Q33.

Results for USNA men, by class year, in 2014 are not reportable.¹²⁸

¹²⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹²⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 70, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (51%) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault*; and fewer indicated *the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)* (7%) and/or indicated *either the offender or they had been using drugs before the assault* (2%). This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 70.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Drug and Alcohol Involvement					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<p>■ Higher Response of Yes</p> <p>■ Lower Response of Yes</p>					
Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault	2	NR	NR	4	<1
Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault	51	65	63	50	27
The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)	7	12	NR	8	<1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3-6	±11-13	±16	±6-9	±<1-9

Note. SAGR 2014 Q31, Q32, and Q33.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:¹²⁹

- ***Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault.*** In 2014, sophomore women (4%) were more likely to indicate *either the offender or they had been using drugs before the assault*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault.*** In 2014, senior women (65%) were more likely to indicate *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault*, whereas freshman women (27%) were less likely.
- ***The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.).*** In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate *the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)* compared to women in the other class years.

¹²⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 71, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, less than one-third (32%) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault*; and fewer (4%) indicated *either the offender or they had been using drugs before the assault*. Results for the offender *used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)* are not reportable for USAFA men in 2014.¹³⁰ This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 71.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Drug and Alcohol Involvement					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault	4	NR	NR	NR	NR
Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault	32	NR	NR	NR	NR
The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 8-14$	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q31, Q32, and Q33.

Results for USAFA men, by class year, in 2014 are not reportable.¹³¹

¹³⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹³¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 72, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, half (50%) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault*; and less than 1% indicated *either the offender or they had been using drugs before the assault* and/or indicated *the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)*. This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 72.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Drug and Alcohol Involvement					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes ■ Lower Response of Yes					
Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault	50	80	NR	60	NR
The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm <1-6$	$\pm <1-10$	--	$\pm <1-11$	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q31, Q32, and Q33.



Specific statistical breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:¹³²

- ***Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault.*** In 2014, senior women (80%) and sophomore women (60%) were more likely to indicate *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)***. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

¹³² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 73, of the 1.4% of USCGA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, one-fifth (20%) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *either the offender or they had been using drugs before the assault* and/or indicated *the offender used drugs to knock them out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)*. Results for *either the offender or they had been drinking before the assault* are not reportable for USCGA men in 2014.¹³³ This question was modified in 2014, so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 73.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated the Type of Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year

Drug and Alcohol Involvement					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
Either the offender or the survivor had been using drugs before the assault	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Either the offender or the survivor had been drinking before the assault	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
The offender used drugs to knock the survivor out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 24	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q31, Q32, and Q33.

Results for USCGA men, by class year, in 2014 are not reportable.¹³⁴

Use of Force or Threats in the "One Situation"

Offenders use a variety of tactics during an unwanted sexual contact including the use of force or coercion, verbal threats of physical harm, damage to one's reputation, and/or physical coercion (Koss et al., 2007). To measure this on the 2014 SAGR, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if the offender(s) used threats or physical force during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent multiple locations or overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. This section summarizes the responses at each Academy for each question. Findings from this section may provide a better understanding of the use of force or threats associated with unwanted sexual

¹³³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹³⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

contact as tactics used by offenders. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (38%) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the offender *used physical force* (46% of women, 23% of men); fewer indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* (11% of Academy students; 7% of women, 18% of men) and/or *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (9% of Academy students; 7% of women, 13% of men). Compared to 2012, the rates remained statistically unchanged overall and for both women and men in 2014. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 74, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, half (50%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the offender *used physical force*; one-tenth (10%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*; and 8% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*.

Table 74.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Use of Threats and Force							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>■ Higher Response</p> <p>■ Lower Response</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>↑ Higher Than 2012</p> <p>↓ Lower Than 2012</p> </div> </div>							
Threatened to ruin survivor's reputation if did not consent		2014	8	9	NR	13	<1↓
		2012	9	9	7	11	8
Threatened to harm survivor if did not consent		2014	10	9	17	13↑	<1↓
		2012	6	9	14	<1	8
Used physical force		2014	50	55	17↓	53↑	63↑
		2012	50	55	71	37	46
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±3-6	±10-14	±9-15	±1-10

Note. SAGR 2014 Q34.





Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, follow:¹³⁵

- ***Offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the *offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* was lower in 2014 for freshman women (8 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (13%) were more likely to indicate the *offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the *offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (13 percentage points higher than 2012) and lower in 2014 for freshman women (8 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the *offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Offender used physical force.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the *offender used physical force* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (16 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (17 percentage points higher than 2012) and lower in 2014 for junior women (54 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (63%) were more likely to indicate the *offender used physical force*, whereas junior women (17%) were less likely.

¹³⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 75, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (37%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*; more than one-quarter (27%) indicated the offender *used physical force*; and a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*. Comparisons for offender *used physical force* and *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* overall for men cannot be calculated because the 2012 estimates are not reportable for these groups.

Table 75.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Use of Threats and Force										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012								
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012								
Threatened to ruin survivor's reputation if did not consent				2014	37	NR	NR	NR	29	
				2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Threatened to harm survivor if did not consent				2014	11	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Used physical force				2014	27	NR	NR	NR	14	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±12-23	--	--	--	±21-22

Note. SAGR 2014 Q34.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹³⁶

¹³⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 76, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (35%; 9 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the offender *used physical force*; and 5% indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* (statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 76.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Use of Threats and Force								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>■ Higher Response</p> <p>■ Lower Response</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>↑ Higher Than 2012</p> <p>↓ Lower Than 2012</p> </div> </div>								
Threatened to ruin survivor’s reputation if did not consent	2014	5	8	NR	7	NR		
	2012	4	3	5	6	<1		
Threatened to harm survivor if did not consent	2014	5	8	NR	7 ↑	NR		
	2012	7	14	5	<1	9		
Used physical force	2014	35 ↓	31	13 ↓	46 ■	27		
	2012	44	44	50	52	18		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±3-6	±5-15	±9-16	±1-8	±1-12

Note. SAGR 2014 Q34.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, follow:¹³⁷

- **Offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the *offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (7 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

¹³⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Offender used physical force.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the *offender used physical force* was lower in 2014 for junior women (37 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (46%) were more likely to indicate the *offender used physical force*, whereas junior women (13%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 77, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 13% indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the offender *used physical force* (statistically unchanged from 2012); and fewer indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* (9%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (5%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 77.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Use of Threats and Force							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Higher Response	Higher Than 2012						
Lower Response	Lower Than 2012						
Threatened to ruin survivor’s reputation if did not consent		2014	9	NR	NR	14	NR
		2012	24	NR	NR	NR	NR
Threatened to harm survivor if did not consent		2014	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
Used physical force		2014	13	NR	NR	14	14
		2012	25	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>			$\pm 13-20$	--	--	± 24	± 24

Note. SAGR 2014 Q34.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹³⁸

¹³⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 78, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (56%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the offender *used physical force*; one-tenth (10%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*; and 8% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*.

Table 78.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Use of Threats and Force								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>■ Higher Response</p> <p>■ Lower Response</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>↑ Higher Than 2012</p> <p>↓ Lower Than 2012</p> </div> </div>								
Threatened to ruin survivor's reputation if did not consent		2014	10↑	12	13	13	<1	
		2012	4	NR	5	8	NR	
Threatened to harm survivor if did not consent		2014	8	12	NR	4	13	
		2012	7	5	5	8	10	
Used physical force		2014	56	35	50	71	60	
		2012	48	26	37	75	50	
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±4-6	±10-13	±9-15	±6-11	±<1-14

Note. SAGR 2014 Q34.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, follow:¹³⁹

- **Offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate the *offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

¹³⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Offender used physical force.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (71%) were more likely to indicate the *offender used physical force*, whereas senior women (35%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 79, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than one-third (32%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the offender *used physical force*; a little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*; and 14% indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*. Trend comparisons for offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* and offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* overall for men cannot be calculated because the 2012 estimates are not reportable for these groups.

Table 79.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Use of Threats and Force							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Higher Response	Higher Than 2012						
Lower Response	Lower Than 2012						
Threatened to ruin survivor’s reputation if did not consent		2014	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Threatened to harm survivor if did not consent		2014	22	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Used physical force		2014	32	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>			$\pm 13-23$	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q34.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁴⁰

¹⁴⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 80, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (38%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated that during the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the offender *used physical force*; and less than 1% indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* (11 percentage points lower than 2012) and/or indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent* (statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 80.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Use of Threats and Force									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Threatened to ruin survivor’s reputation if did not consent		2014	<1↓	<1	NR	<1↓	NR	NR	
		2012	11	NR	14	11	NR		
Threatened to harm survivor if did not consent		2014	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR		
		2012	<1	<1	<1	<1	NR		
Used physical force		2014	38	60↓	NR	40	NR		
		2012	47	83	29	33	NR		
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±<1-8	±<1-18	±<1-17	±<1-11	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q34.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, follow:¹⁴¹

- **Offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (11 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- **Offender threatened to harm them if they did not consent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.

¹⁴¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Offender used physical force.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender used physical force was lower in 2014 for senior women (23 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (60%) were more likely to indicate the offender used physical force compared to women in the other class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 81, of the 1.4% of USCGA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, one-fifth (20%) indicated the offender *threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent*, indicated the offender *threatened to harm them if they did not consent*, and/or indicated the offender *used physical force*. Results for USCGA men in 2012 are not reportable, therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 81.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Threats and/or Physical Force in Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Use of Threats and Force							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>■ Higher Response</p> <p>■ Lower Response</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>↑ Higher Than 2012</p> <p>↓ Lower Than 2012</p> </div> </div>							
Threatened to ruin survivor’s reputation if did not consent		2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Threatened to harm survivor if did not consent		2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Used physical force		2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>			± 24	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q34.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁴²

¹⁴² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Sexual Harassment, Stalking, or Sexual Assault in Relation to the "One Situation"

In addition to experiences of force or threats during the event, students may be subject to other unwanted or intimidating behaviors both prior to or after the event. Such experiences may include sexual harassment, stalking, or even prior sexual assault. Research has shown organizational tolerance of these behaviors is likely to create a permissive climate for unwanted sexual contact to occur (Begany & Milburn, 2002; Turchik & Wilson, 2010). Any of these unwanted behaviors before or after the incident might also reflect attempts to intimidate the survivor into not reporting the incident or might represent attempts at additional unwanted sexual contact.

To capture these metrics, the *2014 SAGR* asks Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact if they perceived the offender sexually harassed, stalked, or sexually assaulted them before or after the incident. Results are shown for each of these types of behavior both before and after the incident in the one situation that had the greatest impact. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. The questions *sexually assaulted them before the incident* and *sexually assaulted them after the incident* are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.





Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, about one-third (34%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the incident* (33% of women, 36% of men); about one-quarter indicated the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident* (26% of Academy students; 24% of women, 28% of men) and/or *sexually assaulted them before the incident* (25% of Academy students; 23% of women, 28% of men); and fewer indicated the offender *stalked them after the incident* (14% of Academy students; 15% of women, 11% of men), *sexually assaulted them after the incident* (14% of Academy students; 10% of women, 23% of men), and/or *stalked them before the incident* (11% of Academy students; 10% of women, 12% of men).

Compared to 2012, the rates for *sexually harassed them before the incident*, *sexually harassed them after the incident*, and *stalked them before the incident* remained statistically unchanged overall and for both women and men in 2014; and the rate for *stalked them after the incident* remained statistically unchanged overall and for men in 2014 (for women the rate is 6 percentage points higher in 2014). The questions *sexually assaulted them before the incident* and *sexually assaulted them after the incident* are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 82, overall, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (38%; 10 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the incident*; less than one-third (30%) indicated the offender *sexually assaulted them before the incident* (new item in 2014) and/or *sexually harassed them after the incident* (statistically unchanged from 2012); a little less than one-fifth indicated the offender *stalked them after the incident* (18%; 9 percentage points higher than 2012) and/or *sexually assaulted them after the incident* (17%; new item in 2014); and 13% indicated the offender *stalked them before the incident* (statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 82.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and/or Sexual Assault Before and/or After Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Sexual Assault Before and/or After the Incident								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
 Higher Response  Lower Response	 Higher Than 2012  Lower Than 2012							
Offender sexually harassed the survivor before the incident	2014	38↓	55	33↓	33↓	25		
	2012	48	45	57	48	38		
Offender stalked the survivor before the incident	2014	13	18	17	7↓	13		
	2012	15	18	14	19	8		
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor before the incident	2014	30	9	33	47	25		
Offender sexually harassed the survivor after the incident	2014	30	27	17	40↑	25		
	2012	29	45	21	26	31		
Offender stalked the survivor after the incident	2014	18↑	18	17	20↑	13		
	2012	9	NR	14	7	15		
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor after the incident	2014	17	NR	NR	27	38		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±3-6	±10-14	±10-16	±4-11	±5-10

Note. SAGR 2014 Q35.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, follow:¹⁴³

- **Offender sexually harassed them before the incident.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *sexually harassed them before the*

¹⁴³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

incident was lower in 2014 for junior women (24 percentage points lower than 2012) and sophomore women (15 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (55%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually harassed them before the incident*, whereas freshman women (25%) were less likely.

- ***Offender stalked them before the incident.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *stalked them before the incident* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (12 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (7%) were less likely to indicate the offender *stalked them before the incident* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Offender sexually assaulted them before the incident.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, sophomore women (47%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually assaulted them before the incident*, whereas senior women (9%) were less likely.
- ***Offender sexually harassed them after the incident.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (14 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (40%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident*, whereas junior women (17%) were less likely.
- ***Offender stalked them after the incident.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *stalked them after the incident* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Offender sexually assaulted them after the incident.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, sophomore women (27%) and freshman women (38%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually assaulted them after the incident*.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 83, overall, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-third (37%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the incident*; a little more than one-quarter (26%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender *sexually assaulted them before the incident*; a little more than one-fifth (21%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident*; 16% indicated the offender *stalked them before the incident* (statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or *sexually assaulted them after the incident* (new item in 2014); and one-tenth (10%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *stalked them after the incident*.

Table 83.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and/or Sexual Assault Before and/or After Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Sexual Assault Before and/or After the Incident										
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>		<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012							
Offender sexually harassed the survivor before the incident				2014	37	NR	NR	NR	43	
				2012	28	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor before the incident				2014	16	NR	NR	NR	14	
				2012	21	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor before the incident				2014	26	NR	NR	NR	29	
Offender sexually harassed the survivor after the incident				2014	21	NR	NR	NR	29	
				2012	21	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor after the incident				2014	10	NR	NR	NR	14	
				2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor after the incident				2014	16	NR	NR	NR	14	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±11-24	--	--	--	±21-22

Note. SAGR 2014 Q35.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 84, overall, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than one-fifth indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the incident* (23%; 13 percentage points lower than 2012), *sexually assaulted them before the incident* (22%; new item in 2014), and/or *sexually harassed them after the incident* (21%; statistically unchanged from 2012); one-tenth (10%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *stalked them after the incident*; less than one-tenth (7%) indicated the offender *stalked them before the incident* (statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or *sexually assaulted them after the incident* (new item in 2014).

Table 84.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and/or Sexual Assault Before and/or After Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Sexual Assault Before and/or After the Incident										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012								
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012								
Offender sexually harassed the survivor before the incident				2014	23↓	8↓	25↓	22↓	45↑	
				2012	36	31	52	37	27	
Offender stalked the survivor before the incident				2014	7	8	NR	4↓	18↑	
				2012	9	6	14	13	<1	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor before the incident				2014	22	38	NR	15	36	
Offender sexually harassed the survivor after the incident				2014	21	8	13	19	55↑	
				2012	19	19	14	27	<1	
Offender stalked the survivor after the incident				2014	10	NR	25	11	9	
				2012	8	6	10	10	9	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor after the incident				2014	7	NR	13	<1	27	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±3-6	±6-15	±10-17	±<1-8	±<1-12

Note. SAGR 2014 Q35.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, follow:¹⁴⁵

- **Offender sexually harassed them before the incident.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *sexually harassed them before the*

¹⁴⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

situation was higher in 2014 for freshman women (18 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower for senior women (23 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (27 percentage points lower than 2012), and sophomore women (15 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (45%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually harassed them before the incident*, whereas senior women (8%) were less likely.

- ***Offender stalked them before the incident.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *stalked them before the incident* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (18 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (9 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (18%) were more likely to indicate the offender *stalked them before the incident* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Offender sexually assaulted them before the incident.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, senior women (38%) and freshman women (36%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually assaulted them before the incident*, whereas sophomore women (15%) were less likely.
- ***Offender sexually harassed them after the incident.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (55 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (55%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident*, whereas senior women (8%) were less likely.
- ***Offender stalked them after the incident.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, junior women (25%) were more likely to indicate the offender *stalked them after the incident* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Offender sexually assaulted them after the incident.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, freshman women (27%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually assaulted them after the incident*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 85, overall, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than one-third (35%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the incident*; a little more than one-quarter (26%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident*; a little more than one-fifth (22%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender *sexually assaulted them after the incident*; less than one-fifth (17%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender *sexually assaulted them before the incident*; 14% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *stalked them after the incident*; and fewer (4%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *stalked them before the incident*.

Table 85.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and/or Sexual Assault Before and/or After Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Sexual Assault Before and/or After the Incident										
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>		<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012							
Offender sexually harassed the survivor before the incident				2014	35	NR	NR	29	29	
				2012	41	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor before the incident				2014	4	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	21	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor before the incident				2014	17	NR	NR	NR	29	
Offender sexually harassed the survivor after the incident				2014	26	NR	NR	14	29	
				2012	26	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor after the incident				2014	14	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	31	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor after the incident				2014	22	NR	NR	14	14	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±9-21	--	--	±24	±24





Note. SAGR 2014 Q35.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 86, overall, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, less than half (40%; 15 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the incident*; a little less than one-quarter (24%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident*; a little less than one-fifth indicated the offender *sexually assaulted them before the incident* (19%; new item in 2014) and/or *stalked them after the incident* (18%; 8 percentage points higher than 2012); a little more than one-tenth (12%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *stalked them before the incident*; and a little less than one-tenth (8%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender *sexually assaulted them after the incident*.

Table 86.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and/or Sexual Assault Before and/or After Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Sexual Assault Before and/or After the Incident							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response	 Higher Than 2012						
 Lower Response	 Lower Than 2012						
Offender sexually harassed the survivor before the incident	2014	40↑	47↑	43↑	33	43	
	2012	25	21	17	30	40	
Offender stalked the survivor before the incident	2014	12	18	14	8	7↓	
	2012	8	NR	6	4	40	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor before the incident	2014	19	18	14	17	29	
Offender sexually harassed the survivor after the incident	2014	24	18	14	21	43	
	2012	26	16	17	35	50	
Offender stalked the survivor after the incident	2014	18↑	18	14	17	21	
	2012	10	NR	17	9	20	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor after the incident	2014	8	6	NR	4	21	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 10-13$	$\pm 9-17$	$\pm 6-11$	$\pm 7-15$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q35.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, follow:¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- ***Offender sexually harassed them before the incident.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *sexually harassed them before the incident* was higher in 2014 for senior women (26 percentage points higher than 2012) and junior women (26 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Offender stalked them before the incident.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *stalked them before the incident* was lower in 2014 for freshman women (33 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Offender sexually assaulted them before the incident.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, freshman women (29%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually assaulted them before the incident* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Offender sexually harassed them after the incident.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (43%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Offender stalked them after the incident.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Offender sexually assaulted them after the incident.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, freshman women (21%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually assaulted them after the incident* compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 87, overall, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, less than half (41%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually assaulted them before the incident*; more than one-third (37%) indicated the offender *sexually harassed them before the incident* and/or *sexually harassed them after the incident* (both statistically unchanged from 2012); less than one-third (30%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender *sexually assaulted them after the incident*; a little less than one-fifth (18%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *stalked them before the incident*; and less than one-tenth (9%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the offender *stalked them after the incident*.

Table 87.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and/or Sexual Assault Before and/or After Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Sexual Assault Before and/or After the Incident							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Higher Response	Higher Than 2012						
Lower Response	Lower Than 2012						
Offender sexually harassed the survivor before the incident	2014	37	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	2012	21	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor before the incident	2014	18	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor before the incident	2014	41	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually harassed the survivor after the incident	2014	37	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	2012	21	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor after the incident	2014	9	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor after the incident	2014	30	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			$\pm 11-24$	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q35.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 88, overall, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, one-quarter (25%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually assaulted them before the incident*; a little more than one-tenth (12%; 15 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated the offender *sexually harassed them before the incident*; fewer (6%; new item in 2014) indicated the offender *sexually assaulted them after the incident*; and less than 1% indicated the offender *stalked them before the incident* (15 percentage points lower than 2012), *sexually harassed them after the incident* (27 percentage points lower than 2012), and/or *stalked them after the incident* (15 percentage points lower than 2012).

Table 88.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and/or Sexual Assault Before and/or After Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Sexual Assault Before and/or After the Incident								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012							
Offender sexually harassed the survivor before the incident	2014	12↓	<1↓	NR	20	NR	NR	
	2012	27	50	14	22	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor before the incident	2014	<1↓	<1	NR	<1↓	NR	NR	
	2012	15	17	14	22	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor before the incident	2014	25	20	NR	20	NR	NR	
Offender sexually harassed the survivor after the incident	2014	<1↓	<1↓	NR	<1↓	NR	NR	
	2012	27	33	14	22	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor after the incident	2014	<1↓	<1	NR	<1↓	NR	NR	
	2012	15	NR	14	22	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor after the incident	2014	6	<1	NR	20	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±<1-7	±<1-18	±16	±<1-10	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q35.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, follow:¹⁴⁹

- **Offender sexually harassed them before the incident.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *sexually harassed them before the incident* was lower in 2014 for senior women (50 percentage points lower than 2012). In

¹⁴⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

2014, sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually harassed them before the incident*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

- ***Offender stalked them before the incident.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *stalked them before the incident* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (22 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Offender sexually assaulted them before the incident.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Offender sexually harassed them after the incident.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident* was lower in 2014 for senior women (33 percentage points lower than 2012) and sophomore women (22 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Offender stalked them after the incident.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the offender *stalked them after the incident* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (22 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.
- ***Offender sexually assaulted them after the incident.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate the offender *sexually assaulted them after the incident*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 89, overall, of the 1.4% of USCGA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, one-fifth (20%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *sexually harassed them before the incident, stalked them before the incident, and/or sexually assaulted them after the incident*. Less than 1% indicated the offender *sexually harassed them after the incident*. Estimates for the offender *sexually assaulted them before the incident* and the offender *stalked them after the incident* were not reportable in 2014.

Table 89.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and/or Sexual Assault Before or After Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Sexual Assault Before and/or After the Incident										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012							
Offender sexually harassed the survivor before the incident				2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor before the incident				2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor before the incident				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually harassed the survivor after the incident				2014	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender stalked the survivor after the incident				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Offender sexually assaulted the survivor after the incident				2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±<1-24	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q35.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁵⁰

¹⁵⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Impact of the "One Situation"

Research has shown a widespread impact of sexual assault on well-being and overall functioning in military populations (see Turchik & Wilson, 2010). It might be expected that Academy students would experience professional and/or social retaliation or difficulty keeping up with their academic workload after experiencing unwanted sexual contact. To help deal with the emotional and physical effects of sexual assault and related behaviors, they may choose to utilize a number of professional resources or they may keep the experience private and deal with it in their own way. To better understand this impact, using the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the *2014 SAGR* asked several questions about survivors' decisions on actions they considered and outcomes they experienced. Specifically, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if they considered a transfer to another unit or leaving the Academy. They were also asked if the experience affected their academic performance. Findings from this section can help the Department understand the consequences of unwanted sexual contact for Academy students and inform support programs and other networks for survivors of sexual assault. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent multiple situations or overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 40% indicated their *academic performance suffered* as a result of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them (44% of women, 31% of men); a little less than one-quarter (24%) *thought about leaving the Academy* (24% of women, 25% of men); and a little less than one-fifth (18%) *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* (17% of women, 19% of men). Compared to 2012, the rates remained statistically unchanged overall and for both women and men in 2014. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 90, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than half (53%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their *academic performance suffered* as a result of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; and one-fifth (20%) indicated they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* (statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or they *thought about leaving the Academy* (8 percentage points lower than 2012).

Table 90.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Higher Response	Higher Than 2012						
Lower Response	Lower Than 2012						
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron		2014	20	9↓	17	20	38↑
		2012	24	27	36	19	15
Thought about leaving the Academy		2014	20↓	NR	33	27	25↑
		2012	28	18	43	33	8
Academic performance suffered		2014	53	45	67	60↑	38↓
		2012	54	55	64	44	62
Margins of Error			±5-6	±10-14	±12-16	±5-11	±5-10

Note. SAGR 2014 Q36.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:¹⁵¹

- **Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (23 percentage points higher than 2012) and lower in 2014 for senior women (18 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (38%) were more likely to indicate they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron*, whereas senior women (9%) were less likely.
- **Thought about leaving the Academy.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *thought about leaving the Academy* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (17 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

¹⁵¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Academic performance suffered.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their *academic performance suffered* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (16 percentage points higher than 2012) and lower in 2014 for freshman women (24 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (38%) were less likely to indicate their *academic performance suffered* compared to women in the other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 91, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than half (47%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought about leaving the Academy* as a result of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; more than one-third (37%) indicated their *academic performance suffered*; and 16% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron*. Comparisons for *academic performance suffered* overall for men cannot be calculated because the 2012 estimates are not reportable.

Table 91.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher Than 2012	■ Lower Response	▼ Lower Than 2012							
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron				2014	16	NR	NR	NR	14	
				2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Thought about leaving the Academy				2014	47	NR	NR	NR	57	
				2012	21	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Academic performance suffered				2014	37	NR	NR	NR	29	
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±12-25	--	--	--	±21-22

Note. SAGR 2014 Q36.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁵²

¹⁵² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 92, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, about one-third (34%; 10 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated their *academic performance suffered* as a result of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; a little more than one-tenth (12%; 10 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *thought about leaving the Academy*; and one-tenth (10%; 14 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron*.

Table 92.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Higher Response	Lower Response	Higher Than 2012	Lower Than 2012						
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron		2014	10↓	15	13	7↓	9		
		2012	24	22	29	26	9		
Thought about leaving the Academy		2014	12↓	8	25	11	9		
		2012	22	19	33	19	18		
Academic performance suffered		2014	34↓	31	25↓	30	55		
		2012	44	44	52	35	36		
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±5-6	±8-15	±12-17	±5-8	±8-12

Note. SAGR 2014 Q36.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (19 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Thought about leaving the Academy.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Academic performance suffered.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their *academic performance suffered* was lower in 2014 for junior women (27 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (55%) were more likely

to indicate their *academic performance suffered* compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 93, of the 1.4% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* and/or their *academic performance suffered* as a result of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; and 5% indicated they *thought about leaving the Academy* (all statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 93.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher Than 2012	■ Lower Response	▼ Lower Than 2012						
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron				2014	17	NR	NR	14	14
				2012	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought about leaving the Academy				2014	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	26	NR	NR	NR	NR
Academic performance suffered				2014	17	NR	NR	29	14
				2012	26	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±13-20	--	--	±24	±24

Note. SAGR 2014 Q36.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁵³

¹⁵³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 94, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, half (50%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their *academic performance suffered* as a result of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; more than one-third (37%; 10 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they *thought about leaving the Academy*; and a little less than one-quarter (23%; 8 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron*.

Table 94.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>■ Higher Response</p> <p>■ Lower Response</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>↑ Higher Than 2012</p> <p>↓ Lower Than 2012</p> </div> </div>							
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron	2014	23↑	24	14	21	31	
	2012	15	11	5	17	30	
Thought about leaving the Academy	2014	37↑	41↑	14	33	50	
	2012	27	5	16	48	40	
Academic performance suffered	2014	50	41	29	54	64	
	2012	51	32	37	70	70	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±5-7	±10-13	±9-17	±8-11	±10-15

Note. SAGR 2014 Q36.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- **Thought about leaving the Academy.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *thought about leaving the Academy* was higher in 2014 for senior women (36 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (50%) were more likely to indicate they *thought about leaving the Academy*, whereas junior women (14%) were less likely.
- **Academic performance suffered.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (64%) were more

likely to indicate their *academic performance suffered*, whereas junior women (29%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 95, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 41% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their *academic performance suffered* as a result of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; a little less than one-third (31%) indicated they *thought about leaving the Academy*; and a little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron*. Statistical significance for *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron* and *thought about leaving the Academy* overall for men cannot be calculated because the 2012 estimates are not reportable for these groups.

Table 95.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact									
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>		<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron				2014	24	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR
Thought about leaving the Academy				2014	31	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Academic performance suffered				2014	41	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	21	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±14-24	±<1	±<1	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q36.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 96, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, less than half (44%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their *academic performance suffered* as a result of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them; a little less than one-fifth (19%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought about leaving the Academy*; and a little more than one-tenth (12%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron*.

Table 96.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<p>■ Higher Response</p> <p>■ Lower Response</p>	<p>↑ Higher Than 2012</p> <p>↓ Lower Than 2012</p>						
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron	2014	12	<1	NR	20	NR	
	2012	11	NR	NR	22	NR	
Thought about leaving the Academy	2014	19	<1	NR	40↑	NR	
	2012	22	17	14	22	NR	
Academic performance suffered	2014	44	20↓	NR	80↑	NR	
	2012	54	83	29	44	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±4-8	±<1-18	±16-17	±8-11	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q36.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:¹⁵⁵





- **Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.
- **Thought about leaving the Academy.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *thought about leaving the Academy* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (18 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (40%) were more likely to indicate they *thought about leaving the Academy*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

¹⁵⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Academic performance suffered.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their *academic performance suffered* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (36 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for senior women (63 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (80%) were more likely to indicate their *academic performance suffered*, whereas senior women (20%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 97, of the 1.4% of USCGA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, one-fifth (20%) indicated they *thought about leaving the Academy* as a result of the one situation that had the greatest effect on them and/or indicated their *academic performance suffered*; and less than 1% indicated they *considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron*. Comparisons for USCGA men cannot be calculated because the 2012 estimates are not reportable for these groups.

Table 97.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Class Year and Survey Year

Consequences of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012							
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012							
Considered requesting a transfer to another company/squadron				2014	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought about leaving the Academy				2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Academic performance suffered				2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					$\pm < 1-24$	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q36.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Reporting the "One Situation"

The Department has stated a goal of increased reporting and has implemented a number of resources and programs available to sexual assault survivors to encourage this behavior (e.g., the positions of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and the restricted and unrestricted reporting options). The Department offers military sexual assault survivors two types of reporting options: restricted and unrestricted. Restricted reporting allows survivors to access medical care, mental health care, and advocacy services, without initiating a criminal investigation or notifying command. An unrestricted report allows survivors to access the same care as those who file a restricted report, but the report is also referred for investigation to a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) and the command is notified of the incident. Survivors who initially make a restricted report may later convert this report to an unrestricted report in order to initiate an investigation. Conversely, once a respondent makes an unrestricted report, he/she cannot convert this to a restricted report.

To measure reporting behaviors, Academy students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked if they reported the situation to a military authority or organization. If respondents indicated they reported the situation, they were asked to specify the type of report they made: restricted, unrestricted, or restricted report that was converted to unrestricted. New in the 2014 SAGR, those students who indicated they reported the incident were also asked to indicate to whom they reported it. They were asked to provide the position or title of the person, not the person's name. Students were also asked whether an official report was made or if they did not recall what type of report they made. This section summarizes the responses of students at each Academy for each question.

Findings from this section might help the Department better understand general reporting behaviors and reasons survivors report an incident or chose not to report. However, as this measure is only asked of the one situation that had the greatest impact, it is not intended to be a quantitative "count" of official reports. That information can be found in the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) Annual Report (DoD, 2015b). Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 17% indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *to a military authority or organization* (16% of women, 20% of men). Compared to 2012, the overall rate is 6 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate remained statistically unchanged, for men the rate is 13 percentage points higher).

Of those who reported the situation, one-third (33%) indicated they *made a restricted report* (31% of women, 37% of men); about one-quarter indicated they *made an unrestricted report* (27% of Academy students; 27% of women, 26% of men) or *did not make an official report* (24% of Academy students; 27% of women, 18% of men); and fewer indicated they *made a restricted report converted to unrestricted* (11% of Academy students; 11% of women, 10% of men) or *did not recall the type of report made* (6% of Academy students; 4% of women, 10% of men).

men). These items are new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 98, of the 6.5% of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, a little more than one-tenth (12%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *to a military authority or organization*. Of those who reported the situation, the majority (61%) indicated they *did not make an official report*; and more than one-third (39%) indicated they *made a restricted report converted to unrestricted*. These items are new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. The percentage who indicated they *made a restricted report, made an unrestricted report, and did not recall the type of report made* is not reportable for women overall.

Table 98.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to a Military Authority or Organization and Type of Report Made, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact and Type of Report										
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>		<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012							
Reported this situation to a military authority or organization				2014	12	9↓	NR	20↑	13	
				2012	19	36	29	8	8	
Type of Report Made by Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It to a Military Authority or Organization										
Restricted Report				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Unrestricted Report				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Restricted Report Converted to Unrestricted				2014	39	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Did Not Make an Official Report				2014	61	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Do Not Recall Type of Report Made				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±5-17	±10-14	±12	±4-10	±5-9

Note. SAGR 2014 Q37 and Q38.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:¹⁵⁷

- **Reported the situation to a military authority or organization.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they reported the situation to a military authority or organization was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (12 percentage points higher than 2012) and was lower in 2014 for senior women (27 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (20%) were more likely to indicate they reported this situation to a military authority or organization compared to women in the other class years.

RECIPIENT OF REPORT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ USMA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked, to whom they reported the situation. Responses for women indicating recipients were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ TAC Officer ◆ Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) ◆ SHARP ◆ Commanding Officer (CO) ◆ SARC

USMA Men. As seen in Table 99, of the 0.8% of USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-quarter (27%) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them to a military authority or organization. Statistical comparisons for reported this situation to a military authority or organization overall for men cannot be calculated because the 2012 estimate is not reportable for this group.¹⁵⁸

Table 99.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to a Military Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact and Type of Report									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher Than 2012	■ Lower Response	▼ Lower Than 2012						
Reported this situation to a military authority or organization				2014	27	NR	NR	NR	29
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±13	--	--	--	±22

Note. SAGR 2014 Q37.

¹⁵⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁵⁸ In 2014, there were too few male respondents to analyze indicating to whom they reported the situation.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁵⁹

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 100, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 15% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *to a military authority or organization*. Of those who reported the situation, about one-third (34%) indicated they *did not make an official report*; a little less than one-third (32%) indicated they *made an unrestricted report*; a little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated they *made a restricted report*; and 13% indicated they *did not recall the type of report made*. These items are new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. The percentage who indicated they *made a restricted report converted to unrestricted* is not reportable for women overall.

Table 100.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to a Military Authority or Organization and Type of Report Made, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact and Type of Report										
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>		<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012							
Reported this situation to a military authority or organization				2014	15	15	NR	26↑	NR	
				2012	11	22	10	<1	9	
Type of Report Made by Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It to a Military Authority or Organization										
Restricted Report				2014	21	NR	NR	29	NR	
Unrestricted Report				2014	32	NR	NR	43	NR	
Restricted Report Converted to Unrestricted				2014	NR	NR	NR	<1	NR	
Did Not Make an Official Report				2014	34	NR	NR	29	NR	
Do Not Recall Type of Report Made				2014	13	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±4-18	±8-14	±10	±<1-15	±8

Note. SAGR 2014 Q37 and Q38.

¹⁵⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:¹⁶⁰

- **Reported the situation to a military authority or organization.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they reported the situation to a military authority or organization was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (26 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (26%) were more likely to indicate they reported the situation to a military authority or organization compared to women in the other class years.
- **Made a restricted report.** In 2014, sophomore women (29%) were more likely to indicate they made a restricted report compared to women in the other class years.
- **Made an unrestricted report.** In 2014, sophomore women (43%) were more likely to indicate they made an unrestricted report compared to women in the other class years.
- **Made a restricted report converted to unrestricted.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Did not make an official report.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

RECIPIENT OF REPORT

- ◆ USNA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked, to whom they reported the situation. Responses for women indicating recipients were:
 - ◆ SARC
 - ◆ Victim's Advocate
 - ◆ Chaplain
 - ◆ Senior Enlisted Leader (SEL)
 - ◆ Commanding Officer (CO)
 - ◆ Medical doctor

¹⁶⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 101, of the 1.3% of USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 9% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *to a military authority or organization*.¹⁶¹

Table 101.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to a Military Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact and Type of Report									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012							
Reported this situation to a military authority or organization				2014	9	NR	NR	14	NR
				2012	16	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±13-20	--	--	±24	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q37.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁶²

¹⁶¹ In 2014, there were too few male respondents to analyze indicating to whom they reported the situation.

¹⁶² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 102, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, one-fifth (20%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *to a military authority or organization*. Of those who reported the situation, half (50%) indicated they *made a restricted report*; one-third (33%) indicated they *made an unrestricted report*; 9% indicated they *made a restricted report converted to unrestricted*; and 8% indicated they *did not make an official report*. These items are new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. The percentage who indicated they *did not recall the type of report made* is not reportable for women overall.

Table 102.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to a Military Authority or Organization and Type of Report Made, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact and Type of Report										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012								
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012								
Reported this situation to a military authority or organization				2014	20	29 ↑	NR	25	7	
				2012	15	5	21	18	20	
Type of Report Made by Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It to a Military Authority or Organization										
Restricted Report				2014	50	NR	NR	33	NR	
Unrestricted Report				2014	33	20	NR	50	NR	
Restricted Report Converted to Unrestricted				2014	9	20	NR	NR	NR	
Did Not Make an Official Report				2014	8	NR	NR	17	NR	
Do Not Recall Type of Report Made				2014	NR	<1	NR	<1	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±5-14	±<1-24	±12	±<1-18	±7-14

Note. SAGR 2014 Q37 and Q38.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:¹⁶³





- **Reported the situation to a military authority or organization.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *reported the situation to a military authority or organization* was higher in 2014 for senior women (24 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (7%) were less likely to indicate they *reported the situation to a military authority or organization* compared to women in the other class years.
- | RECIPIENT OF REPORT |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ USAFA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked, to whom they reported the situation. Responses for women indicating recipients were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ SARC◆ Air Officer Commanding (AOC)◆ Academy Military Trainer (AMT)◆ Friends |
- **Made a restricted report.** In 2014, sophomore women (33%) were less likely to indicate they *made a restricted report* compared to women in the other class years.
 - **Made an unrestricted report.** In 2014, sophomore women (50%) were more likely to indicate they *made an unrestricted report* compared to women in the other class years.
 - **Made a restricted report converted to unrestricted.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
 - **Did not make an official report.** In 2014, sophomore women (17%) were more likely to indicate they *did not make an official report* compared to women in the other class years.
 - **Did not recall the type of report made.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

¹⁶³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 103, of the 1.4% of USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, more than one-quarter (26%) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *to a military authority or organization*. Statistical comparisons for *reported this situation to a military authority or organization* overall for men cannot be calculated because the 2012 estimate is not reportable for this group.¹⁶⁴

Table 103.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to a Military Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact and Type of Report									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012							
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012							
Reported this situation to a military authority or organization				2014	26	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					± 13	$\pm < 1$	$\pm < 1$	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q37.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁴ In 2014, there were too few male respondents to analyze indicating to whom they reported the situation.

¹⁶⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 104, of the 6.0% of USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 13% (6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *to a military authority or organization*.

Table 104.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to a Military Authority or Organization and Type of Report Made, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact and Type of Report									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher Than 2012	■ Lower Response	▼ Lower Than 2012						
Reported this situation to a military authority or organization				2014	13▲	20	NR	20	NR
				2012	7	NR	NR	11	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±3-5	±10	--	±7-10	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q37.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁶⁶





RECIPIENT OF REPORT

- ◆ USCGA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked, to whom they reported the situation. Responses for women indicating recipients were:
 - ◆ SARC
 - ◆ Company Officer
 - ◆ Victim's Advocate

¹⁶⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 105, of the 1.4% of USCGA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, 20% indicated they *reported the situation to a military authority or organization*. Statistical comparisons for *reported this situation to a military authority or organization* overall for men cannot be calculated because the 2012 estimate is not reportable for this group.¹⁶⁷

Table 105.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact to a Military Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact and Type of Report									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012							
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012							
Reported this situation to a military authority or organization				2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					± 24	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q37.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁷ In 2014, there were too few male respondents to analyze indicating to whom they reported the situation.

¹⁶⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting the "One Situation"

When a student reports unwanted sexual contact, they have a variety of services available to help them deal with the emotional and physical aspects of the incident. In addition, if the report is unrestricted, a number of official steps might occur, such as an investigation and prosecution of the offender. To assess these issues, *2014 SAGR* asked survivors if they experienced several types of actions because of reporting the incident to a military authority or organization. These actions include being informed about the process and status of their case, any challenges to the validity of their report, and repercussions from reporting such as perceived behaviors in line with retaliation. On *2014 SAGR*, perceived retaliation was measured by a number of items aimed at capturing general retaliatory behaviors. These items are not meant to act as crime indices. This question, and included subitems, are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. As was the case for the previous section, respondents could select multiple response options to represent multiple actions or overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. Results for men are not reportable at the Academy level. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and made an unrestricted report or restricted report converted to unrestricted (Q38), the majority (62%) indicated they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken* (69% of women), and the vast majority (92%) indicated their *situation was/is being investigated*. Results are not reportable for men for they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken* and for women or men for their *situation was/is being investigated*.

Of those who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and indicated they reported the one situation to a military authority or organization (Q37), about half (49%) reported at least one negative experience in response to their reporting the situation (47% of women, 54% of men), and less than half (41%; 43% of women, 36% of men) perceived some form of retaliation. Specifically, 14% experienced *professional retaliation from Academy leadership* (12% of women, 18% of men), 10% experienced *discipline for infractions/violations* (11% of women, 9% of men), and more than one-quarter (29%; 35% of women, 18% of men) experienced *social retaliation from fellow cadets/midshipmen*. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow. Results are not reportable for men at the Academy level.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 106, of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and made an unrestricted report or restricted report converted to unrestricted (Q38), results for they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken* and their *situation was/is being investigated* are not reportable.

Of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and indicated they reported the one situation to a military authority or organization (Q37), one-fifth (20%) indicated they had at least one negative experience in response to their reporting the situation (based on an affirmative response to one or more of questions 39c through 39f, 39h and 39j).¹⁶⁹ Specifically, 20% indicated they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out*, their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously*, and/or they were *ridiculed or scorned*.

Perceived retaliation of some sort (based on questions 39f, 39h, and 39j) was indicated by 20% of USMA women. Specifically, 20% *perceived professional retaliation from Academy leadership*, *perceived social retaliation from fellow cadets*, and/or *discipline for infractions/violations*.¹⁷⁰ This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 106.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact and Actions Experienced as a Result of Reporting, by Class Year

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Kept informed of what actions were being taken*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Situation was/is being investigated*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Encouraged to let it go or tough it out	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Situation was discounted or not taken seriously	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ridiculed or scorned	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Perceived professional retaliation from Academy leadership	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Perceived social retaliation from fellow cadets	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Experienced administrative actions	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Experienced discipline for infractions/violations	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±17-18	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q39. *Of those who made an unrestricted report or restricted converted to unrestricted.

¹⁶⁹ Question 39g was omitted due to the potential for respondents to misunderstand an example provided in the question. Question 39i was omitted because ‘administrative action’ was not classified as a negative experience.

¹⁷⁰ Analyses on these percentages indicate the same individuals marked all negative experiences. This helps to understand the reason all percentages equal 20%.

Results for USMA women by class year in 2014 are not reportable.¹⁷¹

USMA Men. Results are not reportable for USMA men.¹⁷²

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 107, of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and made an unrestricted report or restricted report converted to unrestricted (Q38), results for they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken* and their *situation was/is being investigated* are not reportable.

Of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and indicated they reported the one situation to a military authority or organization (Q37), a little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated they experienced at least one form of a negative experience in response to their reporting the situation (based on an affirmative response to one or more of questions 39c through 39f, 39h, and 39j).¹⁷³ Specifically, 11% indicated their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously*. The percentages who indicated they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out and/or were ridiculed or scorned* are not reportable for women overall.

Perceived retaliation of some sort (based on questions 39f, 39h, and 39j) was experienced by 21% of USNA women. Specifically, 21% indicated they *perceived social retaliation from fellow cadets*; results for *perceived professional retaliation from Academy leadership* and for the other types of retaliation are not reportable. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

¹⁷¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁷² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁷³ Question 39g was omitted due to the potential for respondents to misunderstand an example provided in the question. Question 39i was omitted because 'administrative action' was not classified as a negative experience.

Table 107.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact and Actions Experienced as a Result of Reporting, by Class Year

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Situation was/is being investigated*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kept informed of what actions were being taken*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Encouraged to let it go or tough it out	NR	NR	NR	<1	NR
Situation was discounted or not taken seriously	11	NR	NR	14	NR
Ridiculed or scorned	NR	NR	NR	<1	NR
Perceived professional retaliation from Academy leadership	NR	NR	NR	<1	NR
Perceived social retaliation from fellow cadets	21	NR	NR	29	NR
Experienced administrative actions	NR	NR	NR	<1	NR
Experienced discipline for infractions/violations	NR	NR	NR	<1	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±11-13	--	--	±<1-15	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q39. *Of those who made an unrestricted report or restricted converted to unrestricted.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:¹⁷⁴

- ***Encouraged to let it go or tough it out.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Situation was discounted or not taken seriously.*** In 2014, sophomore women (14%) were more likely to indicate their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Ridiculed or scorned.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Perceived professional retaliation from Academy leadership.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Perceived social retaliation from fellow cadets.*** In 2014, sophomore women (29%) were more likely to indicate they *perceived social retaliation from fellow cadets* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Experienced administrative actions.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

¹⁷⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- ***Experienced discipline for infractions/violations.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. Results are not reportable for USNA men.¹⁷⁵

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 108, of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and made an unrestricted report or restricted report converted to unrestricted (Q38), 60% indicated they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken*. Results for their *situation was/is being investigated* are not reportable.

Of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and indicated they reported the one situation to a military authority or organization (Q37), the majority (76%) indicated they experienced at least one form of a negative experience in response to their reporting the situation (based on an affirmative response to one or more of questions 39c through 39f, 39h, and 39j).¹⁷⁶ Specifically, 35% indicated they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* and/or their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously*. A little more than one-quarter (26%) indicated they were *ridiculed or scorned*.

Perceived retaliation of some sort (based on questions 39f, 39h, and 39j) was indicated by 68% of USAFA women. Specifically, 17% indicated they *perceived professional retaliation from Academy leadership*; a little more than half (52%) indicated they *perceived social retaliation from fellow cadets*; and 16% indicated they experienced *discipline for infractions/violations*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

¹⁷⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁷⁶ Question 39g was omitted due to the potential for respondents to misunderstand an example provided in the question. Question 39i was omitted because 'administrative action' was not classified as a negative experience.

Table 108.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact and Actions Experienced as a Result of Reporting, by Class Year

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Situation was/is being investigated*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kept informed of what actions were being taken*	60	NR	NR	NR	NR
Encouraged to let it go or tough it out	35	80	NR	NR	NR
Situation was discounted or not taken seriously	35	80	NR	NR	NR
Ridiculed or scorned	26	NR	NR	17	NR
Perceived professional retaliation from Academy leadership	17	20	NR	17	NR
Perceived social retaliation from fellow cadets	52	80	NR	33	NR
Experienced administrative actions	NR	<1	NR	<1	NR
Experienced discipline for infractions/violations	16	NR	NR	33	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±12-15	±<1-24	--	±<1-18	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q39. *Of those who made an unrestricted report or restricted converted to unrestricted.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:¹⁷⁷

- **Encouraged to let it go or tough it out.** In 2014, senior women (80%) were more likely to indicate they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Situation was discounted or not taken seriously.** In 2014, senior women (80%) were more likely to indicate their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Ridiculed or scorned.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- **Perceived professional retaliation from Academy leadership.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- **Perceived social retaliation from fellow cadets.** In 2014, senior women (80%) were more likely to indicate they *perceived social retaliation from fellow cadets*, whereas sophomore women (33%) were less likely.
- **Experienced administrative actions.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

¹⁷⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Experienced discipline for infractions/violations.** In 2014, sophomore women (33%) were more likely to indicate they *experienced discipline for infractions/violations* compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. Results are not reportable for USAFA men.¹⁷⁸

USCGA

USCGA Women. Results are not reportable for USCGA women.¹⁷⁹

USCGA Men. Results are not reportable for USCGA men.¹⁸⁰

Reasons for Reporting the "One Situation"

When students indicated they reported the unwanted sexual contact incident that had the greatest effect on them to an authority or organization, they likely had a variety of objectives in mind. The 2014 SAGR offered a list of possible reasons why one might choose to report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. Options on this list were constructed based on feedback from Academy focus groups and qualitative comments provided on previous surveys. This section presents the most frequently selected reasons for reporting an incident, in order of descending frequency. The full table of reasons is available in Appendix E. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and reported the one situation that had the greatest impact, the majority indicated they reported to *seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (65% of Academy students; 62% of women, 71% of men) and/or *it was the right thing to do* (64% of Academy students; 69% of women, 54% of men); and about half (51%) indicated that they reported to *seek closure on the incident* (51% of Academy students; 49% of women, 54% of men).

Compared to 2012, the rates for to *seek help dealing with an emotional incident* and *it was the right thing to do* remained statistically unchanged overall and for women in 2014 (for men the rates were not reportable in 2012); and the overall rate for to *seek closure on the incident* remained statistically unchanged in 2014 (for women the rate is 15 percentage points lower in 2014, for men the rate was not reportable in 2012).

For those students who indicated they experienced *unwanted touching only*, their top three reasons for reporting were: *to seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (72% of Academy students; 68% of women, not reportable for men), *to seek closure on the incident* (72% of

¹⁷⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁷⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁸⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Academy students; 68% of women, not reportable for men), and *it was the right thing to do* (70% of Academy students; 66% of women, not reportable for men).

For those students who indicated they experienced *attempted sex*, their top three reasons for reporting were: *to seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (76% of Academy students; 59% of women, not reportable for men), *it was the right thing to do* (75% of Academy students; 57% of women, not reportable for men), and *to stop the offender from hurting others* (62% of Academy students; 58% of women, not reportable for men).

For those students who indicated they experienced *completed sex*, their top three reasons for reporting were: *it was the right thing to do* (66% of Academy students; 76% of women, not reportable for men), *to seek help dealing with an emotional incident* (60% of Academy students; 58% of women, not reportable for men), and *to stop the offender from hurting them again* (55% of Academy students; 41% of women, not reportable for men).

Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 109, of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and reported the one situation that had the greatest impact, the majority (80%) indicated they reported because *it was the right thing to do*; more than half (59%) indicated they reported to *stop the offender from hurting them again*; two-fifths (41%) indicated they reported to *seek help dealing with an emotional incident*; more than one-third (39%) indicated they reported so they could *seek closure on the incident and/or identify a fellow cadet who is acting inappropriately* (all estimates are statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 109.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Reporting							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Than 2012 </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Than 2012 </div>						
It was the right thing to do	2014	80	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	82	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stop the offender from hurting them again	2014	59	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	65	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Seek help dealing with an emotional incident	2014	41	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	65	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Seek closure on the incident	2014	39	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	55	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Identify a fellow cadet who is acting inappropriately	2014	39	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	55	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±11-18	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q40.

Results for USMA women by class year in 2014 are not reportable.¹⁸¹





USMA Men. Results are not reportable for USMA men.¹⁸²

¹⁸¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁸² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 110, of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and reported the one situation that had the greatest impact, the majority (66%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported because *it was the right thing to do*; over half (55%; 28 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they reported to *seek closure on the incident*; less than half (45%; 29 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they reported to *seek help dealing with an emotional incident*; and a little more than one-third (34%) reported so they could *seek mental health assistance* and/or so they could *seek medical assistance* (both statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 110.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Reporting									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012							
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012							
It was the right thing to do				2014	66	NR	NR	71	NR
				2012	72	88	NR	NR	NR
Seek closure on the incident				2014	55↓	NR	NR	57	NR
				2012	83	88	NR	NR	NR
Seek help dealing with an emotional incident				2014	45↓	NR	NR	43	NR
				2012	74	88	NR	NR	NR
Seek mental health assistance				2014	34	NR	NR	29	NR
				2012	37	50	NR	NR	NR
Seek medical assistance				2014	34	NR	NR	29	NR
				2012	37	50	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±13-16	±17	--	±15	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q40.

There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.¹⁸³

USNA Men. Results are not reportable for USNA men.¹⁸⁴

¹⁸³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 111, of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and reported the one situation that had the greatest impact, the majority (82%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported to *seek help dealing with an emotional incident*; two-thirds (67%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported because *it was the right thing to do*; slightly less than two-thirds (65%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they reported to *stop the offender from hurting others*; and more than half indicated they reported so they could *seek mental health assistance* (58%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or indicated they reported to *stop the offender from hurting them again* (57%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 111.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Senior</u>	<u>Junior</u>	<u>Sophomore</u>	<u>Freshman</u>
Higher Response	Higher Than 2012						
Lower Response	Lower Than 2012						
Seek help dealing with an emotional incident		2014	82	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	82	NR	NR	NR	NR
It was the right thing to do		2014	67	80	NR	50	NR
		2012	64	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stop the offender from hurting others		2014	65	NR	NR	83	NR
		2012	74	NR	NR	NR	NR
Seek mental health assistance		2014	58	NR	NR	50	NR
		2012	46	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stop the offender from hurting them again		2014	57	20	NR	83	NR
		2012	54	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>			$\pm 14-16$	± 24	--	$\pm 17-18$	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q40.

¹⁸⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:¹⁸⁵

- ***Right thing to do.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (50%) were less likely to indicate they reported because *it was the right thing to do* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Stop the offender from hurting others.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (83%) were more likely to indicate they reported to *stop the offender from hurting others* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Seek mental health assistance.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Stop the offender from hurting them again.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (83%) were more likely to indicate they reported to *stop the offender from hurting them again*, whereas senior women (20%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. Results are not reportable for USAFA men.¹⁸⁶

USCGA

USCGA Women. Results are not reportable for USCGA women.¹⁸⁷

USCGA Men. Results are not reportable for USCGA men.¹⁸⁸

Length of Time to Report the "One Situation"

Academy leadership encourages reporting of experiences of unwanted sexual contact as soon as the incident has occurred in order to provide immediate services to a survivor, preserve evidence in the event of a criminal investigation, and to deal immediately with an offender. In some instances survivors delay in their decision to report for a variety of reasons. This section provides information on the length of time survivors delayed in making a report. The next section following this one provides information on why they chose to delay reporting. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

¹⁸⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁸⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁸⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁸⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, over one-third (36%) indicated they made the report *within 24 hours* of the incident (31% of women, 48% of men); 14% indicated they reported it *2 to 3 days* after the incident (21% of women, <1% of men); over one-quarter (26%) indicated they reported it *4 to 10 days* after the incident (28% of women, 21% of men); 14% reported it *11 to 30 days* after the incident (16% of women, 11% of men); 6% reported it *31 to 365 days* after the incident (5% of women, 10% of men); and 3% indicated they reported it *more than 365 days* after the incident (<1% of women, 10% of men). Compared to 2012, the overall rate for *within 24 hours* is 17 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 16 percentage points higher in 2014, for men the rate was not reportable in 2012). The other response options are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 112, of USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, more than half (59%; 42 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they made a report *within 24 hours* of the incident; a little more than one-fifth indicated they reported it *within 4 to 10 days* (21%) or *within 11 to 30 days* (20%); and less than 1% indicated they reported after *more than 365 days*. These response options are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Results for *2 to 3 days* and *31 to 365 days* are not reportable for women overall.

Table 112.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by Length of Time to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year

Length of Time to Report									
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>		<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Higher Response	Lower Response	Higher Than 2012	Lower Than 2012						
Within 24 hours		2014	59↑	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
2 to 3 days		2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
4 to 10 days		2014	21	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
11 to 30 days		2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31 to 365 days		2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
More than 365 days		2014	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±<1-18	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q41.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are not reportable.¹⁸⁹

USMA Men. Results are not reportable for USMA men.¹⁹⁰

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 113, of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, a little more than one-fifth (21%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they made the report *within 24 hours* of the incident; 11% indicated they reported within *2 to 3 days*; more than one-third (34%) indicated they reported within *4 to 10 days*; a little more than one-fifth (21%) indicated they reported within *11 to 30 days*; 13% indicated they reported within *31 to 365 days*; and less than 1% indicated they waited *more than 365 days* to report. These response options are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 113.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by Length of Time to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year

Length of Time to Report							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Senior</u>	<u>Junior</u>	<u>Sophomore</u>	<u>Freshman</u>
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Within 24 hours		2014	21	NR	NR	29	NR
		2012	18	25	NR	NR	NR
2 to 3 days		2014	11	NR	NR	14	NR
4 to 10 days		2014	34	NR	NR	29	NR
11 to 30 days		2014	21	NR	NR	29	NR
31 to 365 days		2014	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
More than 365 days		2014	<1	NR	NR	<1	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±<1-18	±19	--	±<1-15	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q41.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁹⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁹¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Reported with 24 hours.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (29%) were more likely to indicate they reported the incident *within 24 hours* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Reported within 2 to 3 days.** In 2014, sophomore women (14%) were more likely to indicate they reported the incident *within 2 to 3 days* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Reported within 4 to 10 days.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Reported within 11 to 30 days.** In 2014, sophomore women (29%) were more likely to indicate they reported the incident *within 11 to 30 days* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Reported after more than 365 days.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. Results are not reportable for USNA men.¹⁹²

¹⁹² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 114, of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, more than one-quarter (26%; statistically unchanged since 2012) indicated they made the report *within 24 hours* of the incident; more than one-third (37%) indicated they reported within *2 to 3 days*; more than one-quarter (27%) indicated they reported within *4 to 10 days*; one-tenth (10%) indicated they reported within *11 to 30 days*; and less than 1% indicated they waited *more than 365 days* to report. These response options are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. The percentage who indicated they reported within *31 to 365 days* is not reportable.

Table 114.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by Length of Time to Report, by Class Year and Survey Year

Length of Time to Report								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>■ Higher Response</p> <p>■ Lower Response</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>↑ Higher Than 2012</p> <p>↓ Lower Than 2012</p> </div> </div>								
Within 24 hours		2014	26	NR	NR	50	NR	
		2012	9	NR	NR	NR	NR	
2 to 3 days		2014	37	NR	NR	17	NR	
4 to 10 days		2014	27	20	NR	33	NR	
11 to 30 days		2014	10	20	NR	NR	NR	
31 to 365 days		2014	NR	<1	NR	<1	NR	
More than 365 days		2014	<1	<1	NR	<1	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±<1-15	±<1-24	--	±<1-18	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q41.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:¹⁹³

- **Reported with 24 hours.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (50%) were more likely to indicate they reported the incident *within 24 hours* compared to women in the other class years.

¹⁹³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Reported within 2 to 3 days.** In 2014, sophomore women (17%) were less likely to indicate they reported the incident *within 2 to 3 days* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Reported within 4 to 10 days.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- **Reported within 11 to 30 days.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- **Reported within 31 to 365 days.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- **Reported after more than 365 days.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. Results are not reportable for USAFA men.¹⁹⁴

USCGA

USCGA Women. Results are not reportable for USCGA women.¹⁹⁵

USCGA Men. Results are not reportable for USCGA men.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁹⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁹⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Reasons for Delay in Reporting the "One Situation"

If a criminal investigation is to occur, evidence collection within the first 24 hours is substantially beneficial. To determine why survivors delayed reporting, 2014 SAGR asked students who experienced unwanted sexual contact, reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, and delayed reporting for more than 24 hours why did they delay. This section provides the reasons and can inform educational strategies. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, but delayed making their report for at least 24 hours, the majority (72%) indicated they *wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report* (77% of women, not reportable for men); about half (49%) indicated they *did not realize at first that the situation was a crime* (46% of women, not reportable for men); and 43% indicated they *wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member* (59% of women, <1% for men). Compared to 2012, the rates for *wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report* and *wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member* remained statistically unchanged overall and for women in 2014 (for men the rates were not reportable in 2012); and the overall rate for *did not realize at first that the situation was a crime* remained statistically unchanged in 2014 (for women the rate is 20 percentage points higher in 2014, for men the rate was not reportable in 2012). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. Results are not reportable for USMA women.¹⁹⁷

USMA Men. Results are not reportable for USMA men.¹⁹⁸

¹⁹⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

¹⁹⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 115, of the 8.1% of USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, but delayed making their report for at least 24 hours, the majority (70%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report*; more than half indicated they *wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member* (57%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or *did not realize at first that the situation was a crime* (57%; 35 percentage points higher than 2012); and less than half indicated they *waited until could reach a specific authority (e.g., chaplain, doctor, commander)* (43%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or *wanted to seek advice/counseling from a professional* (41%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 115.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Delay in Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Delay in Reporting										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012							
Wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report				2014	70	NR	NR	80	NR	
				2012	89	83	NR	NR	NR	
Wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member				2014	57	NR	NR	60	NR	
				2012	45	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Did not realize at first that the situation was a crime				2014	57↑	NR	NR	60	NR	
				2012	22	33	NR	NR	NR	
Waited until could reach a specific authority (e.g., chaplain, doctor, commander)				2014	43	NR	NR	40	NR	
				2012	NR	<1	NR	NR	NR	
Wanted to seek advice/counseling from a professional				2014	41	NR	NR	60	NR	
				2012	22	33	NR	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±16-19	±<1-21	--	±18	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q42.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:¹⁹⁹

- **Wanted to seek advice/counseling from a professional.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore

¹⁹⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

women (60%) were more likely to indicate they delayed reporting because they *wanted to seek advice/counseling from a professional*.

USNA Men. Results are not reportable for USNA men.²⁰⁰

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 116, of the 9.7% of USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and reported the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, but delayed making their report for at least 24 hours, the majority (74%; 34 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they *wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member*; a little less than two-thirds (62%; 43 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they *waited until they felt safe from the offender*; more than one-third (36%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *did not realize at first that the situation was a crime*; and one-quarter *waited until could reach a specific authority (e.g., chaplain, doctor, commander) and/or researched sexual assault before deciding to report* (both 25% and statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 116.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Delay in Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Delay in Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Senior</u>	<u>Junior</u>	<u>Sophomore</u>	<u>Freshman</u>
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012						
Wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member		2014	74 ↑	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
Waited until felt safe from the offender		2014	62 ↑	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	19	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not realize at first that the situation was a crime		2014	36	20	NR	NR	NR
		2012	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
Waited until could reach a specific authority (e.g., chaplain, doctor, commander)		2014	25	20	NR	NR	NR
		2012	19	NR	NR	NR	NR
Researched sexual assault before deciding to report		2014	25	20	NR	NR	NR
		2012	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±15-19	±24	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q42.

²⁰⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:²⁰¹

- ***Did not realize at first that the situation was a crime.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, senior women (20%) were less likely to indicate they *did not realize at first that the situation was a crime* compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. Results are not reportable for USAFA men.²⁰²

USCGA

USCGA Women. Results are not reportable for USCGA women.²⁰³

USCGA Men. Results are not reportable for USCGA men.²⁰⁴

²⁰¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

²⁰² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

²⁰³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

²⁰⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Reasons for Not Reporting the "One Situation"

On 2014 SAGR, students who indicated they had experienced unwanted sexual contact but did not report it to a military authority or organization were asked their reasons for not reporting the incident. This section presents the most frequently selected reasons for not reporting an incident, in order of descending frequency. The full table of reasons is available in Appendix E. It should be noted that this question was asked of all students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and did not report the incident. The behaviors that constitute unwanted sexual contact range from touching only to completed sexual intercourse, anal, and oral sex. The reasons for not reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact do not distinguish among the types of behaviors experienced. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and did not report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the majority indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report* (69% of Academy students; 63% of women, 81% of men); *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (54% of Academy students; 62% of women, 38% of men); and/or *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (54% of Academy students; 52% of women, 57% of men).

Compared to 2012, the rate for *thought it was not important enough to report* remained statistically unchanged overall and for both women and men in 2014; the overall rate for *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* is 9 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 8 percentage points lower, for men the rate remained statistically unchanged in 2014); and the overall rate for *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* is 9 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 18 percentage points lower, for men the rate remained statistically unchanged in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

For those students who indicated they experienced *unwanted touching only*, their top three reasons for not reporting were they: *thought it was not important enough to report* (79% of Academy students; 70% of women, 87% of men); *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them* (47% of Academy students; 46% of women, 49% of men); and/or *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (47% of Academy students; 38% of women, 56% of men).

For those students who indicated they experienced *attempted sex*, their top three reasons for not reporting were they: *thought it was not important enough to report* (71% of Academy students; 70% of women, not reportable for men); *did not want anyone to know* (64% of Academy students; 70% of women, not reportable for men); and/or *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (63% of Academy students; 64% of women, not reportable for men).

For those students who indicated they experienced *completed sex*, their top three reasons for not reporting were they: *did not want anyone to know* (70% of Academy students; 82% of women, 39% of men); *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (69% of Academy students; 82% of women, 37% of men); and/or *felt shame/embarrassment* (67% of Academy students; 82% of women, 28% of men).

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 117, of the USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and did not report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the majority indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (69%; statistically unchanged from 2012); they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (63%; 11 percentage points lower than 2012); *did not want anyone to know* (63%; statistically unchanged from 2012); *felt uncomfortable making a report* (60%; statistically unchanged from 2012); and/or *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (57%; statistically unchanged from 2012). Other reasons for not reporting were cited less frequently and are shown in Appendix E.

Table 117.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012							
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them	2014	69	70 ↑	83 ↑	58 ↓	71 ↑		
	2012*	62	43	60	74	55		
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	63 ↓	50 ■	67	83 ↑	43 ↓		
	2012	74	57	80	78	73		
Did not want anyone to know	2014	63	50 ■	67	75 ↑	57 ↓		
	2012	70	57	60	74	82		
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	60	50	67	83 ↑	29 ↓		
	2012	65	57	60	74	55		
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	57	50	67	58 ↓	57		
	2012*	62	43	60	74	55		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±5-7	±13-17	±13-16	±6-12	±7-11





Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* was higher in 2014 for senior women (27 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (23 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (16 percentage points higher than 2012), and lower in 2014 for sophomore women (16 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (83%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them*, whereas sophomore women (58%) were less likely.
- ***Did not want people talking or gossiping about them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* was lower in 2014 for freshman women (30 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (83%) were more likely to indicate they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, whereas senior women (50%) and freshman women (43%) were less likely.
- ***Did not want anyone to know.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *did not want anyone to know* was lower in 2014 for freshman women (25 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (75%) were more likely to indicate they *did not want anyone to know*, whereas senior women (50%) were less likely.
- ***Felt uncomfortable making a report.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *felt uncomfortable making a report* was lower in 2014 for freshman women (26 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (83%) were more likely to indicate they *felt uncomfortable making a report*, whereas freshman women (29%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (16 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 118, of the USMA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and did not report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (86%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*; over half (56%) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*; a little more than half indicated they *thought reporting would take too much time and effort* (51%) and/or indicated they *did not want to hurt the offender's career* (51%); and half indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them* (50%) and/or indicated they *did not think their report would be kept confidential* (50%). Results for the last five items are not reportable in 2012, therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Other reasons for not reporting were cited less frequently and are shown in Appendix E.

Table 118.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting									
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>		<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012							
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012							
Thought it was not important enough to report				2014	86	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	85	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on				2014	56	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort				2014	51	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to hurt the offender's career				2014	51	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them				2014	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not think their report would be kept confidential				2014	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					$\pm 14-25$	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 "Took care of it myself." In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Results for USMA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.²⁰⁵

²⁰⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 119, of the USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and did not report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (70%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*; they *did not want anyone to know* (68%; statistically unchanged from 2012); they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (68%; 9 percentage points lower than 2012); and/or they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (66%; statistically unchanged from 2012). Other reasons for not reporting were cited less frequently and are shown in Appendix E.

Table 119.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012							
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	70	91 ↑	71	58 ↓	64 ↓		
	2012	63	68	61	55	90		
Did not want anyone to know	2014	68	55	71	68	82 ↑		
	2012	68	50	83	71	90		
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them	2014	68 ↓	55 ↓	86 ↑	74	64		
	2012*	77	79	72	81	80		
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	66	55	86 ↑	58 ↓	82 ↑		
	2012	71	57	89	71	90		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±5-7	±9-16	±11-19	±7-9	±8-12

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Thought it was not important enough to report.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *thought it was not important enough to report* was higher in 2014 for senior women (23 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for freshman women (26 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (91%) were more likely to indicate they *thought it was not important enough to report*, whereas sophomore women (58%) were less likely.

- ***Did not want anyone to know.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (82%) were more likely to indicate they *did not want anyone to know* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* was lower in 2014 for senior women (24 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (86%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Did not want people talking or gossiping about them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (13 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (86%) and freshman women (82%) were more likely to indicate they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 120, of the USNA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and did not report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (90%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*, they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (64%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and/or they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them* (53%; statistically unchanged from 2012); and less than half (42%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought reporting would take too much time and effort*. Other reasons for not reporting were cited less frequently and are shown in Appendix E.

Table 120.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Senior</u>	<u>Junior</u>	<u>Sophomore</u>	<u>Freshman</u>
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report		2014	90	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	68	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on		2014	64	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012*	44	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them		2014	53	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012*	44	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort		2014	42	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	43	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>			$\pm 14-23$	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Results for USNA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.²⁰⁶

²⁰⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 121, of the USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and did not report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the majority indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (66%; statistically unchanged from 2012), they *did not want anyone to know* (66%; statistically unchanged from 2012), they *thought it was not important enough to report* (62%; statistically unchanged from 2012), they *felt shame/embarrassment* (57%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and/or they *felt uncomfortable making a report* (55%; statistically unchanged from 2012). Other reasons for not reporting were cited less frequently and are shown in Appendix E.

Table 121.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Higher Response	Higher Than 2012						
Lower Response	Lower Than 2012						
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them		2014	66	50	71	72	69
		2012	62	50	60	71	75
Did not want anyone to know		2014	66	58	71	67	69
		2012	63	61	53	65	75
Thought it was not important enough to report		2014	62	67	71	56	62
		2012	59	50	80	47	63
Felt shame/embarrassment		2014	57	33	57	61	77
		2012	59	61	33	71	75
Felt uncomfortable making a report		2014	55	42	57	56	69
		2012	56	56	47	65	50
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±7	±13-15	±14-17	±10-13	±9-16

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.






Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Did not want people talking or gossiping about them.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, senior women (50%) were less likely to indicate they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* compared to women in the other class years.

- ***Did not want anyone to know.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Thought it was not important enough to report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Felt shame/embarrassment.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *felt shame/embarrassment* was lower in 2014 for senior women (28 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (77%) were more likely to indicate they *felt shame/embarrassment*, whereas senior women (33%) were less likely.
- ***Felt uncomfortable making a report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (69%) were more likely to indicate they *felt uncomfortable making a report*, whereas senior women (42%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 122, of the USAFA men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and did not report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the majority indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report* (67%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or they *felt uncomfortable making a report* (54%; 40 percentage point higher than 2012); a little less than half indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them* (47%) and/or indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (47%); and less than half (40%) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them*. Results for the last three items are not reportable in 2012 therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Other reasons for not reporting were cited less frequently and are shown in Appendix E.

Table 122.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting									
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>		<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012							
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012							
Thought it was not important enough to report				2014	67	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	78	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report				2014	54 	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them				2014	47	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on				2014	47	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them				2014	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					$\pm 17-25$	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Results for USAFA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.²⁰⁷

²⁰⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 123, of the USCGA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013 and did not report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, the majority indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (72%; 14 percentage points lower than 2012), they *did not want anyone to know* (64%; statistically unchanged from 2012), they *thought it would hurt their reputation and standing* (64%; 15 percentage points higher than 2012), *felt shame/embarrassment* (64%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and/or *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* (64%; statistically unchanged from 2012). Other reasons for not reporting were cited less frequently and are shown in Appendix E.

Table 123.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting								
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Senior</u>	<u>Junior</u>	<u>Sophomore</u>	<u>Freshman</u>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>■ Higher Response</p> <p>■ Lower Response</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>↑ Higher Than 2012</p> <p>↓ Lower Than 2012</p> </div> </div>								
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	72↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	2012*	86	80	71	>99	NR	NR	
Did not want anyone to know	2014	64	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	2012	65	80	57	63	NR	NR	
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	64↑	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	2012	49	60	57	25	NR	NR	
Felt shame/embarrassment	2014	64	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	2012	61	80	57	38	NR	NR	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	64	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	2012	69	80	57	63	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±6-8	±20	±17	±9	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Results for USCGA women by class year in 2014 are not reportable.²⁰⁸

USCGA Men. Results are not reportable for USCGA men.²⁰⁹

²⁰⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

²⁰⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Reflections on the Reporting Decision in the "One Situation"

A survivor's experiences with the reporting process may impact future survivor's reporting decisions. On *2014 SAGR*, all students who experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked whether they would make the same decision in retrospect regarding their decision to report or not to report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. Results are shown by the type of report made (restricted or unrestricted) and whether they did or did not report. The question on the type of official report made was new in 2014, therefore comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Results are not reportable for men at the Academy level. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, the majority (84%) who made either a restricted or unrestricted report for the one situation with the greatest impact would make the same decision again to report the incident (84% of women, 85% of men).

Specifically, 26% indicated they *made a restricted report and would make the same decision again* (27% of women, 25% of men); more than one-quarter (30%) *made an unrestricted report and would make the same decision again* (26% of women, 37% of men);²¹⁰ a little less than one-fifth (18%) *did not make a report and would make the same decision again* (21% of women, 12% of men); and fewer indicated they *made an unrestricted report and would not make the same decision again* (16% of Academy students; 17% of women, 14% of men); *did not make a report and would not make the same decision again* (7% of Academy students; 4% of women, 13% of men); or *made a restricted report and would not make the same decision again* (3% of Academy students; 5% of women, <1% of men). Response options for this question are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

²¹⁰ Includes those who made a restricted report that was converted to unrestricted.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 124, of the USMA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, and in regard to the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, a little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated they *made an unrestricted report and would make the same decision again*, and a little less than two-thirds (61%) indicated they *did not make a report and would make the same decision again*. In addition, one-fifth (20%) indicated they *made an unrestricted report but would not make the same decision again*. The percentages who indicated they *made a restricted report and would make the same decision again*, they *made a restricted report but would not make the same decision again*, and they *did not make a report and would not make the same decision again* are not reportable. This question was modified in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 124.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Would or Would Not Make the Same Decision About Reporting, by Class Year

Would Make Same Decision About Reporting					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Made a restricted report and would make the same decision again	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made an unrestricted report and would make the same decision again	19	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not make a report and would make the same decision again	61	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made a restricted report but would not make the same decision again	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made an unrestricted report but would not make the same decision again	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not make a report and would not make the same decision again	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±13-18	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q44.

Results for USMA women by class year in 2014 are not reportable.²¹¹

USMA Men. Results are not reportable for USMA men.²¹²

PREFERRED RECIPIENT OF REPORT

- ◆ USMA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked, in retrospect, if there was anyone they would have preferred to discuss the situation with as they were making their decision to report or not. Responses for women indicating preferred recipients were, in order:
 - ◆ SHARP
 - ◆ Tactical NCO
 - ◆ CASH/A Representative or fellow cadet
 - ◆ Instructor, counselor, Chaplain, Commandant, friend

²¹¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

²¹² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 125, of the USNA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, and in regard to the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, more than one-quarter (29%) indicated they *made a restricted report and would make the same decision again*, 14% indicated they *made an unrestricted report and would make the same decision again*, and 14% indicated they *did not make a report and would make the same decision again*. In addition, more than one-quarter (29%) indicated they *made an unrestricted report but would not make the same decision again*, and 14% indicated they *did not make a report and would not make the same decision again*. The percentage who indicated they *made a restricted report but would not make the same decision again* is not reportable. This question was modified in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 125.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Would or Would Not Make the Same Decision About Reporting, by Class Year

Would Make Same Decision About Reporting					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Made a restricted report and would make the same decision again	29	NR	NR	29	NR
Made an unrestricted report and would make the same decision again	14	NR	NR	14	NR
Did not make a report and would make the same decision again	14	NR	NR	14	NR
Made a restricted report but would not make the same decision again	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Made an unrestricted report but would not make the same decision again	29	NR	NR	29	NR
Did not make a report and would not make the same decision again	14	NR	NR	14	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 14-15$	--	--	$\pm 14-15$	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q44.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. Results are not reportable for USNA men.²¹³

PREFERRED RECIPIENT OF REPORT

- ◆ USNA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked, in retrospect, if there was anyone they would have preferred to discuss the situation with as they were making their decision to report or not. Responses for women indicating preferred recipients were, in order:
 - ◆ Chaplain
 - ◆ SHARP/SHAPE
 - ◆ Fellow Midshipman
 - ◆ Family or friend
 - ◆ Senior Enlisted Leader
 - ◆ Company Officer
 - ◆ Victims' Advocate
 - ◆ SARC
 - ◆ Counselor
 - ◆ The offender

²¹³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 126, of the USAFA women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2013, and in regard to the one situation that had the greatest effect on them, more than one-third (37%) indicated they *made a restricted report and would make the same decision again*, a little more than one-third (37%) indicated they *made an unrestricted report and would make the same decision again*, and fewer (9%) indicated they *did not make a report and would make the same decision again*. On the other hand, one-tenth (10%) indicated they *made a restricted report but would not make the same decision again*, and 9% indicated they *made an unrestricted report but would not make the same decision again*. The percentage who indicated they *did not report the situation and would not make the same decision again* is not reportable. This question was modified in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 126.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Would Make the Same Decision About Reporting, by Class Year

Would Make Same Decision About Reporting					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Made a restricted report and would make the same decision again	37	NR	NR	33	NR
Made an unrestricted report and would make the same decision again	37	NR	NR	33	NR
Did not make a report and would make the same decision again	9	NR	NR	17	NR
Made a restricted report but would not make the same decision again	10	20	NR	NR	NR
Made an unrestricted report but would not make the same decision again	9	NR	NR	17	NR
Did not make a report and would not make the same decision again	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 11-15$	± 24	--	± 18	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q44.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:²¹⁴

- ***Made a restricted report and would make the same decision again.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

²¹⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- ***Made an unrestricted report and would make the same decision again.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Did not make a report and would make the same decision again.*** In 2014, sophomore women (17%) were more likely to indicate they *did not make a report and would make the same decision again* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Made a restricted report but would not make the same decision again.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Made an unrestricted report but would not make the same decision again.*** In 2014, sophomore women (17%) were more likely to indicate they *made an unrestricted report but would not make the same decision again* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Did not make a report and would not make the same decision again.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

PREFERRED RECIPIENT OF REPORT

- ◆ USAFA women who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked, in retrospect, if there was anyone they would have preferred to discuss the situation with as they were making their decision to report or not. Responses for women indicating preferred recipients were, in order:
 - ◆ Air Officer Commanding (AOC)
 - ◆ Cadet Commander
 - ◆ Academy Military Training NCO (AMT)
 - ◆ Cadet Personal Ethics and Education Representative (PEER)
 - ◆ Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)
 - ◆ Equal Opportunity Officer, guidance counselor, counselor, and chaplain
 - ◆ Office of Special Investigations to find out the process

USAFA Men. Results are not reportable for USAFA men.

USCGA

USCGA Women. Results are not reportable for USCGA women.²¹⁵

USCGA Men. Results are not reportable for USCGA men.²¹⁶

²¹⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

²¹⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

CHAPTER 4: GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

This chapter includes findings on Academy students' experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors (e.g., perceived sexual harassment, sexist behavior, and stalking). The incidence rates of perceived sexual harassment and sexist behavior are presented, including details of the experience that had the greatest effect on the student. As in Chapter 2, results are reported separately for each Academy by gender, class year, and survey year.

The term "perceived" is used in *2014 SAGR* to distinguish the construct from a "crime index" of violations of DoD regulations regarding prohibited workplace behaviors. Perceived sexual harassment is by definition a subjective assessment of behaviors. The U.S. Code, Title 10, Armed Forces (10 U.S.C. § 1561) emphasizes that conduct constituting sexual harassment is unwelcome and dependent upon the survivor's perception that the behavior creates a hostile or offensive working environment.

DoD defines sexual harassment as "a form of sex discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person's job, pay, or career; or
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person; or
- Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment" (Department of Defense, 2013b).²¹⁷

The wording of the items in *2014 SAGR* captures whether the behaviors are unwelcome (e.g., made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it), but it does not capture the survivor's perception of the harassing nature of the behavior (i.e., creating a hostile or offensive working environment).

Incidence rates of perceived sexual harassment were derived from a list of 12 behavioral items (Q12). As measured in this survey, sexual harassment is comprised of specific types of unwanted gender-related behaviors, defined by both the U.S. legal system and DoD as behaviors that might lead to a hostile or offensive work environment, or represent quid pro quo harassment.²¹⁸ Three component measures of sexual harassment are derived from Q12. The component measures and corresponding items are as follows: crude/offensive behavior (Q12a, c, e, f), unwanted sexual attention (Q12h, j, m, n), and sexual coercion (Q12k, l, o, p). Specific survey item language is shown in Table 2 in Chapter 1. Items are derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ), the most frequently used survey of such behaviors in DoD,

²¹⁷ See FY 2013 DoD Report on Substantiated Incidents of Sexual Harassment in the Armed Forces (2013b) for additional details on sexual harassment in the Department.

²¹⁸ Quid pro quo harassment might take the form of offers or suggestions that sexual favors might result in some form of benefit to the person, such as special duty considerations, promotions, or time off.

academic, and civilian research (Arvey & Cavanaugh, 1995; Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald et al., 1995). Items were modified for use by DoD (referred to as the SEQ-DoD) by the original researchers at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and DMDC (Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995).

Incidence rates of perceived sexual harassment were derived using a two-step process. In order to be included in the calculation of the sexual harassment rate, respondents must have indicated they experienced one of the following types of unwanted gender-related behaviors: crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, or sexual coercion since June 2013 (Q12), *and* they must have indicated that they considered at least one of the behaviors experienced to have been sexual harassment (Q13). It is the appraisal of the behavior by the survivor that determines whether the behavior is sexual harassment. In an early criticism of their own and others' instruments, Fitzgerald, Swan, and Magley (1997) note that "domain specification and technical adequacy" are necessary but not sufficient for the measurement of sexual harassment (p. 13). The survivor's perspective must be taken into account in any determination of harassment. As such, sexual harassment is best understood from the perspective of the individual, taking into account the individual's appraisal of the behavior as harassing (Fitzgerald et al., 1997). Additional rationale for the use of this two-step process is included in Chapter 1.

In previous *SAGR* surveys, missing responses for questions about behaviors experienced were recoded "No."²¹⁹ In *2014 SAGR* the decision was made to treat non-answered (skipped) items as missing rather than recode to "No." Analysis has shown that the impact of this methodological change is minimal. However, caution should be taken in the interpretation of results in *2014 SAGR* compared to previous survey years. Prior-year survey results continue to be based on the previous rule. Footnotes in the subsequent sections on perceived sexual harassment, the components of perceived sexual harassment (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion), and sexist behavior indicate the degree of change associated with this difference in the handling of missing data. For more information, see Appendix C. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Perceived Sexual Harassment

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, just under one-fifth (18%) of students indicated they experienced sexual harassment²²⁰ in 2014. This represents about 1 in 2 women (48%) and 1 in 10 men

²¹⁹ In past *SAGR* surveys missing responses were set to "No" based on analyses that respondents may have approached these measures as checklists (i.e., only marking applicable items). This coding protocol did not apply to unwanted sexual contact estimates, but did apply to questions on stalking, sexual harassment and its component behaviors, sexist behavior, and prior experiences of unwanted sexual contact. In 2014 the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to "No." Analysis has shown that the impact of this methodological change is minimal and, by and large, statistical differences between years are the same regardless of which method is used. However, caution should be taken in the interpretation of results in 2014 compared to previous survey years, as prior-year survey results continue to be based on the previous rule. Comparison of rates using these different applications are included in footnotes to quantify the extent of these differences. Additional information on this issue can be found in the *2014 SAGR Statistical Methods Report* (DMDC, 2014a).

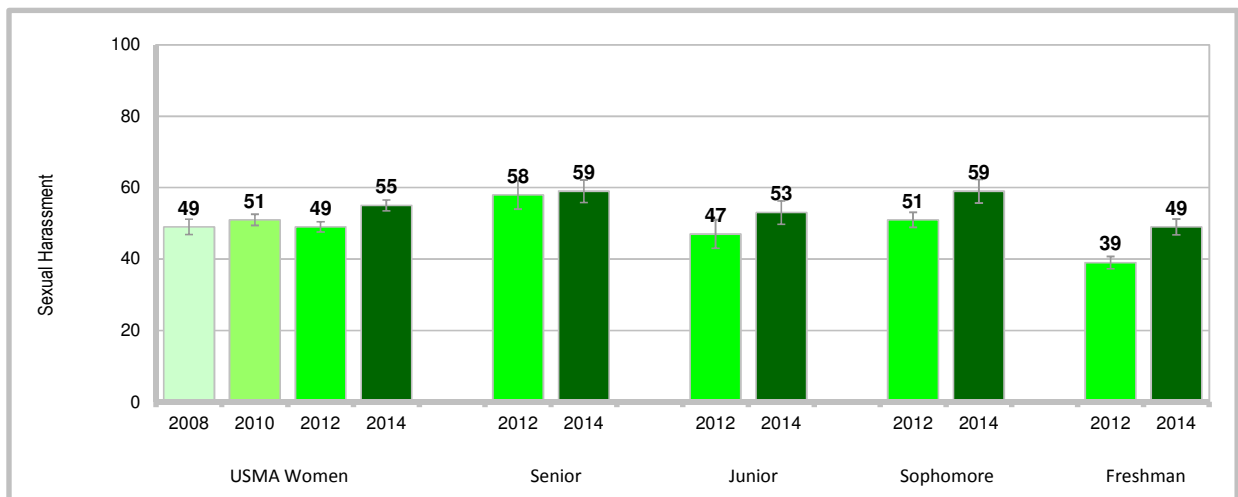
²²⁰ The term "perceived" is not used in the summary of the results for each Academy to help maintain readability.

(10%). The 2014 SAGR found statistically significant declines in the rates of sexual harassment at the DoD Academies for women since 2008; and overall and for men since 2010 only. Compared to 2012, the rate remained statistically unchanged overall and for men in 2014 (for women the rate is 3 percentage points lower in 2014); compared to 2010, the overall rate is 2 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 8 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 2 percentage points lower in 2014); and compared to 2008, the rate remained statistically unchanged overall and for men in 2014 (for women the rate is 3 percentage points lower in 2014). It should be noted that for women the Total DoD rate in 2014 was lower than 2012, but in two of the three Academies (USMA and USAFA) the rate was higher. The decrease overall for DoD was driven by a substantial decrease at USNA. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 61, overall, a little more than half (55%) of USMA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (6 percentage points higher than 2012), 2010 (4 percentage points higher than 2010), and 2008 (6 percentage points higher than 2008).²²¹

Figure 61.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q13
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

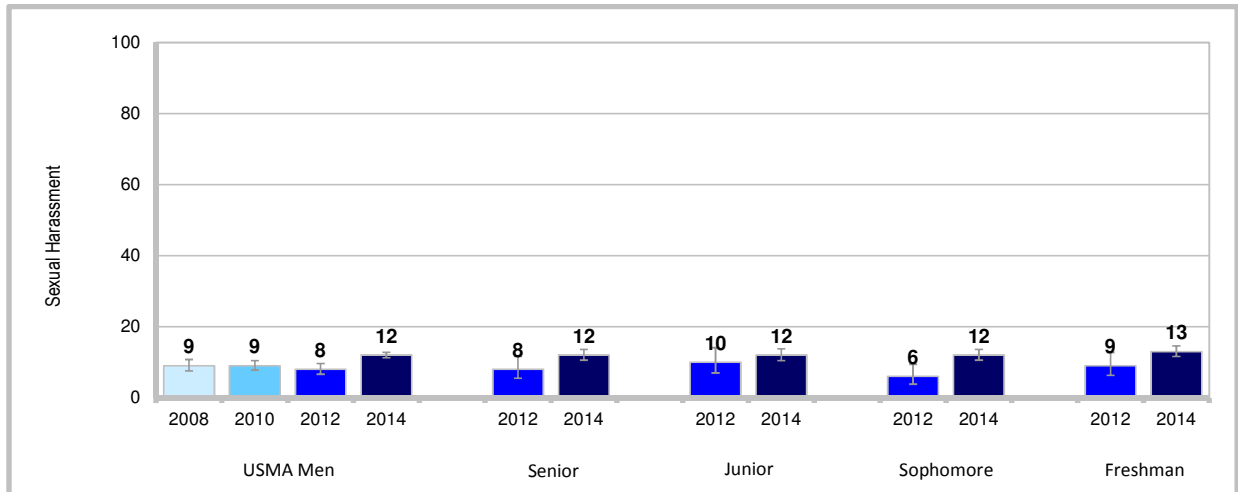
²²¹ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMA women would have been 3 percentage points lower for women overall, 3 percentage points lower for senior women, 4 percentage points lower for junior women, and 2 percentage points lower for sophomore women and freshman women.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (8 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (10 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, senior women and sophomore women (both 59%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment, whereas freshman women (49%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 62, overall, a little more than one-tenth (12%) of USMA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (4 percentage points higher than 2012) and 2010 and 2008 (both 3 percentage points higher than 2010 and 2008).²²²

Figure 62.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q13
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

²²² In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMA men would have been 1 percentage point lower for men overall; 1 percentage point lower for senior men; and 2 percentage points lower for junior men, sophomore men, and freshman men.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

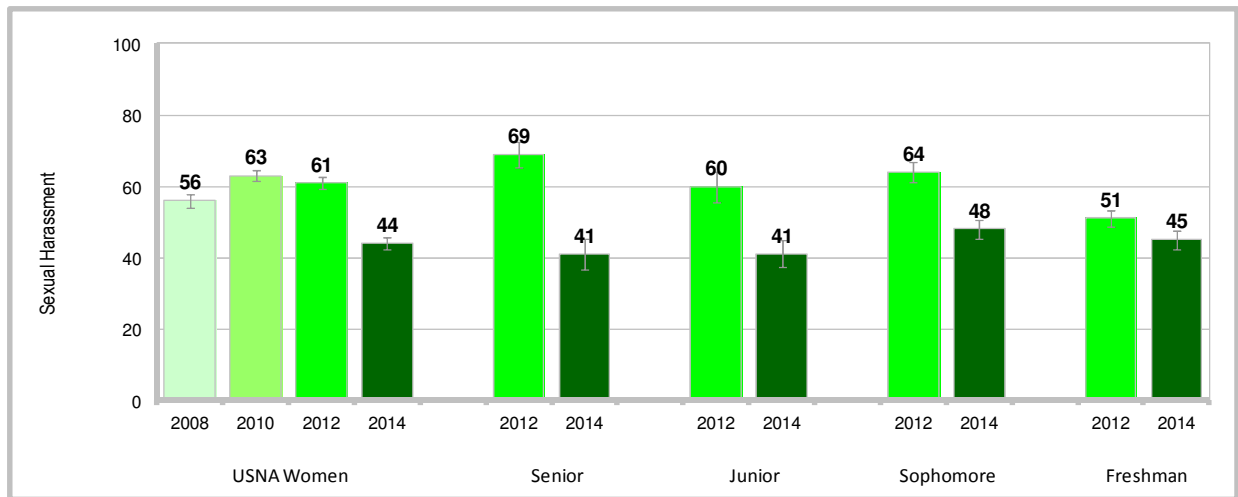
- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for senior men (4 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore men (6 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 63, overall, less than half (44%) of USNA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (17 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (19 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (12 percentage points lower than 2008).²²³

Figure 63.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q13

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

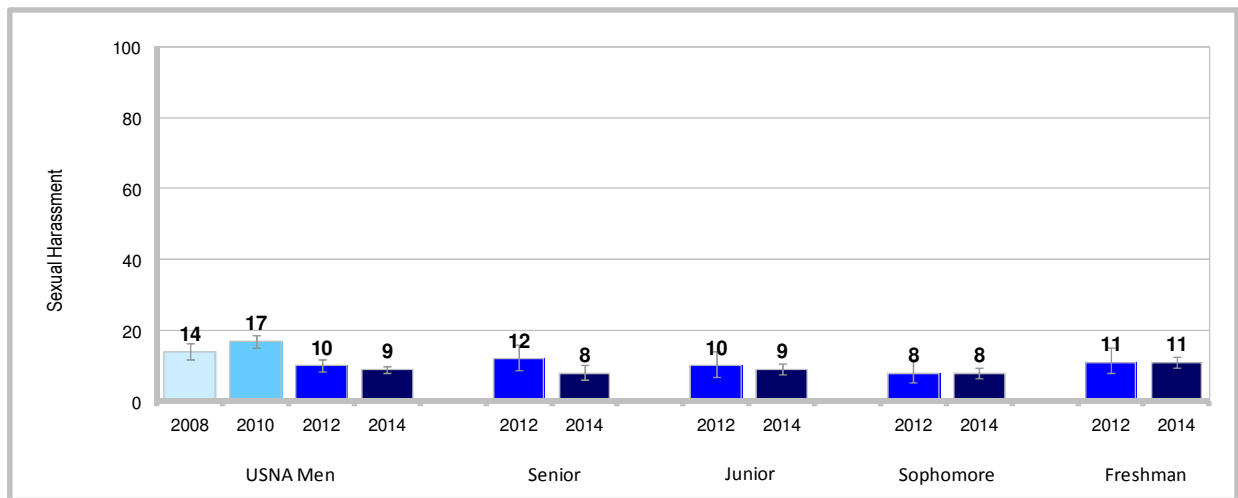
²²³ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USNA women would have been 4 percentage points lower for women overall; 4 percentage points lower for senior women, junior women, and sophomore women; and 3 percentage points lower for freshman women..

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced sexual harassment was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (28 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (19 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (16 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (6 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (48%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 64, overall, fewer than one-tenth (9%) of USNA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This rate has remained statistically unchanged since 2012, but the 2014 rate is statistically significantly lower than 2010 (8 percentage points lower than 2010) and 2008 (5 percentage points lower than 2008).²²⁴

Figure 64.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q13
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

²²⁴ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USNA men would have been 1 percentage point lower for men overall; 1 percentage point lower for senior men, junior men, and sophomore men; and 2 percentage points lower for freshman men..

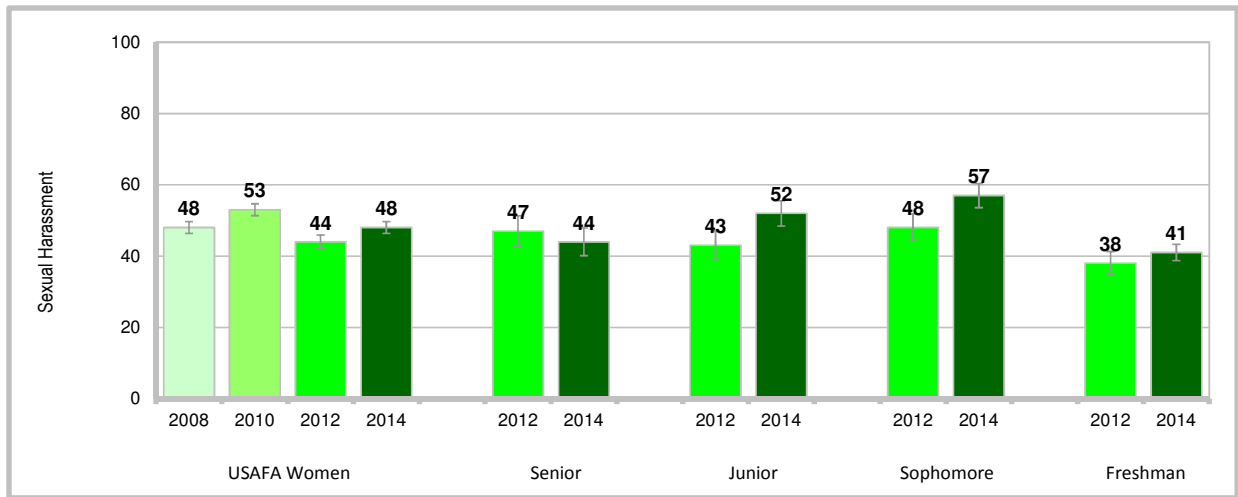
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, freshman men (11%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment compared to men in the other class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 65, overall, nearly half (48%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (4 percentage points higher than 2012), a statistically significant decrease compared to 2010 (5 percentage points lower than 2010), and has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.²²⁵

Figure 65.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q13
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

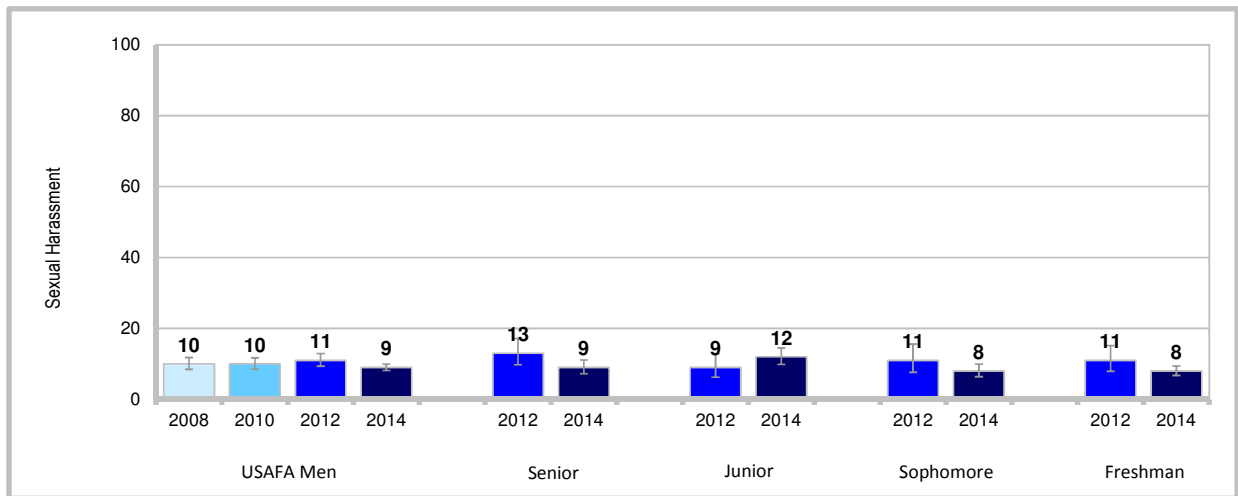
²²⁵ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USAFA women would have been 2 percentage points lower for women overall, 3 percentage points lower for senior women, 1 percentage point lower for junior women and sophomore women, and 2 percentage points lower for freshman women.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for junior women and sophomore women (both 9 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (57%) and junior women (52%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment, whereas freshman women (41%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 66, overall, less than one-tenth (9%) of USAFA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.²²⁶

Figure 66.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q13

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.

²²⁶ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USAFA men would have remained the same for men overall; 1 percentage point lower for senior men, junior men, and sophomore men; and remained the same for freshman men.

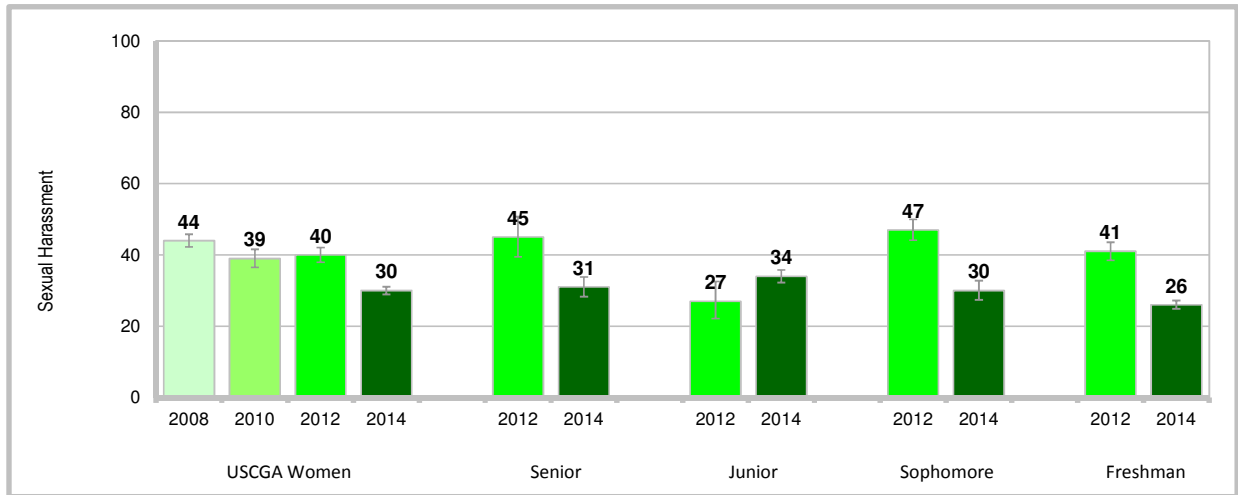
- In 2014, junior men (12%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment compared to men in the other class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 67, overall, a little less than one-third (30%) of USCGA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (10 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (9 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (14 percentage points lower than 2008).²²⁷

Figure 67.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q13

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for junior women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for senior women (14 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (17 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (15 percentage points lower than 2012).

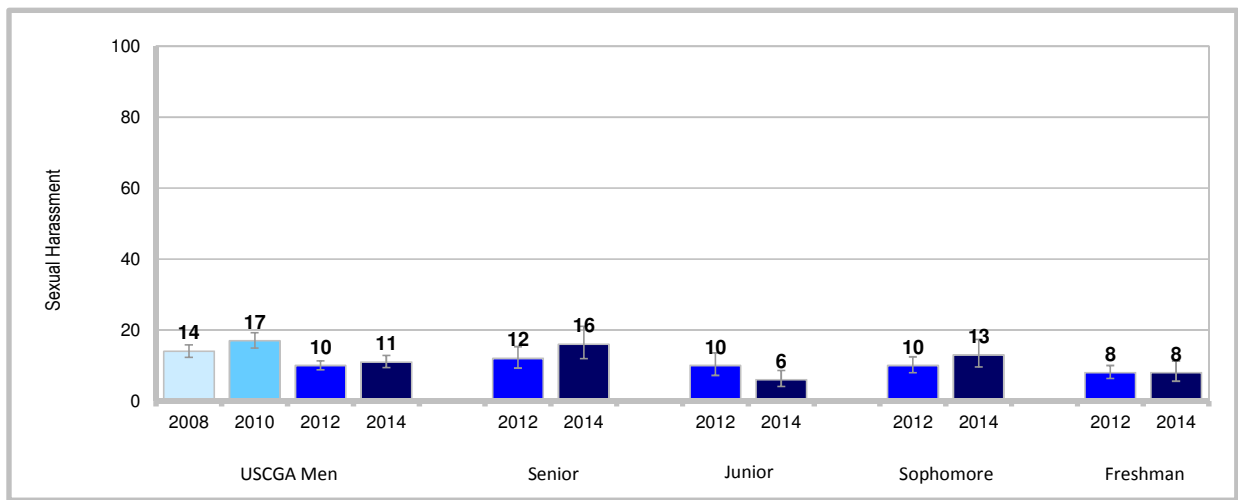
²²⁷ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USCGA women would have been 2 percentage points lower for women overall, 3 percentage points lower for senior women and junior women, and 2 percentage points lower for sophomore women and freshman women.

- In 2014, junior women (34%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment, whereas freshman women (26%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 68, overall, a little more than one-tenth (11%) of USCGA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012, but the 2014 rate is statistically significantly lower than 2010 (6 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (3 percentage points lower than 2008).²²⁸

Figure 68.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q13
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced sexual harassment was lower in 2014 for junior men (4 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior men (16%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment, whereas junior men (6%) were less likely.

²²⁸ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USCGA men would have been 1 percentage point lower for men overall; 2 percentage points lower for senior men and sophomore men; 1 percentage point lower for junior men; and the same for freshman men.

Categories of Unwanted Gender-Related Experiences Associated with Sexual Harassment

This section examines students' responses to questions on experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors that are the components of sexual harassment. The components are:²²⁹

- Crude/offensive behavior—verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing (e.g., offensive sexual stories or jokes, comments on one's sex life, or use of embarrassing gestures);
- Unwanted sexual attention—attempts to establish a sexual relationship (e.g., unwanted attempts to establish a romantic relationship, continued to ask one for dates, or intentionally cornering someone);²³⁰
- Sexual coercion—*quid pro quo* instances of specific treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation (e.g., feelings of being bribed to engage in sexual behavior, threatened with retaliation for not being sexually cooperative, or implied better leadership positions or treatment for being sexually cooperative).

Unlike the sexual harassment rate, calculating the rates for crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion is a single-step process. Component incidence rates indicate whether the individual reported experiencing at least one of the behaviors in a category (e.g., sexual coercion) at least once since June 2013.²³¹ This section includes results for students who indicated experiencing any of these behaviors. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, close to half (49%) of students indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in 2014. This represents about 3 in 4 women (78%) and less than 1 in 2 men (41%). Compared to 2012, the overall rate for *crude/offensive behavior* is 4 percentage points lower in 2014 (for both women and men the rate is 5 percentage points lower in 2014); compared to 2010, the overall rate is 7 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 9 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 8 percentage points lower in 2014); and compared to 2008, the overall rate is 5 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 6 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 7 percentage points lower in 2014).

Less than one-fifth (17%) of students indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in 2014. This represents about 1 in 2 women (45%) and 1 in 10 men (10%). Compared to 2012, the overall rate for *unwanted sexual attention* is 5 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the

²²⁹See Table 7 in Chapter 1 for the specific questions that comprise each component.

²³⁰The SEQ was modified in 2006 to replace the item "Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you" (due to its similarity to unwanted sexual contact) with the following item: "Intentionally cornered you or leaned over you in a sexual way." Psychometric analysis indicated that the replacement item functions the same as the item that was removed and maintains the reliability of the measure.

²³¹The calculation of the component incidence rates does not require the respondents to label specific behaviors as sexual harassment.

rate is 11 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 4 percentage points lower in 2014); compared to 2010, the overall rate is 7 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 14 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 6 percentage points lower in 2014); and compared to 2008, the overall rate is 2 percentage points lower (for women the rate is 4 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 2 percentage points lower in 2014).

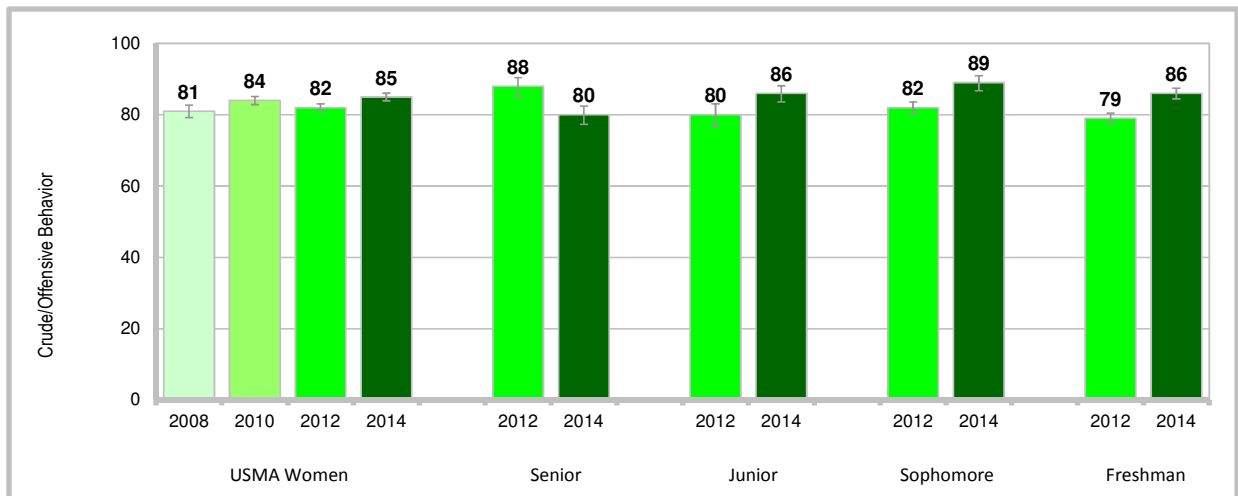
Fewer (6%) students indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in 2014. This represents about 1 in 6 women (16%) and 1 in 33 men (3%). Compared to 2012, the overall rate for *sexual coercion* is 1 percentage point lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 2 percentage points lower, for men the rate remained statistically unchanged in 2014); compared to 2010, the overall rate is 1 percentage point lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 4 percentage points lower, for men the rate remained statistically unchanged in 2014); and compared to 2008, the overall rate is 1 percentage point higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 3 percentage points higher, for men the rate remained statistically unchanged in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 69, overall, the majority (85%) of USMA women indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (3 percentage points higher than 2012) and 2008 (4 percentage points higher than 2008), and has remained statistically unchanged from 2010.²³²

Figure 69.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

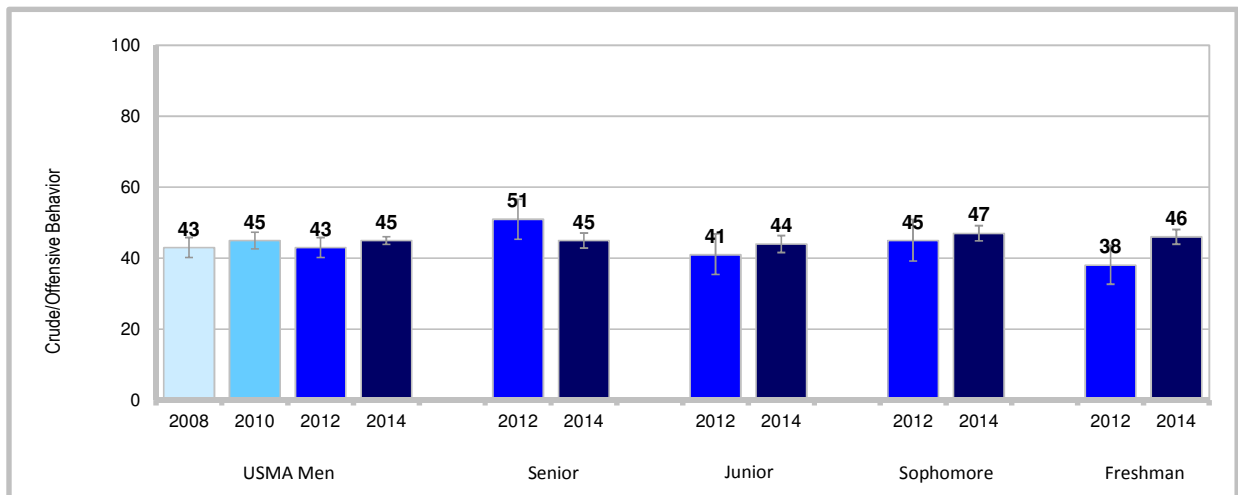
²³² In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMA women would have been 1 percentage point lower for women overall, and 1 percentage point lower for senior women, junior women, sophomore women, and freshman women.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was lower in 2014 for senior women (8 percentage points lower than 2012) and higher in 2014 for junior women (6 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (7 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (89%) were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior, whereas senior women (80%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 70, overall, less than half (45%) of USMA men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.²³³

Figure 70.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

²³³ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMA men would have remained the same for men overall, and 1 percentage point lower for senior men, junior men, sophomore men, and freshman men.

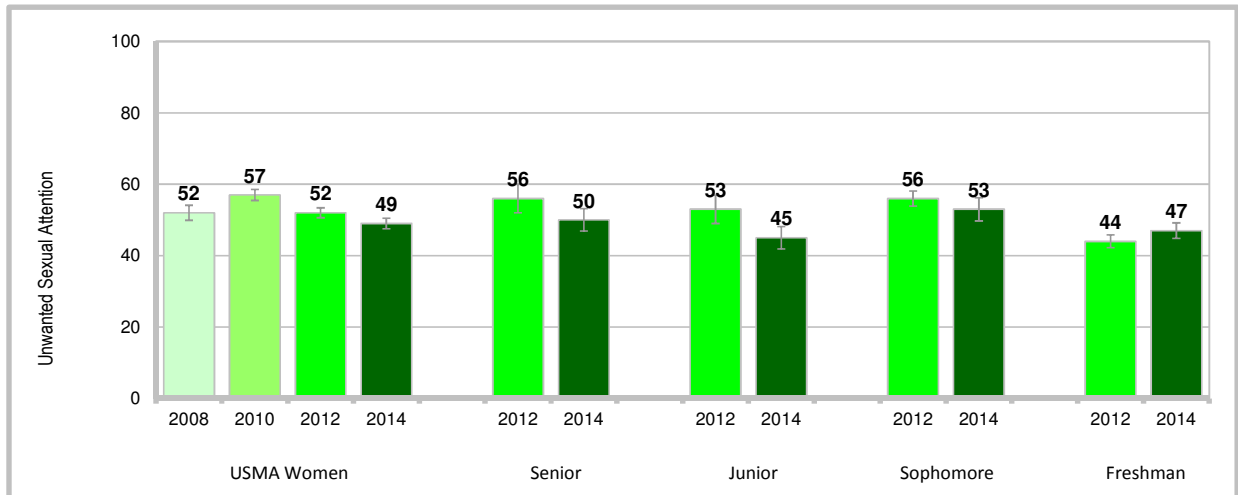
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was higher in 2014 for freshman men (8 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

Unwanted Sexual Attention at USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 71, overall, a little less than half (49%) of USMA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (3 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (8 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (3 percentage points lower than 2008).²³⁴

Figure 71.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

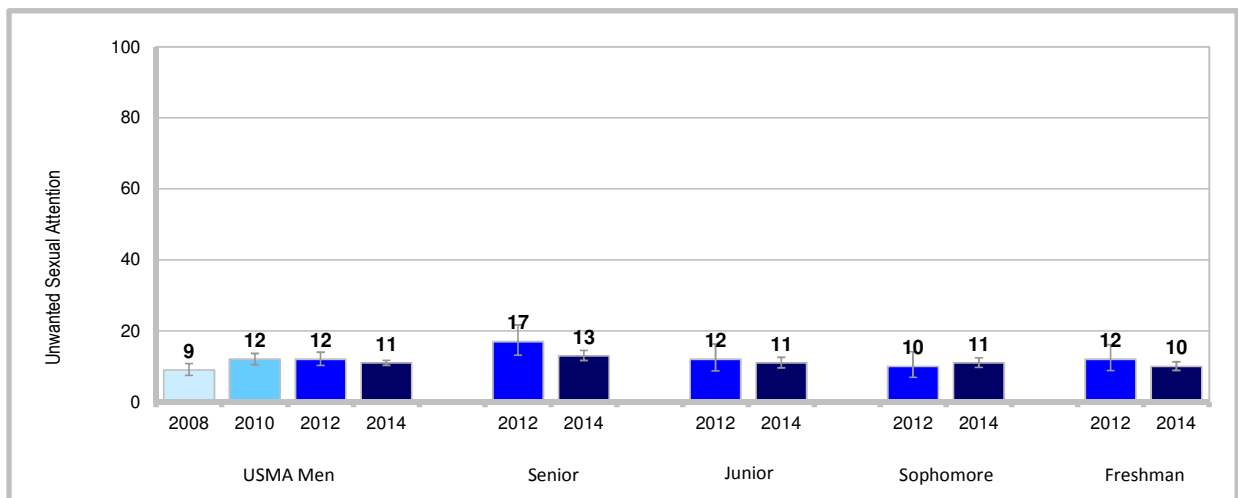
²³⁴ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMA women would have remained the same for women overall and women in all class years.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was lower in 2014 for senior women (6 percentage points lower than 2012) and junior women (8 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (53%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention, whereas junior women (45%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 72, overall, about one-tenth (11%) of USMA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.²³⁵

Figure 72.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.

²³⁵ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMA men would have remained the same for men overall and men in all class years.

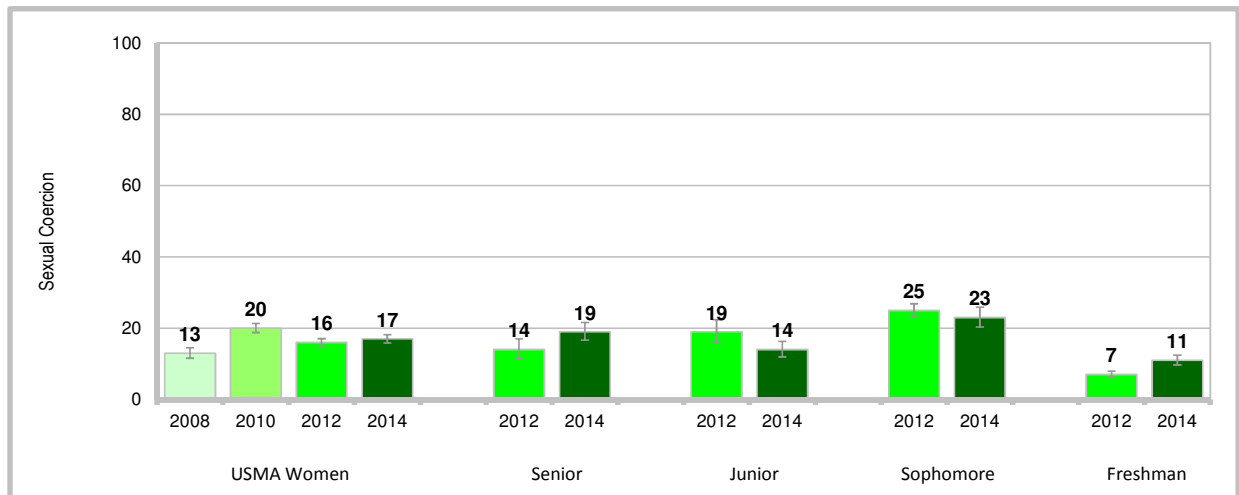
- In 2014, senior men (13%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention compared to men in the other class years.

Sexual Coercion at USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 73, overall, 17% of USMA women indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012, but is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2010 (3 percentage points lower than 2010), and is a statistically significant increase compared to 2008 (4 percentage points higher than 2008).²³⁶

Figure 73.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

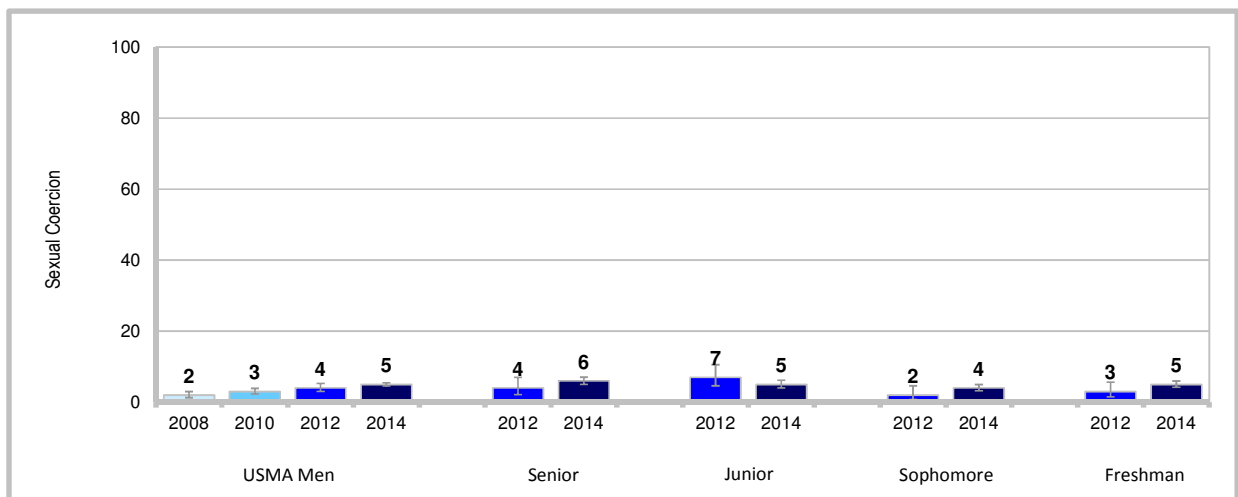
- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2014 for senior women (5 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (4 percentage points higher than 2012), and lower for junior women (5 percentage points lower than 2012).

²³⁶ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMA women would have remained the same for women overall and for senior women, junior women, and sophomore women; and 1 percentage point lower for freshman women.

- In 2014, senior women (19%) and sophomore women (23%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion, whereas junior women (14%) and freshman women (11%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 74, overall, 5% of USMA men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012, but is a statistically significant increase from 2010 (2 percentage points higher than 2010) and 2008 (3 percentage points higher than 2008).²³⁷

Figure 74.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Percent of all men

There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

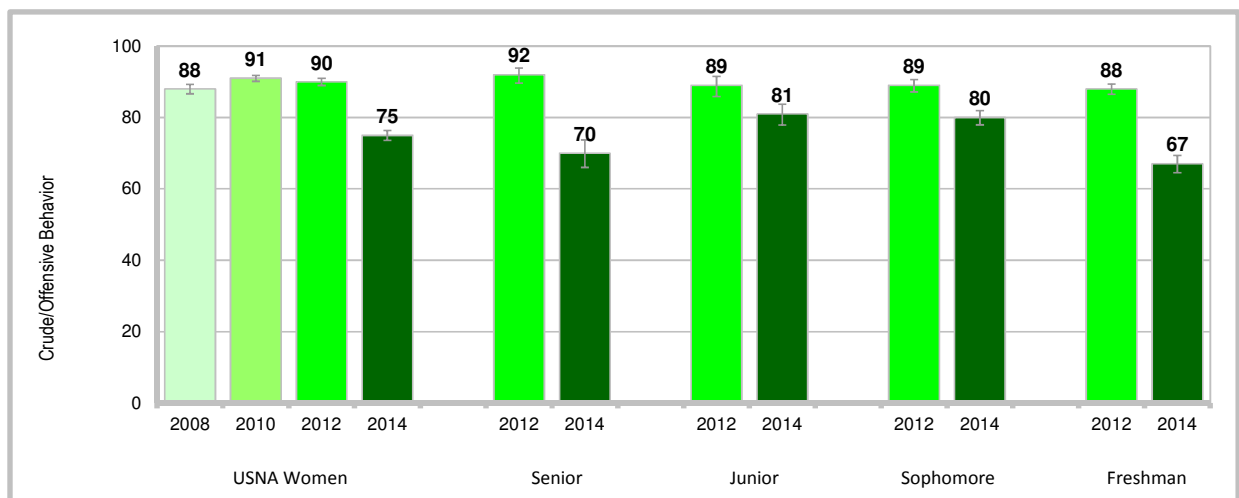
²³⁷ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMA men would have remained the same for men overall and for senior men, junior men, and sophomore men; and 1 percentage point lower for freshman men.

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 75, overall, three-quarters (75%) of USNA women indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (15 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (16 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (13 percentage points lower than 2008).²³⁸

Figure 75.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

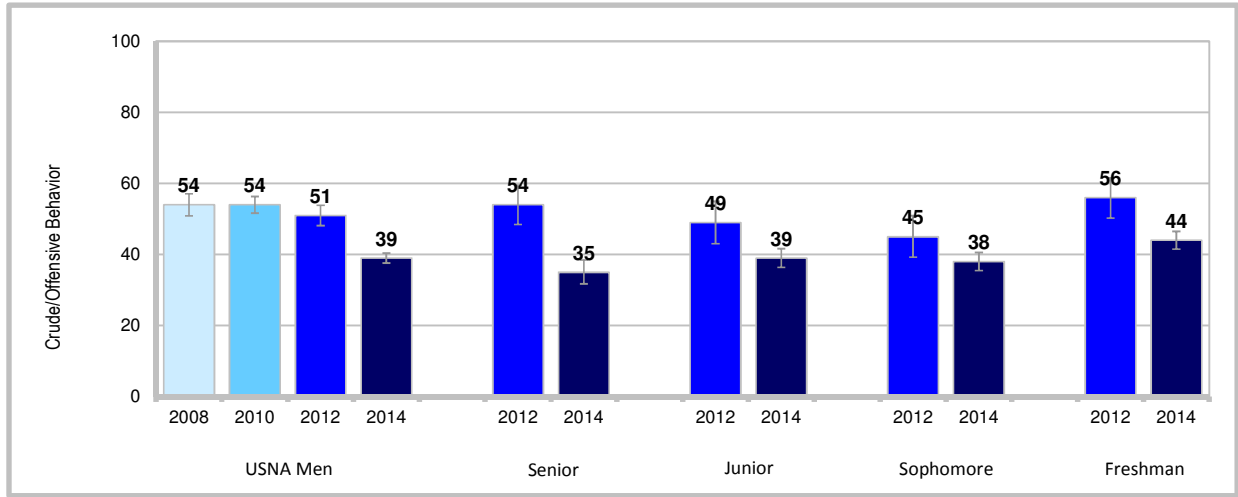
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (22 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (8 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (9 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (21 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, junior women (81%) and sophomore women (80%) were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior, whereas freshman women (67%) and senior women (70%) were less likely.

²³⁸ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USNA women would have been 1 percentage point lower for women overall; 1 percentage point lower for junior women; and remained the same for senior women, sophomore women, and freshman women.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 76, overall, more than one-third (39%) of USNA men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (12 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 and 2008 (15 percentage points lower than 2010 and 2008).²³⁹

Figure 76.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was lower in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (19 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (10 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (7 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (12 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, freshman men (44%) were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior, whereas senior men (35%) were less likely.

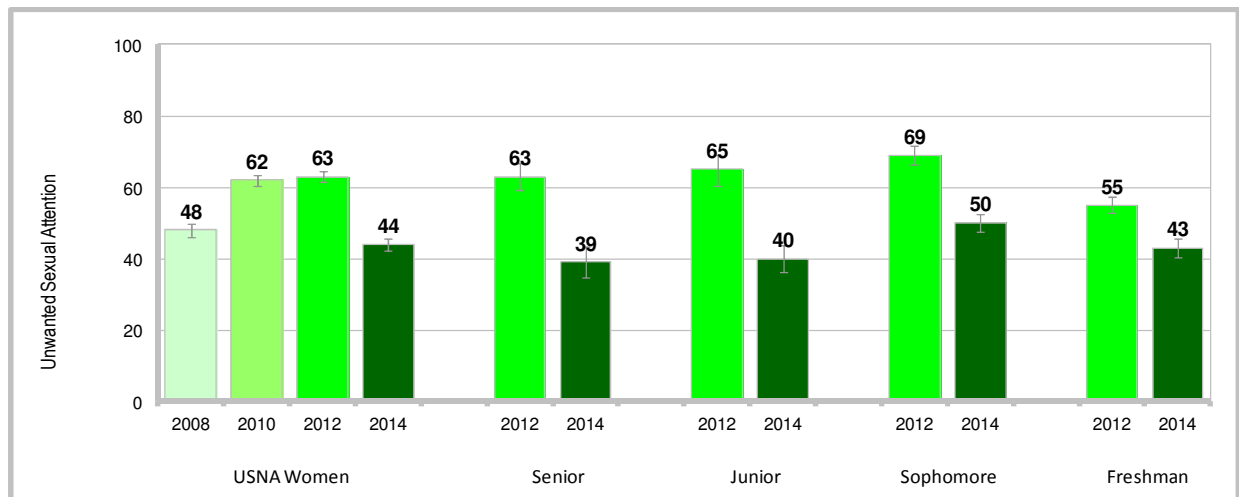
²³⁹ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USNA men would have been 1 percentage point lower for men overall, 1 percentage point lower for sophomore men and freshman men, and remained the same for senior and junior men.

Unwanted Sexual Attention at USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 77, overall, less than half (44%) of USNA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (19 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (18 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (4 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁴⁰

Figure 77.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

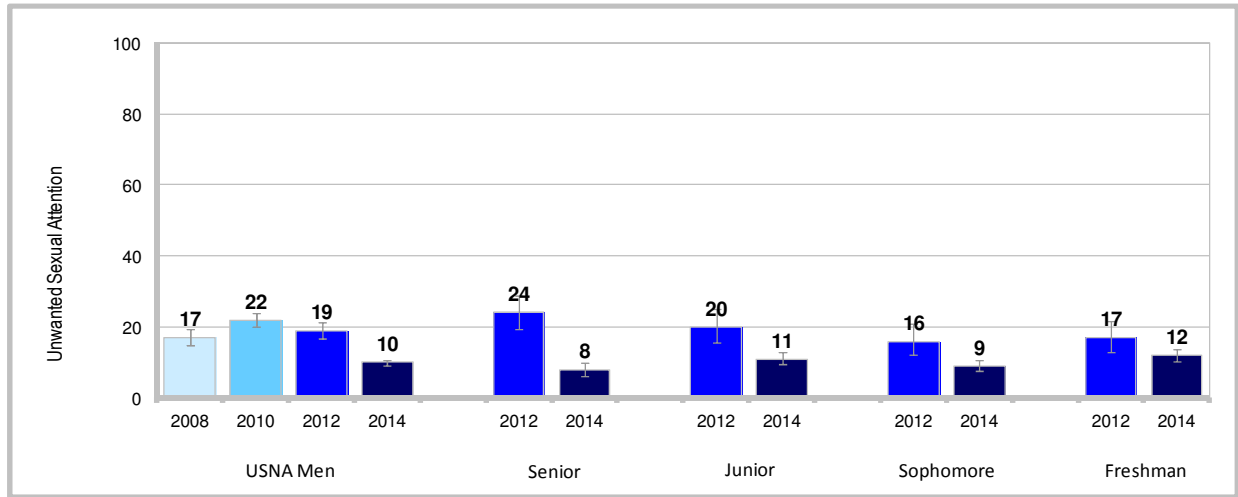
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (24 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (25 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (19 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (12 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (50%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention, whereas senior women (39%) were less likely.

²⁴⁰ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USNA women would have been 1 percentage point lower for women overall; 1 percentage point lower for senior women and sophomore women; and remained the same for junior women and freshman women.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 78, overall, one-tenth (10%) of USNA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (9 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (12 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (7 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁴¹

Figure 78.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

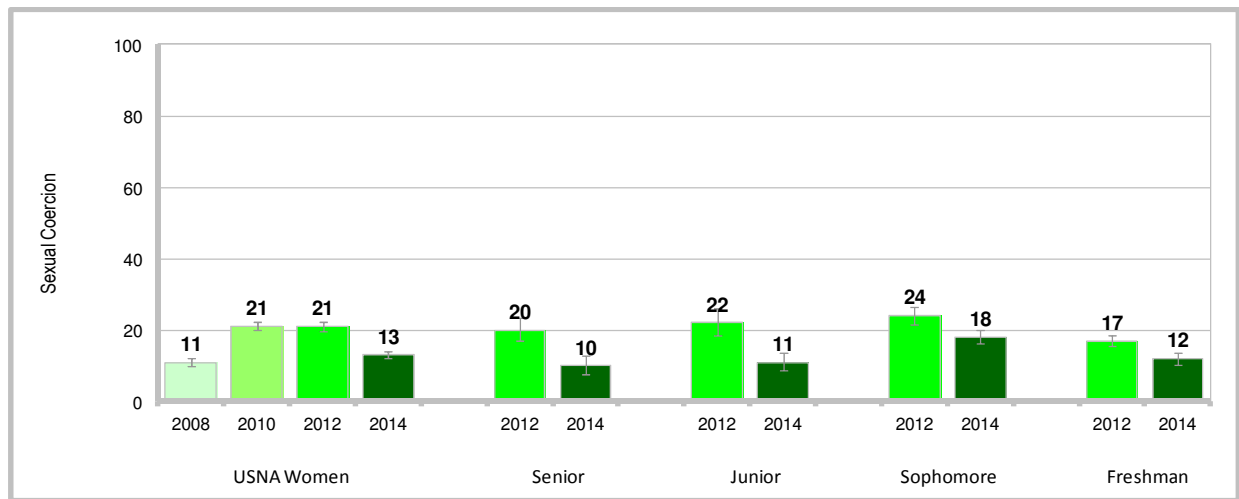
- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was lower in 2014 for senior men (16 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (9 percentage points lower than 2012), and sophomore men (7 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, freshman men (12%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention, whereas senior men (8%) were less likely.

²⁴¹ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USNA men would have remained the same for men overall and men in all class years.

Sexual Coercion at USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 79, overall, 13% of USNA women indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 and 2010 (8 percentage points lower than 2012 and 2010), but a statistically significant increase compared to 2008 (2 percentage points higher than 2008).²⁴²

Figure 79.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

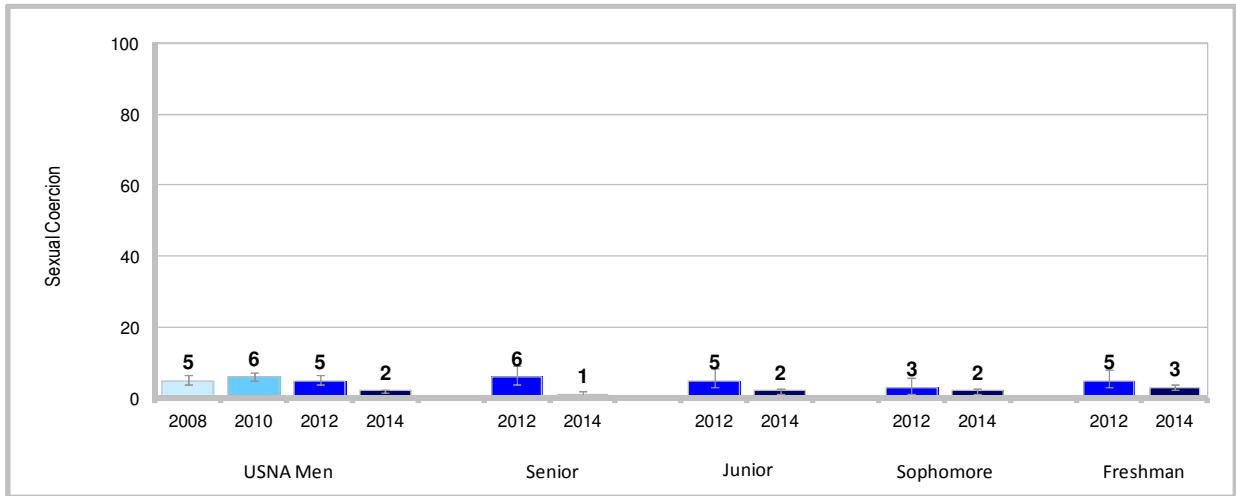
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (10 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (11 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (6 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (5 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (18%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion, whereas senior women (10%) were less likely.

²⁴² In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USNA women would have remained the same for women overall and women in all class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 80, overall, 2% of USNA men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 and 2008 (3 percentage points lower than 2012 and 2008) and 2010 (4 percentage points lower than 2010).²⁴³

Figure 80.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was lower in 2014 for senior men (5 percentage points lower than 2012) and junior men (3 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

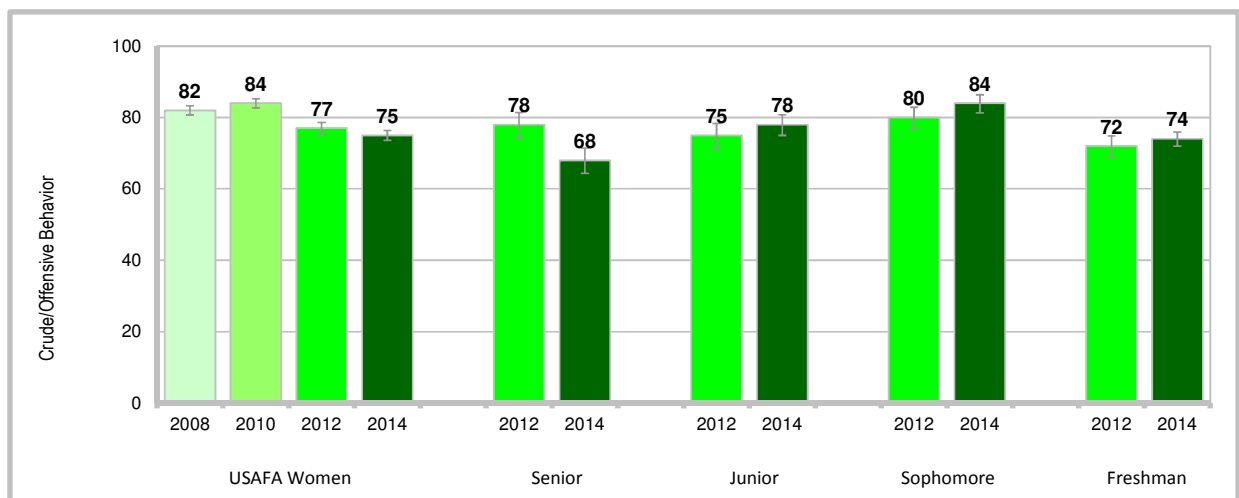
²⁴³ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USNA men would have remained the same for men overall and men in all class years.

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 81, overall, three-quarters (75%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012, and is a statistically significant decrease from 2010 (9 percentage points lower than 2010) and 2008 (7 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁴⁴

Figure 81.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

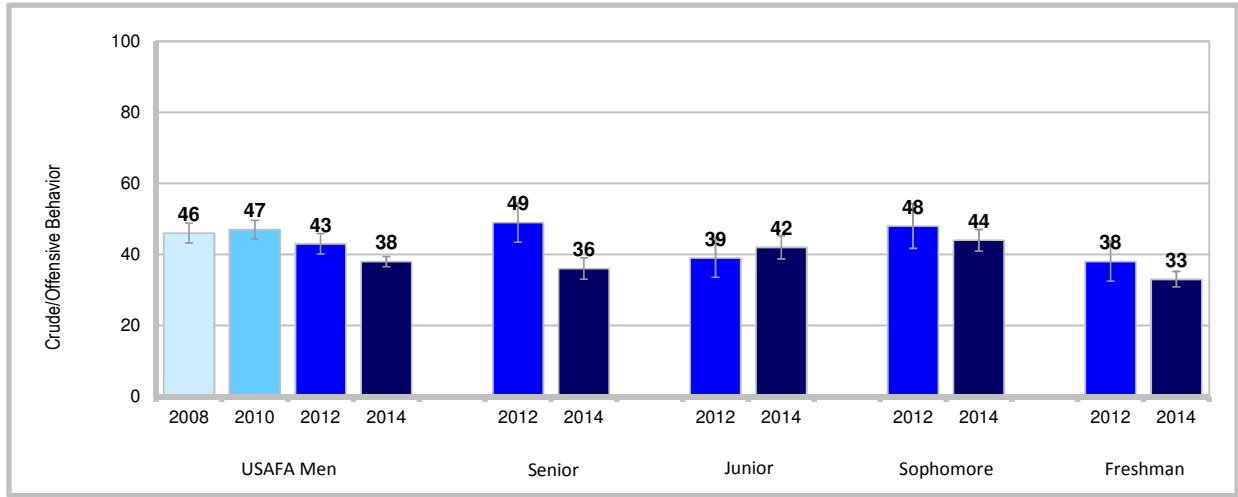
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was lower in 2014 for senior women (10 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (84%) were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior, whereas senior women (68%) were less likely.

²⁴⁴ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USAFA women would have been 1 percentage point lower for women overall; 2 percentage points lower for senior women; and 1 percentage point lower for junior women, sophomore women, and freshman women.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 82, overall, more than one-third (38%) of USAFA men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (5 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (9 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (8 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁴⁵

Figure 82.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

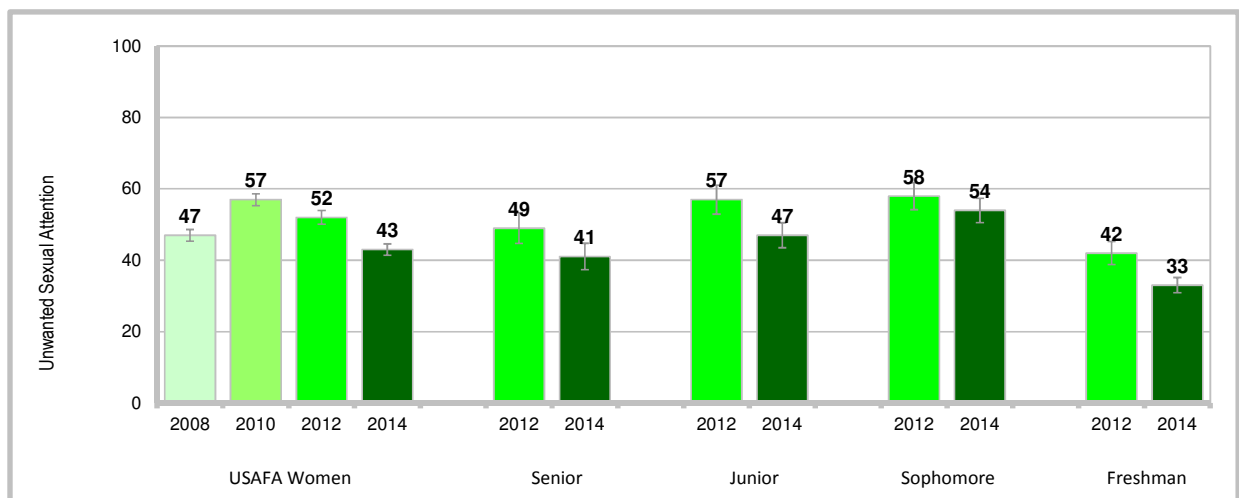
- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was lower in 2014 for senior men (13 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, junior men (42%) and sophomore men (44%) were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior, whereas freshman men (33%) were less likely.

²⁴⁵ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USAFA men would have remained the same for men overall; 1 percentage point lower for senior men; and remained the same for junior men, sophomore men, and freshman men.

Unwanted Sexual Attention at USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 83, overall, less than half (43%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2014. This rate is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (9 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (14 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (4 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁴⁶

Figure 83.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

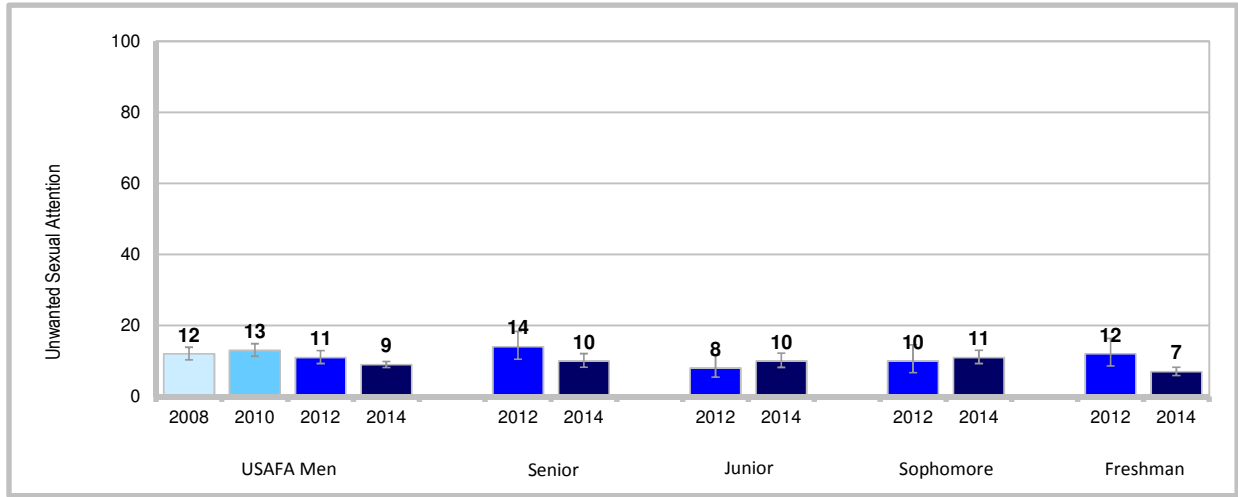
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was lower in 2014 for senior women (8 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (10 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (9 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, junior women (47%) and sophomore women (54%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention, whereas freshman women (33%) were less likely.

²⁴⁶ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USAFA women would have remained the same for women overall and women in all class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 84, overall, less than one-tenth (9%) of USAFA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2010 (4 percentage points lower than 2010), but has remained statistically unchanged since 2008 and 2012.²⁴⁷

Figure 84.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was lower in 2014 for freshman men (5 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, freshman men (7%) were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention compared to men in the other class years.

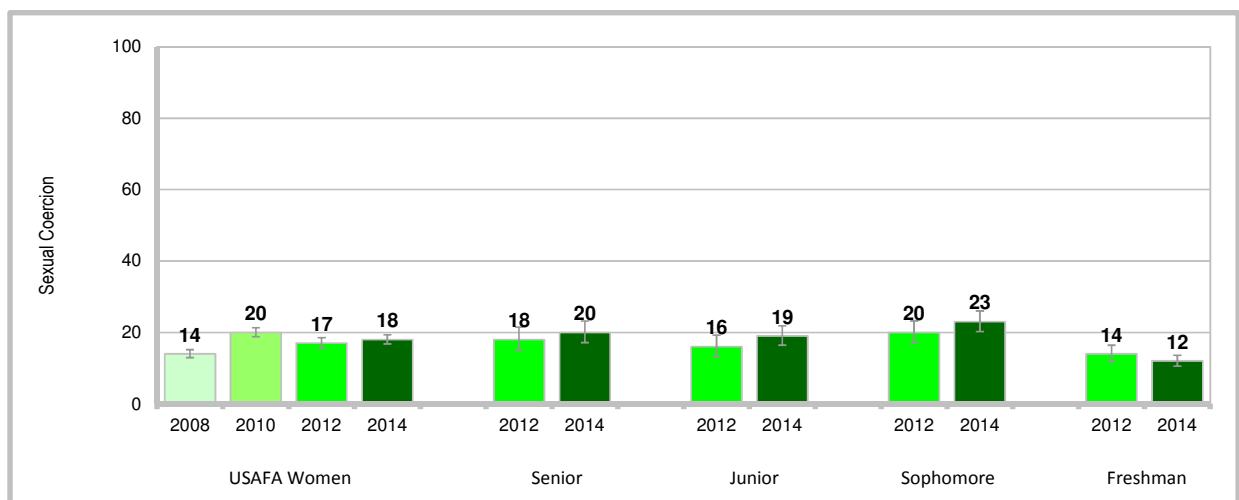
²⁴⁷ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USAFA men would have remained the same for men overall and men in all class years.

Sexual Coercion at USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 85, overall, a little less than one-fifth (18%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012, but the 2014 rate is statistically significantly lower than 2010 (2 percentage points lower than 2010), but statistically significantly higher than 2008 (4 percentage points higher than 2008).²⁴⁸

Figure 85.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

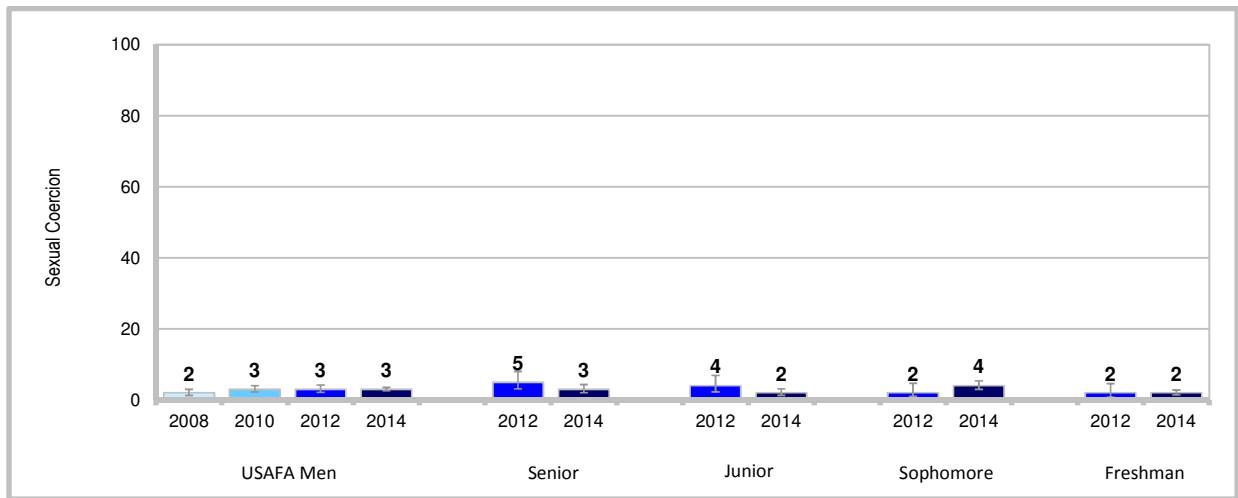
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, there were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014.
- In 2014, sophomore women (23%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion, whereas freshman women (12%) were less likely.

²⁴⁸ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USAFA women would have remained the same for women overall and women in all class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 86, overall, 3% of USAFA men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.²⁴⁹

Figure 86.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

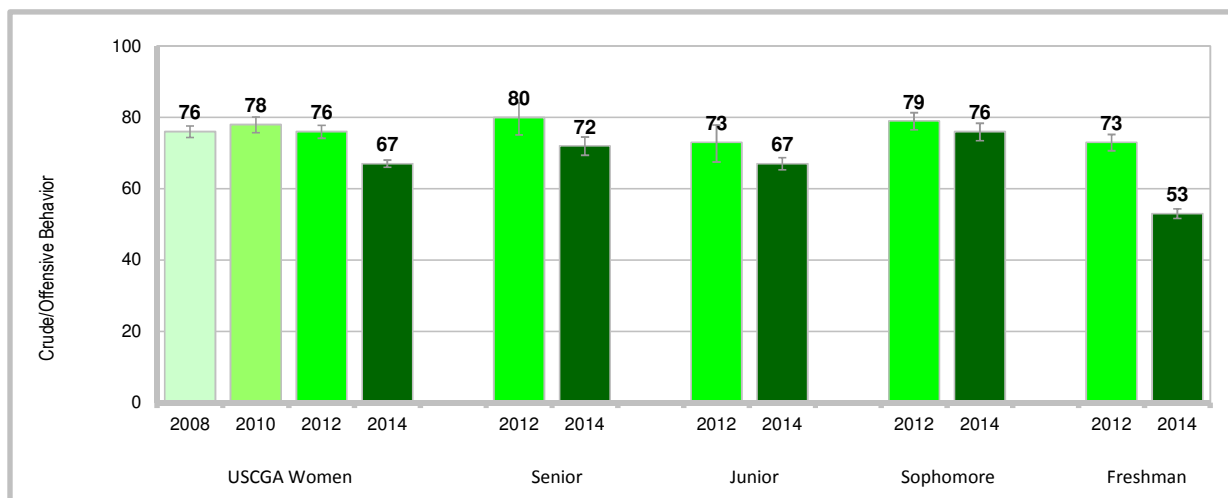
- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, junior men (2%) were less likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion compared to men in the other class years.

²⁴⁹ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USAFA men would have remained the same for men overall and men in all class years.

Crude/Offensive Behavior at USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 87, overall, a little more than two-thirds (67%) of USCGA women indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (9 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (11 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (9 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁵⁰

Figure 87.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

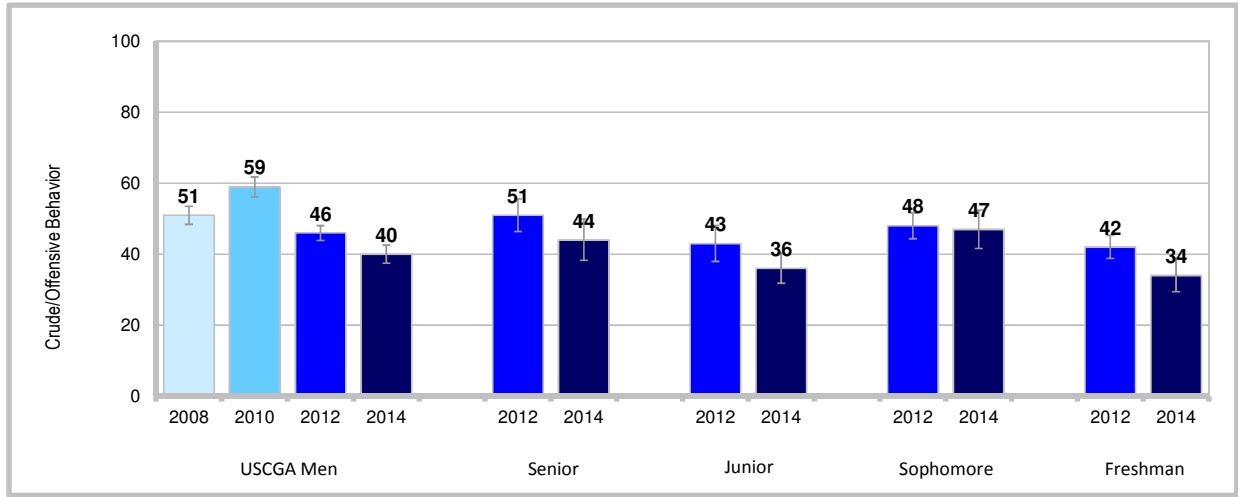
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was lower in 2014 for senior women (8 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (6 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (20 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior women (72%) and sophomore women (76%) were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior, whereas freshman women (53%) were less likely.

²⁵⁰ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USCGA women would have been 1 percentage point lower for women overall, 2 percentage points lower for junior women and freshman women, and remained the same for senior women and sophomore women.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 88, overall, less than half (40%) of USCGA men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (6 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (19 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (11 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁵¹

Figure 88.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Crude/Offensive Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior was lower in 2014 for freshman men (8 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore men (47%) were more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior, whereas junior men (36%) and freshman men (34%) were less likely.

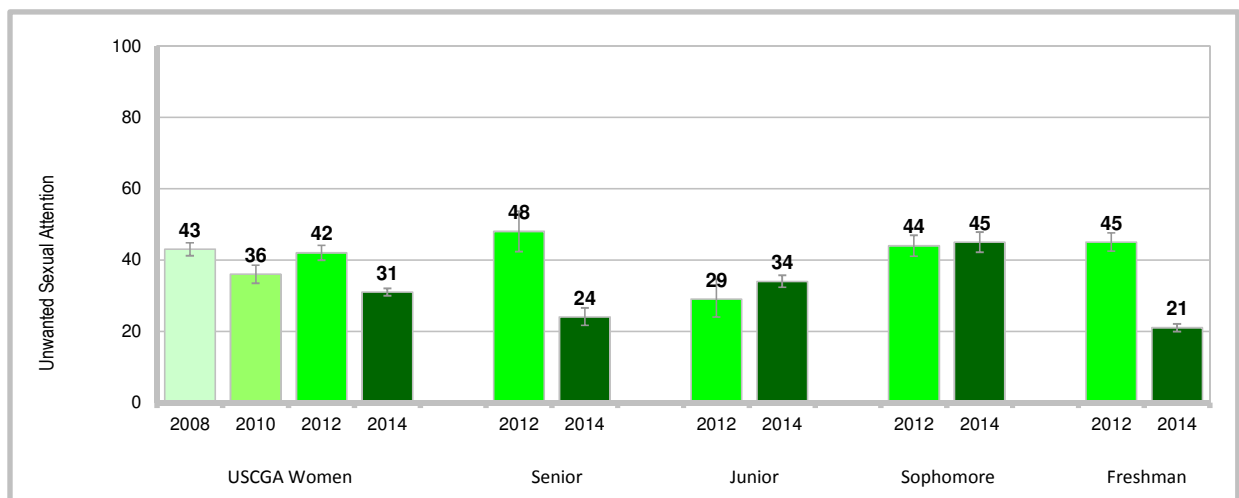
²⁵¹ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USCGA men would have been 1 percentage point lower for men overall; 2 percentage points lower for junior men; 1 percentage point lower for sophomore men; and remained the same for senior men and freshman men.

Unwanted Sexual Attention at USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 89, overall, a little less than one-third (31%) of USCGA women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (11 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (5 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (12 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁵²

Figure 89.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

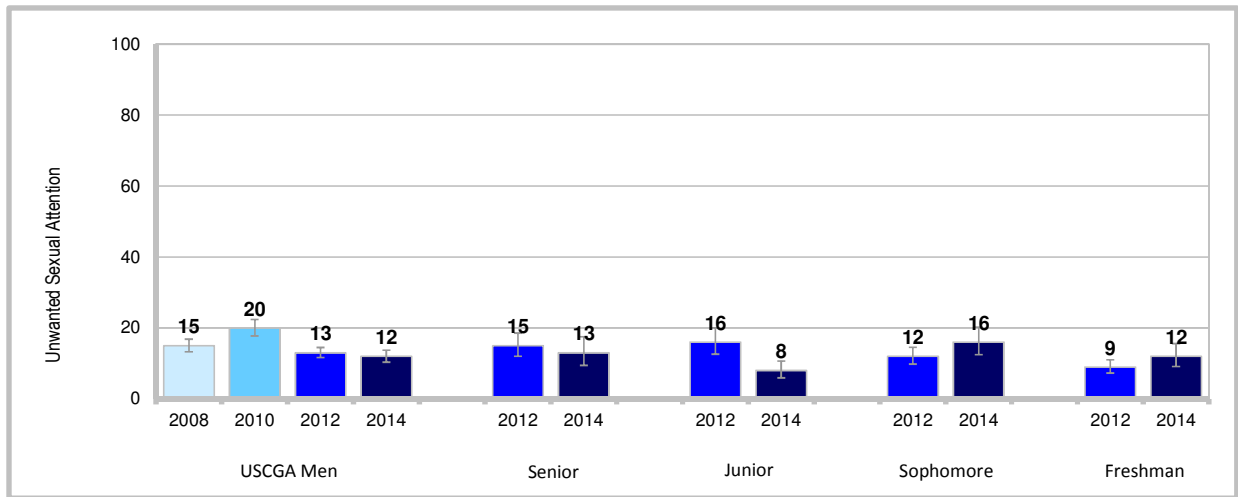
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was lower in 2014 for senior and freshman women (both 24 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, junior women (34%) and sophomore women (45%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention, whereas senior women (24%) and freshman women (21%) were less likely.

²⁵² In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USCGA women would have remained the same for women overall and women in all class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 90, overall, a little more than one-tenth (12%) of USCGA men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2010 (8 percentage points lower than 2010), but has remained statistically unchanged since 2008 and 2012.²⁵³

Figure 90.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Attention, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention was lower in 2014 for junior men (8 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, junior men (8%) were less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention compared to men in the other class years.

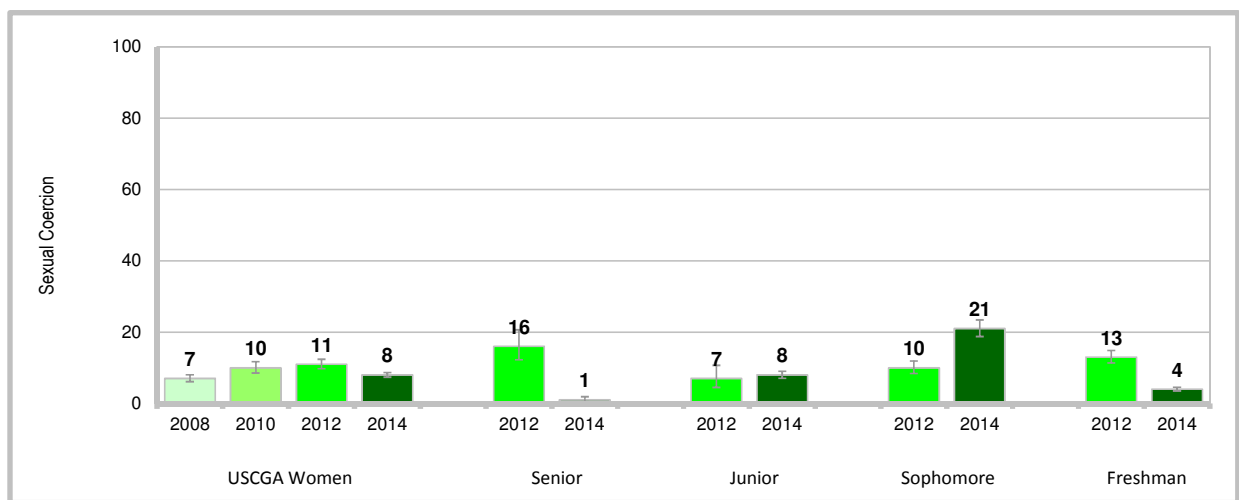
²⁵³ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USCGA men would have remained the same for men overall and men in all class years.

Sexual Coercion at USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 91, overall, 8% of USCGA women indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (3 percentage points lower than 2012), and a statistically significant increase compared to 2008 (1 percentage point higher than 2008), but has remained statistically unchanged since 2010.²⁵⁴

Figure 91.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

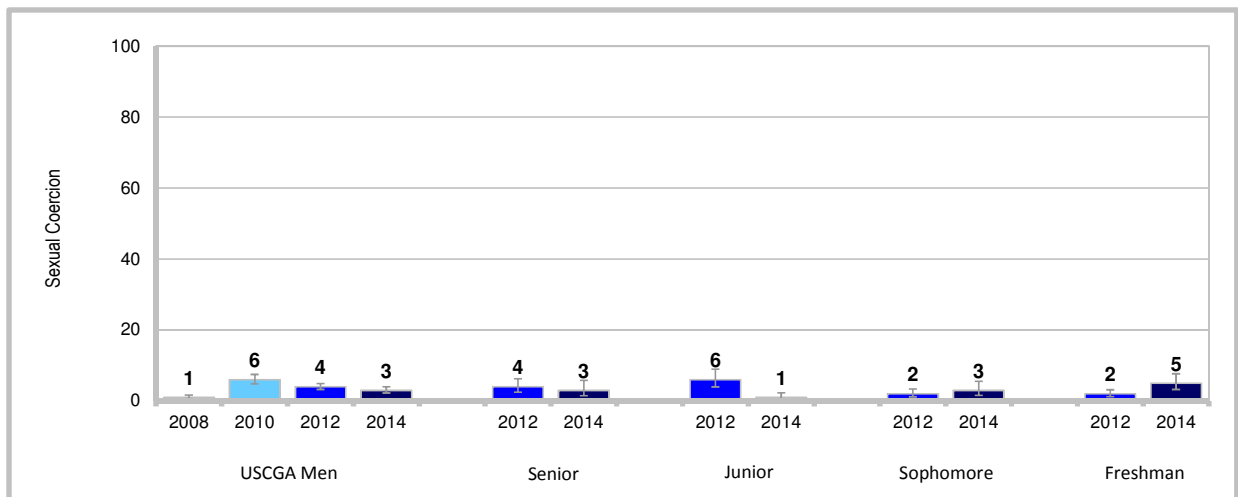
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (11 percentage points higher than 2012), and lower for senior women (15 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (9 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (21%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion, whereas senior women (1%) and freshman women (4%) were less likely.

²⁵⁴ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USCGA women would have remained the same for women overall and women in all class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 92, overall, 3% of USCGA men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012, but the 2014 rate is statistically significantly lower than 2010 (3 percentage points lower than 2010) and higher than 2008 (2 percentage points higher than 2008).²⁵⁵

Figure 92.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Coercion, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexual coercion was higher in 2014 for freshman men (3 percentage points higher than 2012) and lower for junior men (5 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, junior men (1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion compared to men in the other class years.

²⁵⁵ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USCGA men would have remained the same for men overall and men in all class years.

Sexist Behavior

Unlike behaviors associated with sexual harassment, sexist behavior involves unwanted actions that refer specifically to an individual's gender. Sexist behavior is defined as verbal and/or nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the gender of the respondent (Fitzgerald et al., 1988). These gender-related behaviors can contribute to a negative environment (Nye, Brummel, & Drasgow, 2009).

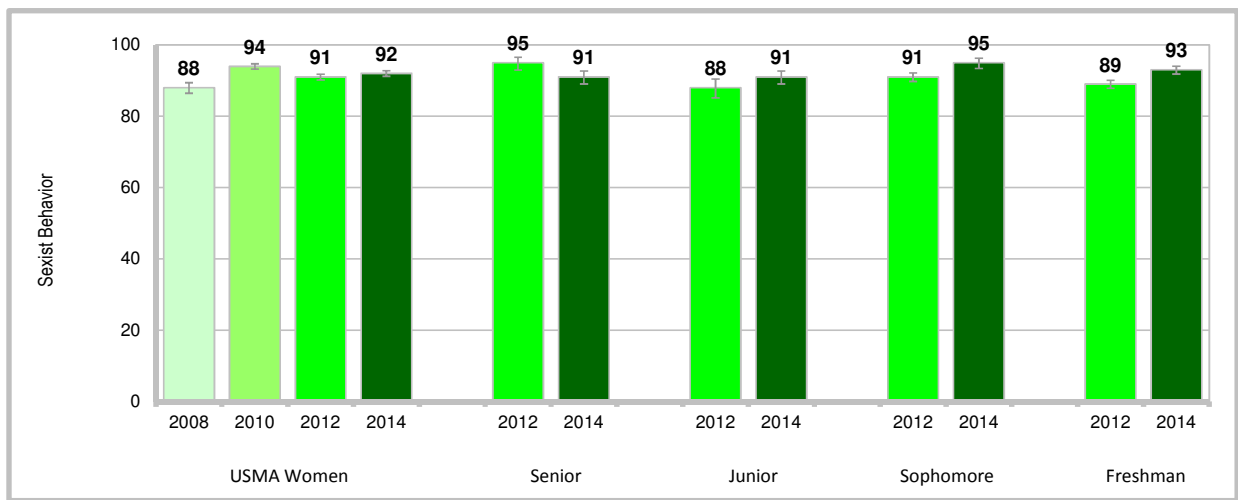
Students were asked whether, since June 2013, they had experienced insulting, offensive, or condescending remarks or actions (including being ignored) due to their gender. Calculating the rate for sexist behavior is a single-step process (i.e., students who responded once or twice, sometimes, often, or very often are counted). The sexist behavior incidence rate indicates whether the individual reported experiencing at least one of the behaviors at least once since June 2013. A labeling step is not used for calculating the incidence rate of sexist behavior because the intent is to understand how frequently these behaviors occur, and general climate, among Academy students whether or not they perceive them to be personally bothersome. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, about half (49%) of students indicated experiencing *sexist behavior* in 2014. This represents nearly 9 in 10 women (87%) and 4 in 10 men (40%). Compared to 2012, the rate has remained statistically unchanged overall and for men in 2014 (for women the rate is 3 percentage points lower in 2014); compared to 2010, the rate has remained statistically unchanged overall and for men in 2014 (for women the rate is 6 percentage points lower in 2014); and compared to 2008, the overall rate is 2 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 4 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 3 percentage points lower in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 93, overall, the vast majority (92%) of USMA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (1 percentage point higher than 2012) and 2008 (4 percentage points higher than 2008), but a statistically significant decrease compared to 2010 (2 percentage points lower than 2010).²⁵⁶

Figure 93.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

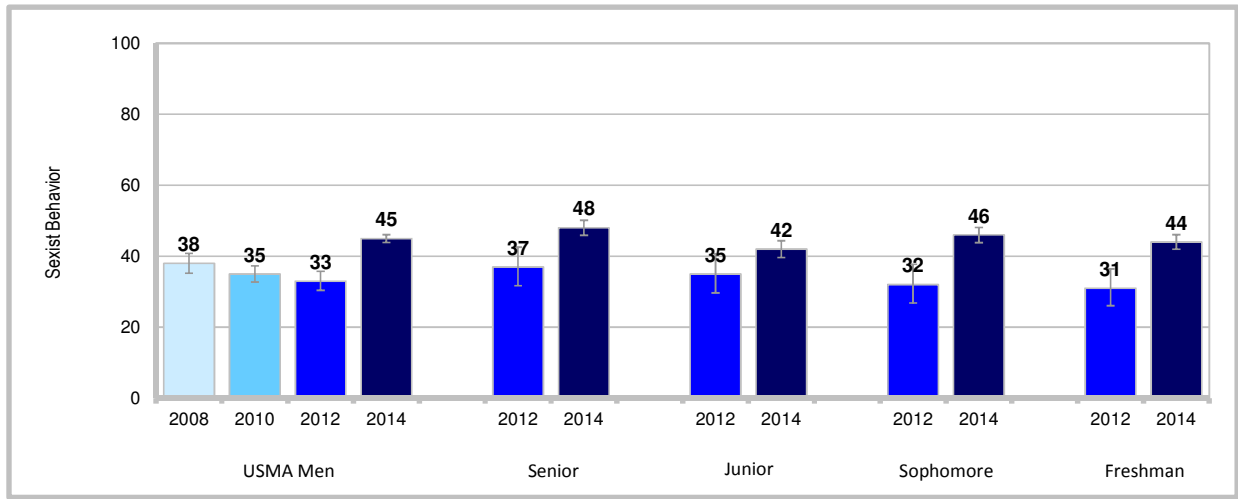
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was higher in 2014 for sophomore women and freshman women (both 4 percentage points higher than 2012), and lower for senior women (4 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (95%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior compared to women in the other class years.

²⁵⁶ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMA women would have remained the same for women overall; 1 percentage point lower for senior women; and remained the same for junior women, sophomore women, and freshman women.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 94, overall, less than half (45%) of USMA men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (12 percentage points higher than 2012), 2010 (10 percentage points higher than 2010), and 2008 (7 percentage points higher than 2008).²⁵⁷

Figure 94.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

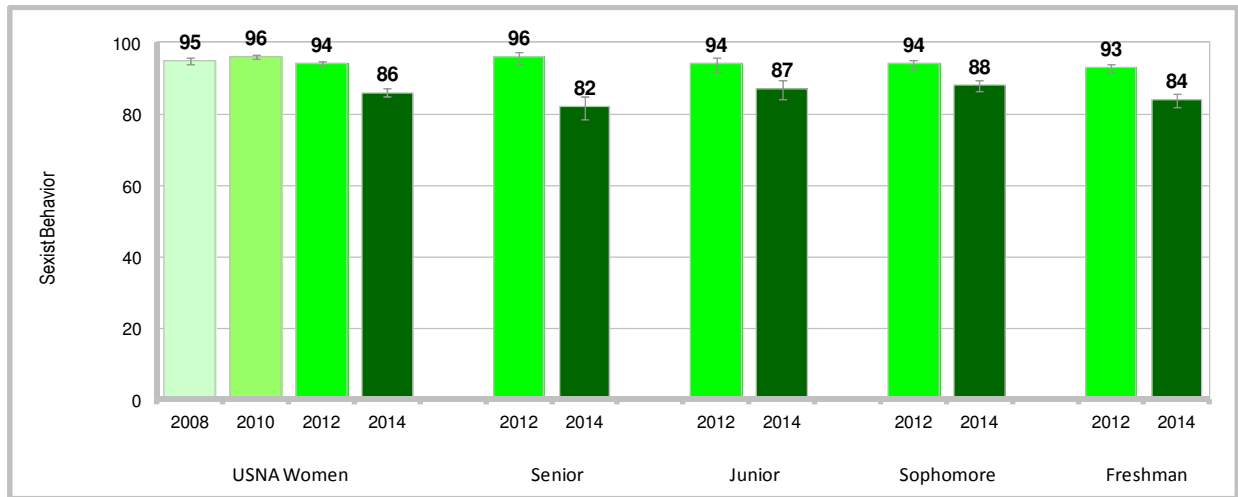
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (11 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (7 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (14 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (13 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, senior men (48%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior, whereas junior men (42%) were less likely.

²⁵⁷ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMA men would have been 1 percentage point lower for men overall; 1 percentage point lower for junior men, sophomore men, and freshman men; and remained the same for senior men.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 95, overall, the majority (86%) of USNA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (8 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (10 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (9 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁵⁸

Figure 95.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

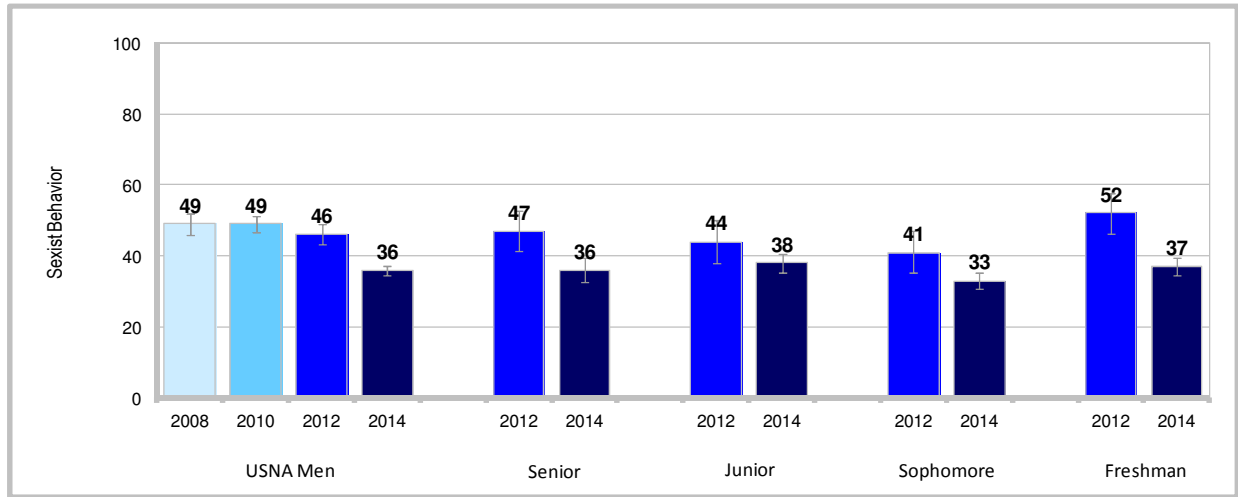
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (14 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (7 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (6 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (9 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (88%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior, whereas senior women (82%) were less likely.

²⁵⁸ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USNA women would have been 1 percentage point lower for women overall and remained the same for women in all class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 96, overall, more than one-third (36%) of USNA men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (10 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 and 2008 (13 percentage points lower than 2010 and 2008).²⁵⁹

Figure 96.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was lower in 2014 for senior men (11 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (8 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (15 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore men (33%) were less likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior compared to men in the other class years.

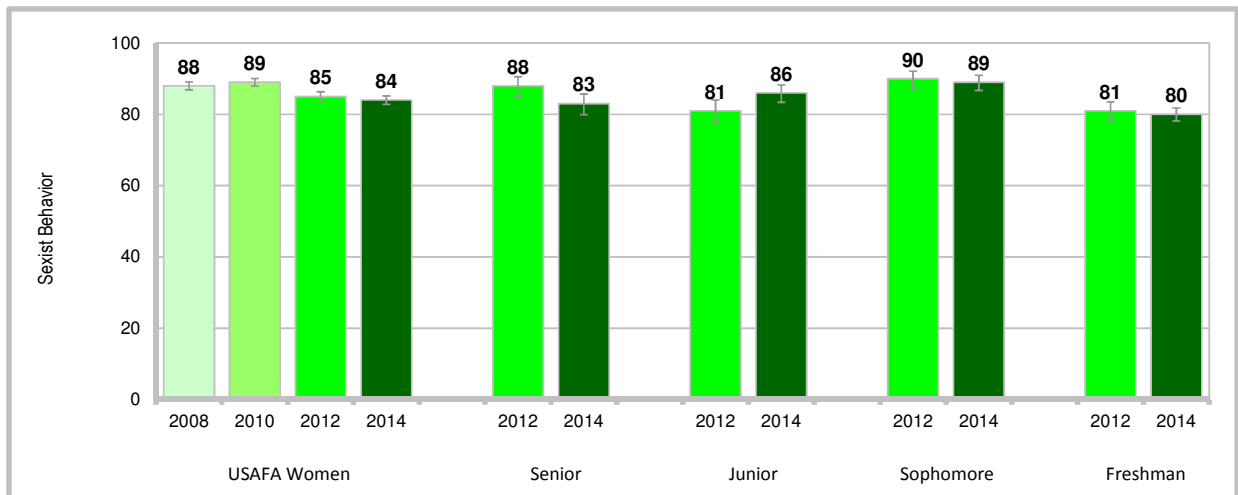
²⁵⁹ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USNA men would have been 1 percentage point lower for men overall and men in all class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 97, overall, the majority (84%) of USAFA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012, but the 2014 rate is statistically significantly lower than 2010 (5 percentage points lower than 2010) and 2008 (4 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁶⁰

Figure 97.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

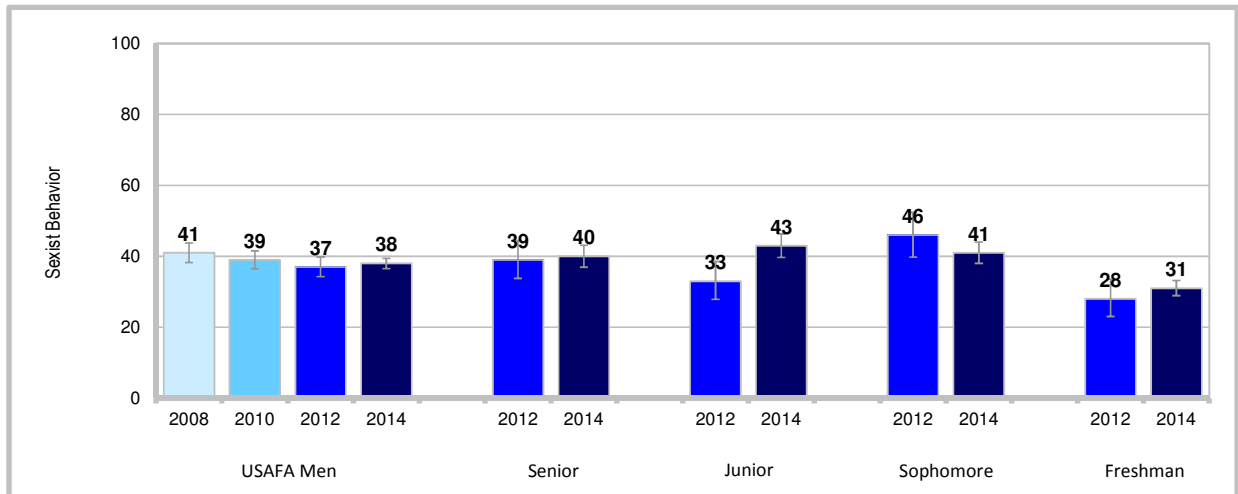
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was lower in 2014 for senior women (5 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (89%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior, whereas freshman women (80%) were less likely.

²⁶⁰ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USAFA women would have been 1 percentage point lower for women overall and women in all class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 98, overall, more than one-third (38%) of USAFA men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.²⁶¹

Figure 98.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

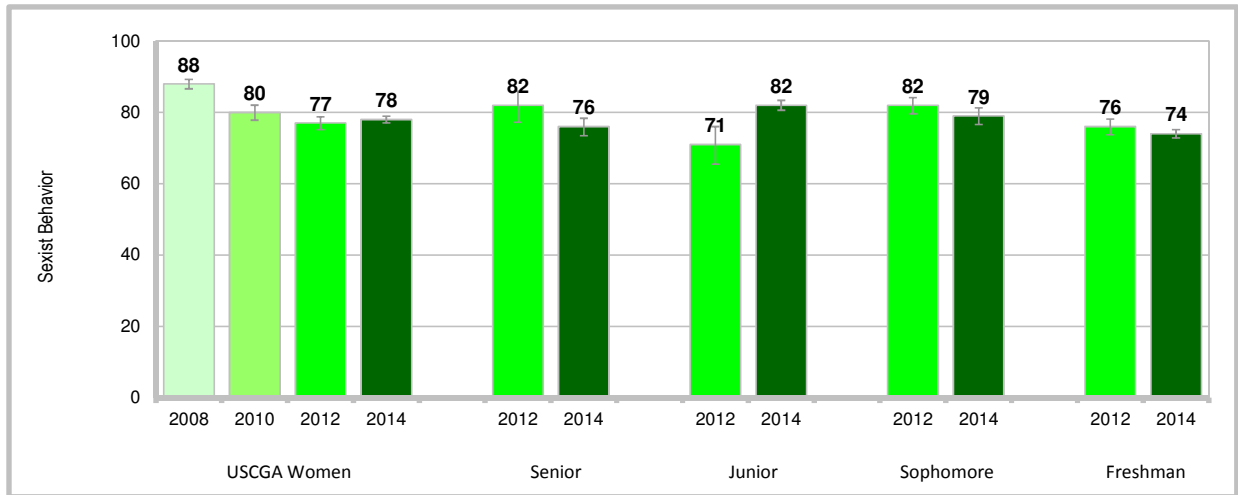
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was higher in 2014 for junior men (10 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, junior men (43%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior, whereas freshman men (31%) were less likely.

²⁶¹ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USAFA men would have remained the same for men overall; 1 percentage point lower for senior men and freshman men; and remained the same for junior men and sophomore men.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 99, overall, the majority (78%) of USCGA women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2010, but the 2014 rate is statistically significantly lower than 2008 (10 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁶²

Figure 99.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

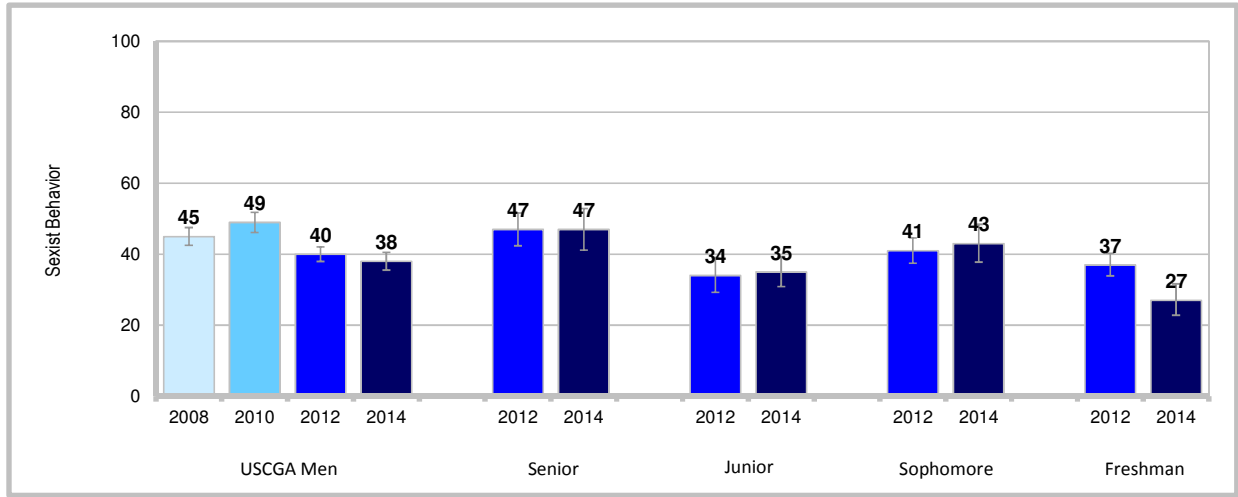
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was higher in 2014 for junior women (11 percentage points higher than 2012), and lower for senior women (6 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, junior women (82%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior, whereas freshman women (74%) were less likely.

²⁶² In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USCGA women would have been 1 percentage point lower for women overall, 3 percentage points lower for freshman women; 1 percentage point lower for junior women; and remained the same for senior women and sophomore women.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 100, overall, more than one-third (38%) of USCGA men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2012, but the 2014 rate is statistically significantly lower than 2010 (11 percentage points lower than 2010) and 2008 (7 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁶³

Figure 100.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q12

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing sexist behavior was lower in 2014 for freshman men (10 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior men (47%) were more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior, whereas freshman men (27%) were less likely.

²⁶³ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USCGA men would have remained the same for men overall, 1 percentage point lower for junior men and sophomore men, and remained the same for senior men and freshman men.

Offender Characteristics

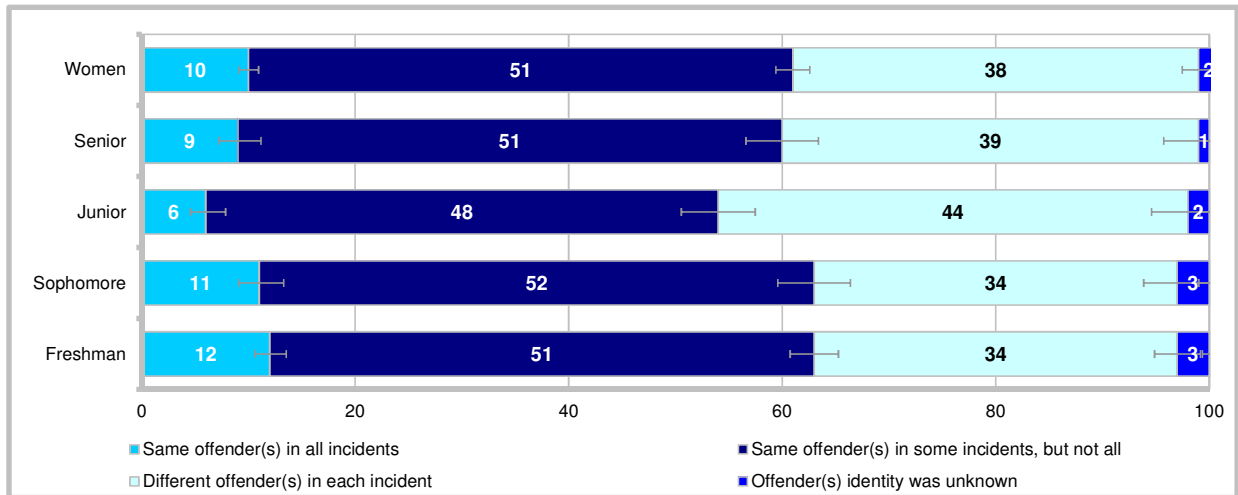
Students who experienced one or more unwanted gender-related behaviors were asked if the incident(s) they experienced since June 2013 involved the same or different offenders in each incident. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Of note, some individuals may have only experienced one event. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, most (42%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all* (51% of women, 38% of men); close to two-fifths (38%) indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident* (35% of women, 40% of men); more than one-tenth indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents* (14% of Academy students; 11% of women, 16% of men); and fewer indicated the *offender(s) identity was unknown* (5% of Academy students; 3% of women, 7% of men). This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 101, of USMA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013,²⁶⁴ a little more than half (51%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; more than one-third (38%) indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*; one-tenth (10%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; and 2% indicated the *offender(s) identity was unknown*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 101.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q14

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Percent of all women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Same offender(s) in all incidents.** In 2014, freshman women (12%) were more likely to indicate the *same offender(s) in all incidents*, whereas junior women (6%) were less likely.
- **Same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

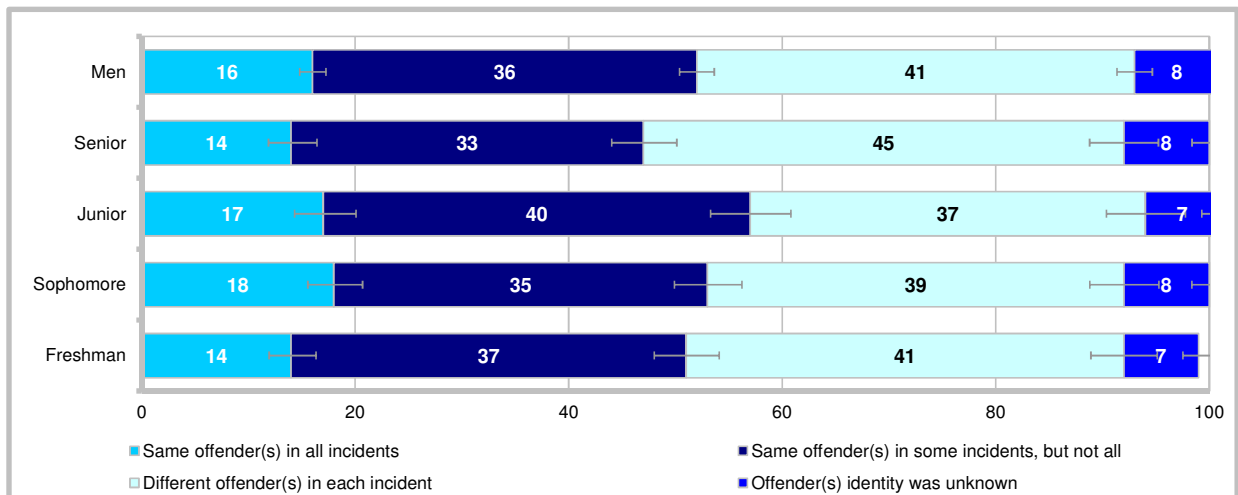
²⁶⁴ The percentage of women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 is calculated based on respondents endorsing any of the behaviors in Q12a-p.

- **Different offender(s) in each incident.** In 2014, junior women (44%) were more likely to indicate *different offender(s) in each incident*, whereas sophomore women and freshman women (34% for both) were less likely.
- **Offender(s) identity was unknown.** In 2014, senior women (1%) were less likely to indicate the *offender(s) identity was unknown* compared to women in the other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 102, of USMA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013,²⁶⁵ less than half (41%) indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*; more than one-third (36%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; 16% indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; and 8% indicated the *offender(s) identity was unknown*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 102.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q14

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Percent of all men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Same offender(s) in all incidents.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

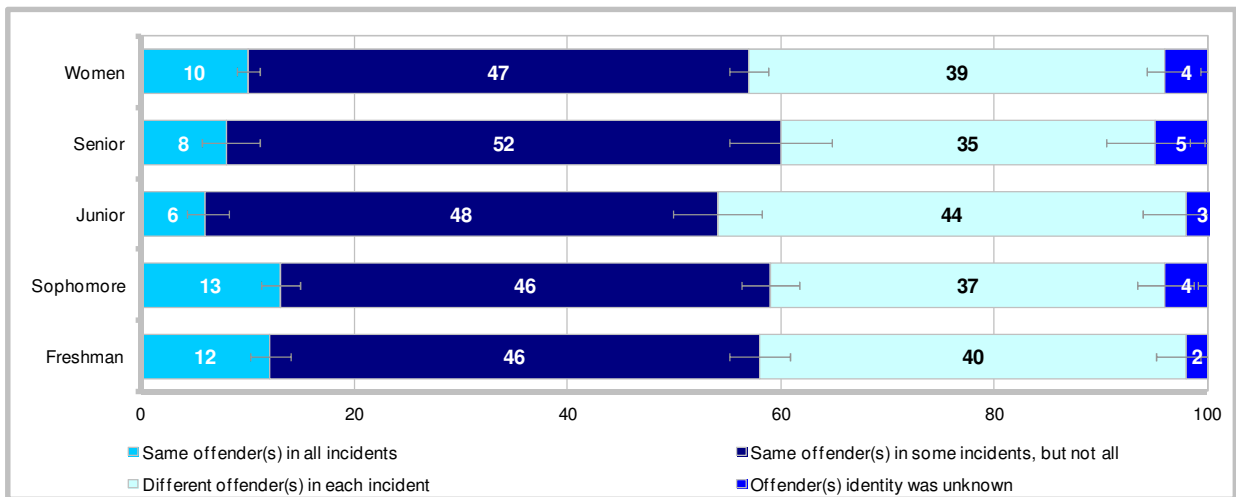
²⁶⁵ The percentage of men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 is calculated based on respondents endorsing any of the behaviors in Q12a-p.

- **Same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all.** In 2014, senior men (33%) were less likely to indicate the *same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Different offender(s) in each incident.** In 2014, senior men (45%) were more likely to indicate *different offender(s) in each incident*, whereas junior men (37%) were less likely.
- **Offender(s) identity was unknown.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 103, of USNA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013,²⁶⁶ a little less than half (47%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; more than one-third (39%) indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*; one-tenth (10%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; and 4% indicated the *offender(s) identity was unknown*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 103.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q14

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Percent of all women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

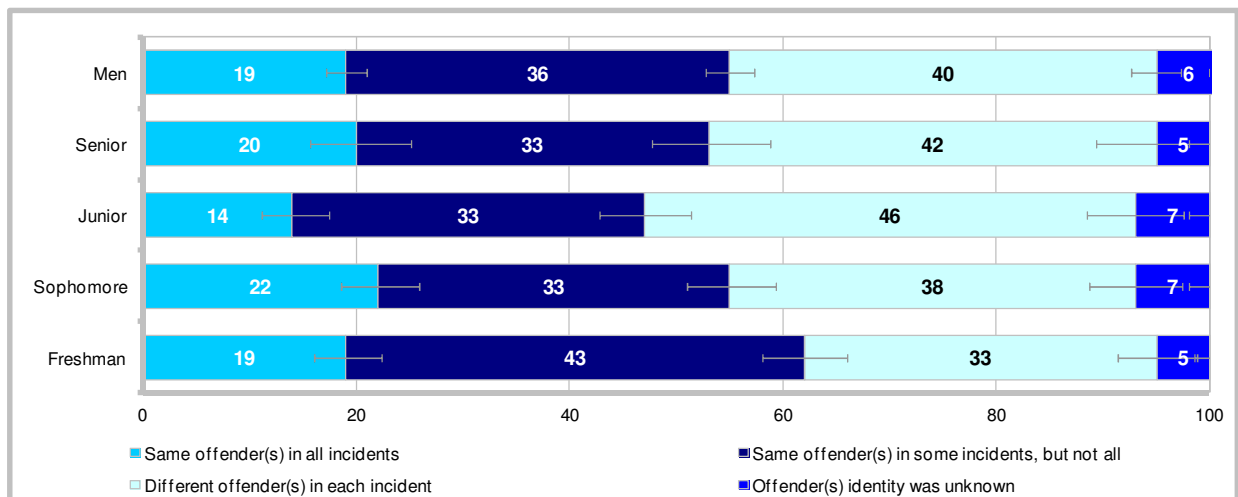
²⁶⁶ The percentage of women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 is calculated based on respondents endorsing any of the behaviors in Q12a-p.

- **Same offender(s) in all incidents.** In 2014, sophomore women (13%) were more likely to indicate the *same offender(s) in all incidents*, whereas junior women (6%) were less likely.
- **Same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Different offender(s) in each incident.** In 2014, junior women (44%) were more likely to indicate *different offender(s) in each incident* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Offender(s) identity was unknown.** In 2014, freshman women (2%) were less likely to indicate the *offender(s) identity was unknown* compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 104, of USNA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013,²⁶⁷ less than half (40%) indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*; more than one-third (36%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; a little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; and 6% indicated the *offender(s) identity was unknown*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 104.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q14

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

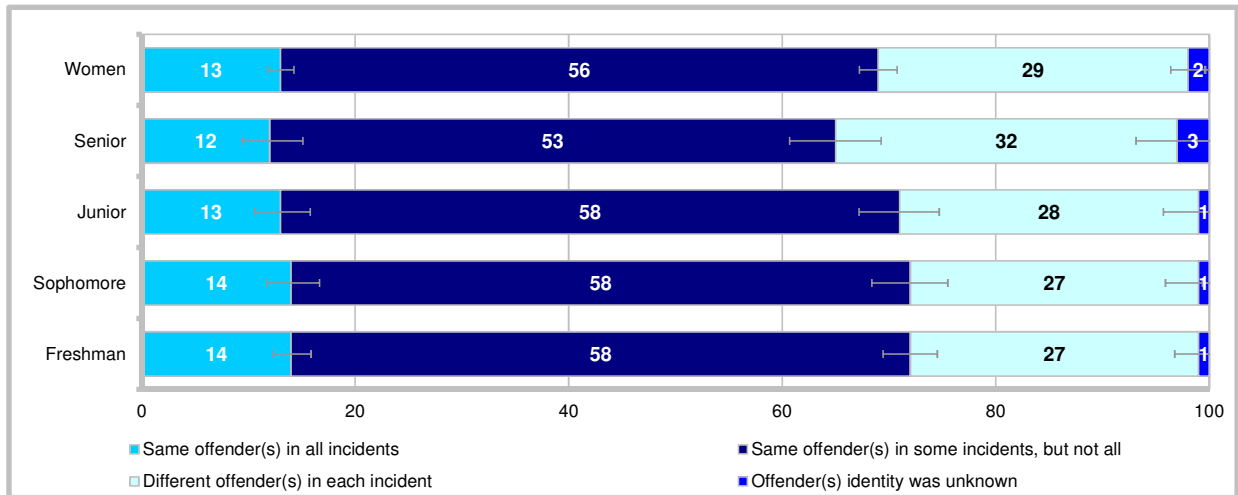
²⁶⁷ The percentage of men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 is calculated based on respondents endorsing any of the behaviors in Q12a-p.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Same offender(s) in all incidents.*** In 2014, junior men (14%) were less likely to indicate the *same offender(s) in all incidents* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all.*** In 2014, freshman men (43%) were more likely to indicate the *same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Different offender(s) in each incident.*** In 2014, junior men (46%) were more likely to indicate *different offender(s) in each incident*, whereas freshman men (33%) were less likely.
- ***Offender(s) identity was unknown.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 105, of USAFA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013,²⁶⁸ more than half (56%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; more than one-quarter (29%) indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*; 13% indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; and 2% indicated the *offender(s) identity was unknown*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 105.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q14

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Percent of all women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

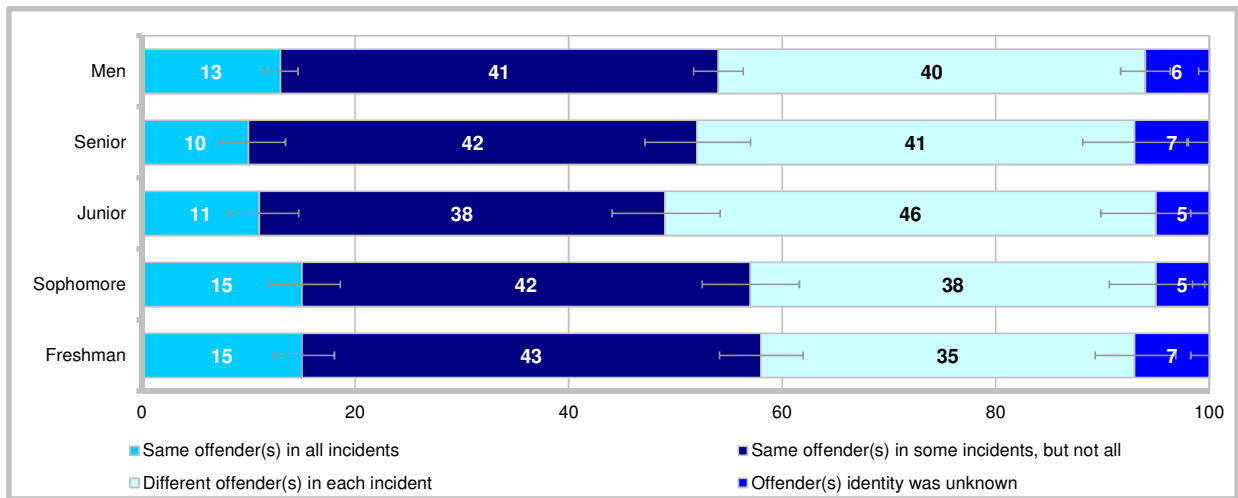
- **Same offender(s) in all incidents.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Different offender(s) in each incident.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

²⁶⁸ The percentage of women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 is calculated based on respondents endorsing any of the behaviors in Q12a-p.

- **Offender(s) identity was unknown.** In 2014, senior women (3%) were more likely to indicate the *offender(s) identity was unknown* compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 106, of USAFA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013,²⁶⁹ less than half indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all* (41%) or *different offenders were involved in each incident* (40%); 13% indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; and 6% indicated the *offender(s) identity was unknown*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 106.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q14

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Same offender(s) in all incidents.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Different offender(s) in each incident.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

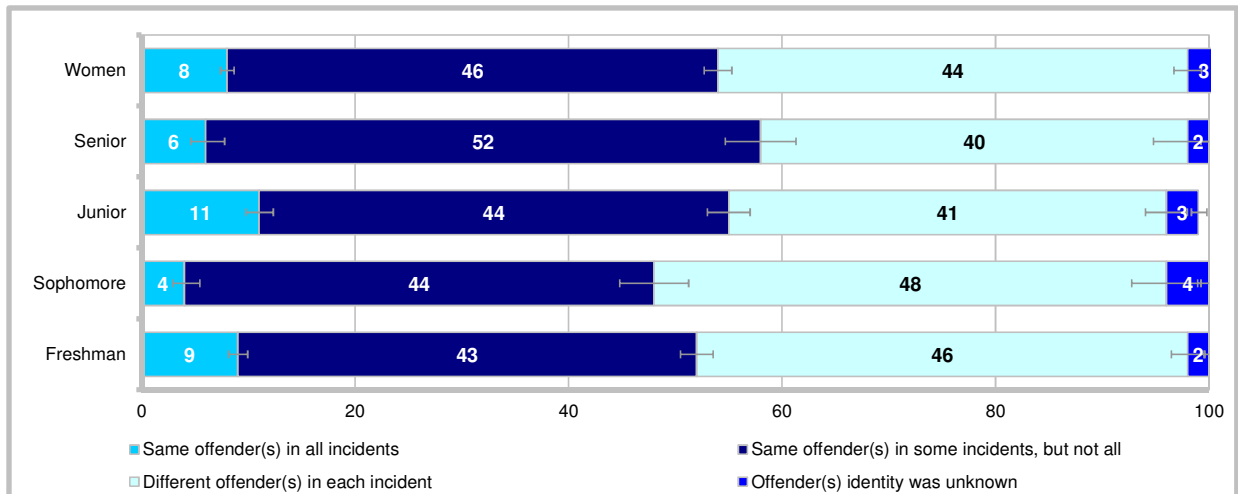
²⁶⁹ The percentage of men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 is calculated based on respondents endorsing any of the behaviors in Q12a-p.

- **Different offender(s) in each incident.** In 2014, junior men (46%) were more likely to indicate *different offenders were involved in each incident*, whereas freshman men (35%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 107, of USCGA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013,²⁷⁰ a little less than half (46%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; less than half (44%) indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*; 8% indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; and 3% indicated the *offender(s) identity was unknown*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 107.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q14

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Percent of all women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

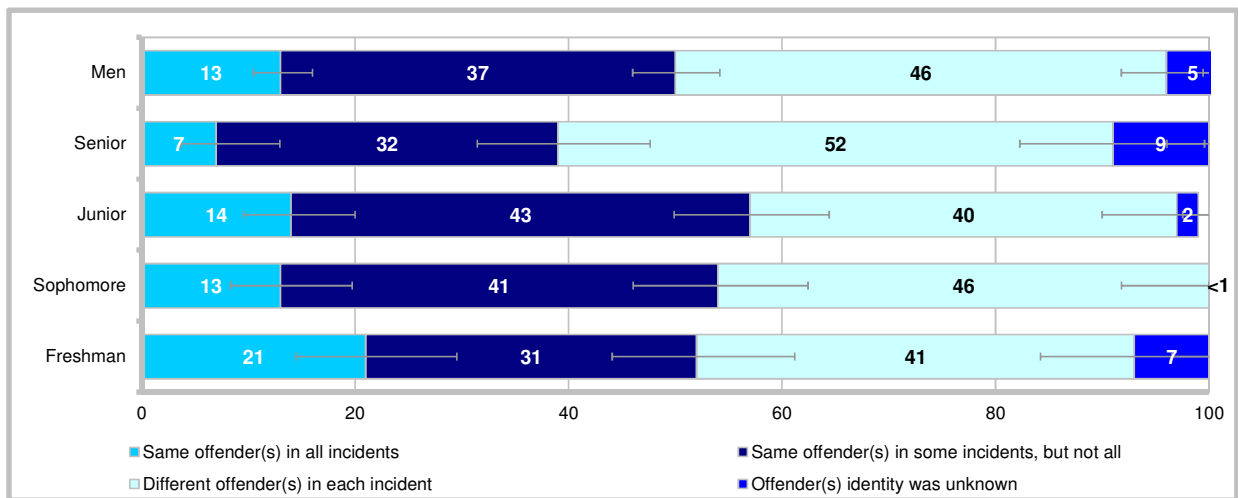
- **Same offender(s) in all incidents.** In 2014, junior women (11%) and freshman women (9%) were more likely to indicate the *same offender(s) in all incidents*, whereas senior women (6%) and sophomore women (4%) were less likely.

²⁷⁰ The percentage of women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 is calculated based on respondents endorsing any of the behaviors in Q12a-p.

- **Same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all.** In 2014, senior women (52%) were more likely to indicate the *same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all*, whereas freshman women (43%) were less likely.
- **Different offender(s) in each incident.** In 2014, sophomore women (48%) and freshman women (46%) were more likely to indicate *different offenders were involved in each incident*, whereas senior women (40%) and junior women (41%) were less likely.
- **Offender(s) identity was unknown.** In 2014, freshman women (2%) were less likely to indicate *offender(s) identity was unknown* compared to women in the other class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 108, of USCGA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013,²⁷¹ a little less than half (46%) indicated *different offenders were involved in each incident*; more than one-third (37%) indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in some incidents, but not all*; 13% indicated the *same offender(s) were involved in all incidents*; and 5% indicated the *offender(s) identity was unknown*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 108.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated the Same or Different Offenders Were Involved, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q14

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±10%

Percent of all men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

²⁷¹ The percentage of men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 is calculated based on respondents endorsing any of the behaviors in Q12a-p.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Same offender(s) in all incidents.*** In 2014, freshman men (21%) were more likely to indicate *same offender(s) in all incidents*, whereas senior men (7%) were less likely.
- ***Same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.
- ***Different offender(s) in each incident.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.
- ***Offender(s) identity was unknown.*** In 2014, senior men (9%) were more likely to indicate *offender(s) identity was unknown*, whereas sophomore men (<1%) were less likely.

Organizational Affiliation of Offender in the “One Situation”

Greater understanding of the characteristics of the offenders and their relationships to the targets of their behaviors might affect the content and effectiveness of Academy programs to prevent sexual harassment and sexist behavior. To obtain general information on who engages in unwanted gender-related behavior, while balancing respondent burden, students who indicated that they had experienced these behaviors were asked to think about the one situation that had the greatest impact on them and describe the offender(s) in that situation. Respondents were asked whether the offender was a fellow Academy student, a member of the faculty or staff, a person not assigned to their Academy, or unknown. Respondents could select multiple response options to represent multiple offenders or overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, the majority (73%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year* (81% of women, 69% of men); about one-third (31%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* (40% of women, 25% of men); under one-fifth indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command* (16% of Academy students; 21% of women, 13% of men) and/or *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year* (15% of Academy students; 16% of women, 15% of men); and fewer indicated the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* (5% of Academy students; 4% of women, 5% of men), an *unknown person* (4% of Academy students; 5% of women, 4% of men), a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (4% of Academy students; 3% of women, 4% of men), *Academy civilian faculty or staff* (3% of Academy students; 2% of women, 3% of men), and/or a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (2% of Academy students; 2% for both women and men). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 127, overall, of USMA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, the majority (83%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; less than half (41%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command*; 16% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; and fewer indicated the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* (5%), an *unknown person* (5%), a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (3%), *Academy civilian faculty or staff* (2%), and/or a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (2%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 127.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes ■ Lower Response of Yes					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	83	86	83	79	85
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	41	20	50	53	45
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command	23	12	27	29	25
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	16	29	22	13	<1
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	5	7	4	5	3
Offender was an unknown person	5	5	5	3	7
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	3	4	2	3	3
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	2	1	2	3	<1
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	2	5	2	2	1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm <1-3$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q16.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.** In 2014, senior women (86%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same year*, whereas sophomore women (79%) were less likely.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, junior women (50%), sophomore women (53%), and freshman women (45%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior women (20%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command.*** In 2014, junior women (27%) and sophomore women (29%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command*, whereas senior women (12%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, senior women (29%) and junior women (22%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas sophomore women (13%) and freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, senior women (7%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas freshman women (3%) were less likely.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, freshman women (7%) were more likely to indicate the offender was an *unknown person*, whereas sophomore women (3%) were less likely.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, junior women (2%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, sophomore women (3%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, senior women (5%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas freshman women (1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 128, overall, of USMA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, a little less than two-thirds (64%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; more than one-quarter (27%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; 14% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; 13% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command*; and fewer indicated the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* (5%), a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (4%), an *unknown person* (4%), *Academy civilian faculty or staff* (3%), and/or a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (3%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 128.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Higher Response of Yes					
Lower Response of Yes					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	64	66	66	64	62
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	27	10	34	31	34
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	14	27	18	10	2
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command	13	11	15	14	13
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	5	7	6	5	4
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	4	5	6	5	2
Offender was an unknown person	4	5	6	3	1
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	3	3	5	2	1
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	3	3	3	4	1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 1-4$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q16.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, junior men (34%), sophomore men (31%), and freshman men (34%) were more likely to indicate the

offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior men (10%) were less likely.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, senior men (27%) and junior men (18%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas sophomore men (10%) and freshman men (2%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command.*** In 2014, senior men (11%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, senior men (7%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, freshman men (2%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, junior men (6%) were more likely to indicate the offender was an *unknown person*, whereas freshman men (1%) were less likely.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, junior men (5%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas freshman men (1%) were less likely.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, freshman men (1%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* compared to men in the other class years.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 129, overall, of USNA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, the majority (81%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; more than one-third (39%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; one-fifth (20%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command*; a little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; and fewer indicated the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* (5%), an *unknown person* (5%), *Academy civilian faculty or staff* (3%), a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (3%), and/or a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (1%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 129.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	81	85	80	78	80
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	39	12	43	50	44
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command	20	15	24	18	22
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	17	31	23	17	<1
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	5	5	4	6	3
Offender was an unknown person	5	4	9	5	4
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	3	5	2	2	2
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	3	<1	6	4	2
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	1	1	1	2	1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm <1-4$	$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm <1-3$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q16.



Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** In 2014, senior women (85%), were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year* compared to women in the other class years.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, junior women (43%), sophomore women (50%), and freshman women (44%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior women (12%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command.*** In 2014, junior women (24%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command*, whereas senior women (15%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, senior women (31%) and junior women (23%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, sophomore women (6%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas freshman women (3%) were less likely.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, junior women (9%) were more likely to indicate the offender was an *unknown person* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, senior women (5%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas freshman women (2%) were less likely.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, junior women (6%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, sophomore women (2%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas freshman women (1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 130, overall, of USNA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, the majority (72%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; a little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; 14% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; 12% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command*; and fewer indicated the offender was an *unknown person* (5%), *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* (4%), a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (4%), *Academy civilian faculty or staff* (3%), and/or a *DoD/DHS/ DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (1%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 130.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response of Yes  Lower Response of Yes					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	72	75	70	74	70
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	22	13	26	30	20
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	14	27	18	12	1
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command	12	15	11	15	9
Offender was an unknown person	5	5	5	5	4
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	4	6	4	4	3
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	4	7	2	4	3
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	3	6	2	3	2
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	1	2	1	1	<1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-5$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 2-4$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q16.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, junior men (26%) and sophomore men (30%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow*

Academy student who was in a higher class year, whereas senior men (13%) were less likely.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, senior men (27%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas freshman men (1%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command.*** In 2014, freshman men (9%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, senior men (7%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT*, whereas junior men (2%) were less likely.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, senior men (6%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas freshman men (2%) were less likely.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 131, overall, of USAFA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, the majority (80%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; less than half (41%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; a little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command*; 16% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; and fewer indicated the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* (4%), an *unknown person* (4%), a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (3%), *Academy civilian faculty or staff* (2%), and/or a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (1%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 131.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	80	77	83	82	79
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	41	17	49	58	45
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command	22	11	21	29	26
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	16	27	30	10	1
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	4	7	5	4	1
Offender was an unknown person	4	5	5	2	3
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	3	2	6	2	2
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	2	4	4	1	1
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	1	3	1	1	<1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 1-4$	$\pm <1-3$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q16.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, junior women (49%), sophomore women (58%), and freshman women (45%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior women (17%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command.*** In 2014, sophomore women (29%) and freshman women (26%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command*, whereas senior women (11%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, senior women (27%) and junior women (30%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas sophomore women (10%) and freshman women (1%) were less likely.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, senior women (7%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas freshman women (1%) were less likely.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, sophomore women (2%) were less likely to indicate the offender was an *unknown person* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, junior women (6%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, senior and junior women (both 4%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas sophomore and freshman women (both 1%) were less likely.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, senior women (3%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 132, overall, of USAFA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, the majority (70%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; more than one-quarter (26%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; a little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; 12% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command*; 7% indicated the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*; and fewer indicated the offender was an *unknown person* (4%), *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, and/or a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (all 3%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 132.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	70	68	66	73	74
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	26	12	29	32	32
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	17	35	18	12	1
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command	12	9	11	15	15
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	7	9	8	7	3
Offender was an unknown person	4	1	6	6	3
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	3	2	3	5	1
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	3	1	4	4	2
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	3	3	2	5	3
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 2-4$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q16.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, sophomore and freshman men (both 32%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior men (12%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, senior men (35%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas sophomore men (12%) and freshman men (1%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command.*** In 2014, senior men (9%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, freshman men (3%) were less likely to indicate the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, senior men (1%) were less likely to indicate the offender was an *unknown person* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, sophomore men (5%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas freshman men (1%) were less likely.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, senior men (1%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 133, overall, of USCGA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, the majority (82%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; a little less than one-third (30%) indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*; 13% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*; 11% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command*; 6% indicated the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*; and fewer indicated the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (5%), a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (4%), *Academy civilian faculty or staff* (3%), and/or an *unknown person* (2%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 133.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div>					
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	82	84	81	77	85
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	30	10	34	44	29
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	13	14	22	13	<1
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command	11	6	9	13	15
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	6	12	7	6	<1
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	5	4	5	4	6
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	4	8	2	6	<1
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	3	2	3	2	4
Offender was an unknown person	2	<1	2	2	6
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm <1-3$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm <1-2$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q16.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** In 2014, senior women (84%) and freshman women (85%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow*

Academy student who was in in the same year, whereas sophomore women (77%) were less likely.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, junior women (34%) and sophomore women (44%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior women (10%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, junior women (22%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command.*** In 2014, sophomore women (13%) and freshman women (15%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command*, whereas senior women (6%) and junior women (9%) were less likely.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, senior women (12%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, freshman women (6%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, senior women (8%) and sophomore women (6%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy*, whereas junior women (2%) and freshman women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, freshman women (4%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas sophomore women (2%) were less likely.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, freshman women (6%) were more likely to indicate the offender was an *unknown person*, whereas senior women (<1%) and junior women (2%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 134, overall, of USCGA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, the majority (72%) indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them was a *fellow Academy student who was in the same class year*; a little less than one-fifth indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year* (19%) or was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year* (17%); 8% indicated the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command*; 7% indicated the offender was *Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff*; and fewer indicated the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff* (5%), an *unknown person* (5%), a *person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT* (3%), and/or a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* (1%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 134.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Identified the Affiliation of the Offender, by Class Year

Affiliation of Offenders					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div>					
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in the same class year	72	74	69	68	77
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year	19	5	31	14	30
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year	17	26	29	3	7
Offender was a fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command	8	5	10	5	17
Offender was Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	7	5	10	8	7
Offender was Academy civilian faculty or staff	5	10	2	<1	7
Offender was an unknown person	5	5	5	5	3
Offender was a person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	3	2	2	3	7
Offender was a DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	1	2	<1	<1	3
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-5	±5-9	±<1-8	±<1-9	±6-9

Note. SAGR 2014 Q16.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in the same class year.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year.*** In 2014, junior men (31%) and freshman men (30%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year*, whereas senior men (5%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year.*** In 2014, senior men (26%) and junior men (29%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year*, whereas sophomore men (3%) and freshman men (7%) were less likely.
- ***Fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command.*** In 2014, freshman men (17%) were more likely to indicate the offender was a *fellow Academy student who was higher in cadet chain of command* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.
- ***Academy civilian faculty or staff.*** In 2014, senior men (10%) were more likely to indicate the offender was *Academy civilian faculty or staff*, whereas sophomore men (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Unknown person.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.
- ***Person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.
- ***DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.*** In 2014, junior and sophomore men (both <1%) were less likely to indicate the offender was a *DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy* compared to men in the other class years.

Similar Actions Against Others

Individuals who perpetrate unwanted gender-related behaviors (sexist behavior, crude/offensive behaviors, or unwanted sexual attention) might have established a pattern of behavior with multiple offenses. There is increasing evidence to suggest that sexual harassment behavior may not be motivated by sexual desire, but by hostility (e.g., Berdahl, 2007; Schweinle, Cofer, & Schatz, 2009). Further, sexual harassers may share certain personality characteristics such as lack of social conscience, naiveté about social relationships, and propensity to engage in manipulative, irresponsible, immature, and exploitative behavior (McDonald, 2012). Taken together, these findings suggest that given an environment where sexual harassment is tolerated, an individual will harass again and again. Further, empirical research has shown that this climate may encourage more severe behaviors such as sexual assault (Sadler, Booth, Cook, & Doebbeling, 2003). To measure this, those students who indicated that they had experienced one or more unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 were asked if the offender(s) did similar actions against others. Greater understanding of the behavior and patterns of offenders can inform the content and effectiveness of Academy programs to prevent a broader climate of

sexual harassment and sexist behavior, or in the event one individual is being targeted, educate students on options for dealing with such unwanted behaviors. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

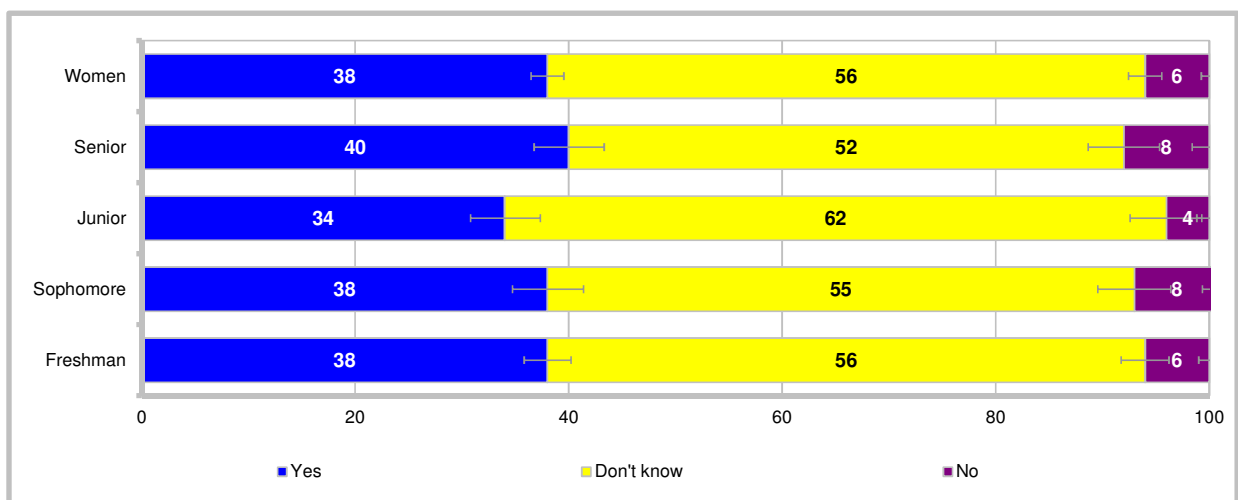
Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, over half (51%) indicated they *did not know* if the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them did similar actions to others (50% of women, 51% of men); close to two-fifths (39%) indicated the offender *did similar actions to others* (43% of women, 37% of men); and fewer (11%) indicated the offender *did not do similar actions to others* (7% of women, 12% of men). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 109, of USMA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, the majority (56%) indicated they *did not know* if the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them did similar actions to others; more than one-third (38%) indicated the offender *did similar actions to others*; and fewer (6%) indicated the offender *did not do similar actions to others*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 109.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Indicated Whether the Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q17

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

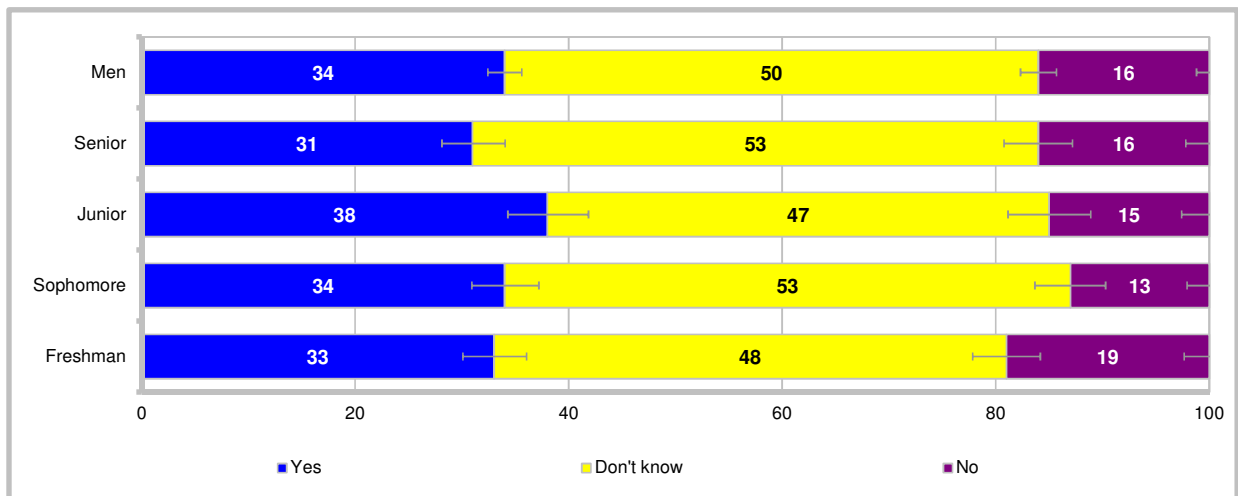
Percent of women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Yes, the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, junior women (34%) were less likely to indicate *yes, the offender did similar actions to others* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Don't know if the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, junior women (62%) were more likely to indicate *they did not know if the offender did similar actions to others*, whereas senior women (52%) were less likely.
- **No, the offender did not do similar actions to others.** In 2014, junior women (4%) were less likely to indicate *no, the offender did not do similar actions to others* compared to women in the other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 110, of USMA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, half (50%) indicated they *did not know* if the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them did similar actions to others; more than one-third (34%) indicated the offender *did similar actions to others*; and 16% indicated the offender *did not do similar actions to others*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 110.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Indicated Whether the Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q17

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Percent of men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

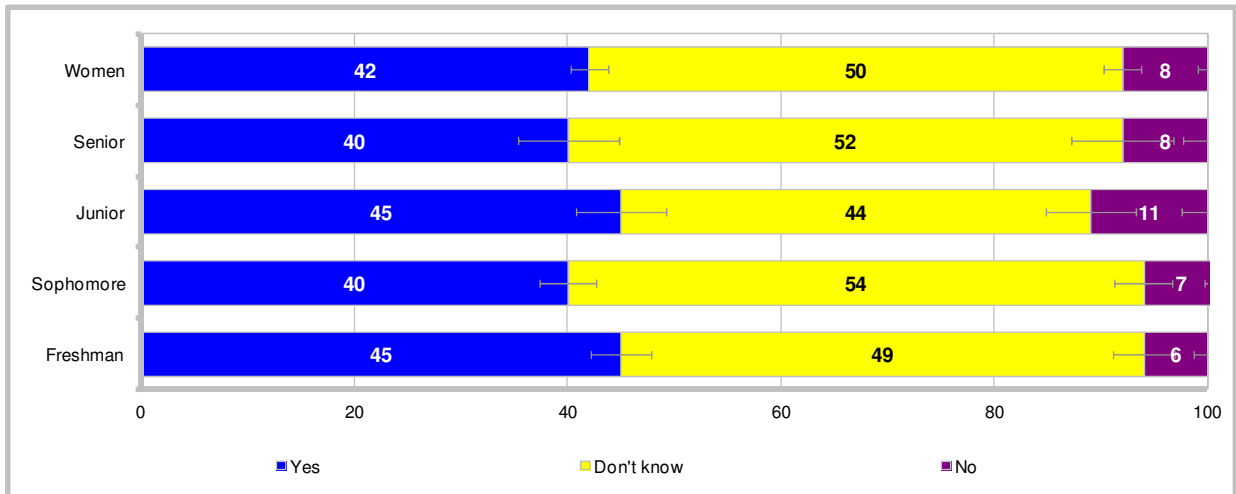
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Yes, the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, junior men (38%) were more likely to indicate *yes, the offender did similar actions to others* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Don't know if the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- **No, the offender did not do similar actions to others.** In 2014, freshman men (19%) were more likely to indicate *no, the offender did not do similar actions to others*, whereas sophomore men (13%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 111, of USNA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, half (50%) indicated they *did not know* if the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them did similar actions to others; 42% indicated the offender *did similar actions to others*; and fewer (8%) indicated the offender *did not do similar actions to others*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 111.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Indicated Whether the Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q17

Percent of women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

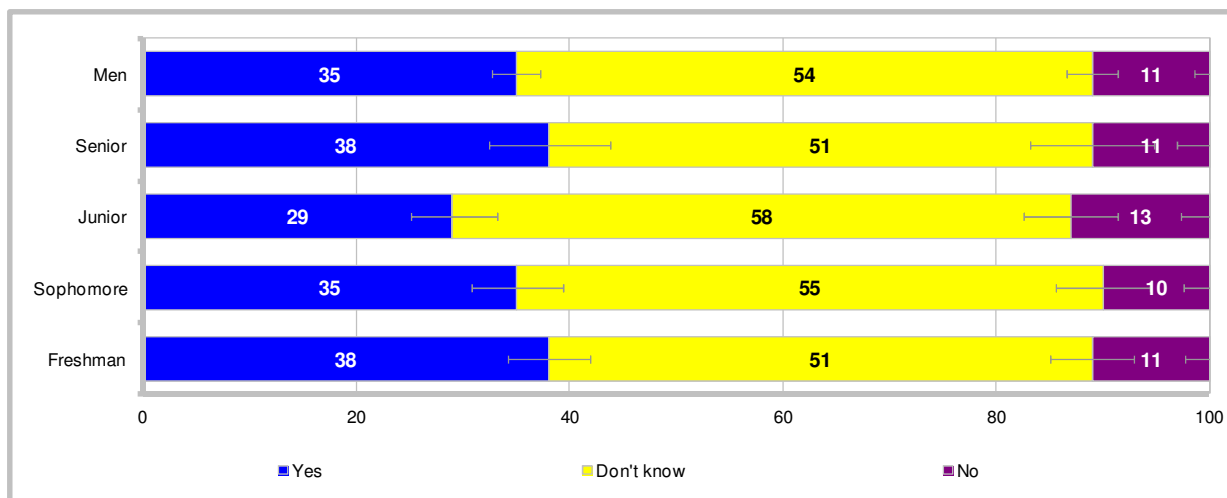
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Yes, the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Don't know if the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, sophomore women (54%) were more likely to indicate *they did not know if the offender did similar actions to others*, whereas junior women (44%) were less likely.
- **No, the offender did not do similar actions to others.** In 2014, junior women (11%) were more likely to indicate *the offender did not do similar actions to others*, whereas freshman women (6%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 112, of USNA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, a little more than half (54%) indicated they *did not know* if the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them did similar actions to others; more than one-third (35%) indicated the offender *did similar actions to others*; and a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated the offender *did not do similar actions to others*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 112.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Indicated Whether the Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q17

Percent of men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

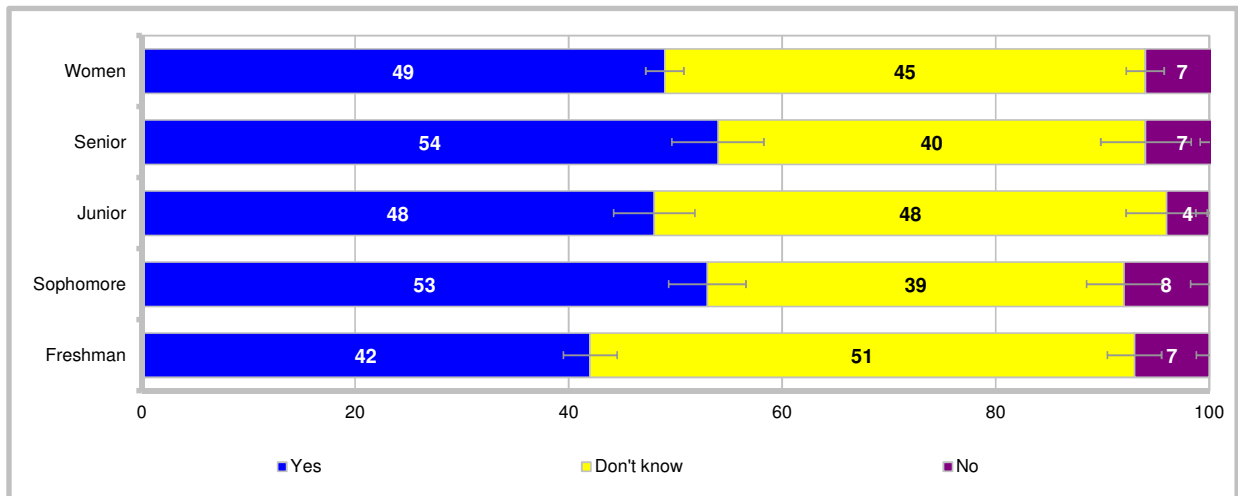
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Yes, the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, junior men (29%) were less likely to indicate *yes, the offender did similar actions to others* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Don't know if the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, junior men (58%) were more likely to indicate *they did not know if the offender did similar actions to others* compared to men in the other class years.
- **No, the offender did not do similar actions to others.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 113, of USAFA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, a little less than half indicated the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them *did similar actions to others* (49%) or indicated they *did not know* (45%); and fewer (7%) indicated the offender *did not do similar actions to others*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 113.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Indicated Whether the Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q17

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

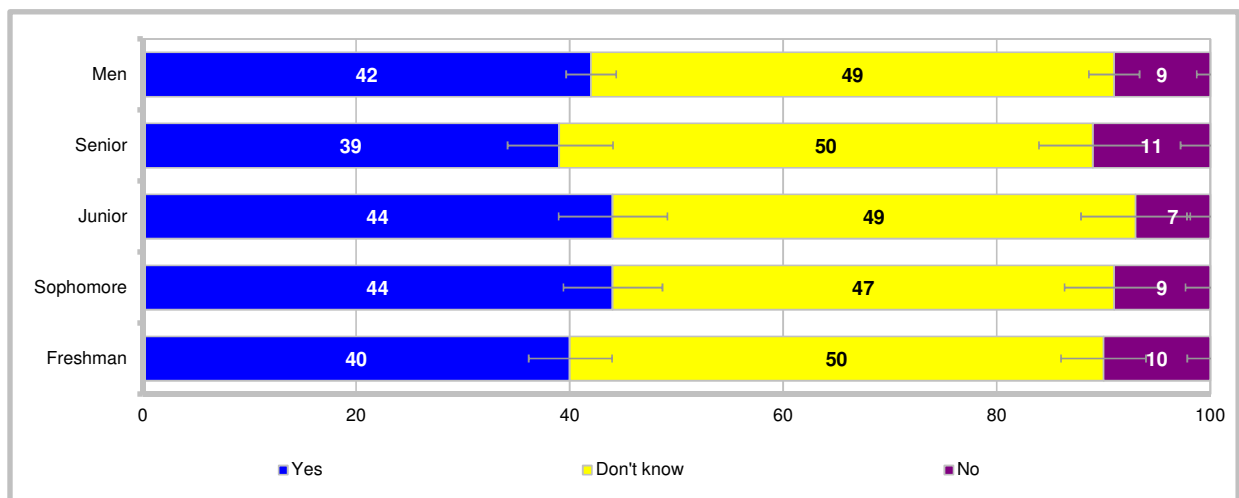
Percent of women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Yes, the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, senior women (54%) and sophomore women (53%) were more likely to indicate *yes, the offender did similar actions to others*, whereas freshman women (42%) were less likely.
- **Don't know if the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, freshman women (51%) were more likely to indicate *they did not know if the offender did similar actions to others*, whereas senior women (40%) and sophomore women (39%) were less likely.
- **No, the offender did not do similar actions to others.** In 2014, junior women (4%) were less likely to indicate *no, the offender did not do similar actions to others* compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 114, of USAFA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, a little less than half (49%) indicated they *did not know* if the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them did similar actions to others; 42% indicated the offender *did similar actions to others*; and 9% indicated the offender *did not do similar actions to others*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 114.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Indicated Whether the Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q17

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

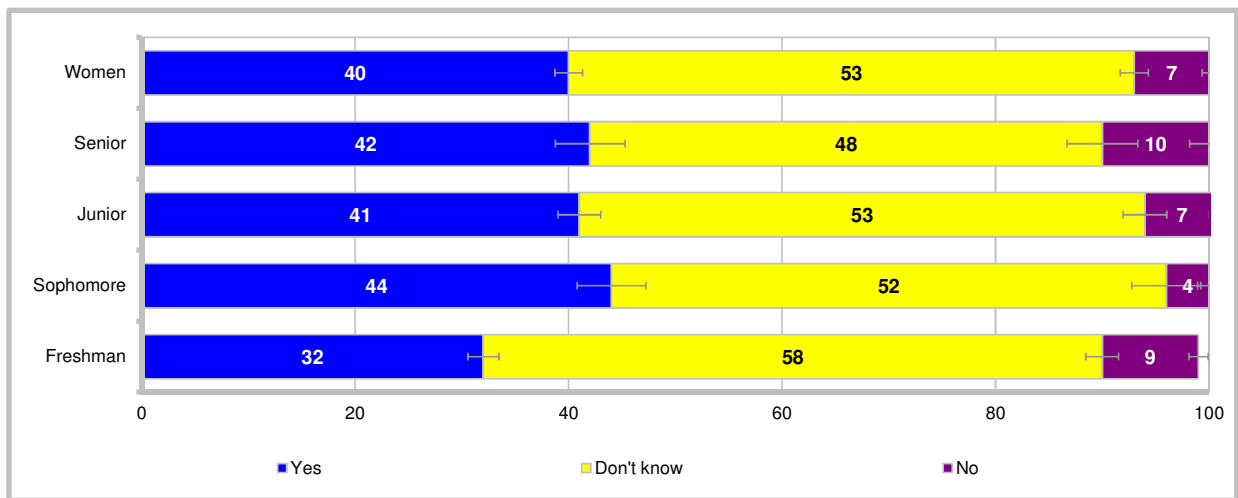
In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 115, of USCGA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, a little more than half (53%) indicated they *did not know* if the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them did similar actions to others; 40% indicated the offender *did similar actions to others*; and fewer (7%) indicated the offender *did not do similar actions to others*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 115.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Indicated Whether the Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q17

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Percent of women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

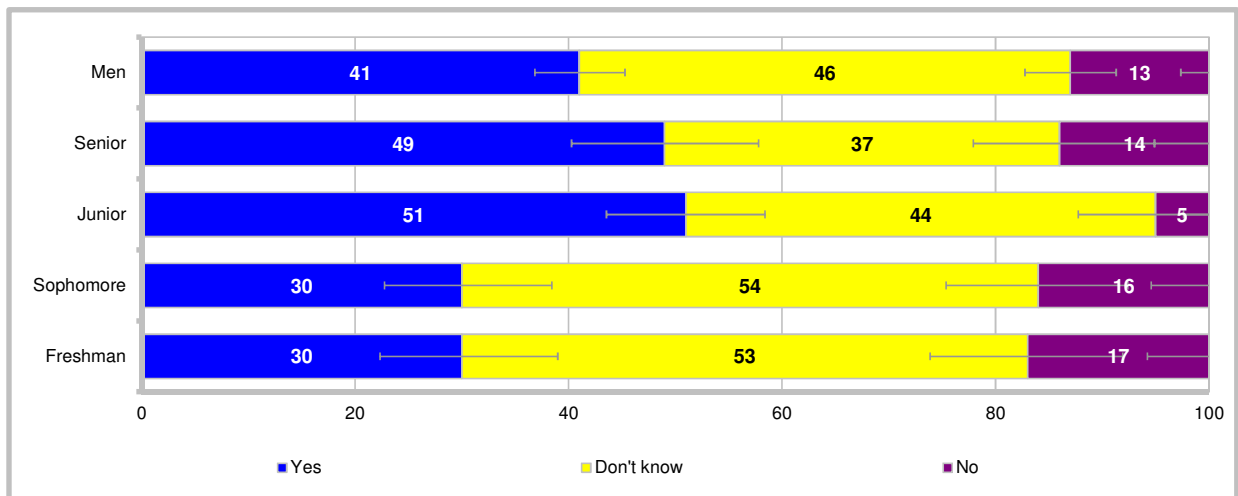
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Yes, the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, sophomore women (44%) were more likely to indicate *yes, the offender did similar actions to others*, whereas freshman women (32%) were less likely.
- **Don't know if the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, freshman women (58%) were more likely to indicate *they did not know if the offender did similar actions to others*, whereas senior women (48%) were less likely.
- **No, the offender did not do similar actions to others.** In 2014, senior women (10%) and freshman women (9%) were more likely to indicate *no, the offender did not do similar actions to others*, whereas sophomore women (4%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 116, of USCGA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, a little less than half (46%) indicated they *did not know* if the offender in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them did similar actions to others; 41% indicated the offender *did similar actions to others*; and 13% indicated the offender *did not do similar actions to others*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 116.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Indicated Whether the Offender(s) Did Similar Actions to Others, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q17

Margins of error range from $\pm 4\%$ to $\pm 10\%$

Percent of men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Yes, the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, junior men (51%) were more likely to indicate *yes, the offender did similar actions to others*, whereas sophomore and freshman men (both 30%) were less likely.
- **Don't know if the offender did similar actions to others.** In 2014, senior men (37%) were less likely to indicate *they did not know if the offender did similar actions to others* compared to the men in the other class years.
- **No, the offender did not do similar actions to others.** In 2014, junior men (5%) were less likely to indicate *no, the offender did not do similar actions to others* compared to men in the other class years.

Discussing/Reporting Experiences

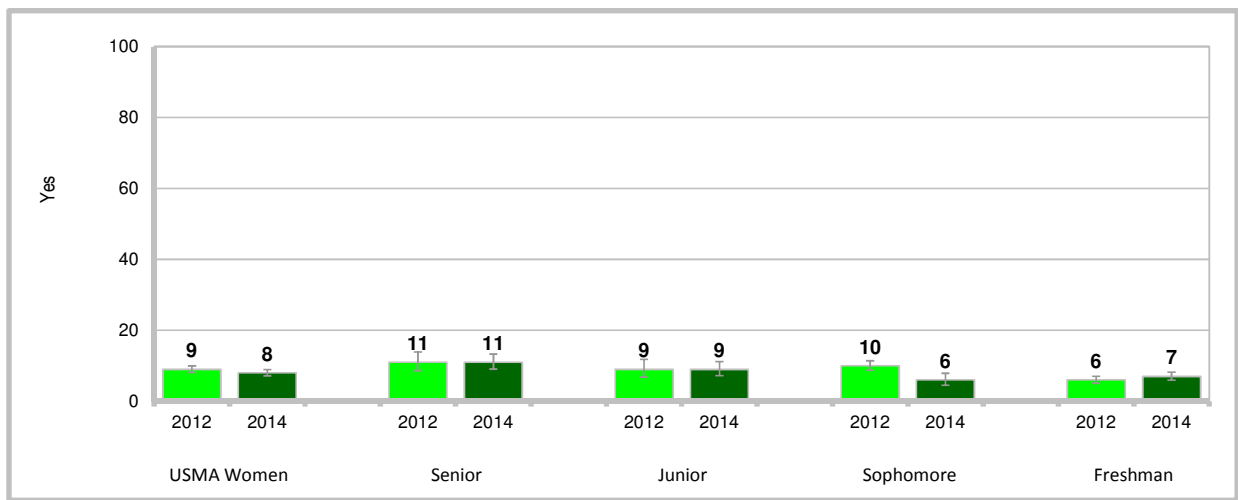
Academy students have many options regarding how and where to seek support in dealing with their experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors. To assess if and where students receive support following such experiences, students were asked a series of questions to establish whether they discussed or reported their experiences with a military authority or organization. Those who indicated they discussed or reported the incident were also asked to indicate with whom they discussed/reported it. They were asked to provide the position or title of the person, not the person's name. Findings from this section may provide a better understanding of whether students discuss or report unwanted gender-related behaviors and which individual or resource they use to do so. This information may help inform programs and reporting options within the Academies. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, very few (4%) indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to a military authority or organization* (8% of women, 2% of men) when asked about the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. Compared to 2012, the overall rate is 1 percentage point higher in 2014 (though for both women and men, respectively, the rate has remained statistically unchanged in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 117, of USMA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, less than one-tenth (8%; unchanged from 2012) indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to a military authority or organization* when asked about the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.

Figure 117.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q18

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

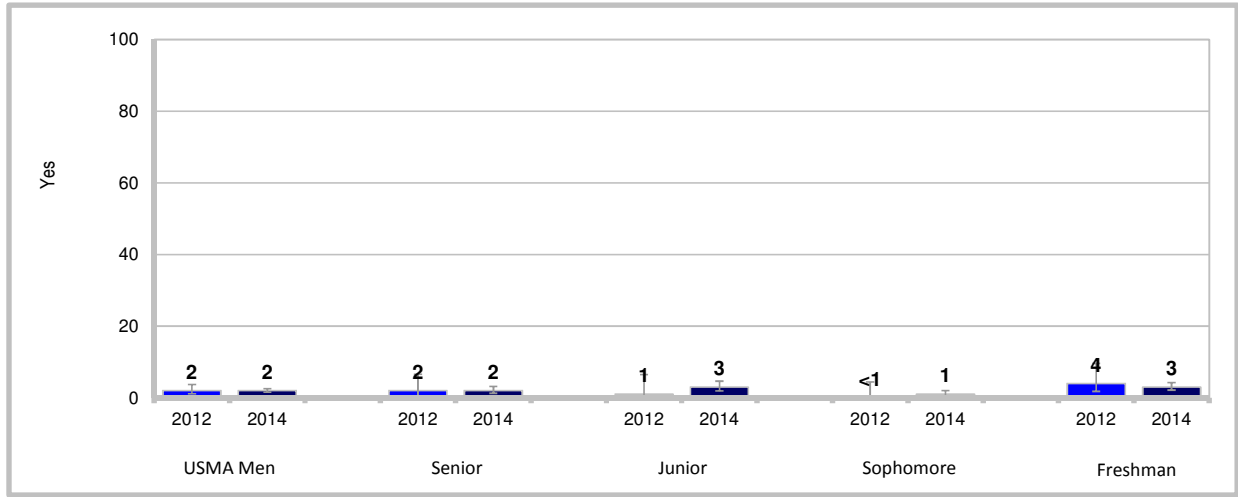
Percent of women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (4 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior women (11%) were more likely to indicate they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization*, whereas sophomore women (6%) and freshman women (7%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 118, of USMA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, 2% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to a military authority or organization* when asked about the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.

Figure 118.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q18

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

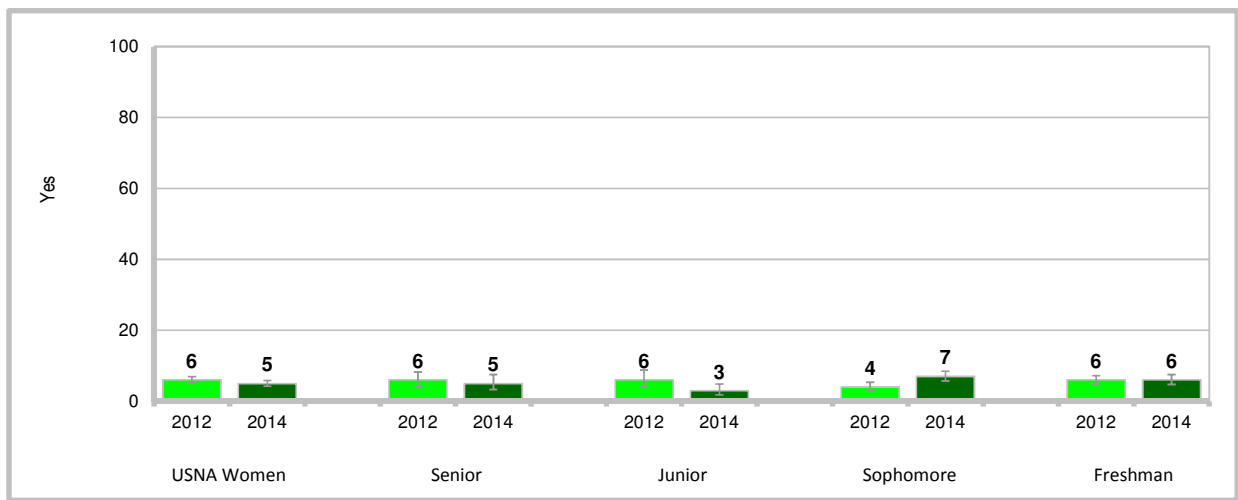
Percent of men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (1 percentage point higher than 2012).
- In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 119, of USNA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, 5% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to a military authority or organization* when asked about the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.

Figure 119.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q18

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

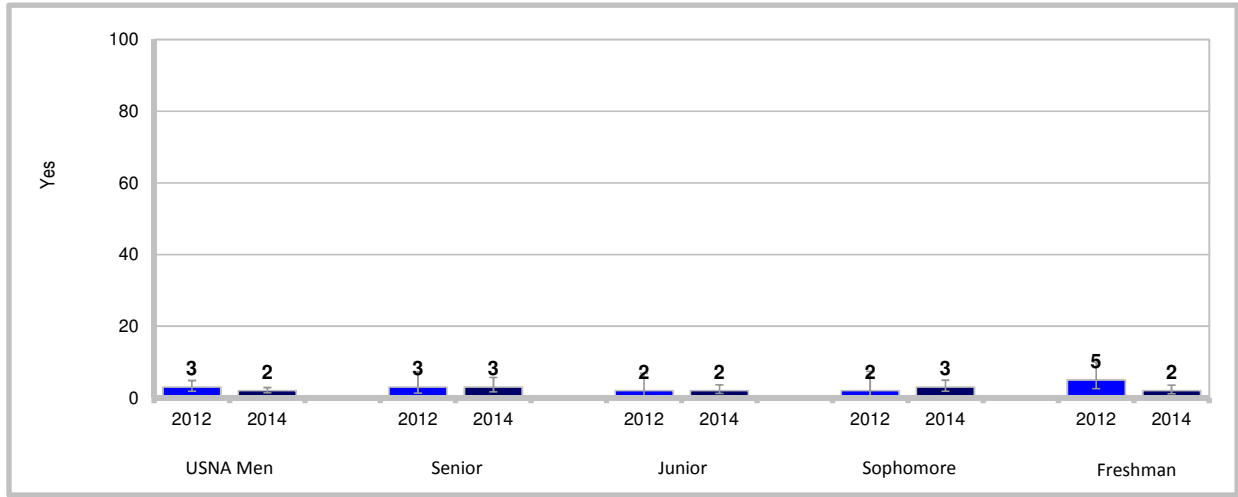
Percent of women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (3 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, junior women (3%) were less likely to indicate they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization* compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 120, of USNA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, 2% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to a military authority or organization* when asked about the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.

Figure 120.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q18

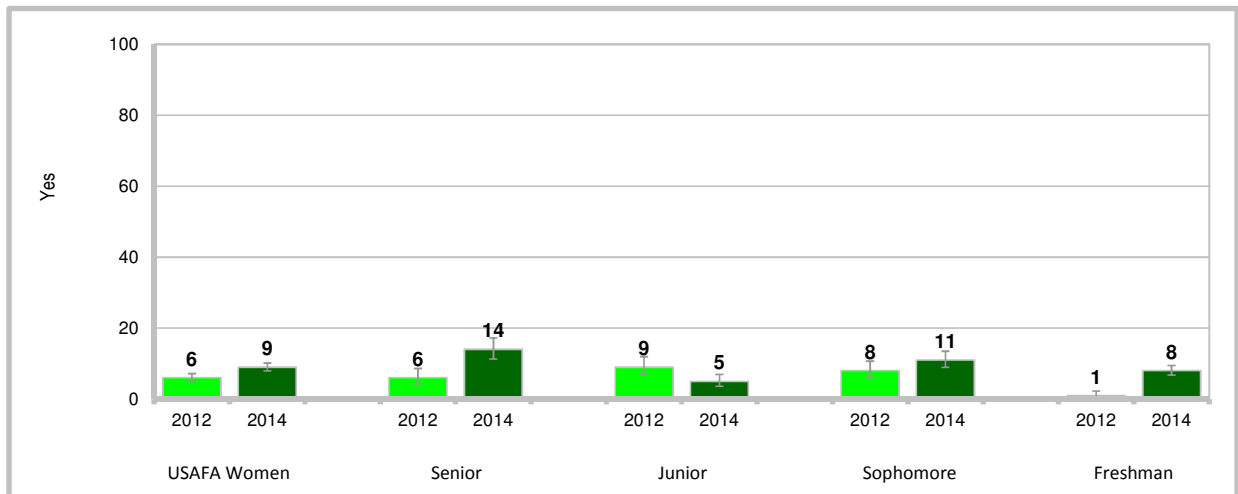
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Percent of men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 121, of USAFA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, a little less than one-tenth (9%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to a military authority or organization* when asked about the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.

Figure 121.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q18

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

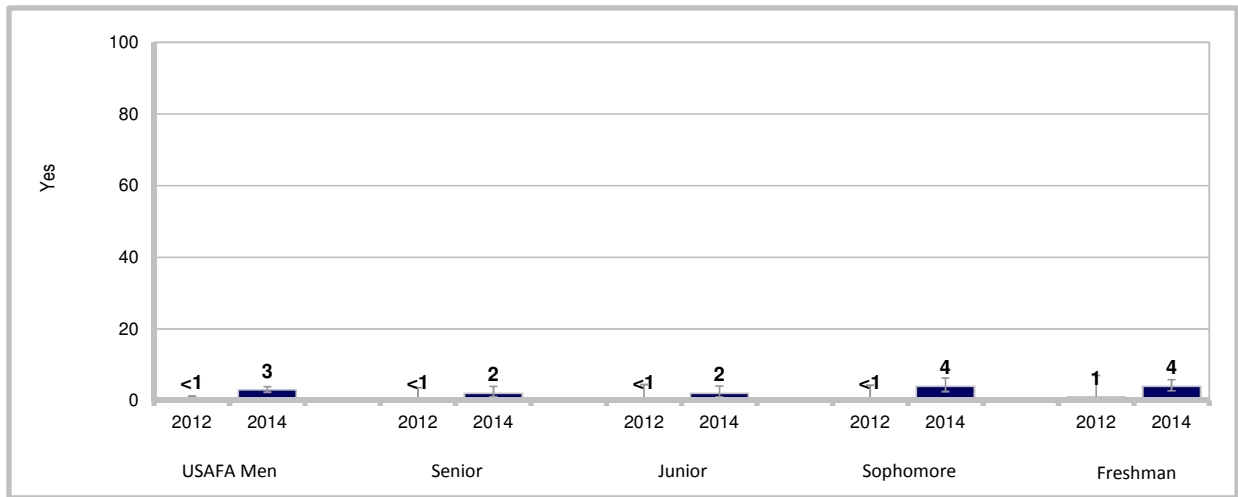
Percent of women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization* was higher in 2014 for senior women (8 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for junior women (4 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior women (14%) were more likely to indicate they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization*, whereas junior women (5%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 122, of USAFA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, 3% (3 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to a military authority or organization* when asked about the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.

Figure 122.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q18

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

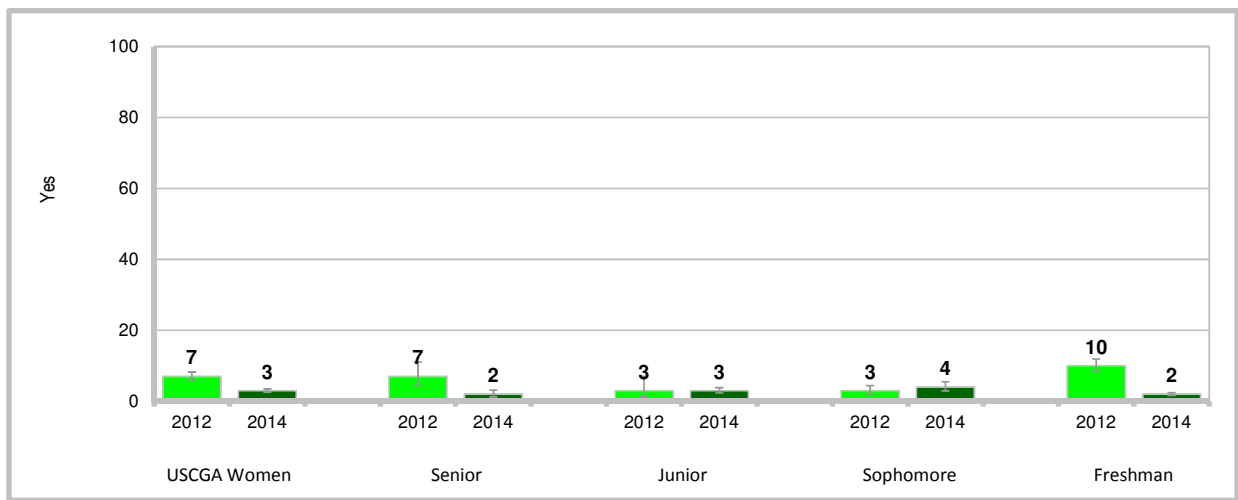
Percent of men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization* was higher in 2014 for senior and junior men (both 2 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore men (4 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 123, of USCGA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, 3% (4 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to a military authority or organization* when asked about the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.

Figure 123.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q18

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

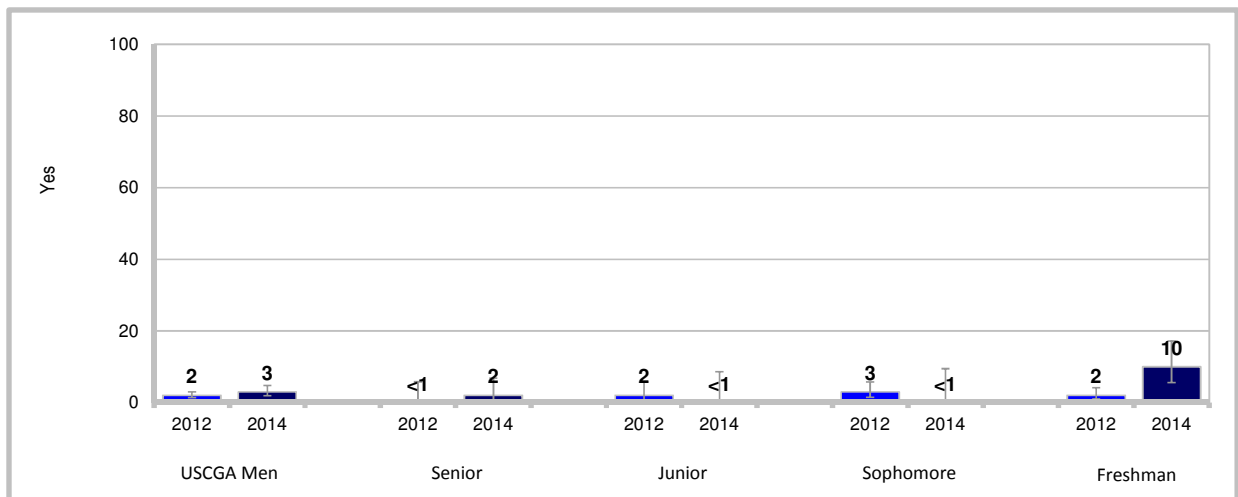
Percent of women who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization* was lower in 2014 for senior women (5 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (8 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, freshman women (2%) were less likely to indicate they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization* compared to women in the other class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 124, of USCGA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013, 3% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to a military authority or organization* when asked about the one situation that had the greatest effect on them.

Figure 124.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Discussing/Reporting With an Authority or Organization, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q18

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±8%

Percent of men who experienced unwanted gender-related behavior

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization* was higher in 2014 for freshman men (8 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for sophomore men (3 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, freshman men (10%) were more likely to indicate they *discussed/reported this situation with/to an authority or organization*, whereas junior and sophomore men (both <1%) were less likely.

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting the "One Situation"

Students who discussed their experience of unwanted gender-related behavior with an authority or organization were asked to identify the actions, if any, authorities took in response to their report of the incident that had the greatest effect on them. Findings from this section may provide a better understanding of actions taken as a result of student reporting unwanted gender-related behavior at the Academies. This information may help to improve effectiveness of reporting options and inform programs that encourage reporting of such behavior at the Academies. Respondents could select multiple response options to represent multiple actions or overlapping categories, so total percentages may not sum to 100. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and discussed/reported the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the three most frequently cited actions taken in response to discussing/reporting the incident were the *situation was corrected* (59% of Academy students; 61% of women, 56% of men); they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken* (40% of Academy students; 40% of women, 41% of men); and/or the *situation was/is being investigated* (30% of Academy students; 32% of women, 26% of men).

Compared to 2012, the rate for the *situation was corrected* remained statistically unchanged overall and for men in 2014 (for women the rate is 15 percentage points higher in 2014); the overall rate for *kept informed of what actions were being taken* is 13 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 12 percentage points higher, for men the rate has remained statistically unchanged in 2014); and the rate for the *situation was/is being investigated* has remained statistically unchanged overall and for both women and men in 2014. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 135, of USMA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and discussed/reported the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the most frequently reported positive experiences were: the majority (64%; 19 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated the *situation was corrected*; a little less than one-third indicated the *situation was/is being investigated* (31%; statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or indicated they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken* (31%; statistically unchanged from 2012).

The most frequently reported negative experiences were: a little more than one-fifth (22%; 15 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they were *ridiculed or scorned*; one-fifth (20%) indicated they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* (13 percentage points lower than 2012) and/or indicated their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* (13 percentage points lower than 2012); and less than 1% (7 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *action was taken against them*.

Table 135.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Reported Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Experienced Response as a Result of Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012							
Situation was corrected	2014	64 ↑	63 ↑	73 ↑	38	80		
	2012	45	33	38	44	78		
Situation was/is being investigated	2014	31	19 ↓	18	50	50 ↑		
	2012	35	42	25	44	22		
Kept informed of what actions were being taken	2014	31	19	36	25	50 ↑		
	2012	31	33	38	25	33		
Encouraged to let it go or tough it out	2014	20 ↓	25	9	25	20		
	2012	33	42	25	31	22		
Situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2014	20 ↓	25 ↓	27	25	<1 ↓		
	2012	33	50	25	38	11		
Action was taken against them	2014	<1 ↓	<1 ↓	<1	<1	<1		
	2012	7	17	13	<1	<1		
Ridiculed or scorned	2014	22 ↓	19 ↓	36	25	10 ↓		
	2012	37	50	25	38	33		
Some other action was taken	2014	9 ↓	13 ↓	9 ↓	13 ↓	<1 ↓		
	2012	33	33	38	38	22		
Don't know what happened	2014	18	13	18	38	10		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±<1-6	±<1-13	±<1-16	±<1-14	±<1-9

Note. SAGR 2014 Q19.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Situation was corrected.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the *situation was corrected* was higher in 2014 for senior women (30 percentage points higher than 2012) and junior women (35 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (80%) were more likely to indicate the *situation was corrected*, whereas sophomore women (38%) were less likely.
- ***Situation was/is being investigated.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the *situation was/is being investigated* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (28 percentage points higher than 2012) and lower for senior women (23 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women and freshman women (both 50%) were more likely to indicate the *situation was/is being investigated*, whereas senior women (19%) and junior women (18%) were less likely.
- ***Kept informed of what actions were being taken.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (17 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (50%) were more likely to indicate they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken*, whereas senior women (19%) were less likely.
- ***Encouraged to let it go or tough it out.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, junior women (9%) were less likely to indicate they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Situation was discounted or not taken seriously.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* was lower in 2014 for senior women (25 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (11 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Action was taken against them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *action was taken against them* was lower in 2014 for senior women (17 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Ridiculed or scorned.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they were *ridiculed or scorned* was lower in 2014 for senior women (31 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (23 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (36%) were more likely to indicate they were *ridiculed or scorned*, whereas freshman women (10%) were less likely.
- ***Some other action was taken.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *some other action was taken* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior

women (20 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (29 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (25 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (22 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicate *some other action was taken* compared to women in the other class years.

- ***Don't know what happened.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, sophomore women (38%) were more likely to indicate they *don't know what happened*, whereas freshman women (10%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 136, of USMA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and discussed/reported the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the most frequently reported positive experiences were: the majority (56%) indicated the *situation was corrected*; 40% indicated they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken*; and one-quarter (25%) indicated the *situation was/is being investigated*.

The most frequently reported negative experiences were: the *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* (28%); they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* (20%) and/or indicated they were *ridiculed or scorned* (20%); and 12% reported *action was taken against them*. Statistical significance cannot be calculated overall or for class year differences between 2012 and 2014 because estimates are not reportable for 2012.

Table 136.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Reported Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Actions Experienced as a Result of Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012							
Situation was corrected	2014	56	33	NR	NR	63		
	2012	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR		
Situation was/is being investigated	2014	25	17	NR	NR	13		
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Kept informed of what actions were being taken	2014	40	17	NR	NR	63		
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Encouraged to let it go or tough it out	2014	20	33	29	NR	13		
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2014	28	33	NR	NR	13		
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Action was taken against them	2014	12	17	29	NR	NR		
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Ridiculed or scorned	2014	20	NR	NR	NR	25		
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Some other action was taken	2014	20	NR	29	NR	NR		
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Don't know what happened	2014	17	NR	NR	NR	13		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±10-12	±23-24	±24	--	±19-20

Note. SAGR 2014 Q19.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:²⁷²

- ***Situation was corrected.*** In 2014, senior men (33%) were less likely to indicate the *situation was corrected* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Kept informed of what actions were being taken.*** In 2014, freshman men (63%) were more likely to indicate they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken*, whereas senior men (17%) were less likely.
- ***Situation was discounted or not taken seriously.*** In 2014, freshman men (13%) were less likely to indicate the *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* compared to men in the other class years.

²⁷² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 137, of USNA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and discussed/reported the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the most frequently reported positive experiences were: the majority (53%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *situation was corrected*; one-third (33%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken*; and a little less than one-quarter (24%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *situation was/is being investigated*.

The most frequently reported negative experiences were: a little less than one-third (31%; 13 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out*; a little more than one-quarter (26%; 20 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they were *ridiculed or scorned*; a little less than one-fifth (19%; 17 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously*; and 6% (8 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *action was taken against them*.

Table 137.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Reported Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Actions Experienced as a Result of Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012							
Situation was corrected	2014	53	33	NR	58 ↑	73 ↑		
	2012	41	30	63	29	45		
Situation was/is being investigated	2014	24	17	NR	33 ↓	9 ↓		
	2012	35	30	25	71	18		
Kept informed of what actions were being taken	2014	33	33	NR	50 ↑	18 ↓		
	2012	27	20	38	43	18		
Encouraged to let it go or tough it out	2014	31 ↓	NR	NR	17 ↓	18 ↓		
	2012	44	40	63	43	27		
Situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2014	19 ↓	33	NR	8 ↓	9 ↓		
	2012	36	50	38	57	9		
Action was taken against them	2014	6 ↓	NR	NR	8	NR		
	2012	14	20	25	14	<1		
Ridiculed or scorned	2014	26 ↓	NR	NR	8 ↓	NR		
	2012	46	40	50	57	36		
Some other action was taken	2014	15 ↓	17	NR	25 ↑	NR		
	2012	41	30	63	29	45		
Don't know what happened	2014	21	NR	NR	17	18		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±5-8	±16-23	±19-20	±9-15	±<1-12

Note. SAGR 2014 Q19.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:²⁷³

- ***Situation was corrected.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the *situation was corrected* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (29 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (28 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (73%) were more likely to indicate the *situation was corrected* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Situation was/is being investigated.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the *situation was/is being investigated* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (38 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (9%) were less likely to indicate the *situation was/is being investigated* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Kept informed of what actions were being taken.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (50%) were more likely to indicate they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken*, whereas freshman women (18%) were less likely.
- ***Encouraged to let it go or tough it out.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (26 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (17%) and freshman women (18%) were less likely to indicate they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Situation was discounted or not taken seriously.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (49 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (8%) and freshman women (9%) were less likely to indicate their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Action was taken against them.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were also no statistically significant differences between class years.
- ***Ridiculed or scorned.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they were *ridiculed or scorned* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (49 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (8%) were less likely to indicate they were *ridiculed or scorned* compared to women in the other class years.

²⁷³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Some other action was taken.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (25%) were more likely to indicate *some other action was taken* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Don't know what happened.** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 138, of USNA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and discussed/reported the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the most frequently reported positive experiences were: the *situation was corrected* (51%); they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken* (41%); and/or the *situation was/is being investigated* (29%).

The most frequently reported negative experiences were: they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* (24%); the *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* (14%); and they were *ridiculed or scorned* and/or *action was taken against them* (both 13%). Statistical significance cannot be calculated overall or for class year differences between 2012 and 2014 because estimates are not reportable for 2012.

Table 138.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Reported Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Actions Experienced as a Result of Reporting, by Class Year

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Situation was corrected	51	NR	NR	NR	NR
Situation was/is being investigated	29	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kept informed of what actions were being taken	41	NR	NR	NR	NR
Encouraged to let it go or tough it out	24	NR	NR	NR	NR
Situation was discounted or not taken seriously	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
Action was taken against them	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ridiculed or scorned	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
Some other action was taken	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Don't know what happened	38	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±16-19	±NR	±NR	±NR	±NR

Note. SAGR 2014 Q19.

Results for USNA men by class year in 2014 are not reportable.²⁷⁴

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 139, of USAFA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and discussed/reported the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the most frequently reported positive experiences were: the majority (62%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *situation was corrected*; a little more than half (52%; 26 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken*; and more than one-third (37%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated the *situation was/is being investigated*.

The most frequently reported negative experiences were: one-fifth (20%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out*; 15% indicated their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* (statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or indicated they were *ridiculed or scorned* (11 percentage points lower than 2012); and fewer indicated *action was taken against them* (9%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012).

²⁷⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Table 139.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Reported Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Actions Experienced as a Result of Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Situation was corrected	2014	62	53	67	67	71	
	2012	53	50	55	58	NR	
Situation was/is being investigated	2014	37	26	50↑	47	36	
	2012	38	25	18	58	NR	
Kept informed of what actions were being taken	2014	52↑	42	67↑	60	50	
	2012	26	NR	18	50	NR	
Encouraged to let it go or tough it out	2014	20	21	17	<1↓	43	
	2012	29	25	18	33	NR	
Situation was discounted or not taken seriously	2014	15	26	17	<1	14	
	2012	18	25	18	8	NR	
Action was taken against them	2014	9↑	NR	17	7	21	
	2012	3	<1	<1	<1	NR	
Ridiculed or scorned	2014	15↓	11	33	13↓	14	
	2012	26	13	9	42	NR	
Some other action was taken	2014	32	42↑	50	20	21	
	2012	26	13	27	17	NR	
Don't know what happened	2014	8	21	NR	<1	<1	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±4-9	±<1-20	±<1-18	±<1-16	±<1-10

Note. SAGR 2014 Q19.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:²⁷⁵

- **Situation was corrected.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, senior women (53%) were less likely to indicate the *situation was corrected* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Situation was/is being investigated.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the *situation was/is being investigated* was higher in 2014 for junior women (32 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (26%) were less likely to indicate the *situation was/is being investigated* compared to women in the other class years.

²⁷⁵ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- ***Kept informed of what actions were being taken.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken* was higher in 2014 for junior women (49 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Encouraged to let it go or tough it out.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (33 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (43%) were more likely to indicate they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Situation was discounted or not taken seriously.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, senior women (26%) were more likely to indicate their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously*, whereas sophomore women (<1%) were less likely.
- ***Action was taken against them.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (21%) were more likely to indicate *action was taken against them* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Ridiculed or scorned.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they were *ridiculed or scorned* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (29 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (33%) were more likely to indicate they were *ridiculed or scorned* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Some other action was taken.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *some other action was taken* was higher in 2014 for senior women (29 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (42%) were more likely to indicate *some other action was taken*, whereas sophomore women (20%) and freshman women (21%) were less likely.
- ***Don't know what happened.*** This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. In 2014, senior women (21%) were more likely to indicate they *don't know what happened*, whereas sophomore women and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 140, of USAFA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and discussed/reported the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the most frequently reported positive experiences were: the *situation was corrected* (60%); they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken* (42%); and/or the *situation was/is being investigated* (26%).

The most frequently reported negative experiences were: they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* (41%); the *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* (36%); they were *ridiculed or scorned* (20%); and/or *action was taken against them* (15%). Statistical significance cannot be calculated overall or for class year differences between 2012 and 2014 because estimates are not reportable for 2012.

Table 140.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Reported Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Actions Experienced as a Result of Reporting, by Class Year

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Situation was corrected	60	NR	NR	71	57
Situation was/is being investigated	26	NR	NR	29	14
Kept informed of what actions were being taken	42	NR	NR	NR	14
Encouraged to let it go or tough it out	41	NR	NR	29	29
Situation was discounted or not taken seriously	36	NR	NR	29	29
Action was taken against them	15	NR	NR	14	14
Ridiculed or scorned	20	NR	NR	14	29
Some other action was taken	26	NR	NR	NR	NR
Don't know what happened	19	NR	NR	29	29
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±13-15	--	--	±25	±21-22

Note. SAGR 2014 Q19.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:²⁷⁶

- ***Kept informed of what actions were being taken.*** In 2014, freshman men (14%) were less likely to indicate they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken* compared to men in the other class years.

²⁷⁶ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 141, of USCGA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and discussed/reported the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the most frequently reported positive experiences were: half indicated the *situation was corrected* (50%; 18 percentage points lower than 2012) and/or indicated the *situation was/is being investigated* (50%; statistically unchanged from 2012); and one-third (33%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they were *kept informed of what actions were being taken*.

The most frequently reported negative experiences were: just under one-fifth (17%) indicated they were *encouraged to let it go or tough it out* (statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or indicated they were *ridiculed or scorned* (statistically unchanged from 2012); and less than 1% indicated their *situation was discounted or not taken seriously* (statistically unchanged from 2012) and/or indicated *action was taken against them* (7 percentage points lower than 2012).

Table 141.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Reported Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Actions Experienced as a Result of Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Actions Experienced in Response to Reporting							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>■ Higher Response</p> <p>■ Lower Response</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>↑ Higher Than 2012</p> <p>↓ Lower Than 2012</p> </div> </div>							
Situation was corrected		2014	50↓	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	68	NR	NR	NR	83
Situation was/is being investigated		2014	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	45	NR	NR	NR	50
Kept informed of what actions were being taken		2014	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	46	NR	NR	NR	50
Encouraged to let it go or tough it out		2014	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	24	NR	NR	NR	17
Situation was discounted or not taken seriously		2014	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	8	NR	NR	NR	<1
Action was taken against them		2014	<1↓	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	7	NR	NR	NR	17
Ridiculed or scorned		2014	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	23	NR	NR	NR	17
Some other action was taken		2014	17	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	24	NR	NR	NR	17
Don't know what happened		2014	34	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±<1-11	--	--	--	±<1-10

Note. SAGR 2014 Q19.

Results for USCGA women by class year in 2014 are not reportable.²⁷⁷

USCGA Men. Results for USCGA men are not reportable.²⁷⁸

Reasons for Not Reporting the "One Situation"

Academies have implemented a number of resources available to students who have experienced unwanted gender-related behavior, including programs to encourage reporting of this behavior. However, as 2014 SAGR results indicate, many still do not report. To better understand why students do not report this behavior, students who did not discuss/report the situation that had the greatest impact on them with/to an authority or organization were asked why they did not discuss/report it. This section presents the most frequently selected reasons for reporting an incident, in order of descending frequency. The full table of reasons is available in Appendix E. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and did not discuss/report the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the top three reasons for not reporting are the following: the majority (81%) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report* (83% of women, 79% of men); and less than half indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (42% of Academy students; 49% of women, 38% of men) and/or they *took care of the problem myself by confronting the person who assaulted them* (41% of Academy students; 51% of women, 36% of men).

Compared to 2012, the rate for *thought it was not important enough to report* remained statistically unchanged overall and for both women and men in 2014; the overall rate for *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* is 22 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 23 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 22 percentage points lower in 2014); and the overall rate for *took care of the problem myself by confronting the person who assaulted them* is 23 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 21 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 24 percentage points lower in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

²⁷⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

²⁷⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 142, of USMA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and did not discuss/report the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (82%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*; half (50%; 21 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*; a little less than half indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (48%; 23 percentage points lower than 2012) and/or indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* (46%; 25 percentage points lower than 2012); and 40% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*.

Table 142.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes	↑ Higher Than 2012	■ Lower Response of Yes	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	82↓	82	83	76↓	88			
	2012	84	83	79	83	90			
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	50↓	50↓	50↓	47↓	52↓			
	2012*	71	69	76	71	68			
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	48↓	49↓	50↓	46↓	46↓			
	2012*	71	69	76	71	68			
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	46↓	42↓	46↓	48↓	47↓			
	2012*	71	69	76	71	68			
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	40	39↑	38	41	43			
	2012	38	30	34	46	41			
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±2	±3-5	±3-5	±2-4	±2-3

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Thought it was not important enough to report.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (7 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman

women (88%) were more likely to indicate they *thought it was not important enough to report*, whereas sophomore women (76%) were less likely.

- ***Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (19 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (26 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (24 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (16 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (20 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (26 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (25 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (22 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (27 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (30 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (23 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (21 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Did not want people talking or gossiping about them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* was higher in 2014 for senior women (9 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 143, of USMA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and did not discuss/report the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (77%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*; more than one-third (36%) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* (24 percentage points lower than 2012) and/or indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (24 percentage points lower than 2012); and one-fifth (20%) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* (40 percentage points lower than 2012) and/or indicated they *thought reporting would take too much time and effort* (statistically unchanged from 2012).

Table 143.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Higher Response	Higher Than 2012						
Lower Response	Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	77	73	76	80	78	↓
	2012	80	79	72	82	87	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	36	42	39	35	26	↓
	2012*	60	63	61	63	51	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	36	33	36	43	33	↓
	2012*	60	63	61	63	51	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	20	16	23	22	18	↓
	2012*	60	63	61	63	51	
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	20	16	24	24	17	↓
	2012	23	15	22	27	26	
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±2-5	±3-10	±4-11	±3-11

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Thought it was not important enough to report.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *thought it was not important enough to report* was lower in 2014 for freshman men (9 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior men (73%) were less likely to indicate they *thought it was not important enough to report* compared to men in the other class years.

- ***Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (21 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (22 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (28 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (25 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior men (42%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, whereas freshman men (26%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* was lower in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (30 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (25 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (20 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (18 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore men (43%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, whereas freshman men (33%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (47 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (38 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (41 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (33 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior men (16%) were less likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Thought reporting would take too much time and effort.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, junior men and sophomore men (both 24%) were more likely to indicate they *thought reporting would take too much time and effort*, whereas senior men (16%) and freshman men (17%) were less likely.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 144, of USNA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and did not discuss/report the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (84%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*; a little more than half (51%; 22 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*; a little less than half (49%; 24 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*; 42% (31 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*; and more than one-third (37%; 11 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*.

Table 144.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	84	83	80	84	88	
	2012	82	79	83	80	85	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	49↓	50↓	55↓	49↓	42↓	
	2012*	73	79	77	69	68	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	51↓	41↓	48↓	54↓	59↓	
	2012*	73	79	77	69	68	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	42↓	40↓	46↓	43↓	39↓	
	2012*	73	79	77	69	68	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	37↓	28↓	38↓	39↓	41↓	
	2012	48	52	48	45	48	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±2	±4-6	±4-6	±3-4	±2-4

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Thought it was not important enough to report.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (88%) were more likely to indicate they *thought it was not important enough to report* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (29 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (22 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (20 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (26 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (55%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, whereas freshman women (42%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (38 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (29 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (15 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (9 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (59%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, whereas senior women (41%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (39 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (31 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (26 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (29 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Did not want people talking or gossiping about them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* was lower for women in all class years: senior women (24 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (10 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (6 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (7 percentage points lower than 2012). Freshman women (41%) were more likely to indicate they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, whereas senior women (28%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 145, of USNA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and did not discuss/report the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (79%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*; more than one-third indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* (39%; 18 percentage points lower than 2012) and/or indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* (38%; 19 percentage points lower than 2012); one-fifth (20%; 37 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*; and a little less than one-fifth (19%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought reporting would take too much time and effort*.

Table 145.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
Higher Response	Higher Than 2012							
Lower Response	Lower Than 2012							
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	79	83	83↑	72	78		
	2012	78	86	72	74	79		
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	39↓	38↓	43↓	38↓	39↓		
	2012*	57	66	56	53	51		
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	38↓	39↓	39↓	41	35↓		
	2012*	57	66	56	53	51		
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	20↓	17↓	20↓	24↓	20↓		
	2012*	57	66	56	53	51		
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	19	18	16	21	19		
	2012	20	22	18	16	21		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±3-5	±6-9	±4-10	±5-11	±4-9

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Thought it was not important enough to report.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *thought it was not important enough to report* was higher in 2014 for junior men (11 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (83%) were more likely to indicate they *thought it was not important enough to report*, whereas sophomore men (72%) were less likely.

- ***Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* was lower in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (28 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (13 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (15 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (12 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for senior men (27 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (17 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (16 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (49 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (36 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (29 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (31 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Thought reporting would take too much time and effort.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 146, of USAFA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and did not discuss/report the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (84%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*; more than half (54%; 16 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*; a little less than half (47%; 23 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*; more than one-third (39%; 31 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*; and a little less than one-third (32%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*.

Table 146.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012								
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012								
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	84 ↑				80 ↑	83	82	89 ↑	
	2012	81				71	84	83	86	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	54 ↓				56 ↓	56 ↓	56 ↓	49 ↓	
	2012*	70				70	74	70	69	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	47 ↓				42 ↓	50 ↓	42 ↓	53 ↓	
	2012*	70				70	74	70	69	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	39 ↓				27 ↓	42 ↓	42 ↓	44 ↓	
	2012*	70				70	74	70	69	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	32				26 ↓	33	42 ↑	28 ↓	
	2012	35				36	35	33	35	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±2-3	±5	±4-5	±4-5	±2-4

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Thought it was not important enough to report.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report* was higher in 2014 for senior women (9 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman

women (89%) were more likely to indicate they *thought it was not important enough to report*, whereas senior women (80%) were less likely.

- ***Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (14 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (18 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (14 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (20 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (49%) were less likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (28 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (24 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (28 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (16 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (53%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, whereas senior and sophomore women (both 42%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (43 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (32 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (28 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (25 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (44%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, whereas senior women (27%) were less likely.
- ***Did not want people talking or gossiping about them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (9 percentage points higher than 2012) and lower in 2014 for senior women (10 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (7 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (42%) were more likely to indicate they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, whereas senior women (26%) and freshman women (28%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 147, of USAFA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and did not discuss/report the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (84%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*; 40% (23 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*; more than one-third (36%; 27 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*; a little less than one-quarter (24%; 39 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*; and a little less than one-fifth (19%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought reporting would take too much time and effort*.

Table 147.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
Higher Response	Higher Than 2012							
Lower Response	Lower Than 2012							
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	84	83	83	85	84↓		
	2012	84	83	80	86	92		
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	40↓	44↓	38	38↓	42↓		
	2012*	63	68	51	67	63		
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	36↓	42↓	29↓	39↓	33↓		
	2012*	63	68	51	67	63		
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	24↓	28↓	20↓	24↓	26↓		
	2012*	63	68	51	67	63		
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	19	23	20	15	19		
	2012	22	24	22	20	21		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±2-5	±5-9	±5-10	±4-10	±4-11

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Thought it was not important enough to report.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report* was lower in 2014 for freshman men (8 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

- ***Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* was lower in 2014 for senior men (24 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (29 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (21 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (26 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (22 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (28 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (30 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior men (42%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, whereas junior men (29%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (40 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (31 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (43 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (37 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior men (20%) were less likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Thought reporting would take too much time and effort.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore men (15%) were less likely to indicate they *thought reporting would take too much time and effort* compared to men in the other class years.

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 148, of USCGA women who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and did not discuss/report the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (82%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*; half (50%; 22 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*; a little less than half (46%; 26 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*; a little less than one-third (32%; 40 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*; and a little more than one-quarter (26%; 9 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*.

Table 148.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	82	81	75	87↓	86↑	
	2012	83	78	81	92	80	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	50↓	40↓	47↓	53↓	59↓	
	2012*	72	70	72	75	70	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	46↓	56↓	55↓	47↓	25↓	
	2012*	72	70	72	75	70	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	32↓	25↓	29↓	36↓	39↓	
	2012*	72	70	72	75	70	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	26↓	25↓	27	30↓	24↓	
	2012	35	40	28	41	30	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±2-3	±3-7	±2-8	±3-4	±2-4

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Thought it was not important enough to report.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *thought it was not important enough to report* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (6 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (5 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (87%) and freshman women (86%) were more likely to indicate they *thought it was not important enough to report*, whereas junior women (75%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (30 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (25 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (22 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (11 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (53%) and freshman women (59%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*, whereas senior women (40%) and junior women (47%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (14 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (17 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (28 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (45 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (56%) and junior women (55%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*, whereas freshman women (25%) were less likely.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (45 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (43 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (39 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (31 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (36%) and freshman women (39%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, whereas senior women (25%) and junior women (29%) were less likely.
- ***Did not want people talking or gossiping about them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them* was lower for senior women (15 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (11 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (6 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (30%) were more likely to indicate they *did not want people talking or gossiping about them*, whereas freshman women (24%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 149, of USCGA men who experienced one or more incidents of unwanted gender-related behaviors since June 2013 and did not discuss/report the incident that had the greatest effect on them, the majority (80%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated they *thought it was not important enough to report*; less than half (45%; 10 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on*; one-third (33%; 22 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them*; and more than one-quarter (29%; 26 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*.

Table 149.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by (Most Frequently Selected) Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>■ Higher Response</p> <p>■ Lower Response</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>↑ Higher Than 2012</p> <p>↓ Lower Than 2012</p> </div> </div>								
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	80↑	75	86↑	73	92↑		
	2012	73	73	73	73	72		
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	45↓	36↓	46↓	48	54		
	2012*	55	59	67	47	45		
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	33↓	39↓	35↓	21↓	38		
	2012*	55	59	67	47	45		
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	29↓	44↓	22↓	18↓	29↓		
	2012*	55	59	67	47	45		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±4-5	±7-10	±7-9	±6-10	±6-11

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Thought it was not important enough to report.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who *thought it was not important enough to report* was higher in 2014 for junior men (13 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (20 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (92%) were more likely to indicate they *thought it was not important enough to report* compared to men in the other class years.

- ***Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* was lower in 2014 for senior men (23 percentage points lower than 2012) and junior men (21 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior men (36%) were less likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for senior men (20 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (32 percentage points lower than 2012), and sophomore men (26 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore men (21%) were less likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them* was lower in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (15 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (45 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (29 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (16 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior men (44%) were more likely to indicate they *took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them*, whereas junior men (22%) and sophomore men (18%) were less likely.

CHAPTER 5: STALKING

This chapter includes findings on Academy students' experiences of stalking-related behaviors. Under Article 120a of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) stalking is a crime as defined by "a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear death or bodily harm, including sexual assault, to himself or herself or a member of his or her immediate family." To be punishable under the provision, stalking must be intentional, repeated, and cause unreasonable fear of physical injury. This definition does not limit stalking to association with sexual harassment or sexual assault.

Stalking Behavior Rates

Students were asked whether they had experienced any stalking behaviors since June 2013 by someone assigned to their Academy, including students and/or military/civilian personnel. The question included behaviorally worded examples of stalking (Q9). These behaviors were based on a review of the literature on stalking and were instigated by feedback from female students in focus groups held at each Academy. Participants in focus groups of cadets and midshipmen at the Academies in spring 2005 revealed a number of improper and bothersome behaviors that did not fit the behavioral descriptions of unwanted sexual contact or sexual harassment. DMDC-RSSC identified stalking behaviors in the 1998 National Violence Against Women Survey (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000) that could be modified for a college environment and updated for technology advances (e.g., unsolicited emails versus notes). Eleven behaviors were measured using a five-level response scale that allowed students to indicate if they had experienced the behavior "very often" to "never."

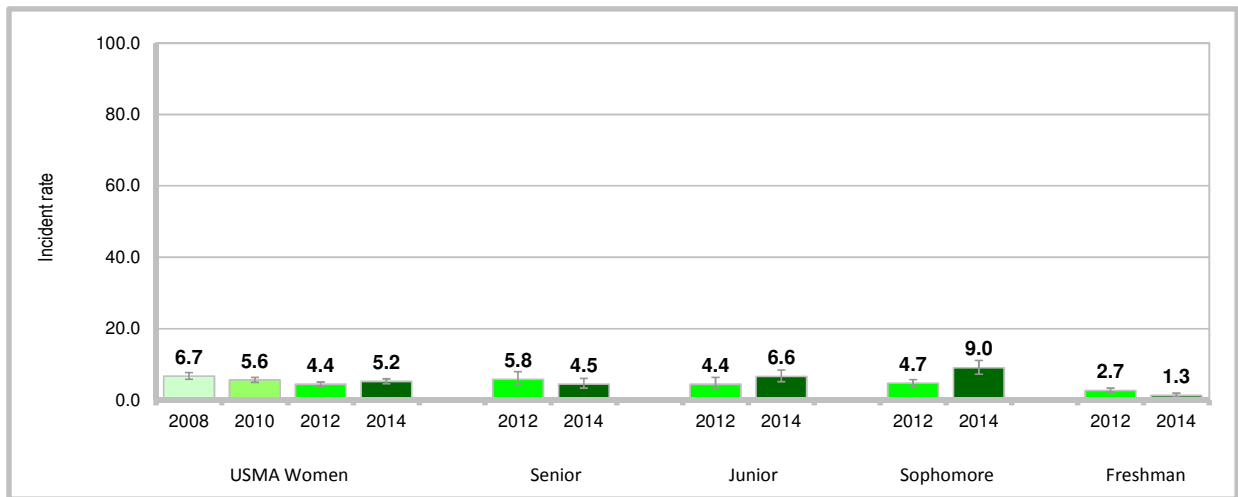
Similar to the measurement of perceived sexual harassment, the measure of stalking-related behaviors includes an item to separate behaviors from those that might be bothersome from those that are threatening. To be included in the stalking incidence rate, students were asked to indicate whether they experienced one or more of 11 behaviorally worded examples of stalking-related behaviors (Q9) and then asked if they felt in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the experience (Q11). Those who indicated experiencing behaviors and indicated "yes" they felt in danger, were included in the stalking incidence rate. Additional information about this measure can be found in Chapter 1. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, 1.3% of students indicated experiencing stalking-related behaviors in 2014. This represents about 1 in 20 women (5.0%) and 1 in 225 men (0.4%). Compared to 2012 and 2010, the rate remained statistically unchanged overall and for both women and men in 2014. Compared to 2008, the overall rate is 0.6 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 1.0 percentage point lower, for men the rate is 0.6 percentage points lower in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 125, overall, 5.2% of USMA women indicated experiencing stalking-related behaviors in 2014. This rate has remained statistically unchanged from 2012 and 2010, but the 2014 rate is statistically significantly lower than 2008 (1.5 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁷⁹

Figure 125.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q11

Margins of error range from ±0.7% to ±2.2%

Percent of women who experienced stalking behavior and felt in danger

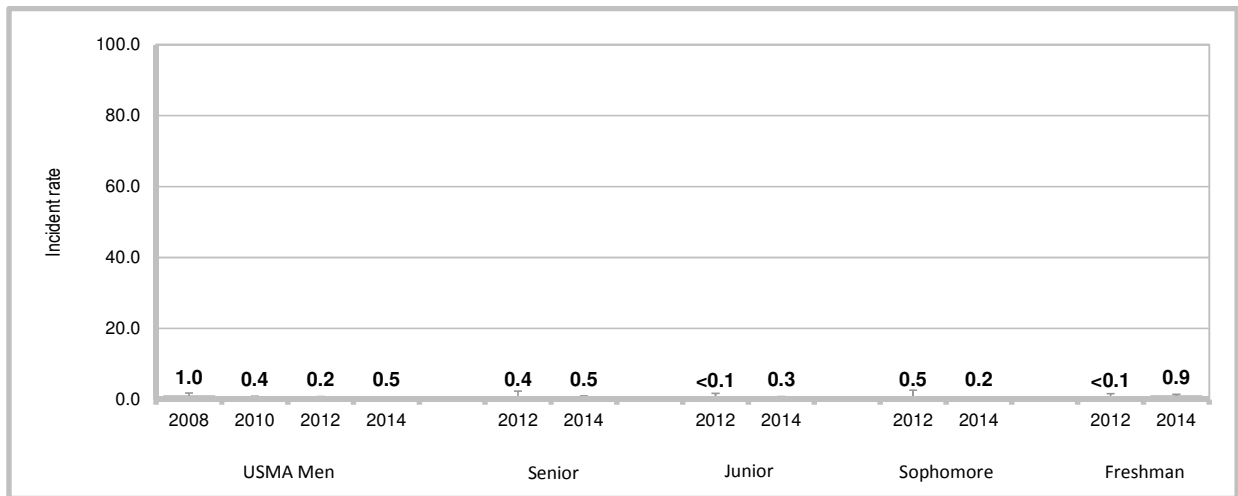
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced stalking was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (4.3 percentage points higher than 2012) and lower in 2014 for freshman women (1.4 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (9.0%) were more likely to indicate experiencing stalking, whereas freshman women (1.3%) were less likely.

²⁷⁹ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMA women would have been 0.3 percentage points lower for women overall; 0.3 percentage points lower for senior women; 0.4 percentage points lower for junior women; 0.5 percentage points lower for sophomore women; and 0.1 percentage points lower for freshman women.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 126, overall, 0.5% of USMA men indicated experiencing stalking-related behaviors in 2014. This rate has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.²⁸⁰

Figure 126.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q11

Margins of error range from ±0.1% to ±2.2%

Percent of men who experienced stalking behavior and felt in danger

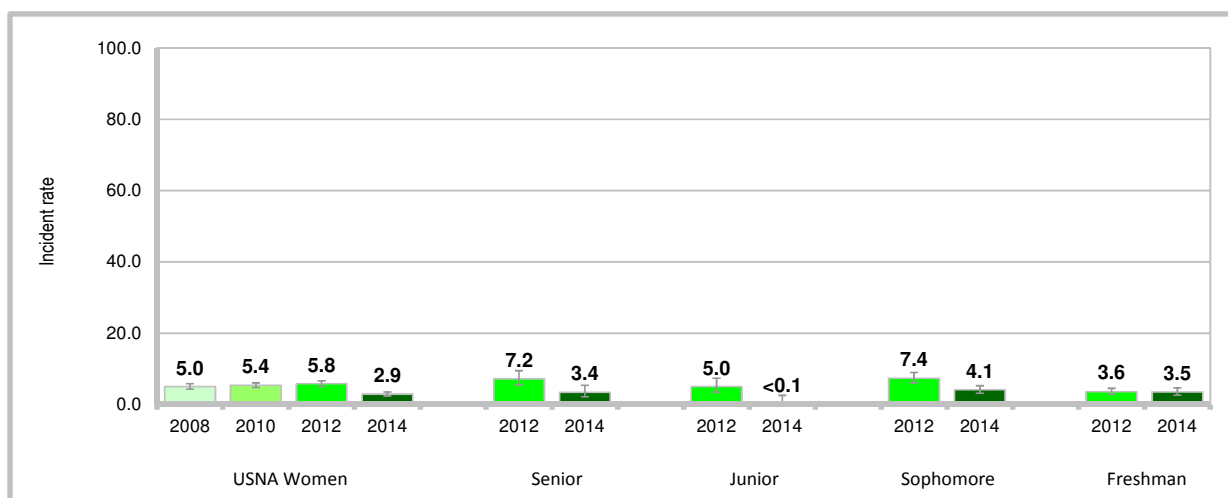
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they experienced stalking was higher in 2014 for junior men (0.3 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (0.9 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, freshman men (0.9%) were more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual contact, whereas sophomore men (0.2%) were less likely.

²⁸⁰ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USMA men would have remained the same for men overall and men in all class years.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 127, overall, 2.9% of USNA women indicated experiencing stalking-related behaviors in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (2.9 percentage points lower than 2012), 2010 (2.5 percentage points lower than 2010), and 2008 (2.1 percentage points lower than 2008).²⁸¹

Figure 127.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q11

Margins of error range from ±0.1% to ±2.4%

Percent of women who experienced stalking behavior and felt in danger

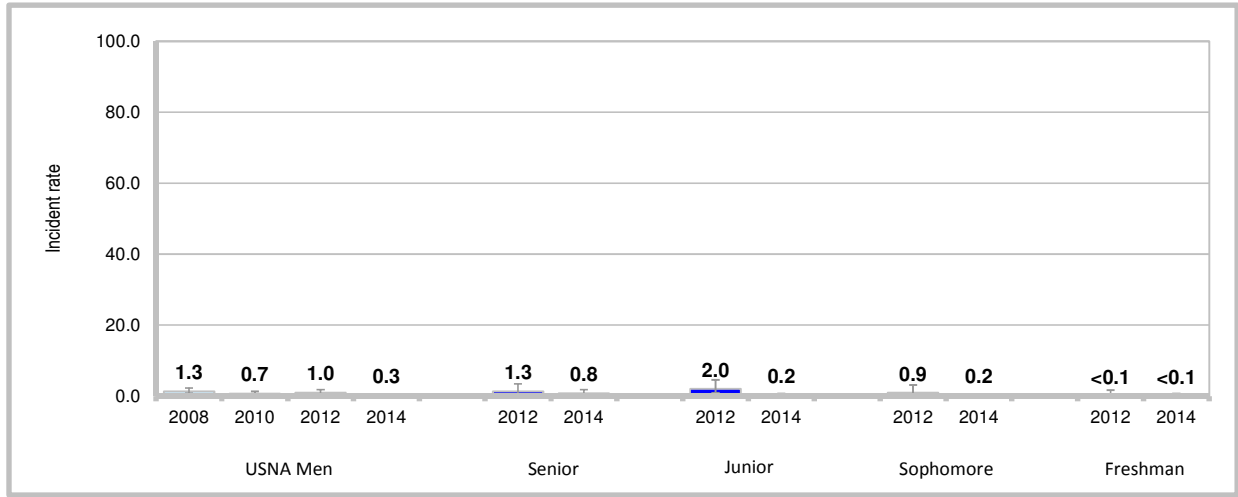
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing stalking was lower in 2014 for senior women (3.8 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (5.0 percentage points lower than 2012), and sophomore women (3.3 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore women (4.1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing stalking, whereas junior women (<0.1%) were less likely.

²⁸¹ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USNA women would have been 0.2 percentage points lower for women overall; 0.2 percentage points lower for senior women and freshman women; 0.3 percentage points lower for freshman women; and remained the same for junior women.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 128, overall, 0.3% of USNA men indicated experiencing stalking-related behaviors in 2014. This is a statistically significant decrease from 2012 (0.7 percentage points lower than 2012) and 2008 (1.0 percentage point lower than 2008), but has remained statistically unchanged from 2010.²⁸²

Figure 128.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q11

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 2.6\%$

Percent of men who experienced stalking behavior and felt in danger

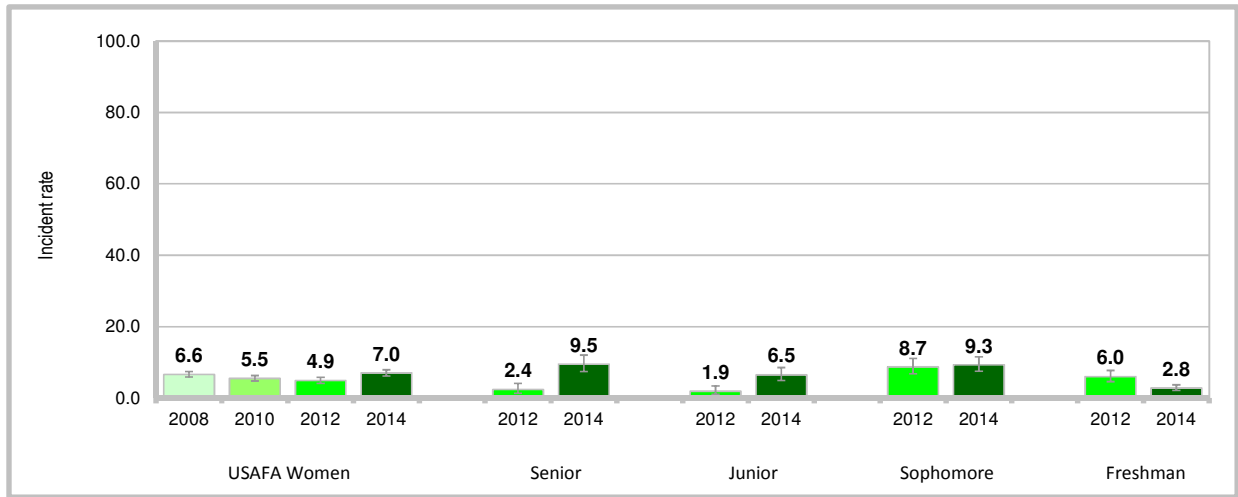
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, there were no statistically significant differences by class year in 2014.
- In 2014, freshman men (<1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing stalking compared to men in the other class years.

²⁸² In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USNA men would have remained the same for men overall; 0.1 percentage points lower for senior men; and remained the same for junior men, sophomore men, and freshman men.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 129, overall, 7.0% of USAFA women indicated experiencing stalking-related behaviors in 2014. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (2.1 percentage points higher than 2012) and 2010 (1.5 percentage points higher than 2010), but has remained statistically unchanged from 2008.²⁸³

Figure 129.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q11

Margins of error range from ±0.8% to ±2.6%

Percent of women who experienced stalking behavior and felt in danger

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

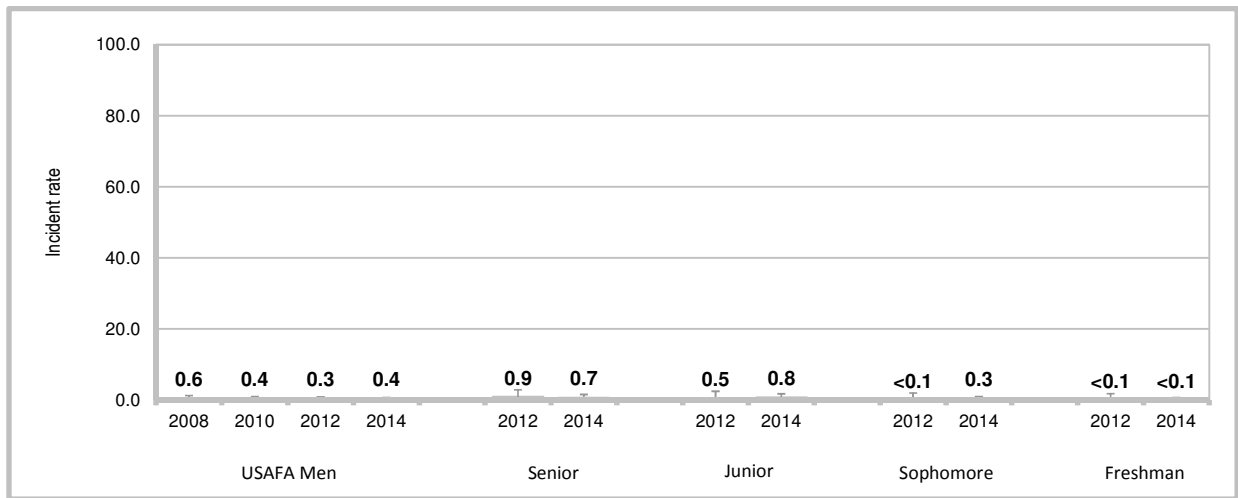
- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing stalking was higher in 2014 for senior women (7.1 percentage points higher than 2012) and junior women (4.6 percentage points higher than 2012), and lower in 2014 for freshman women (3.2 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior women (9.5%) and sophomore women (9.3%) were more likely to indicate experiencing stalking, whereas freshman women (2.8%) were less likely.

²⁸³ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USAFA women would have been 0.4 percentage points lower for women overall; 0.6 percentage points lower for senior women; 0.5 percentage points lower for junior women; 0.3 percentage points lower for sophomore women; and 0.1 percentage points lower for freshman women.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 130, overall, 0.4% of USAFA men indicated experiencing stalking-related behaviors in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.²⁸⁴

Figure 130.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q11

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 2.0\%$

Percent of men who experienced stalking behavior and felt in danger

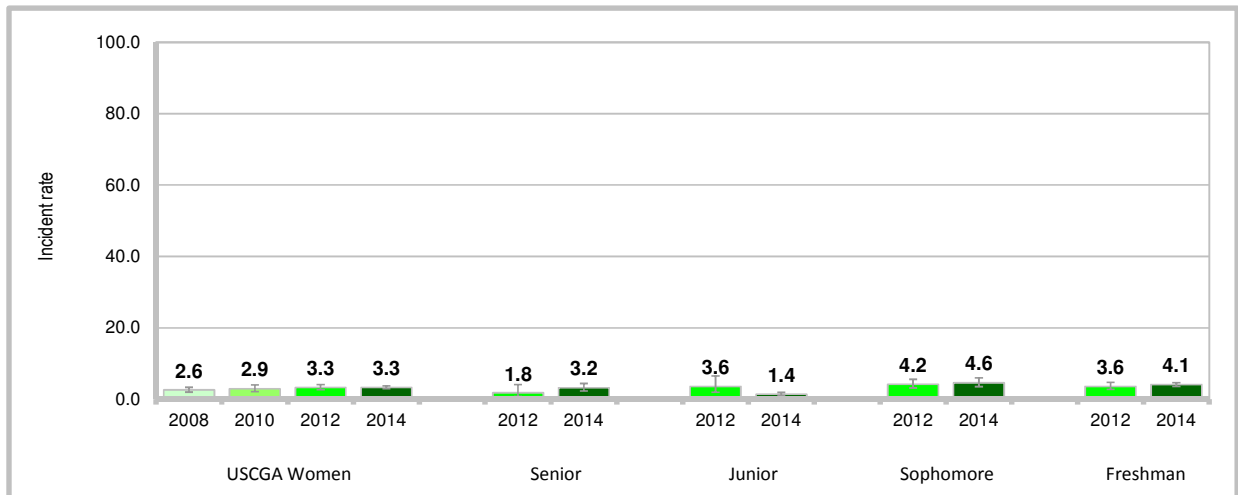
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, freshman men (<1%) were less likely to indicate experiencing stalking compared to men in the other class years.

²⁸⁴ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USAFA men would have remained the same for men overall; 0.1 percentage points lower for sophomore men; and remained the same for senior men, junior men, and freshman men.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 131, overall, 3.3% of USCGA women indicated experiencing stalking-related behaviors in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.²⁸⁵

Figure 131.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q11

Margins of error range from ±0.5% to ±3.0%

Percent of women who experienced stalking behavior and felt in danger

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

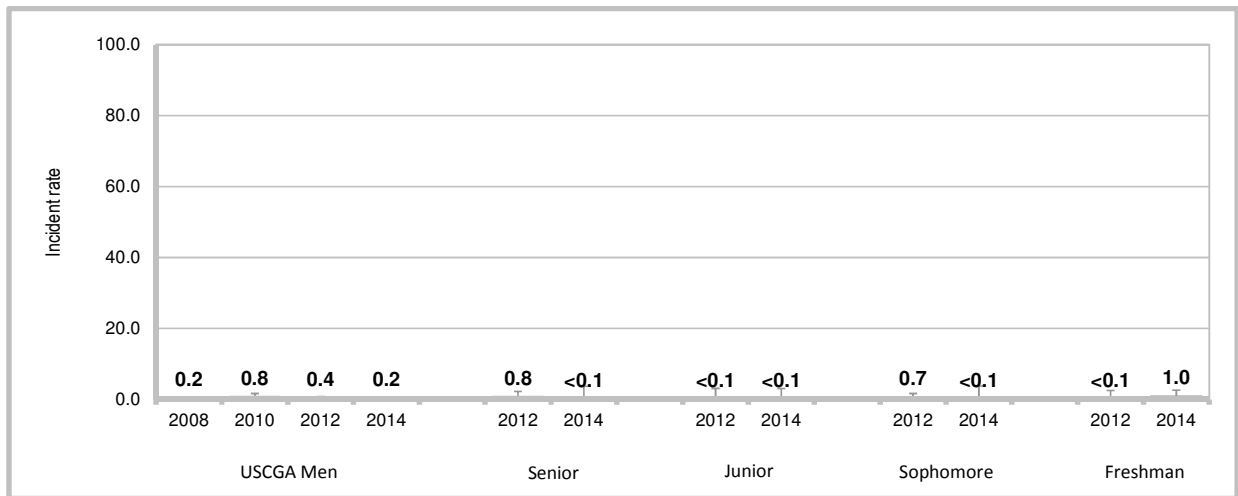
- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, sophomore women (4.6%) and freshman women (4.1%) were more likely to indicate experiencing stalking, whereas junior women (1.4%) were less likely.

²⁸⁵ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USCGA women would have been 0.1 percentage points lower for women overall; 0.2 percentage points lower for senior women; 0.1 percentage points lower for junior women, sophomore women, and freshman women.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 132, overall, 0.2% of USCGA men indicated experiencing stalking-related behaviors in 2014. This has remained statistically unchanged since 2008.²⁸⁶

Figure 132.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Stalking, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q11

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 1.7\%$

Percent of men who experienced stalking behavior and felt in danger

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing stalking was higher in 2014 for freshman men (1.0 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for sophomore men (0.7 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

²⁸⁶ In 2014 SAGR the decision was made to treat non-answered items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Under the previous rule where missing results were set to “No,” the results in 2014 for USCGA men would have been 0.1 percentage points lower for men overall and remained the same for men in all class years.

CHAPTER 6: ACADEMY CULTURE

This chapter examines Academy students' perceptions of their Academy culture regarding the prevention and response to sexual harassment and sexual assault. Organizational culture is a set of shared cognitions, including values, behavioral norms and expectations, fundamental assumptions, and larger patterns of behavior (O'Reilly, Chatman, & Caldwell, 1991). Broadly, culture is the "way of doing business" that an institution follows on a regular basis, which may differ from officially stated policies and standards. Organizational culture involves the attitudes and actions of all members of each Academy's community: leaders, faculty, staff, and fellow cadets/midshipmen. As such, it sets the environment or context for the implementation of policies and programs.

Research supports positive relationships between an organization's environmental characteristics, and sexual harassment and sexual assault. Sadler et al. (2003) found strong evidence of environmental characteristics' impact on sexual assault. In their study of female veterans with service in the Vietnam, post-Vietnam, and Persian Gulf War eras, respondents who reported a hostile work environment had a six-fold increase in odds of rape. Observation of others' sexual activities in mixed gender sleeping quarters increased the odds of rape by three-fold. Respondents who indicated that their ranking officers or immediate supervisors were engaged in quid pro quo sexual harassment had a five-fold increase in odds of rape. Finally, respondents who reported officers allowed or initiated sexually demeaning comments or gestures had a three- to four-fold increase in odds of rape. Relatedly, studies of sexual harassment and perceptions of cultural elements (i.e., leadership tolerance for harassing behaviors and equal employment opportunity climate) have found positive relationships between the cultural elements and frequency of sexual harassment (Fitzgerald, Drasgow, & Magley, 1999; Newell, Rosenfeld, & Culbertson, 1995; Williams, Fitzgerald, & Drasgow, 1999). We note that the cross-sectional nature of the data in these sexual harassment studies does not permit conclusions about causation. However, the studies do provide preliminary evidence that cultural elements significantly relate to sexual harassment; evidence that is supported by findings in the civilian literature.

Preventing Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault

Students were asked to assess whether personnel at their Academy make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. They provided feedback on the actions of Academy senior leadership, officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs)/chief petty officers (CPOs) in charge of their units, military and civilian faculty, athletic staff, student leaders, and other students. Academy senior leaders included the Superintendent, Commandant, Vice/Deputy Commandant, and Deans. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, students most often endorsed that *Academy senior leaders* made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault (91% of Academy students; 90% of women, 92% of men); and least often endorsed that *athletic staff* made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault (60% of Academy students; 61% of women, 60% of men).

Compared to 2012, the overall rate for *Academy senior leaders* is 3 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 8 percentage points higher, for men the rate is 3 percentage points higher in 2014); and the overall rate for *athletic staff* is 7 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 8 percentage points higher, for men the rate is 7 percentage points higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 150, overall, the majority of USMA women indicated that *Academy senior leaders* (92%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012), *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* (87%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* (86%; 5 percentage points higher than 2012), *military/uniformed academic faculty* (81%; 17 percentage points higher than 2012), and *cadet/midshipman leaders* (79%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault; around two-thirds indicated *civilian academic faculty* (69%; 17 percentage points higher than 2012), *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* (66%; 11 percentage points higher than 2012), and *athletic staff* (64%; 12 percentage points higher than 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Table 150.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Leadership Makes Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Assault									
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>		<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Academy senior leaders	2014	92 ↑	90 ↓	92 ↑	93 ↑	94 ↑			
	2012	89	92	88	87	89			
Commissioned officers in charge of their unit	2014	87	87 ↓	90 ↑	84 ↓	88			
	2012	87	91	85	83	89			
NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit	2014	86 ↑	84	88 ↑	83 ↓	87 ↑			
	2012	81	82	82	79	83			
Military/uniformed academic faculty	2014	81 ↑	82 ↑	84 ↑	79 ↑	80 ↑			
	2012	64	60	67	64	64			
Cadet/midshipman leaders	2014	79 ↑	81	77	78	81 ↑			
	2012	76	81	75	74	76			
Civilian academic faculty	2014	69 ↑	70 ↑	71 ↑	61 ↓	74 ↑			
	2012	52	47	58	51	53			
Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions	2014	66 ↑	71 ↑	61 ↓	64 ↑	66 ↑			
	2012	55	53	59	57	54			
Athletic staff	2014	64 ↑	60 ↓	63 ↑	61 ↑	71 ↑			
	2012	52	44	53	52	58			
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±1-2	±3-5	±2-5	±2-4	±2-3

Note. SAGR 2014 Q8.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Academy senior leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior women (4 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (6 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (5 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (94%) were more likely to indicate *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior women (90%) were less likely.
- ***Commissioned officers in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior women (5 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for senior women (4 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (90%) were more likely to indicate *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (84%) were less likely.
- ***NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior women (6 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (4 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (4 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior women (88%) were more likely to indicate *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (83%) were less likely.
- ***Military/uniformed academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (22 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (17 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (15 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (16 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Cadet/midshipman leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for freshman women (5 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Civilian academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (23 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (13 percentage points higher than

2012), sophomore women (10 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (21 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (74%) were more likely to indicate *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (61%) were less likely.

- ***Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (18 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (71%) were more likely to indicate *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (61%) were less likely.
- ***Athletic staff.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (16 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (10 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (9 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (71%) were more likely to indicate *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior women (60%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 151, overall, the majority of USMA men indicated that *Academy senior leaders* (92%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* (90%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012), *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* (89%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *cadet/midshipman leaders* (87%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *military/uniformed academic faculty* (85%; 15 percentage points higher than 2012), *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* (77%; 5 percentage points higher than 2012), *civilian academic faculty* (70%; 12 percentage points higher than 2012), and *athletic staff* (60%; 9 percentage points higher than 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Table 151.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Leadership Makes Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Assault							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Academy senior leaders	2014	92	91	91	92	94	
	2012	92	92	93	93	92	
Commissioned officers in charge of their unit	2014	90↓	90	88	90	92↓	
	2012	92	91	91	92	95	
NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit	2014	89	89	87	89	90	
	2012	90	87	89	89	93	
Cadet/midshipman leaders	2014	87	89	85	86	87	
	2012	87	87	89	87	86	
Military/uniformed academic faculty	2014	85↑	85↑	84↑	85↑	86↑	
	2012	70	65	69	75	71	
Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions	2014	77↑	83↑	75	77	75	
	2012	72	71	71	74	71	
Civilian academic faculty	2014	70↑	70↑	72↑	68	71↑	
	2012	58	54	55	65	57	
Athletic staff	2014	60↑	57↑	61↑	58	63	
	2012	51	43	43	58	57	
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±1-3	±2-6	±2-6	±2-6

Note. SAGR 2014 Q8.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Academy senior leaders.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (94%) were more likely to

indicate *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.

- ***Commissioned officers in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was lower in 2014 for freshman men (3 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (92%) were more likely to indicate *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior men (88%) were less likely.
- ***NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (90%) were more likely to indicate *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior men (87%) were less likely.
- ***Cadet/midshipman leaders.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, senior men (89%) were more likely to indicate their *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Military/uniformed academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (20 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (15 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (10 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (15 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior men (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (83%) were more likely to indicate *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior and freshman men (both 75%) were less likely.
- ***Civilian academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior men (16 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (17 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (14 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- ***Athletic staff.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior men (14 percentage points higher than 2012) and junior men

(18 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (63%) were more likely to indicate *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior men (57%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 152, overall, the vast majority of USNA women indicated that *Academy senior leaders* (89%; 16 percentage points higher than 2012), *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* (86%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012), *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* (84%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012), *cadet/midshipman leaders* (80%; 8 percentage points higher than 2012), *military/uniformed academic faculty* (75%; 16 percentage points higher than 2012), *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* (68%; 11 percentage points higher than 2012), *civilian academic faculty* (64%; 8 percentage points higher than 2012), and *athletic staff* (56%; 5 percentage points higher than 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Table 152.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Leadership Makes Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Assault									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Higher Response of Yes	Lower Response of Yes	Higher Than 2012	Lower Than 2012						
Academy senior leaders	2014	89↑	90↑	86↑	86↑	92↑			
	2012	73	70	74	71	79			
Commissioned officers in charge of their unit	2014	86↑	84↑	84	87↑	87↑			
	2012	80	78	82	77	83			
NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit	2014	84↑	85↑	82	83↑	86↑			
	2012	78	76	82	78	80			
Cadet/midshipman leaders	2014	80↑	80↑	77	79↑	83↑			
	2012	72	67	77	70	77			
Military/uniformed academic faculty	2014	75↑	73↑	72↑	74↑	79↑			
	2012	59	59	64	57	57			
Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions	2014	68↑	73↑	71↑	63	67↑			
	2012	57	49	61	59	59			
Civilian academic faculty	2014	64↑	63	64	63↑	67↑			
	2012	56	59	60	52	54			
Athletic staff	2014	56↑	57↑	56	53	57			
	2012	51	46	51	51	57			
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±2	±3-5	±3-5	±2-3	±2-3

Note. SAGR 2014 Q8.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Academy senior leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (20 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (12 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (15 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (92%) were more likely to indicate *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (86%) were less likely.
- ***Commissioned officers in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (6 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (10 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (4 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (9 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (5 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (86%) were more likely to indicate the *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Cadet/midshipman leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (13 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (9 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (83%) were more likely to indicate their *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Military/uniformed academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (14 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (8 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (17 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (22 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (79%) were more likely to indicate *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to women in the other class years.

- ***Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (24 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (10 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (8 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (73%) were more likely to indicate *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (63%) were less likely.
- ***Civilian academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (11 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (67%) were more likely to indicate *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Athletic staff.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (11 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 153, overall, the majority of USNA men indicated that *Academy senior leaders* (91%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012), *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* (90%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* (89%; 4 percentage points higher than 2012), *cadet/midshipman leaders* (87%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012), *military/uniformed academic faculty* (80%; 9 percentage points higher than 2012), *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* (79%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012), *civilian academic faculty* (69%; 8 percentage points higher than 2012), and *athletic staff* (59%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Table 153.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Leadership Makes Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Assault									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Academy senior leaders	2014	91↑	88	94↑	91↑	92			
	2012	85	86	81	83	89			
Commissioned officers in charge of their unit	2014	90	89	94↑	88	89			
	2012	88	88	86	89	90			
NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit	2014	89↑	89	93↑	87	87			
	2012	85	84	83	83	88			
Cadet/midshipman leaders	2014	87↑	87	93↑	85	82↓			
	2012	84	86	82	81	87			
Military/uniformed academic faculty	2014	80↑	79↑	83↑	79↑	79			
	2012	71	72	73	67	73			
Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions	2014	79↑	82↑	86↑	78	70			
	2012	73	72	74	77	68			
Civilian academic faculty	2014	69↑	69	72↑	66↑	67↑			
	2012	61	65	64	56	59			
Athletic staff	2014	59↑	62↑	60	58	55			
	2012	52	49	57	53	51			
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±1-3	±3-6	±2-6	±2-6	±2-6

Note. SAGR 2014 Q8.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Academy senior leaders.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior men (13 percentage points higher than

2012) and sophomore men (8 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (94%) were more likely to indicate *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior men (88%) were less likely.

- ***Commissioned officers in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior men (8 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (94%) were more likely to indicate the *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.
- ***NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior men (10 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (93%) were more likely to indicate the *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (87%) were less likely.
- ***Cadet/midshipman leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior men (11 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for freshman men (5 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior men (93%) were more likely to indicate their *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (82%) were less likely.
- ***Military/uniformed academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior men (7 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (10 percentage points higher than 2012), and sophomore men (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (83%) were more likely to indicate *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior men (10 percentage points higher than 2012) and junior men (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (82%) and junior men (86%) were more likely to indicate *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (70%) were less likely.

- ***Civilian academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior men (8 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (10 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (8 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (72%) were more likely to indicate *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Athletic staff.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior men (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (62%) were more likely to indicate *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas freshman men (55%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 154, overall, the majority of USAFA women indicated that *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* (90%; 8 percentage points higher than 2012), *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* (88%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012), *Academy senior leaders* (88%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012), *military/uniformed academic faculty* (83%; 19 percentage points higher than 2012), *cadet/midshipman leaders* (80%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012), *civilian academic faculty* (78%; 18 percentage points higher than 2012), *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* (73%; 9 percentage points higher than 2012), and *athletic staff* (64%; 10 percentage points higher than 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Table 154.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Leadership Makes Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Assault									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Commissioned officers in charge of their unit	2014	90 ↑	85 ↓	91 ↑	92 ↑	92 ↑			
	2012	82	82	81	82	83			
NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit	2014	88 ↑	82 ↓	87 ↑	90 ↑	93 ↑			
	2012	82	84	80	79	86			
Academy senior leaders	2014	88 ↑	84 ↓	87	88 ↑	93 ↑			
	2012	85	85	83	84	87			
Military/uniformed academic faculty	2014	83 ↑	79 ↑	79 ↑	83 ↑	89 ↑			
	2012	64	64	63	62	66			
Cadet/midshipman leaders	2014	80 ↑	76 ↓	74 ↓	85 ↑	86 ↑			
	2012	74	76	76	75	69			
Civilian academic faculty	2014	78 ↑	73 ↑	77 ↑	81 ↑	82 ↑			
	2012	60	61	57	58	62			
Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions	2014	73 ↑	71	68 ↓	74	78 ↑			
	2012	64	70	64	68	54			
Athletic staff	2014	64 ↑	58 ↓	64 ↑	66 ↑	69 ↑			
	2012	54	53	49	55	59			
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±2	±3-5	±3-5	±3-4	±2-4

Note. SAGR 2014 Q8.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Commissioned officers in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior women (10 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (10 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (9 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (92%) were more likely to indicate the *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior women (85%) were less likely.
- ***NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (11 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (7 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (93%) were more likely to indicate the *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior women (82%) were less likely.
- ***Academy senior leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (4 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (93%) were more likely to indicate *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior women (84%) were less likely.
- ***Military/uniformed academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (15 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (16 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (21 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (23 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (89%) were more likely to indicate *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior and junior women (both 79%) were less likely.
- ***Cadet/midshipman leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (10 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (17 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (85%) and freshman women (86%) were more likely to indicate their *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior women (76%) and junior women (74%) were less likely.

- ***Civilian academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (12 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (20 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (23 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (20 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (82%) and sophomore women (81%) were more likely to indicate *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior women (73%) were less likely.
- ***Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for freshman women (24 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (78%) were more likely to indicate *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (68%) were less likely.
- ***Athletic staff.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior women (15 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (11 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (10 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (69%) were more likely to indicate *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior women (58%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 155, overall, the majority of USAFA men indicated that *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* (92%; 2 percentage points higher than 2012), *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* (92%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012), *Academy senior leaders* (92%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *cadet/midshipman leaders* (89%; 5 percentage points higher than 2012), *military/uniformed academic faculty* (86%; 14 percentage points higher than 2012), *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* (80%; 4 percentage points higher than 2012), *civilian academic faculty* (78%; 11 percentage points higher than 2012), and *athletic staff* (62%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Table 155.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Leadership Makes Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Assault									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Commissioned officers in charge of their unit	2014	92↑	93	92	90	95↑			
	2012	90	93	88	90	90			
NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit	2014	92↑	91	92	90	94			
	2012	89	91	89	89	90			
Academy senior leaders	2014	92	92	91	91	94			
	2012	91	91	89	90	94			
Cadet/midshipman leaders	2014	89↑	90	88	86	90↑			
	2012	84	92	83	83	78			
Military/uniformed academic faculty	2014	86↑	86↑	82↑	84↑	89↑			
	2012	72	75	66	69	77			
Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions	2014	80↑	86	78	78	78↑			
	2012	76	85	78	73	68			
Civilian academic faculty	2014	78↑	81↑	76↑	75↑	81↑			
	2012	67	72	64	63	67			
Athletic staff	2014	62↑	60	61	62	66↑			
	2012	56	55	56	55	56			
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±1-3	±2-6	±3-6	±2-7	±2-6

Note. SAGR 2014 Q8.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Commissioned officers in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for

freshman men (5 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (95%) were more likely to indicate the *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore men (90%) were less likely.

- ***NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (94%) were more likely to indicate the *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Academy senior leaders.*** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (94%) were more likely to indicate *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Cadet/midshipman leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for freshman men (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (90%) were more likely to indicate their *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore men (86%) were less likely.
- ***Military/uniformed academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (11 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (16 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (15 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (89%) were more likely to indicate *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior men (82%) were less likely.
- ***Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for freshman men (10 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (86%) were more likely to indicate *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Civilian academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (9 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (12 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (12 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (14 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior and freshman men (both 81%) were

more likely to indicate *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore men (75%) were less likely.

- ***Athletic staff.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for freshman men (10 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (66%) were more likely to indicate *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 156, overall, the majority of USCGA women indicated that *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* (89%; 2 percentage points higher than 2012), *cadet/midshipman leaders* (86%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* (86%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *Academy senior leaders* (85%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *military/uniformed academic faculty* (82%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* (80%; 9 percentage points higher than 2012), *athletic staff* (79%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and *civilian academic faculty* (72%; statistically unchanged from 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Table 156.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Leadership Makes Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Assault									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher Than 2012	■ Lower Response	▼ Lower Than 2012						
Commissioned officers in charge of their unit	2014	89 ▲	90 ▲	97 ▲	81 ▼	89 ▲			
	2012	87	83	89	92	83			
Cadet/midshipman leaders	2014	86	88 ▲	87	78 ▼	91 ▲			
	2012	87	80	88	85	92			
NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit	2014	86	91 ▲	86	81 ▼	87			
	2012	86	80	88	92	86			
Academy senior leaders	2014	85	82 ▼	84	79 ▼	93 ▲			
	2012	85	82	86	88	83			
Military/uniformed academic faculty	2014	82	87 ▲	87 ▲	70 ▼	84 ▲			
	2012	80	82	80	88	72			
Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions	2014	80 ▲	87 ▲	82 ▲	75 ▲	79 ▲			
	2012	71	76	75	65	67			
Athletic staff	2014	79	87 ▲	77 ▼	78 ▼	76 ▲			
	2012	78	78	75	89	71			
Civilian academic faculty	2014	72	79 ▲	77 ▲	64 ▼	68 ▲			
	2012	73	80	73	83	59			
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±1-2	±2-6	±1-6	±2-3	±1-3

Note. SAGR 2014 Q8.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Commissioned officers in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (8 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (6 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for sophomore women (11 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (97%) were more likely to indicate *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (81%) were less likely.
- ***Cadet/midshipman leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (8 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for sophomore women (7 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (88%) and freshman women (91%) were more likely to indicate *cadet/midshipmen leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (78%) were less likely.
- ***NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (11 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for sophomore women (11 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (91%) were more likely to indicate the *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (81%) were less likely.
- ***Academy senior leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for freshman women (10 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for sophomore women (9 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (93%) were more likely to indicate *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas senior women (82%) and sophomore women (79%) were less likely.
- ***Military/uniformed academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior women (7 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (12 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for sophomore women (18 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior and junior women (both 87%) and freshman women (84%) were more likely to indicate *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (70%) were less likely.

- ***Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (11 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (10 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (87%) were more likely to indicate *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (75%) and freshman women (79%) were less likely.
- ***Athletic staff.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (9 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (5 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for sophomore women (11 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (87%) were more likely to indicate *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior women (77%) and freshman women (76%) were less likely.
- ***Civilian academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for freshman women (9 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for sophomore women (19 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (79%) and junior women (77%) were more likely to indicate *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (64%) and freshman women (68%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 157, overall, the majority of USCGA men indicated that *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* (93%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012), *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* (91%; 5 percentage points higher than 2012), *cadet/midshipman leaders* (89%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012), *Academy senior leaders* (88%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* (87%; 8 percentage points higher than 2012), *military/uniformed academic faculty* (83%; statistically unchanged from 2012), *civilian academic faculty* (76%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and *athletic staff* (76%; statistically unchanged from 2012) made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Table 157.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Cadets and Academy Leaders Make Honest Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, by Class Year and Survey Year

Leadership Makes Efforts to Stop Sexual Harassment and Assault									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Commissioned officers in charge of their unit	2014	93↑	95	85	97↑	96↑			
	2012	90	93	89	91	88			
NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit	2014	91↑	94↑	87	94↑	91↑			
	2012	86	82	86	89	86			
Cadet/midshipman leaders	2014	89↑	91	84	90	93↑			
	2012	86	85	89	88	83			
Academy senior leaders	2014	88	90	81	94↑	90			
	2012	87	91	84	86	88			
Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions	2014	87↑	91↑	85	85↑	85↑			
	2012	79	80	86	78	72			
Military/uniformed academic faculty	2014	83	90↑	75↓	86	81			
	2012	83	80	82	88	81			
Civilian academic faculty	2014	76	90↑	68↓	75	70			
	2012	75	78	78	78	68			
Athletic staff	2014	76	86↑	67↓	80	73			
	2012	79	77	84	84	68			
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±2-3	±3-5	±4-5	±3-5	±3-5

Note. SAGR 2014 Q8.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Commissioned officers in charge of their unit.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for

sophomore men (6 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (8 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore men (97%) and freshman men (96%) were more likely to indicate *commissioned officers in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior men (85%) were less likely.

- ***NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated the *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior men (12 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (5 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (5 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (87%) were less likely to indicate the *NCOs/CPOs in charge of their unit* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Cadet/midshipman leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for freshman men (10 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (93%) were more likely to indicate their *cadet/midshipman leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior men (84%) were less likely.
- ***Academy senior leaders.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (8 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore men (94%) were more likely to indicate *Academy senior leaders* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior men (81%) were less likely.
- ***Cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior men (11 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (7 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (91%) were more likely to indicate *cadets/midshipmen not in leadership positions* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Military/uniformed academic faculty.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior men (10 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for junior men (7 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior men (90%) were more likely to indicate *military/uniformed academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior men (75%) were less likely.

- **Civilian academic faculty.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior men (12 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for junior men (10 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior men (90%) were more likely to indicate *civilian academic faculty* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior men (68%) and freshman men (70%) were less likely.
- **Athletic staff.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior men (9 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for junior men (17 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior men (86%) were more likely to indicate *athletic staff* make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, whereas junior men (67%) were less likely.

Deterrents to Reporting Sexual Assault – High Profile Cases

Survivors of unwanted sexual contact who did not report their experience were asked for their reasons for not reporting and results were provided in Chapter 2. To understand non-reporting from a broader perspective, all students regardless of experiences of unwanted sexual contact were asked their perceptions about various factors that might influence one’s decision to report. High-profile cases of sexual assault often receive considerable attention, especially when well-known individuals are involved. Students might discuss these cases and the actions taken. They can form opinions about the roles each person plays and the actions taken by Academy officials. Opinions developed in such situations might influence a student’s decision to come forward if he or she experiences unwanted sexual contact. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault. For the purposes of easing the presentation, response categories were collapsed in the section below. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

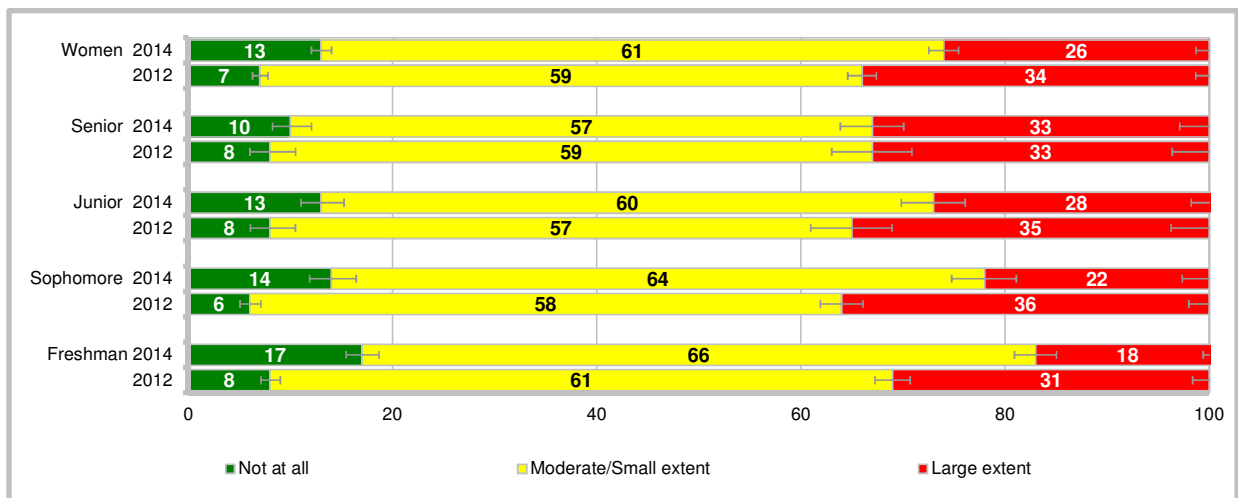
Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, one-fifth (20%) of students indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* (34% of women, 16% of men), and just over one-fifth (22%) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting (10% of women, 25% of men).

Compared to 2012, the overall rate for to a *large extent* is 1 percentage point lower in 2014 (for both women and men the rate is 2 percentage points lower in 2014), and the rate for *not at all* is 7 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 4 percentage points higher, for men the rate is 8 percentage points higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 133, overall, more than one-quarter (26%; 8 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMA women indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas 13% (6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting.

Figure 133.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7a
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

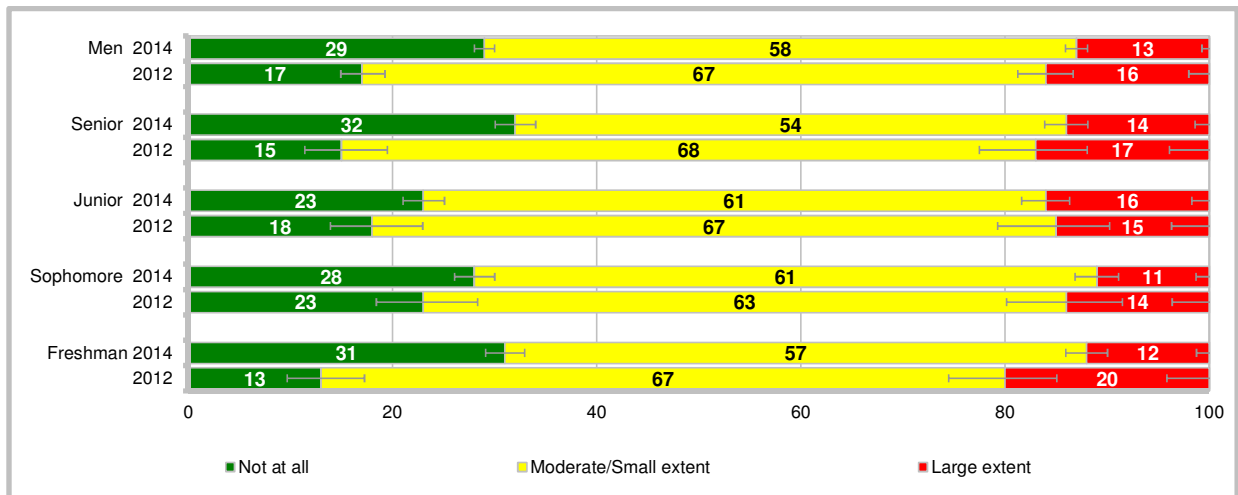
- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for junior women (7 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (14 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (13 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (33%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (22%) and freshman women (18%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for junior women (5 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (8 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (9 percentage points higher than 2012).

than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (17%) were more likely to indicate that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas senior women (10%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 134, overall, 13% (3 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMA men indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-quarter (29%; 12 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting.

Figure 134.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7a

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for freshman men (8 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior men (16%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (11%) and freshman men (12%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior men (17 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (18 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (32%) and freshman men (31%) were

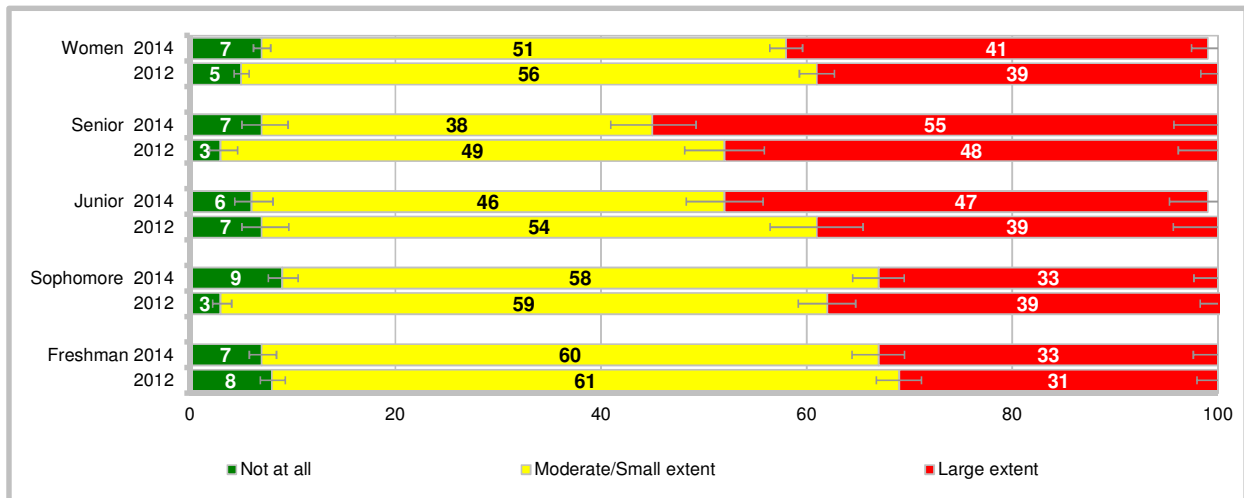
more likely to indicate that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas junior men (23%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 135, overall, less than half (41%; statistically unchanged since 2012) of USNA women indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 7% (2 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 135.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7a

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Percent of all women

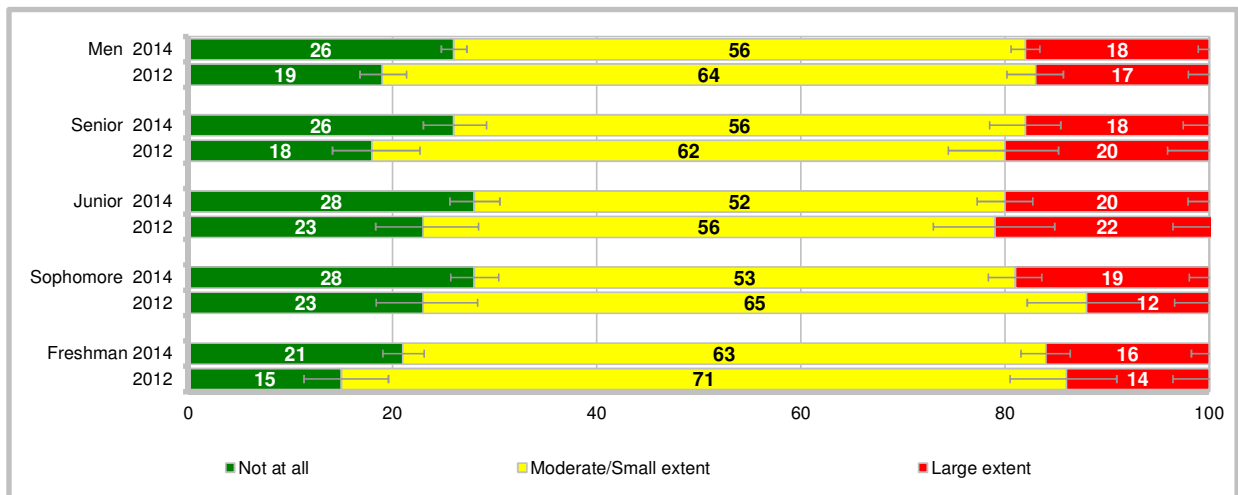
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for junior women (8 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (6 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (55%) and junior women (47%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women and freshman women (both 33%) were less likely.

- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (4 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore women (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 136, overall, a little less than one-fifth (18%; statistically unchanged since 2012) of USNA men indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-quarter (26%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 136.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7a

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

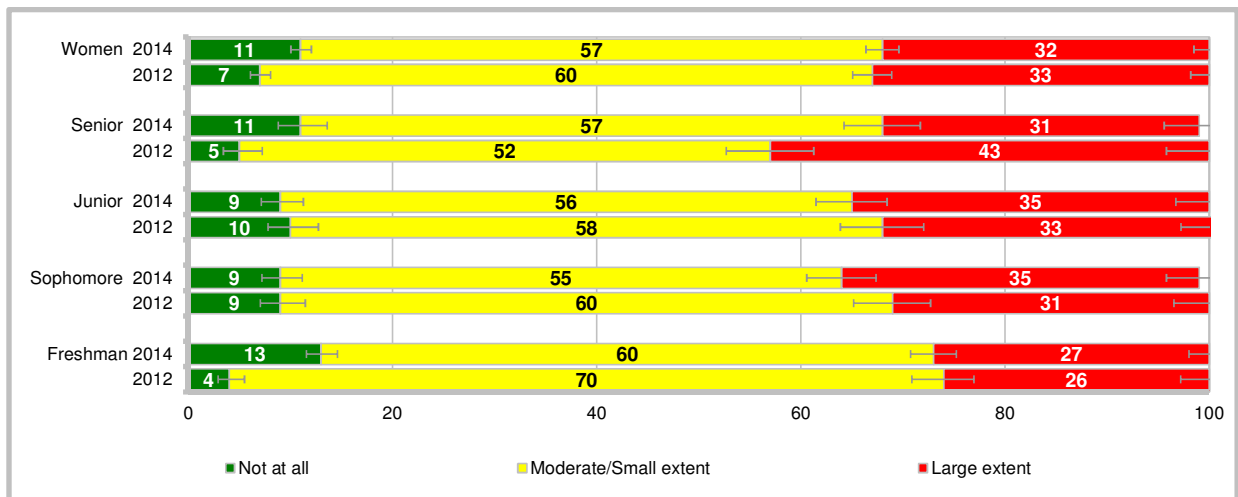
- **Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (7 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (16%) were less likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault

was higher in 2014 for senior men (8 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (21%) were less likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 137, overall, a little less than one-third (32%; statistically unchanged since 2012) of USAFA women indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 11% (4 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 137.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7a
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

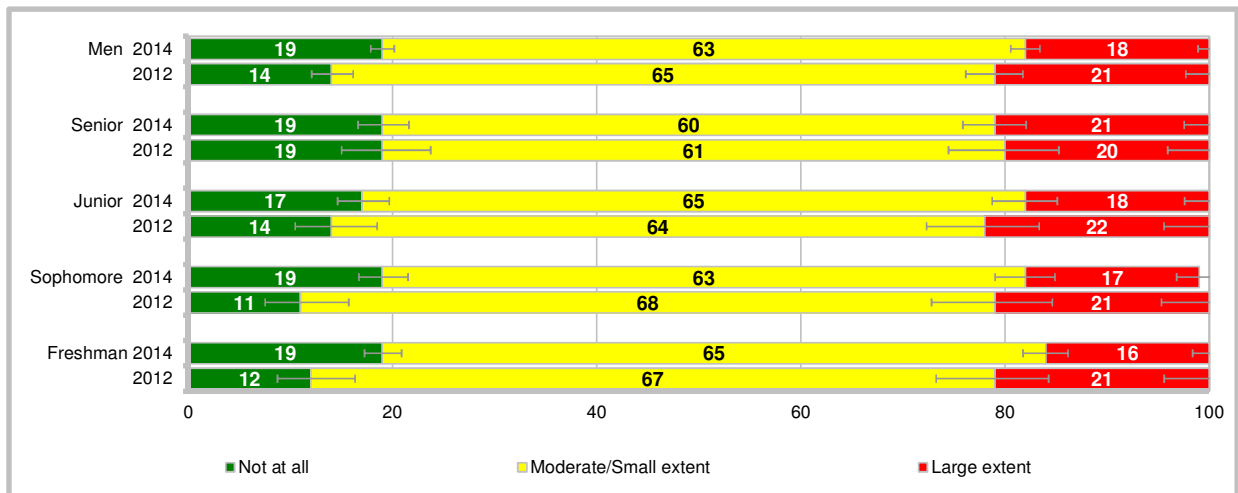
- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for senior women (12 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (35%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (27%) were less likely.

- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault was higher in 2014 for senior women (6 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (9 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (13%) were more likely to indicate that high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 138, overall, a little less than one-fifth (18%; 3 percentage points lower than 2012) of USAFA men indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one-fifth (19%; 5 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 138.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7a

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, senior men (21%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault

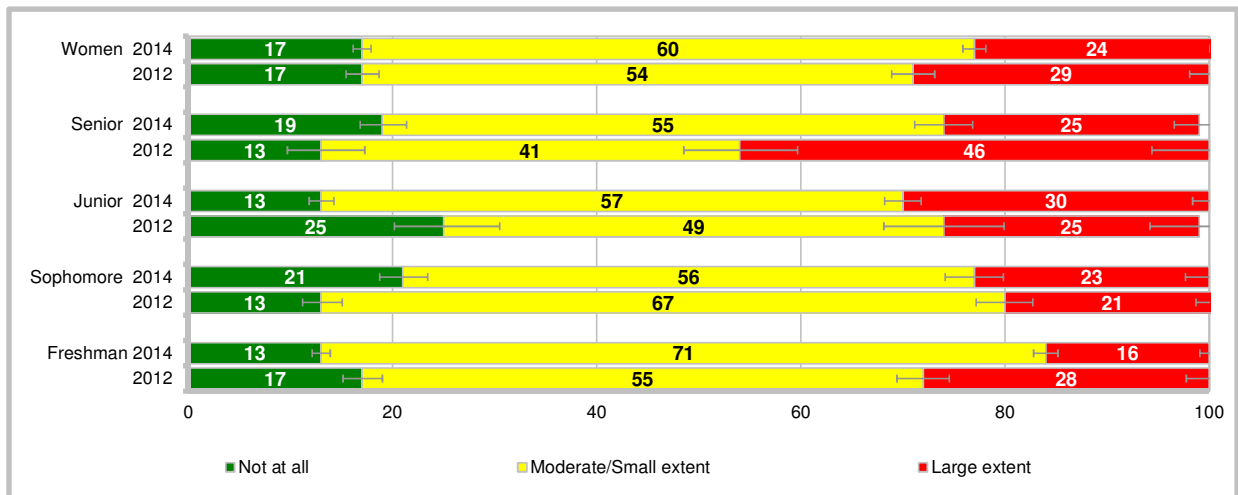
was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (8 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (7 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 139, overall, a little less than one-quarter (24%; 5 percentage points lower than 2012) of USCGA women indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas 17% (statistically unchanged since 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 139.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7a

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

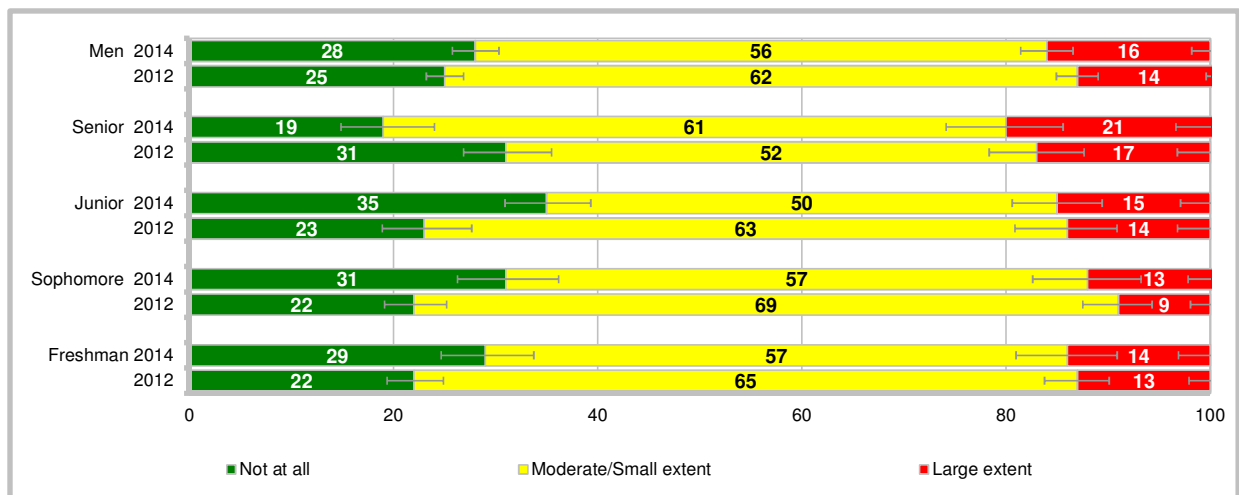
- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for senior women (21 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (12 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (30%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (16%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014

for senior women (6 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore women (8 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for junior women (12 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (4 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (19%) and sophomore women (21%) were more likely to indicate that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas junior and freshman women (both 13%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 140, overall, 16% (statistically unchanged since 2012) of USCGA men indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-quarter (28%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting.

Figure 140.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated High-Profile Cases of Sexual Assault Deter Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7a

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, senior men (21%) were more likely to indicate high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for junior men (12 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (9 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (7 percentage points higher than 2012), but

lower in 2014 for senior men (12 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior men (35%) were more likely to indicate that high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas senior men (19%) were less likely.

Deterrents to Reporting Sexual Assault – Media Scrutiny

Experiences of sexual assault are extremely personal; however, due to their affiliation with the Service Academies, cadets and midshipmen who experience unwanted sexual contact and any consequent legal proceedings are often exposed to intense media scrutiny. This can make an already emotionally trying experience even more difficult for the survivor. The knowledge that reporting an experience often results in media scrutiny might deter some students from coming forward. To measure this, students, regardless of any experiences of unwanted sexual contact, were asked their perceptions about how media scrutiny might influence one's decision to report. Findings from this section may help the Department to better understand the perceived impact of media attention and scrutiny on whether survivors report an incident or opt not to report sexual assault. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think potential scrutiny by the media makes survivors less likely to come forward to report sexual assault. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

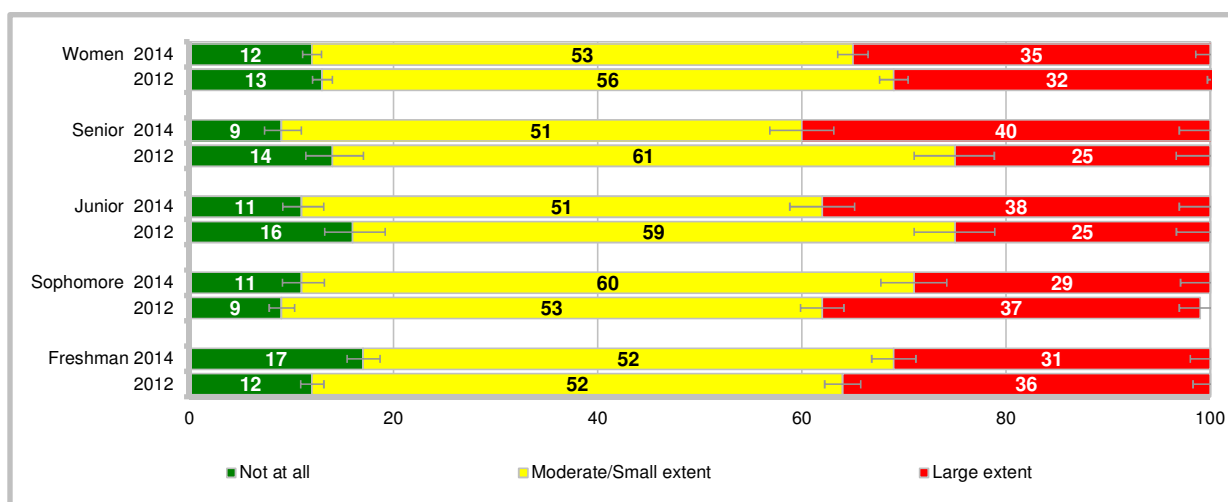
Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, a little less than one-third (30%) of students indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* (48% of women, 26% of men), and under one-fifth (18%) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting (8% of women, 21% of men).

Compared to 2012, the overall rate for to a *large extent* is 1 percentage point higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 4 percentage points higher, for men the rate has remained statistically unchanged in 2014); and the overall rate for *not at all* is 2 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate has remained statistically unchanged, for men the rate is 3 percentage points higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 141, overall, more than one-third (35%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012) of USMA women indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (12%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting.

Figure 141.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7b

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Percent of all women

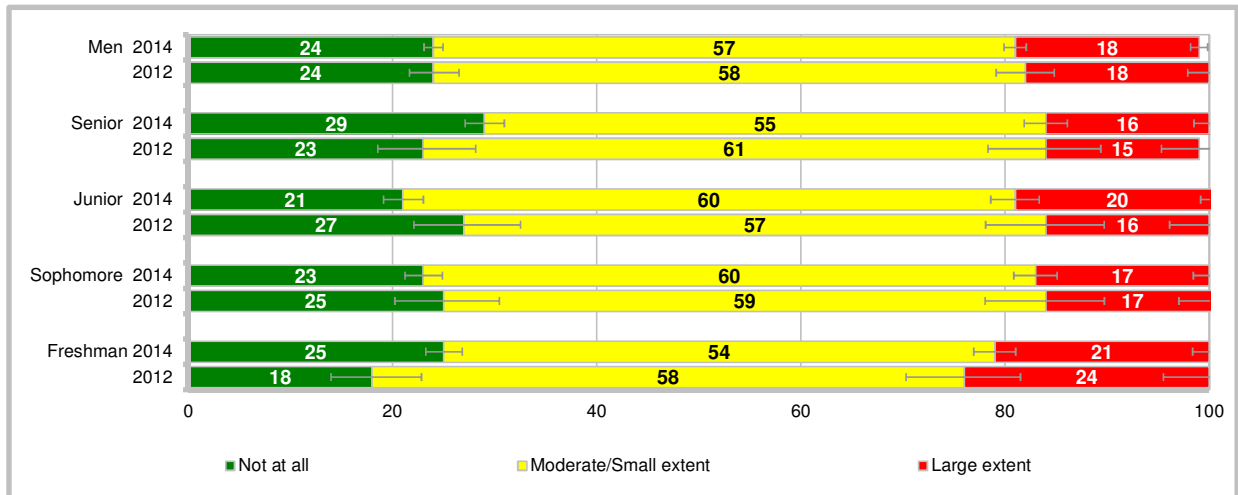
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for senior women (15 percentage points higher than 2012) and junior women (13 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for sophomore women (8 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (5 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (40%) were more likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (29%) and freshman women (31%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (5 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for senior

and junior women (both 5 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (17%) were more likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas senior women (9%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 142, overall, a little less than one-fifth (18%; statistically unchanged since 2012) of USMA men indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one-quarter (24%; statistically unchanged since 2012) indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault do *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting.

Figure 142.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7b
Percent of all men

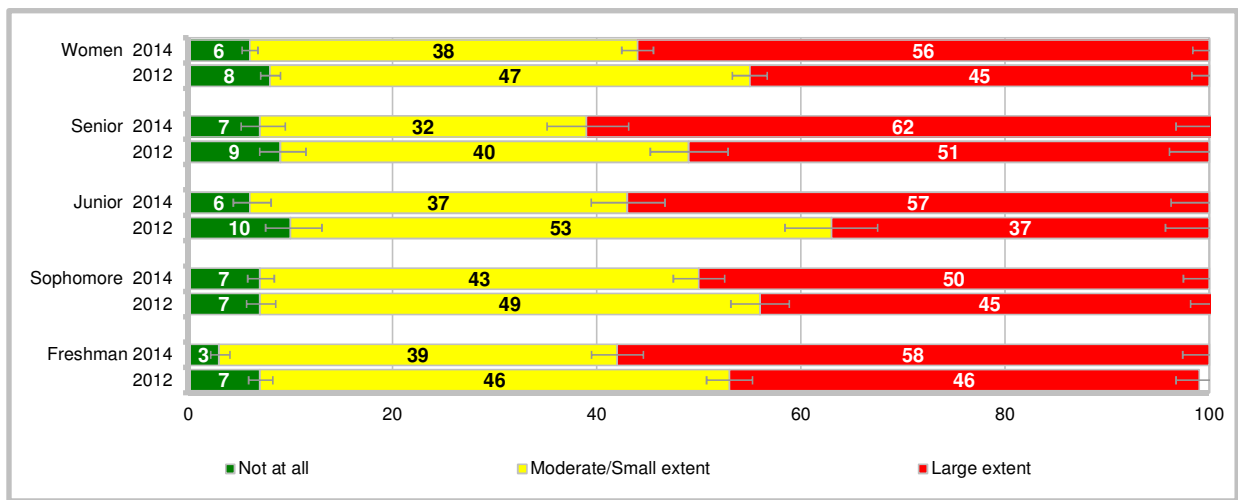
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (21%) were more likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (16%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other victims from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for freshman men (7 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (29%) were more likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas junior men (21%) were less likely.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 143, overall, the majority (56%; 11 percentage points higher than 2012) of USNA women indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 6% (2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 143.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7b
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

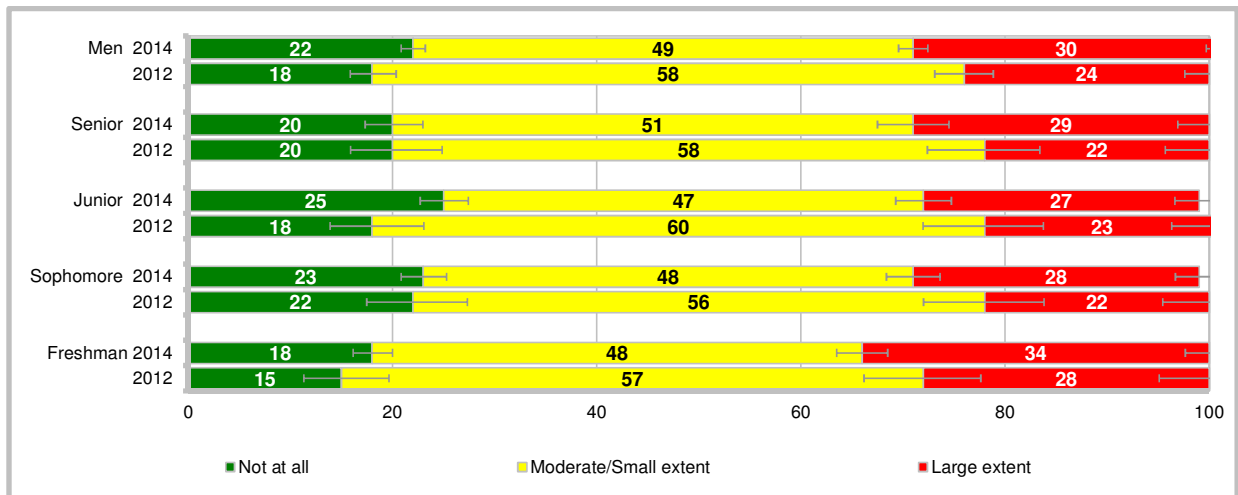
- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that media scrutiny deters reporting of sexual assault to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (11 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (20 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (5 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (62%) were more likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (50%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that media scrutiny does *not at all* deter reporting of sexual assault was lower in 2014 for freshman women (4 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (3%) were less likely to

indicate that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 144, overall, a little less than one-third (30%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012) of USNA men indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-fifth (22%; 4 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 144.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7b

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

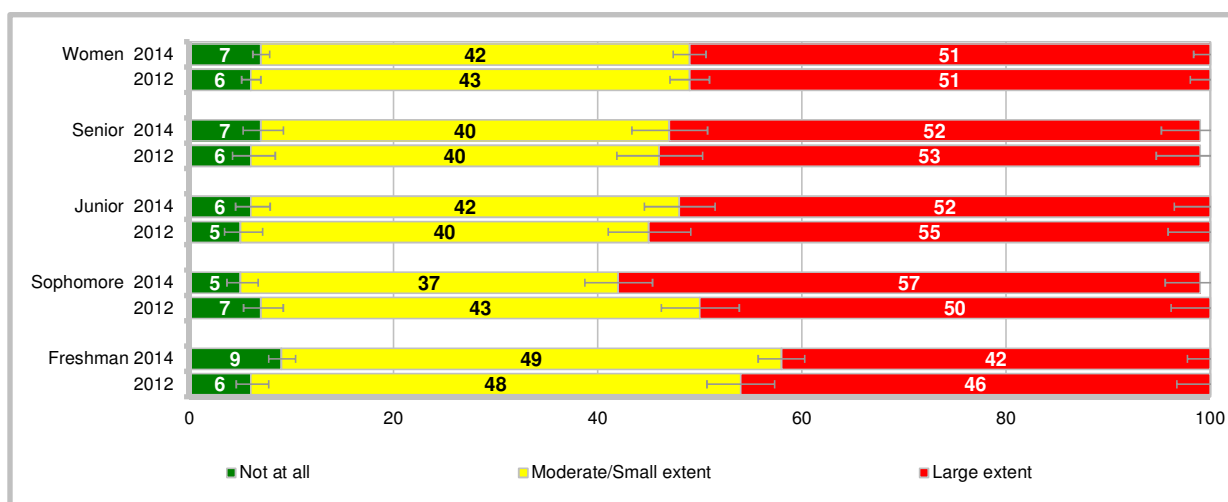
Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that media scrutiny deters reporting of sexual assault to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for senior men (7 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (34%) were more likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that media scrutiny does *not at all* deter reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior men (7 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (25%) were more likely to indicate that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas freshman men (18%) were less likely.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 145, overall, a little more than half (51%; statistically unchanged since 2012) of USAFA women indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 7% (statistically unchanged since 2012) indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 145.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7b

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

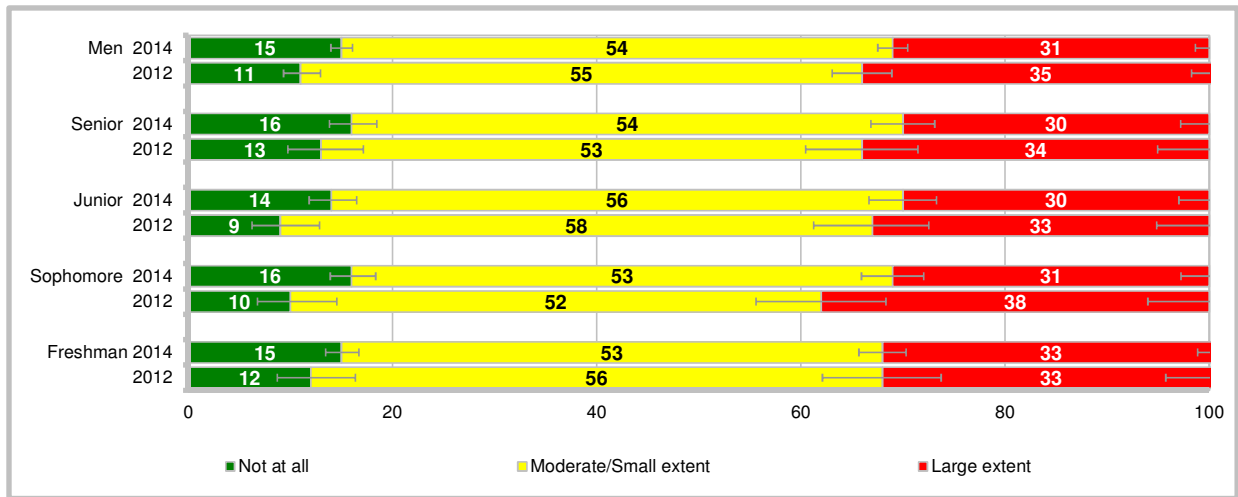
Percent of all women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that media scrutiny deters reporting of sexual assault to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (7 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (57%) were more likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (42%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that media scrutiny does *not at all* deter reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2014 for freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (9%) were more likely to indicate that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault, whereas sophomore women (5%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 146, overall, a little less than one-third (31%; statistically unchanged compared to 2012) of USAFA men indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 15% (4 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 146.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7b

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

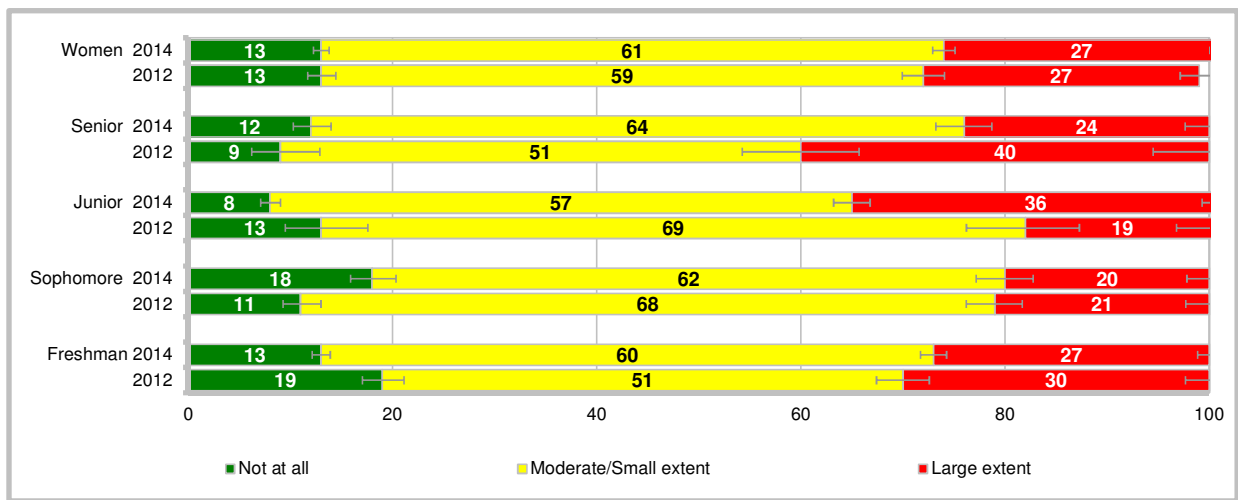
Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that media scrutiny does *not at all* deter reporting of sexual assault was higher in 2014 for junior men (5 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore men (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 147, overall, more than one-quarter (27%; statistically unchanged since 2012) of USCGA women indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (13%; statistically unchanged since 2012) indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 147.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7b
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

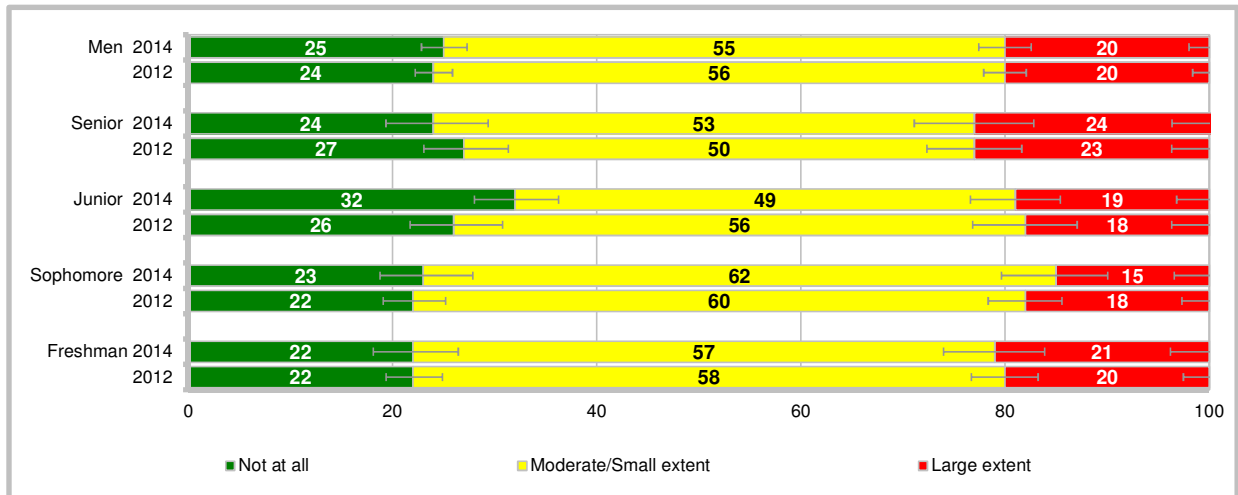
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated high-profile cases of sexual assault deter other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for junior women (17 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for senior women (16 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (3 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (36%) were more likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (24%) and sophomore women (20%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for junior women (5 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (6 percentage

points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (18%) were more likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas junior women (8%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 148, overall, one-fifth (20%; statistically unchanged since 2012) of USCGA men indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas one-quarter (25%; statistically unchanged since 2012) indicated media scrutiny of sexual assault cases does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 148.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Media Scrutiny of Sexual Assault Cases Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7b
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore men (15%) were less likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, junior men (32%) were more likely to indicate media scrutiny of sexual assault cases deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* compared to men in the other class years.

Deterrents to Reporting Sexual Assault – Negative Peer Reaction

Past DMDC-RSSC survey and focus group data suggest that it is difficult for many survivors of sexual assault to come forward to report their experience. One concern is that they may experience negative reactions from their peers that can create a hostile social atmosphere. A secondary reason for concern about negative peer response is that Academy student academic standings and class rankings are influenced by the ratings of their peers. Hence, survivors of sexual assault at the Academies may be concerned not only with the social reaction to their reporting but also any professional consequences that may result as well.

This section describes student perceptions that negative peer reactions could be a deterrent to reporting. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think potential negative reaction from Academy peers makes survivors less likely to report sexual assault. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Findings from this section may help the Department and Academy leadership better understand the perceived impact of negative attention from peers on whether survivors report an incident or opt not to. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

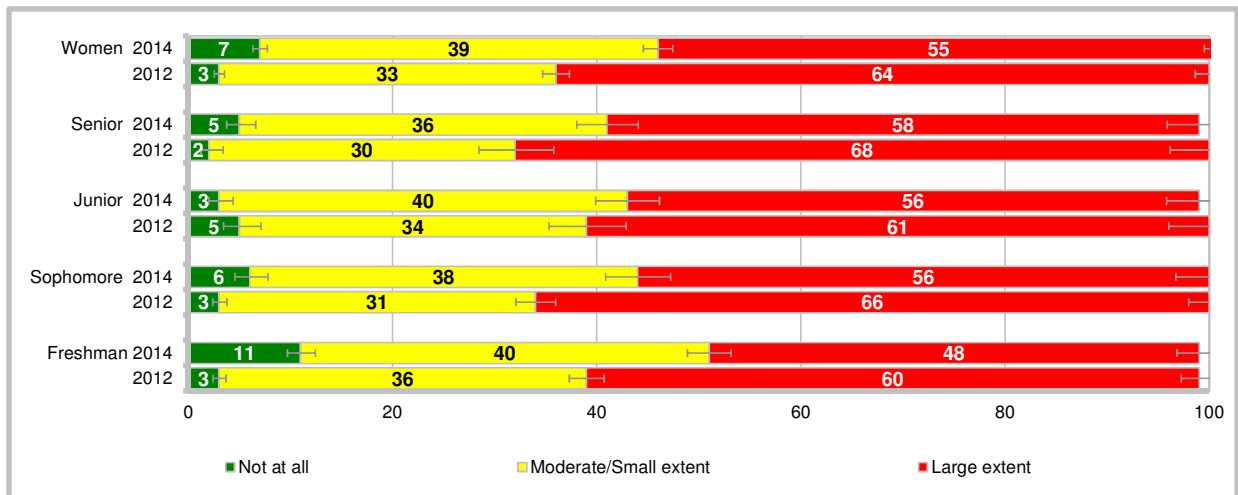
Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, about one-third (32%) of students indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* (57% of women, 26% of men), whereas just under one-fifth (19%) indicated negative reaction from peers does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault (7% of women, 22% of men).

Compared to 2012, the overall rate for to a *large extent* is 5 percentage points lower than 2014 (for women the rate is 7 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 4 percentage points lower in 2014); and the overall rate for *not at all* is 6 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 3 percentage points higher, for men the rate is 7 percentage points higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 149, overall, the majority (55%; 9 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMA women indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas 7% (4 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated negative reaction from peers does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 149.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7c
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

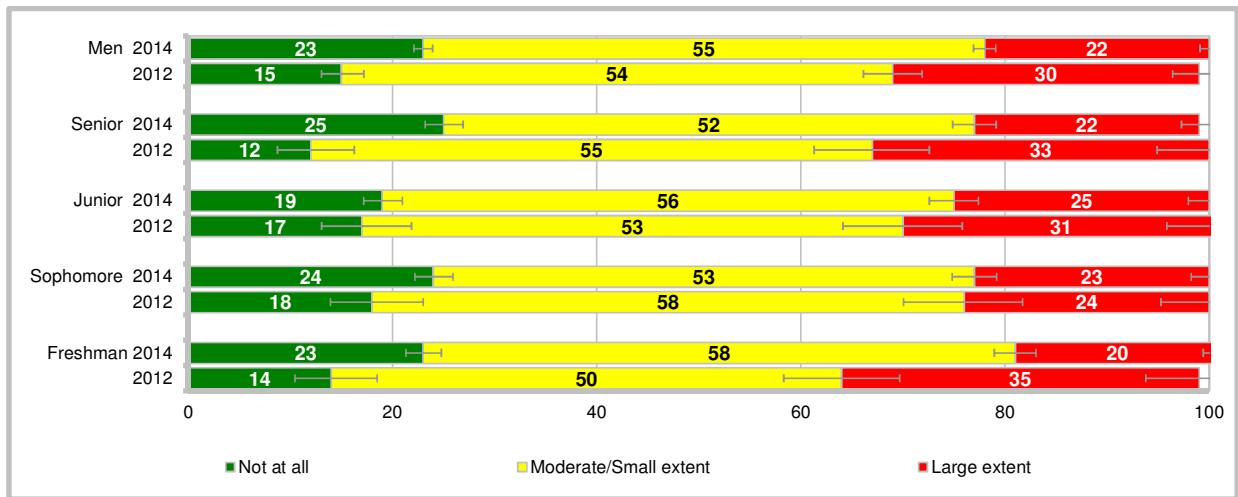
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for senior women (10 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (10 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (12 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (58%) were more likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (48%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior women (3 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (3 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (8 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (11%) were more likely to indicate negative reaction from peers

deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas junior women (3%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 150, overall, a little more than one-fifth (22%; 8 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMA men indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one-quarter (23%; 8 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated negative reaction from peers does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 150.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7c

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for senior men (11 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman men (15 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior men (25%) were more likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (20%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior men (13 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (6 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (9 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014,

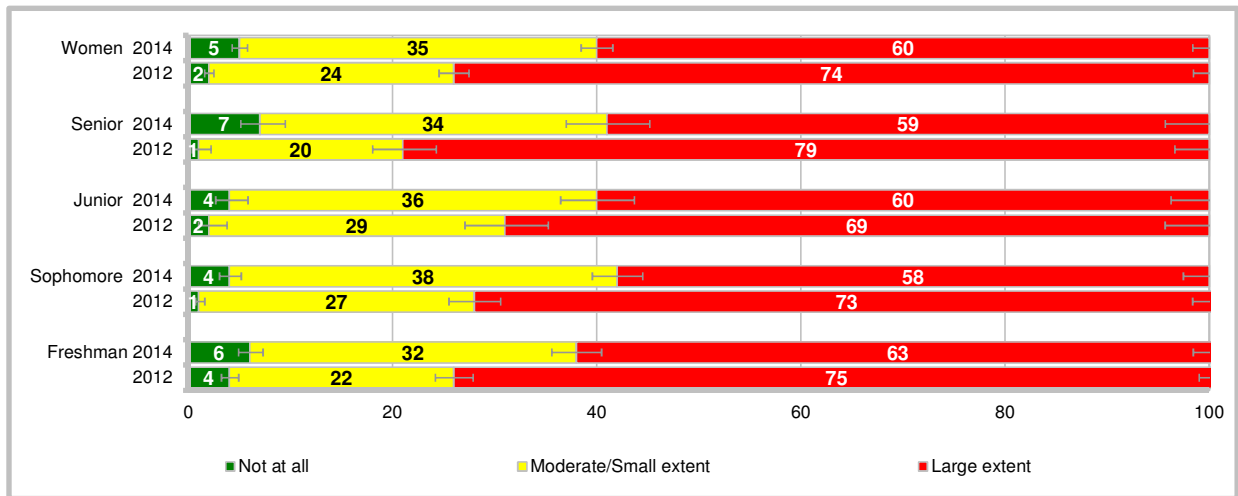
senior men (25%) were more likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas junior men (19%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 151, overall, the majority (60%; 14 percentage points lower than 2012) of USNA women indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 5% (3 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated negative reaction from peers does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 151.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7c

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Percent of all women

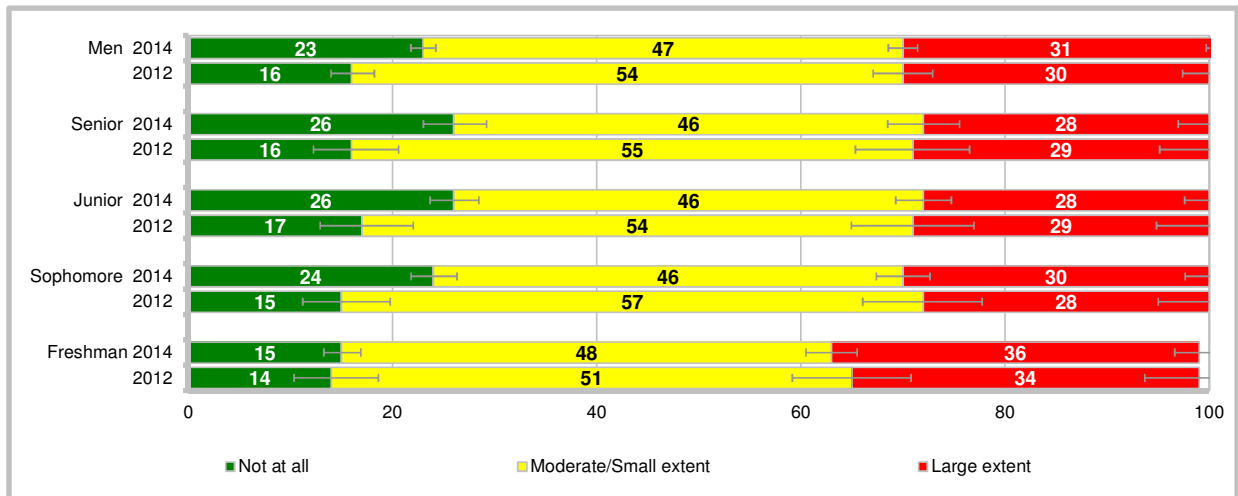
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (20 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (9 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (15 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (12 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for

senior women (6 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (3 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (2 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 152, overall, a little less than one-third (31%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USNA men indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one-quarter (23%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated negative reaction from peers does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 152.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7c

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (36%) were more likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior men (10 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (9 percentage points higher than 2012), and sophomore men (9 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men and junior men (both 26%) were more likely to indicate negative reaction

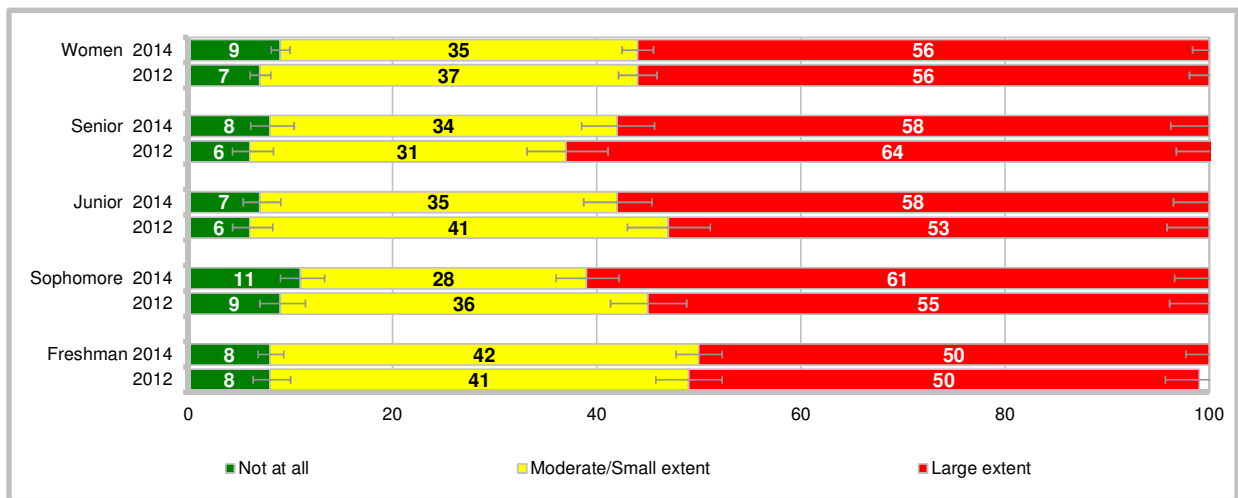
from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas freshman men (15%) were less likely.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 153, overall, the majority (56%; statistically unchanged since 2012) of USAFA women indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas 9% (statistically unchanged since 2012) indicated negative reaction from peers does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 153.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7c

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

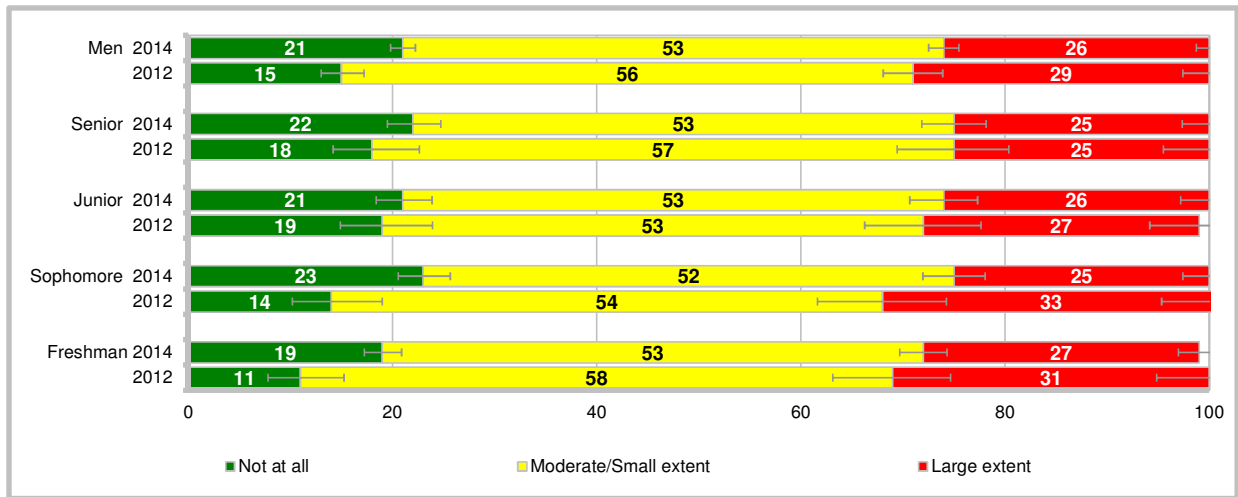
Percent of all women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (61%) were more likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (50%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (11%) were more likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 154, overall, more than one-quarter (26%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USAFA men indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-fifth (21%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated negative reaction from peers does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 154.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7c
 Percent of all men

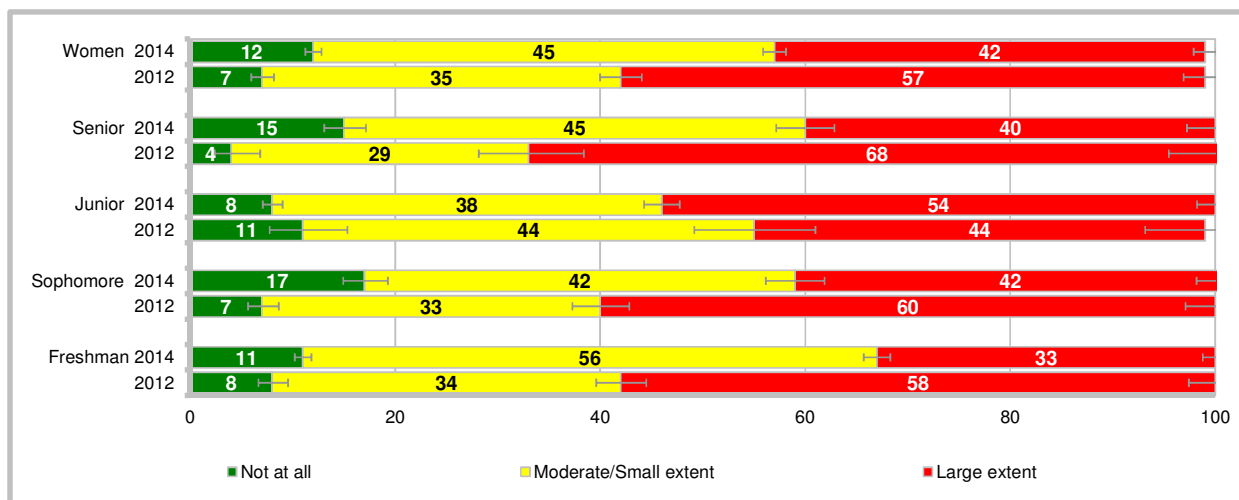
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (9 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (8 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 155, overall, 42% (15 percentage points lower than 2012) of USCGA women indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas 12% (5 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated negative reaction from peers does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 155.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7c
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

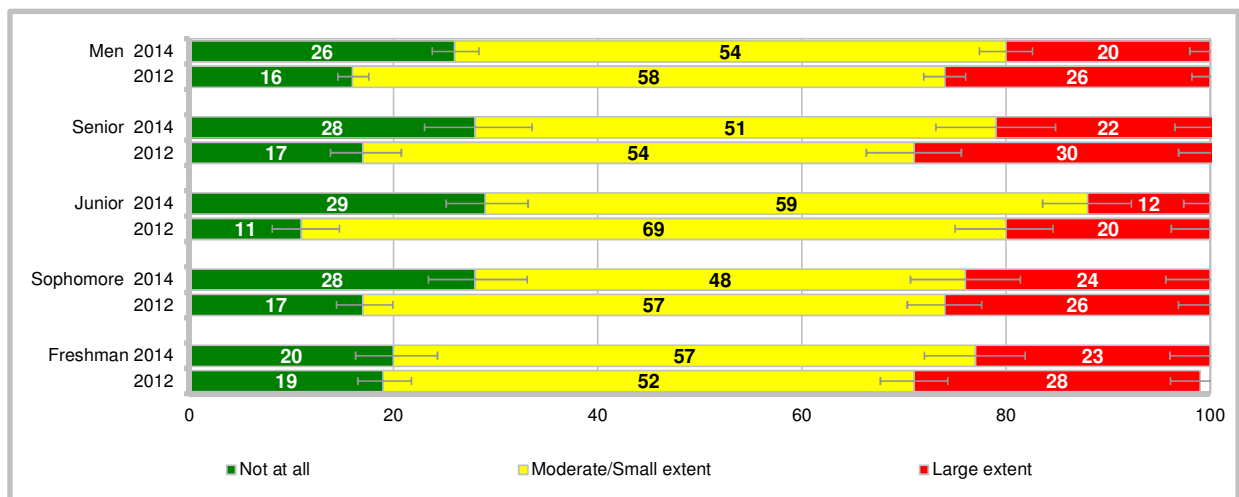
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for junior women (10 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for senior women (28 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (18 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (25 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (54%) were more likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (33%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior women (11 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (10 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2012).

In 2014, senior women (15%) and sophomore women (17%) were more likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all*, whereas junior women (8%) and freshman women (11%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 156, overall, one-fifth (20%; 6 percentage points lower than 2012) of USCGA men indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-quarter (26%; 10 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated negative reaction from peers does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Figure 156.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Negative Reaction From Peers Deters Other Survivors From Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7c
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for senior and junior men (both 8 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior men (12%) were less likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior men (11 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (18 percentage points higher than 2012), and sophomore men (11 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014,

freshman men (20%) were less likely to indicate negative reaction from peers deters other survivors from reporting *not at all* compared to men in the other class years.

Perceptions of Women Falsely Reporting

One deterrent to survivors coming forward to report may be a concern that they will not be believed that they have been victimized. One rape myth associated with female survivors is that women “cry rape” (e.g., falsely report they have been sexually assaulted) to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. However, studies such as Lonsway, Archambault, & Lisak (2009) show that the actual rate of false reporting is low (between 2% and 8%). To the extent that a survivor believes that her report will be perceived by her peers in this manner, this may act as a deterrent to reporting.

This section measures student perceptions that women “cry rape” to avoid punishments. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

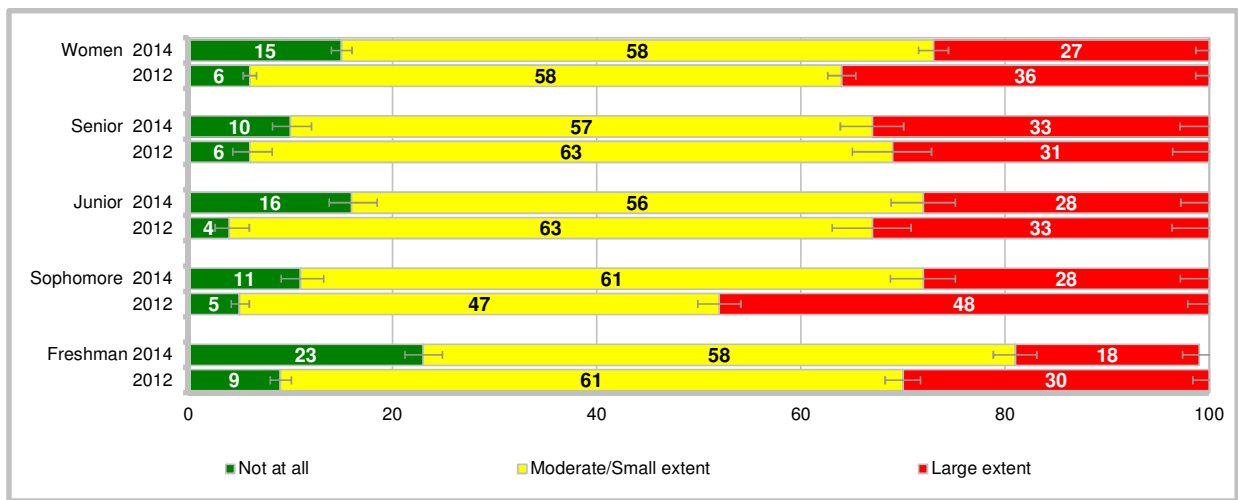
Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, one-third (33%) of students (27% of women, 34% of men) indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, and fewer (11%) indicated women do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision (15% of women, 11% of men).

Compared to 2012, the overall rate for to a *large extent* is 3 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate has remained statistically unchanged, for men the rate is 4 percentage points lower in 2014); and the overall rate for *not at all* is 3 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 5 percentage points higher, for men the rate is 4 percentage points higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 157, overall, more than one-quarter (27%; 9 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMA women indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas 15% (9 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated women do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision.

Figure 157.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Some Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7d
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

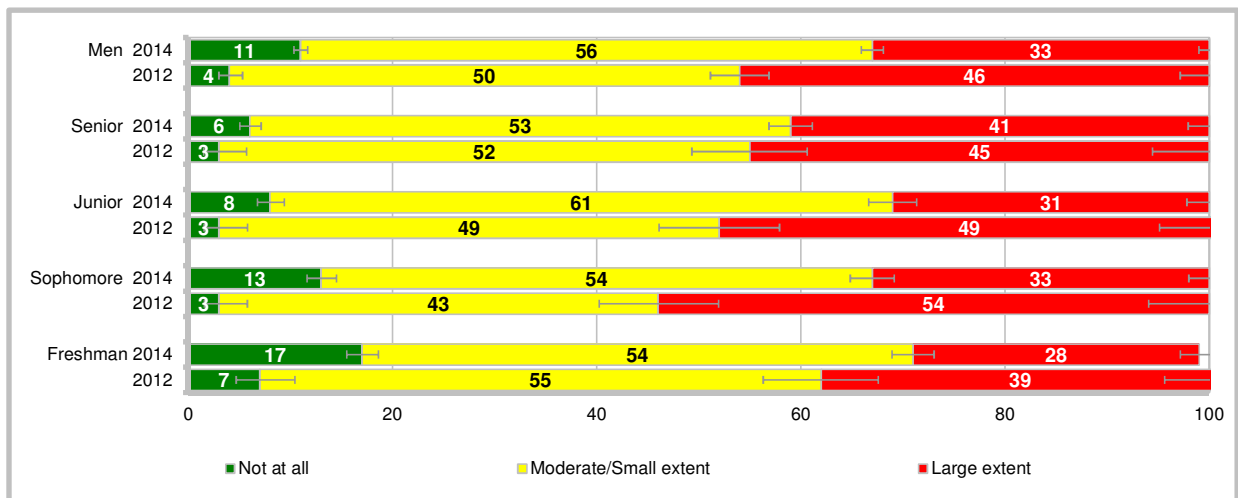
- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (20 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (12 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (33%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (18%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (4 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (12 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (6

percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (14 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (23%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all*, whereas senior women (10%) and sophomore women (11%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 158, overall, one-third (33%; 13 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMA men indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas 11% (7 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated women do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision.

Figure 158.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Some Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7d

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

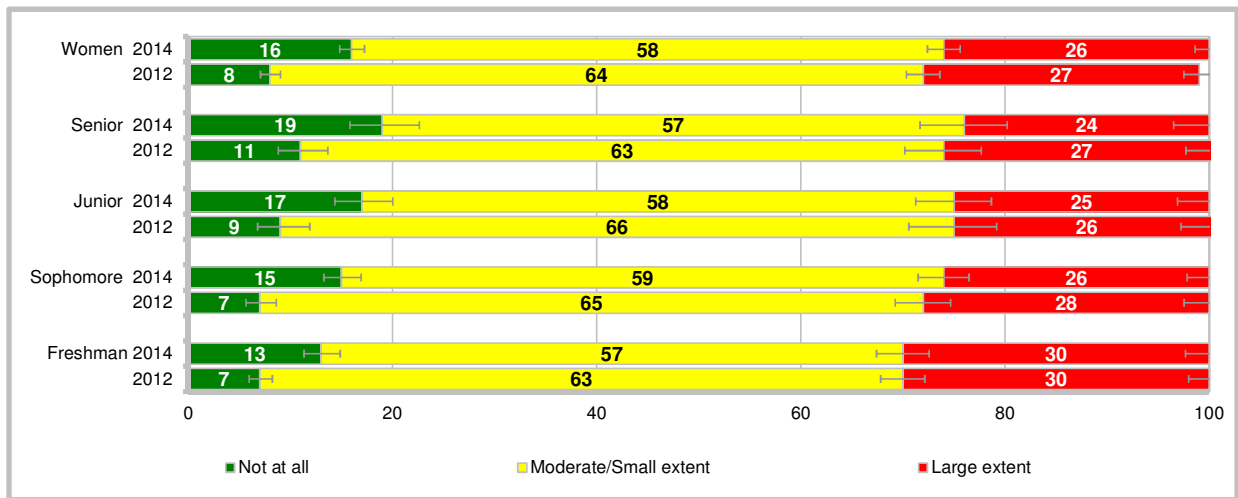
- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for junior men (18 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (21 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (11 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior men (41%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas junior men (31%) and freshman men (28%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all* was

higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (3 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (5 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (10 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (10 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore men (13%) and freshman men (17%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all*, whereas senior men (6%) and junior men (8%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 159, overall, 26% (statistically unchanged compared to 2012) of USNA women indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas 16% (8 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated women do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision.

Figure 159.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7d

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

Percent of all women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

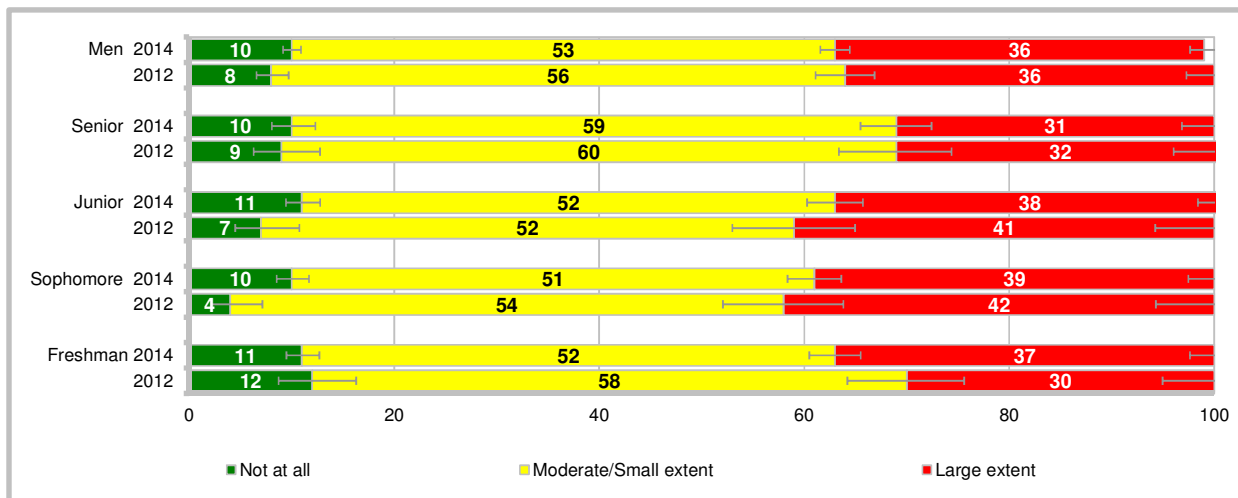
- Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (30%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* compared to women in the other class years.

- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (8 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (8 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (8 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (13%) were less likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all* compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 160, overall, more than one-third (36%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USNA men indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas one-tenth (10%; 2 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated women do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision.

Figure 160.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7d

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

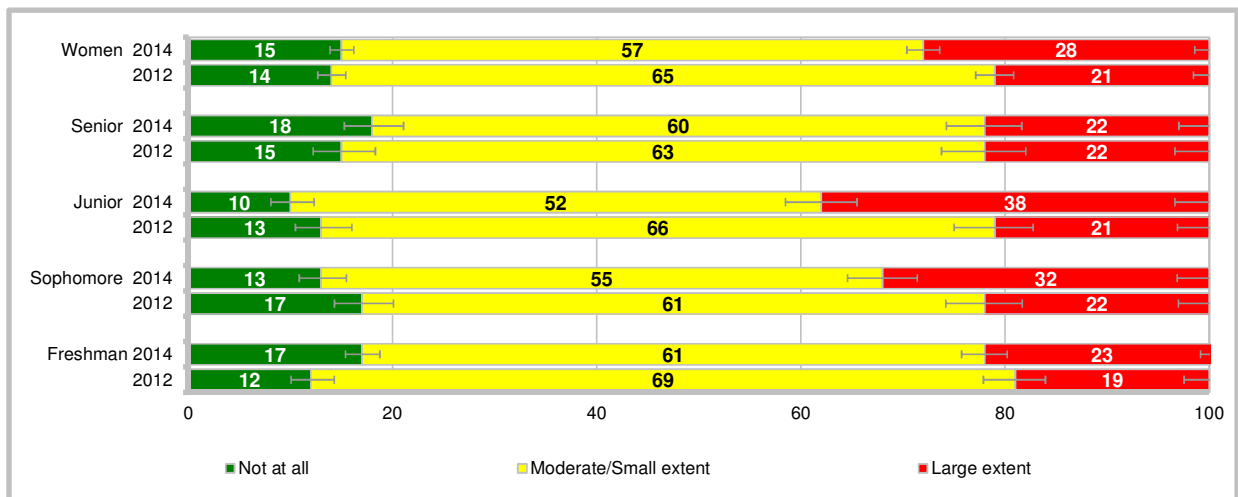
- **Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore men (39%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (31%) were less likely.

- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 161, overall, more than one-quarter (28%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) of USAFA women indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas 15% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated women do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision.

Figure 161.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7d

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

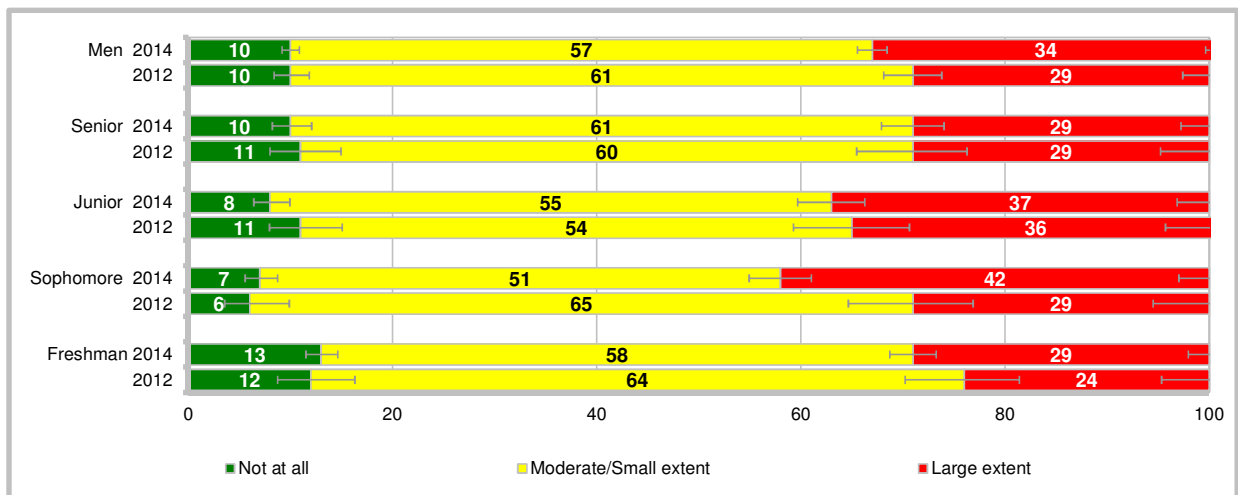
- **Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for junior women (17 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore women (10 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior women (38%) and sophomore women (32%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (22%) and freshman women (23%) were less likely.

- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (5 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (18%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all*, whereas junior women (10%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 162, overall, more than one-third (34%; 5 percentage points higher than 2012) of USAFA men indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas one-tenth (10%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated women do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision.

Figure 162.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7d

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

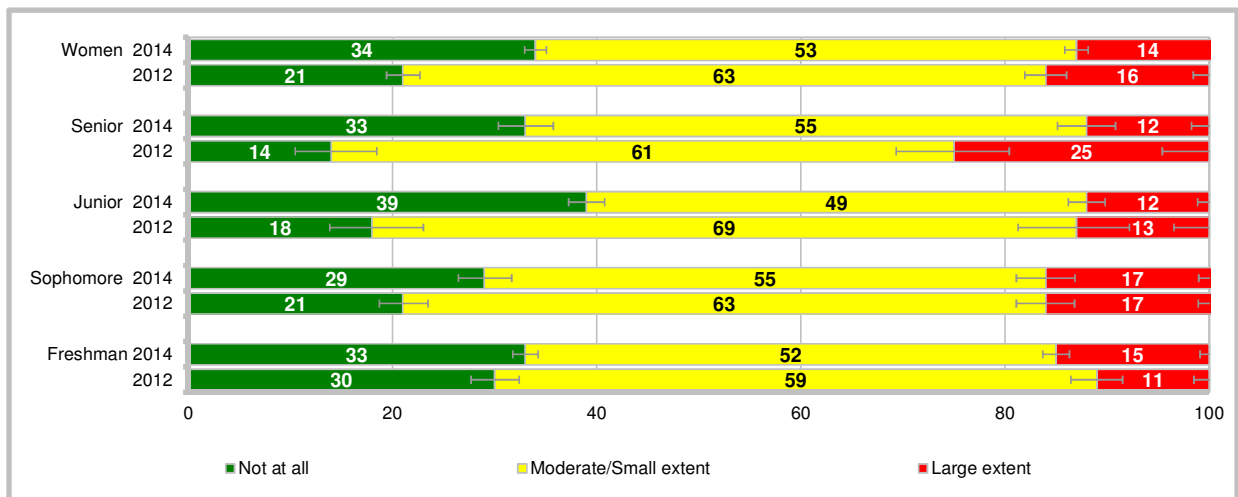
- **Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (37%) and sophomore men (42%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (29%) and freshman men (29%) were less likely.

- **Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (13%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all*, whereas junior men (8%) and sophomore men (7%) were less likely.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 163, overall, 14% (2 percentage points lower than 2012) of USCGA women indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-third (34%; 13 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated women do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision.

Figure 163.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Some Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7d

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

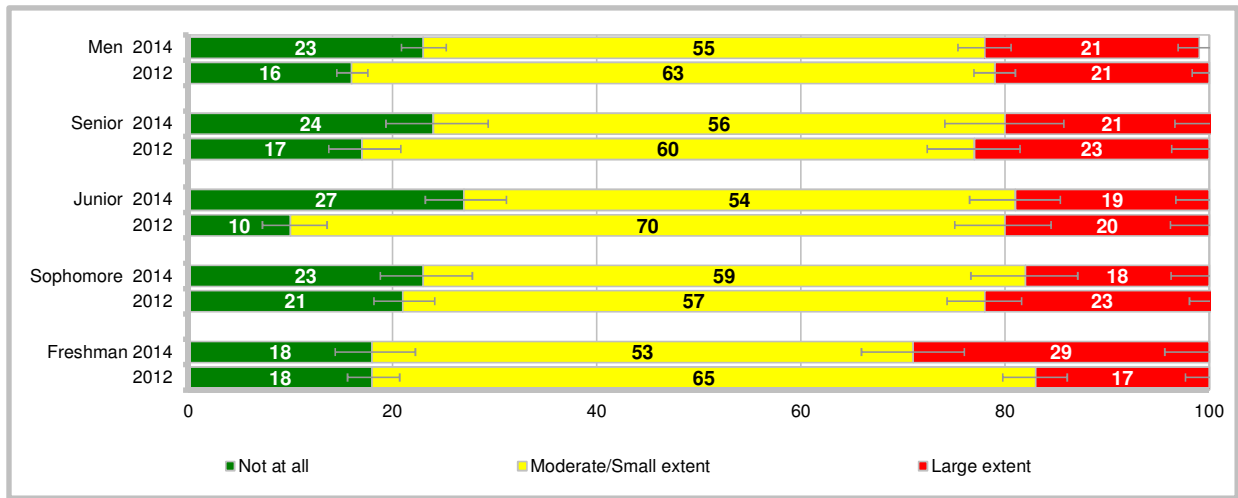
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (4 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for senior women (13 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (17%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas senior and junior women (both 12%) were less likely.

- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (19 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (21 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (8 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior women (39%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all*, whereas sophomore women (29%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 164, overall, a little more than one-fifth (21%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USCGA men indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one-quarter (23%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated women do *not at all* falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision.

Figure 164.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Some Women Falsely Report to Avoid Punishment or After Making a Regrettable Decision, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7d

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for freshman men (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (29%) were more likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid

punishment or after making a regrettable decision to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.

- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all* was higher in 2014 for junior men (17 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (18%) were less likely to indicate some women falsely report to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision *not at all* compared to men in the other class years.

Victim Blaming

Victim blaming is the perception that an individual contributed to or “invited” an assault to occur as a result of his or her dress, behavior, etc. To the extent that students believe victim blaming occurs, this belief will act as a greater or lesser deterrent to reporting. Research suggests that many survivors make the decision not to report sexual assaults because of the fear of negative social or authority reactions (Egan & Wilson, 2012). Further, a study by Fisher, Daigle, Cullen, & Turner (2003) showed that survivors were more likely to report when the assaults had characteristics that made them more “believable” (e.g., a weapon was used, the perpetrator was a stranger). By extension, assaults with more “believable” characteristics are less likely to result in victim blaming. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think victim blaming occurs (i.e., holding a survivor partly or entirely responsible for a sexual assault). As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

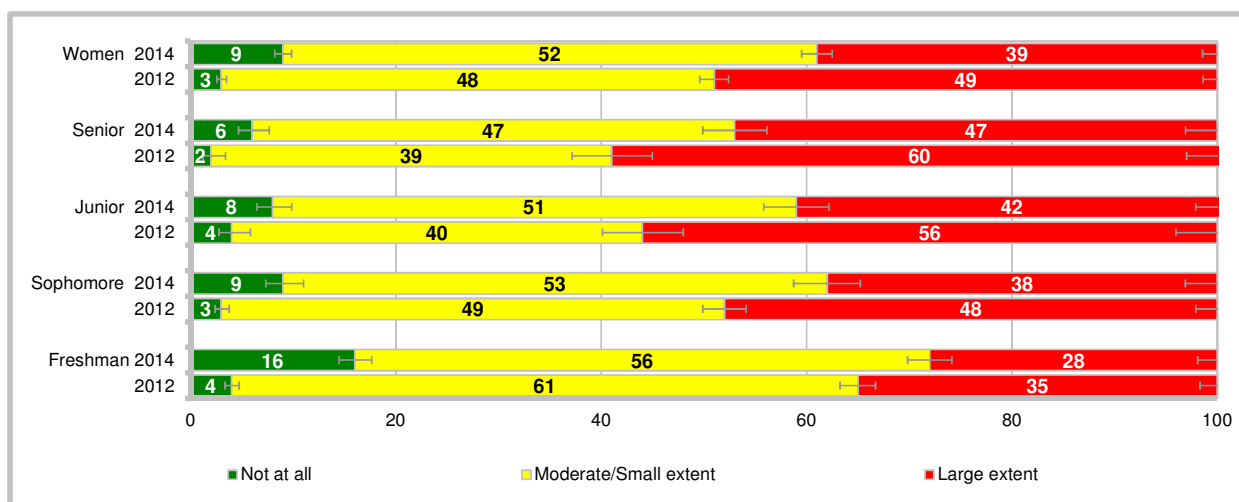
Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, just under one-quarter (23%) of students indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* (40% of women, 19% of men); and about one-fifth (19%) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy (8% of women, 21% of men).

Compared to 2012, the overall rate for to a *large extent* is 2 percentage points lower in 2014 (for both women and men the rate is 2 percentage points lower in 2014); and the overall rate for *not at all* is 6 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 3 percentage points higher, for men the rate is 6 percentage points higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 165, overall, more than one-third (39%; 10 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMA women indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas 9% (6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy.

Figure 165.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7e

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Percent of all women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

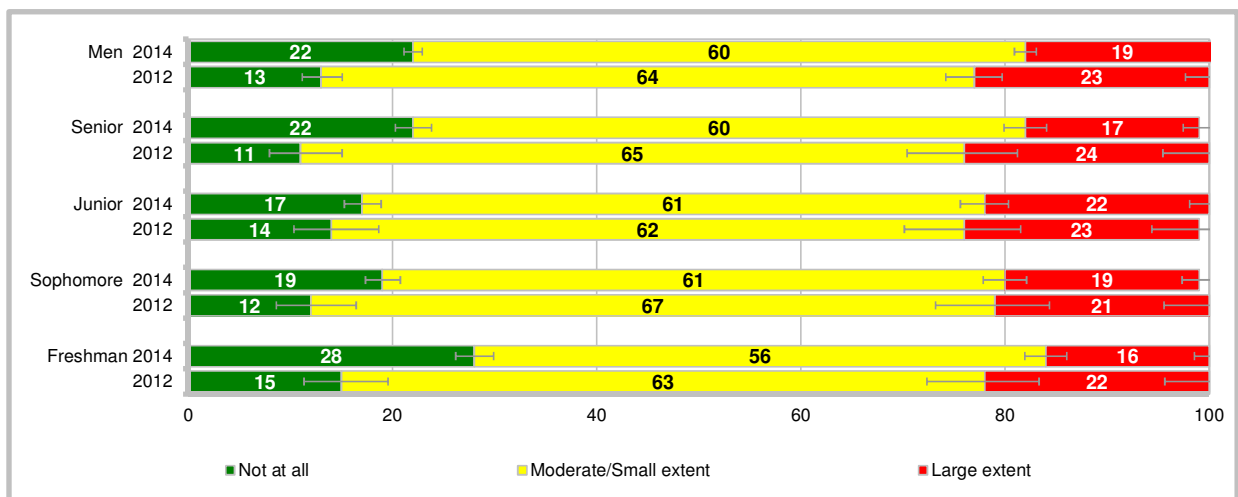
- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (13 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (14 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (10 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (7 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (47%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (28%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy *not at all* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (4 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (4 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (6 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women

(16%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy *not at all*, whereas senior women (6%) and junior women (8%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 166, overall, a little less than one-fifth (19%; 4 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMA men indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-fifth (22%; 9 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy.

Figure 166.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7e
Percent of all men

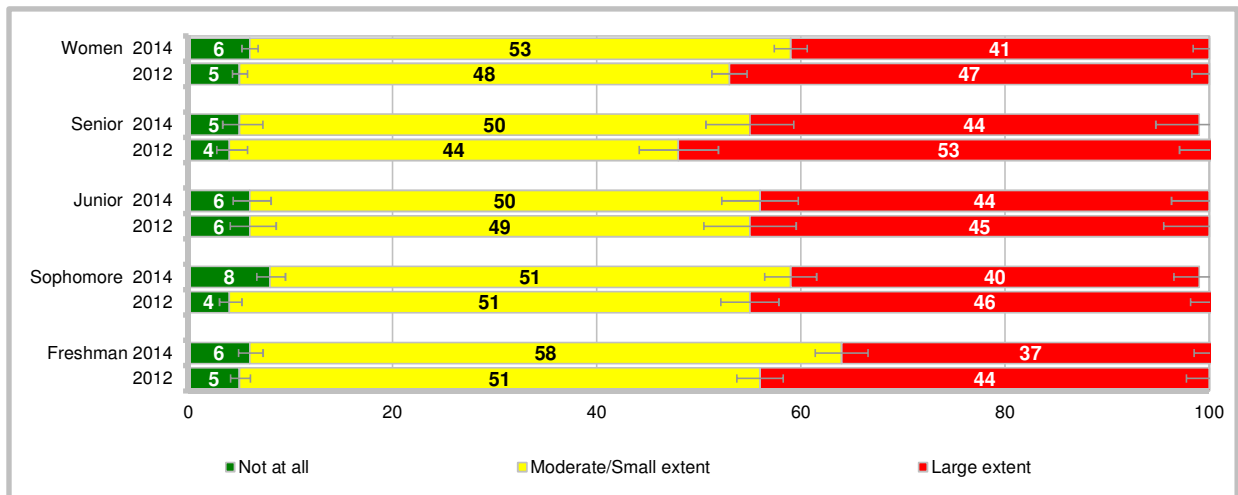
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for senior men (7 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman men (6 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior men (22%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (16%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior men (11 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (7 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (28%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy *not at all*, whereas junior men (17%) and sophomore men (19%) were less likely.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 167, overall, 41% (6 percentage points lower than 2012) of USNA women indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas 6% (1 percentage point higher than 2012) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy.

Figure 167.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7e
Percent of all women

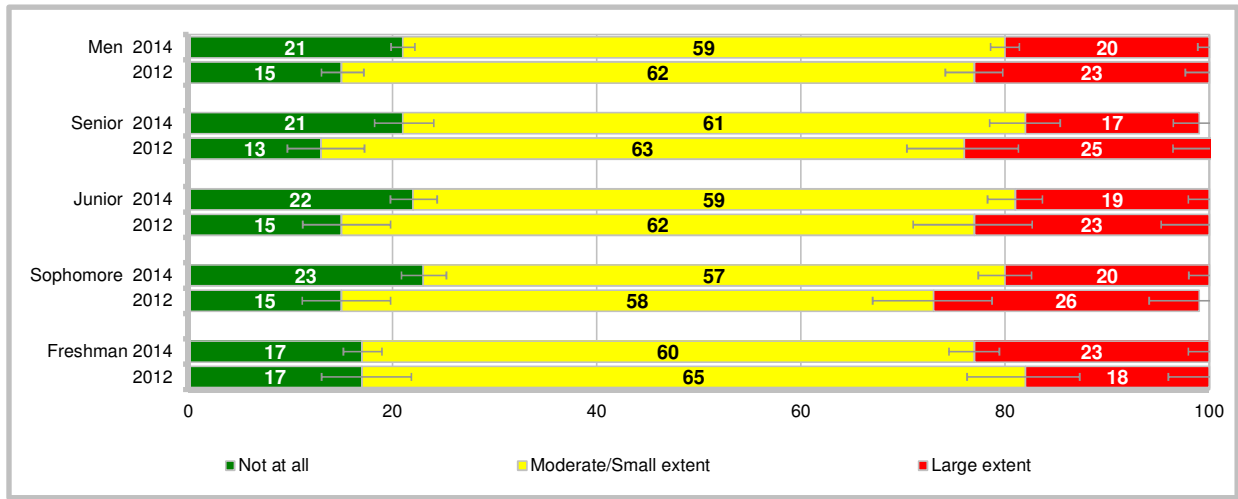
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that sexual assault victim blaming occurs to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for senior women (9 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (6 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (7 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (37%) were less likely to indicate sexual assault victim blaming occurs to a *large extent* compared to women in the other class years.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that sexual assault victim blaming does *not at all* occur was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (4 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (8%) were more likely to indicate that sexual assault victim blaming does *not at all* occur compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 168, overall, one-fifth (20%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USNA men indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-fifth (21%; 6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy.

Figure 168.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7e

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

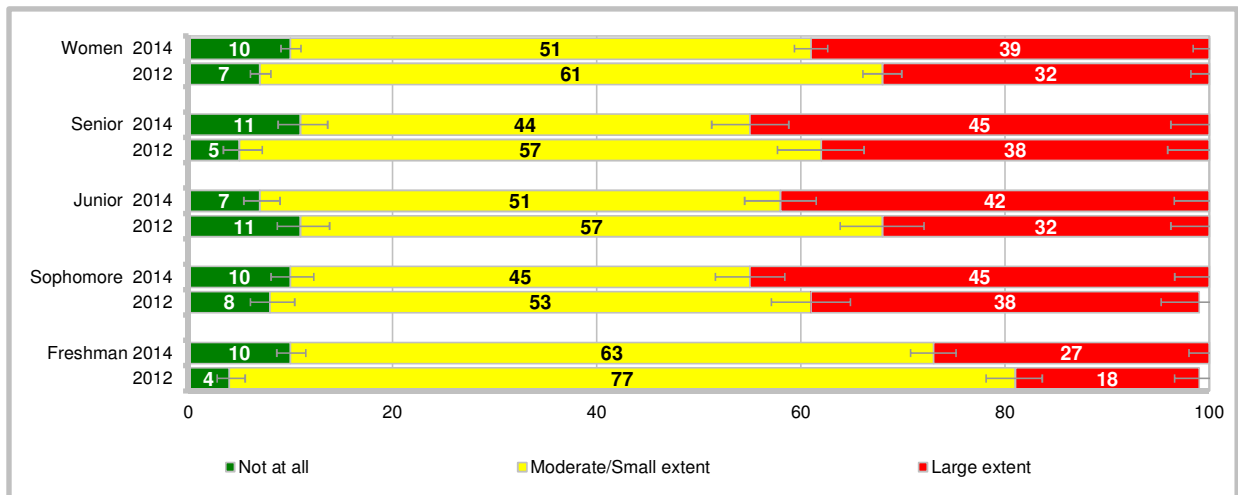
Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that sexual assault victim blaming occurs to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for senior men (8 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (23%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault victim blaming occurs to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that sexual assault victim blaming does *not at all* occur was higher in 2014 for senior men (8 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (7 percentage points higher than 2012), and sophomore men (8 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (17%) were less likely to indicate that sexual assault victim blaming does *not at all* occur compared to men in the other class years.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 169, overall, more than one-third (39%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) of USAFA women indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas one-tenth (10%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy.

Figure 169.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7e
Percent of all women

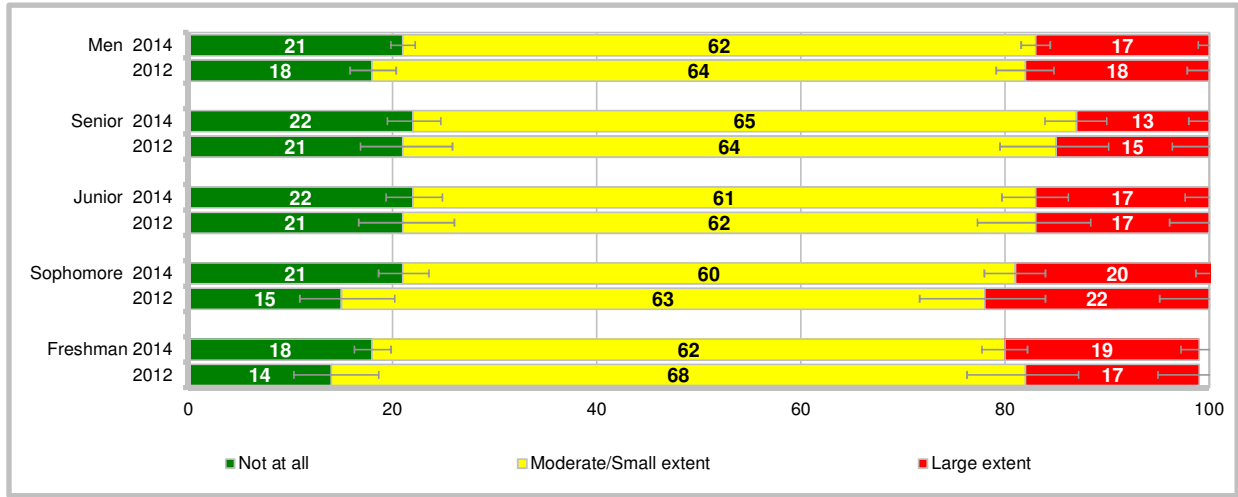
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that sexual assault victim blaming occurs to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for junior women (10 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (9 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior and sophomore women (both 45%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault victim blaming occurs to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (27%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that sexual assault victim blaming does *not at all* occur was higher in 2014 for senior women (6 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (6 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower for junior women (4 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (7%) were less likely to indicate that sexual assault victim blaming does *not at all* occur compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 170, overall, a little less than one-fifth (17%; statistically unchanged since 2012) of USAFA men indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-fifth (21%; statistically unchanged since 2012) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy.

Figure 170.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7e

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

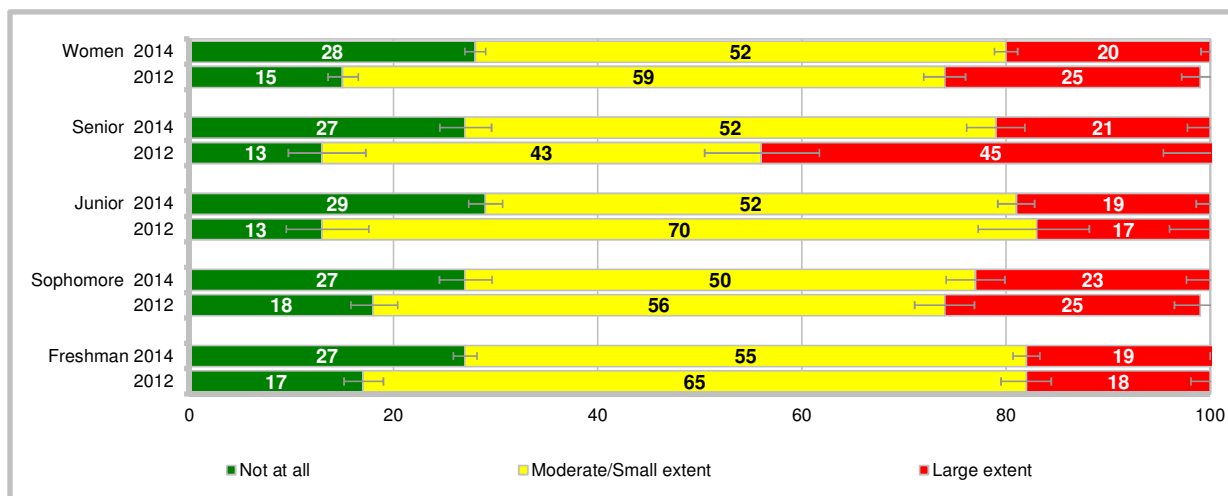
Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (19%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault victim blaming occurs to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (13%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (18%) were less likely to indicate that sexual assault victim blaming does *not at all* occur compared to men in the other class years.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 171, overall, one-fifth (20%; 5 percentage points lower than 2012) of USCGA women indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-quarter (28%; 13 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy.

Figure 171.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7e
Percent of all women

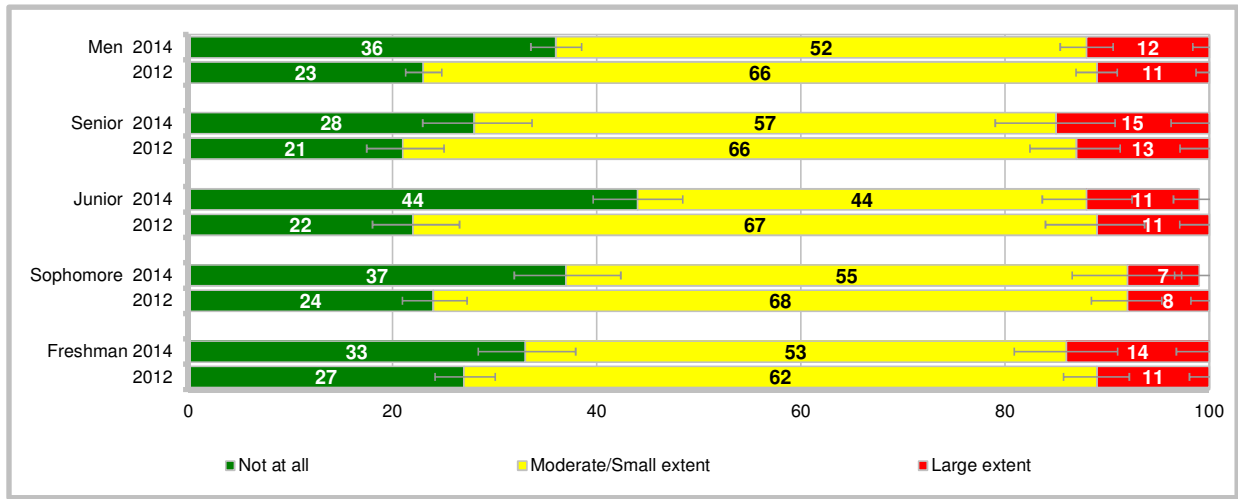
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for senior women (24 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (23%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (19%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy *not at all* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (14 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (16 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (9 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (10 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no differences for USCGA women between class years.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 172, overall, a little more than one-tenth (12%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USCGA men indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-third (36%; 13 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated victim blaming does *not at all* occur at their Academy.

Figure 172.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Victim Blaming Occurs at Their Academy, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7e

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore men (7%) were less likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated victim blaming occurs at their Academy *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior men (7 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (22 percentage points higher than 2012), and sophomore men (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (44%) were more likely to indicate victim blaming occurs at their Academy *not at all*, whereas senior men (28%) were less likely.

Impact of Victim's Reputation on Credibility

Many sexual assault incidents lack witnesses or physical evidence that can confirm an assault occurred. When survivors of sexual assault make the decision to report their experience, one factor they may take into account is whether they will be believed if it is their word against the offender's. The reputation of a student who reports a sexual assault has a strong influence on his or her credibility, as does the reputation of the offender. This is important because it could lead survivors of sexual assault who are not generally liked by their peers or who have reported sexual assault or harassment in the past to be less credible in the eyes of their peers or to feel that they are less credible in their own self-perceptions. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think a victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

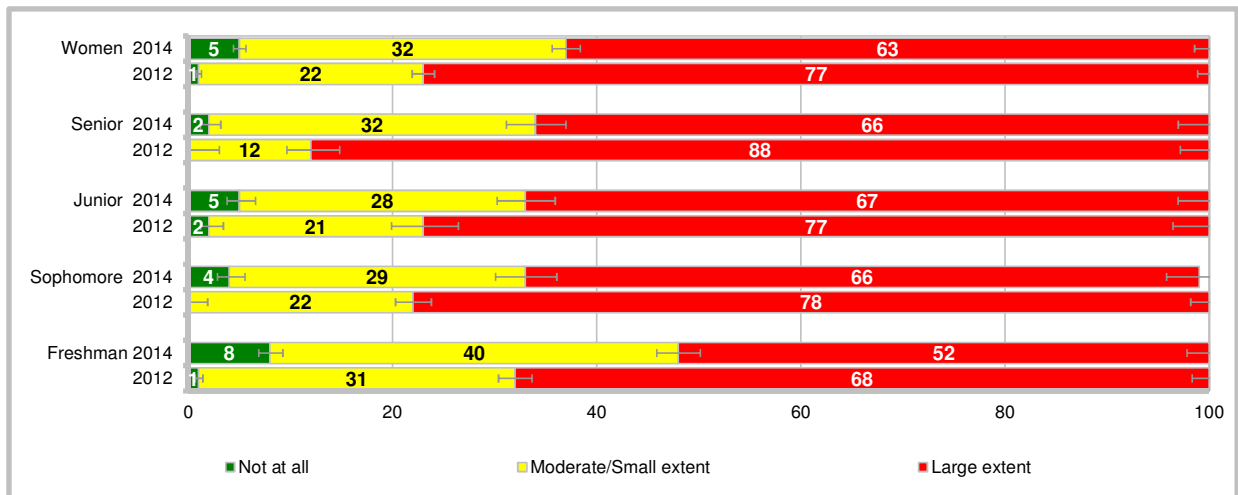
Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, less than half (44%) of students indicated a victim's reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* (65% of women, 39% of men), and fewer (11%) indicated a victim's reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred (4% of women, 12% of men).

Compared to 2012, the overall rate for to a *large extent* is 8 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 7 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 8 percentage points lower in 2014); and the overall rate for *not at all* is 6 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 2 percentage points higher, for men the rate is 6 percentage points higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 173, overall, the majority (63%; 14 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMA women indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas 5% (4 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred.

Figure 173.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Whether Victim’s Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7f
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

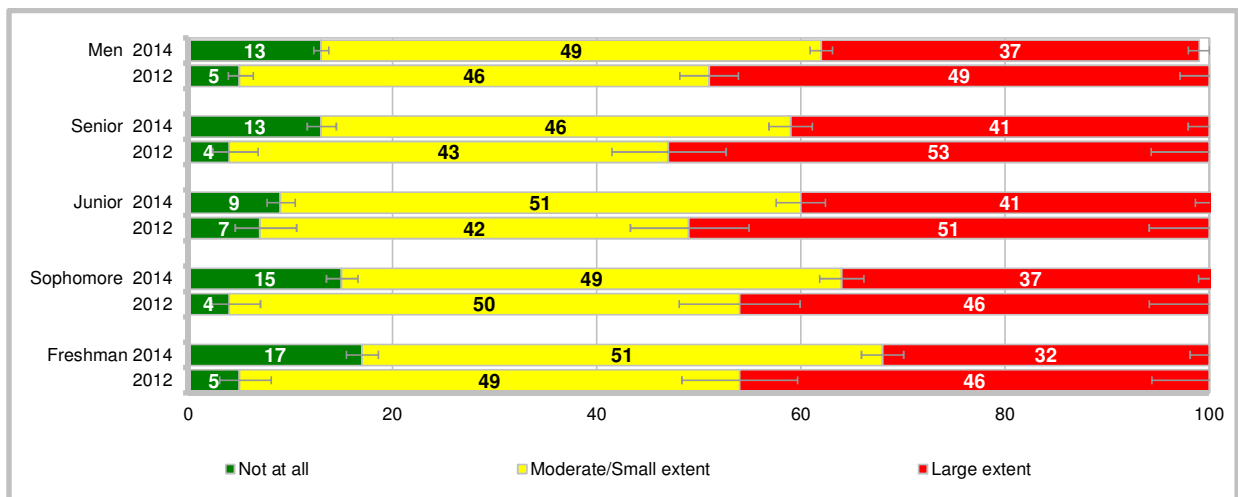
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (22 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (10 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (12 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (16 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (66%), junior women (67%), and sophomore women (66%) were more likely to indicate a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (52%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility *not at all* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (2 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (3 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (4 percentage points higher than 2012), and

freshman women (7 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (8%) were more likely to indicate a victim’s reputation affects credibility *not at all*, whereas senior women (2%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 174, overall, more than one-third (37%; 12 percentage points lower than 2012) of USMA men indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas 13% (8 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred.

Figure 174.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Whether Victim’s Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7f
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (12 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (10 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (9 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (14 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior and junior men (both 41%) were more likely to indicate a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (32%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior men (9 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (11 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (17%)

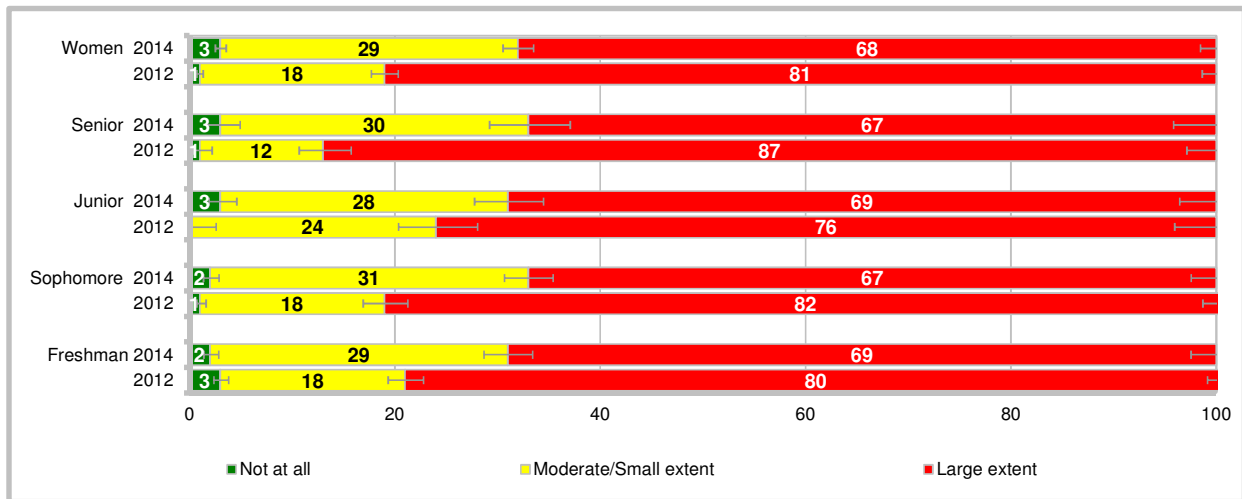
were more likely to indicate a victim’s reputation affects credibility *not at all*, whereas junior men (9%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 175, overall, the majority (68%; 13 percentage points lower than 2012) of USNA women indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas 3% (2 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred.

Figure 175.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Whether Victim’s Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7f

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

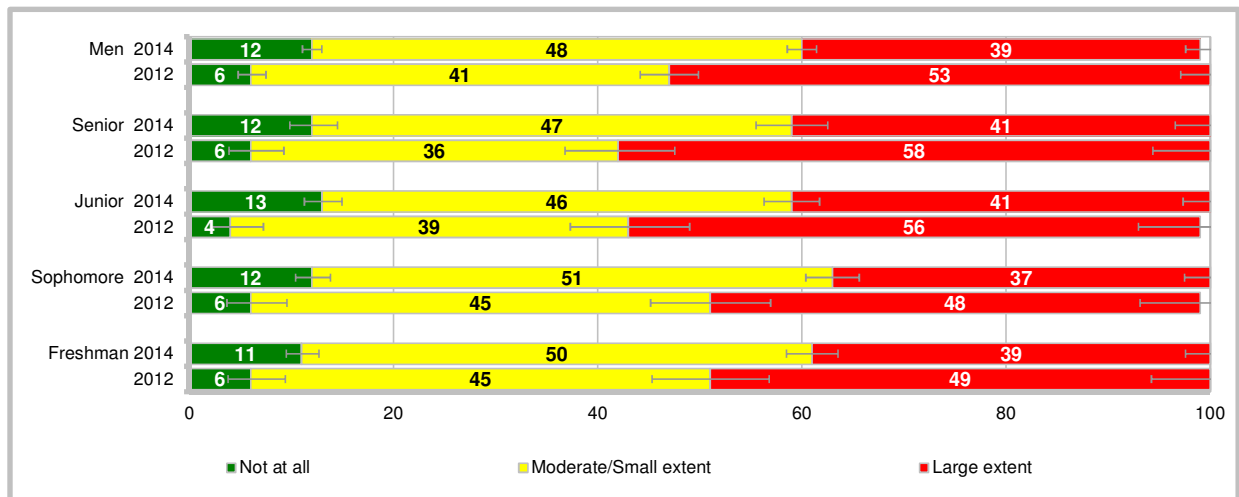
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that a victim’s reputation affects whether peers believe sexual assault occurred to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (20 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (7 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (15 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (11 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred was higher

in 2014 for senior women (2 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (3 percentage points higher than 2012), and sophomore women (1 percentage point higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 176, overall, more than one-third (39%; 14 percentage points lower than 2012) of USNA men indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas 12% (6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred.

Figure 176.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Whether Victim’s Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7f
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that a victim's reputation affects whether peers believe sexual assault occurred to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (17 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (15 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore men (11 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman men (10 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (6 percentage points higher than 2012),

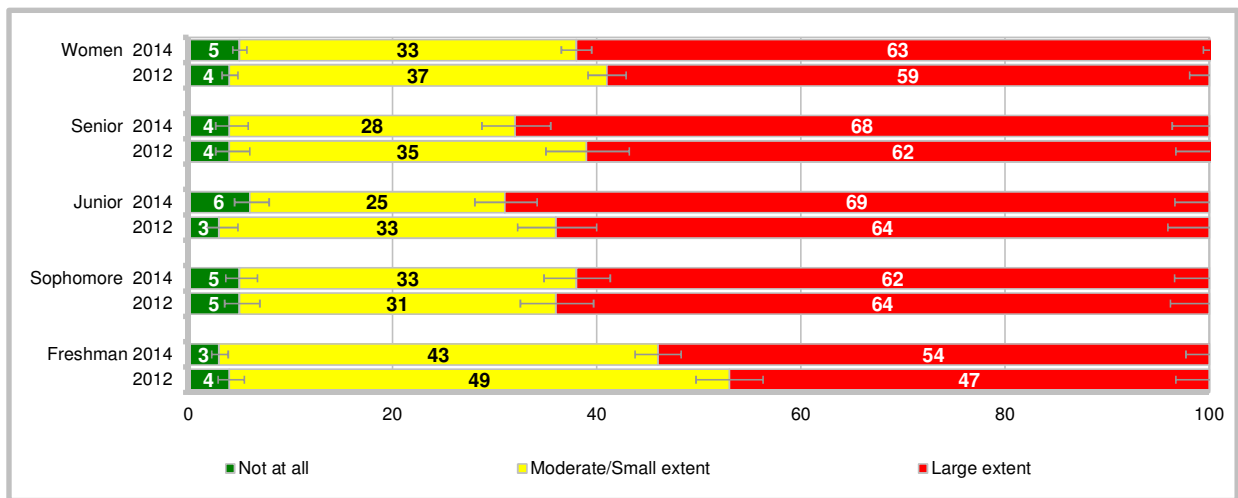
junior men (9 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (6 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (5 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 177, overall, the majority (63%; 4 percentage points higher than 2012) of USAFA women indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas 5% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred.

Figure 177.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Whether Victim’s Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7f

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Percent of all women

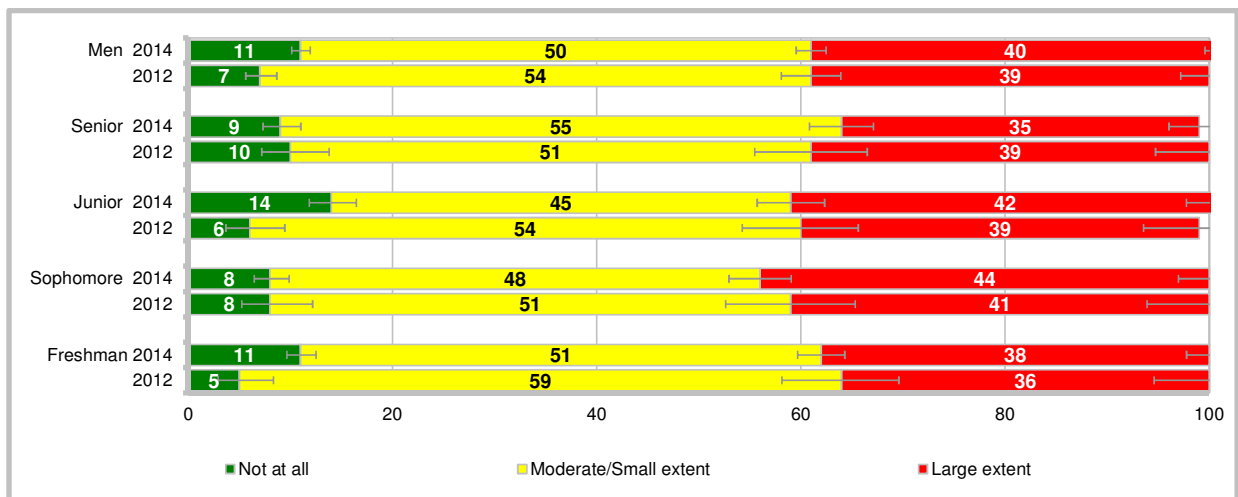
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that a victim’s reputation affects whether peers believe sexual assault occurred to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (7 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (68%) and junior women (69%) were more likely to indicate a victim’s reputation affects whether peers believe sexual assault occurred to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (54%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred was higher in 2014 for junior women (3 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman

women (3%) were less likely to indicate a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 178, overall, 40% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USAFA men indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%; 4 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred.

Figure 178.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Whether Victim’s Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7f

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

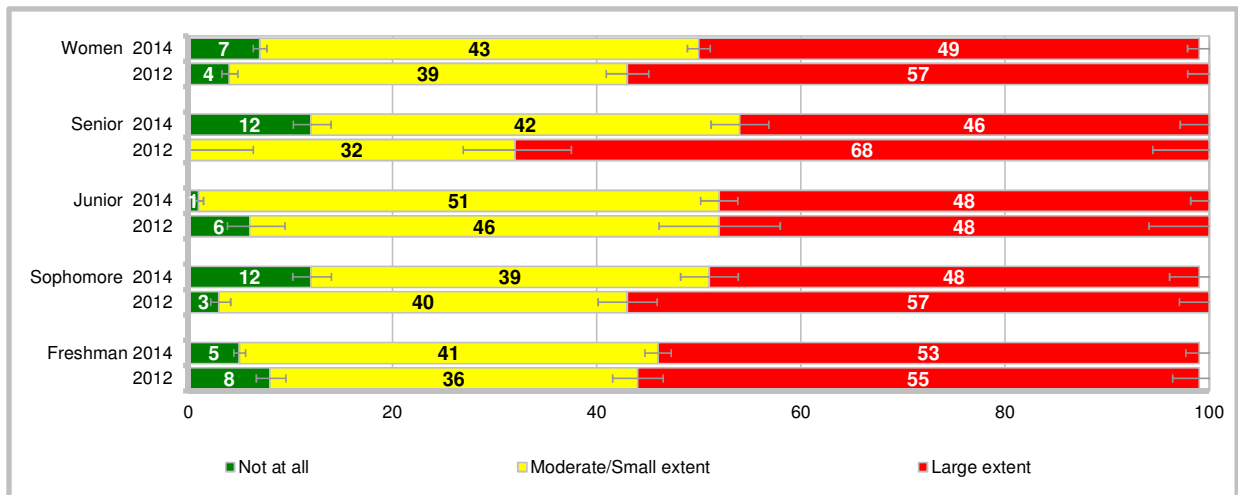
Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore men (44%) were more likely to indicate a victim’s reputation affects whether peers believe sexual assault occurred to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (35%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated that a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred was higher in 2014 for junior men (8 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (14%) were more likely to indicate a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred, whereas sophomore men (8%) were less likely.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 179, overall, a little less than half (49%; 8 percentage points lower than 2012) of USCGA women indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas 7% (3 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred.

Figure 179.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Whether Victim’s Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7f
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

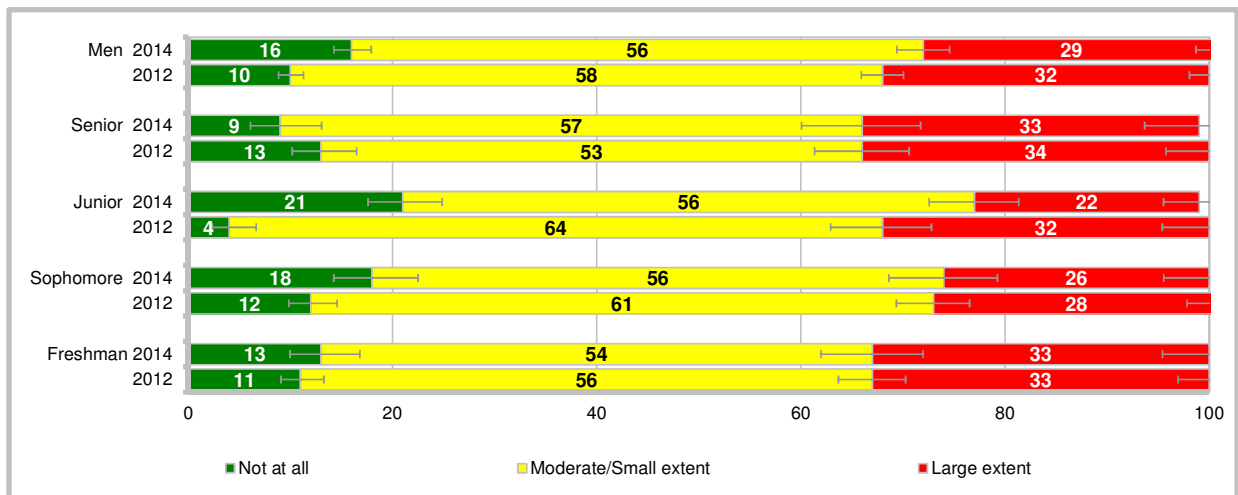
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for senior women (22 percentage points lower than 2012) and sophomore women (9 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (53%) were more likely to indicate a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (46%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility *not at all* was higher in 2014 for senior women (12 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore women (9 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for junior women (5 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (3 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior and sophomore women (both 12%) were more likely to indicate a victim’s reputation affects

credibility *not at all*, whereas junior women (1%) and freshman women (5%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 180, overall, more than one-quarter (29%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USCGA men indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent*, whereas 16% (6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated a victim’s reputation does *not at all* affect whether peers believe sexual assault occurred.

Figure 180.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Whether Victim’s Reputation Affects Credibility, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q7f
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* was lower in 2014 for junior men (10 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior men (22%) were less likely to indicate a victim’s reputation affects credibility to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated a victim’s reputation affects credibility *not at all* was higher in 2014 for junior men (17 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore men (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (21%) were more likely to indicate a victim’s reputation affects credibility *not at all*, whereas senior men (9%) were less likely.

Cadets and Midshipmen Perceptions of Responsibility

Research on sexual assault prevention is increasingly recognizing the critical role of peers in keeping each other safe, primarily by identifying and confronting norms and behaviors that make assaults possible (e.g., Cook-Craig et al., 2014). This section presents student perceptions that Academy students watch out for each other and engage in proactive assessments to protect others from sexual assault. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think cadets/midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

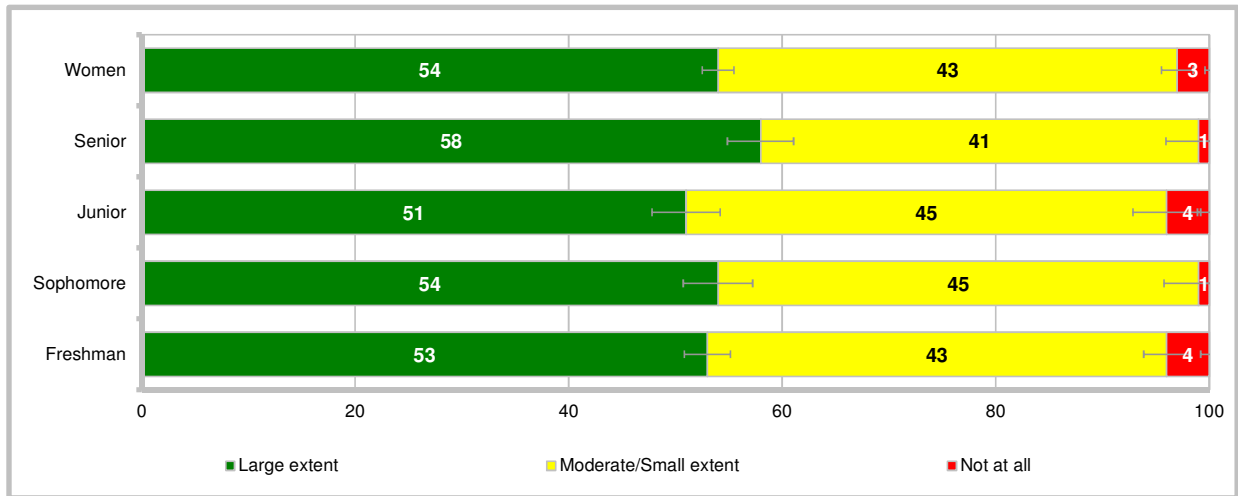
Across all DoD Academies, two-thirds (66%) of students indicated the other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault to a *large extent* (59% of women, 67% of men), whereas fewer (3%) indicated other cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault (2% of women, 3% of men). This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA

As seen in Figure 181 and Figure 182, overall, the vast majority of women (97%) and men (96%) at USMA indicated to some extent the other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 181, overall, the majority (54%) of USMA women indicated the other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated other cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault.

Figure 181.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated the Other Cadets Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7g
 Percent of all women

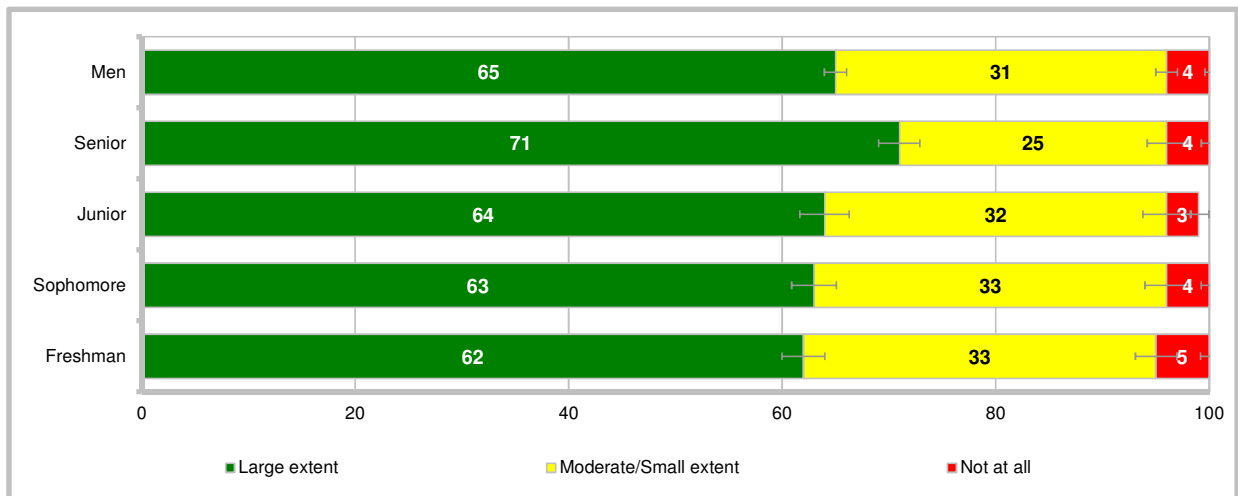
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, senior women (58%) were more likely to indicate the other cadets watch out for each other to a *large extent* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, junior women (4%) and freshman women (4%) were more likely to indicate the other cadets watch out for each other *not at all*, whereas senior women (1%) and sophomore women (1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 182, overall, the majority (65%) of USMA men indicated the other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (4%) indicated other cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault.

Figure 182.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated the Other Cadets Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7g
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, senior men (71%) were more likely to indicate the other cadets watch out for each other to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (62%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

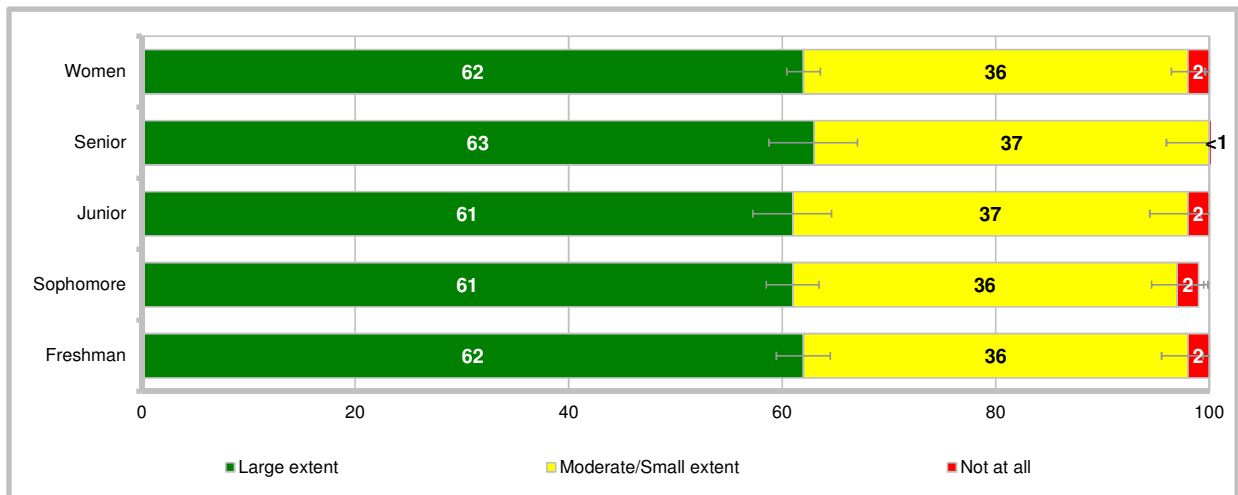
USNA

As seen in Figure 183 and Figure 184, overall, the vast majority of women (98%) and men (97%) at USNA indicated to some extent the other midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 183, overall, the majority (62%) of USNA women indicated the other midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%) indicated other midshipmen do *not at all* watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault.

Figure 183.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated the Other Midshipmen Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7g

Percent of all women

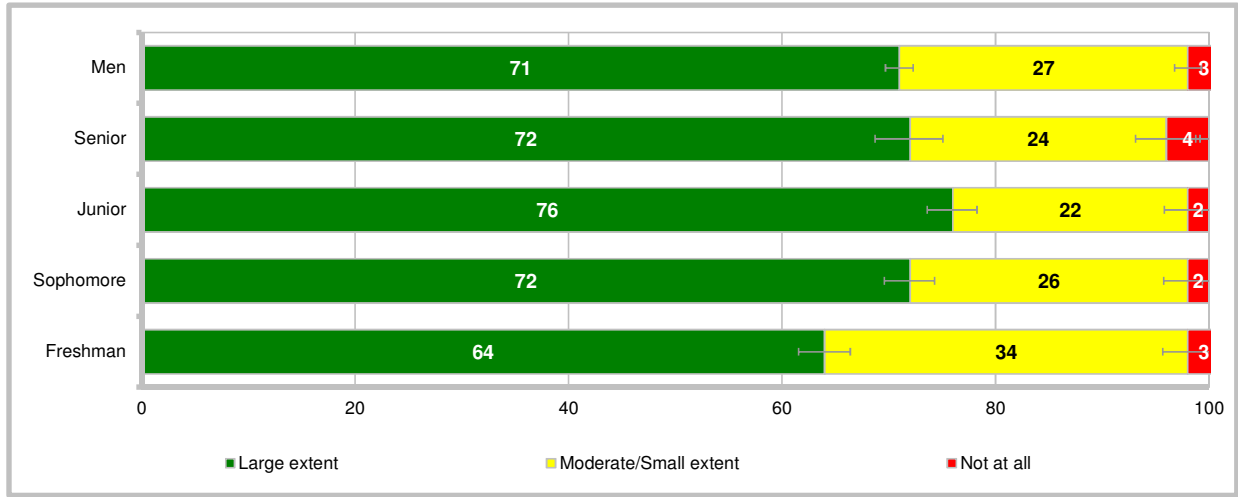
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior women (1%) were less likely to indicate other midshipmen do *not at all* watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 184, overall, the majority (71%) of USNA men indicated the other midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated other midshipmen do *not at all* watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault.

Figure 184.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated the Other Midshipmen Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7g

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, junior men (76%) were more likely to indicate the other midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (64%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior men (4%) were more likely to indicate other midshipmen do *not at all* watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault compared to men in the other class years.

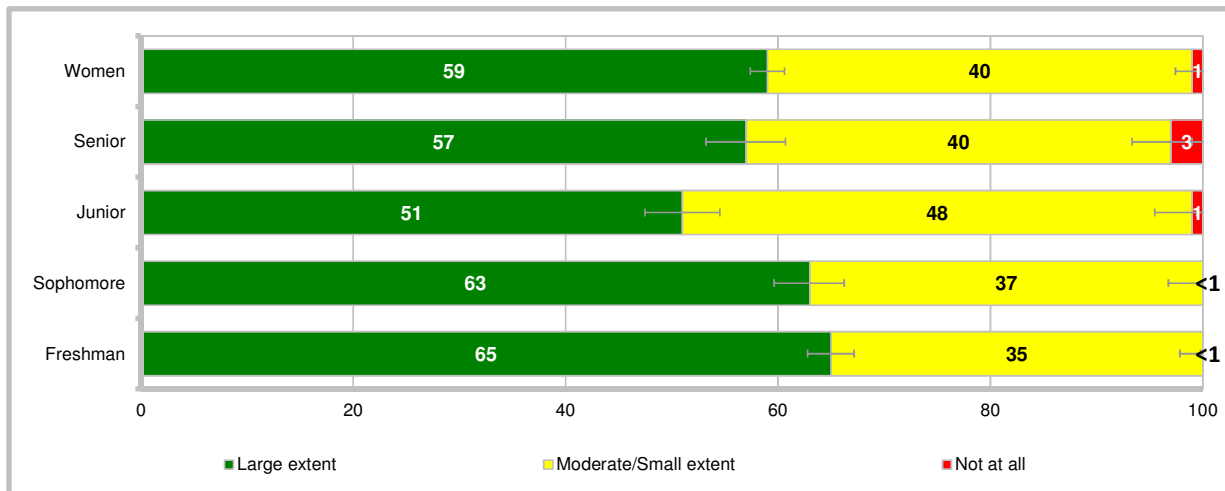
USAFA

As seen in Figure 185 and Figure 186, overall, the vast majority of women (99%) and men (98%) at USAFA indicated to some extent the other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 185, overall, the majority (59%) of USAFA women indicated the other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (1%) indicated other cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault.

Figure 185.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated the Other Cadets Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7g
Percent of all women

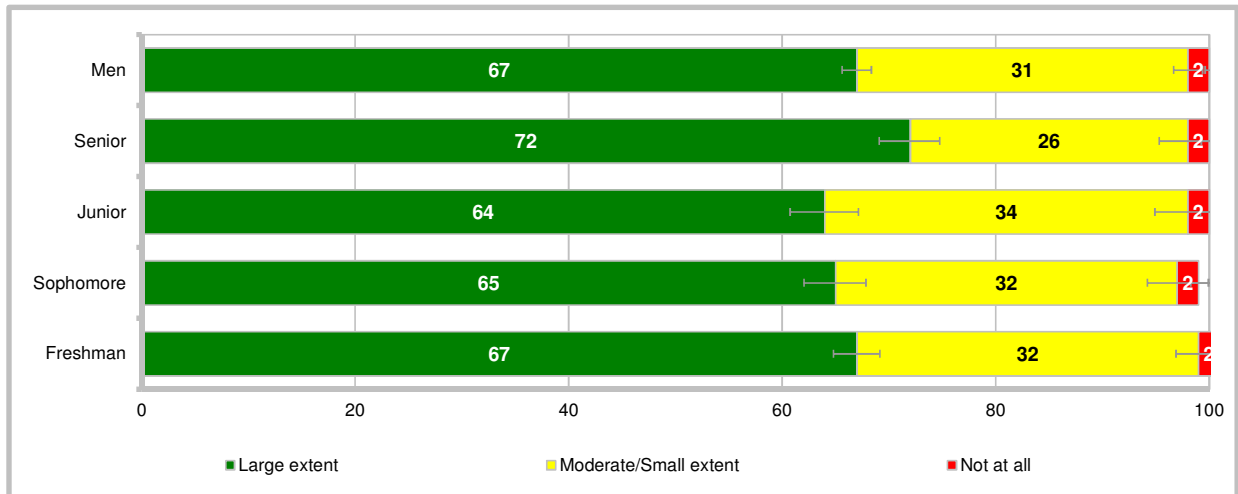
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, sophomore women (63%) and freshman women (65%) were more likely to indicate the other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (51%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior women (3%) were more likely to indicate other cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault, whereas sophomore and freshman women (both <1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 186, overall, the majority (67%) of USAFA men indicated the other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%) indicated other cadets do *not at all* watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault.

Figure 186.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated the Other Cadets Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7g
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, senior men (72%) were more likely to indicate the other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

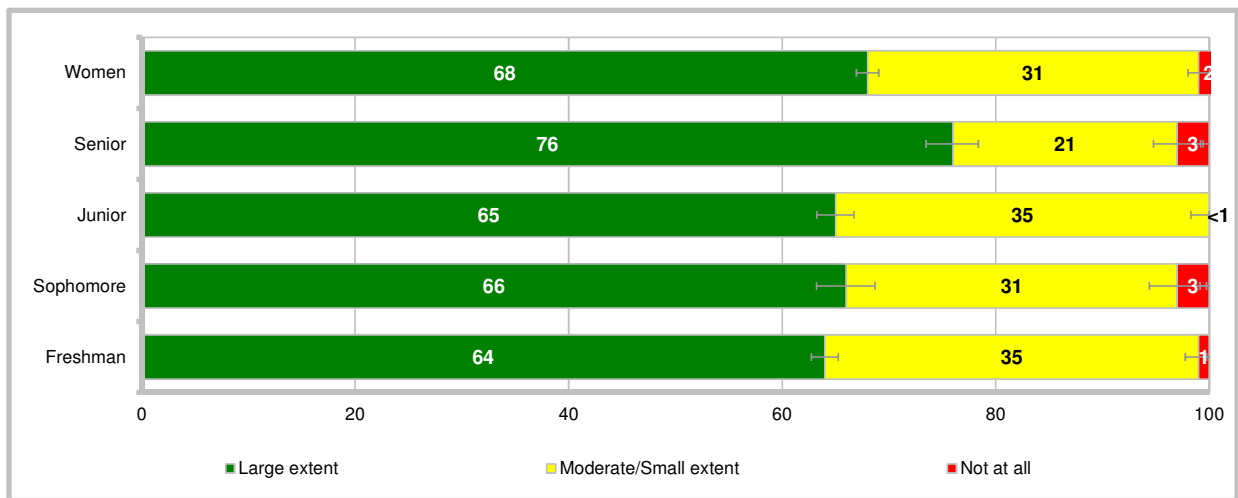
USCGA

As seen in Figure 187 and Figure 188, overall, the vast majority of women (98%) and men (97%) at USCGA indicated to some extent the other cadets watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 187, overall, the majority (68%) of USCGA women indicated the other cadets watch out for each other to a *large extent*, whereas fewer women (2%) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 187.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated the Other Cadets Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7g

Percent of all women

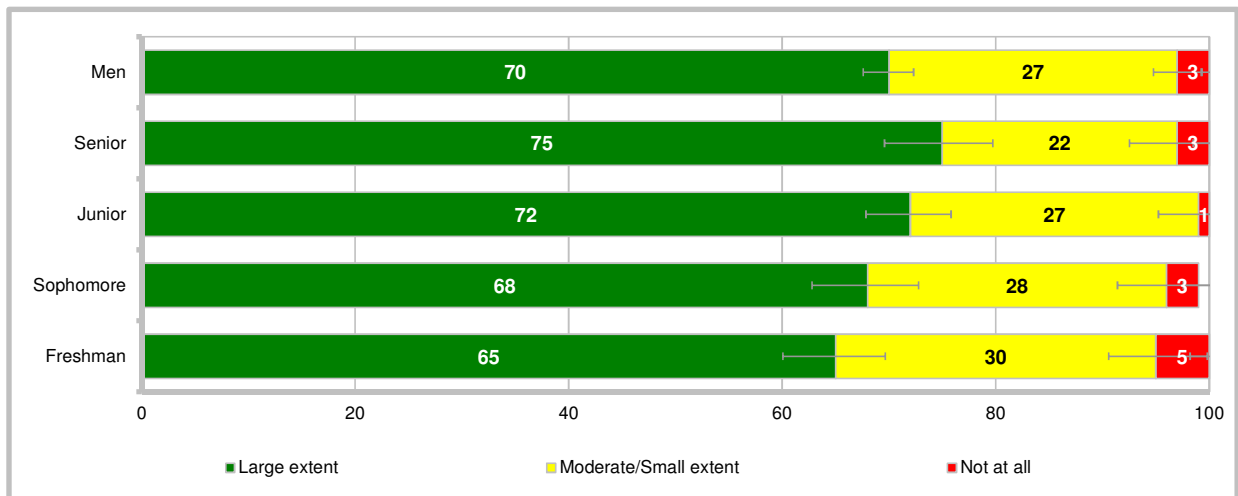
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, senior women (76%) were more likely to indicate the other cadets watch out for each other to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (65%) and freshman women (64%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior and sophomore women (both 3%) were more likely to indicate the other cadets watch out for each other *not at all*, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 188, overall, the majority (70%) of USCGA men indicated the other cadets watch out for each other to a *large extent*, whereas fewer men (3%) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 188.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated the Other Cadets Watch Out for Each Other, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7g
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, senior men (75%) were more likely to indicate the other cadets watch out for each other to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (65%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, junior men (1%) were less likely to indicate the other cadets watch out for each other *not at all* compared to men in the other class years.

Cadet/Midshipman Leaders Enforce Rules

Research supports the impact of leader behavior on prevalence of sexual assault. In a study of female veterans, Sadler et al. (2003) found that lack of leadership enforcement of rules (specifically, allowance of sexually harassing behaviors) and leadership behavior (engaging in sexually harassing behavior) both significantly increased odds of rape for the respondents. To better understand the relationship between leader behavior and unwanted sexual contact at the Academies, several questions were added to 2014 SAGR. This section and the two sections that follow present student perceptions that cadet/midshipman leaders enforce Academy rules and commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk.

To measure the first of these perceptions, students were asked the extent to which they think cadet/midshipman leaders enforce rules (such as rules against fraternization and drinking in the dormitory). As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, about two-thirds (65%) of students indicated cadet/midshipman leaders enforce rules to a *large extent* (61% of women, 66% of men), whereas fewer (4%) indicated cadet/midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce rules (3% of women, 4% of men). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

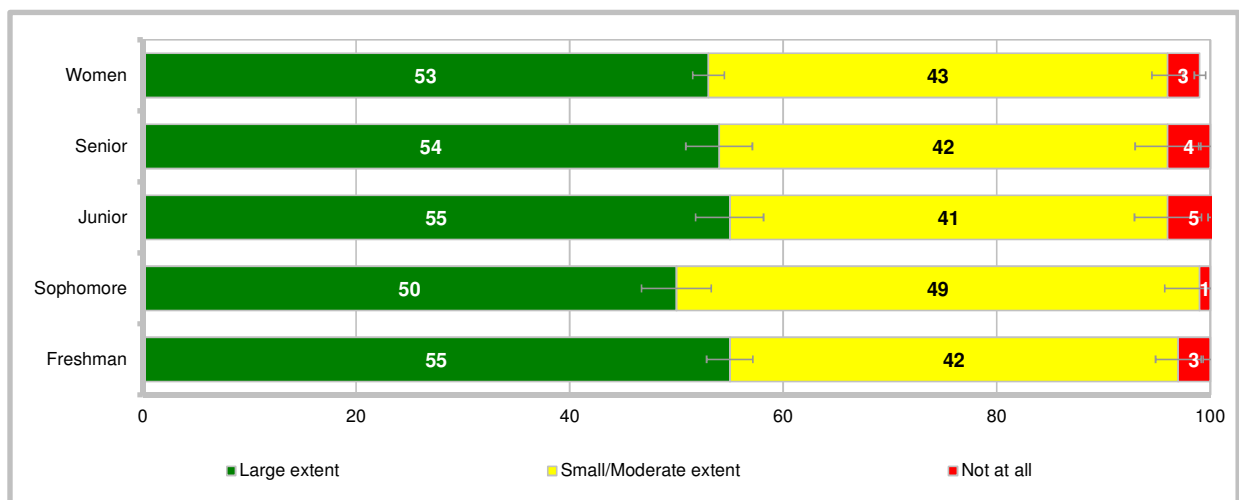
USMA

As seen in Figure 189 and Figure 190, overall, the vast majority of women (96%) and men (95%) at USMA indicated the cadet leaders enforce rules (such as rules against fraternization and drinking in the dormitory). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 189, overall, the majority (53%) of USMA women indicated cadet leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce rules.

Figure 189.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated the Cadet Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7h
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

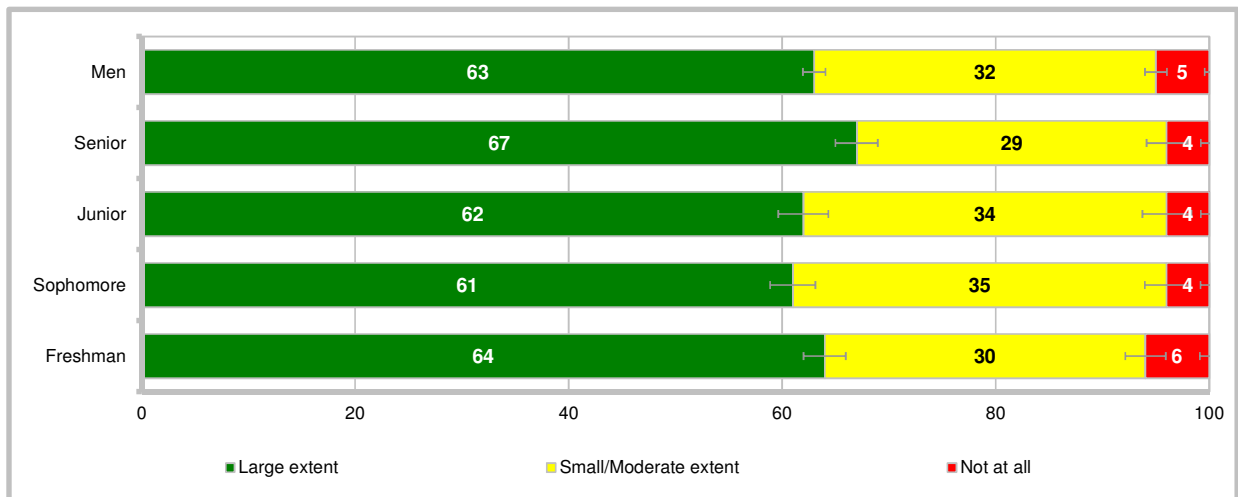
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, junior women (5%) were more likely to indicate the cadet leaders enforce rules *not at all*, whereas sophomore women (1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 190, overall, the majority (63%) of USMA men indicated cadet leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (5%) indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce rules.

Figure 190.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated the Cadet Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7h

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, senior men (67%) were more likely to indicate the cadet leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (61%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman men (6%) were more likely to indicate the cadet leaders enforce rules *not at all*, whereas junior men (4%) were less likely.

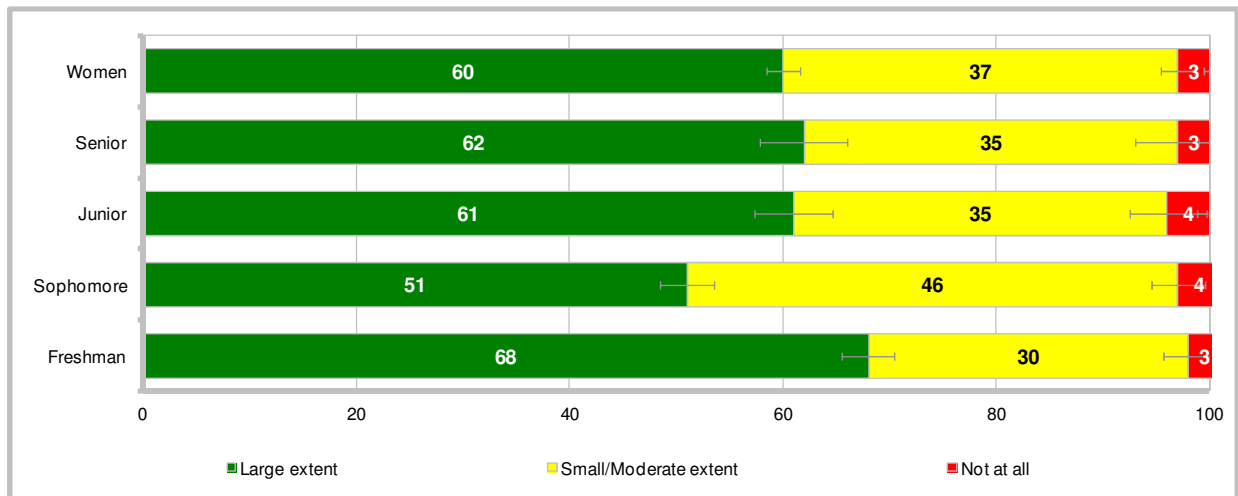
USNA

As seen in Figure 191 and Figure 192, overall, the vast majority of women (97%) and men (96%) at USNA indicated to some extent midshipman leaders enforce rules (such as rules against fraternization and drinking in the dormitory). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 191, overall, the majority (60%) of USNA women indicated midshipman leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce rules.

Figure 191.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated the Midshipman Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7h

Percent of all women

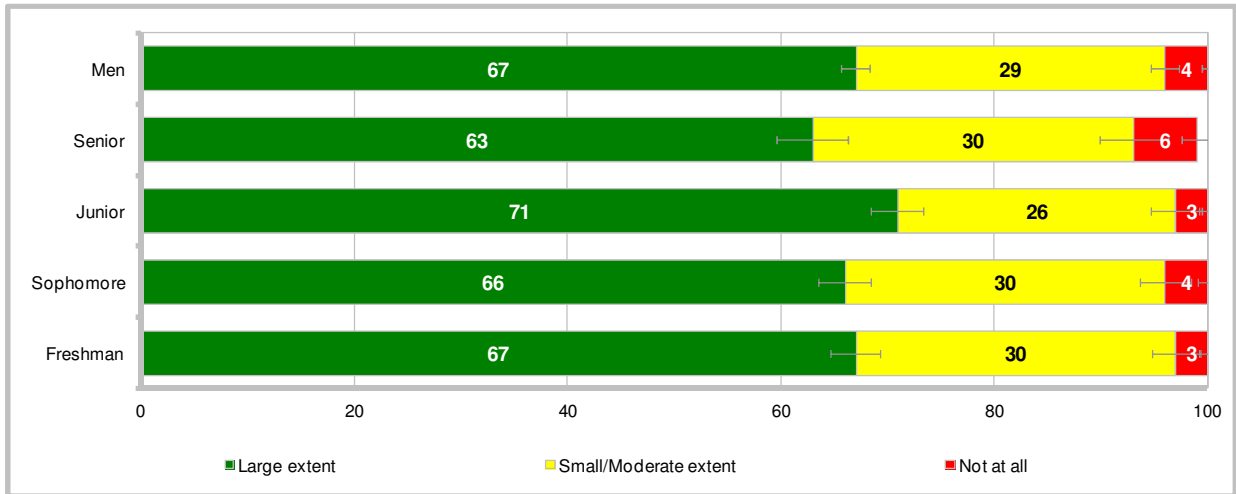
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman women (68%) were more likely to indicate midshipman leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (51%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 192, overall, a little more than two-thirds (67%) of USNA men indicated midshipman leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (4%) indicated midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce rules.

Figure 192.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated the Midshipman Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7h
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, junior men (71%) were more likely to indicate midshipman leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (63%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior men (6%) were more likely to indicate midshipman leaders do *not at all* enforce rules, whereas junior men and freshman men (both 3%) were less likely.

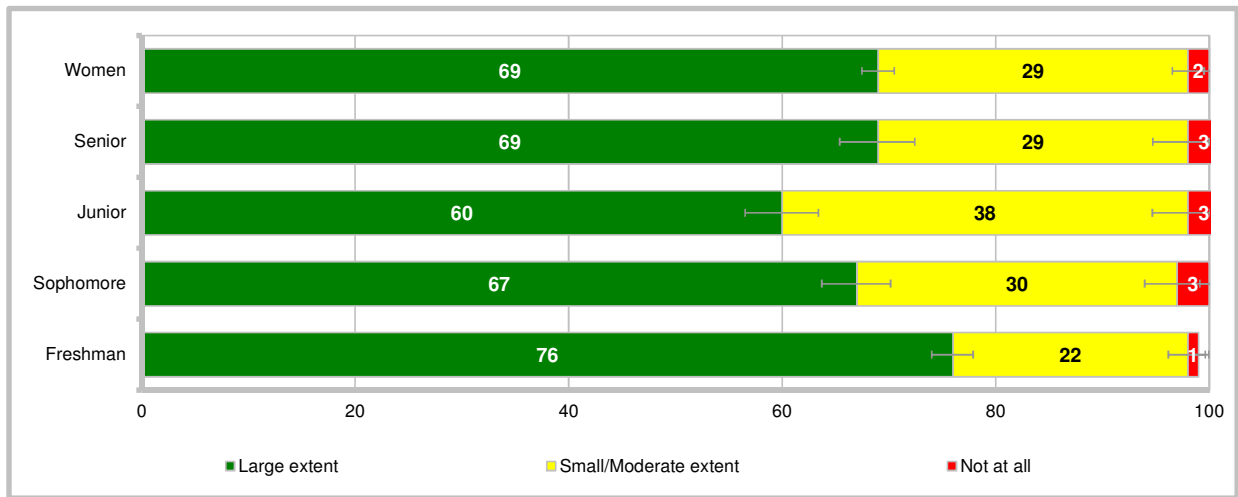
USAFA

As seen in Figure 193 and Figure 194, overall, the vast majority of women (98%) and men (96%) at USAFA indicated to some extent cadet leaders enforce rules (such as rules against fraternization and drinking in the dormitory). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 193, overall, the majority (69%) of USAFA women indicated cadet leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%) indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce rules.

Figure 193.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated the Cadet Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7h
Percent of all women

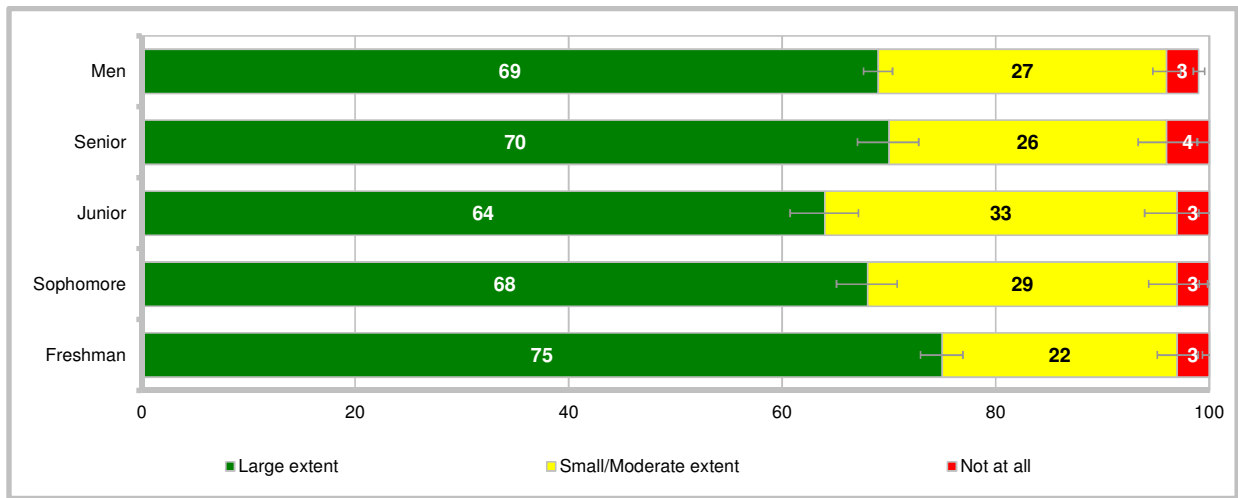
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman women (76%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (60%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman women (1%) were less likely to indicate cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce rules compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 194, overall, the majority (69%) of USAFA men indicated cadet leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce rules.

Figure 194.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated the Cadet Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7h
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman men (75%) were more likely to indicate cadet leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas junior men (64%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

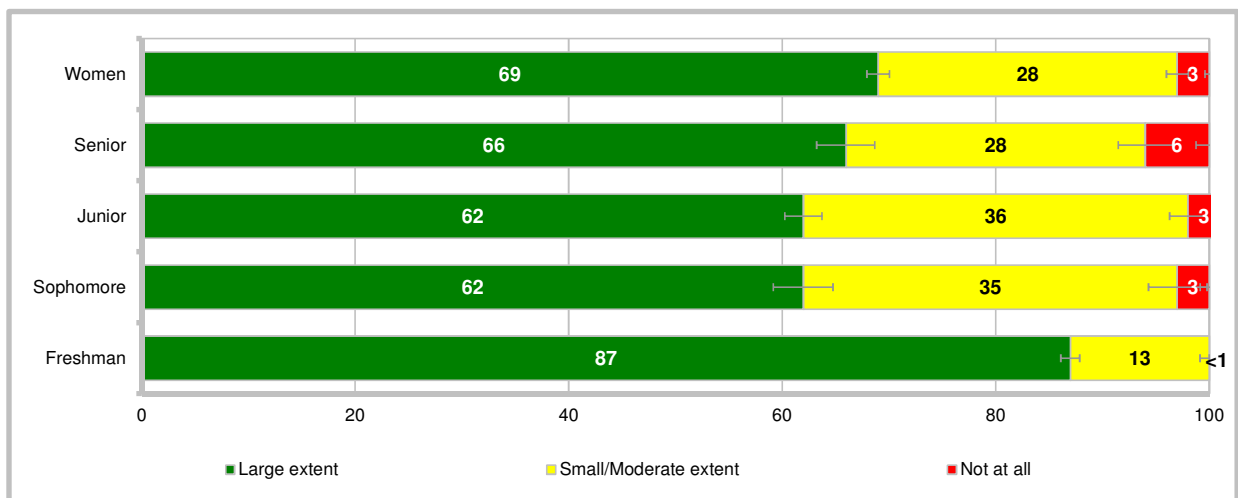
USCGA

As seen in Figure 195 and Figure 196, overall, the vast majority of women (98%) and men (96%) at USCGA indicated to some extent cadet leaders enforce rules (such as rules against fraternization and drinking in the dormitory). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 195, overall, the majority (69%) of USCGA women indicated cadet leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce rules.

Figure 195.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated the Cadet Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7h
Percent of all women

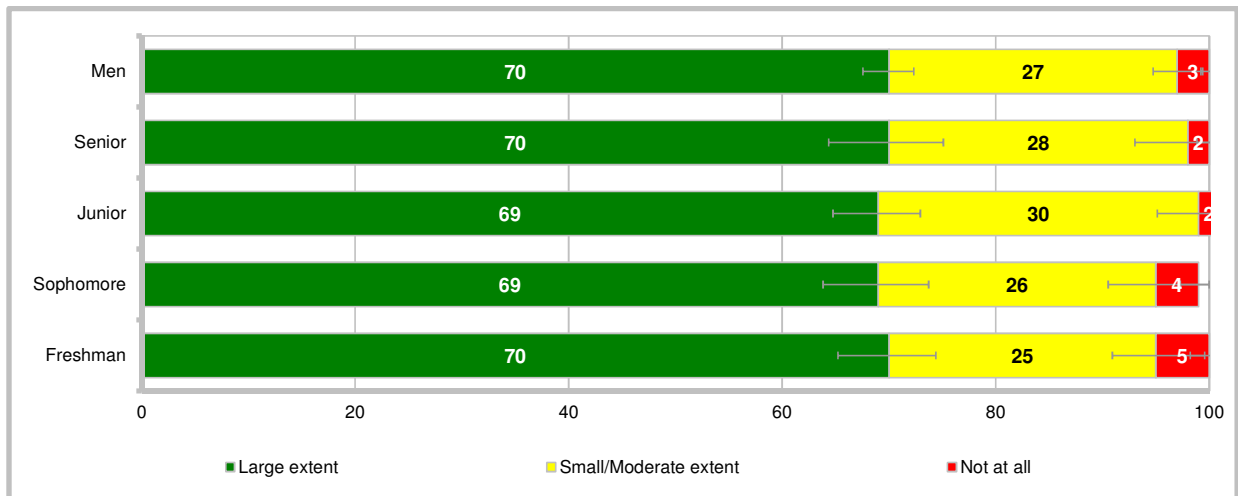
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman women (87%) were more likely to indicate the cadet leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (66%), junior women (62%), and sophomore women (62%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior women (6%) were more likely to indicate the cadet leaders enforce rules *not at all*, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 196, overall, the majority (70%) of USCGA men indicated cadet leaders enforce rules to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated cadet leaders do *not at all* enforce rules.

Figure 196.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated the Cadet Leaders Enforce Rules, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7h
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, junior men (2%) were less likely to indicate the cadet leaders enforce rules *not at all* compared to men in the other class years.

Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples

This section presents student perceptions that commissioned officers set good examples. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think commissioned officers (AOCs, TACs, and Company Officers) set good examples in their own behavior and talk. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, the majority (79%) of students indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* (78% of women, 79% of men), whereas fewer (3%) indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples (2% of women, 3% of men). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

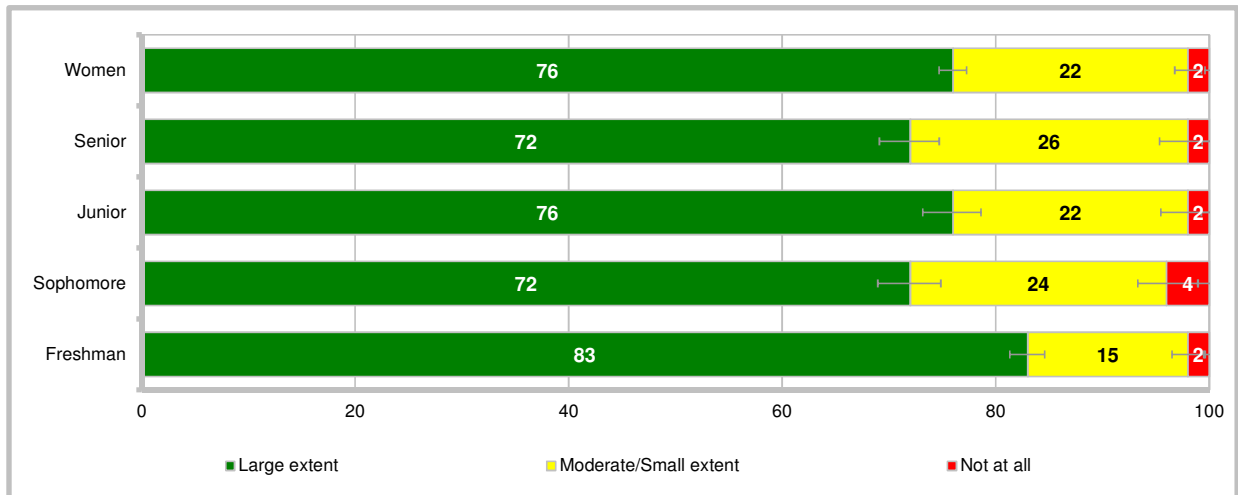
USMA

As seen in Figure 197 and Figure 198, overall, the vast majority of women (98%) and men (96%) at USMA indicated to some extent commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 197, overall, the majority (76%) of USMA women indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%) indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 197.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7i

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

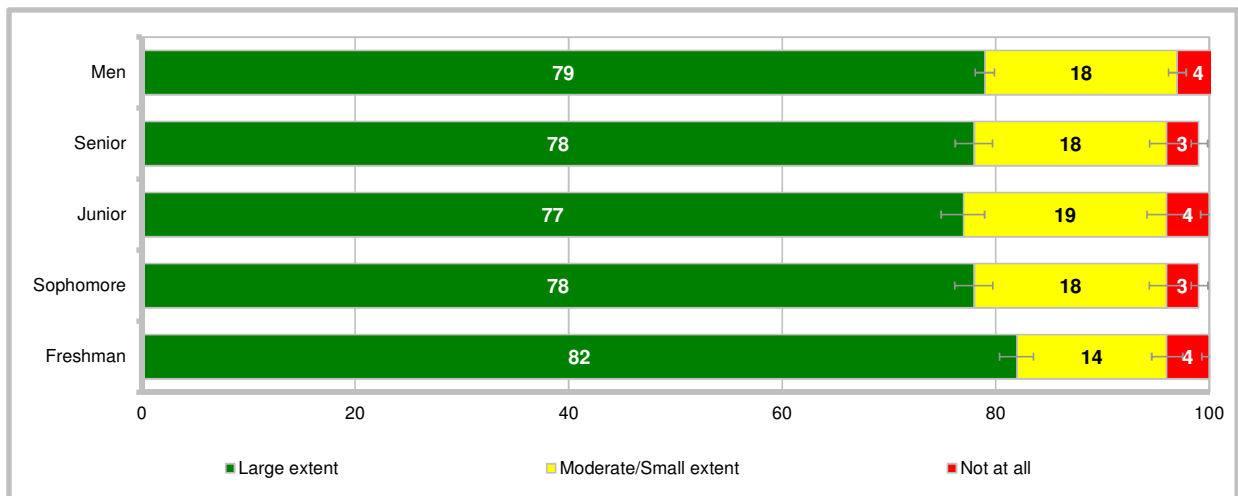
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman women (83%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples to a *large extent*, whereas senior and sophomore women (both 72%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore women (4%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples *not at all* compared to women in the other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 198, overall, the majority (79%) of USMA men indicated commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (4%) indicated commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 198.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7i

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman men (82%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples to a *large extent*, whereas junior men (77%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

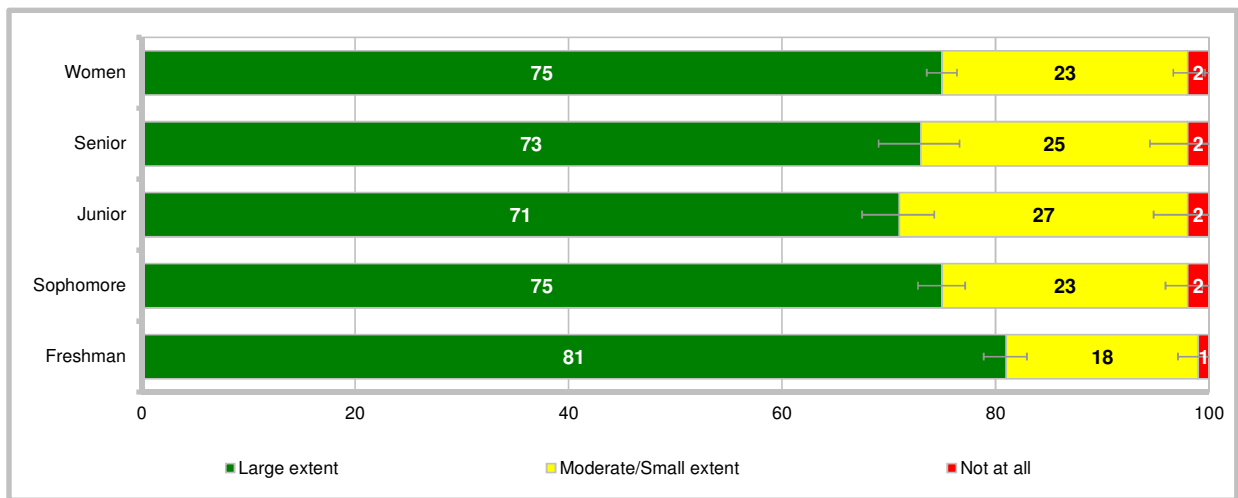
USNA

As seen in Figure 199 and Figure 200, overall, the vast majority of women (98%) and men (97%) at USNA indicated to some extent commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 199, overall, the majority (75%) of USNA women indicated their commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%) indicated their commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 199.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7i

Percent of all women

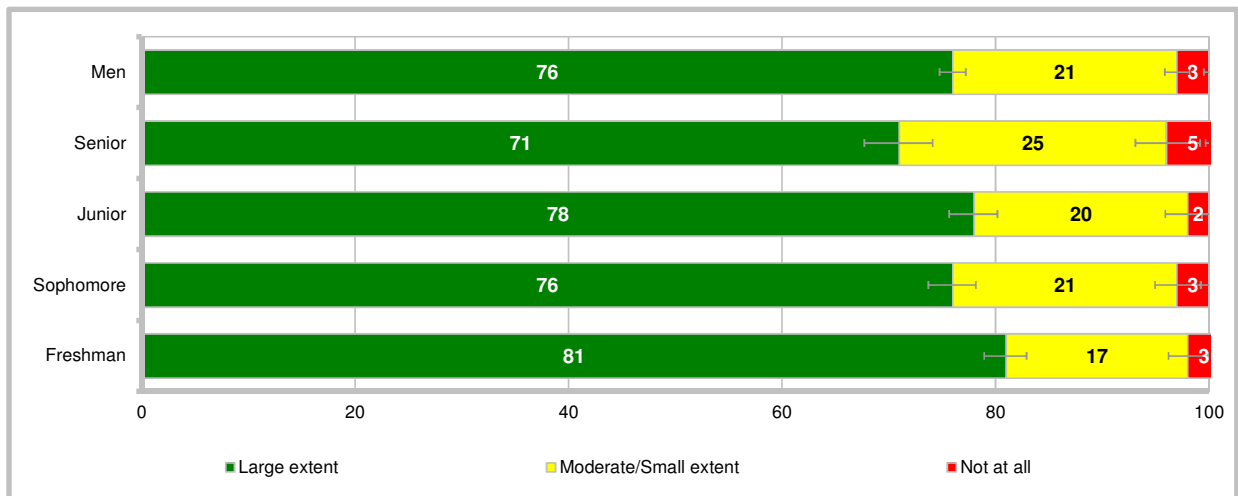
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman women (81%) were more likely to indicate their commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (71%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman women (1%) were less likely to indicate their commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 200, overall, the majority (76%) of USNA men indicated their commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated their commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 200.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7i
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

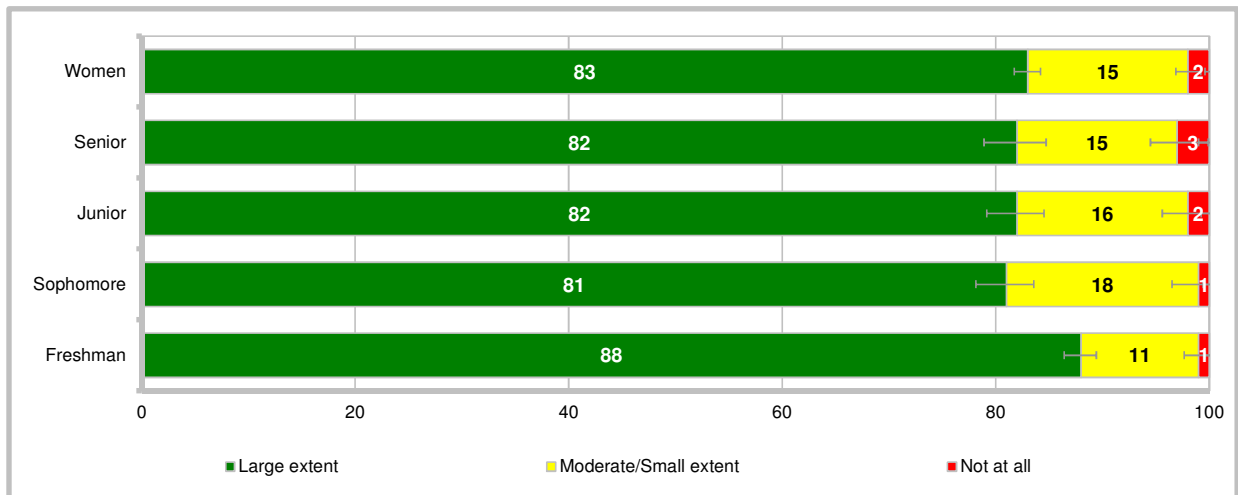
- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman men (81%) were more likely to indicate their commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (71%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior men (5%) were more likely to indicate their commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas junior men (2%) were less likely.

USAFA

As seen in Figure 201 and Figure 202, overall, the vast majority of women and men (both 98%) at USAFA indicated to some extent their commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 201, overall, the majority (83%) of USAFA women indicated their commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%) indicated their commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 201.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7i

Percent of all women

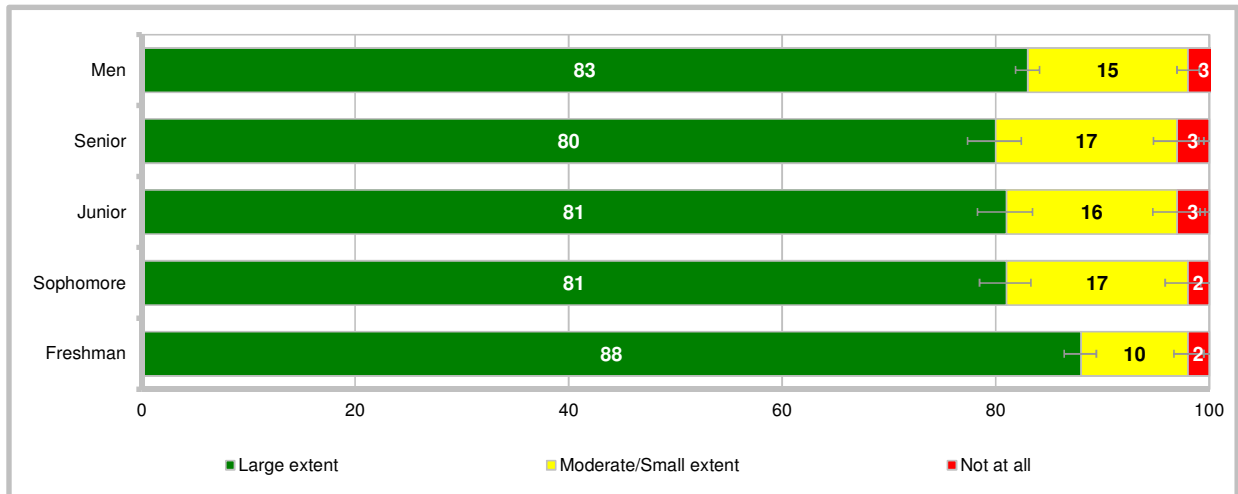
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman women (88%) were more likely to indicate their commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (81%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 202, overall, the majority (83%) of USAFA men indicated their commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated their commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 202.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7i
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

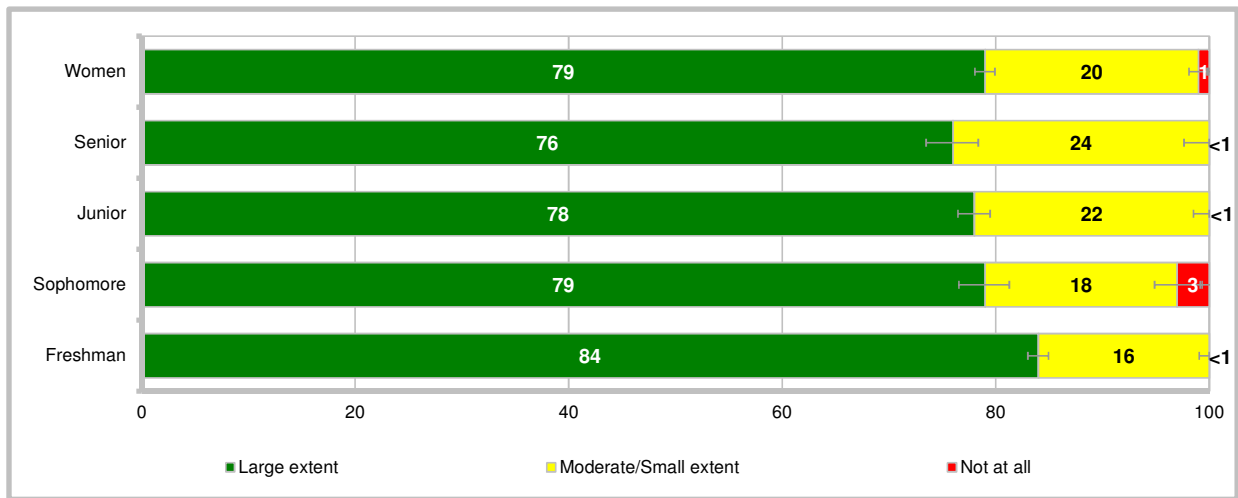
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman men (88%) were more likely to indicate their commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (80%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman men (2%) were less likely to indicate their commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk compared to men in the other class years.

As seen in Figure 203 and Figure 204, overall, the vast majority of women (99%) and men (98%) at USCGA indicated to some extent their commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 203, overall, the majority (79%) of USCGA women indicated their commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (1%) indicated their commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 203.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7i

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

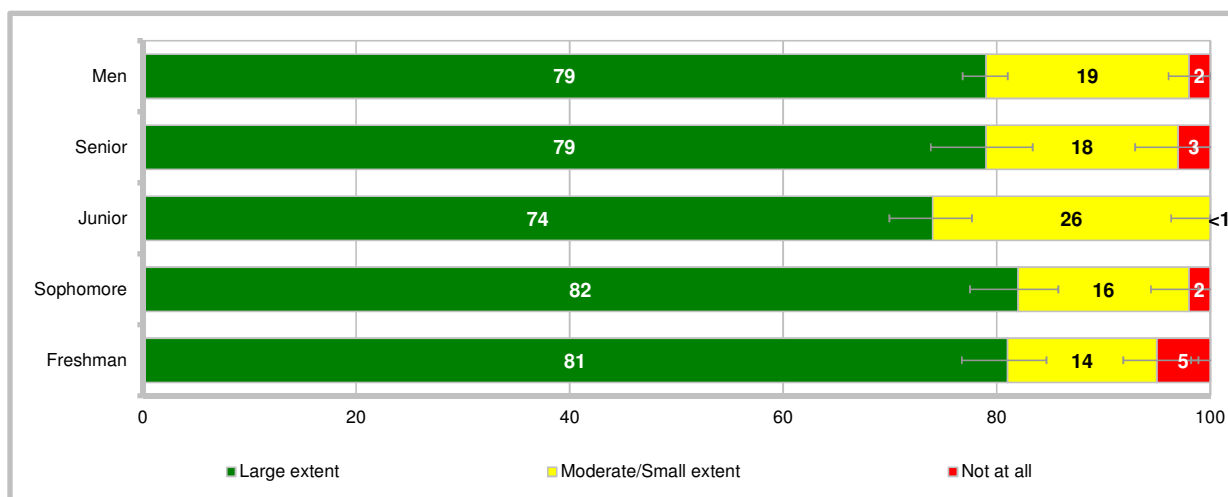
Percent of all women

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman women (84%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (76%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore women (3%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples *not at all*, whereas senior, junior, and freshman women (all <1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 204, overall, the majority (79%) of USCGA men indicated their commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%) indicated their commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 204.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7i

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, junior men (74%) were less likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman men (5%) were more likely to indicate commissioned officers set good examples *not at all*, whereas junior men (<1%) were less likely.

Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples

This section presents student perceptions that non-commissioned officers set good examples. To measure this, students were asked the extent to which they think non-commissioned officers (AMTs, TAC NCOs, SELs) set good examples in their own behavior and talk. As in the previous section, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, the majority (78%) of students indicated their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent* (77% of women, 79% of men), whereas fewer (3%) indicated their non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples (1% of women, 3% of men). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

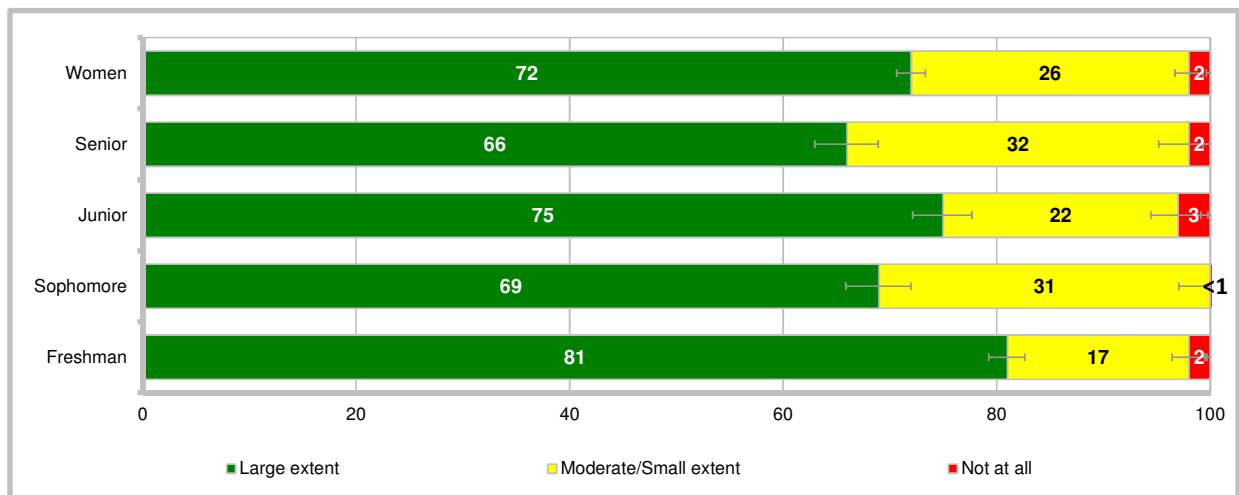
USMA

As seen in Figure 205 and Figure 206, overall, the vast majority of women (98%) and men (97%) at USMA indicated to some extent their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 205, overall, the majority (72%) of USMA women indicated their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%) indicated their non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 205.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7j
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

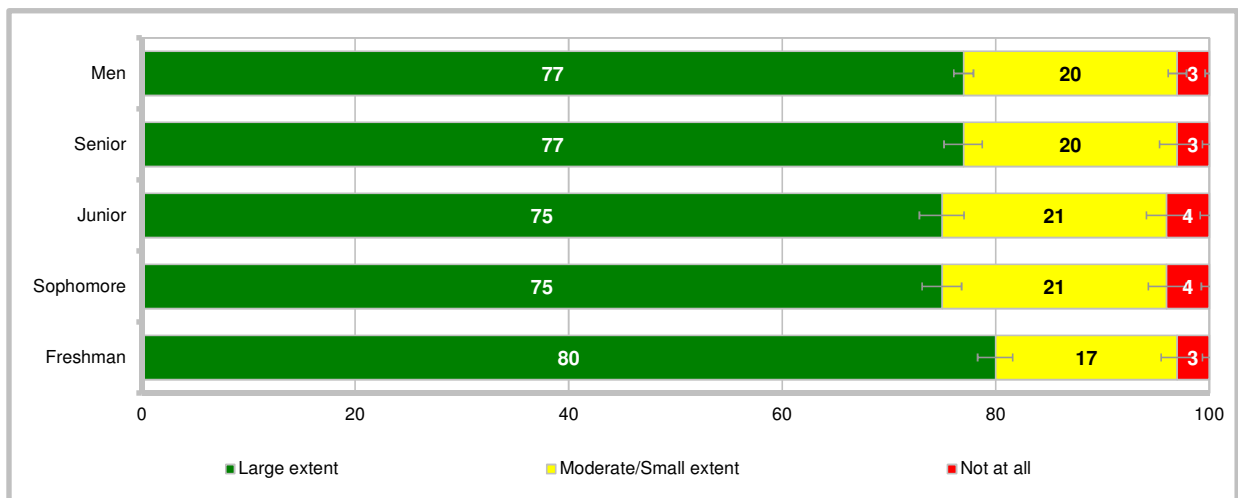
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman women (81%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (66%) and sophomore women (69%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore women (<1%) were less likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples *not at all* compared to women in the other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 206, overall, the majority (77%) of USMA men indicated their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated their non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 206.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7j

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

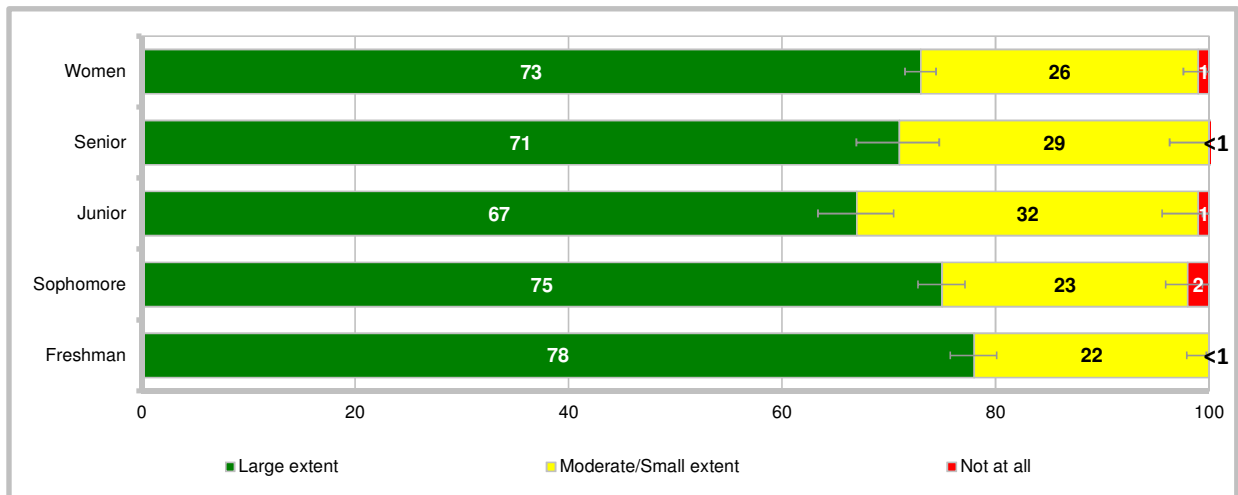
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman men (80%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA

As seen in Figure 207 and Figure 208, overall, the vast majority of women (99%) and men (97%) at USNA indicated to some extent their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 207, overall, the majority (73%) of USNA women indicated their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (1%) indicated their non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 207.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7j

Percent of all women

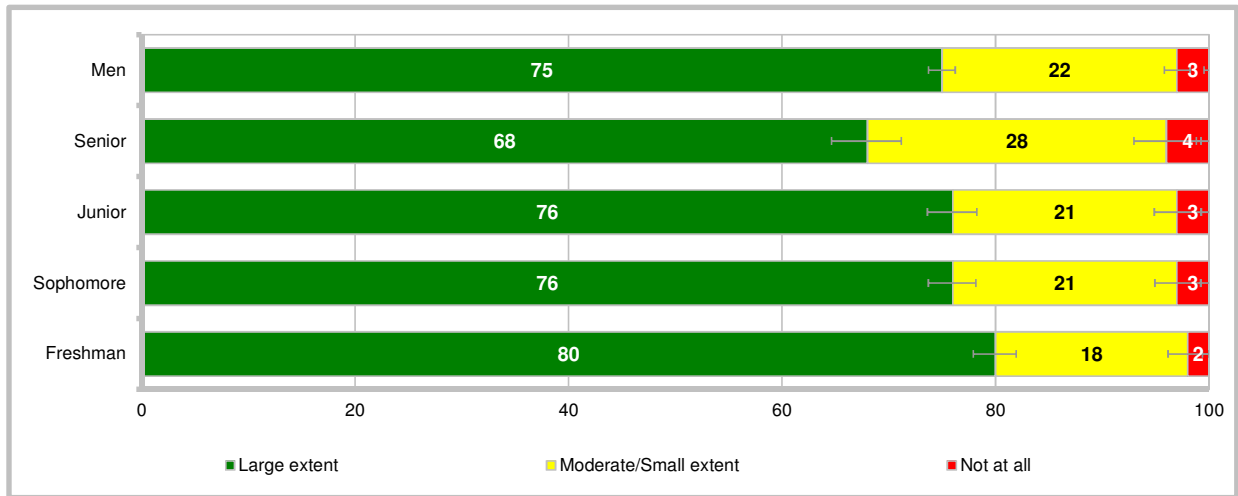
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman women (78%) were more likely to indicate their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (67%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore women (2%) were more likely to indicate their non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples in their own behavior and talk, whereas freshman women (<1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 208, overall, the majority (75%) of USNA men indicated their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%) indicated their non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 208.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7j
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

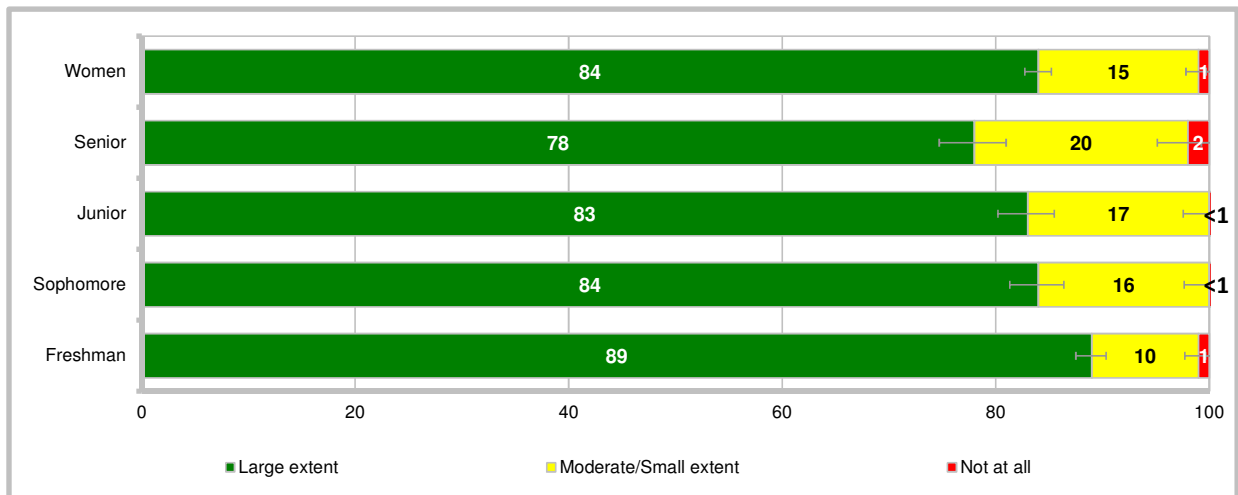
- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman men (80%) were more likely to indicate their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (68%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

As seen in Figure 209 and Figure 210, overall, the vast majority of women (99%) and men (98%) at USAFA indicated to some extent their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 209, overall, the majority (84%) of USAFA women indicated their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (1%) indicated their non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 209.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7j

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

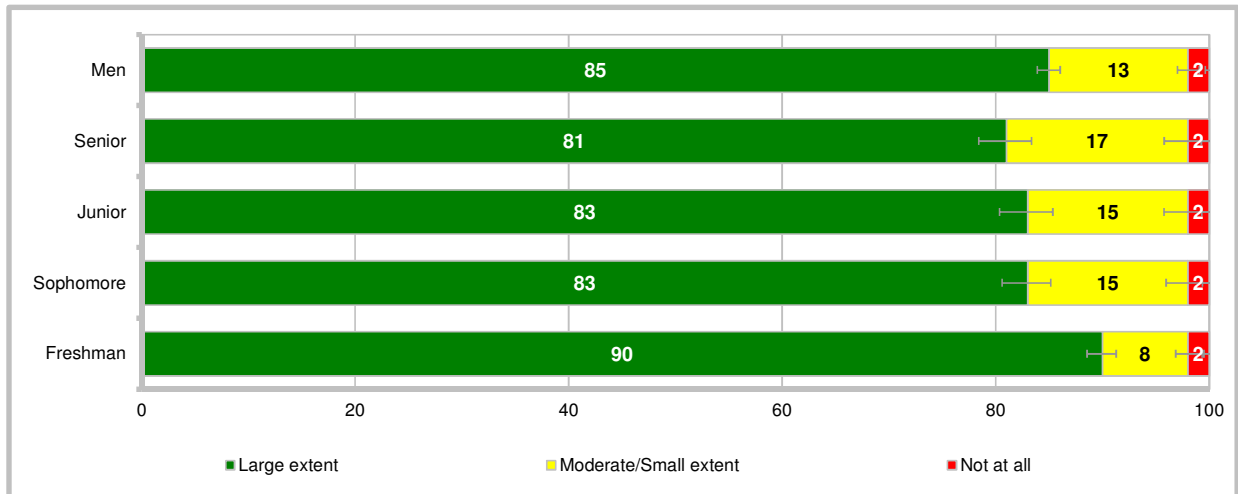
Percent of all women

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman women (89%) were more likely to indicate their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (78%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 210, overall, the majority (85%) of USAFA men indicated their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%) indicated their non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 210.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7j
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

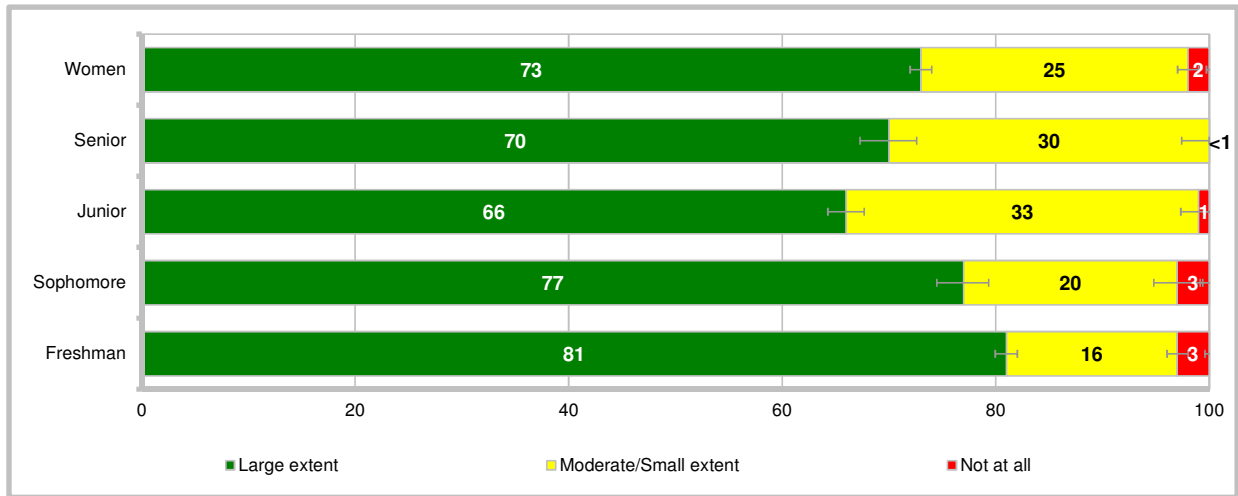
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman men (90%) were more likely to indicate their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas senior men (81%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

As seen in Figure 211 and Figure 212, overall, the vast majority of women and men (both 98%) at USCGA indicated to some extent their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 211, overall, the majority (73%) of USCGA women indicated their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%) indicated their non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 211.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7j

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

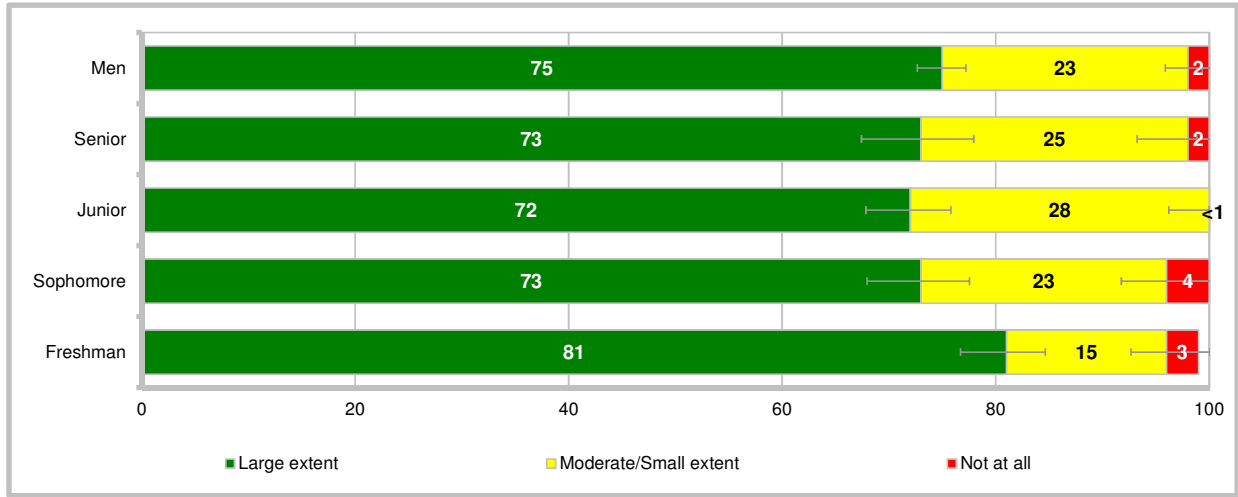
Percent of all women

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, sophomore women (77%) and freshman women (81%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples to a *large extent*, whereas senior women (70%) and junior women (66%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore and freshman women (both 3%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples *not at all*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 212, overall, the majority (75%) of USCGA men indicated their non-commissioned officers set good examples in their own behavior and talk to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%) indicated their non-commissioned officers do *not at all* set good examples.

Figure 212.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Non-Commissioned Officers Set Good Examples, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q7j

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman men (81%) were more likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, junior men (<1%) were less likely to indicate non-commissioned officers set good examples *not at all* compared to men in the other class years.

CHAPTER 7: STUDENT RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Prevention of sexual assault is a major line of effort for the Department and Academies. Part of this prevention effort places the onus on each member or student to uphold the values of dignity and respect and to confront appropriately those who do not maintain these values. To measure this aspect of prevention, *2014 SAGR* asks students whether they witnessed a potential sexual assault situation in the past year and their actions in response. In addition, students were asked several questions if they were to experience sexual assault or sexual harassment in the future, including how they would expect the Academy to treat them and to whom they might make a report. The chapter concludes with results of questions on willingness to become involved, changes since they entered the Academy, taking future surveys, and recommendations for improving sexual assault prevention and response. Findings from this chapter can help provide the Department with information about bystander intervention as a means of preventing assaults and also issues of trust in the Academy that may preclude reporting of unwanted sexual contact.

Bystander Intervention Actions

As mentioned, one aspect of prevention is to encourage students to be active observers and step in if they see a situation that might be dangerous to themselves or others. To measure the degree to which these types of behaviors are visible, students were asked if, since June 2013, they had observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was about to occur. If they indicated they had observed such a situation, they were asked what actions, if any, they took in response to the situation. Respondents could select multiple response options to represent reactions to situations, so total percentages may not sum to 100. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

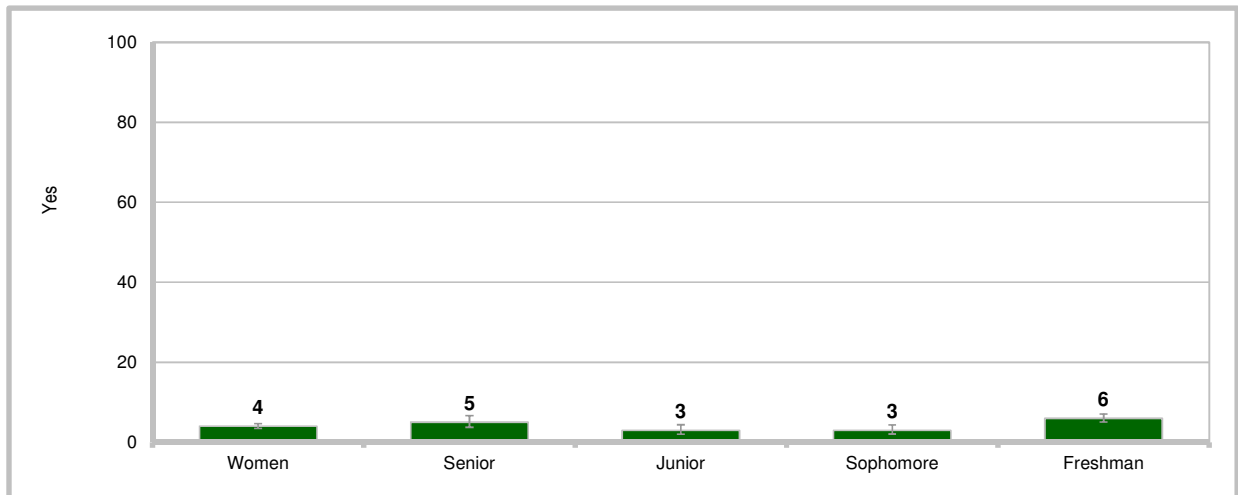
Across all DoD Academies, a minority (5%) of students indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur (7% of women, 5% of men). Of those students, the majority (93%) took some form of action (93% for both women and men). The top three types of responses were the following: *asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (48% of Academy students; 58% of women, 44% of men); *stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation* (44% of Academy students; 41% of women, 46% of men); and *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation* (39% of Academy students; 32% of women, 41% of men). The order of these top responses remained the same regardless of gender. This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Students Who Observed A Potential Sexual Assault

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 213, overall, a minority (4%) of USMA women indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 213.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q49

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$

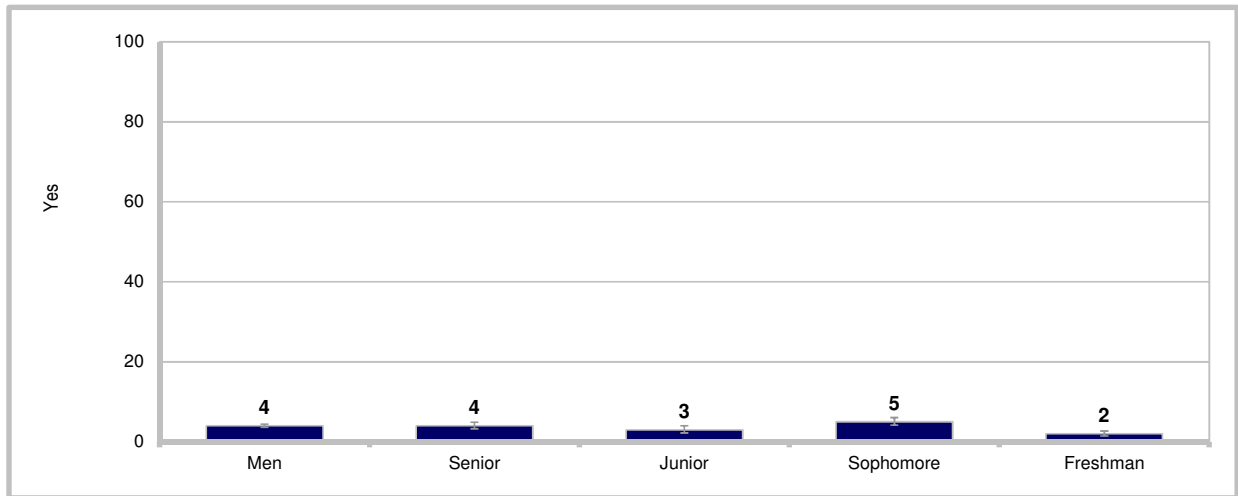
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, freshman women (6%) were more likely to indicate they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, whereas sophomore women (3%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 214, overall, a minority (4%) of USMA men indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 214.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q49
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, sophomore men (5%) were more likely to indicate they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, whereas freshman men (2%) were less likely.

Reaction to A Potential Sexual Assault at USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Table 158, of the 4% of USMA women who indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the majority (92%) took some form of action. The top three actions taken were to *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (43%), *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (46%), and *confront the person who appeared to be causing the situation* (35%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 158.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated the Response They Took to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<p>■ Higher Response of Yes</p> <p>■ Lower Response of Yes</p>					
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	43	56	20	NR	33
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	46	44	40	NR	56
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	35	33	60	NR	33
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	31	33	60	NR	11
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	27	44	40	NR	11
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	23	22	20	NR	33
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	8	11	20	NR	<1
Decided to not take action	8	NR	NR	NR	11
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 5-8$	$\pm 12-14$	± 18	--	$\pm < 1-10$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q50.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:²⁸⁷

- ***Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.*** In 2014, senior women (56%) were more likely to indicate they *asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help*, whereas junior women (20%) were less likely.
- ***Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

²⁸⁷ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- ***Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.*** In 2014, junior women (60%) were more likely to indicate they *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.*** In 2014, junior women (60%) were more likely to indicate they *created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation*, whereas freshman women (11%) were less likely.
- ***Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.*** In 2014, senior women (44%) were more likely to indicate they *asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation*, whereas freshman women (11%) were less likely.
- ***Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.*** In 2014, freshman women (33%) were more likely to indicate they *told someone in a position of authority about the situation* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.*** In 2014, freshman women (<1%) were less likely to indicated they *considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Decided to not take action.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 159 of the 4% of USMA men who indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the majority (91%) took some form of action. The top three actions taken were to *confront the person who appeared to be causing the situation* (44%), *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (43%), and/or *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (40%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 159.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated the Response They Took to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	43	67	25	42	27
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	40	52	20	42	47
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	44	56	50	35	33
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	21	26	15	19	27
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	14	15	10	13	20
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	10	4	5	10	27
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	4	<1	5	10	NR
Decided to not take action	8	4	15	10	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm <1-11$	$\pm 11-14$	$\pm 8-10$	$\pm 14-15$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q50.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:²⁸⁸

- **Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.** In 2014, senior men (67%) were more likely to indicate they *asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help*, whereas junior men (25%) and freshman men (27%) were less likely.
- **Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.** In 2014, senior men (52%) were more likely to indicate they *stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation*, whereas junior men (20%) were less likely.
- **Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.** In 2014, senior men (56%) were more likely to indicate they *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation* compared to men in the other class years.

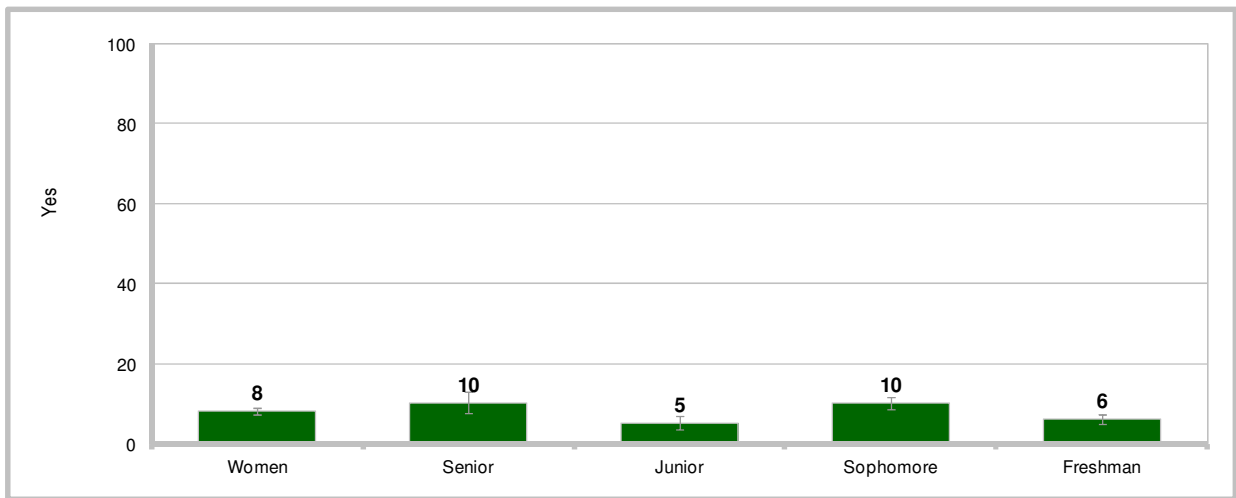
²⁸⁸ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- **Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- **Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.** In 2014, freshman men (27%) were more likely to indicate they *told someone in a position of authority about the situation*, whereas senior men (4%) were less likely.
- **Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.** In 2014, sophomore men (10%) were more likely to indicated they *considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action*, whereas senior men (<1%) were less likely.
- **Decided to not take action.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USNA Students Who Observed A Potential Sexual Assault

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 215, overall, a minority (8%) of USNA women indicated they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 215.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q49
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

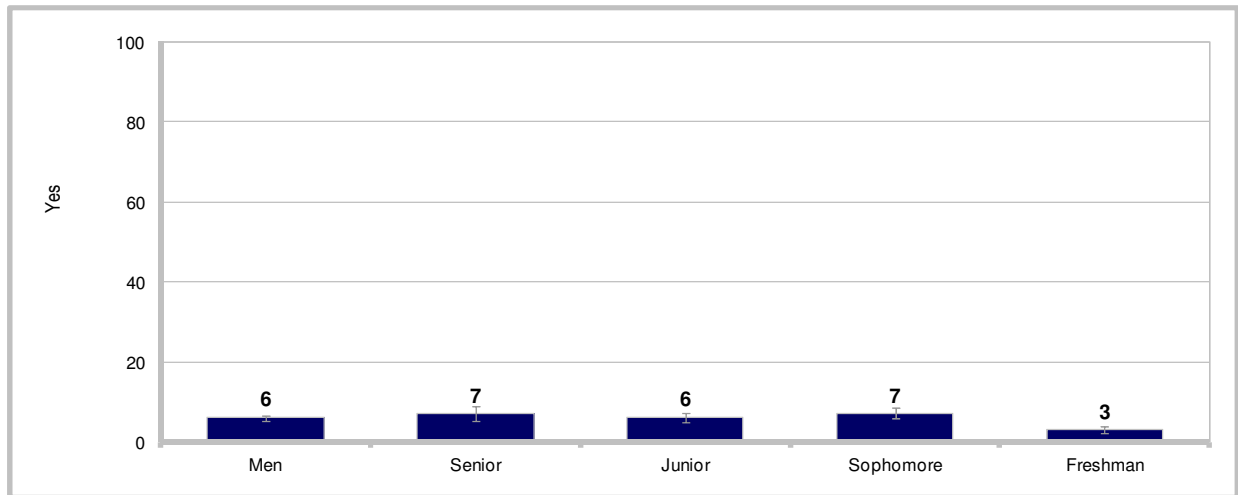
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, sophomore women (10%) were more likely to indicate *they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur*, whereas junior women (5%) and freshman women (6%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 216, overall, a minority (6%) of USNA men indicated they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 216.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q49
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, freshman men (3%) were less likely to indicate they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur compared to men in the other class years.

Reaction to A Potential Sexual Assault at USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 160, of the 8% of USNA women who indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the majority (93%) took some kind of action. The top three actions taken were to *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (58%), *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (44%), and *ask others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation* (36%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 160.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated the Response They Took to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Higher Response of Yes </div>					
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Lower Response of Yes </div>					
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	58	53	50	61	67
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	44	47	75	35	33
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	27	33	50	17	17
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	35	53	25	26	33
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	36	40	38	35	33
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	11	NR	NR	13	33
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	7	7	NR	9	8
Decided to not take action	8	7	NR	9	17
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 11-14$	± 17	$\pm 6-9$	$\pm 9-12$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q50.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:²⁸⁹

- ***Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.*** In 2014, junior women (75%) were more likely to indicate they *stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation*, whereas sophomore women (35%) were less likely.

²⁸⁹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- ***Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.*** In 2014, junior women (50%) were more likely to indicate they *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation*, whereas sophomore women and freshman women (both 17%) were less likely.
- ***Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.*** In 2014, senior women (53%) were more likely to indicate they *created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation*, whereas sophomore women (26%) were less likely.
- ***Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.*** In 2014, freshman women (33%) were more likely to indicate they *told someone in a position of authority about the situation* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- ***Decided to not take action.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 161, of the 6% of USNA men who indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, (95%) took some kind of action. The top three actions taken were to *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (50%), *confront the person who appeared to be causing the situation* (45%), and *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (43%).

Table 161.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated the Response They Took to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	43	45	52	46	13
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	50	48	55	46	60
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	45	52	45	49	20
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	24	21	17	26	40
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	19	10	28	26	7
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	5	3	7	9	NR
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	4	3	NR	3	13
Decided to not take action	5	NR	NR	6	27
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3-7	±10-14	±9-12	±7-11	±13-16

Note. SAGR 2014 Q50.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:²⁹⁰

- **Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.** In 2014, freshman men (13%) were less likely to indicate they *asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- **Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.** In 2014, freshman men (20%) were less likely to indicate they *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation* compared to men in the other class years.

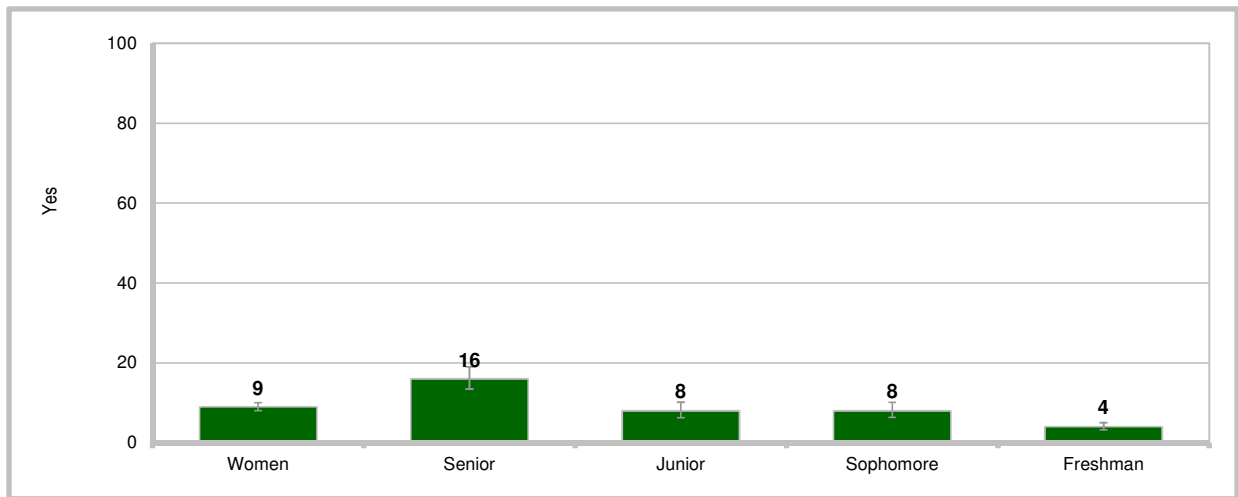
²⁹⁰ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- **Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.** In 2014, senior men (10%) and freshman men (7%) were less likely to indicate they *asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- **Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- **Decided to not take action.** In 2014, freshman men (27%) were more likely to indicate they *decided to not take action* compared to men in the other class years.

USAFA Students Who Observed A Potential Sexual Assault

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 217, overall, a minority (9%) of USAFA women indicated they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 217.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q49
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

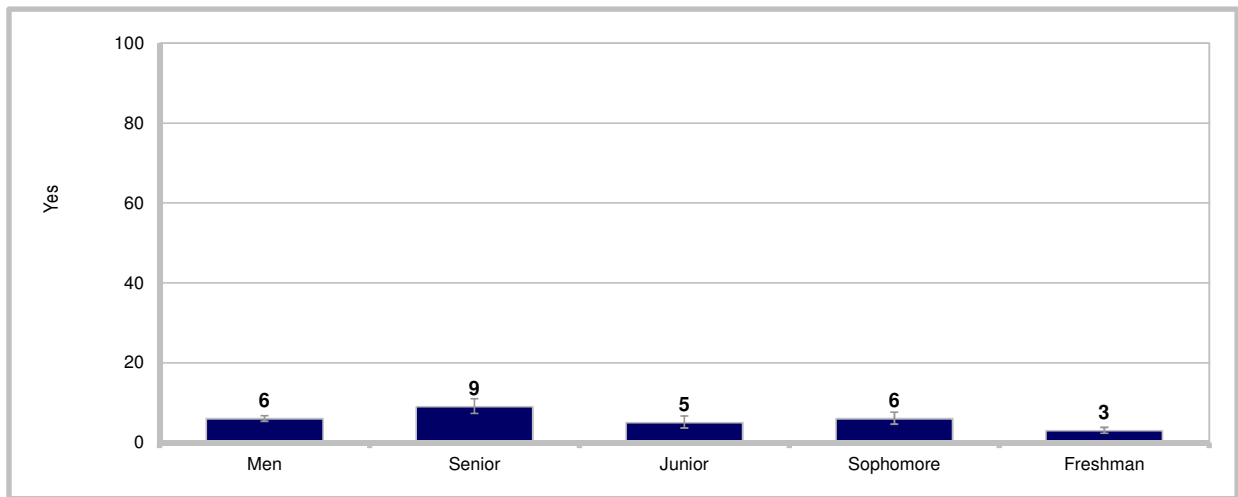
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, senior women (16%) were more likely to indicate *they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur*, whereas freshman women (4%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 218, overall, a minority (6%) of USAFA men indicated they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 218.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q49

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, senior men (9%) were more likely to indicate *they observed a situation where they believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur*, whereas freshman men (3%) were less likely.

Reaction to A Potential Sexual Assault at USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 162, of the 9% of USAFA women who indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the majority (92%) took some form of action. The top three actions taken were to *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (63%), *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (39%), and *confront the person who appeared to be causing the situation* (37%).

Table 162.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated the Response They Took to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	63	71	42	58	67
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	39	54	33	25	11
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	37	39	58	33	NR
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	25	25	17	33	22
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	21	21	33	17	11
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	20	14	42	17	11
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	8	4	17	17	NR
Decided to not take action	3	<1	NR	NR	22
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-6	±<1-10	±12-13	±12-13	±10-12

Note. SAGR 2014 Q50.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:²⁹¹

- **Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.** In 2014, senior women (71%) were more likely to indicate they *asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help*, whereas junior women (42%) were less likely.
- **Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.** In 2014, senior women (54%) were more likely to indicate they *stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation*, whereas sophomore women (25%) and freshman women (11%) were less likely.

²⁹¹ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- ***Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.*** In 2014, junior women (58%) were more likely to indicate they *confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- ***Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.*** In 2014, freshman women (11%) were less likely to indicate they *asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.*** In 2014, junior women (42%) were more likely to indicate they *told someone in a position of authority about the situation* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.*** In 2014, senior women (4%) were less likely to indicate they *considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Decided to not take action.*** In 2014, freshman women (22%) were more likely to indicate they *decided to not take action*, whereas senior women (<1%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 163, of the 6% of USAFA men who indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the majority (92%) took some kind of action. The top three actions taken were to *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* (47%), *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (42%), and *confront the person who appeared to be causing the situation* (34%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 163.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated the Response They Took to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	47	53	47	50	27
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	42	55	42	33	20
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	34	42	26	29	27
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	32	37	32	25	33
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	18	24	11	13	20
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	7	11	NR	4	13
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	8	8	5	13	7
Decided to not take action	6	<1	5	8	20
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-7$	$\pm <1-11$	$\pm 13-16$	$\pm 10-13$	$\pm 12-15$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q50.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:²⁹²

- ***Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help.*** In 2014, freshman men (27%) were less likely to indicate they *asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.*** In 2014, senior men (55%) were more likely to indicate they *stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation*, whereas freshman men (20%) were less likely.
- ***Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

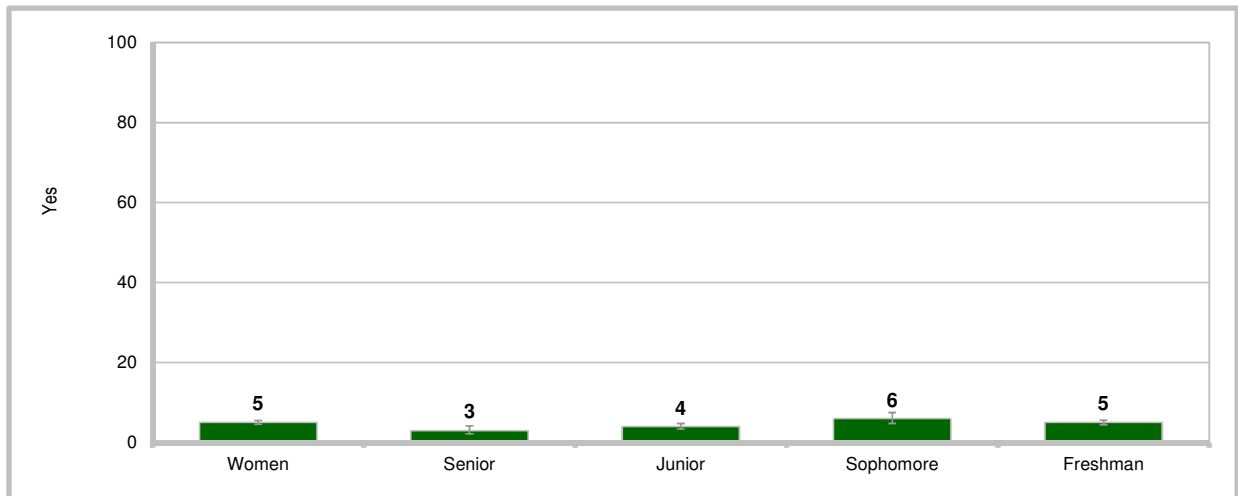
²⁹² Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

- **Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- **Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- **Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- **Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- **Decided to not take action.** In 2014, freshman men (20%) were more likely to indicate they *decided to not take action*, whereas senior men (<1%) were less likely.

USCGA Students Who Observed A Potential Sexual Assault

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 219, overall, a minority (5%) of USCGA women indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 219.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q49
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

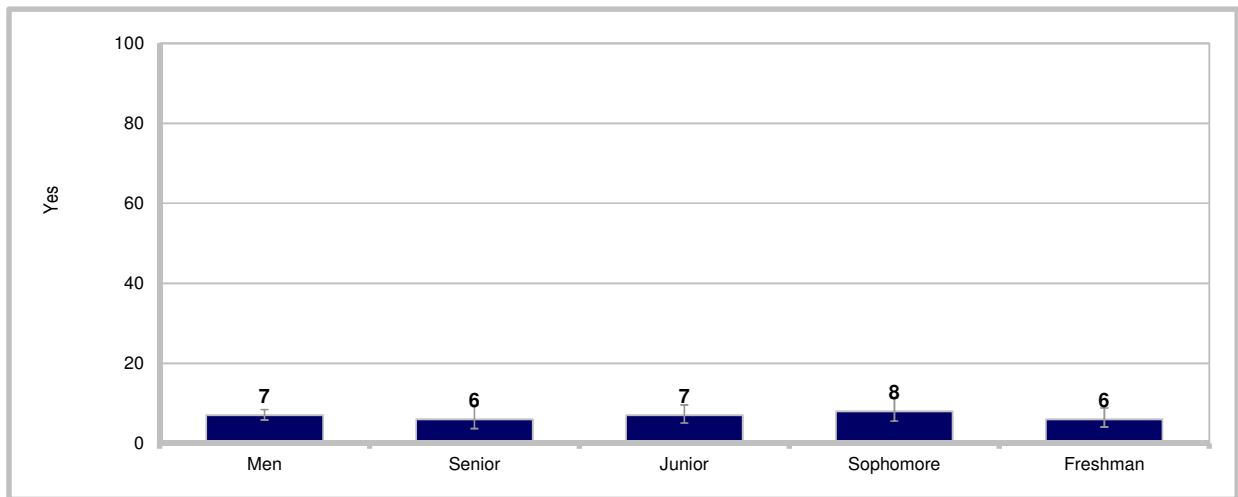
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, sophomore women (6%) and freshman women (5%) were more likely to indicate they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, whereas senior women (3%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 220, overall, a minority (7%) of USCGA men indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 220.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated They Observed a Situation Where They Believed Sexual Assault Was Occurring or About to Occur, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q49

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

Reaction to A Potential Sexual Assault at USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 164, of the 5% of USCGA women who indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the majority (85%) took some form of action. The top actions taken were to *step in and separate the people involved in the situation* (70%); *create a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation* (31%); and *ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help, ask others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation, and/or tell someone in a position of authority about the situation* (all 23%). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 164.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated the Response They Took to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	23	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	70	NR	NR	NR	NR
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	31	NR	NR	NR	NR
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	23	NR	NR	NR	NR
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	23	NR	NR	NR	NR
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	8	NR	NR	NR	NR
Decided to not take action	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±5-6	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q50.

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA women between class years.²⁹³

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 165, of the 7% of USCGA men who indicated they observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur, the majority (96%) took some form of action. The top three actions taken were to *create a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation* (47%), *confront the person who*

²⁹³ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

appeared to be causing the situation (46%), and ask the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help (43%).

Table 165.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated the Response They Took to a Situation They Believed to be Sexual Assault, by Class Year

Response to a Potential Sexual Assault					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help	43	NR	38	43	NR
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	38	NR	38	57	20
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	46	NR	63	29	NR
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	47	NR	50	43	20
Asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	15	NR	13	29	20
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Considered intervening in the situation, but could not safely take any action	8	NR	NR	14	NR
Decided to not take action	4	NR	NR	14	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 5-11$	--	$\pm 16-18$	$\pm 20-21$	± 24

Note. SAGR 2014 Q50.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:²⁹⁴

- ***Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.*** In 2014, freshman men (20%) were less likely to indicate they *created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation* than men in the other class years.

²⁹⁴ Comparisons for statistically significant differences cannot be calculated for class years or categories where estimates are not reportable.

Willingness to Become Involved in Preventing or Responding to Sexual Harassment

On the 2014 SAGR, students were asked the extent to which they would be willing to become involved in preventing or responding to sexual harassment. Findings from this section help assess whether students have “ownership” of this issue. To measure this, students were asked two questions: the extent to which they would be willing to point out to someone that they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes, and the extent to which they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to. As in previous sections, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

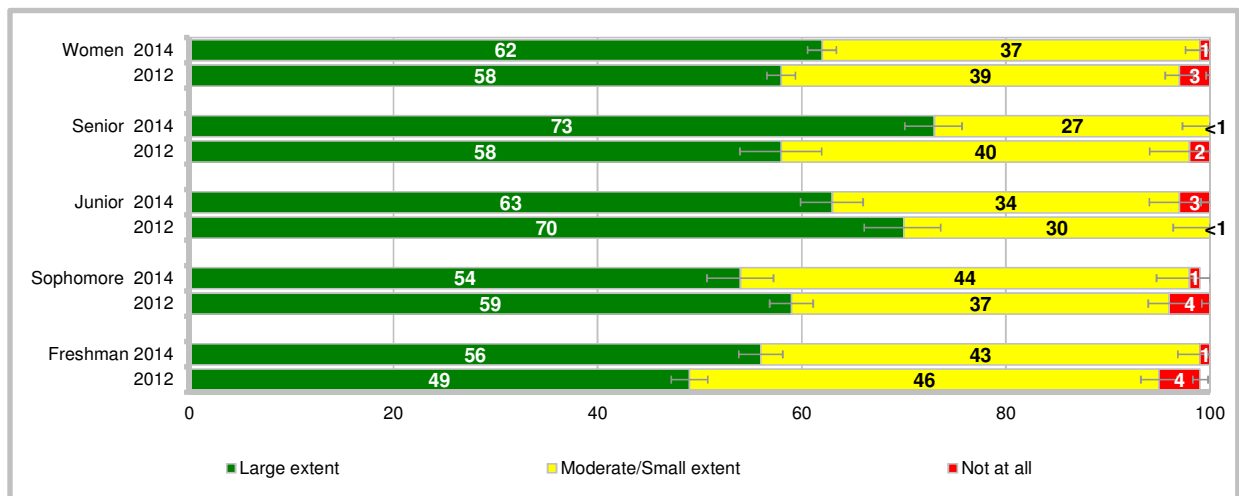
Across all DoD Academies, nearly two-thirds (62%) of students indicated to a *large extent* they would *point out to someone that they have “crossed the line”* (61% of women, 62% of men), whereas fewer (3%) indicated *not at all* (1% of women, 3% of men). Compared to 2012, the overall rate for to a *large extent* is 10 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 4 percentage points higher, for men the rate is 11 percentage points higher in 2014); and the overall rate for *not at all* is 3 percentage points lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 2 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 3 percentage points lower in 2014).

In addition, nearly two-thirds (63%) of students indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to *seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment* (55% of women, 65% of men), whereas fewer (4%) indicated *not at all* (4% for both women and men). Compared to 2012, the overall rate for to a *large extent* is 10 percentage points higher in 2014 (for both women and men, the rate is 10 percentage points higher in 2014); and the overall rate for *not at all* is 1 percentage point lower in 2014 (for women the rate is 2 percentage points lower, for men the rate is 1 percentage point lower in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Students Who Would Point Out When Someone Has “Crossed the Line”

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 221, overall, the vast majority (99%) of USMA women indicated to some extent they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes. Specifically, the majority (62%; 4 percentage points higher than 2012) of USMA women indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line,” whereas fewer (1%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 221.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have “Crossed the Line,” by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51a

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Percent of all women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

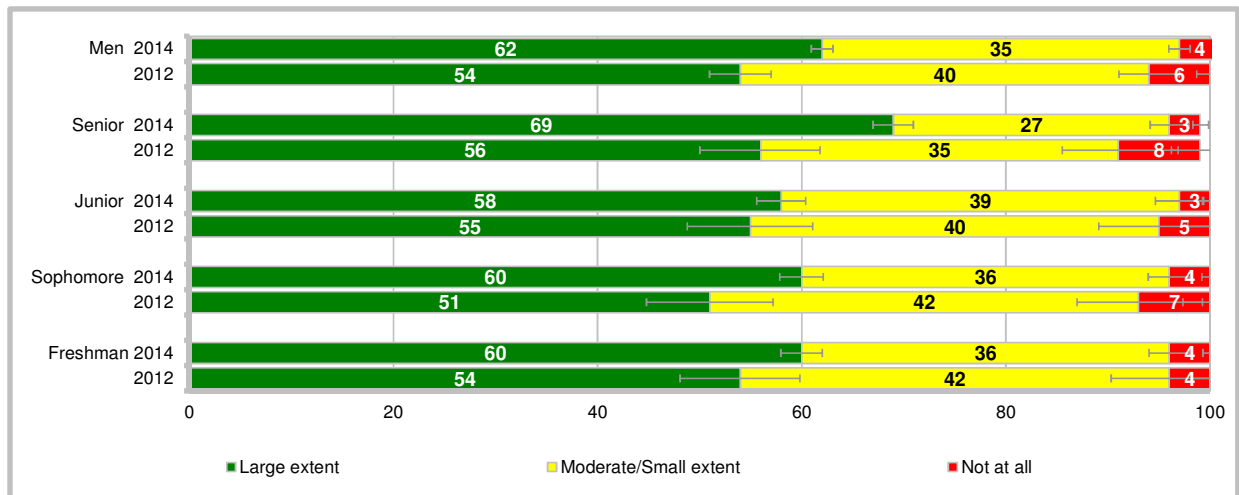
- Large Extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” was higher in 2014 for senior women (15 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for junior women (7 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (73%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line,” whereas sophomore women (54%) and freshman women (56%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” was higher in 2014 for junior women (3 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for senior women

(2 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (3 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (3 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (3%) were more likely to indicate to *not at all* point out to someone that they have “crossed the line,” whereas senior women (<1%) and freshman women (1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 222, overall, the vast majority (96%) of USMA men indicated to some extent they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes. Specifically, the majority (62%; 8 percentage points higher than 2012) of USMA men indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line,” whereas fewer (4%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 222.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have “Crossed the Line,” by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51a

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Large Extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” was higher in 2014 for senior men (13 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore men (9 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (69%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line,” whereas junior men (58%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” was lower in 2014 for senior

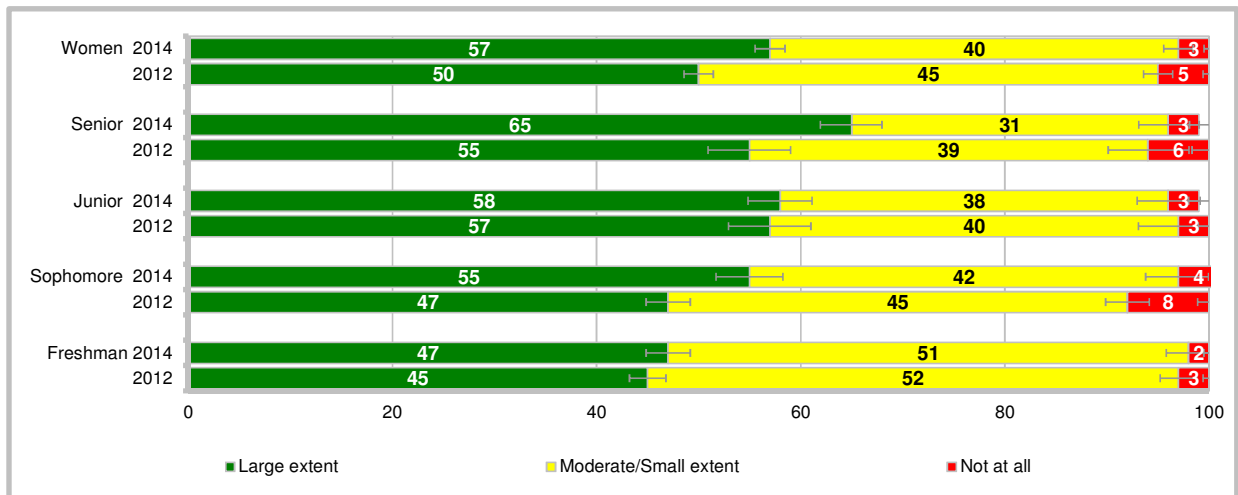
men (5 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.

USMA Students Who Would Seek Help From Chain of Command

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 223, overall, the vast majority (97%) of USMA women indicated to some extent they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment. Specifically, the majority (57%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) of USMA women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment, whereas fewer (3%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 223.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51b

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Percent of all women

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

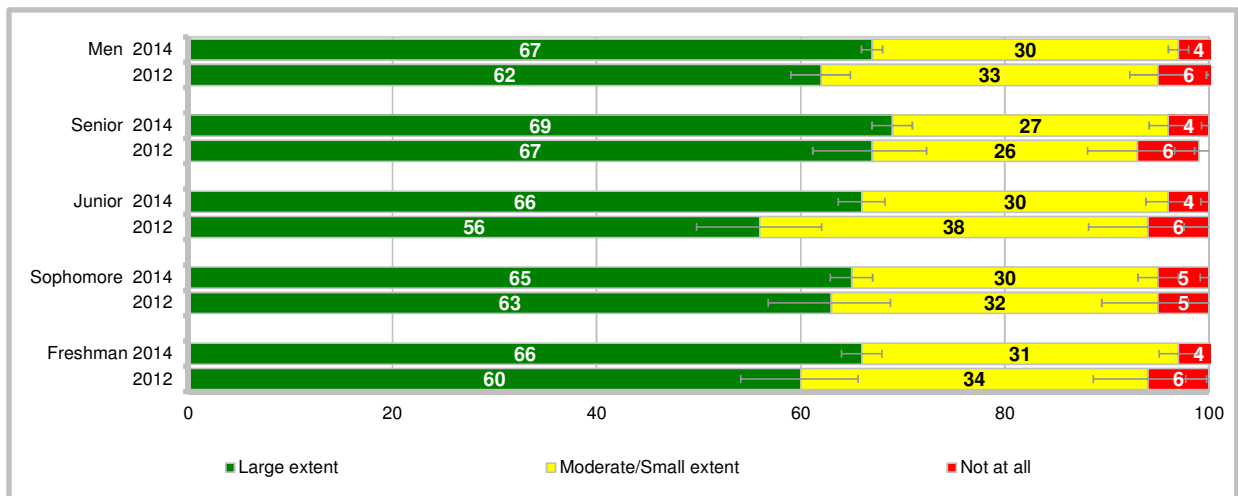
- Large Extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for senior women (10 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore women (8 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (65%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment, whereas freshman women (47%) were less likely.

- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment was lower in 2014 for senior women (3 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (4 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (1 percentage point lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (2%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment compared to women in the other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 224, overall, the vast majority (96%) of USMA men indicated to some extent they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment. Specifically, the majority (67%; 5 percentage points higher than 2012) of USMA men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment, whereas fewer (4%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 224.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51b

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

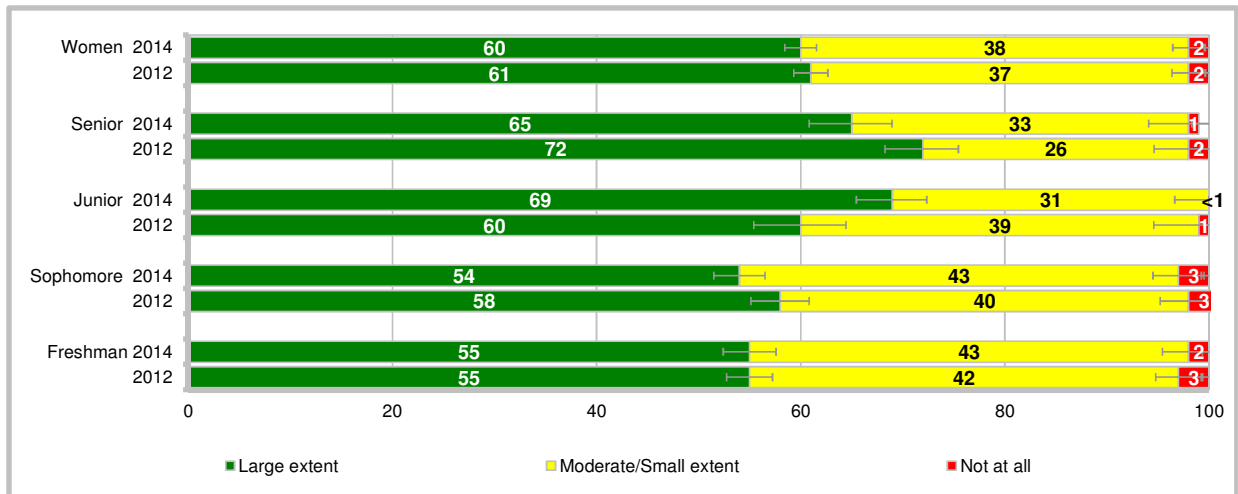
- **Large Extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for junior men (10 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (69%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment compared to men in the other class years.

- **Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore men (5%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment compared to men in the other class years.

USNA Students Who Would Point Out When Someone Has “Crossed the Line”

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 225, overall, the vast majority (99%) of USNA women indicated to some extent they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes. Specifically, the majority (60%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 225.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have “Crossed the Line,” by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51a
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for junior women (9 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for senior women (7 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (65%) and junior women (69%) were more likely to indicate they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line”

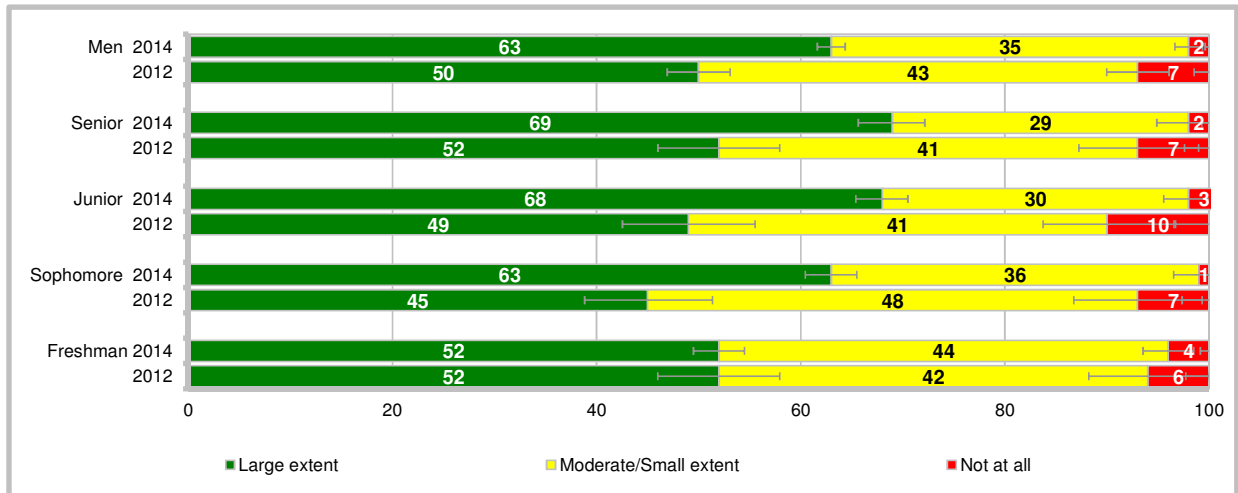
with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (54%) and freshman women (55%) were less likely.

- **Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, sophomore women (3%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* point out to someone that they think they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes, whereas junior women (<1%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 226, overall, the vast majority (98%) of USNA men indicated to some extent they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes. Specifically, the majority (63%; 13 percentage points higher than 2012) of USNA men indicated they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%; 5 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 226.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have “Crossed the Line,” by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51a

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for senior men (17 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (19 percentage points higher than 2012), and sophomore men (18 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (69%) and junior men (68%) were more likely to indicate they would point out to someone that they

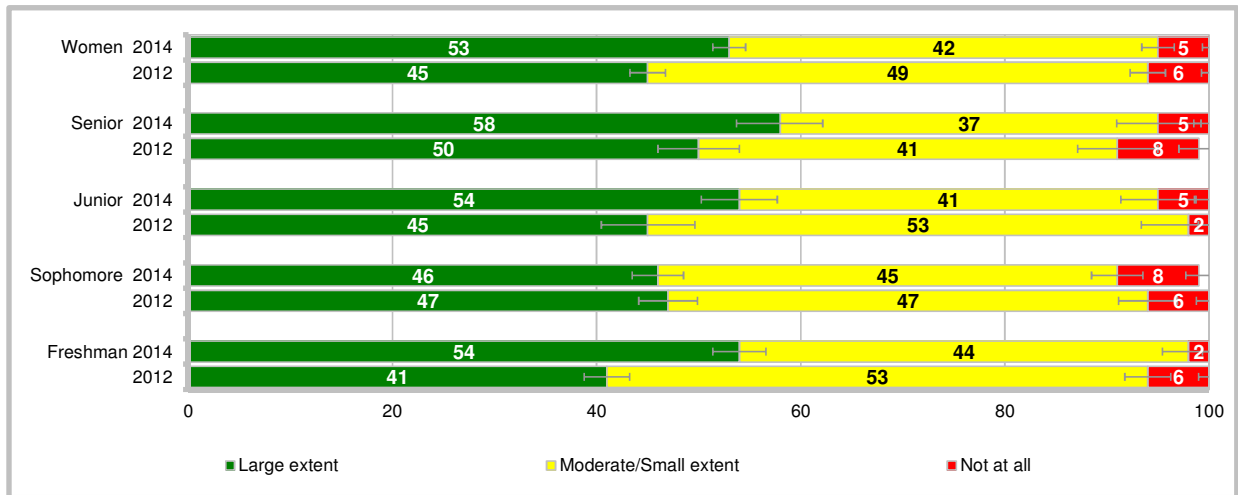
think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (52%) were less likely.

- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes was lower in 2014 for senior men (5 percentage points lower than 2012), junior men (7 percentage points lower than 2012), and sophomore men (6 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (4%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes, whereas sophomore men (1%) were less likely.

USNA Students Who Would Seek Help From Chain of Command

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 227, overall, the vast majority (95%) of USNA women indicated to some extent they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to. Specifically, a little more than half (53%; 8 percentage points higher than 2012) of USNA women indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (5%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 227.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51b
 Percent of all women

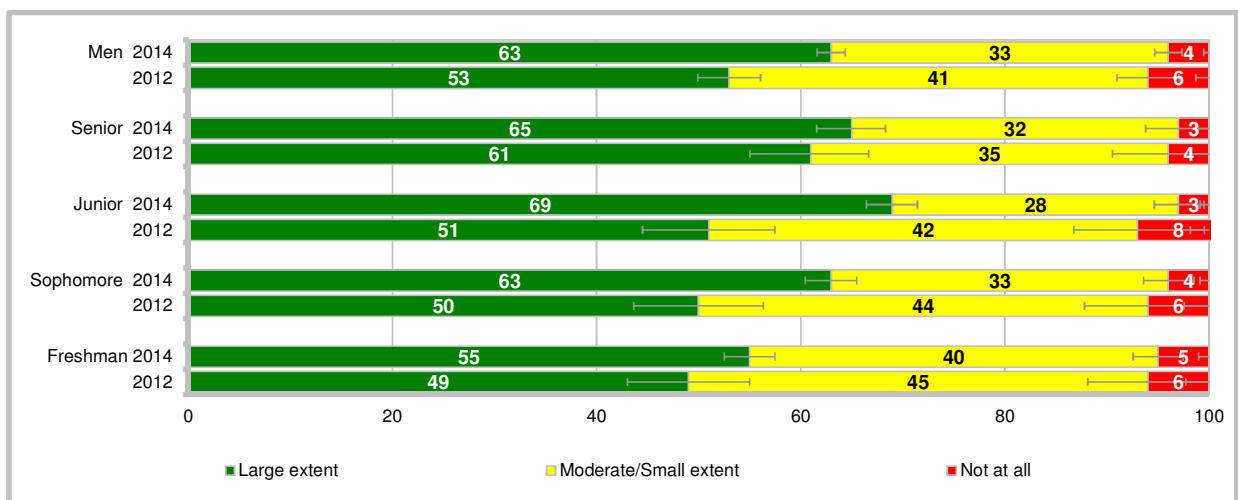
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for senior women (8 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (9 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (58%) were more likely to indicate they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (46%) were less likely.
- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for junior women (3 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for senior women (3 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (4 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (8%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment, whereas freshman women (2%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 228, overall, the vast majority (96%) of USNA men indicated to some extent they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to. Specifically, the majority (63%; 10 percentage points higher than 2012) of USNA men indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (4%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 228.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51b

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

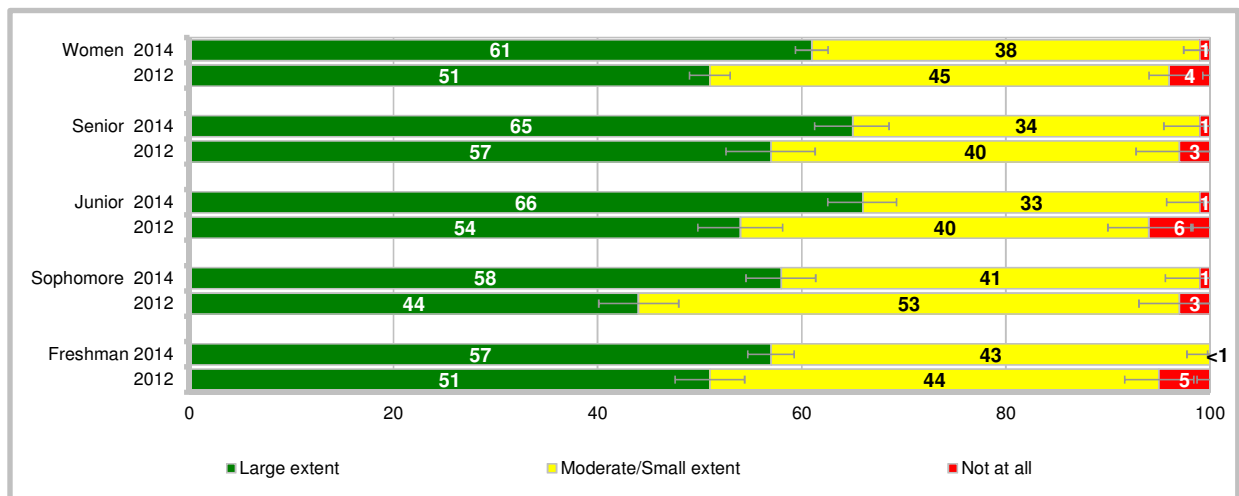
- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for junior men (18 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore men (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (69%) were more likely to indicate they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (55%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (5%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment compared to men in the other class years.

USAFA Students Who Would Point Out When Someone Has “Crossed the Line”

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 229, overall, the vast majority (99%) of USAFA women indicated to some extent they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes. Specifically, the majority (61%; 10 percentage points higher than 2012) of USAFA women indicated they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (1%; 3 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 229.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have “Crossed the Line,” by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51a

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Percent of all women

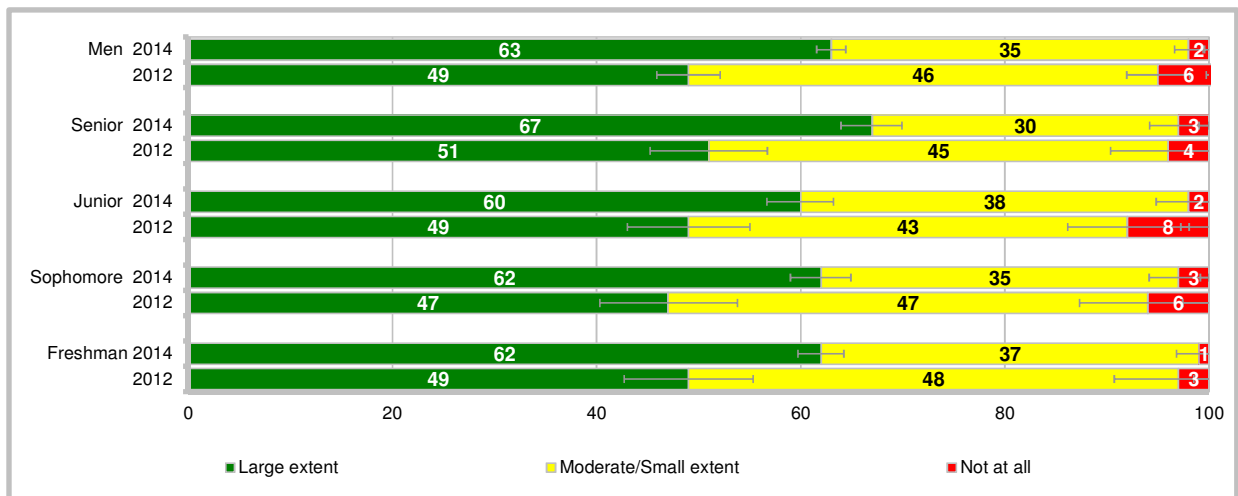
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (8 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (12 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (14 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (65%) and junior women (66%) were more likely to indicate they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (57%) were less likely.

- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (2 percentage points lower than 2012), junior women (5 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (2 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (5 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 230, overall, the vast majority (98%) of USAFA men indicated to some extent they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes. Specifically, the majority (63%; 14 percentage points higher than 2012) of USAFA men indicated they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (2%; 4 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 230.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have “Crossed the Line,” by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51a

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (16 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (11 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (15 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (67%) were more likely to

indicate they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.

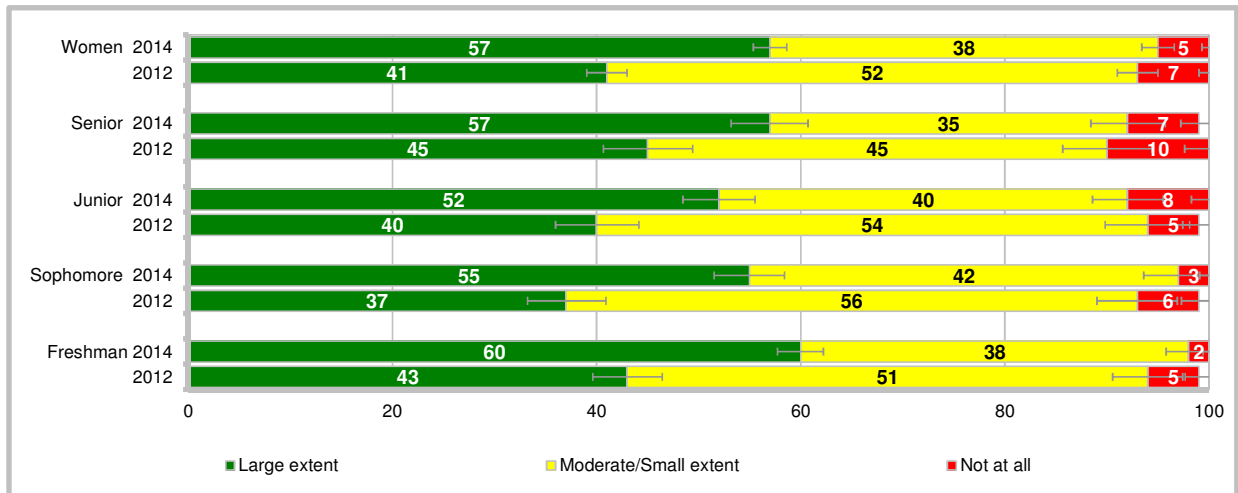
- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes was lower in 2014 for junior men (6 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (1%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes compared to men in the other class years.

USAFA Students Who Would Seek Help From Chain of Command

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 231, overall, the vast majority (95%) of USAFA women indicated to some extent they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to. Specifically, the majority (57%; 16 percentage points higher than 2012) of USAFA women indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (5%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 231.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51b
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

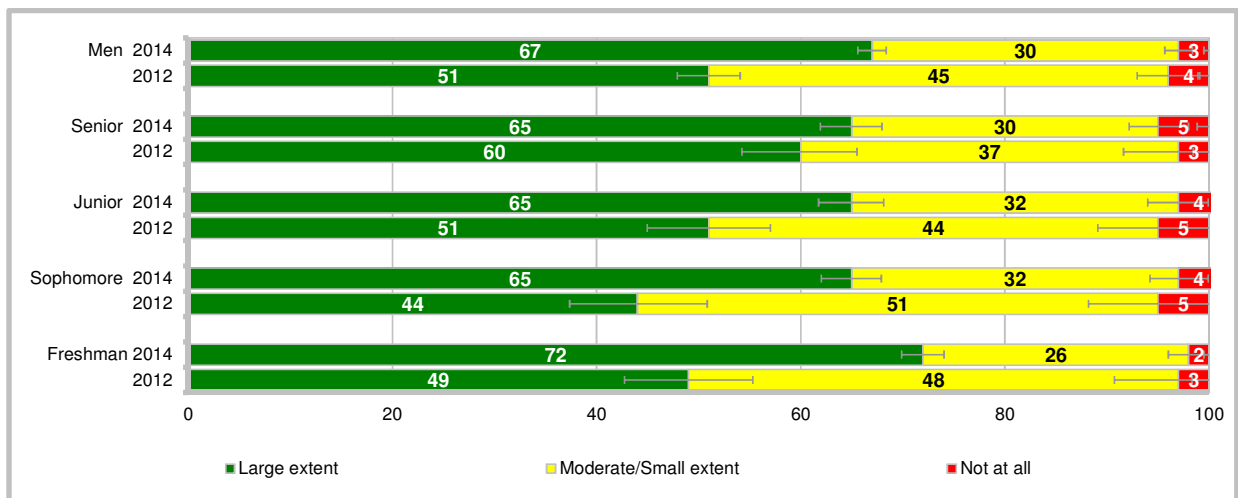
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Large extent.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (12 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (12 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (18 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (17 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (60%) were more likely to indicate they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (52%) were less likely.
- ***Not at all.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (3 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (3 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (7%) and junior women (8%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment, whereas sophomore women (3%) and freshman women (2%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 232, overall, the vast majority (97%) of USAFA men indicated to some extent they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to. Specifically, the majority (67%; 16 percentage points higher than 2012) of USAFA men indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent*, whereas fewer (3%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 232.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51b

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

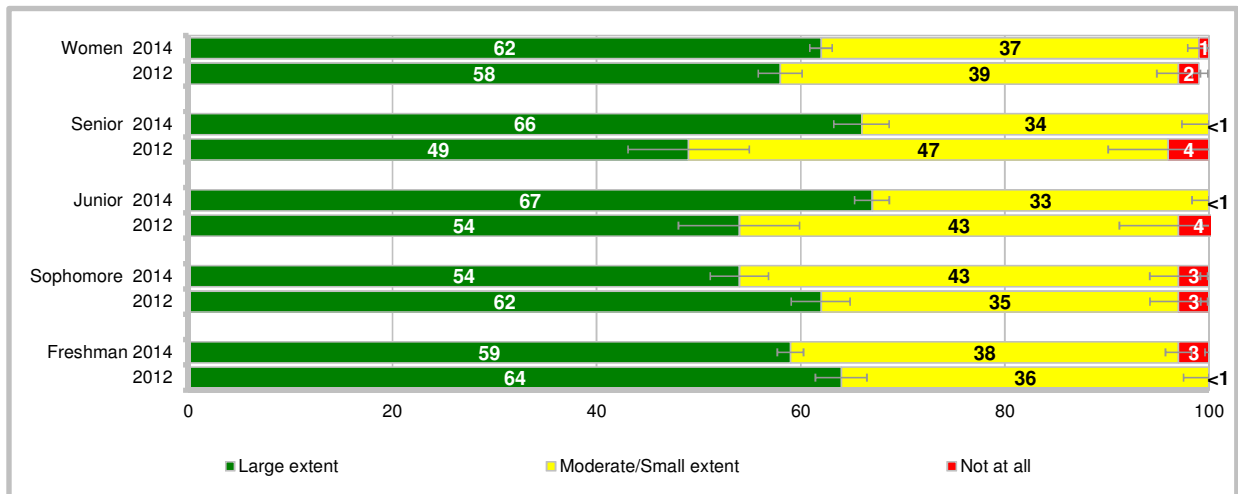
- Large extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* was higher in 2014 for junior men (14 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (21 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (23 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (72%) were more likely to indicate they would seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman men (2%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* seek help from the chain of command in stopping someone who continues to engage in sexual harassment compared to men in the other class years.

USCGA Students Who Would Point Out When Someone Has “Crossed the Line”

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 233, overall, the vast majority (99%) of USCGA women indicated to some extent they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes. Specifically, the majority (62%; 4 percentage points higher than 2012) of USCGA women indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line,” whereas fewer (1%; 1 percentage point lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 233.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have “Crossed the Line,” by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51a

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all women

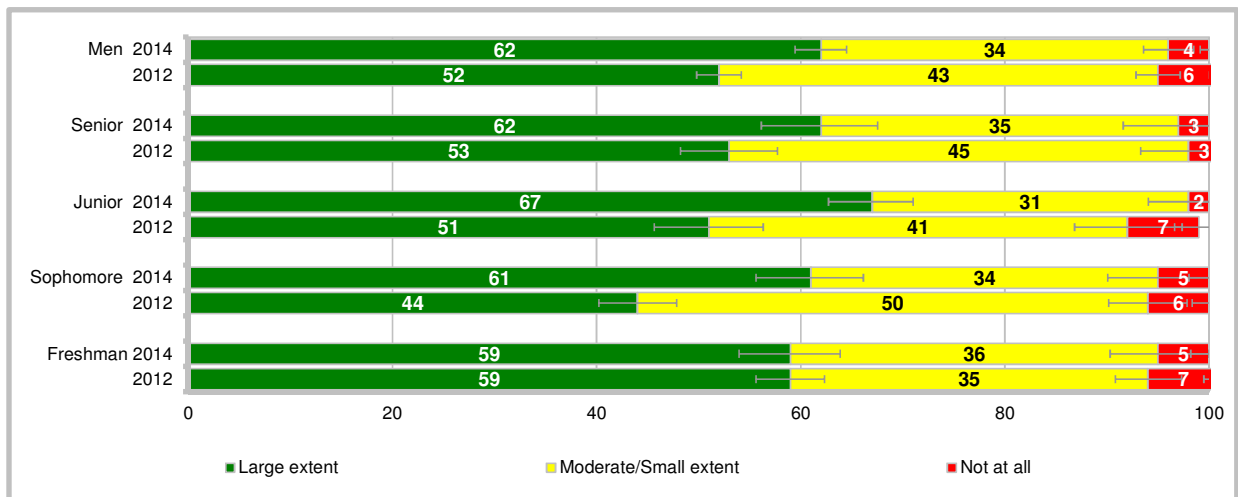
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large Extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” was higher in 2014 for senior women (17 percentage points higher than 2012) and junior women (13 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (8 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (5 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (66%) and junior women (67%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line,” whereas sophomore women (54%) and freshman women (59%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” was higher in 2014 for

freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for senior and junior women (both 4 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, sophomore and freshman women (both 3%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* point out to someone that they have “crossed the line,” whereas senior and junior women (both <1%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 234, overall, the vast majority (96%) of USCGA men indicated to some extent they would point out to someone that they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes. Specifically, the majority (62%; 10 percentage points higher than 2012) of USCGA men indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line,” whereas fewer (4%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 234.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated They Would Point Out to Someone That They Have “Crossed the Line,” by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51a

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

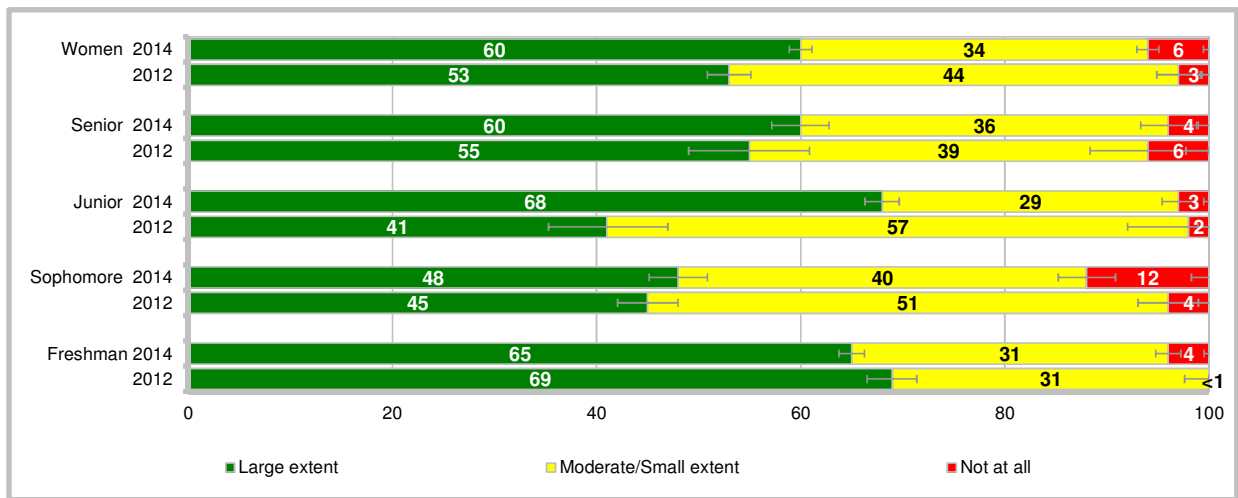
- Large Extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” was higher in 2014 for senior men (9 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (16 percentage points higher than 2012), and sophomore men (17 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (67%) were more likely to indicate to a *large extent* they would point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” compared to men in the other class years.

- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” was lower in 2014 for junior men (5 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior men (2%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* point out to someone that they have “crossed the line” compared to men in the other class years.

USCGA Students Who Would Seek Help From Chain of Command

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 235, overall, the vast majority (94%) of USCGA women indicated to some extent they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment. Specifically, the majority (60%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012) of USCGA women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment, whereas fewer (6%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 235.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51b
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for junior women (27 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for freshman women (4 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (68%) and freshman women (65%) were more likely to indicate

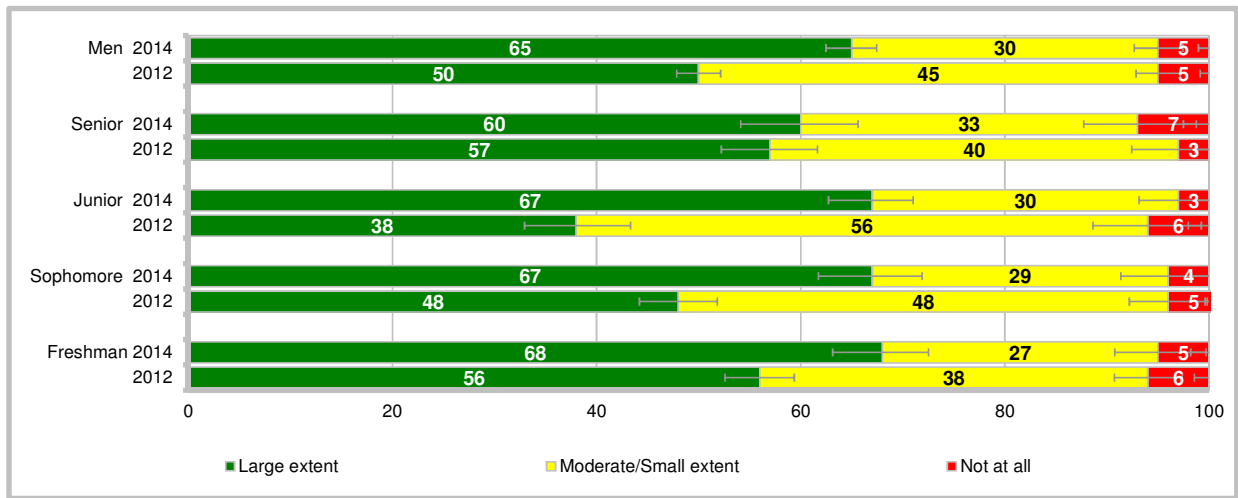
to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment, whereas sophomore women (48%) were less likely.

- **Not at all.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would *not at all* be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (8 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (4 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (12%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment, whereas junior women (3%) and freshman women (4%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 236, overall, the vast majority (95%) of USCGA men indicated to some extent they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment. Specifically, the majority (65%; 15 percentage points higher than 2012) of USCGA men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment, whereas fewer (5%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated *not at all*.

Figure 236.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated They Would be Willing to Seek Help From the Chain of Command in Stopping Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q51b

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to seek help from the chain of command in stopping sexual harassment was higher in 2014 for junior men (29 percentage points higher than 2012),

sophomore men (19 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences between class years for USCGA men.

- **Not at all.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

Trust in the Actions the Academy Would Take if Experienced Sexual Assault

On *2014 SAGR*, students were asked, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, would they trust the Academy to protect their privacy, to ensure their safety, and to treat them with dignity and respect. Because this question posed a hypothetical situation of sexual assault, it may be that some students could not accurately foresee whether they would or would not take a specific action. However, this provides an overall measure of the level of trust, and changes in this construct over time may shed light on areas of improvement or progress. Also note that the wording of the questions changed in *2014 SAGR* to “Trust the Academy” from “Trust the system” in order to focus respondents more on the response by their Academy versus their Service or other providers. These differences should be considered when interpreting differences between years since the changes in question wording could account for the differences. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.





Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, the majority of students indicated they would, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, *trust the Academy to protect their privacy* (70% of Academy students; 58% of women, 72% of men); *trust the Academy to ensure their safety following the incident* (83% of Academy students; 75% of women, 85% of men); and/or *trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* (78% of Academy students; 66% of women, 81% of men).

Compared to 2012, the overall rate for *trust the Academy to protect their privacy* is 15 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 8 percentage points higher, for men the rate is 16 percentage points higher in 2014); the overall rate for *trust the Academy to ensure their safety following the incident* is 17 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 13 percentage points higher, for men the rate is 19 percentage points higher in 2014); and the overall rate for *trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* is 8 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate remained statistically unchanged, for men the rate is 11 percentage points higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 166, overall, the majority of USMA women indicated, if they were to experience a sexual assault in the future, they would trust the Academy to *protect their privacy* (62%; 13 percentage points higher than 2012), *ensure their safety* (76%; 14 percentage points higher than 2012), and/or *treat them with dignity and respect* (70%; 5 percentage points higher than 2012).

Table 166.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Trust in the Academy If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Trust the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012							
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012							
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy				2014	62↑	62↑	61↑	56↑	68↑
				2012	49	55	48	45	49
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety				2014	76↑	77↑	71	73↑	84↑
				2012	62	63	65	58	63
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect				2014	70↑	70↑	67	66↑	78↑
				2012	65	61	70	60	68
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±2	±4-5	±4-5	±3-4	±2-3

Note. SAGR 2014 Q46. Excludes women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Protect their privacy.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would trust the Academy to protect their privacy was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (13 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (11 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (19 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (68%) were more likely to indicate they would trust the Academy to protect their privacy, whereas sophomore women (56%) were less likely.
- **Ensure their safety.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they would trust the Academy to ensure their safety was higher in 2014 for senior women (14 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (15 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (21 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (84%) were more likely to indicate they would trust the Academy to ensure their safety, whereas junior women (71%) and sophomore women (73%) were less likely.

- **Treat them with dignity and respect.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was higher in 2014 for senior women (9 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (6 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (10 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (78%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas junior women (67%) and sophomore women (66%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 167, overall, the majority of USMA men indicated, if they were to experience a sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* (73%; 18 percentage points higher than 2012), *ensure their safety* (84%; 19 percentage points higher than 2012), and/or *treat them with dignity and respect* (80%; 9 percentage points higher than 2012).

Table 167.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Trust in the Academy If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Trust the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2014	73↑	73↑	68↑	73↑	79↑	
	2012	55	57	54	55	55	
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2014	84↑	85↑	83↑	81↑	88↑	
	2012	65	67	62	64	66	
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity	2014	80↑	79	77↑	77↑	85↑	
	2012	71	75	63	69	73	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±1-3	±2-6	±2-7	±2-7	±2-6

Note. SAGR 2014 Q46. Excludes men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Protect their privacy.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (16 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (14 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (18 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (24 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (79%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy*, whereas junior men (68%) were less likely.

- **Ensure their safety.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (18 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (21 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (17 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (22 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (88%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety*, whereas sophomore men (81%) were less likely.
- **Treat them with dignity and respect.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was higher in 2014 for junior men (14 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (8 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (85%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas junior men and sophomore men (both 77%) were less likely.

USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Table 168, overall, the majority of USNA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* (71%; 12 percentage points higher than 2012), *treat them with dignity and respect* (57%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and/or *protect their privacy* (53%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012).

Table 168.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Trust in the Academy If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Trust the Academy If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012							
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2014	71 ↑	62 ↓	70 ↑	68 ↑	81 ↑		
	2012	59	54	57	57	67		
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2014	57	50 ↓	56	56	64 ↑		
	2012	60	57	62	59	62		
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2014	53 ↑	41 ↓	46 ↓	57 ↑	62 ↑		
	2012	46	40	48	45	50		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±2-3	±5-6	±4-6	±3-4	±3

Note. SAGR 2014 Q46. Excludes women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Ensure their safety.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was higher in 2014 for junior women (13 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (11 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (14 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (81%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety*, whereas senior women (62%) and sophomore women (68%) were less likely.
- **Treat them with dignity and respect.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (64%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas senior women (50%) were less likely.
- **Protect their privacy.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (12 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (57%) and freshman women (62%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy*, whereas senior women (41%) and junior women (46%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 169, overall, the majority of USNA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* (85%; 20 percentage points higher than 2012), *treat them with dignity and respect* (80%; 14 percentage points higher than 2012), and/or *protect their privacy* (71%; 18 percentage points higher than 2012).

Table 169.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Trust in the Academy If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Trust the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Higher Response	Lower Response	Higher Than 2012	Lower Than 2012						
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety				2014	85↑	86↑	86↑	84↑	84↑
				2012	65	66	60	65	69
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect				2014	80↑	81↑	79↑	80↑	81↑
				2012	66	65	65	69	66
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy				2014	71↑	69↑	72↑	73↑	71↑
				2012	53	53	50	56	54
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±2-4	±3-6	±2-7	±3-7	±2-6

Note. SAGR 2014 Q46. Excludes men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Ensure their safety.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (20 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (26 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (19 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (15 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (16 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (14 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (11 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (15 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Protect their privacy.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (16 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (22 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (17 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (17 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 170, overall, the majority of USAFA women indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* (78%; 14 percentage points higher than 2012), *treat them with dignity and respect* (72%; statistically unchanged from 2012), and/or *protect their privacy* (60%; 7 percentage points higher than 2012).

Table 170.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Trust in the Academy If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Trust the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012							
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2014	78 ↑	78 ↑	76 ↑	80 ↑	78 ↑			
	2012	64	58	62	71	66			
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2014	72	73	68 ↓	70 ↓	76 ↑			
	2012	72	67	68	80	72			
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2014	60 ↑	61 ↑	55 ↓	62	62 ↑			
	2012	53	47	54	63	49			
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±2-3	±4-6	±4-5	±4-5	±3-4

Note. SAGR 2014 Q46. Excludes women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Ensure their safety.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (20 percentage points higher than 2012), junior women (14 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (9 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.
- Treat them with dignity and respect.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (10 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (76%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas junior women (68%) were less likely.
- Protect their privacy.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was higher in 2014 for senior women

(14 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior women (55%) were less likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 171, overall, the majority of USAFA men indicated, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future, they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* (85%; 16 percentage points higher than 2012), *treat them with dignity and respect* (83%; 9 percentage points higher than 2012), and/or *protect their privacy* (71%; 12 percentage points higher than 2012).

Table 171.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Trust in the Academy If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Trust the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012							
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety	2014	85↑	85↑	85↑	83↑	86↑			
	2012	69	75	69	68	66			
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect	2014	83↑	82	79	83↑	86↑			
	2012	74	79	74	73	70			
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy	2014	71↑	72↑	70↑	71↑	73↑			
	2012	59	62	59	58	57			
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±2-4	±3-6	±4-7	±3-7	±2-7

Note. SAGR 2014 Q46. Excludes men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- ***Ensure their safety.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (10 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (16 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (15 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (20 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.
- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (10 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (16 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (86%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas junior men (79%) were less likely.

- **Protect their privacy.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (10 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (11 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (13 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (16 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Table 172, overall, the majority of USCGA women indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* (56%; 9 percentage points higher than 2012), *ensure their safety* (80%; 13 percentage points higher than 2012), and/or *treat them with dignity and respect* (72%; 3 percentage points higher than 2012).

Table 172.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Trust in the Academy If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Trust the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012							
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy				2014	56 ↑	59 ↑	50 ↓	46 ↓	68 ↑
				2012	47	30	44	62	52
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety				2014	80 ↑	86 ↑	70 ↓	75 ↓	88 ↑
				2012	67	50	67	73	75
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect				2014	72 ↑	76 ↑	66 ↓	69	77 ↓
				2012	69	50	71	73	81
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±2-3	±3-7	±2-7	±3-4	±1-3

Note. SAGR 2014 Q46. Excludes women who experienced unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Protect their privacy.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was higher in 2014 for senior women (29 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (16 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for sophomore women (16 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (68%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy*, whereas junior women (50%) and sophomore women (46%) were less likely.

- **Ensure their safety.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was higher in 2014 for senior women (36 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (86%) and freshman women (88%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety*, whereas junior women (70%) and sophomore women (75%) were less likely.
- **Treat them with dignity and respect.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was higher in 2014 for senior women (26 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for freshman women (4 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (76%) and freshman women (77%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect*, whereas junior women (66%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Table 173, overall, the majority of USCGA men indicated they would trust the Academy to *protect their privacy* (72%; 25 percentage points higher than 2012), *ensure their safety* (86%; 28 percentage points higher than 2012), and/or *treat them with dignity and respect* (80%; 21 percentage points higher than 2012).

Table 173.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Trust in the Academy If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year and Survey Year

Trust the Academy if Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012 						
Would trust the Academy to protect their privacy		2014	72 ↑	63 ↑	68 ↑	79 ↑	80 ↑
		2012	47	42	47	45	52
Would trust the Academy to ensure their safety		2014	86 ↑	84 ↑	84 ↑	87 ↑	88 ↑
		2012	58	60	56	54	62
Would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect		2014	80 ↑	75 ↑	80 ↑	81 ↑	83 ↑
		2012	59	59	56	55	65
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±2-3	±5-6	±4-6	±4-5	±4-5

Note. SAGR 2014 Q46. Excludes men who experienced unwanted sexual contact since entering the Academy.

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Protect their privacy.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (21 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (21 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (34 percentage points higher than 2012), and

freshman men (28 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore men (79%) and freshman men (80%) were more likely to indicate they *would trust the Academy to protect their privacy*, whereas senior men (63%) were less likely.

- ***Ensure their safety.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to ensure their safety* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (24 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (28 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (33 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (26 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.
- ***Treat them with dignity and respect.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they *would trust the Academy to treat them with dignity and respect* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (16 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (24 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore men (26 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman men (18 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

Preferred Recipients of a Restricted Report of Sexual Assault

Restricted reporting is one way the Department allows a military member to gain supportive services for a sexual assault without triggering an investigation. However, only specific people on staff can take a restricted report and many must make an unrestricted report if they learn of a sexual assault. For this reason, the Department is very interested in understanding who students would prefer to report to within the Academy, particularly for restricted reports. To measure this, students were asked, if they were to experience sexual assault in the future and chose to make a restricted report, to whom they would feel most comfortable making that report. As the Department was interested in the full array of options, students we asked to write in their preferred recipient rather than pick from a list. Written responses were analyzed to group similar responses into categories. Where a proper name was provided, the person was included in the proper category according to position to protect privacy.²⁹⁵

Total DoD MSA

The following sections present the results of analysis of written comments that were unique to each Academy. Therefore, a full summary of DoD Academies is not possible. However, of note, for two out of three Academies, students overwhelmingly preferred to have the option of making a restricted report to a chaplain. For the other DoD Academy, a chaplain was one of the top three most preferred resources.

²⁹⁵In some instances a student provided several potential recipients. The first and second recipients are tallied.

USMA

Table 174 and Table 175 summarize the percentage of respondents who chose the identified recipient. USMA women and men, both, most commonly stated they would prefer to make a restricted report to a chaplain (42% of women and 52% of men). The full breakout by gender follows.

Table 174.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	42	37	35	41	51
Military Staff (e.g., TAC, AMT)	15	20	15	15	10
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	9	7	15	9	5
Medical	14	17	13	19	10
Cadet Peer Counselor (e.g., CASHA)	4	1	6	4	5
Friend	5	5	6	5	4
Counselor	7	8	9	7	3
Civilian	1	1	1	1	1
Family	0	0	2	0	0
Cadet Chain of Command	4	3	2	2	10
Professor	4	5	4	5	3
Victims' Advocate	3	3	2	5	3
Coach	4	4	0	5	5
Police	0	1	0	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q47.

Table 175.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	52	49	48	53	58
Military Staff (e.g., TAC, AMT)	15	18	20	13	10
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	6	5	8	7	4
Medical	11	13	12	9	9
Cadet Peer Counselor (e.g., CASHA)	2	1	2	3	3
Friend	3	3	3	2	2
Counselor	3	4	3	2	3
Civilian	0	0	0	0	0
Family	1	1	1	1	0
Cadet Chain of Command	4	2	2	4	6
Professor	2	2	3	1	1
Victims' Advocate	4	2	3	4	8
Coach	1	1	0	1	1
Police	0	0	0	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q47.

Table 176 and Table 177 summarize the percentage of respondents who chose the identified recipient. USNA women and men, both, most commonly stated they would prefer to make a restricted report to a chaplain (61% of women and 70% of men). The full breakout by gender follows.

Table 176.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	61	64	56	67	57
Military Staff (e.g., Company Officer, SEL)	10	7	6	13	14
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	8	8	10	10	5
Medical	6	9	10	6	3
Midshipman Peer Counselor	9	7	13	10	9
Friend	3	2	3	2	4
Counselor	4	8	5	3	1
Civilian	2	1	5	0	2
Family	0	0	0	0	0
Midshipman Chain of Command	3	1	1	3	7
Professor	1	0	0	0	2
Victims' Advocate	6	5	12	7	2
Coach	2	1	2	2	3
Police	0	0	0	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q47.

Table 177.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	70	71	75	70	64
Military Staff (e.g., Company Officer, SEL)	11	8	9	10	16
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	5	4	5	5	5
Medical	3	6	2	3	1
Midshipman Peer Counselor	5	4	4	5	4
Friend	1	1	0	0	2
Counselor	1	1	2	1	1
Civilian	0	1	0	0	0
Family	0	0	0	0	1
Midshipman Chain of Command	2	2	2	1	4
Professor	1	0	0	1	1
Victims' Advocate	3	5	2	4	3
Coach	1	0	0	1	1
Police	0	0	0	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q47.

USAFA

Table 178 and Table 179 summarize the percentage of respondents who chose the identified recipient. USAFA women most commonly stated they would prefer to make a restricted report to a SARC (45%), whereas USAFA men most commonly stated they would prefer to make a restricted report to their military staff (31%), followed by a SARC (25%) and/or a chaplain (24%). The full breakout by gender follows.

Table 178.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	13	16	15	10	13
Military Staff (e.g., AOC, AMT)	17	11	19	15	20
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	45	60	47	54	26
Medical	4	3	4	5	4
Cadet Peer Counselor	16	41	4	6	10
Friend	4	3	5	6	4
Counselor	10	10	11	8	10
Civilian	1	0	1	1	1
Family	1	0	0	1	3
Cadet Chain of Command	5	0	0	6	12
Professor	3	3	1	1	5
Victims' Advocate	1	2	0	1	1
Coach	3	1	2	2	7
Police	0	1	0	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q47.

Table 179.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	24	31	25	25	17
Military Staff (e.g., AOC, AMT)	31	16	20	36	44
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	25	36	31	19	17
Medical	3	6	3	3	2
Cadet Peer Counselor	5	3	4	5	7
Friend	4	5	4	6	3
Counselor	5	5	8	4	2
Civilian	0	0	0	0	0
Family	1	1	0	0	1
Cadet Chain of Command	5	2	3	5	9
Professor	2	1	0	1	3
Victims' Advocate	0	0	0	0	0
Coach	3	0	2	3	4
Police	0	0	0	1	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q47.

Table 180 and Table 181 summarize the percentage of respondents who chose the identified recipient. USCGA women most commonly stated they would prefer to make a restricted report to their military staff or a SARC (both 28%), followed by a chaplain (26%). USCGA men most commonly stated they would prefer to make a restricted report to their military staff (34%), followed by a chaplain (32%). The full breakout by gender follows.

Table 180.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	26	28	12	32	35
Military Staff (e.g., Company Officer, NCO)	28	33	35	25	18
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	28	21	40	19	29
Medical	5	8	4	3	3
Cadet Peer Counselor (e.g., CASA)	23	11	24	30	26
Friend	3	5	3	2	2
Counselor	9	3	13	14	6
Civilian	0	0	0	2	0
Family	0	0	0	0	0
Cadet Chain of Command	1	0	1	2	0
Professor	1	2	1	0	0
Victims' Advocate	7	16	6	2	3
Coach	1	3	0	2	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q47.

Table 181.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report If Experienced Sexual Assault in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Restricted Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	32	40	20	36	36
Military Staff (e.g., Company Officer, NCO)	34	39	38	27	31
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	15	13	23	7	13
Medical	4	6	3	3	5
Cadet Peer Counselor (e.g., CASA)	15	15	11	24	13
Friend	2	4	2	3	0
Counselor	3	4	2	3	3
Civilian	1	0	2	0	0
Family	1	0	1	1	0
Cadet Chain of Command	1	0	0	1	1
Professor	1	1	1	0	1
Victims' Advocate	7	7	10	3	5
Coach	0	0	1	0	0
Police	0	0	1	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q47.

Preferred Recipients of a Restricted Report of Sexual Harassment

Similar to the results of the previous section, students were asked, if they were to experience sexual harassment in the future and chose to report it, to whom they would feel most comfortable making that report. Written responses were analyzed to group similar responses into categories. Where a proper name was provided, the person was included in the proper category according to position to protect privacy.²⁹⁶

Total DoD MSA

The following sections present the results of analysis of written comments that were unique to each Academy. Therefore, a summary of DoD Academies is not possible.

USMA

Table 182 and Table 183 summarize the percentage of respondents who chose the identified recipient. USMA women and men, both, most commonly stated they would prefer to make a report of sexual harassment to their military staff (30% of women and 32% of men) followed by a chaplain (22% of women and 31% of men). The full breakout by gender follows.

Table 182.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Report If Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Sexual Harassment Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	22	21	20	19	27
Military Staff (e.g., TAC, AMT)	30	37	35	29	18
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	6	3	11	5	5
Medical	3	3	3	3	1
Cadet Peer Counselor (e.g., CASHA)	8	3	7	11	12
Friend	9	11	9	10	5
Counselor	4	5	4	4	2
Civilian	1	1	2	1	0
Family	1	1	2	0	1
Cadet Chain of Command	14	12	11	11	21
Professor	6	7	4	6	8
Victims' Advocate	4	3	3	4	5
Coach	4	4	1	7	3
Police	1	2	1	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q48.

²⁹⁶In some instances a student provided several potential recipients. The first and second recipients are tallied.

Table 183.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Report If Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Sexual Harassment Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	31	27	29	32	33
Military Staff (e.g., TAC, AMT)	32	40	37	30	23
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	3	2	3	4	2
Medical	2	2	2	1	2
Cadet Peer Counselor (e.g., CASHA)	3	2	3	5	4
Friend	6	6	8	5	4
Counselor	2	3	3	1	3
Civilian	0	0	1	0	0
Family	1	2	2	2	0
Cadet Chain of Command	14	11	10	13	20
Professor	2	3	3	3	1
Victims' Advocate	4	1	4	3	7
Coach	1	1	0	1	1
Police	0	0	1	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q48.

Table 184 and Table 185 summarize the percentage of respondents who chose the identified recipient. USNA women and men, both, most commonly stated they would prefer to make a report of sexual harassment to their chaplain (44% of women and 55% of men). The full breakout by gender follows.

Table 184.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Report If Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Sexual Harassment Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	44	41	39	51	42
Military Staff (e.g., Company Officer, SEL)	20	24	17	20	19
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	6	5	7	8	4
Medical	1	2	3	1	0
Midshipman Peer Counselor	8	7	8	9	6
Friend	9	8	12	7	9
Counselor	3	4	6	2	1
Civilian	2	1	4	0	1
Family	1	1	0	0	2
Midshipman Chain of Command	10	10	8	10	12
Professor	1	0	1	0	1
Victims' Advocate	4	2	5	4	2
Coach	3	4	1	2	4
Police	0	0	0	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q48.

Table 185.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Report If Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Sexual Harassment Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	55	53	58	57	54
Military Staff (e.g., Company Officer, SEL)	21	24	24	19	19
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	3	2	3	3	4
Medical	1	2	0	1	0
Midshipman Peer Counselor	5	3	4	6	6
Friend	4	6	4	4	3
Counselor	1	1	2	2	1
Civilian	0	0	0	0	0
Family	0	0	0	0	1
Midshipman Chain of Command	7	8	5	4	9
Professor	1	1	0	1	1
Victims' Advocate	2	2	2	2	2
Coach	1	1	0	1	1
Police	0	1	0	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q48.

USAFA

Table 186 and Table 187 summarize the percentage of respondents who chose the identified recipient. USAFA women most commonly stated they would prefer to make a report of sexual harassment to their military staff (30%) followed by a SARC (30%). USAFA men most commonly stated they would prefer to make a report of sexual harassment to their military staff (41%). The full breakout by gender follows.

Table 186.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Report If Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Sexual Harassment Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	11	13	11	10	11
Military Staff (e.g., AOC, AMT)	30	39	35	25	24
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	30	35	32	37	19
Medical	1	2	2	1	1
Cadet Peer Counselor	8	3	4	9	14
Friend	7	5	10	6	8
Counselor	6	3	7	7	6
Civilian	0	1	1	0	0
Family	2	1	2	2	2
Cadet Chain of Command	10	6	6	10	17
Professor	2	2	0	2	5
Victims' Advocate	1	1	2	0	0
Coach	3	1	2	2	7
Police	0	1	0	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q48.

Table 187.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Report If Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Sexual Harassment Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	17	23	18	20	11
Military Staff (e.g., AOC, AMT)	41	33	38	41	50
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	16	22	21	12	11
Medical	1	2	0	0	0
Cadet Peer Counselor	5	2	3	6	8
Friend	6	7	6	8	3
Counselor	3	4	6	2	2
Civilian	0	0	0	0	0
Family	2	2	1	1	2
Cadet Chain of Command	9	8	8	7	12
Professor	2	2	1	1	3
Victims' Advocate	0	0	0	0	0
Coach	3	0	2	3	5
Police	0	1	0	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q48.

USCGA

Table 188 and Table 189 summarize the percentage of respondents who chose the identified recipient. USCGA women most commonly stated they would prefer to make a report of sexual harassment to their military staff (31%), followed by a cadet peer counselor (20%), a SARC (19%), and/or a chaplain (17%). USCGA men most commonly stated they would prefer to make a report of sexual harassment to their military staff (38%) followed by a chaplain (24%). The full breakout by gender follows.

Table 188.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Report If Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Sexual Harassment Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	17	13	7	24	24
Military Staff (e.g., Company Officer, NCO)	31	37	45	24	20
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	19	21	24	11	20
Medical	1	0	0	0	5
Cadet Peer Counselor (e.g., CASA)	20	11	16	29	24
Friend	5	6	3	3	9
Counselor	6	2	6	11	5
Civilian	0	0	0	0	0
Family	1	0	0	0	3
Cadet Chain of Command	3	6	1	3	3
Professor	2	3	4	2	0
Victims' Advocate	3	8	3	0	3
Coach	2	2	3	2	3
Police	0	0	0	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q48.

Table 189.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Preferred Recipient of a Report If Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Future, by Class Year

Preferred Recipient of a Sexual Harassment Report					
	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
Chaplain	24	24	21	24	25
Military Staff (e.g., Company Officer, NCO)	38	44	40	27	39
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	11	7	15	7	14
Medical	0	0	0	0	0
Cadet Peer Counselor (e.g., CASA)	15	16	11	16	20
Friend	3	4	1	4	1
Counselor	2	2	2	1	1
Civilian	0	0	0	0	0
Family	1	1	0	1	1
Cadet Chain of Command	1	0	1	3	0
Professor	0	0	1	0	0
Victims' Advocate	3	5	3	1	3
Coach	0	0	0	1	0
Police	0	1	0	0	0

Note. SAGR 2014 Q48.

Willingness to Use Resources to Help Deal With Sexual Assault

The Academies have made many resources available to students who have experienced unwanted sexual contact or other unwanted gender-related behaviors. Whether these experiences happened while a student was at the Academy or prior to entering the Academy, these resources are intended to help students deal with traumatic life experiences. In *2014 SAGR*, students were asked the extent to which they would be willing to use these resources. As in previous sections, response categories were collapsed. *Large extent* represents the combination of *very large extent* and *large extent*. Findings from this section help inform future treatment and training efforts. These questions are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Results from this section are organized by Academy with multiple resources summarized as a group.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, over one-fifth (22%) of students indicated to a *large extent* willingness to *read information online* about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors (25% of women, 21% of men), and about one-quarter (24%) indicated *not at all* (19% of women, 26% of men); fewer (13%) students indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to *participate in an online seminar or discussion group* about the impact of prior experiences

(13% for both women and men), and about two-fifths (39%) indicated *not at all* (33% of women, 41% of men); just under one-fifth (17%) of students indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to *participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group* about the impact of prior experiences (18% of women, 16% of men), and close to two-fifths (38%) indicated *not at all* (33% of women, 39% of men); and about one-quarter (24%) of students indicated to a *large extent* they would be *willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional* about the impact of prior experiences (27% of women, 24% of men), and about one-third (34%) indicated *not at all* (28% of women, 35% of men). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

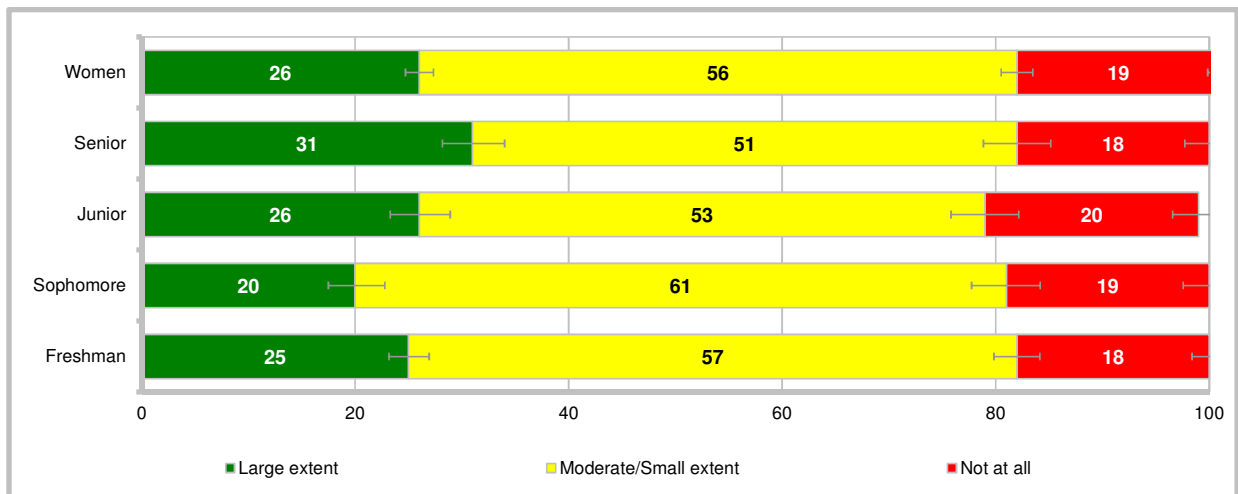
Use of Resources by USMA Students

USMA Students Who Would Read Information Online

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 237, overall, more than one-quarter (26%) of USMA women indicated to a *large extent* willingness to read information online about the impact of prior experiences, whereas a little less than one-fifth (19%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 237.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Read Information Online About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53a

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

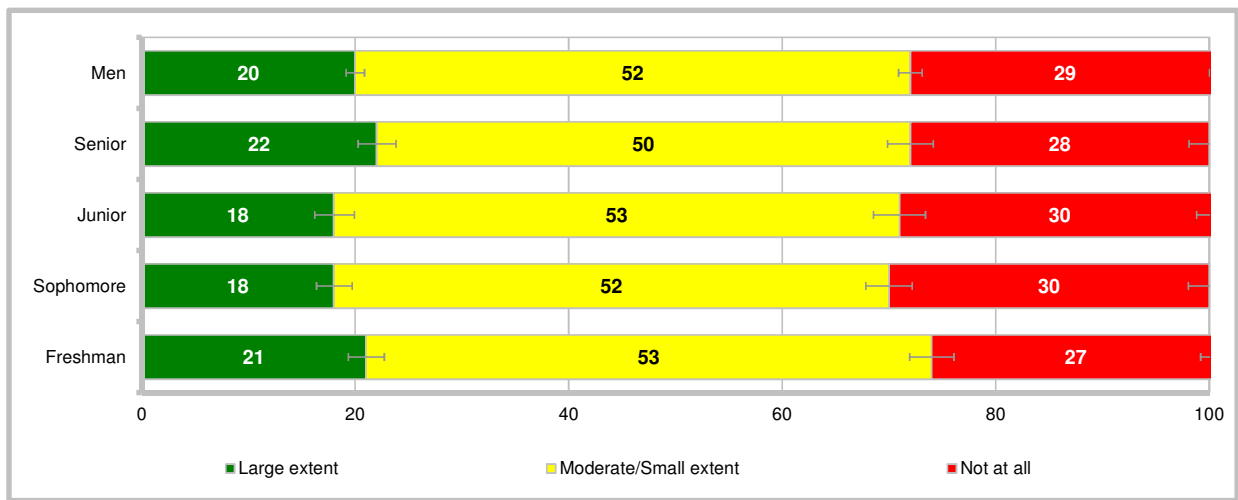
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, senior women (31%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (20%) were less likely.

- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 238, overall, one-fifth (20%) of USMA men indicated to a *large extent* willingness to read information online about the impact of prior experiences, whereas more than one quarter (29%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 238.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Read Information Online About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53a

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

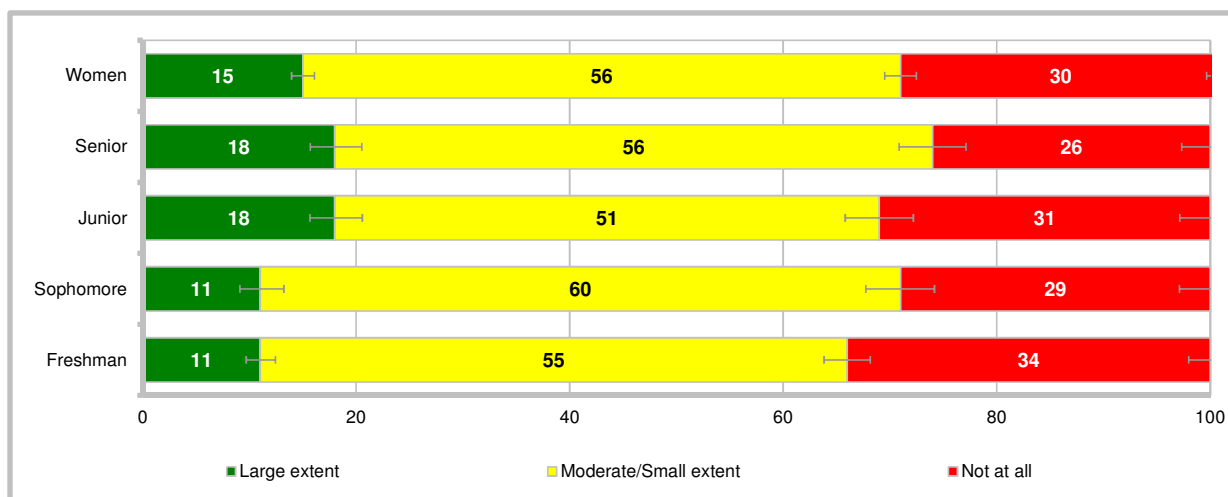
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, senior men (22%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent*, whereas junior men (18%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman men (27%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences compared to men in the other class years.

USMA Students Who Would Participate in an Online Seminar

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 239, overall, 15% of USMA women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences, whereas a little less than one-third (30%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 239.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an Online Seminar About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53b

Percent of all women

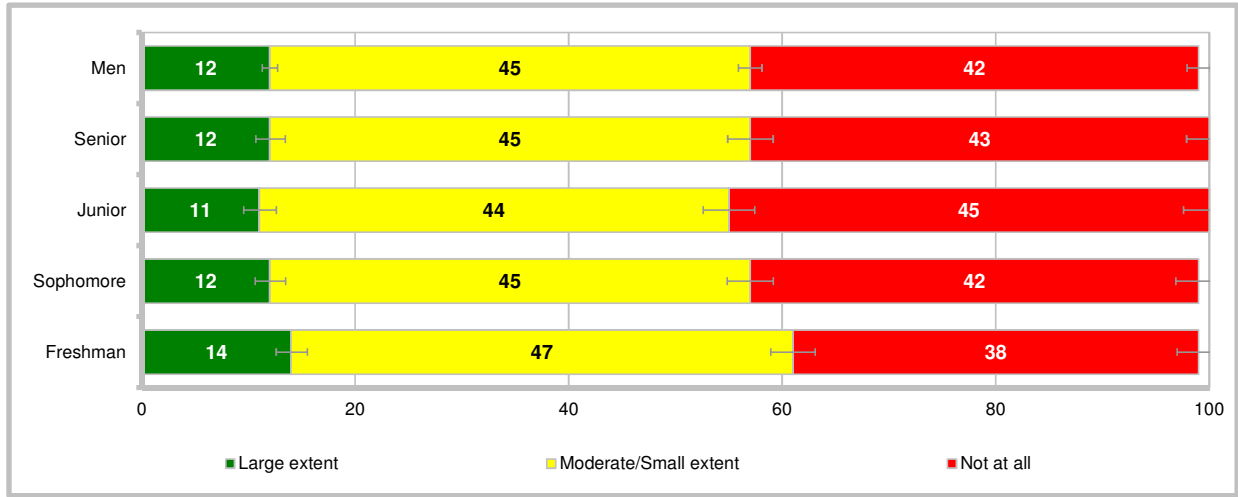
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, senior women and junior women (both 18%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women and freshman women (both 11%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman women (34%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences, whereas senior women (26%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 240, overall, a little more than one-tenth (12%) of USMA men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences, whereas less than half (42%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 240.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an Online Seminar About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53b

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Percent of all men

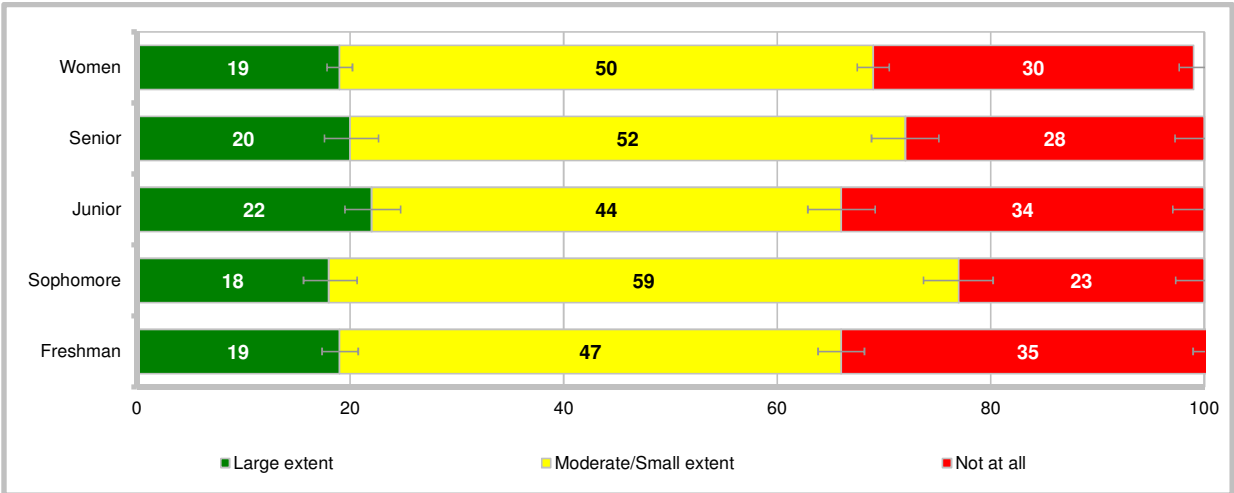
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman men (14%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, junior men (45%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences, whereas freshman men (38%) were less likely.

USMA Students Who Would Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 241, overall, a little less than one-fifth (19%) of USMA women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences, whereas a little less than one-third (30%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 241.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53c
 Percent of all women

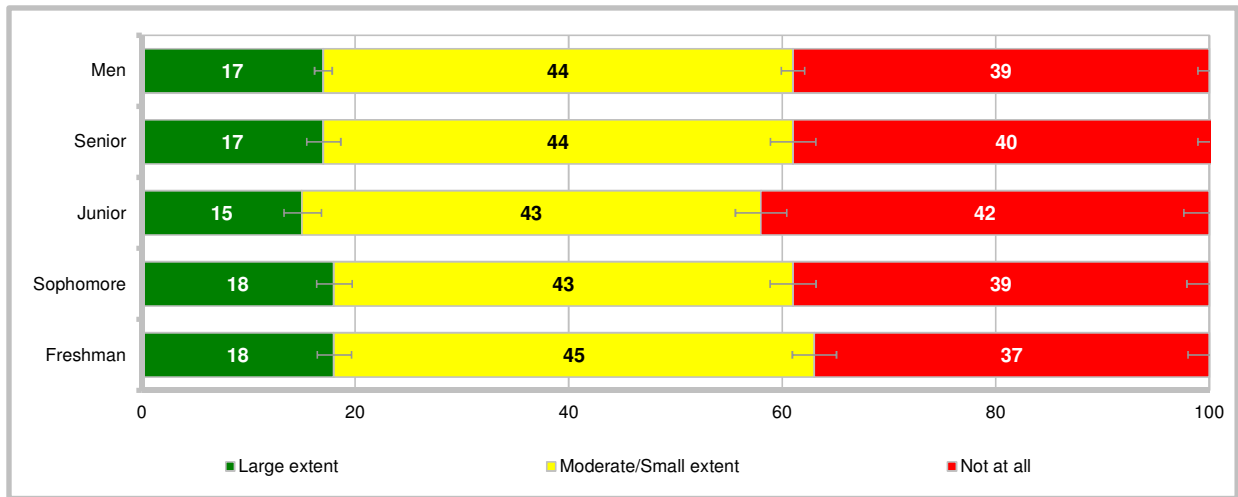
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, junior women (34%) and freshman women (35%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences, whereas sophomore women (23%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 242, overall, a little less than one-fifth (17%) of USMA men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences, whereas more than one-third (39%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 242.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53c

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

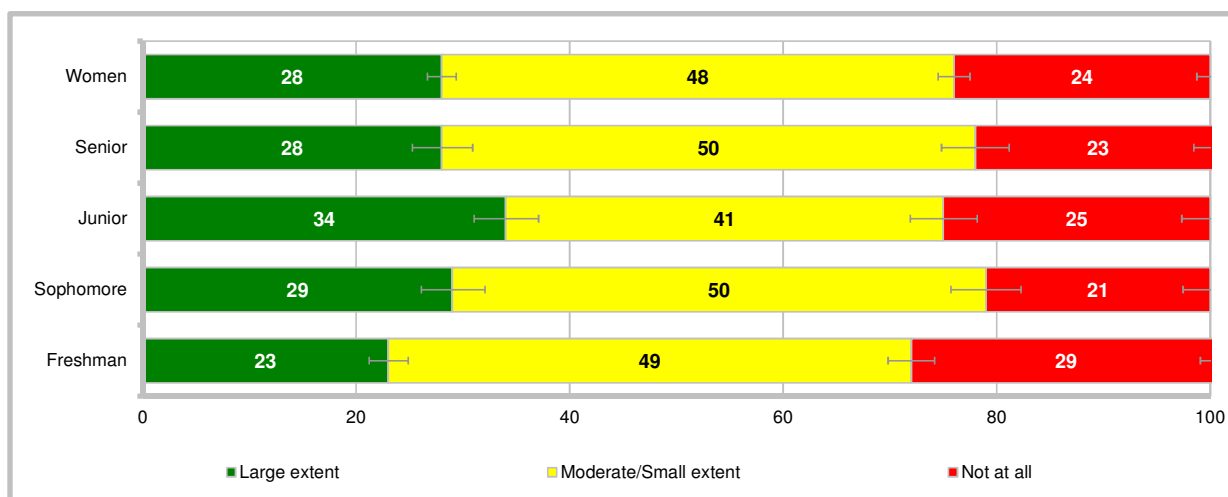
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, junior men (42%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences, whereas freshman men (37%) were less likely.

USMA Students Who Would Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 243, overall, more than one-quarter (28%) of USMA women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences, whereas a little less than one-quarter (24%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 243.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53d

Percent of all women

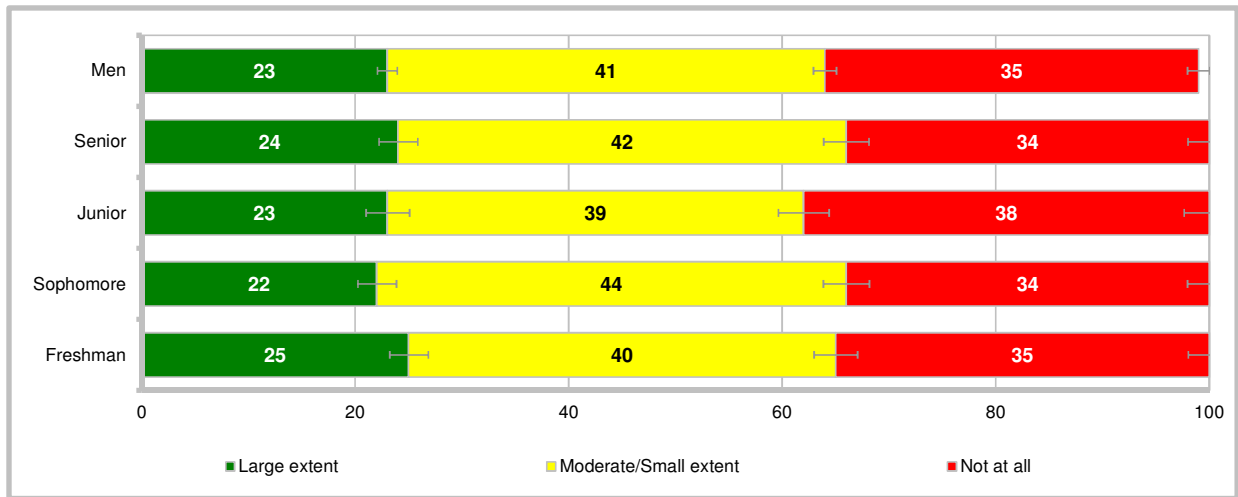
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, junior women (34%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (23%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman women (29%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences, whereas sophomore women (21%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 244, overall, a little less than one-quarter (23%) of USMA men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences, whereas a little more than one-third (35%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 244.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53d

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA men between class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, junior men (38%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences compared to men in the other class years.

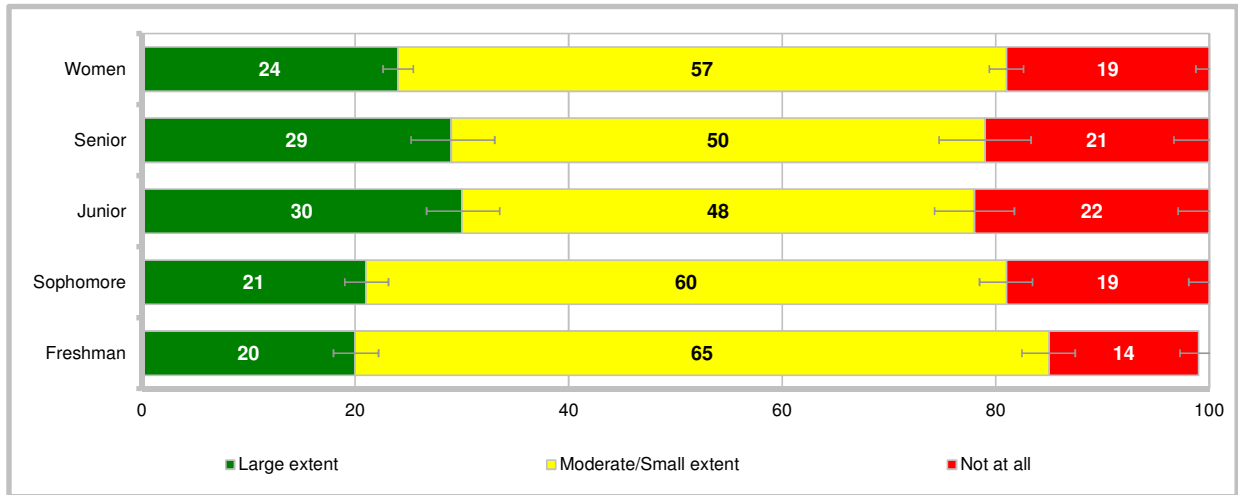
Use of Resources by USNA Students

USNA Students Who Would Read Information Online

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 245, overall, a little less than one-quarter (24%) of USNA women indicated they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one-fifth (19%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 245.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Read Information Online About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53a

Percent of all women

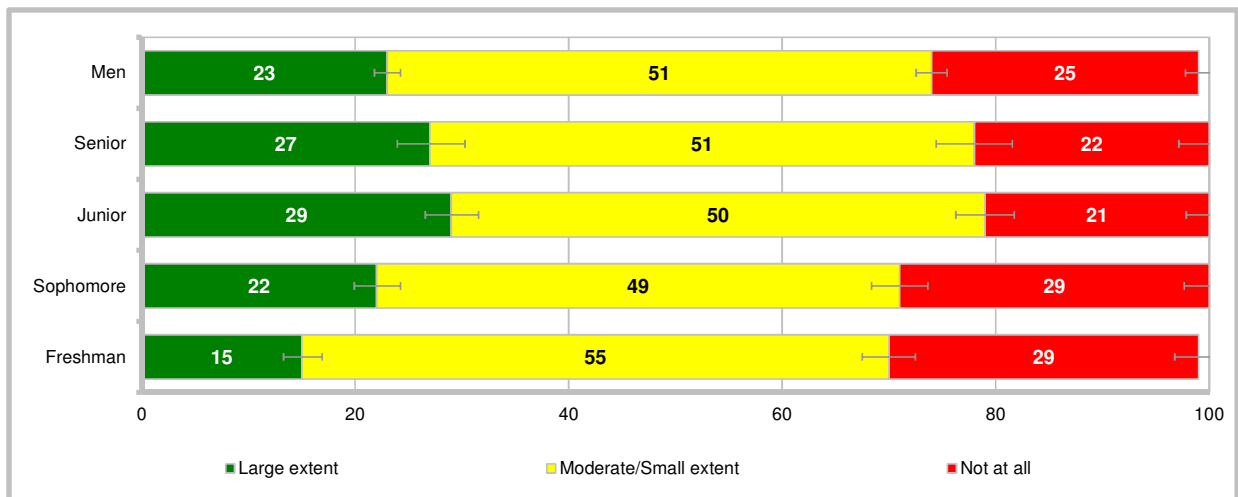
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, junior women (30%) and senior women (29%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (20%) and sophomore women (21%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman women (14%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 246, overall, a little less than one-quarter (23%) of USNA men indicated they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas one-quarter (25%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 246.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Read Information Online About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53a
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

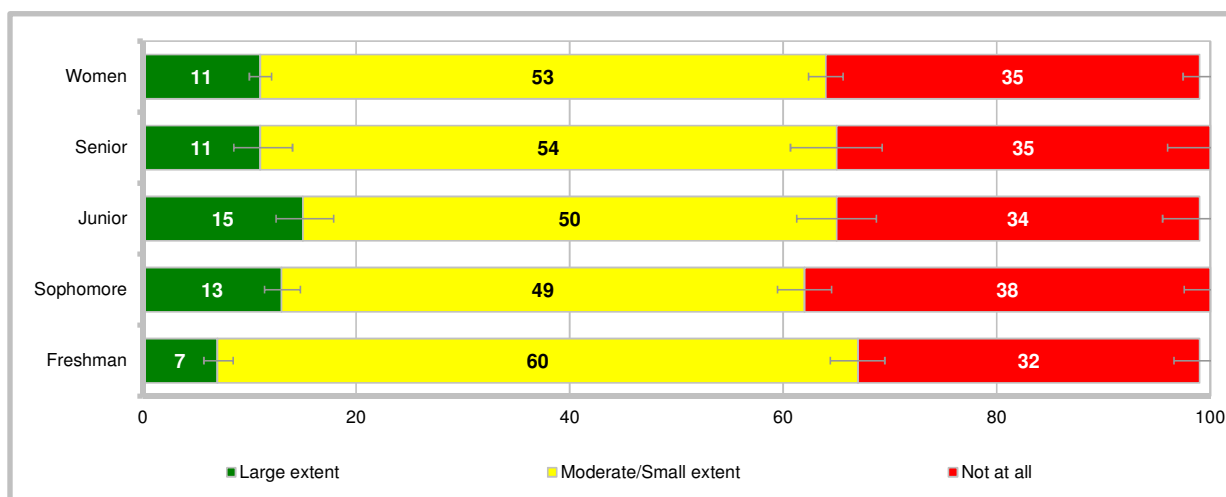
- **Large extent.** In 2014, junior men (29%) and senior men (27%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (15%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore men and freshman men (both 29%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors, whereas junior men (21%) and senior men (22%) were less likely.

USNA Students Who Would Participate in an Online Seminar

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 247, overall, a little more than one-tenth (11%) of USNA women indicated they would be willing to participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-third (35%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 247.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an Online Seminar About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53b

Percent of all women

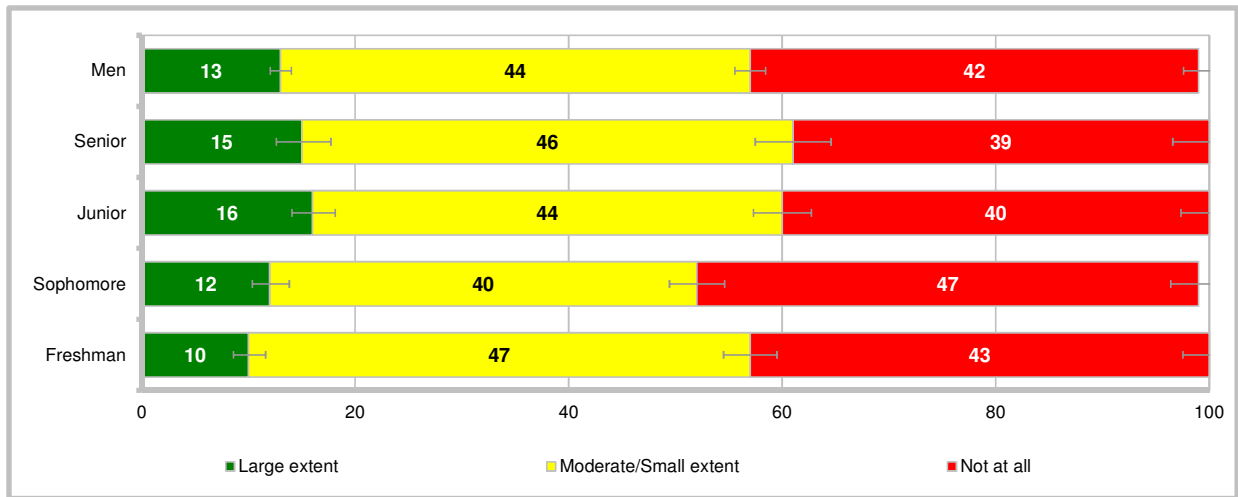
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large extent.** In 2014, junior women (15%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (7%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore women (38%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors, whereas freshman women (32%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 248, overall, 13% of USNA men indicated they would be willing to participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas less than half (42%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 248.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an Online Seminar About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53b

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

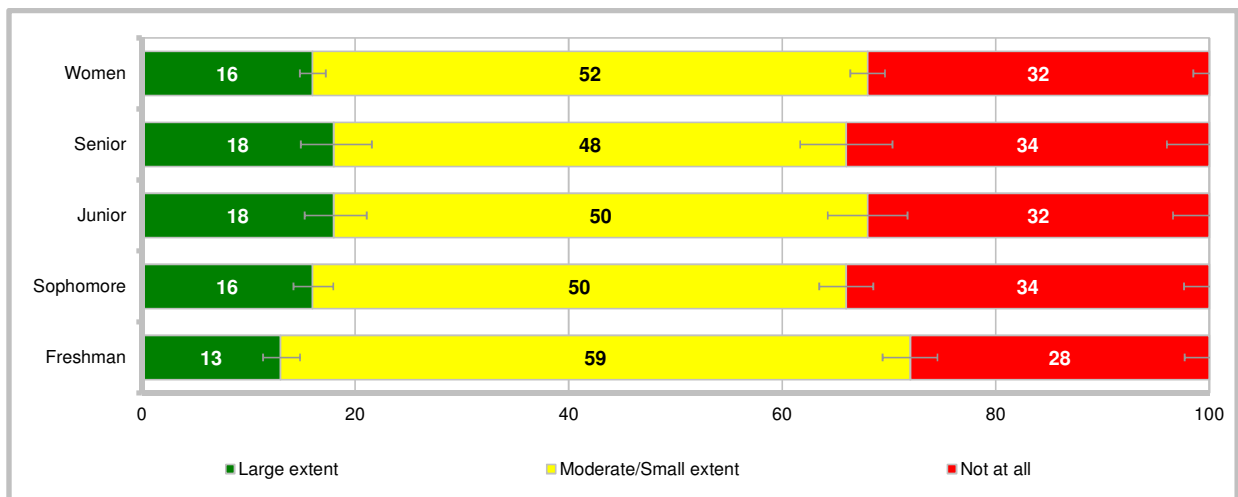
- Large extent.** In 2014, junior men (16%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (10%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore men (47%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors compared to men in the other class years.

USNA Students Who Would Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 249, overall, 16% of USNA women indicated they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one-third (32%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 249.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53c
Percent of all women

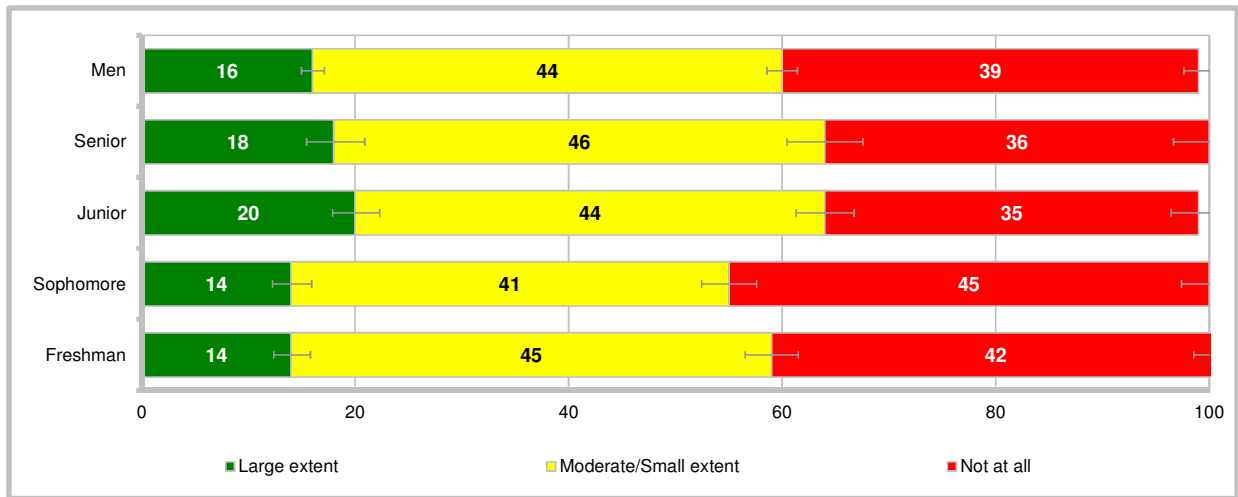
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman women (13%) were less likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman women (28%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 250, overall, 16% of USNA men indicated they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-third (39%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 250.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53c

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

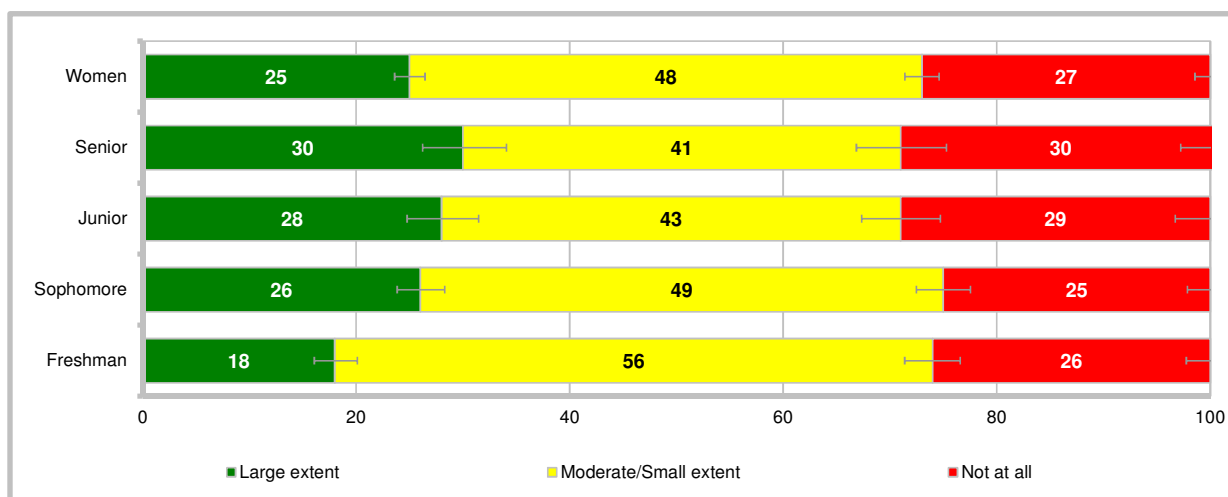
- **Large extent.** In 2014, junior men (20%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men and freshman men (both 14%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore men (45%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors, whereas junior men (35%) and senior men (36%) were less likely.

USNA Students Who Would Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 251, overall, one-quarter (25%) of USNA women indicated they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-quarter (27%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 251.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53d

Percent of all women

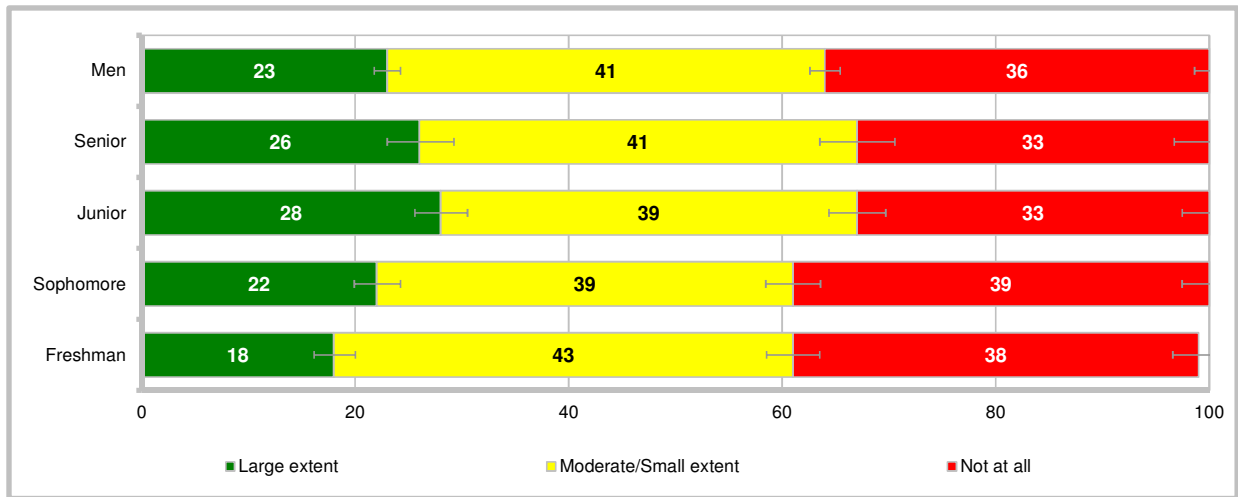
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, senior women (30%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional to a *large extent*, whereas freshman women (18%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 252, overall, a little less than one-quarter (23%) of USNA men indicated they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-third (36%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 252.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53d

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, junior men (28%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional to a *large extent*, whereas freshman men (18%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore men (39%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional, whereas junior men (33%) were less likely.

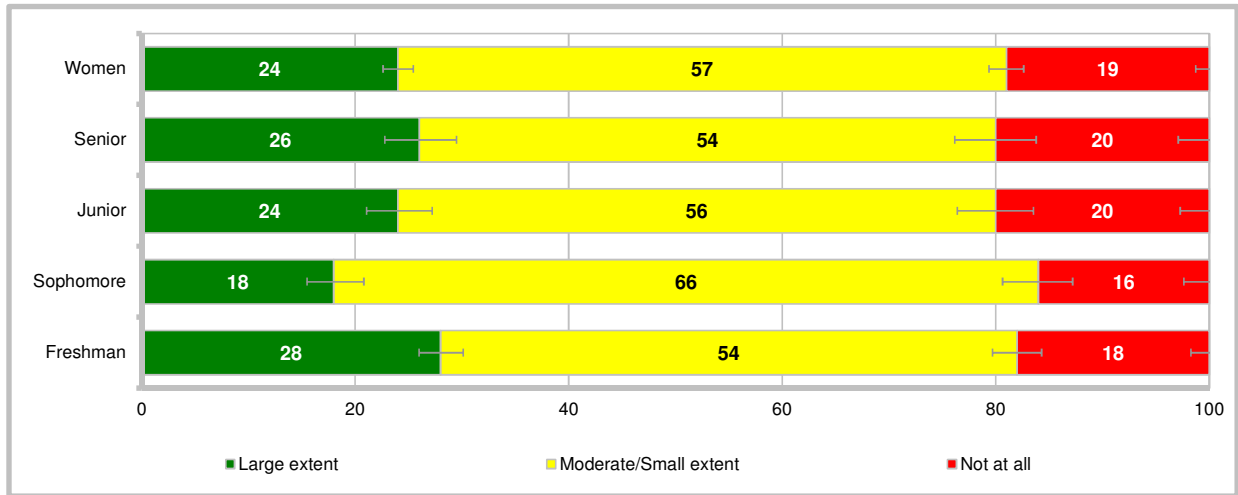
Use of Resources by USAFA Students

USAFA Students Who Would Read Information Online

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 253, overall, a little less than one-quarter (24%) of USAFA women indicated they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one-fifth (19%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 253.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Read Information Online About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53a
Percent of all women

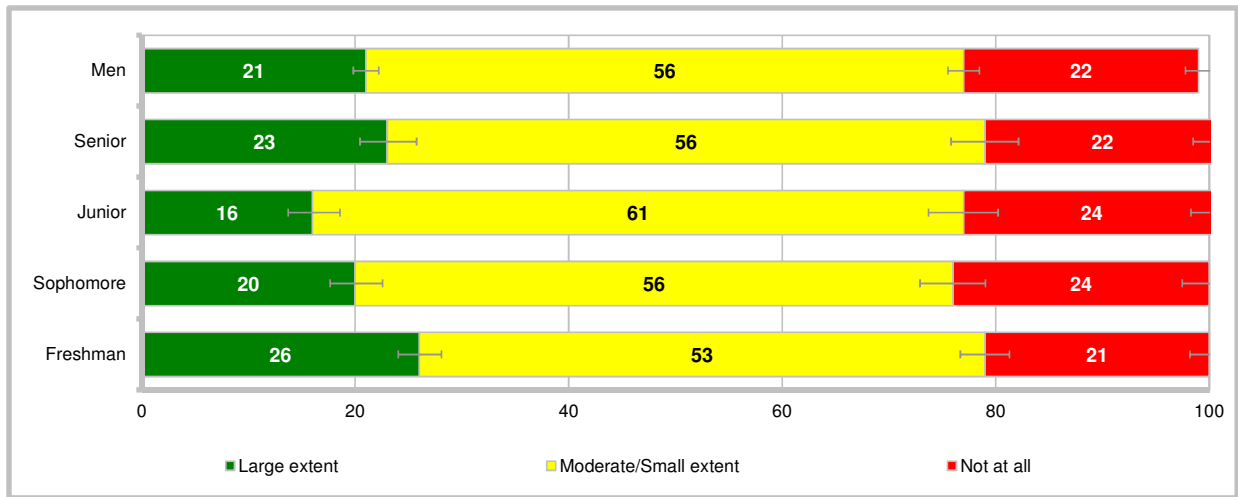
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman women (28%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (18%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore women (16%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to read information online about the impact of a prior experience of unwanted sexual behaviors compared to women in the other class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 254, overall, a little more than one-fifth (21%) of USAFA men indicated they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas a little more than one-fifth (22%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 254.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Read Information Online About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53a
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

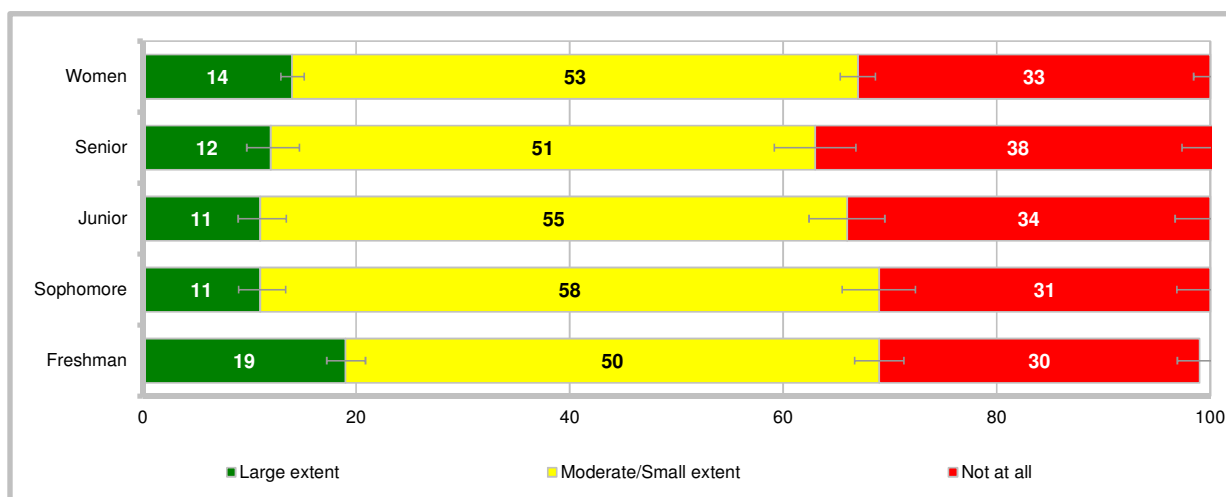
- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman men (26%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas junior men (16%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA men between class years.

USAFA Students Who Would Participate in an Online Seminar

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 255, overall, 14% of USAFA women indicated they would be willing to participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas one-third (33%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 255.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an Online Seminar About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53b

Percent of all women

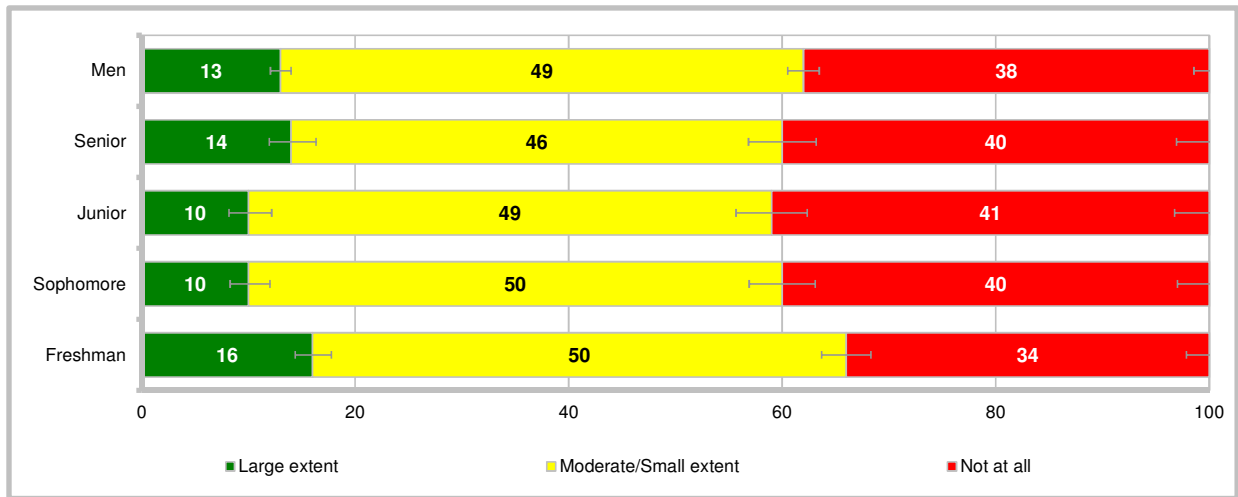
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman women (19%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore and junior women (both 11%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior women (38%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors, whereas freshman women (30%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 256, overall, 13% of USAFA men indicated they would be willing to participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-third (38%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 256.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an Online Seminar About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53b

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

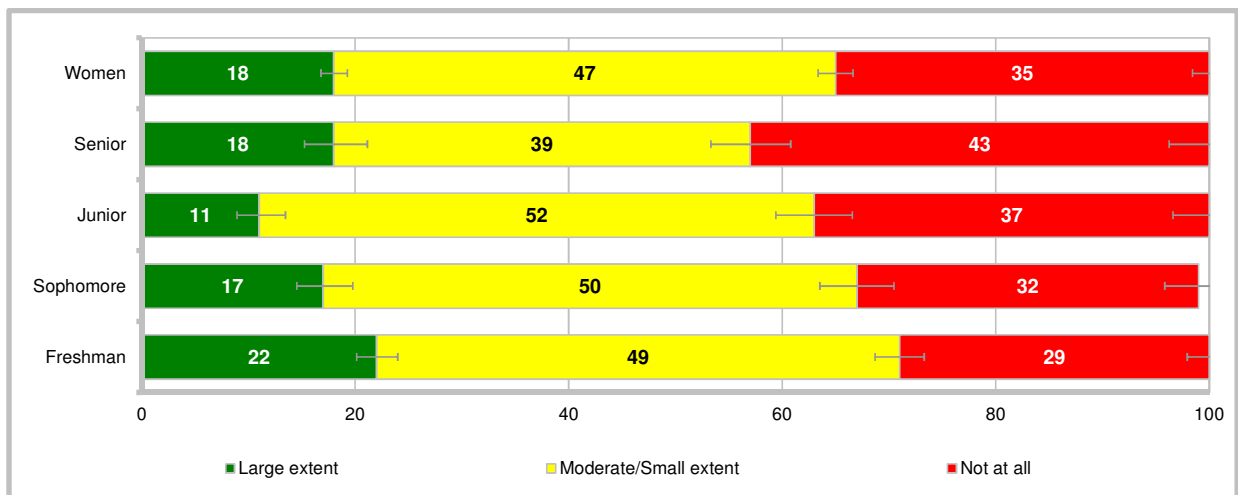
- Large extent.** In 2014, freshman men (16%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore and junior men (both 10%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** In 2014, freshman men (34%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors compared to men in the other class years.

USAFA Students Who Would Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 257, overall, a little less than one-fifth (18%) of USAFA women indicated they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-third (35%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 257.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53c

Percent of all women

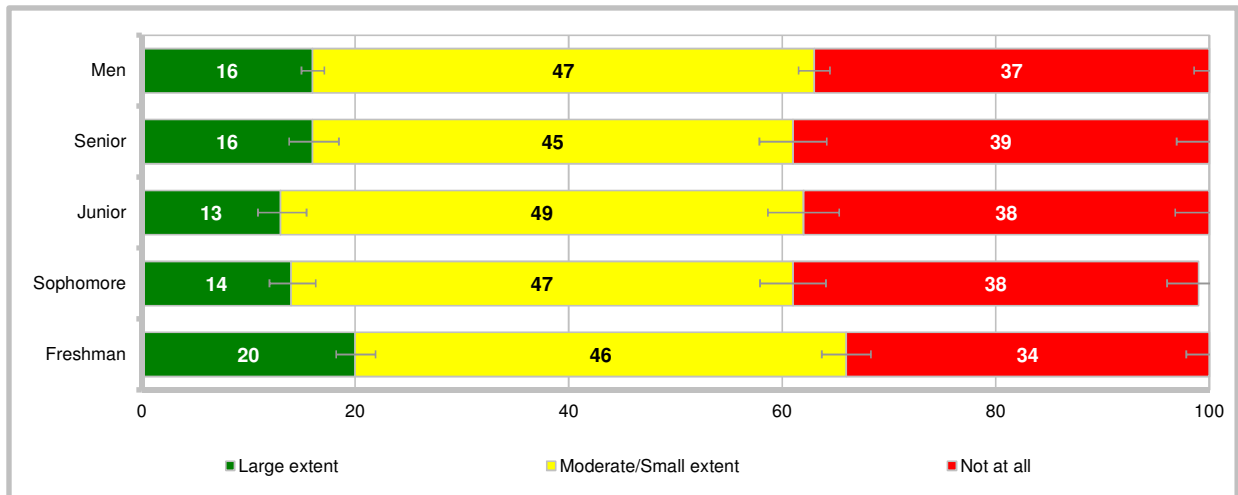
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman women (22%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (11%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior women (43%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors, whereas freshman women (29%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 258, overall, 16% of USAFA men indicated they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-third (37%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 258.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53c
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

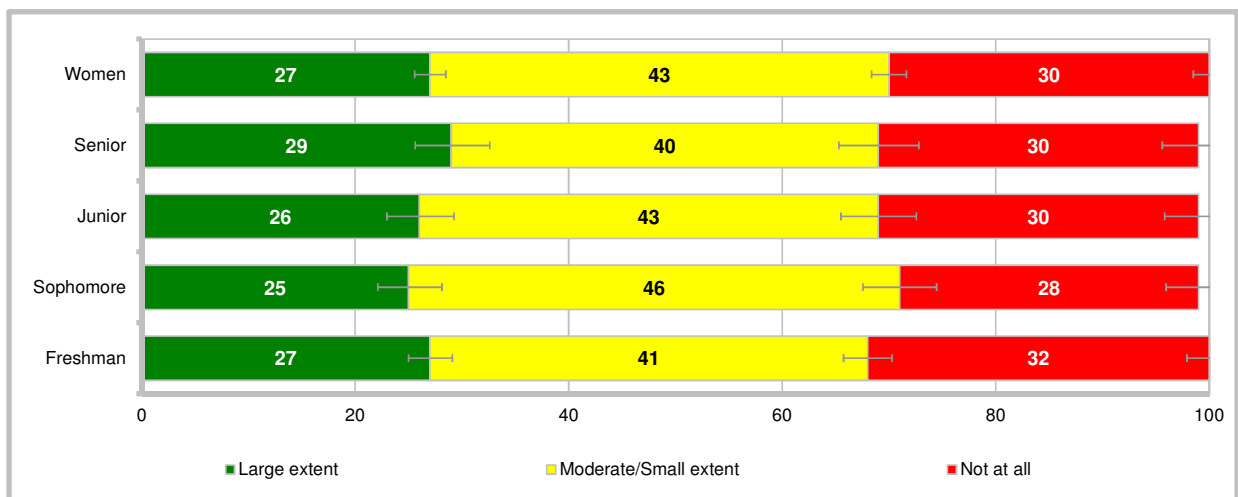
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman men (20%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors to a *large extent*, whereas junior men (13%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman men (34%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors compared to men in the other class years.

USAFA Students Who Would Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 259, overall, more than one-quarter (27%) of USAFA women indicated they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent*, whereas a little less than one-third (30%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 259.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



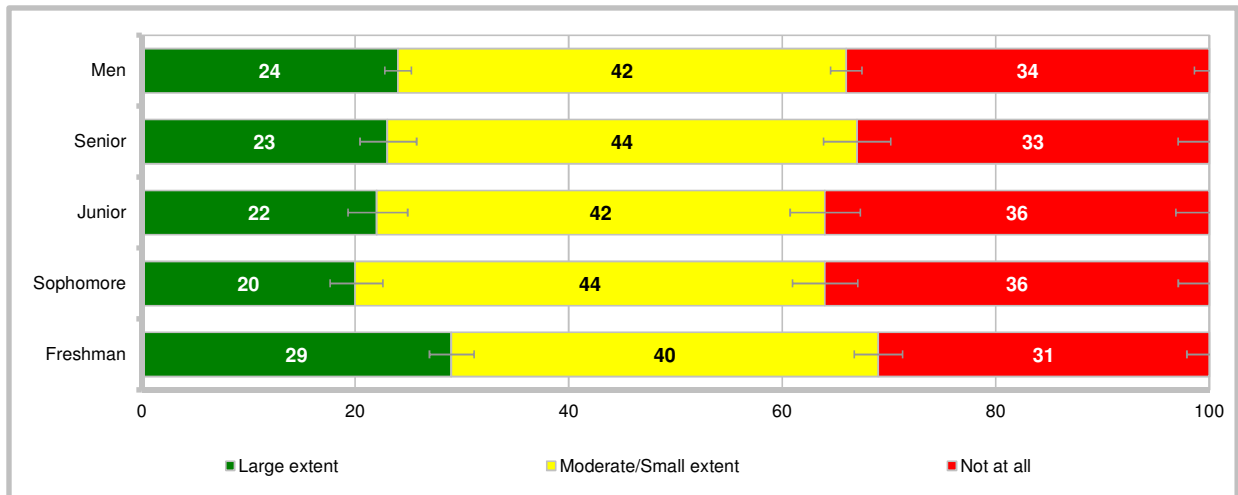
SAGR 2014 Q53d
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USAFA women between class years.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 260, overall, a little less than one-quarter (24%) of USAFA men indicated they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent*, whereas more than one-third (34%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 260.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53d
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large extent.** In 2014, freshman men (29%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore men (20%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman men (31%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional compared to men in the other class years.

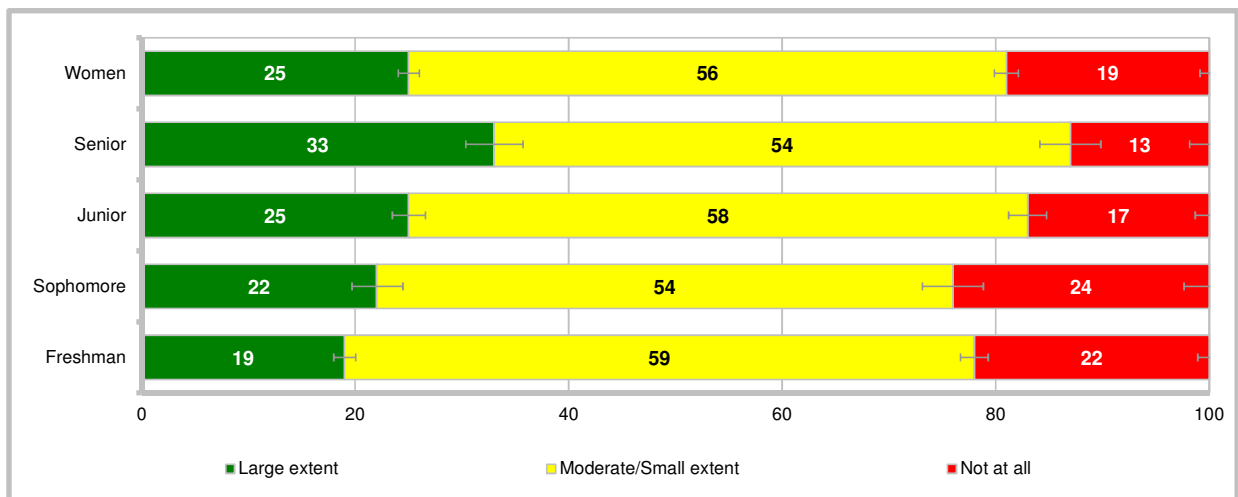
Use of Resources by USCGA Students

USCGA Students Who Would Read Information Online

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 261, overall, one-quarter (25%) of USCGA women indicated to a *large extent* willingness to read information online about the impact of prior experiences, whereas a little less than one-fifth (19%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 261.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Read Information Online About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53a

Percent of all women

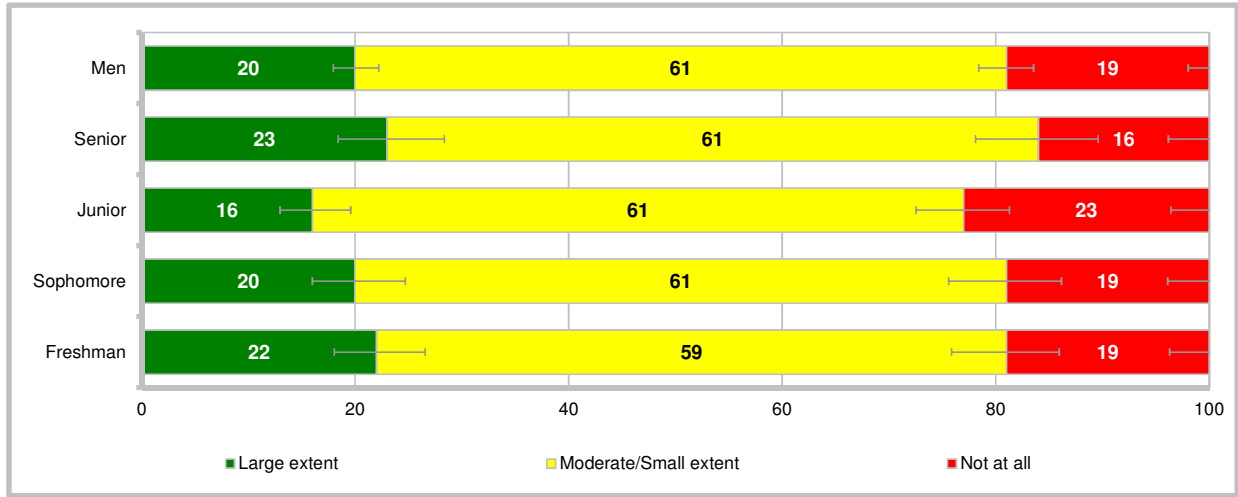
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Large Extent.** In 2014, senior women (33%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences *to a large extent*, whereas freshman women (19%) were less likely.
- Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore women (24%) and freshman women (22%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences, whereas senior women (13%) and junior women (17%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 262, overall, one-fifth (20%) of USCGA men indicated to a *large extent* willingness to read information online about the impact of prior experiences, whereas a little less than one-fifth (19%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 262.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Read Information Online About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53a

Margins of error range from $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

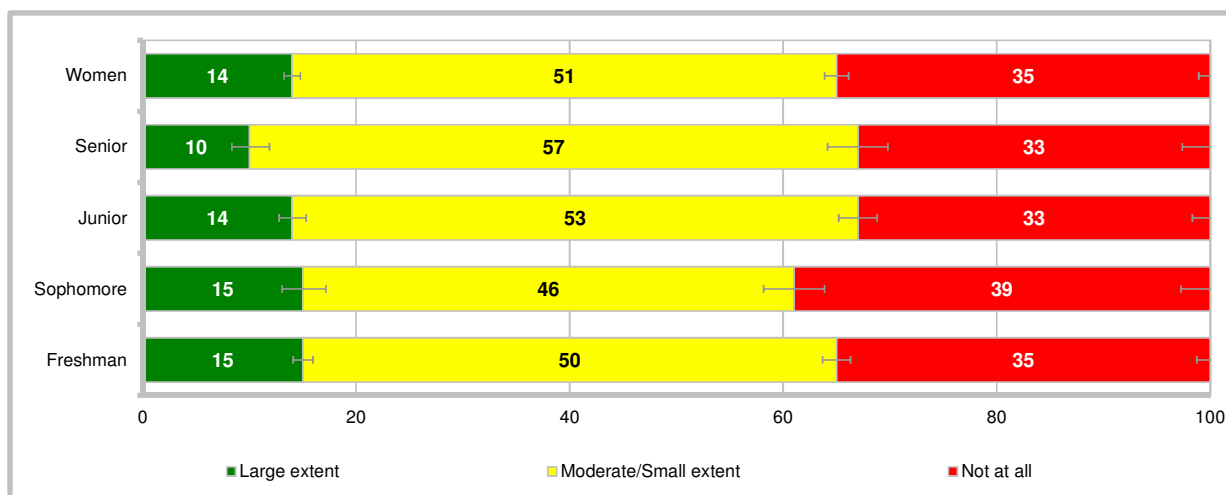
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, junior men (16%) were less likely to indicate they would be willing to read information online about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

USCGA Students Who Would Participate in an Online Seminar

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 263, overall, 14% of USCGA women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences, whereas more than one-third (35%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 263.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an Online Seminar About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53b

Percent of all women

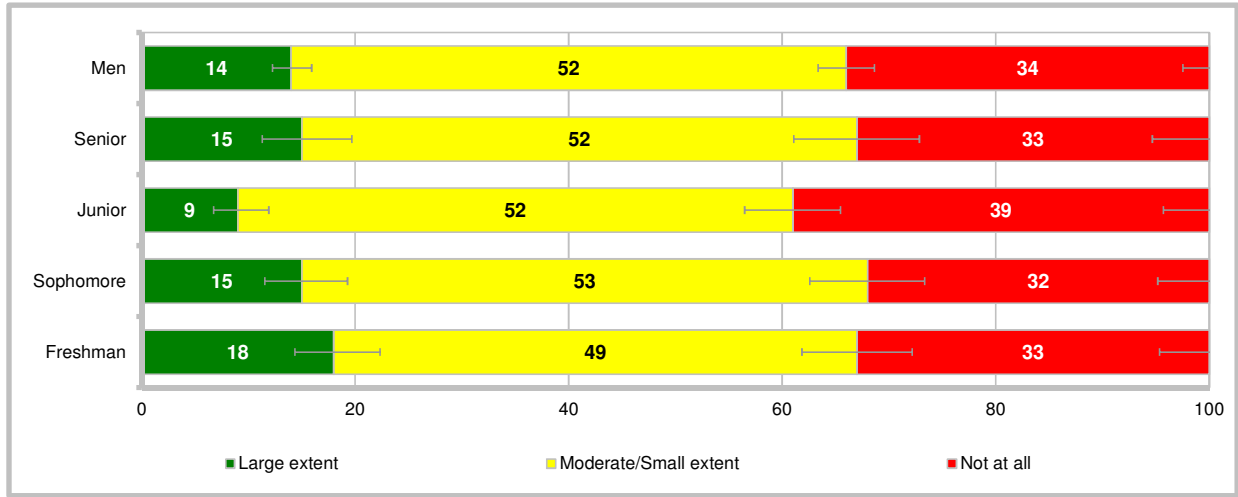
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, senior women (10%) were less likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent* compared to women in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore women (39%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences, whereas junior women (33%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 264, overall, 14% of USCGA men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences, whereas more than one-third (34%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 264.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an Online Seminar About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53b

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

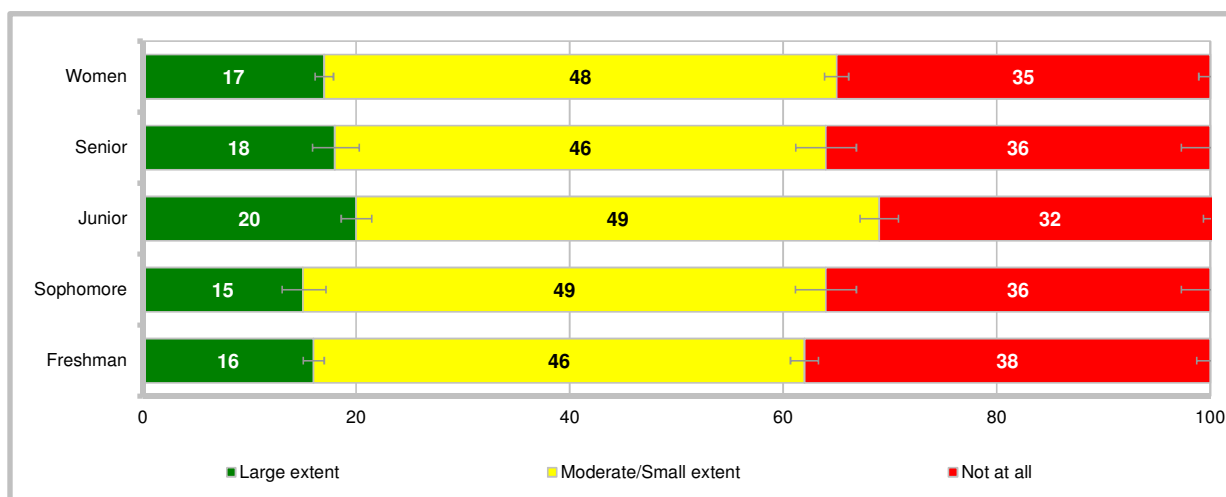
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, freshman men (18%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an online seminar about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent*, whereas junior men (9%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

USCGA Students Who Would Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 265, overall, 17% of USCGA women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences, whereas more than one-third (35%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 265.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53c

Percent of all women

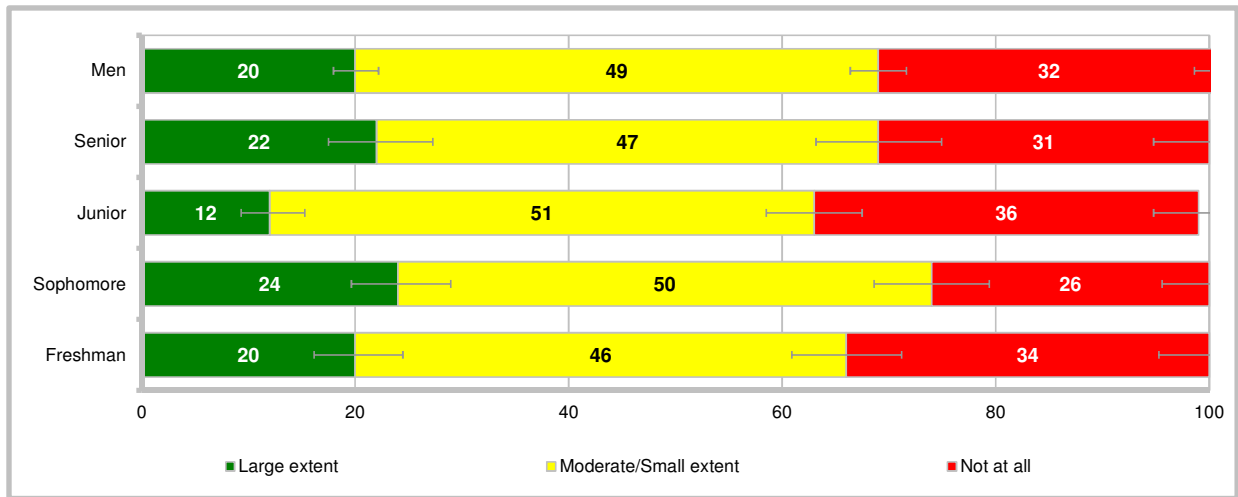
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, junior women (20%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent*, whereas sophomore women (15%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, freshman women (38%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences, whereas junior women (32%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 266, overall, one-fifth (20%) of USCGA men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences, whereas a little less than one-third (32%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 266.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Participate in an In-Person Seminar or Discussion Group About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53c
 Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

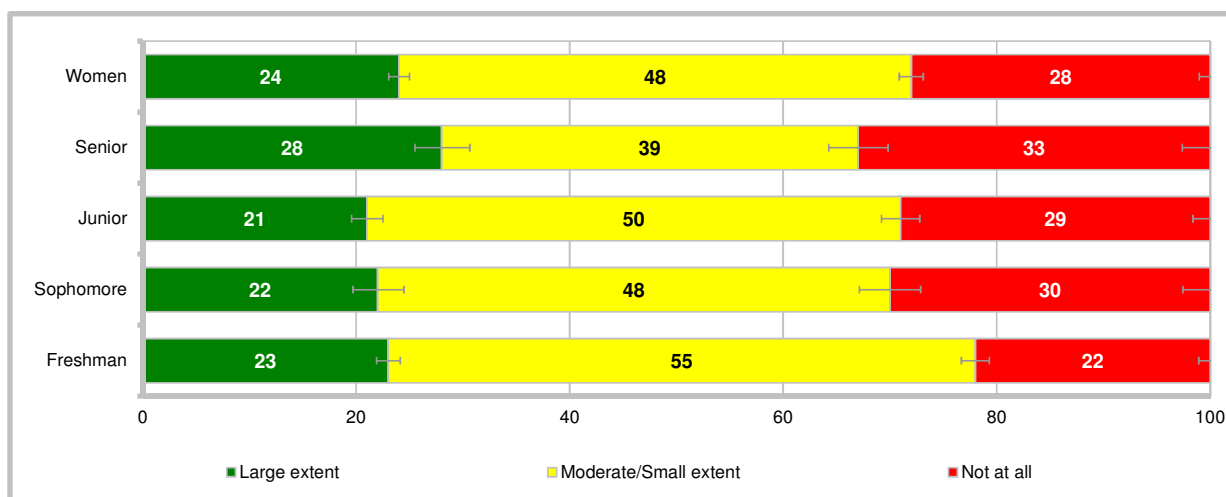
- **Large Extent.** In 2014, sophomore men (24%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent*, whereas junior men (12%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, sophomore men (26%) were less likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences compared to men in the other class years.

USCGA Students Who Would Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 267, overall, a little less than one-quarter (24%) of USCGA women indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences, whereas more than one-quarter (28%) of women indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 267.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Willingness to Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53d

Percent of all women

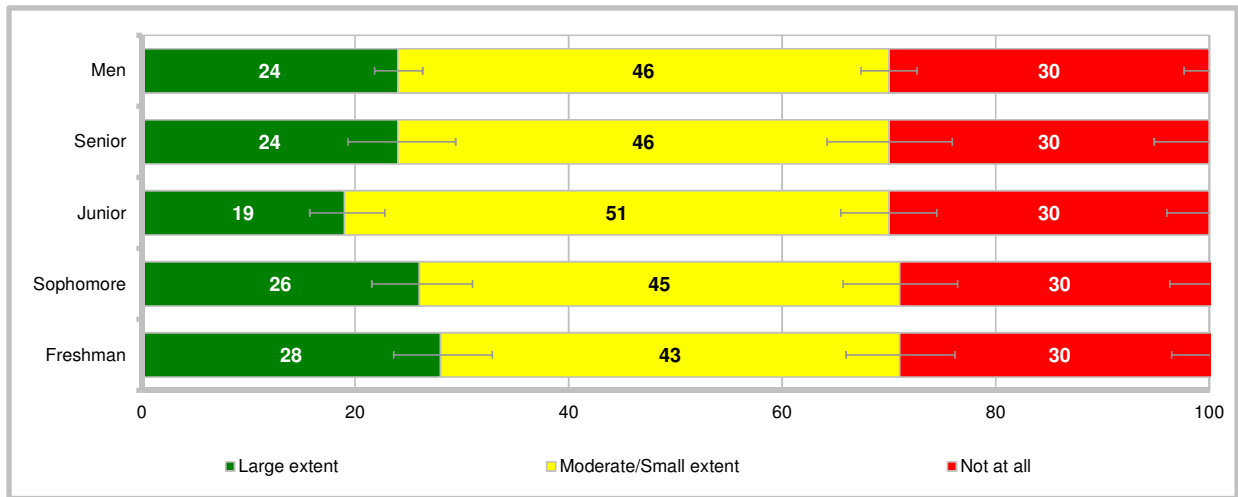
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, senior women (28%) were more likely to indicate they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent*, whereas junior women (21%) were less likely.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, senior women (33%) were more likely to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences, whereas freshman women (22%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 268, overall, a little less than one-quarter (24%) of USCGA men indicated to a *large extent* they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences, whereas a little less than one-third (30%) of men indicated *not at all*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Figure 268.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Willingness to Meet With a Counselor or Health Care Professional About the Impact of Prior Experiences, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q53d

Margins of error range from $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Large Extent.** In 2014, junior men (19%) were less likely to indicate they would be willing to meet with a counselor or health care professional about the impact of prior experiences to a *large extent* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

Assessment of Progress

As a gauge of progress, students were asked if sexual assault and sexual harassment had become more or less of a problem at their Academy since they became a student. This question was asked in 2008 but not in 2010 or 2012; therefore, comparisons are shown to 2008 only. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Assessment of progress for sexual harassment and sexual assault are grouped within each Academy.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, more than half (58%) of students indicated that *sexual harassment* has become *less of a problem* (44% of women, 61% of men), whereas fewer (5%) indicated it has become *more of a problem* (7% of women, 4% of men). Compared to 2008, the overall rate for *less of a problem* is 4 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 5 percentage points higher, for men the rate is 4 percentage points higher in 2014); and the overall rate for *more of a problem* is 2 percentage points higher in 2014 (for both women and men the rate is 1 percentage point higher in 2014).

Concerning *sexual assault*, close to two-thirds (64%) of students indicated that *sexual assault* has become *less of a problem* (53% of women, 67% of men), whereas fewer (4%) indicated it has become *more of a problem* (5% of women, 4% of men). Compared to 2008, the rate for *less of a problem* remained statistically unchanged overall and for men in 2014 (for women the rate is 4 percentage points higher in 2014); and the overall rate for *more of a problem* is 2 percentage points higher in 2014 (for both women and men the rate is 2 percentage points higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

Assessment of Progress by USMA Students

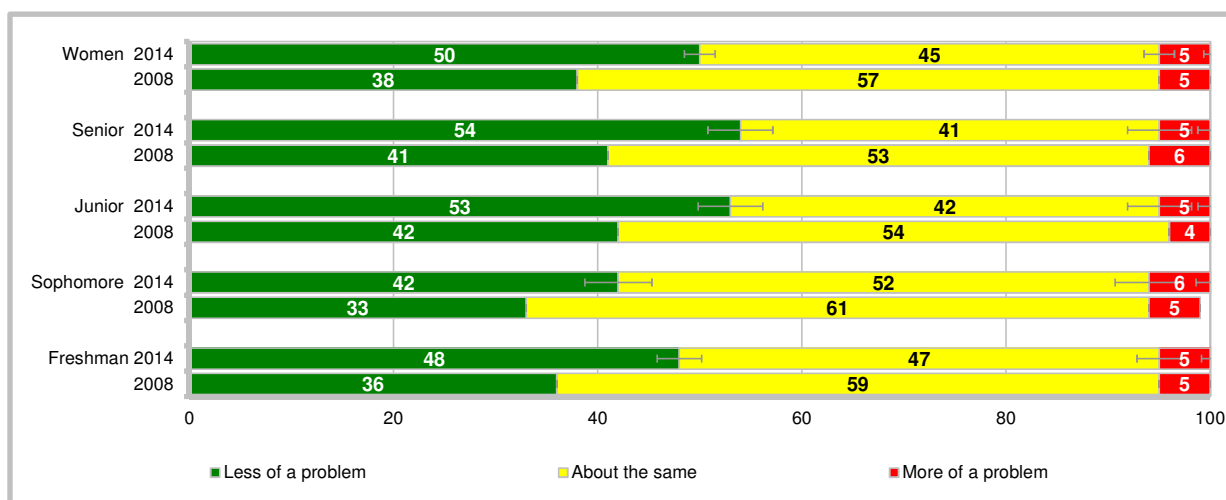
This question was asked in 2008 but not in 2010 or 2012; therefore, comparisons are shown to 2008 only.

Sexual Harassment as More or Less of a Problem at USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 269, overall, half (50%; 12 percentage points higher than 2008) of USMA women indicated that sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas fewer (5%; statistically unchanged from 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 269.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q54

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

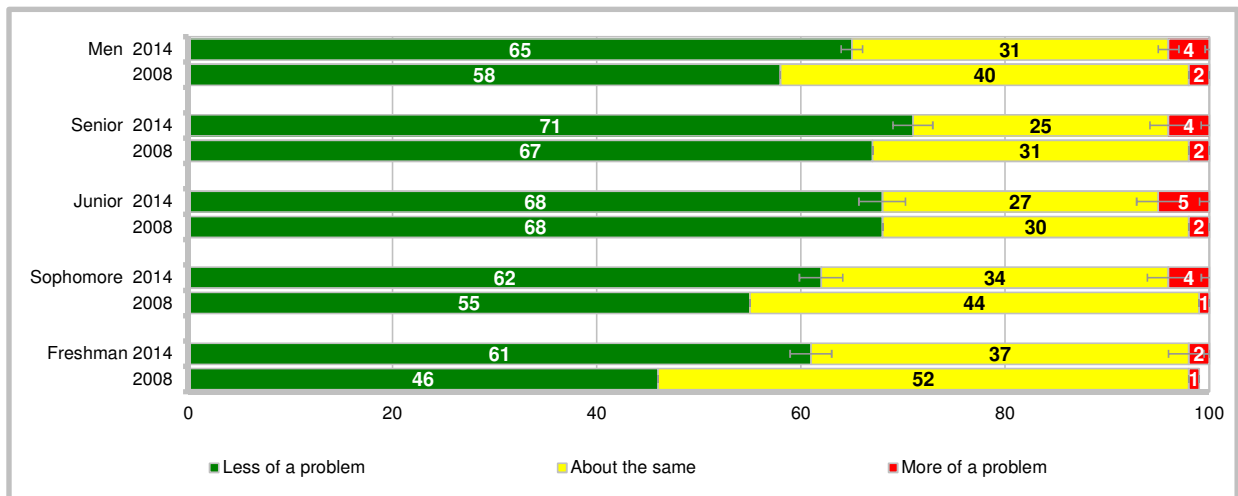
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (13 percentage points higher than 2008), junior women (11 percentage points higher than 2008), sophomore women (9 percentage points higher than 2008), and freshman women (12 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior women (54%) and junior women (53%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas sophomore women (42%) were less likely.
- More of a problem.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2008. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 270, overall, the majority (65%; 7 percentage points higher than 2008) of USMA men indicated that sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas fewer (4%; 2 percentage points higher than 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 270.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q54
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

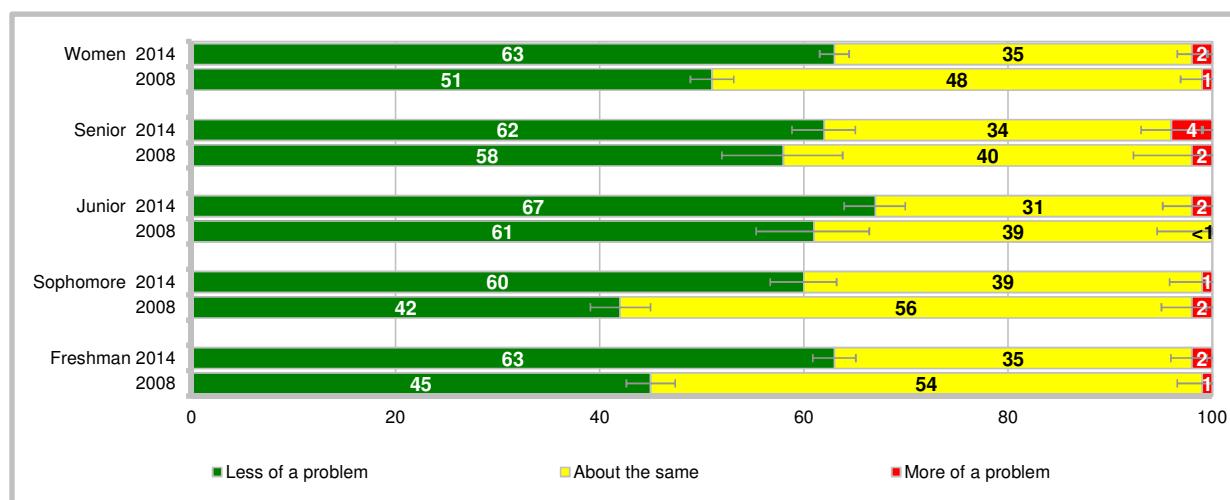
- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* was higher in 2014 for freshman men (15 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior men (71%) and junior men (68%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas sophomore men (62%) and freshman men (61%) were less likely.
- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for junior men and sophomore men (both 3 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, junior men (5%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *more of a problem*, whereas freshman men (2%) were less likely.

Sexual Assault as More or Less of a Problem at USMA

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 271, overall, the majority (63%; 12 percentage points higher than 2008) of USMA women indicated that sexual assault has become *less of a problem*, whereas fewer (2%; 1 percentage point higher than 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 271.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q55

Percent of all women

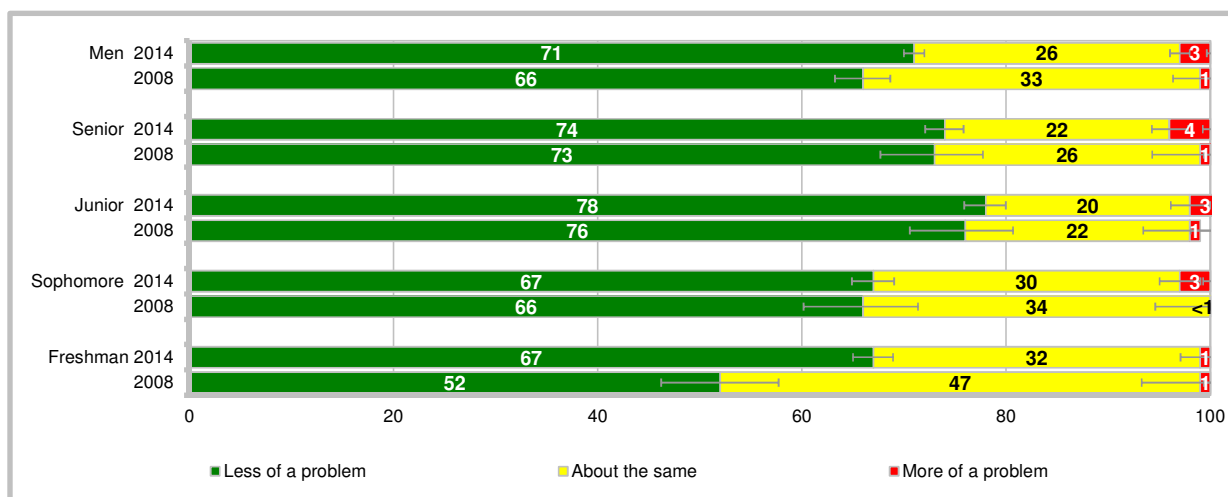
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women and freshman women (both 18 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, junior women (67%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *less of a problem* compared to women in the other class years.
- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for junior women (2 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior women (4%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *more of a problem*, whereas sophomore women (1%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 272, overall, the majority (71%; 5 percentage points higher than 2008) of USMA men indicated that sexual assault has become *less of a problem*, whereas fewer (3%; 2 percentage points higher than 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 272.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q55

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* was higher in 2014 for freshman men (15 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior men (74%) and junior men (78%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *less of a problem*, whereas sophomore men and freshman men (both 67%) were less likely.
- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for senior men and sophomore men (both 3 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior men (4%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *more of a problem*, whereas freshman men (1%) were less likely.

Assessment of Progress by USNA Students

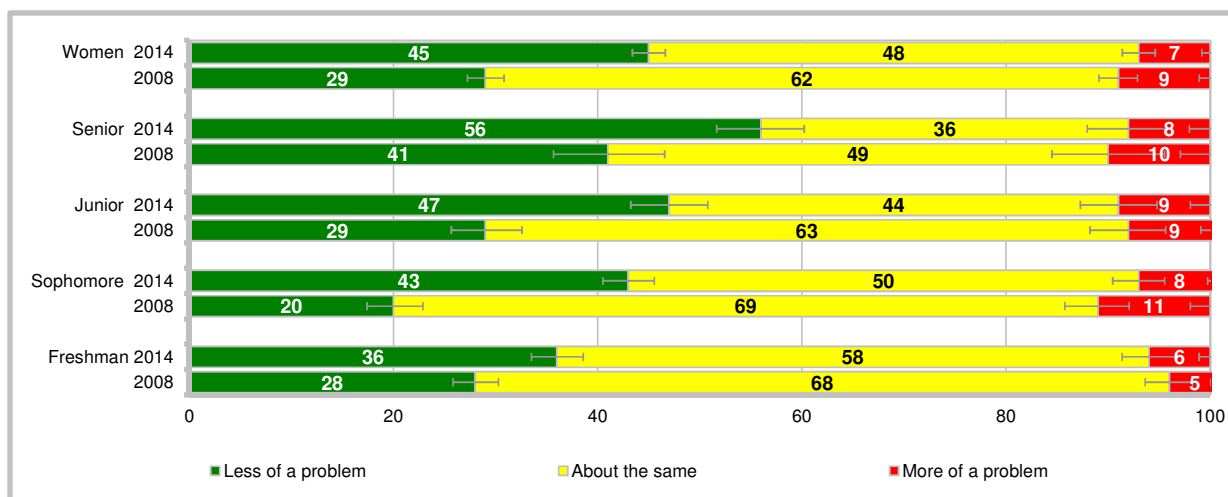
This question was asked in 2008 but not in 2010 or 2012; therefore, comparisons are shown to 2008 only.

Sexual Harassment as More or Less of a Problem at USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 273, overall, less than half (45%; 16 percentage points higher than 2008) of USNA women indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* since they became a student at the Academy, whereas fewer (7%; statistically unchanged from 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 273.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q54

Percent of all women

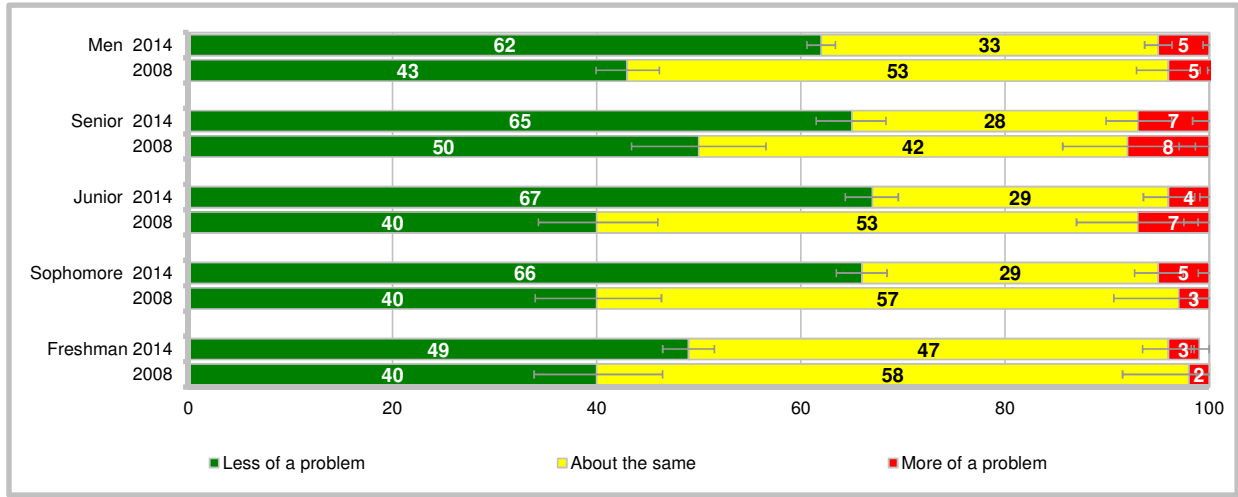
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (15 percentage points higher than 2008), junior women (18 percentage points higher than 2008), sophomore women (23 percentage points higher than 2008), and freshman women (8 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior women (56%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas freshman women (36%) were less likely.
- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *more of a problem* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (3 percentage points lower than 2008). In 2014, freshman women (6%) were less likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *more of a problem* compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 274, overall, the majority (62%; 19 percentage points higher than 2008) of USNA men indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* since they became a student at the Academy, whereas fewer (5%; statistically unchanged from 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 274.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q54

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

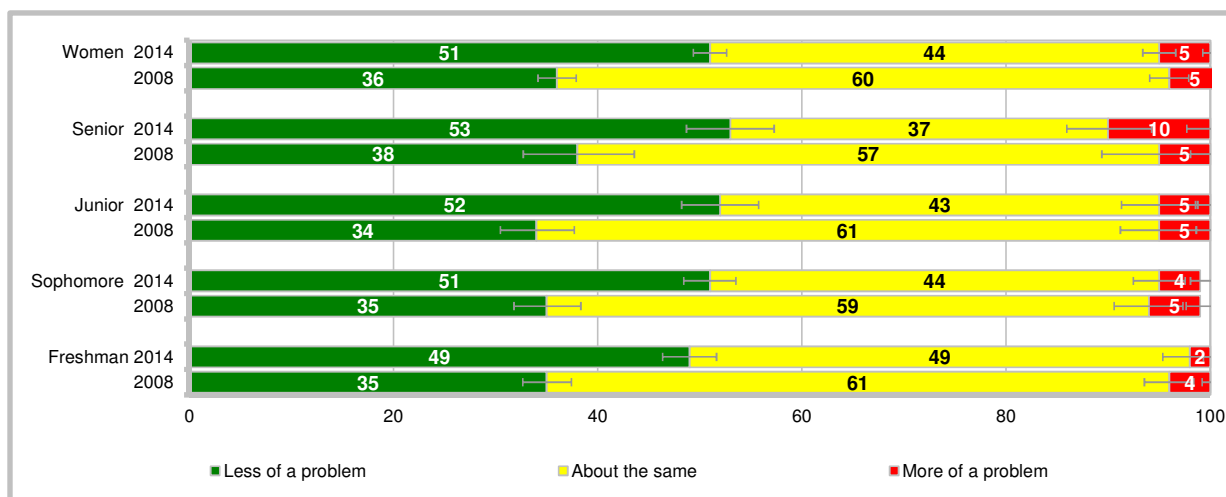
- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* was higher in 2014 for men in all class years: senior men (15 percentage points higher than 2008), junior men (27 percentage points higher than 2008), sophomore men (26 percentage points higher than 2008), and freshman men (9 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior men (65%), junior men (67%), and sophomore men (66%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas freshman men (49%) were less likely.
- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (2 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior men (7%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *more of a problem*, whereas freshman men (3%) were less likely.

Sexual Assault as More or Less of a Problem at USNA

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 275, overall, a little more than half (51%; 15 percentage points higher than 2008) of USNA women indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* since they became a student at the Academy, whereas fewer (5%; statistically unchanged from 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 275.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q55

Percent of all women

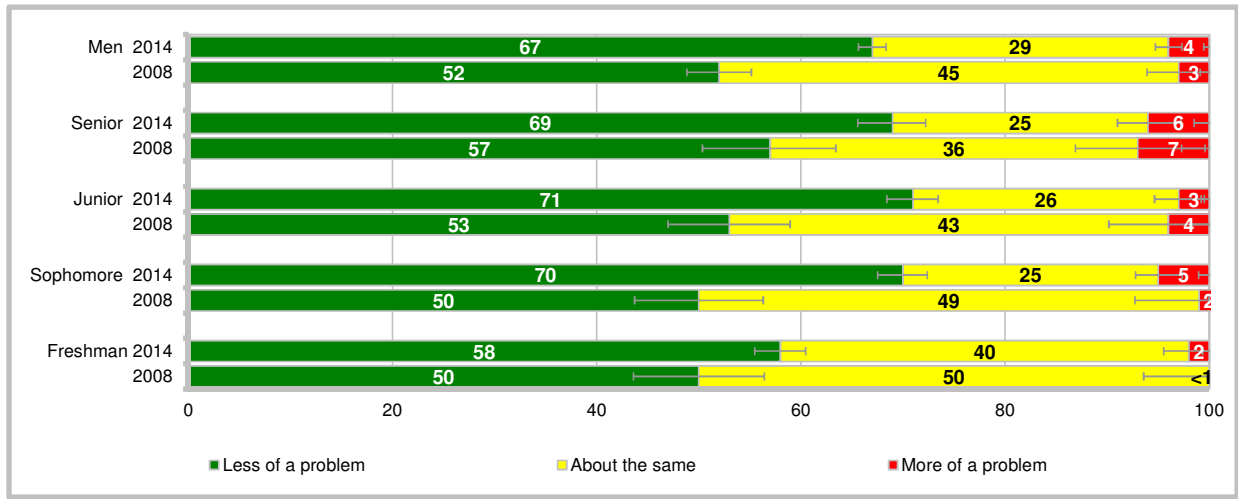
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (15 percentage points higher than 2008), junior women (18 percentage points higher than 2008), sophomore women (16 percentage points higher than 2008), and freshman women (14 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.
- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for senior women (5 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior women (10%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *more of a problem*, whereas freshman women (2%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 276, overall, the majority (67%; 15 percentage points higher than 2008) of USNA men indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* since they became a student at the Academy, whereas fewer (4%; statistically unchanged from 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 276.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q55

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* was higher in 2014 for senior men (12 percentage points higher than 2008), junior men (18 percentage points higher than 2008), and sophomore men (20 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, junior men (71%) and sophomore men (70%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *less of a problem*, whereas freshman men (58%) were less likely.
- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (3 percentage points higher than 2008) and freshman men (2 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior men (6%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *more of a problem*, whereas junior men (3%) and freshman men (2%) were less likely.

Assessment of Progress by USAFA Students

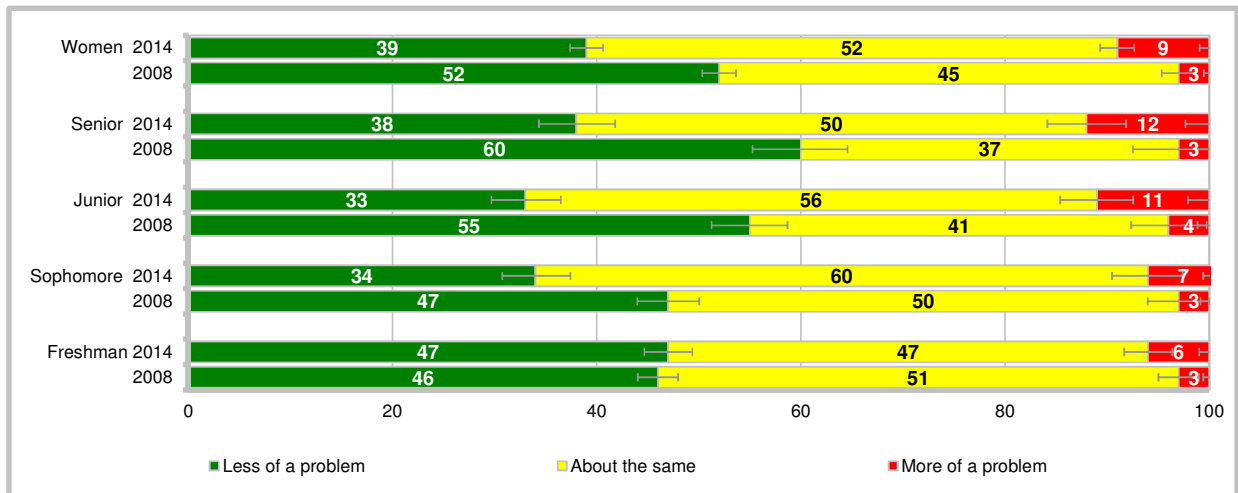
This question was asked in 2008 but not in 2010 or 2012; therefore, comparisons are shown to 2008 only.

Sexual Harassment as More or Less of a Problem at USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 277, overall, more than one-third (39%; 13 percentage points lower than 2008) of USAFA women indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* since they became a student at the Academy, whereas fewer (9%; 6 percentage points higher than 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 277.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q54

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

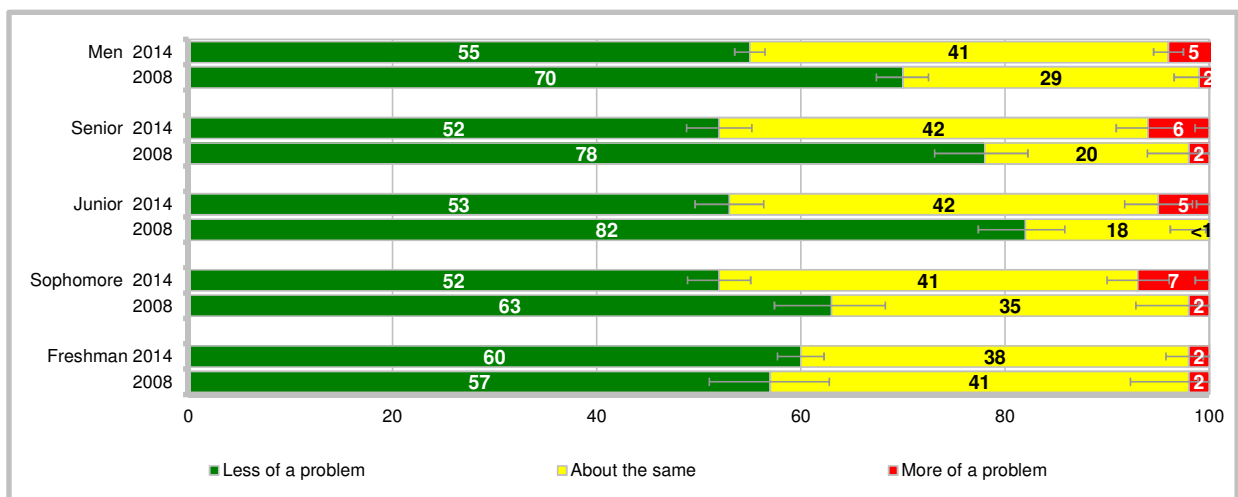
- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* was lower in 2014 for senior women (22 percentage points lower than 2008), junior women (22 percentage points lower than 2008), and sophomore women (13 percentage points lower than 2008). In 2014, freshman women (47%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas junior women (33%) and sophomore women (34%) were less likely.

- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (9 percentage points higher than 2008), junior women (7 percentage points higher than 2008), for sophomore women (4 percentage points higher than 2008), and freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior women (12%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *more of a problem*, whereas sophomore women (7%) and freshman women (6%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 278, overall, the majority (55%; 15 percentage points lower than 2008) of USAFA men indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* since they became a student at the Academy, whereas fewer (5%; 3 percentage points higher than 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 278.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q54

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

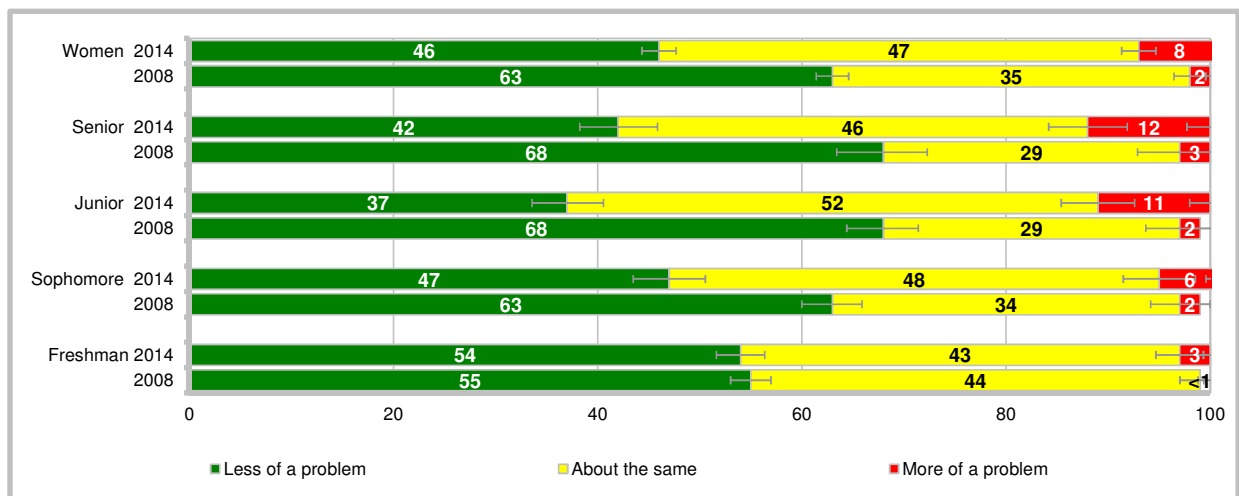
- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* was lower in 2014 for senior men (26 percentage points lower than 2008), junior men (29 percentage points lower than 2008), and sophomore men (11 percentage points lower than 2008). In 2014, freshman men (60%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* compared to men in the other class years.

- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for senior men (4 percentage points higher than 2008), junior men (5 percentage points higher than 2008), and sophomore men (5 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, sophomore men (7%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *more of a problem*, whereas freshman men (2%) were less likely.

Sexual Assault as More or Less of a Problem at USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 279, overall, a little less than half (46%; 17 percentage points lower than 2008) of USAFA women indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* since they became a student at the Academy, whereas fewer (8%; 6 percentage points higher than 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 279.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q55

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

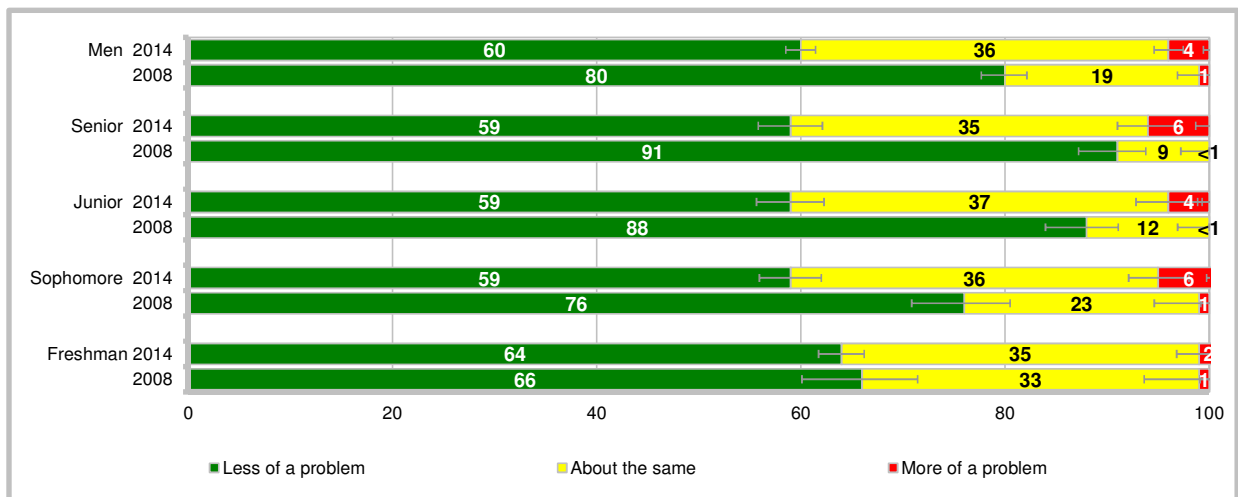
- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* was lower in 2014 for senior women (26 percentage points lower than 2008), junior women (31 percentage points lower than 2008), and sophomore women (16 percentage points lower than 2008). In 2014, freshman women (54%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *less of a problem*, whereas senior women (42%) and junior women (37%) were less likely.

- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (9 percentage points higher than 2008), junior women (9 percentage points higher than 2008), for sophomore women (4 percentage points higher than 2008), and freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior women (12%) and junior women (11%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *more of a problem*, whereas sophomore women (6%) and freshman women (3%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 280, overall, the majority (60%; 20 percentage points lower than 2008) of USAFA men indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* since they became a student at the Academy, whereas fewer (4%; 3 percentage points higher than 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 280.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q55

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* was lower in 2014 for senior men (32 percentage points lower than 2008), junior men (29 percentage points lower than 2008), and sophomore men (17 percentage points lower than 2008). In 2014, freshman men (64%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *less of a problem* compared to men in the other class years.

- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for senior men (6 percentage points higher than 2008), junior men (4 percentage points higher than 2008), and sophomore men (5 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior and sophomore men (both 6%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *more of a problem*, whereas freshman men (2%) were less likely.

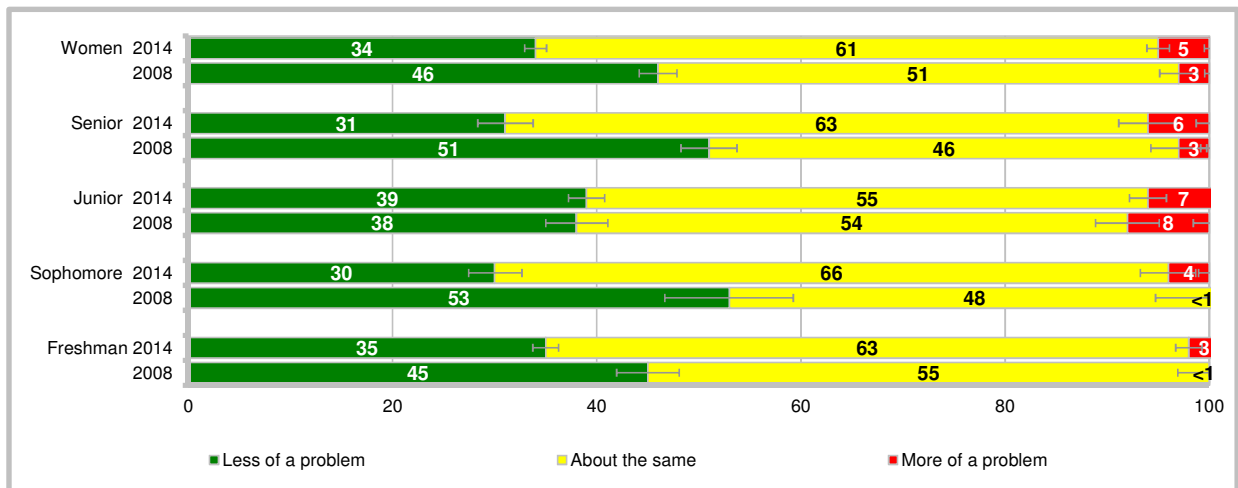
Assessment of Progress by USCGA Students

This question was asked in 2008 but not in 2010 or 2012; therefore, comparisons are shown to 2008 only.

Sexual Harassment as More or Less of a Problem at USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 281, overall, more than one-third (34%; 12 percentage points lower than 2008) of USCGA women indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* since they became a student at the Academy, whereas fewer (5%; 2 percentage points higher than 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 281.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q54
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* was lower in 2014 for senior women (20

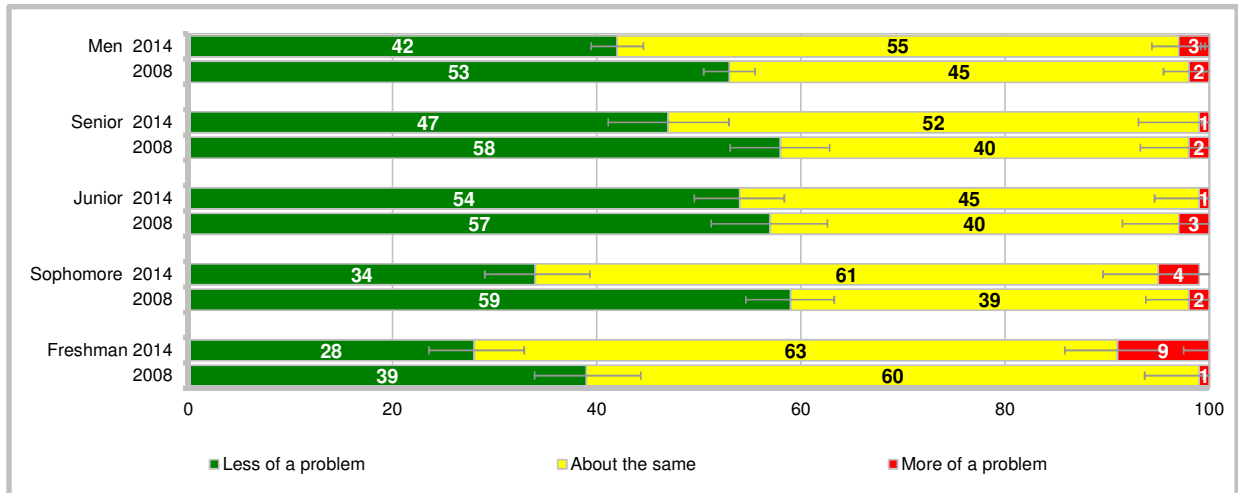
percentage points lower than 2008), sophomore women (23 percentage points lower than 2008), and freshman women (10 percentage points lower than 2008). In 2014, junior women (39%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas sophomore women (30%) were less likely.

- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for senior women (3 percentage points higher than 2008), sophomore women (4 percentage points higher than 2008), and freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, junior women (7%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *more of a problem*, whereas freshman women (3%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 282, overall, less than half (42%; 11 percentage points lower than 2008) of USCGA men indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* since they became a student at the Academy, whereas fewer (3%; 1 percentage point higher than 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 282.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Sexual Harassment Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q54

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *less of a problem* was lower in 2014 for senior men (11 percentage points lower than 2008), sophomore men (34%; 25 percentage points lower than 2008), and freshman men (11 percentage points lower than 2008). In 2014, junior

men (54%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *less of a problem*, whereas sophomore men (34%) and freshman men (28%) were less likely.

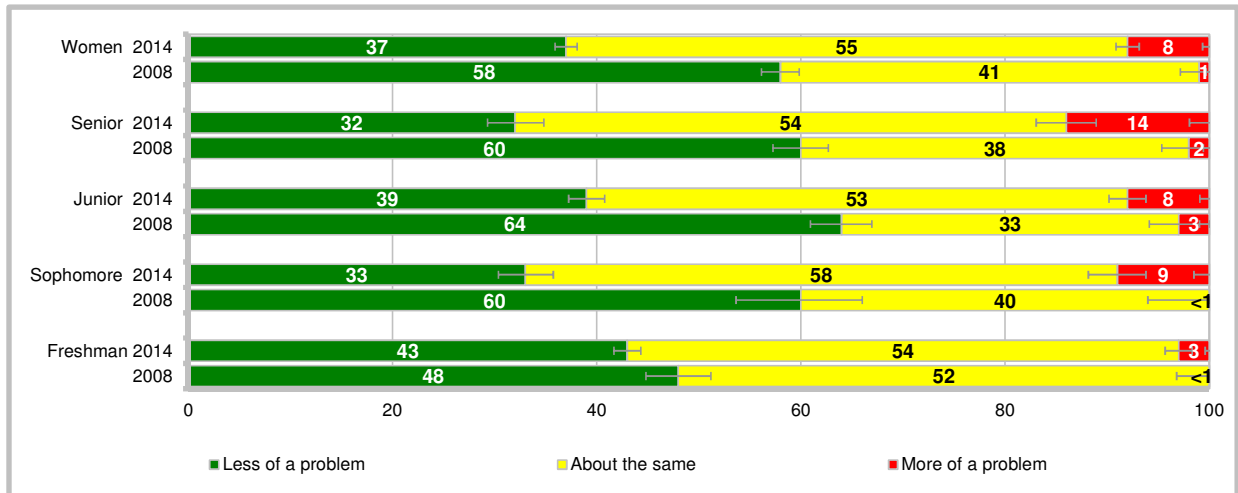
- **More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual harassment has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for freshman men (8 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, freshman men (9%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment has become *more of a problem*, whereas senior and junior men (both 1%) were less likely.

Sexual Assault as More or Less of a Problem at USCGA

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 283, overall, more than one-third (37%; 21 percentage points lower than 2008) of USCGA women indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* since they became a student at the Academy, whereas fewer (8%; 7 percentage points higher than 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 283.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q55
Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* was lower in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (28 percentage points lower than 2008), junior women (25 percentage points lower than 2008), sophomore women (27 percentage points lower than 2008), and freshman women (5 percentage points lower than 2008). In 2014, junior women (39%)

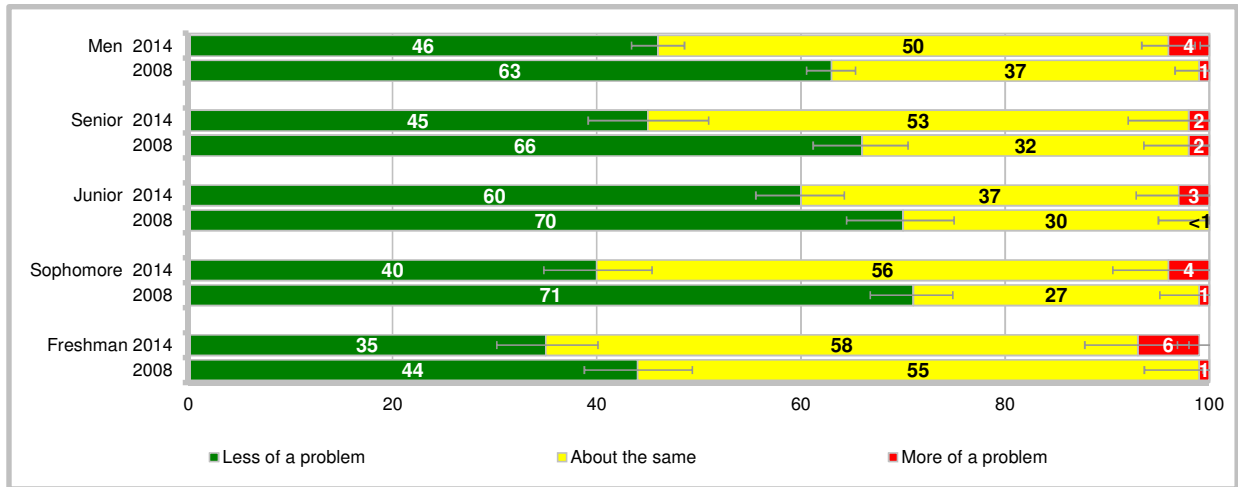
and freshman women (43%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *less of a problem*, whereas senior women (32%) and sophomore women (33%) were less likely.

- More of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for women in all class years: senior women (12 percentage points higher than 2008), junior women (5 percentage points higher than 2008), sophomore women (9 percentage points higher than 2008), and freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior women (14%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *more of a problem*, whereas freshman women (3%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 284, overall, a little less than half (46%; 17 percentage points lower than 2008) of USAFA men indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* since they became a student at the Academy, whereas fewer (4%; 3 percentage points higher than 2008) indicated *more of a problem*.

Figure 284.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Sexual Assault Has Become More or Less of a Problem, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q55

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2008 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Less of a problem.** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *less of a problem* was lower in 2014 for senior men (21 percentage points lower than 2008), junior men (10 percentage points lower than 2008), and sophomore men (31 percentage points lower than 2008). In 2014, junior men (60%) were

more likely to indicate sexual assault has become *less of a problem*, whereas sophomore men (40%) and freshman men (35%) were less likely.

- ***More of a problem.*** Compared to 2008, the percentage of those who indicated sexual assault has become *more of a problem* was higher in 2014 for junior men (3 percentage points higher than 2008), sophomore men (3 percentage points higher than 2008), and freshman men (5 percentage points higher than 2008). In 2014, senior men (2%) were less likely to indicate sexual assault has become *more of a problem* compared to men in the other class years.

Survey Burden

Survey data provide valuable information to DoD, Service, and Academy leadership for assessing the effectiveness of programs addressing new issues. During the administration of the 2014 SAGR surveys and at other times, the DMDC-RSSC team has heard that Academy students are over-surveyed both with internally and externally generated surveys. This can result in excess burden on the students if it occurs too often or if surveys appear redundant. To gauge the impact, 2014 SAGR asked if students had taken other surveys during the past APY on similar topics. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and for each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

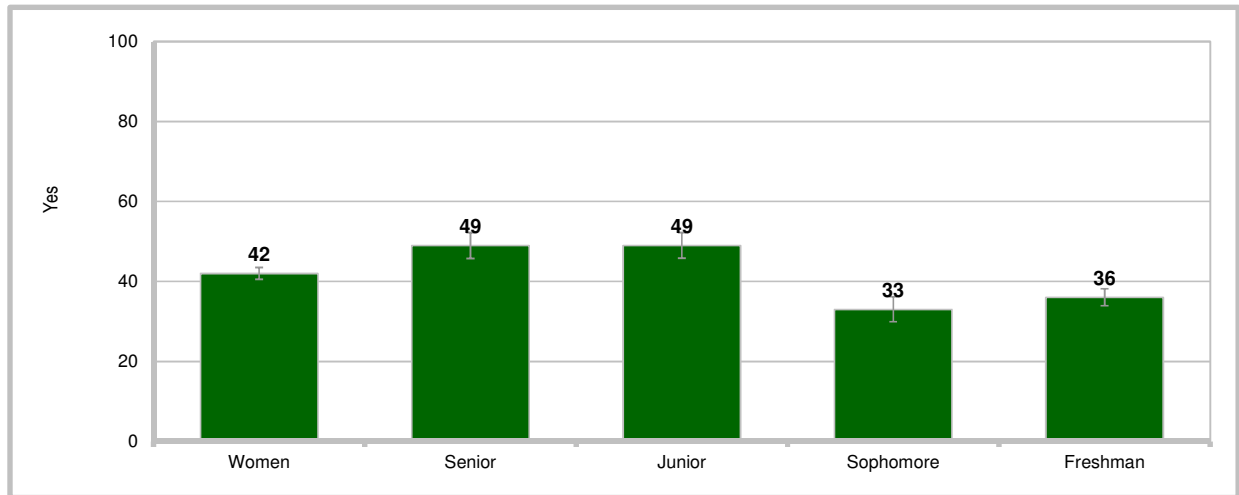
Across all DoD Academies, about two-fifths (41%) of students indicated they had taken similar surveys since June 2013 (42% of women, 40% of men). This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Students Who Have Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 285, overall, 42% of USMA women indicated they had taken similar surveys since June 2013.

Figure 285.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated They Had Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q57

Percent of all women

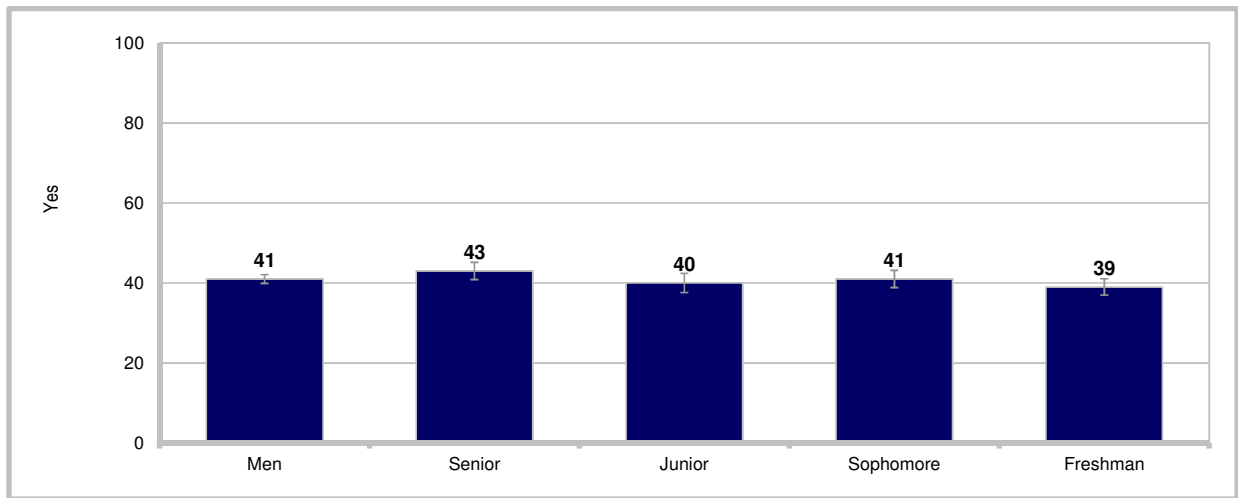
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, senior women and junior women (both 49%) were more likely to indicate they had taken similar surveys since June 2013, whereas sophomore women (33%) and freshman women (36%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 286, overall, 41% of USMA men indicated they had taken similar surveys since June 2013.

Figure 286.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated They Had Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q57
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

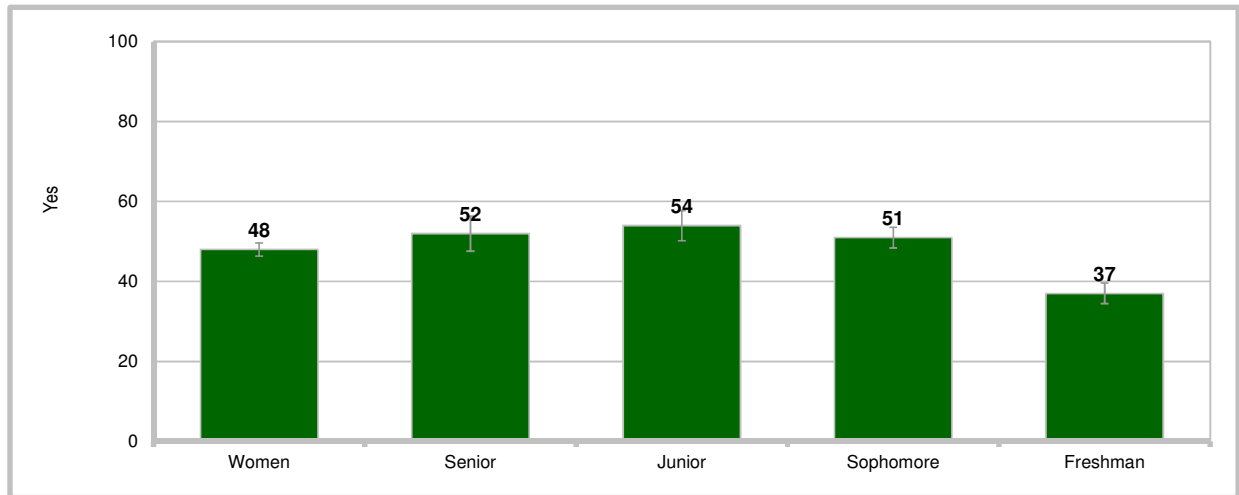
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, freshman men (39%) were less likely to indicate they had taken similar surveys since June 2013 compared to men in the other class years.

USNA Students Who Have Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 287, overall, a little less than half (48%) of USNA women indicated they had taken similar surveys since June 2013.

Figure 287.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated They Had Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q57

Percent of all women

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

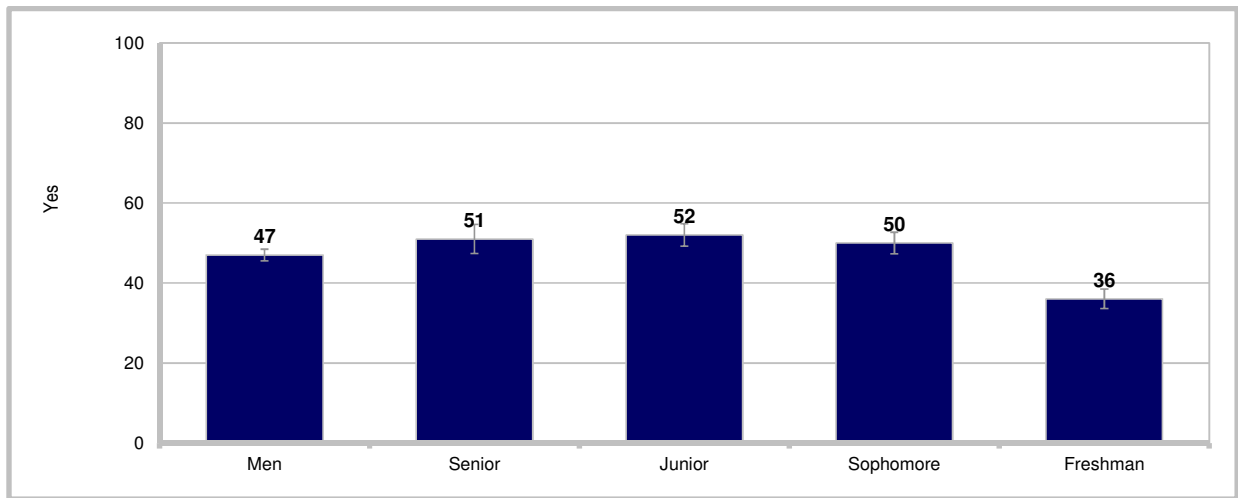
Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, junior women (54%) and sophomore women (51%) were more likely to indicate they had taken other surveys since June 2013 on the same topics as this survey, whereas freshman women (37%) were less likely.²⁹⁷

²⁹⁷ While senior women were 52%, statistical tests are used to compare each subgroup (i.e., senior women) to its respective “all other” group. Some subgroups might not be different due to higher margins of error in the estimate.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 288, overall, a little less than half (47%) of USNA men indicated they had taken similar surveys since June 2013.

Figure 288.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated They Had Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q57
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

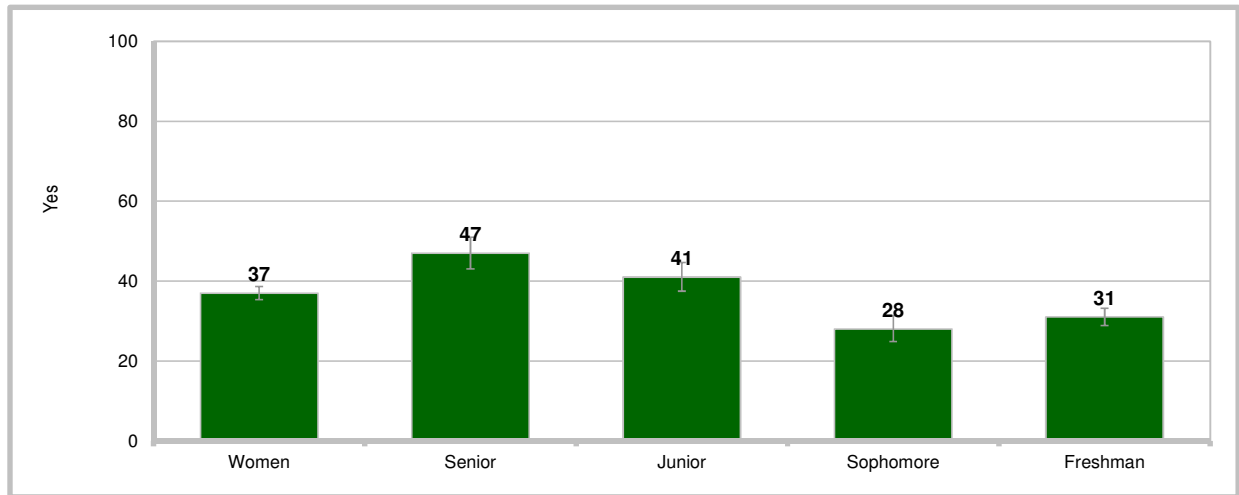
- In 2014, senior men (51%) and junior men (52%) were more likely to indicate they had taken other surveys since June 2013 on the same topics as this survey, whereas freshman men (36%) were less likely.

USAFA Students Who Have Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 289, overall, more than one-third (37%) of USAFA women indicated they had taken other surveys since June 2013 on the same topics as this survey.

Figure 289.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated They Had Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q57

Percent of all women

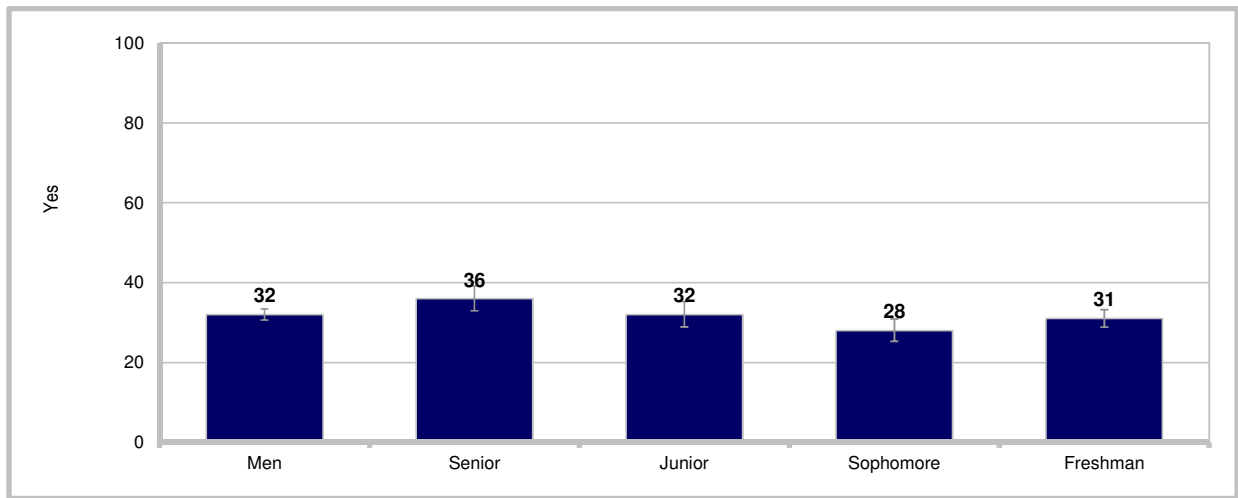
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, senior women (47%) and junior women (41%) were more likely to indicate they had taken other surveys since June 2013 on the same topics as this survey, whereas sophomore women (28%) and freshman women (31%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 290, overall, a little less than one-third (32%) of USAFA men indicated they had taken other surveys since June 2013 on the same topics as this survey.

Figure 290.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated They Had Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q57
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

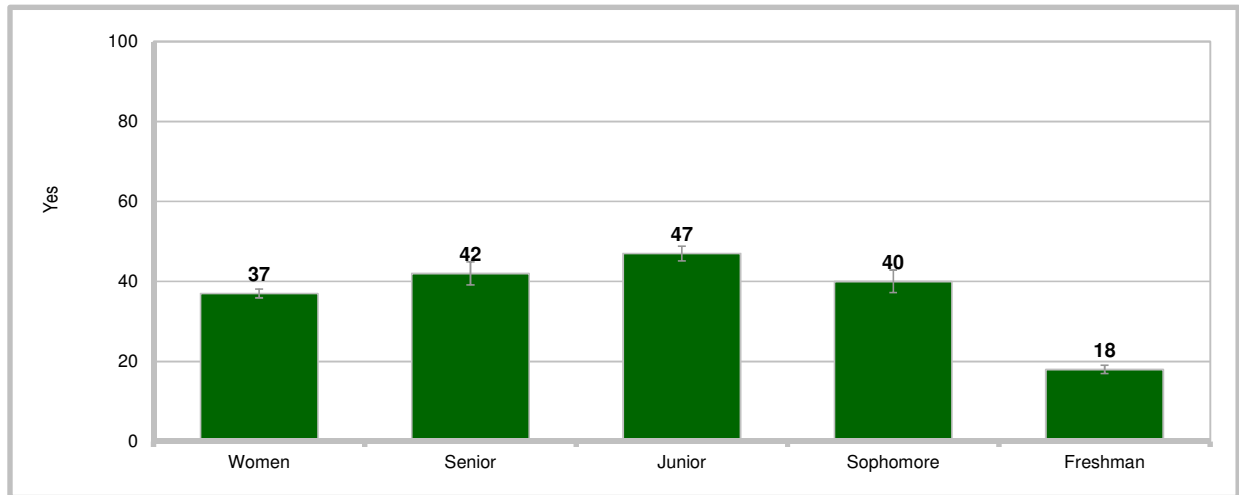
- In 2014, senior men (36%) were more likely to indicate they had taken other surveys since June 2013 on the same topics as this survey, whereas sophomore men (28%) were less likely.

USCGA Students Who Have Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 291, overall, more than one-third (37%) of USCGA women indicated they had taken similar surveys since June 2013.

Figure 291.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated They Had Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q57

Percent of all women

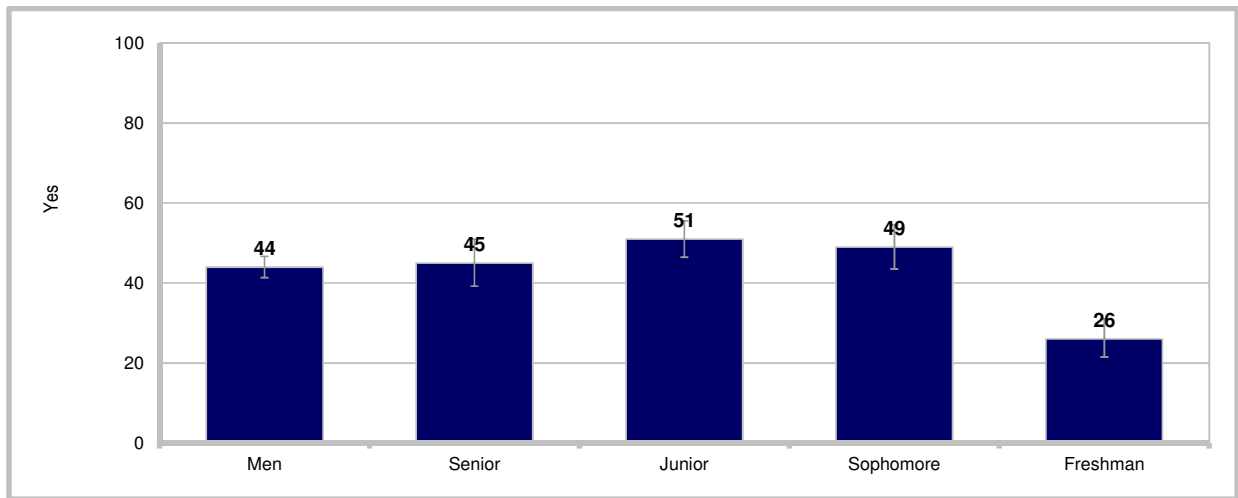
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, senior women (42%), junior women (47%), and sophomore women (40%) were more likely to indicate they had taken similar surveys since June 2013, whereas freshman women (18%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 292, overall, 44% of USCGA men indicated they had taken similar surveys since June 2013.

Figure 292.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated They Had Taken Similar Surveys Since June 2013, by Class Year



SAGR 2014 Q57
Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- In 2014, junior men (51%) were more likely to indicate they had taken similar surveys since June 2013, whereas freshman men (26%) were less likely.

CHAPTER 8: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

This chapter examines Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) training that students received at their Academy, their understanding of procedures for preventing or reporting incidents of such behavior, and their views of the effectiveness of the training in reducing or eliminating these behaviors at their Academy.

The DoD's 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy utilizes a model of prevention from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as applied to sexual violence (DoD, 2014). The model identifies three levels of prevention: primary (programs and policies that take place before sexual violence in order to prevent initial offenses), secondary (immediate responses after sexual violence to address short term consequences), and tertiary (long-term responses to deal with lasting consequences of sexual violence and offender treatment). The CDC model views sexual violence within a social ecological model, wherein sexual violence is influenced by factors at multiple levels: individual, interpersonal relationship, community, and society. The DoD emphasizes that prevention programs should incorporate a variety of elements to address all three levels of prevention and all levels of the ecological model.

Education and training is identified as one important element in the integrated approach to prevention. DoD sexual assault prevention education and training efforts are designed to impart a skill, improve knowledge, and/or influence behaviors and attitudes of the target population (DoD, 2014). An important part of any education and training program is assessment of the efficacy of the program. To assist in the evaluation of SAPR training at the Academies, *2014 SAGR* contains items to assess respondents' understanding of procedures for preventing and reporting incidents of sexual assault and their views of the effectiveness of the training in reducing or eliminating these behaviors at their Academy. This chapter examines results from those items.

Sexual Assault Training

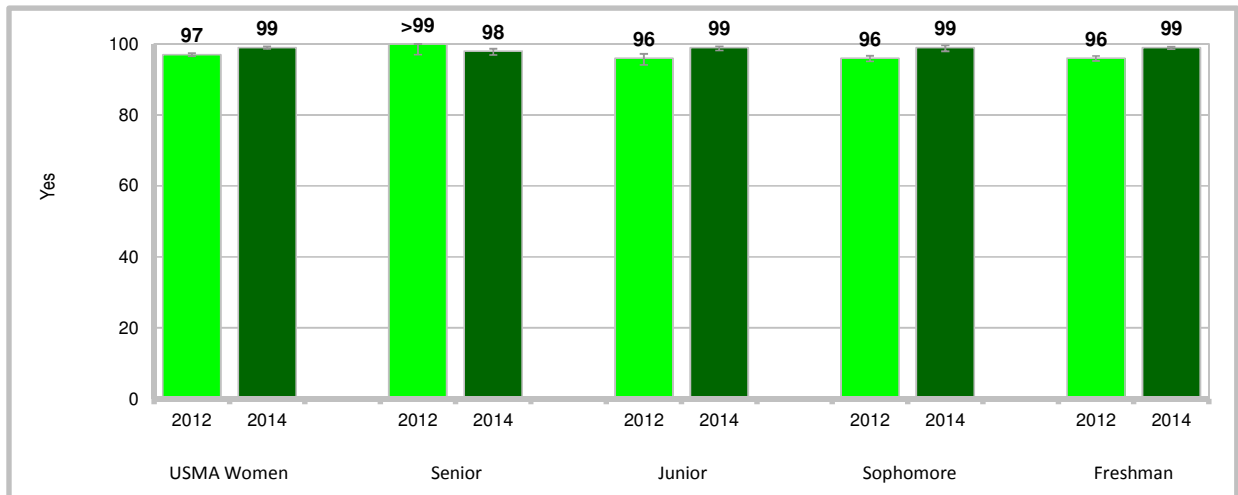
To measure the frequency of sexual assault training, students at each Academy were asked if they received sexual assault training since June 2013 and whether it was effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault. This section begins with an overall assessment of the percentage of students who received training. Findings from this section can help the Department by determining the frequency of training. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, the majority (99%) of students indicated receiving *sexual assault* prevention and response training since June 2013 (98% of women, 99% of men). Compared to 2012, the rate remained statistically unchanged overall and for both women and men. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 293, overall, the vast majority (99%) of USMA women indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2013. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (2 percentage point higher than 2012).

Figure 293.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b
 Percent of all women

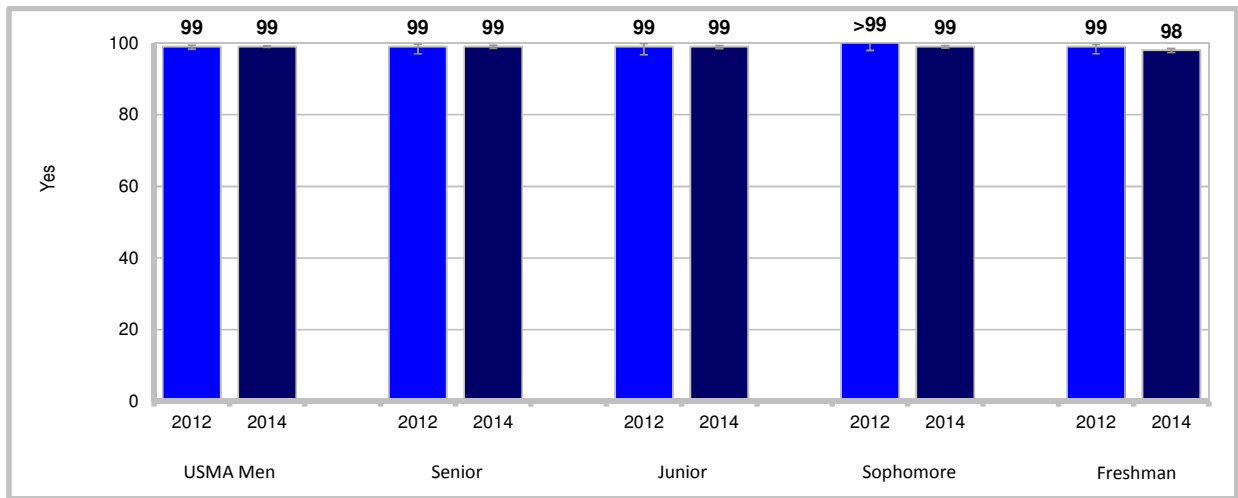
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was higher in 2014 for junior women, sophomore women, and freshman women (all 3 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for senior women (2 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, freshman women (99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training compared to women in the other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 294, overall, the vast majority (99%) of USMA men indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2013. This is statistically unchanged from 2012.

Figure 294.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b
 Percent of all men

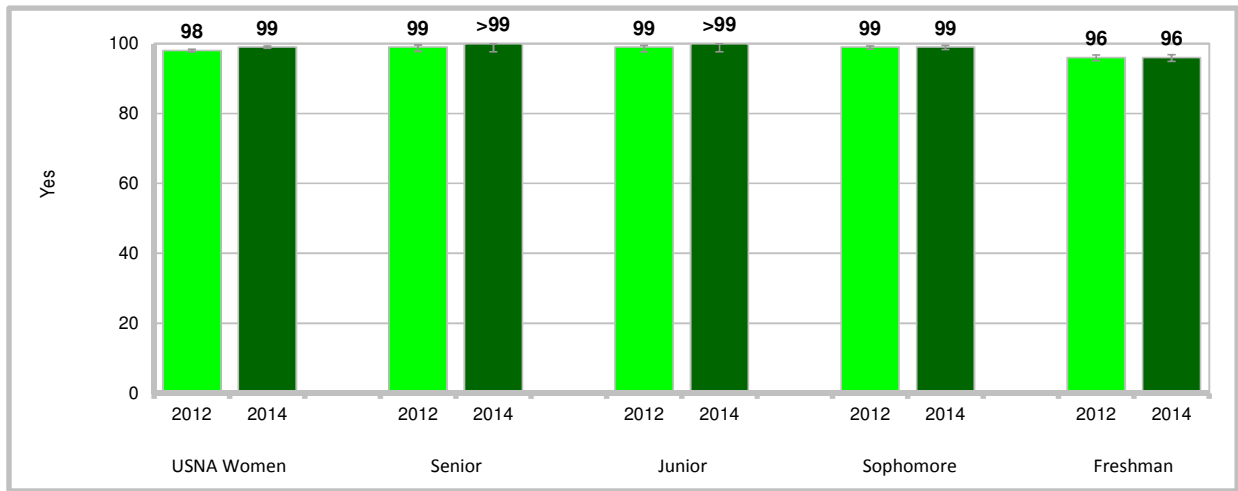
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, freshman men (98%) were less likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training compared to men in the other class years.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 295, overall, the vast majority (99%) of USNA women indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2013. This is statistically unchanged from 2012.

Figure 295.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b
 Percent of all women

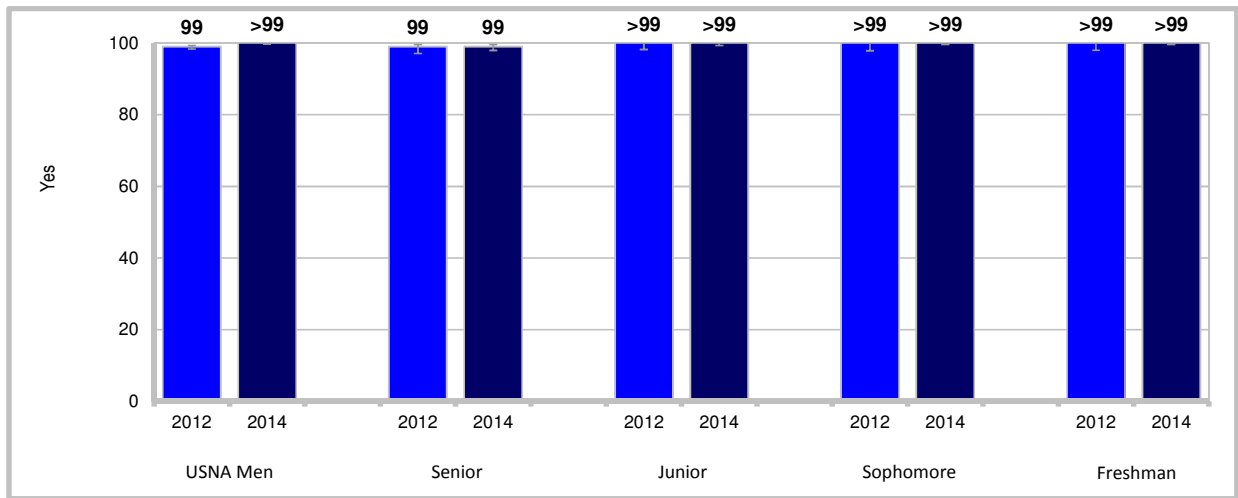
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was higher in 2014 for senior women (1 percentage point higher than 2012).
- In 2014, senior women and junior women (both >99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training, whereas freshman women (96%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 296, overall, the vast majority (>99%) of USNA men indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2013. This is statistically unchanged from 2012.

Figure 296.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b
 Percent of all men

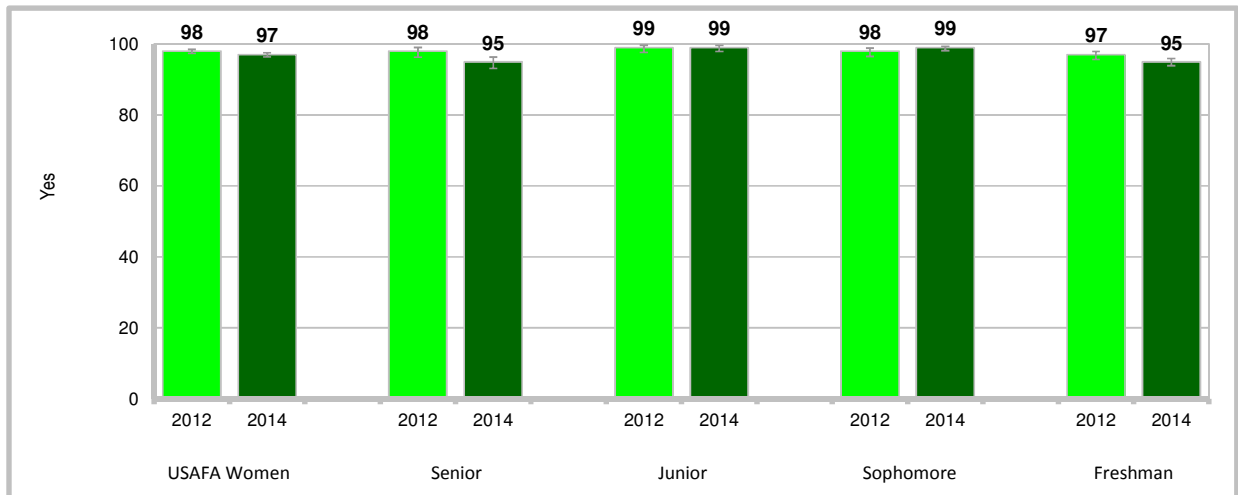
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, junior men (>99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training, whereas senior men (99%) were less likely.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 297, the vast majority (97%) of USAFA women indicated receiving training on sexual assault since June 2013. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (1 percentage point lower than 2012).

Figure 297.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

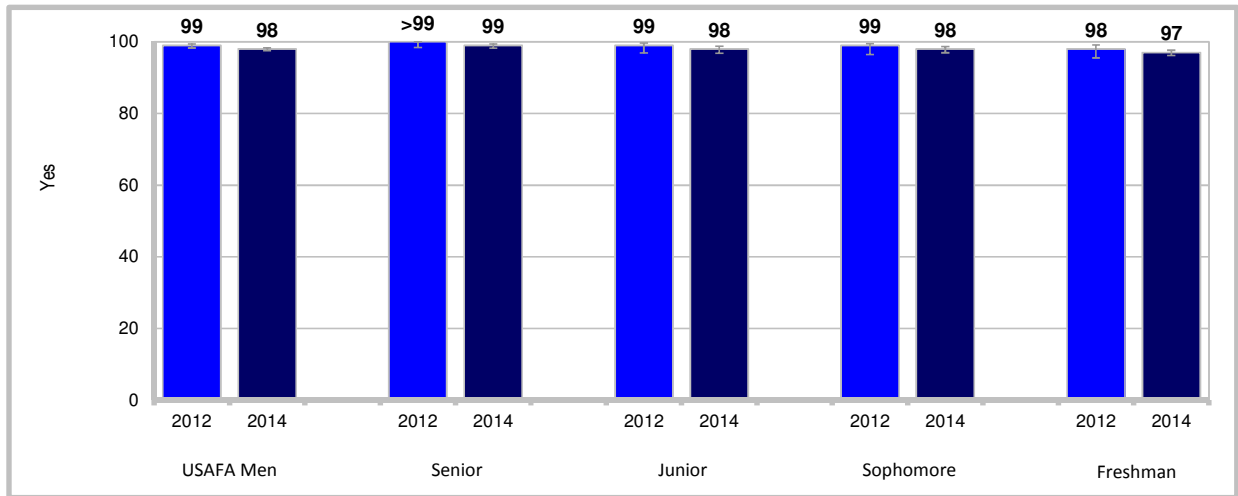
- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (1 percentage point higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for freshman women (2 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, sophomore and junior women (both 99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training, whereas freshman women (95%)²⁹⁸ were less likely.

²⁹⁸ While senior women were also 95%, statistical tests are used to compare each subgroup (i.e., senior women) to its respective “all other” group. Some subgroups might not be different due to higher margins of error in the estimate.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 298, overall, the vast majority (98%) of USAFA men indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2013. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (1 percentage point lower than 2012).

Figure 298.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b
Percent of all men

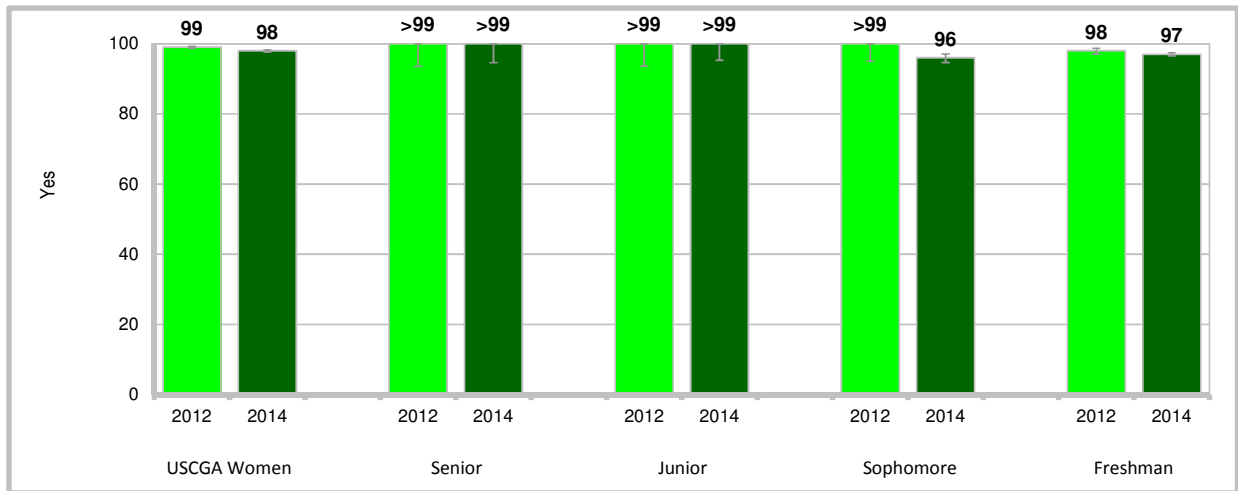
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was lower in 2014 for senior men (1 percentage point lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior men (99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training, whereas freshman men (97%) were less likely.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 299, overall, the vast majority (98%) of USCGA women indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2013. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (1 percentage point lower than 2012).

Figure 299.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

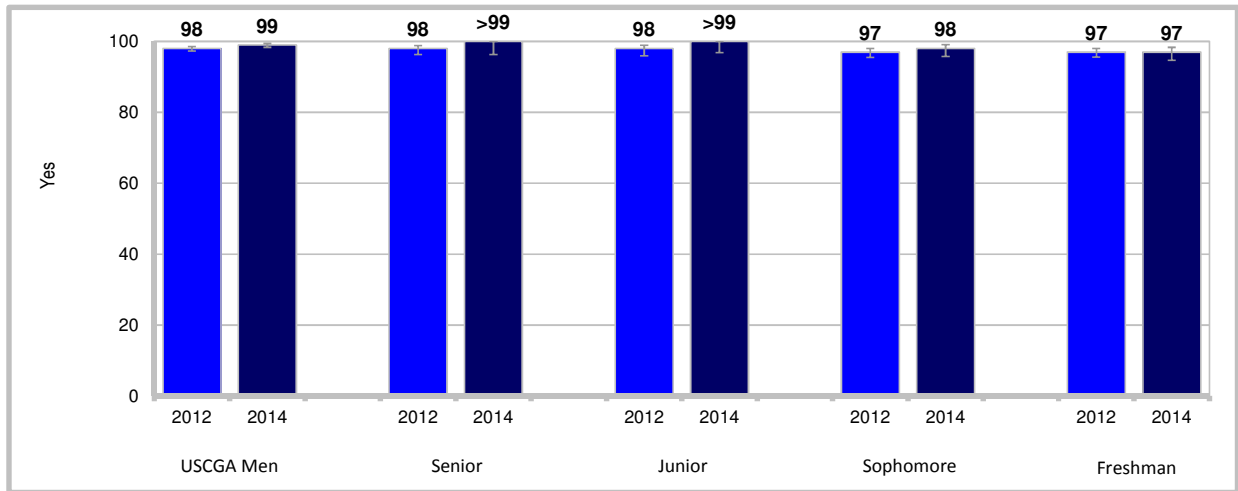
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (4 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior and junior women (both >99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training, whereas sophomore women (96%) and freshman women (97%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 300, overall, the vast majority (99%) of USCGA men indicated receiving sexual assault training since June 2013. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (1 percentage point higher than 2012).

Figure 300.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Assault Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Percent of all men

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual assault training was higher in 2014 for senior and junior men (both 2 percentage points higher than 2012).
- In 2014, senior and junior men (both >99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual assault training, whereas freshman men (97%) were less likely.

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

To measure the effectiveness of sexual assault training, those students at each Academy who had received training in sexual assault since June 2013 were asked whether they believed the training they received was effective in reducing/preventing the incidence of sexual assault at their Academy. Students had the choice of responding that the training was very effective, moderately effective, slightly effective, or not at all effective in achieving this result. Findings from this section can help the Department by gauging whether the provided training was effective and inform future programs and trainings to prevent sexual assault at each Academy. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, under one-fifth (18%) of students who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault (14% of women, 19% of men), whereas fewer (14%) indicated their training was *not at all effective* (10% of women, 14% of men). Compared to 2012, the overall rate for *very effective* is 2 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate remained statistically unchanged, for men the rate is 2 percentage points higher in 2014); and the overall rate for *not at all effective* is 3 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate remained statistically unchanged, for men the rate is 3 percentage points higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

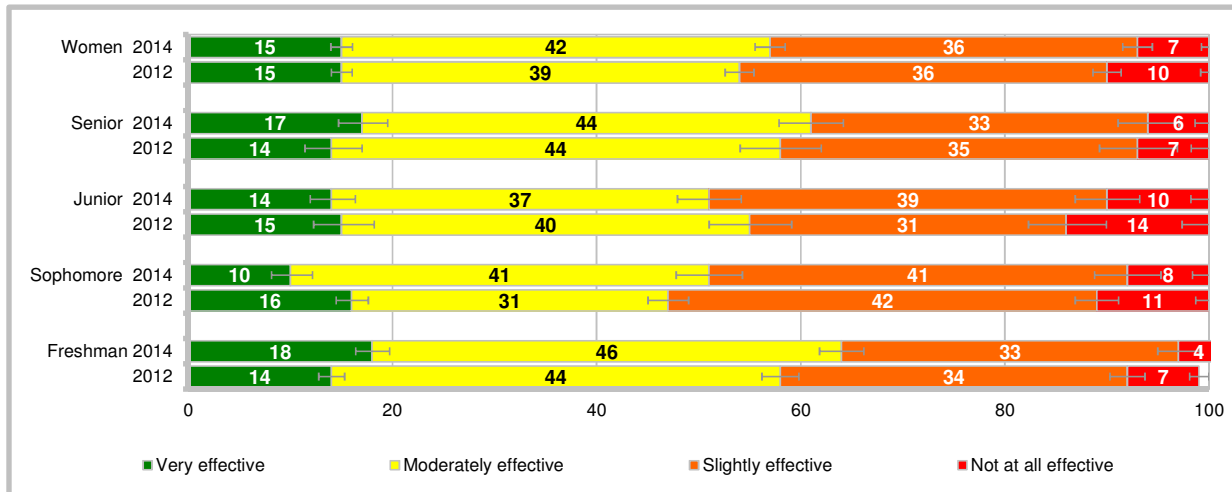
USMA

As seen in Figure 301 and Figure 302, overall, the vast majority of women (93%) and the majority of men (86%) at USMA who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was effective to some extent in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault.²⁹⁹

²⁹⁹ “Some extent” represents endorsement of “Very effective,” “Moderately effective,” and “Slightly effective.”

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 301, 15% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMA women who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 7% (3 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 301.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

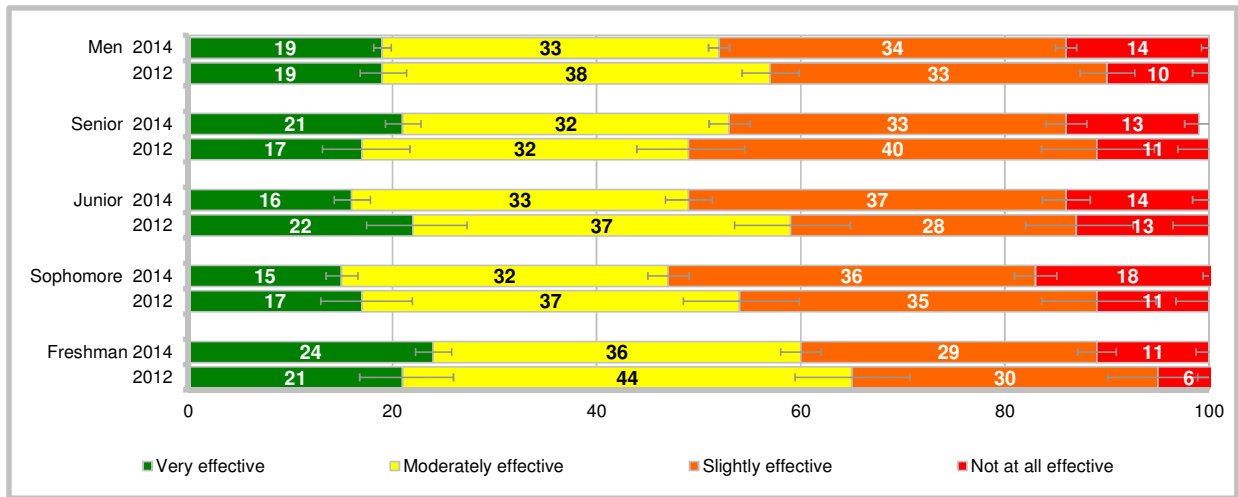
Percent of women who had training on sexual assault

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (6 percentage points lower than 2012), but was higher in 2014 for freshman women (4 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (17%) and freshman women (18%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas sophomore women (10%) were less likely.
- Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2014 for junior women (4 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (3 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (3 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, junior women (10%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman women (4%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 302, a little less than one-fifth (19%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMA men who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 14% (4 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 302.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Percent of men who had training on sexual assault

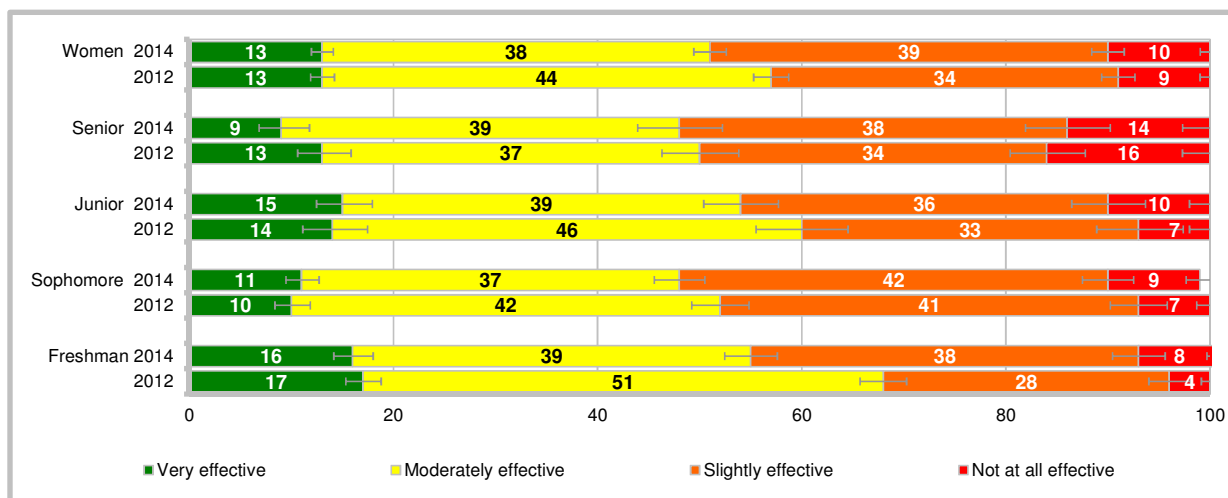
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was lower in 2014 for junior men (6 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior men (21%) and freshman men (24%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas junior men (16%) and sophomore men (15%) were less likely.
- Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (7 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (5 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore men (18%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman men (11%) were less likely.

As seen in Figure 303 and Figure 304, overall, the majority of women (90%) and men (85%) at USNA who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was effective to some extent in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault.³⁰⁰

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 303, 13% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USNA women who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas one-tenth (10%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 303.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

Percent of women who had training on sexual assault

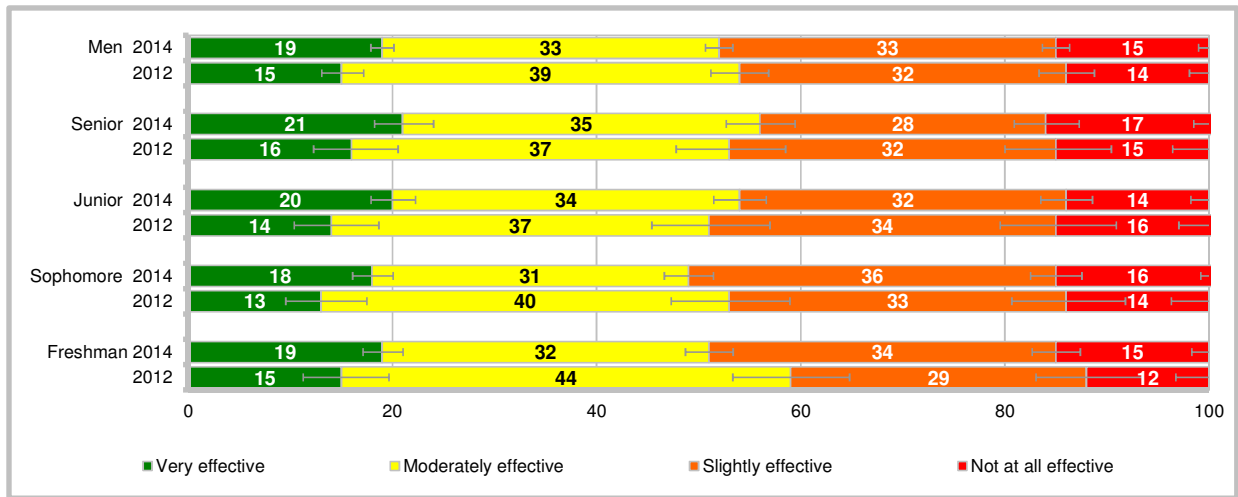
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Very effective.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, freshman women (16%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas senior women (9%) were less likely.
- **Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (4 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (14%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman women (8%) were less likely.

³⁰⁰ “Some extent” represents endorsement of “Very effective,” “Moderately effective,” and “Slightly effective.”

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 304, a little less than one-fifth (19%; 4 percentage points higher than 2012) of USNA men who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 15% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 304.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of men who had training on sexual assault

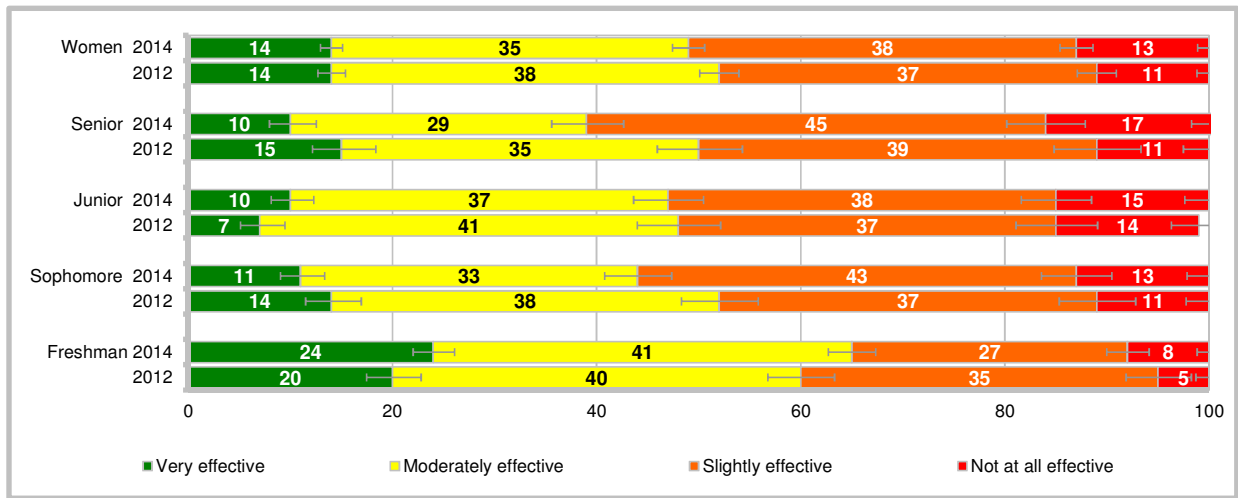
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2014 for junior men (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- **Not at all effective.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

As seen in Figure 305 and Figure 306, overall, the majority of women (87%) and men (86%) at USAFA who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was effective to some extent in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault.³⁰¹

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 305, 14% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USAFA women who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 13% (2 percentage points higher than 2012)

Figure 305.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

Percent of women who had training on sexual assault

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

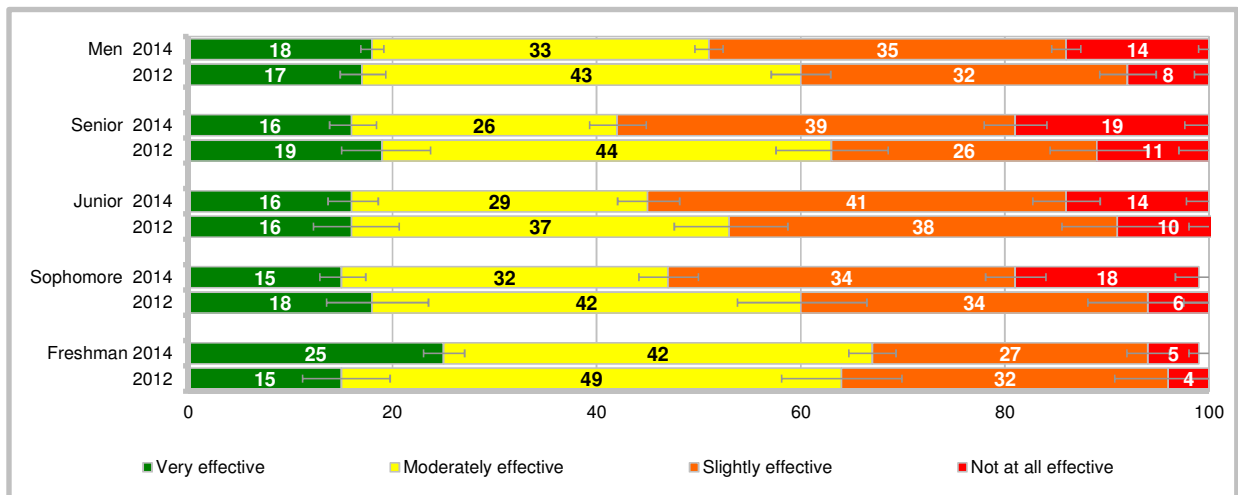
- Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was lower in 2014 for senior women (5 percentage points lower than 2012), but was higher in 2014 for freshman women (4 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (24%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas senior and junior women (both 10%) and sophomore women (11%) were less likely.

³⁰¹ “Some extent” represents endorsement of “Very effective,” “Moderately effective,” and “Slightly effective.”

- **Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2014 for senior women (6 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior women (17%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman women (8%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 306, a little less than one-fifth (18%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USAFA men who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas 14% (6 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 306.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Percent of men who had training on sexual assault

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2014 for freshman men (10 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman men (25%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas senior men (16%)³⁰² and sophomore men (15%) were less likely.

³⁰² While junior men were also 16%, statistical tests are used to compare each subgroup (i.e., junior men) to its respective “all other” group. Some subgroups might not be different due to higher margins of error in the estimate.

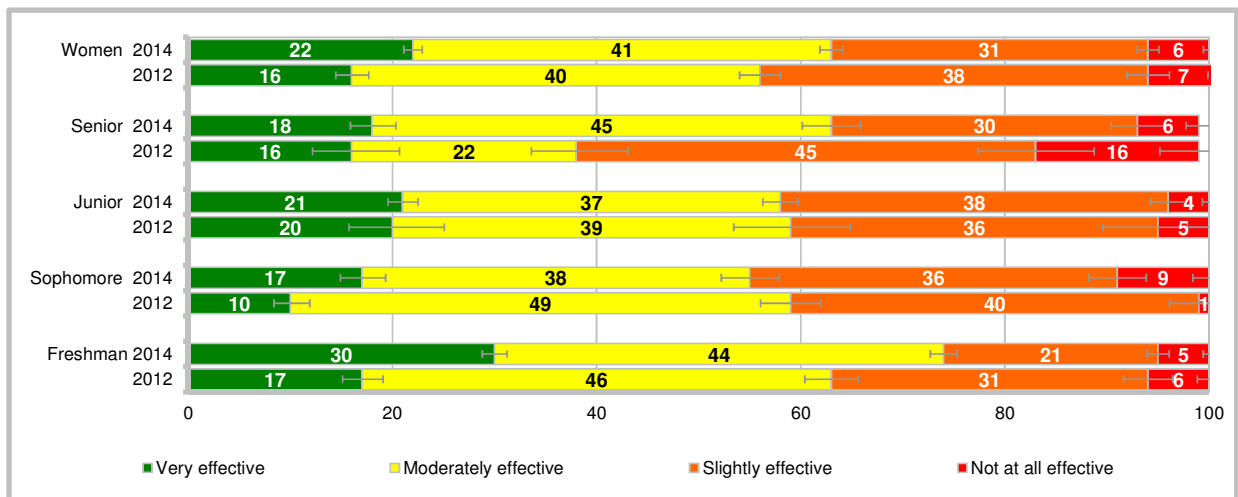
- **Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2014 for senior men (8 percentage points higher than 2012) and sophomore men (12 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (19%) and sophomore men (18%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman men (5%) were less likely.

USCGA

As seen in Figure 307 and Figure 308, overall, the vast majority of women (94%) and men (93%) at USCGA who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was effective to some extent in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault.³⁰³

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 307, 22% (6 percentage points higher than 2012) of USCGA women who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas fewer (6%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 307.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Percent of women who had training on sexual assault

³⁰³ “Some extent” represents endorsement of “Very effective,” “Moderately effective,” and “Slightly effective.”

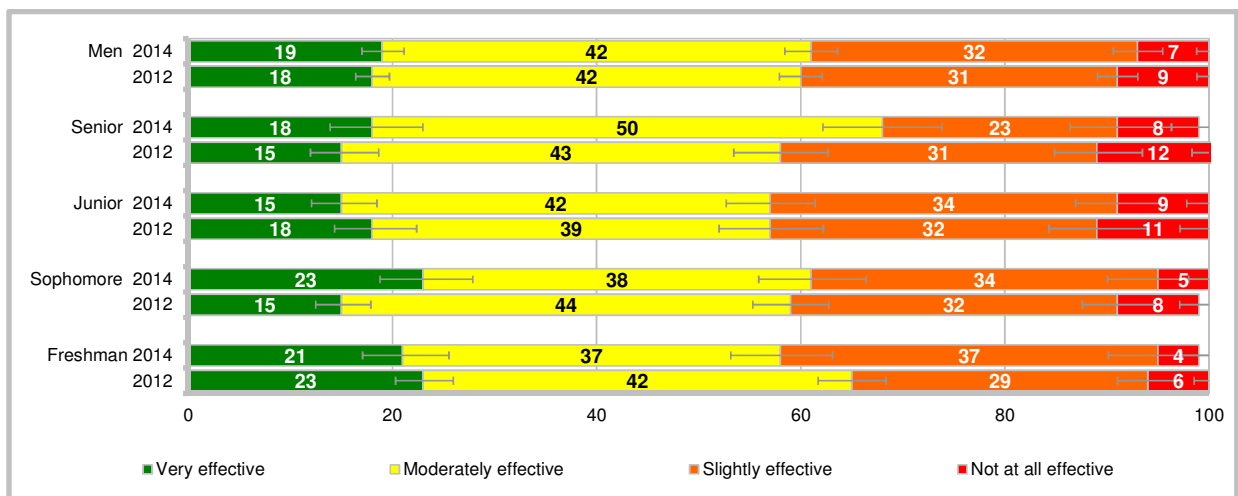
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (7 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman women (13 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (30%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas senior women (18%) and sophomore women (17%) were less likely.
- **Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2014 for senior women (10 percentage points lower than 2012), but higher for sophomore women (8 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore women (9%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas junior women (4%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 308, 19% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USCGA men who had received sexual assault training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, whereas fewer (7%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 308.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4b

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of men who had training on sexual assault

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (8 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (15%) were less likely to indicate their training was *very effective* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all effective.** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years. In 2014, freshman men (4%) were less likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective* compared to men in the other class years.

Sexual Harassment Training

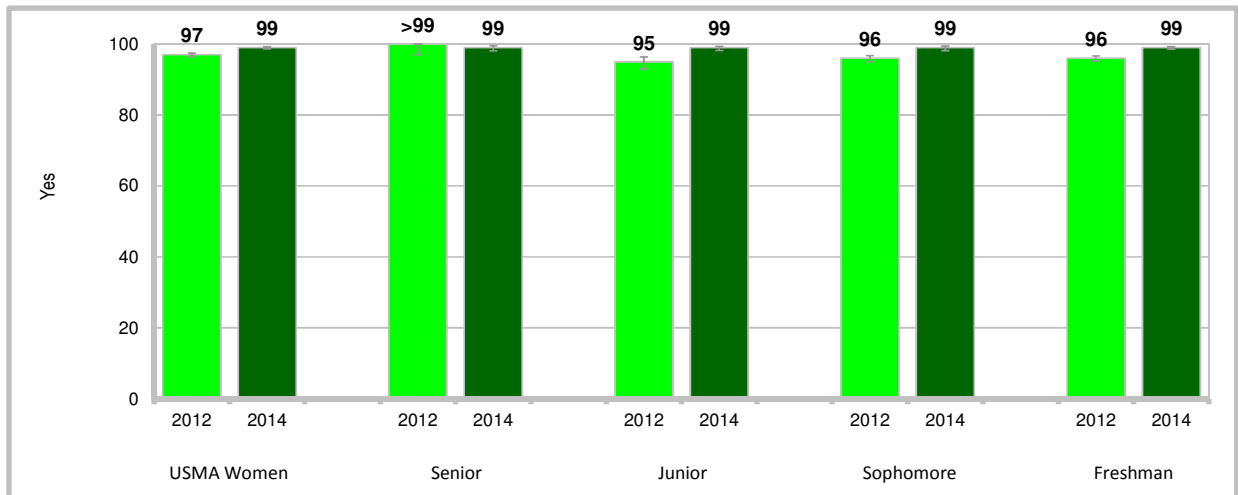
Students at each Academy were asked whether they had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 and, if so, whether the training was effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual harassment. This section begins with an overall assessment of the percentage of students who received training. Findings from this section can inform future programs and trainings to prevent sexual harassment at each Academy. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, the majority (99%) indicated receiving sexual harassment prevention and response training since June 2013 (98% of women, 99% of men). Compared to 2012, the rate remained statistically unchanged overall and for men in 2014 (for women the rate is <1 percentage point higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 309, overall, the vast majority (99%) of USMA women indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2013. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (2 percentage points higher than 2012).

Figure 309.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a
 Percent of all women

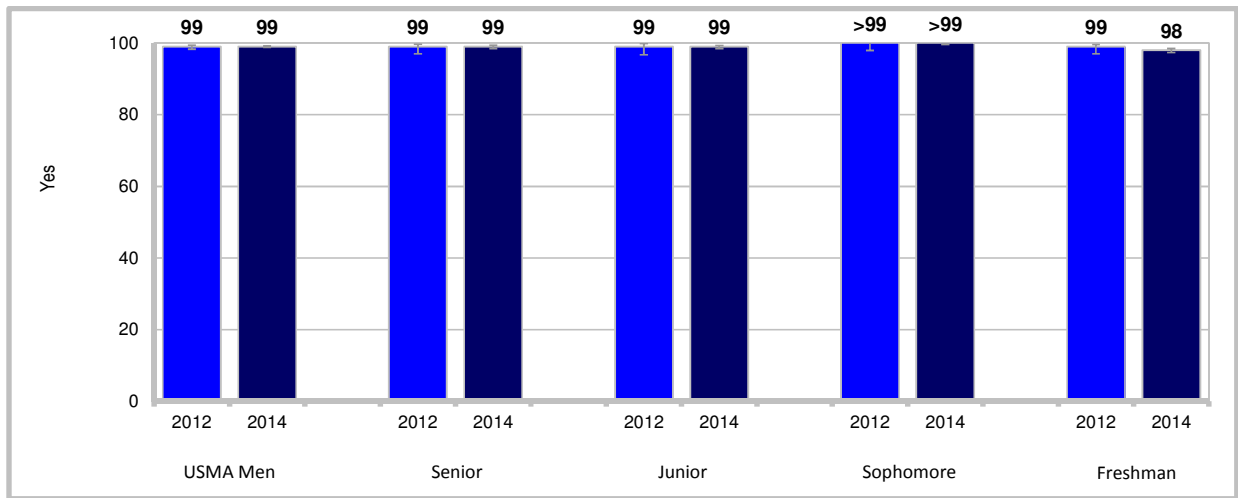
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual harassment training was higher in 2014 for junior women (4 percentage points higher), sophomore women (3 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for senior women (1 percentage point lower than 2012).
- In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 310, overall, the vast majority (99%) of USMA men indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2013. This is statistically unchanged from 2012.

Figure 310.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a
 Percent of all men

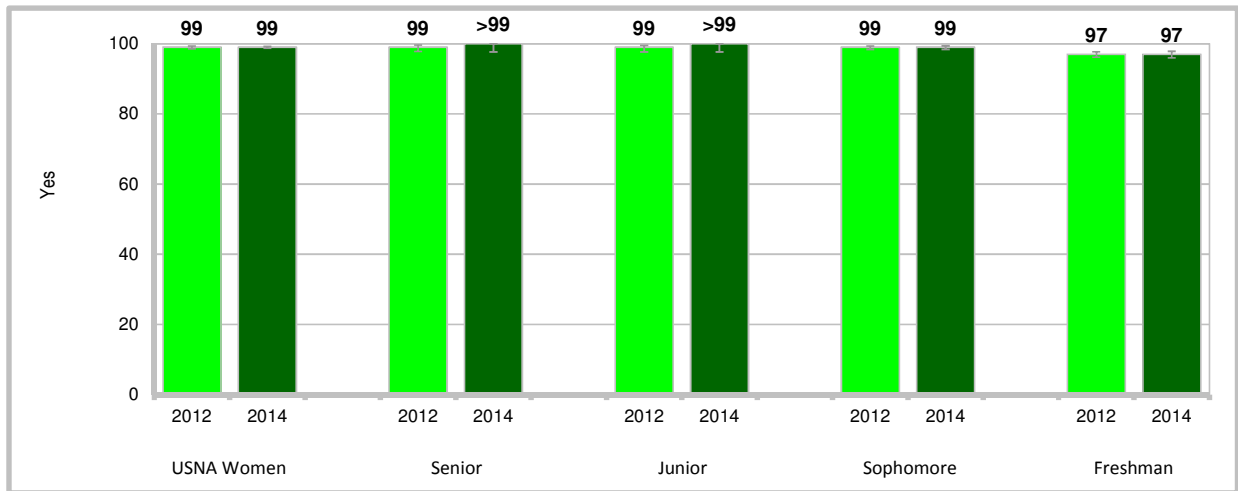
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, sophomore men (>99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training, whereas freshman men (98%) were less likely.

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 311, overall, the vast majority (99%) of USNA women indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2013. This is statistically unchanged from 2012.

Figure 311.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a
 Percent of all women

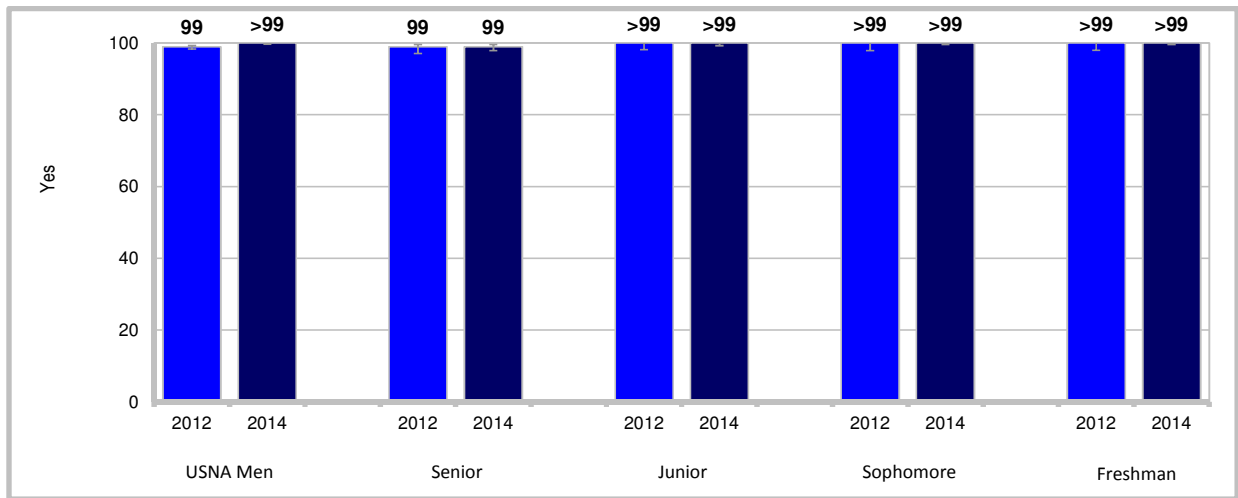
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual harassment training was higher in 2014 for senior women (1 percentage point higher than 2012).
- In 2014, senior women and junior women (both >99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training, whereas freshman women (97%) were less likely.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 312, overall, the vast majority (>99%) of USNA men indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2013. This is statistically unchanged from 2012.

Figure 312.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a
 Percent of all men

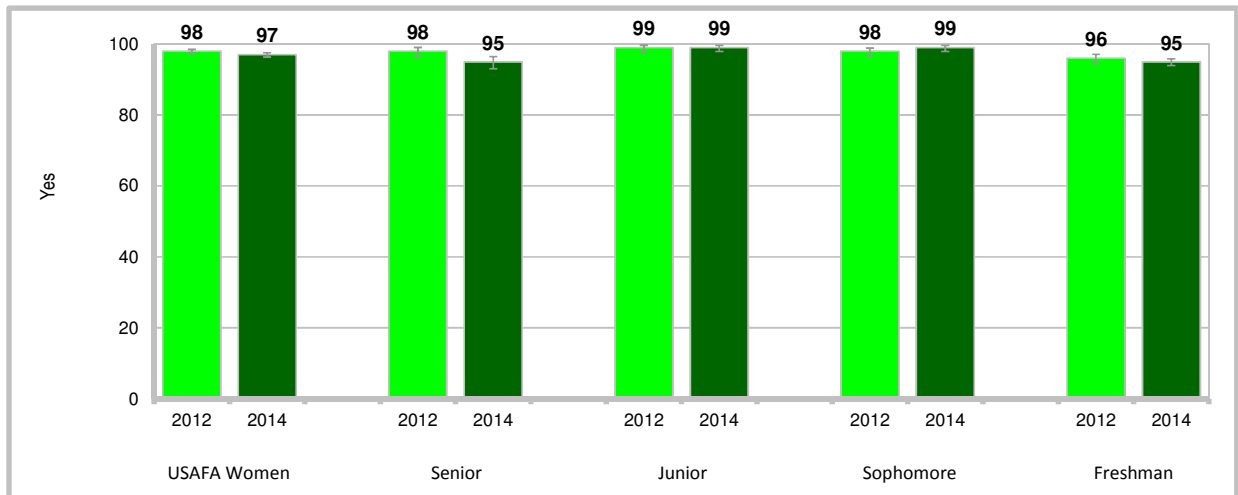
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012.
- In 2014, junior men (>99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training, whereas senior men (99%) were less likely.

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 313, overall, the vast majority (97%) of USAFA women indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2013. This is statistically unchanged from 2012.

Figure 313.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

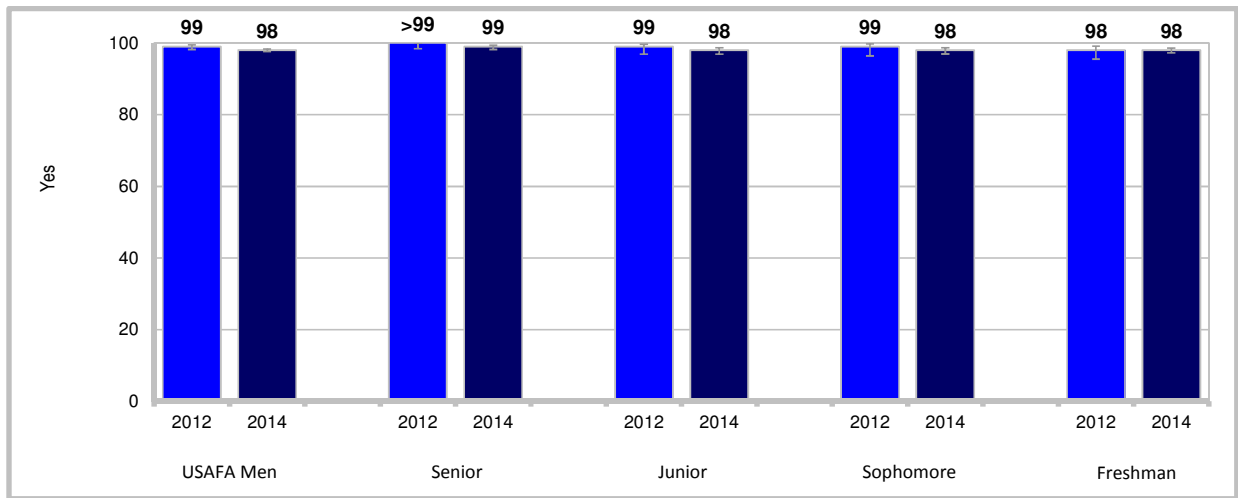
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual harassment training was lower in 2014 for senior women (3 percentage points lower than 2012).
- In 2014, junior and sophomore women (both 99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training, whereas senior and freshman women (both 95%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 314, overall, the vast majority (98%) of USAFA men indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2013. This is statistically unchanged from 2012.

Figure 314.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a
Percent of all men

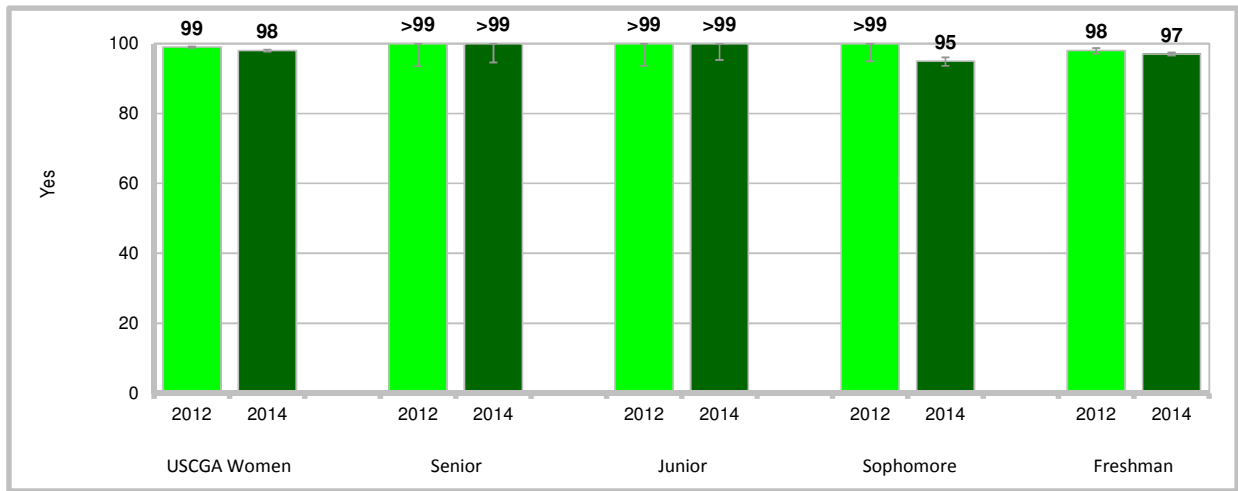
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual harassment training was lower in 2014 for senior men (1 percentage point lower than 2012).
- In 2014, senior men (99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training compared to men in the other class years.

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 315, overall, the vast majority (98%) of USCGA women indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2013. This is a statistically significant decrease compared to 2012 (1 percentage point lower than 2012).

Figure 315.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a
 Percent of all women

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

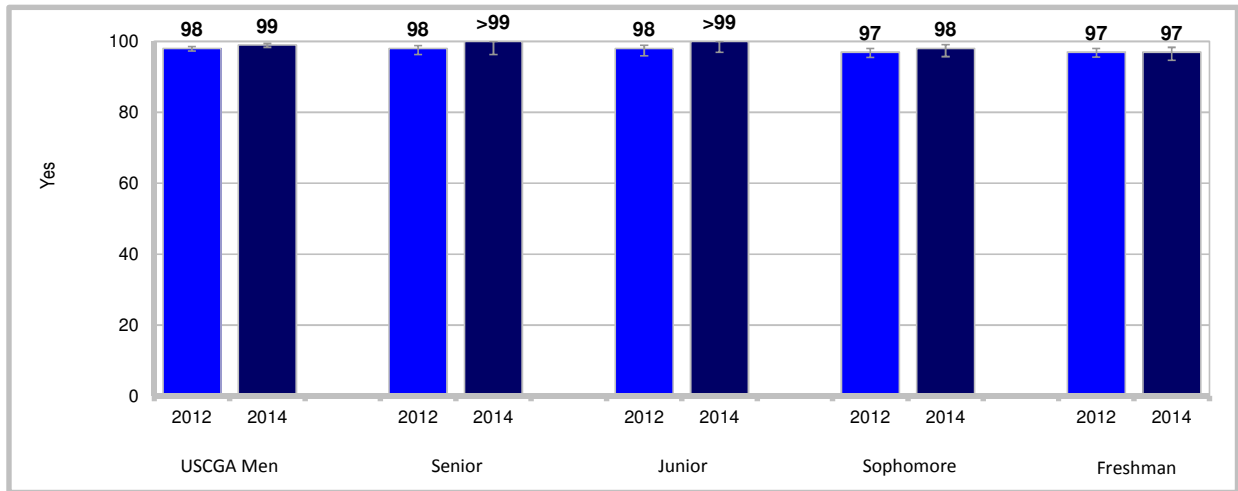
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual harassment training was lower in 2014 for sophomore women (5 percentage points lower).
- In 2014, senior and junior women (both >99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training, whereas sophomore women (95%) and freshman women (97%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 316, overall, the vast majority (99%) of USCGA men indicated receiving sexual harassment training since June 2013. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2012 (1 percentage point higher than 2012).

Figure 316.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment Training, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a

Percent of all men

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated they received sexual harassment training was higher in 2014 for senior and junior men (both 2 percentage points higher).
- In 2014, senior and junior men (both >99%) were more likely to indicate receiving sexual harassment training, whereas freshman men (97%) were less likely.

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training

To measure the effectiveness of sexual harassment training, students at each Academy who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013, were asked whether the training they received was effective in reducing/preventing the incidence of sexual harassment at their Academy. Students had the choice of responding that the training was very effective, moderately effective, slightly effective, or not at all effective in achieving this result. Findings from this section can help the Department by gauging whether the provided training was effective and inform future programs and trainings to prevent sexual harassment at each Academy. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, 14% of students who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing sexual harassment (10% of women, 15% of men), whereas 13% indicated their training was *not at all effective* (11% of women, 13% of men). Compared to 2012, the overall rate for *very effective* is 2 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate remained statistically unchanged, for men the rate is 2 percentage points higher in 2014); and the overall rate for *not at all effective* is 2 percentage points higher in 2014 (for women the rate is 1 percentage point lower, for men the rate is 2 percentage points higher in 2014). Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

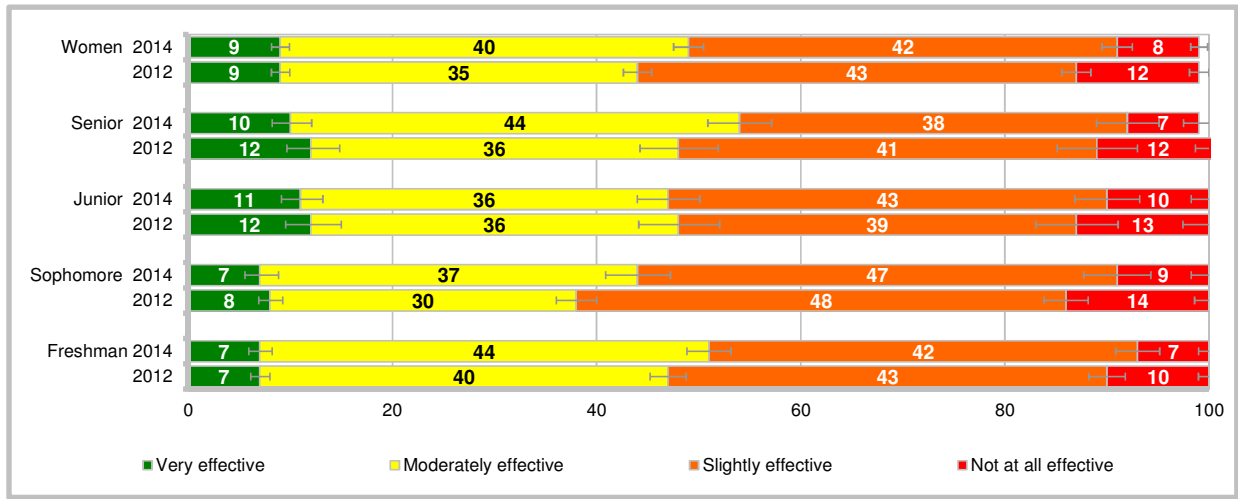
USMA

As seen in Figure 317 and Figure 318, overall, the majority of women (92%) and men (87%) at USMA who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was effective to some extent in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment.³⁰⁴

³⁰⁴ “Some extent” represents endorsement of “Very effective,” “Moderately effective,” and “Slightly effective.”

USMA Women. As seen in Figure 317, 9% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMA women who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 8% (4 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 317.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

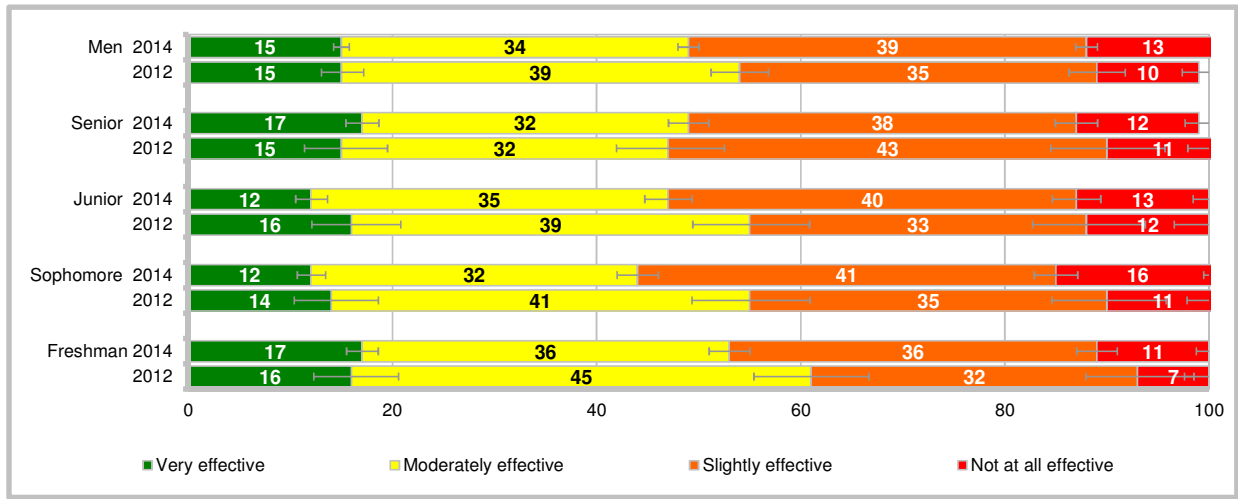
Percent of women who had training on sexual harassment

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- Very effective.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, junior women (11%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas sophomore women and freshman women (both 7%) were less likely.
- Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2014 for senior women (5 percentage points lower than 2012), sophomore women (5 percentage points lower than 2012), and freshman women (3 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (7%) were less likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective* compared to women in the other class years.

USMA Men. As seen in Figure 318, 15% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USMA men who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 13% (3 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 318.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of men who had training on sexual harassment

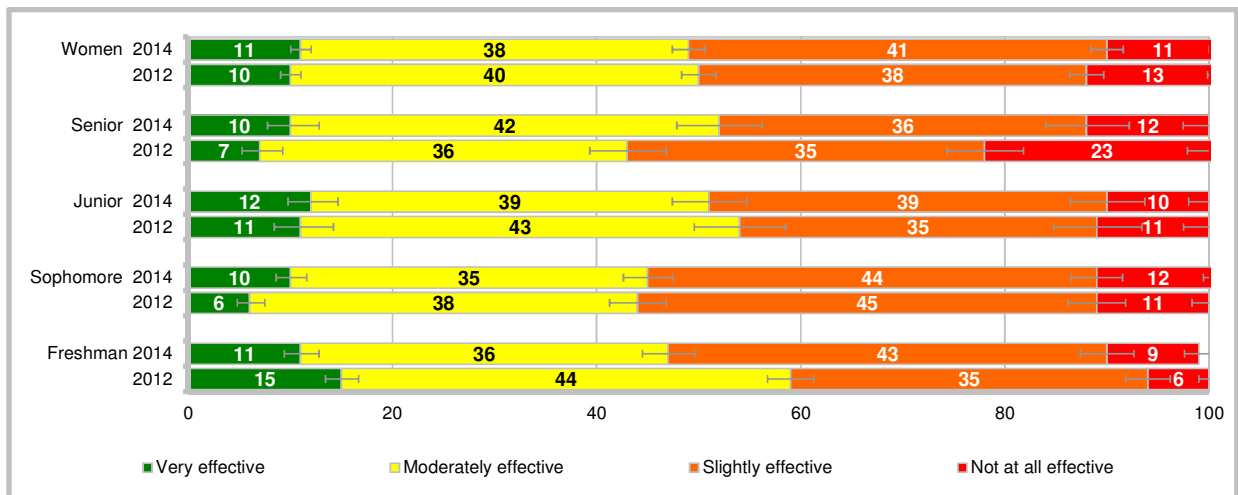
Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- Very effective.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, senior men and freshman men (both 17%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas junior men and sophomore men (both 12%) were less likely.
- Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (5 percentage points higher than 2012) and freshman men (4 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore men (16%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman men (11%) were less likely.

As seen in Figure 319 and Figure 320, overall, the majority of women (89%) and men (87%) at USNA who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was effective to some extent in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment.³⁰⁵

USNA Women. As seen in Figure 319, a little more than one-tenth (11%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USNA women who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 319.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

Percent of women who had training on sexual harassment

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

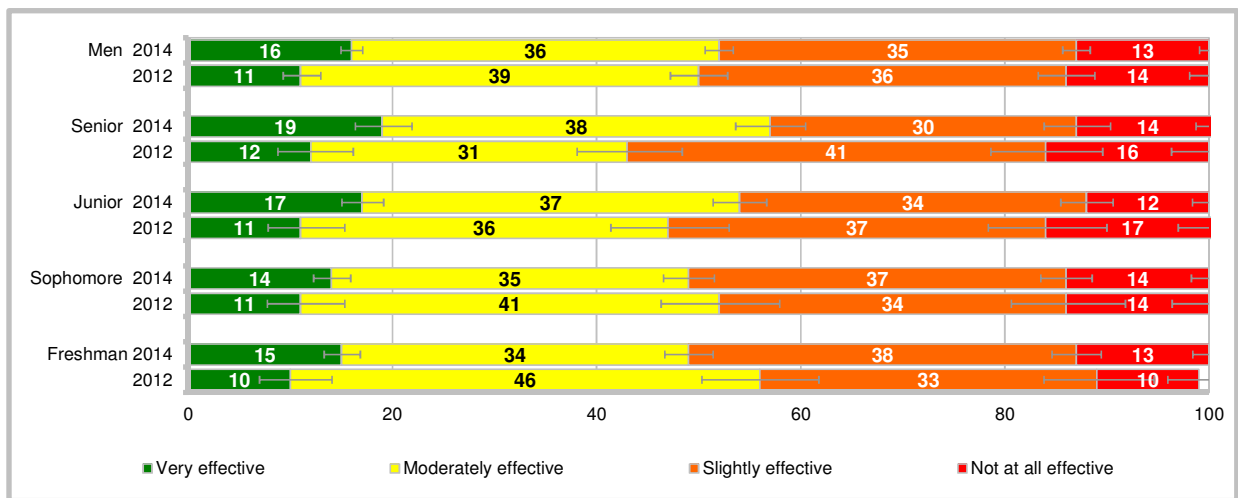
- Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (4 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for freshman women (4 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

³⁰⁵ “Some extent” represents endorsement of “Very effective,” “Moderately effective,” and “Slightly effective.”

- **Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2012), but was lower in 2014 for senior women (11 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA women between class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Figure 320, 16% (5 percentage points higher than 2012) of USNA men who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 13% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 320.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Percent of men who had training on sexual harassment

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

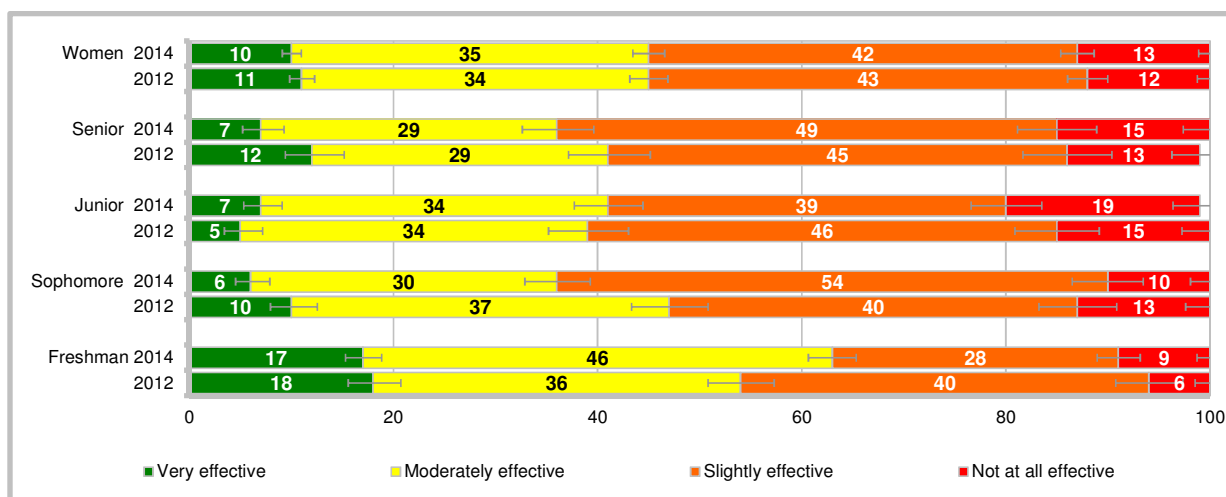
- **Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2014 for senior men (7 percentage points higher than 2012) and junior men (6 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, sophomore men (14%) were less likely to indicate their training was *very effective* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all effective.** There were no statistically significant differences for class years in 2014 compared to 2012. In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

As seen in Figure 321 and Figure 322, overall, the majority of women and men (both 87%) at USAFA who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was effective to some extent in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment.³⁰⁶

USAFA Women. As seen in Figure 321, one-tenth (10%; statistically unchanged from 2012) of USAFA women who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 13% (statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 321.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

Percent of women who had training on sexual harassment

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

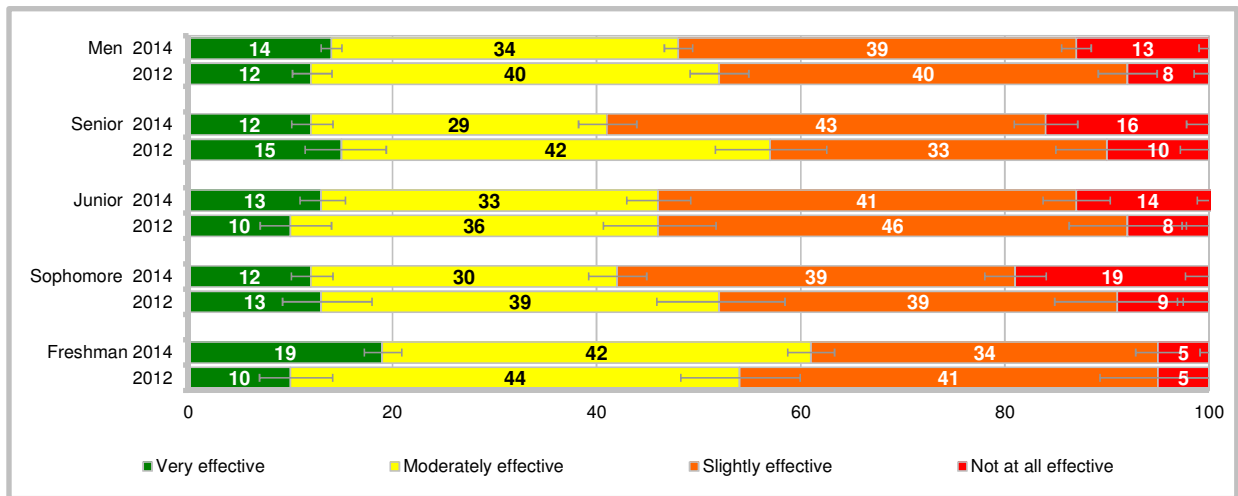
- Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was lower in 2014 for senior women (5 percentage points lower than 2012) and sophomore women (4 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, freshman women (17%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas senior and junior women (both 7%) and sophomore women (6%) were less likely.

³⁰⁶ “Some extent” represents endorsement of “Very effective,” “Moderately effective,” and “Slightly effective.”

- **Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2014 for freshman women (3 percentage points higher than 2012).³⁰⁷ In 2014, junior women (19%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas sophomore women (10%) and freshman women (9%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Figure 322, 14% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USAFA men who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas 13% (5 percentage points higher than 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 322.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±7%

Percent of men who had training on sexual harassment

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher for freshman men (9 percentage points higher than 2012).

³⁰⁷ While there is a larger percentage point difference for junior women (4 percentage points higher than 2012), statistical tests are used to compare results in 2014 to 2012. Some results might not be different due to higher margins of error in the estimates.

In 2014, freshman men (19%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas senior men (12%)³⁰⁸ were less likely.

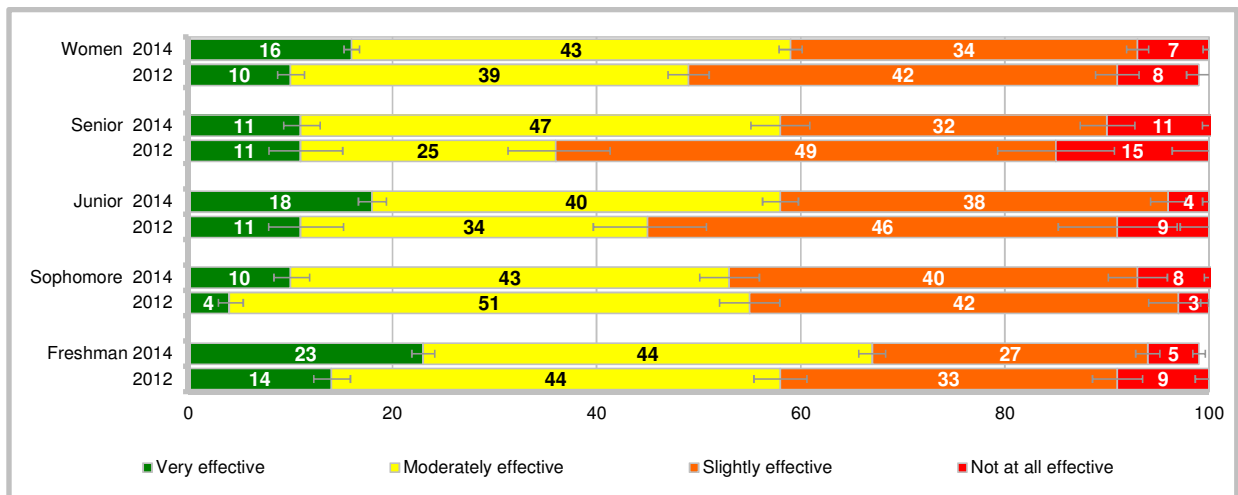
- ***Not at all effective.*** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2014 for senior men (6 percentage points higher than 2012), junior men (6 percentage points higher than 2012), and sophomore men (10 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, senior men (16%) and sophomore men (19%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas freshman men (5%) were less likely.

³⁰⁸ While sophomore men were also 12%, statistical tests are used to compare each subgroup (i.e., sophomore men) to its respective “all other” group. Some subgroups might not be different due to higher margins of error in the estimate.

As seen in Figure 323 and Figure 324, overall, the vast majority of women (93%) and men (94%) at USCGA who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was effective to some extent in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment.³⁰⁹

USCGA Women. As seen in Figure 323, 16% (6 percentage points higher than 2012) of USCGA women who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas fewer (7%; statistically unchanged from 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 323.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Percent of women who had training on sexual harassment

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

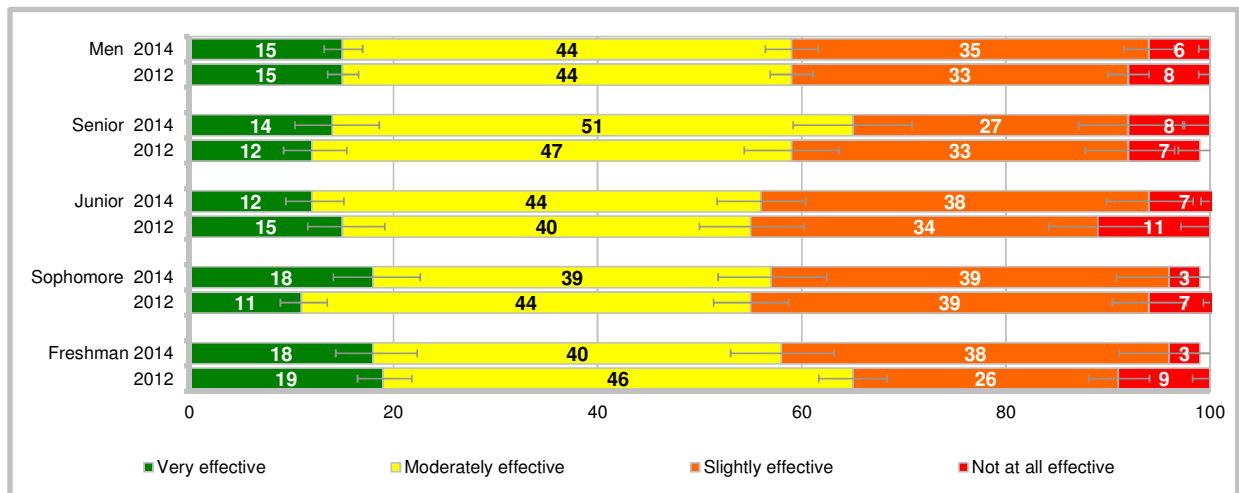
- Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2014 for junior women (7 percentage points higher than 2012), sophomore women (6 percentage points higher than 2012), and freshman women (9 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior women (18%) and freshman women (23%) were more likely to indicate their training was *very effective*, whereas senior women (11%) and sophomore women (10%) were less likely.

³⁰⁹ “Some extent” represents endorsement of “Very effective,” “Moderately effective,” and “Slightly effective.”

- **Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was higher in 2014 for sophomore women (5 percentage points higher than 2012), but lower in 2014 for junior women (5 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman women (4 percentage points lower than 2012). In 2014, senior women (11%) were more likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective*, whereas junior women (4%) and freshman women (5%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. As seen in Figure 324, 15% (statistically unchanged from 2012) of USCGA men who had received sexual harassment training since June 2013 indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual harassment, whereas fewer (6%; 2 percentage points lower than 2012) indicated their training was *not at all effective*.

Figure 324.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment, by Class Year and Survey Year



SAGR 2014 Q4a

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Percent of men who had training on sexual harassment

Specific statistically significant breakouts and comparisons to 2012 for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Very effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *very effective* was higher in 2014 for sophomore men (7 percentage points higher than 2012). In 2014, junior men (12%) were less likely to indicate their training was *very effective* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Not at all effective.** Compared to 2012, the percentage of those who indicated their training was *not at all effective* was lower in 2014 for sophomore men (4 percentage points lower than 2012) and freshman men (6 percentage points lower than 2012). In

2014, sophomore men and freshman men (both 3%) were less likely to indicate their training was *not at all effective* compared to men in the other class years.

Helpfulness of Training

Students were asked whether their training was personally helpful in stopping someone from attempting to sexually assault or sexually harass them or in intervening to stop sexual assault or sexual harassment. They were also asked if it was helpful in understanding how to report sexual assault and sexual harassment and how the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault works. Findings from this section can inform future programs and trainings to prevent sexual assault and sexual harassment at each Academy. These questions are new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for Total DoD Academies and each Academy follow.

Total DoD MSA

Across all DoD Academies, of students who had sexual assault and/or sexual harassment training since June 2013, the majority indicated their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault* (87% of Academy students; 92% of women, 86% of men), *understand how to report sexual harassment* (87% of Academy students; 91% of women, 87% of men), and/or *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault* (82% of Academy students; 85% of women, 82% of men); over two-fifths (43%) indicated their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment* (55% of women, 40% of men); less than one-third (29%) indicated their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault* (37% of women, 27% of men); and about one-fifth indicated their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them* (21% of Academy students; 32% of women, 18% of men) and/or *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them* (16% of Academy students; 21% of women, 16% of men). This question is new in *2014 SAGR* so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible. Specific breakouts for each Academy follow.

USMA Women. As seen in Table 190, of those USMA women who had sexual assault and/or sexual harassment training, the majority indicated their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault* (90%), *understand how to report sexual harassment* (89%), *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault* (83%), and/or *intervene to prevent sexual harassment* (56%); one-third (33%) indicated their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*; a little less than one-third (32%) indicated it helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*; and one-fifth (20%) indicated their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 190.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated the Helpfulness of Their Training, by Class Year

Helpfulness of Training					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault	90	86	92	86	97
Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment	89	84	90	87	95
Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault	83	73	82	81	95
Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment	56	57	52	59	57
Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault	33	32	31	33	40
Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them	32	33	30	31	37
Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them	20	24	12	16	28
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 1-4$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q5.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault.** In 2014, freshman women (97%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault*, whereas senior women and sophomore women (both 86%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment.** In 2014, freshman women (95%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual harassment*, whereas senior women (84%) were less likely.

- ***Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault.*** In 2014, freshman women (95%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault*, whereas senior women (73%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USMA women between class years.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault.*** In 2014, freshman women (40%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them.*** In 2014, freshman women (37%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them.*** In 2014, senior women (24%) and freshman women (28%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*, whereas junior women (12%) and sophomore women (16%) were less likely.

USMA Men. As seen in Table 191, of those USMA men who had sexual assault and/or sexual harassment training, the majority indicated their training helped them *understand how to report sexual harassment* (88%), *understand how to report sexual assault* (87%), and/or *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault* (84%); more than one-third (38%) indicated their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment*; a little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated it helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*; a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*; and 16% indicated it helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 191.
Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated the Helpfulness of Their Training, by Class Year

Helpfulness of Training					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault	87	84	86	86	93
Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment	88	83	85	87	94
Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault	84	81	80	82	91
Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment	38	37	35	35	43
Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault	24	23	20	22	29
Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them	18	16	16	19	22
Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them	16	14	14	17	19
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1-2	±2-3	±2-4	±2-3	±2-3

Note. SAGR 2014 Q5.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USMA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault.** In 2014, freshman men (93%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault*, whereas senior men (84%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment.** In 2014, freshman men (94%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual harassment*, whereas senior men (83%) and junior men (85%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault.** In 2014, freshman men (91%) were more likely to indicate their training

helped them *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault*, whereas senior men (81%) and junior men (80%) were less likely.

- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment.*** In 2014, freshman men (43%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault.*** In 2014, freshman men (29%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*, whereas junior men (20%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them.*** In 2014, freshman men (22%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them.*** In 2014, freshman men (19%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*, whereas senior men (14%) were less likely.

USNA Women. As seen in Table 192, overall, of those USNA women who had sexual assault and/or sexual harassment training, the majority indicated their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault* (92%), *understand how to report sexual harassment* (91%), *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault* (87%), and/or *intervene to prevent sexual harassment* (52%); more than one-third (34%) indicated their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*; more than one-quarter (27%) indicated their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*; and a little less than one-fifth (17%) indicated their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 192.
Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated the Helpfulness of Their Training, by Class Year

Helpfulness of Training					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault	92	90	88	95	95
Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment	91	89	88	93	93
Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault	87	82	88	89	88
Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment	52	48	53	61	43
Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault	34	32	35	38	31
Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them	27	24	22	37	24
Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them	17	15	20	21	14
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-3	±4-6	±3-6	±2-4	±2-4

Note. SAGR 2014 Q5.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault.** In 2014, sophomore women and freshman women (both 95%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault*, whereas junior women (88%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment.** In 2014, sophomore women and freshman women (both 93%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual harassment*, whereas junior women (88%) were less likely.

- ***Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault.*** In 2014, sophomore women (89%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault*, whereas senior women (82%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment.*** In 2014, sophomore women (60%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment*, whereas freshman women (43%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault.*** In 2014, sophomore women (38%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault* compared to women in the other class years.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them.*** In 2014, sophomore women (37%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*, whereas junior women (22%) and freshman women (24%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them.*** In 2014, freshman women (14%) were less likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them* compared to women in the other class years.

USNA Men. As seen in Table 193, overall, of those USNA men who had sexual assault and/or sexual harassment training, the majority indicated their training helped them *understand how to report sexual harassment* (87%), *understand how to report sexual assault* (86%), and/or *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault* (83%); 41% indicated their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment*; more than one-quarter (28%) indicated their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*; 16% indicated their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*; and 13% indicated their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 193.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated the Helpfulness of Their Training, by Class Year

Helpfulness of Training					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault	86	81	86	87	87
Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment	87	83	87	87	89
Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault	83	80	85	83	84
Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment	41	41	45	39	37
Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault	28	28	30	27	24
Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them	16	17	17	14	17
Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them	13	14	13	12	14
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2	±4-5	±3-4	±2-4	±2-4

Note. SAGR 2014 Q5.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USNA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault.** In 2014, senior men (81%) were less likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment.** In 2014, freshman men (89%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual harassment*, whereas senior men (83%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault.** In 2014, junior men (85%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault*, whereas senior men (80%) were less likely.

- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment.*** In 2014, junior men (45%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault.*** In 2014, freshman men (24%) were less likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault* compared to men in the other class years.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USNA men between class years.

USAFA

USAFA Women. As seen in Table 194, overall, of those USAFA women who had sexual assault and/or sexual harassment training, the majority indicated their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault* (93%), *understand how to report sexual harassment* (91%), *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault* (84%), and/or *intervene to prevent sexual harassment* (57%); a little less than half (45%) indicated their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*; more than one-third (37%) indicated their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*; and more than one-quarter (26%) indicated their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 194.
Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated the Helpfulness of Their Training, by Class Year

Helpfulness of Training					
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault	93	94	90	91	97
Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment	91	90	87	88	97
Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault	84	88	80	75	88
Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment	57	53	49	61	70
Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault	45	46	31	46	60
Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them	37	35	29	39	47
Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them	26	20	19	24	43
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 3-7$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 1-5$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q5.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault.** In 2014, freshman women (97%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault*, whereas junior women (90%) and sophomore women (91%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment.** In 2014, freshman women (97%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to*

report sexual harassment, whereas junior women (87%) and sophomore women (88%) were less likely.

- **Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault.** In 2014, senior and freshman women (both 88%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault*, whereas junior women (80%) and sophomore women (75%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment.** In 2014, freshman women (70%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment*, whereas junior women (49%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault.** In 2014, freshman women (60%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*, whereas junior women (31%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them.** In 2014, freshman women (47%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*, whereas junior women (29%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them.** In 2014, freshman women (43%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*, whereas junior women (19%) and sophomore women (20%) were less likely.

USAFA Men. As seen in Table 195, overall, of those USAFA men who had sexual assault and/or sexual harassment training, the majority indicated their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault* (86%), *understand how to report sexual harassment* (85%), and/or *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault* (78%); less than half (43%) indicated their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment*; less than one-third (32%) indicated their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*; a little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*; and 17% indicated their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 195.
Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated the Helpfulness of Their Training, by Class Year

Helpfulness of Training					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault	86	80	86	81	94
Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment	85	79	86	80	94
Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault	78	75	79	70	85
Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment	43	39	37	43	52
Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault	32	31	24	34	41
Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them	19	18	12	17	29
Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them	17	14	8	18	29
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2	±3-5	±3-5	±3-5	±2-4

Note. SAGR 2014 Q5.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USAFA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault.** In 2014, freshman men (94%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault*, whereas senior men (80%) and sophomore men (81%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment.** In 2014, freshman men (94%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual harassment*, whereas senior men (79%) and sophomore men (80%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault.** In 2014, freshman men (85%) were more likely to indicate their training

helped them *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault*, whereas sophomore men (70%) were less likely.

- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment.*** In 2014, freshman men (52%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment*, whereas junior men (37%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault.*** In 2014, freshman men (41%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*, whereas junior men (24%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them.*** In 2014, freshman men (29%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*, whereas junior men (12%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them.*** In 2014, freshman men (29%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*, whereas junior men (8%) were less likely.

USCGA Women. Overall, as seen in Table 196, of those USCGA women who had sexual assault and/or sexual harassment training, the majority indicated their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault (95%), understand how to report sexual harassment (94%), understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault (87%), and/or intervene to prevent sexual harassment (57%);* 40% indicated that their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them;* 39% indicated it helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault;* and one-third (33%) indicated that their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them.* This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 196.
Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated the Helpfulness of Their Training, by Class Year

Helpfulness of Training					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes ■ Lower Response of Yes					
Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault	95	93	94	96	97
Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment	94	95	94	91	96
Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault	87	88	86	87	90
Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment	57	60	39	59	70
Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault	39	36	22	43	53
Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them	40	48	31	14	60
Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them	33	35	21	14	57
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 2-7$	$\pm 1-3$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q5.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA women, by class year, are as follows:

- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault.** In 2014, freshman women (97%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault*, whereas senior women (93%) and junior women (94%) were less likely.
- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment.** In 2014, freshman women (96%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual harassment*, whereas sophomore women (91%) were less likely.

- ***Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault.*** In 2014, freshman women (90%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault*, whereas junior women (86%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment.*** In 2014, freshman women (70%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment*, whereas junior women (39%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault.*** In 2014, freshman women (53%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*, whereas junior women (22%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them.*** In 2014, senior women (48%) and freshman women (60%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*, whereas junior women (31%) and sophomore women (14%) were less likely.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them.*** In 2014, freshman women (57%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*, whereas junior women (21%) and sophomore women (14%) were less likely.

USCGA Men. Overall, as seen in Table 197, of those USCGA men who had sexual assault and/or sexual harassment training, the majority indicated their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault* (92%), *understand how to report sexual harassment* (92%), and/or *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault* (88%); less than half (43%) indicated that their training helped them *intervene to prevent sexual harassment*; more than one-quarter (29%) indicated it helped them *intervene to prevent a sexual assault*; one-fifth (20%) indicated their training helped them *stop someone from sexually harassing them*; and 17% indicated it *helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them*. This question is new in 2014 SAGR so comparisons to previous survey years are not possible.

Table 197.
Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated the Helpfulness of Their Training, by Class Year

Helpfulness of Training					
Within 2014 Comparisons	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes					
■ Lower Response of Yes					
Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault	92	89	90	95	93
Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment	92	88	90	95	94
Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault	88	84	83	91	95
Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment	43	42	47	38	46
Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault	29	29	31	26	29
Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them	20	20	20	20	20
Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them	17	13	20	13	22
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-4	±5-9	±4-7	±4-8	±3-7

Note. SAGR 2014 Q5.

Specific statistically significant breakouts for USCGA men, by class year, are as follows:

- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual assault.** In 2014, sophomore men (95%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual assault* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Training helped them understand how to report sexual harassment.** In 2014, sophomore men (95%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand how to report sexual harassment* compared to men in the other class years.
- **Training helped them understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault.** In 2014, freshman men (95%) were more likely to indicate their training helped them *understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault*, whereas junior men (83%) were less likely.

- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent sexual harassment.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.
- ***Training helped them intervene to prevent a sexual assault.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from sexually harassing them.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.
- ***Training helped them stop someone from attempting to sexually assault them.*** In 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for USCGA men between class years.

CHAPTER 9: DISCUSSION

The results of *2014 SAGR* presented in this report represent the culmination of an extensive assessment in 2014 by DMDC-RSSC to assist the Department in illuminating the degree to which unwanted gender-related behaviors occur at the Service Academies. The behaviors and opinions measured in *2014 SAGR* are often quite private; hence very difficult to gauge through measurement methods that involve direct observation or analyses of program data. While surveys have limitations, such as response bias and fatigue from multiple surveys, *2014 SAGR* is a valuable tool for the Department to evaluate its programs and provide the best environment for training its future leaders.

2014 SAGR revealed that behaviors such as unwanted sexual contact and perceived sexual harassment do occur within the Service Academies and they occur at rates higher than would be determined based on other sources of information, such as official reports of incidents made to the Academy and Department. While no level of unwanted sexual contact is acceptable, it is encouraging that rates decreased across all Academies for both men and women, with statistically significant decreases found at two of the three DoD Service Academies. These decreases raise two questions: why were there decreases and will they continue? The survey alone cannot answer these questions completely, but results indicate that emphasis by Academy leadership and training on these issues continues at high levels. Additionally, the strategies put forth by the Department and the Academies, as evidenced in the detailed discussions in the Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence (DoD, 2015b) at the Military Service Academies for Academic Program Year 2013-2014, are progressive and responsive to findings such as those in *2014 SAGR*. The future will reveal if these strategies have an additional impact on reducing unwanted behaviors.

There are several themes apparent in the results of *2014 SAGR* that show possible drivers for the decrease in unwanted sexual contact rates. The following sections discuss these themes and offer opportunities for action.

Perceptions of Leadership Support. Students were asked if their Academy leaders at various levels make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. Across all DoD Academies, the vast majority of students felt Academy senior leaders made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault (90% of women, 92% of men). These results show an increase from 2012 (8 percentage points higher for women and 3 percentage points higher for men), indicating that these leaders are making an impression on students about the serious nature of these unwanted behaviors. That students indicated the highest levels of endorsement for senior leaders is supported in the written comments where students noted the continuing emphasis on sexual assault prevention by their Superintendent, Commandant, and other senior leaders. While the majority of all students indicated trust in Academy staff, the least often endorsed group across the DoD Academies was athletic staff with 61% of women and 60% of men agreeing athletic staff made honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault. This lower level of agreement was also supported by qualitative information provided in comments as students shared perceived problems pertaining to certain sports teams or athletes.

Trust in Academy leadership may have quite an important impact on both prevalence and reporting. Indeed it is noteworthy that USNA experienced the greatest decrease of all Academies in unwanted sexual contact rates (8.1% of women, 7.0 percentage points lower than 2012; 1.3% of men, 1.3 percentage points lower than 2012) and the greatest increase in endorsement of leadership making honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault (e.g., for senior leaders, 16 percentage points higher than 2012 for female midshipmen, and 6 percentage points higher than 2012 for male midshipmen).

In addition to the questions about leaders making honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault, students were asked the extent to which their commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs) in charge of their units set good examples, and the extent to which their cadet/midshipman leaders enforce rules (e.g., fraternization, drinking in the dormitories). Across all three DoD Academies, students gave consistently positive endorsement (large extent) to all three groups of leaders (61-78% of women, 66-79% of men). These questions were new in 2014 so comparisons to previous survey years cannot be made.

Training. From its inception, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) has aimed to educate students and military members on the resources and support available to survivors of sexual assault via trainings and interactive discussion. In fact, according to the 2014 SAGR, nearly all students indicated they had received some sort of training since June 2013 on matters of sexual assault and sexual harassment (98% of women, 99% of men). When asked if their training was effective in reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as sexual assault, 90% of DoD Academy women and 86% of DoD Academy men responded affirmatively. When asked about the helpfulness of their training, students were more positive about the helpfulness in understanding procedures, such as how to report sexual assault (92% of women, 86% of men), and less positive about helpfulness in dealing with a personal situation such as intervening to prevent a sexual assault (37% of women, 27% of men). The latter finding raises questions as to students' understanding of initiatives such as bystander intervention.

To understand bystander action among Academy students, the 2012 SAGR asked students to gauge hypothetical actions if they were to see a situation where they believed a sexual assault were to occur. By and large, the vast majority indicated they would take action if faced with this situation. The 2014 SAGR took this a step further and asked students if they had observed a situation where they believed a sexual assault was occurring or about to occur and, if so, whether they intervened. While few indicated they witnessed such a situation (7% of women, 5% of men), the majority of those who did took some form of action (93% for both women and men). Thus, while a lower percentage of students believed training was effective in actual strategies of bystander intervention (e.g., intervening), the vast majority of students who saw a situation they believed might lead to a sexual assault took some kind of action. The discrepancy between these two points may indicate a dedication to action on the part of the students, but a continued need for applied strategies both for possible actions to take and for understanding what constitutes an at-risk situation. This observation is supported by written comments where a number of students stated that the training they receive repeats the same topics and could be improved with more realistic scenarios of situations they might encounter.

Retaliation. A potential deterrent to reporting unwanted sexual contact is the fear of retaliation by authorities or fellow cadets/midshipmen. The Academies are a highly competitive

environment where retaliation can be perceived as a possible detriment to one's professional standing and career progression as well as one's social standing. In Chapter 3 results were presented for questions asking those who experienced unwanted sexual contact and reported it if they experienced any forms of retaliation. The survey found that retaliation of some form does occur, with 43% of women and 36% of men who reported unwanted sexual contact perceiving some form of retaliation as a result of their reporting. The most frequent type of retaliation experienced was *social retaliation from fellow cadets/midshipmen* (35% of women and 18% of men). Fewer (12% of women and 18% of men) experienced *professional retaliation from Academy leadership*.

Adding to the perceived impact of retaliation on reporting are survey findings on reasons for not reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact. The survey did not ask specifically if someone did not report out of fear of professional retaliation from leadership or social retaliation from peers; however some of the reasons for not reporting relate to these constructs. Overall, fear of retaliation, or similar type behaviors, was not a primary reason for not reporting unwanted sexual contact at the Academies, though some students did indicate this as a concern. Across the DoD Academies, 22% of women and 8% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated they did not report because they *feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends*; 36% of women and 15% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated they did not report because they *thought they would be labeled a troublemaker*; 49% of women and 24% of men indicated they did not report because they *thought it would hurt their reputation and standing*; and 26% of women and 10% of men indicated they did not report because they *thought their evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer*.

While retaliation is not a primary reason for not reporting an unwanted sexual contact, there appears to be a general cultural belief, especially among women, that if it occurs it may deter students from reporting. The survey found that across all DoD Academies, 57% of women and 26% of men indicated negative reaction from peers makes victims less likely to report to a *large extent*, whereas 7% of women and 22% of men indicated negative reaction from peers does *not at all* deter other survivors from reporting sexual assault.

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact for Sophomore Women. A finding that has been generally consistent over time is that sophomore women experience unwanted sexual contact at higher rates than women in the other class years. The data from 2014 SAGR illustrate this finding. At the DoD Academy level, 8.2% of women indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2014, and this rate was the highest for sophomore women at 13.3% (significantly higher compared to the average for other class years). The same pattern holds true for sophomore women at each of the DoD Academies. Results for men do not show this same relationship.

DMDC-RSSC gained some insights into this pattern in the 2013 focus groups (DMDC, 2013b), where some comments were received indicating that sophomores enter their second year with less restrictions than their first (plebe) year and the rules on social interactions change (i.e., plebes are restricted from dating upperclassmen, whereas sophomores are not). Additionally, some Academies restructure the companies/squadrons after freshman year and this can result in new relationships with people less well known. In combination, the social environment changes

in sophomore year that may play a role in the higher rates seen among sophomore women at the Academies.

Continuum of Harm. Empirical evidence has shown that a climate of tolerance is a strong predictor of sexual assault (Harned, Ormerod, Palmieri, Collinsworth, & Reed, 2002). In addition, offenders often work along a spectrum of behaviors, increasing in severity. This construct is known as the continuum of harm. To understand this continuum better, DMDC-RSSC analyzed statistical relationships among the incidence rates presented in *2014 SAGR*. The literature is increasingly recognizing that many types of violence (e.g., bullying, stalking, sexual harassment and sexual assault) are interconnected and often share causes, risks, and protective factors (e.g., Espelage, Low, Polanin, & Brown, 2013; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998; Wilkins, Tsao, Hertz, Davis, & Klevens, 2014). Moreover, empirical support is accumulating that survivors of one form of violence are more likely to be victims of other forms of violence, survivors are at higher risk for being perpetrators of violence, and perpetrators of one form of violence are more likely to commit other forms of violence (Wilkins et al., 2014). Military-specific research also supports this connection between unwanted experiences such as sexual harassment (both quid pro quo and hostile environment) and a significant increase in likelihood of rape (Sadler et al., 2003). To determine if these patterns are reflected in *2014 SAGR*, specifically for experiences of perceived sexual harassment, DMDC-RSSC analyzed if students were more likely to have experienced unwanted sexual contact if they had also experienced sexual harassment at some point during the year.

Across the DoD Academies, the rate of unwanted sexual contact for women was 8.2% and 1.1% for men. When analyzing just that subgroup of students who experienced perceived sexual harassment, their rates of unwanted sexual contact rise to 15.2% for women and 9.8% for men (statistically significant increases). Similar increases in the rates of unwanted sexual contact are found for those subgroups who experienced sexist behavior, stalking, and experiences of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academy or Preparatory School. While the offenders in these analyses are not necessarily the same offenders in the unwanted sexual contact “one situation,” and the other unwanted behaviors may or may not have occurred in conjunction with the “one situation” incident, these results convey the notion that those students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year also experienced other unwanted behaviors at a higher rate.

In addition to the impact of general climate, Chapter 3 reviewed the characteristics of the “one situation” of unwanted sexual contact that had the greatest effect on the survivor and found that 25% to 53% of women and 35% to 55% of men across all Academies (including USCGA) who experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated that the offender also sexually harassed, stalked, and/or sexually assaulted them before the unwanted sexual contact “one situation” incident. These findings support the aforementioned continuum in that incidents of unwanted sexual contact do not always occur in isolation of other unwanted behaviors. Unwanted gender-related behaviors such as harassment and stalking, potentially disregarded as mere nuisance, may actually be grooming behaviors for more serious actions. In combination, there is support for the notion that a “continuum of harm” exists wherein unwanted gender-related behaviors progress from verbal behaviors to physical.

Changes Over Time. In *2014 SAGR*, students were asked if they believed sexual assault had become more or less of a problem since they became a student. This question was not asked in 2012 or 2010, but was asked in 2008. Close to two-thirds (64%) of students indicated that sexual assault has become *less* of a problem since they entered the Academy (53% of women, 4 percentage points higher than 2008; 67% of men, statistically unchanged from 2008). Fewer (4%) indicated it has become *more* of a problem (5% of women, 2 percentage points higher than 2008; 4% of men, 2 percentage points higher than 2008). This data point offers the general perception of students as to whether the problem of sexual assault is getting better or worse.

From a different perspective, a decrease in unwanted sexual contact rates was accompanied by the highest endorsement of sexual assault being less of a problem for USMA and USNA students. These two Academies had the greatest decrease in unwanted sexual contact rates and the highest percentages who indicated sexual assault was *less* of a problem since they entered the Academy (USMA: 63% of women and 71% of men; USNA: 51% of women and 67% of men), whereas the percentages for USAFA students who felt sexual assault was less of a problem were lower (46% of women and 60% of men). While no causal relationship can be determined, students' perceptions of progress may be a good litmus test for policy successes and general climate.

Themes from Comments. In addition to the evidence from the statistical data, written comments from students also often offer insights into patterns seen in the quantitative data, as well as opportunities for improvement. While the comments at the end of the survey were unstructured and not expected to represent the attitudes or opinions of all students, several themes stood out. For example, male students at three DoD Academies commented about a small number of cadets/midshipmen who appeared to have lower moral or behavioral standards than the majority. They noted that such students might be “bad apples” and account for a larger proportion of the unwanted behaviors perpetrated at the Academies. In two of the three Academies, male students added that some recruited athletes might fall into this group in not appearing to share the same values as the majority of cadets/midshipmen. These comments possibly relate to the findings in the survey that 55% of students at the DoD Academies (59% of women, 49% of men) who experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact behavior indicated the same offender was involved. To the extent that a “bad apple” persists in committing unwanted behaviors, early identification could prevent repeated offenses. The written comments on this topic present an opportunity for Academy officials to consider changes in screening for values and character.

Male students at all three DoD Academies left comments about the training they receive where they feel they are being targeted as potential offenders. This can set up an attitude of resistance to the intended message of prevention and response. A related effect is the potential for too much emphasis; disrupting normal working relationships between men and women for fear that one might inadvertently “cross the line” somehow and be accused of sexual assault or sexual harassment. Comments by both men and women reflect the perception by some that it is better to avoid interaction than face a potential accusation of improper behavior. While these comments reflect a counter-productive attitude, this might have contributed to the lower rates of unwanted sexual contact reported in *2014 SAGR* as some men and women avoided social interactions with fellow students.

Both male and female students commented that too much emphasis on sexual assault and sexual harassment through repeated training sessions on the same topics could desensitize them. Training should be varied, high quality, and relevant to their lives as future officers to be most effective. These comments possibly tie to the observations that a few cadets/midshipmen account for the majority of bad behaviors. The majority of students understand and abide by high moral standards, yet the training can sometimes become annoying to them and devalued. Both male and female students commented that training could be made more relevant through real-life scenarios and practical advice on how to handle situations. This feedback is neither novel to SAGR findings nor unique to the Service Academy population. Prior research has shown this to be a common theme among military members (Rock, Van Winkle, Namrow, & Hurley, 2014) and Service Academy students (DMDC, 2013b). However, it highlights the ongoing difficulty in balancing the Department's pragmatic need to disseminate information about resources and programs with the additional need of student engagement in the process.

A final observation consistent to all three DoD Academies is that many students feel their Academy is doing a good job at addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment. Given that written comments were solicited only for recommendations to improve sexual assault prevention and response, and any other comments students chose to leave, the large number of comments that the Academies are doing a good job is hopeful.

Overall, the comments received were constructive and insightful. DMDC-RSSC will work with the Academies to identify specific opportunities for improvement. While these comments are not necessarily representative of the opinions of all students, there were ideas presented that will be considered for application.

Continuing Assessment

The *2014 SAGR* is part of a biennial cycle at the Academies designed to provide results comparable across survey years for evaluation of progress. The companion research effort in the non-survey years consists of focus groups of students and faculty and staff designed to delve deeper into current issues, probing for understanding of some of the findings from the surveys where quantitative data alone might not reveal underlying causes. The focus groups also offer an opportunity to improve the surveys with refreshed response choices relevant to the current environment at the Academies, and to ask questions on new topic areas. For example, the *2015 SAGR* focus groups will address topics such as retaliation for reporting unwanted sexual contact, and the general relationship between men and women at the Academies. Retaliation surfaced as a concern in the active duty population and to some extent in *2014 SAGR*. The focus groups will provide a vehicle for understanding what forms of retaliation might take place among Academy students and recommendations for how to combat these behaviors, particularly among peer groups. Additionally, there is some evidence from the written comments in *2014 SAGR* that the increased emphasis on preventing unwanted sexual contact has had a dampening effect on relationships, both working and personal, between men and women. The impact of this, both positive and negative, intended and unintended, will be explored.

Additional Research

The *2014 SAGR* report provides extensive information taken directly from analyses of the survey. It serves primarily as the source document for survey results, with additional information presented for comparisons across survey years and by student class years within 2014. While this information has value to Department and Academy leaders, there is more that can be gleaned from analyses of the extensive data. For example, individual questions provide estimates of rates of behaviors and perceptions among students, but combinations of data can also be analyzed to provide insights into possible drivers of some of the findings. DMDC-RSSC conducts ongoing analyses of survey data using complex modeling techniques to search out and quantify potential covariates in the data. Survey notes are published based on such efforts and posted on www.dmdc.osd.mil.

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Appendix A.
2014 Service Academy Gender Relations
Survey



RCS: DD-P&R(AR) 2198
Exp: 03/28/18

2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey



Department of Defense Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP)

PRIVACY ADVISORY

This survey is anonymous, does not collect or use personally identifiable information, and responses are not retrievable by personal identifier. In order to better protect your privacy, do not include information that may identify you when completing write-in responses. The purpose of this survey is to determine the extent to which sexual assault/harassment is occurring among cadets/midshipmen at the Service Academies and to evaluate the effectiveness of each Service Academy's sexual assault/harassment policies, training and procedures. Your responses will be aggregated and will provide senior Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, or Department of Transportation officials a benchmark to track sexual assault/harassment trends over time. These aggregated findings will also be reported to Congress and may be published by the Defense Manpower Data Center in professional journals or presented at conferences, symposia, or scientific meetings. Completing this survey is voluntary. There will be no attempt to trace responses back to the respondent. There is no penalty for not responding or skipping questions; however, maximum participation is encouraged so that the data will be complete and representative.

STATEMENT OF RISK: The data collection procedures are not expected to involve any risk or discomfort to you. The only risk to you is accidental or unintentional disclosure of any identifying data you provide. However, DMDC has a number of policies and procedures to ensure that survey data are kept anonymous and protected. If you have any questions about this survey, please contact SA-Survey@mail.mil.

COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

- Please take your time and select answers you believe are most appropriate.
- Please PRINT where applicable. Do not make any marks outside of the response and write-in boxes.
- If you need more room for comments, use the back page or ask a survey proctor for a blank piece of paper.

- Place an "X" in the appropriate box or boxes.

RIGHT



WRONG



- To change an answer, completely black out the wrong answer and put an "X" in the correct box as shown below.

CORRECT ANSWER



INCORRECT ANSWER



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Which Service Academy/Preparatory School do you attend?

- United States Military Academy
- United States Military Academy Preparatory School
- United States Naval Academy
- United States Naval Academy Preparatory School
- United States Air Force Academy
- United States Air Force Academy Preparatory School
- United States Coast Guard Academy
- United States Merchant Marine Academy

2. Are you... ?

- Male
- Female

3. What is your Class year?

- 2014
- 2015
- 2016
- 2017
- 2018

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

4. In your opinion, how effective was the training you received since June 2013 in actually reducing/preventing behaviors that might be seen as... Mark one answer for each item.

	Does not apply; I have not had training	Not at all effective	Slightly effective	Moderately effective	Very effective
a. Sexual harassment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Sexual assault?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Did the training you received since June 2013 help you personally... Mark one answer for each item.

	Does not apply/Don't know	No	Yes
a. Stop someone from attempting to sexually assault you?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Stop someone from sexually harassing you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Intervene to prevent a sexual assault?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Intervene to prevent sexual harassment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Understand how to report sexual assault?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Understand how to report sexual harassment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Understand the investigative process associated with reporting sexual assault?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. In your opinion, how effective were each of the following speakers in helping you understand issues related to sexual assault? Mark one answer for each item.

	Does not apply; I have not heard this speaker	Not at all effective	Slightly effective	Moderately effective	Very effective
a. Sex Signals (Catharsis Productions).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Hook Up (Catharsis Productions).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. May I Kiss You? (Mike Domitrz).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. No Zebras, No Excuses (Steve Thompson, M.S.).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. One-in-Four (Men's Program).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Green Dot Program (Dorothy Edwards, Ph.D.).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Date Rape or Drunk Sex (Brett Sokolow, J.D.).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Sex Offenders, Service Members, and You: Leadership Beyond the Obvious (Russell Strand – CID Investigator)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. What About You?/You Deserve to be Here (Veraunda Jackson, Esq.).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. The Unknown Conspirator (Anne Munch, J.D.).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Frank: The Undetected Rapist (David Lisak, Ph.D.).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Let's Talk About It (Kelly and Becca).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ACADEMY CULTURE

**7. At your Academy, to what extent do you think...
Mark one answer for each item.**

	Very large extent	Large extent	Moderate extent	Small extent	Not at all
a. High-profile cases of sexual assault deter other victims from reporting sexual assault?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Potential scrutiny by the media makes victims less likely to come forward to report sexual assault?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Potential negative reaction from Academy peers makes victims less likely to report sexual assault?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Women "cry rape" to avoid punishment or after making a regrettable decision?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. "Victim blaming" occurs (i.e., holding a victim partly or entirely responsible for a sexual assault)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. A victim's reputation affects whether Academy peers believe he or she was assaulted?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. The other cadets/midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Your cadet/midshipman leaders enforce rules (such as rules against fraternization and drinking in the dormitory)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Your <u>commissioned officers</u> (AOCs, TACs, Company Officers) set good examples in their own behavior and talk?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Your <u>non-commissioned officers</u> (AMTs, TAC NCOs, SELs) set good examples in their own behavior and talk?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**8. At your Academy, do you think the persons below make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault?
Mark one answer for each item.**

	Don't know	No	Yes
a. Cadet/midshipman leaders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Cadets/midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8. Continued.

	Don't know	No	Yes
d. Non-commissioned officers or senior/ chief petty officers directly in charge of your unit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Academy senior leadership (e.g., Superintendent, Commandant, Vice/ Deputy Commandant, Dean)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Military/uniformed academic faculty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Civilian academic faculty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Athletic staff (e.g., coaches, trainers)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

STALKING AND/OR OTHER UNWANTED BEHAVIORS

9. Since June 2013, how often has someone assigned to your Academy, including students and military/uniformed/civilian personnel, engaged in the following unwanted and uninvited behaviors? Mark one answer for each item.

	Very often	Fairly often	Sometimes	Almost never	Never
a. Followed or spied on you in public areas (e.g., in the library or while off Academy grounds)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Spied on you in private areas (e.g., watched you while you were changing clothes or showering)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Showed up at places where you were even though he/she had no reason to be there (e.g., athletic practices)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Left unwanted items for you to find (e.g., gifts or other items)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Stood outside or hung around your dorm room or classroom even though he/she had no reason to be there	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Vandalized or tampered with your belongings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Took personal items that belonged to you	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Took your picture or videotaped you without your consent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Sent you unsolicited personal messages (e.g., e-mails, text messages, photos, sexting, instant messages, notes, or letters)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Made unsolicited personal phone calls to you	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

10. How many of the behaviors listed in Question 9, which you marked as happening to you, do you consider to have been stalking? *Mark one.*

- None were stalking
- Some were stalking; some were not stalking
- All were stalking
- Does not apply; I marked "Never" to every item
⇒ GO TO QUESTION 12

11. Did you feel in danger of physical harm or sexual assault as a result of the behaviors you indicated experiencing in Question 9?

- Yes
- No

GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

12. In this question you are asked about sex/gender-related talk and/or behavior that was unwanted, uninvited, and in which you did not participate willingly.

Since June 2013, how often have you been in situations involving persons assigned to your Academy, including students and military/uniformed/civilian personnel, where one or more of these individuals (of either gender)... Mark one answer for each item.

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
a. Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters (e.g., attempted to discuss or comment on your sex life)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Treated you "differently" because of your gender (e.g., mistreated, slighted, or ignored you)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature that embarrassed or offended you?....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

12. Continued.

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
g. Made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that people of your gender are not suited for the kind of work you do)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Put you down or was condescending to you because of your gender?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said "No"?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Made you feel like you were being bribed with some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. Intentionally cornered you or leaned over you in a sexual way?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o. Treated you badly for refusing to have sex?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
p. Implied better leadership positions or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative?...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
q. Displayed images that made you feel uncomfortable (e.g., pornography, gender disparaging cartoons, images on a computer screen/TV)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
r. Directed verbal insults against you as part of hazing or initiation rites?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
s. Other unwanted gender-related behavior?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please print.

13. How many of the behaviors listed in the previous question, that you marked as happening to you, do you consider to have been sexual harassment? **Mark one.**

- None were sexual harassment
- Some were sexual harassment; some were not sexual harassment
- All were sexual harassment
- Does not apply; I marked "Never" to every item ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 21

14. Did the incidents you experienced since June 2013 involve...? **Mark one.**

- The same offender(s) in all incidents
- The same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all
- Different offender(s) in each incident
- Offender(s) identity was unknown

GENDER-RELATED SITUATION WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT

15. If you experienced situations in Question 12 since June 2013, pick the one situation that had the greatest effect on you. Which of the following categories best describe(s) the behavior(s) in the situation? **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item below that describes the situation.**

	No	Yes
a. <u>Sexist Behavior</u> (e.g., mistreated you or exposed you to language/behaviors that conveyed offensive or condescending gender-based attitudes).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. <u>Crude/Offensive Behavior</u> (e.g., exposed you to language/behaviors/jokes of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing to you).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. <u>Unwanted Sexual Attention</u> (e.g., someone attempted to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you, even though you objected).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. <u>Sexual Coercion</u> (e.g., bribed or threatened you in exchange for sexual favors/cooperation).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. <u>Other</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please print.

16. Who was the offender(s) in this situation? **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	No	Yes
a. A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year than me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year as me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year than me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command than me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Academy civilian faculty or staff.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/ DOT.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Unknown person.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

17. Did the offender(s) do similar actions to others?

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know

18. Did you discuss/report this situation with/to any authority or organization?

- Yes
- No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 20

If you responded "Yes," to whom did you discuss/report this situation? Please indicate position or title, not name (e.g., Cadet commander, AOC/TAC/Company Officer, SARC, EO Officer, SHARP Officer).

Please print.

19. What actions were taken in response to your discussing/reporting the incident? **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. The situation was corrected.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. My situation was/is being investigated.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. I was kept informed of what actions were being taken.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. I was encouraged to let it go or tough it out.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. My situation was discounted or not taken seriously.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Action was taken against me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. I was ridiculed or scorned.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Some other action was taken.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. I don't know what happened.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

GO TO QUESTION 21

20. What were your reasons for not discussing/reporting this situation? **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. I thought it was not important enough to report.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. I did not know how to report.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. I felt uncomfortable making a report.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. I took care of the problem myself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who harassed me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. I took care of the problem myself by <u>confronting</u> the person who harassed me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. I took care of the problem myself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. I did not think anything would be done.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. I thought reporting would take too much time and effort.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. I thought I would be labeled a troublemaker.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. I thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. I feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. I did not want people talking or gossiping about me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. I thought it would hurt my reputation and standing.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. I did not want to hurt the offender's career.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o. I did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT

21. **Since June 2013, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or which occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone...**

- **Sexually touched you** (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them?
- **Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?**
- **Made you have sexual intercourse?**
- **Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?**
- **Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?**

- Yes
 No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 46

22. **Since June 2013, how many separate incidents of each behavior did you experience? Mark the number of incidents for each behavior.**

	Did not experience	More than one	One
a. Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Made you have sexual intercourse.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Other.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please print.

23. **Did the incidents you experienced since June 2013 involve...? Mark one.**

- The same offender(s) in all incidents
 The same offender(s) in some incidents, but not all
 Different offender(s) in each incident

24. Did any of these incidents since June 2013 involve... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. Hazing or some form of initiation rites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Horseplay or locker room behavior?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Someone placing his/her genitalia on you (e.g., "tea-bagging")?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Someone getting even with you for something you did?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Someone showing off for others or being dared to do it to you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT SITUATION WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT

25. If you experienced situations or behaviors in Question 21 since June 2013, tell us about the one situation that had the greatest effect on you.

What did the person(s) do during this situation? Mark one answer for each behavior.

	Did this	Did not do this
a. Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Made you have sexual intercourse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

26. Where did the incident take place? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. On Academy grounds in dormitory/living area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. On Academy grounds not in dormitory/living area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Off Academy grounds at a social event (e.g., a party)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Off Academy grounds at an Academy sponsored event (e.g., a sports team trip, conference, or club event)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Off Academy grounds during summer experience/training/sea duty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Off Academy grounds while on leave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Some other location off Academy grounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

27. When did the situation occur? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. During normal duty hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. After duty hours not on a weekend or holiday	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. After duty hours on a weekend or holiday	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. On leave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. During summer experience/training/sea duty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. On exchange to another Academy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28. Who was the offender(s) in this situation? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. A fellow Academy student who was in a higher class year than me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. A fellow Academy student who was in the same class year as me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. A fellow Academy student who was in a lower class year than me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. A fellow Academy student who was higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command than me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Academy civilian faculty or staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. A DoD/DHS/DOT person not affiliated with the Academy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. A person not affiliated with DoD/DHS/DOT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Unknown person	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

29. Was the offender(s)...? Mark one.

- One person (a male)
- One person (a female)
- More than one person (all males)
- More than one person (all females)
- More than one person (both males and females)
- Not sure

30. What, if any, was your relationship with the offender(s) in this situation? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. Someone you were currently dating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Someone you had previously dated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Someone you had a casual sexual relationship with (e.g., hooked up with)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Someone you knew from class or other activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Someone you had just met	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. A stranger	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

31. Did you experience something to make you believe the offender(s) used drugs to knock you out and/or incapacitate you (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)? *Mark one.*

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

32. Had either you or the offender(s) been drinking alcohol before the assault? *Mark one.*

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

33. Had either you or the offender(s) been using drugs before the assault? *Mark one.*

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

34. Did the offender(s)... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. Threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Threaten to harm you if you did not consent?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Use some degree of physical force (e.g., holding you down)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

35. Did any of the offender(s)... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. Sexually harass you <u>before</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Stalk you <u>before</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Sexually assault you (i.e., sexually touched you, attempted sex, or completed sex) <u>before</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Sexually harass you <u>after</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Stalk you <u>after</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Sexually assault you (i.e., sexually touched you, attempted sex, or completed sex) <u>after</u> this situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

36. As a result of this situation, to what extent did... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Very large extent	Large extent	Moderate extent	Small extent	Not at all
a. You consider requesting a transfer to another company/squadron?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. You think about leaving your Academy?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Your academic performance suffer?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

37. Did you report this situation to any military authority or organization?

- Yes
- No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 43

If you responded "Yes," to whom did you report this situation? Please indicate position or title, not name (e.g., Cadet commander, AOC/TAC/ Company Officer, SARC, Victims' Advocate, SHARP Officer).

Please print.

DoD provides two types of official reporting of sexual assault. **Unrestricted reporting** is for victims who want medical treatment, counseling, and an official investigation of the assault. **Restricted reporting** is for victims who want information and to receive medical treatment and counseling without prompting an official investigation of the assault.

38. Did you make an official report? *Mark one.*

- Yes, I made a restricted report
- Yes, I made an unrestricted report
- Yes, I made a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report
- No official report was made
- I don't recall what type of official report I made

39. Did you experience any of the following actions in response to your reporting the incident to a military authority or organization? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. My situation was/is being investigated.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. I was kept informed of what actions were being taken.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. I was encouraged to let it go or tough it out	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. My situation was discounted or not taken seriously	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. I was ridiculed or scorned.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. I experienced professional retaliation from Academy leadership (e.g., loss of privileges, denied promotion).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. I experienced professional retaliation from cadet/midshipman leadership (e.g., loss of respect, resistance to my authority).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. I experienced social retaliation from fellow cadets/midshipmen (e.g., ignored by peers, blamed for the situation).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. I experienced administrative actions (e.g., placed on a medical or legal hold, transferred).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. I experienced discipline for infractions/ violations (e.g., underage drinking, fraternization, or other collateral misconduct).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

40. What were your reasons for reporting the situation to any military authority or organization? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Prevent the offender from entering the Service	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Stop the offender from hurting me again..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Stop the offender from hurting others.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Seek justice.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. It was the right thing to do	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Seek help dealing with an emotional incident.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Punish the offender.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Discourage other potential offenders.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Identify a fellow cadet/midshipman who is acting inappropriately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Seek closure on the incident.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. Seek medical assistance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. Seek mental health assistance.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. Stop rumors by coming forward.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please print.

41. How long after the situation occurred did you report it? Mark one.

- Within 24 hours ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 44
- 2 to 3 days
- 4 to 10 days
- 11 to 30 days
- 31 to 365 days
- More than 365 days

42. Why did you delay reporting the situation? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Did not realize at first that the situation was a crime.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Had to figure out how to report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Wanted to seek advice/counseling from a professional (e.g., medical personnel, chaplain, mental health counselor, Safe Helpline) before deciding to report.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Waited until I felt safe from the offender...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Waited until I could reach a specific authority (e.g., my chaplain, my doctor, my commander).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Decided to report after receiving training or a briefing on sexual assault.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Researched sexual assault before deciding to report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Was in a location where I could not contact an authority.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

GO TO QUESTION 44

43. What were your reasons for not reporting the situation to any authority or organization? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. I thought it was not important enough to report.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. I did not know how to report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. I felt uncomfortable making a report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. I took care of the problem myself by <u>avoiding</u> the person who assaulted me	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. I took care of the problem myself by <u>confronting</u> the person who assaulted me.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. I took care of the problem myself by <u>forgetting</u> about it and moving on.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. I did not think anything would be done	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

43. Continued.

	Yes	No
h. I knew what other victims went through when they reported their situation.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. I thought I would not be believed.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. I thought reporting would take too much time and effort.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. I thought I would be labeled a troublemaker.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. I thought my evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. I feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. I did not want people talking or gossiping about me.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o. I feared I or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
p. I felt shame/embarrassment.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
q. I thought I would be blamed for the assault.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
r. I thought it would hurt my reputation and standing.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
s. I did not want to hurt the offender's career.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
t. I did not want anyone to know.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
u. I did not think my report would be kept confidential.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
v. I did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
w. I did not want to repeat the details of the incident during the investigation.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
x. None of the above.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

44. In retrospect, would you make the same decision about reporting if you could do it over?

- Yes
- No

45. In retrospect, if there is anyone who you would have preferred to discuss the situation with as you were making your decision to report or not, please describe who you would have preferred to consult with in making your decision. Please indicate position or title, not name (e.g., Cadet commander, AOC/TAC/Company Officer, EO Officer, SHARP Officer).

Please print.

GO TO QUESTION 48

REACTION TO SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

46. If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, would you be likely to... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Trust the Academy to protect your privacy?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Trust the Academy to ensure your safety following the incident?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Trust the Academy to treat you with dignity and respect?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

47. If you were to experience sexual assault in the future, and you chose to make a **RESTRICTED REPORT**, to whom would you feel most comfortable making that report? **Restricted reporting** is for victims who want information and to receive medical treatment and counseling without prompting an official investigation of the assault. *Specify the recipient of the report in the box below.*

Please print.

48. If you were to experience sexual harassment in the future, to whom would you feel most comfortable making that report? *Specify the recipient of the report in the box below.*

Please print.

49. Since June 2013 did you observe a situation where you believed sexual assault was occurring or about to occur?

- Yes
- No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 51

50. Which one of the following actions best describes your response to the situation? **Mark all that apply.**

- I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation
- I asked the person who seemed to be at risk if they needed help
- I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation
- I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation
- I asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation
- I told someone in a position of authority about the situation
- I considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action
- I decided to not take action

51. To what extent are you willing to... **Mark one answer for each item.**

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Point out to someone that you think they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Seek help from the chain of command in stopping other students who continue to engage in <u>sexual harassment</u> after having been previously spoken to?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PRIOR EXPERIENCES

52. Prior to June 2013, did you ever experience any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or which occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone...

- Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them?
- Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?
- Made you have sexual intercourse?
- Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?
- Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?

- Yes, before entering the Academy or Preparatory School
- Yes, after entering the Academy or Preparatory School
- No

53. The Academy has resources available to help people deal with sexual assault. To what extent would you be willing to... **Mark one answer for each item.**

	Not at all/Not applicable	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Read information online about the impact of prior experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors? ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Participate in an online seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Participate in an in-person seminar or discussion group about the impact of prior experiences?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Meet with a counselor or health care professional?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Appendix B.
Frequently Asked Questions**

Frequently Asked Questions

Frequently Asked Questions

2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)

Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC)

The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC) has been conducting surveys of gender-related issues at the Military Service Academies (MSAs) since 2005. DMDC-RSSC uses scientific state of the art statistical techniques to draw conclusions from populations within the purview of the Department of Defense (DoD), such as active duty, Reserve components, and MSAs. To construct estimates for the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)*, DMDC used complex sampling and weighting procedures to ensure accuracy of estimates to the MSA populations. The following details some common questions about our methodology as a whole and the *2014 SAGR* specifically.

B.1.1 What was the population of interest for the 2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)?

The population of interest for the *2014 SAGR* consisted of cadets and midshipmen at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), U.S. Air Force Academy (USFA), and U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) in class years 2014 through 2017. The entire population of male and female students was selected for the survey except students who were on exchange from another MSA or were foreign exchange students. Students on exchange from another MSA were excluded because, while they could not participate in the survey at their home Academy, the statistical weighting at their home Academy accounted for them in their MSA population estimates. Foreign exchange students were excluded because they are not members of the MSA populations. This census of all students was designed for maximum reliability of results in the sections where the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as those questions asking details of an unwanted gender-related behavior.

Students at the MSA Preparatory Schools were not included in the *2014 SAGR*. A pilot study was conducted at each Preparatory School in conjunction with the administration of 2014 SAGR and results are being analyzed to determine the statistical reliability of results from these small populations.

The survey frame, representing the population of students at each Academy, consisted of 13,756 (12,880 DoD and 876 USCGA) students drawn from the student rosters provided to DMDC-RSSC by each of the four Academies. After excluding students who were not available at the time of survey fielding for various reasons (e.g., medical excuses, emergency leave, or exchange students to another Academy), the final number of eligible respondents was 13,432 (12,572 DoD and 860 USCGA) students. Surveys were completed by 9,264 students, yielding an overall weighted response rate for eligible respondents at the DoD Academies of 66% (82% for DoD

Academy women and 63% for DoD Academy men) and 80% for USCGA (96% for USCGA women and 72% for USCGA men).

B.1.2 What was the survey question used to measure Unwanted Sexual Contact?

Below is the measure of unwanted sexual contact for the 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 SAGR surveys. Respondents were asked to indicate “Yes” or “No” to the following question:

Since June 2013, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone...

- *Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them?*
- *Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?*
- *Made you have sexual intercourse?*
- *Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?*
- *Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?*

B.1.3 The term "Unwanted Sexual Contact" (USC) does not accurately represent the categories of crime in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Why is this? Is USC different than "sexual assault?"

The measure of USC used by the 2014 SAGR is “behaviorally-based.” That is, the measure is based on specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has expert knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault. The estimates created for the USC rate reflect the percentage of active duty members who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ.

The term “unwanted sexual contact” and its definition was created in collaboration with DoD legal counsel and experts in the field to help respondents better relate their experience(s) to the types of sexual assault behaviors addressed by military law and the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program. The vast majority of respondents would not know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of “sexual assault,” “aggravated sexual contact,” and “forcible sodomy” described in Articles 120 and 125, UCMJ. As a result, the term “unwanted sexual contact” was created so that respondents could read the definition provided and readily understand the behaviors covered by the survey. There are three broad categories of unwanted sexual contact that result: penetration of any orifice, attempted penetration, and unwanted sexual touching (without penetration). While these unwanted behaviors are analogous to UCMJ offenses, they are not meant to be exact matches. Many respondents cannot and do not consider the complex legal elements of a crime when being victimized by an offender. Consequently, forcing a respondent to categorize accurately which offense they experienced would not be productive. The terms, questions, and definitions of USC have been consistent throughout all of the SAGR surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with reliable data points across time.

In 2014, RAND Corp. conducted the *2014 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* independently from the Department. For this effort, researchers fielded two versions of the survey: one using the USC question and one using a newly constructed crime victimization item aligned with the specific legal definitions of sexual assault and abusive sexual contact as delineated in the UCMJ. Using both measures, and weighting up to the full population for both (see B.1.4 for more on methods used for weighting), they found the estimated rate using the USC question and the estimated rate using a sexual assault crime index were not significantly different.³¹⁰

B.1.4 DMDC-RSSC uses “sampling” and “weighting” for their scientific surveys. Why are these methods used and what do they do?

Simply stated, sampling and weighting allows for data, based on a sample, to be generalized accurately up to the total population. This methodology meets industry standards used by government statistical agencies including the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Agricultural Statistical Service, National Center for Health Statistics, and National Center for Education Statistics. DMDC subscribes to the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).³¹¹

B.1.5 Were sampling and weighting used in the 2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)?

The *2014 SAGR* was a census of all women and men at each Academy. That is, the survey was offered to all students, male and female. For that reason, sampling from the population was not necessary. However, even though all were offered a survey, not all students took the survey for a number of reasons (e.g., conflicts in schedules, refusal to participate, etc.). In order to ensure our estimates are generalizable to each Academy, DMDC-RSSC uses weighting to represent accurately the full population. Data were weighted, using an industry standard process, to reflect each Academy’s population as of March 2014. Differences in the percentages of respondents and population for the reporting categories reflect differences in the number sampled, as well as differences in response rates. The weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics.

B.1.6 Does crime data typically fluctuate over time as we see in the Service Academy Gender Relations results?

As we continue to survey this population, we will gain a better understanding of the trends that exist within this population and what leads to fluctuations. In general, these types of surveys

³¹⁰ Morral, A. R., Gore, K. L., & Schell, T. L. (Eds.). (2014). *Sexual assault and sexual harassment in the U.S. military: Volume 1. Design of the 2014 RAND military workplace study*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

³¹¹ AAPOR’s “Best Practices” state that, “virtually all surveys taken seriously by social scientists, policy makers, and the informed media use some form of random or probability sampling, the methods of which are well grounded in statistical theory and the theory of probability” (http://aapor.org/Best_Practices1/4081.htm#best3). DMDC has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community using stratified random sampling for 20 years.

often see similar fluctuations, however over time, the visual impact of these fluctuations are less dramatic.

B.1.7 Some of the estimates provided in the report show “NR” or “Not Reportable.” What does this mean?

The estimates become “Not Reportable” when they do not meet the criteria for statistically reliable reporting. This can happen for a number of reasons including high variability or too few respondents. This process ensures that the estimates we provide in our analyses and reports are accurate within the margin of error.

Appendix C.
Statistical Methodology Report



Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)

2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey

Statistical Methodology Report



Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

Defense Technical Information Center

ATTN: DTIC-BRR

8725 John J. Kingman Rd., Suite #0944

Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6218

Or from:

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/order.html>

Ask for report by ADA612381

**DMDC Report No. 2014-015
December 2014**

**2014 SERVICE ACADEMY
GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY:
STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY REPORT**

Dr. Fawzi Al Nassir, Jeffrey Schneider, David McGrath, and Eric Falk

**Defense Manpower Data Center
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Logistics for the survey were arranged by Mike DiNicolantonio, SRA International, Inc. DMDC-RSSC is grateful to Lauren Barone and MAJ Missy Rosol (U.S. Military Academy); CDR Lyn Hammer and LT Ashley Gudknecht (U.S. Naval Academy); Amanda Lords and Lt Col Jeffrey DeMuth (U.S. Air Force Academy); and Shannon Norenberg (U.S. Coast Guard Academy).

DMDC-RSSC's Survey Design, Analysis, and Operations Branch, under the guidance of Dr. Elizabeth P. Van Winkle, Deputy Branch Chief, is responsible for the development of questionnaires in the survey program. The lead survey design analysts were Dr. Lindsay Rock, Senior Scientist, and Dr. Paul Cook, SRA International, Inc.

DMDC-RSSC's Statistical Methods Branch, under the guidance of Mr. David McGrath, Branch Chief, is responsible for developing the sampling and weighting methods used in the survey program. Dr. Fawzi Al Nassir, SRA International, Inc., supervised the sampling and weighting processes supported by senior statistician, Owen Hung, SRA International, Inc. Data Recognition Corporation (DRC) performed data processing and editing. Owen Hung, Jeffrey Schneider and Fawzi Al Nassir wrote this methodology report.

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2014 SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY: STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY REPORT

Introduction

The *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)* is designed to track sexual assault and sexual harassment issues at the Service Academies. U.S. Code 10, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, codified an assessment cycle at the Academies that consists of alternating surveys and focus groups. This requirement applies to the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA). Previous assessments in this series were also survey based, with the first conducted in 2004 by the Department of Defense (DoD) Inspector General (IG). Responsibility for subsequent assessments was transferred to DMDC-RSSC which conducted surveys in 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012; focus groups were conducted in 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013 by DMDC-RSSC.

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA), the only Federal Military Academy within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), is not required to participate in the assessments codified by U.S. Code 10. However, USCGA officials requested that they be included, beginning in 2008, in order to evaluate and improve their programs addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment. USCGA was surveyed under the authority of U.S. Code 14 Section 1.

This report describes sampling and weighting methodologies for the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)*, which fielded April 7, 2014 through April 25, 2014.

In the five SAGR surveys conducted by DMDC-RSSC between 2005 and 2012, male cadets were sampled while a census of all females was selected. For the *2014 SAGR* survey, a decision was made to census both males and females in all academies.

The first section describes the design and selection of the sample. The second section describes weighting and variance estimation. The final section describes the calculation of response rates, location rates, and completion rates for the full sample and for population subgroups. Information about administration of the survey is found in the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey: Tabulations of Responses* (DMDC, 2014).

Sample Design and Selection

Target Population

The *2014 SAGR* was designed to represent all students at the following Service Academies:

- U.S. Military Academy (USMA)
- U.S. Naval Academy (USNA)

- U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA)
- U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA)

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame consisted of 13,756 cadets/midshipmen drawn from the student rosters provided to DMDC-RSSC by each academy for class years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. The sampling frame excludes foreign nationals and cadets/midshipmen who left the Academy.

Sample Design

The 2014 SAGR was a census of men and women, i.e., all eligible cadets/midshipmen were selected. This design differs from prior administrations of the SAGR surveys where DMDC-RSSC selected a census of all women but sampled the men. For 2014 SAGR, the final sample (population) of 13,756 consisted of 10,902 Academy men and 2,854 women. Table 1 shows the distribution of cadets/midshipmen by Service Academy, gender, and class year.

Table 1.
Sample (Population) Size by Service Academy, Gender, and Class Year

Administrative Variable	Total	USMA	USNA	USAFA	USCGA
Total	13,756	4,587	4,448	3,845	876
Gender					
Men	10,902	3,870	3,486	2,967	579
Women	2,854	717	962	878	297
Class Year					
Class of 2014	3,482	1,162	1,088	1,011	221
Class of 2015	3,299	1,115	1,077	872	235
Class of 2016	3,311	1,119	1,127	860	205
Class of 2017	3,664	1,191	1,156	1,102	215

Table 2 shows total eligible responses by Service Academy, gender, and class year.

Table 2.
Eligible Responses by Service Academy, Gender and Class Year

Administrative Variable	Total	USMA	USNA	USAFA	USCGA
Total	10,905	3,764	3,440	2,895	806
Gender					
Men	8,339	3,100	2,594	2,126	519
Women	2,566	644	846	769	287
Class Year					
Class of 2014	2,604	957	742	714	191
Class of 2015	2,543	883	823	618	219
Class of 2016	2,680	921	925	648	186
Class of 2017	3,078	1,003	950	915	210

Weighting

Analytical weights for the 2014 SAGR were created to account for varying response rates among population subgroups (Service Academy, gender, and class year). Sampling weights defined as the inverse of the selection probabilities took the value of one (1) because the survey was a census and then adjusted for nonresponse. DMDC-RSSC formed 32 nonresponse adjustment cells using the cross classification of Service Academy (4), gender (2), and class year (4). Adjustment factors ranged from 1.013 to 2.102.

Disposition codes

First, final disposition codes were assigned for weighting based on eligibility for the survey and completion of the return. Execution of the weighting process and computation of response rates both depend on this classification.

Final disposition codes were determined and DMDC-RSSC calculated weights for the number of complete and eligible respondents, which requires the respondent to complete 50% of items and answer the critical questions. Critical questions are defined by any item in question 12 and by answering question 21 in the 2014 SAGR questionnaire (see Appendix). Final disposition codes for the 2014 SAGR are shown in Table 3.

Table 3.
Disposition Codes

Disposition code	Information Source	Conditions	Breakdown
Eligible, complete response	Survey Return	Survey returned with critical items completed and at least 50% of items completed	9,264
Eligible, incomplete response	Survey Return	Survey returned with critical items not completed or at least 50% of items not completed	1,641
Survey Not returned	Difference between Master Student Roster and Survey Returns	Cadets/Midshipmen checked in but failed to turn in a survey.	2,527
Cadet/Midshipman Not located	Not able to locate the cadets/midshipmen.	Cadet/Midshipman failed to check in.	324

Treatment of Missing Data

In any survey, some respondents skip questions or leave some questions blank. In the *2014 SAGR* there are critical questions that must be answered (i.e., answering 50% or more of the questions asked of all participants, at least one subitem in Q12a-s, and a valid response to the unwanted sexual contact item (Q21) for the survey to be considered “completed.” But when a respondent skips a question a decision is required on how to handle the blank question. In past SAGR surveys the decision was to set responses to “No” if the respondent chose not to mark an item. This applied to the questions on stalking, sexual harassment and its component behaviors, sexist behavior, and prior experiences of unwanted sexual contact. In the *2014 SAGR* the decision was made to treat skipped items as missing rather than recode to “No.” Analysis has shown that the impact of this methodological change is minimal. However, caution should be taken in the interpretation of results in the *2014 SAGR* compared to previous survey years. Prior-year survey results continue to be based on the previous rule.

An exception to leaving data missing is required because weights are computed within cells defined by Service Academy, gender, and class year. Because the survey is administered anonymously, DMDC-RSSC needed to impute a cadet/midshipman class year if they chose not to answer question 3 below.

3. What is your Class year?

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

DMDC-RSSC imputed the class year proportional to the Service Academy frame, broken out by gender and class year. Table 4 shows the breakdown of the imputations of the 12 cadets/midshipmen with missing class year by Service Academy, gender, and class year.

Table 4.
Imputation of Unknown Class Year by Service Academy, Gender, and Class Year

Gender/Class Year	Total	USMA	USNA	USAF	USCGA
Total	12	4	6	2	0
Men	11	4	6	1	0
2014	4	1	2	1	0
2015	3	1	2	0	0
2016	2	1	1	0	0
2017	2	1	1	0	0
Women	1	0	0	1	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0
2015	1	0	0	1	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0

Complete Eligible Cases for Weighting

After imputation of class year, the complete eligible cases for weighting were calculated by adding the number of complete eligible cases with known class year with the number of complete eligible cases with unknown class year. Table 5 shows the total number of eligible cases for weighting by Service Academy, gender, and class year.

Table 5.
Complete Eligible Cases for Weighting by Service Academy, Gender, and Class Year

Gender/Class Year	Total	USMA	USNA	USAFA	USCGA
Total	9,264	3,237	2,813	2,512	702
Men	6,881	2,620	2,044	1,801	416
2014	1,607	664	413	432	98
2015	1,631	602	526	384	119
2016	1,690	652	535	407	96
2017	1,953	702	570	578	103
Women	2,383	617	769	711	286
2014	569	167	156	179	67
2015	534	146	159	152	77
2016	596	141	233	155	67
2017	684	163	221	225	75

Nonresponse Adjustments

The sampling weights for the 2014 SAGR took the value of one (1) because it was a census. The sample weights were adjusted for nonresponse in two steps within 32 cells formed by the cross classification of Service Academy, gender, and class year in two steps:

- Step 1: Adjust weights for nonresponse as follows:
 - Transfer the weight of the 2,851 nonrespondents to the 10,905 survey respondents (both complete and incompletes). To create the adjustment factor, DMDC-RSSC formed a ratio of the frame count divided by the survey respondents (both complete and incompletes) within each of the 32 cells.
- Step 2: Adjust weights for survey completion as follows:
 - Transfer the weight of the 1,641 incomplete survey responses to the 9,264 complete-eligible respondents (see Table 3).
 - To create the completion adjustment factor, DMDC-RSSC formed a ratio of the complete eligible respondents (both complete and incompletes) divided by the complete respondents within each of the 32 cells.
 - DMDC-RSSC calculated the final weight as the product of adjustment factors (ratios) in Steps 1 and 2.

The final weight for eligible respondents indicates the number of cadets/midshipmen that a complete respondent represents at the Service Academy with the same gender and class year.

For example, an Academy man respondent graduating in 2014 at the USMA represents 1.447 men in the 2014 USMA class year. The final weights by Service Academy, gender, and class year are shown in Table 6.

Table 6.
Final Weights by Service Academy, Gender, and Class Year

Gender / Class Year	USMA	USNA	USAFA	USCGA
Men				
2014	1.447	2.102	1.778	1.531
2015	1.566	1.656	1.781	1.311
2016	1.460	1.593	1.644	1.396
2017	1.444	1.570	1.464	1.350
Women				
2014	1.204	1.410	1.358	1.060
2015	1.178	1.296	1.237	1.026
2016	1.184	1.180	1.232	1.060
2017	1.086	1.181	1.138	1.013

Statistical Tests—Multiple Comparisons

When statistically comparing groups (e.g., USMA USC rate from 2012 SAGR vs. USMA USC rate from 2014 SAGR), a statistical hypothesis whether there are no differences (null hypothesis) versus there are differences (alternative hypothesis) is tested. DMDC-RSSC uses the Two-Independent Samples t-test for all of its statistical tests. The conclusions are usually based on the p-value associated with the test-statistic. If the p-value is less than the critical value then the null hypothesis is rejected. Any time a null hypothesis is rejected (conclude that estimates are significantly different), it is possible that this conclusion is incorrect. In reality, the null hypothesis may have been true, and the significant result may have been due to chance. A p-value of 0.05 means that there is a five percent chance of finding a difference as large as the observed result if the null hypothesis were true.

In survey research there is interest in conducting more than one comparison, i.e., conducting multiple comparisons. For example, 1) testing whether satisfaction among Army is the same as satisfaction of all other services, and 2) testing whether satisfaction among Navy is the same as satisfaction of all other services and so on. When performing multiple independent comparisons on the same data the question becomes: “Does the interpretation of the p-value for a single statistical test hold for multiple comparisons?” If 200 independent statistical (significance) tests were conducted at the 0.05 significance level, and the null hypothesis is actually true for all, 10 of the tests would be expected to be significant at the p-value < 0.05 level

due to chance. These 10 tests would have incorrectly been concluded as statistically significant—known as false positives or false discoveries. When a single significance test is conducted, the error rate—the probability of false discoveries—is just the p-value itself. When more than one significance test is conducted, the probability of false discoveries increases. That is, the error rate will increase as the number of independent tests conducted increases, i.e., the more tests that are conducted the greater the number of false discoveries.

This problem is known in the statistical literature as the Multiple Comparisons problem. Therefore, it is important to control the false discoveries when performing multiple independent tests to reach more accurate conclusions. Numerous techniques have been developed to control the false positive error rate associated with conducting multiple statistical testing (multiple comparisons). It should be noted that there is no universally accepted approach for dealing with the problem of multiple comparisons.

The method used by DMDC-RSSC to control for false discoveries is known as the False Discovery Rate correction (FDR) developed by Benjamini and Hochberg (1995). FDR is defined as the expected percentage of erroneous rejections among all rejections. The idea is to control the false discovery rate which is the proportion of "discoveries" (significant results) that are actually false positives. The approach can be summarized as follows:

- Determine the number of comparisons (tests) of interest, call it m
- Determine the tolerable False Discovery Rate (FDR Rate), call it α
- Calculate the p-value for each statistical test
- Sort the individual p-values from smallest to largest and rank them, call the rank k
- For each ranked p-value calculate the FDR-adjusted alpha (threshold) which is defined as $\frac{k \cdot \alpha}{m}$

Determine the cutoff that delineates statistically significant results from non-significant results in the sorted file as follows: Look for the maximum rank (k) such that the ordered p-value is less than the FDR-adjusted alpha (i.e., look for the maximum k after which the p-value becomes greater than the threshold), call this maximum k the cutoff. Any comparison (p-value) with rank less than the cutoff is considered statistically significant.

DMDC-RSSC computed the FDR thresholds (FDR adjusted alpha) separately for the two types of comparisons—current year and trends. For both types of tests, DMDC-RSSC implemented the FDR Multiple Comparison corrections to control the expected rate of false discoveries (Type I errors) at $\alpha = 0.05$. For the current year estimates from the *2014 SAGR*, RSSC performed 31,281 separate statistical tests (e.g., racial/ethnic discrimination rates for men versus women). Of the 31,281 current year statistical tests, 13,018 were statistically significant. In addition, DMDC-RSSC performed another 39,603 separate statistical tests to compare estimates from the *2014 SAGR* to the *2012 SAGR* (i.e., trends). For trends, 17,676 of the 39,603 statistical tests were significant.

Treatment of Respondent Errors

DMDC-RSSC conducts analyses of respondents' marking of the surveys and scanning in order to verify that responses are properly recorded. This includes visual review of actual survey booklets as well as analyses of responses looking for any indicators of obvious response errors (including analysis of response patterns indicating a respondent might not have taken the survey seriously). During this process, DMDC-RSSC analysts noted a potential problem resulting from the layout of the survey booklet. In Q22 (see Appendix) respondents were asked to indicate the frequency with which they experienced an unwanted sexual contact behavior in order of "One," "More than one," and "Did not experience." In Q25 (see Appendix) respondents are presented the same behavioral list and asked to indicate, in order, "Did not do this" and "Did this." Analysis revealed that in 13 instances a respondent marked the mirror image of Q22 responses in Q25. This was flagged as a concern for review by DMDC-RSSC suggesting that these respondents failed to note the different responses requested in Q25 and simply marked the same pattern as in Q22. While this appeared to be an obvious reversal of marking, DMDC-RSSC made the decision to set those responses to "did not specify" in Q25 rather than recode to match Q22.

Response Rates

Location, completion, and response rates were calculated in accordance with RR6 (AAPOR, 2011) from the standard definition published by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).

Location, completion, and response rates were computed for the *2014 SAGR* as follows:

The location rate (LR) is defined as

$$LR = \frac{\text{located sample}}{\text{eligible sample}}$$

The completion rate (CR) is defined as

$$CR = \frac{\text{complete eligible responses}}{\text{located sample}}$$

The response rate (RR) is defined as

$$RR = \frac{\text{complete eligible responses}}{\text{eligible sample}}$$

Table 7 shows the calculations of the response rates. The final response rate is the product of the location rate and the completion rate. The counts include the cases with unknown class year. Table 8 shows response rates by Service Academy, gender, and class. Note that because the sample design was a census, all cadets/midshipmen have a sampling weight of 1, and therefore unweighted and weighted response rates are the same.

Table 7.
Location, Completion, and Response Rates

Type of Rate	Description	Calculation	Rate
Location (LR)	Located sample / Eligible sample	13,432 / 13,756	97.6%
Completion (CR)	Complete eligible responses / Located sample	9,264 / 13,432	69.0%
Response (RR)	Complete eligible responses / Eligible sample	9,264 / 13,756	67.3%

Table 8.
Weighted Response Rates by Service Academy, Gender and Class Year

Gender/Class Year	Total	USMA	USNA	USAFA	USCGA
Total	67%	71%	63%	65%	80%
Men	63%	68%	59%	61%	72%
2014	59%	69%	49%	56%	65%
2015	61%	64%	60%	56%	76%
2016	65%	68%	63%	61%	72%
2017	67%	69%	64%	68%	74%
Women	83%	86%	80%	81%	96%
2014	77%	83%	71%	74%	94%
2015	83%	85%	77%	82%	97%
2016	85%	84%	85%	81%	94%
2017	89%	92%	85%	88%	99%

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Appendix

12. In this question you are asked about sex/gender-related talk and/or behavior that was unwanted, uninvited, and in which you did not participate willingly.

Since June 2013, how often have you been in situations involving persons assigned to your Academy, including students and military/uniformed/civilian personnel, where one or more of these individuals (of either gender)... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Never	Once or twice	Sometimes	Often	Very often
a. Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters (e.g., attempted to discuss or comment on your sex life)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Treated you "differently" because of your gender (e.g., mistreated, slighted, or ignored you)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature that embarrassed or offended you?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that people of your gender are not suited for the kind of work you do)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Put you down or was condescending to you because of your gender?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said "No?"	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Never	Once or twice	Sometimes	Often	Very often
k. Made you feel like you were being bribed with some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. Intentionally cornered you or leaned over you in a sexual way?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o. Treated you badly for refusing to have sex?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
p. Implied better leadership positions or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
q. Displayed images that made you feel uncomfortable (e.g., pornography, gender disparaging cartoons, images on a computer screen/TV)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
r. Directed verbal insults against you as part of hazing or initiation rites?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
s. Other unwanted gender-related behavior?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

21. **Since June 2013**, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or which occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone...

- **Sexually touched you** (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them?
- **Attempted** to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?
- **Made you** have sexual intercourse?
- **Attempted** to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?
- **Made you** perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?

2 Yes

1 No

22. [Ask if Q21 = "Yes"] **Since June 2013**, how many separate incidents of each behavior did you experience? *Mark the number of incidents for each behavior.*

	Did not experience		
	More than one		
	One		
a. Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Made you have sexual intercourse.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

25. [Ask if Q21 = "Yes"] **If you experienced situation(s) or behaviors in Question 21 since June 2013**, tell us about the **one situation that had the greatest effect on you**.

What did the person(s) do during this situation? *Mark one answer for each behavior.*

	Did this	
	Did not do this	
a. Sexually touched you (e.g., intentional touching, of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Made you have sexual intercourse.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Did this	
	Did not do this	
d. <u>Attempted</u> to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. <u>Made you</u> perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. <u>Other</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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**Defense Research, Surveys,
and Statistics Center (RSSC)**



**Appendix D.
Nonresponse Bias Study**



2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey Nonresponse Bias Analysis

Introduction

The Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC) at the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) conducted two studies to assess the presence of nonresponse bias (NRB) in estimates from the *2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2014 SAGR)*.

The objective was to assess the extent of NRB for the estimated rate of Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC) that occurs at U.S. Service Academies. The Service Academies in the study are; the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), the U.S. Air Force Academy (USFA), and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA). The USC rate provides policy offices and the Academies an estimate of the number of cadets/midshipmen who experienced this behavior. The level of NRB can vary for every question on the survey, but this analysis focused on USC.

NRB occurs when survey respondents are systematically different from the nonrespondents. NRB can occur with either high or low survey response rates. However, the decrease in survey response rates in the past decade has resulted in a greater focus on the potential for NRB. This analysis is in line with U.S. government guidelines developed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) that NRB analyses should be conducted when response rates are below 80% (OMB, 2006).

To assess the level of NRB in the *2014 SAGR* the following two methods were used:

1. Evaluate the composition of survey respondents relative to the Academy population. For the *2014 SAGR*, DMDC-RSSC conducted a census of all eligible males and females at the Academies. The composition analysis assesses whether observable characteristics (e.g., gender) for the survey respondents were similar to the demographics of the Academy population. **DMDC-RSSC found that the survey respondent composition was more similar to the survey population than typical DMDC-RSSC surveys.**
2. Analyze item missing data for the USC question. The *2014 SAGR* had several sensitive questions where respondents may drop-off due to the nature of the question. If there are spikes in the percentage of respondents who skip sensitive questions, this could indicate a form of NRB for which weighting may fail to account. **DMDC-RSSC found that there was no spike in survey respondents who dropped off at the USC question.**

Three additional factors regarding the *2014 SAGR* NRB were considered:

1. The *SAGR* survey has significantly higher response rates than most military surveys due to the in-person mode of data collection. Response rates on 2014 DMDC-RSSC military surveys typically ranged between 20-30%, while the *2014 SAGR* response rate was 67%. Although NRB can occur with any level of response rates, the high response rate reduces the likelihood that NRB would have a large impact on *2014 SAGR* estimates. The largest *2014 SAGR* weight is 2.1, meaning that at most a survey respondent represented slightly more than one other student plus themselves in the survey estimates.

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2. The *2014 SAGR* was a completely anonymous survey and DMDC-RSSC had only three demographic variables to work with: Academy, class year, and gender. While these are important demographic variables to use in an NRB analysis, the ability to measure NRB is limited relative to typical DMDC-RSSC NRB studies that use about 10 variables, such as the *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members: Nonresponse Bias Analysis Report* (DMDC, 2013d).
3. The *2014 SAGR* was generally administered in lecture halls where a relatively large group of cadets/midshipmen were gathered together. The impact of this method of data collection on both nonresponse and measurement error is unknown, and is an area of interest for future NRB research.

2014 SAGR Survey Design

The *2014 SAGR* was designed to track sexual assault and sexual harassment issues at the four Military Service Academies (USMA, USNA, USAFA, and USCGA). The sampling frame consisted of 13,756 cadets/midshipmen drawn from rosters provided to DMDC-RSSC by each Academy for class years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. The sampling frame excludes foreign nationals and cadets/midshipmen who left the Academy at the time of sampling. The *2014 SAGR* was a census of males and females (i.e. all eligible cadets/midshipmen were selected). This design differs from prior administrations of SAGR surveys where DMDC-RSSC sampled the males; however, we have always conducted a census of females. DMDC-RSSC staff held sessions where Academy cadets/midshipmen gathered in common rooms to complete self-administered paper surveys. The statistical methodology report (DMDC, 2014) provides more details regarding the sampling, weighting, and variance estimation, and the tabulation volume (DMDC, 2014) provides detailed estimates by demographic groups.

Respondent Composition Analysis

DMDC-RSSC evaluated the composition of the *2014 SAGR* by exploring differences in administrative subgroups. Because the *2014 SAGR* was a census, the population and the sampling frame are the same. Differences between the compositions of survey respondents relative to the sampling frame on observable characteristics (e.g., gender) may provide concern that there are also differences on unobservable characteristics. DMDC-RSSC accounts for differences on observable characteristics during SAGR weighting, but can only account for unobservable characteristics (e.g., a prior USC experience) if they are correlated with observable characteristics.

Table 1 shows the composition of Academy, class year, and gender by population, respondent/nonrespondent, and weighted estimates. Note that males represent 79% of the population but represent 90% of the nonrespondents (compare male percent in Column b and f). If this discrepancy were not accounted for, male respondents would be under-represented in the survey estimates. However, the weighted estimates column shows that the weights adjust male respondents to exactly match their 79% representation in the population (Column h). Overall, the *2014 SAGR* respondents and nonrespondents look more similar on the three available demographics than typical DMDC-RSSC surveys. However, small differences occur where respondents tend to be more female, freshmen, and attend the USMA and USCGA Academies. Column h shows that survey weighting effectively accounts for these observable characteristics. Survey weighting also reduces any biases associated with unobservable differences between survey respondents and the population that are correlated with these three

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characteristics. The assessment of the composition of respondents relative to the population provides little evidence of NRB in 2014 SAGR estimates.

Table 1.
2014 SAGR Overall Population Composition

Demographic	Population/Sample		Respondents		Nonrespondents		Weighted Estimates	
	Frequency (a)	Percent (b)	Frequency (c)	Percent (d)	Frequency (e)	Percent (f)	Frequency (g)	Percent (h)
Academy								
USMA	4,587	33	3,237	35	1,219	29	4,587	33
USNA	4,448	33	2,813	30	1,594	38	4,448	32
USAFA	3,845	28	2,512	27	1,197	29	3,845	28
USCGA	876	6	702	8	158	4	876	6
Class Year								
2014	3,482	25	2,172	23	428	26	3,474	25
2015	3,299	24	2,161	23	378	23	3,292	24
2016	3,311	24	2,284	25	394	24	3,308	24
2017	3,664	27	2,635	28	441	27	3,661	27
Gender								
Male	10,902	79	6,881	74	3,743	90	10,902	79
Female	2,854	21	2,383	26	425	10	2,854	21
Total	13,756	100	9,264	100	4,168^a	100	13,756	100

^aThe number of nonrespondents does not include 324 Academy cadets/midshipmen that were not able to be located.

Drop-off Analysis

DMDC-RSSC also analyzed item missing data for the USC questions to investigate whether some respondents refuse to answer questions or quit the survey (i.e., drop-off) because of the sensitivity of the questions. If the decision to refuse to answer the question is not random (i.e., those who avoid the USC question have different USC rates than complete respondents), then a source of NRB exists. DMDC-RSSC cannot directly test this possibility because the USC rate for respondents that skip the question or quit the survey is unknown. However, DMDC-RSSC draws limited conclusions about NRB by assessing respondent behavior near the USC question (Q21).

The drop-off analysis shows the last question that a survey respondent answered on the survey. For example, if a respondent answered Q1 to Q10 and quit, the drop-off analysis would place the respondent in the frequency count at Q10. Drop-off analysis does not count for standard item missing data (e.g., a respondent skips one question, accidentally or on purpose, but returns to answer further questions). For example, if a student answered Q1 to Q10, skipped to Q12, answered Q12 to Q20, and then answered no further questions, the drop-off analysis would include the student in the frequency count for Q20.

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This analysis should be caveated because the paper administration of the *2014 SAGR* allows respondents to view the entire survey prior to answering any questions, which may lead to atypical drop-offs relative to DMDC-RSSC's typical web surveys. For instance, someone concerned about answering the USC question could drop-off at Q5 after flipping through the survey and seeing where the survey was headed. This may make the assessment of survey drop-offs difficult to interpret relative to typical DMDC-RSSC surveys that use web administration where it is obvious where the respondents was when they dropped out of the survey.

Table 2 presents the *2014 SAGR* drop-offs by gender. Female drop-offs are very low, and only six females stopped the survey at the sensitive USC question. On the other hand, male respondents drop off early on in the survey at much higher rates, but also do not drop off substantially at the sensitive USC question. Note that male survey respondents outnumber females by about 3.5 to one at the Academies, so male drop-off counts should be about 3.5 times as high for each question. However, the male drop offs are about six to eight times the number of females early in the survey (e.g., Questions 1-13). From this pattern and the lower unit-level response rate for males, it may be inferred that males are less interested in this survey. This pattern changes by about Question 15, and males that complete the survey to this stage appear to stop the survey at similar rates to females for the remainder of the survey.

To further understand Table 2, it is important to know the questionnaire layout. Q21 is the critical USC rate question, and if the respondent answers "No" to that question, they are instructed to skip to Q46. Therefore, we see occurrences where males might have only one to two drop-offs in Q21 to Q45 but then spike significantly at Q46 and beyond. This is expected due to survey skip patterns and is not indicative of NRB. The assessment of the survey drop-offs provides little evidence of NRB in *2014 SAGR* estimates.

Table 2.
SAGR1401 Male and Female Drop-Offs

Last Question Answered	Number of Drop-Offs (Female)	Number of Drop-Offs (Male)	Comment
1	0	6	
2	0	7	
3	14	89	
4	9	65	
5	13	116	
6	12	127	
7	8	114	
8	9	85	
9	0	29	
10	7	116	

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Table 2. (continued)

Last Question Answered	Number of Drop-Offs (Female)	Number of Drop-Offs (Male)	Comment
11	1	8	
12	6	91	
13	6	136	
14	6	24	
15	3	11	
16	0	5	
17	2	10	
18	10	45	
19	1	4	
20	6	31	
21	6	23	USC question, begin skip
23	0	1	
25	1	0	
27	0	1	
29	0	1	
30	1	0	
37	0	3	
38	0	1	
40	0	1	
42	0	1	
43	0	1	
46	4	31	End skip
49	3	18	
51	4	11	
52	5	30	
53	65	161	
54	5	7	
55	49	199	
57	2,312	6,783	Last question, all completed surveys here, additionally all cadets/midshipmen that received a survey but did not answer any questions are located here
Total	2,568	8,392	

Note. Only Academy cadets/midshipmen who received a questionnaire appear in the table. This table does include 2,232 males and 240 females that did not receive a questionnaire as well as the 324 cadets/midshipmen that were not located. DMDC-RSSC does not show questions that have 0 male and 0 female drop-offs.

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Conclusion

DMDC-RSSC's two analyses found little evidence of NRB in the 2014 SAGR estimates. Furthermore, the 2014 SAGR estimates are at less risk of NRB than typical DMDC-RSSC surveys because of the high survey response rate. DMDC-RSSC's NRB analyses were limited by the lack of administrative data available for Service Academy cadets/midshipmen and the anonymous method of survey administration. Also, the 2014 SAGR method of survey administration where large numbers of cadets/midshipmen are gathered to take the survey in a common room may impact both NRB and measurement error, and is an area where future research is needed.

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**Appendix E.
Expanded Results**

Expanded Results

This section contains results for all reasons given by students who experienced unwanted sexual contact and perceived sexual harassment as to why they chose not to report the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. It also contains all reasons why those who experienced unwanted sexual contact chose to make a report.

Reasons for Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact

Results are not reportable for men for reasons for reporting unwanted sexual contact.

Table E-1.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Reporting									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012							
Seek help dealing with an emotional incident	2014	41	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	2012	65	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
It was the right thing to do	2014	80	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	82	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Stop the offender from hurting others	2014	19↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	73	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Seek mental health assistance	2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	37	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Stop the offender from hurting them again	2014	59	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	65	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Seek closure on the incident	2014	39	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	55	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Identify a fellow cadet who is acting inappropriately	2014	39	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	55	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Discourage other potential offenders	2014	19↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	46	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Seek medical assistance	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	37	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Stop rumors by coming forward	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Prevent the offender from entering the Service	2014	19	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	38	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Seek justice	2014	19↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	55	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Punish the offender	2014	19↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	55	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	2014	19	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	36	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±10-18	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q40.

Table E-2.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Reporting									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Seek help dealing with an emotional incident	2014	45↓	NR	NR	43	NR	NR	NR	
	2012	74	88	NR	NR	NR	NR		
It was the right thing to do	2014	66	NR	NR	71	NR	NR		
	2012	72	88	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Stop the offender from hurting others	2014	32	NR	NR	43	NR	NR		
	2012	54	50	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Seek mental health assistance	2014	34	NR	NR	29	NR	NR		
	2012	37	50	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Stop the offender from hurting them again	2014	32	NR	NR	43	NR	NR		
	2012	54	50	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Seek closure on the incident	2014	55↓	NR	NR	57	NR	NR		
	2012	83	88	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Identify a fellow cadet who is acting inappropriately	2014	11↓	NR	NR	14	NR	NR		
	2012	35	25	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Discourage other potential offenders	2014	11↓	NR	NR	14	NR	NR		
	2012	54	50	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Seek medical assistance	2014	34	NR	NR	29	NR	NR		
	2012	37	50	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Stop rumors by coming forward	2014	11	NR	NR	14	NR	NR		
	2012	9	13	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Prevent the offender from entering the Service	2014	11	NR	NR	14	NR	NR		
	2012	9	13	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Seek justice	2014	21↓	NR	NR	29	NR	NR		
	2012	55	63	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Punish the offender	2014	11	NR	NR	14	NR	NR		
	2012	28	25	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	2014	21↓	NR	NR	29	NR	NR		
	2012	46	63	NR	NR	NR	NR		
<i>Margins of Error</i>					±11-16	±17-19	--	±14-15	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q40.

Table E-3.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Reporting									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012							
Seek help dealing with an emotional incident	2014	82	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	2012	82	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
It was the right thing to do	2014	67	80	NR	50	NR	NR		
	2012	64	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Stop the offender from hurting others	2014	65	NR	NR	83	NR	NR		
	2012	74	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Seek mental health assistance	2014	58	NR	NR	50	NR	NR		
	2012	46	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Stop the offender from hurting them again	2014	57	20	NR	83	NR	NR		
	2012	54	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Seek closure on the incident	2014	49	NR	NR	50	NR	NR		
	2012	54	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Identify a fellow cadet who is acting inappropriately	2014	40	20	NR	50	NR	NR		
	2012	45	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Discourage other potential offenders	2014	33	NR	NR	17	NR	NR		
	2012	36	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Seek medical assistance	2014	32	20	NR	33	NR	NR		
	2012	27	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Stop rumors by coming forward	2014	32	20	NR	33	NR	NR		
	2012	27	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Prevent the offender from entering the Service	2014	24	20	NR	17	NR	NR		
	2012	18	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Seek justice	2014	24 ↓	20	NR	17	NR	NR		
	2012	64	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Punish the offender	2014	24	20	NR	17	NR	NR		
	2012	36	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	2014	24	20	NR	17	NR	NR		
	2012	36	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
<i>Margins of Error</i>					$\pm 13-16$	± 24	--	$\pm 17-18$	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q40.

Table E-4.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons for Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Reporting									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012							
Seek help dealing with an emotional incident	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
It was the right thing to do	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stop the offender from hurting others	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Seek mental health assistance	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stop the offender from hurting them again	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Seek closure on the incident	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Identify a fellow cadet who is acting inappropriately	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Discourage other potential offenders	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Seek medical assistance	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Stop rumors by coming forward	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Prevent the offender from entering the Service	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Seek justice	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Punish the offender	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					--	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q40.

Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact

Table E-5.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012						
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them	2014	69	70↑	83↑	58↓	71↑	
	2012*	62	43	60	74	55	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	63↓	50	67	83	43↓	
	2012	74	57	80	78	73	
Did not want anyone to know	2014	63	50	67	75	57↓	
	2012	70	57	60	74	82	
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	60	50	67	83	29↓	
	2012	65	57	60	74	55	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	57	50	67	58↓	57	
	2012*	62	43	60	74	55	
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	55↑	50	67	67↑	29	
	2012	43	29	50	48	36	
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	54↓	70	50↓	42↓	57	
	2012	75	86	80	74	64	
Felt shame/embarrassment	2014	52	40	50	75↑	29↓	
	2012	61	57	60	57	73	
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	49	40	33	75↑	29↓	
	2012	57	57	50	57	64	
Did not want to repeat the details of the incident during the investigation	2014	43	40	17	67	29	
	2012	43	50	17	67	14↓	
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	43	50	17	67	14↓	
	2012	49	57	30	52	55	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them	2014	40↓	60	33↓	25↓	43	
	2012*	62	43	60	74	55	
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	40	40	17↓	67↑	14	
	2012	34	43	40	35	18	
Did not think their report would be kept confidential	2014	38	40	17↓	58	14↓	
	2012	41	43	40	48	27	
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	35	40	17	50	14	
	2012	32	30	50↑	33	14↓	
Thought would not be believed	2014	32	30	50↑	33	14↓	
	2012	29	43	10	35	27	

Table E-5 (continued)

Reasons for Not Reporting							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought would be blamed for the assault	2014	31↓	30↓	17↓	42	29	
	2012	44	57	50	39	36	
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2014	31	20	NR	58↑	29	
	2012	31	43	20	30	36	
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	26↓	20	33	33	14↓	
	2012	35	29	40	35	36	
Knew what other victims went through when they reported their situation	2014	26↓	30	17	42	<1↓	
	2012	35	43	30	48	9	
Did not think anything would be done	2014	26	30	17	33	14↓	
	2012	33	43	20	39	27	
Feared they or others would be punished for infractions/ violations, such as underage drinking	2014	26	20	NR	50↑	14	
	2012	28	29	40	30	9	
None of the above	2014	3	NR	NR	NR	14	
Did not know how to report	2014	<1↓	<1	<1	<1↓	<1↓	
	2012	6	NR	NR	9	9	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±<1-7	±<1-17	±<1-16	±<1-12	±<1-11





Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 "Took care of it myself." In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-6.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	86	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	85	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	56	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	51	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	51	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them	2014	50	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not think my report would be kept confidential	2014	50	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	43	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them	2014	43	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	43	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	42	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	29	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	29	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not think anything would be done	2014	28	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt shame/embarrassment	2014	28	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want anyone to know	2014	28	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	28	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Table E-6 (continued)

Reasons for Not Reporting									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012							
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012							
Feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking				2014	22	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought would be blamed for the assault				2014	22	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to repeat the details of the incident during the investigation				2014	21	NR	NR	NR	NR
Knew what other victims went through when they reported their situation				2014	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer				2014	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought would not be believed				2014	7	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
None of the above				2014	7	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not know how to report				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					$\pm 13-25$	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-7.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	70	91↑	71	58	64↓	
	2012	63	68	61	55	90	
Did not want anyone to know	2014	68	55	71	68	82	
	2012	68	50	83	71	90	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them	2014	68↓	55↓	86	74	64	
	2012*	77	79	72	81	80	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	66	55	86	58↓	82	
	2012	71	57	89	71	90	
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	60	45	57	63	73↑	
	2012	55	43	72	58	50	
Felt shame/embarrassment	2014	58	36	86↑	63	55↓	
	2012	57	39	56	68	90	
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	55↑	45	14↓	63↑	82↑	
	2012	42	36	56	39	50	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	51↓	36↓	43↓	74	36↓	
	2012*	77	79	72	81	80	
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	50↑	45	57	53↑	45	
	2012	32	36	33	23	50	
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	48	45	57	42	55	
	2012	55	43	61	55	70	
Thought would be blamed for the assault	2014	46	45	57	42	45	
	2012	44	39	44	45	60	
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	42	45	71↑	26↓	45	
	2012	40	29	44	48	40	
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	39	55↑	86↑	21↓	18↓	
	2012	37	32	39	35	60	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them	2014	37↓	27↓	14↓	53↓	36↓	
	2012*	77	79	72	81	80	
Did not want to repeat the details of the incident during the investigation	2014	36	45	57	32	18	
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	36	36	43	32	36	

Table E-7 (continued)

Reasons for Not Reporting								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012							
Feared they or others would be punished for infractions/ violations, such as underage drinking	2014	33↑	9	71↑	42↑	18		
	2012	23	14	22	29	30		
Did not think their report would be kept confidential	2014	31	27	43	26	36		
	2012	38	36	50	32	50		
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2014	30	36	71	16↓	18		
	2012	37	21	61	39	30		
Knew what other victims went through when they reported their situation	2014	29	18	57	26	27		
	2012	29	32	33	26	30		
Thought would not be believed	2014	21	27	43	16	9↓		
	2012	23	18	33	19	30		
Did not think anything would be done	2014	11↓	9	43↑	<1↓	9		
	2012	22	21	17	26	20		
Did not know how to report	2014	2	NR	NR	<1↓	9↑		
	2012	3	4	6	3	<1		
None of the above	2014	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±3-7	±6-17	±10-19	±1-9	±1-12

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 "Took care of it myself." In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-8.
Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report		2014	90	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	68	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on		2014	64	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012*	44	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them		2014	53	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012*	44	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort		2014	42	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	43	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them		2014	29	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012*	44	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report		2014	27	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	38	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them		2014	24	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	31	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to hurt the offender's career		2014	22	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	24	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy		2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt shame/embarrassment		2014	19	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	25	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing		2014	19	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	25	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want anyone to know		2014	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	18	NR	NR	NR	NR
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends		2014	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	25	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not know how to report		2014	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	19	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not think my report would be kept confidential		2014	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	18	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not think anything would be done		2014	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	6	NR	NR	NR	NR

Table E-8 (continued)

Reasons for Not Reporting									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012							
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker				2014	9	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	32	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought would not be believed				2014	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	12	NR	NR	NR	NR
Knew what other victims went through when they reported their situation				2014	4	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	6	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer				2014	4	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	18	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to repeat the details of the incident during the investigation				2014	4	NR	NR	NR	NR
None of the above				2014	NR	NR	<1	<1	<1
Feared they or others would be punished for infractions/ violations, such as underage drinking				2014	4	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	6	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought would be blamed for the assault				2014	NR	NR	<1	<1	<1
				2012	6	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					$\pm 11-23$	$\pm <1$	$\pm <1$	$\pm <1$	$\pm <1$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-9.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012						
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	66	50	71	72	69	
	2012	62	50	60	71	75	
Did not want anyone to know	2014	66	58	71	67	69	
	2012	63	61	53	65	75	
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	62	67	71	56	62	
	2012	59	50	80	47	63	
Felt shame/embarrassment	2014	57	33↓	57	61	77	
	2012	59	61	33	71	75	
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	55	42	57	56	69	
	2012	56	56	47	65	50	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them	2014	51↓	33↓	57	39	85↑	
	2012*	66	78	73	47	63	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	50↓	50↓	43↓	56	46	
	2012*	66	78	73	47	63	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them	2014	46↓	50↓	29↓	44	54	
	2012*	66	78	73	47	63	
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	42	58	43	33	38	
	2012	46	50	47	35	50	
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	40↑	42	14↓	39↑	54↑	
	2012	29	33	40	18	13	
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	38	42	43	33	38	
	2012	37	44	20	41	38	
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	38	33	29	33	54	
	2012	44	39	53	41	38	
Did not want to repeat the details of the incident during the investigation	2014	37	8	43	39	62	
Thought would be blamed for the assault	2014	34	25	57	28↓	38	
	2012	41	33	40	47	38	
Knew what other victims went through when they reported their situation	2014	32	33	43↑	28	31↑	
	2012	24	28	13	29	13	
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	32	25	29	28	46	
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	28	25	43	22	31	
	2012	27	22	27	29	25	

Table E-9 (continued)

Reasons for Not Reporting								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012							
Did not think their report would be kept confidential	2014	26↑	17	14	28↑	38		
	2012	14	28	7	6	NR		
Did not think anything would be done	2014	22	25↑	14	17↓	31		
	2012	20	6	13	35	25		
Feared they or others would be punished for infractions/ violations, such as underage drinking	2014	22	8	14	33	23↓		
	2012	27	11	27	29	50		
Thought would not be believed	2014	20	17	14	11↓	38		
	2012	17	11	7	35	NR		
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2014	20	17	29↑	11	31		
	2012	13	6	7	18	25		
None of the above	2014	6	NR	29	6	<1		
Did not know how to report	2014	4↑	NR	NR	6	8↑		
	2012	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±<1-7	±<1-15	±<1-17	±<1-13	±<1-16

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-10.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report		2014	67	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	78	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report		2014	54↑	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them		2014	47	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on		2014	47	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them		2014	40	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt shame/embarrassment		2014	34	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	28	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want anyone to know		2014	34	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to hurt the offender's career		2014	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	29	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort		2014	32	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	21	NR	NR	NR	NR
Knew what other victims went through when they reported their situation		2014	27	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them		2014	27	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	28	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought would be blamed for the assault		2014	27	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing		2014	27	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not think my report would be kept confidential		2014	27	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought would not be believed		2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends		2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy		2014	20	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not think anything would be done		2014	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
		2012	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR

Table E-10 (continued)

Reasons for Not Reporting									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker				2014	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer				2014	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR
Did not want to repeat the details of the incident during the investigation				2014	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
None of the above				2014	7	NR	NR	NR	NR
Feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking				2014	6	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not know how to report				2014	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR
				2012	NR	<1	<1	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					$\pm 14-25$	$\pm <1$	$\pm <1$	$\pm <1$	$\pm <1$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-11.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012						
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	72↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012*	86	80	71	>99	NR	NR
Did not want anyone to know	2014	64	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	65	80	57	63	NR	NR
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	64↑	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	49	60	57	25	NR	NR
Felt shame/embarrassment	2014	64	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	61	80	57	38	NR	NR
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	64	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	69	80	57	63	NR	NR
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	57↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	73	60	71	88	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them	2014	57↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012*	86	80	71	>99	NR	NR
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	50↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	74	NR	57	63	NR	NR
Did not want to repeat the details of the incident during the investigation	2014	50	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	43↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	61	80	57	63	NR	NR
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	42	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	52	60	43	50	NR	NR
Did not think their report would be kept confidential	2014	36↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	49	NR	43	25	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them	2014	35↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012*	86	80	71	>99	NR	NR
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	14	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	49	60	57	38	NR	NR
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	29↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	53	60	71	25	NR	NR
Feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking	2014	29↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	47	60	14	63	NR	NR
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	28	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Table E-11 (continued)

Reasons for Not Reporting										
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response		↑ Higher Than 2012								
■ Lower Response		↓ Lower Than 2012								
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer				2014	28	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	35	20	43	25	NR	
Thought would be blamed for the assault				2014	21↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	45	60	57	25	NR	
Knew what other victims went through when they reported their situation				2014	21↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	39	60	29	25	NR	
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort				2014	14	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	49	60	57	38	NR	
Thought would not be believed				2014	7↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	31	20	43	25	NR	
Did not think anything would be done				2014	<1↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	30	NR	43	38	NR	
Did not know how to report				2014	<1↓	NR	NR	NR	NR	
				2012	9	NR	14	13	NR	
None of the above				2014	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>						±1-8	±20	±16-17	±8-9	--





Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-12.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Felt shame/embarrassment	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want anyone to know	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not know how to report	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not think my report would be kept confidential	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not think anything would be done	2014	<1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	30	NR	43	38	NR	NR
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought would not be believed	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Table E-12 (continued)

Reasons for Not Reporting									
Within 2014 Comparisons		2014 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
 Higher Response		 Higher Than 2012							
 Lower Response		 Lower Than 2012							
Knew what other victims went through when they reported their situation				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did not want to repeat the details of the incident during the investigation				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
None of the above				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Feared they or others would be punished for infractions/ violations, such as underage drinking				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thought would be blamed for the assault				2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
				2012	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>					--	--	--	--	--

Note. SAGR 2014 Q43. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Reasons for Not Reporting Perceived Sexual Harassment

Table E-13.
Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response of Yes ■ Lower Response of Yes	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	82↓	82	83	76↓	88	
	2012	84	83	79	83	90	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	50↓	50↓	50↓	47↓	52↓	
	2012*	71	69	76	71	68	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	48↓	49↓	50↓	46↓	46↓	
	2012*	71	69	76	71	68	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	46↓	42↓	46↓	48↓	47↓	
	2012*	71	69	76	71	68	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	40	39↑	38	41	43	
	2012	38	30	34	46	41	
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	28	26	29	33	23	
	2012	27	22	28	33	25	
Did not think anything would be done	2014	21↓	22	20↓	19↓	20↓	
	2012	27	22	26	32	27	
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	31	33	30	32↓	27	
	2012	30	27	26	37	27	
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	27↑	23	24	32	30↑	
	2012	24	23	25	28	22	
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2014	10↓	8	9↓	16	7↓	
	2012	13	6	14	18	13	
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	24	30↑	25	24↓	18	
	2012	22	17	20	30	20	
Did not know how to report	2014	3↓	2	5	3↓	2↓	
	2012	5	1	4	6	6	
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	33	32↑	36↑	31↓	32↑	
	2012	30	25	24	40	28	
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	22↑	18	19	23	27↑	
	2012	18	15	18	20	18	
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	17	18	15	17	17	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±1-3	±2-5	±2-5	±2-4	±1-3

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 "Took care of it myself." In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-14.

Percentage of USMA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	77	73	76	80	78	
	2012	80	79	72	82	87	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who assaulted them	2014	36↓	42↓	39↓	35↓	26↓	
	2012*	60	63	61	63	51	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	36↓	33↓	36↓	43↓	33↓	
	2012*	60	63	61	63	51	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who assaulted them	2014	20↓	16↓	23↓	22↓	18↓	
	2012*	60	63	61	63	51	
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	20	16	24	24	17	
	2012	23	15	22	27	26	
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	10	8	9	14	9	
	2012	8	4	9	10	9	
Did not think anything would be done	2014	14	16	16↑	13	10	
	2012	14	14	6	23	12	
Did not know how to report	2014	2	2	3	3	1	
	2012	2	4	1	1	1	
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	9	6	11	10	10	
	2012	10	5	9	11	14	
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2014	5	5	7	5	5	
	2012	5	2	10	3	6	
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	7	5	8	8	8	
	2012	9	6	10	5	14	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	11↓	9	12	12	11↓	
	2012	16	7	16	16	25	
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	9	8	9	7	10	
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	12	10↑	15	14	11↓	
	2012	13	4	13	14	22	
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	8	7	8	10	9↓	
	2012	12	7	10	10	20	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±1-5	±2-10	±2-11	±2-11	±2-11

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 "Took care of it myself." In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-15.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	84	83	80	84	88	
	2012	82	79	83	80	85	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	49↓	50↓	55↓	49↓	42↓	
	2012*	73	79	77	69	68	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	51↓	41↓	48↓	54↓	59↓	
	2012*	73	79	77	69	68	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	42↓	40↓	46↓	43↓	39↓	
	2012*	73	79	77	69	68	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	37↓	28↓	38↓	39↓	41↓	
	2012	48	52	48	45	48	
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	31	27	34	33	30	
	2012	31	34	34	29	31	
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	26↓	22↓	25↓	25	31	
	2012	31	29	36	28	34	
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	32↓	24↓	37	33	33	
	2012	38	42	38	37	35	
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	22↓	23	25	18↓	24	
	2012	25	24	27	26	25	
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	22	17	24	18	28	
	2012	23	22	21	20	28	
Did not think anything would be done	2014	20↓	17↓	27	20↓	15↓	
	2012	29	31	27	26	31	
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	24↓	21	25	21↓	29	
	2012	27	25	25	27	33	
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	19	18	21	16	21	
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2014	14↓	14	19	13↓	12↓	
	2012	17	14	19	18	17	
Did not know how to report	2014	3	2	3	4	4	
	2012	3	1	4	4	4	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±1-2	±2-6	±2-5	±2-3	±2-4

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-16.

Percentage of USNA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report		2014	79	83	83↑	72	78
		2012	78	86	72	74	79
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on		2014	39↓	38↓	43↓	38↓	39↓
		2012*	57	66	56	53	51
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them		2014	38↓	39↓	39↓	41	35↓
		2012*	57	66	56	53	51
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them		2014	20↓	17↓	20↓	24↓	20↓
		2012*	57	66	56	53	51
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort		2014	19	18	16	21	19
		2012	20	22	18	16	21
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them		2014	12	13	11	11	14
		2012	11	12	10	10	13
Did not think anything would be done		2014	10↓	9	7	10	12↓
		2012	16	13	11	16	21
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing		2014	11	11	7	11	13
		2012	11	13	7	10	10
Felt uncomfortable making a report		2014	8↓	7	9	5	10
		2012	12	11	10	9	17
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends		2014	8	7	6	6	13
		2012	8	10	4	4	11
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker		2014	10	9	7	10↑	12
		2012	8	8	9	1	12
Did not want to hurt the offender's career		2014	9	7	9	8	11
		2012	11	12	10	6	14
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy		2014	9	9	7	9	9
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer		2014	6	4	4	8	8
		2012	6	5	4	6	8
Did not know how to report		2014	2	2	<1	3	4
		2012	2	2	<1	3	2
<i>Margins of Error</i>			$\pm 1-4$	$\pm 3-9$	$\pm <1-10$	$\pm 3-11$	$\pm 3-9$

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 "Took care of it myself." In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-17.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting								
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response	▲ Higher Than 2012							
■ Lower Response	▼ Lower Than 2012							
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	84▲	80▲	83	82	89		
	2012	81	71	84	83	86		
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	54▼	56▼	56▼	56▼	49▼		
	2012*	70	70	74	70	69		
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	47▼	42▼	50▼	42▼	53▼		
	2012*	70	70	74	70	69		
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	39▼	27▼	42▼	42▼	44▼		
	2012*	70	70	74	70	69		
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	32	26▼	33	42▲	28▼		
	2012	35	36	35	33	35		
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	27	25	27	32	24		
	2012	28	31	29	26	27		
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	24	22	25	27	23		
	2012	24	28	19	24	27		
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	23	17	25	28▲	23		
	2012	21	22	25	20	19		
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	22	17	27	27▲	17		
	2012	19	22	23	15	18		
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	18	18	15	21	16▼		
	2012	18	19	15	17	23		
Did not think anything would be done	2014	17	10▼	24	20	16		
	2012	20	25	19	19	16		
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	17▼	9▼	29▲	19	13▼		
	2012	21	21	21	17	23		
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	17	11	16	21	19		
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2014	8	2▼	15▲	10	7		
	2012	8	8	8	9	5		
Did not know how to report	2014	3	<1▼	1	7▲	4		
	2012	3	2	2	3	3		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±1-3	±<1-5	±2-5	±3-5	±2-4

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 "Took care of it myself." In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-18.

Percentage of USAFA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
<u>Within 2014 Comparisons</u>	<u>2014 Trend Comparisons</u>	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	84	83	83	85	84	
	2012	84	83	80	86	92	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	40↓	44↓	38	38↓	42↓	
	2012*	63	68	51	67	63	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	36↓	42↓	29↓	39↓	33↓	
	2012*	63	68	51	67	63	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	24↓	28↓	20↓	24↓	26↓	
	2012*	63	68	51	67	63	
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	19	23	20	15	19	
	2012	22	24	22	20	21	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	14	15↑	15	10	16	
	2012	13	5	14	13	23	
Did not think anything would be done	2014	14	16↓	21	7	10	
	2012	11	7	19	5	18	
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	13	13	12	11	16	
	2012	11	9	12	10	15	
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	13	17	11	10	14	
	2012	10	11	11	6	15	
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	11	11	9	10	13	
	2012	9	7	5	11	11	
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	10	11	10	8	12	
	2012	8	9	9	8	8	
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	9	6	8	10	11	
	2012	7	5	3	5	18	
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	9	11	6	8	11	
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2014	7	10	7	5	6	
	2012	5	5	7	3	8	
Did not know how to report	2014	4	3	3	4	5	
	2012	3	3	3	3	2	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±2-5	±3-9	±3-10	±3-10	±3-11

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-19.

Percentage of USCGA Women Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting							
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman
■ Higher Response	↑ Higher Than 2012						
■ Lower Response	↓ Lower Than 2012						
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	82	81	75	87↓	86↑	
	2012	83	78	81	92	80	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	50↓	40↓	47↓	53↓	59↓	
	2012*	72	70	72	75	70	
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	46↓	56↓	55↓	47↓	25↓	
	2012*	72	70	72	75	70	
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	32↓	25↓	29↓	36↓	39↓	
	2012*	72	70	72	75	70	
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	26↓	25↓	27	30↓	24↓	
	2012	35	40	28	41	30	
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	19↓	21	13↓	32	12↓	
	2012	28	28	28	27	30	
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	18↓	19↓	16	23	14↓	
	2012	26	35	19	25	26	
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	17↓	15	16	23	16↓	
	2012	20	20	19	22	20	
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	16↓	13↓	11↓	26	18	
	2012	21	25	19	22	20	
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	15↓	13↓	15↓	26	8↓	
	2012	21	25	25	24	13	
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	13↓	10↓	13	21↑	10↓	
	2012	18	20	19	12	22	
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	12	13	7	19	12	
Did not think anything would be done	2014	11↓	15	13	11↓	8↓	
	2012	18	15	16	18	24	
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2014	7↓	2↓	4↓	15↑	8↓	
	2012	10	13	13	4	11	
Did not know how to report	2014	1	<1	<1	4↑	<1	
	2012	1	<1	3	2	<1	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±1-3	±1-7	±1-8	±2-4	±1-4

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 "Took care of it myself." In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

Table E-20.

Percentage of USCGA Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Did Not Report, by Reasons for Not Reporting, by Class Year and Survey Year

Reasons for Not Reporting								
Within 2014 Comparisons	2014 Trend Comparisons	Survey Year	Total	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response	↑ Higher Than 2012 ↓ Lower Than 2012							
Thought it was not important enough to report	2014	80 ↑	75	86	73	92 ↑	72	
	2012	73	73	73	73	72	72	
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	2014	45 ↓	36 ↓	46 ↓	48	54		
	2012*	55	59	67	47	45		
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	2014	33 ↓	39 ↓	35 ↓	21 ↓	38		
	2012*	55	59	67	47	45		
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	2014	29 ↓	44 ↓	22 ↓	18 ↓	29 ↓		
	2012*	55	59	67	47	45		
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	2014	17	14	19	15	21		
	2012	17	22	20	10	15		
Did not think anything would be done	2014	15	11 ↓	16	18	13		
	2012	16	24	16	12	13		
Felt uncomfortable making a report	2014	13	14	8	18 ↑	13		
	2012	10	12	11	6	11		
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	2014	11	8	8	12	21 ↑		
	2012	9	7	13	10	9		
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	2014	10	<1 ↓	5 ↓	9	33 ↑		
	2012	10	14	7	10	9		
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	2014	9	3 ↓	5	15	17		
	2012	8	8	5 ↓	6	17 ↑		
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	2014	8	8	16	8	13		
	2012	11	8	5	9	15		
Feared some form of retaliation from the offender or his/her friends	2014	8	8	5	6	13		
	2012	8	5	9	6	15		
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	2014	7 ↓	3 ↓	<1 ↓	12	17 ↑		
	2012	11	15	13	10	4		
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	2014	4 ↓	3 ↓	<1 ↓	6	8		
	2012	7	10	9	4	4		
Did not know how to report	2014	4	6	<1 ↓	3	8		
	2012	3	3	4	<1	2		
<i>Margins of Error</i>				±2-5	±4-10	±1-9	±1-10	±3-11

Note. SAGR 2014 Q20. *Indicates results of the question asked in 2012 “Took care of it myself.” In 2014 the question was expanded into three separate questions for greater clarity.

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